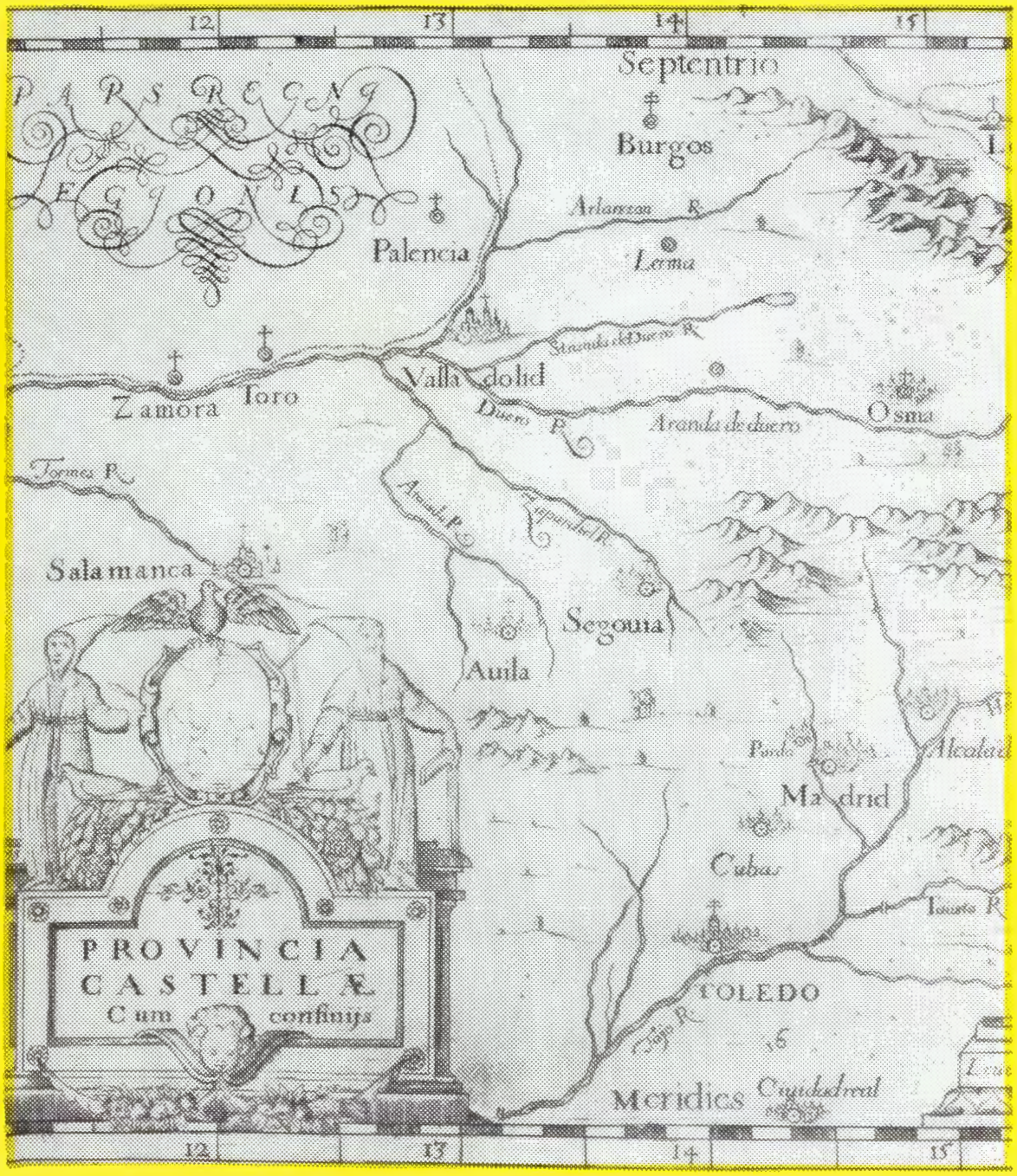
AUTUMN 1992 ISSUE No. 50

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

AUTUMN 1992 ISSUE No. 50

CONTENTS

From the International Secretary's Desk	4	International News & Events	31
George Anson's Voyage, 1740–44	6	13th Annual Symposium	31
IMCoS–Tooley Award 1992	12	Exhibition in Helsinki	33
Vancouver's Voyage to the North-West Coast	13	Book Announcement	33
Farewell to Betty Fathers	22	Exhibitions: in Vienna	34
Canada House Map Exhibition	22	in Washington	35
London Lectures: Maps & Society	23	Something New, Something Old in Grenoble	37
June 1992	27	A Much Decorated Cartographer	39
IMCoS Map Identification Service	30	J.B. Harley Research Fellowships	40
		Book Reviews	41

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 (Winter) should be submitted by 30 September 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, 19 Rigillis Street, GR-106 74 Athens, Greece. Tel: 30-1-722 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 International Secretary's Desk

When it was proposed that I should write the editorial article for the present issue of the *IMCoS Journal*, I had in mind a number of views which could be of interest to our members throughout the world. However, as I leafed through recent issues of the *Journal*, I noticed that almost all our colleagues have come back again and again to the question of communication and how much importance everyone attaches to its more effective functioning between the various organisations and their members at both a national and international level. I also noticed how much the content of IMCoS has been broadened and enriched by the experience, methods and manner of working of the individual societies and how positively exchange between them has contributed to the further development and evolution of our interests and aims.

All our colleagues draw attention to the importance of the international and national meetings and symposia which have been held in recent years in a number of different countries, stressing the benefits which accrue from the presence of a large number of societies and individuals who are thinking along lines which are sometimes identical and sometimes different.

It is a fact that at these international gatherings the individual characteristics of local issues are reviewed and evaluated, but always in relation to the broader approach to problems produced by international meetings. Indeed, what each national society brings with it to these international gatherings and what each one takes away with it from its contacts with its opposite numbers from other countries have a two-way function, since after every such meeting, they have been enriched with new stimuli, new lines of thought, new prospects and, certainly, new, broader, clearer and more effective aims, on a wider scale of academic and other activities.

At the same time, the human resources attracted to these meetings, inspired by love for and interest in a subject which they share, lend a highly positive dimension to them. In this way, communication is achieved and functions properly, between a number of, often heterogeneous, groups at a number of levels — not solely and necessarily at the academic, but, over and above that, at the human level.

It is my conviction that the success which we have seen achieved by IMCoS during the last 12 years is to a large measure due to the fact that the importance of the broadening of the field in which it operates, resulting in a more effective functioning of communication and the setting up of more national organisations in direct and frequent contact, was realised at an early stage. Here the extending of contacts with national organisations in Australia and SE Asia and the holding of symposia in those regions — thus making possible direct communication between national organisations on a world-wide scale — is typical.

However, the example of the newly-constituted (1987) Society for Hellenic Cartography is also characteristic of the way in which communication works, by creating firm axes for further initiatives

and development. The experience which we have acquired shows clearly that the more activities in which participation is extended to and sought from the public we organise and carry out, the more effective and worthwhile our work becomes.

The exhibition of historical maps of modern Greece (1830–1930) held by the Society for Hellenic Cartography in May 1992 proved to be a most valuable initiative which drew a strong response not only from specialists, but also from the public at large. In collaboration with the Historical and Literary Archive, which lent us its rich collection, we were able to put on an exhibition of maps which were on display for the first time. A catalogue, in Greek and English, given free of charge to visitors, also attracted the interest of the public, which was thus able to look at the exhibition with the help and guidance of members of the Society's Council.

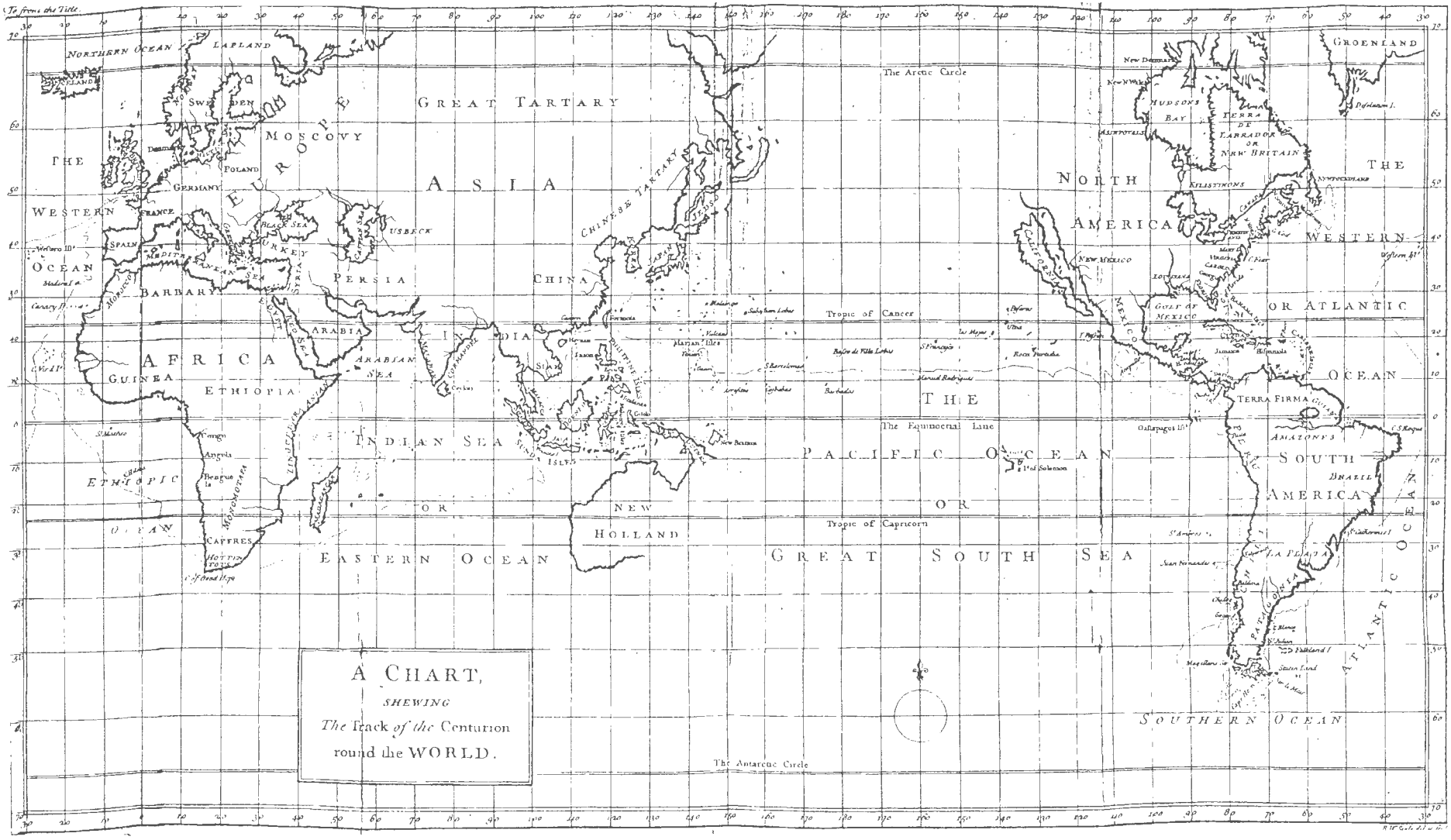
The way in which the public responded and the way in which the press, television and radio presented and commented upon the exhibition were typical of the importance which events of this kind have in contributing to communication through a subject of common interest and a wider public. Here it is worth noting that particular interest was shown in the work being done by the Society for Hellenic Cartography not only by the public, but also by official bodies such as the Ministry of Culture, and we have been asked to assist in the organisation of similar events outside Greece. We have proposed the holding of an exhibition of Greek maps in Chicago, within the framework of the XVth International Conference on the History of Cartography, and in Cologne, within that of the IMCoS 12th International Symposium.

Glancing back to the recent past, and remembering the first hesitant steps of IMCoS and our first endeavours to organise conferences, and having followed the process of its coming of age at close quarters, I would like, through this column, to express my admiration and thanks to all those whose inspiration, initiative and boldness led us to go ahead and establish those firm foundations of IMCoS of which we all enjoy the benefits today.

THEMIS STRONGILOS

CALL FOR NEWS, NOTES, AND ARTICLES

In response to the plea from the Editor for material for the *IMCoS Journal* in the last issue, members will find a wider range of items in this issue. However, there are many countries which have flourishing map activities, but which are rarely mentioned in our *Journal*. Please do send in reports of local activities, exhibitions, new publications, interesting finds, in fact anything in your area that might interest cartophiles elsewhere in the world. Your contribution may be just a few lines, several paragraphs, a full article of six to eight pages (roughly 400 words per printed page), perhaps with illustrations (monochrome only) of maps, people or events. Keep the *IMCoS Journal* interesting to map collectors world-wide.The Editor's address and fax no. is given on the first page. All contributions will be acknowledged by post.



Map of Anson's circumnavigation, 1740–1744.

George Anson's Voyage, 1740–44

The *London Evening Post*, 21–23 June, 1744, hailed Anson's safe return: "On the arrival of Commodore Anson, after the death of Mr Pope":

> Ulysses' voyage lives by Homer's pen,
> Who many cities saw, and many men:
> The muse, inventive, dressed the barren theme:
> With guileful Circe, and dire Polytheme;
> Shipwrecks and sufferings fancy could display,
> In a small portion of the midland sea:
> But what to Anson's were Ulysses' toils?
> Or what, to India's wealth, were Ilion's spoils?
> The world surrounded, all her nations viewed,
> Each climate tried, each danger now subdued,
> Our second Drake, arrived on British ground,
> Requires no Pope his honours to resound.[1]

'Our Second Drake'

The comparison between Anson's circumnavigation 1740–1744 and the 'famous voyage of Sir Francis Drake', 1577–80, was apt. Drake and Anson each had broken into the Spanish empire of the South Seas, returning with booty. Drake had brought home in 1580 vast quantities of silver and gold bullion from his captured Spanish galleon. In 1744 a procession of 32 wagons carrying treasure from Anson's captured Acapulco ship through the City to the Tower was one of the sights of London. The *General Advertiser* 5 July 1744 records that Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Admiral Anson, were at a house in Pall Mall to see it.

Drake had set out in 1577 at a time of growing enmity with Spain. Similarly a war with Spain was in the offing in 1739. The Cabinet Council was contemplating a major attack on the Spaniards in the Caribbean and a second offensive in the South Seas. They instructed Sir Charles Wager, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Sir John Norris, Admiral of the Fleet, to consider whether to send two fifty-gun ships to the Philippines to capture the treasure ships coming from Acapulco.[2] The conquest of Chile and the capture of Manila, the heart of the Spaniards' Pacific empire, were on the agenda.

In the event the Cabinet agreed that the main attack should be in the Caribbean. Although forces for the Manila expedition could not be found, a small expedition should go around Cape Horn into the Pacific. George Anson, a naval captain of 42, had been chosen for the Manila expedition, and was now given command of the Cape Horn expedition.[3] He was to attack the Spanish ports in Chile, Peru and Panama and would use his discretion as to the capture of the Manila galleon off Acapulco. Anson's portrait is on display at the National Maritime Museum in the new Cook gallery.

Historians have described the enterprise as a venture reminiscent of Elizabethan privateering, and modelled on Drake's voyage. But it was more than this. It can be seen as the opening move in a strategy for European commercial imperialism in the Pacific.

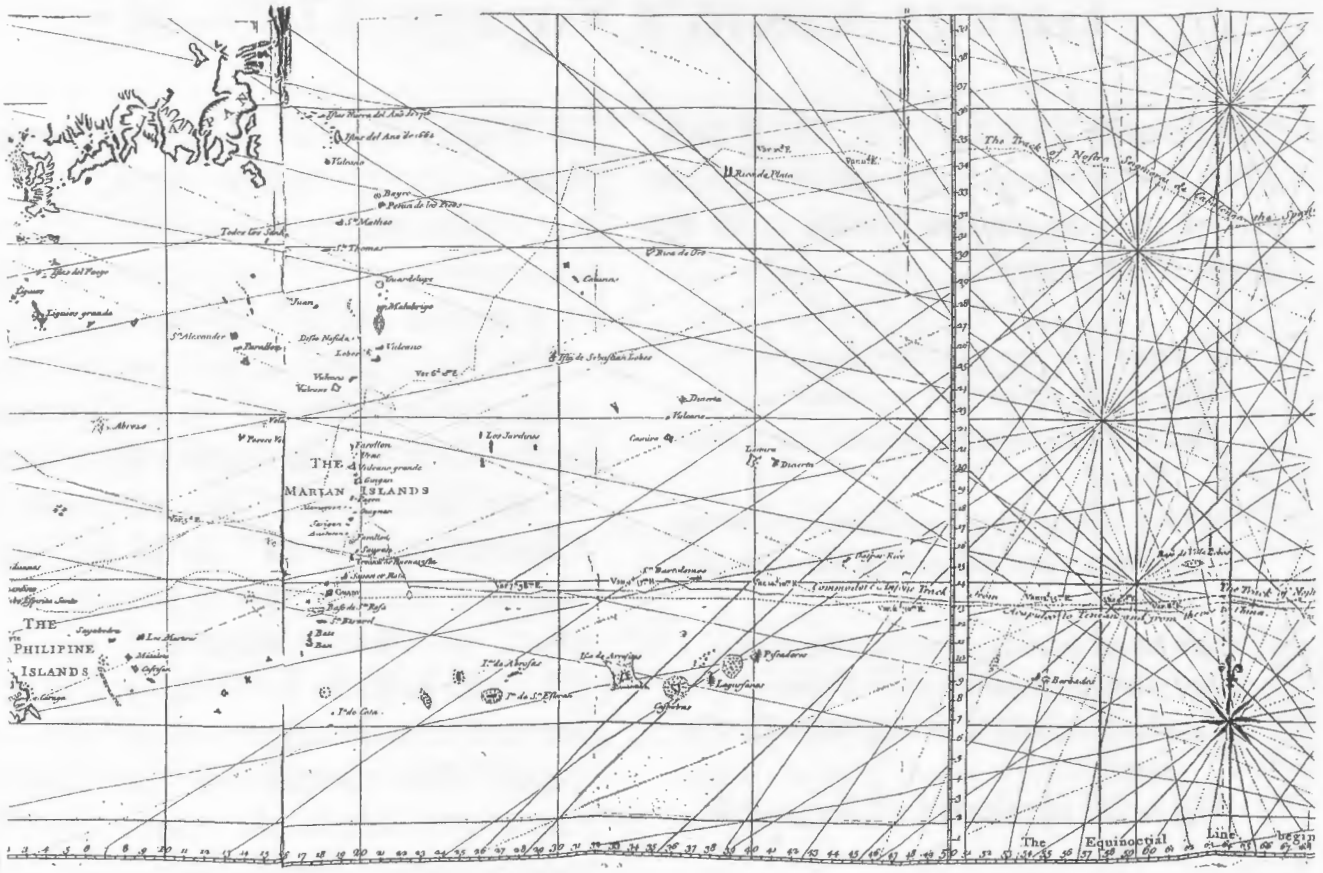
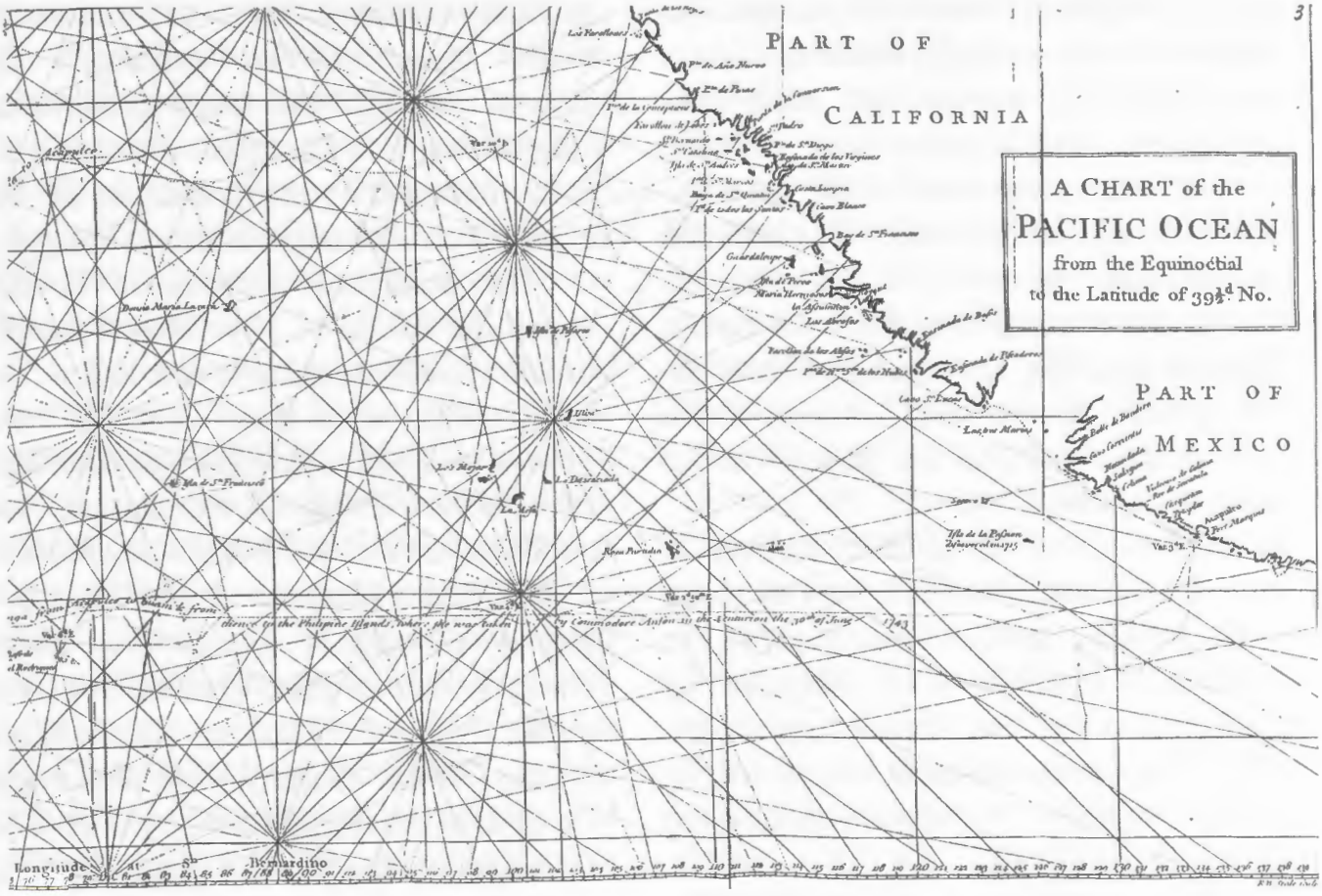


Chart of the Pacific Ocean, 1748, showing the tracks of Anson in the Centurion and of the Manila galleon, Nostra Señora de Covadonga (western section above, eastern section on facing page).

The Voyage

Anson's squadron of four ships, with a sloop and two store ships, set sail from Spithead on 10 August 1740. The first leg of the voyage from England to the island of Juan Fernandez in the Pacific was notorious for its disasters. Anson had evaded the Spanish squadron searching for him off South America, but reached Cape Horn in the autumn, too late in the year for a good passage. His men were dying in their hundreds (many were infirm Chelsea pensioners). On 24 April 1741 the fleet parted in a gale. Three vessels disappeared. Of these the *Wager* was lost, and the *Severn* and *Pearl* turned back. By the time Anson reached Juan Fernandez, his force was reduced 'from the formidable condition in which it passed Straits Le Maire, to a couple of shattered half-manned cruisers and a sloop, so far disabled that in many climates they scarcely durst have put to sea'.[4]

The chart of Anson's track round Cape Horn illustrates a major problem in doubling Cape Horn, the difficulty of establishing position and longitude. A dotted line marks Anson's estimated track, and a solid line his actual track, which brought the *Centurion* almost on to Cape Noir. Walter and Robins, editors of the account of the voyage, refer to 'the mortifying disappointment of falling in with the coast of Tierra del Fuego, when we estimated ourselves 10° to the westward of it.' The same difficulty delayed their arrival at Juan Fernandez (latitude 33° 40' S). On 28 May they expected to see the island. Finding no sign of it,



they believed that they were too far west, and ran down its latitude eastward, only to find themselves on 30 May in sight of the coast of Chile. It cost them nine days to 'regain' their westing, and on 9 June they reached the island. They had lost between 70 and 80 men in the days spent in their search for the island along the latitude.

With a reduced fleet, Anson now had to modify his plans for any major attacks on ports. He captured prizes and sacked the town of Paita, then sailed north to lie in wait for the Manila galleon off Acapulco. He arrived too late to catch the eastward ship, and then waited in vain outside the harbour. Abandoning his vigil he set off across the Pacific for Macao in China. After a passage which brought more deaths from scurvy, they reached Tinian in the Ladrones and thence Macao in November 1742. The *Gloucester* had been scuttled and the *Centurion* arrived alone.

After five months for refitting Anson sailed again. He had written to a friend, "I am certainly unfortunate, and a fatality attends me."[5] He now sought to save his fortunes by the capture of the Manila galleon, described as 'the Prize of all the Oceans'. The *Centurion* lay in wait at Cape Espiritu Santo, the normal landfall for the westbound galleon in the Philippines. On 20 June 1743 the galleon was sighted. After a battle lasting 90 minutes *Nuestra Señora de Covadonga* capitulated.

Anson returned home via Canton, where, as at Macao, he engaged in long and unrewarding negotiations with East India Company and Chinese officials. He reached England in June 1744. The human losses on the voyage were appalling. A total of 1300 men had died from

disease, and four from enemy action. His capture of the galleon, however, was a triumph which eclipsed all other considerations. The treasure was reckoned as 'not much short of £400,000, the equivalent of £3,000,000 today'.[6] In addition to the booty, various drafts and journals had been collected from the galleon, and 'a chart of all the ocean between the Philippines and the coast of Mexico, which was made use of by the galleon in her own navigation.'

The track of the Manila galleon is traced from this chart and marked along with Anson's track on the maps in the editions of Anson's voyage. Hitherto, the galleons' routes had been kept secret. Now they were revealed to the world. John Green included the track on his chart of the Pacific, 1753.

Anson had made no geographical discoveries. The results of his voyage were geopolitical, as were the immediate results of Drake's. Anson like Drake had kindled a new interest in Pacific enterprise. The writer John Campbell reissuing in 1744 John Harris's *Navigantium atque Itinerantium Bibliotheca* (1704), includes an account of Anson's voyage based on Phillips' book, pointing out the opportunities for British imperialism in the Pacific. 'This therefore is a time, if ever there was a time, that we ought to exert ourselves, and endeavour to strike out some new branch of commerce, into which our neighbours cannot so readily fall. History affords us no instance of a maritime power that remained long at a stay. If we do not go forward, we must necessarily go backwards.'

Anson's expedition was 'difficult, dangerous and, in a manner, impracticable, considered in one light; but an expedition equally glorious and successful when considered in another.'[7] On Bowen's map of the south-western Pacific with which Campbell illustrated his text, a resounding prospectus for British exploration and imperialism is set out.

The published account, *A Voyage round the World . . .* by George Anson, London, 1748, became a best seller. The title page describes it as 'Compiled from Papers and other Materials of the Right Honourable George Lord Anson, and published under his Direction, by Richard Walter, M.A. Chaplain of His Majesty's ship the Centurion'. But in 1761 James Wilson, editor of *Mathematical Tracts of the late Benjamin Robins, Esq., Fellow of the Royal Society and Engineer-General to the Honourable the East India Company*, claimed that Robins had written a major part of the text of Anson's *Voyage*. It appears that Anson was not satisfied with Walter's literary skills, and employed Robins to edit the text, under close supervision of himself.[8] Anson's own views are clearly discernible in the account.

The strategy of Pacific exploration set out in the volume is Anson's The disasters of the voyage, particularly the devastations of scurvy, had convinced him that a base was necessary. He proposed a south Atlantic base, Cowley's Pepys's island or preferably the Falklands:

> it is scarcely to be conceived, of what prodigious import a convenient station might prove, situated so far to the southward, and so near Cape Horn . . . This, even in time of peace, might be of great consequence to this Nation; and in time of war, would make us master of those seas.'

Samuel Johnson commented, '. . .

what continuance of happiness can be expected, when the whole system of European empire can be in danger . . by a contention for a few spots of earth, which, in the deserts of the ocean, had almost escaped human notice, and which, if they had not happened to make a sea-mark, had perhaps never had a name.'[9]

Captain Strong had visited the islands and named them on his voyage of 1689–90, and Edmond Halley had inserted them on his magnetic chart of the world 1702, which Anson commended. He ranked it as one of the two most celebrated charts hitherto published of the southernmost part of South America.[10] In 1749 Anson went on to recommend the establishment of a British base on the islands, and an expedition was prepared, but the plan was abandoned in response to Spanish protests.

As First Lord of the Admiralty Anson was to make many reforms in the Navy in the light of the experiences of his circumnavigation, but he did not follow up his plans for Pacific exploration and the Falklands Island base. The events of the Seven Years War, with the outbreak of hostilities with Spain in 1762, revived these ideas. Anson died on 6 June 1762 regretting that he had not made the settlement on the Falklands islands.[11]

Lord Egmont, First Lord of the Admiralty, was to put Anson's plan into action in 1765, sending John Byron out to survey the islands, and a British colony was established at West Falkland. The French meanwhile had dispatched Louis Antoine de Bougainville to establish a settlement in East Falkland (handed over to the Spaniards in 1767). So began the international rivalry for possession of the islands, 'the Key to the whole Pacifick Ocean' as Egmont called them.

The French prospectus for Pacific imperialism was set out by Charles de Brosses in his *Histoire des Navigations aux Terres australes*, Paris, 1756, with its maps by Robert de Vaugondy. The French cartographers were also making maps illustrating the physical theories of Southern landmasses. Those of Philippe Buache (S. hemisphere, 1739, and 'Grande Mer', 1754) and by le Sieur Denis 1764 became well known. The *Gentlemen's Magazine* published an English version of Buache in 1766.

The Spaniards were offered a new strategy by Vicente de Memije in his symbolic and economic maps of the Spanish empire, Manila 1761. These were illustrations in his mathematical thesis, which was dedicated to Carlos III and presented in April 1761, at the Jesuit university San José. Memije's proposal was for a direct route from Spain via Cape Horn to Manila. It was, as O H K Spate describes it, a dream of empire, and the symbolic map an icon of empire. Great Britain captured Manila in 1762, and the last galleon (named *Magallanes*) sailed from Acapulco in 1815.

Egmont's enterprise in sending out the expeditions of Byron, Wallis, and Carteret, all circumnavigators, may all be seen as the follow-up of Anson's voyage. The discovery of Tahiti by Wallis in 1767, followed six months later by Bougainville's visit, provided a base for Pacific exploration which proved more convenient and central than the Falklands. As for Juan Fernandez, when Carteret reached the island in 1767, he found it now fortified by the Spaniards, a direct response to Anson's voyage.

The French philosopher the abbé

Coyer in *A Supplement to Anson's Voyage* (London, 1752) placed his satire on French society in 'Frivola', an island discovered but concealed by Anson. President Montesquieu complimented Robins on Lord Anson's voyage; a work, he observes, 'from which the Spaniards might receive great advantages . . . for his part he shall read it, and read it again.'[12]

Forty years on, in 1784, when Cook's *Third Voyage* was published, a new map had been drawn of the Pacific. The southern continent which had conjured up such European hopes of empire had been swept away. New South Wales offered alternative scope for settlement in New Holland. The North Pacific provided new arteries of trade between north-west America and China. The paradise of the South Seas had been discovered. The framework of the Pacific rim was in place and soon to be fully occupied in organised territories. Despite his death regrets, Anson had gained worthy successors to develop his strategies for Pacific enterprise.

REFERENCES

1. Printed in G.H. Williams, *Documents relating to Anson's Voyage round the World 1740–1744*, London, Navy Records Society, 1967, p.235.
2. Williams, p.3.
3. Williams, p.5.
4. Walter, *Anson's Voyage*, p.84.
5. Anson to James Naish, December 1742; Williams, p.xiii.
6. Williams, *A Voyage round the World . . . by George Anson*, ed. Richard Walter and Benjamin Robins, London, 1974, p.xv.
7. John Campbell, *Navigantium atque Itinerantium Bibliotheca*, London, 1744–8, I, pp.364–5.
8. James Kinsey ed, *Anecdotes and Characters of the Times*, Oxford English Memoirs and Travels, 1973, p.99. Quoted by Williams, *Anson*, p.xxiv.
9. Samuel Johnson, *Thoughts on the late Transactions respecting Falklands Island* (1771), vol X, Yale Ed. *Works*, New Haven, 1977. pp.349–86, at p.350.
10. *Anson's Voyage*, Book I, chap. ix.
11. Statement of Lord Shelburne in a conversation with the Spanish Ambassador, 25 Sept 1766. See Helen Wallis, ed. *Carteret's Voyage round the World 1766–1769*, London, 1965, vol I, p.10.
12. 29 July 1749; Williams, *Documents* (1967), pp.289–90.

HELEN WALLIS

IMCoS–TOOLEY AWARD 1992

The IMCoS–Tooley Award for 1992 has been presented to David Woodward, Editor and Project Director, History of Cartography Project, University of Wisconsin-Madison, and to the late J.B. Harley, co-editor and director, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, posthumously, in recognition of their outstanding achievement in undertaking the first comprehensive history of cartography from prehistory to the present. Volume One of *The History of Cartography: Cartography in Prehistoric, Ancient and Medieval Europe and the Mediterranean* was published by the University of Chicago Press in 1987. Volume Two, Book I, *Cartography in Traditional Islamic and South Asian Societies*, has appeared in June this year. Volume Two, Part II, *Cartography in the Traditional East and South-East Asian Societies* is in the press and will be published in 1993. This six volume work constitutes one of the major cartographic publications of the 20th century.

Vancouver's Voyage to the North-west Coast, 1791–95

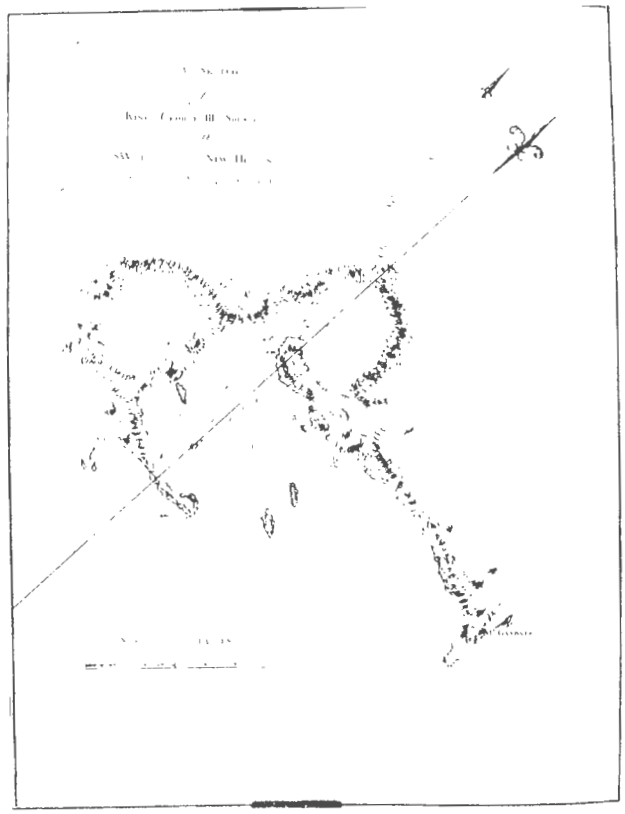
Captain George Vancouver sailed from Falmouth in the *Discovery*, with the *Chatham*, Captain William Broughton, on 1st April 1791 for the north-west coast of America with two sets of instructions. The first was to negotiate with the Spaniards the return of some disputed territory at Nootka Sound on the north-west coast of Vancouver Island. The second, which is the subject of my talk, was to survey the north-west coast of America from the vicinity of San Francisco to Cook Inlet, a distance of some 1800 nautical miles.

It took Vancouver a whole year to reach the north-west coast of America and, although much valuable work was accomplished during this period, I am only going to describe this part of the voyage very briefly. In September 1791, Vancouver became the European discoverer of King George Sound on the south coast of Western Australia. During his stay there Joseph Whidbey, the *Discovery*'s Master, surveyed the harbour. Whidbey became Vancouver's principal surveying assistant during the voyage, while Joseph Baker, who drew this particular survey, became the expedition's principal cartographic draughtsman.

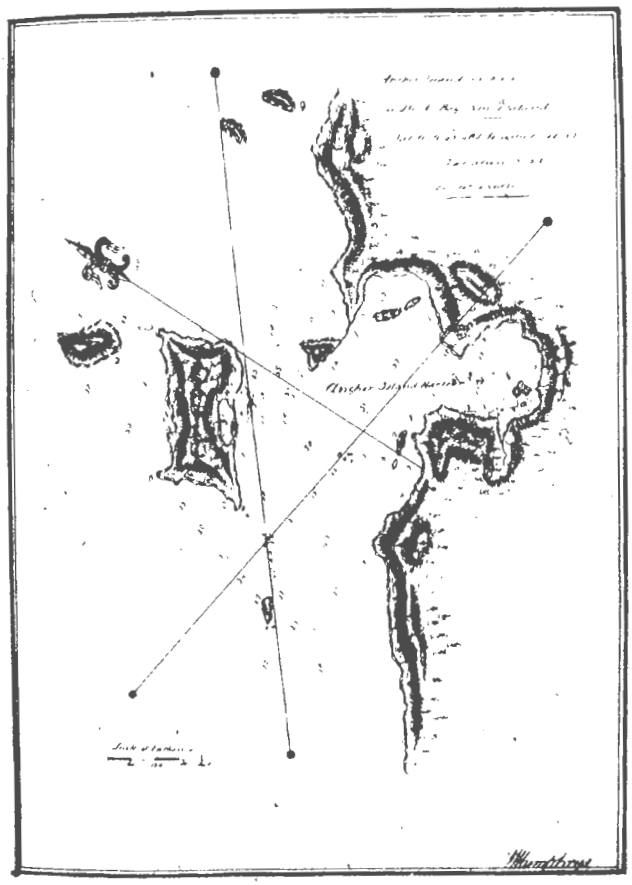
Vancouver next visited Dusky Sound, in New Zealand's South Island, recognising the entrance easily by Five Finger Point from the sketch in the published account of Cook's first voyage. Cook had been unable to complete his exploration of a deep inlet at the northern end of the sound, inserting on his chart, at the limit of his exploration, the legend 'No body knows what'. Vancouver, in completing Cook's survey, showed a rare sense of humour, added the legend 'Some Body knows what'. During their stay at Dusky Sound, Whidbey surveyed Anchor Island Harbour.

Vancouver next made for Tahiti, where he set up an observatory on Point Venus to obtain fresh rates for his chronometers. He then paid a brief visit to Hawaii before making his landfall on the north-west coast of America on 17th April 1792 about 115 miles north of San Francisco. From here he started a running survey of the coast, standing offshore at dusk and closing the coast once again at dawn to take up the survey where he had left it off the night before. Vancouver anchored briefly off Cape Orford, since renamed Cape Blanco, a prominent feature on the Oregon coast, before continuing his survey along the coast of Washington. Then on 29th April, just south of the entrance to Juan de Fuca Strait, he encountered the Boston fur-trading vessel *Columbia*, commanded by Robert Gray, from whom he learnt of the existence of the Columbia River.

A few hours after parting from Gray, Vancouver rounded Cape Flattery and entered Juan de Fuca Strait. Two days later a suitable anchorage to refit the two ships was found in Discovery Bay, 70 miles east of Cape Flattery. Here Vancouver established a camp on the western shores of the bay, landing tents, marquees and a specially constructed observatory tent in which Whidbey set up the astronomical quadrant and clock, supplied by the Board



Joseph Baker's survey of King George Sound (Public Record Office, Adm 55/32. f.59^{v})

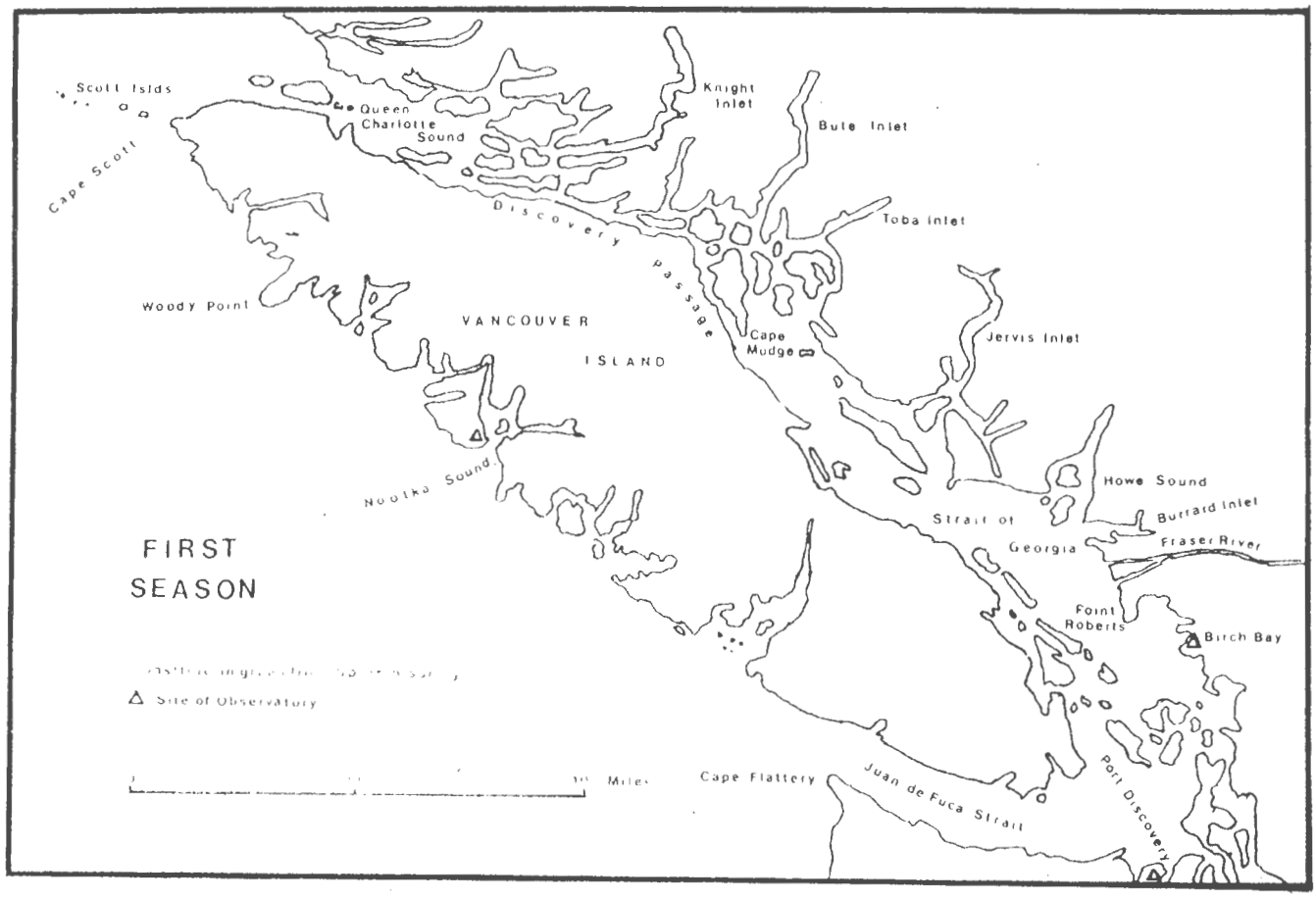


Joseph Whidbey's survey of Anchor Island Harbour, in Dusky Sound. Drawn by Henry Humphreys (PRO, Adm 55/26, f.56).

of Longitude, to take the necessary observations to rate the chronometers and to obtain the geographical position of the observation spot as a fixed point in the survey. While the ships were being refitted, Vancouver led a boat expedition in the *Discovery*'s pinnace to trace the shores of the strait eastward, accompanied by Lieutenant Peter Puget in the launch and James Johnstone, Master of the *Chatham*, in the *Chatham*'s cutter. Broughton was left in charge of the two ships, while Whidbey was left to survey the bay and to take charge of the observatory.

A few miles east of Discovery Bay, Vancouver came upon a deep inlet leading south, which opened out into a maze of intricate channels and deep bays. Here the boat party came across four tall poles erected on an isthmus of land, whose purpose remained a mystery for many years until it was discovered that they were to support nets to catch duck flighting to and from their feeding grounds in foggy weather.

This first boat expedition convinced Vancouver that most of his survey would have to be carried out in boats, moving the ships from time to time to convenient anchorages where further observation spots could be established to control the survey. Vancouver next took the *Discovery* through Admiralty Inlet to an anchorage off what is now the city of Seattle, with Mount Rainier, which he named after a British admiral, clearly in sight to the south. From this anchorage the survey of Puget Sound, named by Vancouver after his second lieutenant,

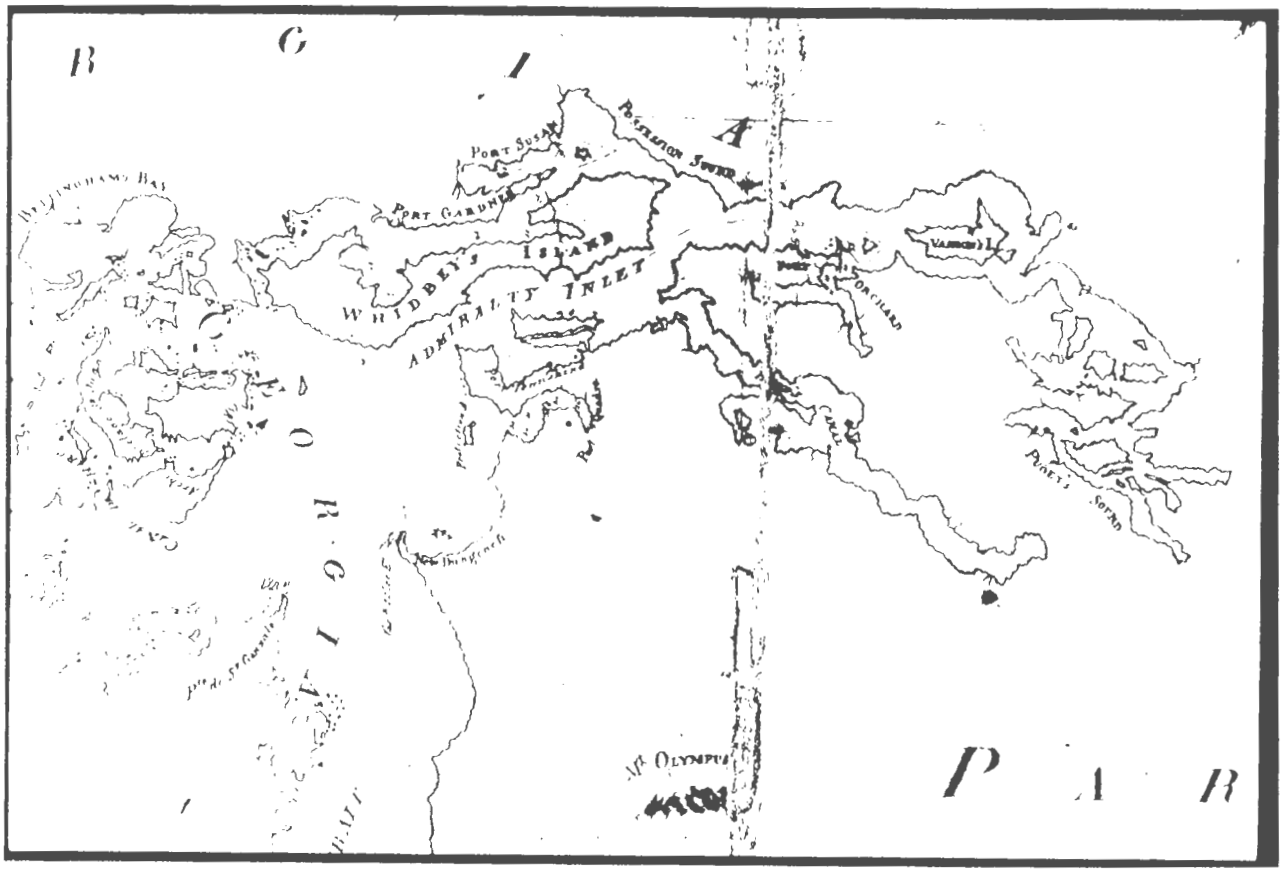


was completed in four weeks.

Vancouver next moved the two ships to an anchorage in Birch Bay, about 4 miles south of the present border between Canada and the United States, where the observatory was set up ashore. From here, Whidbey was sent south in the cutter to complete the survey of the continental shore in that direction, while Vancouver in the yawl accompanied by Puget in the launch, set off to explore the continental shore to the north, on one of the most important and interesting of all boat expeditions.

Having passed Point Roberts, named after the former captain of the *Discovery*, Vancouver was forced well over to the western side of the Gulf of Georgia, the strait that separates the southern part of Vancouver Island from the mainland, by an extensive shoal off what is now known to be the mouth of the Fraser River. But with no signs of a navigable channel for a vessel the size of the *Discovery* to enter what appeared to be a considerable river, Vancouver pressed on to the north. He next investigated a deep inlet which he named Burrard's Channel after Sir Harry Burrard of the navy, naming its southern entrance point Point Grey after his friend Captain George Grey. Vancouver had entered the harbour which is now named after him.

Vancouver continued his survey northward, examining Howe Sound and Jervis Inlet, the latter nearly 50 miles in length. With his provisions almost exhausted, Vancouver retraced his steps and to his astonishment found two small Spanish schooners, the *Sutil* commanded by Dionisio Galiano and the *Mexicana* commanded by Cayetano Valdes, anchored off Point Grey. Cordial relations were established with the Spaniards, who



Vancouver's survey of Puget Sound
(Detail from 228 on 82, Hydrographic /Office, Taunton).

had already made contact with Broughton and Whidbey, helped by the fact that Galiano spoke a little English. From Galiano, Vancouver learnt that the Spanish Commissioner, Quadra y Bodega, usually now shortened to Bodega, was awaiting his arrival in Nootka Sound to negotiate with him over the disputed territory.

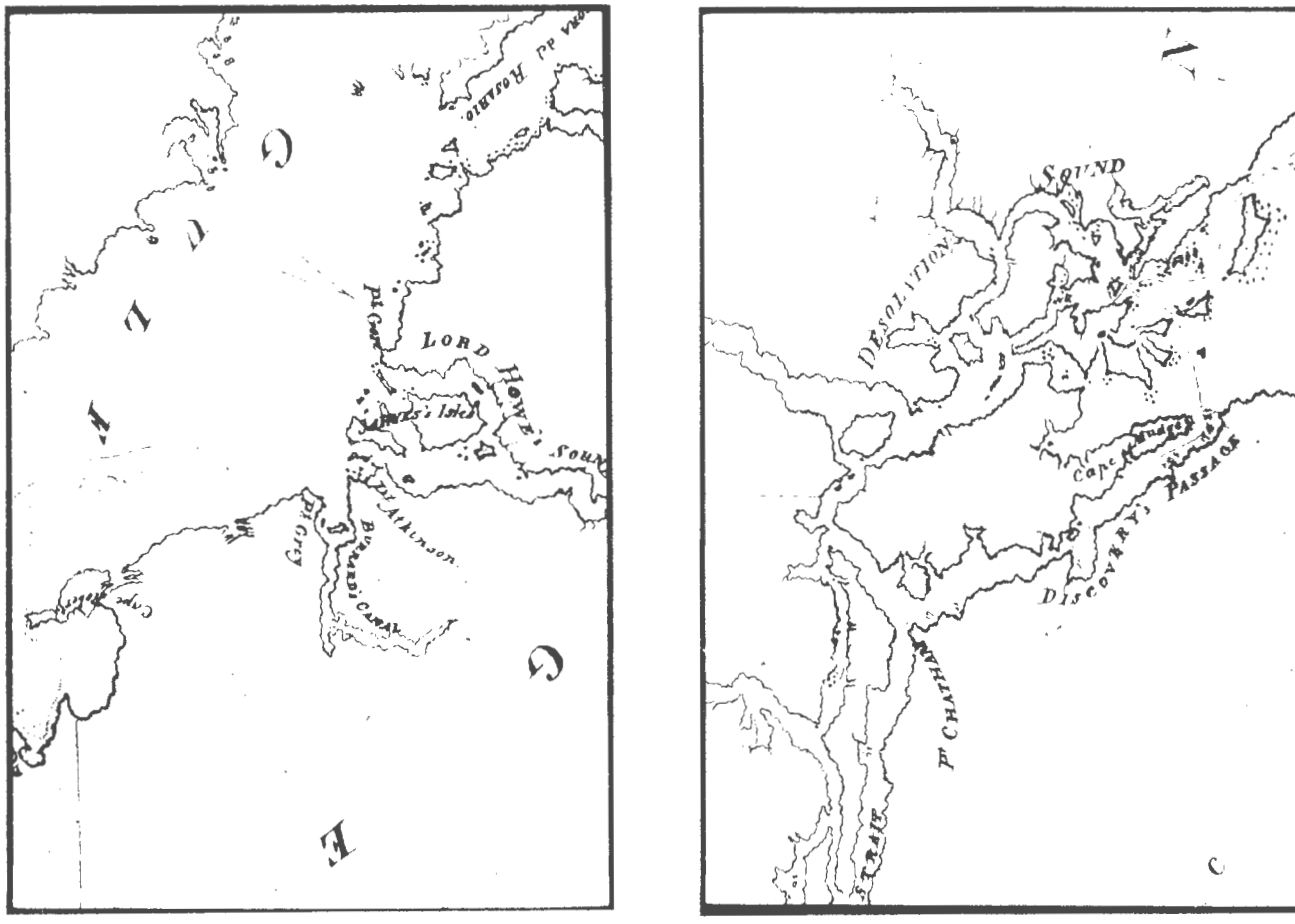
Vancouver had been instructed to co-operate with any Spanish vessels he might meet and the Spanish officers had been given similar instructions. In consequence, as the Spaniards were also carrying out surveys, Galiano and Vancouver agreed to co-operate. Their joint survey began in Desolation Sound, at the northern end of the Gulf of Georgia, from where they both sent out boat expeditions. Duplication however occurred, resulting in the surveys and the nomenclature of several inlets being duplicated, Thus Salamanca Channel, illustrated in a Spanish drawing, equates with Vancouver's Loughborough Inlet, while Vernacci Channel equates with Vancouver's Knight Channel or Inlet. It was not that Vancouver had no confidence in the Spaniards' work, it was simply because he felt that he could not deviate from his orders which specifically stated that he was to survey all the inlets on the continental shore in case they led to the lakes in the interior of the continent. And so the two expeditions parted company — a cordial parting as they had been on the closest terms, dining together several times in their various ships.

During their joint survey, Johnstone discovered a passage leading from the entrance to Loughborough Inlet to the open sea, but a better route was found from the head of the Gulf of Georgia

directly into Johnstone Strait. Before attempting this passage, Vancouver anchored briefly off an Indian village on Cape Mudge, which was sketched by Sykes. He then took the two ships through Seymour Narrows, notorious for its tidal streams which attain rates of up to 15 knots, passing through with astonishing ease and avoiding by chance the notorious, and at that time undiscovered, Ripple Rock, a major danger to shipping until blown up by man's greatest non-nuclear explosion in 1958. On reaching open water, in Queen Charlotte Strait, the *Discovery* ran onto a reef, and almost became a total loss when the tide fell leaving her in a most precarious situation. Fortunately she righted herself on the rising tide and floated off, virtually undamaged.

Vancouver was anxious not to arrive in Nootka Sound before the *Daedalus*, a storeship that was being sent out to join him from England, in case she had fresh instructions for him. But when he learnt from the British trading vessel *Venus* that the *Daedalus* was at anchor in the sound, he made all haste and finally anchored in Friendly Cove in the entrance to Nootka Sound on 28th August, four months after entering Juan de Fuca Strait.

Vancouver's negotiations with Bodega were carried out in the most friendly atmosphere. Nevertheless they soon ran into difficulties, which was not helped by the fact that the *Daedalus* had not brought any additional instructions. The principal stumbling point concerned the amount of land that was to be returned to British sovereignty. Vancouver expected this to be the whole of Friendly Cove, whereas Bodega was only prepared to cede a very small parcel of land, which



Vanvouver's surveys of (left) the southern part of the Gulf of Georgia, and (right) Desolation Sound (Details from 228 on 82, Hydrographic Office, Taunton).

he understood the British fur trader John Meares had acquired from an Indian chief Maquinna to build a small schooner.

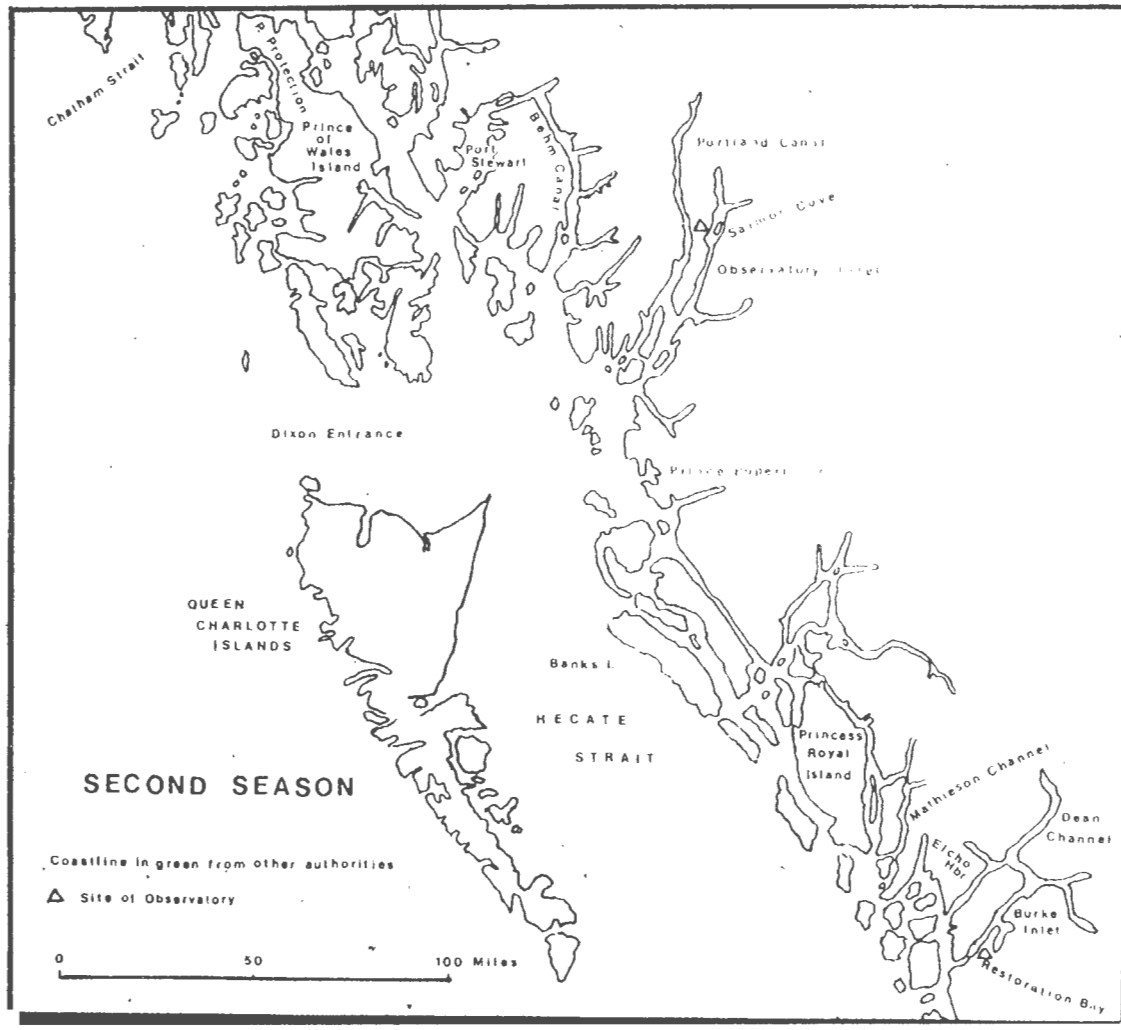
Bodega and Vancouver agreed to meet again at Monterey in the hope that fresh instructions might have been sent there. On the way south, Broughton was detached to examine the Columbia River, which Gray had succeeded in entering, and reached a point some 110 miles from its mouth, a short distance upstream of what is now the site of the city of Portland. Meanwhile Vancouver had entered San Francisco Bay, where he was cordially received by the small Spanish garrison and mission. Vancouver reached Monterey on 26th November, where Bodega was waiting for him; but there were no fresh instructions. In consequence Vancouver sent Broughton to London with dispatches and copies of his surveys and views to date and appointed Puget in command of the *Chatham* in Broughton's place.

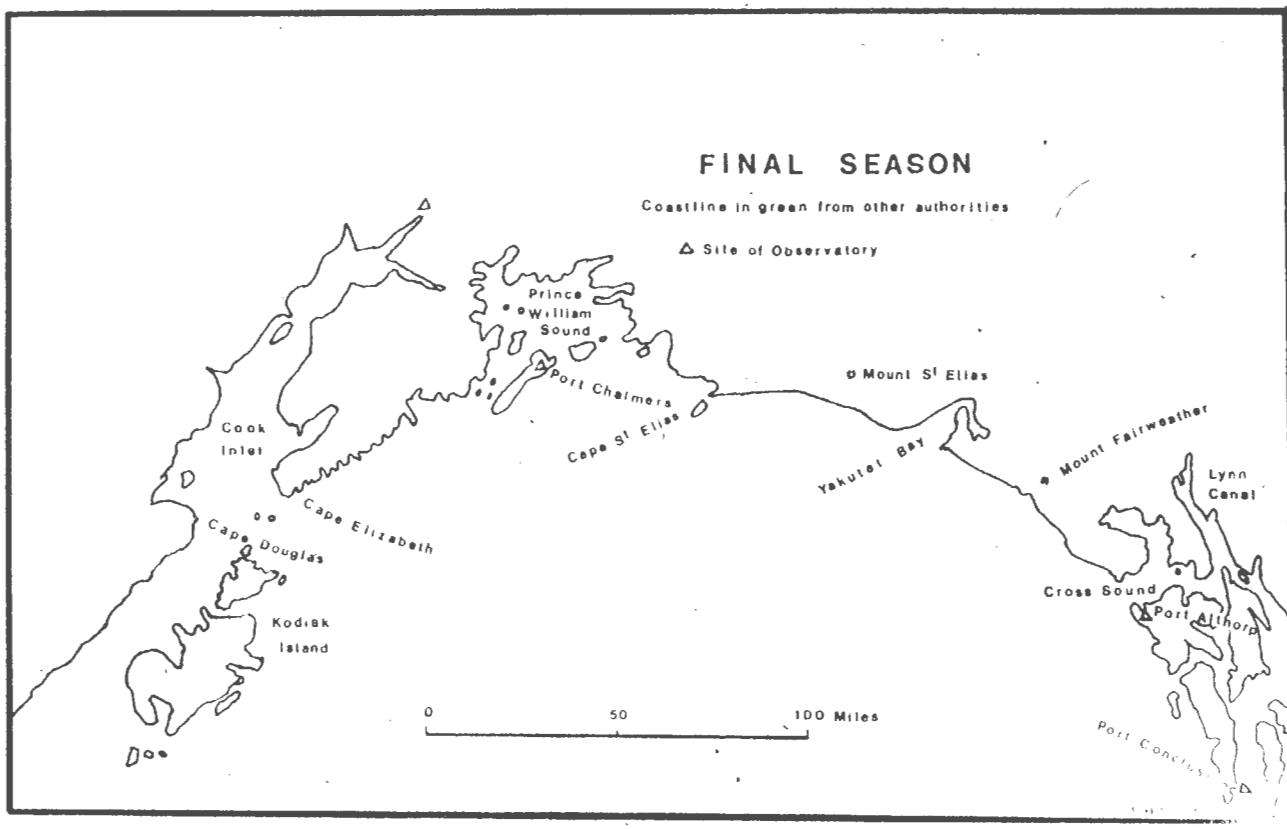
On 14th January 1793, Vancouver sailed for Hawaii in order to winter in a more pleasant climate and to survey the islands. From here he returned to Friendly Cove on 15th April. As there were now only four months left to carry out the second season's work, he remained in the sound for only three days, catching up with Puget, who had been sent ahead, in the entrance to Burke Inlet. Once again boat parties were sent away to survey the maze of islands and inlets, while the ships kept pace by moving from one anchorage to another. Because of failing health, Vancouver was only able to take personal charge of two of these expeditions. In all seven anchorages were used during the season, the two most important, where the observatory was set up, being in Restoration Bay at the seaward end of Burke Inlet and at Salmon Cove towards the head of Observatory Inlet some 200 miles farther up the coast.

A tragedy occurred during one of Johnstone's boat expeditions, when he was surveying Mathieson Channel. Mussels were found in abundance at the head of the channel, and the boart party roasted some for dinner, but unfortunately they proved to be poisonous. John Carter, one of the seamen, collapsed and died and was buried onshore later that night in Carter Bay, named in his memory.

Vancouver took the ships from Restoration Bay to Salmon Cove in easy stages, passing through Princess Royal Channel and east of Banks Island. He then set off with Puget to explore Observatory Inlet and Portland Canal before turning north into Behm Canal, which he named in honour of Major Magnus Behm, the Russian commandant at Petropavlovsk, during Cook's third voyage. Here they came across a remarkable rock, which Vancouver named the New Eddystone from its resemblance to the well-known lighthouse off Plymouth. After rounding the northern end of Revilla Gigedo Island, on the western side of Behm Canal, Vancouver landed on its western side to take a round of angles. When some Indians crowded around him, he re-embarked, but his boat was soon surrounded by a number of canoes clearly bent on mischief, forcing Vancouver to open fire, when perhaps eight or ten of the Indians were killed. The clash was with Tlingit Indians, possibly the most aggressive tribe on the north-west coast.

Vancouver next moved the two ships to Port Stewart on the mainland west of Revilla Gigedo Island, before taking them


Chatham Strait
Prince of Wales Island
Port Stewart
Portland Canal
Salmon Cove
Observatory Inlet
Dixon Entrance
Prince Rupert
QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS
Banks I.
HECATE STRAIT
Princess Royal Island
Mathieson Channel
Dean Channel
Burke Inlet
Restoration Bay
SECOND SEASON
Coastline in green from other authorities
Site of Observatory
0
50
100 Miles


FINAL SEASON
Coastline in green from other authorities
Site of Observatory
Prince William Sound
Port Chalmers
Mount St Elias
Cape St Elias
Yakutat Bay
Mount Fairweather
Lynn Canal
Cook Inlet
Cape Elizabeth
Cape Douglas
Kodiak Island
Cross Sound
Port Althorp
0
50
100 Miles

through Clarence Strait, separating the mainland from Prince of Wales Island, to Port Protection, at the northern end of the latter island, where he found shelter from a violent storm. From this anchorage Whidbey led the last boat expedition of the season, reaching a point which Vancouver named Cape Decision, 330 miles north-west of the entrance to Burke Inlet, because he felt that this season's work had finally disproved the claims made for the apocryphal Juan de Fuca and Bartholomew de Fonte to have discovered navigable channels leading into the interior of the continent. On his way south, Vancouver examined the western side of Queen Charlotte Islands as they were reported to be erroneously delineated on several published and unpublished charts.

Vancouver called once again at San Francisco and Monterey, but this time the Spanish Viceroy of New Spain had ordered drastic restrictions to be placed on any of Vancouver's vessels touching at Spanish ports. In consequence he remained only a few days at these two places, before continuing on to Santa Barbara and San Diego, where thanks to Bodega's influence, he was still made welcome. In spite of the restrictions, Vancouver managed to survey San Diego Harbour. From here he continued his coastal survey to 30° North, thus completing his second season's work.

Vancouver once again spent the winter months in Hawaii. Then, in the spring, instead of resuming his survey at Cape Decision, he decided to start in Cook Inlet, some 330 miles west-north-west, and to complete his survey of the north-west coast from west to east. On reaching the inlet, then known as Cook River, in early April, Vancouver was on



Vancouver's survey of San Diego (Inset on plate 8 of Vancouver's atlas).

familiar ground, having been there with Cook in 1778. The principal purpose of his visit was to determine whether the inlet was the estuary of a navigable river leading into the interior, as Cook had imagined. The head of the inlet, however, proved to be a dead-end and so Vancouver substituted Cook Inlet for Cook River on his chart.

Puget, who had become separated from the *Discovery* on the way north, first surveyed Port Graham, near the mouth of the inlet and then its western side, before joining Vancouver. The two then worked their way down the eastern side of the inlet, during which they visited a Russian trading post, where communication was difficult as neither spoke the other's language.

Vancouver now made directly for Port William Sound, where he anchored in Port Chalmers, situated near the entrance to this extensive inlet. From here two boat parties, under Whidbey and Johnstone, were sent away to survey the sound. The

former started at the western entrance, while Johnstone worked from the east, during which he was visited by a party of Russians from Port Etches, who allowed him to copy one of their charts. Port Chalmers was also surveyed, probably by Vancouver himself, while Puget was detached to survey the south coast of Alaska east of the sound. On the return of Whidbey and Johnstone, Vancouver sailed to rejoin Puget, but weak and variable winds forced him to spend 24 hours in Port Etches, where he made contact with the Russian trading post there.

Puget meanwhile had surveyed the coast as far as Port Mulgrave, in the entrance to Yakutat Bay, 120 miles east of Prince William Sound, passing en route close to Bering's Mount St Elias. Adverse weather prevented Vancouver from joining Puget and so he continued on to Cross Sound, some 65 miles south-east, where he found sheltered anchorage in Port Althorp, on the southern side of the sound, where Puget joined him the following day. From here Vancouver sent Whidbey away with three boats, to work eastward from the western entrance to Cross Sound. At first Whidbey was hampered by a great deal of ice. His progress was also slowed by precautions he was forced to take against unfriendly Indians. After examining Lynn Canal, leading north from Icy Strait, Whidbey then proceeded down Chatham Strait, passing between Baranov and Admiralty Islands, until he had a clear sight of the ocean west of Cape Decision, before returning to the *Discovery* in Port Althorp, where Vancouver had set up his observatory ashore.

On Whidbey's return, Vancouver got under way. First he carried out a running survey of the west coast of Baranov Island, before finding a sheltered anchorage, on rounding the southern end of this island in the aptly named Port Conclusion, at the western entrance to Chatham Sound. From here Whidbey and Johnstone were sent away to complete the survey while Vancouver set up his observatory ashore for the last time. Whidbey first examined Frederick Sound leading east from the southern end of Admiralty Island. He then proceeded up Stephens Passage until its junction with Lynn Canal. Johnstone started at Cape Decision, at the eastern entrance to Chatham Sound, and worked his way north to Frederick Sound and then examined varous inlets leading off its southern side. When the two met, the examination of the north-west coast was complete. Vancouver's survey had finally dispelled any remaining doubts that a navigable passage existed between the North Pacific and the interior of the North American continent, at least within the limits of his survey.

Vancouver now made for Friendly Cove, where he heard the sad news that Bodega had died. He next called at Monterey, where he learnt that a new commissioner was being sent out from London to implement an amended Nootka Convention. Since there was now no reason for remaining on the north-west coast, Vancouver sailed from Monterey on 2nd December to return to England. He spent four days at the remote Cocos Island and paid a brief visit to the Galapagos Islands, as he wished to check both their positions. In the latter archipelago Whidbey and Menzies landed on Isabella Island as the two ships sailed along its western side.

Shortly after leaving the Galapagos

Islands, the *Discovery*'s mainstay was found to be badly sprung. In consequence Vancouver was forced to call at Valparaiso to effect repairs, which took six long weeks. He next called at St Helena from where he sailed for England, but because England was now at war, he was forced to put into the River Shannon. From here he left for London to report to the Admiralty, taking the most important of his papers with him, and leaving Baker to bring the *Discovery* round to the Thames, where she arrived on 20th October 1795. Thus ended a voyage that had lasted a little over four and a half years.

ANDREW DAVID

Editor's Note: In his talk for the IMCoS Symposium, Andrew David gave particular emphasis on the artists' drawings that were made during this voyage, and projected many of them on the screen. He also provided a number of modern sketch maps to identify the part of the coast he was describing. Since it is not possible to reproduce the drawings here, the paper has been edited to throw more emphasis on the surveys conducted by Vancouver and his assistants.

Farewell to Betty Fathers

A large gathering of friends and well-wishers attended a Reception on 31 July to mark the retirement of Miss Betty Fathers, Superintendent of the Map Room at the Bodleian Library after 43 years' service. She started work as a 16-year old 'Juvenile', and, happily, a member of the original appointment board, Dr Grace Briggs, was present at the Reception. Miss Fathers was presented with a specially bound volume of *The Treasures of the Bodleian Library* which contained the signatures of her many well-wishers.

In making the presentation, Dr David Vaisey, Bodley's Librarian, traced her career at the Library from her early transfer to the Map Room, her work in cataloguing the Bodleian's large collection of maps and its culmination in her appointment as Map Superintendent. Dr Vaisey said that when he spoke to visitors and users of the Map Room, everyone remarked on the friendly help and advice they always received. Many of the University users were colleagues who found they were about to fly out to some place they had hardly heard of and wanted to find out where it was and something about it.

Responding, Betty Fathers spoke of the occasion soon after she joined the Library, when she saw a pile of papers in a dusty corner. On enquiring, she was told they were 'only papers'. With typical modesty, she returned her thanks to visitors to the Map Room from whom she had learned much.

Her successor is Nick Millea from the University of Sussex. EB

Map Exhibition

Canada House (off Trafalgar Square in London) is presently hosting the exhibition 'Taking up the Land: The Mapping of Canada through Four Centuries', which features maps loaned from the Hudson's Bay Company Archives (housed at the Provincial Manitoba Archives in Winnipeg) and from collections in Great Britain. The maps selected show how Europeans first perceived the vastness and beauty of the Canadian landscape and how they set about taming the wilderness.

Michael Regan, Visual Arts Officer at the Canadian High Commission, organised the exhibition. A well-attended talk by Dr Judith Hudson Beattie, Keeper of the Hudson's Bay Company Archives, marked the opening on 22 July. In explaining the American Indian contribution to Hudson's Bay Company mapping, Dr Beattie discussed the maps on display and also showed slides of additional maps too fragile to loan.

The exhibition will remain open through 25 September 1992, 11am–5pm, Monday–Friday. There is no charge for admission or for the catalogue of the exhibition.

KAREN S. COOK

Maps and Society

This lecture series in the history of cartography is organised by Catherine Delano Smith (Queen Mary and Westfield College, University of London) and Tony Campbell (Map Library, British Library). Meetings are held at the Warburg Institute, Woburn Square, London WC1H 0AB, at 5.00 pm. Admission is free and the meetings are open to anyone who is interested.

PROGRAMME FOR 1992–93

1992	
October 29th	Kees Zandvliet *(Royal Archives, The Hague)* **For Display and Reference: Dutch Colonial Maps and Views in 17th Century Interiors**
November 19th	Susan Gole *(Jaya Books & Chairman, IMCoS)* **Indian Maps of the 17th and 18th Centuries: Vernacular Tradition or European Imitation?**
December 10th	John Hale *(Department of History, University of London)* **Maps and Warfare in the Renaissance**
1993	
January 7th	Dennis Reinhartz *(Department of History, University of Texas–Arlington)* **Cartography, Literature and Empire: Herman Moll and his Maps**
February 4th	Malcolm Lewis *(Department of Geography, University of Sheffield)* **North American Indian and Inuit Maps: Intercultural Significances**
February 25th	Matthew Edney *(Department of Geography, New York State University)* **Scientific Images and Images of Science: the British Mapping of India, 1750–1850**
March 25th	James Akerman *(Hermon Dunlap Smith Center, The Newberry Library, Chicago)* **The Structuring of Political Territory in Early Printed Atlases**
May 6th	William Richardson *(School of Humanities, Flinders University of South Australia)* **Place-name Power: the Creation of Mercator's Southern Continent**

The programme has been made possible through the generous sponsorship of Lawrence Worms (Ash Rare Books Ltd) and Jonathan Potter (Jonathan Potter Ltd). It receives the support of IMCoS and *The Map Collector*.



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

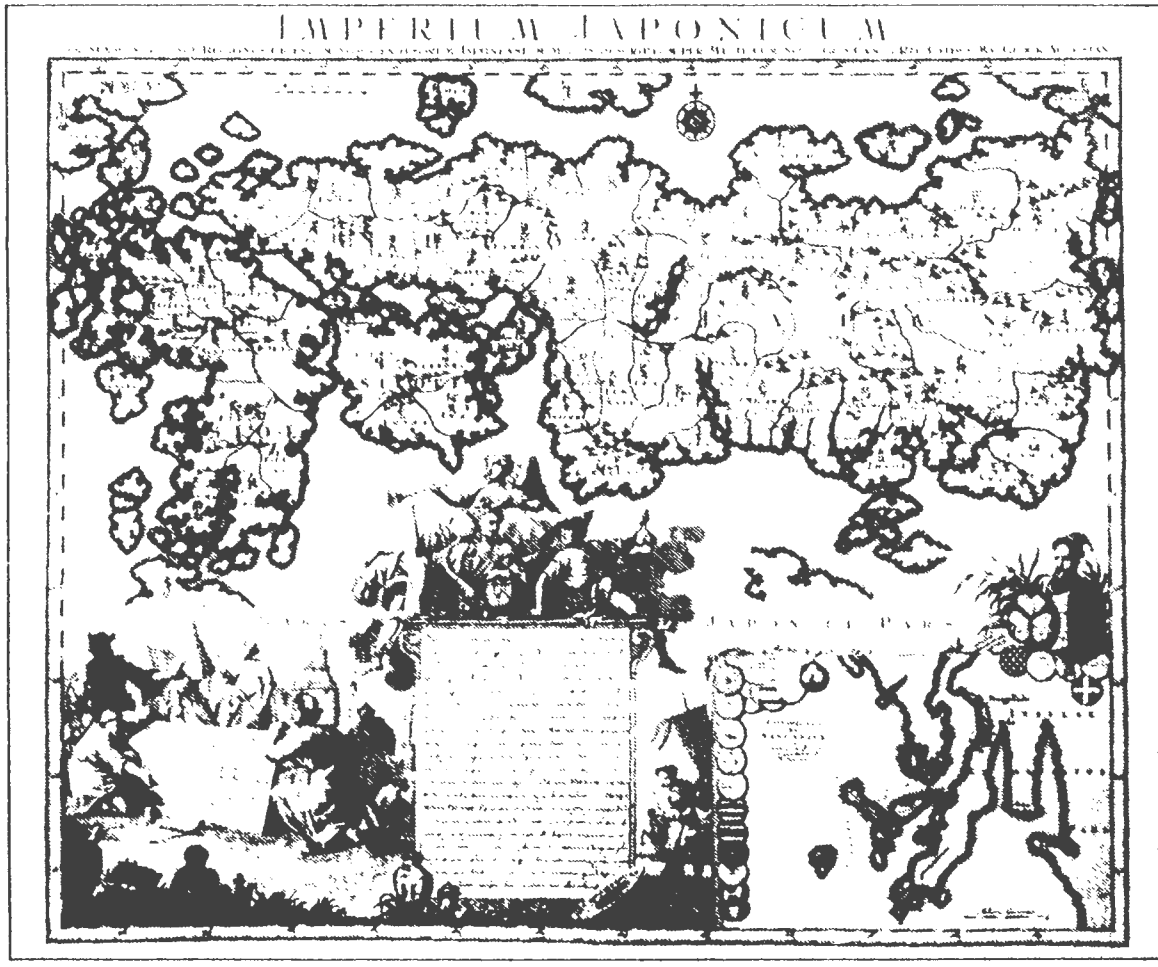
RODERICK M. BARRON

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

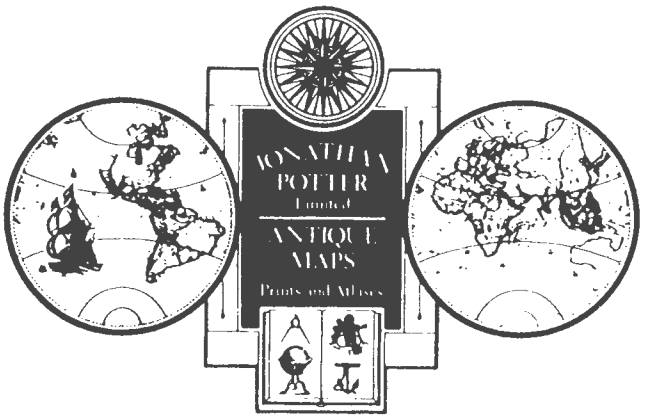
ローデリック・M・バロン

古 地 図 商

世界各地及び日本古地図
専門取扱い

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

JUNE 1992

Steve and I arrived at Heathrow early on the morning of June 19th, destination — Greenwich. It was our challenge to negotiate our rental car either through or around London at rush hour. We chose the M25 and speculated whether Londoners have "inside the Orbital" outlook akin to Washington, DC's "inside the Beltway" mentality. Everyone we asked either laughed a bit quizzically or looked at us like we had three heads, so we soon stopped asking.

We checked into the Hotel Ibis around noon and had time to recover from jet lag. The afternoon brought the first and last rain for the next ten days but by 6 p.m. when we set out for Warwick Leadlay's reception, the weather had cleared. We ran into Michael and Chris Sweet in the lobby and walked to the reception with them. Chris and I, busy in conversation, had to be steered back in the right direction several times by our husbands, who were paying attention to where we were going.

The reception at Warwick's gallery was a feast for eye and palate. There was marvellous food, plenty of wine, rooms full of maps on display, and lots of congenial company. Near a special exhibit related to Horatio Nelson, Steve and I were introduced to the current Lord Nelson. We promptly began a spirited discussion on one of the two taboo cocktail party subjects — politics (the other being religion). Just as we were solving weighty matters relating to a united Europe, George Bush's foreign policy, and American business practices, Lord Nelson was whisked away to his next engagement. At the end of the reception we joined a convivial group at a local establishment for yet more food and wine. Whoever started the rumour that the Brit-



At the Symposium (from the left): Chairman Rodney Shirley, Derek Howse, Organiser Jo Duggan, Helen Wallis, Andrew David, Andrew Cook.

ish are reserved and stuffy obviously has never been to IMCoS!!

On Saturday, Steve set off to discover Greenwich, while I attended the paper sessions. Rodney Shirley began the proceedings by commenting on the nautical theme of the conference and its appropriateness to our setting in Greenwich. We then heard four presentations on buccaneers and nautical explorers in the 17th and 18th centuries. Derek Howse and Helen Wallis spoke on the piratical adventures of Basil Ringrose and George Anson. Andrew David and Andrew Cook addressed the less flamboyant, although occasionally controversial, activities of George Vancouver, surveyor of Puget Sound, the Straits of Juan de Fuca, and Hawaii, and of Alexander Dalrymple, hydrographer for both the East India Company and the Admiralty.

Saturday afternoon started with a visit to the Maritime Museum. Because we were such a large group (90 registrants for the conference), we were divided into three groups for the Maritime Museum Information Center visit. While waiting for our group's turn, we were free to visit the Museum's Pirate Exhibit, the Observatory, and the Queen's House. Steve went to look at the Naval College to compare it with the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, near where we live. Susan Gole and I climbed Observatory Hill to look at the current meridian marker and the nearby British marker used until 1850. We went through the Observatory and saw the collection of early telescopes and other instruments. Afterwards we walked down to the Queen's House, designed by Inigo Jones for Queen Anne of Denmark but completed for Queen Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I. We then made our way to the Museum where Kirsten Lippencott had arranged a display of charts related to the symposium papers. Among the items available for examination were Spanish hydro charts captured by the pirates, Ringrose's South Sea Waggoner, Vancouver's plates of North America, and some of Dalrymple's collection of plans.



Symposium Organiser Jo Duggan

Following our visit to the Maritime Museum, we were once again guests of Warwick Leadlay for a visit to the *Cutty Sark*, a clipper ship built for the China tea trade in the 1870s. The visit was particularly interesting to us because Steve's great-grandfather was a clipper ship captain. Among the family archives are a picture of his ship, the *North American*, and an invitation to dine with the American consul in Liverpool.

The evening's banquet, held in the hotel dining room, was emceed by Peter Batchelor. The IMCoS–Tooley Award was presented to David Woodward and Brian Harley (posthumously) for their six-volume mapping project at the University of Wisconsin. Karen Richard-



Admiral Ritchie presenting the IMCoS–Tooley Award to Karen Richardson (on behalf of her late father Brian Harley) and Rev Max Woodward (for his son David)

son, Harley's daughter, accepted on behalf of her father. The Reverend Max Woodward accepted on behalf of his son with a charming anecdote from David's early childhood.

Our table spent the evening in lively hijincks over the question of smoking. Malcolm Young, a dedicated member of ASH, an anti-smoking organisation, represented the opposition. Rodney Shirley, in gallant support of Monika Schmidt, insisted on smoking a cigarette. Much rearrangement of seating and removal of chairs ensued. (Some fellows never recover from their undergraduate days at Cambridge!)

Yasha Beresiner provided witty after-dinner repartee as he thanked all the people whose hard work had ensured a successful symposium. With anecdotes for all he thanked Helen Wallis for being the jewel in IMCoS' crown; Harry and Mariette Pearce for arranging the dinner; Tony Burgess and Harry Pearce for organising the Map Fair; Susan Gole for chairing IMCoS and editing the Journal; Josephine Duggan for organising the symposium; Rodney Shirley for chairing it; and Warwick Leadlay for providing the portfolios, the reception, and the *Cutty Sark* visit. We understand that Jay Leno is trying to book Yasha for the Tonight Show but Yasha's agent is holding out for a package deal to include an appearance on Arsenio Hall. Stay tuned!

On Sunday, we took our lives into our hands and drove into London. Tony Burgess provided excellent directions and assured us that there is no traffic in London on Sundays. He forgot to tell us there are no parking spaces! We eventually found a space at Lincoln's Inn Field, just

a short walk from the New Connaught Rooms. The Map Fair was a veritable beehive of activity when we arrived at noon and we were overwhelmed by all the exhibits and wards. Margaret Wilkes, purchasing a map of some small Scottish Islands, advised that one can find better "buys" on Scottish maps in London. She also assured us that her library has a copy of the map so there was no conflict on interest in the purchase. Ethics in government has become such a rare commodity that one notices its presence more than its absence these days!

From the Map Fair we strolled around London for an hour or so, then left for a marvellous few days in Kent, based in Cranbrook. While there we made our sole purchase (thanks to a reference from Tony Burgess): a map of the weald of Kent, drawn by a Cranbrook resident who claimed to be an illegitimate son of George III. Whatever his ancestry, his map will be a lovely and appropriate reminder of our trip.

JEANNE YOUNG

IMCoS MAP IDENTIFICATION AND VALUATION SERVICE

Once again there was a steady stream of visitors to the IMCoS Map Identification and Valuation desk at the Map Fair. Rodney Shirley, assisted by John Goss for the morning session, helped both new and more experienced enquirers identify and value the item they brought in.

The most striking item was a very large engraved copper plate of the Pacific hemisphere; part of Henry James' world map of 1860. Such copper plates are rare. A collection of seventeenth-century German town plans baffled the Desk, as it did the nearby German map dealer Monika Schmidt. Some were probably by a member of the Bodenehr family; others were unknown, including an interesting map of the environs of a Danish fort on the Malabar Coast, identified by Susan Gole as Tranquebar.

Two enquirers had to be gently told that the maps they had brought in were facsimiles. Fortunately neither had paid too much for them; one being a British Museum Saxton map reproduction. Both enquirers were very grateful for guidance on how to tell an original map from a modern reproduction.

Perhaps the best find was from a couple who had bought in Sicily a very nice coloured example, probably contemporarily coloured, of Jansson's British Isles Anglo-Saxon Heptarchy map. This was pronounced certainly genuine, but probably from a later Hornius printing, and worth at least twice and possibly thrice the £380 they had paid for it.

When enquirers ask "How much is it worth?" we try to explain that the same map can vary widely in price depending on its edition, condition, colour and source. The cheapest source may be a lucky find in a non-map shop in an isolated part of the country but other sources may be at auction, from a regional map and print shop, a Map Fair dealer or from a top-price West-End dealer.

For enquirers asking about prices we usually sought advice from at least two Map Fair dealers on the basis of "What would you sell this map for if it was in your shop?". In addition guidance was given as to the dealer's buying prices (possibly 50% of the shop selling price), and, for the more valuable items, the price likely to be realised at auction. All this takes time, and those enquirers who were not IMCoS members were invariably more than pleased to give us [IMCoS] a small donation. For IMCoS members the Identification and Valuation service is free, and so several enquirers decided to join IMCoS on the spot.

RODNEY W. SHIRLEY

INTERNATIONAL NEWS AND EVENTS

1992 11th International Symposium: Madrid, 7–10 October
Wednesday 7th: Reception at Frame, 20.00 hrs

Contact: Jaime Armero, Frame (for address see advertisement on following page)

1993 12th International Symposium in association with Freundeskreis für Cartographica in der Stiftung Preussischer Kulturbesitz: Mainz and Bonn, 10–13 September
Contact: Herr Konsul Dr Oswald Dreyer-Eimbcke, Raboisen 5, D-2000 Hamburg 1
Tel: (040) 33 66 96.

1994 13th International Symposium: Belgium, in association with Mercator Year, probably late October or early November.
Contact: Itshak Sperling, 137 Voskenslaan, B 9000 Gent

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

News from Bahrain

On Thursday, 28th May 1992 in the Grand Ballroom of the Diplomat Hotel, Bahrain, there was held an Exhibition of Antique Maps of Arabia. This was the first such exhibition devoted to maps of the Peninsula to have been held in Bahrain for some years. It was organised by the American Women's Association around a collection of maps with an emphasis on Bahrain, and the surrounding waters of the Gulf.

Over a hundred people came to the reception and it was a pleasant sight to see the considerable interest as many went round catalogue in hand, studying the maps. For those of an acquisitive frame of mind, there was a separate price list. By the end of the evening half the total number of maps remained in Bahrain. I returned across the Causeway to the eastern littoral of the Island of the Arabs, delighted that the AWA representatives and I had provided an event which can only have stimulated interest in the old cartography of the area.

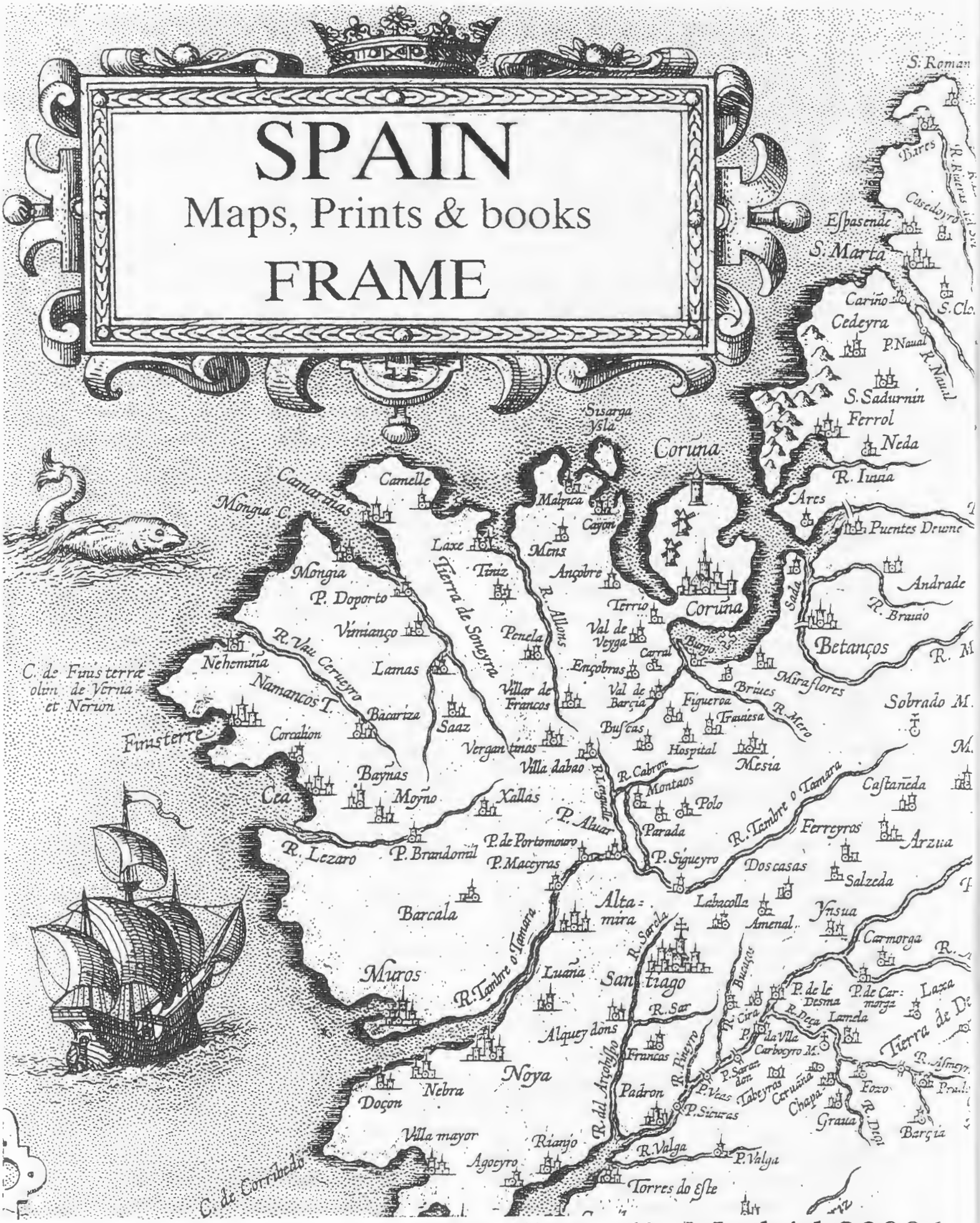
On this island it is difficult not to be aware of its tremendous archaeological and historical inheritance; Ptolemy's names for the Islands of Tylos and Arathos, now one as Manama and Muharraq Islands are joined by a causeway, are only stepping-stones on Bahrain's long history of which most people who live there are conscious. An excellent background upon which to build and more map shows are planned.

At long last, a mapping event from Arabia!

FAY HUIDEKOPER-COPE

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM
June 1993

The Summer Symposium next year will be held in collaboration with the Public Records Office, Chancery Lane, London.To avoid a clash with the History of Cartography Conference in Chicago, the Symposium and Annual Dinner will be held on June 12, and the Map Fair a week later, on Sunday June 20.



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

Exhibition in Helsinki

Helsinki University Library and the John Nurminen Foundation are together arranging an exhibition this autumn. At the same time a book will be published on the history of the discovery of the North-West Passage and the contribution of Adolf Eric Nordenskiöld as scientist and explorer in this discovery.

The exhibition will concentrate on topics of maritime history, cartography, hydrography and exploration, with the aim of making the national treasure — the Nordenskiöld collection — better known to the public both in Finland and throughout the world. Material will also be drawn from John Nurminen's collection and other Finnish collections, as well as being given support and loans from institutions abroad, especially from Sweden.

The accompanying book will be in Finnish, Swedish and English, and will contain papers by Professor Esko Häkli, Professor Christoffer H. Ericsson, Edwin Okhuizen, Juha Nurminen, Professor Wilhelm Odelberg, and Leena Pärssinen. It will cost FIM 470, and IMCoS members will be granted 10% discount.

The Crypt of Helsinki Cathedral is the site chosen for the exhibition, and it will run from 2nd October till 1st November. Further information may be obtained from:

Mr Nils-Eric Raurala
Project Manager
John Nurminen Foundation
c/o Travel Agency Kaleva
Lönnrotinkatu 5
00120 Helsinki, Finland
Ph: 358 0 6181 231
Fax: 358 0 6181 209.

Book Announcement

The History of Cartography, A Bibliography 1981–1992, Compiled and edited by Eric W. Wolf. Available post paid from Fiat Lux, 6300 Waterway Drive, Falls Church, Virginia 22044-1316. 94 pp, spiralbound. ISBN 0-9633154-1-4. $12.50 in the US, $15.00 in US funds elsewhere.

A corrected, augmented, fully indexed collection of the lists compiled by the editor since 1981 and published since 1984 under the heading 'Recent Publications' in *The Portolan*, a publication of the Washington Map Society. Drawn from a wide variety of sources, including publishers' announcements, acquisition notices, personal contacts, bibliographies, and periodical literature, the bibliography's more than one thousand entries are arranged in a common format, ordered alphabetically by author, and include translations of all non-English titles; where known, list prices in effect at the time of publication are also shown.

Classified Advertisements

England County Map specialist. Lists sent. **Mrs D.M. Green**, 7 Tower Grove, Weybridge, Surrey. Tel: (0932) 241 1105

Antiquarian Maps and Prints c.1550 to 1899. Write or phone for our latest catalogue. Postaprint, Taidswood, Iver Heath, Bucks SL0 0PQ, UK. Phone Denham - (0895) 833 720.

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

Exhibition in Vienna

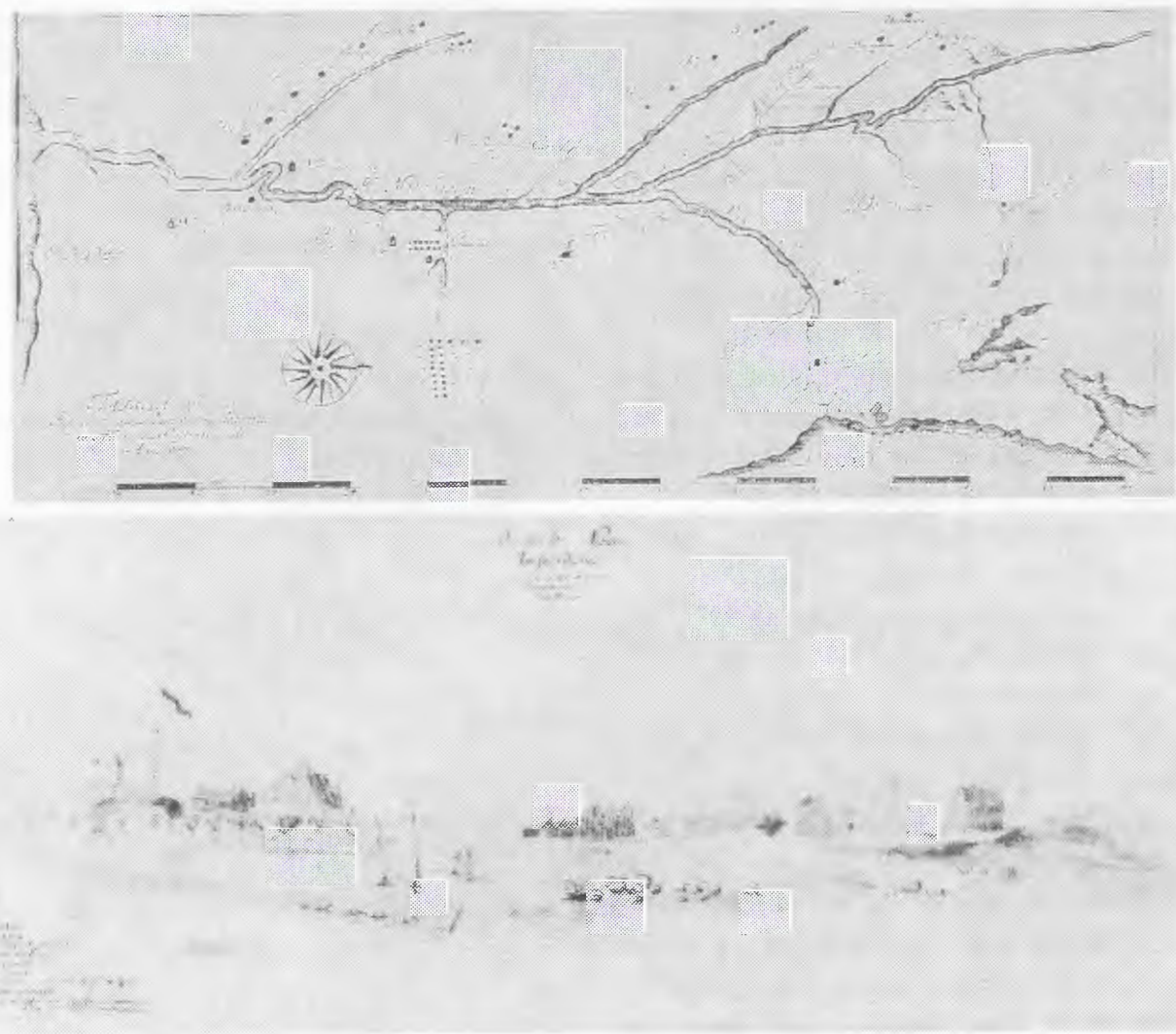
"The New World, Austria and the Exploration of America"

To commemorate the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus in 1492 the Austrian National Library opened an exhibition on 15 May which will remain open until 26 October 1992. Sponsors of the exhibition are Rank 'Xerox' and 'GiroCredit'.

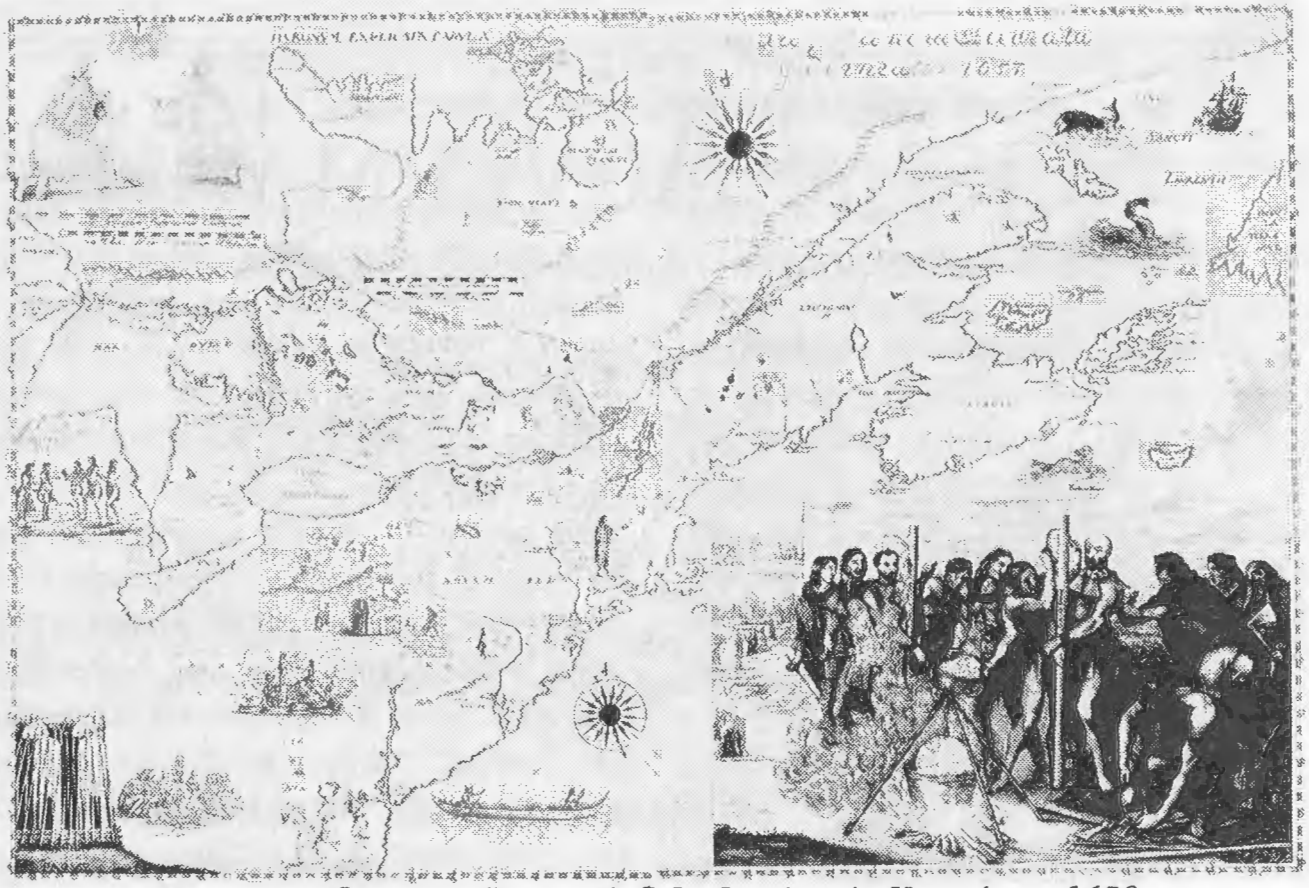
Complimentary to this exhibition was a series of lectures which included the following topics: America on maps of the Blaeu-Van der Hem atlas; Austria and the Indians; Austrian emigrants in America; J. Kepler as cartographer and his theory of the discovery of America.

The exhibition is divided into sections:

Pre-Columbian travel across the Atlantic
The picture of America in Austria
Augustin Herrman
Austrian Jesuits and the opening-up of America
Botanist travel to America in the 18th century
The Austrian expedition to Brazil
Virgil von Heimreichen zu Brunnfeld (1805–52)
Travel to America: natural history, transfer of technology
Alphabetical listing of Austrians in America during the first half of the 19th century
Austrian research in America, the second half of the 19th century



Two of the exhibits in Vienna: (above) Louis Jolliet, Jacques Marquette, Melchisédech Thévenot: Mississippi, 1672–73. "Tabula exhibens regiones quasdam recens detectas in America Septentrionali, Anno 1673" ca. 1:4,3 Mio. (Below)New York, um 1650 "De Stadt Nieuw Amsterdam gelegen op het Eylandt Manhattan in Nieuw Nederlant" Manuskript 1650-54 (Courtesy Österreichische Nationalbibliothek).



Francesco Giuseppe Bressani, S.J.: Jesuiten in Kanada, m 1650.
"Novae Franciae accurata Delineatio", 1657, ca. 1:3,8 Mio.
(Courtesy Österreichische Nationalbibliothek).

Geographical research in the 20th century
Josef Fischer, S.J.

Austrian cartographical development and geographical research of America in the 20th century

A coloured pen and ink drawing of New York on display is considered to be the only copy in existence. It was possibly made in New York and may date from 1650–54. This is one of the oldest views of New York known, as the windmill shown in it was described as having only two remaining blades in a colonist's letter written in 1649, in which he also complained of the hard conditions. This view of New York is reproduced on the cover of the catalogue. A poster is available for ÖS 160.

The exhibition catalogue (ÖS 290) is richly illustrated and includes a summary in English and Spanish. For further information please contact: Dr Franz Wawrik, Director, Map and Globe Collection, Austrian National Library, A-1015 Vienna, Josefsplatz 1.

TRAVELLER

Exhibition in Washington

"1942: An Ongoing Voyage"

Presented by the Library of Congress, this exhibition "depicts the varied 'worlds' of America and the Mediterranean at a period when both were immersed in complex political, social and cultural changes", notes Librarian of Congress James H. Billington. It is divided into three sections: On the Eve of 1492; The Atlantic Joined; and Europe Claims America.

Among other exhibits, the maps include 14th and 15th century portolans of the Mediterranean, the 1507 Ruysch world map, Diego Gutierrez's 1562 map of America, and Martin Waldseemüller's *Cosmographiae Introductio*, in which the name of America first appears.

The exhibition is on view in the Madison Gallery, Madison Building, 101 Independence Ave. S.E. through February 14 1993. Visitor hours are 8.30 am to 9.30 pm, Monday–Friday, and 8.30 am to 6 pm weekends.

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.

Something Old, Something New from Grenoble
A Collection of 16th century Italian maps

Composite atlases, or *atlas factice*, are often the most interesting of all atlases to come across. Many such atlases often contain rare or unusual material, bound up with more mundane sheets. I came across one such atlas recently, lodged in the Bibliothèque Municipale, Grenoble.

This Library has a composite atlas of six volumes, in which — among over 800 other maps — there are 45 maps of 16th century Italian origin. This note is concerned just with these Italian maps which, in all probability, came from one of the assembled-to-order 'Lafreri' atlases. These atlases are composed of a variable number of maps from finely engraved Italian copperplates, in almost all cases emanating from either Venice or Rome. In about 1570 the Roman publisher Antonio Lafreri attached an engraved titlepage to his offerings, and hence they were often known as 'Lafreri' atlases, although Lafreri was by no means the only publisher to offer such collections for sale. In fact, the majority were probably assembled by Venetian publishers such as Forlani, Bertelli or Camocio rather than in Rome.

The 'Grand Old Man' of old maps, R.V. Tooley, described some 600 maps found in Italian atlases in an article in *Imago Mundi* in 1939. He noted the survival of 50 such atlases. Since then a number of new atlases have been discovered, but others have perished or been dispersed. In many respects Tooley's list is now out of date; for instance, under Great Britain he lists 8 maps and two 're-issues' whereas the current known total is at least 14 maps and derivative states. Nevertheless, in spite of new finds, Tooley's checklist remains an essential starting point of reference.

The Grenoble collection was not known in any detail to Tooley. The maps at Grenoble are especially interesting because many consist of unrecorded states or, in a few cases, are completely new maps hitherto unknown. There are 45 Italian maps in the collection, dispersed among a much larger number of other maps mostly from the 17th and 18th centuries, as follows:

		Number of maps	
		Total	16th C Italian
Vol. I	World, Europe	43	3
Vol. II	France (1)	111	3
Vol. III	France (2)	113	2
Vol. IV	Spain, Portugal & Italy	143	24
Vol. V	Switzerland & Low Countries	169	12
Vol. VI	Germany	134	1
		813	45

The Atlas is clearly a French compilation, with two whole volumes devoted to France. The 16th century Italian content may appear small, but the numbers are not untypical in relation to other known collections. Regrettably, no parts of the Atlas cover the British Isles, Scandinavia, eastern Europe, or other parts of the world such as Asia, Africa or the Americas. Possibly such maps were originally present but have been either lost or dispersed. The Library could not provide any information as to the 'missing' parts, especially those of the British Isles which I particularly inquired about.

An unusually high proportion of maps — 25 out of the 45 — represent states

or maps not recorded in Tooley. Where given, the later dates on these variant maps are as follows:

Dates recorded:	
1585	1591
1590	1586
1581	1585
1582	1586
1582	1585
1578	1589
1589	1585

The latest date, 1591, is on a map of Provence engraved by Giovanni di Fornachio. Among later publishers' imprints, Pietro de Nobili is mentioned twice, Donato Bertelli five times, and Claudio Duchetti once. The evidence suggests that the atlas (if indeed there was a complete atlas to start with) was compiled in the early 1590s. The recorded number of late-sixteenth century Italian atlases — from the 1590s onwards — is considerably less than those emanating from the 1560s or 1570s. Whether the atlas originated in Rome or Venice is open. Pietro de Nobili is known as a Roman publisher of earlier plates, and Claudio Duchetti was from the same city, whereas Donato Bertelli was a member of a prominent Venetian family. Plates appear to have been exchanged between Roman and Venetian publishers for the purpose of assembling atlases in both centres.

Nine new maps were noted. By 'new' I mean not listed by Tooley in his 1939 article. These maps (listed in abbreviated form below) may be recorded elsewhere but in the case of the two world maps, neither is entered in my own *Mapping of the World* (revised 1987 edition). The sign '//' means that imprint or engraver information is placed in a different part of the map to the title.

1. World. *Universale Descritione... //D[onato] B[ertelli] MDLXX[4?]* [1574?].

2. World. *Universale Descritione de Tutto il Mondo//Gioseppe Rosatio f.*

3. Picardy. *Picardia Alta et Bassa.*

4. Dieppe. *Descritione...di Dieppa...//Intagliata per Giovanbatista de Cavallerii in Roma...1589.*

5. Provence. *...Provinciae Descriptio. //MDLXXXXI* [1591]*//Jacobus de fornacernis.*

6. Maastricht. *Maestricht...Natal.b[onifacio] fe.*

7. Seville. *Sevilla//Petri de Nobilis D: Ambrosius Brambilla pictor...Rome 1585.*

8. Portugal. *Portugalliae...Auctore Verninda Alvara Secco//Romae MCCCCLX* [1590].

9. Rome. *Rome//Battista da parma formis 1582.*

The presence of these 'new' maps in the Grenoble Atlas is not incontrovertible proof that they were part of the original Italian corpus: they could have been added independently. However, they have stylistic characteristics which link them to Italian maps found in similar 'assembled-to-order atlases, and it seems probable that they come from the same source.

In the time available I was not able to make a full study of the other maps in the Grenoble Atlas. The contents seemed to be made up from three sources: Jansson and Hondius maps of the 1630s; maps from French cartographers of the latter part of the 17th century; and a selection of both German and French maps from the first half of the 18th century up to about 1760.

I have full details available of the 45 Italian maps in the Atlas if readers wish to ask for further information.

RODNEY W. SHIRLEY

Stop Press Post script! *(see page 40)*

A Much Decorated Geographer – R.H. Major

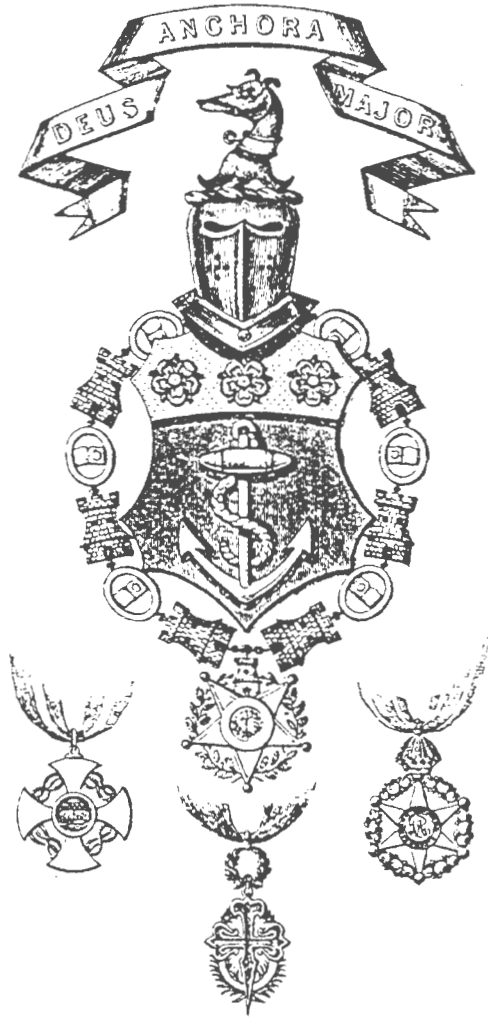
In this important year celebrating the quincentenary of the culminating discovery of America after the years of exploration by mainly Portuguese and Italian explorers, it is fitting to remember a man who was largely responsible for setting up the Map Department in the British Museum for which he received special recognition from several monarchs.

Richard Henry Major (1818–1891) was born in London, his father being a doctor and belonging to an old Jersey family. In January 1844, he was appointed an assistant in the department of printed books in the British Museum and was soon put in charge of maps and charts. In 1867, an independent Department of Maps formed and Major was appointed as its Keeper. He was a young man of great energy and applied himself to the cataloguing of the manuscript maps which then came under his jurisdiction until transferred after his death to the Department of Manuscripts. He was responsible for the acquisition of several important collections by the Museum, including the collection formed by Admiral Lord Howe, and nearly 100 Japanese maps forming part of the von Siebold Library acquired in 1868.

Major played a leading part in the foundation in 1846 of the Hakluyt Society and was its Secretary from 1849 to 1858. He was also Hon. Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society from 1861 to 1881 and a Vice- President from 1881 to 1884.

Hovever, it was the published works of Major which brought him international recognition. His most notable work was that on Prince Henry the Navigator and in 1872 he published "The Bibliography of the First Letter of Christopher Columbus describing his Discovery of the New World". This international recognition took the form of awards of several foreign decorations which are attractively shown on his bookplate.

The chain surrounding the shield of arms is that of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword to which order Major was appointed a Knight by King Pedro V of Portugal. The badge of this order occurs quite frequently with the arms of officers who received the order for services in the Peninsular War, but it is not often seen as a civilian award. Below the badge of the Tower and the Sword is that of the Portuguese Order of St. James of the Sword. This order was founded by King Denis VI of Portugal in 1310 AD to assist in the fight against the Moors. It was originally of a religious character but was secularised in 1789. The badge is a red cross in the form of a stylised sword edged in gold and the motto is –Sciencia, Letras e Artes".



R. H. MAJOR. F.S.A. &c.

The badge on the left is that of a Knight Commander of the Crown of Italy to which he was appointed by the King of Italy and that on the right of a Knight of the Order of the Rose of Brazil to which he was appointed by the Emperor of Brazil.

Major resigned his post at the British Museum in 1880 owing to poor health and died at his home in Kensington in 1891.

P.L. ALLPRESS

STOP PRESS POSTSCRIPT

After completing the article on pages 37–38 for the *IMCoS Journal* two further unconnected messages came across my desk. The Grenoble Librarian kindly wrote to tell me that their *atlas factice* comprised in fact nine not six volumes. One of these included maps of the British Isles which (in my article) I commented on the absence of. So the total number of 16th century Italian maps may well be more than the 45 I indicated. And this may be a good excuse to return to Grenoble, where the quality of the restaurants and the mountain scenery triple the attractions.

I did not broadcast the 'new' maps I had noted, and so it was out of the blue that I had a note from Margaret Wilkes of the National Library of Scotland saying that in rummaging through their cupboards they had come across an Italian world map that seemed unrecorded. When I received a xerox of this map I was astonished to find that it was identical to the second state of the Donato Bertelli, with an imprint concluding MDLXX[4?], that I had discovered in Grenoble. The concluding digit was (and is) a bit of a puzzle. It would be highly exceptional for Roman and Arabic digits to be mixed, and after close examination of the original in the NLS the most reasonable conclusion is that the '4' remains as a result of the erasure of a 'VIII', the concluding part of the previous date MDLXVIII [1568].

RWS

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 has already forwarded the sum of £550 to the Treasurer, and we hope that many more contributions will be sent in. In addition to the names of contributors published in the last issue, we now gratefully acknowledge the following members for their donations:

Raymond Frostick
Dr Helen Wallis, OBE

Members wishing to send donations through IMCoS may send their cheques direct to IMCoS Treasurer: Dr Cyrus Ala'i, 1 Golders Park Close, West Heath Avenue, London NW11 7QR. Cheques should be made out to IMCoS, with 'Harley Research Fellowships' written on the reverse. Donations may also be made by Credit Card, giving number and expiry date.

IMCoS SUBSCRIPTIONS

Please help keep IMCoS finances healthy, by sending in your subscription in good time. You can see from the label on the envelope, for your copy of the Journal, when your subscription is due.

Book Reviews

Mapping the Next Millenium: the discovery of new geographies, by Stephen S. Hall. New York: Random House, 1992, xvi+477 pp.

Stephen Hall's new geographies range from satellite investigations of the universe, of the earth's core, ocean floor, surface and palaeoclimates, through X-ray and scanning maps of human anatomy, down to atomic spectroscopy and the search for sub-atomic particles. What, it might be asked, has such a book about developments in science itself at the close the the present millenium to say to those whose interest is in those maps which feature as collectable artefacts? One answer would be: 'very little', and it is a response which at one level is quite correct. On the other hand, Hall contends that mapping is a process common to all the diverse scientific topics reviewed and thus can be used as an organising concept to bring together in one book the fast-fissipating research frontiers of the mathematical, natural and biological sciences. Such a device requires the most catholic definition of what is, or is not, a map which itself is thought-provoking for 'conventional' cartophiles.

The author disarmingly describes himself as a general scientific journalist but he has researched and written on Italian Renaissance cartography and his new age of discovery of the next millenium is constantly put in perspective by reference to the mapping of the Great Age of Discovery itself. Illustrations of such as Battista Agnese's world map and French Jesuit mapping of Lake Superior in 1671 sit along with full colour plates of Nimbus 7 satellite maps of the earth's ozone layer, autoradiographic maps of the brain, and molecular biologists' mapping of pieces of DNA to their proper location on a chromosome.

Stephen Hall has written an easy-to-read, commendably jargon-free and up- to-date introduction to the frontiers of scientific discovery. Its articulation around the mapping metaphor means that this could be just the science primer that IMCoS members might wish to read.

ROGER KAIN
University of Exeter

D7 Who's Who in the History of Cartography: An international directory of current research. Map Collector Publications, 1992. £15.00. 135pp

This highly successful publication is directly linked with issues of communication between members of the extended family of students of cartography. Mary Alice Lowenthal has this time compiled a list of the names of 365 researchers, of whom 80 had not previously been reported, who have the science of cartography as the principal object of their research and publications.

This is an extremely useful tool for scholars, since the entry on each researcher gives his/her special interests and individual publications. Thus the users of this valuable bibliographical guide have at their fingertips everything they could wish to know about the most recent studies (chiefly between 1988 and 1992) in the field of cartography and its history.

In the second part of the book (pp.110–41), Ms Lowenthal has arranged the entries by country and by subject, so that readers can go straight to the subjects which interest them. A list of 'Contributors by Country' completes this truly invaluable guide, which will be, and deserves to be, an essential work of reference for all those throughout the world who are involved in the science and history of cartography.

THEMIS STRONGILOS

Books sent for review to the IMCoS Journal are then retained in the IMCoS Library for loan to members. As soon as the Library is relocated under the care of Chris Terrell, members will be informed about its use.

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

Leonora Weaver

Specialist in

Hand colouring
and
Restoration
in maps and prints

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

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.

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

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

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 Rigillis Street, GR–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 Pardiñas 69, Madrid 6

Sweden: Gunnar Skoog, Skoogs Foretagsgrupp AB, Malmo

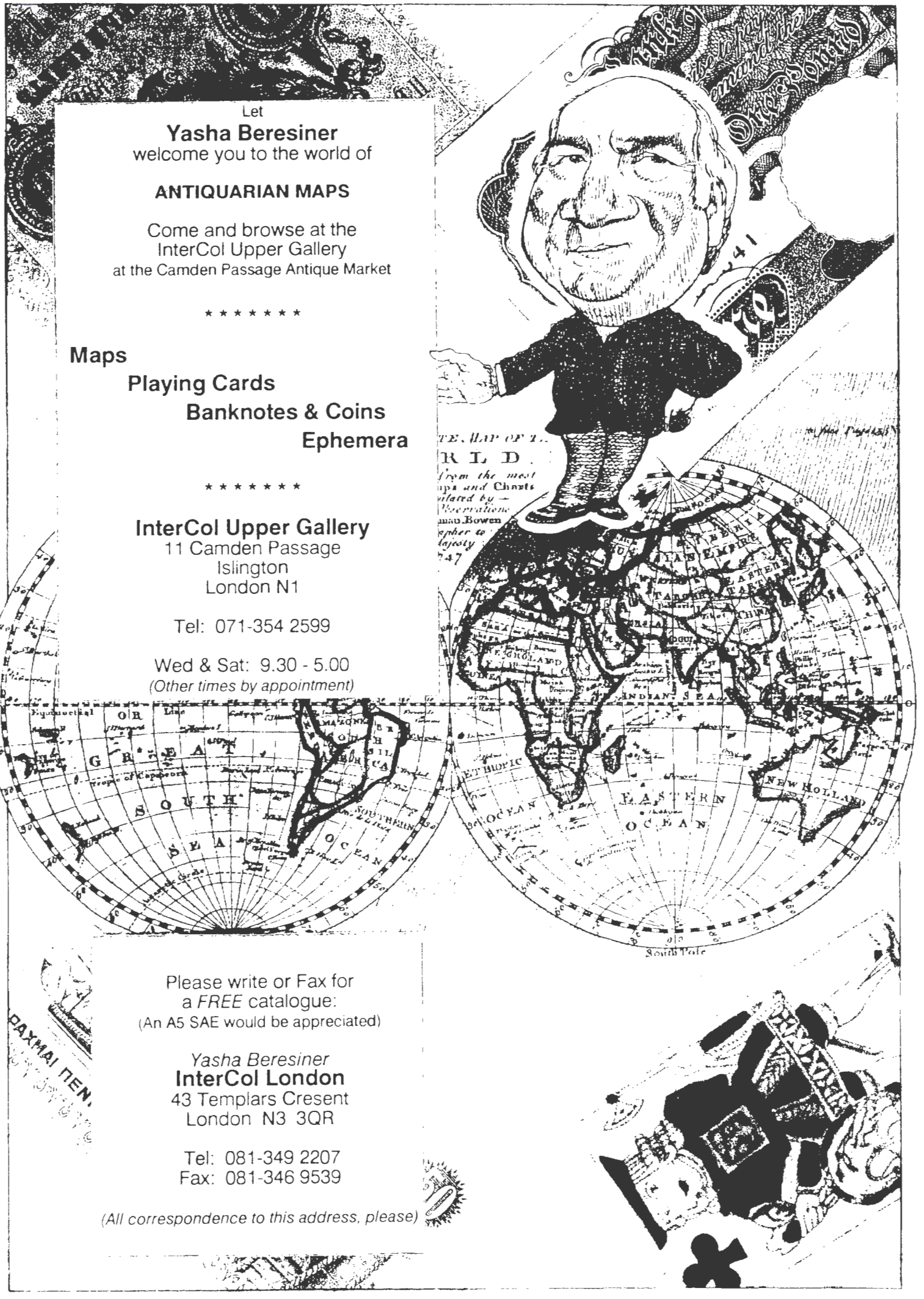
Thailand: Dr Dawn Rooney, PO Box 11, 1238 Bangkok

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



Let
Yasha Beresiner
welcome you to the world of

ANTIQUARIAN MAPS

Come and browse at the
InterCol Upper Gallery
at the Camden Passage Antique Market

* * * * * * * *

Maps
Playing Cards
Banknotes & Coins
Ephemera

* * * * * * * *

InterCol Upper Gallery
11 Camden Passage
Islington
London N1

Tel: 071-354 2599

Wed & Sat: 9.30 - 5.00
(Other times by appointment)

Please write or Fax for
a *FREE* catalogue:
(An A5 SAE would be appreciated)

Yasha Beresiner
InterCol London
43 Templars Cresent
London N3 3QR

Tel: 081-349 2207
Fax: 081-346 9539

(All correspondence to this address, please)