SPRING 1993 ISSUE No. 52

IMCOS JOURNAL



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Journal of the International Map Collectors Society

SPRING 1993 ISSUE No. 52

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Cover Map: Detail from 'A New and Correct Map of the South West Part of Germany . . .' by Eman. Bowen, 1744. Courtesy Graham Franks.

Copy and other material for our next issue (Summer) should be submitted by 30 April 1993. 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
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Guest Editorial

That old suitcase in great uncle's attic might just turn out to conceal an exciting and long forgotten treasure. If it does, I am sure you will tell us all about it. However, you are several hundred times more likely to make such a discovery in a long-established public collection. The 'attic' that enabled the indefatigable David Smith to reconstruct in this issue the making of Daniel Lysons' *Environs of London* (1792–6) was the British Library's Department of Manuscripts. The documents concerned have been there since about 1835 and he was perhaps the first to read them.

This is not the first 'cartographic truffle' (one of Brian Harley's better phrases) that David Smith has managed to unearth. nevertheless, he has, not unreasonably, described the array of BL's catalogues which give shelter to map descriptions as 'defying logical interpretation'. Although there are good historical reasons for this, their complexity and inconsistency do bewilder some researchers. There is no point in writing a guest editorial if you don't ride at least one hobby horse. In my case this is the conviction that, for those wishing to use a research library, computerisation is the most exciting and far-ranging development since the first catalogue descriptions were printed.

Librarians have defined their roles in different ways at different times. As temporary custodian of one of the world's great map collections, I believe that the most important component of my task is to open up our incomparable riches to any who can profitably use them. To assist researchers in this way, we are harnessing the power and versatility of the computer. The published BL map catalogues will be converted and combined onto a single compact disc. The first edition is due to appear in 1994. Subsequent editions will pull together other, more elusive, map descriptions and, as the icing on the cake, merge the records for pre-1800 atlas maps on which Rodney Shirley has been diligently working for some years. A lesser initiative, but one recently completed, has been the compilation of a general index to manuscript material of cartographic interest throughout the BL. This unpublished finding aid, now available in the BL reading rooms, will cut out some of the initial spadework for the researcher. However, you needn't worry — serendipity is alive and well in the British Library, where more probably remains hidden in the Department of Manuscripts' 300,000 volumes than is revealed in the new composite index.

Making it easier for you to know what maps we hold would be of little use if you could not get at them. Contradicting what is sometime said, the BL Map Library *is* open to the public. Anyone with a serious enquiry is asked to show signed identification and can then request material from the catalogues. Despite the greater worldwide interest in maps — for which IMCoS deserves much of the credit — cartobibliography remains a young subject, with many areas entirely neglected. The listing of county cartobibliographies that my colleague Geoff Armitage produced for *The*

Map Collector (issue 52) highlights those counties awaiting their map historian. Perhaps there are IMCoS members prepared to consider building on the work of Donald Hodson, Eugene Burden and others for their own counties, or for other parts of the world. If so, the Map Library team are there to offer advice and encouragement.

The relationship between librarians, academics, collectors and dealers is a symbiotic one. Each group benefits from the health and vitality of their common subject. New initiatives and fresh blood must be sought constantly. There will, I am sure, be a general welcome therefore for the newly announced Travel Grant, designed to help young members attend IMCoS symposia. Another international initiative should see the award next year of the first of the research fellowships set up in memory of Brian Harley. That the fund stands high enough already for the first award to be made is due in great measure to the generosity of IMCoS members. As Hon. Sec. of the J.B. Harley Research Fellowships, I am glad of the opportunity to thank all contributors most warmly. As the fund continues to grow, so it will be possible to support more than one scholar per year to work on the London map collections.

The IMCoS presence has been most evident, too, at the 'Maps and Society' lectures held through the winter months at the Warburg Institute in London. I help to run these with Catherine Delano Smith and, besides the remaining talks of this season, we can promise an interesting and varied third year's programme.

The pages of this issue carry an announcement for the forthcoming BBC TV series 'Tales from the Map Room'. As advisors to the series, Peter Barber and I recently viewed the six programmes in their provisional form. These should not be missed. Please keep an eye out for the precise transmission dates (probably May–June) which will not be known until a few weeks beforehand. It would be very good if the programmes could be seen outside Britain because they are certain to stimulate the non-map-conscious public just as much as the map addicts I assume, by definition, all IMCoS members to be.

TONY CAMPBELL
Map Librarian of the British Library

IMCoS VISIT TO HERTFORD COUNTY RECORD OFFICE

Due to unavoidable administrative problems, the planned visit for 6th March 1993 has had to be postponed. Members will be informed through a future issue of the Journal when it can be arranged for a future date.

IMCoS requires help in organising these meetings. Members are invited to inform the Hon. Sec. if they would like to be involved with the organisation of the Society, and in particular, to arrange the local UK meetings.

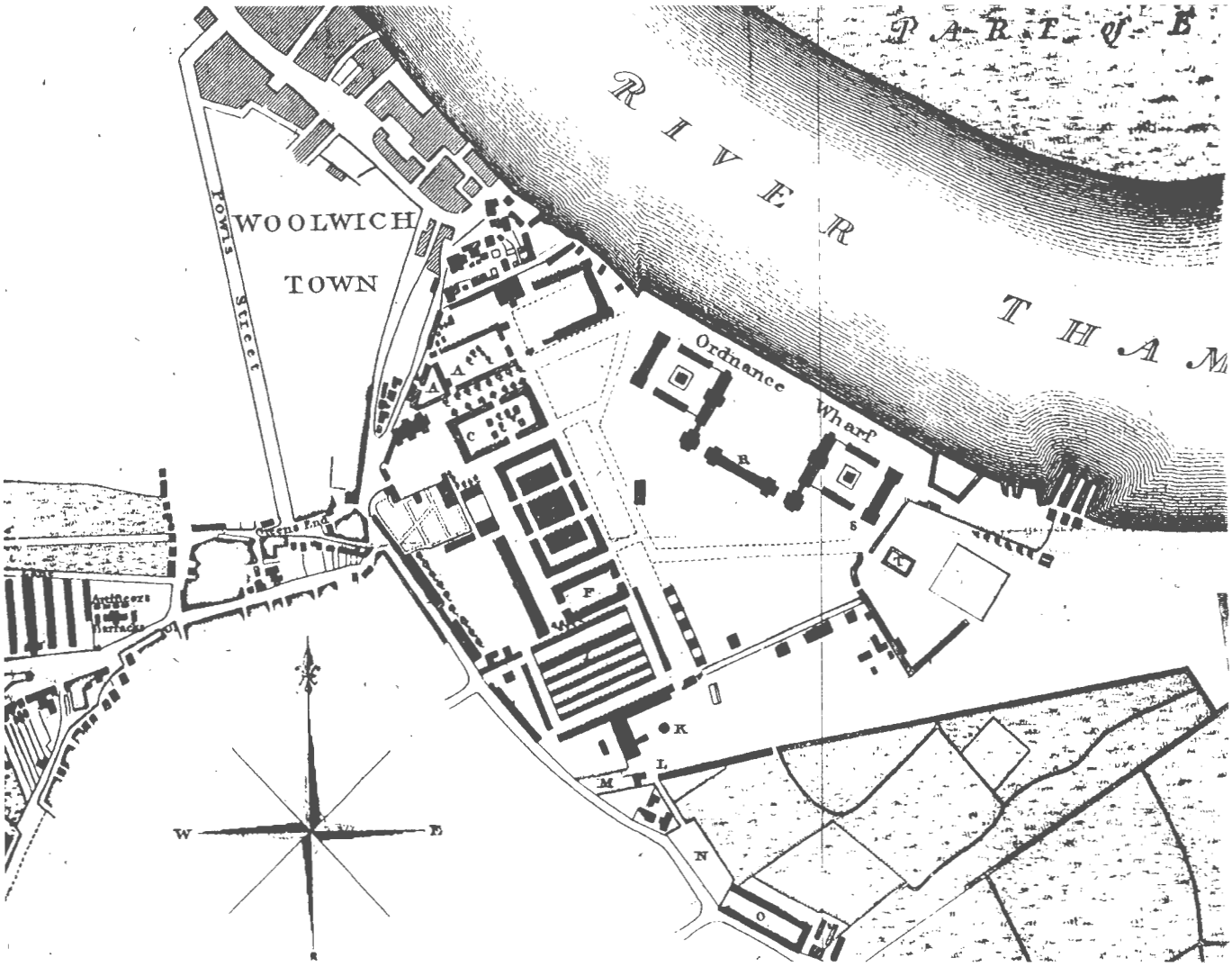
Cartographic Aspects of Lysons' *Environs of London* and related works

Daniel Lysons[1] (1762–1834) seems to have become interested in the publication of antiquarian/historical/topographical works, as opposed to his numerous works on religious and church matters, after his appointment as curate of, firstly, Mortlake in 1786, and, subsequently, Putney in 1790. His extensive 'historical account' of the environs of London[2] was published between 1792 and 1796 by Thomas Cadell.[3] Daniel's project was a practical and commercial response to his passion for collecting material on ancient history and antiquities. He combined this with data on the 'present state of the several parishes within twelve miles of the capital' which he considered 'a district which furnishes perhaps more curious and interesting matter for observation than any other of the same extent in the kingdom'. In order to incorporate additional material and corrections a supplement[4] was issued in 1811, the year in which a full second edition appeared.

Disappointingly, however, this fine four-volume work contained very few maps, despite its concern with the area's 'present state'. The Surrey volume was illustrated by 'A Map of that part of the County of Surrey which lies within 12 Miles of London', measuring 235 x 180 mm overall.[5] The title in italic lettering appears on the map face; the frame is a thick and a thin line; there is no north point or other embellishment; and a 'Scale of Statute Miles' indicates a scale of 1 inch to 2 miles.

Middlesex features a 'MAP of the County of MIDDLESEX', measuring 238 x 178 mm. The title, in a neat combination of capitals and plain script, appears on the map face; the frame is a thick and a thin line which is broken by the map detail in three places; and there is no north point, scale or other embellishment.

Hertfordshire, Essex and Kent has 'A MAP of those PARISHES in the Counties of KENT and ESSEX which lie within Twelve Miles of LONDON', measuring 234 x 178 mm. The title is again a neat combination of capitals and plain script on the map face; the frame again a thick and thin line; and there is no north point, scale or other embellishment. The map does, however, bear the engraver's signature 'J. Cary Sculp.' Similarity of style and technique suggests that the map of Middlesex was also engraved by Cary but Surrey appears to be from a different hand, being significantly cruder in execution and of slightly different style. Continuity of content, however, suggests that all three maps were produced in the same workshop. The map of the Kent and Essex parishes has been identified as deriving from 'Cary's Actual Survey of the Country Fifteen Miles round London' (1786)[6], but detailed comparison reveals that this is not so. In view of the number of recent maps of London's environs of good quality which could have been plagiarised,[7] it would be surprising if Lysons' maps were produced from some sort of original survey. This would seem to be both pointless and financially extravagant. However, comparison with the most likely sources has failed



Detail from the Plan of Woolwich (Courtesy B. Weinreb Collection)

to reveal any obvious plagiarism. No evidence of preparation or revision has been found. Hence, it may well be that Daniel attempted to ensure that his maps were up-to-date through some form of cursory original survey or information-gathering in the way that he did later with the county maps[8] and town plans[9] of *Magna Britannia* in which derived base maps were revised, corrected and up-dated. Certainly, the modern form of some of the place-name spellings on these maps suggest that this may have been the case.

Despite the stated intention to record 'alterations which have taken place', the *Supplement* and the Second Edition, both of 1811, added only two further plans to the three maps of the first edition. There was no revision of the three original maps despite the significant developments of the intervening years, particularly 'the Royal Military and the Royal Naval Asylum, the East and West India Docks, &c. &c., which have, within the last fifteen years, taken place in the neighbourhood of the metropolis.'[10]

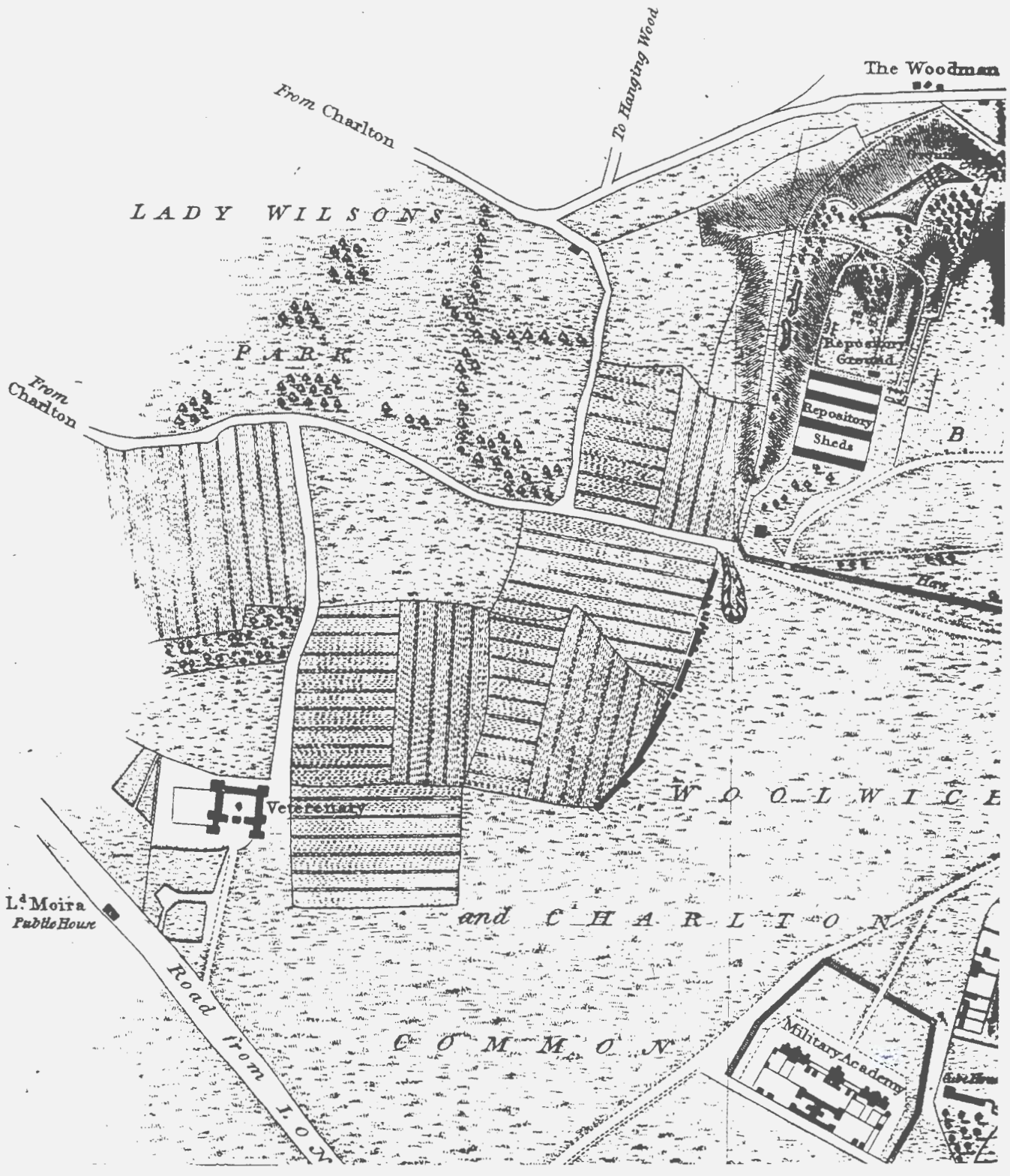
The 'PLAN OF HYDE PARK as it was in 1725' was taken from 'a Plan of the parish of S^{t}. George Hanover Square, in the Vestry Room of that Parish'. The title is set in a plain panel with a double line frame; the frame is a thick line between two thin, with the map measuring 217 x 180 mm; and a 'Scale' gives the scale of 1 inch to 240 yards. The plan has the engraver's signature 'Neele sc. Strand'. It

locates the Chelsea Water Works Reservoir and names some surrounding streets, but no reference is made to it in the text.

Both John Cary [11] and Samuel John Neele were destined to achieve preeminence as cartographic engravers during the early decades of the nineteenth century. This tempts the suggestion that Daniel Lysons was exhibiting perception and foresight in his choice of engravers, desiring high quality work. However, in truth, they were probably commissioned since they were local to the publisher Cadell's offices at 141, Strand,[12] the Cary firm being based at 181, Strand from c.1791 to 1820 and the Neele firm at 352, Strand.

The more interesting addition is the 'PLAN shewing the ORDNANCE GROUND and parts adjacent at WOOLWICH March, 1810' which was included 'to give some account of the extension and improvement of the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, and the great increase of the artillery establishment at that place.' This large folding plan, measuring 509 x 318 mm including the frame of a thick line between two thin, has a compass star and a 'SCALE OF YARDS' of 1 inch to 218 yards. It has Thomas Yeakell's draftsman's signature, J. Warner's engraver's signature,[13] and was 'Published 1. Feb. 1811 by T. Cadell & W. Davies'. A lettered reference key identifies the Royal Laboratory, Foundry, Basin & Dial Squares, Officers Quarters, Gun Carriage Department, Royal Engineers Department, Land Storehouse, Cadets Barracks, Waggon Sheds, Martello Tower, Guard House, Lot Yard, Storekeeper's Garden, Stables for Contract Horses, Practice Butt, Sea Storehouse, New Storehouse, Proof Office, Coal Yard, Dipping Square, and Chapel. On the plan other military installations are noted: Military Academy, Cube House, Veterenary, Repository Sheds, Repository Ground, Horse Art.y Barracks, Foot Artillery Barracks, Artificers Barracks, Hospital, Barrack Field, Ordnance Wharf, Barrack Tavern, and two mills. In the surrounding area, streets, commons and parks are marked and named, field boundaries and even strips within the fields delineated, road destinations noted, and public houses named. However, no reference is made to the plan in the text.

It is, perhaps, surprising that Lysons' work, designed as it was to be widely available, should include such a detailed and informative plan of a military establishment in such troubled times. However, the plan was clearly included with the blessing of the authorities as indicated by the public acknowledgement 'to the Right Honourable Lord Mulgrave, for his permission to engrave a Plan of the Ordnance-grounds and parts adjacent at Woolwich, on a reduced scale, from that made for the use of the Board of Ordnance'. Yeakell, the plan's draftsman, was presumably Thomas junior, the son of Thomas senior who surveyed for the Duke of Richmond from 1758 to 1782, collaborated with William Gardner from 1770,[14] and was 'Chief Draftsman at the Tower' for the Board of Ordnance from 1782 until his death in 1787. Thomas junior also 'did much valuable work for the Board of Ordnance' between 1787 and 1833.[15] No evidence has been found of the continued existence of the original plan from which this published copy was taken.[16] Hence, it may well be that Lysons' plan is the only



Detail from the left side of the Woolwich Plan. (Courtesy B. Weinreb Collection)

version now available, providing unique cartographic evidence of the layout and extent of the Ordnance's operations at Woolwich at this time.

The dearth of maps and plans continued in the complementary historical account of Middlesex[17] which appeared in 1800, containing only a large folding 'PLAN OF THE PRINCIPAL FLOOR OF HAMPTON COURT PALACE' measuring 596 x 346 mm (excluding the title which is positioned above the upper frame). This useful plan has a compass cross and a 'Scale of Feet' of 1 inch to 31.5

feet. A lettered reference key to the rooms also records dimensions. 'Note, The East Side of this Court is here shown as it was before the Alteration in the Reign of Geo.II^{D}.' It was 'Published June 5th. 1800, by T. Cadell, Jun^{r}. and W. Davies.'

Undoubtedly Lysons' various works on the environs of London could have been far more extensively and effectively illustrated by maps and plans. The London area had a long history of cartographic representation although this ready availability of competing maps may well have acted as a deterrent rather than a stimulus to map inclusion. In addition to such obvious printed sources, Daniel had access, at least from early 1804 after his brother Samuel had been appointed keeper of the records in the Tower of London, to official and other archive records. This access was made explicit in the later *Magna Britannia* whose sources included *'Ancient Records and Manuscripts* preserved in the British Museum, and in various publick offices; particularly . . . that inexhaustible treasure of antient historical evidences, his Majesty's Records in the Tower of London, which we have had the advantage of consulting at all times'. Certainly, Daniel must have come across interesting cartographic material which could have been incorporated into the second edition of the *Environs* if no other.[18] However, it is clear that the cartographic portrayal of the area covered was far from Daniel's mainstream interests at this time. His surviving correspondence[19] reveals that on occasion his contacts sent him material which he was free to include in his work if he wished. Thus, he was sent a 'Plan of the Intended Botanic Gardens' ('a considerable part of which is now completed') and, later, a 'Plan of the Brompton Botanic Gardens' ('the enclosed plan will convey to you some idea of what I intend a great part of which is nearly compleated'). In 1795, Daniel was informed in relation to Marylebone 'that M^{r}. Fordyce has given me permission to present you with a copy of the engraved Plan of the Park, agreably to your desire.' Cartographic clarification of the location of Tallington House in Islington came from 'a plan taken 1735 of the roads &c' which showed it 'a little beyond De Vols House'. However, all such material was ignored and what should have been an important cartographic element of a major work encompassing the 'present state' of the area remained grossly inadequate and insignificant.

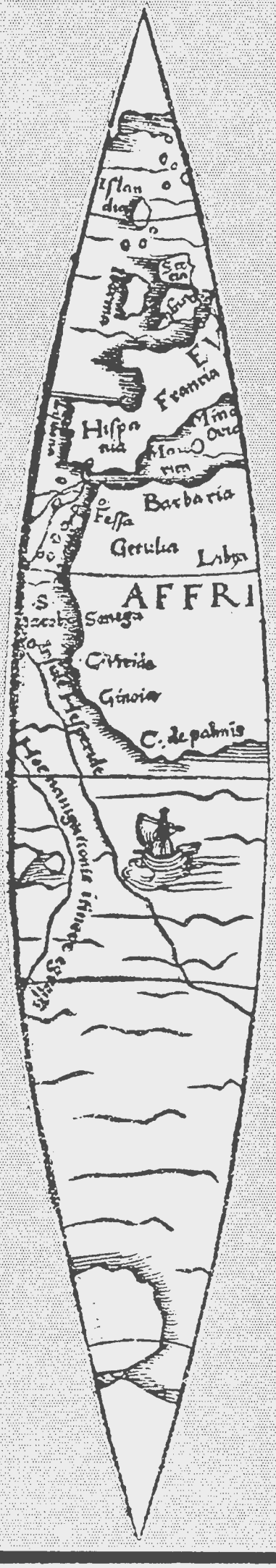
It comes as a surprise and a disappointment that such an ambitious and voluminous work as Lysons' *Environs of London* and its related publications should contain so little of cartographic interest and significance. 'An historical account' would have been enhanced by a comparative cartographic record of expansion and development. Reproduction of earlier maps and plans could have enlivened and illuminated dull narrative, as it was later to do for the towns of Carlisle and Exeter in *Magna Britannia*. And the state of contemporary growth and development of the outskirts of the capital could have most clearly been demonstrated in a map. The lack of these cartographic dimensions to Lysons' London works leaves the history of the London area as portrayed through its maps and plans all the poorer and there can be no doubt that they represent a missed cartographic opportunity. By the time Daniel Lysons embarked on work for

the *Magna Britannia* from about 1800, his attitude towards the inclusion of maps and their quality had become more positive, for the preparation of new and up-to-date county maps at least was set about diligently and seemingly enthusiastically. Yet, there was no apparent up-grading of the cartographic element of the works on the London area published from 1800. Perhaps Daniel was simply too busy with his new project to introduce a change of emphasis into an established format.

References

1. For biographical details of Daniel Lysons and his brother Samuel, and a general discussion of their *Magna Britannia* (1806–22), see: Simmons, J.: 'The Lysons Brothers and their Work' and the notes to individual county volumes in the reproductions of the early counties of the *Magna Britannia* (1978).
2. *The Environs of London : Being an historical account of the towns, villages, and hamlets, within twelve miles of that capital interspersed with biographical anecdotes* (1792–6). For a listing of all the plates in the work see: Upcott, W.: *A Bibliographical Account of the Principal Works relating to English Topography* (1818).
3. For brief details of the Cadell firm, see: Smith, D: 'The Demise of a Nineteenth Century Cartographic Project: The Publication of Lysons' *Magna Britannia*' (forthcoming).
4. *Supplement to the First Edition of the Historical Account of the Environs of London* (1811).
5. Not recorded in Sharp, H.A.: *An Historical Catalogue of Surrey Maps* (1929).
6. Fordham, Sir H.G.: *John Cary. Engraver, Map, Chart and Print- Seller and Globe-Maker 1754 to 1835* (1925).
7. For a listing, see: Howgego, J: *Printed Maps of London circa 1553–1850* (2nd rev. edn., 1978).
8. Smith, D.: 'The Preparation of the County Maps for Lysons' *Magna Britannia*' (Bull. of the Soc. of University Cartographers, Vol. 25, No. 1; 1992).
9. Smith, D: 'The Preparation of the Town Plans for Lysons' *Magna Britannia* (forthcoming).
10. Advertisement to the second edition of *The Environs of London* (1811).
11. See: Smith, D.: 'The Cary Family' (*Map Collector*, 43; 1988); Smith, D.: entry for John Cary in the supplement to the *Dictionary of National Biography: Missing Persons* (1993).
12. Pendred, J. (ed G.Pollard): *The Earliest Directory of the Book Trade* (1955). The Cadell firm is not noted in: Tooley, R.V.: *Tooley's Dictionary of Mapmakers* (1979), nor in its *Supplement* (1985).
13. John Warner, who also engraved Gardner's survey of Guernsey (1787) and Vancouver's chart of the Sandwich Islands (1798) (Tooley, R.V. *op. cit.*).
14. For details, particularly of their large-scale county map of Sussex, see: Kingsley, D.: *Printed Maps of Sussex 1575–1900* (1982).
15. See: Harley, J.B. & Y. O'Donoghue: Introduction to *The Old Series Ordnance Survey Maps of England and Wales*, Vol. II (1977). Kingsley, D, *op. cit.*, notes this 'valuable work' as lasting until 1883 in error for Yeakell's retirement date of 1833 (see Tooley, R.V. *op. cit.*.
16. The Ordnance Survey does 'not have this plan or any information about it' and points out that it 'is not referred to in W. Seymour "History of the Ordnance Survey" . . . or in Y. Hodson, "Ordnance Surveyors' drawings 1789–1840" . . .' Similarly, Lysons' plan was not derived from Ordnance Survey materials held in the Public Record Office, notably two manuscript plans of the Ordnance Ground produced respectively in 1804 (MPHH 244[1]) and 1805 (MPHH 128).
17. *Historical Account of Those Parishes in the County of Middlesex which are not described in the Environs of London* (1800).
18. In the way that *Magna Britannia* was illustrated by reproductions of charts prepared for Henry VIII which were found in the British Museum. See: Smith, D.: 'The Preparation of the Marine Charts for Lysons' *Magna Britannia*' (forthcoming).
19. Daniel Lysons' correspondence and other papers concerning the preparation of *The Environs of London* are held in the Department of Manuscripts at the British Library: Additional Manuscripts Vols 9431–9436; 9451–9457.

DAVID SMITH



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.

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Thirteenth Annual Symposium

Saturday 12th June 1993

'MAPS FOR THE LIFE OF A NATION'

A Visit to the Map Collections of the Public Record Office, London

Morning Session at The Lecture Room, Great Ormond Street Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond St, London WC1 (**NOT** at the LSE as given in the Registration Form).

Afternoon Session: Visit to the Public Record Office, Chancery Lane. By courtesy of the Keeper.

The Public Record Office, is the national repository of records (excluding classes maintained separately) deriving from the actions of central government and the courts of law, dating back to the Norman Conquest. By the beginning of the 19th century they were scattered among some 50 different buildings. To remedy this 'growing national scandal' a massive mock-Tudor building was designed by Sir James Pennethorne in Chancery Lane, and received its first deposits in 1860.

Maps will be on display in three different parts of the building, enabling members to enjoy all its ornate glory. The collections are vast, and some maps will be brought up from the new Public Record Office branch at Kew, opened in 1977.

ANNUAL DINNER at Poons Restaurant, Woburn Place.

Sunday 13th June: Visit to the Thames Barrier and Docklands

A special visit has been arranged to view the Thames Barrier, completed in 1982 to prevent London being flooded by rising sea levels, and to the new developments around the old East India Docks in the Isle of Dogs. Security permitting, we will climb London's highest tower building for a fine panorama of the City.

Accommodation has been arranged for the weekend at Hotel Russell, Russell Sq, London WC1B 5BE (Tel: 071-837 6470. Fax: 071 837 2857) at a special rate of £55 per double room per night including breakfast. This reduced rate is available for reservations made before 31st March 1993. Those wishing to take advantage of this offer should contact the Hotel direct stating they are attending the IMCoS Symposium.

Sunday 20th June
MAP FAIR at The New Connaught Rooms, Holborn, London.

For further details contact IMCoS Secretary, Harry Pearce, 29 Mount Ephraim Rd, Streatham, London.
Tel: 081 769 5041. Fax: 081-677 5417

For advertising in the Map Fair issue of IMCoS Journal please contact Warwick Leadlay, 5 Nelson Rd, Greenwich, London SE10 9JB
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International News & Events

1993	12th International Symposium Mainz & Bonn 10–13 September
1994	13th International Symposium Antwerp 28–31 October
1995	14th International Symposiun San Francisco (dates to be decided)
1996	15th International Symposium Riga (dates to be decided)

From Australia

Robert Clancy writes that the book of the 10th International Sympoisium at Sydney will soon be ready for sale. Following the sessions at the Symposium, it will be in three parts: I: Terra Australis Incognita; II: First Fleet to Federation; III: A Local Contribution, with papers reproduced in full, and many illustrations. Copies will be available from *The Map Collector*.

From Croatia

A very successful Map Exhibition, "Borders of Croatia on Maps from 12th to 20th Century", opened at the Museum of Arts & Crafts, Zagreb on 22nd December, 1992, with about 300 people attending the first day. On display were 87 maps, mostly from Drago Novak's collection, ranging from the map of Idrisi of 1154 to modern maps showing the new borders of the Republic of Croatia. A well-produced catalogue in Croatian, German and English, with 145 pages and 96 illustrations (27 in colour) is available.

There was also a Round Table discussion attended by a large audience to hear 12 speakers. Among the IMCoS members who presented papers were Themis Strongilos, Oswald Dreyer-Eimbcke, Thomas Niewodniczanski, Ivan Kupcik, Ankica Pandzic and Drago Novak.

From Latvia

Dr Janis Strauchmanis has kindly agreed to be our Representative for Latvia. He will also organise the 15th International Symposium at Riga in October, 1996. This will be in association with the Baltic Research Fund. Dr Strauchmanis can be contacted at Raina blvd. 19, Riga, LV-1098, Latvia. Tel: (013 2) 33 47 65. Fax: (013) 2-22 50 39



Drago Novak at the opening of the exhibition in Zagreb.



Visitors to the exhibition of 'Borders of Croatia on Maps' include (from the left) IMCoS International Secretary Themis Strongilos, Thomas Niewodniczanski, Erika Dreyer-Eimbcke, Ivan Kupcik, Ankica Pandzic and Oswald Dreyer-Eimbcke.

From Singapore

Victor Savage and Brenda Yeoh, editors of the book resulting from the 9th International Symposium in Singapore in 1991, report that editorial work is progressing well, and they hope to have the book ready for press before the end of this year.

From Spain

The fourth course of lectures in the History of Cartography was held at Barcelona 15–19 February, 1993. The theme this year was the cartography of the Low Countries. This series is organised by the Cartographic Institute of Catalonia and the Dept of Geography at Barcelona University.

From USA

The Library of Congress, Washington DC, has opened a new exhibition, "Landsat: Monitoring Earth's Environment", that allows visitors to view the planet from hundreds of miles out in space. It marks the 20th anniversary of NASA's launch of their first remote sensing satellite, later called Landsat 1. The exhibition will be open until 20th June, 1993 and is in the James Madison Building, 101 Independence, SE.

IMCoS SUBSCRIPTIONS

If the date on your envelope is 1992. it means you have not paid for this year. Please send the following to the Membership Secretary, Mrs Caroline Batchelor, Pikes, The Ridgeway, Oxshott, Leatherhead, Surrey KT 22 0LG:

For 1 year £16 ($32)
For 3 years £45 ($90)
For 10 Years £150 ($300)

12th INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM
with Freundeskreis für Cartographica in der Stiftung Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Berlin

In **MAINZ** and **BONN**
10 – 13 September 1993

Two important exhibitions feature in this Symposium: **in Mainz**, 'Maps from Gutenberg to Sebastian Münster' and a commemoration of the '500th anniversary of the Nuremberg Chronicle'; **in Bonn**, 'Maps related to Rivers in the Heart of Europe, from Black Sea to North Sea.' There will also be a boat trip up the Rhine from Mainz to Koblenz.

The symposium is being organised by Oswald Dreyer-Eimbcke, and any member who has not returned the registration form should do so at once. Additional copies may be obtained from:

Mr Oswald Dreyer-Eimbcke
Raboisen 5
D-2000 Hamburg
Tel: (040) 33 66 96
Fax: (040)33 13 47

Hotel accommodation has been arranged in several hotels, but early booking is essential, as they tend to get heavily booked in September.

1493 is the 500th anniversary of the first edition of Hartmann Schedel's *Weltchronik*, or the *Nuremberg Chronicle*. This compilation of sacred and profane history was the most elaborate book of its time, and contained many new maps. It remains one of the great works of graphic art of the 15th century, and IMCoS members are lucky to have Elisabeth Rücker, the acknowledged expert, as speaker that day.

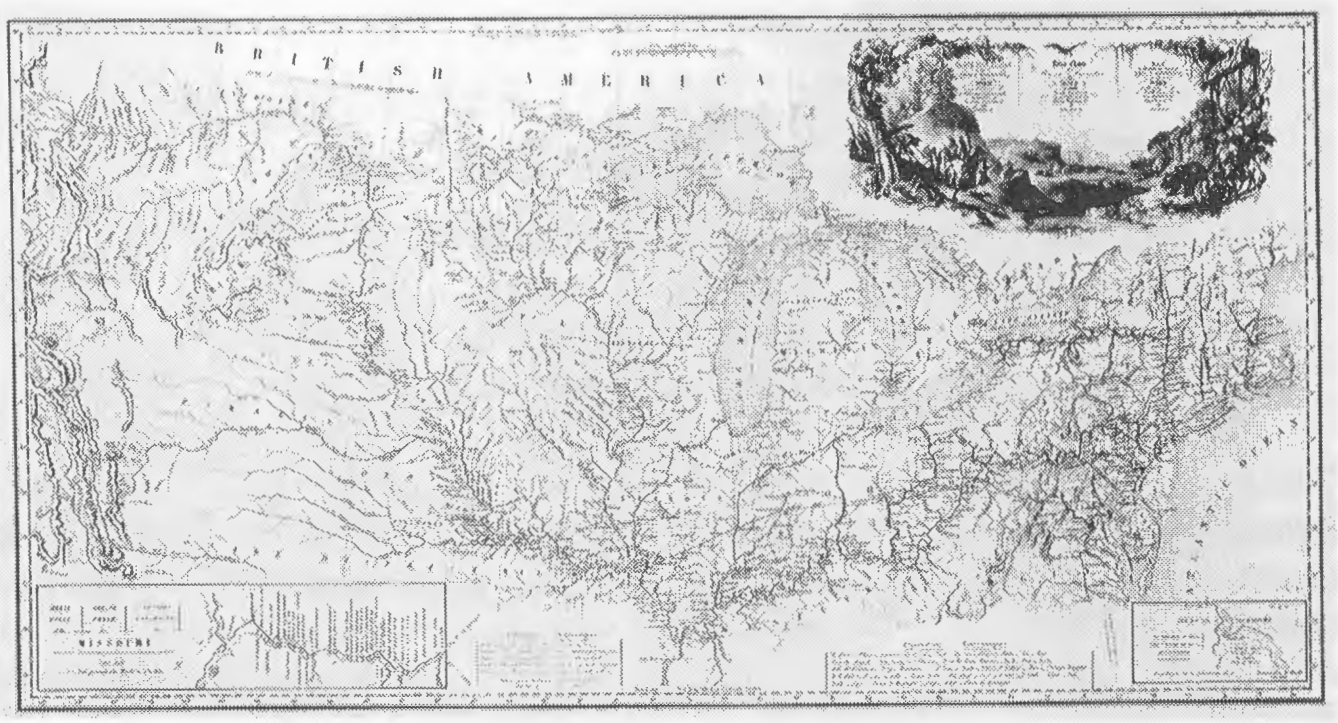
The voyage up the Rhine will pass some of the most spectacular scenery in Europe, and form an excellent introduction to the map exhibition in Bonn.

Both Mainz and Bonn are very ancient towns, and time spent wandering around the old streets will be rewarding. Our Symposium dinner will beheld at Bad Godesburg, on a hill-top overlooking the Rhine, and there will be a Map Fair in Mainz.

New Strike from an Old Plate

A copperplate map last struck in 1839 is now being printed for a new edition of the travels of the German anthropologist Prince Maximilian of Wied Neuwied, nr Koblenz. Maximilian travelled across America to explore the upper reaches of the Missouri River between 1832 and 1834. With him was the 24-year old Swiss artist Karl Bodmer, whose illustrations of the Indian chiefs they encountered, their ceremonies and villages formed the atlas of 81 coloured engravings accompanying the text.

After their return Bodmer took his drawings to Paris, and undertook the engraving of the plates. A German edition was published in



1839, followed by limited French and English editions in 1843. The plates survived the turmoil of 1848 and eventually found their way to America, but the map plate was overlooked. As our Guest Editor has written at the beginning of this issue, discoveries can still be made, and not only in the attic. Recently staff at the Joslyn Art Museum in Omaha, Nebraska, where the pictorial plates had found a home, opened a crate in their basement. Inside was the copperplate of the map, in almost mint condition.

Francis Herbert of the RGS had little time to track down details about the map, but he is able to state that it is the plate from the first German edition, and not the later English or French editions, even though the title is in all three languages. He can also assume that the engraver was a Frenchman, since there are several instances of the use of French spellings or words, such as Juin for June, and Moscou for Moscow. The full title in German is 'Reise Charte des Prinzen Maximilian zu Wied in innern Nord America von Boston nach dem Obern Missouri &a. in 1832, 33 & 34.' It measures 42 x 81 cm within the frame.

According to the list of subscribers to the first edition, sent from the Joslyn Art Museum, Francis found about 270 people listed, most of them in Germany; this information is unusual in giving details of the type of paper, colouring, etc. of the various sets on offer, and how many sets of each were ordered. It appears that the edition was a small one, so perhaps very few of the original sheets have survived.

There has not been time to establish the cartographic sources used in the map (No. 445 in Carl Wheat's 1958 listing).. It is drawn in fine detail, with every tributary named. Some information gleaned from the Indians is included in the toponyms, and their tribal areas are named in large type, but the plate contains only the name of the engraver of the vignette, Charles Beyer (born in Meissen in 1792 and resident in Paris from 1817).

Perhaps some IMCoS member can supply more information, by comparing it with maps in their collection.

At a ceremony at the Royal Geographical Society on 18 February, the first proof copy pulled from the plate was presented to Dr John Hemming, the Director, by the Swiss Cultural Attache Mr Livio Hurzeler. The plates are being reprinted by Alecto Historical Editions, and members wishing to find out more about the map sheet, its availalblity and price, should write direct to:

Alecto Historical Editions,
46 Kelso Place, London W8 5QG.
Tel: 071-937 6611, Fax: 071-937 5795.

The World Map of Qazwini, the Islamic medieval geographer

Book One, volume two of *The History of Cartography*, edited by J.B. Harley and David Woodward (1992) contains a world map of Qazwini as the cover illustration and inside as Plate 9. The original map, re-drawn by an anonymous artist, is included in a later manuscript copy (1622) of Qazwini's major work on cosmography "Aja'ib al-Makhluqat va Ghara'ib al- Mujudat" (Wonders of Things Created and Oddities of Things Existing), and is preserved in the Forschungsbibliothek Gotha-Germany.[1] Other surviving manuscripts of the book may have completely different maps.

The geographer and original cartographer of the map Zakariya Emad-Addin Ibn-Mahmud [al]QAZWINI or KAZWINI (1203–1283) was born in the city of Qazwin, ninety miles north-west of Teheran. The names Qazwin and Caspian originate from the Caspians, an ancient people dwelling along the south-western shore of the Caspian Sea.[2] Qazwini was therefore a Persian,[3] writing mostly in Arabic as was fashionable among scholars at that time.

Qazwini is recorded as writer, poet, encyclopaedist, cosmographer, geographer, astronomer, geologist, mineralogist, botanist, zoologist and ethnographer,[3&4] whose works enjoyed great popularity in the whole of the Islamic world and in India right into the Ottoman period. His second important book was on geography, titled "Asar al-Belad va Akhbar al-Ibad" (Traces of the Cities/Regions and History of the People).

R.V. Tooley has recorded Qazwini in his *Dictionary of Mapmakers* under five different entries.[5] The reader may be misled to conclude that there were three different mapmakers noted in these entries.

The main features of the map can be summarised as follows:

1. South is at the top and north at the bottom, as is usual in Islamic medieval maps.

2. Qazwini was inspired mainly by the Balkhi school of geography/cartography, and his map can be categorized as a T/O map. Africa is over-sized and covers the whole of the upper half and most of the lower right quarter of the map. Europe is under-sized and lies on a tiny part of the lower right quarter, while Asia covers almost the whole of the lower left quarter of the map. It is noteworthy that in the pre-modern Islamic geography, the world was not divided into different continents, thus the names of the continents cannot be traced on this map.

3. The map shows the river Nile as a main feature with its source in the Mountain of the Moon, flowing westward to make a right-angle turn to the north and enter the Mediterranean.

4. Another important feature of the map is the Encircling Sea round the Earth, from which the Persian Sea (Indian Ocean) and the Roman Sea (Mediterranean) branch

بحر المحيط
بحر خزر
بحر قلزم
الربع المغمور الذي لا يسكن
جبل القمر
الغلزم
نهر الصين
نهر الهند
نهر فارس
سمرقند
ماوراء النهر
جيحان
بلاد الروم

out into the land. Around the Encircling Sea lies the legendary Mountain of Qaf, mentioned in the Qoran, from which the Fountain of Life pours into the Sea. It was believed that this mountain was the source of all the mountains of the Earth and was made from green topaz, causing the greenish colour of the sky.[6]

5. The Arabian peninsula is depicted as a semi-circle surrounded by a pincer-like arm of the Red Sea, and located in the middle of the map, replacing Jerusalem as the centre-point of the universe. Mecca and Jiddah are present, while Jerusalem is omitted from the map. China, India, Persia, Iraq, Egypt, Abyssinia, Algeria, Cyprus, Tunisia, Morocco, Portugal, Andalusia, Roma, Constantinople, Russia and some other regions are all mentioned. They are mostly shown in the form of simple squares with no further information, for in the Islamic cartography texts were complementary to maps and therefore indispensable. In other words, the Islamic cartographers never intended to transfer all the information available to them and contained in their texts, such as distances, size and shape of islands and regions, etc., onto their maps.

6. The Arabic calligraphy around the map reads: Surrounding Mountain of Qaf.

Notes

1. *The History of Cartography*, v.2, bk.1, pp 143–44, cover illustration and Plate 9.
2. *Encyclopaedia Iranica*, v.5, p.62, entry "Caspian" by Ruediger Schmidt.
3. According to T. Lewicki in *The Encyclopaedia of Islam*, new edition, v.4, pp.865–67, Qazwini drew his origin from an Arab family, however his mother tongue was Persian.
4. *The History of Literature in Iran*, Dr. Z. Safa, (Persian), v.3, bk.1, pp.279–81.
5. R.V. Tooley, *Dictionary of Mapmakers*, 1979, pp.10, 12, 348, 523, 681.
6. *Farhang Farsi* (A Persian Dictionary), Dr. M. Mo'in, v.6, p.1432.

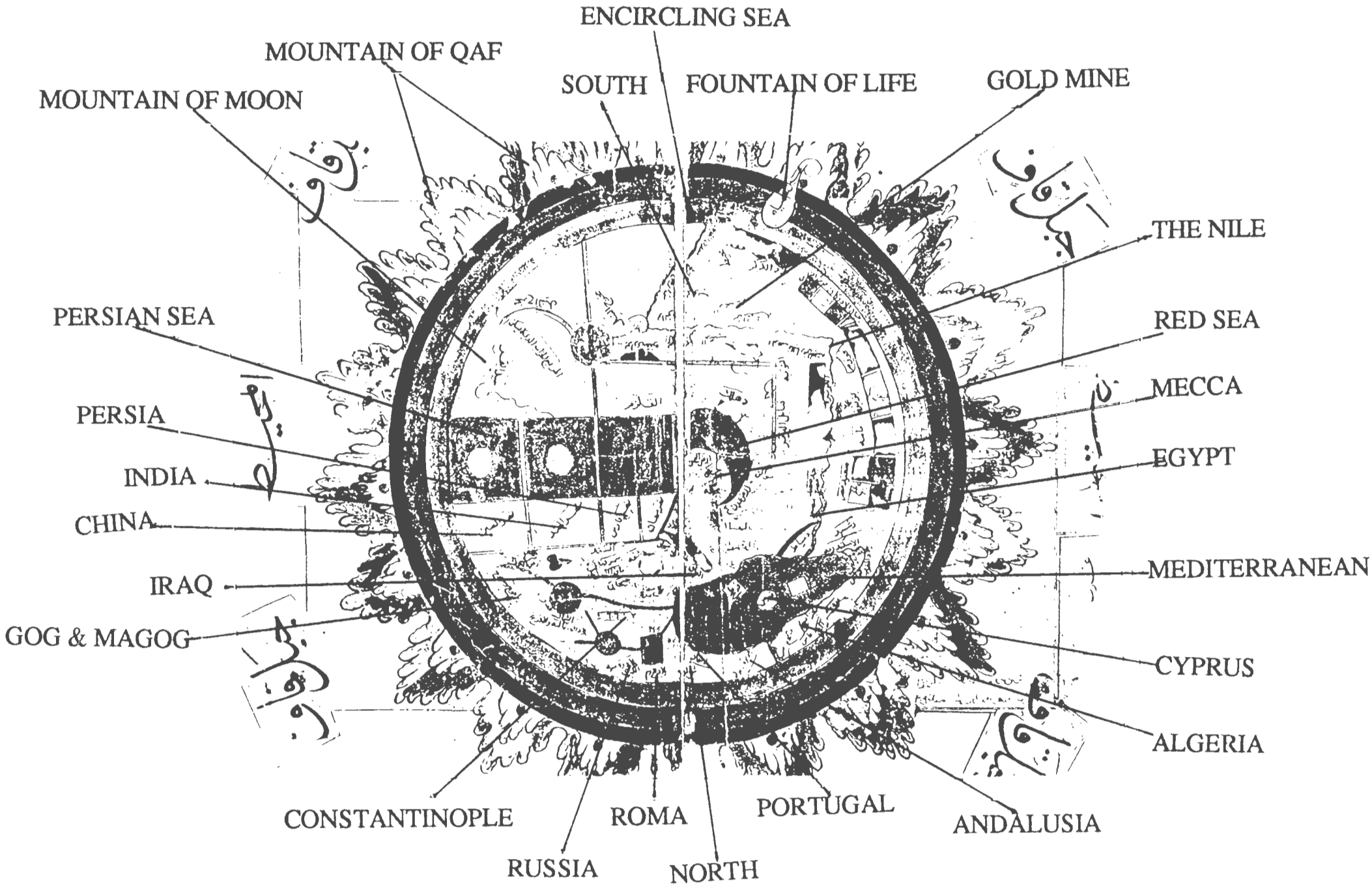
CYRUS ALA'I

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
Wednesday, 12th May 1993 at 6 pm
The Farmers' Club, Committee Room, 3 Whitehall Court, London
(near Embankment/Charing Cross Tube Stations)

AGENDA

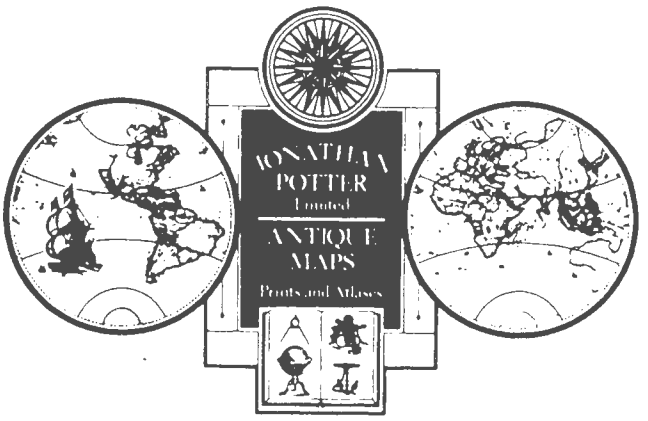
1. President's Welcome
2. Apologies for Absence
3. Minutes of AGM on 13 May 1992
4. Chairman's Report
5. Executive Officers' Reports: Secretary, International Secretary, Treasurer, Journal Editor, Publicity Officer, Librarian
6. Approval of Audited Accounts for 1992
7. Election of Officers/Auditors
8. Any other business

Note: Members wishing to propose names for election to office should send them to the Secretary to arrive at least two weeks in advance.


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IMCoS London Evening

About 25 members and friends of the Society met on 27th January at the Farmers' Club in London for the annual Collectors' Evening. The idea of the evening is simple: members bring along items from their collections which they find particularly interesting, or about which they hope to learn more from others. In the event the range was extraordinary, from a fictitious Roman Britain to Staffordshire in 1991, and covering maps, charts, surveys, roadbooks, and even cigarette cards.

The proceedings were chaired by Rodney Shirley in masterly fashion, and he sparked off a lively discussion on "fakes forgeries and facsimiles"; particularly having regard to the standard of modern techniques of reproduction, even when there has been no deliberate intention to deceive, the buyer needs to be wary. He produced a map of Britain about which he had had serious doubts, but which turned out to be genuine, but it can so easily be the other way round.

David Webb once again came along with unusual items from his collection, this time from the series of cigarette cards issued by Lambert & Butler under the title "Find Your Way".

One of the highlights of the evening was the exposition by Cyrus Ala'i of the Qazwini world map which is the cover illustration of the recently published Part 1 of Volume 2 of *The History of Cartography*. This proved to be a fascinating introduction to the medieval maps of Islam [*Editor's note*: See the centre pages of this issue for a fuller account, and also Dr Ala'i's review of the first half of the second volume of the *History of Cartography: Islamic Mapping* at the end of this issue.]

Doreen Green brought with her several maps from the Mercator-Hondius Atlases Minor, plus two miniature maps of Great Britain which she took some delight in saying were "not in Shirley". She also had with her a map of England, which Raymond Frostick was able to positively identify as coming from *L'Atlas Soulagé* of Pieter van der Aa; coincidentally he had with him a map of Norfolk from the same work, and was able to speak of the changes made to a number of the Jansson plates of the *Atlas Minor*, which had eventually found their way into the van der Aa atlases.

The very wide range of members' interests was further typified by the production by Harry Pearce of Thornton's 1784 *Survey of Westminster and London*, maps of the Indian Ocean by Tom Booth, Durham Collieries in 1778 by Ray Eddy, Rock's Kent by Tony Burgess, the Gold Coast by Caroline Batchelor, 18th century maps of France by Kitty Liebreich and of Spain by Gerard Girou, and last but not least a number of colourful modern maps of Staffordshire by Robert Bartlett, of the kind which are often regarded as ephemera, but which perhaps when most copies will have disappeared will become collectors items of the future.

Fortified by refreshments and entertained by lively discussion in a very relaxed atmosphere members voted the evening an undoubted success.

R.C.F.

An Introduction to the Printed Maps of Hampshire: an exhibition

What a good idea — in eight of the twelve smaller museums in Hampshire (outside the major conurbations of Winchester, Southampton and Portsmouth) the Hampshire County Museum Service has adopted a policy of keeping about a quarter of the gallery display space for touring exhibitions of contemporary interests, radios, swimware, topographical pictures, etc. These exhibitions usually change every 4 to 8 weeks, bringing back local residents time and again.

The exhibition of maps of Hampshire has stayed at each location for 12 weeks, so far at 6 locations, where it has been seen by over 10,000 school children, tourists and residents.

The collection of some 120 printed maps of Hampshire from 1575 to 1850 was built up in the 1930s and 40s by individual museums; prior to the establishment of the County Museum Service, it has never before been seen on display, having been kept in cardboard boxes in a storeroom until recently. It should be noted that there are other map collections in the county, held by the Public Record Offices and Public Libraries in Winchester, Southampton and Portsmouth, and the specialist Cope Collection held in the Hartley Library at the University of Southampton.

The exhibition of some 70 maps is well hung, with excellent cartographical and historical information; there is a good and well illustrated booklet with bibliography (£3), and several facsimile maps are available for sale. The collection includes most of the well-known names — Saxton (1st edition, 4th state), Norden, Speed, Drayton, Blaeu, Jansson, Blome, Ogilby, Morden, Bowen, Kitchin, I. Taylor, Milne, Cary, C. Smith, Greenwood/Pringle (near 5ft square) and Wyld. It includes examples of estate, farm, enclosure, tithe, political, road (a complete copy of Ogilby's *Britannia* of 1675, 8 of the 100 maps showing roads in the county), rail, canal and cycling maps, together with town plans and estate agents particulars (most manuscript, tithe and enclosure maps are held in the PROs). There are also 30 Ordnance Survey maps. The exhibition can be seen at The Willis Museum, Basingstoke, from 13 March to 5 June, 1993, and at the Gosport Museum from 19 June to 12 September 1993. For further information contact Alistair Penfold, Keeper of Local and Social History, Hampshire County Museum Service, Winchester (Tel: 0962-846 304).

PADDY SANFORD-JOHNSON

In an article in *The Independent* on 16 January 1993, the author John Windsor lists some of the more secret of Britain's societies, including the smallest: the Great Britain Map Postcard Club, with seven members, a £10 annual subscription, and a newsletter, *The Explorer*. Details in Hoole's Guide to British Collecting Clubs, £7.95 (plus 75pp&p), Adwalton Publishing, 14 Penfield Rd, Drighlington, Bradford, E. Yorks.

Tales from the Map Room

Maps will shortly return in strength to the British TV screens. "Tales from the Map Room", a series of six half-hour documentaries directed by Julian Stenhouse, will show how maps can unlock the past and illuminate the present.

Each programme takes a theme and explores it through historical and modern examples: maps as lies, maps and territory, maps and warfare, route-finding maps, city maps, and maritime charts. As the theme titles suggest, maps are very much centre stage, supported by historical reconstructions and interviews. Peter Barber and Tony Campbell of the British Library Map Library are advisers to the series.

The programmes will be broadcast at weekly intervals on BBC2, probably in May and June 1993. The accompanying book — *Tales from the Map Room: fact and fiction about maps and their makers*, is edited by Peter Barber and Christopher Board, and will be published to accompany the series. It is hoped that the programmes and the book will be available later in North America.

IMCoS TRAVEL GRANTS

The Executive Committee of IMCoS has decided to use the assets of IMCoS accruing from invested monies to help young members attend the society's symposia. It is proposed that Travel Grants, to start with one per year, to the value of £300 be awarded to assist young members to travel to, or stay at, the location of either the annual UK symposium, for those coming from outside the UK, or the international symposium, for those coming from outside the host country.

Members are invited to submit their application for the award of this Travel Grant, if they fulfil the following requirements:

1. They should have been a fully paid-up member of IMCoS for two calendar years before the year in which the symposium is held.
2. They should be under the age of 32 years at the time of the symposium.
3. They should undertake to write a report of their attendance at the symposium for publication in the IMCoS Journal.
4. The application should state the member's date of birth, and be recommended by two fully paid-up members of IMCoS.

A Travel Grant committee composed of the President of IMCoS, the Executive Chairman, and the International Chairman will decide upon the recipient of the award each year.

Suitable applications are invited at any time during the year, stating the symposium for which the Travel Grant is requested.

The decision of the Travel Grant Committee will be final, and no further correspondence will be entertained. If an applicant's proposal is not accepted, they are free to apply again, so long as they fulfil the above requirements.

Applications should be sent to:

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IMCoS – R.V. Tooley Award

Nominations are invited for this prestigious Award for 1993. All members are welcome to put forward their suggestions in writing to the President, Dr Helen Wallis, OBE, (c/o Harry Pearce, Hon. Sec.) before the end of March.

The Award will be presented to the individual who, in the opinion of the Selection Committee, has been responsible for the cartographic contribution of great merit and wide interest to map collectors world-wide.. Though the Award is intednted to recognise individaul merit, in special circumstances a group of people or an organisation could be eligible.

Earlier recipients are Valerie Scott, Kenneth Nebenzahl, Rodney Shirley, Dr Helen Wallis, Dr Mireille Pastoureau, Malcolm Young, Dr Eila Campbell, The Cultural Foundation of the Bank of Cyprus, Margaret Wilkes, and Brian Harley with David Woodward.

The Award is presented annually at the June Dinner, and consists of a trophy, engraved each year with the name of the winner.

IMCoS would like to take this opportunity to thank Messrs Tooley Adams & Co. for their contribution to this Award over the years. Henceforth the Award will be the sole charge of IMCoS alone. The change in the title of the Award reflects this, and the financial element of the Award has been suitably increased.

MAPS AND SOCIETY

The final two lectures, at the Warburg Institute, London, 5.00 pm, for this year are:

March 25. **James Akerman**: The Structuring of Political Territoryin Early Printed Atlases

May 6. **William Richardson**: Place-name Power: the Creation of Mercator's Southern Continent.

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Book Review

The History of Cartography, Volume Two, Book One: Cartography in the traditional Islamic and South Asian Societies, edited by J.B. Harley and David Woodward. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1992, xxiv+579pp, 40 colour plates, 355 halftones. ISBN 0-226-31635-1. £99.95.

Part One: Islamic Cartography
Associate Editor: Gerald R. Tibbetts
Assistant Editor: Ahmet T. Karamustafa

Never before has a general history book of cartography in the Western world contained such an extensive and well researched coverage of pre-modern mapping in the major Islamic states. It comprises 292 large pages (21.5 x 28 cm), 24 colour plates, 237 figures, 8 tables and 9 appendices, apart from the preface, concluding remarks and bibliographical and general index which are in common with Part Two.

Indeed, the editors' goal has been to compile the first comprehensive history of maps and mapping world-wide to serve as an essential reference work for future research and a philosophical statement of the value of maps to society. It has, therefore, been quite proper to include such an extended part on the mapping in Islamic cultures, an area of study mostly overlooked by Western scholars.

In the Western world cartography has been pictured as largely a Greco-Roman invention, and it was widely believed that the descent of maps had passed directly from the Greco-Roman period to the European Renaissance, ignoring the wide span between the 5th and the 15th centuries. Western preconceptions, as Susan Gole tells us (p.xx) encouraged the idea that any styles of mapmaking that did not conform to recognised (Western) patterns were to be dismissed as being of no value, and were stored in libraries and museums as quaint curiosities.

Part One, written by nine scholars of international calibre, attempts to rectify this misconception in terms of Islamic mapmaking. The text is easy to follow, as it is divided into fourteen sections, each with further subsections and ample footnotes printed on the same page.

It is sad that Professor Harley did not live long enough to see and enjoy the grand result of his long years of effort. However, it is encouraging that Professor Woodward is determined to complete the set with the help of his capable team of specialists.

The authors attempt to provide adequate description and characterisation of the wide range of cartographic phenomena that flourished in pre-modern Islamic societies before the impact of Western cartographic influence.

Much of the material in this book might be new to most Western and many Eastern readers both in itself and as a corpus. Nevertheless, the editors humbly acknowledge that the essays constitute only the the beginning of a systematic account of the cartographic history of the Islamic world in the pre-modern era, and much remains to be accomplished.

They propose a detailed agenda for future research work, encouraging scho-

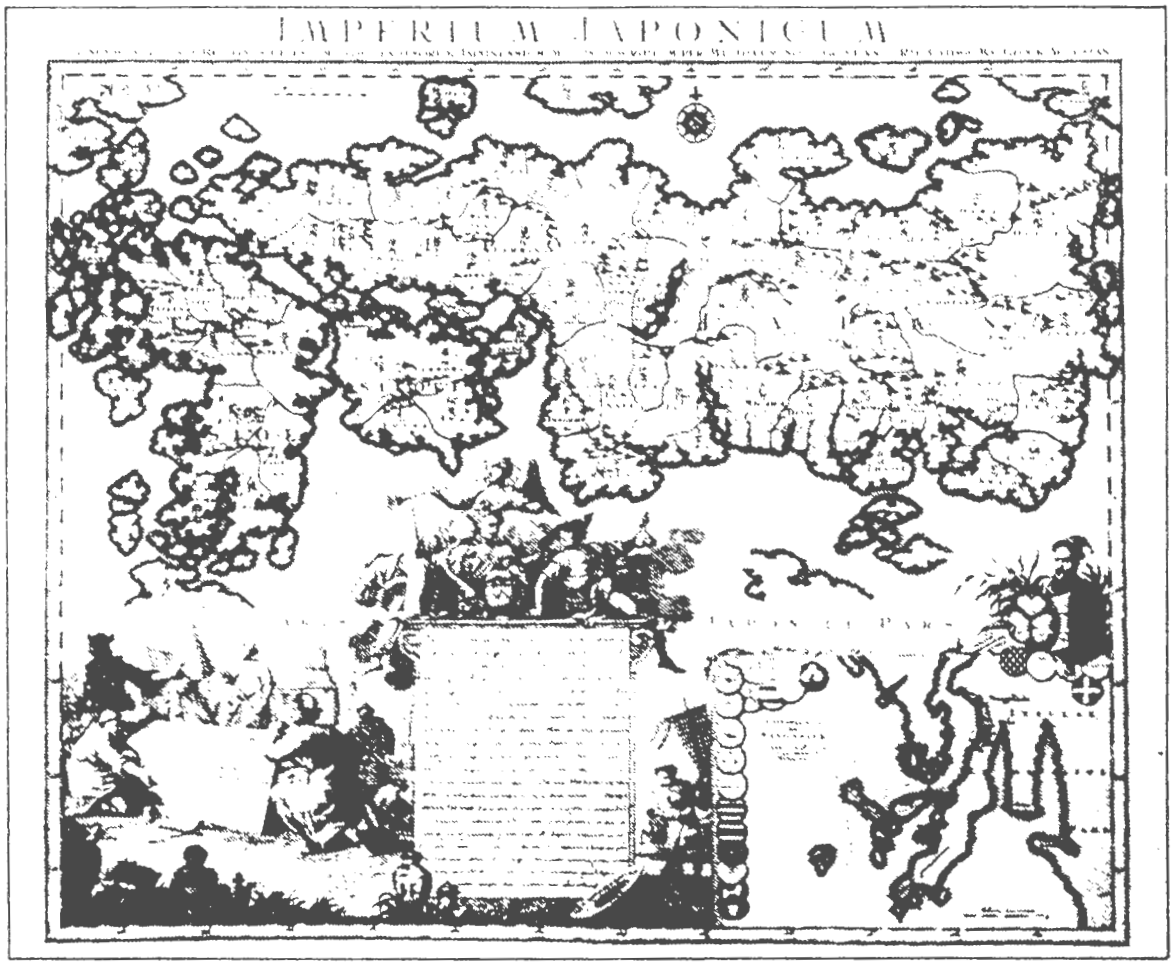
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lars and map-enthusiasts world-wide to continue the search for yet more maps and to unearth more cartographic traditions. They believe that we in the West can no longer exclude from our scholarly agenda those maps, whether derived from Europe, the Islamic world or India, or consider them as 'primitive', meaning intellectually inferior.

They explain that the cartography of pre-modern Islamic societies did not develop in isolation from external influences, and it is a mistake to divide, as is usual in the history of cartography, the Old World (before A.D. 1500) into East and West as if these were two separate as well as distinctive parts. Splitting the Old World into Europe, Asia and Africa has been a European invention. In Islamic geography, following the Ptolemaic tradition, the World was divided into seven climatic zones encircling the globe, only according to the length of the longest day in the centre part of the zone. Biruni adopted half-hour increments in the day length, starting at 12.45.

The Greek heritage of Islamic mapmaking, and the influence of pre-Islamic Arabian, Persian and Indian cartography and geographic lore have been dealt with briefly. That heritage and lore went through a period of true evolution and expansion in the Islamic world between the 7th and the 14th centuries.

In Islamic cartography texts are prominent, and the submergence of maps in texts means that their study is subject to all the difficulties associated with studying the latter. It is also wrong to equate Islamic cartography solely with the Arabic language, and at least Persian as the second major language of the Islamic world, as well as Turkish, should be considered.

The editors chose the Library of Congress transliteration system for Arabic and Persian for proper names. I believe that it would have been helpful if they had included a note about the selected system, for it is not easily available to readers world-wide. Whichever system we choose, as we are dealing here with three separate languages, i.e. Arabic, Persian and Turkish, and as many words and proper names in those languages are pronounced and occasionally written differently, albeit using the same script, one has to decide which language is preferable for the occasion, before using the system of transliteration.

For example, we should have an answer for the question: Why was the Arabic version chosen for the name of the most famous Persian scientist and scholar 'Biruni' (second only to Avicenna), by adding the Arabic prefix 'al' to it? One possible answer could be the fact that most of Biruni's works are written in Arabic, and that may describe why the author has opted for the Arabic version in this history.

All the systems of transliteration were meant to help the international community pronounce the Eastern proper names correctly, but all those systems failed badly, and indeed proved counter-productive, for few people observed them, and Westerners habitually ignored them, pronouncing the names as if they were written in their own national language. A pertinent example would be the term 'Islam' itself. 'Is' meant here, according to any system of transliteration, to be pronounced as 'es' (as in estimate), and not as the English

verb 'is'; and 'a' should a long vowel as in 'arm', not a short one as in 'that'. Currently, the deformed pronunciation of the term 'Islam', a result only of the usage of transliteration, has been widely accepted in the English-speaking world, and any attempt at correction seems doomed. The book under review is no exception with regard to such problems, and the inclusion of the selected system of transliteration, and printing of the proper names in the original script in parentheses or as footnotes would be the least (and maybe the last) action that the editors can undertake.

In cartography and geography the term 'Islam' is not meant solely in terms of religion. It includes also the secular culture and helps us to limit both the span of time and extent of regions that we choose to describe. Islam is the only common denominator for the period of the early 7th until the 14th/18th centuries, and for the main Arabic, Persian and Turkish speaking regions. The terms 'Near East', 'Middle East', 'Orient' or 'Eastern World' do not exclusively coincide with those areas. In fact, one of the main (secular) motives of mapmaking was maintaining the political power of rulers and demonstrating the authority of the state. The patronage of mapping shows how closely the cartographic knowledge was linked with political power.

However, apart from pure religious cartography, such as the Qibla mapping, showing the direction of Mecca, towards which Muslims say their obligatory daily prayers, or the pilgrimage maps and charts, few maps in the Islamic world were not touched in some way by religious belief. Indeed, the second main motive of mapmaking was perpetuation of the established religion.

Nevertheless, maps in Islam are not sacred, and there is no place for a map in a mosque, unlike a mappamundi in a Christian cathedral. Astrolabes and globes became practical instruments used in determining religious ritual but were not themselves objects of veneration. They were tools not icons. Though mapmaking was stimulated by the practical needs of religious ritual, their development tended to be unaffected by belief or dogma.

The Islamic maps are mostly in manuscript, for apart from a shortlived attempt to print paper-money at Tabriz (Persia) in 1294, printing was not adopted for traditional cartography until the 18th century.

Part One begins with an extended section on celestial mapping by Emilie Savage-Smith, describing the planispheric maps of the heavens, astrolabes, celestial globes and their influence in European celestial cartography. It is followed by a chapter by Ahmet T. Karamustafa on cosmographical diagrams with their religious and philosophical facets. The 'Topography' of the Day of Judgement is fascinating.

In sections 4–6, G.R. Tibbetts distinguishes two different schools of cartography as the main sources for the later development of Islamic mapmaking. The first school is of Greek (Ptolemaic) origin,

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derived from Marinus, of which the only known Islamic example is the short description given by Suhrab. Second is the Balkhi school, flourishing during the 10th century and producing many renowned geographers/cartographers such as Istakhri, Ibn-Hawqal and Muqaddasi.

In the 11th century another source came into existence. This was independent Islamic scientific research, the work of only one great scientist called Abu-Rayhan Biruni (973–1050).

The climax of Islamic cartography can be seen in the works of al-Idrisi (1100–1165), to whom the whole of section 7, by S. Maqbul Ahmad, has been allotted. While the cartographers of the Balkhi school confined themselves to drawing maps of the Islamic empire, which was divided into twenty-two provinces (kishvar) with no mathematical basis of latitudes and longitudes, al-Idrisi, living in Sicily and being so close to the West, was required to deal with the whole of the known world, as the Ptolemaic tradition did. He therefore used a number of non-Islamic sources as well and completed his world map engraved on silver (no longer extant) and produced the "Book of Roger", containing the related geographical descriptions in 1154.

The next two sections deal with geodesy, by Raymond P. Mercier, who mentions some of the mathematical works of Biruni, and with Qibla maps/charts and related instruments that were paramount to Islamic ritual, by David A. King and Richard P. Lorch.

The last five sections, by Ahmet T. Karamustafa, J.M. Rogers, G.R. Tibbetts and Svat Soucek, cover pre-modern Ottoman geographical mapping. For roughly four hundred years from the early 15th to the late 18th centuries when European cartographic practices took over, Ottoman society nurtured and sustained several cartographic traditions. These ranged from various forms of state-sponsored practical cartography to private scientific, religious and artistic mapmaking. They produced a large number of military and administrative maps, architectural plans, waterway maps, itineraries, town views and marine charts for navigation in the Indian Ocean and in the Mediterranean. Some of these maps incorporated Western traditions from the 16th century onwards, but also the older characteristics of Islamic geographical mapping.

The 'Kitab Bahriye' (Book of Maritime Matters) was produced by Piri Re'is in 1521 in a shorter version with 130 charts, describing the shores and islands of the Mediterranean. In 1526 the book reappeared in a larger version with 210 charts. A facsimile of this book with English translation appeared recently, based on one of the complete manuscripts of 1526. Part One ends with a description of 24 Ottoman portolan charts and atlases.

Although some outstanding specialised books on the history of Islamic cartography in European languages are available, such as *Mappae Arabicae* (Islam Atlas) by Konrad Miller (Stuttgart, 1926), *Analecta Orientalia* by J.H. Kramers (Leiden, 1951–56) and *Monumenta Cartographica Africae et Agypti* by Youssouf Kamal (Cairo, 1926–51), for acquiring a comprehensive knowledge of Islamic cartography in particular, and on the history of mapmaking in general, the book is indispensable.

CYRUS ALA'I

Part Two: South Asian Cartography
Joseph E. Schwartzberg

Whereas the first half of this volume is the work of nine contributors, the second part, covering the Indian sub-continent, including what are now Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh, has been written entirely by one scholar. Indeed, it is largely due to his discoveries that the traditional mapping of Asian societies became first a volume in its own right, instead of part of a general volume on medieval mapping, and then swelled into two separate books, of which the second, due next year, will cover maps of South-East Asia, Nepal and Tibet, Mongolia, China and Japan.

When the search for indigenous cartography in the sub-continent began, very little was known to exist, in fact some early scholars had declared that Indians had no concept of mapmaking at all. P.D.A. Harvey in *The History of Topographical Maps: Symbols, Pictures and Surveys* (London, Thames & Hudson, 1980) linked India and Mexico as two societies with a tradition of 'picture' maps, but could offer little detailed description of extant topographical maps. A couple of books and articles purportedly on Indian maps in reality covered only the cosmographies. In the opposite direction, some Indian authors had claimed extensive mapping traditions referred to in the texts, which seem to be a case of wishful thinking, if not deliberate distortion.

In his introduction to the mapping of South Asia Schwartzberg first discusses the early literature, scanty as it is, then suggests areas where further research might well be rewarding. Then follows a historical survey of the maps that are known to have been produced at different periods in Indian history, and concludes with suggestions for their relative paucity. Throughout the book the term 'Indian' is used for all the four countries as well as South Asian, though while there are extant maps of what used to be north-west India, now Pakistan, and Nepal, there is very little from Bengal, and almost nothing from the Dravidian states of south India and from Sri Lanka. This may be a result of the hot humid conditions, where paper rarely survives, or perhaps long contact with foreigners brought disdain for locally produced maps, and those that did exist were soon destroyed.

Schwartzberg devotes over 50 pages to cosmographical mapping, his discussion prompting the series editors to describe it in their Preface as 'the quintessential expression of the mapping impulse in these societies.' They continue: 'Recognising them as maps in their own right, the author . . . has found no need to justify them by gratuitous measurement or to include them only because they "compensate" for the sparser record of terrestrial mapping in South Asia. . . . The treatment of cosmography in this book is central to our mission to move the history of cartography to accept maps of territories previously regarded as marginal to the accepted core of "scientific" cartography' (p.xxi).

In order to describe the extant cosmological artefacts, Hindu, Jain and Buddhist, Schwartzberg found it necessary to explain in some detail the underlying cosmological conceptions of these ancient faiths, and concludes this chapter with a 'consideration of a variety of perceived analogues between microcosms — as in-

corporated, for example, in architecture, sacrificial altars, and the human body — and the universal macrocosm; and secondly, an inquiry into the role of cosmography in shaping the mental maps of ordinary Indians, a subject fraught with interest and one on which serious research has barely begun.'

The section on geographical mapping (pp.388–493) fits more closely into the Western idea of cartography, and the examples illustrated will be easier to understand, even if the scripts in which they are written remain unintelligible. The variety is wide, ranging from world maps, usually with Islamic influence, through topographic maps and route maps to town plans and map-like oblique views. None of the surviving examples are very old, and few compare with contemporary European maps and plans, though they were drawn after the arrival of Europeans in the sub-continent, when presumably there was some knowledge of European cartography, if not direct influence. Since the book was published, a large collection of over 300 maps, covering distant parts of India, has been discovered in Jaipur, dating from the late 17th century to the 19th, which has considerably widened our knowledge of Indian topographical mapping. Jaipur was already known as a centre for astronomical research and mapmaking, directed by a succession of enlightened rulers, as well as the repository for maps collected from other parts of India. It is possible that more such hoards may come to light as a result of recent research prompted by the preparation of this volume.

A section on nautical maps, necessarily brief as only two examples are known, completes Schwartzberg's discussion of the types of extant South Asian cartography. Indian sailors, especially those of Gujarat on the west coast, roamed the seas from early times, and Indian settlers in the Malay peninsula and Indonesia arrived by sea. Yet the use of maps appears to have been unknown, pilots relying on experience and a system of star directions learned by rote, and the earliest set of maps is a copy made in 1664.

In his conclusion, Schwartzberg notes the continuance even today of traditional Indian and Nepali cartography, as seen in the maps of temples sold to pilgrims in the bazars of holy towns, and the hereditary groups of artists trained to decorate temples with richly detailed cosmographies and map-like views. Certain areas, such as Kashmir and Rajasthan/Gujarat were extensively mapped, whereas others appear to have been neglected. There is also no strand running through the maps that can be defined as belonging to a school of Indian cartography; nor conventional ideas of what should be included and what omitted. Certain styles, such as the depiction of hills, can be traced to miniature painting, in turn influenced by Persian artists. A style found on several maps of showing both sides of a street as seen from the centre, is reflected in non-standard cartographic traditions in many parts of the world, whether developed independently or carried from country to country is not yet established.

The publication of this volume has served not only to show how large is the corpus of non-European mapping styles, but also how little is still known. The fact that so much has been unearthed in the decade or so since the search began is an

indication that much more remains to be discovered. The editors as well as the individual authors are to be warmly congratulated for daring to step out of the traditional mode of European mapping into the largely uncharted territory of Asian mapping.

SUSAN GOLE

AWARD FOR VOL II BOOK 1 OF THE H of C

The Association of American Publishers has awarded the book the Hawkins Award for the best scholarly production of 1992. IMCoS congratulates the Editors, the Authors, the Sponsors, and the University of Chicago Press.

Acquisition by the British Library
The Petty Papers

The British Library has recently purchased the papers of the 17th century economist and virtuoso, Sir William Petty (1623–1687), one of the most important accessions in recent years.

Petty was an outstanding figure, both for his versatility and for his influence in public affairs. He was a manufacturer, a merchant, a physician, an inventor, a founder member of the Royal Society, a key figure in Anglo-Irish relations and a seminal thinker in economics, demography and statistics.

The most notable examples in the archives of Petty's genius for 'Numbers, Weight and Measure', are 103 large scale maps from the 'Down Survey' of Ireland of 1655–59 which underpinned and detailed the Cromwellian land settlement, recording an administrative geography which remained essentially unchanged until 1921. This was the first survey of any part of the British Isles to be conducted under official auspices and in a scientific manner. It is accompanied by the 'History of the Survey of Ireland', Petty's own acount of his mammoth task, and the thirty volumes of Census of Ireland of 1659, compiled from information gathered by his surveyors. These are major state documents for the history of Anglo-Irish relations.

Supplementing the 'Down Survey' are the 28 surviving manuscript maps which formed the basis for Petty's *Hiberniae Delineatio*. This was the first printed atlas of Irish provincial and county maps and a work of immense importance in fixing the image of the country throughout the 18th century. The remainder of the archives are also full of valuable source material on Anglo-Irish relations.

Further information from Dr Frances Harris, Manuscript Collections, 071-323 7516, or Peter Barber, Map Library, 071-323 7701.

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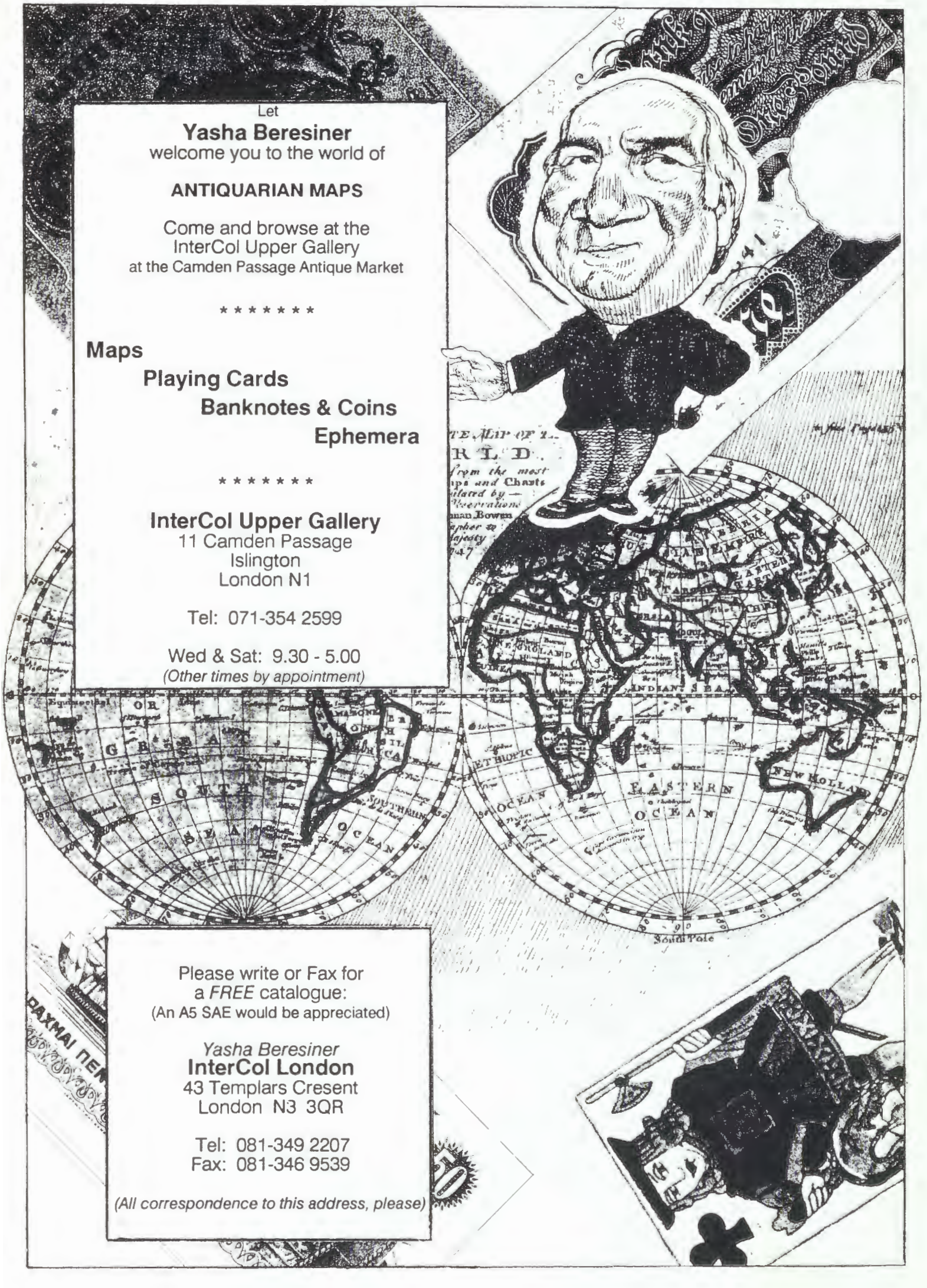
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