AUTUMN 1993 ISSUE No. 54

IMCS JOURNAL



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Journal of the International Map Collectors' Society

AUTUMN 1993 ISSUE No. 54

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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 (Winter) should be submitted by 30 October 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

Most readers of the *IMCoS Journal* will be associated directly or indirectly with the collecting of early maps. But how many will have stopped to wonder *why* people become collectors. Is it something lurking in the genes or is it conditioning? In other words, is a collector born or made?

I believe they are born. As a colleague of mine put it so succinctly, "nature or nurture, that's an age old question but I come down on the side of nature every time!" He is a map and stamp collector and believes the desire to acquire things is in his blood. "I started collecting stamps at the age of four and at about the same time began drawing maps. Ever since I've been hooked on both." Laszló Gróf, a well known collector of maps of Hungary, believes that all human beings are natural magpies and it is merely a question of how this desire to acquire and gather manifests itself. I also feel that what you collect is shaped by events and circumstances in your life. For example, it is no good aspiring to a collection of Fabergé eggs on a budget that will only run to a few china thimbles. It also follows that you are far more likely to become a map collector if you have an interest in history, travel and geography. I doubt if there are many map collectors who spend their annual holidays at home painting the house. Far more likely that they are out there travelling the world and acquiring that next edition from a little shop in the rue something.

During the past sixteen years spent editing *The Map Collector* I have become fascinated by the psychology of collectors and collecting. The *Oxford English Dictionary* describes a collector as "one who or that which collects or gathers together." No clue there at all as to what motivates us to collect or gather; no hint of the emotions and feelings which must be there when we decide to acquire things. Is it covetousness or the desire to own something which is another's? Could it be greed? I don't think so. Of course, there must be some element of covetousness involved, but that would apply to the map as an object disregarding the attraction of its artistic appeal, its historical associations, the story it has to tell of the area it depicts, the fascination of that windhead in the top right hand corner or that amazing monster rising out of the sea just left of Iceland. And what about the fun in discovering that some islands which appear on *my* map have completely disappeared on later editions (including that one called California!)

Sharing a hotel room with IMCoS membership secretary, Caroline Batchelor, recently gave me a chance to quiz her on the 'born not made theory'. "Oh, definitely learned from my father", was her reply. Caroline's father had been a great collector of antique silver but with a secondary interest in other antiques and she is convinced that her enthusiasm for collecting came from him. She has a wonderful collection of maps of Africa but also collects teaspoons, wooden boxes, and books on travel. So Caroline does not agree with my theory and there may be other dissenters out there. What are your thoughts on the matter? Why not write and

let us know

This is the first time I have been invited to contribute to your Society's Journal, although I have written about IMCoS and its activities on many other occasions for other periodicals. I would like to take this opportunity to pay a tribute to all those who run the Society with such unfailing enthusiasm. I recollect that when the Society was being formed there were dissenters and sceptics — particularly with regard to the 'international' element. But oh boy, look at 'em now! Members in countries all over the world, UK symposiums, symposiums abroad, an annual map fair and a reputation second to none. Such things could not have come about without the dedication and hard work of those volunteers who run the organisation. As many of you know, I am a great believer in flying the flag for map collecting and it is a comforting thought to know that IMCoS is in there pitching as well.

The Society's success has continued this year with the London Symposium reported at length in this issue. Here, as very often happens, members were given a rare opportunity to see a specially selected number of maps from an institution. In this case, the Public Record Office at Chancery Lane, London, which opened its doors to reveal a few secrets including an original drawing of a Saxton estate plan found recently. I certainly lusted after that! A sad postscript to that event is that it marked the last public appearance of Professor Oswald Dilke who died on July 10. The fact that many of us knew he had a heart problem did nothing to allay the shock and sadness at the news. His expertise on Greek and Roman maps will be difficult to replace.

Peter Barber's paper on official maps which are in the British Library rather than the PRO is also published in this issue, together with Geraldine Beech's paper on tithe maps. These are large-scale maps which resulted from a land tax imposed in the 1800s in England and the PRO has the largest collection in existence. Geraldine is former Head of the Map Department at the PRO and an expert on tithe maps (see her article in *The Map Collector*, Issue 33, December, 1985).

So don't forget, do let us have your views on the 'nature or nurture' debate. I hope you enjoy this issue of the *Journal*, and make sure you keep trawling through that "great dust-heap called 'history'".

VALERIE G. SCOTT

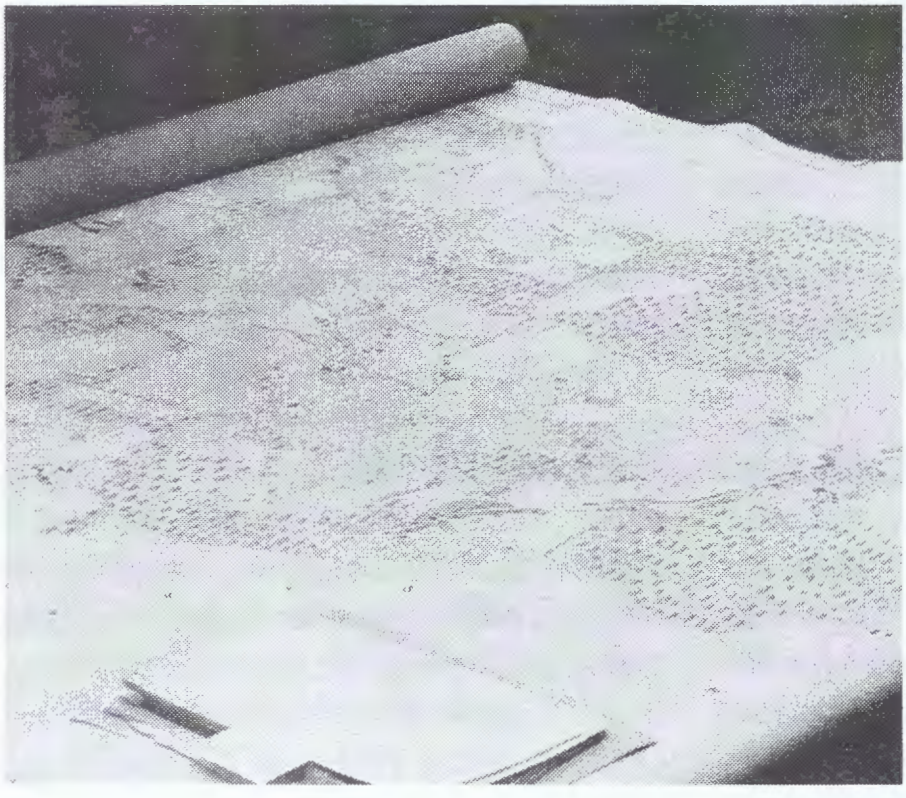
IMCoS Membership List

With this issue of the Journal comes an up-dated list of our members. We plan to send this out every other year, with the Autumn number. A few members choose not to have their names included, so you may miss an acquaintance you know to be a member. But that apart, we have included all those who have paid up to the current date. It is a help, in the administration of what has now become a very large and far-flung society, if members would send in their subscription as early as possible in the year, and not wait to be reminded, or better still, take advantage of the new ten-year subscription. Rates can be found on page 25 in this issue.

Tithe Maps

The tithe maps are among the most frequently consulted documents in the Public Record Office. They are used for purposes as varied as family and local history; confirmation of public rights of way, common land or property boundaries; evidence in courts of law; proof of the former existence of burial grounds, mines and highways; teaching materials for geography, history, sociology and other subjects; the identification of obsolete place names . . . Many people have heard of tithe maps without knowing what they are, why they were made or even why they are so called. Why *tithe* maps? What are tithes anyway?

The concept of tithes goes back to Old Testament times: the Jews were required to give to the Lord one tenth of the produce of the land, which was used in practice for the support of the priesthood. King Offa of Mercia (he who built the dyke) is generally credited with introducing tithes to Britain; certainly, the practice was well established by early medieval times. These early tithes were paid in kind — that is to say, in actual produce, whether this was direct from the land (corn, fruit, vegetables, etc.), from creatures nourished by the land (the young of livestock, honey, wool, eggs, etc.) or from human labour, particularly milling and fishing. In the course of time, however, arrangements were sometimes made, particularly in urban areas or in conjunction with enclosure proceedings, to replace these payments in kind with monetary payments. This process was called commutation. Tithes were payable in each parish to the rector; originally, the rector was the priest who had spiritual oversight of the parish, but by the early nineteenth century many rectories had become assimilated by bishoprics, priories, schools, hospitals and even lay landowners. In such cases, it was common for the rectory to appoint a vicar to have the spiritual care of the parish and for the tithes to be divided between the rector and the vicar.



An example of a tithe map, the parish of Peasmarsh, Sussex (IR 30/35/203), on view at the PRO.

There was increasing opposition to the notion of tithes: small farmers objected to paying what came increasingly to be regarded as a tax on agriculture, men of modest means resented having to contribute to the





Members enjoying the magnificent display of maps prepared for their visit at the Public Record Office, Chancery Lane.

income of wealthy landowners who just happened to have inherited rectorial lands, and non-Anglicans, particularly non-conformists, were opposed to providing financial support for the established church. From the mid-eighteenth century, there had been considerable pressure for reform of the system and in 1836, after several abortive Bills, parliament passed the Tithe Commutation Act 1836 which provided for the abolition of all remaining tithes in kind and their replacement by monetary payments to be called tithe rentcharges. It should be noted that because the Act applied only to those areas (about two thirds of the parishes in England and Wales) in which there were still uncommuted tithes, tithe maps were only made of those areas. It is a common misconception that there are tithe maps of the whole country.

A Tithe Commission was set up to administer the Act and the country was divided into tithe districts which were usually based on ecclesiastical parishes. The total rentcharge payable in each tithe district was based on the prices of wheat, barley and oats during the preceding seven years and this total was to be divided among the local landowners in proportion to the extent of their holdings within the tithe district. In order for these proportions to be computed and the total rentcharge to be correctly apportioned, it was necessary to have an accurate survey of all the lands in the tithe district. In 1836, however, there were few maps at a sufficiently large scale for this purpose. The Act therefore provided that each tithe district should be surveyed and the Government appointed Captain Robert Dawson of the Royal Engineers to superintend the production of maps for the purpose of the Act. Dawson was anxious that advantage should be taken of this opportunity to produce a cadastral survey of the two thirds of the country affected by the Act, but neither the Government nor, in most areas, the landowners were willing to bear the costs of such an undertaking and Dawson's hopes were unrealised.

More than 11,800 tithe districts in England and Wales were surveyed. Each map was made in triplicate, one to be deposited with the Tithe Commission, one in the parish chest and one in the diocesan registry. The Tithe Commission's set is now in the Public Record Office at Kew; the diocesan and, sometimes, the parish copies are normally in local record offices. The maps vary enormously in size, scale, accuracy and appearance. Some are as small as 16" x 12"; others are 24 feet or more in length. Since the Act allowed the landowners to use any map with which they themselves were satisfied, many of the maps annexed to the apportionments failed to meet the standards of accuracy for which Dawson hoped. He recommended that all the maps should be drawn to a uniform scale of three chains to an inch (1:2,376), but in the event scales range from between one chain and twelve chains to an inch, while some of the maps are manifestly not to scale at all. The Act did, however, empower the Commissioners to seal those maps which they considered to be of an acceptable standard (the so-called 'first-class maps'), thus differentiating them from the so-called 'second-class maps'. Only about one sixth of all the tithe maps bear the seal and certification of the Commissioners. Dawson also drew up a set of conventional signs to



be used on the maps, but only a tiny proportion of the tithe maps follow his recommendations. Those which do, such as the map of Peasmarsh, Sussex (IR 30/35/203), are colourful and informative; others, like the large, sealed map of Haworth, Yorkshire (IR 30/43/200), while deemed to be accurate, are uncoloured save for the red ink triangulation lines; still others, such as the map of Llanfihangel-y-Pennant, Merionethshire (IR 30/52/24) are little more than rough sketches drawn, according to Tithe Office legend, from the top of the highest mountain.

From the outset, Dawson envisaged that the tithe maps should be engraved and published. He saw the publication of the maps as providing an inducement to the surveyors, a means of disseminating the results of the survey to a wider public, a useful reference resource for the nation and, not least, a potential source of revenue to offset the costs of administering the Act. The Government appears to have accepted the proposal in order to lessen the labour of producing the statutorily required copies, and a London firm of printers, Standidge & Co., was awarded a contract to print the maps. It is not known how many tithe maps were printed. A small number of lithographed maps is among the record set of tithe maps in the PRO. A few others have been identified among the records of other departments such as the Forestry Commission and the Crown Estate Commissioners. In all probability, however, the market simply did not live up to Dawson's expectations and the scanty evidence available suggests that by no means all the tithe maps were ever printed at all. The fact that those maps which were printed were commercially available makes it likely that copies will appear in sales from time to time.

FURTHER READING

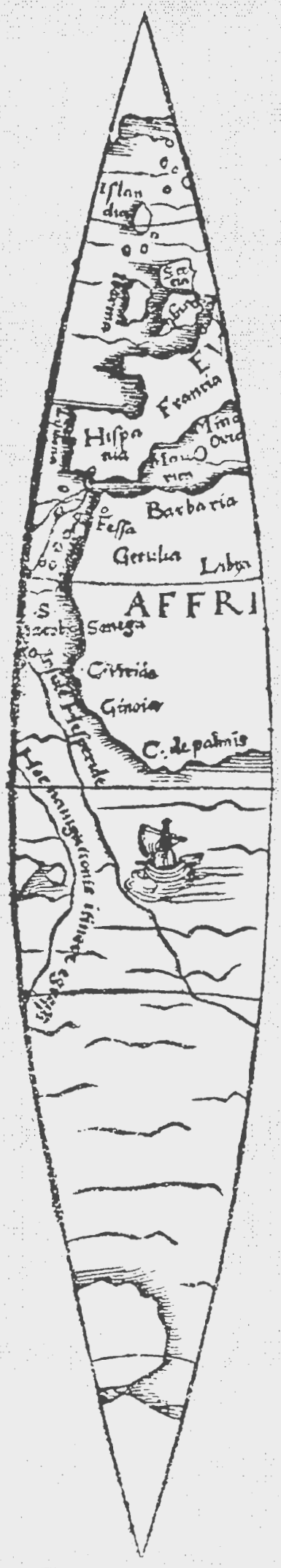
Geraldine Beech, 'Tithe Maps', *The Map Collector*,, No. 33, Dec. 1985.

Eric J. Evans, *The Contentious Tithe*, London, 1976

Roger J.P. Kain & Hugh C. Prince, *The Tithe Surveys of England and Wales*, Cambridge, 1985

Roger J.P. Cain & Elizabeth Baigent, *The Cadastral Map in the Service of the State : A history of property mapping*, Chicago Univ. Press. 1992.

GERALDINE BEECH



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'The Ones that Got Away'

Maps of government and administration in the British Library

The maps in the Public Record Office can be likened to a vast quarry of official mapping most of which is still waiting to be discovered and exploited. Yet the PRO does not have a monopoly of maps relating to government and administration. From the time of its creation in the 1750s the British Museum was generally regarded as the appropriate place of deposit for official maps that had escaped from official guardianship. Like the PRO's predecessors, it was in effect a national institution. Yet, unlike the PRO, the Museum regularly acquired collections of manuscripts and single items from private individuals and families and had an acquisitions budget. Over the years, this 'rescue' role became an ever more significant part of the Museum's *raison d'être* and it was one that was taken over by the British Library on its foundation in 1973.

In 1757 George II presented the royal library, dating back to the reign of Edward IV, to the British Museum. In addition to published but unannotated atlases that might once have been used for government or administration, such as a first edition Saxton bound up with Ubaldini's account of the Armada, illustrated with engraving by Ryther after Robert Adams,[1] it also contained the so-called 'Burghley-Saxton' atlas.[2] Both had belonged to James I who probably took possession of the 'Burghley-Saxton' atlas following the death in 1611 of Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury and younger son of the Elizabethan statesman William Cecil, Lord Burghley. It is not difficult to see the volume's appeal to the King. The 'atlas' was compiled from proof sheets of Saxton's county maps, supplemented by larger scale manuscript maps (some dating from the 1540s) and almost all of them were annotated by Burghley or his clerks between about 1575 and 1595 to highlight invasion danger spots and the location of gentry families who, if Catholic, were potential traitors or, if Anglican, potential justices of the peace.

Although the Crown's powers gradually diminished in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, our monarchs continued to play an active part in government and most realised that they needed appropriate maps to enlighten and assist them. Because of their exalted position, they were often presented with precisely the maps that they required. These maps and atlases were regarded as being so valuable that the ones acquired after 1660, and presumably felt still to be relevant, were withheld from the gift of the royal library in 1757 to the British Museum.

They only arrived in the British Museum in the 1820s with King George III's library, and then only in part. The military maps remain at Windsor; the maritime atlases and charts were taken by the Admiralty which has gradually been surrendering them to British Museum/Library

since the 1840s.[3] King George III's Topographical Collection and his Maritime Collection were assembled from various sources. One was the old royal map collection. It included the maps acquired by Charles II and James II that had survived the great fire at Whitehall Palace in 1698; fragments of William ('Butcher'), Duke of Cumberland's map collection (the bulk of which remains with the King's Military Collection in Windsor Castle), and many of the atlases, maps and charts that the English sovereigns had come by in the course of their official duties.

The maps very much reflect their personalities and interests and the events of their reigns. Those dating from the reign of Charles II are largely colonial and military. Most notable among the former is the 'Duke's' plan of New York *alias* New Amsterdam (1664) which was presented to James, Duke of York (later James II) following its capture from the Dutch and in the context of efforts to get James to agree to its renaming.[4] Among the latter is a fine map of the French fort of Huningue on the Rhine, prepared for Louis XIV of France himself and adorned with his portrait — but illicitly acquired for the British ambassador at Versailles in 1683 before it could reach the Sun King.[5] The maps and atlases associated with William III include a proposal signed by him early in 1697[6] for improving the fortifications at Portsmouth against the French King. For Queen Anne's reign there are maps of Alicante[7] and Placentia in Newfoundland.[8] They are dedicated to her husband, the Lord High Admiral, Prince George of Denmark (d.1708), and relate to projects of conquest, formulated during the War of the Spanish Succession. In both cases, the Blenheim Papers in the British Library's Department of Manuscripts clarify their background. Dating from the reign of George II are the surviving manuscript maps of William Roy's survey of Scotland (1747–55).[9] Undertaken in the wake of the Jacobite uprising of 1745, this was the first detailed survey of the Highlands. It facilitated the subjugation of the clansmen over the following years as well as definitively establishing the precise line of the Anglo-Scottish border.

George III continued the pattern set by his predecessors, but enormously expanded its scope. Among the maps with which he was presented are a reduced copy of the detailed topographical survey of his electorate of Hanover, carried out in the 1760s and 1770s[10] — a predecessor of the English Ordnance Survey — and the annotated copy of the version of the Mitchell map of North America of 1755 that was used by the English in the negotiations in Paris that paved the way for the independence of the USA.[11] Popularly known as the 'Red-Lined map' on account of the red lines drawn across it, it was considered to be so politically sensitive that the Foreign Office took it on long-term loan soon after its arrival in the British Museum and, after returning it several years later, refused to allow it to be displayed in public for the remainder of the nineteenth century![12]

George did not rest satisfied with receiving, however. He also took. In particular he had a habit of retaining for his library the more interesting maps and drawings that were enclosed with dispatches sent by colonial governors, diplomats and the military to his ministers. Three fine plans of Botany Bay, Broken

Bay and Port Jackson by Henry Brewer, including one of the earliest cartographic depictions of Sydney,[13] were originally enclosed in a dispatch from Governor Phillip to the Home Secretary, Lord Sydney, of 13 February 1790. While Vancouver's chart and related coastal views of King George III's Sound in New South Wales[14] were sent, with three drawings of Sydney and Parramatta by the Spanish-Italian artist Fernando Brambila, to Sydney's successor Dundas by Francis Grose, the acting Governor of New South Wales, with his dispatch of 30 May 1793. In both cases the dispatches survive in the Public Record Office with sad notes recording that the enclosures were missing, while the British Library has the maps without the text that clarifies them.[15]

Two hundred years earlier, and believing that he was creating an English national library, the antiquary, Sir Robert Cotton (1571–1631) was behaving in a not dissimilar way. There is strong evidence that, taking advantage of the disorder following the death of Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, he, like James I, helped himself to maps from his office.[16] In so doing, however, he was doing no more than the Cecils had before him. William Cecil was castigated by contemporaries for taking maps from the library of Henry VIII, who had commissioned them, in order to re-utilise them in the service of his daughter.[17] It was as well that both men acted as they did. Spared from the fires that ravaged the royal palaces and the vagaries of the public records before the establishment of the Public Record Office in the last century, the 'Cotton' maps have survived almost unscathed (a fire in 1731 did relatively little harm to the maps). As a result the British Library possesses probably the largest surviving group of official English sixteenth century mapping, numbering some 250 items in all. The bulk are to be found in the 'Augustus' series (named after the bust of the Roman emperor atop the press in which Cotton accommodated them). Many others, however, are still with the letters and papers that they were intended to illuminate. The range of the maps is enormous, from rough sketches by military commanders in the field[18] to exquisite 'presentation' maps, such as the handsome anonymous map of Britain, executed in the style of Holbein in about 1540 that once adorned the walls of one of Henry VIII's palaces.[19] The subjects extend from the Lincolnshire Fens[20] to a depiction of China based on information gathered by an English envoy[21] and from plans of buildings to projects for settlement near Calais,[22] in Ireland,[23] and even Brazil.[24] Plans of English and Irish forts and harbours, pictorial battle plans, and maps of the coasts of England of the 1530s, 1540s, 1580s and 1590s, however, form the largest groups (Fig. 1). Not all of them came from Burghley's collection: in the early 1600s Cotton acquired a chart of Chesapeake Bay that had been presented to James I's short-lived son Henry, Prince of Wales, in 1607;[25] many plans of Irish forts were sent by friends of his while serving there, and he commissioned copies of the maps that were beyond his reach. After various vicissitudes and adventures, the Cotton collection became one of the foundation collections of the British Museum in the 1750s.

Many important official maps have come to the British Library with the

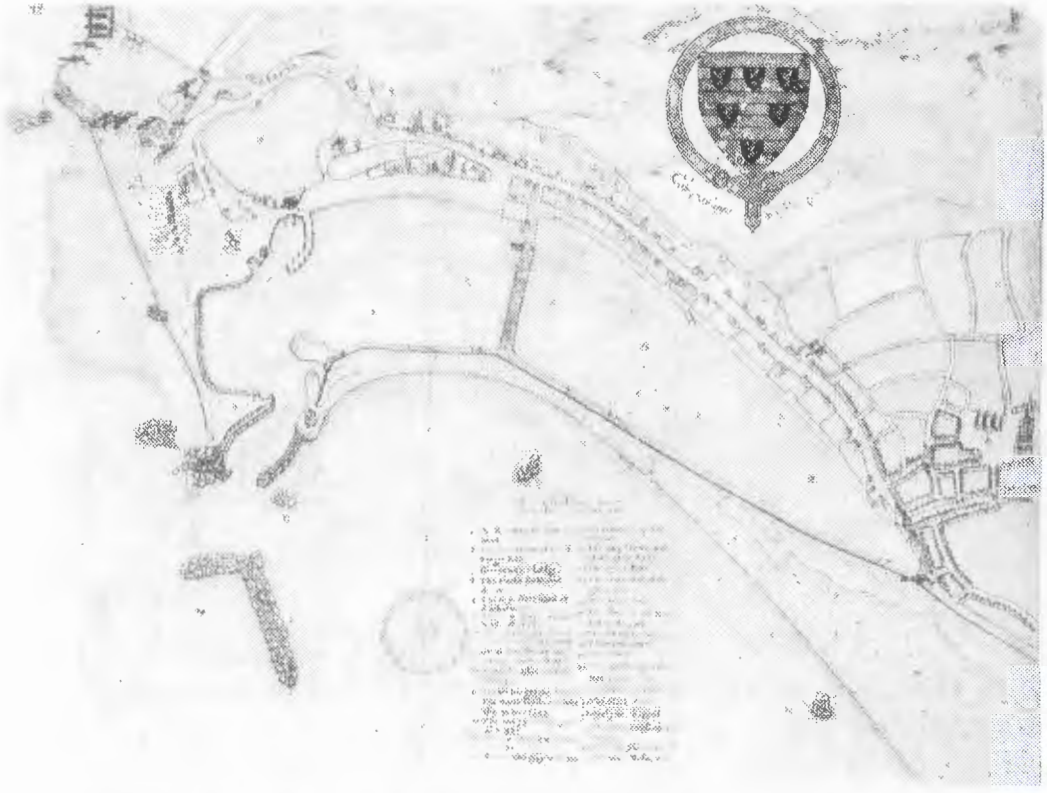


Fig. 1. 'The state of Dover Haven with the new workes 1595'. A typical map from the collection of Sir Robert Cotton. Originally owned by Lord Burghley, whose arms are shown, it may have been created by the mathematician Thomas Digges. (BL Cotton MS Augustus I.i. 46)

archives of their original recipients or their families. In a way that is now frowned upon, these office holders — ministers and generals — took their official papers home with them on retirement. Some of these people were great and distinguished, such as Burghley himself, a part of whose archive is embedded in vols 1–122 of the Lansdowne Collection and includes some sketch plans in his hand.[26] In this category also belong the papers of the famous first Duke of Marlborough, containing some large siege plans of Cork and Kinsale dating from the Irish campaigns of the early 1690s in which he first distinguished himself as a general. The majority of his manuscript working and reference maps are, however, among the collections of the dukes of Buccleuch in Boughton House, Northamptonshire, having been inherited by their ancestress, Marlborough's youngest daughter Mary, Duchess of Montagu. The papers of Charles II's minister, Lord Danby, forming part of the archive of the dukes of Leeds, also contain some fascinating small printed Dutch maps by Danckerts annotated during the Dutch war of 1672–4 in an effort to explain the wealth of Amsterdam, the nature of the Dutch constitution and to persuade him of the validity of certain war aims (Fig. 2).[28] Undoubtedly the most important archive in this respect, however, consists of Sir William Petty's own surviving large-scale maps of Irish baronies from the 'Down' Survey of Ireland, undertaken by Petty at Oliver Cromwell's behest between 1655 and 1659. These, and the other papers relating to the 'Down' Survey were acquired from Petty's descendants only last year (1992).

Not all of the British Library's archives are necessarily of important people. The papers of Francis Gwynne, a government official active in the 1670s and 1680s, yields another early map of Manhattan or 'the Isle of the Manhadoes',[29] while that of his acquaintance, Richard Graham, Viscount Preston, the ambassador who sent the map of Huningue to Charles II, yields a sketch map of Hudson's Bay, probably by John Thorn-

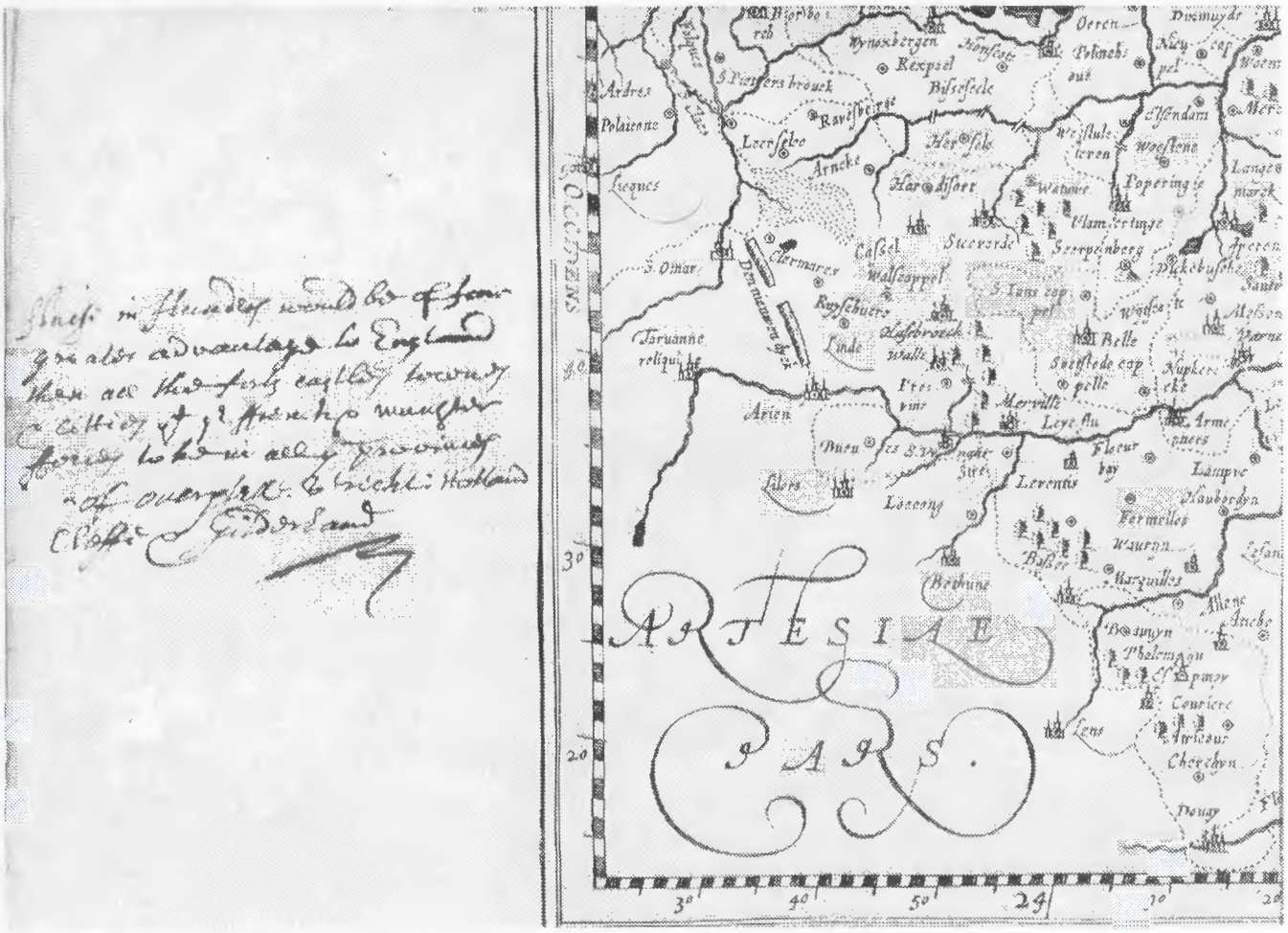


Fig. 2. In 1672, during the third Anglo-Dutch war, one of Lord Treasurer Danby's advisers used this map of Flanders by Danckerts to point out the 'Sluis in flanders would be of farr greater advantage to England then all the forts, castles townes & cities' captured by Charles II's French and German allies. (BL Add. MS 28093, f.285)

ton, which he had requested in connection with a colonial dispute with France.[30]

In addition to these somewhat devious routes, 'official' maps have also come directly to the British Library/Museum from the government or the departments of state, in much the same way as the 'royal' maps. Those of the semi-official East India Company (mainly after 1758) and its successor, the India Office form a category in their own right. In 1982 custody of the India Office Library and Records was transferred from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office to the British Library. Thus it is that these particular modern administrative and governmental maps are not to be found in the Public Record Office.

Maps generated by government departments as part of their duties rather than as aids in administration form another category of 'official' maps. Despite arguments for placing these drafts and working maps in the Public Record Office to accompany the administrative records, since the last war they have tended to be offered to the British Museum/Library. The Museum/Library's wealth of related material was probably the key consideration. The first organisation to present its archive of preparatory manuscript maps and sketches was the Ordnance Survey and any student comparing the printed OS first edition, one inch to the mile maps with the preliminary Ordnance Surveyors' Drawings will immediately appreciate the advantages of this arrangement.

Less well known than the expensive gifts of Ordnance Survey manuscript pre-

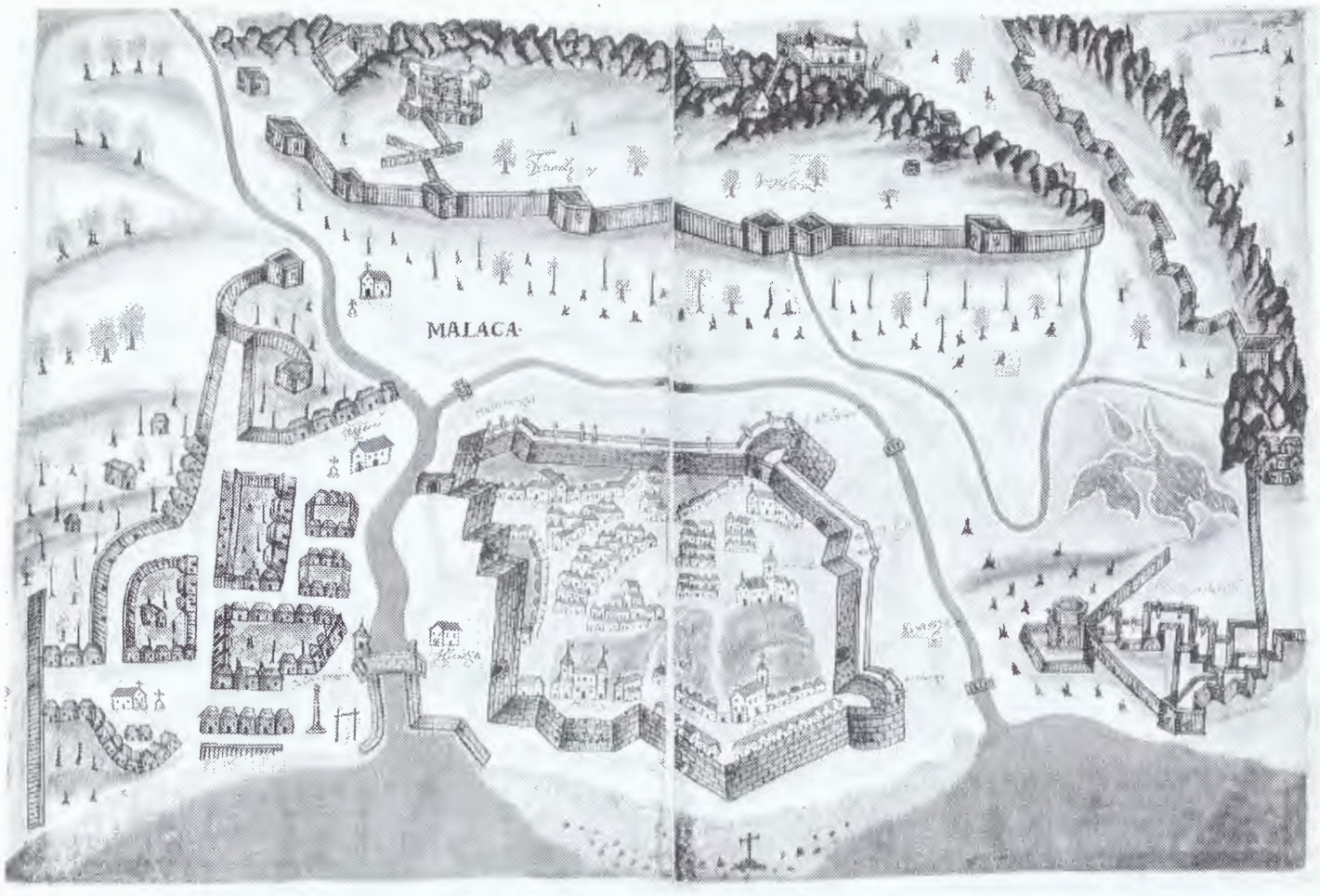


Fig. 3. Malacca by Pietro Barreto de Resende 1644. From an official atlas of Portugal's eastern empire, the Livro do Estado da India Oriental, commissioned by Philip IV. (Sloane MS 197 ff. 381v–382)

paratory material are the thousands of manuscript and annotated printed maps prepared for the War Office which have more recently been transferred by the Directorate of Military Survey of the Ministry of Defence. They have not yet been fully incorporated into the British Library's catalogues but have their own catalogues which are available in the British Library Map Library's Students' Room. Executed in connection with official mapping projects overseas from the last quarter of the nineteenth century to about 1960, these maps cannot but illuminate British colonial and foreign policy throughout the period. There can be little doubt that they will eventually come to be as important to students of nineteenth and twentieth century history (particularly imperial history) as the Cotton 'Augustus' maps are to Tudor and early Stuart historians. Also belonging to this category, and equally under-researched and utilised, are the printed maps accompanying parliamentary reports and official commissions. Probably numbering several thousand — though the precise number is still unknown — and dating predominantly from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, they were acquired by virtue of the repeated Copyright Acts. They are housed not in the Map Library but in the Official Publications and Social Sciences section of the Library.

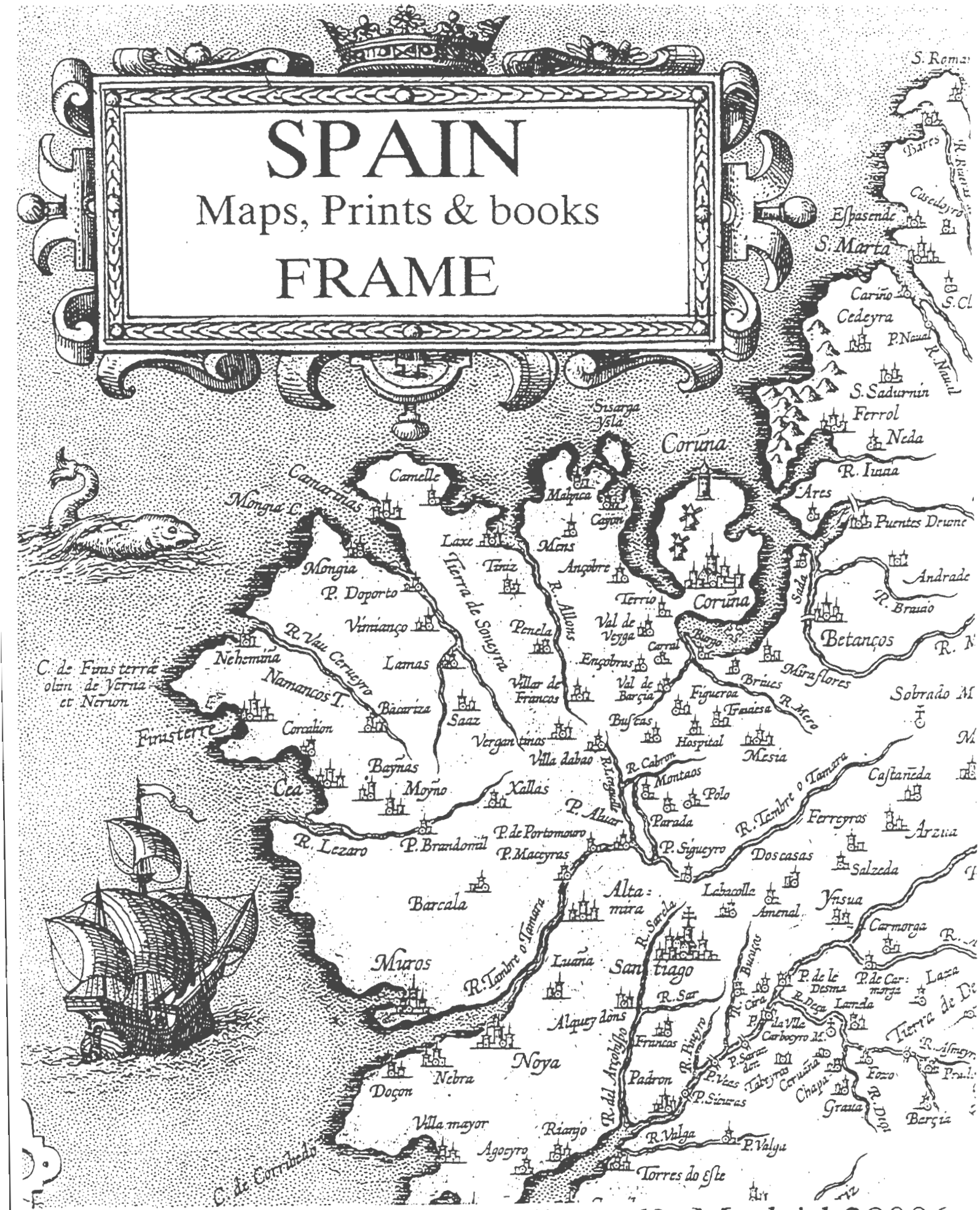
The final category of 'official' map in the British Library consists of those acquired piecemeal as part of the Library's acquisitions policy. Amongst the most notable recent acquisitions of this sort should be mentioned a hitherto unknown plan of Dover prepared for a Privy Council meeting of 1552 (with the accompa-

nying papers),[31] the originals of Robert Adams's plan of the Thames of 1588[32] and the Covert-Palmer survey of the coasts of Sussex (1586),[33] of which the Library has long had later copies, and of more recent date, the map of the Ottoman-Persian frontier surveyed by the British and Russians, as arbitrators, in 1869.[34] This is not all, however. Because of its universalist nature the Library has also acquired 'official' maps of other countries. These embrace atlases of forts and fortifies areas compiled for Henri IV of France's minister Sully[35] and Louis XIV's war minister Louvois[36] and maps of its colonies in Asia and Latin America prepared for the Portuguese and Spanish Crowns in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries (Fig. 3).[37] To go into these, however, would require a further article.

NOTES

1. Maps C.7 c.1.
2. Royal MS 18. D. III.
3. H. Wallis, 'The Map Collections of the British Library', in S. Tyacke (ed.), *My Head is a Map* (London: Francis Edwards & Carta Press, 1973), pp. 13–15; ibid., *The Royal Map Collections of England* (Centro de Estudios de Cartografia Antiga CXLI.) (Coimbra: Junta de Investigacoes Cientificas do Ultramar, 1981).
4. K. Top. 121.35.
5. K. Top. 58.10. For the background see P.M. Barber, '"Necessary and Ornamental". Map Use in England under the later Stuarts, 1660–1714', *Eighteenth Century Life*, 14/3 (November 1990), p.19.
6. K. Top. 14.44 and see Donald Hodson, *Maps of Portsmouth before 1801* (Portsmouth: Portsmouth Record Society, 1981), p.82, no.112.
7. K. Top. 73.67.
8. K. Top. 119.99.
9. K. Top. 48.19; K. Top. 48.25 a–e.
10. K. Top. 99.29.3. 6 Table 6.
11. K. 118.d.26 (K. Top. 188.49b).
12. R.K. Douglas to ? Bullen, British Museum 8 February 1887 (BM Central Archives; Original Papers).
13. K. Top. 116. 60, 61, 62.
14. K. Top. 116. 64, 65.
15. I give further details in an article 'Malaspina and George III. Three rediscovered drawings of Sydney and Parramatta by Fernando Brambila' to be published in a volume of essays given at the *Jornadas Malaspina* Madrid-Cadiz-La Coruna September 1992, edited by Mercedes Palau.
16. Peter Barber, 'England II: Maps, Monarchs and Ministers in England, 1550–1625', in D. Buisseret (ed.), *Monarchs, Ministers and Maps. The Emergence of Cartography as a Tool of Government in Early Modern Europe* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1992), p.83.
17. Barber, 'England II', p.73.
18. Cotton MS Caligula E. ix, f.276: Croydon Castle, Brest by Sir John Norris.
19. Cotton Augustus MS I.1.9.
20. Cotton MS Augustus I.i 78, 79.
21. Cotton MS Augustus I.ii. 45; and see Barber, 'England II', p.73.
22. Cotton MS Augustus I.ii. 69.
23. Leix & Offaly, c. 1563: Cotton MS Augustus I.ii. 40.
24. Cotton MS Augustus I.i. 55.
25. Cotton MS Augustus I.ii. 46; and see Barber, 'England II', p.83.
26. In Lansdowne MS 104. The little 'Nowell Burghley Atlas' was retained by the Marquess of Lansdowne's family when the rest of the first marquess's library was purchased for the British Museum in 1807, only finally being acquired by the British Library in 1982 as Add. MS 62540.
27. Add. MS 61343 A & B.
28. Add. MS 28093, ff.283ff.
29. Add. MS 16371.
30. Add. MS 63773 and see Barber, 'Necessary and Ornamental' (cited in note 4 above), p.19.
31. Add. MS 69824.
32. Add. MS 44839.
33. Add. MS 57494.
34. STT.a.1.
35. Add. MS 21117.
36. Add. MSS 64108–9.
37. Add. MSS 17556–17676; and see P.M. Barber, '"Riches for the geography of America and Spain": Felipe Bauza and his topographical collections, 1789–1845', *British Library Journal*, 12/1 (Spring 1986), pp. 28–57.

PETER BARBER



FRAME SL- General Pardiñas 69, Madrid 28006
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London: 11–13th June, 1993

The Thirteenth Annual IMCoS Symposium entitled 'Maps for the Life of a Nation' was a truly memorable historical experience which began where so many maps we collect originated, in the City of London.

The opening reception was kindly hosted by Laurence and Ann Worms at their bookshop in the Royal Exchange, alas a last survivor of the lines of map and book establishments that once surrounded this centre of commerce and, at the heyday of the cartographers, fashion. Prints and plans were displayed to illustrate the fate of previous Royal Exchanges. Thomas Gresham's building, completed in 1567, saw the earliest Life Insurance in 1583 but was destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666. The second Royal Exchange, designed by Edward Jarman and opened in 1669, was destroyed by fire in 1838, dramatically depicted in an illuminated example of Morgans Improved Protean Scenery. Between times a nearby fire had destroyed a block of buildings around Exchange Alley, a fire plan of the area advertising a fund being set up for the relief of those who lost everything. William Tite's Royal Exchange was opened in 1844. This time Gresham Estates, which still owns the Royal Exchange, insisted that the units be isolated from one another and have identical wrought iron spiral staircases. The staircase at Ash Rare Books is the original and beautifully preserved, connecting the four floors of tiny rooms packed with



Laurence Worms (second from left) entertaining IMCoS members at his gallery, Ash Rare Books.



Speakers at the Symposium: William Foot, Geraldine Beech, and Peter Barber, with Christopher Terrell and Susan Gole, symposium organiser and chairman.

books, prints and maps that are rare indeed.

The scene was thus set for considering maps as a part of the financial life of the nation so that next day the Symposium proper could begin.

Christopher Terrell, who had planned the informative part of the weekend, opened the Symposium, which was chaired by Susan Gole. William Foot and Geraldine Beech (both from the Public Record Office) described the maps held at the PRO, while Peter Barber told us of some that by rights should be there, but are at the British Library instead. Barriers have apparently been broken down between these august establishments, but there was no talk of any restoration, nice as it might be to reunite text and map for those PRO documents annotated 'enclosure missing'. The Crown did not always want the public to have the information contained in maps, and in any event civil servants such as Lord Burghley, Robert Cotton, Horace Walpole and Sir William Petty sometimes kept maps passing through their hands.

But to return to the 6 million maps that did not get away. The Government (initially the Crown) needed these for valuations, planning, defence, shipping, and maintenance of public works and ancient monuments. Very often the archaeological information is to be found as textual annotations on the maps. Sadly Margaret Condon was unable to give her paper due to illness, but Geraldine Beech stood in to great effect furthering our understanding of Crown estate Commissions, Irish plantation surveys and the

like. Geraldine then went on to give her own paper, 'The Tithe Map Story', tithe maps being the most used maps of the PRO. Although the tithe system had been in place since medieval times, passing to local landowners and clergy at the dissolution of the monasteries, and being rationalised in the eighteenth century, it was the Tithe Commission Act of 1836 that changed tithes from produce to money and necessitated a complex computation based on extremely detailed valuation maps. Robert Kearley Dawson devised a standardised system which he was not empowered to implement, the Amending Act of 1837 ruling that any map could be used for the purpose.

The morning's speakers and their support team are to be congratulated upon the masterly way in which they met the challenges posed by the projection and lighting system of Great Ormond Street's lecture theatre . . . we will never known if the LSE would have been kinder.

All this information prepared us for the afternoon's session at the PRO, where much of what we had seen on slide would be available in the original. Duly assembling at Sir James Pennethorne's ornate mock Tudor Public Record Office in Chancery Lane and made welcome by the Keeper, Sarah Tyacke, we were intrigued to see just what Geraldine Beech and her staff had selected for our perusal from their vast collections. Tithe maps were high on our agenda and we were not disappointed. There was a range of maps, both those with the seal of approval and those simply accepted, and one conforming to the standards advised by Robert



Sarah Tyacke welcoming members to the Public Record Office.

Dawson. One can't help sympathising with his endeavours as the detail and complexity of these maps was remarkable. Continuing the theme of revenues came the plans of London; John Rocque's 'Actual Survey of London' (1746) and Richard Horwood's plan of 1799, both providing a microcosm of London life from cowsheds and tanneries to burial grounds. Maps were required for spending public money as well as collecting it, and this was shown in plans of battles, sieges and campaigns during the 7-years war of 1756–63 and the Flemish campaigns of 1694.

Exploration also cost money as did rescues and searches for explorers. The series of charts relating to the search for Franklin (1818–54) are both inspiring and very personal, for example the chart of HM Sledge *Perseverance*'s route of 4.4.1854 to 14.6.1854.

Foreign Office documents form a major part of the PRO collections and this was demonstrated by the surprisingly high proportion of maps of countries overseas such as the Cape of Good Hope, New Zealand, Yeddo in Japan, the West Indies and France, to name but a few. Then there were maps produced neither for collecting nor spending money, nor for diplomacy or defence — maps such as the Hunting Map of Gibraltar, the embossed map of the UK, produced in 1839 for the blind, and of course David Livingstone's manuscript map of Malawi drawn in 1859. You can almost hear the veld as he sits outside his tent. Other special maps were the recently discovered Agas plan of London and a map personally signed by Saxton (did they have map signings in those days?). The opulence of the Chancery Lane building matched its collections, and we hope that the new buildings at Kew will be equally fitting. We were extremely grateful to all those PRO staff who came in on a Saturday to enable us to see this wonderful store.

A goodly company of seventy attended the annual IMCoS dinner on Saturday evening which broke with tradition and took place at Poons Chinese restaurant near Russell Square. It was at this occasion that the international flavour of the assembled company, as well as the food, was most apparent. Our party included friends from Singapore, Belgium,



Harry Pearce wishes Yasha Beresiner a happy birthday at the Annual Dinner, with a shirt embroidered with the IMCoS logo.



Sarah Tyacke presenting the IMCoS-R.V. Tooley Award to Nico Israel.

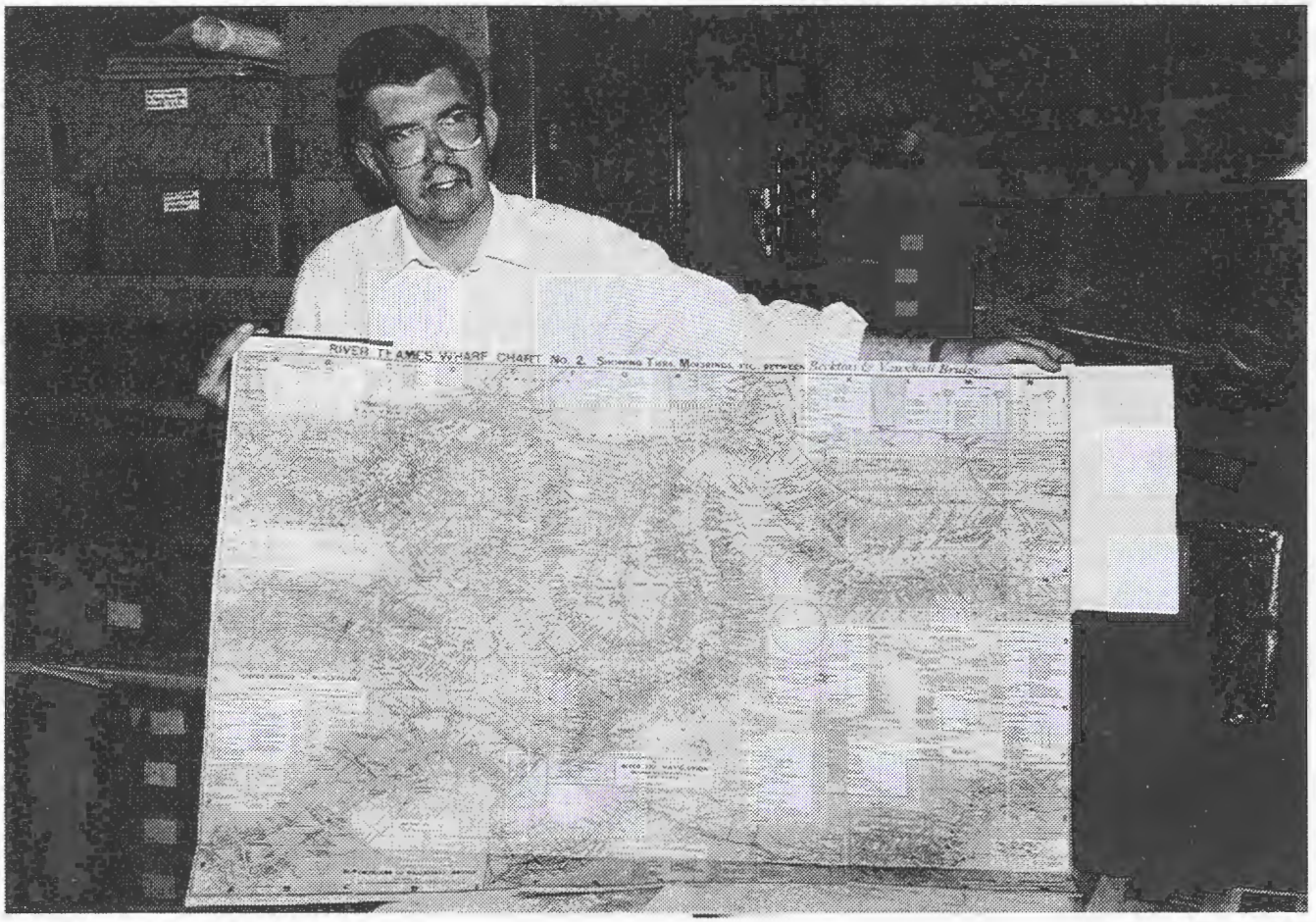
Spain, The Netherlands, Thailand, Germany, Israel, and the USA and the annual Award itself was to go to one of these visitors. First, however, there was the delectable Chinese cuisine beginning with Peking duck and progressing through countless excellent dishes until the fruit salad warned us that it was time for formalities.

These were opened by Sarah Tyacke in whose care are the PRO maps. She shared with us her thrill at chasing a subject through the archives and discovering items long forgotten. She emphasised our debt to the collectors of the past, such as Pepys, but also to the enthusiasts of the present. Enthusiasts such as Mike Tooley, from whom she had first learnt the difference between engraving and etching. She thanked IMCoS for visiting the PRO and for entertaining herself and her colleagues to dinner. Helen Wallis in her turn gave a special vote of thanks to the PRO staff who had made such an excellent day possible. Helen then presented the IMCoS-R.V. Tooley Award for 1993 to Nico Israel, dear friend of Mike Tooley with whom he had been at the centre of the antiquarian book trade. Nico began as a student in Vienna, becoming a book dealer in 1945 with a particular interest in the sea, and was soon a Dutch authority. In 1960 he entered publishing, producing facsimiles of major works such as the Blaeu Atlas which are of such value to librarians, and other titles including Skelton's biographical notes. It was a particular pleasure to give the Award to Nico as this honoured the cherished fraternity of map dealers who are our most important constituent group. In his response Nico said how much he appreciated being associated with collectors as well as colleagues.

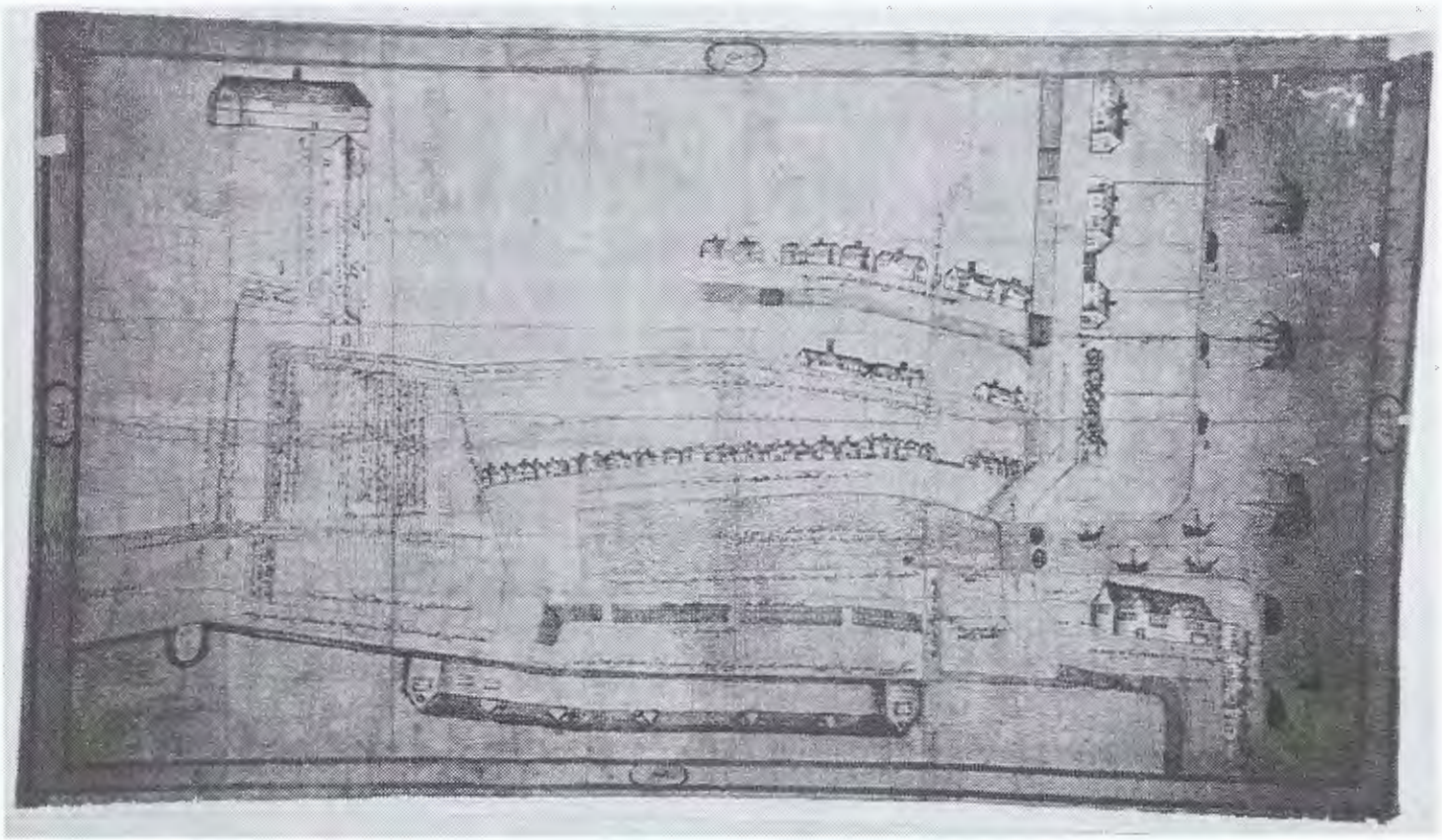
The evening was traditionally and suitably rounded off with a feast of Yasha

Beresiner jokes interspersed among expressions of appreciation to Sarah and all at the PRO; Laurence and Ann Worms for tbeir wonderful reception, Helen and the officers of IMCos for all their hard work; and Peter Barber, our own TV star, and all the speakers and participants.

So much had been learned and enjoyed on Saturday one wondered what else London could possibly have in store . . . at least some must have thought that as 27 set off on the Docklands tour. This was a tour beside which all other tours will surely seem lean, for here we came across undreamed of gems of information literally poured forth by our expert guide Robert Baldwin. Each wharf and dock on both sides of the river was described in all its phases with an enthusiasm that was catching. There was Greenland Dock from whence the whalers embarked, wharves for convicts bound for Australia, spice wharves pungent with grinders and sugar wharves both past and present. So successful was the sugar trade that Tate was able to endow the Tate Gallery, but there were hard times also . . . at Starvation Buoy in 1930 men starved for lack of casual work on the smaller river craft. First stop was the Thames Barrier about which views were mixed, one person echoed the 'almost patriotic' feelings of many of us, while another wondered if it had really been necessary. Then by free (historically) ferry to Silvertown, site of the 1917 armaments explosion, past the site of the original Harland and Wolff yard which made ships as large as the *Great Eastern* and as small as a canal narrow boat, and so to Canary Wharf where



Bob Aspinall at the Port of London Authority Library displaying one of the many maps of the Thames that he had laid out for our visit.



A rare manuscript map recently conserved at the PLA Library of Hermitage Creek near St Catherine's Dock. It shows the house of Richard Poulter (active 1580–1604), and may well have been prepared to his orders, by him, or (stylistically) perhaps by Ralph Treswell. Poulter supplied many maps Robert Cecil, Lord Burghley.

ancient and modern history join. Here we met Bob Aspinal, sole guardian of the Port of London Authority Library, now managed by the Museum of London, with a fascinating array of maps including one of the Isle of Dogs as a greenfield site and two recently restored Elizabethan dockland maps. Did anyone else spot the similarity between our mentor Robert and the Index to the PLA Minutes 1770–1850? Canary Wharf itself is not all modern, facing Cabot Square across the West India Dock are No. 1 and No. 2 wharehouses, Grade 1 listed buildings awaiting their next use.

The vote of thanks for the day was given by one of our members, Monserrat Galera Monegal, and we travelled back to Russell Square reassured that nothing of historical importance can happen within the City of London without enthusiasts like Robert Baldwin noticing and taking custodial action. The lasting impression of the 13th Annual Symposium is one of enthusiasts caring for our maps, archives and buildings for which we owe them all a debt of gratitude.

SUSAN SNASHALL

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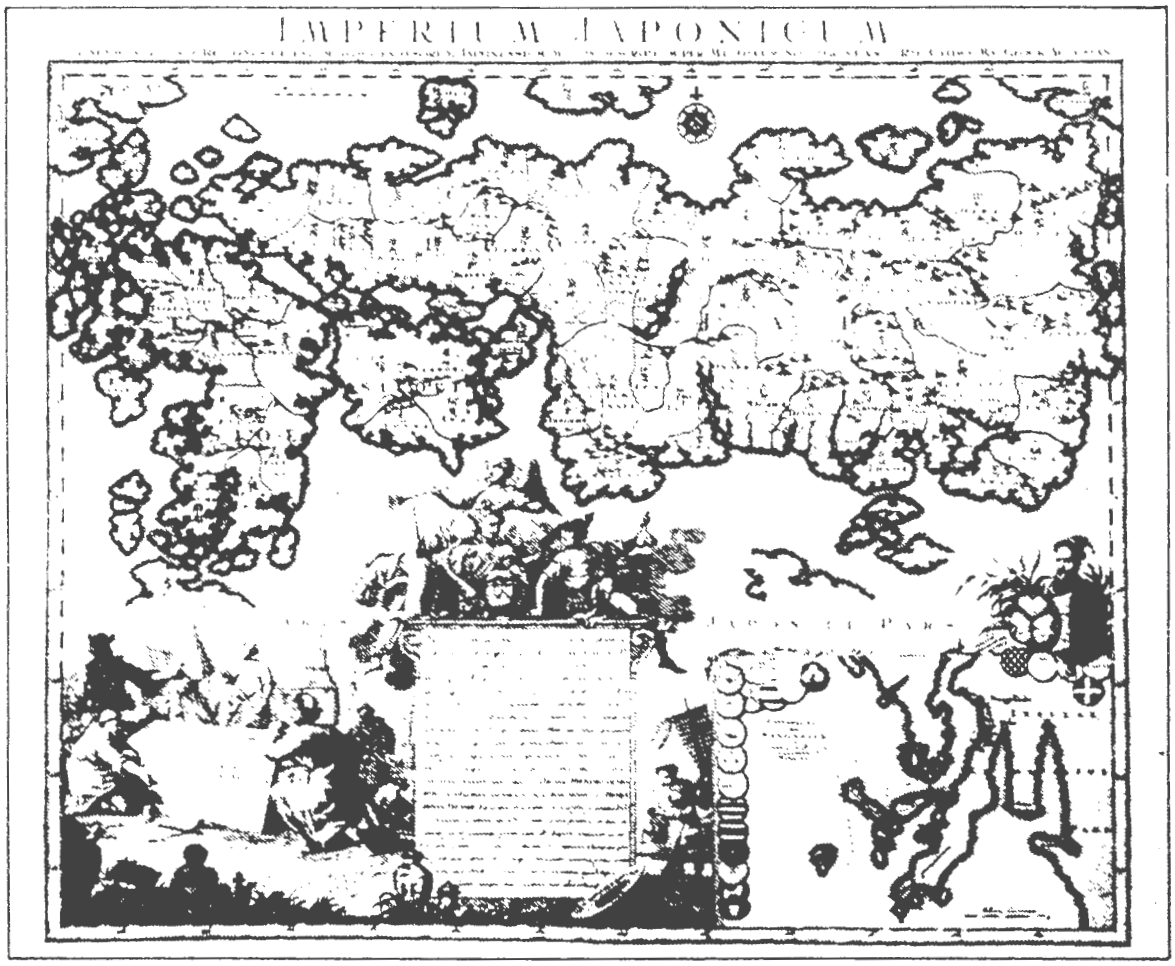
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IMCoS - R.V. TOOLEY AWARD for 1993

The IMCoS-Tooley Award for 1993 has been presented to Nico Israel of Amsterdam, in recognition of his outstanding achievements as an antiquarian book and map dealer and as publisher of carto-bibliographical works of great significance for the history of cartography.

Nico Israel set up in Amsterdam as an independent antiquarian bookseller in 1945. His particular interest has been in cartography, voyages, travel, and books relating to the sea. Ranked as one of the most eminent 'book men' in the world, he has handled such works as the unique example of Gastaldi's 9-sheet world map (c.1561), now in the British Library, and the magnificent pair of Coronelli 3-foot globes, sold to the Library of Congress.

In 1960, he started publishing, founding three years later, in partnership with Kees Broekema, the publishing firm of 'Theatrum Orbis Terrarum'. By 1973 they had published 36 volumes, comprising facsimiles of 16th and 17th century atlases, such as the main editions of Ptolemy, Ortelius, and Mercator, and the six volumes of Braun and Hogenberg's Civitates Orbis Terrarum (15721618). All these works are prefaced by bibliographical notes by leading scholars, such as R.A. Skelton and Cor Koeman. One of the most magnificent productions was Blaeu's Grand Atlas in 12 volumes.

Nico Israel's cartographical publications included Atlantes Neerlandici, Acta Cartographica, and Imago Mundi (vols 16 to 26). All these publications have proved to be of inestimable value to librarians, map collectors, historians of cartography, and to dealers, who use them as a constant reference work.

His friends honoured these achievements on the occasion of his 70th birthday in 1989 with the publication of a Festschrift Theatrum Orbis Librorum.

Sarah Tyacke's Address at IMCoS Dinner

As some members were unable to hear the speeches, due to unforeseen complications at the restaurant, Dr Tyacke has very kindly reconstructed from memory what she spoke spontaneously:

When I was thinking about what to say after this lovely Chinese meal I debated what it was which bond collectors, map dealers, map curators, librarians, archivists together. I came to the conclusion it was the thrill of discovery of a new map.

Each of you will have your own favourite tale to tell of such a discovery, from the Jenkinson map of Tartary to the fifteenth century map stuffed up a chimney or to the Rawlinson copper plates which your President Helen Wallis has analysed. Some of you, like me, will have your own favourite map or chart makers and some, like Andrew Cook, have devoted a lifetime to the assembly of the great map and chart publishers. In his case Alexander Dalrymple. I have yet to meet anyone who does not like maps although I was somewhat injured as I attempted to

watch "Tales from the Map Room" when my daughter remarked that she could think of nothing more boring than looking at various people "going on about maps". Luckily my sister made a video for me. So I shall be able to see the whole of that series in secret over Christmas! So much for my map vices which I know you all share.

As to map collecting itself, it has, as we all know, an extremely long history. My own favourite collector, of course, is Samuel Pepys who must have driven his map dealing friends mad with his insistence upon meticulous colouring and on knowing all about the particular editions of the maps which he acquired. He actually catalogued his map collection and indexed it on his own into "land, sea and mix't" Like many a collector, he contributed to the literature of map making and map collecting in the production of his geographical catalogue and in his attempt to produce a bibliography of nautical works.

We were all very pleased to see you at the Public Record Office this afternoon and we were pleased to show you some of the quite remarkable maps we have. We hope you will return to see more. I am also very pleased to say a few words of congratulation to IMCoS for its thriving activities and its vitality and to welcome Nico and Nonni Israel to our midst.

Forthcoming Events in UK

Summer 1994

The 14th IMCoS Annual Symposium will be held in Cambridge on Friday and Saturday, 24th & 25th June. In a break with tradition, it will start with the Annual Dinner on the Friday evening at the Gonville Hotel, Lensfield Road. On Saturday there will be visits to map collections in Cambridge, followed in the afternoon by a visit to the Scott Polar Research Institute, with presentation of papers and a chance to view the collections. Members should book accommodation as early as possible as Cambridge will be full then.

Annual Map Fair

The Map Fair will take place on Sunday 26th June at the New Connaught Rooms, Holborn, London.

Maps of Wiltshire

The Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society is arranging a special exhibition of 'Wiltshire Maps and Mapmakers, from the Society's collections' from 11th September to 28th October at the Art Gallery, Devizes Museum, 41 Long Street, Devizes SN10 1NS.

Maps of the Fens

An exhibition of 'Maps of the Fenlands' will be held at Wisbech, Fenland Museum, from Sept 11 to Oct 2.

Informal Evening

The annual evening at the Farmers' Club, Whitehall will be on Thursday, January 27th 1994.

Tales from the Map Room

This excellent series of programmes will be repeated, this time on BBC 1, sometime in October, 1993, late on Sunday evenings.

Maps and Society

A lecture series in the history of cartography organised by Catherine Delano Smith and Tony Campbell. Meetings are held at the Warburg Institute, Woburn Square at 5.00. Admission is free. Meetings are open to anyone who is interested and are followed by refreshments.

The programme for 1993–4 is:

Oct 28 Prof. Stephen Bann (*University of Kent*): The Map as Index of the Real: Land Art and the Authentication of Travel

Nov 18 Dr Karen Severud Cook (*The British Library*): False Starts: Early Colour Printing of Geological Maps

Dec 9 Prof. David Woodward (*University of Wisconsin*): The Gastaldi Connection: Italian Maps of the Americas in the 1560s and 1570s

Jan 20 Prof. Michael Rogers (*SOAS, London*): Art and Mapping: Illustrated Ottoman Campaign Journals

Feb 17 Prof. Roger Kain (*University of Exeter*): Maps and History: Cadasters in the Service of the State

Mar 17 Prof. Martin Kemp (*University of St Andrews*): 'A Map on which is painted the three realms of India': Maps and Topographical Views as 'Interior Decoration' in the Renaissance

Apr 21 Dr J.A. Bennet (*Cambridge University*): Ptolemy's *Almagest* and *Geographia*: A reassessment of the Significance of Cartography in the Sixteenth Century

May 26 Prof. Barbara Belyea (*University of Calgary*): Maps, Tribes and Territories: European and Native Maps of North America 1750–1850

This year IMCoS has become a Sponsor, along with Jonathan Potter and Laurence Worms, of this excellent series of lectures.

In response to the Chairman's letter, the organisers, Catherine Delano Smith and Tony Campbell wrote to thank IMCoS for the cheque, and continued:

"We have all, I think, enjoyed the Maps and Society meetings. Much of their success comes from having an audience (and an agreeably lively one too!) and in that respect IMCoS has already contributed largely in its presence and generously in its enthusiasm. The history of cartography — like all intellectual endeavour — should recognise no boundaries; its internationality is but one facet of this essential inter-connectivity. It is also one of the most enjoyable!

"Financial support is essential, just to keep everything else going. We are thus very grateful indeed for IMCoS's generosity in volunteering Sponsorship. But equally valued is the trust and support in our aims and objectives expressed by your gesture. Please convey our warm thanks to your Society and to all concerned."

Catherine Delano Smith &
Tony Campbell 1 June 1993

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International News & Events

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Senator Reisedienst
Raboisen 5
D-2000 Hamburg 1
Tel: +40-33 16 06
Fax: +40-33 13 47

1994 13th International Symposium
Antwerp
21–24 October
Contact: Itzhak Sperling
Voskenslaan 137
B-9000 Gent
Tel: 32-09/222.31.12
Fax: 32-09/222.32.97

1995 14th International Symposium
San Francisco
The Californian Map Society is contemplating a slight adjustment to the date of the symposium to facilitate the arrival of foreign visitors and better accommodation of other schedules. It will be in early October.

1996 15th International Symposium
Riga, Latvia
(dates to be decided)

Belgium 1994

The preliminary programme for this meeting has already gone out, asking members to express their interest in attending. The theme will be 'Flanders & Mercator: a basis for a new Cartography in the 16th Century'. There will also be an international map fair, organised by Destrée Organisation, Rue des Drapiers 46, B-1050 Brussels (Tel: 32-2-512 44 42, Fax: 32-2-502 44 43). Members who wish to know more, should contact Destrée Organisation.

From USA

Charles Burroughs writes to inform members about the 'Unveiling of the Renovated Hassler Memorial Monument' at Laurel Hill Cemetery in Philadelphia. This will take place on Saturday, 18 September, 1993.

The original monument to Ferdinand Rudolf Hassler (1770–1843) was erected by officers of the Army and Navy Coast Survey detailed to assist Hassler as the first Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey.



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From Hungary

Dr Zsolt Török writes that a special copy of his 'Münster America Cartart Facsimile' was presented to King Juan Carlos of Spain as a present on August 3, 1992, exactly 500 years after Columbus set sail for the Indias, and on 12 October a Hungarian sailing boat set off to follow the same route. The sole navigator, Capt. Istvan Kopar, arrived safely at San Salvador in the Bahamas in December, and presented a copy of the Facsimile to George Bush, President of the United States.

Dr Török is following this success with more hand-made originals, this time the Ulm 1482 Ptolemy atlas. The edition will be limited to 100 sets, making this one of the rarest modern collector's items. Dr Török is keen that it should go to map enthusiasts (IMCoS members!) and welcomes enquiries. His address is on p. 39.

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:

The Chairman, IMCoS
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Letter to the Editor

Dear Madam

R.A. Skelton (*County Atlases of the British Isles*, 1970, no. 2) recorded a set of county maps on playing-cards published in 1590 and signed *W.B. inuent*.

In 1972, Sylvia Mann and I described and illustrated a previously unrecorded pack of cards, which had been found in the Print Room at the British Museum. This pack contained county maps and other information, which had been copied from the 1590 pack (see Mann, S. & D. Kingsley, *Map Collectors' Series*, no.87, 1972). It is of English origin, dating from the early part of the reign of James I.

One of the title cards in this later pack is inscribed *W. Bowes Inventor*. The Jack of Clubs bears the inscription *GILLAM A CART* in the position usually occupied by the name of the maker. We postulated that this perhaps stood for *William of Cards*, and therefore that the maker's name was William Bowes. Also that he was the W.B. of the 1590 pack.

The *Journal of the International Playing-Card Society*, Vol. XVI, no. 2 of November 1992 carries an article entitled *Portrait de Rouen No. 2 ou portrait anglais* by Thierry Depaulis. This article identifies *GILLAM A CART* as Guillemme Acart, a member of a Rouennais family of playing-card makers. It further establishes that the design of the court cards in the Bowes pack, which was to become the standard design on English playing-cards, originated in Rouen possibly in 1567, but probably much earlier.

It would appear, therefore that Bowes copied his court cards from a Rouennais pack made by Guillemme Acart, but did not remove the inscription on the Jack of Clubs. Alternatively, he may have commissioned Acart to design the court cards for him (the possibility that the whole pack was engraved or printed in Rouen is remote).

In the light of this new evidence, and in the absence of further research, it would be unsafe to assume that Bowes' first name was *William*. In the meantime, therefore, the maker of these two sets of county maps should be referred to as *W. Bowes*, not *William Bowes*.

In the same paper we described and illustrated (Plate XVIIIa) a single card cut from a map of England. Since then a number of other cards from the same pack have been found, and it has been established that they were produced from a James Moxon map of 1689 entitled *A New Mapp of ye KINGDOM of ENGLAND* ... (British LIbrary no. 1175(119) (see Wayland, V., 'Lenthall Pack No. XII ...' in *Journal of the International Playing-card Society, Vol. X, no.3, February 1982).*

DAVID KINGSLEY
Westerham, Kent

Gift of slides to IMCoS Slide Library

Mrs Elizabeth Stephenson has very kindly donated the photographs of maps collected by her late husband Clifford to IMCoS. Our photographer is most impressed with the efficient way each slide is labelled. Our thanks to Mrs Stephenson for her thoughtful gesture.

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Book Review

Tales from the Map Room. BBC Continuing Education and Training Television, produced by Julian Stenhouse, six 1/2 hour programmes broadcast on BBC 2, May/June 1993.
Tales from the Map Room, by Peter Barber & Christopher Board. London, BBC Books, 1993. ISBN 0563367849. 192 pages, very many illustrations. £16.99.

'Tales from the Map Room' must rank as one of the most thorough and detailed expositions of the scope and meaning of cartography ever unveiled before the British viewing public. The series, together with the publication of the accompanying book, provide even those with only a passing interest in maps with much to whet their appetites.

A particularly welcome aspect both of the television series and the book is that they go well beyond mere description of old maps as pretty but sterile documents; rather they bring them to life by reintegrating them with their contemporary context. This trend of bringing history to life is one currently finding favour in the museum world and with others concerned with presenting our heritage to the public. It is gratifying to see it extended to the presentation of our cartographic legacy.

My general verdict on the television series and the book is that they provide valuable insights not only to the interested lay person, but also to those specialising in the history of cartography and wishing to broaden their knowledge still further.

Both are in six parts, well presented and accessible to the non-specialist. The book is excellent value for money, being furnished with illustrations on every double page, many in colour. The participation in both the television series and the book of such a number and range of contributors should demonstrate the immense scope of cartography — something which touches all our lives in almost every conceivable aspect. Both book and programme cover the same range of topics, but it is disappointing that the content and sequence of both are not the same, as that would have given the interested viewer the chance to pursue some topics in a little more depth in the book. The general topics covered are the role of maps in statecraft, navigation, warfare, urban planning and improvement, and deception – with the first programme having the intriguing title 'A Tissue of Lies'. The coverage of the history of cartography is thus wide. The treatment of context in both the programmes and the accompanying volume lends both interest and scholarly integrity.

A few examples will illustrate the value of the venture both to the lay person and the initiated in bringing together the complex and the accessible. The most revealing point for the uninitiated is that cartography is not a neutral technology. This is made clear in the description of Norden's 1607 'Surveyor's Dialogue' which the programme reveals was as much an enquiry into 'the dubious morality of the trade' as a technical treatise. The proposition that maps were the means whereby good men lost their land is discussed, showing that the act of devising and drawing a map has long been seen as

neither neutral nor without consequence. Other illuminating examples are also adduced to show the value judgements implicit in recording foreign lands: the depiction of the 'weird, the flesheaters and the headless' on European maps of parts of the then little known world.

Furthermore, it is made clear that maps did not emerge in some sort of automatic way as a result of a range of social and economic changes in the early modern period. Maps have personalities behind them; individuals were the driving force behind map-consciousness, a point nicely illustrated in the many case studies which present maps in their contemporary context almost as much as biographies of their originators as topographic records.

Maps are shown as agents for change in the societies which fostered them. This is clear from the map made by the physician John Snow in 1852 which graphically and convincingly linked the spatial distribution of cholera outbreaks with a particular infected water pump in Soho. Similarly revealing insights are provided by the depiction of Booth's maps showing the distribution of poverty and wealth in London from the 'vicious and semi-criminal' to the uppermost classes in society.

A critical appreciation of the the map as a source of historical evidence also emerges; both the series and the book acquainting the audience with the limitations of maps as objective representations. On the other hand, it is now possible to see how maps have been used to recapture patterns of the past; as in the restitution of the details of the former landscaped Painshill Park using evidence from eighteenth century estate plans.

Another welcome feature is the treatment of contemporary maps as part of the continuing process of cartographic history. This is clear in the depiction (in the book) of a map of deprivation in London based on 1981 census material. The state of the art is also illustrated where an example of Ordnance Survey Superplan digital mapping is used to show the latest production techniques of the national mapping agency, whilst pointing out the generalisation and limitations of the information shown.

A couple of minor criticisms might be mentioned on what otherwise has been a most commendable undertaking. The book does not generally include keys to the symbols and schemes of representation used on the maps it reproduces. This is regrettable because the meaning may escape even the initiated. Also, the television programmes, on occasion, use the gimmick as a device to keep viewers watching. This verges on irritation when a dog is supposedly chasing Norden, the 17th century cartographer — and a dog is not even seen! However, in general, such temptations are avoided and the series provides a fine balance between the interests of the general viewer and the specialist.

Tales from the Map Room — both book and television series — represent a triumph of publicity for the ever-expanding field of the history of cartography. Both are entertaining, informative and authoritative. The main strength of the whole venture is that it presents maps as living and significant documents in the cultures which created them. To this end, the biographical allusion which the series title comprises is most appropriate.

DAVID FLETCHER

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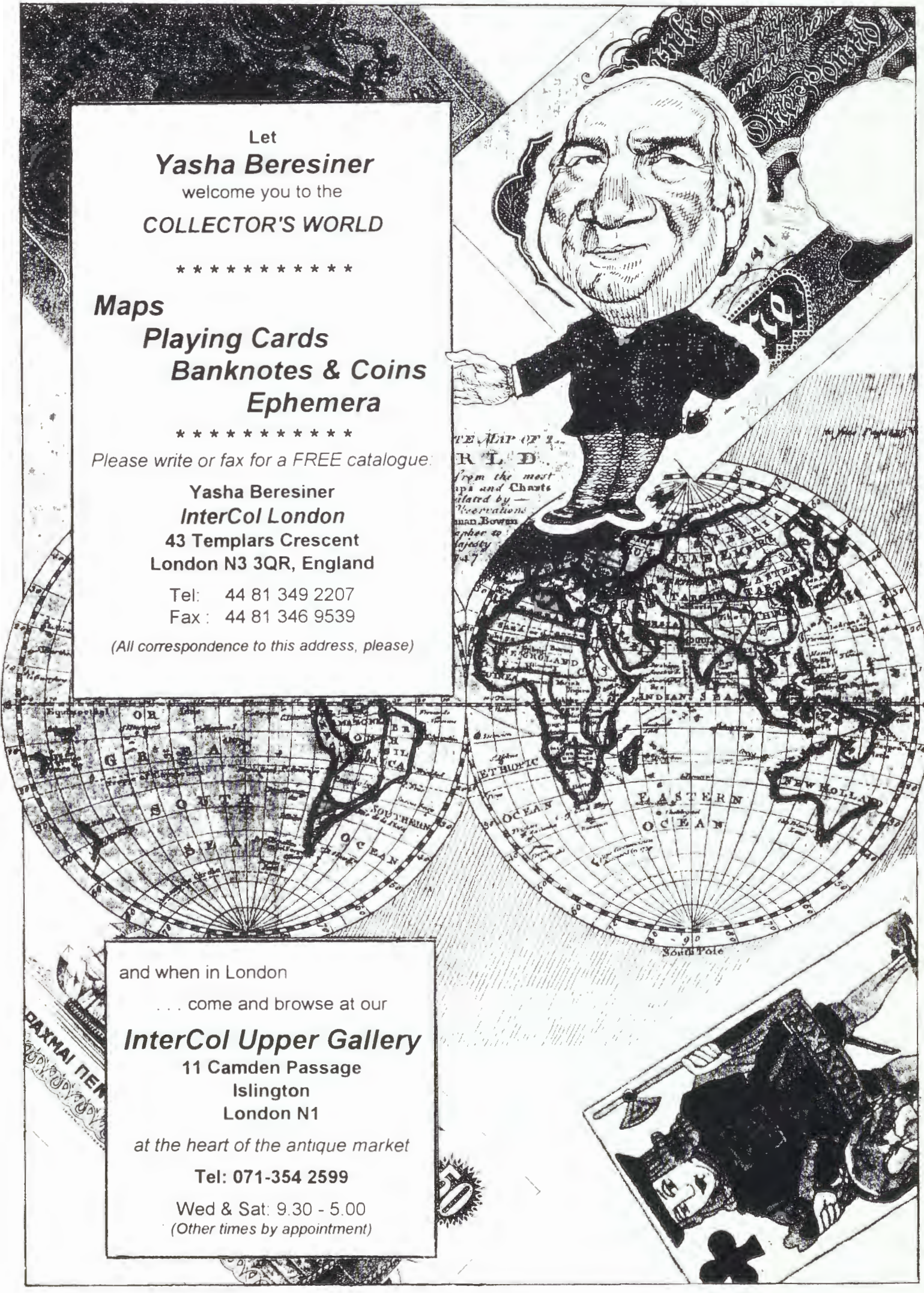
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