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Journal of the International Map Collectors' Society

WINTER 1993 ISSUE No. 55

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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

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Guest Editorial

During the past years interest in old maps as historical sources has increased enormously in many and very different disciplines. Historical cartography has much ground in common with other fields of study and the sciences. To mention only a few: geography, mathematics, physical planning, archaeology, art history, and the history of book production and the book trade, are all in one way or another connected with map history. Practitioners of these disciplines often use maps as documents for their historical arguments.

The value of the resulting research is highly dependent on the source material and its careful analysis. As a means of expression, cartographical sources are products of their age, made by other people in other times, so we must first of all learn the views of the time on the manufacture of maps, in order to fully understand the material. It is one of the tasks of the history of cartography to point out to researchers from other disciplines the great variety of map material and their specific qualities, and to assist in interpreting them. In order to obtain the best results, closer cooperation must be established between the map historian and representatives from other fields, something that has unfortunately failed in the past.

A great inducement to study the history of cartography is given by people who collect old maps and atlases. The highest evolution in collecting is that in which the collector himself researches the subject of his interest, while trying to inform others of his knowledge by way of publications. As an example, I would like to mention some Dutchmen who contributed greatly to the formation and development of map collections in Dutch museums and institutions.

One of the best-known Dutch collectors was Johannes Tiberius Bodel Nijenhuis (1797–1872). From an early age this grandson of the noted Leiden publisher and bookseller Luchtmans took an interest in the history, geography and cartography of the Netherlands. His numerous connections and his financial means, together with his excellent bibliographical knowledge enabled Bodel Nijenhuis to build up the largest 19th century collection of maps and atlases in the Netherlands. This collection was bequeathed to the University of Leiden. Bodel Nijenhuis broke new ground, as with the help of the collection he wrote the Netherlands' earliest essays in the field of historical cartography. Moreover, this was done in a time when it was hardly possible to turn to cartographic reference books, which are amply available to the modern map collector.

Often a direct relation exists between the object of the collection and the collector's profession. This combination is clearly revealed in the case of Dr Willem Anton Engelbrecht (1874–1965), shipowner-merchant and harbour authority in Rotterdam. The central focus in the collection of this 'mercator sapiens' is the scientific interest in the history of the opening up of the world, in which, however, the sensitivity to the charm emanated by old books and old maps also played a part. Engelbrecht built an unsur-

passed collection of logs, navigation guides, atlases, maps, and engravings, now one of the pillars of the 'Prins Hendrik' Maritime Museum in Rotterdam, which is of utmost consequence for the scientific study of both the history of navigation and historical cartography. During his stormy life Engelbrecht wrote knowledgeable essays in the field of cartography with great ease; particularly noteworthy is the source edition on Jacob le Maire's voyage of discovery (1615–17).

As a final example of Dutch collectors who played a part in the practice of the history of cartography and navigation, I would like to mention Dr Ernst Crone (1892–1976). His outstanding knowledge in these fields was reflected in the remarkable collection he managed to build up and which was finally obtained by the National 'Nederlands Scheepvaart Museum' in Amsterdam. About thirty publications in the field of cartography and historical navigation written by him were published in Dutch as well as foreign periodicals.

Such stimulating persons can be found in almost every country. Of course it is not possible for every IMCoS member to play such an important role, but everyone should do his bit, each in his own way, in the large mosaic encompassing the research area of the history of cartography.

GÜNTER SCHILDER

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Oswald Dreyer-Eimbcke, organiser of the recent IMCoS International Symposium at Mainz and Bonn, was presented with a wooden plaque, on which was mounted a copperplate of the new IMCoS bookplate, and a smaller plate recording the occasion and the date.

The copperplate was made in Bombay, by the same process that is still in use there for printing illustrations by letterpress (as opposed to the modern photographic method). Since this plate was not intended for printing, but for presentation, the lettering and the design were not reproduced in reverse, as they would have been for a printing block.

The design was etched onto the copper with acid, which eats away the portions that are not to be in contact with the ink, leaving the design in relief, the opposite of a plate to be used for printing.

12th International Symposium Chairman's Welcome Address

Ladies and Gentlemen, dear friends of cartography.

On behalf of the Freundeskreis für Cartographica, the Society of Friends of Cartography in Germany, and the Willibald Pirckheimer Society I would like to welcome you most heartily to our International Symposium in this 2000-year old town, Mainz.

Geographically speaking, we are exactly on latitude 50° north and close to longitude 8° west.

When we founded the Freundeskreis für Cartographica in Berlin seven years ago we hardly realised that we would so soon be flattered by being invited to host so many distinguished people from all over the world. When IMCoS President Dr Helen Wallis came in 1985 to West Berlin for an exhibition she was accompanied on her flight by a Chinese globe, which is reputed to have travelled with its own ticket as Mr Globe! Now Helen is presiding over representatives from 18 countries who have gathered in Germany.

First of all, I would like to thank Mrs Hannebutt-Benz very much for offering us the facilities of this famous museum, and all the people who have prepared and sponsored this exhibition. This enabled IMCoS and the Freundeskreis to combine for the first time to look at early printed maps.

We are also happy about the participation of the society named after a leading humanist who influenced the booming period in Nuremberg in the 16th century: Willibald Pirckheimer, a close friend of Conrad Peutinger. In 1525 he translated and published, in cooperation with Regiomontanus, a new edition of Ptolemy's *Geographia.*

The exhibition and the symposium cover an exciting era in which a great wealth of cartographical works came into being, especially works of practical cosmography, globes and maps.

Before this epoch the western limits of the known world were marked by the Pillars of Hercules — *non plus ultra.* Then Charles V dropped the word 'non' from the saying. This king interpreted the two Latin words 'plus ultra' as an encouragement to 'push ever further', 'adventure westward beyond the Pillars'. But the humanist from Basle and author of the *Narrenschiff*, Sebastian Brant, was already wisely warning in 1494: 'Discoveries may have been successful and widened man's horizons, but man will not reach his goal if he seeks to find out everything but neglects to recognise himself for what he is.'

Around the year 1500 a quarter of the land and a fifth of the sea were known to the Europeans. It was only then that people began to have an idea of the ratio of land to sea.

The large German share in the early maps of places discovered, particularly in America, reflects the underestimated importance of the German instrument makers and cartographers of the 16th century rather than German's direct political and economic interest. It can scarcely be another German work that focused such intense attention on the process of dis-

covering new territories by sea, as seen in the section on Portugal in the *Nuremberg Chronicle*. Unfortunately we cannot even find a realistic view of Mainz in it, because the printer of the *Chronicle* was a very smart businessman, and had no conscience about depicting Mainz and then five pages later Naples as identical cities.

The fascination of the early maps lies not only in their historical interest, but equally in their aesthetic — and more so their nostalgic — factors. How else can we explain their widespread popularity, their high second-hand value, and their increasing commercial reproduction.

Today the study of the history of cartography makes a major contribution to the study of human development, knowledge and culture. Above all, this is because maps are a medium for the storage of knowledge with a high information density.

At all times people have travelled with a wide variety of aims. All of them led to contacts and encounters that changed ways of thinking and living and were quite literally 'instructive'. Although in the present age our sense of real distance has dwindled to nil and affected our sense for exciting perception, you have shown us by travelling from all over the world to the two-thousand and more year old cities of the Rhine that you have preserved your eagerness and inquisitiveness. We will do our best not to disappoint you, and wish all of you a successful meeting and much pleasure as well.

OSWALD DREYER-EIMBCKE

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 IMCoS Chairman & Editor (see page 3 for address).

The Chronicle of the World known as *The Nuremberg Chronicle* by Hartmann Schedel, Nuremberg 1493

Hartmann Schedel's *Nuremberg Chronicle* was first published 500 years ago. It is legitimate to commemorate this event during a congress about historical cartography since Schedel's book includes two maps.

To its completion, the 'turn of the times' between the Middle Ages and the modern world extended over about two centuries — depending on how events are interpreted. In Europe north of the Alps, however, this change culminated at about 1500 AD. At that time cosmography, geography, cartography and topographical description were more closely linked to the field of literature and early humanistic thought than to scientific-mathematical calculation or to the establishment of facts on the basis of experience.

So far as Hartmann Schedel's *Chronicle of the World* — 'Liber chronicarum' — and cartography are concerned, the relevant events are concentrated in the period 1492 to 1494.

In 1492, due to his inspired but erroneous idea that he had found the western sea route to India, Christopher Columbus (1451–1506) landed in October on an island off Cuba.

In Nuremberg, the initiative of the seafarer Martin Behaim led to the creation of his 'Erdapfel' (which may be translated as 'Apple of the Earth'). It is the only globe of these early times to have come down to us. It made visible to everybody the spherical shape of the earth, thus demonstrating the possibility of a western sea route to India. However, at this time Columbus' discovery had not yet become known among the circle of learned men in Nuremberg. Behaim's 'earth apple' shows the traditional three continents — Asia as the biggest, Europe and Africa. They are shown in the form in which they had been known since the Middle Ages, and had often been drawn as simple T-O maps.

In the same year, 1492, the physician Erhard Etzlaub published his map of the surroundings of Nuremberg. It is oriented to the south, and is important because it is the first map printed in Germany. It includes a text in German printed off wood and gives exact distances between the individual places shown. Nuremberg is in the centre of the towns which are surrounded by a circle. Schedel owned a copy of this map. He also owned Etzlaub's later map of the route to Rome — this map is also oriented to the south. Both maps survive as part of Schedel's manuscript of the Latin version of his *Chronicle* (Munich, Bavarian State Library).

1493 also saw the publication of Schedel's *Chronicle of the World*. This work was of epoch-making importance for the history of early printing. Not only is it illustrated with striking views of towns, but it has a unity of script and picture which had never been achieved before. Since its embellishment with illustrations was extensive and therefore

costly, the work appeared in two versions, in the original Latin on the 12th of July 1493, and in a German translation on the 23rd of December of the same year. The translation was done by Georg Alt, the scribe of the city of Nuremberg. According to a handwritten note the translation was finished on the 5th of October 1493.

The *Chronicle* contains two maps, one of the world and one of Germany. The latter map is rare because, being the last page of the book and without a page number, it is frequently missing. Further, it was the first map of Germany to be printed as part of a book. These two maps do not follow Etzlaub's model but are oriented to the north, according to the model of Ptolemy.

On the 3rd of March 1494, a few weeks after the publication of the German version, Schedel wrote his Last Will. In it he made the following provision, among others, for his library, which was, in Germany, the largest private collection of books and manuscripts of the early humanist era: 'Item my books. All those in the library I send with everything belonging to them so that they may stay together and be useful to the name of Schedel and to my children and their descendants, and if one of these (books) is used, it should be put back according to the index, and they should be kept clean . . . in praise of God.'

The carefully directed collection of his library is an achievement by which Hartmann Schedel attempts to rescue his name from oblivion. His very personal wish to live on in his work is an expression of his conviction that the individual is unique. This is a very modern attitude of mind.

Schedel's testamentary wish has been fulfilled. His library — a few exceptions apart — has survived and forms the basis of the Bavarian State Library in Munich, formerly the Royal Library.

On the 7th of June 1494 Alexander VI, the then Pope, concluded a treaty between Spain and Portugal concerning the division of newly conquered lands to the west of Europe. This treaty also covered all future conquests. (A meridian was taken as the dividing line.)

1492 to 1494 — during this short span of two years the image of the world altered radically though not all contemporaries were aware of the change.

Hartmann Schedel, born in Nuremberg in 1440, orphaned at the age of eleven, was taken care of by a cousin who was his senior by one generation. This cousin, Hermann Schedel, a Nuremberg physician, had been educated mainly in Padua. There he pursued his medical studies, but also humanistic studies and the collection of books, a passion which he recommended to his ward. Hartmann was receptive to this. In 1466 Hartmann Schedel himself acquired the title of Doctor of Medicine at the University of Padua. At that time this university was frequented by numerous students from Nuremberg families. By way of Nördlingen and Amberg Schedel became in 1484 physician to the city of Nuremberg.

Here he moved into a house in the street called 'Unter der Veste', the present 'Burgstrasse' (Castle Street). He became a neighbour of the goldsmith Albert Dürer senior and his young son. Michael Wolgemut, owner of the most important workshop for the manufacture of late Gothic altars of the 'Schreinaltar' (lit. 'shrine

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altar') type, lived in this same street. He had now turned towards woodcuts for book illustration. Anton Koberger was also a neighbour of Hartmann Schedel before he moved into his large house on the 'Agidienberg' where he had accommodation for his printing works. With more than a hundred craftsmen of the printing trade his was the most important printing works not only of Nuremberg. The writing master Anton Neudörffer and members of still existing patrician families of Nuremberg also had their domiciles 'Unter der Veste', i.e. below the castle; they were the Scheurl. the Harsdörffer, Haller, Kress von Kressenstein, the Stromer. There was also the monastery called 'Predigerkloster' which was destroyed during the war. The beginning of the street was, and still is, next to the east choir of the Sebaldus church. Sebald Schreyer (1446–1520) held the important office of church warden here.

The *Chronicle* came into being not only on the basis of the large and important library of Hartmann Schedel; its realisation as a printed and unusually richly illustrated book may well be due in no small measure to good relations with neighbours who could and did contribute towards it.

'The Nuremberg Chronicle' is the name of the work in the English-speaking world even though it is not a history of Nuremberg. It is a history of the world, as described by Hartmann Schedel, and it begins in the medieval tradition with Genesis, as described in the Bible. It continues smoothly with the history of the Greeks and Romans, and covers events in Central Europe, dealing with secular as well as papal history. It continues right up to the day-to-day events of Schedel's own time. Even broadsheet news found its way in. Schedel's humanism, then, is still firmly rooted in the Christian faith; he puts a preface before the beginning of Genesis in which he says: 'It was not Jupiter who made this thing but the maker of the world, the origin of all good who is God, whose beginning may not be understood nor be searched for.' This is a clear commitment to Christianity and to the church. Early humanism is poised between Christian tradition stemming from the Middle Ages and modern study of Antiquity including mathematics and geography. Its position could not have been formulated better than by Schedel's remark in his preface.

On the reverse of this page is the title-woodcut of the *Chronicle*: God the Father enthroned, his right hand in a gesture of benediction. He indicates the opposite page where the text about the creation of the world begins, holding the globe — the 'earth apple?' — surmounted by the cross.

A fully realised working drawing for this woodcut, dated 1490, survives in the British Museum. This pen-and-ink drawing is initialled and dated by Wolgemut, showing that as early as 1490 preparations were already going on for the more than six hundred woodblocks for the illustrations. Its composition refers to the title-woodcut of Erhard Reuwich's *Journey to the Holy Land*, Mainz 1486.

Wolgemut's fine drawing is itself evidence of transitional change. The draperies and the band of clouds round the figure speak the language of the late Gothic while the putti, rather profane in feeling, embody a modern interpretation of



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the human figure. These putti play innocently among the branches which complete the design at the top.

Besides embodying aspects of the past and the future, Schedel's *Chronicle* is a perfect example of early book production.

We know the author, and also the printer. He was Anton Koberger (1440/45–1513). The woodcut illustrations were designed and executed by Michael Wolgemut (1434/37–1519) and his stepson Wilhelm Pleydenwurff (died 1494). Like Koberger, both are mentioned by name in the colophon. They were the owners of a large workshop which of course included apprentices and journeymen. The most famous apprentice of Wolgemut and Pleydenwurff was Albrecht Dürer who initially served an apprenticeship as goldsmith. From the end of November 1486 to the end of 1489 he studied drawing and painting with the above two masters. He also learnt all the techniques required for the making of woodcuts.

Wolgemut had produced full-page woodcuts of a large size for the *Achatzbehälter* (Treasury), published in 1491. This was a devotional book by the Franciscan monk and preacher Stephan Fridolin (1430–1498) who lived in Nuremberg. It is probable that the work on the illustrations for the *Chronicle* started before 1490, i.e. the date given on the pen- and-ink drawing for the title-woodcut. This has led art historians to discuss fiercely the pros and cons of whether the young Dürer took part in the composition and execution of the first few pages of the *Chronicle*.

Despite the size of his business Anton Koberger was sceptical about the commercial prospect of producing so extensive a work with such a wealth of illustrations. Therefore there was need for patrons who would pay the artists and who would be willing to meet the cost of composing and printing, of the woodblocks and the not inconsiderable amount of paper. Patrons were found in the persons of the church warden of Saint Sebaldus, Sebald Schreyer, and his brother-in-law Sebastian Kammermeister (died before 1509). Their names too appear in the colophon; we also know about them from surviving agreements which they, as financial backers, made with the artists and also with Koberger. The name of the author does not appear in these texts!

A text enriched with so many illustrations called for a layout for the compositor to work to because the prints were intended to be placed exactly next to the relevant text. Considering the different formats of the prints, this was a highly complicated undertaking. Fortunately the layout designs for both editions have been preserved for us in the historic city library of Nuremberg. They had been the property of Schreyer, i.e. the financial backer. The Latin original was written by Schedel himself in his distinctive hand. The space for each illustration had not only been left clear but had also been marked by a sketch drawn in a more or less cursory manner. It is probable that these were done by Wolgemut himself who would have conformed to either the working drawing or a first proof of the woodcut. Marking the places in this way became more and more perfunctory towards the end of the layout. Throughout the German version there is less of this

RODERICK M. BARRON

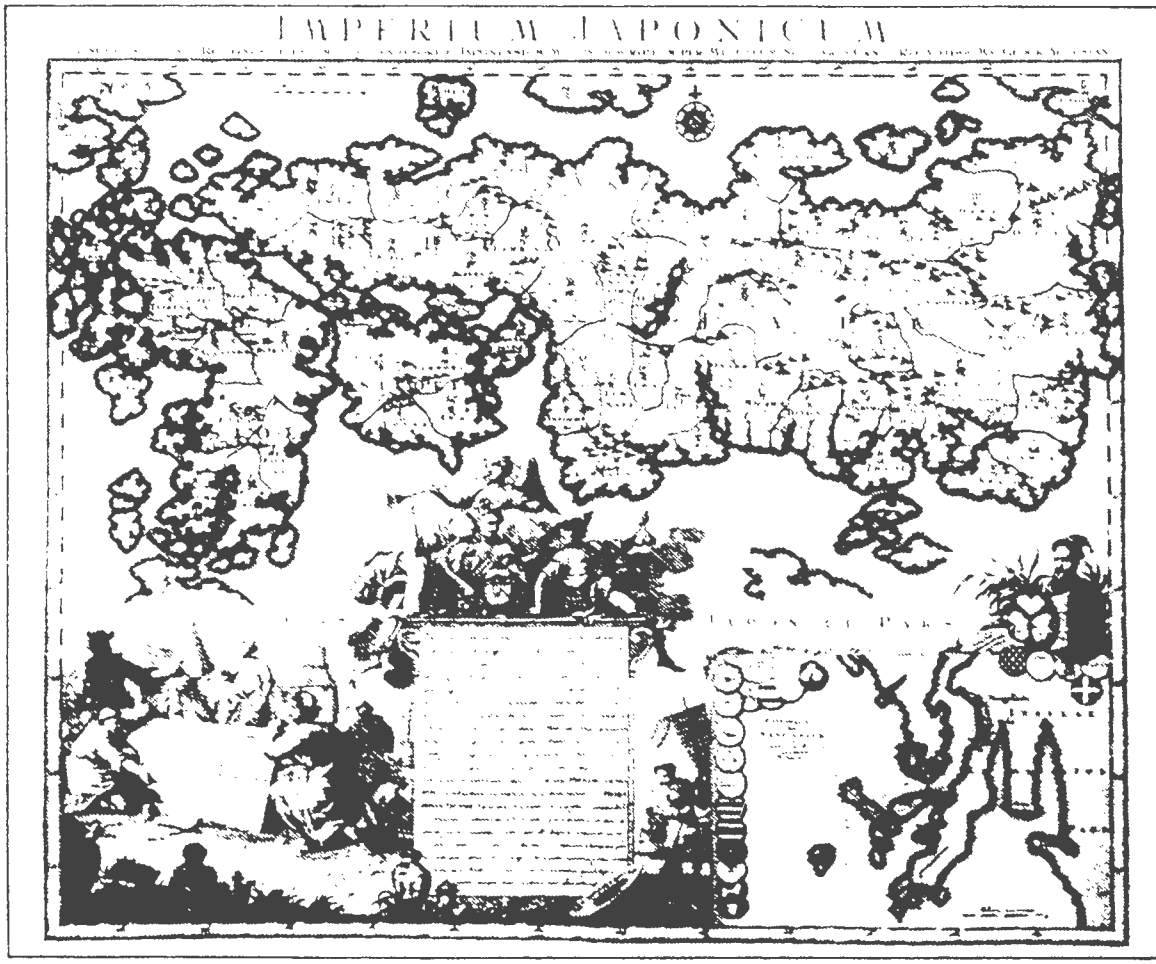
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marking. In both sets of layouts the space to be left free is often marked by a single word only.

The situation is different when it comes to the map of Germany, which, added as a final double-page, originated from Hieronymus Münzer (1437–1508). He was also the author of 'The Seventh Age', a section describing different countries which was added to the main text. Going by modern foliation, his text extends from sheet 313v to 323r in the layout for the Latin version, followed by his statement that his contribution was completed on the 4th of April1493! Preceding the above contribution headed 'Additio', there are several small corrections by Münzer in Schedel's text, starting on sheet 294v. Again the text is concerned with large-scale descriptions of countries.

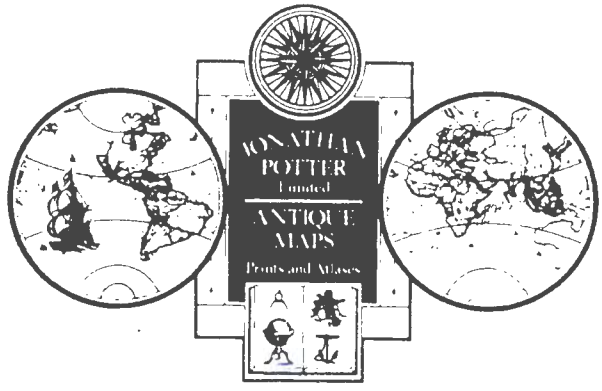
Like Schedel, Münzer was a physician in Nuremberg; he too had a library which was oriented towards humanistic thought (185 titles have been established); however, he was much more interested in geographical problems. His style of writing is quite different from that of Schedel. This is illustrated by a comparison with Schedel's descriptions of towns.

Generally speaking, it is the views of towns and cities which are the cause of the fame, one might even say popularity, of Schedel's work. There are some reliable, i.e. correct views (32), and some fanciful images. Some of the latter were used several times; they were simply pictures to illustrate the idea of 'town', an attitude which was antiquated, even naive. But even the texts accompanying authentic views are mixed. For example, the following is said about Augsburg which is so close to Nuremberg (to indicate the great age of this famous city): 'The Swabian people were descended from the son of Noah, Japhet, who was the first to inhabit this land, and who built this town because one wanted to have plenty of water and fresh air . . .' For his home town Nuremberg, though situated outside the Roman 'Limes', Schedel even pressed the Romans into service. Going by a rumour, he expressed the opinion that emperor Tiberius Claudius Nero was connected with the castle above the town, Neroberg-Nürnberg. By contrast, Schedel also produced some very graphic descriptions of towns. Sometimes he went back to written sources, for example in the case of Vienna which had been portrayed by Aeneas Silvio Piccolomini. Sometimes, as in the case of the Rhine Falls, he gave a report based on personal experience, though whether it was his own experience or that of an informant remains uncertain. In any case, this vivid description of a natural phenomenon may well be considered as a piece of early German prose. In the section about Basle it says: 'The river Rhine rises in the mountains and running between, and bursting against, many jagged rocks it is constrained to such an extent that it produces a terrible roar. At Schaffhausen it tumbles down with great vehemence, and at the little town of Luaffenberg it is so squeezed by rocks that it is forcibly turned into a white foam. From there it runs horribly foaming through a wide gorge towards Basle.' (Sheet 243v).

The additions by Münzer do not contain such a mixture of fanciful images, history and clear description. His are descriptions of countries in which he considers people and their history as well as

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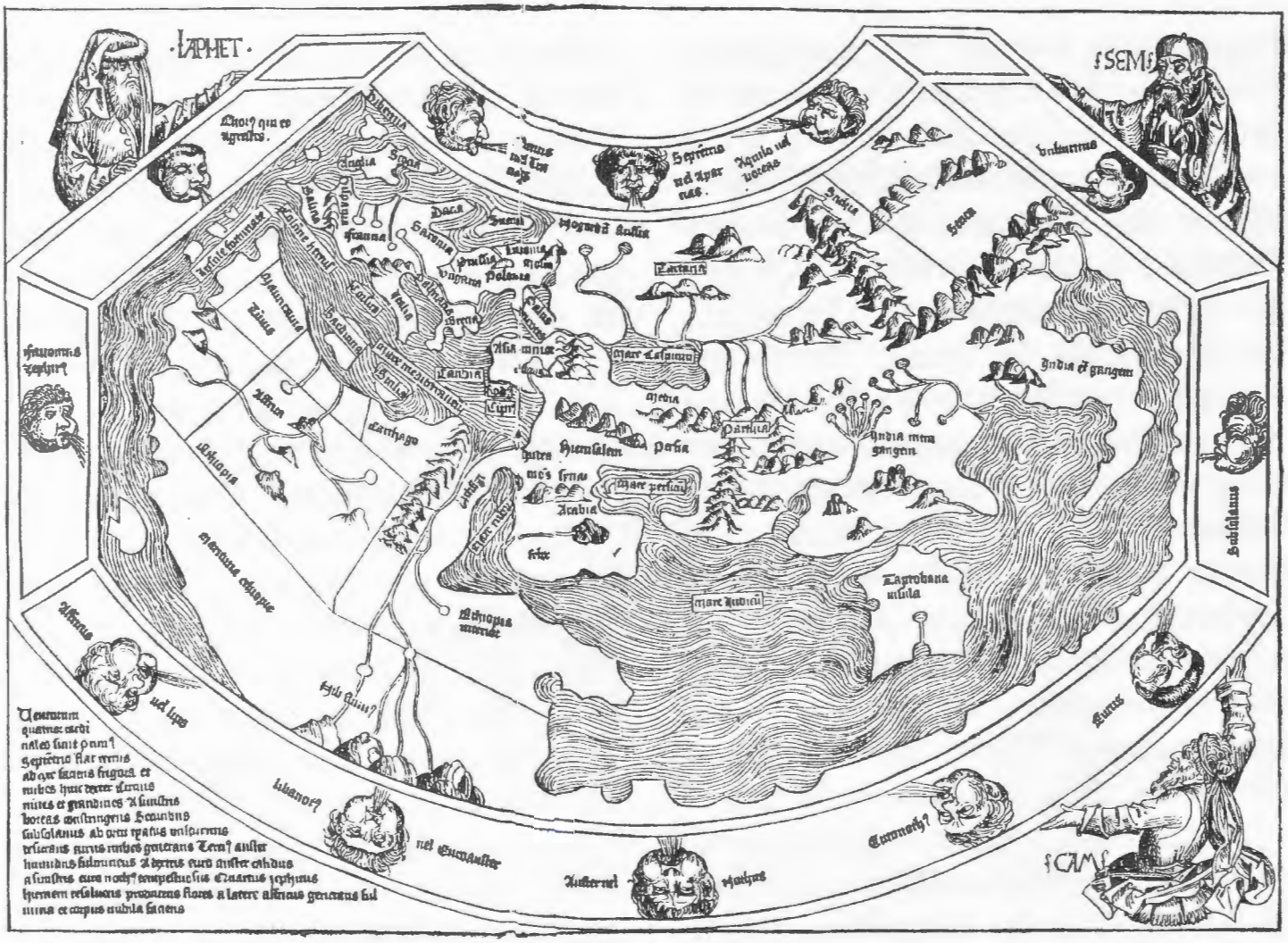
geographical features. His arrangement even of the individual articles reveals the geographer and traveller. Starting in the south-east he begins with Hungary 'which adjoins the fatherland of the Emperor Frederic'; he tells about the conflicts with the Turks, and continues with Transylvania, Macedonia, the lands of Greece and the many peoples between Greece and Austria who live in the mountains and along the Adriatic coast. He relates much historical information about Austria, and devotes additional articles to Styria and Carinthia. His 'journey' continues via Moravia and Silesia to Poland, Lithuania, Estonia and briefly to Russia. From there his descriptions take us back to Central Europe and 'the great country of Saxony'.

In the north he pays particular attention to Norway, followed by the provinces of the Netherlands, Westphalia, Hesse, Franconia and the regions of the Upper Rhine. In a supplementary section he mentions all those places which had not been dealt with by Aeneas Silvio Piccolomini. This includes the Swabians, 'the most noble people of Germany'. Further, there are reports about France, the whole of modern Great Britain as well as Spain and Portugal.

Münzer's most important contribution to the work of his humanistically-minded fellow doctor is the map which is known as the map of Germany.

This two-page map was added to the end of the *Chronicle*. It is 39 by 59 cm excluding margins. It extends from Iceland, Norway, Greenland in the north to Ragusa, i.e. Dubrovnik, Trieste, Verona and Marseilles in the south. In the west-eastern dimension it covers the area from Tours and Normandy to Riga, Moscow, Transylvania and Constantinople. The names of Turkey and Albania appear along the bottom edge. (This shows the extent of Turkish conquests at that time reaching far up into the Balkans.) The names to towns and rivers are cut in capital and small letters into the block, those of countries and provinces in capitals. This map is different from the map of Germany in the edition of Ptolemy published in 1478 in Rome. The map in the *Chronicle* covers a much larger area but it does not give the degrees of latitude and longitude nor the respective highest positions of the sun. These dates, important for cartography, are given on another map which originated with Cardinal Nikolaus Cusanus. Printed posthumously in 1491, it is a copperplate engraving in the form of a trapezium. This Cusanus map covers approximately the same area as the map in the *Chronicle* and is therefore considered to be its model. The popularity of Münzer's map, combined with the ease with which it can be removed from the book, have led to complete copies of Schedel's *Chronicle* becoming rare.

The far more decorative map of the world is placed within the book, i.e. at the beginning of the 'Second Age', which starts with the story of Noah after the flood. The map is intended to document the story of Noah's sons who were sent out to people the earth. As mentioned before in the description of Augsburg, Japhet and his descendants were responsible for Europe, Shem took over Asia, and Ham dealt with Africa. These three sons — represented here as dignified bearded patriarchs — hold in their hands the geographical representation of the world, thus symbolising at the same time the



The map of the world from The Nuremberg Chronicle, 1493, from the second (German) edition. Courtesy Rodney Shirley, The Mapping of the World.

spreading of the people of Israel throughout the earth. For this, Schedel mentions Isidor as his source.

This map was drawn from those in the early printed Ptolemy editions which were fairly numerous. All show the three continents, the Indian Ocean as an inland sea, and the world surrounded by the twelve winds. In the text Schedel betrays doubts about the medieval image of the world as a disc because he says: 'The world is therefore called round because it is like a disc or a sphere.'

Schedel owned a copy of the 1477 Bologna edition of Ptolemy which is still extant in Munich. It contains the map of the world with the twelve winds but this map was done as a copperplate engraving, and it has coordinates. The edition of Ptolemy published in Ulm in 1482 is a much more likely model for Koberger's print in the *Chronicle*. Here the technique of the woodcut was employed but, following the Italian example, the meridians were shown. Further, the longest days were noted.

Taken as a whole, the stories surrounding the *Chronicle* are an example of all the facets of book production, and of the fate which even books can have. The many illustrations combined with a text which had much and many different kinds of things to tell, seem to have met a desire for reading matter which already existed among a fairly broad stratum of society. So it is not surprising that three years later

the German edition was reprinted in Augsburg by Johannes Schönsperger. This edition was much smaller in size. The illustrations had of course to be re-cut. A second issue followed in 1500. Even for the original Latin version there was a group of buyers, Schönsperger reckoned. These reprints of a reduce format — we may as well call them 'pirated' editions — are known among collectors as the 'Little Schedel'. Strangely, they are more rarely found on the collectors' market than the Koberger editions which did not sell very well.

If the sale of the 1493 editions was obviously slow this will not have been due to the price alone. We have a document dating from 23rd November 1493, i.e. from the time immediately following the publication of the Latin original. It is a contract between Sebald Schreyer and Conrad Celtis (1459–1508) for a new version of Schedel's text: 'I, the afore-mentioned Celtis shall and will diligently correct the work, the Chronicle, which has now been printed, and shall give it a new form including a new [piece about] Europe. And this I shall do for the afore-mentioned Schreyer and his associates . . .' Even in 1493 the younger generation of humanists found part of the text no longer bearable. They did not want to read the amusing stories of Greeks and Romans who were supposed to have been involved in the founding of German towns. They wanted to eradicate the medieval and antiquated mixing-up of history and biblical events. For his younger contemporaries Hartmann Schedel's work was out-of-date, perhaps even antiquated; the modern age had come much closer.

The revision, or perhaps complete rewriting by Conrad Celtis of the text did not happen. Whether Celtis did not want to hurt his friend Hartmann Schedel with his corrections, or whether his activities as a busy lecturer at the universities of Ingolstadt, Regensburg and later Vienna prevented him, we shall never know. The fact remains that German literature would have been richer by an important piece of prose if Celtis had fulfilled his contract.

ELISABETH RÜCKER

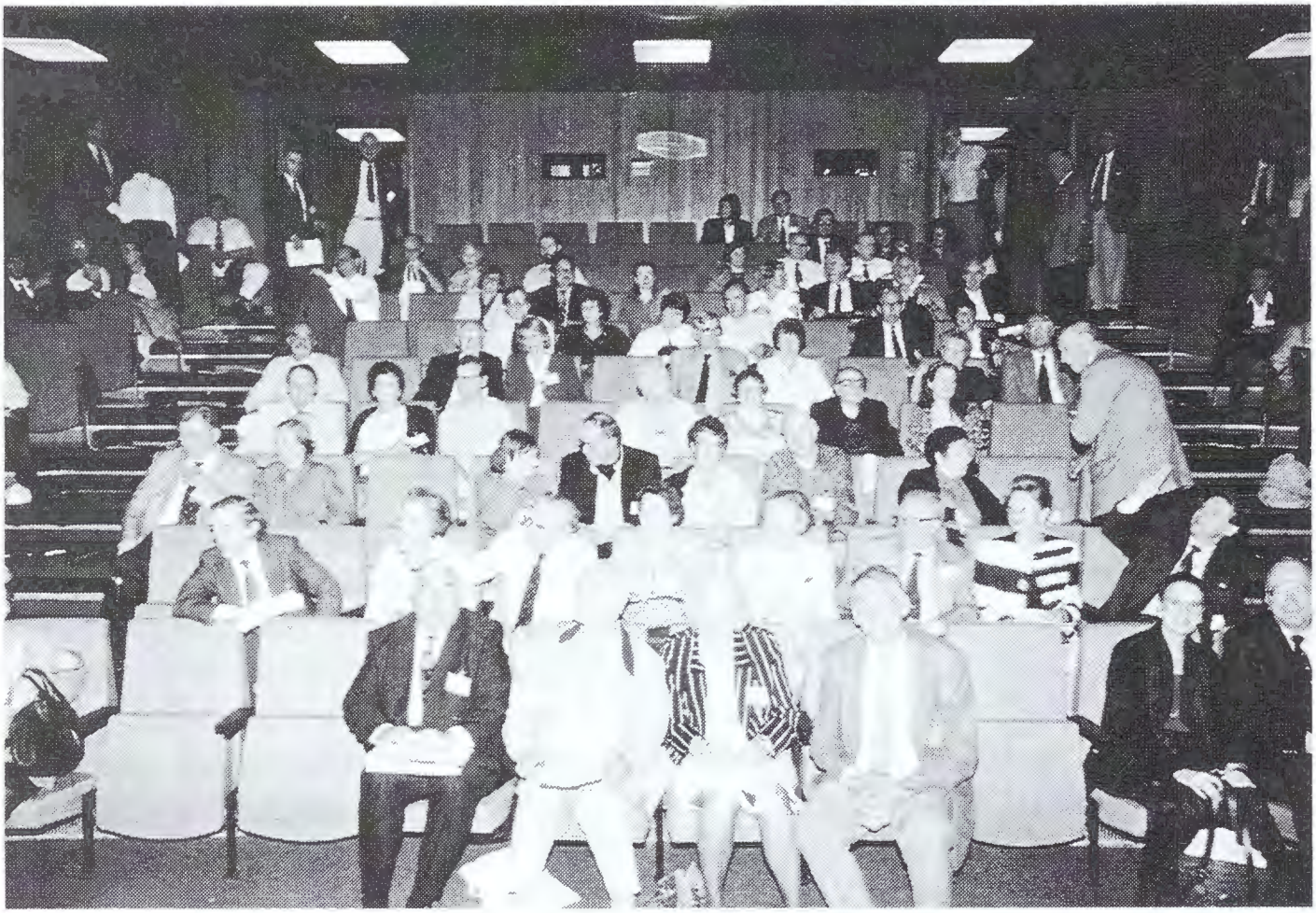
The second paper read at Mainz, by Eva-Maria Hanebutt-Benz, will appear in the next issue of the IMCoS Journal.

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GERMANY 1993

Our 12th International Symposium began in Mainz on Friday 10th September when we assembled for a reception at the Rathaus by the Kulturdezermet Dr Anton Keim. Members and friends, 120 in all, gathered from 18 different countries as far apart as Australia and Iceland, were looking forward to joining with Freundeskreis für Cartographica in der Stiftung Preussischer Kulturbesitz of Berlin for this Symposium. The Town Hall was modern with a commanding view of the Rhine and from there we went to the picturesque old town for another reception kindly hosted by Siegfried Brumme of Galerie Brumme. Many interesting maps were displayed there but especially I could not take my eyes off the five large Danckerts' wall maps.

The next morning we assembled at





At Mainz: Above: A buzz of eager expection. Below: The speakers (from the left): Eva Hannebutt-Benz, Lothar Zögner, Elisabeth Rücker, and Oswald Dreyer-Eimbcke.



Membership Secretary Caroline Batchelor outside the Gutenberg Museum, dwarfed by the huge sculpture of the first printed Bible.

the excellent lecture theatre at the Gutenberg Museum where we were welcomed by Consul Oswald Dreyer-Eimbcke, the organiser of the Symposium. Our first speaker was Dr Elisabeth Rücker and her title was 'The Chronicle of the World, known as the Nuremberg Chronicle by Hartmann Schedel', published in Nuremberg in 1493. The Chronicle contained two maps, one of the world and one of Germany. Our second speaker was Dr Eva Hanebutt-Benz with 'Some aspects of print-making in the 15th and 16th centuries' which was a fascinating introduction to printing and helped us to enjoy our tour of the museum later. We received bound copies of each paper in either English or German.

A fine exhibition was prepared for us, 'Cartography and Printing around the year 1500 — The earliest printed maps 1450–1550'. We were honoured to have the chance to see the Johannes Schöner Erdglobus, Nuremberg 1515, whose design follows Waldeseemüller's map of 1507 and is one of the two examples of this globe known to be in existence. We also saw the Hartmann Schedel *Liber Chronicarum*, Nuremberg 1493, and Heinrich Zell 's 'Nova Europe Descriptio', Nuremberg 1533, a woodcut (originally) in 8 sheets. Only one copy is known with a dedication to Emperor Karl V. Heinrich Zell (1518-64) was one of the most well known humanists of his day.

A delicious buffet lunch was offered by the antiquarians at the Frankfurter Hof, venue of the Map Fair, and we were welcomed by Paul Haas on behalf of the thirteen exhibitors from various parts of Germany, The Netherlands, UK and USA. The afternoon was spent at the Fair where a wide variety of maps were on sale to tempt us, and in viewing the rest of the Gutenberg Museum without which no visit to Mainz would be complete.

On Sunday we were most fortunate that the sun shone and our river trip to Coblenz couldn't have been more perfect. This was the romantic Rhine of castles and vineyards and we saw it under ideal conditions in a most comfortable KD boat stopping at various places for passengers to get on and off. From Coblenz we disembarked and boarded a bus for our visit to Bonn and the most modern Hotel Maritim where many of us stayed.

Our evening banquet was held at the historic Bad Godesburg with a magnificent view even though we had rather a climb up the hill to reach it! We sat at round tables and enjoyed an excellent buffet which started with a welcome from





Above: IMCoS President Helen Wallis, with (left) our International Chairman Malcolm Young, and (right) Kjarten Günnarsson. Below: Camaraderi at the Map Fair.

IMCoS President Dr Helen Wallis, followed by hearty thanks to Consul Oswald Dreyer-Eimbcke and his wife Erica and Dr Bernd Rohde, President of the Freundeskreis für Cartographica, and to Dr Lothar Zögner, Head of the map division, National Library, Berlin (whose parents were married at Bad Godesburg) and all the others who had worked so hard to make the Symposium such a success. We even thanked in advance Professor Fritz Hellwig for his paper which he delivered the next day at the Science Institute. Peter Batchelor was our master of ceremonies and he was most ably assisted by Captain Hans Kok in German who rounded off the evening in humorous style.

The next morning Prof. Fritz Hellwig lived up to our expectations, starting off with references to several English travellers on the Rhine, including a coxed four of oarsmen who rowed down the river in 1851. He then included details of the large range of maps of the Rhine which are extant. Many of these were on view in the remarkable exhibition 'Rivers in the heart of Europe', which covered maps of the Rhine, the Elbe and the Danube. Amongst the many outstanding items in the exhibition I particularly liked Johann Christoph Lochner's 'Rheinlaufkarte' of 1690, some marvellous military maps and panoramas, and the town plans. There was so much to see and I have had much pleasure from looking at the catalogue since I returned home.

The Symposium concluded with a buffet lunch hosted by the Freundeskreis für Cartographica and the Bitburg Brewery, and we thank them for their hospitality.

CAROLINE BATCHELOR

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HURRAH FOR THE HUNTINGTON!

Whenever I travel to a new place, after I have checked out any map dealers in the area, I will often explore the local libraries to try to find out what they have to offer in terms of map collections. In the pursuit of this approach, I have seen some great items and met some great people of the staff of such places as the Bibliothèque National in Paris, the Diet National Library in Tokyo, the National Museum in Singapore and of course the Map Room of the British Library. In these places, I have been impressed with the knowledge and helpfulness of the staff, who generally know just where to find almost any item or reference which I might need.

I was most pleased, then, when my daughter moved to Pasadena, California, in suburban Los Angeles, because of the chance to get to know a premier institution in the area. Just down the road is one of the most interesting libraries on the west coast, The Huntington.

It is nestled in a quiet and affluent suburban setting in beautiful San Marino, and the first impression is one of visiting the estate and garden of a very gracious family, far removed from the austere

image of dusty books and stuffy old scholars sometimes associated with antiquarian collections in the big cities. And this is probably an appropriate image for this place, for the Huntington had been the country estate of a powerful railroad baron from the turn of the century, Mr Henry E. Huntington. He selected a perfect setting for his estate, just a few miles north of Los Angeles, within sight of the mountains further north and not far from the sea whose golden beaches lie a few miles to the west.

In his later years, Mr Huntington became an avid collector of art, books, manuscripts and maps, and the present Huntington gardens, art museum and library are a testament to this desire to bring together fine pieces representing the best of American and British painting, literature and culture.

While the main attractions for me are the map and book collections from the Age of Discovery, the beauty of the grounds and gardens would make a visit well worthwhile for anyone. There are daily tours, guided by volunteer docents who will describe the many exotic species of trees, flowers and other flora found on the grounds. There is also a book and gift shop which contains many things of interest to map enthusiasts, including books on general cartographic subjects and items more specific to the collections of the Huntington itself.

In order to access the many special collections of the library it is necessary to be accredited as a Reader, a process which I undertook through correspondence from Tokyo with the Department of Readers' Services. Ms Jill Cogen of that department provided me all the information necessary



Reference Room of the Huntington Library, San Marino, California.

for this process, and on my ensuing visit I received a thorough introduction to the facilities and procedures of the library. Jill, though relatively new at the Huntington, is very knowledgeable of sources, not only in the library proper but in the greater Los Angeles area as well.

While not open to the general public, the library welcomes all scholars on a specific project such as a book or an article. Jill says, "Access is granted after the Readers' Service Department has received a formal application and two letters of reference from persons such as the publisher or editor of the project who can vouch for the applicant's qualifications for scholarly research. Persons not granted admission can still access the collection since, whenever possible, the Huntington will lend microfilm copies on interlibrary loan."

My initial interest at the Huntington was the collection of portolan atlases, particularly the atlas of Portuguese mapmaker Ferñao Vaz Dourado. This famous 16th century Goan-born cartographer produced a series of beautiful atlases which became a major source of cartographic material for Linschoten's landmark work of the late 16th century, *Itinerario*. In search of this work for an article I was writing, I was introduced to Dr William Frank, Curator of Hispanic, Cartographic and Western Manuscripts. Bill has proved to be a valued resource at the library as well as a great person to work with.

While quick to explain that he is not an expert on cartography, Bill is quite familiar with the period of great European map making, and has provided useful background on subjects I needed to know about. He is also a scholar of Spanish language early modern sources.

According to Bill, "Thanks to Mr Huntington's generosity, the Library has one of the most important collections in the Americas of manuscript maps and portolan atlases from the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, most of which are described in our *Guide to Medieval and Renaissance Manuscripts*. While these are the best known, the collection is much broader, ranging from a medieval T-O map to twentieth century subdivision maps, with strengths in many places in between."

As in any large library, interesting unlisted items are sometimes 'discovered'. For example, earlier this year, eleven Dutch maps of the Brazilian coast from the mid-seventeenth century were found bound into a copy of De Laet's *Historie*. Says Bill, "All in all, it can be a rewarding place to do research!"

Besides the manuscript collection, the Huntington has an extensive rare books department, a special reading room, with provisions for word processor use, typewriters available for hire and small glass-walled enclosures for group research. There are also periodic seminars and research conferences sponsored by the library, usually on subjects such as early English history and social history.

There is a large and charming exhibition hall which has housed some impressive exhibitions. For example, last year Bill Frank put together an impressive bilingual exhibition: "Spain in the Americas. What is the Legacy?" It was open from February through October and provided a showcase for several of the Library's special items, such as the King/Hamy world map of c.1502, a copy

of Columbus' 'Book of Privileges', the spectacularly illustrated 'Vallard Atlas' of 1547, and an autograph letter by Bartolomé de las Casas.

In summary, I am pleased to recommend the Huntington to IMCoS members, whatever their area of interest. An afternoon touring the grounds, gardens and exhibition hall can be most enjoyable to the casual visitor while on holiday in the Los Angeles area. Or, for the more serious student on a specific project, utilising the collections as a Reader can be a worthwhile and most enjoyable experience. And who knows, as we map enthusiasts show more interest in the Huntington collections, we might be rewarded with expanded cartographic acquisitions by the library!

RICHARD PFLEDERER

The Huntington Garden, Galleries and Library are located in San Marino, California:

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Something Old, Something New from Lyon

A further collection of 16th century Italian maps

In the Autumn 1992 issue of the *IMCoS Journal*, under a similar title, I wrote about some unusual early Italian maps in an *atlas factice* in the Bibliothèque Municipale in Grenoble. The attractions of the region warranted another trip there in 1993, and although only one exceptional new map was discovered in Grenoble the sister library in Lyon yielded some unexpected surprises.

In Lyon, the Bibliothèque Municipale has a single composite volume of early maps, an *atlas factice* which in the seventeenth century belonged to the Archbishop of Lyon, Camille de Neufville de Villeroy.[1] The atlas is not well known and consists of 126 maps derived from three distinct sources:

1. Maps from Maurice Bouguereau's *Theatre François*, from a later edition by Jean le Clerc. The Le Clerc-Hondius world map of 1602 is present; also other Le Clerc maps from the early seventeenth century up to 1619.
2. About 25 late sixteenth and early seventeenth century Italian maps by Arnoldo di Arnoldi and Matteo Florimi. The activities of both of these Siennese cartographers are not widely appreciated, possibly because they tended merely to copy earlier cartographers.
3. About 60 maps of mid-sixteenth century Italian origin; almost certainly the remnants of an assembled-to-order collection of maps which was probably gathered together in Rome shortly after 1555.

The dates on the Italian maps in the latter group (3), where they appear on each map, indicate a compilation rather earlier than most such *atlas factice*. The majority of known 'Lafreri' atlases can usually be dated from the mid-1560s, with an actual titlepage sometimes being present from about 1570, to the 1580s or even later. The latest date on any map among the Italian section of the Lyon atlas is 1555, with other dates as shown below:

1532		1543	
1535	2x	1545	
1537		1551	
1538		1552	2x
1539		1553	5x
1541		1554	2x
1542	2x	1555	2x

Of course, the presence of an early date is no guarantee that the map was actually published in that year. Successive publishers frequently reissued earlier plates without correction, merely changing the imprint or address. In the Lyon atlas the most frequently found imprints are those of the Roman publishers Antonio Salamanca, his successor Antonio Lafreri, and Michele Tramezzino. These names are consistent with a date of shortly after 1555 for compilation of the set as a whole. The latest date, 1555, is found on two maps: those of Flanders and of Switzerland both engraved by Jacobus Bossius and published by Tramezzino from Rome.

One map, that of Friuli by Giovanni Vavassore, has the date 1553, four years

earlier than the previously recorded date for the same map of 1557. This further suggests that the atlas was put together some time after 1555 but before 1557.

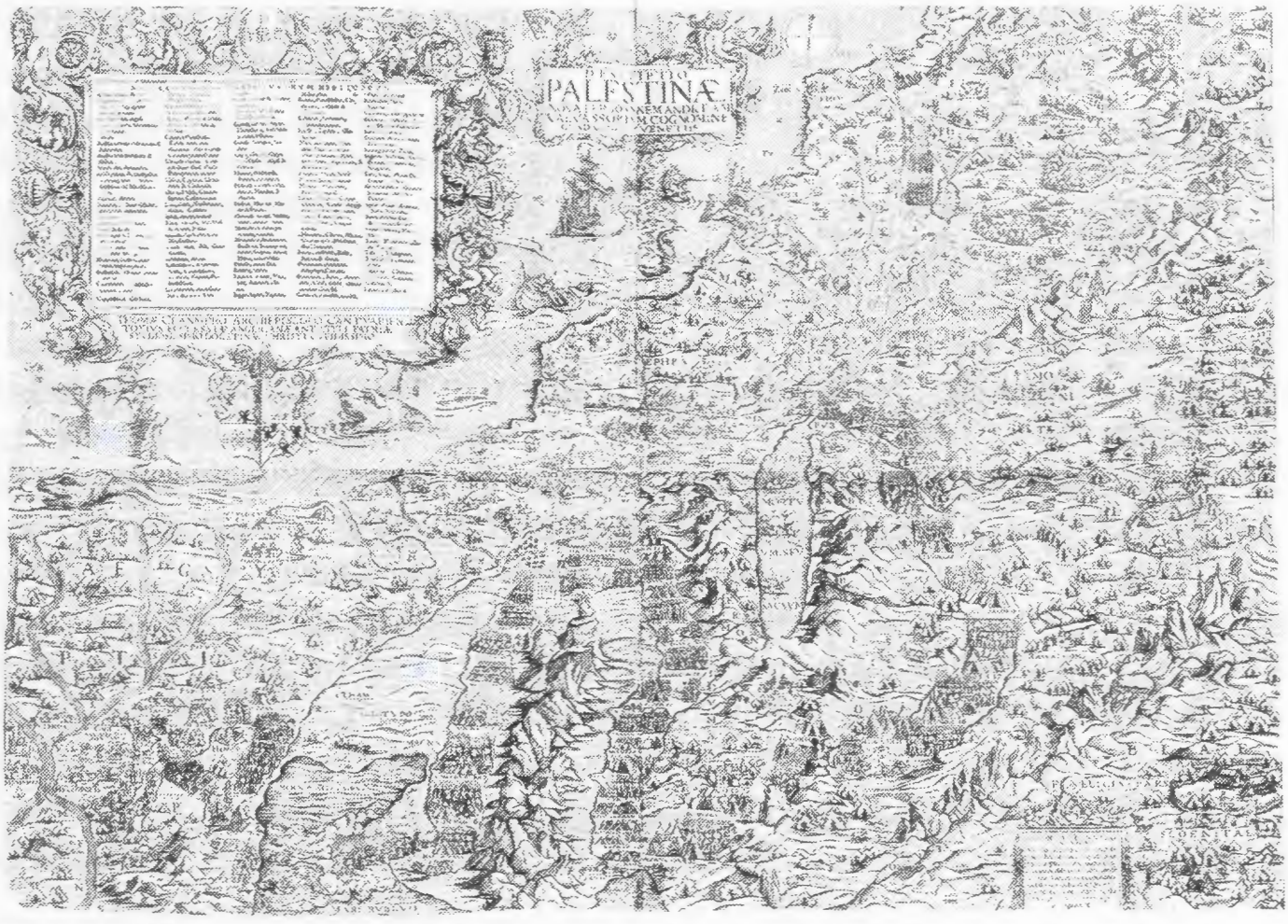
Included in the Italian set were seven maps either by Giovanni Vavassore or by Matteo Pagano. Maps by both these early Venetian cartographers are extremely scarce as they are often known only by one or two examples world-wide. I therefore list them below, indicating V for Vavassore and P for Pagano. All are woodcuts.

The locations of these maps by Vavassore and Pagano are based on those cited by Bagrow (1939 and 1940).[2] Since then other examples have come to light, even since beginning this article as a result of a fortuitous meeting in the British Library. Thus, Vavassore's map of Constantinople was hitherto known only from a unique example in the Germanisches Museum in Nuremberg. A second copy has now been uncovered in the University of California Library, Fullarton, to which can be added, as a third example, that from Lyon.[3]

The first map in the table below, that of Palestine by Vavassore, is a large and complex woodcut on four sheets, overall size 540 x 715 mm. The margins have however been trimmed so that the actual map size is probably some 15 mm wider in each dimension. Its title reads: 'Descriptio Palestinae Nova Per Joannem Andream Valvassorium Cognomine Guadaginum Venetiis', and it shows not only Palestine (oriented north-east to south-west) but large parts of Syria, the Red Sea and the Nile delta. At the foot of an elaborate cartouche containing the names of Biblical locations is the unusual dedication to Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury: 'Thomae Cranmero Archiepiscopo Cantuarien . . . Patriae Studiosissimo Doctrinae Christi Cupidissimo'. The Conservateur at Lyon was, like me, puzzled as to what moved Vavassore — a Venetian and presumably a good Catholic — to dedicate his map to Cranmer; certainly after the rupture with Rome which occurred in 1533.

There is a partial answer to this oddity. It seems most probable that Vavassore copied his map in all essentials from an earlier, larger, map by Wolfgang Wissenberg from Basle; also a woodcut and on eight sheets. The only copy of this is in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.[4,5] Wissenberg's map is undated but an accompanying descriptive booklet dated 1538 refers to the map as having been published

Atlas number	*Location*	*Comments*
70 [V]	Palestine	Hitherto unrecorded
72 [V]	Friuli, 1553	Unique copy of later 1557 state in Leyden Univ.
73 [P]	Cyprus, 1538	Two other copies known
75 [P]	Adriatic, [1558]	Two other copies known
117 [V]	Byzantium/Constantinople	Two other copies known
121 [P?]	Malta	Attribution uncertain
122 [P]	Corfu, 1537	Attribution rests on monogram

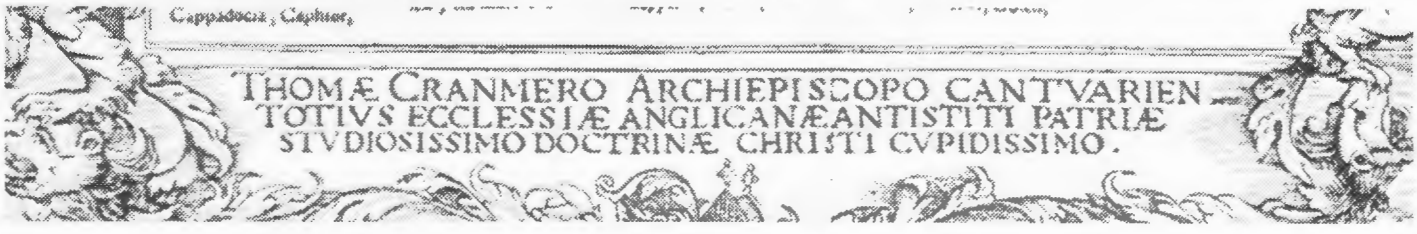


Giovanni Vavassore's map of Palestine. Below is a detail, showing the dedication to Thomas Cranmer.

'last year', i.e. 1537. The association with Cranmer arises out of Cranmer's invitation to a group of German (and perhaps Swiss) professors to help him in the writing of the English Book of Common Prayer. Basle was a centre for Protestant thought and the dedication commends Cranmer's zeal and devotion to Christ's teaching.

When Wissenberg's map was copied under Vavassore's name presumably no thought was given to the ardent Protestant dedication. This oversight may account for the extreme scarcity of examples today! As well as Vavassore's reduced-size copy — perhaps made in the 1540s or even the 1550s — another full-size copy was made by Matteo Pagano. Of this, only one example survives. The embarrassing dedication was omitted in the single-sheet versions made by Giovanni della Gatta for publication in Rome (1557) and Venice (1563) which are typically included in Lafreri-type atlases.

I asked the Bibliothèque Municipale at Lyon to provide photographs of the Vavassore/Pagano maps for the British Library (where no photocopy existed among their records); also of six other rare maps in their *atlas factice*:



1. Map of France and Spain by E V [Enea Vico], 1542.
2. Map of central and eastern Europe by Salamanca; undated.
3. Anonymous map of Lombardy, attributed to c. 1520.[6]
4. Map of Antivaria (Dalmatia) by Francesco Librer, 1543.
5. Map of Crete, also by Francesco Librer, 1539.
6. Siege plan of the fortifications and town of Metz by Philibert Rollet, 1553.

Finally to try and provide some clarity in assigning dates and priorities to sixteenth-century Italian maps I have listed below some of the main mapmakers, both engravers and publishers, according to three rough time periods: early, middle and late, divided according to the two principal publishing centres, Rome and Venice. As with any illustrative chart there are of course overlaps but the groupings approximately correspond to each individual's main period of activity.

Some confusion has arisen previously because several mapmakers are also known by their latinised names; for instance, 'Tramezini' (as it may appear on a map) rather than his actual name 'Tramezzino'. In the listing above I have provided the normally-accepted Italian names.

Sixteenth century Italian mapmakers.

	Rome	*Venice*
Early [1530s–1550s]	Salamanca Tramezzino Bossius Lily Beatrizet	Vico Pagano Vavassore Gastaldi (Piedmont)
Middle [1550s–1560s]	Lafreri Re Clodianus Luchini	Forlani Camocio Bertelli (family) Zaltieri (Bologna) Zenoi Licinio
Late [1570s–c.1610]	Duchetti Arnoldi (Siena) Florimi (Siena) Pietro di Nobili Orlandi Van Schoel Cartaro Olgiato Pinargenti	Bertelli (family) Porro Magini Rosaccio Bonifacio Nelli

NOTES

1. The atlas reference is Rés.24.014.
2. See Leo Bagrow, *Giovanni Andrea di Vavassore . . . a descriptive list of his maps*, Jenkintown, 1939 and Leo Bagrow, *Matteo Pagano and his Maps*, Jenkintown, 1940.
3. Personal communication by Professor Ian R. Manners, University of Texas.
4. Reference Ge.DD.2987. For an account of Wolfgang Wissenberg, see Robert J. Karrow, Jr., *Mapmakers of the Sixteenth Century and their Maps*, Chicago, 1993, pp.587–590.
5. Wissenberg's map is illustrated in Kenneth Nebenzahl, *Maps of the Bible Lands*, London, 1986, pp.74–75.
6. See R. Almagià, *Monumenta Italiae Cartographica*, Florence, 1929, pl. XIX. The Lombardy map is attributed to Luc'Antonio degli Uberti (fl. 1515–1525) and the unique example cited is in the Biblioteca Nazionale Vittorio Emanuele, Rome.

RODNEY W. SHIRLEY

A HERITAGE LAUNCH IN CANADA

In November 1792 Joseph Bouchette, an eighteen year old officer in the Provincial Marine, who had already qualified as a deputy surveyor in the Quebec office of his uncle the Surveyor General Samuel Holland, carried out a hydrographic survey of a remote bay on the north shore of Lake Ontario. It was a site chosen by Lieutenant Governor John Simcoe for a major settlement in Upper Canada.

On Friday 11 June 1993, the bicentenary year of the founding of the city of



Bouchette and his crew sounding in Toronto Harbour.



A crusty old Admiral looks on.

Toronto, members of the Canadian Hydrographic Association, who had built a splendid replica of Bouchette's long boat, re-enacted his survey of the harbour.

Steve Ritchie, who had given some advice as how Bouchette probably carried out his survey, dressed as an admiral of the period, gave a running commentary as Andrew Lyesack (Bouchette) and his well-trained crew ran a number of lines of soundings across the harbour.

This Heritage Launch was the final event in a week-long Surveying and Mapping Conference. It took place on a beautiful afternoon, the many spectators on the harbour front parkland admiring the skills of the oarsmen and enjoying free refreshment in the Upper Canada Brewery tent.

Details of Bouchette's 'Plan of Toronto Harbour' and related maps are listed under Item 2013 (1–4) in Joan Winearls' *Mapping Upper Canada 1780–1867* (University of Toronto Press). A description and illustration of Bouchette's 'Plan of Toronto Harbour' is to be found in Louis Gentilcore's and Grant Head's *Ontario's History in Maps* (University of Toronto Press, 1984).

Joseph Bouchette became Surveyor General of Canada in 1804, taking over from Samuel Holland. In 1816 in London he received the Gold Medal of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce for his map of Lower Canada on a scale of 2 3/4 miles to the inch. Copies of this chart are held in the archives of the R.S.A. in John Adam Street, London.

In the *Proceedings of the Society*, Vol. 34, 1816, there is a letter from the Hydrographer of the Navy, Captain Thomas Hurd, praising Bouchette's map and requesting on behalf of the Lord's Commissioners of the Admiralty 100 sets of that part of the map which includes the St Lawrence River 'for the general supply of such of his Majesty's ships as may be employed in that part of the world.'

G.S. RITCHIE

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Tel: 32-09/222.31.12
Fax: 32-09/222.32.97

1995 14th International Symposium
in association with the California Map Society
San Francisco

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From Dubai

The Majlis Gallery, Dubai, have just held the first exhibition of antique maps of Arabia to have been shown in the Emirate, if not in the United Arab Emirates. For the first two weeks of November 1993, thirty-four maps which spanned five hundred years of European mapping of the Arabian peninsula were hung in the most appropriate setting of an old Dubai wind tower house. The Majlis Gallery, which lives in this typical old Arab house, is now the established setting for Orientalist Art in and around Dubai. To add maps of Arabia obviously proved a success as people came from far afield to brouse and acquire.

There is an interesting postscript: as the maps came down, an exhibition of photos by the Grand Old Map of Arabian travel, Wilfred Thesiger, was being put up. Wilfred Thesiger was there, prised out of his retirement in Northern Kenya, for the opening night. He was delighted to see an old maps of his on display. It had been printed by the Royal Geographical Society, for the paper which he read on 'Desert Borderlands of Oman' which was published in October–December 1950 issue of the RGS. Thesiger told the storyof how, when a French film company wanted to make a film about him a couple of years ago, they, and he, wanted to show him reading maps in his study. It was then realised that there were no more copies available of the Journal containing the map, which had been published in the following issue of the RGS Journal.

The map was drawn from his compass traverses made in November and December 1948, between January and April 1949, and between January and March 1950. It incorporates the results of his journeys between Mataki and Bai in 1946–47 and between Sabkat Mutti and Sharja in 1947–48.

FAY HUIDEKOPER-COPE

From Switzerland

Upon the invitation of Landegg Academy, Wienacht, Dr Cyrus Ala'i (IMCoS treasurer) delivered a lecture with slides (ninety minutes) on 1 September 1993, on the 'History of Cartography in Medieval Persian Society, and the European Mapping of Persia' for an audience of some 150 Persians residing in Europe. The talk was part of a comprehensive six-day cultural programme ar-

ranged by the Baha'i Society in Switzerland. The lecture was well received and inspired an interest in cartography among the audience.

From Cyprus

On 9 November, Tony Campbell of the British Library Map Room gave the Agnes Michaelides lecture for the Cultural Foundation of the Bank of Cyprus. The title of his talk was 'Cyprus: The Reliability of Early Maps'.

From USA

The **Library of Congress** announces a Travelling Exhibition of Literary Maps and Photos. 'Language of the Land: Journeys into Literary America' examines the nation's literary heritage through picturesque literary maps, photographs evocative of specific regions of the country, and quotations from authors who have created their own lasting images of America in their works of prose and poetry. The exhibition opened in the foyer of the James Madison Memorial Building of the Library of Congress, 101 Independence Avenue, Washington D.C. on August 5 and will remain in view there through January 17, 1994. It will then visit many other towns in USA.

At the **Smithsonian Insitution's International Gallery**, an exhinition titled 'The Power of Maps' opened on November 9 and will remain on view until January 23, 1994. The exhibition demonstrates that maps are more than simply guides to help people find their way. They are also powerful instruments of communication, persuasion and authority. Themes of the exhibition include how maps frame our world view; how the forms and functions of maps depend on the place and time in which they were made; and how maps support specific political, economic and cultural interests.

Forthcoming Events in UK

Thursday 27th January, 1994

Informal Evening at the Farmers' Club

Members are invited to bring a favourite map, some new purchase, anything interesting from their collection, to talk about for a few minutes. The meeting is held at the Farmers' Club, 3 Whitehall Court, London SW1A 1EL, at 6.00 pm. A small charge will be made to cover the room hire and refreshments.

Saturday 23rd April, 1994

Visit to Longleat

A visit has been arranged to see the map collections at Longleat in Wiltshire, home of the Marquis of Bath. Further details will be in the Spring issue of the Journal.

Committee Meetings

These are held on the second Wednesday in the month, at the Farmers' Club, at 5.30 pm. Any visiting International Representative is invited to attend. Please get in touch with the Chairman or the Secretary. Members who would like to take an active part in IMCoS should also get in touch with the Secretary.

Warburg Lectures – The London Series

The next three meetings are:

Dec 9 David Woodward, The Gastaldi Connection: Italian Maps of the Americas in the 1560s and 1570s.

Jan 20 Michael Rogers, Art and Mapping: Illustrated Ottoman Campaign Journals

Feb. 17 Roger Kain, Maps and History: Cadasters in the Service of the State

Tales from the Map Room

Unfortunately, the BBC decided against repeating this excellent series of television programmes in October, as earlier announced. It is hoped they will feature in later plans. If any member would like to purchase a video of the series (not yet commercially available) they should inquire from: Heather Morris, Director, Educational Publishing, Room A 3157, BBC Woodlands, 80 Wood Lane, London W12 0TT.

Fourteenth Annual Symposium Cambridge 24th & 25th June 1994

Next June IMCoS will be in Cambridge for the Annual Symposium. Visits have been arranged to see some of the rare maps at the University Library and at Trinity College Library. There will also be time to look around the Whipple Museum for the History of Science. The collection is particularly rich in navigation and surveying instruments. For these visits, to avoid overcrowding, participants will be divided into four groups.

In the afternoon we will all gather at the Scott Polar Research Institute, for papers about maps of the polar regions, and the antarctic digital database project.

In a break with tradition, the Annual Dinner will be the first item on the programme, on the Friday evening, when Roger Fairclough of the University Library will be the Chief Guest, and will give an introduction to the collections in his charge.

The Map Fair will, of course, be held on the Sunday, at the New Connaught Rooms, Holborn.

Cambridge will be a busy city that weekend, as it coincides with Graduation Day at the university. Members who plan to attend should book their accommmodation immediately, to ensure they obtain room in a hotel of their choice.

For those coming by car, most hotels have parking space, but it is no longer possible to drive through the centre of Cambridge. The University Library can be reached by car, and the Scott Polar Research Institute is five minutes walk from the Gonville Hotel, where the Dinner is being held. The four groups will therefore walk between the various locations (keeping fingers crossed for a fine day). Approximate walking distances have been indicated on the Registration Form, which goes out with this issue of the Journal. Members are requested to complete the form and get it back to Harry Pearce, with payment, as early as possible.

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Book Reviews

Bel et Utile: The work of the Robert de Vaugondy family of mapmakers, by Mary Sponberg Pedley. Map Collector Publications Ltd., 1992. ISBN 0 906430 12 7. 251 pp, 8 colour and 68 black-and-white illustrations. Price £85.

Bel et Utile is the story of the mapmaking activities of the Vaugondy family, expertly researched and fluently recounted by Mary Pedley. Relatively little has been written, in English at least, about eighteenth-century French mapmakers and Mary Pedley's study thoroughly delves into the geographic, commercial and academic issues of the time.

In 1730 the elder member, Gilles Robert Vaugondy, inherited the residual stock of Nicolas Sanson's maps and plates through his grandson Pierre Moullart-Sanson. From this base both Gilles and his son Didier Robert [de] Vaugondy established themselves as map makers and publishers. First they reissued, with corrections, some of the old Sanson plates. Then, with the son Didier taking the lead, the small (quarto-size) *Atlas Portatif* was published in 1748 with 136 maps. Their main venture was, however, the large *Atlas Universel* (1757 with 108 maps); finally there was the smaller *Nouvel Atlas Portatif* 'for the instruction of the young' published in 1762 with 52 maps. In the 1760s, Didier also produced several plans of Paris. Mary Pedley lists a total of 500 maps by the Vaugondys and acknowledges that more will inevitably surface.

The Robert de Vaugondys (to give them their proper surname) entered French map publishing at an uncertain time. Starting in the last quarter of the seventeenth century, more exact methodological techniques had enabled the Cassini family to map France for the first time by proper triangulation means. Their first complete survey had been completed by the early 1740s, but new advances allowing precise measurement of the length of a degree on the earth's surface called into question the base accuracy of earlier French surveys and indeed of many maps gathered in from other parts of the world. How was this ever-changing new geographical information to be incorporated into printed maps and atlases?

The Vaugondys sought to protect themselves in the preparation of their *Atlas Universel* by listing their sources, in much the same way as Ortelius had done for his *Theatrum* of 1570. This was only a partial palliative, as some of the Vaugondy's sources now seem of doubtful relevance. For instance, their map of England is said to be taken from 'celle qui fut publiée en quartorze feuilles par M.Ogylby [sic] en 1735'. This seemed an odd choice, especially since Ogilby died in 1676. The later mention of 'Philippe Owerston' [sic] in this context allows us to conjecture that this was almost certainly the multi-sheet map of England published by Christopher Browne in 1700 which was indeed reissued by Bowles and Overton in the mid-1730s. In the case of the map of France, the Vaugondys do not seem to have made use of the latest surveys, nor the important general trigonometrical map by Cassini and Maraldi

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published in 1744. Perhaps not surprisingly the Vaugondys therefore were attacked for numerous faults, and Phillipe Buache — a long-standing opponent — entered on a campaign to criticise the atlas project severely.

Mary Pedley recounts all these vicissitudes and discusses the very real problems of relating a map's practical usefulness (as sought by Didier Robert de Vaugondy) to some hypothetical criterion of 'accuracy'. *Bel et Utile* also has sections on the cartouches of maps and their attractiveness, the map trade in France, the teaching of geography, and the seemingly continuous academic quarrels of the time. The index is particularly useful in determining the significance of contemporary engravers such as the Delahayes, Arrivet, Haussard, Gobin, Dussy and others. Although apparently comprehensive I noticed there were however several other names — Baquoy, Oger, Bretez, for instance — which appear in the text but have not been indexed.

After his father Gilles Robert died in 1766, Didier Robert de Vaugondy devoted more time to teaching. He seems to have retired from map publishing, finding it unprofitable, and his effects were sold in 1778. Eight years later, when he died in 1786, he was 'overcome by many misfortunes', disillusioned and impoverished. Nor has History been kind to the family. In another wider-ranging study, Joseph Konvitz's *Cartography in France: 1660–1848* the names Vaugondy, or Robert de Vaugondy, do not even rate a mention in the index.

Nevertheless the Vaugondys made undoubted contributions to French cartography, which Mary Pedley describes in lively detail. It could, however, have been useful to have had some acknowledgement of their influence abroad, For instance, in England, William Faden plagiarised the Vaugondy's maps, and in Italy they were widely used in Santini's Venetian *Atlas Universal* (1776); indeed the coloured titlepage from this work adorns the dustjacket to *Bel et Utile*, and provides its principal frontispiece. Yet there are no references to Santini (or Faden) at all in the whole work.

Bel et Utile is a well-produced book, with 76 illustrations on thick glossy paper. It will stand as the authoritative biography of the Vaugondys for many years, and I personally hope that Mary Pedley can follow with similar studies of other French cartographers of the eighteenth century: D'Anville, Delisle, Bellin and perhaps Delamarche who as successor to the unfortunate Didier was able to succeed where the Vaugondys failed.

Regrettably for such a fine book, the production run for *Bel et Utile* was set at a very low level of 750 copies only. The consequent high price of £85 will inevitably limit its purchase and general availability. However, through the generosity of the publishers, Map Collector Publications, the IMCoS Library has been presented with a copy which thus can be borrowed by any IMCoS member.

RODNEY W. SHIRLEY

Mapping Hong Kong: A historical Atlas, by Hal Empson. Hong Kong Government Information Services. 1992.

This is a superbly and sumptuously produced example of what appears to be a comparatively new genre — the scholarly coffee-table book. It contains a

wealth of attractive and intelligently selected colour reproductions amounting to about 250 pages of bilingual text (English and Chinese) and illustrations.

The work is organised in two basic sections. Pages 10–79 comprise an introduction and 7 chapters on various types of maps and plans of Hong Kong, ranging from regional maps to large-scale plans and aerial photographs, treated chronologically. The remainder is devoted to full-page and two-page colour reproductions, mostly to scale, of the maps dealt with in the earlier chapters.

The pages are attractively and clearly set out with the date of each map in large bold figures at the head of the caption (the importance of clear dates in books of this kind is often underestimated). Each page is arranged with the caption to the left, then text, followed by a reduced illustration and translation into Chinese, a sequence which follows the natural left to right movement of the eye. The greatly reduced illustrations give only an impression of the full-size reproductions in the second section but this device neatly solves the problem of cramming illustrations and text on the same page, a feature common to many books of this type. A disadvantage of this is the necessity to keep turning the heavy pages to refer to the larger illustrations when reading the text, but as the book is so pleasant to handle this is a minor drawback.

In order to enhance the visual appeal of the page openings there are attractive hand-coloured engraved views of Hong Kong and vicinity running across the top of each page. These were published by the Admiralty and are based upon the drawings of Lieut. I.G. Heath, RN of *HMS Iris* in 1846. However, the fact that the same view is repeated every fourth page opening suggests a lack of other suitable material. There are also untitled monochrome vignettes of historical sea vessels, topographical views and the odd anchor, presumably to emphasise the nautical importance of Hong Kong.

The knowledgeable and well-researched yet compulsively readable and unpatronising text comes as no surprise to the author of this review as I had the pleasure of meeting the author of the book, Hal Empson, while researching in the Map Library. This pleasant and unassuming man retired in 1988 after a distinguished career as Senior Cartographer, Hong Kong Ordnance Survey, Royal Engineers Survey, Directorate of Overseas Survey and Iraq Petroleum Co., UK, 1945–52; Geological Survey of Tanganyika (Tanzania) 1952–64; New Territories Administration, Crown Lands and

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Survey Office and Mapping Office, Hong Kong, 1964–88. It seems rather pedantic to criticise this work as it has so many good points. However, I will mention a few more obvious deficiencies.

The most noticeable omission for me as a library worker is the lack of shelf-marks of the items reproduced. This would be useful information for anyone wishing to follow up his references and saves an enormous amount of time for an institution's photographic service. In a similar vein, the version of the map reproduced for Frontispiece 2 described as '... the oldest existing map of China carved in stone in 1137' is obviously not carved in stone. There are references in the upper and lower margins to volume and plate numbers but it is not at all obvious from which work this copy of the map is derived. Also in the context of old maps of China it might have been interesting to mention the Han silk maps of BC 168, although these only show the local area of present-day Changsha. Again on the question of sources, the two Dalrymple charts of the coast of China (plates 1/8 and 1/10) are stated as being published in 1786 and 1792 respectively, although it is also stated that the earlier chart was published after the later chart. There is no explanation of the source of these publication dates and the latest dates on the charts themselves are 1760 and 1771 respectively.

Several references are made in the text to the Kang Hsi atlas of 1718, the first Jesuit survey, as being a seminal work for many later maps, such as the d'Anville *Province de Quang-Tong* (1737). It is not obvious from the text why this has not been reproduced especially as there is an original held in the Map Library. Another slight confusion arises from the advance mention of the 1905 'Ordnance Survey map' (p. 33), which in fact refers to the 1:84,480 War Office map, GSGS 1393, illustrated on pages 41 and 141 (plate 2/8). It is important to note that although the Ordnance Survey printed some War Office maps, the two organisations were and still are administratively separate, the name War Office being replaced by the Ministry of Defence Directorate of Military Survey.

Despite these minor criticisms I can thoroughly recommend this work to the discerning reader and map enthusiast. The price of $498 HK (about £40) is very reasonable considering the care and expertise that has gone into the production of this book and it should find its way into many reference libraries and homes.

GEOFF ARMITAGE

John Leland's Itinerary: Travels in Tudor England, by John Chandler. Alan Sutton Publishing Ltd., Stroud, Glouces-teshire. 1993. 601pp. £25.

This book is best desciribed in the first three paragraphs of the auhtor's preface:

'Most people have heard of John Leland, just as they have heard of Celia Fiennes or William Cobbett. Most historians of towns and villages have taken the trouble to consult the *Itinerary*, in the hope of finding a description, neat and quotable, about their chosen place. Usually they have not been disappointed. But few people have copies of Leland on their bookshelves, or can claim to thave read the *Itinerary* from cover to cover.

'There are two reasons for this. First,

the only edition published this century (in 1906–10, reprinted in 1964) is a scarce work, in five daunting volumes, and is only encountered as dog-eared copies in libraries. Second, the form in thich the *Itinerary* exists, in Tudor English interspersed with Latin, and often as disjointed notes, is not to the modern reader particularly user-friendly.

'This book is an attempt to remedy both these difficulties. I have compressed into a single volume practically everything of topographical and local history interest from the standard edition, turing it into modern English, and rearranged it by historic English county. I hope that by doing so I shall enable a much wider readership to enjoy this remarkable work, and to become acquainted with it as a whole, rather than merely encountering fragments in the pages of others.'

Chandler's 'compression', although thorough and painstaking, does not make for exciting reading and it would be a very confirmed bibliophagist that would enjoy reading this from cover to cover. Nevertheless to the student of English history this will be a vbery useful work indeed; and I would go further and say that to anyone interested in local history and who does a lot of travel it would be handy to have in the back of the car, or even possibly in the rucksack. Unfortunately the IMCoS library copy is not available for this purpose!

There is not much on offer for the map enthusiast. The county maps of Speed have been added, but as they are in black and white and reduced to quarto they ar not exactly a feast for the eye, and a simple line map for each county names the places visited and the course of Leland's travel as nearly as can be judged. Far more gratifying are the numerous large-scale town plans which the author has included, as nearly contemporary as possible, together with many veiws of towns and country seats, all of which add greatly to the value of the text. An essential feature of a reference work of this nature is a good index, which is provided, and there is also a local history bibliography.

CHRISTOPHER TERRELL

New Map Publications

Information about two new map facsimiles has been received recently. Buchhandlung Beer AG of Zürick have produced a facsimile edition of the 1546 Portolan Atlas of Battista Agnese, with 13 maps, edited by Prof. Arthur Dürst. Text in both English and German is available, in the limited edition of 700 copies. The price (till December 1993) is sFr, 2,960. [Tel: 00411 / 211 27 05]

London Topographical Society has published 'Map of the Geology and Contours of London and its Environs' by Robert Mylne, 1856. On a scale of 3":1 mile, the 4 sheets (each 46 x 59 cm)extend from Hornsey to Crystal Palace, and from Kew to Greenwich. The price is £20 (plus post at cost). [Tel: 071-488 6826]

IMCoS LIBRARY

The long-awaited list of books in the IMCoS Library, and details of how members may borrow them, will be sent out shortly, now that they have all been catalogued. All books sent for review in this Journal are deposited in the Library.

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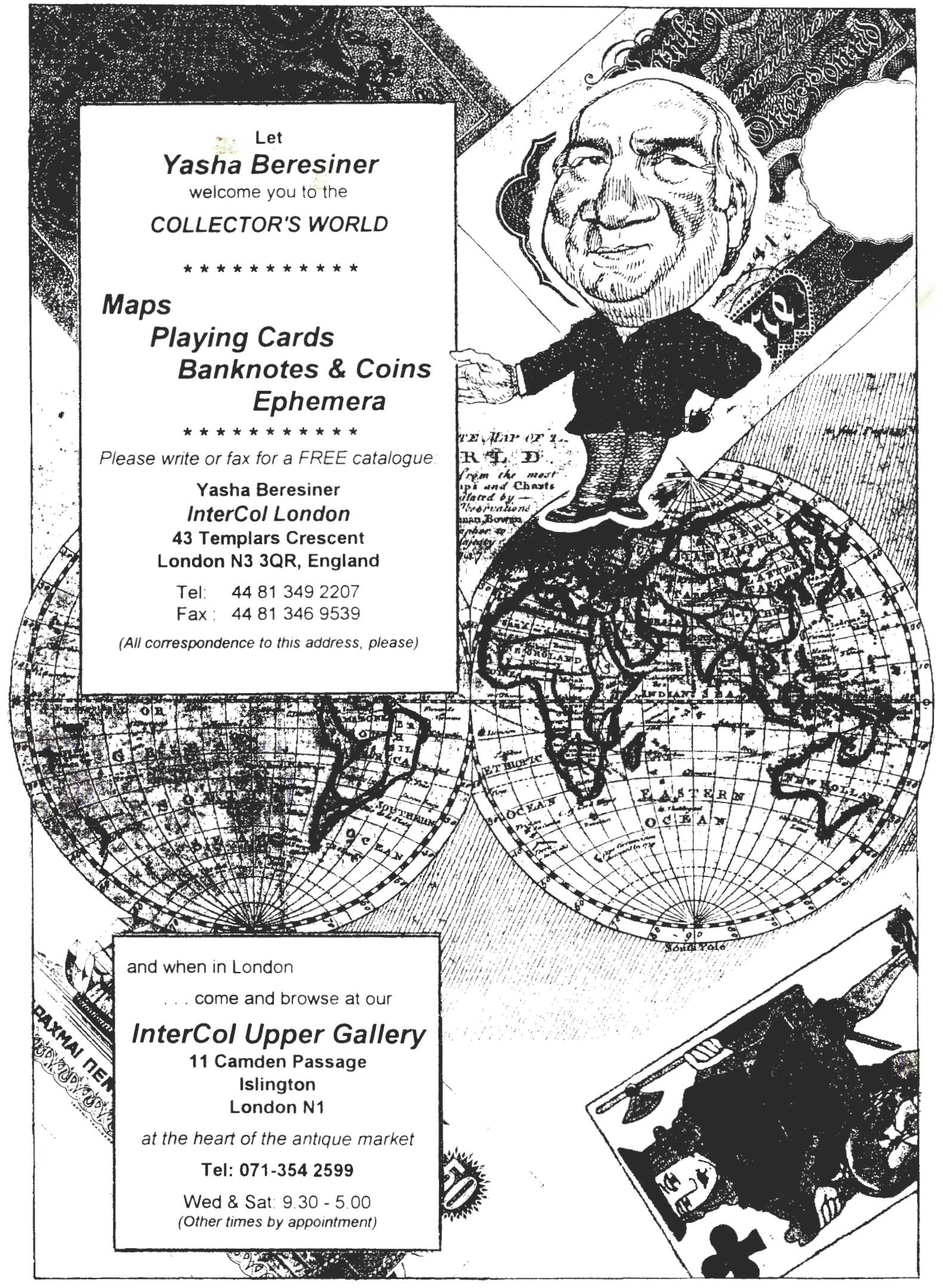
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