AUTUMN 1994 ISSUE No. 58

IMCOS JOURNAL



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Journal of the International Map Collectors Society

AUTUMN 1994 ISSUE No. 58

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Cover Map: Detail from Gerard Mercator's map of Flandria bound in Abraham Ortelius' Theatrum Orbis Terrarum, 1570.

Copy and other material for our next issue (Winter) should be submitted by 31 October 1994. All items for editorial use should be sent to The Editor, Susan Gole, 14 Oakford Road, London NW5 1AH. Tel: 071-267 4346. FAX: 071-267 4356. **NOTE NEW ADDRESS.** Advertising copy, artwork, etc, should be sent to the Advertising Manager, Warwick Leadlay Gallery, 5 Nelson Rd, Greenwich, London SE10 9JB. Tel: 081-858 0317. FAX: 081-853 1773

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Editorial

As I write, last minute preparations for our October symposium in Antwerp are being made, and an invitation has just come from Dr Zsolt Török to meet in Hungary in 1997. In between we will be in San Francisco and in Riga. That is a very wide span, not only in time but in space as well, and shows how international IMCoS has become, with members in forty-five countries, representatives from many of them coming to UK in the summer, and a large number from many parts of the world attending the autumn meetings. Further details concerning Antwerp are given on page 22, and those attending should particularly note the change in the programme. The visit on Sunday has reverted to an earlier plan, to see a special exhibition being mounted in Leuven, and not to the National Library in Brussels, as given in the registration programme. For those who are unable to come, abstracts of the papers have been reproduced in this issue.

Apart from seeing maps, learning about their history and conservation, meeting other map enthusiasts, IMCoS members often benefit the generous institutions who host our meetings. It may be by drawing the attention of higher authorities to the value and high regard in which the maps in their collections are held, or in more practical, down-to-earth ways. As an example, our host in Cambridge, David McKitterick of the Wren Library, was not aware until he came to select some of his treasures to show us, that he also held Michael Lok's copy of Bordoni's *Isolario*. This was of particular interest to our President, though she could not be there that day to see it, because of Lok's association with Martin Frobisher. Again, IMCoS has been instrumental in the establishment of local map societies where none existed before, as happened in Cyprus following the symposium there in 1984.

This is, of course, in addition to the influence that individual IMCoS members have on the map trade, on the use of map libraries, on spreading cartographic information through talks and exhibitions at schools, and in recording little-known maps or their makers. Our *Journal* has a small part to play in this last activity, and I welcome any new information which members would like to share, as Kit Batten and Eugene Burden have done in this issue, and Rodney Shirley has done with his three articles on early Italian maps. Bob Newell has shown how maps can further an interest in local history, in his article on the origin of the name 'Calgary'.

Also in this issue is the sad news of the death of Eila Campbell. We will all miss her, as she was a regular participant at our meetings before her accident, and had such a wide knowledge of the science of the history of cartography and its role in society.

Another sadness: Mike Sweet died in Singapore on 17th August, after an illness born with great good humour. All of us who were in Singapore three years ago remember the fantastic time he gave us, his generosity and attention to detail, and his smile. We drink a toast to him, as he did with us all, going round to every table, at that great banquet on the final day.

IMCoS is nearly fifteen years old now, and no successful society can remain static. It must respond to the needs of its members if it is also to serve a useful purpose in its own field. Meetings were held in the spring to discuss where IMCoS should go from here, and certain changes have been made in the organisation. The Chairman would welcome further ideas and views of members, in order to keep the society on a successful track. In the meantime we have a new and very active International Secretary, and I am sure that all our International Representatives will have responded to his approaches. In particular, as editor, I would welcome more news about map societies in other countries, and advance notice of impending events, so that members can be informed as far ahead as possible. They may possibly be visiting friends, and not be aware that there is an exhibition in a neighbouring town, or that special lectures on cartographic topics are being held. But since this is a quarterly journal, the information must come well in time if it is to be published before the event takes place.

I am happy to announce that IMCoS is granting its first Travel Grant to Michael Efrem, to attend the 13th International Symposium at Antwerp in October. Michael is from Cyprus, and we expect to read about his experiences at the symposium in the next issue of the *Journal*. Members are reminded that these Grants are available to assist any member under the age of 32 to travel to an IMCoS symposium outside his/her own country. Application should be made to the Chairman, following the rules published in earlier issues of the *Journal*.

As I have moved recently, I repeat my new address here, to avoid the disappointment of articles being mislaid in transit:

14 Oakford Road
London NW5 1AH

The fax and phone numbers have not changed.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank those who have sent in articles over the last four years and I look forward to being inundated with material for the next half dozen issues!

SUSAN GOLE

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Message from the President

This is first to thank you all for the many get-well wishes which I have received and deeply appreciate. I am happy to report that I am making very good progress.

I was very disappointed to miss the Cambridge Symposium in June and was delighted to hear of its great success.

Regretfully, I have also had to withdraw from the Antwerp conference. I send my very best wishes for what I know will be a truly memorable conference, worthy of the great cartographer Gerhard Mercator whose anniversary is commemorated. I end with warmest greetings to you all.

HELEN WALLIS

A Historical Review of Polar Cartography

I would like to begin by defining briefly and then summarising some of the most distinctive features of the two polar parts of the Earth in the centres of what, about 460 BC, Parmenides of Lucania called the 'Frigid Zones'. While these have many features in common some of the differences are extreme, and all have profoundly affected their cartographical history.

Arctic definition

The region lying beneath the constellation of The Bear (a truly polar one) is a decidedly difficult region to define when compared with its antipodes, the Antarctic. The Arctic Circle (66.51°N), the 10°C maximum isotherm, limits of permafrost, the tree line, and several other bounds have all been proposed and used as limits by many authors. My opinion is that the tree line, although not always clearly defined (tree *versus* bush), is the most efficient and practical one. From the point of view of historical cartography the limits of the Arctic have varied through ages and for different subjects. Effectively the Arctic boundary has moved northward with time as wild inaccessible territory was explored and settlement moved to the limits.

Antarctic definition

The Antarctic region is the antipodes of the Bear. The criteria of the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research provide an effective definition of the Antarctic — a region where delimitation is comparatively simple. This definition, which has a long historical consistency, covers all areas of and in the Southern Ocean, and a few of the far southern islands just north of the Antarctic Convergence. Thus as well as the continent of Antarctica with its outlying islands, the peri-Antarctic islands are included. Historical cartography also forces me to include a strange assortment of 16 non-existent, far southern islands as these supposed islands have appeared on charts.

Similarities

Aspects affecting the history of cartography are mainly the highly adverse climatic conditions. As well as the cold, minima of -89.2°C in the south and -68°C in the north are recorded, the extreme difference between summer and winter, where ranges often exceed 50°C, also presents severe problems to exploration and the technical aspects of mapping. Although the hours of daylight are annually constant throughout the planet their distribution is increasingly anomalous approaching the poles. The time when the sun is below the horizon severely limited any winter survey until many new techniques were invented in the latter part of this century. Conversely navigation and determination of position was difficult by old methods when the stars were invisible owing to the unsetting sun. The long day length had the advantage that it made things comparatively less uncomfortable and allowed one to work a 24-hour day (perhaps a mixed blessing in some cases). Of course during winter very long periods of astronomical observations are practic-

able, but this is offset by many other adverse conditions including the frequent impossibility of seeing much else other than one's immediate surroundings.

The low average temperatures, a result of the diminished intensity of solar radiation because of the inclination of the planet's surface from the sun, result in vast ice-fields developing. These reflect what little solar radiation is received and thus contribute to their own frigidity. One should remember that in the polar regions water is far more commonly encountered as a solid than as a liquid — about 90% of the ice (thus some 70% of freshwater) of the Earth in polar regions. Another effect of this cold are the winds; very cold air draining down slopes may develop high velocities rapidly becoming blizzards on occasions during almost any season of the year, especially near the equinoxes. From the point of view of the explorer, navigator, or cartographer the loss of body heat and danger to survival comes more from wind than cold — and the combination is far worse than the sum.

Geomagnetism is irregular in both the polar regions making magnetic navigation difficult or impossible over large parts of the Arctic and Antarctic. The positions and movements of the magnetic poles are different north and south; because of its importance in navigation many early explorations were intended to chart the positions of the magnetic poles which, for a long period, were far more of an attraction than the geographic ones.

An occasionally neglected similarity of the poles is the oceans, the Arctic Ocean and Southern Ocean with their associated seas. Conditions below the surface are usually more comfortable for life than on the surface; salt water freezes at -1.8°C and the sea can never go below this despite much lower air temperatures. It is insulated by the snow and pack-ice of its frozen surface. Nevertheless it is decidedly cold water but well mineralised (from glacial run-off), well oxygenated (turbulent weather and oxygen dissolves far better in cold than in warm water), and has much illumination during certain times of the year. These conditions make marine life abundant — especially compared to that on land.

Even so, in neither polar region can explorers hope to accomplish much more than basic survival if living off the land — although useful contributions to endurance *in extremis* are possible with what is available. The literature has many accounts of such survivals — but one is tempted to think there are many more who did not get the opportunity to record their fates. Polar navigation was severely constrained by the ice, both from the frozen oceans and from moving icebergs. It was not until 1958 (*Nautilus*) that submarines made long voyages beneath it and 1977 (*Arktika*) when the North Pole was reached by a surface vessel.

Equipment for exploration, the techniques of survey, and indeed many of the men involved, have also been essentially similar for the Arctic and Antarctic from the earliest penetration of these regions to the most recent scientific investigations. One special feature of cartographic interest and common to both is the ice and the bed-rock below it. Mapping may now well be involved with both, and recently ice depths and the topography of the bedrock beneath most large ice caps have been determined. A record depth of



Maps of the polar regions decorate the ceiling at the Scott Polar Research Institute.

4776m is recorded inland from Terre Adélie. History started a few minutes ago thus I have no hesitation in indicating that the earliest complete sub-glacial map of Antarctica was published by the Scott Polar Research Institute in 1984, and a copy is on display in the library.

Differences

The contrasts are surprisingly notable. In brief there is the continent surrounded by ocean and the ocean surrounded by continent: the Antarctic and Arctic respectively. Most of the coast Antarctic was unknown until half a century ago — and it is bigger than Europe. The central parts of the Arctic Ocean are known from only about twice that period. The Arctic periphery however is an entirely different proposition — the slow gathering of knowledge, cartographical and other, as exploration progressed was continuous with that of the contiguous continents.

One other geographical difference is worth emphasising: altitude. The Arctic Ocean rarely has more than 2.5m thick pack-ice while the average height of Antarctica is 2110m and it is 99.6% permanently covered with ice. The fauna also



makes a difference; there is nothing for man to fear on land in the Antarctic whereas most of the Arctic is populated by large predatory bears.

Polar history

The Antarctic and the several elements of the Arctic have distinct histories but time is not available for me to discuss these here except in the most general terms. One often neglected factor for all polar exploration was the large, and frequently underestimated, contributions to cartography made by the sealers, whalers and other hunters who were active in the north for a period of over three centuries, and in the south for at least half that. The Greenland whalers knew the waters from Novaya Zemlya to Baffin Island from the 1500s; a third of the discoveries and half the first landings on the peri-Antarctic islands were made by sealers; and the first four continental landings on Antarctica were theirs.

Sometimes their advice and charts were used effectively; the explorations and reports of William Scoresby provided one of many excellent examples of this; but more often this source of information was not appreciated — and several disasters can be regarded as resulting partly from lack of such practical information.

Somewhat similar comments may apply to the knowledge of indigenous inhabitants of the Arctic: Eskimo, Chuchi, Lapp, and several other groups. Many explorers adapted the best indigenous methods to their techniques, some went almost wholly native; and a few neglected local knowledge and suffered because of it. Although these aspects are mainly applicable to the Arctic much such knowledge has been used in the south — two Lapps were among the men who made the first winter on Antarctica.

Of the many technological improvements in cartography the one which most profoundly affected the polar regions was undoubtedly the powered aircraft. The first Arctic powered flight was in 1914 and the first Antarctic one in 1928. Now much of this has been taken over by satellite methods.

Arctic history

The earliest inhabitants of the far north are the Greenlandic Eskimo, but their contribution to cartography, or dissemination of knowledge generally, was negligible. Eskimo in the Canadian archipelagoes drew maps under the instigation of John Ross in 1831 which included several useful features, but these were produced under quite artificial circumstances.

The first well known Arctic chart is the famous one compiled by Gerhard Mercator and published by his son Rumbold in 1595 with many subsequent editions. This was a complicated mixture of fact and myth. The description used by Mercator was:

> The islands adjacent to the North Pole were formerly called Ciliae, and now Septentrionales. ... And there are many small rivers ... and they are called the 'indrawing sea' because the current always flows northwards so strongly that no wind can make a ship sail back against it. And there it is all ice from October to March. And in these latitudes the mountains reach up to the clouds and are almost all rock bare of vegetation. And it is almost always misty and dull weather. And it is well known that beyond 70 or 78 degrees of latitude there is no human habitation. ... In the midst of the four countries is a whirl-pool ... into which empty these four Indrawing Seas which divide the North. And the water rushes around and descends into the Earth just as if one were pouring it through a filter funnel. ... Except that right under the pole lies a bare rock in the midst of the sea. Its circumference is almost 33 French miles, and it is all of magnetic stone.

Some of the earliest exploratory interest in the far north was by merchants endeavouring to reach the orient by routes other than Cape Horn or the Cape of Good Hope. These voyages were made when both Spain and Portugal were endeavouring to exert monopolies over the southern routes, sometimes by force. This marked the beginning of the association of many of the chartered companies with the Arctic. These included the Muscovy Company (1555), Vereenigde Oostindische Compagnie (V.O.C., 1602), Hudsons Bay Company (1670), Compagnie du Nord (1684), Den Kongelige Grønlandske Handel (1774), and Rossiysko-Amerikanskaya Kompaniya (1799). Many of their charts were published but a large proportion remained what we might call 'trade, in confidence'.

The earliest Dutch Arctic maps were associated with Jan Rijp and Willem Barents and several navigators searching for

a route to China. Barents recorded that, as he was coasting north along the western shores of Novaya Zemlya, Russian crosses marking graves were seen. Undoubtedly Russian hunters had a good working knowledge of much of these coasts and had extended this to most of northern Siberia by the end of the 17th century.

After this period there is a big dichotomy in cartography of the Arctic: the Eurasian and the American Arctic. This took quite different courses resulting in the former becoming reasonably mapped over a century before the latter. Apart from political matters geography is a powerful influence on history in these two divisions. The American Arctic is beset with innumerable islands with small straits between them, it is exceptionally difficult for navigation and much of the coast is inaccessible to most vessels. To the present only 53 vessels have made a transit of the North West Passage. The Eurasian Arctic is very much more accessible, it has far fewer islands and wide seaways — almost as many vessels transit the North East Passage in an average year than have ever used the North West one.

A major event in the history and mapping of the Arctic was an undertaking the like of which had never been seen before and which has never been repeated, the *Great Northern Expedition* of 1733-43. This was commissioned by the Czar Peter the Great, founder of the Russian Navy, and led by Vitus Behring. It included seven independent detachments and 977 men and had as its objective investigation of the practicality of the North East Passage, exploring western Arctic America, and charting the Behring Strait. The majority of the exploration was by land, in particular by dog sledge along frozen rivers and over snow covered tundra. There were many results but for the history of cartography the mapping of the Eurasian Arctic coast was virtually complete (although much opportunity for local improvement remained). Only some of the Eurasian Arctic archipelagoes were left to be discovered. The Czar's explorations extended beyond his Asian boundaries and reached Alaska — where Russia ruled until the province was sold in 1867.

In contrast the large central part of the American Arctic was unknown. Whalers had not penetrated far west from Greenland knowing it to be difficult and dangerous waters, without profitable quantities of their quarry either. The north coast of Alaska was better known — but this barely extended beyond the Czar's domains. The end of the Napoleonic Wars left the Royal Navy with a very large fleet and, to make a long story short, a question of what to do with it. Exploration had long been undertaken by naval expeditions and discovery of a North West Passage was an alluring proposition. Efforts began early in the 19th century and charting was progressive from both ends. Techniques of polar travel were constantly improved and the navy adopted sledging early. Many of the difficulties were with the weather and ice conditions; as the whalers had experienced, the difference between a good and a severe winter was enormous. More than 30 vessels were forced to endure unexpected winters and some were crushed. The fate of Sir John Franklin's 1845 expedition still dominates this period of Arctic exploration but there is the irony that

by getting lost he was responsible for a vast improvement of the charts resulting from the activities of several dozen search expeditions. After 15 years of attempts to determine the fate of Franklin's expedition the majority of the lower American Arctic was mapped, and the North West Passage first transit had been made (Robert M'Clure aboard *Investigator*, then by sledge journeys to *Polar Star*). It was not until 1903-07 that a ship made the transit: *Gjøa*, commanded by Roald Amundsen.

By the latter part of the last century the north of Greenland, several parts of the high Arctic archipelagoes and some isolated islands remained undiscovered. Zemlya Frantsa-Iosifa was discovered and partly mapped in 1873; the Sverdrup Archipelago in 1898-1902, and North Greenland by 1912. Severnaya Zemlya was discovered in 1913 but not mapped until 1932, and minor areas such as Prince Charles Island were discovered in 1947 (the last sizable bit of the Earth to be mapped). Then work on bathymetry, charting sub-glacial and other features began.

Although not directly related to cartography, reaching the North Pole became a major feature of many expeditions during the end of the last and early years of this century. From Fridtjof Nansen's farthest north in 1895 (where he demonstrated that a very deep ocean existed near the pole) there were progressively closer approximations to 90°. The claims by Frederick Cook in 1908 and Robert Peary in 1909 are probably fraudulent but diverted much attention to the South Pole. The North Pole, a culmination of Arctic exploration, was first seen in 1926 but it was not until 1948 that anyone stood there, 1968 that it was reached by surface, and 1969 that the Arctic Ocean was crossed on the surface.

Antarctic history

Several stages in the progressive process of Antarctic exploration may be indicated — it is a more continuous process than that of the north. First was the search for the southern continent 'Terra Australis' which lasted until about 1780. This early period was mainly of explorations penetrating to southern but not Antarctic regions. A consequence was the rapid reduction of the hypothetical 'Terra Australis' on maps and identification of Australia as a distinct land mass.

A sealing period followed from about 1780 to 1892; until early in this century the majority of visitors to Antarctic regions were sealers. They were nearly all from Britain and its colonies or from the New England states of the United States. They were, unfortunately, rather secretive about their discoveries and despite over 1100 Antarctic voyages their contribution to cartography is not great although many assisted the few exploring and scientific expeditions during this period.

Sealing declined slowly as the quarry became rarer and the next historical period was a major one for cartography: that of continental exploration (about 1893 to 1918). This was from the first *Jason* voyage until the First World War and included the expeditions of the 'heroic age' of Antarctic exploration. The earliest winterings were made south of the Antarctic Circle in 1898, aboard *Belgica*, and on Antarctica in 1899, at Cape Adare. The last of the peri-Antarctic islands was discovered (Scott Island in 1903) and the

general limits of Antarctica became known during this period. The South Pole was reached twice in the 1911–12 summer (33 days separated these events — which mutually confirmed each other). In 1903 the first permanent meteorological station was opened (on the South Orkney Islands) and in 1904 the first shore whaling station was established (on South Georgia).

A great development in whaling followed (about 1919 to 1942) when, until the Second World War, the majority of vessels operating in the Southern Ocean belonged to the whaling fleets and to scientific investigations associated with the industry. Whalers were responsible for discovering many coastal regions of Antarctica, especially during the 1930–31 season. The explanation of why the King of Norway has his largest domain in Antarctica (Dronning Maud Land) comes directly from this period.

An important bit of the cartographic history of Antarctica occurred in 1939 when the first consolidated modern map of the continent was published after many years' research by an Australian group. The Second World War changed activities bringing into existence the period of permanent stations (about 1943 to 1958). Regular annual expeditions from an increasing number of countries were the principal activity and permanent occupation of the continent began. The International Geophysical Year (1957–58) was a major event in the development of these activities when a cooperative concentrated research programme was undertaken by all countries with stations in Antarctic regions. It was followed by the current Antarctic Treaty period (from 1959). One of the many consequences is the coordination of Antarctic cartography by a group of specialists of the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research which, combining the work of many participating countries, with satellite observations and other data, has produced the latest Antarctic chart. At the end of 1993 the first coordinated complete map of the fifth continent was printed — a major event in polar cartography.

Dates of discoveries indicated on maps

The latest maps I have discussed are, by the standards of IMCoS, very modern — but this, when one considers the difficulty of mapping the polar regions, is entirely to be expected for they are certainly the remotest parts of the earth. I will conclude, with a brief list of places and dates on charts. This is a very practical subject with which the society has been much involved. It is something I always find useful when looking at ancient or recent charts and there are several useful points in it. The dates that various, easily recognisable, lands first appeared on polar charts are given:

Arctic

Svalbard 1596, sometimes united with Greenland
Eurasian Coast about 1750
Novosibirskiye Ostrova 1773 (but Ostrov Kotelniy had a brass kettle on it).
Ostrov Vrangelya indications from 1824, final position after 1849
Ostrov Geral'd 1849
Zemlya Frantsa Iosefa 1873
Ostrova De-Longa 1881
Sverdrup Archipelago 1898-1902
American Arctic coast about 1906
Greenland complete coast 1912

Severnaya Zemlya 1913, the last large piece of the Earth to be discovered, fully mapped by 1932
Ostrov Vize 1930
Ostrov Ushakov 1935
Prince Charles Island 1947 (only a third the size of Severnaya Zemlya and low).

Antarctic
Gough Island 1505, but very variable in position
Iles Amsterdam and Saint-Paul 1522 variable
Iles Kerguelen 1772
South Georgia 1775
Auckland Islands 1807
Campbell and Macquarie Islands 1810
South Shetland Islands 1820
Ross Island and Sea 1842
Heard Island 1855
Scott Island 1903, last of the peri-Antarctic islands
Antarctic Peninsula as part of the continent 1937

1993 Non-existent islands: Swain's Island still present in the *Times Atlas*

R. K. Headland
Archivist and Curator
Scott Polar Research Institute
Cambridge

The IMCoS-R.V. Tooley Award

The IMCoS-R.V. Tooley Award for 1994 was presented by Roger Fairclough to Catherine Delano Smith at the Annual Dinner in Cambridge on 24 June. The citation, read by Valerie Scott, recorded Catherine's dedication and hard work in organising and publicising the series of lectures in the history of cartography on "Maps and Society" at The Warburg Institute, University of London, over the last three years.

Her work reflected the international element of IMCoS, which was an important part of the Society's *raison d'être*. The award recognises the tremendous contribution to the advancement of the history of maps and mapping by someone who has not only attracted visitors from all parts of the world but has also drawn in an impressive array of lecturers from different disciplines and universities world-wide.

Dr Delano Smith, who gained her degree in geography and her doctorate at Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford, has had a distinguished career as a university lecturer, taking early retirement from Nottingham University four years ago. Since then she has devoted her time to promoting the Warburg lectures in London and has also had a role in setting up the J.B. Harley Fellowships in the history of cartography. She has published many articles on such diverse subjects as environmental history and historical geography. In addition to her work on cartographic signs and on maps in prehistoric rock art for *The History of Cartography* (Univ of Chicago Press), her current research project is devoted to maps in sixteenth century bibles and their history since late antiquity. She co-edited with Elizabeth Ingram, a book entitled *Maps in Bibles 1500–1600: an illustrated catalogue*, published in 1991. This year also sees Dr Delano Smith taking over from Dr Eila Campbell as Editor of *Imago Mundi*.

In thanking IMCoS, Dr Delano Smith said she saw the award as another opportunity for furthering the subject on a wide international front. She stressed the share played by Tony Campbell in both the Warburg lectures and the Harley fellowships, and expressed her enjoyment at the world-wide contacts and many friends her work has brought her.

MAPS and SOCIETY

A lecture series in the history of cartography organised by Tony Campbell (Map Libary, British Library) and Catherine Delano Smith (University of London). Meetings are held at The Warburg Institute, Woburn Square (off Tavistock Square, which is between Woburn Place and Gower Street) at 5.00 pm. Admission is free and all are welcome.

Programme for 1994–95

Oct 13 **Dr Josef Konvitz**, *Urban Affairs Division, OECD Paris*
Changing France: The Map as a Medium of Design in the 18th Century

Nov 10 **David Atkinson**, *Dept of Geography, St David's University College of Wales, Lampeter*
Dangerous Geography: The Geopolitical Cartography of Fascist Italy

Dec 8 **Prof. John Williams**, *Dept of the History of Art and Architecture, University of Pittsburg*
Beatus and Isidore: Mapping the Apostolic Mission

Jan 19 **John Leopold**, *Dept of Medieval & Late Antiquity, British Museum*
Finding East and West: The Art of Establishing Longitude

Feb 16 **Prof. Walter Goffart** , *Dept of History, University of Toronto*
Breaking the Ortelian Mould: The Vogue for Atlases of Universal History, 1747–1830

Mar 9 **Prof. Richard Talbert**, *Dept of History, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill*
China and Rome: The Awareness of Space

Apr 20 **Dr Mary Sponberg Pedley**, *Clements Library, University of Michigan*
"I wish you good health and good sales": Jefferys and Faden Correspond with their Continental Counterparts, 1773–1783

May 25 **Prof. Evelyn Edson**, *Dept of History, Piedmont Virginia Community College*
Time on the Map: Medieval Unity of Space and Time

This programme has been made possible through the generous sponsorship of IMCoS, Jonathan Potter, and Laurence Worms of Ash Rare Books. It receives the support of *Imago Mundi* and *The Map Collector*.

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The Centennial is a Time for an update on the name 'Calgary'

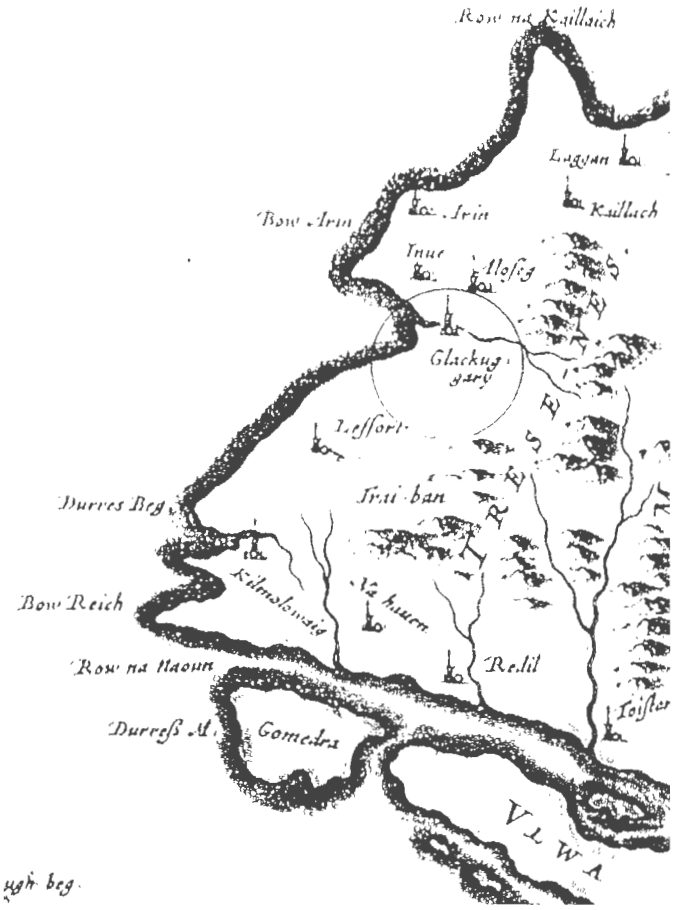
During this year of celebration of the centennial of our Calgary as an incorporated city many of the newer residents will hear, as many long-time residents have heard, of how Fort Calgary was named by Colonel John F. Macleod after his ancestral place of origin on the Isle of Mull in Scotland. Fort Calgary was an outpost of the North West Mounted Police originally headquartered in Fort Macleod in the North West Territories. Colonel Macleod was the Deputy Commissioner who led the NWMP west. Fort Calgary soon became just Calgary and the part of the NW Territories in which it lay later became the Province of Alberta.

The legend is that Calgary is the Gaelic word for 'clear running water'. But is that really the true meaning of the name? My recent studies put doubt on that interpretation.

The fresh water in Calgary Bay from a stream running down out of surrounding hills is certainly clear, actually sparkling (and the near-white sandy beach is not strewn with the usual debris of an ocean beach). However I was not able to find either the word 'calgary' or its parts 'cal' or 'gary' in either the Scots-English or Gaelic-English dictionaries in the Public Library. So what is the meaning of the name?

When Joan Blaeu of Amsterdam, the greatest map maker and publisher of all time, published in 1654, Volume 5 of his *New Atlas*, of Maps of Scotland and Ireland, Scotland became one of the best mapped countries of the world. In total, the regional maps locate some 20,000 different place names.

No less that 36 out of a total 49 of these beautifully arranged and engraved maps of Scotland were based on the surveys and manuscript maps of Timothy Pont, including the Isle of Mull. Pont was a university educated minister of the remote parish of Dunnet who no doubt spoke, read and wrote in English, Scots and Gaelic. His ministerial duties could not have been very heavy for he walked the length and breadth of Scotland making



Detail from Joan Blaeu's 'The Yle of Mul', from the reproduction in Jeffrey C. Stone: Illustrated Maps of Scotland.

his surveys and notes for the manuscript maps.

On the map of the Isle of Mull, at the location of modern day Calgary, Pont recorded and Blaeu transposed a place name of 'Glackug, gary'.

The Isle of Mull is in the highlands of Scotland where they spoke the Irish tongue, i.e. Gaelic. So the name 'Glackug, gary' is probably of Gaelic origin.

There is no 'glackug' in either the Gaelic-English or Scots-English dictionaries, but there are the Gaelic word 'glac' and Scots word 'glack'. Both have the meaning "a hollow between hills". Pont may have applied the Scots spelling because he was more used to that dialect.

As you drive up off the shore road from Calgary Bay you pass through Calgary, a clutch of houses and farm buildings and a telephone booth, set in "a hollow between hills".

I leave it to scholars of Gaelic and Scots to come up with a final interpretation of 'Glackug, gary'.

ROBERT G. (BOB) NEWELL

Editor's Note: Comments on the topics raised in any article in the IMCoS Journal may be sent to the Editor either for publication, or for forwarding to the author. The Editor would welcome such interaction.

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Serendipity and Richard Bennett

Serendipity is defined as "the faculty of making happy chance finds". It has certainly played a part in bringing a little known 18th century engraver to our notice.

For me, the story started in 1984 when Mr A.S. Burroughs found a map of Berkshire slipped loose into a copy of *Cox's Berkshire*. He took it along to the Map Room of the British Library, where they were unable to identify it. John Huddy therefore sent a photocopy to Donald Hodson who sent it on to me. The map was new to me but I could say that it had been copied from the map in *The Small English Atlas* originally published in 1748 by Kitchin and Jefferys with added detail from the map by Emanuel Bowen, published in 1756, for *The Large English Atlas*. This dated the map not earlier than about 1760. It could not have been much later because in 1761 John Rocque published the map based on his surveys which changed ideas on the shape of the county. Numbers on the unknown map showed there were references to an accompanying text.

Donald Hodson recollected that he had seen an advertisement by Richard Bennett and others in *The Public Advertiser* of 30th June 1761 for *The New English Atlas*. This was to be published in monthly parts, each part containing four maps and eight pages of letterpress. No such atlas was known to exist, but the map of Berkshire matched the advertisement. Donald Hodson therefore thought the map was a chance survivor of a failed project.

Serendipity took another step when, four years later, David Smith was examining road books in the Royal Geographical Society library. He found a copy of *Owen's New Book of Roads* which con-



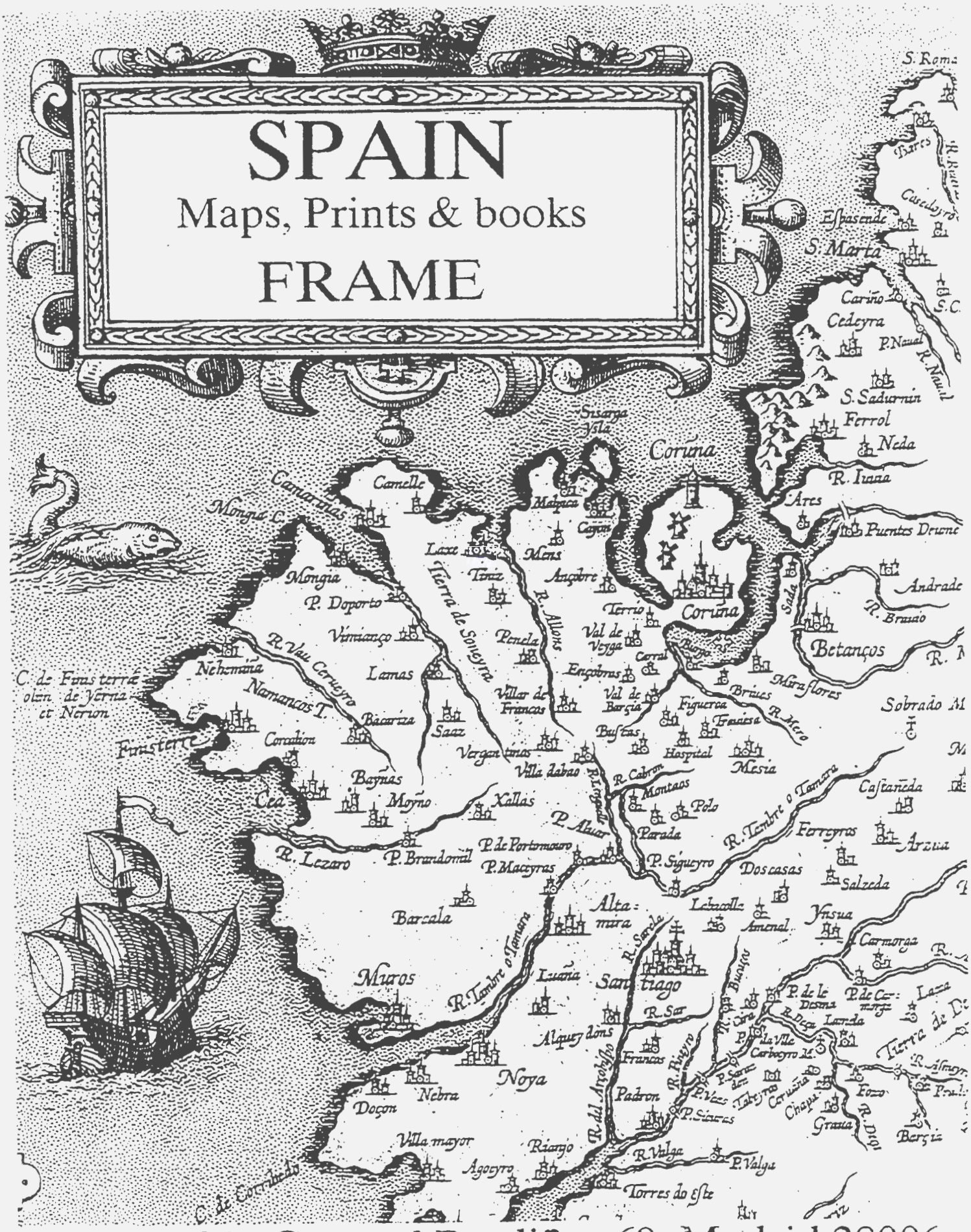
tained a set of county maps. The maps were not found in other copies of the same book and had obviously been inserted for a previous owner. David was chatting to me afterwards about the find at the British Library Map Room Christmas Party. He started to describe the map of Berkshire and it suddenly became apparent he was describing the unknown map. The following morning, I was at the RGS library, examining the maps. The road book not only contained the map of Berkshire, but ten other county maps, all from the same source — the first eleven county maps in alphabetical order, omitting Devon.

The discovery was made just in time for the maps to be mentioned in Volume II of Donald Hodson's *County Atlases of the British Isles* (Appendix I.3), and gave rise to his suggestion that they were prepared for the first three parts of the foundered atlas.

Serendipity played another part two years later when Anne Downes found a disbound copy of Volume I of *A New Present State of England*, published by Henry Woodgate (fl. c.1760). This contained not only the eleven maps found in the RGS, but a further three: Devon, Herefordshire and Rutland. I was able to purchase this volume and to have it re-bound. This was the book on display at the IMCoS Members' Evening on 27th January this year.

Has serendipity yet another part to play? Perhaps lurking in a library somewhere is a set of parts with the maps which will confirm Richard Bennett's association with them.

EUGENE BURDEN


SPAIN
Maps, Prints & books
FRAME
S. Roma
Barres
Caseburra
Espasende
S. Marta
Cariño
Cedeyra
P. Naual
R. Naual
S. Saturnin
Ferrol
Neda
R. Iuana
Ares
Puentes Deume
Andrade
R. Brandao
Betanços
Mirasflores
Sobrado
Castañeda
Arzua
Fornyras
Dos casas
Salzeda
Lobacille
Amenal
Vinsua
Carmoega
Lugo
Tierra de Lugo
Sisarga Vila
Coruña
Camelle
Camarinas
Mongia C.
Malpica
Cayon
Laxe
Tierra de Soneyra
Mens
Tiriz
Ançobre
R. Allons
Terrio
Coruña
Sada
Mongia
P. Doporto
Vimiança
Val de Vega
Corral
Penela
R. Vau Carneyro
Nehemiña
Lamas
Encobras
Val de Barcia
Figueroa
Fraisa
R. Mero
Briues
Villar de Francos
Namancos T.
Bacariza
Saaz
Vergantinos
Villa dabao
Bustas
Hospital
Mesia
C. de Finisterræ olim de Venus et Nerion
Finisterre
Corcubion
Baynas
Cea
Moyño
Xallas
R. Cabron
Montaos
Polo
Parada
P. Siguenyro
P. Alsar
R. Lezaro
P. Brandomil
P. de Portomouro
P. Macayras
Barcala
Alta-mira
R. Sar
Santiago
Muros
R. Tambre o Tamara
Luaña
R. Sar
Alqueydons
Noya
Nebra
Doçon
Padron
R. del Arcobispo
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International News & Events

1994 13th International Symposium
Antwerp
21–24 October

1995 14th International Symposium
in association with the
California Map Society
San Francisco
8–11 October
Contact: Alfred W. Newman
1414 Mariposa St, Vallejo
CA 94590
Tel: (707) 642 9091

1996 15th International Symposium
Riga, Latvia
6–9 October
Contact: Dr Janis Strauchmanis
Tallinas 83-40, LV-1009
Tel: 371 2 29 05 72
Fax: 371 2 22 50 39

1997 16th International Symposium
Budapest, Hungary
Dates to be decided

California 1995

Plans for the IMCoS Symposium in San Francisco are well under way. Al Newman, President of the California Map Society, held a meeting in May with his IMCoS '95 planning committee, including: Theodore N. Foss, Margaret Sowers, Glen McLaughlin, Thomas B. Worth, George Kane, Jerry Greenberg, Stanley Walsh, and Warren Heckrotte. He reported that most of the chosen speakers had accepted, and local institutions and businesses were being approached for sponsorship.

It will be a busy and interesting programme. Opening with a Map Fair and Auction Preview on Sunday, followed on Monday by the Auction itself, and the continuation of the Map Fair, there will be visits that afternoon to the Wells Fargo Museum, and to a special exhibition at the Book Club of California. On Tuesday and Wednesday there will be papers sessions in the morning, with visits to the University of California at Berkeley, and to Stanford University. The Symposium Banquet will be held on Wednesday evening. Headquarters for the symposium will be the Marines Memorial Association, a coup for the organisers as it is central, and an interesting building.

Further details and the registration forms will be mailed at a later date. In the meantime, California Map Society members have been well informed about IMCoS through a brief description of the Society published in their latest newsletter. All IMCoS members should make a date to be in California in October 1995, as it promises to be an excellent meeting.

Riga 1996

No details about the programme are yet available, but according to an article published in *The European* in June this year, the town of Riga is becoming an attractive place to visit, its aim: to become the cultural capital of the region. The opera house is being refurbished after decades of neglect, and other venues are hosting many music events over the summer. There are over two dozen museums, devoted to local crafts, maritime history,

art, theatre, literature and politics, even a museum dedicated to the Olympic movement, and another of antique automobiles. Hotels and restaurants are steadily improving, and there are plenty of discotheques for those who like nightlife. For many IMCoS members this will surely be an excellent opportunity to visit the Baltic states for the first time, in addition to studying maps of an area new to most of us.

From Spain

The 17th International Cartographic Conference & 10th General Assembly of ICA will be held on 3–9th September 1995 at Barcelona, with the title 'Cartography crossing borders'. While primarily concerned with modern mapping, there will also be a session of the history of cartography.

From USA

To celebrate the opening of the Osher Map Library and the Smith Center for Cartographic Education, the University of Southern Maine is organising an international conference on October 14–16, 1994. The concurrent exhibition 'Treasures of the Collection' will feature selections from over 20,000 maps, atlases and globes from the Osher and Smith Collections.

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IMCoS 13th International Symposium

in association with V.Z.W. Mercator 1994 — Cultural Ambassador of Flanders — Belgium with the support of AGFA-GEVAERT-Belgium

Flanders & Mercator: a basis for a new Cartography in the 16th Century

Registration for the symposium will begin at t'Elzenveld on Friday 21st October, between 3.00 pm and 7.00 pm. At 5.00 pm there will be a preview of the Map Fair, to be held over three days at t' Elzenveld, with the official opening at 8.00 pm.

The organisers are happy to announce that they have been able to include a visit to the special exhibition presented in Leuven 'Maps of the Low Countries from Charles V to William I'. This will replace the visit to the Brussels' Royal National Library on Sunday, 23rd October.

Warwick Leadlay welcomes participants to his family antique and fine art business at Bruges on Monday 24th October, where he will display some interesting maps of the region. If any member wishes to stay overnight in Bruges, Warwick is able to arrange hotel accommodation (with lock-up garage if necesary), if he is contacted before the end of September (Tel/Fax on page 3).

For those arriving by air at Brussels airport, the easiest and cheapest way to get to Antwerp is to take a train to Brussels North station, and another train to Antwerp. Trains leave the airport every 20 minutes, and the journey to Brussels North takes about 15 minutes. Trains for Antwerp leave Brussels North every 15 minutes, at the following minutes past the hour: .04, .19, .35 and .52. The journey lasts approximately half an hour, and a single fare costs 205 Bef. Tickets can be purchased at the airport ticket office.

Abstracts of papers to be presented at the 13th International Symposium

The business relationship between Christopher Plantin and Gerard Mercator

It is a little known fact that Antwerp printer-publisher Christopher Plantin was responsible for the distribution of hundreds of Gerard Mercator's maps and globes. Thanks to the network that Plantin had established for his trade in books, Mercator's maps were distributed to all of Western Europe. The records of these and some of Plantin's other business transactions are still preserved in the Plantin-Moretus Museum, Antwerp. These archives provide the most important source for our knowledge of the distribution of Mercator's maps and globes. From these sources one can learn the destinations of the maps, who bought them, how much they cost, etc. In addition, the archives reveal that the dealings between Plantin and Mercator were not just one-sided; namely, Mercator bought large quantities of books, paper and pasteboard from Plantin.

DIRK IMHOF

Changing worldviews in Mercator's time and their impact on cartography

Before the 16th century academics and craftsmen lived in separate worlds with different methods and different goals. Stimulated by the new worldviews and ideas induced with the Renaissance, attitudes and methods of scientists and technicians start to intermingle. They had to cope with important changes in their world. New needs and ambitions of the traditional upper classes and wealthy merchants provided the demand basis for new products such as 'modern' maps and globes with totally different characteristics.Only those who mastered both aspects became successful cartographers. Mercator was one of these innovators during this 'industrial revolution'.

X. VAN DE POEL

Introduction to the Exhibition

This lecture introduces IMCoS members to the exhibition 'Unity on Paper. Maps of the Netherlands from Emperor Charles V to King William I', to be held in Louvain from October to December 1994. Dutch cartography owes its origin both to the new mathematical method of land-surveying developed at Louvain University in the beginning of the 16th century and to the endeavours of Charles V who, after his hereditary succession to rule over the Netherlands, intended to transform these more or less incoherent seventeen provinces into a more modern state. In the middle of the 16th century the Netherlands took the lead in cartography from Rome and Venice and when the tragic separation between the northern and the southern provinces had become a fact, the centre of mapmaking moved from Antwerp to Amsterdam.

At the exhibition about 150 maps of the Netherlands-as-a-whole are on display, twenty of which are beautiful wall-maps. Moreover it will be the first time that every different representation of 'Leo Belgicus' will be shown together.

H.A.M. VAN DER HEIJDEN

Karel van Croÿ and his surveys

Karel van Croÿ (1560–1612) was amongst the most powerful and wealthy noblemen in the Low Countries. A nucleus of his huge possessions was the Duchy of Aarschot, in Brabant (c. 25,000 hectares in area). Between 1596 and 1601 he set up a land registry of all the properties within the Duchy, of which the owners were in debt to him due to land taxes or feudal law, including all upright elements in the landscape. At the same time he commissioned a series of visual images of villages, castles and abbeys. These cadastral maps and views form a unique source of information on the Southern Low Countries. Through their unprecedented detail they open a gateway to the end of the turbulent 16th century, where traces of the Eighty Years' War are still manifestly present, and also show the medieval environmental structure in a unique manner.

BART MINNEN

1st INTERNATIONAL MAP COLLECTORS' FAIR
'T ELZENVELD

ANTWERP – BELGIUM
21 – 23 October 1994

List of exhibtors to date

R. ARKWAY (USA)
C. BURDEN Ltd (UK)
R. FREW Ltd (UK)
Gebr. HAAS (Germany)
E. HERMANS (Belgium)
B. HOEPELMAN (The Netherlands)
Fa LOOSE (The Netherlands)
MAP COLLECTOR Publications Ltd (UK)
MARTAYAN LAN (USA)
Antiquariaat PLANTIJN (The Netherlands)
PEACOCK Productions (The Netherlands)
Antiquariaat SANDERUS (Belgium)
N. STRUCK (Germany)
P. SWAEN (The Netherlands)
Librarie VAN LOOCK (Belgium)
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INFORMATION

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Second Edition of Allen Cards

While researching the County Maps of Devonshire for our forthcoming cartobibliography[1] I was kindly sent photocopies of the Allen cards of 1811 by both Eugene Burden, the previous owner of one set, and Clive and Philip Burden,[2] the present owners of two sets. The set of maps produced by Joseph Allen[3] in 1811 has been fairly well documented and has an interesting history. According to Yasha Beresiner[4] the original maps were printed as a pack of 43 cards. This comprised 40 county maps, a map each of North and South Wales and one map of England & Wales. These were published by J. Allen (1796–1851) and each card bears the imprint **Pub. by J ALLEN, 3 Hampden Str. Sommers Town. 1811.** He points out that most of the cards have an additional imprint on the cards with Rowe's name (see below), but that in place of this one card has topographical information in a small panel at the base of the map. The booklet of rules has the inscription *A Geographical Game — Allen's English Atlas . . . being a set of county maps on cards published as the act directs June 4th 1811.* The cards measure c.85 x 59 mm.

Since Beresiner's article, however, a further set of cards has turned up. The surprise was that there are two versions of Devon both with an Allen imprint. While Yasha Beresiner in his book and Eugene Burden in his cartobibliography[5] point out that different cards have different imprints neither had up to 1991 seen a county card bearing two different imprints.

One of the Devon cards (Fig. 1) has the imprint **Pub by J ALLEN, 3 Hampden Str. Sommers Town, 1811.** at the top of the card just below the county title as reported by Beresiner; it also has the imprint **Also by R. ROWE, No 19 Bedford Str. Bedford Row London.** embedded in the lower border. The second card (Fig. 2) also has an Allen imprint at the top of the map under the county title. This time it is somewhat shorter and undated: **by J ALLEN, 3 Hampden Str. Sommers Town:**; it is clear that the imprint is the original with beginning and end removed, i.e. it is the second state. At the bottom of the map, in place of the previous Rowe imprint there is now a short topographical summary which correlates with Beresiner's information about the card of England & Wales that he saw. In the case of Devon we are informed that: *This county contains 1,600,000 Acres, 393 Parishes, 1 City, 56 Market T(owns), 383,308 Inhabitants & sends 6 Mem. to Parli.* This information was from the 1811 census information. The map itself is identical to that in Fig. 1, e.g. Holoworthy (which should by Holsworthy) has not been corrected, there are no new roads and the neighbouring counties have not yet been named, but mileages have been added.

The resulting implication is that although Allen originally planned to market these cards together with Rowe, that the partnership broke up very early and Allen began to change the Rowe imprint. The copy of cards seen by Yasha Beresiner had the Rowe imprint on the card of England & Wales. Perhaps this was one of the first cards to be amended in this way or it was added later to replace a lost card. It is



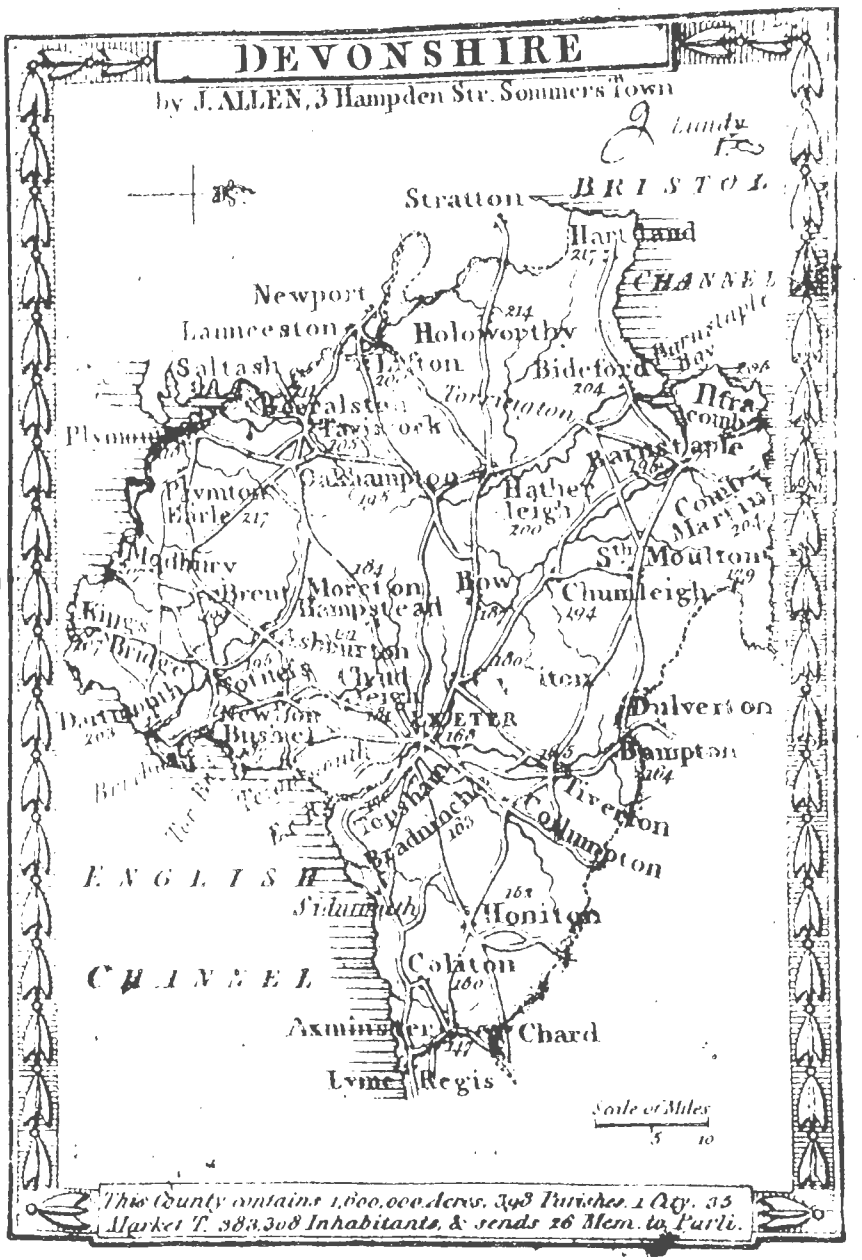


Fig. 1. The two different states of the map of Devonshire. Fig. 1 on the left, and Fig. 2 on the right.

also possible that more sets of cards have mixed imprints as more and more cards were revised.

Allen is know to have cooperated with Rowe on other projects: Allen engraved a map of London for Rowe in 1811. It is possible that the two men had a disagreement but there is no record of this. Rowe, who had already produced a very similar pack of cards for Fairburn[6], went on to produce a folio county atlas, *The English Atlas*, which appeared in 1816 with individual maps dated before this.

The maps produced for Allen later appeared in J. Thompson's *The New English Atlas* of 1823. They next, and in all probability last, appeared in Orlando Hodgson's *Pocket Tourist and English Atlas*. By the time the maps were reissued in Hodgson's atlas (1826–28 is the date when Hodgson was at the address on the imprint) the maps had been altered — further roads being added and the inclusion of the names of the neighbouring counties and Allen's imprint being removed. All three issues are exceedingly rare.

Orlando Hodgson was a publisher at 10 Newgate Street, 111 Fleet Street, Maiden Lane Wood St. (1820), Newgate St. (1825), and Fleet St. (1838). He published Wallis and Reid's *Panorama* (1820), with maps which interestingly enough were also turned into cards, and *Leigh's Plan of London* (1843).

NOTES

1. *Printed Maps of Devonshire*, Francis Bennett and Kit Batten, in preparation.
2. I would like to thank Clive and Philip Burden for providing the illustrations.
3. Eugene Burden kindly pointed out that Joseph Allen was active at this date, not John as previously reported.
4. Yasha Beresiner in *The Map Collector*, Issue 30, March 1985, pp 40–41.
5. Eugene Burden, *Printed Maps of Berkshire*, 1988 (fourth revision June 1991).
6. Compare with Fairburn's *The Junction of the Counties in England and Wales*, 1798.

Size 85 x 60 mm **Scale of Miles** (10=8 mm) Scale 1M=0.8 mm
DEVONSHIRE. Cards have imprints **Pub by J ALLEN, 3 Hampden Str. Sommers Town. 1811.** (Ca) and **Also by R. ROWE, No 19 Bedford Str. Bedford Row London.** (CeOS).

1. **1811** *A Geographical Game — Allen's English Atlas . . . a set of county maps on cards*
London. J Allen & R Rowe. 1811

2. **1811** Cards have imprint **by J ALLEN, 3 Hampden Str. Sommers Town.** and topographical information in lower border.
Geographical Game — Allen's English Atlas . . . being a set of county maps on cards
London. J Allen. [1811].

3. **1823** Imprint is deleted and neighbouring counties named.
The New English Atlas
London. J Thompson. 1823.
Pocket Tourist and English Atlas
London. O. Hodgson. (1827).

KIT BATTEN

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Rare Italian Woodcut Maps of the Sixteenth Century

Several readers have written to me about the unusual early Italian maps which I noted in two articles in the IMCoS *Journal* — 'Something Old, Something New from Grenoble' (Autumn 1992) and 'Something Old, Something New from Lyon' (Winter 1993).

In particular, Dr Fritz Hellwig of Bonn has kindly sent me details of 12 further woodcut maps emanating from Venice in the 1530s–1550s, none of which appear in Tooley's 1939 listing of such maps in Italian assembled-to-order or 'Lafreri' atlases. The maps have already been described in more detail by Tibor Szathmáry in an article *Hazánk elsö ismert nyomtatott haditérképének vizsgálata társtérképeinek függvényében (I.rész)* in the periodical *Cartographica Hungarica*, issue no. 1, 1992. However, as this article is in Hungarian it is not generally accessible to English-speaking readers and so with due acknowledgement I am giving abbreviated details of these maps here:

1. Isle of Elba. 200 x 280 mm. Anon. Undated but attributed to 1535.
2. Tunis. 280 x 400 mm. Possibly by G A Vavassore; dated 1535. (See illustration.)
3. Siena. 275 x 380 mm. Anon. Undated but attributed to c.1536.
4. Hungary. 280 x 380 mm. Anon. Undated but attributed to 1535–38.
5. Corfu. 280 x 780 mm. An elongated map, showing both the citadel and town of Corfu. Possibly by G A Vavassore; attributed to 1537.
6. Crete. 285 x 400 mm. Signed by G A Vavassore and dated 1538.
7. Brindisi. 280 x 390 mm. Signed by Francesco [Speranza] and dated 1538.
   Two further maps by this little-known mapmaker — of Antivaria (Dalmatia) and of Crete dated 1543 and 1539 respectively — were noted by the author in the composite atlas in Lyon. His imprint typically reads 'Per Francesco Librar de la Speranza' and he has been provisionally identified as Francesco Tommaso di Salo, a contemporary of Matteo Pagano.
8. Piedmont. 380 x 540 mm. Signed by Matteo Pagano and attributed to 1538 or 1539.
9. Durazzo. 280 x 400 mm. Signed by Francesco [Speranza] and attributed to 1541.
10. Malvasia. 285 x 390 mm. Signed by Francesco [Speranza] and dated 1541.
    The town and fortress of Malvasia on the east coast of Greece is joined to the mainland by a sluiced causeway.
11. [Tunisian port identified as Mahdia or Mehdije]. 285 x 400 mm. The map is titled 'Africa', signed by Giovanni Britto, and attributed to 1541. The port is shown under siege.
    Giovanni Britto is also known as the author of a woodcut map of Boulogne dated 1550, the only known copy of which was at one time included in the Lloyd-Triestino 'Lafreri' atlas. The Boulogne map is somewhat larger (360 x 405 mm), and shows the siege of the port by Henri II of France in 1549. Boulogne was at that time held by Henry VIII and as well as many military details the map shows the port's



Anonymous woodcut battle-map of Tunis, dated 1535, possibly by G A Vavassore. The forces of Emperor Charles V



can be distinguished by the crosses on their flags, and those of the Turkish army by their crescents.

multi-storied lighthouse which had been erected by the Emperor Caligula and which stood until its collapse in about 1650. Britto's unique map of Boulogne is now in Dr Hellwig's possession and a xerox has also been provided to the author.

12. Algiers. 280 x 380 mm. Signed by Matteo Pagano and attributed to 1541. The city is shown in bird's-eye view under siege.

Several of the maps depict sieges or battles of the wars between the forces of the Holy Roman Emperor Charles V and the Turks over the period 1535–1555, and the assigned dates (according to Szathmáry are partly based on the historical events reflected. However, some may be too early as the maps were more probably prepared when later significant military events came to the fore; for instance, when Elba and Mahdia came under attack by the Turks in the early or mid-1550s.

For the Emperor, the maps of Siena, Piedmont and Hungary — the latter where his brother Ferdinand was enthroned — would have had special military significance. Piedmont was the gateway to France and whoever held Siena controlled the routes to central Italy and Rome. According to Szathmáry, map no. 4 (Hungary) is regarded as the earliest printed military map of that country and the maps of Tunis, Siena, Brindisi, and Durazzo are the earliest renderings known of these towns.

The map *La Presa de Tunes* (see illustration) is a bold woodcut which on stylistic and typeface grounds is very probably by the noted Venetian mapmaker G A Vavassore. It is dated 1535 and shows the town of Tunis under siege in that year by the forces of the Emperor Charles V, with the Turkish army led by Barbarossa fleeing towards the east. Among the Venetian maritime commanders 'Capitano Andrea Dorio' is cited by name and on his vessel in the port can clearly be seen flying the Hapsburg flag with its characteristic crowned double-headed eagle. The print is a vivid combination of a military birds-eye view and a graphic topographical map.

The collection as a whole was, I understand, found by Szathmáry in a 'flea market' in Arezzo, Italy in 1987. Some maps were sold privately with those of Algiers and Brindisi being purchased by Dr Hellwig. Others were dispersed at Zisska & Kistner auctions in the early 1990s.

I have deposited xerox copies of all these maps in the British Library Map Library as none of the originals, loose or bound, are otherwise in their possession. They provide a valuable addition to our corpus of knowledge of this early Venetian period and of some relatively unknown cartographers.

RODNEY W SHIRLEY

SUBSCRIPTIONS

To cover administrative costs, the annual subscription has been raised to £18 (from £16) or $36 (from $32). It would help if most members paid their subscription at the 3-year rate (£45 or $90), or the 10-year rate (£150 or $300), to save the cost of mailing reminders. We also welcome those who send it in advance to the Membership Secretary (address on page 3).

The IMCoS Fourteenth Annual Symposium

The IMCoS Fourteenth Annual Symposium took place at Cambridge on 24–25 June 1994 and brought together some sixty collectors, dealers, academics, and map enthusiasts for a stimulating two days of activities. The venue was one of England's most beautiful and academically prestigious university towns. It was graduation weekend which added a festive air as young graduates and proud relatives filled the streets around the colleges. Several IMCoS members at the symposium were graduates of Cambridge so this week-end brought back memories for them.

The programme broke tradition and began, rather than finished, with the Annual Dinner held at the Gonville Hotel. Rodney Shirley introduced the keynote speaker, Roger Fairclough, Head of the Accessions Division, University Library, who gave an animated talk on map acquisitions he had made during his thirty-six years in the position. Valerie Scott, a former recipient of the IMCoS-R.V. Tooley Award read the citation for the winner this year, and Roger Fairclough presented the Award to Catherine Delano Smith, recently appointed to the Advisory Council of IMCoS (see the full text of the citation on page 14). Peter Batchelor presided over the evening as Master of Ceremonies in his usual affable manner.



Roger Fairclough presenting the 1994 IMCoS-R.V. Tooley Award to Catherine Delano Smith.

Dr Helen Wallis, OBE, President, who was unable to attend because of illness, sent her greetings and warmest wishes for a successful symposium. Eliane Sperling thanked the speaker, and extended an invitation to the 13th International IMCoS Symposium at Antwerp from 21–24 October 1994. Yasha Beresiner closed the dinner with anecdotal comments directed to those who have given long-standing service to the society during the year. His unique style has become an IMCoS tradition that is looked forward to and enjoyed by everyone.

Saturday morning comprised visits to the University Library, Trinity College Library, and the Whipple Museum of Science. We divided into three groups and were oriented to the various venues through the streets of Cambridge on foot by Susan Gole, Rodney Shirley, and Harry Pearce.

Roger Fairclough introduced the University Library and showed us the maps he talked about the previous evening. Fairclough's first purchase after assuming his present position was a French hydrographic chart from *Le Neptune de L'Amerique Septent* (18th century). One of his greatest acquisitions was a fourteen volume series, *Cartes Reduites des Mers du Nord*, by François Bellin in 1776, purchased from R.V. Tooley of Francis Edwards in 1961 for £675. A 16th century portolan chart of the Aegean Sea drew everyone's attention. Fairclough discovered this rare chart amongst a group of some two hundred maps purchased in 1969 for £15.00. The 'millionth' map acquired by the University Library is of the County of Surrey by J. Lindley and W. Crosley, published in 1814; it is the only known copy of the edition. An early acquisition, a celestial atlas of the stars, came to the library collection shortly after it was printed in 1661. The holdings of the library also include the earliest geological map of England and Wales, by William Smith in 1815. A special commemorative 'D-Day Exhibition' was also on view.

Our visit to the Wren Library, Trinity College, was hosted by David McKitterick, Librarian. He gave a history of the library which is preparing to celebrate its 300th anniversary. It was designed by Sir Christopher Wren and completed in 1695. The rectangular interior with a stained-glass window is reminiscent of a well-lighted church. The window, designed by Cipriani, dates from the late 18th century and represents Sir Isaac Newton being presented to George III by Fame, with Francis Bacon below. The windows of the library are placed at the top of the walls giving a shower of light for reading and writing and allowing maximum space for books in the niches below. Marble busts line the tops of the shelving cases and a full-length statue of Byron by Thorvaldsen dominates the end of the gallery.

The holdings of early material in the Wren Library include some 2,500 volumes of manuscripts and 75,000 pre-1820 printed books. Some of the items regularly on display were the hand-written manuscript of *Winne the Pooh* by A.A. Milne (1926) who was a student at Trinity College; the earliest map of Canterbury and a letter from Sir Isaac Newton to Hooke (1679); also some poems written by John Milton (1608–74) which is the only known example of his hand-writing.

The famous edition of John Speed's *Theatre of Great Britain* that belonged to Queen Anne of Denmark was on display,



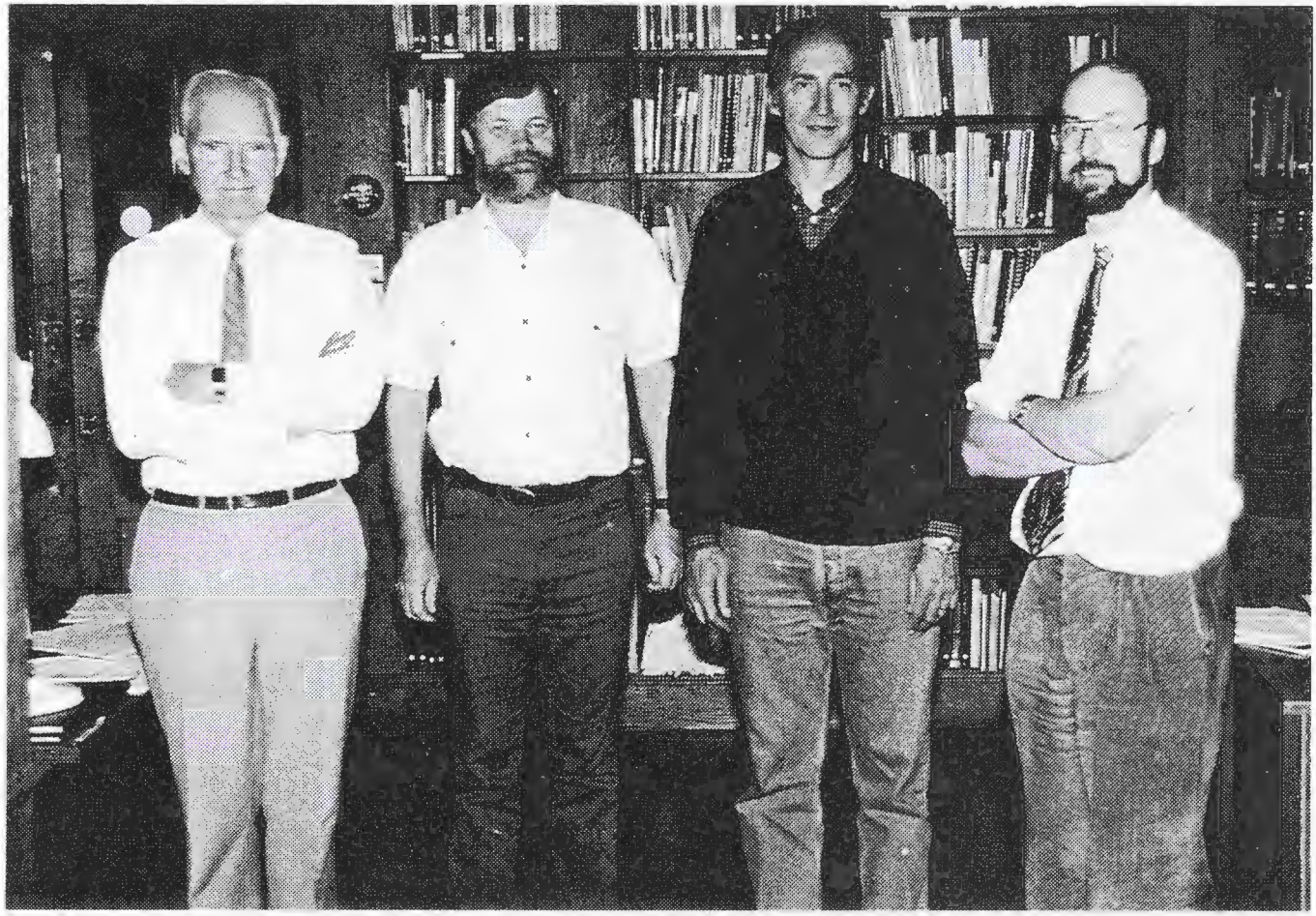
A collection of ivory sundials on display at the Whipple Museum.

glowing with its gold embellishment; and the proof copy of Norden's map of Cornwall aroused interest among English county map collectors.

The Whipple Museum of Science, housed in a 17th century schoolroom, is a rich repository of early scientific instruments. Displays included early techniques of navigation, astronomical instruments, 19th and 20th century surveying equipment, sundials, drawing tools, and mathematical instruments.

The recently opened 'New Age Exhibition for 1994' explores the expectations of the 20th century by turning the time clock back to the Exposition Universelle at Paris in 1900. At the turn of the century, Art Nouveau was à la mode and the vitality of this movement and period was illustrated through themes depicting power and light, radio, x-rays, radioactivity, and film. To support the scientific theory of the exhibition the visitor is invited to participate in various tests including colour perception, strength, vision, weight and height. The results are recorded on cards, which are sent later to each participant.

The Scott Polar Research Institute, an international centre for polar research, was the venue for the afternoon session of the symposium and the theme was 'Mapping the polar regions: past and present'. William Mills, Librarian and Information Officer, gave an introduction to the Institute which is the world's major depository for books, archives, and artefacts relating to the Arctic and Antarctica. Robert Headland, Archivist and Curator.



Speakers in the afternoon, at the Scott Polar Research Institute, with Rolf Langlais (in a dark shirt) who thanked them on behalf of IMCoS:
(from the left) Dr Charles Swithinbank, Robert Headland, and William Mills.

gave an informative and enthusiastic talk entitled 'A Historical Review of Polar Cartography'. He discussed the development of geographical knowledge of the Arctic and Antarctic and then noted some similarities and differences between the two regions. The late date of cartographical information was a revelation to most of us. A complete map of the Antarctic, for example, was not available until 1939. He also pointed out the importance of whalers and sealers in the history of both regions and that mercantile interests initiated much of the survey and exploration of the areas.

Dr W. Gareth Rees, Assistant Director of Research of the Remote Sensing Group, pin-pointed some of the problems with the 'traditional' methods of cartography and then offered solutions through the use of satellite remote sensing. He discussed using a network of orbiting satellites to determine the relationship between local and global coordinate systems. Satellites whizzing around the earth at a height of five hundred miles carrying photographic equipment or electronic sensors have an amazing accuracy range of thirty metres.

The final session at the institute was a talk by Dr Charles Swithinbank, former Head of Earth Sciences Division, British Antarctic Survey and Senior Associate, on 'The Antarctic Digital Database Project'. This on-going programme makes available an extensive database of maps



Dr Gareth Rees expressing complicated concepts in language we could all understand.

of the Antarctic.

IMCoS members returned to London for the'Fourteenth International Antique Map Fair' held on Sunday 26 June at the New Connaught Rooms. Over forty dealers exhibited and brought the total number of stalls to the highest number in the history of the fair. The popular map identification and valuation stand was ably managed by Rodney Shirley and Tom Lamb.

A thread that emerged from the symposium and map fair is the continuing enthusiasm expressed by members for bringing together people with mutual interests in maps. Besides the benefit of friendship and knowledge gained, the symposium provided an opportunity to serve as a suitable forum to discuss new and existing thoughts on maps.

DAWN ROONEY



A welcome to Antwerp! The organisers at their stand at the Map Fair, from the left: Itzhak Sperling, Anne le Brun, Phillipe Swolfs, and Eliane Sperling.

RODERICK M. BARRON

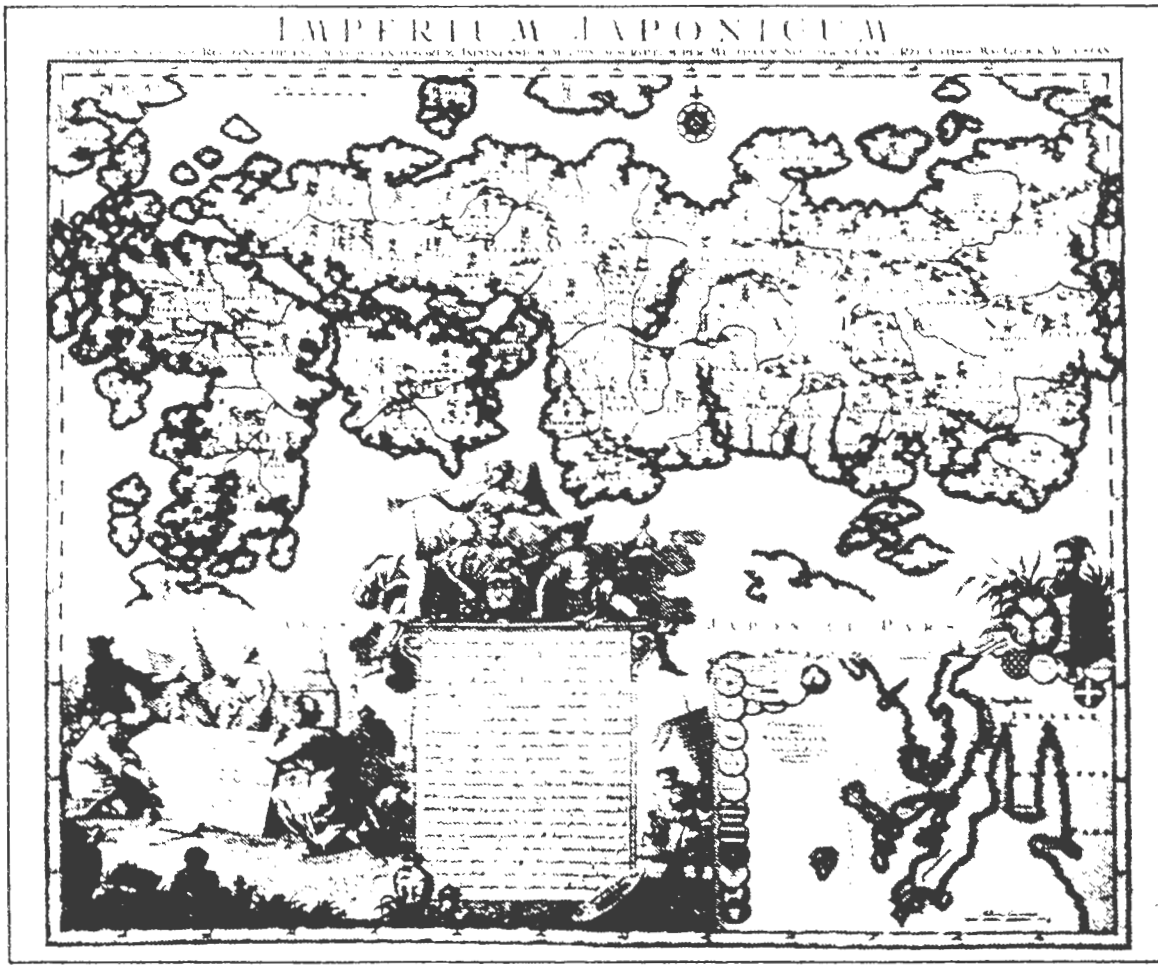
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Map Valuations at IMCoS Map Fair

The Map Valuation and Identification service was again a popular feature of the IMCoS Map Fair. This year the desk was manned by Rodney Shirley and Tom Lamb, Head of Christie's Map Department. Advice is offered free to IMCoS members, with a small donation requested from non-members — of whom several said they were very happy to make a donation and would also very likely join.

An early visitor brought in one of John Airey's 'Clearing House' railway maps of the London area, showing the through-running facilities and the junctions of the many private lines criss-crossing the Metropolis. These maps were essential for calculating rates and settling disagreements over running rights. Another unusual enquiry related to a set of Russian maps. Some were fairly standard maps from the Russian atlas of De l'Isle but the origin of two charts was puzzling. One was dated 1753 with Cyrillic text only and probably derived from one of the French charts of Bellin. The other, of Riga harbour, had both Cyrillic and (badly phrased) English text. With radial lines indicating the output of several lighthouses, an English origin was likely, but somewhat unusually the distances were expressed in Italian miles. The value of both charts was estimated at £200-£250 each.

A copy of Moullard-Sanson's uncommon world map of 1695 was brought in (Entry 573 in *Mapping of the World*) also one of the distance maps of England and Wales after John Adams. This two-sheet derivative was a relatively scarce early state of the Visscher-Overton version dating from c.1688, before the motto at the top had been altered from 'Dieu et mon Droit' to 'Prot[estant] Religion and Liberty'. The map had early colouring but was rather soiled and frayed. The owner was advised not to try and clean it as it was best left in its original condition. The same owner had also brought in an Ortelius map of Europe which, he agreed, had already been badly over-cleaned so that the paper was bleached-white and looking quite false.

Perhaps the most interesting item which came forward on the day was a quarto-size manuscript atlas of Ireland and its counties. An inscription on the inside front cover said that it had been drawn in 1843 by Mary [Dudley] for her father. Each map was a fine pen-and-ink copy of (probably) the corresponding map in Lewis' atlas of Ireland of 1837. The owner was highly pleased when he heard that the work would probably fetch £800-£1000 at auction.

Although not strictly speaking an enquiry, a Dutch dealer came to show us a photograph of a small Dutch Bible of 1604 he had recently bought containing a small contemporarily-coloured world map within a decorative surround. This was only the second example of the circular world map of 1589 by Jodocus Hondius (Entry 164 in *Mapping of the World* and note in *Addendum*) which is known with a decorative surround, and was probably first issued in this form in 1593.

RODNEY SHIRLEY

UK News

Informal Evening at the Farmers' Club

This now annual event has been arranged for Tuesday 31st January, 1995.

Tales from the Map Room

Videos of this well received TV series are now available from the BBC. The six half-hour programmes cost £65 each, or the full series for £240. Packing & Postage is £7 within UK; for other countries rates will be supplied on request. VAT will be charged at 17.5%. They may be obtained from:

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J.B. Harley Fellowships

The second J.B. Harley Research Fellowships in the History of Cartography will be awarded in February 1995. Applications are invited (by 1 November 1994) from those pursuing advanced research in any aspect of the history of cartography — irrespective of nationality, discipline or profession — who intend to use the resources of the London region. For further details please write to the Hon. Sec., Tony Campbell, British Library Map Library, Great Russell Street, London WC1B 3DG.

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Obituary

EILA CAMPBELL, 1915–1994

Eila Campbell, who died on 12 July 1994, was one of the outstanding members of IMCoS. In her profesional career she devoted 40 years to Birkbeck College of the University of London as lecturer, Reader and then Professor of Geography (1970–81). Her predecessor Professor E.G.R. (Eva) Taylor was her model and mentor, and Eila played a leading part in establishing the E.G.R. Taylor lecture series as an 80th birthday celebration. Eila's greatest contribution to the history of cartography was as Executive Editor of *Imago Mundi* from 1975 to 1994. With Harry Margary of Lympne Castle, Kent, she had secured in 1974 the survival of *Imago Mundi* when colleagues in The Netherlands found they were unable to continue. In the later 1960s when *Imago Mundi* assumed responsibility for the series of 'History of Cartography' conferences, founded in 1967, she ensured their smooth running.

Eila welcomed the founding of IMCoS. She received the IMCoS-Tooley Award in 1989. Her last major lecture engagement was in 1990 in Barcelona, where she gave four lectures at the Cartographic Institute of Catalonia in the first 'Course on the History of cartography', established by Sra Montserrat Galera. Sadly, following an accident, she was in semi-retirement for the last two years, but was just emerging into activity, attending meetings in London, when she fell victim to a sudden heart attack. She will be very much missed in IMCoS, as in her many other spheres of action, national and international.

HELEN WALLIS

Book Reviews

The Image of the World, by Peter Whitfield. The British Library, London, 1994. ISBN 0-7123-0338-3. 144 pp, 70 colour illustrations, cloth cover. £20.

The book is a short but exciting cruise through 20 centuries of world maps taking aboard anyone with an interest in cartography. It draws on a wealth of cartographic images and a wide variety of maps held by The British Library and other major collections, all superbly reproduced, mostly in colour and a few in black-and-white.

The author, Dr Peter Whitfield, was educated at St Andrews University, and is a former director of Stanford International Map Centre in London and now runs his own company publishing facsimiles of historical maps.

The book is meant for anyone interested in maps, and should not be considered as a specialised publication for experts. However, scholars can also reap many benefits from it.

According to the author, he has written this book in an attempt to bring out something of the wider cultural significance of world maps chosen from different historical periods. He examines the history of world map-making through 70 outstanding individual examples, discussing each map and its makers in relation to their age and placing them within the context of the wider history of ideas. He interprets them as historical and cultural — as well as geographical — documents, relating them to the societies from which they sprang.

The author has enjoyed the full support and co-operation of The British Library and a number of scholars of international calibre, making the publication a complete success.

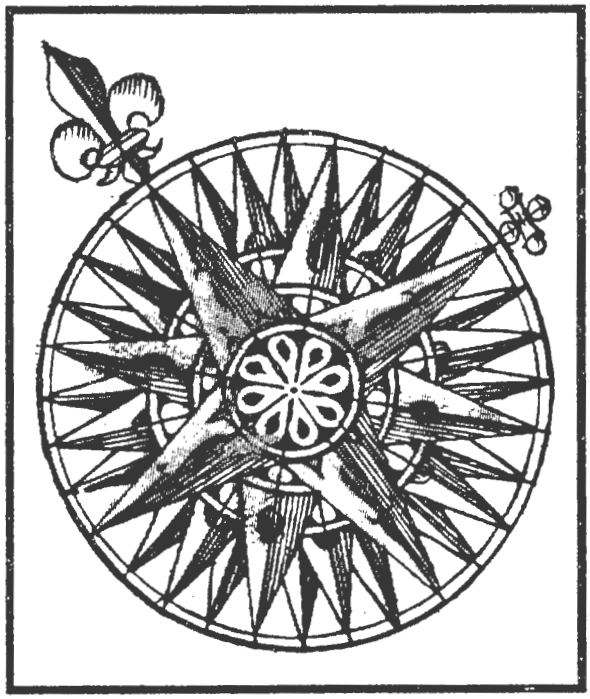
The book is divided into five chapters:

Chapter One, 'Classical Foundations', refers to some of the oldest surviving images of the world from the civilisations of the ancient Near East. It deals more deeply with the Ptolemaic world maps of the first and second centuries AD, reconstructed mostly in the 15th century and later.

Chapter Two, 'Maps of Religious Imagination', attends to several European medieval world maps (Mappa Mundi), such as the Hereford Mappa Mundi (c.1300). A Buddhist map from Japan (Gotenjiku-Zu, 1346), the Jain Chart of the New World from India (15th century) and a smaller World Map of Idrisi (c.1465, a later copy of the 12th century original) are discussed as the only non-European maps throughout the book. Thus, the material used in this book is predominantly European. The Idrisi Arabic map, with south at the top, has been printed upside-down, denoted for the sake of clarity. For those readers familiar with the Arabic alphabet, this may be irritating, as they find it inconsistent with the tradition of the indigenous map-maker. What is interesting is that the excuse of clarity has not affected those European mappa mundis also with south at the top, such as Fra Mauro's world map of 1459 (on p.33).

Chapter Three, 'The Play of Intel-

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lect', and Chapter Four, 'The Theatre of the World', deal with the post-Ptolemaic European map-making from the mid-15th to the 17th centuries with ample examples, all richly illustrated.

Chapter Five, 'Science and Communication', continues the history of world maps up to the present time, including a Geological Map of the World, by James Reynolds (1849), The British Empire (1866), The United Nations Map of the World (1945), Carte du Fond Des Oceans — Ocean Floors — (1979), The Dynamic Earth (1989) and finally The Satellite Mosaic (1990), bringing us to the age of satellites and computers.

A serious shortcoming, particularly surprising given the name of the publisher, is the absence of shelf marks when specific maps in special collections are referred to. The British Library Map Room makes a point of asking authors and publishers to include this valuable information in all their publications, as it saves much confusion (and time) later.

Considering the reasonable price of the book, its acquisition for any public or private library is recommended. Alternatively, IMCoS members can borrow it from the IMCoS library.

CYRUS ALA'I

The Cadastral Map in the Service of the State, by Roger J.P. Kain and Elizabeth Baigent. Chicago and London, The University of Chicago Press, 1992. ISBN 0-226-42261-5. £39.95

This monumental text, which took the authors five years to write, is a landmark in the history of cartography writing. Roger Kain with Elizabeth Baigent has broadened his vast and detailed knowledge of tithe surveys as seen in two other landmark publications[1] into a comprehensive study of well over 100 cadastral surveys in Europe and former European colonies. Roger Kain is Montefiore Professor of Geography at Exeter University and Elizabeth Baigent is a British Academy research fellow and lecturer at St Hugh's College, Oxford University. The study covers the development of property mapping from the 16th century onwards in the Netherlands, the Nordic countries, Germany, the Austrian Hapsburg lands, France, England and Wales and former European colonies and shows the different uses to which cadastral maps have been put, namely land reclamation, evaluation and management of land, redistribution and enclosure of land, colonial settlement, taxation, and as symbols of state control.

Chapter 1, 'Antiquity to capitalism' sets the cadastral map in its historical context, drawing our attention to its beginnings in ancient Rome, Greece and Babylon, some examples of which have survived in the form of clay and stone-cut tablets. In common with the science of cartography in general, cadastral mapping did not re-emerge in western civilisations until the renaissance, the estate plan, the subject of part two of this chapter, being an early form. It is an awesome thought that the humble estate plans made by such pioneers as John Norden, developed into the vast national surveys of Holland (1811–) and the *Cadastre parcellaire* in France (1807–1850).

With Chapter 2 begins the detailed surveys of cadastral mapping in Europe and colonial countries. Chapter 7 deals with cadastral mapping in England and

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Wales, from which emerges the interesting fact that, compared with most of continental Europe, England and Wales, considering the precocious development of estate mapping, has had a very patchy history of cadastral mapping. The lack of a national cadaster for England and Wales is explained as reflecting the lower level of state control in land tax and rent collection and it is only comparatively recently, with the introduction of compulsory land registration, that this may now be achieved.

Although the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 series was and still is referred to as cadastral, it is convincingly argued that it was not and never has been intended to record property and land ownership, apart from the short-lived land valuation plans published between 1910 and 1932. However, it is debatable whether even these were as comprehensive for England and Wales as is stated here.[2] Also, despite the efforts of Robert Kearsley Dawson, the surveys for the Tithe Commutation Act of 1836 never became a national cadaster. Nevertheless, I think the contrast between the usage of the OS large scale mapping of England/Wales and Ireland could have been more emphasised. Although Ireland is in this context regarded as a colony, the very same 6-inch and 25-inch (1:10,560 and 1:2500) series plans in Ireland were from the outset used for land valuation and to record hereditament ownership.[3]

In the final chapter, which has the same title as the book, the various uses of cadastral mapping are brought together under its underlying purpose — power. For this reason the cadastral map has played a crucial historical role, a comprehensive study of which until this present work has been rather neglected. Its vast bibliography reflects the depth of scholarship and the illustrations (unfortunately all black and white) are remarkable for their clarity, but the rather flat style of writing, for me, rules it out as a great work of literature. It will, however, serve as a standard reference work for this subject for many years and a stimulus for further studies in the field.

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GEOFF ARMITAGE

IMCoS LIBRARY

The books in the IMCoS Library have now been fully catalogued, and are available for members to borrow. Lists were sent out with the Spring 1994 issue. For further details contact:

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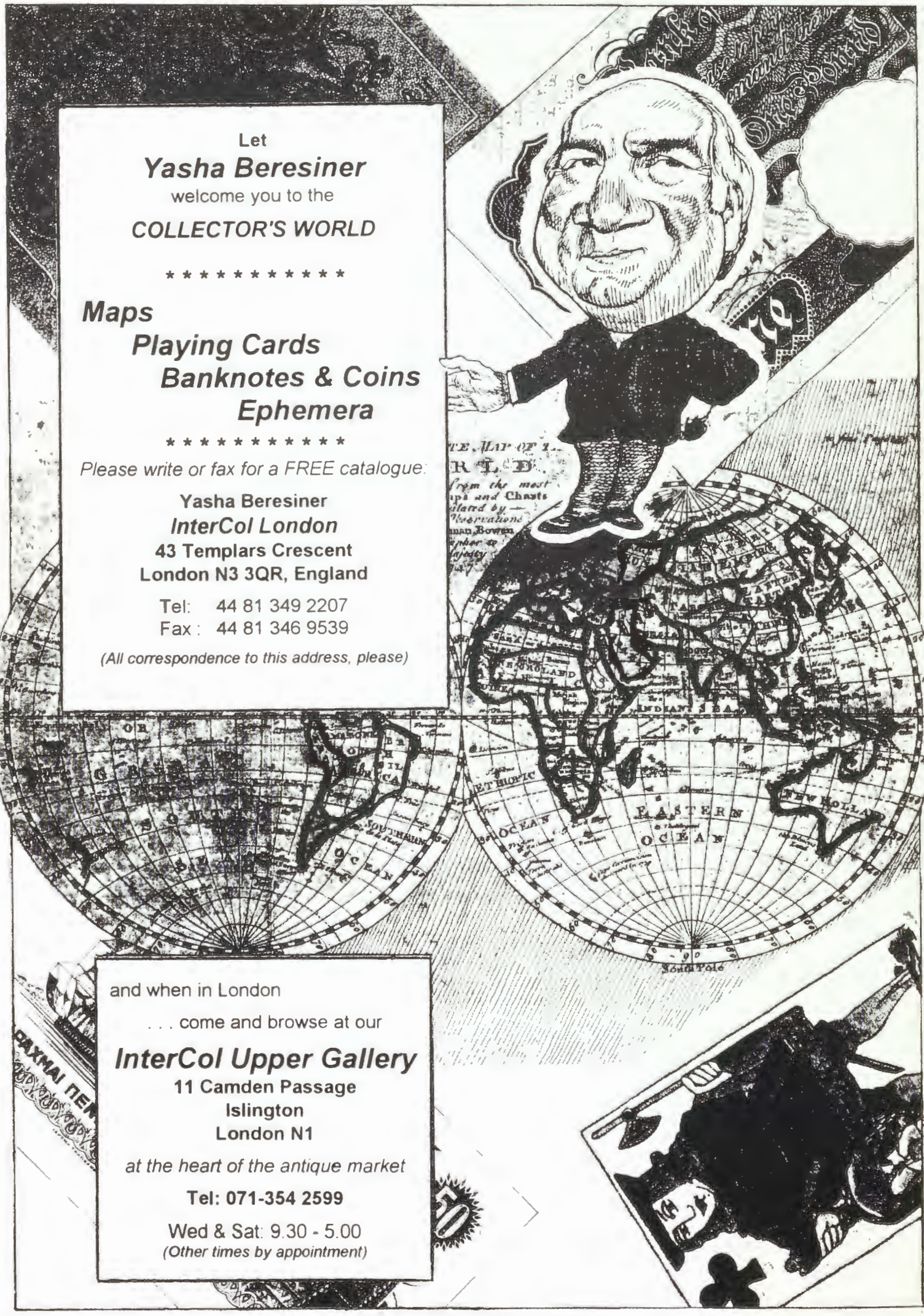
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