

International Map Collectors' Society

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Editorial Material to:
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Annual Symposium Issue

10th & 11th October 1981



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From Your Editor . . .

All is set and well for the First Symposium and Map fair organised by our Society. The Newsletter is dedicated to this event to be held on the 10th and 11th October at the Grosvenor Hotel in Central London: we have a special cover, a special report, special articles (as in previous issues) and special ads.

Members, and Officers of the Society in particular, continue to represent us well on their various travels. A most important event where we were represented by no less than five of our Council members was the 'Imago Mundi' Conference held in Italy in May this year. Our President, Rodney Shirley has written a special report for the Newsletter. We also have articles by the two distinguished speakers who addressed us at our May meeting in Manchester: William Brice and Heather Lawrence. I extend the Society's thanks to Edward H. Dahl, Chief of the 'Early Canadian Cartography Section' of the National Map Collection of the Public Archives of Canada; Edward has been kind to send us considerable material, both for our library and for publication in our Newsletter. Some of it is published in this issue.

As of December this year, (when Volume 1 No.6 of the Newsletter is published) we shall begin regular quarterly publications with Volume 2 No.1 in March 1982, No.2 in June, No.3 in September and No.4 in December. Your articles, advertisements, news items etc., are solicited and should reach me not later than the 15th of the month previous to each issue.

Finally I would like to draw your attention to the symposium "Progress Report" elsewhere in this Newsletter. Here, in this column, I extend, on behalf of the whole Society, a sincere wish that we shall have the pleasure of meeting you face to face in just a few weeks time.

Y.B.

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from: Anatomy of Melancholy — Robert Burton 1621

Enquiries welcome from all over the world. Special discounts for postal collectors and the trade.

Old Maps of a 'New World'
by Rob Stewart*

In the 16th century, even the Old World's most knowledgeable cartographers believed North America was a peninsula off the east coast of Asia.

The depiction of a Newfoundland-sized New World is just one of the colorful, sometimes disoriented, map-making efforts contained in the new collection of old maps, books and atlases in the Public Archives of Canada.

The map was made in the early 16th century by Dutch cartographer Johann Ruysch who, historians suggest, accompanied Italian-expatriate explorer John Cabot who sailed under the English flag in his search for a northwest passage to Asia.

Ruysch failed to put North America in its place, but then again other cartographers thought California was an island until 1800.

Ruysch's work, contained in a 1508 Rome edition of Ptolemy's atlas, is the oldest original document relating to Canada in the archives.

Claudius Ptolemaeus, after whom the atlas is named, was a celebrated astronomer, geographer and mathematician in the second century. His earth-centered universe theory governed astronomical thinking for more than 1,300 years.

The Ptolemy atlas is one of 1,500 documents purchased from the estate of the late Dr. Alexander MacDonald — a Toronto ophthalmologist who compiled his collection over 55 years beginning in 1922.

The archives bought the collection this year for S270,000, Early Canadian Cartography Curator Edward Dahl said: "This collection is something we've dreamed of acquiring for a long time", "I feel like a snake that just ate a rabbit — it will take a long time to digest it all".

The MacDonald collection includes about 400 maps made between 1508 and 1800.

The Italians reigned as the supreme cartographers of the world in the 16th century but the 17th century marked the rise to the forefront of Dutch map-makers.

The collection contains a 1562 map by Italians Furlani and Camocio which marked the first time the word "Canada" was printed on a map.

Furlani, the cartographer, and Camocio, the publisher, got the spelling right, but they still attached North America to Asia.

Alexander MacDonald was first and foremost a doctor.

His collection of 1,500 Canadian maps, atlases and books was a hobby he eventually used to support his primary concern — the research of eye diseases and disabilities.

The A.E. MacDonald Foundation at the University of Toronto is now S270,000 richer following the purchase of his collection by the Public Archives of Canada where "we always hoped it would end up". said Mrs. MacDonald.

His collecting efforts focused on the maps of the Great Lakes, the Arctic and Canada but he also gathered 240 maps of North America, the Western Hemisphere and the world.

He didn't appreciate the significance of this collection until 1940 when, at a seminar of American librarians, he was told that it was rare for one individual to have such a sizeable collection of old maps.

Edward Dahl, Curator of Early Canadian Cartography at the Public Archives who met MacDonald in 1975, said he new of no other collector who had amassed a comparable amount of early Canadian material.

The MacDonald collection was about three times the size of any private map collection purchased by the archives.

MacDonald's main interest as a collector was in the Arctic, the Great Lakes and Ontario.

He collected maps as a hobby, but was relentless in his search for original maps pertaining to Canada which are among the most difficult to obtain. Most of these maps were found in Europe and he devoted a great deal of work to tracking them down on frequent visits to the country.

"We could never have hoped to acquire many of the very rare maps that Dr. MacDonald has collected, as they are just no longer available" Dahl said.

The delicate documents are stored in a climate-controlled environment and displayed under lights from which ultra violet rays are filtered out. They will be microfilmed to keep handling to a minimum.

People who do handle the articles are required to wear white cotton gloves so no skin oils are transferred on to the documents.

All of the maps and books are available to the public for research purposes and those interested can get reproductions although a few months will be required to process the documents.

*Editor's Note: Rob Stewart is a staff writer for "The Citizen", a newspaper published in Ottawa, Canada where parts of this article first appeared in June this year.

RAFFLE

We are sending you a few more raffle tickets with this newsletter to ask for your support. Prizes that have been donated include a year's subscription to "The Map Collector", £25 in cash, Maps, Books etc. They will be on display at the Symposium. Please return the counterfoil with your name and address and your contribution not later than 5th October. Thank you.

The Directors of InterCol London,
Mr Yasha Beresiner and Mrs Antoinette Tomsett,
cordially invite the Officers and members of the I.M.C.S.
to a Wine and Cheese Reception
at their newly-opened Collectables Gallery.
1a, Camden Walk, Islington Green, London N.1.
4 p.m. Friday October 9th, 1981
(day before the I.M.C.S. London Symposium)



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OUR NEW LIBRARIAN . . . is looking for books

Franklyn Wilson has kindly agreed to take on the responsibilities of the Society Librarian. His responsibilities will be:

* Formation of a Library of books on Cartographic Subjects.
* Soliciting of books, recording them on cards and their housing.
* Preparation of regular listings for publication in the Newsletter.
* Corresponding with members wishing to borrow books, mailing them and ensuring their safe return.
* Other miscellaneous duties related to a Society Library, such as obtaining or writing reviews on new books, preservation and restoration of books etc.

Our Library will, of course, be of the utmost importance and practical use to members. We hope you may now feel inclined to contribute books on cartographic subjects and these should be forwarded to:

The I.M.C.S. Librarian
Franklyn Wilson
21 Hillside Avenue
Thorpe St. Andrew
Norwich NR7 0QW

"JOHN NORDEN" by Mrs. Heather Lawrence

As Map Collectors I suspect that adding an original Norden map to your collection has not occurred to many of you, and even if it has, the chances of making it a reality are fairly remote. However, the name will be familiar to all interested in English county maps simply because his maps were considered the best available at the beginning of the 17th century and were copied, where available, in preference to those of Saxton.

For instance, Camden in the 1607 edition of his Britannia, included maps to illustrate the text. These, engraved by Kip or Hole, were all taken from earlier surveys and 6 counties are acknowledged as taken from Norden — Hampshire, Surrey, Sussex, Middlesex, Kent and Hertfordshire. Four years later John Speed published his Atlas and he too drew heavily on the work of earlier surveyors, though not always acknowledging his source. However, he does attribute 5 maps to Norden (and another 5 to Saxton, and yet another 5 can be identified as emanating from the surveys of William Smith the Herald). The 5 from Norden's originals are not completely the same as Camdens — Speed used Sussex, Surrey and Middlesex, as Camden had, plus Cornwall and Essex. Though not acknowledged, Speed very probably used Norden's town plans of Peterborough and Northampton from the latter's survey of Northants, though these town plans do not survive.

So, from the fact the these later publications acknowledged Norden as their source we have learnt that Norden produced maps of at least 9 counties, and that these were utilised in preference to Saxton's. In order to discover why we must trace the originals.

Norden's great ambition was to publish pocket sized county descriptions — or chorographies as they were called — but he only managed to have two published in his lifetime, both printed at his own expense. These were of Middlesex, in 1593, and of Hertfordshire in 1598 and both contained county maps. That of Middlesex, entitled *"Speculum Britanniae The First parte. An historicall & chorographicall description of Middlesex wherin are also alphabeticallie sett downe the names of the cyties, townes, parishes, hamletes, howses of name &c. with direction speedelie to finde anie place desired in the mappe & the distance betwene place & place without compasses"* In addition Norden includes town plans, of the birds-eye-view type, of London and Westminster. The volumes on Middlesex and Hertfordshire were published together, with a preliminary called 'The Preparative', in the early 17th century and for a third, and last time in 1723. As you will see, Norden does not use the scale bar and compasses favoured by earlier cartographers, but introduces, for the first time in England, the graduated grid round the margin with letters and numbers whereby one can find the location of any place mentioned in the text of his description. For instance we read in the text that Hampton Court is located in square K.12, and Kensington in G.16. At the same time, having learnt that each graduation represents 2 miles, one can calculate the distance between points quite simply. Further improvements on Saxton can be noted, for instance roads are shown, though these were not always included by later copyists, and the tables of symbols used on the maps.

Norden's first county chorography of this type was in fact of Northants which he made in 1591. It is perhaps the poorest of them all, and wasn't published until 1720. The Manuscript original which survives in the Bibliotheque Nationale in Paris, is dedicated to Lord Burghley and therein Norden suggests "it might be expedient that the most principall townes, cyties and castles within every shire should be briefly and expertly published". In effect Norden was begging for support for proposal to resurvey the counties and publish his descriptions. He was in fact granted the right to do so. He was also granted an annual pass to travel the country and to receive any assistance necessary for his work — to be given access to surviving documents, rolls and so on. He did not however, receive financial assistance and without this he could not proceed far.

Norden also compiled a Description of Cornwall, with a county map and 9 others of the separate Hundreds and several sketches of objects of antiquarian interest. This however failed to find a publisher until 1728 by which time the original maps had been separated from the text. The recent discovery of the originals of these maps by Professor Ravenhill is described by him in his book 'John Norden's Maps of Cornwall' which is still available.

The remaining counties, Hampshire, Surrey, Sussex and Kent are found in different circumstances. The only original, by which I mean manuscript, of relevance is a written survey made for Queen Elizabeth in 1595 of Middlesex, Essex, Surrey, Sussex, Hampshire, Weight, Guernsey & Jersey; all contained in one volume of just over 40 pages and necessarily rather brief for each section. Two maps survive in the volume those of Essex and Hampshire and it may be that others were prepared but somehow lost, although that would seem strange being a 'Royal' possession. The Hampshire map is interesting in that there are inset maps of the Isle of Wight, Geurnsey and Jersey, though Norden admits in the text that he hadn't visited them, but taken his information from others. The map of Hampshire was copied and engraved by Hole for Camden's Britannia. The original plate is listed in Peter Stent's stock in the mid 17th century and it appeared again in the Overton Atlases at the end of the century, together with William Smith's anonymous series. Incidentally the maps of the I.O.W. & Channel Islands are remarkably like those in Mercator's Atlas of 1595. And the I.O.W. is very similar to Boazio's of 1591. It seems all 3 possibly had a common source, no longer extant. The map of Essex also appeared in the manuscript survey of the home counties and in fact there are several versions surviving.

We are now left with the counties of Surrey, Sussex and Kent. No original manuscript maps (by Norden) survive for these counties, but early engraved maps survive, though extremely rare, of Surrey and Sussex.

That of Sussex was engraved by Christopher Schweitzer in 1595 – only one copy being known – in the Royal Geographical Society. Here we find included a town play that of Chichester, possibly the first 'compartmentalised' town plan on an English map; this was copied closely by Speed. The whole map, engraved by Kip, was copied for the Britannia and then by Speed and so on. Norden's map, incidentally was the first showing Sussex as a separate county – you will remember that Saxton lumped these south-eastern counties together.

Next we turn to Surrey, again one of those lumped together with other counties by Saxton. This was engraved in 1594 (the year before the Queen's manuscript survey) by Charles Whitwell. Two copies are known today. This was financed by Robert Nicholson, a London Merchant and his coat of arms is one of those appearing on the map. It was closely copied by William Smith in 1602/3 and then by Kip for the Britannia in 1607, by Speed and in fact remained the prototype for all Surrey maps for over 80 years.

Finally we end up in Kent. The most elusive county, Gough in his British Topography of 1767, writes that Norden made a survey, still in manuscript, but that he could find no trace of it. Whether he is referring to the manuscript survey presented to the Queen, ir a separate map, cannot be said, but certainly no map, either manuscript or printed, survives today. That there must have been one is proven by the fact that Kip in his map of Kent for the Britannia, credits Norden with the prototype. Speed however, preferred Philip Symonson's earlier original.

Norden completed other works for which he deserves to be remembered:– a View of London Bridge, a Bird's eye view of London, and a map of the Battlefields from which Speed derived his map of the Invasions. He was employed as a copyist himself and there are several maps of Ireland and Irish Forts in this category. But possibly his two published books, both without maps, may be considered his greatest contribution to succeeding generations. His final publication; An Intended Guyde for English Travellers; is a collection of distance tables such as we are familiar with in the back of our AA books. These were Norden's own invention.

First published in 1625, they were reprinted themselves, and used by successive cartographers until the 18th century. For instance they accompanied the 'thumb-nail' maps of Jacob Van Langeren 1635 and by Thomas Jenner.

But possibly Norden's most outstanding memorial is his book 'The Surveyor's Dialogue', first published in 1607. Rather than a straight forward text on Surveying techniques and practises, which would have been read by few, Norden sets out the information in an interesting and intriguing manner, intended to appeal to all involved in the surveying of a Mannor, from the Lord to the tennant farmer.

This Norden does by writing a number of dialogues – or conversations in a question and answer form – between the Surveyor and another interested party. We can learn why surveys are considered necessary and profitable for both the Lord and his tennant and how they should behave to each other. There is a discussion on the state of this, fictitious Mannor, how it came to exist historically, how it is run, with explanations of such things as the various Courts kept, distinctions of ways of holding land, differences between copyhold and customary tennants and so forth, what are heriots, knights fees etc. etc. The duties, obligations and skills of the Surveyor are discussed at length, for instance he must inspect the Evidences and be able to read those written in French or Latin and even those 'so ancient as few can read them'.

The third chapter, a dialogue between the surveyor and a farmer, shows the manner and method of keeping a Court of Survey, what items have to be investigated and recorded, from the form of summonsing the tennants to the 40 or so items to be recorded before the oldest and youngest join the surveyor in his perambulation of the boundaries. There is an interesting discussion on the techniques of plotting, or mapping, a manor. Here we learn that Norden favours the use of the chain and the Plain Table, and sometimes the Theodolite. Several pages are taken with the intricate details of the practicality of surveying which the surveyor explains step by step to the Bailiff. There are detailed instructions on how to calculate the content of the fields drawn on the map, including tables for ease of calculation. And finally a discussion of the different types and nature of land and how each may best be used or improved. There are plenty of practical examples and it is obvious that the writer is well travelled. In these examples it is clear that he is extremely familiar with most of the south of England and much of East Anglia, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire. He even gives names of particular fields in Lordships in Shropshire comparing them with those in Lincolnshire, the Severn Valley, near Crediton, Welshpool and Salisbury.

Here then we once again get a glimpse of the life of the man John Norden, who I feel was one of the greatest of our early Surveyors and Cartographers. His maps come well up to standard, if not surpassing, those of his contemporaries and his Surveying instructions were essential reading for the later surveyors undertaking the sale of crown lands in the Interregnum.

I wonder if perhaps we do not appreciate him to his full worth, being basically acquisitive 20th century mortals only really looking at the maps we can acquire for our collections.

Editors's Note:
The subject of this article was delivered as a lecture by Heather Lawrence to members of the IMCS who attended the Manchester Meeting in May. The first part of the lecture has been omitted from the article and will be published in a future issue of our Newsletter.

Your Letters

Dear Sir, *May 1981*

Mr. Beech has been so kind as to indicate that you might be able to let me have a specimen issue of your NEWSLETTER;

It is to show to students of local studies librarianship, so that they may be aware of the potential contribution to their familiarity with local maps and plans, and of the help that membership would offer them when practising librarians, responsible for the materials for local studies in history and geography.

Your help will be greatly appreciated.

Yours faithfully
J.F.W. Bryon
Liverpool Polytechnic
Department of Library and Information Service

Dear Yasha Beresiner, *June 1981*

Enclosed is some material to give you an idea of what we do. I do a quarterly report regularly and will send copies. Please feel free to use any of the material if it suits your Newsletter.

The offprints of our annual reports are free. (If any IMCS member is interested) the Address to write to is:

Edward H. Dahl
National Map Collection
Public Archives of Canada
Ottawa, CANADA K1A 0N3

Best of luck with your editorial duties -- I've done lots of it, so I know the trials etc.!

Sincerely Ed Dahl

Dear Editor *June 1981*

I would like to ask if (any member) knows, by any chance, when the name SCANDINAVIA appeared on maps. According to my research this name did not exist in any European written source or early maps until at least the XVI century. The last record of the name is in the eighth century in Ravennas Anonymous, not a peninsula. Later, until the XVI cent., there is no record of this geographical designation, even none in Olaus Magnus' history of Northern countries 1555 or in any English sources and Holinshed's Chronicles. This Latin bastardisation of the original Germanic name emerges only sometime in the XVIIth century. If there is anyone interested in this problem I would like very much to get in touch with such a scholar. I am corresponding with several Swedish scholars about it -- it is rather an astounding discovery to find something without any foundation in fact and evidence being accepted as Gospel.

Yours sincerely,

Philip Lozinski
1504 Drift Road
Westport,
Mass. 02790, U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Young, *May 1981*

Thank you for your invitation to represent the IMCS in New Zealand. I would be quite happy to distribute information through my mail order distribution network, particularly to Institutional clients as their academic interest is of some importance.

I'm sorry that I will not be attending the Symposium but wish you all the best for it.

Yours sincerely,
Neil McKinnon

Classified Adverts

Paul Robert Stoney; print and map seller; specialising in prints and maps of Colonial America; illustrated catalogues issued quarterly; Route 2, BOX 521, Lancaster, VIRGINIA, USA 22503 USA

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Holyland maps, books bought. The Collector POB 4075 Jerusalem 91040 Israel.

"THE PTOLEMAIC AND PORTOLAN TRADITIONS IN MEDIAEVAL CARTOGRAPHY"

by William C. Brice

If we compare the Mediterranean as drawn by Ptolemy with the standard outline of that sea as portrayed in the 'Portolan' sea-charts, it is instantly clear that while the sea-charts are very close to being correct, Ptolemy's shape is grossly distorted by 'stretching' in the east-west or longitudinal dimension.

Ptolemy built up his map from itineraries, that is records of journeys by land or sea. These would naturally be of very varied accuracy, and he would always check the positions they gave, one against another, and also by direct astronomical observations.

Unfortunately Ptolemy laboured all the time under the handicap of a basic error, namely a measure of the size of the sphere which was too small. This meant that every time he converted a linear measure into its angular equivalent, in order to plot it in his map, he made it too long.

The result was that all his distances became exaggerated. However, in the north-south dimension these exaggerations would be corrected when positions were adjusted to take account of astronomical observations of latitude. These were easy to take, and certainly in the more populous parts of the Classical world latitudes would be known with great precision, through long repetition and averaging.

However, there was no equivalent way of taking direct measures of longitude, because no accurate portable time-keepers had been invented. So Ptolemy's longitudes remained uncorrected for exaggeration. Hence the curious impression of sideways stretching in his Mediterranean, an effect also noticeable in his South Arabia, Persian Gulf, Caspian Sea and elsewhere.

The 'Portolan' sea-charts date from A.D. 1275 to about 1600 and are drawn to a standard pattern, usually on vellum. Most are inscribed in Catalan or Italian, some in Greek, Turkish or Arabic. The outline of the coasts varies hardly at all, even as to its evident errors; for instance, the west coast of both the Iberian and Balkan peninsulas is drawn consistently on too small a scale by comparison with the east.

Evidently the original surveys on which all these maps were based consisted of sections of coastline observed from on board ship, and built up by observing points 'in transit', that is in alignment. The separate sections of coast were then joined together like the pieces of a jig-saw, and finally a pattern of rhumb-lines, or lines of direction diverging from various centres, was superimposed for the convenience of the user.

Now these lines are oriented to magnetic north (at that time about 10° east of true north) and so were evidently drawn for use with the mariner's magnetic compass. Is this the reason why these maps were called, according to Arab sources, "compass (charts)"? No, because the mariner's compass was not so called until the early sixteenth century. Prior to that, the term 'compass' meant a pair of dividers such as would be used to mark out the rhumb-lines, and this is doubtless the origin of the term "compass charts".

So there is no reason to think that the magnetised needle was used in surveying these charts, for which purpose it would have been of no possible use, especially in its early form as a simple floating piece of metal.

Taking into account the very complete form of the earliest surviving Portolan charts, there is every reason to think, with Nordenskiöld, that they derive from still earlier examples, now lost, and that the originals may have been surveyed as far back as Classical times.

If we compare the wonderfully accurate sea-charts of the Indian Ocean, drawn by the Portuguese immediately after the return of Vasco de Gama, with the crude outlines they drew before that time we are led to wonder whether there were also well-surveyed coastal charts of those seas which, like the earliest 'Portolan' charts of the Mediterranean, have now been lost - at least so far as we know. If a collector should be so lucky as to find even a fragment of either type in some forgotten archive this would be a discovery of outstanding importance. Anyone conducting such a search should recall the name 'Marinus (of Tyre)' the enigmatic author of a series of maps celebrated both by Ptolemy and by various early Arab historians.

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*Editors's Note: The subject of this article was delivered as a lecture by William Brice to the members of the IMCS who attended the May meeting in Manchester.

GREETINGS!!

Send your Seasonal Greetings through the Classified Advertisements available in the Newsletter. Our next Issue will reach our members during the New Year holiday period. Advertisement Rates are very low (soon to be increased)

Classified Ads 10p per word (minimum £3.)

Quarter Page	£ 8.00	U.S.	$ 15.00
Half Page	£17.00		$ 32.00
Whole Page	£30.00		$ 55.00

Advertisements and all Enquries are to be forwarded to our Advertisement Manager; Faith Ashwood — Nuthurst, Blundel Lane, Cobham, Surrey, ENGLAND.

May 1981 Meeting of The IMCS . . . a summarised report

Manchester was the venue for our May meeting and members of the Committee sat together, beforehand, at Shaw's Book Shop, in Central Manchester to discuss issues concerning the Society's affairs. Several important decisions were announced at the General Meeting held at 2.00 p.m. under the kind hospitality of the Department of Geography at the Mansfield Cooper Building. Some 30 members and our two guest speakers were welcomed by our Chairman Malcolm Young.

The major points raised regarding Society affairs were as follows:

* A Directory of Members will be published in conjunction with the IMCS Symposium programme in October 1981 and a copy sent to each member.
* Life Membership of the Society is introduced. The payment of £150. - will be accepted in three quarterly instalments of £50 each - should the member desire so to pay.
* The Society will promote Cartographic Publications and lend its name to such publications but, presently, without incurring any expense other than the publicity it can afford through the Newsletter.
* Society representatives in all Countries in which IMCS members reside are being sought. Mr. Neil McKinnon of New Zealand has been appointed the first such representative for New Zealand and a welcome and thanks were extended to him.

The various officers of the Society made their reports regarding the membership, editorship, finances of the Society and it was announced that a Constitution was under preparation. Finally a provisional programme for Society meetings in 1982 was agreed as follows:

Late March 1982	Annual General Meeting Greenwich Maritime Museum
June 1982	Cambridge
September 1982	Chester
October 1982	Annual Symposium Amsterdam, Holland
December 1982	Birmingham.

Mr. William Brice then enthralled the members of the Society with his very interesting theories expressed in a lecture entitled "Ptolemaic and Portolan Traditions in Medieval Cartography". (The lecture is the subject of William Brice's article in this Newsletter). Following the many questions and answers, Yasha Beresiner extended a very sincere 'thank-you' on behalf of the members to Mr. Brice.

The Society felt very privileged in being the first to listen to his theories and ideas which were due for publication in the very near future.

The members and speakers were then entertained to a very generous tea-break. They returned to the second exceedingly enjoyable lecture on "John Norden" ably delivered by Mrs. Heather Lawrence, Vice President of the Wakefield Historical Society and the co-author of the well-received publication "Christopher Saxton". Heather Lawrence, too, kindly replied to a volley of questions on her subject after which our Chairman, Malcolm Young, thanked Heather on behalf of the members present. Her erodite presentation had been on a subject that is of great general interest and members of the IMCS hoped that we would all soon see another book under her penmanship on "John Norden". (Heather Lawrence's lecture is also the subject of her article in this Newsletter).

The members remained on for half an hour or so for general discussion and some exchange of material and information. All looked forward to getting together again at the IMCS Symposium and Map fair on October 10th and 11th.

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"IMAGO MUNDI" MAP CONFERENCE IN ITALY by Rodney Shirley

A large and important map conference took place in Italy at the end of May. Attended by over 200 participants, this was the IXth Conference of the Society for the International History of Cartography, sponsors of the well-known annual journal *Imago Mundi.*

The Conference was held in three incomparable locations - Pisa, Florence and Rome - so we enjoyed the varied splendour of Renaissance art and architecture as a continual backdrop to our meetings. Our Italian hosts deserve many congratulations for their organisation and hospitality, including a superb banquet at the Villa medicea di Artimino in the foothills outside Florence and a final grand evening reception at the Villa Caffarelli in the Campidoglio, Rome. Two exceptional exhibitions had been timed to coincide with the Conference: one in the Biblioteca Laurenziana in Florence and the other in the Vatican. In the Laurenziana were displayed all the rarest manuscript and incunabla treasures of the Medici. The Vatican had laid out for us its choicest portolan charts and uncovered its unique mappae mundi - among them the Borgia, the Walsperger, Verrazano, and Ribeiro world maps.

There was work as well as sight-seeing. Some 70 cartographic papers were read in six lengthy sessions by authors from over a score of countries. In spite of many topics of interest, it must be said that very few speakers presented a well *organised* talk: summarising logically what had to be said, speaking clearly and making effective use of visual aids. Even allowing for some language difficulties, incoherence of thought marred a number of papers which were much more suitable for communicating in written form and could really have been taken as 'read'. However, one must not be too critical: acceptance of a paper by the Selection Committee is a favoured signal of academic achievement and indeed (for some institutions) it is a necessary pre-requisite before leave to attend, and money, is sanctioned.

Among IMCS Council Members Günter Schilder, Brian Harley, Peter Scott, and Tony Campbell were present. The latter two are to be congratulated on the papers they presented; Gunter Schilder on the Cartographical Relationships between Italy and the Low Countries in the 16th century, and Brian Harley on the Iconography of English mapping in the late Renaissance. Overall, there was no doubt as to the success of the Conference; not least of course the many opportunities for meeting other enthusiasts and exchanging information. I would like to have met more collectors and dealers in relation to the predominance of academics and maybe the balance will be redressed at the next gathering, which is to be in Dublin in August 1982.

IMCS 1981 Symposium Progress Report

by Yasha Beresiner,

Symposium Chairman

A report such as this, showing, as it will, the progress that has been made to date in preparing our Annual event, must start by my personal expression of thanks and appreciation to a committee who have been devoting a great deal of their time and effort to ensure the success of the Symposium and Map fair. We have had regular monthly meetings at the comfortable offices of Tooley's in Central London and have experienced with considerable satisfaction the organisational developments of the events to be held on October 10th and 11th. All is now effectively finalised:

The Venue: *Malcolm Young* was instrumental early on in securing for us the facilities at the Grosvenor Hotel in Victoria. Three separate rooms are available to us on both days. Overnight facilities, at preferential rates are available to IMCS members who will be staying in the Hotel overnight. The Hotel is comfortable and the staff have been exceedingly helpful.

SATURDAY TIMETABLE: Our four speakers have confirmed their attendance.

The timetable for Saturday is as follows:

10.30am	Assemble (Coffee will be available)
11.00	Conference Opens - Yasha Beresiner, Symposium Chairman
11.05	Welcome - Rodney Shirley, IMCS, President
11.15	Dr. J. Brian Harley - "Maps of Fact and Fantasy"
12.10	Bob Akers - "Basic Preservation and Restoration"
12.55	LUNCH - Members are expected to make their own arrangements
2.00pm	Susanna Fisher - "Sea Charts"
2.50	Ralph Hyde - "The Rhinebeck Panorama of London"
3.30	TEA
3.50	Question Panel - Chairman, Rodney Shirley and guest experts including our four speakers
5.00	Conference closes - Malcolm Young, IMCS, Chairman
7.15	Assemble for Dinner - The Edwards Bar
8.00	DINNER

The Dinner: Again under Malcolm Young's capable administration we have a full programme and menu for the informal dinner on the Saturday evening. We have prepared a souvenir menu which members will be able to take away. The Menu for the evening will be as follows:



The response has been very good and we have had to increase the size of the dining room. The fee of £10 per person, all inclusive, still applies. We now have sufficient room to hope that more members, their family and friends will be able to attend. All applications for the Dinner are to be forwarded as soon as possible to Faith Ashwood - Nuthurst, Blundel Lane, Cobham, Surrey, England.

Registration: *Faith Ashwood* had been single-handedly managing the whole of the correspondence with members, dealers, and general enquiries as well as carrying out all secretarial duties. The registration fee to the Symposium is £2.50 or US$5. The Symposium will be open to the general public. There will be no entrance charge for the Sunday Map Fair. Early pre-registration by members facilitates the administration, as we hope to give each attending member a name label, a programme and other literature.

The Map Fair: Under the guidance of *Jonathan Potter,* all available tables have been booked and 24 dealers from the U.K., U.S.A., Italy and Germany will be attending. We have had to extend the fair area to two roooms thus hopefully allowing for greater comfort. The support we have received from all dealers is truely magnificent and greatly appreciated by the Society.

Auction: The organisational abilities of *Richard Davies* have come to light with this important function. You will have received the auction list professionally prepared by *Bruce Marsden* and the auction will be conducted professionally by *David James* - we hope you will

find some material of interest in the auction listing and return your bids as soon as possible. The auction will begin at 2.00 p.m. on the Sunday in the larger Fair room. We have a room available for viewing the material both on the Saturday and Sunday morning. We also hope for a small surprise auction of Dealers surplus material at the end of the Fair at about 5.00 p.m. on the Sunday.

Raffle: *Antoinette Tomsett's* raffle tickets will have reached you by now and we enclose additional booklets with this Newsletter. Our thanks are extended to members who have already replied so generously. The prizes are all well worth waiting for and include one year's free subscription to "the Map Collector", several individual maps, prints and books which have been kindly donated by many members and dealers. The Raffle will be drawn on separate occasions (to be announced in the Programme) on the Saturday and Sunday.

On the Day Duties: The duties that have been undertaken by *Walter Valk* and his efficient execution of those responsibilities will make life easier for all. Walter is making the necessary arrangements for projectors and screens, signs, tables and just a miscellaneous lot of activities to ensure smooth functions on the two days.

Finances: the strings to the purse have been efficiently controlled by our Treasurer, *Stephen Webb,* and all being well the Symposium will break even as it should.

The Committee consists of:

Yasha Beresiner:	Chairman
Rodney Shirley	IMCS President
Malcolm Young	IMCS Chairman
Faith Ashwood	Symposium Secretary
Richard Davies	Auction Organiser
Bruce Marsden	Auction Descriptions
Jonathan Potter	Dealers' Liaison
Antoinette Tomsett	Raffle Organiser
Stephen Webb	Treasurer

The Symposium Committee will be wearing a coloured badge on the day and everyone attending can expect the maximum assistance from us. Approach us without hesitation.

SOCIETY ANNOUNCEMENT

Birmingham Meeting Saturday 12th December, 1981

11 – 11.15 a.m.	Assemble Central Map Library Chamberlain Square (top of New Street) Birmingham
	5 minutes from New Street Station.
	Visit to Map Library and practical demonstration of preservation and restoration of maps.
12.30 p.m.	Lunch (own arrangements)
2 p.m.	Re assemble Central Map Library Notices
2.30 p.m.	Ordnance Survey Maps for the Collector Speaker: Richard Dean.
4.30 p.m.	Meeting closes.

SOCIETY NOTICES

March Meeting 1982 – Greenwich Maritime Museum.

Mr. Christopher Terrell who is in charge of the Navigation Dept., at the Greenwich Maritime Museum has kindly invited members of the Society to visit the Museum.

The Map Library and Chart Room is well worth a visit. The Portalans and other early maps are beautifully displayed. During the afternoon Mr. Christopher Terrell will be giving a talk in the Lecture Theatre at the Museum.

Any Member who has not been to Greenwich Park to see the Maritime Museum, the Observatory, and the Royal Naval College should not miss this meeting. Date to be confirmed.

Holland Meeting – May 1982

It is proposed to hold our May 1982 Meeting in Amsterdam. I am therefore seeking a Chairman for this meeting. I would be very pleased to hear from any of our Dutch members who would be willing to Chair the meeting, or could put me in touch with somebody to assist with the arrangements.

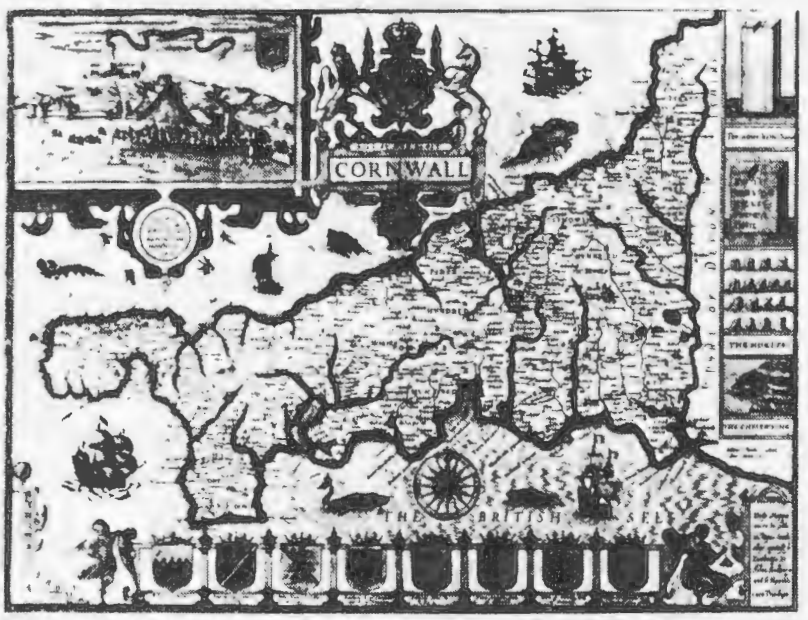
Malcolm Young.
IMCS Chairman

Your Editor Awaits Your Articles:

Next Issue 30th December, material to reach the Editor not later than 15th November 1981. Please send news-items, personal notes etc to The Editor, I.M.C.S. Newsletter, Box 70 London N3 3QQ.

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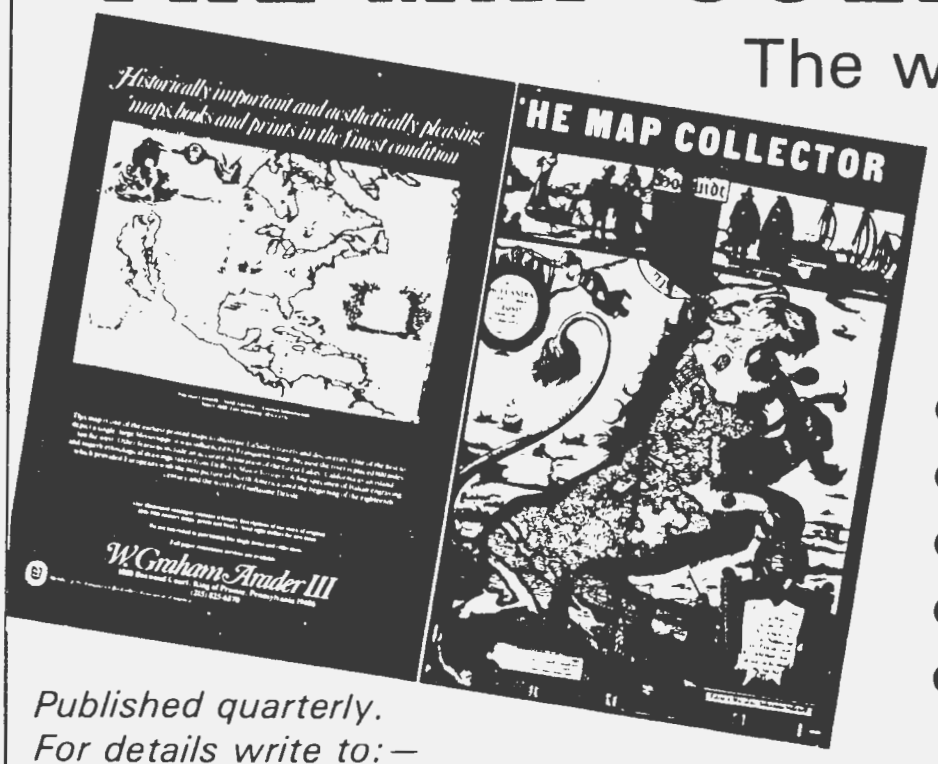
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1981 SYMPOSIUM & MAP FAIR
SATURDAY & SUNDAY, 10th & 11th OCTOBER, 1981
GROSVENOR HOTEL, VICTORIA, LONDON

Saturday 10th October

11.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. **I.M.C.S. SYMPOSIUM**
Welcome; Lectures; Panel of Experts;

7.00 p.m. **I.M.C.S. DINNER**

Sunday 11th October

11.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. **I.M.C.S. ANTIQUE MAP FAIR**

The following is the final listing of dealers attending and their table numbers:

Table Number 1.	The Map Collector	Table Number 2.	Jonathan Potter Ltd.
Table Number 3.	R.V. Tooley Ltd.	Table Number 4.	Mrs. D.M. Green
Table Number 5.	Magna Gallery	Table Number 6.	Ray O'Shea Gallery
Table Number 7.	Dawson Rare Books	Table Number 8.	J.A.L. Franks Ltd.
Table Number 9.	Northwood Maps Ltd.	Table Number 10.	Clive A. Burden
Table Number 11.	J. Ash (Rare Books)	Table Number 12.	Monika Schmidt, Munich
Table Number 13.	Robert Douwma Maps Ltd.	Table Number 14.	Avril Noble
Table Number 15.	Alevra Ltd.	Table Number 16.	Bruce Morsden
Table Number 17.	John & Judy Trotter	Table Number 18.	Waterloo Investments
Table Number 19.	Leycester Map Galleries Ltd.	Table Number 20.	Mr. Broseghini, Italy
Table Number 21.	The Holland Press	Table Number 22.	InterCol, London
Table Number 23.	Roger Mason	Table Number 24.	Ben Hardisty

2.00 p.m. – 3.15 p.m. **IMCS Auction**

The Officers and Members of the IMCS and the Symposium Working Committee in particular, very much look forward to meeting you at the above events.

Yasha Beresiner
1981 Symposium and Map Fair Chairman