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IMOS

JOURNAL



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Journal of the International Map Collectors' Society

SPRING 1995 ISSUE No. 60

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Cover map: 'Nouveau Mexique et Californie' from the 1686 German edition of Alain Manesson Mallet's Description de l'Univers (Courtesy Jonathan Potter).

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Dr Helen Wallis, OBE. 1924–1995

Some obituaries can be composed objectively and dispassionately. Not so with the life and influence of Helen Wallis, who sadly died on Tuesday February 7th, 1995.

It is a truism to say how greatly she will be missed by the whole of the academic and cartographic world, and especially by all in IMCoS. But the greatest loss is of her personally; her cheeriness, vitality, friendliness and ever-present willingness to encourage and be of the most practical help in any situation.

No one could be more approachable, and in my early days as an embryo writer and a nervous outsider to the academic cartographic circle I remember her kind and completely unpatronising support. She was marvellous at effecting introductions. There was no gathering or party that Helen did not take the trouble to put one in contact with a like-minded colleague or another stranger. And her range of contacts and her store of background information was immense. All her life she was at the forefront of geographic and cartographic studies, and in her writing combined both exact and precise factual detail with wider reflections and pertinent affinitive observations.

Shortly after taking a degree in geography at St. Hugh's, Oxford, in 1948, Helen joined the British Library Map Library (then the map room of the British Museum) and continued there until her retirement in 1986. Her research studies into the exploration of the South Sea 1519 –1644 led to a D. Phil. in 1954; the first of many honours and awards.



In 1967 she became Superintendent of the Map Room of the British Museum (later Map Librarian of the British Library) in succession to R.A. (Peter) Skelton. Concurrent with her long career at the British Library she served on many committees and was active in numerous societies connected with cartography, librarianship and exploration. To every post she brought level-headed commonsense, a sense of both fun and excitement and a way of working happily with all her colleagues. Her appointments included Chairman (later Vice-President) of the Society of Nautical Research, Chairman of the Standing Commission on the History of Cartography of the International Cartographic Association, Vice-President of the Royal Geographical Society, Council Member of the Foundation for Science and Technology, Council Member of the Hakluyt Society, Member of the Board of

Directors of *Imago Mundi*, Associate Editor of *The Map Collector* and, of course, President of the International Map Collectors' Society.

Helen was awarded an OBE in the Queen's Birthday Honours in 1986 and among other deserved awards for her contributions to cartography were an Hon. D. Litt. from Davidson College, North Carolina, Membre d'Honneur of the Societé de Géographie, Paris, Gold Medal of the British Cartographic Society, Distinguished Achievement Award of the Society of Women Geographers, Washington DC, Caird Medal of the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, and the first woman Honorary Member of the International Cartographic Association.

When the time for Helen's retirement came she was presented with a specially bound book with a bibliography of all her published works to date. This list, compiled by Terry Kay, was issued in *The Map Collector* (issue no. 40, Autumn 1987, pp. 30–38) and is an enlightening reflection of the breadth of Helen's academic and cartographic studies. It took her literary output up to mid-1987 and it is hoped that a full listing can now be compiled as a lasting tribute. One of her most recent publications was the book *Historian's Guide to Early British Maps* (1994) which she edited in conjunction with Anita McConnell. Two other works to which she added her own special imprint were *Cartographical Innovations* (written with A.H. Robinson), published by Map Collector Publications in association with the International Cartographic Association, 1987, and *Maps and Text of the Boke of Idrography presented by Jean Rotz to Henry VIII*, published by Viscount Eccles for the Roxburghe Club, 1981. This was chosen by the Queen as a suitable gift for the Reagans on their first presidential visit to Britain.

In 1986 I was casting around for a successor after my six-year spell as President of IMCoS. It did not seem possible to try and entice Helen, as eminent Head of the British Library Map Library and with so many international responsibilities, into this role. But a week or so after a most pleasurable lunch for both of us she said she would be delighted to accept, and so began what I believe was an exceptionally fruitful and enjoyable commitment. She brought all her world-wide contacts into play for the benefit of IMCoS, and took over to perfection the important ambassadorial Presidential role at IMCoS's international meetings between 1987 and 1993 — Jerusalem, Zagreb and Dubrovnik, Athens, Washington, Singapore, Sidney, Madrid, and Mainz and Bonn. It was of great regret to her that she was unable to be present at IMCoS's most recent Symposium in Antwerp in October 1994.

Helen's death came after a year combating, with her customary cheerfulness, the onset of cancer. She accepted inevitable limitations to her busy schedule of travels round the world attending conferences. giving both informal talks and more formal addresses, and meeting old friends. She was a well-loved figure at the international meetings of the Society for the History of Discoveries, History of Cartography (Imago Mundi) and IMCoS, and made many other overseas excursions, especially to the United States and the Antipodes.

RODNEY SHIRLEY
Past-President, IMCoS

From the Editor's Desk

We will all miss Helen. Even those who were not lucky enough to have known her personally will find a certain something missing from IMCoS for a while. Her informality and enthusiasm permeated all our activities, and was apparent in her contributions to the Journal. She felt in touch will all IMCoS members, and was always eager to send a message through our pages, lately expressing her thanks for good wishes sent to her, and earlier to share her cartographic experience. She felt that honours which came her way, and with them invitations to far off places, were all somehow a part of the map world and IMCoS in particular.

There were apparently a large number of people who knew of her love for owls — I learnt of it myself only the other day, when a request was made for a good home for her collection of 37 owls in various materials, shapes and sizes. So if any member of IMCoS likes owls, and would like to enlarge or start a collection, please let me know.

I have been immensely happy with the response to my search for more book reviewers. The request was sent to members living in UK with the last Journal, and the result can be seen in the large number of reviews included here. I now await more books on maps! As I have managed to send out all those which were waiting with me, there may be a gap before those who have offered to write reviews receive a book. But their time will surely come. I now have a large panel, and a better idea of who feels able to review on which topic. If any member knows of a recent book on cartography which has not been reviewed, they can either request the publisher to send me a copy, or let me know so that I can do so myself. Most publishers allow several copies for review in their calculations, and often have little knowledge of where they may best be reviewed.

To start the new year, we have some new International Representatives. Charles Burroughs suggested that Bob Highbarger might replace him in USA East, since Bob has been able attend more symposia recently. Jeffrey Sharpe has offered to take the place in South Africa of Oscar Norwich whose sad death was reported at the end of last year. Last year we also welcomed a new representative in Mexico, Martine Chomel de Coelo, well known to participants at IMCoS Symposia, and in Singapore Julie Yeo has taken over the role from Mike Sweet. As Mike's

Dr Helen Wallis, OBE

A celebration of the life of Dr Helen Wallis will be held at the Royal Geographical Society, 1 Kensington Gore, London SW7 2AR on Tuesday May 9th 1995 in the afternoon. Please contact the British Library Map Library if you wish to attend, so that an invitation can be sent to you (Tel: 0171 323 7700; Fax: 0171 323 7780).

partner she was very much involved in the organisation of the 1991 international symposium. I hope to bring you more information about our representatives in the future, and start first with Bob Highbarger in this issue.

I am very happy that Rodney Shirley has picked up my idea to compile a listing of printed maps where not more than three copies are known to be extant. This information will have to be gathereed by our members who are collectors in their own special areas, as librarians are mostly too busy, and would probably not have made such enquiries. Any member who knows of such maps may like to contact either myself or Rodney Shirley.

In the meantime Robert Clancy, our International Secretary, is progressing with his list of map societies throughout the world. I know that he already has quite a lengthy list. So if you know of any map society that he may have overlooked, please do get in touch with him. We will either publish it as a separate list, or as part of an issue of the Journal.

With the current issue comes an Index to the first fifteen years of the IMCoS Journal. We all know that there have been many interesting articles over the years, but I think you will be surprised just how many they are, and how widespread in their coverage. It did not seem practicable to include each and every name that has occurred within the pages. for example the lists of British towns for which health maps were made in the 19th century (no. 56, Spring 1994), but I hope that all major subject headings which might be sought have been included. It would be helpful for a future compiler if suggestions for improvement were sent in (not too many complaints, please!)

I look forward to meeting many of you at Sheffield on 29th April, and at the Dinner and Map Fair in June. In the meantime, keep on sending me articles.

SUSAN GOLE

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Wednesday, 10th May 1995 at 6.00 pm
The Farmers' Club, Forty Room, 3 Whitehall Court, London
(near Embankment/Charing Cross Tube Stations)

AGENDA

1. President's Welcome
2. Apologies for Absence
3. Minutes of AGM on 11.5.94
4. Chairman's Report
5. Executive Officers' Reports:
   Secretary, International
   Secretary, Treasurer, Librarian
6. Approval of Accounts for 1994
7. Election of Officers
8. Any other business

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

Changing World Views in Mercator's Time and their Impact on Cartography

Introduction

The words 'world view' can be translated in Latin as 'imago mundi' or 'orbis imago'. They were often the title of 16th and 17th century atlases and maps. They were used to describe the 'theatrum orbis terrarum' (e.g. Ortelius, 1570) or 'nova et actua orbis terrae' (e.g. Mercator's world map, 1569). Cartography was offering a realistic modern view of a changing world.

Men were eager to learn about this new world, to synthesise and understand the complex society in which they lived; they wanted to obtain a good world view. To compose his own 'cosmography' was the ultimate goal for many scientists of the time.

Today such world views are endangered by the increasing specialisation in the sciences and sub-sciences. As a reaction a number of Belgian and foreign scientists and philosophers are trying to induce a new 'renaissance' for an actualised post-industrial world view. Their goal is very ambitious. Using metaphorical comparisons, they are trying to reunify the trees (= specialisations) in order to get a picture of the wood as a whole. The method they are using is similar to the work of the Renaissance cartographers: trying to design a good synthetic image of our world being overwhelmed with an incredible amount of new data.

Before dealing with the impact of changing world views on cartographic characteristics during the Renaissance, I give first a brief review of the concept of 'world view'.

Types of world view

The term 'world view' is (was) used for three different concepts. Two of them can be found in the field of positive sciences. First there is the view of the earth we can reach, the earth's surface. This is the world view with the characteristics of our environment, the world view geographers and cartographers usually mean when they use the term. It is presented by maps, the 'imago mundi'. Secondly, there is a world we can see but is for the greater part out of our reach and out of touch; the world of clouds, heavens and stars. We use names like celestial spheres or the cosmos.

These two earlier world views are closely related and were both the subject of study by philosophers and scientists, and as such formed the origin of our current western technological society; they were often presented together.

There is, however, a third world view, the one of people and their world. It is the way a person thinks, how he would like his world to be, or what he thinks it should look like. This is the world view of the highest order and it is linked to and affected by the whole of our scientific and cultural knowledge.

Changing world views in Mercator's time and changes in map-making

At the end of the Middle Ages the three types of world view listed above were subject to turmoil. They were changing as a result of the many new discoveries, linked to new ways of living and

new opportunities (notably a breakthrough in mercantilism). Three very important components in this turmoil were, firstly, the discovery that the earth was much larger than had been thought before. Then man discovered that he was not in the centre of the celestial firmament. He also found that there were other viewpoints and ways to look at our world, and he began to realise that world views are dynamic both in time and space.

The scientific and geographical discoveries of the 15th and 16th centuries are well known, as is also the Copernican revolution. It was the former, however, that had the greater impact on the content of maps. With the new discoveries the amount of data that was to be represented on a map increased tremendously. On the other hand, placing the sun in the middle of the heavens had no direct consequences for the representation of the earth's surface on a sheet of paper. Indeed the location of places is a terrestrial problem, and is the same both in a geocentric as well as a heliocentric world.

It is, however, the third element on which we should focus, the discovery of other viewpoints. It was not necessary that these should come from elsewhere or far away. Though many came as a result of distant travels, others were to be found close at hand. This can be seen in a study of mapmaking.

In the 15th century most of the maps were made for practical purposes. They were made by craftsmen or traders. A major field in which maps were found to be useful was in navigation. Portolan charts were made first for the Mediterranean, and later for crossing the Atlantic. They were valuable for trade and contributed to the rise of mercantilism. Other maps, though fewer in number, served less materialistic goals. T-O or other circular representations in churches and in manuscripts had not secular but theological objectives. Thus their accuracy was subsidiary to the religious message. They were the work of men skilled in theology, the few academics of the era.



Professor Van De Poel at the IMCoS Symposium in Antwerp.

But the academic world of the later Middle Ages discovered the classical world view of the Greeks and the Romans, and began to question the approach founded on the Bible. From another angle religious and academic society was confronted with the increasing importance of secular groups: king, court and nobility versus the church, and civilians and traders, who became wealthy and powerful due to other types of occupation,

against teachers and 'searchers'.

The 'new powerful' and 'new rich' created a market for new products: more paintings and wall hangings, printed books, and also maps, globes and instruments. But in addition to looking good, these objects also had to match the new wave; they had to be accurate, scientifically correct with regard to the prevailing knowledge of the time. Science and art became interrelated. Two contemporary texts illustrate this change in the relationship between science and technique during the 16th century. In 1508 Erasmus wrote: 'Tum vero precipue prophanum vulgus asperant, quoties triquetis & tetragonis circulis atque huiusmodi picturis mathematicis . . .' (Furthermore, philosophers despise the common folk when they are using their triangles, quadrangles, circles and other mathematical figures . . .) Towards the end of the century, in 1570, John Dee wrote: 'Common folk might be able to find out, and devise new workes, staunge engines and instruments : for sundry purposes in the common wealth or for private pleasure and for better maintayninge their owne estate'.

There was now opportunity for both craftsmen and scientists, the former having the skills, the latter the knowledge. The combination of these two equalled progress. So from the start of the 16th century craftsmen became interested in science, and academicians produced books for this purpose. On the other hand craftsmen produced better instruments so that scientists could improve their results. A dynamic self-sustaining interaction was in motion.

Surveyors started to use triangulation methods. In addition to the astronomical measurements by scientists, mapmakers were able to fill in the land area with more accurate data. This reciprocal dynamism between science and technology is nowadays still at work . . . but it is certain that cartographers were among the innovators of this process.

The most successful mapmakers of the 16th century were those who could combine these gifts. Mercator was one of them. After his studies at Louvain and his stay in Antwerp he returned to the university town to become an apprentice in instrument making with Gaspard Van der Heyden and to learn mathematics with Gemma Frisius.

So, as already stated, the combination of scientific knowledge and professional skills working together to improve instruments and techniques provided totally different maps. To focus specifically on views of the world, the following remarks, sum up this change:

1. The general use of a grid; the earlier more complicated grids had an artistic rather than a scientific purpose, but during the 16th century the scientific aspect (reduction of deformities) became dominant.
2. The increased use of more realistic figures or stylised ornamentation.
3. The omission of inland confluences of rivers across watersheds.
4. Better placing of the relief elements.
5. More accurate metric scales.
6. A decrease in the number of compass-cards.
7. Due to the work of surveyors, an increasing demand for regional maps.

Another change was the enlargement of the scale of production and marketing of maps through atlases, but that is another story.

A final remark concerns the confidential character of the information on maps. Due to the economic and/or strategic value of the information on large-scale documents, these were rarely reproduced, and were kept in safety. There is a clear correlation between the accuracy of the topography, the newness of the information and the scale . . . and their actual value as a collector's item. Quoting the late Karl Popper, as long as there is no evidence to the contrary this remains a valid hypothesis.

Conclusion

I have given a review of the development in the field of world views, and their impact on mapmaking. One of the consequences easily understood is the correlation between the accuracy of the information represented and the date of the production of the map; exceptions are due to a tradition-inspired inertia (the conservative power of some world views), or the fact that the information was copied from other authors. Although inertia and copying alter the scientific characteristics of a map, they do not affect the scientific or the artistic value. They testify to the fact that the implementation of changing world views is a complex and disparate process.

All collectors items should be treated with care. Regardless of the number that were produced of any particular map, each example is a testimony not only to the way its author looked at that part of the world but also how he looked, thought and functioned in that world. All forms of representation, of our environment or our world, including the primitive ones and those of other cultures have a similar message and deserve to be treated with the same respect as our 'western' ones.

XAVIER VAN DE POEL

****

The Cartography of the Rhine

Three rivers — Rhine, Elbe and Danube — have played a major part in shaping the cultural landscape of central Europe. The Rhine, the most frequented of these rivers with a length of 1,320 km, has, more than any other, attracted the cartographer's attention since time immemorial. The Peutinger Table of Roman tradition, the world map of hereford and Ebstorf, and the manuscript maps perpetuating the Ptolemaic tradition also determined the picture presented by the first printed maps of the Rhine, in which the schematic and hence incorrect course of the river catches the eye. The task of correcting the ancients' ideas was first addressed by the scholars of the 16th century — Waldseemüller (1513) for the Upper Rhine, Sebastian Münster (1540 in three sheets, 1544 in five sheets) for the Rheingau and the changes of direction near Mainz and Bingen.

Sebastian Münster marks the beginning of the 'monumental' Rhine maps that take in the entire length of the river, spreading their representation over several contiguous sheets with west, not

north, at their upper edge. Münster's work was followed by the five-part map of Cologne mathematician Caspar Vopel (1555), which was to remain the prototype of the west-oriented decorative maps of the Rhine for the next two centuries. The primarily decorative purpose of these maps is underlined in the 17th century by the incidental pictorial material with peripheral ornamentation in the form of plans and city views. While de Jode, de Bry, Kaerius, Kilian, van der Heijden, and on a smaller scale Hogenberg and Quad-Bussemacher still show the Rhine without peripheral views, van der Heijden, Sandrart, Frederick de Wit, Lochner, Riegel, Hohhmann-Hipschmann, to name only the most important, all include them. As these formats were unsuitable for use in the atlases that were becoming increasingly popular, W. J. Blaeu created a somewhat reduced version on two sheets which Jansson after him also included in his atlases. Finally, Jodocus Hondius II created a further reduction showing the river in two sections, one above the other, on a single sheet. This is the version that appears in the atlases of Allard, Jansson, de Wit, Nicolaus Visscher, Danckerts, Schenk, Valk and a single-sheet print by J.G. Walther.

The popularity of this west-oriented representation is in sharp contrast to its actual information content. It says little about the hydrography of the river, about its tributaries and islands, and about the frontiers of the riparian states. Although surveys concerned with banks and currents were made as early as the 16th century, especially of the upper Rhine and the Rheingau, the large scale of these drawings meant they were hardly suitable for publication; they remained buried in the local rulers' archives.

The most extensive cartographic material comes from the French mapmakers. Nicolas Sanson was the first to record the territorial frontiers of the riparian states. here the Rhine appeared in north-oriented form, a version that enjoyed a broad distribution and, thanks largely to Sanson's successor A.-H. Jaillot, was copied many times: by Nicolaus Visscher and Mortier in Holland, by Cantelli and Coronelli in Italy, by W. Berry in England. The first major map (8 sheets) showing the war-torn region along the upper reaches of the Rhine from Basle to Bonn goes back to a military cartographer in the service of France, H. Sengre (1692). On three sheets it depicts the 'theatre of war', a description that quickly became popular for this type of map. In the version corrected by G. de l'Isle (1704) it was imitated many times, for example by the Frenchmen de Fer and Buache, the Dutchmen Reinier and Josua Ottens, the Englishman Bowles, the germans Homann and Seutter and — as late as 1800 or so — by Walch.

The works of the military cartographers, among whom special mention must be made of the families Naudion and Régemortes, were not intended for the general public. They were the first to register the complicated hydrographic situation arising from the currents of the upper Rhine, where changes in the bed of the river were constantly taking place from one year to the next, changes which could only be recorded by large-scale surveys but which had to be checked regularly. One notable exception is the five-sheet map of the upper Rhine by G.-L. le Rouge (1745), which made use of the

material of the military cartographers. This was later used by J. de Beaurain (1782) in his history of Turenne. The theatre of war in the upper Rhine region also formed the subject of works by German cartographers (C. Bloedner, J. Michal, J.L.V. Kolleffel). By comparison, the state surveys of the Rhenish electors (Palatinate, Trier, Mainz and Cologne) were behind the times. Only Lower Rhine, the Rhine estuary and the parts under Prussian rule saw the development of brisk cartographic activity, primarily serving the purpose of flood protection, bank stabilisation and navigation.

Right down to the early nineteenth century, shipping on the Rhine received virtually no attention in the traditional cartographic works. The most important information for shipping is lacking. Neither the natural obstacles are shown. nor the numerous customs posts through which the riparian states controlled shipping and made a profitable business of it. Not until the abolition of customs duties on the Rhine (1815), and the establishment of the International Central Commission for Rhine Shipping (1816) did co-operation between the Rhine states begin on a cartographic survey of the full extent of the river, which received special impetus from the Rhine navigation Convention of 1831.

The survey work undertaken by the Rhine riparian states owes its beginnings to atlases for shipping. They provided the starting point for the regulation and correction of the river bed with a view to facilitating navigation and reducing flood risks. With the development of steam ships, navigation of the Rhine displayed remarkable growth, not only in the freight sector, but also on the tourism side. The 'romance of the Rhine' attracted visitors from far and wide — and for them a completely new kind of map was created, the 'Rhine panorama', in which scenes on either side of the river were incorporated in the cartographic outline. Guided by this aid, countless travellers experiences the river, not the least of them being two Englishmen particularly captivated by the romance of the Rhine, Lord Byron and William Turner. The first Rhine panorama created by the German F.W. Delkeskamp (1825) was also published in London around 1830 (engraved by John Clark).

FRITZ HELLWIG

Translated by O. Dreyer-Eimbcke

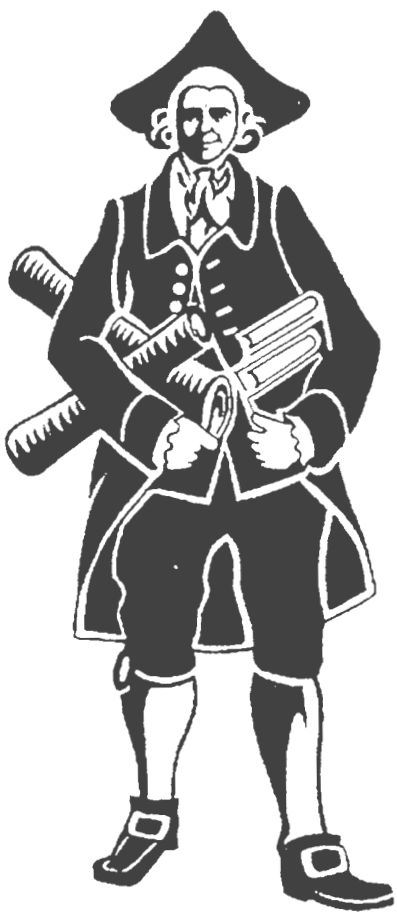
J.B. HARLEY RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS

The Trustees of the J.B. Harley Research Fellowships Fund are pleased to announce the second series of Fellowships in the History of Cartography. Three awards have been made, each of £400 (as a contribution towards a two-week stay in London) to: Prof. Jeremy Black (Univ. of Durham): 'A study of historical atlases' (May 1995); Dr Mercedes Maroto Camino (Univ. of Auckland): 'Maps, visions and power in Spenser's *A View of the present state of Ireland*' (May 1995); Roger A. Starling (Univ. of Toronto): 'Topography and power: English Renaissance drama and the production of space 1580–1640' (May 1995 — awarded in 1994).

For further details about the Fellowships, or to make a donation, contact the Hon. Sec., Tony Campbell, Map Library, British Library, Great Russell St, London WC1B 3DG. Fax: +171 412 7780. email: tony campbell@bl.uk.

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Early Italian Atlas Maps in the Mercator Museum, Sint-Niklaas, Belgium

At one of the special visits arranged as part of the 13th International Symposium held in Antwerp in October 1994, IMCoS members were privileged to see a large selection of maps from a sixteenth-century 'Lafreri' or 'Italian-assembled-to-order' [IATO] atlas.

Most of the known Lafreri-type Italian atlases were recorded by Tooley in 1939, with the list being brought up-to-date by Rodney Shirley in 1992.[1] But this atlas, in the Mercator Museum of the Royal Historical Society at Sint-Niklaas 15 miles from Antwerp, has escaped general notice hitherto. However, in fairness to the Museum and Society (whose full name is the Koninklijke Oudheidkundige Kring van het Land van Waas [or K.O.K.W.]), a brief description of some of the maps had been given by Dr Van Raemdonck in 1881 and by A. Buvé in 1972.[2] Its existence had thus been known to Belgian scholars. Nevertheless this notice in the *IMCoS Journal* will help disseminate such information to a wider English-speaking audience.

Because the atlas was in such poor condition, and virtually disbound, a major restoration project was embarked upon in 1993–94 under the supervision of Guy de Witte, restorer to the Society. Many of the constituent maps were damaged and some had been awkwardly folded to conform to the atlas size. A great deal of careful paper restoration was therefore needed. International institutions, including several organisations and individuals from England, contributed expertise. All 92 map sheets have now been separately conserved and mounted for display, but in a condition that could allow re-assembly as an atlas if so decided.

The atlas itself was probably originally assembled in Rome in the late 1560s. The imprints on the maps are weighted in favour of Roman publishers such as Salamanca, Lafreri, and Tramezzino although — as is typical with nearly all IATO atlases — there are also imprints of Venetian origin such as those of Forlani and Bertelli. The earliest date is 1532 appearing on Antonio Salamanca's map of Hungary and the latest date is 1567 on three regional maps of parts of Italy.

Nothing is known of the provenance of the atlas prior to its presentation to the Society in 1862 by one of the aldermen of Sint-Niklaas, Heer Willem d'Hanens-De Wolf. An unusual feature is that map no. 1 — bound before the two world maps — is Forlani's 1562 map of the Dukedom of Savoy, and possibly the atlas originated from this part of Italy. Another marginal pointer is the cluster of relatively late dates — post-1560 — on most of those maps in the atlas which relate to Italy: Piedmont 1567, Lombardy 1564, Milan 1567, Ancona 1565, Rome 1564, and Puglia 1567. These seem to have been added very shortly before assembly. There is no general titlepage and the elegant classical frontispiece headed *Geografia Tavole Moderne di Geografia* . . . is only found in atlases emanating from Rome after about 1570.

In terms of content, researchers are referred to the catalogue *Italiaanse Cartografie uit de Zestiende Eeuw* by the So-



An Italian map of France, Spain and northern Italy dated MDXLII [1542] and with the initials E.V. Size 380 x 485 mm. The initials may stand for Enea Vico but could be another engraver not yet identified. Courtesy the Bibliothèque Municipale, Lyon.

ciety's President, Alfred Van der Gucht. This describes 84 maps on display out of the total of 96. Gastaldi's earliest world map of 1546 is present, as is the Lafreri double-cordiform world map of c.1564, based on that by Mercator dated 1538. Nearly all the regional maps are known, and have been listed by Tooley in his 1939 study. There are, however, some exceptions which do not appear to be recorded hitherto, and I list these below:

11. *La vera descrittione di tutta la Francia & la Spagnia & Fiandre ...//L'Ano MDXLII//E.V.* 380 x 485 mm. An early map dated 1542 of France, Spain, Flanders and parts of northern Italy not known to Tooley except (perhaps) as a later version dated 1554 without any authorship attribution. The same initials 'E V' appear on other maps (not in Sint-Niklaas) of Perpignan and Buda[pest]; both also dated 1542. Tooley, in his *Dictionary* unequivocably links 'E V' with the Italian engraver Enea Vico although those maps fully bearing his name are engraved in altogether a finer and more mature style. The only alternative Italian engraver or map maker with the same initials who has been (tentatively) proposed is Eufrosino della Volpaia, an engraver and instrument maker working in Florence from 1516 to 1552.[3]

23. An untitled map covering the upper Baltic. On stylistic grounds this would appear to be part of a larger map of northern Europe originated by Iacomo Gastaldi but not specifically referred to by Tooley.

81. *Vera Thiumvillae...//Anno Domino MDLVIII [1558]...//Nicolaus Beatrizet Lotoringus Incidit et formis.* 315 x 420 mm. A vivid military map of the siege of Thionville, one of the few works by the Roman engraver Nicolo Beatrizet.

82. *Verissimo Retratto delli site et Luoghi delle parte D'Austria et Ungaria...//Ant. Sal. exc.//1532 A.V.* A map of the theatre of war in Hungary, an earlier version of a different untitled and undated map in the British Library (Maps C.7.e.2.(35)) referred to by Tooley. The initials 'A V' are thought to be those of Agostino [de Musis] Veneziano.

A year or so ago I was sent a xerox of map no. 11 above by the National Library of Scotland, and I happened to find the same map in the atlas collection of early Italian maps in the Bibliothèque Municipale, Lyon.[4] Both of these examples, like the Sint-Niklaas copy, have the initials 'E V', and this is the map illustrating the present article. One of the anonymous derivatives dated 1554 is in the British Library (Maps C.7.e.1.(18)).

I am grateful to Alfred Van der Gucht for his courtesy in showing me round the Museum's collection in particularly difficult circumstances, as there had been a complete local power cut, and we had to examine each individual map by the light of a small torch!

NOTES

1. R.V. Tooley, 'Maps in Italian Atlases of the Sixteenth Century... 'in *Imago Mundi* III, 1939; Rodney Shirley, 'A Rare Italian Atlas at Hatfield House' in *The Map Collector*, 60, Autumn 1992.
2. See *Annalen van de Oudheidkundige Kring van het Land van Waas*, volume IX, 1881, and volume 75, 1972.
3. I am indebted to Mr Alfred Van der Gucht for this suggestion.
4. Rodney W. Shirley, 'Something Old, Something New from Lyon' in *IMCoS Journal*, 55, Winter 1993.

RODNEY SHIRLEY



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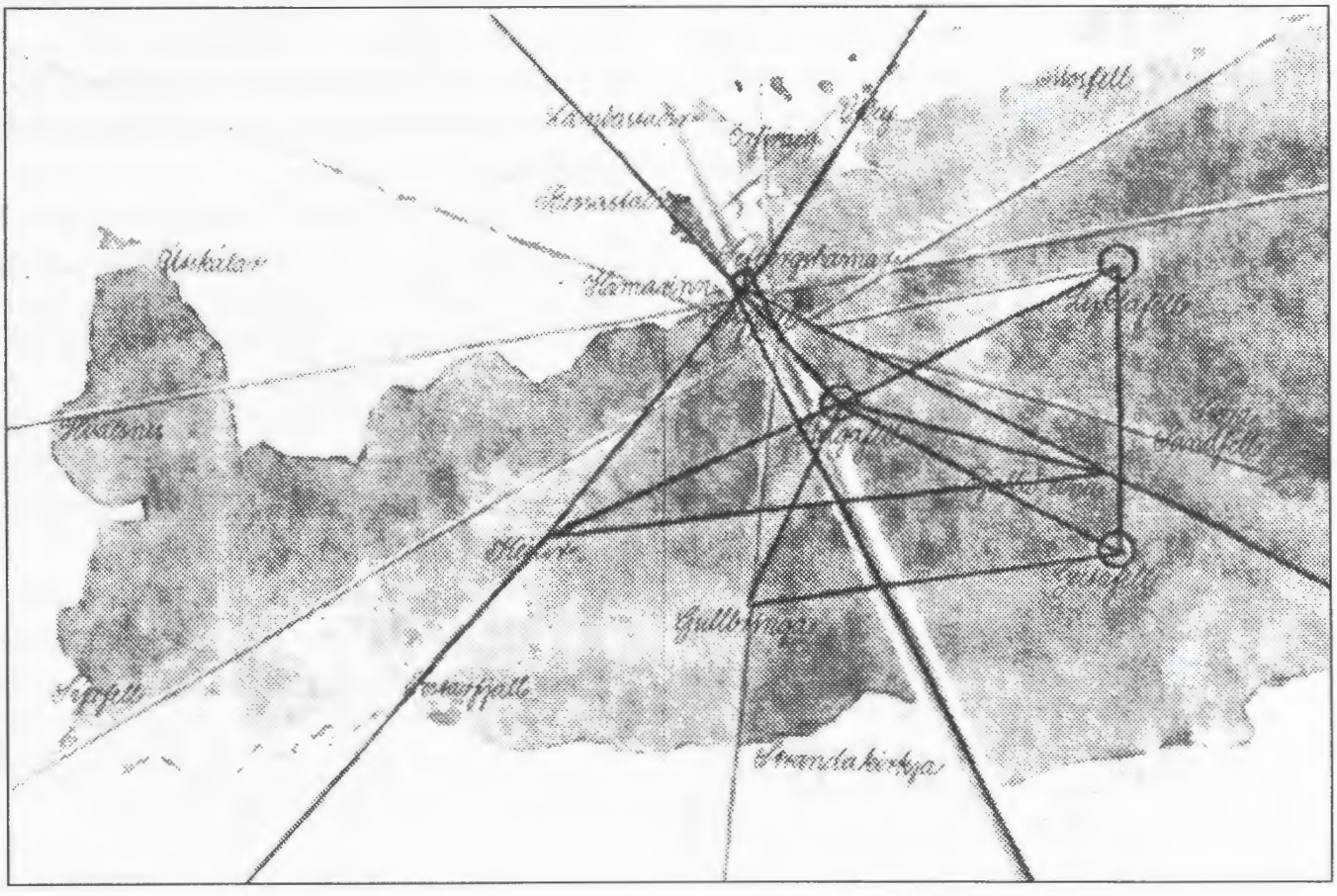
An Elf Map is Published in Iceland

You might think that in the age of technology with its breathtaking changes, superstition and a belief in spirits would be a thing of the past. Not so in Iceland. Recent studies have revealed that roughly half the population believe in the existence of invisible and supernatural beings. Superstition continues to flow from the people's souls like lava from a volcano. One reason for this is of course the scenery, with its constantly changing colours. In the land of fire and ice, set amid glaciers and slumbering volcanoes, there is plenty of space for the creatures of popular belief.

Undoubtedly superstition is a kind of insurance against the risks that exist before and after death. And popular Icelandic belief requires people to avoid certain places reputed to be the domain of elves.

In 1987 there were plans to make road improvements to a road in Kópvogur by the name of álfshólsvegur — 'Elves' High Level Road' — in order to speed the flow of traffic. It was blocked by a huge boulder, which was to be pulverised by means of a pneumatic drill. Inexplicably, it was the boulder that broke up, not the drill. And because the elves evidently wanted it that way, the boulder is still there to this day.

Another example: for no apparent reason an otherwise dead straight main road out of the island's capital suddenly makes a double bend. When pneumatic drills and earth-moving machinery kept on breaking up during the blasting operations here, the constructors came to the obvious conclusion: it was better to leave the elves in peace



and make a slight detour.

And then there was the summit meeting in October 1986. The journalists who travelled to Reykjavik were amazed to learn of the existence of elfin beings and trolls.

The famous Höfôi house, a timber building prefabricated in Norway, was erected in Reykjavik in 1909 and initially served as the home of the French consul Brillouin. He did not stay there long though, because he felt threatened by evil spirits. In the first fifty years the house changed hands close on ten times. Since 1958 it has belonged to the City of Reykjavik and has continued to live up to its spooky reputation. The summit meeting made Höfôi famous, and with the house its haunted history too.

Now the town of Hafnarjörôur has probably scored a world first by publishing an elf map (Hafnarjörôur Hidden Worlds Map) in the English language. It depicts 'Lay Lines and Energy Paths, Dragon, Song and Energy Lines' with more than 170 references to supernatural beings, and devotes a chapter to 'Hafnarjörôur — where man and elves live in harmony'. Undoubtedly yet another reason for visiting this attractive port, where the Hamburgers built their own church in 1534 after driving out not the Elves, but the English, in 1518.

OSWALD DREYER-EIMBCKE

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Geography, Maps and Business

On 26 January 95 a one-day conference was held in the RGS (London) lecture hall on the topic 'Finding your Way in Business: Profiting from Geography'. It was organised by the Royal Geographical Society and the Association for Geographic Information and sponsored by the Ordnance Survey. The conference was chaired by OS director-general David Rhind and attracted over 150 participants. A host of distinguished speakers tackled the function and importance of geography and maps in gaining business benefits, and in particular their use in modern marketing. They fully demonstrated how statistical data, related to a specific business, can be fed into an OS or AA map through the special software already available, providing a tool for new managers to use in decision-making.

Geography and maps are everywhere around us. They are unavoidable, despite being widely hated in schools, according to some surveys, and allegedly omitted from the school curriculum in the USA. Lack of geographical information and 'map ignorance' may have been responsible for some tourists from overseas cancelling their holidays in Europe during the Gulf war, believing they would land some 50 miles from Baghdad.

Although the use of maps in tourism and travelling has been widely known, their function in other businesses, such as retailing and distribution management, has not been quite clear, and thus it precipitated exciting questions and discussion at the conference. The presentations were widely supported by computer images, projected on a large screen.

In the nineties, geography and mapmaking are keeping pace with the rapidly-changing world, dominated by technology, adapting themselves to the new needs of modern society. 'Mapping awareness' is growing, and the future of geography looks promising.

CYRUS ALA'I

A Rare Early Italian Map of Japan by Giacomo Piccaglia

The shape and position of the islands of Japan long remained a puzzle to Europeans. This article describes one early printed map of Japan by the little-known Italian Giacomo Piccaglia dated 1589 which although no more accurate or inaccurate than others of the time has several unusual and interesting features.

In 1542 or 1543 a group of Portuguese adventurers were the first Westerners to make a landfall on Japanese shores. At the end of that decade, the arrival of the Jesuit missionary St. Francis Xavier in 1549 opened up a century of Christian missionary activities, with detailed reports or 'Relations' sent back to Europe by his followers. These almost certainly contained geographic and cartographic intelligence.[1]

Several conflicting representations of Japan seem to have reached Europe, apart from earlier conjectural depictions such as those shown on maps by Fra Mauro (1459), Behaim (1492), Bordone (1528) and their contemporaries. Portuguese charts such as those by Velho (1561), Dourado (1560–70) and Teixiera were used variously as sources for the maps printed by Mercator (1569) and for the maps appearing in Ortelius' atlas from 1570 onwards. Indeed, as an earlier article in *The Map Collector* showed, Ortelius used five different outlines for Japan.[2]

Other forms of Japan transmitted to the West included those based on quite archaic ideas as to the shape of the country. These maps, according to Japanese tradition, are named after a Buddhist priest called Gyõki (668–749), and later examples extant from the early 1300s are also known as Gyõki or Gyõgi maps. Two European manuscript maps of Japan survive, both dating from the 1580s, which were almost certainly drawn from Japanese originals following the Gyõki tradition.[3]

An Ortelian-type map, perhaps that pictured on his map of Tartary (1570), is thought to be the source for the rare woodcut map of Japan by Renwart Cysat dating from 1586. Only three copies are known today and apart from Bordone's rather crude miniature rendering (*Ciampagu*) this is the first separately printed map of Japan.[4]

The unusual and quite different representation shown on the detailed woodcut map of Japan dated 1589 by the Italian Giacomo Piccaglia is rarely referred to in cartographic literature.[5] A second copy, the only map known under Piccaglia's name, was found in an *atlas factice* in the Bibliothèque Municipale, Grenoble.[6] In a now recluse article published in 1941 Almagià makes a brief reference to the sole example of Piccaglia's map in the Museo del Castello Sforzesco, Milan.[7]

Piccaglia's map is a separately-printed woodcut, with text above and below. Between the upper text and the map itself is the title *Descrittione e Sito del Giapone* and at the foot the imprint *In Milano Appresso Giacomo Piccaglia. M.D.LXXXIX* (1589). By the 1560s copperplate engraving had become well established in Italy, so the choice of a



A woodcut map of Japan by Giacomo Piccaglia dated 1589. Size of leaf 545 x 425 mm; map only 320 x 425 mm. The origin of the unusual shape of Japan has not been identified. Courtesy the Bibliothèque Municipale, Grenoble.

woodcut medium as late as 1589 could be considered somewhat anachronous. The shape of Japan on Piccaglia's map is very far removed from that shown on Cysat's map and unlike any of the configurations adopted by Ortelius. The main island, comprising the provinces of Ximo, Xico and Meaco, is squatter than shown hitherto, and is more like a truncated pentagon. To the west is China and, to the east, an unidentified kingdom *Tolman Reg* which perhaps is to be equated with Quivira.

The text is significant as, at the bottom, it refers to members of the celebrated embassy of four young Japanese noblemen who visited Europe in the 1580s accompanied by Jesuit Fathers.[8,9] The envoy left Nagasaki in 1582 and after reaching Portugal proceeded from there to Madrid where they were presented to Philip II. In 1585 the party travelled to Italy where they visited Florence, Rome (meeting Pope Gregory XIII and then his successor Sixtus V), Bologna, Venice and Milan. After returning to Portugal the embassy sailed back to Japan, arriving there after eight years absence in 1590. Almost certainly Piccaglia's map is based directly on information supplied by the visiting Japanese, and this is further confirmed by the insignium on the map of his compatriot in Milan, the writer and map-maker Urbano Monte who entertained the Japanese and kept records of their meetings. I have not come across translations of any parallel accounts written by the Japanese themselves.

Urbano Monte's cartographical fame rests on his extremely large circular world map on 64 sheets which was printed in 1604; in addition two single-sheet versions are also known. As well as the printed maps, a manuscript set of sheets in atlas form is in the Ambrosiana Library, Milan, and a second manuscript atlas was sold at Sotheby's in 1981.[10] Urbano Monte himself wrote a four-volume historical diary in manuscript, of which the fourth volume is an account of the Japanese embassy's visit to Europe, especially their time in Italy in 1585. Did Monte perhaps commission the woodcut from Piccaglia to accompany his diary in anticipation of publication?

The Ambrosiana manuscript set of maps is dated 1590 but an inscription *fatto da urbano monte l'an[n]o 1587* on the Sotheby's manuscript shows that Monte had prepared at least one manuscript three years earlier. The reasons for a delay of over 15 years before Monte's maps were issued in printed form in 1604 remains a puzzle. The picture given of Japan in all of the five versions, printed and manuscript, is remarkably similar to Piccaglia's, although there are several orthographic differences which would seem to preclude a direct copying of one by the other. It could be that both Monte and Piccaglia were working from the same source or — and perhaps more likely — Piccaglia took his 1589 woodcut from one of Monte's earlier manuscript drafts.

In spite of its probable derivation from an authentic Japanese source in the 1580s, Piccaglia's map can be seen to be just as inaccurate as its predecessors. Why this should be awaits further study. Were the Japanese so unaware of the configuration of their mainland? Or was this element of the European mission an elaborate hoax: for reasons of Imperial secrecy did the embassy deliberately seek

to transmit a quite misleading cartographic picture for European misinformation?

It was not until a further decade had elapsed that the Portuguese cartographer Luis Teixiera received information that allowed a much more realistic outline of Japan to be drawn. A manuscript map with place names in Portuguese, possibly composed by Ignacio Moreira who was in Japan between 1590 and 1592, may have been the intermediate source.[11] Teixiera's map was widely disseminated through its adoption in the 1595 edition of Ortelius' *Theatrum*, and then was printed in subsequent editions of the atlases of Ortelius, Mercator and Hondius.

Many early maps of Japan, including one of the original Urbano Monte manuscripts and the Milanese Piccaglia map were displayed in a travelling exhibition organised in 1993 and 1994 by the German East Asiatic Society.[12] On the Piccaglia map, the exhibition catalogue reported 'only one copy of this printing is known to have survived'. The Grenoble example can now be added to the repertoire.

Notes

1. George Kish, 'Some aspects of the Missionary Cartography of Japan during the Sixteenth Century', in *Imago Mundi*, VI, 1949.
2. John Goss, 'The Differing Outlines of Japan', in *The Map Collector*, 13, December 1980.
3. One of these manuscript maps is in the Archivo Histórico Nacional, Madrid, and the other is in the Archivo di Stato, Florence (Medici papers).
4. This map is to be found in Renwart Cysat's work *Warhafftiger Bericht von den Newerfunden Japponischen Inseln . . .*, Freiburg, 1586. One example is in the Library of Congress and two others are believed to be in private hands.
5. Piccaglia's name does not appear in Tooley's *Dictionary* (19), nor is he mentioned by Kish (op. cit.), nor in *Isles of Gold: Antique Maps of Japan* by Hugh Cortazzi, New York and Tokyo, 1983, nor in *Old Maps in Japan* by Nanba Matsubaro, Murogo Nobua and Unno Kazutaka, Osaka, 1972.
6. For other maps in this 9-volume *atlas factice*, see Rodney W. Shirley, 'Something Old, Something New from Grenoble: a Collection of 16th century Italian maps, in *Journal of the International Map Collectors' Society*, 50, Autumn 1992.
7. R. Almagiá, . . . *Il planisfero di Urbano Monti*, La Bibliofilia XLIII, Florence, 1941.
8. Benjamino Gutierrez, *La Prima Ambascieria Giapponese in Italia*, Milan, 1938.
9. A recent contribution by Kazutaka Unno ('Cartography in Japan' in *The History of Cartography*, Volume 2 book 2, ed. Brian Harley and David Woodward, Chicago and London, 1994) says relatively little about the embassy's cartographic interface. Neither Piccaglia nor Monte is mentioned by name but see footnotes 101 and 102 on p. 370 and footnote 121 on p. 376.
10. Urbano Monte's printed world maps are described in Rodney W. Shirley, *The Mapping of the World*, 1984 (revised 1993), entries 239, 246 and 247; also plates 189, 193 and 194; see also J.J.S. Goss, 'An Unusual Manuscript Wall Map by Urbano Monti 1544–1613', in *The Map Collector*, 15, June 1981, and Tiziana Guglielmetti, 'Il Giappone Nella Carta di Urbano Monte del 1589', in *Incontri Tra Occidente e Oriente*, Venice, 1979.
11. The map attributed to or based on Ignacio Moreira is illustrated as fig.11.28 (p. 389) in *The History of Cartography*, 2-2 (op. cit.).
12. The exhibition catalogue is *Japan: a Cartographic Vision. European Printed Maps from the Early 16th to the 19th Century*, ed. Lutz Walter, Munich and New York, 1994. Piccaglia's map is shown as no. 17.

RODNEY SHIRLEY

SUBSCRIPTION RENEWAL

If your subscription to IMCoS has expired at the end of 1994, please send a cheque as soon as possible to the Membership Secretary Jenny Harvey, whose address is given on page 3. If you are not sure about the validity, check the date on the enveolpe of this copy of your Journal.

International News & Events

1995 14th International Symposium
with California Map Society
San Francisco, USA
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
26–29 September
Contact: Dr Zsolt Török
Dept of Geography
Eötvos University
Ludovika 2, 1083 Budapest
Tel: 36 1 134 2785

California 1995

The registration form for the 14th International Symposium is mailed with this issue of the Journal. A full programme was also included in the previous issue. We are trying to make some arrangement whereby travel from London can be more economical in a group. Those interested should contact IMCoS Secretary Harry Pearce.

Riga 1996

The registration forms have been printed, and some sent out already direct from Riga. Forms will shortly be available in London, and at the Map Fair in June.

The programme promises an interesting meeting. The themes will be: mapping of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia; catalogues of old maps; and restoration of maps. There will be exhibitions at the Archives of History of Latvia, the Riga Museum of History and Navigation, and the National Library of Latvia. Registration forms should be returned by 1 October 1995, and the following registration fees paid by 1 March 1996: DM 200 or $120 for IMCoS members; DM150 or $90 for accompanying persons. After 1.3.96 they are respectively DM250 ($150) and DM200 ($120). These fees cover all symposium events, transport within Riga, cocktails and a banquet. Dr Janis Strauchmanis has been fortunate to obtain sponsorship from the Savings Bank of Latvia, the publishing house Jāna Sēta, the Latvian Post, and the Baltic Research Fund. This will definitely be an event that should not be missed. Here in London we are investigating the possibility of group travel fares and hotel bookings. Further information in the next Journal.

From Poland

Dr Strauchmanis has sent in a report of a conference on the history of military cartography which was held at Torun, 20–22 October 1994. It was organised by the University of Torun, under the leadership of Professor St. Alexandrowicz, and the Military Academy, and was attended by members from Poland, Sweden, Ukraine, Byelorussia and Latvia. Of the 23 speakers, particular mention is made of papers by Dr Björn Gäfvert (Sweden) on

the 17th and 18th century maps in Sweden's Military Archives; Prof. St. Alexandrowicz on military cartography in 16th and 17th century Lithuania; Prof. A. Czacharowski (Torun) on the compilation of a historical atlas of towns in Poland; Prof. I. Sveshnikov (Lviv) on cartographic and archaeological sources for the battle near Berestechko in 1651; and Dr Zb. Karpus (Torun)on the activities of the Red Army cartographers in Poland in 1919–21. New topographical maps prepared by Polish military cartographers were on display, and exhibitions were arranged at the Museum of Torun, the Military Academy and the Archives of Gdansk.

Dr Strauchmanis also sent us his latest publication on Matiss Silins — the first Latvian cartographer (in Latvian) which will go into our library.

From Cyprus

The Bank of Cyprus Cultural Foundation is celebrating its tenth anniversary, and is happy to announce that it has become an autonomous institution. Its three specialised collections are Coins, Maps, and Rare Historical Documents. During its second decade there are plans to build a Museum of Cyprus Cartography. The third biennial lecture on cartography, this year in memory of Dr Eila Campbell, will be given by Susan Gole on 2 November 1995. Her topic will be maps of Cyprus in British government papers.

From Spain

The fourth course on the History of Cartography organised by the Institut Cartogràfic de Catalunya took place in Barcelona, 20–24 February.

From Sweden

Gunnar Skoog sent to our International Chairman Malcolm Young a very fine set of new 5 kr stamps depicting maps of Sweden. They show: Olaus Magnus' Carta Marina, published in reduced form by Lafreri in Rome, 1572; Joan Blaeu's version of Andreas Bureus' map of the Northern Lands, 1662; Anders Äkerman's celestial globe, 1759; detail from a physical sheet of Sweden, 1938; part of Stockholm, 1989; and detail from a geological map, 1984. The presentation set is in a spectacular folder.

From USA

An International Map Fair was organised at Miami 24–25 February, held at the Historical Museum of Southern Florida in conjunction with papers presented on map collecting and conservation. The keynote address was given by Francis Herbert of the RGS.

David Cobb, Head of the Harvard Map Collection announces the formation of the **Boston Map Society**. Representatives from the Boston Athenaum, the Boston Public Library, the Bostonian Society, Harvard University. the Massachusetts Historical Society and private collectors decided to hold two or three meetings a year, and to charge annual dues of $15. As a start, material from the collections of Norman B. Leventhal and Harvard College on display in late 1994 gave recognition to the new society. Further information on e-mail, phone of mail from David Cobb@Harvard.Edu; (617) 495-2417; Harvard Map Collection, Harvard College Library, Cambridge, MS 02138 USA.

UK News & Events

29th April 1995

Visit to Sheffield Archives. If you have not already sent in your application to Harry Pearce, there is still time.

9th May 1995

Celebration of the life of Dr Helen Wallis, OBE, at the Royal Geographical Society, London, in the afternoon.

Till 20th May 1995

As contribution to the celebrations for the Hydrographic Office's bicentenary, the Bodleian Library, Oxford is holding an exhibition of navigational charts and related material in the refurbished exhibition room of the Old Library.

24th June 1995

The **Annual Dinner** will be held at the Royal Over-Seas League, London SW1A 1LR. The pre-dinner speaker will be Admiral G.S. Ritchie, celebrating the bicentenary of the Admiralty Hydrographic Office with a talk entitled 'The First Hundred Years'. More detailed information is included on the registration form which should be sent to the Secretary before 1st June (or 15th April if the visit to Sheffield is also included).

25th June 1995

The **IMCoS Map Fair** will be held at the New Connaught Rooms, Holborn, London. Open at 10.00 am to IMCoS members, 10.30 to the public. Volunteers are requested to man the IMCoS stall and the IMCoS Bargain Counter.

June-July

Dates of the Bonnington Antique Map & Print Fairs have been altered to June 26 & 27, and July 2 & 3.

November, 1995

David Woodward will give the series of three Pannizzi Lectures at the British Museum on 23rd, 28th and 30th November.

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.

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

RODERICK M. BARRON

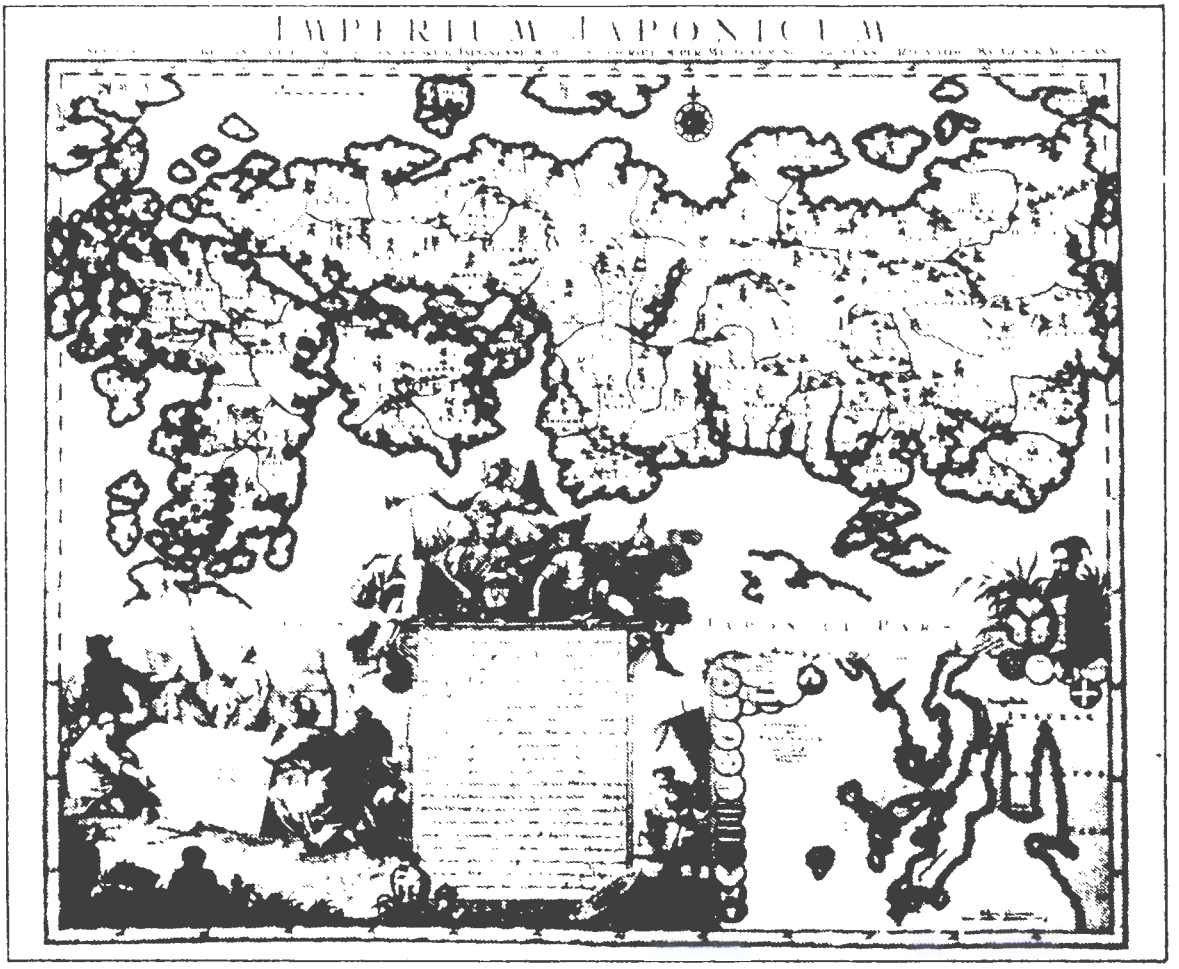
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世界各地及び日本古地図
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The 1995 Farmers' Club Meeting

This meeting has become established as the opening event of the year for IMCoS members and friends in the UK. Again this year it was well supported, attracting an attendance of nearly 30 people, and the presentation of maps of particular interest by members was ably directed by Rodney Shirley. He read a spirited message from Helen Wallis whose continued ill-health prevented her from coming. The regrets of those present were somewhat tempered, however, by welcoming a visitor from New York, April Carlucci.

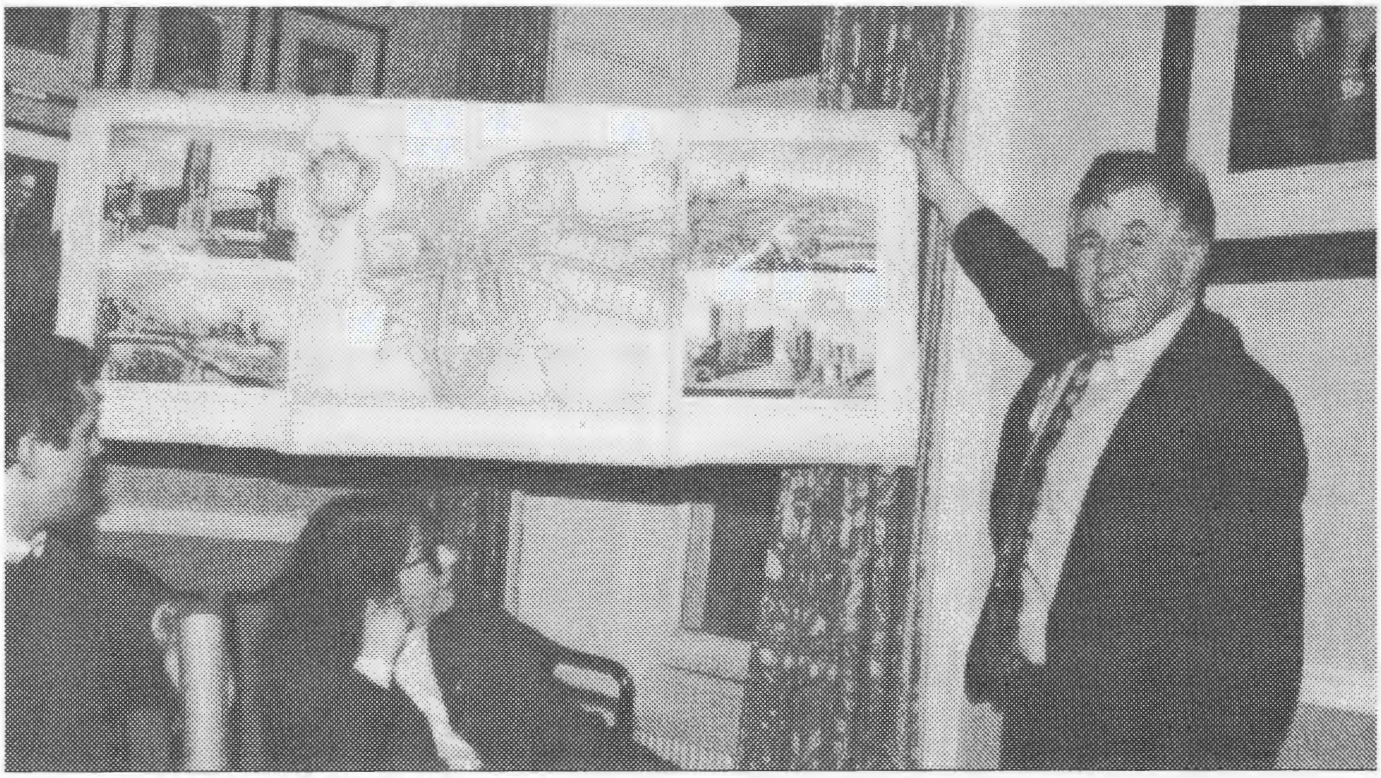
Malcolm Young opened the proceedings with what he described rightly as 'a warming-up session'. Producing a page from *The Times* of 14 January he queried why Rodney Shirley was associating himself with the growth in the collection of maps showing female nudity! This good-humoured ribbing drew attention to an article which pictured Rodney displaying one of his collection of title-pages. This featured an allegorical but nevertheless naked and voluptuous female and was from the 1570 *Theatrum Terrarum* of Ortelius.

Eugene Burden followed with some unusual packs of cards making up a Victorian game for children. It comprised two sets, one of each English county displaying the outline, and the other showing the same county in caricature, à la Leo Belgicus, with a mnemonic to aid recognition of the shapes. Believed to be only one of two sets in existence, the game was titled Skits, and published by Jacques, a firm founded in 1795, the successor to which is still in business today.

Raymond Frostick produced two town plans of Norwich, noting that the original was by Dr Cunningham in 1558, subsequently copied through to the eighteenth century not least by Braun & Hogenburg, as a marginal plan by such as Speed to form a British stream, and in a continental European stream of town plan books. He pointed out that while his two plans showed few differences, one with elements of the coats of arms in the wrong direction which possibly indicated slapdash re-engraving, they were both bound in different parts of the same Coronelli atlas. This raised the interesting question as to whether Coronelli deliberately included both or being perhaps more concerned with bulking out the atlas to make it more generally saleable, was indifferent to the duplication. Raymond wondered if anything more was known of the atlas, which was apparently one of a series from around 1706.

Ray Eddy followed with two large town plans of Durham, both by Thomas Foster, engraved by James Mynde, with four fine vignettes, and dated 1754. One of the town boasted the addition to each side of four views, including cathedral and castle, which made up into a magnificent double folding display of the engraver's and mapmaker's art.

David Watt told of sending to a US dealer for a batch of some 40 or so Russian military maps of post-Second World War vintage, only to receive for his money a total of 234. For Malcolm Young's benefit he first displayed a large map of his home area: [in Russian script], better known as Swindon. Many were to 1:25000 scale, based on surveys around 1950 and up-

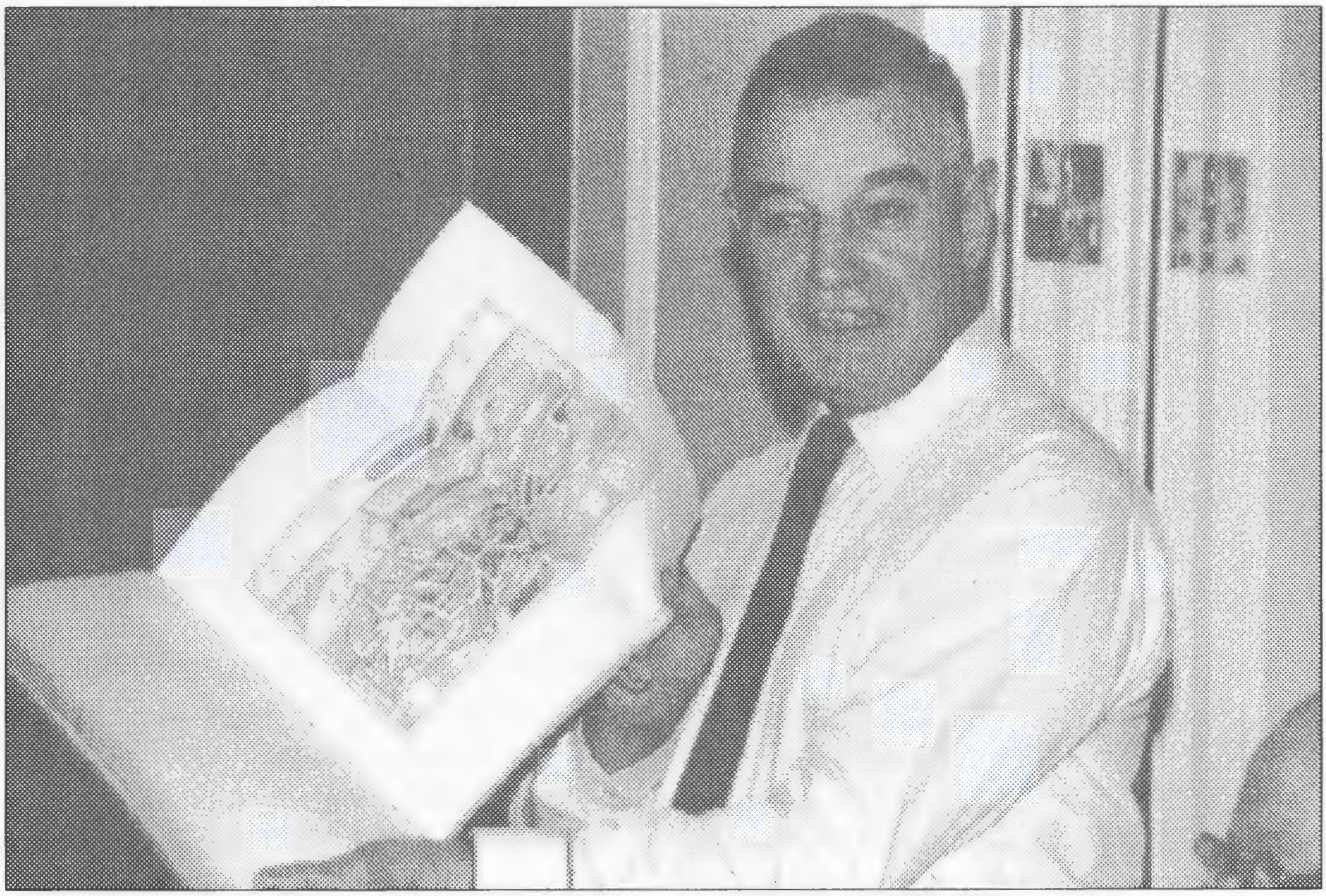


Ray Eddy holding up his decorative map of Durham, over the heads of April Carlucci and David Watt.

dated to 1978 with satellite imagery. They clearly identified military, industrial and metropolitan installations, and carried detailed descriptive texts and street indexes. They were a chilling reminder of the Cold War and the detailed preparations the Soviet Union had made for a possible attack on Britain.

Rodney Shirley then produced two maps demonstrating widely different map- making techniques. The first was the Waldseemüller Lorraine of 1520 which was the first to be printed in three colours — red, black and brown. That there was no other for some 300 years could probably be attributed to the difficulty of achieving anything like accurate registration. Rodney remarked en passant that this had been the favourite map of the late and much missed Eila Campbell. His second map, or clutch of maps, was a newly bound set of Waterloo battle plans and text by Captain William Seaborne. The Captain had constructed a very large model, some 420 square feet in size, of the battle areas. To recoup some of the immense costs he persuaded the more wealthy of those who had contributed information for the model to sponsor a book in which they would feature and which included large-scale plans prepared using the 'anaglypta graphical' technique. This was an ingenious pantographic process that reproduced the contours of the model directly onto plans, of which there were a total of twelve.

Susan Gole demonstrated the way in which maps reflected political realities, using two Sanson maps of 1652, one showing the Mogul Empire of North India, the other the kingdoms of the south, the first based on that of Baffin of 1619, then copied by Purchas. It was not until Moll at the beginning of the 18th century



Bob Bartlett with his map of Norwich.

that maps regularly appeared indicating the whole of India united geographically instead of divided politically.

Tony Burgess showed two sets of educational maps on cards, one by Rapahel Tuck, c.1881–1885, with 22 colour-printed cards of English counties, some grouped together, with attractive vignettes. He contrasted these with another similar, French-published set by Bognard, which had evidently been used as school prize awards, and mentioned that it was not entirely certain which set was produced first.

Tommy Booth followed with a unique item: a large diocesan map of India and Ceylon by Rev. Donald Mackey, dated 1885. Its distinguishing feature was the two bookplates it carried, proving it to have been the property of the Prince of Wales, later King Edward VII.

Freddie Liebreich then entered a plea for information about a town plan of Geneva, dated 1640, which showed the first name 'Cesar', but not the surname, which had been lost due to some minor damage. Any suggestions will be gratefully received.

Robert Bartlett made an interesting point by showing several facsimiles. First of Norden's Cornwall, the MS of which was lost from Trinity College Library, Cambridge, and consequently not printed in any form until 240 years later. Then of Norden's Essex, first printed in the Campden Society's publications 200 years after it was drawn, underlining the fact that Norden was singularly unsuccessful in getting his maps printed during his lifetime. Finally an 1879 facsimile of the so-called 'anonymous' map of 1588, later attributed to William Smith. The point

made was the importance of early facsimiles, generally in books, which themselves are of such a date as to be 'antiques'.

Caroline Batchelor displayed an impressively large map of the Northern Hemisphere from Thomson's *General Atlas* of 1816. Those present who were well aware of her long-standing interest in maps of Africa were not surprised when she drew attention to a feature of many such contemporary maps, the mythical Mountains of Kong, a chain supposed to stretch across the middle of the continent, shown prominently in this particular example together with an equally fallacious course of the river Niger.

David Webb then laid down his camera, which as IMCoS photographer he had been putting to good use, and produced a diverse range of modern map curios. First a fund-raising tea towel identifying the destination of the Sheffield University Mackenzie River Expedition 1995; then a china mug from Norway featuring the far north island of Spitzbergen as an arctic tourist destination; then one of three horse brasses commemorating the efforts of the British Falkland Islands task force in 1982. To make it clear he had not abandoned his well-known interest in road maps, he showed an unusual volume of Peterson's *Roads*. With no fewer than three title pages, bound together were the 1794 edition, a 1792 dictionary of distance tables, and Cary's county maps of 1791.

Alan Bartlett displayed two maps of Trincomalee in Ceylon to demonstrate how history could repeat itself in maps. The first was from a survey of the bay and harbour ordered by Admiral Cornish in 1762 and probably published around the



Royal book plates on Tommy Booth's map of India.

turn of the century. The second was a secret map from the 1940s, zincographed onto glazed cotton. Both showed in considerable detail all the military fortifications and defence positions against invasions that in the event never took place. In the first instance it was a French onslaught that was feared, in the second a Japanese.

Finally, Rosemary Vracas brought the meeting back to the present day. She passed round some colourful printed paper placemaps which she had come across at a motel restaurant in Belgium. They featured a pictorial map of Europe, with a border of figures in various dress, reminiscent of Speed and similar period maps.

The meeting concluded with everyone more than satisfied with the evening's proceedings, vowing to return next year, and hoping that any members from outside UK who happen to be in or within reach of London at the time will make a particular point of coming along and sharing in the enjoyment.

COSIMO

Letters to the Editor

Buckingham
4.12.94

Madam

I very much endorse and commend the suggestion of the Chairman in the last IMCoS Journal (Winter 1994) that the IMCoS take the initiative in assembling a world-wide record of the rarest known printed maps.

I would like to suggest that the responsibility for organising this project is put out to the country-by-country IMCoS representatives: not that they need feel they have to undertake all the research themselves, but they are usually in a good position to cajole or persuade the best qualified person locally for each national area. I should be glad to volunteer to develop a list for the rarest British Isles and World maps. At the same time, suggestions from all IMCoS members in relation to any maps they know of will be welcome.

There need not be an exact uniformity of record, but sufficient basic information should be provided to identify the map unambiguously (e.g., title, date, size and number of sheets if multi-sheet map, names of maker, engraver and/or publisher; also known locations).

The benefits will be widespread. Quite often it is difficult to confirm locations cited by long-standing authorities, particularly if national boundaries have changed. A choice of locations is often useful when a photograph is wanted and the hitherto known copies are damaged or inaccessible. Unsuspected different states may exist. And sometimes it is not appreciated how rare a particular map is, so that inclusion in the IMCoS *Rarissima* list may well bring to light fresh examples from both institutional and private sources.

Rodney Shirley
The Manor House, Church Street
Buckingham MK18 1BY

*****

Calgary
12.12.94

Madam

It may seem strange to be replying to my own query (Autumn 1994) but . . . a very important reader of the essay was Margaret Wilkes, Head of the Map Library at the National Library of Scotland. At her suggestion I received from Mr Ian A. Fraser of the Scottish Place Names Survey in the School of Scottish Studies, Edinburgh University the following comment:

"Calgary in Mull certainly does not mean 'clear running water'. It is not Gaelic but Norse, as indeed are many place-names in Mull, after the Vikings colonised many of the Argyll islands in the period 820–1260 AD. The final part is simple enough, being from the Old Norse gardr 'enclosure', a term that was applied to grazing farms surrounded by what was probably a turf wall to protect livestock. The word is borrowed into the Gaelic of the Western Isles as gearraidh and is still used to describe the enclosed land immediately outwith the arable, and designed to hold sheep and cattle within easy reach of the township. The first element in Calgary is less obvious. Some scholars suggest O.N. [Old Norse] kald 'cold', while others favour a contemporary Norse personal name, Kali. Both fit reasonably well, but 'cold enclosure' sounds reasonable to me.

Glackugary was probably the old form of Calgary, or it may have been deserted since Pont's map was drawn up in 1590–1600. In any case, glac is Gaelic for 'ravine' and the second part is another Norse name Ugary, with exactly the same ending as Calgary. The second part may be Old Norse utar 'outer', giving utar-gardr 'outer enclosure' which in a Gaelic-speaking version could easily have been shortened to Ugary. We don't know the exact location of this place but it is on the south side of the river and may well apply to the gully that runs into it from the south, near the mouth.".

My second source of information was a

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not-widely-known publication prepared here in Calgary by the Glenbow Museum some years ago. It reports early forms of the name Calgary as 'Cala-Ghearridh' (similar to Fraser's version), 'Calligourie', 'Callagorie' and 'Calligory'. I have enclosed a copy for your library.

For my part, being a Blaeu enthusiast and collector, I favour the Pont/Blaeu version of 'Glackug-gary'. I also speculated that the ending may have come from the French 'gare' in a name given by the Normans to Calgary Bay.

We will never really know!

Robert G. Newell
28 Glenfield Rd, Calgary, AB
Canada T3E 4J4

*****

Tring
3.2.95

Madam

I would like to put on record how much I enjoyed the informal evening at the Farmers' Club on January 31st. It is easy to underestimate the value of an evening such as this. As Editor of *The Map Collector* for what now adds up to nearly twenty years I have become acutely aware of the isolation felt by map collectors. An evening such as this when members can bring along their own particular favourites for either discussion or identification from other members helps to overcome this isolation.

It is also good that members are encouraged to bring map ephemera and facsimiles as well as expensive originals. I personally feel that it is most important to widen the horizons for collectors bearing in mind that sixteenth century maps by famous names are becoming harder to find. Keep up the good work.

Valerie Scott
Editor of *The Map Collector*
48 High Street
Tring, Herts HP23 5BH

*****



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Geneva
13.12.94

Madam

As you have frequently appealed in the Journal for articles, comments or other communications which could form the basis of material for the Journal, I am taking the liberty of asking for your — or your expert readers' — kind assistance in identifying some maps.

I enclose photocopies of two maps of the 'paradis terrestre', or Garden of Eden, which I found recently. I also have two other, larger maps which obviously come from the same source. One is entitled 'Carte du Voyage et Routes des Israelites dans le Desert depuis leur Sortie del'Egipte jusqu'au Passage du Jourdain — Dressée et Gravée sur le Plan de l'Auteur par P. Starck-man.' The other is entitled 'Carte de la Terre Promise — Dressée par l'Auteur du Commentaire sur Josué et Gravée par Liébaux, Géografe'. On the latter two maps someone has written in pencil in the margin the date '1721'.

I have not been able to find anything on P. Starck or P. Starck-man or Liébaux. The maps evidently come from a book, possibly a commentary on the Bible. Could you or one of your expert readers provide me with information about the origin of these maps?

I have also been intrigued by the fact that the same book contains maps which place the Garden of Eden in two different places. The *Encyclopaedia Britannica* states, with appropriate Biblical references, that (1) Eden is east of Palestine, or (2) at the source of the Tigris and the Euphrates, or (3) on a mountain in the south. The map which follows 'the system of the author' is based on theory (2), while the other map seems to adopt theory (1) and/or (2).

I would be interested to learn whether there are other maps of the terrestrial paradise or Eden. If so, it would seem to me that they would make a good subject for a special collection. Do you



know whether anything has ever been written about the location of Eden on maps?

Warren W. Furth

13 Route de Presinge, 1241 Puplinge
(Geneva) Switzerland

Our new International Representative: Robert A. Highbarger

Bob to all those who have met him so frequently at our international meetings has been a map collector for something over twenty years, having caught the bug from David Bannister, while living in Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, where he served as Senior U.S. Liaison Officer to the Government Communications Headquarters (GCHQ) from Aug 1973 to Sept 1976. Over time, he has become more focused in his interest, concentrating on mapping of the 16th and early 17th centuries, with a secondary interest in the maps of Maryland and Virginia. Although trained as a mathematician, his avocation before map collecting was history, so that a natural consequence has been a growing interest in the history of cartography.

Bob is currently in his second term as Vice President of the Washington Map Society (after being President in1983/84). His first association with IMCoS was while serving on the organising committee for the IMCoS International Symposium held in Washington DC in October of 1990, where among other things, he organised the Map Fair. He and Ginnie have been lucky enough to have attended all the IMCoS International Symposia since then.

Two years ago Bob retired from Cray Research (the super computer people). This was his second retirement, the first after 34 years of U.S. Government service. He is now free to travel and devote himself to cartographic endeavours.

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Book Reviews

Boundaries of Home : Mapping for Local Empowerment, edited by Doug Aberley. The New Catalyst Bioregional Series, New Society Publishers, Gabriola Island, BC and Philadelphia, PA, USA. 1993. ISBN 1-55092-207-6 (paperback). Distr. in UK: Jon Carpenter Publishing, PO Box 129, Oxford OX1 4PH.

It will be seen from its subtitle that this small book is a guide to mapping for activists in the green/environment movement. Early in his introductory chapter the editor asserts that: 'In our consumer society, mapping is an activity primarily reserved for those in power, used to delineate the "property" of nation states and multinational companies' (p. 1). Further, that 'spewed forth from digital abstraction, they [i.e., maps] guide the incessant development juggernaut' (p. 1–2). The remainder of the book is devoted to showing how mapping can also be used to counteract this tendency and to empower "us" against "them" in 'the struggle to reclaim the commons' (p. 4).

The major part of the book comprises descriptions by various contributors of their experiences in mapping their own areas (bioregions); examples are mainly drawn from N. America but there are contributions on rural mapping in the U.K. The longest chapter, more than one-third of the whole, is a mapping primer for community activists based on the editor's studies in Northwest British Columbia.

The inspiration for the processes described is mapping by aboriginal peoples (cursory descriptions of Micronesian and Arctic Inuit maps are included) but prospective mappers are not expected to reinvent the craft of mapping. Existing maps may be used to provide base maps on which information gathered by direct observation or from secondary sources can be plotted. The book also contains contributions on the use of computer mapping software — Geographical Information Systems (GIS) — at the grass roots mapping level.

There is little in this book to interest map collectors as such; the nearest reference to map collecting is a rather snide comment to the effect that 'maps have become popular investments to be hoarded' (p. 2). However, if you get involved in objecting to some unwanted development in your locality, this publication could give you some pointers on how your enthusiasm for maps could be enlisted to the cause; provided, that is, that you are prepared to overlook some extragavant and flowery phraseology; see quotations above and, for example, '. . . maps will be sung, chanted, stitched and woven, told in stories, and danced across fire-lit skies' (p. 5).

R.K.B.

A Plan Whol(l)y New. Pierre Charles L'Enfant's Plan of the City of Washington, by Richard W. Stephenson. Washington, The Library of Congress. 1993.

The foreword to this book, which was contributed by our Advisory Council member Ralph Ehrenberg, commences by stating that 'one of the treasures of the Library of Congress is Pierre Charles L'Enfant's original manuscript plan of the City of Washington'. He goes on to com-

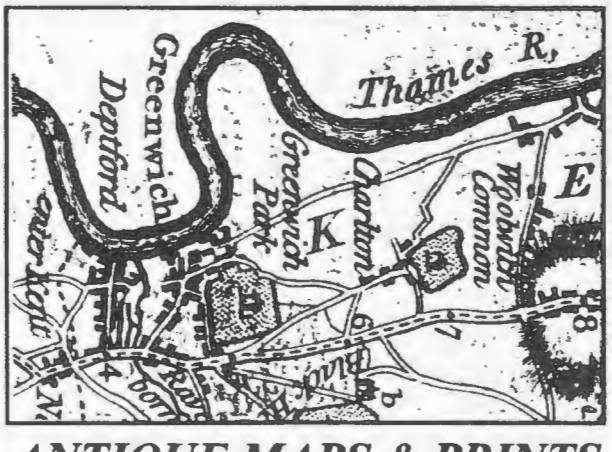
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ment that this treasure has faded and has now been restored (for the third time) by two techniques (the first derived from conventional, high quality photography and the second based on the latest computer graphic technology). Unfortunately the Library of Congress only sent the book without these reproductions to IMCoS, so this can only be a partial review.

In the aftermath of their War of Independence the successful American ex- colonies decided to establish a national capital. The Constitution of the United States gave Congress power 'To exercise exclusive legislation . . . over such District (not exceeding 10 miles square) . . .' The leading urban centres of New York and Philadelphia having failed in their attempts to become the new capital people started to look for a compromise solution which was to be a 'new town', i.e. to start from as near a green field location as possible.

To keep a balance between New England and the Southern States interest centered on the extensive Chesapeake Bay estuary and the Potomac River which formed the boundary between the states of Virginia and Maryland. By 1790 this compromise site had been fined down for the new capital city to be established on the banks of the Potomac by 1800. That allowed for a ten year construction period.

The politicians who had selected the general location and in the cases of Washington and Jefferson who had made detailed suggestions about street layouts and building sizes needed a planner/architect to work their ideas towards reality. At this point along came Pierre Charles L'Enfant, a practising New York architect, who had been born and trained in Paris and who had moved to the United States to take part in the War of Independence.

This is the point where I started needing larger scale plans than those provided in the book, mainly because of my ignorance of the detailed topography of Washington D.C. L'Enfant, as was to be expected from a planner of his generation, came up with a grid-iron layout; however, this was subordinated to a series of large avenues linking the important buildings of the new country in its capital. These wide avenues largely followed the pre-capital-selection road and track layouts in the area. So practically this meant that there were some existing transport facilities to help with the start of construction.

As often happens L'Enfant exceeded his instructions as a planner and became involved in controversy and was removed from his position. However, his plan remained a basis for the continuing development of the new capital city of the United States of America. Required reading after one has made the first trip there and got a feel for the city.

ROGER BROWN

Historians' Guide to Early British Maps : A guide to the location of pre-1900 maps of the British Isles preserved in the United Kingdom and Ireland. General Editor Helen Wallis, assisted by Anita McConnell. Royal Historical Society Guides and Handbooks No. 18. ISBN 0 86193 141 6. Offices of the Royal Historical Society, University College, London. 1994. 465 pages.

The Handbook is divided into two parts. The first part consists of 100 pages of 26 brief essays on the early mapping of the British Isles. The coverage is wide and includes such headings as Fire Insurance

Plans, Maps in Parliamentary Papers. Thematic and Statistical Maps, and Agriculture and Land Use Maps. Ireland, Scotland and Wales each have their own entry. Each essay has a list of references or a short bibliography.

The major part of the Handbook is devoted to details of the map repositories. The methods by which the information was gathered and the particular questions that were asked are given. It is interesting to read that the replies to the quite straightforward questionnaires were very variable in quality! It is also revealing that many repositories had not listed their maps! For each repository a summary of the material held is given and, most importantly, the method of access. The Editors are to be commended on their use of the 1995 telephone codes! A CARN readers ticket is required in many cases and the method of obtaining this is described. However, the Handbook reveals that a considerable number of repositories have open access (in theory at any rate). An example of the information in the summaries was given in the Winter issue of this Journal (1994) with reference to the visit to the Sheffield City Archives.

A list of the essays is given and the repositories are indexed on an alphabetical-cum-geographical basis. An index on a material basis would have been a rather unjustified luxury as I suspect that most researchers are likely to begin on a local basis.

The Handbook is not so much a Guide to Early British Maps but rather one to their location as is made clear by the secondary heading on the title page. I note the Editors do not claim that the survey is exhaustive but, nevertheless, there is a remarkable mine on information presented in a clear and accessible fashion. A short study will direct the serious student or researcher towards profitable lines of enquiry and the interested browser will find enough on open access to occupy many years of travel. Perhaps an enterprising tour company might consider escorting select groups around the repositories of the more attractive parts of the British Isles?

It occurred to the reviewer to wonder if any surveys have been done of the many maps and atlases held by members of the Historic Houses Association and in houses under the care of the National Trust. A brief reference to the latter is made in essay 10 (Estate Maps) and Holkham Hall in Norfolk is given as a repository.

The aim of the Editors is to enable maps to gain their place as a national resource and to help librarians in particular to discover the wealth of our cartographic heritage. This excellent Handbook will undoubtedly bring the realisation of this aim considerably closer.

J.M. HARRISON

Discovering Columbus, by Paul H. Chapman. Columbus, Georgia, The Institute for the Study of American Cultures. 1992. pp. xvii+265. $19.95. ISBN 1-880820-02-1; **Spirit Pond Runestones: a study in linguistics**, by Paul H. Chapman. San Francisco, The Epigraphic Society. 1994. iv+60 pp (being Vol. 22 Part 2 of *ESOP*. No price or ISBN stated.

No, this is not a book about the history of the town of Columbus where this book is published but it is indeed another contribution to the literature on Christopher Columbus. All biographical works on this man must be conjectural to an extent and

Paul Chapman's contribution is no exception. His footnotes are overwhelmingly to published works, most notably his espoused starting point, Samuel Eliot Morison's *Admiral of the Ocean Sea*. For cartography, his authority appears to be Lloyd Brown's *A Story of Maps*. There are maps and also drawings of instruments in the book but I think it unlikely that members of IMCoS will find much that is new. What Mr Chapman does add to the Columbus enigmas is the perspective of a skilled and practical navigator, experience gained as a World War II aviator. This assessment of one navigator by a latter-day peer is a very friendly one. We are told on the dustjacket of the book that Columbus' 'writing style was such that it was said he could have made a living at it'. I fear that the same cannot be said of Mr Chapman; there is the odd paragraph in his book which is longer than one sentence but the majority of the argument is put over in page after page of single points. This makes for impact on the first page but after that all continuity is lost as one gets a sense of what it might have been like to receive a staccato, point by point airfield briefing before setting off to put some of that navigational knowledge to use in a military aircraft! This might be satisfactory in that context but not for book-length discourse.

As to *Spirit Pond Runestones* and the meaning of their inscriptions, I think that the author may well be right in dubbing them the 'ultimate crossword puzzle'. His study is now deposited in the IMCoS library and interested members can judge for themselves how convincing is Mr Chapman's solution.

ROGER J.P. KAIN

The History of Cartography, Vol. 2 Book 2, edited by J.B. Harley and David Woodward. **Cartography in the Traditional East and South-east Asian Societies**. Associate Editor, Joseph E. Schwartzberg, Assistant Editor, Cordell D.K. Yee. Chicago & London, University of Chicago Press. ISBN 0 226 31637 8 (v.2, bk 2). 1994. 969pp, 40 colour plates, numerous figures and black and white illustrations, 16 tables, 21 appendixes.UK & Eire: £155.95; USA, Canada, Australia & new Zealand: $195.00; elsewhere: $224.25

The long-awaited publication of *The History of Cartography* on East and South-East Asia (volume 2, book 2) is a *tour de force* in its breadth and scope of information. This latest volume maintains the high standards of scholarship and writing set by the two preceding books in the series. Besides being an essential source of reference for historians, the general reader who seeks further knowledge about maps will find it both interesting and informative. Because of its far- reaching appeal it is regrettable that the size and heftiness make the book somewhat unwieldy. The advice of this reader, though, is not to be put off by the physical awkwardness of the book and to forge ahead, as it provides insightful reading on many levels and a broad range of topics on the mapping of East and South-East Asia.

Before beginning this tome, the reader should be aware of the authors' definition of a map. In the context of this book it goes beyond the traditional meaning and is defined as 'an illustration of the spatial relations, actual or symbolic, of a place, an event, or a concept.' A substantial part of the book is concerned with the metaphysical world, that is with

cosmographical, celestial, and religious-derived maps of the defined region.

The book comprises twenty-one chapters. It begins chronologically with 'Prehistoric Cartography in Asia', followed by an 'Introduction to East Asian Cartography'. Except for a chapter on 'Celestial Mapping in East Asia', the remainder of the book is divided into four sections based on geography: (1) China, (2) Korea Japan and Vietnam, (3) Tibet and Mongolia, and (4) South-east Asia. The organisation of such a comprehensive text must have challenged the editors who have tried to produce a work that is 'coherent both geographically and historically.

In general, each chapter begins by discussing the scope of the work, the sources used, the traditionally accepted views on cartography of the area, followed by presenting the extant material in chronological order. Each chapter includes the latest theories and much of the research is published for the first time. The authors have reached out to examine a broader context than has ever been done before and there is a concerted effort throughout the book to place maps in a social, cultural, and historical context.

The scarcity of early extant cartographical material and literary and archaeological references is a drawback pointed out by several authors. In search of links to unveil the mapping of the region, scholars have looked to art as a source. Catherine Delano Smith, for one, has been amply rewarded in her search by finding symbolical representations that depict celestial elements on Neolithic pottery and tombs of the Han period. In her text she uses images that 'lend themselves to cartographic analysis', such as pictorial elements like human or animal figures, citing them as early forms of maps. Further images from rock and cliff paintings, petroglyphs, and grave plans provide evidence. A surprising discovery in her research was the similarity between the rock art of Asia and that of Europe.

Cordell D.K. Yee, Assistant Editor of the book, in 'Cartography in China' also draws on the visual and literary arts such as pottery, bronze, and painting, for examples of early map forms. He covers indigenous maps before the westernisation of China in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Evidence is given for an existence of a 'science of cartography' in China at least by the Han period and continuing through the early Qing. The author points out that the western model of scientific cartography applied to Chinese maps in the past is inappropriate and its use should be abandoned. The Chinese perceived maps as having 'intellectual value' and while early examples may have lacked information about distances and locations they conveyed more abstract qualities such as 'power, duty, and emotion'. The chapter also discusses maps in a political environment and their relationship to the arts and culture.

The oldest surviving indigenous map of Korea dates from A.D. 1402, and surviving evidence is sufficient to trace the tradition of mapping in Korea from the sixteenth century onwards. The chapter is divided into four categories proceeding from the 'general world and national maps to the more particular regional and local ones'.

A case is established for archaeological and literary evidence of maps before

the Edo Period (1603–1867) in the chapter on 'Cartography in Japan'. Early surviving material is richer for Japan than for any other country in this volume and includes several extant cosmological maps based on a Buddhist tradition. Japanese efforts to survey and map the provinces began in the late sixteenth century and its development is traced. The impact of western maps and mapmaking techniques as introduced by the Jesuits to Japan is discussed.

The study of Vietnamese maps is a nascent concept hampered by the lack of existing material. The changing borders of the country, the separation of the two regions, and later their reunification had an impact on mapping. Vietnamese cartography from the seventeenth century onwards reflects these changes.

'Cartography in greater Tibet and mongolia' is dominated by Buddhism, the prevailing religion. By definition the region encompasses not only Tibet but also Bhutan, Ladakh and Sikkim, Nepal, and parts of five provinces in China, running from north to south along the western borders. Joseph E. Schwartzberg stresses that the debt to religious influence cannot be overemphasised in indigenous cartography of Greater Tibet. Precepts of Tantric Buddhism figure prominently in this text and are discussed in cosmological, astrological and mythological terms.

The chapter on South-east Asia does not adhere strictly to the geographical delineations of the region. Vietnam, for example, which is part of South-East Asia is discussed in the chapter with Korea and Japan, presumably because of its cultural affinity to China. Countries included in this chapter are: Burma, Thailand, laos, Cambodia, Malaysia, Indonesia, Brunei, and the Philippines. early indigenous material is practically unknown and there is no surviving map of the region earlier that the sixteenth century. Research of this region, perhaps more than others, is limited by the ;paucity of both cartographical material and literary references. Cosmographic symbolism is discussed using the great temple-mountain monuments of Borobudur and Angkor as models. Of particular interest in this section is the amount of indigenous material Schwartzberg has uncovered. Surviving evidence, though, is not equal in either quantity or quality. Maps from Burma, for example, far outnumber those from Thailand, and early indigenous maps of Cambodia, Laos and the Philippines are nonexistent.

The study of non-European cartography is still in its infancy, as noted in the 'Concluding Remarks' but the findings published in this volume have proven convincingly that the [previously held idea of virtually no indigenous tradition of cartography in east and South-East Asia is erroneous. The groundwork has been laid for future interpretations on Asia cartography that can move us closer towards an understanding of the relationship between maps and the cultural and social environment in which they were created. One cannot but admire the publisher, editors, and authors for undertaking such a work. The breadth and depth of scholarship in this book are of great magnitude.

Volume 1 in the series covered cartography in Prehistoric, Ancient, and Medieval Europe and the Mediterranean. Volume 2, Book1 included mapping in the Traditional Islamic and South Asian

Societies. (See review in *IMCoS Journal*, No. 52, Spring 1993, pp. 31–38.) The third book of Volume 2 will detail Cartography in the Traditional African, American, Arctic, Australian, and Pacific Societies. Subsequent volumes are planned on cartography on the European Renaissance, Enlightenment, and the nineteenth and then the twentieth centuries.

DAWN ROONEY

Cartograffa antiqua de Galicia, by Gonzalo Médez Martínez. Segovia, Diputación Provincial Servicion de Publicacines. 1994. 301 pp. ISBN 84-88363 17 6

Cartograffa antiqua de Galicia is a handsome well-illustrated catalogue of pre-twentieth century mapping of this province in northwest Spain. The work, in Spanish, is based on the author's 1992 graduate thesis and, being published by the provincial authority, a definite pride of place is evident in the prologue and introduction, and indeed throughout the work. The text, which makes up the first half of the volume, discusses in five chapters the history of mapping of the area. These include appearances of Galicia in the works of Ptolemy, medieval mappamundi and nautical charts of the 14th through 17th centuries; the work of Hernando de Ojea, which appeared in volumes of Hondius and Blaeu; 17th century nautical charts by Dudley, Lucini and 'Theunisz'; the 18th century works of Padre Flórez, Vicente Tofiño, Tomás López and others; and modern approaches in the 19th century by Rodríguez González and Fontán Rodríguez, as well as geographical dictionaries, charts and manuscripts. This section is illustrated with both colour and black and white photographs, and includes a wealth of footnotes. There are also a number of tables correlating placenames on the maps with current versions.

The second half of the volume is a catalogue of 362 maps showing Galicia. These maps are drawn from the collections of twenty-one archives, libraries and institutions in Galicia. Each entry includes a black and white photograph and a clear and standardised description which includes title, author/cartographer, scale, publication, notes, examples/locations, colouring, state, and physical description. Most of these entries are white extensive.

A bibliography of more than 350 entries concludes the volume, although a number of these refer to general works whose connection to the cartography of galicia is peripheral.

This volume is undoubtedly the definitive work on the cartography of Galicia, and the author's six years of research on the subject comes through. There remain two issues with the work. Too many black and white illustrations, and a few of the colour photos, are poorly focused; many of the rest are too small to give more than an impression of the map. Of course, it would be difficult to provide larger photos given the number of illustrations. A second difficulty for me as a map librarian is the lack of reference to any map repositories outside of Galicia. Certainly, the local collections always provide the vast majority of items; however, especially with antiquarian materials, the only extant copy of a map may certainly have made its way to Madrid, Paris, London or even the United States. However, in its overall quality, this is an impressive effort.

APRIL CARLUCCI

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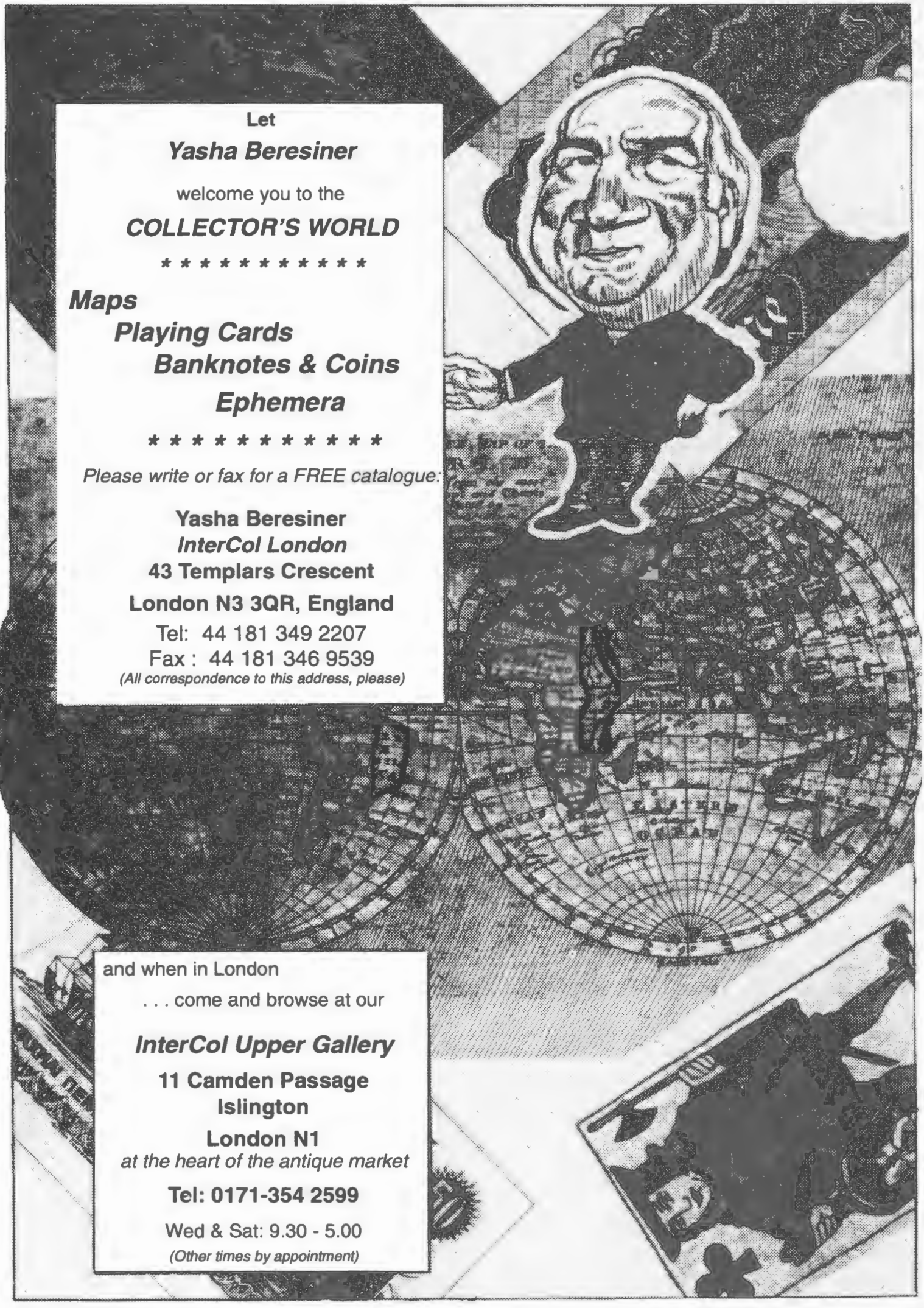
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