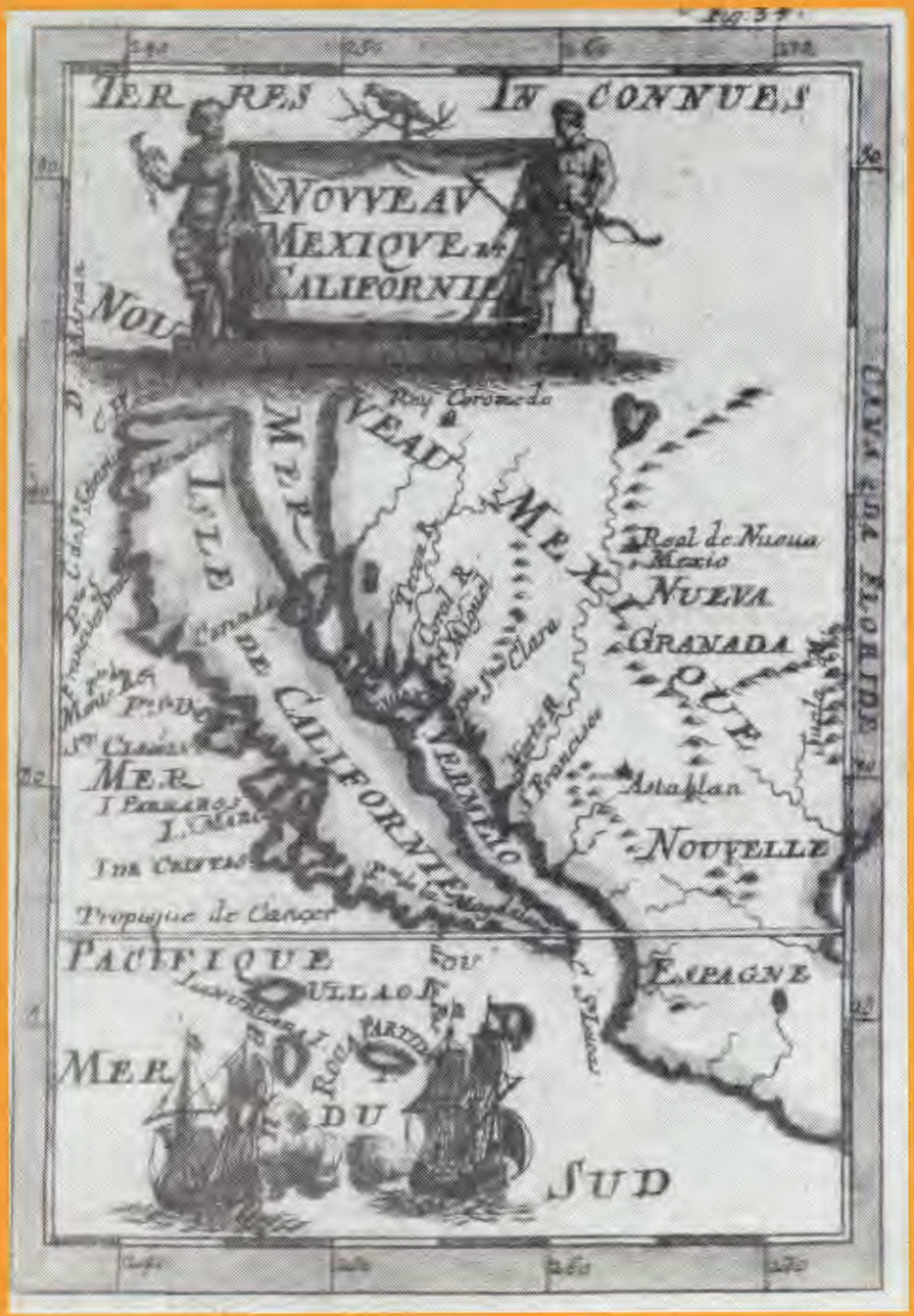
AUTUMN 1995 ISSUE No. 62

IMOS

JOURNAL



THE MAP HOUSE

OF LONDON

(established 1907)

Antiquarian Maps, Atlases, Prints & Globes

54 BEAUCHAMP PLACE KNIGHTSBRIDGE LONDON SW3 1NY
Telephone: 0171-589 4325 or 0171-584 8559
Fax: 0171-589 1041

Journal of the International Map Collectors' Society

AUTUMN 1995 ISSUE No. 62

CONTENTS

From the President's Desk	4	International Representatives	27
IMCoS Travel Grants	5	Map History comes to the Internet	28
The Bicentenary of the British Hydrographic Office	7	The Earth and the Heavens	29
Summer 1995	16	Forthcoming Events in UK	31
1995 IMCoS-R.V. Tooley Award	20	Maps and Society Lectures	33
IMCoS Map Fair 1995	21	St Michael's Mount of Devonshire	35
14th International Symposium	24	Letter to the Editor	39
International News & Events	25	A Hydrographer's Rewards	42
		Book Review	45

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

Copy and other material for our next issue (Autumn) should be submitted by 31 July 1995. All items for editorial use should be sent to The Editor, Susan Gole, 14 Oakford Rd, London NW5 1AH. Tel: 0171-267 4346. Fax: 0171-267 4356.
Advertising copy, artwork, etc, should be sent to the Advertising Manager, Warwick Leadlay Gallery, 5 Nelson Rd, Greenwich, London SE10 9JB. Tel: 0181-858 0317. FAX: 0181-853 1773.

Gen. Secretary: W.H.S. Pearce, 29 Mount Ephraim Road, Streatham, London SW16 1NQ. Tel: 0181-769 5041. Fax: 0181-677 5417
Treasurer: Dr Cyrus Ala'i, 1 Golders Park Close, West Heath Avenue, London NW11 7QR.
Membership Secretary: Jenny Harvey, 27 Landford Road, Putney, London SW15 1AQ. Tel: 0181-789 7358. Fax: 0181-788 7819
Publicity Officer: Yasha Beresiner, 43 Templars Crescent, London N3 3QR. Tel: 0181-349 2207. Fax: 0181-346-9539
Int. Development Officer: Caroline Batchelor, Pikes, The Ridgeway, Oxshott, Leatherhead, Surrey KT22 0LG. Tel: 01372- 843 425
Int. Secretary: Dr Robert Clancy, 11 High Street, Newcastle, NSW 2300, Australia. Fax: 61-49-252-169

©All signed articles are the copyright of the author, and must not be reproduced without the written consent of the author. Whilst every care is taken in compiling this journal the Society cannot accept any responsibility for the accuracy of the information included herein.

From the President's Desk

The June IMCoS events this year were very encouraging. Members from fourteen countries attended the annual dinner, and the interest in the Map Fair broke all records.

IMCoS deserves its attribute 'International' with some pride, since nearly two thirds of its members live beyond the shores of the country in which it was founded. It is our aim to increase this proportion, notwithstanding the existence of many national map collectors' associations and societies. For instance, more than thirty per cent of the German 'Freundeskreis für Cartographica' are simultaneously members of IMCoS, because they enjoy the opportunities that IMCoS has to offer. All this is due to the unparalleled efforts of a very efficient team, our Executive Committee, and of course of Susan Gole, both our Chair(wo)man and our Editor.

We feel confident that there is still an untapped potential for new members particularly in the Far East and in Latin America. If we are able to hold an international symposium in Japan before the end of the century this will offer us the opportunity of presenting ourselves to more Japanese map collectors, as well as giving us an insight to a style of cartography that is so different from that recognised in the West.

There is an increasing interest in historical maps all over the world, and those organising meetings and lectures are now competing for locations and participants. Yet still there are vast fields of study that have attracted little attention.

We are looking forward to meeting many of our members and friends at the 14th International Symposium in San Francisco. To our great satisfaction we learn from our host president Al Newman that a substantial number of members from both Europe and Asia have already registered.

I would like to take this opportunity to express the thanks of all IMCoS members to Itzhak Sperling, till recently our International Representative for Belgium, for a substantial contribution towards the IMCoS Travel Grant for young persons. This grant is available each year to any person who has been a member for two years and is under the age of 32 years at the time of the symposium. It may be used for travel to any symposium outside his or her own country. Further details can be found on the facing page.

Nothing is more suitable than a map or atlas to illustrate the course of man's discoveries. However, anyone who tries to use an old map to travel to California could find himself in the wrong place. As is well known among map collectors, the misconception concerning the 'island(s) of California' flourished on and off for almost two centuries following the Spanish explorers' arrival early in the 16th century.

California was first conceived to be a group of islands, and this is reflected in the map by Battista Agnese of about 1541. California as a single island appears as a title-page vignette in works published in 1622 in Amsterdam as the first extant cartographical expression of the second flowering of the myth.

The California island myth is a link in the long chain of legends about fabulous islands. Other maps depict the New Mexico Lake surrounded by the fabled Seven

Cities of Cibola, based on the fantastical account by Father Marcos de Nizas of his journey of 1539.

I am sure we will all enjoy a fabulous California, and the story of the mapping of its interior will excite great interest.

I have just returned from a visit to Riga, where I was able to meet our host for 1996, Dr Janis Strauchmanis. Preparations are well under way for the 15th International Symposium in October. It will be different in many ways, and perhaps more akin to the simple meetings that we used to have in the early days of the Society. As a newly emerging democracy, Latvia is about as different from California as chalk from cheese. Though there are many good hotels, some are suitable only for the most wealthy of international travellers. In IMCoS we aim to ensure that all our members are able to enjoy the meetings, united in their love of maps, and the emphasis is always on cartography and not comfort, though they are often combined. In a country still moving away from a monolithic bureaucracy, it is rarely possible to find sponsors, who have been most generous in recent IMCoS meetings abroad. So in order to keep the registration fee within the reach of all members, the symposium itself will be a simple affair, devoted to maps and the problems facing a country that has lived for decades under censorship and with lack of attention to the preservation of pre-communist history. It may also be necessary to limit the numbers attending.

Every IMCoS meeting is different, and I look forward to meeting as many members as possible at each meeting.

OSWALD DREYER-EIMBCKE

IMCoS TRAVEL GRANTS

IMCoS offers grants to help young members attend the society's symposia outside their own country. Their value is currently £300 and one such grant will be awarded each year.

Members are invited to submit their application for the award of this Travel Grant, if they fulfil the following requirements:

1. They should have been a fully paid-up member of IMCoS for two calendar years before the year in which the symposium is held.
2. They should be under the age of 32 years at the time of the symposium.
3. They should undertake to write a report of their attendance at the symposium for publication in the IMCoS Journal.
4. The application should state the member's date of birth, and be recommended by two fully paid-up members of IMCoS.

A Travel Grant committee composed of the President of IMCoS, the Executive Chairman, and the International Chairman will decide upon the recipient of the award each year.

Suitable applications are invited at any time during the year, at least six months before the symposium for which the Travel Grant is sought.

The decision of the Travel Grant Committee will be final, and no further correspondence will be entertained. If an applicant's proposal is not accepted, they are free to apply again, so long as they fulfil the above requirements.

Applications should be sent to IMCoS Chairman & Editor (see page 3 for address).

No lover of early maps can afford
NOT to have a subscription to

THE MAP COLLECTOR



Our magazine is first with:

- the latest research
- new discoveries
- news and views
- how to care for your collection
- up-to-date price guides
- maps for sale
- contact names for all the liveliest dealers
- new book reviews

and much more. . . .

Join our exclusive membership list by subscribing to THE MAP COLLECTOR *today*

Only £35 a year outside the UK and £30 for UK
Write to Map Collector Publications Ltd.
48 High Street, Tring, Herts HP23 5BH
Tel: (0)1442 891004 Fax: (0)1442 827712

WE ALSO PUBLISH AND DISTRIBUTE BOOKS ON THE HISTORY OF CARTOGRAPHY. SEND FOR OUR NEW BOOKLIST

The Bicentenary of the British Hydrographic Office 'The First Hundred Years'

"During the nineteenth century the British Hydrographic Office expanded from a mere custodian of manuscript surveys held by the Admiralty, with no ships dedicated to carrying out surveys and no printing facilities, to the world's major chart producing country with often up to twelve ships carrying out surveys in almost all parts of the world". So reads Andrew David's opening to his Introductory Essay in the 1995 edition of my book *The Admiralty Chart*.

To bring this about by the end of the 19th century, eight different persons held the post of Hydrographer of the Navy, each for an average period of fourteen years. All but the first were Royal Navy officers and each had a major impact on a particular stage of the general progress.

To deal adequately with the first hundred years of the Bicentenary of the Hydrographic Office would be quite beyond me if you are to get your dinner tonight. What I intend to do, therefore, is to give a brief sketch of each Hydrographer of the Navy in turn, and refer to some of the highlights during the tenure of each.

The French had established a hydrographic agency in 1720. Meanwhile, Royal Navy officers had to visit the commercial chart sellers in the City of London to purchase charts to navigate the vessels to which they had been appointed. Such surveys as had been sent in by naval officers tended to lie unused upon the dusty shelves of the Admiralty.

After two years war with France, when many more ships were being lost for lack of charts than by enemy fire, frustration at sea and within the Admiralty led to an Order in Council dated 12th August 1795 establishing an Hydrographic Office and stating that "a proper person be fixed upon to be appointed Hydrographer to the Board".

The East India Company had been more astute than the Admiralty for, in 1779, they had appointed Alexander Dalrymple as their Hydrographer. The young Scot had served the Company first as a clerk in Madras and later in command of the schooner *Cuddalore*, sailing the Far Eastern seas searching for trading outlets and during which he made a number of running surveys along the coastlines he



Admiral Ritchie trying to beat the clock — a hundred years in 45 minutes..

was exploring. Back in England in 1769, he was compiling charts from these and other surveys for use on board the Company's vessels.

By 1795 he was widely recognised as a skilled cartographer and was an active Fellow of the Royal Society. The Admiralty saw him as 'the proper person to be fixed upon', so he started work as Britain's first Hydrographer of the Navy on 13th August 1795. The Admiralty had, in the words of Sir Oswyn Murray, one of its greatest secretaries, "put its hand to the continuous charting of the seas".

At this point, I wish to refer briefly to the method used to fix a sounding vessel throughout the nineteenth century. The Murdoch Mackenzies, father and son, and a nephew, Graham Spence, who had been carrying out maritime surveys around our shores for the Admiralty towards the end of the 18th century had developed a mechanical instrument, known as the station pointer, for plotting two horizontal sextant angles observed simultaneously between three fixed marks ashore to fix exactly the position of a vessel employed in sounding with the lead and line.

With a small staff and limited budget, it took Dalrymple five years to sort and gather in the charts and surveys, including many he had brought with him from the East India Company. His first Admiralty chart was published in 1800, derived from a modest sketch survey by a ship's Master of a roadstead in Quiberon Bay, to be followed by eleven charts the next year, by which time he had a Mr John Walker as his Assistant, a draughtsman, three copper engravers and a copper plate printer all in the Admiralty building.

By 1808 he had published a scheme of thirty charts covering both sides of the English Channel, but early in that year he took a step which he came to regret. He suggested to their Lordships that he should be advised by a committee of sea-going officers as to which areas of Europe and North America should next be charted.

The Charting Committee of three officers, all with surveying experience, soon began exceeding their terms of reference. They considered how, by making the best use of the charts and surveys available in the Office, sets of charts could be made up for the supply to ships appropriate to the stations on which they were to be deployed. Such a programme would require much energy, so that the Admiralty Board considered Dalrymple, at the age of 71, should be superseded by Captain Thomas Hurd, a member of the Committee.

Dalrymple was greatly shocked by this decision, and died within a few weeks of his dismissal. His competently designed charts, crisply engraved, set a high standard for the Admiralty Chart, which was followed by his successors throughout the century.

Hurd had no scientific leanings and set to work in a practical manner, gathering in surveys, publishing charts and overseeing the loading of chart boxes for the Fleet on to mailcoaches leaving London for the naval home ports.

He had a small gunbrig which he named *Investigator* built as a survey vessel in which her Master, George Thomas, continued surveying the East Coasts of England and Scotland for 36 years. Hurd sent surveyors to Newfoundland, the Great Lakes of Canada, the West Indies and the Mediterranean.

On 7th January, 1817, the Hydrographer was able to elicit a Board Minute, establishing special rates of pay for officers specialising in hydrography, thus originating the 'Royal Naval Surveying Service' which, with a complement of about sixty officers, continues to the present day.

Next, Hurd persuaded the Admiralty Board to permit commercial sales of the Admiralty Charts through recognised agents. The first catalogue of charts was published in 1821, the only remaining copy of which appears to be in the Bibliothèque Nationale. The catalogue must be his epitaph, for he died in office in 1823.

Writing to his brother in November 1823, Captain William Parry referred to an interview he had recently had with the First Lord. "Lord Melville has said and done so handsomely about the Hydrographer's situation, insisting on keeping it open for me, even during an expedition, that I have perforce accepted it and shall be appointed this day". Parry had already led two expeditions in search of the North West Passage, and was about to lead a three-pronged attack, with a number of surveying officers, from Davis Strait, from the Mackenzie River and the Bering Sea.

For most of Parry's six years as Hydrographer the office was left in charge of John Walker, subject to the financial strictures of John Croker, the First Secretary to the Admiralty, and to the protection of John Barrow, the Second Secretary and to the Duke of Clarence, the Lord High Admiral, who, however, resigned the post in 1828, frustrated by rules and regulations which made it difficult to achieve his aims in this high office. The absence of this royal support and the strictures imposed by Croker led Parry to resign the following year to work in agriculture in Australia for, as he wrote, he had become "a Director of a chart depot rather than a guide and originator of Maritime Surveys".

A number of major surveys were achieved in Parry's time. From 1822 to 1826, Captain W.F.W. Owen, with a small squadron of ships, had completed a survey of the east and west coasts of the African continent, during which there had been a terrible loss of life among officers and men from malaria before quinine was recognised as the antidote.

Britain was recognising the new South American Republics and trade with those countries demanded charts from the River Plate southwards, through Magellan Strait and northward into the Pacific. Captain Phillip Parker King, in *Adventure*, with *Beagle* as his tender, undertook the necessary surveys, the weather conditions being so ghastly in the Strait that Captain Pringle Stokes took his own life on board *Beagle*, being relieved by Commander Fitzroy.

By the time these vessels returned to England in 1830, Francis Beaufort at the age of 55 years had been a year in office as Hydrographer.

Of Huguenot origin, Beaufort's father, the Rev. Daniel Augustus, spent his life in Ireland, publishing his civil and ecclesiastical map of that country in 1792, as Peter Allpress has told us in the latest IMCoS *Journal*. Francis Beaufort was a widely experienced surveyor who had been lucky to survive a serious attack upon his life by a wild dervish when surveying the coast of Karamania.

The day after taking office, there

began to flow from Admiral Beaufort's pen a copious stream of letters to his surveyors at sea, urging zeal, counselling care and commending achievement. Few at first, surveyors at sea steadily increased in numbers as he scattered them across the globe, each furnished with a clear and concise set of instructions for the conduct of their surveys.

Beaufort examined every chart himself before authorising printing and he established a set of abbreviations to be used on Admiralty Charts.

It would be impossible tonight to enumerate the profuse surveys his officers completed around the globe during Beaufort's 26 years in office, whilst he organised surveys in ships or hired boats right round our shores to complete 'The Grand Survey of The British Isles'.

The voyage of *Beagle* around the world, for which Beaufort arranged the young scientist, Charles Darwin, to accompany Captain Fitzroy, leading to *Origin of Species*; the expedition in the two sturdy bomb ships *Erebus* and *Terror* led by James Ross to the Antarctic who laid down a sufficient length of the edge of the ice shelf to show that a great continent existed; and the surveys of the coasts of Australia and New Zealand by Commanders Wickham, Owen Stanley and Lord Stokes are only a few of the achievements of the Beaufort era.

During almost the whole of Beaufort's reign there served at sea a most turbulent surveying captain, Edward Belcher. He quarrelled with his seniors and abused his juniors, many of whom he court-martialled at the end of each commission. To give some idea of how he was regarded by his officers, I will read what Lieutenant Marryat wrote when a letter arrived onboard his ship *Samarang* in Borneo after three and a half years in the East:

> *Royalist* at last arrived: she had but few letters but, valuable and dear to us as letters always were, she brought intelligence that made every heart except one, beat with delight. Was it possible? Yes, it was true — true! We were *ordered home*. Oh, the delight, the frantic joy, which was diffused through the whole ship. To have witnessed the scene we should have been considered as mad. Every one embracing one another, shaking hands, animosities reconciled at once, all heart-burnings forgotten: we would have hugged everything we met — dogs, monkeys, pigs — except the Captain. All our sufferings and privations were forgotten in the general ecstasy, and, although thousands of leagues were still to be run before we could arrive at the desired goal, and months must pass away, time and space were for the time annihilated, and, in our rapture, we fancied and we spoke as if we were within reach of our kindred and our homes. Could it be the *Samarang* that we were on board of? — the same ship that we were in not one hour ago? — the silent, melancholy vessel, now all hands laughing, screaming huzzaing, dancing, and polkaing up and down the decks like maniacs? And when the excitement was a little over, and we became more rational, why were we ordered home? was the first surmise. We had been sent out on a seven years expedition, and we had not yet been out four. The surveys were not half fin-

ished. Was it the row that the Captain had with the Admiral (the Commander-in-Chief at Hong Kong), and the reports of many officers who had quitted the ship? We made up our minds at last that it must have been upon the representations of the Admiral to the Admiralty that we had been ordered home. There could be no other reason. We drank his health in nine times nine.

Beaufort having been largely instrumental in mounting the ill-fated expedition in search of the North West Passage in *Erebus* and *Terror* led by the ageing Sir John Franklin, felt it incumbent upon him to lead in organising the many searches planned by the Arctic Council, of which he was chairman.

The last of the major searches set sail in 1852 composed of the sail vessels *Assistance* and *Resolute* and two screw sloops *Intrepid* and *Pioneer*. Surprisingly, Sir Edward Belcher, who usually made his survey commands into hell onboard, was selected to lead the expedition. Second-in-command was Commander George Richards who knew his Belcher and resolved to keep a diary throughout the expedition in order to refute the evidence that would be brought by Belcher against his officers at the inevitable courts-martial on return to Britain. I have had access to this diary, but at its opening sentence it states that "If any person ever makes public the writings in this diary may he be haunted by my ghost in this world and the next."

The *Resolute* under Captain Kellett and *Intrepid* reached as far west as Dealy Island where they remained iced in for two winters. Many extensive sledge journeys were made to the westward, including one of ninety-five days duration by Richards. Eventually, *Investigator* which had been held fast in the ice for three years, having attempted a passage eastwards from the Bering Strait, was reached by sledge 150 miles to the west and the crew brought out. This was the nearest anyone ever came in the nineteenth century to finding the long sought North West Passage.

In the spring of 1854, with his ships still beset by ice, Belcher surprisingly gave orders for all the crews to abandon their ships and embark in the supply vessel *North Star* for passage home.

A year later, an American whaling captain found *Resolute* floating free in Davis Strait and bringing her south sold her to the U.S. Government, which in turn refitted her and sailed her to Spithead as a gift to Queen Victoria. Belcher had never liked the 'Yankees' and this was the final straw.

When *Resolute* was finally broken up in 1880 a beautiful desk was made from her wood and gifted to the U.S. President. President Clinton sits at this desk today in the Oval Office.

During Beaufort's tenure, Parry returned from Australia to take up the post of Comptroller of Steam Machinery at the Admiralty. He was thus able to provide Beaufort with six paddle steamers which greatly contributed to the home surveys, but after six years came a bitter blow when all the paddlers were withdrawn for famine relief in Ireland.

This was quickly followed by another setback with a cut of £10,000 in the Hydrographer's £70,000 budget. Beaufort wrote a minute to their Lordships as fol-

lows:

> I will not trifle with your time by repeating here any hackneyed truisms about the comparative expense to the country in the cost of surveys or in the loss of ships and cargoes, but I will just entreat you to weigh the small sum you propose to save against the large amount of mischief which may result.

In March 1854, Beaufort, in a letter to his friend Captain Bayfield, surveying in the Gulf of St Lawrence, wrote: "... being eighty years old, as deaf as a post, with failing eyes and shaking hands, and above all a memory clean gone, it would be too silly to remain here till some broad hint reached me from higher quarters". But in that month the war with Russia broke out and Their Lordships would not let him go for a further nine months.

The men and ships which Beaufort despatched to the Crimea and the Baltic were involved in both theatres of war in reconnaissance, surveying and navigational duties. The painting by Brierly of the tiny paddler *Lightning* with Captain Sulivan onboard leading a squadron of men-of-war through the Ango Channel, which he had surveyed, to the capture of Bomarsund typifies the actions which earned the highest praise of the naval Commanders-in-Chief at the war's end.

Halfway through the war, Beaufort was finally permitted to retire and to hand over to Captain Washington. He was an unlikely choice, for there were others with much greater surveying experience. In 1853, however, in connection with the establishment of a new form of lifeboat, he had visited Russia and Sweden and had been instructed by Their Lordships that, whilst on the mission, he should collect intelligence on the Russian fleet and the strongholds of Kronstadt, Sweaborg and Bomarsund. He also succeeded in bringing home a wealth of Russian charts.

In house, Washington was able to gather five junior naval assistants under Captain Beecher. The engraving and printing of charts was now completely given over to Messrs Malby & Sons. Chart Agents were given a 33⅓% discount on bulk orders of charts to offset the cost of correcting their stocks by Admiralty Notices to Mariners which Beaufort had established.

At sea, Washington had more surveys in hand than any other Hydrographer before or since, with eight captains, seven commanders and nine masters surveying at sea.

Washington was of a nervous and sensitive nature. The grounding of H.M.S. *Bacchante* on an uncharted rock in Esquimalt Harbour, and the great loss of life and questions in the House of Commons which resulted from the loss of H.M.S. *Orpheus* on the Manukau Bar five miles off the West Coast of New Zealand sent him into a decline and he left for Le Havre to be away from his troubles for a while and died there a few weeks later.

A more robust character had now to be found as his successor, and Captain George Richards was selected. He had surveyed under Belcher on a number of occasions, remaining unscathed, and with Lort Stokes in New Zealand and in command of *Plumper* and later *Hecate* surveying the coasts of British Columbia.

Washington had established a Magnetic Department at Woolwich, in charge of which Richards placed his Assistant Hydrographer, Staff Captain Frederick Evans for the study of magnetic com-

passes. The Hydrographer's role now provided for preparation of charts, Sailing Directions, Light Lists, Tide Tables and the administration of the Royal Observatories at Greenwich and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Suez Canal was opened in 1869, and Richards, together with Colonel Clarke, the Director of Engineering at the Admiralty, inspected the canal in detail from the surveying vessel *Newport* before declaring it viable for use by naval vessels, after which Commander George Nares carried out surveys of the approaches to either end of the canal giving the name to Newport Rock on which a light was established to guide vessels into Suez Bay.

The Hydrographic Office now became involved in deep-sea sounding, and the sampling of the seabed in readiness for the laying of a telegraph cable across the North Atlantic from Brunel's vessel *Great Eastern*. Success was achieved in 1866. The laying of cables in other parts of the world gained impetus and wherever British cables were to be laid surveying vessels under Richard's direction pioneered the proposed routes.

Largely as a result of information obtained from the deep sea before cable laying, there occurred a surge of interest in exploring the oceans beyond the continental shelves. Richards, as a Fellow of the Royal Society, was able to organise surveying vessels for two important dredging and temperature sampling cruises in the vicinity of the Shetlands and Faroes with the Edinburgh scientist Wyville Thomson embarked. Much was learnt on these cruises which stimulated the formation of the Circumnavigation Committee of the Royal Society. The Committee approached the Admiralty and it became Richard's task to provide a suitable vessel and surveying officers. The Royal Society collected a scientific team under Wyville Thomson.

The expedition sailed in *Challenger* with Captain Nares in command in December 1892, returning 3½ years later, having dredged fauna and sea-bed samples from the great depths of the world's oceans and obtained water samples and temperatures throughout the water column. The fifty volumes of the Challenger Reports, edited by Sir John Murray, who had been the second scientist on the voyage, were published by the end of the century, forming the very basis for the study of oceanography in the 20th century.

A retiring age for senior naval officers having now been introduced, Richards had to retire in 1874, a year before *Challenger*'s return. On the day before she sailed he had announced "his great satisfaction that an expedition such as this, which has been the hope and dream of my life, is now on the eve of realisation."

This former Government employee now took up the Managing Directorship of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, a post he held for twenty years. Today, no doubt, that would be regarded as 'sleaze'.

Staff Captain Evans now stepped easily into the Hydrographer's shoes. His term of office coincided with the steady growth of British ironclad men-of-war, necessitating the fullest understanding of the magnetic compass so vital to any ship. He prepared worldwide charts, showing curves of equal magnetic variation made from the great mass of magnetic observa-

tions sent in by surveying officers. Then he turned his attention to the deviation of a ship's compass due to the surrounding metal in the ship and how this difficulty could be reduced by soft iron correctors placed around the binnacle.

After 20 years of disillusionment with Arctic exploration since the loss of *Erebus* and *Terror*, it was decided that an assault on the North Pole should now be mounted. Captain Nares, newly returned from the *Challenger* voyage, was placed in charge of the expedition, with two screw sloops *Alert* and *Discovery*, the object being to send sledge parties onwards to the Pole once the vessels had reached the limit of navigation in Smith Sound.

Lieutenant Markham reached 83° 20'N, but scurvy, which it was thought had been conquered, began to take a hold on sledge crews and the ships' companies, and the goal had to be abandoned after two winters in the ice.

Evans retired in 1884, having joined the Surveying Service as a Master, and risen to be Hydrographer of the Navy, the only Master ever to have done so.

The final Hydrographer in our story was a young Captain William Wharton, a brilliant scholar and a practical surveyor.

It had been easier in recent years to find naval vessels for expeditions such as *Challenger* or an attempt on the Pole than for routine surveying, and of those that were made available many were quite unsuitable for the work. Lieutenant Boyle Somerville, in his book *The Chart-Makers*, describes one of such vessels:

> The Naval Surveying Service has ever had foisted upon it for its work any old castaway ship that has become useless for other branches of the Navy. No one knows except those who have suffered from them how much more difficult that work — and no more essential work for the safety of the Navy can be conceived — is made for us by the aged hoodlums that are handed out for our use. But of all the clumbungies with which the Surveying Service has been saddled, the *Penguin* would be hard to beat for clumbunginess. She was everything she should *not* have been for our special work, and the sole respect in which she was at all suitable as a surveying vessel was that her hull was of wood sheathed in copper, so that, if, as must inevitably happen in an exploring vessel, she should touch on the rock for which she was searching, or come upon it unexpectedly, less damage would be done than if she had only a thin steel plate between her and the chance of sinking.

Lieutenant Henry Oliver wrote in his diary of another ship, the *Stork*, of those times:

> The vertical keel was rusted away in many places and the iron frames in the bilges were also rusted through. This was due to the way the Hydrographer drove his wretched little lug-traps. As soon as they arrived in port orders were given to do something else and steam was never down till the end of the surveying season and the bilges stank.
>
> Once in Zanzibar we anchored to windward of the flagship and the Commander-in-Chief told us to shift berth as we stank worse than a slave dhow. The lieutenants in command were all competing at sixteen or seventeen years' seniority for the one annual promotion and dared not cross the Hydro-

grapher.

There was one good ship, the 400 ton paddle steamer *Triton* which Evans had persuaded the Admiralty to build at Poplar in 1882 for survey work. She continued in service until the outbreak of World War I.

Wharton's particular contribution was to standardise the trigonometrical and mathematical methods to be followed in providing the framework in which a survey could be exactly plotted. He set such methods out concisely in his book *Hydrographical Surveying* first published before he became Hydrographer in 1882. With succeeding up-dated editions by later Hydrographers the book remained the standard work until World War II, and was still the standard work when I was learning my trade in 1936.

Wharton's Preliminary to the volume remained unchanged and I will conclude by quoting from it:

> Happily it is a profession of volunteers, and the author's experience is, that in no branch of the public service can the juniors be more anxious to do their duty, not only to the letter, but to the utmost of the spirit, and to such as these no day seems long enough. To them, the interest is constantly kept up. Every day has its incidents. The accuracy of the work of each assistant, when proved, is an infinite gratification to him, and he has also the continual satisfaction of feeling that of all he does a permanent record will remain, in the chart which is to guide hundreds of his fellow-seamen on their way.

STEVE RITCHIE

Note from the Editor: This talk, given by Admiral Ritchie at the IMCoS Annual Dinner, was enlivened by his often humerous asides, which it has not been possible to reproduce here. He concluded by modestly stating that the paper was based on his book *The Admiralty Chart*, of which a new edition has recently been published, and he would be available to sign copies on The Map Collector stand at the Map Fair the following day.

IMCoS 1996

The **Annual Symposium** in June 1996 will take place at the Royal Geographical Society, London, on Saturday, June 22nd. There will be a series of papers in the morning, based on material in the RGS Map Room, followed by guided tours around the maps themselves in the afternoon. The themes are still under discussion, and with the vast deposits available it is proving difficult to fix on specific areas. Tentative subjects include: Livingstone in Africa, Canal maps, Road maps in Britain and France, and Maps of the Crimea.

We hope also to arrange a demonstration and talk on map conservation during the day, perhaps in the afternoon while members take turns to view the exhibitions.

The **Annual Dinner** will be on the same evening, and again at the Royal Over-Seas League in St James.

The **Map Fair** will be at the new location, Bloomsbury Crest Hotel, Coram Street.

Summer 1995

Annual Dinner

On Saturday 24th June, the Fifteenth Annual Dinner was held, this time without the accompanying symposium, but with an ever-growing international attendance. After a gap of several years we were once more back in the impressive surroundings of the Royal Overseas League in St James. (Members will remember the last time we were there; luckily the lights behaved themselves this time.) Previous accounts of IMCoS' summer activities have been quite lengthy, but this year there was a single paper presented, instead of a whole morning's fare. Admiral Steve Ritchie, however, more than made up for this in his fascinating talk on the first hundred years in the development of the British Hydrographic Office.

Admiral Ritchie's talk has been published in full in this issue of the Journal, so I will say nothing more than that many maps resulted from the early undertakings, but there were also a fair number of courts-martial in the wash.

The evening was scheduled to start at 6.15, but many participants arrived early, enabling us to greet each other at leisure, and to form or renew friendships as the case might be. As a consequence Peter Batchelor had to swing his gavel repeatedly on his portable 'anvil' in order to herd everyone out of the bar area into the room where Admiral Ritchie was to give his presentation. Being experienced at this task, Peter managed to achieve his aim, and soon even the seats reserved for latecomers were filled.

Our chairman Susan Gole set the proceedings going, by requested our new president Oswald Dreyer-Eimbcke to open the session. Oswald welcomed all the participants, especially those from abroad — all together we came from fourteen countries. He reminded us with sadness of the meeting at the Royal Geographical Society in May to celebrate the life of Helen Wallis, and recalled his first encounter with her some eight years ago. He then told us of his personal delight in maps, and how this was enhanced when he learnt that his own collection, on loan to a Hamburg museum, was feared destroyed in a fire, but by chance the only part of the museum that was saved was that in which his maps were on view. What relief and pleasure he felt.

He then introduced Admiral Ritchie, a mere formality as he is well known to so many of us from previous meetings. At the end of his talk, Steve made it clear, in good navy tradition, that his time was up, and further rhetoric would only detract from drinking time. He left the undersigned with (quote) 'only three minutes to thank the Admiral for two hundred years of Hydrographic Office' (unquote). As only fools quote repeatedly about their own actions, I will gracefully abstain from doing so now.

There was just time for a pre-dinner drink and the next blow of the hammer got us down to table for dinner. This was a most



Our President Oswald Dreyer-Eimbcke welcomes IMCoS members.

pleasant occasion, certainly at our table and judging from the background noise-level, this applied to all the others as well.

The major event of the evening was the yearly presentation of the IMCoS-R.V. Tooley Award. Tony Campbell gave the citation, and it was clear that the recipient this year was well known to him and close to his heart.

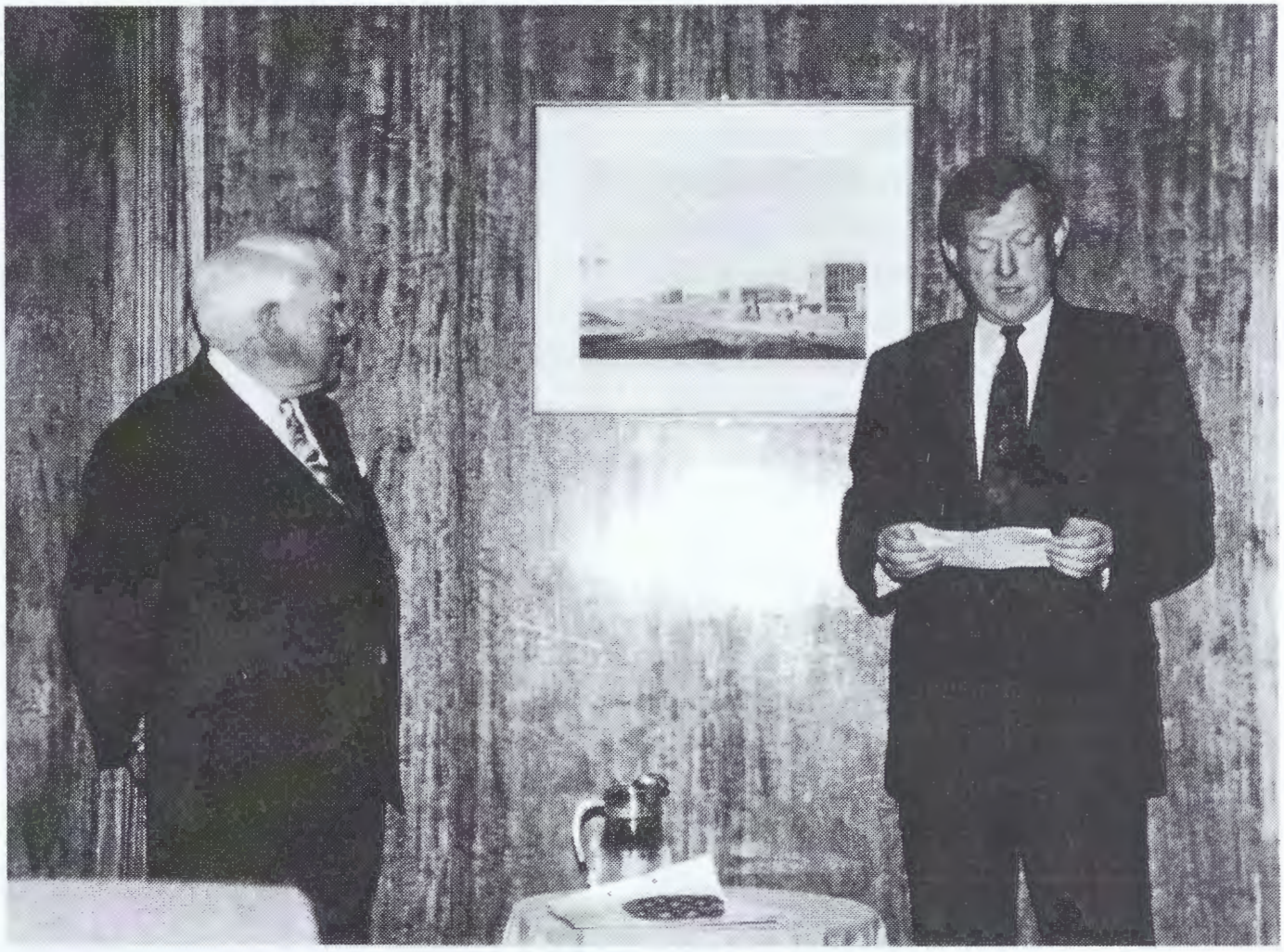
Francis Herbert was awarded the silver trophy for this year, and although he was modestly brief in acknowledging the honour, Tony made us feel the Award was well-deserved by a Map Librarian who put in so many extra hours of his own time and mostly at the request of or to the benefit of other map lovers. Our congratulations to Francis whose name in silver will have its place between those honoured previously and those still to come.

Next, our attention was drawn once more to the coming San Francisco International Symposium in early October (8th to 11th). None other than Mr Bill Clinton (no, not him, but one with a slightly older claim to that name!) asked us all to join him there. Both the scheduled programme and the venue suggest it will be more than just a good idea, rather a 'must'! And there is still time to register.

Our next speaker was Yasha Beresiner, who once more surprised us all with his witty descriptions of the IMCoS committee members and their exploits. By taking the initiative, he obviously



Eager anticipation as members prepare to learn about the first hundrd years of the British Hydrographic Office.



Airman thanks Sailor!
Hans Kok expressing our gratitude to Admiral Ritchie for his excellent talk.

was not a victim himself, but Muhtar Katircioglu made up for this, and reacted ably to the challenge to have the last word.

Dinner terminated in most amicable chat, with some members extending the opportunity with a visit to nearby Soho.

There were few dealers at the dinner this year, but they were much in evidence next day at the Map Fair, with a record 42 participants, proving that a large number were certainly in London, but busy preparing their stands for the Fair. This was also a good occasion, with more visitors than before.

During the one-hour meeting of IMCoS International Representatives, chaired by Int. Sec. Robert Clancy *[which yielded a number of suggestions for future implementation; some of the points raised can be found elsewhere in this issue — Editor's Note]* somebody bought a map I had targeted myself. There seems to be little justice for Int. Reps, but at least I will have the pleasure of extending my hunt for another copy.

All in all a very pleasurable 15th IMCoS Annual Dinner in 1995; may this report entice more members to join us in 1996, when we will be back at the same place, which has room for many more tables!

HANS KOK

The 1995 IMCoS–R.V. Tooley Award

The IMCoS-R.V. Tooley Award was presented to Francis Herbert, Curator of Maps at the Royal Geographical Society, London, by Admiral Steve Ritchie at the annual dinner in London on 24th June. The award recognises Mr Herbert's outstanding performance as a map librarian, and his encyclopaedic knowledge of the literature on cartography, from early times right up to the present.

In his citation, Tony Campbell, Map Librarian of the British Library and Council Member of IMCos, described Mr Herbert as probably the most knowledgeable map librarian in the world. He must also be considered among the map librarians who offer the greatest amount of practical help to enquirers, whatever period or part of the world is involved.

After an early career spent in music librarianship, Francis joined the RGS in 1971. While all who use the Society's splendid map collection will have met him there, he is known more widely for his meticulously researched articles and his active membership of several national and international societies. Much of what he does is low profile and hence has tended to go unnoticed and unrewarded. Three journals, and their readerships, have special reason to be grateful to him. For almost 20 years he has compiled the



Admiral Ritchie congratulating Francis Herbert before presenting him with the IMCoS–R.V. Tooley Award for 1995.



One bearded London choral singer reading the citation for another bearded London choral singer — Tony Campbell of the British Library for Francis Herbert.

bibliography for *Imago Mundi*, involving the careful description of nearly 4000 item. Since 1986 he has provided Valerie Scott with invaluable help as *The Map Collector*'s Research Editor. For the past six years he has been a Consultant Editor of the American-based journal *Meridian*, and is an active member of the Society for the History of Discoveries.

Francis is a librarian's librarian: a master of his craft, an expert on bibliographical standards, possessed of a vast bibliographical knowledge, and an accomplished linguist. But a librarian should be valued for the way he serves his public. In that respect, Francis has set standards for others to follow. Mr Campbell concluded by saying that this award honours the RGS, the profession of map librarianship, and IMCoS, which has, not for the first time, recognised the important role of librarians in the furthering of our subject.

TONY CAMPBELL

IMCoS Map Fair

Valuation & Identification Desk

The Map Valuation and Identification service was again a popular feature of the IMCoS Map Fair. This year the desk was staffed by Rodney Shirley and Tom Lamb, Head of Christie's Map Department, with additional help from Barbara Shirley and Francis Herbert. Advice is offered free to IMCoS members, with a small donation requested from non-members. At the end of the day £23.30 was donated and passed on to IMCoS funds.

The largest and most striking item was an example of a 9-sheet wall map of Galicia and Lodemeria by Joseph Liesganig, with an exceptionally fine title cartouche after a design by Maulbertsch. The map was produced in Vienna in 1794. With current interest in Eastern Europe on the increase, it was certainly an item that needed to be sold at auction, and bids were likely to exceed £1000. The same enquirers also brought in an 1812 plan of Munich which it was considered would fetch £500–£800.

The panel provided advice on early Ordnance Survey maps, examples of English maps by Steed, Morden and Kip-Sax-

ton, and foreign maps by Jansson, Tirion, Bonne, and Mercator, among others. There was a large 4- sheet chart of the Thames and Medway by Robert Laurie, 1831, a German Air Force map of England, 1941, and a French manuscript map of the Channel Isles dating from about 1730 which was assessed at about £800 — a fortunate estimate, as this was what the purchaser had just paid for it!

One gentleman brought in a collection of a score of nice 17th and 18th century maps, some of which were by sought-after map makers. But we had to give him depressingly low estimates of value because so many of them were badly damaged or of countries unpopular with collectors, such as France, India, or parts of Asia. Two persons brought in facsimiles (without really expecting them to be of value) and were glad to be advised how to tell old paper from new. Another enquirer wanted to now how to colour maps. We strongly advised him NOT to do this, nor to have it done except by an expert who really understood the relevant country- by-country and century-by-century techniques and, preferably, had access to a contemporary-coloured example as a model.

Apart from the first item noted there were no spectacular finds. But the panel was busy most of the day, with queues forming up at times. It was a pleasure to impart map information to all the enquirers, especially those who clearly were only just starting to collect. We also sought to direct newcomers to the 'Under £20 Beginners' Stand' with the hope that they might find n interesting purchase to speed them on their way

RODNEY SHIRLEY

Public Questionnaire

This year IMCoS volunteers stationed at the entrance to the Fair asked members of the public how they had learnt of the occasion. The majority, of course, were IMCoS members (with a rush for the early half-hour for 'Members only') with a number of readers of *The Map Collector*. After the IMCoS figure, the next largest included those who ticked the column 'Come every year'. Perhaps we don't need to advertise at all, as the IMCoS Map Fair is clearly already an important item of the map calendar! On the other hand, there were six 'Don't know's, and three entrants who just happened to be walking past that morning. IMCoS volunteers had placed the Map Fair leaflet in nearly all central London hotels during the previous week, and there were some visitors who had learnt about the Fair in this way.

If any member has suggestions about how we should direct our advertsising next year, or knows a journal or location that we do not regularly cover, please do get in touch with our Publicity Officer Yasha Beresiner, whose address is on page 3.

Regrettably no dealer qualified for a reduced stand fee by introducing a stated number of new members to the Society. However, this scheme is still in operation, and any dealer who would like more membership forms is requested to contact the membership secretary Jenny Harvey.

IMCoS Bargain Counter

This was an innovation for 1995, and looks set to become a regular feature. Credit for the idea goes to Yasha Beresiner, who felt that many members and dealers would be willing to donate maps

from their collections to be sold at very reasonable prices to encourage new, and especially young, collectors. The proceeds from the stand will be used to enlarge the advertising budget for the Map Fair next year. Roger Brown, IMCoS Map Fair Organiser took charge of the maps, listed them all, and with Yasha's help, put a price on each one, with the maximum being £20.

In all, about 160 maps were donated, and IMCoS is most grateful to all those who were so generous. The stand was managed by IMCoS volunteers, and at times trade was brisk. Maps which remained unsold were kept away, to appear next year, when word about our 'bargains' may have spread to a wider market. Fears that they might prove irresistible to already established map collectors or dealers proved groundless, and IMCoS helpers were delighted with the eager enthusiasm of some of the younger purchasers.

There were certainly bargains to be found. Both the donors and the maps they donated came from all parts of the world, and included many of a comparatively early date. The 18th century was well represented, with maps by some of the famous makers, among others less well known. The condition of all was good,

IMCoS thanks all the donors, whose names are listed below:

Cyrus Ala'i
Alfieri
Altea Antique Maps
Anon
Antique Maps & Collectibles
Kit Batten
Clive Burden Ltd
Michael & Verna Cox
Warren W. Furth
Susan Gole
Hay Prints
Simon Hunter Antique Maps
Intercol Ltd
Warwick Leadlay Gallery
Keith Needell
Itzshak Spurling

NEW LOCATION FOR

IMCoS MAP FAIR 1996

Next year we will hold the Map Fair at

Forte Crest Bloomsbury
Coram Street, London WC1N 1BR

on
Sunday, 23rd June, 1996

14th International Symposium

San Francisco, California October 8 – 11, 1995

'Alaska to Panama: The Mapping of the Interior of Western North America'

Host: California Map Society

Sunday, October 8

Noon to 5 pm	Registration; Map Fair and Auction Preview
6.30–7.30 pm	Wine and cheese reception hosted by Map Link of Santa Barbara

Monday, October 9

9.00 am–5.00 pm	Map Fair and Auction Preview Self-guided walking tour to the clubroom of The Book Club of California; or by bus, cable car or foot to other attractions of San Francisco.
Noon–2.00 pm	Drop-in, sit-down lunch at the Club hosted by the map fair dealers and Pacific Book Auction Galleries
7.30–9.00 pm	Map auction: Pacific Book Auction of San Francisco

Tuesday, October 10

9.00 am	Welcomes. Keynote address by UCLA **Prof. Norman J.W. Thrower**: Maps of the Pacific Coast of North America until 1800
10.00 am–12.30	Cartography of the Interior **Prof. W. Michael Mathes**: Mesoamerica **Prof. Dennis Reinhartz**: The area of what is now southwestern USA **Dr Warren Heckrotte**: The area that is now California
Afternoon	Visit to Wells Fargo Bank Museum and to University of California at Berkeley. Exhibition at the University's Bancroft Library, followed by dinner at the University of California Faculty Club

Wednesday, October 11

9.00 am–12.00	**Ralph Ehrenberg**: The area of what is now the rest of western USA **Edward H. Dahl**: Canada and Alaska **Dr Gerald L. Greenberg**: The status of current cartography of Native America
12.30–6.00 pm	Bus tour to Stanford and USGS for lunch, exhibits and on the return trip, a wine and cheese reception at the Sutro Library hosted by the State of California Library
7.30 pm	Symposium Banquet

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
Fax: (707) 642 9275

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

San Francisco

This promises to be a most exciting week.

All those who have applied to attend the 14th International Symposium will have received acknowledgement of their registration form, and also — a very welcome innovation — a list of participants, as well as the dealers who will have stands at the accompanying map fair.

Two small alterations in the original programme have been made. The visit to the Wells Fargo History Museum has been moved from Monday to Tuesday, and is now part of the bus trip to Berkeley. On Tuesday, participants will be on their own for lunch, as it is not now included as part of the bus trip to Berkeley. Instead, dinner on Tuesday is included in the registration fee, and will be held at the University of California Faculty Club, with an expected return to the Marines Hotel by 9 pm.

Post-symposium tours

So far 10 people have signed up for the **Napa Valley Wine** tour on Thursday, and registration forms have been sent to them for direct payment to Gray Line Tours. It will be possible to make the payment of $45 after reaching San Francisco.

For the two-day tour to **Yosemite Valley** on Thursday and Friday, it is essential that registration and payment is made direct to the California Parlor Car Tours Company, as hotel bookings are involved. So far 19 people have booked, and if anyone else is interested they should register immediately.

The arrangement for participants to stay with members of the California Map Society during the three night trip to Southern California is now closed. Those who have registered may expect to hear the respective names and addresses of their hosts or where they will be staying by the beginning of September. Participants will make their own arrangements for travel to and from the Los Angeles area, and for entrance to museums, etc.

Riga

The 15th IMCoS International Symposium will take place in Riga, the capital of the Republic of Latvia, which is in the centre of the Baltic States. It is the first international symposium to be held in the former territory of the USSR.

The first collections of maps in Riga were assembled as far back as the eighteenth century. Research into the history of cartography started before World War II, but interest has grown recently, now that Latvia is represented in IMCoS and will be the host for the 1996 International Symposium.

The Symposium, to run from the 6th to 9th October, 1996, will focus on three main themes: Old map collections of the Baltics; Preparation of catalogues of old maps; and Problems of restoration of old maps. The last two themes are of particular relevance in all three Baltic States, as the existing map collections have been little studied in the past, and many of the early maps need urgent restoration.

During the symposium there will be exhibitions of maps and plans at the Riga Museum of History & Navigation, the Archives of History of Latvia, and the National Library of Latvia.

The symposium to be held at Riga has aroused a wide response. Interest has been shown not only by IMCoS members but also by other researchers. Specialists from the Baltic States, UK, Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Turkey, the Netherlands and Australia have already registered for the symposium. There is still space for more participants, and we look forward to receiving more registration forms.

Further details about registration, hotels, payments, travel, and post-symposium arrangements will be inlcuded in the next issue of the *Journal*.

Canada

At the Musée David M. Stewart, The Fort, 20 chemin Tour de l'Isle, St Helen's Island, Montreal, Quebec, an exhibition will be open till Spring 1996 titled 'Beauty and Image : Women and Allegory in Antique Maps'. The theme studies the use of female figures in the cartouches of early maps. By providing details of why certain images are usually found illustrating similar themes, the exhibition helps the visitor to read a fascinating pictorial language of symbols, a language bringing together beauty and legend.

The same museum has a number of maps in its permanent exhibition in the History Gallery, where visitors have access to the interactive compact disc (CDI) 'Charting a New World: Maps of Discovery'. *Contact:* Sylvia Deschénes. Tel: (514) 861-6701.

Japan

Hideo Fujiwara announces the formation of **The Antique Map Society of Japan** in Tokyo. The inaugural general meeting was held at Keio University on 20 May 1995, with over a hundred members and associates present. This new society is the successor to Nippon Chizu Shiruo Kyokai (The Japan Map Material Association) which was in existence for a quarter of a century and published 300 issues of the periodical 'Study of Antique Maps' (in Japanese). The society is open to all those interested in the history of cartography. Its activities will include the organisation of study groups, map exhibitions, the publication of a six-monthly

periodical and several newsletters each year. The Chairman is Tatsuo Morohashi. Hideo Fujiwara, a member of IMCoS, is a Director and International Liaison and can be contacted at: Inokashira 5-2-5, Mitaka, Tokyo-181. Tel: 0422-42-1655

USA

An exhibition, 'Long Island Maps and their Makers' has been organised by David Allen of Harvard University at the Gallery of the Society for the Preservation of Long Island Antiquities, who are co-sponsors with the University at Stony Brook. The gallery is located at the corner of Main Street and Shore Road in Cold Spring Harbor, New York. The exhibition consists of about eighty maps, a number of which are quite rare, covering the history of the mapping of Long Island from the middle of the sixteenth century to the present. It also includes assorted pieces of surveying equipment, a satellite, and a display of computer generated maps. The exhibition will close on December 31, 1995. *Contact:* David Allen. Tel: (516) 632 7110.

IMCoS International Representatives

International Representatives in London for the Annual Dinner and Map Fair met to discuss suggestions for the future of IMCoS, and how they might encourage more activity in their own areas. Present were: Muhtar Katircioglu, Hans Kok, Stefan Missine, Dawn Rooney, Philippe Swolfs, Eva Wajntraub and Julie Yeo, along with the International secretariat, Robert Clancy, Malcolm Young and Caroline Batchelor.

Two suggestions already being acted upon were for an introductory slide presentation for those giving talks to the public, to inform them about IMCoS; and the first in a series of Occasional Leaflets, dealing with purchase, selection and conservation of maps. It was also suggested that more efforts might be made by local IMCoS members to have articles about early maps published in local languages in newspapers and periodicals, with of course mention of IMCoS; and that students in schools and universities might somehow be made more aware of the fun of maps, how much they can contribute to learning, and the joys of the chase for the collector.

Our new International Representative: Philippe Swolfs

Philippe Swolfs is Marketing Director of the Belgian Shipbuilders Corporation group,which employs 625 people and both builds and repairs medium-sized commercial vessels. He trained as a civil mechanical engineer at the Faculté Polytechnique de Mons, and as a civil naval architect at Rijksuniversiteit Gent. He completed a Master of Science in Management degree at Boston University, Brussels. He is married to Brigitte and has three children.

Philippe's introduction to early maps came about by chance. During a holiday trip to the Netherlands in 1979 he bought, as a commercial venture, since they were cheap, and he planned to sell them later at home, three maps by Hondius and Blaeu.

But over the following months he found himself looking at these maps repeatedly, and learning much about them, and of course gave up any plan to sell them. By now he was hooked!

He visited map dealers in Belgium and the Netherlands, and read every available book on the subject. His enthusiasm became a passion, and he even established his own business 'Antiquariaat Lögenhaghen', in 1982, purchasing at Sotheby's and participating in map fairs in Belgium. Then other priorities reasserted themselves, and he now concentrates on his own area of interest: 'Land van Waes'. This is the region between Antwerp and Ghent in Belgium. His other interest is Sea Charts of the North Sea — Belgian Coast and Scheldt River.

In 1991 he was invited to be a member of the board of directors of the VZW Mercator 1994, and suggested to them that a symposium should be organised around old maps. Thus he came to meet Itzhak and Eliane Sperling, and through them, IMCoS. 'The rest of this story you already know', he writes.

'I clearly feel that I will never get rid of the old maps collecting virus. Having met so many IMCoS members during the last two years, I have come to appreciate the very special atmosphere that exists at IMCoS meetings, as well as the shared common interest, and the exchange of impressions about our common hobby. This currently is causing considerable activity on the part of my collecting virus!'

Map History comes to the Internet

Richard Pflederer, who was visiting London recently, has told us of a new electronic bulletin board service for the benefit of map enthusiasts which is now in operation on the Internet. The service, whose name is MAPHIST, is run by David Cobb of Harvard University of Boston, USA. It boasts several hundred members representing dozens of countries from New Zealand to the Netherlands.

'If you have a computer equipped with a modem and access to the Internet, it is very easy to subscribe and use the service,' says Pflederer. 'Once enrolled, all messages posted on the service are directed automatically to your e-mail address. You can read any or all of the messages and reply or comment as you desire. You can also post your own messages, which might be questions, requests for assistance or announcements.'

According to Pflederer, the messages run the gamut from very narrow requests for information to broad, philosophical debates. Recently, someone asked, 'What is a map?', and this apparently simple question prompted dozens of responses and rebuttals which continued for weeks.

The best part is the price. Once you have Internet access, the bulletin board is absolutely free of charge.

To enroll, simply address an e-mail message to:
LISTSERV@HARVARDA.HARVARD.EDU
and then include as your message:
SUBSCRIBE MAPHIST [your name]

In a day or so, you will receive a message with the full instructions on how to use the service.

If you have any questions you can contact Richard by e-mail:
RWDW38a@PRODIGY.COM
or by Fax:
1-201-641-6708.
He will be happy to assist you in getting set up.

Note from the Editor: I hope to go on Internet very soon. Dick sent this note in some time ago, and since then almost everyone I know seems to be hooked up already. More in the next issue.

The Earth and the Heavens: the Art of the Mapmaker
A major exhibition at the British Library
7 July – 22 October 1995

It is entirely fitting that this exhibition is dedicated to the memory of Dr Helen Wallis, OBE, Map LIbrarian of the British Museum and British Library from 1967 to 1986, for there have been few others whose cartographic expertise could compass its extraordinary scope, from the world map on a Babylonian clay tablet of about 600 BC to a map of temperature fluctuation in cosmic radiation compiled in 1992. Despite its wide range and limited size — it occupies the centre portion of the King's Library at the British Museum — it is well focused: its theme is mankind's developing perceptions of the world and the universe and how these perceptions have been recorded in maps.

The exhibition is divided into five chronological sections: the ancient world, the Middle Ages, the Renaissance, the period from 1600 to 1800, and the modern view. Given its concern with the known rather than with what is only guessed it is natural that the earlier periods put greater emphasis on geodesy, the later on cosmology — but there is no imbalance and both are fully represented throughout. As so often at the British Library one is amazed at the wealth of its collections. Many of the exhibits are predictable — they are important and could not be left out. But others will come as a surprise and a pleasure even to those who can claim particular knowledge of the Library, and this has been a rare chance to see several important items whose size precludes their fre-

Lectures in association with the Exhibition

Introductory Gallery Talks are being held throughout the period of the exhibition, most of the lunchtime ones being repeated several times. Entry is free. Assemble in the exhibition gallery at the stated time.

Peter Barber: 'Ways of Looking at the World'. 12.00 pm, 1 Sept
Effi Lindstedt: 'What the Mapmaker Saw'. 11.30 am, Sept 6 & 13.
Vic Bateman: 'Maps are Us'. 11.30 am, Sept 5, 12, 19, 26; Oct 3, 10 & 17
Vic Bateman: 'High Art to High Tech: The Drawing and Printing of Maps'. 11.30 am, Sept 14, 28; Oct 12

The following talks will be held in the British Museum Lecture Theatre:

Rodney Shirley: 'How the World was Mapped'. 18.00 pm, 7 Sept
[For this evening lecture a free ticket should be obtained beforehand from-British Library Events Box Office, 41 Russell Square, FREEPOST WC 5157. Tel: 0171-412 7760.]
Dr Peter Whitfield: 'The Cosmological Image'. 13.15 pm, 22 Sept
Prof. PDA Harvey: 'Medieval World Maps'. 13.15 pm, 29 Sept
Dr Catherine Delano Smith: 'Prehistoric Maps, and After'. 13.15 pm, 6 Oct
Prof. Jan-Peter Muller: 'Earth from Space'. 13.15 pm, 13 October

REISS & SOHN

Specialized Auctioneers of Rare Books, Prints & Maps



Two auction sales per annum

Richly illustrated catalogue with detailed bibliographical descriptions available on request

Please inquire about our terms for sale by auction

Our sales always include a large section of rare and early maps of all parts of the world

ADELHEIDSTRASSE 2
D-61462 KÖNIGSTEIN

30 min. from Frankfurt/Main airport

Phone: 49/6174/1017 · Fax: 49/6174/1602

The Carson Clark Gallery

For fine quality antique maps and charts of all parts of the world.

In fact everything for the collector of Discovery, Travel & Topography.

Stock includes items published between 1500-1900.

Confidential consultations on valuation whether buying or selling.

Specialist advice on investment. Call at our lovely Gallery in the heart of Historic Edinburgh or write to:

A Carson Clark FRGS
SCOTIA MAPS-MAPSELLERS
173 Canongate
The Royal Mile
Edinburgh EH8 8BN
Tel: 031-556-4710

Catalogues issued on request

J.A.L. FRANKS LTD.

7 NEW OXFORD STREET,
LONDON, WC1A 1BA
Telephone: 071 405 0274
Fax: 071 430 1259

Comprehensive stock of maps of all parts of the world from the 16th to the 19th centuries.

We particularly specialise in small, early maps.

We welcome any enquiries.

We usually attend the monthly Bonnington Map Fairs.

quent exhibition, notably a copy made about 1800 of Fra Mauro's mid-fifteenth-century world map (this reviewer had never even suspected this copy's existence), the manuscript world map of Pierre Desceliers of 1500 and the slightly later printed world map of Giacomo Gastaldi. Among exhibits borrowed from other collections one seldom seen is the world map of about 1400 from Evesham, lent by the College of Arms.

But there is variety in the exhibition, and fun, and the latest technology. One case of coins and medals, mostly of the seventeenth century, shows how familiar the elite of the period were with the globe as the image of the world; another case, of twentieth-century picture postcards, shows how this image became universally accepted — the lovers clasping hands across the globe, the little girl sitting on the globe on her birthday ('Birthday pleasures bright and gay, Make this a very happy day') may be trite and banal, but they have each their story to tell in this context. And to accompany the exhibition a CD-Rom has been produced, 'The Image of the World', an interactive exploration of ten historic world maps from the mid-thirteenth century down to 1994. This will run on either Windows Multimedia PC or Mac systems and can be bought fro £14.95 (post and packing free in the UK) from Dept J, British Library Bookshop, Marketing and Publishing Office, 41 Russell Square, London WC1B 3DG. Visitors to the exhibition can explore it for themselves on two touch-screens — this reviewer, unversed in such wonders, could have played with it for hours and would have learned a great deal in the process. As it was, he learned a great deal from the exhibition itself — and so would any visitor, effortlessly and enjoyably.

P.D.A. HARVEY

*****

Forthcoming Events in UK

Tuesday 30th January 1996: Informal Evening at the Farmers' Club, 3 Whitehall Court, London.

Wednesday 8th May: IMCoS Annual General Meeting at the Farmers' Club. 6.00 pm.

Saturday 22 June 1996: IMCoS Annual Symposium at the Royal Geographical Society.

Saturday 22 June 1996: Annual Dinner at the Royal Over-Seas League, St James.

Sunday 23rd June 1996: IMCoS Map Fair at Bloomsbury Crest Hotel, Coram Street, London.

If a library, museum or stately home near you has an interesting collection of maps, and you would like to organise a regional one-day meeting, please get in touch with IMCoS Chairman, at 14 Oakford Road, London NW5 1AH.

RODERICK M. BARRON

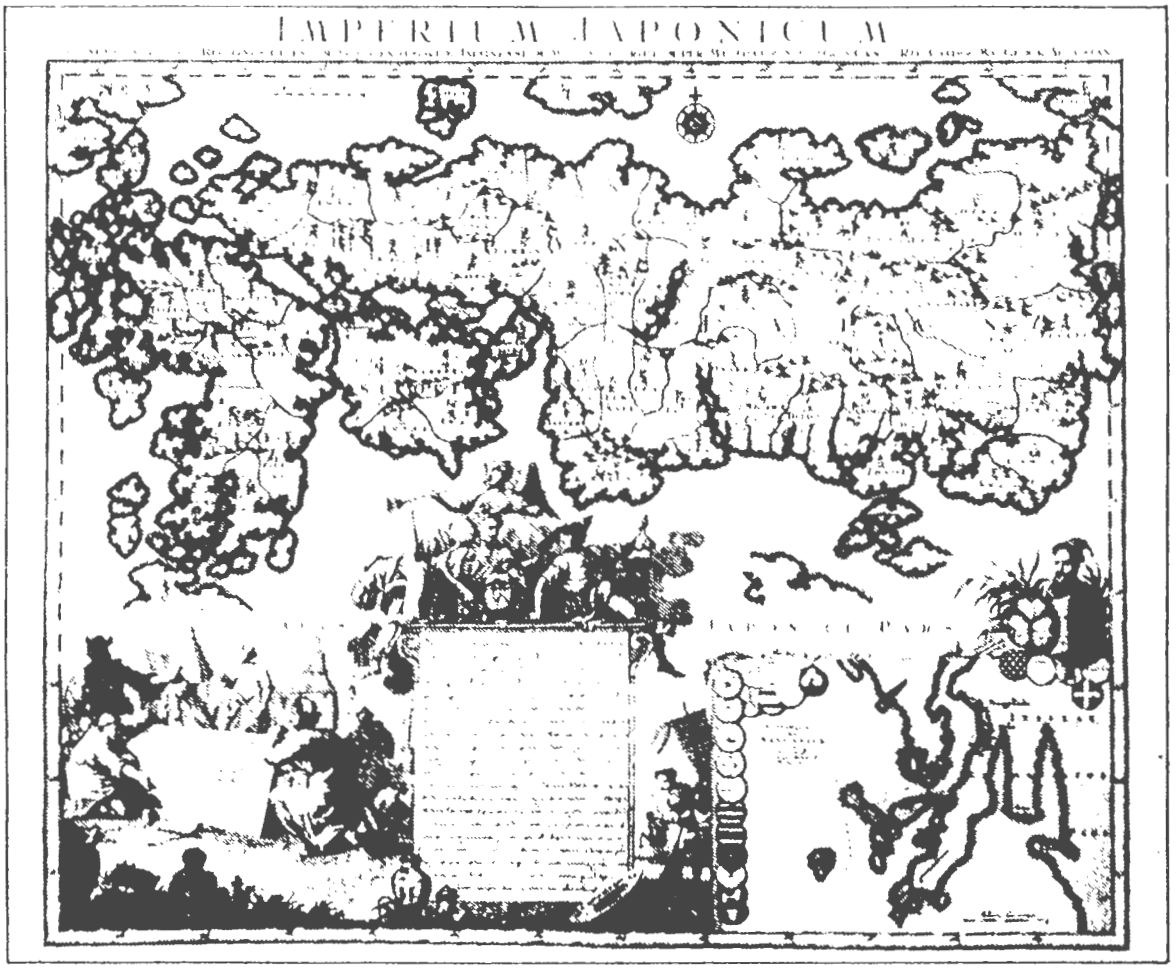
The Antique Map Specialist

21 Bayham Road, Sevenoaks, Kent TN13 3XD

Tel/Fax/24 Hr Answerphone: 0732-742 558

Maps of the Far East and Japan a speciality

MATTHAUS SEUTTER c.1740 IMPERIUM JAPONICUM



A superb mid 18th Century map of Japan

ローデリック・M・バロン

古 地 図 商

世界各地及び日本古地図

専門取扱い

MAPS AND SOCIETY

A lecture series in the history of cartography convened by Tony Campbell (Map Library, British Library) and Catherine Delano Smith (Institute of Historical Research, London). Meetings are held at The Warburg Institute, Woburn Square, London WC1H 0AB at 5.00 pm. Admission is free. Each meeting is followed by refreshments. All are welcome.

PROGRAMME FOR 1995-6

1995
October 26
Professor Louis de Vorsey *(Department of Geography, University of Georgia)*: Maps Before the Bar: Early Maps in Forensic Contests of the Present.

December 7
Dott. Alessandro Scafi *(Rome)*: Where is Nowhere? Paradise on Maps.

1996
January 18
Dr Marcia Kupfer *(Washington D.C.)*: The Lost Wheel-Map of Ambrogio Lorenzetti: its Rotation and Location in the Communal Palace of Siena.

February 22
Alain Pottage *(Department of Law, London School of Economics and Political Science)*: Property and Topography since the Sixteenth Century: Visualising Titles in Land Law.

March 21
Ralph Hyde *(Guildhall Library, Corporation of London)*: The Climax of a Tradition: Samuel and Nathaniel Buck's Long View of London.

April 25
Professor Christian Jacob *(Centre National de Recherche Scientifique, Paris)*: Mapping the Earth *versus* Mapping the Sky: From Hevelius to Flammarion.

May 16
Dr Frank Kitchen *(Steyning Grammar School, West Sussex)*: Cosmo-choro-poly-grapher: The Life and Work of John Norden.

See also the three Panizzi lectures to be given by David Woodward at the BritishMuseum, listed in the last issue (page 36), on 23rd, 28th and 30th November, under the title: 'Maps and Prints in the Italian Renaissance'. Admission is free, and lectures start at 6.00 pm in the British Museum Lecture Theatre.

FRAME

Antique Maps & Prints
Travel Books & Atlases

Especialistas en
Maps y grabados antiguos de España

c/ General Pardiñas 69, 28006 Madrid, Spain
Tel. 34.1.4113362 fax. 34.1.5641520

Specialists in fine atlases and maps



Kenneth Nebenzahl, Inc.
P.O. Box 370
Glencoe, Illinois 60022
Phone: 708/835-0515
Fax: 708/835-0519

Dealers, Appraisers, Consultants • Established 1957 • Member ABAA/ILAB

The St. Michael's Mount of Devonshire

If one visits the excellent beaches of the South Hams by Thurlestone and Bigbury one can see a rock rising out of the sea impressively a mile or so out; a distance which becomes much shorter at low tide when it is possible to walk across the sands to the small island or alternatively ride in the converted tractor-come-trailer specially designed to wade through the incoming and outgoing tides. Visitors today are probably unaware that they are looking at, or walking to, the St. Michael's Mount of Devonshire. That name has long been forgotten and has been replaced progressively over the last four hundred years by Burgh Island. At first glance its modern name seems probably derived from the old English *beorg* meaning mountain, hill or mound rather than from *burg* or *burh* meaning fortified place as there are no signs of fortification and no references to anything except a chapel and a pub[1] throughout the island's long history. But although today the island is Burgh Island, and was advertised for sale as such when it was put on the market in 1984, it has a long and ancient pedigree.

While researching for our forthcoming cartobibliography[2] I was intrigued that there was this strange island off the South Hams called St. Michael's and originally I thought it must be an error for the mount off the coast of Cornwall. Saxton included the island on his map of Devonshire in 1575, alluding almost certainly to the long lost monastic chapel and as will be seen below this began a long tradition. According to records there was a family de Burgh which is mentioned as having land in South Devon (including a castle at Plympton) as well as owning the Isle of Wight and later records of 1411 mention a chapel



Fig. 1. Part of Emanuel Bowen's map of Devon for the Large English Atlas of 1754.

of St. Michael de la Burgh.[3] There is another story that a Cornish branch of the Burgh family obtained the land in the Bigbury area through marriage in the early 14th century. The chapel may well have been built by them, hence the name. A further fascinating story relating to this family concerns Sir John Burgh of Lincolnshire who captured the galleon *Madre de Dios* in 1592 off the Azores. This was the greatest treasure ship to be taken during Elizabeth's reign. Legend has it that pilfering was such that you could smell the spices all the way to Exeter. And the disputes involved most of the court, nearly bankrupted Raleigh, and Burgh himself was killed in a duel.

However, it is far from certain that the chapel referred to was still standing at the time that Saxton drew his famous map. Nevertheless, from Saxton's time the island was faithfully recorded in all larger maps as St. Michael's; Speed, Jansson (Fig. 2) and Blaeu all faithfully recorded the chapel, followed in their wake by Blome and Morden (for his *Britannia*). All the maps produced which were not miniature included it. In 1701 Morden's smaller map was printed and for the first time the island is called St. Michael's Rock, and this was copied by Owen and Bowen in 1720. It was Hermann Moll in 1724 who first introduced a more modern name onto his map: Barr Island appears for the first time alongside the traditional name of St. Michael's. All maps derived from Moll continued to include both names side by side (although sometimes spelt Bar), for example, Seale's map of 1732 and the Read and Walker maps (both 1743). However, those still copying earlier maps kept to St. Michael's.

Badeslade and Toms in 1741 were the first to remove St. Michael's completely; they have simply Barr I (added in 1742; see Fig. 3). This improvement was only copied

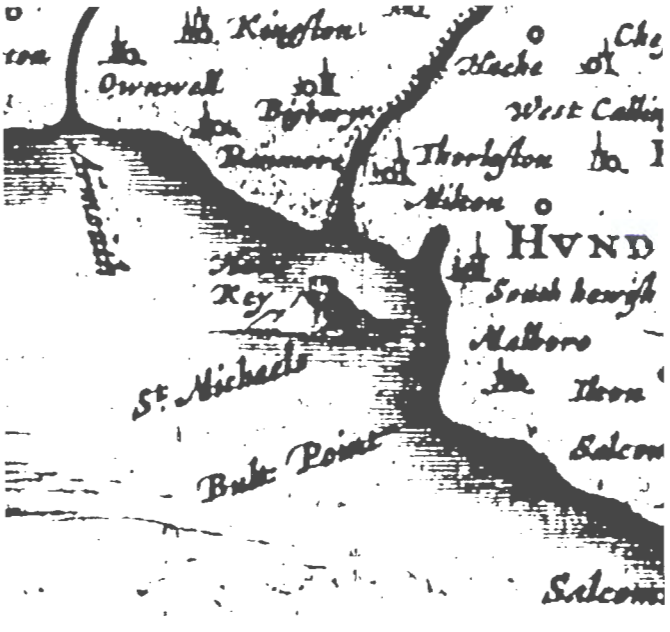


Fig. 2. Detail from Jansson's Nieuw Atlas Anhaeng of 1644, with the island named St Michael's, and showing the chapel on the highest point.



Fig. 3. Detail from the 3rd state of Badeslade & Tons 'Map of Devonshire' for Chorographia Britanniae, 1742, the first to omit the name of St Michael.

by Kitchin & Jefferys; the followers of Moll who included Bowen, Kitchin (who used St. Michael's together with Barr Island in his map of 1769 for his *Pocket Atlas*), Ellis, Hogg/Walpole (engraved by Hatchett) and Lodge all continued to use St. Michael's with various spellings (see Fig. 1).

However, in the meantime, Benjamin Donn's large-scale (1" to 1 mile) map, produced in 1765, was the first to introduce yet another name, although this name, too, was reminiscent of older times.[4] He identified the island as *Borough or Bur I*. It was about this time that a shipping disaster occurred which put this area of the coast in the limelight. In 1760 the *Ramillies*, a 74-gun frigate, went aground on the cliffs at Bolt Tail (see Fig. 4), one mile south-east, with 734 men on board. There were only 26 survivors who managed to leap from the stern of the ship and scramble onto the rocks to safety. It was still called Ramillies Cove into the late 1800s.

Nevertheless, with the exception of Cary (in his *New and Correct Atlas* of 1787 – Bur I.) all large maps included St. Michael's I. as late as 1788 when Lodge produced his map of Devonshire, the last one to include St. Michael's. In 1789 Cary, probably using Donn as his source, referred to the alternative names and *Borough or Burr I.* is found for the first time for over 30 years.

John Cary had produced a set of maps to accompany a new translation of William Camden's history of Great Britain, *Britannia*, which was first published in 1586, seven years after Saxton's map appeared in atlas form. In Camden's words:

Where Avon's waters with the sea are mixt,
St. Michael firmly on a rock is fixt.

Cary's maps, based on original and up-to-date material, helped to establish these new names although in 1864 S.P. Fox calls it: St. Michael's Rock, now called Burrow, or Burr Island.[5] She relates that her grandfather had erected accommodation for picnic parties on the island. By the time of writing the structure was so in ruins that a coastguard believed it had been an old watchtower for use during the (Napoleonic?) war. Burrow Island probably referred to the countless rabbits that abounded.

The eighteenth century guide books are often too small to include much local information and it is the nineteenth century guides which tell us something of the history of the island. Richard John King[6] tells us that: Burr Island was once

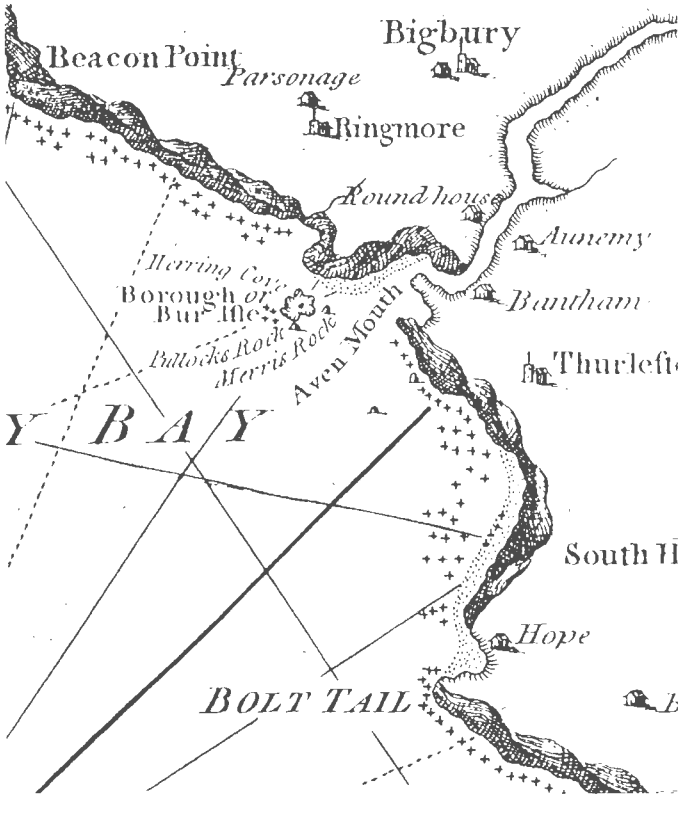


Fig. 4. Detail from 'An Hydrographical Survey of the Coast of Devonshire from Exmouth Bar to Stoke Point', by Robert Sayer, 1786.

crowned with a chapel dedicated to St. Michael, and more recently used as a station for the pilchard fishery. It is about ten acres in extent, and connected with the mainland at low water. The sands are rich in minute shells, which may sometimes be gathered in handsful; and on the island, the wild squill (*scilla verna*) is so abundant that in the season of flowering the ground has the appearance of being overspread with patches of blue carpet. There are no remains of the old chapel.

A later edition goes on to announce that a tea house had been erected on the site of the chapel.[7] Previous editions of Murray's *Handbook* had only referred to Bur Island. The reference to Burgh Island is intriguing. But being local and an ardent historian King probably had access to a wealth of material as well as to local oral tradition.[8] Murray included maps by Walker, W.A.K. Johnston and Bartholomew between 1850 and 1895 and all have Burr Island which was the name given in the original first series Ordnance Survey of 1809 and successive editions.

Twenty years later J.L.W. Page wrote two very good guides to Devon and from these we learn that: Borough, or Burr Island as it is called in the soft, slurring speech of Devon . . . is the principal feature seaward. It rises from the water to the height of about 100 feet, scarped boldly down on the western side, but on the eastern descending in grassy slopes. At one time a chapel to St. Michael stood upon the summit, but this has long since disappeared, and the tea house which occupied its site has nearly crumbled away, too. The only building upon the island is a public house. As it was unapproachable except by boat, at high water, and in a district sparsely populated, it is not remarkable that it did not pay, and it is now deserted. So, with the exception of the rabbits and a few sheep, the island is uninhabited.[9]

In the companion volume to this Page writes in very disparaging tones of the tea house and pub: For the walls on the site of the chapel are those of a tea house — *O tempora, O Mores!* — and if *that* were not enough there is a public house down below.[10] Perhaps this is a little unfair as the pub too has a pedigree; the Pilchard Inn is said to date back to the fourteenth century. Page also recounts the story of a famous shipwreck in Bigbury Bay that took place in 1772 which gives an indication of the friendly welcome a visitor could expect from the locals. The *Chantaloupe*, on the way back from the West Indies, ran aground. There could have been two survivors but one of these happened to be a rich woman whose body was washed up wearing all her jewellery. The local people stripped her, cut off her fingers to get the rings and slit her ears in order to secure the fatal jewellery. It was only the digging of a dog that later revealed the body and a compassionate villager had the lady buried in a neighbouring churchyard. Page mentions that three of the villains in the story met untimely ends but does not go into detail. According to Murray[11] the celebrated Whig writer and political philosopher, Edmund Burke (1729–97), visited the area fearing that relatives of his were victims of the disaster and stayed at Bowringsleigh, one of the large houses in the area.

One wonders what Page would have made of the later history of the island. In 1929 a hotel was built just above the pub. The Burgh Island Hotel must have been a

glamorous venue in the 1930s and visitors included Lord Mountbatten, Noel Coward and Agatha Christie. Even royalty was not missing: Edward and Mrs Simpson are reported to have stayed there. The swimming pool was a natural inlet of the sea with a platform in the middle that converted into a bandstand where Harry Roy and his Mayfair Four played. However, by the early 1980s this, too, was more of a ruin than a hotel. Attempts to convert to Timeshare failed and the property was on the market for £650,000 in 1984.[12] Who chose the name for the new hotel? That is not known but certainly there are echoes from the dim and distant past.

In 1986 the hotel and most of the island was bought by Beatrice and Tony Porter. They have spent a great deal of time and money on renovating and refurbishing the hotel. They have attempted to recreate the heyday atmosphere of the 1930s and have gone to great lengths to furnish the 13 luxury self-contained suites. Very little of the original fittings and furniture survived but no one would notice that visiting it today. The Burgh Island Hotel on Burgh Island: today's name for the island is the one found on the latest Ordnance Survey maps. Over a period of several hundred years the name has changed fairly often but the moral of the story is that history certainly does repeat itself!

NOTES

1. The Pilchard Inn; pilchard fishing and curing was an important industry.
2. *Cartobibliography of Devonshire*, K. Batten and F. Bennett, forthcoming.
3. *The Place Names of Devon*, Gover, Mawer & Stenton, Cambridge, 1931.
4. Ibid; the authors note that the Deputy Keeper's Reports of 1667 name Boro' Island.
5. *Kingsbridge Estuary*, S.P. Fox, 1864.
6. *Murray's Handbook : Devon, Cornwall*, John Murray, 1872.
7. *Murray's Handbook : Devon*, John Murray, 1895.
8. *A Bibliography of Murray's Handbooks for Travellers*, W.B.C. Lister, Dereham Books, 1993.
9. *Coasts of Devon*, Warden Page, Seeley & Co., 1894.
10. *Rivers of Devon*, Warden Page, Seeley & Co., 1893.
11. *Murray's Handbook : Devon, Cornwall*, John Murray, 1872.
12. *The Times*, Tuesday June 26th, 1984.

KIT BATTEN

Letter to the Editor

285 Nether Street
London N3 1PD

Madam

Further to Warren Furth's query about maps showing the Earthly Paradise, and to Anton Berkhemer's helpful reply. Mr Furth might also like to look back to the sixteenth century for the 'origins' of the maps he has (I say 'origins' deliberately, as depictions of Paradise are common on medieval mappae mundi; the question of the precise location of the Earthly Paradise had been exercising some of the greatest Christian intellects from the earliest centuries of the new religion).

Mr Berkhemer is absolutely right in naming cartographers such as the Visschers but he could have added that what all these were producing — whether for bibles or atlases — were variations on maps made in the previous century expressly for bibles. Those bible maps con-

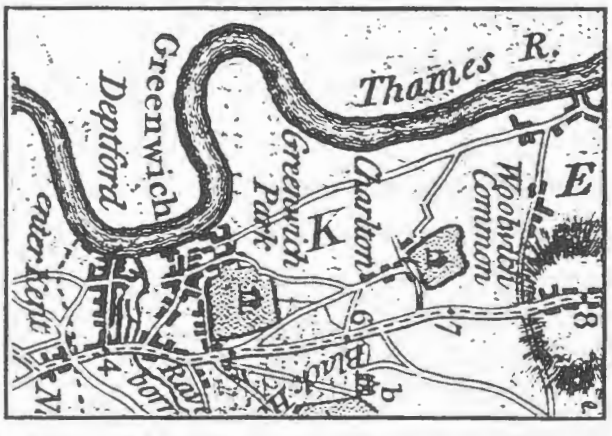
Martayan Lan

Fine Antique Maps, Atlases & Globes

COMPLIMENTARY CATALOGUE TO IMCoS MEMBERS

48 East 57th Street, New York, NY 10022
Tel. (212) 308-0018 / (800) 423-3741 *Fax.* (212) 308 0074
Gallery Hours: Mon–Fri: 10–6; Call for Saturday hours

WARWICK LEADLAY GALLERY



ANTIQUE MAPS & PRINTS

ATLASES & GLOBES
RELATED LITERATURE
PROFESSIONAL RESTORATION
COLOURING AND FRAMING

5 NELSON ROAD • LONDON • SE10 9JB
Tel: 0181 ~ 858 0317 Fax: 0181 ~ 853 1773

PAULUS SWAEN
old maps and prints

Hofstraat 19 - 5664 HS GELDROP
The Netherlands

Fax (0)40-854075 Tel (0)40-853571

Fine and rare maps, prints and atlases of all parts of the world.

Fax or write for catalogue
Please specify wants.

cerned five major themes, each closely related to the text: the location of Eden/Earthly Paradise, the Exodus, the Division of Canaan, the Holy Land in the time of Christ, the journeys of Paul in the Eastern Mediterranean. The set owes its development to the Reformation and the emergence of protestantism. After the sixteenth century, when the confessional urgency of the 'correct' biblical interpretation had largely died down, biblical scholarship picked up other parts of the bible narrative to map. For instance, while the journeys of Abraham are shown on a map in the sixteenth century only in the Catholic Arias Montanus' polyglot bible (1572), the map became quite popular later in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries even in protestant bibles.

As to literature on the subject, modesty was compelling me to keep quiet in the hope that someone else would point Mr Furth to the section on maps of Eden in C. Delano Smith and E.M. Ingram, Maps in Bibles 1500–1600. An Illustrated Catalogue (Geneva, Droz, 1991) and to the various articles by each of these authors on bible maps, most of which touch on Eden/Paradise! I feel freer to direct readers to Fred Plaut's article (The Map Collector 29, 1984, pp 2–7) and to Alessandro Scafi's talk on 7 December 1995 in the Maps and Society lecture series at the Warburg Institute, London, on the topic 'Where is Nowhere? Mapping Paradise'. Dott. Scafi is also currently writing a book on the topic for British Library Publications Ltd.

To return to Mr Furth's immediate concern, the identity of his four maps. All relate to themes listed above. Another reason I was trying to keep my head down is that while I have carried out a limited search on maps in post-sixteenth century bibles as part of my study of exegetical maps up to 1600 (courtesy of The Leverhulme Foundation), the analysis and writing up of my notes has had to be postponed. Thus, while the name Huet infuriatingly rings a loud bell, I cannot right now alight on the reference or add to Mr Berkhemer's useful suggestions. Looking, though, at the two maps shown by Mr Furth (Journal no. 60, pp 36–37) — which he implies come, with others, from one source — I'd suggest they are as likely to have come from a book on religious geography (a popular theme in the eighteenth century) as from an edition of the bible itself, although the latter is perfectly possible. The 'author' of the first map (p. 36) is, as he says, attempting to improve on the traditional bible map produced by Huet (shown by Mr Furth on p. 37) in the light of contemporary geographical knowledge of the Mesopotamian region. Huet's map in contrast owes everything to sixteenth century bible maps, starting with John Calvin's map (Commentary on the First Book of Moses, 1553); note for instance, its characteristically Ptolemaic hydrographical network.

After the sixteenth century, the whole scenario of who copies or engraves what and who published what where in what language (or mix of languages) becomes exceedingly complicated, as Mr Berkhemer intimates. To say any of these copperplate maps is 'by' somebody could be misleading unless one is quite specifically pointing to the publisher, engraver, draughtsman — or originator.

CATHERINE DELANO SMITH

A Hydrographer's Rewards — Captain W.H. Smyth K.S.F., R.N.

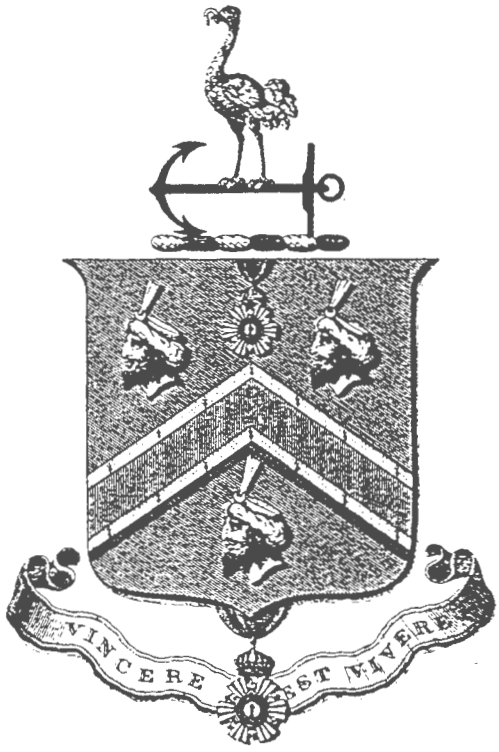
Admiral Ritchie's evocation of the first 100 years of the Hydrographic Office of the Admiralty and the publication of the new edition of his admirable book *The Admiralty Chart* has raised interest in a hydrographer who received some rather unusual recognition of his work.

Captain William Henry Smyth (1788–1865) was one of the generation of naval officers who combined much active service in the Napoleonic Wars with some of the early marine surveys which led to the halcyon days of the reign as Hydrographer of the Navy of Admiral Sir Francis Beaufort, who much admired Smyth's surveys. Posted to Cadiz in 1810 after service in many other parts of the world, Smyth carried out surveys of the area around Cadiz and, eventually, of Sicily and much of the Mediterranean coast. He was involved in an action off the coast of Sicily for which, together with recognition of his other services, he was appointed a Knight of the Royal Sicilian Military Order of Saint Ferdinand and of Merit by the King of the Two Sicilies, the cross of which he was given approval to wear by Royal Licence dated the 16th March 1816 in the following terms: 'as a testimony of the high sense which that Sovereign entertains of his Services and of the valour displayed by him against the Enemy off Messina, during the period in which he served in The Combined Fleet'.

This award received permanent recognition by being incorporated as an augmentation into his family arms, arms which dated from his ancestor John Smith (1580–1631), one of the founders of Virginia recently in the news in connection with the Disney film of the Pocahontas story. The arms including three Turks' heads are supposed to originate from John Smith's early service in wars against the Turks in eastern Europe when he was alleged to have defeated three Turkish chieftains in single combat.

Smyth also received a second augmentation to his arms described as follows: 'A chief argent thereon a mount vert inscribed with the Greek letters KYPA gold, and issuant therefrom a representation of the silphium plant proper'. He also received a crest of augmentation of the same silphium plant. The question arises as to why such an unusual item should be included in the armorial bearings of a naval officer. A botanical dictionary states that the silphium plant is called the compass plant 'because it presents the edges of its radical leaves nearly due north and south, whilst their faces are turned east and west'. It is presumably this peculiarity of the silphium plant which rendered it suitable for inclusion in the arms of one who spent so much time dealing with compasses and their bearings. The Greek letters KYPA are said to represent an abbreviation of KYPANA, the Doric form of Cyrene, found on a celebrated coin of that colony which was part of the north African coast surveyed by Smyth.

Smyth was an indefatigable antiquarian as well as being a noted astronomer of his time, having built an observatory for



Captain William Henry Smyth.
Royal Navy.

The first augmentation.



Captain William Henry Smyth.
R.N.

The second augmentation.

Dr Lee at Hartwell House near Aylesbury, a house previously occupied by Louis XVIII of France during his exile in England. Smyth was welcomed into most of the learned societies of his day being elected F.R.S. in June 1829. His arms are shown on two bookplates, the first showing the first augmentation of the cross of the Sicilian Order both within the shield and pendant below and again on the bookplate showing the second augmentation of the silphium plant within the shield and in the crest. The augmentations can also be seen in the arms of one of his distinguished sons Sir Henry Augustus Smyth K.C.M.G.

PETER ALLPRESS

ADVERTISE IN THE IMCoS JOURNAL

VERY REASONABLE RATES, AND A READERSHIP WHO
LOVES MAPS
GOES REGULARLY INTO MAP SHOPS
BUYS MAPS

DO THEY KNOW ABOUT YOUR BUSINESS?

DO THEY KNOW YOUR LATEST PHONE & FAX NUMBERS?

Contact Warwick Leadlay on 0181-858 0317

Jonathan Potter

Jonathan Potter
buys and sells
fine, rare, decorative
and interesting Antique Maps







TELEPHONE 071 491 3520

125 NEW BOND STREET · LONDON W1Y 9AF

RICHARD B. ARKWAY, INC.

Specialists in Early & Rare Maps,
Atlases, Globes & Related Books

59 East 54th Street #62
(Between Madison & Park)
New York, NY 10022

Ph: (212) 751 8135 & (800) 453 0045. Fax: (212) 832 5389

Book Review

Flags along the Coast : Charting the Gulf of Mexico, 1519–1759: A Reappraisal, by Jack Jackson. The Book Club of Texas, 1995. Size 390 x 280 mm (15" x 11"); 225 pp, 1 colour and 65 black-and-white illustrations of which 15 are in the text and 50 as plates. Available from Dorothy Sloan Books, Box 49670 Austin, Texas, US$ 250.

From a comfortable armchair in late 20th century Europe, with all the luxuries of civilisation to hand, it is easy to forget the immense difficulties and hardships undergone in exploring the great north American continent. The distances were vast, the terrain inhospitable and the natives often hostile. Two-way communications with Paris, London or Madrid took months, or sometimes years if despatches or vessels were lost en route.

The wider aim of the Book Club of Texas is to form an 'Institute for Historical Cartography' to gather together primary research materials relating to the exploration, mapping and settlement of Texas, Louisiana, the Southwest and northern Mexico. This is highly commendable. I hope they add Florida, whose western coastline is contiguous with that of the northern Gulf of Mexico, the subject of the book under review.

Flags along the Coast is not (as the sub-title implies) a reappraisal covering the period 1519–1759. The preface acknowledges that it is but two chapters of a more comprehensive treatment of Gulf cartography of which there has been an earlier study *Mapping Texas and the Gulf Coast: the Contributions of Saint-Denis, Olivá and Le Maire*.

Although the northern Gulf coast had been discovered and partially mapped by the Spaniard conquistadores in the early and mid sixteenth century, there had been little further development over the next 150 years. All this changed with the important advances of the French who penetrated southwards from 'La Nouvelle France' or Canada down the great central river valleys of Ohio and Mississippi. In 1681–82 René-Robert Cavelier, Sieur de la Salle, explored the Mississippi from the Illinois to the Gulf of Mexico although (in subsequent maps) the actual outlet was misplaced many miles to the west. later, la Salle sought to colonise the area from the coast, a tragically disastrous expedition which led to Spanish counteraction and renewed mapping of the disputed coast.

The first chapter of *Flags along the Coast* describes the historic and cartographic consequences of this episode, based on a (lost) manuscript maps of a Spanish Captain Juan Enríquez Barroto and a known successor map by his fellow pilot Juan Bisente. The impact of Bisente's manuscript map, dating from 1696, is discussed in detail with comparisons drawn between it and other maps of the area by Coronelli, Delisle, De Fer, and others. How the Spanish map came into the hands of the French — with whom the Spanish were at that time at war — is an intriguing story with still a number of unanswered questions. But Bisente's copy of Barroto's chart was certainly eagerly seized upon by Pontchartrain and

his staff of Geographers, and was speedily copied for French use.

Twenty-five years separate Juan Bisente and the next map-maker discussed in detail: a little-known French engineer called Valentin Devin who was sent out from France to take up work in the recently-founded town of New Orleans. Between 1719 and his death in Mobile in 1735 Devin laboured to produce maps and drawings for the aid of the nascent French Gulf colony. His name is not even mentioned in Tooley's *Dictionary*, but from the illustrations in *Flags along the Coast* it is clear that he was an accomplished surveyor and draughtsman. In an Appendix, nearly 30 maps and plans by or attributed to Devin are listed, mostly from holdings in the Bibliothèque Nationale or the Archives Nationales in Paris. This listing is acknowledged to be incomplete.

How well does *Flags along the Coast* marshal all the material to hand? The book is handsomely produced, on good paper and with large, clear type. There are 50 plates of commendable clarity bound at the end and 15 illustrations (unfortunately not numbered) in the text, some duplicating the main plates. The problems, however, of organising so much material have not been entirely resolved and, in spite of attempts to link the two 'chapters' there are really two separate episodes here which would have been better handled independently. As well as the main text the endnotes — 162 for Part I and 89 for Part II — are so substantial that (as admitted in the preface) they range far beyond the text, at times becoming free-standing essays. The reader is thus constantly jumping between the text, the endnotes, and the plates to try and maintain the thread of the narrative. A minor criticism is that no dimensions are supplied for any of the maps illustrated.

Nevertheless, the work represents an extensively researched study which will be poured over by historians and cartographic specialists of the area. IMCoS is very grateful to Dorothy Sloan Books for providing a copy of *Flags along the Coast* for its library, thus making this volume available on request to members.

RODNEY SHIRLEY

New Address for IMAGO MUNDI

All correspondence and payments for *Imago Mundi* should now be addressed c/o Map Library, British Library, Great Russell Street, London WC1B 3DG, UK. Fax: (0) 171 412 7780. e-mail: tony.campbell@bl.uk

The 1995 volume (No. 47) is the largest in IM's 60-year history. It has been redesigned and improved. Despite a recent 25% increase in size, the price remains £30 or $60. A full run of back issues from Vol. 27 (1975) is available, and a cumulative index for Vols 21–40.

IMAGO MUNDI seeks new Secretary/Treasurer

Due to the resignation through ill health of Brian Dolley, *Imago Mundi* is looking for a new Secretary-Treasurer. basic book-keeping and computer skills are needed, along with organisational ability. An honorarium is available for what would be a few hours work a week. Please contact Tony Campbell at the British Library Map Library.

IMCoS List of Officers

President Oswald Dreyer-Eimbcke

Advisory Council

Past President	Rodney Shirley
Adelaide	W.A.R. Richardson
Barcelona	Sra Montserrat Galera
London	Tony Campbell
London	Catherine Delano Smith
Ottawa	Ed Dahl
Paris	Monique Pelletier
Utrecht	Dr Günter Schilder
Washington	Ralph Ehrenberg

International Officers

Chairman	Malcolm R Young
Secretary	Robert Clancy
Development	Caroline Batchelor

Executive Committee and Appointed Officers

Chairman	Susan Gole
Gen Secretary	Harry Pearce
Treasurer	Cyrus Ala'i
Membership Sec	Jenny Harvey
Publicity Officer	Yasha Beresiner
Map Fair Organiser	Roger Brown
Map Fair Liaison	Philip Burden
Advertising Manager	Warwick Leadlay
Librarian	Christopher Terrell
Photographer	David Webb
Journal Editor	Susan Gole
Directors	Themis Strongilos
	Alfred W. Newman

Representatives

America, Central: Paul F Glynn, Casa El Carmen, 3a Avenida Norte 8, La Antigua, Guatemala

America, South: Dr Lorenzo Güller Frers, Peru 285, 1641 Acassuso, Argentina

Australia: Prof Robert Clancy, 11 High Street, Newcastle, NSW 2300

Austria: Dr Stefan J. Missine, Unt. Weissgerberstr. 5-14, 1030 Vienna

Belgium: Philippe Swolfs, Nieuwe Steenweg 31, Elversele, 9140

Bulgaria: Bojan Beševliev, Inst for Balkan Studies, ul. Kalojan 7, 1000 Sofia

Canada: Edward H Dahl, Nat. Archives of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N3

Croatia: Ankica Pandzic, Historical Museum of Croatia, Matoseva 9, YU-41000 Zagreb

Cyprus: Dr AJ Hadjipaschalis, PO Box 4506, Nicosia

Finland: Jan Strang, Antiiki-Kirja, Kalevankatu 25, SF-00100 Helsinki

France: Jacques Reutemann, 54 Rue des Grands Forts, 26110 Nyons

Germany: Prof Dr D Novak, Adenaurallee 23, D-5300 Bonn 1

Greece: Themis Strongilos, 19 Rigillis Street, GR-106 74 Athens

Hungary: Dr Zsolt Török, Dept/Geography, Eötvös Univ. Ludovika 2, Budapest

Iceland: Kjarten Günnarsson, Lyfjabudin Idunn, Laugavegi 40(a), Reykjavik

Israel: Eva Wajntraub, 4 Brenner Street, Jerusalem

Italy: Marcus Perini, Via A. Sciesa 11, 37122 Verona

Japan: Kazumasa Yamashita, 10-7 2-chome, Sendagaya, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo

Latvia: Dr Janis Strauchmanis, Tallinas 83–40, Riga, LV-1009

Mexico: Martine Chomel de Coelho, A.P. 40-230, Mexico 06140 DF

Netherlands: HDA Kok, Poelwaal 15, 2162 HA Lisse

New Zealand: Neil McKinnon, PO Box 847, Timaru

Norway: Pål Sagen, Bygdøy Alle 69, PO Box 102 Tasen, N-0801 Oslo 8

Philippines: C.J. Beresford-Jones P.O. Box 789, Manila

Portugal: JC Silva, Travessa de Quelmada 28, Lisbon 2

Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia: Julie Yeo, Antiques of the Orient, 21 Cuscaden Road, Ming Arcade 01-02, Singapore 1024

South Africa: Jeffrey Sharpe, P.O. Box 32342, Camps Bay 8040

Spain: Jaime Armero, Frame SL, General Pardiñas 69, Madrid 6

Sweden: Gunnar Skoog, Skoogs Foretagsgrupp AB, Malmo

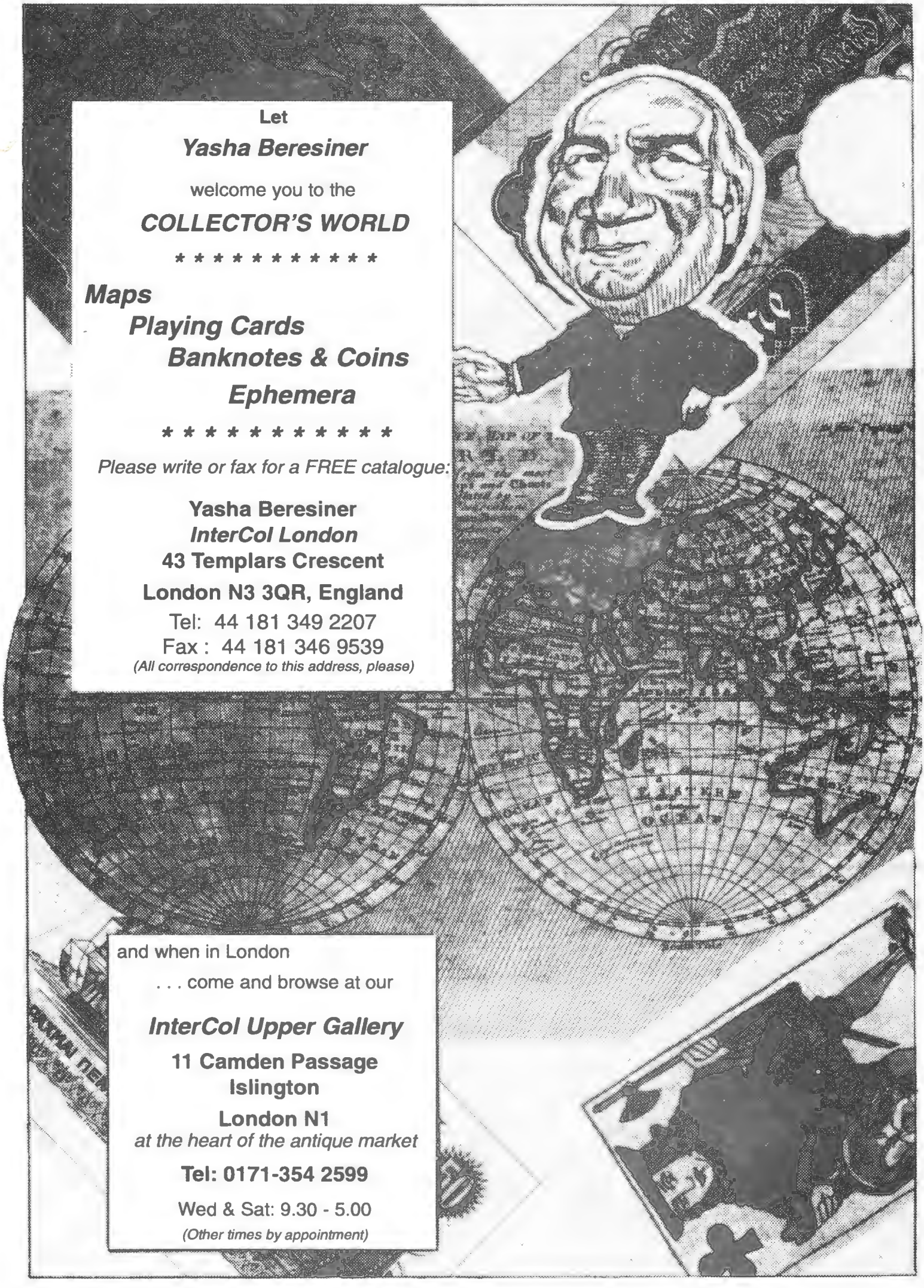
Thailand: Dr Dawn Rooney, PO Box 11, 1238 Bangkok

Turkey: F Muhtar Katircioglu, Karanfil Araligi 14, Levent, 80620 Istanbul

USA, Central: Kenneth Nebenzahl Inc, PO Box 370, Glencoe, Ill 60022

USA, East: Robert A. Highbarger, 7509 Hackamore Drive, Potomac, MD 20854

USA, West: Alfred W Newman, 1414 Mariposa Street, Vallejo, CA 94590



Let

Yasha Beresiner

welcome you to the

COLLECTOR'S WORLD

* * * * * * * * * * * *

Maps

Playing Cards

Banknotes & Coins

Ephemera

* * * * * * * * * * * *

Please write or fax for a FREE catalogue:

Yasha Beresiner
InterCol London
43 Templars Crescent
London N3 3QR, England
Tel: 44 181 349 2207
Fax : 44 181 346 9539
(All correspondence to this address, please)

and when in London

. . . come and browse at our

InterCol Upper Gallery

11 Camden Passage
Islington
London N1
at the heart of the antique market

Tel: 0171-354 2599

Wed & Sat: 9.30 - 5.00
(Other times by appointment)