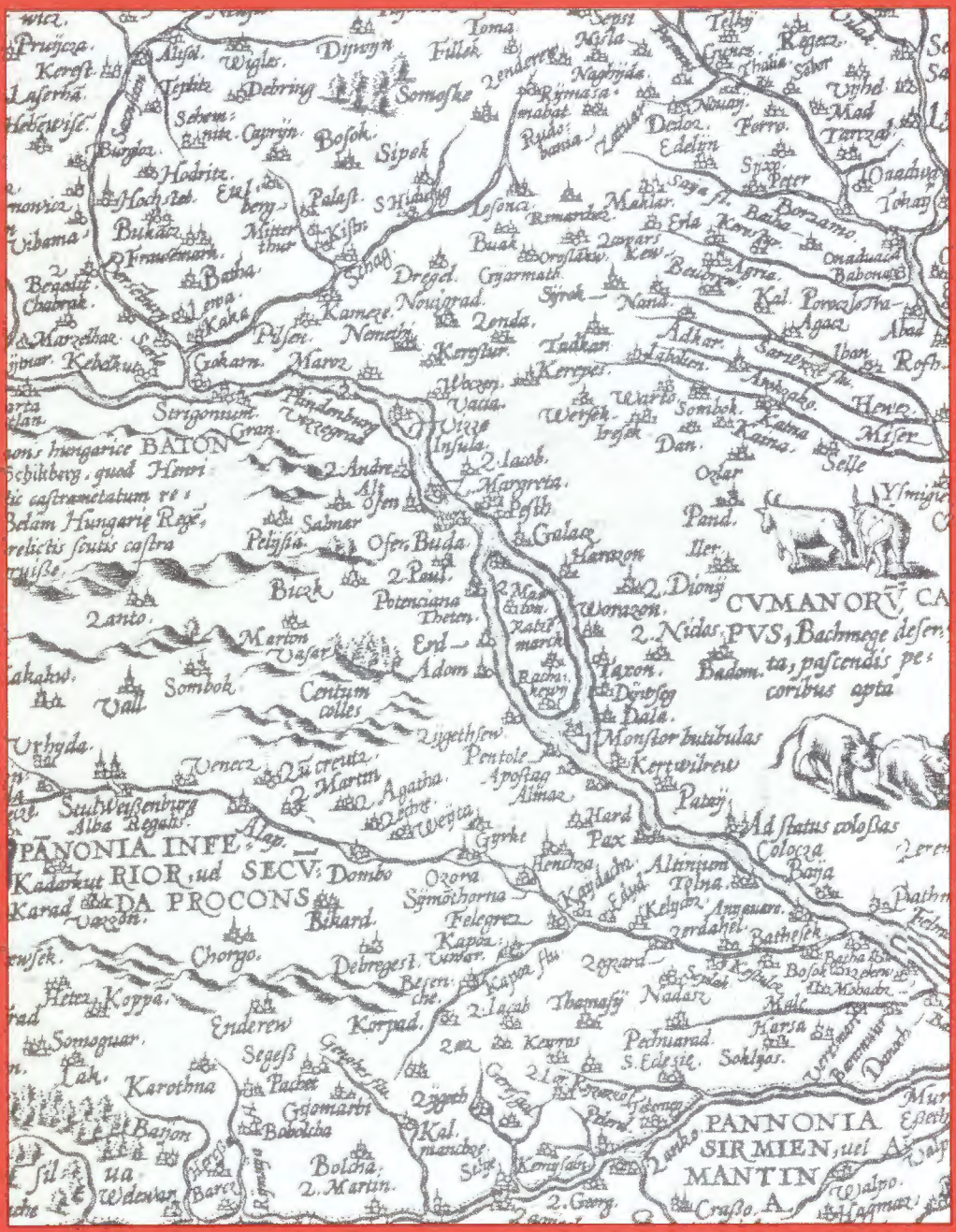
SUMMER 1997 ISSUE No. 69

IMCOS JOURNAL



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Journal of the International Map Collectors' Society

SUMMER 1997 ISSUE No. 69

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Cover map: Detail from 'Hungariae Descriptio' by Wolfgang Lazius, from Abraham Ortelius: *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*, 1570 (Courtesy of László Gróf).

Copy and other material for our next issue (Autumn) should be submitted by 1 August 1997. All items for editorial use should be sent to The Editor, Susan Gole, 3 Aylesbury Road, Wing, Leighton Buzzard LU7 0PD. Tel: 01296 681 071. Fax: 01296 682 671.

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From the Editor's Desk

We were all very glad when Valerie Scott agreed to come on the IMCoS committee a few months ago, and I was planning to publish an interview with her. Then, at the recent AGM, she was elected to the post of Vice-Chairman, to relieve our Chairman of some of the organisation, especially in arranging meetings in UK. Under normal circumstances a new member to the committee might not be known to our far-flung membership. But in Valerie's case, her work in the promotion of all aspects of map-collecting has been recognised and welcomed since before most of the present committee even knew each other. She was the first winner of the IMCoS-Tooley Award, as far back as 1983, and has attended almost every map fair and symposium, not only those organised by IMCoS but others too, since they were begun. Even those who did not know her personally saw her photograph regularly as the Editor of *The Map Collector* (now sadly no longer available to map collectors). So I decided that an interview from a comparative newcomer, as I still am, would be invidious, more so when she sent in an unsolicited article (see page 17 in this issue) which seemed to reveal more of her inner personality than I might have brought out.

For newer members who might not have had the good fortune to know her, Valerie also sent the following message:

'Having been an enthusiastic supporter of IMCoS from its inception I am very thrilled to be appointed vice-chairman and look forward to helping Jenny Harvey, the chairman, to keep the society at the forefront of the map collecting and dealing community. Although many other map societies have been formed since IMCoS was started in 1980, it is still the only society with "international" in its title and is clearly held in high esteem by its members around the world. As Jenny and myself are both business women and I have been involved with collectors and historians of cartography over the past 20 years in my role as Editor of *The Map Collector* we should make a good team. Plenty of ideas for lively meetings and other benefits for members are already in the pipeline.'

Something else new, not from IMCoS but the British Library, is the new Web site devoted to the history of cartography. It can be found on:

http://ihr.sas.ac.uk/maps/

Further information is available from Tony Campbell. His press release announces that it consists of 14 pages, and covers most of what is going on in the world that has anything to do with early maps.

Another news item from the British Library concerns the JB Harley Research Fellowships. Anyone working in the study of early maps who wishes to utilise the rich resources in London should apply to the Map Library of the British Library for information about applying for these grants.

Our Journal is getting fat, almost bursting out of its margins. We would welcome ideas about its future, and how it might serve our membership better. Should we change the size to make more space, use colour (at extra cost), appear more frequently? If you have thoughts on this, remembering that more often means higher subscriptions, please send them to me or the Chairman for consideration.

The Rare Map Trade Today : The Institutional Collector

Edward H. Dahl

In preparing this address, I was aware that I would be preceded on this podium by another collector — a well-known and very successful one — and wondered whether he and I would be making almost identical remarks. Our wishes as collectors are very similar.

We both want dealers to find pieces so rare that no one has seen them on the market since one of Henry Stevens' famous catalogues. We want them to be in mint condition: full margins, no tears and original colour rivalling illuminated manuscripts. We want to be the first to know about an item, and have it sent on approval so we can think about it at our leisure. We want the dealer to have a thoroughly researched description with the piece (including date, authorship, printing history, how many copies were produced, how many are extant, how many are black and white, and how many coloured). We want to be told what is unique about the item, and what its importance is to the history of cartography. And lastly, of course, neither of us wants to deplete our budgets over anything being offered: in other words, we need to feel we are being offered a bargain! Despite all these similarities in our wishes, however, private and institutional collectors inhabit rather different worlds and do their collecting for quite different ends.

I wonder whether the planners of this session hoped some sparks would fly when they put a dealer and two collectors together (the collectors should of course be in competition with each other). Some of you may have been expecting me to show a little hostility towards private collectors because some institutional collectors can be described as being somewhat unfriendly to them. I think I can safely say that, although I may have quietly winced on a few occasions when a much-sought-after item slipped away into a private collection before I could consider it, I have long been a supporter of private collecting. I have helped collectors in my work as a map curator as well as through courses and talks, through involvement in map society activities, and in other ways. I may at times have had an ulterior motive: a hope that something the National Archives of Canada needed might, during some future economic downturn or for other reasons, become available from private collectors.

While my remarks will not encompass the entire world of institutional collecting, I will reflect on some of that world based upon my experience and observations after twenty years at the National Archives of Canada. I should, therefore, begin by telling you what I do and what the National Archives of Canada is trying to accomplish, specifically in the Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division. (The Division may still be better known by its former name: the National Map Collection of the Public Archives of Canada.)

For the period for which I am responsible as curator of early Canadian carto-

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Contents

Current issues comprise approximately 250 pages (30 x 21cm), with illustrations. Each annual volume includes:

- Articles (about ten per issue)
- Book reviews; and notices of books received
- Bibliography (with indexes of authors, places and subjects)
- Chronicle (personal and institutional news, conferences, exhibitions, map sales and acquisitions)
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graphy — circa 1500 to 1850 — the goal is to obtain one original of every map, chart, and atlas showing Canada, or part of it, in any way. In all cases, our search is for acquisitions which will enrich the present collection in terms of information about a geographic area, a cartographer's work, or a particular genre or style of cartography, and which will also contribute to our understanding of the more technical aspects of the development of cartography (such as surveying, the compilation process, use of projections, and map printing). This means we collect such complementary objects as copper plates and lithographic stones — though not so vigorously as to court conflict with any of our national museums!

Areas where current research is intensive are given greater priority. For example, during the George's Bank or Gulf of Maine boundary dispute between Canada and the United States in the early 1980s, I looked more carefully than usual at maps listed in the Maine and New England sections of catalogues from dealers and thereby located a copy of Charles Wilkes' very important early survey of the area, published as a U.S. government document in 1837.

In general, maps showing a particular area in detail rather than general maps are more desirable. Hence, we are not about to buy every single world map ever printed, even though after about 1500 all show Canada. For printed items, we seek to acquire a good original of each version or state — not an unattainable goal, since there is only a finite number of documents.

Although globes are also collected, no attempt is made to collect one original of each known terrestrial globe. Globes are quite costly because of their rarity and their attractiveness to antique collectors, and frequently we have the same information on other maps in the collection. Therefore, we have acquired a representative selection of globes made at different periods, in a variety of countries, and in different sizes and styles.

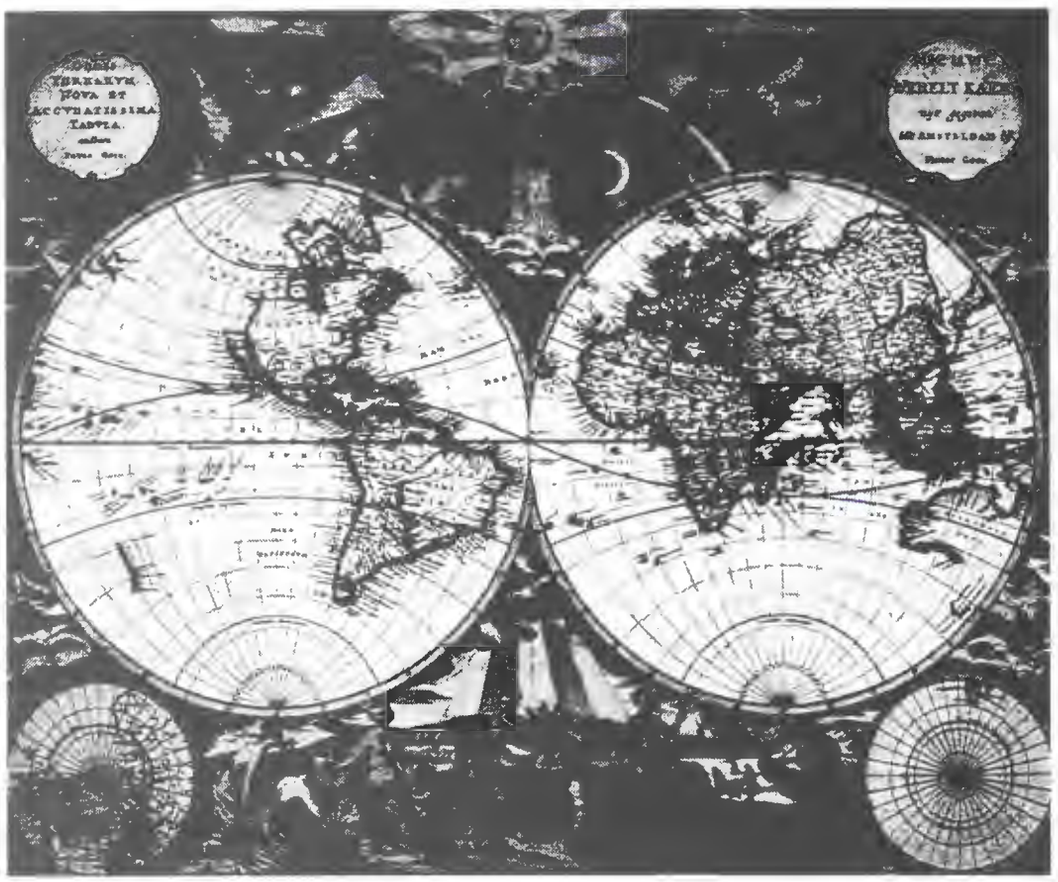
Because the National Archives of Canada's copying program is not related to the activities of the rare map trade, I will mention here only in passing that before I retire (or expire), I hope to obtain a legible photographic copy of every known manuscript map showing any part of Canada, that is now located outside the country. This may amount to about ten thousand items, but several thousand have already been photographed.

I have been at the Map Division long enough to learn from observation, and from such works as Skelton's *Maps: A Historical Survey of Their Study and Collecting* (Chicago, 1972), that the history of map collecting is as much the history of individual or private collecting as it is of institutional collecting. We can think of some of the great collectors of past centuries — Richard Gough, D'Anville, Bodel Nijenhuis and Nordenskiöld, and in the United States, John Carter Brown, Edward E. Ayer, Henry Wagner, and William L. Clements — whose private collections are now public collections. In Canada, the map collections at the Royal Ontario Museum, The Glenbow-Alberta Institute and some universities are considerably indebted to private collectors for their origins. At the National Archives of Canada, the purchase of the Coolie Verner Collection of Maps of the Arctic Regions in 1976 added 170 pre-1901 maps, many of them (surprisingly enough) new to our collection.

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The private collection we acquired that overshadows all others is that of Dr Alexander E. MacDonald, purchased for just over a quarter of a million dollars in 1981. An ophthalmologist by profession, Dr MacDonald began collecting maps of Canada while a student in Paris in the 1920s. Over the next sixty years, he amassed a truly impressive collection of more than six hundred maps, about fifty atlases and about eight hundred related books focusing on the City of Toronto, on the Great Lakes, and on the Canadian Arctic, and including maps of Canada, North America, the Western Hemisphere, and eighty world maps. Many of the greatest pieces for a Canadian collection were there: maps by Ruysch, Forlani, Zaltieri, Mercator, Ortelius, Champlain, Sanson, Coronelli, the Delisles, Bellin, D'Anville, Mitchell and Jefferys.

For decades, Dr MacDonald's annual purchases must have surpassed those at the National Archives of Canada. He made the contacts, got the catalogues, researched what was available and what was significant, fretted over the prices, and ultimately made the purchases. It is worth mentioning that he did not thereafter keep the collection to himself for private showings. Dr Macdonald was, during the fifties, sixties and into the seventies, Canada's major exhibitor of maps, with catalogues to accompany most of the exhibitions.

Fortunately for us, when Dr MacDonald died in 1977, we learned that his will stipulated that his collection stay in Canada and be sold to a reputable Canadian institution. (The funds from this sale were to support an eye research foundation that he had established at the University of Toronto. How could anyone *not* love private collectors after that!) In this case, we were not dealing with the rare map trade to acquire this collection, but it was through the trade that his collection was built. Had Dr MacDonald not been collecting during that half century, Canada's citizens would be the poorer for it today.

Private collectors also made the difference between us owning, or not getting to own, many pieces. Some of the maps have not been on the market since we purchased their collections, and some (if they turned up) might be out of our financial reach now. Knowing from experience that, on the average, acquiring one item entails considering (and turning down, of course) a large number of items, I feel a considerable amount of gratitude to private collectors such as Coolie Verner and Dr MacDonald for all the effort they expended on their own collections, and from which our national collection has now so richly benefited.

I promised to say something about my work on the National Archives of Canada's collection and the role the rare map trade played in this enterprise.

To begin, some figures will most graphically illustrate what was acquired since the early Canadian cartography section was created in 1976. Over the following six years, about $250,000 worth of maps, atlases, globes and related books were acquired annually. In order to have bought these items totalling about $2 million altogether, we must have looked at, and considered in some form or other, perhaps 20 million dollars worth of cartographic items, that is, ten times more items than were eventually bought. With these purchases, always focused on material that in any way showed Canada, I am

RODERICK M. BARRON

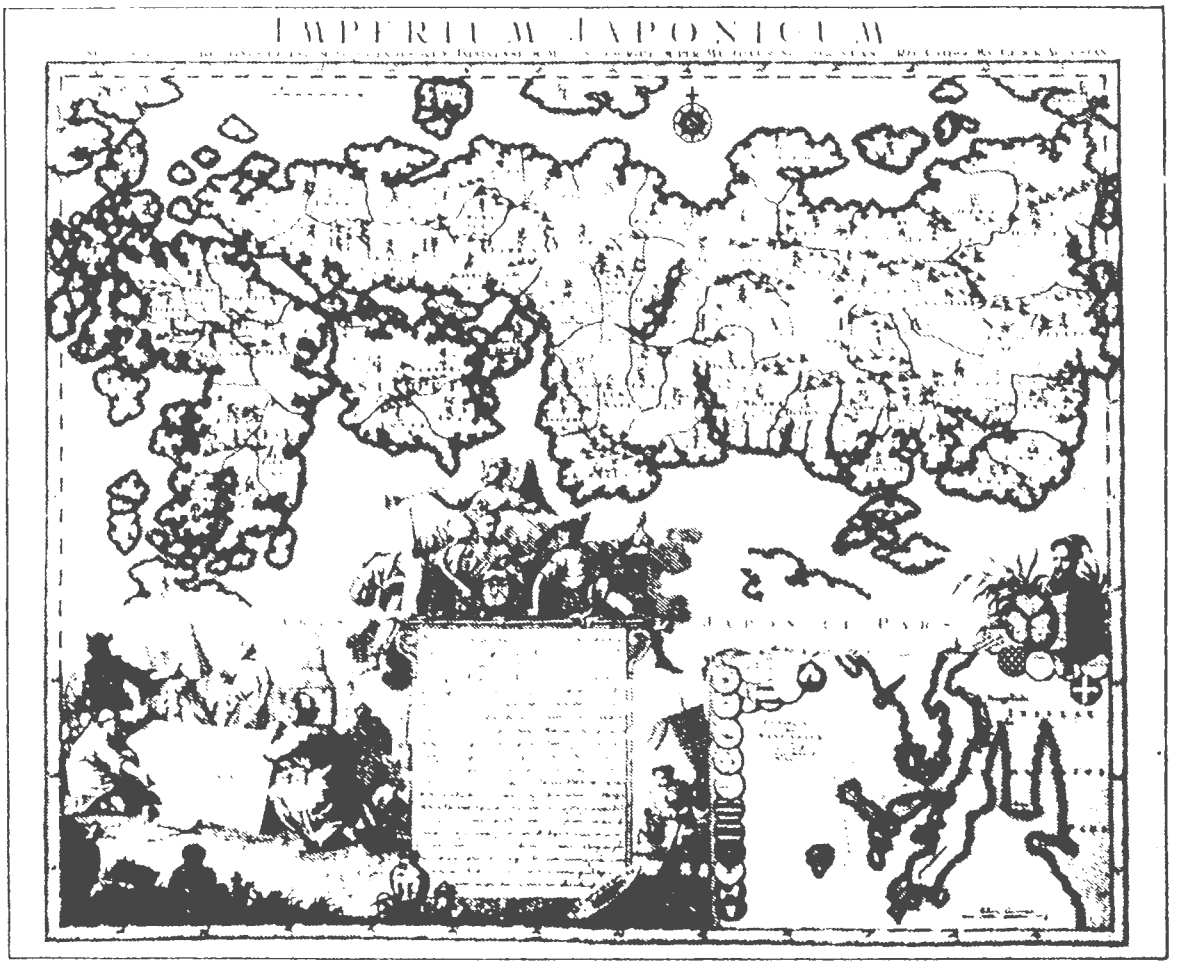
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proud to say now that what we are lacking appears on the market only infrequently. By contrast, in the years before 1976 (by my rough calculations), the National Archives of Canada purchased an average of only about $2,000 worth of maps a year.

It was during the flurry of buying activity over more than a decade that the rare map trade played a crucial role in our endeavours. Although I have told the story of how this came about, I have never written it down. Its genesis is found in some correspondence between the National Archives and a well-known dealer in Milan.

In 1977, Carla Marzoli sent us prices for five sixteenth-century maps from a list she had been circulating to potential buyers. The total price for the five was well over $50,000, an amount far exceeding anything the National Archives had ever considered spending on early maps before. But I decided not to give up too quickly. I remember thinking about some large purchases that the National Gallery of Canada had made around that time. Without batting an eyelash (or so it seemed to me), they would probably be able to spend the $18,500 we needed to purchase three of the maps. How could something four hundred years old and so clearly relating to Canada's past be so unattainable? The next day I telephoned Carla asking that the three maps be sent on approval, hoping that once I had them in hand, money might more readily be found for their purchase. Alas (or perhaps luckily), I learned from her that she did not actually own the collection, and in the end the maps were not available.

A dealer had done nothing more than offer the maps and flatter us a bit, labelling us, a 'famous library' which was 'an extremely qualified place to house [the maps].' But after that, things were never the same when it came to buying early maps. A new era of buying had just begun for the National Archives of Canada.

A month after this incident was the last month (March) of the 1976–77 Canadian government's fiscal year, a time when unspent funds in public institutions may be reallocated to worthy causes. So I flew to Chicago to visit Ken Nebenzahl, and also paid Harry Stern a visit, and when I returned to Ottawa I had with me about $10,000 worth of maps for consideration. In the next few days, money was obtained to pay for them. Then I went to New York City where I met Dick Arkway and Richard Lan, and visited H.P. Kraus, The Old Print Shop, and Argosy Books, finding some important maps and atlases in each place. Kraus still had a number of the maps from the Lloyd Triestino atlas, a sixteenth-century composite atlas which included the elusive Zaltieri map of North America and a 1565 Forlani/Bertelli world map as well as one of the Atlantic Ocean. I took all three and returned to Canada, this time with about $30,000 worth of maps. Since funds were also obtained to pay for them (and with only a few days left before the fiscal year end deadline) I asked several dealers in the United States to look for everything that could possibly be of interest to us, while I combed the stock of dealers in Ottawa, Toronto and Montreal.

When this brief spring acquisition blizzard was over, Canada had become —unbeknownst to most of its citizens — the lucky owner of some outstanding early cartographic works, including an ex-

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Ireland - Ortelius, 1602, 10cms x 8cms. Coloured. £70

Savoie - Hondius, 1637, 23cms x 16cms. From "Historia Mundi". Grenoble/Geneva/Susa/Sitten. £35

Portugal - Bellin, 1762, 55cms x 88cms. Detailed with a compass rose & 2 cartouches. £200

Ferrara - Schonsperger, 1497, 14cms x 9cms. Coloured; from the plagiarised Nuremberg Chronicle. £100

Poland - Sanson, 1679, 57cms x 43cms. In old outline colour with a fine uncoloured cartouche. £160

Greece - Gastaldi, 1548, 17cms x 13cms. The 'modern' map from Ptolemy's Geografia; Zacharakis # 1842.£100

Turkey in Asia - Laurie & Whittle, 1794, 31cms x 51cms. Turkey/Palestine/Iraq; coloured. £60

India & Sri Lanka - Morden, 1688, 13cms x 12cms. From 'Geography Rectified'; includes part of Burma. £40

China - Sanson, c1683, 19cms x 24cms. Shows part of the Philippines & Korea as an island; coloured. £120

Africa - De Fer, c1689, 15cms x 13cms. Coloured with a cartouche featuring lions. £48

E & Central Africa - Langenes, 1599, 12cms x 8cms. From 'Caert Thresoor'; ship & monsters; coloured £50

Americas - Cary, 1811, 52cms x 46cms. Coloured. £120

Peru - Du Val/Hoffmann, 1678, 12cms x 10cms. Includes much of Ecuador & Bolivia; coloured. £32

quisite original of Mercator's 1595 *Atlas* and one of the few surviving copies of Coronelli's *Libro dei Globi*, some smaller atlases and books, along with several dozen printed and manuscript maps showing Canada. In those days, houses could be bought for less than the price of some of the atlases we had just acquired!

The momentum grew. Dealers who issued catalogues were contacted, a 'Wanted — Maps of Canada' advertisement was placed in *The Map Collector*, and generally it became known that we were eager to buy. Dealers called offering items and catalogues poured in. This was a period of great growth in our field. New dealers sprang up, catalogues were thicker and more frequent, auctions seemed to include more maps than ever before and the supply of cartographic items was plentiful. Prices were on their way up, however, and before long, they increased rapidly and considerably. But for several exciting years, hundreds of items were added annually to Canada's national collection of maps.

As I mentioned earlier, the rare map trade in all its many facets was crucial to this successful endeavour. Knowledgeable dealers were in the trade long before I came along. Much of my business with them was done over the telephone, and it was here and through your catalogues that I quickly learned much that I needed to know to carry out my work. Those who put special efforts into identifying and describing items in your catalogues deserve special thanks. These catalogues served not only their immediate purpose of helping me select items for purchase, but also allowed me to learn from your accumulated wisdom.

I still benefit from your catalogue entries. Over the years, we have cut up the duplicate copies of catalogues, or photocopies of the pages relating to Canada, and pasted these entries onto five-by-eight inch cards, which are filed right beside my desk, within reach when I am on the telephone. These twelve thousand cards are generally in chronological order by author, although I have also grouped cards relating to individual maps, thereby bringing together different states and versions. The original impetus for creating this card system was mostly to keep track of the prices at which items had recently been available. Now, the price information is more of a curiosity (causing me either to grimace or smile) but the references cited, the variety of observations and comments along with the reproductions included are what are extremely useful. Hardly a day goes by without my delving into the cabinet holding these cards.

A fringe benefit of this presentation is that I also have an opportunity to make a few comments and suggestions about matters that would make life easier for institutional collectors.

One of the most important concerns for us, after acquiring the items, is to be able to document properly their actual creation, especially the date of their production, their authorship, how they were issued (that is, whether in an atlas, a book, or separately and, if possible, their subsequent lives). This is crucial if we are to ensure that the maps are bearers of usable information and reliable for systematic scholarship, rather than for use just as attractive illustrations.

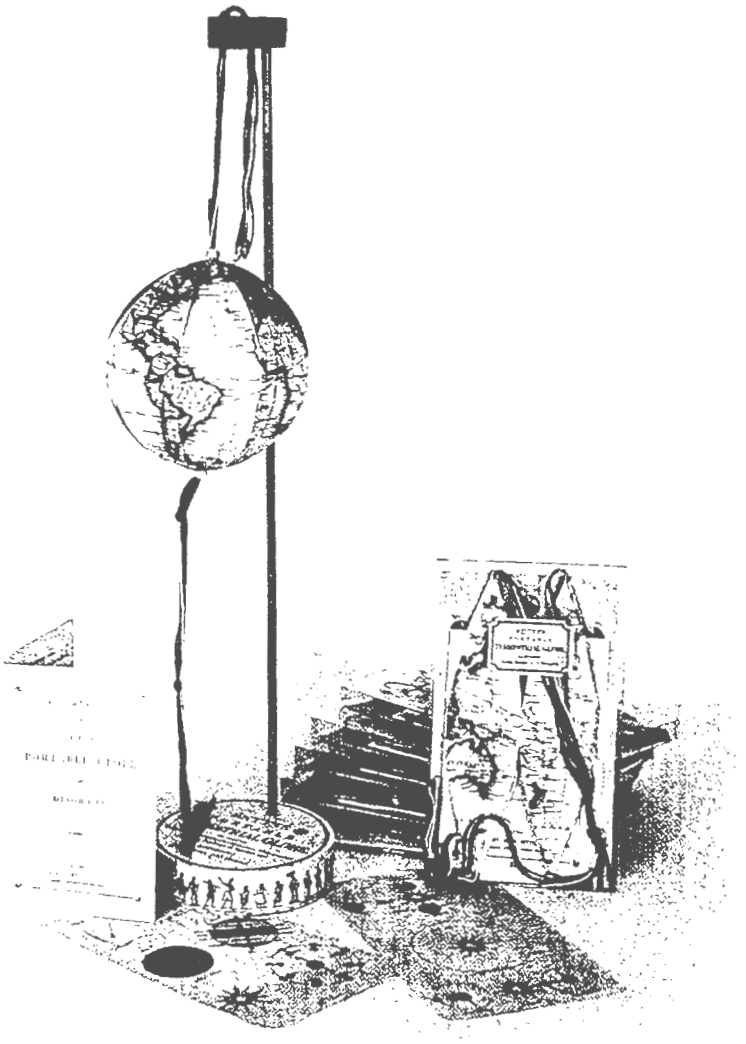
The best way to capture all the information needed is to know as much as possible about the context in which the

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map was found. Insofar as the rare map trade has been an agent (or an accomplice?) in the dismantling of atlases and the removal of plates from books — without meticulously recording all possible information about the context — it has been an agent of the permanent loss of vital information to history. Curators are sacrificing a considerable portion of their time and resources (perhaps as much as 25 per cent) to recover information about the context, and the results can often be only estimates at best.

If there is one disappointment I have about the maps that have been added to Canada's national collection, it is that so many were probably in atlases until quite shortly before they were purchased, and information about their appearance in these atlases was not recorded by whoever dismantled the atlas. If map dealers, collectors, and researchers are going to count on institutional curators to record and publish the information they need about maps, we are going to need every bit of information that can be gleaned about them: a photocopy of the title page, a list of the contents or, even better, a microfilm of the entire volume would help immeasurably. I realise few would admit to 'breaking' atlases. I also admit that supplying additional bibliographic information with a map does not add significantly to its market value. So if I cannot appeal to the bottom line in your account books, please let me appeal to an ideal that we must all have in our minds: to be treasure houses of fully researched and documented maps.

A thornier problem than the one I have just mentioned is the matter of thefts and the handling of stolen goods. Some dealers have handled stolen maps. I would like to believe that it was inadvertent, and sincerely hope so. But when it has been learned that the maps were stolen, I have not always been impressed with the way the trade has responded. The dictum in the past was 'Buy from a reputable dealer — he/she will be only too happy to take back stolen or fake goods, and you will be protected.' Well, I have learned otherwise. Some collectors have had to fight for compensation; institutions have even had to buy back from dealers the stolen goods that they bought from people in the very city in which the maps were originally stolen from the institution itself.

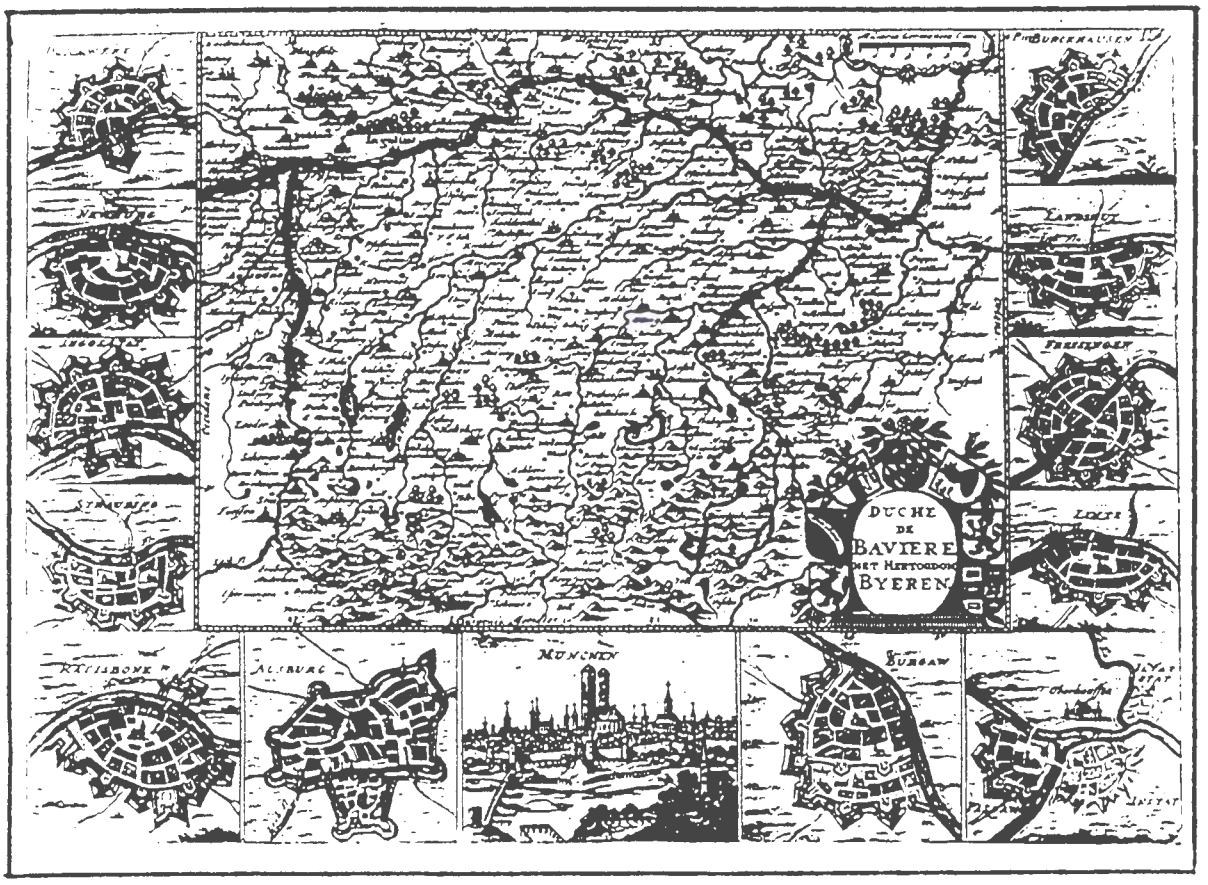
This is a depressing topic. Let's get off it, but before we do let me urge you to do your best to limit the damage. Do not turn a blind eye when suspicious material is offered and, to the best of your ability, pursue the matter of whether or not it might be stolen. We all know that one of the best ways for a thief to avoid detection in our business is to remove the binding, since individual maps are seldom marked. Please do your part to discourage the movement of and profit from stolen goods.

On to a more pleasant subject, by way of conclusion. It has been dealers, researchers and other curators who have kept me happily in the world of early maps for more than two decades, and I value the friendships developed over these years. You have helped me from yielding to the temptation to move up the administrative ladder, where I would be managing people and programs and attending innumerable meetings, rather than working with maps and people such as yourselves.

We institutional collectors and curators appreciate all your efforts in procur-

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ing cartographic materials — and sometimes ensuring that items are available for sale that otherwise might not be. Your considerable knowledge of the items you handle, and the research you furnish through your catalogues and in other forms, has been immensely helpful to all of us. Without you, we might not have built our collections so successfully, researched and documented them, and made them accessible to the world. One of civilisation's important cultural resources has surely benefited greatly.

EDWARD H. DAHL
Early Cartography Specialist
National Archives of Canada

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* * * * *

One of my Favourite Maps

I am so attracted to 'Cruchley's road and railway map of the county of Hertford' that I like to go to the drawer where it is kept, pick it up from time to time and just gaze; first at the delighful cover and then at the map itself.

It is only small — designed to fold up and fit in a pocket — and measuring 6 ins x 3.5 ins (15 x 9 cms) when folded. It doesn't bear a date but would have been issued in the late 1800s as it shows a network of railways and roads. The inclement British weather has obviously been taken into account as the map itself is mounted on linen and the cover is stiff card with some sort of lamination to keep the colour in good order.

There is something really evocative about the azure blue cover and the picture of two well-attired gentlemen in their plus-fours and caps studying the map. Another gentleman rider is beside them. I'm sure he's a learner rider as he looks distinctly wobbly! Marvellous — not a car or a juggernaut in sight. The whole ambience speaks of leisure and halcyon days with time on your hands.

As a cycling enthusiast and a dedicated supporter of special roads and tracks for cyclists I associated myself completely with this. There is nothing I like better than to leap on my Raleigh bike and whizz off down the road with the wind in my hair. Last year I took this a bit further by booking a week's holiday cycling in Austria. This had been inspired by seeing the dedicated cycle tracks running alongside the Danube river whilst on a coach trip which followed the History of Cartography Conference held in Vienna during the summer of 1995.

Having admired the cover it's time to unfold the map and learn that it shows 'all the railways and names of stations, also the turnpike roads, villages, gentlemen's seats &c, &c.' and was published by Gall

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& Inglis, publishers based at 25 Paternoster Square, Edinburgh: Bernard Terrace. The county of Hertfordshire is divided into four districts: Watford, Mid or St Albans, Nr Hitchin and E. of Hertford, all colour washed in pink, green and yellow. 'Gentlemen's Seats' are obviously still important and were clearly in their heyday. I was particularly reminded of the sad state of some of those wealthy houses like Brocket Hall (near Wheathemstead, now called Wheathamsted). The current Lord Brocket is going though an acrimonious divorce and has been convicted of fraud, committed, he claims, trying to raise money to keep the family seat intact. Then there is Tring House, which was lived in by Walter Rothschild who founded Tring Museum with stuffed animals from his shoots around the world. The house still exists but is a school for aspiring dancers. Its tree-lined driveway is flanked now with modern houses and behind the mansion is the busy Tring by-pass. There is Knebworth House in the centre of the map with its own station. Horror of horrors — this is now a theme park. What would those early cyclists have made of such a thing.

My cycling map was priced at 6d each or one shilling mounted on cloth. There was also a more upmarket version apparently showing the 'superior, good, and indifferent roads', not to mention 'Dangerous Hills'. This could be purchased for 1s or mounted on cloth, 1s 6d. The inside cover of my version also offers me a chance to buy the 'Contour' road books by Harry R.G. Inglis with a profile plan of each road 'showing the hills &c'. It was obviously important to acquire one of these to give you an idea of the number of steep hills on any route you had chosen to take. One of these could be acquired for 3s 6d on India paper or 2s in the cheap edition. As the Penny Farthing or 'ordinary' was a bit short of brakes it was essential to know when you were approaching a steep downward slope or disaster could strike.

Apparently the introduction of the Rover Safety Bicycle, the first practical sort of machine with pneumatic tyres as opposed to solid ones (and presumably some brakes), in 1885 heralded the beginning of the new craze for recreation which gripped the country. 'Of late years . . . bicycling has become such a favourite




HERTFORD

pursuit . . . that it seems more than probable that our main roads and country lanes will soon become as much frequented as in days of yore', states the guide *North and North-Eastern Routes, British High Roads, Arranged for the Use of Tourists*, (1877). For example, in 1892 there were about 200,000 cyclists in England but by 1900 this had increased to about one million.

This small, seemingly insignificant map, takes me back to carefree days cycling around the comparatively traffic-free country lanes of my home village in Leicestershire. In charge was my twin brother; always in front, of course! Invariably one of us got a puncture; more often than not we would have to walk home.

My cycling map is not worth a great deal more today than it was then but the pleasure it gives me is beyond price. The days when the cycle was 'king of the road' only lasted a short while before the snarling motor car and the roaring motor cycle pushed it off the road. If traffic jams continue to worsen the cycle might have its revenge yet.

Further reading

Nicholson, T.R: *Wheels on the road: road maps of Britain 1870–1940*. Norwich: Geo Books, 1983.

Smith, David: *Victorian maps of the British Isles*. London: B.T. Batsford, 1985.

Piggott, Dr Charles Antony: 'When the cycle was King of the Road', in *The Map Collector*, 13, (December 1980), pp.14–18.

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John Heywood and Others

Abel and John Heywood were born at Prestwich, outside Manchester, 'of very humble parentage'.[1] In fact, the family was apparently so poor that at one time it depended on the support of poor relief for its survival. Humble beginnings led predictably to humble occupations. Abel began his working life as a warehouse boy and John entered the declining trade of handloom weaving.

Following his dismissal, at the age of 20, Abel obtained the wholesale agency for the *Poor Man's Guardian*. During the ensuing years his agency precipitated a number of clashes with the law because he refused to sell the *Guardian* with the required stamp. (The stamp duty, which had originally been imposed to check the growth of seditious newspapers, required a payment of 4d. per copy of every newspaper issued in the early part of the nineteenth century.) Abel was imprisoned and fined on two other occasions, but continued to sell the paper without payment of the stamp duty, flouting the authorities' attempts to seize it by distributing the *Guardian* concealed in tea chests and packages of shoes. The stamp duty was reduced to 1d. in 1836 (being finally abolished in 1855) allowing Abel to sell the paper legally at a price the working man could afford. Nevertheless, Abel still came under attack for his radical publications; he was prosecuted, for example, for publishing a penny pamphlet by James Haslam, although on this occasion the charges were dropped. Undeterred, Abel continued his fight for the working-class cause, becoming a major distributor of Feargus O'Connor's Chartist newspaper the *Northern Star*, started in 1838; he sold 18,000 copies per week. The enormous growth in Abel's trade in periodicals combined with a successful amalgamation in 1847 with a firm of paper-stainers created a large and nationally important business.

John Heywood I worked unsuccessfully mainly in the weaving trade until he was 35 years of age when he went to work for his successful brother Abel as a paper-ruler in 1839. After working for Abel for seven years, John started his own business as a stationer in a small shop in Deansgate, Manchester. By concentrating on the sale of weekly and Sunday newspapers, initially by foot, then by wheelbarrow, and then by pony and trap, John and his young son John II (whose first employment had been as an errand boy in a solicitor's office) developed their business to such an extent that it became necessary to extend their existing premises. When further extension became impractical in 1859 they took another shop on the opposite side of the street. Continued business expansion and consequent acquisition of more buildings and extension of existing premises culminated in the construction of a six-storey building to house 150 employees who dealt with the two tons of newspapers which arrived by railway from London five days a week for distribution in 30 carts to 30,000 customers. John Heywood had become the largest newspaper- and book-seller outside London, distributing eventually some quarter of a million newspapers, magazines, and other periodicals each week. On John senior's death

in 1864, the business was taken over by John II who further expanded it through the introduction of the most up-to-date production equipment, the establishment of a central warehouse to supply small local booksellers and a 'book saloon for the exhibition of educational appliances',[2] and, particularly the construction of the 'Excelsior Printing Works' where initially 355 and eventually 750 employees manufactured books, both printing and binding them.

The commercial success of the Heywood brothers was reflected in their recognition in public life. In 1835 Abel was appointed a Commissioner of Police for Manchester, doing much to quell the riots in the town in 1842 and 1849. He was elected to the Corporation, becoming an alderman in 1853, but his attempt to gain election to Parliament in 1859 was unsuccessful. He became Mayor of Manchester in 1862. John senior was a member of Manchester City Council in 1860–61 and chairman of the Poor Law guardians of Chorlton.

John Heywood's expansion into book manufacture made his firm the largest copy-book makers in the country with over 200,000 being sent out from his warehouses each month. In the family tradition of providing for the working classes, these and other works published by the Heywoods were aimed at the poorer end of the market, with low income earners offered such improving fare as John's 'Science Lectures for the People' at a penny each. The provision for the low-paid was made possible by the advent of lithography and the introduction of steam-powered lithographic presses which facilitated mass production and its resultant economies by an output of from 300 to 500 copies per hour. John published such popular periodicals as the *Railway Guide*, the *Lithographer*, *Ben Brierley's Journal*, and the satirical *Sphinx*,

The provision of cheap, educational material for the working classes extended to the publication of maps and atlases. In order to offer cartographic material so cheaply it was essential to minimise production costs and, consequently, original work was out of the question. The firm adopted the time-honoured practice of acquiring the publications of others and issuing them under new titles as apparently new works but with little up-dating or correction. Thus, Heywood acquired a travelling atlas, previously published by Teesdale (1830), Collins (c.1848), and Orr (c.1852), which he issued lithographically c.1856, although still with Orr's titlepage, and which became *The Travelling Atlas of England & Wales* (c.1860, c.1868, c.1870, c.1875, c.1876), *The Tourist's Atlas of England and Wales* (c.1865), and *John Heywood's County Atlas of England & Wales* (c.1882), in most cases 'revised and corrected to the present time'. In contrast, *John Heywood's County Atlas of Wales* (c.1879) appears to be an original production. The feature which struck reviewers was its competitive price: '. . . a marvel of cheapness . . .' (*The Queen*); 'Well printed on good paper, and . . . published at a price . . . within the reach of everybody. Such maps could not have been obtained a generation ago for twenty times the money' (*Carmarthen Journal*).

The growing market for school books and educational works, like *John Heywood's Manchester Reader* and *John Heywood's Code*, led his firm into the

production of geographical textbooks and atlases for students. From c.1867 John II issued a small school world atlas, *John Heywood's National Atlas*, with maps engraved by John Bartholomew & Co. 'The National Atlas . . . is without exception the cheapest atlas in this or any other country. How it can be done for the retail price alone, to say nothing of any margin for profit, is a puzzle we cannot solve' (*Bookseller*). The *Warrington Guardian* considered it '. . . exceedingly cheap . . .' and Lord Shaftesbury, that champion of the downtrodden, opined that it was 'marvellous that Mr. Heywood should have been able to produce so elaborate a work at so low a price — it surpasses even the reputation of Mr. Heywood.' These accolades encouraged John junior into further educational production. From the 1870s to the 1890s the firm published 'blank' atlases and 'mapping-books', in which 'the entire construction of the map is left to the pupil's skill', 'outline' atlases, and 'memory' maps. *Heywood's Map-Drawing Made Easy* (c.1879), for example, contained 'maps to be copied', maps with 'lines of latitude and longitude marked', 'exercises in lettering for maps', 'directions "how to draw a map"', and so on. In order to meet the requirements of Robert Lowe's 'New Code' which required pupils to attain specified 'Standards' if a school was to qualify for the Government grant, John II issued his *New Maps of the Counties of England and Wales from the Ordnance Survey* (c.1879): 'Specially prepared for Standard V. of Geography under the New Code, which requires "some special knowledge of the County in which the School is situated, and a map drawing of it".'

Cartographic production was never the main activity of John's firm, being simply another item amongst its newspapers, periodicals, technical journals, school books, educational works, office stationery, greetings cards, and so on. Nevertheless, the firm did issue various other maps throughout the 1870s, '80s, and '90s, aimed often at his local Manchester market. A railway map of England & Wales, for instance, appeared c.1892, a map of Manchester's environs in 1891, and a large-scale plan of Manchester & Salford at 6 inches to the mile also in 1891. Most notable, perhaps, was the 'Pictorial Map of Manchester and Salford' (1886), based on the survey work of the Ordnance Survey, which featured elevations of the major public buildings in the city. Heywood's warehouses and showrooms in Deansgate, his 'Excelsior Printing Works', and his furniture works were all clearly marked.

The Abel Heywoods were even less of a cartographic publisher than the John Heywoods. Nevertheless, they made a significant contribution to the bringing of maps to the populace by including maps and plans in their cheap, popular, penny guide books which were published in a variety of overlapping formats from c.1868 until at least 1905, 'referring to every place of importance or interest in the Kingdom'. As early as c.1870, 65 guide books were listed which were generally available either without a map at a penny each or 'with an elaborate Map of 2000 square miles around the locality' for 2d. These maps were mainly lithographic transfers 'pulled' from John Bartholomew's 'Imperial Map of England & Wales' (c.1868–71). Alternatively,

guides might contain 'a correctly engraved Plan', such as that of Scarborough which illustrated the guide to *The Inland Spas of England* (c.1870) or that of Leeds which had first appeared as a supplement to the *Weekly Dispatch* newspaper in 1858. These guides were generally also available at 3d. 'with both the Plan and the Map . . .' A small selection 'from the Penny Guides' were 'published, bound in stiff covers with Maps and Plans complete.' Plans were also available separately, usually 'printed in colours, on thick paper, and folded in neat case' or 'mounted on cloth and rollers and varnished'; the 'Plan of London', for example, appeared c.1870 under the cover title 'Abel Heywood & Son's Handy Plan of London'.

It had long been common practice for cartographic publishing to be undertaken as a collaborative venture in order to spread the capital expenditure involved and to reduce the risk for each partner. More importantly in this context, collaboration also ensured distribution in other centres and agents were frequently listed in publishing imprints when, in practice, they played no part in actual publication but merely in distribution. For provincial publishers such as the Heywood firms it was essential in order to maximise demand to arrange a guaranteed outlet in London for their publications. Before John junior opened his London branch c.1882 his London partner was the firm of Simpkin, Marshall & Co. of Paternoster Row which added its name to the publishers' imprint of the *Tourist's Atlas* (c.1865) and the *Travelling Atlas* (c.1868) of England & Wales. Simpkin, Marshall & Co. also collaborated with such other cartographic publishers as George Virtue and Jennings & Chaplin (c.1830–36);[3] Letts & Son (c.1834);[4] Longman & Co., Sherwood & Co., and Pigot & Slater (c.1841–50);[5] and James Reynolds (c.1848).[6] In particular, Simpkin, Marshall & Co. were associated with the publication of Abel Heywood's tourist guide books and plans.

However, by the time of its collaboration with the Heywoods, Simpkin, Marshall & Co. involved neither William Simpkin nor Richard Marshall. The originator of the firm was, in fact, Benjamin Crosby whose only cartographic project seems to have been the compilation of the rare *Crosby's Complete Pocket Gazetteer of England and Wales* (1822).[7] Crosby was one of the first wholesaling booksellers to sell books by travelling around the country from his London base 'soliciting orders for the purpose of effecting sales and extending his connnections'.[8] When, in 1814, he was 'stricken by a sudden attack of paralysis',[9] he divided his business between two partnerships, part of the stock and the provincial business passing to Baldwin, Cradock & Joy, a firm long connected with map publication, and the rest of the stock, the premises, and the London business to his two assistants Simpkin and Marshall whose tireless work had contributed greatly to Crosby's success. The firm of Baldwin, Cradock & Joy not only collaborated with Simpkin & Marshall and John Bumpus to publish Crosby's gazetteer but also published: *English Topography* (1816), containing county maps by Cole & Roper;[10]; four editions of Wyld's *General Atlas* to 1822; and maps for the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge (c.1831–33). It also collaborated with John Thomson & Co. of

Edinburgh and John Cumming of Dublin to publish Thomson's *New General Atlas* (1817) and his *Atlas of Scotland* (1831).

Simpkin & Marshall wasted no time in expanding their part of the business back into the provinces, becoming not only the most important book wholesalers in London, but also the London agents for such provincial publishers as the Heywoods. The role of agent for publishers based outside London was considered 'a business without speculative risk and consequently profitable.[11] However, there were dangers, for 'the practice of lending their names to the works published by their country clients . . . was not unattended by legal risk',[12] and Simpkin & Marshall did experience legal problems on occasion from this branch of their business although no difficulties seem to have arisen over the Heywoods' maps, atlases, and books. Similarly, the firm acted as London agents for E.W. Savory of Cirencester, who used lithographically transferred sections of G. & J. Cary's 65-sheet map of England & Wales (1832) to produce his 'Eclipse' series of county maps with advertisements. It was also agent for such regional works as *The Scottish Tourist and Itinerary* which contained maps engraved by W.H. Lizars from its fifth edition (1834).[13] Eventually, the firm acquired Crosby's original 'country connection' when Baldwin, Cradock & Joy failed following a fire at their Paternoster Row premises.[14] William Simpkin retired from the firm in 1828 and Richard Marshall in 1855 although the firm continued as 'Simpkin, Marshall & Co.' under the control of John George Miles and his sons from c.1828.

In addition to the Heywoods' works, Simpkin, Marshall & Co., and later Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent & Co., published such cartographic material as: the 'Official' series (c.1877–78) of country maps, which adapted maps originally published by William Darton in 1822;[15] the small road strip maps in *The British Roadster or Stage Coach Companion* (c.1893); and S.L. Johnson's 'New Tourist & Cyclists Road' maps (c.1893). The firm also published many local excursion maps and guides such as that of 30 miles around London (1838) which illustrated *Henshall's Illustrated Topography of Twenty Miles around London.* In particular, like Abel Heywood, it used lithographic transfers from Bartholomew's 'Imperial Map' for many of these excursion maps.

The publications of the John Heywoods and similar firms like the Abel Heywoods; Simpkin, Marshall & Co., and Baldwin, Cradock & Joy are generally discounted by collectors and cartographic historians alike because they are, by and large, visually dull and lack originality of content, being all too frequently reissues of earlier maps. However, this ignores their crucial significance in pioneering a new popular mass market for maps. Today's availability of maps for all only became possible because such publishers as the Heywoods were prepared to cut every cost corner to make maps, atlases and other works affordable for the working class. This expansion of the market was not only a matter of business opportunism but, certainly in the case of the Heywoods and maybe others, also a question of political commitment, doubtlessly originating in their childhood poverty. These works were not grand productions;

Abel Heywood
Bookseller in Oldham Street, Manchester.
1847: amalgated with a paper-staining firm.

John Heywood I (1804–64)
Worked for his brother as a paper-ruler 1839–46. Set up in business on his own as a stationer at 170, Deansgate, Manchester in 1846. The premises were steadily enlarged and the business expanded to the opposite side of the street in 1859. Expansion continued, cumlminating in the construction of a six-storey manufacturing presmises in 1866. Address given c.1860 as 143, Deansgate & 3, Brazennose Street, Manchester.

Publishing collaboration c.1865–c.1882

1864: **Abel II** joined his father in partnership. Premises at 56 & 58, Oldham Street.

John Heywood II (1832–88)
Took over the business on his father's death in 1864. Established the 'Excelsior Printing Works' in 1870 in Hulme Hall Road, Ridgefield, Manchester. Address given c.1875 as 141 & 143, Deansgate & Excelsior Works, Manchester; No. 141 being the Educational Department. London branch opened c.1876 at 18, Paternoster Square. London address given from c.1882 as 11, Paternoster Buildings.

Collaboration in publication of Abel Heywood's guides and guide maps c.1870 until at least 1905.

Benjamin Crosby
London bookseller. 1841: Passed control of his business to two partnerships.

Robert Baldwin
Bookseller & printer at Union Street, New Bridge Street, 1805–10; at 47, Paternoster Row, 1810–55; and at 16, Essex Street, Strand, 1856–61. Successor to the business of Robert Baldwin of 'The Rose', Paternoster Row, London, the publisher of the *London Magazine*, which contained many maps.

Cradock & Joy
Publishers at 3, Ave Maria Lane c.1809 and at 32, Paternoster Row 1810–15.

Simpkin & Marshall
Publishers at 3 & 4, Stationers' Court, 1816–37.

In partnership with Cradock & Joy as 'Baldwin, Cradock & Joy', publishers at 47, Paternoster Row, 1816–c.1828.

c. 1828: **William Simpkin** (1772–1854) was bought out of the business by John George Miles but the firm continued to trade under the name 'Simpkin, Marshall & Co.' at 4, Stationers' Court until 1889.

Baldwin & Cradock
Publishers at 47, Paternoster Row c.1829–41. However, Joy's name continued to appear in imprints until at least c.1833.

The firm failed and business passed to Simpkin, Marshall & Co. **Cradock** established 'Charles Cradock & Co.' which operated at 48, Paternoster Row 1842–57. Cradock was also a partner in the firm of 'T.M. Cradock & Co.' at 48, Paternoster Row 1840–2. **Robert Baldwin** conducted his independent business at 47, Paternoster Row 1842–55.

1855: **Richard Marshall** retired from the business which continued under the control of the **Miles'** family. John's son **Frederick** joined the firm in 1840, eventually becoming senior partner in 1883.

1826: John Miles's son, **Joseph Johnson Miles**, joined the wholesaling firm of Hamilton & Adams, becoming a partner in 1832.

1889: the firm amalgamated with the magazine distributor W. Kent & Co. and the book wholesaling house of Hamilton, Adams & Co. at 4, Stationers' Court, with **Frederick Miles** as chairman 1889–93.

they do not delight the eye, but they are a vital and essential link in the history of map-making in Britain. The symbiotic relationship between provincial publisher and distribution agents is not widely appreciated and the meaning of map publishing imprints not generally understood. The rarity of so many of these cheap, disposable works suggests limited production; consequently collectors should take pains to acquire examples at every opportunity for they are relatively cheap and may well shed more light on this under-researched area. The creation of a more positive market in the publications of the Heywoods, Simpkin & Marshall and so on will ensure conservation.

NOTES

1. Curwen, H: *A History of Booksellers* (1873).
2. *Concise Dictionary of National Biography*, Vol. I.
3. Monthly parts of *Moule's English Counties*. See: Campbell, T.: 'The Original Monthly Numbers of Moule's "English Counties".' (*The Map Collector*, 31; 1985).
4. *The British Roadster or Stage Coach Companion* (c.1834). Published also in association with Mark Bingley of Bell Court, Walbrook, London.
5. *A Pocket Topography and Gazetteer of England* (c.1841; c.1850).
6. *Reynolds's Travelling Atlas of England* (1848).
7. Smith, D.: 'Previously unknown pocket gazetteer found.' (*The Map Collector*, 29; 1984).
8. Curwen, H.: *op. cit.*
9. *Ibid.*
10. See: Smith, D.: *Antique Maps of the British Isles* (1982), No. 31 (ii).
11. Curwen, H.: *op. cit.*
12. *Ibid.*
13. *The Scottish Tourist and Itinerary or, a guide to the scenery and antiquities of Scotland and the Western Islands*, published in association with Stirling & Kenney, Whittaker & Co., J. Duncan, and J. Cumming.
14. Curwen (*op. cit.*) gives the date of this failure as 1837 but David Kingsley dates it 1857 in *Printed Maps of Sussex 1575–1900* (1982). However, 'The Visitor's Map of London' was published by Charles Cradock & Co. of 48, Paternoster Row in 1851. Authorities disagree on the precise dating of the various partnerships between Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy. I. Maxted in *The London Book Trades 1775–1800* (Dawson; 1977) records Robert Baldwin in partnership with Charles Baldwin 1805–10; operating independently 1810–15; in partnership with Cradock & Joy 1816–28; in partnership with Cradock 1829–41; and, finally, again operating independently 1842–61. Although he died in 1858, aged 78, the firm presumably continued under his name until 1861. Succeeded to the business of his great-uncle, also Robert Baldwin, at 47, Paternoster Row, on the latter's death in 1810. However, P.A.H. Brown in *London Publishers and Printers c.1800–1870* (British Library; 1982) gives the following slightly different datings for Robert Baldwin: in partnership with Cradock & Joy 1816–27 and in partnership with Cradock alone 1827–41. Brown also locates a 'Robert Baldwin' at 47 Paternoster Row 1769–1815, whereas Maxted has Robert Baldwin I at that address from 1746–1810 [since Baldwin was aged 73 when he died in 1810, this would mean that he started his business at the age of only 9!].
15. Smith, D.: *op. cit.*, No. 36.

DAVID SMITH

IMCoS Journal welcomes articles on any topic connected with maps. Our membership covers a wide spectrum of map people, not only collectors, as our title implies, but librarians, dealers, amateurs, professionals, geographers, historians, and just about anyone who likes maps.

If you feel that our Journal has nothing to interest you, then write an article about your own particular field, and you may well find that you share interests with other members, who are waiting for just such an article to appear.

Unusual Cromwellian Map of the British Isles

As far as I am aware this unusual Cromwellian map showing the British Isles first surfaced in 1996. The map itself is quite a small sketchy engraving, only 70 x 50 mm, but its origination raises several questions.

The paper on which the map is printed measures 135 x 75 mm, with one side margin somewhat frayed and the other cut close. It was found pasted onto the verso of the titlepage of the 1680 edition of Robert Morden's *Geography Rectified: or, a Description of the World*. This work was in semi-disbound condition. However, the map is certainly much earlier than 1680 and on other evidence can reasonably be dated to the last months of 1659 or early 1660.

The feature which makes the map sheet of particular interest is the topical display of the portraits of the rulers of England. In the upper two-thirds of the sheet there are 25 such portraits, arrayed five deep and five across, showing all the kings and queens from William I to Charles I. Each is simply designated by his or her Christian name initial and (usually) a number. Most of the small circular portraits attempt to present a supposed actual likeness, although they are are all rather crudely drawn. In the case of E 5 (Edward V) the crown is shown suspended over his head as he was never crowned.

Then, in the lower third of the sheet containing the map are three further portraits. To the left is the recognisable face of 'O C P' or Oliver Cromwell Protector and to the right is a less well-known visage, that of 'R C P' or Oliver's son Richard Cromwell who was Protector after Oliver's death in September 1658. Not being as well versed in history as I should be, the identity of the third portrait (again on the left, below Oliver Cromwell's) puzzled me until I had done a bit of reading. Designated 'G M', his portrait can be deduced to be that of General George Monck, once a Royalist soldier but between 1654 and early 1660 holding Scotland for Oliver Cromwell, and then on behalf of his son.

General Monck's role in the restoration of the monarchy was initially clandestine but, in the end, decisive. Events moved quickly in early 1660. Monck marched on London, arriving there on the 3 February 1660. He arranged for the reconstitution of Parliament, and ensured that there was an overwhelming free vote for the restoration of the monarchy. Charles II had been in exile at Breda in the Netherlands and, on being invited formally to return, arrived back in England with great rejoicing in May 1660. Monck was one of those who greeted him and he later became the respected Duke of Albemarle.

What significance has all this to Monck's portrait on this map sheet? My own conclusion is that it is a hopeful piece of ephemera, produced in late 1659 or early 1660 when Monck was seen by adherents as a possible successor to the weak and somewhat unwilling Protector, Richard Cromwell. It would have had no credence, and indeed would have been an embarrassment once popular opinion had



Unrecorded Cromwellian map with (in the lower third) the portraits of Oliver Cromwell, his son Richard, and the military commander General George Monck. The size of the original is 135 x 75 mm (Rodney Shirley's collection).

swung in favour of the recall of Charles II. A few copies only were printed and then it was hastily withdrawn.

I had heard indirectly of the map sheet's existence and was lucky to be able to purchase it, although not at the original sale of the Morden atlas of which it formed a part.[1] It was shown to the British

Library Map Library but was unknown to them. I then tried the British Museum's Department of Prints without success who in turn suggested the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, supposedly one of the best repositories of Cromwellian material. They also drew a blank, passing me to Clive Hurst, Head of Special Collections at the Bodleian Library. He wondered if the print might have originally been published in Charles I's reign, perhaps as an illustration or frontispiece to a children's history of the British Isles. The interregnum heads of the Cromwells and Monck might have been added later.

This remains a possibility. On the other hand, I sought to see what books or pamphlets had been published in 1659 or early 1660 just in case there was anything relevant. There were too many to make an exhaustive analysis but from that period I came across a short anonymous booklet entitled 'The Pedegree and Descent of His Excellency, general George Monck. Setting forth how He is descended from King Edward the Third by a Branch and Slip of the White Rose, the House of York . . .' The date of publication is 2 February 1659, or 1660 as we know it with the ending of the year on 31 March rather than 31 December: a date only four days before General Monck's decisive speech to Parliament on Monday 6 February 1659 [1660].

This short timely leaflet seeks to establish Monck's royal ancestry at least back to Edward III and could possibly have had the map sheet as a supporting illustration. The size of the leaflet (185 x 130 mm) happens to be almost the same size as the Morden sheet on which the map is pasted, so the map sheet, placed in or bound as an illustration, would have been in reasonable conformance. Another minor point is that in the Preface to the Reader the anonymous author specifically mentions William the Conqueror, and his successors. The first William might thus be abbreviated as 'W C', and it is perhaps not a coincidence that these two letters, rather than 'W I', identify the first portrait on the map sheet.

Another larger and more distinguished map of England is known which has portraits of kings and queens in the borders.[2] This is the *New & Exact Mappe of England* engraved (or etched) by Wenceslaus Hollar; first published in 1644 and then published at least twice again before 1662, with a further five issues up to c.1688. However, the map remained entirely Royalist, with no Cromwellian representations, and there seems to be no apparent linkage with the smaller map sheet here described.

In the British Library there are two examples of *The Pedegree* leaflet but—regrettably—neither contains any illustrative material, nor is there any indication that any is called for.[3] So, at this stage, I have temporarily come to the the end of the quest. But I am hopeful that someone may read this notice and bring forward further information, or present some alternative explanation to account for the origin of this intriguing bit of map history.

NOTES

1. I am grateful to John Faupel for bringing this map to my attention.
2. In the author's book *Early Printed Maps of the British Isles 1477–1650* this is entry 538.
3. The British Library pressmarks are 113.k.42 and G.1071.(2).

RODNEY SHIRLEY

Traffic Masters are not new

On a recent visit to the Atwell-Wilson Motor Museum, Stockley, near Calne, Wiltshire, I saw an unusual machine, measuring approximately 3 1/2" wide and 5 1/2" high. It was made to fit on a dashboard of a motorcar and give directions of the route to follow. Was this the mechanical equivalent to today's electronic traffic master? The machine was made in the USA with a paper roll tape supplied by 'Road Guides Ltd, 133 Long Acre, London.'

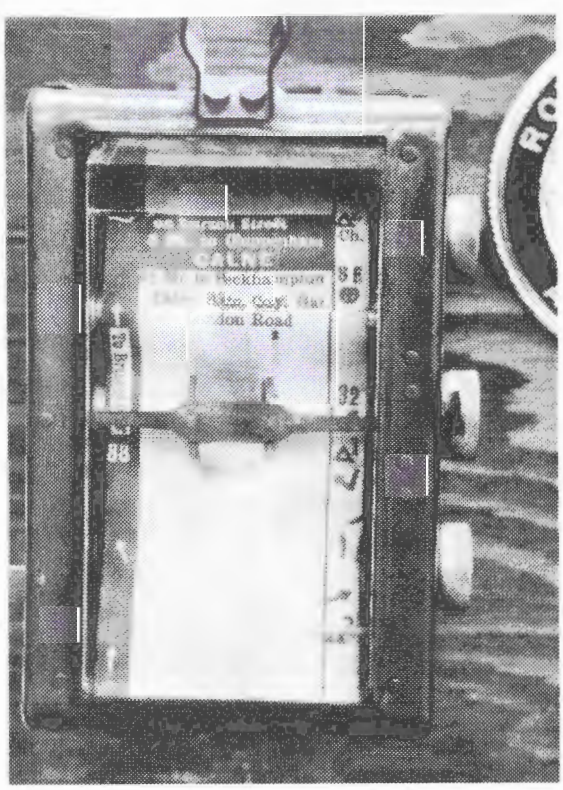
The device was most likely made about 1920. It was connected to the speed cable with a secondary cable driving the speedometer. There was a mechanism to disconnect the drive and adjust the tape if the machine became slightly out of sync with the recommended turnings and garages you might pass. Also in red are advertisements recommending hotels, garages, insurance companies, motor oil, petrol, etc. These advertisements help to date the tape, if not the machine.

The tape in this machine in Number 17 and covers Bristol to London. There must have been a method to reverse the drive as directions on the left side of the tape in white letters on black ground show the route from London to Bristol. In the centre are advertisements in red, along with instructions which extend right across the tape, for example, '10 mph at Hyde Park' and 'Gate closed at night' (one of the two gates at Savernake Forest). These items too may help to date the tape.

Since the machine was made in the USA, there may perhaps be tapes of roads in America still in existence.

It would be interesting to hear from anyone who has come across such a machine as this, a tape for it, or anything similar.

DAVID WEBB





IMCoS 1997
LONDON WEEKEND

Friday 20th June
RECEPTION
at InterCol–Altea Gallery, 114 Islington High Street
17.30–20.30 pm

Saturday 21st June
MAP FAIR
at Forte Crest Hotel, Coram Street, London WC1N 1HT
10.30 am–5.30 pm
IMCoS Members admitted at 10.00 am

Sunday 22nd June
EXCURSION through WEST LONDON
Conducted by Robert Baldwin
including visits to
Hampton Court
to see the newly restored Dutch Tapestries
and
Brooklands Motor Museum
where
Doreen Green
will display some of her large collection of maps

FORMAL LUNCH
at
The Lensbury Club,Teddington
The IMCoS–Helen Wallis Award for 1997 will be presented at the Lunch

For Excursion details (pick-up points, registration, charges, timings, etc)
contact: Harry Pearce. Tel: 0181-769 5041. Fax: 0181-677 5417

SEVENTEENTH INTERNATIONAL ANTIQUE MAP FAIR

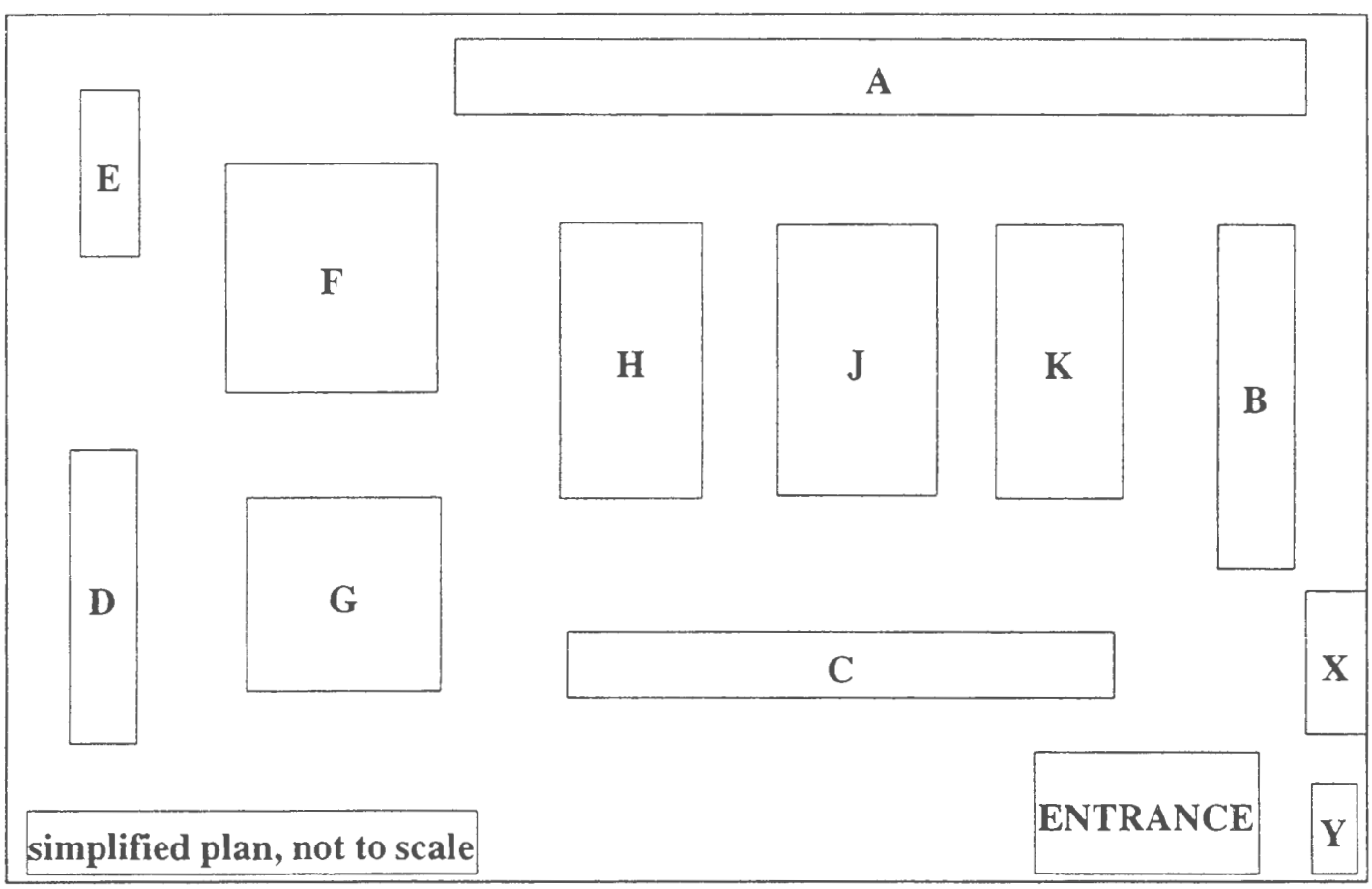
Forte Crest Bloomsbury Hotel, Coram St London WC1N 1HT

Saturday June 21st, 1997. Open 10.30am – 5.30 pm

IMCoS Members will be admitted from 10.00 am

List of Exhibitors

A1. Gebr. Haas
A2. F.J. Manasek
A3. Friedrich Weissert
A4. Mercator
A5. J.A.L. Franks
A6. Tooley Adams
B7. De Ark
B8. Robert Frew
C9. Clive A. Burden
C10. Mercator's World
C11. Hanno Schreyer
C12. Lee Jackson
C13. Nicolas
D17. Ben Hoepelman
E18. D.M. Green
F19. Brendan Moss
F20. Alexandre
F21. Sapunaru-Sommer
F22. Johannes Müller
F23. Richard B. Arkway
F24. Henry Taliaferro
G14. R. Putnam
G15. Nikolaus Struck
G16. G.-R. Schmidt
H.25 Marcus Perini
H26. M.P.R. van den Broecke
H27. Valerie Scott
H28. Roderick Barron
H29. Martayan Lan
J30. Jonathan Potter
J31. T. & A. Suarez
J32. J. & R. Casten
J33. Paulus Swaen
J34. Holger Christoph
K35. Reinhold Berg
K36.. Armando Morbiato
K37. Intercol—Altea
K38. Martin Barbian
K39. E. M. Martinez
X. MAP IDENTIFICATION & VALUATION
Y. BARGAIN COUNTER



ALPHABETICAL LIST OF EXHIBITORS — 1997

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Dr M.P.R. van den Broecke Cartographica Neerlandica	H26	Soestdijkseweg 101 3721 AA BILTHOVEN THE NETHERLANDS Tel: +31-30-220 2396 Fax +31-30-220 3326	We specialize in Maps from Ortelius' Theatrum Atlas. Since our stock is too large to bring to this fair, we photographed it. Have a look.

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Jo Ann & Richard Casten Ltd	J32	4 Dodge Lane OLD FIELD, NY 11733, USA Tel: 516-689-3018 Fax: 516-689-8909	Maps, Atlases, Cartography
Holger Christoph & Co. GmbH	J34	Weberstr. 98 D-53113 BONN GERMANY Tel: 0228/210973 Fax: 0228/216336	Old Maps & Prints. Valuable Books. Auctions of Prints, Maps & Books.
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Robert Frew Ltd	B8	106 Gt Russell Street LONDON WC1B 3NA Tel: 0171-580 2311 Fax: 0171-580 2313	General antiquarian Maps and Atlases.
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Kunstantiquariat am Gasteig A.Sapunaru-Sommer	F21	Rosenheimerstr. 8 81669 MÜNCHEN *Mail address:* Heerstr. 12, 81247 München Tel: 89/8112250 Fax: 89/8111336	Decorative Prints, Views and early Maps.
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International News & Events

1997 16th International Symposium
Budapest, Hungary
26–29 September
Contact: Dr Zsolt Török
Dept of Cartography,
Eötvos University
Ludovika 2, 1083 Budapest
Tel: 36 1 134 2785

1998 17th International Symposium
Tokyo, Japan
3–5 October
Contact: Mr Hideo Fujiwara
Inokashira 5-2-5, Mitaka,
Tokyo-181

Likely future locations:
1999 Mexico City
2000 Iceland
2001 Cyprus
2002 Amsterdam

IMCoS International June Weekend
London
20–22 June 1997
Friday evening: Reception at Intercol–Altea Gallery, Islington

Saturday: IMCoS Map Fair at Bloomsbury Forte Crest Hotel, Coram Street
Sunday: All day excursion to Hampton Court, Brooklands Motor Museum, and many interesting sites along the way, with commentary by Robert Baldwin.

Lunch at the Lensbury Club, Teddington, where the IMCoS–Helen Wallis Award for 1997 will be presented.

IMCoS 16th International Symposium
Budapest
26–29 September 1997
'Old Maps in the Heart of Europe'

Registration forms have been mailed direct to IMCoS members; should any member not have received one, please contact IMCoS Chairman or Regent Holidays. Those travelling direct may register with Zsolt Török for the symposium, and with Regent for the hotel. Contact:
Regent Holidays (UK) Ltd
15 John Street, Bristol BS1 2HR
Tel: (44)(0)-117-921 1711
Fax: (44)(0)-117 4866

STOLEN

at the Schiphol Airport, Amsterdam in March 1997 are two early maps belonging to an IMCoS member. The case has been reported to the police.
1. 'Asia' by Nicolaas Witsen-Pieter Schenk, ca 1687
2. Town Plan of Batavia by Homann Heirs, ca 1733

Should these maps come onto the market, kindly inform:
Mr H. Sajuto Tel: 62/21/5200022. Fax: 62/21/5200180
or the Police at Schiphol Airport.

Hungary in the Heart of Europe

When I was asked by Susan Gole to write a short description of Hungary for the Journal I was delighted. After all, I will be one of the speakers giving a lecture on Hungarian cartography at the IMCoS symposium in September, so you could say it is in my interest to do so.

The prospect of trying to do justice to one's country of birth in a short article, and without showing any bias, however, is no easy task. We all know how in our childhood memories the trees were taller, the houses somehow bigger, and of course the summers longer and sunnier. Nevertheless, as I have now lived nearly twice as long outside Hungary as in it, I will try.

Hungary, of course, lies in the centre of Europe. Not Eastern Europe, as politicians and the media tend to place it, but 'right bang' in the middle. Formerly it was surrounded by the Carpathian mountains, where over 1100 years ago the Magyras arrived under the leadership of Árpád to settle.

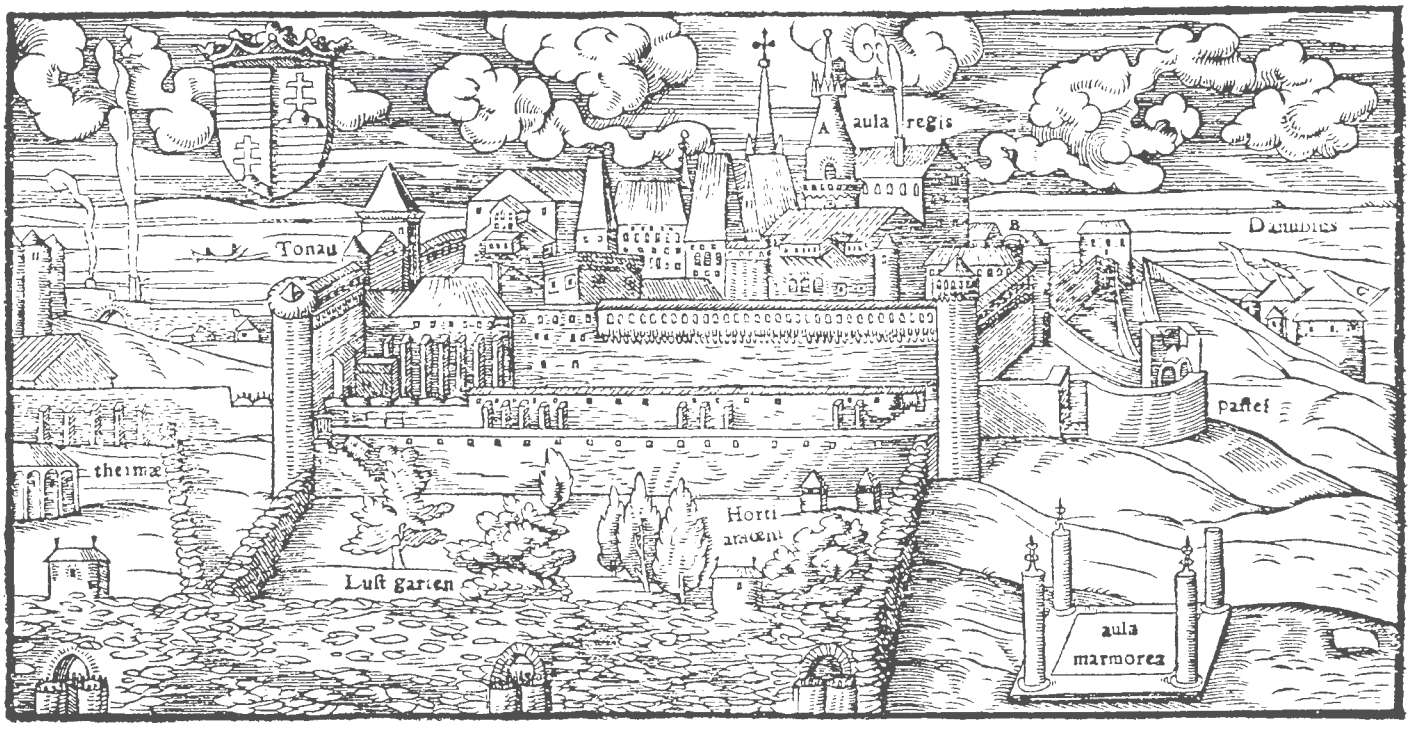
Hungary, however, lies not only at the heart but also at the crossroads of Europe, where East meets West. Unfortunately, these meetings were not always very friendly, nor were the visitors always invited. So to say that Hungary's history was turbulent is probably a definite understatement.

Apart from minor wars and skirmishes, the country has been invaded many times. It started in the 13th century with the Mongol invasion under Batu Khan, whose forces devastated the country. The winter of 1241–42 was so cold the Danube froze over and the entire region of Transdanubia, the land west of the Danube, was also at their mercy.

Less than three hundred years later, Suleiman 'the magnificent' (or 'the terrible' — depending on one's viewpoint) defeated the Hungarian army in a short but cruel battle at Mohács in southern Hungary, where not only the Hungarian king, but nearly all the nobility, as well as twenty thousand Hungarians lost their lives. Hungary remained under Turkish occupation for a century and a half, evidence of which can still be seen in Budapest, where the Turkish baths are still being used.

Early Hungarian cartography also dates from the beginning of the 16th century, when Elazarus Secretarius produced his map of Hungary, possibly commissioned by King Matthias or Archbishop Bakócz as royal chancellor, to whom Lazarus was a secretary. However, the map was not published until 1528, and is now in the Széchenyi Library in Budapest. The importance which the theatre of war in Hungary held is amply illustrated by the number of maps contained in contemporary atlases.

After the Turks had been expelled by the Holy League, led by Austria, Hungary came under Hapsburg rule and domination. This in turn led to the struggles of independence, led by Prince Rákóczi in the early 18th century, and the unsuccessful War of Independence of 1848–49. Two world wars, an uprising against communism in 1956 and nearly fifty years of Soviet occupation marked the present century, but remarkably Hungary has survived it all. Although one can still see the physical scars of bullet holes and shrapnel



Budapest by SebastianMünster in his Cosmographia (c.1545, Latin edition).

damage on some of the buildings in the side streets of Pest, nevertheless, for many years now Hungary has become a centre for tourism.

Good food, excellent wines and friendly hospitality coupled with pleasant countryside and warm weather add up to a tourist's paradise. There is a wide variety of hotels in Budapest, catering for the average tourist (Astória, Emke, Hungária, Stadion) as well as the average millionaire (Gellért, Béke-Radisson, Hilton). I understand the hotels selected for the IMCoS participants are just below the latter class. The Fórum (Apáczi Csere János Street 12–14) in the city is more central and overlooks the Danube and the Buda hills. The Flamenco in Buda is another 4 star hotel but some distance away unless you are prepared to use taxis, which can be expensive.

Eating out in Budapest is no trouble either. Restaurants abound and cater for all tastes. Almost all the hotels have their own restaurants too, so it is more a case of which to choose. There are even Chinese restaurants and take-aways. If you have a Hungarian friend, he or she may be able to recommend a place to eat, as price does not necessarily equate with quality.

There are lots of shops in the pedestrianised Váci utca, some very elegant, mostly very expensive and geared mainly for the tourists. There are also a number of book shops, usually called 'antikvárium', which sell antique maps; so you might just find one to add to your collection.

An excellent guide book is that published by Lonely Planet, Hungary—a travel survival kit, available from most bookshops (ISBN 0 86442 198 2). The most recent edition was released in February 1994.

Budapest is, above all, a beautiful city. So don't forget to admire its architecture, sample its food and wines and enjoy its life for a few days while you are there. After all, last year some 20 million visitors did just that, and they can't all be biased.

P.S. Strangely, I was NOT born in Budapest, but in Sárvár, a small town in Western Hungary, where in a medieval castle is housed a permanent exhibition of maps of Hungary.

LÁSSLÓ GRÓF

* * * * *

DIARY OF FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Jun 21 IMCoS Map Fair

Jun 22 IMCoS Excursion & Lunch

Jun 21 & 22 Bonnington Map Fair

Jul 6-10 17th International Conference on the History of Cartography, Lisbon

July 14 Bonnington Map Fair

Aug 11 Bonnington Map Fair

Sep 25-28 IMCoS 16th International Symposium, Budapest: 'Old Maps in the Heart of Europe'

— 29 July The region Stein-on-Rhine in old maps and plans of the 18th century, at Museum Lindwurm, Untgerstadt 18, CH-8260, Stein am Rhein, Switzerland

— 3 Aug Colour, Light and Shade The development of relief cartography since 1660, at Schweizerisches Alpines Museum, Helvetiaplatz 4, CH-3000 Bern, Switzerland

— 2 Nov Give Me a Map 15th & 16th Century Maps & Engravings from the Dallas Pratt Collection of Historical Maps, at The American Museum in Britain, Bath. Tel: 01225 460 503

* * * * *

CALL FOR PAPERS

The Forum on European Expansion and Global Interaction will hold its second biennial meeting at the Henry Huntington Library in San Marino, California, on April 3 & 4, 1998. The Forum is concerned with the expansion of Europe and the world-wide response to that expansion, from its beginnings in the 14th century to the middle of the 19th century. It seeks participation by scholars in all areas of the field and encourages submissions from individuals with an interdisciplinary focus. Both individual and group proposals are welcomed; proposals for round-table discussions will also be considered. Past panels have addressed questions relating to the role of the military in the governance of empire, transnational commerce, race, gender, and the emergence of colonial identity. For further details contact (after 1 July) Prof. David Hancock, Charles Warren Center for Studies in American History, Robinson Hall, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA 02138. Phone: 617-495-3591. Fax: 617-496-2111. E-mail: hancock@umich.edu

From Iceland

Kjarten Gunnarsson writes:

At the State Library in Reykjavik it was recently announced that the old Icelandic maps in the library had been transferred on to the Internet. 220 maps with a short text in Icelandic and English are available on the net.

In 1994 a sum of 50,000 Finnish marks was donated to the project, thus making it possible for the library to start work on this interesting project.. The work was done in cooperation with Nordic Digital Library Center in Norway. Old maps of Iceland are thus available for those interested in maps who have access to the Internet. The map collection has grown considerably recently when it acquired Mr K. Gunnarsson's map collection last year.

The path to the maps on the Internet is:

http://egla.bok.hi.is/kort

Web pages in Icelandic and English (html).

Editor: Kjarten adds in a personal note:

'Looking forward to every issue of the Journal now as before. And it seems to be a possibility that our old dream of a mini-symposium in Iceland (year 2000) could come true. Hoping to see you there.'

I am sure he would extend this hope to all IMCoS members.

IMCoS Accounts — 1996

Summarised Balance Sheet as at 31st December 1996

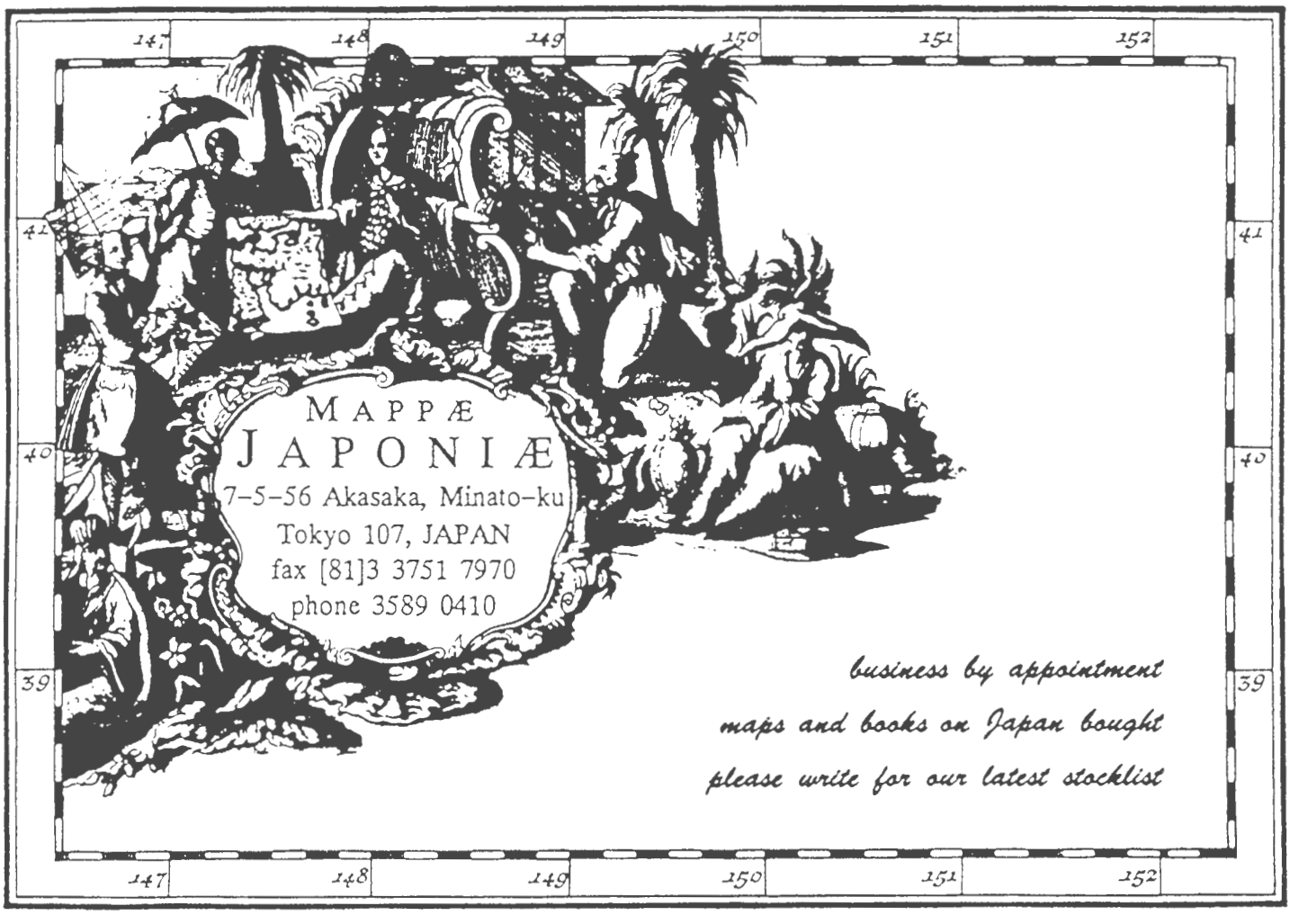
	1996 £	1995 £
Fixed Assets		
IMCoS Library	1,500	1,500
Current Assets		
Debtors & Prepayments	2,322	5,036
Cash in Bank & in Hand	32,337	20,636
Current Liabilities		
Creditors & Provisions	(3,549)	(3,339)
Net Current Assets	31,110	22,333
TOTAL ASSETS	32,610	23,833
Represented by:		
Membership Funds [Life & Advances]	12,588	10,199
Surplus of Income over Expenditure:		
brought forward	13,634	11,967
for the year	6,388	1,667
	32,610	23,833

Hon. Treasurer: Dr C. Ala'i
Examined by R. Bartlett and W. Valk

The full accounts are available for inspection with the Treasurer.

Summarised Income & Expenditure Account — 1996

	1996 £	1995 £
INCOME		
Registration & Subscription fees	8,633	7,207
Regional Events	360	450
Nat.& International Events	13,730	10,857
Donations	750	251
Journal	4,226	5,829
Interest received (Gross)	996	605
Map valuation/sale	483	254
	29,178	25,453
EXPENDITURE		
Membership administration	328	190
Regional Events	336	294
Nat. & International Events	10,948	10,014
'Maps & Society', etc	250	550
Special Publications	–	2,036
Journal production & distribution	7,113	7,166
Interest on life funds	60	60
Provision for tax	199	138
IMCoS Library, Book-plates	–	85
Bank & Credit card charges	441	16
Advertising	260	520
General administration	2,155	2,312
Insurance	205	205
Gifts and Awards	495	200
Total Expenditure	27,790	23,786
Surplus/Income over Expenditure	£6,388	1,667





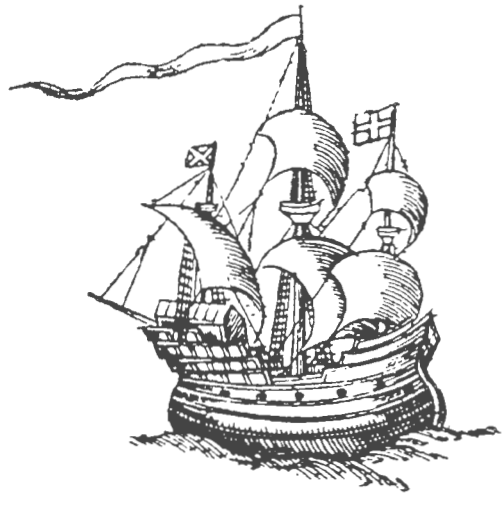
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The 250th Anniversary of Military Survey

Military Survey, the Branch of the Royal Engineers responsible for providing Geographic Support to the Armed Forces, will be celebrating its 250th Anniversary throughout the latter half of 1997.

The celebrations will be launched on 1st July with a Re-measurement of the Hounslow Baseline by soldiers using GPS. This will be followed by a series of events, including a high-altitude climbing expedition in the Andes, leading up to the 'Anniversary Weekend' at Hermitage, near Newbury, from 13th to 15th September 1997. The celebratory momentum will continue throughout the Autumn concluding with a Presentation Evening at the Royal Geographical Society on 3rd December 1997.

The Anniversary Weekend will comprise an Anniversary Party, strictly by invitation only, on the Saturday evening for all current and former members of Military Survey followed by a public Open Day and Show on the Sunday afternoon to which a large number of national and international dignitaries will be invited. The final event of the weekend will be the ceremony of the granting of the Freedom of Newbury to the Corps of Royal Engineers in Newbury in the Monday morning.

The highlights of the Open day will be demonstrations of the very latest 'state of the art' mapping equipment, an exhibition showing the evolution of Military Survey, its role today and a glimpse of the future and a display of rare mapping covering the 250 years of Military Survey's existence. IMCoS members will certainly find much to enjoy at the Open Day.

The Map Display is being produced by Dr Yolande Hodson and staff of the Map Library at Tolworth led by Mandy Warrington-Brown. All the exhibits represent either historic or cartographic milestones in military mapping, many sheets having never been seen by the general public. The Exhibition and Map Display will also tour the country visiting many mapping and associated professional locations.

On order to offset the costs of the Anniversary, a number of rare maps are being reproduced for sale. The first reprints available will be the following three numbered limited editions (850 copies of each):

> An extract from sheet 16 of the Military Survey of Scotland. Drawn and painted by Paul Sandy, William Roy, Charles Tarrant, Hugh Debbeig and David Dundas.
>
> An 1809 manuscript by HB Harris of a plan of the Battle of Coruña.
>
> In keeping with the link to the Military Survey of Scotland, Paul Sandby's well known watercolour painting of a surveying party near Loch Rannoch in 1749.

The two Scottish subjects are produced by kind permission of the British Library and the Peninsula War map is from Military Survey's collection. It is almost certainly the first time that prints of any of these sheets have been available to the public.

The two maps are approximately A3 size and the watercolour painting is approximately A4. All are available either

mounted or unmounted.

These limited editions will retail at:
£20 each plus £3 postage and packing for the unmounted version
£15 each plus £3 postage and packing for the unmounted version

Please send orders and cheques made payable to: Central Bank 42 Svy Engr Gp to the Anniversary Project Managers:

GordonWood Associates
1 Majorca Avenue
Andover
Hants SP10 1JW

Information on other reprints to be produced and on the Open day and Anniversary Programme are available from the Project Managers.

Visit to the Museum of the Royal Engineers at Gillingham, 22nd March 1997

Some twenty-five of us arrived promptly — early, according to our hosts — at the Royal Engineers Museum, where we were welcomed by the director, Col. John Nowers and Dr John Rhodes, the curator. After a short introductory talk, which explained that the barracks dated from the very beginning of the 19th century, with the School being formed in 1812, the library a year later and the museum in 1875, we were shown some of the treasures of the map collection. These included Captain William Roy's map of the Battle of Minden, with a double overlay, showing the progress of the battle, a manuscript map of New York by Montresor, and an enormous map of Ireland, over nine feet long, which unfortunately could not be fully opened for lack of space.

A few weeks before the Battle of Waterloo, Wellington had ordered the area to be mapped. Field sketches were



Members assembled for the introduction to the visit by Col. Nowers.



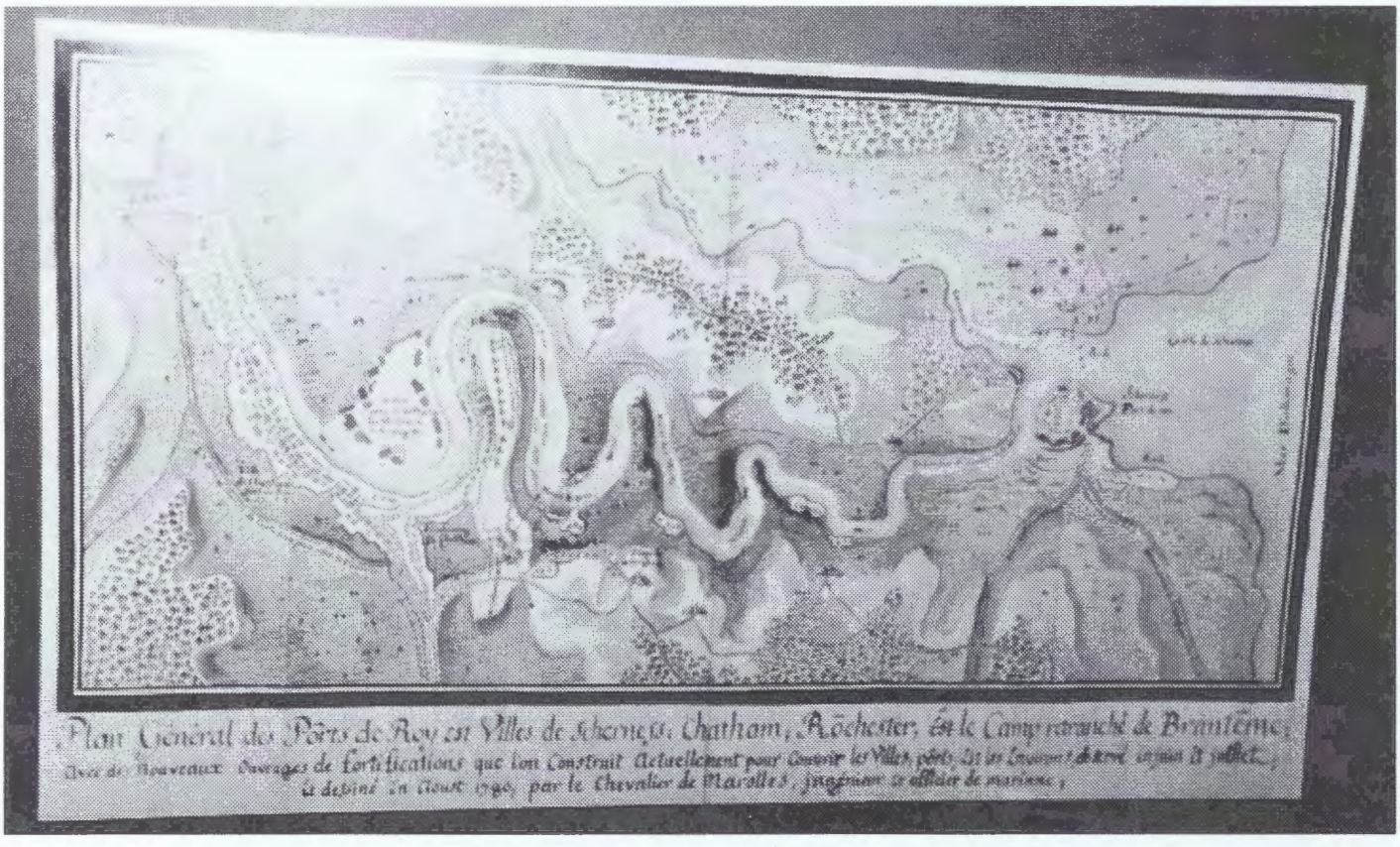
Jim Webber, knowing the area well, was able to indicate where he landed in Normandy, though all the names were 'bogus'.

drawn by a number of officers, which were then taken to Brussels for the compilation of a proper map. This was given to the Prince of Orange and when on the eve of the battle, Wellington called for a copy, none was available. The original sketches were hastily cobbled together and rushed to the front, in the nick of time. During the battle the map was lost and recovered at Quatre Bras, now slightly blood-stained. It is this version which we saw later, in the museum itself.

Other 19th century maps included the Bolan Pass on the North West Frontier (c.1842), Kars in the Crimea, Hong Kong and two maps of China, one of 1862/3 by General Gordon, at that time only a captain. Moving closer to the present, there were maps of the Falkland Islands, of Sarajevo showing the lines of confrontation between Serbian and Presidency forces and another demarcating the areas of high sniper activity.

Jim Webber, who had parachuted into Normandy a few hours before the D-Day landings, was particularly interested to see a map of the area where he came back to earth. This had been prepared for the planning of the invasion and for security reasons, the place names had been changed so that Benouville was 'Venice'.

An added bonus was a large collection, hung around the walls, of water colours and a few pen and ink sketches by a wartime artist covering the war in N.W. Europe and a photograph of the 'Eros'



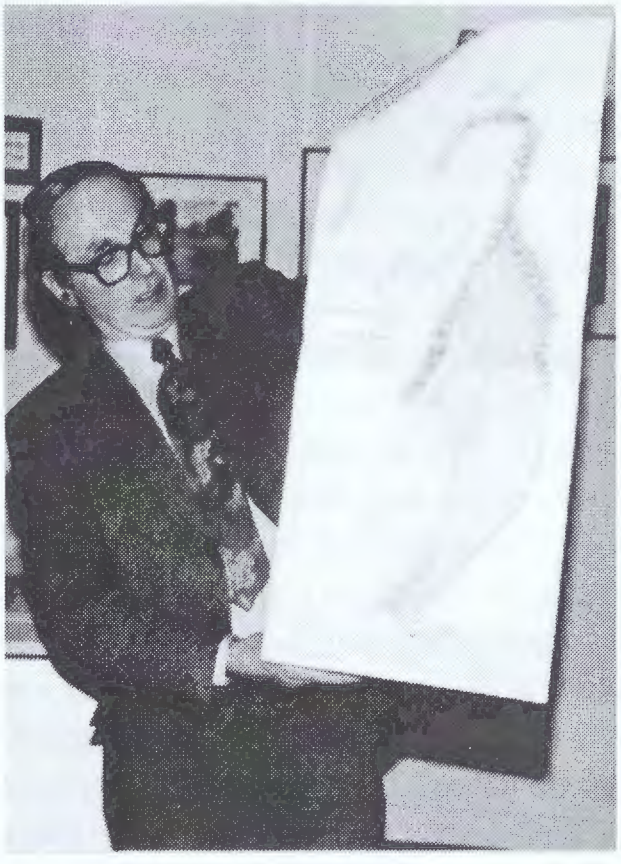
statue erected, by Frank Bryson and his friends, using scrap material, at the famous crossroads in Normandy nicknamed Piccadilly.

We then walked across to the Officers' Mess, on the way seeing the major memorials raised by the survivors in memory of their comrades lost in the Boer War and the First and Second World Wars. There is a magnificent statue of General Gordon, mounted rather unusually on a camel. Our attention was drawn to a small plaque, plaque commemorating Dog Snob, adopted by Royal Engineers in the Crimea.

In the mess we had the chance to see some of the portraits of past officers, including Fletcher, who was Wellington's Chief Engineer during the Peninsula war and thus in overall charge of the building of the famous Lines of Torres Vedras. There were also a number of paintings of more recent events in the history of the Corps and an enormous tapestry map.

We were then served an excellent lunch in the magnificent dining room, surrounded by more portraits, some of royalty, ands with a fine view over the Chatham docks and the Thames. This ended at nearly three o'clock, but fortunately the writer does not remember when we started! We then had time to look at a very fine collections of Mess silver, much of it commissioned fairly recently and of uncommon themes.

Back at the Museum, we were taken on a guided tour by Col. Nowers and dr Rhodes. This was fascinating and even though what is on show is only a small part of the total collection, there was such a wealth of material, that it is difficult to pick out particular highlights, but mention should be made of the sections on Gibraltar and on the early history of military flying. The writer had not previously appreciated that the Royal Flying Corps and subsequently the Royal Air Force grew from early beginnings of ballooning and



Dr Rhodes holding up the survey of the Bolan Pass.



Lunch, in the Officers' Mess.

flying by the Royal Engineers. The museum is fortunate to have the space, both inside and in the open, to show many large pieces, including armoured vehicles and bridge building and other equipment. One section of the museum is devoted to medals and includes a large proportion of all the many V.C.s, won by members of the Corps.

IMCoS was really privileged to be invited to see this collection, it was a gorgeous spring day and the sun shone, and the setting above the Thames is very fine. Our thanks to Col. John Nowers who had made the initial suggestion that IMCoS visit Gillingham, and to Dr John Rhodes who gave up his Saturday to share his vast knowledge with us.

ROBERT BREMNER

Double Bill: IMCoS in Nottingham

Friday 25th April was a day of chaos on Midland Roads after the police closed stretches of M1 for fear of IRA activity. In spite of this thirteen members of an expected party of 16 arrived in Nottingham for visits to the County's Archive Office and to the British Geological Survey's headquarters at Keyworth.

Adrian Henstock, Nottingham's archivist, had made an interesting selection for us to see comprising some twenty items from the map collection. On each Adrian was informative, placing them in their historical context. He first drew attention to Speed's Nottinghamshire (1610) with its plan of the county town and compared it with one made the year before for the Crown Survey of Sherwood Forest. The development of Nottingham within its ancient boundaries was well

illustrated by the John Badder and Thomas Peat plan of 1744 (scale 1:2376) and the Staveley and Wood plan of 1831. An unusual book of plans dated 1800, in which the centre of the town was divided into 46 districts, provided a detailed picture at a scale of about 1:1250.

The earliest map on display, dated 1376, related to Sherwood Forest, was represented by a photocopy of the original ion the possession of the Duke of Rutland. This is best described as a sketch map for it was not drawn to scale nor to a consistent orientation. Another schematic map, or picture map, of 1540, showed part of the River Trent in the vicinity of Newark with its castle drawn with turrets and drawbridge. A particular feature of this map is the depiction of the many watermills and related structures on the Trent and its tributary the Devon. It was suggested that it might have been constructed as evidence in a lawsuit.

No visit to Nottinghamshire can ignore the village of Laxton, 'England's last open field Village'. The original of the 1635 map by Mark Pierce, profusely decorated with agricultural and sporting scenes and showing 3333 separate parcels of land, is in the Bodleian Library, so we had to be satisfied with a much reduced copy. However, as recompense we could marvel at a map to which Oxford could make just claim. This was the 1614 estate map: *'The topographical description of ye mannor of East Bridgford . . . part of which mannor belongeth unto ye College of St Marie Magdalen in ye Universitie of Oxford . . . The description of the Mannour aforesaid was by perambulation, mensuration and observation, taken, delineated, measured and beautified by William Webb.'* 'Beautified' it certainly was, with its 32 point compass rose and coats of arms.

The Parliamentary Enclosure of the open fields was represented by John Bailey's 1798 map of Woodborough, its elegant simplicity symbolic of the change in agricultural practice.

Two smaller scale maps of note were the 1776 one inch to one mile Nottinghamshire map by John Chapman and the 1835 map by George Sanderson. The latter, circular in shape and centred on Mansfield, depicts in great detail, including filed boundaries, an area of 20 mile radius at a scale of 2 1/4 inches to one mile.

A map having both local and national significance is the 1646 map showing the defeated royalists leaving Newark at the end of the year-long siege. Richard Clampe, the 'Ingenier' who drew the map included much interesting detail. Not only does he show 'all the forts redouts batteries and approaches' but men ploughing, herds of cattle and flocks of sheep. A table refers to military installations as well as to such peaceful structures as watermills and dams.

Before leaving the Archives for lunch and the second half of the c#visit, the party had the opportunity to go beg#hind the scenes to see conservation work in progress.

The headquarters of the British Geological Survey has been established in Keyworth in buildings constructed in 1967 for Mary Ward College, a teacher training institution administered by the Sisters of Loretta and closed in 1977.

We assembled in the foyer, signed in and fixed our visitor 'badges' before being introduced to our host, Graham

McKenna, the Survey's librarian. Graham shepherded the party to the library where he had set out maps and publications which demonstrated a range of geological investigation over territory and time. Early interest in the rocks beneath our feet was illustrated by two books, *Natural History of Lancashire, Cheshire and the Peak in Derbyshire*, 1700, by C. Leigh and *Natural history of Cornwall*, 1758, by W. Borlase. But serious geological mapping began with William Smith; his contribution was recognised by the display of the Central England and Wales sheets from *Delineation of the Strata* ..., 1815. Maps by pioneers, H.T. de la Beche, R.I. Murchison and others were available for examination. These were not confined to Great Britain but included some derived from surveys overseas. Of particular interest was a portion of a huge (25 ft long) map of New South Wales, 1840–42, by Paul Edmond Strzelecki. Another example was Murchison's work in Russia 1837–1845; here we were able to see his original observations drawn in colour on the base map. In both cases we were impressed by the volume of work accomplished in remote regions and with limited facilities. These examples were enhanced by an exhibit first shown by the BGS at the IGC in Washington, D.C., in 1989 to demonstrate the global interest of its surveyors.

There was much to see relating to Great Britain and by lucky chance for two of our party many of the examples had a Welsh connection, mainly of recent date, but including the Memoir 1" Old Series 79SE Flint, Mold and Ruthin 1890.

To bring us right up to date and leave paper behind, Rod Bowie introduced us to the Survey's Geographical Information System. It will suffice to describe one application. Boring holes into the earth and removing cores is an obvious way of discovering subterranean geology; even when not done for that specific purpose the data collected has obvious geological value. Not surprisingly the Survey has tens of thousands of such records. The accessibility of these has been transformed by computer technology.

Using the OS gazetteer one chooses the approximate location of interest, a map derived from digital data appears on the screen, one can then home in and centre on a specific area. By directing the mouse driven cursor to the appropriate icon the site of all bore holes recorded for that area is then displayed as bright yellow dots on the black background. The record for a specific borehole can then be brought into view by a 'point and click' procedure.

With the visit over the party dispersed to find their way home, the majority having to use routes still heavily congested as a consequence of the events earlier n the day. Neverthless, the abiding memory will be of the variety of exhibits and the enthusiasm of the exhibitors.

PETER ROPER

IMCoS records its thanks to Adrian Henstock and his assistant Barbara Sharpe at the Archives, for their warm welcome, and for selecting such intersting maps for us to study; and to David Ackrel for explaining about the conservation work being undertaken there. At the BGS, our thanks to Graham McKenna for telling us about the Survey and its multi-faceted work, his assistants who conducted small groups around the maps on display, and Rod Bowie for sharing his expertise on the computer. We also thank our member Peter Roper who suggested that Nottingham has so much to offer, and making the arrangements for our visit there.

Report on the AGM

The Annual General Meeting for 1997 was held at the Farmers' Club on 14th May. In the absence of the President Malcolm Young welcomed all present, and said he was standing in for the resigning Chairman Susan Gole who was unavoidedly absent. He proposed that Jenny Harvey be formally elected as Chairman, and all agreed.

Jenny then gave her report:

'1996/7 has in several ways been a year of "firsts" for IMCoS. Our two major events of the year offered new features which we hope have built on the image and standing of the Society.

'After using the Connaught Rooms for a number of years as the venue for our main summer event, the June Map Fair, we held the 1996 Fair at the Forte Crest Hotel in Bloomsbury. It had been felt that in order to build on the success of the fair, a bigger venue with better access would benefit dealers and public alike. In the event one level access provided greater convenience and an enhanced image and ambience for the public. Despite initial teething problems, the view was expressed that the location and the facilities met our needs and could continue to do so in the future. The number of stands was at a record level, thus securing the income needed to fund the event. A new feature was added, namely a book launch which offered four authors the opportunity to present their works to the IMCoS Library and through IMCoS publicity raise our awareness of their contribution to map learning. Other key features of the fair were maintained, namely the map identification and valuation service and a beginners bargain counter. As a result of the success of the venue, we are looking forward to a second successful fair in the same place next month.

'Prior to the Map Fair, the society held on Saturday its 15th Symposium at the Royal Geographical Society. Four speakers addressed an audience of around 80 people on very different but equally interesting national and international topics. In the evening the IMCoS dinner took place again at the Royal Overseas League and more countries were represented at the dinner than ever before. The IMCoS-Helen Wallis Award was made to a very surprised and delighted Monserrat Galera, Head of the Cartotéca of the Institut Cartogràphia de Catalunya in Barcelona.

'The second new feature of the year was our first visit to a former Eastern Bloc country for our autumn International Symposium. This presented many unknowns to us in the planning phase including its potential member appeal, and the newness of a country only recently exposed to the challenges of demanding foreign visitors. In the event over 70 members and relatives took up the opportunity to experience first hand a country learning to take its place in the wider world. Through the Symposium lectures we became aware of the constraints and difficulties surrounding the mapping of the region and the survival of undamaged material. Both in Riga, and in Vilnius during the post symposium tour, we saw the best of what has survived.

'The third new feature of the year was the launch of the IMCoS Bulletins — a series of 10 short publications to guide the new collector into all aspects of collecting maps. The first Bulletin (No. 3!) was pub-

lished with the Spring Journal. Although initially published in this manner it is also available as a separate pamphlet through dealers or IMCoS direct. The second bulletin has just been published and subsequent ones will follow at regular intervals.

'Our other UK events, the January Farmers' Club informal meeting and an April visit to Sheffield city archives, provided to those who attended insights into individual maps belonging to members and into the build-up of a major regional collection. IMCoS continued its sponsorship of the Warburg Lectures held monthly during the winter and spring in London.

'The environment in which the Society operated in 1996 was impacted in a significant way by the cessation of the publication of *The Map Collector*. From feedback received our members universally mourned the loss of *The Map Collector* with its professional appeal and standing, and our desire to harness the knowledge and expertise of its Editor Valerie Scott led us to invite her to join our committee during the year.

'In place of *The Map Collector* we witness the birth of *Mercator's World*, and laud its aims to bring maps to the attention of a wider audience.

'From an organisational viewpoint the biggest event of the year has been the retirement of our previous Chairman, Susan Gole. Susan has been the kingpin of the Society during the last eight years during which time she has expanded its activities on to a greater global footing and established closer contacts for IMCoS with the academic community. Her efforts have been tireless and we are all profoundly grateful. The new features and activities this year which I have already spoken of were all conceived during Susan's time and will be carried forward. I am in the extremely fortunate position that Susan is remaining a member of the committee and continues to edit an expanding Journal.

'Before concluding I should like to thank the committee for their continued commitment to IMCoS throughout the past year, particularly our Treasurer Cyrus Ala'i who quietly keeps our financial house in order, and Harry Pearce our General Secretary whose administrative tasks never cease. I am delighted to be working with them during the coming year.'

The Secretary then gave his report, followed by presentation of the audited acocunts by the Treasurer. After discussion the accounts were accepted.

Officers due for election/re-election included Valerie Scott as Vice Chairman, Cyrus Ala'i as Treasurer, Yasha Beresiner as Publicity Officer, Susan Gole as Editor, Jenny Harvey as Membership Secretary, and Philip Burden as Map Fair Liaison.

Some general discussion from the floor included a question about the next Membership List, which will be sent out with the Autumn issue of the Journal, the value of IMCoS sending a representative to the Miami Map Fair, duplication of news in the Chairman's report and that of the Secretary, a suggestion that map societies in USA should be informed of the activitities of IMCoS, and the enlargement of the Journal.

The Chairman thanked those present, and the International Chairman observed that we have a good skeleton for the Society which could do with a little more body.

Martayan Lan

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Book Reviews

Miniature Antique Maps : An illustrated guide for the collector, by Geoffrey King. Tring: Map Collector Publications, 1996. ISBN 0-906430-16-X. Pp ii + 200, 272 b/w illustrations. Available in UK and Europe from the publisher, and in USA from G. Manasek, PO Box 1204, Norwich, Vermont 05055-1204. £40.

This is the book Geoffrey King wished was available when he started to collect miniature maps in 1968.

In the years that intervened, among many other activities, he also published *The Printed Maps of Staffordshire*, what may be termed a geographical vertical publication, as against his latest horizontal publication, in that it scythes a path through many other publications.

The main feature of both book and collection is, what to leave out and to set criteria. This is done through the first thirty-one pages and is set out in the form of an introduction. First and foremost is the size of 150 sq,cm; how this came to be is not explained, but one must assume it needed strong will-power as it eliminates some 90 percent of all maps. He comments that, 'Unfortunately the smallest Ptolemaic series' are excluded. Secondly the dates are fixed at 1528 to 1834. The scope is of books, cards, atlases, plans, charts, and also there is information on rarity, shape, borders, value and availability.

The bulk of the publication is taken by a detailed minimum one page per mapmaker together with specimen illustrations of all maps known to Geoffrey King within his criteria. In all instances the relevant publications are listed, together with names of all involved.

There are light hearted comments as with the English engraver who had a drink problem; however, the strength of the publication is the information on the more obscure foreign map-makers as greater details of British County maps are available in other publications.

The value and availability of miniature maps is well made, in that individual maps from books are often found in jumble or parts of lots at local auctions, where their age and quality are overlooked so that the price is inexpensive. The cost of complete atlases has risen dramatically over the past decades.

The overall effect is detailed and well researched, but the quality of the reproductions of the more complex maps should have been better, This has obviously been the publisher's decision based on the scope of appeal to collectors who own a few miniatures either by design or opportunity rather than the few who specialize.

ERIC DOWKER

The Mapping of New Spain : Indigenous cartography and the maps of the Relaciones Geográficas, by Barbara E. Mundy. University of Chicago Press, 1996. ISBN 0 226 55096 6. Pp xxiii+281, 8 colour plates & 101 B&W illustrations. US$40, UK£31.95.

This is a timely publication for IMCoS members who will be in Mexico in 1999 for the 18th International Sympo-

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NEW BOOKS AVAILABLE

MINIATURE ANTIQUE MAPS
by Geoffrey King

NORWICH'S MAPS OF AFRICA
Introduction by Jeffrey Stone

sium. The maps that are discussed here are an amalgam of the old and the new, the pre-Columbian and the Spanish ideas of mapmaking of the time — the end of the sixteenth century — in a part of the world where it is now realised there was already a highly developed sense of portraying the surface of the earth, though not to western survey standards. In fact, some knowledge of indigenous cartography, and the aims of the people who were drawing maps of areas known to them and how they attempted to translate these visions on to a flat surface are really necessary to comprehend all that these maps comprise.

About twenty years after Philip II acceded to the throne of Spain in 1556, he ordered that a survey of its territories in the New World should be undertaken, and the Relaciones Geográficas was the result. Local administrative officers prepared written accounts, descriptions of local resources, history and geography, to be sent back to Spain. But there were too few of them to attend to all this individually, and they employed local people, trained in Spanish religious institutions, to gather the information, and to prepare maps of specific areas. Sixty-nine of these maps have survived and are now in several institutions, in USA, Mexico and Spain, and they add considerably to the number of Mexican maps that are known; though their origin is certainly not purely indigenous, yet they are more akin to earlier Mexican maps than to European maps of the time.

Barbara Mundy's book breaks new ground in bringing these maps together within one volume, but even more in her attempts to understand and explain the different concepts that are illustrated in them. In the Preface, she discusses the European and the Axtec ideas of space, the one a representation of points in relation to one another, and the second 'a stage created out of and for human action'. What makes her task even more interesting is the study of the change in local mapmaking after the arrival of the Europeans, and the residual indigenous methods that persisted, since it was local, but Spanish-educated, surveyors who were frequently employed in the preparation of the Relaciones. As she writes, 'maps are dependent on how a culture envisions space', and later, 'man defines his relation to the world through his ability to measure it.' In Spain at the time, it was assumed that maps were impartial and objective, and that if the official 'despatched two mapmakers independently to map the same piece of territory, they would return having each made the same map', but this did not allow for even the basic idea of what a map should contain, let alone how the area should be portrayed. Nor did it take into account the fact that in Mexico time and space were both important, and a map was never a snapshot, rather a family tree, or heroic saga.

There is so much in this book that it is not possible to mention all the ideas that are discussed. Some that particularly struck me were the religious versus the secular training of the artists who were sent out to draw the maps; the spread of logographic writing before the Europeans brought alphabetic writing, and how local methods persisted on the maps; the destruction of pre-Christian libraries, but maps being more secular were not so fanatically destroyed; the importance of maps at the time on both sides of the Atlantic; the social practices depicted on

ROBERT PUTMAN



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the maps, and the fact that fewer maps of community centres have survived, since these came more rigorously under Spanish domination; the different languages used for the logographic names, and how many local people found themselves illiterate once the alphabetic language became supreme.

Part of Mundy's conclusion is worth quoting, to give an idea of the fascinating study she has produced and to try and express how difficult these maps are for those of us who are used to the Ordnance Survey: 'In answering the Relaciones Geográfica questionnaire, native mapmakers were not painting in a void. Rather, they were drawing on a rich tradition of mapping their communities that gave them cartographic histories and social settlement maps as models. Such maps allowed them to portray ideas of community that expressed themselves through the bonds of territory, history and social order.'

Needless to say, each of the sixty-nine maps is illustrated, though not all in colour; often schematic diagrams are drawn to make them more explicit, and sometimes comparative maps of the same area from more usual perspectives. I repeat, this book is essential reading before we go to Mexico, if we wish to gain some understanding of maps that are so different from the European tradition. By then, the third part of the second volume of the *History of Cartography* should also be available, in which Barbara Mundy has contributed the section on Mexican maps, so it will be easier to compare these hybrid Mexican maps both with pre-Columbian maps of the same areas and with those of other preliterate peoples.

SUSAN GOLE

Images and Icons of the New World : Essays on American Cartography, edited by Karen Severud Cook. London: British Library, 1997. ISBN 0-7123-4520-5. 112 pages, 21 black & white illustrations, 8 colour plates. £17.50 (£20 or $30 overseas). Orders to: Turpin Distribution Services Ltd, Blackhorse Rd, Letchworth, Herts SG6 1HN; in N. America to: University of Toronto Press, 5201 Dufferin Street, Downsview, Ontario M3H 5T8, Canada.

These five essays, which first appeared in *The British Library Journal* XXII/I, have been reissued as a memorial to our late President, Helen Wallis. The main title gives a better description of its contents than the sub-title as two essays relate wholly to European views of the New World, the third and fourth consider Spanish colonial and Amerindian views of specific regions while the fifth explores a curious cartographic byway leading from the thirteen British Colonies to the youthful United States.

The first essay, Kirsten A. Seaver's '"A very Common and Usuall Trade": The relationship between cartographic perceptions and "fishing" in the Davis Strait 1500–1550' considers the degree to which information gathered by fishermen in Canadian and Greenland waters percolated through to map makers and geographers in Europe. (Seaver points out that in the sixteenth century no hard distinction was made between catching fish and hunting marine mammals such as walrus.) Evidence for the early exploitation by English and Iberian mariners is reviewed, followed by a disproportionately detailed discussion of the interest shown by inland audiences in the 'Russor' or 'Rostinger', now known to us as the

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Atlantic Walrus. This exposes the incredulity of educated men at the time when there must have been hundreds of mariners in the ports of Western Europe who could have provided eye-witness descriptions. Albrecht Dürer seems to have been unique in his scientific approach, drawing from life a pickled walrus head but desisting from any speculative reconstruction of the creature's body. For cartographers the main interest in this controversy is that it explains some of the exotic creatures displayed on contemporary maps.

The last section of the essay describes the growth of the North Atlantic 'fisheries' and the diffusion of geographical knowledge to the European intellectual community, particularly through the work of Sebastian Cabot who combined personal experience of these waters with the ability to synthesise knowledge gained by others and the urge to promote further voyages to explore the feasibility of opening a new sea route to eastern Asia.

The second essay, Joan Winearls' 'Thomas Jefferys's Map of Canada and the mapping of the western part of North America, 1750–1768', though considering a period two centuries later, complements Seaver's, in that it relates to a time when the chimera of a commercial waterway through arctic Canada to the Pacific was still, for some, a serious pre-occupation. No such illusions were conveyed by the first map described (and illustrated) by Winearls, an anonymous manuscript 'Map of the Northern Parts of America' (now in British Library) which she suggests may have been compiled, in part, by John Green under Jefferys's direction. This seems to have provided a model for several of Jefferys's published maps of Canada and to have exploited most of the accessible sources for the geography of the interior, although its compiler is criticised for taking too little account of Russian exploration on the Pacific coast.

However, some cartographers still believed in the existence of a navigable passage linking the Canadian Arctic with the Pacific, an illusion fostered by a reported voyage of a Spanish Admiral De Fonte (c.1640, but not mapped until 1748–9) from the Pacific to Hudson Bay. This fiction was perpetual not withstanding that the practical experience of fishermen, sealers and whalers over more than two centuries should have established that if such a channel existed it could never offer an ice-free route for commercial shipping. (A triumph of hope over experience?)

Winearls stresses that whatever its deficiencies with regard to the representation of the Great Lakes and the West, Jefferys's mapping was the first to provide an overall view of what would become the home of a Canadian nation.

Dennis Reinhartz's 'Two manuscript maps of *Nueva Santander* in northern New Spain from the eighteenth century' discusses Spanish mapping of Nueva Santander, a colony which straddled the Rio Grande and included parts of the present-day Mexican state of Tamaulipas and the US state of Texas. The colonial authorities were anxious to secure the north eastern frontier of their realm by planting new settlements, an objective which was never achieved for the lack of adequate manpower, skills and resources. The two maps depict the progress of their efforts, though Reinhartz points out that their makers (and presumably Spanish colonial officials in general) could never free themselves from an essentially European

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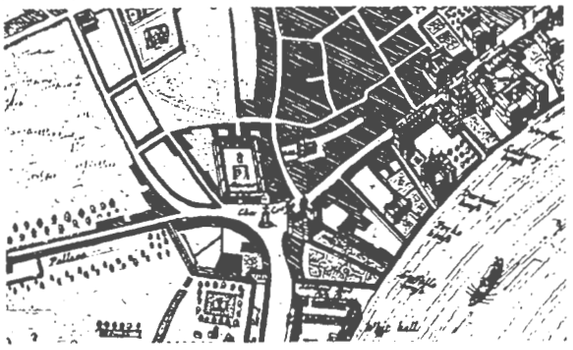
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interpretation of an American landscape. The first map, a very large manuscript at a scale of about 1:1,330,000 appears to have been drafted to illustrate the findings of an inspection mission in 1758. Its report rests in Seville while the map is to be found in the British Library. The map appears to have been compiled by a Franciscan, Fray Francisco José de Haro, who was later to prepare a much smaller scale map of the colony, which reveals a number of new settlements founded during this last phase of Spanish colonisation. (This is now held by the University of Texas at Arlington.) Reinhartz sees the first map as an example of the best of Spanish mid-eighteenth century military mapping, which incorporated inset town plans of the settlements, doubtless produced for practical needs of the vice-regal administration. The second map with its colourful margins and portrait of its author was probably produced as a presentation piece. Reinhartz emphasises the great difficulties presented to historians of the Spanish colonial frontier by the dispersal of relevant records.

In 'An early map on skin of the area later to become Indiana and Illinois', G. Malcolm Lewis considers the provenance, and original purpose, of a skin map presented to Stonyhurst College by a pupil in 1825, as part of a collection of Indian artefacts. It seems that such maps on leather were quite widely produced but few have survived. One common use of such maps was to illustrate agreements for the purchase of tribal lands for white settlement (or to assist negotiations for such purchases). Lewis established that this particular map must have been made in 1774 or 1775 in the course of negotiations leading up to Wabash Land Company's purchase of land from the Piankashaw Indians. Although not necessarily made by Indians it was produced in accordance with their traditions and would have been intelligible to them despite the highly conventionalised representation of the river systems. Lewis concludes that the map is significant as a rare survival of an Amerindian map on skin (although the existence of such maps had been reported as early as 1540), as evidence that such maps might have been used in land-sale negotiations and as a source of information on contemporary settlement in the Wabash valley.

The final offering, Karen Cook's 'Benjamin Franklin and the snake that would not die' will delight connoisseurs of cartographic oddities. It describes how Franklin's use of a dismembered snake to represent the British Colonies in 1754, in support of his plea for the colonists to unite to frustrate French expansion, subsequently provided a model for cartoons directed against British threats, first to colonial self-government, and then to American independence and which was finally employed to rally Southern resistance to Northern threats to their rights as slave owners. Cook traces the origin of the snake metaphor, in political cartoons, pioneered in America by Franklin. However, as the United States expanded, the representation of its constituent states by segments of a snake ceased to be appropriate.

Although the links between these essays may seem tenuous, the thread which runs through them all, is the changing perception of the North American continent, firstly by Europeans and then by some of its inhabitants. All are in their own way both readable and stimulating.

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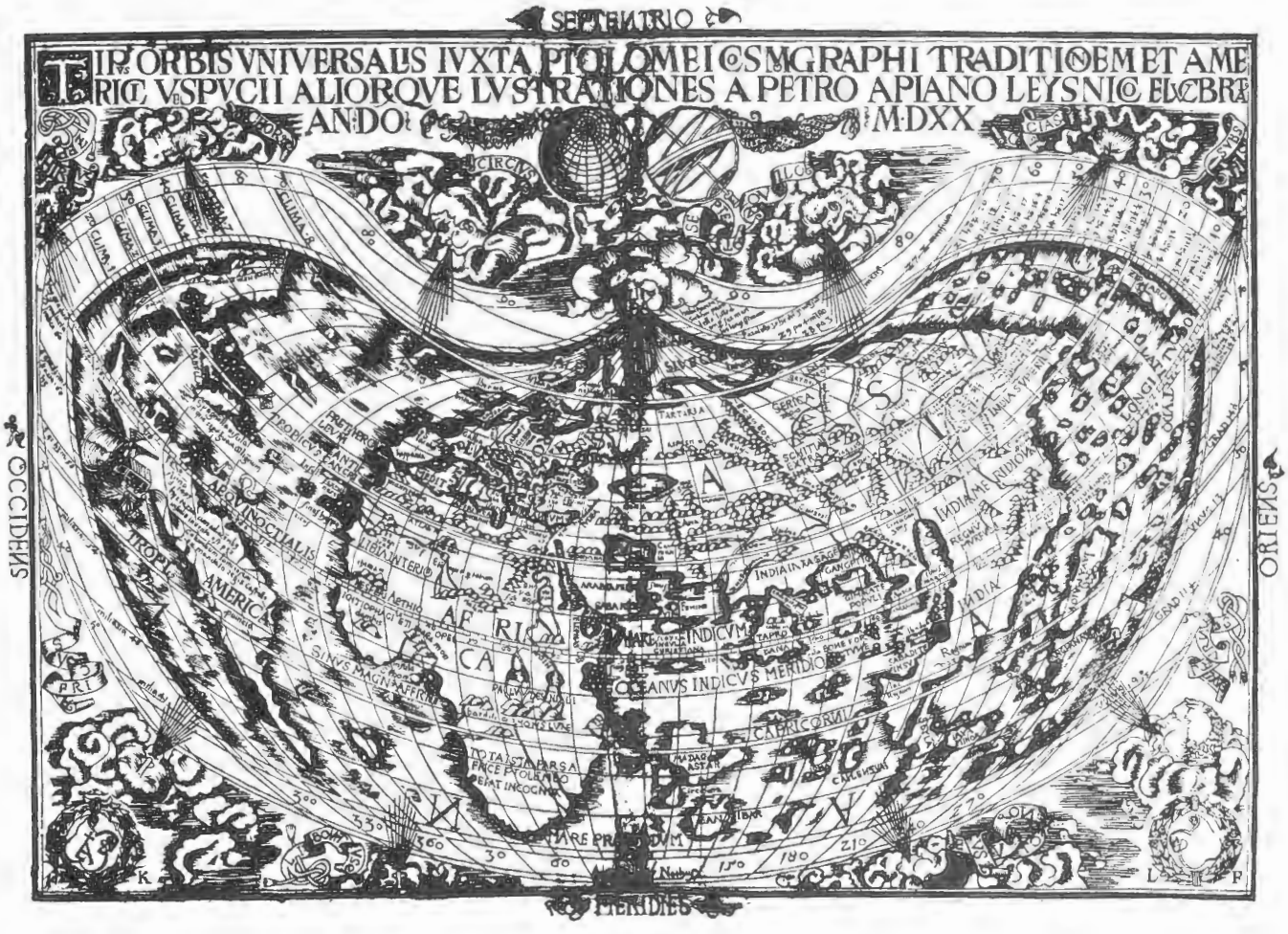
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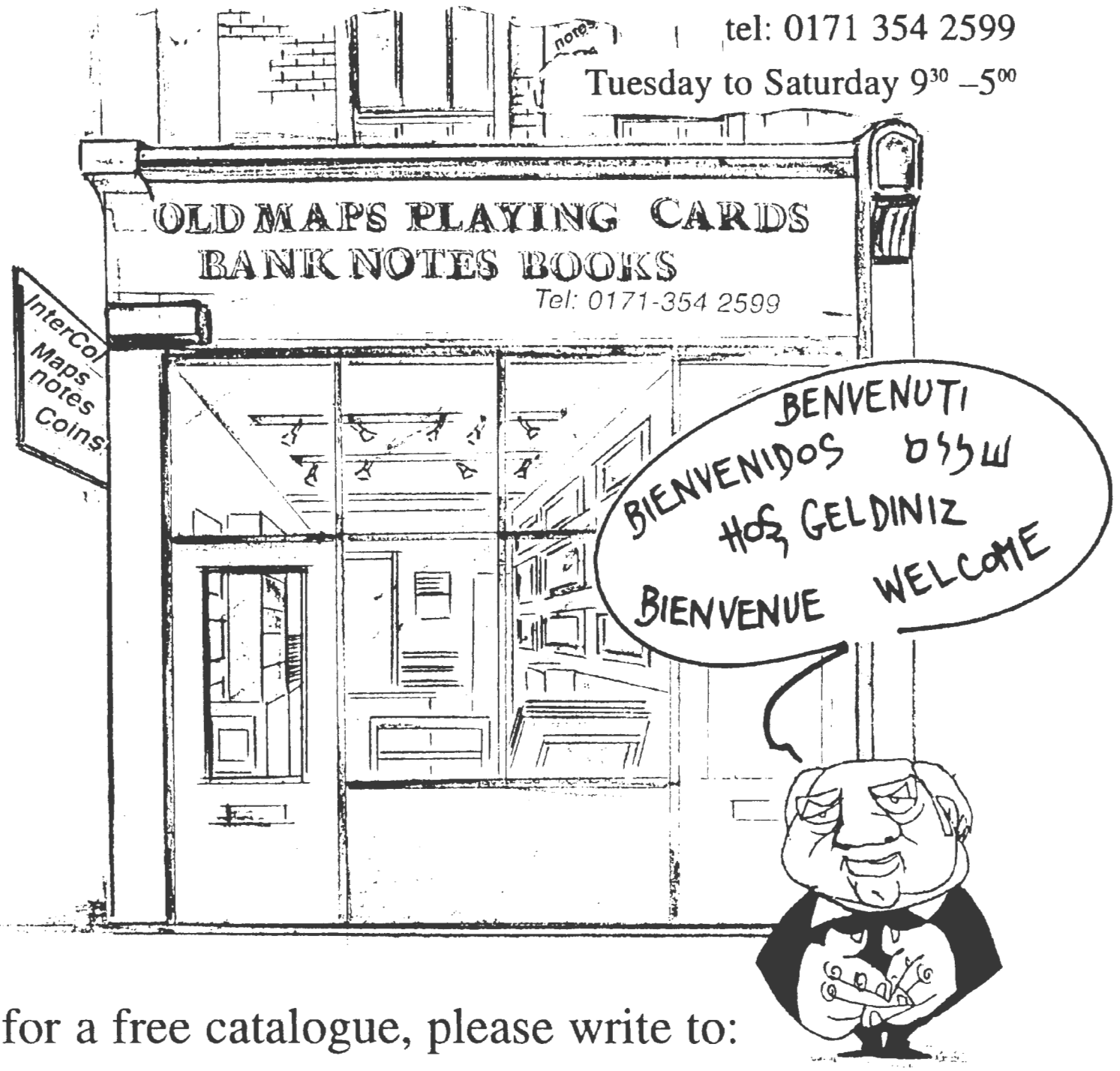
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