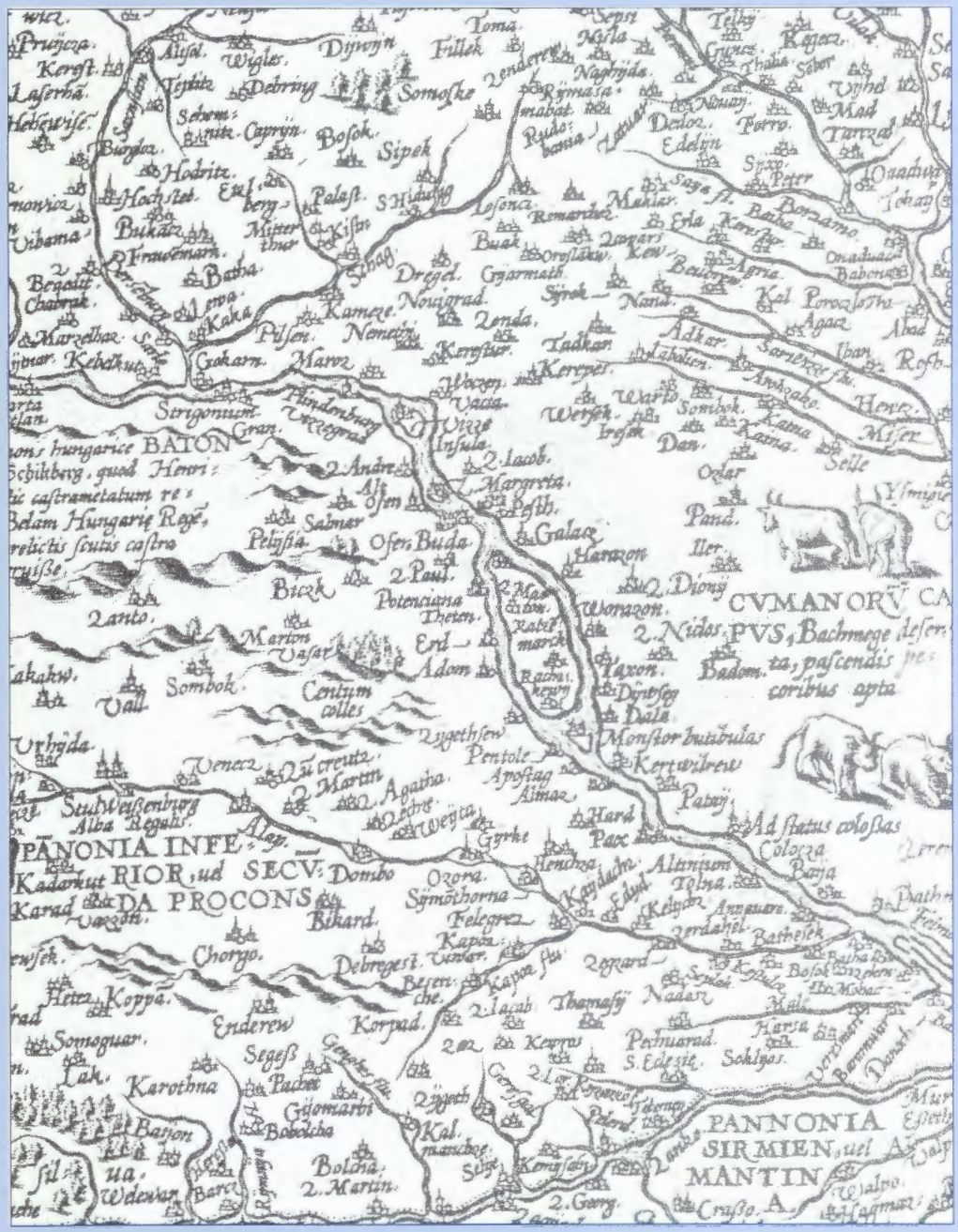
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WINTER 1997 ISSUE No. 71

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

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From the Editor's Desk

It is already winter now, and we come up to another New Year, in which I am sure that IMCoS will go from strength to strength. It seems a long time since we were in Budapest, and what happy memories I have of our visit there. Those who were not able to participate can read about it in this issue. Two of the papers have been published now, and the most of the remainder will be appear in the Spring issue. Everyone who came enjoyed the visit very much, and we are all grateful to Zsolt Török for his excellent arrangements. We saw many interesting exhibitions, and all the curators were so welcoming and knowledgeable about their treasures. Neil Taylor did a great job with the travel arrangements and the post-symposium tour, and our thanks go to him and his staff as well.

Already, however, our thoughts turn to the next international Symposium, in Tokyo in October, and even to the one after that, in Istanbul. This will be my first visit to Japan, and I am really looking forward to it. Despite having lived for so long in an Asian culture, I expect that I shall still find it difficult to adjust my cartographic ideas to comprehend maps that are so very different from the European tradition. I fully recommend that all members who plan to meet in Tokyo make some preparations from now on, reading about Japan, its long history and culture in general, and about maps made in Japan, China and Korea which are so well covered in the *History of Cartography*. There is a copy of Vol 2 Pt 2 in the IMCoS library, available on loan to members living in UK.

Two pieces of sad news this time, however. Our representative in Cyprus since 1983, Andreas Hadjipaschalis, died in October. He was very involved with IMCoS activities in Cyprus, and indeed in every aspect of cartographic interest. His warm welcome to participants at the Symposium in Nicosia the following year did much to encourage the close contacts that have become a watchword for our meetings. We will all miss him, especially when we are next in Cyprus. In his place we welcome Michael Efrem as our representative, whom many of you will have met in Antwerp.

Another loss is Mariette, Harry Pearce's wife. Though not a map person herself, she always encouraged Harry in his enthusiastic secretaryship, and as treasurer as well for some time, attended all our meetings as an 'accompanying person', had a friendly word for everyone, and showed keen interest in every map that was on display. We extend our sympathy to Harry in his loss.

With this issue comes the registration form for the June weekend in London and Oxford. I read in the paper this weekend that the Bodleian Library is to shut for repairs later in the year, so we are lucky to be able to visit it before the closure. Many members will remember our last visit to Oxford, in 1988, but they should not miss this one, as we will be seeing many more maps and different ones, as well as hearing two papers with great local interest.

The informal evening in January at the Farmers' Club requires no registration form, but it helps the organisers if those planning to attend inform Harry Pearce at least a week before. This is an opportunity to bring along friends and family and introduce them to the wider family that IMCoS has become.

The map of Lazarus and the beginnings of modern cartography

The oldest printed map of Hungary, made by Lazarus, was left for us by a map collector. This was Count Albert Apponyi, a great Hungarian collector of old books and maps, who bought this valuable wood-cut from an antique dealer in Paris. The origin of this map is unknown. The map was first put on public display in 1896, when Hungary celebrated the one thousandth anniversary of its homeland.

For over a century, we have used this country map—printed in Ingolstadt in 1528—to mark the beginnings of Hungarian map-making. Generations of researchers who deal with the history of Hungarian maps have been specially interested in this treasure of Hungarian and universal culture. Now, on the occasion of the 16th International Symposium of IMCoS, this map by Lazarus is displayed again as the pride of a special exhibition in the Széchényi National Library.

By now, research has produced several results in the study of this early, yet very detailed map. However, there are some major questions that we cannot answer even today. In my presentation, I am going to suggest to you a new perspective to open the secrets of the map by Lazarus. This is the approach of the historian of cartography. Most books that deal with the cartography of the 16th century mention the map of Lazarus, and they usually consider it as an internationally recognized map. I think that this old map should not be highly appreciated just because it is an early print and we are lucky to have it. What is old is not automatically good. I think this map an important piece, because it is an early product of a development process leading to modern cartography. Further, this map clearly presents the major characteristics of later chorographic and topographic maps. The cartographic-historic approach offers a new context, in which the map of Lazarus is considered not only as a Central European product, but also as a mile-stone of universal importance in the history of cartography.

Maps before Lazarus

Now, let us take a look at the earlier maps of Hungary. This short retrospection will help you to a better understanding of the historical background as well as my reasoning.

It was a very long way to come from the misty beginnings of collecting and classifying spatial information to the first occasional map sketches.

Ptolemy

As far as we know, the Carpathian Basin was first represented on maps in the geographical works of Claudius Ptolemy, who lived in Alexandria in the second century AD. When the author used the term, 'geography', he meant to express the representation of the inhabited world of his time. Therefore, his product can be considered as the first handbook on cartography. The detailed maps of Ptolemy's book were probably drawn later on the

basis of his register of coordinates and his world map. The present area of the Carpathian Basin appears on several map sheets either as a part of the Roman Empire or as its peripheral region. The special importance of the Ptolemy's manuscript, written in Greek, is provided by its re-discovery in the Renaissance and its great influence on the development of European cartography.

Tabula Peutingeriana

Among the scattered map records of antiquity, the only remaining road map—an itinerary, or a guide, in fact—is of special importance. Known as Tabula Peutingeriana, it is a medieval copy of a fourth century Roman drawing. The parchment scroll is almost seven meters long and is wider than 30 centimeters. It depicts the road network of the Roman Empire in a very strange graphical way, because the map shows the spatial relationships only along the roads. The area of the Carpathian Basin is depicted as a narrow strip lying along the Danube and Sava Rivers and it represents the main roads and some settlements in Transdanubia and Transylvania.

Maps of the Middle Ages

The maps of the Middle Ages were usually symbolic representations, and most of them showed the globe of the Earth (Orbis Terrarum) as a diagram. The Hungarians, who conquered the Carpathian Basin at the end of the ninth century, are indicated as the descendants of the Huns (hunorum gens) on the Anglo-Saxon map, which was made centuries later. However, a large altar-piece made around 1235 and known as the map of Ebstorf, tells us that Hungary is the land of the one-time Huns (*pannonia inferior qua nunc ungaria*).

Portolans

The portolans appeared in the Mediterranean region after the 13th century, when the compass became known. As they were navigation charts, these maps did not really show land details. However, the portolans made by Angelino Dulcert around 1330 are exceptions. His charts concentrate on hydrography, but they indicate several Hungarian settlements. These maps already reflect the real knowledge of the contemporary Hungarian Kingdom, which became a European power in the Carpathian Basin in the Middle Ages. Map-making in the Renaissance was greatly influenced by the ancient geography book of Ptolemy. His work was translated into Latin in the first decades of the 14th century. It was then manually copied, and these manuscripts were distributed all over Europe. However, it was evident that the geographical knowledge from the Roman times did not satisfy the needs of the Renaissance. This is why the maps were redrawn and new sheets (*tabula moderna*) were added.

Maps from coordinates

The registers of new coordinates indicate the beginnings of the modern European cartography. They are already the results of astronomical positioning introduced in the early 15th century. A list of coordinates was compiled in the monastery of Klosterneuburg (near Vienna), and the register also contains data for several

Hungarian towns (for instance, Buda, Pozsony, Nagyvárad, Pécs, Kassa, Brassó).

Numerous famous scientists visited the royal court of the Hungarian Renaissance king, Mátys in the second half of the 15th century. Their work can often be related to map-making. The best known royal astronomers were the German Johannes Regiomontanus and his follower, Georg Peuerbach, and the Polish Márton Ilkusz (Marcin Bylica). The Italian Francesco Rosselli also worked in the royal court as an illuminator. After he left Buda and returned to Florence, he founded his private cartographic enterprise. Rosselli worked together with a cosmographer, Henricus Martellus Germanus too, whose manuscript map of Central Europe was published by Rosselli in around 1491.

Hungarian cartography—Lazarus

The first relic of Hungarian cartography is the map of Lazarus from 1528. However, we are sure that this is not the first map representation of the country made in Hungary. There are several earlier historical documents that refer to land surveys (most often connected with the division of lands or boundary marking). Sometimes, during the inspection of landmarks, reports were produced that contained simple sketches too. The descriptions of Hungary reflect the high level of knowledge of spatial information about large areas. These contemporary works were made by foreign authors such as the Italian Petrus Ransanus (1428–1492) or his fellow-countryman, Sebastiano Compagni (1489, 1509). The skeleton of their works was the description of main routes, which were also useful as guidebooks for travellers, diplomats and tax-collectors. (The oldest itinerary of this type describes the pilgrimage route to Jerusalem across Hungary; it was made after 1031).

The first detailed map of Hungary was published in Ingolstadt in 1528. The floral cartouche and the reference panel gives us some reliable information about the map-maker. It says that the map was made by Lazarus, the secretary to Tamás Bakócz, the archbishop of Esztergom. However, even today, we are unable to identify the map-maker for sure with any person who lived in the same age. Although several speculations were born, we are not sure whether Lazarus was a Christian name or a family name.

The publisher

A letter by Jacob Ziegler makes us think that Lazarus was probably working during the peasant revolt (which originally started as a crusade in 1514). Then, the map was taken to Vienna by somebody after the fatal battle of Mohács, when the Turks occupied a large part of Hungary. The well-known humanist, Johannes Cuspinianus probably had an important role in the story. He visited Buda several times, and the reference panel of the map gives his name as the publisher. The map-maker, Lazarus, was not present when Georgius Tanstetter, the recognized professor of mathematics and astronomy, prepared the map for publication at the university of Vienna. The map was finally printed from a wood-cut in the press of Petrus Apianus in Ingolstadt. For printing the names they used stereotypes, which was a new technique at that time.

Distortion of the map

The copy of the 1528 edition is of upright format and it is the size of a poster. At the first glance, it does not support the above statements. The main reason is that the Danube flows obliquely—although the cardinal points are indicated on the map frame. As a consequence, the map content is also unusually turned around. Research has shown that the degree of this turn is not uniform over the whole map. Therefore, maybe, the original structure of the map became distorted only when the manuscript sheets were edited at a later date. The manuscript map was a compilation of several sheets; this statement is supported by the fact that some names are written twice along the structural lines.

The map was not distorted by its editors, even though many authors think so. Instead, I think it is better to say that the map content was re-structured due to the upright format of the map and because the dedication, coats of arms and reference panel—which traditionally had to be shown on maps of the time—had to be included too. For example, when the wood-cut was prepared, the map content was simply shifted away from these places to leave room for other important information. This method was not at all unusual in those days. The map lines were cut into wood by an experienced engraver, the names were cast into thin and small metal plates and they were stuck into the holes of the printing block. This way, the map is a very early example of using stereotype technology. The quality of the print—including the details and reliability—surpasses by far similar products of its age. The scale of the map is about 1:1 200 000, the map is rich in orographic and hydrographic information, and it contains about 300 geographical names and 1300 settlement names. This large amount of information definitely proves that the data were directly collected for the map. The spelling of names demonstrates best that the author of the manuscript was Hungarian. Tanstetter added some settlement names and historical references to the map of Lazarus. In addition to antique sites (such as the bridge of Traian), there is a miniature picture of a battle to commemorate the tragedy of Mohács. The site where the Hungarian king, Louis II, died is indicated by a cross. The consequence of the lost battle is represented by a line of dots and a different colour: they show the area occupied by the Turks. Therefore, this map can also be considered as a very early example of a religious or thematic map.

Ways to make chorographic maps

At the time when the Lazarus map was born, in the Renaissance, there were two typical map-making methods to produce chorographic maps.

Grids

The book of Ptolemy transferred the tradition of cosmography from the ancient times; however, this science had not only survived, it was also re-discovered. Here, the geographic space was considered as an abstract geometric grid, where the locations were identified by coordinates. The tabulas of Ptolemy represent the reality constructed on the basis of astronomy and geometry. In the Renaissance, however, the shortcomings of this representation method were gradually recognized.

method were gradually recognized.

The image of the space—which was unchanged in the times—contradicted the dynamic or changing reality. The Renaissance man became more and more interested to know and represent his own concrete geographical environment. As the measuring instruments of the time were inadequate, the exact and correct representation of the world became only a theory. However, the makers of regional or chorographic maps often used another method, which united the knowledge of navigating by the magnetic needle or compass in the Mediterranean region and the ancient tradition of itineraries.

Itineraries

The latter map-making method was basically different from the cosmographic paradigm, and it produced a new generation of maps since the twelfth century: the portolans, which were made for practical purpose. These representations did not follow the ancient traditions. The map-makers developed their view of the structure of the geographical space on the basis of direction and distance measurements or estimates. The concrete setting of the seas and continents formed their view of the environment into a topologically correct structure.

For ancient times in inland navigation, the travellers described the routes with the help of directions and distances. Naturally, these descriptions normally referred to distances first of all, because travel directions on land are generally fixed. The travellers followed the routes (paths, built roads and caravans) not only because they progressed faster, but also because they felt safe, and it was enough for them to know where the routes were leading. Tabula Peutingeriana, the only fourth century itinerary preserved in a copy from the Roman times, is a good example to show that it is possible to topologically correctly represent the structure along the road network even on a roll.

The itineraries became spatially structured representations by giving information about the directions, because measuring the difference from the primary direction and measuring the distance at the same time was—using modern terminology—equal to the idea of the polar coordinate system. The compass was an instrument that was suitable for surveying in practice. It was also the answer to the problem raised by the Renaissance cartography: how to make large scale maps of small areas. In this way, it led the way to the development of regional or chorographic map-making.

Two different traditions meet in Lazarus—and modern cartography is born

In conclusion, two different map-making traditions met at the time of the birth of the Lazarus map, at the beginning of the 16th century. The difference between the two methods can probably be best characterized as two different images of the geographical space. Using modern terminology, I may say that there were at least two competing cognitive strategies to obtain, classify and represent the spatial information. The beginnings of a new cartography are demonstrated by Lazarus' map, which is one of the first products of a developing cartographic paradigm.

ZSOLT TÖRÖK

Collections of Early Maps in Hungary

1. The Széchényi National Library

This library was established in 1802, with the donation of 1,500 maps (212 manuscripts) by its founder, Ferenc Széchényi. The original holding consisted primarily of 18th century maps and atlases. Since then the holdings have been continuously supplemented through donations (for example by Lajos Kossuth and Ferenc Deák). At present the collection comprises 200,000 cartographic records. The map collection became an independent section of the library in 1939. Today it possesses approximately 85,000 printed maps, 4,500 manuscript maps, 5,200 atlases, 52 globes and about 93,500 cadastral surveys and land registers, mainly relating to Hungary and the surrounding countries.

The collection of early manuscript maps includes many important works. Of these, mention should be made of the *Cartae Maritimae*, a seven-sheet navigation map by Benincasa from 1474 belonging to the original Széchényi collection. There are two portolan charts drawn in colour on parchment from 1621 and 1623, the work of Hessel, and works by two Italian cartographers, Stenghri and Spalla, which were drawn and painted with unparalleled precision. These foreign works are supplemented by the works of Hungary's finest 18th century cartographer, Sámuel Mikovinyi and the outstanding works of other engineers from the 18th and 19th centuries who worked in the areas of public administration and regulation of rivers, the most famous of whom are Antal Balla, József Beszédes. The map collection also boasts the first spelaeological map in Europe, a map of the caves at Aggtelek drawn by József Sartory in 1794.

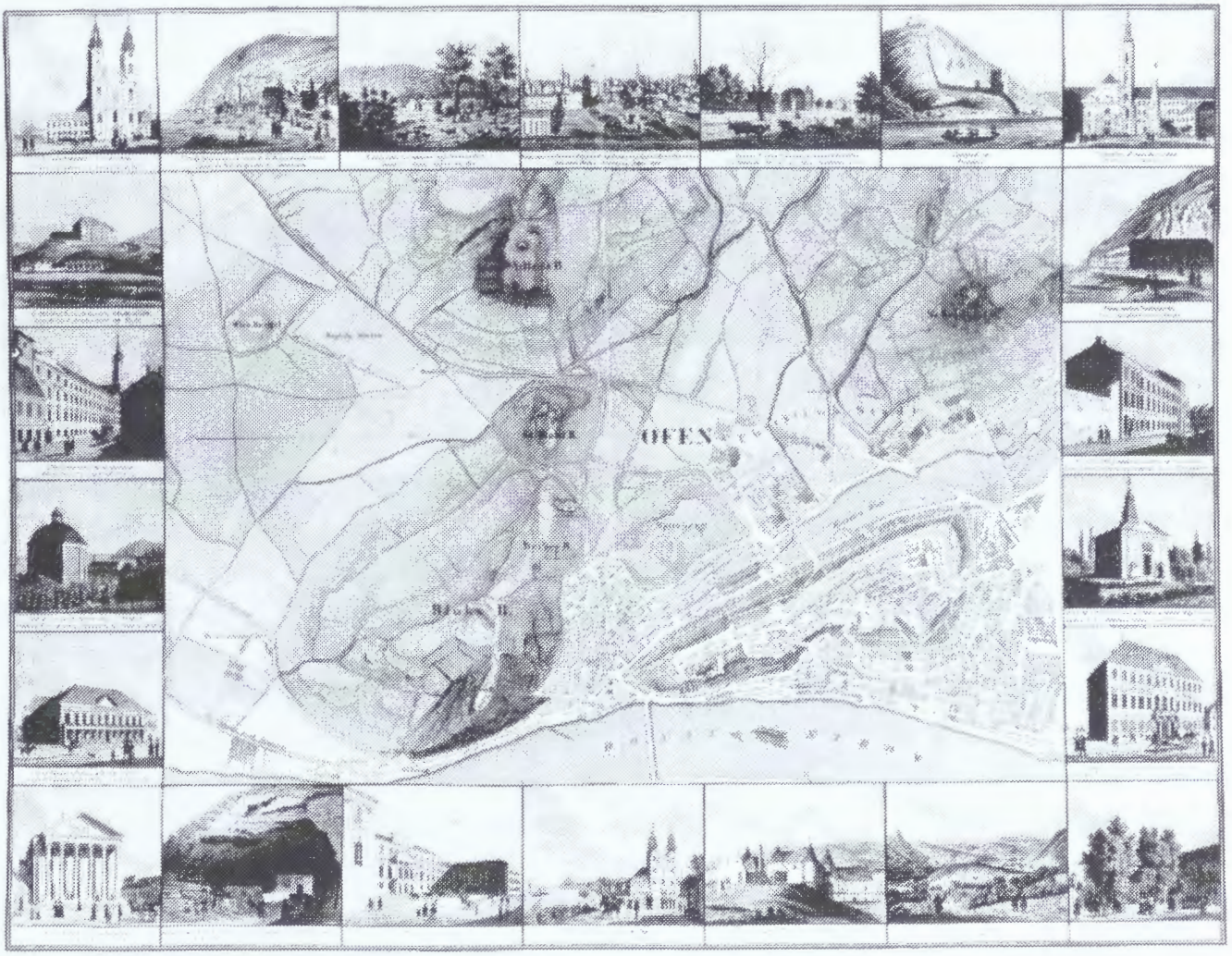
Another of the map collection's most valuable treasures is the collection of 105 engravings donated by Enea Lanfranconi. These engravings of Hungary and its regions are the works of such great 16th–18th century cartographers as Lazius, Coronelli. De Wit, Zsámboky, Mikovinyi. Of special interest in the history of cartography is the large map of Hungary, the work of Müller; this map was based on surveys and was the first authentic map of Hungary.

Some other specialties: map-series about the English counties from the 18th century and a map about Suriname, the Dutch plantation for sugar cane.

Valuable works can be found among the collection of atlases as well as the foreign atlases and include, among others, the *Geographia* by Ptolemy; twelve pages of wood engravings by Froschauer printed in Zürich in the first half of the 16th century are also a valuable item of the collection.

The golden age of atlases is well represented by the work of Ortelius, Mercator, Blaeu in three different editions, and by the large world atlases of Janssonius, De Wit, Homann, and so on. Important Hungarian atlases are also preserved in the map collection. The earliest is the work of Gábor Hevenesi published in 1689 under the title *Parvus Atlas Hungariae.*

Special mention deserves to be made



Map of Buda (Ofen in German) from the Gala Album about Pest and Buda by Carlo Pinas Vasquez, 1837–98. Budapest Historical Museum No. 603. Size: 83.5 x 64 cm.

of the atlas depicting the copper mines in the Oravica region (now in Romania) from 1771.

The collection of globes can also boast of outstanding examples: the copper-plated globe of Matteo Greuter (made in 1632, diam. 48 cm), the hand-drawn globe of László Perczel (made in 1862, diam. 132 cm). Perczel's globe is one of the largest ever made in Hungary. The map collection strives to collect all manuscript and printed maps, atlases and globes published in Hungary or those published abroad relating to Hungary (e.g. the plan of the draining of the Balaton lake).

Card indexes list not only the titles of the individual works but provide information on the contents as well. Special catalogues arranged according to author, title, publisher and in the case of manuscript maps and atlases a separate catalogue arranged chronologically all serve to facilitate the use of the holding.

And at the end of this year the collection will get an Internet-system.

2. Military History Collection

This collection is the largest one of its

kind in Hungary, a completely public collection, and it is open for any type of scientific work.

It was established after World War I based on the materials of the Military Archives in Vienna. The collections were divided among the successor states of the Austro-Hungarian empire. There were more than 50,000 maps concerning Hungary. Their transfer was completed by 1930.

The domain of the collection has enlarged since 1920, and nowadays all kinds of maps are collected. After 1945 the map collection acquired a large collection from the Cartographic Institute of the Hungarian People's Army (60,000 items).

The original structure of the collection remained intact. This means that photocopies of items which stayed with Austria were given the same numbering system as the original in the Military Archives in Vienna.

The maps are preserved in a systematic division of the continents with a break-down by country. Within each country maps are divided into three sections, political, physical and scientific. Other parts of the collection include: topographic, relief, wall maps, geographical and historical atlases, city maps, battle-plans. Among the 250,000 maps of greatest importance are the topographic maps covering Hungary from the three military surveys. This is the section most used by scholars. Military historical maps are an important part of the collection, for example, fortification maps. Aerial photographs and films have their separate group. Material remaining from military reconnasisance flights which were made before or during World War II—those which have survived— are also kept here.

The catalogues are up-to-date in the several sections.

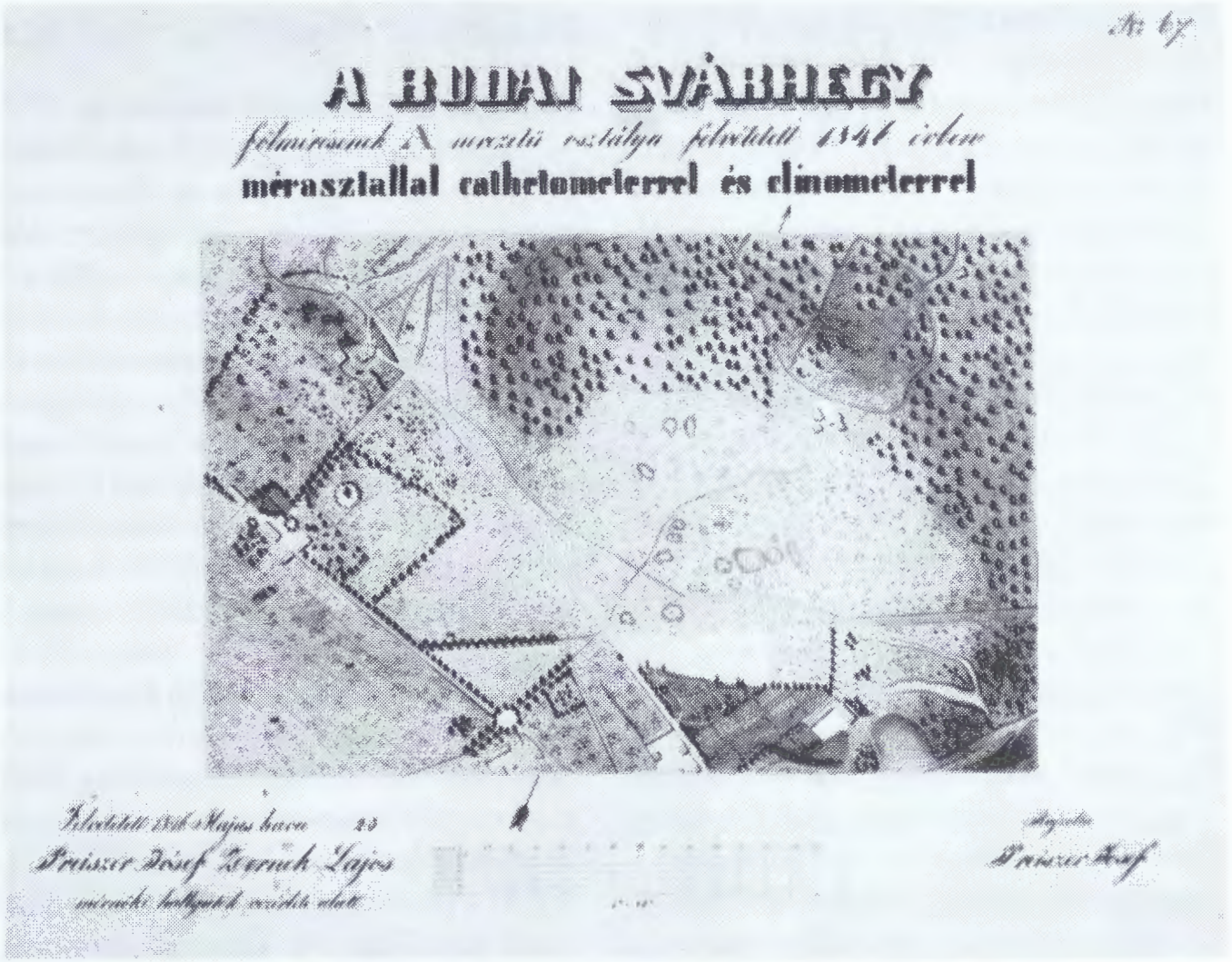
3. Budapest Historical Museum/City Museum

The map collection of the Budapest Historical City Museum contains incomparable pieces relating to Budapest. The collection is not very large— only about 1,000 maps, among them 70 manuscript maps—but very valuable. The core of the collection are old maps, preserved in the Engineering Office of Budapest from the end of the 19th century. Due to a municipal decree at the turn of the century, the maps were partly moved to the Capital City Museum. Considering the range of the collection in the museum alone, the maps range from the Turkish period through to the present day, not only about Buda and Pest, but about Hungary too.

Special catalogues are arranged according to author, chronology, topography.

The first period in the life of the museum was the time of donors: Enea Lanfranconi, Weiszberger, Oszkár Hollos all increased the collection with, among other treasures:

– fortification maps of Buda from the reoccupation period and from the 19th century
– the first border maps of Buda and Pest
– some city map series, river atlases
–the first city map of Pest from the 17th century
– training maps for surveyor students of the Institutum Geometricum established in Buda in 1782



Map of Schwabenberg in Buda, 1846, by Józef Preiszer. Budapest Historical Museum No. 4224. Size: 45.5 x 56.5 cm. From the Institutum Geometricum.

– maps of reorganisation after the flood of 1838
– land maps from the 18th century
– and the latest discovery, the original Russian map of the siege of Budapest in World War II.

Not only in the museum but in other public institutions too, many people come to study old maps.

4. Municipal Archives

In the Municipal Archives you can find maps made by the Verschönerungs Commission or Engineering Office as a supplement to documents: 1,034 manuscript maps and 11,000 printed maps of Budapest and of the areas surrounding the city.

Although maps were officially made from 1705 for land registration by the city council, the oldest map in the Archives dates from 1775.

Most important, however, are the surveying glass sheets from the period of the union of Budapest (about 1872–73). A catalogue was printed in 1964, but is being put on a modern computer system.

5. Municipal Library

In the Municipal Library is a scien-

tific department, the Budapest Collection. This department collects maps about Budapest and consists of 750 sheets, most of them not very specific, and all of them printed. Apart from plans of the city that come from books, there are some manuscript maps of the river Danube by László Vörös, and survey maps of the city Pest by Antal Balla.

6. Danube Museum

In the Danube Museum, located in Esztergom, emphasis in the collection is on maps of rivers and lakes

The 1,000 maps in the collection came through donation or by purchase.

The older sheets are well known, those of Lazius, Zsámboky, Mercator, Sanson, Ptolemaic atlases. Special to the museum are maps that originated from the Turkish period, when Hungary became a centre of interest for Europeans, and French, Dutch and German maps were made to show the changing borders.

7. Nádasdy Museum in Sárvár

In western Hungary, in the Nádasdy Museum of Sárvár (a very pretty town) the map collection is not large, but very important. Its foundation was similar to that of the National Library: a single donor, in this case László Gróf, who donated 58 maps of Hungary.

A detailed catalogue was published and in this representative collection you can find the map of Ioannes Sambucus Pannonius, a Hugarian surgeon who used animals as decoration. Ortelius called this map 'the other map of Hungary'. Very interesting is an atlas by Edward Wells from England, and an atlas by Buy de Mornas with the wrong name: Sárvár is not identical with Savaria.

8. Calvinist Library in Debrecen

Debrecen, called the Calvinist Rome, is in eastern Hungary. In the library and museum of the Calvinist College, founded in the 16th century, are maps collected from Germany, The Netherlands, and England. The library was burned down in 1564, but from the 17th century the local intelligentsia presented many books and maps for the students, e.g Sámuel Kazzay in the 18th century donated some very valuable manuscript maps. There are now 1,788 maps in the collection.

9. Hungarian Geographical Museum

Finally a special museum near Budapest. This is the Hungarian Geographical Museum in Érd, founded by a traveller-geographer Dr Dénes Balázs in 1983, with the aim of preserving the works of famous Hungarian geographers, cartographers and travellers. Most valuable are the sketches for maps that were made in various expeditions: Jonö Cholnoky in China (1896), Gyula Prinz in Tien-san (1906–1909), Antal Reguly, László Magyar.

Among the atlases are some rare ones, e.g. that of Pál Teleki for the history of the cartography of Japanese Islands, or the famous 'Red Map' with the data of the national census in Hungary in 1910, or the original Central-European Atlas. There are also globes, cave maps, geomorphological maps. It is an important collection, and in the museum you can also see instruments for land surveying.

SYLVIA ANDREA HOLLÓ

A. & C. Black 1807–c.1900

After a five-year apprenticeship and two years with Lackington, Allen & Co.[1] in London, Adam Black established his own bookselling business in Edinburgh in 1807.

The acquisition of the copyright to the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* in 1827 proved a major stimulus to the firm's growth. The *Encyclopaedia* had originally been planned and mainly written by William Smellie, and published in weekly parts between 1771 and 1773 by the proprietors Andrew Bell, the engraver, and Colin Macfarquhar, the printer. The copyright was initially purchased in association with Abraham Thomson, the binder, and Thomas Allan, the printer, with the Black firm as publisher. However, full ownership of the copyright passed to Blacks on the death of the other partners. The Black firm published the *Encyclopaedia* until 1899, not only building up its own business in the process but also indirectly aiding the growth of the local firms of both John Bartholomew[2] and W. & A.K. Johnston[3] from whom it commissioned maps and plans to illustrate the work.

In 1834, Adam's nephew Charles was taken into partnership. Although Charles died young (he 'had long been in delicate health'[4]), the firm continued to trade as 'Adam & Charles' (or 'A. & C.') Black. Despite the loss of his partner, 'the ability, tact, immense energy, and unceasing labour of Mr. Adam Black, then in the prime of life proved equal to the task . . . for years he went on literally scattering bread upon the waters, and most deservedly did he obtain his reward'.[5] Adam's reward was partly in the spectacular growth of his firm which went from strength to strength, founded on the success of the *Encyclopaedia* and the *Edinburgh Review* which he also acquired.

Success provided the resources to finance the purchase in 1851 of the copyright of Sir Walter Scott's works for £27,000. Initially, the costs of the purchase were shared with the firm of Richardson Brothers but Blacks soon bought out the Richardson's share. In the same year the firm moved to new premises at 6, North Bridge which it shared with the Bartholomew firm, forging an association which was to continue profitably for the rest of the century. Blacks were Bartholomews' main publisher until c.1884. The firm's position was further strengthened by its acquisition of the agency for Ordnance Survey publications in Scotland. It proudly advertised itself as 'Agents for Scotland by Appointment' and in 1852, for example, announced the availability of the 5 feet to the mile Ordnance plan of Edinburgh and Leith on which 'every house, area, and back green, including even the trees, bushes, and clothes posts, are laid down with the minutest accuracy, affording to Proprietors the most authoritative surveys of their properties at a very trifling expense.'

Adam was also rewarded by public recognition. He was elected to Parliament as a Liberal in 1856, serving as Member for Edinburgh until 1865, and was twice Lord Provost of the City (1843–48). He did, however, decline a knighthood.

As Adam's public commitments in-

CHARLES BLACK
1756–1826
Builder of Edinburgh

FRANCIS
1782–1812

ADAM
1784–1874

Educated at Edinburgh High School and Edinburgh University. Five year apprenticeship as a bookseller. Further two years training with Lackington, Allen & Co. in London.
1807: established bookselling business at 57, South Bridge, Edinburgh.
1822: moved to larger premises at 27, North Bridge.

CHARLES
1791–1872

CHARLES
1807–1854
Entered into partnership with Adam in 1834, the firm trading as 'Adam & Charles (or 'A. & C.') Black'.

1851: moved to new premises at 6 North Bridge.
Retired in 1865. Management of the firm taken over by sons.

JAMES TAIT
1826–1911

ADAM
1860–1943

FRANCIS
1830–1892

ADAM
1865–1936

ARCHIBALD ADAM GORDON
1907–1992

ADAM WILLIAM
1836–1898
Trained with the publishers Smith, Elder & Co. of Cornhill, London.
Joined his father in partnership in 1861.
Moved the business to London in 1889.
Retired in 1891.

creased, his sons increasingly took over the firm's management. He retired completely in 1865 and died in January 1874, aged 89.

Black's General Atlas of the World first appeared in 1840, printed in Edinburgh by Archibald Constable. A compact 'geographical description of the various countries' was followed by finely-executed folio maps 'engraved on steel, in the first style of the art' by the well-known London engraver Sidney Hall. Other maps and diagrams were prepared by William Hughes and George Aikmann. The atlas proved justly popular, being issued in at least 25 editions over the next 60 years, with new maps being added regularly. The *General Atlas* grew steadily from its original 45 to almost 80 topographical maps by the edition of 1896. The most dramatic content expansions and revisions were in the sections devoted to Australia, Canada and, particularly, the United States which were composed of ever more detailed regional maps. Early editions of the atlas were printed directly from Hall's engraved plates with the maps coloured by hand. However, from the edition of 1852, maps, both topographical and thematic, by John Bartholomew were increasingly added and substituted for Hall's, particularly to cover emerging areas such as the Arctic, South Africa and Australia. By the 'New Edition' of 1865 virtually all the maps were 'Engraved & Printed in colours by J. Bartholomew'.

The growing interest in Edinburgh in thematic cartography, stemming from the work of Alexander Keith Johnston and the possibilities of lithographic colour-printing, stimulated A. & C. Black to add a thematic section to the *General Atlas* with 'physical and ethnographical' and 'zoological and botanical' charts, 'celestial hemispheres', and diagrams explaining the solar system, the seasons, and so on. The 'comparative view of the relative heights of the world's mountains and the lengths of the world's rivers' patriotically recorded the height of the 'Director's house at Leadhills. The highest inhabited place in Scotland'. The Blacks' production of thematic maps was later extended to the production of maps recording political and military developments, events and actions from the 1870s.

The firm's particular concern with the emerging North America was reflected in its publication in 1856 of the *Atlas of North America*. Over the years A. & C. Black were to pay especial attention to North America, publishing many important maps recording the latest discoveries. Its map of 'British America' (1859), for example, showed over 100 forts, posts and trading houses, as well as the latest Arctic discoveries.

Another atlas concentrating on a new continent was the *Atlas of Australia*, 'with all the gold regions', engraved by Hall, Bartholomew, and Hughes, and published by Blacks in 1853. Other atlases published by A. & C. Black included *Black's Pocket Atlas* in 1852 and its *Modern Atlas* in 1874. Although not an atlas as such the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* also proved an important vehicle for map publication, by incorporating, from its ninth edition (1875–89) British maps by John Bartholomew and of the rest of the world and British towns by W. & A.K. Johnston, totalling well over 100 maps in all. Some of the maps of England and Wales, plus other topographical maps, town plans, a

series of national thematic maps, and a 'general descriptive gazetteer' were published in 1892 as *Black's Handy Atlas of England and Wales*. The maps from the *Encyclopaedia* were also occasionally used later to illustrate Black's guide books. Other Bartholomew maps were used for the *Gazetteer of the British Isles Statistical and Topographical* published by Blacks in 1887 with 'a series of specially prepared maps, intended to illustrate some of the most interesting features of the physical, political, and commercial geography of the country'.

A. & C. Black also published a number of educational atlases, including *Black's School Atlas of Modern Geography* from 1851, *Black's School Atlas of Physical, Modern, Ancient and Scripture Geography* from 1853, and *Black's School Atlas for Beginners* from 1859. All three atlases proved popular and enjoyed a long life. The *School Atlas of Physical, Modern, Ancient and Scripture Geography* contained not only the usual topographical maps but also thematic maps of physical features, ethnography, zoology, and botany; celestial hemispheres; and diagrams explaining the solar system and the seasons, in addition to delineating the 'Travels of St. Paul' and providing a 'clue Index'. On the home front, Blacks acquired the copyright of John Lothian's *County Atlas of Scotland*, which had first been published about 1828. In 1848 Lothian's maps appeared as *Black's County Atlas of Scotland*, published by 'Adam and Charles Black, North Bridge, Booksellers and publishers to her Majesty', 'consisting of Forty Maps, beautifully engraved and Coloured', including 'a View of the comparative Heights of the Chief Hills, &c., and a Series of Eight Historical Maps, exhibiting the Geography of Scotland from the First to the Nineteenth Centuries'. The same maps were used for *Black's Tourist's and Sportsman's Companion to the Counties of Scotland* which appeared from c.1850 printed directly from the engraved plates and later, until c.1877, in a lithographed edition.[6] The sales' potential of the maps was maximised by also selling them separately.

The publication of Lothian's maps as a 'Tourist's and Sportsman's Companion' was symptomatic of Blacks' increasing involvement in the production of guides and guide maps aimed at the growing band of travellers and tourists. The publication of British guide books became the principal topographical concern of A. & C. Black, which became the doyen of British producers. The firm built up an enormous range of 'Guide-Books, Illustrated with Maps, Plans, and Views', published in innumerable ever-larger editions. From the 1830s the maps and plans illustrating Blacks' guides were more often than not prepared by the Bartholomew firm. The number of these small guides on offer 'In Portable Foolscap 8vo Volumes, Strongly Bound in Green Cloth' is testimony to a popularity attested by informed reaction:

"'. . . the traveller will find these books very pleasing, intelligent, and instructive companions, giving him the exact knowledge he requires at the exact time that he needs it . . .' — Britannia.

". . . admirably 'got up;' the descriptions are accurate, and remarkably clear and comprehensive . . ." — Art Journal.

" They should find a corner in the portmanteau of every person about to

undertake a journey of pleasure or business . . ." — John Bull.'

The most extensive guides covered England & Wales and Scotland, containing eventually 'a General Travelling Map' plus 'Sections of the more important Distracts on an enlarged scale', 'Engraved Charts of the Roads, Railroads, and Interesting Localities', and, in the case of Scotland, plans of Edinburgh and Glasgow. The *Spectator* reported that it had been 'furnished with an incidental proof of the remarkable accuracy' of the Scottish 'Charts and Descriptions, in the personal testimony of a pedestrian who has traversed a considerable space, book in hand'. Ireland and Wales were covered nationally, with the latter also separated into North and South, and the Channel Islands were treated both as a whole and as separate islands as were Man, Wight, and others.

The majority of guide books, however, were confined to specific areas, either to individual counties or to areas of great natural beauty particularly attractive to tourists. These books appeared in innumerable variant editions under a variety of titles for often essentially the same work.'

'Cheap Editions' of many guides were also available 'neatly bound in enamelled covers, with . . . Travelling Maps, and the most minute Topographical Information'. The cheap guide to Scotland, for instance, with 'an Accurate Travelling Map' and 'Four Engraved Charts of those Localities which possess peculiar Historical or Picturesque interest', was a 'work most carefully and elaborately compiled, containing the greatest possible amount of information in the smallest possible space'.

In order to cater for the specific needs of the growing number of railway travellers, Blacks produced a series of guides to the 'Iron Highway'. Individual guides were available 'separate, One Penny each' with 'Hand-Maps to the Principal Railways, Connecting Lines, and Adjacent Country. Minutely engraved from the most recent authorities.' Composite guides to the railways of the eastern and western 'divisions' covered all the lines in each half of the country with 'Engraved Charts and Descriptions of the Lines'.

The firm also published a few 'foreign guide-books' covering particularly France, but also Belgium, Corsica, and other areas of Europe. O'Shea's guide to Spain & Portugal and Appleton's to the United States & Canada were notably expensive in comparison with Blacks' other guides. The enormous sales achieved by its guide books stimulated the firm to incorporate maps into other works in the hope of attracting further customers; William Brown's *British Sheep-farming*, for example, was illustrated by 'numerous Tables and Maps'.

The publication of guide books centred on towns such as Brighton, Cheltenham, London[8] and Liverpool offered the opportunity for the inclusion of town plans and maps of environs. Not surprisingly, Blacks was particularly conscientious in its production of guides to its home city of Edinburgh.[9]

In addition to the maps and plans featured in the guides, Blacks also developed a series of touring maps aimed principally at the traveller. In 1862 the firm published a 'New Large Map of Scotland', drawn and engraved by John Bartholomew on 12 sheets at a scale of four miles to the inch.

This was the most accurate map of the country to date and was to remain the standard map of Scotland until the publication of the Ordnance Survey sheets. The *Glasgow Herald* considered that 'everything notable in the country' was 'set down in a most distinct and satisfactory manner'. The map was retitled 'Black's Large Tourist Map of Scotland' c.1862 and later appeared as 'Black's Large Map' and 'Black's Tourists' & Cyclists Map' of Scotland. It possibly also appeared under other titles as well. The sectional map was available complete 'measuring 70 by 56 inches'; with all sheets '... folded in case'; as 'separate sheets'; or 'bound up as an Atlas' entitled Black's *New Atlas of Scotland* issued in 1862.

The publication, between 1875 and 1886, by A. & C. Black of 'Bartholomew's Reduced Ordnance' maps of Scotland replaced its earlier 12-sheet series. The first series of these 'Half-Inch' maps appeared in 30 'District' sheets, beginning with 'No. 1 Edinburgh District'. These exceptional maps were layer coloured and generally available at appropriate price differentials 'in cloth case . . . or mounted on cloth'. A 'Tourist's Map, Coloured In Contours to show the elevations of the land' was eventually also available in this series.

The firm's English equivalent to the 'New Large Map of Scotland' was the sectional 'Black's New Large Map of England', published c.1866 'In 16 Sheets colored — Scale 4 Miles to an inch'. The full map, measuring '8 1/2 feet by 6 3/4 feet', was, according to *The Times*, 'the largest and first General Map of England drawn from actual survey'.[10] This map, by John Bartholomew, was issued in parts in *The Imperial Gazetteer of England and Wales,*[11] published by Archibald Fullarton & Co, between c. 1868 and 1871, as the 'Imperial Map of England & Wales': 'It is a reduction from the Ordnance and other actual surveys, on a scale so large, and in such a manner, as to give a complete and correct picture of the country . . . executed in the best style, and . . . produced by immense labour and at great cost'. From c.1879 A. & C. Black also used lithographic transfers from this map for maps illustrating its numerous guide books, such as, for instance, its 'picturesque' guides to Sussex and 'its watering places'.[12]

Blacks' series of 'road and railway travelling maps' were 'carefully constructed from the best authorities, and containing all the Roads, Railroads, Villages, Country-Seats, Fishing Streams, Rivers, Lakes, and Mountains, and every topographical information required by the Tourist on pleasure or business'. These large maps were also sometimes available in smaller, cheaper, reduced versions. In addition to national 'travelling maps', including India and 'Canada, with all the Railroads', the series also covered some English and Scottish counties and the Lake District. 'Black's Travelling Map of Central Europe', for example, was constructed 'from the most recent authorities' by William Hughes, 'Professor of Geography in the College for Civil Engineers'. It was 'Beautifully Engraved and coloured'.

Unlike many Victorian maps, many of the maps published by A. & C. Black in the mid-nineteenth century command surprising sums in the collectors' market, particularly those of Australasia, North America, and the Arctic.[13] However, no

collector, of British maps at least, need be deterred by unusually high prices for the firm's guide books are to be found in almost every second-hand bookshop at knock-down prices. In truth, in some ways these little-valued books are more attractive than the individual larger maps for they combine their maps, charts, and plans with fascinating period, topographical descriptions and advertisements. For often a paltry sum, the collector can actually become for a while a Victorian tourist traversing 'a considerable space, book in hand'.

NOTES

1. Publishers, amongst other works, of the 1806 edition of John Luffman's *New Pocket Atlas and Geography of England and Wales*. See: Smith, D.: *Antique Maps of the British Isles* (1982), No. 75.
2. For information, see: Smith, D., 'The business of the Bartholomew family firm, c.1826–1919' (forthcoming); Smith, D.: 'The cartography of the Bartholomew family firm, c.1826–1919' (forthcoming).
3. For information, see: Smith, D.: 'The business of W. & A.K. Johnston, 1826–1901' (forthcoming); and, Smith, D.: 'The cartography of W. & A.K. Johnston, 1826–1901' (forthcoming).
4. Curwen, H.: *A History of Booksellers* (1873).
5. Ibid.
6. Smith, D.: *Antique Maps of the British Isles* (1982), No. 74 (v) followed earlier authorities in dating the lithographed issues of this atlas at c.1852 and c.1877. However, subsequent research by the author has located advertisements for this atlas as early as c.1850 and a copy printed directly from the engraved plates rather than lithographed in Black's Historic Library at Eaton Socon.
7. See, for example, Harvey, P.D.A. & H. Thorpe: *The Printed Maps of Warwickshire, 1576–1900* (1959), No. 108 A–G; and, Kingsley, D.: *Printed Maps of Sussex 1575–1900* (1982), Nos 122 A–E; 123 A–O.
8. For details, see: Hyde, R.: *Printed Maps of Victorian London 1851–1900* (1975), Nos 62, 272.
9. For a full and detailed listing, see: Cowen, W.: *The Maps of Edinburgh 1544–1929* (2nd edn, revised with census of copies in Edinburgh Libraries by Charles B. Boog Watson; Edinburgh Public Libraries, 1932).
10. 4th December, 1866.
11. Smith, D.: *Victorian Maps of the British Isles* (1985), No. XXIII.
12. Kingsley, D.: *op cit*, No. 129 D, F, G, I, J.
13. See, for example,: Jolly, D.: *Antique Maps, Sea Charts, City Views, Celestial Charts & Battle Plans* (1983–).

DAVID SMITH

IMCoS Travel Grants

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

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

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

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

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A second career for the 'third age' history of cartography enthusiast

Jan van Waning is a retired HR manager who, during his many assignments abroad, picked up a few antique maps of regions or cities where he was working (sounds familiar?). Some years ago he learnt about a history of cartography course given by Professor Dr Günter Schilder at Utrecht University. He went back to university for a few months and . . . see what happened!

'Have you been here before?' The question hits me as I stand in the map library on the fifth floor of a high rise building in the University Campus. 'Yes and No' is the answer. Here I find myself back again at my old 'Alma Mater'—Utrecht University—but in completely unfamiliar surroundings. I am quite lost and, looking around, find myself in the company of about ten young students—male and female—and a same number of older people (men only!) who, like me, also seem to be lost.

Things certainly have changed since my own students' time at Utrecht University. This brand new building—actually, it is slightly grubby and may have been here for over 20 years!—this building far away from the old and familiar city centre, this is not 'my' University. If we attended lectures at all it was in small old buildings snuggled close to the *Dom*—Utrecht's cathedral—or along one of its many old canals.

Soon I find out who the older people are: a textile trader/entrepreneur, a Delft chemical engineer on early retirement, a retired supervisor from the publishing business, an antique books trader, a grey-haired lawyer who just finished a BA in Art History. And myself, retired from Human Resourcing after many years overseas. A mixed bunch with one thing in common: an intense interest in antique maps. Professor Dr Günter Schilder enters and the rustle stops.

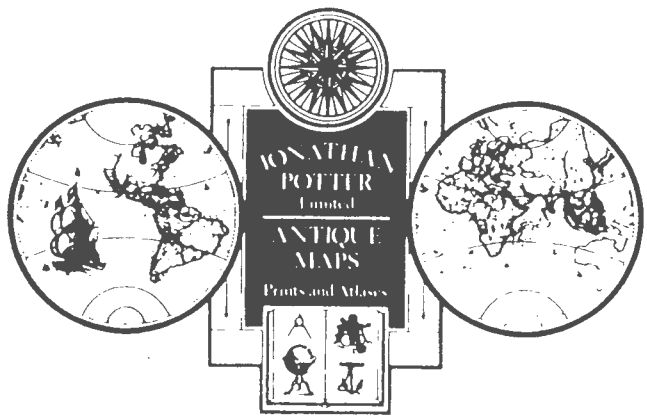
Historic Cartography at Utrecht University

Within minutes all of us are lip-tied to his lecture. Here is this Austrian professor who tortures our brains on our rusty knowledge of the history of the Seventeen Provinces in the 16th and 17th centuries and wants us to retain difficult names like *Guicciardini*! However, we survive and after ten afternoon sessions each ending with an exhibition of the maps and atlases discussed in that session we have a sense of recognition when we hear *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* or *Spieghel der Zeevaert*. This is certainly the case after visiting the map collections of some major university libraries, maritime museums and Water Board archives in The Netherlands and Belgium. Many beautiful atlases and maps are shown to us—and the maps that we ourselves own change in perspective!

As we proceed, we discover that groups similar to ours have gone through the same process in previous years and

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that many of them are now beavering away on some interesting historic cartography project. The enthusiasm being raised, we meet with them—including a few ladies, this time! They are all volunteers for *Explokart* (see the box below). We also discover that we are only at the beginning of our history of cartography 'career': much more has to be learnt!

Cartobibliography and Map Description Course

So, the learning process continues! Many of us subscribe to another eight week course to learn about bibliography and how to find documents and atlases in different libraries. Not burdened by a serious preoccupation with computers, it takes some time to learn how to use the library search systems but, as we proceed, we change our minds about computers (and, possibly, about the abilities of our children!). After going through the process of finding atlases, documents and maps, we learn how to describe them. At the end of the course, each of us hands in a smart little cartobibliography: some have started a bibliography of a private collection, others have found and described some maps of a topic close to their heart (I, for one, found some interesting 1760 estate maps of the Demerara and Courantyne Rivers in Guyana).

The Explokart lure

Meanwhile, we keep meeting Professor Schilder and his academic staff, as well as the volunteers of different Explokart working parties. An invitation to the annual Explokart meeting provides an opportunity to meet another important player in this set-up: the publisher—Mr

EXPLOKART
is the name of an academic research initiative of the Historic Cartography Department of the Faculty of Geographical Sciences at Utrecht University. Initiated by Prof. Dr Günter Schilder, with assistance of Dr Peter van der Krogt and Paul van den Brink, the project is aimed at building up a cartobibliography of wall maps, land maps, sea charts, polder maps, atlases and globes produced in The Netherlands, for the benefit of varied interest groups including regional history researchers, environmentalists, local Councils, etc. Where feasible, facsimile productions will be published.

Major publications are the renowned *Monumenta Cartographica Neerlandica* by Prof. Dr. G. Schilder—with five volumes so far and Vol. VI due to be published in early 1998—and the update of Koeman's *Atlantes Neerlandici* by Dr P. van der Krogt—Vol. I of which will be published in December 1997. Other projects include the cataloguing of the *Atlas Blaeu/Van der Hem* by Dr P. van der Krogt, *Globes from the Western World* by Dr E. Dekker (following the *Globi Neerlandici* by Dr P. van der Krogt) and *Water Board and River Maps* by P. van den Brink (due to be published in May 1998). Some of the scientific publications listed in the accompanying article will also be published in 1998.

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Sebastiaan Hesselink who, indeed, is interested in antique maps and who, also, is generous with wine! Our insight increases. There are five working parties comprising altogether 25 volunteers; three groups are nearing publication date (after 3-4 years of research); and these are the topics:

- 'Maps and views of Russia—Dutch publications in the 16th to 18th centuries'
- 'Maps and city views of the Seventeen Provinces as found in the description of Guicciardini'
- 'Maps in Dutch bibles (1450–1800)'
- 'Topographical material in pamphlets published in The Netherlands prior to 1648'
- 'Cartobibliography of the County Holland'

The inevitable happens: the group of newcomers is gradually lured into joining Explokart and three more working parties are being added (with, we hope, publications in 4–5 years time!), on:

- 'Eighteenth century atlases published in The Netherlands (an update of the relevant volume of Koeman's *Atlantes Neerlandici* by Dr Peter van der Krogt)
- 'Cartobibliography of the River IJssel'
- 'Life and work of the Amsterdam publisher Jacob van Meurs'

An initiative to be tried in the United Kingdom?

Maybe all this is old hat to IMCoS readers. A gut feeling tells me, however, that there was a reason behind the Editor's request to write this article and it is stated in the heading above.

From both an academic and a layman's point of view, there is sense in starting this type of project. For the lay cartographer, it is a fascinating experience. While beavering away to one's heart's content, one learns about riches of the history of national cartography and one assists in opening up these riches to a larger public. For the academia, there must likewise be some satisfaction in trying to guide a group of interested laymen towards a better appreciation of their academic discipline. Many a document and atlas has been found in hidden-away collections which, otherwise, might still be sitting there unknown to science and to the public.

On the other hand, failing the constant, committed support and leadership of a number of dedicated scientists, this project would have ship-wrecked long ago. Günter Schilder and his staff spent long hours on training in order to stamp some academic standards into these well-meaning volunteers' heads. Also, the academic leadership had the commercial sense to involve a publisher right from the beginning. It does make life more interesting for volunteers if they know that—conditional upon good academic quality!—the long hours of research in stuffy libraries will be rewarded with a publication.

As a newcomer-layman, I recommend you to have a go at it!

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Greenland - Bertius, 1618, 13cms x 9cms; shows Greenlandas an island; includes Iceland; coloured. £ 120

Burgundy - Zatta, 1777, 30cms x 41cms; in old outline colour; shows wine producing areas; includes the Beaujolais. £ 38

Mainz - Schonsperger, 1497, 14cms x 8cms; coloured;adapted from Schedel's original. £ 75

Spain & Portugal - Hondius, 1637, 18cms x 14cms; with ship & cartouche; from " Historia Mundi ". £ 42

Korcula - Camocio, 1571, 20cms x 15cms; early engraving of this Adriatic island. £ 75

Moscow - Mallet, 1683, 10cms x 14cms; coloured. £ 28

Asia Minor - Langenes, 1598, 12cms x 8cms; from the first edition of Caert Thresoor; includes Cyprus; coloured. £ 50

Persia - Ortelius, 1603, 12cms x 8cms; from the English edition; coloured. £ 40

Taprobana - Porcacchi, 1572, 14cms x 10cms; first edition; compass rose & ornate cartouche. £ 48

N & S America - Carli, c1795, 30cms x 23cms; old outline colour; published in Siena; includes New Zealand. £ 120

W. Indies - Du Val, c1680, 12cms x 10cms; in old outline colour; from " Geographie Universelle ". £ 85

Writings about Maps

More accurately, these notes and quotes are Writings about a Mapmaker. They concern *The Meditations of Fra Mauro, Cartographer to the Court of Venice* as related in the recent historical fiction *A Mapmaker's Dream* by James Cowan.

The somewhat unlikely appearance near the top of the best sellers' list of a book in a similar genre, Dava Sobel's *Longitude*, has been much remarked upon. Not so Cowan's book, yet in view of its far more esoteric subject matter, his has been an even more surprising success. An Australian author of some 209 academic works, he wrote the *Dream* mostly for his own amusement, so was not unduly perturbed when it was repeatedly rejected for publication. Eventually taken on by a small firm in the USA, it has now been published in 13 languages and has sold exceptionally well to a chorus of highly complimentary reviews.

And what of its content? The author purports to have discovered and translated the long lost journal of Fra Mauro. In it the cloistered monk records his life-long devotion to the preparation of the ultimate map of the world, representing the whole of Creation. Without leaving his island monastery, he experiences vicariously the travels of a host of explorers, merchants and pilgrims, who, attracted by what he is doing, recount to him the facts and fantasies he then must contemplate and endeavour to utilise. The more his map progresses, the less comprehensible it becomes. The tangible world recedes as he comes to realise that the mass of knowledge he has accumulated is as much the product of beliefs, desires and imagination as of reality, whatever that may be, and the impossibility of representing it all adequately.

In his journal Fra Mauro acknowledges his deficiencies as a traveller, yet rejoices in the deep and abiding fascination he has for maps:

> For as long as I can remember I have wanted to travel . . . My problem is that I have always been afraid of making such a journey, probably because my bones would renounce me as an imposter . . . As a result I allow others to live for me, discovering peoples and realms of which I can only dream.
>
> Cartography, however, is no idle pastime. Over the years I have learned to recognise the beauty of rhumb lines and wind roses. They are a navigator's delight, the lines along which every sailor voyages in pursuit of various points on the compass . . . Ptolemy has always been my hero. Ever since I first read the eight volumes of his massive Geographia during my novitiate, I have been under his spell . . . So many names on maps invoke a sense of mystery. India Orientalis, Maris Pacifici, Totius Africae, Pars Orbis, Americae — such a list of terrestials! Every name conjures up a place peopled by turbaned Orientals, mermaids, and hooved men. I have gazed at many-armed figures and hairy-bodied women etched in the margins of those maps and asked myself why the world is as it is. So far I have not come up with any answers. The world continues to remain as enigmatic as the day I first attempted to make its diversity my own.

He cogitates at some length on his approach to map making:

> Every compass I box in my mind directs me toward an imaginary land. I am seeking new ideas, visions. I do not wish to

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affirm what I already know. Each map I draw is made up of information I have received from visitors to my cell, as well as those ideas of my own that have been inspired by their sage and often noble and fantastical remarks.

I speculate. Mapmakers are entitled to do so, since they readily acknowledge that they are rarely in possession of all the facts. They are always dealing with secondary accounts, the tag ends of impressions. Theirs is an uncertain science. What they do is imagine coastlines, bluffs, and estuaries in order to make up for what they do not know. How many times do they sketch in a cape or bay without knowing the continent to which it might be attached? They do not know these things because they are constantly dealing with other men's observations, no more than a glance shoreward from the rigging of a passing ship.

Fra Mauro records his encounters with many, various visitors, each bearing information and seeking something in return. One of these was the superintendent of the secret archives of the Council of Ten in Venice, bringing a series of printed sheets of a recently discovered Turkish map, which it had been decided must be translated in the interest of state security:

I gathered from his statement that he wished me to confirm whether the Turkish map contained information prejudicial to the security of Venice. Agreeing to do so, I wasted no time in studying the sheets that he deposited with me for safekeeping. I soon learned that the author of this map, entitled *Perfect and Complete Engraving and Description of the Entire World*, was one Hadji Ahmed, a citizen of Tunis . . . Where he had learned cartography, and who had been been his patron in the city, remains a mystery to this day. It may be that Hadji Ahmed had practiced his craft solely at the behest of his anonymous patron, or in the hope of returning with honor to his homeland one day.

The map itself was drawn in the shape of a heart. Invented by Johann Werner, a mathematician from Nurnberg, this kind of projection enables the cartographer to show each hemisphere relatively undistorted. It means that the world can be seen from a great height, thus ensuring the viewer a bird's-eye view. It may be that Hadji Ahmed wanted to indicate to his patron how extensive the world really was, or he may have simply wished to emphasise the heights to which man must climb in order to achieve mastery over himself.

I was confronted with another man's view of the world and had come into contact with perceptions entirely different from my own. The world as Hadji Ahmed saw it was a potpourri of facts slanted towards the glorification of Allah and the supremacy of Suleiman as the padishah of the Ottomans. What was I to think? Was the man an imposter, or did be possess knowledge that I was not privy to because of my birthright? The more I translated his words, the more I began to believe that neither of us had a hegemony over truth.

As Fra Mauro worked on he redefined his map, began to doubt the nature of what he was accomplishing, in due course commenced his final draught, and eventually reached a sombre conclusion:

I was left with the lingering doubt whether I was acquiring a correct picture of the world. Could it be that I had been misinformed? Perhaps the world was actually different from the one I had begun to perceive? . . . The world was . . . a place entirely constructed from thought, ever changing, constantly renewing itself through the process of mankind's pondering its reality for themselves. It led me to the idea of fashioning a map that would defy every category and genre. It would be a map that would contain them all; a map hard to define, yet because of this lack of definition, a map that would begin

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to define itself more precisely . . . It would be a device by which the world could surrender itself in fragments to the open, inquisitive gaze of everyone. I fondly hoped that such a map would preside over the birth of another map, and then another.

Perhaps I have been too ready to address the problem in relation to information derived from what we encounter with our senses only. Inadvertently, I have contributed to the creation of my own illusion. I believed that the thoughts and impressions of all my visitors were derived from a certain actuality, at all times palpable, when in truth their remarks had quite obviously passed through the filter of their own sensibility . . . What that belief means is that my map is a distortion. All its representation of terrain and oceans is but the revelation of how I regarded my visitors' perceptions in the first place. I now realize that the world is not real save in the way each of us impresses upon it his own sensibility.

I am ready. My nibs have been sharpened, and all the parchment that I require is at hand. My inks have been carefully mixed. I have prayed to our Lord also, asking Him to guide my deliberations at every turn. This final rendition of my map, made from previous sketches, must affirm the existence of the world I have discovered with as much honesty as I can muster . . . Once again I draw in the margins, complete with cherub-faced winds, arabesques, and small tribal cameos. Other decorations feature mermaids and dragons, together with a variety of strange animals. My name I append to a statement of my intent as a cartographer, while across the top of the page I inscribe a suitable title: *Orbis Terrae Compendiosa Descriptio*. There. I have announced my intention. My world is about to be realized.

The map is starting to take on an unusally extravagent shape. Yet so much of what I know has not been drawn in any recognizable way. Is it because the limits of my language restrict the kind of world I want to create? Perhaps, too, I am a victim of an insatiable desire to reason, yet equally I want to place on my map more than logic will allow.

AT LAST I HAVE COMPOSED the world. The monk in me has attempted to go to the very heart of things. I have sliced through its materiality. I have peeled back its corporeal skin to reveal its inner workings . . . Mapping its surface has placed me in the invidious position of a martyr, it seems. I sought freedom in its unabashed spaciousness and found death instead. For in the act of sharing their knowledge, certain men gave up a portion of their lives to me. Added together, their several losses amount to a death that is my own, since I have taken upon myself what they have chosen to give up.

* * * * *

These notes and selective quotations do scant justice to the literary merits of Cowan's book as a whole. To redress the balance here is Dava Sobel's own enthusiastic review:

> To read this multilayered journey around the world and across time is to fall headlong into the emotional tumult of an antique map — one with sea serpents devouring ships and fair winds blowing out of cherubs' mouths. James Cowan tells the farthest-flung adventure story through the eyes of a monk who never leaves his own cell. And every exotic word works.

* * * * *

Cowan mentions at the end of his book that Fra Mauro's map as therein described has been lost for centuries, and that his only surviving 'Mappamundi' is preserved in the Biblioteca Nazionale Marciana in Venice.

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The Geographical Centre

In days gone by, people were quite generous in their choice of the centre of their world, and frequently represented it on maps. In many cultural groups it became customary to place particularly important or holy cities at the centre of the universal maps.

Even the first 'world' map, scratched on clay tablets and dating from around 600 BC, shows Babylon, situated between the Tigris and Euphrates, as the centre. This role was assumed by Delos or Delphi for the Greeks, Asgaard for the Scandinavians, Meru, mountain of the gods, for the Hindus, Nippur for the Babylonians, Mecca or Arym for the Arabs, Tollan for the Aztecs, Gandjak for the Persians, and Balasaghun for the Turks.

Hieronymus, in the 4th century, claimed the city of Jerusalem lay at the navel of the world, at its centre. This opinion was transferred to maps, first of all to the Oxford Map of 1100, when the crusades focused attention on Jerusalem.

'La Mitad del Mundo', 'Centre of the World', has stood since 1973 on a monument in a village called Calcali, which lies on the equator not far from the Ecuadorian capital Quito. The geographical longitude chiselled onto the base of this monument was given as 78 degrees 27 minutes 8 seconds West. The equator itself is marked by a long metal bar set into the ground.

The monument was originally put up in 1936 seven kilometres from Calcali, close to the village of San Antonio de Pichincha.This timing was no accident. Two hundred years earlier the expedition of Charles Marie de la Condamine had established the position of the equator there with a measuring point.

The visitor who tours the highlands today will find only isolated traces of the geodetic expedition. The city of Quito has recently expanded into the old survey lines.

Agreeing on the centre of a country is a more complicated business. In Spain it was relatively simple: in the 16th century Philip II made Madrid the capital partly because it had such a central position. In Madrid hardly anyone has doubts about the capital as the centre of the country, although the geographical centre lies outside the city.

The surveyors employed by Austrian emperor Franz Josef I worked out that the geographical centre of Europe was situated on the Tillenberg, a hill in the Bohemian Forest. Unfortunately, the pleasure of being so close to the heart of the continent was something the emperor had to share with his German neighbours, because the border between Bohemia and Bavaria ran precisely through the prominent Tillenberg.

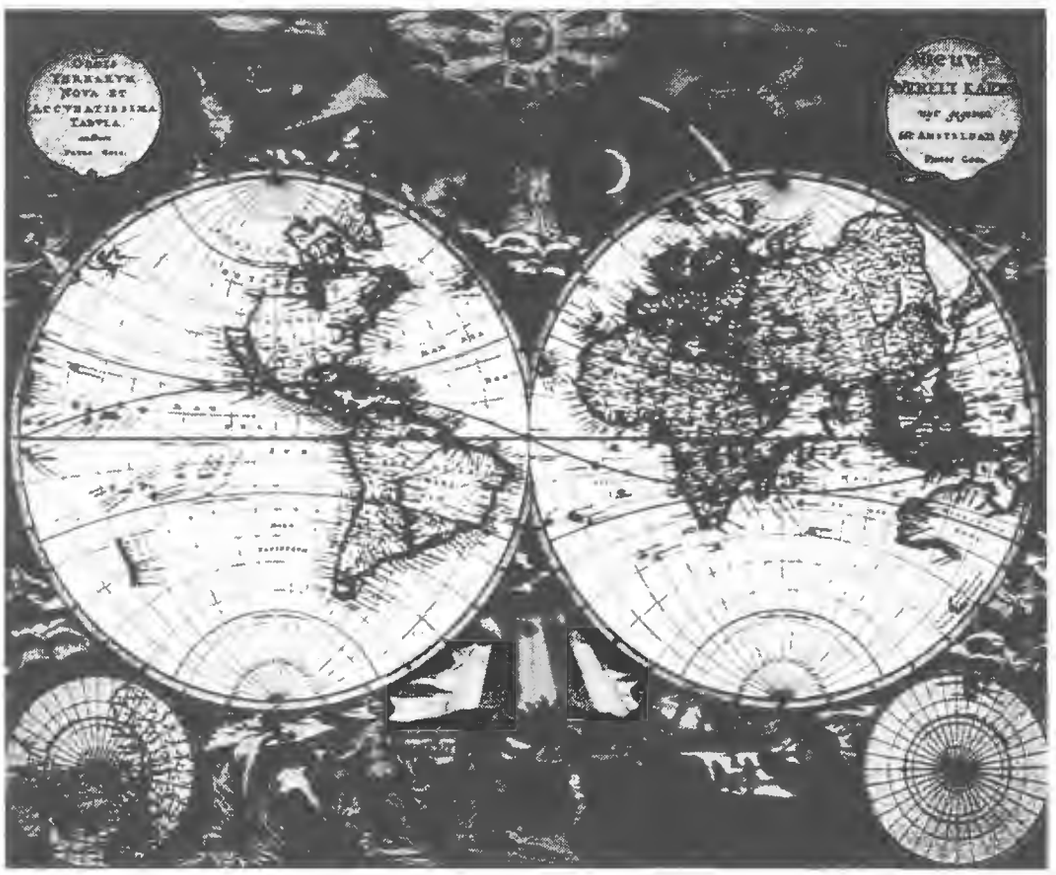
On Czech maps the hill is called 'Dylen'. From the top of the 939 metre high hill the view extends as far as Mariánské Lázne (Marienbad) and across to the famous monastery of Waldsassen. Also nearby is the town of Cheb (Eger), which served Wallenstein as a refuge.

In 1989 the Lithuanian village of Purnuskes in the district of Vilnius received the unexpected honour of being chosen as the centre of Europe.

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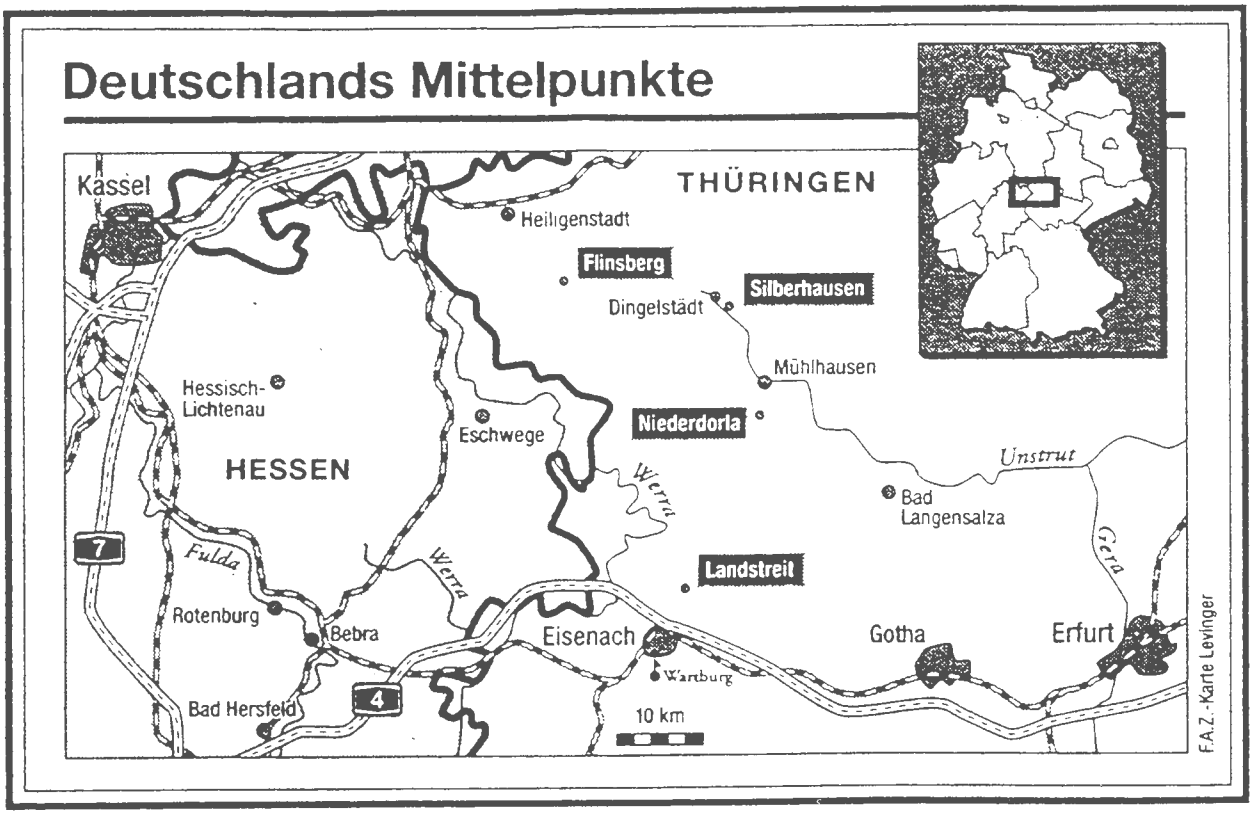
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This finding was communicated without delay by Jean François Carrez, director of the French National Geographic Institute, to his colleague Professor Stasys Vaitekunas of the University of Vilnius, chairman of the Lithuanian Geographical Society.

At exactly 54 degrees 54 minutes North and 25 degrees 19 minutes East, a square of flat stones has been laid as a foundation of a small hill. On this a plinth in the form of a truncated pyramid of fieldstones has been erected. It bears a square slab of polished dark grey stone. An engraved 'N' indicates the direction of North. On the narrow south side one can read the words 'EUROPOS CENTRAS'. But the Lithuanians still talk of former East Prussia, which lies to the west of them, as 'Rytpruásai', which means 'Orient'.

The territory of the Federal Republic of Germany, with an area of 356,732.5 square kilometres, has a boundary with countless projections, intrusions, enclaves and genuine islands. Where the centre is depends on how you work it out. In island states such as Japan or the Philippines the calculated points could even turn out to be in the water.

Until the reunification of Germany the town of Herbstein in Hesse on the north-east slope of the Vogelsberg hill counted as the physical and Rennerod in the Westerwald as the geographical centre of the then Federal Republic. In a television broadcast, children had cut out the shape of the Federal Republic from a styrofoam panel and balanced it on the point of a needle until, by a process of trial and error, they found that the centre of gravity corresponded to Herbstein.

According to studies by the Technical University of Dresden, the centre of the German Democratic Republic (former East Germany) lay on the site of the former prison in Brandenburg. Since this coincidence was too pregnant with

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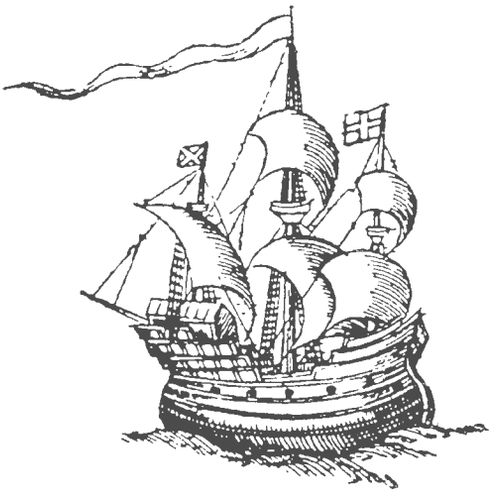
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meaning, the centre was moved into the surrounding area. After reunification several towns in Hesse and Thuringia made their claims to be the centre. Most of these were soon withdrawn, but a total of about ten places in Germany boast oak trees, linden trees, stones, signboards or restaurants bearing the legend 'Centre'.

Four villages in the Eichsfeld region of Thuringia have the best prospects of being successful candidates. But which village can not only call itself the centre of Germany? Which one is really the centre? Niederdorla, Flinsberg, Silberhausen, or Landstreit?

The American states of Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and New Mexico or the Canadian provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan—more or less regular rectangles on the map— have hardly any difficulty in determining their centre. All they need is pencil and ruler.

In 1884 an international time conference in Washington passed, by 22 votes to 3, a resolution that 'the meridian running through the centre of the transit instrument built at Greenwich Observatory by Sir George Biddell be recognised as the meridian of origin for longitude'. This not only established the zero meridian from which all other meridians were counted eastward or westward, but at the same time established a uniform time. In international communications the use of 'Greenwich Mean Time' (GMT) as a common base is the only means of preventing total confusion between time zones.

Now the brass strip that runs through Greenwich Observatory is to lose its status as null meridian. The zero meridian will lie 102 metres further east when the new system of latitude and longitude based on the sophisticated satellite-supported global positioning system (GPS) is introduced at the beginning of 1998.

Until the Washington conference many countries had published their own sea charts, which used as their zero meridian the meridian that happened to run through the centres of their respective countries, such as Cadiz, Christiania, Copenhagen, Lisbon, Naples, Paris, Pulkova, Stockholm and Rio de Janeiro.

At the beginning of the 19th century US cartographers made their maps with a zero meridian that ran straight through Washington.

The present-day names Meridian Hill and Meridian Park in the Washington of today remind us of a zero meridian that was introduced by Isaac Briggs at the instigation of his friend President Jefferson,. What could symbolise the united country better than a map? And what could be a more outstanding feature of a map in the service of America than the representation of an American 'prime meridian' focusing attention on the centre of the new democracy, the Capitol? In 1850 the American Congress decided on an observatory located at 77° 03' 06 119" as the official 'Prime Meridian' for the USA (though shipping was to carry on using Greenwich).

Ironically it was the Americans who took the initiative for the international gathering in 1884 which led to the convention that favoured Greenwich as zero meridian. This admittedly did not prevent the French from sticking to the Paris meridian until 1911 and the Americans to the Washington meridian until 1912.

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Registration forms for the symposium in Tokyo have been mailed with this issue of the Journal. Members are advised to complete and return them as soon as possible.

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1999 18th International Symposium
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The projected symposium in Mexico has regrettably had to be indefinitely postponed. We now look forward to seeing some of the treasures preserved in the magnificent libraries and museums of Istanbul.

The symposium and travel arrangements are being organised by IMCoS Int. Rep. Muhtar Katircioglu, and by Magister Tours, a very experienced company based in Istanbul. The Vice-President, Mustafa Kartopu, is enthusiastic about welcoming IMCoS members to his country, and is also organising another meeting there (not IMCoS) for those who wish to see 'The Last Total Solar Eclipse of the Millenium' in August, 1999.

News from IMCoS Members

Oswald Dreyer-Eimbcke reports the following forthcoming map exhibitions:
Bonn: 'Arctic-Antarctic', Kunst- und Ausstellungshalle, 18.12.1997–19.4.1998
Budapest: 'Iceland', date and place to be announced.
Duisberg: 'Iceland', Kulturgeschichtliches Museum, 6.12.1998–8.2.1999.

Dr Maria Iacovou reports an exhibition organised by the Cultural Foundation of the Bank of Cyprus on 'Byzantine Medieval Cyprus' at the Museum of Byzantine Civilization, Thessaloniki, until 31 Jan 1998.

Dawn Rooney writes from Thailand:

'The Mapping of the World', a joint exhibition of antique maps and prints and Corum watches took place in late August 1997 at two venues in central Bangkok—the World Trade Center and Peninsula Plaza. The idea of combining

watches and maps in a single exhibition came from Joerg Kohler, curator of the map collection, antiquarian, and owner of Old Maps & Prints, Bangkok's newest map gallery, located on the banks of the Chao Phraya River in River City. Kohler realised the importance of precision instruments as he thought about the development of cartography and that without the astrolabe, quadrant, chronometer and many other such instruments that contributed to unravelling the mysteries of longitude and latitude much of the world would have remained uncharted. He approached Corum, an internationally renowned Swiss watch-making company about a joint exhibition of maps and watches in Bangkok. Their enthusiastic response resulted in 'Mapping the World'.

The maps on display focused on Asia generally and specifically South-East Asia. The exhibition comprised some thirty maps spanning three hundred years— from the 16th to the 19th century. The pristine quality of the maps, several with original colour, was outstanding. An accessible display, good lighting, and detailed labels giving the history of the maps made it both an aesthetically pleasing and an informative event. Kohler was on hand providing advice and guidance to the beginning collector as well as to the expert. His extensive knowledge of maps and his patient manner appealed to collectors on all levels.

Highlights of the exhibition included several rare and scarce maps of the region. A wood block by Sebastian Münster of 1540 based on Ptolemy's perception of Asia and published in *Geographia* was the earliest map. 'Carte du Royaume de Siam et des Pays' of 1686 by Placide is a rare map that charts the route of the first French embassy to Thailand with the ambassador aboard with a marked route of the French warship, *L'Oiseau*, through the Sundra Straits and northward along the west coast of the Malay Peninsula to the capital of Ayutthaya. Only six copies of the Placide map are known in Thailand.

A scarce town plan, 'Siam o Iudia. . .' of 1696 by Venetian cosmographer, Vincenzo Maria Coronelli, depicting Ayutthaya, the ancient capital of Siam, is a fine example of Coronelli's fine baroque decoration and up-to-date cartographic information. 'Le Royaume de Siam' by Pieter Mortier (1720) is a key map in the development of the cartography of Siam because it reflects the latest geography of the period based on information from Jesuit mathematicians in the service of Louis XIV dispatched to verify existing maps and correct soundings on the voyage from France to Siam.

Another map rarely seen in the market is 'De Groote Siamse Rievier Me-Nam . . .' by Françcis Valentyn of 1725. It is a detailed chart used in the early 18th century for manoeuvering the twisting upstream river access to the ancient capital of Ayutthaya, situated 80 km from the mouth of the Gulf of Thailand. Its orientation to the east and key of 101 places highlights its uniqueness.

Three extremely rare prints from a limited edition of only 350 copies drew much attention from viewers. They were included in an official report by Francis Garnier of the Mekong Exploration Commission in *Voyage d'exploration en Indo-Chine, effectué pendant les années 1866, 1867 à 1868* (2 vols, plus a folio

atlas, Paris, Librairie Hachette et Cie, 1873), which produced the first systematic records and surveys of the ruins of Angkor, in north-western Cambodia. Scenes of temples shrouded in jungle were sensitively drawn by Louis Delaporte, a member of the expedition, and give a sense of what the ruins must have looked like before they were cleared by the French.

Collecting antique maps and prints in Thailand is still in its infancy and people need more such viewings with available experts to explain how, why, and the joy of collecting printed material. 'Mapping the World' gave Bangkokians a rare treat and, at least briefly, viewers had the pleasure and enjoyment of coming face-to-face with quality maps and prints.

Kit Batten sent the following announcement:

The Westcountry Studies Library based in Exeter Central Library has recently acquired a substantial portion of the collection of printed maps of Devon built up by two local collectors. The Library, generously supported by a donation from the Kent Kingdom Trust, has purchased over 150 items of Devon interest from Francis Bennett of Newton Ferrers and Kit Batten, formerly of Torquay. Combined with the Library's existing collections this now constitutes one of the largest and most complete collections of printed maps of an individual county prior to 1837 to be found anywhere in England.

Francis Bennett and Kit Batten have both been collecting maps and other printed material for more than a decade and cooperated on their recent book *The printed maps of Devon: county maps 1575–1837*, published by Devon Books in 1996. They then offered their collections to the Westcountry Studies Library in order to make this material available to



Francis Bennett (left) and Kit Batten (right) present Ian Maxted with a 1575 Saxton and a Schenk and Valk at the Exeter Westcountry Studies Library on 19 August 1997 at a handing-over ceremony.

other local historians. They are now researching the maps of Devon which appeared during the reign of Queen Victoria.

Ian Maxted, the County Local Studies Librarian, said: 'The material now housed in the library makes an important contribution to the study of Westcountry mapping.' He also thanked the Kent Kingdom Trust for their generous support in financing the purchase of such valuable material.

Among the items now held is a Saxton map of Devon, printed in 1575, which is the first printed map of the county as well as other rare items, such as a copy of Donn's 1765 map of the county printed on vellum.

* * * * *

IMCoS–Helen Wallis Award for 1998

Nominationas are invited for the IMCoS–Helen Wallis Award for 1998. This is granted each year to the individual who, in the opinion of the Selection Committee, has been responsible for cartographic contribution of great merit and wide interest to map collectors worldwide. Though the award is intended to recognise individual merit, in special circumstances a group of people or an organisation could be eligible.

Nominations may be sent to the Chairman before 1 March 1998, for forwarding to the Selection Committee. All nominations are treated in the strictest confidence.

Previous winners of this Award include: Valerie Scott, Kenneth Nebenzahl, Rodney Shirley, Helen Wallis, Mireille Pastoureau, Malcolm Young, Eila Campbell, The Cultural Foundation of the Bank of Cyprus, Margaret Wilkes, Brian Harley and David Woodward, Nico Israel, Catherine Delano Smith, Francis Herbert, Montserrat Galera, and Norman Thrower

Warburg Lectures on 'Maps and Society'

11 Dec. Prof. Glyn Williams *(Dept of History, Queen Mary and Westfield College, London)*: 'Speculative Maps and Apocryphal Voyages in the Exploration of North America'.

22 Jan. Laurence Worms *(Ash Rare Books Ltd, London)*: 'Society and Maps: The London Map Trade in the 18th Century'.

26 Feb. Dr Benet Salway *(Dept of History, University College, London)*: 'Journeying in the Roman World and the Genesis of the Tabula Peutingeriana'.

26 Mar. Dr Christopher Board *(Dept of Geography, London School of Economics and Political Science)*: 'Silences, Secrecy and Falsification on Maps after 1858'.

30 Apr Geraldine Beech *(Public Record Office, London)*: ''A Wall of Glass': Mapping Boundaries in the Balkans since 1830'.

28 May Prof. David Buisseret *(Dept of History, University of Texas-Arlington)*: 'A New Vision: Artists and Maps in Early Modern Europe'.

Held at The Warburg Institute, University of London, Woburn Square, London WC1H 0AB, at 5.00 pm. Admission free.

* * * * *

Bonnington Map Fairs

at the Bonningon Hotel, Southampton Hotel, London

Dec. 15; Jan 12; Feb 9; and Mar 9

9.30–6.00 pm

Talking about Maps in Australia...

The Australian Association of Decorative and Fine Arts Societies (AADFAS), like its UK counterpart, is well organised. They very efficiently planned a 12,000 km lecture tour itinerary across the Continent, with local societies fortunately opting for only two titles out of five or six which were offered each one-hour talk. These were 'Decorative Old Maps: their History, Making and Meaning' (an overview from 1000 BC to 1997) and 'Explorers' Maps & Charts'. In both cases the talks were illustrated by about 50 slides. I also took with me a folder of about 30 early maps, both originals and facsimiles, to put on a mini-display. This was a popular feature.

The audiences usually knew very little about early maps and so it was very necessary to pitch the content accordingly, but never (a NADFAS imperative!) to talk down condescendingly to them. And invariably there would be the specialist geographer, surveyor, academic or map dealer in the audience ready to come up with a sharp question or comment. As in the UK, the talks were used to give good publicity to IMCoS, and IMCoS leaflets were distributed. The tour took in all the main states except the Northern territories, starting in Perth (Western Australia) and ending in tropical Cairns (Queensland) on the east coast. All told, some 24 talks were given in 20 different locations.

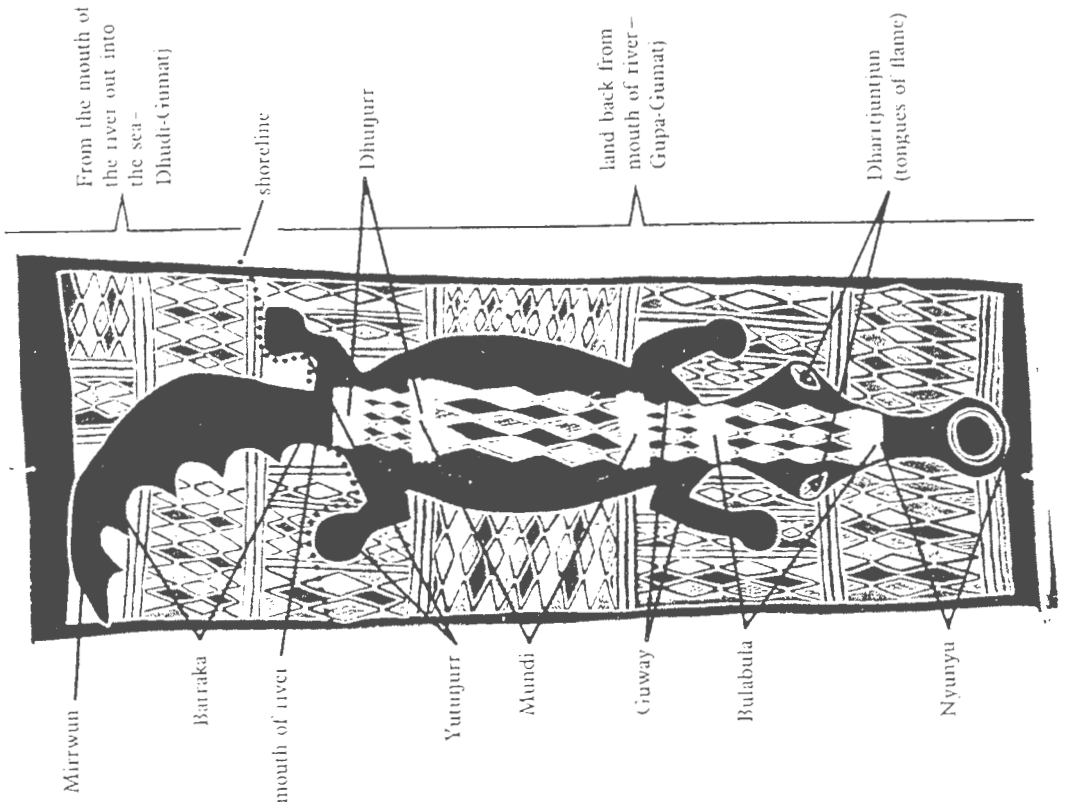
The hard part was not the lecturing but coping with the prodigal hospitality everywhere! In most cases we (my wife and I) stayed in members' homes and there were frequent dinners, lunches and receptions. The audience size was around 120 with the country areas being no less enthusiastic than the main cities.

In Newcastle (70 miles north of Sydney) we were warmly welcomed by Robert Clancy, IMCoS' international secretary and Australian representative, and his wife Christine, with whom we stayed several nights. There, and in other locations, it was clear that a growing nucleus exists of old map enthusiasts receptive to sharing interests and associating more frequently together. Robert's move to establish an Australian Society (or perhaps, initially, a New South Wales grouping) is to be commended. In Perth and Sydney and elsewhere I visited five or six map dealers who all had much more substantial stocks of Australiana and early world maps than I anticipated. The major museums however seemed less aware of the variety of their holdings. Regrettably, as with some UK institutions, the curators seemed more preoccupied with problems of funding and administration than content.

As I went along I learnt more and more about the still very active topic of who might have discovered Australia, and what cartographical evidence remains of their voyages. Was it the Portuguese in the 1520s? Was it the French, in advance of

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[Editor's note] Over the past four years Rodney Shirley has given a number of introductory talks on old maps to groups in the UK; principally to local branches making up the National Association of Decorative and Fine Arts Societies (NADFAS). In the summer of 1997 he was invited by the corresponding Australian association to tour Australia, and here are some of his comments.



A dhulan, or crocodile and fire dreaming map of the homeland of the Gumatj tribe in Arnhem Land, drawn in 1985. The graphic elements are intended to correspond to specific aspects of the landscape.

From *Maps are Territories* by David Turnbull, Deakin University, South Australia, 1989.

the charts from the Dieppe school which are usually dated between the 1540s and the 1560s? Is the 'Java-la-Grande' shown on some Dieppe charts part of northern Australia or is it a wildly misplaced coastline of present-day Vietnam? What about the Chinese, the Malaccans or the trepang-gatherers from Sulawesi? Can one credit the traces of Portuguese words supposedly found in some of the aboriginal languages?[1]

Another debate is over aboriginal maps. Were any ever made, other than under commercial pressures from the 1960s to date? Many dream-drawings (such as that illustrated) are purportedly representations of actual geographical localities. In Noosa, Queensland, I fortunately saw a travelling exhibition of aboriginal art including some proto-typical map drawings from the 1940s. Cave and rock paintings from a much earlier era have their own interpreters and it will be interesting to follow the conclusions of the forthcoming volume of the *History of Cartography* on pre-European 'Australian' maps.

Some of the cartographic highlights of the tour were:

— In Canberra, at the National Library of Australia, the map curator showed us a rare aboriginal *churinga*: a circular stone inscribed with cartographical markings which (even today) is considered of great totemic and emotional significance in denoting tribal lands. The stone is occasionally shown to tribal elders, providing women are not present.

— In Sydney, at the State Library of New

South Wales (Mitchell Collection), we saw their superb large ms world map on vellum by José da Costa Miranda (1706), acknowledged as ' the most important of his works to have survived'[2]; a rare ms map of the East Indies by Evert Gijsbertsz (1599); and Tasman's map of Australia—but it was unclear whether this was the real original of 1644 or a close ms contemporary copy.[3]

— Also in Sydney the dealer Simon Dewez of Gowrie Gallery had very recently held a major exhibition. Among the items offered was a Korean ms world map, the second-known example of the anonymous *Geographia Mosaica* world map of c.1690 (now acquired by the National Library in Canberra) and a unique sheet fragment showing *Terra Australis* from the lost 18-sheet wall map of the world by Hendrik van Langren, 1599. This sheet had amendments indicating reissue in c.1625.[4]

— In Wagga Wagga, a country town in NSW, a couple brought in a large contemporarily-coloured three-sheet chart of a naval engagement off Bantam (N E Java), with an inset map of the East Indies. This turned out to be a rare piece by two little-known Dutchmen, Herman Allard and Johann Everard Cloppenburg, and dated 1603. Only one other example is known.[5]

— Also in Wagga Wagga, there was a lucky personal find. In a general second-hand/antique shop I unexpectedly saw a framed copy of the Timothy Pont–Henricus Hondius 1633 map of Lothian and Linlithgow in early colour; quite incorrectly labelled as an '18th century print'. It was quickly snapped up!

— In Rockhampton, a country town in Queensland, a member of the audience diffidently showed me a woodcut print which he wondered if I could identify. It turned out to be the earliest printed map of any part of the Americas—the bird's-eye view of Hispaniola accompanying one of the early Columbus *Letters*. I reckoned it was from the Basle edition of 1493 or 1494 and so scarce I couldn't even venture an approximate $ price or value. Perhaps an American collector or dealer-reader of the Journal can write and say how many examples have come on the market in the last decade or so.

— On a lighter note, outside the Mitchell Library I was delighted to see a plaque dedicated to the memory of Trim, the much-beloved dog belonging to Matthew Flinders. Trim accompanied Flinders during his charting around the coasts of Australia 1801-03 and perished, perhaps being stolen and eaten, while Flinders was held captive by the French inMauritius.

I had not been able to attend the IMCoS Conference in Sydney in 1991, so this extensive tour across Australia was a great eye-opener. So much was different—the landscape, the flowers, the trees (leaves on in winter) and the wild life. Yet so much was much more familiar than anticipated: the people, their British links (at least those in our age group), their same sense of humour, and the maturity of culture across the whole field of literature, music, architecture, antiques and art.

NOTES:

1. Dr Carl von Brandenstein, *Portuguese loan words in Aboriginal languages of North-West Australia*, 1970 [publication source uncertain].
2. Armando Cortesao and Avelino Teixeira da Mota, *Portugalliae Monumenta Cartographica*, Lisbon, 1960 (reprinted 1987); vol.V, p.55.
3. FC Wieder asserted that the Library's ms map was indeed Tasman's original but it is now thought to be a somewhat later copy.

4. Rodney W Shirley, *The Mapping of the World 1472-1700*, London 1993; entry 563 for the *Mosaica* world map and entry 218 for that by Van Langren; also additional note in Addenda.

5. Günter Schilder, *Monumenta Cartographica Neerlandica*, vol.III, p.217. A later state by C J Visscher, dated 1607, is illustrated.

RODNEY SHIRLEY

* * * * *

Letters to the Editor

5830 Chain Rock Drive
Halifax, Nova Scotia B3H 1A1

Dear Editor

You invited reaction to the articles in the Autumn issue of the Journal.

I am an avid reader of the magazine and rarely a day goes by after it is received that it has not been read from cover to cover in our house.

Though I have many cartographic interests and eclectic tastes, I must admit to a strong preference for the type of in-depth analysis of the cartographers (in all senses from the explorers to the printers and distributors) who make up the long chain of people who have conveyed geographical knowledge to the world.

So it should not be surprising that I particularly enjoyed the recent pieces by Oswald Dreyer-Eimbcke and David Smith who considerably expanded our knowledge of some very important 19th century maps and atlas publishers. I find that a tendency to concentrate on the 'text' of the map alone inevitably sacrifices its 'content' with an inevitable loss of our complete understanding.

Indeed, if there are practical lessons to the post-modernist debate in the history of cartography that has taken place since Brian Harley raised it some years ago, it is that a map can speak to us in many ways. How?, by whom?, for whom? and with what available technologies?, are all important questions to ask of and about a map. In an age of expanding world commerce and audience for geographic information (or data as we would no doubt now refer to it), the 19th century saw a burgeoning new demand for the language of the map. How this potential market developed and was supplied is still largely an unknown field (or at least was until David Smith commenced his investigations and book publications). Finding appropriate outlets for this detailed reconstruction of the business histories of the well known commercial names of the map trade is a vital contribution to our understanding of the origins of the modern market- place for maps of all descriptions.

I therefore hope that IMCoS Journal will continue to carry these and similar articles on the history of the map business. I hope, too, that David will find encouragement to eventually build these vignettes into a definitive work on the economic history of the British map trade in the 18th and 19th centuries.

Yours sincerely
(Dr) IAIN C. TAYLOR

(formerly Chief Geographer,
National Atlas of Canada)

Suite 1380
980 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60611

Dear Editor

You need not begin to apologise for David Smith's articles. The *Cassell and Company* piece in your Autumn 1997 issue was a model of information and research, and of course one of a series of such 19th century British mapmakers which David has published, mostly in *The Map Collector*

There is minimal amount of bibliographical research available on 19th century mapmakers, any of whom taught geography to many more readers and students than Ptolemy or Mercator. We collectors may prefer 400 year old maps, about which more is written, but these maps are of course getting rare and dear.

In America the 19th century is almost the beginning of our mapmaking, and I wish that we had the continuous study of American mapmaking which David Smith has produced for British mapmaking. I am quite certain that 19th century maps and atlases are being increasingly widely collected; and soon they won't even be from the 'last century'.

Yours sincerely

ROGER S. BASKES

* * *

Royal Geographical Society
1 Kensington Gore
London SW7 2AR

Dear Editor

It was good to see Oswald Dreyer-Eimbcke's illustrated article 'Two cartographers who made mapping history in Gotha: Heinrich Berghaus and Augustus Petermann' in the *Journal* (Autumn 1997) No. 70; something in English of this length and interest must, I feel sure, be of value to non-German language readers. However . . . I must ask our President for the source of two surprising statements made (or, perhaps, repeated from another unnamed source) on page 23 in the first paragraph. These refer to Petermann as obtaining 'the job of secretary to the Royal Geographical Society, which he had joined in 1847.'; and to the fact that 'A year later he was actually appointed "Physical Geographer and Engraver in Stone to the Queen" [...]'

In my article 'The Royal Geographical Society's membership, the map trade, and geographical publishing in Britain 1830 to *ca* 1930 [...]' in *Imago Mundi* (1983) vol. 35 I referred to the original 'certificates of candidates for election' (to membership of the RGS) for my listing of over 250 Fellows. Petermann was elected FRGS on 22nd June 1846. For information on his appointment as 'Physical Geographer and Engraver on Stone in Ordinary to the Queen' I consulted the original document in the Public Record Office: this gives his title as from 18 June 1852. With all due respect to Petermann's other qualities and talents I have to report that he was never in the running for the post of Secretary to the Royal Geographical Society! Those holding this title between 1840 and 1863 (for example) were Colonel J, Jackson, Dr J., Humble, and Dr Norton Shaw.

The fullest bio-bibliography of Petermann that may be of use to mention —

is it certainly complete — is *Leben und Wirken August Petermanns* by E. Weller (Leipzig: Klinghardt, 1914). A task, surely, for 'Petermannophiles'?

Yours sincerely

Francis Herbert, Hon. FRGS

Oswald Dreyer-Eimbcke replied to Francis Herbert (and IMCoS Editor) that he had based his information on a most reliable source: *Gothaer Geographen und Kartographen*, edited and published in 1985 by the nationalised publisher Perthes to commemmorate the 200th anniversary.

'I made further investigation in Gotha and learnt from Mrs Siegert, curator of the Museum for Cartography in Gotha who previously worked with Perthes, that the information on all Petermann's connections was mentioned by Dr Ernst Dehm in his memorial address to Petermann. Dehm was said to be Petermann's assistant.

'Is it perhaps possible that you and Dr Dehm have a different interpretation of the term 'secretary'. You think of the official title of the RGS and Petermann worked 'only' as one of the many secretaries in the office. Mrs Siegert admitted that Petermann liked to exaggerate.'

Large Scale County Maps of England and Wales 1705 - 1832

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Brian Kentish

Old Farmhouse, Longworth, Abingdon, Oxfordshire. OX13 5ET
01865 820711

IMCoS in Oxford — June 1998

An exciting programme has been organised for the IMCoS visit to Oxford next June. A coach will take participants from central London. The pick up point will be indicated with confirmation of registration. Participants will receive registration papers on the bus.

The programme is outlined on the accompanying registration form. Nick Millea took over the Map Department of the Bodleian Library from Betty Fathers some years ago, and is a regular attendee at the Warburg Lectures. So is David Fletcher, who will also be remembered for his talk in Oxford some time ago. Many members will also have read his book on estate maps. László Gróf spoke recently in Budapest on a very different subject, so it come as a surprise that he has also specialised on the surveyor Richard Davies, and published an article on him in *The Map Collector*.

During the morning Nick is arranging that we split into groups to avoid overcrowding, and give us space to see the many treasures that he will take out for us. Apart from the Gough map of Britain that many of us saw last time, the Library is rich in other manuscript and printed maps that are not to be found elsewhere. This will surely be a treat not to be missed.

And for those who like a little friendly talk and light refreshment (in intimate surroundings, because the space is very small!) Sanders, the well-known map shop on the High Street, have kindly offered to provide this.

So that we don't have to hurry back from Oxford, the Dinner will be held on the previous evening, a Friday instead of the usual Saturday. It should be a most relaxed and enjoyable weekend, no rush, no worries, all our minds free to enjoy maps and more maps, to meet old friends and make new ones.

Farmers' Club Informal Evening

Tuesday, Jan 27, 1998, 6.00 to 8.30 pm
The Farmers' Club, 3 Whitehall Court, London (nearest tube station: Embankment on Bakerloo/Northern/Circle lines).

Once again we will meet at the Farmers' Club to talk about maps. This is the occasion when members bring along something they have acquired recently and find interesting, or wish to find out more about, something from their collection that they would like to share with members, or just simply to talk about maps, and listen to others talk about them.

First of all we wet our throats with a glass of wine and a sandwich, then Rodney Shirley, the chairman for the evening, invites us to take our places round the long table. He invites those who wish to do so to talk for a few minutes on their chosen map, and sometimes these are passed around for a closer look. After a coffee break, the talk resumes.

A charge of £10 is made for the hire of the room and the refreshments, and is collected at the door.

It helps us to organise the evening better if we know roughly how many people will be attending, so please give Harry Pearce a ring any time in January before the event, or leave a message on his answerphone: 0181-769 5041, or fax: 0181-677 5417.

Budapest - 1997

Budapest, 'pearl of the Danube', was the site of the 16th international IMCoS symposium. Sunny days with moderate temperatures greeted us each day. An excellent program was organized by our host Prof. Dr Zsolt Török. More than 90 people from 18 countries registered for the symposium.

Thursday morning, with no time to get over jet-lag, we met our two tour guides, Ms Magdi Simon and Mr Artúr Izsák. They accompanied us throughout the meeting and on our tours. Thursday morning's tour of Budapest was an excellent orientation to the city. Among the sites seen were the Citadella fortress and the adjacent Liberation Memorial. The Liberation Memorial, a young woman holding a palm branch high above her head, was visible from many areas of Budapest. Then we took a walking tour through Heroes' Square and City Park with its many museums, beautiful buildings, and recreational areas.

Thursday afternoon was a time to explore many interesting shops in Váci utca, a downtown pedestrian shopping street. Several people purchased antique maps from one of the many book shops which lined the street. Hungarian handicrafts were purchased by others. During the evening we were welcomed at a reception at Eötvös University hosted by Dr. Zsolt Török and Prof. Dr István Klinghammer, chair of the Geographical Division, Eötvös University.

Friday morning our buses transported us to Central European University for the opening session of the symposium moderated by Prof. Dr József Laszlovszky. Papers were presented by Dr Zsolt Török, Dr Szilvia Holló, Dr Antal András Deak,



Caught by the camera before entering for the first lecture session— a few of the participants.



Speakers at the sessions: Day 1 (above): IMCoS President Oswald Dreyer-Eimbcke, Dr Wolfgang Scharfe, Dr Szilvia Holló, Dr Antal András Deak, Dr Zsolt Török, and moderator Dr István Klinghammer. Day 2 (below): Dr Zsolt Török, Ms Dubrawka Mlinaric, Mr Laszló Gróf, Prof. Dr Ingrid Kretschmer, and Dr István Klinghammer.

and Dr Wolfgang Scharfe.

After a lunch in the students' cafeteria we visited the Széchényi National Library. György Danku welcomed us to the Library located in a 15 year-old restored area in one of the residential buildings of the old Royal Palace. The 1,500 maps donated in 1802 by its founder, Ferenc Széchényi, lay the foundation for the present day collection of 183,000 cartographic records. It is now a depository center for Hungarian Maps. We had a chance to explore two special exhibitions: 'Hungary on Old Maps' and the 'Treasures of the Collection'. Among the items on display was the oldest printed map of Hungary, Lazarus' 'Tabula Hungarie'.

Greeting us as we walked into one room was an extremely large 1769/72 wall map of Vienna by Joseph David von Huber. Other interesting items included a 1632 copper-plated 48 cm globe by Matteo Greuter, a 132 cm 1848/9 manuscript globe by László Perczel, a 1621 manuscript portolan map by Hessel Gerritsz which is the first map to depict Australia, a 1559/71 Lafreri atlas, and an 1802 Magyar Atlas by Demeter Görög. Maps of greater Hungary by Gastaldi, Visscher, Janssonius, Blaeu, and De Wit were displayed. I live in Pennsylvania, and I was surprised to find in the Library's collection Nicholas Scull's 1759 map of Pennsylvania, Le Rouge's 1778 copy of William Scull's map of Pennsylvania, Faden's 1777 copy of the Scull and Heap map of Philadelphia, and Soltzman's 1797 map of Pennsylvania.

We then had a walking tour of Buda Castle, a collection of Baroque and neo-Baroque buildings. This is the site of the Royal Palace and its neighboring mansions and churches. Panoramic views of the city, Danube River, and many ornate bridges crossing the river can be seen from the Castle. Our tour ended at the Military Historical Museum where we examined the exhibition of 'Topographical maps: Past and Present'. Dr Annamaria Jankó showed us maps from military surveys of 1782-1896 to secret maps just declassified in 1992. Several maps were from the Hungarian war with the Ottoman Empire four hundred years ago. There are more than 500,000 items in the collection of the MilitaryHistorical Museum.

Friday evening was unscheduled. A number of participants attended an opera and dance performance at the exquisite Opera House.

Saturday morning we were back at the Central European University for the second session of the symposium moderated by Dr István Klinghammer. Mr László Gróf, Prof. Dr József Laszlovszky, Prof. Dr Ingrid Kretschmer, and Ms Dubrawka Mlinaric presented papers. Following the paper presentations there was a short 'Members Forum'. Bill Warren told us about the meeting of the California Map Society to be held January 31 in the Huntington Library in San Marino, California. Eva Wajntraub talked about map exhibitions in Israel, and Bob Highbarger discussed the events of the Washington Map Society and The Library of Congress' Phillips Society. Oswald Dreyer-Eimbcke talked about the 'Foundation for the Promotion of Perthes Foundation.' The Foundation wants to preserve the culture treasures of the Perthes publishing company; a company with a valuable collection of maps.

Following lunch we travelled to the



A warm welcome as we arrived in Budapest — our guides armed with unmistakable symbols.

Cartart FacTsimile workshop in the Department of Cartography, Eötvös University. Dr. Zsolt Török, founder of Cartart FacTsimile, explained that he is not creating facsimiles but publishing maps and globes using the original techniques and original materials. Minor changes are made so there be no confusion between the original and newly published pieces. Frequently he will add his name as publisher and the name of the engraver. We then had a chance to observe how a copper plate is engraved, watched as a map was printed from a copper plate, and then watched Dr Török's sister color a map. Photographs of a 110 cm Coronelli globe under construction were shown. In an adjoining room, Dr. Zentai László had several computers connected to the Internet. He showed us his home page (http://lazarus.elte.hu/), and he displayed several cartographic sites on the net.

Later in the afternoon, we travelled to the Kiscelli Museum. The Museum was



Setting the scene: Zsolt Török and a copy of Lazarus' famous map of Hungary.

built in the eighteenth century as a monastery. Now it is a city museum. Dr Szilvia Holló introduced us to the exhibition 'Budapest on Old Maps'. On display were maps of the region from a 1686 manuscript map of the final siege of Buda by Turkish troops to a 1944-5 Russian military map of the siege of Budapest.

Our gala dinner was held that evening in a beautiful restaurant high in the hills overlooking the city. Mr. Kazuaki Tanaka gave a brief preview of the symposium to be held next year in Japan.

Early Sunday morning, we boarded







IMCoS Treasurer Cyrus Ala'i examines the large wall map of Vienna (above). (below) Two of the many coins with maps on display in the museum.

the buses again for a tour to the region of the Danube Bend. En route we stopped at the medieval town of Visegrád. We were met by Prof. Dr József Laszlovszky who gave us a guided tour through the archeological excavations of the palace of Visegrád. The site initially was a fort built to protect the country from another Mongol invasion. Then the site in the 14th century became the seat of the Hungarian kings. Later it was rebuilt by King Matthias in the 16th century. Dr Laszlovszky showed us several reproductions of etchings of Visegrád done by 17th to 19th century artists.

From there we traveled to the Danube Museum and its exhibition of copies of early hydrographic maps of the Danube River and the Carpathian basin. On display was an original copy of Marsili's six volume 1726 survey of the Danube River. Old surveying equipment was displayed for us. We then had a chance to visit the Cathedral in Esztergom, the ninth largest church in the world.

After lunch we went to the Benedictine Monastery in Pannonhalma. The Monastery was founded in 996. We toured the Monastery, and then had an opportunity to examine some of the treasures in its magnificent library. Among the items available were the 1497 small version of Schedel's *Nuremberg Chronicle*, a 1574 Bible with a map of the Holy Land, the 1578 edition of Münster's *Cartography*, and Blaeu's 1649 *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum.*

A special treat awaited those who travelled on my bus—Dr Török's wife Ildeco sang some Hungarian folk songs on the drive back to Budapest. Monday morning I was one of the unfortunate ones who had to return home while others went on a post-symposium tour. I am left with pleasant memories of Budapest, and an excellent symposium organized by Dr Zsolt Török.

JOHN W. DOCKTOR

The Post-Symposium Tour of Eastern Hungary

Some 45 of us, who felt that a visit to Hungary would be incomplete without a glimpse of the country outside her splendid capital, set out on our double-decked coach on Monday morning. We were accompanied by Neil Taylor, who had organised our tour in co-operation with Dr Zsolt Török, and by our knowledgeable guide, Monica.

The first two hours' drive along Hungary's M3 offered the usual mixture of road-works, contraflows and speeding juggernauts familiar to us at home. Crossing gently undulating country where maize and pumpkins were being harvested, the wooded 'mountains' which mark the northern borderland came into view (Hungary's highest point cannot match Snowdon, let alone Ben Nevis.) We were soon passing extensive vineyards along their foothills. Grape picking had started and I was pleased later to recognise the names of some places we had passed on bottles in my local supermarket.

Our destination now was Eger, quite the most attractive little town I saw in Hungary, cradled by green hills and famous for its strong red wine, 'Bulls







(above) At the gala dinner: (from the left) Ian Harvey, Christine and Robert Clancy, Ildeco and Zsolt Török, and IMCoS Chairman Jenny Harvey.
(below left) IMCoS President Oswald Dreyer-Eimbcke presents our symposium organiser Zsolt Török with a modern version of a copperplate—the engraved IMCoS book plate mounted on a plaque. (right) Kazuaki Tanaka with his map of the location of the KKR Hotel in Tokyo, showing how well connected it is, and inviting us to join him there.

Blood' that enabled its inhabitants to keep the Turks at bay for forty years. The only obvious reminder of their subsequent century of occupation is a lone minaret, one of the very few visible relics of this stormy period of Hungarian history. None of us will have gone home without appreciating how deeply the Hungarians feel about their past and particularly their loss of territories to the North and East. Where others celebrate stirring victories Hungarians dwell on heroic defeats by Mongols, Turks, Hapsburgs and Russians.

Our first call in Eger was to the 'Liceum', a remarkable college founded in the eighteenth century by Bishop Eszterhácy which incorporates an observatory and a fine library. The former is reached by ten flights of stairs but the view from the top was well worth the effort. At the end of the climb is a camera obscura, at least a century older than Edinburgh's, through which we were able to admire the sunlit town. The library displays some very fine woodwork and a remarkable painted ceiling representing the churchmen and lay dignitaries present at the Council of Trent. (Most inappropriately for a library it also depicts the censorship, and burning, of books!) After lunch we explored the cathedral, castle and lesser sights of the town, but all too soon we had to head south-eastward towards Debrecen where we were to spend two nights.

The country now crossed came much closer to my schoolbook vision of Hungary, the vast plain of the Alfold with villages, indeed any human habitations, few and far between. The occasional floodbank was a reminder that like the English fens, this country was once frequently inundated. Presently we crossed Hungary's second great river, the Tisza, now tamed apart from some carefully conserved wetlands. Beyond the river we saw, in fading light, the most extensive of the surviving areas of natural grassland which form the Hortobagy National Park. We were disappointed to miss the famous white cattle but did see some very large flocks of sheep and geese being chivvied into their overnight quarters.

By the time we reached Debrecen ('The Calvinist Rome' — but lacking one hill, let alone seven!) it was dark. Our hotel, the Golden Bull, was a notable monument to the late Art Nouveau. Unfortunately its magnificent dining hall has the acoustic properties of an old style railway terminus and while food was generous it was to be lubricated by some remarkably rustic wine which few sampled twice. Our day in Debrecen was the only one on which we failed to see the sun, drizzle persisting off and on. Safe behind the Tisza the city has remained relatively unmolested by Turks, the counter reformation or even present-day multi-nationals. Unlike many old towns it was never fortified, its citizens finding that bribery provided a more effective defence than bastions and cannon.

The highpoint of our morning was a visit to the Reformed College, once described as 'the kitchen garden' of the Calvinist Church. Despite the fires that have ravaged the city from time to time and which once destroyed much of the college, it has preserved a magnificent library which possesses many examples of early printing in the Hungarian language. Our greatest treat was to be allowed to handle some of its maps and atlases, albeit in very cramped surroundings. My own favourite



In the lecture hall of the Central European University.

was the first Hungarian county atlas, revealing the country as it was before railways, motor roads and drainage schemes had so changed it. To the south of the college stands the Great Church, seating 3000. It was a surprise to some that neither there nor in the college was there a single representation of the Cross. (Indeed the quickest way of judging whether a village is Catholic or Reformed must be to look at the shape of the tombstones.)

After a visit to the Church we escaped the rain in the Deri Museum with its fine collection of historical material and works of art. It is guarded by ladies whose objective it is to prevent visitors circulating in the wrong direction.

Our return to Budapest was to follow a more southerly route, at first along a very busy trunk road as far as Szolnok, a rather tatty country town graced by a very exotic former synagogue. Here we recrossed the Tisza and headed north-west along a secondary route which allowed us to see more of the villages. Evidently these had once been characterised by long houses built end-on to the road with a little farmyard beyond. Progressively these had been augmented and when money permitted replaced by rectangular villas.

Eventually, despite some uncertainty on our driver's part, we found a charming lakeside restaurant where we enjoyed our last meal together, a late lunch. Our final call was the Grassalkovich Palace at Gödollö which, after years of misuse, is in process of restoration to its state when it was a summer residence of the Emperor Franz Josef (sorry, he was only 'King' in Hungary). Its 'English Park' is also to be restored including its cricket pitch. (Well, no English gentleman could be without one!)

All good things come to an end so it only remained to brave the Budapest rush hour traffic to reach the airport. This leaves me only to express our warmest thanks to Monica, Neil, Dr Török, and our capable driver. I am sure that I am not alone in hoping to make another visit to this hospitable country.

IAN O'BRIEN





Postscript

Andreas Landvogt send these two photographs of our intrepid photographer, David Webb. He also added a note of caution:

'We stayed for one more day after all of you had gone (with the exception of a brown raincoat) and had the strange experience of being rounded up by three members of the 'tourist support police' in downtown Budapest. They showed impressive identification marks and wanted to check our money to make sure that we had not been cheated by anybody.

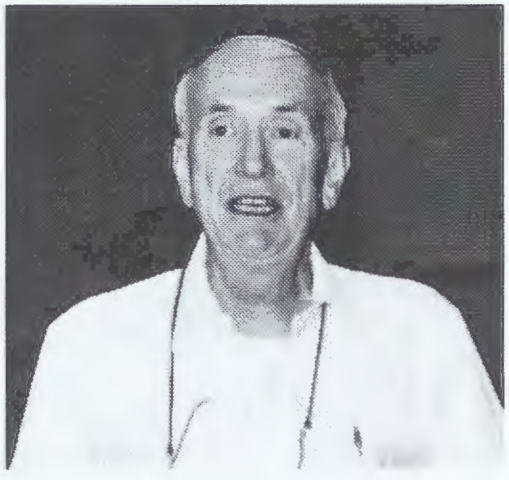
'In the end it took too long for their liking, to convince us that they were real policemen and they disappeared in a hurry.'

[Editor]: After reading this, I was amused to see in *The Times* (25/10/97) the following note: 'Police in Budapest have stepped in to curb pickpocketing. Squads of tourist police patrol the streets and are easily identified by their blue baseball caps.' Did the Landvogts meet the real thing, or yet one more way for cheats to part tourists from their money?

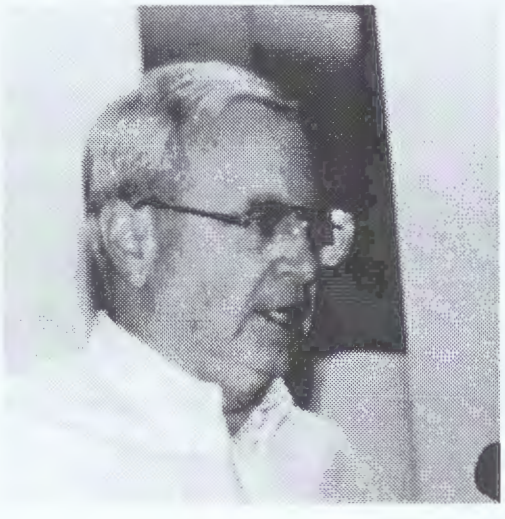
Note from the Editor: I hope to receive more papers from the symposium for inclusion in the next issue of the Journal.











An innovation at the International Symposium: the Members' Forum. As there was little time to warn members in advance, word was spread at the meeting of International Representatives that time would be allowed for members to speak for five minutes on a theme of their choice. Seen here are Oswald Dreyer-Eimbcke, Eva Wajntraub, Bob Highbarger, Robert Clancy, and Bill Warren.

Members who would like to speak (strictly for five minutes only) on a similar occasion in Tokyo should give their name and a brief note on their topic to the symposium organiser one week in advance.

Book Reviews

Shapes of Ireland : Maps and their makers 1564–1839, by J.H. Andrews. Dublin: Geography Publications, 1997. 0-906602-95-5. Pp ix + 346; 92 figures (black and white). £30.

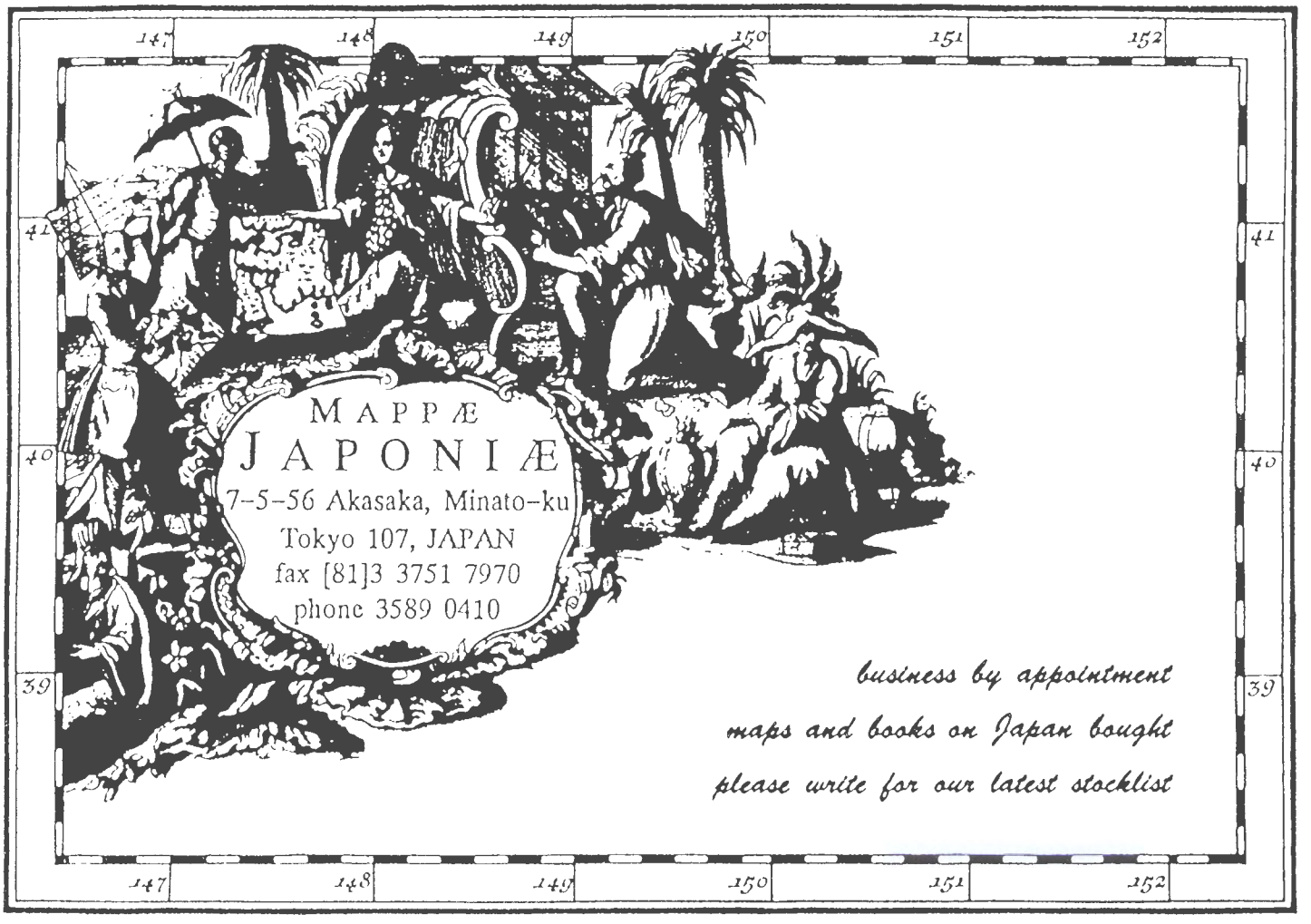
This is a book for the historical geographer and those interested in the evolution of maps. It is not one to dip into on a casual basis even if one merely wishes to look at the 92 maps. However, anyone prepared to give time to the text will gain a greatly heightened awareness of Irish history and the factors involved in the development of maps. There are eleven chapters, each with detailed references, an index and a brief appendix by Stout and MacMahon on the measurement of planimetric accuracy.

Dr Andrews has written a scholarly and thought-provoking study, the fruit of 35 years experience, of the mapping of Ireland from the mid-sixteenth century to the arrival of the Ordnance Survey in the early Victorian period. He has selected nine cartographers from Mercator in 1564 to Larcom in 1839 via Boazio (1599), Speed (1610), Petty (1685), Pratt (1708), Jeffreys (1759), Beaufort (1792) and Arrowsmith (1811. Each has been subjected to a searching analysis.

The essay or chapter on Mercator begins by reviewing the work of Ptolemy and includes a reconstruction of the latter's map of Ireland. Mercator initially revised Ptolemy's work and in doing so produced obsolete maps of little practical value although they did put the British Isles on one sheet. Subsequently the role of the portolan charts of Ireland's coastline became evident in Mercator's world map of 1538 and a globe of 1541. Dr Andrews reminds us that Ireland in the Tudor period was 'poor, wild and dangerous' and was mapped by foreigners. Indeed one cartographer visiting Donegal around 1602 was beheaded because the local people did not want their country discovered. He was not the only cartographer to suffer this fate. Consequently, although the Irish coast was well known, the same cannot be said for the interior. In fact there is no evidence that Mercator visited Ireland or Britain while preparing his 'Angliae Scotiae et Hiberniae nova descriptio' published from Duisberg in 1564.

Dr Andrews considers spelling mistakes, errors in the positions and names of islands, loughs and rivers, nd cultural details in his dating and identification of Mercator's sources for the midlands of Ireland to approximately 1545–55. As he says, quite an achievement in sixteenth century Irish map historiography! Even the minor role played by fiction in Mercator's map is mentioned. In a similar way the subsequent chapters provide equally detailed studies of the chosen cartographer's mentors, disciples and competitors together with a close analysis of the relevant maps. The text is underpinned by concise and pithy comments on the social and economic situation in Ireland during the period in question.

The final chapter looks at the development after the Larcom– Griffiths railway map of circa 1839 (which was still



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Friedrich Weissert

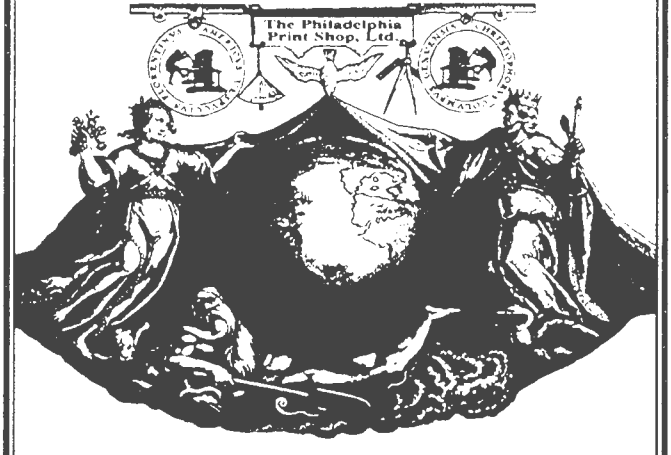
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being advertised in 1933). This map was not superseded until 1895 although a single sheet Ordnance Survey 10 mile map of Ireland was produced in 1868 and a quarter inch 4-sheet map in 1887. For some years at the turn of the century Bartholomews' maps were far in advance of the Ordnance Survey. Indeed, Dr Andrews reveals that the Army had, for a time, to buy its half-inch maps from Bartholomews! By 1911 Ireland was covered by 25 half-inch Ordnance maps. He looks ahead to the nation-wide survey at 1:2,500 to be finished in the early twenty-first century — the ultimate map — subject to revision but not replacement. An interesting thought for map collectors!

In the second half of this chapter Dr Andrews discusses the methodology of the key map concept and lays his 'philosophical cards on the table'. He has tried to choose maps that had merit and influence although other tests of cartographic merit were not ruled out. The standards of the present day were applied and the maps have been considered a specimens of cartography. The question of influence in general is more difficult as, for example, great commanders did usually record the origin of their maps although cartographers probably copied those they considered best. Dr Andrews points out that printed maps were probably better known to the public which explains his choice of, for example, Boazio's map of 1599 rather than the hand-drawn Lythe surveys on which it was based. Thus we have the idea of key or foundation maps where each is widely accepted and copied until replaced by something better, a concept that is appropriate, in Ireland, to a time span of about two hundred and fifty years.

I am not a historical geographer but I found this book eminently readable, very informative, and quite fascinating.

JIM HARRISON

SIX PORTUGUESE EXHIBITION CATALOGUES

During the XVIIth International Conference on the History of Cartography, held in Lisbon in July, 1997, no less than six exhibitions of maps and charts were inaugurated, five in Lisbon and one in Évora. For each exhibition the National Commission for the Commemorations of the Portuguese Discoveries (NCCPD) produced a separate catalogue, in similar format, 23 x 30 cm, with stiff covers and beautifully illustrated, almost entirely in colour. Apart from the over four hundred illustrations, mentioned below, there are several more untitled enlargements on the covers and in the texts of each catalogue.

The text and description of the illustrations are in Portuguese, with in three cases an English translation of the text at the end. Each catalogue starts with a preface by António Manuel Hespanha, General Commissioner of the NCCPD and a Presentation by Joachim Romero Magalhães, Professor of Coimbra University and President of the Scientific Committee of the NCCPD. The individual catalogues are reviewed briefly below.

Tesouros da Cartografia Portuguesa (Portuguese Cartographic Treasures). 159 pages and 70 coloured illustrations of XVIth and XVIIth century maps

Max Justo Guedes provides a twenty-two page history of Portuguese Carto-

graphy up to the beginning of the seventeenth century, which is followed by a more detailed description of the background to the various exhibits by José Manuel Garcia in 77 pages. Finally there are eight pages of bibliography and the English translation of the text.

It is difficult to choose among so many important maps, but there is an interesting and not well known map of the world, in an illuminated frontispiece, dated to about 1520, showing the coast of N. America and Brazil in the west and, in the east, a fictitious land mass, apparently running from the east of the Malay peninsular to below Africa. A similar map in another frontispiece of 1537 does not show this fictitious land. There is also the important chart of the Pacific with isogonic lines.

As Fronteiras de África (African Frontiers). 98 pages and 105 illustrations, coloured maps and black and white photographs.

After a short piece on the life of a map-maker in Africa by Francisco Frias de Barros, there is an article by Ilidio do Amaral on African International Frontiers from near the end of the nineteenth century until the present day (10 pages). This is followed by an intersting study (22 pages) by Maria Emilia Madeira Santos, which covers in more detail the Angolan and Mocambiquan frontiers. The illustrations are grouped at the end and include many photographs of surveying in the bush and the instruments that were used. The maps, largely printed in Portugal, will not be familiar to many readers, but are particularly interesting for that part of Africa between Angola and Mozambique, which was claimed on historical grounds by Portugal, as shown by the famous 'Rose-coloured map', but was needed by Cecil Rhodes for his ambitious Cape to Cairo railway. The illustrations show how gradually the Portuguese claims were whittled away and the present-day boundaries of Angola and Mocambique decided. The photographs illustrate the precarious nature of many of the observation towers and the diffiulties surveyors faced.

Cartografia e Diplomacia no Brasil do Século XVIII (Cartography and Diplomacy in the Brazil of the 18th Century). 98 pages and 102 coloured illustrations.

This catalogue includes two articles, the first by Max Justo Guedes on the cartography of the Delimitation of the Frontiers of Brazil in the 18th century (29 pages) and the second by Ignacio Guerreiro on the Demarcations according to the Treaty of Saint Ildefonso of 1777 (14 pages). Some forty of the maps are manuscripts in the private collection of the descendants of Luiz de Albuquerque de Mello Pereira e Caceres, whonwas Governor of Mato Grosso from 1772 to 1789.

Macau A Cidade e o Porto (Macau, The City and Port). 45 pages and 52 coloured illustrations.

There is just the one article on The Printed Cartography of Macau and the Development of the Port Infrastructures by Jose Manuel Malhao Pereira. In spite of the title, there is what appears to be a fine early plan of the city from the XVIth/XVIIth centuries, otherwise most of the illustrations are from the XIXth and XXth centuries.

Cartografia de Lisboa Séculos XVII a XX (The Cartography of Lisbon, XVIIth to XXth centuries). 72 pages and 73 coloured illustrations.

Ana Cristina Leite provides two pieces, firstly a short introduction and secondly Lisbon 1670– 1911, the City in Cartography (15 pages), which covers the history of the city and the background to the exhibition. There is also an article (10 pages) by Margarida Almeida Bastos, which describes the orgabisational structures and institutions behind the mapping of the city. There is an English translation of the texts at the end.

Lisbon was devastated by the great earthquake of 1755, which destroyed much of the lower part of the city. Many of the illustrations show the recovery from that disaster and the subsequent development of the city up to 1911, although there are also plans from the 17th and 18th centuries. Not surpirisingly the River Tagus figures in most of the illustrations, and although the city gradually developed away from the river, there is now a move to bring back the river to the life of the city.

Lugares e Regiões em Mapas Antiguas (Places and Regions in old Maps). 78 pages and 26 colured illustrations, all but two of them of manuscript maps.

After a short introductory article on the Public Library and District Archives of Évora by Isabel Cid, there is one by Suzanne Daveau about the exhibits themselves (30 pages). The maps cover a wide range, but of particular note are the five magnificent XVIIth century plans from Resende's Book of the Forts, Cities and Villages of the East Indian State, and, from the XVIIIth century, four plans of Indian cities and four maps of Brazil.

R.W. BREMNER

* * *

A Guide to Maps of Australia in Books published 17801830 : An annotated cartobibliography, compiled by T.M. Perry and Dorothy F. Prescott. Canberra: National Library of Australia, 1996. 0-642-25237-8. vii+315pp.

This useful book is intended for the cartographic and geographic researcher or historian. As the compilers state in the introduction

'. . . we hope to assist those attempting to identify the source of fugitive maps, and to direct those seeking maps depicting Australia (or a part of it) at a particular time to appropriate books.'

The book has 9 b/w illustration and is based around a main section entitled 'The Guide' which lists over 500 individual maps published in various books with their dates of issue, full titles, source and authorship details and a geographical description. This section is preceded by an 'Introduction' defining the parameters of both source material and contents definition; a chapter describing the background to 'Geographical Grammars and Systems'; and 'Explanation of Map Descriptions'; 'The Depiction of the Australian Continent in the late 18th and early 19th centuries' defining conventions used in the book for describing the detail of a map (to save lengthy repetition of common features) and identifying areas with their early Dutch names. Lists of 'Abbreviations', 'Glossary ...' and 'References' follow.

'The Guide' is also preceded by a

section entitles 'Precursors' listing some 15 maps published prior to 1780 exemplifying the rapidly developing cartographic form of the continent. The selection here excludes any of the important Dutch charts as these have already been well documented elsewhere. For similar reasons the many derivatives and re-issues of Cook's charts do not appear.

Three main categories of books are given as the sources for the maps listed. These are described as 'Australiana'— narratives of voyages and journeys of discovery and settlement; 'Pilots'— book containing charts and plans for maritime use covering the regions of the Indian and Pacific Oceans and South-East Asia; and, thirdly, general geography books, histories of exploration and so on published prior to 1800. The authors have chosen to limit this latter category as so many of the maps which appeared in books of this nature in the first part of the nineteenth century were derivative. However, understandable as this is, this must be a drawback for anyone trying to identify the source of a loose map from the period 1800–1830. Atlases, themselves, account for only a small proportion of the maps listed so maps by Bonne,m Cassini, Wilkinson, Cary, Djurberg, Vandermaelen, and others, which re of significance to collectors and, inevitably then to dealers, are not described. Mist of such map are, of course, listed by Tooley but could have benefited from the fuller descriptions given here.

Notwithstanding the 'maps from books' definition of the work an appendix 'Some Separately Published Maps' lists a further 56 predominantly large-scale and regional maps and charts. 'Appendix II' lists all works cited cross-referencing to Ferguson's 'Bibliography of Australia', and 'Appendix III' gives fuller descriptions of cited works but missing from Ferguson.

Six separate indexes, of Map Titles, Inset Map Titles, map Makers and Publishers, Geographical Areas, Subjects and Ships are very useful when 'fishing' for clues to a certain map or source.

Amongst the main section of map descriptions the date of publication is followed by a series number so that within one year's output, for instance 1800, there are 13 maps listed. Occasionally, however, a map is described thus '1800.03 / Indian Ocean 1642–1794 . . .' This means that the map described was actually published in 1800 as the subsequent edition of a map first published in 1794, with some detail relating back to 1642. Unfortunately this early detail and its relationship to this map is sadly not described.

The book is well produced but perhaps the use of a wider range of typefaces and typestyle could have helped to clarify different sections within the descriptions.

Although the emphasis of the descriptions is on the individual maps there are detailed and useful references on various volumes including Bankes's *Geography*, Flinder's *Observations . . .*, the *Atlas Du Voyage De Bruny-Dentrecasteaux*, and atlases of the Baudin expedition.

This extensive carto-bibliography will prove of great academic worth and is a very useful complement to those recently published, more general works on Australian cartography.

JONATHAN POTTER

If you have a book published, do arrange for it to be reviewed in the IMCoS Journal.

A Plan of Hackney Church & Churchyard, 1741, by Roger Root

The Hackney Society is to be congratulated on their very fine reproduction of adocument first printed in 1741. As their Press Release states:

'This fascinating document is one of the earliest surveys of Hackney's buildings. The Hackney Society has published the plan in full colour A2 poster format, on high quality paper, suitable for framing. It is of interest to historians, local residents, topographers, ecclesiologists and many others.

'Why Roger Root made his survey of the buildings round Hackney churchyard in 1741 is something of a mystery. He was listed as an estate surveyor in Middlesex, and there is evidence that he worked between 1730 and 1741. The Hackney map is highly unusual in style and is quite different from other maps of London of this period. The combination of elevations with a plan is extremely attractive, whilst the measurements and the drawings are meticulously done and the details sharp.

'Root's drawings show the old church as rebuilt at the beginning of the 16th century, and the buildings round the churchyard. The plan gives a flavour of village Hackney in the 18th century, together with important contextual information.

'Interestingly, St. Augustine's Tower which is shown in the centre of the plan, survives. It is Hackney's oldest building, and can be visited occasionally by arrangement. The clock and interior are being renovated by the Hackney Historic Buildings Trust.

'The original drawing measures 630 by 680 mm and is sketched on parchment in pen and ink with watercolour additions. Explanatory notes by David Mander, Borough Archivist, are included.'

October 1997. A2 poster (420 x 594 mm). full colour with explanatory notes. £4.50

Copies can be obtained from Hackney bookshops, or by post from the Hackney Society:
Jack Youngmark
21 Sanford Terrace
London N16 7LH
price £5.50 inc. postage & packing.

For further information, contact:
Elizabeth Robinson
Publications Manager
31 Aden Grove
Stoke Newington
London N16 9NP
Tel & Fax: 0171-254-0657.
e-mail: gasholder@compuserve.com

These days Hackney rarely appears in a happy context in the press, so we are very glad to report on this publication. For those who do not live in UK, Hackney is a borough in the eastern part of London that has a very long history. Though not mentioned in *Domesday Book*, it was long known as a salubrious and pleasant area with views stretching for many miles. It was once a separate village where, in the 15th and 16th centuries, the nobility and rich merchants could build homes not too far removed from the City. The Tower of St Augustine's is said to have been built about 1300 AD by the Knights Templar.

The reproduction shows a red wall surrounding the churchyard, with a gate and path leading to the church, shown in elevation. Beside the gate are the school buildings, as seen from the road. Prospects of the church from the east, the south and the north are also included.

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We welcome a new Membership Secretary, Samantha Boud, who will be taking over from Jenny Harvey some time in the new year. In the meantime, payments should be made by sterling or US dollar cheque made out to 'IMCoS' (for cheques in any other currency or on a bank not in UK, please enquire about bank charges, and add them accordingly) or by Credit Card, to Jenny as usual. We can accept only Visa, Access, or Master Card.

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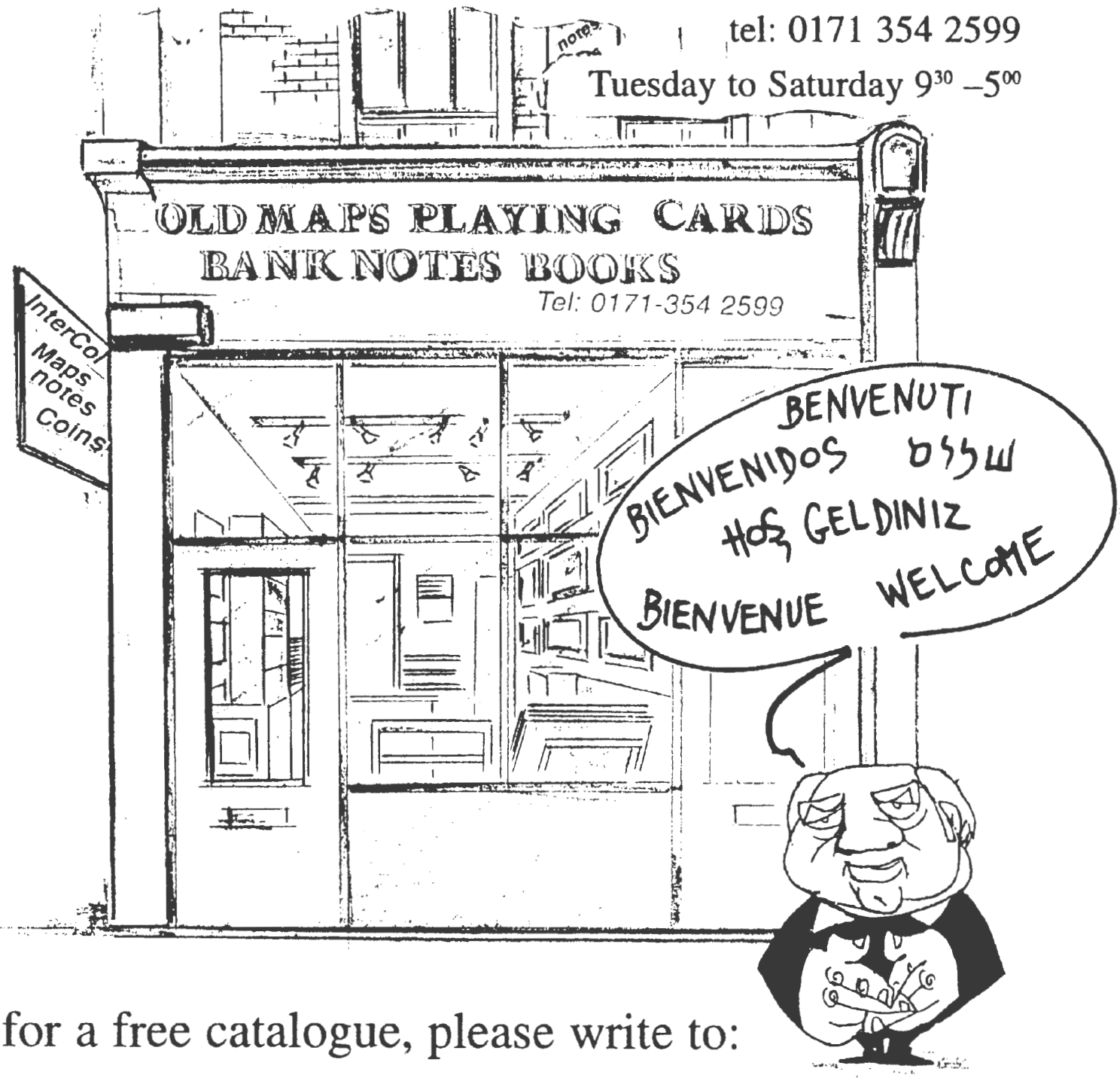
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