SUMMER 1998 ISSUE No. 73

IMOS JOURNAL



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Journal of the International Map Collectors' Society

SUMMER 1998 ISSUE No. 73

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Cover map: 'Isles du Japon' by A.M. Mallet, 1683 (supplied by R. Barron).
Use of colour has kindly been made possible through the courtesy of Roderick Barron.

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From the Editor's Desk

In my new role as International Chairman I was a 'Hosted Buyer' at the European Incentive & Business Travel & Meetings Exhibition in Geneva recently. IMCoS has been invited to these events for some years now, as soon as we became well enough known for holding an annual International Symposium. The standholders are travel groups, hotels, tour operators, conference organisers from around the world, each one vying to capture the attention of the invitees.

It was at this conference last year that I met Mustafa Kartopu of Magister Travels in Istanbul who will liaise with our Representative Muhtar Katircioglu to organise next year's international symposium. This time I met organisers from Iceland (2000) and The Netherlands (2002). I felt it was a little early to discuss arrangements for Cyprus in 2003, and we have still to tie up with an institution in eastern USA for 2001. Now that our numbers for our International Symposia are getting larger each year, we can benefit from the experience and cheaper hotel rates that such operators can obtain. In her annual report our Chairman praised the role of Neil Taylor of Regent Travel in organising our last two meetings (in areas in which he specialises). He is also arranging travel for members from UK to fly to Japan in October.

Our meetings in UK have become less frequent lately, mainly because we require more members to volunteer their time to make the arrangements. We do not go as often to the north of England as some of us would like, nor are there any plans for a regional meeting in the south this year. If you know of a good collection of maps somewhere near you, and you would be willing to organise a visit, do please get in touch with the Chairman.

We will also require, from next May, a new Treasurer. Cyrus Ala'i has kept our accounts since 1991, and done an excellent job. It will not be difficult for someone to take over from him as he has established such an orderly system, and laid the groundwork for many years to come. Now his other tasks (writing a book among them) require more of his time, and he has asked to be relieved, sorry as we are to see him go. So, again, if you would like to volunteer, please contact the Chairman.

With this issue of the Journal comes a questionnaire about the activities IMCoS arranges. We do hope that *all* our members will find the few minutes required to complete it and send it back to Harry Pearce. It is vital that we know the type of meetings and activities that interest the majority of our members. Your committee is composed of members who voluntarily give their time and skill to making these arrangements, and it would help us enormously to know your requirements so that we can focus on what interests most of us, wherever we live.

We are very much aware that we reach out to many people living too far from UK to attend the June weekend, except very occasionally, and that our International meetings are always too far for some people, whichever continent they are held in. The results of the questionnaire will be analysed, and an outline pub-

lished in the next issue.

My reading lately has been almost entirely about Japan. I am so looking forward to my first visit to this fascinating country, and glad that IMCoS has decided to go there. Apart from being much cheaper to go in a group than alone, it is also much more fun since we are such a friendly group to travel with! And the added bonus is that we will gain access to map collections that it would be very difficult to see without the backing of an internationally known name such as IMCoS has become. Since my personal interest is maps of India, and latterly the few examples of indigenous cartography that have survived, I read the two books of the second volume of the *History of Cartography* with enthusiasm. Something I gained from doing this, even though it has been impossible to remember all I read, particularly when so many of the names are unfamiliar, is the unity of the whole eastern region. Studying these countries from Europe, one tends to concentrate on the European connections to the various centres of foreign culture, ignoring the intra-regional trade and cultural influences that have been there for centuries. An example is the spread of cartographic traditions between China, Korea and Japan, and down to Southeast Asia, totally independent of any western assistance. The large number of Japanese maps we saw at Berkeley University three years ago, and the brief introduction to them that was given at the time, was staggering in its range of content, its cartographic traditions, and its very different approach to what can be represented on a map. I look forward to learning more in October about examples of mapping that were never included in western traditions. There will also be plenty of discussion about western maps of Japan, with names such as Ortelius with which we are more familiar, and feel we know the sort of maps they drew. It will, I am sure, be a great opportunity, one that those who have not yet signed up for will kick themselves later for missing.

Some years ago we stopped including classified trade advertisements in the Journal, and invited members to send in their wants for inclusion as free classified ads. I am still waiting to receive one. If you have been looking for a particular map and been unable to find it at our Map Fair, try putting a request in the Journal. Or perhaps you would like to exchange a duplicate county map for one you would prefer by the same cartographer. Do you wish to sell something from your collection to make room for a new addition? Members may send in their classified advertisements to the Editor at no charge, but limited to twenty-five words, for a single insertion in the ensuing Journal. This is not a trade advertisement, but for members' private use.

Another thing we are waiting for at the committee is an application for the IMCoS Travel Grant. Since they were established, we have received only one. Yet many of our academic members must have students who would benefit from travel to one of our International Symposia outside their own country. The student membership rate is very low, and it only requires two years' membership before they are entitled to apply. If those in touch with young people would suggest they join IMCoS, it would be good both for them and for us. Keep us young!

IMAGO MUNDI

The International Journal for the History of Cartography



IMAGO MUNDI is the only international scholarly journal solely concerned with the study of early maps in all its aspects. The illustrated articles, in English with trilingual abstracts, deal with all facets of the history and interpretation of maps and mapmaking in any part of the world, at any period.

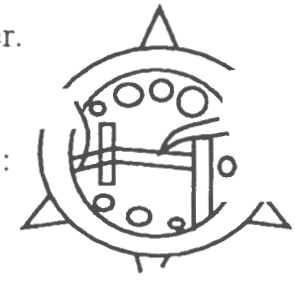
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- Book reviews; and notices of books received
- Bibliography (with indexes of authors, places and subjects)
- Chronicle (personal and institutional news, conferences, exhibitions, map sales and acquisitions)
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Gall & Inglis, c.1810–c.1910

James Gall is first recorded as a printer in 1808 in Potterrow, Edinburgh. After a partnership with his brother-in-law in the printing business of Hay, Gall & Co., at the age of 27 James established his own independent printing business in 1810 at 24, Niddry Street. His 'Publishing And Law Printing Office' and 'Scottish Sabbath School And Tract Depository' specialised in the production of religious works. James's desire to improve the lot of mankind led him to experiment and devise a means of teaching the blind to read. In 1827 he printed his *First Book* for teaching the blind to read, followed by works on the *Bible* and its history for the blind. *The Gospel of St. John* published in 1834 was the first book of the *Bible* to be printed in any language for the blind. James also invented a machine called the 'Typhlograph', 'whereby the blind could write for the seeing to see'.[1]

By the time that James's son James Junior joined his father in partnership in 1838 the firm's output was still composed mainly of religious works such as its series of commentaries on the books of the *Bible*. However, its expanded bookselling, publishing, and printing business forced the firm in 1841 to acquire new headquarters at 38, North Bridge in the centre of the Edinburgh publishing district. The Niddry Street premises remained in use until 1847. Throughout this period religious works continued to constitute the bulk of the firm's output with hymn books of increasing importance. James Junior inherited his father's religious commitment to such an extent that he resigned from the partnership in 1847 in order to become a minister of the Church of Scotland. His interests though were never as narrowly religious as his father's, in particular encompassing astronomy and cartography. James Junior devised the Stereographic, the Isographic, and the Orthographic projections, the former of which is still in use; and his connection with the firm continued after his resignation through its publication of his controversial theological works and his books on astronomy. His *Easy Guide to the Constellations*, 'with a Miniature Atlas of the Stars and Key Maps', was published c.1855,[2] remaining popular into the mid-twentieth century, and his companion to it *The People's Atlas of the Stars*, 'with key maps', appeared in 1862. Similarly, *Johnston's Illustrations of Astronomy* (c.1875) was 'Drawn and arranged by the Rev. James Gall.'

James Senior was joined in partnership in 1847 by his future son-in-law Robert Inglis who gradually assumed more and more responsibility for the firm's operation, leaving James to concentrate on his religious work and, in particular, to lecture throughout Britain on methods of teaching in Sunday schools. He was elected Master of the Company of Merchants of the City of Edinburgh for 1850 and died in 1874 aged 91.

Under Robert Inglis the firm's main business continued to be the publication of religious works. Added to this was poetry which appeared in multiple editions for some 45 years and novels for the young, mainly designed for prizes and rewards for performance in Sunday school. Many of the firm's low-priced

productions achieved remarkable popularity; its eight-page farthing booklets, for example, were printed 74 times in just 29 years between 1851 and 1880. Business expansion necessitated moves to new premises at 6, George Street in 1857 and to 20, Bernard Terrace in 1878; and a London office was opened in 1872 in Paternoster Row.

Robert was joined in partnership in 1880 by his son James Gall Inglis who was responsible for the publication of the *Rapid Ready Reckoner* in 1895; thus pioneering the production of what was to become the firm's main output and the source of increased prosperity. The *Express Ready Reckoner* followed in 1896, the *Gem Reckoner* in 1897, and the *Ideal Office Reckoner* in 1901. In 1887, the year of Robert's death, his younger son Harry became a partner, taking over the management of the firm from his brother in 1913. James was then left free to concentrate on compiling over 80 other *Ready Reckoners* covering every conceivable basis of calculation and Harry was free to develop other areas of publication for the firm including the expansion of its cartographic and astronomical production. Gall & Inglis, for instance, published numerous editions of the standard works on astronomy by Sir William Peck: *The Northern and Southern Constellations and How to Find Them* and *Norton's Star Atlas and Reference Handbook;* and also issued Robert Inglis's own *Popular Star Atlas* which was specially designed for the amateur astronomer.

Harry's interest n the history of Scottish cartography and related matters became so intense that during the last 20 or so years of his life he wrote extensively on the subject both in the *Scottish Geographical Magazine* and elsewhere.[3] However, Harry's enthusiasm did not always produce reliable work of authority and some of his contributions are notable for their errors and over-generalisation. Both Harry and his brother died in 1939. James's son, Robert Morton Gall Inglis,became a partner in the firm only a week before his father's death.

The firm seems to have become involved in cartographic production in about 1850 with the publication of the *Edinburgh Imperial Atlas* in that year. Other atlases followed over the years such as *Gall and Inglis' New One Shilling Atlas of Modern Geography* c.1871 and their *Sixpenny Atlas of Modern Geography* c.1872, both being notably insubstantial productions. Most successful was *Gall & Inglis' Imperial Globe Atlas of Modern and Ancient Geography* (c.1887) 'containing thirty-three imperial quarto maps with an alphabetical index of 20,000 names'. The firm's *School Atlas of Modern and Ancient Geography* (c.1871) was aimed specifically at the growing educational market. Opportunities were also taken to satisfy popular interest in international events with such productions as 'Gall and Inglis' Map of the Seat of War in the Danubian Provinces and Greece, the Black Sea and the Caucasus' (c.1854).

In 1877 Gall & Inglis purchased at auction part of the stock of George Frederick Cruchley.[4] This acquisition led the firm into the rapidly expanding market of touring and cycling cartography which was to become of growing importance to it. Predominant amongst the stock acquired from Cruchley were plates which he had acquired when the Cary firm [5] ceased trading. These were already ancient, some having been prepared at the

beginning of the century. Nevertheless, Cary's maps were to enjoy another lease of life as they appeared over Gall & Inglis's own imprint or were, in turn, sold to other publishers such as Mason & Payne and Forster Groom who issued them as cycling maps in their own covers. Maps, for example, which had first appeared together in *Cary's New English Atlas* in 1809 were bought in by the athletic outfitter and cycle retailer E. Harrison of Oxford Street, London, for issue in his series of ''Finger Post' Bicycle Road' guides with advertisements for his stock in the 1880s.[6]

Cruchley's name and reputation must have been of considerable commercial value to Gall & Inglis for generally the firm continued to issue his stock under his name, whereas the usual practice with acquired stock was to alter the title to suggest an original and up-to-date production and to feature the new publisher's name. Thus, the large Cary maps adapted by Cruchley into his 'railway' and 'telegraph' maps were issued 'Sixpence Colored' into the next century by Gall & Inglis over its publishing imprint without any change of title. Similarly, the atlases containing these maps remained as *Cruchley's Railway and Telegraphic County Atlas of England and Wales* when issued c.1878 and c.1887. The only alterations were, in fact, the up-dating of railway information and the substitution of printed colour for hand colouring. However, the delineation of railways and stations was as unreliable as it had been when Cruchley issued the maps and there was scant justification for Gall & Inglis's advertised echo of the previous owner's claims that 'These superior County Maps give the Name of every Station, also the Name of the Company each Railway belongs to'.

Cary's plates provided Gall & Inglis with material which could be fashioned into ostensibly different map series by publication in variously titled, coloured covers portraying such road users as walkers, horsemen, and cyclists which were more restrained in style than those of rivals like Bacon[7] and Letts. Thus, 'Cruchley's County Maps of England' were advertised by Gall & Inglis as being specifically for 'Cyclists, Tourists, &c.' whereas, in truth, they were simply lithographic transfers taken from the 1/2-inch 'Cary's Improved Map of England and Wales' first published in 65 sheets in 1832. (Although this was a 'Cruchley' series some maps were retitled to become 'Gall & Inglis' County' maps.) The sheets of this series were also advertised as the 'Reduced Ordnance Map of England and Wales'. Unfortunately, the poor quality of the firm's maps did not justify its high prices which were generally above those charged by rivals in supplying the mass market. The popular 1/2-inch scale was also adopted by Gall & Inglis for its own 'Half Inch' maps of districts produced in the early twentieth century and for the 'Graded Road' maps which distinguished 'superior', 'inferior', 'good', and 'rough' roads and 'dangerous' and 'steep' hills by colour. The 'Graded Road' maps of Scotland were far superior to any other of Gall & Inglis's road maps. 'Graded' or 'Safety' cycling maps were also published at smaller scales covering the country in just a few sheets using the same system of coloured road classification according to quality. The firm produced a 'Complete 'Safety' Cycling Map' of England & Wales at 15 miles to the inch for use in

promoting *Cycling* magazine. This magazine also acquired maps from Gall & Inglis in order to issue them between its own covers.

Gall & Inglis experimented with alternative methods of road representation by resurrecting the road strip map which had been intermittently popular over the previous two centuries.[8] The strip format was used to portray individual roads popular with cyclists. Thus, for example, the road to the Highlands from Edinburgh via Perth to Speyside and Inverness was presented in this form. A scale of 2 miles to the inch ensured that maps of the longest roads opened out to an unmanageable length. A 'strip route map' from London to York, Leeds, and Harrogate, for instance, produced for sale by *Cycling* magazine at one shilling showing the various alternative routes with the contours of the road represented in section or 'profile' alongside, was some 8 feet long when fully extended. The road profiles which indicated the hillyness of the route were developed by Harry Inglis into his *Contour Road* books to Great Britain and Ireland which first appeared in 1899. Sections along routes with heights, 'by H.R.G. Inglis', were also published folding in covers at about the same time and were sold for use as promotional material; the Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Co., for instance, adapted profiles by adding vignettes of cycling scenes and advertisements for Dunlop products to produce its 'Dunlop Road' charts centred on London in 1903.

A lucrative aspect of cycling cartography which Gall & Inglis happily tapped was the demand for maps of the rural areas surrounding the growing towns, particularly London, which were increasingly explored by the apparently tireless cyclist. Portions of the 65-sheet Cary sectional map, for instance, were issued in district sheets each centred on a town.

Gall & Inglis's maps were also bought in by provincial publishers for issue as maps of their local areas; William Jenkins of Aberystwyth, for instance, used the firm's 1/2-inch map to produce his 'Reliable Rambling, Touring, Cycling' map of 40 miles around the town. Harry Inglis collaborated with Arthur C. Armstrong to recommend 192 cycling routes with descriptions of the places and objects of interest to be found along them. The complete edition of their *Short Spins round London* (1906) contained 24 maps with descriptions showing all the roads and lanes of practical use to the cyclist within 20 miles of the capital.[9]

At the same time as Gall & Inglis began to make provision for tourists and cyclists with maps, it also began to cater for visitors to the capital with plans of London.[10] Cruchley's 'Reduced Ordnance Map of London', first published c.1868, was re-published by Gall & Inglis c.1878. A 'Reduced Ordnance Map' appeared c.1886 and in covers c.1895 titled 'Gall & Inglis' Map and Guide to London'. A 'New and Enlarged Edition, thoroughly Revised' was advertised as being the 'most detailed Map sold at this price', with 'Streets, Lanes, Railways, &c . . . divided into Squares of Half Miles; 'Bus, Car, Steamer Routes, Postal Divisions, all marked; with Guide to the principal places of interest, and Index to Streets'. The same cover title was used c.1898 for 'Gall & Inglis' Large Scale "Five Inch" Map of London' which c.1898 became another 'Reduced Ordnance Map of London'. At

DEVELOPMENT OF GALL & INGLIS, PUBLISHERS

James Gall Senior
Printer in Potterow, Edinburgh, c.1808
Partner in the printing firm of Hay, Gall & Co.
Established independent business as a printer at
24, Niddry Street, Edinburgh, in 1810.

Son: **James Gall Junior**
Joined his father in partnership in 1838, the firm trading as
'James Gall & Son' until his resignation in 1847.

1841: firm's headquarters transferred to new premises at
38, North Bridge although the Niddry Street premises
remained in use until 1847.

Robert Inglis
Joined James Gall Senior in partnership in 1848,
the firm trading as 'Gall & Inglis'.
Headquarters moved to 6, George Street in 1857,
with additional premises at 13, George Street.

1872: London office opened at 30, Paternoster Row.
This was transferred to 25, Paternoster Square in 1875,
and then to 31, Henrietta Street in 1909

1878: headquarters transferred to 20, Bernard Terrace
where they remained until 1924 when the firm moved to
12, Newington Road

1880: **James Gall Inglis** joined his father Robert in partnership.
Harry Robert Gall Inglis, the younger son, joined the partnership
in 1887, the year of Robert Inglis's death.
Harry took full control of the firm in 1913.
Both brothers died in 1939, although the firm
remained in the hands of the Inglis family through James's son
Robert Morton Gall Inglis who became a partner in 1939
only a week before his father's death.

the cheap end of the market were 'The Sixpenny Plan of London' ('Folded in Cover, showing the Streets, Railways, Steamer Routes, &c.') and 'Cruchley's Handy Map of London'. More comprehensive provision was made for visitors to the capital by combining this 'Handy Map . . . beautifully Coloured . . . with a new Guide and Index to the Streets' thus forming 'a neat Pocket Companion to the City'.

Gall & Inglis was one of the most important suppliers of the mass market in the later years of the nineteenth century and the early years of the twentieth. So important, in fact, that it was the firm which sprang to mind as representative of 'particular private publishers' who 'fully satisfied' the demand for cheap small-scale maps. Evidence to the Committee investigating the sale of Ordnance Survey maps concluded that there was no potential for sale of small-scale cycling maps produced by the Ordnance 'because there are so many people bringing out maps on a reduced scale, such as Messrs. Gall and Inglis supply'.[11]

NOTES

1. [No author named, but: R.M.G. Inglis]: *Gall & Inglis Publishers 1810–1960* [No publisher or publication date, but: Gall & Inglis (1960)].
2. The above work implies that the publication date of the *Easy Guide to the Constellations* was 1866 but the British Library Map Catalogue dates it to c.1855 and its companion volume was certainly published in 1862.
3. See: H.R.G. Inglis.: 'The roads that led to Edinburgh, etc.' in *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, 50 (1915–16);
   H.R.G. Inglis: 'Early maps of Scotland and their authors (Maps in the library of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society') in *Scottish Geographical Magazine*, 34 (1918);
   H.R.G. Inglis: 'The early maps of Scotland — part II. (Maps in the library of the Royal Sottish Geographical Society') in *Scottish Geographical Magazine*, 34 (1918);
   H.R.G. Inglis: 'Unknown maps of Scotland' in *Scottish Geographical Magazine*, 34 (1918);
   H.R.G. Inglis: 'The early maps of Scotland — part III. (With 'Notes on the earliest-known printed map of Scotland' by Michael C. Andrews)' in *Scottish Geographical Magazine*, 35 (1919);
   H.R.G. Inglis: 'Notes on the exhibition of early maps of Edinburgh' in *Scottish Geographical Magazine*, 35 (1919);
   W. Cowan & H.R.G. Inglis: 'The early views and maps of Edinburgh' in *Scottish Geographical Magazine*, 35 (1919);
   H.R.G. Inglis: *Wade's Roads. What the newly found maps tell us.* (1923?);
   H.R.G. Inglis, J. Mathieson & C.B.Boog Watson: *The Early Maps of Scotland with an account of the Ordnance Survey* (1934);
   H.R.G. Inglis: 'The first atlas of Scotland' in *S.M.T. Magazine and Scottish Country Life*, 18,2, (1937);
   H.R.G. Inglis: 'An aristocratic geographer. The singular career of John Elphinstone' in *Scots Magazine*, 30 (1938).
4. See D. Smith: 'George Frederick Cruchley' in *The Map Collector*, 49 (1989).
5. See D. Smith: 'The Cary family' in *The Map Collector*, 43 (1988).
6. See D. Smith: *Antique Maps of the British Isles* (1982), No. 30.
7. See D. Smith: 'George Washington Bacon 1862–c.1900' in *The Map Collector*, 65 (1993).
8. For discussion see D. Smith: 'Strip format travel maps' in *Cartographic Journal* , 26 (1989); and D. Smith: 'Road map confusion revisited'. in the *Journal of the International Map Collectors' Society*, Part I, June 1991; Part II December 1991.
9. Piggott, C.A.: 'When the cycle was king of the road' in *The Map Collector*, 13 (1980).
10. Hyde, R: *Printed Maps of Victorian London 1851–1900.* (1975), Nos 121, 217, 235, 273, 295.
11. Evidence of Mr F. Hall to the Committee on the Sale of Ordnance Survey Maps, 1896.

DAVID SMITH

David Smith's two articles on the Bartholomew business and its maps are scheduled to appear in the Autumn and Winter editions of this Journal.

The Historic Map of Poland that bears Stalin's Signature

Non-aggression treaties were a major instrument of Soviet security policy from 1925–33 and again 1939–1941. Between 1933 and 1937, and in 1939 and 1941 they were also an element of National Socialist foreign policy. The two powers signed a total of 15 non-aggression treaties with other states.

In spite of a non-aggression treaty signed between Germany and Poland on 26 January 1934, the sensational Hitler-Stalin pact was signed on 23 August 1939, in other words shortly before the outbreak of the Second World War on 1 September 1939. This pact that flew in the face of all international law included the partition of Poland. In the days that followed, the picture of Stalin and Hitler's foreign minister Joachim von Ribbentrop looking on with a smile while the Soviet foreign minister added his signature caused a sensation as it made the rounds of the world's press.

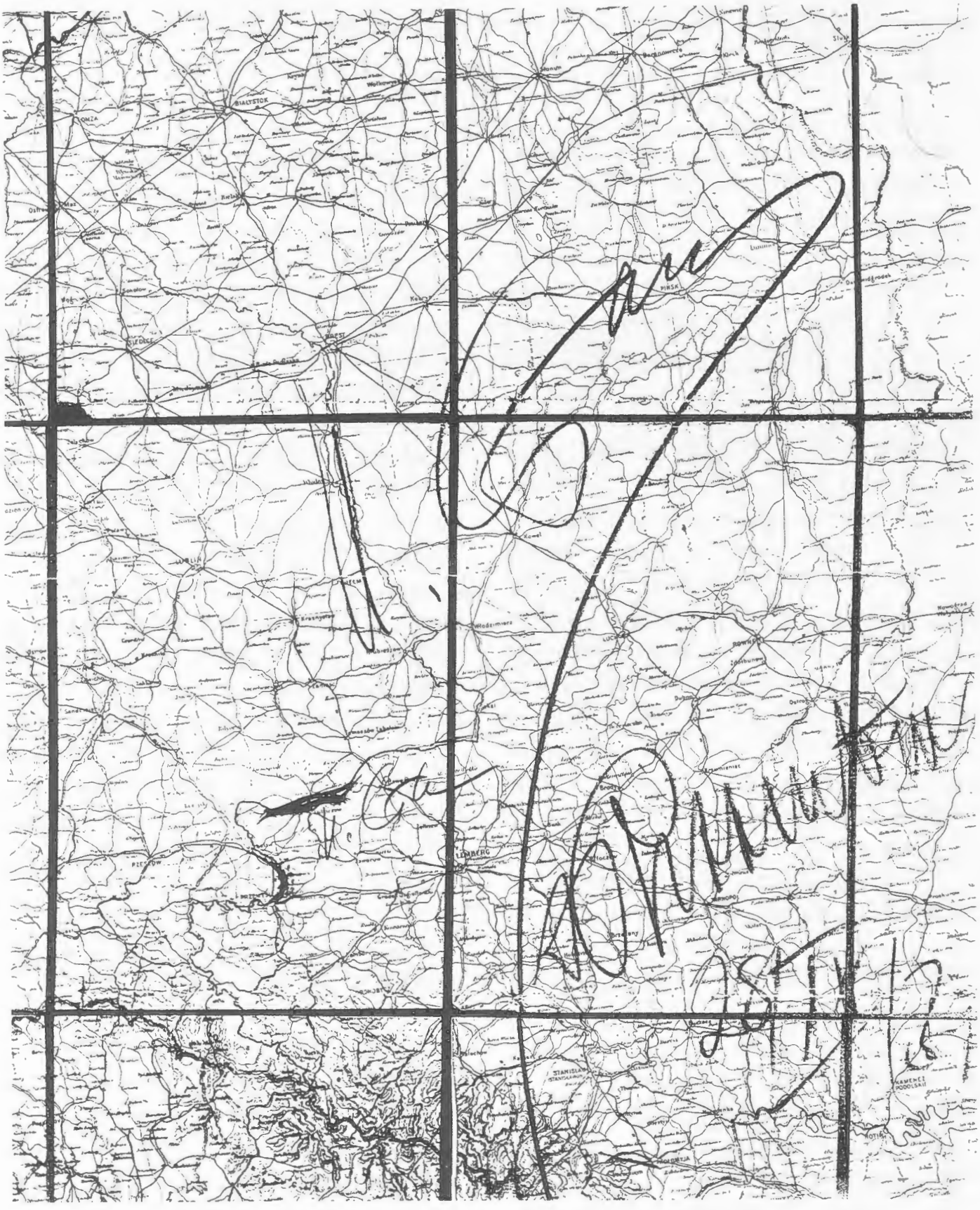
Until the advent of *glasnost* and *perestroika* in the late eighties, the relevant documents were treated as top secret or thought to be lost. On the German side, the scattering of the Foreign Office archives began in 1943, when German cities were the target of heavy bombing. Upon the full German retreat at the beginning of April 1945 the order was given to start destroying documents.

Partly by design, partly by accident, the archives of the German Foreign Office found their way into Anglo-American hands. For the fact that Bonn possesses such complete files at all, we have to thank the far-sightedness of a former second secretary at the Foreign Office, Carl von Loesch, who was born to German parents in London in 1908.

Carl von Loesch was an interpreter in Ribbentrop's foreign ministry. As if he had a premonition that the criminal Hitler-Stalin pact would again have a role to play in the future, he disobeyed the order to get rid of about 20 rolls of film with photographs of 9725 pages of files. Loesch put the films in a biscuit tin and buried the historical treasure in Thuringia, before it disappeared into the archives of the Western Allies. The films also included the secret supplementary protocols to the German-Soviet treaty, the existence and contents of which were called into question until Gorbachev came to power.

It was not until January 1959 that the former victorious powers returned the entire National Socialist documents to the Federal Republic. Among the documents relating to the German-Soviet non-aggression treaty of 23 August 1939 and the German-Soviet frontier and friendship treaty of 28 September 1939, are five Soviet maps (scale 1:100,000) on which the course of the German-Soviet demarcation line through occupied Poland has been drawn in. Each of the five maps is signed by Molotov and the German ambassador, Count von der Schulenburg.

The maps are contained in a folder, 42 cm high and 32 cm wide, which is made of matt red fabric and can be tied with tape. The front bears the title, printed in gold letters in Russian: 'Maps to the Supplementary Protocol between the USSR



Detail from the Poland Map of 28.3.39, in possession of the German Foreign Office.

and Germany — October 1939'.

A red leather folder with the same measurements and bearing the legend 'Annex — Maps to the Instrument of Ratification of the German-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and the Frontier between the USSR and Germany of September 28, 1939 and of the Supplementary Protocol

between the USSR and Germany of October 4, 1939', contains another set of maps showing the course of the border. The folds on each map are stamped with the official seal of the USSR People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs. The names of Molotov and Schulenburg are not original signatures, however, but are written in block letters, as is customary in instruments of ratification.

Of special value among the documents present as originals is a German map of eastern Central Europe or Poland on a scale of 1:1,000,000, on which the border between the German and Russian interests in Poland is entered in ink and authenticated by the signatures of Stalin and von Ribbentrop.

This map of Poland consists of 28 rectangles which are mounted in a seven-by-four arrangement on a linen-like material known by experts as shirting, which allows the map to be folded. Its full size is 126 cm wide by 110 cm high. Its geographical extent is from Öland and Libau in the north to Budapest and Debrecen in the south. The legends on the map are in German. It shows the national boundaries as of 31 August 1939. In the lower left corner the producer is given as 'Lithographisches Institut Berlin W 35'.

How a map taken to Moscow by the German government delegation came to be an integral part of the German-Soviet frontier and friendship treaty of 28 September 1939 was a phenomenon that impressed even the members of the German delegation.

Two originals were made of the historically significant 'Poland map'.

The map intended for the Soviets was signed by Ribbentrop in thick red pencil in the lower left corner and also dated: 28/IX/39. Stalin signed his name in thick blue pencil, finishing with a triumphal sweep from the last two letters of his name. From the highest point of his signature to the lowest, Stalin's signature measures as much as 58 cm! At a point west of Lemberg (L'vov), Stalin and Ribbentrop used their coloured pencils to correct the demarcation line by a small strip in favour of the German interests, and Stalin indicated his agreement by a second smaller signature at this point.

On the map of Poland kept in Bonn, the demarcation line is not entered in Stalin's blue pencil, but in the ink of the German cartographers, though it bears the original signatures of Stalin and Ribbentrop.

From the German documents that have survived it is not possible to ascertain whether the borderline adjustment was a copying error by the cartographer or the result of renewed negotiations.

After the signing of the border treaty of 28 September 1939, tough negotiations resulted in a small frontier projection in the south-west of Lithuania being conceded to Germany, though this was nevertheless occupied by the Red Army. It was not until 10 January 1941 that the two parties agreed on the payment of 7.5 million gold dollars to the German Reich by the Soviet Union.

In January 1941 the German envoy Andor Hencke, who was ordered by Ribbentrop to procure the maps, wrote in an account of the entry of the German-Soviet demarcation line on 28 September 1939 in the map he had procured: 'In Molotov's large, plain and simply furnished office, the Reich foreign minister, Stalin and Molotov stood at a long green table covered with maps. The course of the new border was decided, with careful consideration to how the interests of the two states and

СЕКРЕТНЫЙ ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ПРОТОКОЛ.

Нижеподписавшиеся уполномоченные констатируют согласие Германского Правительства и Правительства СССР в следующем:

Подписанный 28 августа 1939 г. секретный дополнительный протокол изменяется в п.1 таким образом, что территория Литовского государства включается в сферу интересов СССР, так как с другой стороны Люблинское воеводство и части Варшавского воеводства включаются в сферу интересов Германии (см.карту к подписанному сегодня Договору о дружбе и границе между СССР и Германией). Как только Правительство СССР предпримет на литовской территории особые меры для охраны своих интересов, то с целью естественного и простого проведения границы настоящая германо-литовская граница исправляется так, что литовская территория, которая лежит к юго-западу от линии, указанной на карте, отходит к Германии.

Далее констатируется, что находящиеся в силе хозяйственные соглашения между Германией и Литвой не должны быть нарушены вышеуказанными мероприятиями Советского Союза.

Minutes for the agreement of 28th September, 1939.

those of the local people could best be reconciled. The frontier, first sketched in very broad terms, was defined more and more precisely with the aid of maps until it was finally established. In the meantime, of course, several amendments and

corrections were necessary. The cartographers had no easy task keeping the entries up to date. At the same time they had to exercise the utmost care, as the slightest error, or even too thick a line, could play a role in the subsequent practical marking of the border on the ground. When full agreement had finally been reached, I presented the draft map to the Reich foreign minister and Stalin. Stalin wrote his name in large letters and jokingly asked: "Is my signature clear enough for you?" This map, incidentally, was later put behind glass by the Soviet government as valuable archive material, and formed the most important, inviolable basis for the practical work of border demarcation.

'Poland was destroyed and partitioned. We witnessed how Stalin with his own hand drew a thick blue line on a map, starting where the southern border of Lithuania met the eastern border of Germany, and extending southward to the Czechoslovakian border. On the basis of this line the German-Soviet border commission later had to demarcate the border, a task which caused a lot of trouble and led to lengthy discussions, because the Soviet negotiators stuck slavishly to the blue line even if this had nonsensical results in practice, like cutting small towns or even buildings in half, simply because the line had been drawn by Stalin himself.'

Stalin's 58 cm-high signature was a curiosity from the point of view of international law too. For at that time Stalin did not hold any state office. Even though the whole world knew that Stalin as general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party was the real ruler of the Soviet Union, he refrained from performing any official state acts, especially in dealings with other countries. The German foreign minister's opposite number as authorised negotiator and signatory was Vyacheslav Mikhailovich Molotov, chairman of the Council of People's Commissars since 1930 and People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs since 4 May 1939. Indeed it was Molotov who signed the pacts of 23 August and 28 September 1939, and also the secret and confidential supplementary agreements and annexes. Only the map which counted as an integral part of the frontier and friendship treaty of 28 September 1939 was signed by Stalin.

Even Stalin's presence on the brightly lit diplomatic stage at the making of the German-Soviet non-aggression treaty of 23 August 1939 was a break with the tradition observed until then.

A study of the documents reveals the unmistakable urgency with which the agreements were drafted. Hitler, in view of the decision he had already taken to attack Poland, was urging the earliest possible date for the signing of the agreements. It is said that in the history of diplomacy there can hardly have been agreements of such significance of which the signed specimens were prepared in such a slovenly fashion. The same would also seem to have applied to the entries in the integrated maps.

Were the contracting parties perhaps aware even as they signed their names that the treaties would soon be history and no longer worth the paper whey were written on?

In autumn 1997 the Foreign Ministry in Bonn displayed some of its archives of agreements and protocols, including the historic map of Poland, at an exhibition under the title 'Zeitseugen' (Witnesses of our Time) in the Berlin State Library.

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Rome - Schonsperger, 1496, 33 x 8½ cms; woodcut on joined pages; set amid text; published in Augsburg; coloured. @ £220
Kotor/Durres - Camocio, c1574, 21 x 16 cms; Ships, compass & ships. @ £70
Lemnos - Bordone, 1534, 14 x 15 cms; interesting woodcut. @ £75
Crete - Ortelius, 1612, 11 x 7 cms; coloured; Zacharakis # 1631 @ £60
Asia Minor - Gastaldi, 1548, 17 x 13 cms; from an edition of Ptolemy's "Geografia". @ £80
W. Africa - Ruscelli/Valgrisi, 1561, 24 x 18 cms; an enlarged version of Gastaldi's original of 1548. @ £60
India - Van der Aa, 1736, 30 x 22 cms; cartouche; coloured. @ £85
Australia & N.Z. - Lizars, 1850, 49 x 41 cms; with insets of the Colony of NSW & Van Diemans Land; outline colour. @ £60
S. Pole -Bertius, 1618, 13 x 9 cms; compass, ship & monster; shows a vast southern continent. @ £220

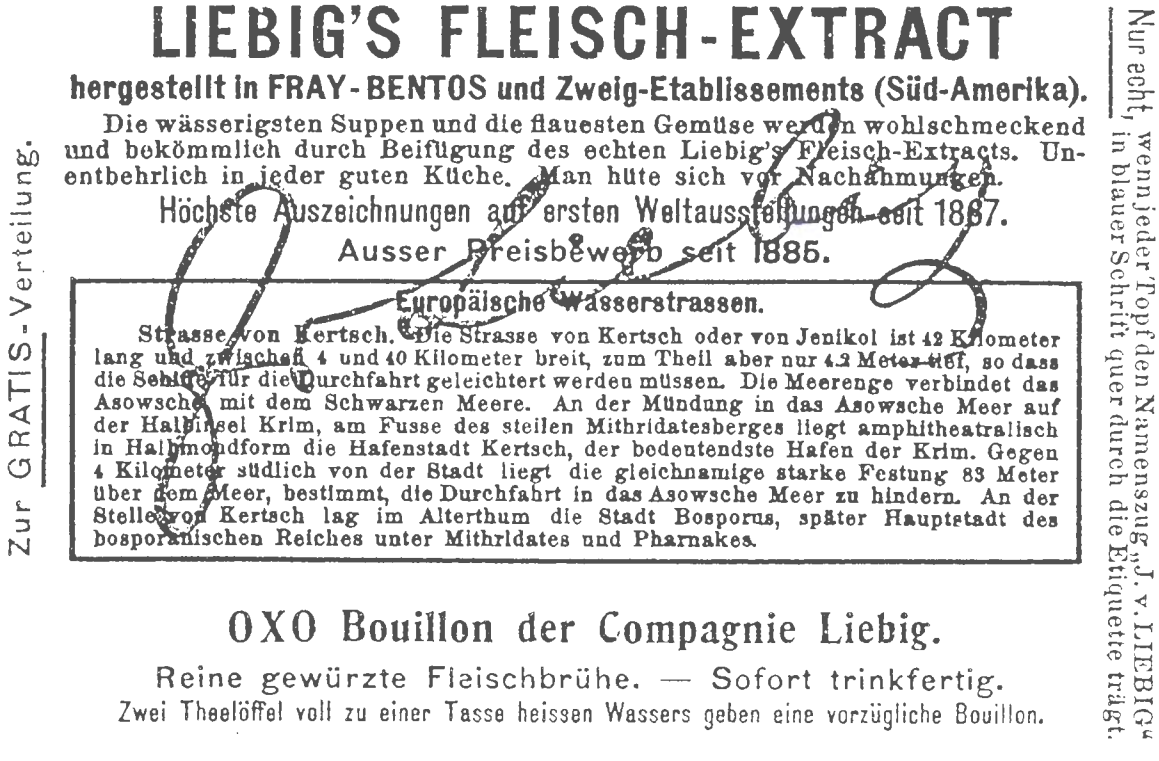
Justus Liebig's Trade Card Maps

Over a period of almost exactly a century the Liebig company produced trade cards as free gifts for customers. A few of these attractive cards depict maps as well as views and local produce.

During the *Hungry Forties* when even bread was scarce and meat too costly for the general population a gifted German chemist announced a spectacular breakthrough.[1] In 1847, in his treatise *Extractum Carnis*, Justus Freiherr von Liebig explained how to make beef extract.

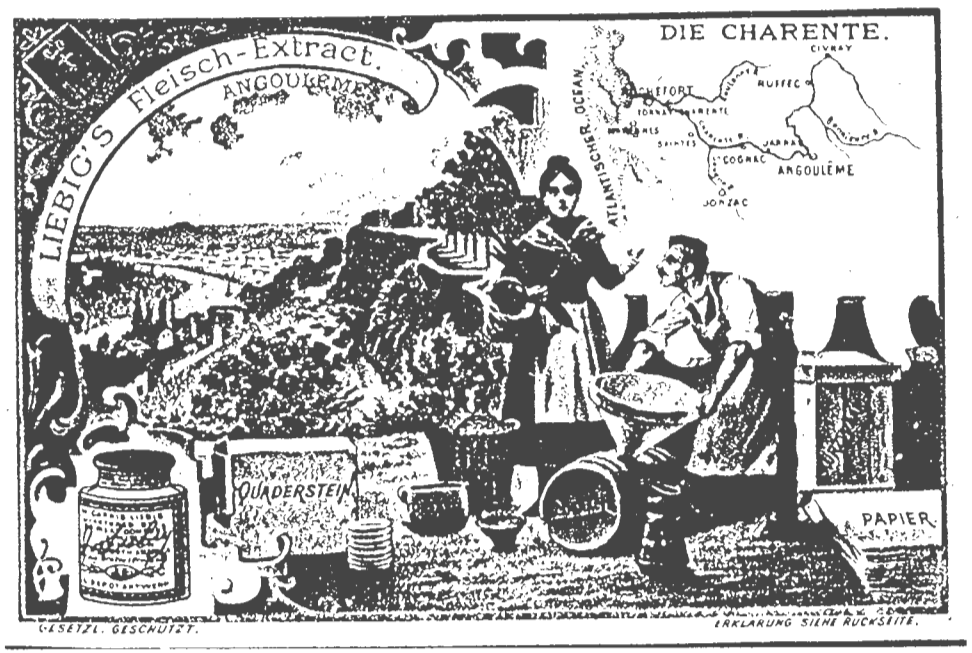
Justus Freiherr von Liebig (the title *Freiherr* or Baron being awarded in 1845) was born in Darmstadt (12 May 1803). He studied chemistry, becoming a teacher at Giessen University and helping to establish it as one of the premier scientific addresses in the middle of the nineteenth century. A researcher in many fields he is especially remembered for work in the field of organic chemistry. He was the discoverer of chloroform and gave the ethyl group C_2H_5 its name. He improved the techniques and approach to *ultimate organic analysis*. His research into animal and plant metabolism was highly regarded and he introduced the technique of artificial fertiliser. As well as discovering the meat extract *Liebig's Fleischextrakt*, he also discovered baking powder and the silver reflection for mirrors.[2]

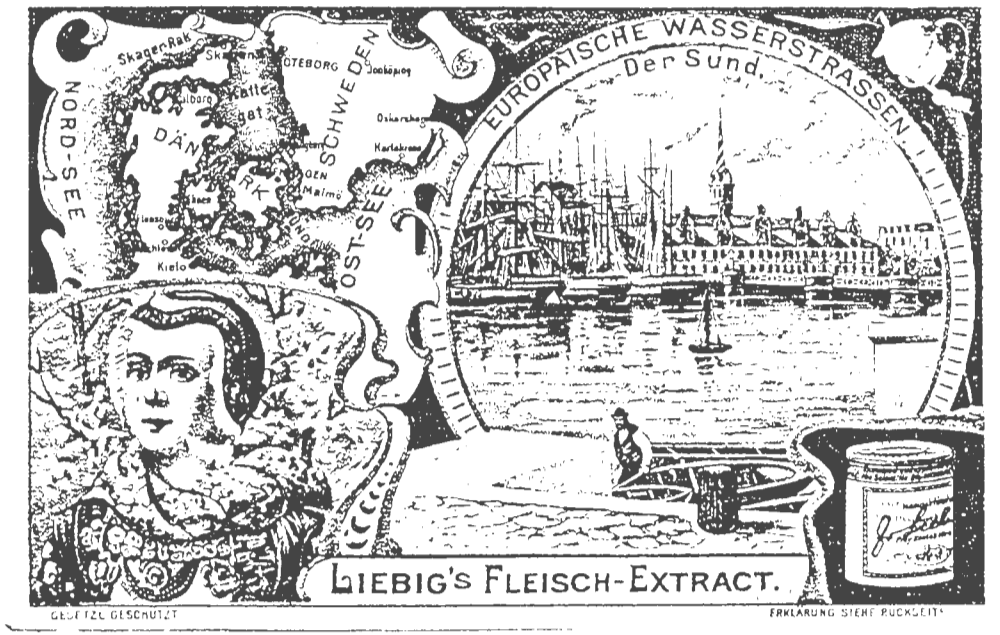
Not only did Liebig have a brain for the theoretical aspects of life, he was also a very practical person. In his treatise, he outlined how to produce the extract, and also explained where it should be made and offered to release details and his endorsement free of charge. His plan was simple: in Germany the process would be costly, but in South America cattle were being slaughtered for their hides and the carcasses were often left to rot. If someone could produce the extract in Latin America to his quality standards, then von




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FES
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GESETZL GESCHÜTZT.
ERKLÄRUNG SIEHE RÜCKSEITE


LIEBIG'S Fleisch-Extract.
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CIVRAY
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RUFFEC
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SCHWEDEN
DÄNEMARK
Malmö
OST-SEE
Kiel
Kiela
LIEBIG'S FLEISCH-EXTRACT.
GESETZL GESCHÜTZT
ERKLÄRUNG SIEHE RÜCKSEITE

Liebig would give his name to the product free of charge.

It took fourteen years before a young civil engineer working in Brazil was able to submit a plan that satisfied von Liebig's requirements. George Christian Giebert was able to convince von Liebig that a plant in Uruguay could produce the quality of extract needed and he visited Germany and Britain before returning to Uruguay and setting up a plant at Fray Bentos on the Uruguay River.

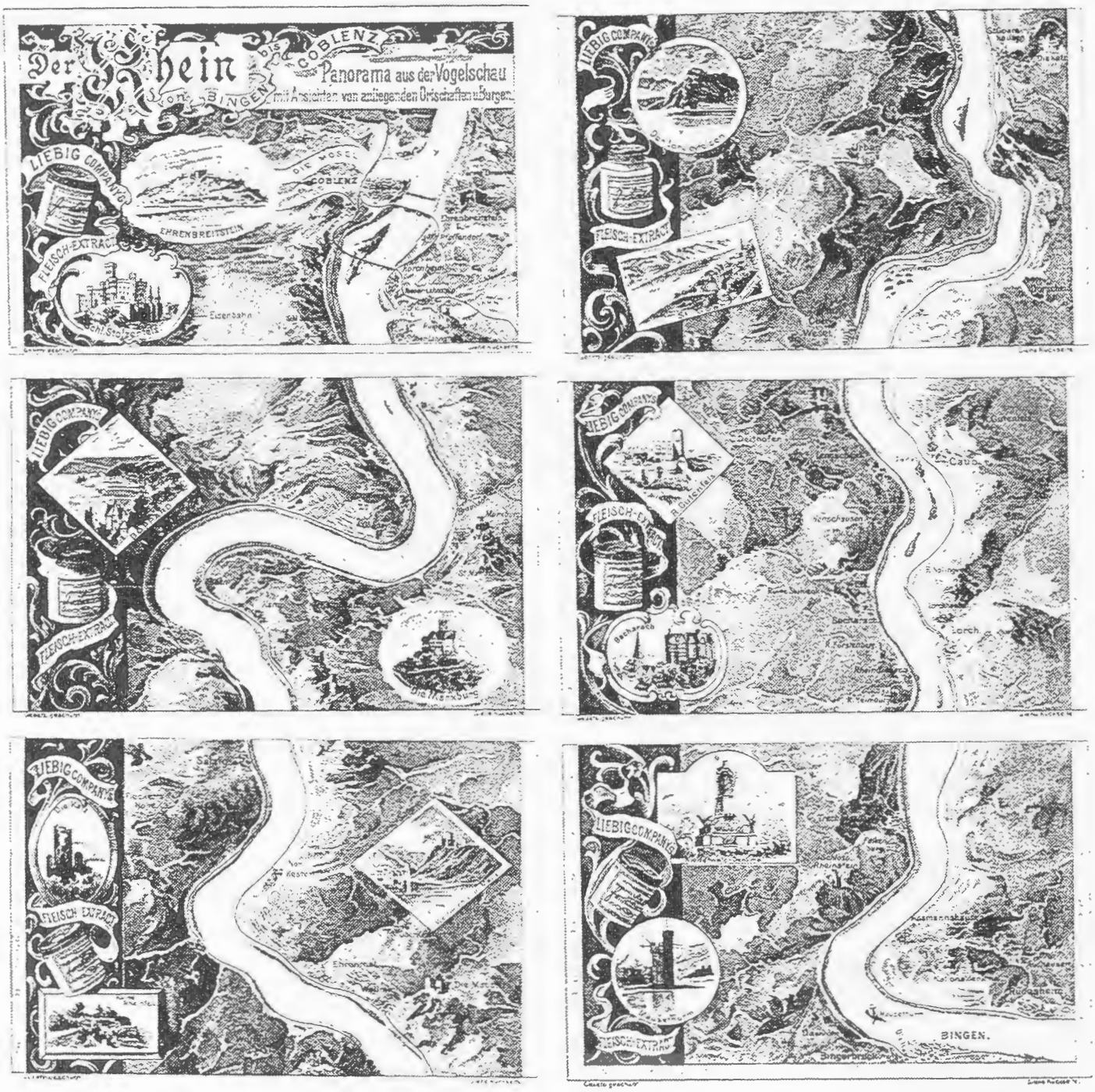
During 1863, Giebert in partnership with two brothers, Otto and George Gunther, had a plant in production, shipping extract to Antwerp where it was put into stone jars with a label with von Liebig's name on it. In 1865 Liebig's Extract of Meat Company Limited was registered in London.

Justus Freiherr von Liebig died in Munich in 1873 (18th April) and Giebert died the following year. In London the director was C.E. Gunther, just 25 years of age but following in his father's footsteps. In March 1899, in response to a new competitor, OXO was registered, being an improved version of the original beef extract. At the same time in Uruguay an Englishman, Charles Croker overcame difficulties in canning meat and a new product came onto the market: corned beef.

The companies involved were innovative in many other respects: they published a newspaper *Liebigs Annalen* which gave information on the company and its products; and they distributed trade cards. The first of the attractive chromolithic cards (Chromos) appeared in 1872. By the time printing of these cards ceased in 1973 some 1863 different sets had been produced. The variety of themes or subjects for these 6 or 12 card series is remarkable; from Alpine Flowers to Zone Language in Italy, from American Skyscrapers to Zarathustra with sets on Justus von Liebig and scenes from various factories, and all graced with the blue signature of von Liebig.

For those interested in maps there are also a few cartographic series produced in the early twentieth century. Although the extract was invented by a German, strangely it is France that appears most on the cards of the time. There is one series that presents scenes of France together with a map. In the series French Rivers (732,[3] 1903) there is a typical regional scene of people in national costume, e.g., a goatherd on stilts in local dress (with Bayonne at the mouth of the Adour in the background), typical produce (e.g., fruit from the Garonne region) together with a view of a town or city and a small map of the particular river. In common with the vast majority of the Liebig sets there are six cards and the rivers are the Adour, Garonne, Rhone, Seine, Charente and Loire. And ever present is a picture of a jar of Liebig's Meat Extract and the name of the product. Although other series such as French Colonies (950, 1909) and France's Ports were produced (1057, 1912) these did not have maps.

Two series depicting important straits were issued in 1906; the first was *Europäische Wasserstrassen* (Straits of Europe, 866); the second was *Ausser-Europäische Wasserstrassen* (Straits outside Europe, 866). The former depicts the Straits of the Bosphorus, Straits of Messina, Straits of Calais, Straits of Kertsch (in the Black Sea), Sund Strait (between Denmark and Sweden) and Straits of Gibraltar. Each has a person



in national costume, scenic view and map. The latter set has the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb (Red Sea), Bering Straits, Korea, Maghalaes (Magellan), Torres and Malakka (Sumatra) with the same format. Similar series depicting canals, e.g. The Panama Canal (1092, 1920), did not have a map as part of the design.

The text of the card is usually in German but English, French and Italian cards can also be found. Considering the usual size of such a card was only 70 x 105 mm there is an extraordinary amount of detail. And on the reverse of each card was information of the front scene together with an advertising slogan advocating the use of the extract and sometimes a warning *Only genuine if the stone jar has J v. LIEBIG in blue script across the label.* Frequently there was also a recipe such as for a simple bouillon or for lamb cutlets in cabbage as can be found on the reverse of my personal favourites, the Rhine cards.

In 1901 Liebig produced a set of six cards depicting the Course of the Rhine from Bingen to Coblenz (680). This set

has an aerial panorama of the Rhine with scenes of castles or beauty spots in a series of vignettes along the sides, including the Tower of Mice, Ehrenbreitstein and the Lorelei cliffs, all favourite sights for river passengers. The cards were designed for laying next to each other to present a complete picture of the river. Once again the stone jar with label is prominent. The cards were numbered and the reverse has a small amount of text on that stretch of the river. Each card included a recipe, e.g. card 3 has a recipe for roast pheasant and card 6 a recipe for soup suitable for someone who is ill.

In 1968 the original Liebig company joined a well-known firm, to become Brooke Bond Liebig, merging a couple of years later. In 1984 Brooke Bond Oxo, as it had become, was taken over by Unilever. In memory of the founder the Liebig-Denkmüze prize for outstanding chemists has been awarded every year since 1903.

NOTES

1. Background information has been taken from 'The Liebig-Oxo Story' by J. Herbert Wilson in *Cigarette Card News and Trade Card Chronicle* issues January, February and March 1985. This magazine is the journal of the London Cigarette Card Company Limited. I am grateful to the Company for providing copies of the magazine.
2. *Der Grosse Knaur*, Lexikographisches Institut, Munich, 1982.
3. This is the reference number in the *Catalogue of Liebig Cards*, 1996 edition, printed by the London Cigarette Card Company Ltd.

KIT BATTEN

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Letters to the Editor

Lake House, King's Ride
Ascot, Berks SL5 7JW

Dear Editor

Unfortunately I was unable to attend the Members Evening on January 27th, but I may be able to add a little to the discussion:

Melville & Co.

Bob Bartlett was unable to track down this publisher. F.R. Melville & Co. was a Reading firm that published *Melville and Co.'s Directory of Berkshire, Oxfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Bedfordshire and Northamptonshire* in 1867. The company existed only a short time and they are not mentioned in the Reading directories of 1864 and 1874. The maps were late issues of the Darton/Dix county maps published by Darton & Hodge.

George Richmond

Raymond Frostick showed a map of Norwich district by George Richmond. I enclose a leaflet from this publisher which showed he was willing to produce to order maps of any locality. They were dissected composite sheets of the late 1/2-inch Cary maps originally produced in the 1820s and which had come into the hands of Gall & Inglis. Richmond produced his maps in the 1880s and 1890s. I have copies of the Brighton, Oxford and Windsor maps in my collection, and I know of the Bath, Chipping Norton and reading maps. Since all of these contain large swathes of Berkshire, they are noted in my *Printed Maps of Berkshire.*

Yours sincerely

EUGENE BURDEN

5 Aldersgrove
East Molesey
Surrey KT8 0AB

Dear Editor

I am grateful to Eugene Burden for sending me a copy of his letter to you. His interest in Melville and Co.'s maps prompts me to amplify the necessarily brief report of my contribution to the Farmers' Club meeting which appeared in the *Journal.*

The full title of the map I showed is 'Melville & Co.'s Map of Staffordshire engraved for the proprietors by David Smith, 23 Church Street, Birmingham'. The map is undated but the representation of railways suggests it appeared in about 1852. The map is not listed by the British Library Map Library and I could find no mention of Melville and Co. in any of the cartobibliographies or other books on maps in my collection. However, in the Royal Historical Society's 1950*Guide to Directories published up to 1856*, Melville and Co. is reported as the publisher of a Directory of Wolverhampton, 1851; this was issued with a map but the area covered is not indicated. I have found a mention of a David Smith who was active in producing maps in Glasgow but he died in 1844. Tooley mentions a D. Smith who engraved a map of Birmingham in 1860 and who is a more likely contender as the engraver of this Staffordshire map, but no further information is given.

Geoff Armitage of the British Map Library put me in touch with Geoffrey L. King whose useful checklist of printed Staffordshire maps terminates in 1850, just short of the relevant date in this case

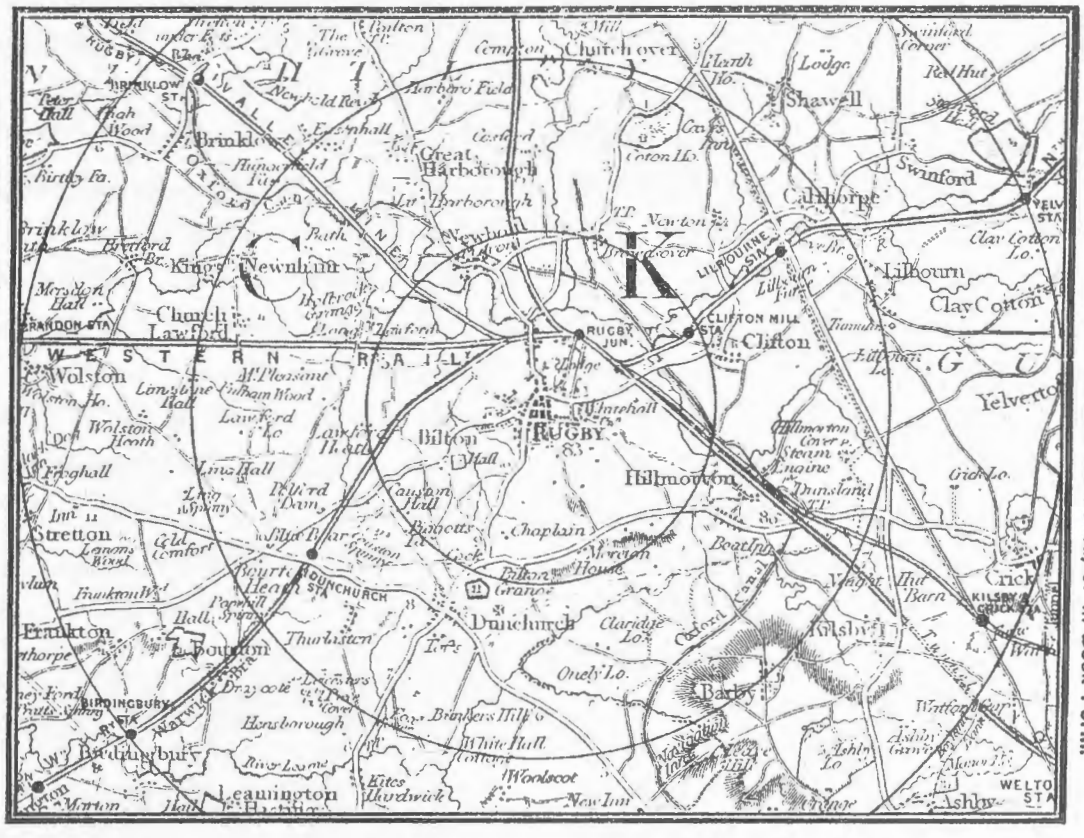
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Mr King confirmed that my map did indeed come from the Wolverhampton directory and kindly sent me photocopies of the title page and preface. These name the printer as J. Stanley of Worcester and give the proprietor's address as Wolverhampton. Mr King also confirmed that David Smith was an engraver and printer who had various addresses in Birmingham in the middle years of the nineteenth century.

I was interested in Eugene's information on the maps in 'Melville and Co.'s Directory of Berkshire, Oxfordshire . . . ' (1867) as their source is not the same as the map in the Wolverhampton directory. The Dix/Darton and Melville maps of Staffordshire are at identical scales but even a brief examination shows that while the geographical contents are similar, they are clearly not printed from the same plate. The close similarity of the layouts, for example, Smith's engraving of St. Peter's Church, Wolverhampton, where Dix/Darton has one of Dudley Castle, in the first issue and of Lichfield Cathedral in later issues, suggests that Smith may have used Dix as a crib. According to Geoffrey King's checklist, the Dix/Darton map was used in White's *History, gazetteer and directory of Staffordshire* in 1834 and 1851. perhaps it was because this map was unavailable to Melville in 1851 that David Smith was commissioned to produce a new one.

Yours sincerely

BOB BARTLETT

6 Simmons Place
Staines, Middx TW18 3HW

Dear Editor

Part of the IMCoS symposium in Hungary was a visit to the Danube Museum in Esztergom where what we were able to view included maps that had previously been described to us in an interesting talk by Dr Deák. He had mentioned a set of border line sections, dated 1703, from surveys carried out by Johann Christoph Müller under the auspices of Count Marsigli. These 39 sections were accompanied by two further sheets comprising 91 miniature plans or, more accurately, topographical views, in rather curious medallion form (illustrated on page 25, *IMCoS Journal* No. 72). Apparently these depicted elements of the landscape that provided markers for future reference, in areas where there were few or no very obvious natural features that could be used, such as a sizeable river.

Given the many disputes that have arisen over the interpretation of precise national and other border lines from even well surveyed maps or plans, this would seem to have been a useful device in its time. However, I am not aware of it being used elsewhere, certainly not to anything like the same extent. Does any reader know of other examples or of anything similar?

Yours sincerely

ALAN BARTLETT

Dear Editor

Cosimo appreciates why Catherine Delano Smith's academic sensibilities should have been offended by James Cowan's *The Mapmaker's Dream* (her letter in the last *Journal*), but he is sorry that she saw fit to condemn his storytelling in such intemperate terms. After all, storytelling is what it purports to be, not an academic dissertation or cartographic




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reference work.

It is most unlikely that the very many people who bought and the many who evidently enjoyed the book, which included her paragon Dava Sobel, were unduly concerned before or after reading it about its precise cartographical or historical accuracy. Incidentally, Cosimo did not wonder why Sobel's *Longitude* had been so much more remarked upon, his comment was that the *Dream* was an even more surprising success. All that said, it remains a puzzle why Cowan, with a seemingly scholarly background, should have indulged in inaccuracies. Was it negligence, since it appears that facts would not have been too difficult for him to ascertain? Or was it deliberate — some form of poetic licence, following T.S. Eliot's plaintive enquiry: '*Where is the wisdom we have lost in knowledge? Where is the knowledge we have lost in information?*'

Finally, Catherine Delano Smith's criticism that 'Cosimo fails to point to any of Cowan's gross factual misrepresentations' is easily explained. He neither has the competence, nor was that his purpose. Simply a lover of all things to do with maps and mapping, he sought to draw the attention of others of that ilk to what he considered to be 'a jolly good read'. He does find disturbing her comments implying *Journal* readers need to be protected from anything regarded as academically incorrect. As it happens, that does not arise with his piece elsewhere in this current *Journal* since it deals with an entirely imaginative work of fiction.

Yours sincerely

COSIMO

International News & Events

1998 17th International Symposium
Tokyo, Japan
3–6 October
Contact: Mr Hideo Fujiwara
Inokashira 5-2-5, Mitaka,
Tokyo-181
Tel: 00-81-422-42-1655
Fax: 00-81-422-42-7662

KKR Hotel
1-4-1 Ote-machi Chiyoda-ku
Tel: +81-3-3287-1368
Fax: +81-3-3287-2998

1999 18th International Symposium
Istanbul, Turkey
Likely dates: 10–14 October
Contact: Muhtar Katircioglu
Karanfil Araligi 14
Levent, Istanbul
Tel: 90-212- 64 17 86

2000 19th International Symposium
Reykjavik, Iceland
Likely dates: 15–18 September

JAPAN 1998

There is still time for members to register for the 17th International IMCoS Symposium in Tokyo in October. Apply direct to the contact address above, or to Regent Holidays for those travelling from UK.

Mr Fujiwara, symposium organiser, has sent the following information about the papers that will be presented at our Sympsium in Tokyo:

Keynote address: 'Some characteristics of Japanese Cartography' by **Professor Emeritus Kazutaka Unno** of Osaka University.

This will deal with the materials of maps, and the relation between life space and maps.

'Screens with maps of the world' by**Tadayoshi Miyoshi** of Kobe City Museum.

Discussing the Japanese encounter with European world maps.

'Japanese antique maps in the Edo era', by **Kazumasa Yamashita**, Architect, and IMCoS Representative in Japan.

Concerning the beauty and pleasure to be found in Japanese maps.

'From Alexander to Abraham — The Western image of Asia in the Renaissance' by **Lutz Walter**, of the Antique Map Society of Japan.

The expression of Asian images and their transformation in European maps.

'*Kuniezu* (Country maps) of the Edo Shogunate' by **Hirotada Kawamura**, Toa University.

In the Edo era, a national project to prepare country maps was established.

'Flying cartographer — *Gountei Sadahide* — and his bird's eye views', by **Youzo Yokota**, Historical Museum of Kanagawa Prefecture.

These bird's eye views were printed

from wood blocks in full colour with very attractive motifs.

'Mount Fuji in maps', by **Ritsuzo Horiuchi** of The Antique Map Society of Japan.

For Westerners, Mount Fuji is probably the best-known landmark of Japan. This paper examines how it appeared in maps of the Edo era.

For participants travelling from UK

Contact: Regent Holidays (UK) Ltd
15 John Street, Bristol BS1 2HR
Tel: (44)(0)-117 921 1711
Fax: (44)(0)117 925 4866

The flight to Tokyo will by by KLM through Amsterdam. Seats have been reserved for those who applied before 1st May. Hotels should be booked direct.

For participants from other countries in Europe:

Those who wish to travel through London should contact Regent, as above.

For participants travelling from USA/Canada

Contact: William J. Warren
1109 Linda Glen Drive
Pasadena, CA 91105
Tel: (626) 792-9152
Fax: (626) 568-4945
e-mail: wjwarren@aol.com

Post Symposium Tour

The Japan Travel Bureau in Tokyo will contact participants direct, if they have indicated on their registration forms that they wish to join the Post Symposium Tour. Final plans are being prepared, and it is expected that information will be mailed shortly.

* * * * *

Bill Warren, President of the California Map Society, wrote about the IMCoS Symposium for his own members in their Newsletter. I think IMCoS members in other countries would enjoy it too, so I have asked his permission to repeat it here:

Have you ever considered seeing Japan, but hesitated to go because you didn't want to join a 'standard tour group?' Nothing turns many of us off more than being saddled with a tour group whose interests are diametrically opposed to ours. You want to see museums, they want to shop. You want to explore interesting libraries, they want to eat at the local Hard Rock Café or their choice of haute cuisine is McDonald's french-fries. You say, 'Never again.'

Well there is an alternative. Would you consider joining a group of California Map Society members as they meet with other people from around the world who are interested in maps? Would you enjoy hearing from world class speakers and touring museums and libraries, all with a special emphasis on maps.

The International Map Collectors' Society will offer a chance to do just that. From Saturday October 3 through Tuesday October 6 we will meet in Tokyo for the 17th International Symposium. A post conference tour will visit Kyoto and Kobe from October 7th to the 11th. Antique maps exhibits will be arranged in both places. English speaking guides through-

out and the conference proceedings will be in English.

Having been at the Budapest meeting last October I can tell you this is a friendly and interesting group of highly educated people with a common interest. You will meet people from around the world, many of whose names you will recognise . . . Most attendees will bring their spouses, so it's not all deep map theory, believe me.

* * * * *

Sugested reading

Simon Halewood of the Japan Convention Bureau – London Office has kindly supplied the following list of books.

Guide books

The Lonely Planet Japan (6th edition)
ed. Taylor, Goncharoff, Florence Rowthorn
Lonely Planet Publications. ISBN 0-86442-493-0

Cadogan Guides Japan
ed. Lloyd-Parry
Cadogan Books. ISBN 0-947754-72-5

Introduction to Japan
ed. Alan Booth
Odyssey Pubs, Hong Kong
ISBN 962-217-188-5

Overviews of Japan/Tokyo (from a foreigner's perspective)

Boyd de Mente: *Japan Made Easy — All You Need to Know to Enjoy Japan*
Passport Books (NTC Publ. Group, USA).ISBN 0-8442-8533-1

Alex Kerr: *Lost Japan*
Lonely Planet Journeys / Lonely Planet Publications. ISBN 0-84662-370-5

Paul Waley: *Tokyo: City of Stories*
Weatherill, New York – Tokyo. ISBN 0-8348-0227-9

Alan Booth: *The Roads to Sata*
Penguin Travel Library. ISBN 0-14-009566-7

Alan Booth: *Looking for the Lost: Journeys Through a Vanishing Japan.* Kodansha Int., New York, Tokyo, London, 1995.

Historical Perspective

Richard Tame: *A Traveller's History of Japan*
Windrush Press. ISBN 0-900075-57-0

Lesley Downer: *On the Narrow Road to the Deep North — Journey into a Lost Japan*
Jonathan Cape. ISBN 0-224-02603-9

Cartographic Perspective

J.B. Harley & David Woodward (ed): *The History of Cartography, Volume Two, Book Two: Cartography in the Traditional East and Southeast Asian Societies.* Univ of Chicago. ISBN 0-226-31637-8. Pages 346–477 cover maps of Japan

Hugh Cortazzi: *Isles of Gold: Antique Maps of Japan.*
Tokyo: Weatherill.

Kazutaka Unno, Oda Takeo & Muroga Nobuo (ed): *Nihon kochizu taisei* (Great collection of Japanese maps). Tokyo: Kodansha. Many coloured plates.

IMCoS— JUNE 1998

ANNUAL DINNER

at
Royal Over-Seas League, London
on
Friday, 12 June 1998
7.15 for 8.00 pm

16th ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM

at
OXFORD
in the
Bodleian Library
and
The School of Geography
on Saturday, 13th June 1998

INTERNATIONAL MAP FAIR

at
Forte Crest Hotel, Coram Street, Bloomsbury, London.
Doors open to IMCoS members at 10.00 am
and to the public at 10.30 am.

Thirty-six standholders from eight countries
with maps of all parts of the world for sale.

Valuation and Identification desk for maps brought in by the public.

'Bargains for Beginners' table with maps kindly donated by members and available at very cheap rates, especially for young collectors.

IMCoS 16th Annual Symposium

Saturday 13th June 1998
at
The Bodleian Library, Oxford

Symposium Organiser: Valerie Scott

Morning Session
9.45 am. In the Bodleian Library

Looking at maps in the Bodleian Library (in three groups):
In the Locke Room, **Nick Millea** will talk on **'Maps in the Bodleian Library'**
In the Curators' Room, **Paula Dryburgh** will talk on **'The Todhunter Allen Collection'**

12.30 pm. Lunch (arrangements to be announced)

Afternoon Session
2.15 pm.In the School of Geography, Mansfield Road

David Fletcher: 'The Emergence of Estate Maps and the Oxford Colleges'

This paper will examine the reasons for the development of mapping as a way of recording the landed properties belonging to the colleges of the University of Oxford. Why, when mapping was an expensive technique, did it come to be used increasingly as a property record, replacing or augmenting the written survey? A significant factor may have been the remoteness of much of the property from the central college base in Oxford and the potential of the map to paint a picture of a place unknown to the peruser. The paper also examines how college estate maps were used and the effect of their use. The use of maps for recording property and clarifying the boundaries of disputed property are examined. The role of maps in agricultural, industrial and urban development is also considered to fill out our understanding of why the estate map, an important graphic record of land, came to flourish in the colleges of Oxford.

László Gróf: Richard Davis of Lewknor: Land surveyor, estate agent and enclosure commissioner

From a modest estate agent, advertising his services in '. . . Purchasing, Selling, or Letting of Estates, Houses, &c.', Richard Davis went on to become a well-known Oxfordshire land surveyor and, as commissioner to a number of the parliamentary enclosures, a well-to-do country squire. His 16-sheet map of the County of Oxford, published in 1797, is a wonderful record of the county in the 18th century, noting the many changes that had taken place in the city following the Oxford Improvement Act of 1771, and in the countryside in the wake of the enclosures. Appointed to the title of Royal Topographer in 1786, Davis's reputation, and his wealth, grew rapidly. He built himself Grove Cottage, complete with deer park, at the foot of the Chilterns, alas too late to be included on his own map. Following his death in 1814 the plates of the map of the County of Oxford passed to his daughter Elizabeth, his son Thomas apparently preferring shooting to surveying and callisthenics to cartography . . .

Reception

Sanders of Oxford welcomes IMCoS participants to their Gallery at 104 High Street, Oxford to view their collections of maps and prints.

Refreshments will be available during the day and following the afternoon session. Premises are not too large, so small groups are recommended.

Transport from London

A coach will take participants from London to Oxford and back. For further information contact IMCoS Secretary Harry Pearce. Tel: 0181-769 5041 or Fax: 0181-677 5417.

Notes on the Speakers

NICK MILLEA, Map Curator, Bodleian Library, graduated with a Geography Degree from the University of Newcastle upon Tyne, followed by a Postgraduate Diploma in Library and Information Studies at Manchester Polytechnic. His professional career has involved working with the map collections at Manchester Central Library, Northumberland County Library at Morpeth, the University of Sussex Map Library in Brighton, and since 1992 he has been at the Bodleian. He is a founder member of The Oxford Seminars in Cartography steering group. He has delivered papers on maps and map librarianship to groups including the British Cartographic Society, Charles Close Society, International Society of the Curators of Early Maps, Library Association, and Society of Cartographers, and will be providing a general overview of the role of the map collection within the Bodleian Library for the IMCoS Symposium.

PAULA DRYBURGH studied Geography at Aberdeen University, including units on surveying and cartography. After a training position with North Yorkshire County Library, she completed her professional librarianship qualifications while community librarian at Aboyne, Aberdeenshire. She is now working on listing and fully cataloguing the Todhunter Allen Collection at the Bodleian Library. The Todhunter Allen Collection was a private collection containing several thousand maps which was gifted to the Bodleian in 1987. It is unusual in its coverage of three centuries of British mapping, with more than a hundred county atlases, two sets of the Ordnance Survey 'Old series', numerous county maps, examples of thematic mapping, and British mapping of the world.

DAVID FLETCHER graduated from St John's College, University of Oxford, where he held an Open Scholarship in Geography. Subsequently, he undertook research on English estate maps for his Ph.D. at the University of Exeter, supervised by Professor Roger Kain. He is currently a Lecturer in Geography at London Guildhall University where his teaching and research continue on the history of cartography. Current research interests include mapping of local government boundaries. His book *The emergence of estate maps: Christ Church, Oxford, 1600–1840* was published by Oxford University Press in 1995.

LÁSZLÓ GRÓF came from a military survey background, and later studied history at Oxford. He started collecting maps of his native Hungary in the early 1960s and now concentrates on collecting maps of historic Hungary from all the editions of Ortelius' *Theatrum*. In 1987 he donated maps from his collection for a permanent exhibition to his native town of Sárvár, Western Hungary, which is housed there at the Nádasdy Castle. His current research includes the life of Count Marsigli, and the maps of the continents by Peter Bod, the 18th century Hungarian scholar and cartographer. He has published widely both in *The Map Collector* and *Cartographica Hungarica*, as well as other journals. The catalogue for the exhibition at Nádasdy Castle has now become a standard reference work for printed maps of Hungary. He has also researched the life and work of the 18th century English surveyor and cartographer Richard Davis of Lewknor and has provided information and material for the bicentennial exhibition of Davis's County Map at the Local Studies Centre, Westgate, Oxford.

EIGHTEENTH INTERNATIONAL ANTIQUE MAP FAIR

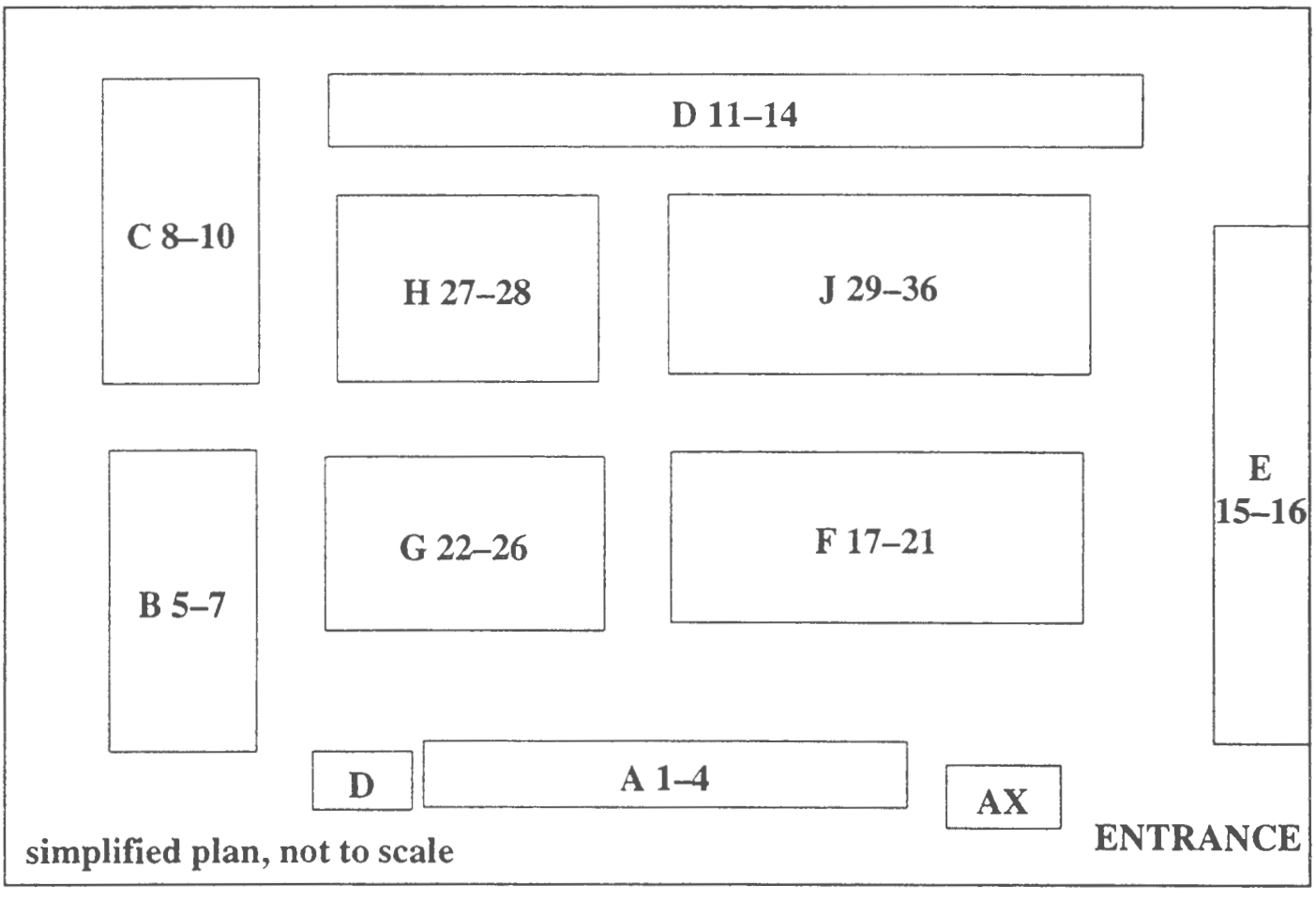
Forte Crest Bloomsbury Hotel, Coram St
London WC1N 1HT
Sunday June 14th, 1998. Open 10.30am – 5.30 pm

IMCoS Members will be admitted from 10.00 am

List of Exhibitors

AX. Map Identification & Valuation
A1. Hanno Schreyer
A2. Paulus Swaen
A3. Armando Morbiato
A4. Brendan Moss
B5. Ben Hoepelman
B6. Mercator
B7. Henry Taliaferro
C8. Gebroder Haas
C9. Lee Jackson
C10. Reinhold Berg
D11. Friedrich Weissert
D12. J.A.L. Franks
D13. Tooley Adams
D14. Clive Burden
E15. Nicolas
E16. Altea
F17. Intercol
F18. Marcus Perini
F19. Robert Frew
F20. G.-R. Schmidt
F21. Paralos
G22. F.J. Manasek
G23. Jeffrey D. Mancevice
G24. Roderick M. Barron
G25. Martayan Lan
G26. Richard B. Arkway
H27. Jonathan Potter
H28. Mrs D.M. Green
J29. Johannes Müller
J30. The Ark
J31. J. & R. Casten
J32. Nikolas Struck
J33. Adina S. Sommer
J34. Map Collector Pbns
J35. Robert Putnam
J36. Garwood & Voigt

D. Beginners' Bargains



ALPHABETICAL LIST OF EXHIBITORS — 1998

Name & Stand No.	Address & Telephone No.	Speciality
Altea Antique Maps **E16**	34 Wentworth Road London NW11 ORN Tel: 0181-455 4132 Fax: 0181 731 9723 email: altea@dial.pipex.com	Fine selection of world maps and atlases. Gallery (Wed or Sat) 1000–1700 hrs or by appointment, 114 Islington High St, London N1
The Ark **J30**	Dr Fritz Müller Suderein 40 9255 LC TIETJERK THE NETHERLANDS Tel: +31-0511-432146 Fax: +31-0511-432135	Specialising in Maps, Prints, Books of Discovery, and early Ethnography.
Richard B. Arkway Inc. **G26**	59 East 54th Street NEW YORK NY 10022, USA Tel: 212 751 8135 Fax: 212 832 5389	Dealer in fine antique Maps, Atlases and Voyage books.
Roderick M. Barron **G24**	21 Bayham Road Sevenoaks KENT TN13 3XD Tel & Fax: 01732-742558	Rare & Decorative Atlases, Maps & Globes. Specialist in items relating to South East Asia & the Far East.
Ant. Rheinhold Berg **C10**	Wahlenstrasse 6 D-93047 REGENSBURG GERMANY Tel: 0049-941-52229 Fax: 0049-941-52229	Antique Maps & Atlases, Illustrated Books, Decorative Prints.
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Jo Ann & Richard Casten Ltd	**J31** 4 Dodge Lane OLD FIELD NY11733, USA Tel: 516-689-3018 Fax: 516-689-8909	Maps, Atlases 15th–19th Centuries, World, America, Holy Land Maps.
J.A.L. Franks Ltd	**D12** 7 New Oxford Street LONDON WC1A 1BA Tel: 0171 405 0274 Fax: 0171 430 1259 e-mail: jalfranks@binternet.com	Antique Maps of most types and areas with an emphasis on small, early Maps.
Robert Frew Ltd	**F19** 106 Gt Russell Street LONDON WC1B 3NA Tel: 0171-580 2311 Fax: 0171-580 2313 e-mail: robertfrew@robertfrewwltd.demon.co.uk	General antiquarian Maps and Atlases.
Garwood & Voigt	**J36** 55 Bayham Road Sevenoaks TN13 3XE Tel: 01732 460025 Fax: 01732 460026	Fine & Rare Books, Maps & Prints Worldwide.
Mrs D.M. Green	**H28** 7 Tower Grove Weybridge SURREY KT13 9LX Tel: 01932 241 105	Maps of Great Britain, Road Maps and Town Plans.
Antiquariat Gebr. Haas oHG	**C8** Sonnenblick 8a D-47551 Bedburg-Hau/Ndrh GERMANY Tel: 02821 6336 Fax: 02821 6739	Old Maps and Prints, Atlases, Illustrated Books, Travel, Topography, Decorative Prints.
Antiquariat Ben Hoepelman	**B5** Eikendonk 11 5268 LB HELVOIRT THE NETHERLANDS Tel: 31 411 641212 Fax: 31 411 643131	Maps, Views, Atlases.

Name & Stand No.	Address & Telephone No.	Speciality
Intercol London	**F17** 43 Templars Crescent LONDON N3 3QR Tel: 0181 349 2207 Fax: 0181 346 9539	World & British County Maps, Playing Card Maps and related Ephemera. *Gallery:* (Wed. or Sat. 1000–1700 or by appointment) 114 Islington High Street, LONDON N1
Lee Jackson	**C9** 2 Southampton Street LONDON WC2E 7HA Tel: 0171 240 1970 Fax: 0171 240 1970	Antique Map Shop in Covent Garden, London. Open Monday–Friday 1000–1730. Fine selection covering all areas of the World. Also Topographical & Botanical Prints.
Jeffrey D. Mancevice Inc.	**G23** 62 Berwick Street Worcester, MA 01602 USA Tel: 508 755 7421 Fax: 508 755 2317	Early Printed Maps and Views. Travel Books.
F. J. Manasek	**G22** Box 1204 Norwich, VT 05055-1204 USA Tel: 802 649 1722 Fax: 802-649-2256	Maps, Atlases, Books about Maps.
Map Collector Publications Ltd	**J34** 48 High Street, Tring HERTS HP23 5BH Tel: (0)1442 82 4977 Fax: (0)1442 82 7712 e-mail: gp86@dial.pipex.com website: http://www.mapcollector.com	Publisher and Distributor of Books on the History of Cartography. Quarterly Booklists available.
Martayan Lan Rare Maps	**G25** 48 East 57 Street, 4th floor NEW YORK, NY 10022 USA Tel: 212 308 0018 Fax: 212 308 0074	Early and Rare Maps of all parts of the World.

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Mercator (Robert Braeken)	**B6**	Achter Clarenburg 2 3511 JJ Utrecht THE NETHERLANDS Tel & Fax: +31 30 2 321342	Rare Maps and Charts of all parts of the World.
Morbiato Armando	**A3**	Via Mazzini 12 35010 Vigonza (PADOVA) ITALY Tel: +49 80 96 824	Maps from all over the World.
Brendan M. Moss Esq.	**A4**	#110 —332 Water St (Gastown) VANCOUVER BC V6B 1B6 CANADA Tel: 604 662 8171	Antiquarian Map Dealer specializing in: West Coast ofCanada, Ireland, Small Maps. Low to middle price range.
Johannes Müller	**J29**	Hildmannpl. 1A A-5020 SALZBURG AUSTRIA Tel: 00 43 662 846338 Fax: 00 43 662 846338	Antique Maps, Topographical Views.
Nicolas	**E15**	59 Fallowcourt Avenue LONDON N12 0BE Tel: 0181 445 9835 Fax: 0181 446 9615 e-mail: ani@nicolasbooks.demon.co.uk	General Atlases, Maps, Prints, Ill. Books and Albums. Speciality: All material on countries of Central & Eastern Mediterranean and the M. East.
Marcus Perini	**F18**	Via A. Sciesa 11 37122 VERONA ITALY Tel & Fax::045 803 0073	Early Maps & Atlases — Travel Books.
Paralos Ltd	**F21**	4th Floor 23/24 Margaret Street LONDON W1N 7LB Tel: 0171 637 0796 Fax: 0171 637 0819	Spcialising in Maps, Atlases, Illutstrated Travel Books, Classics. Private premises by appointment.

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Jonathan Potter Ltd	**H27** 125 New Bond Street LONDON W1Y 9AF Tel: 0171 491 3520 Fax: 0171 491 9754 e-mail: jpmaps@ibm.net	Antique Maps, Charts and Plans of all areas of Britain and the World. Atlases, Reference Books on the History of Cartography.
Robert Putnam	**J35** P.O. Box 70084 1007 KB AMSTERDAM THE NETHERLANDS Tel: 3120 6 701 700 Fax: 3120 6 700 350 e-mail: putmap@dds.nl website: http://www.nvva.nl/putnam	Maps & Atlases XVIth–XIXth century. Speciality: Sea Charts & Atlases. Cartobibliography. Catalogues issued. Business by appointment.
Antiquariat G.-R. Schmidt	**F20** Nernstrasse. 16 D-28357 BREMEN GERMANY Tel: 0421 25 62 42 Fax: 0421 25 41 38	Maps, Atlases, Prints, Colour Plate Books.
Hanno Schreyer	**A1** INH Georg Schreyer Euskirchener Strasse 57-59 D-53121 Bonn-Endenich GERMANY Tel: 0228 62 10 59 Fax: 0228 61 30 29	Old Maps and Views. Decorative Prints, Books.
Adina S. Sommer	**J33** Kunstantiquariat am Gasteig Rosenheimerstrasse 8 81669 MÜNCHEN GERMANY Tel: 089 4486260 Fax: 089 8111336	Early Maps, Decorative Prints and Views.
Nikolaus Struck	**J32** Spandauerstrasse 29 D-10178 BERLIN GERMANY Tel: 49 30 242 7261 Fax: 49 30 292 4065	Maps and Views.

Name & Stand No.	Address & Telephone No.	Speciality
Paulus Swaen Old Maps & Prints Internet Auction	**A2** PO Box 129 5590 AC HEEZE THE NETHERLANDS Tel: 31 (495) 599050 Fax: 31 (495) 599051 e-mail: paulus@swaen.com website: http://www.swaen.com	Maps, Views, Atlases and Globes of all parts of the World. Internet Auctions in March and November. Also: PO Box 1238, Indian Rocks FL 33786, USA Tel/Fax: 1 (813) 596 8734
Henry Taliaferro	**B7** 110 West 80th Street NEW YORK, NY 10024 USA Tel: 212 595 0289 Fax: 212 579 8403	Maps and Atlases. Topographical Views.
Tooley Adams & Co.	**D13** 13 Cecil Court Charing Cross Road LONDON WC2N 4EZ Tel: 0171 240 4406 Fax: 0171 240 8058 e-mail: tooleys@btinternet.com website: http://www.btinternet.com/~tooleys	Very large stock of rare and original Maps of all parts of the world 1482–1880. English County and World Atlases. Reference Books.
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IT FORMS A QUICK AND EASY REFERENCE POINT
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E-MAIL AND WEBSITE NUMBERS.

We welcome the following new members who have joined IMCoS since the Directory of Members was published in 1997 (and three more who did not wish their names to appear):

Mr J.W.M. **Backus**, Nassaustraat 57, 5911 BT Venlu, THE NETHERLANDS

Ms Dominique E. **Baecher**, c/o Mr M. Guest, 127 Clar. Gate Gdns, Glentworth St, London NW1 6AW, UK

Ms Heather P. **Bell**, Box MA590, Harare MA02138, ZIMBABWE

Mr Joel M. **Berger**, 1949 S. Oak Haven Gardens, North Miami Beach, FL 33179-2834 , USA

Staatsbibliothek **Berlin,** Preuss.Kulturbesitz Haus 2, Potsdamerstr. 33, D-10785 Berlin-Tiergarten, GERMANY

Mr Paul A. **Brombal,** 3601-A State Street, Santa Barbara, CA 93105, USA

Mr Barton **Clarke**, 131 Wickham Terrace, Brisbane, Queensland 4000, AUSTRALIA

Mr Norman Langford **Farrier**, 16 Broadoak Avenue, Maidstone, Kent ME15 6DL, UK

Mr Jonathan **Gestetner**, Marlborough Rare Books, 144-146 New Bond Street, London W1Y 9FD , UK

Mr Henri **Godts**, Avenue Louise 230/6, 1050 Bruxelles, BELGIUM

Mr Martin A. **Gorske,** 9601 Fountainbleau Blvd, Apt 208, Miami, USA

Mr John **Greene**, 3016 Edgewater Drive, Edgewater, MD 21037, USA

Mr Edwin A. **Hansen**, 2765 Unicorn Ln NW, Washington DC, USA

Mr Michael S. **Hirsch**, 6108 Woodland Terrace, McLean, VA 22101, USA

Mr Steven H. **Horowitz**, 561 Logwood Lane, Colombia, MO 65703, USA

Mr Chris **Karcher**, 514 Prinz, San Antonio, TX 78213, USA

Mr Geoffrey **King**, Wayside Cottage, Wootton Eccleshall, Stafford ST21 6HU, UK

Mrs S.M. **King**, The Garden Priory Orchard, Totnes, Devon TQ9 5HR, UK

Mr P.J. **Mode,** 2750 Brandywire St NW, Washington DC 20008, USA

Mr Louis **Moorthamers**, Rue Lesbroussart 124, 1050 Bruxelles, BELGIUM

Mr Tim **Nicholson**, 187 Russell Court, Woburn Place, London WC1H 0LR, UK

Paralos Ltd, 4th Floor, 23/24 Margaret Street, London W1N 7LB, UK

Mr Jeremy **Pool,** 14 Bowdoin Street, Cambridge, MA 02138, USA

Mr Richard W. **Powelson**, 1402 E. Las Olas Blvd #151, Et-Laud, FL 33301, USA

Mr John L. **Saunders**, Flat 63, 103 Mt. Nicholson Road, HONGKONG

Mr E.M. **Schipper**, Rembrandtlaan 17, 2102 BN Heemstede, THE NETHERLANDS

Mr Barent **Springsted**, Finansa Ltd, Bubhajit Bldg. 3/F, 20N Sathorn Rd, Bangkok 10500, THAILAND

Mr Toshiro **Ueda**, 4-20. Minami-24 Nishi-12 Chuo-Ku, Sapporo 064, JAPAN

Mr T.M. **Walker**, 19 Ash Lodge, Stevenage Road, Fulham, London SW6, UK

Dr Ian **Wilson,** 64 Royal Hospital Road, London SW3 4HS, UK

Mr Wiliam C. **Wooldridge**, 121 Riverside Drive, Suffolk, VA 23435-1730, USA

Ms Elinor K. **Yates**, 30 W. Patrick Street #410, Frederick, MD 21701, USA

Mr Gerry D.L. **Zierler**, 14 Regency Lawn, London NW5 1HE, UK

Scarce Map of Cyprus in National Széchényi Library, Budapest

The illustration opposite of a map of Cyprus did not arrive in time to complement the article in the previous *Journal,* 'Three Sixteenth Century Italian Atlases from the former Austro-Hungarian Empire'. The map is by the Venetian engraver Giacomo Franco and dates from about 1571. Although not unique — three other examples are known — it is both elegantly engraved and a map of some influence in Cypriot cartography.

The signature of the engraver can be seen in the lower right-hand corner in abbreviated form: *Iacomo Fra[n]c[o] fecit.* Born in 1550, Franco would have been about 21 when the map was engraved. His name appears on a number of Venetian maps, prints and portraits over the period 1571–98, among them the world map on a cordiform projection that appears on the front of the current IMCoS registration form.

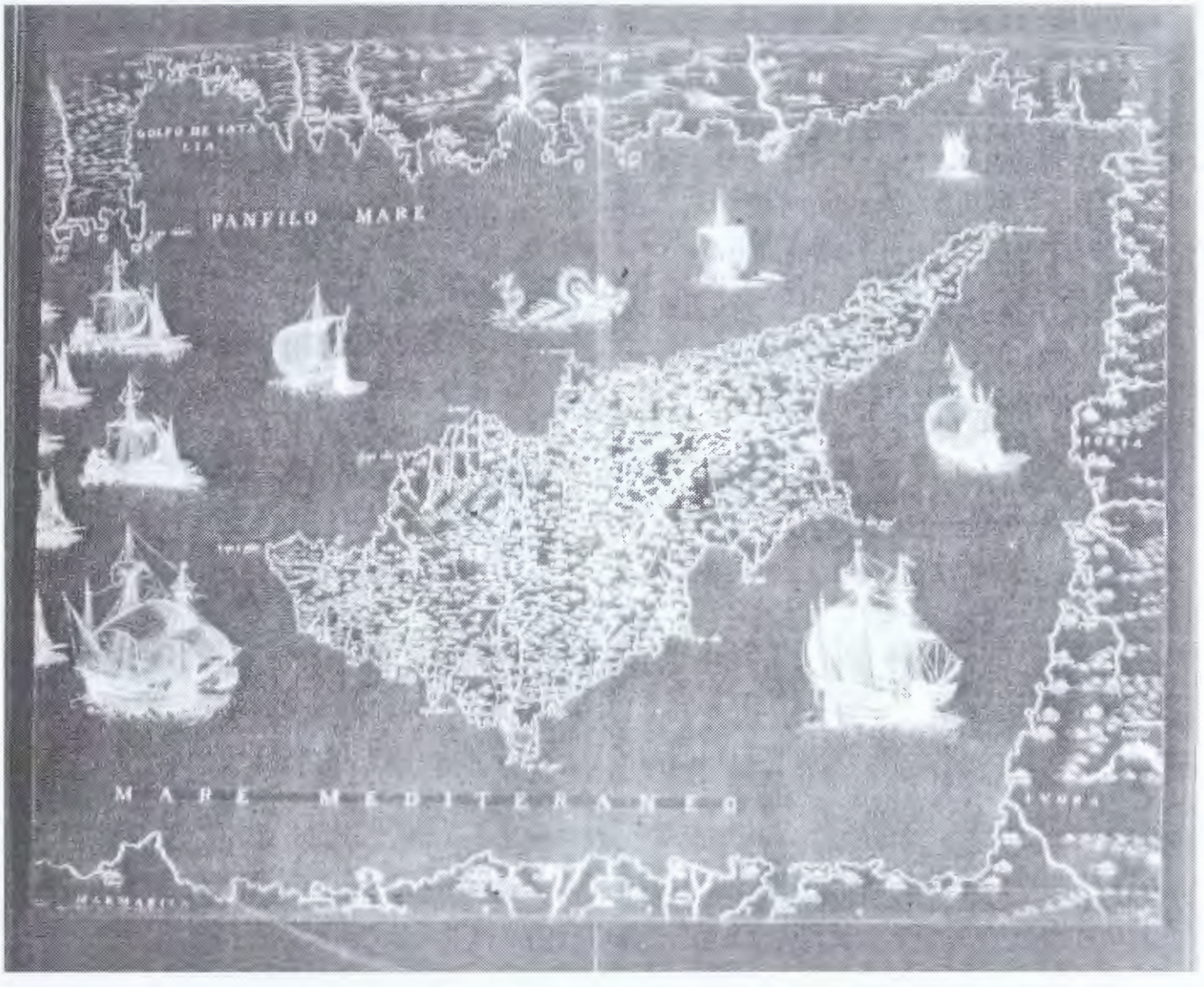
An inferior map of Cyprus had been published earlier by Camocio (1566), and then essentially copied by Forlani, Bonifacio, Duchetti, and Lafreri (all dated 1570). None of these is as accurate in its geography compared to Franco's, and it is a reasonable surmise that the original map-maker (who is unknown by name) did not make use of these predecessor maps but drafted his own based on more up-to-date information. It was in 1570–71 that Cyprus was assaulted by the Turks and it would be appropriate for a new map of the island to have been published at that time.

When Abraham Ortelius first published his *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* in 1570 he drew on Camocio's poorly-shaped map of Cyprus, showing the island paired with Crete. Three years later, in the *Additamentum* of 1573, a new whole-sheet map of Cyprus appeared. This new plate followed the outline and topography of Franco's map in nearly every respect.

Ortelius added a title (*Cypri Insulae Nova Descript[io] 1573*) within a decorative cartouche, and included an oval inset of the island of Lemnos. Cyprus takes up almost the whole plate whereas Franco — in an exaggeratedly close relationship — showed the adjacent coasts of southern Turkey, Palestine and Egypt. The same plate was used for all subsequent Ortelius editions up to 1612, and the configuration was repeatedly copied by cartographers of all countries over the next 100 years.

Two features suggest that Franco's map, in the printings that have survived, may be a proof or incomplete state. First, there is no title. Second, the left-hand border of the map appears cropped, with several ships seemingly cut in two. Possibly a second sheet was intended showing more of the central Mediterranean and this would have contained the title.

Franco's influential map has not been overlooked by Cypriot carto-historians. I am indebted to an off-print of an article 'An Important Venetian Map of Cyprus in the Map-Room of the British



Copperplate map of Cyprus signed by Giacomo Franco, c.1571.
Size of original 420 x 570 mm.
IMCoS is grateful to Dr Katalin Plihál of the National Széchény Library, Budapest, for providing a photograph of his map of Cypus by Franco and for permitting its reproduction.

Museum, London' by Andreas and Judith Stylianou published in *Kypriakae Spoudae* (Society for Cypriot Studies), volume 34, 1970. The article discusses the example of Franco's map now in the British Library Map Library (pressmark Maps K.Top.114.75). Since then two further copies have been located in the Bibliothèque Nationale, to which can be added this National Széchényi Library copy, the only one known as part of an Italian *atlas factice*.

RODNEY SHIRLEY

RARE COPIES OF PRINTED MAPS

The Editor would be interested in publishing the whereabouts of unique copies of printed maps, so that members who happen to be in the area would know what treasures the local library might contain. Perhaps it might be possible one day to publish such a list.

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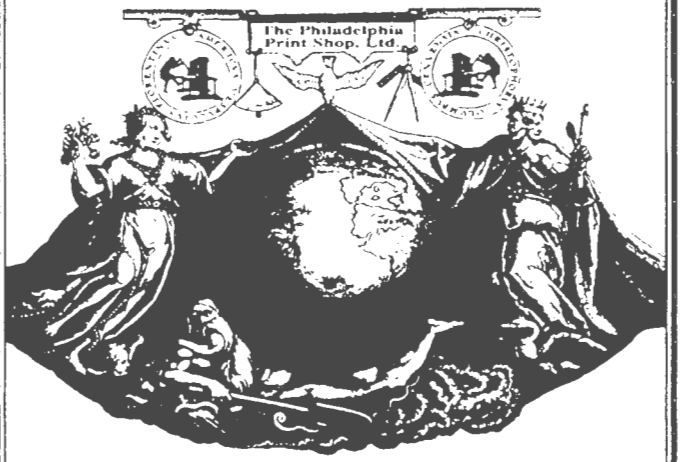
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First Meeting of Brussels International Map Collectors' Circle (BIMCC)

The BIMCC got off to a very encouraging start when 34 people of seven different nationalities gathered at the College of St. Michel in Brussels on 31st March for an informal meeting, much on the lines of the London Farmers' Club event in January.

Philippe Swolfs, the Belgian Representative of IMCoS, had agreed to chair the first session, and performed this task very efficiently. In opening the proceedings he thanked IMCoS for the excellent support given; among the 6-strong UK delegation were three IMCoS Officers (Caroline Batchelor, Harry Pearce and Samantha Pearce) who had come over together with Francis Herbert, Curator of Maps at the RGS; Jenny Harvey and Rodney Shirley had sent regrets and words of encouragement — much appreciated. Also present were the former IMCoS Representative of Belgium, Itzhak Sperling and his wife Eliane, and the Netherlands Representative Hans Kok.

Joost Depuyt of the University Library, Leuven, gave a brief talk on Ortelius and his role as a humanist; he informed the meeting about the Ortelius exhibition at the Plantin Museum in Antwerp which is due to open in November to mark the 400th anniversary of Ortelius' death. Lisette Danckaert, former Curator of Maps at the Royal Library in Brussels, added that an exhibition dedicated to Ortelius was being prepared there also.

Bart ven den Herten (Leuven University) spoke about his project to produce, in facsimile book form, a large painted 16th century wall map of Brugge measuring an impressive 3.3m x 6.5m! Subscriptions are open for the book which will be published in August this year. Karel Kinds explained the intentions of the new Foundation for Historical Cartography of the Netherlands



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Left: Chairman for the evening, Philippe Swolfs (left), with organiser Wulf Bodenstein. Right: Caroline Batchelor pointing out interesting features on her map of Africa.

and mentioned that it will hold a map fair in Breda (NL) on 23rd/24th October 1998.

After a break for sandwiches and some drinks the meeting had the opportunity to look at, and comment upon, an impressive sample of cartographic documents brought along by many of the participants. These included an extremely rare Metellus atlas, an early map of Canada (De Laet, 'Nova Francia'), and an interesting military map of New York showing battle engagements in 1776. A rarely seen J.A. Colom sea chart of the Atlantic and coast of Portugal was presented, followed by a curious Janssonius map of the Holy Land in two sections, printed 'head-to-tail'; Ogilby's and Dapper's views of Africa were displayed, as were, of course, some maps of Flanders, including a particularly fine copy of the famous 'oval' map from Ortelius' *Theatrum.*

Wulf Bodenstein outlined the objectives of the BIMCC:

a) To provide an informal and convivial forum for all those with a specialist interest in maps, atlases and books with maps.

b) To organise lectures on various aspects of cartography, on regions of cartographical interest, on paper conservation, and related subjects.

c) To organise visits to exhibitions, and to libraries and institutions holding important map and atlas collections.

He was very happy, he said, with the response to the invitation for this first meeting, and with the composition of map specialists from various backgrounds achieved here; he added that a small team would be set up shortly to giver momentum to the Circle's plans and to add a new impulse to the international scene in Brussels, the capital of Belgium, and Europe.

The next morning visitors from abroad were invited to the Royal Library in Brussels, where the Curator of Maps, Hossam Elkhadem, had agreed to reveal some of the Map Room's treasures to them. Cadastral maps by cartographers Popp and

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Vandermaelen were on display, together with a number of beautifully preserved manuscript maps and atlases. Undisputed highlights were, however, the unique set of gores of a celestial and a terrestrial Mercator globe, and the only known copy of a Chinese celestial chart by Verbiest. A tour of the vaulted archives concluded this memorable visit.

Membership of the new Circle is open to anyone interested in the activities mentioned above. Please phone or fax the BIMCC on ++32 / 2 / 772.69.09. A newsletter will keep members regularly informed about forthcoming events and activities organised by the Circle.

WULF BODENSTEIN

* * * * *

Behind the Tower of Babel : London's Lost Map

Is there, in an Art Gallery near you, a painting of the Tower of Babel? Has it been painted on copper, about 45 x 30 cm in size? If so, do please take a look behind it. It may well be a piece of copper that was re-used, when a large 15-sheet map of London became uneconomical to produce in the second half of the sixteenth century.

In the Museum of London two such copper plates have been on display for many years. On one side they have paintings of the Coronation and Assumption of the Virgin and the Tower of Babel (both c.1600). Painting on copper was an Italian Mannerist 'invention' of the 1520s which spread to the north by the end of the century, and perhaps the troubled political scene in the publishing centres of the Low Countries led to bankruptcies among printers, so that such plates were easily available. Whatever the reason for their re-use, the two plates in London are prized not for their mediocre paintings, but for the maps on the back of them. They are two sheets from a map of London that was otherwise unknown. No printed copies are extant, but references to the existence of such a map, and the survey from which it was prepared, were made by the writer and historian John Stowe in his *Survey of London* (1598). As early as 1525, guidance was given for the best way to put London on the map: '. . . if the citie of London sholde be surveyed, the surveyor may not stande at Hygate, not at Shotershylle, nor yet at Blackheth, nor such other places, & overlooke the citie on every syde. For if he do, he shall not see the goodly stretes, the fayre buyldings not the greate substance of rychesse conteyned in them!' (Sir [Anthony] Fitzherbert in *The Boke of Surveying*, 1523).

In 1572 Braun & Hogenberg copied the Copperplate map in their *Civitates Orbis Terrarum*, but in a much reduced size, so copies were easily available then. In fact, Nicholas Reynolds of London wrote to Abraham Ortelius in Antwerp in 1562–3 requesting him to send various maps including 'Topographium londinensem aere insculptam'. This bears out the supposition that the London map was engraved in the Netherlands, based on some of the spellings used in it.

Other maps soon followed, the most detailed being the so-called Agas map 'Civitas Londinum' of c.1633, which was based on the Copperplate map and updated in places. In 1593 John Norden had published his maps of London and Westminster for *Speculum Britanniae*. However, despite the number of copies that must have been pulled from the copper plates, not a single paper copy is known. From Reynolds' order to Ortelius, it can be assumed that all the sheets were engraved and printed, but exactly what

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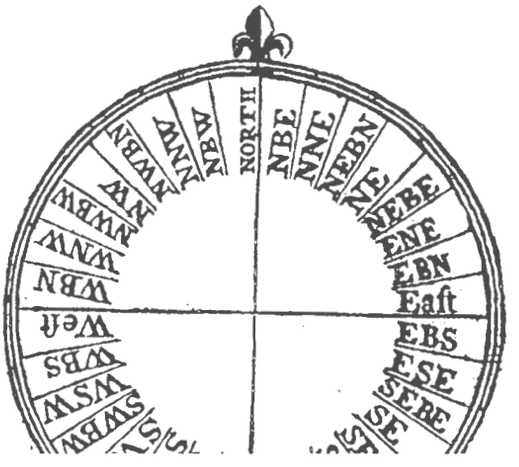


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they showed, and how wide an area they covered, can only be assumed from the Braun & Hogenberg reduction.

Recently, one more piece of the puzzle has been solved. A copper plate has turned up in the Dessau Art Gallery in former East Germany, probably cherished for its Tower of Babel, but much more valuable to us now for its map on the reverse. The two plates of the London map already in the Guildhall collection cover Moorfields and the Guildhall area, but the new discovery shows the part of London immediately to the west of the Guildhall: St Paul's Cathedral and the streets as far west as Fetter Lane and Temple Church, and Holborn in the north. It thus covers half of what was then Tudor London. Prominent to the right of centre is the huge spire of the cathedral which fell down in 1561. The whole building was burnt down in the great Fire of 1666, and replaced by Wren's design as we know it today.

The Dessau plate had been acquired by Princess Henriette Amalie von Anhalt (1720–93) probably in 1784 in Mainz. She was a collector of repute, and after her death her most valuable possessions were placed in a trust. The painting was donated to the Dessau Art Gallery in 1927, but only now has the importance of the engraved map been recognised.

The plate was temporarily on exhibition at the Museum of London in April–May, and was the subject of a talk by Stephen Marks in a study day on 'John Stowe and his Legacy' held on 9 May.

SUSAN GOLE
from the exhibition leaflet.

* * * * *

Upside Down or Downside Up

In *The Lantern*, Keyworth and Stanton Parish Magazine, March 1998, the Rector draws from maps spiritual conclusions that may apply to us all.

'I was recently given an unusual present by my wife. It is a road map of the British Isles. Nothing unusual in that, you might say — except that it is an upside down map. Apparently it is designed "for easier and safer travelling from north to south". If you are making an unfamiliar journey in that direction, it is supposed to save you the trouble of keeping on turning your traditional road map upside down. Well, I haven't actually tried it yet, so I can't comment on whether it does make the journey from north to south any easier or safer.

'What I can comment on is how strange it is to see something so familiar presented upside down. Journeys I have made many times look so different. London in the "north-west", Edinburgh in the "south-east". The east coast is on the "west" and the west coast is on the "east". Fascinating as this map is to look at, I couldn't help feeling that I preferred things the right way round.

Sometimes, life can be a bit like my upside down map. Changes can take place around us which unsettle us or are difficult to face. Things like unemployment, redundancy, illness, bereavement and uncertainty about the future can make us feel very vulnerable and turn our personal world upside down. What was so familiar and gave us our security suddenly becomes strange and unsettling and we naturally want things the right way round again.

But sometimes, looking at things differently can help. A fresh perspective on life can be a very positive thing. . . . Perhaps my upside down map has something more important to teach me — and do I really prefer things the right way round?'

Submitted by Valerie Scott

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Writings about Maps

My earlier article in the *Journal* concerned a mapmaker and in this issue it is the turn of a map dealer. The views of those outside the trade on map dealers as such are no doubt many, varied and often ambiguous, but few of us would expect to find one as the leading character in a modern, mythological novel. The work concerned bears the convoluted title *The Lion of Boaz-Jachin and Jachin-Boaz*, and is by Russell Hoban, an American writer of both adult novels and children's stories who has been compared to Tolkien and C.S. Lewis.

A *Sunday Times* review gives a bare outline of the story:

> In a not-so-distant future when lions are extinct Jachin-Boaz, a middle-aged map dealer, leaves home with the wonderful map that was to tell his son where to find everything. In the ruins of a palace in Nineveh his son Boaz-Jachin finds the wall-carving of a great lion . . . In a series of rituals he evokes the long-dead lion and sends him out to stalk his father. Then he follows on the lion's track.

The dealings of Jachin-Boaz are described in some detail:

> He bought and sold maps, and some, of certain kinds for special uses, he made or had others make for him. That had been his father's trade, and the walls of the shop that had been his father's were hung with glazed blue oceans, green swamps and grasslands, brown and orange mountains delicately shaded. Maps of towns and plains he sold, and other maps made to order. He would sell a young man a map that showed where a particular girl might be found at different hours of the day. He sold husband maps and wife maps. He sold maps to poets that showed where thoughts of power and clarity had come to other poets. He sold well-digging maps. He sold vision-and-miracle maps to holy men, sickness-and-accident maps to physicians, money-and-jewel maps to thieves, and thief maps to the police.

It is already evident that his stock-in-trade goes beyond that of any dealer we might know, beyond even the realms of mythical treasure maps or the mystical and religious maps of India, to include maps that, if they were not entirely fanciful, would be of great utility. Indeed, the whole story moves repeatedly from a realistic world into the metaphysical, and takes place in a geography that, while seemingly familiar, is never quite identifiable with the world as we know it.

Jachin-Boaz had been working on his wonderful map for number of years:

> From the many different maps that passed through his hands, from the reports of his information gatherers and surveyors, from the books and journals that he read, from his own records and observations, he compiled a great body of detailed knowledge, and that knowledge was incorporated in the map for his son. He added to it constantly, revising and making the necessary corrections to keep it always current . . . He wanted his son to go out in the world, and he wanted him to find more of a world than he, Jachin-Boaz, had found. He had put aside some money for the boy's inheritance, but the map was to be the larger part of his legacy. It was to be nothing less than a master map that would show him whatever he might wish to look for.
>
> When he became sixteen years old his father decided that he would show him the master map. "Everyone in the world is looking for something," said Jachin-Boaz . . . "and by means of maps each thing that is found is never lost again.

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> Centuries of finding are on the walls and in the cabinets of this shop." "What do you think of it?" said Jachin-Boaz. Boaz-Jachin said nothing. "Please don't stand there saying nothing," said Jachin-Boaz. "Say something. Name something that this maps will not show you how to find." "A lion?" (said his son). "A lion," said Jachin-Boaz. "I don't think I understand you . . . You know very well there are no lions now."

It is already clear that the wonderful map is the writer's allegory for a father's deep-rooted wish to set a path through life for his son, to have him avoid his own mistakes and, through him attempt to re-capture his own youth and achieve his thwarted ambitions. Indeed, in pursuit of those very desires, Jachin-Boaz leaves his wife and son to travel far away and take up with a young girl. Typically., he had not considered his son's wishes:

> "I never let him help me with the map," said Jachin-Boaz. "Sometimes he wanted to do a little of the border, but I never let him do it. He showed me dirty little maps that he had made, and he wanted praise . . . but I never said what he wanted to hear."

Boaz-Jachin does try to produce his own map, but realises his lack of capability, and sets off to find his father and the map which is his legacy. While his many experiences eventually lead him to the conclusion that he will have no use for the map, he continues the search for his father to tell him so:

> "Maps," he said softly. "A map is the dead body of where you've been. A map is the unborn baby of where you are going. There are no maps. Maps are pictures of what isn't. I don't want it."

Boaz-Jachin had earlier unleashed a spectral lion on his father, with unintentional but terrifying results. These quotes and notes cannot follow the twists and turns of what is an original, fantastical and sometimes amusing tale. Suffice it to say that when father and son in due course meet in the presence of the lion, they are reconciled and the lion vanishes. The lion appeared to represent that which is unattainable in life and fear of life as it has to be lived, but they had both recognised at last that "there was no great beast between them" Consequently, if the perfected life is not possible, then it was futile trying to determine the way there:

> "There are no maps," said Jachin-Boaz. He enrolled the map in his hand, rolled it the other way to flatten it, lit a match, set it afire. Flames danced up. He dropped the map as the flames consumed it, oceans and continents darkened, writhing in the fire. "No maps," said Jachin-Boaz.

I dare say that no reader of this *Journal* can be comfortable with that sentiment or the destruction of the wonderful map — the heresy seems too much even for maps that are entirely fictional and allegorical!

Russell Hoban's imaginative story contains many more references to maps than quoted here, but the work as a whole may not be to everyone's literary taste. What I find particularly interesting is that he should have selected maps as the basis for his allegory and that his description of the way Jachin-Boaz had gathered information for his wonderful map, is so very similar to yet precedes by thirteen years that of the gradual creation of Fra Mauro's perfect map in *The Mapmaker's Dream* (see Winter 1997 *Journal*). It seems to me that Hoban, in his fantasy treatment of maps for story-telling purposes, touches on some of the deeper psychological feelings that maps

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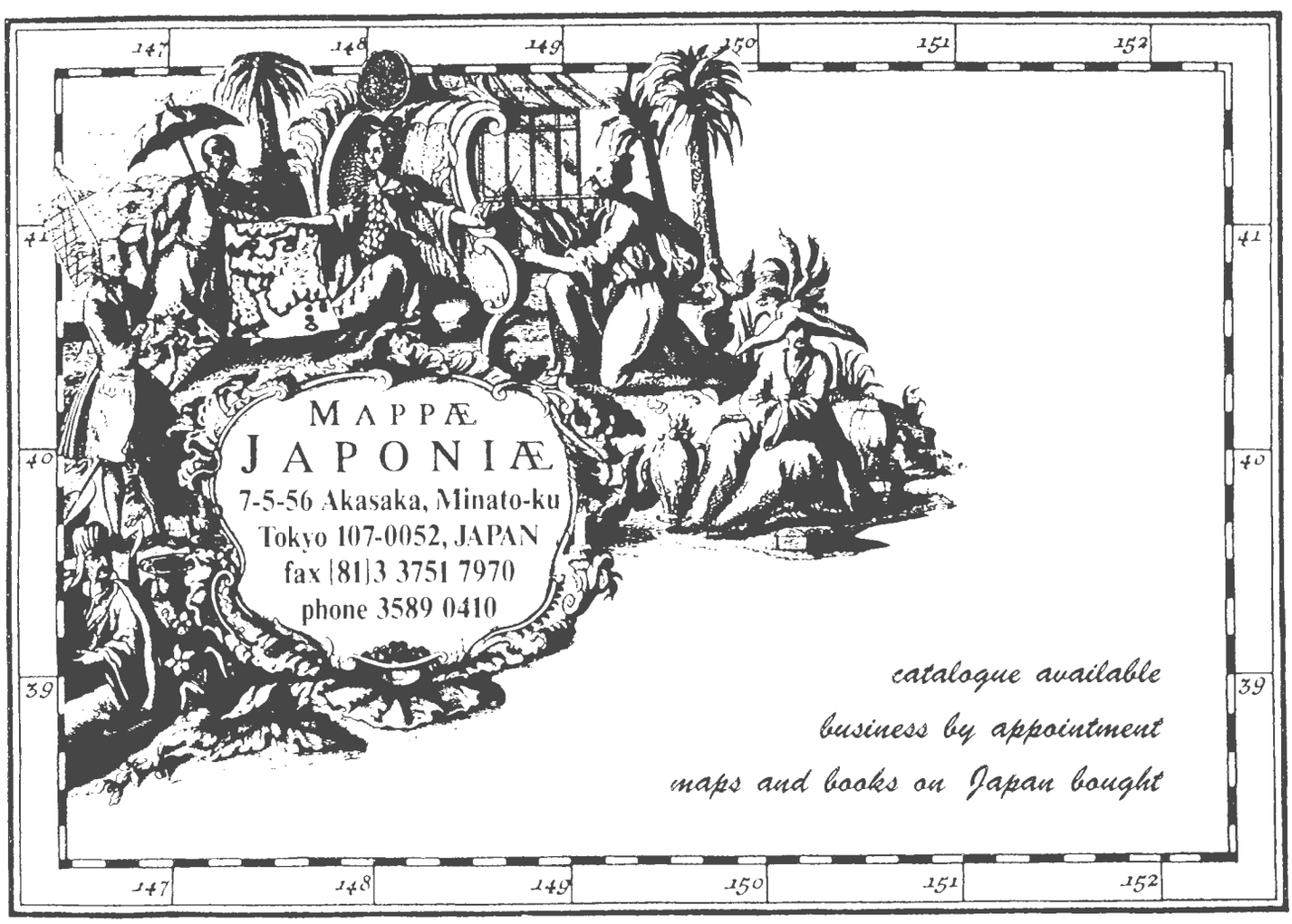


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induce, which many of us suspect underlie the intense fascination we have for them but cannot readily articulate. I will seek to illustrate my point with a final quotation, from the beginning of the book:

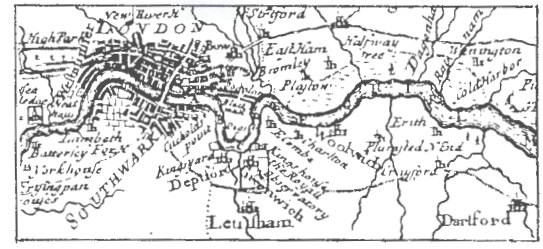
> Sometimes Jachin-Boaz sat alone in the shop late at night. The green-shaded lamp on his desk threw his shadow on the map behind him on the wall. He felt the silent waiting of all the seeking and finding that lived in the maps hung on the walls, stacked in the drawers of the cabinets. He would close his eyes, seeing the clear lines in different colours that marked the migratory paths of fish and animals, winds and ocean currents, journeys to hidden sources of wisdom, passes through mountains to lodes of precious metals, secret ways through city streets to secret pleasures.

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IMCoS Accounts — 1997

Summarised Balance Sheet as at 31st December 1997

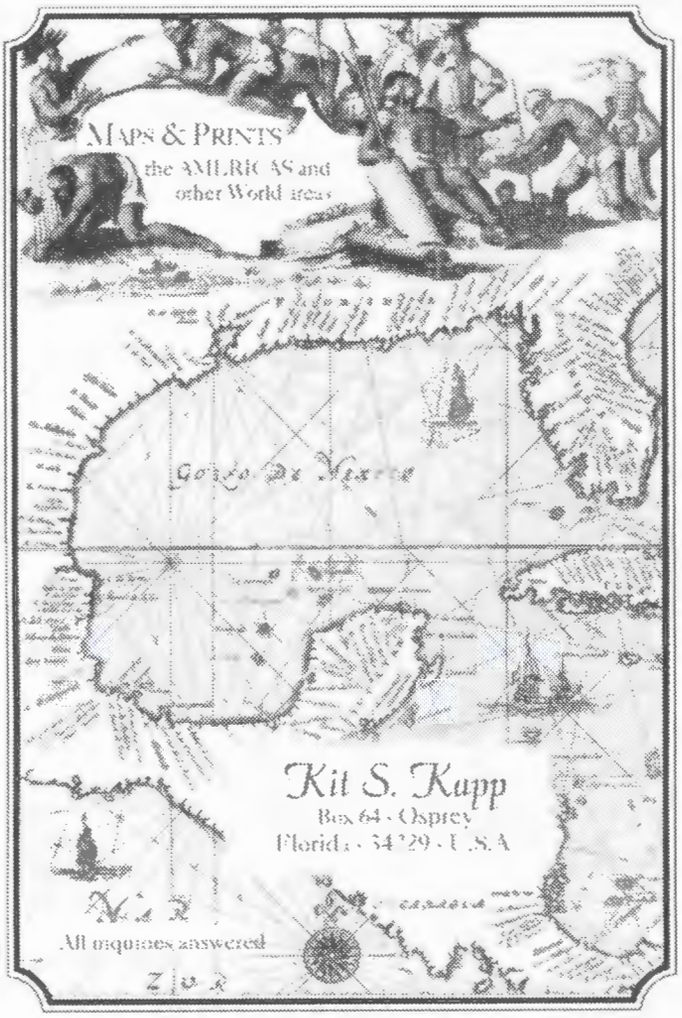
	1997	1996
Fixed Assets	£	£
IMCoS Library	1,500	1,500
Current Assets		
Debtors & Prepayments	1923	2,322
Cash in Bank & in Hand	37,934	32,337
Current Liabilities		
Creditors & Provisions	(5370)	(3,549)
Net Current Assets	34,487	31,110
TOTAL ASSETS	35,987	32,610
Represented by:		
Membership Funds [Life & Advances]	12,565	12,588
Surplus of Income over Expenditure:		
brought forward	20,022	13,634
for the year	3,400	6,388
	35,987	32,610

Hon. Treasurer: Dr C. Ala'i
Examined by W. Valk and A.B. Vracas

The full accounts are available for inspection with the Treasurer.

Summarised Income & Expenditure Account — 1997

	1997	1996
INCOME	£	£
Registration & Subscription fees	8,984	8,633
Regional Events	560	360
Nat.& International Events	13,064	13,730
Donations		750
Journal	5,770	4,226
Interest received (Gross)	1,413	996
Map valuation/sale	90	483
	29,881	29,178
EXPENDITURE		
Membership administration	475	328
Regional Events	608	336
Nat. & International Events	11,581	10,948
'Maps & Society', etc	250	250
Special Publications	1,301	
Journal production & distribution	8,989	7,113
Interest on life funds		60
Provision for tax	283	199
Bank & Credit card charges	638	441
Advertising	105	260
General administration	1685	2,155
Insurance	208	205
Gifts and Awards	316	495
Corporation Tax	42	
Total Expenditure	26,481	22,790
Surplus/Income over Expenditure	£3,400	£6,388



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Report of the AGM

The 1998 Annual General Meeting was held at the Farmers' Club on 13th May. The Chairman opened the meeting by welcoming everyone on behalf of the President, who was unable to attend.

The Chairman then gave her report:

'In our two major annual events of 1997 we were able to benefit from experience of the previous year. In the first place, prior knowledge of the Map Fair venue, the Forte Crest Hotel, led to smoother arrangements for both dealers and attendees. Although we had to hold the Fair for the first time on Saturday, rather than Sunday, this did not adversely affect the outcome. In fact the queue to take advantage of the members' earlier opening time was one of the largest IMCoS has seen. Nevertheless Sunday remains the preferred day for the future.

'Secondly, the services of Regent Travel were invaluable in arranging and managing the itinerary for the International Symposium in Budapest, in a similar manner to their assistance in Riga. It is not easy when the three organisers for a major event are in three different cities, and I should like to thank Zsolt Török, our IMCoS representative in Hungary, and Neil Taylor in Bristol for helping the committee, and particularly me, with their expert knowledge, their patience and their understanding. Around 90 members and relatives spent five days in Budapest learning about 'Old Maps in the Heart of Europe'. The topic brought home to us how varied, and at times vulnerable, the history and culture of a nation can be when it is situated in the heart of a great continent, where the ambitions of peoples from north, south, east and west create tidal waves of conquest and the redrawing of maps in the process. We had the opportunity to visit interesting map collections, not only in Budapest but also to the west and east of the capital, for example in the monastery at Pannonhalma, and in Debrecen. We experienced the warm hospitality of a people who are now able to share all their treasures with a global audience.

'For those members whose sights were limited to the UK in 1997 there were three opportunities to enhance their knowledge of maps. The January Farmers' Club meeting with its usual informal atmosphere, a visit to the Royal Engineers Museum in March and the Nottingham city archives in April. The Warburg lectures continued to provide intellectual stimulation and the opportunity to meet friends and international visitors.

'As ever the Society have been conducted by a small group of dedicated enthusiasts, and this year marks, with regret, the retirement of our very first enthusiast — Malcolm Young — from his post as International Chairman due to failing eye-sight. Malcolm shared his vision of a map society with Yasha Beresiner and co-founded IMCoS with him in 1980. Malcolm nurtured and grew the Society and words cannot express how much we owe him. He still retains the mental drive to give us his counsel and ideas and his appointment as a Director retains the link that any organisation would wish to retain with a founder. Our thoughts, good wishes and boundless thanks go to him as he attunes his senses to the world of sound in his beautiful new house.

'Another role which is changing hands in 1997 is that of Membership Secretary. Although I continued this role upon my appointment as Chairman, the Society sought a new membership secretary who could inject ideas about the society's interface with potential members and consolidate the use of technology in communication. I am delighted that I have been able to hand over the role of Member-

ship Secretary to Harry Pearce's young and enthusiastic granddaughter Samantha whose love of maps may or may not have been kindled by family connections, but who at any event is in the exciting early stages of building her own map collection. I know that she will be an excellent ambassador for the Society. She inherits a membership roll of over 620 members, 447 of whom are concentrated in five countries as follows: 212 in UK, 160 in the US, 31 in Germany, 22 in The Netherlands and 22 in Australia. We are ever mindful of trying to meet the needs not only of those larger groups but also of those members more sparsely spread, and shall endeavour to provide something for everyone in the various elements of our activities.

'Before concluding I should like to thank the committee for their continued commitment to IMCoS throughout the past year. Our President Oswald Dreyer-Eimbcke continues to support the Society through attendance at IMCoS events, the publication of articles and his personal contacts in Europe which open doors to opportunities for the future. The personal support of UK committee members has been, in particular, of great value to me this year. Valerie Scott has had the challenging task of arranging our forthcoming Symposium in Oxford. Cyrus Ala'i has continued to ensure that our financial position grows ever more sound. Harry Pearce has been there to remember and carry out those administrative tasks which keep the wheels of any society well oiled and Susan Gole has focused on our future Symposium in Japan. We look forward with enthusiasm to 1998.'

The Treasurer then circulated copies of the audited accounts for the year ending 1997. He commented that the Society continues to have a surplus of income over expenditure and its reserves are steadily rising towards the target figure of one year's income. An extraction from the accounts can be found elsewhere in this Journal.

Several officers retired by rotation, and were re-elected:

President — Oswald Dreyer-Eimbcke
General Secretary — Harry Pearce
Map Fair Organiser — Roger Brown

The resignation of the current International Chairman, Malcolm Young, and Membership Secretary Jenny Harvey were received and the following new officers elected:

International Chairman — Susan Gole
Membership Secretary Samantha Pearce
was proposed by Ian Harvey and seconded by Cyrus Ala'i

General discussion from the floor included the following points:

It was requested that the January Farmers' Club Meeting take place on an evening other than Tuesday. The Chairman agreed that in principle there was no reason to stick to one particular day of the week and that the committee would consider moving the day. The Society was asked to investigate the possibility of visiting map collections in National Trust properties, and revive UK Regional Meetings. One option put forward by the Chairman would be to establish some link with the conference on medieval mappae mundi in Hereford from 27th June to 1st July 1999 and indicated that IMCoS would investigate this further to see whether this is appropriate.

The Chairman advised those present of a circular which the committee wished to send to all members in order to learn what by way of priorities are the services which the current membership most values from the Society. The results will be taken into account in future planning.

Book Reviews

Dictionary of Land Surveyors and Local Mapmakers of Great Britain and Ireland 1530–1850. Second edition by Sarah Bendall, Fellow and Librarian, Merton College, Oxford. Two volumes. ISBN 0-7123-4558-2 (Vol I), 0-7123-4559-0 (Vol II), 0-7123-4509-4 (set). Hardback. British Library Publications, 1997. 14 colour illustrations plus 20 figures and tables. £75. Available from The British Library or Map Collector Publications.

When I was asked by Susan Gole, Editor of this *Journal*, to write a review of the second edition of the *Dictionary of Land Surveyors and Local Mapmakers of Great Britain and Ireland 1530–1850* I was a little reluctant as I do not see myself as a particular expert in this subject. However, I have used the work on a number of occasions and have examined it critically in connection with the parallel type of work I am doing to revise *Tooley's Dictionary of Mapmakers* and concluded that the lack of expertise is not necessarily a bar to reviewing it. Many others referring to it will not be experts either.

In some way I think Sarah Bendall's job was easier than mine in that her research was confined to one country and one area of expertise, namely land surveyors and local mapmakers. How I empathise with her when she says in her preface that she had to spend her life 'among pieces of paper strewn like confetti on all available surfaces'. Work on *Tooley's* involves not only pieces of paper but books, books and more books. However, in another respect her job may have been harder because she has inherited a complex system of codes and initial letters and general shortenings which make this a complicated work to use. In my opinion a dictionary should always be laid out simply with as much information as possible in the entry itself.

Being confused with:

> F235.8 FULLER, E(dward): 1816–51; CHE,DEV, London, MDX,SOM,SSX: drainage, estate, forest, inclosure, parkland, road diversion, tithe, town; of Chichester SSX 1820–50. >aru; centks†; esrc(tf): exgeo; grllo; petw; pro; wesro†

is enough to send any user throwing up their hands in horror. What to do next? Turn to the first volume for the six-page explanation of the entry format, etc. Right, now I've got to remember what all these codes mean and go back to the entry armed with this information. Spelling out some of these names and giving titles of the maps or plans at the entry itself would have made the work much more user-friendly. This second edition offered an opportunity to alter the original format and simplify it but it was not taken.

The first edition of. . . *Land Surveyors* . . . was apparently conceived and developed principally by four people and institutions: the British Museum Map Room, Francis Steer, Peter Eden and the Department of English Local History at Leicester University (where Peter Eden worked). It was published in three parts in 1975 and 1976; two supplements were added and a volume containing all five parts was published in 1979. Peter Eden, who died in 1992, always intended that there should be a further edition and

handed over his rich archive of additional information to the British Library following his retirement. This second edition has appeared nearly 20 years later appropriately published by British Library Publications. And very handsomely produced in two volumes (one devoted to introductions, indexes and illustrations and the second the dictionary proper) with a distinctive dark blue binding with the titles and an illustration gold- blocked on a red background. The information is produced in a clear type- face on good quality cream paper. Eight pages of colour illustrations grace the front of the index volume with the first one showing Gamlingay, Cambridgeshire in 1602 (Sarah's home county) drawn by Thomas Langdon for Merton College Oxford (where Sarah is currently Fellow and LIbrarian). Most appropriate!

We are indebted to Sarah Bendall for all her hard work in bringing us this revised edition. She doesn't commit herself to a third revision but does refer to 'future research' plugging gaps and discovering more surveyors still hidden in the records. I've got two names for her already and I am sure she will welcome *your* additional contributions.

VALERIE G. SCOTT

Mapping Time and Space : How Medieval Mapmakers viewed their World, by Evelyn Edson. London: The British Library, 1997. ISBN 0-7123-4535-3. xi+210 pp, XI coloured plates + many black and white illustrations. £40.00.

There have been several books lately about medieval maps and their makers. They are not of immediate interest to IMCoS members, since none of them are collectable items. Very occasionally a copy of an Isidore type map may turn up, but it is certainly beyond the reach of most of us. Yet these maps are a very important precursor to those that we can collect, and are often ignored by researchers looking only at printed versions, and at maps of their own area in more detail. It is important to see first how contemporary people loked at the whole earth and each smaller part of it, before concentrating solely on the region that we happen to collect.

It might be argued that the first volume of the *History of Cartography* (University of Chicago, 1987) covered the whole field of medieval mapping in such detail that there is little requirement for this book ten years later. On the other hand, it might be that the earlier book paved the way for those which followed. Now that we have a better picture of what maps were actually prepared, and how many of them are extant, we can give more attention to the people who made them, what were their thoughts on the world around them, what was of importance to them then, but less so to us now, and what did they omit which we would think vital to the information displayed in a map. Edson's book covers these points admirably. She looks in great detail at the existing world maps, corrects errors in earlier work, often provides more detailed analysis, and in addition relates the whole to the ideas of time and space that she has shown to be prevalent at the time. She points out how recent is this study of early world maps: a manuscript computus book completed in 1110 was examined only for its medical information, the fact that it contains five world maps was ignored till recently.

Much of the book is devoted to ideas of time, which might at first puzzle some map enthusiasts. Time on a map is expressed by the relationship of the features of the map; places that might have ceased to exist or those where important events took place many hundreds of years ago are shown alongside the surroundings known and sometimes visible to the mapmaker at the time of the creation of the map. So the map is not a snapshot view of present time. After an Introduction to Medeieval Maps, Illustrated Histories, The Nature of Things, two chapters are devoted to 'Computus Manuscripts' and their maps. These are works written to explain the counting of time, with special emphasis on the knowledge required to ensure that all Christian peoples celebrated Easter at the same time wherever they might be living. Christmas, reckoned on the soalar calendar, had been taken over from the recognised winter festival and chosen as the time of the birth of Christ and eventually the date from which years should be counted. But Easter depended on the moon, and it was important that it should be fixed in advance. Knowledge of time was also a political necessity; the king who knew his calendar had an advantage over one who could not instruct his army commanders to attack on a specific day. Yet accurate accounting for days in the week, in the year, even hours in the day, took many active minds a very long time to resolve.

This book not only discusses such major themes, it is also packed with useful snippets of information: the first use of the term 'mappa mundi' is to be found in the manuscript put together by the abbot Oliva at the Benedictine monastery of Catalonia in 1056; an anthology of computus material, probably put together after a conference convened by Charlemagne in 809, contains a section describing how to count on one's fingers; this was based on work by Bede, and another account gave a drawing of Bede's hand with dates alloted to the joints, enabling the adept to calculate the times of Easter and related holidays; it was Bede, too, who established the system of placing events BC and AD.

Many themes run through this book. A major one is the desperate attempts made by the early Christians to establish their faith. They had 'inherited from antiquity a set of scientific doctrines and speculations that needed to be refined and simplified, as well as converted to Christianity'. The very stars were named after classical heroes, but all attempts to re-christen them proved vain, as was Isidore's appeal that the days of the week should be given more suitable names. The end of the world is nigh even today, according to some sects, so it comes as no surprise that this has been a serious problem ever since Christians learnt the difference between right and wrong, and that men of every age since have endangered the future of the planet by opting for immorality. Another point I found interesting was the fact that Christianity had almost disappeared from Britain by the seventh century. Under Anglo-Saxon invasions Celtic monks had adhered to their religion, but isolated as they were their practices had changed over the centuries, and the Roman Church's mission in 597 to re-Christianize the island found these early Christians more difficult to deal with than out-and-out pagans.

Edson argues that far from being 'a

backwater of religious dogmatism and mindless quotation of authority', as so many scholars have assumed, Western science in the Middle Ages was busy with 'model-building, constructing a cosmological picture which harmonized with Christian theology, authoritative texts inherited from antiquity, and practical observation. . . . What was the meaning of it all? What was the role of humanity in the universe . . . The model they constructed was so complete and satisfying, and the role of humanity in the cosmos so well-defined, that the overthrow of the model in the seventeenth century caused profound spiritual and psychological disorientation, from which we have yet to recover.' This may sound far removed from the study of cartography in the twentieth century, but the link between time and space is what this book is about: 'Time and space are inseparable coordiates of our world. They were created together will end together at the Last Judgement. For the present they form the controlling limits of human life: the sky above, the earth beneath our feet, the birth and death of a single human being, and the beginning and end of human history.'

The British Library has done a good job with the production too. The illustrations are clear, the footnotes at the end of the book are clearly keyed to the relevant-page (how I dislike footnotes which only state the chapter they refer to, and don't put the chapter number on the running head), and the text is well placed on the page. Altogether a book certainly worth reading, and I regret that this copy will now go to the IMCoS library, and not stay with me.

SUSAN GOLE

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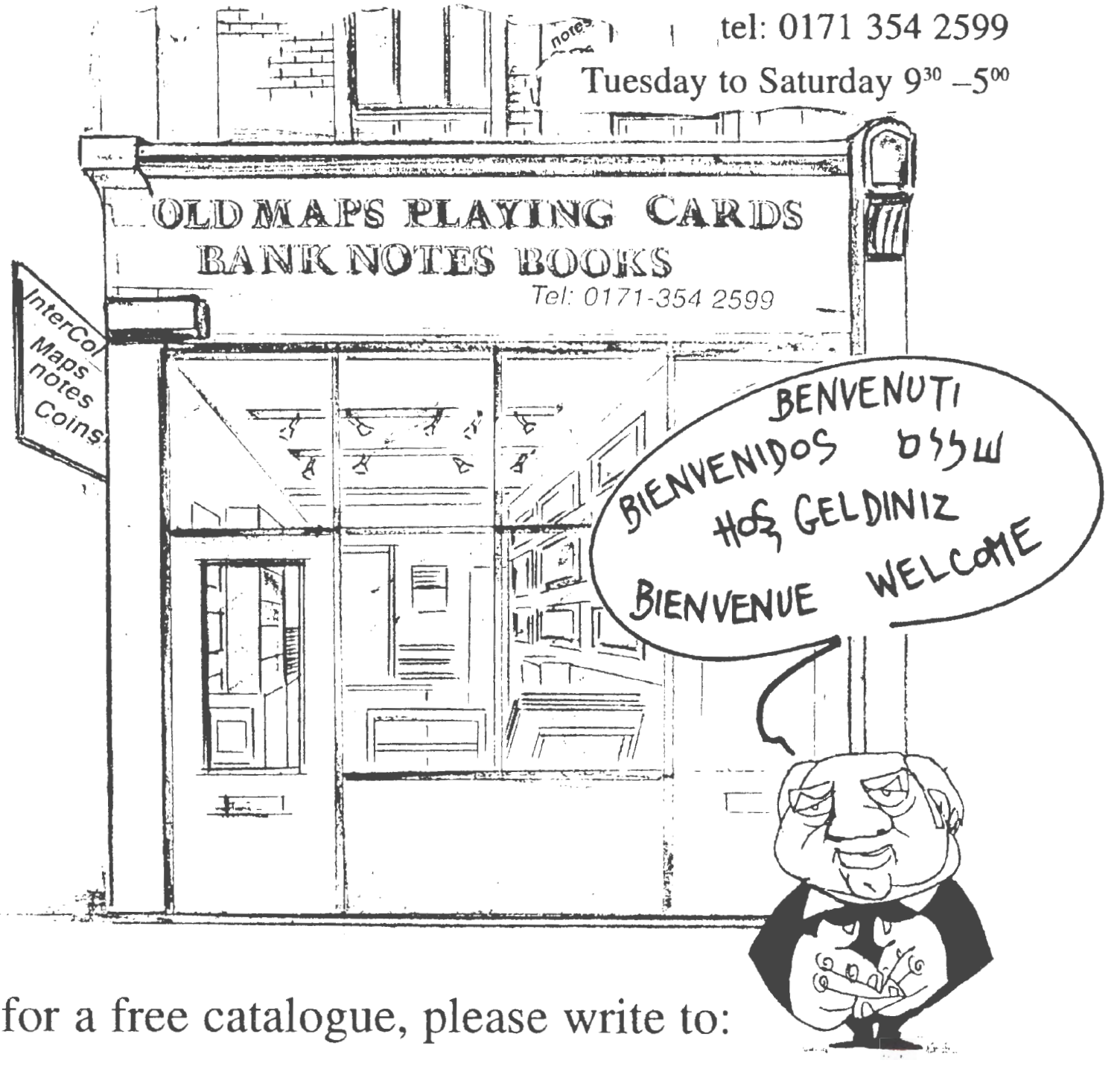
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