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IMOS JOURNAL



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Journal of the International Map Collectors' Society

AUTUMN 1998 ISSUE No. 74

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Use of colour has kindly been made possible through the courtesy of Roderick Barron.

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From the Chairman's Desk

It is the end of July as I write, and I am delighted that I have in front of me 161 replies to the Questionnaire which we sent out with the June *Journal*. Many thanks to those of you who have replied so far, and particularly to those who also gave us additional comments either in the form of annotated notes or in some cases a comprehensive letter. We have analysed these and I can give the results. I have expressed them as percentages for ease of understanding in order of importance to you, i.e. the questions receiving the highest number of 5 and 4 scores (5 = of greatest importance) appear first.

RESPONSE	**WORLDWIDE**			
		Rated 5 or 4	*Rated 3*	*Rated 2 or 1*
Question No	*Topic*	*%*	*%*	*%*
7	Journal	90	7	3
8	Conservation leaflets	73	14	13
1	Map Fair	70	11	19
10	Web Site	59	19	22
13	Journal—Increase in size	58	20	22
2	UK Symposium	52	17	31
11	European Visits	51	21	28
6	International Symposium	42	25	33
4	Regional Visits	42	20	38
12	Paid Secretariat	37	25	38
9	Library	32	24	44
3	Annual Dinner	28	19	53
5	Farmers' Club Evening	26	15	59

It is unlikely that subsequent questionnaire returns will modify the balance of responses significantly, and it is natural that your responses reflect your geographic location. For this reason we have also analysed the returns by dividing them into the UK and the rest of the world to see if such a picture would affect our priorities. Despite this division there still exists a high degree of consistency and so it is our intention to review our activities in the top four areas world-wide, namely the Journal, the Bulletins (Conservation leaflets), the Map Fair and the Web site.

I have formed a small working group to look at how the Journal might evolve, taking into account the global importance you have placed on it. Many individual comments in support of a top rating for the Journal centred around the loss of *The Map Collector* and the gap which people still feel as a result. We are mindful of the fact that our Journal is not a commercial publication, nor seeks to be. However, within the framework of a members' publication there are opportunities to enhance what we currently do, given some investment.

RESPONSE	UK ONLY			
		Rated 5 or 4	*Rated 3*	*Rated 2 or 1*
Question No	*Topic*	*%*	*%*	*%*
7	Journal	94	6	0
1	Map Fair	79	7	14
13	Journal—Increase in size	69	22	9
8	Conservation leaflets	64	16	20
4	Regional Visits	57	25	18
2	UK Symposium	57	17	26
10	Web Site	52	20	28
6	International Symposium	45	20	35
11	European Visits	42	29	29
5	Farmers' Club Evening	38	14	48
12	Paid Secretariat	33	30	37
3	Annual Dinner	31	17	52
9	Library	28	28	44

RESPONSE	NON UK			
		Rated 5 or 4	*Rated 3*	*Rated 2 or 1*
Question No	*Topic*	*%*	*%*	*%*
7	Journal	84	9	7
8	Conservation leaflets	82	11	7
10	Web Site	66	18	16
11	European Visits	65	10	25
1	Map Fair	54	17	29
2	UK Symposium	47	16	37
13	Journal—Increase in size	46	19	35
12	Paid Secretariat	41	21	38
6	International Symposium	38	31	31
9	Library	37	18	45
3	Annual Dinner	26	21	53
4	Regional Visits	20	15	65
5	Farmers' Club Evening	12	17	71

Our plan in respect of the IMCoS Bulletins was to release one a year in the summer. The fourth is due next year, but in advance of this a list of map societies world-wide has been compiled by Bill Barrow and hosted at the Cleveland University web site as follows:

http://www.csuohio.edu/CUT/MapSoc/Index.htm

It was noted that the June Map Fair is becoming more international in nature, with fewer UK dealers taking stands. Many UK dealers are part of the Bonnington Map Fair arrangements and over the past two years the Bonnington Map Fair has been held at a similar time to our Fair, in order to give map lovers maximum buying opportunities! The date and venue of next year's Map Fair have been governed by two factors. In the first place, the Forte Crest Hotel is converting the room we have used into a series of small meeting rooms, which are not suitable for our use, even when we considered taking them together. Secondly the date of the Fair has been moved in response to those who last year wanted it to be closer to the Antiquarian Bookdealers Association Fair dates. This will run from 3rd to 6th June and a preference has been expressed for holding our fair three days before the book fair rather than seven days after. It will be held on a Monday, a Bank Holiday in the UK, which I know encroaches into the European working week, but gives UK members the opportunity to fit other activities out of London into the weekend too. We are mindful that we have to chose a date which suits dealers, working collectors, retired collectors, American and European visitors and others. Inevitably there are some conflicts! Since we are moving next year to a new Map Fair venue I have also formed a small working group to publicise the event and ensure that the change to our new location, the Commonwealth Conference and Events Centre, runs smoothly. This centre is just a few minutes walk from the busy High Street Kensington shopping centre and underground station.

I am delighted to say that your fourth priority, a web site is now set up in draft, currently hosted by me through my internet provider Demon, prior to the establishment of a dedicated IMCoS web domain. The address is:

http://www.harvey27.demon.co.uk/imcos/

The site gives information on:

- The Society
- Activities Overview
- The Journal and Bulletins
- 1999 Calendar of Events
- Map Fair
- International Symposium
- Membership Application Form and Subscription Rates
- The Library
- Officers
- Country Representatives

The site contains e-mail addresses and fax numbers of relevant officers, but in most cases not telephone numbers to prevent nuisance calls. The 1999 Events are at present being finalised, and so this information is provisional. The Library Section will, in due course, contain the list of books in the library. The Directory of Members will **not** be posted on the site. At this stage it is not an interactive site, so it is not possible to complete the Membership Application Form nor the Map Fair Application Form on line. These forms need to be copied into a PC, completed and sent off by e-mail, fax or even 'snail mail'!

Please would those of you who have access to the Internet visit the site and let me know what you think. What would you like to add, change, delete? If, for example, you would like to see more pictures within the site, please let me know what you think would be appropriate. When we are comfortable with the content of the site, then I shall transfer it to a dedicated IMCoS web domain and publicise the transfer.

JENNY HARVEY

Richard Davis of Lewknor (1750–1814)

Land Surveyor, Estate-agent and Enclosure Commissioner

Just over two hundred years ago, in August 1797, a large-scale map of the County of Oxford was published on 16 sheets. It was engraved by John Cary, one of the foremost mapmakers of his time, on a scale of 2 inches to 1 mile and shows towns, villages, churches, gentlemen's seats and parks, heaths, woods, forests, water- and windmills, also fenced and unfenced roads with distances between towns.[1] The faint broken lines on the map indicate arable land, while the grass symbol denotes pasture. It also differentiates between open fields and land already enclosed. The map's accuracy and wealth of detail — and its excellent draughtsmanship — is praised by Audrey Lambert, writing in the journal Geography, where she uses Davis's map to illustrate how large-scale maps can be used to complement other documentary evidence in local studies.[2] Without doubt, such a thorough survey of the county was an outstanding achievement, and the resulting map one of the most important county maps of the 18th century. It was the work of Richard Davis, the Lewknor land surveyor.[3]

Richard Davis was born in 1750 and baptised at Windsor on July 22 in the same year.[4] He entered Eton College on 24 May 1757 on payment of a fee of two guineas, and left five years later in 1761.[5] No traces of any further schooling could be established, and Richard Davis's name next appears in Jackson's Oxford Journal on 6 October 1781 advertising his services in selling a gentleman's property in Stokenchurch (Bucks), in which he names himself as 'Land-Surveyor at Lewknor'.

Another notice in the same journal the following year throws some light onto his missing years with the following advertisement: '. . . RICHARD DAVIS, of LEWKNOR, . . . (removed from Harrowsmith) Surveys and Plans ESTATES, and transacts every other Kind of Business with respect to the Purchasing, Selling, or Letting of Estates, Houses, &c. on the most reasonable Terms.' His prospective clients could register their enquiries at the King's Arms, Holywell in Oxford, the Swan at nearby Tetsworth and at the Red Lion in Thame.[6]

The year 1784 brought Richard Davis his first commission as Surveyor to the Enclosure in Stanford-in-the-Vale, when he prepared a map of the area, although it has now been lost.[7] Further evidence of his work survives from correspondence regarding the survey and valuation of the Manor of Stutteridge, near Stokenchurch, Bucks (formerly in Oxfordshire) in 1785.[8]

In 1786 Richard Davis was appointed Topographer to his Majesty, George III by the Earl of Salisbury, Lord Chamberlain of the Household in place of the deceased George King, a post which he held until his death in 1814. The royal appointment gave a major impetus to Davis's career and from then on his services were sought on numerous occasions, either as surveyor of estates or commissioner to the enclosures taking place in Oxfordshire.[9] Moreover, his activities were not restricted to Oxfordshire alone. In 1787 Davis surveyed the Gogerddan estate in the County of Cardigan, then the property of Mrs



Title to Davis's survey for the enclosure of Bray, Berkshire

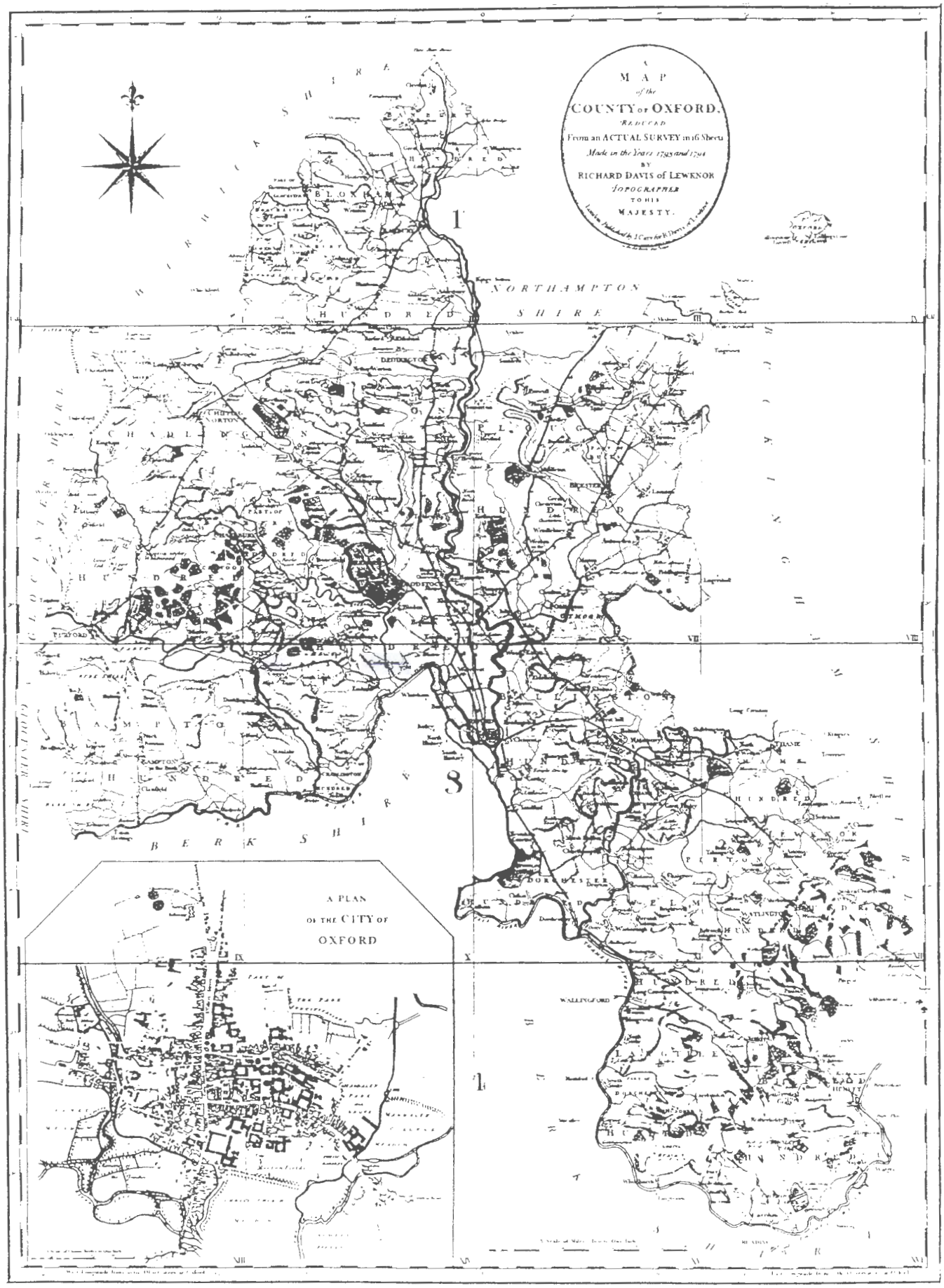
Pryse. He also surveyed several other estates in Wales (Broncastellan, Clarach, Cynnull-Mawr, Cyfoeth-y-Brenin, Trefeirig, Upper Vaenor), and Whittlewood Forest in Northamptonshire,[11] a survey which was still used some sixty years later, albeit in an updated form, by the Parliamentary Select Committee reporting to the House on woods, forests, and land revenues of the Crown.[12] Also Richard Davis's new home at Lewknor was within easy reach of the City of Oxford and the University which brought him several commissions from the colleges there. In 1787 Davis was asked to survey the open fields and old enclosures in the Parish of Benson, for which he also produced a terrier in a most beautiful hand, with the titles highlighted in gold leaf.[13] However, this work is also notable for the fact that Davis used decimal fractions for both acreages and shilling values in the terrier of the survey.[14] The disbursement books at Christ Church, Oxford show that he was also paid for surveying their estates at Chippenham, Bradby, and East Claydon in 1794; Garsington, Caversham, Fenny Compton, and Cassington in 1795; Cowley in 1796, South Stoke in 1797; and Deddington in 1798. He was also appointed Enclosure Commissioner to Stanwell in 1792; to Harrow and to Hillingdon and Cowley in 1796.[15] The financial rewards for surveying the various estates belonging to the Oxford colleges[16] and from acting as commissioner to the enclosures were considerable[17] and provided Davis with a handsome income. He no longer had to advertise his services in *Jackson's Oxford Journal* and in his capacity as Royal Topographer in 1794 he published his *General View of the Agriculture of the County of Oxford,. . .*, the fore-runner of Arthur Young's edition of 1813. The book was drawn up for the consideration of improvement in agriculture in the county, and recipients were encouraged to make their written remarks and observations in the margins and return them to the Board

of Agriculture.[18] Davis had also included a small map of the county in his book, on which the title, 'A PLAN of the County of OXFORD' is shown in the upper left-hand corner within a simple cartouche.[19] However, it appears that due to his widespread activities he was no longer able — or willing — to continue his work for the Board of Agriculture, thus Arthur Young was persuaded to complete the survey.[20]

'A New Map of the County of Oxford . . .' by Richard Davis

The Royal Society of Arts, keen to encourage large-scale county mapping, offered sums of money to surveyors willing to undertake such a task. Thus during the second half of the 18th century a number of maps were produced in response. Richard Davis's map, entitled 'A New Map of the County of Oxford by an Actual Survey on which are delineated: the Course of Rivers and Roads, the Parks, Gentlemen's Seats, Heaths, Woods, Forests, Commons, etc., etc.' was produced to one such award. The minutes of the Society of Arts' Committee of Polite Arts, dated March 1797, record the reading of 'a Certificate signed by many respectable Names of the Nobility and Gentry of Oxfordshire who certify that the Map before the Committee has been submitted to their Inspection and seems to them to be an accurate Survey.'[21] However, the Committee felt it necessary to seek out the opinions of Lord Charles Spencer, and the Earl of Maccklesfield about Davis's map. The earl's reply stated that 'He thinks the map exceedingly accurate', while Lord Charles wrote that 'every Body seems well satisfied.'[22]

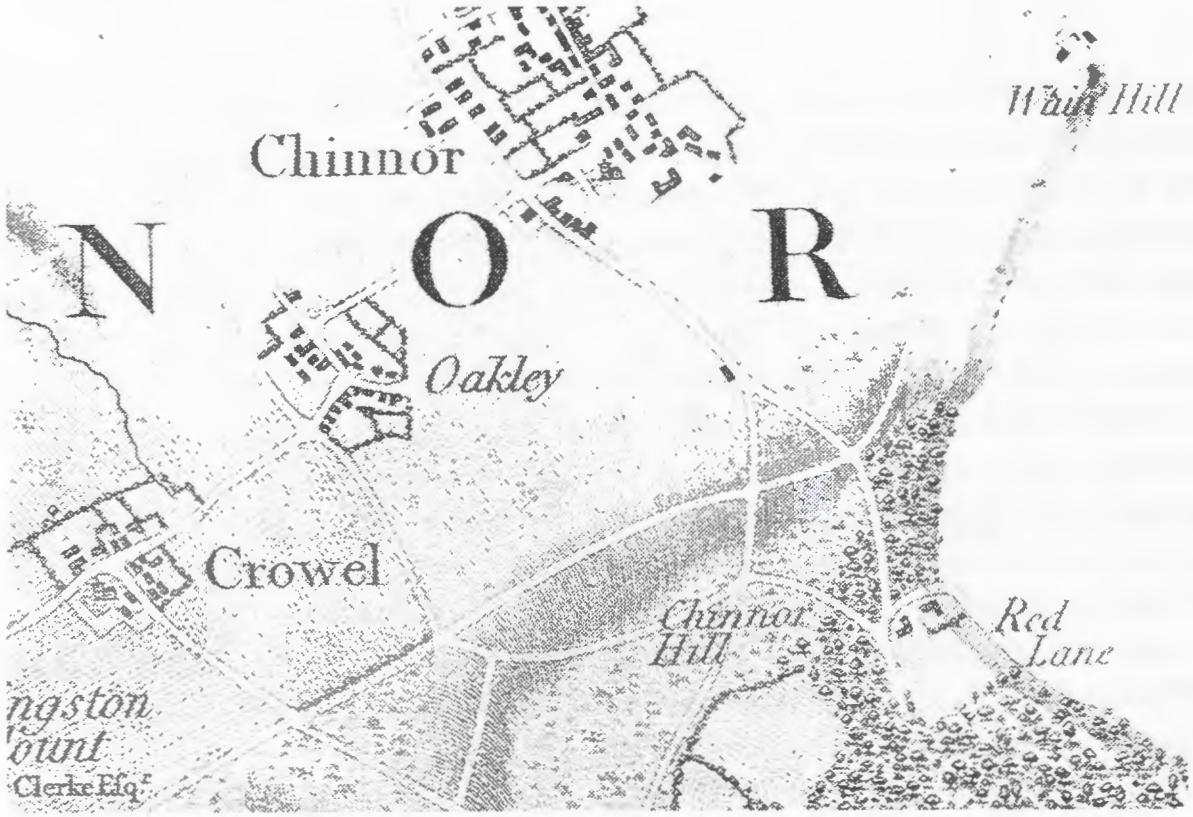
Advertisement for his large-scale map of Oxfordshire first appeared in 1790 when *Jackson's Oxford Journal* carried the publication by subscription of a map '. . . on a Scale sufficiently large to describe particular Places with Accuracy. . .'[23] Davis especially chose the scale of 2 inches to a mile in order that it might be a companion to the map of Berkshire, published some years earlier by John Rocque the Huguenot surveyor and mapmaker.[24] The planned publication date for the map was to be August 1792,[25] but this turned out to be a greatly over-optimistic schedule. The price for each map was to be two and a half guineas (£2.62p) with one guinea to be paid at the time of subscribing.[26] The Treasury payments at Christ Church, Oxford record the payment of £1.1.0 (£1.05p) for 'Davis's map omitted in Disbt Book 1791.' Presumably the payment of the deposit was made in 1791, but was not recorded until the following year.[27] A further payment of £2.9.6 (£2.47) is recorded in 1798 as '. . . remainder of Subscription for Mr Davis's Map'.[28] The discrepancy of the 18 shillings (90p) could account for the full wash colour of the map. By way of enticement, Davis in his advert stated that 'To Subscribers only will be given *gratis* a Map of the whole County, on one Sheet.'[29] Subscriptions for the map were accepted by Mr. Jackson, printer, and Mr. Fletcher, bookseller in Oxford; Messrs Willis, Wood and Co. of Lombard Street in London, bankers; and by Richard Davis himself in Lewknor.[30] The map was finally published in 1797 by John Cary in London on sixteen sheets, in an estimated edition of not more than 200. All subscribers' copies were numbered in the upper left-hand corner of the title sheet and individ-



Map of the whole county on one sheet, given gratis to subscribers of the 16-sheet map.

ually signed by Davis himself. A census of public libraries, record offices, institutions, as well as private sources revealed only 31 copies in existence. There may of course be some unlocated examples still surviving; however, the true scarcity of this map is reflected in the findings of the survey. Furthermore, considering that only nine of the 30 surviving copies are in private collections, and therefore with possible market potential, they very seldom come on the market. This is reflected by the prices realised in the course of years from the original 2 1/2 guineas in 1797 to £8 in 1957, £350 in 1976, £450 and £600 in 1987. In 1992, individual sheets were on offer at £250 per sheet from a bound set, some of which were quite badly damaged by damp, and in 1997 a beautifully bound perfect copy sold for £2475 within days of appearing in a catalogue. As very few examples of the original edition survive, Oxfordshire County Libraries published a facsimile edition in 1975 under the guidance and editorship of Philip Riden. Alas, this edition is now also no longer available.

The accuracy of Davis's work is questioned, with some justification, from time to time by local historians who find some important details missing from his map. To illustrate the point, it is rather curious that Richard Davis omitted two such well-known buildings as the market halls at Thame and Watlington, both of which he must have been familiar with. It is also unlikely that John Cary, the most eminent map-engraver and publisher at that time, could have made such an obvious error as to omit them from the plates. On the other hand, the windmill at Chinnor, a well-known landmark, which is not shown, seems to vindicate Davis, as some recent research revealed that at the time of the survey the mill at Chinnor was indeed not standing and that a replacement was being constructed at Chatham (Kent) which was moved to Chinnor later.[31] Therefore, in that instance at least, far from being inaccurate, the map reflects the exact situation at the time when the survey was taken. In other details, too, Davis was meticulously precise. Even an individual tree, for example Roak Elm in the Parish of Benson, is shown, as are farms, hedges, lanes and brooks, all with great detail and accuracy. Furthermore, one has to bear in mind that parliamentary enclosures had just started to alter the general view of the Oxfordshire countryside, with the vast majority of enclosures taking place after the map had been published.[32] Davis also made several important alterations to his plan of Oxford as compared to those of Isaac Taylor, William Faden and to his most recent contemporary, Thomas Jeffreys. He named all the colleges, showed Preachers Pool, and only named one bowling green, that of Magdalen Park. Carfax Conduit, erected in 1610 and removed in 1789 as part of the road widening for coach traffic, is correctly not shown. Similarly, the North Gate and Bocardo, demolished in 1771, the East Gate, demolished in 1772, are now missing from Davis's map. The City Prison, 'an elegant low building with a dome'[33] built in the centre of Gloucester Green and opened in 1789, is now included, and the distinctive shape of the newly-erected Magdalen Bridge, rebuilt between 1772 and 1778 under the provisions of the Oxford Improvement Act of 1771, is clearly visible. The most important addition to Davis's map of the city, however, was the canal and wharf, built



Detail from the Davis's 16-sheet map of Oxfordshire.

on land once in the northern precincts of the castle, and newly opened on 1 January 1790. 'On that day the bells of St Thomas the Martyr rang and the Oxford Militia Band played as a convey of barges brought over 200 tons of coal, corn and other goods. . .' to the new canal wharf amidst great celebrations.[34]

Locations

As mentioned earlier, all major public libraries and all County Record Offices in the UK were contacted in order to establish the number of surviving copies deposited at the various institutions. So were all the colleges at Oxford and Cambridge. A search of possible private locations was conducted via the trade, and in addition an advertisement was placed in *The Map Collector*. Response to the census was extremely good, with only three County Record Offices and one private collection failing to reply. *The Map Collector* advertisement also bore fruit by revealing two maps held in private collections, while the subsequent article on Richard Davis in the same journal[35] yielded one more response from a private collector in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA.

The following table gives details of the extant copies and their locations:

Birmingham Central Library
Bodleian Library (4 copies)
British Library (2 copies)
Cambridge University Library
Christ Church, Oxford (2 copies)
County Library, Oxford
Oxfordshire Archives, Oxford (3 copies)
John Rylands LIbrary, Manchester
Oxford colleges (2 copies)
Private Ownership (9 copies)
Public Record Office, Kew
Royal Geographical Society, London (2 copies)
Simmons & Sons, Henley-On-Thames
Yale University Library, USA

Numbers printed

Unfortunately no subscribers list was published with Davis's county map, and

his own list appears not to have survived. As already mentioned, Davis had numbered, by hand, all the maps for his subscribers. The map with the lowest serial number extant is No. 3, now in the Local Studies Library at Oxford, while the copy numbered 156 at the Public Record Office, Kew is the highest surviving number. There is an even spread of surviving copies in between. Thus, an estimated 170 subscribers' copies can be assumed to have existed. Furthermore, two unnumbered copies are known to exist, possibly from the stock printed over and above those required for the subscribers. One is owned by Simmons & Sons, the well-known firm of estate-agents, and is located at their Henley-on-Thames offices; while the others can be found at Birmingham Central Library. Considering the high mortality rate amongst the unnumbered copies to be much higher, possibly double that of subscribers' copies, the following calculation gives an destination of the numbers of maps printed: If of the 170 numbered copies 29 survive (survival rate of 17%), then the 2 unnumbered copies with a survival rate of 8% gives 25 maps printed, making a total of 195 $\pm$10). Therefore it is quite likely than an edition of only 200 copies was produced.

Colouring

All three variants, that is full wash, outline, and uncoloured, do exist. Just over half the surviving maps (16) are in full wash colour, possibly carried out at John Cary's establishment. It seems that they were coloured systematically to a pre-determined pattern, with some notable exceptions,. On the majority of the maps, Bampton, Banbury, Langtree, Ploughley and Thame hundreds are coloured pink, Bloxham, and Ewelme blue, Bullington, Chadlington, Lewknor, and Binfield green, while the hundreds of Dorchester, Pirton, Wooton, and Mapledurham Chase are in yellow. One of the most beautiful examples is the copy in the Local Studies Library at the County Library, Westgate, Oxford. On this map, however, Bullington hundred is coloured magenta, while Lewknor and Binfield hundreds are blue instead of green.

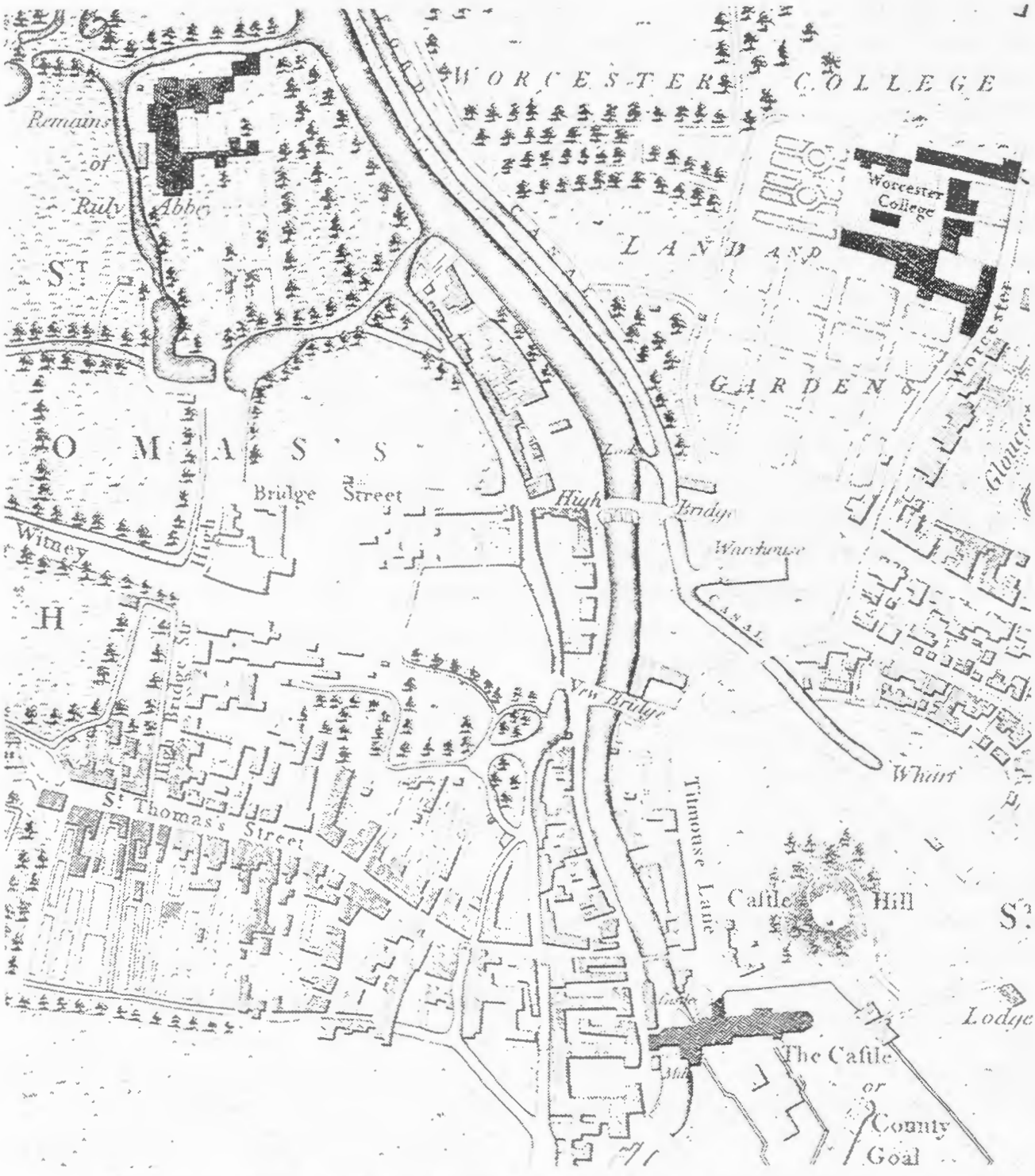
The colouring of those maps where the borders of the hundreds are in outline only is less uniform than those coloured in full wash. Only 6 of them survive in outline colour, while the rest are uncoloured., Also left uncoloured, on all the maps without exception, is the city plan of Oxford, while the border of the main map is picked out either in ochre or pink.

The colouring of the 'key-map' mostly corresponds to that of the main map.

State

Davis's map was produced on sixteen sheets, all numbered with Roman numerals in the lower right-hand corner within the engraved surface of the map-sheets.

Understandably, most — and the best — of the surviving maps are in bound volumes. Only a few (6) survive of those which were joined together and fixed onto rollers to be displayed and used in offices or institutions. Their condition reflects the two centuries of dust and dirt, grime, smoke and sunlight, but mainly the human misuse they had to endure. Most are in a very delicate state, housed either in record offices or public libraries. One example is to be found with the individual sheets laid down



Part of the town of Oxford from Davis's 16-sheet map of the county.

onto canvas, delicately bound with light-blue silk edging, hand-stitched and boxed. Most unfortunate, and therefore the least able to survive, were those left as loose sheets. Only two copies could be located, one in the Bodleian Library [36], the other in the Public Record Office at Kew.[37]

Provenances

Only three of the bound maps have bookplates in them, so most of the subscribers' names must remain unknown. One of them, that of Christ Church, Oxford is well documented and I have already referred to it earlier. The other two could in all probability have belonged to

the original subscribers: Strickland Freeman Esquire of Fawley Court, Bucks, 1810[38], and Thomas Graham.[39]

In his private life Richard Davis lived the comfortable existence of the country gentleman. He was a keen sportsman, fond of hunting, and his name regularly appeared on the Oxfordshire Game Duty Lists.[40] As owner of a sizeable estate Davis played an active role in local affairs, frequently attending parish meetings; like on Lady Day 1799 when his signature appears in the Overseers' Minutes Book, when '. . . the occupiers of lands in the Parish of Aston Rowant . . . agree with John Grant of Wormenhall [Worminghall, Oxfordshire] to pay him the sum of six pounds sixteen shillings & sixpence yearly for his trouble [to] pay a proper Attention to taking the Moles in the said Parish . . .',[41] or in 1810, when repair to the church tower of St Peter and St Paul in Aston Rowant was carried out at a cost of £412 2s 11d. He was, no doubt, also one of those in the parish who felt '. . . that a School should be established as soon as a proper house can be procured . . .'[42] He was also head of a large family, his wife Anne having borne him three sons and four daughters. [43] By 1790 Richard Davis had acquired enough wealth to purchase an estate from John Aubrey Esq. at Aston Rowant (Oxon), where he built himself a comfortable home which he called Grove Cottage,[44] and where he kept a herd of deer.[45] As his new home is not shown on his map, one can only assume that it was built after the survey for his map was finished.[46] It was here that on 10 January 1814 he passed away and was buried in Lewknor churchyard the following day.[47] Only the *Gentlemen's Magazine* and *Jackson's Oxford Journal* published a short obituary of him. In the latter the following brief announcement appeared: 'On Monday last died in the 64th year of his age, Richard Davis, Esq. of Grove Cottage in this county; whose [death] is sincerely and deeply regretted by his family and friends.'[48] His wife Anne and his son Thomas managed the estate until 1832 when it was sold to its present owners, the Clarke-Brown family. Richard Davis's other earthly goods were divided between his two surviving daughters, Elizabeth and Caroline. Richard Davis, in his will dated the 16th December 1812, also bequeathed '. . . my Copper Plates containing the Engravings of my Survey of the County of Oxford' to Caroline, who lived in Holywell Street, Oxford.[49] One can only speculate as to what became of them, or indeed whether they are still there, in the cellar or loft of one of the houses in Holywell Street, which I pass so frequently.

Acknowledgements

I wish to convey my sincere thanks and gratitude to: Marilyn Beese, Dr Sarah Bendall, Martin Blant, Colonel Clarke-Brown, Mark Curthoys, Betty Fathers, Carlo Faulds, Mr & Mrs Folley, Francis Herbert, Linda Homfray, C.H. Jackman, Brian Kentish, Christopher Lane, John Leighfield, Roger Mason, Nick Millea, C.I.M. O'Brien, and Steven Smalley. They, and many others have greatly helped my research to find the missing pieces of the jigsaw of Richard Davis's life.

NOTES

1. B. Kentish: *Antique Maps and Prints of Oxford and Oxfordshire*, (1987), pp.89–90.
2. Audrey M. Lambert: 'Early Maps and Local Studies' in *Geography*, No 193, pp.167–177.
3. Although Davis's map was finally published in 1797, the small-scale key-map, accompanying the set, published at the same time refers to an 'Actual Survey made in the Years of 1793 and 1794'.

4. Register of Baptisms, Windsor; Berkshire CRO.
5. Eton College Registers, 1757–1761.
6. *Jackson's Oxford Journal*, 23 March 1782, p.3.
7. A Handlist of Enclosure Acts and Awards relating to the County of Oxford, [hereafter 'Handlist'] (1795), p.64, No.301.
8. Survey and Valuation of the Manor and farm of Stutteridge, Oxfordshire Archives, Fa V./18–23.
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    1790–97: 17 enclosures (9%)
    After 1798: 120 enclosures (62%)
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44. Richard Davis's name first appeared on the Land Tax Assessments of Aston Rowant in 1790 as proprietor to an estate, assessed at 12s 2d. Oxfordshire Archives, Oxford.
45. A '. . . herd of deer in the paddock. . .' is mentioned in his will and which he left to his daughter Elizabeth. PROB.11/1553,p.138.
46. From 1793 Davis is listed as occupier, although just exactly when he moved into his new home is not known. The strongest indication as to his move appears in the Overseers Accounts for Aston Rowant and Kingston [Grove], when in 1797 'Mr Davis for the Groves' is first assessed 4s 10 1/2d for the Poor Rates. Oxfordshire Archives, Oxford.
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LÁSZLÓ GRÓF

Estate Maps and the Oxford Colleges

This paper examines how maps came to be used to portray estates of the colleges of Oxford. The main question is why, when mapping was an expensive technique, did it come to be used increasingly to record property, augmenting traditional techniques such as written survey and perambulation? I suggest that to answer this question, it is desirable to try to recover map-consciousness; thoughts behind the production, use and subsequent evaluation of individual maps. College estate maps are examined from their late sixteenth century origins to the mid nineteenth century, after Ordnance Survey maps obviated any need for individual surveys.

Estate maps

Estate maps were commissioned by a private or individual proprietor. The unit of mapping is the property, the estate, and so its boundaries are shown carefully, though little or no detail beyond the bounds of the property in question was usually shown. Private land surveyors usually produced the maps. Estate maps were normally hand-drawn at large scales, typically three or six chains to the inch (1:2376 and 1:4752 respectively). Some maps were drawn as single sheets while others formed a series and were sometimes bound together to form estate atlases. Buildings in villages and particularly the large house on an estate were often drawn in elevation and decoration is common in a form which often symbolised pride of ownership (Fig 1).

The majority of estate maps were produced with reference to written survey information, either an external book of reference or tables of reference on the face of the map. Written surveys were still being produced without maps right up to the end of our period. Indeed, my study of the estate Muniments of Christ Church, Oxford shows that, at least in that instance, written surveys were always more plentiful among the estate records even as late as the early 19th century(Fig 2).

Estate maps appeared quite suddenly in England from the mid-1570s. The development of estate mapping has been linked to broad social and economic factors such as agrarian change but also landownership as the basis of social status. Many of these developments were related to the growth of the surveying profession and a greater shift in their activities towards mapmaking as well as the production of written land records.

Many studies of the development of mapping connect maps with society mainly at an impersonal structural level and make assumptions about how people would have perceived maps in past times. My evidence suggests that the thoughts and actions of individuals cannot be assumed to be so predictable. Hence, to understand the adoption and contemporary significance of estate maps it is vital to try to understand the individual's perception of maps. This account of the role of maps in managing Oxford college estates provides a set of case studies from which such individual perceptions might be reconstructed.

Oxford colleges, their property and their maps

Landed estates, the result of benefac-

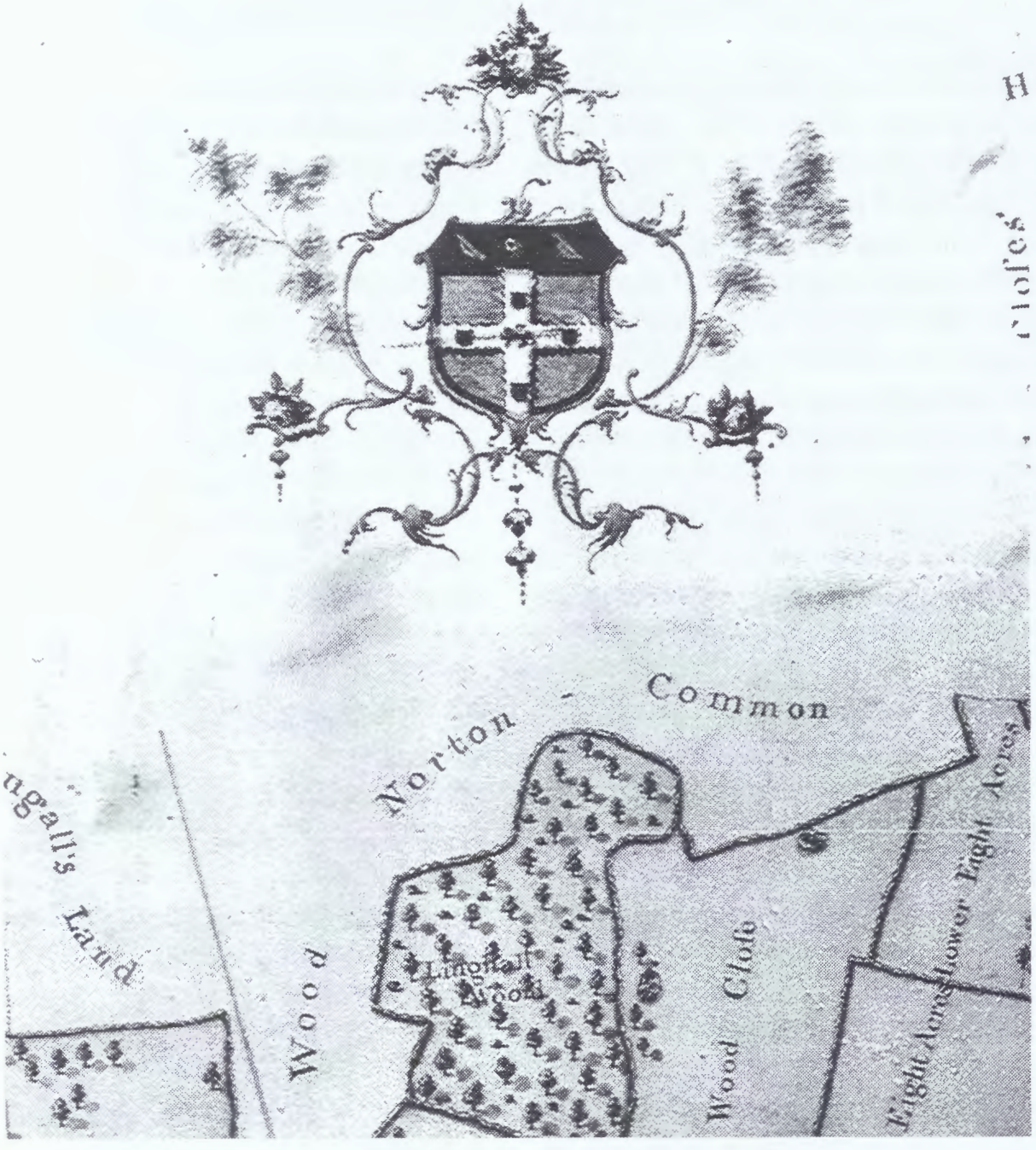


Fig. 1. Part of the map of Woodnorton made in 1757 by William Chapman, bearing the Christ Church coat of arms and other decoration.

tions, were the mainspring of most college's income. It was important, therefore, that colleges protected this main source of revenue so that their principal business — education — could continue to thrive. A problem, however, and one not untypical of the general run of institutional landowners, was that the colleges were often physically, if not in other ways, remote from their properties scattered all over England and Wales. Colleges were not always aware of what they owned. Even enclosures were mainly the lessee's responsibility as a result of which, to take one example, New College remained unaware for 43 years that 12 acres had been allotted to it in the 1799 enclosure of Kirby Green, near Sleaford in Lincolnshire. Hence, there may have been an impetus for colleges to recover meaningful

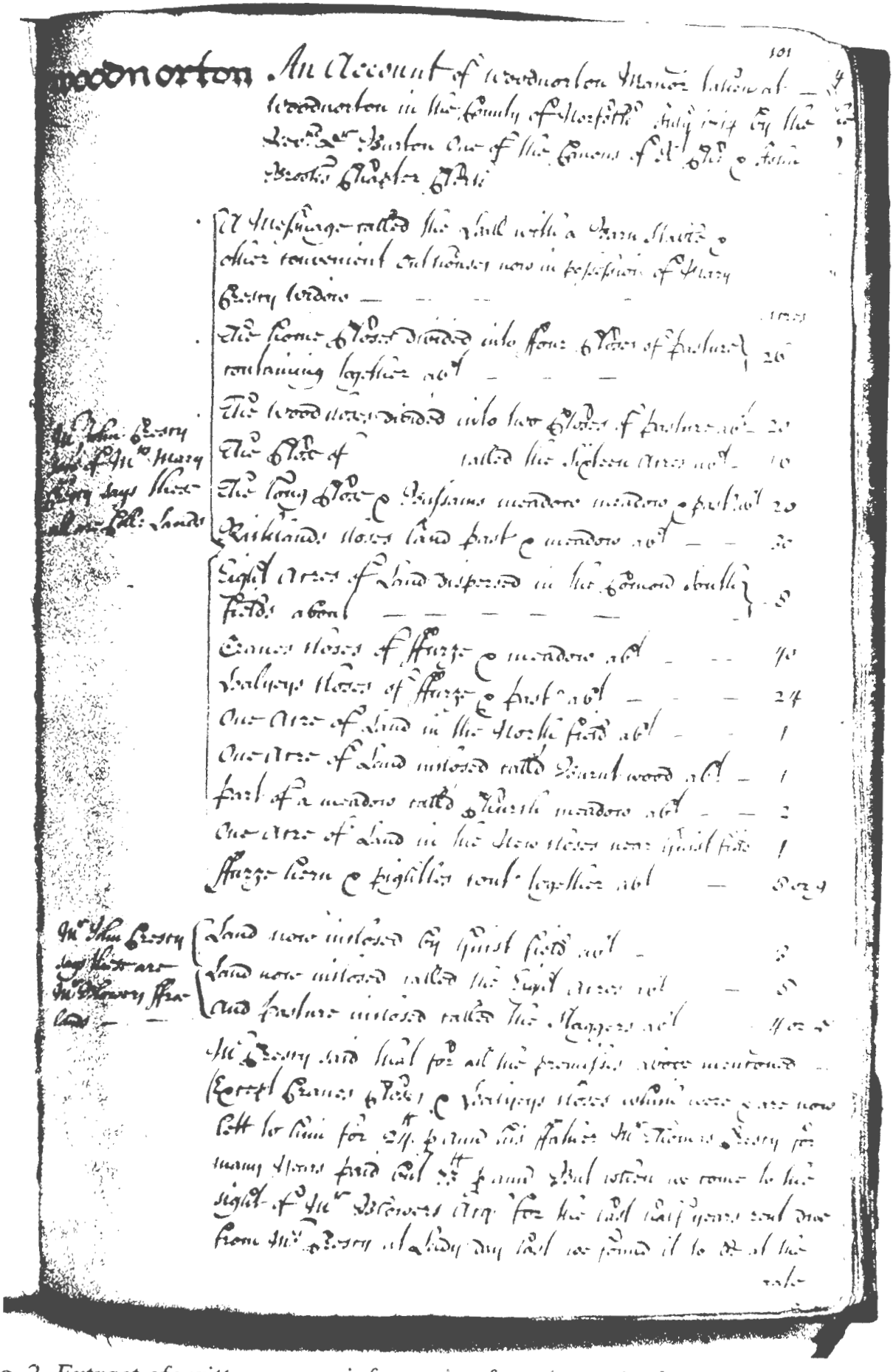


Fig. 2. Extract of written survey information from 'a terrier book' : a summary of written survey held by Christ Church, made in the 18th century.

ownership over their estates since local opinion frequently attributed ownership to the lessee rather than the college.

Early expressions of an active engagement with estates included the commissioning of written surveys and organising visits to or progresses around college properties. However, we cannot assume that such progresses and ad hoc visits necessarily imply that there would be any improvement. At best they would maintain the status quo. From the 16th century there was more impetus to attempt to improve or secure college revenues from external sources, especially as a result of the inflation during this period. However working practices were slow to change and there was a degree of conservatism on the part of collegiate landowners.

Early mappers: the case of All Souls' College

An early flurry of estate mapping in the late 16th century in some of the Oxford colleges can be attributed to the developed map-consciousness of some of the college fellows or heads of house. It can also be linked with the activity and mutual recommendation of a select group of entrepreneurial estate surveyors, notably Thomas Clerke and Thomas Langdon.

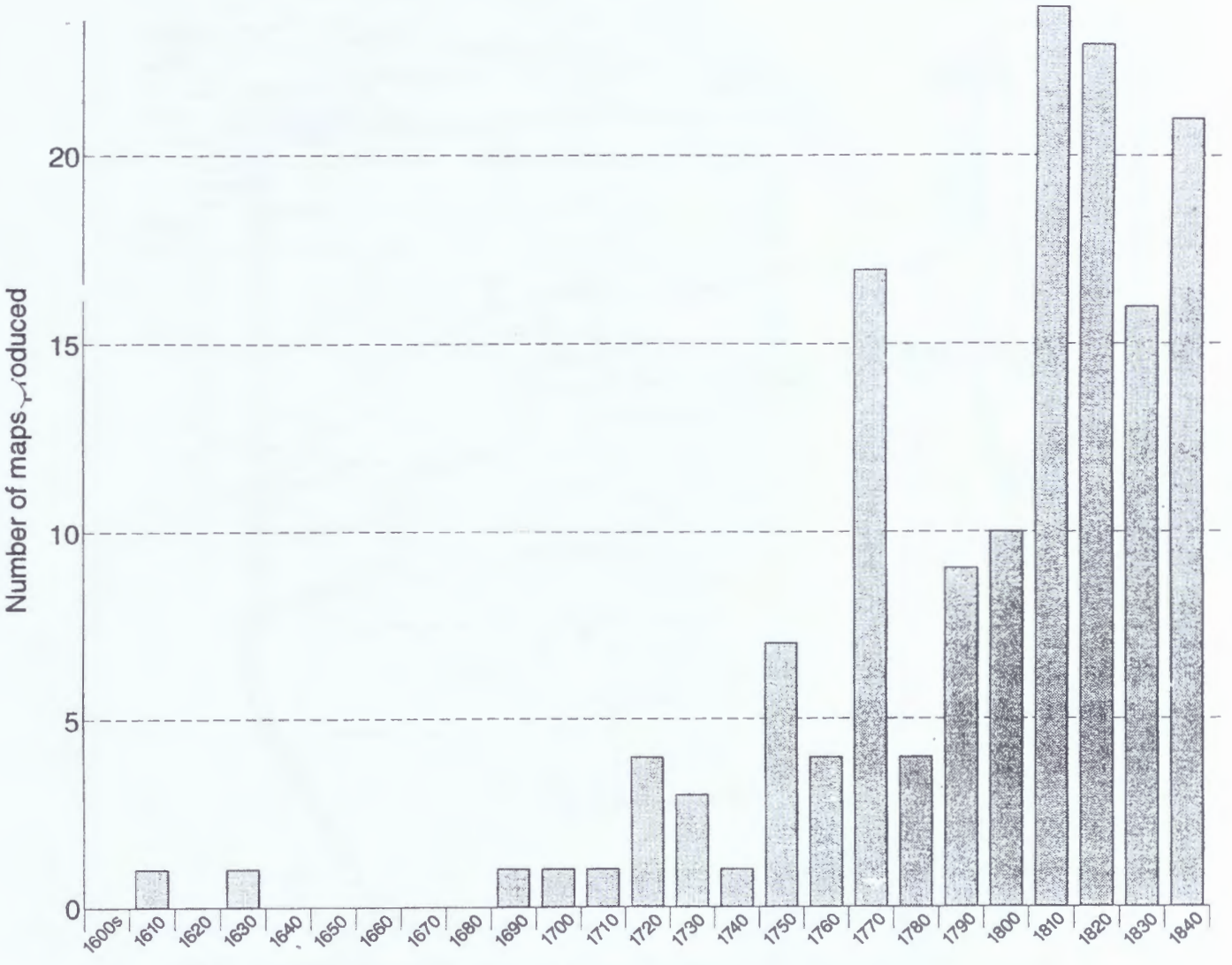
The early enthusiasm for estate maps in the case of All Souls' can largely be attributed to Warden Hovenden who vigorously promoted the use of maps in the late Elizabethan period. Between 1579 and 1599 41 estate maps of All Souls' property were produced. An early dispute at Whatborough in Leicestershire spurred Hovenden to commission a comprehensive series of estate maps for his College. Hovenden also investigated lapsed titles to land and discovered property, which had strayed into the hands of the Crown. The Hovenden maps are an unparalleled series of college estate maps for their time, being clear and precise as well as ornate, a fine reflection of the pride felt by Warden Hovenden in his stewardship of All Souls' properties.

A laggard estate mapper: Christ Church

My book, *The emergence of estate maps*, on which this next section is based, has as its main subject Christ Church which amassed vast estates as a result of the Dissolution of the Monasteries. The foundation was generously endowed with lands, whose revenues made Christ Church for a long period the wealthiest of the Oxford colleges. This was not, however, reflected in an early engagement with mapping as a means of recording the properties. Indeed, the adoption of maps developed in a far from uniform manner (Fig 3).

My research revealed direct testimony, hard evidence, of how maps were perceived and the particular value placed on them in recognising them as distinct from other kinds of representation. This helps us to understand the slow and erratic emergence of estate mapping in this particular case.

As an institutional landlord, Christ Church, Oxford owned extensive landed properties throughout England and Wales (Fig 4). Its estates, though, were managed locally by a variety of individuals. Hence, the map-consciousness of a range of people as well as the overall institutional ethos had to be understood and some examples follow to illustrate how this ob-



Surviving Christ Church map production by decade between 1600 and 1840.

jective might be approached.

In 1757, Mr. Tomlinson, a local surveyor employed by Christ Church, wrote to the College with his proposals for surveying and mapping, observing that:

> It will be impossible to put ye trees in ye map in ye same manner they grow in ye hedges as ye scale by which ye map ought to be drawn will be so small neither w[oul]d it answer ye expense of measuring ye distance of each tree, besides as a map is expected to continue a great many years many of those trees standing when ye survey was took may be fall'n and many others grown up in other places the map w[oul]d soon be very imperfect in this particular and I presume a book would much better answer the purpose.

This passage helps us to unravel the thoughts of someone charged with providing useful information, in cartographic form or otherwise, for a landowner in a past age, and reveals a considered preference for a written survey in this context.

Direct evidence of a mapmaker's perception of the value of his work is exemplified by a letter from the surveyor Mr.



Fig. 4 Distribution of Christ Church estates mapped before 1840.

Dugmore, about the Christ Church estate at Woodnorton in Norfolk. In 1798 he wrote to the College to ask

> whether it is the intention of the Dean and Chapter to have plans made of their estates?... It is needless, I am sure to state ... that no description can convey such clear and comprehensive information respecting their property as may be done by the assistance of maps.

A rare case of direct commissioning of maps by the Dean and Chapter is found in the papers dated 1739 for the Christ Church estate at East Claydon in Buckinghamshire. Lord Fermannah, a major College tenant, had enclosed some land and the Dean and Chapter stated that they 'desire to see a map of these com[mon]. fields ...?... mark[e]d with[ou]t w[hi]ch. it will be imposs[ible]. to give a reas[onable]. answer.' This shows, at least in this instance, that Christ Church saw a map as a rational element in the decision-making process as early as 1739.

I have already suggested that the instigation and production of maps can often be linked with key individuals sometimes operating at variance with the prevailing norms. Two examples where local College incumbents took the carto-

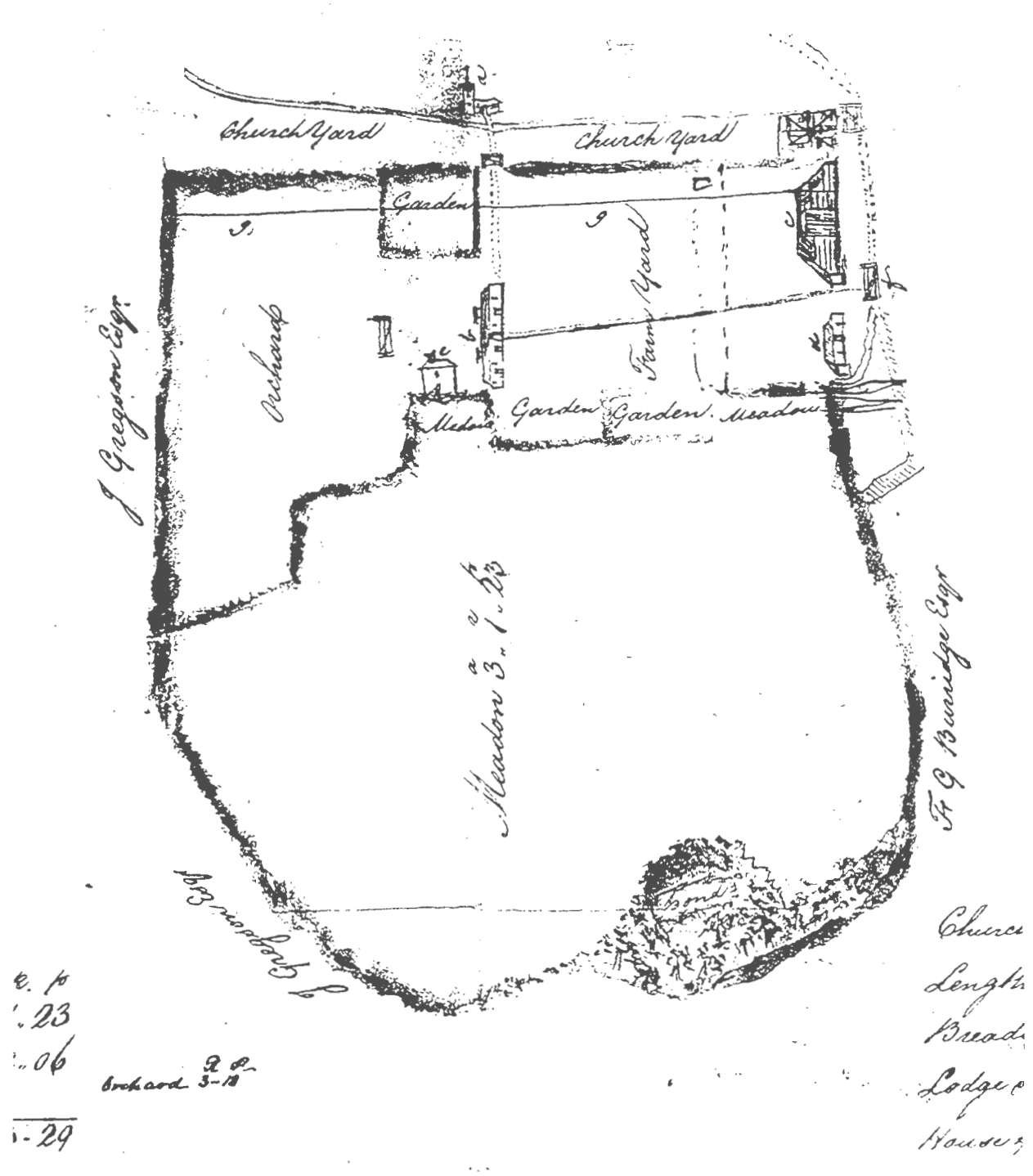


Fig. 5 Part of Salter's sketch map of the glebe house lands at Hawkhurst in Kent, dated 1824.

graphic initiative illustrate this. In 1738 Haworth Currer, the incumbent of the Christ Church benefice of Kildwick in Yorkshire appealed in a petition to exchange land making his point by attaching a map. Currer's argument was that the church yard needed to be enlarged and that "if the east end thereof marked red in the map or survey hereunto annexed ...[it] will very much accommodate your said petitioner". In return Currer promised that he was willing to exchange "a part of his freehold land ... marked out with blue on the said map..."

Similarly, in 1824 the Reverend E. Salter sent a petition to the Dean and

Chapter of Christ Church including a sketch map to demonstrate his case for needing more land for his college living at Hawkhurst (Fig 5). Salter made the point that his map 'is not very beautifully executed' showing that he appreciated that practicability is the most important facet of a map, an insight therefore not exclusive to postmodernist map historians.

Conclusions

Several points of significance emerge from this brief review of Oxford college estate maps. Understanding map-consciousness helps make some sense of the pattern of adoption. The early adoption of mapping by colleges like All Souls' seems to have depended on the advocacy of cartography by senior college officials or local surveyors. By contrast, the absence of similar significant individuals in other colleges helps to explain why Christ Church was slow to adopt the technique. It might have been supposed that such a laggard college would automatically have followed the example of neighbouring kindred institutions. A deeper investigation of individual cases begins to help to explain why this did not happen.

Furthermore, it is apparent that we need to avoid the assumption that only the modern mind has a sophisticated grasp of cartography and that modern historians of cartography invented the idea that maps are tools of power rather than objective images. Whilst operating in an institutional and broader social context, certain highly map-conscious individuals stand out as playing a distinctive and key role, there being many examples of ingenious and original uses of maps for a variety of purposes.

Finally, just as explaining the emergence of estate mapping is complex, so is defining the genre. Estate maps cover a much wider range of artifacts than some definitions would allow, not least in the complex context of large institutional estates such as those of the Oxford colleges. Estate maps are part of a broader family of records including written surveys and landscape views. Within this group, drawing boundaries between the different kinds of artifacts may be an elusive and redundant goal.

The articles by David Smith on the maps and business of the Bartholomew firm of Edinburgh are scheduled now to appear in the Winter 1998 and Spring 1999 issues of this Journal.

The Editor welcomes articles on any topic related to map collecting, whether from beginners or seasoned collectors. There is a 'first time' for every writer to appear in print, and where better for a map lover than in the IMCoS Journal?

References and Acknowledgements

I would like to acknowledge the assistance of Dr Sarah Bendall in providing useful data and in lending slides for my presentation in Oxford.

The following is a brief list of sources for further reading:

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DAVID FLETCHER

Vasco da Gama's Sea Voyage to India Five Hundred Years Ago

Historical significance and cartographic aspects

May 20, 1998 marks the five-hundredth anniversary of the day in 1498 when the Portuguese explorer Vasco da Gama became the first European to make the journey around Africa to India.

The voyage to India that was undertaken by Vasco da Gama had been planned under João II at the time of the negotiations on the Treaty of Tordesillas. The king had intended that Vasco's father, Estevão da Gama, should lead the expedition. The preparations were, however, delayed by João's death, and Manuel I eventually appointed Vasco to lead the planned enterprise. Estavão da Gama was suspected of having conspired against King João, and died in prison. This is no doubt one reason why Vasco's life before he embarked on his first voyage to India is cloaked in darkness, so the year of his birth can only be estimated as 1469. Thanks to the excellent seafaring and navigational training that Vasco received in his youth, he was well qualified for his task.

Vasco's voyage to India was preceded by eighty years of endeavour and sacrifice in Portugal. His success was based on the preliminary work by his predecessors, the most famous of whom were Diogo Cao (d. c.1486) and Bartolomeu Diaz (c.1450–1500).

Another Portuguese, Pedro da Covilha (c.1497–post 1526) had taken the traditional route via Egypt and the Red Sea before crossing in a Mecca ship to set foot on Indian soil in Calicut and Goa in August or September 1488.

The rounding of the Cape of Good Hope by Bartolomeu Diaz in 1488 opened up the way to the Indian Ocean, and this route was secured for Portugal by the Treaty of Tordesillas. The important thing now was to make every effort to use it. especially since it had evidently already become clear to the nautical advisers to the Portuguese throne that Columbus could not have landed in India on his voyage of exploration to the West.

The first perceptible factor in the expansion of geographical horizons in the 15th century was not the European dis-



Vasco da Gama, from the *Livro de Lisuarte de Abreu,* Pierpoint Morgan Library, New York.

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Sardinia - Ortelius, 1589, 10½ x 7½ cms; coloured with a ship & monsters. £65

Transilvania - Blaeu, c1640, 50 x 38; ornate cartouche. £100

N. Balkans - De L'Isle, c1800, 59 x 48. Covers the area of Hungary / Croatia /Walachia. £120

Zea; Thermea - Bordone, 1547; 2 woodcut maps each 14 x 8 cms set in a page of text. £45

Georgia, Armenia - Sanson, 1692, 24 x 19 cms; includes Azerbaijan; ornate cartouche. £70

Middle East - De Fer, 1705, 33 x 23 cms; Lower Egypt / Iran / Turkey; old outline colour . £75

S. Africa - Bertius, 1618, 13 x 9½; based on Hondius' maps; ship & cartouche; coloured. £70

Cape Town - Bellin, 1764, 17 x 22 cms. Shows the fort , town & gardens; ornate cartouche. £80

Virginia - " Miniature Speed ", 1676, 12½ x 8½ cms; coloured, with an ornate cartouche. £160

Mexico City - Ramusio, c1565, 20 x 26 cms. Woodcut map of the Aztec capital including pyramids. £120

Cuba - Mallet, 1683, 10 x 14 cms; coloured; includes Jamaica. £120

Turks & Caicos Is - Bellin, 1768, 91 x 58. From the north coast of Hispaniola to Rum Key; very fine cartouche. £240

covery of America in 1492, but the rounding of the Cape of Good Hope four years earlier. When Bartolomeu Diaz glimpsed the southern cape of Africa on his return journey, he named it 'Cabo tormentosa', the Cape of Storms. It was, however, renamed 'Cabo da boa esperanza', Cape of Good Hope, by João II, because there was now a chance of reaching distant India by the sea route.

Vasco da Gama's first voyage initially met with no great political or economic success. In our part of the world hardly any notice was taken in 1988 of the five-hundredth anniversary of the first rounding of the Cape of Good Hope. The origins of the latter voyage, however, go far back to the middle of the 12th century, a time of great pressures.

The West received the news that far away in Asia the priest king Prester John had risen to enormous power in order to come to the aid of his brothers in the faith. The reports were based on a tangle of information about important and unimportant events that had not the remotest connection with priest kings.

For the Portuguese the search for the priest king became, after the missionary purpose and the crusading quest, the third religious motive for their voyages of discovery. As early as 1490 a missionary expedition consisting mainly of Franciscan monks was sent to the area of present-day northern Angola with orders to make contact with the 'Manikongo', the powerful ruler of the Congo empire, but also to find lines of communication with the empire of Prester John.

In the world of cartography, the priest's name first appears around 1307 on a map by Giovanni da Carignano, the rector of St. Mark's church in Genoa, which shows part of 'Aethiopia'. On the circular map by Marino Sanuto dating from 1320, Prester John is still based in India. The fact that as early as 1576 a German edition existed of the report by the Portuguese delegation's journey to the court of the fabled priest king demonstrates the great interest in this aspect shown by the educated classes of those European countries that were not—or not yet—involved in overseas expansion.

One of Portugal's great poets once wrote that the Portuguese live 'where the land ends and the ocean begins'. Their country's location at the extreme western edge of Europe was responsible for the fact that for many centuries the Portuguese devoted more attention to looking forward, out to sea, than looking back over their shoulders at the rest of Europe. Portugal thus became a link between Europe, Africa and Latin America, like Spain, but always distinct from it.

Even in Henry the Navigator's day, mariners were still gripped by the superstition that the sea off the West African coast (Cape Bojador) was a place where the water boiled and sea serpents and other monsters lay in wait to swallow up men and ships. Others were plagued by the fearsome idea that they would be caught up in irresistible currents and swept off the edge of the earth. More enlightened individuals who could imagine the Earth as a sphere were frightened of sliding across the equator into the southern half of the world.

Long before the Portuguese forged ahead down the west coast of Africa, the Arabs were familiar with its eastern cost as far as Sofala. For them, it was the Mozambique Channel that proved to be

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their 'Cape Bojador'.

Prince Henry the Navigator (Dom Enrique) has been invested with a good deal of mystery as regards his part in the planning and execution of the epoch-making voyages of discovery. Little of this is substantiated by the few contemporary sources that still survive and did not fall victim to the great earthquake of Lisbon in 1755. But Dom Enrique became the symbol of the great awakening. For this awakening there was, in addition to many others, one motive that held particular significance! A map! And this map played a major part in confirming to Dom Enrique the correctness of the plans on which he had embarked. Enrique's eldest brother, the Infante Dom Pedro, had returned to Portugal from a visit to Venice in 1428 with a copy of the travel reports of Marco Polo and a map of the world. This map is said to have shown as a hypothesis not only the southern end of the African landmass in the form of an anticipated Cape of Good Hope, but also the India route to Asia.

The 'Pedro Map' may have been the second of a series of maps of the Medici sea atlas, or a related prototype that has since been lost. The atlas, which originates not from the Medici family (they did not acquire it until 1753), but from the Gaddi family, was created after 1351, probably in Genoa.

The Venetian Camaldulian monk Fra Mauro (c.1400–65), by altering the position of Jerusalem, achieved a great geographical accomplishment. In his map of 1459, a copy of which by Andrea Bianco (c.1460) has been in the Biblioteca Marciana in Venice since 1812, he correctly showed the longitudinal relationship between Europe, the Mediterranean Sea and Asia. He probably did this with a bad conscience, because he senses that he was calling into question the old world picture. The representation resembles the map by Pietro Vesconte (1320).

Fra Mauro created the world map in collaboration with Andrea Bianco by order of the Portuguese King Alfonso V. Precisely the knowledge accumulated in Venice as a result of the trading relations with Egypt must have been of particular interest to the Portuguese in their preparations for sailing to India round Africa. On the other hand the author also had access to secret Portuguese sources for the representation of West Africa. Developments took such a rapid course that this map in fact became the last round world map of any significance. It put an end to this self-contained world by also showing the sea route to India. The Venetian monk added an island off the southern end of Africa which could be passed on either side to sail from one ocean to the other. And with the practical utilisation of this route the Middle Ages came to an end, A literary monument to Fra Mauro was recently erected in the form of the novel *A Map Maker's Dream* by Australian author James Cowan.

The original of the Fra Mauro map passed into the possession of King Alfonso of Portugal in 1459, and was last seen in 1528 in the monastery library at Alcobaca.

The news of the southern route round Africa was immediately reflected in the map dating from 1489 by the German mapmaker Heinrich Hammer (active period 1480–90), known in his Latinised form as Henricus Martellus Germanus. This map (which is in the British Library) was probably drawn in Florence with the aid of the first great land mapmaker

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Francesco Roselli (c.1445–1527), for whom Martellus worked as a compiler. Along with Martin Behaim's globe of 1492, it gave the continent south of the equator quite distinct forms, if we disregard the interior and the east coast.

A striking feature, however, is the distortion of Africa in a north-south direction. To a certain extent this reflects seafarers' astonishment that the continent appeared to go on for ever.

Gil Eanes' rounding of Cape Bojador and the conquest of the high seas at last broke the seemingly impenetrable psychological barrier at the edge of the torrid zone.

Science and astronomy have in legends of their own history been attributed the lion's share of the exploration of the world's oceans in the 15th and 16th centuries. Only their ability to combine the latest scientific advances with practical seafaring lore, it is alleged, was responsible for discoveries during this period. In fact science was at that time difficult for helmsmen to apply. Instruments just invented were probably hardly used for lack of education and understanding. In any case many instruments had the disadvantage that they could only yield useful results when standing firmly on land or in conditions of total calm.

Cartographers have often anticipated discoveries. Herodotus, the famous historian of ancient times, reported that the Phoenicians allegedly circumnavigated the whole of Africa around 595 BC by order of the Egyptian pharaoh Necho II. Konrad Peutinger (1465–1547) and the Augsburg humanist circle had also collected classical quotations that made it seem probable that people had already sailed round Africa in ancient times. Accounts by the seafarers that they had seen the sun in the north when sailing around Africa were dismissed by Herodotus as seamen's yarns. Today, however, this observation is taken as evidence that such an expedition really took place. In Pliny too, one can already sense the possibility of the circumnavigation of Africa. The Mallorcan cosmographer Raymund Lully or Luto (1233–1315) disseminated the famous map of 1306 by Marino Sanuto (c1270–c1343), which proves that this is so. And this was 181 years before it was confirmed by Diaz! The map already mentioned from the 'Medici Sea Atlas' supported Sanuto's theory. Perhaps, therefore, it is no coincidence that until 1450 Florence was the only place outside the Iberian peninsula where, like the Portuguese, people thought about the 'shape' of Africa and hence the navigability of the southern hemisphere.

Whereas Africa, long before it was first circumnavigated by the Europeans, appears in broad outline with a shape approximating to that which was later established, a type of map following the Ptolemaic tradition represented a contrasting view. It demonstrates the impossibility of ever finding a southern cape at all, because in the extreme south of Africa the land mass of a southern continent was thought to join the land masses of Southeast Asia. As a result the Indian Ocean appears to be a gigantic land-locked sea. This inland sea notion persisted with amazing tenacity throughout the entire 15th century. A striking example of it is the world map edited by Nicolaus Germanus, the so-called Ulm edition of Ptolemy, with its land-locked Mare Indicum (the Antarctic part of which is named

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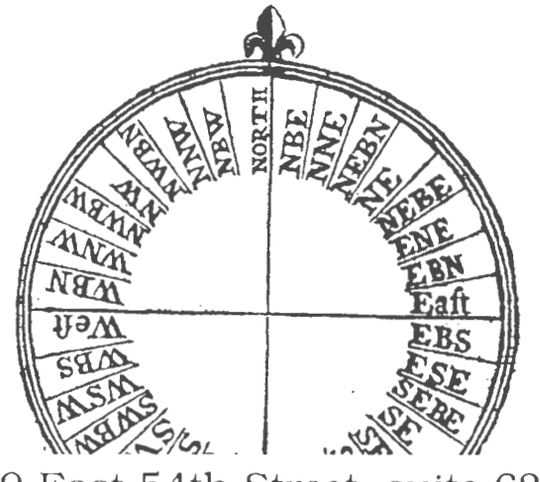


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Mare Prasodum).

These two conceivable fundamental alternatives were joined by a positive variant, and one that was particularly attractive. A comparatively short southern extension of Africa with an even blunter southern tip than in reality seemed to allow ships to turn eastward relatively soon, thereby facilitating access to the Indian Ocean.

This optimism was shared by Fra Mauro, probably under the influence of Arab ideas of geography of the kind that were already being taught four hundred years earlier by Al Masudi (10th century). If Africa was a peninsula, if there really was an open sea route between the Atlantic and the Indian Ocean, why did the Arabs not use the sea route to head west?

Suspicious observers of Behaim's globe could not get it into their heads that ships would not fall off into space once they had ventured far enough round the curvature of the Earth. And even the learned society in Lisbon who called themselves the Junta of mathematics and who were asked by Behaim whether the people on the opposite side of the Earth, in other words our antipodes, the people opposite our feet, had to stand on their heads when they got out of bed—even the cleverest heads of the world power Portugal knew no answer. By now it seemed that all puzzles had been solved, no more surprises could be expected, and wonders had been ruled out, though this did not detract from the magic aura that emanated from the globe.

Diaz' reports about Alexander's expedition, the writings of the old geographers, and also the accounts of travellers such as Marco Polo had constantly nourished the dream of India. The concept was not very well defined in geographical terms. It was used not merely for the lands of the Indus, but also for the entire subcontinent, Southeast Asia (Further India), and the Southeast Asian islands (East India) as well. India had become a synonym for legendary wealth. In his preparations for the voyage to India, Vasco da Gama received advice from Bartolomeu Diaz, who later accompanied the expedition as far as the Cape Verde Islands.

The fleet, consisting of four ships including a provisions ship, left the port of Restallo near Lisbon on 8 July 1497. As Vasco da Gama has left us no first-hand account of his experiences on the voyage, we have to fall back on inadequate reports by other members of the expedition. He himself as a receiving and recounting explorer does not become tangible. In India, da Gama was after all setting foot on a land that had long been known to Europe through Nicolò de Conti (c.1397–c.1469), Marco Polo (1254–1324) and Pedro da Covilha. For his first voyage to India our principal source is the *roteiro* of an anonymous member of the expedition. This report, which testifies to good powers of observation, first appeared in print in 1839. It recounts that first signs of the oriental culture became visible in the East African port of Melind, and that one of the natives said he had already seen ships as large as those of the Portuguese expedition, claiming that they had been carrying Christians from India.

The Portuguese cartographic historian A. Cortesão suspects that before his famous voyage Vasco had already undertaken a secret expedition under João II that went beyond Diaz' most remote point on the south African coast. Cortesão claims to have found evidence of this in

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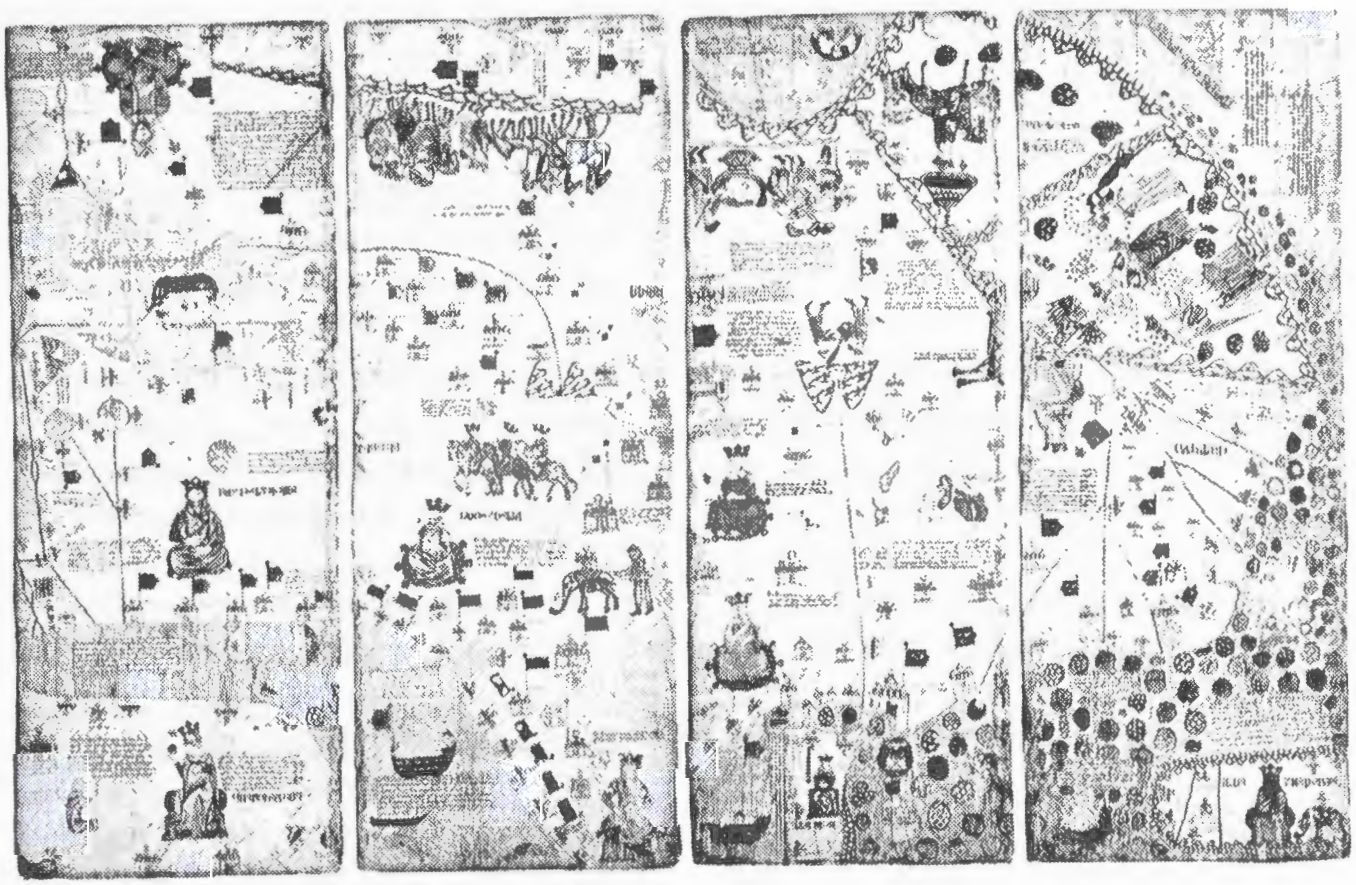
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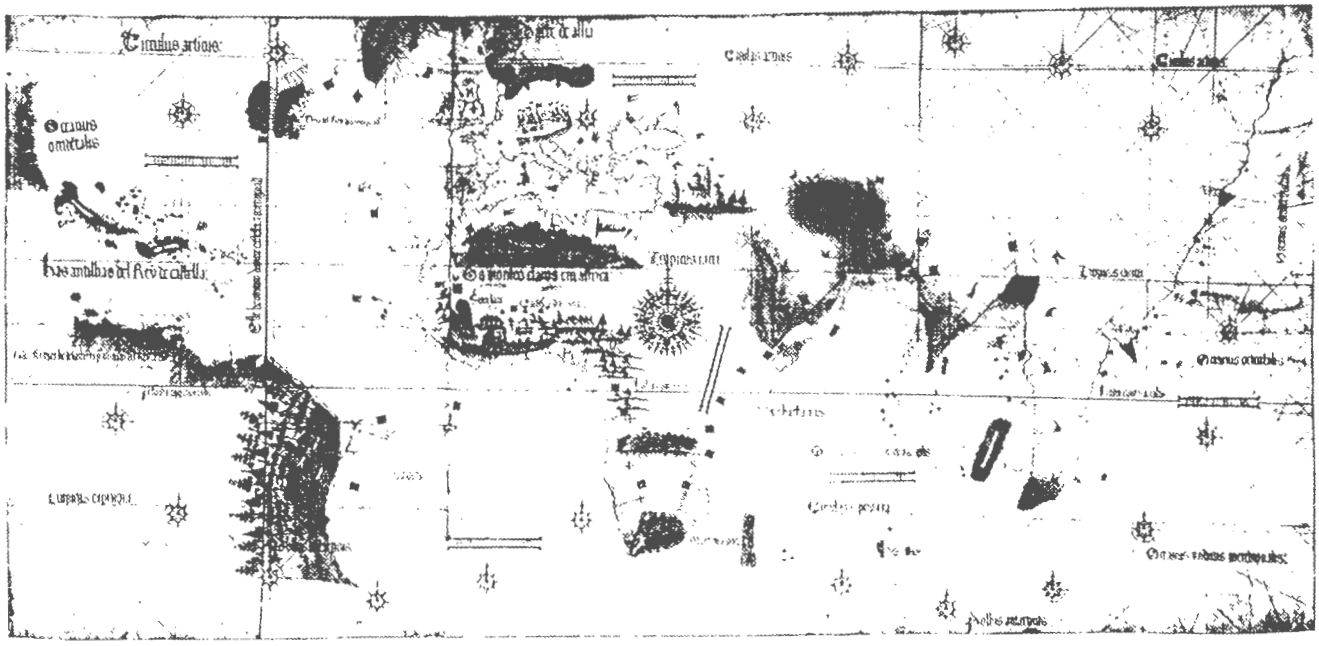
the history of cartography.

The ships carried supplies for three years. They were also outstandingly well equipped with maps, astronomical instruments, and declination tables prepared by the Jewish astrologer and mathematician Abraham Zacuto. Da Gama's course, which required complicated navigation, led in a wide arc across almost the entire South Atlantic, at that time against contrary currents and adverse winds. In the 'Catalan World Atlas' produced in 1375 by Abraham Cresques, a legend above the port of Ormus reads 'Here begins India'.

Making use of the southwest monsoon, the expedition, with the aid of an Arab pilot, succeeded in crossing the Indian Ocean in 23 days. A particularly interesting question here is the identity of the pilot who guided Vasco da Gama across the Indian Ocean to Calicut. In their chronicles Barros, Castanheda and Góis all call him Malmo Canaca. An Arab chronicler, on the other hand, mentions the name Ibn Madjid. This has led to at-



Eastern half of the Catalan Atlas by Abraham Cresques, c1375
(reproduced from Kenneth Nebenzahl, Atlas of Columbus and the Great Discoveries.)



The anonymous Portuguese planisphere of 1502 known as the 'Cantino'. Biblioteca Estense, Modena.

tempts to identify Vasco da Gama's pilot with the famous Arab navigator Ahmad Ibn Madjid, who between 1462 and 1495 wrote a number of scientific sailing manuals and geographical and astronomical works. Although such a hypothesis undoubtedly has certain attractions, it must be regarded as not satisfactorily proven. Even the eye-witness account in the *roteiro* does not mention any extraordinary qualifications on the part of the pilot, which in view of the meticulousness with which the *roteiro* otherwise records important details would have been unusual if the two had indeed been identical. Moreover, the period during which the works of Ibn Madjid appeared make it unlikely that he acted as pilot for Vasco da Gama, since at the time of the latter's first voyage to India he must have been a man of quite advanced years.

The first sighting of land was the Rás Heli of the Arab-Persian seafarer from the age of the Abbasids. For Ibn Batuta it was 'Eli', for Giovanni Battista Ramusio it was 'Dely' and lay near Cannanore on the Malabar coast. The planisphere by Giovanni Leonardo (1452 or 1453) shows a harbour town 'elli', whereas later maps only know a mountain of this name. The portolan chart of 1517 ascribed to the father-and-son team Pedro and Jorge Reinel, which until its loss during the Second World War was kept in the Army Library in Munich and had probably been acquired originally by Konrad Peutinger in Augsburg, showed 'monte dely'. Domingo Texeira's map of 1573 merely shows 'momte' between 'ma' (Mangalore) and 'Canano' (Cannanore). In the portolan atlas preserved in the British Library (Egerton no. 2803), which probably dates from the year 1508, 'eli' is found as the name of a remarkably wide river mouth, just as Marco Polo had already described it as a kingdom.

On 20 May one of the ten or twelve

convicts travelling with the expedition was sent ashore as a scout at Capocate, or present-day Kappata, near Calicut. Until their landfall in Calicut there had been no nautical achievement of comparable magnitude.

Vasco da Gama was working on false premises when he took the Indians of the Malabar coast, who were evidently not Mohammedans, to be Christians or at least allies against Islam. The majority of Indians were Hindus, though in certain Indian coastal towns there were still a few Christians of St Thomas.

Calicut was the proud trading metropolis of the south of the Indian subcontinent, which outshone all mainland coastal towns and had been extolled by the Arab world traveller Ibn Batuta as one of the world's five most important seaports. Calicut was a trading centre for all the commodities on the Indian market. Gemstones from Ceylon, pearls, fragrances and spices from Malacca, and cloves from the Moluccas were brought here for subsequent transport via Egypt and the Levant to Europe. Maritime trading in Calicut was completely dominated by Arab merchants.

It was not in Africa, but in India that Portugal was able to develop its overseas position most impressively. The time for Portuguese expansion in this subcontinent was extremely favourable, in that around 1500 nobody was able to mobilise a defence front that was anything like coherent.

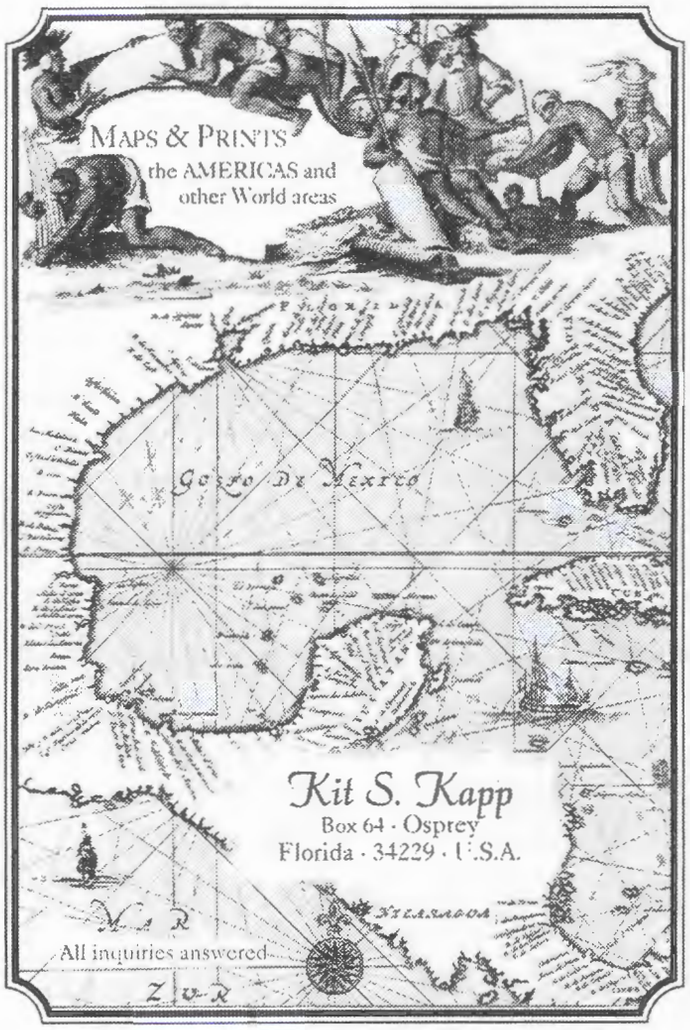
Interested circles in Europe knew of the arduous and often inadequate routes through steppes, highlands, mountains and the apparently endless sand deserts of Central Asia. The Venetian merchants or the padres sent out on so-called monks' journeys had to travel these routes right up to the threshold of the modern age in order to reach China. Now, instead of mountainous and sandy wastes it was possible to use seaports as gateways to India and China. Vast areas of the Orient that had been under Islamic control for centuries could now be circumvented.

The sea voyage too remained a great adventure, however. To conquer the Cabo da Não, Dom Enrique had had to send out no less than fifty-one ships merely for the preliminary exploration of the route from the Rio do Ouro to the threshold of Guinea. A journey from Europe to India and back took one and a half years. It has been estimated that on a voyage lasting two years some twenty-five percent of the sailors and settlers who embarked would die.

Vasco da Gama returned to Lisbon from his first voyage to India on 18 September 1499 (the second ship had already arrived on 10 July). Although he had lost a ship and only about 70 of the original crew of about 150 returned home, the voyage was a complete success not only in terms of the history of discovery, but also from a purely commercial point of view.

He had proved the existence of the connection between the Indian Ocean and the Atlantic. It was not until his second voyage (1502–3) that Vasco da Gama secured for Portugal the trade monopoly in India. By reaching the Indian Ocean the Portuguese broke out of the Atlantic/African region and penetrated into the Asian/Indian region with its great geopolitical and economic opportunities.

The impact of the Portuguese sea route made itself felt so rapidly that as early as 1505 the price of pepper in Lisbon



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had fallen to only one fifth of the price in Venice. The Egyptian/Venetian trade was completely ruined. The new era of the sea shifted the centres of trade and civilisation from the realms of the self-contained Mediterranean to the coasts of the open Atlantic and of the boundless world ocean.

Vasco da Gama's achievement has always been very highly regarded in the historical literature. In terms of its outcome this is no doubt justified: the goal of a whole century's efforts. India had at last been reached, the country's riches and the opportunities for trade had been explored. Vasco da Gama was however forced to the conclusion that the Portuguese would only be able to break into the structure of the existing trade relations in the Indian Ocean by exercising military force.

The chroniclers of the 16th century, and especially Castanheda, Barros and Galvão, gave extraordinary prominence to Vasco da Gama's achievement. But he did not become a veritable folk figure until the Lusiad (*os lusiades*) (1553–70) of Luis de Camões, who celebrated him as a hero in many verses of his national epic and portrayed him as the Portuguese discoverer type par excellence.

The '*roteiro da viagem de Vasco da Gama em 1497*' was preserved in a copy (made somewhat later) in the Santa Cruz monastery at Coimbra, upon the secularisation of which it was moved to the university library in Porto. It was here that it was first published in 1838.

A valuable supplement to this direct source of the on-board diary is another contemporary report on Vasco da Gama's voyage, which came into being immediately after the expedition's return under the direct impression of the accounts related by the participants in Lisbon: Girolamo Sernigi, the author of these 'reports from memory', was an Italian merchant living at the time in Portugal, who came from Florence and evidently took very great interest in everything to do with places overseas. Immediately after the return of Vasco da Gama's vessels—i.e. in 1499—he wrote down all the news that seemed important to him that he learned from his diligent questioning of the returning voyagers. Since this source originated independently of the *roteiro* mentioned above, it is naturally a valuable document for us for the purpose of comparison. The manuscript is preserved in the Biblioteca Riccardiana in Florence.

Especially in Venice, but also in other Italian cities, people showed great interest in the results of the first two voyages to India.

Although Vasco da Gama's voyage was not directly printed as a book, contemporary German sources contain repeated references to the Portuguese discoveries. In 1505 Georg Stuchs in Nuremberg printed a first report on the best route from Lisbon to Calicut. 1508 saw the publication, also in Nuremberg and also printed by Stuchs, of a collection of travel accounts, including the opening up of the sea route to India, which Jobst Ruchamer had compiled under the title 'Newe unbekanthe Landte' (New Unknown Lands).

The cartographic findings yielded by the voyages of Vasco da Gama and Pedro Alvares Cabral, whose fleet landed in Calicut in the autumn of 1500, were very soon reflected in cartography. In Portugal, as in Spain, a large number of hand-drawn maps were made in the early stages of the age of discovery. They did not achieve any great fame, since such maps were

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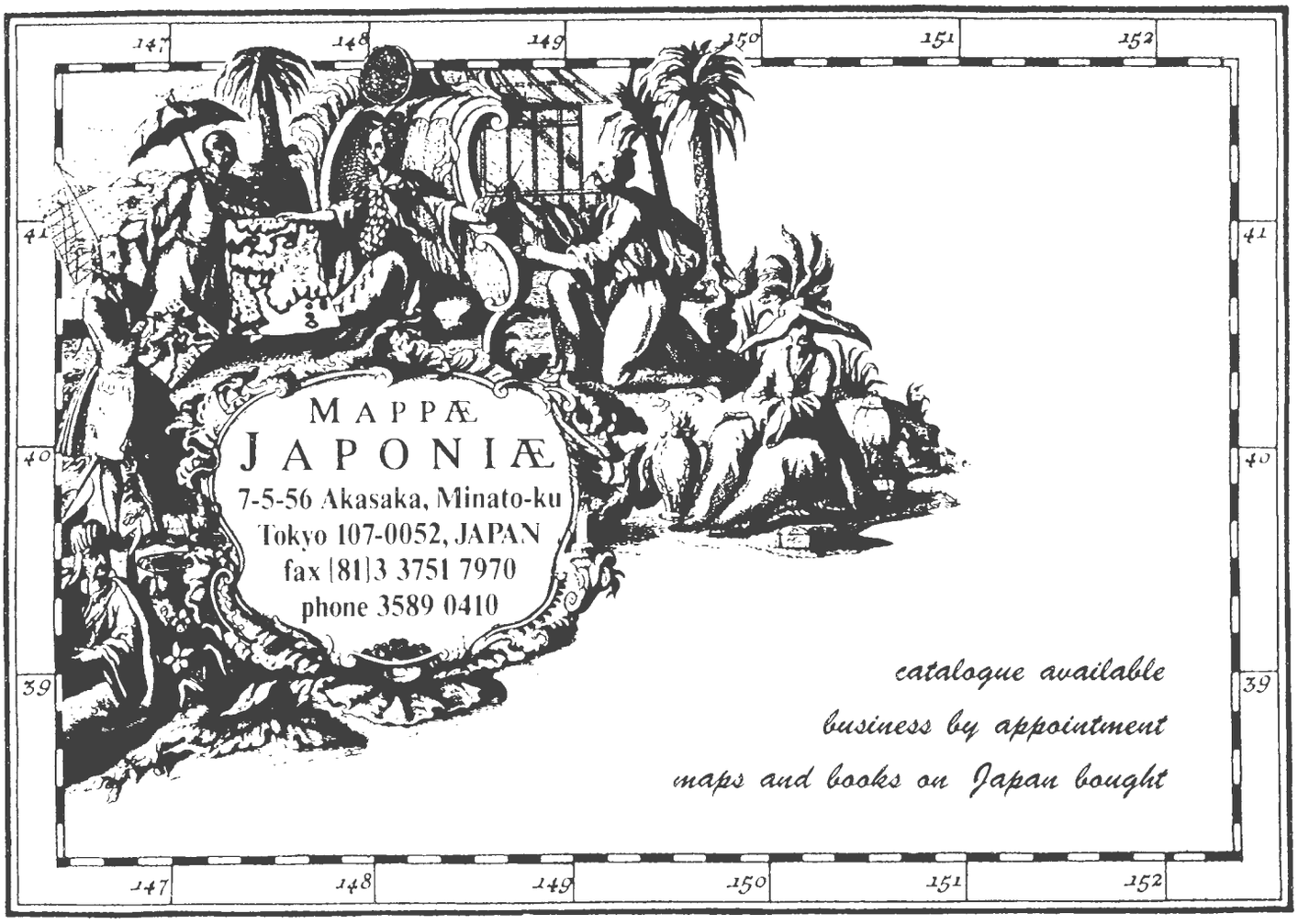


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regarded as state secrets and their disclosure was punishable by death.

Although Lisbon became the geographical focus of the 15th and 16th century, no examples of Portuguese cartographic documents from the time of Dom Enrique have survived. We know of their existence, however, since their influence was reflected in contemporary maps abroad (as in the case of Fra Mauro).

Of the maps that have survived to this day, the fact of the successful voyage by Vasco da Gama to and from India was first portrayed by Juan de la Cosa, who had accompanied Columbus as a pilot, if its dating, generally taken to be 1500, is correct. The map, which is kept in the Museo Naval in Madrid, does not show any details of the Indian coast.

A more detailed study of the results of the voyages by Portuguese explorers was made by the Cantino map of 1502 (Biblioteca Estense in Modena), named after its bearer Alberto Cantino, an agent of Duke Ercole d'Este of Ferrara. It is not known who drew it. The haste with which it was conveyed to Italy makes clear the 'fearful' interest that people there had in learning more detailed information about the sudden penetration of the Portuguese into the Asian markets. This first Portuguese world map that we know of is based not only on the findings of Vasco da Gama and Cabral, but also takes account of the findings made on the voyages of Diogo Cao and Bartolomeu Diaz. It shows the east coast of Africa running, not eastwards in the direction of India as in Henricus Martellus, whose maps of 1489 and 1490 are in the British Library and Yale University respectively, but taking a north-easterly course. The Red Sea and the Persian/Arabian Gulf, and the Indian subcontinent with its offshore islands, already display outlines familiar to us today.

Amando Cortesão believes that the representation of Asia Minor is based on Arab sources, pointing to the Arab pilots whose services were used by da Gama and Cabral. On the west coast of India a legend states that Calicut is one of the noblest cities discovered by King Manuel, king of Portugal.

Like the Cantino map, the map known—depending on its owner— as the King or Hamy map, which also dates from 1502, similarly shows the outlines of Africa as they are in reality, but portrays the Indian Ocean region on a much reduced scale.

The earliest printed representation with a clearly defined Indian subcontinent was the world map of Johannes Ruysch (d.1533), which was found in the third Roman edition of Ptolemy's *Geographia* (1508).

The significance of an anonymous sea chart which is attributed to Jorge Reinel and probably dates from the year 1510, lies in the fact that it is the first substantiatable Portuguese map after the Cantino map to represent the Indian Ocean on the basis of new findings. For over three hundred years it has been in the Herzog August Library in Wolfenbüttel, after probably being in the possession of Konrad Peutinger.

Around the turn of the century—1500—some 25 percent of the world's land area and 21 percent of its water area, from the Euro-

An International Conference to mark the 500th anniversary of Vasco da Gama's voyage will take place in Lisbon from 4 to 8 Nov. 1998.
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pean point of view, had been revealed. The discovery of new worlds not only led to a change in the traditional world picture, which also gave rise to more realistic ideas about the Earth's circumference. It also resulted in a self-determination of the Europeans in a changing world.

For Portugal, Vasco da Gama created the basis of his country's rise to become an ocean-dominating power that did not have to share its designs on 'world domination' with anyone but Spain. But the glory did not last for long. The decline set in as early as the late seventeenth century.

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Johannes Honterus

It is five hundred years since the birth of Johannes Honterus (1498–1549), an outstanding member of a Saxon family from Transylvania. The Saxons were of German origin and colonised Transylvania in the 13th century.

Honterus was born in Brasov (Kronstadt) in 1498, son of a leatherworker, Jorg Austen Lederer. He studied first in his native town, then at Vienna and Cracovia, where he wrote his first two humanist works, a Latin grammar and a description of the world, the basis of cosmography.

Between 1530 and 1533 Honterus was in Basel, learning the arts of printing and woodcut. In this famous centre he made two celestial charts, following the style of Albrecht Dürer and in 1532 his first map of his native area, 'Chorographia Transylvaniae Sybemburgen'. This map, of which the sole surviving copy is in the National Library of Hungary, was the model for almost all the great cartographers of the time: Sebastian Münster, Johann Sambucus, Abraham Ortelius, Wilhelm Blaeu. It was through this map by Honterus that Transylvania found its way into the great atlases of the period.Returning to Brasov in 1533, Honterus dedicated himself to education of the young, establishing a humanist high school and a printing house (the third in Romania) with an emphasis on textbooks. He also founded a library, a special building at the school. He was also responsible for the reformation of the Saxons of Transylvania, which was completed in 1547.

However, his most important work was the *Rudimenta Cosmographica* (The Elements of Cosmography), printed in Brasov in 1542. In it he included 16 woodcut maps, representing parts of Europe, Asia and Africa, as well as a planisphere (in double heart projection), on which the recently discovered continent of North and South America were given a fairly correct outline. This work was reprinted in Zürich, Basel, Prague, Köln and Paris, and thus became a leading textbook for geography and astronomy for about two hundred years. It was through the outstanding personality that Brasov received European renown in the history of cartography.

Efforts to celebrate the birth of Johannes Honterus half a millennium later have been well rewarded by the recent discovery of two more of the woodcuts used in the printing of *Rudimenta Cosmographica*.

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Lewis Morris and his 'Plans in St George's Channel'

Almost exactly two hundred and fifty years ago, in September 1748, Lewis Morris published his volume of plans of harbours, bars, bays and roads in St George's Channel. It was accompanied by a larger chart of the whole sea from Great Ormes Head to the entrance of the Bristol Channel.

Lewis Morris was one of four brothers, sons of a cooper and carpenter of Llanfihangel in the north-east of the island of Anglesey. The 'Morysiad Môn' were among the prime movers in the revival of Welsh cultural life in the middle years of the 18th century. Lewis's brother Richard was the founder of the Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion in 1751, and Lewis himself, under his bardic name of Llewellyn Dhu o Fôn, contributed not a little to the revival.

He was born in 1701, and though he had little formal education his later correspondence shows that from an early age he had an enquiring mind and developed an interest in the antiquities and archaeology of his native land. Where he obtained his mastery of mathematics is not known, but by 1724 it was such that he was able to seek and gain employment with the Meyrick family of Bodorgan as estate surveyor. In the next five years he made a series of surveys of the various Meyrick lands across Anglesey. The results of these surveys, manuscript plans to varying scales neatly drawn and coloured, are today in the library of Bangor University.

During these surveys Morris formed the notion of making a map of the whole island, but though then and later he often talked about it, the press of other work and interests meant that it was never brought to fruition. In 1729 he left the service of the Meyricks and was appointed 'Searcher and Customs Officer' at Beaumaris and Holyhead. In the course of his work here he met with the masters of trading vessels, and must have been told of the inadequacy of the charts of the coasts of Anglesey and the whole of Wales. The charts in general use at the time were those of Greenvile Collins's *Great Britain's Coasting Pilot*, published in 1693, but very sketchy and giving both a false impression of the many dangers and a false sense of security to the hapless user.

After six years in post Morris made proposals for a large scale hydrographic survey of the whole of the Welsh coastline to the Lords Commissioners of the Admir-



Lewis Morris 1701 – 1765

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alty. Their Lordships received the proposal without any great enthusiasm. Neither they nor Morris's direct employers, the Commissioners of Customs, would provide him with a boat, so he determined to hire local boatmen at a cost of 5 shillings a day. He began a survey of the coast of Anglesey on 4 July 1737, using a theodolite and a wheel perambulator or 'waywiser' for measuring distance. By 15 August he was taking angles from the top of the Eagle Tower of Caernarfon Castle. By the end of the summer of 1737 the survey was completed, and drawn up in eleven manuscript charts varying in scale from one inch to the mile for a general chart of the whole of Anglesey to thirty-three inches to the mile for a plan of Holyhead harbour. These charts, with accompanying sailing directions, Morris sent to the Admiralty, where they languished unused for ten years.

Morris had hoped, by showing them the fruits of his labour, to gain support from their Lordships for continuing his surveys, and in particular to be granted the use of a vessel so that the survey could proceed further afield and with greater accuracy. No such support was forthcoming, and through the summer of 1738 Morris continued his survey by the same hand-to-mouth methods of working from shore or from small boats. In 1739 his employers, the Customs Commissioners at Holyhead, refused him any further leave of absence, and the work could not be continued.

Morris now applied for help to his first employer, Owen Meyrick of Bodorgan. Meyrick used his influence at the Admiralty to persuade the Lords Commissioners to support the continuation of the survey. A vessel was provided for him, and the Commissioners of Customs cajoled into allowing him time away from his post. Morris resumed work in 1742, and by 1744 had reached Tenby. France's active entry into the War of Austrian Succession in that year diverted the Admiralty's attention and the vessel to more important matters, and the survey ended there.

Again he sent his charts and sailing directions to Their Lordships, with the same disheartening result — nothing. In the light of hindsight, and with the treatment of the surveys of such luminaries as Cook and Vancouver in mind, it was perhaps naive of Morris to expect his work to be published by the Admiralty fifty years before the setting up of the Hydrographic Office. Be that as it may, he resorted, like many others before and since, to private publication. The volume of plans, which included sailing directions, remarks on the commerce and potential of the ports and their hinterlands, together with the larger chart, were published with the plates dated 29 September 1748.

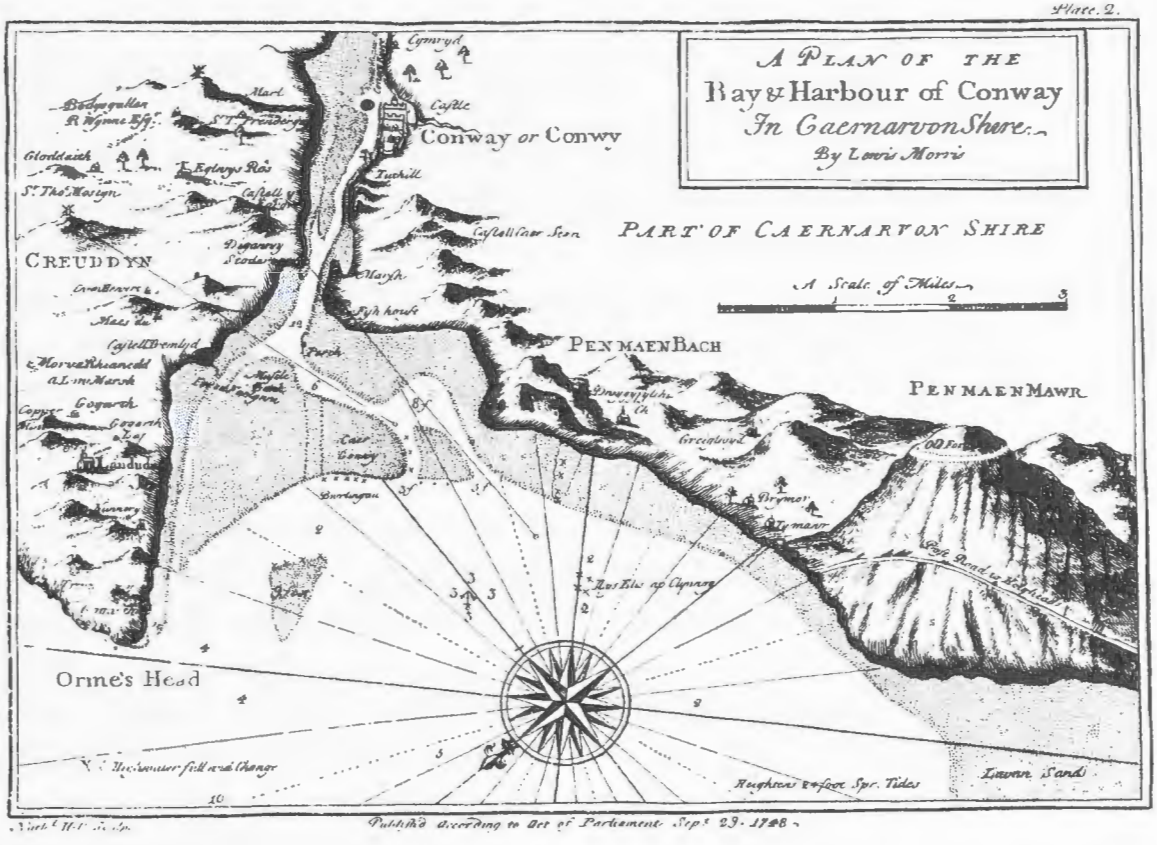
The work was a great success. No less than 1247 individual subscribers are listed, representing with those who subscribed for more than one copy a total sale on publication of some 1400 copies of the work. A cursory glance through the list is interesting. The subscribers consist mainly of merchant ship masters and merchants, with a large number of naval officers from admirals to masters and a sprinkling of customs officers and excisemen. There are a fair number of the nobility and gentry, from earls down to



Yr hai ant mewn Llongau i' Dowr, ai taith mewn Mawrion Dyfroedd, a Welant ryfeddodau'r Jon, a'r hyn mewn Eigion Morocdd. Psalm. 107. V. 23. 24.

Publish'd According to Act of Parliament Sep.r 29.th 1748. *Nath.l Hill Sculp.*

Title page of the 1748 book of plans.



Plan of Conway bay and river. Note the orientation, with north towards the lower left hand corner, and the English and Welsh spellings given for Conway.

squires, and members of parliament. Among the more curious entries are the two Lord Bishops of Bangor and St Asaph, wine merchants, stationers, and 'John Jones, King's Household Trumpeter'.

It is not known how many copies were printed, but the issue was reported by Lewis Morris's son William in 1761 to be totally exhausted. William published a new edition of the book of plans in 1800, for which the plates were engraved anew, though with little new detail apart from the addition of plans of Liverpool bay and of Amlwch harbour.

In his introduction to the volume Lewis Morris rather overstates the role of the Admiralty in setting his work in motion — understandable, perhaps, when Their Lordships, with the Navy Board and individual Lords Commissioners, subscribed for no less than 80 copies of the work, and when official status must have helped to recommend it to the many Naval officers who also subscribed for copies. Morris also remarks on the resolution required to conduct the surveys in all weathers, as he so graphically puts it 'to search carefully for those dangers which all others endeavour as carefully to avoid'. Having surveyed in those waters myself, though in a vessel less dependent on wind and weather than his was, I can testify to the truth of his remarks, though I would, even with modern instruments, be less confident than him in asserting that 'nothing material hath escaped my observation'.

The scale of the 24 plans varies as described in the note above on the surveys. Few have what we now think of as the normal orientation with north at the top of the sheet, being varied to suit the topography. Soundings are sparse, but the

edges of banks and shoals are delineated carefully. Names are inserted in Welsh, with English equivalents for major places. Where the name is clearly of English origin, though, there is none of the modern nonsense of concocting an artificial Welsh version.

After the plans come 18 pages of notes, part sailing directions, part a description of the commerce of the harbours and their hinterlands, and part proposals for the development of the ports and their trade. He does not confine himself entirely to the factual, both in reference to Sarn Badrigg in Tremadoc Bay and Caer Wyddno off Aberystwyth citing the tradition of the drowned lands of Cantre'r Gwaelod.

Morris's deep sense of his nationality is shown by his appearance on the engraved title page as Lewis Morris, Monensis, and by his inclusion at the foot of the same page of two verses of Psalm 107 in Welsh: 'Y rhai ant menm Llongau ir Donn, au taith uwch Mawrion Ddyfroedd, a Welant ryfeddodau'r Ion, a hyn menm Eigion Moroedd', They that go down to the sea in ships, that do business in great waters, These see the works of the Lord, and his wonders in the deep.

A slightly reduced facsimile of the plans volume was published in 1987 by Lewis Morris Publications of Beaumaris, with an introduction by AHW Robinson on which I have drawn for this paper. Robinson dealt more fully with Morris in an article 'Lewis Morris — An early Welsh hydrographer' in the *Journal of the Royal Institute of Navigation*, Vol XI. The chart of St George's Channel was reproduced in connection with an article by Mrs Olwen Caradoc Evans, 'Marine Plans and Charts of Wales', in *The Map Collector's Circle*, No. 54, 1969. Morris does not appear in that compendium of eighteenth and nineteenth century marine surveying, Dawson's *Memoir of Hydrography*.

Rear Admiral R.O. MORRIS

* * * * *

CALENDAR OF FORTHCOMING EVENTS

1998

3-6 Oct 17th International Symposium, Tokyo

29 Oct First Warburg Lecture for the season

1999

21 Jan Farmers' Club Meeting in London

16–18 Apr Regional Visit to Berlin

30 May IMCoS Lunch & Informal Meeting

31 May IMCoS International Map Fair

27 Jun–1 Jul Mappa Mundi Conference, Hereford

10–14 Oct 18th International Symposium, Istanbul

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WANTED: Map Collectors' Circle Nos 82, 97 and 107. Valerie Newby, Price's Cottage, Quainton Road, North Marston, MK 18 3PR, UK.

This space is available free to members for private 'wants' or 'to dispose of'. It is no longer available for commercial trade use.

We welcome the following new members who have joined IMCoS since 1 June 1998:

Mr Kusakin Andrey, Appt. 124, Koepatchny per. 6, 101000 Moscow, RUSSIA

A. Asher & Co., Zeeweg 261, 1971 HJ Jmoiden, THE NETHERLANDS

Richard & Penelope Betz, Hemispheres Antique Maps & Prints, 28 Anderson Road. Stoddard, NH 03464, USA

Mr David A. Bluestone M.D., 460 N. Highland Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90036, USA

Mr & Mrs Charles Busch, 29 King Street (4a), New York NY10014, USA

Mr A.C. Crombie, 16 Mayfair, Post Hill, Tiverton, Devon EX16 4NQ, UK

Mr F. Kioumgi Egyptophilia, Flat 7, 105 Gloucester Terrace, London W2 3HB, UK

Mr John Evans, 16 Marlow Road, High Wycombe, Bucks HP11 IT8, UK

Mr David H. Fletcher, London Guildhall University, Calcutta House, Old Castle Street, London E1 7NT, UK

Mr Peter Galezowski, 41 Avenue de la Liberation, ,L 8031 Strassen, LUXEMBOURG

Ms Anne Hazelwood, 675 Green Bay Road, Cedarburg, Wisconsin 53012-9105, USA

Dr Leen Helmink, Plompetorengracht 8-G, NL-3512 CC Utrecht, THE NETHERLANDS

Mr Jeff Hewitt, 'Palo Alto', 6 College Way, Northwood, Middx HA6 2BL, UK

Mr John A. Hyman, 126 Will Scarlet Lane, Williamsburg, VA 23185, USA

Mr Russel Kitching, 11 6/8 Barness Court, Westbourne Terrace, London W2, UK

Mr Karel Krenek, Cernolicka 129, 25229 Dobrichovice, CZECH REPUBLIC

Mr Firuz Metingul, 2F Kilburn Lane, London W1 4AB, UK

Ms Marianne Katz Moorthamers, 26 Rue Olver de Serres, 75015 Paris, FRANCE

Mr Mark Tom Mulingbayan, W-1510 Philippine Stock Exchange Centre, Exchange Road. Ortigas Complex, 1605 Pasig City, PHILIPPINES

Mr Jaime de Murriaga, Conde de Xiquena 13, 28004 Madrid, SPAIN

Mr Malcolm Paes, 64 Grosvenor Avenue, London N5 2NR, UK

Mr Robert P. Piccus, 4e Cliff View, 28 Conduit Road, HONG KONG

Mr Stephen Reynolds, 7 East Park Street, Chatteris, Cambs PE16 6LA, UK

Mr Patrick Serouge, 62 Rue de Mocards, 94120 Fontenay/Bois, FRANCE

Mr R.B. Shepheard, 11 Claremont, St John's Avenue, Putney, London SW15 2AB, UK

Prof. Dr A.E. Steenge, Kortenaerstraat 5, 7513 AC Enschede, THE NETHERLANDS

Mr Anthony Terry,UK Mission to UN, 37-39 Rue de Vermont, 1211 Geneva 2, SWITZERLAND

Ms Joyce Williams, 346 W. Pender Street, Vancouver B.C., V6B 1T1, CANADA

Mr Seymour H.Yale, 155 N. Harbor Drive, Chicago, Ill 60601, USA

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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

Japan Travel Bureau
Contact: Mr Hiroaki Miyazaki
Fax: +81-47 328 1070

1999 18th International Symposium
Istanbul, Turkey
Likely dates: 10–14 October
Contact: Muhtar Katircioglu
Karanfil Araligi 14
Levent, Istanbul
Tel: 90-212-264 17 86

This promises to be a most interesting symposium, arranged in the old part of the town. A choice of three mouth-watering post-symposium tours is being planned. The registration form and full details will be sent out with the Winter issue of the Journal. In the meantime, make a note of the date, to ensure you will be able to attend.

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.

As the time draws closer, our visit to Tokyo becomes ever more exciting. For many of us it will be the chance of a lifetime to visit Japan, and probably the cheapest way to do it in comfort. On the other hand, some participants have been regular visitors there for various reasons, and are looking forward to the chance to go there once more, and in the company of other map-lovers.

Members who signed up for the **Post-Symposium Tour** with Japan Travel Bureau should have received detailed information through the post by now. My own came this morning (17th August). This includes another registration form which JTB asks to be faxed back to them, and also space to indicate if a hotel room is required on the last night, 11 Oct. This is necessary for those returning to Europe, since flights leave Osaka in the morning.

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
e-mail: regent@regent-holidays.co.uk

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

Regional Visit to Berlin

IMCoS is organising a weekend visit to Berlin on 17–18th April 1999. Participants will be able to visit the State Library now combined from the two former libraries in East and West Berlin, and a sight-seeing tour of the city will also be arranged.

If sufficient members are interested, it might be possible to extend the visit and go to Dresden as well.

Travel and hotel bookings are being arranged through Regent Holidays (address on previous page). Accommodation has been reserved in the Hilton Hotel in Berlin Mitte. The hotel has been chosen because of its proximity to the two libraries we shall be visiting. Our accommodation is in the three-star wing of the hotel at a cost of £93 per night for a single room with breakfast and £110 per night for a double/twin room with breakfast. The flight from London to Berlin on Friday late morning and return on Sunday evening will cost around £180, including £20 taxes.

Those travelling from mainland Europe should book the Hilton accommodation through Regent Holidays in order to take advantage of the group rates, but make their own travel arrangements.

Cheaper hotels are available in the Western part of the city about two to three miles from the location of our visits (typically £75–£80 per night including breakfast). Please contact Regent Holidays if you want further information on this.

* * * * *

Sydney Map Group

On Friday 24th July, 26 people met at the University and School's Club to form the 'Sydney Map Group'. It was a tremendous evening with collectors, curators, dealers, and the 'interested'. The theme was 'old maps', but connections with the Australian Map Circle (a generic map group), IMCoS, and the State Library of New South Wales were enthusiastically supported. Indeed we had warm support from Jenny Harvey (IMCoS) and a wonderful letter from the President of the Australian Map Circle.

Partcularly appreciated was attendance by Alan Ventress (Mitchell Librarian) and Cheryl Evans (Map Librarian) — Alan has offered to host our next meeting on November 6, with an introduction to the extraordinary collection housed in the Library. The Club provided appropriate ambiance, great food, and a terrific setting for a 'Farmers' Club Show and Tell' session where our new members challenged (and stumped) amateurs and professionals alike! Very popular and lots of fun.

Maps presented included the original plan of Sydney Cove by Arthur Phillip from his 'First Fleet' Journal, a late 19th century street plan of part of Sydney, an Arrowsmith map from the 1834 first edition 'London Atlas' and a 1554 map of France from a Lafreri collection. Then there was the ?17th century historic map of Alexander's conquests by an unknown cartographer.

There has been a lot of feedback with members wanting a more formal arrangment with two regular meetings each year,

plus 'special events'. A newsletter will be sent twice a year, which will include IMCoS and AMC events. All new members were given copies of the IMCoS registration form and encouraged to join.

The next meeting will be November 6 hosted by the State Library of New South Wales. If you missed this event but would like to join the group, please contact Robert Clancy:
e-mail: rclancy@mail.newcastle.edu.au
fax: 02 4925 2169
address: 11 High St, Newcastle 2300

* * * * *

Brussels International Map Collectors' Circle (BIMCC)

In March '98 a first Belgian initiative on the history of cartography took place in Brussels; an account of this first BIMCC Evening was given in the previous IMCoS Journal. Meanwhile the BIMCC became formally established; an Executive Committee with eight Officers has been formed, a first Newsletter has been published with a second one coming up. We are happy to present our programme for the later part of the year:

Saturday 10 October: Visit to the City Archives in Bruges, where several manuscript maps — among which are some by the 16th century Bruges painter Pieter Pourbus — will be on display. We will be guided through the exhibition by Bart Van der Herten, editor of the forthcoming publication on Pieter Pourbus' 'Large Wall Map of the Brugse Vrije' (1571).

Saturday 12 –Sunday 13 December: Ortelius Weekend (1527–1598). On Saturday morning three speakers are invited to present papers: Joost Depuydt, 'Ortelius as a humanist'; Marcel van den Broecke, 'Ortelius' production of maps and atlases; and Rodney Shirley, 'Title pages and world maps by Ortelius'. The confreence will be held in the Collège St.-Michel in Brussels. In the afternoon we will visit the Ortelius exhibition in the Royal Library in Brussels, guided by Hossam Elkhadem, Chief of the Map Department in the Royal Library. On Sunday an excursion to the Ortelius exhibition in the Plantin-Moretus Museim in Antwerp is planned. Our host on that occasion will by Dirk Imhof.

January/February: Study session on paper conservation and archiving of antique maps.

End of March 1999: Second BIMCC Evening in the Collège St.-Michel
The BIMCC can be reached at:
71, Avenue des Camelias
1150 Brussels, Belgium
Tel/fax: ++ 32 (0) 2 772.69.09
Secretary's e-mail: veronique.v.d.kerckjof@fine-arts-museum.be

* * * * *

Honour for Ed Dahl

Ed Dahl, member of our Advisory Council, has been presented with the Honours Award 1998 of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives. The award was conferred at a recent annual meeting of the Association at the University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario.

Congratulations, Ed!

Fellowships in USA

The John Carter Brown Library will award approximately 25 short and long term Research Fellowships for the year June 1, 1999–May 31, 2000.

For more information write to: Director, John Carter Brown Library, Box 1894, Providence, RI 02912. Tel: 401-863-2725.

The Newberry Library and its Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography announce the creation of the Nebenzahl Prize for Dissertations in the History of Cartography, successor to the Nebenzahl Prize for books on the same subject.

For more information write to: James Akerman, Director, Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography, The Newberry Library, 60 W. Walton St, Chicago, IL 60610-3380. Tel: 312-255-3523.

* * * * *

Hereford: Mappa Mundi Conference June 27–July 1, 1999

The Mappa Mundi Trustees have called together a conference of scholars from a variety of discplines to further understanding of the Hereford Mappa Mundi in relation to its historical context and other medieval mappaemundi, and to gain new insights for today.

The conference is open to anyone whether they wish to offer a paper or not. Provisional estimate of the full conference fee is between £250 and £300 per member. Accommodation will be at Hedley Lodge, the guest and conference centre of nearby Belmont Abbey, and also at Belmont Lodge. However, space is limited and a non-residential conference fee will be available for those wishing to make their own accommodation arrangements.

The provisional programme will begin with a service in the Cathedral on Sunday 27 June, followed by a public lecture and the opening of an exhibition of a number of ancient world maps specially assembled in Hereford for the conference. Monday and Thursday mornings will be spent in conference sessions at Hedley Lodge, but the Tuesday will provide opportunities to book time to inspect the Hereford Map out of its case, and the Wednesday will include some public lectures and interpretations.

The exhibition will remain open until the end of September.

For registration and more information contact: John Tiller, Master of the Library, The Cathedral, Hereford HR1 2NG.

* * * * *

British Library Map Room Reopens

The Map Room re-opened in its new building on 12 August. The new premises are much more spacious, almost twice the size of the former room in the British Museum. The hours are slightly lengthened too, 9.30–5.00 Monday–Saturday.

All users will now require a British Library Readers pass, available in the main foyer on production of 2 passport-sized photographs and proof of identity.

The move is expected to be completed early in 1999. Till then, pre-19th century maps are readily available, later ones may require advance notice. For details, ring 0171-412 7702.

The Warburg Institute University of London
Woburn Square, London WC1H 0AB

MAPS AND SOCIETY

Lectures in the history of cartography convened by Tony Campbell (Map Library, British Library) and Catherine Delano Smith (Institute of Historical Research, London). Meetings are held at The Warburg Institute at 5.00 pm. Admission is free,. Meetings are followed by refeshments. All are welcome. Enquiries to 0171 412 7525 (Tony Campbell).

EIGHTH SERIES: 1998–99

1998

Oct 29 Dr Tom Conley *(Dept of Romance Languages, Harvard University)*
From 'Satyre' to 'Theatre': The Map and the Political Essay in Sixteenth-century France.

Nov 19 Dr Garrett Sullivan *(Dept of English, Pennsylvania State University)*
Travelling by Road or Armchair? Reading the Inutility of John Ogilby's *Britannia.*

Dec 10 Dawn Odell *(Dept of Art History, University of Illinois)*
Mercantilism in the Seventeenth Century: The Dutch East India Company Travels to China

1999

Jan 28 Professor Michael Jones *(Dept of History, University of Nottingham)*
The English and Brittany in the late Sixteenth Century: The map evidence

Feb 25 Dr Jeffrey Stone *(Dept of Geography, University of Aberdeen)*
Imperialism, Colonialism and Cartography in Africa

Mar 18 Professor Martha Pollak *(Dept of Art History, University of Illinois)*
Military Strategy and City Plans in the Seventeenth Century

Apr 29 Ralph Ehrenberg *(Map Division, Library of Congress)*
Airways: The early Development of Aviation Cartography in the United States of America

Jun 3 Professor Lena Cowen Orlin *(Dept of English, University of Maryland)*
Reading Ralph Treswell's maps: Property Disputes in Tudor and Stuart London

This programme has been made possible through the generous sponsorship of The International Map Collectors' Society; Jonathan Potter of Jonathan Potter Ltd, and Laurence Worms of Ash Rare Books. It is supported by Imago Mundi.

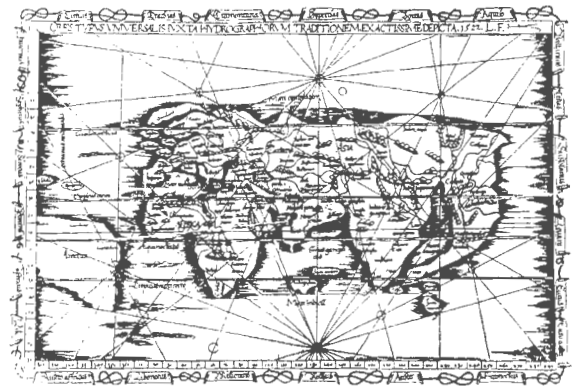
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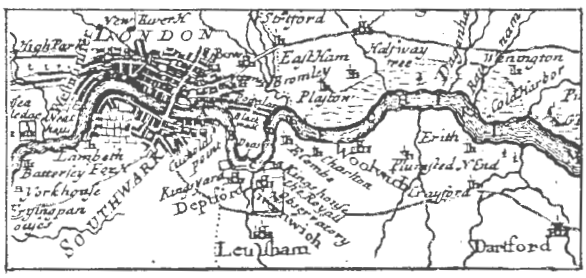
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Serendip in Buda

serendipity,n. The faculty of making happy and unexpected discoveries by accident. [coined by Horace Walpole after The Three Princes of Serendip (Ceylon), a fairy tale] — The Concise Oxford Dictionary.

As part of last year's International Symposium in Budapest we visited the National Széchényi Library in the Palace Budavári and at one stage we had our attention directed to a card-index of stored maps. I somewhat half-heartedly checked against the unlikely event of there being something worthwhile under 'Ceylon', my own collecting interest. I then made the happy and unexpected discovery of not just one but two maps that were unknown to me and are not listed in either the *Atlas Neerlandici* or the Library of Congress Catalogue.

The first was 'INSULA CEILON et MADURA . . . per JACUBUM DE LA FEUILLE' which turned out to be a version of the well known Ottens, 1745, of the same title, which in turn is a version of the de Ram, 1690. A modicum of research slotted it in between these two, Tooley noting that de la Feuille married de Ram's widow in 1696 and re-issued maps from his plates before his own death in 1719.

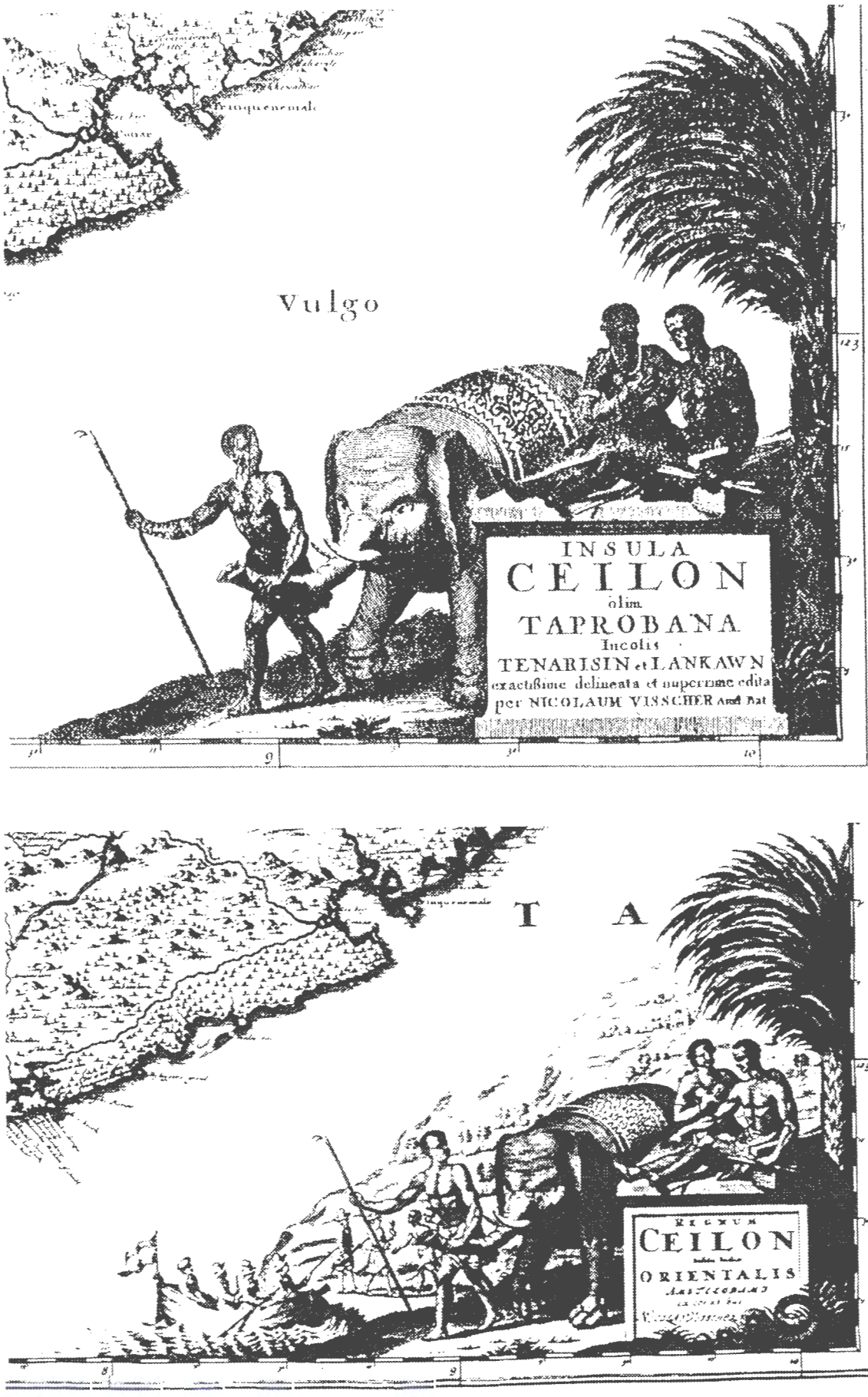
More mysterious was, and still is, the second map: 'REGNUM CEILON Insula Indiae ORIENTALIS AMSTELODAMI'. Under the key to symbols there appears Luggardus Roedolfus Schulpit' and under the title, written in ink: 'ex conatibus NICOLAI VISSCHER', apparently acknowledgement by the former of the latter's efforts in producing the original map. Indeed, the depiction of the island of Ceylon itself appears identical with the Visscher, c.1680, but that apart, there are considerable variations. The above mentioned key is not present at all in the original, which does not bear any engraver's name. The surrounding sea in the original is titled 'OCEANUS ORIENTALIS qui et MARE INDICUM vulgo MARE DI INDIA', but in the Library version simply 'OCEANUS ORIENTALIS' and laid out quite differently.

There are other minor variations, but the main difference is between the title cartouches. The title of the original reads 'INSULA CEILON olim TAPROBANA ... etc' with a fine cartouche of three natives, an elephant and palm tree. In the Library version this is considerably extended by a background scene, in a different style and more lightly engraved, of Dutchmen arriving in a boat and meeting more natives. Whereas the rest of this cartouche at first sight seems the same, closer inspection shows the position and detail of the elephant's front feet to be slightly different and a coiling snake has been added under the title.

It has not been possible, even with the best efforts of Katalin Plihál, Head of the Map Department of the Library, to establish the identity of Luggardus Roedolfus and hence the map's date and provenance, except that it came into the Library's possession, as did the first map, in the original Count Ferenc Széchényi base collection in either 1804 or 1819.

Can some kind and better informed reader than yours truly please help?

ALAN BARTLETT



Details of the cartouche in the two maps of modern Sri Lanka. Above, the simpler version from Visscher, and below, the version in the Széchényi Library

Summer 1998 — Impressions from an IMCoS Freshman



Speakers at the Symposium (from the left): Laszló Gróf, Paula Dryburgh, Nick Millea, Valerie Scott, and David Fletcher. The papers by LaszlóGróf and David Fletcher are reproduced in this issue of the Journal. Nick Millea and Paula Dryburgh spoke ex tempore, the former about the maps under his care in the Bodleian Library, and the latter about the Todhunter collection. They both repeated their talks three times, so that each group could view the special displays of maps with greater ease.

This year's annual IMCoS dinner was a first for my wife and myself. The trip to London began and also ended, however, with some stress. After we left home in Venlu (The Netherlands) we heard that train services were disrupted and we wouldn't make it to the Eurostar. Thanks to the Dutch railway services who hurried us in a taxi to Liege to get on our connecting train to London we eventually made it.

First, I went to collect some maps which I had previously ordered from Bonhams and ABAA, a Visscher and a Homann map of the Netherlands as well as a Macrobius with a small world map in it. Then off on a high note to the annual Dinner. Oh, what a delight to have dinner and talk for a whole evening about maps, collecting, cartography and stories from the treasure trove. A super evening. I was also able to talk to Rodney Shirley for the first time in my life.

On Saturday we saw some examples from the Todhunter collection in the Bodleian Library in Oxford. Many exquisite maps and atlases were specially put on display for us in the Locke Room. I was most impressed by a Portolan chart of the



One of the three groups gather before entering the Curators' Room, where Paula Dryburgh enthused about her work in cataloguing the recently acquired maps in the Todhunter collection

Mediterranean and Black Sea by Bartolomeo Olives — a cherished moment with a 'monumenta cartographica' within arm's reach.

We made it through proverbial English weather to lunch, and then I went with Mario V. Dorigo, a map collector from Holland whom I met for the first time on the bus from London, to visit the antiquarian shops of Oxford. It meant missing the afternoon lectures, and installing my wife in a local pub while we went hunting.

First we visited Sanders and Magna Gallery. A small map of Oxford with all the antiquarian booksellers marked on it led us on a fox hunt to a shop in the outskirts of town. Quite a walk and no reward at all; it was an antiquarian dealer in English literature. Wet and with sore feet we just made it back to the bus for the return to London. Mario still had to find a hotel for the night, but luckily there was one close to ours, and we managed to get to a nearby pub in time to watch the Dutch playing in the world football championships. It got quite late that night . . .

On Sunday we went to the traditional IMCoS Map Fair. Truly a big mapfair with renowned map dealers from all over the world. I had noted earlier that in the IMCoS Journal JAL Franks advertised a small Porcaccio map. I phoned him before the fair to



During the Map Fair, 'The Philippines in the 19th Century : A collection of prints', by Rudolf J.H. Lietz was released. Here he is shown presenting a copy to Jenny Harvey for the IMCoS Library. Rudolf is International Representative for the Philippines, and three other Int. Reps were on hand to participate in the ceremony: Muhtar Katircioglu from Turkey, Dawn Rooney from Thailand, and Robert Clancy from Australia.

reserve it for me, and when I met him asked if he had other material on Holland with him, and he had. My treasure, a crude little Holland map by Gastaldi, the first map of the Netherlands as a whole from the first printed Italian Ptolemy edition. My personal discovery of a lifetime till now (see the entry in H.A.M. van der Heijden, *The Oldest Maps of the Netherlands*). I haggled a bit and it was mine. This IMCoS weekend became immediately a moment never to be forgotten.

After looking around a little more at the fair we went back to Holland by Eurostar, and had our second scary moment. Due to our own fault we were at the wrong station, Victoria instead of Waterloo. By the time we realised our mistake, we just had time to jump on a tube and reach the Eurostar before it left. As I mentioned earlier, travelling is stressful! But after this success we will definitely come to the annual IMCoS dinner in 1999, and are looking forward to the Berlin meeting next spring.

JOOST BACKUS

Postscript

In a letter to Valerie Scott, John Goss of the Map Department, Sanders of Oxford, wrote:

'I would like to say a thank you to all who ventured through our front door on what was indeed an extremely wet afternoon, symbolic of the good old British spring weather. I hope that we may see them, some or all, again when next in Oxford.'



Norman Thrower, winner of the Award in 1997, was unable to receive it personally. It was presented to him at a meeting of theCalifornia Map Society.



IMCoS President presenting the 1998 Award to Susan Gole.

The IMCoS-Helen Wallis Award for 1998

The Award this year was presented to Susan Gole, former Chairman of IMCoS, and currently Editor of the Journal and International Chairman. President Oswald Dreyer-Eimbcke presented the Award at the Annual Dinner on 12 June at the Royal Overseas League, London.

In her citation, Jenny Harvey said that IMCoS and the map world in general owe a debt of gratitude to Susan Gole. She served as Chairman of IMCoS from the Winter of 1989 until last year when she handed over to Jenny. Her role as International Chairman involves liaison and planning of all future IMCoS International Symposia.

Susan sets herself high standards, Jenny commented, and expects a high standard from others. She is thorough and very good at getting detail right. With her charm, sense of humour and good brain she can, and does, tackle anything. These qualities enabled her to successfully increase the activities of IMCoS on the international stage during her period as Chairman.

Susan is a collector of maps of India and she has written numerous books on the subject, including *Indian Maps and Plans, The Mapping of Mughal India*, and *India within the Ganges*. She was granted the first fellowship of the Cultural Foundation of the Bank of Cyprus in 1992 which enabled her to write *Maps of the Mediterranean Regions published in British Parliamentary Papers 1801–1921*. The text of the talk she gave for the Bank in Nicosia was published as *Cyprus on the Table: Maps of Cyprus in British Government Papers 1878–1920*.



Six IMCoS Award winners were present at the Dinner this year: Valerie Scott (1983), Montserrat Galera (1996), Malcolm Young ((1988), Catherine Delano Smith (1994), Rodney Shirley (1985), and Susan Gole (1998).

The IMCoS-Helen Wallis Award was established in 1983 under the name 'IMCoS-R.V. Tooley Award'. At the Dinner on 11 June 1983 Valerie Scott was presented with the salver, the first to have her name engraved on it. Details of the Award were written in the Journal of May 1983: '... this will be presented to the individual who, in the opinion of the Selection Committee, has been responsible for the cartographic contribution of greatest merit and widest interest to map collectors worldwide.' All members are invited to send in nominations for the Award each year. The winner also chose a map of her choice donated by the firm Tooley Adams.

In 1996, following the death of IMCoS President Helen Wallis, the name of the Award was changed to 'IMCoS-Helen Wallis Award', and Montserrat Galera was the first to be honoured under this title.The map donation was replaced by a cheque from the Society.

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Book Review

The Southeast in Early Maps, by William P. Cumming. Third edition, revised and enlarged by Louis de Vorsey, Jr. Chapel Hill & London: University of North Carolina Press. 1998. ISBN 0-8078-2371-6. Pages [xvi] + 362; 24 colour and 100 black and white photographs. $90.

This fundamental work has been eagerly anticipated by students of American cartography for many years. At the time of its original publication in 1958, it set new highs of cartographic bibliography. A second edition appeared shortly after. Demand for the book has been high in recent years, with examples of the book reaching as high as $475 at auction. Shortly before his death in 1989 William Cumming asked his good friend Louis de Vorsey to finish a third edition. De Vorsey, now retired, was a highly regarded historical geographer at the University of Georgia.

For those unaware of the book it covers the mapping of the Southeast of North America, both manuscript and printed up to the American Revolution. The first impression is of a more substantial edition, it being slightly larger in all dimensions. It is also produced to a higher standard. Using fine paper, including a dust jacket for the first time, the old typewriter composition is gone. There are even 24 new colour plate illustrations, reproductions from maps in Cumming's own collection now housed at the E. H. Little Library at Davidson College, near Charlotte, North Carolina. A further 27 new black and white illustrations also appear. These have also been altered so that they now refer to the entry number in the catalogue. This is indicative of a number of subtle changes that all improve the usability of the book.

A new preface introducing the edition is written by de Vorsey; unfortunately one of the few typographical errors I noted appeared here when the late Dr. Helen Wallis's name is given as Wells. This is followed by an introductory essay on the cartography of the region and a new chapter written by de Vorsey on a personal area of interest, the role of native Americans in the mapping of the Southeast. The extensive catalogue is also updated with 42 new entries, the majority of which are manuscript. De Vorsey here numbered the new entries with additional letters; this enables the continued use of the old numbering system. However, he also re-dated existing entries, but left them in their old position, which throws the chronology of the book off. Not an easy situation to resolve. Disappointingly there are two errors in the catalogue. Firstly the Acosta, 1598, and the Matal, 1600, are one and the same plate: something I highlighted in my own publication. More importantly despite mentioning Helen Wallis in the Preface, the author was clearly not aware of her major discovery in the early 90s. In *The Map Collector* no.56 pp.12-21 she revealed the discovery of the Rawlinson copperplate maps and prints in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. Amongst them were three maps of the south east, one of which is the first map of Georgia, c.1737.

The Bibliography has been updated, and three of the Appendices have been omitted. Two were found to be virtually unused, and one has been incorporated in the general Bibliography. To conclude, the book is a welcome publication, helping to supply the ever-increasing demand for American reference books. It is very well produced, and extensively illustrated.

PHILIP D. BURDEN

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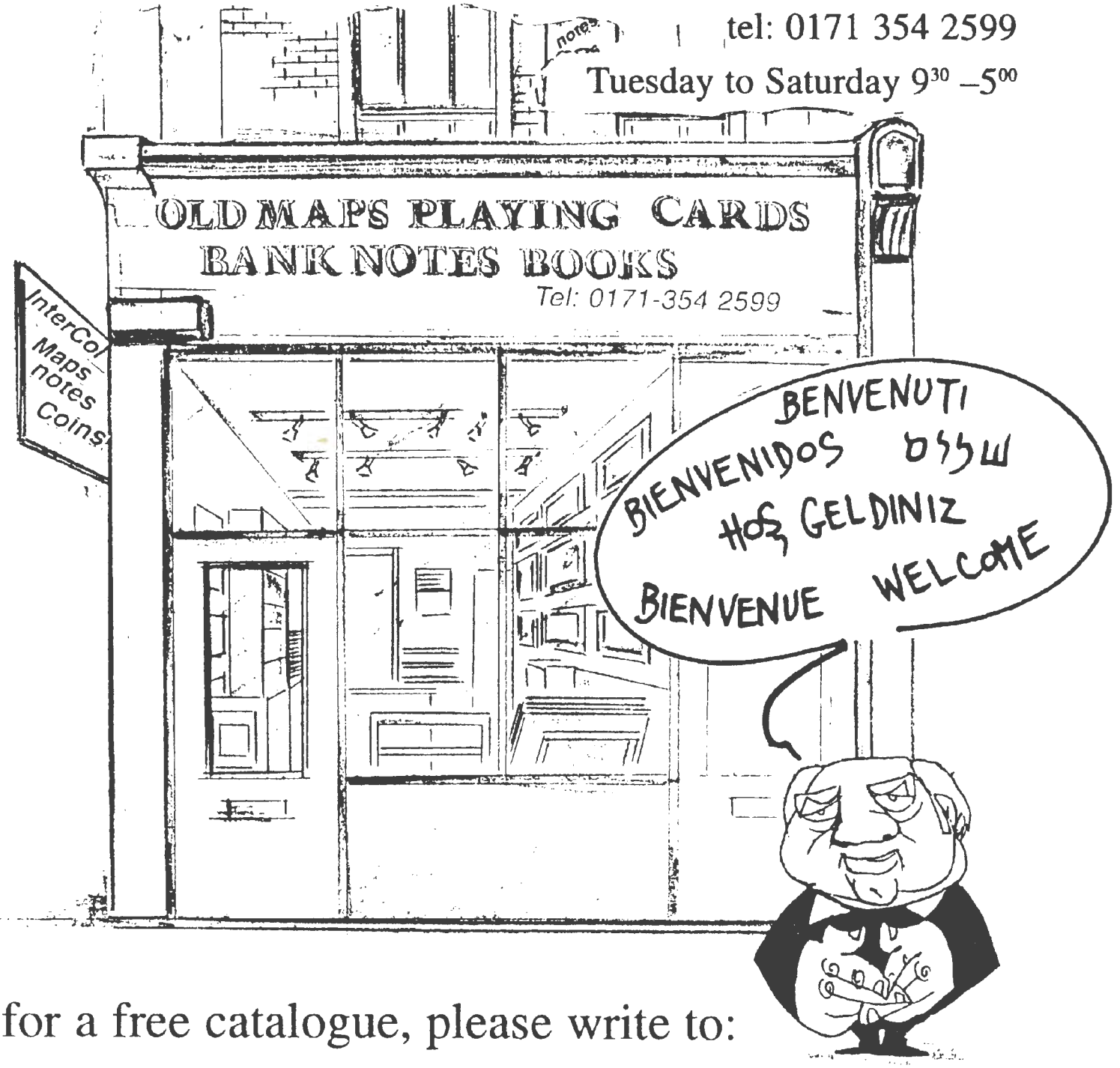
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