AUTUMN 2000 ISSUE No. 82

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Journal of the International Map Collectors' Society

AUTUMN 2000 ISSUE No. 82

CONTENTS

From the Editor's Desk	2	AGM: Chairman's Report	31
Batavian Myth: Clüver Perspective	3	Location in the London Map Trade	33
The Business of W. & A.K. Johnston	9	IMCoS Summer Weekend	43
Letter to the Editor	21	IMCoS-Helen Wallis Award, 2000	47
C. Knight's Patent Illuminated Maps	23	International News & Events	53
Maps & Society: Warburg Lectures	27	Book Reviews	57
An Antique for the Future	29	Advertisers in this issue	71
IMCoS Accounts—1999	30	IMCoS List of Officers	72

Cover map: Allain Manesson Mallet: 'Isle d'Islande', Paris, 1683.
Courtesy Graham Franks

Copy and other material for our next issue (Winter) should be submitted by **15 Oct 2000**. All items for editorial use should be sent to The Editor, Susan Gole, 3 Aylesbury Road, Wing, Leighton Buzzard LU7 0PD. Tel: 01296 681 071 Fax: 01296 682 671. e-mail: sgole@compuserve.com

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From the Editor's Desk

IMCoS is truly twenty years old now, and to celebrate its birthday each current member will receive a copy of *IMCoS 1980–2000: A history*, along with the *Autumn Journal*. The idea of producing such a book came from Malcolm Young last year, and over the last few months material to complete it has gradually come in from members all over the world. I hope you all find it interesting reading. Members who have supported and enjoyed our Society from its early days will know what took place, where and when, but for the many who joined later, this will provide a glimpse of our activities over the years. The *Journal Index*, published in 1994, gave most of the bare facts, as they were reported in the journals over the years, but now they are filled out by personal reminiscences, and illustrations of some of the more ephemeral pieces of our history. Our thanks to twenty-two of the 180 members who joined IMCoS in its first year for their generous donations towards the production of this volume, and to all the members who sent in their own personal contributions.

One thing which appeared frequently in the early years is the doubt that many people in the map world had about the survival of such a society, and even the need for it. They have now been confounded in this opinion, and not only has IMCoS survived, it has also spawned several other societies, as well as numerous other events, publications, and most importantly the study and conservation of early maps in many areas where they were little regarded before.

We have printed one thousand copies of the *History*, of which nearly 700 will go out to members who are on the current list, and have paid their subscriptions for 2000. The remainder will be available for sale, at a price to be arranged shortly. Whenever a new member joins, they receive a copy of the most recent journal, the *Index*, and a copy of each of the IMCoS bulletins about the care of early maps. New members will not, however, receive the history, unless they opt to do so on additional payment.

This issue of the *Journal* should reach members before they leave for Iceland. If they wish to learn more about the island before going, I recommend *Iceland Saga* by Magnus Magnusson (known to UK members as chairman of Mastermind on TV), published by The Bodley Head, 1987. He is an Icelander by birth although he moved to Scotland at the age of two. As I read it, I noted points I found interesting, and have reproduced them on pages 54-55.

Iceland in September—Meeting of International Representatives.

It is customary for those International Representatives present at major occasions to hold a short meeting to discuss map-related activities in their own countries, how IMCoS can be involved, and what help can be given from the committee in London.

In my role as International Chairman, I invite all International Representatives to meet at 9.0 am on Saturday 16 September in the Conference Room at the National & University Library (one hour before the symposium starts). If any Representative is unable to be present, but would like a particular topic to be discussed, please send me details in writing well in advance.

SUSAN GOLE

The Batavian Myth: The Clüver Perspective

Two articles by Rens Buchwaldt, published in the Spring and Summer 2000 issues (Nos. 80 and 81) of the *IMCoS Journal* have particular interest for those who study the works of Philipp Clüver.[1] These articles state that historical writings and illustrative maps published in The Netherlands in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries advanced a theory of a link between the Dutch of that period and the Batavians, who were thought to be a very developed people who inhabited parts of the Rhine delta in Roman times. Buchwaldt's thesis is supported by a more focused examination of the Clüver publications.

In 1611, in Leiden, Elzevir published *Philippi Cluveri Commentarivs de tribvs Rheni alveis, et ostiis; item, de qvinqve popvlis qvondam accolis; scilicet de Toxandris, Batavis, Caninefatibvs, Frisiis, ac Marsacis.* According to the complete title, this was a 'new work from ancient history'. This book supported the Batavian theory. It cited Tacitus and other sources as bases for this conclusion and included three demonstrative maps. The most interesting (Fig. 1) clearly identified 'Batavorum Insula', 'Batavorum agri in ripa Galliae', 'Batavorum castra Rom.', and 'Oppidum Batavorum' in the areas noted by Buchwaldt's articles. The map

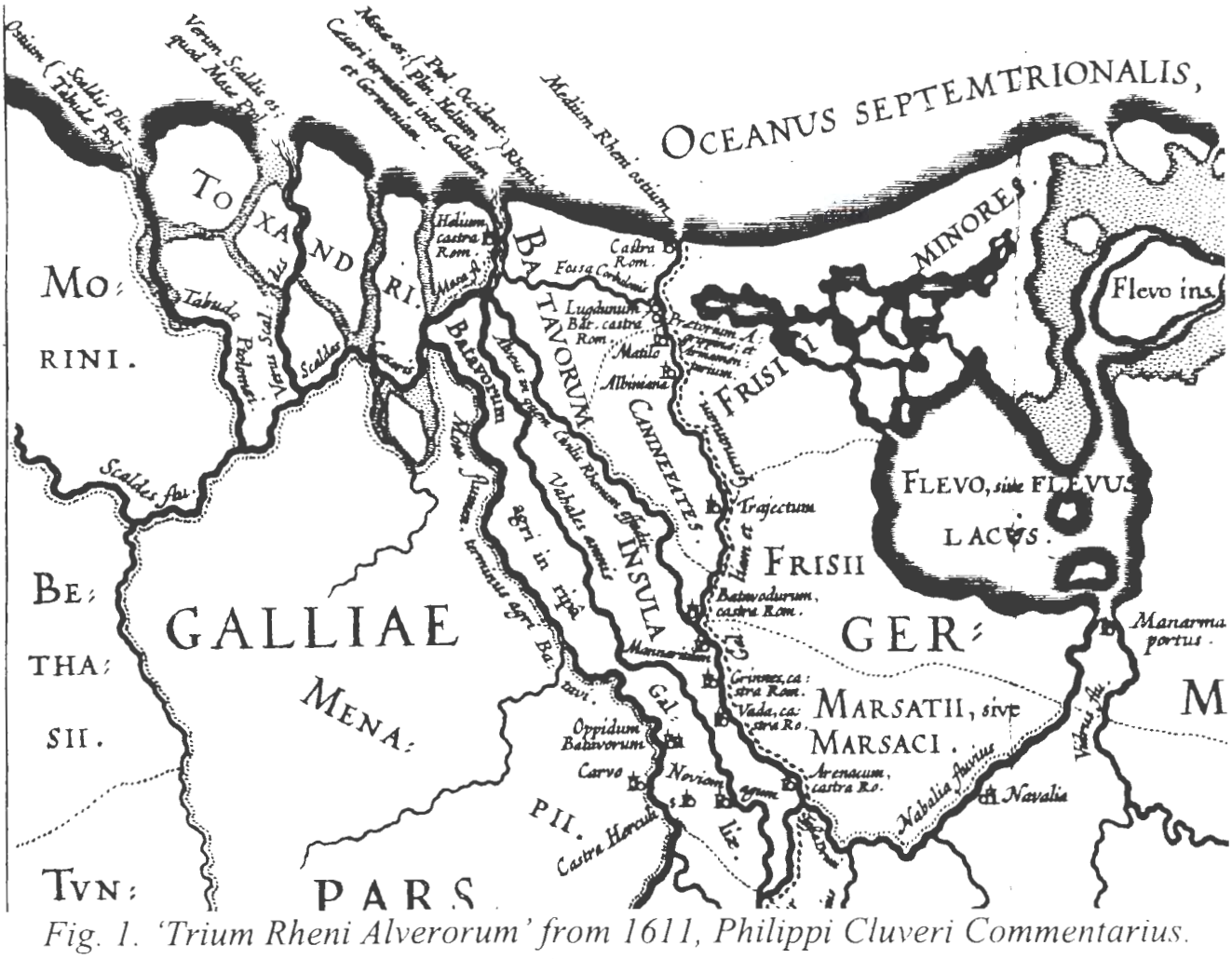


Fig. 1. 'Trium Rheni Alverorum' from 1611, Philippi Cluveri Commentarius. Original size: 20 x 25 cm.



Fig. 2. 'Germaniae Cisrhenanae' from 1616, Philippi Cluveri Germaniae Antiquae. Original size: 32 x 37 cm.



Fig. 3. 'Germaniae Cisrhenanae' from 1641, Philippi Cluveri Introductionis. Original size: 18.5 x 30 cm

itself cites Ptolemy and Caesar as sources.

In 1616 (and in a second edition in 1631) in Leiden, Elzevir published *Philippi Cluveri Germaniae Antiquae libri tres.* It contained a map titled 'Germaniae Cisrhenanae ut inter I. Caesaris et Trajani fuit imperia descriptio' that identified Clüver as its author (Fig. 2). This shows 'Batavia' in the same area as the 1611 map and 'Batavodurum'. Another map in those editions, 'Germaniae Cisrhenanae ut circa Julii Caesaris fuit aetatum descriptio', citing Clüver as the author, shows 'Batavorum Insula' and 'Batavipii' in the same area. Although differing in scope and focus, some of the data in the latter two maps appear to derive in part from the 1611 map.

Beginning in 1624 and continuing until 1729, numerous editions of *Introductionis in Universam Geographiam tam veterem quam novam libri VI were published. The editions of 1624, 1627, and 1629 were issued in hand-held size by Elzevir in Leiden (Lugduni Batavorum).* The 1630 edition was issued by Hondius in Amsterdam in that size. The 1631 edition was issued in Paris by Peli in that same size. In 1641, another edition in that size was issued by Elzevir in Leiden. None of these editions had maps.[2] In 1641, an edition in normal book size (as were most subsequent editions cited, except where expressly noted) was published in Brunswick by Gruber with thirty-three

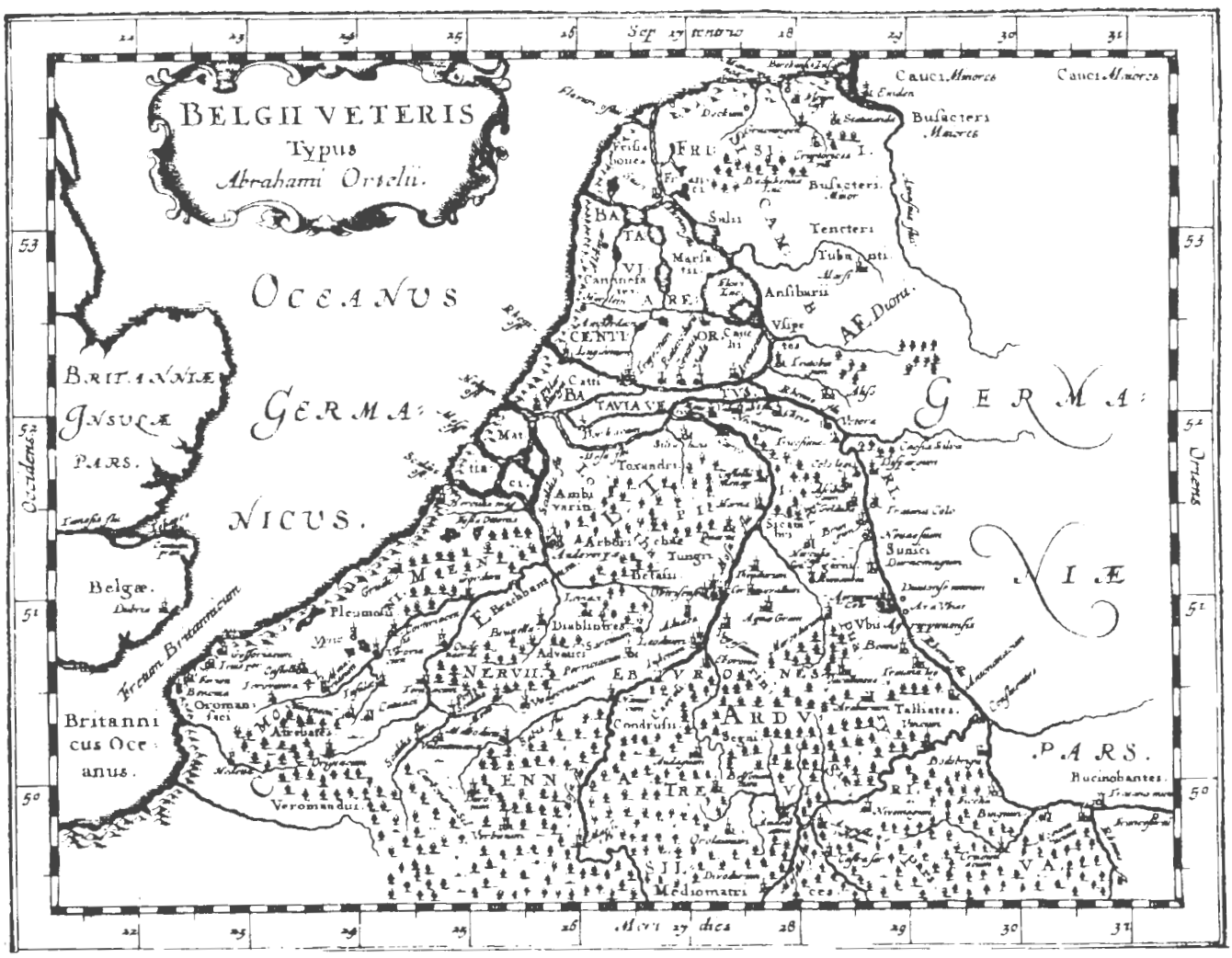
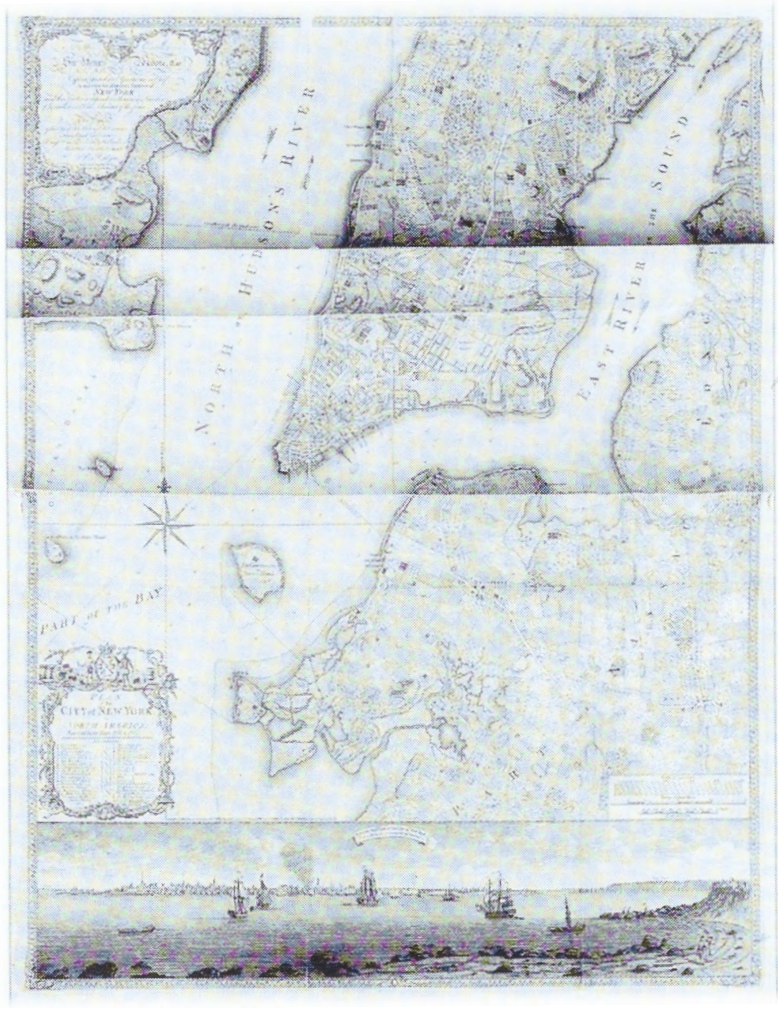


Fig. 4. 'Belgii Veteris Typus Abrahami Ortelii' from 1661, Philippi Cluveri Introductionis. Original size: 19.5 x 25 cm

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maps, including 'Germaniae Cisrhenanae' (Fig. 3), apparently in the form shown by Buchwaldt in his articles. This map (which derived more clearly from the 1611 map, than did the 1616 maps) refers to 'Batavia' and 'Batavodurum' and to the Ptolemaic and Caesarian sources. This same map was published again in a 1652 edition in Brunswick by Muller and in a small edition in 1661 in Amsterdam by Elzevir.

In 1661, in an edition published in Wolfenbüttel by Conrad Buno, the same 'Germaniae Cisrhenanae' map was published with a revised cartouche and was thereafter published with that cartouche in an edition of the *Germania Antiqua* in 1663, and in editions of the *Introductio* published in 1667, 1672, 1680, 1686, and 1694. This map was also published in the same form, but with a newly revised cartouche, in editions of the *Introductio* published in 1697 and 1711, and in two editions in 1729. Thus, the Batavian references appeared on this map well into the eighteenth century.

Prior to the 1641 Brunswick edition of the *Introductio*, it is unlikely that there were any editions issued with maps,[3] while subsequently there were many editions published, both with and without maps, some of which are not enumerated in this article.[4] There were also editions of the *Introductio* issued without the 'Germaniae Cisrhenanae' maps. For example, in an edition issued by Jansson in Amsterdam in 1661, that map was excluded, but substituted for it



Fig. 5. 'Germaniae Veteris typus Petrus Koerius Coelavit' from 1661, Philippi Cluveri Introductionis. Original size: 19.5 x 23 cm.

was a map of 'Belgii veteris' of Abraham Ortelius (Fig. 4). It also refers to Batavia in the same area, as does a map of 'Germania veteris' by Pieter van den Keere included in this edition (Fig. 5). Editions of the *Introductio* published in Amsterdam in 1676 and 1683 also contained these two maps and excluded the 'Germaniae Cisrhenanae' map.

Since all of these sources with maps contained the Batavian references, they clearly support the thesis in the Buchwaldt article.

NOTES

1. On Philipp Clüver (b. Danzig in 1580, d. Leiden in 1622), see Stephen A. Bromberg, 'Philipp Clüver and the 'Incomparable' Italia Antiqua', *The Map Collector* 11 (June 1950), p. 20.
2. All of these editions were reviewed at the Beinecke Library, Yale University.
3. Research over many years at the Library of Congress, the British Library, the Bibliothèque Nationale, the Newberry Library, and the Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and University of Michigan libraries has unearthed no earlier editions with maps, although the possibility certainly exists.
4. The editions enumerated in this article are in the author's collection and those of the libraries cited. However, there are many more editions, and some that surface in the future might affect the conclusions reached here.

STEPHEN A. BROMBERG

The Editor welcome articles from **ALL** IMCoS members. So far a very small percentage of our membership has sent in material for publication in the last twenty years. We are a society newsletter, not an academic journal, and there is room for articles on all topics that interest our members. So do not be shy! Let me have anything about your collection that interests you. It will probably fascinate other members who have a shared interest, either of a geographical area, a cartographer, or a particular century.

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The Business of 'W. & A.K. Johnston' 1826–1901

On Christmas Day 1825, at the age of 23, William Johnston opened his own printing business at 6, Hill Square in Edinburgh, having learned his trade in the employment of W. & D. Lizars and Kirkwood & Sons, two of Edinburgh's leading map producers. In May 1826 he was joined in partnership by his younger brother, Alexander Keith, who had also trained with the Kirkwood firm, acquiring 'that intimate acquaintance with the best methods of engraving'[1] that was to characterise his life's work and become such a feature of the firm's output. Map production apparently became the main concern of 'W. & A.K. Johnston' in 1830 when, on a walking tour of the West Highlands of Scotland, A.K. found so many inaccuracies in the best maps of the day that he decided to concentrate the firm's efforts on cartographic production, realising that there was a potentially lucrative market to be captured through quality and reliability.

The infant firm prospered, expanding from engraving and printing into map publishing. Pressure on space forced it to move to larger premises successively in 1826 and 1837, ending up at 4, St. Andrew Square which was to remain its headquarters for more than 40 years. Into these premises the firm introduced lithography for map printing about 1855 and chromolithography about 1865.[2] These new printing methods rapidly established themselves as the firm's normal mode of map reproduction. The 1849 edition of the *National Atlas*, first published in 1843, is regarded as the first general atlas to be colour printed by lithography for its maps were overprinted with coloured boundary lines and an overall tint from separate plates.

Lithographic colour was also used for the *Royal Atlas* and the *Handy Royal Atlas* among others. In particular, the production of thematic maps required a more sophisticated use of colour than usually found on purely topographical maps. Kombst's ethnographic map of Europe, for instance, required 'mixed colour, in such a manner that the colour predominant in the mixture points out the predominant national element' in order to identify the 'crossing of . . . varieties or subvarieties' of the 'three great varieties of the Caucasian species'. In order to effect such colour representation, the Johnston firm pioneered and developed techniques of chromolithography. It is claimed that Alexander Keith introduced the convention of colouring water areas on maps blue but this seems doubtful because water areas had been traditionally coloured blue by hand, most notably by eighteenth-century military draughtsmen.

In 1841 Gustav Kombst, a German thematic cartographer living in Edinburgh, was active in negotiations between Heinrich Berghaus, Professor of Geography at Berlin, and A.K. Johnston for the issue of the former's atlases and the use of his physical maps. Kombst clearly encouraged Johnston to diversify into thematic cartography. In 1842 Alexander Keith toured Germany and Austria where scientific physical geography was far more advanced than it was in Britain. His contacts with Humboldt, Ritter, and, particularly, Berghaus, finally convinced him of the

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need to introduce thematic cartography into British map-making and he decided to test the water by including a small thematic section in the *National Atlas*. A.K. arranged with Berghaus to use material from the monumental *Physikalischer Atlas* (1837–48). These maps differed 'from those of the German edition, in being much larger and more complete'. If Berghaus's four thematic maps were 'appreciated' by 'the friends of Geography in Britain', then further maps from the atlas would be published by Berghaus's 'friend'.

The *National Atlas of Historical, Commercial and Political Geography* (1843) was the firm's first significant publication. It was prepared and engraved mostly by Alexander Keith I over a period of some five years, earning for him the title 'Geographer at Edinburgh in Ordinary to Her Majesty' and for the firm the appointment of 'Geographers to the Queen'. (Other recognition over the years included the firm's appointment as engraver to King William IV in 1834, followed by Queen Victoria on her accession in 1837, and the award of a medal at the Great Exhibition of 1851 for the first physical globe ever constructed, designed by A.K. to illustrate the earth's geology, meteorology and hydrography.) The content and maps of the *National Atlas* were notable in that lesser known regions, such as South America, were compressed into single sheets in order to allow detailed treatment of the emerging Australasia, without pushing up the costs and, therefore, price. Unusually, the atlas contained individual maps of New South Wales, Tasmania and New Zealand. In addition to its 41 general topographical maps it was 'accompanied by maps and illustrations of the Physical Geography of the Globe'. Four maps devised by Berghaus illustrated Humboldt's isotherms, the geographical distribution of food plants and air currents, and the disposition of mountain chains in Europe and Asia, and the fifth thematic map was Kombst's ethnographic map of Europe.

The chromolithographed edition of the atlas of 1849 omitted this thematic section since the material by then formed part of the *Physical Atlas*.

The successful reception of this trial effort persuaded Alexander Keith to embark on the production of a full thematic atlas using a combination of original matter devised by himself and material designed and adapted by Berghaus. In addition to his cartographic contribution, Berghaus also sent two experienced students from his geographical school at Potsdam to help in the preparation of this ambitious atlas. Lange came to Edinburgh in 1844 and Petermann in 1845.

For the next two years Augustus Petermann worked with Alexander Keith in Edinburgh. In 1846 A.K. proposed Petermann for election to the Royal Geographical Society as 'one of the young men from the School of Potsdam, whom I gladly recommend as likely to be a useful Member'.[3] However, it seems that the amicable relationship between these two important geographers did not long survive for by 1854 A.K. was accusing Petermann of 'unprincipled conduct', of being a 'mere pretender', and of trying to sell Johnston's work to Trelawney William Saunders. Having failed in that attempt, Petermann apparently used Johnston's material on his own account, stealing 'wholesale from my National Atlas Map'. 'My only wonder is that he deceived you all so long and . . . he should

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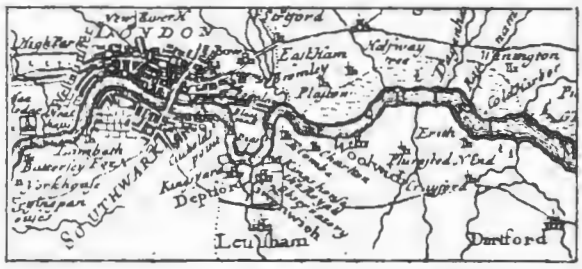
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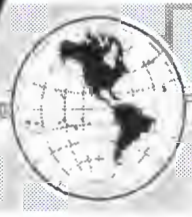
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have been trumpeted up . . . as an authority in Geography . . . I find that there was no truth or accuracy in anything he did.'[4] A.K.'s criticisms of Petermann were certainly unwarranted in some respects at least for he was an innovator and populariser of thematic cartography and its revolutionary techniques.[5] And his contribution to the mapping of geology and zoology for Johnston's *Physical Atlas* was undeniably important.

The development of thematic cartography through the *Physical Atlas* signalled a direction which the Johnston firm would follow with increasing commitment.

William Johnston was elected a burgess of Edinburgh in 1828, being high constable in that year; a guild brother in 1839; and served as Lord Provost of Edinburgh from 1848 to 1851. At the end of his term as Lord Provost he was knighted by Queen Victoria at Holyrood Palace. Sir William retired from the family firm in 1867 and died in 1888 leaving one daughter but no sons.

Alexander Keith Johnston became a cartographer of international repute with sufficient influence to force reforms in the Ordnance Survey of Scotland through his exposure of its deficiencies.[6] Whilst William became increasingly involved in public affairs, A.K. developed the firm's cartographic activities, undertaking work for the leading map-publishers of the day. A typically fruitful collaboration between Trelawney Saunders [7] and A.K. as geographers, the Johnston firm as engravers, and Edward Stanford as publisher produced 'Stanford's Library Maps' of the continents (1858–82), described in the *Geographical Journal* as 'the finest series of maps published in this country since the grand series of wall maps produced by Aaron Arrowsmith at the close of the eighteenth century.' The 4-sheet 'Library Map of North America' (1863), for example, 'constructed by A. Keith Johnston, F.R.S.E., F.R.G.S. &c. London Edward Stanford 55 Charing Cross, Engraved by W. & A.K. Johnston', was sufficiently detailed for the Indian tribes to be named within their localities. In the preparation of these maps every effort was made to assemble the latest information and c. 1857 Johnston and Stanford jointly distributed a circular requesting '. . . the results of such new explorations, changes or rectifications in the Geography, or Topography of any of the countries of *Europe*, *Asia*, *Africa*, *America* or *Australasia*, as may, either in your official capacity or otherwise, come under your notice. Copies of original Surveys, corrected Maps or Sketches would be preferred . . . written descriptions of authentic observations will be gratefully received and duly acknowledged.' This conscientious method was characteristic of the firm's approach to map preparation which, in its own words, always exhibited a 'thorough concern for accuracy'. The map of Scotland in the *National Atlas*, for instance, was constructed, according to an engraved note, from the most recent astronomical observations and topographical surveys, including the Ordnance Survey. Similarly, a map of the 'Province of Canada' from the *General Atlas* (1862–) not only located places 'according to the determinations of Admiral Bayfield, the U.S. Coast Survey, and British Admiralty', but also noted revised longitudes from 'more recent observations with the electric telegraph'.

Alexander Keith was elected to membership of numerous foreign geographical societies, including the prestigious Berlin Geographical Society. In 1865 he was honoured with a law

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doctorate by Edinburgh University and in 1871 he was awarded the Patron's Gold Medal of the Royal Geographical Society. He died at Ben Rhydding Hydropathic in Yorkshire in July 1871. Of A.K.'s eleven children, only his son Alexander Keith II seems to have joined the family firm.

Alexander Keith II trained with his father's firm as a draughtsman and after further experience in London and Germany, including working with Stanford from 1866–7, he became manager of the geographical department of the London office from its opening in June 1869. However, A.K. II was obviously more footloose than the average Johnston for he soon left the firm again, becoming successively Assistant Map Curator and map draughtsman at the Royal Geographical Society 1872–73, and geographer to the Paraguay Survey 1873–75. He died of dysentery in 1879 at Berobero in East Africa whilst leading the Royal Geographical Society's expedition to the head of Lake Nyasa. During his short lifetime Alexander Keith II wrote a number of geographical works and papers, including school geographies, and published maps of Africa (1866) and East Africa (1870).

In 1852 the youngest of the three brothers, Thomas Brumby Johnston, became a partner in the firm. Editions of both the *Royal Atlas* and the *Handy Royal Atlas* appeared with 'additions and corrections to the present date by T.B. Johnston'. He was appointed 'Geographer to the Queen' in 1877.

A major step in the firm's expansion occurred in 1862 when it acquired the business of William Home Lizars. The firm's position was further strengthened in 1866 when it was selected, on the discontinuance of the country agencies, as the Edinburgh agent for the sale of Ordnance Survey maps, being one of the only two agents located outside London. The firm offered the 'Index Map of each parish [i.e. the index to the 25-inch Ordnance plans] separately, showing divisions, post-free for 3 stamps'. In 1869 a London office was opened and in 1879, by which time the firm had outgrown its St. Andrew Square premises, it acquired a site near Easter Road on the outskirts of the city towards Leith. Here it constructed a two-storey building, the Edina Works, covering two acres of ground, which became its new headquarters. During the 1870s particular attention was devoted to diversifying and expanding output to meet the rapidly growing demand for educational works on geography. Production was also diversified by expansion into book and atlas binding. Productive capacity was notably increased by the acquisition of the additional lithographic presses required for the preparation of maps and town plans for the ninth edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, published by A. & C. Black[8] between 1875 and 1889 and, particularly, for the American edition of 1898. The ninth edition contained over one hundred maps of various parts of the world and plans of British towns by W. & A.K. Johnston, but the regional maps of the British Isles were by John Bartholomew.[9] However, in the later editions of 1898 and 1899 (and possibly earlier) the Bartholomew imprint on the British maps was replaced by that of the Johnstons.

It was Thomas Brumby Johnston who provided the heirs to keep the business in the family after his retirement in 1897, for four of his sons became part-

ners, for a time at least. After working with the Longman firm from October 1865–December 1867, the eldest son, Archibald, ran the London office from June 1869, becoming a partner from 1876 until 1882. However, he broke his agency agreement with the firm in 1883 and opened his own publishing business which moved in December 1892 to Amen Corner. After selling this business in October 1901, Archibald seems to have lived a peripatetic existence, having a newspaper shop in Dover in 1904 and being located at six different London addresses before 1924.

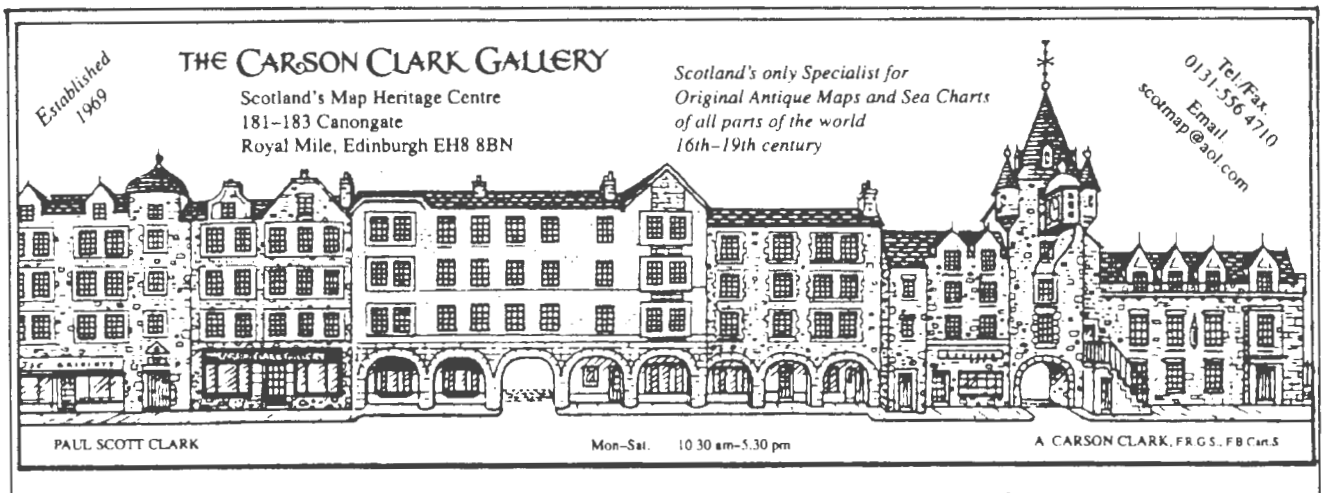
Thomas's third son, Thomas Ruddiman, was a partner in the family firm from 1876 to 1878. Early in 1881 he established an independent business at the Waverley Works, Murrayfield, in Edinburgh, where he stayed until early in 1888. He then moved to London and in July 1889 sold his business to the Educational Supply Association, although it continued to trade as Ruddiman Johnston & Co. He managed the Association until 1895 when the printing plant was offered for sale. In 1896 Ruddiman projected the building of another 'Great Globe', 84-feet in diameter at a scale of 8 miles to the inch, similar to that exhibited by Wyld in Leicester Square for the Great Exhibition.[10] However, this proposal came to nought and Ruddiman went off to Japan c.1901. Thomas Ruddiman was particularly noted for his production in the 1890s of geographical works for schools, including his 'New Series of Examination Memory Sketch Maps', which were 'Printed on Extra Thick Stiff Paper' with 'No Curved Degree Lines'. His '"Uncrowded" Standard Atlases' were 'specially constructed to meet the requirements of the New Code' of education; 'In the preparation of these Atlases, Accuracy, Clearness, and Simplicity have been the three important points kept in view'. In addition to the 'ordinary Political Maps', Ruddiman's school atlases contained a surprising range of chromolithographed thematic maps, perhaps reflecting his experience in the family firm when it was heavily committed to thematic cartography. Maps and atlases produced by Ruddiman Johnston & Co. included the 'Metropolitan Railway Company's New Pocket Map of London' (1889), the *Consulting Atlas* (c.1886), the *Merchant Shippers and Ocean Traveller's Atlas* (c.1886), the *Federation Atlas of Modern Political Geography* (c.1894), and the *Oriental Atlas* (c.1894).

Thomas Brumby's fourth son, James Wilson, was a partner in the firm from January 1876, becoming joint managing director when it was converted into a limited liability company in 1901 with his younger brother, Thomas Brumby's sixth son, George Harvey who became a partner in January 1886. George Harvey was, like his father, appointed 'Her Majesty's Geographer for Scotland' in 1897. Throughout this period the firm had continuously expanded, concentrating particularly on educational publication and being increasingly drawn into the production of maps for official bodies, such as the War Office, both at home and overseas. Its experience of thematic mapping, for instance, proved useful in the preparation of divisional maps of registration districts to accompany the Census of 1871; the 'population of each town' being portrayed 'in round numbers by the character of the lettering in its name, as well as by the symbol which indicates its position'. The deaths of James Wilson in 1906 and George Harvey in 1921 ended the family connection with the firm of its name.[11]

NOTES

1. A.K. Johnston in *The National Atlas of Historical, Commercial, and Political Geography*, 1843.
2. For discussion of Victorian map printing technology, see D. Smith, *Victorian Maps of the British Isles* , 1985.
3. F. Herbert, 'The Royal Geographical Society's membership, the map trade, and geographical publishing in Britain 1830 to c. 1930 : An introductory essay with listing of some 250 fellows in related professions' in *Imago Mundi*, 35, 1983.
4. Ibid.
5. For discussion of various aspects of Petermann's contribution to thematic mapping, see A.H. Robinson, *Early Thematic Mapping in the History of Cartography*, 1982.
6. A.K. Johnston, 'Historical notice of the progress of the Ordnance Survey in Scotland' in *Nautical Magazine*, 20, 1851; also in *Proc. of the Royal Society of Edinburgh*, 3, 1851.
7. For biographical details, see his obituary by J. Bolton in the *Geographical Journal*, 36, 1910. For cartobibliographic details of his *Atlas of the Counties of Ireland*, 1847, see D. Smith, *op. cit*, No. L.
8. See D. Smith, 'A. & C. Black, 1807–c.1900' in *IMCoS Journal*, 71, 1997, pp 15-21.
9. See D. Smith, 'The Business of the Bartholomew Family Firm c.1826–1919' in *IMCoS Journal*, 75, 1998, pp 23–31 and 'The Cartography of the Bartholomew Family Firm c.1826–1919' in *IMCoS Journal*, 76, 1999, pp 37–47.
10. See 'A Journey round the globe' in *Punch*, XXI, 1851; R. Hyde, 'Mr Wyld's monster globe' in *History Today*, 20, 1970; D. Smith, 'The Wyld family firm' *in The Map Collector*, 55. 1991; and J. Wyld, *Notes to Accompany Mr Wyld's Model of the Globe*, 1851.
11. For further biographical details of the Johnston family, see W. & A.K. Johnston, *One Hundred Years of Map Making*, 1925, and 'An Edinburgh centenary. 100 years of map making. The work of the Johnstons' in *The Scotsman*, 27-3-1925.

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David Lizars I (1754–1812)
Served his apprenticeship 1762–1809 under the engraver Andrew Bell. In business in Edinburgh from 1776 at various addresses in or adjoining Parliament Square until his death in 1812.

James Kirkwood (c.1745–1827)
In business as a watchmaker and engraver firstly in Perth and from c.1785 in Parliament Square, Edinburgh.

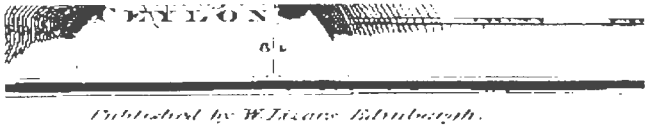
Robert Kirkwood I (1774–1818)
Joined his father in partnership in 1799. James retired in 1814 but returned to the business in 1818 when Robert I died.

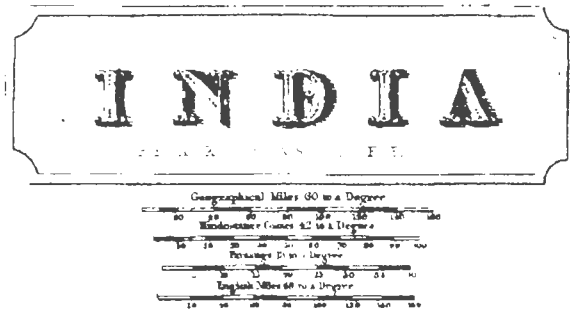
William Home Lizars (1728–1859)
Served his engraving apprenticeship under his father before taking over his father's engraving and printing firm in 1812, first at Parliament Stairs and from 1817 at 3, St. James's Square.

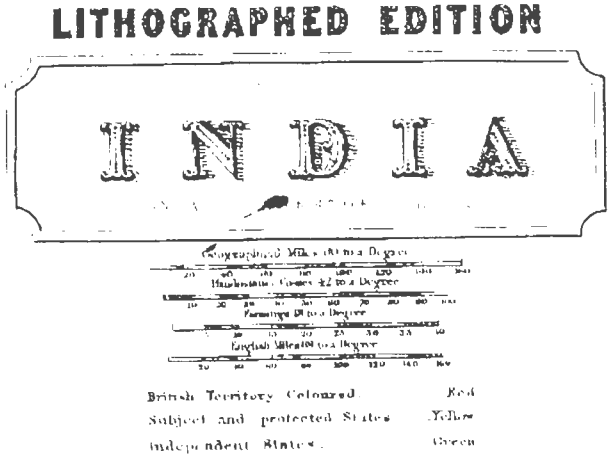
Daniel Lizars II
In partnership with his brother until 1819 and then set up in 1823 independently as a bookseller in Princes Street.

Robert Kirkwood II
Joined James in partnership in 1823 continuing the business after James's death in 1827 until his own death in 1843. The business premises at 19, Parliament Square and the stock of plates were destroyed in the 'Great Fire' of the 15th–17th November, 1824. The firm transferred to new premises at 11, South St. Andrew Street.

H.A. Kirkwood
Succeeded Robert II in 1843 and continued the business until c. 1851.







Imprint from W. Lizars map of 'Hindostan, c.1840.
Titles from two issues of maps of India by A.K. Johnston, c.1850. (above) and 1857 (left).
(From the Editor's collection.)

Andrew Johnston
Merchant

William Johnston (1802–88)
Trained as a clerk with W. & D. Lizars and as an engraver with Kirkwood & Son. Established his own printing business in 1825 at 6, Hill Square, Edinburgh.

Alexander Keith Johnston I (1804–71)
Trained as an engraver with Kirkwood & Son from 1820.

Thomas Brumby Johnston (1814–97)

Partnership as 'W. & A.K. Johnston' from May 1826 at 160, High Street. By c.1830 the business had expanded from engraving and printing into map publishing.
1834: firm appointed engravewr to King William IV.
1835: additional office opened at 107, George Srteet
1837: firm appointed engravers to Queen Victoria; larger premises acquired at 4, St. Andrew Square.

Partner from 1852.

Alexander Keith Johnston II (1846–79)
Trained as a draughtsman with the family firm and later in London and Germany. Worked with Stanford 1866–67. In charge of the geographical department of the firm's London office from 1869.

c.1862 acquired the business of W.H. Lizars.
1866: appointed Edinburgh agent for Ordnance Survey maps.
1869: London office opened at 74, Strand; moved to Paternoster Row in 1873, to 6, Paternoster Buildings in 1878, and to 5, White Hart Street, Warwick Lane in 1884. Paternoster Buildings were reoocupied early in the next century.

Assistant map curator at the Royal Geographical Society 1872–73. Geographer to the Paraguay Survey 1873–5. Died in East Africa in 1879.

1877: appointed Geographer to the Queen for Scotland.
1886: appointed engraver and copperplate printer to her Majesty at Edinburgh.

Archibald Johnston
Worked with Longman 1865–67. In charge of London office from 1869. Partner from 1876–82, then ran his own publishing business until 1901 when it was sold off. Later had a newspaper shop in Dover in 1904 but retunred to London where he was in business until 1924.

James Wilson Johnston (d. 1906)
Partner from 1876

1879: Edina Works constructed near Easter Road. Town office at 16, South St. Andrew Street.

George Harvey Johnston (d. 1921)
Partner from 1886.
1897: appointed Her Majesty's Geographer for Scotland.

Thomas Ruddiman Johnston
Partner 1876–78, then set up independent business at the Waverley Works, Murrayfield, operating 1881–88. Sold business to the Educational Supply Association in 1889; managed the Association until 1895.

1901: firm converted to a limited company with **James Wilson Johnston** and **George Harvey Johnston** as managing directors.

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Lemnos – Mallet, 1683, 10 x 14½ cms; coloured; with cartouche & fighting ships. £38

Muscovy – Desing, 1733, 13 x 11 cms; old outline colour with a fine uncoloured cartouche. £45

India – Vaugondy, 1749, 16 x 20½ cms. £45

Borneo – Bertius/Hondius, 1616, 13 x 9 cms; coloured with a decorative cartouche. £110

Africa – Lotter, c1740, 26 x 20 cms; coloured with an uncoloured cartouche. £120

Egypt – Magini/Porro, 1598, 17 x 13 cms, coloured, set in a page of text. £48

Peru – Bowen/Gibson, 1758, 6 x 9 cms, coloured with an attractive cartouche. From "Atlas Minimus". £28

Letter to the Editor



Please allow me to comment on the more than excellent article of our President regarding Iceland's Cartographic History. On page 27 of issue number 81 of the *Journal* (column b), Mr Dreyer-Eimbcke remarks on the island of Frisland to the effect that Coronelli published a separate map, containing Frisland in a corrected shape—(quote) 'adopting it along with Zeno's additional islands'.

In defense of Coronelli, I beg to differ. I would rather assume that this gentleman in fact doubted the very existence of the island proper.

In the cartouche he states, (quote): 'Frislandia, discovered by Nicolo Zeno, citizen of Venice. Believed to be a phantom island or gone under into the sea' (my translation from the original Italian). Another map, where Frisland is shown with three other islands, has the same text.

HANS KOK
Lisse
The Netherlands



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by Mary Sponberg Pedley

Patent Illuminated Maps by Charles Knight

A copy of Charles Knight's 'Patent Illuminated Map of England and Wales', dating from about 1842, has recently come to light. It prompted a review of Knight's method of cheap colour printing which he applied to producing colour-printed maps.

In his day, Charles Knight was well-known for his publication of cheap educational works such as *The Penny Magazine* which were intended to inform working men. He was Superintendent of *The Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge* whose maps, engraved by John and Charles Walker, are well-known to map collectors and are among the earliest steel-engraved maps. He sought to make his books more attractive by developing a method of cheap colour-printing which could be used for illustrations and maps.

Printing of maps in more than one colour had been achieved by copper engravers and lithographers but with limited success because of the difficulties of registration and the expense of engraving. George Baxter and Charles Knight both sought methods of cheap colour-printing and patented similar but distinct processes. Both used oil colours on wooden and metal blocks, Baxter, using a simpler process, patented in 1835, produced the well-known 'Baxter Prints' which are still collectors' items. Knight patented his process in 1837 but seems to have abandoned it after about 1846, probably because of production difficulties.

There were several variants of Knight's process. Basically, each colour block was held along the sides of a rigid polygonal frame. In one variant, the frame revolved around a fixed tympan. As the frame revolved, each block swung across in turn to print the paper on the tympan in a continuous process. In another variant, the frame was stationary, and the tympan revolved, each block being swung across in turn.

Although in early versions, four blocks on a square frame were used, in later versions up to twelve blocks on a polygonal frame were used. A greater number of colours could be produced by overprinting one colour with another. On maps, topographical details, such as town names, boundaries and rivers were printed last in black. The printers were William Clowes and Sons; the wood engraver was Stephen Sly.

Knight's earliest recorded colour maps were printed for *The Journey Books*[1] which were county topographies planned to cover England. Berkshire was published in 1840, Hampshire and Derbyshire in 1841. Each had its coloured map (Hampshire in two parts). The maps varied in size, but measured approximately 9 x 12 inches. The maps, by William Hughes, were printed in buff, pink, green and black. Additionally, the sea was coloured blue on the maps of Hampshire. Railways appear to have been added by hand in red. These were the only colour-printed county maps to be issued by Knight. Kent was published in 1842, but the map was coloured by hand in outline only, and no more *Journey Books* were published.

The map of England and Wales, by

William Hughes, was much more ambitious. It measured 56 x 43½ inches and was on a scale of about 8 miles to an inch. It was dissected, and appears to have been made up from six prints, each measuring about 19 x 22½ inches. Each print was made using five coloured blocks, colouring by counties, showing the coach roads in relief, and the sea in lined blue. Additionally, each print used three letterpress blocks: black for town names, rivers and county boundaries; railways were shown and named in red, and canals in blue. The railways date the map to about 1842.

The technical difficulties of producing such a map must have been enormous. It is not surprising that Knight seems to have abandoned printing coloured maps at about this time when he was heavily involved producing coloured prints for *Old England*.

For the record, a description of the map is as follows:

Size: 142.6 x 110.2 cm.

Title: Patent Illuminated Maps. ENGLAND AND WALES, WITH PART OF SCOTLAND; CONTAINING THE CITIES, BOROUGHS, MARKET TOWNS, &c. AND SHOWING THE ROADS, CANALS AND RAILWAYS. DRAWN By W. HUGHES. LONDON: CHARLES KNIGHT & Co. 22, LUDGATE STREET. (top right). SCALE OF ENGLISH MILES. 100 (31.2 cm.) (below title). EXPLANATION OF THE SIGNS.

(bottom centre). THE PLATES EXECUTED BY S. SLY, 11, BOUVERIE STREET, FLEET STREET (bottom right).

The map is overlaid with a graticule every 1^0 of latitude and longitude. It is printed in solid colour, by county, in buff, pink, green, and blue with coach roads shown in relief. A slate colour is achieved by overprinting pink with blue. The sea is printed in lined blue. Towns, rivers and county boundaries are in black, railways are marked and named in red, and canals in blue (to c. 1842).

Dissected in slip case marked: PATENT ILLUMINATED MAPS. TRAVELLING MAP OF ENGLAND & WALES, WITH PART OF SCOTLAND; CONTAINING THE CITIES, BOROUGHS, MARKET TOWNS, &c. AND SHEWING THE ROADS, CANALS, & RAILWAYS. DRAWN BY W. HUGHES. PRICE EIGHTEEN SHILLINGS. LONDON: PUBLISHED BY CHARLES KNIGHT AND CO. 22, LUDGATE STREET.

The map is now in my collection.

I would like to thank Professor Michael Twyman, Reading University, for encouraging me to write this note and Dr. Ian Mumford for helpful discussions.

NOTES

1. British Library (797.d. 1).

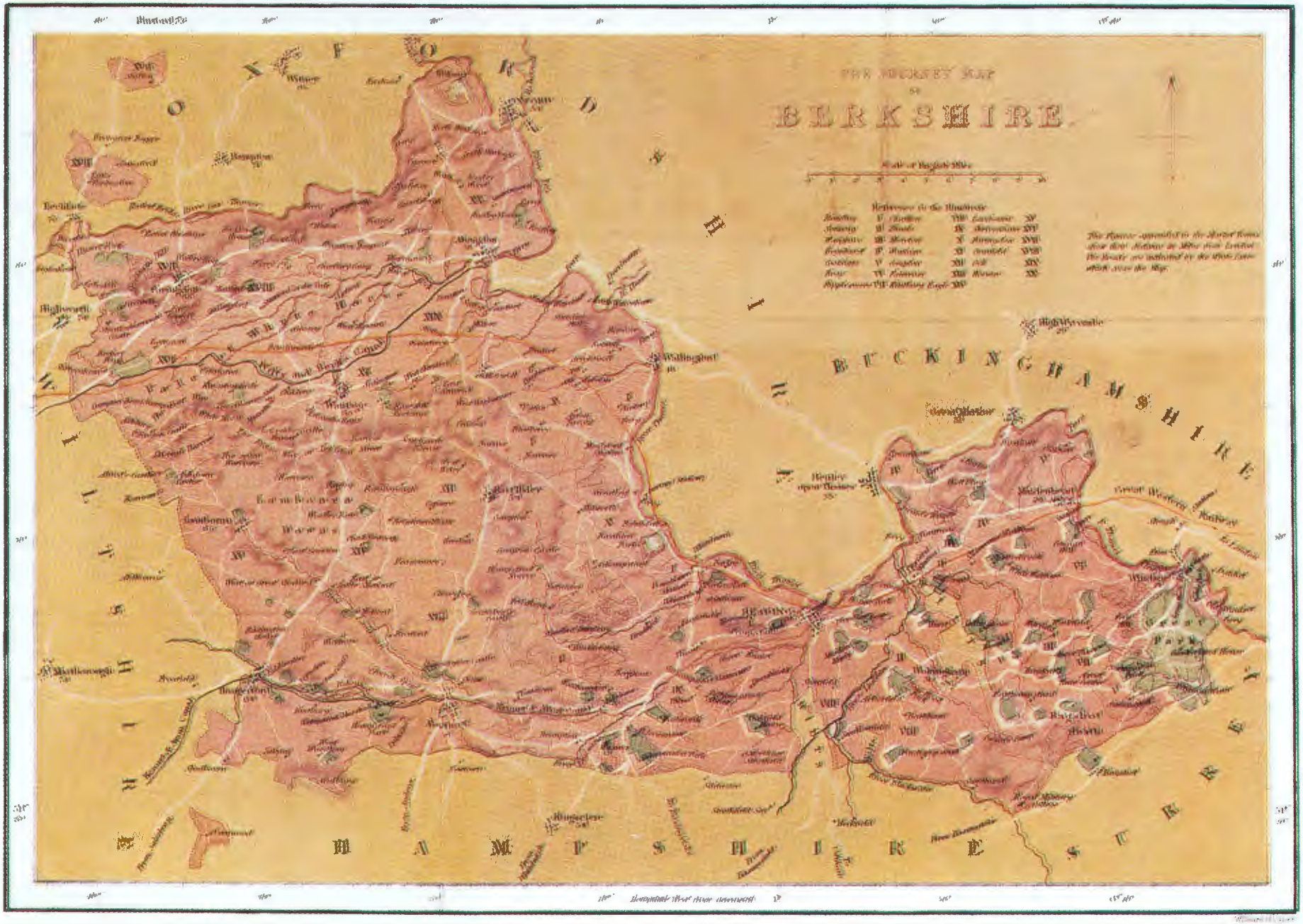
ADDITIONAL READING:

Colour Printing and Colour Printers by R.M. Burch. London. Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons Ltd, 1910.

Charles Knight of Windsor by David Hedges, Antiquarian Book Monthly Review, 1985, XII, No. 1, Pp. 4—9

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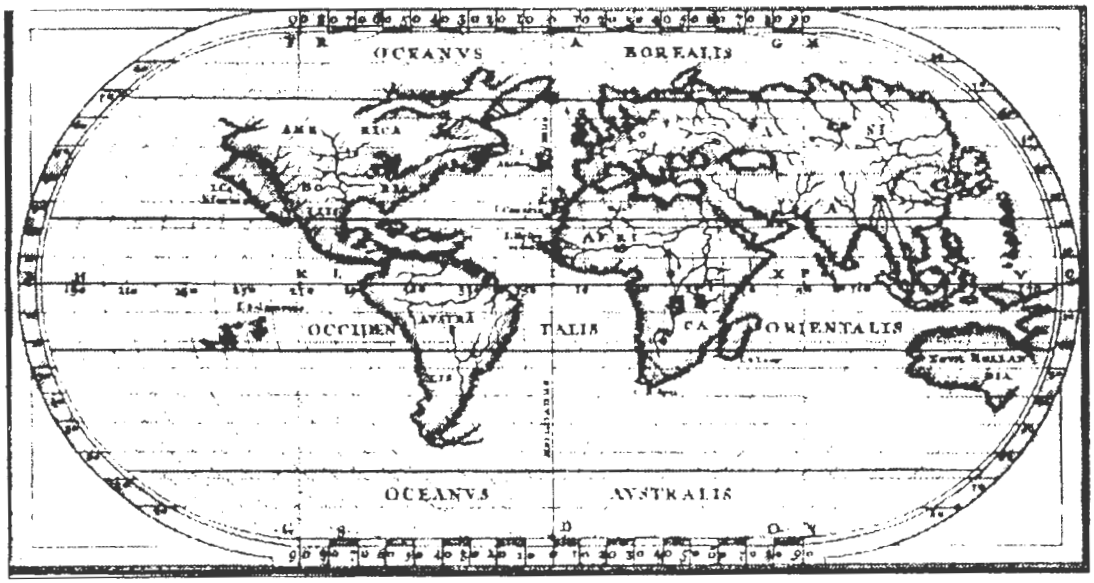
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December 7 **Peter Chasseaud** (Department of Earth & Environmental Sciences, University of Greenwich). Artillery's Astrologers: Mapping the Western Front, 1914-1918.

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From Verbal to Graphic Cartographies: The Case of Late Medieval Marseille.

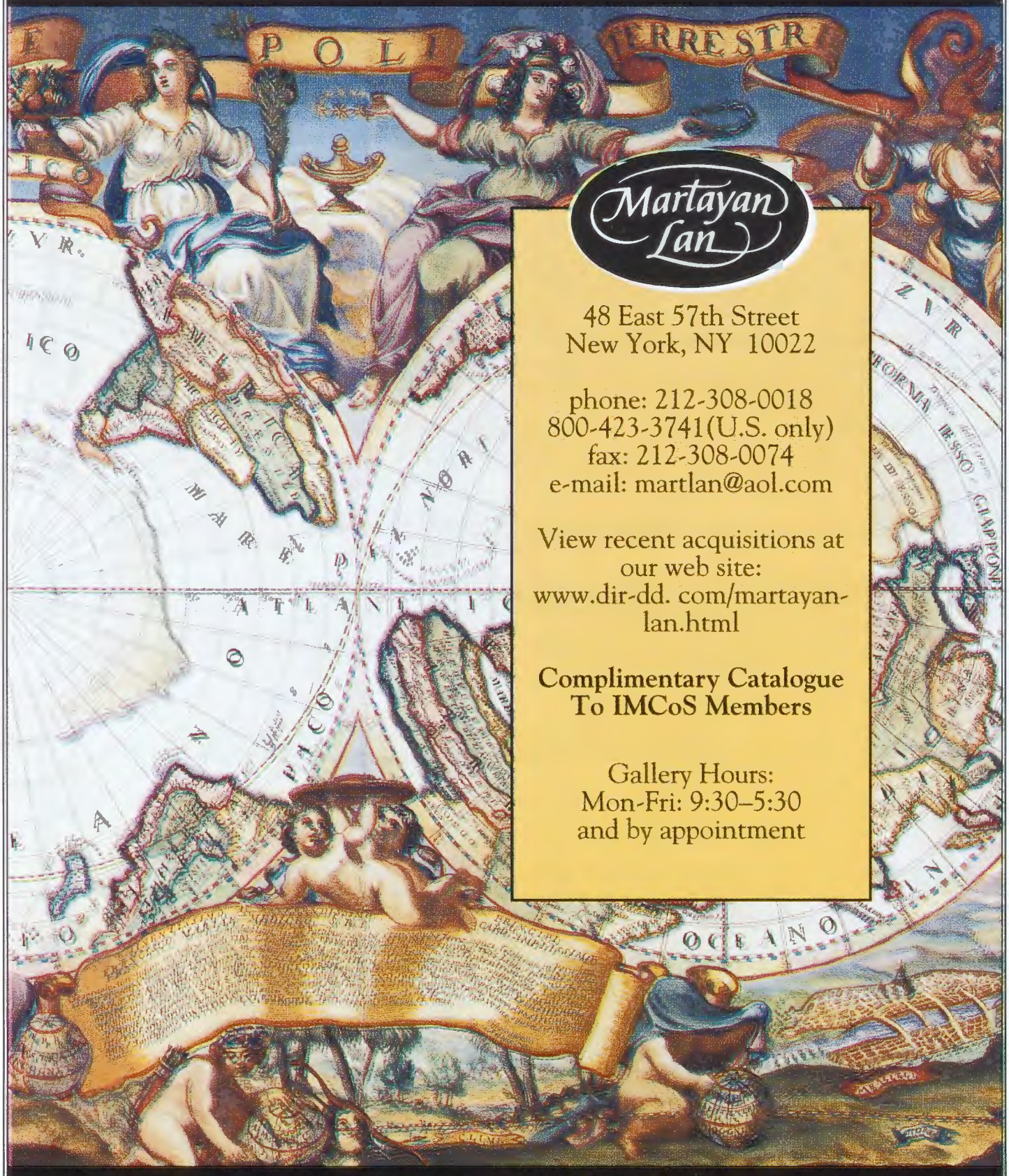
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Roman Mapping of the Provinces.

April 26 **Dr Noël Golvers** (Faculty of Arts, Catholic University Leuven)
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May 24 **Dr Margriet Hoogvliet** (Faculty of Arts, Rijksuniversiteit Groningen)
Early Modern Cartography and the *studiolo*.

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 and is supported by *Imago Mundi*. Displays for each lecture, at the Royal Geographical Society, are arranged by Francis Herbert, Hon.F.R.G.S.

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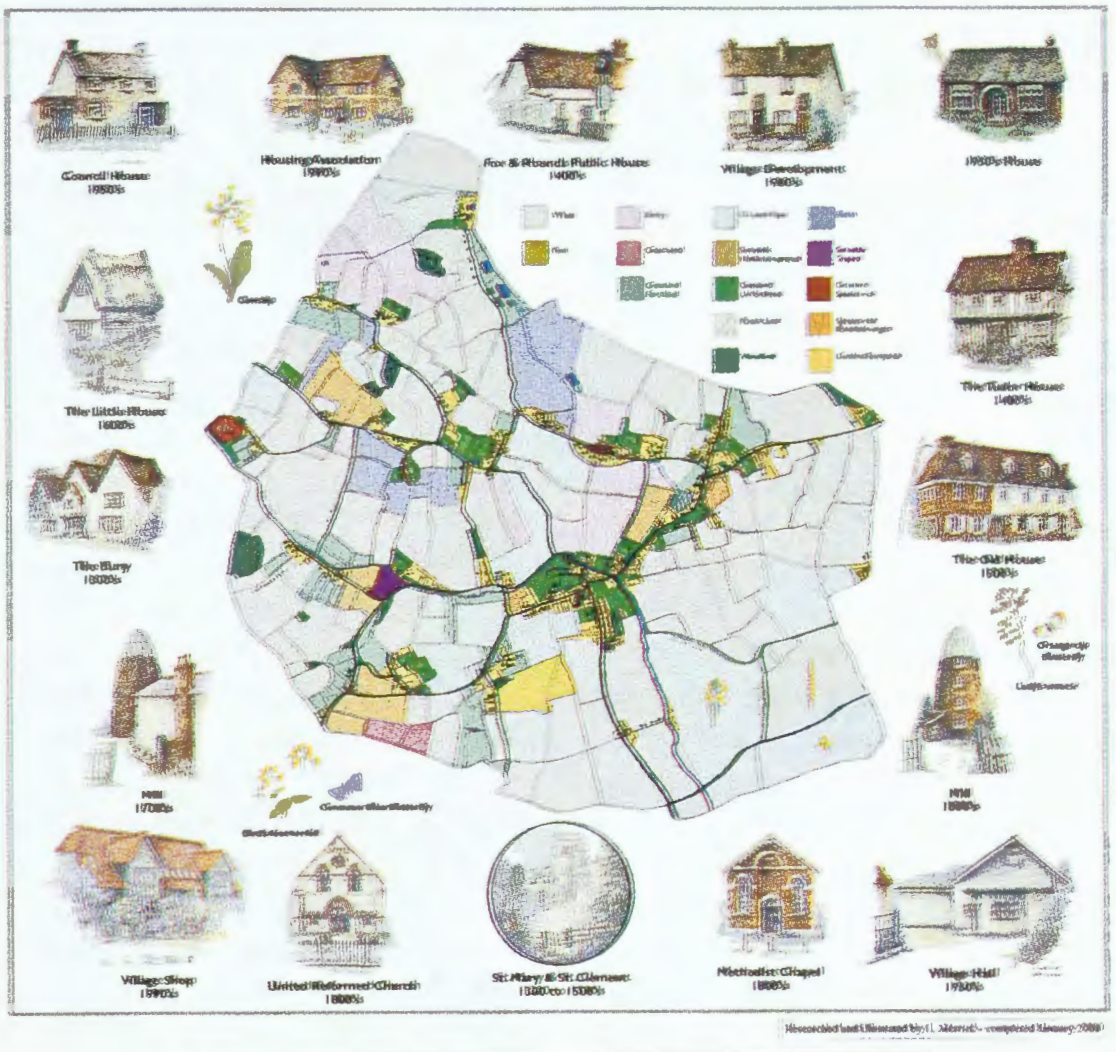
G.G. De Rossi, c. 1700-1710

An Antique for the Future
Clavering Millennium Map

Clavering is a well-kept, prosperous-looking village in Essex, UK, with farmland all around and picturesque views of streets, lanes, old houses and a lovely parish church. Its nearest market towns are Saffron Walden and Bishop's Stortford. It is one of the lucky villages that have a school, a supermarket with a post office, and two pubs.

Last year the Millennium committee decided to make a pictorial record of houses and villagers on the eve of the year 2000. Twelve residents delivered and collected a questionnaire, and took photographs. Recorded were social activities, social and sports organisations, churches, public houses, the village shop, the village hall, farmers and land use, and businesses.

All the information thus collected was gathered into two volumes now placed in the Saffron Walden Archive Library. They include a page for each household, mostly with photographs and a unique coloured drawing of some plant or wildlife. The findings showed the number of houses (350 responses), and when they were built—9



Millennium Map of the Parish of Clavering
Land utilisation and village buildings recorded in July 1999

Sent by John Ramuz, nephew of Malcolm Young.

before 1500, 46 between 1500 and 1700, and 19 in the 17th century. They also recorded when the occupants moved in, where they had spent their childhood (71 in Clavering and 71 in neighbouring villages), the type and place of work, place of schooling, and whether they took part in local activities (most did not).

To accompany the survey a detailed map was drawn by L. Merrick and then printed. Each field is delineated, and coloured according to its current use. The scale is too small in the printed version (and not indicated on the map) to do more than provide a guide to individual plots and houses, but the most interesting buildings are shown separately around the map itself. The original manuscript map measured one metre square, but the printed version was reduced to 34 cm.

The letter accompanying the map spoke of the special millennium activities that took place in the village, such as 'beating the bounds' for the first time since 1823 (before local maps were easily available). Twelve miles were walked, and a young boy was held upside down at each of the 7 parish boundaries to receive a token beating. This was to impress upon him the importance of that boundary and that he should defend it against all transgressors

Members who visited the exhibition of parish maps at the Barbican, London, in May-June 1996 will immediately see the similarity between the Clavering millennium map and those prepared for Common Ground. Is this a particularly British genre, or have small communities in other parts of the world recorded the millennium in this way?

Information and map supplied by
MALCOLM YOUNG

IMCoS Accounts—1999

Summarised Balance Sheet as at 31st December 1999

	1999	1998
Fixed Assets	£	£
IMCoS Library	1,500	1,500
Current Assets		
Cash at Bank	42,688	38,345
Debtors & Prepayments	4,909	2,551
Current Liabilities		
Creditors & Provisions	(6,350)	(2,959)
Net Current Assets	41,247	37,937
TOTAL ASSETS	42,747	39,437
Represented by:		
Membership Funds (Life & Advances)	13,620	13, 508
Surplus of Income over Expenditure		
brought forward	25,929	23, 422
for the year	3,218	2,507
	42,767	39, 437

Hon. Treasurer: E.H.T. Whitten
Examined by: W.J. Valk & Eugene Burden
Full accounts available for inspection with the Treasurer.

Summarised Income & Expenditure Account—1999

	1999	1998
INCOME	£	£
Registration & Subscriptions	11,818	9,418
Regional Events	867	320
Nat. & International Events	15,469	13,484
IMCoS Journal	6,881	5,415
Interest (net)	377	1,453
Map Sales & Valuation	497	-
Third Party Account	-	216
Total Income	35,909	30,306
EXPENDITURE		
Membership administration	888	1,003
Regional Events	538	299
Nat. & International Events	10,766	9,880
Maps & Society Lectures	300	250
IMCoS Journal	15,649	11,583
Bank & Credit Card Charges	660	521
Promotion & Publicity	294	1,199
General administration	3,008	1989
Insurance	208	208
Gifts & Awards	380	687
Third Party Account	-	180
Total Expenditure	32,691	27,799
Surplus/Income over Expenditure	3,218	2,507

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT - IMCoS AGM - 10th MAY 2000

In 1999 IMCoS focused on three European venues—London, Berlin and Istanbul.

As usual, London was the venue for the January informal evening at the Farmers' Club. The meeting was chaired by Rodney Shirley and we had two special visitors. In the first place Wulf Bodenstein from Brussels wanted to experience the meeting format in order to transport it to Belgium for the newly formed Brussels International Map Collectors' Circle. Secondly Nick Rankin from the BBC World Service attended in order to gain some information on maps for a series of four half hour programmes exploring how maps help us to understand the space around us.

The theme of showing our own material was carried forward to the June weekend in London. Since this fell on a Bank Holiday weekend to fit in with the ABA book fair dates, the annual dinner was replaced by a lunch at the new map fair venue, The Commonwealth Conference & Events Centre. Members who cannot get to our January evening meeting had the opportunity to bring and display after lunch some of their map collection for others to see and admire.

The new Map Fair venue required extra care in planning to ensure that the needs of dealers and visitors were met. The venue staff were particularly helpful and we had the added bonus of being able to access the hall and check stand layout the previous evening. The only hiccup was the lack of food/suitable places to eat close by, and this will be remedied for 2000 with the provision of sandwiches at the bar. Feedback was consistently positive and so we expect to retain this venue for the future, thus giving members and dealers greater familiarity surrounding the day.

Before turning to mainland Europe, there was one further event of note in the UK in which IMCoS members participated, and that was the Mappa Mundi Conference held at Hereford Cathedral in July. This conference spanned several days and attracted an international group of speakers and attendees. The conference was open to the public for one day, which included lectures and a visit to the Cathedral to see the Mappae Mundi. A group of IMCoS members swelled the numbers on this day and we mingled with other members and friends who had decided to participate in the whole conference.

In April a new formula of weekend visits was tried with a weekend in Berlin. Our main aim was to visit the newly integrated State Library, so the morning found us in the former Staatsbibliotek in Unter den Linden looking at the giant atlas (one of the three biggest books in the world) and European town plans, and the afternoon found us in the former West Berlin library looking at a variety of material—Portolan charts, world and Euopean maps, and even some oriental exhibits. We also toured the newly opened exhibition of the maps of Heinrich Kiepert. The activity-packed weekend also included a visit to Nicholas Struck's gallery, lunch with friends from the German Map Collector's circle and a day trip to Potsdam. Those staying longer moved on to Dresden for a second dose of history and culture!

IMCoS' main international event took place in Turkey in 1999 against a backdrop of tragedy for the Turkish people collectively and individually. We are deeply grateful that despite the devastation and damage, IMCoS visitors from all continents experienced the warm hospitality of Muhtar and Julia Katircioglu. As Eric Wolf said in his review of the Symposium 'it offered the best of everything —interesting papers, visits to important cartographic exhibits, city tours,

and pre and post meeting tours to historic sites.' The cartographic highlight was a private view of the Piri Reis map in Topkapi Palace, the gastronomic highlight was a 'Carto-Gastromonic Workshop', a banquet celebrating Turkish cuisine. Through lectures we were introduced to the features of Ottoman cartography, building up our cartographic knowledge of the region and supplemented this in some cases by visits to Cappadoccia, the North and Southern Aegean and Gallipoli.

During 1999 we have benefited from the continued improvements which our Editor, Susan Gole has made to the Journal. We have become accustomed to coloured maps and photographs and, taking the Winter Journal as an example, the two views of the ivory globes are brilliantly brought to life through the medium of colour. People now expect colour, since it has become cheaper and more accessible generally. We have been able to keep the increase in Journal production costs down in some instances, for example scanning is done in house, thanks to Susan acquiring better equipment and yet more skills! I hope that these improvements can be an incentive to more of you to submit a contribution to the Journal, however small. Erudition is not a prerequisite!

Looking forward to 2000, the society will be celebrating its 20th anniversary and will be commemorating this by way of a special publication of IMCoS History. I should like to thank our Journal Editor, Susan Gole, for agreeing to take on the task of compiling this history. By now she will have asked or cajoled a number of you to contribute to this publication and it promises to be not only a factual record of 'who, what and where' but also a personal history of the people who make this a society of equal friends who love maps. We shall also be continuing the new format of weekend city visits, with the viewing of special map material at the heart of the visit. IMCoS can promote cartographic events to and through its membership and attendance at and promotion of cartographic exhibitions is one which has mutual benefits. Seeing maps is a wonderful way to introduce friends and newcomers to the world of mapping. Those who might feel overwhelmed by the formality of a lecture on a strange subject, can wander at will through an exhibition picking out what captures attention and discovering a new world.

Further plans for 2000 include the streamlining of some of the Society's administration. The organisation is run by volunteers, who now are geographically spread around the south of England. Many of our events require the intervention of more than one member of the committee and where money is concerned we are not yet able to take advantage of new technology to streamline financial administration. We shall therefore be looking to appoint a part time administrator based in Waddesdon along side our Vice Chairman, Valerie Scott. The administrator will be the financial hub through which membership administration and events bookings will pass before being dealt with by the relevant committee member. This will allow us to streamline our credit card input, banking and bookkeeping. This proposal is being costed and details of the required role finalised.

Finally I should like to thank all the members of the committee for their continued efforts, and at the same time thank those other members, who are also making a contribution to the running of the society: Derek Allen seeks and administers journal advertising, Alan Bartlett co-ordinates book reviews, Hans Kok continues to mastermind production of the IMCoS Bulletin series and Rodney Shirley chairs our January meeting. I hope that through everyone's effort we have contributed to your enjoyment of maps in 1999.

JENNY HARVEY

Location In The London Map Trade

A talk given to members of IMCoS – 3rd June 2000

We are all used to looking at maps: that is what brings us together. One small part of the complex web of information a map may offer—will sometimes be the name—and perhaps the address—of the map-maker or map-seller. What I should like to do this evening is to turn the tables on the map-sellers, or at least one particular group of them: the principal London map-sellers from the late seventeenth through to the early nineteenth century, and to look, for once, not at their maps, but at a map, as it were, of themselves.

There are different ways of doing this: the first and most obvious way, is simply to plot their addresses on a map of London. This is partly what the maps you have been given are about *[see the map on pages 36-37]*. But there are other factors too: the map trade was never static, things change over time, and another way of plotting the map trade, making a portrait of it, would be to devise a chronological table, showing which map-sellers were active at which point in time, who succeeded whom, and so on. A third way of charting the map-sellers would be to plot their relationships with each other—their trading relationships and personal relationships. Although I have provided you with only one map, it is easy to see that this could have been a whole sheaf of papers showing different portraits of the trade.

But let us see how far, in some of these directions at least, we can go with just one map. Let me say, first of all, that I am not going to include everyone. But there will be a good many names. If some are unfamiliar— it does not matter —for the purposes of this evening, it is *where* they were, not *who* they were that counts. I intend to concentrate on the principal retail map-selling establishments—the main locations at which a Londoner, or visitor to London, would have found an extensive selection of maps. The existence of such establishments obviously indicates the parallel existence of a range of other locations —the workshops of engravers, the manufactories of copper plates, paper warehouses, the workshops of rolling-press printers, and even the dwelling-places of those who coloured the maps. A complete map of the trade would include these secondary locations as well, but there are limits to what can be done in a preliminary survey.

Having said that I intended to look at the map-sellers rather than their maps, I am of course going to begin by contradicting myself. Let us look at the map: Rocque's map of London, or part of it. We tend to think in historic terms of trades gathering together in specific areas: this is where the jewellers were, this is where the bankers were, this is where the booksellers were—but this, as I see it, was never, in London at least, how the map trade worked. There was a pattern and, as I will suggest, a very well defined pattern, but it was not a localised cluster: it was a linear pattern across the whole of the built up area.

The geography of London itself has a part to play in this. It is a city that works, almost exclusively, on an

east-west axis. The river, of course, runs east-west, but let me draw your attention, in particular, to the major roadway that crosses London parallel to the Thames: the route from Charing Cross (marked A on the map), along the Strand (B), up Fleet Street (C), up Ludgate Hill and Ludgate Street (D), to St Paul's (F) and from there, running north of the Cathedral, via Cheapside and the Poultry (G), to the Royal Exchange at (H). This was, and in some ways, still is, the principal highway linking together the oldest parts of London and Westminster. Although it changes its name as it runs across town, it is essentially a single road and runs almost in a straight line. It is still the shortest (and most interesting) route across town. You will see that it links together in a simple and even economical way the principal seats of power and influence. At (A) we are on the doorstep of the political heart of the nation at Westminster and Whitehall, at (F) the power and patronage of the Church at St Paul's, and at (H) the financial and commercial heart of the eighteenth century empire at the Royal Exchange. We see, in passing, the majesty of the law at the Temple and Inns of Court either side of Fleet Street (C)—and we do not forget that Fleet Street itself became synonymous with another power in the land, the power of the press.

There are other ways, too, of looking at this road. Extending to the west, it links to the high road to Bristol, a city that was, at least at the start of our period, still the second city of the kingdom and the principal port for the Americas. To the east, if we continue along Leadenhall Street (I) to Aldgate and out into Whitechapel, it is the road to the east coast ports. And if, from Aldgate, we swing south into the Minories (J), it is also the road to two further bastions of power: the Tower of London (K), the military heart of the nation, and from there to the London Docks (L), assuredly the practical base of the maritime power that underpinned the whole edifice.

It is a highway that encompasses all the varied history this country has to offer. Who would you not meet strolling that highway in the eighteenth century? Now mapsellers may not know much, but they can, by and large, read a map. And the implicit commercial message of this map is plain: if you wish to reach the widest, best-educated, wealthiest and most influential clientele, then to be on or close to this highway was probably a good idea. This is where we would expect to find the map trade. That is the theory. How well does it translate into practice? Let us look at where the map-sellers actually were.

I will start in the years leading up to 1700. To the left of the map—(A). I use this, as with all the letters, in a general way. They are not precise locations, but rough positions indicating various although neighbouring addresses. Roughly here then, at (A), from 1676 on, we find the map-maker William Berry—at the sign of the Globe in Craggs Court between Charing Cross and Whitehall. We infer from his location that his market was probably the dignitaries attached to the seat of government. What is interesting is that for many years he routinely worked in tandem with his contemporary, Robert Morden. They often advertised jointly, both were members of the Weavers' Company, and they were probably both apprentices of the map and globe-maker, Joseph Moxon. (Berry certainly

was—Morden almost certainly). Now where was Morden? Roughly two miles away to the east at (H), at the Atlas on Cornhill, close by the Royal Exchange—as close to the financial centre as Berry was to the political one. One situated at more or less at each end of the most heavily travelled section of the highway. Why at each end? The answer is almost certainly Moxon himself. In the 1670s and 1680s Moxon was to be found at the sign of the Atlas at the foot of Ludgate Hill (D) exactly bisecting his two juniors and giving these related businesses a perfect spread across town. This balance continued even after Moxon's death in 1691, with his son, James Moxon, having premises (still at the sign of the Atlas) in Warwick Lane just a little to the north of the original location.

Let us add in a new member of the Weavers' Company: Philip Lea, apprenticed to Morden in 1675, and thus representing a third generation of this group. He began his independent career in 1683 in the Poultry (G—neatly midway between Morden and Moxon), later moving along Cheapside slightly closer to St Paul's (but still G), at about the time the elder Moxon retired. So there we have them—at circles A, D, G and H—neatly lined up. What room did that leave for anyone else? Who else was there at this period? There was activity further to the east: the chart-maker John Thornton in the Minories (J)—another chart-maker, William Fisher, on Tower Hill (K)—and John Seller (also principally known for sea-charts) on the river at (L). The emphasis at this end of town is clearly on charts rather than maps. The ships on the river at this point tell us why. Who else can we see before 1700? St Paul's (F), right at the centre of the map, had long been a centre of the publishing trade and there was obviously scope for activity here. Robert Walton was here, until his death in 1688, when he was succeeded by his apprentice, Christopher Browne. The first Thomas Bowles was here, almost certainly from the 1680s, although perhaps not especially involved in maps at this time.

To the west, the long stretch of the Strand and Fleet Street (B–C) seems a little under-populated, although in the 1680s Richard Blome could be found, on two afternoons a week, at an address behind the Green Dragon Tavern on Fleet Street. The bookseller, Thomas Bassett, co-owner with Richard Chiswell of the valuable Speed maps, was in Fleet Street certainly into the 1690s (Chiswell was at St Paul's). And the Dutch bookseller and map-seller, David Mortier, may well have been at premises in the Strand before 1700.

So there, unless I have forgotten someone (and I am sure I will be corrected if I have), we have all the major retail map-sellers in the years before 1700. And they are all, every one of them, on the highway —and not only on it, but organised in what appears to be a systematic way along it. There is one exception, one other plausible location for a mapseller, on another major highway offering the possibility of selling maps in viable numbers. It is easy enough to see. Coming in from the west, High Holborn and Holborn Hill running across to (E). The road into town from Oxford and the Midlands—and the road that also acted as a terminus to the major roads to the north. And here, at (E)—the White Horse without Newgate—from the 1660s onwards, we find John Overton.


JOHN ROCQUE: AN EXACT SURVEY OF THE CITY'S OF LONDON, WESTMINSTER ... [1746]. (DETAIL)
A
B
C
D
E
F
Foundling Hospital
Bedford House
HIGH HOLBOURN
HOLBOURN HILL
FLEET STREET
THE STRAND
Temple
Tenter Ground



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And so by 1700 it seems, even though I am collapsing the chronology slightly to fit all these names in at one point, there is a sense of balance: a trade, by accident or by design, strategically and logically dispersed, and sufficiently well and thoughtfully placed to function to maximum efficiency.

What happens as we move into the eighteenth century? Well, there is a slightly unusual clearing of the decks. To run across the map again: Berry (A), although he lived until 1718, seems not to have been active after 1708—there is a suggestion that he married an heiress of some sort. Mortier (B) returned to the Netherlands (although his shop may have continued under a manager). Blome died in 1705. James Moxon (D) in 1708. John Overton (E) in 1713. Richard Chiswell (F) in 1711. Christopher Browne (also F) retired in about 1712. Philip Lea (G) died in 1700. Robert Morden (H) in 1703. John Thornton (J) in 1708 (and his son and successor, Samuel, in 1715), while William Fisher (K) had died in 1692, and John Seller (L) in 1697. His elder son, John junior, died the following year.

Having achieved a balance, the picture appears to disintegrate. This almost certainly accounts for what is generally perceived as the weakness of the London trade in the early eighteenth century. Nonetheless, the trade, in a sense starting from scratch, regenerates itself and, as we shall see, exactly the same pattern re-emerges. And if the whole of the map trade seems almost to have disappeared at a stroke, this did open up opportunities for others.

A few of the original businesses of course continued. If we move back across the map, the Seller business (L) continued briefly (until 1705) under his younger son, Jeremiah, and his former apprentice, Charles Price. At that point Jeremiah Seller disappears from view. That specific business was no more, although it did continue in a way through the activities of Price, as we shall see, and in fact became one of the major factors in the replenishment and further growth of the trade. The William Fisher business (K) passed to his son-in-law, Richard Mount, and became Mount & Page, suppliers of sea-charts from this location throughout the eighteenth century. Philip Lea's business continued for a number of years on Cheapside (G) and later in Fleet Street under his widow, Anne Lea. The Overton business not only continued but diversified. The original premises (E) carried on under one son, Henry, while a younger son, Philip, opened new premises on Fleet Street (C)—exactly the spot at which there was possibly a gap in the chain in 1700. The Bowles family continued at St Paul's under the younger Thomas Bowles and it is probably from this period of renewal that we see them taking a stronger interest in maps. The opportunity arose. There was opportunity for others as well. The related Morden, Moxon and Berry businesses, with which we began, all disappeared within the space of five years. Elizabeth Moxon continued very briefly but it is essentially the case that none of them survived very far into the eighteenth century. The opportunity fell at this juncture to Herman Moll. At the time of Morden's death in 1703, Moll had been in London, working as an engraver, for at least twenty-five years but had not previously been a prominent figure. His work was mainly in engraving maps for others. Significantly, he had

been working very closely with Morden in the last few years of Morden's life. And I think we can see in this relationship the impetus and wider expertise that turned Moll from simply an engraver to a prominent retailer. I do not have a precise date, but certainly by 1710 (and probably earlier) Moll had opened his own retailing premises at what looks like a pretty good spot—the eastern end of the Strand (B), an area we have already identified as being under-populated.

Over towards the City of London, in the Poultry (G) where Philip Lea had once been, we see the emergence of the newcomer John King (who not infrequently collaborated with Moll). King was perhaps primarily a print-seller, but his shop sign was the Globe, and he certainly stocked a good range of maps. He lived until 1759—and was in a substantial way of business. Morden's death had left a gap at the Royal Exchange (H) —or a partial gap. John Garrett, the printseller, was there. Christopher Browne took secondary premises there for a time and, as we might expect, if there were a vacuum, it was soon to be filled. In or about 1705, a young bookseller called John Senex took a shop opposite the Exchange, in partnership with Charles Price, Seller's former apprentice. Their occupation of these premises was relatively short—indeed their partnership only lasted a few years —but it lasted long enough for Senex to make himself a reputation in the map trade. By 1710, he had his own premises, not in fact near the Exchange (for reasons I shall suggest), but at the top of Fleet Street (C), mid-way between Philip Overton's new shop and the cluster of activity around St Paul's. As for Price, he by now was in a new partnership with another newcomer, the entrepreneurial George Willdey, on Ludgate Street (D)—Willdey eventually taking over Christopher Browne's old premises on the same street. Willdey's earlier partner, Timothy Brandreth, now opened premises at the Royal Exchange (H). This, I imagine, given the tangled history of these partnerships, is perhaps why Senex went to Fleet Street.

Brandreth, as it turned out, seems not to have persisted with maps for very long: but we have seen the Overton family expand under a younger brother. Now we see the same thing with the Bowles family. John Bowles, the younger son, was operating from close to the Exchange by the 1720s, and after a few years on Cheapside (G), he settled in Cornhill (H again) for a long and productive career.

The earlier line across the town is back in place. There is one gap: no one appears to have replaced Berry at Charing Cross (A), although this may be illusory. You will remember that Berry did not actually die until 1718—and his lack of activity may be more apparent than real. Not long after his death, we find the printseller and engraver Paul Fourdrinier (someone who certainly advertised that he stocked a range of maps) in Craggs Court, exactly where Berry had been. Fourdrinier's first recorded publication was 1719: this may not be wholly coincidence. And, of course, at this end of the line, at the foot of Whitehall (south of A), we do have that long-established venue for occasional map-selling, Westminster Hall, an additional outlet for many members of the map trade—Lea, Moll, Moxon, Seller and others, at what was more or less the

seventeenth and eighteenth century equivalent of a regular book and map fair.

By the 1720s we have Moll in the Strand (B), Philip Overton and John Senex in Fleet Street (C), George Willdey (D), Henry Overton (E), Thomas Bowles (F), John King (G), John Bowles (H), and the Mount and Page partnership dominating the chart trade (and assimilating the market of their earlier rivals) at (K). The line is back in place and clearly functioning as such. Earlier on, there were partnerships along the line, as in the case of Morden, Berry and Lea operating together, but by now we have even ostensibly rival firms acting in concert. To give one brief example: I have in stock at the moment a late issue of Moll's two-sheet 'A new and exact map of France ...' dating from, I think it must be 1732, that is the only date at which I can get the specific addresses to tie in. The map is sold by Moll himself in the Strand (B), Philip Overton (C), Thomas Bowles (F), John King (G) and John Bowles (H)— a united and solid front. And one that, perhaps, is already beginning to ossify. There is little incentive here for competition or innovation.

What then was a new entrant to the trade to do—someone that did perhaps have something fresh to offer? Let us consider Emanuel Bowen: Bowen emerges out of the Price-Senex partnership, having been apprenticed to Price in 1709, while the partnership was still intact. He seems to have moved with Price to Willdey's. Thereafter we only catch glimpses of his early independent career. There is a brief appearance in 1720 at an address in St. Katherine's, just to the east of the Tower (L). He appears to have been looking to resurrect the dockside end of the axis (this was where Seller had been, where Price had begun). We see a brief appearance in Fleet Street (C) in 1722, but this was an area by now becoming over-crowded (as well as Philip Overton and John Senex, we also have Thomas Taylor by this stage). It is almost as if Bowen is testing the water. We even find him announcing that he will be selling his eclipse map out of town altogether at the Bristol Fair in 1724. Whether it was a matter of finance or a matter of strategy is difficult to determine, but Bowen decides to do something different. Perhaps he was simply unable to compete, but equally, he may simply have decided on an alternative way of doing things. In any event, he tries something I think new in the map trade: he retreats—at first to Aldersgate, then to Smithfield, and finally to Clerkenwell. All of to the north of the map, but all at the centre of it in the area north of letter (E)—and thus not too far from almost any point on the central highway. Here he works, not from prime retail premises, but in a specialist ancillary capacity producing maps for others to sell. Of course there was nothing new in there being satellite workshops off the main highway—the subsidiary trades I mentioned earlier—but this is, I think, the first time that a specialist map-making concern makes no real attempt to join that line we have drawn across town. It was perhaps the exception that proves the rule.

The other businesses in place by the 1720s, were solidly established and long-lived. Mount & Page (K) kept going generation by generation, selling charts as they had always done, on into the nineteenth century. John Bowles (H)

lived until 1779, when the business was taken over by Robert Wilkinson, under whom it remained in Cornhill until 1816. John Bowles' son, Carington, ran the original Bowles business at St Paul's (F) until his death in 1792 and was then succeeded by his son, Henry Carington, who was still there until he died in 1830. The George Willdey business on Ludgate Street (D) survived until 1748, latterly under his brother, Thomas. The Willdeys are then succeeded in this area in turn by George Foster and Fenwick Bull at the White Horse on Ludgate Hill. John Senex died in 1740, but his widow, Mary, remained in Fleet Street (C) on into the 1750s. When Philip Overton died in 1745, his premises, also Fleet Street, passed to Robert Sayer—and after Sayer's death in 1794, in turn to his apprentice, Robert Laurie (of Laurie and Whittle). We also see the emergence of Peter Griffin, an apprentice of Overton, who opens his own shop on Fleet Street selling all sorts of maps both foreign and English. Farther to the north, Henry Overton at (E), died in 1751. He left his stock and premises to a nephew, also Henry, but the nephew seems not to have continued the business. What we notice, is that almost immediately a new name steps in. Just a little to the west, on Holborn Hill, Thomas Kitchin is in residence by 1755. Once again, this would appear not to be a coincidence.

At the far left of the map (A), in or about 1750 (and this perhaps coincides with the final decline of Westminster Hall as a retail venue) John Rocque and Thomas Jefferys arrive almost simultaneously. Rocque had earlier been even further to the west, on what is now Piccadilly. He came originally from overseas, but Jefferys emerges out of the London trade. He, like Thomas Kitchin, was an apprentice of Emanuel Bowen. So although Bowen opted out of the conventional path, two of his apprentices opted back in as soon as they were able.

Rocque in fact lost his premises at Charing Cross in a fire, but he soon returned, not quite to Charing Cross, but just to the east in the Strand (B). The chain was once again complete and, broadly speaking, so it remained throughout the century. At (A) Jefferys remained until his death in 1771 and was succeeded first by his son, also Thomas, and his son's partner, William Faden, and ultimately, by now well into the nineteenth century, by James Wyld. On the Strand (B) Rocque was succeeded by his widow, Mary Anne, and from there it was not too long until the young John Cary, made the Strand his base, again until well into the nineteenth century.

The appearance of Cary in the Strand not only makes a point about how tenacious the trade was in reverting over and over again to an identical pattern of distribution, but also how cohesive it was. Most of his contemporaries represented long-established firms that continued generation by generation. Cary seems at first to be a new name, but he, no less than his neighbour, Faden, could trace his origins back to the seventeenth century trade with which we began. In fact, we can trace them both back to just one of the original firms. Faden, born just off Fleet Street, is in a line that goes back through Jefferys and Bowen to Price and to John Seller. Cary came from Wiltshire. His father was a country maltster. There is no readily apparent link, but on coming

to London he trained with the map-engraver, William Palmer. Palmer in turn had been an apprentice of Richard William Seale and Seale an apprentice of Samuel Parker. And Parker had been an apprentice of John Senex, who spent his formative years with Charles Price, and we are once again back to John Seller. So although that location at (L) disappeared quite early in our story, it was still informing the trade a century later. We not only have a line across the map but solid lines in time down the generations.

To return to the map: Cary was in the Strand (B). Also in the Strand from at least 1782 we have Samuel Neele, the engraver of a prodigious number of maps. By 1800 they are joined by Charles Smith. In Fleet Street (C) there was Robert Laurie and, moving on into the nineteenth century, George Frederick Crutchley—in Fleet Street for nearly fifty years. Prior to that, he was on Ludgate Street (D), where, in the late eighteenth century one would have found John Wallis's Map Warehouse. Wallis, also had secondary premises on Cornhill (H). At Holborn, close to (E) and very close to where Kitchin had been, we later find one of the principal map-producing firms of the nineteenth century in John & Charles Walker. And of course the Bowles family were still at St Paul's (F) on into the nineteenth century.

On Cheapside (E) there was the map and printseller, John Smith, a former assistant of Sayer, with premises at the Hogarth's Head, and throughout the second half of the eighteenth century and on into the nineteenth there was John Boydell, a famous printseller not especially known for maps (although he certainly produced some)—and who was an apprentice of William Henry Toms, whose small county maps many of you will know. Also on Cheapside for a number of years either side of 1800, we have the map-engraver Harry Ashby, formerly with Jefferys. At the Exchange (H) John Bowles is replaced by Robert Wilkinson and, in the 1790s, we actually find somewhere almost new on the highway—Leadenhall Street (I). Here stood the Navigation Warehouse of William Heather—it had always been sea-charts this far east.

And so to conclude, we find the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century map trade all spread out along exactly the same line as it had done in the late seventeenth century. By now, of course, London was expanding and new areas were opening up. It would no longer be true to say that all of the map-sellers were on this line. We have someone like Aaron Arrowsmith in Soho—not even on this map. But, unlike the print-sellers and booksellers, the map trade had not been rapid in building up a presence in newer and more fashionable locations to the west—Bond Street, Piccadilly and Mayfair. The original line was still the major axis for map-selling.

Let me close with the observation that as late as 1848, the younger James Wyld, who took over the Jefferys-Faden business, was still at Charing Cross, but, seeking a second outlet, he opened additional premises at the Royal Exchange. Wittingly or unwittingly, he had recreated the William Berry—Robert Morden axis, one at Charing Cross (A), the other at the Royal Exchange (H), with which we began.

LAURENCE WORMS

IMCos Summer Weekend

Although some out-of-town and overseas members arrived early, in order to call on various dealers before the official proceedings commenced, most gathered at the Gallery of Jonathan Potter in New Bond Street, on the Friday evening for the opening reception. I myself travelled down from Lancashire on the Thursday, which enabled me to visit dealers with whom I had done business but had not had the opportunity to meet in person.

I met both Jonathan Potter and William Latey for the first time early Friday afternoon in their Gallery and was able to spend some time with them. This face-to-face, getting-to-know meeting, will be very helpful in the future as we are normally limited to speaking over the 'phone. It also enabled me to acquire two interesting maps of China and a Braun and Hogenburgh of Edinburgh for which I had been searching.

The champagne reception in the evening was well attended, but with over 90 members gathering in the Gallery, it was somewhat crowded. However as a fairly new member, I found the gathering both stimulating and useful. It also afforded the opportunity to meet and exchange views with other members who had similar cartographic areas of interest. This latter, in fact, I found was the case throughout the weekend.

Jonathan and his colleagues had put together an inspiring exhibition of maps upon which to feast our eyes. The theme for the evening was 'From Ptolemy to Tallis' to illustrate the history of printed cartography over the last 500 years.

On the Saturday morning we visited the British Library. For those of us who had not been there before it was a unique experience. To see the many exhibits and treasures on display in the John Ritblatt Gallery was fascinating as they reflected many aspects of our heritage over the centuries. Among the many items on view were the Lindisfarne Gospels of c.698, the Mercator Atlas, the original Mercator wall-map of the world of c.1569, the Magna Carta and Shakespeare's first folio to name but a few.

We eventually arrived at the Map Room where Peter Barber talked us through a fascinating history of maps, illustrated with examples of some of the earliest, including atlases and manuscripts, based upon the theme 'Royal Maps for Kings and Queens of the British Isles'. These embraced maps by world renowned cartographers such as Mercator, Hondius, Speed, Blaeu and Emanuel Bowen to name but a few.

Examples in manuscript form were also shown. We learned of the provenance of some of the very earliest maps and atlases held by the library and were allowed to closely examine many of them. We were told of the Library's largest individual collection. This included many now rare and unique items, such as the thousands of maps and topographical views assembled by King George III, given to the nation in 1823 by King George IV.

In the evening we re-assembled at the Royal Overseas League in Park Place, for the Annual Dinner which appeared to have been enjoyed by all.

I was fortunate enough to sit next to

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IMCoS members enjoying the hospitality at Jonathan Potters' Gallery on Friday evening.

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Susan Gole, whose knowledge of cartography and of India is encyclopaedic and whose anecdotes were fascinating. On my right I was also fortunate to have Sally Ruggles whose husband Rudy, was also on our table. Rudy is part of the organising team for the IMCoS visit to Chicago next year.

Before eating, we were treated to an excellent and scholarly talk by Laurence Worms, on 'The Map Makers of London' [see pages 33-42 in this issue].

After coffee, the Helen Wallis Award Presentation was made to Tony Campbell, Map Librarian of the British Library. The citation was read by Valerie Scott, first winner of this award, in 1982, and the salver was presented by Jenny Harvey, IMCoS Chairman.

The culmination of the weekend was the Map Fair on the Sunday, which was held at the Commonwealth Conference Centre in Kensington.

The Fair was very well attended and well supported by the various dealers, many of whom had come from overseas to exhibit. In talking with a number during the course of the afternoon it was interesting to note that the venue was praised as one which provided good general facilities, plenty of space, and where good business had been enjoyed. Most said it had been very productive and well worth the expense of coming to exhibit.

I shall certainly be returning next year. It was a most enjoyable and informative weekend.

GILBERT RUSHTON

IMCoS-Helen Wallis Award—2000

Winner of this year's International Map Collectors' Society Award 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' was Tony Campbell, Map Librarian of The British Library, London.

Reading the citation at the IMCoS annual dinner Valerie Scott, Vice-Chairman of IMCoS and Chairman of the Selection Committee, said that 'he is known universally for his work on maps both through his job, the books and articles he has written, and the associations he has supported. His entire career has been involved with early maps and their history and with encouraging others to work in the same field.'

The presentation of a silver salver and a cheque was made by Chairman of IMCoS Jenny Harvey following the Society's annual dinner at the Overseas Club, London, on June 3, 2000.

After leaving Cambridge University with a degree in history and anthropology, Tony found a job in the famous Francis Edwards, antiquarian booksellers of London, as assistant to Ronald Vere Tooley. He was soon doing some cataloguing and helping to compile monographs for the Map Collectors Series owned and published by Tooley. And this was the first time he entered the Map Room of The British Museum (now The British Library Map Library) to do some research. This job in turn led to a post at Weinreb and Douwma, a map dealer close to the Museum, where Tony became a highly respected cataloguer. He and Rob Douwma apparently shared



an interest in finding unusual and rare maps.

In the early 1980s he was looking for a new direction and, with the encouragement of Helen Wallis, then Map Librarian, applied for a post in the Map Library. He started as a curator and through a series of happy coincidences he was heading the department within a few years. Tony took over from Helen Wallis—not an easy thing to do because of her popularity—but soon came to be respected for his dedication and forward thinking. He was determined to make the collections more accessible and one of his first acts was to introduce public information files to answer regular queries more quickly. He then moved on to the far more ambitious project of listing manuscript maps in the Library. According to his wife Tessa he worked on this in his spare time and his home Amstrad was often left on overnight 'slowly chugging out reams of printed paper all over his study floor.'

However, his major project has been to put the Map Library catalogue on CD-Rom. This is now on sale and Tony hopes it will open up all kinds of research fields for readers. His enthusiasm has now moved to the creation of his website about maps and their history
<http: //ihr. sas. ac.uk/maps/>.

Amongst the outside bodies he is involved with are the bi-annual International Conferences on the History of Cartography and the board of the journal *Imago Mundi,* acting as Chairman for both. He has also helped to organise the Warburg Lectures in the history of cartography for the past nine years.

British Library policy dictates that retirement occurs on reaching 60 so next year he will be stepping down as Map Librarian. However, he hopes to continue with his outside interests and to give time to some of his hobbies like long distance walking, theatre going, singing and bird watching. On his walks he apparently cuts a dash in a khaki outfit, backpack, and hand-whittled stick!

VALERIE SCOTT

At the IMCoS Map Fair: Noelle Brown (left), wife of Map Fair Organiser Roger Brown, mans the stand with Sam Pearce, Membership Secretary, and Steve Reynolds. Steve is on the Map Fair Committee, and responsible for organisation on the day, setting it all up with IMCoS volunteers.





IMCoS Director Malcolm Young with a new member of IMCoS, Glenda Sewell, just after she had joined.

Hanging at the top left is one of the shirts that David Webb prepares each year, showing the location of this year's International Symposium on the front, and next year's on the back.

An inviting sight—a table full of maps. Mrs and Mrs J. Kovarsky from Danville, VA, brought plenty of material with them from the USA.

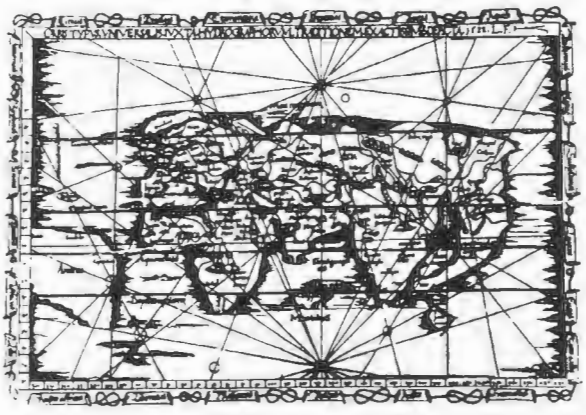




At the IMCoS Dinner, the speaker Laurence Worms sits between Elizabeth Bisschop from South Africa and IMCoS Chairman Jenny Harvey. On the right is Tony Campbell, winner of this year's IMCoS-Helen Wallis Award.

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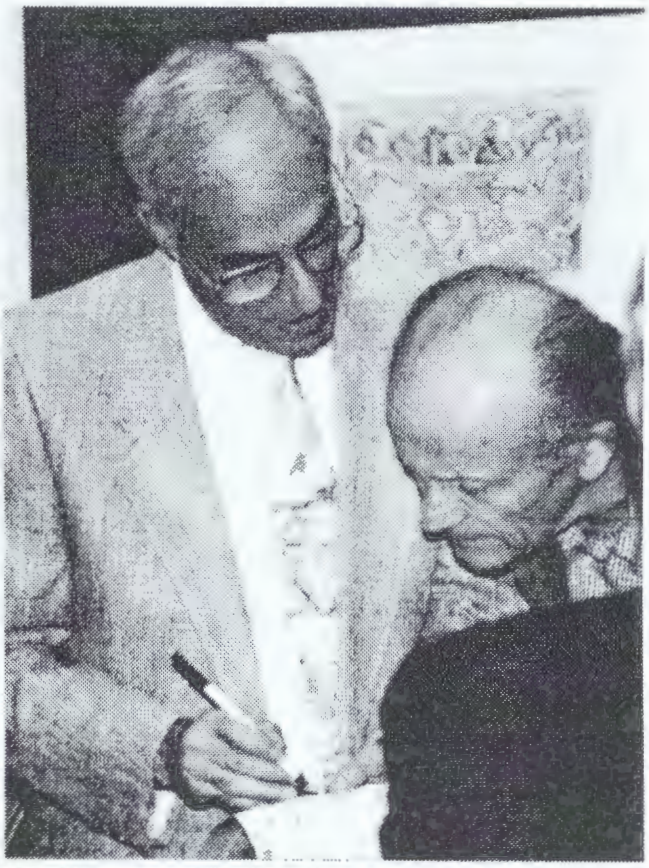
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Above: (Left) Hans and Eva Kok enjoying the party at the Potter Gallery. Hans is the International Representative for The Netherlands, and behind him is our Representative in Belgium, Phillippe Swolfs. (Right) John Docktor from USA explains the London map to Itzhak Sperling from Belgium. Below: Dawn Rooney, International Representative for Thailand, and Ray Eddy ham it up for IMCoS photographer David Webb, who took all these photographs, as he has done at IMCoS events for the last twenty years.



The National and University Library of Iceland had a stand at the IMCoS Map Fair, to inform members about the 19th International Symposium in September. Facing the camera from the left: Jökull Saevarsson, Emilía Sigmarsdóttir, and Mark Cohagen.

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International News & Events

2000 19th International Symposium Reykjavik, Iceland, 15–18 September
*Contact:*Emilía Sigmarsdottir, National & University Library, Arngrimsgotu 3, IS-107 Reykjavik
Tel: +354563 5600. Fax: +354 563 5615
e-mail: emilias@bok.hi.is
Registration: Ferdaskrifstofa Islands, Lágmúli 4, IS-128 Reykjavik
Tel: +354 585 43000. Fax: +354 585 4390.e-mail: it@icelandtravel.is

2001 20th International Symposium Chicago and Milwaukee
11-17 October
2002 21st International Symposium The Netherlands
2003 22nd International Symposium Nicosia, Cyprus
2004 23rd International Symposium Italy. in Venice and Florence
2005 25th International Symposium USA, in Denver, Colorado

IMCoS in Iceland—September 2000

In preparation for the IMCoS 19th International Symposium, September 15-18, 2000, at the National and University Library in Reykjavik, Iceland, some 18 months ago a committee was formed and has since been meeting on a regular basis. The chairperson of this committee is an employee of the Library, Ms. Emilía Sigmarsdóttir. She and two other representatives from the organising committee, Mr. Jökull Sævarsson and Mr. Mark Cohagen, were present at the IMCoS Map Fair in the beginning of June; hopefully they were successful in answering many of your questions about the Symposium.

Three short addresses will be given at the Symposium (10:00 am–12:00 pm on Saturday, September 16th). The speakers are all members of the organising committee. Mr. Ágúst Gunnar Gylfason will talk about the schoolteacher Björn Gunnlaugsson who surveyed Iceland in the first half of the nineteenth century (see an article about him in the May/June 2000 issue of *Mercator's World*). Ágúst is the current chairperson of the Icelandic Cartographic Society. Mr. Jökull Sævarsson will describe a project done at the National and University Library of Iceland giving internet access to about 220 old maps (pre-1900) of Iceland. Jökull is the supervisor of the Library's map collection and is the new international representative of IMCoS in Iceland. Mr. Mark Cohagen will show how it is possible for the modern collector to regain the social respectability that once belonged to this noble pastime. Mark is a map enthusiast and has been collecting maps for some time now,

During the visit to the Culture House (14:00–16:00 pm on Saturday, September 16th) a talk will be given by Icelandic historian, Mr. Sumarliði Ísleifsson, author of the book *Ísland framandi land* (Iceland the Unknown Land) . This talk is based on his book of which the theme is how foreign authors and travellers have seen Iceland from ancient times until the nineteenth century.

EMILÍA SIGMARSDÓTTIR
JÖKULL SÆVARSSON

Snippets of Iceland's History
From *Iceland Saga*, by Magnus Magnusson, Bodley Head, 1987.

...The Settlement of Iceland proper was carried out by Norsemen in the second half of the ninth century. Tradition has it that the name of the first settler was Ingólfur Arnason, who made his home at Reykjavik in the year 874.

...At their best, the Sagas of Icelanders are works of remarkable literary craftsmanship and compelling creative genius. They are essentially if not conventionally heroic, in that they portray individuals at the very limits of their capacities, stoically facing the imperatives of their destiny and the remorseless social code of honour and revenge by which they lived.

...Of all the major Icelandic sagas, *Laxdœla Saga* has always been the most widely popular, and understandably so. It is essentially a romantic work: romantic in style, romantic in taste, and romantic in theme. It is a romance that is deeply shadowed by tragedy. The culmination of the saga is a love triangle that goes terribly wrong, as love triangles usually do, when the heroine of the saga, the beautiful and imperious Guðrún, who is married to her lover's best friend against her will, forces her reluctant husband to kill her former lover and forfeit his own life thereby.

...*Njál's Saga* is the greatest and the most cherished of all Icelandic sagas. It was written about 1280 by an unknown author, a mighty masterpiece that towers over the the saga landscape, en epic in every sense of the term.

...Once can stand today at the sites where the saga events are said to have occurred, and recognize every detail of the landscape.

...The *Poetic Edda* is a collection of thirty-five poems and lays that reach back to the very roots of Germanic mythology and legend.

...In the mythological writings of the *Edda* the Norse gods formed a loose pantheon of deities and demigods that catered for the very varying tastes, needs and traditions of the people who worshipped them.

...It was Oðinn who allotted victory in battle, and warriors who fell gloriously on the battlefield were dedicated to him.

... Thór was the god of the ordinary people, the farmers, the peasants, the seamen, the settlers, the pioneers.

... Freyr and Freyja were the children of an ancient earth god, Njörður whose name is loosely related to the Germanic mother-earth goddess Nerthus.

...The Althing has been called the oldest parliament in the world, even though it was more of an oligarchy than a representative democracy. Nevertheless it was a unique social and political experiment long before its time, long before Simon de Montfort's parliament in England in the thirteenth century. If Westminster is the Mother of Parliaments, then Thingvellir is the Grandmother of Parliaments.

...The legal procedure was at best an uneasy check on the pride and violence of men who were used to getting their own way by force, men who felt it unmanly to submit a grievance to the arbitration of the law rather than avenging an insult with blood spilt.

...They lived in fine style, the people of the Saga Age. The huddled, multi-gabled farmhouses of the nineteenth century that have been preserved as examples of 'old Iceland' give a very misleading impression of the

size and quality of houses in the commonwealth era.

...The overwhelming impression one gets from the large number of houses that have been excavated is one of sheer size; long-houses of forty metres or more were by no means uncommon. The houses were built with stout timber frames and elaborate rafters; the outside walls were made of specially cut turves carefully stacked on foundations of unhewn stones, a metre thick or more, and the roofs were covered with turf as well.

...It seems on the face of it an extraordinary decision—to hand over the fate of the Christian party to a man who was a pagan and who represented in his office all the traditional paganism of the state.

...Their listeners [to Christian missionaries sent by the king of Norway and allowed to speak at the Law Rock] can have been left in little doubt of the menacing reality of royal power, and the starkness of the choice that faced them.

...The sagas record the building of several churches by former pagan *godar* [chieftains] soon after the year 999, as the priest-chieftains of the old order consolidated their positions in the new power-structures of the land.

...Lawlessness and violence abounded, no less than in pagan times.

...Before the conversion, Icelanders had known no form of writing, no alphabet, other then runes. Although runes could easily have been used for writing books, there is no evidence that they ever were—their chief use was for monumental inscriptions.

...In 1096 he [Bishop Gissur Ísleifsson] steered through the Althing a new law that introduced the principles of tithes to Iceland—the first country in northern Europe to do so.

...*Landnámabók* contains a wealth of memorable characters and dramatic incidents that would form the basis for later saga writers. It was a functional book, just as the *Domesday Book* in England in 1086 was functional.

...To root out any vestigial pagan superstitions and practices, he [Bishop Jón] condemned 'witchcraft and black arts, incantations and magic, and all kinds of sorcery which deceived the eye'. In order to erase the 'bad old days' he changed the names of those days of the week that had been named after pagan gods: Tuesday (Týr's Day), Wednesday (Woden/Óðinn's Day), Thursday (Thór's Day) and Friday (Frigg's Day).

...The death-throes of the old commonwealth began in the thirteenth century...when greedy families and dynasties strove to achieve supreme power in the land.

...The political story of thirteenth-century Iceland became a tragedy of pitched battles, of lawlessness and cruelty and treachery and arson and murder.

...Iceland had lost its independence in 1262 and become a colony, first of Norway and then of Denmark. Her economy suffered accordingly, and in addition the climate began to worsen dramatically.

...The litle church at Thingvellir was rebuilt several times over the centuries, most recently in 1859; it was in the 1859 church that King Christian IX of Denmark was housed when he came to Iceland in 1874 to celebrate at Thingvellir the millennium of the Settlement and to grant the Icelanders their first, limited, measure of domestic self-government.

...In 1918, Iceland became a sovereign state in personal union with the King of Denmark; and finally, on 17 June 1944, this Act of Union came to an end, and Iceland became a fully independent republic once again.

News

Bath, UK: The American Museum in Britain, Claverton Manor, has an exhibition 'Painted Countries—The Production and Decoration of Early Maps'. It opened on 25 March 2000 and will run till 29 October, then open again in 2001 from March till October.

The earliest map on display is a manuscript zodiacal chart from the 12th century copy of Macrobius' Commentary on the Dream of Scipio. The Dallas Pratt Collection of Historical Maps, housed at the Museum, consists of over 200 early world maps and pre-1600 Americana, most of which are printed, and a selection is on display for this exhibition in the New Gallery.
Open: Tuesday to Sunday, 2-00–5.00, and Bank Holiday Sunday and Monday 11.00–5.00.
Contact: Anne Armitage. Tel: 01225 460 503. Fax: 01225 480 726.

Edinburgh, UK: The Department of Geography at the University of Edinburgh has a three-year project 'Charting the Nation' to preserve and widen access to Maps of Scotland and associated archives, 1590–1740. Its aim is to employ studio-quality digital imaging equipment to produce images of both manuscript and printed maps of Scotland, together with their associated textual archives.
Contact: Project Administrator:
Dr Andrew Grout,
e-mail: agg@geo.ed.ac.uk.

Madrid, Spain: The XIX International Conference on the History of Cartography will be held 1–6 July, 2001. Closing date for receipt of abstracts is 1 October 2000.
Contact: Biblioteca Nacional de España, Paseo de Recoletos 20, E-28071 Madrid.

Brussels, BIMCC: Dates for future meetings:
9 Sep. Special guided visit to the Globe Exhibition at the Banque de Luxembourg.
6 Oct. Excursion to Bibliothèque nationale de France, Paris.
9 Dec. Conference: From the Low Countries to the High Seas.
Contact: BIMCC, P.O.Box 1359, B-1000 Brussels 1.
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Kim Perrier, Australia reports a new technology that reproduces gray scale elevations into a 3D topography that can then be sent to a CNC milling device and reproduce the information to scale in any material. A topographic map of the earth from satellite observation has been reproduced in bronze.
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Book Reviews

Tours et Contours de la Terre, by Monique Pelletier. 1999, Presses de l'Ecole des Ponts et Chaussées, ISBN 2-85978-316-4. 304 pp, 67 ills. FF 260.

The preface by the Président of the Bibliothèque Nationale (BN) to this collection of articles clearly states its objective: to give an overview of the variety, breadth and quality of the publications of Monique Pelletier, director of the Maps and Charts Department of the BN from 1977 until her retirement last year.

Compiled by her colleagues at the BN, D. Lecoq and C. Hofmann, the work comprises 18 articles by Ms Pelletier, grouped into four sections, each one with a short introduction.

In what follows I attempt to give a brief overview of the key elements of the book, an ambitious task for a work of some 300 pages covering subjects as varied as the Columbus portolan and aerial mapping of the Mont Blanc!

The work is divided into four sections.

I. Globes

The section starts with two articles on the four metre diameter globes—one terrestrial and one celestial—made by Coronelli in Paris between 1681 and 1683. These were the first important globes made in France, which had to wait for Delisle at the turn of the century, and more particularly Robert de Vaugondy in the middle of the next century to see any significant production of globes. Ms Pelletier gives the history and background to the production of Coronelli's globes, which were destined by their owner Cardinal d'Estrées to be a present for Louis XIV.

In the second article, Ms Pelletier charts the history of globe production in France, showing its progress from being still a luxury item at the end of the 18th century to an everyday, polychrome teaching tool by the 1860s.

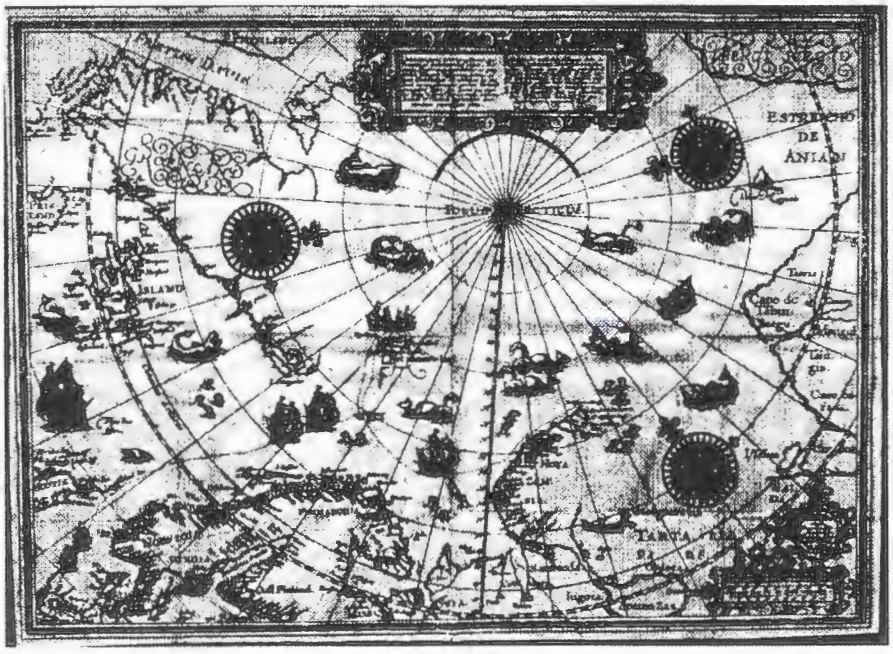
The final part of this section traces the historical, political and economic significance of the globe in France, as represented on royal seals, medals, frontispieces and maps. Ms Pelletier points out that, unlike in Holland at the time, France's Louis XIV, while paying lip service to transatlantic conquest, was essentially preoccupied by Europe and his immediate neighbours—much to the frustration of courtiers such as d'Estrées, and of potential globe makers! This disproportionately long article contains interesting asides on the creation and role in the development of French cartography of the Academy of Sciences, and shows us Delisle and Buache as cartographic tutors to their respective kings, Louis XV and XVI.

Unfortunately for courtiers such as Richelieu and, in particular, Colbert, Louis XIV was less interested than them in world domination—so the Coronelli globes ended up at the small château of Marly rather than their original destination, Versailles.II.

II. Engineers & Maps

The opening article, 'The Map of France', traces the development of the map as an instrument of administrative and military use, as illustrated by the three national surveys that have been undertaken in France. From the Cassinis' historic work (detailing its

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many tribulations), through the 1:80,000 maps used until the beginning of the 1900s, to the 1:25,000 we use today (finished in 1979), Ms Pelletier shows the practical realities and raisons d'être of national mapping.

The 1:80,000 survey, for example, was only begun after the military, obliged to defend France from the inside at the end of the Napoleonic wars, discovered the deficiencies of the Cassini maps (which had themselves taken 100 years and four generations of Cassinis to complete).

After a short essay on the depiction of relief in some of the maps of Jean de Beins (1577-1651), there are two articles on the conditions under which they worked and the methods used by the surveyors and cartographers who produced the surveys of France in the 18th century.

The section ends with a history of photographic surveying, in particular of an area of the Mont Blanc.

III. The Political Importance of Cartography

There has always —at least until the invention of tourism—been a clear link between maps and power, especially in expansionist, exploratory ages such as the end of the 17th century in France. This is the theme of the first article in this section, where the author traces the development of atlases from Waldseemüller to Blaeu, showing how their size, decoration and quantity of text increased as they became the keys to and manifestations of colonial expansion.

The following article concerns the sources and projections used by Oronce Fine in his two world maps of 1531 and 1536 (Shirley 66 and 69), as well as details of his life. It shows clearly the dilemma of an early Renaissance man trying to reconcile the discoveries of the 16th century with a cultural framework still impregnated with the ideas of the Middle Ages and antiquity.

This concept leads nicely into the next article, where Ms Pelletier—still in a mainly French context—shows that the aims of the earliest maps were exclusively historical. Only towards the end of the 16th century—a time of powerful political figures such as Colbert, with a real geo-political perception of their mission—did maps become the servants of the military, the administration, and commerce. As maps showed frontiers, so those frontiers took on real form and existence, however unrealistic they originally were on the ground. Unfortunately, the recent history of Africa and the FSU shows that this power of maps is by no means limited to the 17th century.

Of considerable interest to many should be the essay, 'Space & Time. The Mississippi and Louisiana in the reign of Louis XIV'. Here we have an essentially historical analysis of the discovery and mapping of the mouth of the Mississippi by de La Salle, Bernou and others, with their impact (or absence of it) on cartographers such as Coronelli and G. Delisle.

Ms Pelletier gives the example of the Delisle map of 1718 ('Carte de la Louisiane et du cours du Mississippi') as showing as a 'new Eldorado' the vast Louisiana that shareholders of the newly created Compagnie des Indes would stand to benefit from.

Interesting also are her remarks on maps of little cartographic value—such as Sanson's map of 1656 showing an incorrect North American river network and mountains. They were inspiration to a number of explorers and

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colonisers, whom the bits of the maps that were right at least eventually led to correction of the bits that were wrong!

IV. The Art of Collecting and Storing Maps

This is really a *pot pourri* of mainly unrelated essays. The section title does them a disservice, since it only really relates to the first and last articles. The first concerns the importance of B. F. Jomard as a founder member in 1821 of the Société de Géographie de Paris, whose library has been a part of the BN's Maps and Charts Department since 1942. The last article is simply a short history of that Department, listing some of the methods of storage and access used, along with some of the more remarkable items it holds. There is also the article on maps of the forests of France held in the BN, together with their use by Colbert in the 1660s to regain control over the royal domains.

We then have an article (why here?) on the financing of the Cassini survey of France. This is interesting, not as an exhaustive study, but once again for showing the 'reality' of such an ambitious endeavour, the difficulties that arose and the compromises that were necessary. But it would have been better nearer the other articles on the Cassinis.

As someone unashamedly attracted to the romance rather than the finance of maps, I found Ms Pelletier's article on the Columbus portolan: 'Can we still affirm that the BN possesses the map of Christopher Columbus' quite fascinating. Purchased by the BN in 1848, it was stated in an article written in 1924 by the then Curator of Prints at the BN to be the map drawn by Columbus and presented by him to the Spanish sovereigns in 1491 to justify his request for their support for his expedition to the west, the quickest way to China.

Ms Pelletier looks at all the arguments, pro and con, and confirms that the map was produced sometime between December 1488 and March 1493. Without really committing herself, she inclines to agree that it could have been drawn by Columbus, or by his brother. On the other hand, she doubts that it was presented by him to justify his expedition.

Conclusions

This work is not a 'book'—with a coherent structure or theme—it is a group of articles on widely different aspects of French cartography. It is thus no insult to say that no one will be interested in all of it. On the other hand, I would be surprised if everyone was not interested, sometimes fascinated, by much of it.

It opens a serious—if partial—window on the realities of the highly important schools of French cartography from the 16th to the 19th century which, unfortunately, non-French readers normally have little opportunity to become acquainted with at anything like this level of scholarship.But its greatest strength is that it makes maps and globes come alive, a shock to those collectors like myself who still tend to see them as items generating emotion, even reverence, but quite detached from any form of reality. Not only does Ms Pelletier give us the how of map and globe production, but she also tells us why they were produced: everything from Louis XIV's courtiers' desire to see his kingdom annex Louisiana (done in 1682), to Cassini III's need to complete his grandfather's project in order to survive financially.

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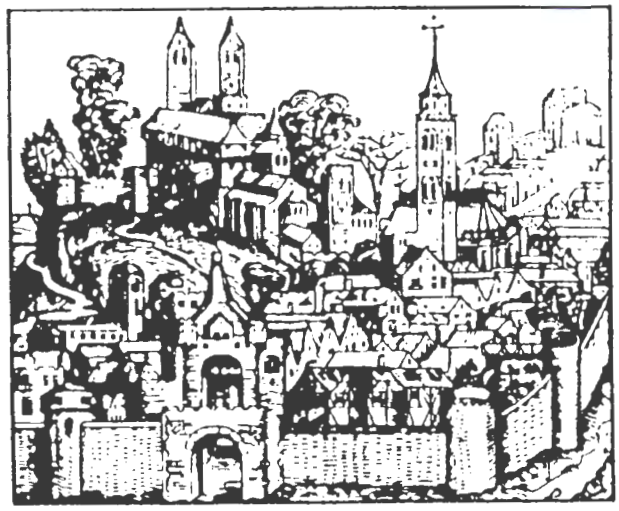
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While the work's merits significantly outweigh its faults, there are some faults, especially if it is intended to appeal to a readership wider than just those specialists who would probably have read the articles anyway as they originally appeared over the twenty years between 1979 and 1999.

In this context, one is justified in asking whether it might have been better to have edited and combined several of the articles on or around the same subject, thus eliminating repetition and ensuring easier comprehension for the uninitiated reader. This might have allowed for some gaps to be filled, particularly the almost total absence of mention of Sanson, surely essential in any work aiming to show the achievements of French cartography to a wider public.

And here is perhaps the major criticism—albeit one that the editors could justifiably claim was never their intention anyway. The context is hardly ever widened beyond the boundaries of France. The importance and relevance of the subjects treated by Ms Pelletier —the Cassini survey, the Fine maps, mapping the Mississippi, globe-making, etc.—would have been so much clearer if they had been set in their contemporary international context, if only to underline their uniqueness. But here I am falling into my own trap, treating a series of articles as if they were a coherent work intended for a wider public...

So to conclude unequivocally: anyone at all interested in French cartography (and who can read French) should seize this unique opportunity of acquiring such a diverse and erudite series of articles within one set of covers. It is generally fascinating reading.

A. COOKSON

Images of the earth: F. Muhtar Katircioglu Map Collection, by F. Muhtar Katircioglu. Yapi Kredi Cultural Activites, Istanbul, 2000. ISBN 975-08-0207-1. Turkish and English text.

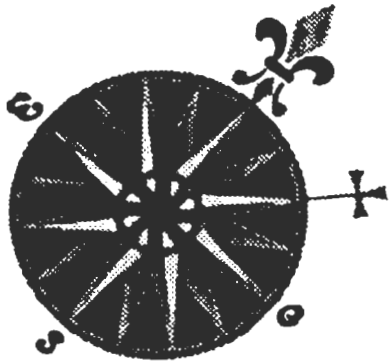
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Rare Maps of Pakistan, by F.S. Aijazuddin. Ferozsons (Pvt) Ltd, Lahore, Karachi, Rawalpindi, 2000. ISBN 969 0 01600 8. Pak. Rs 1250.

I have chosen to review these two books together for several reasons: they are both by IMCoS members, who discuss maps in their own collection; both authors live in countries where it is very difficult to undertake research into their maps, as few local libraries contain books on cartography and its history, and there are no major public collections of the maps in their respective countries which they might consult for differing editions, variant states, other maps, or the atlases in which they might once have been bound. In addition, both books are a 'first' in the cartographic history of their country, and will perhaps lead the way for other collectors to follow. Another similarity is the large number of illustrations in both books for every map that is described, 102 from Turkey and 108 from Pakistan. That said, I must now look at each one in turn.

Muhtar's book is the highly gratifying result of the IMCoS symposium in Istanbul last year. The Yapi and Kredi Bank heard of the symposium, and requested Muhtar to put together an exhibition so that more people might learn about the cartography of their country. This book is the ensuing catalogue for

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the exhibition which opened on 24th February on the main avenue of Pera in Istanbul, attracting many caasual visitors. As those members who attended the symposium in October last year will know, such an idea was not around at that time, which indicates the hard work that has gone into putting together such a large exhibition in a short time, and preparing such an exhaustive catalogue. It is beautifully produced (as befits a bank!), with every map on a black ground, one per page, throwing the colours into high contrast, and adding interest to the black and white maps. The facing text page is printed in black on a cream ground, giving a luxurious feel.

The maps themselves are very clear, well printed, and all seem in excellent condition. My only small quibble might be that they are reproduced in roughly the same size, so that, for example, Waldseemüller's Ptolemaic Turkey appears the same size as that of Valgrisi. But then visitors to the exhibition would be able to see the actual size for themselves. At the back of the book, a collection of instruments for cartography and navigation from the collection of the Naval Museum has also been illustrated.

The introduction is interesting, consisting of three essays, by Enis Batur, 'Maps for Those who Lack a Geography', by A.M. Celâl Sengör, 'Where am I, Where are You, Where is That?', and by Muhtar himself, 'A Collection: A Living Entity...' Then follow the maps, divided into six sections: Ptolemaic Maps, Maps of Istanbul, Maps of Anatolia, Maps of Canakkale, Maps of Ottoman Empire, and Nautical Charts. The first two essays do not refer specifically to maps of Turkey, but will interest all IMCoS members with a philosophical bent. I will not try to summarise them here, but suggest that all those interested the reasons for making maps should obtain the book.

In a letter to me Muhtar wrote that in preparing the catalogue, he was 'aiming at a completely uneducated readership, unfamiliar with antique maps, and no real market where they could buy maps at reasonable prices.' After visiting the exhibition, I am sure that the average intelligent Turk will not only know more about his country's history, but will be inspired to see it through the cartographer's eye. Line by line is given the title, mapmaker/publisher, where printed, printing technique, atlas it was bound in, date, and dimensions, in Turkish above and English below; all very clearly and concisely stated, an example for others to follow. Then come notes sometimes about the mapmaker, sometimes about the content of the map itself. And all this from his own 'limited library of references'.

This copy will be in the IMCoS Library, so those living in London will be able to see it for themselves. It is an example of an excellent exhibition catalogue and I urge others to obtain it.

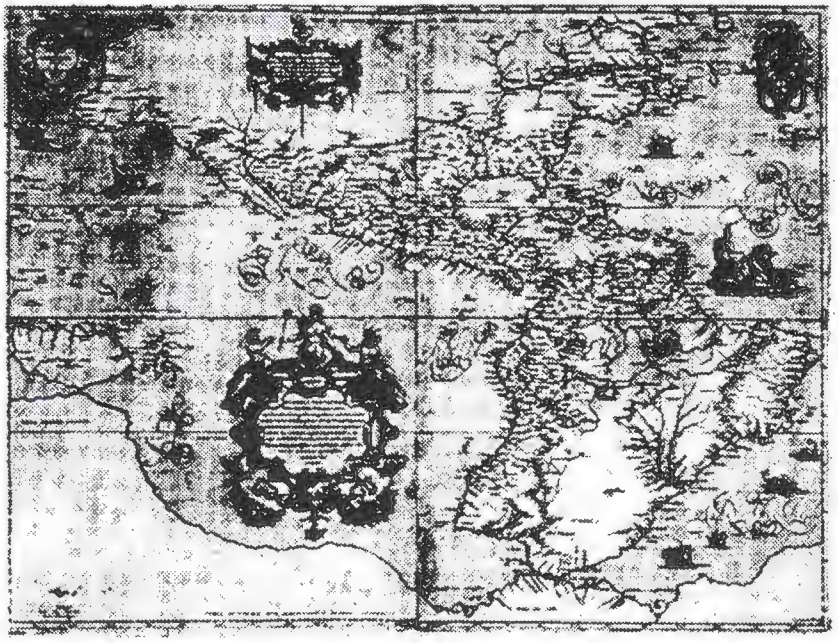
Now the work by F.S. Aijazuddin, living back in Pakistan after many years abroad. He is a 'Chartered Accountant by qualification, an investment banker by profession, and a collector by instinct', as the back cover reveals. He is also a recognised authority on the art history of the subcontinent. His interest and mine overlap considerably, since it is comparatively recently that Pakistan achieved its own identity. So the first three sections, Ptolemaic maps, The Mughal Empire, and Pre-British and British Period (General) are very familiar to me. The maps are reproduced in monochrome, roughly one per page (but

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often the text runs over), and are mostly clear, except where the originals were so crowded with small type that study must have been difficult even when they were first printed. Occasionally they have been given a full page. The later two sections, Southern Pakistan (Sindh and Baluchistan) and Northern Pakistan (Punjab, NWFP & Northern Areas) cover later maps, with many larger scale studies of smaller areas. They date to 1934 – a map of Swat State – the type of map that is so hard to find among the antique dealers, who are only now beginning to stock anything later than the mid-1800s.. Many of them have come from publications of the Royal Geographical Society in London, and Aijazzuddin has quoted passages from the accompanying papers giving the background to the expedition which produced the maps, and adding further relevant information. The text thus forms an interesting commentary on European penetration into the further reaches of the Himalayan ranges, and the concentration on the coastal belt with the need for suitable harbours on a changing shore line.

A sentence in the Preface will strike a chord with many IMCoS members, reminding them of their own early days of map collecting: 'During my researches, it came as a surprise to me that it was possible, even today, to follow on a map the route that Alexander took southwards from the Jhelum river as he marched down the Indus Valley until he reached Sindh, from where he turned westward to cross the Makran desert.' No matter which part of the world they collect, they will have been fascinated by such discoveries.

This is not a definitive study of the maps of Pakistan, but the outcome of one person's interest, and the various maps that he was lucky enough to come across, and able to obtain. There are, therefore, many gaps, and occasionally the feeling that something has been inserted because it was there, rather than its relevance to the story. References are given to other reproductions, and to variant states found elsewhere. It is an example to all IMCoS members who have a large collection which they feel has not been adequately covered by previous publications.

SUSAN GOLE

Historical Atlas of South-West England, edited by Roger Kain & William Ravenhill. University of Exeter Press, 1999. ISBN 0 85989 434 7. Pp xii + 564. £55.

Infinite Perspectives. Two Thousand Years of Three-Dimensional Mapmaking, by Brian M & Jeffrey R Ambroziak. New York Princeton Architectural Press, 1999. ISBN 1 56898 195 3. Pp 116. £55.

These are both impressively large and well-produced books. The first is massively comprehensive and detailed, with a proliferation of excellent colour and black & white reproductions, diagrams and photographs, as well as some 400 specially drawn maps. It claims to be the first historical atlas of a major region of the country, aiming 'to create and communicate the history' thereof. While the belief that it can 'create history' is misplaced, there is no doubt that it succeeds extremely well in communicating it. While it is not by any means a lightweight read, the individual contributions are laden with interest. These contributions range from prehistory to the present and include introductory

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chapters on the physical context of human activity and the influence of geology on the environment. Up to the Conquest they are in chronological order. Subsequently they are thematic, covering administrative divisions, political and military topics, agriculture, industry and commerce, transport and, of course, maritime affairs. The topic of towns is augmented by separate chapters on Exeter and Plymouth.

Its worth as a work of reference for the specialist can be judged by, for example, the linguistic scientist being able to turn to a chapter, complete with relevant map, on the retreat of the Cornish language, or the social historian to a remarkably well illustrated chapter on printing, the book trade and newspapers. This is not to say that it is of lesser interest to more generalist readers, such as map collectors or, indeed, anyone with more than a passing interest in the peninsula. It retails at what, for such an impressive volume, is the relatively modest price of £55.

The second book is, by contrast, more specialised treatise than reference work, albeit packed with information on a topic of great importance to the history of map making: the attempts over the years to find a satisfactory means of representing three-dimensional landscapes on paper. It traces artistic and scientific developments such as hachuring, contour lining and colour printing as aids to meaningful visualisation, with over 80 large colour plates of maps historically significant in this context. It then considers the capacity of satellite photography and computer technology to portray both earth and planetary surfaces with unprecedented precision. The book has a series of maps colour overprinted in such a way that, when viewed through the special glasses provided, give a remarkably vivid impression of height and depth. It is the same price as the first book, but whether it provides such good value depends on the particular interest of the reader. By chance, an article in the February issue of *Gibbons Stamp Monthly* focused on a very particular interest in this topic, dealing comprehensively with 'the various ways in which cartographers have represented relief are depicted on stamps'. It concluded with an apposite quote from Emerson 'the presence of mountains appeases our irritations and elevates our friendships.'

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made, for had he decided to give his theatre house a less worldly title, then this *play* on words would never have reached this *stage'*

It is surprising Shakespeare did not decide to call his theatre house 'The World', for he used this word more than 550 times in his 37 plays whilst the word 'globe' is used just 11 times. Greaves & Thomas used the gores from Johann Oterschaden's map of the world, 1603, as a foundation for this project. The colours are deep blue for the sea and cream for the land with sea currents carrying topographical quotes from Shakespeare's plays gently around the globe. Oterschaden's place names were removed to enable the positioning of the quotes.

This unusual 'tongue-in-cheek' product is available in two versions: a paper folding version (which I made up) and a solid version where the paper gores are mounted on to a plaster sphere. The plaster version is made using the same traditional skills and techniques which would have been perfected in Shakespeare's time. The paper version fits onto its own stand while the plaster globe is mounted on a wooden '0'.

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Martayan Lan	28
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Old World Auctions	12
Antiikkiliike **Ortelius**	64
Kunstantiqvariat **Pama AS**	58
Philadelphia Print Shop	12
Gonzalo Fernández **Pontes**	62
Jonathan **Potter**	44
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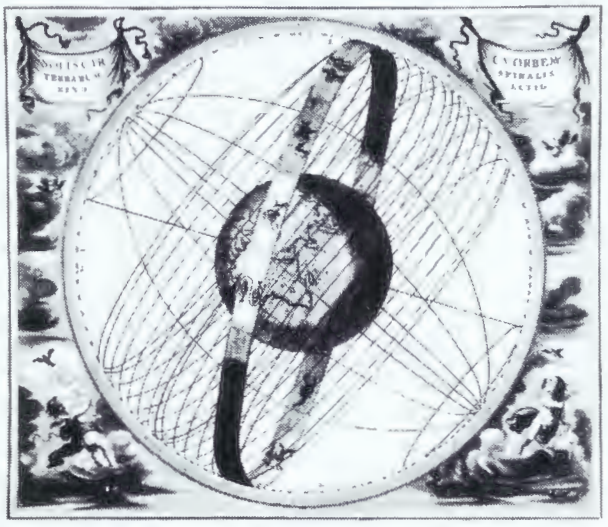
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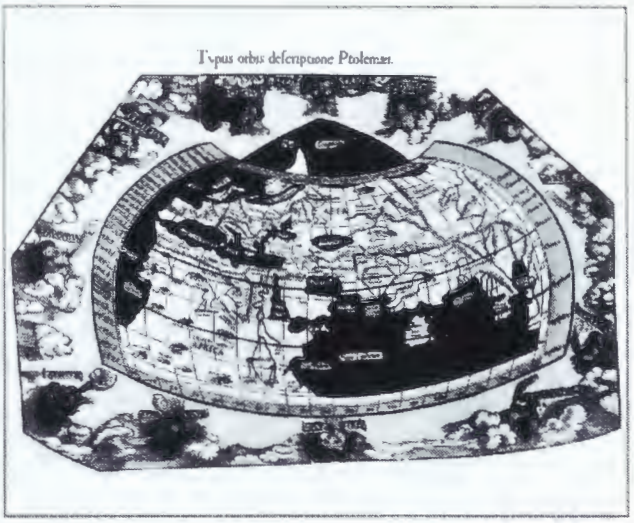
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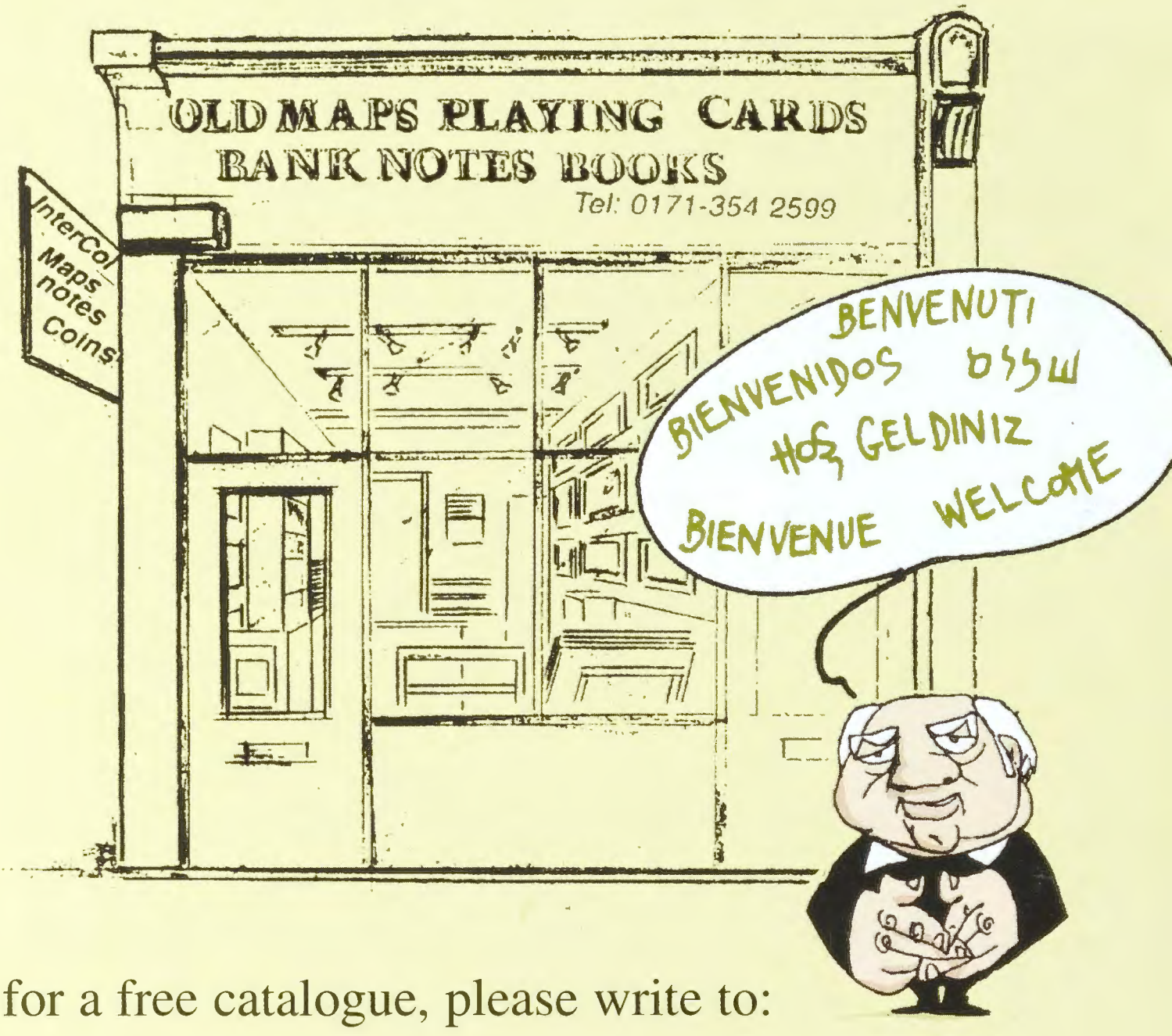
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