IMCoS

JOURNAL

International Map Collector's Society

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International Map Collector's Society

P.O. Box 581, Aston, Birmingham B7 4UB, England Tel: (038682) 619.

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EDITORIAL NEWS & VIEWS

AS this issue of our JOURNAL goes into print, the major thoughts in the minds of your Officers relate to our 2nd Annual Map Fair and Exhibition on 6th June at the London Penta Hotel. Preparations are well-advanced, we have the firm support of nearly forty dealers from six countries who will be taking stands, all available funds have been put into publicity and now it is YOUR turn! We hope you will make every effort to attend, for it is attendance that finally determines success.

Among the many advantages in belonging to a Society such as the IMCS is the ready knowledge that all over the world there is a fellow member who will welcome you as an old friend by virtue only of your common interests in cartography and the Society. Many a member, and our Chairman Malcolm Young in particular, will vouch to such newly made friendships. In my own recent travels to France I had the good fortune of befriending Dudley Barnes and his family. Dudley's reputation as a dealer in rare maps and atlases has preceded him far and wide, and I was treated to a unique experience of seeing first hand and handling his quite astounding collection of portolano charts.

Dudley's fame, however, rests also in his collection of cartographic curiosities now being attractively displayed in a show window in his Paris flat. The Netsuke depicting a map of Japan, his Spanish dividers of 1585, the beautiful gold and silver damascene on iron made in Milan in 1565 are just a few of the examples of classic pieces in a collection that very much reflects its owner's love for the hobby.

Dudley Barnes is among the many leading dealers you will have the opportunity of meeting on 6th June. He, like several of his colleagues who are taking stands, promises to bring a few exceptional items to the Map Fair and Exhibition and we hope you will not miss the chance of meeting him, other dealers, collectors and us, of course, on this important occasion.

See you on 6th June at the London Penta Hotel — Happy Collecting!

YB

IMCS ANNUAL DINNER

IMCS Annual Dinner on Saturday 5th June at the London Penta Hotel at 7.00 p.m. for 8.00 p.m. and at only £15.00 per head all inclusive . . . yes, even wine!!! This is going to be an informal social gathering and we hope you can join us and meet face to face many collectors, dealers and academics.

Please fill in and post now the enclosed form, so that we can reserve the correct number of tables at the Hotel. (If you need more information please contact the IMCS Map Fair Chairman — Yasha Beresiner, Box 70 London N3 3QQ, England. Tel. (h) 349-2207, (w) 354-2599).

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We publish quarterly at the end of August, November, February and May and your material 5 weeks prior to publication. Please let the editor hear from you. Write to:
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THE PROBLEM OF SCANDINAVIA

by Philip Lozinski (USA)

THE name of Scandinavia is presumably fixed and immovable, but upon close examination of the source it is neither, which affects our knowledge of history in very important ways.

As every historian knows, Scandinavia was the original homeland of the Goths and other Germanic tribes. From the first to the eighth century A.D. Pliny, Ptolemy, Pomponius Mela, Iordanes, Paulus Diaconus, and the anonymous geographer from Ravenna all wrote of Scandinavia as an island. Their descriptions vary sufficiently to make it obvious that most of them obtained their information from different sources, recording and old tradition.

This tradition is quoted throughout the Middle Ages and the Renaissance in various chronicles and histories, which claimed "Scandinavian" origins for many of the Germanic tribes. In any source between the eight and the sixteenth century the name of Scandinavia appears mostly in quotations from ancient authors, primarily Pliny and Iordanes. It is always referred to as an island faithfully reproducing the sources quoted and the honoured traditions (cf. F. L. Borchardt, *German antiquity in Renaissance Myth*, Baltimore, 1971).

Other than the reference to this ancient island tradition there is no mention of "Scandinavia" in Europe between the eight and the sixteenth century. Beginning with the contemporary additions made by King Alfred to the text of Orosius, describing the peninsula, but not using its modern name, all the Mediaeval and Renaissance historians similarly never used the name of "Scandinavia" when writing of contemporary events. In the Scholion No. 111 to Adam from Bremen, for instance, there is an island of Scandinavia, but in Adam's eye-witness chronicle and description of the peninsula, and its affairs he never uses the name of Scandinavia. The historical description by Olaus Magnus, *Historia de gentibus septentrionalibus,* Romae, 1555, with a detailed map of the peninsula with all the geographical names except that of Scandinavia, upholds the custom. "Scandinavia" when used is only a quotation of the ancient texts and is an island.

The peninsula and its nations are never designated as Scandinavian. The negative evidence of Mediaeval and Renaissance written sources is supported by early cartography. Some early maps do have "Scandinavia" inscribed, invariably, on an island floating between Northern Europe and Asia. But when the peninsula appears on the maps it is always without this name. The best known fifteenth-century map of the world is that of Fra Mauro. on this map the peninsula of Norvegia and Suecia is clearly delineated.

North-east of it is the traditional island of Scandinavia, which seems to be connected with the continent by a kind of a promontory: F. Nansen, *In Northern Mists,* London, 1911, v. I, p. 285. In all the numerous texts and many maps reproduced by Nansen any time a Scandinavia appears it is an island. The peninsula, in word or map is never a Scandinavia, a name used exclusively as a modern commentary, not in the sources quoted extensively.

Miss B. B. McCorcle, Map Curator in the Yale University Library was kind enough to write the ". . . the earliest map in our collection with this name (of Scandinavia) is one done by H. Jaillot, 1706 . . . The earliest usage of the term Scandinavia in the great Dutch atlases seems to be in a Mercator atlas published in Amsterdam in 1658: 'Novissima nec non perfectissima Scandinaviae tabula comprehendens regnorum Sueciae, Daniae et Norvegiae . . . auctore F. de Witt.' This map is listed in Koeman's Atlantes Neerlandici, v. 2, p. 441."

As stated by G. Horn, *Arca Noae, sive historia imperorum et regnorum,* Lugd. Batav. 1666, p. 216: "Scandziam, cujus nominis reliquiae hodiae in Scania vel Schonia supersunt, medii aevi scriptores Normanniam appelarunt." Scrutiny of any Mediaeval or Renaissance history confirms it fully.

The name of Scandinavia appears in Europe only in the seventeenth century, probably as a result of Olaus Magnus' "correction" of Pliny and Iordanes' island into a peninsula (*op. cit.,* p. 473, 803).

Thus we have an island of the early sources named Scandinavia, not located precisely. Then all through the Middle Ages and Renaissance there is no Scandinavia in Europe. After the sixteenth century the peninsula acquired the name of Scandinavia. This is not a Germanic one, but a Latinised form of the Germanic name, variously reconstructed in modern research as Scane, *Scaga, scadus, scatta, skagan, etc. (J. Svennung, *Scadinavia and Scandia,* Uppsala, 1963, p. 20 f.).

The original Germanic name was obviously totally forgotten and never used in either oral or written tradition anywhere. Indigenous Germanic populations could not possibly call their own land by a Latinised name. The peninsula was called "Scandinavia" in modern times by people steeped in historical studies written in Latin, applying the almost legendary name in its only known Latin form. Similarly as in the case of the Americas where "India and the Indians" were named by mistaken localisation of the land known from ancient sources.

Where, then, was the island of Scandia, Scandza, Scadia, Scatan and other Latin variants of the original name? (Scandinavia means the island of Scandia: Svennung, *op. cit.,* p. 16). There are two sources directly indicating its location. The anonymous geographer from Ravenna (VIII A.D.) (I. 12, 3; V, 30, 1) stated that many of his sources called Scanza — Old Scythia. According to Thietmar (VII, 37), the body of the Danish king Sven was taken back to his original homeland in the cold North in the direction of the bear stars, in the land inhabited by the Scythians living in waggons and drinking Kumyss.

"Germans" were often called Hyperboreans or Scythians, especially by the Byzantine sources. One may also note that Iordanes, 27, 61-64, recorded the Goths' relations with the Parthians, as did the Anglo-Saxon poem *Widsith,* v. 75, 84, 86, 181. Closer examination of the ancient texts would provide

Continued on page 7

POST AND TURNPIKE ROADS OF THE NORTH RIDING (Pre-Industrial Revolution)

by A. W. Rowntree

MAPS drawn during the Elizabethan and early Stewart periods show no roads, although bridges are marked. It was not until Ogilby's strip maps (1675), Morden's (*c.*1695), and the penultimate edition of Speed in 1713 that stage coach roads began to be shown. These were soon followed by Moll (1724), Simpson (1746), Bowen (1760) and others who added the turnpikes (toll roads).

Previously wayfarers, mostly on horseback but occasionally in carriage or coach, though aware of river crossings by bridge, ford or ferry, had scanty information as to the best route between one point and another, relying to a large extent on local information as to which route was the best according to the time of year and the weather. Although some Roman roads, built more than a thousand years earlier, were still in use and certainly the most popular where available, they usually only served major centres and being well-known were not shown on the earlier maps.

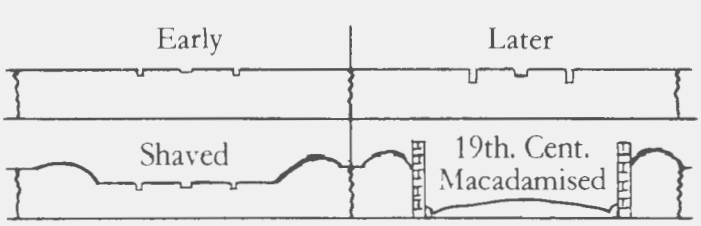
Much of the country had no walls or hedges, so there was no artificial restriction on the traveller whose best route along a given track might deviate by fifty or more yards to left or right according to wear and tear of the surface. All horse-drawn vehicles in the same district tended to have the same width between their wheels and so to follow in the depressions made by their predecessors, thereby cutting deeper ruts with a central broader and shallower depression made by the horses' hooves. When the ruts became so deep as to cause hindrance or danger they were either filled in with stones and earth or, if stones were not readily available, were "shaved" to a new level.

In the case of low lying roads the "shavings" were often so muddy as to be of no use in levelling the surface; in such cases the debris was periodically thrown to either side, eventually resulting in a sunken track below the level of the surrounding terrain with a bank on either side.

A good example of this state of affairs can be recognised on the Coverdale road between the bottom of Cotescue bank and Coverham church; in this stretch the side banks are in the adjacent fields, beyond the flanking walls.

It was not until the middle of the nineteenth century that the system of road building invented by the engineer John McAdam, using small stones "less than one inch in any dimension" rolled in with a "camber" (to shed rain water) and with a firm base of larger stones, came into general use under the name "macadamising".

COVERHAM ROAD



Stage Coach Roads (see map)*

In 1675 there were only five coach roads in or passing through the North Riding. (A) London to Barwick: From Yorke this passed through Green Hammerton, Burrowbriggs, Topcliff, North Alverton, Little and Great Smeton, continuing to Darlington, Durham and Chester-in-ye-Street. (B) Ferry Bridge to Birnard Castle: From Ferry Bridge this went via Abyforth, Wetherby, Boroughbridg, Rippon, Lemyng, Catterik Bridge, Brunton-upon-Swail, Richmond, Gailes, and Greata Bridge to end at Birnard Castle. (C) Oakeham to Richmond: the last stretch of this climbed Park Rash leaving Kettlewell, continued down the north side of Coverdale to Ocklethorpe after which it "enter(ed) a more" and continued to Midlam where it crossed the Your by ferry or ford, (Ogilby does not specify) continuing through Harnby to end at Richmond. (D) Yorke to Whitbye and Scarborough: The two roads separate at New Malton, the Whitbye road passing through Old Malton, Pickering, Sothergate, Smeton and Rushworth; while that to Scarborough turns right in New Malton, continues through Rollington, Sherborn, Garton, Saxton and Seamer. (E) The fifth coach road is from Whitbye to Stockton and beyond (this is the only "Post" road not surveyed by Ogilby).

Turnpike and other Main Roads (see map)*

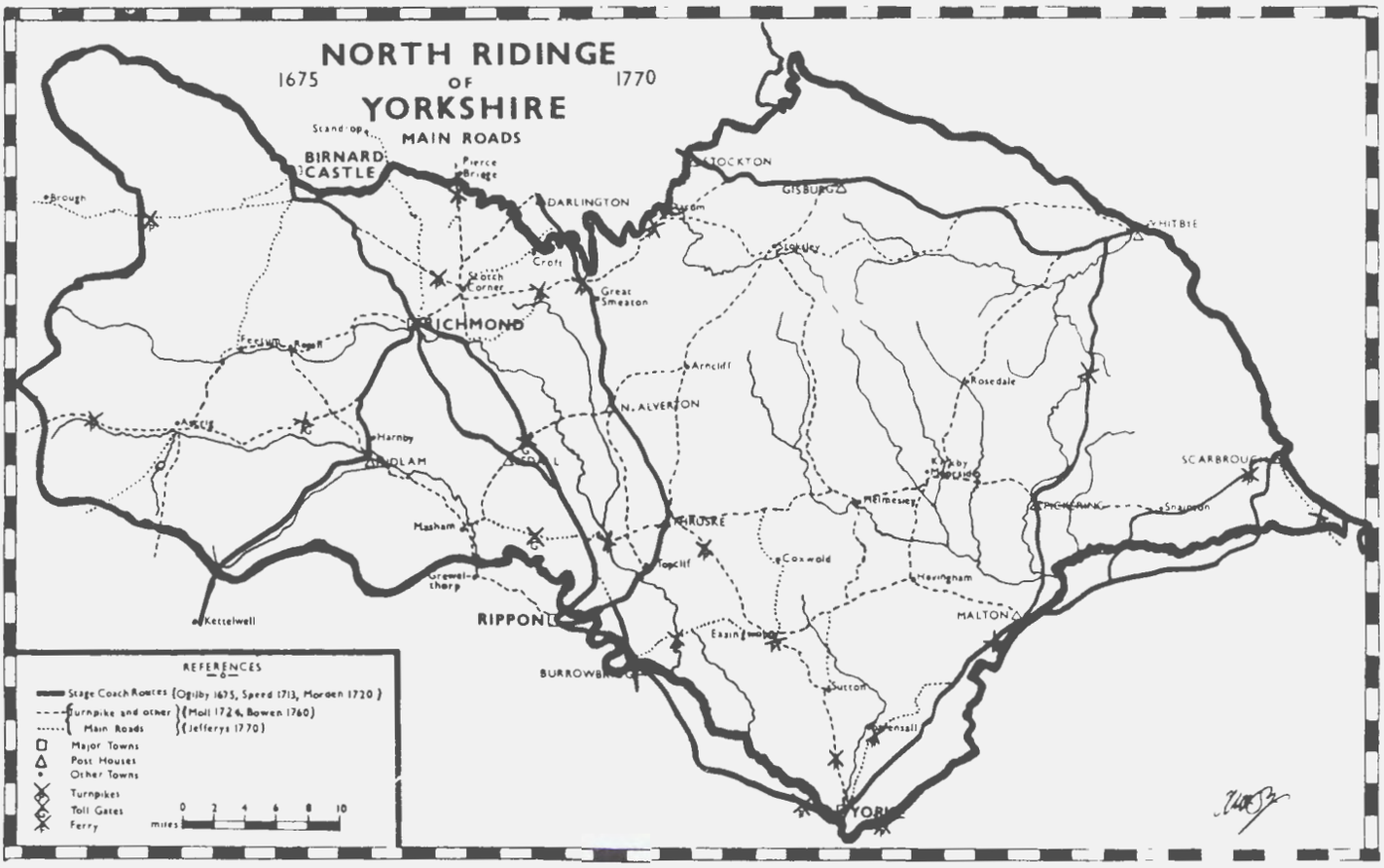
Later map makers, Moll (1724), Simpson (1746), Bowen (1760), and Jefferys (1770) (who made the first one inch to the mile survey of Yorkshire), show a number of turnpike and other main roads, all of which would, in those days, have been their equivalent of our modern "A" roads. Some of these have disappeared or become impracticable, e.g.

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Ascrig to Ingleton via Ribble Head (the old Roman road), Ascrig to Buckden via Simmer Water, Ocklethorp to Midlam via Midlam "more", Whitbye to Sandsend along the shore and so only passable at low tide, hence the name "Sandsend".

*Spellings are taken from the maps.

LETTERS

MANUSCRIPT PLANS

Dear Editor,

I bought two manuscript plans about three years ago, but I do not know either date or cartographer. My wife and I have spent quite a lot of time investigating them from many angles. There appears to be a connection with Nicholas de Fer.

He published several books of plans mostly of Vauban's fortifications between about 1690 and 1700. It might help us if we could find out who were the surveyors and cartographers for de Fer.

Ilkley PHILIP A. HUMBLE

WOODCUT MAPS

Dear Editor,

I have recently acquired some small woodcut maps of Italy, Greece and Iceland (Thyle), measuring about 15 × 12cm, thought to be from an issue of "de situ orbis" by Pomponius Mela. A thorough search of Edinburgh libraries has failed to reveal which edition, and I would be glad to hear from anyone who can offer assistance in dating these maps. Another in the set, of north east Africa, also appears in a set issued by Honter in "de sphaera" (Proclus) published in Basle, 1561. This impression is much more worn.

I have slides of these maps and would be glad to offer copies of them to the Society's slide library.

Edinburgh IAIN C. L. POOLE

THE PROBLEMS OF SCANDINAVIA

continued from page 7

additional similar evidence.

The study of the material reources brought by the Goths in their invasion of the Roman Empire, their arts, customs, warfare etc. indicates their Asiatic origins as well. The archaeological study we have started in our paper: J. & P. Lozinski, "The Treasure of Guarrazar", *Actas del XXIII Congreso Internacional de Historia del Arte, Granada, 1973,* v. 1, followed by "The origin of Visigothic jewelry and history", forthcoming, examines various aspects, material and documentary, of the migrations. All confirm the "Scythian" derivation of the Germanic Volkerswanderungen.

Recent scholarship contests the Scandinavian origin of the Goths on archaeological and statistical grounds: R. Hachmann, *Die Goten und Skandinavien,* Berlin, 1970, p. 459 f. & *passim.*

The problem of geographical names and how they relate to each other in the sources has to be re-examined in the light of the migration of toponymics, which always accompanied the migration of peoples (vide America in modern times). The last scholar to deal with the migration of ancient toponymics was Stepanus Byzantinus (*Ethnicon,* ed. A. Westermann, 1839). Antique and Early Mediaeval sources present a quantity of material to be investigated in terms of the transfer of toponymics from one region to another.

This short note is intended to direct attention of scholars to a neglected field of research and a rather unusual misrepresentation of the source material in the case of Scandinavia. Other similar cases may be found in the available early sources material.

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We shall be exhibiting at the I.M.C.S. Fair on Sunday June 6th.

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LISBON FOR THE MAP COLLECTOR

by Malcolm Young

LISBON, like most capital cities is a modern city, but unlike most, has retained its antiquity. Its monuments and buildings (although covered with red political graffiti) perpetuate the glorious era of the Portuguese discoveries of the world. You cannot, therefore, be in Lisbon without sensing the presence of Vasco da Gama and the early Portuguese navigators and explorers.

The map collector will enjoy visiting the royal palaces, museums, the Alfama (the old district of Lisbon) and travelling by tram along the bank of the River Tagus to the Tower of Belém, 1515, and visiting the magnificent Monastery of Jerónimus nearby. The Monastery was built by King Manuel I in gratitude for the riches of the discoveries. Adjoining the Monastery is the Maritim Museum and the Gulbenkian Planetarium, the latter houses a collection of Portolan Charts, there are originals of Pedro Reinel 1504, Gorge Reinel 1540, and Portolans of the Atlantic and Indian Oceans by José da Coasta Miranda 1681 as well as many others.

It is also well worth visiting the University area at the north end of the city. You need to travel by tram and then on to the modern underground (incidentally, travel is very cheap and quick, for £2.50 a week you have unlimited travel on all forms of transport in the city area). To enter the National Library, a modern building, you need to show a passport. In the Library is housed the map library. Although not extensive, it is well worth seeing. The map keeper and her assistant, Maria Teresa Monica, were extremely helpful and kindly gave us lunch in the Museum staff restaurant.

Another place that would interest the collector, is the Geographical Society in Rua Portas, Santo Antão. An appointment must be made; in my case owing to a misunderstanding by telephone, I was attached to a young party of schoolgirls being shown the native objects from the old Portuguese colonies! However, the large 19th-century main hall where these objects are displayed would excite John Betjeman. There are three terraced balconies, beautifully proportioned, around the perimeter of the hall, with illuminated display cabinets in deep red from floor to ceiling. My temporary headmistress, realising the error, had me quickly transferred to the map library, where I had the freedom to browse through their well-preserved and fine collection of atlases and portolans.

In the Rua das Janelas Verdes is the Museum of Ancient Art. The collector might be interested in the colourful gold lacquered Japanese screens from the early Edo period, depicting in the form of a map, the Portuguese landings in Japan between 1590-1614.

Dealers to visit are A. Tavares De Carvalho, Av. da Republica 46-3rd floor, Tel. 77.03.77, very helpful and has a fascinating collection of books (we hope to see him at our Map Fair and Exhibition on 6th June next year). Other dealers are Centro Antiquario do Alecrim, 48 Rua do Alecrim, O Mundo do Livro, Largo da Trinidade 11-13, and J. C. Silva, Travessa da Queimada 28 — all willing to help the collector.

With the present exchange rate in our favour, Lisbon is exceptionally good value; restaurants are cheap, and travel easy. The temperature during October and November last year was between 65-80 degrees F. The people are courteous, friendly, hospitable, and extremely helpful. This is a city well worth a visit.

IMCS MEETING — BIRMINGHAM — 12th DECEMBER 1981

DESPITE almost impossible travelling conditions over 20 members made the pilgrimage to the magnificent Central Library. To open the morning session Margaret Green the Map Librarian described how the map collection had grown mainly through bequests and donations, particularly Cadburty for the classical material and more recently Skett for the large scale and folding maps. After members had enjoyed the opportunity to examine at close hand Ptolemy, Mercator, Lafrere, Saxton, Quartermaster et al we were entertained to a very lucid and instructive description of the do's and don't's of restoration and conservation by Tony Barrett of the Library. His talk was so appreciated that a repeat performance with a longer timescale is inevitable.

Unfortunately our main speaker was stranded *en route* but the resources of the members present were mobilised and the afternoon was a very rewarding experience — four *ad hoc* but very professional presentations as follows: —

Clifford Stevenson gave us an insight into collecting over 25 years and he has undertaken to produce an item for the JOURNAL based on his experiences including his "curious old atlas for sixpence!"

Heather Lawrence erudite as ever gave us a foretaste of her next labour of love — John Speed. The forthcoming book will no doubt take its place among the cartographic classics.

David Temperley presented his condensed version of his expert knowledge on playing card maps — including an instructive background to their history and use — or misuse. I have no doubt that this knowledge too will one day be presented to a wider audience — it deserves to be.

Tim Nicholson (who had not cycled up!) described his wider interests in maps and ephemera. I expect Richard Dean and others to be envious but pleased with his latest finds — the link between ordnance survey map cover proofs and Christmas Cards was fascinating!

All of us were grateful to members and others for braving the elements and particularly to our "stand-in" speakers who combined to produce yet another extremely informative and pleasurable day out.

P. R. SABIN



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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

BY the time members are reading this JOURNAL, two IMCS events will be close upon us. The first is the Second IMCS Map Fair on Sunday 6th June at the Penta Hotel, Cromwell Road. The second is our next meeting, this time in Cambridge on Saturday 3rd July with a visit to the University Library Map Department there. Details of both these events are given in this issue and I look forward to seeing you.

I must give a special word of thanks to the Trustees of the National Maritime Museum for their hospitality and welcome, when we had our AGM at Greenwich in March. Christopher Terrell showed us some of the many rare charts in the Navigation Department, and we owe him a debt of thanks for his first-rate illustrated talk in the afternoon. I think we all had our eyes opened to the wealth of exhibits the Maritime Museum has to offer relating to cartography, the history of exploration, and navigation. Not to be forgotten too is the historic Observatory with its splendid collection of astronomical instruments.

Today a good map by Christopher Saxton will fetch £1,150 or so — half a Saxton therefore around £575. In this context the superb new reproduction of Jean Rotz' 'Boke of Idrography', the atlas commissioned by Henry VIII and now in the British Library, is not such an extravagance. Even if beyond the pocket of most of us I do urge you to have a look at this resurrected masterpiece, printed by the Oxford University Press and available from Maggs Bros., 50 Berkeley Square, London W1X 6EL.

RODNEY W. SHIRLEY
President

IMCS ANNOUNCEMENTS

1. **CAMBRIDGE MEETING — SATURDAY, 3rd JULY, 1982**

11-11.30 a.m.	Park cars at University Library Assemble in the Map Library
11.30 a.m.	Tour of the Map Library and talk by Roger Fairclough
1.00 p.m.	Walk to the Garden House Hotel for Sherry courtesy of Charles Wood
1.15 p.m.	Snack Lunch—own arrangements There will be a map display in the Penthouse Room
2.30 p.m.	"Early Maps of the City and County of Cambridge" Speaker: Charles Wood
3.30 p.m.	Tea
4.30 p.m.	Meeting closes.

2. **CHESTER MEETING — SATURDAY, 13th NOVEMBER, 1982**
This meeting is going to be held in conjunction with the 2nd NORTHERN ANTIQUE MAP COLLECTORS CONFERENCE at the Grosvenor Hotel, Eastgate, CHESTER. The all day event was highly successful last year and promises to be equally enjoyable in November this year.

3. **LOOKING AHEAD . . .**

15th January, 1983	— we hope to be paying a visit to the British Library
June, 1983	— IMCS 3rd Annual Map Fair — not to early to plan now!!

4. **THE IMCS HAS A NEW ADDRESS:—**
In order to facilitate addressing of our correspondence our Secretary, Richard Davies, has established a new address for the Society as follows:—

IMCS
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Please address all your future correspondence to our secretary at the above address.

5. **THE HOLLAND PRESS — A CREDIT**
The Officers of the Society on behalf of the membership wish to extend a very heartfelt "thanks" to the Holland Press and Richard Leech in particular for their donation to the IMCS Library of a copy of each of the publications of this important firm.
Our newly formed Library will benefit greatly from this gift and it will certainly place the IMCS on a solid foundation on which to build our academic future.
All information about the Library, details of books now available and borrowing terms and conditions can be obtained from our Librarian:

Franklyn Wilson, Esq.,
21 Hillside Avenue,
Thorpe St. Andrew,
Norwich,
NR7 8HZ.

HAVE YOU PAID YOUR 1982 DUES
£8/$15 means a great deal to the IMCS!

We are a non-profit organisation and would also like to remain non-loss!! That depends very much on prompt payment of dues. Non-payment of dues on time is not only a matter of delayed funds into the Society's treasury but also entails considerable additional expenses in chasing for payment. We still have some 100 members who have not paid their £8/$15 for 1982.

If YOU are one of them please use this notice as an 'official' reminder and send your dues TODAY to our Treasurer:
Stephen Webb, 16 St Johns Avenue, Kidderminster, Worcestershire.

IMCS

International Map Collectors Society

2nd Annual Map Fair and Exhibition

SUNDAY 6th JUNE 1982

LONDON PENTA HOTEL, CROMWELL ROAD, LONDON W8

★ The most important annual gathering of collectors, dealers, academicians and all those interested in maps and cartography.

At the time of going to press the following dealers have booked stands at the Map Fair:

Ademco Archival Aids, London
Joh Ash, London
Atlantis Paper Company, London
Dudley Barnes, Paris
Clive Burden, Richmansworth
Jo Ann & Richard Casten, USA
Conservation Resources, London
Ivan R. Deverall, Uckfield
J. A. L. Franks, London
Mrs. D. M. Green, Weybridge
Holland Press, London
Stephanie Hoppen, London
InterCol, London
Leycester Map Galleries, Arnesby
Magna Gallery, Oxford
The Map Collector, Tring
The Map House, London
Mappamundi, London
John Marrin, Folkestone
Bruce Marsden, London
Roger Mason, Oxford
Eiddon Morgan, London
Avril Noble, London
Northwood Maps, Rickmansworth
Ray O'Shea, London
Jonathan Potter, London
Regent Gallery, Cheltenham
Thomas Schuster, London
Shaws Bookshop Ltd., Manchester
Nicola Thompson, London
Tooley Adams & Co, London
Vecchia Libreria Modenese, Italy
Waterloo Investments, Reading

We now have some 30 members who hope to attend our informal annual dinner at the Penta Hotel on Saturday 5th June evening. You can join them by sending £15. — per person to the address below. The cost is all inclusive . . . even wine!

For any additional information or further details **(including availability of dealers' stands)** *please contact IMCS 1982 Map Fair Chairman,*
Yasha Beresiner, Box 70,
London N3 3QR, England.
Tel: 01-349 2207 (home); 01-354 2599 (office).
Telex: 896462 INFORM G.