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IMCoS JOURNAL

International Map Collectors' Society

IMCoS

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Note from the Chairman:

Plans are well ahead for the 1985 London Symposium, Map Fair, and Exhibition on 22-23 June.

I would like to thank Commander C. Terrell RN, Curator Hydrography of the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich for offering the facilities of the Museum and for jointly helping us with our Symposium. Valerie Scott will be the Symposium Chairman assisted by Alan Bartlett and John Beech.

I do welcome members and their friends who have not been to a London Symposium to join us for this week-end. As well as the Symposium at the National Maritime Museum there are very many other interesting things to see at Greenwich. Such as; Observatory, Meridian Line, Greenwich Park, Queen Anne's House, The Royal Naval Collage and the famous clipper 'The Cutty Sark' Alan Bartlett has arranged a trip down the River Thames by boat (details elsewhere).

On Saturday evening our Dinner is being held at the Royal Overseas League as last year. The League is accommodated in a delightful Georgian house overlooking Green Park. The dinner is a relaxed and friendly affair and gives members a chance to meet other members with varied interests from all parts of the world. We hope you will join us. As Co-ordinator of the week-end I am pleased to also have the help of Stephen Luck, Jonathan Potter, and Faith Ashwood.

Dudley Barnes of Paris has kindley offered to mount an Exhibition of 'Portolanos' at the Forum Hotel on the Sunday. This will take place at the same time and place as the Map Fair. The Fair this year is being held for one day only on Sunday the 23rd June.

Yasha Beresiner has also offered to help the Symposium and Map Fair by acting as our Public Relations and Publicity man. Yasha with his world wide interests is a very busy man so we appreciate his help even more

At the last Annual Dinner, the 'Chairmans Award' for the best contribution to our Journal was given to Yasha for his articles on Cyprus. Unfortunately as I was about to present the award there was an electric power failure. The award was composed of a brass dial thermometer and hygrometer mounted on a hand carved piece of early mahogany with the insignia of Yasha's head between the dials. This incident reminds me to ask you to send your contributions and articles to the Editor so that they can be included in the May Journal, copy date 1st April.

The Chairman of the IMCoS — Tooley Award Committee for the next two years is Valerie Scott. The Committee is composed of two members from IMCoS and two appointed by the company of Tooley & Adams. The Chairman is chosen from previous award winners. I know that Valerie Scott would like to receive nominations. Any member can nominate a person for this award. The award is a silver salver, engraved with the winner's name and a token cheque of £100.

You will be pleased to know that the Society and The Map Collector are publishing an International directory of Map Dealers. We hope that this directory will be available in 1985.

Notice of Annual General Meeting
on
Saturday 23 March 1985 in Manchester

AGENDA

1. President's Welcome
2. Apologies for Absence
3. Minutes of AGM on 10 March 1984
4. Chairman's Report
5. Executive Officers' Reports:
   Secretary, Membership Secretary,
   International Secretary, Treasurer,
   Journal Editor, Publicity Officer
6. Approval of Audited Accounts for 1984
7. Approval of Revised Constitution
8. Election of Executive Officers:
   Director, Treasurer, Membership Secretary,
   International Secretary, Journal Editor, Publicity Officer
9. Any Other Business

NOTES

(i) Please see notice on page for details of venue and time of Manchester meeting.

(ii) Members will note from Item 7 above that a revised Constitution for the Society will be presented to the AGM for approval.

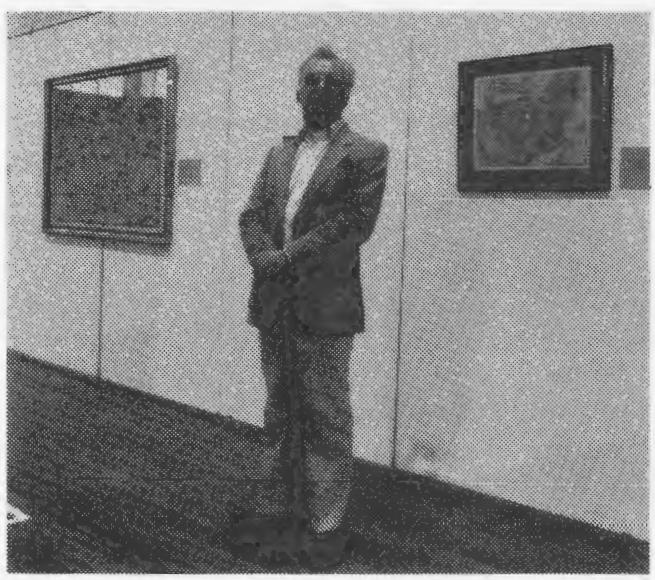
Any Member wishing to see a copy of this document should write to John Beech, IMCoS Secretary (See officer List for address) enclosing s.a.e.

SECRETARY

Exhibition in Iceland 1984

From 3-8 July last year, a major stamp event, NORDIA '84, was held in Reykjavick, Iceland and attracted visitors from Scandinavia U.S.A. and Canada. To commemorate the occasion, a special stamp and first day cover was issued, featuring an excellent miniature coloured reproduction of the 1570 Abraham Ortelius map of the North Atlantic, with Iceland prominent. (See THE MAP COLLECTOR, December 1984, page 37).

This map was among no less than 23 which were displayed at the exhibition and symposium from the collection of Kjartan Gunnarsson, an enthusiastic IMCoS member. Map collecting has been his main hobby for the last 20 years and he hopes to be in London again this June for his third trip to our Symposium Dinner and Map Fair.



International Map Collectors Society

REGIONAL SYMPOSIUM
and
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Saturday 23 March 1985 — Manchester

Venue: John Ryland's Library, Deansgate, Manchester.

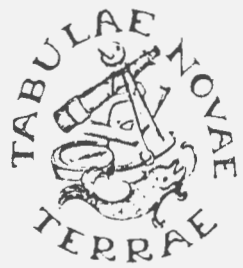
10.30	Registration and Coffee.
11.00	Welcome to Members — J. A. Hulme.
11.05	*"The Evolution of the Atlas".* Professor Bill Bryce, Manchester University.
12.00	Lunch and Exhibition of Maps and Atlases.
1.30	Reassemble.
1.45	*"The Bowen and Kitchen Era".* Dr Brian P. Hindle, University of Salford.
2.45	Collectors' Questions and Answers. R. E. Hutchinson.
3.05	Tea.
3.15	IMCoS Annual General Meeting.
4.30	End.

(Friends and prospective members are always welcome to attend.)

For further information contact: Stephen Luck, 01-486 9052

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from: Anatomy of Melancholy — Robert Burton 1621

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IMCoS Annual Symposium

with the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich Saturday 22 June 1985

Following on the highly successful 1984 Symposium with the Map Library of the British Library, this year we are joining with the National Maritime Museum in its outstandingly attractive parkland setting close to the River Thames at Greenwich, just east of the City of London.

10.45 for 11.00	Introduction by Symposium Chairman, Valerie Scott, Editor, THE MAP COLLECTOR.
Start 11.15	THE ANATOMY OF A SEA CHART Christopher Terrell, Curator, Hydrography, National Maritime Museum. The fascinating history of the development of the sea chart — the principal tool of the navigator — how it was made and used.
12.00	THE ERA OF THE 'BLUEBACK' Susanna Fisher, Specialist Dealer in Old Sea Charts. The intriguing story of the privately published charts of the nineteenth century — their development as the sea-atlas waned.
12.30 to 2.00	LUNCH & FREE TIME FOR VISITING THE MUSEUM AND THE PARK.
2.00	THE MUSEUM'S COLLECTIONS Jenny Wetton, Deputy Curator, Hydrography, National Maritime Museum. The outstanding collections of charts, maps and globes, of navigational instruments and items.
2.30	TEA
2.45	PRIVATE VIEWING OF SELECTED ITEMS FROM THE COLLECTIONS.
3.45 to 4.15 finish	INFORMAL DISCUSSION. TIME FOR VISITS TO OTHER PARTS OF THE MUSEUM, THE PARK AND GREENWICH.

An exceptional, but entirely appropriate feature of this year's symposium is that it will in fact commence with a specially arranged Thames cruise, departing at 9.30 a.m. This will transport all participants from Charing Cross Pier in the centre of London to the riverside below the Museum. Trusting to ideal June weather, we will all enjoy a trip with accompanying commentary on sights of interest such as the Tower of London, Tower Bridge and the famous 'Cutty Sark'. Coffee will be served during the journey and a cash bar will also be available for mid-morning refreshments.

Enclosed with this copy of your Journal is the leaflet covering the Symposium and the other events comprising our annual IMCoS London weekend. Don't delay in making your booking: as with last year's British Library Symposium, capacity is limited. Once again, bookings will be accepted strictly in order of receipt, but only if accompanied by the appropriate payment.

The venue for this year's event prompts two interesting footnotes. The first is a summary of just the same trip as we shall be making down river on 22 June 1985, but as it was at the turn of the century, according to Black's guide to Kent:

DOWN THE THAMES

"To Greenwich and **Woolwich,** the general starting-place of the smaller river craft is from *Westminster Bridge,* or they may be taken at the *Old Swan Pier,* above the City side of London Bridge. The longer distance boats to Gravesend, Southend, and the Essex Coast usually start from a pier below London Bridge, where the tall Monument looks down on the bustle of the Port, and close at hand are the Custom House and Billingsgate Market. A little below is passed the *Tower of London,* then comes the lofty span of the *Tower Bridge,* below which *St. Katherine's Docks* and *Wharf* is a point of departure for coasting steamboats. We sail through the *Pool* with *Wapping* and *Shadwell* on our left, while on the other side lie *Bermondsey,* once the site of a great Abbey, and *Rotherhithe,* to which, under its old name *Redriff,* Captain Lemuel Gulliver retired after his eventful voyages, though then it had not the *Southwark Park* as a feature of amenity. Now a bend of the river carries us through the great series of **Docks.** In the long straight highway of *Limehouse Reach,* we have the *Isle of Dogs* on the left, and soon come to *Deptford* on the right, beyond which rise the tower and slopes of Greenwich.

The boats land us below the *Ship Hotel,* which, with the *Trafalgar,* was once a fashionable resort for fish dinners; but tea and shrimps seem now to be most in demand at this favourite scene of popular junketings. Beside the

— Continued Overleaf

landing-place are the buildings of *Greenwich Hospital,* once a royal palace, now the **Naval College.**

Greenwich is reached also by train from *Charing Cross, London Bridge, Victoria,* and *Holborn;* and Metropolitan and District trains run to *New Cross,* not far off, with trams passing both stations and going on to Greenwich. The tram line makes a guide past the heavy classical Church, and through the town to the back of the Hospital. This huge place, with a population of nearly 100,000, is practically part of London; and we need only point out its holiday attractions."

The programme allows time, both during the lunch break and at the end of the afternoon, for visits to the other parts of the Museum, the Old Royal Observatory, Greenwich Park and Greenwich itself. Unfortunately, we cannot, apropros Black's guide, promise that 'popular junketings' will be laid on! However, there is still a good train service back to the centre of London, taking about 20 minutes from nearby Maze Hill station and thus enabling participants to return as and when they are ready.

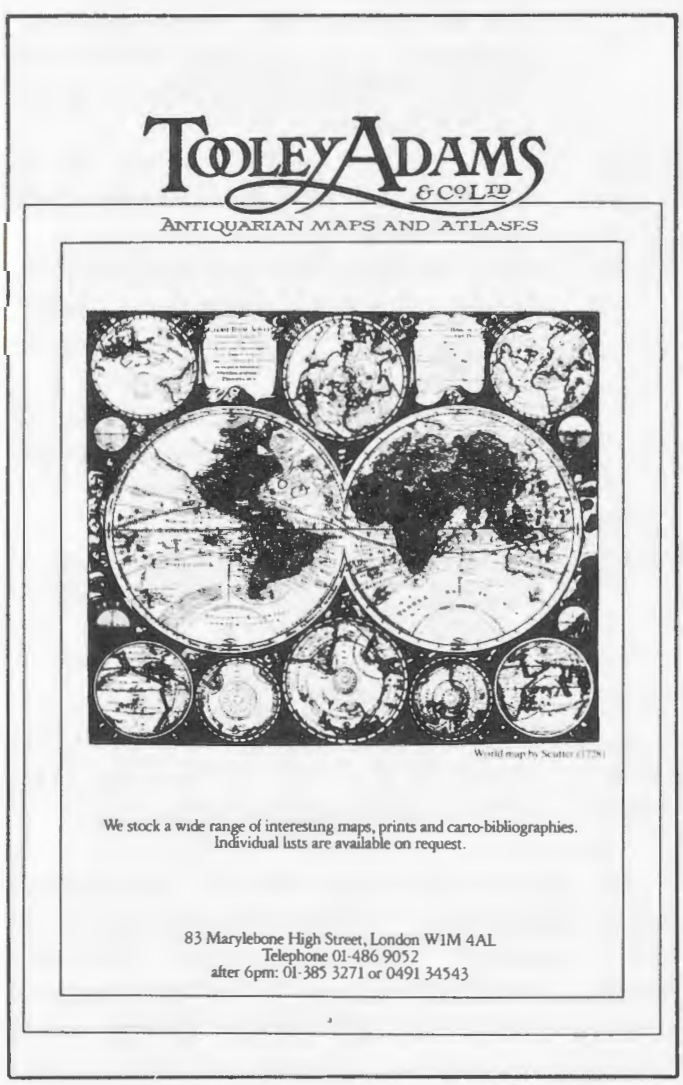
The second footnote is a reflection on sea charts as a genus which many of we map collectors do not automatically accord its rightful place and which naturally makes up a major part of the National Maritime Museum's collections. It is contained in A. H. W. Robinson's preface to his fine work 'Marine Cartography in Britain'.

'The sea chart has never attracted the same attention as the corresponding early land map. There are various reasons why this should be the case. Owing to the use of the chart as an aid to navigation, far fewer copies have survived. This applies particularly to the sixteenth-century manuscripts which were produced in relatively small numbers. Although many were drawn on vellum, constant use at sea meant that the great majority had to be discarded when they became out of date; a frayed chart with plotted sailing tracks and corrections inserted by hand was not the sort of document likely to find its way into a museum collection. It was only in special circumstances, such as when presentation copies were made for Royalty or senior officials of the Admiralty and Trinity House, that the chart found a safe repository while still in a mint condition. The marine chart too, has never been favoured as a collectors piece in the same way as a Saxton or Speed map. This is understandable when its plain and practical style is compared with the decorative cartouche and delicate colouring of many of the early land maps. In many respects, however, charts provide a more interesting field of study, for, being a tool in the hands of the navigator, their development is closely linked with the progress of navigation as a whole.'

Suffice it to say that while the collections at the National Maritime Museum demonstrate, in an outstandingly comprehensive fashion, the progress of navigation, of exploration and of travel, so also do they include the finest 'presentation' copies of manuscript charts, maps and plans, not forgetting a number of unique portolans. While of the printed charts, many are in a 'plain and practical style', many also are resplendent with 'decorative cartouche and delicate colouring', ranging from a large assembly of Ptolemaic atlases and Isolarie, to elaborate and elegantly coloured exemplars of the last great phase of engraved cartography.

All this suggests fine prospects for Saturday 22 June 1985 — a pleasurable and interesting river trip to an excellent series of talks and viewings covering a field of cartography fascinating in its combination of practicality and beauty — all in the magnificent group of buildings centred around Inigo Jones' exquisite Queen's House in Greenwich Park.

Many members have spouses and children who have no interest in the Symposium itself. Why not bring them along? Apart from the boat trip, at a special rate, Greenwich is ideal for a day out, with the Park, the Museum, the Observatory, a pleasant town and, at the riverside, the Cutty Sark and Gypsy Moth.



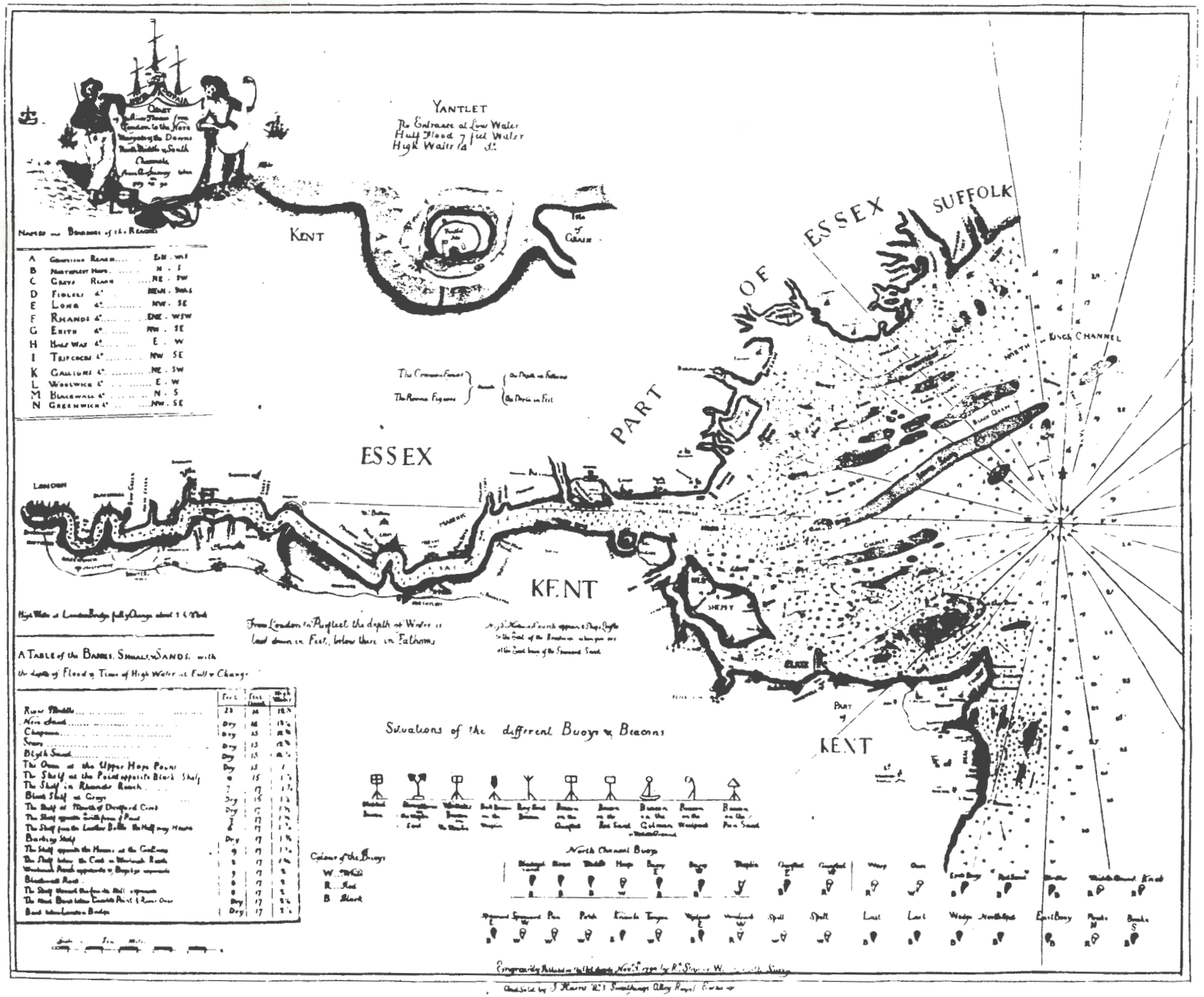
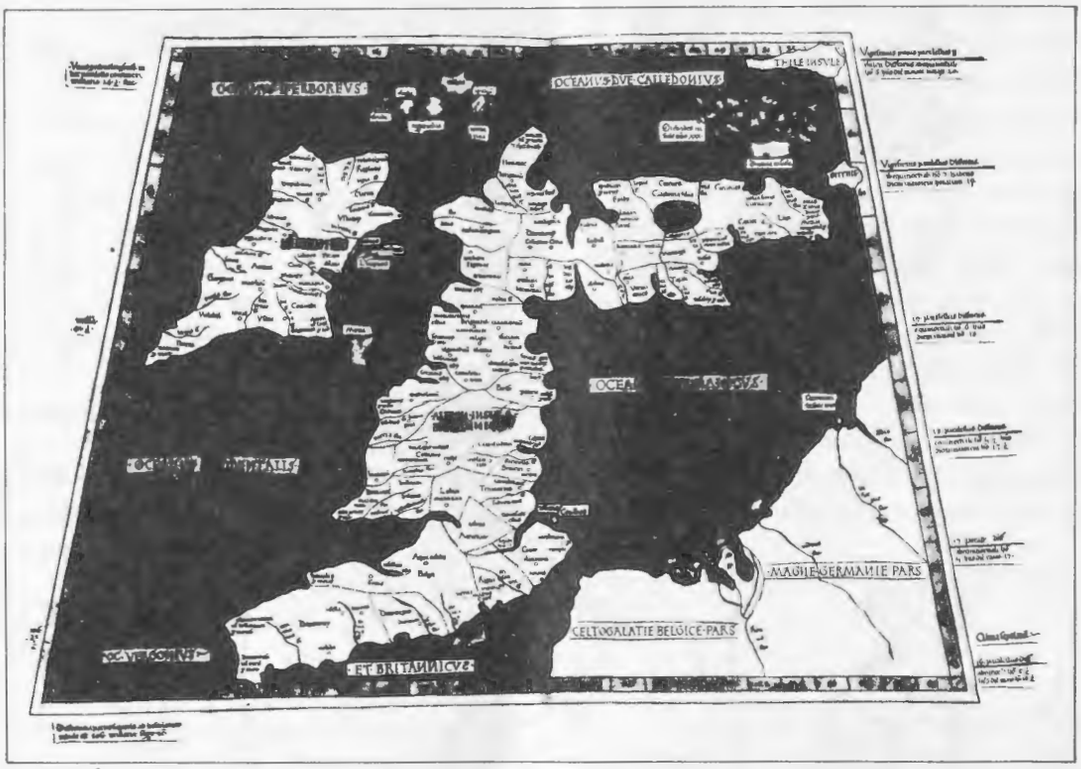


CHART OF THAMES ESTUARY BY I. HARRIS (1790). Photo Supplied by National Maritime Museum.

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How to do Research on a Map

BY DEE LONENBAUGH

Map collecting normally is done for one of two reasons history or aesthetics. However, even those who are tepid towards history will find discovering the background of a map, the cartographer's name; the 'why' of a map will add infinetely to the interest.

The coward's way out is to purchase from a respected dealer and ask for details. This is adequate for the beginning collector, but as time and bravery grow, it's tempting to try some original research. The following relates an experience I had a few months ago, and I hope it will be of help to those who would like a first flight, even if not thinking of soaring like an eagle yet.

The map was a smallish one, the image about sixteen by eight inches. The cartographer's style was distinct, firm, and delicate; the colour very beautiful. Shown were the east coast of Asia, the Bering Straits, most of Alaska. The legend was quite simple, CARTE DER ENTDEKUNgen Zwischen Sibirien und America bis auf. das Jahr 1780 P.S.P. fec.. Across a rather sparse Alaska, just below the legend, was 'DIe WEST-KUSTE von NORD-AMERICA nch Capit. Cook's Bestimmung'. This was maddening. Why was the year 1780 mentioned when Capt. Cook's ships were on the coast in 1778 and 1779? The 'Resolution' and 'Discovery' returned to England in the summer of 1780, but the first official accounts were not published until 1784. And who was 'P.S.P.', the cartographer? Mystery upon mystery.

The map had been obtained from an American dealer who knew absolutely nothing about it, nor cared. I was on my own. The thing to do was examine the map itself. It had been folded, and in the upper left-hand corner was 'Nord. Beytr. I Band 2ter Stuck page. 249'. The upper right-hand corner read simply 'Tab. IV.' Apparently it had been in a book, but what book? The lettering was all in German, except for 'King Georg's Sound' in English, which we assume baffled the engraver.

Now, to the content of the map. The latitude ranged from 48 to 71 longitude 155 to 250. No mean was given, but the longitudinal degrees ran from East to West, so it wasn't Greenwich or Paris. Siberia was rather well defined; river systems, mountains, names of tribes. Alaska was sketchy, but the Aleutian Islands were stretched out in approximately their proper shape. Russian maps to the time of Cook showed the Aleutians as small clumps of islands rather than the 'chain' they actually are. As Cook was the first to depict them correctly, this was indeed a map of Cook's discoveries. Adding to the proof were some names Cook bestowed on Alaska in addition to King George's Sound, though some took a bit of imagination; 'Sandisch's Sound' for 'Sandwich Sound' and 'Point Njunem' for 'Point Newenham'. The clincher was 'Cook's Nonplus ultra Lat. 70½ Long. 218.' The amount of material shown on the Siberian portion indicated familiarity with the best Russian maps of the day. So, basically this was a Russian map with the addition of Cook's discoveries. It was time to turn to the reference books.

Checking R. V. Tooley's DICTIONARY OF MAPMAKERS there it was; Pallas, Peter Simon, and then name of the map. That was very exciting, but, consulting Henry W. Wagner's CARTOGRAPHY OF THE NORTHWEST COAST OF AMERICA TO THE YEAR 1800, I found on page 188 the 'London Magazine' for February, 1780 contained an extract from a letter from M. de Buschin dated January 11, saying he'd received word from Pallas in St. Petersburg in a letter dated December 21, 1779, that the Court and Senate had received Clerk's dispatches and news about the expedition. So that was why the date of 1780 on the map; Pallas had drawn it from the first news to come to the outside world. Moving on to Leo Bagrow's A HISTORY OF RUSSIAN CARTOGRAPHY UP TO 1800, in search of Pallas, there were several references; he not only worked for the Russian Academy, but actually did some exploration in Siberia. It was all fitting together, but, nowhere could I find a reproduction of any of his maps.

The next place to go was to a large map collection. The Library of Congress has a magnificent one, so off I went.Unfortunately, though everyone was most helpful, several days' search turned up no reference to Pallas, other than a copy of his book JOURNEY TO THE SOUTHERN PARTS OF RUSSIA. It was thrilling to see the light, feathery touch he used in his lovely drawings of animals and landscapes; precisely the same style as in his map. Then, the last day in Washington, having given up the hunt, I asked to see Phillips, MAPS OF ALASKA IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, 1898, just to look at some of the other treasures. And there, above an anonymous entry for 1783, entitled 'map of Behring's

— Continued Overleaf

stait and adjoining coast,' some blessed soul had penciled in 'Pallas, S.P.' There nearly was a shriek of joy in the quiet halls of the map annex. The book was NEUE NORDISCHE BEY-TRAGE, published in St. Petersburg in 1783, Volume 4, and it could be seen in the Rare Book Collection.

Now the map was totally identified, but was there anything of further interest, other than it being probably the first Russian printed map of Captain Cook's discoveries? The Harmar map came to mind.

Thomas Harmer engraved, for the first edition of Capt. Cook's Third Voyage, published in London in 1784, a large map entitled CHART OF THE N.W. COAST OF AMERICA AND THE N.E. COAST OF ASIA. A notation in the legend read that the unshaded parts of the coast of Asia were from a manuscript chart received from the Russians. It is well-known Ismailov, the manager of the Russian outpost in Unalaska, and Cook exchanged charts in 1778, though official instructions to them both prohibited this. In fact, Cook's orders suggested he avoid the Russians althogether, as he was trespassing on an area they claimed. At the same time, the Russian government, alarmed at the coming of the great Captain Cook, had sent word to their posts to be friendly with him, but dispense no information.

So there are the two maps, which, side by side, show the Mariners' Law is much more powerful than governmental orders; when sailors meet in strange waters, they exchange information and charts.

In summation, these are some of the ways to research a map. First, look at it closely for content, legend, engraver, style, and unusual features. Next, consult reference books. Go to museums with collections pertaining to your map. If that's not possible, see if the museum has published a carto-bibliography of its holdings. Do your homework on the general history of exploration as shown on your map. When were different features first known? The first correct latitude and longitude? Is there a city? A boundary? An island? Every map was made for a reason, and it can be exciting and rewarding to discover why yours came about.

Dee Longenbaugh

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News and Views By Yasha Beresiner

How pleasing to hear of the potential expansion of that very well established and respected firm, Schmidt Antiquariat of Munich into new fields. The 'black sheep' in every hobby has a fascination all of its own — the spurious stamp issues of non-existent nations in philately; non-circulating legal tender coins in numismatics and the 'skit' banknotes for fractional values in paper money — all are subjects for extended articles in their own right.

The map collector too has his choice of the unusual of which playing card maps must be the most popular and best researched to date. Together with other related subjects such as map jigsaws and cartographic board games *inter alia,* playing cards depicting maps have been a collector's theme for some years now. Britain, more than any other nation, has lent itself particularly well to decks. As early as 1590 there was a perfect division of 52 counties between England and Wales and the coincidence with the number in a pack of cards (playing cards having been already in existence for two centuries or more) did not escape the attention of an enterprising Cartographer, William Bowes. He was the first cartographer to place depictions of 52 counties — one on each card — on a complete pack. His is also the earliest geographic deck of cards recorded.

Many, naturally, followed suit; pun intended!

In Britain, Redmayne and Morden in particular, are cartographers whose playing card maps of the British Counties are highly sought after by collectors, but many other nations produced 'international' decks. Among the most beautiful are decks of 'the four continents' by F. Du Val, the well-known French cartographer, published in 1665 with each suit sign depicting one of the continents. This deck has appeared in many auctions on various occasions as an uncut sheet of cards with the title at the top showing also a map of the Americas with California as an island. Another is a similar more recent but far more decorative deck by C. Hodges, published in 1827 also with each suit representing a different continent with full-length court cards, invariably coloured with a touch of deep crimson which makes this deck stand very much apart.

All this to explain how easy it is to understand the natural interest a map enthusiast can have in playing cards. Monika Schmidt, the beautiful and well-loved Munich dealer, has decided with her husband Marcel, to expand in a limited way, their activities from their attractive shop on Turkenstrasse in central Munich. The Schmidt Antiquariat has been in business for fifteen years now dealing not only in maps but prints and books too. Monika came across her first playing cards many years ago when some fascinating and very attractive transformation cards were left to her in an aunts will. The Schmidt's decision to enter the playing card field in 1985 is the culmination of plans and latent passions that have too long been in the back of their minds.

Of equal interest has been the innovation in catalogues created by that most enterprising of dealers, David Bannister, co-author of the recently published *Antique Maps, a Collectors Handbook*. His undated sales catalogue, in offering only a small selection of important maps, allows space to be devoted to the historical context within which each of the maps was produced and published. Thus, contemporary facts become not only informative but almost revealing to the rather esoteric mind of the map collector: the foundation of Lima, capital of Peru nearly five centuries ago; the decapitation of Sir Thomas Moore by order of Henry VIII in 1535 and the union between England and Wales in the same year were actual, practical events occuring as printing craftsmen in Lyon, France were at labour producing maps from woodcut blocks — in David Bannister's instance of the new world taken from Martin Waldseemuller Ptolemaic version. This map shows, for the first time, the Eastern Seaboard of North America.

The presentation in such catalogues can only be highly commended. We are very limited in the available number of publications devoted to the hobby (this IMCoS journal and The Map Collector being the only regular international quarterly magazines on the subject). Detailed information, therefore, and particularly an outlook from new and unusual dimensions, can only add to the enjoyment we derive from both the maps themselves as well as the catalogue as 'reading material' in their own right.

Mention of Map catalogues will no doubt bring to mind to those of us fortunate enough to have received or purchased a copy, the most splendid 1984 catalogue of Jonathan Potter.

A priced catalogue is rarely the subject for review. Such a magnificent presentation however, of nearly 2,000 maps, charts and related literature appears to have been prepared with much more than mere commerical interest at heart. As such, it needs appreciated acknowledgement. Biographical sketches of 'Some Mapmakers in the Catalogue', with which the listings are preceded, is an appetising opener which augurs well for the pages that

— Continued Overleaf

follow.

From the very first item, a British Isles Portolan Map (on vellum by B. Agnese of c 1540 and priced at £5,200) to Henry Teesdale's 1850 map of Huntingdonshire offered at a mere £6, it is clear that pain and effort have gone into the detailed, considerate and informative cataloguing. Innumerable photographs, clearly reproduced, make easy reference to the text and are complemented by eight pages of truly superlative colour plates that do justice to the maps represented.

Jonathan has gone a long way since his managerial days with 'The Map House' where he spent the best part of three fruitful and instructive years. For the next three, until 1979, he enjoyed the benefits of self-employment under the title of 'Jonathan Potter — Antique Maps Ltd.' In that year he moved to his present address and the very newly redecorated and beautiful premises at 1 Grafton Street, which he shares with Chas J. Sawyer, the well-known Antiquarian Book-dealers. Jonathan does not deny his ambitions to become the largest and, of greater consequence, the **best** map dealer world wide. This catalogue of some 80 pages (innexplicably unnumbered) and maps for a total value of some six-figure amount (explicably omitted), will certainly point him in the right direction.

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"Writings About Maps"

By "Cosimo"

I last dealt with the entirely fictional map of Treasure Island, drawn by Robert Louis Stevenson. I now turn to the maps which accompanied the 'Travels into several remote Nations of the World, by Samuel Gulliver, first a Surgeon, and then a Captain of several ships.' Published anonymously in 1726, this was, of course, the work of Jonathan Swift. A brilliantly bitter satire of contemporary life, parts of it became unexpectedly popular with children, who ignored the satirical element and parody in *'Gulliver's Travels'*.

Swift adopted the device of having a traveller examine and contrast fictitious, newly-discovered societies, with those of his day. They were thinly disguised: Lilliput was England and Blefuscu France, for example. He carefully placed each country in largely unexplored areas adjacent, however, to known lands, thereby providing just that verisimilitude necessary for effective satire. The work was an immediate success: a friend of Swift claimed that 'I lent the book to an old gentleman, who went immediately to his map to look for Lilliput.'

In describing his shipwreck on Lilliput, Gulliver relates the voyage from Bristol and 'that, in our passage from thence to the East-Indies, we were driven by a violent storm to the north-west of Van Diemen's Land. By an observation we found ourselves in the latitude of 30 degrees 2 minutes south.' The ship foundered and Gulliver computed that they rowed for three leagues before their boat was overset and he alone was cast ashore onto the land of a people no more than six inches high. Later in this part of the story, he notes that 'The empire of Blefuscu is an island, situated to the north-east side of Lilliput, from whence it is parted only by a channel of eight hundred yards wide.' Both islands are depicted on Plate I, south-west of a clearly marked Sumatra. Diemens Land is placed to their south-east so that, depending on which bearing is taken as the more accurate, they appear to be sited rather inconveniently in the middle of what we now know as Australia!

Gulliver's second voyage was on a vessel bound for Surat, which was 'driven a little to the east of the Molucca islands, and about three degrees northward of the line' There followed more bad weather when 'During this storm, which was followed by a strong wind west south-west, we were carried by my computation about five hundred leagues to the east, so that the oldest sailor aboard could not tell in what part of the world we were.' ' On the 16th day of June 1703, a boy on the top-mast discovered land. On the 17th, we came in full view of a great island or continent (for we knew not whether) on the south side whereof was a small neck of land jutting out into the sea . . .'

This was Brobdingnag, and the land needed to be large, for it was a country of giants. Plate II shows it as an extension of the north-west coast of America and Gulliver describes it thus: 'The whole extent of... (these)...dominions reacheth about six thousand miles in length, and from three to five in breadth from whence I cannot but conclude that our geographers of Europe are in a great error, by supposing nothing but sea between Japan and California; for it was ever my opinion that there must be a balance of earth to counterpoise the great continent of Tartary; and therefore they ought to corect their maps and charts, by joining this vast tract of land to the north-west parts of America, wherein I shall be ready to lend them my assistance'.

Gulliver attributes the non-discovery of Brobdingnag from its landward side to 'The kingdom is a peninsula, terminated to the north-east by a ridge of mountains thirty miles high, which are altogether impossible, by reason of the volcanoes upon the tops.' That these mountains are not shown on Plate II, is the subject of some light-hearted speculation about succeeding editions of the map by J. B. Post, in his article *'The Mountains of Brobdingnag and Other Matters'* (*The Map Collector,* June 1983, Issue No. 23, pp.10-12.)

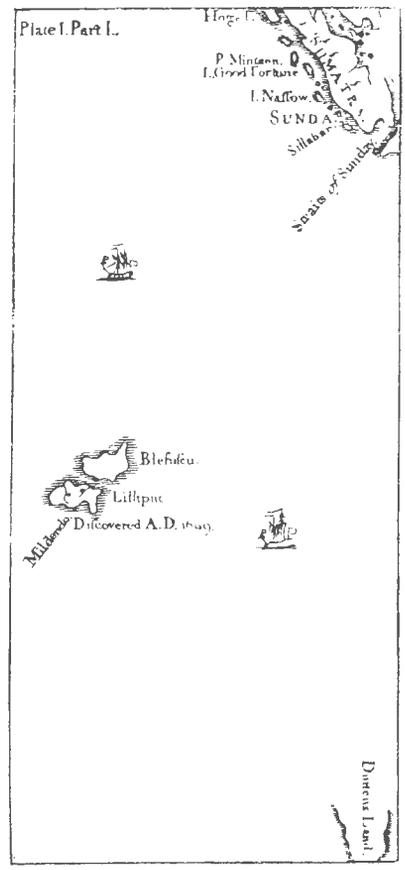
On his third voyage, Gulliver found himself cast adrift "in the latitude of 46 N. and of longitude 183", from whence he sailed and paddled to the south-east for five days, to land eventually on the island of Balnibarbi. Although enirely desolate, all was not lost, for then appeared to his amazement "an island in the air, inhabited by men, who were able (as it should seem) to raise or sink, or put it into a progressive motion, as they pleased." Fortunately, the cartographical problems of the constantly relocating island were eased somewhat, since Gulliver discovered that it "...cannot move beyond the extent of the dominions below, nor can it rise above the height of four miles." Thus in Plate III, this floating island of Laputa is

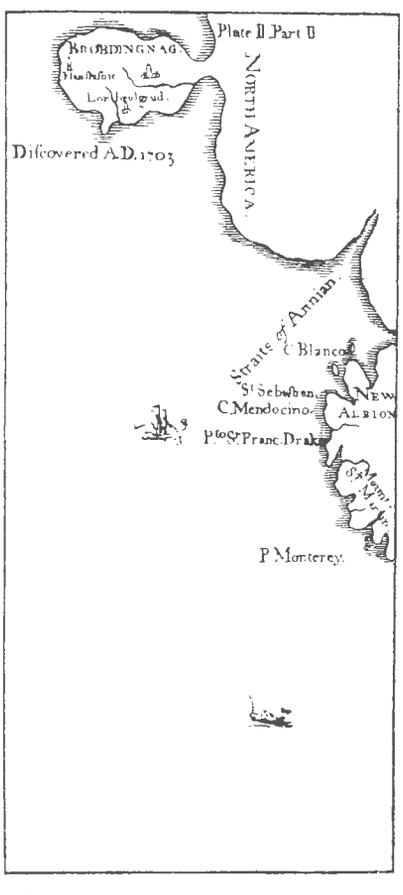
— Continued Overleaf

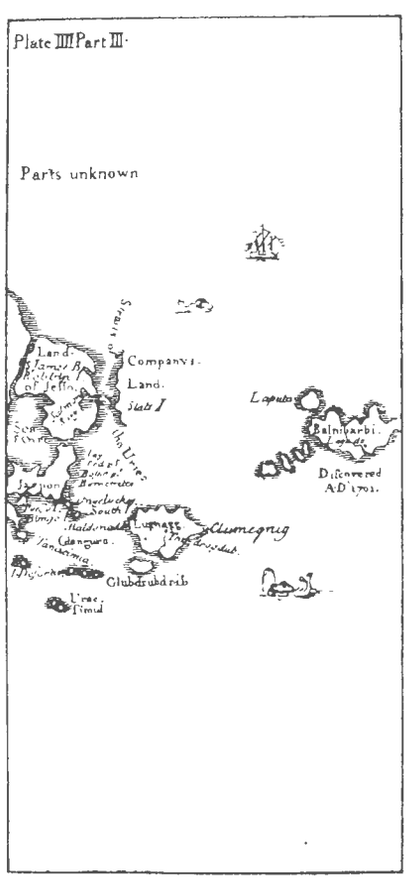
depicted, together with Balnibarbi, well to the east of Japan. Also shown are other islands Luggnagg — "about 29 degrees north latitude, and 140 longitude . . . south-eastwards of Japan, about an hundred leagues distant." In seeking his return home, Gulliver remarks that, "I thought, it necessary to disguise my country, and call myself an Hollander, because my intentions were for Japan, and I knew the Dutch were the only Europeans permitted to enter into that kingdom."

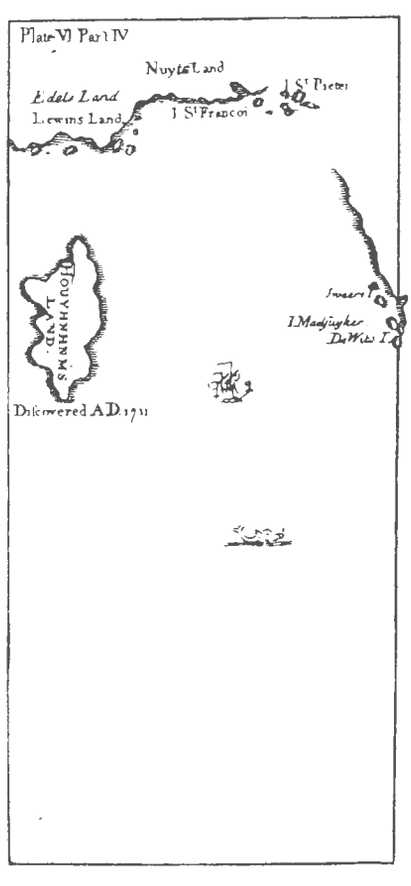
On his final voyage, Gulliver found himself "about ten degrees southward of the Cape of Good Hope, or about forty-five degrees southern latitude," cast ashore, following a mutiny. He was in the land of the Houyhnhnms, rational, civilised beings with the forms of horses, and of the Yakoos, degraded animals with the forms of humans. Eventually leaving this island, he "...resolved to steer my course eastward, hoping to reach the south-west coast of New Holland..." He achieve his landfall and was thereby prompted to make the following fascinating comment: "This confirmed me in the opinion I have long entertained, that the maps and charts place this country at least three degrees more to the east than it really is; which thought I communicated, many years ago, to my worthy friend, Mr Herman Moll, and gave him my reasons for it, although he hath rather chosen to follow other authors".

Plate VI shows Houyhnhnm's land clearly to the south of "Lewin's land" or the south-western part of present-day Western Australia, the extremity of which is Cape Leeuwin. However, since it also indicates Van Diemen's Land or Tasmania only some four or five hundred miles due east of the island we must conclude that, in ignoring Gulliver's advice, Moll was not entirely misguided!









MAP CONSERVATION LORD PRESERVE US!

One of the stated aims of our beloved Society is, and I quote, 'to encourage the preservation of maps for future generations and to provide practical information to assist this process'. And by hell, if they have succeeded in nothing else, they've hammered this one home — three or four formal lectures, innumerable question and answer sessions, Journal articles and a leaflet distributed free of charge. And, I've experienced the lot. As a result I am suffering from advanced paranoia, and judging from the mass hysteria displayed by other members whenever the subject is discussed, I am not the only one.

Before I joined this outfit I was under the total misapprehension that map collecting was fun. Now I seem to spend all my energy agonising over whether I should be buying humidifiers and de-humidifiers, ultra-violet light liquidators and sterile storage containers. If you must collect maps, the conservation experts argue, you must not expose them to light above 150 lux, temperatures varying more than a degree or two and relative humidity below 50% or above 60%. In order to achieve this happy state you have to spend about £2 million (about $500 come 1986) adapting your home or creating a purpose-built, climatically controlled structure which will just about double as a nuclear fall-out shelter.

And you thought you only had heat, light and humidity to worry about? Think again — NOISE! Apparently the experts have now decided that maps are sensitive to noise, or more specifically to vibration. In future, no maps in front of hi-fi speakers, anywhere near children or in bedrooms used for carnal pleasure. If you live in a property next to a busy road — move!

Now probably, unlike me, most of you do a great deal more to protect your maps than just lock your front door at night, so the following suggestions are aimed not at you but at novice collectors, IMCoS members who unaccountably have managed to avoid any previous advice, and persons generally devoid of common sense. They are all tips given by one or other of the experts who have addressed the Society, and have been chosen not at random but because they cost little or nothing, might just do some good and, if nothing else, will ease your conscience.

1. *Do* have maps mounted, framed and displayed on your walls (no expert actually went quite as far as this without qualifying his statement at enormous length).
2. *Do* have enough framed to rotate them around and to 'rest' some for a while in a darkish place (no, not the coal shed).
3. *Do* ask your framer to mount the map using acid-free board (he will stare at you in blank amazement but eventually the message will get through).
4. *Do* store your unframed maps in acid-free melinex wallets now obtainable from at least one London dealer (OK, so they cost £2 or £3 but would you buy a Rolls Royce if you couldn't afford the petrol?).
5. Do *not* place maps in direct sun-light or aim spot lights at them (except when someone you want to impress is visiting).
6. Do *not* locate them over sources of heat (fires, radiators, frying pans, bunsen burners etc.).
7. Do *not* have them in bathrooms or kitchens (or alternatively do not bathe or cook).
8. Do *not* attempt your own restoration. (When you do restore a map use the weakest possible solution of gentle bleach then wash thoroughly and size. Water soluble adhesives only should be used for repairs to ensure reversibility.)

Now, having got that out of our collective system, let's get on with some serious map collecting. Anyone want to swap me a Saxton for an Owen Bowen in fine condition?

Rambling Reuben

IMCoS Tooley Award 1985

Members are reminded that Nominations for the IMCoS Tooley award should be sent to Valerie Scott: EDITOR, THE MAP COLLECTOR, 48 HIGH ST, TRING, HERTS. Past holders of the award have been Valerie Scott of the Map Collector Magazine and Kenneth Nebenzahl for his contribution to cartographic research and the Nebenzahl lectures in Chicago.

Atlases

KISTER'S ATLAS BUYING GUIDE: GENERAL ENGLISH LANGUAGE WORLD ATLASES AVAILABLE IN NORTH AMERICA. *by Kenneth F. Kister. 236pp. Oryx Press. $37.50.* Reviews more than 100 world atlases available in North America and advises prospective buyers on how to select an atlas suited to their needs.

LANGUAGE ATLAS OF THE PACIFIC AREA PART 2. *By S. A. Wurm and S. Hattori (Eds.). The Australian Academy of the Humanities in collaboration with the Japan Academy. DM 250.* Twenty-three maps of Japan, Philippines and Taiwan, and mainland and insular SE Asia, with text, covering the most linguistically complex part of the world.

AN ATLAS OF WORLD AFFAIRS. *By A. Boyd. 208pp. Methuen. £3.95 (paperback), £7.95 (hardback).* Collection of black-and-white maps which provide a background to world events (up to 1982) in clear and informative manner.

IMAGES OF THE WORLD. *175pp. Collins-Longman Atlases. £12.95 (hardback).* Satellite imagery and maps are combined to provide a fascinating visual study of the world's surface.

China Current Data Maps

China Current Data Maps published by and available from Asian Research Service 397 Hennessy Road, 2nd Floor, Hong Kong, Tel. No. 5-731788. Mailing Address: G.P.O. Box 2232, Hong Kong.

China Current Data Maps are compiled and published by Asian Research Service in Hong Kong. Based on the latest information available, these map sheets are designed to show cartographically and diagrammatically various facets of China's socio-economic development. Printed in full colour in the format of 590 mm × 860 mm (23 in. × 34 in.), these innovative current data maps constitute a valuable reference tool and visual aid for China Studies.

All maps are in English. Place names are given in both Pinyin transliteration and Chinese. US$25.00 per sheet. For further information write to the editor.

LIBRARY REPORT

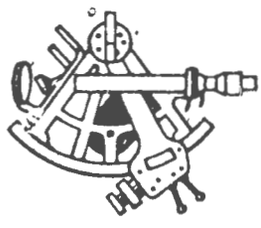
BY TED FREEMAN, IMCoS LIBRARIAN

In the past year, 1984, the Society's library holding has practically doubled. We are grateful to publishers for sending us complimentary copies of the first four titles on the list below (i.e. Cat. Nos. 17-20 incl), and to IMCoS representative in Athens, Themis Strongilos, for presenting us with Christos Zacharakis' *Catalogue of Printed Maps of Greece, 1477-1800,* which has just arrived. We also extend our thanks to Mrs Clare Warbrick of Cannock, Staffordshire, for donating Nos. 21 and 22, two classic works by R.A. Skelton which fill important gaps in our holding. They are from her late husband's collection, so as well as thanks we wish to record our sympathy to Mrs Warbrick regarding the circumstances in which the gift is made. Item No. 24, by Conrad E. Heidenreich and Edward H. Dahl, may be unfamiliar to many in its present form, being an off-print from *The Map Collector* (complete with the full-colour backs) of a two-part article "reprinted with additions".

We are further indebted to Ed Dahl for all the remaining items on the list. Superbly designed and produced bi-lingual texts with high quality illustrations, these are a tribute to the Public Archives of Canada, where early maps are clearly cherished for their intrinsic beauty (cf. the Antique Map Calendars in particular) and as indissociable parts of that country's history. It may or may not be the case that every Canadian geographer/historian knows his Champlain from his Sanson, but he has counterparts in Britain who have never even heard of Lily or Norden. Items 28 and 32 are of recent topical interest, being devoted to the 450th anniversaryof Jacques Cartier's first exploration of the St. Lawrence in 1534. Listening to the French radio last year while the Québec-St. Malo Tall Ships Race was on, I suddenly twigged that it is commonly thought in France that Jacques Cartier actually *discovered* Canada; as a citizen of Bristol living in the electoral ward called "Cabot", I'm afraid that put my francophily cruelly to the test. But have no fear; the Archives publiques/Public Archives of Canada are rigorously scientific in this respect as in every other, and Edward Dahl must be congratulated on this sample of their wares.

This list is the First Supplement to the one published in February 1984 (Vol. 4, No. 1 [CN 15]):

Cat No.		
17	MORELAND, M & BANNISTER, D.	*Antique Maps: A Collectors' Handbook*, Longman, 1983.
18	NICHOLSON, T. R.	*Wheels on the Road: Road Maps of Britain, 1870-1940,* Geo Books, Norwich, 1983.
19	SHIRLEY, R. W.	*The Mapping of the World: Early Printed World Maps 1472-1700,* Holland Press, 1983.
20	MODELSKI, A. M.	*Railroad Maps of North America: The First Hundred Years,* Library of Congress, 1984.
21	SKELTON, R. A.	*Explorers' Maps,* Hamlyn 1970 (original edition by Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1958).
22	SKELTON, R. A.	*County Atlases of the British Isles 1579-1850,* Carta Press, London, 1970.
23	ZACHARAKIS, C. G.	*A Catalogue of Printed Maps of Greece 1477-1800,* Leventis Foundation, Nicosia, 1982.
24	HEIDENREICH, C. E. & DAHL, E. H.	'The French Mapping of North America, 1600-1760', *(The Map Collector* Nos. 13 & 19), Abacus Press, Berkhamsted, Herts, 1982.
25 (a)	DAHL, E. H. (compil.)	*Antique Map Calendar: 1983*
(b)	DAHL, E. H. (compil.)	*Antique Map Calendar: 1984* National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada in 1982 and 1983 respectively.
26	EARL, L. B. & KIDD, B. H.	*Arctic Images: The Dawn of Arctic Cartography, Fourth Century to 1882,* Minister of Supply and Services, Canada, 1977. (50 pp.illustrated catalogue of Nat. Map Coll, exhibition).
27	COOK, T. (ed.)	*Archival Citations: Suggestions for the Citation of Documents at the Public Archives of Canada,* Ottawa, 1983. (60 pp. of guidelines on citing documents and primary sources of every description).
28	(ANON.)	'Cartier' (Brochure celebrating 450th anniversary of Jacques Cartier's exploration of the St. Lawrence), Min. of Supply & Services, Canada, 1984.
29	(ANON.)	*Nation Map Collection Annual Report* Public Archives, Ottawa, Canada. (a) 1976/77 (b) 1977/78 (c) 1978/79 (d) 1979/80 (e) 1980/81 (f) 1981/82
30	(ANON.)	*Association of Canadian Map Libraries: List of Publications,* Public Archives, Ottawa, Canada, 1983.
31	LAROCQUE. M & WILSON, H. (eds)	'75th Anniversary of the National Map Collection', *The Archivist,* Mar-Apr 1982, Vol. 9, No. 2, Public Archives, Ottawa, Canada.
32	(VARIOUS)	'Jacques Cartier 1534-1984', *The Archivist,* Jan-Feb 1984, vol. 11, No. 1, Public Archives, Ottawa, Canada.



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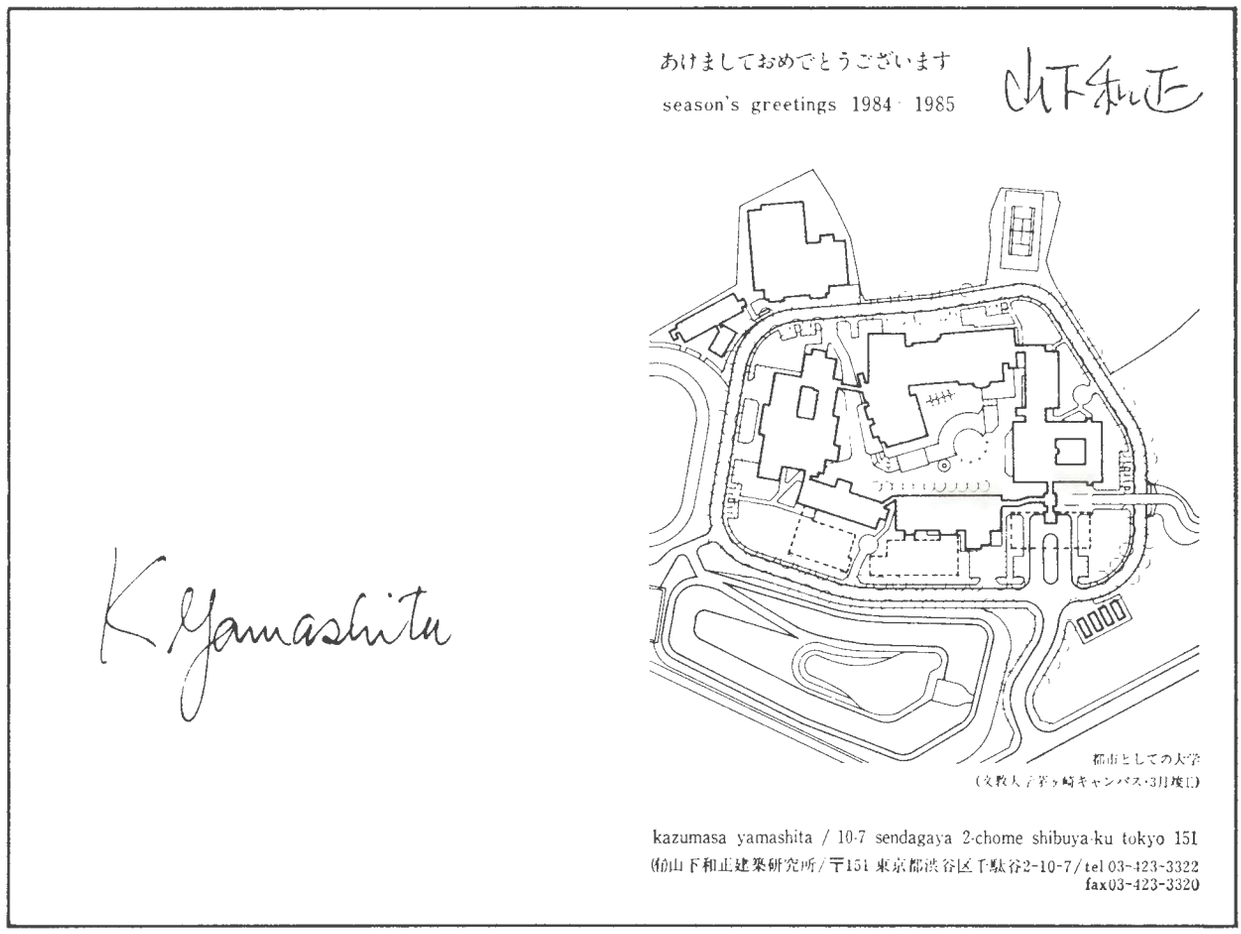
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Seasonal card received from Kazumasa Yamashita our representative in Japan.

Manchester Meeting

International Map Collectors Society Regional Symposium & Annual General Meeting.

Saturday 23 March 1985 — Manchester
Venue: John Ryland's Library, Deansgate, Manchester.

10.30 Registration and Coffee.
11.00 Welcome to Members — J. A. Hulme.
11.05 *"The Evolution of the Atlas"*. Professor Bill Bryce, Manchester University.
12.00 Lunch and Exhibition of Maps and Atlases.
1.30 Reassemble.
1.45 *"The Bowen and Kitchen Era"* Dr Brian P. Hindle, University of Salford.
2.45 Collectors' Questions and Answers. R. E. Hutchinson, Chairman.
3.05 Tea.
3.15 IMCoS Annual General Meeting.
4.30 End.

(Friends and prospective members are always welcome to attend).
For further information contact: Stephen Luck, 01-486 9052.

IMCoS Journal

May 85

The next issue of the IMCoS Journal, May 85, will be incorporated with the June 85 London Symposium and Map Fair programme. We hope to make it a 'bumper' issue of 60pp+. The print run will be increased to cater for the extra demand. Free to members. Non members will have to purchase a copy price £1.00.

Advertising rates will be increased for once only advertisers, full page £50, half page £30.00 and ¼ page £17.50. This is extremely good value, reaching the serious collectors and dealers in maps and atlases world wide.

Regular advertisers will be charged at the same 'Journal' rate (as per last issue).

The theme for the May issue is Maritime, articles are wanted and most welcome, copy date is 1st April 1985 (No Joke!).

Members are reminded that Subs were due 1st Jan 85, if your membership status is in doubt, please observe the numbers on your address label. The first is your membership number, the second is the year you have paid up to.

Letters to the Editor

Dear Sir,

The letters from Messrs Rowntree and Caulder in the August and November journals raise some interesting points concerning IMCoS members and services, in particular the Journal. It would be easy to dismiss both letters on the grounds that the writers appear to expect eveything to be delivered to their armchairs, to do so would be a mistake, as both letters contain some fair comments that should be considered.

One comment common to both letters is the question of value received for the subscription paid. I find the annual subscription is cheap, but I attend, and enjoy, most meetings, as do those involved with the administration of IMCoS. However, I would ask the Executive Officers to consider the composition of our membership, their requirements, and the need for an appropriate return for subscription for those of us who cannot attend meetings and are wholly dependant on communication via the journal.

I was particularly concerned to read the final paragraph of J. R. Caulder's letter, for like 'J. R.' I too am only a collector, a non academic, who looks to the journal for topics of interest related to my area of collecting, and I look to the Society to provide services which will aid my learning. Such as the 'Slide Library' and facsimilies of unobtainable maps referred to by 'J.R.'.

IMCoS, like dealers, is dependent upon collectors, forget this and you can forget IMCoS. I therefore urge the Executive Officers to establish precisely what our members interests are without delay. I would suggest that this could best be achieved by a well composed questionaire, which would establish areas of interest, catagory of member (i.e., academic, dealer, collector etc:), and would probably provide the Executive Officers with sufficient ideas of services and material required to keep IMCoS going into the 21st century.

In the meantime I urge 'J.R.' and others to bear in mind that the Society is young. With patience, determination, contributions and critical comments we can make it into a Society that any map collector will want to join.

Watch this space . . . keep the comments flowing.

At least the Editor will be pleased.

B.A.R.T.
Name and address supplied.

Dear Editor,

I would like to rcord my thanks to Tooley, Adams and Co. Ltd., for the attractive maps and prints which I received as my prize for the IMCoS/Tooley award last year.

Valerie G. Scott
Editor, The Map Collector.

Dear Editor,

May I through your Journal say a big thank you to David Bannister of 26 Kings Road, Cheltenham, for his generous gift of so many beautiful slides. This will certainly get our aims of a Slide Library well and truly off the ground. I will try to make a short list of slides now available for our next Journal. If any members wish to borrow any to illustrate a talk etc., please let me know and for a small fee to cover postage and a contribution toward enlarging the Library, I will willingly send them on.

If anyone has slides which they would lend but do not wish to give please let me know so I can include them in my list, then I will contact you if they are required. Anyone attending our London Symposium who has a map or maps of interest who wishes to have copied as a slide please let me know and I will bring my photographic equipment along and copy one for you and one for the library.

May I conclude by once again thanking David Bannister for starting us off in this long awaited Library.

David Webb. SLIDE LIBRARIAN IMCoS

Dear Sir,

I was pleased to receive the most recent issue of the Journal by *Air Mail.* In the past, mailings have usually been sent by surface mail, often resulting in my receiving notice of events too late for participation — sometimes *after* the event. I hope you will continue air mail service for overseas members.

Harold L. Osher, M.D.
Maine, U.S.A.

Dear Mr Luck,

Though I realize that you are no longer the person to whom I should be sending this, I cannot locate the last edition of the IMCoS bulletin which listed the newly appointed officers. Would you be so kind as to forward this to the correct person? I've decided to renew my membership one more year in hopes that the Society can improve upon its past record, which, in my opinion, has not really given members much return for their invest-

ment. Frankly, it seems that the Society is just an outlet for dealers. Is it really so difficult to obtain well written and informative articles? Can your costs be so high as to demand such an enormous membership fee? As a member I would like to receive a complete financial statement our activities, i.e. income, expenditures, liabilities and net wealth, together with proposed outlays for the coming year. It would be most rewarding if your list of expenditures was itemized. Thanking you for your prompt attention to this matter, I remain,

Mark Edwin Cohagen
Reykjavik Iceland.

HELP

Following requests for information in the BCS Newsletter of October 1982 and in Cartographiti No. 4 of November 1983 (p.8-9) concerning locations of copies of *Stanford's London atlas of universal geography, folio edition,* I am now searching for associated material. This includes Stanford's other publications lists and catalogues, publicity material, and other ephemera up to about 1950, including Stanford's catalogues of the Ordnance and Geological Surveys publications. (See below for examples). Apart from my own immediate research interests in the firm, I shall be happy to compile, for possible limited printing and distribution, a union listing of such material for the use of anyone who might wish to locate such catalogues. Personal and corporate owners may rest assured that privacy will be maintained, if they so wish, (for example by the use of 'P' for private as regards the location of material).

Please write to: Francis Herbert, 46 Chilcombe House, Fontley Way, Roehampton, London SW 15 4NB.

Notice

The next issue of the IMCoS Journal, May 85, will be incorporated with the June 85 London Symposium and Map Fair programme. We hope to make it a 'bumper' issue of 60pp+. The print run will be increased to cater for the extra demand. Free to members. Non members will have to purchase a copy.

Advertising rates will be increased for once only advertisers, full page £50, half page £30.00 and ¼ page £17.50. This is extremely good value, reaching the serious collectors and dealers in maps and atlases world wide.

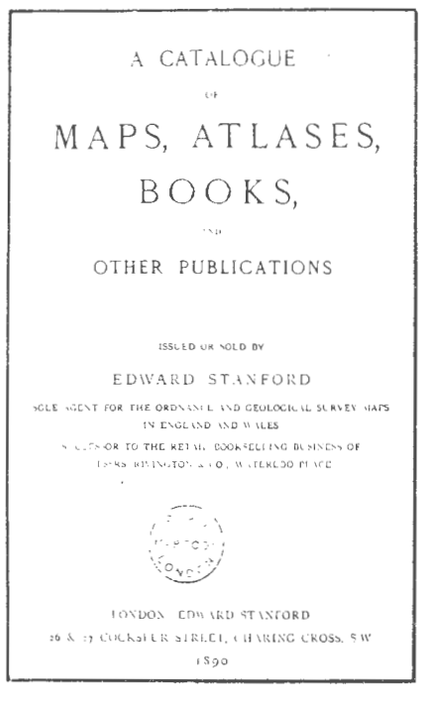
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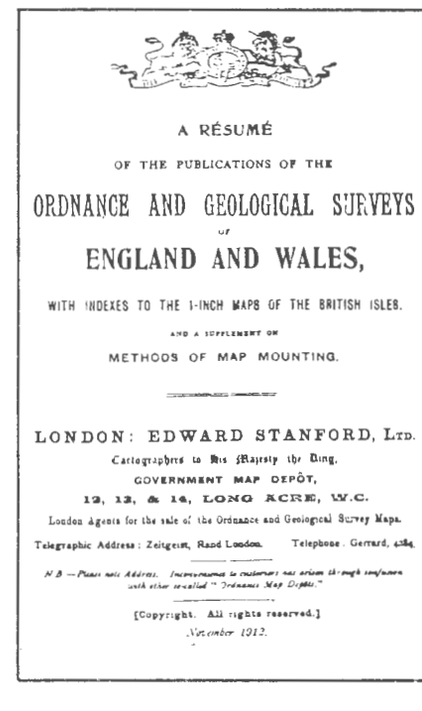
The theme for the May issue is Maritime, articles are wanted and most welcome, copy date is 1st April 1985 (No Joke!).

Members are reminded that Subs were due 1st Jan 85, if your membership status is in doubt, please observe the numbers on your address label. The first is your membership number, the second is the year you have paid up to.

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November 1912.

Review by Yasha Beresiner

The Mapping of the World — Early printed world maps 1472-1700. By Rodney W. Shirley. Volume 9 of the Holland Press cartographica series. Published by Holland Press Limited. London 1983, 46 Plus 669 Pages; 455 Illustrations Plus 18 colour plates — £65.

We have grown accustomed to the quality, both in content and format, of the 'Cartographica' series, published by the Holland Press since late 1979 and of which this is Volume 9. (Volumes 4, 7 and 8 re: The Holy Land, West Indies and Mexico respectively, are still in preparation).

'The Mapping of the World' excels itself in every respect.

The important academic content, the quality of the printing, the clarity of the illustrations and the general presentation have well justified the long wait endured by many of us, some had subscribed to the volume nearly three years ago.

Rodney Shirley is a map collector *par excellence*. President of the International Map Collectors' Society, author of the standard reference work on early printed maps of the British Isles, first published by the Map Collectors' Circle and later as Volume 5 in this present series, lecturer and researcher, he is exceptionally well qualified for this voluminous work, not least because of the very many maps in his own collection. As he states in the introduction, the vast majority of the 639 entries actually passed through his hands. Mr Shirley's clear style, his enthusiasm and academic approach stand out in the text and facilitate identification and interpretation by expert and novice alike.

Notwithstanding the weight of the volume — weighing no less than an incredible 81lbs. — a factor that may at best be considered to be inconvenient for the ordinary collector, 'The Mapping of the World' has already become, since the date of it's release in 1984, an indispensible work of reference.

Rodney Shirley's qualifying remarks in his preface regarding the limitations of content, must be interpreted as the modesty inherent in every perfectionist. There is little that could have possible escaped the author's enquiring mind and to ensure absolute completeness, in what may be termed a 'mopping-up operation', two of the appendices are devoted to the completion of this listing; appendix 2 lists maps that have been lost and those world maps of which recorded evidence is uncertain. Appendix 3, entitled 'Lesser Known Mapmakers', is a listing of makers of world maps who have been omitted from R. V. Tolley's comprehensive carto-bibliography published in 1979 and entitled 'Dictionary of Mapmakers'.

The additional appendices are of considerable usefulness, although one may question the rarity index in appendix 1. Major institutions in applying rarity scales refer to a *specific numbers of items* known to be in existance and may not be satisfied with the RRR scale being equivalent to 'a few examples known' as opposed to an R being equivalent to 'a map . . . now and again . . . offered by dealers . . .'. As a guidance to the general collector, however the advantages of rarity comparison of the various maps will prove to be useful. Appendix IV offers a curious 'life-span of main cartographers' which would have been better included in the 'Charts' section, whilst appendix 5 is devoted to a very useful chronology of discovery; these are followed by a list of plates and an index.

The index must surely be considered the only disappointing aspect of this rather splendid work.

A work of reference of such magnitude and importance, cannot justify the omission of atlas titles from the general index or as a separate entry. As frustrating as such a shortfall may be to the reader and particularly a student, it is greatly compensated for by the rest of the book.

There are 7 visual charts almost in graphic format, which serve as a comparative table of the production of various maps. The first is devoted to the Ptolemaic world maps produced between 1477 and 1730 giving the interralation between the various mapmakers. The second of the charts gives a comprehensive listing of 16th century Italian world maps. These are followed by charts relevant to miniature world maps and large ones, others that relate to specific cartographers, all of which the author appears to have had as much amusement in preparing as the reader will have in interpreting.

The volume begins with 46 pages in text. The foreword by Helen Wallis, Map Curator at the British Library, is of particular interest in the compact coverage and considerate clarity of an essentially complex subject covering a period of nearly three centuries.

Rodney Shirley's own introduction is a comprehensive and extended historical recap of mapping of the world, with may of the 19 colour plates concentrated into limited section

of the catalogue. This introduction is an important, useful and practical guide for the reader. Within the 30-odd pages, Mr Shirley is able to encapsulate the essence of 'Mapping of the World' and allows for a glimpse of the great treasure of detail that is to follow. The entries, which comprise the carto-bibliography arranged in chronological order, begin with the first map ever printed, commonly known as the 'T-O' type of the world map published in Augsburg in 1472. This launches us into the numbered entries that follow and which consist of extended captions of great scholarship and a wealth of detailed information. Of special commendation is the peripheral commentary which supplements the main entry and enhances the overall value of the book. Each has a brief listing of statistical information and additional biographical and cross references are given to works where the listed map has previously been recorded. Indeed, in addition to being a catalogue, Rodney Shirley's 'Mapping of the World' makes for interesting and casual 'bed-side' legibility. It is this combination of intellectual excellence and easy-to-digest reading material that makes his work particularly exceptional.

Many will undoubtedly express disappointment that a work of such voluminous proportions should cease as early as the year 1700. Understandably, the author's reply to this reviewer, when confronted with the question, was that a line had to be drawn at some stage. The year 1700 was chosen as a period after which the author himself felt that maps of the world were not of as great interest and regarding which general information is more readily available.

This reviewer's enthusiasm for 'The Mapping of the World' is unbounded.

There remains, however, one critical comment essentially unrelated to the content or presentation of the book but for the fact that it is a matter mentioned by Rodney Shirley in his preface. Mr Shirley is an academician and senior Civil Servant in the Department of Industry and a self-declared private collector — as such, any remarks he may wish to make about the commercial status of map collecting should be carefully qualified.

The statement that 'prices of the rarer old maps have multiplied 10-fold over the last 5 years' is incorrect at best. Dealers and auction houses world-wide will confirm that map prices in general have been on a downward trend since the peak they reached in about December of 1979. It is only the last 12 months that has seen some revival in the overall market. Those of the rarer maps or atlases that have held their price are considered to have done well.

Notwithstanding the above comment, the catalogue is of such splendour and importance that it may well be classified as one of the most important reference publication in the cartographic field to date.

It is highly recommended and even the modest collector should be encouraged to consider the inclusion of 'Mapping of the World' in his library.

Exhibition at the British Library

THE MIRROR OF THE WORLD: *Antiquarian Maps. 28 January to 31 December 1985 in the Map Gallery*

This popular exhibition was originally shown in 1983. It presents a selection of the most interesting items aquired by the Map Library over the last two decades. The emphasis is on items of particular British interest — mapping of the British Isles and mapping by British cartographers, including some superb examples of county maps by Saxton, Speed and Blaeu.

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Maps of Poland

CENTRALNY KATALOG ZBIORÓW KARTOGRAFICZNYCH W POLSCE: Zeszyt 5, MAPY TOPOGRAFICZNE ZIEM POLSKICH [CENTRAL CATALOGUE OF CARTOGRAPHICAL COLLECTIONS IN POLAND; Volume 5, TOPOGRAPHICAL MAPS OF POLAND], Publishing House of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Wroclaw, 1983. Forword, Introduction and Catalogue xliv + 109 pp; 220 facsimile sheets (loose).

The Society has received a very large and substantial portfolio of facsimile maps of Poland through the generosity of the academic authorities at the University of Wroclaw. The work is part of a major cartographical publishing effort to provide a central catalogue of map collections in Poland. In this volume 5 the maps have been specially selected to illustrate multi-sheet maps of Poland and Polish territories from 1576 to 1870. There is a cover booklet with a short Foreword by Prof. dr. Stanislaw Leszczycki, an Introduction by Teresa Pácko and Wojciech Trzebiński (both Foreword and Introduction being repeated in Polish, Russian and English) and a detailed catalogue of 175 maps introduced by Franciszek Uhorczak.

Collating the maps has been proceeding since 1969. They are drawn from 51 public cartographical collections in Poland; no private collections being mentioned at all. Single-sheet maps of Poland have been excluded, doubtless because they have been the subject of earlier bibliographies and are more commonly available. As the compilers say, many items in the catalogue occur but in a few copies; occasionally in a single copy only. Hence the work has great value in allowing study of many otherwise inaccessible maps of which 123 are reproduced on the accompanying sheets, often in full size facsimile form. There are 220 such sheets, printed with exemplary clarity by line techniques. Indeed, the authors remark that a common mistake in map reproduction consists of the use of screen process work, and as a result the usefulness of many general books illustrating old maps is greatly marred.

Scholars of Polish cartography will find a huge amount of material on which to base further cartographical, topographical, political and linguistic researches. Your reviewer can only briefly mention a few of the items reproduced in whole or part: Henneberger's map of Prussia, 1576; Lubinus' map of Pomerania, 1618; Müller's map of Bohemia, 1723; Czaki's map of Volynia, 1769; Pfau's 35-sheet general map, 1778; the Polish Army Quartermaster's map, 1843; and diverse other maps of Russian, Austrian, and German as well as of Polish origin. The depth of study which has already been devoted to Polish cartography is exemplified in the reference bibliography of 155 items. Of these, only three are references to English (or American) sources: the remainder are predominantly Polish or German.

The centralised research effort leading to such a thorough work of reference is to be highly commended. It is a sad reflection on the inadequacy of resources in this country that nothing remotely comparable has been or (as far as I know) is being contemplated for the immensely rich and varied cartographical material available covering the British Isles. The only shortcoming which I feel I should mention is the introverted concentration on maps just in Polish collections. Many Polish cities were severely ravaged during the last war, and enquiries circulated to leading institutions in Europe, America and Russia could well reveal further examples of Polish maps believed lost. Perhaps a broadening of the scope of the project will follow.

Meanwhile the text and accompanying 202 plates are available in IMCoS's Library; probably one of very few copies in this country.

Rodney W. Shirley



Catalogues Received

GRAHAM ARADER III. 1000 Boxwood Court. King of Prussia, Pennsylvania 19406 USA. Tel: (215) 825-6570. *Catalogue No. 50. The Very Rare First Issues of the Sea Charts of Sir Robert Dudley. Fall 1984.* 44pp. 125 entries, 24 illus. Detailed introduction on Robert Dudley and a list of charts from all over the world.

J. A. L. FRANKS. 7 New Oxford Street, London, WC1A 1BA. Tel: 01-405 0274/5. *Antique Maps. Catalogue No. 9.* 18pp. 2680 items, 36 illus. Small and miniature maps from all over the world.

MRS D. M. GREEN, Antique Maps. 7 Tower Grove, Weybridge, Surrey KT13 9LX. Tel: (0932) 241105. *Map List No. 5 North Western & Midland Counties December 1984.* 8pp entries by counties.

INGOL MAPS & PRINTS. Cantsfield House, 206 Tag Lane, Ingol, Preston, Lancashire PR2 3TX. Tel: (1772) 724769. *Antiquarian Books, Maps and Prints. Catalogue 84/2.* 32pp. 8 illus and multiple entries. Maps, Books and Prints of the British Isles.

HELEN R. KAHN P.O. Box 323, Victoria Stn. Montreal, Que., Canada H3Z 2V8. Tel: (514) 844-5344. *Behold this World so Wide. Travel and Exploration 16th-19th centuries. Catalogue 18 Autumn 1984.* 52pp 123 entries, 5 illus. Mainly Americana voyages and travel, including some maps of various parts of the world.

NORTHWOOD MAPS LTD. 71 Nightingale Road, Rickmansworth, Herts WD3 2BU. Tel: (0923) 772258. *Winter 1984, Catalogue No. 12* 14pp. Numerous entries divided into areas of the British Isles.

DOROTHY SLOAN — BOOKS. Box 49670 Austin, Texas 78765-9670. Tel: (512) 477-8442. *Catalogue One.* 52pp, 221 items plus notes, 10 illus. American maps and books and Women's History.

TOOLEY, ADAMS & CO. LTD. 83 Marylebone High Street, London W1M 4AL. Tel: 01-486 9052. *A List of Bibliographies and works of reference on all aspects of Cartography.* 6pp, 48 items.

All catalogues received will be included or reviewed and after, added to the IMCoS Library for use by members.

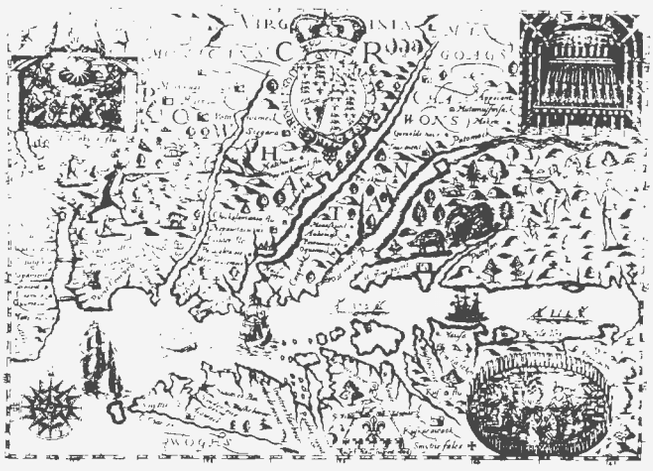
Sale News

A fine collection of maps of Virginia was auctioned recently in New York.

The sale took place on 20th December at Swanns the book specialists.

The collection 49 lots in all realised over $25,000, one lot reaching $8000 (£6896). This was the earliest printed sea chart of Chesapeake Bay and the Virginia coastline from Robert Dudley's *Dell' Arcano del Mare,* 1646-47.

Other early maps included, John Speeds map of Virginia and Maryland from the 'Theatre' 1676, coloured, $1100 (£948). Ralph Hall's highly decorated map (illustrated) of 1635 (or later) $1700 (£1465). Theodore de Bry's Virginia from *Dreyzehender Theil Americae.* printed Frankfurt 1628 made $1300 (£1120) even in a somewhat less than perfect condition, and, from *Neptune François* of 1693-1700 by H. Jaillot, Virginie, Maryland, Pennsilvanie, et la Nouvelle Jersey, in outline colour at $1800 (£1552).



18th century maps included the first map of the State by Virginians published by G. L. le Rouge after the Fry and Jefferson map of 1751 $1200 (£1034) A Homann of 1714 coloured at $425 (£366).

Other lots were three chromolithographed maps of Civil War interest, showing the area around Richmond $475 (£409). A map of the Gold Mining District of Virginia, coloured folding litho 1849 $150 (£129).

From the 19th century a map of the State lithographed in Richmond during the civil war period of extreme detail showing courthouses, wagon routes and railroads, reached $1000 (£862).

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Sat 23rd March 1985
Manchester Meeting

John Rylands Library, Deansgate, Manchester. 11 a.m.

22nd June 1985
1985 London Symposium

London Symposium Royal Maritime Museum (Greenwich).

Following on the success of the IMCoS 1984 London Symposium, plans are already under way for the 1985 Symposium, to be held on Saturday, 22nd June.

This will be once more at a world renowned institution, the beautiful National Maritime Museum situated beside the River Thames at Greenwich. Our hosts have already agreed that delegates will have privileged access to a wide range of fascinating material; as well as charts and maps, there are the outstanding collections of navigational and other maritime items. They have proposed a special theme of Great River Estuaries of the World and a complementary programme will fully support this to provide a day of absorbing interest.

In order to take advantage of the splendid riverside location and, hopefully for England, the fine June weather, it is intended that delegates will either arrive or depart by river steamer.

Note the date now for your 1985 diary: *Saturday, 22nd June.*

23rd June 1985

Map Fair & Exhibition, Forum Hotel, London.

8th-12th July 1985

Eleventh International Conference on the History of Cartography, National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa, Canada.

27th-30th September 1985

Map Symposium, Helsinki, Finland. Jointly arranged by The Finnish Map Society:— 'Chartarum Amici' & IMCoS.

The event will include special visits to the Nordenskiöld Collection State Archives and National Board of Surveyors.

8th November

Southampton Meeting at Ordnance Survey Romsey Road, Maybush, Southampton. Friday 8th November 2 for 2.30.

Contact Editor for more information.

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