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IMCoS JOURNAL

International Map Collectors' Society

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International Map Collectors Society 1985 Annual London Symposium with the National Maritime Museum

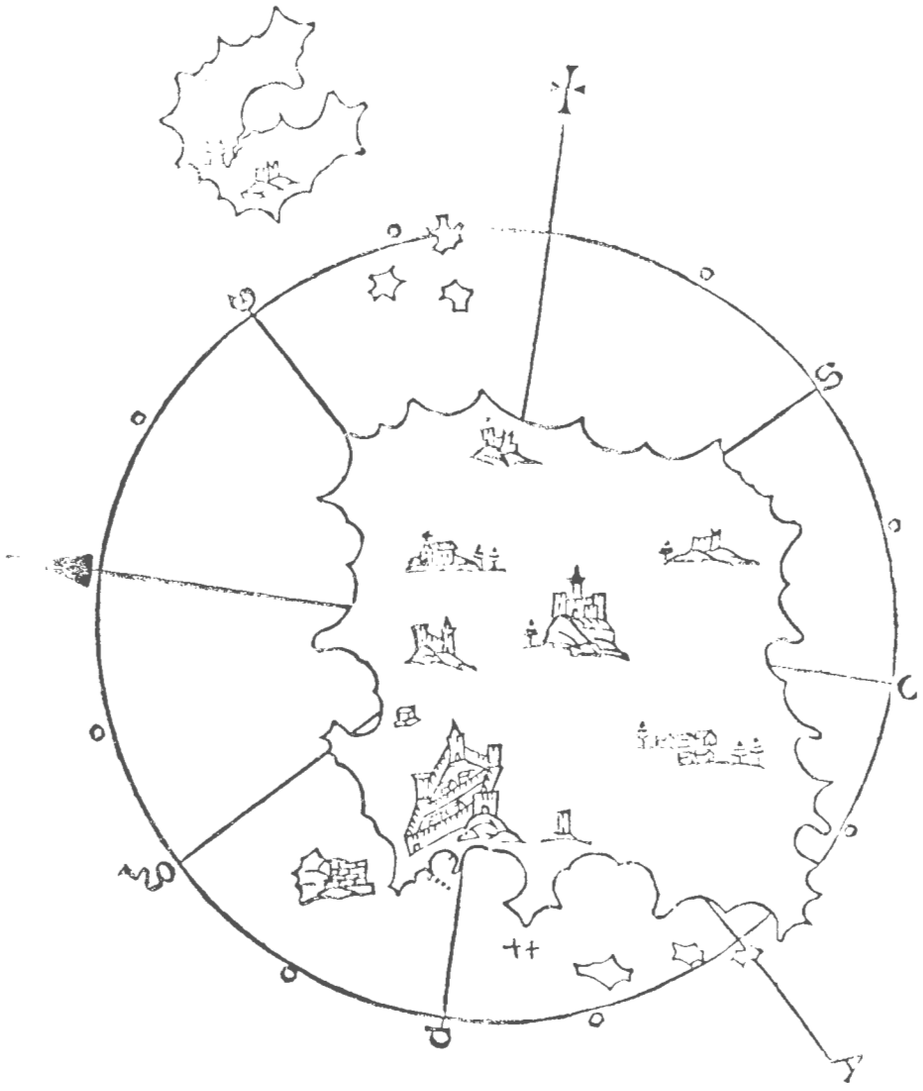
Saturday 22 June 1985
by Terry Kay

The day commenced, for many of the participants, with a leisurely cruise from Charing Cross to Greenwich during which the weather was excellent. Many people were busy reading "The Times" which featured an article, on the Symposium, entitled 'Map Followers Lost in the Past.' The Times journalist had suggested that, if the captain of our boat was in difficulties, there would be no shortage of navigational advice available from the IMCoS members. Thankfully, no such advice was asked for or given!

At Greenwich those arriving by road, rail and boat all met up and proceeded to the lecture Theatre for the 11.00 a.m. start. Valerie Scott, Editor of *The Map Collector* was the Symposium Chairman and in this capacity gave the introductory talk, outlining the programme for the day ahead. Philip Annis, Deputy Director, welcomed the IMCoS members on behalf of the National Maritime Museum.

Christopher Terrell, Curator of Hydrography at the National Maritime Museum, presented the opening lecture entitled "The Anatomy of a Sea Chart." He confessed, at the start of his talk, that his lecture title had been chosen partly to provide him with a sufficiently wide theme so he could explore those aspects of maritime cartography of particular interest to him. Mr. Terrell then proceeded to display some beautiful slides illustrating the development of the sea chart from the early portolan charts of the Mediterranean, dating from the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, to an example of a current British Admiralty Chart.

A practical demonstration, on an overhead projector, of how the compass grid on a portolan chart was constructed, was particularly clear. The use of lead and line in the measurement of depths was shown to be very important as evidenced by their frequent depiction in nautical books and on title pages of maritime atlases. An example illustrated during the lecture was that of the well known title page from "The Mariners' Mirror" of 1588, an anglicised version of Lucas Janszoon Waghenaer's "De Spieghel der Zeevaert," the first printed sea-atlas. One of the many hazards faced by the surveying parties of the past was brought to life by a slide of a chart featuring a note "Natives treacherous and savage." Christopher Terrell was able to assure his audience that, on this occasion, somebody



BARTOLOMMEO DALLI SONETTI: ISOLARIO 1485
In his talk, Christopher Terrell referred to Sonetti's Isolario. The woodcut illustrated is from the first book with printed nautical charts, of the Aegean islands. They have no place names, other writing, or colouring, and their elegance is thus quite unspoilt. In addition to the book, the National Maritime Museum has coloured MS versions of these same small charts.

lived to tell the tale!

Susanna Fisher, a specialist dealer in charts and sailing directions, continued the lecture programme with a talk entitled "The Era of the Blueback." Susanna is, of course, no stranger to the National Maritime Museum having been Assistant Keeper in the Department of Navigation and Astronomy before she moved away from London and started up her own business. Her lecture title was a reference to the commercially produced charts of the nineteenth century typically lined by cheap blue sugar paper. She explained that 'Bluebacks' as a term gradually came to stand for any privately published chart as opposed to the official British Admiralty charts first produced in 1800. The sheer size of the average blueback, a length of 6 foot being normal, and up to 12 foot being a possibility, meant that Susanna was unable to show slides of complete charts. Nevertheless a fascinating array of slides depicting cartouches and various other details and close ups from bluebacks were shown. This lecture managed to discuss successfully both the history of these privately produced charts as well as addressing the important theme, given the nature of the audience, of how the blueback chart could merit the interest of the average map collector.

Amongst the many points mentioned were that ships tracks and dates of voyages were often annotated on the charts adding much information of interest to the historian and collector. Some charts catered for the needs of special trades such as the coal merchants or the cotton merchants. The trade labels of some of the firms concerned can be very decorative. The personal details on some of the charts would also be of interest to the collector. A sad note on one of the charts Susanna Fisher drew attention to read thus: "J. McCarthy was lost overboard at 6.40 p.m." This was offset by the happy note on the next chart: "4 May 1855 here W.E. Flood was born at 7.40 a.m."

After a break for lunch the audience returned to the lecture theatre for the third and final lecture of the day. This was presented by Jenny Wetton, the Assistant Curator of the Hydrographic Section. Her talk was entitled "The Museum's Collections" and described how the rich collections of the National Maritime

Museum had been built up in a comparatively short period of 50 years. Ms Wetton explained that the atlases, charts and maps at the Museum are divided between three departments: the Hydrographic Section contains the sea atlases charts and globes; the terrestrial atlases are located in the Caird Library; and the manuscript atlases (both maritime and terrestrial) are to be found in the Manuscripts Department.

Although the main theme of the lecture was the maritime collections of the Museum, in keeping with the overall theme of the Symposium, a few eyebrows were raised when the major terrestrial atlases were mentioned. The list included over thirty editions of Ptolemy's "Geographia," three sets of Blaeu's "Atlas Major" and no less than thirty six editions of Abraham Ortelius' atlas "Theatrum Orbis Terrarum"! Jenny Wetton then mentioned the magnificent globe and globe gore collection of over 240 separate items which comprises one of the largest collections in Europe. As she rightly pointed out, the globe collection would have been worthy of a separate lecture all of its own! A major conservation programme for the globe collection was one of the interesting future developments mentioned. The maritime chart collection dates from a portolan chart of 1420 to the present day British Admiralty charts. Jenny explained that the collections are very strong in British cartographers: Captain Grenville Collins, Edmund Halley, Captain James Cook and Alexander Dalrymple being well represented. A particularly beautiful manuscript atlas known as "The Buccaneer's Atlas" by William Hack was mentioned and a slide from this atlas depicting the Isle of Juan Fernandes was shown. This island provided the basis for the famous Robinson Crusoe story as it was there that Alexander Selkirk was marooned from 1704 to 1709.

A special display of selected material was made available in the Globe Room during the rest of the afternoon as well as a welcome cup of tea in the Half Deck. The setting of the special exhibition provided those with an interest in globes with an added bonus, as many beautiful examples could be seen in their display cases. Amongst the many additional cartographic treasures on exhibition were: a copy of the "Mariners Mirror" of 1588; Captain Grenville Collins' famous "Great Britain's Coasting Pilot" first published in 1693; a copy of the Strasbourg edition of Ptolemy's "Geographia" of 1513, and John Seller's "The English Pilot" 1671.

The above notes, of necessity, provide only a flavour of the interesting events of the day. For those wishing to explore these topics in more detail the last issue (June 1985) of *The Map Collector* magazine, was devoted to the National Maritime Museum and contains articles by all the main speakers at the IMCOS Symposium.

Finally the Society is indebted to the Directors and Staff of the National Maritime Museum, the contributing speakers and all the other people who put so much effort into the organisation and administration of the Symposium.

1986 LONDON EVENTS

It is already possible to announce the London Symposium for 1986, which again will be at an impressive venue: this time the Royal Geographical Society. Although the theme has yet to be agreed, it will be one of interest to most Society members. One that would be particularly appropriate for the location would be "Explorers' Maps."

Obviously further details will be published in due course, but in the meantime, please pencil the following dates in your diary:

IMCoS London Symposium
Royal Geographical Society — SATURDAY 21 JUNE 1986

IMCoS Annual Dinner
Royal Overseas League — SATURDAY 21 JUNE 1986

IMCoS Map Fair & Exhibition
Forum Hotel — SUNDAY 22 JUNE 1986

DISTINGUISHED GUESTS AT IMCoS EVENTS IN LONDON

The Society welcomed distinguished guests to its Annual Dinner on Saturday 22 June at the Royal Overseas League. The Guest of Honour was his Grace, the Duke of Abercorn, who gave members present a lively, concise and relevant speech, following an enjoyable meal. James Abercorn, whose talk is printed below, was warmly thanked, on behalf of the Society, by Director Themis Strongilos.

Also present was Brigadier Geoffrey Gathercole, the recently appointed Keeper of the Map Room and Deputy Director of the Royal Geographical Society. The following day Geoffrey Gathercole kindly opened the Society's Annual Map Fair at the Forum Hotel and his remarks are also printed below.

Speech by James, Duke of Abercorn

When I was confronted with this challenge of addressing such an august and distinguished gathering of map experts and enthusiasts, my *own* enthusiasm rapidly changed to sheer terror since my knowledge of this indispensible aid is minimal. I searched the family archives to see whether an ancestor had any involvement with maps. Not even James, 8th Earl of Abercorn, possessed a detailed knowledge of maps. A scientist, a Fellow of the Royal Society, he was chiefly known for his taciturnity – when a visitor went into ecstasies over the rapidity with which Lord Abercorn's trees had grown, Lord A. replied, "Sir, they have nothing else to do." Perhaps another ancestor, namely Claud Hamilton, a Member of Parliament, who once addressed the House of Commons during a filibustering exercise for 4 hours 20 minutes without a note, had an insight knowledge of maps.

Living in Ireland, maps really are indispensible. Not only are the signposts turned by the local population, causing consternation and diversion for the visitor, but the Irish mile is also a figment of individual imagination. Again, the Irish Times some years ago, when reporting a Dublin court case, quoted the defendant as saying, "Your Honour, if I was going there, I would not have started from here."

Survey work on maps must have been hazardous in Ireland, as confirmed by Sir John Davies when writing to the Earl of Salisbury in 1609 to report the progress of the survey work which preceded the Plantation of Ulster. I will quote his letter: "The surveyors of 1609 worked under guard," and then by way of explanation of necessity for this added: "For though the country be now quiet, and heads of greatness gone, yet our geographers do not forget what entertainment the Irish of Tirconnell gave to a map-maker about the end of the late great Rebellion. For one Berkeley, being appointed by the late Earl of Devonshire to draw a true and perfect map of the north parts of Ulster, the old maps being false and defective, when he came into Tirconnell, the inhabitants took off his head because they would not have their country discovered."

Seriously, it is amazing to recall that in a map dated 1558 covering the Armagh and Dungannon area, that whoever drew this map seems to have been unaware of the existence of Lough Neagh, which is the exact size of the Isle of Man. Of course, early Irish maps had a dual objective, for these maps were not only for interest, but also acted as a protection of rights for the 17th-18th century land owner who not only executed his land rights as a result of the family map, but also the writ of the monarch within the estate, which resulted in those living on the estates joining the army in times of need, in disapportionate numbers, since this was one of the conditions of being granted Irish estates.

During the last two years, I have been involved in a consortium drilling for gas and oil in the north west carboniferous basin. Prior to drilling, and when carrying out seismic testing, we soon realised that the map is one of the most useful tools in unravelling the geology of a country. For instance, Ireland and Great Britain were divided up in a totally different manner some 500 million years ago; North West Ireland and the Highlands and Islands of Scotland were all part of an ancient Canadian province, whilst Southern Ireland, England and Wales were part of a European province with an ancient proto Atlantic separating them.

Once the map was a key in the discovery of new continents in the days of the adventurers such as Marco Polo. Today, it is a key in discoveries of a different kind, in the form of mineral and hydro-carbon wealth.

Again, when a Member of Parliament, a map was indispensible and of particular importance since not only did I represent the most westwardly constituency in the United Kingdom, but this constituency has some 60 miles of border with the Irish Republic.

In more recent times, there has been vague talk and discussion that the border should be re-drawn to exclude Fermanagh, Tyrone and Londonderry from Northern Ireland, regardless of local opinion and feeling. The problems of Ireland will not be resolved by a re-mapping

exercise, for our problems are, in fact, an example of a world-wide problem, namely the continuous conflict between constructive thought and destructive determination. In the context of Northern Ireland, this problem is magnified out of normal proportion, as a result of traditional allegiance; thus the positive and negative forces, which simmer within every society, erupt into the open.

It is an irony of both political thinking and media reporting, that there is almost total emphasis on the problems which divide our society, and little attention given to the many unifying factors. Again, commentators invariably brand groups of people under segregated labels, without taking into account or perceiving their individual viewpoints. Thus divisions in society are accentuated yet further.

I would like to conclude my remarks this evening by assuring this international gathering that in spite of 15 years of adverse media reporting and community strife, there are many positive factors which, in fact, unite the Northern Ireland community, not only as a result of our considerable sporting successes, but, in spite of the highest unemployment in Western Europe, we have an amazing fund-raising record for charity. Again, our excellent education and health standards combined with remarkable resilience, caring – and above all else – courage.

Surely all these ingredients, provide not only realistic hope for the future, but also a very solid foundation to consolidate the positive situation in Northern Ireland, against the relentless pressures of negative determination.

Being only too aware of the need for improved communication within a community, I trust that I am also aware of the importance to improve better international understanding, and surely every contribution is of the utmost importance.

I believe that your International Society – although maybe young in years, but mature in talent – is an excellent example of this contribution towards better understanding, and therefore I would like to congratulate the founders of this Society for their vision and determination in providing such an excellent forum for communication.

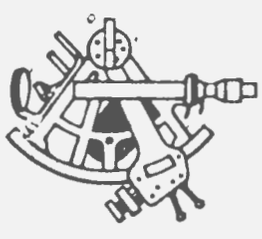
Remarks by Brigadier Geoffrey Gathercole

The large numbers here today many from overseas from as far as Australia and Japan and as near as Iceland and Germany, and from all parts of the United Kingdom, is evidence of the great upsurge of interest in map collecting and the study of cartography and its history over the last six or seven years. I have spent much of my career helping to make maps and it is most gratifying to see so many who appreciate the great amount of painstaking work and skill that is needed at each stage in the preparation of a map or chart.

The International Map Collectors' Society have played a large part in the spread of this interest through the publication of its quarterly Journal. This, and the interesting and colourful content of The Map Collector, has done much to catch the public interest in the gap below the academic journals such as Imago Mundi. Map collectors from beginners to specialists, and those who work with maps as librarians or academics, owe much to the knowledge and enterprise of the dealers in maps and charts who are exhibiting here today. The Society in organising the Map Fair and in other ways has done much to maintain high standards amongst those involved in map collecting

We in the Royal Geographical Society, with one of the largest private collections of maps in the world, look forward to our House being the venue for the IMCOS Annual Symposium probably with a theme of 'exploration,' at about this time next year.

Now I must not delay you further from looking at the many treasures displayed for you on the 35 stalls here. It is with great pleasure that I declare the International Map Collectors' Society Map Fair and Exhibition open.



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International News

by Alan Bartlett

On being appointed to the new post of International Secretary, I felt it would be useful to obtain the views of International Representatives about the Society's activities and development. This was done by means of a questionnaire and, at the end of these new items is a summary of the main points made by them in response.

IMCoS has entered into reciprocal arrangements with three map societies in North America for the exchange of information, newsletters and the like. These are:

Map Society of British Columbia
c/o Frances Woodward
3794 West 24th Avenue
Vancouver B.C. V6S 1L6

The Society organises regular monthly meetings and, we note from their last newsletter, arranges facsimile reproductions of appropriate subjects from time-to time.

Map Society of the Delaware Valley
c/o Robert Hornick
2401 Pennsylvania Avenue
Philadelphia PA 19130 U.S.A.

The Society was only formed in 1983, but has a membership of 38, of which the majority reside or work in the Philadelphia area. Robert tells me that they would welcome any members who are visiting the area to join them at their meetings or to contact him for information.

Washington Map Society
Jeanne Young, Secretary,
710 Lowander Lane,
Silver Spring, MD 20901 U.S.A.

This is a flourishing Society, whose President has been Janet Green, an IMCoS member who we have been delighted to welcome to a number of past events here in the U.K. They produce an attractive small publication periodically, with the appropriate title of "The Portolan". We are indebted to them and to Eric W. Wolf as author, for the interesting article reproduced elsewhere in this journal, on Cartobibliographies.

We are very pleased to announce that Oscar Norwich, author of the recently published "Maps of Africa," has accepted our invitation to represent IMCoS in South Africa. His address is:

46 Garden Road, Orchards,
2191 Johannesburg, South Africa

1. INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION

It is generally felt that the more international the Society becomes, the better. Some wrote that this is to a large extent achieved by contact through an adequate Journal, by the annual London meetings and the increasing number of meetings outside the U.K.

Others considered the Society to be too much of a U.K. organisation for the more distant countries, except for their relatively few people who can travel regularly overseas, particularly to London.

Comment: The formation of branches of IMCoS in individual countries, where activities can be run locally, would seem a partial answer to this. Such a branch has now been formed in Japan. In other cases, we have a number of members in an already flourishing map society, as in Cyprus.

In several countries, population is relatively small and numbers of collectors or potential collectors very limited. This suggests, perhaps, that some events should be held on a regional basis. Ed Dahl felt that from Canada more people would be prepared to travel to suitable meetings in the U.S.A.

We do hope, of course, to hold our 1988 international meeting in Chicago. This might be the start of a regional approach for North America.

2. MEMBER CONTACTS

Everyone wishes to have increased contacts between members internationally. Representatives have confirmed that they are very pleased to be visited by members travelling to their countries.

It has been suggested that the Society attempt to produce a membership list which not only gives names and addresses, but shows what are the particular interests of each member and whether as collector, academic, librarian, dealer etc.

Eva Wajntraub has put up the idea of exchange visits between the children of members and this has been publicised in the June edition of the journal.

Comment: We hope that the appointment of more Representatives and of an International Secretary will assist, as also the organisation of more events outside the U.K. where members can meet. The listing of members' interest will need to be considered, whether through the Journal or by other means.

3. IMCoS JOURNAL

There was comment that the Journal is improving in content and that, in view of the poor postal services to some parts of the world, the increased cost of airmail delivery is well worthwhile, especially if it thereby ensures sufficient advance notice of coming events.

Some felt that the Journal needs to contain more professional advice on various aspects of map collecting.

Some felt that the Journal complements *The Map Collector* magazine, to which many members also subscribe. Others felt that, to a considerable extent, the two duplicate or compete with one another and wondered whether there could be some sort of working arrangement between the two publications.

Comment: The format and content of the Journal is constantly under review, as your Executive Committee is very aware that for many members it is the main, sometimes the only, direct communication with the Society centrally.

The Society has close contacts with *The Map Collector* and, in fact, Valerie Scott, the Editor, is chairing our 1985 Annual Symposium in Greenwich. We will certainly consider any further arrangements which would be mutually beneficial.

4. INSTITUTIONS

It was suggested that contacts between IMCoS and the major museums and libraries worldwide should be developed, so that members can more readily gain access to collections and advice.

Comment: Your Executive Committee has had this in mind for some time and recently Terry Kay, of the British Library Map Library, joined the Committee with this aspect as one of his chief responsibilities.

5. PUBLICITY

Several Representatives made helpful suggestions in referring to the continual need to get more publicity for IMCoS, to get its activities more widely known and attract more members.

Comment: There are signs that we are beginning to achieve more in the U.K. and when we organise events elsewhere: the successful publicity surrounding the Cyprus Symposium in 1984 being a good example. All of us need to promote the Society whenever we get the opportunity and should any member at any time need supporting information or material, your International Secretary will be pleased to respond to requests.



MAPPING THE COMMONWEALTH 23-24 MAY 1985
Several members attended this Seminar organised by the Map Library, British Library and the Commonwealth Institute. Seen here are Dr. Helen Wallis, who spoke for the Map Library; Rodney Shirley, President; Caroline Batchelor, from Nigeria; and Alan Bartlett, International Secretary.
Keen-eyed readers may have spotted that the programme cover uses, by request, the same intriguing frontispiece print as the Society did on its 1984 Symposium programme and Dinner ticket.

Cartobibliographies: A note on their format and purpose and a list of recent cartobibliographic publications

Eric W. Wolf

The sharp increase in and spread of interest in the history of cartography which began in the 1960s has been accompanied by an equally sharp increase in the number of related publications, including an unprecedented number of cartobibliographies. The 39 cartobibliographies listed below have all been (or are about to be) published since 1982; never have so many been published in so short a time. The list is selective; no attempt at completeness was made. Cartobibliographies incidental to a larger work, in periodicals, or those in Easteuropean, Asian or African languages are not included.

Even a cursory examination of these works reveals enormous differences in style as well as in the depth and breadth of their coverage. Although a standard exists (Cartographic Materials: A Manual of Interpretation for AACR2, Chicago, American Library Association, 1982), it is not widely followed and only rarely acknowledged in any of these carto-bibliographies. They range from a bare minimum (e.g., no. 20) to full bibliographic descriptions and commentary (e.g., no. 36).

This is not surprising. Maps combine text, graphics, geography, and trigonometry. As a result, their description is considerably more complex and involves a considerably larger number of elements than is the case for a book. The following list is intended to be representative rather than inclusive.

Title
Author, engraver
Publisher, place, date
Atlas or book (if not published separately)
Type of drawing or printing (manuscript, woodcut, engraving, lithograph)
Geographic area
Material on which drawn or printed
Mounting (rollers, linen)
Watermark
Size, number of sheets, margins, borders, decorations
Color
Cartouche
Text on verso; other text, lines, illustrations, graphics; accompanying text
Topographic features and symbols
Toponomy
Insets
Scale
Projection, orientation, prime meridian, latitude and longitude, contours, grids
Commentary
References
Sources, derivatives
Editions, states, census, union list
Number published
Importance, peculiarities
Biographical notes

Maps cannot be described completely and unambiguously with words alone. Even if all the elements on this list are included, a reproduction of the map is still needed to make the description complete.

Cartobibliographies describe many maps and would be very voluminous if they provided a full description and reproduction of every map. Compromises are necessary; they depend on the compiler's and publisher's resources and on the purpose the cartobibliography is intended to serve. These purposes fall into one or more broad categories such as: holdings of an institution or an individual; maps of a particular theme, subject, area, period, author, or publisher; exhibition (or other) catalogues; union lists.

Cartobibliographies may be part of a larger work, and additional constraints may be imposed, e.g., based on the kind of publication involved (maps in books or periodicals), on the method of production (nautical charts on vellum) or on other criteria (world maps, large-scale county maps). Combinations of these categories and constraints are the rule rather than the exception.

A basic function of a cartobibliography is to make its descriptions sufficient to permit someone looking at a map to identify it as the map described. This is not always easy, especially for maps with many states. Even then, it may be desirable to differentiate between identical maps appearing in different editions of an atlas by, for example, examining the text on the map's verso. For the John Smith map, Coolie Verner did this in *Smith's Virginia and its Derivaties: A Cartobibliographical Study of the Diffusion of Geographical Knowledge,* London, The Map Collectors' Circle, No. 45, 1968. (This study sets a standard for cartobibliography few others have equalled.)

The most valuable part of a cartobibliography is its commentary: the map's role in history, its relationship to other maps, the personalities involved. The cartobibliographies listed offer this to varying degrees. Judgments, always

subjective, are difficult to make because they must be related to the cartobibliography's purpose; the latter is often not stated.

The geographic areas covered by the bibliographies listed are as follows: world 2, continents 4, countries 11, states, provinces or counties 13, cities 5. Five deal with holdings of an institution or an individual, four fit more than one of these categories, and three do not fit any of them. All have at least one additional qualifier, most commonly a period in history.

1. Armstrong, J. From Sea unto Sea: art and discovery maps of Canada. Toronto: Lester and Orpen, 1982.
2. Boomgaard, J. Holland in kaart en prent. Weesp: Fibula-Van Dishoeck, 1984.
3. Bossu, J. Vlaanderen in oude kaarten: drie eeuwen cartografie. Tielt: Lannoo, 1983.
4. Buczek, K. History of Polish Cartography from the 15th to the 18th century. Second edition. Amsterdam: Meridian, 1982.
5. Chambers, B. Printed Maps and Town Plans of Bedfordshire, 1576-1900. Bedford: Bedfordshire Historical Record Society, 1983.
6. Dörflinger, J. Die österreichische Kartographie im 18. und zu Beginn des 19. Jahrhunderts unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Privatkartographie zwischen 1780 und 1820. Wien: Verlag der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, 1984.
7. Falk, M. Alaskan Maps: a cartobibliographic of Alaska to 1900. New York: Garland, 1983.
8. Gentilcore, R., and C. Head. Ontario's History in Maps. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1984.
9. Gittenberger, E. and H. Weiss. Zeeland in oude karten. Tielt: Lannoo, 1983.
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WRITINGS ABOUT MAPS

BY "COSIMO"

I am returning in this issue of the Journal to a topic which I last dealt with in February, that of fictional maps. This particular example is conventional enough as far as physical geography is concerned: it is of Europe in 1863. The fiction lies in the bizarre political divisions and boundaries that it illustrates.

The map accompanied a slim volume, actually a scriptural tract, by a Benjamin Wills Newton which was entitled "European Prospects." Mr Newton begins with a reasonable enough assertion about territorial arrangements:

"We cannot wonder that the present condition of Europe should cause deep anxiety to those who desire for it a continuance of tranquility. The arrangements of the Congress of Vienna at the close of the last great Continental war have (as might have been expected) failed to satisfy, and have on various occasions been already set aside. France is peculiarly dissatisfied. She is desirous of altering, and that very materially, the territorial distribution of Europe; and she is not content with the condition of Syria and Western Asia."

"England, on the other hand, anxious chiefly for repose, is sensitively alive to every attempt to disturb the present balance of power which she has so long laboured to preserve. Any disposition to alter the territorial arrangements of Europe, so as to alter the territorial arrangements of Europe, so as to destroy that balance, she watches with jealous eye. This divergence of aim, if it lead not to hostility, yet evidently renders it impossible for the two great Western Powers to unite cordially in any common course of policy."

"It is well therefore, that we should be reminded on the sure authority of Scripture, that a time must, sooner or later, come when territorial arrangement, very different from the present, will be effected in Turkey as well as in Western and Central Europe. We cannot, indeed, say that the time *has* come. To affirm *that* would be presumption. But to say that such a time will *finally* come is not presumption. It is our duty both to believe and to declare this, if we reverence the Word of God."

"The part of Scripture on which the evidence of this mainly rests is the Book of Daniel."

However, Mr Newton then proceeds to cite scriptural authority for the future political make up of Europe, based on the Roman Empire:

"We learn from Daniel that the final result of the various changes through which the Roman Empire has passed, and is passing, in its Greek and Latin branches, will be the division of its territories into Ten Kingdoms, that those Kingdoms, though distinct will be federally united; that they will be alike in political constitution; and that they will unitedly inherit that same supremacy of power which had been severally possessed by the Chaldean, Persian, and Greek Empires, and by the Roman Empire in the time of its unity."

"That the whole Roman World, then, will be finally divided into Ten Kingdoms – that those Kingdoms will be federally united – that they will all have a like political constitution, and that they will unitedly inherit that *supreme* power in the earth which is the endowment of the Empires represented by the symbolic Image – all this I regard as matter, not of opinion, but of revealed certainty. Nor will it, I suppose, be doubted, that when the Ten Kingdoms are developed, five will be found in the Greek or Eastern, and five in the Latin or Western half of the Roman Empire – the symbol in the second chapter of Daniel being five toes on each foot of the Image."

He then goes on to specify what the Ten Kingdoms will be:

"Many have asked whether there be anything in Scripture that enables us to define with precision the respective territorial extent of the Ten future Kingdoms of the Roman World. To this we must reply in the negative. That there will be Ten Kingdoms we know, but their territorial limits we do not certainly know. The eighth chapter of Daniel does, indeed, enable us to say that Greece, Egypt, Syria and the districts immediately contiguous to Constantinople in Europe and in Asia, will form *four* out of the five Kingdoms in the Greek or Eastern part of the Roman Empire."

"I believe, however, that we shall not very widely err if we suppose the final division of the Latin branch of the Roman Empire to be as follows:

I. Great Britain (Roman Britannia and Caledonia).

II. France enlarged to the extent of ancient Gallia, having therefore for her north eastern and eastern boundary the Rhine, and on the south east a line drawn from the source of the Rhine along the south western circuit of the Alps till they join the Mediterranean near Nice. This gives to France a small part of Holland; all Belgium, Luxemburg and the Prussian provinces west of the Rhine; Savoy and Switzerland up to the Lake of Constance. There seems to be no reason to doubt that Algeria will continue annexed to France.

III. Hispania, that is, Spain and Portugal (Lusitania) united. Spain will probably annex to herself Morocco, the ancient Mauritania, just as France has annexed Algeria (Numidia).

IV. Northern and Central Italy, including Venetia and Rome.

V. Austria, without Venetia, and relinquishing also all that she now holds north of the Danube and west of the Roman Vallum (viz., Bohemia, Moravia, Gallicia and the central parts of Hungary), but compensated by the acquisition of Baden, Würtemberg, and that part of Bavaria east of the Rhine that falls within the Roman boundary. Austria will also, in all probability, possess ancient Dacia, that is to say, Moldavia, Wallachia, Bessarabia, and the eastern skirt of Hungary: also the eastern part of the Banat, all Transylvania, and such parts of the Turkish dominions in Europe as did not belong to the *Greek* branch of the Roman Empire - that branch including all such countries as the Greeks had brought under their influence by colonization, or otherwise, before they were taken possession of by the Romans.

As respects the division of the Eastern branch, we are greatly assisted by Daniel viii., which tells us that the four kingdoms formed by the partition of the dominions of Alexander the Great will be found existent in "the latter time." We may, therefore, very confidently affirm that all that part of Alexander's dominions which was brought under the sway of Rome will be divided into four kingdoms.

Two of these, Greece and Egypt, are already reconstituted, although in an embryo and partially developed form. We cannot, indeed, positively assert that these four kingdoms when fully constituted will have precisely the same territorial limits as of old, yet we have every reason to suppose that the arrangement will not be materially different; for the questions respecting advantages and disadvantages of position, maritime, mercantile, military, and the like, will be just the same as those that determined the former partition. Taking, therefore, the ancient partition as our guide, (I mean generally, for I do not affect minute precision) *four* out of the five divisions of the Eastern branch would be given. The remainder will of course constitute the fifth.

The five divisions, therefore, may be given in general terms thus:-

I. Greece, with her present territory augmented by the Ionian Islands, Thessaly, and all the ancient Macedonian possessions in Europe, with the exception of Thrace and some of the islands of the Archipelago.

II. Thrace (Roumelia), its coast extending from the Island of Thasos to the Sea of Marmora. Also a broad strip of territory extending, probably, from the Gulf of Satalia in the south along the western coast of Asia Minor by the Sea of Marmora and the northern coast of the Black Sea as far as the river Parthine. Several of the chief islands on the coast, such as Rhodes, Cos, Samos and Lemnos, belong to this division.

III. Egypt, together with the coast of Africa as far as Tripoli; also Cœle-Syria and the southern coast of Asia Minor, from the Gulf of Satalia to the Gulf of Scanderoon.

IV. Syria, will all the north-eastern and central parts of Asia Minor; also Mesopotamia, Assyria, and every other part of Alexander's dominions that fell *under Roman rule* and is not included in the afore-mentioned divisions.

V. The Neapolitan dominions (anciently Magna Græcia) and Sicily, with, probably the opposite coast of Africa (Tripoli) appended.

As regards the rest of Europe that falls without the Roman boundary, its history is *comparatively* unimportant."

This last dismissive note continues when, as an aside, he mentions the future role of Russia and America:

"To those who observe what is now passing around us, it must be very evident that whilst the apparently giant strength of such countries as America and Russia is being weakened, the power of the countries of the Roman World such as France, Austria, Spain, Italy Egypt, &c., is being increased and consolidated. A few years ago, a well-known historian ventured to express his expectation that the ultimate destiny of Europe would be subjection to Russian and Asiatic power. The opinion, too, of the first Napoleon was, that it would become either Russianised or Republican; and until recently, many entertained the expectation that American Republicanism and Russian despotism would ultimately divide the world between them. The slightest knowledge, however, of Daniel ii. dispels all these illusions. There can, indeed, be little doubt that Asiatic, and probably Russian power, will continue to be formidable; and it is also probable that formidable power will continue to reside in America. But neither to America, nor to Russia, nor to the hordes of Central Asia, is the supreme power, denoted by the Image, given."

He stipulates the timing:

"The time of the final division into Ten Kingdoms will very nearly, if not quite, synchronize with the return of the Jews (yet in unbelief) to their own land and their recognition, as a nation, there."

He is less certain, however, about the circumstances under which the division may occur:

"In effecting the territorial alterations to which I have referred, there may be (and at present it seems not unlikely) a great European convulsion, in which England may be smitten for her sins: or there may be no convulsion – no great catastrophe: on the contrary, tranquillity

and peace may, for the present, reign."

Although Mr Newton was rather diffident about the precision of his predictions in respect of territorial extent, the final product of his prophecies, the map, does not equivocate. All the somewhat startling boundaries are shown with exactitude.

From our standpoint, well over a century later, there is a strange fascination, an irony even, to see just how far Mr Newton's predictions have gone totally awry; while his map remains a most peculiar exercise in cartographical wishful thinking.



Benjamin Wills Newton's speculative political map of Europe, engraved 1863 by W. Hughes.

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Book Reviews

LES ATLAS FRANÇAIS XVI^e–XVII^e siècles . . . by Mireille Pastoureau (Bibliothèque Nationale Départment des Cartes et Plans), Paris, 1984. 695 pp; 166 black-and-white illustrations. 265 x 205 mm. ISBN 2-7177-1686-6. Price FF750.

Definitive carto-bibliography is an essential tool of the map researcher. The map historian, librarian, collector, scholar and dealer all rely on reference works which reveal the sources and composition of atlases, their publication sequence and the details of their component maps. In Britain, Chubb's pioneering work of 1927 *The Printed Maps in the Atlases of Great Britain and Ireland, 1579-1870* was broadened in scope and depth by Skelton in his *County Atlases of the British Isles* (1964), and latterly extended by Hodson in his work under the same title (1984). The many users of Koeman's indispensable collation of maps in atlases published in the Low Countries, the five volume *Atlantes Neerlandici* (1967), have for long regretted the absence of parallel works unfolding the wealth of German, Italian and French productions.

Dr Mireille Pastoureau's *Les Atlas Français XVI^e–XVII^e siècles* most amply fills one major gap in the carto-bibliographical repertoire. Although the title says that the work spans the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, Breidenbach's *Des sainctes Peregrinations de Iherusalem,* published from Lyons in 1488, is in fact the earliest 'atlas' listed. Eighteenth and nineteenth century editions of atlases published up to 1700 are also included. Within this time scale over 400 separately identified French atlases or books of views or plans, by thirty different authors, are closely examined map by map. Each cartographer is given a brief but comprehensive biography, only lacking – and this is a pity – is a note of some of the most important separately published maps. Somewhat oddly the chapter on Thevet is not by Dr Pastoureau but by Frank Lestringnant, to whom due acknowledgement is given. Sufficient details of each map, including title, scale, imprint and size are given to allow complete identification, with notification of successive states of map plates based on examination of atlas editions from libraries in France and elsewhere. A selection of 166 black-and-white plates of maps, title pages, book illustrations and portraits is placed after the main text, followed by three indexes: of geographical places, map makers, and subjects covered in the text. I was pleased to see a plate of the rare two-sheet map of the British Isles by Melchior Tavernier, 1638, (entry 489a in the reviewer's *Early Printed Maps of the British Isles 1477-1650,* but not reproduced therein).

The core research for *Les Atlas Français,* and indeed the thread running through the whole work, can be traced to Dr Pastoureau's own investigations into the origins and development of the national atlas in France from its inception in the Théâtre françoys of Maurice Bouguereau, with only sixteen maps, in 1594, to the grand and sophisticated atlases of Alexis-Hubert Jaillot, drawing on over 300 maps a century later. Of equal value to users of *Les Atlas Français* is the analytical classification of the atlases of minor French publishers such as De Fer, Du Val, Boisseau, Tassin and others. For instance, there are over 70 atlas editions for Tassin alone. The identification of these authors' complex output has eluded earlier researches and now must be almost complete. I say 'almost' as certainly I am aware of a further 1648 edition of the *Théâtre* under Boisseau's imprint (not recorded under Boisseau or Le Clerc); also of a miniature atlas published by Jaillot in 1695 which lacks an entry; nor could I find Du Val's *Memoire géographiques* of 1674. Doubtless other unrecorded atlases will emerge and, indeed, this is a valuable spin-off of authoritative carto-bibliographical research in that unidentified new material can be recognised as such.

Les Atlas Français has been produced under the patronage of the Département des Cartes et Plans at the Bibliothèque Nationale; without interior access to the resources of that great library, and the cooperation of many lesser-known provincial collections this work could scarcely have been put together. In her Preface, Monique Pelletier, Directeur du Département des Cartes et Plans, appropriately commends the scientific methodology of the author and the qualities of rigour and perseverance she has brought to her task. Mireille Pastoureau, a Council Member of IMCoS, is to be congratulated on an *opus magnus* of excellence, which maintains the highest standards of cartographical research and will be the authoritative reference work on French atlases for years to come.

Rodney W. Shirley

Dr Pastoureau has most kindly donated a copy of LES ATLAS FRANÇAIS to the IMCoS Library.

RALEIGH & ROANOKE

A catalogue of an Exhibition documenting the first English colony in America, 1584-1590.
Text by Helen Wallis. Published by the British Library Board and the North Carolina Museum of History, 1985. 116 pp; 67 black-and-white illustrations. ISBN 0-86526-216-0. Price £5.95p.

All those members of IMCoS who came to the 1984 Symposium at the British Library will have

seen the Raleigh & Roanoke Exhibition there. It has since moved to the North Carolina Museum of History and thence to New York Public Library where it remained until 20 August.

For reasons not entirely clear, a full catalogue was unavailable for the exhibition when it was in the UK. As published in 1985 the catalogue is in fact a handsomely produced paperback book, with a wide-ranging introduction of ten pages, full descriptions of the 157 exhibits and 67 illustrations. The foreword is by Lindsay C Warren, chairman of America's Four Hundredth Anniversary Committee. The introduction and main text by Helen Wallis is a real pleasure to read throughout: informative, evocative and explicit.

Perhaps the majority in Britain think of the Pilgrim Fathers who settled in New England in the 1620s as the first colonists. Too often forgotten are the ill-fated attempts in earlier Elizabethan times to colonise Roanoke Island in what is now part of North Carolina. The background to successive expeditions under the patronage of Sir Walter Raleigh from 1584 onwards is vividly documented in the Raleigh & Roanoke catalogue, and the exhibition was aptly organised as part of the celebrations centered around the 400th anniversary of the birth of Virginia Dare, the first English child born in America. Many aspects of the Roanoke venture are well recorded because the several expeditions included military personnel, scientific observers, chroniclers and the fortunate attachment of the artist John White. In consequence, as the Raleigh & Roanoke catalogue so well depicts, we can still admire the astonishingly realistic sketches of Indian people and some of the few surviving drawings from nature, executed with superlative accuracy and skill, that White brought back.

The catalogue illustrates sixteen varied maps included in the exhibition. Some of these – like Thorne's world map of 1527 or Lok's North America of 1582 – reflect the aspiring British challenges to the Spanish domination of the Americas. Others are contemporary maps of the Roanoke area and the later colony of Virginia.

In spite of cheerful hopes, by 1590 the Roanoke colony was no more. What exactly happened at the end remains a mystery. When John White returned as governor in 1590 after a three year absence he found the site deserted and no trace of the 110 settlers at all. He sadly described finding three of his buried chests "spoyled and broken, and my bookes torne from the covers, the frames of some of my pictures and Mappes rotten and spoyled with rayne." There is reasonable speculation that part of the group moved northwards towards Chesapeake Bay and were later killed by the Indian leader Powhatan shortly before the successful Jamestown settlement of 1607.

Copies of the Raleigh & Roanoke catalogue are available from the British Library bookshop at the entrance to the British Museum. The price of £5.95 is very reasonable and money well spent.

Rodney W. Shirley

The Sixth International Coronelli Symposium

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The sixth International Coronelli Symposium will be held in Amsterdam, 11-14 September 1986, at the above mentioned Museum, Kattenburgerplein 1, NL-1018 KK Amsterdam.

The language of the conference will be English.

The theme will be: old globes, spheres, planetaries etc. and their makers.

There will be introductory papers on the development of such artefacts. Further papers dealing with special aspects of the above mentioned field will be welcome.

Anyone wishing to present such a paper should submit a summary to either the Coronelli Society or the Nederlands Scheepvaart Museum, att. Mr. W.E.J. Moerzer Bruyns, before 31 January 1986.

A special committee will select the papers for presentation at the Symposium and for later publication in "Der Globusfreund."

During the conference an excursion (for which an extra fee will be payable) will be organized to the BOERHAAVE Museum at Leyden.

The conference sessions will be held at Rijksmuseum "Nederlands Scheepvaart Museum," Amsterdam. A fee of 100 Hfl covers tea, coffee, a reception at the Museum, and a dinner on Friday, 12 September 1986.

Profile

Terry Kay, a Research Assistant at the British Library Map Library has joined the IMCoS Committee as an executive member with effect from May 1985. Terry joined the Map Library in March 1984 having previously worked for the British Library at its Newspaper Library at Colindale, North London. One of his earliest duties at the Map Library was to liaise with Alan Bartlett, the Symposium Chairman, over the arrangements for the 1984 IMCoS Annual Symposium hosted by the British Library. Since then Terry has maintained a link with the Society which has now resulted in him joining the Committee.

His particular responsibility will be to develop and continue IMCoS contacts with appropriate institutions: museums, libraries, universities and the like anywhere in the world. Terry will welcome approaches from members on any matter concerning such institutions: names, addresses, their cartographic collections and services. His telephone number at the British Library Map Library is (01) 636 1544.

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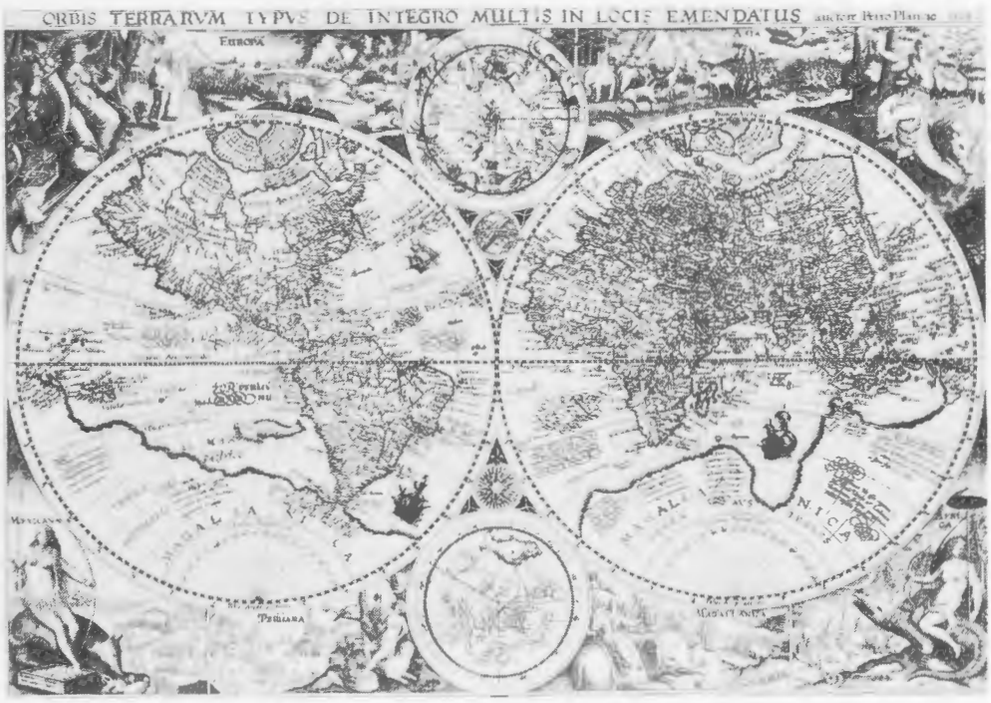
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THE CHAIRMAN'S AWARD 1985

Awarded by the Chairman of IMCoS Malcolm Young to encourage map collectors and others to write articles for the Society's Journal.
Presented by: The Duke of Abercorn on the 22nd June 1985 at the Royal Overseas League, London to:
Dee Longenbaugh, 1 Maksoutoff Street,
P.O. Box 1770, Sitka, Alaska 99835, U.S.A.
for her article 'How to do research on a Map' in the February Journal 1985.



The Duke of Abercorn presenting the Chairman's Award to Janet Green, President of the Washington Map Society. Janet accepted on behalf of her fellow countrywoman, Dee Longenbaugh, who was unfortunately unable to be present.

"ODDMENTS" BY "COSIMO"

Readers of the February Journal were no doubt suitably touched by Rambling Reuben's admission of paranoia and will be pleased to know that help was at hand, in the form of authoritative advice on map conservation and handling!

"The Field" 4 May 1985
"Hanging map"
How should a map for hanging on a wall be pasted on to cloth? M.H. (Middlesex).

To paste a map to a cloth backing use a plain linen cloth sometimes used as a wall-covering. It does not need to be of a fine quality and is obtainable at a draper or furnisher. Stretch it flat, paste evenly with a rubber-based glue and then unroll the map on to the surface keeping it smooth and unwrinkled by wiping with a dry cloth. Leave to set and then mount. To preserve the surface and print on the map from finger marks, dust and ageing varnish it with a polyurethane clear varnish.

"The Times" 4 January 1985
Some say the worst thing about touring is folding the road map. A survey in Germany by the Allensbach Institute asked about this common holiday problem: "When you want to fold up a map or street plan as it originally was, do you generally find it easy, or not?

The Germans split half and half with 42 per cent saying it was generally easy and 45 per cent saying it was not. The other 13 per cent said "it depends," had "no opinion" or commented on the silliness of the question. Interestingly, 51 per cent of men said it was "generally easy" (as opposed to 40 per cent who disagreed) while only 33 per cent of women thought so, with 49 per cent saying they had difficulty. Who folds up the map in your family?

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor,

Rare maps always seem to come in pairs, especially if someone has just enthusiastically described a particular example as 'unrecorded' or 'unique'!

In the last issue of the Journal I wrote about two lost wall maps of Robert Morden. One was the large map of England and Wales by Morden and Paske, published in 1696 after the distance map of John Adams and known only in the collections of the Bibliothèque Nationale.

I never guessed that another example would turn up within a few weeks – offered for auction at Christie's, South Kensington, on Friday July 19th, lot 40. The map was a well-preserved one in attractive faded colour, laid down on linen and boards, and mounted in a large frame. The estimate was £700-£1000, but as the result of keen bidding the final price paid was £2000.

Yours sincerely
Rodney W Shirley.

Dear Editor,

In the last Journal I wrote asking collectors of Kent maps to write in and identify themselves, so that we could investigate the possibility of forming a Kent Section of the Society.

We still need further support before proceeding and I am therefore appealing again to all those interested in maps of Kent to contact me direct or through the Editor.

Once we have sufficient numbers, our provisional aim would be to meet to discuss areas of mutual interest and how the Section could develop these.

Yours sincerely
Tony Burgess
Western House
Eltham Green
London SE9 5LB
Telephone: (01) 850 5191



KENT by John Seller, as published in "The Antiquities of England and Wales" by Francis Grose 1773-1787

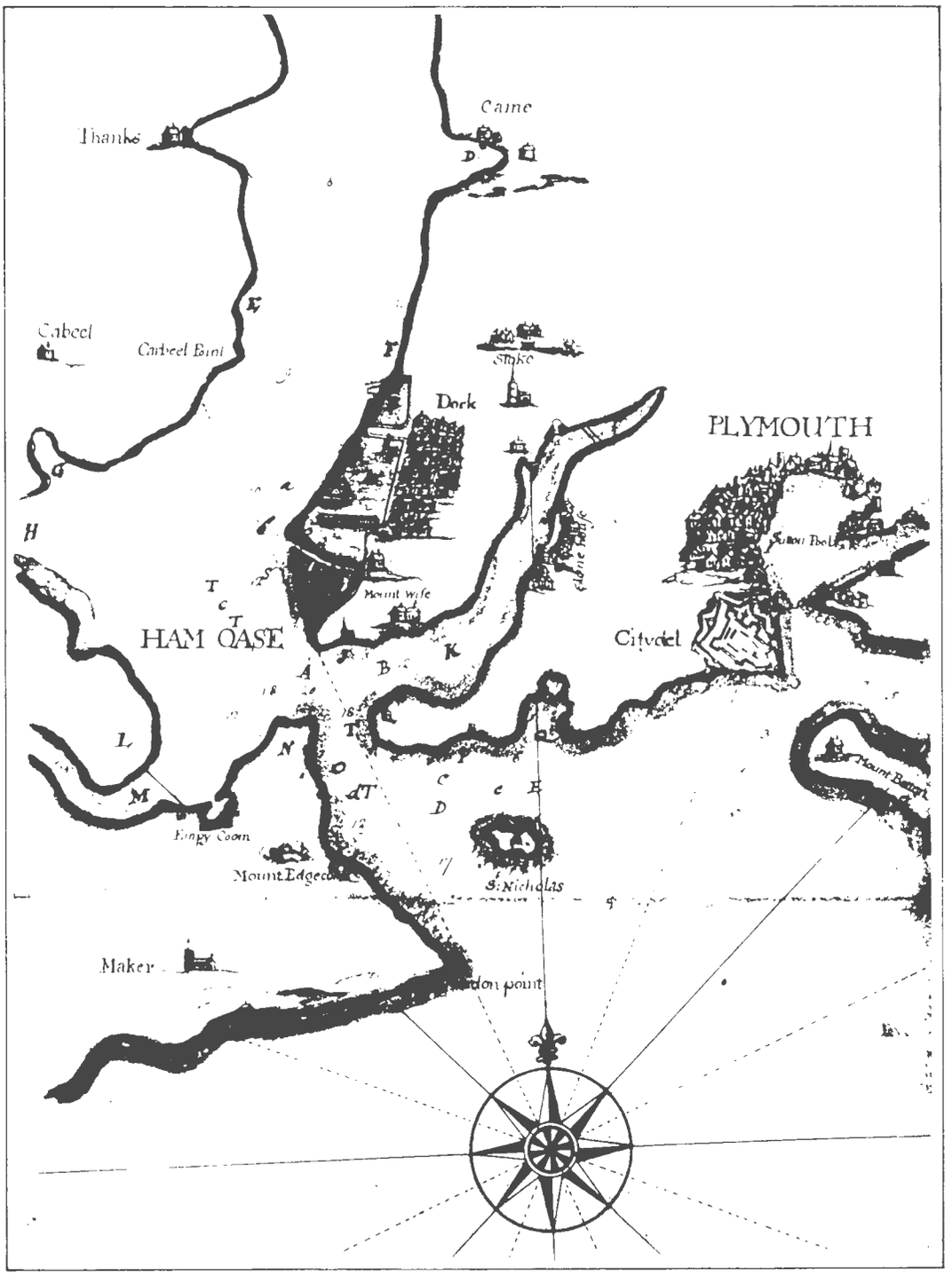
A CATALOGUE OF MAPS OF PLYMOUTH TO 1801

Dear Editor,

Because of its important strategic position for the defence of the realm, the town of Plymouth and coastline around the Sound has been mapped frequently since the first half of the sixteenth century. Indeed, nearly 40 maps survive for the period until 1700 alone. Since the purpose for most of the maps was defence on a national rather than a local scale, nearly all remain in public or private hands outside Plymouth itself; the most notable collections for the earlier maps are those of the British Library (Dept of MSS and Map Library), Public Record Office, National Maritime Museum and Hatfield House. These are the maps in this country which survive and have been traced. It is not difficult, however, to imagine the motives of foreign powers too in mapping this area, both in times of peace and especially war, and these maps are much less easy to trace when they have survived abroad. That some have survived is beyond doubt: written enquiry has located 3 eighteenth century MS maps of Plymouth in the Archivo Historico Nacional in Madrid, leave alone more obvious hunting grounds such as Paris. If any of your members know of the existence of MS or printed maps of Plymouth before 1801 in either private or public collections in the U.K. or abroad, I should be extremely grateful to know.

Yours sincerely

Elizabeth Stuart, c/o West Devon Record Office, Unit 3, Coxside, PLYMOUTH PL4 0JW, U.K.



M.S. chart of Plymouth, c. 1747, attributed to B. Slade. (Reproduced by kind permission of the Public Record Office)



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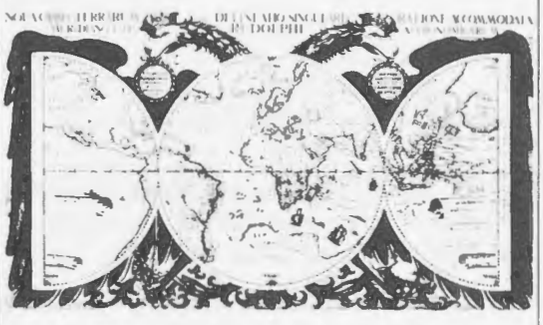
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Recent Publications

Eric W. Wolf

Dexter, L.A. Maps of early Massachusetts: prehistory through the 17th century. Revised edition. Brookfield, MA: Lincoln A. Dexter, 1984.

Dörflinger, J. Österreichische Karten des 18. Jahrunderts. Wien: Österreische Akademie der Wissenschaften, 1984.

Meurer, P.H., ed. Monumenta Cartographica Rhenaniae. 3 vol. Mönchengladbach: Stadtarchiv Mönchengladbach, 1984 -

Zögner, L. Bibliographie zur Geschichte der deutschen Kartographie. München: Saur, 1984.

Jacobs, E.M. The redhaired in Japan: Dutch influence on Japanese cartography (1640-1853). M.A. thesis, Dept. of History, University of British Columbia, 1983.

Pfeiffer, E. Der Kartograph Paul Pfinzing als Metrologe in seiner Methodus Geometrica und bei seinen Karten. Neustadt: Degener, 1983.

Klemp, E., ed. Pläne und Grundrisse von Städten kapitalistischer Länder Europas (1500-1850). Part 3: M-R. East Berlin: Deutsche Staatsbibliothek, 1984.

Wallis, H., and A. H. Robinson, eds. An international handbook of mapping terms to 1900. Tring: Map Collector Publications, 1985. (To be published).

Skelton, R.A., and P.D.A. Harvey, eds. Local maps and plans from medieval England. London and New York: Oxford University Press, 1985. (Delayed publication of a title originally announced in 1983).

Freeman, T.W., editor, Geographers: bibliographical studies. Vol. 8. London and New York: Mansell, 1984.

Freitag, U. Geschichte der Kartographie von Thailand. In: Forschunsbeiträge zue Landeskunde Süd- und Südostasiens. Wiesbaden: Franz Steiner, 1982. pp. 213-232.

Crewe, K. Bibliography zue Geschicte des Vermessungswesens/Bibliography of the history of surveying. Stuttgart: Konrad Wittwer, 1984. (Bilingual)

Lewis, G.M. Indian maps. In: Old trails and new directions: papers of the Third North American Fur Trade Conference. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1980. pp. 9-23.

Ruggles, R.I. Hudson's Bay Company mapping. In: Old trails and new directions: papers of the Third North American Fur Trade Conference. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1980. pp. 24-38.

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ORDNANCE SURVEY SOUTHAMPTON MEETING

FRIDAY 8 NOVEMBER 1985

Afternoon visit to the Ordnance Survey Headquarters at Romsey Rd, Maybush, Southampton SO9 4DM

The Ordnance Survey has been in existence for almost 200 years dealing principally with the mapping of the British Isles. Unfortunately many of their earlier records were destroyed by enemy action during World War II: nevertheless there are some interesting earlier OS maps still in existence which they will be able to show us.

In the Exhibition Room the history of the OS is illustrated together with much information about their recent and current mapping work. The OS is at present greatly expanding its business activities and new editions of Leisure, Tourist, Historical and "Ordinary" maps in a variety of scales appear with increasing frequency.

The full range of their production is on display and will probably come as a surprise to many who may not be aware of what has been happening, and should be particularly interesting to those who travel round the country on business or pleasure.

Assembly at 2.0pm in the Reception Room
A Talk with slides about the OS and its history
A Tour of the main buildings where the maps are produced
Depart 4.30pm

BOOKINGS

Numbers attending are limited so please let us know in good time if you would like to come. Apply to:

Geoffrey Ramsden
"Holdfast End," Holdfast Lane,
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Telephone: 0428-2623

TRAIN SERVICES

Departures from Waterloo are at 35 and 46 minutes past the hour.

TAXI SERVICES

Taxis are normally available outside both passenger exits of British Rail's Central Station.

BUS SERVICES

Buses which stop at Ordnance Survey leave from the north side of Central Station (Platform 1 exit).

CITY BUSES

No 7 leaves at 10 minute intervals – journey time 18 minutes.

SOUTH HANTS BUSES (Hants & Dorset (National))

No 34: 09.57, 11.57 & 13.57 hours
No 61a: 08.42, 09.47, 10.52, 11.47, 12.52 & 13.45 hours
No 63: 22 minutes past the hour

} Journey time 12 minutes