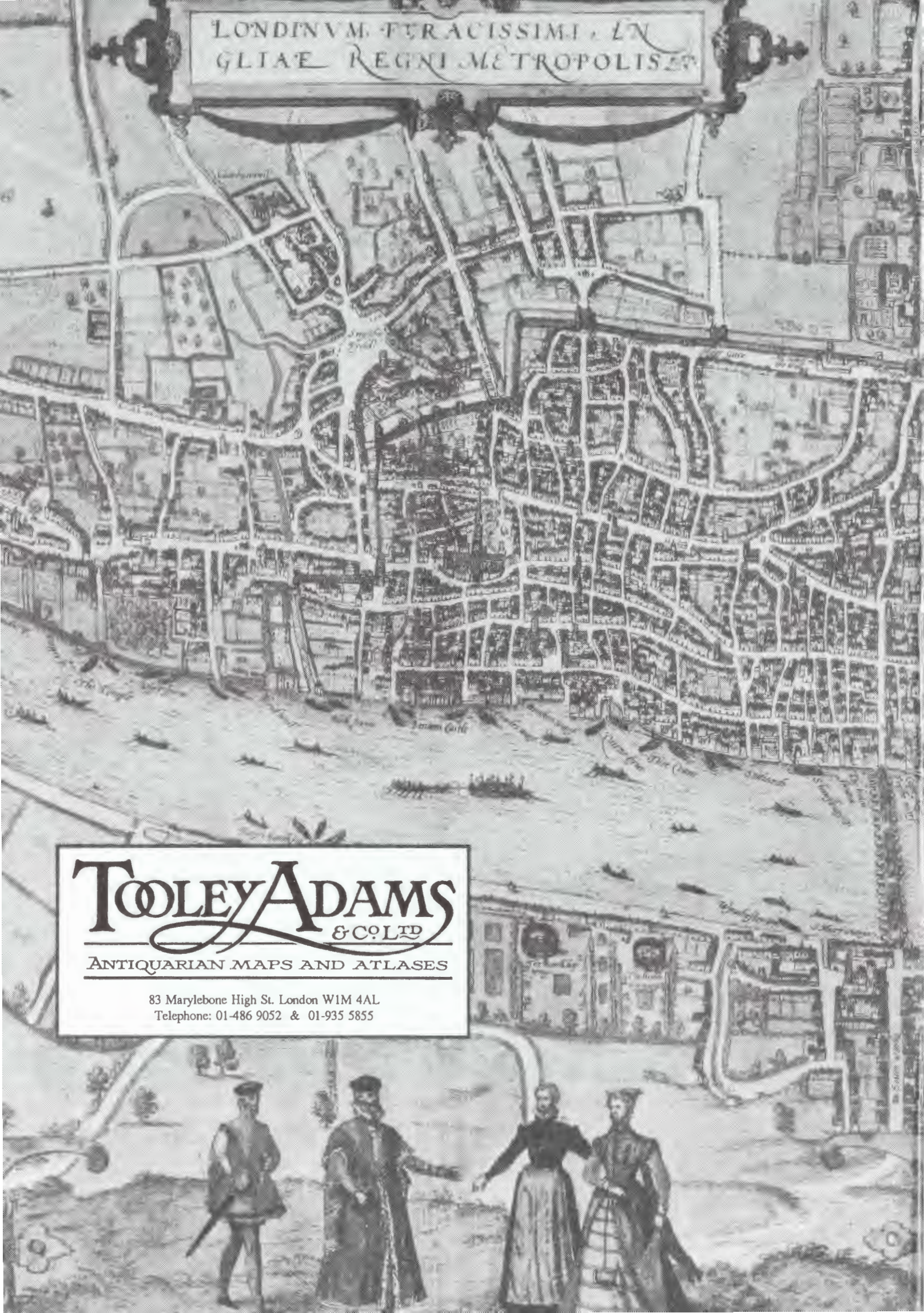
SPRING 1988 Volume 8 ISSUE No. 1 [CN32]

IMCS JOURNAL





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Journal of the International Map Collectors' Society

SPRING 1988 Volume 8 ISSUE No. 1 [CN32]

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SIXTH ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM, 1988 :centre pages

Copy and other material for our next issue should be submitted by 7th May, 1988. To facilitate the gathering of material, all items for editorial use should be sent to Yasha Beresiner, InterCol, 1A Camden Walk, Islington Green, London, N1 8DY.

From the Editor

Following my *cri de coeur*, members have responded by sending various items for inclusion in the **Journal**. I thank them all very much for their reponse. However, we shall need a continuous supply of items of all kinds: news items, letters to the editor, pictures, reports and, above all, feature articles on all aspects of map collecting.

I welcome your views on the **Journal**. There have been some comments on its new appearance, and I hope the general approval will be continued. As I explain elsewhere in this issue, the idea is to have a different second colour on each of the quarterly issues, so that it will be easy to distinguish them, particularly when they stand alongside each other on a bookshelf.

I am proposing to keep the cover design as it is for the present. It might be a good plan to change the map illustration each year, but retain the otherwise general appearance. I would welcome members' views on this.

On looking back through past issues, my impression is that the policy has been to strike a balance between the serious study and the somewhat light-hearted article. Perhaps would-be contributors would bear this in mind. There should be room in the publication to reflect the interests of both highbrow and lowbrow; collector and dealer; scholar and dilettante.

I look forward to hearing from you!

GEORGE BEAL

Writings about Maps

by COSIMO

AS 1988 marks the 400th anniversary of the destruction of the Spanish Armada, it seems appropriate to quote some writings, both contemporary and recent, about a map that was not only relevant to the attempted invasion of England by the Spanish, but also the subject of some controversy at the time.

The map is 'a carde, of the Beacons, in Kent' which appeared in the second, 1596, edition only of 'A Perambulation of Kent: Conteining the Description, Hystorie, and Customes of That Shire,' by William Lambarde. First published in 1576, the second edition contained both the Carde and notes about it. The map is missing from later editions and the plate seems to have been lost. It appears to have been derived from the well-known Symonson map of Kent, also of 1596.

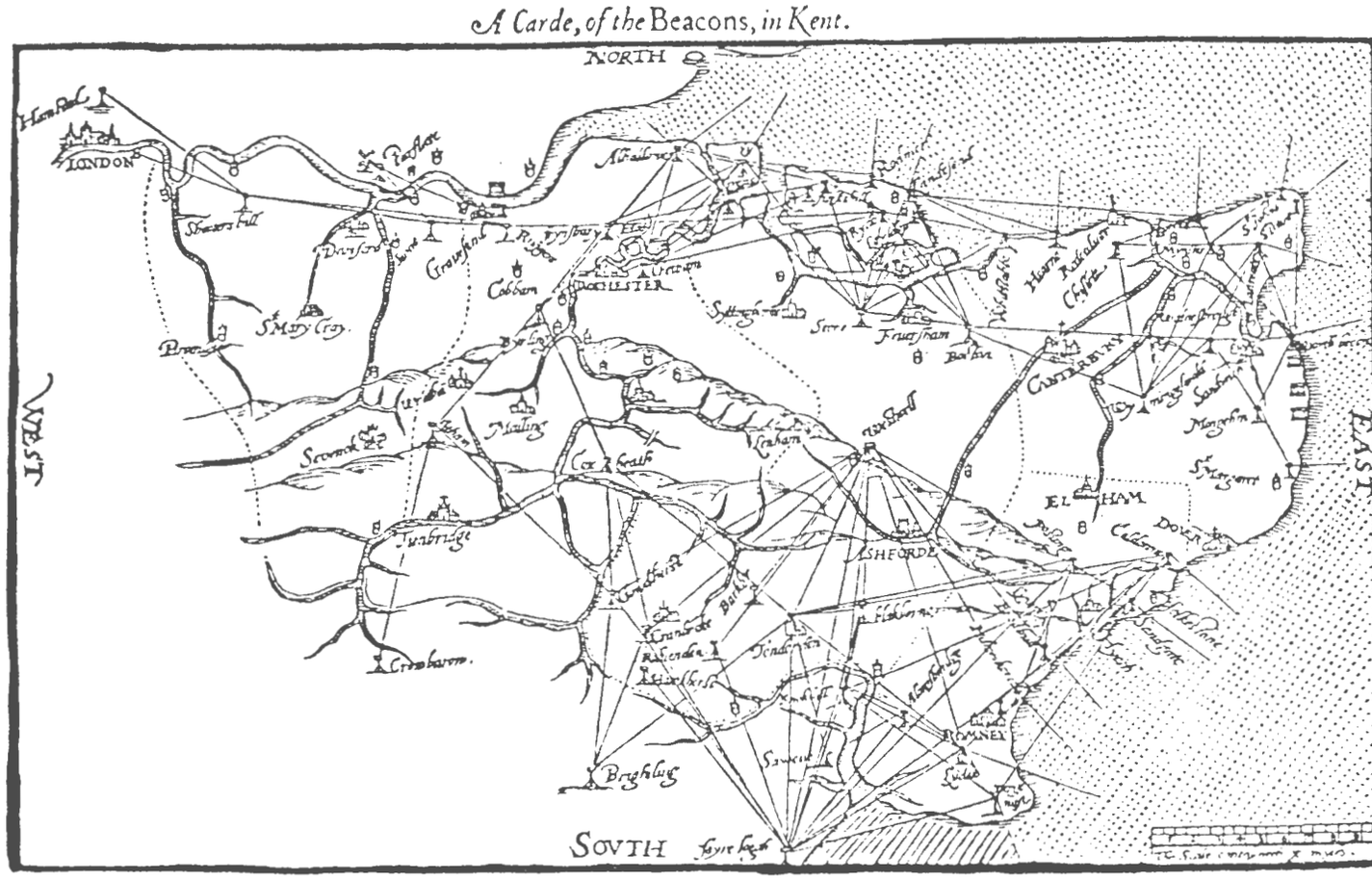
In the last quarter of the 16th century, the expectation of a Spanish invasion of England increased. Frank Jessup, in his *A History of Kent*, describes the difficulty of defending a long indented coastline and the need for an 'early warning system'.

'One serious problem which faced the Government was how, in an emergency, to get the news of a threatened landing to London quickly, and then to issue orders for the militia to be called out. The first problem was met by putting into working order the system of warning-beacons which was already at least two centuries old. Watchers were placed at high points along the coast, and if they saw a hostile fleet approaching, they set fire to their warning beacon. The watchers inland gave the warning to others on the route to London. Thus, in a few hours, news of the enemy's approach would reach the Government'.

Lambarde was strongly criticised for publishing his map, on the grounds that the information it provided would aid the enemy. This he countered by describing in the text of his *Perambulation* what was the purpose which 'caused the true places of the beacons to be plotted in carde' and refuting 'that this laying open of the Beacons, is a point not meet to be made publike.'

With the attraction of its contemporary language and spellings, his short text is worth reading almost in full:

'As in warre celeritie availeth no lesse than force itselfe, so the Right Honorable Sir William Brooke, Lord Cobham, and Lord Chamberlaine of hir Majesties houshold (who hath been sole Lieutenant of this shyre since the first of hir Majesties raigne), foreseeing how necessarie it was to have the forces of the countrie speedily drawn together, for the encounter of any hostilitie: and finding, that upon the fiering of the Beacons (which are erected for that service) not only the common sort, but even of men of place and honour, were ignorant which way to direct their course, and therby (through amasednesse) as likely to run from the place affected, as to make to the succour of it; caused the true places of the beacons to be plotted in carde, with directorie lines, so many sundrie waies, as any of them did respect the other: by which any man with little labour, may be assured where the danger is, and thereof informe his neighbours. For example: suppose our first beacon, standing on Shootershill, to be light: he that will go thither may know by the watchmen from whence they received their light; which must be either from the west neare London, or Hamstede: or else from the east, by warrant of the fiered beacon at



Map showing the Beacons in Kent

Stone neare Dartford; or of that which is neare to Gravesende. The like of the rest; and so much for use.

'And now, if any man shall thinke, that this laying open of the Beacons, is a point not meete to bee made publike: I pray him to give me leave to dissent in that opinion from him. For, as the profit to the Realme and subiect is manifest, in that it speedeth the service, where speed is most profitable: so there is no secret hereby disclosed, whereof the enimie may take advantage, seeing that Beacons stand open to the eie, and all men know the end for which they be advanced, though few know the best use and advantage of them. Yea rather, the enimie is prevented, when he seeth that we can and do make so good and readie use of our Beacons. If it be replied, that peradventure the common people shall not be permitted to run to the shore, *Tumultuaria manu*, as the old maner was: but shall stay till they be called upon, and that the trained companies only shall resort to the places of their appointed rendevous: the answere is, that whatsoever course be directed, yet the speedie knowledge of the danger, is all alike profitable, which without this cannot be discerned. And otherwise it must follow, that there will be no use of the Beacons at all: which if it be, the countrie might be well delivered of that continuall and great charge, which it sustaineth by the watching of them. But as (no doubt) the necessitie of them is apparent: so were it good, that for the more speedie spreading of the knowledge of the enimies comming, they were assisted with some horsemen (anciently called of their hobies or nags, Hobeliers) that besides the fire (which in a bright shining day is not so well descried) might also run from Beacon to Beacon, and supply that notice of the danger at hande.'

Jessup points out further limitations of the beacons: 'As a system, it suffered

from two obvious handicaps. The first was that unless the weather was clear the beacons could not be seen over long distances – the beacon at Fairlight, near Hastings (*Fayre leegh* on Lambarde's map), for example, was about 18-20 miles away from Westwell. However, an invasion was unlikely to be attempted except during the summer, so the chances of mist or continuous rain were fairly remote. The other handicap was that, through mischievousness or nervousness, a false alarm might be given. That happened on a few occasions, and the Kentishmen who mustered and prepared to resist the invasion later made it very plain to Her Majesty's Council that they were not amused.'

He then goes on to summarise the events that led to their proper use, although never to signal an actual invasion: 'The great attempt to invade finally came in 1588, when the Armada sailed from Spain, and came within sight of England on 15th July. It was expected that a landing would be attempted in Kent or Essex, since it was known that the Spaniards sailing up the Channel intended to join up with their fellow-countrymen crossing from the Netherlands, then in Spanish hands.

'The beacons presumably blazed out their warning, and the forces of the county prepared to resist the invaders. They assembled on the 29th July and remained under arms until the 19th August.

'On the very day that the militia assembled the English and the Spanish fleets were fighting out in the Straits of Dover the only general engagement of the campaign. Better seamanship and more easily handled ships gave the English the victory, but the Spanish fleet was far from being destroyed. It sailed away into the North Sea, but the weather proved its greatest enemy. Storms arose and drove many of the Spanish ships on to the coasts of Scotland and Ireland, and the crippled Armada tried to make its way home again by circumnavigating the British Isles. Of the 30,000 sailors and soldiers who had sailed away from Spain in the Invincible Armada, fewer than half ever returned to their own country.

'We now know, but the Elizabethans were not to know, that the failure of the Armada brought to an end the danger of invasion. War with Spain continued, and from time to time Kent was called upon to supply small contingents of men, as far as possible chosen from those willing to be employed, for service overseas. The defences of the county were constantly being looked to, and several of the larger towns were ordered to lay in stocks of gunpowder. In May 1591, the Spanish fleet was again in the English Channel, and the Privy Council ordered the beacons in Kent to be carefully watched and guarded.'

The alarms continued and precautions were taken: in 1592, again in 1595, and three times in 1596. The militia was called out finally and unnecessarily in 1599, for by then Philip of Spain had died. As the 17th century began, the prospect of England being invaded by the Spaniards was removed, and this most early of 'early warning systems', depicted on Lambarde's *Carde*, fell into disuse.

Committee Meetings, 1988

Held at the Farmers' Club,
3 Whitehall Court,
London, SW1A 2EL
in the Oak Room

Wednesday, 11th May*
Tuesday, 14th June
Wednesday, 13th July
Wednesday, 14th September

Overseas representatives are welcomed to these meetings if they are in London. Meetings are held from 5.30 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.

**For the A.G.M., 6 p.m. in the Committee Room.*

Oxford in June

WE HOPE for a fine sunny day for our visit to Oxford on Saturday, 18th June. Although Matthew Arnold wrote of

> *that sweet city with her dreaming spires,*
> *she needs not June for beauty's heightening*

another poet, F.W.Faber, has

> *...seen no place...*
> *That carries age so nobly in its look*
> *As Oxford with the sun upon her towers.*

In recollection, to Jan Morris, every Oxford summer day is warm, bright and sunlit, but the fact is, she states that the Oxford climate is ghastly, and always has been.

Those who travel on the coach from London will be set down outside the Clarendon Building, built in 1712 by Hawksmoor to house the University's printing press, paid for by the copyright from Clarendon's *History of the Rebellion*, and today housing, amongst others, the Proctors, the dons who are given for a year the job of supervising the conduct of undergraduates in the town.

The direct approach to the Convocation House where we take lunch – and where I voted in the election for a new Chancellor last March – is up the steps and round the Sheldonian Theatre. The Sheldonian, built by Wren in 1669 – the most splendid room in Europe, someone has written – is where the grand ceremonial occasions are held: just the setting, says Jan Morris, for a peculiar but endearing function.

We enter the Convocation House through the small courtroom, where for centuries the Vice-Chancellor dispensed justice – he still does, it is said, in minor and obscure matters. Christopher Hobhouse described this building as 'drenched in beauty and antiquity'.

As its name indicates, the governing body of the University has for long met here; and a House of Commons has twice – or thrice – met here: 'in 1681 when Charles II exercised an undoubted but unpopular right to assemble Parliament in Oxford, and in 1644 when Charles I gathered round him the loyal and devoted minority of the Commons. A century before that these same walls heard the frantic exculpations of Latimer, Ridley and Cranmer as they struggled in the net of Cardinal Pole. So does each high tide of national history leave its faint tidemark on Oxford's walls'.

Adjacent is the Divinity School, a marvellous example of Perpendicular, and above it, the noble Duke Humfrey's – and now we are in the Bodleian proper, about which we shall no doubt be well informed during our visit.

The best background reading I know is Jan Morris's *Oxford*, first published in 1965, still available in paperback from O.U.P. – the Clarendon Press. Christopher Hobhouse's *Oxford* [Batsford, 1939, with a revised edition in 1952] also is an informative and enjoyable read, and I have already quoted from it. I now offer a few quotations from Jan Morris.

'Oxford has an air to her and sometimes looks properly royal. This always feels a considerable city, with wide streets like a capital, and few places in the world can look more splendid when you catch Oxford in the right light. There is nobility to your first glimpse of the University Church...a single admonitory spire... There is nobility to the sudden glimpses...of that celebrated skyline...as you...see it golden there...or dramatically on a winter's day wreathed in mist...'

Notwithstanding the famous views – Magdalen Tower, Tom Quad, the sweep of the High – 'The style of Oxford is reserved, and the scale is domestic'. There is nothing enormously spectacular 'or so instantly breathtaking as the Backs at Cambridge... A Gothic irregularity is one of the keys to (Oxford's) fascina-

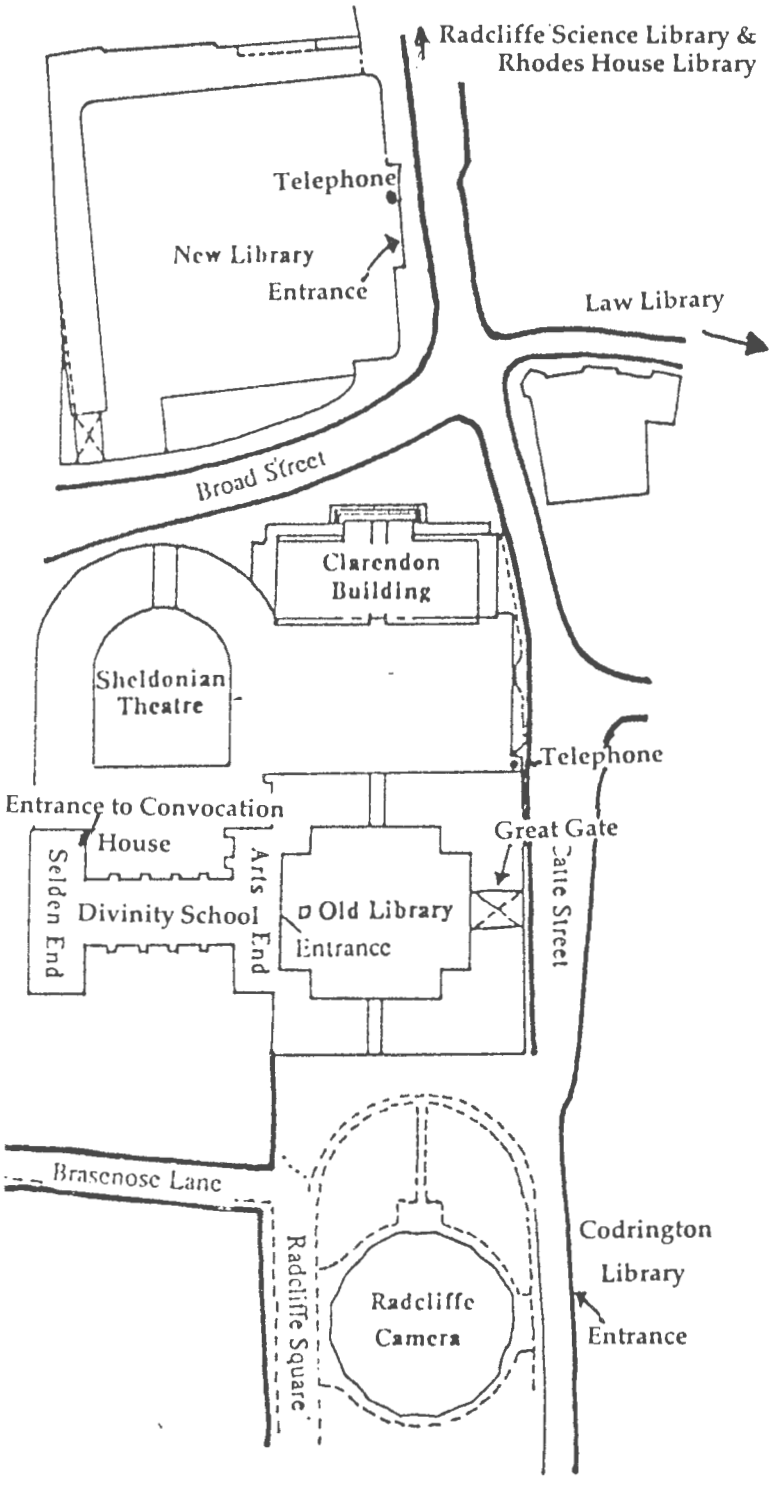
tion... Variegated structures stand there side by side, running into one another, and long since moulded into a patchwork unity...'

'This place has green fingers. Through almost every college gateway some fragrant garden beckons you... The trees are very important...and...greatly help to create Oxford's feeling of slightly spiced Englishness... Sometimes the look of Oxford seems to demand more than sight. It is the green that does it, and the age, and you feel that you would like to stroke the scene before you or to swim in it...

'For the drama of Oxford you must look beyond her appearances and remember as you pass through her aloof and modest pageantry all that the city has meant to the world. These are the streets, so Flecker said, where the great men go... In such a city the look of it is only ancillary to the genius and...all these grey and golden stones are merely Oxford's index.'

Trailing my coat, Baedeker shall have the last word – admittedly published in 1887, not in 1987, post the other William Morris 'Oxford is on the whole more attractive than Cambridge and the traveller is therefore recommended to visit Cambridge first, or to omit it altogether if he cannot visit both'. See you in Oxford in June!

JSJ



Street plan, Central Oxford

IMCoS SIXTH ANNUAL

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM

AUTUMN 1988
(Provisional Date)
1st-3rd October

YUGOSLAVIA

DUBROVNIK

ZAGREB

Contact IMCoS Secretary
Harry Pearce Tel: 01-769 5041

From the Chairman's Desk

OUR Eighth Annual General Meeting will take place at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, 11th May in the Committee Room (ground floor) of the Farmers' Club, 3 Whitehall Court, London, S.W.1. We would like to see as many members as possible.

As our activities continue to expand worldwide, we do need more members to take over some of the responsibilities of organising events, attending committee meetings and generally helping the society. If you are prepared to help in any small way, would you please contact any member of the Society before the A.G.M.?

Plans are well ahead for the U.K. Symposium and Map Fair. The visit to the Bodleian Library, Oxford, on Saturday, 18th June is being organised by Stuart Jackson from Manchester. The Dinner is at the same location as last year, the Imperial College. Caroline Batchelor has willingly offered to organise this event.

Our guest speaker will be:

Mr H.A.G. Lewis, Consultant to the Times Atlas.

The Map Fair on Sunday 19th June will be an enlarged affair. Rodney Shirley has kindly offered to organise 'A Special Exhibition of Decorative Cartographic Title Pages and Frontispieces'. The Exhibition will link the arts of the designer, engraver and printer with the achievements of explorers, surveyors and mapmakers over 300 years. It will be held in the Ashborn Room, which is on the first floor of the Hotel adjacent to the London Suite, where the Map Fair is generally held.

We hope the new arrangements will give more space to everyone. Harry Pearce, our Secretary requires members to assist him at the IMCoS stand. If you can help for a short period, please contact him.

The Zagreb and Dubrovnik Symposium on the 1st - 3rd October has been well supported by official bodies in Yugoslavia. Tony Burgess is arranging a U.K. party leaving (provisionally) London on Friday, 30th September for seven days. Special travel rates can be obtained.

Members not travelling through London should contact the Yugoslav Symposium Secretary:

Ms Ankica Pandzic
Povijesni Muzej Hrvatske
41000 Zagreb
Matoseva 9
Yugoslavia
Telephone: 041 277-9

I am sure that members who watched the BBC2 television programe 'Timewatch' on 6th January would have enjoyed the programme in which many members of the Society took part. I would like to congratulate Ms Antonia Benedek, the producer, for her painstaking research. Many members feel there would be a demand for a longer programme in greater depth some time in the future.

Finally, I would like to thank Jim Wallwork for his excellent organising ability at the Durham Symposium on 19th March. A more detailed report appears elsewhere in this issue.

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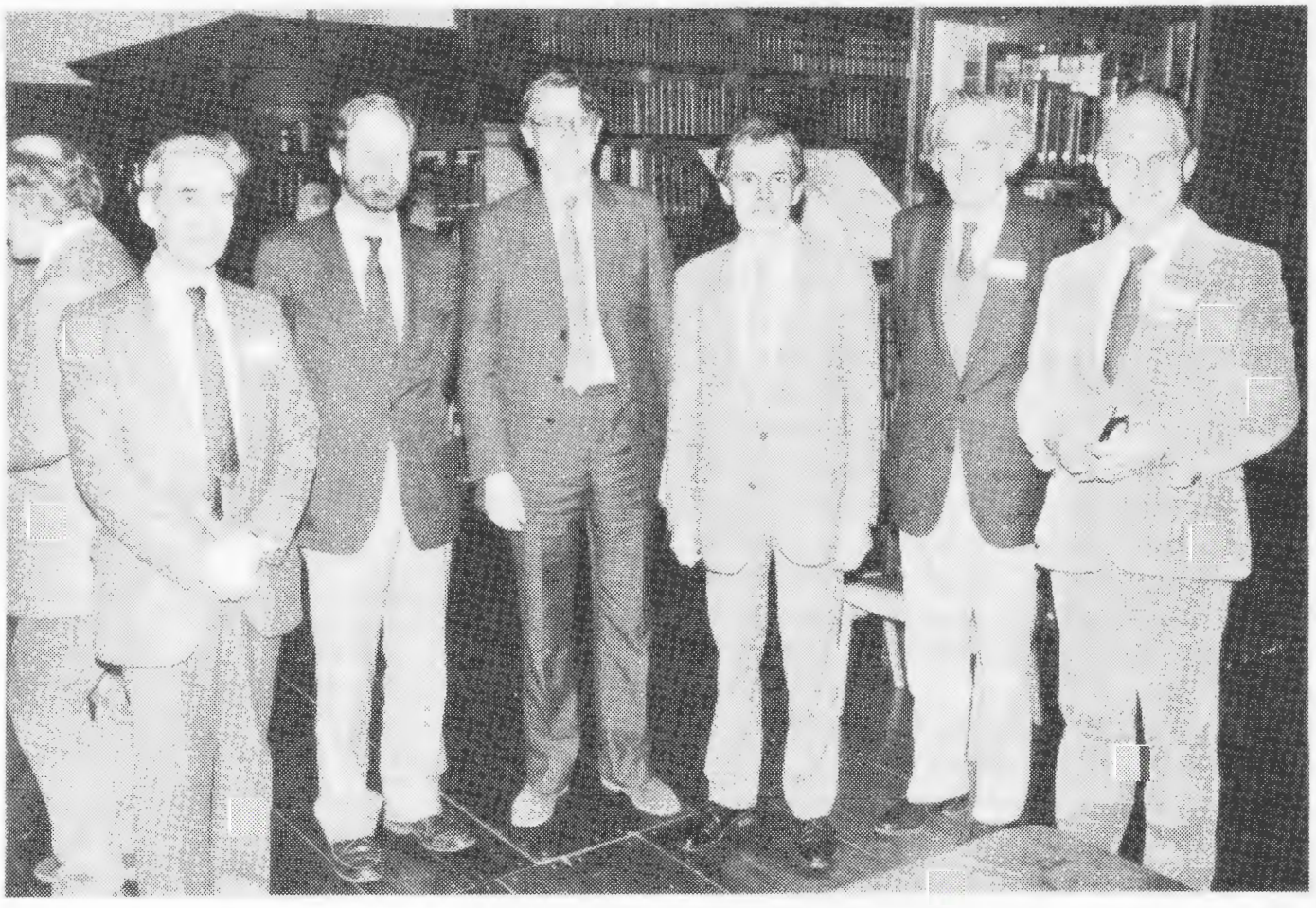
Durham Regional Meeting: 19th March, 1988

by Jim Wallwork

A VARIED programme of lectures and map displays provided a very interesting and worthwhile meeting in Durham University and Cathedral, which was attended by between 30 and 40 people.

As usual, the preliminary coffee and registration period allowed members and guests to mingle before the first lecture, which was given by Mr Michael Blakemore of the University Geography Department. He provided a lively insight into the role and significance of maps and map-making past and present. How many of us know that the familiar Ordnance Survey map will be a thing of the past after the year 2000, at least in its present form? Digital mapping is becoming increasingly widely used, and will ultimately render the current O.S. maps

Left to right: Mr Jim F. Wallwork, Durham Meeting chairman and organiser (our N.E. of United Kingdom representative now that Clifford Stephenson has retired from this post); Mr Roger Norris; Prof. P.D.A. Harvey, Emeritus Professor of History, University of Durham; Mr M.G. Snape, Senior Assistant Keeper, Department of Paleography and Diplomatic, University of Durham, Mr Malcolm Young, IMCoS Chairman, and Mr Rodney Shirley, Past President of IMCoS.



obsolete and presumably therefore, collectable.

The subject of the earliest English estate maps was covered by Professor Paul Harvey in a way that not only revealed his profound knowledge of this subject – on which he is the leading authority – but also showed how little is known of the working methods of many early English map-makers, including no less a person than Christopher Saxton. One reason for the lack of maps from the pre-Saxton era is apparently that only a written description of an estate and its layout was considered necessary for legal purposes.

The morning concluded with a visit to the Geography Department's cartographic collection, followed by an excellent and convivial lunch in Grey College of the University, which afforded a splendid view of Durham Cathedral, the venue for the afternoon session.

A lecture on local and mediaeval maps of County Durham by Mr Martin Snape of the University's Department of Palaeography and Diplomatic was given in the Cathedral's Dean and Chapter Library, and gave us the opportunity to hear about and to examine a unique group of three mediaeval maps. Mr Snape's understanding of, and his insight into the origins of these maps held us all, and was followed by an examination of the Library's map and atlas collection. A question and answer session involving both Professor Harvey and Mr Snape concluded the meeting.

We were very pleased to welcome Professor O.A.W. Dilke, Professor Emeritus, University of Leeds and Professor Catherine Delano-Smith of Nottingham University, who each contributed to the day's proceedings in response to the lectures and subsequent questions.

An abiding impression left by a very stimulating day was that of the need to ask oneself why a map was made, and especially where it originated in a period well before the Industrial Revolution. This point was emphasised in different ways by each lecturer, who stimulated more questions than time permitted for reply.

Finally, the Society would like to record its thanks to the lecturers, the University and the Dean and Chapter Library for making such a successful meeting possible.

Durham Regional Meeting: a Personal View

by Tony Burgess

WHEREAS regional meetings in the U.K. generally concentrate on the historical aspects of the mapping of their county area, Durham bravely and successfully explored the earlier forms of map-making. Therefore what appeared to be a programme that had little to do with county map collecting, designed more for the scholar than the average map collector, proved to be, for me at least, a refreshing and worthwhile experience. The inspired choice of programme was fascinating to the end. My only regret was missing most of the first speaker's contribution, which I understand was equally refreshing. I await the published summary in a later **Journal**.

The rest of the programme took us back to the 'pre-map' era, to the times when the average educated person had little or

Continued on page 12

Librarian's Report

Membership Survey. Printed below are the interim figures from the returns received to date [1st February]. Hopefully members will continue to complete and return the green form enclosed in the last **Journal** of 1987. 'News gatherers' will no doubt note these results and act on them for future issues of the **Journal**. Our thanks to those who have already participated. Requests to keep forms confidential or not were almost 50/50.

Membership breakdown: Academics 17%; researchers 3%; dealers 24%; collectors 87%. N.B. Some obviously fall into two categories, as the figures indicate.

Areas of Collecting/Interest:

Globes	9%
North America	19%
Africa	5%
United Kingdom*	30%
Middle East	12%
Australasia	10%
South Atlantic	5%
Indian/Pacific	14%
Antarctic	7%
Strip/Road Maps	30%
Silk/Linen Maps**	19%
City Plans	28%
World Maps	19%
South America	1%
Europe	30%
Far East	10%
North Atlantic	10%
Mediterranean	12%
Arctic	9%
Sea Charts	31%
Railway Maps	16%

*most popular county: Durham.
**including Balloon/Survival Maps

Additionally, interest was expressed in articles on: Oddities/modern collectables; primitive woodcuts; canal maps; discovery/expeditions; articles aimed at novices; map myths; surveying methods/instruments; watermarks; conservation/display/colouring.

As can be seen, interests are wide, and – novice or veteran – *you* may well be the sole possessor of interesting information on certain aspects of map collecting that could both interest and fascinate other members. Self-consciousness should not prevent you from contributing. Choose you pseudonym, send your draft and I will type or edit as you wish, and forward to the **Journal** manager, keeping total confidentiality. *Please* contribute.

TONY BURGESS

DURHAM REGIONAL MEETING: March, 1988

Continued from page 11

no conception of what we take for granted: the visual map, drawn or printed as we know it. Such people 'saw' landed areas through written descriptive word pictures drawn up by surveyors, each individual transposing this into their 'visual' map of the mind.

So when we see the early attempts to portray our counties, and think them crude or even childishly simplistic, it can now be realised that they represented a giant step forward in the visual representation of the lands we live in. From this it is now easy to understand the impact of Ptolemy on Europe generally, and more particularly the significance on England and Wales of Saxton's achievements in mapping the country with such comparative accuracy and speed.

Thank you, Jim, to your speakers, to the University, to the Cathedral, to the members who attended, and not least to your organisation of the whole event.

The meeting closed with the retirement from 'active service' of Clifford Stephenson, who handed over to Jim Wallwork the duties of N.E. England representative. Having experienced his first, we look forward with anticipation to his future efforts on our behalf!

Book Reviews

Plans of Harbours, Bars, Bays and Roads in St. George's Channel. By Lewis Morris, 1748. Facsimile reproduction with an introduction by Dr Adrian Robinson. Edited by Geoffrey Budenberg. Published Beaumaris by Lewis Morris Productions, 1987. Limited hardback edition, and economy soft-back edition.

Well-produced facsimiles of early atlases are a valuable aid to researchers, collectors and librarians. They make expensive and rare works, normally out of reach of all but the privileged few, readily available for study, and on these grounds alone a good reproduction is always welcome. It is particularly so in the case of Morris, whose remarkable single-handed survey has been overshadowed by the technical advances and explosion of hydrographic activity of the second half of the eighteenth century.

Morris was an important figure in British marine surveying in the 1740s, yet even today he is better known for his other interests, geological, philological and antiquarian. He was self-taught and gained his first surveying experience as an estate surveyor. Later, as a customs official at Beaumaris he saw the pressing need of the coasting trade for accurate charts and dreamt of a complete survey of the Welsh coast. He embarked on this project on his own initiative, and with very limited official support. Between 1737 and 1744 he surveyed virtually the whole coast of Wales, and in 1748, with the belated encouragement of the Admiralty, published his general chart of the coast and the book of plans of twenty-four harbours from Anglesey to Tenby, which is now reprinted in facsimile.

Interestingly, these simple practical harbour plans were not originally intended for publication; he compiled them for his own use 'to refresh my memory in case of storms or other sudden disasters, when on my survey'. They were immediately popular; the book was sold out by 1761 and in 1801 was still considered worth republishing, even without major revision.

The entire 1748 work is reproduced with a 10% reduction is size. It consists of Nathaniel Hill's engraved title, Morris's introduction, the list of subscribers, Morris's plans and his notes on the harbours, in which he described the trade of each and his recommendations for improvements to them. An introduction by Dr Adrian Robinson has been added, giving an account of the survey and Morris's place in hydrographic history. The book is printed on a heavy art laid paper, and the hardback edition, which is limited to 300 copies, is half bound in calf with marbled boards.

It is an attractive volume, though a darker calf and more strongly marbled paper would have made the binding more characteristic of the period. There is one minor and apparently unnecessary departure from the 1748 arrangement: the verso of the dedication leaf has been left blank, instead of carrying the first page of Morris's introduction, which is now on the next leaf, making the original page numbers in this section illogical. However, the quality of reproduction is excellent throughout with no loss of detail on the charts, making them suitable substitutes for the originals, for all but bibliographical research.

Geoffrey Budenberg conceived the idea of publication, and it is his energy and enthusiasm which have seen it to completion. He much to be congratulated on the result, which will be appreciated by friends of Wales, scholars and collectors alike.

SUSANNA FISHER

Continued on page 14

BOOK REVIEWS

Continued from page 13

Trench Maps. A Collectors' Guide to 1:10,000 Regular Series 1915-1918, by Peter Chasseaud. Published by Mapbooks, 23 Lansdown Place, Lewes, BN7 2JU. ISBN omitted. Quarto card-covered book, 64pp. with 30 illustrations. Price £6 plus pp.

I found this book to be outside my general scope of interest and competence, but for those whose collecting interest encompasses military mapping and survey, it provides invaluable listings and background to the sheet maps in daily use by the various branches of the forces during World War I.

The six pages of introductory text give some interesting background to the technical problems encountered in the early period following the 'war of movement'. Static or trench warfare imposed great stress on those responsible for providing maps to the frontline units, for whilst large scale movements coped with 1:100,000/1:80,000 maps, when static warfare set in, the needs were measured in 100 - 1,000 yards, and suitable scale maps 1:10,000/1:5,000 just did not exist.

It therefore became necessary to carry out new, more accurate surveys in the combat areas, frequently under enemy fire, since such tasks could hardly be carried out in anything but broad daylight. It takes little imagination to visualise the difficulties and the author conveys an all too brief insight into this aspect of military surveying, and leaves scope for enlarging on this detail in his later volumes. Study of the illustrations highlights the troops' lighthearted approach to trench naming, and often indicates their origin with 'Kinkroo', 'Salad Trench', 'Stirling Castle', 'Piccadilly Circus' sitting strangely beside French and Belgian place-names. Definitely a book for the specialist rather than the general reader.

R.A.B.

Mittelrhein und Moselland im Bild Alter Karten: Ausstellung Landeshauptarchiv Koblenz. Koblenz: Landesarchivverwaltung Rheinland-Pfalz, 1985. 161pp. 32 colour and 30 black-and-white illustrations. 210 x 200mm. Price not stated. Available from: Landeshauptarchiv, Karmeliterstrasse 1, D-5400 Koblenz, West Germany.

This small but attractively designed paperback catalogue accompanied a 1985 exhibition of the cartographic history of the Middle Rhine and Mosel region, held at the Provincial Archives in Coblenz. The illustrations are sandwiched between two sections of text. The first is a 43pp. essay and bibliograhy by Dr Fritz Hellwig on the history of the cartographic representation of the area. A short 3-page article by Kristine Werner about the use of maps in archives as historial documents follows the illustrations.

Because the text is entirely in German, English-speaking readers may be more interested in the catalogue as a list of illustrations. The catalogue descriptions give full bibiographical information and literature references for the 76 manuscript and printed maps. The quality of the illustrations (all full-page) is excellent. Despite the small format of the book, most show the full map, with only a few restricted to map details or title-pages. All place names are legible on 40% of the illustrations, and on all but one of the rest the largest names can be read.

Dr Hellwig's opening essay is an excellent synopsis of the history of map representation of the region, necessarily general because its chronological scope is so great. In addition to giving biographical details of cartographers active in different periods, he discusses the typical cartography of each period and the way it represented the Middle Rhine-Mosel landscape. In doing so he provides a well-illustrated account of the cultural history reflected in the changing nature and use of maps. After introductory paragraphs on the modern interest in old



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International Map Collectors' Society

SIXTH ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM, 1988

Zagreb - Dubrovnik

FRIDAY, 30th SEPTEMBER – TUESDAY, 4th OCTOBER

[Extended stay 30th September – 7th October inclusive]

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Arrangements for Acccommodation/Registration are being handled by THE GENERALTURIST Agency in Zagreb. Please see separate form. We expect to stay in Zagreb on Friday and Saturday nights, travelling to Dubrovnik on Sunday Flight JU 876 at 18.00 hrs. Our programme resumes later that evening at 20.30!

This is the only suitable flight that day, and we must therefore make early bookings. Those members making their own arrangements, please note! It is essential that members confirm their intentions early, to enable us to reserve seats on this vital internal flight.

Since the Dubrovnik programme does not end until 18.30 hrs Monday, those *not* extending their stay will travel home the following morning (Tuesday). For those who would like to extend their stay a few days, we are arranging a return flight on Thursday and Friday, 6th/7th October, depending on the Agents' advice. The travel costs are **inclusive** of holiday insurance. Those wishing for more detail on insurance, please indicate, and this will be supplied.

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maps and their historical value, Dr Hellwig points out the value of state libraries and archives as repositories of old maps beyond the reach of the private collector, especially unique manuscript maps attached to official documents. For example, the state archives of Niedersachsen are estimated to hold 30,000 manuscript maps, and those of Nordrhein-Westphalen, Rheinland-Pfalz and Saarland to total more than 250,000 maps.

The introduction ends with remarks on the growing interest in the study of old maps as scientific documents, works of art, and as evidence of technological processes. Dr Hellwig emphasises the historical significance of the special language of cartographic symbols and colours as a means of representing the reduced Earth in map form.

In summarising the history of Middle Rhine-Mosel cartography as rich and varied, the essay points out that the region's political divisions prevented effective centralisation until the third quarter of the nineteenth century. At various times, Köln, Mainz and Frankfurt-am-Main were all centres of map production, and there is no single central library or archive for the region. To overcome this kind of access problem, West German libraries are making concerted efforts to produce catalogues of their map collections.

The earliest period of cartographic representation in the essay is that of the late-mediaeval/early-Renaissance maps of Cusanus, Etzlaub and Waldseemuller. Next the author discusses Sebastian Münster and Caspar Vopel's sixteenth-century maps of the Rhine. Mercator and the period of the great atlases form a considerable section, followed by a discussion of territorial maps. Due weight is given to the French cartographers of the eighteenth century who reflected their government's military interests in the Rhine border region with the first unified maps of the whole area. The story moves back to German maps with discussions of fortification plans, military and regional cartography, German atlases, and the practical applications of cartography in government and science in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

The catalogue is divided into two number sequences: 116 exhibits following Dr Hellwig's theme of the history of regional cartography, and 60 exhibits in an 'A' (or 'Archiv') series illustrating the separate short essay on 'Archival maps as an historical source', by Kristine Werner. The juxtaposition of the two treatments is curiously effective, distinguishing between the 'artefact' map and the historical document, and highlighting the dual importance of the archival map both as an administrative transaction and as an historical depiction of particular topography.

KAREN S. COOK and ANDREW S. COOK

Cartographical Innovations: an International Handbook of Mapping Terms to 1900. Edited by Helen M. Wallis and Arthur H. Robinson. Tring: Map Collector Publications (1982) in association with the International Cartographic Association, 1987. xxii, 353pp.: ill., maps; 25cm. ISBN 0 906430 04 6. £43.00

'...the full edition planned for publication at the International Cartographic Conference in 1980...on the evidence of the preliminary study, should be even more amusing, awful and artificial.' Thus ended this reviewer's notice [in the British Cartographic Society's *Cartographic Journal* of June, 1977] of the prototype of the present work. It was entitled *Map making to 1900: an historical glossary of cartographic innovations and their diffusion: preliminary study...* (London: The Royal Society, 1976). That modest staple-bound booklet contained 26 'sample entries' on 47 pages, and no illustrations – a far cry from the present 'full edition'.

The arrangement of the new work is explained and well laid out in the preliminary pages. The main body of the text

groups the 'innovations' into eight: Types of maps (Cartogram, Chart, Chorographic map, Choropleth map, World map'); Maps of human occupations and activities ('Archaeological map, Boundary map, Disease map, Traffic map'); Maps of natural phenomena ('Astronomical map, Block diagram, Botanical map, Zoological map'); Reference systems and geodetic concepts ('Cardinal direction, Compass direction, Date line, Wave directions'); Symbolism ('Area symbol, Coastal depiction, Colour, Windrose'); Techniques and media ('Cartouche, Characteristic sheet, Hand colouring, Watermark'): Methods of duplication ('Anaglyptography, Anastatic process, Ben Day, Relief Technique'); and Atlases ('County, Facsimile, Island, Regional').

The 'General Index' on pp.328-346 is of considerable and necessary help in listing both related terms and alternative forms as well as personal names. No brief indication here can possibly convery the enormous amount of fascinating facts – whenever possible related to their historical and social background – contained within these classified subject headings. It is a little mystifying, though, to read almost identical information under entry 3.031 'Compass Declination Map' as appears under 4.133 'Magnetic Variation'; an illustration of Halley's *A New and Correct Chart Shewing the Variations of the Compass* [in the Atlantic Ocean] accompanies entry 5.091 'Isogone' – a 'near relation' in subject matter. The caption, incidentally, gives publication date of 1701 but no hint that a copy of probably the third state (now with dedication to William III) is shown.

Distinct from apparent duplication of material there is, at times, text which does not add relevant information and which holds up the flow of thought: it is surely irrelevant, for example, that 'What is now reckoned as the finest [roteiro]... was purchased by Sir Walter Raleigh for £60, and is now in the British Library...' (entry 1.0320A) 'Coastal Chart'). A more concise style and clear listing of diffusion of the spread of innovations would allow information on the earliest bathymetric chart both to have an entry to itself (instead of being lost amongst the fourth paragraph of 1.0320A) and to be indexed.

Both Eastern and Western cultures (also Mexican, Oceanic and indigenous peoples) are included, thus adding a truly international perspective. It is surprising that someone has, since the 1976 preliminary edition, decided to reject the accepted and recommended Pinyin system of romanising Chinese characters in lieu of the now obsolete Wade-Giles system – a retrograde step which may cause confusion for readers when literature searching.

Searching the relevant international literature, too, should have enabled rectification of the oft-repeated statement that the manuscript plan of Imola of 1502-03 is by Leonardo da Vinci. This plan (in the Royal Library, Windsor Castle) described under entry 1.1630 'Plan' as one which 'ranks as the earliest scale-map of an Italian city since Roman times' was drawn originally in 1472-73 by Danesio Maineri; Leonardo added the explanation of his project of strengthening the fortifications of the city to Maineri's own map.

International co-operation (which might have given Maineri his due) has not been one hundred per cent in the production of this work. At a Meeting of the ICA Commission on the History of Cartography in Berlin in September 1979, the reviewer noted that only 40% of solicited entries had been received by that deadline: an imbalance in national coverage should not therefore necessarily be blamed on the editors. Whilst the 'Acknowledgements' give due reference to *Imago Mundi* and to *The Map Collector* as sources of help, a reference to a review in the IMCoS **Journal** (Autumn, 1986) would have enabled at least a footnote to have been added that England, too, was publishing typographic maps – both be-

fore and after that listed for France in 1806.

One could add that little is noted on the geographical and chronological spread of the lithographic technique for maps under entry 7.1210 – such as examples of maps produced at Godthaab in Greenland from 1859 onwards. This brings the question of why there could not have been included maps to show the diffusion of cartographical innovations (this was suggested in the review of the preliminary edition of 1976 cited above). But whereas one could go on citing instances of gaps (which will be filled, hopefully, in a future edition), one should not be unaware of some reasons for these.

It is to be hoped, too, that a proof-reader with knowledge of European languages and European geography and history will be given the chance to see proofs before final printing: German nouns, for example, take different endings according to case, and also take upper-case for the first letter. And adding in parentheses the present name for Pressburg [Bratislava] would no doubt be time-saving for some readers. Five errors of fact and printing in entry 4.041 'Date line' are probably unusual. Expense obviously precludes colour illustrations, but perhaps in the next edition we may see some more unusual maps – like the double-hemispheres of the world 'coloured according to the colours of the inhabitants' in *Lectures on the philosophy of history* by the Rev. Ezekiel Blomfield, (London, 1819).

If this great collection of information can make collectors look more closely and wisely at their maps, this will recompense the editors and many contributors in some measure for the labour and time put into this very worthwhile publication. Buy it!

FRANCIS HERBERT

'DISCOVERIES' PRIZE ESSAY CONTEST

The Society for the History of Discoveries has announced its first annual prize essay contest. The Society was founded in 1960 to stimulate teaching, research and publishing in the history of geographical exploration.

Essays may deal with voyages, travels, biography, history, cartography, techniques and technology or other aspects of discovery. Anyone under the age of 28 who has not received a doctoral degree before 2nd March, 1988 is eligible to enter.

The essay should be original and unpublished, in the English language, and consisting of not more than 6,000 words. Suitable illustrative and tabular material would be welcome. The essay should be typewritten and double-spaced, on one side of the paper.

Essays must be postmarked on or before 1st June, 1988, and addressed to **Jonathan T. Lanman, Chair, SHD Prize Essay Contest, 9120 Burdette Road, Bethesda, Maryland 20817, U.S.A.** The award-winning essay will be judged by a panel from the Society, and the decision will be announced on or before 1st September, 1988.

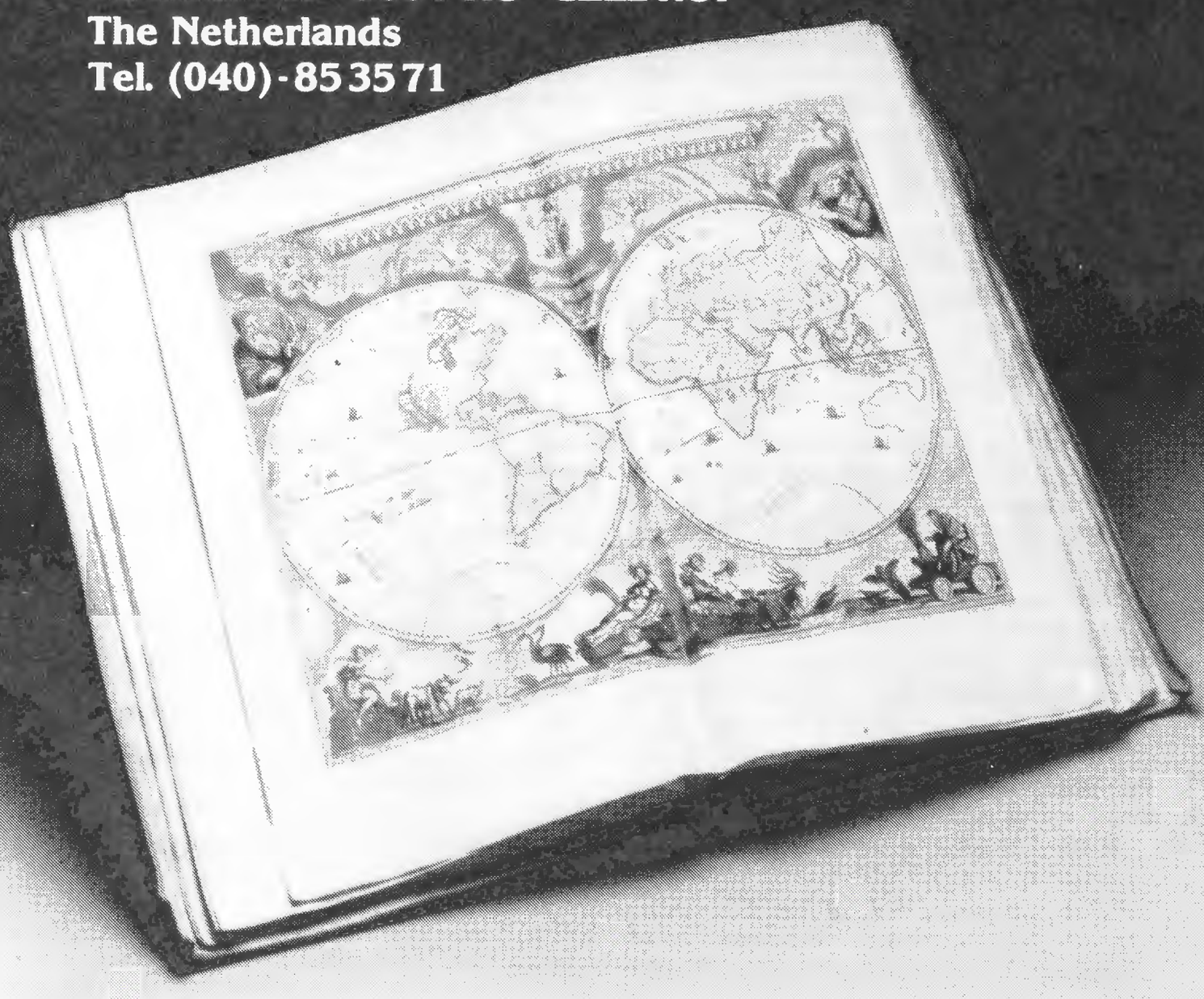
The winner will receive a prize of $500, and will be invited to make an oral presentation about the paper at the annual meeting of the Society. The paper will be published in the Society's journal, *Terrae Incognitae*. A travel allowance of up to $500 will be added.

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COLUMBUS AND THE WORLD MAP

The University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee has received a $38,000 grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities to plan an extensive Exhibition on 'Columbus and the World Map' to coincide with the Quincentenary of Columbus's first voyage in 1992. The project will be directed by Dr Brian Harley of the UWM Geography Department together with Dr Roman Drazniowsky, Curator of the University's American Geographical Society Collection, and with the collaboration of Dr David Buisseret of the Hermon Dunlop Smith Center for the History of Cartography at the Newberry Library, David Bosse of the William L. Clements Library at the University of Michigan, and Dr John Parker of the James Ford Bell Library at the University of Minnesota.

The basic idea is that the four institutions will pool their expertise and resources in producing a major exhibition and published catalogue. The emphasis will be on maps of the period, using their images and the historical, scientific and cultural events they portray as a means of re-interpreting the Columbian encounter for both the scholarly and public audiences.

The Exhibition will contain many of the rare original maps and artifacts which recorded the discovery and exploration of the New World. Proposed themes include European maps and mapping on the eve of the Columbian voyages; Columbus and cartography; earliest cartographic images of the Americas; the impact of the Columbian discoveries on European cartography; maps as seen from an American Indian point of view; and cartographic decoration.

Plans will be available from the end of 1989, and enquiries will be welcomed by the co-ordinator, Mark Warhus, The Center for Map History, American Geographical Society Collection, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Library, Room 245, P.O. Box 399, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201, U.S.A. Telephone: 010 1 414 229-4101.

RIDING TO THE BORDER

AN EXCITING collection of maps of Yorkshire, Durham and Northumberland entitled 'Riding to the Border' has been on display in Middlesbrough recently. For the month of March 1988, the Cleveland Gallery has exhibited items from the Cleveland County Map Collection owned by the County Museums service. Mike Hill is the Museum Officer, and Marianne Deans has advised on the selection and purchase of the maps.

The maps included range from a Waghenhaer of the North East coasst and a first edition Saxton of Durham through Speeds, Blaeus, Mercators, Ogilbys, Mordens, Molls, Saxton/Wildeys, Bowens, Kitchins and Greenwoods to some first edition six-inch Ordnance Survey maps. Larger-scale maps include the rare Warburton of Yorkshire of 1720, the 4-sheet Armstrong of Durham 1768, the 9-sheet Armstrong of Northumberland 1769, and the 20-sheet Jefferys of Yorkshire 1771 most imaginatively displayed.

Already a comprehensive collection of the three counties, there are still some gaps to fill, and it is hoped that the Museum will be able to acquire further items in due course, despite the necessary financial constraints. The intention is to exhibit it locally from time to time, and to lend it to other Museums. It has already travelled to York, Doncaster and Wakefield, among other places. Further information on the Cleveland Collection can be obtained from Mike Hill, Cleveland Gallery, Victoria Road, Middlesbrough, TS1 3QS.



Mrs Caroline Batchelor at our London Evening Meeting on 26th November, 1987.

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Letters to the Editor

'Eyes in the Heavens'

May I inform interested readers of Dr Helen Wallis's wide-ranging article 'Eyes in the Heavens' [IMCoS **Journal**, No.27, p.16], that an example of *Johnston's Geological & Physical Globe* (Edinburgh, 1851) is to be seen at the Royal Geographical Society? As an additional note to this particular item, so impressed were the members of the Prize Committee of the Great Exhibition of 1851 in London that a prize was awarded not only for this large globe's scientific merits, but also for its elaborately-carved wooden stand. Unlike James Wyld's 'Monster Globe' (also built for the same occasion), the Johnston globe was houseable (as distinct from house-like!) and may still be inspected from either its cartographic or artistic point of view.

It may be that this *Johnston's Geological & Physical Globe* is the sole surviving example; if so, it becomes even more important and relevant to mention a location. I have done this myself, for example, in a short article 'The Earliest Known Facsimile Globe' in *The Map Collector*, issue 40, Winter, 1987 (about a Schöner 1515 terrestrial globe copied in *ca.* 1847).

FRANCIS HERBERT

'Timewatch' Programme'

I note your item on 'Timewatch' programme, inviting comments from viewers. I was not a viewer, and that is why I write. Would it not have been possible to inform members of such media programmes relating to maps? I was annoyed to have missed it, although it sounds to have been unbalanced.

C. MITCHENSON

Agreed, Mr Mitchenson. We shall, in future, do our best to advise readers well in advance - provided the information is available to us! ED.

House Style

Being not without experience in the production of society publications, I became convinced of the value of a consistent 'image', which makes a publication instantly recognisable, and I persuaded the previous editor to adopt a 'house style' for the cover of the **Journal**. Unless you have a good reason for the change in style – which, of course, you may have – you might consider a return to the established image of the **Journal**.

CLIFFORD STEPHENSON

Whichever magazine I have edited (and there have been many), it has always been my policy to institute a house style, not only for the cover, but also for the contents of the magazine. As you will note from the appearance of the present issue, Mr Stephenson, you will appreciate that a house style is in force. The cover will change from issue to issue only by the dateline and the second colour. I believe that this will help members readily to distinguish one issue from another – ED.

Contents of the *Journal*

In the 'Notes from the Chairman' column in the Autumn, 1987 issue of the IMCoS **Journal** was something which has prompted me to put in writing how at least one person wishes to express his pleasure at the improved content of the **Journal** during the past three or more years since Steve Luck has held the editorship. By 'improved', I mean, for example, length of articles, more illustrations, reviews and generally more substantial volumes. I would like to add also that, both from being an active contributor and editor to two other journals in the

Continued on page 22

Exhibition of Cartographic Title-Pages

AS ONE of the events during the weekend of 18th - 19th June, when IMCoS is holding its annual London Symposium, Dinner and Map Fair, an Exhibition of **Cartographic Title-Pages** is being arranged. This will consist of a display of decorative title-pages and frontispieces from atlases and allied cartographic material (such as books of travel and geography) lent by members of IMCoS. We hope to gather together about 200 items dating from the time of the Renaissance up to the middle of the last century.

The Exhibition will take place in a room adjacent to the Map Fair being held at the Forum Hotel in Cromwell Road. The Exhibition will be open for one day only, on Sunday, 19th June, concurrent with the Map Fair. To help us plan the content of the Exhibition we would like to hear from all IMCoS members who would be prepared to lend one or two (or more) title-pages for the day. Pleast let Rodney Shirley (who is organising this Exhibition) know by letter, or by a telephone call to one of the two telephone numbers given at the foot of this notice.

Title-pages may be priced for sale if owners so wish. For priced title-pages an initial non-returnable fee of 1% (or a minimum of £1 per lender) will be payable to IMCoS, plus a commission of 5% (or a minimum of £2 per lender) if any items are sold at or as a result of the Exhibition. These charges do *not* apply to items just lent for the Exhibition and not for sale. Title-pages on display should either be framed, or in mounts with a transparent window, or in protective plastic envelopes. Interesting 18th or 19th century title-pages or frontispieces with cartographical connections are just as welcome as the rarer 16th and 17th century items. We are, however, looking for engraved pictorial title-pages rather than any which are purely typographical.

There will be a well-produced catalogue describing each item on display and giving its price, if for sale. I hope that many of you can find something from your collections. Please get in touch wth me *now* – the success if the Exhibition depends on your response.

Rodney Shirley, Sweetbriar, Long Grove, Seer Green, Beaconsfield, Bucks, HP9 2QH. Telephone 01 212 5396 [day]; 04946 6450 [evenings and weekends].

Letters to the Editor

Continued from page 21

same field, and from mutually sympathetic conversations over the past few years, I know that Steve's task has not always been smooth and easy: he certainly has had need of Yasha's good wishes in *his* farewell editorial in the August, 1984 issue!

May I finish by hoping that the new arrangements will continue to ensure that there exists another outlet for, and source of, items of interest to collectors and students in the history of cartography?

FRANCIS HERBERT

As one of the components of the 'new arrangements', I would totally agree with all of your comments, Mr Herbert. You will have read my 'heartfelt plea' in our last issue. I am glad to say that members are beginning to provide much of the material we need to create the kind of Journal *the Society deserves. Please, let it continue! – ED.*



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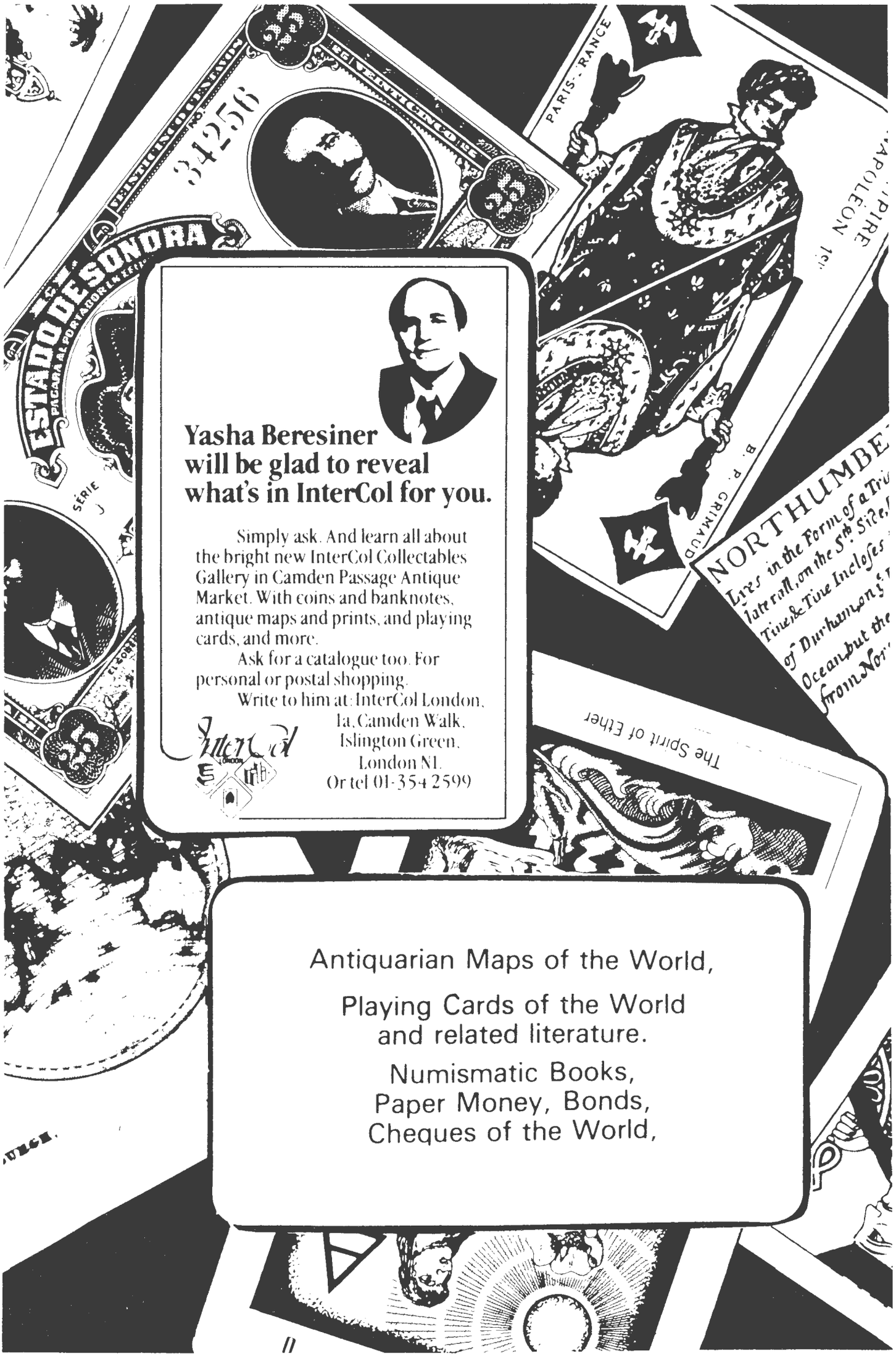
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