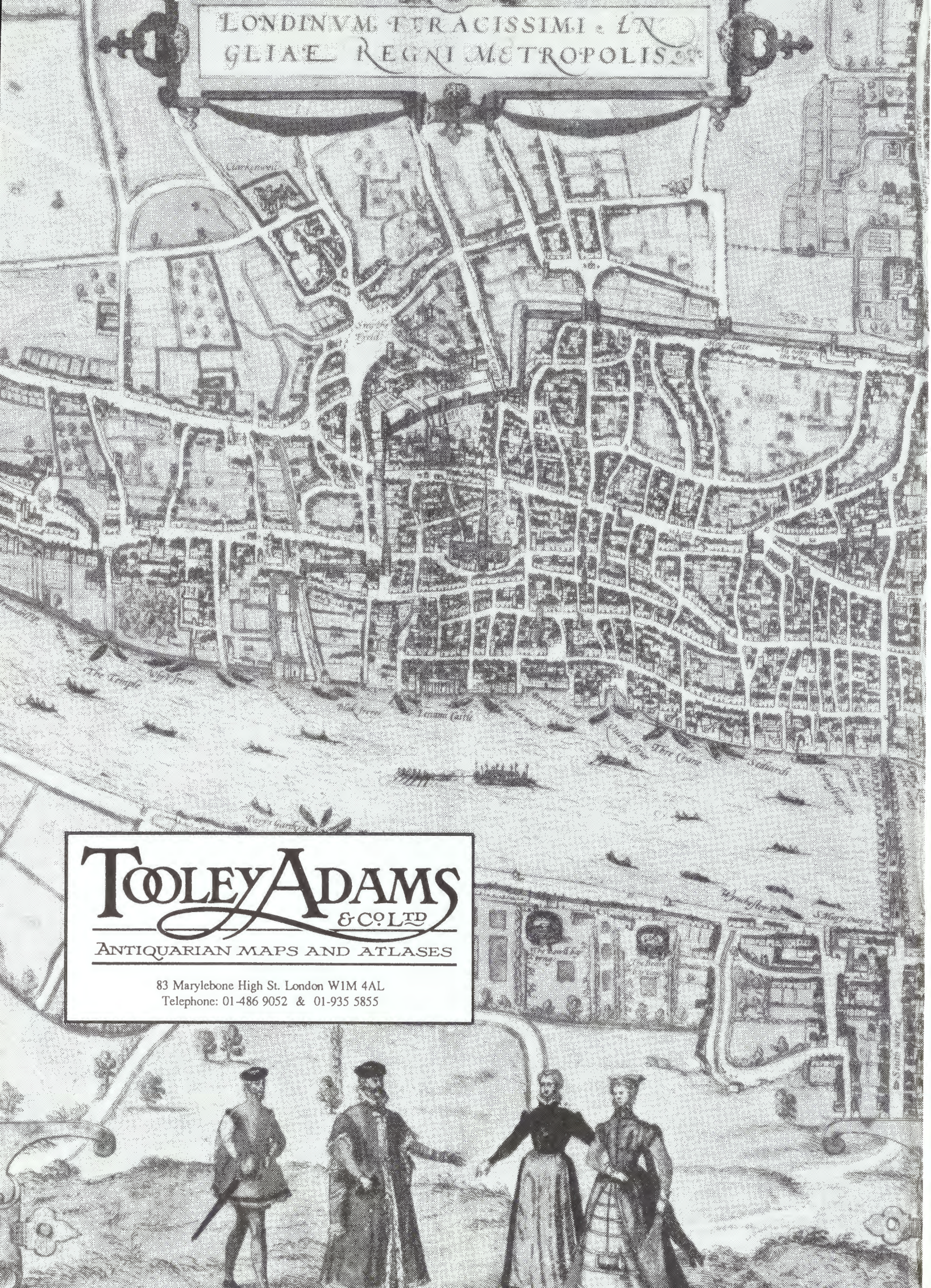
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Copy and other material for our next issue (Spring) should be submitted by **21st January, 1989.** To facilitate the gathering of material, all items for **editorial** use should be sent to the Editorial Liaison Officer, Yasha Beresiner, InterCol, 1A Camden Walk, Islington Green, London, N1 8DY. Tel. 01 354 2599. **Advertising** copy, artwork, etc. should be sent to the Advertising Manager, Warwick Leadlay, Gallery, 5 Nelson Road, Greenwich, London, SE10 9JB. Tel: 01 858 0317.

From the Editor

THIS issue is largely concerned the the Symposium in Croatia, since we have several articles from participants in that memorable event. More items on this are expected, but at the time of going to press had not been received by the Editor, and will therefore be held over until our next issue.

As will be noticed, we have a number of illustrations in the form of photographs from the Croatian scene, which will no doubt be of great interest to all our members, whether they were present in Zagreb and Dubrovnik or not.

Illustrations are always of great value in any journal, and in one devoted to the study and collection of maps, they are invaluable. In the past, we have made a plea for more contributions to the ***Journal***, and of course, that want still remains.

However, it is also of major importance that members should make available to others any item of pictorial importance. If you have something which could be of graphical interest to others, why not less them see it?

There is no need to send us an original. Nowadays, copying machines are so efficient that a good photocopy can easily be reproduced in the pages of a magazine.

Have a look among your treasures!

GEORGE BEAL

The Alaska Boundary Dispute

ALTHOUGH Russia's claim to Alaska dated from Bering's discovery in 1741 of Mount St. Elias on the mainland, the Tsar did not actually claim the territory until a treaty was negotiated with Great Britain in 1825, setting the boundary at the 141st degree of longitude.

Russia was a poor nation, embroiled in disputes with other countries, and certainly did not want the mighty British, through the Hudson's Bay Company, claiming the area militarily.

So the Tsar granted renewals of the Russian American Company's franchise at regular intervals, and ignored the possible threat. There was also worries about the encroaching Americans, though that small country was more of a nuisance with its piratical fur traders that a territorial threat.

After the agreement, all was quiet until the Crimean War. At that time, it was agreed to consider Alaska neutral, as neither side wanted to bother with patrolling the vast and stormy waters of the North Pacific. The *Trincomalee*, a British naval ship, did visit Sitka in 1855, apparently quite peaceably. The little Russian capital was delighted to have friendly visitors of any kind. Sitka also was the only place on the West Coast of North America where new rigging could be purchased, ship repairs made, chronometers fixed, and where a pleasant visit with the inhabitants could be had.

Then Russia, smarting from the defeat of the war, financially poor, and finding a chance to settle the long-standing feud with China over the Amur Valley, and still in fear of British military action, in 1867 sold Alaska to the friendly little United States, which was ever ready to acquire territory. The boundary line, still only a mark on maps, never surveyed, languished in 1898.

In that year, the gold of the Klondike was discovered just over the Chilkoot Pass in the mountains at the head of the Lynn Canal in South-Eastern Alaska. Suddenly everyone cared about the exact location of the boundary between Canada and the United States. Specifically, Canada wanted access to the coast. Predictably, the United States did not want to grant this. In a nutshell, the warring claims centred around the definition of 'coast' in the 1825 Anglo-Russian treaty.

Canada felt that it should mean generally following the shore. The United States interpreted it to mean all salt water inlets, bays, etc., belonging to Alaska. The Canadian claim stopped at the peaks of the Coastal Range, which parallels the general coastline throughout the entire area in dispute.

So, in 1903, the two countries squared off, both making their cases. Various compromises were suggested but, in the end, the United States won her case. To this day, the one area from Mount St. Elias to the seashore, has not been clearly defined. However, a glance at a map will show why the surveyors have not been at work. The entire area is composed of mountains rising 18,000 feet, and more sheer from the sea except for the Malaspina Glacier, a massive icefield larger than the state of Rhode Island.

Other boundary disputes continue to plague Alaska. At present, the U.S. government is quarrelling with Russia over the boundary of the Navarin Basin, an area between the two countries thought to be extremely rich in oil. In fact, a

number of U.S. oil companies have paid several million dollars for the right to drill in the area, though the State Department has warned them that they may never receive title.

The lower boundary of Alaska is not exempt from its problems either. Currently, there is the burning question of the exact boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia at Dixon Entrance. This confrontation is because of commercial fishing; the home port of the valuable Pacific salmon is then either Alaska or British Columbia, depending on the decision of the courts.

One good thing: the boundary along the rest of the 141st meridian appears to be peaceful. No wars are planned – at the moment.

DEE LONGENBAUGH

International Events

THE Symposium in Zagreb and Dubrovnik will be reported elsewhere in this issue of the **Journal**. I would, however, like to add my thanks to the organising committee, and especially to Dr Novak and Professors Jasna Tomičić, Ankica Pandžić, also Anica Kisić, director of the Maritime Museum, Dubrovnik. My thanks go to the many speakers from Yugoslavia, Paris and the U.K.

Athens, Greece, Symposium, 6th – 8th October, 1989.

Themis Strongilos, the general secretary of the Society for Hellenic Cartography, has plans well in hand for this Symposium. Themis has already obtained a number of expert speakers on Greek maps and the Aegean. Warwick Leadlay is planning a low-cost packaged tour from London, which will include provision for a short or long stay.

Washington, U.S.A., 3rd – 4th October, 1990.

The Washington Map Society has kindly offered to host the 8th International Symposium. Ralph E. Ehrenburg, president of the Society, and Assistant Chief of the Library of Congress, is arranging for the meetings to be held in the Library of Congress, Washington.

1990 will be the 10th anniversary of the formation of IMCoS. Those from other countries will be looking forward to meeting so many of our North American members, who form a high proportion of our total membership.

Please join us at our International events. The International Symposia are regarded by previous participants as friendly affairs, very enjoyable as well as being instructive and interesting. The warmth of friendship shown in different ways by the host country is remarkable. No one (of either sex) need fear being left on their own. The comradeship is exhilarating. You do not have to be an expert to attend; beginners studying maps will enjoy the meetings just as much. Make a note of the dates.

MALCOLM YOUNG

IMCoS SIXTH ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM

Zagreb and Dubrovnik
1st-3rd October, 1988

THE HOST, this year, of our International Symposium was Croatia, one of the six constituent republics of Yugoslavia. Two cities, Zagreb and Dubrovnik, shared the events, competing in matters of planning, organisation, friendship, hospitality and warmth.

Friday, 30th September to Sunday 2nd October, ZAGREB.

The arrival of participants to Zagreb early on Friday, 30th September, produced the usual rush, greetings and small talk in the lobby of the Dubrovnik Hotel. The family reunion was just beginning.

Dee Longenbaugh, Julia and Muhtar Katircioglu, all minus their luggage, Dr G. and Eva Wajntraub, Mireille Pastoureau, Mariette and Harry Pearce, Peter and Caroline Batchelor and myself, coming from very different directions, patiently waited for the British contingent, whose flight was delayed in departure from Heathrow.

Drago Novak and Jasna Tomičić, the very energetic and dynamic organisers, were at Zagreb airport, and it was only after a second delay of the London flight that Jasna arrived, panting under stress and the heavy load of the Symposium documents.

Well, the London group came just in time for the evening reception. It was a short and very pleasant walk from the hotel to Dverce Palace, the official reception hall of the city mayor.

The very pleasant meeting was opened by the Mayor, Dr Mate Micić, whose speech was answered by our President, Dr Helen Wallis, and our International Chairman, Malcolm Young. After being treated with cocktails and buffet, we were shown around the building, and later dispersed in friendly groups walking around the old city, occasionally sipping beer in the numerous and picturesque cafés of the area. It was our first impression of the brio and vitality of the Croats, who, like good central Europeans, were enjoying their life.

On Saturday morning, the Symposium was officially opened at the Historical Museum of Croatia in Matoseva Street. The short trip up the hill was made by means of the funicular railway, arriving at a small plateau from which we could see the Zagreb skyline.

At the Museum, we were greeted by our hosts, Professors Jasna Tomičić and Ankica Pandžić, and the other members of the organising committee, and by the old IMCoS hand Professor Dr Dragutin Novak – 'Drago' to most of us – the Symposium Chairman.

His introduction was answered by Dr Helen Wallis, and welcomed by a short speech by your International Secretary before the start of the working session. May excellent and very interesting papers were read by Dr Mirko Marković, Dr Petrica Novosel-Žic with Mrs Zeljka Richter, Mrs Dušanka Čanković, Dr Helen Wallis, Dr Mireille Pastoureau, Professor Ankica Pandžić and Dr Paško Lovrić with Mrs Melita Kosek.

To most of us, more of less unfamiliar with Croatian cartography, it was a very detailed and conclusive seminar. The morning session was followed by lunch-time. We were very well treated at a typical restaurant with an excellent

Continued on page 9

Exhibition of Maps and Charts in Dubrovnik

The romantic setting of the Rector's Palace in Dubrovnik was the venue for an exhibition of maps and charts of the Croatian coastline, specially organised for the IMCoS Conference in Croatia last October.

First, a few words about the Rector's Palace. Previously the seat of government of the republic of Ragusa and the residence of its elected ruler or Rector the Palace dates from the 15th century. Behind the elegant façade of Renaissance columns and Gothic arches lies a beautifully proportioned interior courtyard, open to the sky.

Here the IMCoS party gathered in the warm evening of Sunday, 2nd October; some of us quite overwhelmed by our introductory walk through the huge walls of Dubrovnik into the amazingly well-preserved town itself. The polished marble streets and the tall classical buildings of the Placa or main thoroughfare, all gently floodlit, seemed as if they had been transplanted from some age-old and unchanged Roman scene.

Ragusa, as Dubrovnik was known until the late nineteenth century, was a small but active maritime power. The maps and charts in the Exhibition reflected the importance of the Ragusan Republic, and other ports of the Dalmatian coast, in trade and war from the 15th century until the 1860s. Apart from Ptolemaic examples, the earliest maps on show were from popular *Isolario* and from pocket travel books describing the tourist routes of the time from Venice to Constantinople. In the later 16th and 17th centuries, as evidenced by the relatively poorly designed maps of Ortelius, Mercator, Blaeu and the Sansons, the citizens of Ragusa jealously guarded information about their coastline and defences.

In contrast, the Venetian Vincenzo Coronelli, nine of whose maps were on show, had access to better cartographical sources as a result of his contacts within the Venetian Republic. He was followed by lesser cartographers such as Rossi, Cantelli and Santini (Italy), Seutter and Weigel (Germany), and Bremond and Roux (France). Not until the 19th century, when Ragusa came under Austrian domination, were properly triangulated surveys carried out by J.W. Engelman and other Austrian cartographers. Engelman's large map can be regarded as the first modern representation of the region around Dubrovnik.

IMCoS members viewing the Exhibition were presented with a copy of the well-produced catalogue, containing an excellent historical introduction by Anica Kisić, the organiser. Unfortunately, some of the individual map or chart entries were not always correct in terms of either attribution or date, partly because they had been supplied by sister libraries in Šibenik, Split, Zadar and Zagreb. Nevertheless, the Exhibition aroused considerable local interest and was re-visited by conference members on several occasions during their stay in Dubrovnik.

RODNEY SHIRLEY

Report on the Sixth IMCoS Symposium

30th September – 3rd October 1988

The President's Message

THE SIXTH Annual International Symposium gave members a most rewarding three days at Zagreb and Dubrovnik. The Organising Committee, under the expert chairmanship of Dr Drago Novak, had put a great deal of work into the planning and proved admirable hosts. Our members came from as far afield as Alaska, Maryland and Finland to attend the event.

The theme of the Symposium was 'Five Centuries of Maps of Croatia'. Many of us had not visited Croatia before. Our knowledge of the early mapping of the region was distinctly limited. It was a revelation to have the full picture presented to us, complete with the achievements of a host of native practitioners.

Our first session of papers, which received media coverage by television and radio, included papers by Mirko Marković, Petrica Novosel-Žic, Dušanka Canković and Ankica Pandžić, supplemented by mine on Coronelli and Mireille Pastoureau's on maps of Croatia in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. Illustrations of the works of outstanding Croatian cartographers whetted our appetite for the forthcoming Exhibition in the Museum of Arts and Crafts. Paško Lovric and Melita Kosek completed the morning programme with their interesting presentation 'Cartography Today'.

The Exhibition *Pet Stoljeća Zemljopisnih Karata Hrvatske* (Five Centuries of Geographic Maps of Croatia) was organised by Ankica Pandžić, map curator at the Museum, under the auspices of the director, Jasna Tomicić. It comprised a splendid display of some 214 items, starting with the Ulm Ptolemy of 1482 and ending with maps of constituencies in Croatia and Slavonia by Ivan Steklasa, Zagreb, 1888. Of special interest among the earlier works was the map of Istria by Pietro Coppo (Petar Kopić of Istria, 1470-1556), in his world atlas entitled *De suma totius orbis*, Venice, c.1530, comprising fifteen maps (Catalogue No.5).

An outstanding work of the 17th century was the map of Slavonia and Croatia by the Rev. Father Stjepan Glavač (1627-1680), engraved and dated 1673 (Catalogue No. 80). In the long dedication, Glavač explains that he has made the map to correct the vague representations of the country by foreign cartographers. He points out that several prominent map makers had recorded Zagreb twice, as 'Zagabria' and as 'Agram'! The culprits, incidentally, included Mercator and Joannes Blaeu.

Several decades later, the appointment of military engineers to the Austrian Imperial Army, and the task of the Boundary Commission to determine the Austro-Turkish border of 1699 led to the production of some remarkable large-scale maps, such as those by Pavao Ritter Vitezović from 1699 to 1701 (Catalogue Nos. 116-119), and by Johann Christoph Müller, 1709 (Catalogue Nos. 122 and 131).

The well-illustrated Catalogue by Ankica Pandžić, Zagreb, 1988, provides a detailed record of the Exhibition, complete with index and bibliography. The introduction is in Croatian and English. This work ranks as a major addition to the literature, and all concerned with the Exhibition and Catalogue are to be

congratulated.

Dubrovnik, one of the finest cosmopolitan seaports of the Mediterranean, provided a fine setting for the second part of the conference, 2nd – 3rd October. Appropriately, our theme here was maritime. We attended the opening at the Rector's Palace of a fine Exhibition, *Obala Hrvatske na Pomorskim i Geografskim Kartama od 16 do 19 Stoljéca* (Croatian Coastlines on Maps and Sea Charts from the 16th to 19th Century).

The organiser and author of the Catalogue was Anica Kisić, director of the Dubrovnik Museum, who had collected the material from libraries, museums and archives in Zagreb, Zadar, Šibenik, Split and Dubrovnik. The Symposium resumed on 3rd October with a series of papers. Josip Luđić spoke on the Cartography in the Dubrovnik Republic, and Anica Kisić on the isolarii of Camocio and Rosaccio.

Finally, Drago Novak described the work of the important but little known chartmaker, Vicentius Demetrius Volcius (Vicko Dimitrije Volčić Dubrovčanin, 1563-1607), who was born in Dubrovnik and founded the nautical and chartmaking school in Livorno.

I end this account of a most successful conference with an extract from the *Mediterranean Breviary* of P. Matvejević, which Dušanka Čanković quoted in her paper on maps of the Adriatic. It captures something of the essence of life in this fascinating and historic region:

'The sun and sea; scents and colours; winds and waves; sandy beaches, islands of happiness; girls maturing early; passions hardly to be curbed; widows veiled in black; ports, ships, seafarers and calls for travels; voyages, wrecks and stories about them; oranges, myrtles and olives; palms, pines cypresses; luxury and poverty; reality and chimera; life and dream...'

HELEN WALLIS

IMCoS Sixth Annual Symposium

Continued from page 6

lunch, sitting around a long table, departing just in time for a short stop at the hotel to change for the evening.

The evening programme included a visit to the Mimara Museum, the opening of the exhibition and a performance at the Opera. The map exhibition 'five Centuries of Maps of Croatia' was held at the Museum of Arts and Crafts at Maršala Tita Boulevard. The event was inaugurated in a full house by the Museum Director, Professor Vladimir Maleković, while the exhibition was presented by Professor Jasna Tomičić and Dr Helen Wallis.

240 maps were presented at the museum's large rooms in organised displays.

THEMIS STRONGILOS

Letter to the Editor

Magnetic Declination

IN RESPONSE to R.S. Taylor's request (Issue No. 34), the best record I have found of the magnetic declination in the U.K. is given in a paper by Malin and Bullard; *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society*, London A, vol. 299, page 424 (facing). This covers the period from about 1560 to 1975, and has been corrected for Greenwich, but I would have thought it would serve for the U.K. as a whole, unless one is looking for a very high level of accuracy.

R.W. BREMNER



There was a warm welcome to Zagreb! Here is Dr Dragutin Novak greeting a happy Susanna Fisher.



Zagreb Symposium speakers, left to right: Mireille Pastoureau, Dušanka Čanković, Melita Kosek, Helen Wallis, Paško Lovrić, Petrica Novosel-Žic, Mirko Marković, Zelika Richter, Dragutin Novak and Ankica Pandžić.

THOSE WHO TOOK PART IN THE GATHERING



Dubrovnik: Rector's Palace Exhibition: left to right: the official interpreter, Malcolm Young, Anica Kisić, Chris Terrell, Tomislav Milković (Assembly President), Helen Wallis and Jasna Tomičić.



The open-air Tavern Dinner in Dubrovnik: left to right: Susanna Fisher, Mareta Pearce, Warwick Leadlay, Jasna Tomičić and others.

Croatia Welcomes the Map Collectors

AT LAST the long-awaited day arrived: 30th September, 1988. Zagreb and Dubrovnik here we come! We exchanged warm greetings at the airport with all our friends from the last IMCoS Symposium in Jerusalem, and were introduced to new members.

Then, on the Zagreb, a magical city, boasting one of the best preserved mediaeval town complexes in Europe, with lovely squares and museums. Somehow it seemed very familiar, perhaps because of its similarity to Vienna. We were very flattered to be received by the Mayor of Zagreb, Dr Mato Mikić, at a special reception in the Palace. Our plane had arrived two hours late, so we only had ten minutes to get ready and dash downstairs to the lobby of the hotel where we were to meet our shepherd and paterfamilias, Dr Dragutin Novak.

At this point, we lost five people who failed to make it. They spent some time desperately looking for us on the hill in the old town which overlooks the new quarter. Towards the end, however, we were all reunited, and were very warmly welcomed by the Mayor. We then examined the Palace and all the different rooms which were specially opened up for us. It is very beautifully maintained, with glittering chandeliers and genuine furniture. Particularly charming, as far as I was concerned, were the tiled chimney- pieces.

Then we went for a walk to the old part of the town. Some of us were lucky enough to enjoy a special explanation about Zagreb provided in excellent English by Professor Ivan Vodopija. He showed us one of the oldest chemist's shops, which was built just within the fortification walls, near one of the gateways. Nearby is a shrine and we were intrigued to see many candles lit to the Madonna. A hardy bunch of us then continued along the boulevards, and joined the predominantly young people sitting at cafés, while others went off in search of more substantial nourishment.

The next day, work started in earnest. Well, almost. First we were offered the most delicious sandwiches, and were given little Croatian hearts. Mine is still hanging in the kitchen as a souvenir. I don't know if there was a hidden meaning behind them.

We then walked to the Historical Museum of Croatia, where our Symposium was held. I shall leave the Symposium report to be written by others, and concentrate on the social side of the activities (as requested). We were filmed by local television, and also by Yugoslav national TV, and were told next day that the Symposium had made the news!

In the afternoon, we visited the Mimara Exhibition, and finally the opening of the map Exhibition in the Museum of Arts and Crafts at Zagreb. After the official opening, we had a quick look at the maps and then were dragged off to the Opera. I was most impressed on being told by Professor Tomičić that they had specifically requested a Croatian opera to be played for our benefit on the day that we were in Zagreb.

The opera was Jakov Gotovac's *Ero s Onoga Svijeta*, which roughly translates as 'Ero from the other world'. Two horses formed part of the cast, and the costumes were superb – red and white embroidery adorned with gold coins.

Continued on page 14

The Croatia Symposium...

Right:
The two-kilometre gallery at the cemetery at Zagreb

Below right:
Members of IMCoS on a guided tour of the old town

Below left:
Looking down on old Zagreb







Croatia Welcomes the Map Collectors

Continued from page 12

The last act ended with a ballet in national costume, which was a feast for our tired eyes. We returned to the hotel absolutely exhausted, but well content.

The following day, we went sightseeing in Zagreb, and visited the cemetery and the studio of the famous Yugoslav sculptor, Mestrović, which has been converted into a museum. Then we returned to see the maps properly. Later in the day, we found a good place to eat, where the locals go. That evening, we flew on to Dubrovnik.

Dubrovnik, known to the Romans as Ragusium, is further south on the Adriatic coast, and as we left the plane, a warm breeze enveloped us. After the delays at the airport, by the time we arrived at the hotel we were quite tired. This was a large modern building, and some of the rooms overlooked the sea. The only problem was that we had no time to admire the view. A quick change of clothes, and a brisk walk took us to the town centre, where we were due at a reception in the Rector's Palace, seat of the local government.

The Mayor of Dubrovnik, Mr Tomislav Milkovič, opened the Exhibition 'Croatian Coastlines on Maps and Sea Charts from 16th to 19th century'. I got trapped inside the Exhibition while he was speaking, and so had a quick preview of the charts! Great excitement occurred when Themis Strongilos found Greek writing on a French chart of 1818, and showed it to Dr Mireille Pastoureau of the Bibliothèque Nationale, who promised to try and find out more information in Paris.

The next day, 3rd October, after a quick swim in the sea, joined by our intrepid IMCoS member Commander Chris Terrell, we went to the Dubrovnik Symposium at the Inter-University Centre for Postgraduate Studies. We listened to very interesting talks, including Dr Novak's about Portolan charts. We hope he manages to find trace of the missing ones! Although we know of a number of maps and charts of the area by various cartographers, we should also take note of the comments by Miljenko Foretić of the Zavod za Povigesne Znanosti (Institute of Historical Knowledge) regarding the fact that there is written evidence of the existence of maps and charts which have since disappeared, possibly removed by Turks, Venetians, Austrians or French during territorial negotiations.

However, all too quickly, the discussion ended, and we went back for another look at the Exhibition. We had some problems in convincing the museum assistants that we were *bona fide* visitors. In the afternoon, we were taken on a tour of Dubrovnik. We had fun and games with the bus, which insisted on waiting for us at the top entrance to the hotel, while we were waiting downstairs, and we wasted precious time.

The tour was very interesting, and our guide told us of the early health, quarantine and social welfare systems which Dubrovnik pioneered, among them the Hospice for Homeless Children in 1432 at the Convent Sveta Klara, and the Franciscan pharmacy in 1318. At this point, it was pouring with rain, and after damply viewing the sights of Dubrovnik, we unanimously decided that the time had come for a cup of coffee. Huddled together, we savoured the best coffee in town.

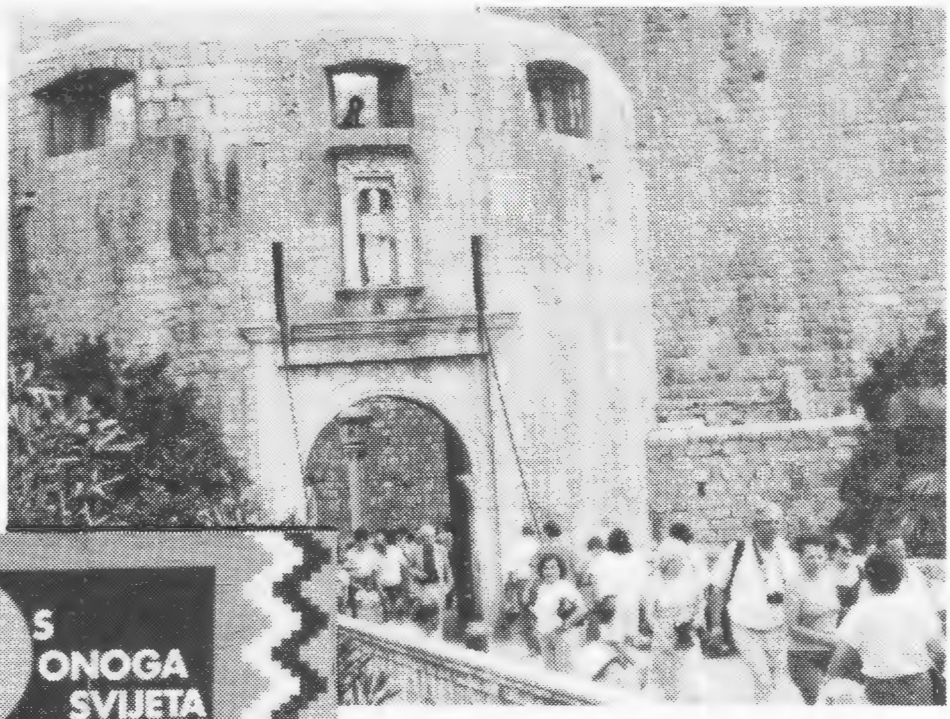
The Symposium ended with a dinner in Cavtat, where the highlight of the evening was the talk in Croatian by Muchtar Katircioglu, our IMCoS repre-

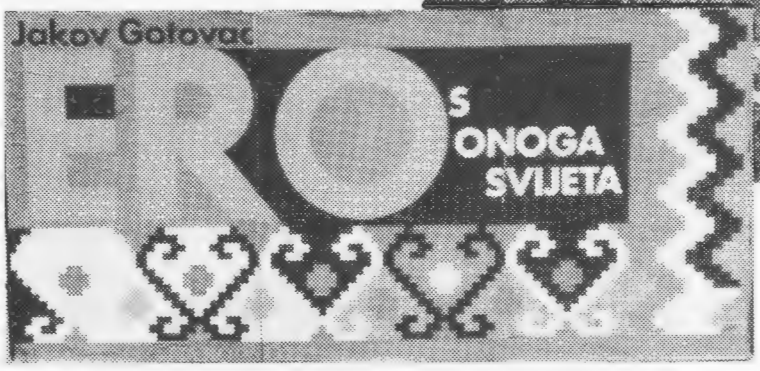
Continued on page 19

The Croatia Symposium...

Bottom:
The cable-car in Zagreb.

Below:
A colourful poster for an opera.





The IMCoS party on tour in Dubrovnik.



The Geographical and Political Division of Croatia and its Territorial Boundaries on Maps from 15th to 19th Centuries

GEOGRAPHICALLY speaking, Croatia is both a Panonian and Mediterranean country. As such, it is also the shortest line connecting the Danube countries with the Mediterranean Sea. Its interesting geographical position was the cause of its stormy history, whose greatest part was devoted to constant struggles for political and territorial independence.

In site of a century-old division of Croatian lands and pressures exerted by the Germans, Hungarians, Italians and Turks, which in the past had always been a great threat to Croatia, it has kept is political, territorial and ethnic integrity. Its present and unusual form of a horse-shoe is a result of its historical and geographical development through centuries.

Presently, Croatia is divided into five basic geographical regions: Central Croatia, East Croatia, Peak District Croatia, North and South Croatian Coastal Regions. The historical title of the Croatian state, Tripartite Kingdom of Croatia, Slavonia and Dalmatia, distinguishes between three basic administrative and territorial units. These regional names are regular features of old geographical maps. And they are still used today. But where do they come from, and which territories to they refer to?

Croatia, Croatian State, in diplomatic records *regnum Chroatorum*, was the original name for the lands inhabited by the Croats as a part of the South Slavs. It stretched between the Raša and Cetina rivers to the Vrbas river to the North-East and the Adriatic Sea to the South. Depending on the power of Croatian rulers and that of its neighbouring countries, Croatian political territory changed its boundaries. At the beginning of the 12th century, when it entered into a state union with Hungary, Croatia occupied the territories between the Drava river and the Adriatic, the Raša river to the West and the Neretva to the South-East. Among bigger islands, it had Krk, Cres, Ra, Pag, Hvar, Brač and Vis.

Dalmatia appeared as a regional geographical name in the 1st century B.C., and is one of the earliest geographical terms in our country. Based on the Illyrian tribe of Dalmata, this name was given by the Romans to their newly-formed province which made up a portion of the old province of Illyricum. Since then, it has continually existed as a certain territorial and administrative unit which often had to change its borders.

The Roman province of Dalmatia stretched to the North, almost to the Sava river, and then it covered the largest geographical and political territory. The boundaries of the Roman Dalmatia preserved in tradition and the expansionist aspirations of the Venetian Republic may have been the cause for Italian cartographers in the 16th and

17th centuries to represent Dalmatia on their maps larger than ever. These inaccuracies in boundaries were copied by other European cartographers.

In the early Middle Ages, when Slavic peoples started to settle down in this Roman province, Dalmatia was limited to just a few coastal towns, Zadar, Trogir, Split, Dubrovnik, plus the islands of Krk, Rab and Cres. This Roman Dalmatia was organised as a theme belonging to the Byzantine Empire. Though it practically never renounced its authority over Dalmatia, Byzantium lost Dalmatia when it was annexed to Croatia by the Croatian king Peter Krešimir IV.

Now the name of Dalmatia was added to the title of the Croatian state: *regnum Croatiae et Dalmatiae*. Dalmatia, or rather the union of Dalmatian communities, was later joined by Croatian towns like Nin, Biograd and Šibenik. The areas outside these urban communities still belonged to Croatia. When in 1409 Venice bought the rights over Dalmatia from Ladislas, King of Naples, it only gained power over some urban communities, and not the whole of the coastal region. This was the first loss of territory for Croatia, and the first more important alteration to its state borders. In the 16th century, Venice increased the lands under its control, which then stretched from Ravni Kotari to Makarska Coastal Region. Further expansion of Venetian Dalmatia beyond the coastal boundaries was blocked by the Turks.

The geographical term Slavonia, *Sclavonia*, appeared in the 12th century. It referred to Croatian lands from the Drava river to the sea, and it was used abroad, for example, in Italy and Hungary. Up to the sixties of the 13th century, Croatia *regnum Croatiae et Dalmatae*, was an undivided political and administrative territory. At the beginning of the 13th century, Slavonia separated and covered only a part of Croatia between the Drava river and Velika and Mala Kapela mountains, including within itself the areas along the lower Una, Vrbas and Bosna rivers.

The new administrative and territorial unit was called *banovina*, 'benatus', later *hercegovina*, 'ducatus'. In the 13th century, it was made into a kingdom called *regnum Sclavoniae* (Kingdom of Slavonia). This division of the unique Croatian kingdom into two separate geographical and political regions was ultimately carried out by the Croato-Hungarian king Bela IV in *circa* 1260. Then, besides the *herceg* (duke) who ruled the entire Croatia, he appointed two *bans* (civil governors), one for Croatia and Dalmatia, and another one for Slavonia. In the period between the ends of the 13th and 16th centuries, Croatia and Slavonia formed two separate political and administrative territories.

In the 15th century, Croatian borders were faced with a new kind of danger. The Turks started to conquer Croatia after the Battle of Krbava in 1493, and could not be stopped before the Battle of Sisak in 1593. In those one hundred years, Croatia lost two-thirds of its political territory, which then covered only 16,800 square kilometres. In contemporary parliamentary records, this was referred to as 'the remnants of remnants of the once glorious Croatian Kingdom'.

Until the mid-16th century, the whole of Srijem and Slavonia up to the line connecting Sisak with Čazma was under the control of the Turks. Consequently, what had been left of Slavonia were its three constituencies of Zagreb, Križevci and Varaždin, called *županije*. Just because of these great territorial losses of Croatia and Slavonia, the two kingdoms, or rather the fragments of them, united in one kingdom called



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Regnum Croatiae et Sclavoniae in 1558. At the same time, larger parts of Dalmatia stood under Turkish dominance, and Venice ruled its narrow coastal part. In order to justify the title of the King of Dalmatia, which the Habsburgs still had in their titular possession, Dalmatia as a name sometimes referred to the part of the coast north of the Zrmanja river with Vinodol, Prozor and Brinje on the mainland.

Constant wars with the Turks resulted in the formation of a defence system along the border regions with Turkey. Soldiers with families went to live in these territories in great numbers at the close of the 16th and the beginning of the 17th centuries. They were excluded from the authority of the feudal lords whose lands they inhabited. Neither did they have to recognise the authority of the Croatian *Ban* and *Sabor*, or Civil Governor and Parliament respectively. The territorialisation of this Military Border Region called *Vojna Krajina* went all through the 17th until the mid-18th century, when it occupied practically half of contemporary Croatia. It remained out of the control of the Croatian parliament until the Military Border Region ceased to exist in 1881.

On an initiative by the Dubrovnik Republic, which wished to avoid the unpleasant Venice for its neighbour, Turkey got a narrow access to the sea at the Gulf of Neum-Klek and Sutorina near Herceg Novi. This area, together with the lands between the Una and Vrbas rivers, was ruled by Turkey.

With the formation of Zagreb bishopric, the Medjimurje region to the north of Croatia belonged to the mediaeval Slavonia. In the 13th century, it is mentioned as a part of Zalad constituency. In the latter half of the 15th century, it was included in the constituency of Varaždin. When, in 1719, Emperor Charles III donated Medjimurje to Count J. Althan, it stayed disconnected with Croatia until 1848. It was then united with Croatia again by the Civil Governor, Josip Jelačić.

Changes in supreme powers over certain parts of Croatian territories and constant wars brought about frequent alterations to the territorial and ruling system of the country. Therefore, numerous and various place-names are not uncommon on the historical maps of Croatia. These range from the old Roman ones on the earliest maps, to the folk names that appeared in Croatian cartography in the second half of the 17th century.

ANKICA PANDŽIĆ

NOTE: All these changes were marvellously illustrated in the Zagreb Exhibition. A copy of the Exhibition Catalogue is in the IMCoS library.

Croatia Welcomes the Map Collectors

Continued from page 14

sentative in Turkey. I would like to thank the people responsible for arranging this trip to Yugoslavia. Although it is very difficult to organise a Symposium for a number of people with different needs, I think the event was a great success. We all returned very exhilarated by the new knowledge and contacts gained.

I am sure that we all have a greater understanding of Croatia, of the political and geographical aspects. The organising committee in particular worked very hard, and I would like to thank them: Dr Dragutin Novak, Vladimir Maleković, Prof. Ankica Pandžić (whose book on *Five Centuries of Geographic Maps of Croatia* has just been published), Dr Petar Piskač, Prof. Jasna Tomičić, and Dr Zdenko Vidaković. I hope that it will be possible to meet again in the future.

KITTY LIEBREICH

Opening Address at the Dubrovnik Symposium

LE POÉTE français Charles Baudelaire a écrit: 'Homme libre, toujours tu chériras la mer'. Cette phrase est particulièrement vraie pour nous, collectionneurs de cartes réunis ici aujourd'hui, car la mer et les voyages sur mer ont donné lieu à une importante production de cartes marines qui sont devenues un fructueux sujet d'interêt et de recherche.

Nous nous trouvons maintenant réunis a Dubrovnik, l'ancienne Raguse, et je ne peux pas m'empêcher de penser avec émotion à tous les navigateurs qui ont fait escale dans ce port depuis plusieurs millénaires. Ces marins ont eu entre leurs mains les cartes que nous aimons aujourd'hui et ces cartes ont apporté aux marins beaucoup de bienfaits: elles leur ont donné le succès dans le commerce, la sécurité sur la mer, l'efficacité en temps de guerre et la supériorité de celui qui sait sur celui qui ne sait pas.

Aussi, parce que les cartes marines on beaucoup donné aux marins de la Méditerranée, il est juste que nous aussi, a notre tour, nous donnions un peu de notre temps et de notre attention à ces vieilles cartes nautiques. Et nous le faisons avec un immense plaisir car nous sommes tous extrêmement heureux de nous trouver réunis ici aujourd'hui.

MIREILLE PASTOUREAU

From the Chairman's Desk

AS I write this, many of us have just returned from Yugoslavia after a week of Symposium papers and Map Exhibitions, culture in the form of museum visits, opera and concerts, and complete relaxation in a mainly sunny clime, doing whatever took our fancy. Zagreb and Dubrovnik had much to offer us, not least in the friendly reception shown to us by all, officially and personally.

An interesting aside: it appears to be the practice in Dubrovnik to print many of their admission tickets in the form of maps, an informative and helpful method of making a charge!

What better could we do but combine our hobby and holiday in one package? It was a pity that it did not appeal to more of our members to join us. You will never know what you missed! I hope to see more of you in Athens next year.

Just before our September committee meeting, we were saddened to hear of the sudden death by drowning whilst on holiday of Jim Wallwork, our N.E. England Representative. Members will remember him from his excellent Durham meeting of Spring, 1988. He will be missed both personally and by the Society.

The Committee is now in the throes of planning the '89 Symposium/Map Fair here in London, and is also attempting to find an alternative to the York Meeting. By the time you read this we will be in the throes of Christmas and New Year celebrations. The Committee joins me in wishing you all a happy, healthy and successful 1989.

TONY BURGESS

Forthcoming Diary Dates

1988	
14th December:	IMCoS Executive Committee Meeting
1989	
11th January:	IMCoS Executive Committee Meeting
8th February:	IMCoS Executive Committee Meeting
8th March:	IMCoS Executive Committee Meeting
April:	Regional meeting. Due to the sudden death of Jim Wallwork, the York meeting is cancelled. The Committee is trying to arrange an alternative.
April:	Annual General Meeting.
12th April:	IMCoS Executive Committee Meeting
10th May:	IMCoS Executive Committee Meeting
7th June:	IMCoS Executive Committee Meeting
16th June:	IMCoS Reception, the Map House, London.
17th June	Symposium; British Library, London.
17th June	Annual Dinner at Imperial College, London.
18th June:	Map Fair at the New Connaught Rooms, London.
18th-22nd June:	The London Book Fairs.
25th-1st July:	The History of Cartography Conference: Amsterdam, Leiden and the Hague.
12th July:	IMCoS Executive Committee Meeting
13th September:	IMCoS Executive Committee Meeting
6th-8th October:	IMCoS/Society for Hellenic Cartography. Seventh International Symposium: Athens, Greece.
11th October:	IMCoS Executive Committee Meeting
8th November:	IMCoS Executive Committee Meeting
6th December:	IMCoS Executive Committee Meeting

Advance dates not yet confirmed:

1990, October:	Washington Symposium.
1991, June:	Reykjavik Symposium.
1992, October:	Munich Symposium.

NOTE: Committee Meetings are held at the Farmers' Club, 3 Whitehall Court, London, SW1A 2EL, in the ***Oak Room****.*

Library Additions

Exhibition Catalogue, by Anica Kisić. *Croatian Coastlines on Maps and Sea Charts, 16th – 19th C.*

Exhibition Catalogue by Ankica Pandžić.

Mapping the North Carolina Coast, to be reviewed by Helen Wallis in the next **Journal**.

Guide to Map Collections in Singapore, by Nicholas Martland. Published by National Library, Singapore.

The Printed Maps of Staffordshire, 1577-1850, by Geoffrey L. King. 2nd edition.

Catalogues Received:

Ivan R. Deverall. Autumn, 1988, Worldwide.

Leycester Map Galleries Ltd. Autumn, 1988, British Isles.

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The Mapping of York

YORK has always held a pre-eminent position in the history of the English people. Few other cities, after London, can claim an archbishop, a lord mayor and a premier prince of the realm.

Yet its distinction does not lie only in its personages. It has, since Roman times, been an important military and strategic centre. Located in the middle of the wide expanse of the Vale of York on the confluence of two rivers with excellent and easy lines of communication by land and water, it is a natural fortress, defended by water on two sides and the only crossing point of the River Ouse for many miles. With its excellent communications, it became an important market town, as well as a trading entrepôt with ships negotiating the tidal Ouse to trade with the Netherlands and Northern Europe.

Until the eighteenth century, the mapping of the city is singularly unprogressive. For over 200 years, we see an essentially mediaeval fortified city viewed, as it were, from a 'bird's eye' perspective. The main topographical features are the city walls, extending around the northern and southern sections, but open across the marshy ground of the Foss River to the east. The key buildings are the cathedral, the castle, the abbey, the Ouse bridge and a surrounding array of windmills on the high ground around the city.

The foundation map of the city is John Speed's inset map on his large folio sheet map of 'The West Riding of Yorkeshyre', from the *Theatre of the Empire of Greate Britaine*, first published in 1611. The *Theatre* contained maps of the English counties with plans of over 70 of Britain's more important towns and cities as insets to these county maps.

In many cases, the cities were surveyed by Speed in person, as indicated by the 'scale of paces'. In the introduction to the *Theatre*, Speed claims that he visited them by 'mine owne travels and into them for distinction sake, the scale of paces, five feete to a pace I have set.' Yet Speed does provide a misleading view of the city and its spaciousness due to the perspective.

The essentially mediaeval streets still visible in today's Shambles provided an unhealthy and filthy core to the city. For example, the trading wharves – King's Staith, on the river at Ouse Bridge, were accessible by three parallel streets, the Water Lanes – which were demolished with the metropolitan 'improvements' of the 19th century. This was due to concern about the public health hazards where refuse and rubbish flowed down the streets to the river.

Speed also provided interesting information on the beginning or suburban developments outside the city walls, particularly along the main throughfares leading up to the city's gates: Bootham, Walmgate, Micklegate and Monk Bar. This provides perhaps further evidence of the restrictive nature of the city's mediaeval layout and demographic pressures on urban expansion in the Elizabethan period.

In cartographic terms, John Speed's legacy for the city was not a particularly happy one. He provided a readily available source for plagiarists both at home and abroad, and the essentially 'bird's eye' mediaeval view was adopted by Braun and Hogenberg (1617), Rutger Hermannides (1660), Johann Christoph Beer (1690), Vincenzo Coronelli (1706), and Pieter van der Aa (1729). Although embellished most notably with Beer's



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scenic foreground, the map of the city remained unchanged for over 100 years.

It is particularly unusual that there should have been little progress in the mapping of the city and its defences, given its crucial importance in the Civil War. One manuscript plan by Archer, now in the possession of the York City library, provides interesting information on the Civil War defences some 20 or 30 years after the Great Siege of 1644. Between 1641 and 1644, York served as an important base for the Royalist side, the centre of the Council of the North, a close link with Royalist supporters in the Netherlands and a base for harrying local Parliamentarian families, most notable of whom were the Fairfaxes.

Between April and July, 1644, however, York was closely besieged by Parliamentary forces before surrendering after the fateful Battle of Marston Moor. In spite of the graphic first-hand written reports of the siege, there appear to be no first-hand surveys of the city and its defences. This is even more unusual, given the location of the Parliamentary forces on the high ground surrounding the city; Lamel Hill to the south east, Severus Hills to the north west and the Mount on the south west approaches to Micklegate, ideal situations for surveying and mapping the city.

One of the few notable features from the Civil War period which appears on late 17th and early 18th century 'new' maps of the city is the remains of this Parliamentary Battery on the Mount.

Perhaps some of the impetus behind improved mapping of the city is the fact that in the early 18th century, York became 'fashionable'. York became the metropolis of the north, as well as one of the sporting and cultural capitals of England. Under the patronage of the local aristocracy, most notable of whom must be Richard Boyle, 3rd Earl of Burlington, and Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding, and its new-found fashionability, new wealth and new buildings – the Mansion House, the Assembly Rooms, the Assizes, the Race Course, the Theatre and the Georgian town houses of Micklegate, Castlegate and Bootham – there emerges a picture of York in its modern form.

We see an upsurge in interest in the history and antiquities of the city, and foremost amongst the local antiquaries must be Thomas Gent and Francis Drake, both of whom provided 'modern' maps of the city in 1719 and 1736. For the first time, we see, in printed form, the flat grid plan layout of the city and its streets, and the essentially 'Georgian' character of the city. Some of the new impetus behind the cartography of the city must also lie in the development of York as an important printing and bookselling centre, its core located close to the Minster in the Stonegate/Petergate area of the city.

York's changing role led to the interest of national surveyors like Andrew Dury and John Rocque, who produced fascinating views of the city in its heyday of the mid-18th century. Rocque's plan is of particular interest for its border views of the principal Georgian edifices of the city. Rocque is better known for his larger scale county maps and estate plans. His most famous town and city plans are of London and Westminster (1746), London and 10 Miles Around (1746), Bristol (1741), Exeter (1744) and Shrewsbury (1746), together with a number of Irish cities, yet with his surveying techniques of measuring by trigonometrical observations from towers and tall buildings and checking them against measurements of distance and angle on the ground, he brought a new sense of accuracy, as well as craftsmanship and artistic talent to mapping

on a detailed scale.

New stimulus to accurate urban mapping and large-scale mapping was given by the Royal Society of Arts (1762) – Jeffrey's large map of Yorkshire (1771) with the inset plan of York. At the same time, the establishment of the Board of Ordnance for Trigonometrical Survey provided surveyors with new and more accurate tools and instruction.

From the provincial metropolis of the 18th century, York in the 19th century was transformed; firstly by the advent of the railway, and secondly by the growth of new industries, most notably chocolate, which saw new urban expansion well outside the old city boundaries, as well as necessitating metropolitan improvements on a large and devastating scale. The old Ouse Bridge was demolished in 1810, and a new classical design bridge replaced it. Many of the city's bars were restored, in the process demolishing three of the four barbicans. New streets were laid out around the Minster. The first passenger train appeared in York in 1839.

A new station was built in 1841, and York became the entrepôt for the new nationwide railway network. Situated inside the city walls to the north of Micklegate Bar, the railhead extended right to the banks of the River Ouse, providing an easy link with the river trade between York, the West Riding and the Humber estuary.

With the advent of the railway, York became immediately accessible to the outside, and the early and middle years of the 19th century saw an explosion in the Victorian guide books to the city, often accompanied by attractive and detailed maps. The majority of these were printed in the city by well-established local printing firms like Todd and Sampson. John Tallis's map of York (1851) perhaps provides the best view of Victorian York in its heyday. Concentrating on the old walled centre, Tallis surrounded his map with decorative vignettes of the city and its buildings.

Joseph Rowntree's and Joseph Terry's new chocolate factories and the new heavy industries connected with the railway meant a dramatic rise in York's urban population. Between 1841 and 1851 alone, the population increased by 25%, many Irish coming over after the Irish potato famine.

Like other urban centres, York did not escape the effects of this demographic explosion. Seebohm Rowntree, a member of the York-based chocolate family, was one of many Victorian sociologists who attempted to analyse the social conditions in which the working classes lived, and used the applications of thematic cartography to explain underlying social dynamics. Like Charles Booth's poverty maps, Seebohm Rowntree produced a fascinating 'map of York showing the position of Licensed Houses' in his book *Poverty, a Study of Town Life* (1901).

In this map, Rowntree tried to draw a correlation between the standard of housing and the distribution of licensed houses and off-licences to show how the poorer areas of the city were penalised by the easy accessibility of drink in their areas of the city.

York's cartography then provides a fascinating insight into social and historical evolution. It is one of the few English cities that attracted the attention of cartographers and surveyors from the 17th century through to the Victorian era, so that it is possible to build up a perspective of urban development over three centuries. In that sequence, it is not inappropriate to commence with John Speed and finish more or less with

Continued on page 29

Writings About Maps

THE value of a map, both practical and aesthetic, lies in its visual attributes: it is created to be looked at. Of course, a great deal is written about maps. Were it not so, there would be none of my 'Writings' articles; but it is mostly of a utilitarian nature. Nevertheless, maps have occasionally stimulated that least utilitarian aspect of literature, namely poetry. I have come across a few fragments, and some complete poems: perhaps readers will know of others.

In my article in the Spring, 1986 issue of the **Journal** (corrected issue No. 24), I quoted the facetious lines by Lewis Carroll from *The Hunting of the Snark*:

> He had bought a large map
> representing the sea,
> Without the least vestige of land;
> And the crew were much pleased
> when they found it to be
> A map they could all understand.

Skelton, in his *Decorative Printed Maps*, quotes the familiar satirical lines by Swift, which comment on the old cartographic practice regarding 'wide, unknown land areas where ignorance could be supplied by decorative fancy...'

> So geographers, in Afric maps,
> With savage pictures fill their gaps
> And, o'er inhabitable downs,
> Place elephants for want of towns.

Skelton also noted: it was of Seller's *English Pilot* that a (perhaps ironical) panegyrist wrote:

> *This of your Book, and you, I may*
> *foretell,*
> *What SELLER made, be sure will SELL.*

Still on the topic of sea-charts, I noticed recently that on the reverse side of the well-known frontispiece to Waghenaer's 1584 Atlas is printed a 'SONET Op den Spieghel der Zeêwaert' by I. Douza. Not understanding old Dutch, I cannot translate it, although it is possible to get some sense of the meaning from such as the last line:

> Die niet soekt met zijn Schip aen
> Charon's kust te stranden?

Is there a Dutch-speaking reader who can provide a translation of the sonnet, please? As I write this, it occurs to me that there may be a translation in Ashley's *Mariners' Mirrour*. Does anyone reading this have a copy handy?

Herrick wrote, somewhat plaintively, about his brother, obviously an armchair geographer:

> ... thou at home without or tyde or
> gale,
> Canst in they Map securely sail:
> Seeing those painted Countries; and
> so guesse
> By those fine Shades, their
> Substances.

In my 1986 article, I quoted a fragment of Shakespeare about 'the new map with the augmentation of the Indies,' from *Twelfth Night*. A large part of Act III, Scene I, of *Henry IV, Part 1* centres on a map.

> *Hot.* Lord Mortimer, and cousin
> Glendower,
> Will you sit down?
> And uncle Worcester: a plague upon
> it!
> I have forgot the map.
> *Glend.* No, here it is.
>
> . . . . . .
>
> Come, here's the map: shall we divide
> our right
> According to our threefold order
> ta'en?
> *Mort.* The archdeacon hath divided it
> Into three limits very equally.
> England, from Trent and Severn
> hitherto,
> By South and east, is to my part
> assigned:

All westward, Wales beyond the
Severn shore,
And all the fertile land within that
bound,
To Owen Glendower: and, dear coz, to
you
The remnant northward, lying off
from Trent
And our indentures tripartite are
drawn,
Which, being sealed interchangeably,
A business that this night may
execute,

. . . . . .

Hot. Methinks my moiety, north from
Burton here,
In quantity equals not one of yours;
See how this river comes me cranking
in,
And cuts me from the best of all my
land
A huge half-moon, a monstrous cantle
out.
I'll have the current in this place
damm'd up,
And here the smug and silver Trent
shall run
In a new channel, fair and evenly:
It shall not wind with such a deep
indent,
To rob me of so rich a bottom here.
Glend. Not wind! it shall, it must; you see it
doth,
Mort. Yea but
Mark how he bears his course, and
runs me up
With like advantage on the other side;
Gelding the opposed continent as
much,
As on the other side it takes from you.
Wor. Yea, but a little charge will trench him
here,
And on this north side win this cape
of land;
And then he runs straight and even.
Hot. I'll have it so; a little charge will do it.
Glend. I will not have it alter'd.
Hot. Will not you?
Glend. No, nor you shall not.
Hot. Who shall say me nay?

. . . . . .

Glend. Come, you shall have Trent turn'd.
Hot. I do not care; I'll give thrice so much
land
To any well-deserving friend;
But in the way of bargain, mark you
me,
I'll cavil on the ninth part of a hair.
Are the indentures drawn? shall we be
gone?

This map, the division of lands it showed: the cause of heated argument, eventually resolved; did it exist in fact? Does any reader have ideas on the subject?

From Shakespeare, I move to what might seem a most unlikely topic for a major poet, the surveying activities of one of the fathers of the Ordnance Survey, William Mudge.

In 1813 Wordsworth wrote a poem about one of Mudge's experiences on the mountain of Black Comb in Cumberland: *Written with a slate pencil, on a stone, on the side of the Mountain of Black Comb*:

Stay, bold Adventurer; rest awhile thy
limbs
On this commodious Seat! for much
remains
Of hard ascent before thou reach the
top
Of this huge Eminence – from
blackness named,
And, to far-travelled storms of sea and
land,
A favourite spot of tournament and
war!

Know...
That on the summit whither thou art
bound
A geographic Labourer pitched his
tent,
With books supplied and instruments
of art,
To measure height and distance lonely
task,
Week after week pursued

... Once, while there he plied his
studious work,
Within that canvas Dwelling, colours
lines,

And the whole surface of the
outspread map,
Became invisible... total gloom,
In which he sate alone, with unclosed
eyes
Upon the blinded mountain's silent
top!

I come finally to a contemporary poet, Mary Stella Edwards, who wrote in 1965 a somewhat melancholy, yet allusive pair of verses, titled, simply, *The Map*:

The map is grey with names;
In dark and less dark parallels they
stand –
A catalogue of splendours and of
shames –
From shore to shore where the long
coast indents
So deep the close-packed land.
Cities and hamlets, all are monuments
To their own tale in stone
And to the older story time had made
On earthen fields as on this field of
names
Now sunk in history's shade,
The soil above re-sown.

Like plough-lines they were cut
By time's cold share, and planted with
a seed
Of life-span then unknown, in each
dark rut;
But suns of all summers that have
shone
Alike on flower and weed
Have shown those names perennial –
only gone
Rare beauties of time past,
Their ancient builded stones shorn
roughly down;
Those places, on whose life the door is
shut
And now their spirit flown,
Are only names at last.

COSIMO

The Mapping of York

Continued from page 26

John Tallis.

These two maps are very different, but in may ways similar. As James Elliot has written in Speed's time, urban cartographers were often concerned not only with showing the street layout, but also depicting the architectural splendours of the cities they knew. Maps took on some of the imaginative and symbolic qualities of a work of art rather than a scientific document dependent purely on survey and measurement. With Tallis's map, the evolution of urban cartography has almost come full circle, his map being one of the few Victorian maps to hark back to this golden age of cartography.

RODERICK BARRON

Course on the Maps of Northumberland

THE University of Newcastle upon Tyne (Centre for Continuing Education, Old Medical School) is mounting an all-day course: **Introduction to the Maps of Northumberland** on Saturday, 4th March, 1989. The lecturer is an IMCoS member, Ray Taylor, who points out that the fee of £10.10 includes refreshments (coffee, a modest buffet lunch with wine, and tea). Pre-enrolment by Tuesday, 28th February is required. For details, please phone [091] 232 8511, extension 6543.

It is understood that by taking inexpensive APEX flights to and from Newcastle, participants could well leave work on Friday night (or early on Saturday), and be back in Central London before 9 a.m. on Monday, and also have time free for a visit to the Roman Wall.

New British Library Database for Maps

THE BRITISH library has announced that its catalogue of maps known as the Cartographic Materials File is now available as the United Kingdom's first on-line database of cartographic materials. Records on this file cover both printed and manuscript items. It includes the Map Library catalogue from 1975 to date, as well as specialist coverage since 1987 of the Western Manuscript Collections.

The new database covers atlases, maritime charts, sheet maps and map series from all over the world, as well as globes and an extensive collection of monographs about cartography and related subjects. References to digital cartographic and remote sensing databases in the U.K. are also included. The oldest item recorded on the database is the recently acquired Aslake Map of c.1350.

The file can be searched thematically, using such headings as Agriculture or Population. Searchers can also locate maps within a particular date or scale range and retrieve references to all the component parts of a given area, such as the town maps of Hampshire or the states of North America, by using a special hierarchical searching feature.

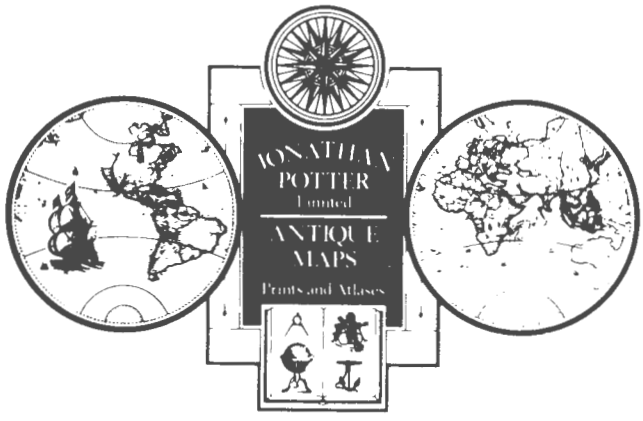
Details provided for each item listed in the database include the cartographer, engravers, and surveyors concerned as well as the location and identity of the publishers. The scale, title and date is also provided. All the records provided conform to internationally accepted cataloguing standards.

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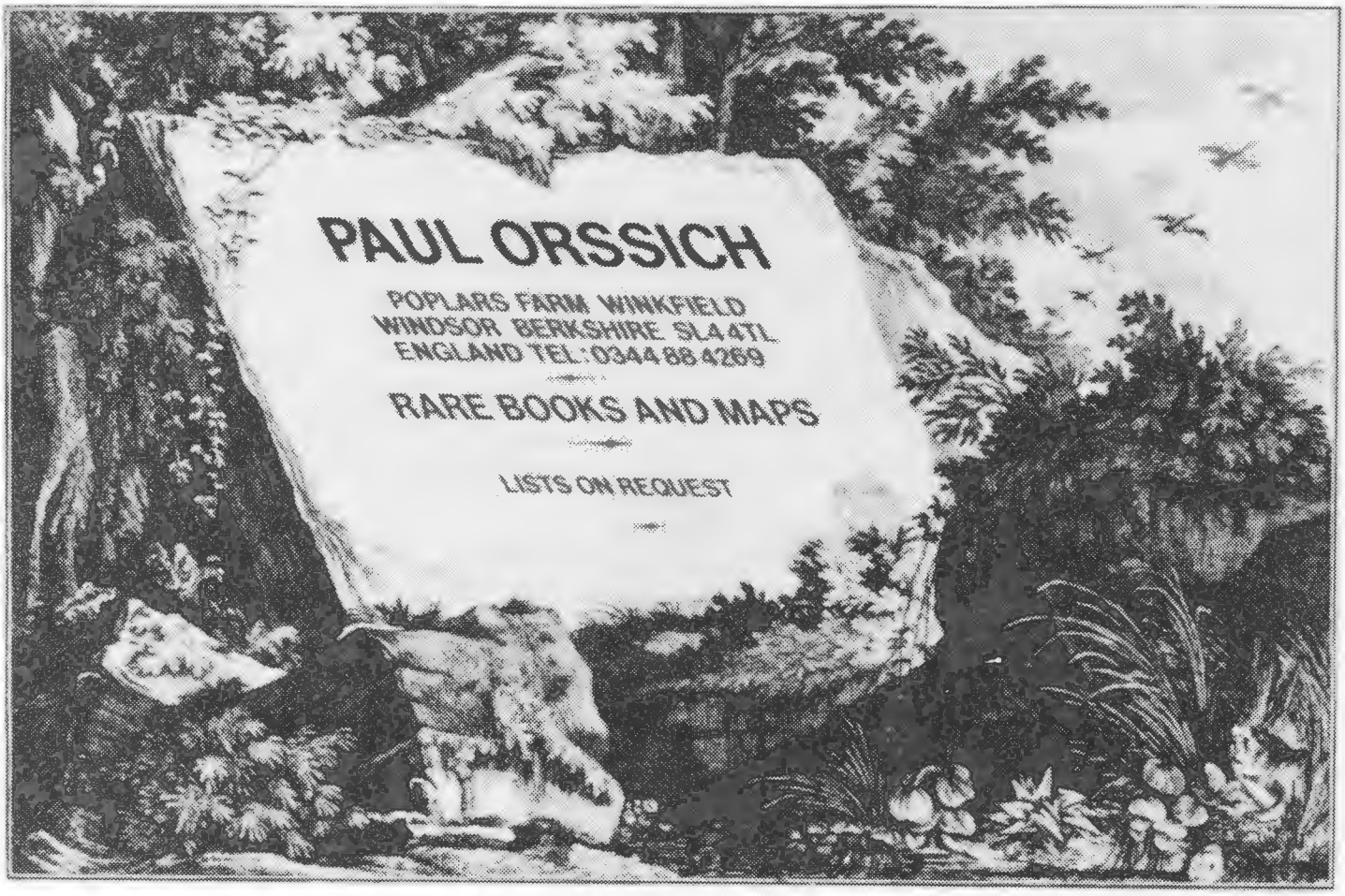
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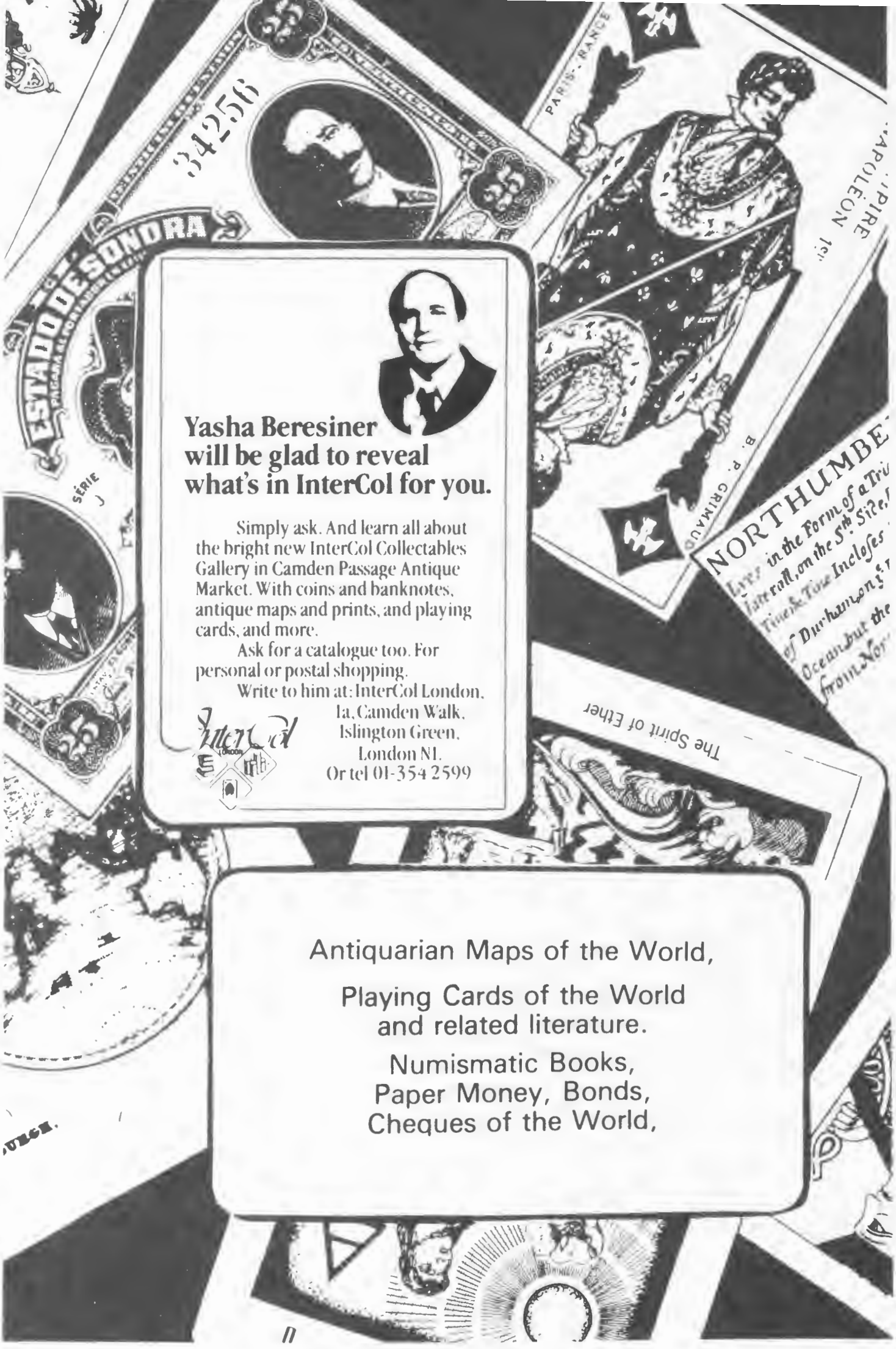
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