



The Quarterly Publication of the
International Map
Collectors' Society

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Editorial News and Views

YASHA BERESINER

MY editorial duties afford me the fortunate privilege to put together this very special issue of our Journal, much of which is devoted to our Cypriot friends and members of the Cyprus Association of Map Collectors. Under the Presidency of Andronakis Georgiades and their indefatigable Secretary Andreas Hadjipaschalis, the Society staged a Symposium worthy of the greatest International institutions. With the official backing of the Municipality of Nicosia and the tantalising charm of its Mayor, Lellos Demetriades, this was a four-day event never to be forgotten by all who had the foresight to participate. The centre pages of this issue of the Journal are intended as a tribute and a "thank you" to the CAoMC and their members, who have set an example of organisational standard that has elevated the standing of our Society to a truly respected and International level.

The imminent postal issue by The Government of Cyprus of a stamp commemorating the Map Symposium is the greatest honour an Organisation such as ours can be afforded and will reflect our new status.

In the wake of the euphoric enthusiasm of the Cyprus event, your committee has set to motion a

series of International meetings (detailed under IMCoS announcements) which will do well to aim for the same standards of excellence that we met in Cyprus.

* * * * *

The Cyprus atmosphere will long linger in our minds, but we must now start to look at our Society's most important Annual event:— The Map Fair and Symposium on 15th, 16th, & 17th September, which is being organised in cooperation with the British Library. The exhibition of World Maps alone will prove of greatest interest and attraction. Our annual Dinner on the Saturday evening will give many of us once more the opportunity for an informal and convivial reunion.

Alan Bartlett, Symposium Chairman, has been directing and planning details for several months now. Our 4th Map Symposium and Fair looks as if it will be the greatest and best yet. The event has been specially staged at a time when a great number of other related activities take place in London.

We hope you will participate and we look forward to welcoming you.

IMCoS — Liverpool Meeting 9th March 1984

Report by Christopher Moore

IMCoS Members can be thankful to Alan Hulme who arranged a most interesting day for us at Liverpool University, where we were able to see a valuable collection of atlases and a modern cartobibliography. Foremost among the former was a quite magnificent atlas of portolan charts by Diogo Homem, a Portuguese, dated c.1561: the sheer beauty of detail, engraving, rich colour and copious gold leaf highlighting were a rare sight indeed, justifying the accolade on the printed list: ". . . among the most beautiful cartography of any period".

Those of us lesser mortals whose main interest lies in county maps drank in the splendours of a Saxton atlas, with sparkling, though some unusual colourations, Speed, Kip/Hole, Cary, Jansson and the like. For broader horizons sundry Ptolemys and Munsters, Mercator and Ortelius atlases demonstrated the best in both wood cuts and copper engravings. I was particularly enchanted by Captain Collins's "Coasting Pilot" because I had never seen the complete atlas before; for bold, clear presentation these plates follow admirably in the wake of Wagenaer.

In the map room we were able to buy at extra-

ordinarily reasonable cost books on Burdett and Yates, those local respondents to the Royal Society of Arts challenge to cartographers to survey counties on a scale of one inch to the mile, and a complete set of Burdett's maps of Cheshire.

After a comfortable buffet lunch on the other side of the majestic Abercromby Square, we listened to a duologue by Alan Hodgkiss and Joe Bagley on maps of Lancashire, Alan taking us from Saxton through the seventeenth century to Kitchin, and Joe explaining the background and interesting local developments of the large scale maps of the 1760s to the 1780s, which earned their cartographers, P. P. Burdett in the cases of Derbyshire and Cheshire and William Yates for Lancashire, £100 from the RSA. These surveys really constitute the watershed between renaissance decorative cartography and modern scientific, utilitarian mapping leading onward to the ordnance survey.

Thanks are due to the University staff who laid out their treasures for us, and to the joint authors of a forthcoming book on the history of Lancashire as shown through old maps, for such a rewarding day.

IMCoS Announcements

OUR FUTURE MEETINGS:

1. **15th to 17th September: IMCoS Map Fair & Symposium** for 1984 as well as World Map Exhibition under the Chairmanship of Alan Bartlett.

See the Back Cover of this Journal for details.

2. **15th September: IMCoS Annual Dinner** to be held at the Royal Overseas League 6.30 for 7.00 pm at a cost of £12.50 per head excluding wine.

Please reserve your place now or write for more detail to our Chairman, Malcolm Young, 9 Lower Grosvenor Place, London SW1, England.

3. **International Meetings** for the course of the 1980s:

During the course of the highly successful and enjoyable Cyprus Symposium, your Chairman and several members of the Committee, as well as other members of the Society, were able to draw up a practical time-table for possible meetings in the coming years. Subject to final approval by your Executive Committee, the following is a listing of the venues and the persons who have undertaken to organise each of the events:

September 1985 — Scandinavia (probably Sweden), Malcolm Young & Goonar Skoog;

September 1986 — Spain (Barcelona or Madrid), Jaime Armero of FRAME;

May 1987 — (Israel, under the auspices of the Maritime Museum of Haifa), Yasha Beresiner & Eva Wajntraub;

May 1988 — Yugoslavia (Zagreb), Drago Novak;

September 1989 — Greece (Athens), Themis Strongilos;

September 1990 — Our Tenth Anniversary, a meeting to be organised and held somewhere in the U.S.A.

Clearly these meetings are in addition to the Annual Symposium and Map Fair that will continue to be held in London each year. Our thoughts have been that the International meetings should always have a local nationalistic theme, where the London Annual event will remain international in the widest sense of the word.

Your comments, suggestions and any inclinations to assist will be welcome and may be addressed to Yasha Beresiner, Box 70, London N3 3QQ, England.

ANNUAL IMCoS-TOOLEY AWARD

EVERY year an award is made to the individual who, in the opinion of the Awards Committee, has been responsible for the cartographical contribution of greatest merit and widest interest to map collectors worldwide. The selection is made by committee under the chairmanship of Rodney Shirley

composed of two "Tooley" members who are Doug Adams and Ronald Tooley, and two "IMCoS" members Terry Ramsell and Sarah Tyacke. In addition the Committee includes the previous year's winner — in this case Valerie Scott of *The Map Collector*.

The award is intended to recognise individual merit; however, in special circumstances a group of people or an organisation could be eligible. The contribution may well be a piece of writing such as a book, or it may constitute a talk, exhibition promotion, or any other relevant activity. It should be of particular value to collectors, although this need not rule out a piece of outstanding academic research.

The Committee is about to begin its deliberations leading to the 1984 award which will be made at the Dinner on Saturday, 15th September, concurrent with the IMCoS Symposium, Map Fair and World Map Exhibition. Nominations for the 1984 IMCoS-Tooley Award should be sent to the Chairman of the Awards Committee, c/o IMCoS, 83 Marylebone High Street, London W1M 4AL, by 30th June. The Committee will evaluate all nominations brought to its notice but will not be bound to consider these only.

Please note that members of the Committee are NOT eligible for the award.

Rodney Shirley,
1984 Awards Committee Chairman

IMCoS TO HOLD WORLD MAP EXHIBITION

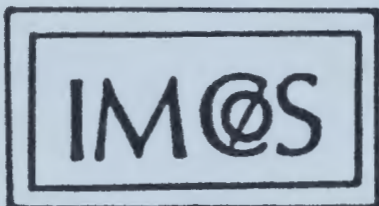
AS part of the programme of events over the three days 15th-17th September — including the Symposium, Dinner, and Map Fair — the Society is planning to hold a WORLD MAP EXHIBITION. It will be formed around world maps belonging to IMCoS members and will reflect the main theme "World Maps" of the Symposium. The Exhibition is to be held in the spacious Geneva Room of the Forum Hotel over the same two days as the Map Fair: Sunday and Monday the 16th and 17th September.

I am very pleased to have been appointed organiser for the exhibition and am very keen to hear from all those members who would like to display one or two (or more) of their world maps over these two days. Interesting 18th- and 19th-century world maps are just as welcome as the rarer 16th- and 17th-century items; also globes and curiosa such as puzzles, plates, etc. showing the whole world.

Maps may be priced for sale if the owners so wish. For priced maps an initial (non-returnable) fee of 1% will be payable to IMCoS, plus a commission of 5% if the map is sold at or as a result of the Exhibition. For further details write direct to Rodney Shirley, c/o IMCoS at 83 Marylebone High Street, London W1M 4AL.

Rodney Shirley,
1984 IMCoS World Map Exhibition Organiser

Continued on page 31



THE INTERNATIONAL MAP
COLLECTORS SOCIETY



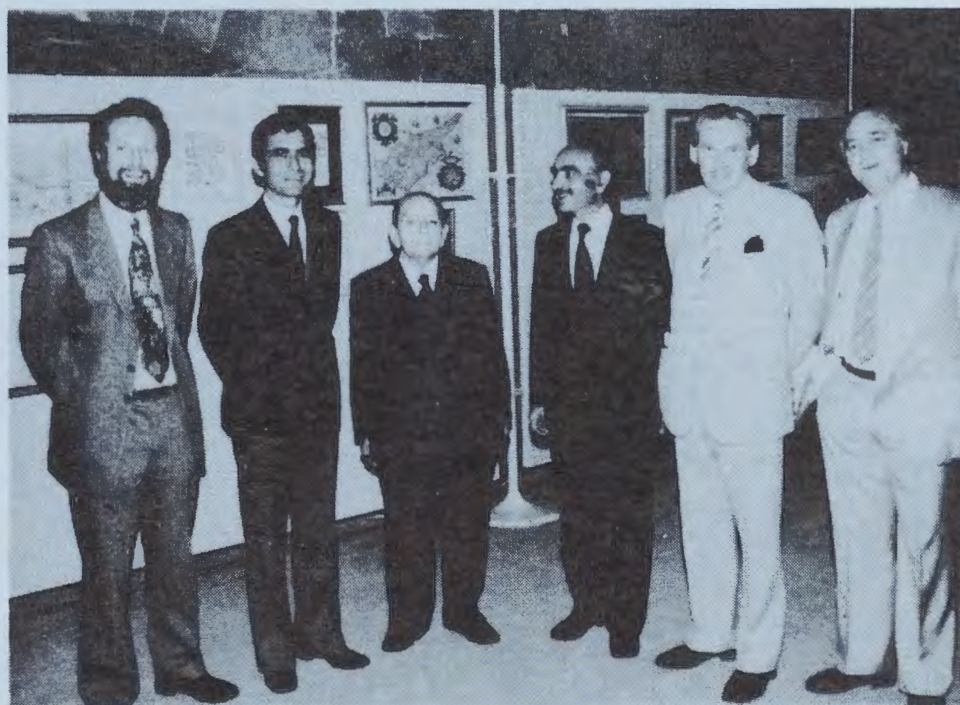
THE CYPRUS ASSOCIATION
OF MAP COLLECTORS

SYMPOSIUM ON CYPRUS CARTOGRAPHY

7-8 APRIL 1984

NICOSIA MUNICIPAL CULTURAL CENTRE

A Record of Events



Symposium on Cyprus Cartography: Organisers and Participants pose for a photograph at the opening of the Map exhibition "Cyprus & its Capital" within the Walls of the old Famagusta Gate at the Nicosia Municipal Cultural Centre; from the left: Tony Campbell, Symposium Speaker; Andreas Hadjipaschalis, CAoMC Secretary and Conference Chairman; Antonakis Georgiades, CAoMC President; His Worship the Mayor of Cyprus, Lellos Demetriades; Malcolm Young IMCoS Chairman; Yasha Beresiner, IMCoS Journal Editor and Symposium Chairman.

Opening of Symposium

A REPORT BY ALAN BARTLETT



**Antonakis
Georgiades,
President of the
Cyprus
Association of
Map Collectors
delivering his
opening
address to the
Symposium
participants.**

THE Symposium and its opening, as well as the Exhibition which followed, took place at the Nicosia Municipal Cultural Centre, situated at the Famagusta Gate, a more fitting setting could scarcely be found. It was actually in the centuries-old but beautifully converted and modernised gate building or portal house itself, providing the best of both antiquity and present-day facilities.

The combined audience of both the Association and Society warmed to a genial address by the CAoMC President, Antonakis Georgiades, as follows:

"On behalf of the other members of the Committee of the Cyprus Association of Map Collectors and myself I wish to welcome the distinguished participants in the Symposium from foreign countries, as well as those from Greece and Cyprus; and to thank the International Map Collectors Society for the honour done to our country and to our relatively young Association by holding this Symposium here; and, lastly, to express our hope that both, the choice of the place and the Symposium itself, will prove to be a success.

I also wish to express our thanks to His Excellency, the Minister to the President, Mr Dinos Michaelides, for kindly accepting our invitation to open the Symposium and the Exhibition; also His Worship the Mayor and all those who have contributed or helped in one way or another to the organisation of the Symposium.

"Since the beginning of this century there have been very elementary catalogues of Cyprus maps, e.g. by Cobham and Dr Kyriazis, and, later on, studies and lectures on individual topics, especially by the three honorary members of our Association, namely Mr and Mrs Stylianos and Mr Zacharakis. Then, in the last four years, there came the monumental work on the 'History of the Cartography of Cyprus' by the Stylianos couple and the 'Catalogue of Printed Maps of Greece' by Mr Zacharakis which includes maps of Cyprus and other Greek regions, totalling 2173

entries. I must at this point say how much we regret that Mr Zacharakis, who is now the Greek Ambassador to Cyprus, not only has he been unable to prepare a paper for the Symposium (because of His Excellency's frequent trips to Greece on duty and pressure of other work), but may also be unable even to attend the Symposium itself.

"It is also to be regretted that our active Honorary Secretary, Mr A. Hadjipaschalis, who did marvellous work for the organisation of the Symposium and Exhibition, will not read his paper on Sea Charts of Cyprus because, as chance would have it, it has already been published in the 'Map Collector' Magazine.

"Well, I must now stop I hope that in Aphrodite's realm I may be pardoned for quoting the definition of a perfect talk: it should be like a mini-skirt — sufficiently long to cover the essentials and sufficiently short to maintain interest. I very much doubt whether mine has succeeded in either."

Our Society Chairman, Malcolm Young, responded suitably, to be followed in an informal and amusing manner by Lellos Demetriades, who took a good deal of time off from his considerable duties as Mayor of Nicosia to support and join in most of the events that made up our visit.

The official opening and inauguration of the Exhibition was performed by no less than H.E. The Minister to the President of Cyprus, Dinos Michaelides, a summary of whose address follows:

"It gives me great pleasure to address the Symposium on Cyprus Cartography, organised by the Cyprus Association of Map Collectors and the International Map Collectors' Society. It is the first time that a Symposium on Cyprus Cartography takes place in our country and I wish to express our appreciation and to congratulate the Cyprus Association of Map Collectors and the International Map Collectors' Society, for their initiative to organise this venture in Nicosia.

"I welcome to Cyprus the distinguished foreign participants, whose presence here is for us a great pleasure and honour and I wish them a pleasant stay in our island.

"Undoubtedly, the study of the cartography of Cyprus, which is the subject of your Symposium, is of great interest. It is a fact that Cyprus and the Eastern Mediterranean in general, attracted the interest of Cartographers, mainly in the period between the 15th and the 17th century. As a result there is a big variety of maps of Cyprus, which are of great interest from the historical and the artistic point of view. Apart from this, however, the scientific approach and the study of the map of Cyprus in geopolitical, geographical and cultural terms is a significant

Viewing of the Exhibition

This comprised no less than 77 maps of the island and 9 of Nicosia itself. The actual displaying of the maps and the excellent lighting added much to the ease with which we were able to view and converse about the exhibits.

The range was exceptional, from 1511 Ptolemaic to the basic modern map by Kitchener, 1887, after the acquisition of the island by Britain; via the classic Ortelius "CYPRI INSULAE NOVA DESCRIPTIO 1573". The whole was a tribute to the various Association members who furnished maps from their collections to form the Exhibition.

All the maps were comprehensively described, and a selection well illustrated, in a fine commemorative programme and catalogue compiled by Andreas Hadjipaschalis, CAoMC Secretary; a copy of which has been lodged with the Society's Librarian.

A particular mention must be made of one map, which was arguably the highlight of the Exhibition:

the only known copy of "Y CYPERN" by Zündt, 1570. We can do no better than reproduce for the benefit of members unable to be present, both the catalogue description and the map itself. Unfortunately, the illustration can only give an inkling of this exceptional and exceedingly attractive item. The richness of the original colouring was fortunately, yet ironically, beautifully enhanced by the extensive deterioration of widely applied areas of green into a fine antique brown.

While it was evident during the opening addresses and the subsequent viewing, that much of the proceedings was being video filmed, nonetheless it was intriguing and gratifying to see a significant part of that evening's TV news devoted to our gathering, albeit most of the visitors had to make do largely with what we could see, the commentary naturally being in Greek!



ZÜNDT, Math. "Y CYPERN". This map was published as a loose sheet in Nuremberg on 24th August 1570 to inform the European World about the invasion of Cyprus by the Turks. The siege of Nicosia was in full swing at that time. Nuremberg seemed to be a centre of news distribution in those days and loose sheet maps and plans were circulating freely by Zündt, Jenichen and others for up-to-date public information. The text and other illuminations on this map gives a more or less up-to-date picture of events happening in Cyprus at the time and which were of interest to Christian Europe. These loose sheet maps and plans were reissued sometimes 2 or 3 times in a year, with the latest information added on the plate each time. Zündt is known for his etchings mostly for goldsmith work. He also etched some views of towns, although not of Cyprus interest. This map shown here is the only known copy extant and belongs to the ENOSIS-ISOTIS club of Limassol. 285 x 390 mm. STYL. 53.

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Symposium on Cyprus Cartography

A TIME-TABLE OF EVENTS

Thursday 5th April

British participants arrive at Larnaca airport and are welcomed with flowers by members of the **Hadjipanai** family.

Friday 6th April

Reception at the lovely home of Mr & Mrs A. **Georgiades** and a view of an exceptional collection of Maps of Cyprus and even more exceptional view of a 400-piece collection of turtles.

Saturday 7th April — Morning

Symposium opening: **Andreas Hadjipaschalis**, Chairman, CAoMC Secretary and driving force behind the whole Symposium, introduces:

Antonakis Georgiades, CAoMC President;

Malcolm Young, IMCoS Chairman;

His Worship **Lellos Demetriades**, Mayor of Nicosia;

H. E. **Dinos Michaelides**, Minister to the President of Cyprus;

who express Welcome to all and officially open the Symposium.

The superlative exhibition of nearly 100 maps entitled "Cyprus and its Capital" is formally opened.

A visit to the Byzantine Museum at the Makarios Cultural Centre gives us an opportunity to see some of the world-famous Icons. We listen with fascination to commentary by **Papa Georgieu**, Curator of the Cyprus Museum.

Lunch

We are entertained to Lunch at the splendid and new Laiki Yitonia quarter in the Old city of Nicosia — brainchild and pride of the Mayor of Nicosia who joins us for lunch.

Afternoon

Yasha Beresiner, Symposium Chairman, welcomes and introduces the speakers who deliver their illustrated lectures to a full audience of some 100 collectors and guests. Technical organisation, lighting, taping of lectures etc., are expertly conducted by **Costas**, who works as hard as the speakers themselves. They are:

Andreas Sophocleus on "Geographical Phenomenon through maps of Cyprus";

Andreas Stylianou on Highlights from his own book co-authored with his wife **Judith** and entitled "History of the Cartography of Cyprus";

Paper by **Andreas Pitsillides**, read in his absence by **Costas Ioannou** and entitled "Cypriot Heraldry on Maps of Cyprus"; and

Tony Campbell on "Cyprus and the Medieval Portolan Charts".

The speakers then form a panel and their brains are picked by a lively and informed audience.

Evening Dinner at a lively Restaurant where in addition to wild snails in garlic and hot olives, we also enjoy traditional Greek music, with choral efforts by the Mayor and his charming and dynamic wife, **Olga**.

Sunday 8th April

A visit to the Phaneromeni Library, newly built and under the Librarianship of Directorship of A. **Hadjipsaltis**.

A fascinating visit to the Archaeological Museum of Nicosia and a view of the small but striking collection of maps of Cyprus assembled by the Bank of Cyprus who open their doors specially for us on a Sunday. The Governor D. **Patsalidis** welcomes us and it is he who has kindly sponsored the superlative publication and programme we receive from the organisers.

Evening

A reception by the Mayor of Nicosia honouring the participants and an opportunity for a few words of thanks and praise by the Mayor himself, the President of the CAoMC, Chairman of IMCoS, and the Symposium Chairman — all very good humoured.

Monday 9th April

An exceptional and exhilarating visit to the Byzantine frescoes of the 11th to the 15th centuries in old churches in the Trodos mountains. We visit the villages of Panaghia, Tou Araka, and Lagudera, and the several churches including the very beautiful "St. Nicholas of the Roof". We are guided by **Andreas Stylianou**, an expert in the field and whose book on the frescoes in the Cyprus Monasteries is due for publication this year. The fascinating visit is by compliments of the Cyprus Tourism Organisation.

A typical lunch in the mountains completes a superlative day and an exceptional four-day Symposium.



Papers presented at the Symposium on Cyprus Cartography

Following are the transcripts of the four lectures ably delivered and highly well received during the afternoon of Saturday, 7th April.

Yasha Beresiner opened the afternoon's proceedings and introduced each speaker individually (including A. Pitsilidis in absentia — and whose paper was read on his behalf by Costas Eioanu).

All of the lectures were illustrated by slides and the transcripts presented below cannot do justice to the quality and the oral presentation of the talks. Some of the transcripts of the lectures have been edited and where possible photographs have been added.

The editor will be delighted to forward the full transcript of any of the lectures on request.

At the end of the proceedings the three speakers formed a panel of experts and replied to numerous questions from the floor. These have not been separately reported on.



Three of the afternoon speakers who formed the panel of experts after their lectures reply to questions from the floor. From the left: Andreas Stylianou; A. Sophocleous; Tony Campbell.

The Evolution of a Geographical Phenomenon Through a Series of Ancient Maps of Cyprus

BY ANDREAS CL. SOPHOCLEOUS, BA, MA

The Limassol Salt Lake

The well-known Limassol Salt Lake, a comparatively large salty lake in the Akrotiri peninsula, inside the British Sovereign Base Area in the southern edge of Cyprus, constitutes a very important hydrotope and biotope not just for Cyprus, but for the whole Mediterranean and Europe too.

The answer to the question of how this lake was formed is given through a careful study of the maps laid out in the book by the Stylianou couple "The History of the Cartography of Cyprus".

to ALVIXE CEXANO and depicts the eastern Mediterranean with Greece, the islands of the Aegean and Cyprus. The completion of the evolutionary cycle of the phenomenon appears for the first time in the map of Alexander DRUMMOND "The Map of the Island of Cyprus" which was printed in London in 1754. This map constituted the basis for a series of other maps most of them by anonymous cartographers.

An inevitable disadvantage of Drummond's map, for the purpose of this study, is the fact that the shape



ANVILLE, J.B.B.D' "CYPRUS", was included in a report by D' Anville to l' Academie Royale under the title *Recherches Geographiques sur l' Isle de Chypre*. It remains the only known triangulation of the island until Kitchener mapped the island in the end of the 19th century. 152 x 319 mm. STYL. 183. The Akrotiri peninsula is at the bottom centre.

Thus beginning from the maps which approximately give for the first time the precise lay-out or shape of Cyprus, without many details, we observe that the Akrotiri Peninsula does not appear as a concrete extension of the land into the sea, but rather as a separate piece of land at the southernmost point which is connected to the mainland by a very narrow bar. This narrow strip of land is to the west, while to the east of the peninsula, towards the side of Limassol Bay, there is a large indentation which in some maps is depicted by a different colour or is covered by a large number of dots, a characteristic cartographic technique for showing shallow seas or lagoons.

The first map which clearly illustrates this interesting phenomenon is the one dated 1489 and ascribed

of Akrotiri Peninsula is very much distorted in relation to reality, rendering thus difficulties in drawing definite conclusions.

The cartographer that for the first time and within real geographical dimensions shows the completion of the evolutionary cycle of the phenomenon with the lake almost in the centre of the Akrotiri Peninsula is Thomas GRAVES in his map which was printed in London in 1851.

Coastal Geomorphological Phenomena

The formation of coasts and the various geomorphological features which characterise them, are due mainly to the type of bedrock, the action of waves and currents, the wind force and direction, the

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*"Me thinks it would well please any man to look upon a
Geographical map, to behold as it were, all the remote
Provinces, Townes, Citties of the world"*

from: Anatomy of Melancholy — Robert Burton 1621

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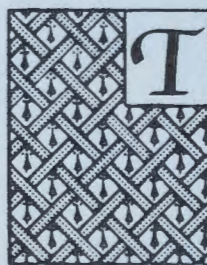
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action of the tides and the depositional work of the rivers.

With the propelling power of waves and depending on the direction and force of the wind, an amount of particles and materials which have not deposited on the seabed are pushed towards the coast and their deposition takes place in shallow waters. In this way various phenomena are formed by the deposited materials which take the shape of natural dams along the coast. When openings close completely then enclosed stretches of sea water are formed with shallow waters and lots of mud deposited in them. These enclosed stretches of water are called LAGOONS.

Was Limassol Salt Lake formed by a Tombolo?

On the basis of what we have mentioned before, and in order to be in a position to give a definite answer to the question, we must ascertain whether the southernmost part of the Akrotiri Peninsula, which is defined to the west by Cape Zevgari and to the east by Cape Gata, was in the past an island which joined up with the land.

The first map which depicts the LAGOON phenomenon in the Akrotiri Peninsula to the side of Limassol Bay is that of ALVIXE CEXANO which dates back to 1489. Until the LAGOON finally closed up completely and the interior salt lake of Akrotiri formed, according always to the testimony given through the study of ancient maps of Cyprus, we reach to the map of Alexander DRUMMOND or that of CAPTAIN THOMAS GRAVES, who made a geographical survey and cartography of ????

The observation might correctly be made, as to why shouldn't the connection at the two ends of the island to the land opposite start and be completed simultaneously or at about the same time, but for the connection of the western end to start first followed by the eastern end? The probable reply is the following. In Cyprus, but also in the Eastern Mediterranean generally, the most frequent and strongest winds blow from the west or south west. Consequently the direction of the strongest waves is also similar. It was, then, natural that the erosional and depositional capabilities of the waves to be much greater in the western rather than on the eastern side of the island.

Furthermore, an element reinforcing the above theory is the fact that in many maps the waters of the river Kouris appear to be flowing into the western part of the LAGOON and not into Episcopi Bay, as happens today. If indeed things were like that, then the deposition of material by the river Kouris at its mouth contributed substantially to the speedier joining up of the island to the land at the western side, as the river estuary was towards that side. This is clearly shown also in Abraham Ortelius map "CYPRI INSULAE NOVA DESCRIPT" of 1573, the map of Gerard Mercator-Jodocus Hondius "CYPRUS INSULA" of 1606, in Willem Janszoon Blaeu's and Joan Blaeu's map, "CYPRUS INSULA" of 1635, as well as in a number of other maps.

Another element reinforcing this theory is also the fact that in ALVIXE CEXANO's map, as well as in some others, the area around the mouth of the river Kouris as well as the whole of the Akrotiri Peninsula is intensely shaded with a dark colour, a thing which from the cartographical point of view indicates an area of deposition-alluvium and marshes, especially

to the side of Episcopi Bay. Supportive of this interpretation is also the historical fact — which has been recently completely confirmed by the excavations of the Department of Antiquities in the area — that today's coastal plain of Episcopi was cultivated during the Middle Ages with sugarcane, a fact which presupposes the existence of stagnant water or marshes.

From the above mentioned, then, the conclusion can be drawn that today's beautiful Limassol Salt Lake is the result of a long evolutionary geomorphological course aided in its development by the depositions of river Kouris to the west and to a lesser degree to the depositions of Garyllis river to the east (Lady's Mile area).

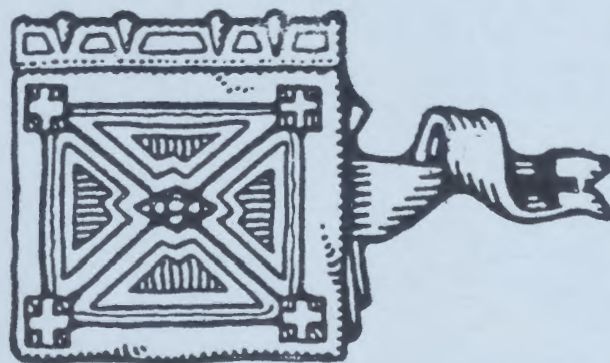
In my opinion and due to the absence of research, the least that could be supported, based on the evolutionary course depicted in the series of ancient maps of Cyprus from the 15th century till the 19th century, is that today's Limassol Salt Lake was a LAGOON, formed by a BAR, the result of the waves action and the depositions of the Kouris and Garyllis rivers on the western and eastern sides of the Akrotiri Peninsula. Gradually this BAR was extended so that it completely joined up with the coast opposite thus forming the Salt Lake.

Conclusions

In this brief lecture the great importance and contribution of ancient cartography of Cyprus in the study of the geography of the island has been underlined. Especially noteworthy is the contribution to research in the Historical Geography of Cyprus.

This valuable source (that is ancient maps of Cyprus) should have been collected and archived by the State, so that it could be available to the researcher, if possible in its original form. As this has not been done so far, the work of the Stylianous Couple *The History of the Cartography of Cyprus*, as well as the valuable collective work of Ambassador Zacharakis concentrated in the book *A Catalogue of printed maps of Greece 1477-1800*, acquires even greater value and importance.

The study of the evolution and the interpretation of geographical phenomena, which formed the rich and varied Cypriot landscape, as we observe and enjoy it today, is of special importance not just to the inhabitants of this island, but also to many foreign researchers, and must be supported and encouraged. To date very few things have been done in this direction and what little has been done can be mainly attributed to private initiative and the insistent effort of the Cyprus Geographical Association.



Some Highlights from the History of the Cartography of Cyprus

BY ANDREAS STYLIANOU

IN this context, Cyprus appears in the earliest surviving reference to a map in history: Aristagoras of Miletus persuaded King Cleomenes of Sparta to assist the Ionians against the Persians in about 500 B.C., by pointing out to him the route to Susa on a map engraved on a copper-plate, including the island of Cyprus.

Cyprus appears on the Roman military and commercial maps as an oblong diagram without any resemblance to its shape, as we can judge by the surviving outstanding specimen known as *tabula Peutingeriana*.

In the contents of the *Geographia* of Ptolemy the text tabulation for the mapping of Cyprus is followed by the map of the island framed by the coasts of Cilicia and Syria. The island begins to take shape, the geographical latitude given with relative correctness for the first time, the south coast being set at less than 35°. But the island is exaggerated at the west end, because Ptolemy gave too great a longitudinal extension to his world, an error which affected the distances from north to south. Thirty-two coastal place-names are recorded in their classical form as they were known at the time of Ptolemy.

Following the development of woodcut and copper-plate engraving in the 15th century and the introduction of the first printing presses in Italy, the *Geographia* of Ptolemy was the first cartographic work to be printed with maps, the Rome edition of 1478 being one of the finest.

Out of the portolanos gradually emerged the portolan charts, characterized by a multitude of crossing lines indicating sailing directions according to the prevailing winds. A specimen of the eastern Mediterranean of 1489 by Alvise Caxaro is pregnant with the next step in the development of Cartography. Besides the small-scale island of Cyprus in its position, there is also a larger inset of the island inside Asia Minor, pointing to the emergence of the Italian *Isolari* out of the Portolan charts.

Concurrently, the Italian cartographers began to supplement the *Geographia* of Ptolemy with additional maps described as *tabulae modernae*.

The 16th-century MS sea-Atlases of Piri Reis, a mercenary first Sea Lord of the Turkish Sultan, contains several recensions of the map of Cyprus, characterized by an elevation of a range of mountains across the centre of the island as seen approaching from the north, and conventional architectural cartographical symbols of the towns depicted around the coast, also seen in elevation from the side of a sailor's approach.

We next find a wood-cut map of Cyprus, based on that of Bartolomeo dalli Sonette, but with a corrected orientation to north-east by east, in the *Libro di Benedetto Bordone*, printed in Venice in 1528.

The next important map of Cyprus again emerged

from a Venetian press, a broad-sheet woodcut map published by Matheo Pagano in 1538. It is the first map of the island to show a multitude of medieval places in the interior of the island. There are 273 place-names altogether. It remained the key map of the island until 1570.

By this time we find the versatile bookseller, map-maker and publisher, Giovanni Francesco Camocio, developing a map-trade on an organized business, from his establishment at the sign of the Pyramid at St. Lio. In 1567 he applied to the Doge of Venice for a *privilegio* for 15 years, permitting him to publish maps and drawings in large and small format, by the hand of various men of merit which he had engraved in copper, for the public advantage. The *privilegio* was granted but it was soon suspended, as it had been discovered that he was also selling in his shop "indecent drawings" accompanying "indecent sonets". He was fined 5 ducats, he paid his fine and applied again for the same *privilegio*,



NELLI, N. "CIPRO". One of a number of maps issued in loose sheet form in Venice about 1570, in anticipation or after the Turkish attack on the island, held by the Venetians up to 1570. The shape of the island is not based on any serious survey.

which was granted in 1568!

The great grief for the loss of Cyprus to the Turks in 1571 is reflected in an artist's impression executed at the order of Charles Magius, Chevalier de Jerusalem, who was connected with the siege of the town, was taken captive and was ransomed by Christian merchants.

In the midst of this holocaust, a new, more up-to-date copper-plate map of Cyprus based on a detail survey of the island and published by the Venetian engraver and publisher Iacomo Franco in 1570, remained in abeyance and was forgotten as far as the Venetians were concerned. Three surviving copies have been recorded so far. It depicts the island on a much larger scale than so far, its shape and outline are greatly improved, its orientation is further corrected and its contents increased to 564 place-names. It marks the peak of the evolution of the cartography of the island until modern times.

The contribution of the Italians to the sphere of Cartography was coming to an end about this time. The reins of the cartography of the world were shifting from Italy to the Low Countries, from Venice and Rome to Antwerp and Amsterdam, owing to several historical factors.

With the publication of the "Theatrum Orbis Terrarum" of Abraham Ortelius in Antwerp in 1570, the age of the modern Atlas was born. But the Dutch borrowed extensively from their predecessors, especially from the Italians, whose works were available through the book-fairs of Frankfurt, Cologne, and Leipsig.

We have already noted that Ortelius borrowed the Venetian map of Matheo Pagano for the 1570 edition of his *Theatrum*. Obviously he soon discovered the more up-to-date Venetian map by Iacomo Franco, and in his 1573 edition of the *Theatrum* he published a new copper-plate map of the island based on his new acquisition, coupled this time with the island of Lemnos as an inset. From now onwards and until modern times, this map remained the most up-to-date prototype of all important cartographers and publishers dealing with the map-trade.

The maps of the Atlases from now onwards were usually accompanied with historical text in various languages. There was only one edition of the *Theatrum* with English text, published in 1606.

In the famous Atlas of Gerard Mercator — Jodocus Hondius, edition 1606, we meet the same map of the island, but with the wrong orientation, probably influenced by Ptolemy, whose latitude and longitude Hondius adapted to this map of Venetian origin. An edition with English text on the verso of the maps was published in 1636.

The wrong identification of Mount Olympus with the mountain of the Holy Cross, is a mistake emanating from the misinterpretation of the observation of the Geographer Strabo, who talks about the "breast-shaped mount Olympus" as seen from the sea between Kition (present Larnaca) and Amathus, the predecessor of Limassol. Of course we do not know what kind of a breast Strabo had in mind! Be that as it may, Troodos would be the more acceptable as the mount Olympus of Strabo, a more suitable habitation of the Olympic Gods, reminiscent of the one in Greece, rather than the easternmost isolated point of the range.

Willem Janszoon Blaeu and Joannes Jansonius of Amsterdam used the same type of map for their



AA, P. van de "CYPRE Ile de la MER MEDITERANEE . . ." From his *Nouvel Atlas*. The map is based on Blaeu's map with the Aphrodite cartouche replaced with another just as decorative. 285 × 370 mm.

respective atlases in 1635 and 1637, with changes in the external decoration characterized by Aphrodite sailing to Paphos drawn by her swans.

By this time the port of Salines-Larnaca was beginning to challenge Famagusta; Larnaca had by now become the seat of all foreign Consuls including the French.

Of the main French cartographers, Pierre Moullart-Sanson, left us with two interesting maps, one of them dressed with ancient contents and the other with medieval contents, dated 1718 and 1720 respectively. But they are both compiled from works of the past and offer us nothing new, either in shape or in contents.

Back in Venice we find the map of Iacomo Franco returning to its birthplace through Vincenzo Maria Coronelli, the Cosmographer to the Venetian Republic. Coronelli made an impressive recension, but there is nothing new added to the map.

When the French cartographer and historical Geographer Jean Baptiste Bourguignon d'Anville received a triangulated MS map of the island sent by a Greek to Venice, he expressed his great surprise in a report delivered to the Royal Academy in Paris in 1762.

The result of this earliest triangulation of the island is yet another distorted shape, especially in the eastern half.

Even at this late date, the seamen continued to produce their own versions of maps for their requirements, unaffected by the printed works of the period. In a MS combination of a portolano and a portolan atlas made by Antonio Borg between 1768 and 1770, we meet the most unusual map of the island ever made. Looking at the map we can at least say that Antonio Borg was not copying anybody else. He produced a map of Cyprus in the shape of a wine-skin, through his own observations, for his use and for the use of his fellow seamen, its contents reduced to bare necessities around the coast.

We step into the 19th century. The hydrographical charts made so far could no longer provide adequate information for the advanced navies and merchant

ships of the growing powers. In this context, a new map of the island was to emanate from the hydrographical mapping of the island undertaken by the British navy through captain Thomas Graves in 1849. The draught description of Graves, at a scale of 0.3 inch to 1 mile was published by the Admiralty in 1851. The map fixed the geographical position of the island in relation of its true physical outline with adequate accuracy for the first time, although the interior remained mostly unmapped.

The convention of Defensive alliance between Great Britain and Turkey negotiated by Lord Beaconsfield, Disraeli, and signed on the 4th June 1878, by which Cyprus was ceded to Great Britain, produced varying reactions on the international field and in Great Britain itself. In the field of cartography of the island, a new era was soon to begin, but in the meantime the opposition to the deal in Great Britain is reflected in an amusing figural map of the island, depicting the negotiator of the convention fitted into the shape of the island with his left hand and nose raised in contempt of secret treaties, while his right hand shaping the Akroteri peninsula holds a coin, and on his back he holds a pack inscribed: "Secret Treaty between England and Turkey." The ingenious caricature reflecting the British humour, bears the title: "An improved map of Cyprus" and the additional caption: "This statue of the Earl of Beaconsfield, K.C., Expressing Contempt for Secret Treaties

was hewn out of the island of Cyprus in 1878."

On the serious side, a scientific mapping of the island was needed for administration and development purposes on modern lines. Finally a decision was taken that the survey should be undertaken under the command of Ltntant Herbert Horatio Kitchener, who expounded with enthusiasm the kind of project he had in mind to the then High Commissioner of the island, Sir Garnet Wolsely: In his own words, he wanted "a model of its kind and future scholars and Archaeologists would be permanently in his debt". The results of the trigonometrical survey were finally published in 15 sheets and met the topographical requirements expected of a map produced in such a short time. The dream of Kitchener had come true.

Captain Graves' charting and Kitchener's mapping of Cyprus remain the basis for the cartography of the island, with constant corrections and improvements under the British administration and now under the Independent Republic of Cyprus.

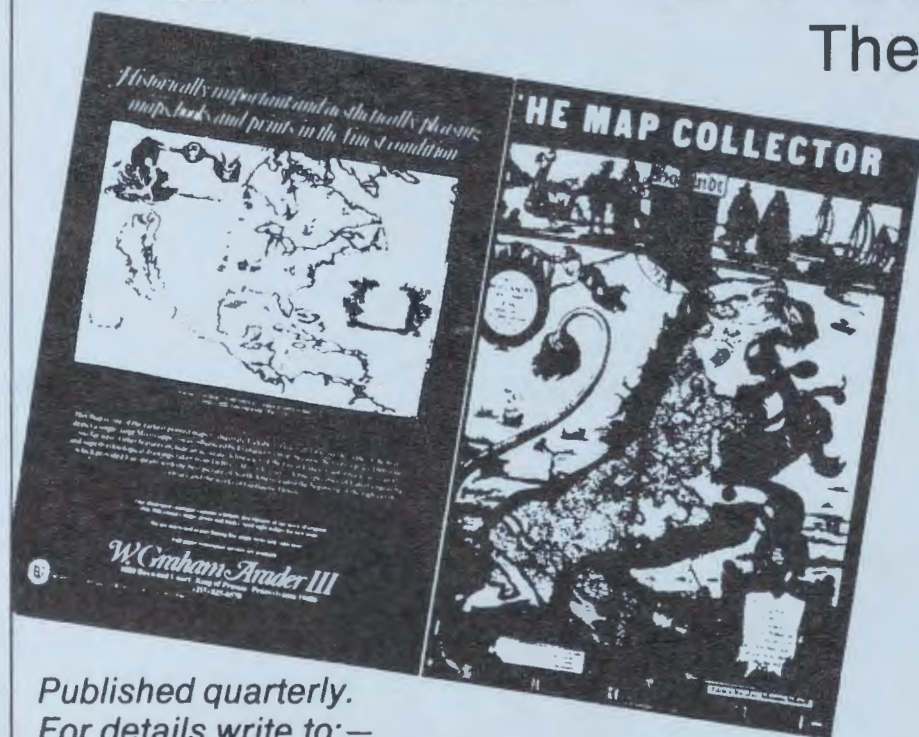
But there are no binding rules to any individual who wants to make a map of Cyprus to his own liking. In 1893, an English artist produced a map of the island painted on wood and bearing the title "the Colony of Cyprus", for a customer who decorated his pub with panel maps of the British Empire. For Cyprus, he ignored Kitchener and reverted back to the Venetians for his prototype.

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Heraldry on Old Maps of Cyprus

The coats of arms found on old maps of Cyprus present, apart from their decorative character, considerable interest from a historical point of view.

Guided by the exceptional book "The history of the Cartography of Cyprus" by my dear friends Andreas and Judith Stylianou, I picked out three maps of Cyprus, which are decorated by Cypriot Coats of Arms of the Lusignan Kings.

1. Willem Janszoon Blaeu — Joan Blaeu — Cyprus Insula (381 × 503 mm.) Amsterdam 1635.
2. Vincenzo Maria Coronelli — Acamantis Insula, hoggidi Cipro (455 × 608 mm.) Venice 1689.
3. Johann Paul Reinhard — Cypri Facies Hodierna (367 × 477 mm.) Erlangen und Leipsig 1768.

A fourth map, depicting possessions of the House of Savoy, in the collection of my dear friend Andreas Hadjipaschalis, shows Cyprus under a coat of arms of that House. Unfortunately the date and the title of the atlas containing this map are unknown to me. However, from the text as well as from the name of the engraver we may assume that it is a French map of the 17th century.

At the top central part of the Blaeu map (Fig. 1) appear the Royal Coat of Arms of the Lusignans (Lusignan nouveau) as it developed subsequent to 1393, with the union of the three crowns, of Jerusalem, Cyprus, and Armenia. An earlier known appearance of this coat of arms is on the coins of Janus, King of Cyprus (1398-1432) (Fig. 2) while the



Fig. 2.

last official appearance is on the coins and seals of Caterina Cornaro, last Queen of Cyprus (Fig. 3).

The coat of arms is divided into four parts in this manner

1. Cross between four crosslets
2. Lion (Rampant) on eight bars
3. Lion (Rampant) on plain field

Fig. 1.





Fig. 3.

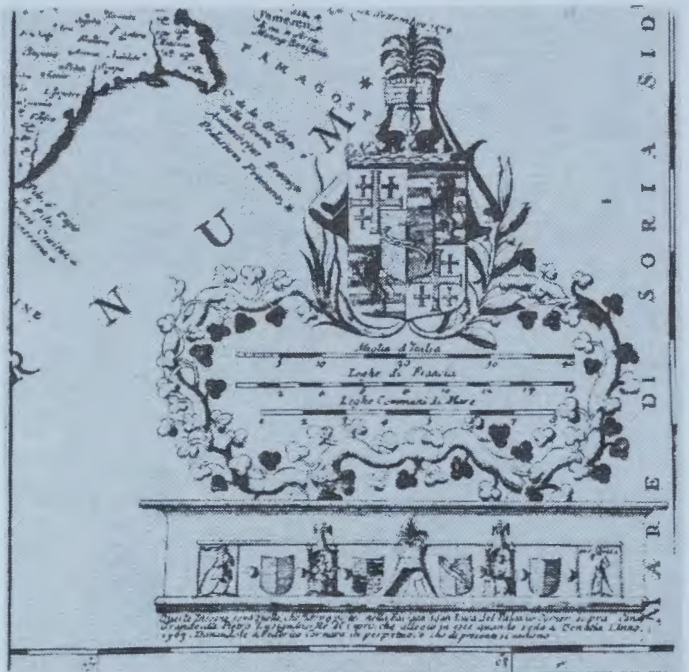


Fig. 5.

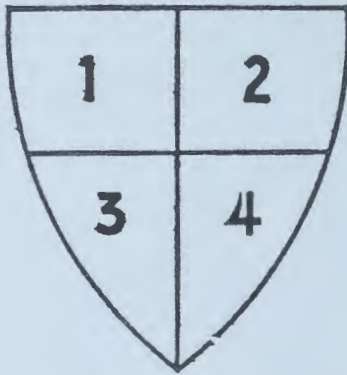


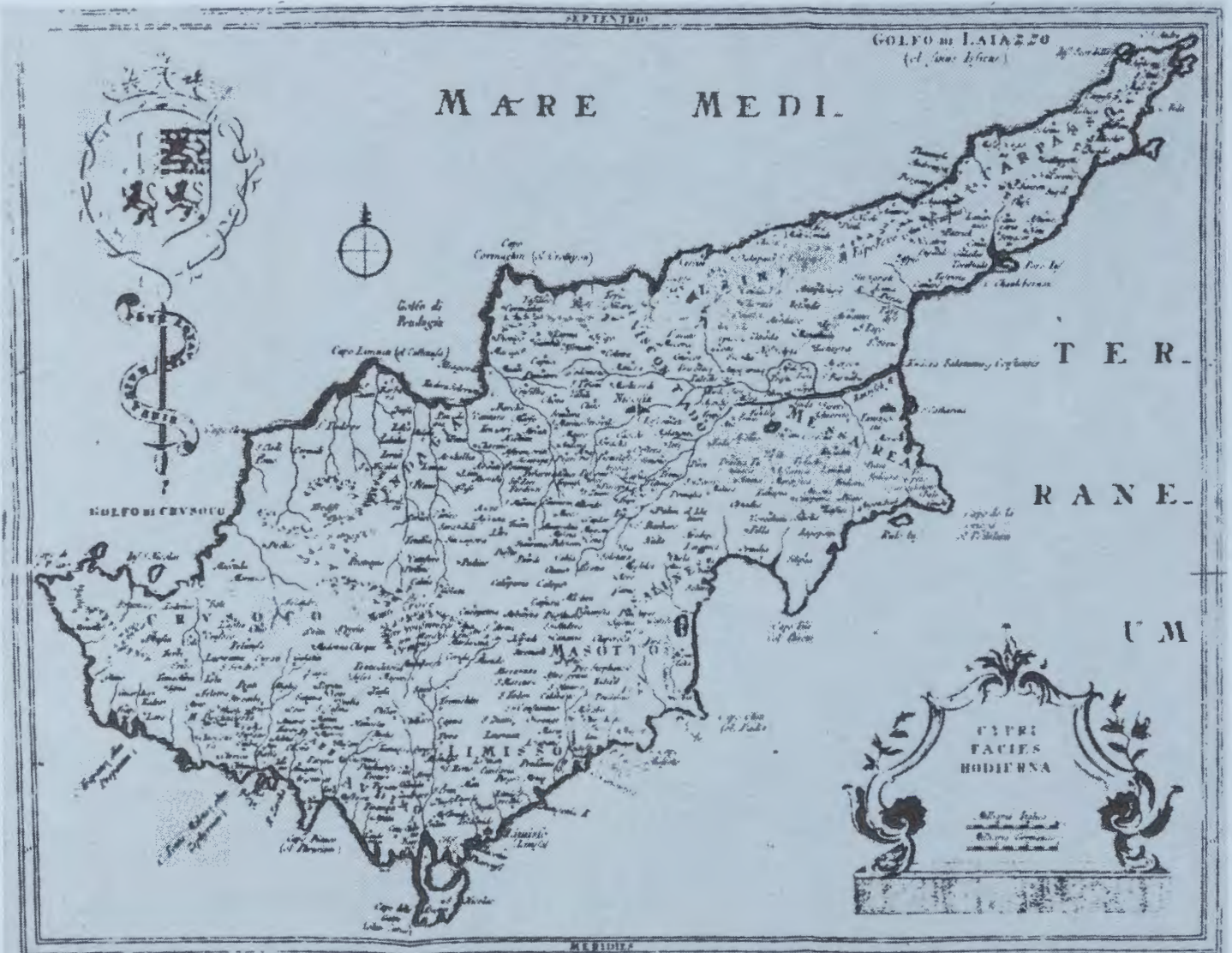
Fig. 4.

4. Lion (Rampant) on plain field.

The colours of the coat of arms, which may be of particular interest to collectors of old maps, is as follows:

1st quarter of shield: Argent a cross potent between four crosslets or;

Fig. 6.



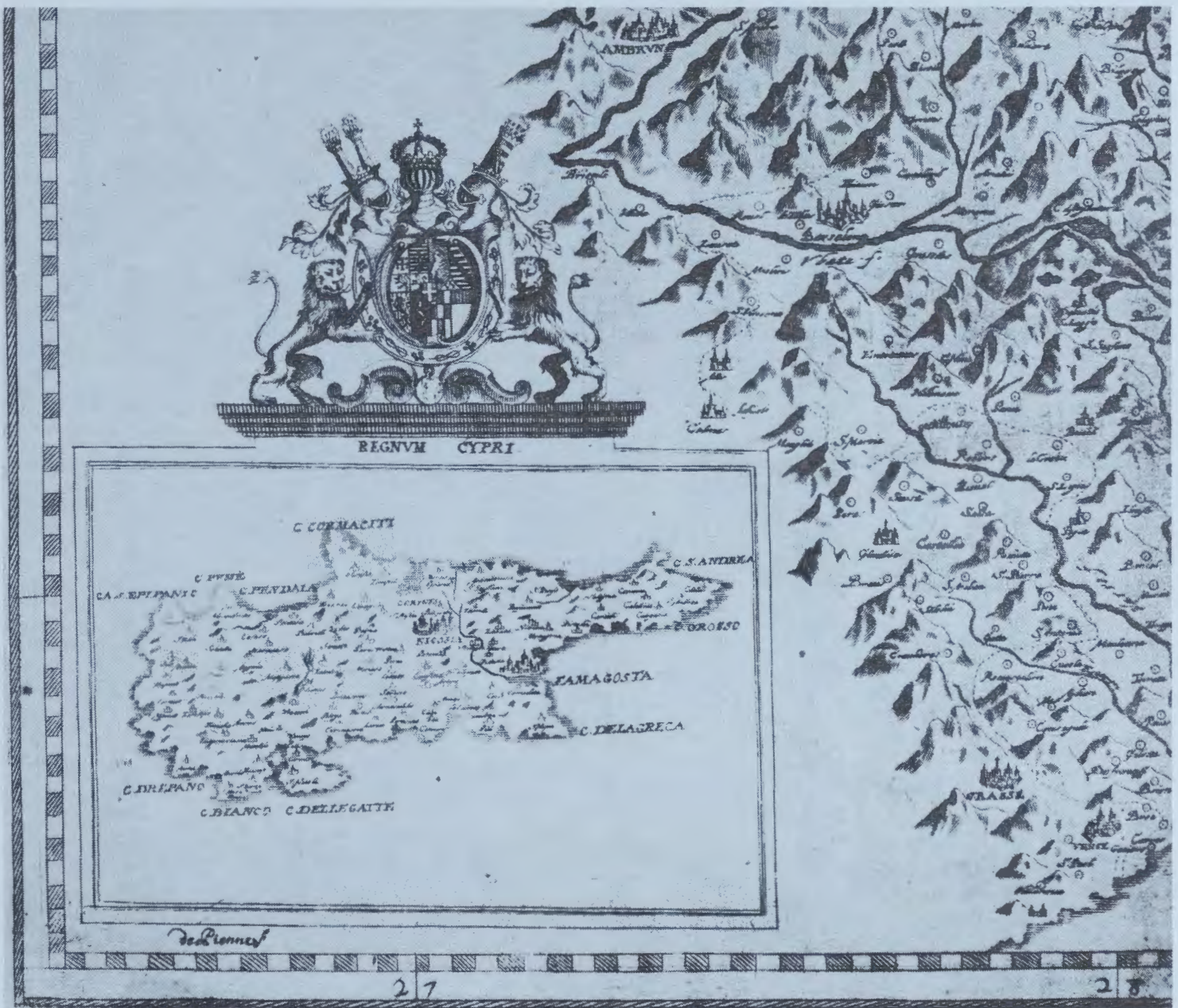


Fig. 7.

- 2nd quarter of shield: A lion gules (red) on barry of eight argent (silver) and azure (blue);
- 3rd quarter of shield: Or (gold) a lion gules;
- 4th quarter of shield: Argent (silver) a lion gules.

While for the first two quarters of the coat of arms there is no doubt as to their correct tint and to what they represent, for the third and fourth quarters, present-day scholars are not certain as to which one of the two represents Cyprus and which one Armenia. An answer to the riddle may be found in the arms of Cyprus embodied in the Coat of Arms of the House of Savoy, which was used at the time when Vittorio Amedeo I was on the Ducal throne (1630-1637), as will be seen in the description of the fourth map, in the Hadjipaschalis collection.

The second map, that of Coronelli (Fig. 5), depicts in a beautiful composition the earlier achievement of the Lusignans (Lusignan ancienne) beneath a crown. Above the crown there is a medieval helmet covered in cloth veil. The cloth is fastened to the helmet by a tower, through which a palm-tree appears.

On the shield there is an inescutcheon divided in two (per pale) and on a scroll, the motto "C'est loyauté maintenir".

The legend on the lower right part of the map reads:

"These arms were placed on the facade of St. Luke of the Palazzo Corner, found on the Grand Canal (of Venice), by Peter Lusignan, King of Cyprus, when he arrived at Venice in the year 1363, he gave them to Federico Cornaro for ever and they exist until today."

It is well known that Federico Cornaro belonged to the Order of the Sword (Ordre de l'Épée) and that he hosted Peter I at his palace.

The tint of the arms does not present any problem because the code of colours exists; small dots for the gold (or) horizontal lines for the blue (azure, vertical lines for the red (gules), and plain background for the silver (argent).

The third map, that of Reinhard (Fig. 6), shows again the new Coat of Arms of the Lusignans in a circular frame and the badge of the Order of the Sword or Silence, which later became known as the Order of Cyprus. The same symbols appear on the seal of Caterina Cornaro, as it is depicted on a document found in the Marcian Library in Venice, dated 4 April 1475, and on an engraving of 1847. The tint of the arms is identical to that of the Blaeu map.

The fourth map, that of the Hadjipaschalis collection, depicts the Royal Arms of Cyprus in the first quarter of the Coat of Arms of Vittorio Amedeo I (1630-1637) Duke of Savoy (Fig. 7).

It is a historical fact that the Dukes of Savoy,



Fig. 9.

following Carlotta's cession of her rights to the throne of Cyprus to Carlo I, Duke of Savoy (1482-1490) became titular Kings of Cyprus.

It appears that from time to time the Dukes of Savoy, according to the political situation of those years, as well as to their claims, used different coats of arms. Thus in this map, the use of the arms shows that the interest of the Duke for Cyprus, was, for some reason, rekindled. The most probable reason may be the Cypriots' last appeal request, made on 3 July 1632, for assistance for their liberation from the

Ottoman yoke. Some years earlier in 1617 Victor Zebetos, a Cypriot Captain, raised a revolt and killed a number of Turks, but had to fly the island and take refuge in the court of the Duke of Savoy, Carlo Emanuele 1st (1580-1630).

In Luigi Simonetti's book *Monete Italiane, Medievali e Moderne* (Volume I) Casa Savoia, the quarter with the Cypriot Arms is described as follows (Fig. 9): —

1. Quarto, di Cipro, composto da:
 1. Gerusalemme
 2. Lusignano e Cipro
 3. Armenia
 4. Lussemburgo.

As far as I know, it is the first time that the fourth quarter is referred to as the Arms of Luxemburg. Unfortunately Simonetti does not quote his sources and books on heraldry are not well represented in Cypriot Libraries. If, however, the fourth quarter is in fact the Arms of Luxemburg, the Cyprus lion must be embodied to the Lusignan Arms (Second quarter) and the problem as to why the Arms of Armenia was the third quarter and that of Cyprus the last may then be solved. This, however, I leave to the experts on heraldry.

There are several other editions of Cyprus maps with coats of arms which are not referred to because the arms are identical to those quoted and based on identical prototypes. Nor do I quote arms found on Cyprus maps but which are not related to Cyprus, like the arms on the Blaeu map appearing on the left upper corner depicting three crescents or the arms of the masters of the Order of St. John, as they appear on a map by Fr. A. de Naberat (Fig. 11).

Fig. 11.



GLOSSARY OF HERALDIC TERMS

Achievement: A coat of Arms with all its adjuncts.

Argent: One of the tinctures; silver or white.

Azure: One of the tinctures; blue.

Barry & Barruly: A varied field made up of bars.

Bearing: A charge on a shield.

Blazon: The technical description of arms. To blazon is to describe a coat of arms in the technical manner.

Charge: Any device placed on a shield.

Colours: Five specific tinctures; may also mean the livery colours which are the tinctures of the mantling and wreath.

Crest: Part of the achievement.

Dexter: The heraldic term for right-hand side.

Escutcheon: Technical name for a shield.

Field: Surface of a shield.

Gold: An heraldic tincture; a metal called "or".

Gules: Heraldic name for red.

Heraldry: The function of heralds, generally used — not strictly correctly — for Armory which

is the science of coat armor.

Inescutcheon: A shield charged on another shield and placed in its centre.

Mantling: Part of the achievement.

Motto: Usually a battle cry and shown in the achievement.

Or: Heraldic name for gold.

Proper: In its natural colours.

Quarter: One fourth of a shield divided quarterly; a section of a shield which has been divided into a number of sections for the marshalling therein of the arms of different families.

Quartering: A quarter which has been charged with arms.

Rampant: Said of the animal rearing up on its hind legs with one of them raised off the ground.

Sinister: Left-hand side.

Tincture: The heraldic name for the word "colour" in its ordinary meaning.

Wreath: Part of the achievement.

Cyprus and the Medieval Portolan Charts

BY TONY CAMPBELL

Cyprus is only about sixty miles at its widest point, yet its total coastline is almost eight times that distance. In earlier times, as with any island, detailed knowledge of hidden dangers, such as submerged rocks, was essential for both Cypriot and foreigner alike. It was vital too for safe anchorages to be known, should there be urgent need to seek shelter in the face of threatening storm. Even if an islander could carry the coast configurations in his head, this was asking a lot of those who sailed the length and breadth of the Mediterranean, with forays into the Black Sea, or out past Gibraltar to the Bay of Biscay and beyond. For this second group, an accurate chart was more than a luxury; it was a necessity.

The oldest surviving chart to be made in response to this need, the first of the so-called portolan charts, is one preserved in the Bibliothèque nationale, Paris. It is known as the *Carte Pisane*, not because of any supposed Pisan origin but because it re-emerged in that city about 150 years ago. It is normally dated to the period 1275-1300, and there seems little reason to argue with that, though it is impossible to be more precise. The *Carte Pisane* is thus very close in time to the earliest undisputed reference to a portolan chart, dating from 1270. When the French king, Louis IX, set out from Aigues Mortes for Tunis in that year, he was forced in a storm to make for the Sardinian harbour of Cagliari. To reassure the king that they were close to land, the captain showed him what was called a *mappa mundi*, and this must have been a chart.

Although theories of ancient origin have often been claimed for the portolan charts, not even a fragment of a single nautical chart earlier than the *Carte Pisane* has yet been identified.

It has also been stated indeed it is generally assumed, that the portolan charts appeared fully formed, and that subsequent versions were no more than slavish or debased copies of the prototype. Although a constant stylistic evolution demonstrates that the copyists were well aware of aesthetic questions, it is true that little improvement in coastal outlines can be detected — at least within the Mediterranean and Black seas. But analysis of the place-names — the ever-present but unobtrusive element at the heart of each chart — reveals an unexpected process of continuous change.

It was Nordenskiöld in 1897, in his important and pioneering work, *Periplus: The Early History of Charts and Sailing Directions*, who set out most clearly and influentially the thesis that 17th century charts were in no material way different from the earliest survivors. No fewer than twenty of *Periplus's* large pages were given over to parallel listings from four works. These were supposedly spread over almost three centuries, from the early-14th-century Tammar Luxoro Atlas up to a work of 1593. Unfortunately, my own much broader place-name analysis has shown that the Luxoro Atlas (now preserved in Genoa) belongs, not to the early-14th but to the mid-15th century. In other words, Nordenskiöld

inverted the correct chronological order and his list should have started with the Catalan Atlas of 1375. It is easy to criticize our predecessors, but Nordenskiöld for all his rightly acknowledged achievement, made the elementary and common mistake of giving equal weight to works with definite dates and those with estimated ones.

The toponymy of the early charts is surprisingly dense. The continuous continental coastlines from France, down to Gibraltar, around the Mediterranean and Black seas to Morocco, provide, on average, about 1200 names. Yet a check of selected atlases and charts of the two centuries before 1500 showed that over 400 new names appeared on the charts and were repeated thereafter. Since some names also changed their form while others were dropped as being obsolete, this place-name analysis offers a more reliable way of dating the high proportion of undated works. The Luxoro Atlas, for example, contains a number of names first found on dated works of the second half of the 14th century or the first half of the

15th. The strong doubts thrown on its supposed early-14th-century date were confirmed when its place-name profile and handwriting proved to be virtually identical to a dated work of 1421.

The portolan chart toponymy is also informative about the time-lag between historical events and their acknowledgement in cartographic form. Bilbao, for example, was founded in the year 1300 and appeared first on Dulcert's chart drawn thirty-nine years afterwards. On the other hand, Livorno, which was certainly named in the 10th century, was first included on a chart in 1426. Whatever the reason chartmakers chose to include the new names, their subsequent repetition confirms the importance of the early charts. For if each succeeding version had merely copied and corrupted its predecessors, only the first in the chain would have had any historical value. But this process of constant revision to the place-names shows that the early charts were living documents: not necessarily up-to-date, not necessarily accurate, but constantly updated in response to

Continued on page 27

An Editorial Note

BY YASHA BERESINER

The "Symposium on Cyprus Cartography" is an event that will long remain an exceptionally pleasant memory in the minds of all of us who had the good fortune to attend. Personally I have the added fortune as Editor of our Journal, to be responsible for the compilation of this section dedicated not only to the events in Cyprus but to the Cyprus Association of Map Collectors and its dynamic Officers.

Andronakis Georgiades, Andreas Hadjipaschalis, Lellos Demetriades, are names that even to the untrained British tongue have become as familiar and

easy to pronounce as Malcolm Young!

In the following pages you will find a commentary from some of us who attended, a summary of the four excellent lectures we enjoyed and a chronology of events which will serve as a "souvenir" of a superlative event.

It is my privilege on behalf of IMCoS to dedicate these pages to our Cypriot Members and friends and say "thankyou" for your hospitality, your efforts, and your friendship.



The Ladies who graced all our activities with their charms, pose at the exhibition to smile at David Webb's ever present camera. They include, from the right Diana Young, Olga Demetriades, Laura Georgiades, Maro Hadjipaschalis. . . behind the success of every man lies the strength of a great woman!

Symposium Mezes

REMINISCENCES OF THE CYPRUS MAP EVENT BY YASHA BERESINER AND JOHN BEECH

For the thirteen-strong British contingent, who landed at Larnaca airport on Thursday, 12th April, the warm reception was to symbolise the week long activities masterfully organised by the Cyprus Association of Map Collectors. As we entered the terminal building, we were confronted by the wide and amiable smile of Toni Hadjipanai; shaking each one of us by the hand. He managed to hustle us through police and customs without fuss.

His lovely daughter Stala presented the ladies with a bunch of Carnations that remained fresh and blooming in our hotel rooms to the very end of our trip.

Thus greeted by Toni on arrival, it was he and his charming wife Anna who entertained us to a gastronomic Cypriot luncheon at the Argo Restaurant in Larnaca, just prior to our departure on Thursday, 12th April. Delicious tastes and sweet memories still linger as these words are written!

Y.B.

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Early in our visit we were reminded that Cyprus is a divided country and Nicosia a divided capital. Since 1974 the Turkish army has occupied 40 per cent of the country and there is a closely guarded border which cannot be crossed by the Turkish Cypriots in the north and Greek Cypriots in the south. All of us at one time or another, walking along the streets of Nicosia, came up against "The Green Line" dividing the two communities and experienced a sense of unease and sadness at the sight of fortified barricades and armed soldiers. UN troops wearing their distinctive light blue berets patrol the streets and border area, and are a constant reminder of their peace-keeping role. Let us hope that before too long all Cypriots in this lovely country can be reunited under constitutional rule.

J.B.

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Hospitality is second nature to the Cypriot. To express gratitude in words can be a futile endeavour and thanks may often best be expressed by graceful acceptance of each of the many charming kindnesses. As a preamble to the opening of the symposium on the Saturday, the registered participants, no less than forty collectors, curators and dealers, were the honoured guests at the home of ANDRONNAKIS and LAURA GEORGIADES, President of the CAoMC.

The delicious delicacies served to us during the reception had all been cooked and delicately laid out by Laura herself. The ambiance in the home was warm and the climax to this highly enjoyable reception was the presentation to MR GEORGIADES by Toni Hadjipanai of a wooden English-made turtle for his unique collection of over four hundred turtles of all sizes and materials.

The well known GEORGIADES Map Collection was on view, displayed throughout his lounge in matching frames and conveniently numbered, allowing easy identification. The GEORGIADES' flare for collecting was to be seen everywhere in their home. The party was full of atmosphere, we all felt greatly at ease from the first moment we entered and it was with reluctance, and much satisfaction, that we returned to our Hotels at the end of an exceptionally enjoyable evening.

Y.B.

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Mr Georgiades, the President of the Cyprus Association of Map Collectors, has a superb collection of Cyprus maps which was displayed to great effect. Mr Georgiades also has a delightful sense of humour. One of our party was invited to play on his impressive-looking piano only to find no sound could be enticed from it. An inspection of the interior revealed not the expected tangle of broken wires, but a very well stocked cocktail cabinet! Our thanks to Mr and Mrs Georgiades for a marvellous evening.

J.B.

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If only a dozen major capital cities had the combined humour and power of the dynamic Mayor of Nicosia, we would surely be living in a happier world. Lellos Demetriades, a founding member of the CAoMC and keen collector of maps and other Cypriot antiquities, has been Mayor for the best part of twelve years; he remains a most popular character and appears absolutely indestructible!

Lellos, and his wife Olga (who epitomises the saying that behind every great man there is a woman) are able to create time in a manner beyond capacities of ordinary mortals.

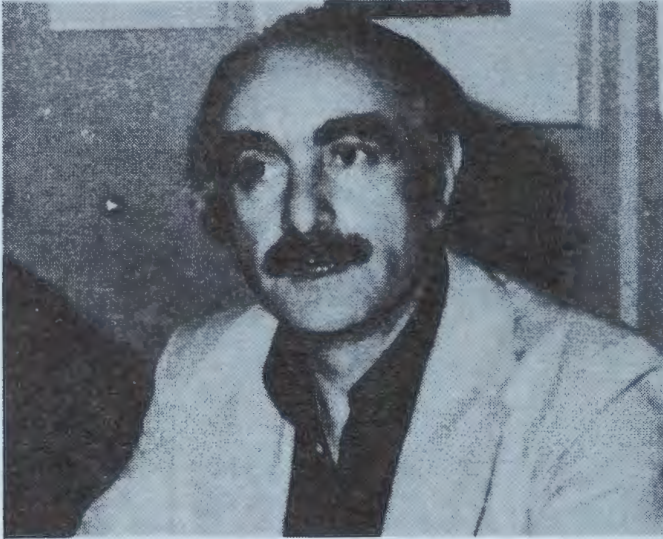
Lellos was instrumental in the organisation of the symposium and the exhibition of the Maps of Cyprus. He attended the opening and the lectures, he officially closed the symposium, hosted a superb evening to which members of the Nicosia Municipal Council and other guests were invited — he made time for private receptions at the Town Hall, a lunch and a dinner organised for the attendants to the symposium and even a late night concert after which, with his wife Olga, they played host to a dinner held in their charming home for a varied selection of diplomats. All this within the framework of just five working days and surplus to the normal duties a Mayor has to attend to in a city, the problems of which are not inconsiderable.

Nicosia remains a divided city. Not least of Lellos's achievements are the dialogues he is now allowed to conduct with his Turkish counterpart across the border and which has led to implementation of facilities that have made life far more comfortable for

both sides.

Among the innumerable contributions he has made to the city there are two of which he is particularly proud: the Famagusta Cultural Centre and the Laiki Yitonia Centre, within the walls of the old city.

Y.B.



Lellos Demetriades, lovable Mayor of Nicosia, addressing IMCoS & CAoMC members during the Symposium at "his own" Famagusta Gate Cultural Centre.

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The Symposium lectures and the exhibition were held within the complex of the Famagusta gates, which gave an aura to the proceedings, worthy of the

At the Mayor's Party on the occasion of the formal closing of the Symposium Yasha Beresiner relates the story of the Demetriades' family tradition of longevity. (From the left: A. Georgiades, Yasha Beresiner, A. Hadjipaschalis, Olga Demetriades, Malcolm Young, Lellos Demetriades.)

antiquity of Nicosia as a historic city. The acoustics were perfect, the hall spacious, and the Mayors' eyes shone with pride each time this pet subject surfaced! The exhibition, incidentally, consisting mostly of the Mayor's own collection was displayed in the accompanying hall of the Famagusta gate. Its presentation did credit to the organisers. The catalogue (already mentioned) and the maps were hung on well lit frames, widely spread across the hall allowing a large number of visitors to view the collection simultaneously.

Y.B.

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The Mayor's second project, which he was able to accomplish *without* municipal funds, is a beautiful complex known as "Laiki Yitonia", a Greek term that has no literal translation but signifies "the popular neighbourhood", now part of the old city. In the words of the Mayor himself: ". . . It is a part of the heart and soul of the old walled city, which we tried to preserve for everyone's appreciation and enjoyment. We are very proud of this project . . ." and both the Mayor and the city of Nicosia have good cause to be proud.

Within only a thousand square metres superlative modern archaeology — brain child of Pefkios Georghides — blends in a very special way with the antiquity of the old Venetian walls, which are walking distance from the centre. It is a great tribute, and a symbol of new life to a capital city that has so recently suffered the burdens of warfare.

Not unlike many municipalities worldwide there is a shortage of budget allocations in Nicosia too, and the Mayor expresses much pride in the fact that the "Laiki Yitonia" was built almost over a five-year period, without municipal funds but with contributions of funds and the talents of volunteers!

Y.B.

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A souvenir for map collectors to treasure. After his



lecture on Cyprus cartography, Andreas Stylianou and his wife and co-author Judith, offered signed copies of their monumental book *The History of the Cartography of Cyprus* at a substantial discount to the Symposium participants. Needless to say, there were plenty of takers. Mr Stylianou also generously presented to the IMCoS members, copies of a booklet containing his scholarly paper on the Ortelius map of Cyprus. In addition to being an expert in the field of cartography Mr Stylianou is also an acknowledged authority on Byzantine art and the IMCoS party was fortunate to have him as our guide on a tour of Byzantine churches in the Troodos Mountains. His commentary on the wonderful frescoes we were shown was illuminating, entertaining, and enjoyed by all.

J.B.

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A friendly rivalry between the Europa and Churchill Hotels developed during the symposium. It revolved around the comfortable transportation that had been laid on for the participants whereby a coach collected each party from the hotels first thing every morning. Our Chairman Malcolm Young, Doctor Drago Novak, our representative in Germany — who had particular difficulty in rising early in the mornings! — and our newly appointed director from Greece, Themis Strongilos, based at the Churchill, did their best to arrange for the early bus to first call on the Europa contingent (consisting of the Webbs, Beeches, Bartletts, and the writer) whilst we at the Europa equally in need of that precious extra time in the mornings — tried to do exactly the same. (The driver later commented that he had felt a little like a tennis ball!)

The Churchill, under the auspices of Malcolm & Diana Young, became a centre for many sociable get-togethers. It was there that we met, for the first time ANDREAS HADJIPASCHALIS — (to whom, incidentally, the entire success of the Symposium can be attributed). On the very night we arrived, he presented us with the symposium folders, embossed in gold with the two societies' logos. It contained the exceptionally well prepared program, detailing the eighty Cyprus maps exhibited during the symposium. The detailed descriptions prepared by Andreas, of each of the maps, form an academic work of reference in their own right.

Malcolm & Diana also played host to a very pleasant evening spent at the Churchill restaurant on the last evening before their departure to a TROODOS mountain retreat. By this time we were well versed at handling the typical Cypriot Mezedakes, accompanied by the complimentary bottles of "Aphrodite" and "Othello". Between Drago Novak and myself, we were able to do true justice to both the quality of the food and the quantity served!

Y.B.

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Stars of radio and television! The CAoMC/IMCoS Symposium attracted considerable interest from the local and national media. Tony Campbell was whisked away as soon as he had landed to be interviewed on Cyprus radio, and the Symposium itself featured on the main television news in the evening. The IMCoS members rushed to their hostel t.v. sets and were impressed with the coverage and quality of presentation, but came to the unanimous con-

clusion that their Chairman (M. Young Esq.), who featured prominently in the opening ceremony, was in need of a haircut! Towards the end of his stay, Malcolm (still hirsute) and Andreas Hadjipaschalis, Secretary of CAoMC, were asked to give an interview on the Symposium and map collecting for Cyprus television.

J.B.

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The shining star of the British contingent to the Cyprus symposium was undoubtedly our Chairman, Malcolm Young. His very well presented speech given at the opening ceremony of the symposium was the subject of a three-minute news item on the local television. It was complimented by speeches addressed to the participants by His Excellency the Minister to the President of Cyprus, Dinos Michaelides; Mr A. Georgiades, president of CAoMC, and the effervescent Mayor of Nicosia, Lellos Demetriades.

Malcolm Young had good cause to feel at home surrounded by an atmosphere and language which had become familiar to him during the period he was stationed in Greece in World War two. He found ample opportunity to express with dexterity the pleasure he derived in attending this symposium. Malcolm (with increasing humour) ably delivered numerous toasts, on behalf of the IMCoS and the British contingent, to the organisers and members of the Cyprus Society and the many Cypriot dignitaries, at the various receptions.

Y.B.

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On Saturday night we were the guests of the CAoMC at a leading Nicosia restaurant where we encountered our first Cypriot mezze. This marvellous invention of the culinary art starts slowly with a little salad, yoghurt, smoked ham and cheese, and then gathers pace as a bewildering variety of dishes is placed on the table in rapid succession. The secret, we soon learned, was to sample a little of everything, going back later to the dishes you liked best. The evening was rounded off in fine style when Lellos Demetriades, the Mayor of Nicosia, joined the restaurant's resident trio in leading the community singing of Theodorakis' romantic songs. The Mayor was ably supported by his IMCoS guests especially Eva Weintraub (alto) and Tony Campbell (baritone) neither of whom knew the words but picked up the tune a treat.

J.B.

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The Society can look forward to a fine exhibition of photographs from Cyprus by David Webb, our official photographer. David and his cameras were everywhere. It was not unusual to see him lying prone on his back to get the best angle on a shot of a Byzantine ceiling painting, or leaping up a Troodos mountain-side to "capture" pick-and-shovel wielding Cypriot ladies engaged in constructing new foot-paths. Every conceivable advantage was taken to improve his pictures, including ingenious indoor use of Dr Novak (a fine figure of IMCoS membership from Bonn) to block out unwanted light-sources such as windows and light bulbs.

J.B.

The small sketches that preceded these words cannot do justice to the true quality of our stay in Cyprus.

We wanted to express our thanks in much more eloquent terms; we wanted to mention many more incidents and events; the cotton wool, for instance, in which Andreas Hadjipaschalis wraps his maps to protect them! What a lovely symbol of the affection and care . . . the softness with which every collection should be treated.

The "Collifa" — the sweet mixture of boiled wheat with sugar, almonds and raisins — which we tasted in Memory of the Dead outside the Makarios Centre whilst waiting to visit the Folk Museum; and the Folk Museum itself, the dynamic enthusiasm and near-cry of assistance of its Curator, A. Yamandis (who is also the leading abstracts painter) who founded the Museum as a record of Cyprus tradition; and speaking of paintings and painters, we did want to say how much luck we wish to Andreas Stylianou with his own efforts in this field. It is a long way from selling half a million lemons a year from his Kirinia just ten years ago!

We didn't mention Maro Hadjipaschalis' delicious cooking and hospitality in their home, how we missed meeting their twin sons who were far more interested in football than in their father's map collection! (Diana Young tells me she is still trying to work out Maro's recipe for the mouth watering caramel Maro prepared for lunch.) Also Malcolm Young's quasi-blunder when he mistook George Vrionidis — Swedish Council in Nicosia and who had gone to fetch his car to give us a lift — for a Taxi driver . . . no less!; and so on and so forth and we could carry on for many more pages but time and space have limits.

Each of us have memories we hope to share in a reunion soon somewhere!

Yasha Beresiner



An overall view of the exhibition hall. A superlative array of maps of "Cyprus and its Capital".

CYPRUS & THE MEDIEVAL PORTOLAN MAPS

Continued from page 21

criticism from returning sailors.

When the focus is narrowed from the Mediterranean at large so that the island of Cyprus fills the screen, the early charts disclose patterns of toponymic change which at times match and at times conflict with the wider picture. Overall name totals, for example, do not show any steady increase with the passage of time. Yet, as far as Cyprus is concerned, the period 1300-1500 saw a slow but steady development. The oldest chart, the *Carte Pisane*, has just eleven names; the first named chartmaker, Pietro Vesconte, increased this to fourteen; by the beginning of the 15th century there are twenty-four names; and by the end of that century there is a dramatic jump to forty or more names. This final surge is found on Venetian works, particularly the British Library's Cornaro Atlas of 1489 (Egerton MS 73). Since it was in that very year that Catherine Cornaro, a member of the family which originally owned the atlas and the last queen of Cyprus, surrendered her throne to Venice, the reason for an increased interest in the island is not difficult to understand.

Of the earlier complement of names, three were habitually written in red as being of greater importance: the south coast ports of Famagusta, Limassol and Paphos. Nicosia, being inland, tended to be omitted from charts whose primary concern was with coastal features. Nevertheless, what is probably its first cartographic appearance under that name occurs on Angelino da Dalorto's chart of 1325 or 1330 and on the Carignano world map of that same period. What is true for Cyprus may well be true for other parts of the Mediterranean. Much local work remains to be done by map historians, and for the later medieval period the portolan charts are likely to prove an invaluable source.

OPENING OF SYMPOSIUM

Continued from page 6

contribution to the promotion of learning and research in this field.

"Cyprus is situated in the sensitive and vitally important eastern Mediterranean region where civilizations have flourished and cultural currents have met and where there have been movements and clashes of peoples since ancient times. And the people of Cyprus have been affected by the recurring waves of the common or similar destiny of the peoples of the area.

"The geographical location of Cyprus has been a factor of economic and cultural progress but at the same time it has made the island a target of evil designs and not infrequently a victim of aggression.

"This is why we are striving for a peaceful, just and viable solution to the Cyprus problem, in accordance with the United Nations resolutions and the high level agreements. We are struggling for the establishment of an independent, united, sovereign, territorially integral, non-aligned, federal state, where all communities of Cyprus will live together in conditions of peace and prosperity.

With these thoughts I declare the Symposium on Cyprus Cartography open and I wish you every success in your deliberations."

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Letters to the Editor

Your members may be interested in recent *Library of Congress Acquisitions*.

Geography and Map Division lists a large number of rare and unique cartographic items received by the Library from 1966 to 1981. The abundantly-illustrated work is available free from the Geography and Map Division.

Chief of the Geography and Map Division John A. Wolter reports that the "division has adopted a broad acquisition policy designed to continually augment its comprehensive cartographic collections". During 1981 alone, some 144,000 cartographic items were reviewed and slightly over 94,000 pieces were added to the permanent collections of over three and one half million maps.

The maps and atlases listed in the 48-page publication are arranged in seven categories: Americana, Foreign Cartography, Cartographic Miscellany, Library of Congress Transfers, Current Printed Maps and Atlases, and Selected Acquisitions. Ranging across the thematic and geographic spectrum, cartographic items include 16th- and 17th-century maps embellished with striking colours and cartouches, unique Civil War manuscript maps of northern Virginia, maps illustrating early printing techniques, maps from national design competitions, and thousands of World War II Russian, Japanese, and Chinese topographic maps. Important additions have also been made to the Library's unequalled collections of panoramic city plans and fire insurance maps which provide an outstanding historical record of urban areas in the United States and Canada.

Library of Congress Acquisitions: Geography and Map Division can be obtained free upon request from the Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division, Washington, D.C. 20540.

Yours faithfully,

Joyce Miller,
Press Officer.

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Wanted. Large folding maps, non-European countries, pre-1940. **Messengers**, 7 Elder-tree Gardens, Exeter EX4 4DE. (Tel: 0392 213540).

Dear Sir,

IMCoS members will no doubt be interested in *I'd Like a Map*, which is the main summer exhibition at the National Library of Scotland in Edinburgh, from 9th June to 26th September 1984. This is the first map exhibition that the Library has mounted, and will include some 160 items. It aims to show examples of the different types of map material available for reference in the Library's Map Room. Exhibits will range from town plans, sea charts, and maps for the blind, to maps of battles, maps of roads, railways and canals, and modern developments in thematic and computer-derived mapping. Maps used in literature, and music composed about maps will also feature. Each section illustrates a reason why someone might need to refer to a map.

The earliest map is of the 15th century, the latest is 1984. Geographically the exhibits range from the Moon to the floor of the Pacific Ocean, and from Shanghai to South Georgia. Many of the maps have Scottish associations.

An accompanying booklet will also be available in which something of the history, scope and services of the Map Room will be detailed.

The exhibition will be open from 9.30 to 5, Monday to Friday; 9.30 to 1, Saturday; and 2 to 5, Sunday. Admission is free.

With Compliments,

Margaret Wilkes,
Superintendent of Map Room,
National Library of Scotland.

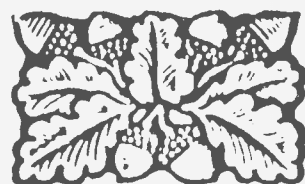
Dear Sir,

I recently acquired a few Thomas Kitchen maps from a volume of the London Magazine printed, not for R. Baldwin Jnr. at the Rose in Pater Noster Road but for S & I Exshaw, Dublin. I presumed that the imprint would be the only difference between the London-printed and Dublin-printed maps, but when I examined them together I found that the printed surface was smaller in both directions. On the Surrey map, it was 5 mm. shorter in width, 2 mm. shorter in length. Each Dublin-printed map had the month, year and page in the London Magazine printed top right. The printed lettering was also different and there were other variations such as the number of hills or trees in a group. Longitude & latitude were not shown in the border. One or two countries had an engravers name, I. Ridge, bottom right.

Has anyone else come across these maps and is able to tell me anything else about them?

Yours sincerely,

D. M. Green (Mrs),
IMCoS member.



Library Report

BY TED FREEMAN, IMCoS LIBRARIAN

This has been an excellent quarter for acquisitions:

1. From Canada, courtesy of Edward H. Dahl, a wide selection of the impressive publications put out by the Public Archives in Ottawa: annual reports, exhibition catalogues, antique map calendars, and material relating to the 450th anniversary of Jacques Cartier's first exploration of the St. Lawrence. I shall provide a detailed account of these items in the next number of the *Journal*, once they have been catalogued. They are certain to be of great value to members specializing in the historical mapping of Canada and needing to know about the resources and organization of cartographical studies in that country today.

2. Two outstanding books published in London that are indispensable to every serious map enthusiast, Rodney W. Shirley's *The Mapping of the World, Early Printed World Maps 1472-1700* (Holland Press, 1983), and Carl Moreland and David Bannister's *Antique Maps, a collector's handbook* (Longman, 1983).

We have received from The Library of Congress their newest publication of *Railroad Maps of North America: The First Hundred Years* by Andrew M. Modelski of the Geography and Map Division.

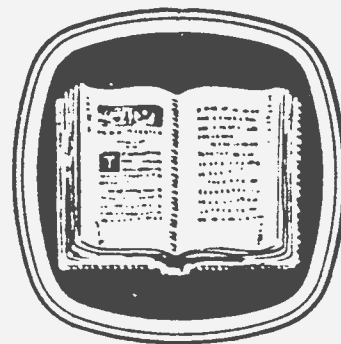
This extensively illustrated, large format (14" x 11") book contains a representative sample of 92 maps, in colour and black and white, selected from the Library's collection of more than 5,000. The maps are accompanied by 82 related illustrations depicting virtually every aspect of railroading, including time-tables, advertisements, lithographs, posters, construction photos, and engravings. Bound in brown buckram, gold stamped, and protected by a full-colour dust jacket, this handsome book is for sale for \$28 from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (Stock No. 030-004-0021-3) or in person from the Sales Shop on the ground floor of the Library of Congress Thomas Jefferson Building.

The maps illustrate the development of various cartographic styles and techniques, and record the achievements of the early railroaders. The originals vary in size from small foldout sketches to large-scale surveys and wall maps for display in ticket offices. There are progress report surveys for individual lines, official surveys, promotional maps, maps showing land grants and rights-of-way, and route guides published by commercial firms.

Railroad Maps of North America begins with an introductory essay that traces the history of the continent's railroad mapping. North American railroading and map making have been linked together at least since 1764, when John Montross, a British engineer and map maker, erected a "gravity road", as it was called, for military purposes at the Niagara portage in Lewiston, N.Y. The first railroad map reproduced in this volume is also the Library's oldest, an 1828 "Plan of a survey for the proposed Boston and Providence Rail-Way". The line later became part of the New Haven Railroad.

The maps are arranged according to the three North American countries (United States, Canada, and Mexico) and then by types, beginning with early surveys and maps of entire regions and leading to maps that show particular locations or serve particular purposes. Detailed annotations for each map and an extensive index make this publication a valuable tool for research. Reproductions of all the illustrations which accompany the maps may be ordered directly from the Library's Photoduplication Service, and a list of negative numbers is supplied.

Full details, catalogue numbers and reviews of all these acquisitions will appear in the next issue of our *Journal*.



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Home Thoughts of a Map Engraver?

BY TOM HOPKINSON

THE Sixth Latin edition of Camdens "Britannia", published in 1607 was the first to include county maps for each of the English and Welsh counties. William Kip's engraving of the plate for Merionethshire shows more fidelity, in the spelling of place names and other details, to Saxton's original map than does the Speed map of a few years later. The really interesting differences are those which distinguish this map, easily identified by the fact that it is the only one to have a Latin text on the back, from later versions which accompany the 1610 and 1637 editions of Camdens "Britannia".

In the area of north central Merioneth, east of Trawsfynydd, Kip's 1607 map shows a scattered group of seven trees. For the 1637 map an unknown engraver has added various details to the plate including three houses placed among the trees; named, in a script differing in style from the other names on the map, Hafod Wen, Rhiw Gooh and Gelli Ierwerth. Both Hafod Wen and Rhiw Gooh can be traced in a broadly similar position as farms named on the present day 1:50,000 map of the area. Gelli Ierwerth is clearly shown with a plume of smoke rising among the trees, from its central chimney.

In positions close to the present site of Blaenau Festiniog two other place names have been added in the same script, Kefn Krach and Rhiw Brysdu; Kefn Krach has been applied to a church symbol that appears here, without name on Saxton, Speed, and Kips 1607 map. Rhiw Brysdu has a horse drawn in by the unknown engraver. Changes are also made in other parts of the map, for example, "Penrose Wood" is named in the centre of the map by Kip, but it lacks any trees; four large ones are added to the later edition. The spelling of several place names is altered in a way which brings it nearer to present day written forms of the same name. Rulace just north of Bala becomes Rhiwlace with the "h" placed above the word and the "u" modified to become "iw". Nanna, an important gentry house near Dolgellau becomes Nannay and Ruedok becomes Riwedok, changes that show a knowledge of the Welsh language.

Consideration of the other Welsh plates for "Britannia" provides a possible author for these changes. Radnorshire, Carmarthenshire and Breconshire all show splits in the plates in later printings, perhaps the copper was of poor quality and did not stand up to repeated pressure. These appear as strong wavy lines across the countryside caused by the split or crack retaining the ink. In the case of Breconshire this became so noticeable that a new plate signed by Robert Vaughan was prepared for the 1637 edition. Robert Vaughan is known from several other London published engravings of the period, for example, a version of Smith's Virginia 1624. Tooleys dictionary of Map Makers identifies him with Robert Vaughan of Hengwrt near Dolgellau. This is unlikely, in my view, since Robert Vaughan of Hengwrt was a somewhat reclusive figure of the Welsh aristocracy who diligently collected early Welsh poetic manuscripts and probably did not leave Wales, or at least is unlikely to have been in London through the years

spanning the known engravings of the other Robert Vaughan.

It seems possible that the "Breconshire" Robert Vaughan was a kinsman of the well known Robert Vaughan of Hengwrt, perhaps born nearby at Gelli Ierwerth, the house portrayed with such a fine plume of smoke. There is also a faint suggestion of a link in that he corrects the spelling of Nanna to the later Nannay; this house was the birthplace of the wife of Robert Vaughan, Hengwrt.

The plates for Carmarthen and Flint show clear signs of retouching; for the later edition extra shading is added to the hills of Carmarthenshire; but Merioneth is the only map to show additional place names. Thus it seems likely that Robert Vaughan had his origins in the Trawsfynydd district, although he might have been from Breconshire, since Vaughan was at that time a family name found in both areas but not in England.

The addition of a compass rose and plate numbers to the majority of the maps of England and Wales was done in two stages, between 1610 and 1622, so were probably the work of someone other than Robert Vaughan who signed the Breconshire replacement plate for the 1637 edition; and as I have tried to show, seems to have made the changes to Kip's map of Merioneth.

IMCoS ANNOUNCEMENTS

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IMCoS ACCOUNTS 1983

Audited accounts for 1983 were duly approved at the Annual General Meeting on 10th March 1984. members were advised that the Society achieved a reasonably satisfactory financial position for the third year since its formation. The main figures for 1983, with 1982 as comparison, were as follows:

	1983	1982
	£	£
Income	3663	2605
Net Expenditure	2068	1722
Surplus	1595	883
Balance of Assets over Liabilities	2516	923

There was a significant increase in printing and promotional literature costs in 1983 which produced good results in respect of increased membership. Although the building up of reserves is a steady but slow process on small financial margins, your Committee looks forward to the stage when more can be invested in expanding membership services and activities.

Any member wishing to receive a full copy of the 1983 Accounts and Balance please send a S.A.E. to your Treasurer.

ALAN BARTLETT
Hon. Treasurer



IMC@S

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