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International Map Collectors' Society

Winter 1986 Volume 6 No. 4

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COPY DATE FOR NEXT ISSUE 20 FEBRUARY 1987

NOTICE OF COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Oak Room
The Farmers Club
3 Whitehall Court
London SW1A 2EL

5.30 pm

(Embankment Underground)

Committee Meetings are held monthly and overseas representatives visiting London are welcome to attend.

1987:

Wed. 14 January
Wed. 11 February
Tue. 10 March
Wed. 8 April
Thu. 12 May
Wed. 10 June

Tue. 14 July
August : no meeting
Wed. 9 September
Tue. 13 October
Wed. 11 November
Tue. 8 December

IMPORTANT:

Regrettably, the northern meeting at the National Library of Wales has been postponed until further notice.

IMCoS List of Officers

Council Members

Helen Wallis: President
Tony Campbell, London; Dr. J.B. Harley, Exeter;
Dr. Mireille Pastoureau, Paris; Dr. Gunter Schilder,
Utrecht.

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Directors: Clifford Stephenson
Themis Strongilos
Kjartan Gunnarsson

Secretary & Treasurer: Harry Pearse, 29 Mount Ephraim Road, Streatham, London SW16 1NQ. Tel: 01-769 5041 (Answerphone service)

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Australia: David G.L. Worland, 33 Wolseley Road, Point Piper, N.S.W. 2027.

Canada: Edward H. Dahl, National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada, 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa, K1A 0N3.

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EDITORIAL

NOTES FROM THE CHAIRMAN

It is with sadness you will read the obituaries of our two honorary members Aarno Piltz and Ronald Tooley who died within a few weeks of one another. We will miss them and the encouragement and help they have given to the Society.

The Barcelona Symposium was a great success. I would like to express on behalf of the Society our thanks to our representatives Jaime Armero, President of the Symposium Committee and Montserrat Galera (Symposium Chairman), also the other committee members: Anna Androer, Ramon Amieva, Montserrat Condomines, Jordi Estruga, M. Dolores Florensa, Josep Gasset, Diego Gomes Flores, for their warm hospitality and efficient planning which made the Symposium so interesting and enjoyable.

We would also like to thank Institut Cartografic de Catalunya for arranging the exhibition of Catalonian maps in the College of Architects and for sending members a catalogue of the exhibition; and the Dean of the College for kindly presenting the Society with 'The Atlas of Barcelona' of which Montserrat Galera is part author. Our thanks also go to the Ajuntament de Barcelona, Diputacio de Barcelona, Caixa de Barcelona, The Maritime Museum and the Map Library for their assistance in making the Symposium possible. Particularly the excellent exhibition of Spanish maps arranged by the Caixa de Barcelona.

You will be reading about the detailed talks at the Symposium by Montserrat Galera, Albert Barella i Miro and M. Luisa Martin Meras elsewhere in the Journal. We thank them for their contribution. One hundred and fifteen people attended the Symposium which was held in the attractive lecture room of the Caixa Bank. Members also all enjoyed the Map Fair held in the Manila Hotel by the map dealers. We thank them for their efforts on our behalf.

For those visiting Portugal you will be pleased to know that Mr. J.C. Silva of Traversa de Quelmada 28, Lisbon 2, has offered to be our representative. We welcome him and hope someday we will have a Symposium in Lisbon.

Our Library is being moved to London where the books will be more accessible to members. Tony Burgess has offered to house the books and our thanks go to Ted Freeman for his help to date. Of course we will still hope to read Ted's book reviews.

Warick Headley has kindly offered to take over as our Advertising Manager. All advertising matters should now be addressed to him.

It has been agreed to amalgamate the role of Treasurer and Secretary. Our present Secretary, Harry Pearce, who is computerized has offered to combine the duties of these appointments with effect from 1st January, 1987. The Society will now have a more efficient base with computer, print-out and answerphone to deal with the many enquiries. I would personally like to thank Harry Pearce for taking on this responsibility.

The events for 1987 are the Welsh meeting on 28th March; organisers Alan Huime and Chris Moore. The London Symposium will be held on Saturday, 20th June at the Science Museum followed by the Annual Dinner and a Map Fair and Exhibition at the Forum Hotel, Cromwell Road.

Finally, I welcome Kjartan Gunnarsson of Reykjavik, Iceland, as a director of the Society. He has been closely involved with the Society since its inception and is already planning a 'Mini Symposium' in Reykjavic.

FROM THE PRESIDENT

It is with great pleasure that I now take up the Presidency of IMCoS. I feel deeply honoured by my election to this office, and by the fact that I follow in the footsteps of Rodney Shirley, who has contributed so much to the success of the Society as its first President.

My recent travels have taken me to cartographic conferences at Amsterdam and

Prague in September, and in the USA to Providence, Rhode Island; Savannah, Georgia; and Charleston, South Carolina, in October and November. At all these meetings I was greatly impressed by the ever increasing enthusiasm for early maps. I met many members of IMCoS who expressed their appreciation of the Society's flourishing activities.

All share with us the deep sense of loss at the death of Ronald Tooley, whose obituary is printed in this issue.

HELEN WALLIS
December 1986

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Sir,

I think that searching about green spots must be easier than assembling knowledge, reference books and above all, maps from the area of French cartography. Of course, Madame Pastoureaus' work has brought a great improvement but still you can't even compare let's say the collecting of British County maps and the collecting of French provinces. The volume of collecting inevitably has its effect on titles and articles published annually. For example, in the catalogue of reference books by Tooley, Adams & Co. you can find maybe two or three items which have something to do with French mapping. Well, one just has to persevere.

But, where are the maps?! Whenever you come across an interesting map of France they are always relatively cheap. That is OK with me, but I wonder that there must be enormous stocks of French maps hiding somewhere? If that is so, why wait until they come into the possession of dealers who certainly can put a price on them? Have the French atlases managed to remain unsplit and do they hence rest in public institutions or in private property? Another but: they say that the French are not collectors (could you give me any names and addresses?). So where are the maps? Look through the pages of any issue of the Map Collector, you can spot some French atlases it's true but loose maps of France, never!

I hope you have got my point: could it be that historically, looking at the evolution of French map collecting, we could now be just in the moment of change. A change which will bring about a rising interest, a rising number of amateurs, and of course, rising prices.

That would place a collector into a bewildering situation: that last moments to take opportunity are at hand, but how to use them? I read in the IMCoS journal Mr. Hadjipaschalis lamenting over "lost occasions" some ten years ago.

Who knows if we are not just in the same situation with France now?

Sincerely yours,

TIMO REENPAA

Koydenpunojankatu 2 C 28
00180 Helsinki 18

FUTURE COPY DATES

INTERNATIONAL MAP COLLECTORS' SOCIETY

Copy Dates for next year :

9th May
1st August
7th November

COPY DATE FOR NEXT ISSUE 20 FEBRUARY 1987

RONALD V. TOOLEY 1898-1986

When I received the message from London that Ronald Vere Tooley had died on 12th October at an age of 88, my thoughts went back to 1951 when we first met, and I felt grateful that I had known this outstanding character so long.

In those days books were coming over to 'Boghallen' from London in very large quantities, and there was an abundance of maps and atlases at prices we today must multiply by one hundred or more. One day working my way through Ken Russell's fine sets - about £2 each volume full leather - I was addressed by Mr. Tooley who politely suggested that I should start dealing in maps. I followed his advice, and that was the beginning of a life in this fascinating trade. He inspired many young booksellers in the same way and was thus promoting the ever growing interest in old maps. I am glad that I told him so when we met in June this year. He had aged a bit but was talking with spirit, and he was making plans for the future. Contrary to many elderly people he did not talk much about the past but was hopefully looking forward.

It is not until recent years that I have realised that he was already 53 when we first met. Age did not show for many years, the word fatigue was a town in China, his vitality was overwhelming, his energy fantastic. He had started with the famous firm of Francis Edwards in 1919, and published 'Some English Books with Coloured Plates' already in 1935 - still a very useful book for reference, but atlases and maps became his main interest and his life. He gave us from his knowledge 'Maps and Mapmakers' in 1946, often reprinted in the recent years. From 1965 to 1975 he edited and in most cases wrote the long series of 'Map Collectors Circle', completed and revised in 1979 in his principal work 'Dictionary of Mapmakers'. At an age of 79 he became the editor of 'The Map Collector' and he was now an honorary member of IMCoS. All these achievements and his daily work for 50 years as a director of Francis Edwards! Indeed he made his hobby his life but he also made his customers his friends. In those days Francis Edwards was like a home abroad for many dealers. They tried to help you in business and they did their utmost to entertain you after business. 'The Rising Sun' at the corner has seen most map-dealers from Europe and the States and so has 'The Wellington Club', Knightsbridge.

When Mick sold me the first maps I could not know that it was also the beginning of a long and warm friendship. Many happy days spent together in Holland and France and many good evenings in his home. So much fun! I remember once in 1960 that I during the day had been teasing him for hiding his best maps from me. Maps put aside for a catalogue to come I suppose. After a late supper and plenty of dancing with my wife in the 'Celebrity Club' off Bond Street he surrendered, we went back to Brown's Hotel, sent my wife to bed and took a taxi to Marylebone High Street where we did a lot of business at 3 o'clock in the morning. After an early breakfast in the Cumberland Hotel he went back to the firm to start work. What a strength for a man of 62! A hard working bon-vivant, life was there to be enjoyed, but weekends were spent in the Map Room in the British Museum. He was rightfully honoured with a Festschrift for his 75th birthday 'My Head is a Map'. No other person in the map world has done more to inspire institutions, libraries and private collectors to join the fascinating world of old maps.

When we parted on my last evening in London, Mick's wife Leana whom he loved so much used to start singing one of her favourite songs 'We will meet again' and we joined her. I cannot think of any other person whom I better would like to meet again than my old friend Mick Tooley.

OLE DAM

AARNO PILTZ

The president of Chartarum Amici and Honorary Member of the International Map Collectors' Society, Mr. Aarno Piltz, died on the 12th of September 1986. Aarno Piltz was also editorial adviser to The Map Collector.

Aarno Piltz was born 23rd July 1922 in Helsinki. He studied forestry in Helsinki University and since 1948 he served Finnish industry and trade in

different positions. From 1964 to 1973 he was the managing director of Taloustieto ry. and from 1974 to 1985 the managing director of Muoviyhdistys ry. Mr. Piltz took part in both Finnish wars 1939-1944.

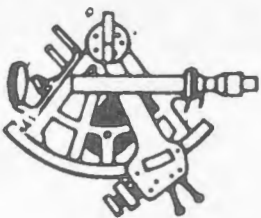
In 1964 Aarno Piltz, together with other Finnish map collectors, founded the society Chartarum Amici to provide a forum for map collectors to exchange their experiences. Since then he has been the driving force in the society - first as its secretary and from 1973 as its president.

Aarno Piltz was especially interested in Carelia (in Finnish Karjala), the eastern-most province of Finland - a land which was centuries ago divided in two parts - Finnish and Russian Carelia. In the last World War Finland had to give most of the province to the Soviet Union. He was an active member of many Carelian cultural organisations. As part of this interest he collected old maps of Carelia. He has written several articles about mapping and maps of Carelia. He was also the main organizer of an ambitious project to build a miniature model of the former capital of Finnish Carelia Viipuri (Viborg) - since 1944 a Russian town. This model in scale 1:500 will be exceptionally accurate and realistic up to the smallest naked eye visible detail, presenting the town such as it was on 2nd September at 10.30. Part of the model has already been opened to the public in the town of Lappeenranta.

In September 1985 Aarno Piltz presided over the IMCoS-Chartarum Amici Helsinki Symposium which he had for the most part also organised.

Aarno Piltz was a map collector for whom this hobby was really important. It was the thing he most liked to do, but because of his jobs and other duties he did not have enough time for this purpose. He had postponed the realization of this desire to the time after his retirement. He had planned, not only to form a collection of maps of Carelia that could be permanently exhibited somewhere in Finnish Carelia, but also to catalogue it and write a book about the maps of Carelia. In the summer of 1985, when Aarno Piltz was told by his doctors that the expected length of his life could no longer be counted in years but in months, he felt that many of the most important things that he had planned to do in his life were and probably would be forever undone. From August 1985 until his death he was in hospital, except for a few very short periods - one of which coincided with the above-mentioned IMCoS Helsinki symposium. In hospital he started to fight to accomplish at least part of his dreams. He allowed his map collection to be photographed and started to write articles about his maps to the newspaper Karjala. The articles appeared weekly together with a picture of the relevant map. He suffered because he could not have all the necessary material and literature in hospital, but he tried to compensate by corresponding with libraries and archives in Finland and Sweden. His intention was to publish about 50 articles but the time ran out last September when 33 articles had been written. Even this was more than had been written so far about the old maps of Carelia. What Aarno Piltz performed in a desperate situation was much more than amateur collectors generally are expected to do.

JAN STRANG



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THE "ATLAS MARITIMO ESPANOL" 1787-1789

by M. Luisa Martín Meras
from the Museo Naval, Madrid

The "Atlas Maritimo Espanol" compiled between 1787 and 1789 was the first product of Spanish cartography of a truly scientific nature carried out with means provided by the State. The sort of mapmaking practised by TOMAS LOPEZ, then in its heyday in Spain, could not be said to be either scientific or officially sponsored; it was rather a kind of cartography concocted out of heterogeneous material and not based on geometrical operations. The desire to provide Spain with an official corpus of cartography dates back to documents in the reign of PHILIP II, when JUAN LOPEZ DE VELASCO, Chief Cosmographer of the Indies, was commissioned to draw up a geographical questionnaire, sent to parish priests and corregidores (magistrates) in America, which was intended to be the first step in the production of a map of Spain's American dominions.

FERNANDO COLON was likewise commissioned to draw up what was called an "itinerary or detailed list of the distances between various places in Spain" again as preparation for a map, but this work was finally abandoned by the King's express orders.

In the 18th century the practical difficulties for navigation arising out of the lack of reliable maps of the Spanish coasts finally came to the ears of officialdom. Towards the end of the century King CARLOS III, on the advice of his Minister for the Navy, ANTONIO VALDES, decided to have a "hydrographic map of Spain" drawn, as had already been done in France. (i) This task was entrusted to VICENTE TOFINO DE SAN MIGUEL in June 1783. TOFINO DE SAN MIGUEL, who belonged to a family with military tradition, was born in Cadiz in 1732. At a very early age he joined the Regiment of Murcia. In 1751 he enrolled in the recently established Artillery Academy in Cadiz. In 1775 JORGE JUAN managed to have him appointed third mathematics master at the Midshipmen's Academy, but he continued to hold his rank in the Army until two years later, when he officially joined the Navy and in it continued the brilliant career which led him to be appointed head of the Midshipmen's Academy in 1768, at the age of thirty-six. For several years he continued to hold this post, which in 1776 was extended to include the newly founded academies of El Ferrol and Cartagena. He took an active part in astronomical observations and attained a great reputation as a scientist even outside Spain, where, of course, he was consulted by the State Department, the Ministry of Finance and the Admiralty about any scientific project that came up - as had been the case years before with JORGE JUAN. He corresponded on scientific subjects with all the astronomers. He was elected a member, in the Historical Section, of the Academies of Science of Paris and Lisbon, and was also a member of the "Association of Friends of the Country" in the Basque Country and in Majorca. He died in 1795, at which time he held the rank of Brigadier of Marines.

Cartographical Works

In 1777 the French government requested permission from the Spanish authorities to determine the latitude of the Canaries and take other astronomical measurements in Spanish waters. When granting this permission, the Spanish government commissioned JOSE VARELA Y ULLOA, a colleague of TOFINO at the Midshipmen's Academy, to accompany the French expedition, which was headed by a naval officer called BORDA in command of the frigate 'Boussole'. In the course of this expedition the Spanish officer compiled a pilot book for the Canary Islands and drew two charts of the African coasts from Cape Espartel to Cape Verde, including the Canaries. VARELA duly returned from this expedition, but was very soon sent on others round the Mediterranean and left his charts with TOFINO for the latter to prepare them for publication. In this regard the Marques de CASTEJON wrote to TOFINO in 1778 to express his interest in the pilot book. Since the naval authorities were well aware of the insufficiency of naval charts and the need to supply this lack, several official notes were probably exchanged on the subject. Thus, for instance, we find a letter (ii), written by TOFINO on 29th March 1778, which reads:

"The work of Don JOSE VARELA, as a result of his voyage on the 'Boussole', is in my hands, and I only await your Excellency's order to send it to you, for such

were the instructions he left me. It consists of two charts which include the coast of Africa from the Strait to Cape Verde and the Canary Islands, with a logbook and a record of the ship's clocks so circumstantially detailed that they prove that the said charts were drawn with incomparable exactitude and perfection. The conclusion of this work, which he seems to have told your Excellency could be executed by me, is that, since these charts do not include, for the better use of our shipping, the part comprised between the Strait of Gibraltar and the cape of San Vicente (for this they did not visit), he informed me that, should your Excellency so command, I could carry it out and place it after his work, I have deemed it necessary to expound his idea to your Excellency, but since it requires the use of a frigate and a tartan for two months and I do not know if present circumstances permit this, I am far from proposing it as feasible on the day".

This subject was evidently shelved for a time, but not forgotten, since in June 1783 the Minister, VALDES, wrote to TOFINO in the following terms:

"... so that you may complete the exact correction, begun by Captain JOSE VARELA, of the coasts comprised in his maritime chart, on which you reported in May last. The King has given orders that during this summer you should proceed to make the corrections still lacking, for the which purpose you will take command of the frigate Santa Maria Magdalena, which you will have to go to Cartagena to take over this vessel in the yards there, transferring to the above-mentioned COLON, which seems more manageable and suitable for putting in at those points on the coast at which observations are to be made."

At the same time the minister gave TOFINO carte blanche as to the men and materials he might need. As companions on the voyage TOFINO chose those officers stationed at the Midshipmen's Academy for whose intellectual and scientific merits he could vouch. They included JULIAN ORTIZ CANELAS and JOSE DE VARGAS PVONCE, then commissioned officers, and ALEJANDRO BELMONTE and JOSE ESPINOSA Y TELLO, who were both lieutenants. The following year they were joined by DIONISIO ALCALA GALIANO, JOSE DE SANZ and JUAN VERNACCI. TOFINO and his assistants also had a complete set of astronomical instruments from the Cadiz Observatory.

They spent the summers of 1783, 1784 and 1785 charting the coasts of the Mediterranean. In the summer of 1786 they charted the coasts of Portugal and Galicia, in that of 1787 the Cantabrian coast. And the summer of 1788 was spent on the expedition to the Azores.

The first part of the Mediterranean took them from Cape Trafalgar to Cartagena, where sightings were taken on three separate occasions. In this task they were assisted by the fourteen charts of Mediterranean ports made by the assistant naval architect MANUEL SALOMON and the pilot JOAQUIN CAMACHO, who had been commissioned by the king to chart, between 1781 and 1784, all the anchorages on the east coast of Spain that could take ships with a draught of thirteen feet and over. In the summer of 1784 they shifted operations to the Balearics, which they dealt with after they had completed the charting of the Peninsular coasts. Of the work in Balearic waters we are told by ESPINOSA Y TELLO (iii).

"The geometrical operations carried out in Majorca were not only useful for tracing the coastline and drawing charts of the archipelago, for after carrying out a series of triangulations with the peaks of the mountains of the interior we had everything we needed to draw a complete map of the island."

In the summer of 1785 they charted the Mediterranean sector of the African coast from Cape Carbon westwards.

The following expedition was carried out along the coast of Galicia, where sightings were taken at El Ferrol and Vigo, while the triangulations were done from points in the hinterland. When they came to the Portuguese coast, however, the astronomical observations had to be made from the sea, since the King of Portugal refused to permit them to take sightings from land, so that in the "Atlas Maritimo" there are only views of the Portuguese coasts.

The final expedition in the survey of the Peninsular coasts of Spain was carried out in 1787 along the Cantabrian coast, where no survey had ever been made before. TOFINO and his men made an exhaustive survey of this coast, taking Fuenterrabia as its starting-point and with triangulations extending as far as El Ferrol.

The success of the "Atlas Maritimo" was so great that a second edition had to be published the same year (1789). In this the two volumes of the first edition were combined in a single volume, with its cover by MENGS, and the following two charts were added:

- Chart of Cartagena. 1788. Engraver, F. SELMA.

- Views of the coasts of Africa in the Ocean, from Cape Espartel to the peninsula of Gorea at Cape Verde.

This new edition had an index and the charts were placed in a different order. Whereas in the first edition the charts followed the order in which they had been drawn on the successive expeditions, in the second edition they were placed as follows: first the spherical charts of the coasts, beginning with the Cantabrian and continuing with the Atlantic, the Mediterranean, the coasts of the Balearics and those of Africa; they were followed by the charts of ports, in the same order as in the first edition, and the views of the coasts as indicated above.

This article is a first approach to the study and diffusion of the magnificent "Atlas Maritimo Espanol", which 1987 will have reached the two hundredth anniversary of its original publication and which is a true milestone, not only in the history of Spanish cartographical surveys but also in that of the technique of engraving in our country.

Notes

(i) Introduction to the Derrotero de las costas de Espana en el Mediterraneo pp.XLIII-XLIV.

(ii) ALVARO DE BAZAN Navy Archives, General Index Section. Midshipmen's Academy.

(iii) Memorias sobre las oservaciones astronomicas hechas por los navegantes espanoloes ... Ordenadas por D. JOSE ESPINOSA Y TELLO. Madrid, Royal Printing House, 1809. Introduction to the Memoria Primera, p.6.

(iv) Museo Naval, Madrid. Ms. 1422, fol. 61.

(v) Museo Naval, Madrid. Ms. 1422, fol. 61 vto.

(vi) For the further details regarding the cost and binding of the edition, see CARRETE PARRONDO, J.: La edicion del "Atlas Maritimo Espanol" de VICENTE TOFINO DE SAN MIGUEL Y JOSE VARELA Y ULLOA. 1786-1789. Cuadernos de Bibliofilia 4 (1980), pp.19-26.

(vii) Derrotterra de las costas de Espana en el Oceano Atlantico y de las islas Azores o Terceras, para inteligencia y uso de las cartas esfericas. Madrid, Imprenta Vda. de IBARRA, 1789.

(viii) VARGAS PONCE, J. DE: Papeletas biograficas del jefe de escuadra D. VICENTE TOFINO DE SAN MIGUEL. Manuscript in the Academy of History, Madrid.

ix) VARGAS PONCE, J. DE: Introduction al Derrotero del Mediterraneo, p.lvii.

* * * * *

Since the western coast of Africa had already been covered in two charts by VARELA Y ULLOA, the survey of this part of the African waters was completed by the charts of the Azores.

I have been unable to discover exactly when the "short campaign" mentioned by VALDES in his communication to TOFINO became a full-scale scientific enterprise, the first such to be undertaken by our navy and this the forerunner of all the later Spanish cartographic expeditions. In the Naval Museum in Madrid there is a proposal (iv) from the geographer and engraver JUAN DE LA CRUZ, dated 29th October 1784, which seeks the approval of the naval authorities for the compilation of a maritime atlas of Spain on the lines of the "Neptune Francois". It is with reference to this proposal that TOFINO writes, in a letter (v) dated 1st March 1786 and addressed to ANTONIO DEL REAL, who was secretary to VALDES:

"What this geographer proposes is just what our commander, ANTONIO VALDES, is causing to be carried out, with the difference that the geographer offers to produce prints of whatever charts may fall into his hands, without any possibility of determining whether they are good or bad, whereas our Minister wishes to publish as our own work those which are executed by us and bear our approval. It is easy to see that the man proposing that is not interested in the merit of the work but only in its being carried out. And with these same arguments he has convinced DON JUAN DE LA CRUZ, who spoke to me of his proposal, which I consider inadmissible."

This letter leads us to suppose that the initial plan, which was simply to correct and amplify the two charts drawn by VARELA, grew more ambitious as VALDES became more and more enthusiastic about the results.

Engraving and publication of the "Atlas Maritimo Espanol"

The engraving, publication and distribution of the "Atlas" was entrusted to JOSE DE VARGAS PONCE, who directed the work of a team of engravers and draughtsmen in Madrid (vi). And so, on 15th May 1787, the printing was completed of the "Pilot book of the coasts of Spain in the Mediterranean and the corresponding coasts of Africa, for the information and use of spherical charts" and an atlas consisting of fifteen charts and known by the name of the first of these.

1. Spherical chart of the coasts of Spain in the Mediterranean and the corresponding coasts of Africa. 1786. Engraver, MANUEL SALVADOR CARMONA. Letterpress engraver, SANTIAGO DROUET.
2. Spherical chart of the Strait of Gibraltar. 1786. Engraver, J. BALLESTER. Letterpress engraver, J. ASENSIO.
3. Bay of Algeciras. 1786. Engraver, J.A. SALVADOR CARMONA. Letterpress engraver, S. DROUET.
4. Coasts of Spain from Punta Europa to Cape Gata, with the corresponding coasts of Africa. Undated. Engraver, S. SELMA.
5. Spherical chart from Cape Gata to Cape Oropesa. Undated. Engraver, F. SELMA.
6. Spherical chart from Cape Oropesa to Cape Creux. 1786. Engraver, J. PRO.
7. Balearic and Pithusian Islands (Ei'vissa, Majorca, Minorca), with Cape San Antonio in Spain. 1786. Engraver, J. MORENO TEJADA.
8. Islands of Ei'vissa and Formentera, with a plan of the port of Ei'vissa. 1786. Engraver, S. BRIEVA.
9. Island of Majorca, with plan of its ports: Andratche, Soller, Pi, Cabrera, Petra and Calalonga. 1786. Engraver, J. VAZQUEZ.
10. Minorca, with the charts of Ciutadella and Fornells. 1786. Engraver, J. FABREGAT.
11. Port of Mao. 1786. Engraver, M. SALVADOR CARMONA. Letterpress engraver, S. DROUET.

12. Views of the Spanish coasts in the Mediterranean. 1786. Engraver, J. VAZQUEZ.
13. Views of the coasts of Spain of the island of Majorca. Undated. Engraver, F. SELMA.
14. Views of the coast of the Balearic Islands and Africa from Bugia westwards. Undated. Engraver, J.A. SALVADOR CARMONA.
15. Continuation of the African coast as far as the Chafarina Islands. 1787. Engraver, B. VAZQUEZ.

The second volume (vii) of this first edition came out in 1787. It comprised thirty charts and had a cover, with the title "Atlas Maritimo Espanol", drawn by RAFAEL MENGES, a captain in the Engineering Corps, and engraved by MANUEL SALVADOR CARMONA. The charts are as follows:

1. General chart containing those included in the Atlas and extending to the Newfoundland Banks. 1788. Drawn by F. BAUZA. Engraver, F. SELMA. Letterpress engraver, J. ASENSIO.
2. Spherical chart from San Vicente to Cape Ortegal. 1789. Engraver, F. SELMA. Letterpress engraver, S. DROUET.
3. Spherical chart of the coasts of Galicia from Cape Prior to the river Mino. 1787. Engraver, F. SELMA.
4. Chart of the rias of Ferrol, Corunna and Betanzos. 1787. Drawn by F. BAUZA. Engraver, F. SELMA.
5. Plan of the ria and port of Ferrol. 1789. Engraver, B. VAZQUEZ. Letterpress engraver, S. DROUET.
6. Chart of the ria of Corcubion and Pontevedra. 1786. Drawn by F. BAUZA. Engraver, J. BALLESTER.
7. Chart of the ria of Vigo and the port of Camarinas. 1787. Engraver, J. BALLESTER.
8. Views of the coasts of Galicia and Portugal. Drawn by F. BAUZA. Engraver, B. VAZQUEZ.
9. Coasts of Spain from Cape San Vicente to Punta Europa. 1786. Engraver, JUAN DE LA CRUZ. Letterpress engraver, S. DROUET.
10. Chart of Cadiz and its bays. Drawn by F. BAUZA. Engraver, F. SELMA.
11. Coasts of Spain from Punta Candor to Cape Trafalgar. 1787. Drawn by F. BAUZA. Engraver, J. BALLESTER.
12. Views of the coast of Portugal. Drawn by F. BAUZA. Engraver, JUAN DE LA CRUZ.
13. Views of the mountain chains of Ronda and Urique, and of the islands of Madeira and Porto Santo. Engraver, B. VAZQUEZ.
14. Coasts of Spain: the African coast from Cape Espartel to Cape Boxador, with the Canary Islands and views of the same taken by Captain JOSE VARELA.
15. Coasts of Spain: the African coast from Cape Boxador to Cape Verde and adjacent islands, surveyed by JOSE VARELA. 1787. Engraver, JUAN DE LA CRUZ. Letterpress engraver, S. DROUET.
16. Coasts of Spain: the Cantabrian coast from Malpica to Bayonne in France. 1788. Engraver, M. SALVADOR CARMONA. Letterpress engraver, J. ASENSIO.
17. Coasts of Spain: from St.-Jean-de-Luz to Punta Calderon, at the end of the Santander mountains. 1788. Engraver, F. SELMA.

18. Coasts of Spain: from Punta Calderon to Punta Mujeres, in Asturias. 1788. Engraver, F. SELMA.
19. Coasts of Spain: from Punta Buelnegra to Punta Catasol, in Galicia. 1789. Engraver, F. SELMA.
20. Views of the Cantabrian coast. Drawn by F. BAUZA. Engraver, B. VAZQUEZ.
21. Chart of the port of Pasajes, Guipuzcoa. 1788.
22. Chart of the port of San Sebastian. 1788. Engraver, J. BALLESTER.
23. Chart of the bay and bar of Bilbao. 1789. Engraver, J. BALLESTER.
24. Chart of the port of Santona. 1789. Engraver, J. BALLESTER.
25. Chart of the port of Santander. 1788.
26. Chart of the bay of Gijon, in Asturias. 1787. Drawn by F. BAUZA. Engraver, JUAN DE LA CRUZ.
27. Chart of the ria of the river Barquero and Estaca de Bares. 1787. Drawn by F. BAUZA. Engraver, VAZQUEZ.
28. Spherical chart of the Azores or Terceras Islands. 1788. Drawn by F. BAUZA. Engraver, F. SELMA. Letterpress engraver, J. ASENSIO.
29. Plan of the roadstead of El Fayal and the channel to the island of El Pico in the Azores, and of the roadstead of Angra in Tercera Island. 1788. Drawn by F. BAUZA. Engraver, B. VAZQUEZ.
30. Views of the coasts of the Azores or Terceras Islands. Undated. Drawn by F. BAUZA. Engraver, B. VAZQUEZ.

Among those who did the work of engraving and printing were almost all the best engravers of the time, some of them real specialists in cartographical engraving, like SELMA, BALLESTER, CARMONA and VAZQUEZ, all of whom are highly praised by VARGAS PONCE. There is a later reference to TOMAS LOPEZ, also made by VARGAS, which is of interest for its unexpectedness. In some notes on the life of TOFINO (viii), VARGAS says: "1786. TOFINO is elected a member of the Academy of History. It was an intrigue by the geographer LOPEZ, who, furious to see that he could not engrave the charts that were distributed and fearing that his incompetence was going to become generally known, heard that VARGAS PONCE was nominated and spoke to Campomanes to have TOFINO (a quite unsuitable candidate) also nominated, in order to curry favour with him".

In the delineation of the charts and the preparation for the engraving of the plates a most important part was played by the drawing master of the Midshimpen's Academy, FELIPE BAUZA, whom TOFINO engaged for this delicate task, since "it was decided not to entrust to the engravers, who in any case have never engaged to such work, any of the first operations; and on the copper itself, properly beaten and burnished, and with the parallelogram that was to contain the chart duly constituted, the scales of the meridians and parallels were graduated, consulting the tables and without paying attention to the drawings that had been presented to the King; and after that, with the original information from the logbooks and the certain markings, all the points were successively placed on the copper with their true positions, a method which does not give rise to the least difference between what has been observed and what is shown on the charts. This arranged, the plate was handed over to the engraver with the drawing just as exact as that done beforehand on the paper (ix). The well-deserved fame earned by BAUZA with this work led ALEJANDRO to enlist his services for his voyage around the world in 1789. From now on, indeed, BAUZA became universally known as a cartographer rather than an engraver.

The copper plates used for the "Atlas Maritimo" are now housed in the Navy Hydrographic Institute in Cadiz. Some of them were damaged by the explosion that occurred in 1947, but on the initiative of the distinguished Chief of the Historical Service of that Institute, JOSE MARIA CANO, they are now in the course of being restored.

A VERY SIMPATICO SYMPOSIUM

It did not seem that a year had passed since we were together at the last Symposium in Helsinki, but here we were again gathering this time in Barcelona. The twelve of us who travelled from London on the Tuesday were the first to arrive, except for Stig Soderstrom who had already come from Finland. Others soon joined us coming from all directions to be there in time for the start of the Symposium on Friday evening. Muhtar and Julia Katircioglu's car let them down on the drive from Turkey but at least they arranged for it to happen in the comfort of Monte Carlo. Steve Luck and Graham Franks on the other hand were less fortunate and sat for some hours on the edge of the 'periferique' in Paris before expensive help arrived.

Our early arrival allowed us to get to know Barcelona a little better in spite of heavy rain on the first two days - infuriating when we heard that elsewhere in Europe including England they were basking in sunshine. However, Malcolm and Diana Young, David and Joan Webb, Fred and Betty Webber, Tony Burgess and Warwick Leadlay, did not let the weather deter them and went off to see the beautiful monastery of Montserrat. Caroline and I stayed in Barcelona and avoided the rain by dashing from shop to shop. After two days my credit card was beginning to wilt after passing through so many different machines!

By Friday the weather had recovered and we had a better chance to look around Barcelona itself which has a great deal to show. One immediate impression was how proud people in Barcelona are of their Catalan history and language and what dedicated collectors of antiquities they are. A book fair was already in progress in stands set up on both sides of the main shopping street and in the Plaza Real just off La Rambla a regular market is set up with much bargaining and exchanging of old coins, postage stamps and prints. Map Collectors such as ourselves could hardly fail to feel at home in such a city, and the welcome that we received ensured that this was so.



The organising committee at the Maritime Museum Barcelona.

By Friday Jaime Armero, Montserrat Galera and our Spanish organising committee had everything ready, including a large banner across the road outside the hotel announcing the IMCoS meeting and Map Fair. Members had arrived from thirteen countries altogether. Several were our IMCoS representatives such as Lorenzo Guller Frers from Argentina, Andreas Hadjipaschalis from Cyprus, Dr. Novak from West Germany, Themis Strongilos from Greece, Kjartan Gunnarsson from Iceland and Muhtar Katicioglu from Turkey. There were many other of our regular participants such as Tony Burgess, Warwick Leadlay, Susanna Fisher and her

husband, Paul Orssich, Valerie Scott from the Map Collector and Monika Schmidt and her husband from West Germany. It was also very nice to see many new faces such as Mr. and Mrs. Allpress from Andorra, Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs from the USA, Dee Logenbaugh from Alaska, Jose da Costa e Silva from Portugal, Mr. and Mrs. Webber from the UK and Michael Pietroni also from the UK who could hardly have missed this meeting since his speciality is maps of Majorca and the Balearics.

Jaime Armero welcomed us all on Friday evening at the hotel with champagne. We all received our folders and off we went to view the exhibition of Cartography in Catalonia which had been set up in the College of Architects. Subsequently we were received in the Town Hall on behalf of the City Authorities by Sra. Capmany, head of the Department of Culture. We were shown round the magnificent



The Barcelona Map Fair

building, especially the Council Chamber and then treated to a reception. I was prevailed upon by our Chairman Malcolm Young, to say a few words of thanks in my rusty Spanish, which at least the English speaking members of the audience appeared to understand!

Saturday morning for most of us was spent at the Map Fair and then at lunchtime we were treated to another reception, this time at the Generalitat, another splendid building, directly across the square from the Town Hall, which is the headquarters of the administration of the region of Catalonia. There were several beautiful rooms to be seen including the chapel and afterwards champagne and delicious food was served in a delightful courtyard, which only stopped when it was time to go on at 3.30 p.m. to be shown the Library of Catalonia, housed in an ancient hospital where another exhibition of maps had been arranged.

After so much activity during the day we only just made it to the headquarters of the Barcelona Savings Bank in time for the exhibition of the fine collection of maps of Catalonia that they have assembled over many years. This was followed by the symposium for which simultaneous translation facilities had been arranged. Papers were presented in the modern auditorium by Sr. Miro, Sra. Martin Meras and Sra. Galera, each followed by question and answer sessions and then Rodney Shirley summarised and gave a vote of thanks. Finally the evening was finished off with more champagne and a few words of thanks from Kjartan Gunnarsson, who, not to be outdone, included a few words of Icelandic as well.

On Sunday morning we were taken by bus to see some of the works of the famous Catalan architect Gaudi. Unfortunately Dr. D. Joan Bassego, who was to have guided us, suffered an accident but Jaime Armero's son became our guide instead and we had a most interesting tour including the famous Sagrada Familia church. We had already heard that it was unfinished but most of us had not realised that, even though eight towers are completed, these are over the north and south entrances only and in the middle there remains an open space full of stones and materials for the building work in progress. The whole enterprise is a



Delegates at the Barcelona Symposium. Left to right. Themis Strongilos (Greece), Dee Longenbaugh (Alaska), Muhtar Katircioglu (Turkey) and Andreas Hadjipachalis (Cyprus)

remarkable act of faith, which is unlikely to be completed even for the next generation after our own.

After the tour we went on to the Maritime Museum, not to be missed by any visitor to Barcelona, whether a map collector or not. For the map collectors there was the room containing the priceless portolans but there was so much besides, not least of which was an enormous royal barge, a replica of one made for the Emperor of Austria in the eighteenth century. The first class accommodation on the poop for the Emperor and his entourage was splendid but we were thankful to be spared having to sit on the benches below and provide the motive power.

When we came down from the barge there in its shadow was laid out another generous reception, this time kindly provided by the administration of the State of Barcelona. When we were travelling in the bus we had wondered why Themis Strongilos was in such deep conversation with Anna Adroer but it turned out that he was receiving language coaching and he now delighted all by making a speech of thanks in Catalan. Malcolm Young, Susanna Fisher and Paul Orssich (in Spanish) spoke for us all when they said what an excellently organised weekend it was and a final presentation was made by Warwick Leadlay to thank Jaime Armero, Montserrat Galera and the organising committee who had worked so hard to make it such a success - a very simpatico symposium indeed!

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RESUMEN SYMPOSIUM IMCOS BARCELONA 3-5 OCTUBRE 1986

Los actos del Symposium IMCoS Barcelona se iniciaron en los salones del Hotel Manila el Viernes día 3 de Octubre. El presidente de IMCoS España, D. Jaime Armero, Director y propietario de la Galeria Frame de Madrid, dio la bienvenida a los señores congresistas y presentó a los restantes miembros del Comité organizador. Tras sus palabras, se ofreció a los allí reunidos una copa de cava catalán.

Posteriormente tuvo lugar, en el Colegio de Arquitectos de Barcelona, la inauguración de la exposición "Cartografía de Cataluña de los siglos XVII y XVIII". Allí los señores congresistas, tras escuchar las cordiales palabras que les dirigió D. Javier Bigata i Ribe, Consejero de Política territorial y Obras Públicas de la Generalitat, pudieron admirar los magníficos Mapas expuestos.

El día terminó con el coctel ofrecido en el Saló de Croniques del Ayuntamiento de Barcelona, cuya historia y características fueron explicadas por Dña- M. Aurelia Capmany, consejera Regidora del Área de Cultura del Ayuntamiento.

El sábado, y a lo largo de toda la jornada, tuvo lugar una Feria de Mapas en el Hotel Manila. Los congresistas y el público asistente pudieron revolver entre los importantes Mapas y libros antiguos allí expuestos y hacer buenas adquisiciones.

Paralelamente, se visitó la Generalitat de Cataluña, y en el celebre Pati dels Tarongers fue ofrecido un coctel. Posteriormente los congresistas se desplazaron a la Biblioteca de Cataluña, donde tuvo lugar una exposición del importante fondo cartográfico allí reunido.

Y por la tarde, tres interesantes conferencias en la Caixa de Barcelona. Los temas y conferenciantes fueron los siguientes:

- 'El primer Mapa de Cataluña impreso en España en el S.XVII', por A. Barella Miro.

- 'El Atlas Marítimo español 1787-89', por María Luisa Martín Meras.

- 'El desarrollo urbano de la Ciudad de Barcelona durante el siglo XIX visto a través de la cartografía', por Montserrat Galera i Monegal.

Tras las conferencias se celebró un coloquio entre los allí reunidos, que poco después pudieron apreciar la colección particular de cartografía de la Caixa de Barcelona y asistir al coctel que ofreció posteriormente este organismo.

El domingo, y tras una visita a la inacabada Sagrada Familia, la Catedral proyectada por Gaudí, magnífico ejemplo de la obra de este famoso arquitecto catalán, tuvo lugar un recorrido por el Museo Marítimo, que guarda importantes Mapas y Cartas Marinas.

Con un coctel ofrecido por la Diputación de Barcelona, y tras posar todos los congresistas para la foto oficial, se puso punto final a este primer Symposium IMCoS en España que, gracias a la colaboración y entusiasmo de participantes y organizadores, fue todo un éxito.

El Comité organizador de este Symposium IMCoS Barcelona 1986, principal responsable del éxito obtenido, gracias al magnífico trabajo realizado en la

dirección y coordinación de todas estas actividades, estuvo constituido por las siguientes personas:

- Jaime Armero (Presidente): De la Galeria FRAME de Madrid

- Anna M. Adroer: Directora del Museo de Historia de Barcelona

- Ramon Amieva: De la Galeria MEXICO de Madrid

- Montserrat Condomines: Bibliotecaria del Ayuntamiento de Barcelona

- Jordi Estruga: Experto y coleccionista en cartografía antigua

- M. Dolors Florensa: Bibliotecaria del Instituto Municipal de Historia de Barcelona

- Montserrat Galera: Directora de la Cartoteca de Cataluña

- Josep Gasset: Experto y coleccionista en cartografía antigua y miembro de la Sociedad Internacional para la Historia de la Cartografía

- Diego Gomez Flores: De la Librería GOMES FLORES de Barcelona

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AN INTRODUCTION TO COLLECTING BY R. V. TOOLEY FROM A CATALOGUE PUBLISHED IN 1980

I was born in the reign of Queen Victoria 1898, in an enchanted world of hansom cabs and gas lamplighters who came with long poles at dusk to turn on each street lamp individually. No motor cars were in the streets, no planes in the sky, no electricity or television. The 'Pax Britannica' prevailed in the world, and the pound was really sterling.

Walking down Great Russell Street on demobilisation I was attracted by the display of old books and bindings in the window of Tregaskis, a bookseller now defunct. Always a keen reader, and lover of ancient history I thought that not the least of the advantages of joining the antiquarian book trade would be that it would enable me to peruse and handle books and prints that I could not afford to buy. My library would be a bookseller's stock and I would be one of the happy band whose work is their hobby.

In the beginning it was not always easy. Juniors were at times neatly suppressed, told to 'find out for yourself, the same as I had to', and as to progress, 'You are only in the bloody way for the first two years'.

I started in 1919. There were few collectors and no reference books, but catalogues like those of Frederik Muller in Amsterdam and Chadenat in Paris contained useful information, and maps could be studied in the British Museum and at the Bodleian. Sir Herbert George Fordham was the first to popularise maps with various small books and pamphlets, and Edward Heawood made valuable contributions in the 'Geographical Journal'.

In the 1920s I knew E.G. Box who left his collection of geographical items to Winchester College, and Harold Whittaker who passed his to Leeds University. Specialist collectors were Canon Livett whose interest was Kent topography and Dr. Eric Gardiner who amassed no less than thirteen variant editions of Speed's atlas. The current value of the atlas at that time was three pounds ten shillings (£3.50). The finest copy I sold him was a superb example in original red morocco coloured like a miniature in gold and colours, the date hand altered to 1613. Such a copy would fetch twenty thousand pounds. Lord Dawson of Penn, the King's Physician, was another occasional buyer.

The big omnivorous collectors were Mr. Macpherson and Lord Harmsworth. Macpherson, an extraordinary character, made a large collection of books on India which he sold en bloc to an Indian rajah. He then started collecting atlases. He would come late on Saturday morning and demand to see all the atlases I had in stock, make a quick purchase and depart. He sold this collection to Sir James Caird who presented it to Greenwich where it forms the foundation of the National Maritime Museum. The sale of Lord Harmsworth's books at Sotheby's was so large that it had to be spread over a period in several catalogues. He had a large quantity of atlases but it was a pity that a number were of indifferent quality at a time when he could have had his pick of immaculate examples, they were so plentiful.

In the early days prices were low. I sold the rare little John Bill atlas to E.G. Box for five shillings (25p), and a copy of Saxton's atlas in original colour to Lord Mersea, chief of the Gas Board for £40. But perhaps the biggest bargain was a collection of Italian maps by Lafreri sold to the Royal Geographical Society for £40. Edward Heawood was the Librarian at the time, perhaps the most distinguished of all British cartographic historians. During his lifetime a few atlases were sent to Kensington Gore once a month for the Library to make a selection.

On Saturdays and on holidays I used to study in the map department of the British Museum. Mr. Sprent was its head, with a small staff under him, and the average number of visitors was rarely more than three or four. Lynam followed Sprent and began to popularise the Department by various writings and articles in magazines. On Mr. Lynam's death, his experienced subordinates Mr. Skells and Mr. Beharrel were not promoted, but R.A. Skelton was brought in from another department and put in charge. Despite this disadvantage Mr. Skelton, an indefatigable worker, rapidly achieved a mastery of his subject. He wrote, travelled and lectured on maps. Under him the map department was greatly



Ronald Vere Tooley

extended and the map room became crowded daily, so that at times it was difficult to find a place. Under his successor, Helen Wallis, the map department has been further extended and advanced, lectures and special exhibitions arranged, so that it is now one of the most thriving and busy parts of the museum.

As time went on I travelled extensively in Europe, making three or four buying expeditions a year, and whenever possible added to my knowledge by visiting libraries and museums.

There is no more pleasurable experience than collecting if entered into in the

right spirit. It is the private collector who has made the great geographical depositaries of today, from kings downwards to the smallest specialist, now run professionally by librarians and committees. Special copies of atlases were given as marks of esteem, particularly by Dutch ambassadors to their hosts. The States of Zeeland presented a copy of Blaeu's atlas to Admiral de Ruyter in acknowledgement of his victories at sea. Collecting is a personal matter and takes different people different ways. Hobbs in the seventeenth century loved to visit booksellers' shops 'there to lie gaping on maps'. George Braun in the sixteenth century wrote of 'Prospective and Chorographical delight'. Samuel Pepys was much troubled in his sleep at his missing his 'Speed's Chronicle and maps'. Perhaps the most famous quotation of all comes from Charles Lamb: 'dusty maps of Mexico, dim as dreams, and soundings of the Bay of Panama'.

For the beginner it is a good thing to visit public collections to get the feel of the right examples, visit some auctions to gauge fluctuations in price due to condition, and to booksellers' shops who specialise in maps where you will normally receive much help and encouragement, for no dealer is really successful unless he loves his subject, and enthusiasm is contagious and spreads from buyer to seller. So many friendships are formed and trust is mutual. Condition is important. This does not mean that every purchase has to be perfect; it is natural to expect some blemishes in an item over a hundred years old, for it is part of the feel of the time.

As in other matters the more time and love you put into your collection, the greater will be your enjoyment and incidentally the more valuable your collection.

LONDON 1980

RONALD VERE TOOLEY 1898-1986

The death of Ronald Vere Tooley on 12th October 1986 will have come as a shock to his many friends in IMCoS. From its early days he played an active part in the Society as an Honorary Member, and helped to initiate the Tooley-IMCoS Award.

Tooley was born in 1898 and served in the First World War. In 1919 he joined Francis Edwards Ltd. at 83 Marylebone High Street as a cataloguer's assistant, later managing the map section until his retirement in 1975, continuing as a consultant on early maps and atlases until 1979. He then set up a new map-selling business, "Tooley's", in Museum Street and more recently Tooley Adams & Co. Ltd. at the old Edwards address. At the time of his death he was still busy in the antiquarian map business and thus could claim a total of more than 65 years as one of the leading map men in London. Through his good offices, for example, the British Museum (now British Library) added many important works to its collections, and the purchase of the collection of A.G.H. Macpherson, which he had helped to build up, gave the National Maritime Museum one of its major acquisitions. His own collection of Australian maps was sold to the Australian National Library, Canberra, and this can be regarded as one of his permanent memorials.

Not content to merely develop his own expertise in the antiquarian map trade, Tooley made his great wealth of experience available to others through his publications. His Maps and Map-makers, first published in 1949, became one of the most popular books in the field, running to six editions, and Tooley's Dictionary of Map-Makers (1979) has provided a standard reference work. In 1963 he founded the Map Collectors Circle Series, which ran to a total of 110 monographs, many of them written by him. He was the first editor of the Map Collector, the new journal which began in 1977. These and many other activities were labours of love. In 1973 we were happy to celebrate his 75th birthday with a Festschrift edited by Sarah Tyacke and myself, entitled My Head is a Map.

Tooley was a warm-hearted and affectionate man who loved a party. He enjoyed the friendship of a wide circle of friends who will greatly miss him.

HELEN WALLIS
President

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The John Carter Brown Library will award approximately fifteen Research Fellowships for the year June 1, 1987 - May 30, 1988. Fellowships are of two types:

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The regular John Carter Brown Library Fellowships are available for periods of one to four months and carry a stipend of \$800.00 per month. These Fellowships are open to Americans and to foreign nationals who are engaged in pre- or post-doctoral, or independent, research. (Foreign nationals are advised that the monthly stipend may not be sufficient to cover all of a Fellow's travel and living expenses.)

Long-term Fellowships

The Library will also receive applications for long-term Fellowships funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities. These NEH Fellowships will consist of either two six-month awards, carrying a stipend of \$13,750 each, or a single twelve-month award with a stipend of \$27,500. Applicants for NEH Fellowships must hold a doctorate and be American citizens or have been resident in the United States for the three years immediately preceding the term of the Fellowship.

Recipients of all Fellowships are expected to be in regular residence at the John Carter Brown Library and to participate in the intellectual life of Brown University. Therefore, precedence may be given to applicants able to take up

the Fellowship during the course of the academic year, September 1, 1987 - May 30, 1988.

Applications will be judged by committees consisting of members of the Brown University Faculty Liaison Committee to the Library and the National Advisory Council of the Library. Each Fellowship will be awarded on the basis of the applicant's scholarly qualifications, the merits of the project, and the appropriateness of the inquiry to the holdings of the John Carter Brown Library. One appointment each year, for up to three months, will be reserved for the recipient of the Jeannette D. Black Memorial Fellowship. This Fellowship is awarded to a scholar with a particular interest in research on the history of cartography or to one who intends to make considerable use of early maps in his or her research.

Application forms may be obtained from: The Director, The John Carter Brown Library, Box 1894, Providence, R.I. 02912. Applications should be postmarked no later than February 1, 1987. Announcements of awards will be made before March 15, 1987.

For further information, applicants may consult the Library's publications concerning its collections, available in most large research libraries or for sale directly from the John Carter Brown Library. The printed John Carter Brown Library catalogues, the Annual Reports from 1901 to 1966, and the pamphlet *Opportunities for Research in the John Carter Brown Library* (1968) are particularly useful. A copy of the *Opportunities* pamphlet will be sent on request.

TWO NEW MAP DISCOVERIES FOR THE BRITISH LIBRARY

The map fragment owned by Mrs. Ovenden has been bought by the British Library. It is vellum and measures c. 24" x 9" inches. It is difficult to see much with the naked eye but under ultraviolet, place names, little drawings (e.g. of the Psylli tribe who test the fidelity of their wives by submitting their children to the embrace of a serpent) and symbols are visible. The map depicts Africa from the Red Sea to the Canary Islands. From the duplication of some place names and the depiction of the coastal outline, it would appear the cartographer based his map on maps similar to the Psalter world map (c. 1275, also owned by the British Library) and then had sight of a nautical chart. This map is important because it looks forward to the Renaissance and back to the Mediaeval world view.

The Rental, for which the Map formed a binding, records the lands of Walter Aslake. It was compiled in the years 1483/4. Aslake lived at Creake Abbey in Norfolk which was the object of an arson attack shortly before February 1484. (The ruins are still standing). One reason put forward to explain why such an advanced map should be cut up and used as a binding is that the complete map may have been damaged in the Abbey fire. (cf. the plot of Umberto Eco's *Names of the Rose*, due for release this month as a major film starring Sean Connery). Because of the Aslake association, the British Library fragment has been named the Aslake map.

The Duchy of Cornwall world map fragment has been lent by kind permission of HRH The Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall. It is thought to date from between 1220-1250 and is larger and better preserved than the Aslake fragment. It is thought to form part of one of the earliest of the grand 13th century world maps which antedated Aslake. Like the Aslake Map it shows part of Africa.

One complete 13th century mediaeval wall map of the world, now in Hereford Cathedral, has survived. Even fragments are few, the last significant one having come to light as long ago as 1911.

The British Library Manuscript Saloon is in the British Museum building, Great Russell Street, London, WC1. It is open to the public Mon.-Sat. 10.00-17.00, Sun. 14.30-18.00.

More details will follow in the next Journal.

THE MAPPING OF ICELAND

Kjartan Gunnarsson, IMCOS representative in Iceland, has kindly presented the two volumes of KORTASAGA ISLANDS to the Society.

This is an impressive work, each volume comprising 280 pages of no less than 410 x 310, profusely illustrated in colour and black and white, covering together the cartography of Iceland up to the mid-19th century. The main text is Icelandic, with an English summary to each volume.

These welcome additions to the Society's library are enhanced by the autograph of the author, Haraldur Sigurdsson.

MAPPING OF THE HISTORIC LANDSCAPE

A REPORT BY RODNEY SHIRLEY

There was a large attendance at the one-day conference held at the University of Leicester on Saturday, 11th October, with the theme "Mapping the Historic Landscape". Seven speakers provided wide-ranging and varied perspectives. The audio-visual arrangements and the high quality of the colour slides were in marked contrast to some presentations attended by IMCoS members recently.

Professor William Ravenhill of the Department of Geography at the University of Exeter, expertly scanned 1500 years of map making in Britain, from Ptolemy to Benjamin Donn; he was followed by Yolande Hodson who fluently and elegantly recounted the military and antiquarian map making of William Roy and his influence on the early history of the Ordnance Survey. Moving into modern times, John Baynes, an Ordnance Survey Information Officer, dealt with OS map making today and how their maps portray historic landscape features. After lunch the talks focussed on using maps as reconstruction tools. Professor Cantor of the Department of Education, Loughborough University of Technology,

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enthusiastically described his field work in identifying medieval parks, using evidence from maps as well as historical and geographical remains. The use of maps in reconstructing early landscapes in East Anglia was expounded by Dr. T. Williamson of the Centre for East Anglian Studies at the University of East Anglia. Two further talks took place after tea but your reviewer could not unfortunately stay for them. They were "Maps and the Midland Landscape" by James Bond and "Maps and the Reconstruction of 18th and 19th century Industrial Landscapes" by Dr. Marilyn Palmer of the Department of History at Loughborough University of Technology.

Accompanying the conference was an excellent small exhibition of manuscript and printed maps arranged by the County Record Office, Leicester.

Three interested groups had come together to present the day's proceedings: the University of Leicester's Department of Adult Education, the Society for Landscape Studies and the Charles Close Society. The audience of over 100 clearly appreciated what they saw and heard, and a similar multi-sponsored gathering is something which IMCoS could well emulate in future.

IMCoS ADVERTISING 1987

Faith Ashwood has been the IMCoS Advertising Manager now for a number of years, often doing the job of Secretary at monthly meetings. Faith has done a marvellous job during that time but following her marriage earlier this year has asked if she can step down.

We, the IMCoS Committee, would like to thank her for all the work she has put in and hope she continues to keep in contact.

Warwick Leadley, who has a gallery in Greenwich, has taken on the position and all enquiries must now be addressed directly to him:

IMCoS Advertising Manager
Warwick Leadley Gallery
5 Nelson Road
Greenwich
London SE10 9JB
Tel: 01-858 0317 (9.30-5.30 Mon-Sat; 11.00-5.30 Sun & Bank Holidays)

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Copy Date for next issue : 20th February 1987

OGILBY CHARACTERISTIC SIGN

During question time at the recent Symposium at Leeds University the panel were asked by Margaret Hulme a most intriguing question concerning a characteristic sign on one of John Ogilby's strip-maps. As reported in the June issue of the Journal (page 41) the Editor would welcome any contributions towards identifying this sign. The following letter has been received from Alan Hulme, Margaret's husband and the IMCoS representative for North-West England:

"Concerning the Ogilby map query raised by Margaret at Leeds, the map in question is number 57 in Ogilby's Britannia covering the route Ludlow to Chester. The sign will be found north of Ludlow in the first strip between 78 and 79 miles from London.

The same sign will also be found on page 146 of the Owen and Bowen pocket edition of Britannic Depicte, first published 1720.

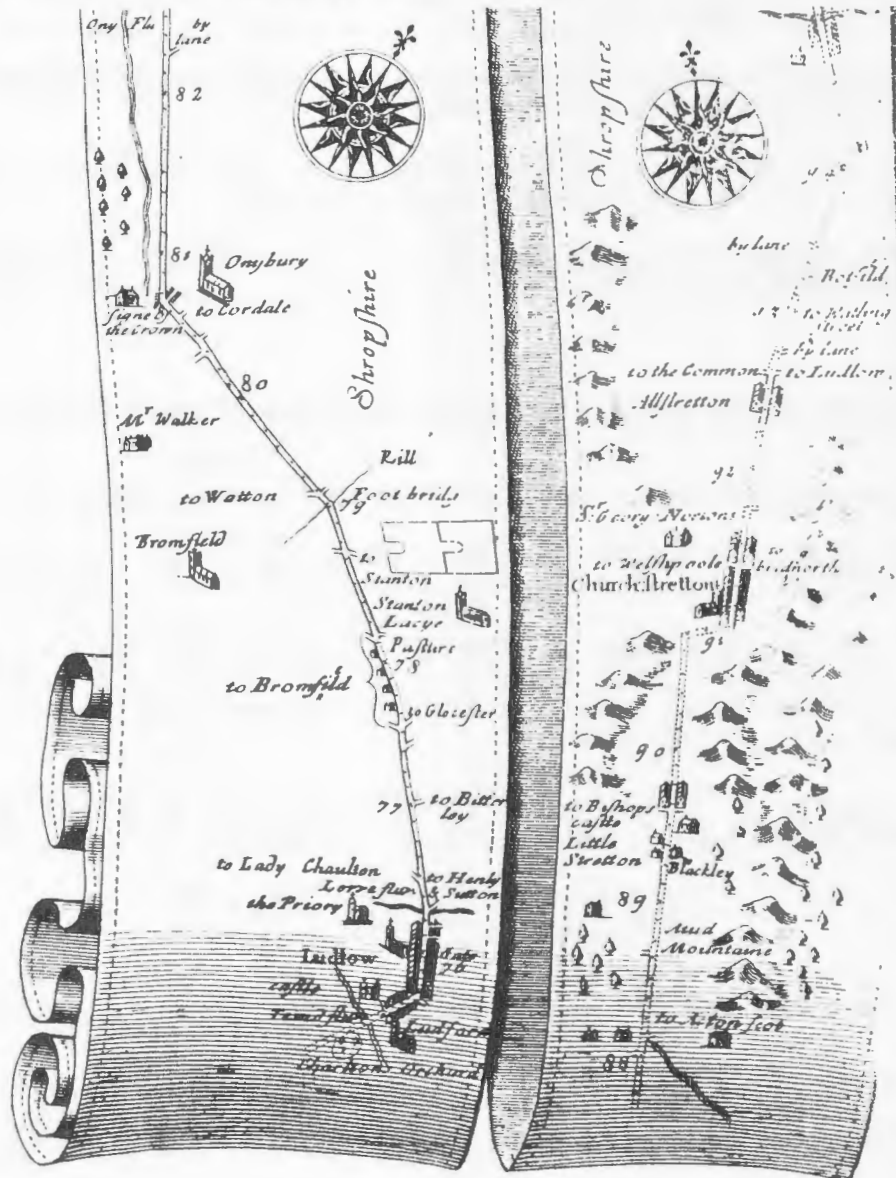
Any opinions from the map fraternity would be welcomed since I cannot see any reference to this particular sign in the preliminary text or on the actual map pages.

Looking forward to the mystery being resolved!

Yours sincerely,

Alan Hulme"

The relevant section of the map is reproduced herewith and contributions to "solve" this matter are welcomed by the Editor.



THE WILD GREEN EARTH

by Bernard Fergusson, Collins 1946 (Extract)

Jungle Travel

Maps are my delight - my favourite form of doodling, at dull staff conferences. Better men than I have the same weakness. Some even go in for maps and imaginary places. Buchan: witness the sketch-maps in 'John Macnab' and 'Huntingtower'; Stevenson: although the chart in 'Treasure Island' is a bit too fanciful to be convincing; Evelyn Waugh: the splendid map of the island of Azania in 'Black Mischief'. (Our John Fraser's stock stumped badly in 1943, when he lost his pack, complete with the column copy of 'Black Mischief', crossing the Shweli River. It was the last book we had, barring one Trollope novel and the Bible.)

Lord Wavell has confessed to reconstructing a map of Xanadu from the data given in 'Kubla Khan'. Monsignor Ronald Knox has compiled an excellent one of Barsetshire from its extant 'Chronicles'. Ruritania, so far as I know, has still to be mapped. If these things be done in the green tree, what shall be done in the dry? If such satisfaction is to be had from maps of legendary places, how much more may be had from real.?

Yet, as an Army, we are poor at map-reading. We consider ourselves accomplished if we can count road junctions from a fast-moving staff-car, and expert if we can do a beastly calculation called Intervisibility. That is about the dullest, and quite one of the least valuable, things to do with a map. The average reader does not learn one-twentieth part of the information which the kindly cartographer sets down.

At Sandhurst, map-reading was the most miserable of subjects. It was taught from a manual which gave one fair warning in its opening sentences of how dull it was going to be. From that platitudinous level, it droned on, through Vertical Intervals and Horizontal Equivalent, without a spark of liveliness or imagination. It was natural enough that in the Army we got only the standard map-reading which we deserved.

If you put a map into the hands of the average man, and ask him to describe in three sentences the country it portrays, he will say something like this: "Well, it's hilly. There's a high mountain in the right-hand bottom corner, and a river just to the left of it with a big town and a bridge. And there's a railway running right across from left to right."

How much wiser are you? Or he?

The first thing he should do is to get a general idea of the drainage of the country, the "tilt". Which way does it slope? If it slopes more ways than one, never mind. Once you know the way or ways which a country slopes, you have the key to a knowledge of the communications; and all war, to a greater or lesser degree, even with the advent of air supply, is a matter of communications.

The less developed a country is, the more this applies. In a primitive and undeveloped land, man settles where there is water (that is, according to the draining system). Where man settles, villages spring up; between villages, tracks spring up; villages become towns, tracks become roads, roads become railways; until at last the country is developed. Even when this process is completed, the discerning eye can still see, beneath the overlay of modern communications, the original factors of nature which dictated the manner of evolution.

There are, of course, cross-currents of influence which flow across this simple primary system. Chief of these, especially in an industrial country, is the extraction of various kinds of ore. The rules which dictate where these may be found are less obvious than the primary rules of drainage. In Burma, for instance, there are tracks into the mountains in various areas which at first sight belong to no system of communications based on the grain of the country. But if, wisely taught, you look to see what the cartographer has marked for you,

you will find that this apparent exception belongs to a recognised class of exceptions; and that where the tracks seem to end without purpose in nasty mountains, the words "Ruby Mines" or "Jade Mines" supply the reason for their eccentricity.

Otherwise it is the river system and the stream-system which link the community. It was so in our own country. In Ballad days was talked and sang of the great Lowland septs by the valleys wherein they lived:

'March, march, Ettrick and Teviotdale!
Why the de'il dinna ye march forward in order?
March, march, Eskdale and Liddesdale,
All the Blue Bonnets are over the Border!'

Thus it was with us; and thus in Upper Burma one had to learn how the men of the Chaunggyi, the men of the Namkadin, the men of the Uyu, are divided from each other by the mountain ranges which separate the waters by which they live; and that rumours flying along the Meza might not yet have roused the men of the Mu.

Watersheds and water-systems are thus the primary source of information and deduction. There are, moreover, many complementary deductions to be made from them relating to good or bad 'going', the presence or otherwise of natives, and the presence or otherwise of water. The fact that a watercourse is shown on the map by no means indicates that you will find water in it. Many spirits have been broken, and many plans gone astray, from that assumption. But you can, of course, be sure that if villages are marked on the banks of a 'chaung', that 'chaung' at least will have water throughout the year.

A rudimentary knowledge of the language is helpful to map-reading, in that it helps you to construe place-names. We have got out of the habit in our country of making deductions from the names of places; it is no longer a useful practice in a land so highly developed as ours. In earlier days it may have been useful to be able to deduce that there was a bridge over the Cam at Cambridge, or that there was an eyot at Eton. But in Burma, to know that 'Kan Gyi' means a big pool, or that 'Kwin' means an open grassy space, may have a considerable bearing on your choice of a bivouac site, or a supply dropping area. This may seem a refinement of map-reading; certainly it is more important and more urgent that people should master, as so few do, all the conventional signs put on a map for

their convenience.

Pity that poor cartographer. He stuffs his map with information, some of it unwittingly, till it almost squeaks; yet the average reader extracts the minimum from it. As our experience grew, we came to realise that not only our safety but also our success depended on a high standard of map-reading; and in the end we achieved it. We did not always bless the map-makers; when you are marching, striding along with a pack on your back for nine hours in the day, your mind become progressively more and more anti-social, and you curse the whole race of them.. John Fraser used to prove by demonstration how the particular map-sheet on which we were working must have been compiled by a drunken Chinaman working by proxy on a Saturday night. I used to mouth a rhythmical curse on the officers whose names appeared at the bottom of the sheet, and I am glad that I gave heard of no sudden deaths in the Surveyor-General of India's Department to strike me with remorse. In fairness it must be conceded that the standard of cartography in Burma was reasonably high, particularly when one takes into account the inconsiderate habit of the Burman of moving his village to pastures new every fifteen or twenty years, and taking the old name with him. It suits him for agricultural reasons, but on the maker - and user - of maps it bears hardly. When a village is shifted, its local track-system naturally shifts as well; and we learned to rely on natural features such as hills and rivers, in preference to man-made features such as villages and tracks.

We worked chiefly off half-inch maps, which covered an area some thirty-five miles square. When training men in map-reading, we used to issue identical sheets to the students on the scale of one between two, so that they could put their heads together and consult as to their answers. A good student, asked to describe a small area of country from the information given on the map, might say something on these lines:-

'The tilt of the country is eastward. The big 'chaung' has a lot of villages on it, and paddy runs along it on both sides. Some of the tributaries might have

water. Most of them have steep banks. The track down the big 'chaung' is a cart-track, and possibly motorable. There's a monastery in this and that village. The jungle is bamboo. There should be a pond at kangyi. The gossip of the countryside probably goes to Banmauk, via the motor road, and also to Pinlebu. (These were two places usually garrisoned.) You could travel by the Forest Boundary going north, and then along the watershed to the east. The jungle is thick in the 'chaung' bottoms, but it looks fairly sparse in between them. Nearest motor roads are at Blank and Blank, and you are ten miles from the railway. Drainage finally into the Meza Valley.'

Such a description is a useful mixture of fact and deduction, and everything in it would be of value to any one contemplating a journey in the area. We used to do a great many 'map exercises', giving a situation as it might reasonably be known to us plotting enemy garrisons, producing 'locals' for interrogation, and then setting problems about cross-country marches, the setting up of road blocks, the organisation of supply drops and so forth. Always one would begin with these exercises in map-reading for a few minutes before tackling the problem proper.

There are exceptions to the rule of building villages along the riverbanks. Where the inhabitants have achieved some measure of settled living, they live thus so far as possible, so that they may have water for themselves and for

their agricultural needs. But in wilder country, where the inhabitants are Kachins or Nagas, more warlike than the Burmese or Shans, the villages are perched on the hill-tops. This is hard on the tired European, who has scrambled painfully up a nearly vertical path to his night's rest. But the Kachin or Naga woman speeds blithely down the hill to water, and up again nearly as blithely, despite her load of brimming water-pots. It makes one sick to see her.

To be a successful guerilla fighter, you must understand the system of the bush-telegraph and its workings, both when it is working for you and when it is working against you. You must be able to assess the area of each gossip system; and to understand how the gossip system in each valley is insulated, to a greater or lesser degree, from the text. The degree of insulation depends on the degree of isolation; and this depends on the efficacy of the barrier dividing the valleys.

Therefore, when planning a cross-country march from the map, it is wise first to establish the 'tilt' of the country, and then to look for the watersheds. They not only define the boundaries of gossip-systems; they usually afford the best route to travel. If for some reason you cannot use the tracks, the best going is to be found along the watersheds. There the jungle is always thinner; and along the top of them there is always some form of game-track. In cross-country marching, the most heart-breaking fate which can befall you is to find yourself travelling across the grain of the country.

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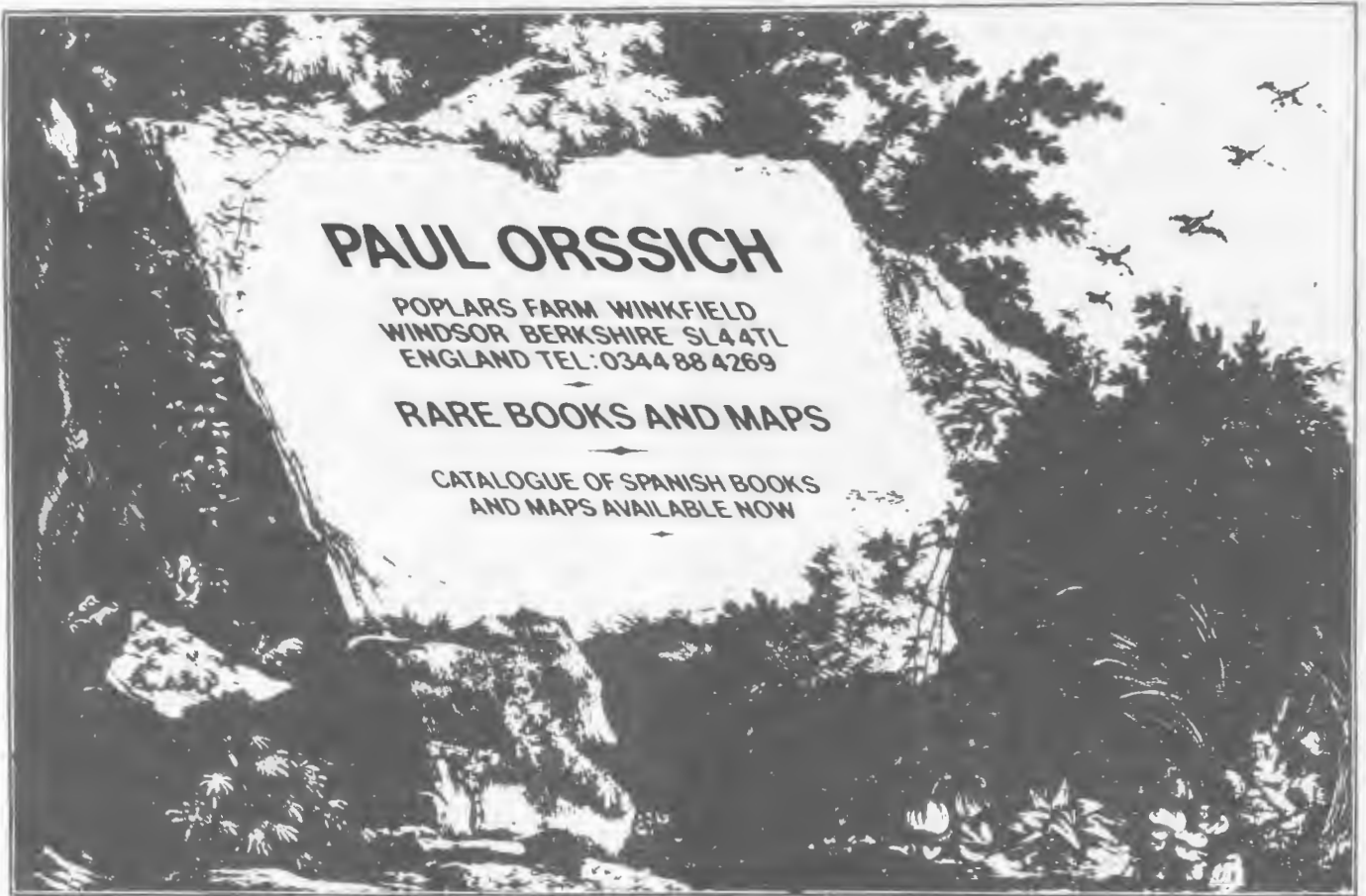
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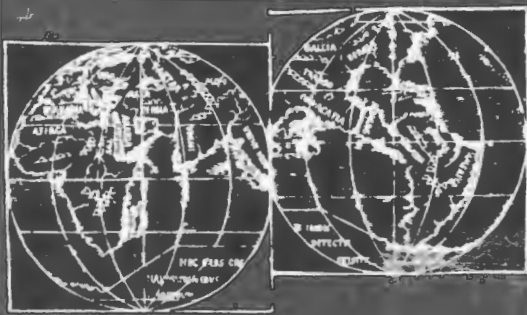


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THEMIS STRONGILOS, FHGS, b arch, m arch

Themis was born in Istanbul (Constantinople) in 1931. He is a graduate of the School of Architecture, Technical University of Istanbul (Class of 1955) and had an extensive post graduate training in different universities in France, Germany and Switzerland. He served his military service as a lieutenant with the Corps of Engineers (combat) of the United Nations Expeditionary Forces in Korea.

After settling in Athens he worked for five years as a junior architect at the staff of a large architectural firm responsible for the design and supervision of various projects. He started his own private practice in 1964 acquiring experience in all aspects of the profession ranging from housing complexes to commercial, industrial, educational and health buildings and town planning.

He became a fellow of the Society of Hellenic Architects where his present status is board member in the Executive Committee.

He is a fellow of:

- The College of Hellenic Architects
- The International Union of Architects
- The Hellenic Geographical Society

and a member of:

- The Technical Chamber of Greece
- The Friends of the Gennadius Library
(The American School of Classical Studies in Greece)
- The Cyprus Association of Map Collectors
- The International Society for the History of Cartography
- The National Geographic Society (USA)

He is a director of IMCoS and corresponding editor of IMAGO MUNDI.

In all these capacities he travels extensively all over the world where he made numerous friends in the field of both his architectural and cartographic activities.

His interest with maps began early but it was later that he could devote time to collect and study maps. His main interests are Greece, Asia Minor and Cyprus.

He is married with two sons.

Right now he is working on and organising the IMCoS Symposium of 1989 which will be held in Athens.

1987 SYMPOSIA

Annual London Symposium: Saturday, 20th June 1987

Following the successful run of symposia held at major London institutions, this year the seventh annual event will be held at the famous Science Museum, South Kensington. The intended theme is "The Sciences of the World of Maps".

Annual International Symposium: Mid September 1987

Organisation of this event is already well advanced on the part of Eva Wajntraub and the Israel Map Collectors' Society.

Activities will take place first at the National Maritime Museum, Haifa, and the move to the University Library, Jerusalem, taking in various special exhibitions, a map fair, festive meetings and dinners; as well as visits to Acre, Caesarea, a kibbutz and, of course, the Old City of Jerusalem.

A NEW CARTOGRAPHICAL PERIODICAL IN GERMAN

Supplement to IMCoS Journal, Autumn 1986, page 18:

The magazine "Speculum Orbis. Zeitschrift für alte Kartographie und Vedutendkunde" may be obtained through:

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14 August, 1986

Cartomania

NEWSLETTER OF THE ASSOCIATION OF MAP MEMORABILIA
COLLECTORS

published/edited by Siegfried Feller

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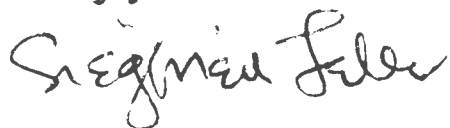
Dear Friends:

Three months ago we mailed you our inaugural issue in hopes that it would interest your readers/members. As yet we have seen/heard no response --not in published form, nor a mention in letters of inquiry that we have received. Perhaps we've overlooked it in your publication, in which case we'd appreciate receiving an exchange copy of the issue in which it appeared (or at least a photocopy of the paragraph).

cartomania #2 is enclosed; you may notice that we have found a better printer than for #1, at somewhat greater expense. We hope that you will find it interesting enough to call it to the attention of your readers/members. If we are mentioned in print, please send us a copy. We will be glad to return the courtesy by citing your publication/organization in cartomania.

Thanks for your consideration!

Sincerely,



Siegfried Feller

* Further details can be obtained from Stephen Luck. The publication "Cartomania" 1 & 2 can be borrowed from the librarian Tony Burgess.



To Ann and Richard

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NEWS FROM THE BRITISH LIBRARY

5 December 1986

Discovering Lost Worlds

The recently discovered Aslake world map is going on show in the British Library alongside another important map fragment discovered in the archives of the Duchy of Cornwall. Both maps, together with related material, will be on view to the general public free of charge in the Lost Worlds display. This will be mounted in the British Library Manuscript Saloon from 12 December 1986 - 1 March 1987.

The Aslake world map is thought to be part of the first English modern world map. It was discovered on the inside of the binding of a 15th century Account-book brought into the British Library for an opinion by Mrs. Joyce Ovenden from Barnet. She had latterly stored it in a tin trunk in the cellar but her family had kept it unwittingly for generations. The fragment of map, which was drawn between 1325-75, indicates that modern sea charts reached England much earlier than previously believed. Such an advanced knowledge of the shape of the world may well have contributed to England's commercial and military success at the time.

Such finds are extremely rare so the discovery of another mediaeval map fragment in the records of the Duchy of Cornwall is a major coincidence. All the more so since the two are related in content and depict the same area.

The discovery of these fragments challenges the accepted supremacy of Germany and Italy in mediaeval cartography. It also suggests other bindings may harbour similar treasures.

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from Anatomy of Melancholy — Robert Burton 1621

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COLLABORATION BETWEEN BRUNEL UNIVERSITY AND THE TRANSPORT TRUST

You are invited, through this second notice, to the formal handing over of the Transport Trust Library Collection to the care of Brunel University. The Chairman of the Trust, Sir Peter Allen, will present the Collection on Thursday, 16th October 1986 at 2.15 p.m.

The occasion will also mark the opening of a major exhibition of 'Railway Maps from the Garnett, Clinker and Transport Trust Collections.' The Garnett and Clinker Collections are two valuable bequests to the University of a year or two ago. The combined total of books from the Garnett, Clinker and Transport Trust Collections is approximately 12,500 books.

A third feature of this occasion will be the preliminary announcement at the above ceremony of the University's Broad Gauge Cutting Restoration Project. The project's goal is to restore a section of the branch line to Uxbridge from the main London-Bristol G.W.R. line, and to develop in the cutting an Open-Air museum of Isambard Kingdom Brunel memorabilia.

Further enquiries:

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ext: 2047

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Librarian
Brunel University
Uxbridge
Middlesex

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ext: 2547

CATALOGUES RECEIVED

LIBERIA ANTIGUARIA CATEDRAL. C. Merceria No. 20. 43003 Tarragona. Spain Tel. 977-232451. Cat. No. 16. 12pp. 235 entries, 13 ill. Books. Also Cat. No. 17. 13pp. 177 entries, 17 ill. Views and maps mainly relating to Spain but also various parts of the world.

ISRAEL MAP COLLECTORS JOURNAL. Spring 1986. 4 Brenner Street, Jerusalem, Israel. Tel. 02-639711. 20pp. Some ill.

HELEN R. KAHN. PO Box 323, Victoria Station, Montreal, Quebec, Canada H3Z 2V8. Tel. (514) 844-5344. Challenge and Commitment. Early Travels by Land and Sea. Catalogue 21. Spring 1986. 54pp. 5 ill., 143 entries. American voyages and travel.

KULTURA. Hungarian Foreign Trading Co., Book Dept. H-1389, Budapest 62, PO Box 149, 1. Focuta 32. Tel. 388-511. Old maps and views. 20pp. 13 ill., 88 entries. Various maps and views from all parts of the world.

D & E LAKE LTD. 106 Berkeley Street, Toronto, Canada H5A 2W7. Tel (416) 836-9930. Cartography No. 6. Selection of Antique Maps. 26pp., 24 ill., 176 entries. Mainly Americana and Canadiana, including also maps, atlases and geographies from all parts of the world.

ROGER MASON. 86a Banbury Road, Oxford. Tel: 0865 59380. Cat. No. 2. 19pp. 40 entries, 6 coloured ill., charts, maps of various parts of the world.

NORTHWOOD MAPS LTD. 71 Nightingale Road, Rickmansworth, Herts. WD3 2BV. Tel. 0923 772258. Quick Sale List. Autumn 1986. 11pp. Entries by counties.

EDNA WHITESON. 66 Belmont Avenue, Cockfosters, Herts. ENA 9LA. Tel. 01-499 8860. Catalogue 113. 11pp. maps of all parts of the world.

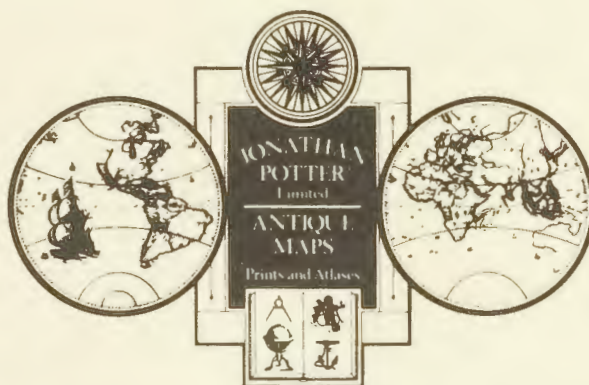
REISS & AUVERMANN. Buch und Kunstantiquariat Auktionen, Zum Talblick 2, 6246 Glashütten im Taunus, West Germany. Tel. (061 74) 69 47. Auktion 35. 610pp. Numerous ill., some in colour, over 6000 entries.

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