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Copy and other material for our next issue (Summer) should be submitted by **19th March, 1989**. To facilitate the gathering of material, all items for **editorial** use should be sent to the Editorial Liaison Officer, Yasha Beresiner, InterCol, 1A Camden Walk, Islington Green, London, N1 8DY. Tel. 01 354 2599. **Advertising** copy, artwork, etc. should be sent to the Advertising Manager, Warwick Leadlay, Gallery, 5 Nelson Road, Greenwich, London, SE10 9JB. Tel: 01 858 0317.

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From the Editor

AS PROMISED in our last issue, some items dealing with the Croatian Symposium which were held over, now appear in this issue. In addition, we have a long article by Stuart Jackson on the Mappa Mundi. Despite its length, we feel that this should be printed in its entirety, because the subject matter is of great importance, not only to map lovers and collectors, but to anyone who cares about this country's heritage.

As a result, we have had to hold over several items. They will, of course, appear in our next issue. This does not mean that the stockpile of editorial matter is growing larger. It is not! Ideally,

we should have such a stockpile, and that means that we are continually awaiting new typescripts from the membership of the Society.

We always welcome letters to the Editor. Let us have your opinions about the World Map at Hereford. Obviously, members of IMCoS have a vested interest in keeping this fine old treasure in Britain, but wanting to keep it is not enough. This, and similar cartographic treasures must remain in their homeland, and we look forward with interest to reading the views of IMCoS members.

GEORGE BEAL

Croatian Coastlines on Maps and Sea Charts from 16th to 19th Centuries

An Exhibition in the Rector's Palace, Dubrovnik, organised for the IMCoS Conference in Croatia, October 1988, by Anica Kisić, with material drawn from collections in Zagreb, Zadar, Šibenik, Split and Dubrovnik.

SINCE the very beginning of the Western world, the Mediterranean had been its centre. For centuries, travellers, traders and seamen brought all kinds of varied geographical information there; natural and geographical sciences flourished.

Among all the geographers of the ancient world, Claudius Ptolemy, the librarian of the Alexandrian Library in the latter half of the second century, influenced European cartography most. His *Geographia*, whose representation of the Adriatic Sea on its Fifth Table of Europe (*Quinta Europe Tabula*) is somewhat realistic, was published in numerous editions in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Three Italian editions from the sixteenth century are exhibited.

The large economic growth already experienced in twelfth-century Europe was based on its trading and financial economy, and the formation of powerful sea and trading centres in the Mediterranean and the Adriatic. They became the main crossroads towards the East during and after the Crusades, with Venice as the most important city in the Adriatic.

Lively commercial activity at sea, and particularly the use of the compass for navigation in the Mediterranean in the fourteenth century, already had had great influence on the perfection of the

art of representing seas and coastlines on parchment. In the Italian and Catalan seaports of the fourteenth century, portulan charts were made on parchment, and in several examples, were coloured and richly decorated. Portulan sea charts were still drawn on parchment long after the perfection of printing technology, because of its longer durability on ships at sea.

Two portulan atlases from a somewhat late period can be seen at this exhibition. The one from the Croatian Archive in Zagreb dated from the sixteenth century is likely to be from Portugal, because of the influence of Portuguese on the interpretation of its place-names. It has seven charts, the sixth of which shows the Adriatic. The portulan from the Dubrovnik Maritime Museum was made and signed by Placidus Caloiro Oliva in Messina in Italy.

In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the Oliva family were famous for their portulan sea charts, produced first on Mallorca and then in Messina and Marseilles. The portulan has four charts, and the Adriatic is represented on the third. The coasts in both portulans are shown schematically. The usual feature of a portulan was not a detailed representation of a coastline. Their original intention was to point out, by

means of points with known geographical co-ordinates, the seaports and capes as aids to navigation, as well as to show compass-cards.

Among the authors of portulan sea charts at the end of the sixteenth and the beginning of the seventeenth century, was Vicko Demetrije Volčić, who did not work in his native Dubrovnik, but in Livorno [Leghorn] and Naples. In 1592, as a famous cartographer, he founded a cartographic school in Livorno. Seven cartographic works by Volčić have survived in world collections, but none in our country. His work is represented at this exhibition in photographs of the portulan charts from 1606 showing the Adriatic. The originals are in the Vatican Library.

In the sixteenth century, Italy had the most developed production in Europe of maps and sea charts. Progress in printing and the appearance of skilled engravers, first in wood and then in copper, made Venice and Rome the centres of map production. In busy Venice, a large amount of information accumulated about different places, particularly in the Adriatic and on its eastern coast, as a result of direct political interests in them.

In 1539, Giovanni Andrea di Vavasore in Venice made the first woodcut map of the Adriatic. At about the same time, Matteo Pagano published his woodcut map of the Zadar and Šibenik areas. Its copperplate version was made by Paolo Forlani in 1560. Giacomo Gastaldi, noted for his developments in Venetian cartography, produced a number of maps of our regions. Various later editions were based on those Gastaldi maps, and could be found in atlases published by the famous Roman publisher Lafreri, and others.

In sixteenth-century Venice, a group of authors from this side of the Adriatic

worked as map producers and experienced engravers. The first was Pietro Coppo (Petar Kopic) from Istria, who around 1520 made a manuscript atlas, and its abridged woodcut version called *De summa totius orbis*, a copy of which is in the Maritime Museum of Piran.

For some time in the second half of the sixteenth century, two natives of Šibenik, Natale Bonifacio (Bozo Bonifačić) and Martino Rota (Martin Kolunić) were active in Venice. These famous masters of Renaissance engraving art contributed to the development of cartography. Thus in 1570, Kolunić produced his realistic topographical maps showing areas from Zadar to Šibenik and Trogir to Omis.

Surprisingly, in the collections of Croatia, not many maps showing our part of the Adriatic by the sixteenth-century Italian authors have survived, and regrettably none by Kolunić or Bonifačić. However, a few isolarios from the sixteenth century, produced under the influence of these authors, are preserved.

An isolario was a collection of maps of islands and sea charts, town views and plans. In Venice, the maps were first made and sold singly. They were later bound together, and though originating from different authors, were published as collections under common titles by famous publishers and sellers who usually had their own engraving and printing workshops. So in the sixteenth century, several editions of an isolario could be made from the same plates with small alterations. We show one of the earliest isolarios by the Venetian Benedetto Bordone, dated 1547. The first edition appeared in 1528.

In Croatia, a few examples have survived of the famous isolario *Isole famose...* known under the name of its publisher, Giovanni Francesco Camocio,

and published around 1574. It is a compilation of maps and charts by different authors and publishers: e.g., G.F. Camocio, Paolo Forlani, Donato Bertelli, Domenico Zenoni and Martino Rota Kolunić. Its twenty sheets rather realistically represent islands, coastal parts and town views of Istria, Dalmatia and the Montenegro coastal region. The cover page was by B. Bonifačić. The maps of Istria by Kojić and Dalmatia by Kolunić served as models for some of the maps in this island book.

Viaggio da Venetia a Constantinopoli... containing representations of the same areas was no doubt based on earlier isolarios. Several editions by various publishers are preserved, ranging from the end of the sixteenth century to 1606. Some of them include travel notes by Giuseppe Rosaccio, so that the isolario appeared under his name.

In the latter half of the sixteenth century, besides the Italian ones, works of Viennese and Dutch cartographers became more and more important. Cartographers from Vienna were primarily inspired by Austrian interests in its border regions with Turkey. On the other hand, the Low Countries grew up into a strong sea power. The Dutch became prolific in map-making, so that the most important names in the history of cartography – Mercator, Ortelius, Hondius, de Jode, Jansson, Blaeu and others – superseded the Italians for the next hundred years.

Very popular and famous was the atlas *Teatrum Orbis Terrarum*, by Abraham Ortelius, issued in 1570 in Antwerp. A number of copies of the atlas and single maps are preserved in Croatia. Those on show include a map of the region stretching from the Drava and the Sava to the sea, with parts of the coast to Zadar, drawn by the Austrian cartographer Augustin Hirschvogel

for the first edition of Ortelius's atlas.

Another map of the same area is by Johann Sambucus from the 1573 edition. Both maps show Istria and Kvarner somewhat falsely. The same edition contains three other important maps: Slovenia and Istria by Wolfgang Lazius, Istria modelled on a map by Petar Kojić, and the region between Zadar and Sibenik as it appeared on the map by Martino Rota Kolunić already mentioned.

Among the works by Mercator, Jansson and Blaeu that can be seen now, the most interesting is the map of Illyria, *Illyricum Hodiernum*, by Wilhelm Blaeu. It was based on instructions by Ivan Lucić, Blaeu's personal friend and collaborator, and was dedicated to Petar Zrinski. It also includes a complete list of all his titles and estates. Later in 1668, it first became part of *De Regno Dalmatie et Croatiae*, a work by Lučić, and then of Blaeu's *Atlas Maior*.

By the middle of the seventeenth century, France had become one of the leading forces on Europe, starting to produce great names in cartographic science. Nicolas Sanson d'Abbeville, cartographer to King Louis XIV, was noted for his atlases.

Several editions of Sanson's map of the Adriatic exist. They were mainly based on maps and charts by Coronelli. In 1664, Sanson issued a map of Middle and South Dalmatia, i.e., those parts ruled by the Republics of Venice and Dubrovnik and Turkey. For the first time in history, this map covered the territory of the Dubrovnik Republic, although it had already started to be included in all the maps since the sixteenth century. It is full of incorrect information, and the borders are false, too. Sanson was forced to make use of earlier maps, because the citizens of Dubrovnik were unwilling to provide foreigners with new information.

Sanson's younger contemporary was a Venetian cartographer, Vincenzo Maria Coronelli, who succeeded in bringing back world respect and importance in cartography to the Venetian Republic. Coronelli dedicated much of his cartographic work to the Adriatic and its eastern coast, also called the Bay of Venice. The city had a paid service for collecting information and revising maps and sea charts. Under Coronelli, this institution reached the fame and level of an academy. Earlier maps and charts were being corrected within it, while Coronelli himself was drawing and issuing new ones. Much respected by governing bodies, he could easily study confidential reports needed for his historical and topographical maps from the Morean War. The Government agreed to finance his geodetic surveys. As a result, Coronelli's maps have an abundance of new topographic data relating to the territory of the Venetian Republic, but far less information on the areas occupied by the Turks. For them, he would basically rely on information from the Franciscan brothers, travellers and traders in Bosnia.

Coronelli published a few magnificent atlases. For their presentation of coastal regions in the maritime and geographical sense, the most important are *Atlante Veneto*, *Isolario dell'Atlante Veneto*, and *Corso Geografico*. Some of these maps are regional representations of Venetian Dalmatia. They are results of a geographical knowledge at its maximum, which in some regions reaches the standards of present-day geographical experience.

Coronelli's map of the Dubrovnik Republic is the first specialist map of the area. Geographically, it is well positioned, and surpasses the one of Sanson, although it still has a lot of incorrect data. It is rich and accurate in in place-

names. Its abundant additional data is not always correct, in spite of the fact that Coronelli based it on information supplied to him by the governors of Dubrovnik themselves. The map also has sea codes and signs.

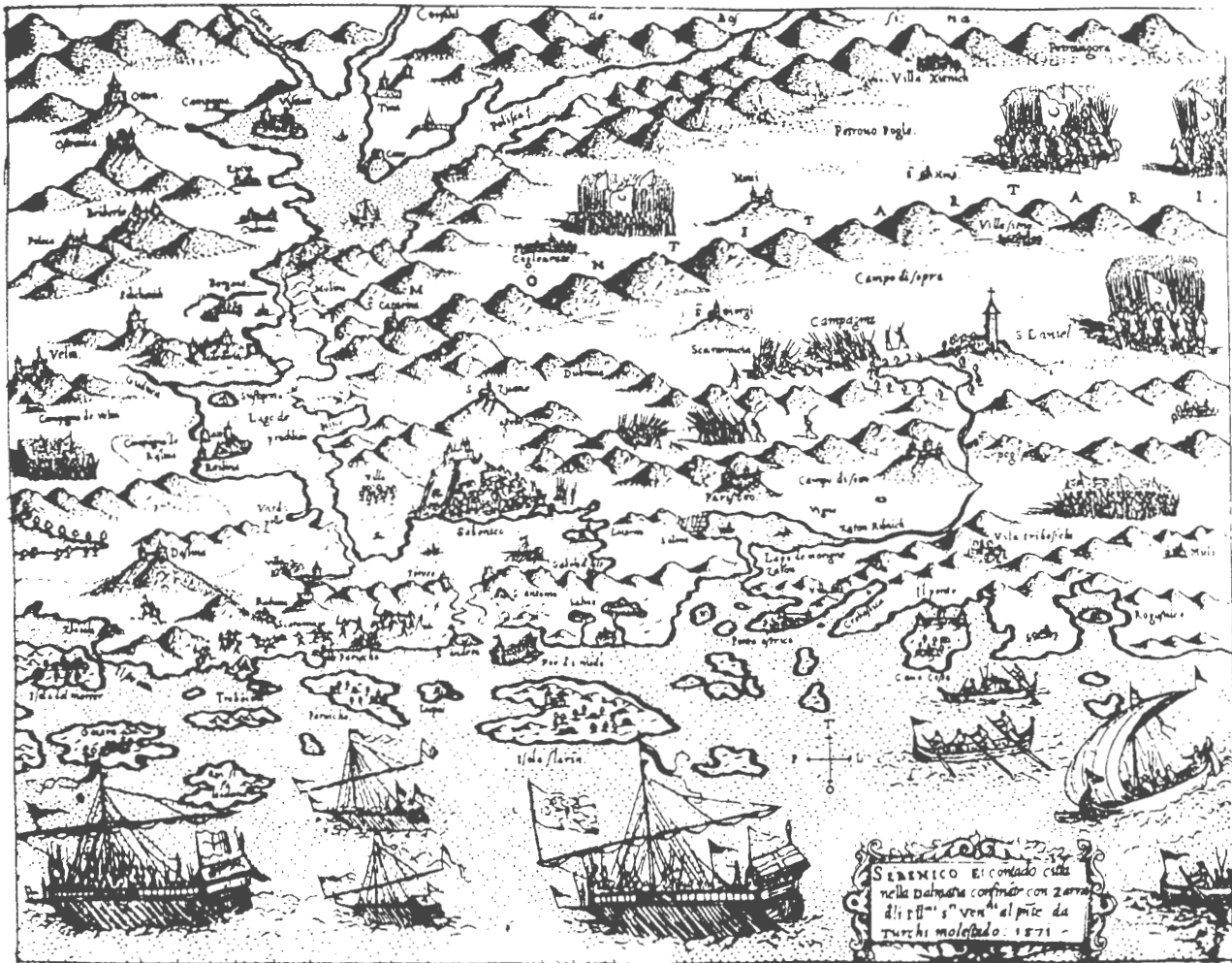
The small *isolario* by Coronelli features maps and sea charts of the islands and coastal regions, town views and fortification plans from the Morean War.

In the second half of the seventeenth century in Rome, maps were produced by the cartographer Giacomo Cantelli de Vignola, and most often published by G. de Rossi. He made some very fine maps of our regions geographically; those of inland areas in particular superseded the quality of the maps by Coronelli.

The cartographical heritage of our collections along the coast in the eighteenth and the first part of the nineteenth centuries basically contains works by Italian and French map makers. It was not until the middle of the nineteenth century that the Austrian military authorities initiated the production of contemporary special maps and sea charts of particular smaller regions.

Not infrequent are the charts of North and South Dalmatia by P. Santini, published as part of his big atlas printed in Venice in 1780. There is also a map of Dalmatia by Giovanni Valla, which originally belonged to a representative atlas in three volumes, printed in Venice by A. Zatta in 1785.

Large numbers of preserved sea charts of the Adriatic and atlases from this period were used on our sailing ships, and later found in seamen's belongings. The chart of the Adriatic Sea by Lodovico Furlanetto, printed in Venice in 1796, and now in most of our collections, was very much used on these voyages.



Isole famose... The isolaria of Šibenik, made in Venice.

In the eighteenth century, our sea captains used to buy charts in Marseilles from the Roux family, who, for several generations, had been noted for their map-making. Members of the family specialised in painting sailing ships, making and selling nautical instruments, as well as issuing and selling sea charts and atlases. The label of the Roux family can often be found attached to everyday things used by sailors of those days. The little atlas with harbour plans dated 1764 by Joseph Roux was re-edited several times. He was also noted for his sea atlas.

The Historical Archive in Dubrovnik has a fairly well preserved manuscript map showing the Dubrovnik Republic, produced, still without the necessary measurements, by Miho Pešić in 1746. However, the international political situation towards the end of the eighteenth century was delicate. The

Dubrovnik Republic was struggling to stay independent and neutral among the rival interests of Austria and France as well as those of Turkey, its direct neighbour, so that the governors of Dubrovnik were unable to co-operate with the Austrian initiative to produce a contemporary map of the Dubrovnik area.

It was not until as recently as 1804 that Austrian generals were able to send their surveyors to carry out triangulation and link Dalmatia with Boka Kotorska over the territory of Dubrovnik. The results were used for the production of a map covering the whole of Dalmatia as far as Boka Kotorska. This map by J.W. Engelmann, meant for the mail service, can be seen as the first modern geographical map of the region around Dubrovnik.

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Panoromania

ON THE last day of November, IMCoS members were invited to a conducted tour round the **Panoromania** exhibition at the Barbican Art Gallery, London. Ralph Hyde, Keeper of Prints and Maps at Guildhall Library, had selected the items to be displayed, and drawn his material from a wide area. His explanation of the growth of panoramas and how they worked brought to life a subject that few of us had previously given much thought to.

Panorama comes from the Greek *pan*, 'all', and *orama*, 'a view', and the style developed in the late 16th century as a breakaway from the rigid academic convention of reproducing in a painting only what can be seen without turning one's head. These early attempts were

the closest to maps, and include C.J. Visscher's giant engraving of London in about 1600.

Panoramas are between maps and views, and their construction demanded new methods of perspective. When a painting is to be suspended all around the viewer, it requires straight lines to be drawn curved, and curved lines, straight. This principle was made clear by the exhibits, as were the various *trompe l'oeil* effects used by the panoramic artists.

A Scottish portrait painter, Robert Barker, first thought of presenting a continuous all-round view inside a cylinder, and in 1791 he erected London's first Panorama theatre north of Leicester Square. His idea was quickly copied



Some of the visitors to Panoromania with Ralph Hyde: Dr Ann Saunders, FSA, president of Camden History Society, Dr Helen Wallis OBE, president of IMCoS, and Miss Minett, representing Marylebone Society.



Dr Helen Wallis is seen here thanking Ralph Hyde for showing the three groups around the Panoramania Exhibition on 30th November, 1988. The visit to the show was also shared by the Camden Historical Society and the Marylebone Society.

throughout Europe, and optical shows became the rage. They led to cosmoramas, dioramas, and moving panoramas, and they provided the most popular entertainment before the days of cinema and television.

Map-lovers might have been disappointed to find few maps among the collection, but the same eagerness to locate known sites on a map was observed among members of the group looking closely at panoramic views of London and Edinburgh, and many places further afield. Perhaps the lack of advance publicity (it had not been possible to give date and time in the *Journal*, though a phone number for information was included) was responsible for the small number of IMCoS members who enjoyed this treat. Our thanks to Ralph Hyde and his staff for providing it.

SG

Computerising the Ordnance Survey

COMPUTERISED maps are to be a feature of the Ordnance Survey, and already 60 per cent of Britain's built-up areas are already stored in digital form on a computer, according to a report in *The Times* of 19th January, 1989.

Public utilities are co-operating with the scheme, which means that the computer will store information on the location of telephone, gas and electrical lines, tubes and cables. This is the world's first detailed Geographic Information System [GIS]. The scale is 1:1250, roughly 1 inch to 100 feet.

It is forecast that the system will enable utilities to track down and rectify faults quickly, and will even help homebuyers, since the ownership of land will be computerised too.

The World Map in Hereford Cathedral

IN THE middle of November, last year, the British public's attention was drawn no doubt, for the majority, for the first time – to one of the country's treasures – a map. It was reported on the front pages of the daily papers that the Dean and Chapter of Hereford Cathedral were proposing to sell the *Mappa Mundi*, their 13th century map of the world.

In recent years, the map has been on display, under glass, in the Cathedral. Sotheby's described it as 'without parallel the most important and most celebrated [mediaeval map] in any form, the most remarkable illustrated English manuscript of any kind, and certainly the greatest extant 13th century picture'.

The map was already at Sotheby's. The sale was to take place in June. It was thought that the map might fetch over £2.5 million – perhaps very much more – and could well go to a foreign buyer. The purpose of the sale was to raise money towards clearing the Cathedral's overdraft, and providing a *sufficient* endowment for the future, to enable proper maintenance of the Cathedral fabric and of its services.

In all, accountants estimate, the Cathedral needs £7 million, 'to bring to an end the current pattern of neglect, crisis and appeal for help'. It was understood that the sale of other items of Cathedral property, including the famous 'chained library' was under consideration.

The map is well described in the helpful official guide by Meryl Jancey. It is a wall map 'drawn on a large piece of vellum measuring 64 by 54 inches [162.5 x 137cm]... the brilliant colours and rich

decoration have faded, but traces enough remain to show that this must have been made in a well-found workshop in which a skilled draughtsman would have access to all he needed... Most of the space is taken up with a picture of the habitable world drawn within a circle, and shown essentially as an island within an encircling ocean.

'That the form is circular does not mean that men of the 13th century necessarily thought of the world as round. The map here follows a cartographical tradition, a convention, derived from Roman times, in which the habitable world was drawn within a diagrammatic scheme of a circle, bisected by the letter T, the strokes of which roughly represented the rivers and seas dividing the three land masses of Asia, Europe and Africa.'

East is as the top, as was usual. The whole of the top half of the circle is occupied by Asia, stretching round to Arabia and Egypt. The bottom half is divided into two, Europe to the left and Africa to the right. Jerusalem is in the middle, thus accommodating the Christian interpretation of its position as the centre of the world. Distances and shapes are certainly distorted, but places are shown in relation to each other with some measure of accuracy 'and by an imaginative grasp that is astonishing, the four quarters of the world are presented... Illimitable distance in a few inches square is no mean achievement.'

The map is teeming with information in the form of pictures and texts, drawn from all possible sources – especially from Biblical and classical writings, but

also without doubt from travellers' tales. Apart from the cartographical matter, it shows plants and animals, particular buildings, symbols of fame, indications of trade and pilgrim routes, numerous events from history and mythology, and over 400 named representations of cities and towns. 'Everything is happening at once... time is encapsulated... it provides in terms of a map an illustrated compendium, a *summa* of current knowledge.'

Above the round picture of the world is a drawing of Christ in Majesty sitting in judgment. The theme of the map is the world 'shown as the work of God's creation, and the scene of man's history and redemption.' In the bottom left hand corner is a name, with a message in Norman-French: 'Let all who possess this history, or shall read or hear or see it, pray to Jesus in God for pity on Richard of Haldingham and Lafford, who has made and drawn it, that joy in heaven be granted him.'

Sadly, we do not know for certain who this Richard was. He may have been Richard de Bello, a prebendary of Holdingham and Sleaford (the modern names) in Lincolnshire around 1280; or he may have been another Richard de Bello, a prebendary of Norton in Hereford in 1305; or he may have been neither.

So much for the moment, for the map itself. The remainder of this account offers us a summary of the reaction to the proposed sale, as it appeared in the news and correspondence columns of *The Times* newspaper. There is no guarantee that all the statements are accurate. Certainly, this is not the whole story. At the time of writing – the end of the third week in January – there had been no mention of it for over a fortnight. No doubt the serious talking is now taking place.

The initial reaction was of outrage. Sir Roy Strong, who is not only a former director of the Victoria and Albert Museum, but lives in Herefordshire, and is a member of the Hereford Cathedral Appeal Committee, was one of the first to speak. He was astonished; he would resign from the Committee; the map was what most people came to the Cathedral to see; the Church of England was completely irresponsible in allowing the Cathedral to go ahead with the sale. Views in similar vein were expressed during the next few days. 'The Church of England,' wrote one correspondent, 'was coming to regard its mediaeval treasures as precious objects to be turned into cash.'

According to the local MP, the citizens of Hereford were devastated. The Mayor of Hereford described the proposal as shattering; one of his colleagues accused the Dean and Chapter of 'almost sacking the Cathedral'. More constructively – if belatedly – Hereford Council decided to consider raising a penny rate – worth £7,000 a year – to help the Cathedral, provided the sale were called off.

A neighbouring cathedral dean called the proposal misguided. Lord Blake, chairman of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts, appealed to the Cathedral to think again, and regretted that there had been no prior consultation with his Commission. The Duke of Grafton, chairman of the Cathedrals Advisory Commission, deplored the lack of consultation with his Commission.

Other statements claimed that there had been no consultation with the National Heritage Memorial Fund (which disburses government grants to safeguard specially important items), the British Library (which cares for some of the nation's most precious manu-

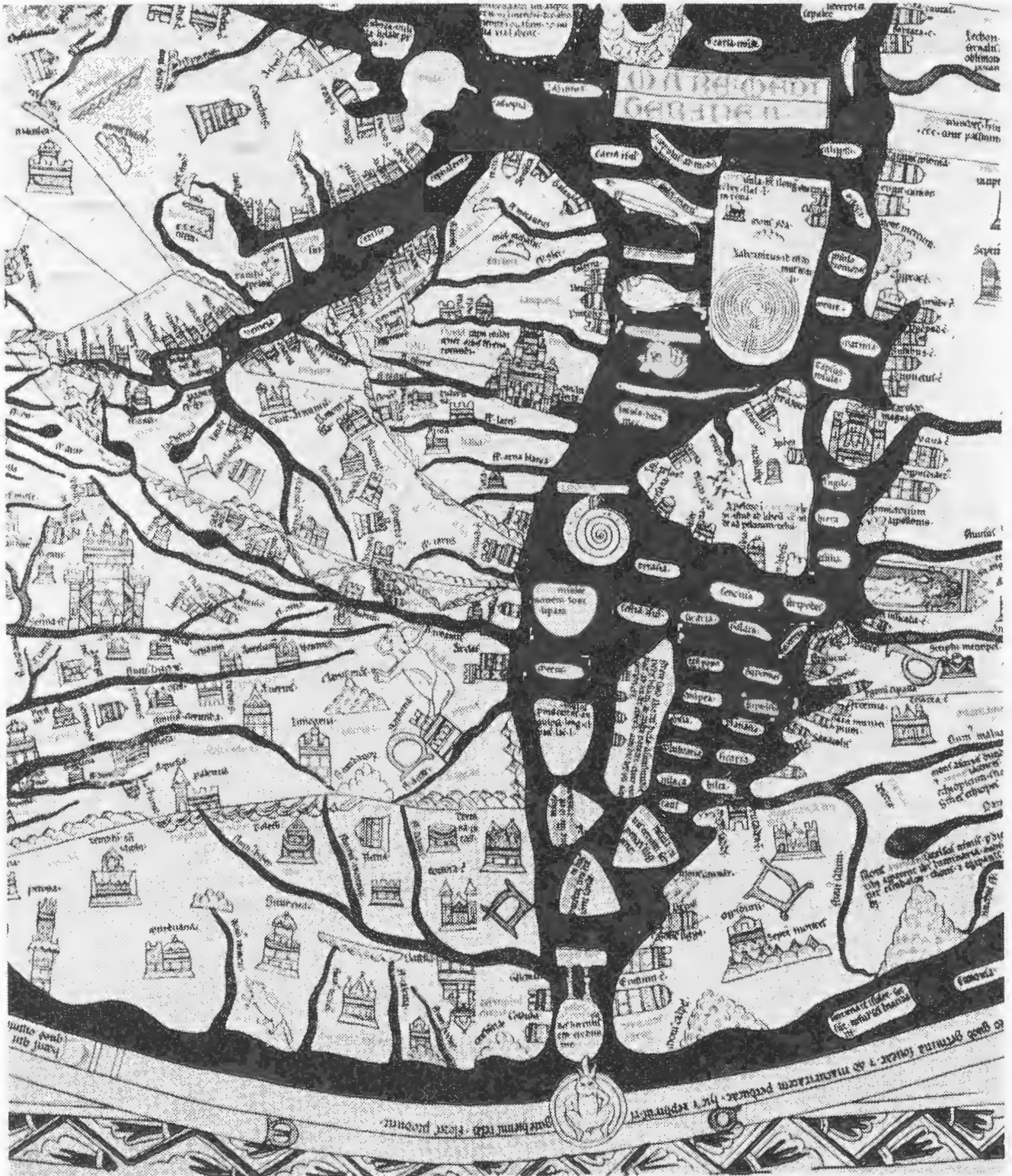
scripts), English Heritage (which looks after many important properties and handles some government grants) and the National Art Collections Fund (which disburses privately-raised funds).

On the other hand, the spokesman of the Church Commissioners said in Par-

liament that the Cathedral had tried to negotiate with the Government and other national bodies and institutions with a view to selling its entire collection of treasures to the nation, at a preferential price, but on condition that it remained in situ. Unfortunately, the negotiations had not been successful.

The World Map (Mappa Mundi) in Hereford Cathedral.





Detail from Mappa Mundi showing the Western end of the Mediterranean and surrounding countries.

Sotheby's put their view with typical bluntness: 'Unless there is a pistol to their heads, the heritage people can't get their act together.'

The Royal Geographical Society wrote to express grave concern and pointed out that the Society had rescued the map: 'this priceless national

treasure' when they found it in a bad state forty years ago, had it restored (by the British Museum), suitably mounted, and published a facsimile and a memoir by a leading specialist in mediaeval cartography. Tony Campbell, writing from the British Library, described the map as 'the premier cartographical doc-

ument in Britain... the most complete surviving record of the mediaeval view of the world... a window into the mediaeval mind... not *just a map* in the limited modern sense... an allegory of sacred history from the Fall to the Judgment... a beacon for scholars from many disciplines.'

However, some letters were sympathetic to the Dean and Chapter. One distinguished correspondent rejected the attack on them as misdirected, and referred to the anguish they must be experiencing... 'who is to judge from the sidelines where their priorities should lie?' Another was rather dismissive of the map: 'However beautiful and amusing [it] witnesses to what we now know was the geographical ignorance of man... Its sale is therefore an entirely appropriate means for the Church to raise necessary money for the discharge of its [proper] functions.'

The shortest letter was one sentence only: 'Which is more important, the Cathedral or the map?' The Church's reply had already been given in effect, in an observation of the Dean of Salisbury that 'If we had to choose, which fortunately we do not, between keeping the spire standing and selling the *Magna Charta* to the Americans, there is no choice... one would have to sell the *Magna Charta*,' but he went on to say that 'it would be a terrible indictment of our national life if that decision was forced upon us.'

There were one or two teasing letters. One correspondent congratulated the Dean and Chapter on rejecting the 'dependency culture' and embracing the free market. 'No right-thinking modern Christian will pay any attention to those nasty mediaeval anathemas which condemn to eternal damnation those who rob the Church of her possessions... Should the deal not come

off, perhaps the Dean and Chapter might consider selling the Cathedral itself to Prince Charles, who likes old buildings, and replacing it with something... less expensive to maintain.' Another, the Dean of Lincoln, speculated on how many maps the Foreign Office would have to sell to meet the cost of its reported £30 million refurbishment scheme.

As to the charge of lack of consultation, of failure to give the nation the chance of buying the map without having to bid at auction, a first thought is that there was misunderstanding and muddle. No doubt confidentiality in the discussions was essential. Perhaps in some cases, the right hand of an institution did not know what the left hand was doing. Or was it simply that the likely price for the sort of deal which Hereford had in mind was not enough?

Lord Gowrie, chairman of Sotheby's and Hereford's adviser, is reported as saying that, given an international market, £7 million, Hereford's overall target, might not be out of range for the map alone. Certainly Lord Gowrie, a former Minister of the Arts, is not an inexperienced negotiator. The fact is, however, that the issue is an awkward one. One correspondent pointed out that the Vatican has a treaty with the Italian State which guarantees that its treasures will 'remain visible to scholars and visitors'. He did not say what the financial *quid pro quo* was.

One cathedral claim on the National Heritage Memorial Fund could no doubt be coped with, but Hereford is not alone: there are forty-two cathedrals, all with financial problems. Naturally, the Government will be cautious. The peer who, in the first letter to be published, argued that the best solution would be for the Heritage Fund simply

to pay off 'the Cathedral's overdraft and other obligations'... [this would] 'acknowledge that the cathedrals are a very important part of our heritage, which might then encourage [the Fund] to examine the plight of Salisbury and Winchester... and doubtless others' was taking a rather simplistic view, and not only in terms of money.

The Church Commissioners' spokesman in the House of Commons – replying to an MP who wanted hurried legislation in order to prevent the sale – commented that the likely controversy should not be underestimated if the House started debating the fabric of cathedrals.

Most would agree with the concluding sentence of a letter from Hereford's architect: 'If the Church is to continue as custodian of our national treasures, it must be provided with the financial means.' This requires, of course, significant Government help. The Government's view appears to be 'Yes, we'll help – and it's up to the relevant national institutions to do the negotiating – but not alone: others must chip in as well. They would agree, no doubt, with the view of the correspondent who wrote that the preservation of our heritage is a matter for joint effort: 'The State, the Church, the counties, the cities, visitors and the community at large.' But precisely *how* should the responsibility and the cost be shared? That's the problem.

Where should the map go, if it could be rescued from Sotheby's? Only one correspondent – and perhaps one other, by inference – thought that it should not be kept in this country at all costs. He wrote: 'Can we really say that with a well-presented copy accessible at Hereford, our national heritage will be materially weakened?' Another proposed that if – and only if – the map had to be

sold abroad, it should go to the Israel Museum in Jerusalem, especially because it shows Jerusalem as the centre of the world.

One writer demanded a tightening up of export controls on works of art, and observed: 'It is inconceivable that such a treasure would be allowed to leave Spain, France, Italy or Greece.' One MP wondered whether the principle of time-sharing could be applied, so as to raise the needed funds, but making sure that it came back to Hereford eventually. The daughter of a former Prebendary of Hereford and author of an earlier official guide, wrote to say that 'As a Christian document, it should remain in the Cathedral... Removed from the Cathedral it is merely a museum piece.'

Another letter warned of 'clinical museums, detached from the reality of life.' A Hereford archaeologist, appropriately, had unearthed an earlier letter to *The Times* in 1900, in which the Dean of Hereford of that day had guaranteed that the map would be preserved and kept on view in the Cathedral as it had been since 1863. *The Times* in a leader, argued that 'Its ancient and original link with [Hereford] is a part of the *Mappa's* identity. As a work of art, it gains from being at Hereford. It is, so to speak, the only proper frame for it. It is its home.'

This was overwhelmingly the view of the correspondents, though several said that the next best home would be with a national institution, and no doubt most would share the opinion of the Royal Geographical Society, that 'if it had to leave Hereford, the best home would be the British Library, where it would be in safe and expert hands.'

Two interesting letters appeared in December. The first was from Paul Harvey, Emeritus Professor of History at Durham. Here it is in full:

Curiously, there exists no detailed scholarly study of the *Mappa Mundi*, its contents and its composition.

Its importance, however, has been underlined by very recent research: the discovery of two fragments of related world maps from medieval England. The suggestion of an English origin for the author of the giant Ebstorf world map, the growing realisation that England may have had a unique tradition of making both national maps and world maps in the Middle Ages.

Detailed work now on the Hereford map would significantly advance our knowledge and for this a facsimile is inadequate, as we unfortunately know from work on the Ebstorf map, destroyed in 1943. 'Next time we must meet at Hereford', was a general cry at a symposium at Ebstorf, earlier this year.

If the map becomes inaccessible to research, our increasing understanding of the way cartographic ideas – map-mindedness – developed in medieval Europe will receive a serious setback.

A follow-up came from Roger French, director of the Wellcome Unit for the History of Medicine at Cambridge: 'The reason for the map-mindedness of medieval Hereford was that the town contained a school of the kind that in... Oxford and Cambridge turned into universities. The Seven Liberal Arts that were taught there included a study of the celestial and earthly worlds. Hereford's enterprising Bishop Richard calculated astronomical tables, and one of his more commercially-minded canons – Roger of Hereford – was an astrologer. Hereford indeed... was a notable centre of studies on the new Arabic 'science' coming out of Spain and Sicily...

'I am therefore in a position, using

Roger's own very precise rules for astrological prediction, to offer the national newspapers an infallible guide to the fate of the *Mappa Mundi*. The very large sum of money I expect in exchange will of course be donated to a fund to keep the *Mappa* in Hereford.'

By the time this issue of the *Journal* is in the hands of members, the likely prospects, if not the ultimate fate, of the *Mappa Mundi* may well be known. Although the Government has throughout kept a low profile, the Minister for the Arts, Richard Luce, at an early stage said in the Commons: 'I hope that a solution will be found that will lead to the withdrawal of the map from auction. Preserving it in this country is important, and all parties must work towards that end.'

In the last mention of the matter in *The Times* was on 4th January. The Dean of Hereford, the Very Rev. Peter Haynes, is quoted as saying: 'We are in touch with a number of groups... our hope is that...[they]...will make some kind of contribution to safeguard the Cathedral's treasures and keep them in Hereford.' Without being privy to Dr French's prediction, there seems to be a fair chance that, after some tough bargaining, good sense will prevail.

STUART JACKSON

Footnote: The most detailed account of the map is *Medieval Geography: an Essay in Illustration of the Hereford Mappa Mundi*, by E.L. Bevan and H.W. Phillott, London, 1873; this was reprinted by Meridian Publishing Co., Amsterdam, 1969. The current official guide is *Mappa Mundi* by Meryl Jancey, Friends of Hereford Cathedral, 1987, (price £1.50 plus postage from the Cathedral Office,

Continued on page 19



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FROM THE CHAIRMAN'S DESK

AT THE time of writing this, Kay and I are busy packing up ready to move out of the business. The difficult part is the safe packing and storage of my maps and associated books, since we are moving into temporary accommodation, and to a place as yet unknown! If needed, please write via Warwick Leadlay, as I hope to be in fairly regular contact with him.

The London members had a busy programme of visits during November, with an exhibition of Cyprus maps at the Royal Institute of British Architects, and a further exhibition of Panoramas at the Barbican Art Gallery here in London. Both of these events are reported elsewhere in this issue of the *Journal*.

Whilst on these visits, I was again uncomfortably aware of those of our members who are out of reach of these events, and must once more call for one or two people to offer themselves as area representatives. They could organise similar events for our members throughout the world, both near and far. We on the Committee will always help in any way possible, to aid a member who takes on such a task.

While on the subject of catering for our members' needs, equally this should be reflected in the *Journal* content. Unfortunately, we are very dependent on material being supplied through the membership, for as you will understand, the Society cannot afford the luxury of payment to contributing authors.

As a result, we suffer a dearth of both quantity and variety in our *Journal*. Our membership comprises academics, dealers, publishing authors and plain collectors, with at least one thing in common: research into our particular

field of interest.

Most members, if not all, are capable of compiling an article, long or short, which imparts valuable information to a fellow collector. In the end, they say that you get the quality of *Journal* that you deserve. However, this is no consolation to the Committee or the editor, who are most closely associated with it. Often, we feel like beggars with an empty begging bowl, knowing we all deserve better!

TONY BURGESS

Additions to the Library

Cartomania Newsletter, Nos. 10/11, 1988.

Printed Maps of the British Isles, 1650–1750, by R.S. Shirley.

The Counties of England: a joint British Library/Pavilion Books publication; a reduced-size facsimile of Speed's 1611–12 atlas.

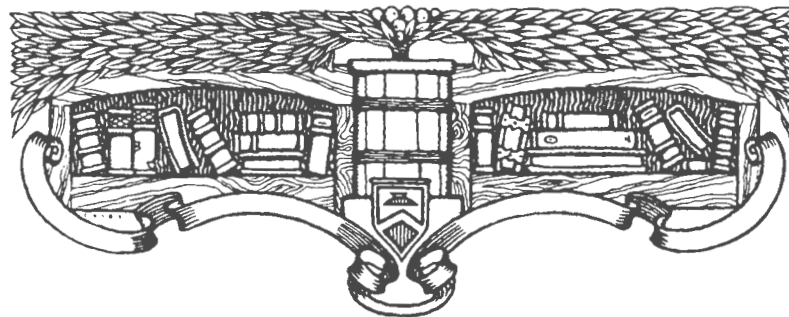
THE WORLD MAP

Continued from page 17

3a St John's Street, Hereford, HR1 2NB). An earlier official guide by A.L. Moir and Malcolm Letts, also published by the Friends, 1977, remains of interest. The Royal Geographical Society publication mentioned above is *Reproduction of Early Manuscript Maps III. The World Map of Richard of Haldingham in Hereford Cathedral*. with a memoir by G.R. Crone, 1954. A further article about the map by Mr Crone appeared in the *Geographical Journal*, part 4, December, 1965. Miss Jancey's booklet contains other useful references.

Forthcoming Diary Dates

1989		6th–8th October: IMCoS/Society for Hellenic Cartography. Seventh International Symposium: Athens, Greece.
8th March:	IMCoS Executive Committee Meeting	
12th April:	IMCoS Executive Committee Meeting	
10th May:	Royal Geographical Society Exhibition, London [U.K.] IMCoS AGM/ Executive Committee Meeting at the Farmers' Club	21st October or 28th October: Possible York [U.K.] Meeting. Speakers' commitments will decide the final date.
7th June:	IMCoS Executive Committee Meeting	8th November: IMCoS Executive Committee Meeting
16th June:	IMCoS Reception, the Map House, London.	1990
17th June:	Symposium; British Library, London.	10th January: IMCoS Executive Committee Meeting
17th June:	Annual Dinner at Imperial College, London	<i>Advance dates under discussion; not yet confirmed:</i>
18th June:	Map Fair at the New Connaught Rooms, London.	1990, October: Washington Symposium.
18th-22nd June:	The London Book Fairs.	1991, June: Reykjavik Symposium.
25th–1st July:	The History of Cartography Conference: Amsterdam, Leiden and the Hague.	1992 The possibility of a Singapore Symposium currently seems unlikely, in view of the costs, and therefore members' limited support.
12th July:	IMCoS Executive Committee Meeting	1993, October: Munich Symposium.
13th September:	IMCoS Executive Committee Meeting	NOTE: Committee Meetings are held at the Farmers' Club, 3, Whitehall Court, London, SW1A 2EL, in the Oak Room .



Summing Up of the Dubrovnik Symposium

AS DR. LUCIĆ reminded us in the opening of his paper, we are all, whether we like it or not, firmly rooted to our backgrounds, and the lands we live in. This colours our whole view of the world in every field – not least that of cartography.

At its extreme, maps have been drawn with the cartographer's home town at the centre, and everything else related to it. In a more general way, it affects the way we represent neighbouring countries, the uses we have for maps and the content of the collections available to us in our libraries.

The great benefit of a gathering such as ours is that we can enjoy a chance to escape to a complete change of viewpoint – a new perspective. For three days, you have helped us see the world of maps through Croatian eyes. First in Zagreb, where the interesting papers and outstanding collection exhibited opened our eyes to the importance of this great crossroads between north and south Europe and east and west Europe; and now here in Dubrovnik – a leading merchant state on the shores of the Mediterranean, the sea where nautical charts were first made and used.

Dr Lucić has expertly guided us through the maps and charts available to earlier citizens, sailors and merchants of Dubrovnik, their needs and the uses they had for them. In some cases, the names were already familiar to us from the common heritage of European cartography, and in others they were names of cartographers from this coast,

new to many of us.

The discussion stimulated was most interesting, and will, I hope, be published. We were able to appreciate Mrs Kisić's valuable study of island books so much better here, within a few yards of an important port on that famous route from Venice to Constantinople. Dr Novak's study of the beautiful portulans of Volcius has highlighted the achievements of one of your countrymen I wish him luck in his search for the twelfth example.

On behalf of my fellow members of IMCoS, I thank the Mayor and Commune of Dubrovnik for their welcome, the Museum for making available the treasures of their collections in their beautiful exhibition, and the speakers for their papers. I would also like to thank all those who made the whole Symposium possible, the Yugoslav Academy of Sciences, the Ministry of Culture, the cities of Zagreb and Dubrovnik, and the Historical Museum of Croatia, especially Mrs Tomičić and Mrs Pandžić.

Particularly, I would like specially to thank the organising committee who brought the idea of the Symposium to realisation, and who have worked so hard to make everything run smoothly under the indefatigable chairmanship of Dr Novak. You have entertained us, stimulated our minds and informed us, but above all, you have given us all the privilege of making Croatia the centre of our map, albeit for too short a time.

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Maps and Map-making at the Museum of London

THE MUSEUM of London has planned a wide programme of exhibitions, lunchtime events of lectures and workshops, family events and special lectures to mark the opening of their new 18th century gallery. First in the series of Museum Workshops was a lecture on 'Maps of London during the Eighteenth Century' by Elizabeth Hess, assistant Librarian.

When I walked into the lecture room, I saw many old maps and views of London, framed and hanging on the walls, and other old prints and books displayed on tables all around the room.

The opening remarks were made by Sir Geoffrey Toms, Head of the Education Department of the Museum, who gave us details regarding the many cultural events that are to take place this year, all dedicated to eighteenth century London. A very clear brochure is available at the Museum, which gives a complete listing of all these free events connected to the story of London and Londoners.

Mrs Hess described a view of London by Braun and Hogenberg dated 1575, and showed us the old print, which was in mint condition, with very striking colours. This gave us an impression of what the city of London looked like, with the bridge across the Thames. Watermen plied their ferries across before all the bridges were built, as there was no other way to get across to the other side.

It was explained that although maps were static by nature, and freeze one point in the history of a city at a specific given time in its history, they also have importance as intrinsic information of

surveying and engraving techniques. However, by comparing the maps of different periods, one gets a vivid picture of London, stretching its tentacles across the fields and expanding, with ever more streets, more houses, more docks. Of course, this produced a population explosion, since so many people came into the city in search of a livelihood.

The Great Fire (1666) was described in detail, as the Restoration caused an enormous increase in the number of London map-makers. This was first of all because the fire burnt so many maps and plates, and also because there was a great need of maps to clarify the many land-claims that resulted from so much property being damaged or destroyed.

A ban was issued in 1712 that forbade the import of foreign maps, in order to protect local map-makers, and reduce the competition. Mrs Hess read us excerpts from Chronicles of the time, which made it evident that London also contained '... close, dismal, long lanes, stinking alleys, dark gloomy courts, gin shops and suffocating yards...' with gin lanes with up to 500 gin-shops and twopenny houses or brothels. In contrast, there was the splendour of places such as Bloomsbury Square, as illustrated in Rocque's map.

We were shown many slides and maps from the collection of the Museum of London Library, which included works by famous London map-makers, such as Morgan's West End Survey of 1682, Stow's Survey and Strype's republication of it, Laurie and Whittle's

Continued on page 31

Pinnock's 'Guide to Knowledge' Maps

The states and variants identified

LAST Autumn I reported a recently found set of folding maps by Shepherd & Sutton and Groombridge, 41 in number, lacking three counties, Lincoln, Nottingham and Wiltshire. It was promised that after further research, we would publish fuller details for general information.

We can now confirm that in all, there were six issues of these maps:

Two 'Guide to Knowledge' issues, 1834 and 1838

Two Shepherd & Sutton and Groombridge issues, both apparently 1844

Two Johnson issues, 1847 (1849) and 1863

For ease of comparison, we propose to deal with them in pairs as listed.

'Guide to Knowledge' 1834 and 1838 issues

The maps are reverse printed, black on white, from wood blocks. Half of the maps show no changes at all. Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire and Monmouthshire show changes only to the outside border text on the 1838 issue.

N.B. Changes to text on the above four and some of the remaining maps, may be size of text, lack of closing bracket, or even deletion of a word, as in the case of Kent.

Durham has the addition of hill hachuring only, and Surrey has the 'piano key' border amendment only. The remaining 15 maps show major alterations on the map face as detailed below:

County	'Piano Key' Border	Added Roads Towns etc.	Hachures/ Stippling	Coast Shading	OB Text	Other
Berks	*	*	*		*	
Cheshire	*	*	*	*	*	Publisher from Gilbert to Edwards
Derby	*	*	*		*	
Devon	*	*	*	*	*	C. of Arms change
Dorset	*	*	*	*	*	
Essex	*	*	*	*	*	
Glos.	*	*		*	*	C. of arms added
Herts	*	*	*		*	
Kent	*	*	*	*	*	
Notts	*	*	*			
Warwick	*	*			*	
Wilts		*	*			+ box containing Wiltshire in Berkshire
Yorks	*	*	*	*	*	
I. of W.	*		*	*	*	
Lancashire	The 1838 map is a completely new map, with all the above and other features shown. Hall and Gilbert are replaced by Archer and Edwards as engraver and publisher.					

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Map & Brief History of SCOTLAND	1s. 6d.
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Cambridgeshire

Shepherd & Sutton's
Descriptive

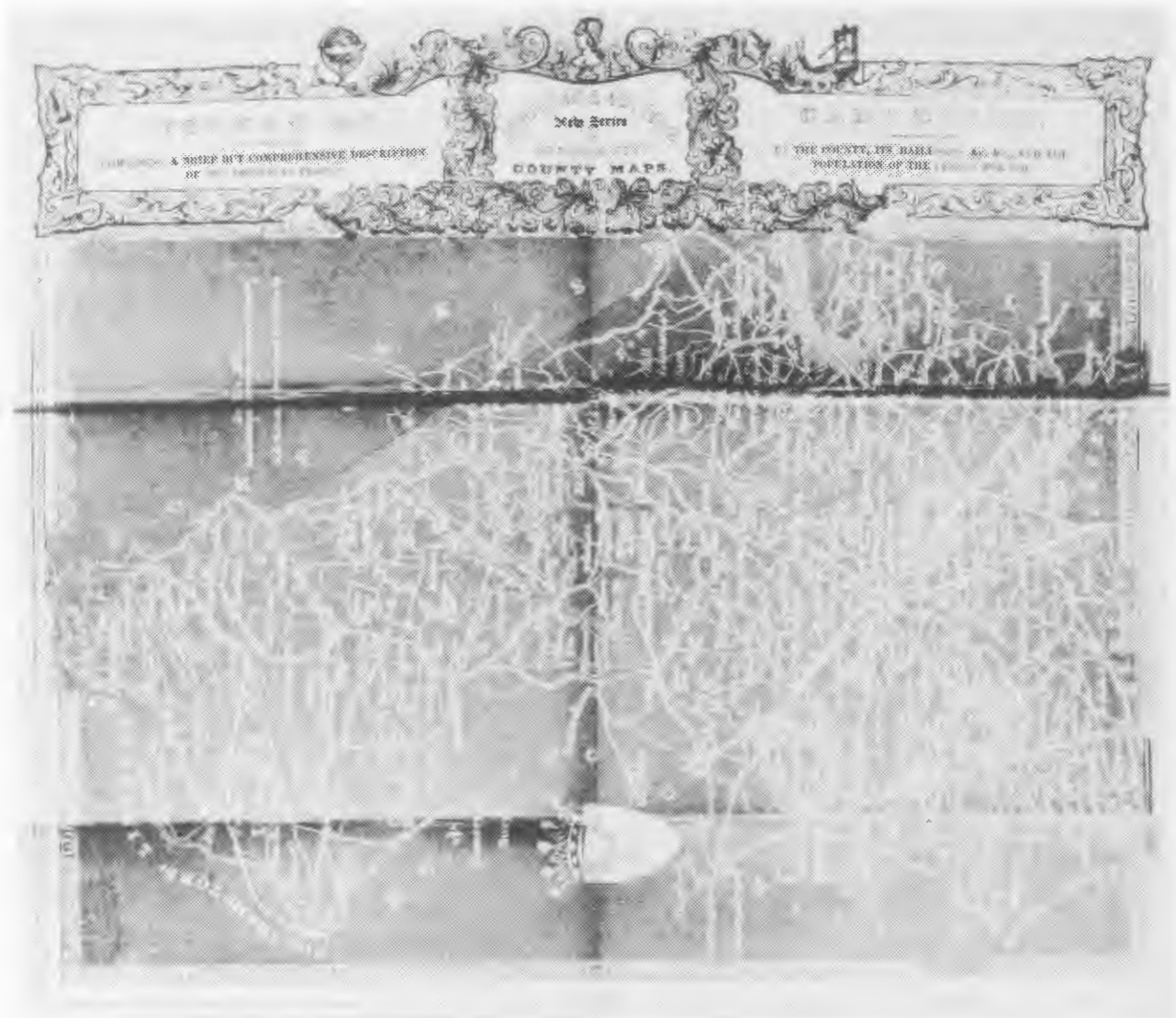
Pocket Maps,

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from the earliest period to the present time.

LONDON,
Shepherd & Sutton, and
R. Groombridge.

Two forms of covers for the folding maps of 1844.



Shepherd, Sutton and Groombridge, 1844. Folding Map of Cambridgeshire. The colour is, in fact, pale blue.

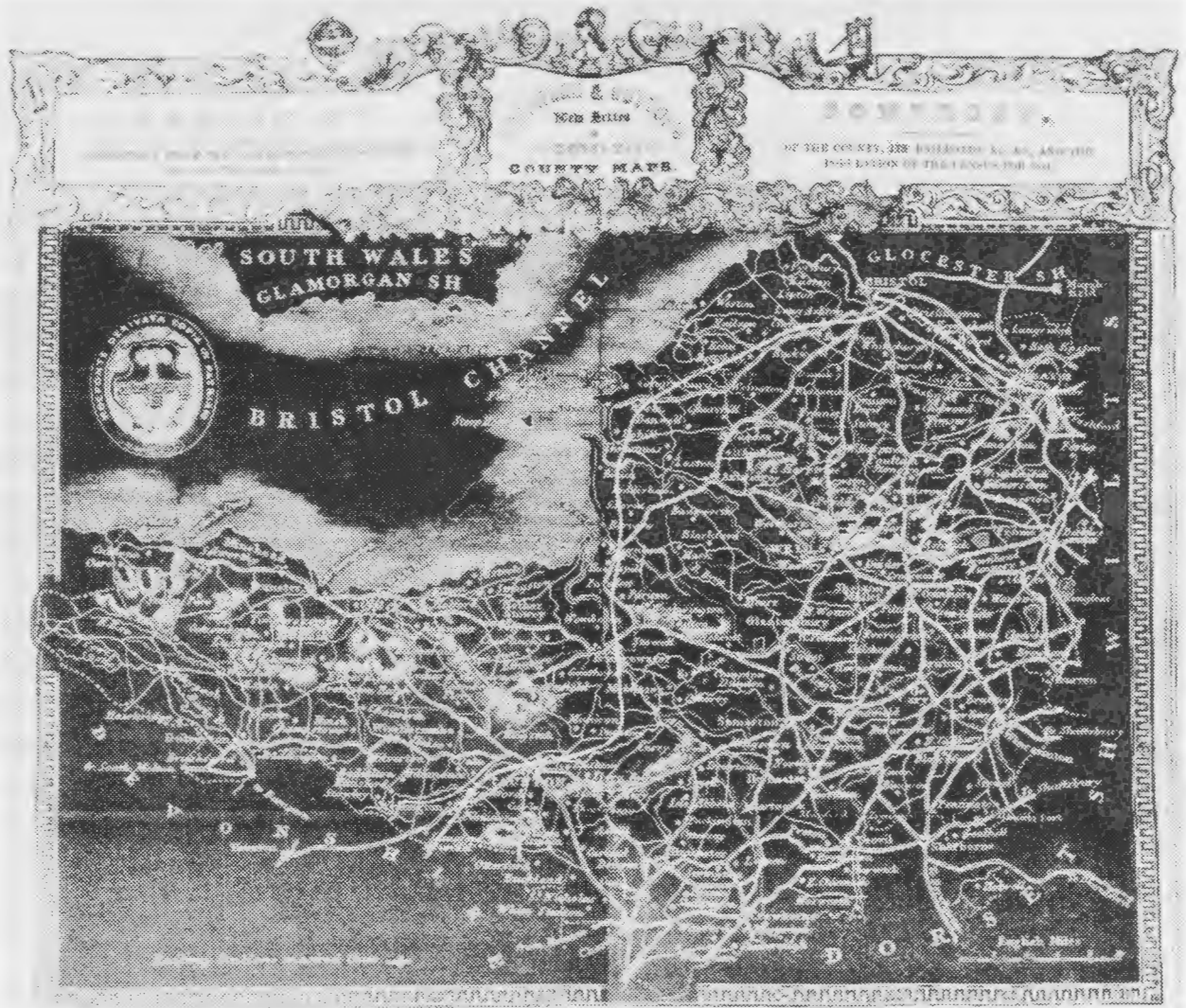
Shepherd & Sutton and Groombridge. Atlas and Folding Issues, 1844

The maps are again reverse printed, this time using a variety of colours, with black, pale blue and shades from a pinky-brown through to mid-brown. Before taking their own transfer, the publishers brought all the maps up to the same state by the addition of 'piano key' borders, hachures/stippling, roads/towns/directions/coastal shading etc. All maps were then in the second or same state as the 1838 altered maps.

The publishers then prepared to publish first, in parts, the 'DESCRIPTIVE COUNTY ATLAS OF ENGLAND AND

WALES'. This contained advertisements for the later set of folding maps, which were themselves printed in two forms, some on fine linen in what might be termed a de luxe form when compared to the others on plain paper. The part set of maps in the Bodleian atlas and the incomplete set of maps meant that we were unable to check even a single Shepherd/Sutton/Groombridge example of Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire or Wiltshire, but the subsequent Johnson issues would seem to indicate that the changes listed below apply equally to these missing maps.

All maps have the title, title box panel and publisher's imprint deleted. All ex-



Shepherd, Sutton and Groombridge 1844 folding map. Illustration of Somerset. The colour is, in fact, pale brown.

cept Cambs, Dorset, Hants, Hereford, Kent, Lancs, Middx and Rutland have the engraver's signature deleted. All except Cornwall, Dorset, Monmouth, Rutland, Salop, Westmoreland and I. of W. have railway lines added. Eight maps; Hereford, Leicester, Nottingham**, Oxford, Salop, Sussex, Westmoreland and Wiltshire** have changes to the coat of arms. Formerly, they had supporters on either side. These are erased, and are now simple shields. The maps marked ** are, of course, assumed from the state of the later Johnson copies, since known copies of the 1844 issues do not exist at this time.

The parts atlas and the folding issues

are identical in map content, but vary as follows: Atlas copies all have a single box title, wording as the above atlas, across the upper border. Incorporated in this is a decorative surround printed in one of the following: blue, red, yellow or green. The base colours of the maps are as follows: Middlesex, Surrey and Somerset are again black. Bedford, Yorkshire, Cambridge, Berkshire and Buckingham are a shade of pinky-brown. All have additional hand-colouring of parks, roads and railways.

Folding copies all have a three-box title with a decorative surround, differ

Continued on page 29

International Affairs

WE were very pleased to welcome Professor Ankica Pandžić, the Map Librarian of the Historical Museum of Croatia, as our representative for Yugoslavia. Many members will have met her when she attended the London Symposium in 1988, and of course, she is well known to the participants of the Zagreb and Dubrovnik Symposium. Her address is Povijesni Muzej Hrvatske, 41000 Zagreb, Matoseva 9, Yugoslavia.

Athens Symposium, 6th – 8th October, 1989

Overseas members wanting advance information should please contact the Athens Symposium Secretary, Themis Strongilos, 19 Rigillis Street, GR-106, 74 Athens, Greece. Tel. (01) 7210472. For U.K. travel arrangements, contact Warwick Leadlay, 5 Nelson Road, Greenwich, SE10 9JB. Tel. 01 858 0317. Short and long stay visits are being planned.

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

The Washington Map Society is our host for the 8th International Symposium. Ralph E. Ehrenburg, president of the Society, and Chief Assistant of the Library of Congress, in conjunction with Janet Green, IMCoS director and Past President of the Washington Society, and John Garver of the *National Geographic* magazine are planning the event. We would like to thank them and the Washington Society for their invitation and co-operation. Special long and short stay visits are being planned from the U.K. by Warwick Leadlay. Cheap flights will be available.

London Symposium Week-end, June, 1989

The week-end begins with a Reception at The Map House, Beauchamp Place, London, S.W.1, on Friday evening 16th June. We would like to thank Simon Pointer for inviting delegates attending the Symposium to visit his Map Gallery. To those who have not visited The Map House, we would suggest that it is a place that should not be missed.

The Symposium this year takes place at the British Library on Saturday, 17th June. We thank Tony Campbell, the Map Librarian of the British Library and his staff, for being our hosts. An excellent programme has been arranged.

On the Saturday evening, we meet for Dinner at Imperial College. Our Guest of Honour and Speaker this year will be Sir George Bishop, CB, OBE. Sir George is Past President of the Royal Geographical Society, and is a well known personality in the City of London.

The **Map Fair** on Sunday, 18th June will take place this year at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, off Kingsway, London, W.C.2. Tony Burgess, IMCoS Chairman, has been fortunate in obtaining the larger and more suitable venue to accommodate the increased number of dealers wishing to attend. Overseas dealers should please make an early reservation for a stand through Jonathan Potter.

IMCoS Journal

We are getting repeated requests from our members for more articles and letters from overseas members. Please write and let us know what is going on in your country, and also send us arti-

cles on any subject. Please send these to the Editorial Liaison Officer, Yasha Beresiner. His address appears in the front of this issue.

Committee Meetings

We publish the dates of Committee Meetings in London, and any representative or member from overseas is welcomed to these meetings. The meetings are held at the Farmers' Club, 3, Whitehall Court, London, SW1A 2EL (close to the Embankment Underground station). Dates are as published in the Forthcoming Diary Dates which are shown in each issue. We were very pleased to see Eva Wajntraub of Jerusalem at our last meeting. I am looking forward to seeing many of you in London in June.

MALCOLM YOUNG
International Chairman



'GUIDE TO KNOWLEDGE' MAPS

Continued from page 27

ent from the atlas copies, and printed only in two colours, either black or blue. The map colours vary; Cambridge and Cumberland are in pale blue; Bedford, Berkshire, Buckingham, Middlesex, Surrey and Yorkshire are in black. The rest are in various shades of pale mid-brown. Several of the maps have other non-standard minor amendments in addition to those listed.

Johnson Issues 1847 (1849) and 1863

Both these issues are finally printed in normal fashion, and are identical in map state. The original title in an enclosed box returns to the map face as in the first state, and those maps which retained the engraver's signature in the 1844 state finally lose this. So the maps end their life as they began it, in a fairly standard form.

EUGENE BURDEN, DAVID WEBB
and **TONY BURGESS**

Senex Road Maps

Additions and Corrections
to Earlier Notes

TED FREEMAN, our former librarian, has drawn my attention to a third edition of the Senex road book at Bristol University Reference Library. The volume has an undated title page, but the map of England and Wales is dated, and places the issue as 1744. The lack of dated title pages in some of these editions is not unusual, and they can only be dated by the E. & W. map. This is the case with the second [1742] edition, third [1744] edition, and fourth [1748 Mary Senex] edition, and the fourth [J. Bowles and Son, also 1748] edition. The

'& Son' was missed from my notes published in issue No. 34, and the date 'as 1718ii' should have read 'as 1719ii'. Please correct.

In clarification, may I add the point that the road books up to 1748ii have two title pages, viz. Volume I, containing routes 1 to 53 and Volume II, containing routes 54 to 100. These volumes can also be found as single volumes bound two volumes in one, which might even be from differing editions. Beware!

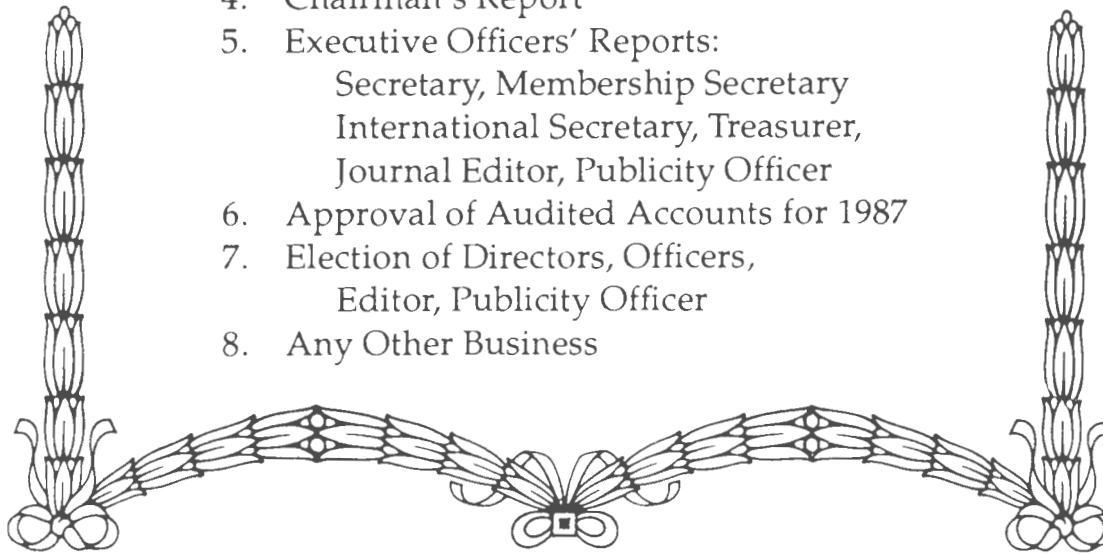
DAVID WEBB

Notice of Annual General Meeting on Wednesday, 10th May, 1989 at 6 p.m.

The Farmers' Club, Conference Room, 3 Whitehall Court, London
(near Embankment Tube Station)

AGENDA

1. President's Welcome
2. Apologies for Absence
3. Minutes of AGM on 10th May, 1988
4. Chairman's Report
5. Executive Officers' Reports:
Secretary, Membership Secretary
International Secretary, Treasurer,
Journal Editor, Publicity Officer
6. Approval of Audited Accounts for 1987
7. Election of Directors, Officers,
Editor, Publicity Officer
8. Any Other Business



The 13th International Conference on the History of Cartography

is to be held in Amsterdam and The Hague from 26th June to 1st July, 1989.

Papers on the following are invited for submission:

1. Cartography: Between Art and Science?
2. Innovations in Maritime Cartography between 1500 and 1800.
3. Knowledge and Market Mechanism as impulses for map publishing.

4. Developments in Thematic Cartography in the 19th century.
5. Cartography as an element of colonial administration since 1750.

For further details write to:

Secretary to XIII I.C.H.C.,
Marc Hameleers,
Faculty of Geographical Sciences,
University of Utrecht,
P.O.B. 80115,
3508 TC Utrecht,
The Netherlands.

MAPS AND MAP-MAKING AT THE MUSEUM OF LONDON

Continued from page 23

views of around 1801, Horwood's maps, and many others.

Joanna Clark, Chief Librarian, told me that there was a lot of material for study, and that she would be pleased to co-operate with IMCoS for visits to the Library in the future.

This was a most enjoyable lecture in every way. Mrs Hess's knowledge and interest in her subject (she read History and Archaeology at Oxford) resulted in a talk that was both well-presented and

informative. The public applauded generously, and asked many questions.

We were also able to look at an impressive collection of reference books, among which we mention only two: *London Maps* by Philippa Glanville, and *The A to Z of Regency London*, an index compiled by Joseph Wisdom.

It is hoped that a bond will develop between the Museum of London's Library Staff and our Society, and that members of the Museum staff will meet with us at the forthcoming London Symposium in June.

TRAVELLER

Map Fair and Symposium, London, in June

Some Hotels in the Area

Bonnington Hotel, 92, Southampton Row, London, WC1B 4BH

Tel: 01 242 2828. Fax: 01 831 9170

Kenilworth Hotel, Great Russell Street, London, WC1B 3LB

Tel: 01 637 3477

Marlborough Crest, Bloomsbury Street, London, WC1B 3QD

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The World Map Directory, 1989

THIS 278pp. directory, published by Map Link in California, USA, lists county, city, regional, topographic and speciality maps and there are 90 map indexes. It is available from Map Link, 529 State Street, Santa Barbara, California, USA 93101, priced \$29.95. All the maps listed in the Directory are available from Map Link, which imports maps from various countries throughout the world.

Lord Wardington

IMCoS member Lord Wardington, recently retired, has been appointed chairman of the newly-organised 'Friends of the British Library', which will be formally launched in April. We offer our congratulations, and look forward to the fruits of his labours in the future.

Catalogues Received

Mrs Green: No. 22; South Wales, Monmouth/Hereford.

Ivan R. Deverall: General Catalogue.

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Book Review

William P. Cumming: **Mapping the North Carolina Coast. Sixteenth-century Cartography and the Roanoke Voyages.** [Raleigh,] Division of Archives and History, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 1988. ISBN 0 8652 232 2. pp.143, with illustrations.

AMERICA'S Four Hundredth Anniversary Committee, founded to commemorate the first English colony in North America, set out to publish a series of booklets to deal with the history of the events of the 1580s. Professor William P. Cumming's *Mapping the North Carolina Coast* is one of this series; but 'booklet' is an understatement for a volume which documents in such a wealth of detail the cartographic genesis of the undertaking and its aftermath.

Professor Cumming traces the charting of the coast from the 1490s onward. He analyses the mapping of the territory of the Virginia settlement and describes the most important of the late 16th and early 17th century maps. Roanoke was the Lost Colony founded in 1585, which by 1590 had disappeared. Even today, its fate remains a mystery. Yet as seen in the long term, these early efforts at colonisation were not a total failure. The experience guided England to establish the successful Jamestown colony settled in 1607. The graphic records of the early Virginia colony at Roanoke became the stereotype for the North American colonial scene, and, in particular, for the depiction of its Indian inhabitants.

One of the most intriguing questions about the Roanoke colony is how the entrepreneurs came to choose that particular site, for the North Carolina Outer Banks form one of the most dangerous

and turbulent stretches of coastline on the Atlantic seaboard of North America. A key voyage was that of the Florentine pilot Giovanni da Verrazzano, made by order of Francis I of France in 1523 to 1524. Sailing along the Outer Banks in 1524, Verrazzano saw these as an isthmus some 200 miles long, separating the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, as illustrated on the world map by his brother Gerolamo, in 1529.

A map and globe were presented by Giovanni to Henry VIII in about 1525 or 1526, and through this misconception had a profound effect on England's plans for North American exploration and settlement. Thus, Richard Hakluyt, historian and chronicler, published in his *Divers Voyages*, 1582, Verrazzano's letter to Francis reporting his discoveries, and included Michael Lot's reduced version of Verrazzano's 'olde excellent mappe' (Cumming, pl.21).

Of greater direct significance for the Roanoke enterprise were the Spanish voyages sent out by Lucas Vasquez Aylón, auditor and judge of Santo Domingo. Pedro de Quexós was pilot of the expedition which settled a colony in 1526, probably in the Savannah River. The mappemonde by Juan Vespucci, 1526 (pl.4), which records these explorations, is the first to mark the Cape and bay of St Mary, 'C. de sã mã', and 'baya de sã mã', which have been identified as indications of Chesapeake Bay, and are accepted as evidence that Quexós had discovered and entered the Bay.

The explorations of the Portuguese pilot Esteban Gomez, sailing from Spain in 1524, provided further information on the form of the coast. As Professor Cumming points out, the maps made from the reports of these voyages

evolved into the navigational charts used by the Roanoke colonists, and influenced their decisions (p.15).

We can thus trace the continuing appearance of the Baya de Santa Maria on a long sequence of charts, right up to the maps of 1580 by Dr John Dee, geographer to Elizabeth I, and by the Portuguese pilot and privateer Simon Fernandés, which Dee arranged to have copied [pl.18, 19]. Fernandés, who had transferred to English service, was chief pilot for the first, second and fourth Roanoke voyages. His map reveals the major reason for the choice of the Carolina Banks for planting the colony. Santa Maria is shown as the only bay on the coast between the Cape of Florida and Cape Cod Bay, and is depicted as a large open bay with rows of islands. The records of the arrival at Roanoke confirm that the colonists believed themselves to be at the Baya de Santa Maria.

The mapping of the Roanoke colony, 1585–6, is an equally fascinating story. Thomas Harriot, mathematician and geographer, and John White the artist, achieved a survey of remarkable accuracy, covering an area of some 3,000 square miles (p.55). White's map 'Virginia Pars', [1586?] has been described by David Beers Quinn as 'the most careful detailed piece of cartography for any part of North America to be made in the sixteenth century'.

The printed map derived from White was published by Theodore de Bry in the first volume of his *America*, 1590, comprising Harriot's *Briefe and true report*. This gave Europeans their first true impression of the Roanoke colony, and was supplemented by a semi-pictorial map 'The arrival of the Englishmen in Virginia.' I would add one interesting fact which has rarely been commented on. The White-De Bry regional map

gives no indication of latitude and longitude. This, I suggest, was a deliberate omission designed to keep the colony's situation secret from the Spaniards, to safeguard the survivors (if any) from attack. The terrestrial globe of Emery Molyneux, 1592, the first English globe, was, I believe, the earliest work to reveal the site of Roanoke to the world at large.

Professor Cumming's study has added greatly to our understanding of the achievements and failures of the Roanoke colony. It throws light on the whole procedure of exploration and mapping along the Atlantic coast of North America, the birthplace of the American nation. 'When one enters a new territory of any sort in life, the first need is for some sort of map. And when one departs from it, the best legacy one can leave to those who follow is, in its turn, a better map.' Professor Cumming concludes that White and Harriot did indeed, in their turn, leave a better map (pp.62–63)

Mapping the North Caroline Coast likewise has added to the legacy of the quatercentennial commemorations a first class work of detection and exposition.

HELEN WALLIS

CROATIAN COASTLINES ON MAPS

Continued from page 8

The Italian engineer, Lorenzo Vitelleschi, who came to Dubrovnik during the French occupation, and remained to serve as district engineer under the Austrians, made several topographical maps of the Dubrovnik islands, town views and plans of some of the more important buildings in 1827.

ANICA KISIĆ



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VISIT TO THE 'WILLIAM AND MARY' EXHIBITION

TO coincide with the Annual General Meeting, a visit to the 'William and Mary' exhibition at the Royal Geographical Society has been arranged. The visit will be on Wednesday, 10th May, 1989, at the Society's premises in Kensington Gore, from 2.30 to 4.30 p.m. Members travelling from out of London will be able to combine this visit with their attendance at the AGM.

The tour of the exhibition will be followed by afternoon tea, with time allowed for a break before arriving at the Farmers' Club for the AGM at 6 p.m. Please get in touch with the Hon. Secretary if you would like to attend.

IMCoS International Symposium in Athens

THE Seventh Annual International Symposium of IMCoS will be held at Athens, from 6th to 8th October, 1989. Our hosts will be the Society for Hellenic Cartography. Facilities in Athens are being offered by the Benaki Museum, the Gennadius Library, the National Library and the War Museum; and in Piraeus by the Maritime Museum.

We are planning to arrange for all members wishing to travel out via London to fly on Thursday, 5th October to Athens, and to return on Monday, 9th October, or for those who would like to extend their stay, returning on Thursday, 12th October.

Themis Strongilos is arranging hotel accommodation close to the Symposium, and full details will be published in the next issue [Summer] of the *Journal*. Meantime, any further enquiries, please, to Warwick Leadlay (Gallery), on 01 858 0317.

Dr Helen Wallis Awarded Gold Medal

Dr Helen Wallis, OBE, IMCoS president, was awarded a Gold Medal at the British Cartographic Society's 25th annual symposium, held at Nottingham University on Saturday, 17th September, 1988, on the occasion of the Anniversary Dinner in the evening. Dr Wallis, who was formerly the Map Librarian at the British Library, is now one of only three people to have been awarded the Society's Gold Medal, and she is the first librarian to have received the award. It was given in recognition both of her great personal standing in the world of cartography, and of the prominent part she has played in the Society's affairs, having been a founder member of its Map Curators' Group.

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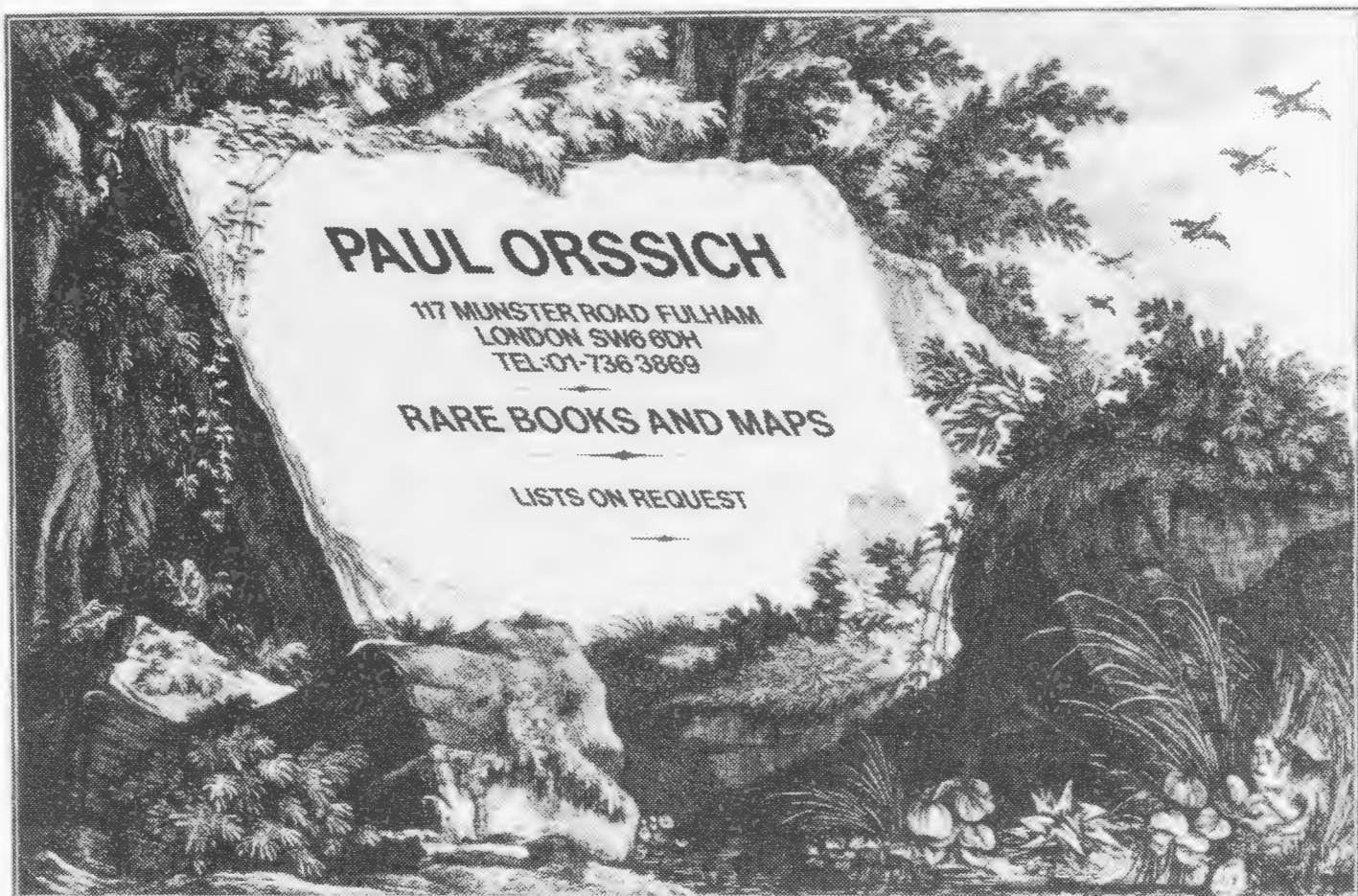
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