



# JOURNAL



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# Journal of the International Map Collectors' Society

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Cover map: Detail from the 'Carta Marina' of Olaus Magnus of Upsala, printed in Venice, 1539, with later editions in Basle (1567, SB Finckler) and Rome (1572, Lafreri, reduced).

Copy and other material for our next issue (Winter) should be submitted by 1 November 1996. All items for editorial use should be sent to The Editor, Susan Gole, 3 Aylesbury Road, Wing, Leighton Buzzard LU7 0PD. Tel: 01296 681 071. Fax: 01296 682 671. **NOTE THE NEW ADDRESS.**

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## From the Editor's Desk

This is, in a way, a final editorial on two counts — my last as combined Chairman and Journal Editor, and the last one from my present address. As reported earlier, Jenny Harvey will become the fourth Chairman of IMCoS after the International Symposium in Riga in October. In this issue, she is interviewed by Valerie Scott, so that members who have not already met her, may know a little more about her, and what she hopes to achieve during her tenure as Chairman. I know, however, from experience, that one learns about the job only from actually doing it, and I am sure that after a year or two, she will have loads of new ideas, have attained some of those she holds now, and perhaps changed her mind on others.

IMCoS is, however, not an organisation run by one person, or even by the committee. It consists of the whole body of its members, and though the actual administration is carried out from London, the ideas for its activities come from all over the world, either in the form of offers to host our international symposia, from our Council Members, or put forward during the informal meetings of International Representatives usually held at the June map fair, and also at our international symposia, or from any member who takes the trouble to write to us with suggestions. The committee may consist of only a few people, but every IMCoS member, wherever they may reside, has an important role to play in the activities of the Society.

My new address is given on the previous page. I do hope that lots of you will need it, to send me material for forthcoming issues of the Journal. Somehow I always

have just enough to fill the pages every quarter, but it would save me a few worries if occasionally I had a few items in hand. More particularly, I would like to receive information about forthcoming map activities from every country in which we have members. That means most of the countries represented in the current Olympic Games at Atlanta! So don't wait for your Int. Rep. to send me notice of anything to do with maps that will take place in your region, but drop me a line yourself.

Now that we no longer have *The Map Collector* to give us news in advance, it is even more important that IMCoS members come to know of future events through our own Journal. Advance information is more important than reports of past events, though these are often newsworthy too. But with foreign travel so easy nowadays, it is likely that at least one IMCoS member will be visiting at the right time any country where a map exhibition is taking place, and would really value advance information. Only remember that since this is a quarterly publication, the information needs to reach me well before the actual event takes place.

Two of the papers presented at the 15th Annual Symposium are reproduced here; I hope to have the other two for inclusion in the Winter issue. Reading them some weeks after the event is not really a satisfactory substitution for actually hearing them on the day itself. One misses the wry humour, the interesting asides, and the many illustrations. I hope this thought will persuade more members to attend future meetings.

# The New River on Old Maps

Though I am not a map collector, I use maps extensively when preparing for lectures and guided tours on canals and waterways throughout Great Britain. Over the years many canals were re-routed or even abandoned and I need to locate their original courses on the ground and to identify structures and features on them. Today I am going to talk about the New River. Although I know of no early drawings of the New River — perhaps they were destroyed in the disastrous fire in the company's offices in 1769 — old maps have been essential to help me to explore those sections which have been abandoned when its course was straightened.

First I shall mention how I lighted upon the New River and give you a brief note on its history. Then I shall show you maps of the original course including the abandoned loops and what I found when I was searching for them. You will appreciate that “New River” is a misnomer; the waterway is not new and it is not a river. It is a man-made channel, dug during the reign of James I, to bring fresh water to London from Chadwell Spring, near Hertford, along the west side of the Lea Valley.

I first saw it when my wife and I were cruising up the River Lee to Hertford in our narrow-boat. We read in the guide book that Great Amwell was well worth visiting so we moored up, crossed a couple of fields and a railway line and reached a delightful stretch of water below a church. What surprised us was that the lake seemed to be part of a waterway which did not look as if it was a natural stream and it was clearly not na-

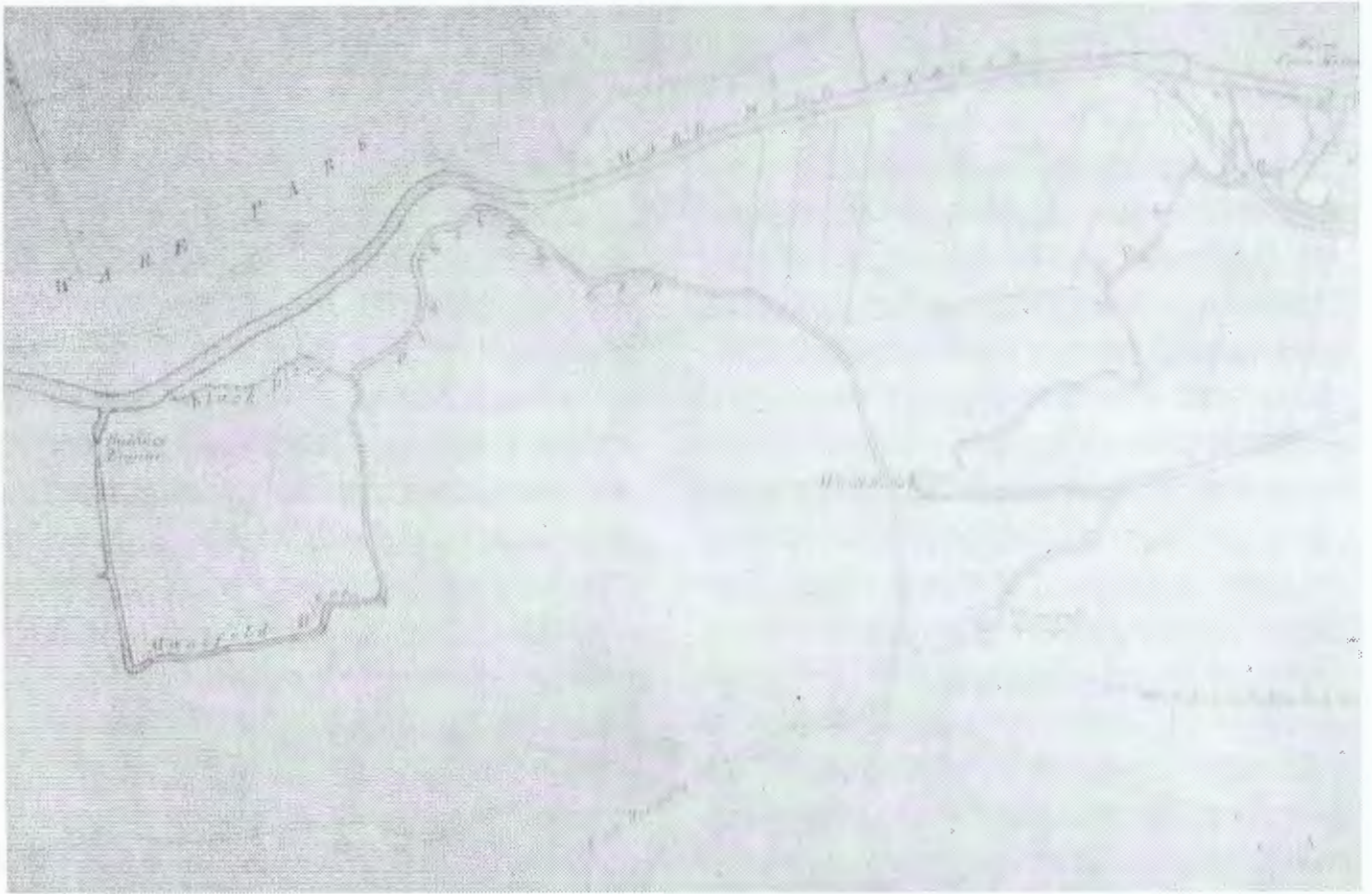
vigable as the bridges were too low. When we continued cruising up the River Lee, approaching Hertford we passed a building referred to in the guide as the ‘New Gauge’ or New River Intake House.

Our curiosity was aroused so when we were tied up at Hertford we went into the town and visited every bookshop for something on the New River. Nothing was available so that is why I began to look into it myself. The story that evolved is a fascinating piece of history.

## **Waters Sweet and Fresh for London**

John Stow, in his *Survey of London* (1598), described London's urgent need of water. By the end of the 16th century the population had reached about 180,000 and they were desperately short of fresh drinking water; Londoners preferred to use the Thames and its tributaries for their refuse and sewage. An Act in 1570 required the provision of “a stream of fresh water” into the City within ten years but as no scheme materialised temporary arrangements were made.

In 1600 Edmund Colthurst proposed a ‘New River’ from springs at Chadwell and Amwell on the Hertford Plain, to be dug along the 100ft contour to Islington; it was necessary to reach London at a high level so that the water could be distributed to houses by gravity through wooden pipes. Although the distance from Hertford to London is about 25 miles the length of the channel was about 40 miles because of the tortuous line of the contour. Along its course it was necessary to ensure that the water flowed towards London and



*The New River at Chadwell Spring and River Lee between Hertford and Ware, on a map of 1832. The straight course at the top of the map is the mill stream to Ware Mill.*

did not stagnate in the ditch; for that reason the New River was built with a slight gradient. The fall was on average 5 1/2 inches a mile; how was this precision achieved in 1609? A clue may be found on the first page of the Book of Disbursements by the New River Company that year. There is an entry for 16 March: 'Horse hire at Waltham for first Survey. 11/7d' and then on 5 May: 'To Mr Wright for his three several surveys to Amwell and back again to Islington; £20.3.0'. A week later the New River Company paid Wright a further £40 and thereafter £2 a week.

Who was this Mr Wright who undertook the detailed survey for the New River Company? We now know that Edward Wright (1558–1615) was a Fellow of Caius College, Cambridge, and an eminent mathematician who had published works on logarithms. He was responsible

for several navigational charts and he found that seamen were using maps which were most unsatisfactory. Wright constructed a table for lengthening the degrees of latitude such as is now commonly printed as a "Table of Meridional Parts" and, to quote, "Practically speaking, the so-called Mercator's charts in use at the present time are drawn on the projection laid down by Wright" (*Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press). It is sad that today Edward Wright gets no credit for the 'Mercator Projection'. Similarly Hugh Myddelton is identified with building the New River but he was the politician who raised the money; the engineer responsible was Edmund Colthurst who is today almost unknown.

The New River was formally opened at New River Head, Islington, on 29 Sep-

tember 1613. There have been many changes over the years, one of the first being as early as 1620 when the supply of water was supplemented by a feed taken from the River Lee near Hertford. There was constant friction between the mill owners, who diverted the River Lee to power their machinery, and the boatmen who wanted unimpeded navigation to London. They became united in their opposition to the New River Company which threatened them both and after years of conflict and numerous court cases an Act in 1738 limited the amount of water allowed to be extracted from the River Lee for the New River. The New River Company bought Ware Mill, developed the mill stream for navigation with a lock, and absorbed the Manifold Ditch into the New River. A map, dated about 1832, shows a circuituous course of the River Lee through the Manifold Ditch and a connection from it to the New River close to Chadwell Spring; the straight course at the top of the map is the mill stream to Ware Mill.

Subsequently the New River was straightened, mainly in the 19th century, to obviate the several loops along its course. Embankments and aqueducts were built over valleys and tunnels were dug through hills, reducing its length from forty to twenty-seven miles.

### Exploring the New River

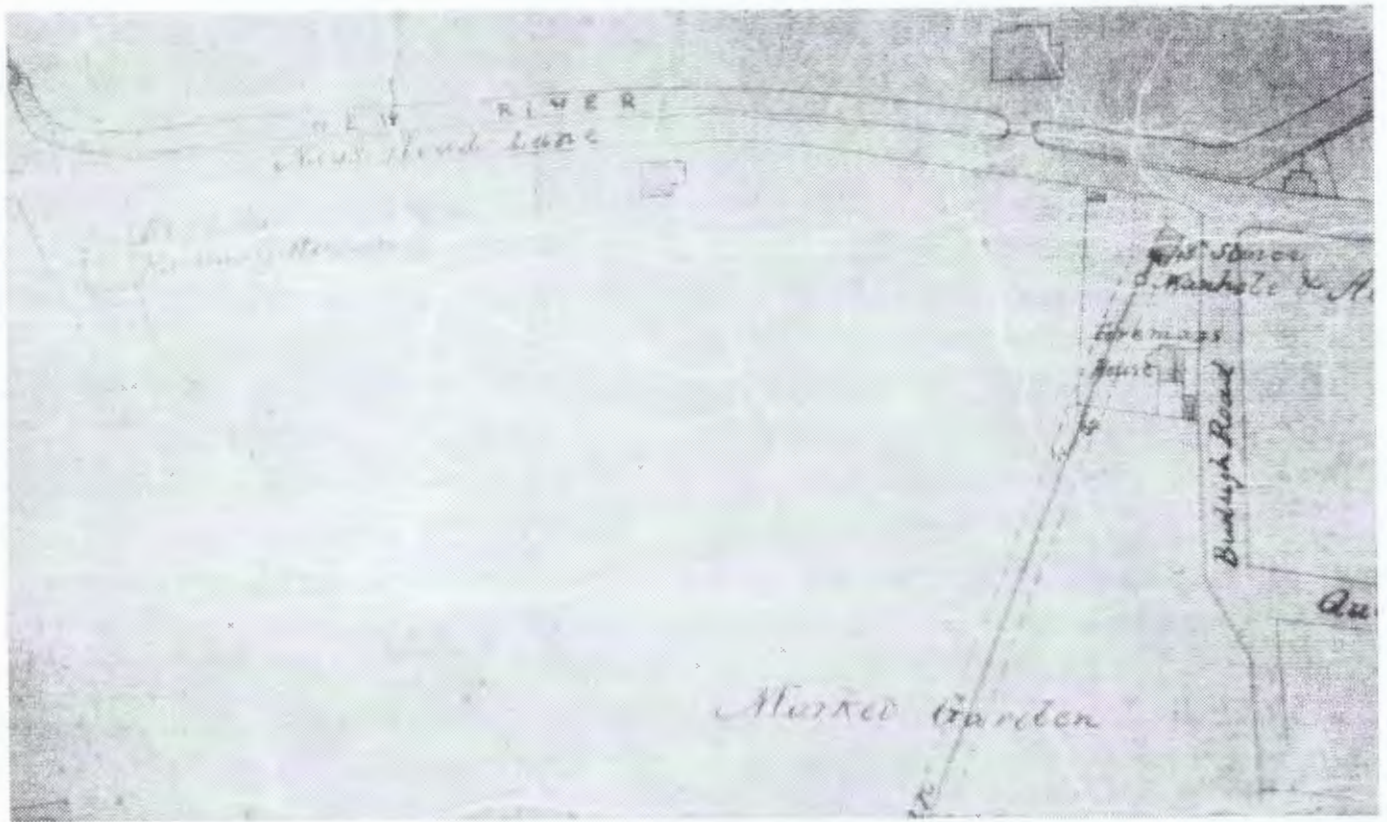
I was anxious to trace the abandoned stretches which are situated both in rural settings and in built-up areas nearer London. The great advantage I had in searching for them is that I knew that they were dug on the 100ft contour and I have some 1958 Ordnance Survey maps which show

the contour clearly. Ditches along the contour, some containing water, are clear evidence of the old course and a series of old bridges across fields indicates sections which have been filled in. Part of the course which ran through woods is more difficult to identify but it is very encouraging to find a metal marker inscribed "N.R.Co." in the undergrowth.

In London the old course has in many places remained unbuilt upon; a strip of allotments, a wide central grassy reservation between two roads, a linear park maintained by the local authority and a length of grass in front of a row of houses all identify the old course. Sometimes a



*The New River at Stoke Newington on the O.S. map of 1868 (A. Godfrey reproduction).*



*The New River at Enfield, showing the pipe-run to obviate the 'Horseshoe' loop.*

newer house, quite different from those on either side of it, has been built on the old course and on one site a strip of land runs diagonally between buildings which had originally been built on the banks of the New River. Again "N.R.Co." plaques on walls and in the road are good clues. [Editor: All these sites were shown to us, in excellent photographs.]

More difficult is determining the date on which each loop was abandoned. Ordnance Survey maps can suggest approximately the dates of changes, though even modern street maps of London show "The New River" in places where it was filled in years ago.

An O.S. map published in 1822 was reprinted "With railways inserted to May 1891." This shows the old loops of the New River which were abandoned when a tunnel (1852) and an aqueduct over Pymmes Brook (1859) were built. An O.S. map dated 1867 shows both the tunnel and the aqueduct but no railway; this was built in 1871.

But the 1891 map which shows the railway over Pymmes Brook does not show the earlier aqueduct beside it.

There is a map showing the second of three pipe-runs from Nags Head Lane to Bush Hill "planned by the Metropolitan Water Board" to obviate the Enfield 'Horseshoe' loop. The M.W.B. took over responsibility for the New River in July 1904 so this map must have been prepared later. However the Minutes of a Council Meeting dated 18 August 1882 record the decision to change 'Nags Head Lane' to 'Southbury Road' so some twenty years earlier the road named on the map ceased to exist. Maps can be unreliable!

It is fascinating to note that the New River, which was built while Shakespeare was still writing and presenting his plays in London, is today still supplying London with 38 million gallons of fresh water daily.

MICHAEL ESSEX-LOPRESTI

# The Crimean War — Research at the RGS

It is particularly appropriate to speak of the Crimean War at the RGS for it was that war which led the British Government to pay an annual grant to the Society in return for the daily opening of the Map Room to the general public; both grant and opening continue to this day.

The speaker stressed that he was, as a student of military history, a user of maps and not an expert on them. The talk would consider three aspects of the wonderful collection of Crimean Maps which the RGS has:

The use of contemporary maps, available to the British commanders at the time, to understand their actions and mistakes;

The use of contemporary maps to interpret information sent home in letters from British officers, and by newspaper correspondents; and

The use of maps and atlases published immediately after the war to clarify puzzling points encountered in research.

The Crimean War came about as in the late 1840s another tide of revolution swept through Europe, and the Ottoman Empire crumbled. Russia was keen to seize large parts, and thus to get control of the Bosphorus and thence access to the Mediterranean for its large Black Sea fleet. In France Bonaparte's nephew had declared himself Emperor as Napoleon III and was keen to obtain a spectacular military victory. Britain sought, as always, to maintain the balance of power. A quarrel was contrived over religious rights in

Jerusalem and diplomatic activity could not prevent the slide to war between Russia and Turkey, with the latter, the 'sick man of Europe', supported by Britain and France.

In June 1853 the Russians crossed the River Pruth and invaded Turkey's Danube Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia. Turkey declared war. In November 1853 a Russian fleet, using guns firing the new shells, annihilated a Turkish squadron at Sinope and there was outrage in the West. Further diplomatic activity failed and at the end of March 1854 Britain and France declared war on Russia. Warships and troops were moved east, first preparing defences at Gallipoli, then moving up to Scutari, then to Varna in modern Bulgaria to support the Turkish right flank. However before the Allies could take the field the Turks had themselves raised the siege of Silistria and expelled the Russians from their territory.

So, in June 1854 the Allies' mission had been accomplished. Many British officers reveal in their letters that they expected to return home. But this the British public would never allow. After the Sinope 'massacre' the Russians must be punished. Kinglake records, in *The Invasion of the Crimea* (various editions, typically 9 vols, publ. 1863 to 1867), that the Cabinet met on a warm summer afternoon, several of them asleep, and the Duke of Newcastle's proposal that Sevastopol be besieged was literally nodded through. Raglan, the British Commander-in-Chief, was sent a vague, 'wishy-washy' order to proceed, but only if he

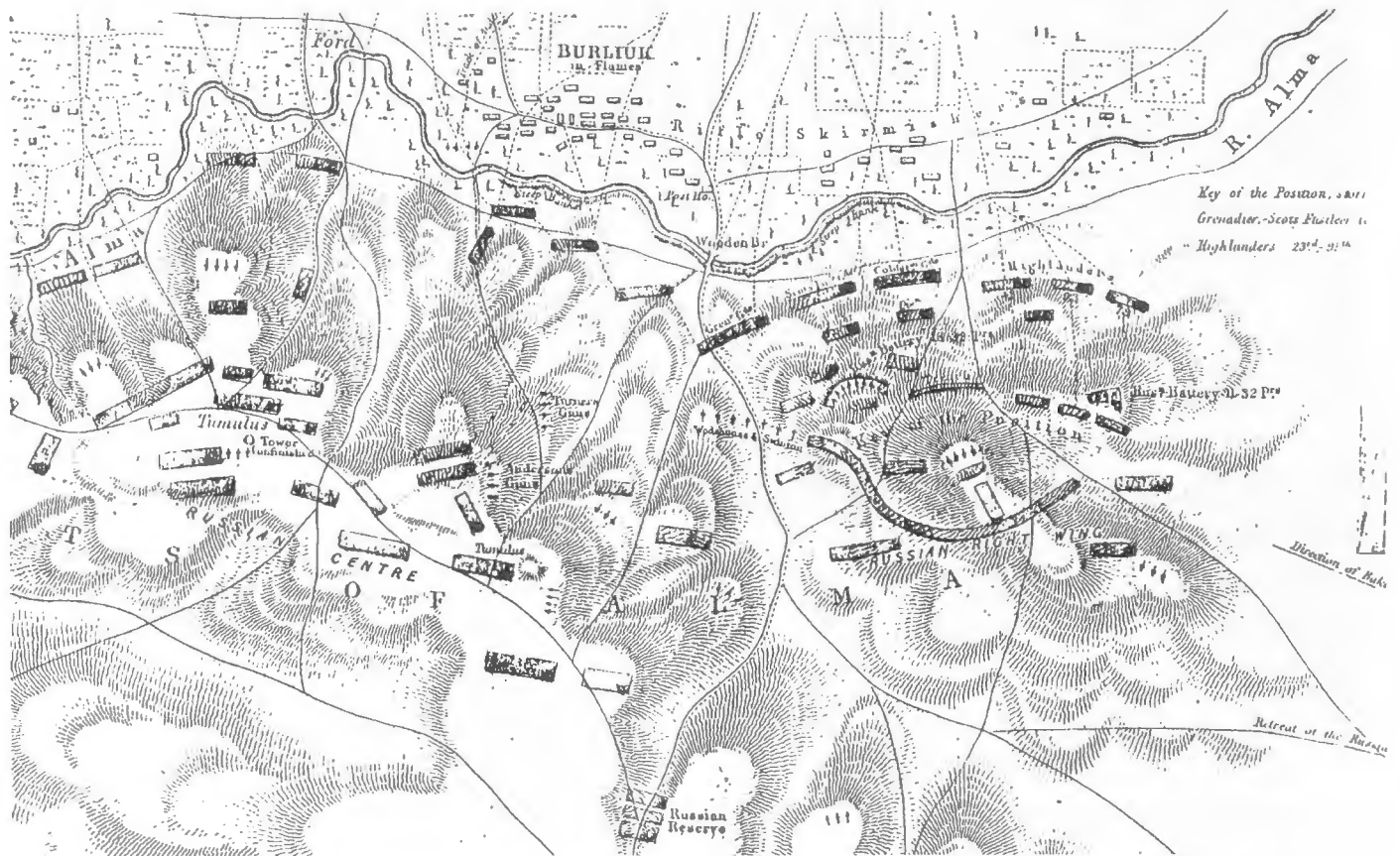


Fig. 1. The 'Spitfire' map showing details of the battle of Alma (detail).

thought it wise. He had no idea of the Russian strength in the Crimea, nor of where they were, nor of where a force could land. But he thought he had better try and comply with the government's wishes. The French had been told to 'do what we did'. So a vast invasion fleet of about fifty thousand troops, half British and half French (with a few Turks), embarked on two hundred ships at Varna and slowly cruised towards the Crimea while Raglan and his staff hastened on ahead to reconnoitre a landing place. Steaming past Sevastopol, so close that individuals could be easily made out on the fortress walls, it is recorded that Raglan and his companions raised their hats to their foes. At this stage, as many officers' letters reveal, the army had no idea where they were going. But this was well known at home.

In January 1854 a British warship, HMS *Retribution*, had sneaked into Sevastopol harbour and had surveyed the types and positions of Russian warships, both recorded on the map which was prepared and published in less than two months ('Black Sea, Sevastopol', scale 1:21,500, publ. Arrowsmith, 1 March 1854. RGS: Ukraine S/S 8).

And so the invasion took place some thirty miles north of Sevastopol near two salt lakes. The map in the RGS — 'Military Topographical Map of the Crimean Peninsula, by Russian General Mukhin in 1817, redrawn by Kelly and King of the British QMG's Department in 1854', 20 sheets, scale 1:168,000; RGS: Ukraine D.4, Sheet 12) is probably that available to the commanders.

The first major battle was fought at the River Alma, and a plan of the battle

(Fig. 1) was produced immediately afterwards by the officers of HMS *Spitfire* incorporating sketches and accounts of seven army officers present at the battle. It contains much detail, and answers queries about the constitution of the different divisions, and the places reached by the British gun batteries: both topics dealt with inadequately or ambiguously in all the published narrative descriptions. Note also that it was published in two months from the date of the battle.

Figure 2 shows the actual map which was probably used by the British commanders. It illustrates, as the march neared Sevastopol, the thick woods im-

mediately north of the town where the British cavalry under Lord Lucan, meant to be leading the Allied force, lost its way so that Raglan and the Horse Artillery who were following 'bumped' the rear of the vast enemy column under Prince Men- shikov which was leaving Sevastopol for the interior of the peninsula. This mistake is difficult to comprehend — until one sees the inadequate map.

Another map appears to be particularly interesting, for it seems to be a direct copy (though at slightly different scale) of that illustrated here in Fig. 2. The 'Southern Portion of the Crimea', scale 1:750,000, was published by Arrowsmith



Fig. 2. The map used by British commanders, based on General Mukhin's survey.

on 6 June 1854 (RGS: Ukraine S/D.3). It was also specifically recommended to his father by a gunner officer, Francis Ward, whose letters were sold by auction earlier this year after considerable publicity in the newspapers. It was, of course, far from the only commercial map available, indeed every publisher rushed maps out as quickly as possible. The speaker possesses the fifth edition of 'Environs of Sevastopol with batteries and approaches' (scale 1:175,000) which is dated 23 November 1854, only some six weeks or so after the Allies reached Sevastopol and began the batteries and approach trenches. The sixth edition (RGS: Ukraine S/S.1)

was published the following year by Wyld. Clearly new editions were rushed out to reflect the smallest change in the Allies' positions and the information published must have been useful to the Russian defenders.

So much for the maps used by the army in the field, and the public at home. Now to maps and atlases published immediately after the war, which help one so much in research.

'Debarquement des Armées Alliées' and 'Marche des Armées Alliées de l'Alma à Sevastopol' (scale 1:50,000) were published in the *Atlas Historique de la Guerre d'Orient* in Paris in 1858 (RGS:

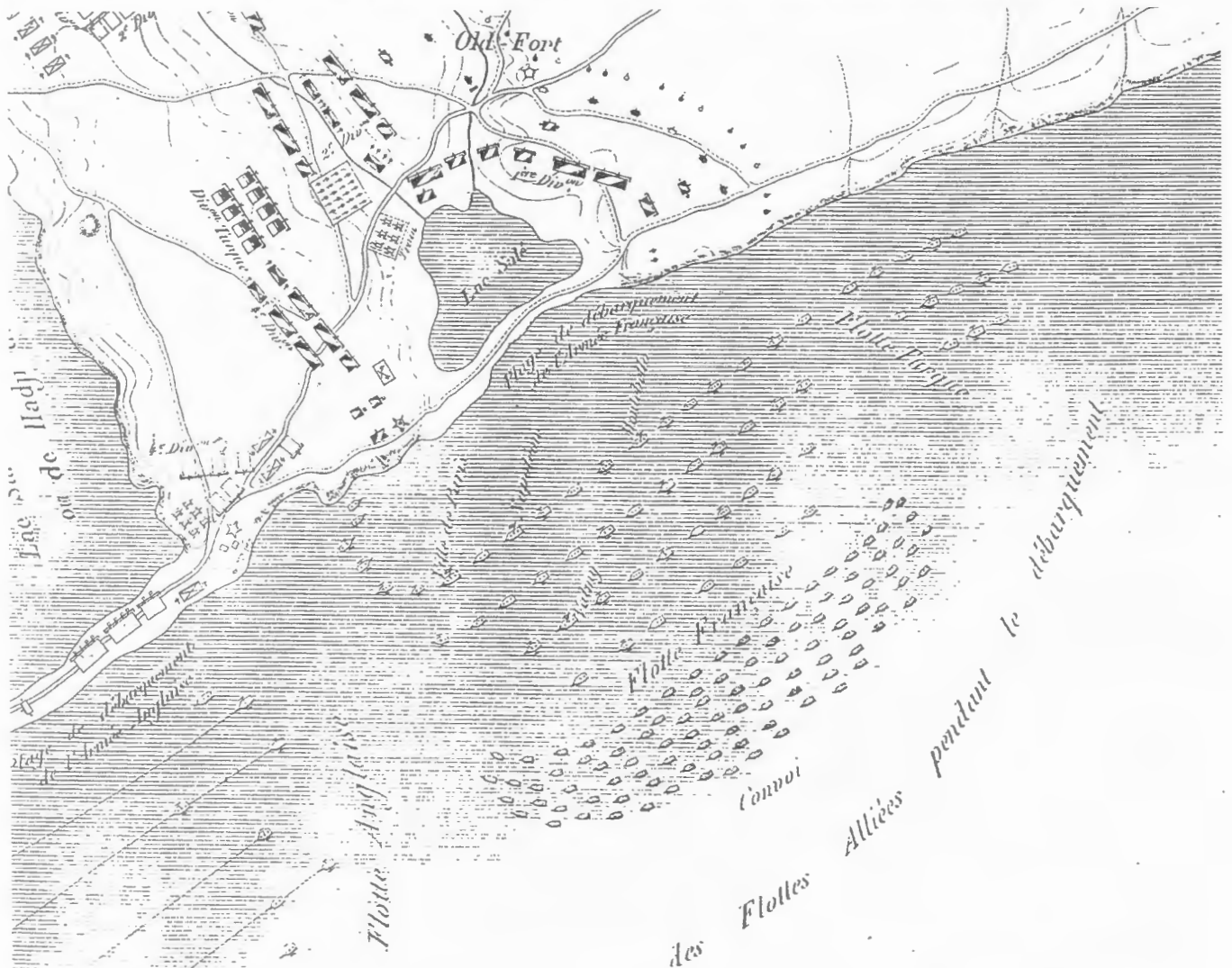
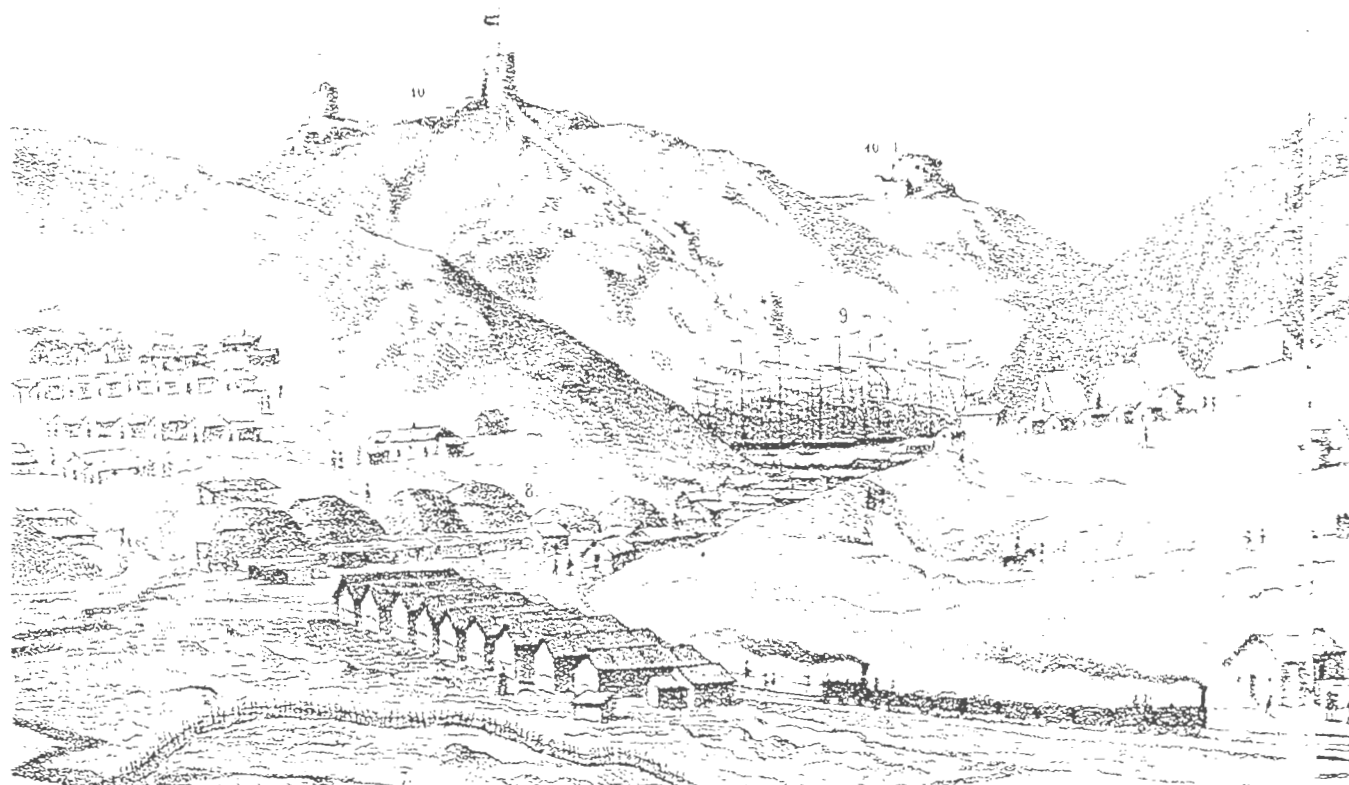


Fig. 3. The Allied landing: was the bouy moved? Detail from 'Debarquement des Armées Alliées'.



*Fig. 4. The railway near Balaklava, from the Sardinian atlas.*

1.C.158), This is a marvellous research resource, showing inter alia details of the landing, and the flank march with every overnight camp recorded. The landing shows how the best beach was monopolised by the French, not shared as previously agreed, and this gives credence to the British claim that the dividing buoy was moved during the night. As one nears Sevastopol one notes the tangle of tracks in the dense woodland, and again one understands how easy it was for the cavalry to lose their way.

The French atlas also gives much detail of each major battle, with several plans of each to show different phases. Plate XV shows the battle at Balaklava as the British Light Brigade led by Lord Cardigan had passed beyond the Russian guns, having suffered substantial casualties on the way out, and still to suffer comparable losses as they returned. Alma, Inkerman and Chernaya are similarly

portrayed. The map indicates height by shading.

Another map, 'Piano Generale degli stabilimenti Sardi in Crimea . . .' (scale 1:20,000, from *Ricordo Pittoico Militaire della Spedizione Sarda in Oriente*, publ. Ministerio di Guerra, 1857; RGS: 14.C.164, Tav. XVIII), shows a similar area, but here the heights are indicated by contours and spot heights. A major new study on the Charge of the Light Brigade is due to be published shortly and was substantially based on study of this map. The Sardinian atlas also contains a wonderful drawing (Fig. 4) of the area near Kadikoi, showing Sutler's Camp and the railway. Colleagues studying both these subjects find this authentic illustration invaluable.

'Map of Sevastopol and surrounding country, from RE surveys, by Capt Frederic Brine RE' (scale 1:31,680, publ. Ackermann 1858; RGS: Ukraine S/S 6), surveyed after the war, shows the final

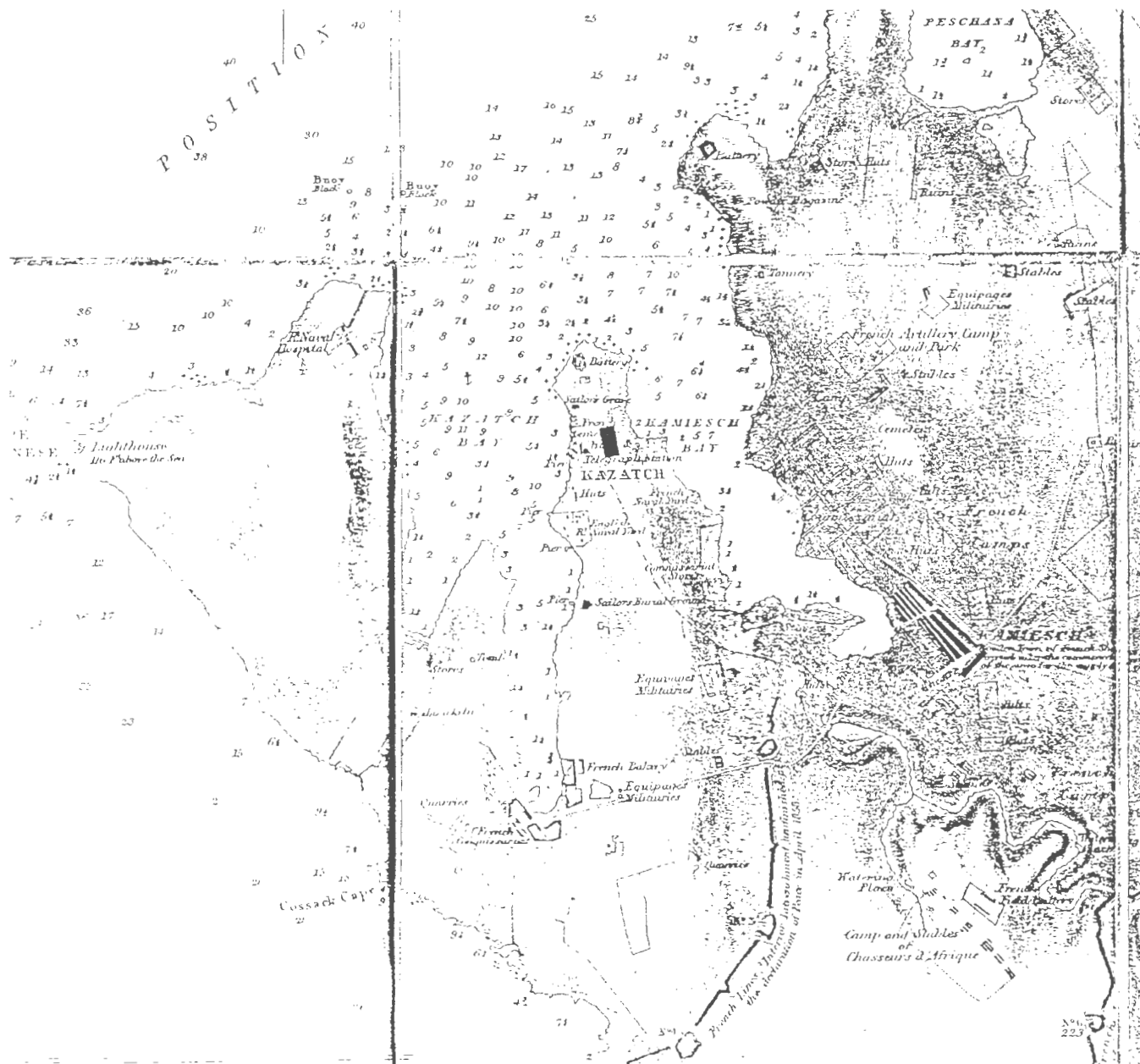


Fig. 5. Brine's map; the solution to a recent mystery?

position (Fig. 5). This has details of the electric telegraph, the railway, final trench lines and hundreds of graves. It has been instrumental in solving a mystery recently posed by a Russian archaeologist who found over a hundred graves, which he thought were of British sailors. The vague location reported made most Crimean students assume they were French graves as Kamysch, their supply harbour and base were close, but reference to the map shows a considerable Royal Navy

presence in the area, and indeed a 'Sailors burial ground', with over a hundred graves, is actually recorded on the map. In the speaker's view this map is the most important of all those showing the area around Sevastopol.

A questioner asked what maps the Russian troops had used. The speaker thought that they too would have used the Mukhin survey referred to above, as redrawn by Kelly and King (Fig. 2).

COLIN ROBINS

## The History and Present Situation of Germany's Largest Map Collection

The present 'Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin — Preussischer Kulturbesitz' (Berlin State Library — Prussian Cultural Heritage) in Berlin, which possesses Germany's largest collection of maps, dates back to the former Royal Prussian State Library. The establishment of a separate cartographic department came about in 1859 with the take-over of the Royal Cartographic Institute. This was followed in 1919 by the incorporation of the cartographic archives of the Prussian General Staff.

In order to save books and maps of the Berlin State Library from the imminent threat of bombing in the Second World War, from 1940 onwards they were removed from the capital to 27 bomb-proof locations scattered around the German Reich. The greater part, including the map collection, went to the Hattorf potash works on the border of Hesse and Thuringia, which in 1945 was just inside the American occupation zone. As a result, the books and maps retrieved from a depth of 75 m in the winter of 1946/47 were initially taken to the city of Marburg, some 100 km away, which had suffered little destruction. In the years that followed, the library was reopened as the 'Hessian Library' and renamed the 'West German Library' in 1949, until in 1962 it reverted to its name of 'State Library' following the establishment of the Prussian Cultural Heritage Foundation. The head of the map department in the castle standing 120 m above the city of Marburg was Dr Heinrich Kramin, who had also been in charge of the operation to recover

the library's possessions in 1946/47. It was under his direction that Dr Lothar Zögner, the present director of the map department in Berlin, who last year celebrated his sixtieth birthday, worked from 1963 onwards.

The maps were kept in the unheated castle hall, until 1966 without electric light. In 1972, after Dr Kramin's retirement, it fell to Lothar Zögner, the new head of department, to transfer the map department to Berlin, initially to the Bandler Block by the Landwehr Canal. 200,000 maps plus books and atlases — packed in crates — took to the air. Owing to the rules of the cold war, the land route was barred for such transports. The authorities of the 'German Democratic Republic' had not recognised the West German 'Prussian Cultural Heritage Foundation'.

This accommodation in the Bandler Block was only an interim measure until the items could be moved to their final home in the State Library's new building with a built-up area of 19,400 square metres. This was being created not far away at Potsdamer Strasse 33 by the famous architect Hans Scharoun, who as early as 1960 to 1963 had built the Philharmonic Hall on Kemperplatz, the first building of the Culture Forum in the Tiergarten district of Berlin. For Lothar Zögner it was an attractive task beyond his wildest dreams to be allowed to play a part in designing his own domain in an architectural gem, something that had never before in Germany — and rarely elsewhere — been the privilege of a German



*Map Reading Room in the State Library at Berlin, Potsdamer Strasse.*

map curator. It was not possible to implement all the ideas of the best practical solution, but a map department was created that is nevertheless unparalleled in Germany. A large and specially equipped map room, user friendly services characteristic of the institution, and a progressive map catalogue structure combine to afford exemplary working conditions. The new building was officially opened at a ceremony in December 1978.

With 360,000 map sheets, 10,000 atlases, 20,000 volumes of cartographic literature, aerial photography maps, globes and other map-related exhibits, it was the largest and most comprehensive collection of cartographic works in Germany. Its annual growth rate — with up to 50 per cent donations in some years — was in the region of 8,000 maps, 300 atlases and 300

volumes of literature. In addition to the cartographic materials, the map department looks after the sections on cartography, geodesy and geography including national and regional planning.

In the course of German reunification the State Library, along with the State Museums in Berlin, was in 1992 reunited with the parent institution at Unter den Linden 8 in East Berlin. The head of this map department is, until the end of 1996, Egon Klemp. The building, much damaged during the war, was originally built in neo-baroque style between 1903 and 1914. In 1945 the parent institution was renamed 'Deutsche Staatsbibliothek' (German State Library), and since 1946 it has housed the part of the map collections that was evacuated to the Zittau hills. The reunited institutions now bear the name

'Berlin State Library — Prussian Cultural Heritage', for the time being, with their own separate reading rooms and collections, which together comprise 855,000 maps (including, since 1992, 15,000 geological maps from the former Prussian Geological Establishment), 26,500 atlases, 152,000 geographical-topographical views, and 31,000 volumes of literature. Once again Lothar Zögner is faced with the task of planning the map department of an academic universal library owing to the amalgamation of the collections in one place. Here, in addition to the advances in documentation technology, it will be necessary to cater for the products of computer-aided cartography and the rapidly developing field of geo-information. In this situation it is anything but helpful that, largely as a result of the public authorities' financial difficulties, fundamental principles of federal and regional responsibility appear to be called into question and major decisions are therefore being delayed.

In the interest of cultivating and disseminating these cartographic cultural assets, especially in the German-speaking countries, the author got together with Dr Zögner and other map lovers in 1986 to set up the 'Freundeskreis für Cartographica in der Stiftung Preussischer Kulturbesitz' (Friends of Cartographica in the

The Map Room at the State Library, Berlin is open Monday – Friday, 9.0 – 17.0 hrs, and Saturday 9.0 – 13 hrs. The General Library is open Monday – Friday 9.0 – 21 hrs, and Saturday 9.0 – 17 hrs.

Prussian Cultural Heritage Foundation). This initiative received commendable support from the president of the Prussian Cultural Heritage Foundation, Prof. Werner Knopp. The 'Friends' now have more than 90 members, publish an annual bulletin, run events twice a year, and offer their members the opportunity to see important privately owned map collections that are often difficult of access.

In a list dating from 1983, Dr Zögner registered 470 map collections in the then Federal Republic of Germany, and Egon Klemp 42 in the then German Democratic Republic. A new updated list is in preparation and will, it is to be hoped, provide more detailed information about the real potential of map collections in Germany.

O. DREYER-EIMBCKE

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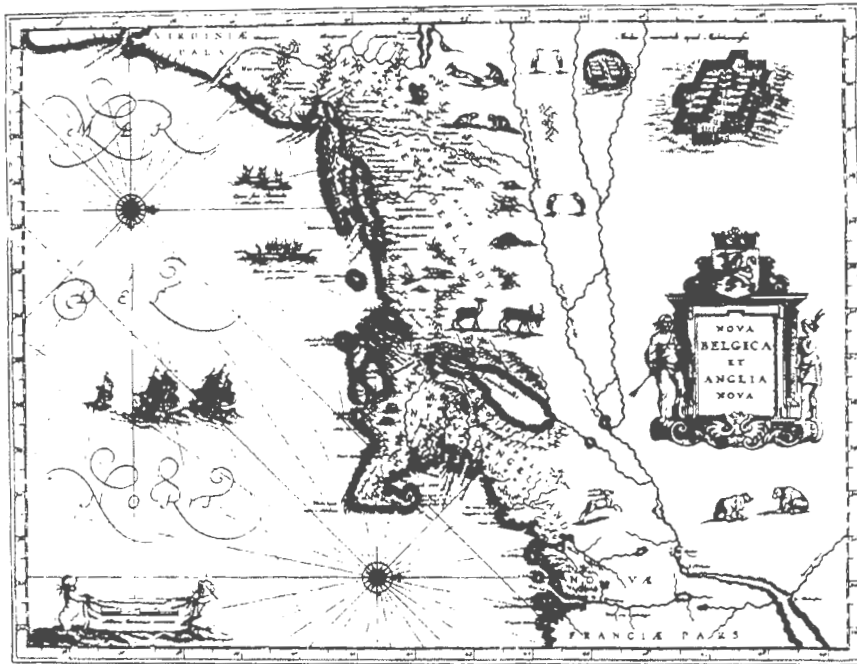
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## A people person to lead IMCoS

Jenny Harvey is taking over as Chairman of the Society in October 1996, and talked to Valerie Scott about herself and her plans.

When Jenny Harvey's husband persuaded her to buy a Speed map of Somerset eight years ago little did she imagine where that sale would lead. It was an impulse that she and her family, husband Ian and sons Martin and Christopher, wandered into Nicholson's of Chester to look at the maps. Ian had heard of John Speed and persuaded Jenny that she should have the Speed of Somerset (her home county) and he should have the Speed of Suffolk (his home county). They also bought *Discovering Antique Maps* by Alan Hodgkiss to go with the maps and "that was how it all started."

"Ian is a prominent philatelist and a member of three major stamp collecting societies. He's a born collector and was thrilled when I decided to collect maps. His only advice was that if I was going to collect I should do it 'seriously'," Jenny explained. She decided to concentrate on two collecting areas — Somerset and Durham (Jenny obtained her BA in General Arts from the University of Durham in 1967). She now has more than 100 maps of both areas but prefers to see herself as an 'emotional' rather than a 'fanatical' collector.

This in turn led to her joining IMCoS and meeting like-minded people. She was elected as Membership Secretary at the AGM in 1994 and must have done far too good a job because at this year's AGM she was voted in as Chairman (the Society's

fourth). She will take over from Susan Gole after the International Symposium in Latvia this autumn.

"I decided to accept the Chairmanship because I think I have something to offer — both a business and international perspective. I also like people and can offer complementary skills to those offering academic expertise." Jenny feels that there are three important aspects of the Society which attract members: the chance to study both history and geography through maps and an opportunity to travel. She is anxious to encourage lectures linked to these areas.

"The first thing which struck me about the Society was the balance between academics, dealers, and collectors, who all mingle in an informal and relaxed way. As a result, I feel privileged to take up this role."

In her professional life Jenny is a Human Resource Development Consultant and obviously a very switched-on lady. She has served on committees and worked with Camelot, the owner of the UK National Lottery when they were preparing their bid for the licence and starting up the company. As a result she knows how to organise and motivate.

In answer to the question, do you know what you are letting yourself in for as Chairman, she was quick to reply that she is not under any illusions that this would be an easy job. She has the support of her husband and her two children, Martin (19), now at Cambridge University, and Christopher (15), still at school, although the boys are definitely *not* collectors.

During her period as Chairman Jenny aims to extend the boundaries of the Society so that it can be attractive to a wider audience. She wants to take advantage of new technology without being taken over by it and use it to enhance links between members and social contact. As a great believer in 'balance' Jenny has decided that one-third of her life should be devoted to her work, one-third to her family, and one-third to her three hobbies of collecting, singing choral music, and tennis (she is a member of the Hurlingham Tennis Club). Having met and talked to her I am left in no doubt that she will achieve this balance and be a great asset to the Society.



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*Above: The place to meet map people — Jonathan Potter's Gallery.  
Below: (from the left), Susan Gole and Oswald Dreyer-Eimbcke, Chairman and President IMCoS, Jenny Lindsey, Editor Mercator's World, and Jonathan Potter.*

## IMCoS 15th Annual Symposium, Dinner & Map Fair June 1996

The IMCoS weekend got off to a good start with an informal reception at Jonathan Potter's Gallery in Bond Street. There was a continual movement of people as they arrived, saw friends, met newcomers, caught up on map gossip, and occasionally studied the fantastic maps hung around the walls.

The following morning, not quite as sunny as it had been the preceding week, I arrived early at the Royal Geographical Society to be greeted by Susan Gole, who blackmailed me into writing this, personal, view of the days' events, and who then introduced me to Raymond Carroll, whom I had previously only known

through correspondence. That is what IMCoS is all about: creating and cementing contact between map lovers. After registration Oswald Dreyer-Eimbcke, as IMCoS President, warmly greeted us. Firstly he gave the fastest ten minute overview of map history ever encountered. The main point was to reinforce how a knowledge of history was important in order to understand the geography, and hence a country's mapping.

He then mentioned that the RGS had been a major source of help in the production of his own works, and that the RGS had featured in a TV documentary on German television. He presented the RGS



*Speakers at the Symposium. From the left: Dr Andrew Tatham, Major Colin Robins, Donald Hodson, Oswald Dreyer-Eimbcke, Dr Essex-Lopresti, and Francis Herbert.*

with a copy of this. He then handed over to Dr Andrew Tatham, the Keeper at the RGS, who gave us a brief outline of the history and contents of this august body.

The Society, founded only in 1830, can now boast approximately one million maps with representative examples covering a period from 1480. And yet the map department is only a small part of their activities. With its archives, library, picture library, which includes line-printer maps and maps on CD-ROM, expedition support and six regional centres the RGS was, and is and will continue to be a national and international asset. And Internet and the CD-ROM promise even easier access to map collectors and researchers in the future. Finally Dr Tatham thanked his two main helpers in organis-

ing the event, Debbie Hall and David McNeil.

The first main speaker was Francis Herbert who is well-known to IMCoS members as the Curator of Maps at the RGS and a very willing provider of information to those doing research. His theme for the day was Africa in the nineteenth century (co-incidentally the national Portrait Gallery had an exhibition on David Livingstone) and he covered the century in record time in his laconic style. The Africa Society, founded in 1788, merged with the RGS in 1831, hence the interest in Africa during this century and there were numerous slides to highlight some of the ideas of Exploration in the title of the day's programme — Exploration, Waterways and War — especially the idea that



*Relaxing on the lawns at the RGS: Claire Terrell, Catherine Delano Smith, Christopher Terrell, Ralph Hyde, Cyrus Ala'i, Tony Campbell, and Montserrat Galera.*

many maps were produced to show the division of Africa by the Super Powers. British and foreign material, manuscript and printed, topographic and thematic maps were presented with the vast majority, if not all, coming from books rather than atlases, i.e., material that is less often encountered by the map collector. A few maps turned up in unlikely places: such as a map of Cork in a book on Africa; a map of Africa in a book on New South Wales; and finally a map of Heligoland in a book on Africa (it was exchanged for Zanzibar by the German and British owners). A good selection of these were on view throughout the day.

After a refreshing coffee break Dr Michael Essex-Lopresti presented an excellent history of his discovery of the New River. Dr Essex-Lopresti is Vice-President of the London Region of the Inland Waterways Association and has always had more than a purely academic interest in London's waterways. While cruising on the River Lee he stumbled across signs of a previous waterway and on researching further realised that large sections of an old river course had been forgotten. His talk 'The New River on Old Maps — Bringing Water to London', covered the building of a new waterway to provide potable water to London. This New River scheme was agreed by James I and built between 1609 and 1613. It followed the 100 foot contour line at a time when contours were never plotted, if at all appreciated. However, over the years sections were altered as London and its water needs changed and although large sections can still be followed and indeed sailed — the new River still provides London with 38 million gallons of

water a day — the challenge was to plot the course of the original river. The large-scale Ordnance Survey maps were very important here and Dr Essex-Lopresti ably demonstrated the results of his researches.

Major Colin Robins, OBE, had a hard act to follow as they say, but his talk on 'The Crimean War: Research at the RGS' met the challenge well. Major Robins, previously with the Royal Artillery, had spent a long time studying the maps relating to warfare and the Crimean War in particular. He explained the background to the British and French presence in the Crimea: simply to give the troops some action as their original purpose had disappeared with the defeat by the Turkish



*From one Hon. Fell. to another: Malcolm Young presents the Honorary Fellowship to Rodney Shirley, to mark his continued association and involvement with IMCoS.*

army of their invader, the Russians. I could not help thinking that the whole war was another sign of politicians sacrificing young lives needlessly but that was a passing reflection during a riveting talk by the Major.

With an excellent set of slides, provided with the help of the RGS as he explained, he showed us the course of the war and how the two armies advanced on the Russian forces at the River Alma, Balaklava and Sevastopol. One of the surprises was a cemetery that is reputed to contain the bodies of British troops in Kamysh, an area known to have been occupied by the French; however, analysis of the maps in the RGS collection shows a British hospital in the area and it is highly likely that the cemetery, very near its location, could be British. Further investigation will clear this up.

Lunch, available from the regular caterers for the RGS, was excellent and gave the participants time to reflect on the morning's talks as well as further contacts. The sun chose to appear between the clouds and it was a very pleasant time to sit outside in the garden of Kensington Gore. Dr Tatham, Francis Herbert and his staff were also available and helpful in providing information to enquirers and also selling some of the RGS stock of literature (unfortunately no original material!, but there is a large stock of RGS maps that were printed over the years that are surplus to stock and very reasonable in price).

Donald Hodson's books and articles on the County Atlases of Great Britain are well known to British county map collectors and are the definitive works which one must have. Perhaps he is less well

known by the international community. His talk changed that. Although billed as 'County Atlases of Great Britain in the Fordham Collection' he made it clear from the outset that this would not be quite what we would hear. As there is a short catalogue of these books (several years old but still on sale at the RGS — with hand-written revisions by Francis Herbert!) the talk as proposed would have been either too dry or too long. Donald Hodson reduced his talk to a short history of the man and his bequest. The tale was a fascinating one: how H.G. Fordham came to map and road book collecting late but still managed to procure a unique collection; and how he was torn between donating his collection to either the RGS or the Bodleian Library. Edward Heawood was librarian at the RGS at the time and the story, with transcripts from letters between him and Fordham, reveals how the RGS nearly lost one of the major collections of Cary atlases and road books.

The day was rounded off with another chance to see a selection of the works discussed throughout the day and further opportunity to talk to the speakers and the staff at the RGS. The event was a huge success and thanks must go to all those involved, also the IMCoS committee who helped, often behind the scenes.

After just enough time to dash back to my hotel, have a shower and a shave while still trying to keep one eye on the TV (it was the European Championship after all — and my nephew was using my ticket to see England vs Spain that evening) it was off to the Over-Seas League for the Annual Dinner. This was enjoyable, and the company even better. The evening was splendidly rounded off by Catherine De-

Iano Smith revealing the name of the winner of this year's IMCoS-Helen Wallis Award (formerly the IMCoS-R.V. Tooley Award): Montserrat Galera. The laudatio was long and impressive, Montserrat being head of the Cartoteca of the Institut Cartogràfia de Catalunya in Barcelona. It was obvious that the award was a real surprise and her modest and short 'Thank-you' was touching. It was chance that she was sitting just where Catherine was standing and had made several interjections during the preamble to the citation, little knowing that the praise was leading up to herself. Montserrat remembered Helen fondly and gratefully, and said how happy she was that she should be the first winner of the renamed award.

In place of an after-dinner speaker,



*Montserrat Galera i Monegal with the IMCoS-Helen Wallis Award for 1996.*



*Informality and friendliness mark IMCoS Annual Dinners.*



*Above: Kit Batten and Francis Bennett presenting their new publication to Susan Gole.  
Below: Four new authors (from the left): Francis Bennett, Raymond Carroll,  
Kit Batten, and Philip Burden.*

entertainment in the form of a quiz was provided by the new in-coming Chair of IMCoS, Jenny Harvey. Copies of photographs of various IMCoS members and symposium venues were placed on each table for identification, along with a list of sixteen questions about the history of IMCoS. As there was a member of the committee on each table it was a bit of pot-luck whether your committee bod had been to enough of the events included, though there were many old-time members present who were surprisingly knowledgeable. Our table did creditably well and were unlucky to lose.

The evening was rounded off as usual by Yasha Beresiner with his bottomless store of jokes (I am sure he must have a larger collection of joke books than atlases). He tailors each joke in his own fashion to suit a member of the committee.

Sunday saw a large gathering of faces before the doors as the countdown approached for the Map Fair. My own interest was this year naturally on presenting the book written by Francis Bennett and myself to the IMCoS Library but before that I spent a pleasant hour browsing among the stalls. After buying two important maps for my collection Francis and I could be found in the foyer presen-

ting our modest tome to Chairman Susan Gole. Raymond Carroll was there to present his recent publication *The Printed Maps of Lincolnshire*, a very complete and academic study, along with Philip Burden whose own mammoth work *The Mapping of North America* was hot off the press. All three of these books are now in the IMCoS library for members to borrow (but only those in the UK if my memory serves me right).

Another browse through the Map Fair awakened a heightened sense of hunger and Francis and I took off to a nearby hostelry. After calling in on the Bonnington Fair, held the same weekend, we popped in once again to see how the IMCoS stall holders were faring. Most seemed to be pleased with their day which was rapidly coming to a close.

As this is really the only time of the year that I can spend time with IMCoS members or at a leading map fair I can say that I was extremely satisfied with the way the weekend went and my personal thanks go to the staff and speakers at the Royal Geographical Society and to the IMCoS committee and map dealers for making it such a worthwhile weekend.

KIT BATTEN

## Map Valuations at the IMCoS Map Fair

Once again the Map Valuation and Identification service was a feature at the annual IMCoS Map Fair. This year the desk was staffed by Rodney and Barbara Shirley, with help from Tom Lamb and Francis Herbert. Advice is offered free to IMCoS members, with a small donation

requested from non-members.

An early couple brought in a Speed map of Cornwall which had been in their family for several decades. They were very interested to know its date (determined by the publisher's imprint and minor changes made to the plate); also that

the colouring (whilst attractively done) was later; probably applied in the 1950s. An auction value of £400–£600 was indicated, with a higher price if seen in a dealer's shop. Another visitor brought in a copy of Burton's *Description of Leicestershire* (1622) with a bound-in map of the county. This turned out to be one of the series prepared in 1602–03 by William Smith but, in this instance, with the imprint of John Overton and therefore printed in the 1660s or 1670s and added to the work at some later stage. By itself, the map was priced at £350–£400.

A non-IMCoS member brought in an Arrowsmith map of the Crimea — an unusual coincidence in view of the talk on Crimean maps by Major Robins at the IMCoS Symposium at the Royal Geo-

graphical Society the day before. This map was a relatively large and detailed one by Arrowsmith, produced in 1854 at an early stage in the campaign, and based on original Russian surveys. We certainly felt that the owner could expect £200–£300 for the map if he wished to sell it. Another map, brought in by an Italian visitor, was Sebastian Münster's plan of ancient Rome entitled *Romanae Urbis Situs*. This was one of the items introduced into the enlarged 1550 edition of Münster's *Cosmographia*, and a valuation of around £200 was indicated.

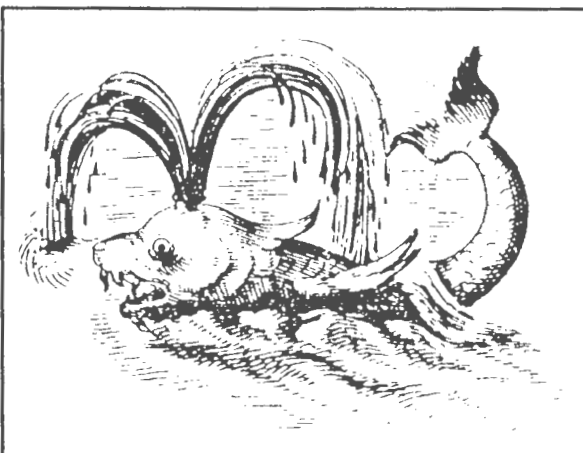
Other items brought in by different enquirers included several small nineteenth-century atlases. Although quite interesting works, our estimates of value had to be drastically reduced because the atlases were generally in poor condition. On another occasion, five world maps were identified and evaluated for one visitor, including a good example of the Plancius-Mathes world map; probably from a biblical source. This was estimated at £1800–£2500. There was also an enquiry for information about the various Bishop Leslie maps of Scotland.

On the whole, there were fewer items from the general public this year. Also, several people who came to make an enquiry had not brought the actual map with them so the help we could give was limited. One such instance was described as a large (6 or 7 foot long) bird's-eye view strip map used in the first World War to guide bomber aircraft in raids over Germany. Dating from 1917, this seemed a very early example of such a map, likely to be of interest both to specialists in militia as well as to cartographic collectors.

RODNEY SHIRLEY

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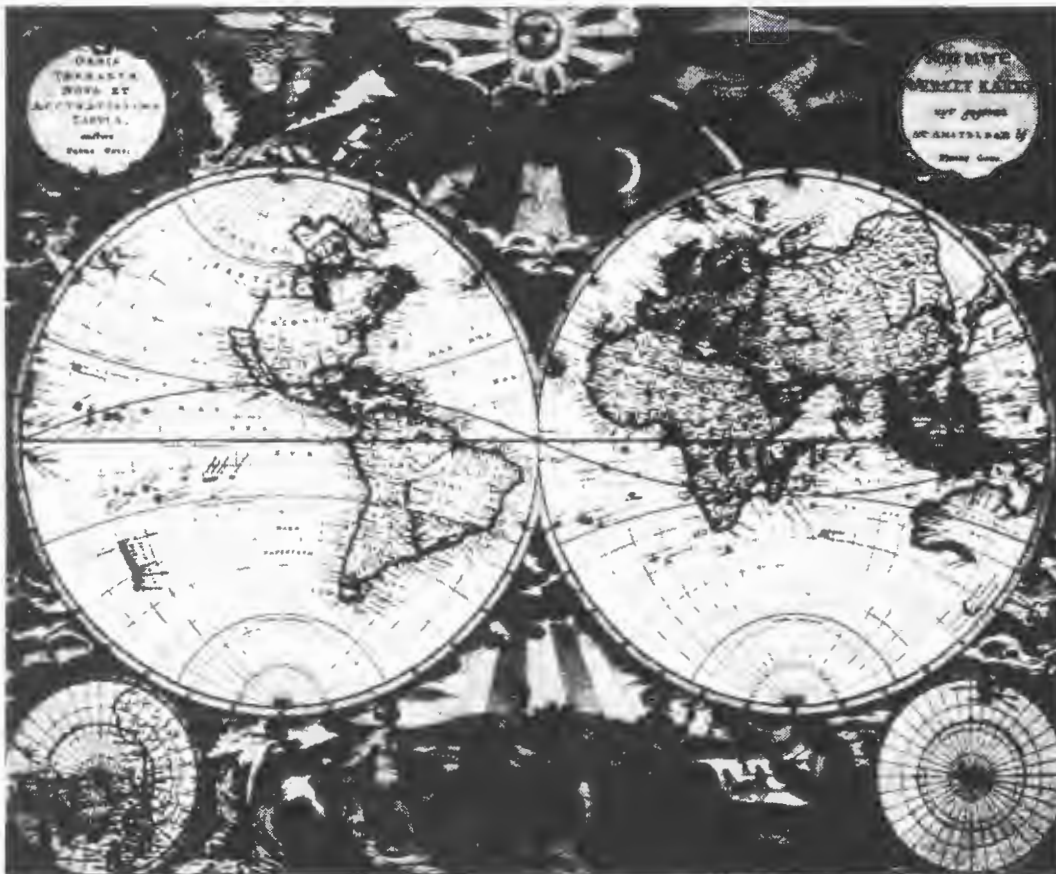
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# International News & Events

1996 15th International Symposium  
Riga, Latvia  
6–9 October  
*Contact:* Dr Janis Strauchmanis  
Tallinas 83–40, LV-1009  
Tel: 371 7 29 05 72  
Fax: 371 7 22 50 39

1997 16th International Symposium  
Budapest, Hungary  
26–29 September  
*Contact:* Dr Zsolt Török  
Dept of Geography,  
Eötvös University  
Ludovika 2, 1083 Budapest  
Tel: 36 1 134 2785

1998 17th International Symposium  
Tokyo, Japan  
Tentative date: early October  
*Contact:* Mr Hideo Fujiwara  
Inokashira 5-2-5, Mitaka,  
Tokyo-181

## *Tentative venues in the future:*

1999 Reykjavik, Iceland  
2000 Mexico City, Mexico  
2001 Nicosia, Cyprus  
2002 Amsterdam, The Netherlands

## **From USA**

The Library of Congress has recently published a lavishly illustrated guide to its cartographic collections, consisting of 4.25 million maps, 53,000 atlases, 300 globes, and other geographic materials. Titled *Library of Congress Geography and Maps: An Illustrated Guide*, the 84-page guide, with 70 illustrations, mostly

in colour, was written by specialists in the Geography and Map Division.

It can be purchased from the Library Sales Shop in the James Madison Building, 101 Independence Avenue S.E., or directly from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954. When ordering please cite stock number 030-001-00161-0. Credit card orders are taken at (202) 783-3238 and fax orders at (202) 512-2250. Price: US\$ 22.

## **From Japan**

Int. Rep. Kazumasa Yamashita has translated the IMCoS Application Form into Japanese, and sent a copy for the IMCoS Library. Copies have been given to the Antique Map Society of Japan, for distribution, and it is hoped that this will encourage more members from Japan, before our visit there in 1998.

## **From Andorra**

Peter Allpress writes that he submitted the IMCoS bookplate to a competition and exhibition of bookplates being organised by Benoit Junod, the Swiss Chargé d'Affairs (a great bookplate collector) in Belgrade. Our bookplate was selected for illustration in the Catalogue (one of seven volumes) of that section of the exhibition which took place in Belgrade in October 1995. A travelling exhibition of some of the bookplates will be at the Mitchell Gallery, North Street, Glasgow G3 7DN from 1 November 1996 to 4 January 1997. The citation in the catalogue reads:

'IMCoS was founded in 1980 and has world-wide membership. The design of the bookplate by Richard Shirley Smith for the books of the Society's library is particularly pleasing as it incorporates features of the early period of map-making reminiscent of the work of Gerard Mercator (1512–1594) who is generally considered the father of modern cartography and the quartercentenary of whose death has recently been celebrated. The pair of compasses shown in the design was generally regarded as a symbol of cartography and appears in the earliest engraved portraits of Mercator, where he is shown holding them over a terrestrial globe. The ex-libris is set in the style of the cartouches to be found on the engraved maps of the period, consisting of a type of decorative strap work. These cartouches became far more elaborate later in the 17th century.'

[Note: IMCoS bookplates are still available for members' own use from IMCoS Secretary Harry Pearce.]

### From Cyprus

The Cultural Foundation of the Bank of Cyprus announces a reception to celebrate the publication of its first major project on the History of Cartography: Susan Gole's *Maps of the Mediterranean published in British Parliamentary Papers, 1801–1921*. This will be at 6.30 pm on Thursday, 14 November 1996 at the Hellenic Centre, 16-18 Paddington Street, London (tel: 0171-487-5060), and is open to all map lovers. The guest speaker will be Tony Campbell, Head, British Library Map Room. Dr Maria Iacovou, Director of the Cultural Foundation writes: 'In case a personal invitation

fails to reach you, please consider this notice a formal invitation to the reception on behalf of the Bank of Cyprus Cultural Foundation.'

### From Croatia

Miljenko Lapaine writes:

A map exhibition titled 'Finland — 500 years on the map of Europe' was organised recently in Zagreb by the Museum of Central Finland from Jyväskylä, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland and the private collection Frederickson. There were about 30 maps on display, covering the period from the middle of the 16th century until present day. The catalogue of the exhibition has been published in two languages — German and English, and contains the original titles to the maps, with geographic, historic and economic remarks as well as black and white reproductions of nine of the maps. The exhibition was held in the Croation School Museum, and was visited by many people.

He also sent a copy of *Geodetski list*, the journal of the Section of Cartography of the Croatian Geodetic Society (in English and Croatian), a special issue on the occasion of the 17th International Cartographic Conference, held in Barcelona.

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# RIGA 1996

## Registration:

Hotel Latvia: 5th October 9.00–11.00. 6th October 10.00–18.00

## Symposium Sessions

### *7th October*

Dr Janis Srauchmanis (*Latvia*): The History of Cartography of the Baltic States : Studies and Problems

Ludmila Kildiushevskaja (*Russia*): Catalogues of Rare Maps in the Collection of the National Library of Russia : Their past, present and future

Janis Kletnieks (*Latvia*): The First Special Map of Livonia by the Dutch Cartographer Jan Portanicus

### *8th October*

Christopher Terrell (*UK*): Captain Bartholomeu Sullivan and British Hydrography in the Baltic War of 1854–56

Alma Braziuniene (*Lithuania*): The Collection of Old Atlases in the Library of Vilnius University

Arija Ubarste (*Latvia*): The Examination and Restoration of the Map of the Surroundings of the Town Jelgava, 1652

## Special Exhibitions

### *7th October*

National Library of Latvia — Map Collection

Museum of the History of Riga & Navigation — Town Plans

Historical House 'Menzendorf' — Maps and Plans of Riga

### *8th October*

Archives of the History of Latvia — Maps and Plans of Latvia of 17th and 18th centuries

Visit to private cartographic company Jana seta

## Tours

### *9th October*

Symposium Tour to Kuldiga and Rundale

### *10th October*

Optional tour to Kaunas and Vilnius, Lithuania

For travel, hotel bookings and the optional tour contact: Regent Holidays (UK) Ltd, 15 John Street, Bristol BS1 2HR. Tel: (0117) 921 1711. Fax: (0117) 925 4866. Those who paid the deposit to Regent Holidays at the time of booking, should have paid the balance by 9 August.

## Post-symposium tour to Lithuania

Neil Taylor of Regent Holidays writes:

Within minutes of crossing the border from Latvia, we will realise how different Lithuania is. Our first stop, at the Hill of Crosses, symbolises the role the Catholic Church has played there, despite fifty years of Soviet attempts to suppress it. Now it is safe to place crosses here, and thousands are displayed, but previously it showed a brave act of defiance.

Kaunas, where we spend the first night, was Lithuania's capital between the Wars as Poland occupied Vilnius during that period. Impressive state buildings date from that time, as do a wide range of museums. Much of the old town is pedestrianised, making for easy walking amongst the gothic and baroque churches.

En route to Vilnius, we visit Trakai, now hardly more than a village so it is hard to picture it as the capital of an empire that

in the 14th century stretched to the Black Sea. Trakai Castle has, however, survived from then, and is beautiful, situated beside a lake.

Vilnius is now obviously a national capital again but it is spared the display of new money that disfigures some newly restored national centres. Happy signs of independence abound, in the restored churches, the modern Parliament buildings and in the colourful cafes; the tragic past of Vilnius, however, is never far away. The Jewish Museum, the KGB Museum and the Memorial at the Television Tower bear stark witness to sixty years of horror. The city is sufficiently compact that most of the sights, such as the Gates of Dawn, the University and the Cathedral, are within walking distance of each other. The New Vilnius Hotel is situated beside the river, opposite the Old Town.

### IMCoS TRAVEL GRANTS

IMCoS offers grants to help young members attend the society's symposia outside their own country. Their value is currently £300 and one such grant will be awarded each year.

Members are invited to submit their application for the award of this Travel Grant, if they fulfil the following requirements:

1. They should have been a fully paid-up member of IMCoS for two calendar years before the year in which the symposium is held.
2. They should be under the age of 32 years at the time of the symposium.
3. They should undertake to write a report of their attendance at the symposium for publication in the IMCoS Journal.
4. The application should state the member's date of birth, and be recommended by two fully paid-up members of IMCoS.

A Travel Grant committee composed of the President of IMCoS, the Executive Chairman, and the International Chairman will decide upon the recipient of the award each year.

Suitable applications are invited at any time during the year, at least six months before the symposium for which the Travel Grant is sought.

The decision of the Travel Grant Committee will be final, and no further correspondence will be entertained. If an applicant's proposal is not accepted, they are free to apply again, so long as they fulfil the above requirements.

# Membership Profile Update

From Membership Secretary: JENNY HARVEY

First a very big thank you to all of you who have sent in your membership profile for inclusion in the membership database. I have over 150 completed entries.

The picture so far is that there is no overwhelming preponderance of collectors or dealers or academics in our society—

but a healthy balance between the three. When it comes to looking at your interests — the variety is enormous.

I shall be giving you more detail in the next issue — the figures broken down by Continent/Region and other categories, but before I do that:

## LET'S HAVE A RESPONSE PLEASE

from those who have not yet got round to completing the form. The more replies I have the better picture I can present for your future use.

You don't have to go to the trouble of putting a reply in the post — fax or e-mail will do just as well:

Fax: +44 181 788 7819

e-mail: [jeh@harvey27.demon.co.uk](mailto:jeh@harvey27.demon.co.uk)

And to remind you of the information I am collecting, here is a repeat of the form:

### PROFILE OF MEMBERS

NAME:.....

The up to date picture of me and my interest in maps is:

Type of Member	
Particular Interests	
Telephone	
Fax	
E-Mail	

Key      Type of Member:    Collector/Dealer/Librarian/Academic/Other  
 Particular Interests:    What I collect or specialise in

I should like the following information to be held:    *(please circle yes or no)*

	IN THE PUBLISHED LIST OF MEMBERS	ONLY IN THE MEMBERSHIP RECORDS
Name	YES / NO	YES / NO
Address	YES / NO	YES / NO
Telephone	YES / NO	YES / NO
Fax	YES / NO	YES / NO
E-Mail	YES / NO	YES / NO
Type of Member	YES / NO	YES / NO
Particular Interests	YES / NO	YES / NO

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## UK News & Events

1996

**Oct 2** The National Library of Scotland is holding a seminar to launch 'Project Pont', a five-year research initiative on Pont's life and times. Timothy Pont was the first person to map Scotland in any detail, from 1583. Thirty-eight of his manuscript maps have survived; they formed the basis for the 49 maps of Scotland in volume V of Blaeu's *Atlas Novus*. *Contact:* Map Library Manager, National Library of Scotland, 33 Salisbury Place, Edinburgh EH9 1SL. Tel: 0131-226 4531 x 3418. Fax: 0131-668 3472.

**Nov 14** The Cultural Foundation of the Bank of Cyprus invites IMCoS members to the launch of *Maps of the Mediterranean published in British Parliamentary Papers, 1801–1921*, by Susan Gole, at the Hellenic Centre, 16–18 Paddington Street, London, at 6.30 pm.

**Dec 16–18** The tenth 'Thomas Harriot Seminar' will be held in Durham. Rodney Shirley will present a paper on 'Cartography in Harriot's time'. An exhibition of maps will be arranged in the library. *Contact:* Prof. G.R. Batho, School of Education, University of Durham, Leazes Road, Durham DH1 1TA. Tel: 0191-374 3497/8.

1997

**Jan 28** IMCoS Informal Evening at the Farmers' Club, 3 Whitehall Court, London. 6.00–8.30 pm. Members bring a map from their collection and talk about it.

**Apr 25** Peter Roper is arranging a visit to the British Geological Society in Nottingham, to see their collection of early maps. More information in the Spring issue of the Journal.

**June** As the IMCoS Map Fair will be held on a Saturday — 21st — instead of the usual Sunday, the weekend will take a different shape. It is possible that an excursion will be arranged on Sunday, and the Annual Dinner will be replaced by a Lunch at an attractive venue. The weekend will start with a reception hosted by Yasha Beresiner of Intercol at his gallery in Islington on Friday evening.

1998

**April** A long weekend in the Scilly Isles has been suggested. The countryside is beautiful, the history is fascinating, there are interesting maps preserved there. A mini-symposium on 'The History of the Isles of Scilly with Old Maps and Sea Charts' is projected. If members are interested, please inform the Chairman.

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A lecture series in the history of cartography convened by Tony Campbell (Map Library, British Library) and Catherine Delano Smith (Institute of Historical Research, University of London). Meetings are held at The Warburg Institute at 5.00. Admission is free. Each meeting is followed by refreshments. All are welcome. Enquiries to 0171 412 7525 (Tony Campbell).

## PROGRAMME FOR 1996-97

1996

- October 31**      **Professor Claude Nicolet** (University of Paris I)  
Cartography in the Roman Administration: Maps, Town Plans and Development Plans
- November 21**    **Dr Liba Taub** (Whipple Museum, Cambridge)  
Celestial Mapping: Representation or Invention?
- December 12**    **Professor Jeremy Black** (Dept of History, University of Exeter)  
Political Ideology and Historical Atlas Maps in the Early Twentieth Century

1997

- January 30**      **Dr Peter Vujakovic** (Dept of Geography, Christ Church College, Canterbury)  
Poison Pens: Maps and Mapping in Satirical Political Graphics (1778–1977)
- February 27**    **Dr Jerry Brotton** (School of English, University of Leeds)  
Imagining Empires: the Cartographic Image in early Sixteenth-century Europe
- April 17**        **Peter Barber** (Map Library, The British Library)  
'A tille fill of Plattes': Henry VIII's Maps
- May 1**            **Earl B. McElfresh** (McElfresh Map Co., Olean, New York)  
Rapid Field Sketching: Making Maps for American Civil War Armies (1861–1865)
- May 29**         **Molly Bourne** (Dept of Fine Arts, Harvard University)  
Francesco II Gonzaga, Map Collecting, and Map Mural Cycles in Late Fifteenth-century Mantua.



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# Tidbits and Snippets

*This is a new regular column to keep map enthusiasts up to date with new developments. It is intended for those who have discovered something new in their field but who have got too little to write a full article. If you have something new that you want to share — regardless of how short — please send it to us. We will share it with other IMCoS members.*

*The first two snippets come from the work of Kit Batten, Francis Bennett, Raymond Carroll and Raymond Frostick who are avid British county map collectors.*

## 1. van den Keere — Miniature Speeds

Pieter van den Keere is well known for his engraved plates of counties, some dated as early as 1599, based on Saxton, Ortelius and on a map by Boazio which he had also engraved. It is commonly thought that these maps were not published at once in book form. One source suggests that individual maps were on sale in Amsterdam between 1605 and 1610, but perhaps they only existed in proof form until 1617 when Willem Blaeu issued them with an abridged Latin edition of William Camden's *Britannia* by Regner Vittelius.<sup>1</sup>

Skelton records this issue, *Viri clarissimi Britannia*, and quotes the page number (113 for Devon, 293 Norfolk, 339 Lincolnia et Nottingham, etc) as identifying the edition.<sup>2</sup> However, Skelton possibly only saw one example and did not notice that the maps often contain printer's signatures, or collation reference letters and numbers in addition to page numbers. The map of Devon is the first page of an H series (p.115 is then H2 and p.117 is H3, etc). The page numbers were added by type to the map without any set procedure and thus may be at the top or bottom of the page. The letter H then appears inside the map border, either easily seen, in Somerset, or partly concealed

within the shotsilk sea off the Cornish coast. Where Devon is backed with the Latin text (*DAMNONII. C. Interior ...* and has the page number 113 left or right it will also have this printed H. Some other printer's marks seen are Oxford with P, Hartford Q3, Norfolk T30. Fig. 1 shows Devon with the printer's marks.

The map of Lincoln together with Nottingham is Y2 but has been seen with two different page numbers. A copy on the Whittaker Collection in Leeds has page number 539; this is definitely an error as page 340 is printed on the verso. later copies (the BL has two) are corrected with page 339. Has anyone studied these in more detail?

## 2. John Bill

Bill's *The abridgement of Camden's Britannia* appeared in 1626. On the reverse of each map is a description adapted from Camden of the county following, i.e. each map faced its description, thus Devon has a text on Dorset in the reverse and in the copy held by the British Library Devon was printed upside-down. It is generally thought that there was only one printing. However, some pages of the book were printed more than once as there are typographic differences to the introductory text in copies in a private collection — e.g. the last letter of *Bill* is missing in one example; this may be explained by broken type although some compression could be expected which does not appear to be the case. There are also copies on different sized paper.

One copy of Norfolk in a private collection has an added printer's mark: the letter G has been added (EeOS).

### NOTES

1. See Helen Wallis's introduction to the facsimile work — *Atlas*; Harry Margary, Lympne Castle, 1972.
2. R.A. Skelton: *County Maps of the British Isles*, Carta Press, 1970, p. 51.

# RODERICK M. BARRON

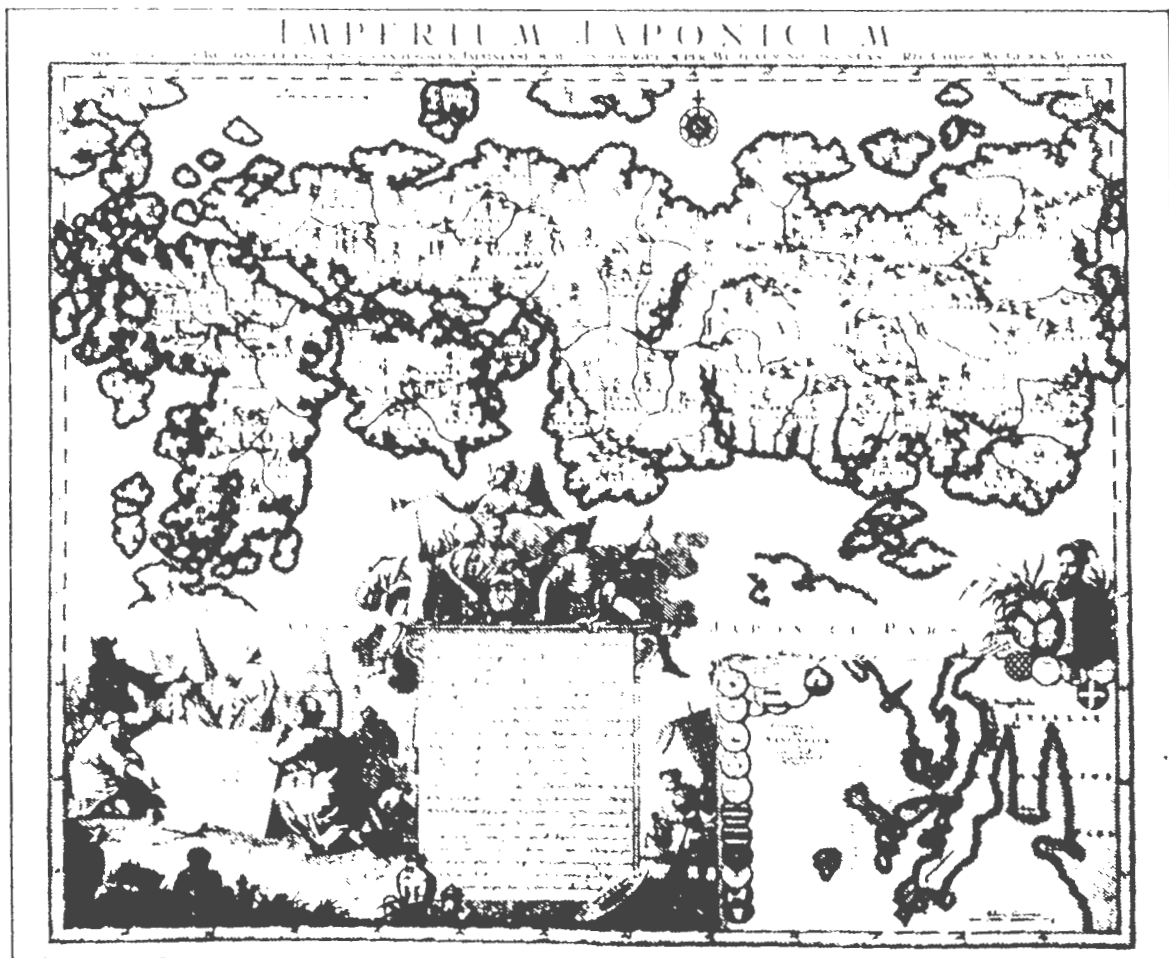
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# Book Reviews

**Portraits de la France: Les cartes, témoins de l'histoire**, by Monique Pelletier and Henriette Ozanne. Paris, 1996.

This historical review of French mapping by Monique Pelletier and Henriette Ozanne would make an invaluable addition to the bookshelf of any serious cartophile or historian of cartography. Based on a public exhibition of the maps represented, the volume covers French cartography from the Roman period until the end of the First World War.

The arrangement of the eight substantive chapters is chronological. Each period is linked with a theme such as centralism and reform or with the influence of particular monarchs. The appendices include a useful guide to the maps and their commissioners and makers, a bibliography and a list of illustrations.

The standard of presentation is uniformly high throughout. The generous size of the pages (about 28 x 23 cm) permits inclusion of some of the maps on the same pages as the related text. The clearly reproduced 142 colour illustrations are spread liberally across the 260 pages to paint a vivid picture of the changing nature of French mapping in all its guises. There are depictions of many kinds of map from urban to rural, world to commune, and some landscape views are even included. The related text places the maps in their contemporary context thus illuminating their significance to the reader.

Even for those not equipped to read

French, the high proportion of visual content in this book makes it accessible outside the Francophone world. At the equivalent of about forty pounds this large, well-written and amply illustrated hardback volume represents excellent value to the map collector and historian alike.

DAVID FLETCHER

**The Printed Maps of Devon: County Maps 1575–1837**, by Kit Batten and Francis Bennett. Devon Books, 1996. Pp xxviii + 248. 109 illustrations + 8 colour plates. ISBN 0 86114 900 9. £45.

Carto-bibliography is, like much research, a single-minded occupation. Most researchers working on their own have a nagging fear that someone else is working on their chosen subject. In the case of the maps of Devonshire that is exactly what happened; the present authors were both collecting the county's maps and undertaking their own separate studies of their history. When they each became aware of the other's efforts they very sensibly agreed to combine their separate approaches and the result is the present volume.

Not only do we have a carto-bibliography of the Devon maps with full details of the various states and issues, with a limited list of locations of copies and the Chubb, Skelton, Hodson, etc. references but each map type is illustrated. The more famous maps are reproduced in colour, with one plate devoted to the two major forms of the Van den Keere maps. The quality of the colour work is excellent.

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One should here give credit to the work of the photographer and the use of maps in such fine condition. The general layout adopted is that of a page of text facing its appropriate map at each opening. Eight exceptions are made to the plan, when the number of states to be described and/or the importance of the map demand two pages of text; in those cases the map is one of the colour plates gathered together near the front of the volume.

The system has its drawbacks; some maps had only one issue, some were put out by people of whom we know little; in such cases only a small textual note results. Conversely, there may be so many states to be described on a single leaf (and a very good size typeface is used) that the history of the atlas and its producer has to be abbreviated; a good case occurs with the first maps of John Cary (*New and Correct English Atlas*, 1787–9) where we learn nothing of Cary. For his story one must look further ahead when the maps he prepared for the Gough edition of Camden's *Britannia* are discussed. The notes on the maps and those who prepared, engraved and sold them are of value to the student though the sources of many details are not often given and the references tend to avoid giving the precise pagination in the work being quoted (though not always).

The descriptions of each map, following the note on the history of its production, fall into two clear categories; there is firstly a very basic description of the map in its first state and that is followed by more detailed descriptions of the points that mark off the subsequent states. The basic descriptions are somewhat varied

with, in many entries, a variety of features plainly visible on the illustration not mentioned nor their place on the map indicated, although the 'Kingsley' method has been adopted for the sites of features outside the maps' borders and in subsequent changes to the plate. In several cases imprints or other details outside the map area do not appear in the illustration; one notable case is the Archer woodcut map of 1833, where state two records that title, price, etc., have 'been reset but are almost identical to first printing', but the description of state one has not recorded the wording nor the position of these features and they have not been reproduced in the illustration. One other general regret concerns the multi-sheet or very large maps of the county; the sections chosen for reproduction are not clearly identified, are usually too small to yield useful data, even with a good magnifying glass, and the layout of the sheets is not made clear. Final niggles refer to the use of Keere (mostly) in the text and index without reference to the usual way with such Dutch names as Van den Keere and the misunderstanding of Collins' given name — Greenville, not Greenville.

In any work of this size there are always the odd things one does not agree with (I don't think Mary Martha Rodwell did draw her own maps and the preface to her book suggests that the publishers paid someone to prepare them) and errors will creep in (Hodson's continuations of Skelton were both published by Tewin Press; Cary's geological map set is not in the Radcliffe Camera, Oxford). But we have here a volume into which a great deal of labour (and love) has been put. The result is a work that will fascinate

and be a boon to all Devonians interested in this facet of their county's history; all map lovers elsewhere will learn much from its pages. No-one else has treated their county's maps so lavishly and £45 is not dear (even now) for such quality; the purchaser will receive a book that has been well researched, beautifully put together and is a pleasure to handle. And the good news is that a second volume is being prepared that will deal with the maps of Victoria's reign (that is, up to 1901, a year beyond everyone else's cut-off!) and the road maps of the county from Ogilby also to 1901.

RAYMOND CARROLL

**Mapiau Printiedig Cynnar O Gymru / Early Printed Maps of Wales**, by D. Huw Owen. Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru / The National Library of Wales, 1996. ISBN 0-907158-92-7.

In 1986, an important map of Wales by Christopher Saxton came up for sale by auction<sup>1</sup> and was acquired by the National Library of Wales. When IMCoS members visited the National Library of Wales at Aberystwyth in March, 1990, they met Dr Owen and heard him describe this map together with others by Humphrey Llwyd, George Owen and John Speed set in their cartographical and historical contexts. Dr Owen's paper was subsequently published in the IMCoS Journal.<sup>2</sup>

This booklet is an extended bilingual version of Dr Owen's paper. It is very well produced with excellent reproductions of the maps described. I think it would have been improved with an initial summary and sub-headings, but it is otherwise a very good exposition by an expert on the subject.

#### References

1. 'Saxton's Proof Map of Wales', by D. Huw Owen. *The Map Collector*, No. 38, Mrch, 1987.
2. 'Saxton's Proof Map of Wales c.1580 and the Early Printed Maps of Wales', by D. Huw Owen. *Journal of the International Map Collectors' Society*, Volume 9, No. 2, Summer 1990.

EUGENE BURDEN

#### *Recent additions to the Library*

##### **Printed Maps of Somersetshire 1575–1860**, by Keith Needell

This is a cartobibliography of the county in typescript; another copy is available in the map room of the British Library. This BL copy will be kept up to date with any additions. The book itself is too heavy to mail, but the author has also provided the contents on a floppy disc which he is happy for members to download or copy if they wish. The programme runs on MS-DOS or Windows.

**La Imagen de un Pais, Juan Bautista Labaña and his map of Aragon (1610–1620)**, by Agustin Hernando. Published by Institución 'Fernando el Católico', Zaragoza, 1996. Text in Spanish with short abstract in English.

J.B. Labaña, cosmographer to Felipe III, was commissioned to produce this famous map by the Aragon Parliament. Thanks to the survival of Labaña's journal, including his survey records and methods, the author has been able to provide a thorough historical analysis of the map which was widely published and copied. The book is well produced with numerous black and white illustrations and includes a useful bibliography of Aragon.

CHRISTOPHER TERRELL

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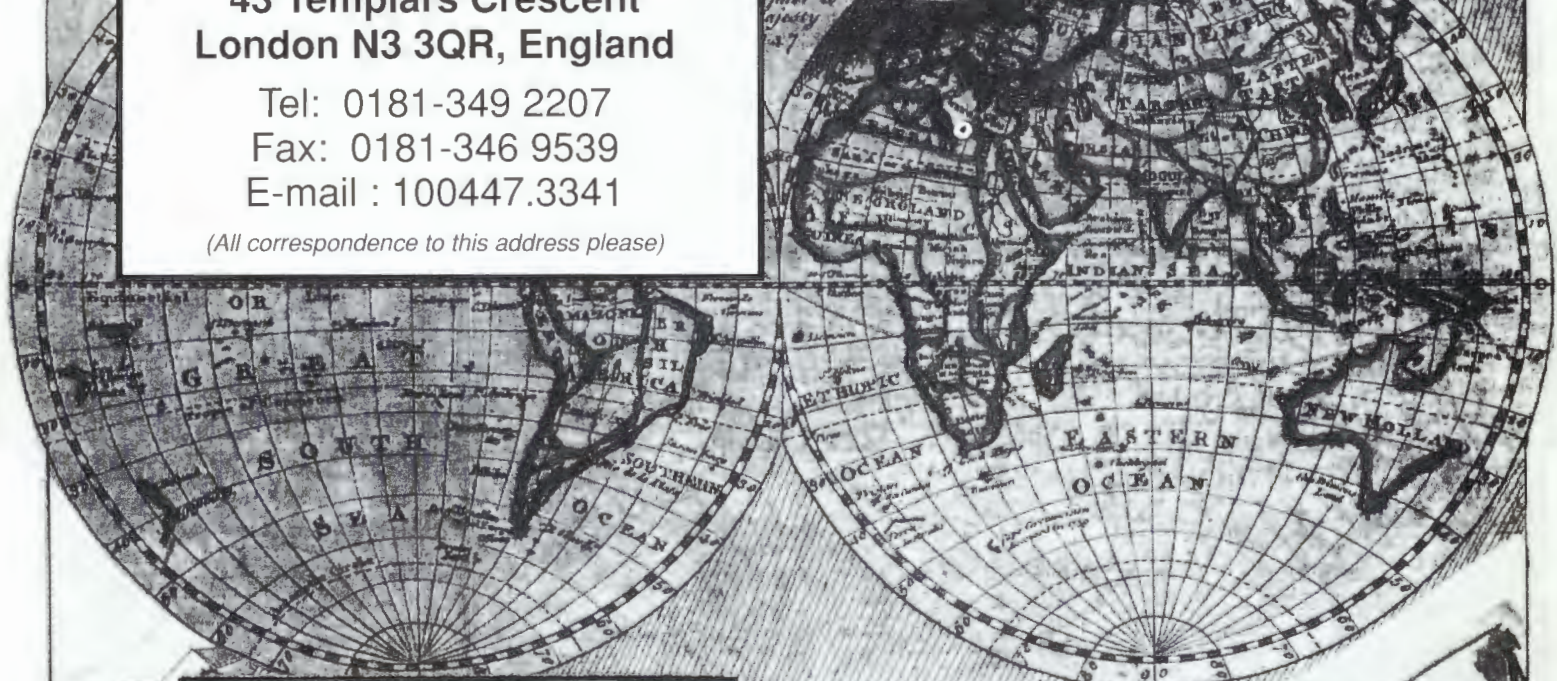
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