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CONTENTS

From the Editor's Desk	4	Helen Wallis — A Celebration	36
Cartography of the Baltic States	6	International News & Events	37
Restoration of the map of Jelgava	13	IMCoS–Helen Wallis Award for 1997	38
Maps in the National Library of Russia	16	UK News & Events	39
Letter to the Editor	21	IMCoS Travel Grants	40
Maps in the University of Vilnius	23	Our Riga Outing	41
Maps as Memory	28	Julius Teusch — Map Collector	44
Old and New from Paris & Nancy	32	Book Reviews	46

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).

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From the Editor's Desk

IMCoS was invited to take part in the Borsa del Turismo Congressuale ed Incentives in Florence in early November. As your former Chairman I was very happy to accept the invitation, and met many interesting people. But the highlight for me was the display in the Convention Hall of a large 12-sheet world map by De Wit, dated about 1670. Two young army lieutenants were on guard, and they explained to me that it was the wish of the President of the Borsa that the proceeds from the convention should not only be put to material use, by encouraging tourism, but also cultural benefit for the nation. So he suggested that the Italian Geographic Institute (I.G.M.I.) might like to have one of their maps on display, and then restored. So here was the De Wit, enjoyed by many of the stand holders who might not otherwise have been attracted to an old map.

Later, I was invited to the IGMI, and given a guided tour of their magnificent collection of early maps by the librarian. They became the repository for the collections from Naples and Sardinia, combined with those of the Tuscany Topographic Office, on the unification of Italy, when Florence was for a time the new capital. All along the walls of corridors and administrative rooms hang early maps, passed daily by young officers learning the art of military surveying, and perhaps hardly noticed after the first day or two. Mr Gattai of the Borsa is to be congratulated on this noble gesture, and I hope that other bodies might emulate him.

Members of IMCoS committee and

Council Members were invited at the end of August to visit the farm of our International Chairman. It was a glorious day, and we picnicked outside. Inside there was a wealth of local material on display, though I suspect that for some of us, the greatest thrill was to accompany the farm manager on the combine harvester! The ride around the farm on a tractor trailer, sitting on straw bales, gave us the opportunity to see how the field boundaries have changed over the last two hundred and fifty years, since we were all provided with copies of relevant maps.

In this issue are most of the papers presented at the symposium in Latvia. This was a very successful meeting, in a country new to most of us, and again we revelled in glorious weather and magnificent autumn colours. Our thanks to Janis Strauchmanis, and his wife Gunta, for all their hard work, and also to the librarians and curators who laid on such interesting and well displayed exhibitions of their cartographic material.

Another paper came to my desk on a similar theme, and has been included in this issue. It is from Romania, from Mariuca Radu, whom some of us met at the History of Cartography conference in Vienna. It is most encouraging that, following the opening of eastern Europe, not only are westerners able to see the maps in the collections there, but map lovers there are can now be in touch with established institutions in the west, and benefit from the exchange of ideas and information. Though learning of the number of times Latvia and Lithuania have been

fought over during the last several centuries, I am amazed how anything as fragile as a piece of paper has survived at all.

Our IMCoS symposia are a great way to form this bridge of cultural interchange. Not only do we bring together map people from many parts of the world, we also give often young and inexperienced map lovers a chance to present a paper before an international audience. I feel that this is equally as important as the requirement that all our papers should be of the highest possible standard and be accompanied by professionally produced illustrations. They all have something to teach us, and we can all learn from them. After all, every speaker has started somewhere and I think the friendly atmosphere of an IMCoS symposium is as good a place as anywhere. We should particularly encourage young people in their enthusiasm, and I was happy to enrol a young member from Italy when I was in Florence. Though not yet a serious collector, he came to see me after reading the name of our Society in the brochure.

Members who attended the summer symposium at the RGS will remember the excellent paper read by Donald Hodson (it will appear in the next issue of the Journal). Last week Donald was awarded the first Fordham Medal for Cartobibliography, a justly deserved recognition of his books which have already become models of how such bibliographies should be presented. His best known is probably the listing of maps of Hertfordshire.

Another event that I should mention (though with some effrontery!) was the reception given by the Cultural Foundation of the Bank of Cyprus at the Hellenic Centre in London to mark the release of

my own book *Maps of the Mediterranean Regions published in British Parliamentary Papers*. Though as the author I should not praise it, I can wholeheartedly thank the Bank for the excellent production, and for offering the award through IMCoS in the first place. The occasion was very well attended, with a mixture of Cypriots, from Cyprus as well as locally based, and IMCoS people. I did happen to overhear the reply to a question put to Mr Patsalides, till recently the Chairman of the Cultural Foundation, that there may well be other awards in the future. We all know how progressive and enthusiastic the Bank is in matters cartographic. Their biennial lecture series is now well established, and Chris Terrell will present the lecture for 1997.

As mentioned in Muhtar's account of the Latvian meeting, I was overwhelmed at the symposium banquet to be presented with flowers (orchids which lasted some weeks after returning home), and an envelope containing vouchers for music cassettes bought by money collected at the farm in August (I have just acquired a new player, and they knew I had no CDs). Then various members stood up to thank me for my years as chairman of IMCoS. I was truly overcome with emotion, as it was all so very unexpected. I would like to thank all the members who have enabled me to take up the role of Chairman and do whatever I have done for the Society. I have benefited in so many ways, and am so very happy that I had the opportunity to enter the world of maps, after my early time of relative isolation before I moved back to Europe. Now we look to the future, and Jenny Harvey has much in store for us. We all wish her well.

SUSAN GOLE

History of Cartography of the Baltic States :

Studies and Problems

This is the first time that a Symposium of the International Map Collectors' Society is being held in Eastern Europe and the Baltic States, so it is necessary to define the research into the history of cartography already conducted in Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia. Each of the Baltic States has large collections of cartographic material — maps, plans and atlases; they are documents which provide evidence about the history and destinies of our states and peoples. The old maps of the Baltic also show what was common and what was different in the history of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia. Therefore we think it very important that research in these areas is co-ordinated. We hope that this symposium will lead to a solution to this problem.

In my opinion, the studies carried out in the history of Baltic cartography so far can be divided into two groups. The first deals with cartographic studies up to 1918, before the Baltic States gained independence. They were mainly carried out by Baltic German, Polish and Russian scientists. Here mention should be made of A. Hupel's geographic account of the northern part of Latvia (Vidzeme) and Estonia, which was published in 1774. It was the first book to contain a separate chapter about the old maps which depict this region. Several studies devoted to old maps of the Baltic were carried out in the second half of the 19th century. These include the work of the philologist A. Bielenstein which was devoted to mapping the area where the Latvian language

and its dialects were spoken (1892), J. Eckardt's account (1868) of Count August Ludwig Mellin, author of the *Atlas of Livonia* published in 1798, as well as the work by Professor C. Grewing on soil cartography in the Baltic (1880). The society created by the Baltic Germans — Gesellschaft für Geschichte und Altertumskunde zum Ostseeprovinzen Russlands — occasionally took up the study of the history of Baltic cartography. For example, in 1876, J. Siever made a report about the maps of the estates of Livonia at one of the meetings of the society. In subsequent years C. Löwis of Menar and W. Neuman reported on the plans of Riga and other towns in Latvia. On 12 September 1907 Fr. von Keusler, president of the society, reported on the outcome of research into the map by Barberini, published in 1564.

Among the first works by Russian scientists was the description of early maps by E. Zablovsky which was included in the geographic account of Russia published in 1810. P. Ivanov published in 1853 his research into the 1745 map of Russia which also showed the Baltic regions, and several 18th century maps of the Baltic were described by D. Perevoshchikov in 1856. I. German conducted research into the survey and mapping of the Baltic by Russian geodesists (1910, 1911), while maps and plans of Latvia's most important river, the Daugava, were analysed by M. Romanova (1909, 1910), the earliest work in these fields. The fundamental work of A. Nordenskiöld (1897)

contained a separate chapter on the depiction of the Baltic Sea coast as it appeared on early maps.

There is no doubt that the contribution made by Professor Joachim Lelewel (1786–1861) who worked at Vilnius and Warsaw universities is unique for it was he who instituted lectures on the history of Lithuanian cartography at Vilnius University; this was in 1818, the first such course to be held in the Baltic. He also amassed a collection of original early maps and atlases, about which we will hear more in the talk by Alma Braziunene of Vilnius University Library. Of importance is also the work of Professor L. Arbusow, senior, (1848–1912) on the history of Vidzeme, Kurzeme and Estonia, which also contained descriptions of several early maps depicting these territories.

This brief outline lists only a few of the pioneering works devoted to the history of Baltic cartography. Many more await discovery and evaluation.

During the period between the First and Second World Wars, when the three Baltic states gained independence for the first time, the main attention was devoted to the development of national economies. Several branches of science developed rapidly and reached a high level, but there were few studies in the history of cartography. They were mainly carried out by historians; for example, Professor Arnold Spekke (1887–1972) wrote several papers about early maps of Latvia and Estonia, and in their book (1933, 1936) on Latvians and Livonia in 1935 the authors wrote about several medieval maps of Europe, and the role played by Arab geographers in the study and mapping of the Baltic area (1938). The geographer Pro-

fessor Reinholds Putnins (1881–1934) described the first atlases published in the Latvian language, at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th. Unfortunately little is known about studies on the history of Estonian cartography before the Second World War. In Lithuania, the most important study was research on Joachim Lelewel's collection and its first catalogue, published by Matušas Dzinovskis in 1940.

After the Second World War cartography and studies in its history were subject to strict censorship. It was not even permitted to mention cartographic works that were published in the period between the wars, nor maps of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia published abroad, nor the publication of earlier studies on Baltic cartography. Till now the history of Soviet cartography has been biased, influenced by Soviet ideology. So the suggestion by IMCoS President Oswald Dreyer-Eimcke that a symposium might be held around this theme is very welcome. I think that all experts in the Baltic States would approve of such an undertaking, now that hitherto secret archive material is now accessible and the studies in the history of cartography have become more objective and extensive.

Despite the forementioned problems, in each of the Baltic States there were researchers who conducted noteworthy studies during his period. Mention should be made of the Estonian geographer Professor Endel Varep (1915–88) whose works were known beyond the boundaries of the former USSR. His research focused on the mapping of the territory of Estonia before 1917. Of importance are his publications on Count L.A. Mellin's *Atlas von*

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Liefland (1798), as well as the maps of Latvia and Estonia (Livonia) of 1839 and 1893 made by the surveyor Karl Gotlib Rücker, the use of land surveys made by Professor V.J. Struve in compiling maps of the Baltic, the history of marine cartography of the Baltic Sea, and the maps of Russia included in the atlases of the Hermann family. It should be noted that the work of Professor Varep is the most extensive in the Baltic States. In Lithuania, studies in the history of cartography were carried out by Professor Vaclavas Chomskis, with emphasis on the region in 18th and 19th century maps. Jonas Petrulis described early maps of the Baltic Sea, while A. Razhinskas studied the development of the history of cartography in Lithuania. The Polish Professor Stanislaw Alexandrowich published a monograph about the development of cartography in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania from the 15th century to the middle of the 18th. He co-operated with the Latvian historian Professor Vilnis Pavulans (1938–1994) in researching the 1640 map of Latvia and Estonia. The works of Pavulans on the old road maps of Latvia and Estonia are unique in this field. Until the 1980s research in the history of Latvian cartography was rare, but some information was published in some of the encyclopaedias of the time. A monograph by G. Nikolayeva-Seredinska on the study of nature in Latvia (1970) mentioned the main cartographic works, and a similar monograph appeared in Estonia by L. Kongo in 1987. These two books were published only in Russian. Sometimes the history of cartography has featured in conferences on the history of science and technology in the Baltic which have been

held regularly since 1958, and at the 15th such conference in 1989 a decision was made to publish the first collection of articles on the history of Baltic cartography with the title 'The Studies of the Old Maps of the Baltic Republics', which appeared in Russian with abstracts in Latvian and German.

After the Second World War many scientists emigrated from the Baltic States and among them were experts in the history of cartography. As early as 1948 the journal *Imago Mundi* published an article by Professor Arnold Spekke dealing with the depiction of the Baltic Sea on maps made before the end of the 16th century. He also published *Baltic Sea in Ancient Maps* in Stockholm in 1961, the most extensive work on the subject. In 1964 a monograph on the history of Lithuanian cartography by Povilas Reklaitis was published in Chicago and Rome.

The Latvian bibliophile Otto Bongs, who lives in Germany, has amassed a big collection of old maps of the Baltics, and published several works on his research into them (1960, 1964). Mention should be made of the joint work by Otto Bongs and the German historian and IMCoS member Dr Eckhard Jäger on the Atlas of Vidzeme and Estonia of 1798 (*Atlas von Liefland*, the facsimile of which was published in 1972. Eckhard Jäger has also published on the periodization of Baltic cartography (1987).

The Latvian historian Professor Edgar Dunsdorfs, who lives in Melbourne, Australia, published several books on the development of cartography in separate parts of Latvia — Kurzeme, Vidzeme and Latgale, during the 17th and 18th centuries. His reflections on the role

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played by old maps in the work of a historian are included in the abstracts for this symposium, and his works on the activities of Swedish surveyors working in Latvia are well known to Baltic historians of cartography.

To promote research in the history of Baltic cartography we need more catalogues of old maps, of which there are very few. The first and most extensive was published in Vilnius in 1969. It contains information on the maps that are stored in the Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences. A catalogue published in 1987 provides information on maps of the 17th to 19th centuries and plans of Riga. This was the first catalogue devoted to maps of a single town, and its circulation was small. Unfortunately it does not give the original titles of the maps, and is therefore difficult to use for identification purposes.

The bibliography of maps of Estonia of 1918–1944, compiled by Eve Tang, head of the department of cartography of the Estonian National Library, has been published this year and is the first of its kind in the Baltic States. This bibliographical index contains information on 598 maps published in Estonia and other countries which are stored in Estonia and Finland.

In conclusion, I would like to point out the main problems that require atten-

tion in order to promote studies in the field of the history of Baltic cartography.

First, it is necessary to form a commission on the history of Baltic cartography that would co-ordinate the research carried out in Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia. This idea was suggested almost ten years ago.

Second, there should be more representatives from the Baltic States in the International Map Collectors' Society because it will help to establish contacts with historians of cartography in other countries, and to receive and give information through the IMCoS Journal.

Third, it is high time we started thinking about an informative publication, 'The History of Baltic Cartography', that would provide information of the latest developments in this field in five languages: English, German, Latvian, Estonian and Lithuanian. But here the main problem is money.

Fourth, I want to remind you of the idea that was suggested in 1991 at the Stockholm History of Cartography conference: to start work on preparing a catalogue of old maps of the Baltic region. We think that the work accomplished in researching the history of Baltic cartography so far makes it possible to carry out this project.

I am sure that the 15th International IMCoS Symposium will give new impetus to the studies of the history of cartography, promote interest in collecting old maps, and the membership of IMCoS will increase. And I hope that in the 21st century, an international conference on the history of cartography may be held in Riga, Vilnius, or Tallinn.

JANIS STRAUCHMANIS

The four papers from the 15th International Symposium at Riga in October 1996 that are printed here have been supplied by the speakers. More will be included in the next issue of the Journal. Copies of abstracts sent in advance are available from Dr Strauchmanis.

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Examination and Restoration of a Map: 'Surroundings of the town of Jelgava 1652'

Jelgava is located in the Zemgale plain in the centre of Latvia. The former name of the city was Mittava, but I shall use the modern name in my paper. During the period of the Kurzeme and Zemgale Duchy (1561–1795, it was the capital of the state. Witness to the power of the duchy is the fact that it contained colonies: the island of Tobago off the coast of Central America, and St Andrew's island off

the coast of Africa.

Information about Jelgava palace, built in the 13th century, and suburbs that grew around it in the 14th century can be found in many early historical accounts. Precise documentation of its existence is found only in the 16th century, when the duke of Kurzeme and Zemgale started to live there on a regular basis. The first duke, Gothard Ketler (1561–87) granted



Before restoration.

the citizens of Jelgava some rights, such as a coat of arms and land for designated use. However, life for the citizens of Jelgava was greatly improved by his son Duke Friedrich (1581–1642) who improved the town rules, and published them in 1593. In the following years new regulations were promulgated to organise the administration of the town. During Friedrich's time the borders of the town were expanded. There is no extant view of the town from this period. In the first half of the 17th century the town was destroyed three times by fire (1607, 1621 and 1625). Under Duke Jacob (1642–82) Jelgava prospered, and a survey of its town and lands as well as a description of its borders was undertaken. Though the borders had already been laid down by Friedrich, no plans from that period have been found.

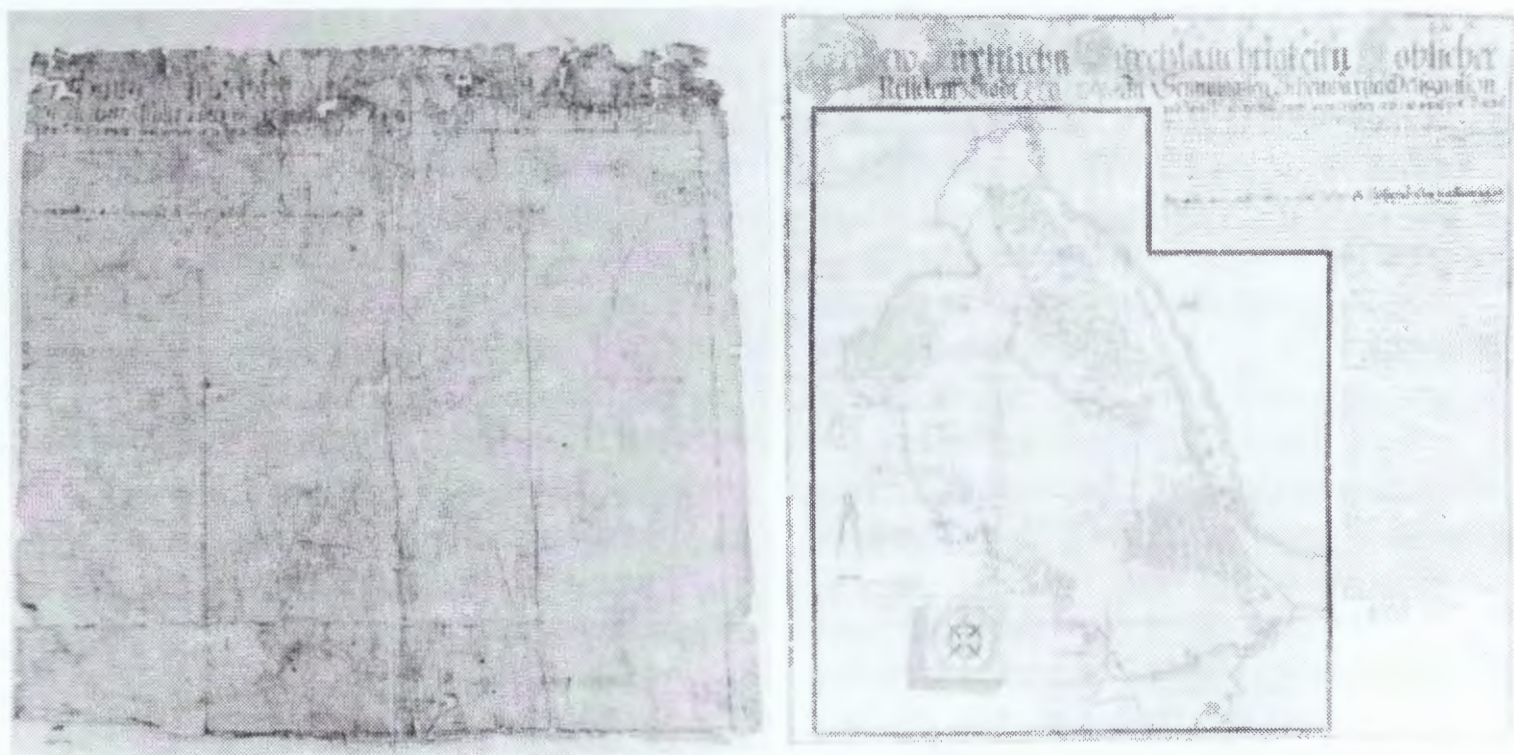
In the magazine *Ancient Times and Art* (1937, No. III, 175–88) mention is made that the oldest plan of Jelgava and its surroundings (180 x 115 cm) was done by the land surveyor T. Krauss on August 26, 1652. On the edge of the map were 76 lines of text containing a description of the borders of the town. The city remained within these borders until the land reforms of 1920. Three copies were made of this plan: one of 1822 measured 120 x 99 cm, but in another only the plan of the town was drawn, which measured 29.5 x 30.5 cm.

From this evidence we can deduce that the map of Jelgava and its surroundings in the Latvia History Museum is the original one drawn by T. Krauss. It has 76 lines of text on the right margin, and the date and author correspond with those mentioned in the magazine. The only difference is the size — the map in the mu-

seum measures 115 x 116.2 cm. It is possible that one of the margins was cut off.

As the author wrote, the map is drawn in 'geometrical style'. It is coloured, initial letters are decorated and illuminated with gold. The map is on hand-made paper with a water-mark — vase with initials B.R. — which can be traced to France in the 16th–17th century. The large sheet of paper on which the map has been drawn is composed of several smaller sheets of irregular shape glued together. Part of the drawing and the whole sheet is contained within a frame of uneven width. Both side margins of the map have marble paper strips glued to them which have covered part of the frame. The map is backed with silk fabric.

It is a little dusty and the upper part is darker than the lower. There are tears all over the sheet and in the upper part the paper has divided into fragments of different sizes which are held together only by the backing fabric. In some parts of the middle portion and in the margins, the paper has come away from the backing. There are paper losses in the margins, in the centre, and in the decorated letters of the title. Parts of the marble paper strips are lost or delaminated, there are paint abrasions. In some places there are folds that damage the drawing, losses of the coloured layer of paper, and abrasions, particularly on the compass at the bottom left corner. On the top left corner there is a rusty red stain. The lining fabric consists of two separate pieces and in some places the glue which held them together has gone; there are ink stains on the upper part. The edges of the fabric are ragged and uneven. A paper label has partly come



*Left: During restoration (after delamination). Right: The work completed.
(Photos by Robert Kanin.)*

away from the top left corner of the fabric.

Examination of the paper included a study of the fibres, pigments and ink. The paper consists of the cotton mass with fibres of different length; the pH was measured and found to be close to 6.0 ± 0.5 . The surface of the map was covered with a starch paste which was used for gluing the marble strips, and the paper was pasted to the fabric with a gelatine adhesive. Pigments used in drawing the map included indigo (blue), cinnabar and red leaf (red), lead tin (yellow), copper (green) and iron oxide (brown). The text and title are written in gall ink. There is corrosion of paper in places where the ink contains a great amount of copper and iron products. Gold has been worked into the initials of the title. The stain in the the top left corner contains a lot of iron and copper ions.

At the start of the restoration it was difficult to remove the backing without causing water stains, and to fix the fragments in their places. The reaction of the glue layer on the map surface to the restoration process was unpredictable.

When both sides of the map had been cleaned with a cleaning pad, the stability of the paints was tested — in some places the paint was unstable and the ink was stable. The drawing was fixed with gelatine solutions. Combining dry and wet mechanical cleaning methods the marble paper strips were removed from the margins. A wet blotter sandwich was used for two hours or more in order to soak the adhesive layer, so that the backing could be removed while preserving the location of the paper fragments and without forming water stains. After removal of the backing many patches with a different

structure could be seen. This means the map was glued to the fabric at a later date. It could also be seen that the paper folds were acquired during the gluing process. The glue was removed from the verso side of the map by moisturisation, as well as from the margins where the marble strips had been pasted. The paper was washed on the table in 0.12% chalk-water suspension through a seive, and it did not change colour. The stain caused by the iron and copper ions was bleached with oxalic acid and chloramine B, then washed intensively and neutralised.

The map was prepared for gluing — the folds were stretched on straightening paper, and the fragments put in their places. The map was lined on Japanese paper using wheat paste on fibreglass with the drawing face down, to avoid losing any fragment, and this was successful. Then the map was lined on unbleached

cotton fabric with the face up, and dried by the stretch method on fibreglass. After drying the map was removed from the fibreglass and odd edges of the lining material were cut to fit the original edges. Loss of material in the text and margins was retouched using water colours.

After the complete process of restoration — mechanical cleaning, removing the backing, washing, neutralising, filling material losses, lining on new fabric — the map could then be used practically and exhibited. Its life has been prolonged.

I would like to add that the chemical research was done in the Research Laboratory of the History Museum of Latvia by chemist I. Poriete and the old-German text was translated by D. Bēzina.

ARIJA UBARSTE
*Senior Paper Conservator
Museum of the History of Latvia*

Catalogues of Rare Maps in the Collection of the National Library of Russia

Their past, present, and future

The collection of maps and atlases in the National Library of Russia is among the country's richest and most comprehensive. Nowadays it holds over 170,000 items. Maps and atlases have been a major portion of the library's treasure since its earliest days. The stock of printed cartographic material has been replenished from multiple sources: legal deposit copies of all books and maps published in this country, purchases, gifts from private and institutional donors. All these have provided an extensive collection of rare

maps of over 14,000 items to date, including 4,000 items of foreign 16th–17th century maps and atlases, 1,000 items of Russian 18th century maps and atlases, over 7,700 items of foreign 18th century maps and atlases and 1,400 items in the 'Petersburg-Petrograd' collection of Russian and foreign town maps. Rare materials include a 30-volume atlas by A. Ortelius, more than 20 editions of G. Mercator's Atlas, atlases published by G. de Jode, L. Waghenaer, G. Braun & F. Hogenberg, W. Blaeu, J. Hondius, J. Jans-

sonius, J. Homann, N. Sanson, G. Seutter, and many others. A very comprehensive collection of Russian maps contains works by V. Kiprianov, I. Kirilov, and some others.

Despite their comparatively rapid numerical growth in the library collection, the problem concerning the way of storing map materials has long remained unsolved. Originally, all maps had been distributed across two departments, of Russian and foreign material. In the mid-19th century that order was changed, and all printed maps were moved to the foreign collection of the History Department. It was then that the work of describing and cataloguing them was started, and finished by 1870. The resulting systematic catalogue consisted of 37 main sections and 225 subsections. All descriptions of general purpose geographic maps were systemised according to the territorial principle; special maps were sorted after the fields they served. The first systematic catalogue of maps and atlases was subsequently used until 1924. Presently it is obsolete, some of its parts are missing.

More or less simultaneously with designing a systematic catalogue the main items were concentrated in a hall of the History Department. Thus, the map materials were made into a separate collection since 1871 called 'Department of maps and atlases'. Officially this department still remained a part of the foreign collections inside the History Department.

In 1926, the Library passed a special decision concerning reorganisation of map collections. According to this decision, all printed maps and atlases were to

be kept in the newly founded Cartography Department independent both in regard to its positioning and official standing. (Manuscript maps and atlases are preserved in the Manuscript Department.) The new section received the assignment of looking after the entire variety of works associated with maps: collecting, funds preservation and and cataloguing, organisation of servicing, and all research or scholarly methodical/bibliographical work required by the department orientation. It is in this shape that the Cartography Department of the Russian National Library exists today.

At present, the Department maintains a traditional card file as part of the Library's General Catalogue. It is built along the following lines: alphabetical-geographical index, subject, author, topographic (by index). Since arrangement on shelves is chronological-territorial, the latest line provides a compact representation of a certain chronological period. In other lines, rare maps are recorded under appropriate territorial or subject headings. Due to restricted use of card files, the cartographic division has for many years been publishing printed catalogues of the most valued collections. Thus, for example, to attain the Library's general goal of describing foreign materials on Russia, the cartographic division has compiled the Catalogue of foreign maps of Russia (15th–18th centuries). Between 1965 and 1990, six issues were published:

Issue 1. North-west of European Russia and the Baltic States, by E.K. Mikhaylova — L., 1965

Issue 2. Maps of Moscow lands or Russia, by E.K. Mikhaylova — L., 1971



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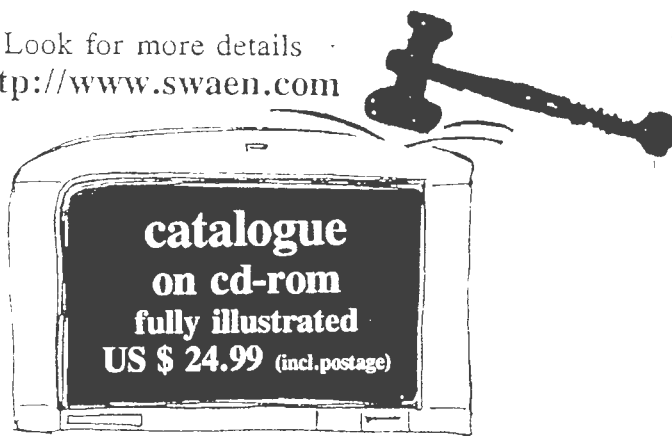
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Issue 3. European Russia and the seas washing around it, by E.K. Mikhaylova — L., 1972

Issue 4. Rivers and cities of European Russia. The Asiatic part of Russia. — L. 1972

Issue 5. Foreign maps of Russia, the 18th century. Part 1. Russia, European Russia, by V.N. Timina — L. 1988

— Part 2. European Russia. Parts, by V.N. Timina, L.V. Frolova, G.P. Yermilova — L. 1990

For scholars from the Baltic States, the most interesting will clearly be the first issue. It contains 119 maps, to a greater or lesser extent representing the territories belonging to the modern Baltic States. The maps of the seas washing around them and city maps can be found in issues 3 and 4. In addition to separate publications, the catalogue covers maps incorporated in atlases.

Another achievement is related to two Union Catalogues covering both NLR and other library collections. They are the Compendium Catalogue of Russian 18th-century Atlases (1961) and the Union Catalogue of 'Petersburg-Petrograd' town maps (1966).

Continuing the tradition of compendium catalogues, the RNL recently started work on the National Compendium Cartographic Bibliography. Together with the RNL, the other contributors are: the Russian State Library, the Russian State Archives of Old Documents, the Russian State Naval Archives. The leader of the team is the NLR, with its cartographic collection serving as the groundwork for creating the catalogue. The first issue of the Compendium Catalogue will contain descriptions of printed maps since the

18th century through to the time of massive map printing in Russia. This will involve the following:

1. Definition of establishments (other than those listed above) holding 18th century maps. In Petersburg and Moscow only, over a dozen have been discovered. For the sake of comprehensiveness, special questionnaires have been distributed among establishments in other areas (for example, regional archives).

2. Eliciting the maps to supplement the NLR collection. This is achieved through comparing the preliminary identification list of the collection with those held elsewhere.

3. Working out a structure of bibliographical citation (BC) for a map to meet the requirements of standardisation and comprehensiveness. A BC is based on the map-recording standards currently in use in Russia, and on many years of scholarly descriptive cartographic publications in the NLR and other institutions. The BC also accounts for some particular features of 18th century maps, such as:

— lack of a uniformly accepted topographic system, changes in administrative divisions;

— peculiarities of mathematical groundwork in the maps (lack of a unified longitudinal system, use of different units of measure);

— a peculiar manner of representing individual map elements;

— in some cases, indications concerning the publication date and place or the author are missing;

— dedications and addresses to the public;

— text insertions in the map fields;

— elements of artistic design (car-

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touches, illustrations) of value in their own right.

In this regard, in addition to standard elements, the BC system contains supplementary annotations. Each BC ends with references, both to the sources used in describing the map, and to other bibliographies containing records about it.

Both the description proper and related research material (definition of mathematical elements, dating, authorship) require sufficient skills. As the establishments involved in the study do not collect exclusively cartographic material and subsequently often lack qualified professionals experienced in this field, provision has been made for specialised training. It involves seminars, counselling relying on the NLR and RSL resources and expertise. The training programme includes sessions on the history of cartography, compilation of bibliographic rec-

ords for maps along with practical training in defining individual map elements. As the leading establishment, the NLR accumulates all map descriptions provided by other participants, handles the final edition, organises the catalogue and related indices. It is anticipated that the Combined Catalogue will be available on both conventional and electronic formats.

Another example of introducing modern technology into library practice will be the CD-ROM publication of 16th–17th century Dutch maps and atlases held in the RNL. The library will approach this task in the near future.

L.L. KILDIUSHEVSKAIA
*National Library of Russia
Petersburg*

[Note: Unfortunately Ludmila Kildiushevskaja could not be with us in Riga, but has kindly sent her paper for publication.]

* * * * *

Letter to the Editor

Map Collector Publications
48 High Street, Tring HP23 5BH

Dear Editor

I am writing to you in connection with two subjects. The first is the symposium in Latvia and subsequent tour to Lithuania. I would like to place on record my thanks to all who organised these events which were informative, interesting, and entertaining. As this is not a part of the world to which many of us would have an opportunity to visit in our everyday lives this makes the IMCoS events even more worthwhile. Contacts were made between individuals which could prove mutually beneficial in future years.

The second subject is a new booklet just issued by the International Cartographic Asso-

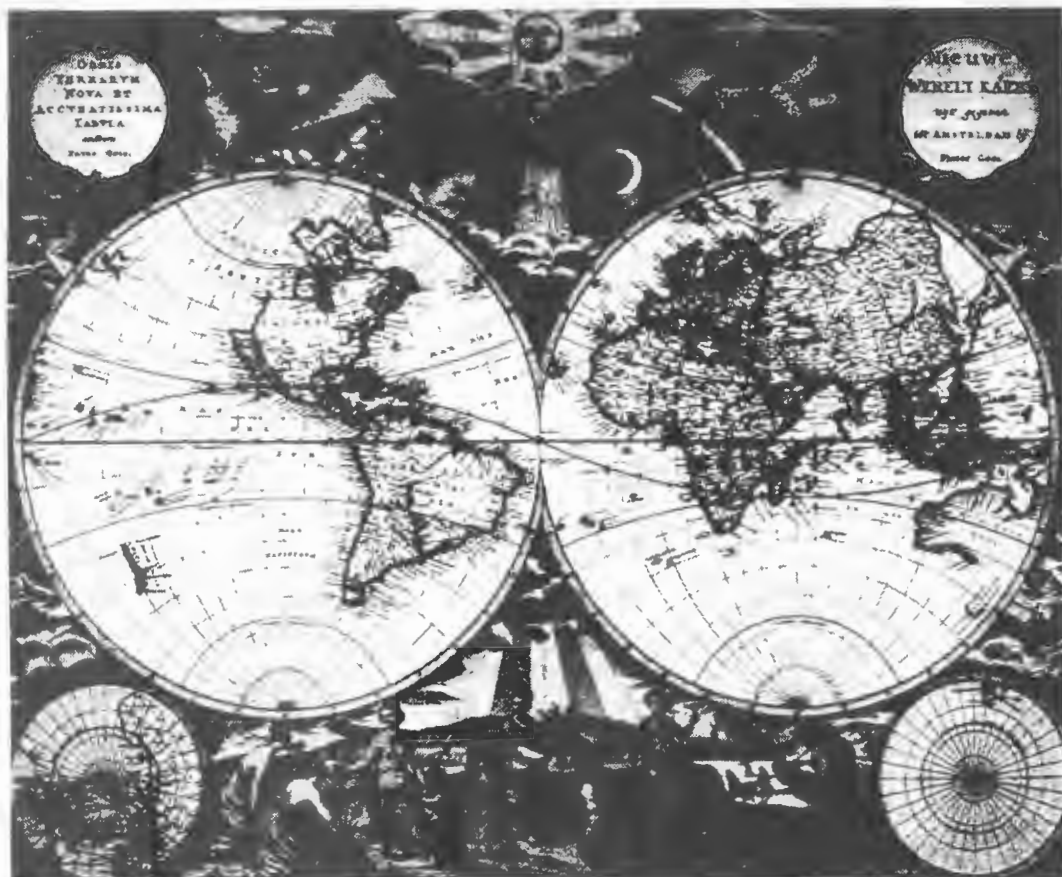
ciation (History of Cartography group) 'How to identify a mapmaker: an international bibliographic guide with introductory essays by Monique Pelletier, Sylvie Rimbert and Lothar Zögnar'. This is edited by Monique Pelletier of the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. Map Collector Publications is the distributor for the UK and Europe and copies are available from us. Text is in French and English. In her introduction Monique Pelletier says that the bibliographical part of the publication constitutes a first step towards international co-operation. The references include national cartographic bibliographies which will help to identify past and present mapmakers.

VALERIE SCOTT

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The Collection of Old Atlases in the Library of Vilnius University

The Library of Vilnius University has gathered a large number of valuable books, manuscripts and maps during its respectable existence of more than 425 years. At present approximately 180 thousand publications are kept in the Department of Rare Books. There are editions from the 15th–18th centuries as well as rare and especially valuable publications from the 19th–20th centuries. The library is the largest book depository of such publications in Lithuania.

Founded in 1570 as the Vilnius Jesuit College Library, in 1579 it became the Vilnius Jesuit Academy Library and was already mentioned in the 17th century among the most famous European libraries. The basis of the library consisted of donated collections. In 1570 the Lithuanian Grand Duke and King of Poland Sigismundus Augustus donated a wonderful collection of five thousand books to the library of the Jesuit College (unfortunately only 15 of them have been preserved in the library of Vilnius University till the present time). The Bishop of Vilnius Georgius Albinus, College Rector Stanislaw Warszewicki, the nobleman Sapiegos as well as many professors of the university presented the library with their personal collections. Until the end of the 18th century, when obligatory copies were first introduced, the library grew only from donated collections. Many books of the library perished in Vilnius fires in 1610, 1737, 1748, while a large number of books got lost during wars with Sweden and Russia in the 17th century. In

1832 both the Vilnius University and its library were closed as centres of ideas dangerous to the government of tsarist Russia. The library stock was disintegrated into many small collections and a lot of valuable books were transferred to various scientific institutions in Russia. A part of these books was returned to Lithuania in 1956 when the director of the library Levas Vladimirovas initiated the return of approximately 13,000 books from Moscow, St Petersburg, Kiev and Kharkov. All these books are now deposited as a separate collection, the Bibliotheca Academiae Vilnensis, and it is one of the most valuable collections in the Department of Rare Books of Vilnius University.

The collection of Old Cartography (atlases and maps) is one of the most valuable in the Rare Books Department too. It amounts to 2,800 items. It is the largest collection of early cartography in Lithuania. The Library of the Lithuanian Academy of Science possesses 458 atlases and 2,053 maps including new issues too. There are more than seven hundred atlases printed between 1490 and 1940 in the collection of Vilnius University Library. The oldest of these is the *Cosmographia* by Claudius Ptolemaeus, printed in Rome in 1490. Apart from this one, there are another twelve editions of Ptolemaeus' *Geographia*, printed in Strasbourg, Lyon, Cologne, Basel, Venice, Frankfurt- Amsterdam and Arnheim up till 1617, as well as three editions of *Tabulae geographicae*, printed in Utrecht in

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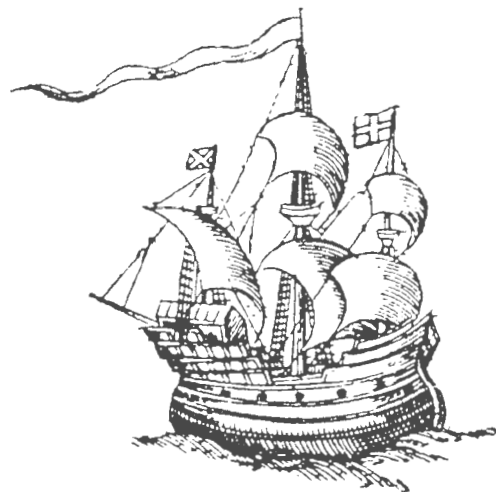
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1698, Amsterdam-Utrecht in 1704, and Amsterdam in 1730. Three editions of Sebastian Münster's *Cosmographia universalis* are kept there. These are the editions of 1552, 1556 and 1598 from Basel. The Department also contains ten editions (or 15 items) of atlases by Gerhard Mercator, the famous Duisberg cartographer, printed in Duisberg, Amsterdam, and Arnheim between 1595 and 1632 and also six editions of the same atlas by Mercator's successor Jodocus Hondius. There are 12 editions of Abraham Ortelius' *Theatrum orbis terrarum*, printed in Antwerp between 1570 and 1603 and in Venice in 1655. The Department possesses the atlases of such famous cartographers as Janson Waghenaer, Joannes and Willem Blaeu (eight editions), Johann Baptista Homann, Tobias Maier, etc.

The provenance of these atlases is very different. They were given as presents, were bought or acquired from the monasteries or estates after the rebellion of 1831 and 1863 against the tsarist Russia regime. Eleven atlases are from the Grodno Dominican monastery (now in Belarus). Nine atlases are from the private collection of Dominicus Siwicki. Siwicki is a very mysterious person. We do not know the exact dates of his life. It is known that he lived in the second half of the 18th century and was a passionate bibliophile. He was a Dominican monk in Grodno and other towns and had compiled a numerous collection of valuable books, maps and atlases. There were some thousand titles in his collection. He used to have special agents in different towns to buy books for him. For instance, he had such famous atlases as the *Geographia* by

Claudius Ptolemy, printed in Venice in 1596; an Atlas by Ortelius, printed in Antwerp in 1574; the Mercator-Hondius Atlas printed in Amsterdam in 1638, and many more. After his death his collection was handed over to the Grodno Dominican monastery and when this monastery was closed in 1832 by the Russian government, Siwicki's collection as well as the books of other Catholic monasteries were brought to the Vilnius Public Library, i.e., the present Vilnius University Library. All the atlases from the Siwicki collection are marked with an oval stamp with the words in Latin: Dominicus Siwicki Ordinis Praedicatorum Provinciae Litvaniae Frater.

Thirty-four atlases are from the private collection of Friedrich Smitt (1787–1865), a Russian historian. But the basis of the whole collection of atlases is the private collection of Joachim Lelewel (1786–1861), a professor of Vilnius University, a famous historian, geographer, cartographer, etc. He wrote on historical methodology, universal history, constitutional history, historical geography, numismatics, genealogy, heraldry, printing, palaeography, and was an expert in library science and rare books. Lelewel had collected a numerous private library (approximately 4,800 items). As an initiator and participant of the rebellion against tsarist Russia in 1831, he was forced to migrate to Brussels. By his will his private collection was donated to Vilnius University Library, but as this was closed by the Russian government at that time, the collection was handed over to the School of Polish emigrants in Paris (Batignolles) in 1857. The library of the School of Polish emigrants was trans-

ferred to Kurnik, Poland, in 1874, where it remained until it was at last handed over to Vilnius University Library in December 1925. So the Lelewel atlases are at last back once more in Vilnius.

Leweel's private collection of atlases makes up 70 per cent of the library's atlas collection. There are 15 copies of Mercator's atlases, 13 copies of Ptolemy's atlases, nine copies of Ortelius' *Theatrum orbis terrarum*, ten Janson atlases, seven atlases by Visscher, etc. Many of them contain hand-written notes by Lelewel. The majority were obtained when he was in exile, from antiquarian shops, auctions and fairs. Despite his poverty in his old age, he continued his scientific researches.

The Vilnius University Library collection of atlases has a printed catalogue, compiled by Mikolaj Dzikowski (1883–1957) who was head of the Cartography Department from 1930. After an initial card index of 724 entries, printing was begun in 1935, but remained incomplete when war broke out in 1939. The catalogue lacks a title page, a preface, some indexes, and illustrations. Of those described, 698 survived the war, 20 % being lost. Nevertheless, it is a very valuable scientific work. It was compiled according to Phillips' *A list of geographical atlases in the Library of Congress* (four vols, Washington, 1909–20) which had been presented to the library by the Library of Congress, and contains exhaustive descriptions. There are detailed remarks about the maps, binding, copies, provenance, defects, and so on. It includes the following indexes: subject index, index of maps of Poland and Lithuania, index of personal names, and provenance

index. It is now a rare book in its own right. Of the 500 that were printed, the Vilnius University Library possesses three copies, two are in the Lithuanian Academy of Science, 25 are in different libraries of Poland. It would be very interesting to find out where other copies of this catalogue are preserved, whether in state or private libraries abroad, and how many exist today.

Now a few words about the location of atlases in our library. For a long time the books of the Rare Books Department were kept in old rooms scattered in the main buildings of the 16th century university. The collections were repeatedly moved from one place to another. As late as 1973 the department occupied two storeys in a new depository. Currently there is enough space for the books, but the site does not meet the modern requirements of book conservation.

By now it has become clear that errors were made in the planning of the site; the library is situated in a valley in the old town where the concentration of dust and soot is high. It is a continual fight to keep down the layers of dust, especially on the books required less frequently, though the staff of the Sector of Hygiene in the Restoration Department clean them regularly. The Restoration Department, established in 1968, is capable of highly qualified restoration work. Altogether 907 books from the Rare Books Department have already been restored, as well as 17 atlases and 234 maps (8% of the cartography collection). Atlases already restored include: Braun & Hogenberg's *Civitates orbis terrarum*, Koln 1572; Abraham Ortelius' *Theatrum orbis terrarum*, Antwerpen, 1579; Gerard Mercator's *Atlas sive*

geographicae meditationes, Amsterdam, 1616; Jansonius' *Illustriorum Italiae urbium tabulae*, Amsterdam, 1660.

We hope that the future has in store better material conditions. Today our depositories need modern air and humidity measuring devices, automatic air conditioners, etc. The economic and cultural situation in Lithuania is now quite hard, and all librarians' complaints are left hanging in the air. Nevertheless, there remains hope that our books, having survived for centuries, will be properly protected and valued in the future. At present, we paraphrase a well-known Latin saying: 'Facimus quod possumus, faciant, meliora potentes', since all the atlases which are presently held in the Vilnius University Library form a valuable part of both Lithuanian and universal cultural heritage.

Further reading

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Maps as Memory

In such a way, the map has become a graphic autobiography;
it restores time to memory and it recreates for the inner eye
the fabric and seasons of a former life.

Brian Harley, 'The Map As Biography', *The Map Collector*, 41, 18–20.

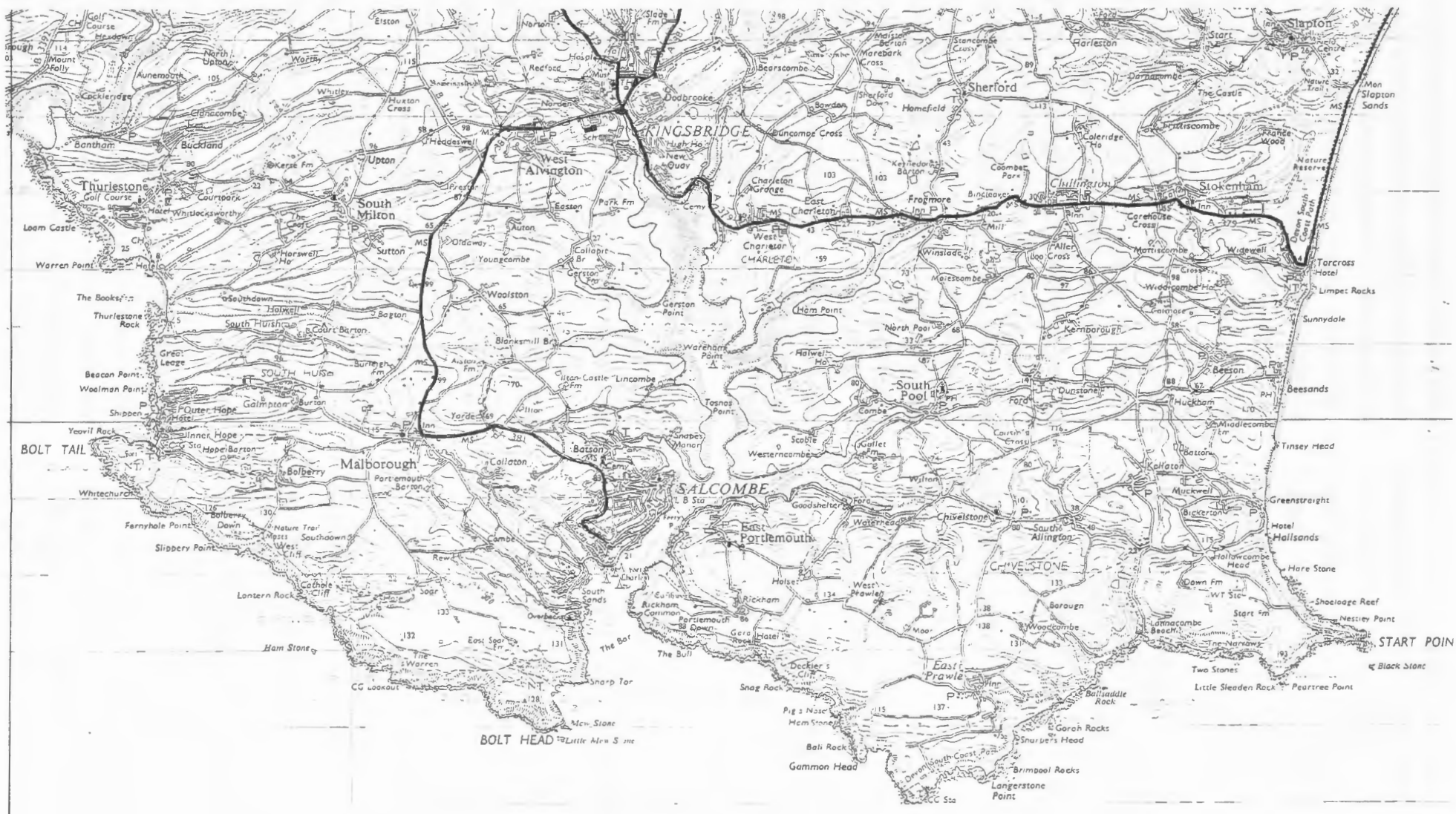
Brian's memorable, joyful-sad essay is one of my favourites. And if you should feel, from some sense of trespass, that it cannot be emulated, allow it at least to inspire other memories of other places. For me, four folds of the Ordnance Survey's Sheet 202, 'Torbay and South Dartmoor', contain my teenage world. From the mouth of Devon's River Avon in the west to Start Bay in the east, it was a world circumscribed by a solid Raleigh bicycle, with its three-speed gears helping young legs to pedal over the hills of a south Devonshire landscape. Its centre was Salcombe, and if you left on a summer's morning, with the larks singing high above, you could visit almost any part of it and still be back before dark. Yet even bicycles had their limits, for this was also a world of footpaths and cliffs, of woods and fields, of sand and water, places where no machine could go. From Prawle Point to Bolt Tail, I knew every path and rock from the many hours and days spent on the wild cliffs watching birds.

Often Robin and I would meet at South Sands and walk the cliff paths to Bolt Tail and Hope. Once out of the woods below Overbecks the wind could batter you, and if the tide were low great waves would crash on the bar. The wind would howl around Sharpitor, as it was called by Robin and all the local people. From there you looked down into Sterile Bottom, al-

ready londonized 'naicly' on the Devonshire 6-inches to the mile Sheet 138 NW of 1905 into Starehole Bottom, and today removed entirely from any prurient gaze. It took longer to sanitize Sewer in all its Upper, Lower, East, West, Middle and Mill varieties, but today most of them have gone, and Sewer is an ethereal and more hygienic 'Soar'. But Robin said 'Sewer', and so do I.

Below, in the small bay, lay the great shadowy hulk of Herzogin Cecilie, one of the last great China clipper ships, wrecked while trying to find haven in a 1936 gale. For weeks after, the estuary beaches were covered with South Australian wheat rotting in the sun, and at low tide you could still see the great trunk of one of her broken masts sticking out of the water. As for the huge cave, it was, Robin assured me, the entrance to a tunnel that came up under Malborough church, used by smugglers to stash their wares. 'And one day,' said Robin, 'a black bull went into the cave, and it came out pure white.' But even at low tide we could never find the entrance.

Even in the depths of winter, without another soul around, there was always a small cafe on the way back to Bolberry whose kindly lady was prepared to produce scones and jam and cream before we walked on to Malborough. Sometimes if we were lucky, and had a sixpence left over from tea, we caught the bus on its infrequent winter



Part of 'Torbay and South Dartmoor' from the Ordnance Survey Landranger series, Sheet 202.

schedule. Often we legged it home, never thinking of hitching a ride. Anyway, there was little traffic then.

Other days we would carry the heavy bikes down the ferry steps, the ferryman never charging two boys for their loads. And then up the steep hill to East Portlemouth, past St. Winwaloe's church, and on to Slapton Ley. Hiding the bicycles behind bushes, we spent hours watching for bearded reedling, and to this day my much tattered *Birds of the Wayside and Woodland* records 'Rare. Slapton Lea [sic], 1949'. Little did we know at the time in the months just before the Normandy invasion the entire area for miles around had been cleared of all its people to provide the secrecy necessary for large-scale landing exercises on Slapton Sands. When we were there the people must have come back to their homes, but I have no recollection of seeing anyone on those long and quiet afternoons.

As for Salcombe harbour itself, it was always alive with small craft, except on the stormiest of days. When the tide was right, we would putt-putt our small blunt-nosed pram all the way from South Sands to a mooring by 'Ma Gasson's steps', known on Sheet 136 SE, 1905, rather primly as Victoria Place.

On almost any fine day of the year the sailboats would be out, most of them small, clinker-built dinghies made slowly and carefully in the local boatyard from steamed and bent strakes held by copper rivets. But sometimes there were special boats. I can still see the great russet sail of the old Channel Islander leaving the harbour for the last time, with many of the local people along the shore waving goodbye. In 1940, ahead of the Germans, he

had loaded his entire family into his open fishing boat, pulled up that same patched sail, and found haven across the Channel. One day, when the war was over, and judging a fair wind, he loaded them again in his boat and quietly sailed back. Another time, a small, sea-going junk made in Hong Kong finished its long journey through the Pacific, Indian and Atlantic Oceans to make landfall in the harbour. Little did they know that an upturned hull of a sailing boat, in a meadow visible from the water, its planks rotten, and its white paint peeled away, was all that was left of Joshua Slocum's *Spray* that he had sailed alone around the world. [After consulting biographies of Captain Joshua Slocum, I do not believe this to be true. Slocum set sail in dirty weather from Vineyard Haven on 14 November 1909, and was last seen by Captain Levi Jackson in his *Priscilla* coming back from fishing cod between Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. Slocum was never seen again. Nevertheless, the decaying hulk in the meadow was about the right size, and many local people took it for granted it was the *Spray*.]

Yet behind those folded panels of Sheet 202 today, my own map of memory, lie still other maps, ancestors of our modern upstart reflecting different judgements, as well as older scales less conforming to kilometres and other foreign devices. John Speed, though probably overwhelmed by the detail, would still be at home in this part of the world after 400 years. Making allowances for some orthographic niceties, all his place-names are still familiar. Strangely, this is not true of many of the names of less distant ancestors from the early nineteenth century, for this part of England was one

of the very earliest to be surveyed by the great Ordnance Survey after Essex and Kent. Indeed, the surveyors' drawings all around the Plymouth Estuary date from 1784, reflecting the strategic importance of the area, and the devastating impact it would have had on Britain's defences if it had been seized by a French expeditionary force. If you take a map of Devon and Cornwall, divide it into its 47 drawing sheets, and plot the dates at which the initial drawings were finished, you can sketch in rough 'isochrones' showing the expansion of cartographic detail captured in the great net of the Trigonometric Survey. And for all the local vagaries of trigonometric necessity, caused by wrestling the huge 200 pound theodolite to the top of Dartmoor's tors, perhaps we can legitimately interpret these isolines as perceived 'isodangers'. In 1779, there were 88 enemy vessels off Plymouth, and in 1797 the French burned farmhouses at Ilfracombe. And then recall the landing barges assembled by Napoleon for his great invasion, like another one that never came nearly a century and a half later.

Although the original Ordnance Survey Sheets were a little more detailed than the present Landranger Sheet 202, a comparison of the two seems legitimate. In this part of my teenage world, a careful count shows that of the 263 names indicating some form of settlement, 64, or 24 percent of them, are no longer to be found on the modern sheet. With a little visual license, they seem to lie in a circle around the fingers of the estuary, although in the centre the Salcombe 'octopus' itself has swallowed Shabicombe, Horsecombe, Hanger Mill, and Churchill. Many of the old names, in which you can still hear the

soft-slow Devon pronunciation, now have a harder bite. This is hardly the imperialistic imposition of names by the Ordnance Survey, recorded so movingly by Brian Friel in his marvellous play *Translations*. Nevertheless, Oaten becomes Anton, Friscombe has been prettied to Frittiscombe, Yatson is now imperfectly French as Yetsonais, and Hantsknowle is Hansel. Alas, lonely without his Gretel! Scores of hamlets — Nutcombe, Tor, Pool, Pitt, and many others — have now been reduced to 'Farm', but changes are not just one way. On the current map, of 230 places, 31, or 13 percent, are new, some with a suburban feel to them — Homelands, Courtpark, Court Barton, and Icy Park (in Devon?).

And, ironically, missing on both maps, is the Great Western Railway line from Kingsbridge to Brent. In the interval 1809–1976, the Railway Age has come and gone, leaving only a thin hatched line as a ghostly reminder of the Age of Steam. I used to take it to school: by ferry to Salcombe, bus to Kingsbridge, and then the enchanting ride along the gentle curves cut by the Avon river into a deep gorge. I can still feel the resignation on the outward journey, and remember the anticipation and excitement when I returned to another window of freedom, to the cliffs and birds, the water and the boats. For even today, 50 years later, you could drop me anywhere in my earlier world, and I could direct you on your way. For I need no map, not now. Elizabeth Jennings, in her lovely poem 'Map Makers', was quite right:

After the journey we can fill the map
We shall not need; that map can only show
The journey that we need no longer go
PETER GOULD

Something Old, Something New from Paris and Nancy

Yet more early and rare Italiana, including 14 maps by Pagano or Vavassore

In previous issues of the IMCoS Journal I have described early Italian *atlas factice* uncovered in libraries in Grenoble and Lyon. These atlas collections were built around sheets of separately-printed Italian maps of the latter part of the sixteenth century. They are often referred to as ‘Lafreri’ atlases although the Roman publisher Antonio Lafreri was by no means the only publisher to offer such collections for sale. The disbound contents of an Italian *atlas factice* were seen by IMCoS members in the Mercator Museum at Sint-Niklaas, Belgium, during IMCoS’s Antwerp Conference in the autumn of 1994.¹

I had heard a vague report of another such atlas in a provincial French town — was it Reims, Rouen or Rennes? In the event, it was two further years before I found out (through the assistance of Dr Ganado of Malta) that it was at none of these places but at the Bibliothèque Médiathèque at Nancy, the principal city of Lorraine.

There was also supposed to be another *atlas factice* in the Sorbonne, Paris. I was intrigued by a plaintive note in Robert Karrow’s study of mapmakers of the sixteenth century which said “efforts to locate the Sorbonne *atlas factice* in 1987 were unavailing”. So I embarked on correspondence with the Sorbonne to try and have this atlas extracted for a concurrent visit to Paris in May 1996.²

First, the Sorbonne atlas, which is pressmarked RRa 72. This was located and is a large folio volume, probably re-

bound in the seventeenth century as it has the arms of Claude de l’Aubespine impressed on the covers. It contains a total of 56 Italian maps, of which most are typically those found in Italian composite atlases from the middle of the sixteenth-century. In 1939 R. V. Tooley described some 600 maps found in 35 comparable Italian atlases known at that time, and in spite of new finds his checklist remains an essential starting point of reference.³

However, the Sorbonne atlas is highly unusual in that it contains 11 multi-sheet woodcut maps of great rarity by two Venetian map-makers Matteo Pagano and Giovanni Vavassore, plus 3 further single-sheet maps by them. Eight of the maps are by Pagano and 6 are by Vavassore. Only two of the single-sheet maps in the atlas — those of Cyprus and Crete — are listed by Tooley and most of the other maps are known only by one or two examples in European institutions. The careful folding and binding of the multi-sheet maps within this atlas has undoubtedly contributed to their survival.

The cartographic output of both Pagano and Vavassore was listed in two separate publications by Bagrow in 1939 and 1940, but new examples of both cartographers’ works have come to light since then.⁴ Pagano’s and Vavassore’s cartographic output is invariably in woodcut form, and both appear to have been skilled wood-cutters, similar in style, as well as active publishers of maps origin-

ated by others as well as topical prints. Because neither map maker was listed by Ortelius in his *Catalogus Cartographorum* at the beginning of his great 1570 atlas, their bio-bibliographies are unfortunately not included in the work cited by Robert Karrow. However, Karrow makes over 25 references to maps by Pagano and Vavassore, an indication of their importance to later map makers of the sixteenth century.

Since my return from France I found that the indefatigable French researcher Marcel Destombes had written an article about one of the maps from the Sorbonne atlas, and made brief mention of others by Pagano, in an article published in Poland in 1973.⁵ However, I do not think that a full listing has been promulgated before. The list below omits the extended imprint (of Pagano or Vavassore) in each case, and the date which is usually in Roman numerals has been transposed. The number of each map corresponds to its position in the atlas.

4. *Vera Descriptio Totius Europae et Partis Asie et Africe...* 770 x 1090 mm. An 8-sheet map of Europe by Pagano dated 1545 with the signature Joannes Dominicus Mothoneus — the latinised name of the Italian map maker Giovanni Domenico Zorzi from Modon. This unique map was the subject of Destombes' article (1973).

6. *Britanniae Insulae, Quae Nunc Angliae et Scotiae Regnae Continent cum Hiberniae Adiacente Nova Descriptio.* 520 x 725 mm. Another unique 2-sheet map of the British Isles by Pagano dated 1555. The map is based on that by George Lily (1546), with north to the right, but with different decorative details.

8. *Nova Totius Galliae Descriptio.* 560 x 775 mm. A 4-sheet map of France by Vavassore dated 1565, with the later imprint of a little-known Parisian publisher Germain Hoyau. It is uncertain how this is related to another 4-sheet map of France by Vavassore of a smaller size dated 1536.

12. *Vlaenderen Exactissima Flandriae Descriptio.* 555 x 785 mm. A 4-sheet map of Flanders by Vavassore dated 1556. A unique example, based on Mercator's incomplete wall map of Flanders, 1540.

19. *Nova et verissima et Totius Germaniae descriptio.* 520 x 735 mm. An undated 2-sheet map of Germany by Pagano with coats of arms in all four borders. Bagrow (1940) cites a slightly different title and gives the size as 550 x 795 mm, so there may be two similar maps of Germany by Pagano.

21. *Chorographia Hungariae.* 890 x 560 mm. A 4-sheet map by Vavassore after Peter Apian (1528), dated 1553. Could be the same as another map of the same date by Vavassore entitled *Nova Descriptio Totius Ungariae* but again the size cited is different at 820 x 605 mm.

25. *Nova Totius Italiae Descriptio.* 840 x 1150 mm. A 9-sheet map of Italy by Vavassore; undated. There are the initials M/M/G/G in the corners. Apparently unrecorded.

26. *La vera descrizione del friuli...* 375 x 520 mm. A single-sheet map of Friuli by Vavassore dated 1557.

42. *Totius Graeciae Descriptio.* 765 x 1055 mm. A 4-sheet map of Greece by Vavassore dated 1552.

43. *Isola de Cipro.* 260 x 400 mm. A

single-sheet map of Cyprus by Pagano dated 1538. Listed by Tooley as no.179.

44. *La Isla de Candia*. 260 x 400 mm. A single-sheet map of Crete by Pagano dated 1538. Listed by Tooley as no.172.

45. *Hispania Brevis Descriptio...* 995 x 945 mm. A 6-sheet map of Spain, after Corsulensis (1551) made up of 4 full sheets and two half- sheets along the foot. Pagano's authorship is confirmed by his emblem in the centre of the compass rose at lower left. The title is taken from the start of the 'Note to the Reader', which concludes with the date 1558, and it is possible that a fuller title at one stage was placed at the top. Believed to be unique.

50. *Descriptio Palestinae...* 570 x 775 mm. An undated 4-sheet map of Palestine by Vavassore after Wissenburg (1537), dedicated to Thomas Cranmer. Another example of this map was found by the author in the Bibliothèque Municipale, Lyon, in 1993. The borders of the Lyon example were severely trimmed but the one in the Sorbonne has full margins.

51. *Descriptio Palestinae Nova...* 745 x 1450 mm. An 8-sheet map of Palestine by Pagano, also after Wissenburg and dedicated to Thomas Cranmer. This unique example is believed to date from c.1540 whereas the reduced-size Vavassore example (above) is attributed to c.1550.

The other maps in the atlas were relatively standard copperplate-engraved maps as described under Tooley's 1939 listing, except for four as follows:

16. *Frisiae...*1556. An earlier date than Tooley no.218 (1558).

17. *Septentrionalium Regionem [northern Europe]...*1556. An earlier date than Tooley no.40 (1558).

20. *Tabule Moderne Poloniae Ungariae Boemiae...* 395 x 510 mm. Signature of Antonio Salamanca. Not apparently listed by Tooley.

30. *Lombardia*. A map size 300 x 480 mm. with the date 1556 at the foot; not apparently listed by Tooley.

The imprints on the copperplate maps in the Sorbonne atlas are primarily those of Roman publishers such as Antonio Salamanca or Michele Tramezzino, although there are a few maps of Venetian origin such as those by Gastaldi and, of course the 14 maps by Pagano and Vavassore. It must be for conjecture whether the made-up atlas was compiled primarily in Venice with the addition of Roman maps or was originated in Rome by, for instance, Salamanca, and the woodcut Venetian maps were additions.

The dates on the maps range from 1522 (a battle scene signed by Salamanca) to 1565 (the large map of France by Vavassore). The latter could be a later addition as it is 7 years after the next latest date and the only one with a Parisian imprint. Several 'new' maps were printed in Rome or Venice in the years 1560-65 whereas the corresponding Sorbonne examples are all earlier items. The range of dates on the maps (with a few reasonably attributed dates) can be represented as follows:

1522 x	1553 x x x
1538 x x	1554 x x x
1541 x	1555 x x x x
1548 x	1556 x x x x x x x x

1550 x x x	1557 x x x x
1551 x	1557 x x x x
1552 x x x	1558 x
	1565 x

The spread of dates suggest that the atlas was compiled in the late 1550s with one later addition. This is relatively early for an Italian *atlas factice*, and the contents of the great majority of such atlases in other locations indicate that they were compiled from the 1560s onwards, and usually later.

At the Bibliothèque Médiathèque, Nancy, two Italian *atlas factices* emerged with pressmarks Rés 2 and Rés 2 bis respectively. Both were folio volumes with similar seventeenth or eighteenth-century full vellum bindings; now wrapped in ordinary brown paper. Both had examples of the large and elegant engraved titlepage typically associated with the Roman publisher Antonio Lafreri which is thought to have been introduced around 1570.

I shall deal briefly with each in turn; first the larger volume Rés 2. The contents consisted of 101 geographical maps followed by 42 prints of contemporary battle scenes and town plans or views. A division of contents of this kind was common among atlases emanating from both Rome and Venice, as publishers in both centres issued a wide variety of topical prints to satisfy public demand. There were several different maps for each geographical location: thus, 10 different world maps, 3 different maps of Ireland, 3 different maps of the British Isles and so on. Such repetition may seem unnecessary today, but in the sixteenth century there was often no completely agreed picture as to (for instance) what the shape of Ireland was, or its interior topographic de-

tail. So a selection of maps by different mapmakers was often assembled to give the purchaser greater choice--but no greater certainty as to actuality!

The imprints in this atlas tended to be those of middle-later Roman and Venetian publishers--Lafreri, Duchetti, Forlani, Bertelli, Camocio, Zaltieri, Zenoi, Luchini, and others. The preponderance of imprints, and the titlepage, suggest compilation and publication in Rome.

The range of dates on the maps is as follows:

1554 x	1563 x
1555 x x	1564 x x x x x
1556 x x x	1565 x x x x
1557 x	1566 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
1558 x x x	1567 x x
1559 x	1568 --
1560 x x	1569 x x x
1561 xxxxxx	1570 x x x x x x x x
1562 xxxxxx	1571 x
	1572 x

These confirm a compilation date in the early 1570s. The earliest dated map is of France (1554); Tooley no.207. The latest date is 1572, on a large map of Europe with parts of Africa and Asia by Lafreri; Tooley no.35. The dates on the battle and siege prints have not been classified in the same way. Sometimes they carry dates which relate to the military occasion rather than the actual date of publication.

The second Nancy atlas, Rés 2 bis, had only 35 maps and 10 further prints. There may have been considerably more items at one stage as the maps are numbered in manuscript from 1 to 99, with many omissions, and the prints from 102-137. Similar imprints of middle-late Ro-

mand and Venetian publishers arise on the maps, with a spread of dates as follows:

1554 x	1562 x x
1555 x	1563 --
1556,57 --	1564 x x x
1558 x	1565 x x
1559 x	1566 x x
1560 --	1567,68 --
1561 x x	1569 x x
	1570 x x

There are fewer dated maps but again the spread indicates publication in the early 1570s.

In neither of the Nancy atlases did I come across any maps which had not already been recorded by Tooley (1939). Nevertheless the two volumes are an valuable addition to the known corpus of Italian 'assembled to order' Lafreri-type atlases.

The Sorbonne *atlas factice* is, however, of exceptional interest. It deserves a more thorough collation and further study. Our knowledge of the existing output of both Pagano and Vavassore is imperfect and the uncovering of a further 14 of their woodcut maps allows us to amplify our understanding of their cartographic activity.

Uncovering Pagano's unique two-sheet map of the British Isles was a great surprise. This map was not listed in my work *Early Printed Maps of the British Isles 1477-1650* when it first came out in 1973, and in spite of many subsequent additions by collectors, map curators and academics, it escaped notice subsequently and so was not mentioned in the two later revisions of 1980 or 1991.

NOTES

1. See previous articles about Italian *atlas factice* in the IMCoS Journals for Autumn 1992 (Grenoble), Winter 1993 (Lyon) and Spring 1995 (Belgium).
2. Robert Karrow, *Mapmakers of the Sixteenth Century and Their Maps*, Chicago, 1993. The comment on the unavailability of the Sorbonne atlas appears on p.598, linking Pagano's map of Germany to an earlier one by Heinrich Zell.
3. R V Tooley, *Maps in Italian Atlases of the Sixteenth Century*, in *Imago Mundi* 3, 1939.
4. Leo Bagrow, *Giovanni Andreas di Vavassore...A Descriptive List of his Maps*, Jenkintown, 1939; also *Matheo Pagano...A Descriptive List of his Maps*, Jenkintown, 1940. These lists are incomplete, and some of the locations cited have changed.
5. Marcel Destombes, *La Grande Carte d'Europe de Zuan Domenico Zorzi (1545)... in Monografie z Dziejów Nauki i Techniki LXXXVII*, Waraw, 1973; later reprinted in *Contributions Sélectionnés à l'Histoire de la Cartographie...* Utrecht, 1987.

RODNEY SHIRLEY

HELEN WALLIS — A CELEBRATION

Dr Helen Wallis is to be the subject of a one-day seminar, in an occasional series honouring distinguished graduates of St Hugh's College, Oxford. The speakers will be: Janet Backhouse, Tony Campbell, Andrew David, Dr Elly Dekker, Brenda Hall, Ann Shirley, and Dr Frances Wood. The day will conclude with a festival evensong in the chapel, where there is now a plaque in her memory.

All are welcome to attend. To reserve a place please write to Mrs Susan Clear, 62 St Bernard's Rd, Oxford OX2 6EJ, enclosing a cheque for £30 payable to the Association of Senior Members, St Hugh's College (to cover lunch and refreshments).

Further information in the next Journal.

International News & Events

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

– The Military Historical Museum
– Exhibition ‘Budapest on Old Maps’
at the Budapest Historical Museum
– The University Department of Carto-
graphy
– Cartart FacTsimile, to explore map
and globe making technologies

1998 17th International Symposium
Tokyo, Japan
3–5 October
Contact: Mr Hideo Fujiwara
Inokashira 5-2-5, Mitaka,
Tokyo-181

Saturday evening, Gala Dinner

Sunday 28th: All-day tour to Pannon-
halma, a Benedictine monastery celebra-
ting its one-thousandth anniversary, to see
its collection of maps and globes.

Lunch will be at the monastery of
Esztergom Szentendre.

Tentative venues in the future:

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

From **Monday 29th:** Post-symposium
tours are likely to be arranged either
within Hungary, or to Prague and/or
Vienna.

HUNGARY September 1997

Registration forms for the 16th Interna-
tional Symposium will be reaching mem-
bers shortly. The tentative programme
includes:

Thursday 25th: Registration

Friday 26th and Saturday 27th: Lecture
sessions in the morning with visits to li-
braries/museums in the afternoon. The
speakers will include Wolfgang Scharf
from Berlin, and Laszlo Graf from London.
Visits will be to:

- The Map Collection of the Szechenyi
National Library
- Guided Tour of Buda Castle district

Neil Taylor of Regent Holidays (UK)
Ltd. 15 John Street, Bristol BS1 2HR will
again be making the arrangements for
travel from UK and hotels [Tel: (0)117
921 1711. Fax: (0)117 925 4866].

JAPAN 1998

Mr Hideo Fujiwara writes to announce
the formation of the IMCoS 98 Committee
within the Antique Map Society of Japan.
The chairman is Mr T. Morohashi, and
Messrs H. Fujiwara and K. Yamashita will
assist him as deputy chairmen.

The dates have now been fixed, starting
on 3rd October with a reception, and con-
cluding on 6th with the Symposium Dinner.
The decision about holding a concurrent
Map Fair has yet to be decided, likewise the

possibility of post-symposium tours to other towns in Japan where there are interesting maps..

4th Annual Miami Map Fair

Sat-Sun, Feb 1–2 1997

Contact: Joseph Fitzgerald, Historical Museum of Southern Florida, Metropolitan Dade County Cultural Center, 101 West Flagler St, Miami, Florida 33130. Tel: 1-305-375-1492. Fax: 1-305-375-1609.

It is likely that IMCoS will be represented at the Miami Map Fair, so those attending should look out for our notice-board. Bring us to the attention of your friends who might spare a moment from inspecting or purchasing new additions to their collections, and consider joining the only truly international society devoted

IMCoS–HELEN WALLIS AWARD FOR 1997

Nominations are invited for the IMCoS–Helen Wallis Award for 1997. This is granted each year to the individual who, in the opinion of the Selection Committee, has been responsible for cartographic contribution of great merit and wide interest to map collectors worldwide. Though the award is intended to recognise individual merit, in special circumstances a group of people or an organisation could be eligible.

Nominations may be sent in writing to the Chairman before 1 March 1997, for forwarding to the Selection Committee.

solely to the study and conservation of early maps.

Hakluyt Society 1846–1996

The 150th Anniversary Celebration was held at the John Carter Brown Library, Providence, Rhode Island on October 10–12, 1996. Lectures covered ‘Aspects of Travel and Exploration’ and ‘Italian Science and Navigation and the Expansion of Europe to the West’. The John Carter Brown Library Medal was presented to Prof. David Beers Quinn.

The Library announces the publication of *Sir Francis Drake as Seen by his Contemporaries* by David Beers Quinn, with a bibliographical supplement relating to Drake at the John Carter Brown Library, compiled by Burton Van Name Edwards.

Exhibitions in Germany

Two important exhibitions featuring early maps are currently on display in Germany:

Berlin 19.9.96–9.1.97

The History of the Postal Service on Maps. Forty maps from the Museum für Post und Kommunikation are on view. For further details, contact the Museum at An der Urania 15, 10787 Berlin.

Regensburg 15.11.96–23.2.97

At the Museum der Stadt Regensburg is an exhibition titled ‘Bild der Welt : Landkarten aus fünf Jahrhunderten’ (Picture of the World : Five centuries of topographical maps). For further details, contact the Museum at Dachauplatz 2–4.

UK News and Events

Diary

Dec 9	Bonnington Map Fair	Feb 10	Bonnington Map Fair
Dec 12	Warburg Lecture: Prof. Jeremy Black	Feb 27	Warburg Lecture: Dr Jeremy Brotton
Dec 16	Thomas Harriot Seminar, Durham	Mar 22	IMCoS Visit to Royal Engineers' Museum, Gillingham
1997		Apr 12	Helen Wallis A Celebration
Jan 13	Bonnington Map Fair	Apr 25	IMCoS Visit to British Geological Society, Nottingham
Jan 28	IMCoS Evening at Farmers' Club	Jun 21	IMCoS Map Fair
Jan 30	Warburg Lecture: Dr Peter Vujakovic	Jun 22	IMCoS Excursion & Lunch

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IMCoS Evening

The Farmers' Club, 3 Whitehall Court, London (nearest tube station: Embankment on Bakerloo/Northern/Circle lines).

Jan 28, 6.00 to 8.30 pm

This regular meeting proves as attractive as ever. This year there will be an added excitement. David Webb, IMCoS photographer, has been requested to bring along a sampling of photographs from the early days of IMCoS. He has a large collection, and it will be difficult for him to select those most likely to interest members of all ages in IMCoS. But we eagerly wait to see what we all looked like in those far off days, as well as the places that IMCoS visited.

Members are also invited to bring along something from their collection that might interest others, and talk about it for a few minutes.

As usual, a charge of £10 will be made for hire of the room and light refreshments. This will be collected at the door. It helps us to organise better if we know roughly how many people are likely

to attend, so please inform Harry Pearce (see page 3 for phone/fax) of your plans.

All members are welcome, and guests as well. It is a good time to introduce new members to IMCoS, so that they can see what a friendly informal group of people we are.

Visit to the Museum of the Royal Engineers, Gillingham

March 22, 10.30 am

Colonel John Bowers, Director of the Royal Engineers Museum at Gillingham, Kent, has kindly invited IMCoS members to see the maps in their library and museum. Treasures include Wellington's map for Waterloo drawn secretly by the Engineers before the battle, maps from the North American Boundary Survey of 184-60, and many other military and civil maps, including 1914 trench and escape maps.

We are also invited to lunch in the Officers' Mess, where more treasures will be displayed.

A charge of £10 will be made, to

cover lunch and entrance to the Museum. This should be **sent in advance** to Harry Pearce, to reach before 1 March 1997 (cheque payable to IMCoS).

Travel is best by car, but is possible by train to Gillingham and taxi for one mile to the Museum. Details of route will be sent with receipt of payment.

The programme will start at 10.30 am, and conclude at 4.30 pm.

The New River

A postscript to the talk given by Michael Essex-Lopresti at the RGS in June.

Tony Burgess came across a reference in the will of Henry Overton, second son of John Overton the mapmaker, that he 'owned a number of properties including a house in Southgate, Middlesex and shares in the "Waterwork, Cutt and Stream called the New River brought from Shadwell in Herts". To his nephew Henry Overton he bequeathed all his 'Copperplates, Wood Moulds Mapps Prints Paper, and all other stock in presses and counters and all Implements and Materialls belonging to or used in my Trade'.

* * * * *

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.

Applications should be sent to:
The Chairman, IMCoS
27 Landford Road, Putney
London SW15 1AQ

Our Riga Outing

Riga did you say? Well, not really my area! Better look it up on a decent map! What about Nicholas Sanson's 'Empire Ottomane avec tout ses BEYLERBEGHI,' etc, etc of 1666? No luck there! I had better wait for the summer IMCoS journal, they will have the latest and most accurate information. True enough, Olaus Magnus seems quite knowledgeable about the area, now I can pin-point exactly where I am meant to go.

How to get there was another matter. Being a Turk I had to get an invitation from somebody I did not know, to be countersigned by the Dept of Immigration, attached to the Ministry of the Interior! Daunting? Not in the slightest! In steps Neil Taylor and hey presto, he guarantees that I do not intend to settle in Riga, Kaunas or even Vilnius, and that he would personally guarantee that I would be clear of the place by the due date! This seems to satisfy the unknown bureaucrats, and I appear at the place and time in Heathrow to find that Neil has also most ably arranged such minor details as flights, bedrooms, breakfasts, lunches, dinners, guides, etc, etc. All services most ably carried out and gratefully appreciated by 60-odd participants from 15 countries! Arriving for the weekend meant that we could walk round the city, getting the feel of the people and country before starting the conference.

Upon arrival, we were welcomed by our convenor, Dr Janis Strauchmanis, who distributed the conference papers, including what is probably one of the most down-to-earth guides to a city. Interesting

facts included a comprehensive guide to marrying a Latvian girl! Step one: "Fall in love." Steps 2-246 list the bureaucratic hurdles to be surmounted! Honest evaluation of restaurants includes one where "the service is terrible and the doorman offputting"! Would that there were more such honest guide books!

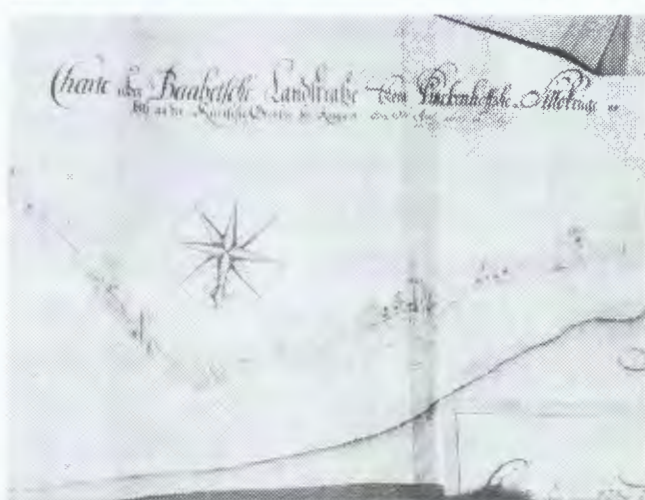
The conference started on Monday as scheduled, and papers presented can be found on other pages. The afternoon was devoted to visits to the National Library, the History Museum, and a historic house. Among the exhibits, was a 1915 map of Latvia by the National Latvian Council in Siberia! This was probably commissioned and drawn from various other maps by exiles in Irkutsk, a favourite place to exile people to in czarist times. The map was probably used to teach children the geography of their country. Also exhibited were the 1808 city plans where the occupying forces, the Russians this time, blacked out all traces of the city fortifications!

On Tuesday, after more working sessions, we visited the National Archives and had the opportunity to see a large collection of beautiful, coloured manuscript road maps by Johana Abraham Ulrika (not in Tooley!) dated in 1695. Apart from the aesthetics of the maps themselves, the scale used was an uncommon one. The *Scala Ulnarum* was explained to us by Anita Soderstrom as being a Swedish name for the forearm bone and is measured from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger, a distance of around 50 centimetres.

In the evening was our farewell ban-



Speakers at the symposium (above left): Janis Strauchmanis, IMCoS President and Chairman, and standing, Janis Kletnieks with his colleague Ieva Chaksha. (Right): Alma Braziuniene, Venta Brante and Arija Ubarste. Below left: At the Historic House 'Menzendorf'. Right: On the steps of Rundale Palace.



Above: At the Banquet. Below: Details from the Swedish-drawn maunscript maps at the Archives of History of Latvia.

quet, giving an opportunity to say thank you and farewell to our Chairman Susan Gole as well as to formally welcome Jenny Harvey and wish her great success. All present expressed their appreciation to Dr Strauchmanis for all his efforts in the preparation and conduct of the conference.

Wednesday saw us in a double-decker bus reaching Kuldiga, a historic

town frequently used as a film set, and then on to the palace at Rundale. The full day trip was through pleasant countryside, bedecked in glorious autumn colours, and provided the opportunity of appreciating the excellent manoeuvrability of our bus, as it frequently had to make 360° turns on narrow country lanes!

Thursday saw a good many of us leave for Vilnius by way of Kaunas, a one-

time capital of Lithuania, where we had an interesting walking tour of the old city the next day. Neil Taylor had arranged with Alma Braziuniene for us to visit the Vilnius University Library to see the collection of globes and atlases. Some rare items were laid out for us to inspect at our leisure, and among the gems displayed was a beautiful Gastaldi atlas of 1570 in old colour, which included the famous four-sheet map of Africa. Most of us spent a full two hours studying these rare exhibits. It was an unscheduled, but much appreciated visit, as we had the rare opportunity of studying and handling such fine atlases, all of them in such good condition.

The next day saw us taking a conducted tour of Vilnius, led by a very knowledgeable guide, and ended in a memorable evening at Rita's Tavern where we ate and drank Lithuanian spe-

cialities to the accompaniment of an orchestra playing local music. Some of the more adventurous participants tried the smoked hog's ear and they now know what nibbling an ear means! One of our more illustrious authors and experts in worldly affairs (1472–1700) tried 'A Bite of Votka' seemingly with no ill effects, while the Turk tried something called 'Strong Stomach Sweep' which had the immediate effect of sweeping him under the table. The local damsels bedecked in their national costumes took turns to introduce the male participants to the intricacies of foot and arm work of Lithuanian dancing! The ladies, however, showed their appreciation by hoots of laughter and uncontrolled merriment.

Thus the symposium ended on a note of mirth, and once again, much thanks to all who had a hand in organising it.

MUHTAR KATIRCIOGLU

Julius Teutsch — Map Collector

Modern civilisation grants a special importance to old maps. True schools of cartography function in Europe, Asia and America, places of activity for historians, geographers and cartographers, who present their research within national and international colloquia of high prestige.¹

In addition to the specialists in this field, people of different professions scattered all over the world, yet fired by their common passion for old maps, deliver essential contributions to the development of the history of cartography, through IMCoS, based in London.

A question follows quite naturally: Why this strong interest for a field of

lesser importance at first glance? The answer is simple: besides the aesthetic fascination for the eye, at a certain point an old map becomes an important historical source, being able to supply an unbelievable amount of information, in the absence of other written texts.

This is where the merit of Julius Teutsch of Brasov (Romania)² lies. Many decades ago he had the inspiration of collecting a large number of important early maps, which he later donated to the Transylvanian Saxon Museum of the Tara Bârsei County (Burzenländer Sächsisches Museum).³

Saved from the destruction inflicted after World War II by the Soviet occu-

pants and from the ignorance of the communist authorities of the time, this collection came to the History Museum of Brasov, and has been hidden away for over thirty years. The 'Teutsch' maps were discovered on the occasion of a review of the museum library stocks, were immediately indexed, researched and promoted in exhibitions and scientific papers.

Due to these circumstances, and the addition of further donations and acquisitions along the way, our institution currently holds over 300 maps, atlases, stamps and plans, 70 of which belonged to Julius Teutsch.

Among the most valuable maps, plans and stamps passionately collected by this outstanding personality (interestingly, these acquisitions were not randomly amassed, but conscientiously, revealing the fact that their owner must have had solid knowledge in the field) are items of the 17th and 18th centuries, emanating from Dutch, English, German and French schools of cartography, signed by well-known authors, such as Bleau, Visscher, Homann, Moll, Seutter, Zannoni; several 18th century manuscript maps representing the Brasov district are also preserved.

Besides the exceptional artistic representation, the maps also cover a wide range of topics, approaching economic, demographic, military, politico-diplomatic, religious and other aspects.

From the viewpoint of today's researcher, they represent a lively image of the world and age in which they were created. For this reason, every time the already familiar signature 'J. Teutsch' appears on the back of a map in study, I cannot withhold my admiration for the existence of personalities with such a special cultural vision.

NOTES

1. I believed it to be necessary to explain to the public present at the symposium held in the memory of Julius Teutsch in May 1996, the great importance granted abroad to this field, almost unknown in Romania. With few exceptions, the many collections of early maps held by the libraries and archives of my country are practically unknown.
2. Julius Teutsch (1867–1936) came from a German (Transylvanian Saxon) family, settled in the town of Brasov many centuries ago. Although the holder of a pharmacist's diploma and owner of a liquor factory, Julius Teutsch committed his entire life to archaeology and the collecting of medieval artefacts.
3. This museum was established in Brasov in 1908, Julius Teutsch being one of its founders and its first director. After World War II, part of its collections (archaeology, numismatics, material belonging to medieval guilds, arms, maps) went to the History Museum of Brasov, where they remain today.

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Book Reviews

La Cartografia Francesa: 5è curs Cicle de conferències sobre Història de la Cartografia. Organised by the Institut Cartogràfic de Catalunya i el Departament de Geografia de la Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona. Barcelona, 1996. ISBN 84-393-3806-6. Size 240 x 170 mm; 171 pp; 43 black and white illustrations.

and

Cartes et plans imprimés de 1564 à 1815. Collections des bibliothèques municipales de la région Centre. By Béatrice Pacha and Ludovic Miran. Bibliothèque nationale de France, Paris, 1996. ISBN 2-7177-1962-8. Size 300 x 240 mm; 330 pp; 20 colour and 60 black and white illustrations. FF 345.

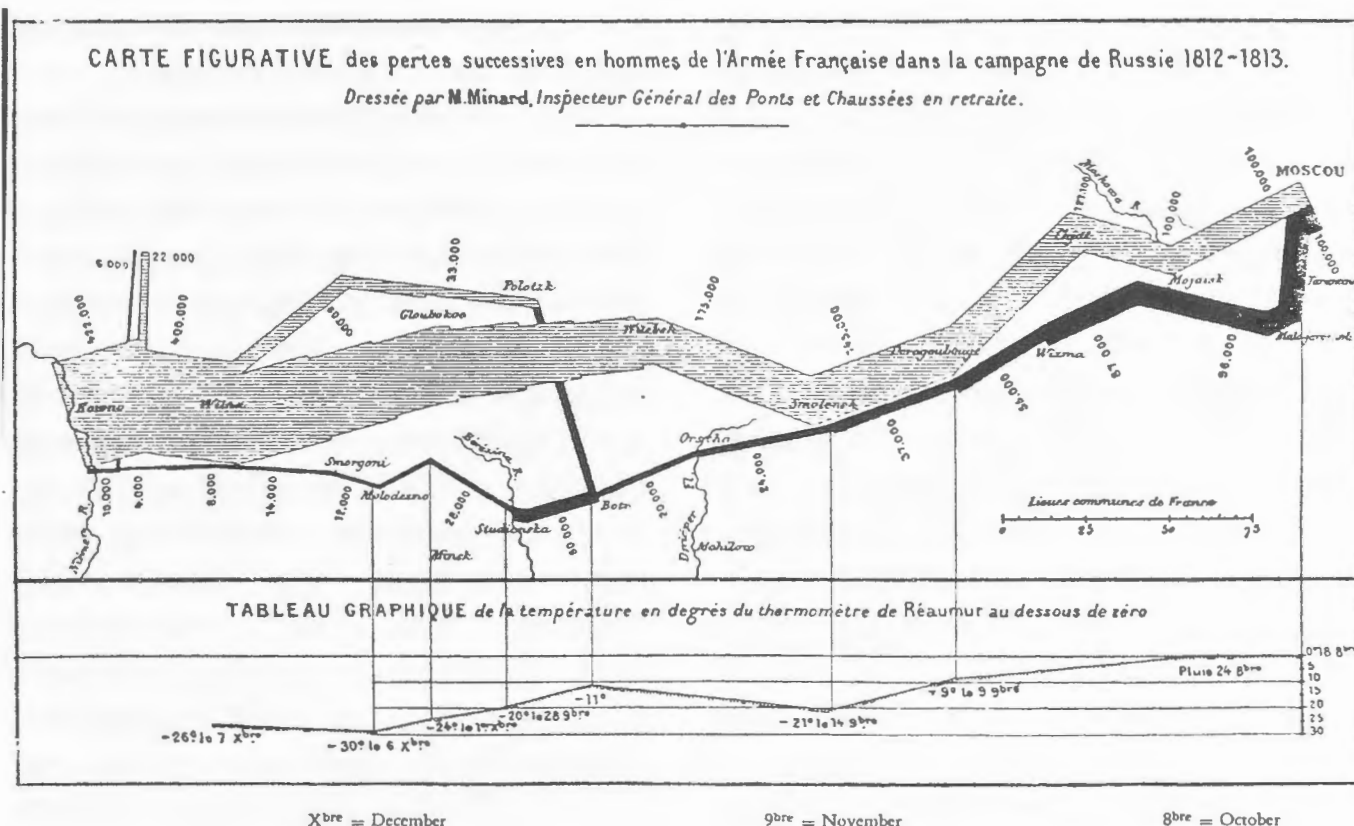
Two publications in French have been received by IMCoS for review. The first paperback book *La Cartografia Francesa* is a publication in French of the lectures on French cartography delivered at the fifth conference on the History of Cartography at the Cartographic Institute of Catalonia in Barcelona. The edited papers are by three contributors: Monique Pelletier who in four essays magisterially surveys the development of French map-making from Ptolemy to Cassini; Philippe Prost who discusses 17th and 18th century Military Cartography, and Gilles Palsky who continues with Military maps under the Consulate and Empire, and then reviews in two further essays thematic and statistically based maps of the early 19th century.

It is no criticism to say that the essays

reflect the interests and fields of study of the contributors. But, taken as a whole, the volume gives us an excellent overview of French cartography. Building on steps already taken by Richelieu, his successor Colbert in the early part of the long reign of Louis XIV undertook initiatives of far-reaching significance for the successful flowering of national cartography. By the 1700s France had become the leading European map-making nation, overtaking the Netherlands and not in turn being superceded by England until the Ordnance Survey came into being in the early 1800s. Monique Pelletier's essays amplify France's cartographical development from the time of Louis XIV onwards, conveniently supplementing David Buisseret's study 'Monarchs, Ministers and Maps in France before the Accession of Louis XIV', based on the 1985 Kenneth Nebenzahl Lectures which reached publication in 1992.

Military cartography was a highly important and specialised art in France in the 17th and 18th century, as Philippe Prost's contributions make clear. In comparison, France's hydrographic achievements are somewhat underplayed in *La Cartografia Francesa*, although the topic does figure briefly in two places. In the last two essays Gilles Palsky concentrates on French thematic and statistical maps, with several apposite quotations from the brilliant and influential innovator Charles-Joseph Minard. There are occasional footnotes to Palsky's essays but, unlike Pelletier, he fails to provide an essential bibliography.

Since this session on French carto-



This classical thematic map by Charles-Joseph Minard drawn in 1861 shows the devastating fate of Napoleon's army in Russia in 1812-13. No less than five variables are plotted: the size of the Army, its location, its direction of movement, the temperature and various dates. Few other thematic maps or diagrams match Minard's simplistic presentation of multivariate data.

graphy in 1994, there have been two further courses given by the Institute: one on German mapping in 1995 and one on English mapping in 1996. The Institute is to be congratulated on its initiative in organising these courses, and IMCoS is grateful to its Council member Sra Montserrat Galera i Monegal for providing a copy of *La Cartografia Francesa* for the IMCoS Library.

The second French publication (kindly sent to IMCoS by Monique Pelletier) is a catalogue of the printed maps and plans held in 16 municipal libraries in the central region of France: among them the larger libraries of Blois, Bourges, Chartres, Châteauroux, Orléans, and Tours.

The authors, Béatrice Pacha and Ludovic Miran (referred to in the Preface as 'deux jeunes bibliothécaires passionnés'), are to be commended for their methodology and exactitude in undertaking a pioneering project aimed at making French regional material more accessible. Even more so than in England, the major cartographical collections in France are centralised in the capital, Paris. Nevertheless, much important local material and smaller individual donations accumulated in the provinces and too often these have been neglected. Part of this project, which in time is intended to cover all municipal collections, has involved the microfilming of each classified item so

that it can be more easily examined by researchers without necessarily calling up and handling the fragile original.

The entry system is brief but is more than adequately detailed, especially with regard to watermark information. The authors have commendably traced the origins of nearly all the maps listed, and give useful bibliographical references. There are five indexes to help identify names, places, themes, locations, and microfilms. Preliminary essays include a history of the collections sampled, physical aspects of maps, brief studies of sixteen 18th century publishers, and (a speciality topic of Ludovic Miran) two essays on paper and paper-makers.

A total of 1845 items dated up to 1815 are described, none of which, rather disappointingly, can be described as really rare or exciting. In some cases a note explains why, as in the case of Chartres, where sadly the whole library and its ancient contents were destroyed by fire in 1944. The earliest item is from 1564 (Jean d'Ogerolles' view of Tours) and only one pre-1700 world map is listed — the Coronelli-Tillemon map of 1690. A grave lack is the absence of manuscript material. Very often, unique manuscript maps can be found in local archives and, more than replicated printed material, they need to be brought into public notice. Another regrettable gap (with two exceptions, both coincidentally by Buy de Mornas) is that atlases are omitted completely. Several of the public libraries included have holdings of rare atlas material, but for some reason these have not been included. The reviewer's own experience in finding rare and unusual atlas material just in three municipal libraries (Grenoble, Lyon and

Nancy) suggests that this is an untapped source of cartographical treasure.*

As it stands, the catalogue is unlikely to be widely read outside of France. But it is an important step towards achieving a better understanding of the significance of provincial holdings. Presumably, in time, when all regional sources have been examined, a total picture of nationwide cartographic resources will be incorporated into a CD-ROM, allowing easy access and search across an almost unlimited range of fields. Other countries may wish to take note of France's provincial initiative.

RODNEY SHIRLEY

* See the IMCoS Journals for Autumn 1992 and Winter 1993, and the article in the current issue.

Japan : A Cartographic Vision. European Printed Maps from the Early 16th to the 19th Century, edited by Lutz Walter. Munich/New York: Prestel, 1994. ISBN 3-7913-1321-5 (English edn) and 3-7913-1291-X (German edn). Size: 315 x 245 mm; 232 pages; 265 illustrations, 182 in colour. DM 128.

This beautifully produced book was published in 1994 to complement the exhibition of European maps of Japan held in New York at the Japan Society Gallery. It is a translation from the edition of a year earlier, published in both German and Japanese to celebrate 120 years of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Natur- und Völkerkunde Ostasiens (German East-Asian Society), more simply known as OAG.

The book comprises various chapters which illustrate clearly how a study of cartography can encompass not just geo-

graphical but also national and social history represented in scientific and artistic form. European fascination with Oriental cultures is clearly evident in the cartouches and vignettes decorating many of these maps. Few areas of the world have appeared so frequently in European published atlases in such a variety of forms; Ortelius, in one atlas, shows five distinctly different shapes for the islands and it was not until the second half of the last century that relatively correct maps of the islands were available.

Lutz Walter, as Editor and major contributor himself, has called on various specialists to provide chapters of both general and specific interest. In the general category are chapters on European mapmaking with reference particularly to Japan; histories of European involvement with Japan, from Marco Polo to the Dutch East India Company and to Siebold. More specific categories include studies of the evolving cartographic form of the islands, changes in toponomy, the influences of the 1617 map of Blancus, of Kaempfer in the 18th century and Siebold in the nineteenth.

Each chapter has numerous illustrations within the text and there are 140 further illustrations of the items which comprised the exhibition — maps and town plans of European and Japanese origin, and portraits of relevant characters. The book finishes with an excellent detailed carto-bibliographic description of each exhibited item and a checklist of European printed maps of Japan, up to 1800. (This last is effectively an update of Tony Campbell's list done for the Map Collector's Circle series some years ago.)

This is a finely produced book, avail-

able in both soft- and hard-back, and appeals at many different levels. It has both the carto-bibliographic reference capacity required for the quick identification of loose maps and the background detail to place that map in its historical context.

JONATHAN POTTER

The Mapping of Russian America : A History of Russian-American Contacts in Cartography, by Alexei Postnikov.

American Geographical Society Collection of the Golda Meir Library, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, 1995. ISBN 1-879281-16-3. Size: 280 x 217 mm; 36 pages; 28 black and white illustrations; paperback. US\$ 10 (includes postage) from AGSC Publications, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, PO Box 604, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201.

This treatise, illustrated with numerous maps and charts, was presented by the author in 1994 as a contribution to the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee 'Maps and America' lecture series.

The starting date is 1648 when Semen Dezhnev, a state employee, sailed eastwards along the Arctic coast from the Kolyma River, together with a number of fur trappers and traders (*promyshlenniki*). They rounded the East Cape becoming the first Europeans to sail between Asia and America.

Peter the Great's interest in the eastern seas led him in 1725, only a month before his death, to authorise the first expedition by the Danish Captain Vitus Bering.

Before perishing on his second voyage, when *St. Peter* was wrecked on the island which bears his name, Bering

had established navigation schools for the *promyshlenniki*; later in 1763 Catherine the Great arranged for naval officers to sail with the hunting expeditions. From then on the cartographic data collected on such voyages steadily increased.

The author continues to monitor the major expeditions and the charts which resulted therefrom, including Captain Cook's third Pacific voyage and the voyage of the English navigator Captain Beechey in *HMS Blossom*, sent to the North Pacific by Admiralty Secretary John Barrow to search for a North West Passage.

In 1778 Cook met the competent Russian pilot Gerasim Izmailov off Unalaska with whom he exchanged charts. The following year, after Cook's death, a further gift of charts was made by Captain Clarke at Petropavlovsk to Magnus Behm, the Governor of Kamchatka. These English data were used for inclusion in an important chart 'The New Discoveries in the Eastern Ocean', compiled and published in 1781 by Peter Pallas, a historian at the Russian Admiralty College.

Here Postnikov inserts an interesting footnote referring to the discovery in 1978 by the Russian historians Yakov Svet and Svetlana Fedorova of some charts in the Central Archives of the U.S.S.R. Naval Fleet which acknowledge the use of material received from Cook's third voyage. In 1990 five of these charts, including that of Pallas, were presented to the British Hydrographer by Admiral Mikhaylovsky, the Russian Hydrographer. An examination of these charts was described by Andrew David in *The Map Collector* the same year.

The writer goes on to deal with the

growing number of major expeditions of which those led by Joseph Billings, who had sailed with Cook, were of particular importance, for he had with him the skilful surveyor Gavril Sarychev, who, in 1804, after seven years at sea compiled and published *Rules of Sea Geodesy*. This work was updated to serve as the manual of hydrography when Sarychev, as a Vice Admiral, became the first Head of the Russian Hydrographic Service in 1827.

Postnikov believes that hydrographic charting reached its culmination during the Governorship of Mikhail Teben'kov, himself a former voyager, which led to the publication in 1852 of *The Atlas of the North West Coast of America*, with accompanying hydrographic notes. This atlas was to be of considerable value to the Americans after the sale of Alaska to the United States in 1867.

The bibliography takes the form of footnotes. Many of the abbreviations of the sources indicate that the writer had access to no less than four different Russian State Archives.

One must hope that Alexei Postnikov will pursue his studies in this fascinating area which could result in a book in which he might describe in greater depth the many early Russian expeditions he has perforce dealt with only briefly here.

G. S. RITCHIE

How to Lie with Maps, by Mark Monmonier. University of Chicago Press, 1996, 2nd edition, xiii + 207 pages, 14 colour plates. ISBN 0-226-53420-0 (cloth), 0-226-53421-9 (paper).

For this book, first published in 1991, the author, professor of geography at Sy-

racuse University, draws on his experience in working with students to ensure they are geographically literate. This second edition is updated to include a considerable addition on multimedia and electronic cartography. It begins with a statement on basic elements, scale, projections, symbols and that a map can never be a true representation. The theme is developed with lies produced by generalisations, creative use of data by advertisers, defence departments and disinformation, planners and political propagandists. There is a short appendix on latitude and longitude. All is handled in a lively and interesting way.

H.J. de Blij, in a foreword, says the map user is guided through the cartographic jungle to become a sceptic, who can analyse the particular cartographer's prescription. White lies on a good map have to suppress some truth to help the user to see what needs to be seen. Real lies can enter inadvertently because of inadequacies whether of a monastic scribe or a middleman's computer software. He quotes the late Brian Harley, who use to propound with some vehemence, that governments for centuries have made ideological statements with maps rather than value-free scientific representation. Promotion of growing nationhood with atlases by Saxton and Bouguereau are compared with developments of new countries after decolonisation. From Mercator, ideal for navigation but a complete distortion of area in the British Empire, he reaches the 1970s' reaction of the Gall-Peters equal area used to promote the countries of the tropics. Nazis pleading Lebensraum for 'little' Germany also used Mercator's areas of British territory

and asked 'Who is the aggressor?' Very similar technique is shown on a map published in 1973 by the Jewish National Fund of Canada, of Israel threatened and encircled by Arab states. Scepticism is directed to analysis of representation of statistics. Computer graphics and dynamic mapping can offer more than the static, yet it is necessary to 'read through' and detect errors which may appear, for example in news presentations and also to detect propaganda and possible international reaction. This book follows its own teaching with well chosen illustrations: only in the appendix is there some confusion in the captions. There is a useful bibliography, mostly American; one might hope this could be extended for European readers.

MARGARET DILKE

Maps and Civilization : Cartography in Culture and Society, by Norman J.W. Thrower. University of Chicago Press, 1996 new edition (formerly published in 1972 as 'Maps and Man'). ISBN 0-226-7997-9 (cloth), 0-226-79972-7 (paper). xiii + 326 pages; many black and white illustrations.

I can't remember which kind person suggested that I buy a copy of Norman Thrower's *Maps and Man* in 1972. I think it may have been Tony Campbell who had just produced Douma's catalogue No. 9 with its emphasis on Johnston, Bartholomew, Rand McNally and Stieler and which had, through his descriptions, shifted the level of their importance onto a much higher plane. Norman Thrower has been one of my heroes ever since. I am eternally indebted to both of them.

Why am I so indebted? *Maps and Man* captured my imagination and made me realise that there were whole areas of geography and map-collecting that I had seriously neglected and without which a collection would be nothing. *Maps and Man* has now been expanded by him into *Maps and Civilization*, from 160 pages to 236 pages and another 100 or so of Appendices, Glossary and Index. It is a new book and no less compelling. For me it has rekindled the zest for acquiring atlases and maps which I had allowed to slip back into the obscurity of the 1960s. In 1972 I made a list of various desirable atlases mentioned by him that had been published in the previous forty years; these included atlases by L. Forstall, *The International Atlas* by Rand McNally, Jean Dollfus' *Western Europe*, W. William-Olsen's *Economic Atlas of Europe*, Edward Imhof's *Schweizerischer Mittelschulatlas*, Richard E. Harrison's 'Look at the World' as published in *Fortune Magazine*, Herman Bollman's Bird's-Eye Maps, J.O. Thomson's *Atlas*, A. Cholley's *Relief Form Atlas*, Laffaut's Maritime Maps, Hal Shelton's Airline Maps, etc. Chapters 8 and 9 are packed with new information and ideas. I could go on for ever but perhaps the most valuable thing I learnt was the importance of all the varying Projections and their comparative attractions and usefulness. Every page of

Maps and Civilization contains a wealth of interest and every page rewards the reader with a new fact or thought..

I can't do better than repeat what two reviewers wrote on the first appearance of *Maps and Man*: 'This volume is the most exciting compendium of its kind and must be regarded as a significant contribution to historical geography'; and 'Thrower's refreshing method of narration ensures what could have been merely a straight tabulation of historical facts and consequences is instead an eminently readable publication'. Neither I think were map collectors. As one, I have tried to emphasise the thrill I have obtained from the book and an even greater excitement and interest from this, his present *Maps and Civilization*. Not one addition is superfluous, not one fails to provoke further thought and research and nearly all the atlases and maps referred to are within the reach of the pockets of all collectors. The effort required in obtaining them is considerable but the reward is even greater.

LORD WARDINGTON

Recent addition to the Library

Printed Maps of Somersetshire 1575–1860, by Keith Needell (2nd edition, revised).

This is the latest version of Keith Needell's cartobibliography of the county in typescript; another copy is available in the Map Room of the British Library. This new version is more compactly printed and is suitable for mailing (weight 460 g). As before the BL copy will be kept up to date with ongoing additions. The content is also available on a floppy disc (MS-DOS or Windows) which will be much cheaper for mailing.

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More scenes in Latvia: (above) Speakers on the second day from the left: Janis Strauchmanis (session chairman), Arije Ubarste, Alma Brazuniene, Christopher Terrell, and IMCoS president Oswald Dreyer-Eimbcke. (below) Oswald presents the IMCoS plaque to Janis Strauchmanis, as a thank-you from us all.




(Above): Good wishes to our new Chairman Jenny Harvey, from president Oswald Dreyer-Eimbcke. (below) The Gastaldi atlas on view at the University Library in Vilnius.

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