

IMOS

# JOURNAL



LONDINVM TERRA MISSIMI EN  
GLIAE REGNI METROPOLIS

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# Journal of the International Map Collectors' Society

WINTER 1987-1988 Issue Number 28

## CONTENTS

Israel IMCoS Symposium, October, 1987	4	London Evening Meeting	12
Letter to the Editor	6	Jerusalem, the Holy City	13
From the Chairman's Desk: Israel, 1987	8	Shalom to Israel	17
Ephemera and Modern Collectables	10	Cartography is Featured on the BBC Timewatch Programme	21
Review	11	The Cartographic Exhibition in Retrospect	25
G.B. Notes	12		

Copy and other material for our next issue should be submitted by  
26th March 1988

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## From the Editor

Since I have only just taken over the editorial chair, there is very little I can say at this stage. My very first issue, unfortunately, will be late. This is because there was very little copy available to work on, and all the material which you read in this issue arrived very late indeed.

Naturally, I would like, and shall endeavour, to see that each issue reaches members on the correct date, but it does very much depend upon the material available. May I, therefore, at the very outset, ask members, *please* let me have you copy as early as you can. I shall print the deadline date in each issue.

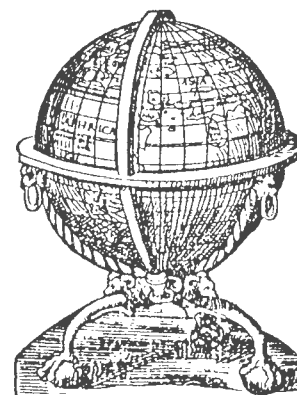
At this juncture, too, may I make a plea for new contributions to the editorial stockpile [as yet, non-existent]. To run this magazine, as with any other, it is of vital importance that written articles, photographs, illustrations, letters, and all

other items intended for publication should be submitted to the editor in good time.

A healthy magazine needs plenty of material. It also needs advertising. So, may I make a plea for both?

Thank you in advance for your help!

**GEORGE BEAL**



# Israel IMCoS Symposium: October, 1987

Those of us coming in the group from England had to assemble at Stansted Airport at 6.30 on the Sunday morning, 25th October, and we were thankful that the extra hour from the change from summer to winter time came on the Saturday night. However, once we had recovered from the early rise, and had made our way through the many security checks, we had a good flight, and arrived at Ben Gurion Airport in Tel Aviv about half-an-hour late to find Eva Wajntraub there to meet us with a large bus. From that moment, we were enveloped by the splendid hospitality that she had arranged for us.

When we arrived at the Windmill Hotel, most of those from the United States, Cyprus, South Africa, West Germany, Denmark and Belgium were already there; many old friends and several new ones too. We were up in good time for breakfast, which in Israel turns out to be something of a feast. We made our way by taxi to the Hebrew University, Givrat Ram Campus, for our registration, and the Symposium was opened by cartographer Marianne Karmon, followed by a slide talk by Eva Wajntraub on Hebrew Maps of the Holy Land. From there we visited the Eran Laor Map Collection which was displayed in the University Library.

Mr Laor was there to talk about his collection, and afterwards accompanied us to lunch in the Belgian House, where 48 of us enjoyed an excellent lunch, all sitting round the same table. In the afternoon, we were treated to a lecture and demonstration of restoration techniques and then we went off to the Israel Museum to see the astonishing Dead Sea Scrolls, protected in a vast bunker. They are interesting, not only from a Biblical

point of view, but also from the view they give of the way of life at the time. Even a divorce settlement survives, containing details of alimony payments.

After dinner at our hotel we went off to Eva's home, where the chairs had only just arrived in time for us to hear Oscar Norwich's exposition with the help of illustrations of many Holy Land maps of his theory of the location of the mysterious land of Ophir, which he places in the Horn of Africa. He was so convincing that in the event there was not so much controversy as we had expected. However, he did cross swords on the subject next day with Dr J. Ringel of the Maritime Museum at Haifa, who had not had the advantage of being in the audience the night before!

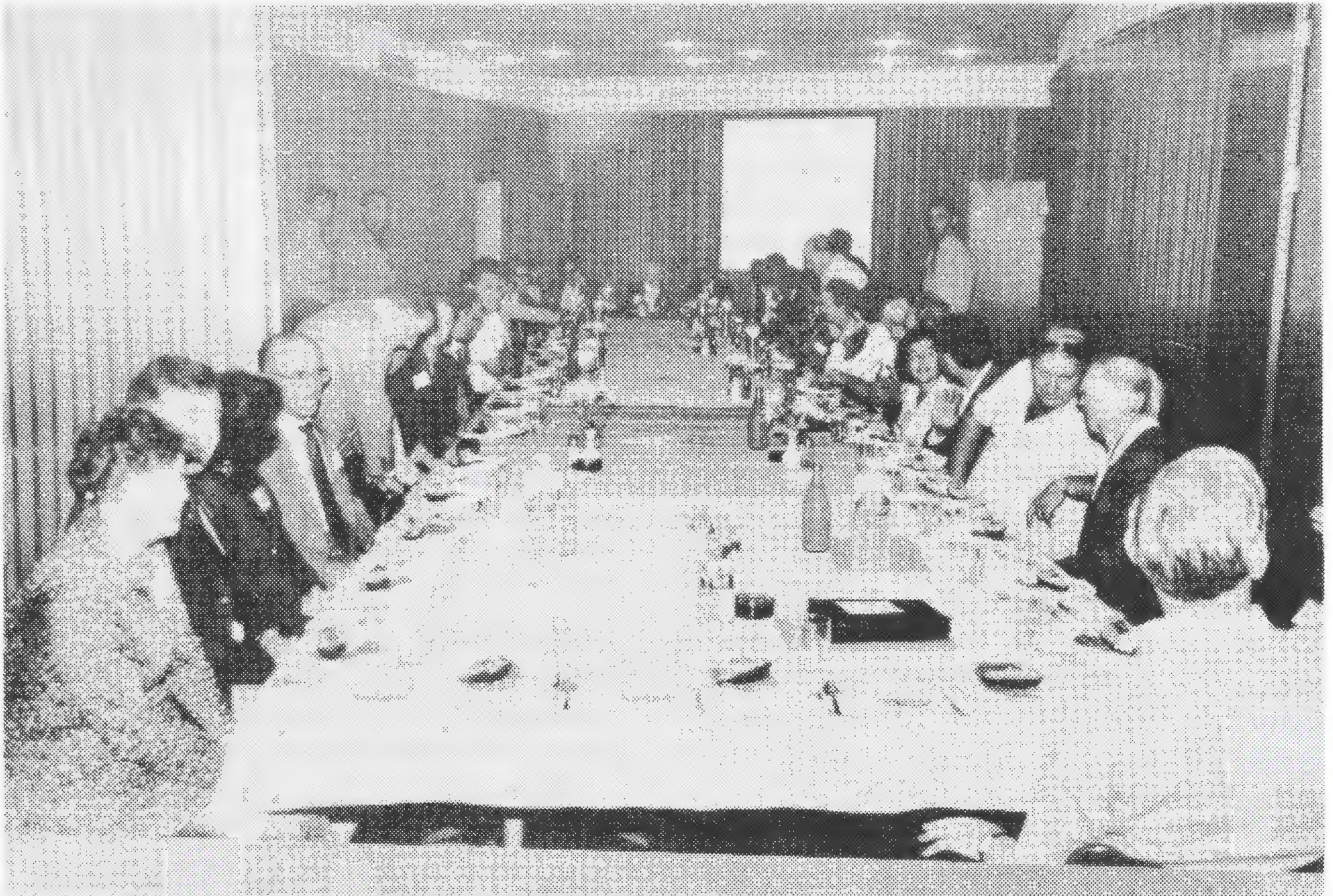
The trip to Haifa on Tuesday saw everyone in a large, very comfortable bus for the two-hour journey on which we were well informed not only by our official guide, but also by Howard Golden, who had previously lived in Jerusalem. Among other items of interest, he pointed out the wrecks of the armoured trucks left at the roadside as a memorial to those who ran the gauntlet to get supplies to Jerusalem from the coast in 1947. Freddy Liebreich had been one of them, and was able to give us his personal reminiscences.

The Maritime Museum in Haifa is not large, but it was proudly shown to us by the Director, who gave us a very good personally conducted tour. Each member of the group was presented with a beautiful catalogue containing many of the maps which were on display in the museum and which had been collected and donated by Mr and Mrs Karl Handler. Karl's daughter Eva, and son-in-law Dr G. Wajntraub have dedicated a map



*A group of members at the Israel Symposium,  
1987.*

*Lunch in Israel during the 1987 Symposium.*



archives room to his memory, and it is a superb collection. The museum also contains many other very interesting items, and is well worth a visit.

Not surprisingly, time ran out, and we did not arrive at our kibbutz near Natanya for lunch until well after 2 p.m. The Director thought that we must have got lost, and had come to the conclusion that map collectors must be no good at reading maps. However, late or not, they have us a good lunch, and the enthusiastic director showed us round. Finally it was back on the bus to Jerusalem with just enough time to get ready and walk up to the President Hotel for the closing dinner.

The highlight of a fine evening was the talk by Professor Y. Ben Arie, who described to us how he had succeeded in tracing the whereabouts of the remarkable model of Jerusalem as it was in the 1860s. It was displayed at the Vienna Exhibition of 1873, and was subsequently left in a cellar in Geneva in the Old City, and those of us who went off the next day to see it were not disappointed. The evening finished with a short recital of harp and flute, which was a delightful finale.

For many, the dinner was the last event, but together with Eva, several of us accepted the kind invitation of Dov Garvish to visit Mount Scopus University on the Thursday, where, assisted by Bunni Rubin and Rachel Kungisser, he had arranged an exhibition of aerial photography and survey maps, which included the original Wilson Map of 1860, used as the basis for the model of the Old City. We were fascinated, and then, to cap it all, Dov and Eva insisted on taking us afterwards to view the old city from the Mount of Olives. They then drove us down the incredibly steep direct road (Maureen Bartlett closed her eyes) to the Garden of Gethsemane - which then turned out to be closed for lunch!

At the final dinner, Malcolm Young, our Chairman, expressed everyone's

thanks to the Israel Map Collectors' Society, and especially to Eva, who, supported by her husband and family, had given us such a memorable visit to Israel. We will remember their very warm hospitality and Eva, who in spite of walking with a stick after her hip operation, seemed to have unbounded energy, and managed her way up and down steps with as much agility as the rest of us.

**PETER BATCHELOR**

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## Letter to the Editor

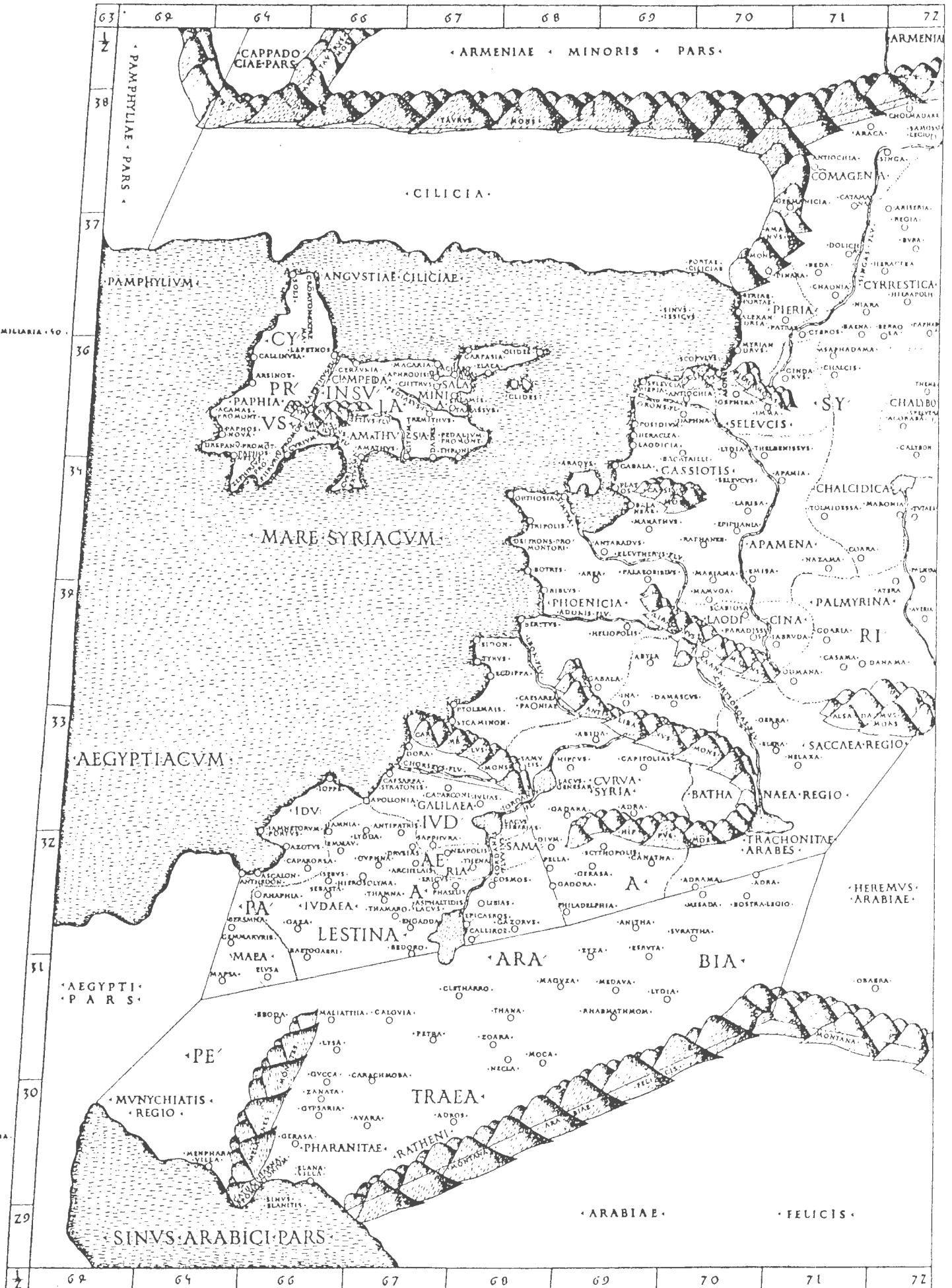
I would like to take the opportunity of thanking the organisers of the Fifth International Map Collectors' Society in Israel (25th - 28th October, 1987). Particular thanks are due to Eva Wajntraub, whose enthusiasm and hard work made the Symposium such a success.

I especially enjoyed the opportunity of meeting people as addicted as I am to maps. I would also like to thank Eran Laor for the exhibition of maps at the National University in Jerusalem and Shoshana Klein for being so patient with all my questions. Dr Joseph Ringel provided a fascinating insight into '3,000 Years at the National Maritime Museum'.

It was only a pity that we did not have more time to examine the maps and charts, and indeed, the instruments which I think we all found extremely interesting. We also enjoyed the closing ceremony and the speech by Professor Ben-Arie. In fact, the next day, we rediscovered some of the places he had mentioned in his lecture on 'Jerusalem During the 19th Century', and also were able to inspect the model of the city exhibited in the citadel of David.

Dr Norwich gave a talk on 'The Cartographical Myth of the Land of Ophir', and ever since, I have been reading books and desperately searching for it everywhere. This was a thoroughly recommendable experience, and once again; many thanks to everyone who made it possible.

**KITTY LIEBREICH**



Map of the Middle Eastern area from an edition of Ptolemy issued in Rome, 1490

# From the Chairman's Desk: Israel 1987

Many of us have returned from a most enjoyable and interesting Symposium in Jerusalem, which is reported more fully elsewhere in this **Journal**.

Our thanks go to the Committee and members of the Israel Map Collectors' Society, and especially our IMCoS representative Eva Wajntraub and her family for making this visit possible and for organising such a successful Symposium.

On behalf of all members I would like to thank, among many: the Jerusalem Foundation and the Mayor of Jerusalem, Mr Teddy Kollek for sponsoring our visit; Marianne Karmon of the National University Library for acting as our Chairman, Eran Laor for showing us his map collection and Eva Wajntraub for her fascinating talk on 'Hebrew Maps of the Holy Land'.

Also our thanks go to Tova Scheintuch of the Conservation Department of the National Library for explaining the modern methods of restoration; Dr Oscar Norwich, our South African representative, for his unique talk on 'The Land of Ophir'; and Dr Josef Ringel and his map librarian for showing us the maps and other items in the Haifa Maritime Museum.

None of us will forget Professor Yehoshua Ben-Arieh's brilliant and gripping after-dinner talk on 19th-century Jerusalem at our Farewell Party, and finally we thank Dov Garvish for inviting us to the Department of Geography at the Hebrew University.

This short summary of thanks does not do justice to the warmth, friendship and hospitality we received from everyone in Israel. We hope to see many of our new cartographic friends in London in June, or Yugoslavia in October next year. Thank you, Israel.

I would like to welcome our new editor, George Beal. Our thanks also go to Rodney Shirley for organising the successful informal meeting at the Farmers' Club, London, on 26th November.

Our Spring Northern meeting is taking place on Saturday, 18th March by courtesy of the Geography Department of the University of Durham, and the Dean and Chapter of Durham Cathedral. Jim Wallwork [telephone Durham 386 5732] is the organiser.

We are very pleased to welcome our new member and representative for Belgium, Itshak Sperling of Brussels. We look forward to meeting him again in London in June.

Plans are well ahead for the U.K. Symposium, 18th - 19th June, 1988. The theme this year will be 'Cartography and the Decorative Arts'.

In order to give overseas members as much warning as possible, the timetable of events is:

**Friday, 17th June:** Evening. Reception, Jonathan Potters.

**Saturday, 18th June:** (i) Private viewing of the Bodleian Library, Oxford University (coach from London will be arranged). Organiser: Stuart Jackson, Tel. 070 682 2555  
(ii) Dinner: Imperial College, London. Organiser: Caroline Batchelor.

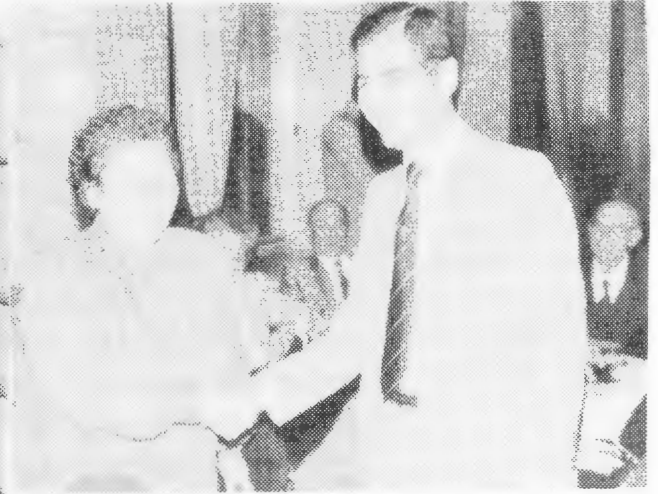
**Sunday, 19th June:** (i) Map Fair, Forum Hotel, London. Organiser: Jonathan Potter.

(ii) Special Exhibition of Title Pages in the

*Continued on page 9*



*Dr G. and Eva Wajntraub: Eva organised our 1987 Symposium in Israel - no doubt with the help of her family!*



*Eva Wajntraub and Andreas J. Hadjipaschalis at the Israel Symposium, October, 1987*



*Yehoshua Ben-Arieh speaking at the Symposium dinner.*

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From the Chairman's Desk: Israel  
1987

*Continued from page 8*

Ashburn Room, Forum Hotel.  
Organiser: Rodney Shirley.

The 1988 Overseas Symposium is taking place at Zagreb and Dubrovnik. Contact organiser: Professor Dr D. Novak, Adenauer Allee 25, D-5300 Bonn 1, Federal Republic of Germany. U.K. party organiser, Tony Burgess.

MALCOLM YOUNG

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### Title Changes - Ed Dahl

We are informed that Mr Ed Dahl's new title and full address is: Edward H. Dahl, Early Cartography Specialist, Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division, National Archives of Canada, Ottawa, Canada, K1A ON3. Letters may, however, be addressed in abbreviated form as: Ed Dahl - MAPS, National Archives of Canada, Ottawa, Canada, K1A ON3.

**THE ANNUAL GENERAL  
MEETING  
of the International Map  
Collectors' Society**

will be held at 5.30 p.m. on  
11th May, 1988

at the Farmers' Club, 3  
Whitehall Court, London,  
SW1A 2EL

# Ephemera and Modern Collectables

This is a series of short articles on items carrying or using a map as the main theme (Postcards, Trade Cards, Cigarette Cards and Matchbox Covers are some examples). Usually, such items date from c1880 up to the present day. Several members collect in this field as a side interest to their main map collecting. A more light-hearted and relaxed area of cartography, the idea is to use this series as a **Journal** 'space filler'.

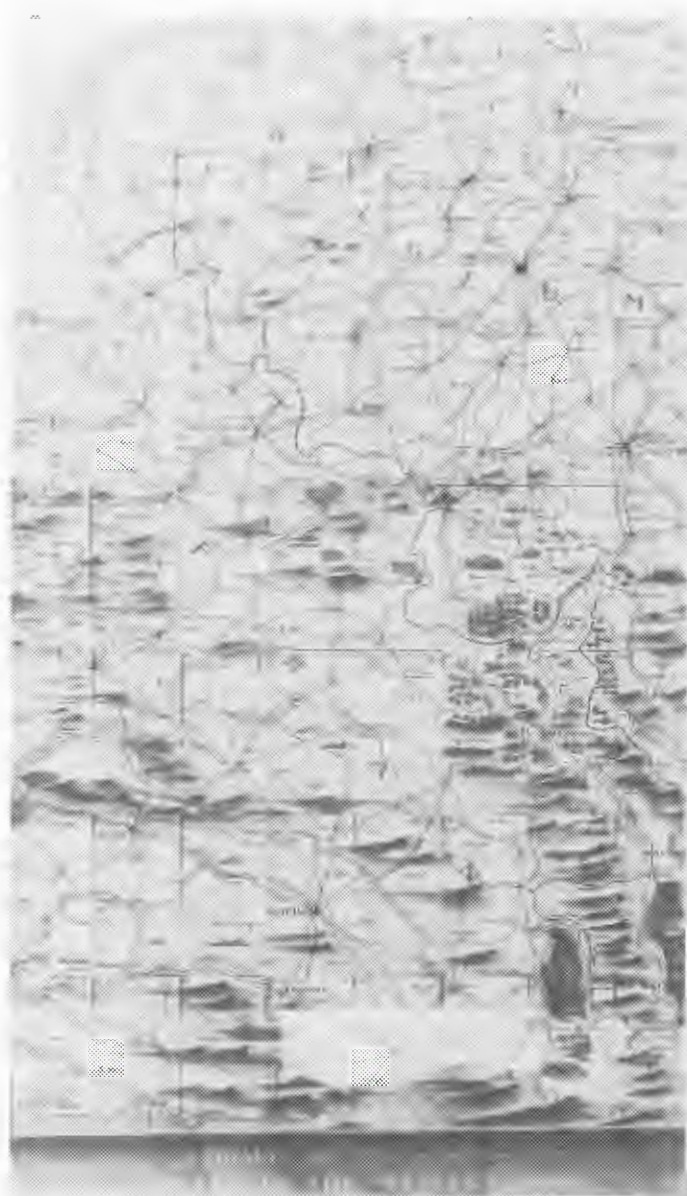
To the uninitiated, Cigarette Cards,

with which we commence the series, originated in the U.S.A. c1870, and like maps, have their rare as well as their common forms, and are priced accordingly. An 1890 set on 'Naval and Military Phrases' is currently priced at £1,750! Fortunately, most map sets do not fall into this category. Indeed, several of the most common can be found for about £10; rarer sets are in the £50 - £300 bracket, depending on condition.

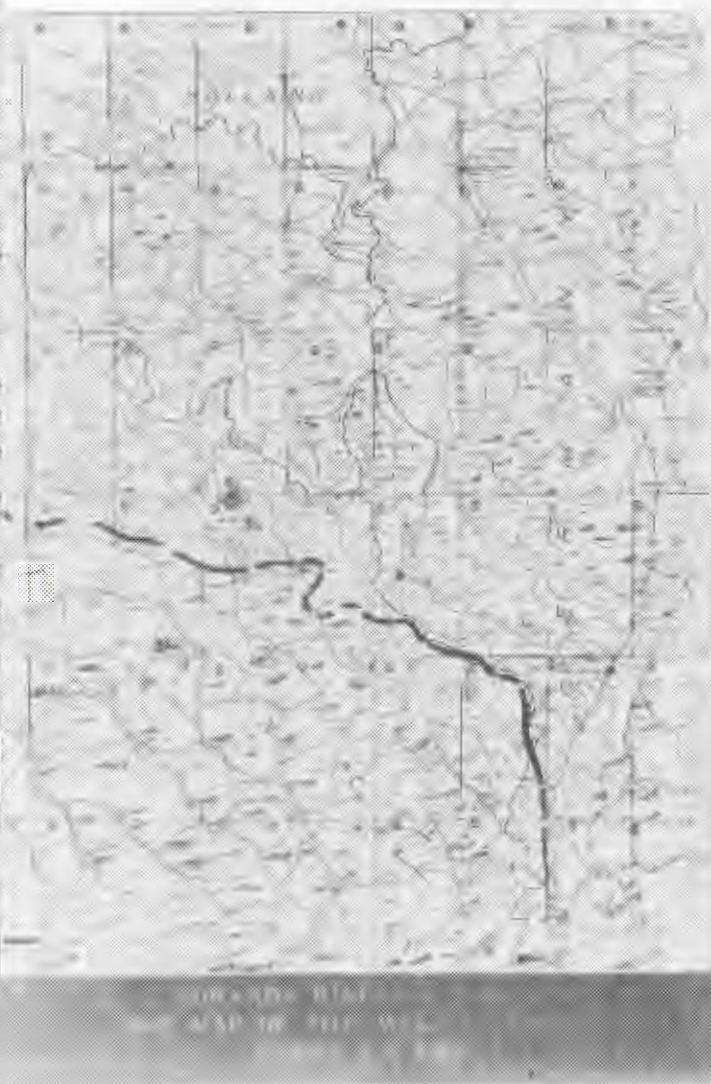
Title: **WAR MAP OF THE WESTERN FRONT**. First issued, 1916. Published by Edwards, Ringer and Biggs, a branch of the Imperial Tobacco Co.

**Series I.**

(a) Proof Set, 56 cards, 1916. Issued



Map A



Map B

colour-printed, land areas in pale green, sea areas in pale blue and outlines, railways and roads in black or red. In this proof state, the cards have blank backs and lack identification numbers. The card later to be numbered 49 carries a three-line symbol explanation in yellow and black. Map source is at present unidentified, but the R.G.S. under O.S. direction published a set of maps of the area in 1916. Perhaps these were used?

(b) First issue, 56 cards, 1916. As above, except that it is now in its final state, and each card carries an identification number in the upper L/R corner. The backs are printed with a tobacco advertisement.

## Series II.

(a) First Issue, 54 cards, 1917. A new smaller-scale map increasing the area covered, it now extends from the Dutch border to the Swiss frontier. The map title printed on the reverse now incorporates this by the addition of ....**INCLUDING THE RHINE AND THE SWISS FRONTIER**. This new map is a photographic production, and is done in various shades of brown on an off-white base card, and when assembled, the map has a

single line border. The cards are numbered within a dark circle in the upper L/R corners. The backs again carry a tobacco advertisement. This one is 'Smoke Exmoor Hunt Mixture and Cigarettes' brand. This set carries a note on the reverse: *Map passed for Publication by the Press Bureau, 8 Feb 1917*, presumably acting for the Censor's Office.

(b) Second issue, 54 cards, 1917. As above, except that the backs carry a changed advertisement: 'Smoke New York Mixture'.

The Robert Sinclair Tobacco Co. also published a set on silk in 1916, entitled 'Great War Area', believed to be postcard size. These are so scarce that a set is unknown, and the few individual silks are expensive. Should any member know of a silk set, I would appreciate notification!

There are also several examples of Postcard Maps covering the Western Front, issued about the same date to satisfy the public thirst for information about the war.

© Bart 1967

*Photographs by D. Webb*



## Review

**Land of the Cossacks** Catalogue; 31st March - 31st May, 1987. Antiquarian Maps of Ukraine - An Exhibition from the University of Alberta Map Collection, Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Centre, Winnipeg. ISBN 0 921741 00 6. Size 274mm x 215mm.

The catalogue is printed in both Ukrainian and English throughout, and contains 25 black and white illustrations of maps of territories of the Polish - Lithuanian Commonwealth, and the Muscovite State (or Russian Empire), the two greatest states of the area in the 17th - 18th centuries, together with maps of the Cossack state. The exhibition portrays

examples of work of many of the leading map-makers and centres of map production. To the reviewer, the three most significant are maps 2, 8 and 12.

Map 2. **Magni Ducatus Lithuaniae Caetererarum Regionem illi adiacentium** by T. Makowski, (with contributions by Prince Radziwill) contains two insets of the lower Dnieper (which are repeated by the Bleaus in map 3, 1635). These insets show the islands on the river, the most important being Khorytsia, the cradle of the Cossack Sich (or camp). A similar map in colour is depicted on the front

*Continued on page 19*

# London Evening Meeting

One of the most enjoyable of IMCoS meetings was held during the early part of the evening, on 26th November from 6 to 8 p.m. at the Farmers' Club in London. There were no outside speakers, but individual collectors brought maps with them, and talked informally about one or two of the most favoured maps in their collections. 'Most favoured' meant just that - the most liked, the most attractive decoratively, the most unusual, or perhaps just the best bargain.

Among those speaking were David Webb on some unfamiliar road maps, Doreen Green on miniature maps, Alan Bartlett on the mediaeval map of the Isle of Thanet (showing facsimiles from later centuries), Fred and Kitty Liebreich on Adrichom's evocative map of the Holy Land, Eugene Burden on Hollar's Berk-

shire, Tommy Bond on maps of Surrey, Bob Bartlett on maps of Staffordshire by Saxton and Plot, Susan Gole on Indian maps by the elusive Cologne school of the 1590s, Caroline Batchelor on the very first purchase from her collection of maps of Africa, and Tony Burgess on the rare anonymous map of Kent dating from the 1580s.

The knowledge - and indeed erudition - displayed by the speakers was only matched by the lively contributions and discussion from the floor. Rodney Shirley chaired the meeting and shared the enthusiasm of all those present. The Farmer's Club laid on some excellent wine, paté, cheese and fruit refreshments, and it was resolved to repeat this form of meeting again in 1988.



## G.B. Notes

N.B. For those members interested in this aspect of collecting, the Library has several back issues of *Cartomania*, the Newsletter for Map Memorabilia Collectors. Membership of this society costs \$10 per annum, including four issues of the Newsletter. Address: S. Feller, 8 Amherst Road, Pelham, MA 01002, U.S.A.

### IMCoS Library

Recent additions to the Library: Israel Symposium, Catalogue of the National Maritime Museum, Haifa. Ehrenburg, R.E. **Cartography and Remote Sensing Imagery**. Published by the Smithsonian Institution Press. ISBN 0 87474 406 7.

H.M.S.O. **Maps & Plans in the Public Record Office**. 1. British Isles, c1410-1860. Published 1967.

Lewis Morris Productions. **Plans in St**

**George's Channel**. Republished edition, 1987

Herbert, F. From the *Bulletin*, No.62/ March, 1987. **A Cartobibliography of the Arrowsmith/Stanford North Pole Map, 1818-1937**. With copy locations, *Cartomania Newsletter*, No.6.

### CATALOGUES RECEIVED:

Magna Gallery Oxford. *Antique Maps and Prints of Oxford and Oxfordshire*, Antique Maps & Prints, Stamford. 'Maps and Prints of all areas'.

### Beacon's Maps

The Librarian would be grateful for notification of any of the above Armada-related maps for countries other than Kent, for which he has four variations already documented.

# Jerusalem, the Holy City

Rarely has a city been designated by as many names as Jerusalem. The Egyptians first mentioned the city almost four thousand years ago, later giving it the name *Urusalim*. The Assyrians modified this to *Ursulimmu*, and the Bible writes *Jerushalayim*, which is still the way we pronounce the name of the city in modern Hebrew.

The Greeks wrote *Hierosolyma*, from the word *hieros* meaning 'holy', and later Jewish commentaries associated the word *shalom* with the city, meaning 'peace'. After King David made Jerusalem his capital, the term *Ir David* in Hebrew, meaning 'David's City' began to be used, together with terms of admiration added by the Prophets, such as 'The City of God', 'the Holy City', and 'the City of Justice'. Throughout history, however, the term most commonly used by all peoples was 'the Holy City'.

No other city in the world has been the scene of such momentous events that were so dramatically to change the course of Western civilisation with the direction of monotheism, as with Judaism and later, Christianity and Islam. The most heroic deeds were accomplished, and the greatest wisdom of former times was concentrated in Jerusalem.

Ancient Jerusalem was situated on the frontiers of Judah and Benjamin, and following its capture by King David, it was defended successfully against attack by the Philistines. By bringing the Ark of God, or the Ark of the Covenant into the city, King David transformed Jerusalem from a regular sanctuary into a city sacred to God, and made it the religious and political centre of all the Tribes. After King Solomon built the Temple on Mount Moriah, Jerusalem became the recognised capital of the Kingdom of Judah, and situated 750 metres above sea level, sur-

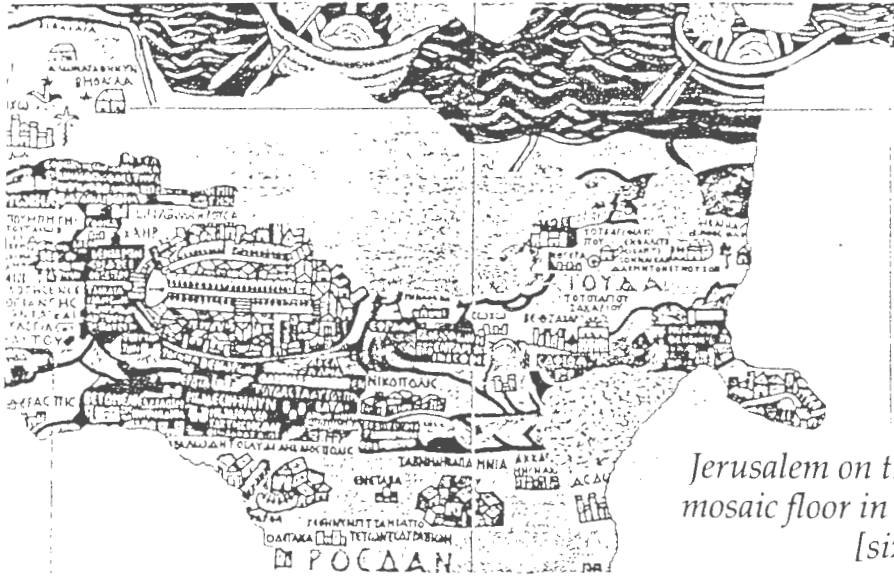
rounded by hills, remained the most difficult part of the country for an invader to attack.

During the time of the Prophets, Jews were inspired and comforted by the vision of a new world emanating from Jerusalem, where order, universal peace and justice would prevail among all men. Since the edict of Cyrus of Persia, permitting the Jews of Babylon to return to Jerusalem and rebuild the Temple, every hope of Jewish political restoration has always been expressed in terms of 'the rebuilding of Jerusalem'.

During the long and painful centuries of their exile, wherever they happened to be, Jews did not forget Jerusalem, and during the annual Passover ceremony, after the reading of their Haggadah (story), which tells of the Exodus from Egypt, they would conclude with the earnest wish of being 'next year in Jerusalem'. During prayers, they would face East, towards the Holy City. So deep-felt was this devotion that even after they died, Jews were buried with their heads towards Jerusalem.

During the exile in Spain, France and Germany, Jewish liturgical literature showed clearly that Jerusalem remained not a romantic dream, but an eternal capital to the Jewish people. A small Jewish community continued to survive in Jerusalem, their situation improving or deteriorating, according to the ruler of the times.

This community, however, was almost wiped out during the Crusades, as is mentioned in the reports of early Jewish travellers, such as Rabbi Benjamin of Tudela and Rabbi Halevi of Toledo. In 1187, when Salach el Din captured Jerusalem, he invited the Jews to come and resettle in the city. This permitted the community to grow and flourish once



Jerusalem on the Madaba map: fragment of a mosaic floor in the Basilica of Madaba, Jordan [size 555 x 940 mm].

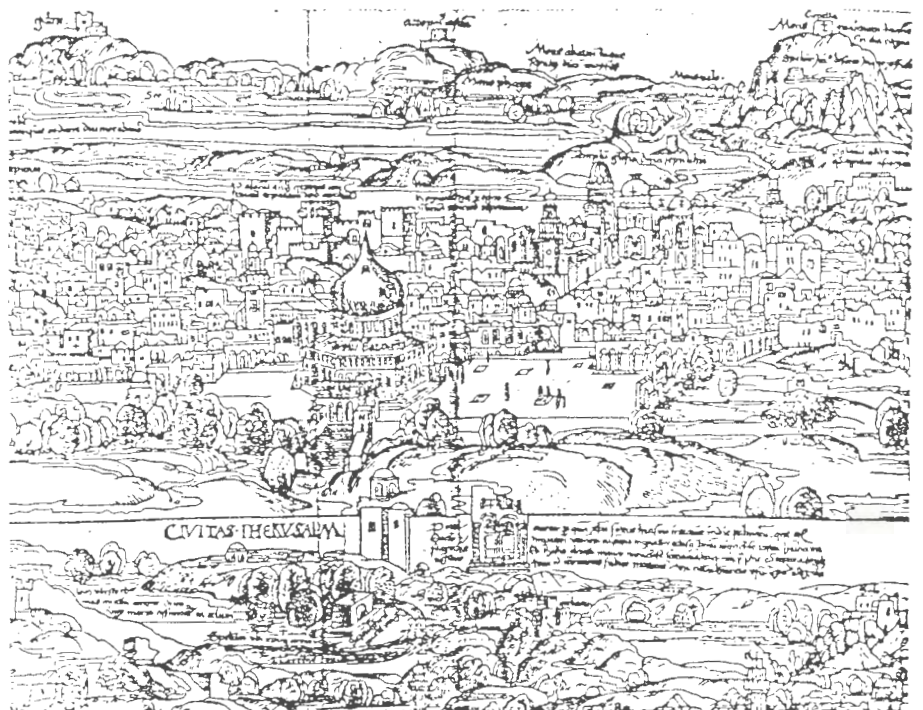
more, and many new synagogues and rabbinical schools were established at that time.

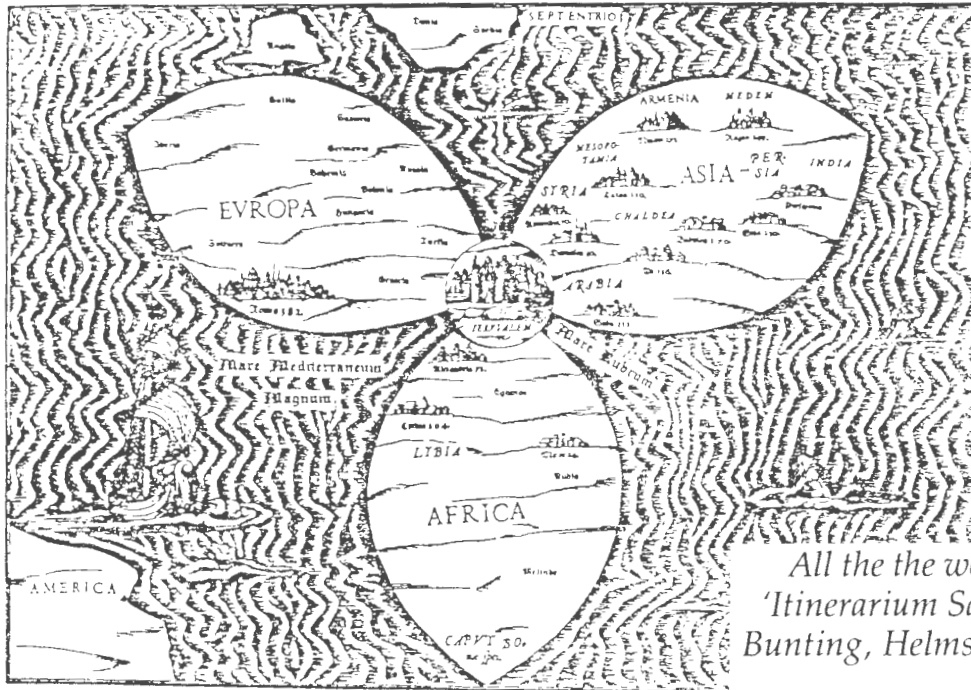
After 1492, when the Jews were exiled from Spain, many came to Jerusalem, introducing their language, Ladino, to the city. The Turks conquered Jerusalem in 1517, and the city became sadly run down, neglected and forgotten by the European Powers. Nevertheless, the Jewish community continued to develop rapidly undisturbed. In the 18th century, the Jewish mystical movement from Poland came to Jerusalem, and from there, moved to Italy, Morocco and other countries.

Then, as now, the Jews of Europe, and all the Diaspora, continued to support the rabbinical schools in the Holy City as a moral obligation.

By the end of the 18th century, Jerusalem had become unimportant, and Napoleon 'did not bother to come'. The hopes of many Jews to obtain freedom and certain rights did not materialise. Nevertheless, the community did enjoy a great revival in the 19th century, and in little more than two generations, their population grew from 30% to almost 70% of the total population of the city, with most of its inhabitants living within the city walls; a Jewish majority in Jerusalem

*Civitas Iherusalem: from 'Peregrinatio in Terram Sanctum', Bernard von Breidenbach, Mainz, 1486. Woodcut, 285 x 1,150mm.*





All the the world in a clover-leaf: from 'Itinerarium Sacrae Scripturae', Heinrich Bunting, Helmstadt, 1581. Woodcut, 265 x 360mm.

after almost two thousand years!

Thanks to the initiative and generous support of the Zionist philanthropist, Sir Moses Montefiore, the first houses outside the old walls of Jerusalem were built in 1860. He called them *Mishkenot Sha'ananim*, which means 'Happy Dwellings'.

These were followed by other new neighbourhoods, such as the German colony, Mahane Jehuda, Mea Shearim, Yemin Moshe and others. Places of Representations added to the busy life of Jerusalem, the city prospered and continued to develop. Important visitors stopped over on their way to the Suez Canal, and at one time, as many as six different countries had their own Post Office in Jerusalem, and printed their own stamps.

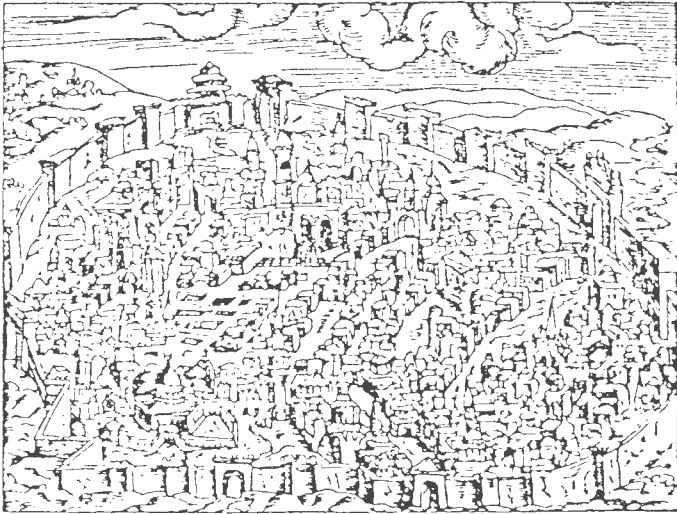
Eliezer Ben Yehuda, called the 'father of modern Hebrew', introduced the language for daily use, and was able to prevail in this endeavour, notwithstanding strong resistance and danger to his own life. He lived to see his dream realised, and Hebrew became once again the language of the Jews of the Holy Land. When General Allenby conquered Jerusalem in 1917, ousting the Turks, his proclamation was given in English,

French, Italian, Arabic and Hebrew.

By the time the Hebrew University on Mount Scopus was formally opened by Lord Balfour in 1925, Hebrew was the language used for instruction and the standard dictionary was the eminent work of Ben Yehuda, still used by students today. When the British Mandate ended, 31 years later, the State of Israel was established in May, 1948 with Jerusalem as its capital.

Unfortunately, one day later, war was declared, and the result was the sacking of the Old City. The Jewish Quarter was completely destroyed, Jewish places of worship were desecrated and the cemetery on the Mount of Olives demolished during the attack on Jerusalem. The city became divided, cut in two with no further possibility of Jewish access to their Holy Places, foremost of which was the Western Wall.

This sad condition continued unchanged up to June, 1967, when the city became reunited. It now remains free and open to all races and creeds. Worship at all the Holy Places is encouraged, with support and reconstruction. Pilgrims from all over the world visit the Holy Places of Christianity, Islam and Judaism without hindrance.



*Jerusalem, die heilige vierecket Statt... by  
Adam Reiszner, Frankfort am Main, 1563.  
Woodcut, 224 x 312mm.*

Under the guidance and inspiration of the world's most famous Mayor, Mr Teddy Kollek (called by everyone in Jerusalem 'Teddy'), and the faith and courage of its inhabitants, who, like their Mayor, believe in co-existence, the Holy City of King David and King Solomon has made the dream of centuries a living fact: the freedom enjoyed by all the citizens of Jerusalem continues to shine a beacon of hope for a better world, where all men live in peace, and their children have a fair chance to grow up as decent human beings.

**E. and G. WAJNTRAUB**

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## Forthcoming Auctions

**Saturday, 27th February, 1988; 2 p.m.**  
Maids Head Hotel, Norwich. Maps, prints, books cigarette cards, ephemera, toys, games and objects. Viewing from 10 a.m.

**Saturday, 23rd April, 1988; 2 p.m.** Maids Head Hotel, Norwich. Maps, prints, books, cigarette cards, ephemera, toys, games and objects. Viewing from 10 a.m.

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## SUBSCRIPTIONS

Subscriptions for 1988 are now due, and the Membership Secretary would be pleased to have your remittances as soon as possible. Payments are preferred in Sterling, but if payment is made in another currency, please add the equivalent of £3 to cover the costs of conversion. Your IMCoS subscription for the year 1988 is £15.

Three years' subscription [1988, 1989, 1990] costs £40

[For payments in other than Sterling, please add £3]

Send your remittance to the Membership Secretary:

Mrs Caroline Batchelor,  
Pikes, The Ridgeway,  
Oxshott,  
Leatherhead,  
Surrey, K22 0L6



## Committee Meetings, 1988

Held at the Farmers' Club,  
3 Whitehall Court,  
London SW1A 2EL

Wednesday, 9th March

Tuesday, 12th April

Wednesday, 11th May

Tuesday, 14th June

Overseas representatives are welcomed to these meetings if they are in London. Meetings are held from 5.30 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.

# Shalom to Israel

When I mentioned that I was thinking of attending the Israel Symposium in Jerusalem and Haifa, there was a chorus of 'Can I come?' from my wife Mariette and my son Glenn.

Thus it was that we were at Stansted Airport at an obscene hour of the morning of Sunday, 25th October. After a very pleasant flight, we arrived at Ben Gurion Airport, and transferred to a bus for Jerusalem.

The striking impression one gets of this city is the profusion of greenery and flowers. Quite literally, on the outskirts, one side of the road is desert, and the other a mass of roses and other flowers. Coupled with this is the fact that the authorities decreed that all buildings in Jerusalem must be faced with Jerusalem stone, which is a fawnish-yellow in colour. In certain light conditions it has a rosy hue which is quite beautiful.

After the Symposium, which has been described elsewhere, we formed a party consisting of Caroline and Peter Batchelor and the three of us, hired a little minibus and set off to explore Israel.

The ladies were anxious to visit the Dead Sea and spend a couple of days at a Spa hotel to see whether the salts and mud would do anything for their psoriasis. The men were not interested in this, so after seeing the ladies safely ensconced, we set off for Tiberius on the Sea of Galilee. The road at the start is 400 metres below sea level, and at Tiberius is still 200 metres below.

We saw evidence of flash floods which come down from the mountains bordering the Dead Sea, sweeping all before them. A young Israeli soldier had been killed the week before our arrival when his car was swept off the road and along a wadi for some distance. We arrived at Tiberius without mishap, but had some

difficulty in finding our hotel. When we did, we didn't like it, so we went on to another. There is very little to see in Tiberius apart from the little church on the site of the Miracle of the Feeding of the Five Thousand, a few boats and a miniscule beach.

The following morning we set off for Mount Tabor to see a monastery and a hospice which is still used for the aid of travellers. The latter part of the road to the summit was quite hair-raising. Peter, who was driving (I managed to break my toe in the Windmill Hotel in Jerusalem), said that had he not been, he would have kept his eyes shut for the entire journey. My attempts to draw his attention to the splendid vista unfolding before us met with no success at all. We saw the Basilica of the Transfiguration and the ruins of Benedictine monastery.

We then continued along the road to Nazareth, which we thought would be interesting. It wasn't. The town is built on a hill with one main street, which was all but impassable due to the weight of traffic. We tried to go into side streets to avoid it, without success. There were no old churches in the town; nothing built before the 1920s seemed to have survived, and the degree of commercialism was more than we could accept. We rapidly got out of the place, and made for the Mount of Beatitudes, where another disappointment awaited us.

We thought there would be a church of some description at the summit, but all we found was a school with a private chapel. In consolation, we continued up a dirt track through a sort of vineyard, and had a picnic overlooking the Sea of Galilee.

As it was still quite early, we decided to have a look at the Golan Heights. We rapidly ran out of road on our map, and

started seeing signs reading 'Frontier Ahead' and 'United Nations Observation Post'. We also saw a few Israeli armoured vehicles parked near woods. We came to a crossroads and the consensus was that we turn right as Jordan lay straight ahead.

The road rapidly deteriorated into a dirt track which became pitted with shell holes. Another conference, and we turned around and went back to the crossroads, finding a road going South, which eventually led us via serpentine bends to the shore of Lake Galilee. We drove right around the sea to Tiberius and again found little of interest en route.

The following morning, we returned to the Dead Sea and rejoined the ladies. They were full of enthusiasm for the medicinal properties of the salts and mud in which they had been wallowing. After a coffee, we loaded up and set out for Masada, a few kilometres along the road. Access to the summit was by cable railway or a snake-like path. Glenn chose the Snake Path and the rest of us chose the railway. Coming together at the summit, we set out to explore. Having seen the film *Masada*, we were curious to see where the Jews had lived, and where the Romans had breached the fortress.

It was far larger than we had imagined, and if one had systematically visited all the rooms and palaces (Herod's), it would have taken four hours. There were still remains of the original mosaics in the ruins of the churches, and the bath chambers were still extant. The ramp which the Romans had built to storm the summit was still to be seen, and stretched some 300 feet up the side of Masada. To think that the Romans could have performed such a feat in 60 A.D. defies belief. Glenn declined the ride down, and again used the Snake Path. Caroline said such enterprise should be rewarded, so we bought him a T-shirt emblazoned with the legend 'I climbed Masada'.

On the road again, we made for Beersheba. We passed a point high in the mountains, where a sign read 'sea level',

and looking back, realised how dangerous a flash flood could be. In Beersheba we were invited to the home of Professor Lowenthal, friends of Caroline and Peter from Africa. We had a very pleasant evening, and were recommended a restaurant, the 'Steak Ilia', to go to for a meal. Without the instructions, we would never have found it, and therefore would have missed the best meal we had in Israel, although the wine was not so good. Perhaps the fact that some of the bottles bore the legend 'made by the Phosphate Company of the Dead Sea' had something to do with it.

The next day, we went to the Ramon Crater, an impressive natural phenomenon which is the start of the Rift Valley. The museum and observatory are very interesting and cunningly built. After a short introductory film show, we ascended a spiral corridor showing exhibits of the various rocks and fossils discovered in the area. Suddenly, we found ourselves in a glass-enclosed semi-circular observatory looking out over the crater for kilometres in all directions. It was a very spectacular sight, as the observatory was built jutting out over the lip. We drove down into the crater, and visited some of the formations we had seen on film, notable the 'Carpenter's Shop', where a profusion of hexagonal pieces of rock were strewn about as though by some human agency.

We now set off for Bethlehem, and on consulting the map saw that there were two roads, the one we have come in on, and one to the North. We took the North road, and on arrival at Hebron were stopped for the first time by the military, and told that we couldn't go to Bethlehem by the North road, and that we should make a detour to bring us back on our original road. We missed the turning to Bethlehem; all we saw was a notice reading 'JESUS - now showing King David Cinema'. Evidently few people approach Bethlehem from Beersheba.

Bethlehem was impressive: the Church of the Nativity was the oldest in Israel.

Apparently, when the Turks invaded the country, they destroyed churches wholesale, but because there was a fresco depicting the Three Wise Men on the façade of the church, which they took to represent Turks, they spared it.

To see the site of the manger in which Christ was born is a peculiar experience, and Peter took a photograph of us looking at it. Our expressions ranged from awe to disbelief. We were at the cradle of Christianity, and it was difficult to assimilate. We then decided to split up and have a look at the old town. Mariette and Glenn were extremely lucky. They wandered up Star Lane and saw an old priest entering a chapel. He saw them looking, and invited them in, when he showed them a 1,900 year old religious book in parchment, which had survived the vicissitudes of the Crusades, the Turks, the Germans and sundry other invaders through the ages. This was, they were told, the Bible written in Syriac [= Aramaic]. He gave Mariette a postcard containing an extract of St Matthew 6: 9 - 13 as a souvenir of their visit.

So ended our trip to Israel, except for our departure from Ben Gurion Airport. On our travels, I had acted as treasurer, and on being asked where we had been, I handed over a wad of hotel bills, receipts for car hire, restaurant bills and what-all. It was an error of some magnitude; we were interrogated about the documents by no less than three different officials, who also wanted to know why Mariette's passport had been issued in Belgium, and why Glenn's was only a yearly one.

As politely as possible, Mariette explained that the Passport Office had been on strike, so being Belgian by birth she had obtained a renewal in Belgium, and for the same reason, Glenn's passport had special dispensation for travel to certain countries, including Israel. Finally, we got through immigration to the departure lounge, where we learned that our plane was delayed, in the event, four hours.

Our lasting impression of Israel was of a young country bursting with enthusiasm; the people polite and helpful to a degree not to be found in the U.K. At various points in our travels we were not quite sure where we were or how to get to a certain place. Invariably anyone we asked went out of their way to make sure we understood where we had to go. The advances made with irrigation schemes taking water from the River Jordan and piping it all over the land were impressive, and the results spectacular.

HARRY PEARCE



Review

*Continued from page 11*

cover of the catalogue.

Map 8. **Typus Generalis Ukraine....** by G. Beauplan, 1680, Janson/Pitt ed. Beauplan was employed by the Polish Crown for some 17 years, during which time he thoroughly surveyed and mapped the Ukrainian lands, and proved an accurate source for many later cartographers.

Map 12. **Amplissima Ucraniae Regio, Palatinatus Kioviensum et Braclaviensum.....** by T. Lotter, 1770. This map's importance is due to the fact that it identifies the territorial base of the Ukrainian Cossack state of 1648 - 1657. These state borders coincide with the boundaries of the old Palatinates of Kiev, Braclaw and Chernihiv.

Maps 13, 26 and 17 all have titles in French, referring to the Ukraine as the 'Land of the Cossacks'. The reference list would benefit by the inclusion of *Centralny Katalog Zbiorow Kartograficznych w Polsce.....*, which also includes maps of the Ukraine.

Dr WISLAW RYBOTYCKI



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# Cartography is Featured on the BBC Timewatch Programme

On Wednesday, 6th January, 1988, the **Timewatch** programme on BBC2 covered the subject matter of cartography by giving prominent exposure to members of the International Map Collectors' Society.

The one-third devoted to maps was at the tail-end of a programme entitled *Evidence of Neglect*, which included subjects relating to film and its preservation, books and the poor quality of paper on which they were printed, and finally, maps as historical records, but with apparent emphasis on their systematic separation from atlases to satisfy collectors' needs.

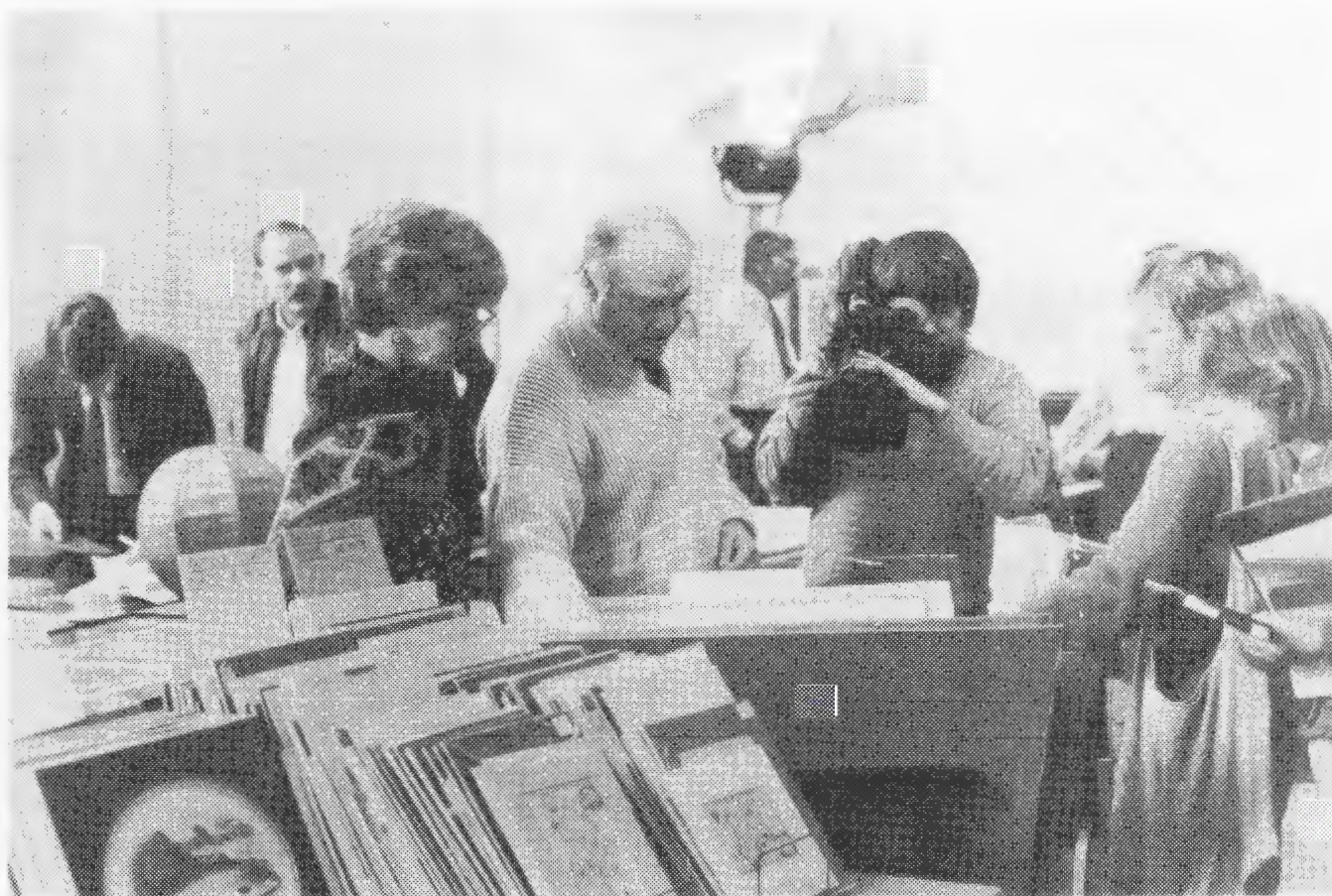
Some dealers and collectors were disconcerted at the presentation of the programme, which at first appeared to be an attack on map collectors as destroyers of

historical items. The programme was, however, a good reflection on the hobby. It was produced by Antonia Benedek, who became a familiar face in map collecting circles whilst the programme was in preparation.

There were some prominent omissions, however. Malcolm Young, Chairman of IMCoS, whose voice was heard at the opening to the programme, was in fact not shown, despite his being filmed on several occasions. Rodney Shirley, the ex-president of the Society, was equally

*Continued on page 27*

*Anne Downes and Yasha Beresiner being filmed in the presence of Antonia Benedek for the BBC 'Timewatch' programme on Wednesday, 6th January, 1988*



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# INTERNATIONAL MAP COLLECTORS' SOCIETY REGIONAL MEETING, DURHAM

Saturday, 19th March, 1988

## PROGRAMME

Morning - University of Durham, Geography Department	12.45	Lunch: University of Durham, Grey College.
10.00 Registration and Coffee		Afternoon - Durham Cathedral, Dean and Chapter Library
10.30 'Maps - their Historical Role in Society' <b>Mr M.J. Blakemore</b> , B.A., Lecturer in Quantitative Geography, University of Durham.	2.00	'Local Mediaeval Maps of Durham' <b>Mr M.G. Snape</b> , M.A., Senior Assistant Keeper, Department of Palaeography and Diplomatic, University of Durham.
11.15 'The Earliest English Estate Maps' <b>Professor P.D.A. Harvey</b> , M.A., D.Phil (Oxon), F.R.Hist.S., F.S.A., Emeritus Professor of History, University of Durham.	2.45	General Questions, Study of Dean and Chapter Library Map Collection.
12.15 Study of Geography Department Cartographic Collection.	4.00	Close of Meeting.

**Cost** (including lunch): £10.00 [excluding wine]

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# The Cartographic Exhibition in Retrospect

by Yasha Beresiner

The highly successful 1987 IMCoS visit to Israel, under the capable auspices of Eva Wajntraub and the Israel Map Collectors' Society, had its true origins just over a decade ago when Eran Laor, now President of the Israeli organisation, presented his collection of Holy Land maps to the Jewish National and University Library [JNUL].

The maps viewed by IMCoS members at the Library are referred to as those of the 'Eran Laor Collection'. They formed both the nucleus of the University holding of maps and atlases; a collection that has since been added to considerably, and which is now considered the most important accumulation of such documents in existence.

During the months of October and November of 1976, following on the formal presentation by Eran Laor of his map collection to the JNUL, an exhibition was organised in the Berman Hall of the University under the direction of Reuven Yaron of the Library. The exhibition was named 'Undique ad Terram Sanctam', and over 100 maps were exhibited, divided into ten separate sections.

The last section contained some dozen major books and atlases covering the period from 1486 - Bernhard von Breidenbach's *Travels to the Holy Land* in the company of the engraver Erhard Reuwich, whose marvellous engravings were published in the volume - to the 1925 first modern edition of an atlas in the Hebrew language. Other sections included world and continental maps, Jerusalem and the Holy Land and maps of the near East and Mediterranean, *inter alia*.

In the introduction and foreword to the

catalogue of the exhibition published by the JNUL, Reuven Yaron and Eran Laor make comments as relevant today as they were at the time of publication in 1976.

Mr Reuven Yaron, Director of the JNUL, states in his introduction:

'Maps occupy a relatively minor, modest place in the world of Jewish books. Jewish love of books is concentrated by and large on the traditional spheres of Jewish intellectual effort, primarily in the religious sphere. The making of maps never truly became a significantly Jewish profession.

'Our holdings at the JNUL in the field of cartography were altogether negligible; donations contributed precious little. All this changed drastically by Mr Eran Laor's magnificent gift of his outstanding collection of maps and related literature, assembled over a period of 30 years. Mr Laor has put the JNUL on the map in this particular sphere.

'The relationship between Laor and the JNUL has not terminated in his donation only. It has been our joint decision to develop the collection even farther. Laor, as special adviser to the Director of the JNUL has been actively purchasing maps for the Library.

'May I express the hope that the present intimate and cordial relationship continue for many years to come, for Laor's enjoyment and for the benefit of the Library.'

Eran Laor adds in his enlightening preface to the 1976 Catalogue:

'Amongst all the peoples who regard the Bible as their Holy Scripture, Eretz Israel (Palestine, the Holy Land, etc.) was the country most often described and represented. Joshua, sending out emissaries after the conquest of Canaan, said:



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"Go through the whole country... survey it and return to me... So the men went and passed through the country: the registered it on a scroll, city by city..." [Joshua 18, 8.9].

'The tie with the Holy Land and the Holy City of Jerusalem never lessened over the centuries, for Jew and Christian alike. Jerusalem was and remained the Eternal City, the centre of the world. In wheel-maps, Jerusalem constituted the navel of the world. Bibles and other historical and religious works printed between the 16th and 19th centuries almost invariably contained one or more biblical maps and illustrations, not to mention atlases.

'Voyages into remote countries were undertaken, pilgrimages to the Holy Land became frequent. Many of the pilgrims described their adventures; they published reports and illustrated them with pictures, and of course, maps.

'Early maps contained many phantasies and inaccuracies; by contrast, the map of Eretz Israel approached reality from the very beginning. For many years maps were based on the Bible, attempting to reproduce sites of the Holy Land

based upon details supplied by the book of Joshua.

'As far as known at present, the first map of 'new' Palestine (Palestina Moderna) was designed in 1320 in Italy by Pietro Vesconte. In the course of the 16th and 17th centuries, maps turned into veritable works of art.

'I started my collection in 1947; it grew so quickly that in 1953 I was able to take part in an exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York under the title "From the Land of the Bible". A few weeks ago, the Israel Museum staged an exhibition from my collection entitled "Mediterranean Panorama".

'The collection began to resemble the mediaeval representations of the world. Wheel-maps pictured Jerusalem as the navel of the world, and I acquired everything relating to Jerusalem and the Holy Land - maps, plans, views, and from there representations of the Near East and the Eastern Mediterranean. I went beyond these territories, including maps of all countries and continents, and succeeded in building up a collection which I am proud to offer in bulk to the JNUL and to enrich its holdings.'

---

## Conference in Portland, Maine, U.S.A.

On 2nd - 3rd December, 1988, a conference will be held at Portland, Maine, U.S.A. It is entitled:

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## Timewatch Programme

*Continued from page 21*

neglected, as was the editor of *The Map Collector*, Valerie Scott.

Members of IMCoS who appeared included David Webb, who had an opportunity to show a part of his extensive collection of road maps, and Eugene Burgess and Tony Burden, who were shown to be doing the rounds as a pair.

Although our organisation was not mentioned by name during the programme, due credits were given to the Society at the end. As our address was made available to those enquiring, several new members have been recruited to the Society. Your editor invites any comments from those who had the opportunity to view this programme for publication in future editions of our **Journal**.

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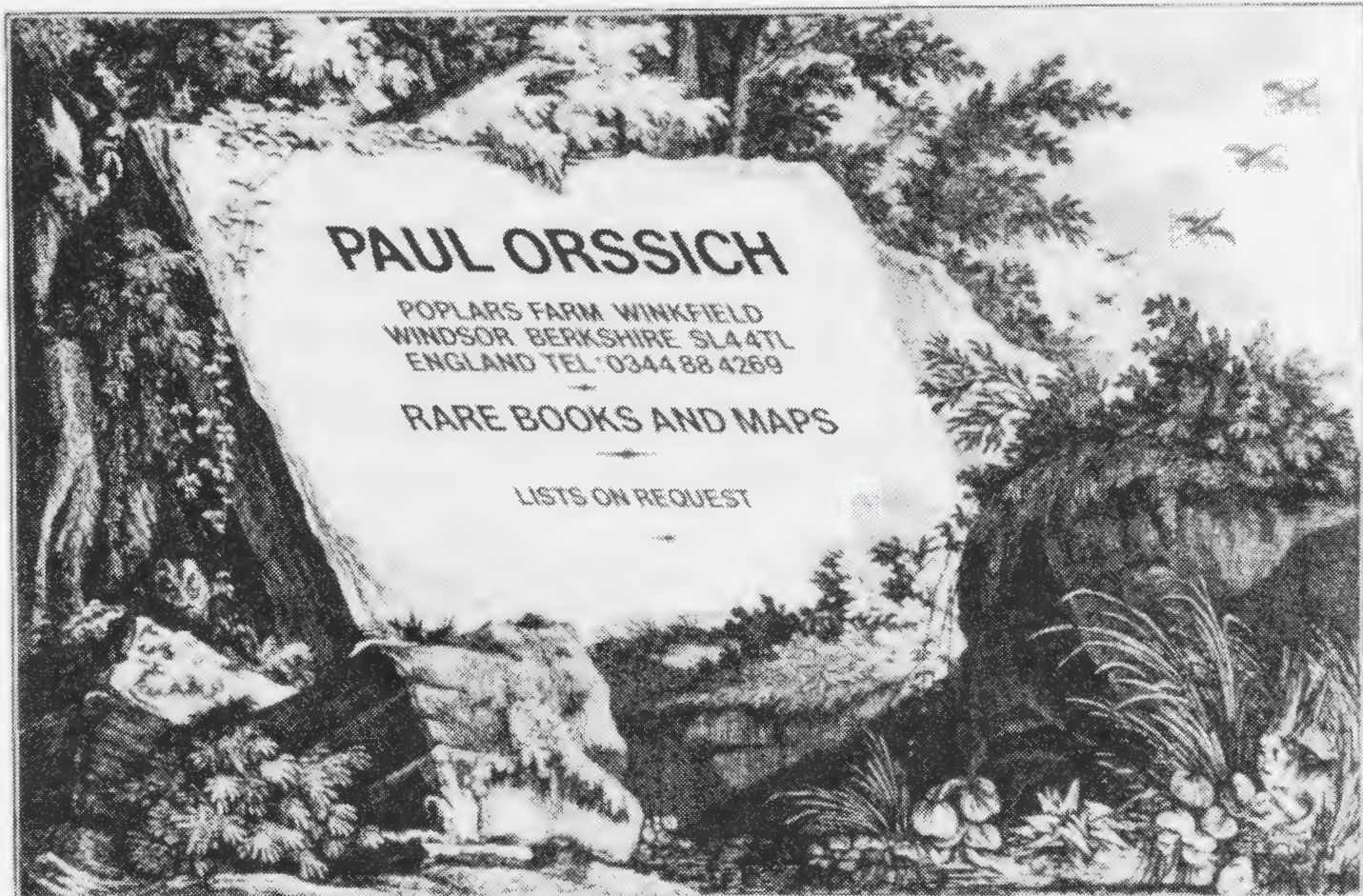
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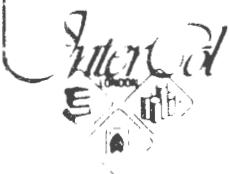
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