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Focus on Africa

Report on 4th International BIMCC Conference
Into and Out of Africa

Cartographic entries in Stanley's sketch books

**Review of books on Africa (*Journey into Africa*,
Imperial footprints)**

**Recent auction results on
Africa**

**Map of the season:
L'Afrique Centrale,
by A.J. Wauters**

Also in this issue

***Le Jeu de France-Pierre*
Duval's map game**

**An extraordinary example
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Dear Map Friends,

The new-look cover is quite clear: this Newsletter focuses on Africa, following on the success of the recent BIMCC conference. This event was an opportunity to learn about some lesser-known aspects of the cartography of Africa (see the report on page 8), but it was also the BIMCC's way to mark the 100th anniversary of Henry Morton Stanley's death. Ignoring the controversy about Stanley's participation in the colonial exploitation of Africa, the BIMCC considered that his unique contribution to the knowledge of the continent and to the development of its cartography deserves recognition; in this domain, nothing was taken away from and a lot was given to Africa! This was clearly demonstrated by the presentation given by Prof. J. Newman of his book on Stanley (see review on page 6), and by the work of the team from the Royal Museum for Central Africa (see article on page 11) and the exhibition of Stanley's manuscripts and other memorabilia the day following the conference.

The other half of this particularly voluminous Newsletter contains two articles on rather unusual aspects of cartography; one about a 17th century game (*Jeu de France*) based on maps, the other about local cartography in the area of Kortrijk in Flanders, as well as the usual departments (BIMCC news, international news and events, auction calendar, etc.).

Happy new cartographic year.

Jean-Louis Renteux,

Editor



PS: Please, do not forget to renew your membership for 2005 (details on page 35)

Contents

Looks at books on Africa	
I: <i>Journey into Africa</i>	4
II: <i>Imperial footprints</i>	6
BIMCC International Conference: '<i>Into and out of Africa</i>'	8
Cartographic entries in Stanley's sketch books	11
Recent auction results on Africa	15
Map of the season: <i>L'Afrique Centrale</i> by A. J. Wauters	17
An extraordinary example of local cartography	21
<i>Le jeu de France</i>-Pierre Duval's map game	24
BIMCC news	
Visit to the Rare Books at the Royal Library, Brussels	27
Extraordinary General Meeting	28
BIMCC programme for 2005	29
International news & events	30
Auction calendar	33



LOOKS AT BOOKS ON AFRICA (I)

Journey into Africa – The Life and Death of Keith Johnston, Scottish Cartographer and Explorer (1844 – 79) by James McCarthy.

Caithness, Scotland (UK) : Whittles Publishing Limited, 2004. 256 pages, 34 b/w and 19 colour ill., 3 appendices, bibliography, index. Paperback, 24 x 17 cm. ISBN 1-904445-01-2. GBP 35.

The name of Johnston evokes the singularly important cartographic enterprise of the Scottish clan that marked the mapping of the world, and not least that of Africa, in the 19th century in Great Britain. The new edition of *Tooley's Dictionary of Mapmakers* has eleven entries devoted to this family, with extensive references to the maps, atlases and globes produced by the founders of the famous Edinburgh firm, William and Alexander Keith Johnston. The latter's son, also Alexander Keith, or *Johnston secundus* as Livingstone called him (Keith in the following text), is mentioned in only a few lines, overshadowed by the eminence, in the cartographical sense, of the other members of the lineage before and after him.

To have rescued this enigmatic personality from oblivion is the merit of the immensely readable biography before us. It began with the author being invited by the Royal Scottish Geographical Society early in 2000 to transcribe the last unpublished expedition diary of Alexander's son Keith, a task which suited McCarthy well since it concerned a fellow Scotsman (he had written books previously about Scotland's land and people), and because the expedition covered an area in East Africa familiar to him from his appointment as forest conservator in Tanganyika, just prior to its independence.

Keith was born into a family that belonged to the establishment in Edinburgh, and his upbringing was marked by the attributes that characterized members of the affluent society : a sound education, the cultivation of contacts with eminent personalities in the domain of the arts, and in their case more specifically with explorers, geographers, mapmakers, and, of course, travel abroad. His

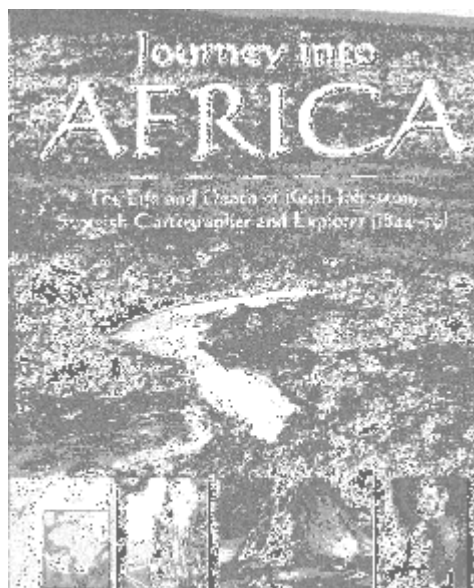
father himself had set the example: Livingstone was a regular visitor to their home, he had met Alexander von Humboldt in Paris, and the German cartographers Heinrich Lange and August Petermann worked in their firm of W. & A.K. Johnston in Edinburgh in the early 1840's, starting a remarkable international cooperation in the field of cartography. Apprenticed to become a draughtsman and engraver in the parental firm, Keith followed in his father's footsteps and must have shown exceptional faculties.

At the age of 22, in 1866, he was appointed superintendent of maps at the renowned map-making and publishing firm of Stanfords in London with whom he remained a year. Following an extended stay in Germany with his father's friends, notably in Gotha, the then capital of German map-making, he took up the position of head of the geographical department in the new London office of W. & A.K. Johnston for a short while, before becoming assistant curator of maps at the Royal Geographical Society (RGS) in London.

All the while he continued

to publish maps and papers on the results of ongoing explorations, and had a first clash with Stanley on issues of mapping the African interior. But Keith had got somewhat frustrated with his office jobs. He had developed a restlessness which led him to first accept a geographical border survey mission to Paraguay in 1874, and then to conduct an African expedition in 1878 which was to end in tragedy for him.

As the author takes us through the preparatory steps of this mission, organized under the aegis of the RGS to explore new trade routes towards the





Great Lakes, we are given a succinct account of the prevalent knowledge of the East African interior, following Livingstone's first explorations from 1854 onwards. The modalities of African travel at that time, the incredible hardships, unsuspected pitfalls and dangers encountered within a most hostile natural and tribal environment are described with revealing detail. Keith's arrival in Zanzibar in early 1879, in the company of Joseph Thomson, his 20-year-old assistant, provides the opportunity to introduce us to the way of life of this important European outpost, the starting point for most of the expeditions into East and Central Africa during the 19th century. They were warmly welcomed by another Scotsman, John Kirk, the British Consul who proved to be a most helpful advisor and protector in this critical preparation phase for Keith's expedition.

Because of the continuing late rains, Keith decided on a trial trip to the Usambara region, just inland from the coastal town of Tanga, to the North of Zanzibar. It was here that a personality clash between the two young men became evident. Whilst Keith was a sober, meticulous geographer and explorer, of a rather introvert nature, his youthful companion was more of an impetuous, exuberant character of whom Kirk remarked that he had 'an awkward uncouth manner and had certainly seen little society.' Keith found himself incapable of resolving this conflict and secretly tried to get Thomson recalled, but to no avail.

So on 19 May 1879 the explorers left Dar-es-Salaam accompanied by the cheers and good wishes of a crowd of expatriates from Zanzibar that had come along to bid them farewell. For six weeks the caravan of 150 men and five donkeys travelled inland, making progress laboriously in almost continuous rain, with Keith suffering from diarrhoea as of the third week out. Instead of resting a while to recover, he insisted on being carried to the next major village of Behobeho, some

180 km from their point of departure, which they reached on 19 June. Just over a week later Keith died of dysentery. He was buried at the foot of a great 'Inkuyu' tree into whose bark his name was engraved.

Thomson hesitated what to do next but finally decided to go on: 'With my foot on the threshold of the unknown, I felt I must go forward, whatever might be my destiny. Was I not the countryman of Bruce, Park, Clapperton, Grant, Livingstone and Cameron?' Here he showed a determination which Keith would have shared entirely, had he been given the chance to pursue it. Under the circumstances it was Thomson who was to be numbered among Scotland's famed African explorers, not Keith.

The verve with which McCarthy has undertaken this task comes across every page of this book. Not only did he conduct extensive research in numerous public and private archives to piece together the salient traits and moments of Keith's life, but he went back to East Africa himself in 2001, trying to find his gravesite near Behobeho, although without success.

Some map enthusiasts might regret the absence of more detailed carto-bibliographical data listing the output of the great Edinburgh enterprise and its successors. But this was not within the scope of the author's concept, and so one appreciates the inclusion of two brief chapters on 'Cartographic achievements' (of the firm), and 'The German influence', both casting some light on an interesting phase of European cartography in the 19th century. The expedition that Keith Johnston started and Joseph Thomson completed was the last one the RGS mounted into Africa. Its narrative gives rise to a captivating illustration of life in Scotland and in Africa, at a time when map-making and exploration went hand in hand, on the eve of what has come to be known as the 'Scramble for Africa'.

Wulf Bodenstein

This book review has also appeared in Issue 60 (Fall 2004) of The Portolan, Journal of the Washington Map Society.

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Explorers and cartographers at work in Africa in the late 19th century

LOOKS AT BOOKS ON AFRICA (II)

Imperial Footprints Henry Morton Stanley's African Journeys by James L. Newman

Washington, D.C. : Brassey's Inc., 2004. 416 pp with 20 b/w illustrations and 19 maps. Hardcover and dustjacket, 23 x 15 cm ; USD 35.00, GBP 23.50. ISBN 1-57488-597-9

Many if not most historians of African exploration will agree: when it comes to rating the performance of 19th century explorers, Stanley comes out on top. This incredible man survived the most gruelling expeditions across Equatorial Africa, was dined by King Leopold II and Queen Victoria, travelled in trains especially laid on for him, received the highest decorations, was acclaimed as a hero, stigmatized as an impostor – and is today, one hundred years after his death, almost forgotten.

But not quite. Whilst Stanley's somewhat enigmatic personality inspired a host of writers to produce psychobiographies, often with a pronounced negative slant, his intimate relationship with Africa, which grew into an obsession in seven African journeys and shaped the man into what he became, has been largely ignored by historians. Prof. Newman redresses the situation by focusing in on these journeys, examining why Stanley made them, probing their political context and impact.

The first two chapters of the book are devoted to Stanley's youth and early journalistic career. Born in 1841 in northern Wales as an illegitimate child, he grew up in hardship and misery. At the end of 1858 he signed up as a deckhand on a ship bound for America. There he got himself adopted, took part in the Civil War and, after a number of adventurous escapades, travelled to Ethiopia to cover

the Abyssinian engagement of British forces for the New York Herald.

But it was the success of his mission to find Dr Livingstone (1871-72, Chapter 3) that forged his reputation as an intrepid, determined traveller in the unknown parts of Central Africa. Livingstone had not seen a white man for five years when Stanley accosted him on the shores of Lake Tanganyika with the famous 'Dr. Livingstone, I presume?'. This encounter marked him for life and spurred him on in his future travels. They never met again, but two and a half years later Stanley was to be one of the pall-bearers at Livingstone's burial in Westminster Abbey.

After a four months' spell in West Africa reporting on the Ashantee war (1873-74) he was back in Zanzibar again in September 1874 to mount the memorable Anglo-American Expedition (Chapter 5) which was to finish Livingstone's work. As it turned out, he crossed the continent from East to West in 999 days, covering 11 517 km (according to Stanley's own reckoning) between Bagamoyo on the East African shores to Boma near the Congo estuary where he arrived in August of 1877.

A year later, King Leopold II met Stanley who, after some hesitation, accepted to lead a Congo expedition (Chapter 6). As will be remembered, this was the beginning of the Congo Free State, later



to become Belgium's colony. In the period from 1879 to 1884 he established no fewer than 22 stations inland, literally paving the way for humanitarian and, of course, commercial activities.

(Chapter 9), addressing the Stanley legacy. Thirty pages of end notes, a bibliography and an index complete the work.

During all of these expeditions Stanley assiduously filled in his journals with hundreds of sketch maps and drawings which have yet to be studied (see also the article by Peter Daerden on page 11). One of these sketch maps is reproduced, but the other maps are modern itinerary maps illustrating progress of the expeditions in their significant stages.

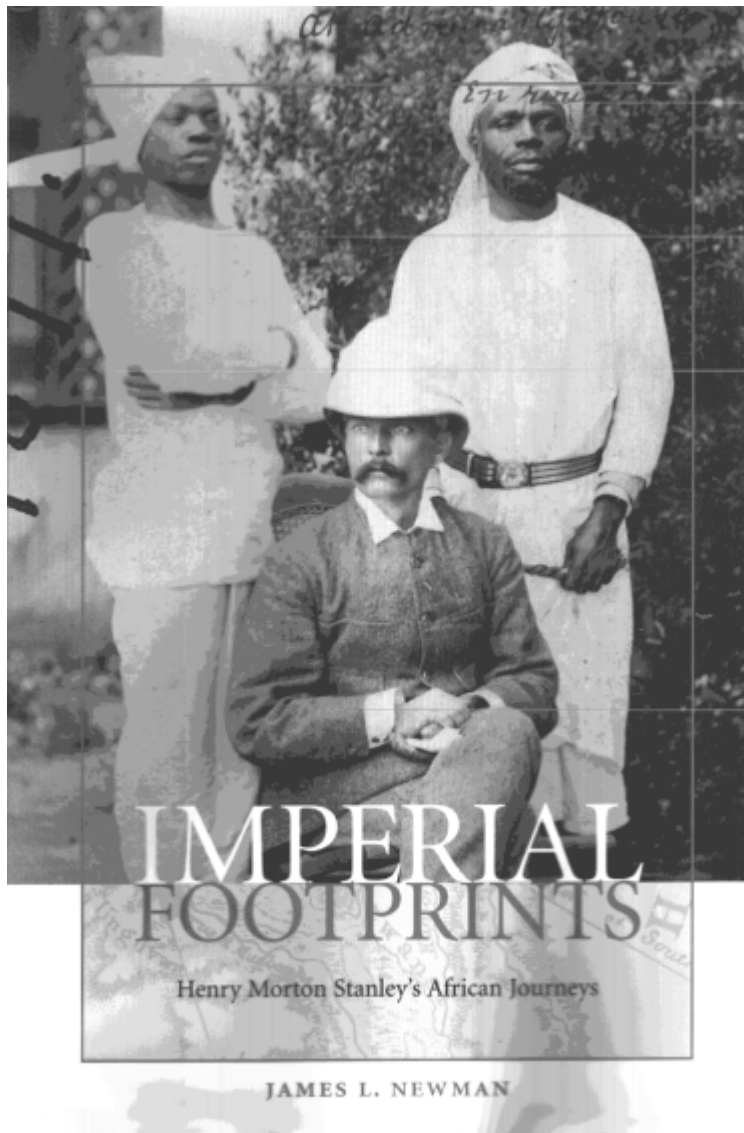
Maps and exploration are inseparably linked; anyone interested in Stanley's preparatory cartographical work will appreciate the availability of a synthesis of his African travels which, rather than summarize Stanley's own descriptions, extracts the essential elements of each, from these as well as from a great number of other contemporary sources. Newman has spent years researching available documentation in British and Belgian archives, notably the Stanley Archives in the Royal Museum of Central Africa in Tervuren. This has allowed him in many cases to determine what really took place before, during and after the expeditions, since Stanley altered some incidents to enhance dramatic effects or, conversely, to forestall criticism. Some of these alterations were imposed by Leopold II who insisted on endorsing the text on the Congo expedition under his command, prior to its publication.

Two small points would, in my opinion, have merited some attention, especially for the international readership, and those wishing to synchronize Stanley's voyages: an expansion of the list of Stanley's publications by inclusion of the titles of their translations, at least in French, Dutch, and German, since these are frequently confused; also a chrono-

logical listing of principal events would have been helpful to retrieving at a glance what happened where and when.

As we have seen, this is not a book about maps; the one on Stanley's cartographic achievements has still to be written. But following the *Imperial Footprints* which Newman unveils for us across Africa is an exercise that is both instructive and enjoyable. Armchair explorers as ourselves are here given an opportunity to 'live' through this amazing phase of African exploration again, one hundred years after one of its principal actors disappeared.

Wulf Bodenstein



His last African journey, the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition (1887-89, Chapter 7) was marred by a series of misadventures which made Stanley as despondent as it made the world suspicious of his conduct. Emin, the Governor of the upper-Nile Egyptian province of Equatoria, was said to be in danger of life due to a Mahdist revolt but didn't really want to be 'saved'. There were endless quarrels between the other European members of the expedition, but finally Stanley did manage to bring Emin to the East coast.

After a chapter on Stanley's last 14 years in Europe and the United States, recovering and lecturing, the book closes with a few pages of summing up



4th International BIMCC Conference on ancient Cartography: 11 and 12 December 2004

Into and Out of Africa: Mapping the Dark Continent in the later 19th Century

The Conference, held in Collège Saint-Michel in Brussels, was a wonderful opportunity for map and Africa enthusiasts to share the experiences of international experts in following the 'footprints' of explorers and cartographers inside this continent from 1821 to 1910.

BIMCC President welcomed the 42 participants, particularly those who had made the effort to come from abroad and, even, overseas, and read a message of good wishes for the Conference from Prof. Liebenberg of Johannesburg, Chairman of the ICA Working Group on the History of Colonial Cartography.

The first speaker was Caroline Batchelor, who presented an excellent survey of **The Mythical Mountains of Kong**, a mountain range which has featured regularly in maps of West Africa since 1798, when it first appeared in the James Rennell map. Its international recognition accelerated following the affirmation of the Scottish explorer Mungo Park in 1806 that the source of the Niger River was in these Mountains of Kong, flowing eastward, unable to reach the ocean and ending in an inland lake. Despite some theories to the contrary – a '?' fol-

lowed the name of Kong in certain German maps – many mapmakers did not eliminate this mistake until the 1880s or, even, 1890s. On certain maps, these Mountains of Kong joined the Mountains of the Moon of East Africa, forming one immense trans-continental chain. At the end of the 19th century, the French explorer Captain Louis-Gustave Binger proved that the Niger flowed into the Gulf of Guinea and that the Mountains of Kong were imaginary. During the ten years she spent with her husband in Malawi, Zambia and Nigeria, Caroline Batchelor had a keen interest in historic maps of this period and was kind enough to come from London to present a part of the substantial material at her disposal: it was an excellent introduction to the subject of the day.

The second speaker was Dr Imre Josef Demhardt, a gifted geographer and historian of the *Petermanns Geographische Mitteilungen*, co-Chairman of the ICA Working Group on the History of Colonial Cartography. With the help of marvellous colourful maps, Dr Demhardt gave an excellent presentation of two generations of explorers and cartographers, **developing the cartography of German East Africa** after the discovery, in 1848, of Kilimanjaro, the legendary and highest snow-covered mountain in Africa near the Equator. Many pioneering explorers, surveyors and mapmakers in Zanzibar and Mombasa regarded it their prime task to chart the remaining white dots of what became in 1884 the *Imperial Protectorate of German East Africa*: a remarkable cartographic record was achieved with a series of 1:300 000 topographical maps (ref.1). Dr Demhardt also referred to the German geographer and publisher Hans Meyer, who was so impressed by the Kilimanjaro range that in 1889, with the help of the Austrian alpinist Ludwig Purtscheller, he became the first European to climb to the summit of the highest peak, the Kibo. Many maps of this feat and many details of Dr Demhardt's brilliant presentation are published in *Cartographica Helvetica* of July 2004, which was available on the table during the coffee break (ref. 2 and 3).

The third speaker was Olivier Loiseaux, curator of the collections of the *Société de Géographie* deposited in the Maps and Plans Department at the *Bibliothèque nationale de France (BnF)*. He gave a detailed presentation of one of the most ambitious cartographic works of the end of the 19th century, the **carte d'Afrique à 1:2 000 000 by Captain Richard Régnauld de Lannoy de Bissy**. This French Officer



Africa, from Dr Playfair's atlas, 1821 (RMCA)



of the Engineer Corps, initially based in south Algeria, undertook on his own initiative, to establish an overall map of Africa with an unprecedented level of detail (it eventually comprised 63 sheets). With the help of an international network of correspondents, he put together a considerable data collection and spent a lot of time writing letters and following explorers' notes, step by step, incorporating all of them in this final map, a major contribution to the history of the cartography of Africa, reprinted by the *Service géographique de l'Armée*. This very detailed presentation by Olivier Loiseaux is in keeping with his participation in digitalisation projects as *Voyages en Afrique*, in *Gallica* on the BnF Web site.

tographic entries in Stanley's sketch books, by Prof. Maurice Wynants in collaboration with Peter Daerden (see the text of their communication in the following article). Both graduates of the University of Leuven, they completed in July 2004 the definitive inventory of the Henry Morton Stanley archives, kept in the History Section of the Royal Museum for Central Africa in Tervuren. The importance of the last part of this unique set of manuscripts, bought in 2000 by the King Baudouin Foundation, is unparalleled for the understanding of African exploration. With the help of carefully chosen slides, Prof. Wynants fascinated his audience, presenting the instruments Stanley used to help him calculate all the positions and altitudes in



Speakers: F. Herbert, O. Loiseaux, I.J. Demhardt, C. Batchelor, J. Newman, M. Wynants and P. Daerden

The last presentation of the morning was an opportunity for Francis Herbert to amaze the public with rare or forgotten **explorers' maps in periodicals**. As the Curator of Maps at the Royal Geographical Society (RGS), Member of the Institute of British Geographers, and a 30 years collector of historic literature on cartography for *Imago Mundi*, he was the perfect speaker for highlighting the importance of periodicals in this field. An excellent example presented was a map - considerably ahead of its time - in a Belgian missionary book, edited by the Members of the Congrégation at Scheut-lez-Bruxelles (so-called *Scheutistes*), where many new missions are located from the estuary of Congo River to the Kikwit area, in the heart of the *Etat Indépendant du Congo*. Francis Herbert's enthusiastic presentation was also an opportunity for the public to discover, in some instances, the original manuscript version of the explorer or geographer, inside the Collections of the RGS.

After a very pleasant apéritif and lunch, the Conference continued with a superb evocation of **car-**

his numerous Congo notebooks, including several hundred pages of the first-ever maps of the Congo River. One very special drawing was the Mount Ruwenzori range, so wet and so difficult to climb, and considered one of the Sources of the Nile, discovery of which also counted among Stanley's achievements during all his incredible expeditions.

Only one researcher has studied all of Stanley's manuscripts, calculation notebooks, journals and drawings: Prof. Dr Jim Newman, Professor of Geography in Maxwell School at the Syracuse University. He came specially from USA to present the next lecture of the afternoon: **Imperial Footprints - the mapping of Stanley's African journeys**, the title of his last publication (ref. 4). With the help of dots on the same original maps presented in his book, Prof. Newman offered an insight into the energy of this Welsh explorer who made famous the name of his American father who adopted him. We followed him in his search for David Livingstone (1871-72), the great Congo Expedition — also called the Anglo-American or Transcontinental Expedition — (1874-77),



Stanley's service in the Congo Free State (1878-85) and the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition (1887-90). This spectacular achievement was the perfect subject for the last lecture of this very successful day.



The following day, Sunday 12 December, 28 people accepted an invitation to visit a **Mini-Exhibition of Stanleyana and Maps** to illustrate the theme of the Saturday presentations, at the Stanley Pavilion of the Royal Museum for Central Africa (RMCA) in Tervuren.

BIMCC president Wulf Bodenstein presented in detail 16 maps he had selected from the Museum's rich but little known collection (see photo above): for example, a map with the mythical Mountains of Kong (Dr Playfair's Atlas, Edinburgh, 1821), sheet 39 of *L'Afrique*, drawn by Régnault de Lannoy de Bissy in 1884 (edited in 1885, outlining the mouth of River Congo), the *Sektion 8, Seengebiet* (area of the Great Lakes) map of Hermann Habenicht in *Spezialkarte von Afrika in 10 Blatt* (edited in 1893), one map published in Brussels in November 1884 for the Berlin Conference and another published just after, on 25 March 1885. Concerning Henry M. Stanley, it was possible to see the first map published in London in 1878, from the book *Through the Dark Conti-*

nent, and also a *Map of the Congo Basin and Adjoining Territories showing the extent of the Congo Free State* (published in London, 1885). Two maps seemed unique: one drawn about 1890 by F.S.Weller in London: *The River Congo from the Atlantic Ocean to Stanley Pool*, with pencil lines and annotations traced by Stanley in preparation of the railway project linking Vivi to Stanley Pool, and one German *Wandkarte von Afrika* edited by Justus Perthes in Gotha, about 1905-1910, with 4 inset maps and 14 engraved portraits of famous explorers of Africa.

Maurits Wynants (left on the photo below) and Peter Daerden (RMCA), showed many of the manuscripts, notebooks, drawings and photographs of Henry M. Stanley they had presented in their lecture the day before. It was a remarkable opportunity for all participants to see this unique material, perfectly kept by their curators and everyone felt privileged by the invitation which crowned this 4th International BIMCC Conference *Into and Out of Africa*.

Geoffroy Bigaignon
(Photos: J-L Renteux)



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Cartographic entries in Stanley's sketch books

Henry Morton Stanley (1841-1904) is still considered as one of the most profiled and most famous explorers of all time. The Stanley archives in the Royal Museum for Central Africa (RMCA) in Tervuren comprise many hundreds of letters, next to a very interesting collection of original field notebooks. Almost none of these have yet been published. Apart from his numerous observations in the field they also contain lots of map sketches. Stanley's map drawing has never been deeply examined, despite the mass of biographies that exist about him. We cannot give a full analysis of these cartographic entries. We are not cartographers or geographers, but historians. But we do want to show a few examples of Stanley's sketches, and indicate what he himself thought about the subject.

In his book *In Darkest Africa* (1890), written right after his last African expedition, Stanley described his views on cartography and revealed the enormous amount of effort he expended on maps:

*'Critics are in the habit of omitting almost all mention of maps when attached to books of travel. This is not quite fair. Mine have cost me more labour than the note-taking, literary work, sketching, and photographing combined. In the aggregate, the winding of the three chronometers daily for nearly three years, the 300 sets of observations, the calculation of all these observations, the mapping of the positions, tracing of rivers, and shading of mountain ranges, the number of compass-bearings taken, the boiling of the thermometers, the records of the varying of the aneroids, the computing of heights, and the notes of temperature, all of which are necessary for a good map, have cost me no less than 780 hours of honest work, which, say at six hours per day, would make 130 working days. If there were no maps accompanying books of this kind it would scarcely be possible to comprehend what was described, and the narrative would become intolerably dry'*¹

Now Stanley has often been called a purely adventurous traveller, someone without any scientific interest or purposes. How then could he have learned all these cartographic techniques he describes? The young Stanley spent nine years in a workhouse (1847-1856). In 1856 he 'fled' to his cousin (who was a teacher) and became himself a sort of assistant-teacher in the latter's school. But only for a short time. So it can hardly be said that Stanley enjoyed a formal education. But he was a born autodidact, who studied algebra and Euclid on his own initiative². Stanley has always had excellent writing and drawing skills too, which, of course, would help him in map making. A former schoolmate of his, Thomas Mumford, later recalled that Stanley was 'particularly fond of geography and arithmetic, and never seemed so happy as when, pointer in hand, he was able to ramble at

his own sweet will over the face of the map. He seemed to his fellow pupils to have the latitude and longitude of each place at his fingers' ends. He was also a good penman (...)'³.

Yet Stanley's first travels, in the American Midwest, or in Turkey, can only be described as the wanderings of an adventurous adolescent. His journals during this time contain almost no traces of sketches or geographical data. Such things don't seem to have concerned him. Not too long thereafter, the same man would fill in the most important cartographic gaps of the interior of Africa. Geography and mapping had become important to him. At that time he had become particularly critical of contemporary cartographers. He accused mapmakers of adding guesswork to science in their African maps, rather than leaving honest blanks. He saw their utter ignorance of the ancient maps as a cause for the small progress in geography:

*'What the cartographers of Homer's time illustrated of geographical knowledge succeeding cartographers effaced, and what they in turn sketched was expunged by those who came after them. In vain explorers sweated under the burning sun, and endured the fatigues and privations of arduous travel: in vain did they endeavour to give form to their discoveries, for in a few years the ruthless map-maker obliterated all away. (...) That from the sixteenth to the middle of the nineteenth century very little further knowledge respecting the sources of the Nile was known may be proved by the map of my school-days (...). We simply owe our ignorance to the map-makers'*⁴

One particular reason for his anger was the death in 1877 of his friend Frank Pocock and other followers who were drowned in the Congo rapids. *'I see how geography is so much misunderstood and that is due entirely to you mapmakers. (...) Maps are veritable death traps to travellers'*, he lamented in a 1878 letter to London map publisher



Stanfords⁵. This was so because of inaccuracies. Stanley also thought map makers took sides too easily with or against individual explorers. '*Geography needs no cliques but truth (...). Let the disinterested apprentice of science decide who is right*', he wrote to cartographer John Bolton on 29 July 1878⁶. Almost innumerable are the mapping controversies Stanley became involved in. But they are not to be treated in this paper.

Apparently Stanley didn't use separate notebooks for his original map sketches. Instead, maps were drawn throughout the journal entries. They helped to explain the entries and vice-versa. Stanley often rewrote his notebooks into more elaborate journals (which, in turn, were used for his books). So he also refined the maps every time. The original sketches are, as will be seen, mostly very basic, often made in hazardous circumstances, bad weather, sickness, hunger, etc. Still this is not always easy to discern, for Stanley's hand was always strikingly neat and clear, '*even when he was writing up his diary, ill and exhausted in some wretched camp in Africa after a gruelling day's march*'⁷.

In his sketch maps Stanley always indicated the points where his caravan had passed, often with short annotations, like 'village', 'rapids', 'high steep', 'camp nr. 3', etc. Sometimes observations like 'game abundant' or 'elephant seen on opposite island' are included. These indications (the form of the terrain, accidents, remarkable features, etc.) were presumably to reinforce his 'visual memory'. Gradually Stanley also began to apply more scientific techniques. He often noted the time at each important point he passed. In his 1871-72 Livingstone expedition he knew (or had learned) the technique of *dead reckoning*⁸. This is travelling on a particular compass bearing for a particular number of hours at an estimated average speed. Based on the number of hours of walking the distance could be determined. Stanley mentions that on his second Africa expedition (1874-77) he took pedometers with him, a more developed instrument to calculate distances⁹.

Such calculations were amongst the simplest and did not yet involve astronomical observation. In fact, Stanley's first recorded observations for latitude and longitude appear in late 1874, on the eve of his Trans-Africa expedition. On his diary entry for 13 October 1874 Stanley wrote: 'Went ashore [he was visiting some small islands near Zanzibar] to try the artificial horizon & chronometer'. 19 November 1874 he made his first latitude and longitude recordings¹⁰. Here is a short list of the more complex records he would start writing down:

- longitude: with a chronometer which is set to Greenwich Mean Time; then compare local

time with reference time (one hour is equivalent to 15 degrees difference)

- latitude, i.e. how far a determined point lies north or south from the equator: with a sextant (determines the angle between the horizon and a celestial body such as the Sun, the Moon, or a star. From this angle and the exact time of day, the latitude can be determined by means of published tables)
- boiling point of water: to determine altitude (at higher altitude the boiling point is lower)
- aneroid: aneroid barometer to measure air pressure and so to measure altitude (at higher altitude the air pressure is lower)
- he also made use of a theodolite, to determine the height of an inaccessible point, like a mountain.

Another way of gathering information was, of course, questioning the indigenous local inhabitants. Actually Stanley often made use of information delivered by local inhabitants. Examples are the names of the villages, the bodies of water, the rivers etc. he noted down in his journals.



Stanley's theodolite (from Christie's London)

Livingstone relief expedition (1871-72)

Stanley took a trip with Livingstone around the northern end of Lake Tanganyika. Probably he mainly used the technique of 'dead reckoning' (*supra*). The Stanley archives contain no notebooks with latitude-longitude calculations, so he might not yet have known astronomical observation. Clements Markham, honorary secretary of the Royal Geographical Society, wrote him openly that his geographical observations were not scientifically arrived at¹¹. In another letter, one day later, Markham told him in a rather ironical way: '*I am very glad you have done such good work by dead*



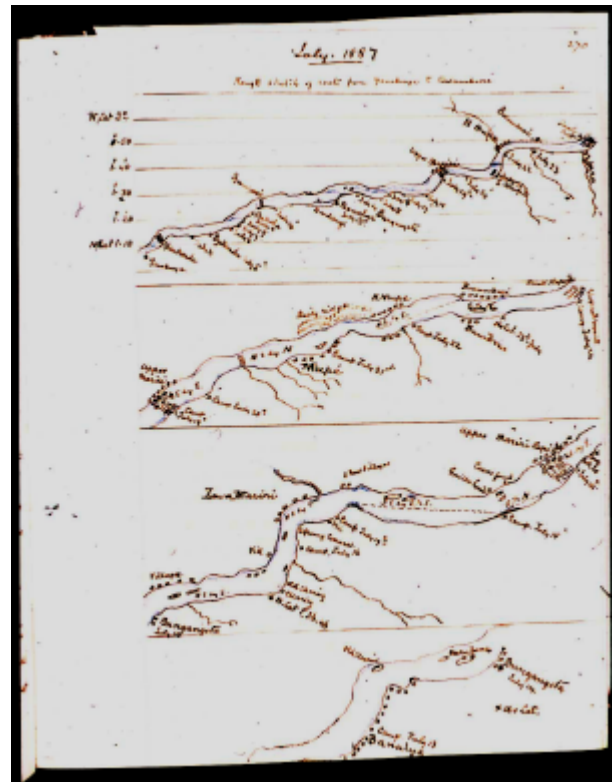
Emin Pasha relief expedition (1886-89)

Again Stanley went up the Congo river but he didn't make any sketches of it (or, if he did they have been lost). In June 1887 Stanley went up the Aruwimi, then a still unknown part of 'Darkest Africa'. Stanley was the first white man to enter the Ituri rain forest. The Aruwimi becomes the Ituri river, which flows eventually into Lake Albert. On his way back to the African East Coast Stanley explored Lake Albert Edward and the Ruwenzori mountain range. He saw himself as the discoverer of the latter, the so-called Mountains of the Moon, and dedicated considerable time on observations of the range.

Concluding remark

Without any doubt Stanley's maps and cartographic observations laid the basis for several maps of his time. Despite some harsh critics and polemics he has also influenced cartographers. His observations were taken seriously. A map attached to the 1885 edition of *The Congo and the Founding of its Free State* even mentions Stanley as its 'author'. Given these facts, it remains unclear which maps really have been based upon Stanley's work, and how his sketches were eventually transformed into maps edited by the great map publishing firms. A detailed study of his relationship and correspondence with map makers will certainly be needed.

Peter Daerden



Sketches of the Aruwimi
(Stanley Archives 64A)

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- Tim JEAL kindly furnished us with some very useful information. He is currently writing a new biography about Stanley.
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- STANLEY Henry M. *How I Found Livingstone*, London, 1872
- STANLEY Henry M. *Through the Dark Continent*, London, 1890
- STANLEY Henry M. *The Congo and the Founding of its Free State*, 2 vols., London, 1885
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- *The Autobiography of Sir Henry Morton Stanley*. Dorothy TENNANT (ed.), London, 1909
- BIERMAN John. *Dark Safari. The Life behind the Legend of Henry Morton Stanley*. New York, 1990
- HALL Richard. *Stanley. An Adventurer Explored*. London, 1974
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- "The World's Greatest Map Shop. Stanfords' 150 years of mapping history", in: *GI News*, March/April 2004 (at: http://www.ginews.co.uk/0304_38.html)
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Footnotes:

1. *In Darkest Africa*, II, pp. 334-335.
2. *Autobiography*, p. 47.
3. Cited in BIERMAN, *Dark Safari*, p. 9.
4. *In Darkest Africa*, II, p. 292, p. 299.
5. *The World's Greatest Map Shop. Stanfords' 150 years of mapping history*.
6. British Library, cited to me by Tim Jeal.
7. BIERMAN, *op. cit.*, p. 9.
8. *How I Found Livingstone*, pp. 591-592.
9. *Through the Dark Continent*, p. 52.
10. Stanley Archives (SA), nr. 14.
11. 4 September 1872; in MCLYNN, vol. I, p. 216.
12. SA, nr. 2743.
13. MCLYNN, vol. II, p. 8.
14. HALL, *Stanley*, 241-242; BIERMAN, *op. cit.*, p. 220.
15. *The Congo and the Founding of its Free State (CFFS)*, I, p. 24.



Recent auction results on Africa

- **Van Stockum's Veilingen**, Prinsegracht 15, NL 2512 EW 's-Gravenhage. Info from Tel +31-70-364.98.40/41, Fax +31-70-364.33.40, and www.vanstockums-veilingen.nl
Auction 9-11 June 2004 :
 - W. Blaeu, *Africae Nova Descriptio*, with decorative border, Amsterdam, ca 1640, EUR 1 500
 - N. Sanson (after), *'t Eilandt van Madagascar, + Zanguebar*, ca 1665, EUR 80
- **Reiss & Sohn**, Adelheidstr. 2, D-61462 Königstein, Info from Tel +49-6174-92.720, www.reiss-sohn.de, e-mail reiss@reiss-sohn.de
Auction No 96, 20 – 22 October 2004 :
 - J. Metellus, *Africa ad artis geographicae regulas, tabulis aeri incisus descripta*, Oberursel, J. Sutor, 1600. 8 double-page maps of Africa and its regions. Second atlas devoted to Africa, after Sanuto's *Geografia dell' Africa*, 1588, EUR 2 800 (see illustration below, left)
 - NB : This atlas was on display at the Rare Books Department of the Brussels Royal Library during the BIMCC excursion, 29 October 2004.
 - P. Bertius, *Carte de l'Afrique*, Tavernier, Paris, 1640, EUR 500 (see illustration below, right)



- **Zisska & Kistner**, Unter Anger 15, D-80331 München. Info from Tel +49-89/26.38.55, Fax +49-89/26.90.88, www.zisska.de
Auction No 44, 26-28 October 2004 :
 - Braun & Hogenberg, *Tunis, El Mahdia, Velez de la Gomera*, 3 town views, ca 1580, EUR 180
 - J.B. Homann, *Totius Africae Nova Repraesentatio*, Nürnberg, ca 1715, EUR 300
- **Romantic Agony, (BIMCC Sponsor)**, Acqueductstraat 38-40, B-1060 Brussels. Info from Tel +32-(0)2/544.10.55, Fax +32-(0)2/544.10.57, www.romanticagony.com, e-mail auktion@romanticagony.com
Auction 19 - 20 November 2004 :
 - Van Linschoten, *Delineatio Orarum maritimarum* [East Africa and Indian Ocean], 1596, EUR 1.000
 - Blaeu, *Africae nova descriptio*, with decorative border, Amsterdam, ca 1630, EUR 2 400 (see illustration, right.)





- **Loeb-Larocque, (BIMCC Sponsor)**, 31, Rue de Tolbiac, F-75013 Paris. Info from Tel +33-(0)6-11.80.33.75, or Tel/Fax +33-(0)1/44.24.85.80, www.loeb-larocque.com, e-mail info@loeb-larocque.com

Auction 22 November 2004 :

- André Thevet, *Table d'Afrique*, Paris, 1575, EUR 2 650 (see illustration below, left)
- L.C. Desnos, *L'Afrique dressée selon l'étendue de ses principales parties...*, 4-sheet wall map with decorative border, Paris, 1770, EUR 4 700 (see illustration below, right)



- **Bubb Kuyper**, Jansweg 39, NL 2011 KM Haarlem, Info from Tel +31-23-532.39.86, Fax +31-23-532.38.93, www.bubbkuyper.com, e-mail info@bubbkuyper.com

Auction 23 November 2004:

- H.M. Stanley, *The Congo and the Founding of its Free State...*, 1st ed. 2 vols., numerous maps, London, 1885, EUR 250
- H. Ludolf, *Historia Aethiopica, sive brevis & succincta description Regni Habessinorum*, with large fold. map, Frankfurt, 1681, EUR 1 200
- C. de Houtman, *'Teerste boeck. Historie van Indien, ...*, Amsterdam, 1617, EUR 1 500 (Illustration below)





MAP OF THE SEASON

Croquis de l'Afrique Centrale, by A.J. Wauters, 1886

***Croquis de l'Afrique Centrale mis au courant des dernières explorations, par A.J. Wauters* – Institut National de Géographie, Bruxelles – Fourth edition, 1 January 1886**

Size 25 x 37 cm, scale 1:10 000 000 (reproduced overleaf in original size)

By kind permission of the Royal Museum for Central Africa, Tervuren (Map collection, R.G. 1058 B)

It started with Delisle's famous map of the African continent of 1700 that the interior was cleared of some of the Ptolemaic notions of its geography, and d'Anville with his 4-sheet map of Africa of 1749 went even further: the continent he drew was empty save for parts of North Africa, Ethiopia, the Cape and some small areas where the Portuguese had been exploring, around the Congo and in Mozambique. Although some mapmakers such as Probst (1778) and Elwe (1792) returned to the classical hypotheses of twin lakes in Central Africa, with the Niger flowing into the Atlantic, the scene was set once and for all: eliminate all that was not verified by scientific observation and exploration. Not surprisingly, this radical precept took some time to assert itself.

The interior of Africa became filled-in again as Europeans began to explore the inland parts as of the beginning of the 19th century. As the names of Clapperton, Denham, Lander are connected with the Niger (1820's), so are those of Krapf and Rebmann linked to the discovery of Mount Kilimandjaro (1848), those of Burton, Speke, Grant and Livingstone (between 1855 and 1873) to Central Africa, followed by a host of others. The maps produced on the basis of their exploration are characterized by a sober factuality which has no room any more for the artistic adornments of previous centuries, so much valued by map collectors.

A number of these explorers are mentioned on the map reproduced here, as having provided its cartographic sources. Amongst them is Henry Morton Stanley (1841-1904) who opened up the Congo during his energetic expeditions between 1871

and 1890 (see article on page 11). This map is better suited, at least for our purposes, than most others of that time on two counts: firstly, it is sufficiently small to be reproduced in its original size, although we have to accept some loss of information due to the black and white reproduction of a map printed in full colour. Most of the larger maps of this period are so densely packed with information that a reduction makes them unreadable. Secondly, it is one of the few which shows Central Africa from the West to the East coast, with indications not only of the extent of what was then, in 1886, the Congo Free State (*Etat Indépendant du Congo*), but also of future European colonies. The French, Portuguese and Spanish territories in the West, later to become the Congo (Brazzaville), the Gabon, Portuguese Angola and Spanish Equatorial Guinea, are shown, as are the beginnings of what soon after developed into the German Cameroons in the West, and German East Africa on the shores of the Indian Ocean.

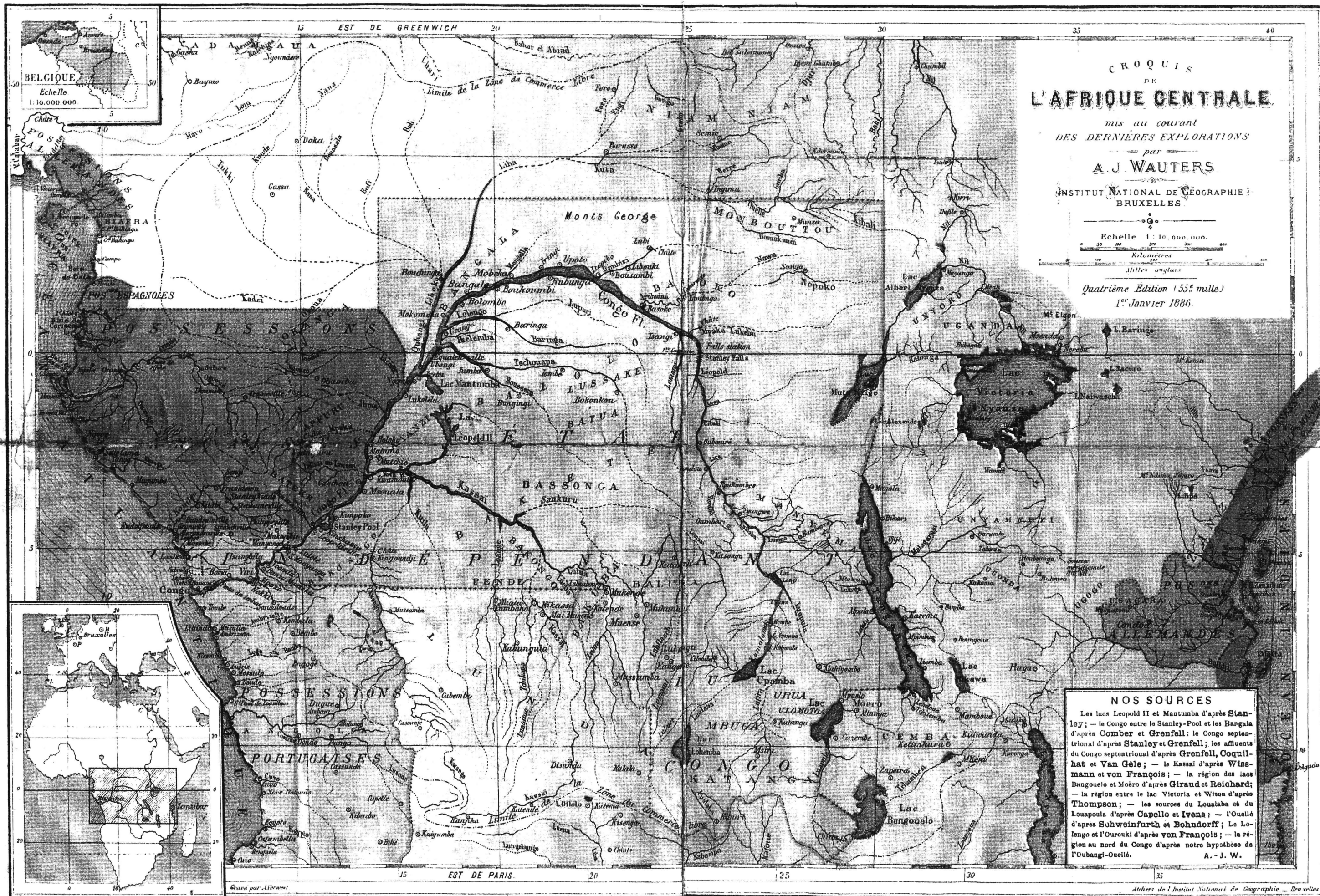
Let us have a closer look at the Congo first. The Geographical Conference which Leopold II had convened in Brussels in 1876 created the International African Association (*Association Internationale Africaine*) with the ostentatious objectives of stopping the slave trade and opening up Central Africa for international trade. To back his own territorial ambitions, Leopold II in 1878 formed the *Comité d'Etudes du Haut Congo*, engaging Stanley to acquire large parts of the Congo in his name. In 1883, this became the *Association Internationale du Congo* which in turn obtained international recognition as an independent state at the

Memory of Congo - The Colonial Era

4 February to 9 October 2005, Tervuren, Belgium

This exhibition will cover historical, political, and economical aspects of the controversial and eventful past of Congo, from the kingdoms before the arrival of the Belgians over the Leopold I regime to the decolonization period (several maps of the museum's vast Africa map collection will be on display).

Royal Museum for Central Africa, Leuvensesteenweg 13, Tervuren, Belgium
Normal entry fee: EUR 8, special rates. Information: <http://www.africamuseum.be/> or www.congo2005.be



Offert à MM. les membres de la Société Belge des Ingénieurs & des Industriels.



issue of the Berlin Conference (15 November 1884 – 26 February 1885). The Congo Free State (*Etat Indépendant du Congo*) was born, and Leopold II became its sovereign. Our map clearly shows the relatively arbitrary tracing of boundaries at that time, largely following parallels of latitude (4° N, 6° S) and longitude (24° E and 30° E), or using natural divides (the Congo River, the watershed between the Congo and Zambezi basins) as limits of the new state. These frontiers were subsequently adjusted in accordance with treaties with the neighbouring colonial powers.

On the East coast it is interesting to note that the coastal strip which for centuries had been marked as *Zanguebar* between Cape Delgado and Somalia and which was firmly controlled by the Sultan of Zanzibar until the Germans arrived, is no longer intact. Carl Peters (1856-1918) who arrived in East Africa just before the start of the Berlin Conference had appropriated within the space of only a few weeks a territory twice the size of Bavaria in the name of the Company for German Colonization which he had created himself. Shortly after the Conference, Bismarck condoned this action by delivering a 'charter of protection' (Schutzbrief) which encouraged rapid further expansion of the territory, little to the liking of Great Britain which, for its own good reasons, was in alliance with the Sultan. Note the area north of Mombasa, the Witu region, being marked as German territory also. This had been obtained for Germany by treaties engaged by two German adventurers, the brothers Denhardt. By 1890 German East Africa not only extended to the Great Lakes, but, thanks to Peters, also into Uganda. This, it will be remembered, finally led to a 'deal' in this region in 1890 between Great Britain and the Reich whereby Germany gave up everything outside the borders of what became Tanganyika and Rwanda/Burundi, and relinquished its designs on Zanzibar, gaining tiny but strategically important Heligoland in return. Also shown on our map are the limits of the vast coast-to-coast Free Trade Zone which, in conjunc-

tion with the Congo Free State's declared neutrality was to allow all powers free access for their trade. Two small inset maps put the area depicted into a larger geographical perspective. One presents 'little Belgium' on the same scale, the other presents the area in a continental context. As a concession to international, and particularly French, readership, longitudes are based on the prime meridians of Greenwich (top) and Paris (bottom grid).

The map was clearly drawn with a two-fold purpose: provide an update to previous publications with regard to the hydrographic system, as is evident from the inset on 'Our Sources', and show the political situation at that time. From the geographical point of view, there is still uncertainty about the course of the Ubangi River north of the River Congo which later became the northern frontier, and about Lakes Albert, Edward and Kivu near the eastern border. But on the whole the map is already reasonably accurate.

Published as a supplement to the Belgian *Mouvement Géographique* of 10 January 1886, this map was reissued as an off-print and offered to the Members of the Belgian Society of Engineers and Industrialists. It is not difficult to imagine that its author, A.-J. Wauters, editor-in chief of the *Mouvement Géographique*, thought it opportune to provide current as well as potential investors with a map affirming, with confidence and no little pride, the impact of Belgian penetration in the Congo achieved so far, at the same time soliciting new support for this monumental colonial enterprise.

Wulf Bodenstein

N.B. This map was on display at the mini-Exhibition of Stanleyana and maps mounted on 12 December 2004 in the Stanley Pavilion of the Africa Museum Tervuren, in connection with the 4th biennial BIMCC Conference on *Into and Out of Africa – Mapping the Dark Continent in the later 19th Century*.

BIMCC's Map of the Season

BIMCC Members are invited to contribute and send to the editor proposals to present a map which they particularly like and which they would like to share with other Members; it may be a map which has an interesting history or a curious anecdote attached to it, it may be the centre piece of your collection, it may be a map which you would like to bring to the attention of the cartographic community...

JLR



An extraordinary example of local cartography: the Land Books of Baron von Plotho

Although some of the (pre-)cadastral maps from the 17th or 18th century are of a rare precision, little is known about them. In the *Fonds Plotho* of the State Archives at Kortrijk you can find nine land books of the properties of Wolfgang von Plotho, Baron of Ingelmunster, drawn by the surveyor Lowys de Bersacques. Together, they contain 151 coloured maps. The first land book, which describes the Barony of Ingelmunster, is made in 1639, the last one, which describes the fief of Ingelmunster, is made three years later. These land books, and especially the maps in them, are of an exceptional beauty, without loss for the geographical precision. Therefore, they are a good example for the high standards of the 17th century local cartography in Flanders.

The maker

Lowys de Bersacques was born on 12 August 1586 at Kortrijk. His father, Pieter de Bersacques, was a surveyor who came around 1580 to the city of Kortrijk. Lowys himself learned the profession from his father, and signed the first maps with his name around his 23th birthday. In 1617, he married Joanna van den Berghe, daughter of the clerk of the Barony of Ingelmunster, and in 1622, a year after the death of his first wife, he married Anna Simoens, daughter of the vice-bailiff of the castellany of Kortrijk. His wife earned a lot of money in the cloth business, money that was re-invested in real estate.

In 1616, Lowys bought the fief of Lerberchboom. This manor is located in Marke, nearby Kortrijk, and is of little value. But to this manor belongs the title of *ghesworen erfachtich lantmeter der stede ende casselrye van Corteryck, ende ten dyenste van Zijne Majesteijt* (sworn hereditary surveyor of the city and castellany of Kortrijk, and at the service of His Royal Highness). This means that the function of royal surveyor was a so-called sold state function, a phenomenon of the late Middle Ages. Although Lowys wasn't the first royal surveyor of the province, he probably was the first to enforce the benefits of the function: his admission was needed for surveying on properties of the castellany. Frequently, offenders of his rights were summoned by court. Lowys bought also the function of surveyor of the Barony of

Ingelmunster (also as a fief) and that of sworn surveyor of the *Oostyperambacht*.

Lowys drew most of his maps in two decades, namely 1615-25 and 1635-45. In the years in between, most of his time was used for buying real estate (with the money from the cloth business); it isn't a coincidence that most of this properties are some years earlier described in his maps. Concluding, we can say that Lowys de Bersacques was a smart businessman, who linked his cartographical knowledge, with the cloth business of his wife and his ties with the local administration, to earn wealth and high esteem of the community.



A nice example of the beautiful figurative elements on the maps of Lowys de Bersacques: the castle of Ingelmunster. More research is needed to confirm this drawing as a representation of the actual situation of 1642.

In 1645, Lowys fled to Ghent, when the city of Kortrijk sighed under the occupation of the Duke of Orléans. A year later, at the age of 59, he died on 7 June 1646.

His sons Albert and Joseph followed in his tracks and were also famous local cartographers, al-



though it was his eldest son, Lowys II, dean of the chapelany of the Church of Our Lady at Kortrijk, who received the title of hereditary surveyor. This means that it was Lowys II who had to defend the rights of the surveyorship, which he of course did to grant the commissions to his brothers.

The job

In 1583 Otto von Plotho, a German colonel who served in the French army, bought the fief of Ingelmunster-Vijve-Dendermond from his countryman Gaspard von Schömberg. He chose the parish of Ingelmunster as headplace of his possessions in Flanders. His son Wolfgang received in 1643 the title of Baron of Ingelmunster. Probably the commission for the land books are related with that 'promotion' for the landlord.

The choice for Lowys de Bersacques was a logical one, not only because he was the sworn surveyor of the Castellany of Kortrijk or because his first wife was the daughter of a local civil servant, but also because he already had drawn maps of the vicinity. Already in 1586, Lowys' father Pieter made a map of a manor bought by Otto von Plotho, and in 1612, Lowys' made one of his first measurements in Ingelmunster. It's uncertain when Lowys was formally asked to map the Flemish properties of von Plotho, but yet in 1638 Pierre Inglet Condé, 'agent' of Wolfgang von Plotho, who resided mostly in his homeland near Magdeburg, invited the surveyor to bring him a map for the land books. Lowys would draw most of the maps in the years 1638-40, and send them to Condé. Normally, the surveyor made use of old maps to draw his minutes. If needed or if there weren't any older maps, he went to the site himself, guided by one or more *leytsmannen*, who knew the names of the parcels and the exact situation. These local surveys were dependent on weather conditions, crop and availability of assistants. For example,

most measurements happened in the months March-May and August-October (no harvesting). Next the minutes were sent to the representatives of his instructor, Pierre Inglet Condé and Christian-nis vande Dendere, for approval. Sometimes, the maps were sent back for corrections. On very rare occasions, a map was rejected. This process of drawing and redrawing could last long; in this case, most of the fair maps were ready around 1642.

The land books of Baron von Plotho all contain an attestation of authenticity which dates from 1664. This attestation was a normal procedure; the declaration was also hung on the church doors and proclaimed (in Dutch, the so-called *kerkgeboden*). If not, the document hadn't juridical force. But in this case, the period between the end of the mapping (1642) and the attestation (1664) was extraordinary long. Probably the surveyor hadn't received the total amount of his salary. But in the second half of the 1640s war was again raging through the Southern Netherlands; the payment of a surveyor is of less importance.

Above that, Lowys de Bersacques died in 1646. After the return of peace, his widow repeatedly asked for the rest of the promised salary (around 600 of the total 1650 florins), and in 1657 she brought von Plotho to court. Only in 1665 von Plotho made an agreement with the sons of the surveyor (his widow had then passed away), probably after they had 'attested' the maps. The agreement also implied a redrawing of some of the maps.

The maps

Late 16th century maps can be seen in two forms: on the one side there are the pre-cadastral maps, which focus on the parcelling, on the other side the figurative maps, which stress the figurative representation of the landscape. Most of the maps

Map orientation	Landbook number in the State Archives of Kortrijk												
	1296	403	491	515	516	1408	1413	1949	2191	TOTAL	%	%	%
North	1	1	1	4	5	2	1	4	6	51	96,7	34,9	93,8
South	0	2	3	2	6	2	0	1	1	45		30,8	
East	2	7	1	3	6	3	2	1	4	29		19,9	
West	0	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12		8,2	
NW	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3		2,1	6,3
NE	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3		2,1	
SW	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2		1,4	
SE	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		0,7	
none	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	5	3,3		
TOTAL	3	5	1	13	2	8	5	8	2	15	100	100	100

Distribution of Plotho's maps orientation



of Lowys de Bersacques are hybrids of both types. The fair maps for Baron von Plotho are drawn on parchment. Each parcel is coloured in sand brown or green, if it's a field or a meadow. Though, green parcels that are filled up with half circles, are woodla. This can be confusing, because in some parcels Lowys has drawn figurative trees, but these are only ornaments. Other ornaments are houses and other typical buildings. For some of the bigger buildings, such as churches and castles, Lowys sometimes used older examples to copy. For example a representation of the castle of Kortrijk on a map of the bleaching-field near the town from 1641, was inspired from a painting from the 15th century. For other, maybe 'more important' maps, Lowys made very recent drawing of the building, although it's uncertain if he was really a creative drawer or a very good copyist. Rivers, brooks and ponds are coloured in blue.

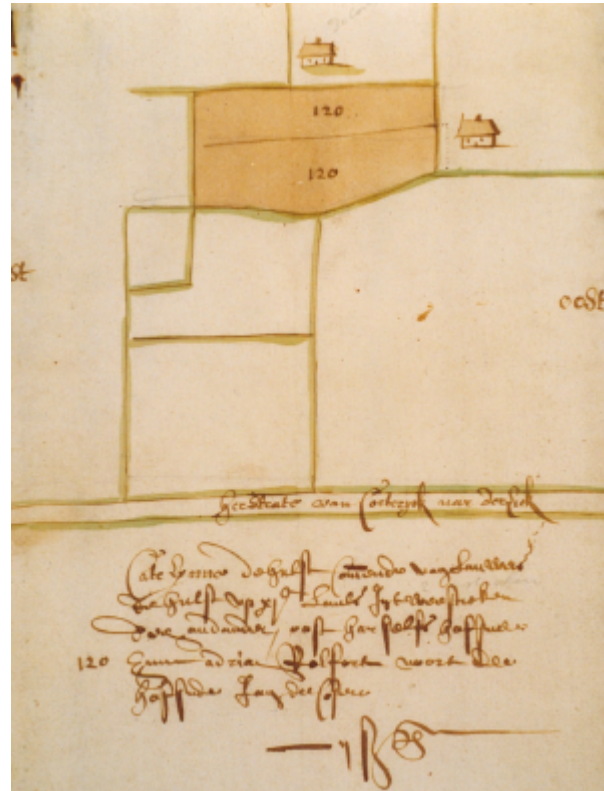
Each parcel has a number, which refers to the measurement in the land book. Each measurement contains nature, borders, surfaces and the names of the owner and user of the parcel. Normally Lowys borders the parcels on the map with a broad green line, as he did with the roads and some of the adjoining parcels.

Of the 151 maps in the land books, two thirds are on parchment, which characterises the luxury of the land books. At least 4 of the land books are also in 3 copies. With the exception of 12 of the 55 maps in the biggest book, none of the maps comprises a scale. For the maps with scale, the largest is 1:476 and the smallest 1:2 381. It's remarkable that nearly all the minutes are having a scale, which is usually left out on the fair maps.

On almost 97% of the maps the orientation is indicated (although drawn wind-roses are very rare). Only 35% (or 1 in 3) have the north on top, as it was not yet an agreed convention to place the north at the top of the map.

Conclusion

The maps of Lowys de Bersacques are – for his time – fairly accurate. If we make a comparison of the maps of de Bersacques with maps from the second half of the 18th century and with the cadastral maps of P.C. Popp from just after the Belgian independence, it's obvious the maps of de Bersacques have smaller differences with these of Popp,



Typical measurement with a small map from the landbook of the fief of Overacker (Harelbeke, Deerlijk, Zwevegem, Vichte en Moen), drawn (probably around 1626).

than the 18th century maps. A study of the maps of Lowys de Bersacques will teach us that most differences (or mistakes) will occur within the parcels; the outer borders are in most cases rather correctly reproduced. Before the introduction of the Napoleonic cadastre, maps were in the first place figurative. They were meant to locate the property. That's why 'ornaments' as bridges, trees and brooks sometimes were of a great importance. If it's really needed to know the correct surfaces of one or more parcels, one only has to consult the measurements beside the maps, which are exceptionally correct.

So, with these beautiful maps for baron von Plotho, Lowys de Bersacques shows, not only his skilful hand, but also his profound knowledge of the geodesy.

Martijn Vandenbroucke,
Historian-Archivist, Gent

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Le Jeu de France - Pierre Duval's Map Game

Pierre Duval and his Map Games

Pierre Duval will be familiar to many as one of the distinguished school of French geographers initiated by Nicolas Sanson. Born at Abbeville on 19 May 1619, he was the son of Pierre Duval, merchant and consul of Abbeville, and of Marie Sanson, Nicolas's sister. He was appointed Géographe du Roi in 1650 and became known for his educational maps. He died in 1683.

Less familiar is the fact that Duval invented the first educational map games. His first such publication was *Le Jeu du Monde*, a race game using dice. Published by Mariette in Paris in 1645, it had a spiral track made up of 63 circles, each being a small map of a different country of the world: the final winning circle represented France. There followed two other map games by Duval on a similar plan. Etienne Vouillement published *Le Jeu de France* in 1659, in which each circular space was a small map of a province of France. Then, in 1662, Nicolas Berey published Duval's *Le Jeu des Princes de L'Europe*: here, each of the 63 circular spaces was a small map of a region or country of Europe, with France as the winning point.

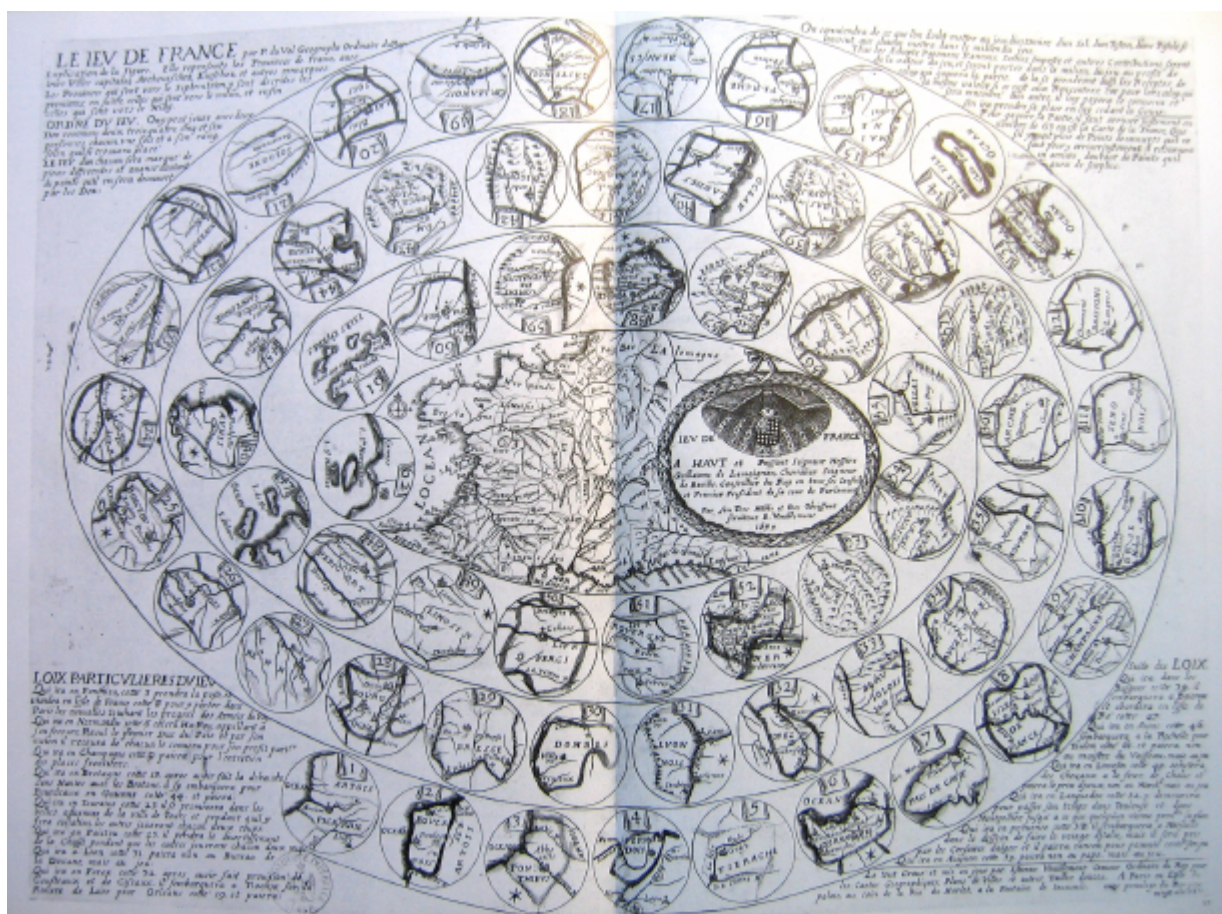
Duval also designed another spiral race game, *Le*

Jeu des François et des Espagnols pour la Paix, published by Nicolas de Fer in 1660. In this there were only 26 spaces, each representing in schematic map form the disposition of the French and Spanish forces in the 25 years of war leading to the peace of 1659/1660. A map game of quite different form was Duval's *Le Jeu de France pour les Dames*, consisting of a draught board in which the non-white squares each contained a map of a province of France.

Of these games, *Le Jeu de France* has been chosen for detailed description here. One reason for this choice is that it may readily be viewed on the web site of the Bibliothèque nationale de France, at <http://gallica.bnf.fr/anthologie/notices/00410.htm> where the excellent zoom tool enables detailed study. A second reason is that this game is one of the 63-space games derived from the *Jeu de l'Oie*.

The *Jeu de l'Oie*

The *Jeu de l'Oie* (Game of Goose, Gi(u)oco dell'Oca, Ganzenspiel, Gänsepiel etc) is historically the most important spiral race game ever devised. It has its roots in the Italy of Francesco de' Medici (1574-87), who, it is reported, sent it as





a present to King Philip II of Spain. The game took hold there and elsewhere in continental Europe, where it is still played. It is a spiral race game, played with double dice and the usual tokens, the aim being to arrive exactly at the final space, numbered 63 in the standard form of the game. Images of geese denote the favourable spaces. After landing on a goose, the player goes on by the amount of the throw. There are also unfavourable spaces, or hazards, which involve paying to the pool and other penalties. Most notable of these is **death**, on space 58: the unfortunate player who lands here must begin the game again. The other usual hazards are at 6, a **bridge** - go on to 12; 19, an **inn** - lose two turns; 31, a **well** - wait until another reaches the space then exchange places; 42, a **maze** - go back to 39 (usually); 52, a **prison** - wait as for the well. Being hit by another player's token involves changing places and paying to the pool. Winning requires the player to land exactly on space 63 - overthrows are counted backwards. This adds greatly to the excitement, since an overthrow may hit the 'death' space. Indeed, the rules are ingeniously contrived to produce a highly playable game. Waiting in the prison or the well for some other unfortunate to arrive and take one's place is a chastening experience!

In this traditional form, the game was evidently a game of human life. It was also imbued with numerological significance, deriving from the theories of the Cabala. This was a system of Jewish mystical theology developed in Spain in the 12th and 13th centuries but then adapted for Christian use in the Renaissance, by Italian scholars especially. In this system, the number 63 was highly significant, representing the crucial year, or 'grand climacteric', of life.

Innumerable variations of the game have been produced throughout Europe. Indeed, in several countries, the term 'jeu de l'oie' is used loosely to mean any dice game, or any game of chance, or even any accident of fate. As we shall see, Duval adapted the rules of the traditional *Jeu de l'Oie* for his *Jeu de France*.

Duval's *Jeu de France*: the print

The *Jeu de France* is a print from an engraving on copper, 385 mm high and 585 mm wide, measured to the plate mark. Duval's description of the game begins in the top left corner:

LE JEU DE FRANCE par P. du Val Geographe Ordinaire du Roy. Explication de la figure. Elle represent les Prouvinces de France, avec leurs Villes capitales, Archeveschez, Euechez, et autres remarques. Les Provinces qui ont vers le Septentrion y ont decrites les premieres en suite, celles qui ont vers le milieu, et enfin celles qui ont vers le

Midy.

The anticlockwise spiral track contains the small circular maps of provinces, numbered 1 to 62 beginning as follows: *PICARDIE, BOVLENOIS, PONTHEIUS, VERMANDOIS...*

At the centre is an oval, numbered 63, which contains a map of France and, inset, the dedication. This reads, in the BnF edition:

IEV DE FRANCE

A HAUT et Puissant Seigneur Messire / Guillaume de Lamoignon, Cheualier Seigneur / de Bauille, Conẽilleur du Roy en tous les Conẽils / et Premier Preẽdẽnt de la cour de Parlement / Par son Tres Hũble et Tres Obeiẽtant / seruiteur E. Veuillemont / 1659



A note at the bottom right corner supplements this information:

Le tout Graueẽ et mis au jour par Etienne Vouillemont Graveur Ordinaire du Roy pour / les Cartes Geographiques, Plans de Villes et autres tailles douces. A Paris en L'isle du / palais, au coin de la Rue du Harlet, a la Fontaine de louence. avec priuilege du Roy pour / vingt ans 1639

The present author's copy is a later edition, identical except for being dated 1671 in the central dedication and with a manuscript note:

A Paris chez A. De Fer dans / l'isle du palais a la Sphere / Royale 1671. avec priuilege / du Roy.

General Rules – as in Goose

The general rules of the game are those of Goose. It is played with two ordinary dice; from two to six players may take part; each player has a different token, to be advanced according to the total on the dice. The stake is to be agreed beforehand, whether a Sol, a Teston or a Pistole, which each player puts in the middle of the game beforehand. All the other payments:



Tous les Achapts, Payemens, Rancons, Sorties, Imposits et autres Contributions

are to be of that same value, as is the payment for a hit. To win, one must arrive exactly at 63; and overthrows are counted backwards.

Special Rules

On the other hand, the rules for landing on particular spaces are special to the game:

Qui ira en Ponthieu, cotté 3, prendra la poite, et viendra en l'île de France cotté 8, pour y porter dans Paris les nouvelles touchant le progrès des Armées du Roy. [The reference is to the Franco-Spanish wars mentioned above]

The other special rules are: [he who comes to]

- Normandie, 6: will cry 'Ha-Rou', [the Norman battle cry] calling to his aid Raoul, the first Duke of the Country – and receive the agreed stake from each player.
- Champagne, 9: will pay the agreed stake for maintenance of the frontiers.
- Bretagne, 13: having made a debauch in Nantes with the Bretons, will embark for Bourdeaux in Guienne, 44, and pay. [The Bretons have been associated with the consumption of mead since the sixth century!]
- Touraine, 23: will walk in the beautiful avenues of Tours and, while he dines there, the other players will play two throws.
- Poictou, 25: will go hunting as a diversion while the others play two throws.
- Lyon, 31: will pay not to the Customs Office but to the game.
- Forez, 32: having made provision of knives and scissors, will embark at Roanne on the River Loire for Orléans, 19, and pay. [The area, especially Thiers, was well known for cutlery manufacture. Products were sold throughout France and beyond by a well organised distribution system of teams of young men from the region]
- Les Basques, 39: will embark at Baionne and go to the Isle de Ré, 47.
- Aunis, 46: will embark at La Rochelle for Toulon (61) and pay, not to the master of the vessel but to the game.
- Limosin, 49: will buy horses at the fair of Chaluz and pay the aforesaid price, not to the mer-

chant but to the game. ["Les meilleurs chevaux de selle viennent du Limousin.." – Buffon, *Histoire naturelle*, v. 4]

- Languedoc, 52: will stay there to spend some time in Toulouse and in Montpellier until someone comes to take his place.
- Provence, 58: will embark at Marseilles with the intention of voyaging to Italy but will be taken by the Corsairs of Algiers and will pay a ransom to continue the game.
- Avignon, 59: will pay not to the Pope but to the game. [The Papal Seat was in Avignon from 1305 to 1338, though some continued to honour the Bishop in Avignon until the Council of Constance in 1414].



Circle no 1:
Artois and Picardie

The special rules are similar in kind to those of Goose, though they differ in detail and result in a different playing structure. The game is conceived as an evocation of reality, with both historical and up-to-date reflections, rather than sharing the timeless philosophical motivation behind Goose. A sense of humour is also evident!

Educational Aspects

Duval's geographical race games, despite being played for money stakes, were intended as vehicles for teaching Geography to youth (and the ladies). This is demonstrated in *Le Jeu des Princes de L'Europe*, which states that anyone who wishes to profit in the study of Geography should say out loud the name of each region as he arrives, and should read the names of the principal towns. Other instructional games of the period included those intended to teach Heraldry (Duval and N. De Fer); Astronomy (A. de Fer) and Morals (Le Bossu).

Dissected Maps?

A fascinating speculation is that *Le Jeu de France*, with its small maps, outlined in wash colour, may have suggested the idea of cutting out the shapes and reassembling them as dissected maps – the first 'jigsaws'. Until recently, this speculation had to contend with the objection that dissected maps appeared to be an English invention. Now, however, Jill Shefrin in her well-researched book, *Such Constant Affectionate Care* (2003), has traced the origin of the earliest surviving dissected maps (those made for the children of George III of England) to a French educationalist and governess, Jeanne-Marie Le Prince de Beaumont, who was born in Rouen in 1711



and came to England in about 1748. Perhaps somewhere in France there may exist a record of dissected maps from this era?

Prof. Adrian Seville

Further Reading:

GIRARD Alain R and QUETEL Claude: *L'Histoire de France racontée par le jeu de l'Oie*, Balland/Massin, 1982

BIMCC NEWS

Visit of the Rare Books Section at the Royal Library, in Brussels Friday 29 October 2004

In spite of the strike of public transport in Brussels and of resulting traffic difficulties, some thirty participants met at 09.30 in the entrance hall of the Royal Library Albert I, in Brussels. Bart Op De Beeck, Head of the Rare Books Section welcomed them and provided a comprehensive introduction to the Library and to the history of his Section.

The Rare Book Section was only established as a separate entity in 1945, on the basis of a selection of books which were safeguarded during the war in the vaults of the National Bank. It has taken over a number of ancient book collections originating from the libraries of various religious communities (which were abolished at the end of the 18th century) and subsequently gathered by the Ecole Centrale de Bruxelles created during the French revolutionary period; these were transferred to the newly created Royal Library by the City of Brussels in 1842. Some 5 500 rare books were thus added to the 5 000 ones from the private collection of Charles Van Hulthem, an erudite from Ghent, which formed the core of the Royal Library at its creation in 1839. Since then thousands more books of the 15th and 16th centuries have been acquired or donated.

Bart Op De Beeck led the BIMCC group to the Council room where he had prepared a selection of 36 ancient atlases, cosmographies and books with maps. The display included a cross-section of the great classics (Mercator, Ortelius, de Jode, Hondius, Blaeu, Visscher...), but also Ptolemy's *Cosmographia* in the Ulm edition of 1482 (the first with woodcut maps, by Nicolaus Germanus), a book of travels to the Holy Land by Nicolas Le Huen (Lyon, 1488, with maps and views), Thomas More's *Utopia* (1516, with map), cosmographies



The Head of the Rare Books Section presents his treasures to the BIMCC group

by Apian and Münster, travel accounts by Van Linschoten and Hennepin, celestial and maritime atlases, town views by Braun & Hogenberg, Guicciardini, Bibles with maps and other rarities such as Chinese atlases of the 17th and 18th centuries. Each item was presented in turn, before participants were allowed to have a closer look at them and search for maps of their area of predilection. On behalf of the BIMCC, Wulf Bodenstein expressed the group's appreciation for the opportunity given to have a close view of one of the richest collections of ancient cartographic works in Belgium, and for the very comprehensive and expert explanations provided by Bart Op De Beeck. After the visit which ended around 12.00, about half the participants joined a convivial lunch at Restaurant *Le Relais des Caprices*, rue Ravenstein, next to the Royal Library.

Jean-Louis RENTEUX



BIMCC Extraordinary General Meeting, Friday 29 October 2004, at 14.30

The venue of the meeting had to be changed because of the general strike of public transport in Brussels that day; it was arranged next to the Royal Library where the BIMCC visit took place in the morning, above Restaurant *Le Relais des Caprices*, 1 rue Ravenstein, 1000 Brussels.

Agenda

- Approval of the modified Statutes of the BIMCC
- Nomination of 'active Members'

Approval of the modified Statutes of the BIMCC

President Wulf Bodenstein opened the meeting at 14.30, and thanked the 14 members present for their participation. He recalled that this Extraordinary General Meeting (EGM) had been convened to approve the changes to the statutes, as required by Belgian law for all non-profit associations before the end of this year; the modified statutes had been presented and discussed at the ordinary Annual General Meeting (AGM) on 24 April 2004, but could not be formally approved since the required quorum of two thirds of the totality of members was not reached (no quorum was required at this second, extraordinary meeting).

Treasurer Pierre Mattelaer distributed and presented the final version of the new statutes; since no comments had been received from members,

in spite of the invitation made at the AGM and in the September Newsletter, only editorial modifications had been made since the April 2004 AGM.

The modified Statutes of the BIMCC were approved by the EGM at unanimity. They will be published officially in the *Moniteur Belge*.

The President expressed his thanks to P. Mattelaer for all his good work on the revised statutes.

Nomination of 'active Members'

The President recalled that, by the last AGM, members had volunteered to take an active role in the life of the BIMCC and become 'Active Members' under the new statutes: Gunnar Ahlbom, Jan De Graeve, Roland Delrue, Christophe Klein, Hans Kok, Aloïs Magnus, Alex Smit and Glenn Van den Bosch. These eight members were accepted as Active Members by the meeting (there were no new volunteers), in addition to current members of the Executive Committee elected in 2003.

The Meeting was officially closed at 15.30, although informal discussions continued over the *pousse-café* offered by the Treasurer on behalf of the BIMCC... A number of participants also took the opportunity to go back to the Royal Library to visit the exhibition on Simon Stevin under the guidance of Jan De Graeve.

Jean-Louis Renteux





BIMCC NEWS

BIMCC programme for 2005

Saturday 16 April, at the Collège Saint Michel, 24, Bd. Saint Michel, 1040 Brussels, at 16.30 : **7th Annual General Meeting** followed at 17.30 by the **Map Evening**.

The **7th Annual General Meeting** will be the first AGM under the revised statutes and, accordingly, will be reserved to Active Members (see report on previous page). However other Members interested in taking an active role in the life of the BIMCC may submit their application to this AGM and also become Active Members; all Members interested are invited to contact the Secretary.

Please note that this time the Executive Committee must be renewed (12 Members maximum). Active Members who are willing to take on responsibilities in running the Circle are invited to pose their candidature to join the Executive Committee; candidates should write to the President, at least a month in advance of the meeting. Thereafter, the Executive Committee will vote to re-assign the official functions (President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, etc.).

An invitation to the AGM with the agenda will follow by separate mail.

As always, this will be followed at 17.30 by our traditional **Map Evening**, bringing together all those interested in maps - members as well as non-members – for an informal chat about a piece from their collection, and usually some quite surprising items come up.

Note: Professor Adrian Seville plans to attend the Map evening, and to present real *Jeux de France*, subject of his article (page 24).

Wine and snacks will be served; participants are asked to contribute EUR 10 at the door for expenses.

Friday 20 May: the BIMCC participates in hosting the annual excursion of the ***Freundeskreis für Cartographica in der Stiftung Preussischer Kulturbesitz*** (Circle of Friends of Cartography in the Prussian Cultural Foundation – Berlin) who will visit Antwerp and spend the morning of 20 May at the Plantin Museum.

Saturday 1 October: BIMCC Excursion to the map collection of Dr Tomasz Niewodniczanski in Bitburg, in the German Eifel region just the other side of Luxemburg. Dr Niewodniczanski's unique collection has been the subject of numerous exhibitions all over Europe; a review of a recent catalogue appeared in Newsletter No 19, May 2004. Further details and registration forms with our May Newsletter. We will also give a few tourist hints for those who would like to spend the week-end in this beautiful area, close to the Moselle and the Rhein.

Saturday 10 December: 5th BIMCC Study Session – *Heavens-Celestial Maps and Globes*, at the Collège Saint Michel, Boulevard Saint. Michel, 24, 1040 Brussels. A fascinating excursion into the world above and around us, imaginary and real. (Subject to confirmation).



International news and events

Compiled by Glenn Van den Bosch and Wulf Bodenstein
(For updates until the next Newsletter, visit: www.bimcc.org and inform webmaster@bimcc.org)

NEWS

Change in the Map Room of the Royal Library of Belgium

Wouter Bracke has succeeded Hossam Elkhadem as Head of the Map Room of the Royal Library of Belgium. Hossam was also the Scientific Advisor of the BIMCC practically from the beginning, until Lisette Danckaert took over in 2003; he hosted a memorable BIMCC visit to the Map Room the day following the constituent meeting of the Circle (31 March 1998). We remain grateful to him for this and many later encouragements and wish him a long and happy retirement. Wouter Bracke's remarkable work on the collection of manuscript maps in their collection will be reviewed in the next Newsletter.

Change at the University of Vienna

Prof. Dr. Johannes Dörflinger, one of the well-known map historians in Austria (University of Vienna), in charge of an important map department and author of more than one hundred publications on the history of cartography, retired in 2004. His successor is our member **Dr René Tebel**, of Vienna, specialist on the representation of ships on old maps, subject of his doctoral thesis. We hope to present this to our readers in due course. See also the review of his contribution on the maritime illustrations in Schedel's 1493 Chronicle (Newsletter No 12). Congratulations, René !

Exhibition in Dubai

One of our first Members in the Netherlands, **Fay Huidekoper**, has mounted an exhibition of maps, prints and charts of the Arabian peninsula in Dubai, The United Arab Emirates, from 22 November to 5 December 2004. Her catalogue confirms the historical interest Fay has developed, with cartobibliographical entries on maps by Langenes, Speed, Blaeu, Sanson, De Wit, and many others of the classical cartographers. Interesting to see a number of maps in this collection of the Ottoman Empire which dominated the region for a certain period. To obtain a copy: e-mail coparde@planet.nl.

Hossam Elkhadem retires

On 1 September 2004, Hossam Elkhadem retired from office as head of the Map Room of the Royal Library of Belgium. On that day he also became an honorary professor at the Université Libre de Bruxelles where he had been teaching Arab language and literature for many years.

Born in Cairo in 1939, he fled the country in 1963 and, after a short stay in Germany, arrived in Canada where he would eventually take up his philosophy studies initiated in Cairo.

In 1970 he obtained his master's degree in philosophy from the university of New Brunswick, after which he and his young wife, the Belgian Françoise Vandervennet, decided to move to Belgium. Less than a year after their installation in Belgium's capital, Hossam was offered a job as a scientific collaborator at the Centre for the History of Sciences, which since its foundation in 1958, is attached to the Map Room at the Royal Library of Belgium. He was charged with the description of Belgian scientific and technical editions of the 17th century. In view of obtaining a PhD in arab philology, he then decided to combine his work at the library with research on the *Tacuinii sanitatis*, a medical treatise of the 11th century. He received his PhD in 1981. In 1994 only, after having run the Map Room as a *locum tenens* for four years, he officially succeeded Lisette Danckaert as head of the section.

During his curatorship, Hossam organized together with the scientific and technical staff of the Map Room, and always in close collaboration with his former colleagues of the Centre for the history of sciences, the major exhibitions on American maps (1992), Mercator (1994) and Ortelius (1998). On his initiative, the Centre started the huge inventory of the map production of Philippe Vandermaelen, the well-known 19th-century Belgian cartographer. Four volumes have been published so far. Six more can be expected. In promoting the study of Philippe Vandermaelen, Hossam continued the work begun by his former colleagues of the Centre who had published preliminary studies on the subject.

Another important continuation of his predecessors' work was the gaining importance for celestial cartography. Hossam Elkhadem had a special interest in scientific instruments related to cartography, especially astrolabes. He also considerably extended the Map Room's collection of globes.

Wouter Bracke, Map Room, Royal Library, Brussels



EXHIBITIONS

Highlights from Abbey Libraries in the province of Antwerp (‘Een Zee van Toegelaten Lust’)

20 November 2004 – 30 January 2005, Queen Fabiola Hall, Antwerp, Belgium

Exhibition of the most beautiful works of the abbey's libraries with books of Erasmus and Machiavelli, but also with atlases of Blaeu and Ortelius. A fine display of incunables, fauna and flora books, etc.

Konigin Fabiola Zaal, Jezusstraat 28, Antwerpen. Open from Tuesday till Sunday from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Closed on 24, 25 and 31 December and on 1 January. Admission EUR 3. Info : +32(3)203.95.85. <http://www.abdijbibliotheek.be/tento>

Scotland's first Atlas: The Nation displayed by Joan Blaeu

13 November 2004 - 31 January 2005, National Library of Scotland, Edinburgh, UK

An exhibition celebrating the publication 350 years ago of Blaeu's remarkable volume of maps and texts. The atlas itself is on display, while a slideshow illustrates the volume's turbulent history. Admission free.

Opening hours: Monday-Saturday 10.00-17.00, Sunday, 14.00-17.00, National Library of Scotland, George IV Bridge Building, George IV Bridge, Edinburgh EH1 1EW, UK. <http://www.nls.uk/index.html>

Mapping with Paper and Pixel

28 October 2004 – 13 February 2005, National Geographic Society Museum, Washington D.C., USA:

Explore the richness and diversity of modern mapping through interactive stations featuring Mt. Everest, Hawaii, and Washington, DC. Learn about different ways to study and map the Earth, and view a 9-foot diameter globe with state-of-the-art satellite imagery. Elements throughout the exhibit celebrate National Geographic's long history of cartographic innovation and leadership.

Located at 17th Street and M Street, N.W. The Museum is open Monday through Saturday from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and Sunday from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. The museum is closed on December 25. Admission is free. <http://www.nationalgeographic.com/explorer>

Courtiers and Cannibals, Angels and Amazons:

an Exhibition of the Art of Printed Frontispieces and Titlepages from 1520 to the 1870s.

20 March to 12 April 2005, University of Buckingham, England

A display of over 200 exhibits plus accompanying maps and portraits, guest-curated by Rodney Shirley. Some items for sale. Open 10.00 to 16.00 at the Examination Rooms, Chandos Road, Buckingham. Admission free.

For info contact Heli Aslett +44 (0)7974 227582 or email heli@6internet.com

Monumenta Cartographica

11 March 2005 – 22 April 2005, University Library Leuven, Belgium

This exhibition shows around 30 facsimiles of 15th century maps from the exhibition 'Tabulae Mundi: Frühe historische Kartentafeln bis zum Beginn der Neuzeit' of the Zentralbibliothek in Essen, Germany. A completely digitalized atlas factice will be presented to the public. BIMCC members will receive an invitation for the opening of this exposition on 11 March 2005. Additional authentic maps from the University Library of Leuven will also be on display.

Universiteitsbibliotheek K.U.Leuven, Mgr. Ladeuzeplein 21, Leuven, Belgium. Opening hours: Mon-Thu 9.00 –18.30, Fri 9.00 – 17.00. For more information : tel. +32 16 32 46 08 fax +32 16 32 46 16 or <http://www.bib.kuleuven.ac.be>.

Mapping Colonial America, maps from 1587-1782 (Colonial Williamsburg Collection).

29 May 2004 – 14 August 2005, DeWitt Wallace Museum of Decorative Arts, Williamsburg, Va, USA

Expanded exhibit of maps and atlases, surveying equipment and globes. There is also an associated online exhibition at http://www.history.org/history/museums/dewitt/museums.online_exhibition.cfm.

Visit http://www.history.org/history/museums/dewitt_gallery.cfm for exact opening days and times.

EVENTS

Opening of the new Map library of the University of Utrecht (4 February 2005, 14.00 - 17.00)

Program: welcome, short film about the new University Library and Map collection, presentations by Dr. Marco van Egmond and Roelof Oddens, and tour in the new Library and Map collection.

Please make reservations before 25 January 2005. Email mhameleers@gaaweb.nl or write to Marc Hameleers, p/a Gemeentearchief Amsterdam, Postbus 51.140, 1007 EC Amsterdam (telephone + 020-5720300).

Warburg lectures in the history of cartography, convened by Catherine Delano Smith (Institute of Historical Research) and Tony Campbell (formerly Map Library, British Library).

- 10 February 2005. ***The Non-Existent Islands of the Antarctic on Maps, Ancient and Modern*** (Robert Headland, Scott Polar Institute, University of Cambridge).



- 10 March 2005. **The Map in Book History: Star Maps for Ibn al-Sufi's poem** (Dr Moya Carey, Independent Scholar); **The Map of 'The Seven Churches of Rome' (1575) in Travel Guides** (Hilary Hunt, The Warburg Institute); **A Map from the Published Account of La Pérouse's Expedition around the World (1797)** (Dr Stephanie Coane, U.C.L. and The Warburg Institute).
- 14 April 2005. **The Vomiting Giant and Other Stories: First Steps among the Monstrous Peoples on Maps of America c. 1506-1648** (Surekha Davies, The British Library).
- 5 May 2005. **Maps and Education in Georgian England** (Prof. S. Daniels, University of Nottingham).
- 26 May 2005. **A portion of our country comparatively unknown: Fred Jeppe, the Zoutpansberg, and the Cartography of the Transvaal, 1867-1899** (L. Braun, Rutgers University, U.S.A.).
At the Warburg Institute, School of Advanced Study, University of London, Woburn Square, London WC1H 0AB at 17.00.
Admission is free. Meetings are followed by refreshments. All are welcome.
Enquiries: +44 -(0)-20 8346 5112 (Dr Delano Smith) or Tony Campbell (t.campbell@ockendon.clara.co.uk).

The Cambridge History of Cartography Seminar,

- 31 January 2005 - **Ptolemy Terra Incognita: knowledge and history in fifteenth-century cartography** by Alfred Hiatt (University of Leeds)
- 14 March 2005 - **Purpose determines placement: the Hereford map as teaching tool** by Dan Terkla (Illinois Wesleyan University) and **The Hereford Mappamundi and the 21st-century pilgrim** by Dominic Harbour (Hereford Cathedral).
- 9 May 2005 - **Mapping in mosaic: geographical imagery in the medieval ecclesiastical floor mosaics of northern Italy** by Lucy Donkin (British School at Rome).
- 23 May 2005 - **Maps and bodies** by Marcia Kupfer (John Hopkins University)
At 17.00 in Department of History of Art, Cambridge University, 1 Scroope Terrace; Seminar room 2.
Alfred Hiatt (University of Leeds) will chair. For any enquiries, please e-mail Tom de Wesselow at: tpcd2@cam.ac.uk

Propaganda and cartography in the First World War, Thursday 24 February 2005, Oxford

The Oxford Seminars in cartography, Mike Heffernan, University of Nottingham
Seminars commence at 17.00 in the School of Geography and the Environment, Oxford.
For further details contact nam@bodley.ox.ac.uk or +44 1865 287119.

The SLAM conference day on antique maps, 24 March 2005, Paris, France

The SLAM is the Professional Association of Antiquarian Bookdealers, Autographs and Engravings in France. It organizes thematic conferences on antique books and maps.
EUR 15 registration fee. From 18.30 to 20.00 at the Syndicat national de la Librairie Ancienne et Moderne
4, rue Git-le-Cœur - 75006 Paris. For more information: tél. : +33 1 43 29 46 38 - Fax : +33 1 43 25 41 63,
E-mail : slam-livre@wanadoo.fr. Internet site : <http://www.slam-livre.fr/>

Miami International Map Fair, 4-6 February 2005

Dealers from around the world exhibit and sell antique maps. Visitors are invited to bring in maps of their own for expert opinions and attend educational programs.
At the Historical Museum of Southern Florida, 101 West Flagler Street, Miami, Florida 33130. For information and registration materials, contact Marcia Kanner, Map Fair Coordinator, at the Historical Museum of Southern Florida using the above address or by telephone at (305) 375-1492; facsimile: (305) 375-1609. <http://www.historical-museum.org/mapfair/mapfair.htm>

International colloquium on The "Soletto Map": Cultural exchange in the Ancient Mediterranean, 10-12 March 2005, Montpellier, France

The Soletto map reportedly depicts the coastline of the Salentine peninsula (the boot-heel of Italy) together with thirteen sites indicated by point symbols and toponyms. If the map proves to date to the period of the potsherd, then this will be by far the oldest surviving map from classical antiquity.
The colloquium is held at the University of Montpellier, France.
For more information and registration, visit <http://alor.univ-montp3.fr/cercam/article296.html>.

The International Cartographic Association's XXII International Conference, Mapping Approaches into a Changing World: 9-16 July 2005, Coruña, Spain

Several themes on cartography will be dealt with, including the history of cartography in the 19th and 20th centuries. For more information on the extensive program, please visit <http://www.icc2005.org/html-eng/english.html>

21st International Conference on the History of Cartography, 17-20 July 2005, Budapest

Themes will be Changing Borders, Mapping the Habsburg Empire, History of Military Mapping, Old World-New Worlds and other aspects of cartographic history. There will be an optional, 3-day "Blue Danube" post-conference tour. Local arrangements will be made by Zsolt Török, ICHC 2005, Department of Cartography, Eötvös Loránd University, 1117 Budapest, Pázmány Péter sétány I/A, Hungary. Contact: Tony Campbell for additional details (t.campbell@ockendon.clara.co.uk) or visit <http://lazarus.elte.hu/~zoltorok/ichc2005.htm>.



AUCTION CALENDAR

- **Antoine Jacobs – Librairie des Eléphants (*BIMCC Member*)**, 19 Place van Meenen, B-1060 Brussels. Info from Tel +32-(0)2/539.06.01, Fax +32-(0)2/534.44.47: **15 January, 19 February, 19 March, 23 April, 21 May, 18 June 2005**
- **Michel Lhomme**, Rue des Carmes 9, B-4000 Liège. Info from Tel +32-(0)4/223.24.63, Fax +32-(0)4/222.24.19, www.michel-lhomme.com, e-mail librairie@michel-lhomme.com: **29 January 2005**
- **Henri Godts (*BIMCC Sponsor*)**, Av. Louise 230/6, B-1050 Brussels. Info from Tel +32-(0)2/647.85.48, Fax +32-(0)2/640.73.32, www.godts.com, e-mail books@godts.com : **19 February 2005, 28 April 2005**
- **Van Gendt Book Auctions**, Brandewijnsteeg 2, 1011 GN Amsterdam, The Netherlands . Info from Tel +31-20/623.16.69, Fax +31-20/623.11.59, www.vangendtbookauctions.nl, e-mail info@vangendtbookauctions.nl : **8 - 9 March 2005**
- **The Romantic Agony (*BIMCC Sponsor*)**, Acquaductstraat 38-40, B-1060 Brussels. Info from Tel +32-(0)2/544.10.55, Fax +32-(0)2/544.10.57, www.romanticagony.com, e-mail auc-tion@romanticagony.com: **11 - 12 March 2005**
- **Paulus Swaen Internet Auctions (*BIMCC Sponsor*)**. Info from Tel +33-(0)6-14.74.11.65, or Tel/ Fax +33-(0)1/44.24.85.80, www.swaen.com, e-mail paulus@swaen.com: **12 – 15 March 2005, 7-17 May 2005, 10 – 20 September 2005, 12 – 22 November 2005**
- **Venator & Hanstein**, Cäcilienstrasse 48, D-50667 Köln. Info from Tel +49-221/257.54.19, Fax +49-221/257.55.26, www.venator-hanstein.de, e-mail info@venator-hanstein.de: **18 –19 March 2005**
- **Michel Grommen**, Rue du Pont, 33, B-4000 Liège. Info from Tel +32-(0)4/222.24.48, Fax +32-(0)4/222.24.49, www.librairiegrommen.be, e-mail librairiegrommen@skynet.be: **March 2005**
- **W. Brandes**, Wolfenbüttler Strasse 12, D-38102 Braunschweig. Info from Tel +49-531/750.03, Fax +49-531/750.15, www.brandes-auktionen.de, e-mail brandes@brandes-auktionen.de : **13 – 14 April 2005**
- **Ketterer Kunst (*NEW BIMCC Sponsor!!*)**, Messberg 1, D-20095 Hamburg. Info from Tel +49-40/374.96.10, Fax +49-40/374.96.166, www.kettererkunst.de, e-mail infohamburg@kettererkunst.de: **23 – 24 April 2005, and 21 / 22 November 2005** (please consign now)
- **Zisska & Kistner**, Unter Anger 15, D-80331 München. Info from Tel +49-89/26.38.55, Fax +49-89/26.90.88, www.zisska.de, e-mail auctions@zisska.de: **25 – 29 April 2005**
- **Reiss & Sohn**, Adelheidstr. 2, D61462 Königstein. Info from Tel +49-6174/92.720, Fax +49-6174/92.72.49, www.reiss-sohn.de, e-mail reiss@reiss-sohn.de: **April 2005**
- **Bubb Kuyper**, Jansweg 39, NL 2011 KM Haarlem, The Netherlands. Info from Tel +31-23/532.39.86, Fax +31-23/532.38.93, www.bubbkuyper.com, e-mail info@bubbkuyper.com: **31 May – 3 June 2005, and 29 November – 2 December 2005**
- **Van Stockum's Veilingen**, Prinsegracht 15, 2512 EW 's-Gravenhage, The Netherlands. Info from Tel +31-70/364.98.40/41, Fax +31-70/364.33.40, www.vanstockums-veilingen.nl, email vanstockumsveilingen@planet.nl : **8 - 10 June, 10 - 12 November**
- **Loeb-Larocque (*BIMCC Sponsor*)**, 31, Rue de Tolbiac, F75013 Paris. Info from Tel +33-(0)6-11.80.33.75, or Tel/Fax +33-(0)1/44.24.85.80, www.loeb-larocque.com, e-mail info@loeb-larocque.com: **November 2005**
- **Marc van de Wiele**, Sint-Salvatorskerkhof 7, B-8000 Brugge. Info from Tel +32-(0)50/33.63.17, Fax +32-(0)50/34.64.57, www.marcvandewiele.com : not communicated



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BRUSSELS INTERNATIONAL MAP COLLECTORS' CIRCLE (BIMCC)

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Aims and functions of the BIMCC

The BIMCC is a non-profit association under Belgian law (asbl/vzw 464 423 627) aiming to:

- 1 Provide an informal and convivial forum for all those with a specialist interest in maps, atlases, town views and books with maps, be they collectors, academics, antiquarians, or simply interested in the subject
- 2 Organise lectures on various aspects of historical cartography, on regions of cartographical interest, on documentation, paper conservation and related subjects
- 3 Organise visits to exhibitions, and to libraries and institutions holding important map and atlas collections.

In order to achieve these aims, the Circle organises the following annual events :

- A MAP EVENING in March or April, bringing together all those interested in maps and atlases for an informal chat about an item from their collection – an ideal opportunity to get to know the Circle.
- An EXCURSION to a Map Collection, between September and November.
- A STUDY SESSION or an INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE on a specific major topic every year in December.

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Annual Membership: EUR 25, **Students and Juniors under 25:** EUR 10

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The BIMCC currently publishes three Newsletters per year, in January, May and September. Please submit calendar items and other contributions to the Editor by the 15th of the previous month for the next edition:

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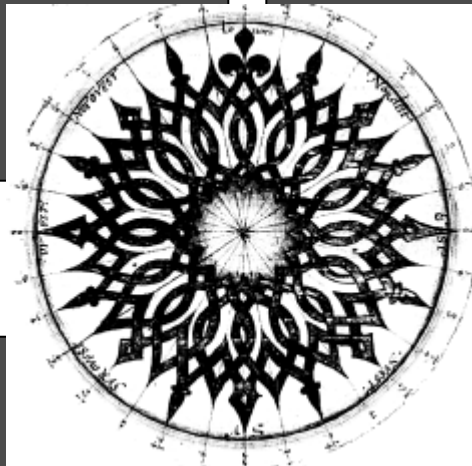
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