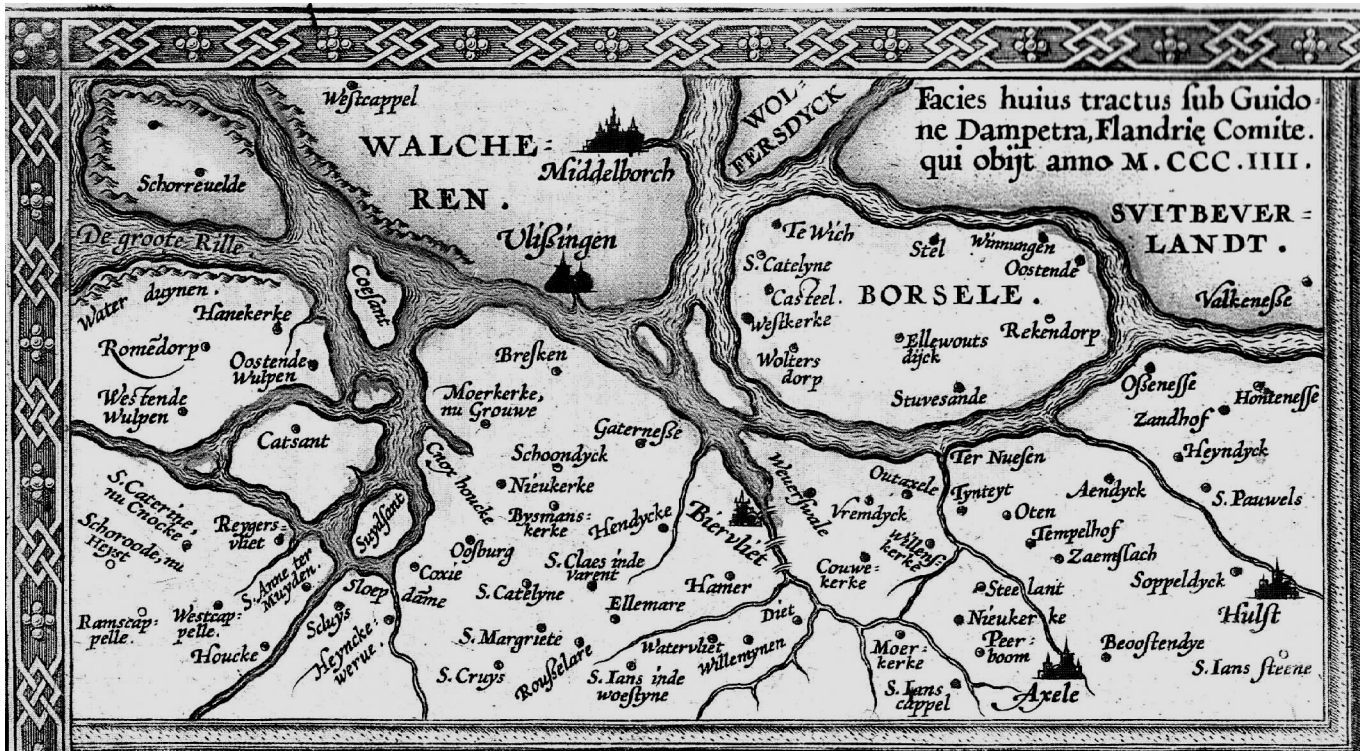




BIMCC Newsletter No 22 May 2005

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IS THERE STILL A 'SCHELDT QUESTION'?



Also in this issue:

- A major restoration project at the State Archives in Belgium
- Report and photos of the 7th Map evening
- The BIMCC Programme for 2005
- ... and all the usual departments.



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Dear Map Friends,

As Belgium celebrates the 175th anniversary of its foundation this year, the BIMCC is focussing its attention on its home base country. Accordingly, our bi-annual Conference, in December, will be devoted to Belgian Cartography. This Newsletter is also focussing on local aspects. The central article in this issue concerns the Scheldt and illustrates (also with a centrefold map) its key role as economic and political axis in the history of Belgium.

In the usual departments of this Newsletter you will also find reviews made by our President (no less than nine books, in five different languages!), good news from the BIMCC past and future events (do not forget to register) and many agenda items.

Cartographically yours,

Jean-Louis Renteux,

Editor



Caution: in case you would not have renewed your membership for 2005 yet, be aware that you will no longer receive our Newsletter, unless your payment is received by our Treasurer by 1 July 2005 (details on page 35).

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PICTURES AT A GALLERY (I)

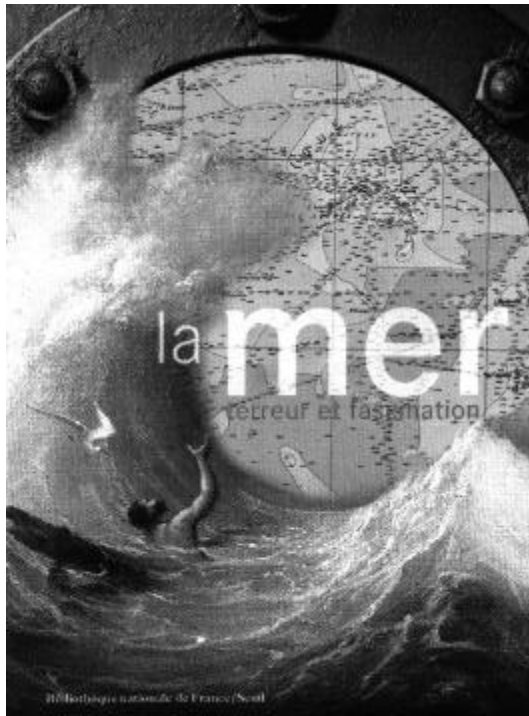
La mer. Terreur et fascination (The Sea . Fright and Fascination)

*Exhibition at the Bibliothèque nationale de France, Paris,
3 October 2004 – 16 January 2005.*

A whiff of iodine greets the visitor as he enters the darkened exhibition rooms, as a on a beach, and a panoramic view of the sea on vast oblique panels, changing from early morning tranquillity to later roaring fury, sets the scene for one of the most impressive exhibitions I have yet had the privilege to see.

It is quite impossible to do justice to this memorable event in these few lines, and so I would start off by mentioning that the exhibition, although in slightly different composition, can be seen in Brest (France) at the Quartz from 3 May to 9 July 2005¹. If you plan a visit to the Bretagne, this is a destination not to be missed.

The immense corpus of collections of the BnF provides the majority of cartographic documents on display. Starting with some medieval world maps, including interesting variants of the classical T-O maps, we then see a few of the rarest of portolans: the Pisan Chart, the oldest portolan surviving (ca. 1291), Angelino Dulcert's map (the oldest of the Majorcan school, 1339) covering a vast region from Norway to Persia, Caverio's very large ten-sheet (115x225 cm) planisphere of ca.1506, only to be beaten in size by Andreas Homem's ten-sheet world map published in Antwerp in 1559, measuring a fantastic 150 x 294 cm ! Later portolans include one by Jean Guérard of the Dieppe school (1627) being one of the earliest to show depth soundings, and the very decorative and therefore frequently reproduced *Mar del Sur* map of the Pacific (1622).



The conquest of the high seas was often fraught with disaster, and there is ample documentation of shipwrecks and other perils endured. They were a constant source for literary drama, but also led to a host of rather touching 'ex-voto' creations inciting the protection of Saints. Particularly attractive to the general public certainly is the section on sea monsters which also are, as we all know, regular features on ancient maps. An interestingly large coverage is given to the submarine world, both as regards its mysteries and its progressive exploration, the first diving devices dating back to antiquity. Here Jules Verne is given the

coverage he merits in the year of the centenary of his death (1905). And as no modern exhibition can now be conceived without interactive devices, there are many video stations, and islands where one can sit down and read or listen to readings and recordings, among which, you have guessed it, Debussy's *La Mer*.

No one could have imagined at the beginning of this exhibition that the disaster of the *tsunami* on 26 December 2004 would give it such a dramatic dimension of actuality. As with the previous exhibitions which the BnF devoted in 1998/99 to the Skies² and to our Earth³, a lavishly illustrated companion book has been published⁴. Most of the 250 illustrations on 200 pages are in full colour. A smaller-size album of 56 pages is also available⁵.

Further details may be seen on <http://expositions.bnf.fr/lamer/index.htm>.

Wulf Bodenstein

¹ Le Quartz, 2-4 Av. Georges Clemenceau, F-29200 Brest, Tuesday to Friday 13.00-19.00, Saturday 14.00-19.00. Admission free.

² *Figures du Ciel*, BnF, Paris, 1998, ISBN 2-7177-2001-4

³ *Couleurs de la Terre*, BnF, Paris, 1998, ISBN 2-7177-2048-0

⁴ *La Mer. Terreur et fascination*, companion book to the exhibition, BnF, Paris, 2004, ISBN 2-7177-2288-2, EUR 50.00

⁵ *La Mer. Terreur et fascination, Album*, BnF, Paris, 2004, ISBN 2-7177-2320-X, EUR 9.50



PICTURES AT A GALLERY (II)

Monumenta Cartographica

Exhibition at the Katholieke Universiteit Leuven. 11 March 2005 – 22 April 2005

The exhibition of facsimiles of unique cartographic medieval maps and the original cosmographic sources is a successful event organised at the Library of the KUL.

Mapmaking gathers a host of academic and artistic disciplines as demonstrated at this exhibition.

The first mapmakers tried to offer us an understandable picture of the habitable world, but lack of precise knowledge led rather to a fantastic world of cosmological symbols.

Slowly travellers from all over the world led to cartographic advancement. This exhibition concentrates on the 16th century.

This exposition has two parts. The first one shows us facsimile maps until 1550, the second part demonstrates the original cosmographic sources.

The facsimile maps cover a unique cartographic period. We are used to seeing these maps on a small scale in books. Here we can overlook them at a large scale and analyse the fantastic pictures essentially Christian in expression and limited in geographical truth. How did people during the Middle Ages view the world?

Isidorus Bishop from Sevilla gives us an 8th century view of the world, the so called TO-map. People looked at the world as a flat circle surrounded by the ocean and divided in three continents separated by the Mediterranean.

The Ebstorf map, 13th century, is a religious world map dominated by the figure of Christ.

A mixture of Middle Ages *mappae mundi* and portolan maps is characterized in the Catalan world map of 1450.

A magnificent example of the colourful medieval maps is the *mappa mundi* from the Hereford cathedral. It is a partial TO - map with Jerusalem as the world centre, with pictures of Paradise and other spiritual features and less real geographical representations.

The Fra Mauro map from 1459 summarizes the geographical knowledge from the 15th century. Some information came from Marco Polo.

The invention of printing during the 15th century

changed the art of mapmaking. This allowed us to get acquainted with the Ptolemy maps. Of these we can admire the ones by H. Martellus. H. Schedel with his geocentric view of the world in *liber chronicorum* is another outstanding example of the Ptolemaic world view.

The beginning of the 16th century is characterized by the cordiform map from M. Waldseemüller and the Portuguese *carta del Cantino*. This map is important for it shows us the new world and the division of the world between Spain and Portugal.

In part two we are familiarized with the original cosmographic origins, as Pomponius, Mela



Petrus Apianus, *Cosmographicus liber...*, 1533

Cl. Ptolemy and Macrobius.

B.v. Breydenbach in his *Peregrinatio in Terram Sanctam* and H. Schedel in *liber chronicorum* introduce us to the new world.

G. Frisius and P. Apianus with *Cosmographicus liber* establish the link between cartography and the University of Leuven.

Eric Leenders



LOOKS AT BOOKS (I)

Von einem, der daheim blieb, die Welt zu entdecken

Die *Cosmographia* des Sebastian Münster oder: Wie man sich vor 500 Jahren die Welt vorstellte

(Of someone who stayed at home to discover the world)

Sebastian Münster's *Cosmographia* or: What the world looked like 500 years ago)

by Günther Wessel

Frankfurt/New York : Campus Verlag, 2004. 328 pages, over 200 b/w illustrations, 10-page chronology, bibliography, index. Hardback , 25 x 17 cm. ISBN 3-593-37198-7. EUR 29.90, CHF 52.20

Sebastian Münster was born in 1488 in the small wine-growing town of Ingelheim on the Rhein, near Mainz. He grew up in a world that witnessed some of the most dramatic changes humanity had ever experienced, of breath-taking new discoveries, profound political upheaval and of religious conflicts within the established Church. When he was twenty-five years old, Leo Africanus was starting his travels in Africa — the accounts of which haunted geographical descriptions in atlases for a good century and a half. In 1513, Balboa was the first European to set eyes on the vast expanse of the Pacific Ocean at the isthmus of Panama, five years before Magellan passed the Straits, which were named after him, on the first voyage around the world from which he was not to return. Copernicus had published his first work on the heliocentric theory of the solar system, radically breaking away from Ptolemy's geocentric principles which were also those of the Church.

At this time Münster had just been ordained a Franciscan priest, but he continued his studies begun in Heidelberg, then Leuven, Freiburg and Rouffach, of Hebrew, Greek, cosmography and astronomy. Quite early on he had developed a fascination with geography. His lectureship at the University of Basle from 1518 on permitted him to concentrate more and more on cartographic work, of German and European regions first, and on maps covering the then known world thereafter. He assiduously studied the ancient authors, Ptolemy in particular, and in

1540 published his own edition of Ptolemy's *Geographia*, containing, as was customary at that time, 27 'historical' and 21 'modern' maps, both of his design.

In 1544 the first edition of Münster's *Cosmographia* was published in Basle. With its extraordinary *mélange* of fact and fiction it became an immediate success and turned out to be the most popular publication of the 16th century, next to the Bible. A great number of editions appeared until 1628 in German, Latin, French, Italian, English, and Czech.

In introducing us to this astonishing work, Günther Wessel applies the same precept as Münster had adopted for his *Cosmographia* : be instructive, but also entertaining. As we follow Münster's life, practically every stage in his personal and professional career provides an occasion for a discourse on contemporary events relating to the main streams of politics, exploration, to religious and artistic trends, advances in the sciences, and to current conditions of life in Münster's environment. This vast historical panorama is punctuated by annotated quotations from the *Cosmographia*,



Sebastian Münster, in *Cosmographia* 1628

with a telling selection of the woodcut illustrations that adorned Münster's work. Here again — as was the case in the Exhibition on the Sea (page 4 of this Newsletter) — the passages on sea monsters and monstrous human creatures in still unexplored lands offer delightful entertainment.

Most collectors of maps and town views will have come across loose copies of either category



during their wanderings and visits of map fairs, as they are not uncommon. However, a good copy of a complete *Cosmographia* can easily fetch more than EUR 10 000.00 at an auction. You will find sixteen of Münster's maps and eleven town views reproduced here, plus a dozen maps by other mapmakers, not to mention the large number of other woodcuts by Münster and his contemporaries.

Günther Wessel has himself been quite fascinated by this Renaissance cosmographer. His journalistic style very pleasantly brings across the many facets of Münster's life and work without

ever overloading the story with too much cumbersome technical detail. In describing the world around Münster, the author offers us a kind of cosmography himself – a most instructive and readable book written by someone who, in contrast to Münster, has travelled widely and admirably knows how to put both fact and fiction in the right perspective.

Wulf Bodenstein

Günther Wessel is a journalist and author of many travel guides. He lives in Brussels and is a Member of the BIMCC.

LOOKS AT BOOKS (II)

Geschichte der Kartographie am Beispiel von Hamburg und Schleswig-Holstein (The History of Cartography shown on the example of Hamburg and Schleswig-Holstein) by Oswald Dreyer-Eimbcke

Oldenburg (Germany) : KOMREGIS, 2004. 384 pages, 155 b/w and 64 colour illustrations, bibliography, indices. Hardback, 27.5 x 34 cm. ISBN 3-9809226-2-6. EUR 79.00

To order : KomRegis GbR, Gerhard-Stalling-Str. 32, D-26135 Oldenburg, Tel + 49 (0)441 20 69 870, Fax +49 (0)441 20 69 871, www.komregis.de

Among the growing population of map collectors a few have profiled themselves as historians and offered us articles and books on maps, the result of their own intensive, often extensive re-

search. One of the outstanding personalities in this category is Oswald Dreyer-Eimbcke. Born into a family of Hamburg ship-brokers in 1923, he travelled the world on business, was Honorary Consul

of Chile from 1968 to 1994 and is Honorary Consul of Iceland since 1973, at about which time he started his collection of maps of different parts of the world. Founder of the 'Freundeskreis Cartographica in der Stiftung Preussischer Kulturbesitz' in 1987 (see our note about their Antwerp visit on page 26), he was also President of the London-based International Map Collec-



Germania in Münster's 1540 edition of Ptolemy's *Geographia*



tors' Society (IMCoS) from 1995 to 2002.

The author quite clearly has at his fingertips the essential dates and data in the domain of the history of cartography. It is with remarkable ease, therefore, that he links these to an almost affectionate presentation of maps of his North-German 'Heimat', a cartographical return home, as it were, after so many years of world-spanning peregrinations.

One aspect that considerably complicates the task in hand is the very involved history of Schleswig and Holstein, to the north of Hamburg which regions, jointly or apart, changed hands frequently as a result of alternating Danish and German allegiances. As always, maps document better than words the adjustments that history has inflicted upon peoples and their lands. And this includes natural phenomena, such as the disastrous tidal waves that hit the coast in 1717 and 1825.

But each stage offers a welcome opportunity to return to the basics of mapmaking. Ptolemaic maps, Schedels *Chronicle*, Sebastian Münster, Mercator, 16th century Antwerp, 17th century Amsterdam, 18th century Nürnberg and Augsburg – no centre of historical mapmaking importance is omitted. A number of lesser known German and Danish cartographers from the 16th to the 19th centuries also find their place here, among whom Daniel Frese, Marcus Jordanus, Melchior Lorich, Johannes Mejer, Heinrich Rantzau, to name only these.

The residential town of Gottorf gave its name to a unique globe constructed under the supervision of Adam Olearius around 1660: it measured 2.85 m in diameter, showed the world on its outside and the heavens inside, where a dozen people could be seated to admire the planets and stars. This quite incredible construction – it was to be rotated through 24 hours by hydraulic power – and its curious fate that took it to St Petersburg, are given good coverage, as a sideline to the historical mapping.

To be quite clear about where to register this impressive publication: although competently researched and professionally presented, it is not, and does not pretend to be, a carto-bibliography of maps of Hamburg and Schleswig-Holstein. It is above all a history of this region illustrated with maps which any other historian would have been hard put to assemble in such an abundant and relevant form. As such, the book will appeal in the first place to those who have a personal connection with this part of Germany and Denmark. But thanks to its comprehensive carto-historical dimension and the excellent quality of its reproductions it will also be welcome by other map enthusiasts who have a good command of German. Published twenty-four years after the classical work of reference by Ivan Kupcik, this book is a welcome complement and can be highly recommended.

Wulf Bodenstern

LOOKS AT BOOKS (III)

Science and technology in Islam, by Prof. Dr. Fuat Sezgin

A catalogue of the Exhibition of the Institute for the History of Arabic-Islamic Sciences, Johann Wolfgang Goethe-Universität Frankfurt, Frankfurt, 2004. 82 pages, 104 colour ill., 27 x 19 cm. ISBN 3-8298-0079-7. Published in Arabic, English and German.

This exhibition was mounted during the Frankfurt Book Fair in October 2004, on the invitation of the Arab League in support of the Arabic world, invited to this Fair as a guest of honour. It showed a selection of models of navigation instruments, physical devices and architectural monuments from the height of Arabic-Islamic culture which have so far been created by the Institute. Reconstructions of the world maps attributed to al-Ma'mûn (died 833 AD) and al-Idrîsî (1154 AD) represent the two important stages of development of the cartographic representation of the earth in the Arab-Islamic world, showing Baghdad in the

centre and already implying the circumnavigability of Africa. This particular point is addressed in a sketch map explaining Muslim merchants' attempts, and successes, to reach China during the 10th to 12th centuries via the Cape of Good Hope. There follow a good number of celestial globes, armillary spheres, astrolabes, equatories (instruments for the determination of longitude of celestial bodies in the ecliptic), compasses and time keeping devices. Among the mechanical models were instruments for distillation, water raising, water- and windmills, war machines (from catapult via rifles to armoured vehicle), and some models of university colleges and hospitals.



This little booklet is in fact an excerpt of a five-volume catalogue of the holdings of the Institute's Museum of which a French version is about to be published. Separate catalogues of publications by the Institute on Islamic Geography (278 items) and on Natural Sciences (90 items) are also available, the publications being mainly in German, English and French.

In passing I should mention the outstanding work on cartography by Prof. Fuat Sezgin, the Director of the Institute: in the series *Geschichte des Arabischen Schrifttums* (History of Arabic

Literature), vols. X – XII are devoted to *Mathematische Geographie und Kartographie im Islam und ihr Fortleben im Abendland* (Mathematical Geography and Cartography in Islam and their Continuance in the Occident). The text volumes X and XI are in German, whilst vol. XII, the Atlas, also exists in English. This is a prime source of information on early cartography for those who wish to know more about the Arabic origins of our European maps.

Wulf Bodenstein

LOOKS AT BOOKS (IV)

Inventaris van de handgetekende kaarten in de Koninklijke Bibliotheek van België, Afdeling Kaarten en Plannen – Losse bladen (vóór 1800), (Inventory of manuscript maps in the Royal Library of Belgium, Maps and Plans Section - Loose maps (prior to 1800)) **by Wouter Bracke**

Off-print of the Archives et Bibliothèques de Belgique – Archief- en Bibliotheekwezen in België, T. LXXIII n° 1-4, 2002, pp. 187-285. 17 b/w ill., 24 x 16 cm.

This inventory describes 211 manuscript maps covering a wide range of subjects in four basic

categories: the largest group is formed by general topographical maps of Counties, Duchies, and Provinces followed by military maps with many records of campaigns but also of fortifications. The third group are of urban and communication developments (town planning, roads, waterways), whilst the fourth comprises mostly estate maps in pre-cadastral form. In the introduction the author explains the basic method of this cartobibliographical description which follows the international ISBD (CM) convention. Among the standard entries about title, author, scale, type and size of the map there is an identification, where applicable, of the paper's watermarks, a subject not often addressed in such bibliographies and yet extremely interesting, in my opinion.

The inventory itself is geographically arranged: regions of the former Low Countries, Belgium, and Luxembourg come first in alphabetical order, followed by some such entries for Germany, the Netherlands, France, Italy, plus one each on India (Ganges) and Central America (Curaçao). Town plans



Scheldt near Antwerp, ms map 16th c., KBR



and fortifications come next, with a predominance of places in nowadays Belgium, but also of some remoter places like Bayonne, Belgrade, Cadiz, Constantinople, Ingolstadt, Paris, Minorca, Strasbourg, and Vienna. Interesting to note in the index of mapmakers and surveyors that over two thirds of the maps are 'anonymous' – here is

certainly a large field open to further research.

It will be remembered that Wouter Bracke has recently taken over the charge of the Map Room at the Brussels Royal Library from Hossam Elkhadem, now in retirement.

Wulf Bodenstein

LOOKS AT BOOKS (v)

François de Dainville S.J. (1909-1971), pionnier de l'histoire de la cartographie et de l'éducation (Pioneer of the history of cartography and of education)

Proceedings of the International Symposium organised by U.M.R. 8586 PRODIG in Paris, 6 and 7 June 2002. Edited by Catherine Bousquet-Bressolier.

Paris : Ecole nationale des chartes, 2004. 334 pages, 31 b/w ill., 23.5 x 16 cm.

ISBN 2-900791-64-2, EUR 32.00

Some of our readers may remember a news item in BIMCC Newsletter No 15, January 2003, with which I announced a reprint of Dainville's famous *Le Langage des Géographes – termes, signes, couleurs des cartes anciennes 1500-1800* first published in 1964 (The Geographers' Language – terms, conventional signs, colours of ancient maps 1500-1800). Map enthusiasts reading French appreciate this book as one of the basic reference works on cartography.

This symposium, organised just thirty years after Dainville's death, pays homage to a man who has found his place in history as a pedagogue and a carto-historian. Leaving the discussions and analyses of his contributions to the history of humanism on the side – as being somewhat removed from our cartographic centres of interest – we discover that this Jesuit Father regarded geography and cartography with the eyes of a philosopher. Of his two major works, *La Naissance de l'humanisme* (The Birth of Humanism) and *La Géographie des humanistes* (Humanist Geography), both published in 1940, it is the latter that presages his attachment to geography and, by extension, to cartography.

Gilles Palsky's contribution is the most explicit cartographically speaking, as it places Dainville's research in the context of prior French achievements in this field, highlighting the singular contribution Dainville has made. One of Dainville's last articles relates to plans of the Jansenist

parishes of Paris, submitted to Pope Clement XII in 1738 by a Roman prelate, subject of an interesting article by S. de Dainville-Barbiche. Lucia Nuti in her contribution addresses the representation of Jesuit territorial 'possessions', from plans of monasteries to regional maps at home and abroad, whilst M. Venard presents Dainville's *Cartes anciennes de l'Eglise de France* (Ancient maps of the French Church), published in 1956 and certainly a 'must' to read up on if you want to get into the cartography of France.

As always on the occasion of such events, a number of papers are read which have a more or less loose connection with the main theme. Marcel Watelet connects Dainville's studies of French military surveyors (16th/17th century) to his own fundamental research into the lives and achievements of civil engineers active in southern Belgium and northern France essentially in the early 1800's¹. I found Cécile

Souchon's article on Jacques Piou father and son both instructive and amusing. This is the story of the life and career of land surveyors at the end of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th centuries in France. The son Piou passes a number of years in the region of Mons, then part of France, where he distinguishes himself by the construction of the canal that links the Meuse to the Scheldt river. The annexed report of the son's 11-day (!) exam to qualify for the post of Ingénieur des Ponts et Chaussées is particularly pleasant to read.

Wulf Bodenstein



¹ On the cartography and history of this region, see the first two volumes, beautifully illustrated, published by Marcel Watelet in the series of *Monumenta Cartographica Walloniae*: Vol. I, *Paysages de Frontières*, Tiel: Lannoo 1992, ISBN 90 209 2055 3, and Vol. II, *Le Terrain des Ingénieurs*, Namur : MET and Brussels : Ed. Racine, 1995, ISBN 2-87386-047-2.



LOOKS AT BOOKS (VI)

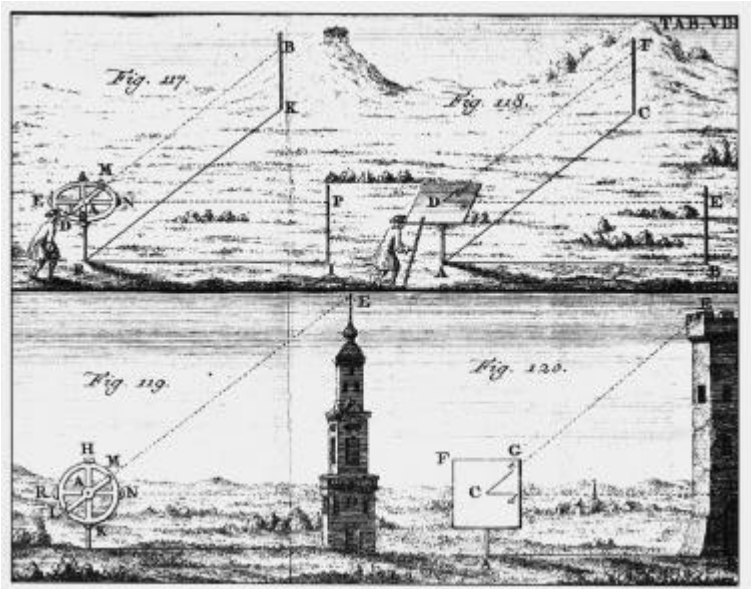
Landmeten en cartografie op de Koninklijke Militaire Academie in de 19^{de} eeuw (Surveying and cartography in the Royal Military Academy in the 19th century) by Frits Irrgang

Published by the Foundation for Historical Collections of the Royal Dutch Military Academy in Breda, 2004. 98 pages, 36 b/w ill., 24.5 x 18.5 cm, no ISBN.

If you are interested in a copy you may order one as follows: from outside the Netherlands, contact the Stichting Historische Verzameling KMA, Postbus 90.002, NL-4800 PA Breda (The Netherlands) and include a well-protected 5.00-Euro note. From within the Netherlands you can order from the same address, but you should transfer EUR 6.00 to the KMA's bank account No 178986372 with the Rabobank, mentioning 'Kilacadmon Papers 1'. If you have further queries, contact the author at fritsir@wanadoo.nl.

This carto-historical publication is the work of one of the participants in the winter courses in the History of Cartography organised at Utrecht University under the auspices of Prof Günter Schilder, Dr Peter Van der Krogt and Dr Paul van den Brink. (Some BIMCC members have also participated). An introductory chapter with an overview of map types and their construction is followed by one on Dutch military cartography. The history of the Academy starts with its predecessors, then covers its rules of operation, selection of candidates and the use of surveying instruments some of which are described in more detail in a number of Annexes. Also included is a biographical sketch of the chief instructors teaching at this Academy.

Frits Irrgang has discovered a number of maps in the Academy's library which were produced there since 1840 and describes these in the next chapter, including some multi-sheet maps of the Dutch East Indies and of the Baltic. The chapter on *Kriegsspiel*, the 'war-games' played by the Academy's students,



Measuring with the 'Dutch circle' or with the 'planchette'

provides interesting references to some specific maps and books on this subject. For those on the net there is an indication as to how to find maps in their collection via the internet.

Wulf Bodenstern

LOOKS AT BOOKS (VII)

L'atlas des atlas (Atlas of atlases)

Courrier International, Hors-série, March-April-May 2005, EUR 12.00 in France, 13.50 in Belgium (available at newsstands). Illustrated in full colour, large-size (35 x 26.5 cm), 130 pages.

To order : Courrier International, Service Abonnements, F-60646 Chantilly Cedex. Phone from within France : 0823 000 778, from outside of France +33 344 31 80 48, abo@courrierinternational.com

If you read French and are open to a new and original approach to cartography, you should get a copy of *L'atlas des atlas* which the editors of the weekly *Courrier International* have published. This publication covers a wide spectrum of cartographic aspects. It starts with an introduction to different projections, briefly but expertly addresses the main streams of the history of cartography and

then devotes the main body of the text to 'frontiers' on the seven continents, a revealing chapter on geographical and political disputes, manipulations, and extortions. Modern maps of diverse sources and often in languages not current here (e.g. Chinese and Arabic) are analysed and decyphered with commented re-drawn maps – an amazing catalogue of examples of map use and misuse.



A number of thematic maps project anticipated developments on our planet earth. On the lighter side, there are two pages of cartoons and a whole chapter on the *Imaginaire* where we find maps on cyberspace, Utopia and other imaginary lands, not to forget maps constructed for video games. One of the fictional maps by Belgian artist Wim Del-

voye which we saw at the ISELP exhibition *Le dessus des cartes* last year (see BIMCC Newsletter No 19, May 2004) is also reproduced.

A copy of this remarkable publication was on display at the Map Evening on 16 April.

Wulf Bodenstein

LOOKS AT BOOKS (VIII)

La Cartografia Europea tra primo Rinascimento e fine dell'Illuminismo. (European cartography from the Renaissance to the end of the Enlightenment)

Proceedings of the International Workshop on *The Making of European Cartography*, held in the Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale in Florence, 13-15 December 2001. Vol. CCXIII in the series *Studi* published by the *Accademia toscana di scienze e lettere 'La Colombaria'*, edited by Diogo Ramada Curto, Angelo Cattaneo and André Ferrand Almeida. Florence: Leo S. Olschki Editore, 2003. 446 pages, 35 colour illustrations. Paperback, 24 x 17 cm. ISBN 88-222-240-3, EUR 43.00.

Having had the privilege of participating in this truly European event, I can now at leisure go through the texts of the presentations, take my time with the Italian contributions, and allow myself a bit of reminiscing. The workshop got off to a somewhat chilly start in the magnificent rotunda of the Biblioteca Nazionale, the *Tribuna Dantesca* (on account of a technical problem with the heating), but this was soon redressed both with the captivating lectures and the animated breaks for coffee and lively Italian lunch. If it has taken some time to publish this volume, this is also because some of the original speeches were rewritten by their authors, and a catalogue of the concurrent exhibition of maps from the collections of the Biblioteca Nazionale and other Institutions was added.

The introduction in English by Prof Curto provides a perfect guide through the contents of articles in Italian (14), English (14), and French (1). In the first section entitled 'Cosmographic perceptions and representations from Ptolemy to Coronelli' there are five contributions: on Ptolemy's place in the Renaissance, on the review of the Ptolemaic model with regard to Africa, on Fra Mauro and his *Mappamundi*, another on Coronelli's *Epitome Geografica* (Venice, 1693) which the author, Prof Marica Milanese, had brought along to show, and one by Prof. Schmidt, former President of the Coronelli Society in Vienna, on globes, presented in fluent Italian.

The second part, *From the discovery of the New World to the end of empires*, offers aspects of the early mapping of the Americas, including New England and the Amazon, presents Zorzi's scientific contributions in the early 16th century and

closes with an analysis of the problems relative to the tracing of the boundary between India and Pakistan in 1947. In the third part, 'Cartography and statecraft in Europe', we find contributions on Italian cartography, including one by Vladimiro Valerio on military cartography, on cartography in Spain and Portugal, and an interesting exposé by Prof Palsky on topographical and thematic mapping in the 19th century. The fourth and last section, 'Theoretical frameworks and research perspectives', contains a philosophical treatise on the study and interpretation of cartographic material, here rendered in Italian, although the author, Emanuela Casti, had read her paper in excellent French. This is followed by some notes on the practice of identifying maps, more theoretical than practical.

A 32-page catalogue describes the 37 maps and instruments of the exhibition that ended with the Workshop. Many, but not all of these are illustrated in the colour plates that follow, with excellent reproductions of such rarities of the Biblioteca Nazionale as the anonymous elliptical world map of 1457, planispheres by Martellus, Rosselli, Battista Agnese, portolans, plus maps of new colonies and exploration in the Americas. Here a systematic cross-referencing from the articles to the descriptive catalogue text and of this text to the illustrations would have been helpful. A 35-page bibliography of primary and secondary sources invites to further reading.

In conclusion: top-level historians of cartography from Italy were joined on this occasion by speakers from Austria, France, Portugal, Spain, and the US, and the audience widened the range of nationalities even more.



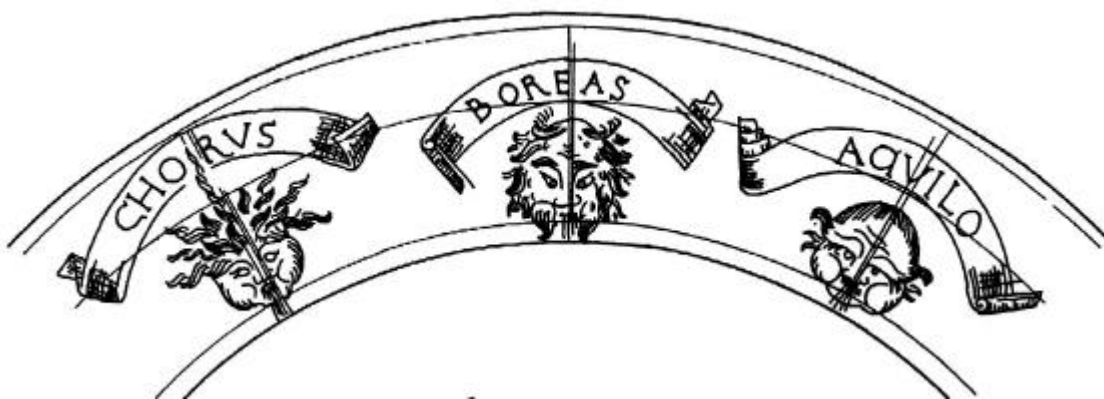
Remarkable and encouraging was the participation of a number of younger carto-historians who pursue their studies at the European University Institute, co-organizer of the event. Here Angelo Cattaneo's contribution on Fra Mauro deserves particular mention.

Wulf Bodenstein

LOOKS AT BOOKS (IX)

Four hundred and twenty-five years later : Egnazio Danti's anemoscope, by Gemma Rosa Levi-Donati

Florence : Leo S. Olschki Editore, 2004. Off-print of an article published in *Nuncius*, No 2, XVIII°, 2003, Revue of the Institute and Museum of the History of Science, Florence, pp. 467-479, 8 b/w illustrations, 24 x 17 cm.



Winds, the elemental driving forces of early navigation, are represented on ancient maps by wind roses and by wind heads blowing from the corners of the map – we are all familiar with these picturesque features that can be so charmingly decorative. If wind at sea was a vital element for the intrepid sailor, it was, and still is, of importance also inland where its direction and force can be a clue to changes of the weather or a warning of imminent storms. Visitors to Athens might have seen the octagonal Tower of Winds in the Plaka area (1st century BC) which served the triple purpose of sundial, water-clock, and weather-vane and shows the eight winds of the cardinal and intermediate points as winged figures.

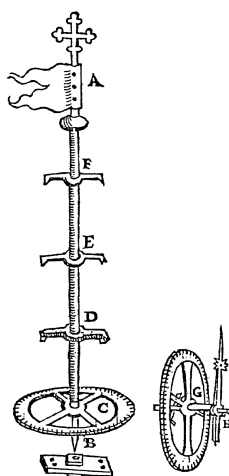
The Dominican priest Egnazio Danti (1536-1586), famous for the maps he painted in the Palazzo Vecchio in Florence¹ and in the Gallery of Maps in the Vatican, was commissioned to construct and install an anemoscope in the Governor's Palace in Perugia, his home town, which he did in 1577, but this device has been lost.

After a painstaking search for material evidence of this instrument, Dr Levi-Donati

has recently unearthed its essential components in a forgotten 'container' at the Civic Museum of Perugia. The most interesting part for us is, of course, the metal ring on which twelve wind-blowing faces are engraved, serving as the geographical reference on which a cogwheel pointer connected to the weather-vane indicated the predominating wind. Here, twelve winds are symbolized which seems surprising at first, since the classical number of eight (at the Tower of Winds) subdivided would produce 16, that is three winds in each quarter, in addition to those of the four cardinal points. But there are in fact plenty of examples with twelve wind-blowing heads, such as in Schedel's *Nuremberg Chronicle*, Münster's *Cosmographia*, and many others, with variations both in number and in name, in the 15th and 16th centuries.

This short article might well encourage some map enthusiast to study this subject which, as far as I know, has not attracted much attention as yet.

Wulf Bodenstein



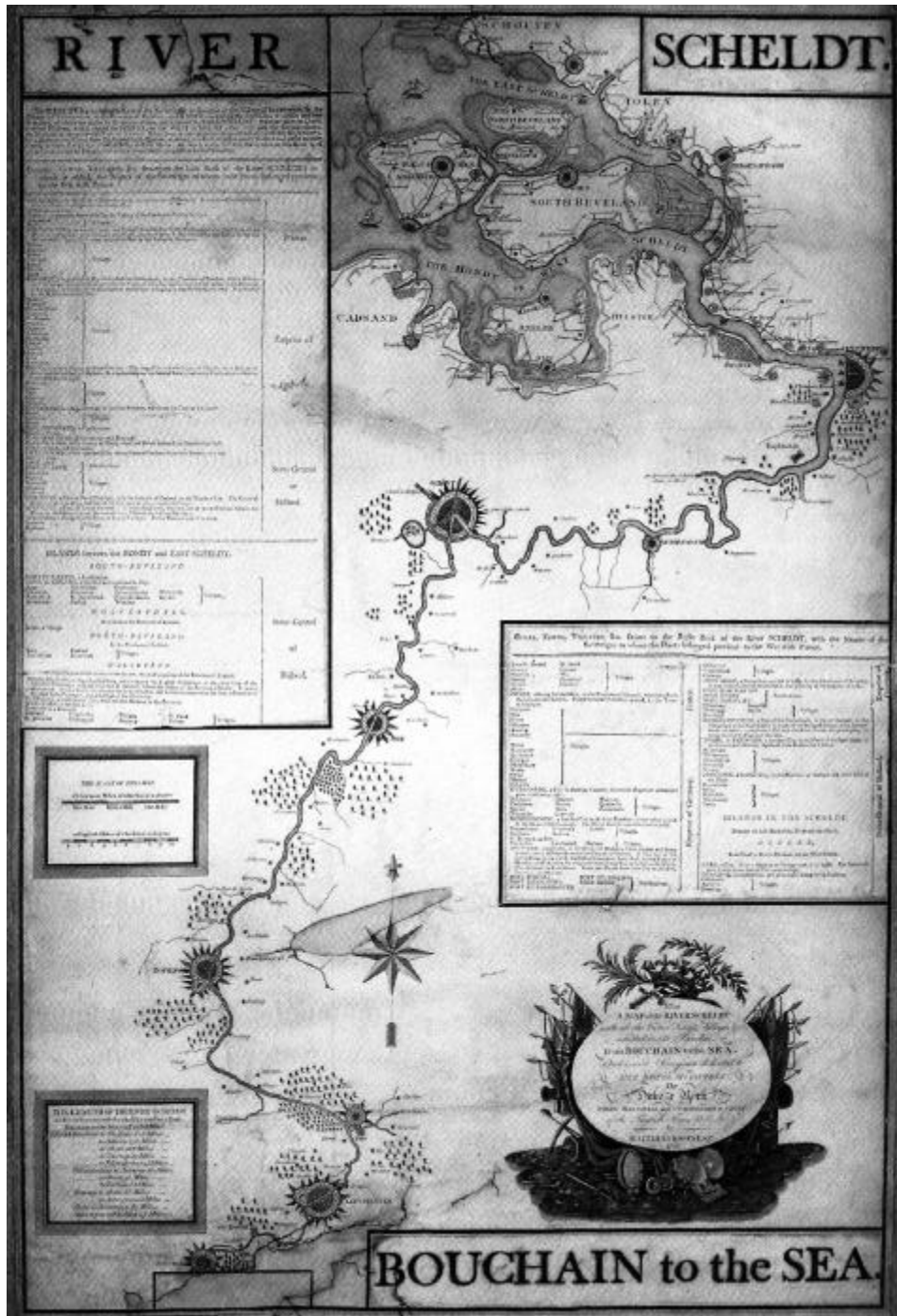
¹See BIMCC Newsletter No 17, September 2003, book-review of Levi-Donati's work on the legends in Danti's maps



Is there still a “Scheldt question”?

Jon 11 March 2005 the Belgian newspapers announced the final agreement between Belgium and the Netherlands on deepening the Scheldt river. On 17 March Zeeland made some reservations known. Our most important river has brought us prosperity but has also been a source of many problems.

The Scheldt question has indeed been known since the 13th century, and evolved until today with ups and downs.



Map by M. Koops (1797), dedicated to the Duke of York, showing the major cities which flourished along the navigable part of the Scheldt: Bouchain, Valenciennes, Condé, Tournay, Oudenaarde, Ghent, Dendermonde and Antwerp



Three rivers, the Rhine, Meuse and Scheldt connect hydrographically the North West European hinterland with the North Sea. With their mouth opposite England, all three have always been politically important.

In the Middle Ages, the Scheldt marked the boundary between the Kingdom of France and the Holy Roman Empire; the Counts of Flanders were vassals, at least nominally, to the Kings of France until Emperor Charles V forced François I to give up all rights on Flanders (Treaty of Madrid, 1526). As a major economic artery to Antwerp, the Scheldt played also a military strategic role in the war of independence between Spain and the Low Countries during the 16th century and later on.

western Scheldt became the most important waterway to Antwerp.

From source to mouth the river may be divided into two parts. The upper Scheldt flows from the source in France to Ghent and covers a distance of 184 km of which 92 km in Belgium. The navigability is largely the result of human efforts due to the construction of many locks with limited capacity.

The transformation of the river begins at Ghent and is due to natural causes, mainly the tides and inundations. This stretch is called the lower Scheldt. It runs north to Antwerp, turns to the west and broadens into a wide estuary by Zeeland.

This seems a river like so many others. Why is



Two sailing vessels near Valenciennes on "l'Escaut" (as the river is known in France) depicted in a watercolour by Adrien de Montigny (ca. 1600).

From its source located on the plateau of Saint Quentin in the North of France at about 100 metres above sea level, the river follows a tortuous and meandering course of 350 km and reaches the sea through the western Scheldt. It has not always been that way. Before the 15th century the main, natural waterway to Antwerp passed alongside Bergen-op-Zoom through the eastern Scheldt. Repeated inundations over many centuries broadened the Scheldt estuary. This permitted large tides to enter the hinterland by deepening the river. At that time this part of the river was named the Honte, later the western Scheldt. In his description of the Netherlands, Guicciardini offers a good idea of the magnitude of the tides. At that time the water reached Antwerp at a much slower rate than today, proving the relative in-depth of a tortuous river basin. By the 15th century the Honte-

there a so called "Scheldt question" as described by S.T.Bindoff¹ in 1945? This is due to the political impact of the river running through three different countries, France, Belgium and the Netherlands. At one moment of history the river would be in the middle of the war between Spain and northern Netherlands. Even the Austro-Hungarian Empire would get caught in the disputes. Later on the Scheldt would belong to one country namely France. This river has always had a tumultuous life.

The main problem for the Upper Scheldt was one of navigability with little impact on cartography. Our attention in this article goes mainly to the lower Scheldt, stage of natural and human disasters. This west-east oriented part of the river characterized by channels and sandbanks has been the subject of many geographical and military

¹ S.T.Bindoff, *The Scheldt question*, G. Allen & Ildwin Ltd., London, 1945



maps. Because it is a tide river, dykes had to be constructed in order to protect against inundations the many polders on the riverside. This river so important for the economic development of Antwerp and the European inland has also brought disasters, under the form of major inundations reaching mainly the borders of Zeeland and Flanders and of war reaching mainly Antwerp.

The inundations have been described by Calvette de Esterella (16th century) in his history of the voyage of Prince Don Philippe through the Low Countries. Jacob van Deventer in his regional map of Zeeland (1547) notes the disastrous effects of the major inundation of 1530. Several sea islands disappeared e.g. Wulphen, Coesant and Schoneveld. Parts of Zeeland became definitely inundated as South Beveland and Saafftingen and cities had to be abandoned e.g. Reimerswael.

We have no accurate map of this region made before the 16th century. The cartographic history of the Scheldt may be divided into two parts, before and after the Zeeland map from Jacob van Deventer, for he is the first to have measured the Scheldt region by triangulation. When one compares his map of the river with a recent aerial photograph, one must admire his outstanding work.

We can only guess how the land and the Lower Scheldt looked before this period. Some people made historic map reconstructions. They are called the "Dampierre" maps. They refer to Guy van Dampierre, a 13th century descendant from Baldwin the Bald (9th century), the ancestor of the rulers of Flanders. By marriages and wars, over the centuries, this family united all Low Countries from Hainaut to Friesland. The Emperor Charles V finalized the XVII Provinces project. Reconstructed historical Dampierre maps from this region are well known. They were already designed during the 16th century and reconstructed later on in many variants. Ortelius, familiar with historical maps in the *Parergon* appended to his *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*, shows a historical reconstruction of the mouth of the river added to the Flanders map of 1592 by G. Mercator (front page of this Newsletter). Note the almost identical importance of eastern and western Scheldt and the deformed representation of the Zeeland islands. These types of maps were still made until the 18th century, namely by J.Verheye van Citters in his *Zeelandia Illustrata*.

Another set of hand-drawn maps deserve our attention not only because they are beautiful to



Detail of the map of Zeeland by Jacob van Deventer (in Ortelius, 1570)
The dotted rectangle corresponds approximately to the area covered by the aerial photo.



look at, but also because they are unique and present in our own Archives. Both maps are charmingly coloured topographic bird's-eye views of the Scheldt from Rupelmonde to the North Sea, showing different types of boats and nice pictures of the main ports and cities. They do not show the true course of the river and have no orientation.

One map remains in the State Archives in Brussels. It is dated 1468 and measures 352 x 521 cm; it is handmade on paper and glued on textile. The other map, in the Archives of Antwerp, dates from 1505 and is coloured on parchment. The purpose of both maps was to clarify one of several lawsuits concerning the political jurisdiction over parts of the river and as a result the right to levy tolls. One has to keep in mind that the navigation in the delta during the 13th century followed the "Hanse route" between Bruges, Holland and Germany. But increasing volume of goods mainly from England and the growing importance of Antwerp oriented the trade route eastwards through the rivers and creeks of the delta at first through the Oosterscheldt. Later, inundations forced the broadening of the Honte or Westerscheldt. This would create a series of property and toll claims. For indeed the lands bordering the Lower Scheldt and the Honte were ruled by the Duke of Brabant, the Count of Flanders and the Count of Holland-Zeeland. The existence of the Lordship of Breda would add to the conflicting claims by the different rulers.

The navigation on the Scheldt-Honte was subject to two groups of tolls, the navigation toll due for the passage of ships and their cargo and those

imposed at the ports where the ships were loaded or delivered their goods. The toll on navigation itself was also divided into two parts. First the "geleide". It was a payment made to the local lord in order to be protected against aggressions during passage. The second part was the toll "proper" being a payment in recognition of territorial rights. These rights remained with the local lord so the toll belonged to him.

The map in Brussels was used in order to settle a lawsuit over the toll of Iersekeroord between the city of Antwerp and the Duke of Burgundy. Iersekeroord lay on the eastern coast of South Beveland, opposite Bergen-op-Zoom, and was a main crossing point for ships sailing to Antwerp. Antwerp refused to pay the toll, but was condemned by the Great Council of Mechelen to do so.

The centrefold map in this Newsletter is a copy of part of the coloured parchment map dated 1505 and located in the Archives of the city of Antwerp. The map measures 75 x 547 cm and was used in a lawsuit concerning tolls to be paid on the use of the Honte by the city of Bergen-op-Zoom.

The map is a bird's-eye view seen from the Flanders side. Therefore the southern localities look sharper and more precise. The lack of proportion deforms the distances between the towns.



Recent aerial photograph of the lower Scheldt comparable to the map of Zeeland by Jacob van Deventer (dotted rectangle) on the opposite page.







These maps were in no case the result of measurements, but could help to locate cities and boundaries. Flanders, Brabant and several Zeeland islands are named. Antwerp with its many towers is a main feature on the map.

The right to levy tolls, e.g. the herring tolls, being the main aspect of the Scheldt question during the 15th century, faded slowly away by the coming to power of the Dukes of Burgundy and their policy of uniting the Low Countries. Their successor, Emperor Charles V, needed more precise cartographic representation of his lands. Jacob van Deventer measured and triangulated the Low Countries. With Mercator he offers us in the Flanders map (1540) a fairly good picture of the course of the river. He would repeat and ameliorate his topo-graphic findings of the river in the regional Zeeland map (1547). The accuracy of this map is such that it may be compared with success with a current aerial photograph.

The 16th century would demonstrate another aspect of the Scheldt question. The war of independence between Spain and the northern part of the Low Countries would be centered on the Scheldt, with Antwerp as main issue.

The war leaders used voluntary inundations. With a Scheldt bridge the Duke of Parma, who led the Spanish troops, realised the blockade of the Scheldt river in order to smother economically the city of Antwerp. He succeeded and Antwerp fell in 1585 and remained closed during the 80 years wars from 1585 until 1648.

During the twelve years truce from 1609 on, the lifting of the blockade, proposed by the English, was rejected by the northern States-General. The treaty of Munster in 1648 did bring final peace between the antagonists but did not reopen the Scheldt. Antwerp would be slowly abandoned and regress to a city of 40 000 inhabitants.

Emperor Joseph II would try briefly in 1784 to reopen the river, but failed.

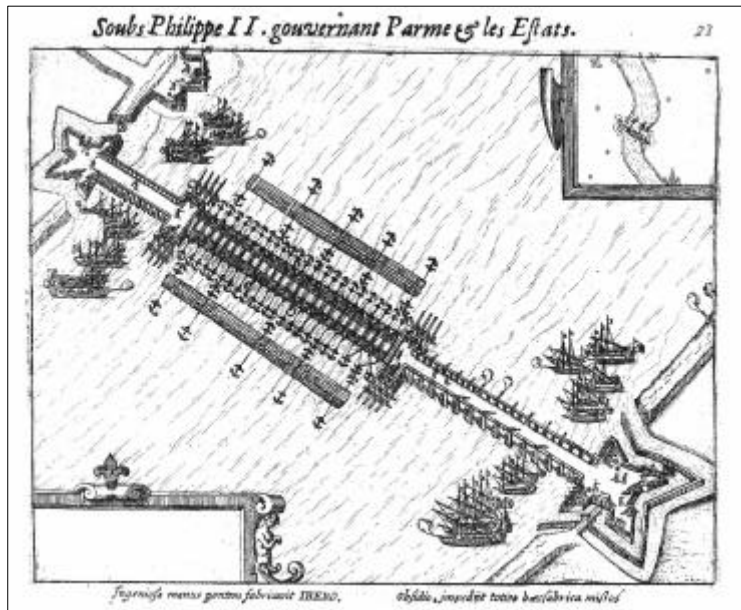
It was the French revolution which

finally opened the waterway to Antwerp. In 1810 Napoleon incorporated the Netherlands within the French Nation. For the first and last time the Scheldt river ran from source to mouth within the boundaries of one country, France. After Napoleon lost his war and after a brief union with the Netherlands, Belgium became independent in 1830. By then one would expect that the Scheldt question would be resolved. This was not the case. Our country was still to pay a large toll for the use of the river. The Belgian claim of the left bank of the Scheldt on the ground that nature had made Flanders one, and only lost by war was not upheld. This explains the existence of Staats, later Zeeuws Vlaanderen. A treaty in 1863 between the Netherlands and Belgium regulated a final buy out of the toll on the river.

This would seem the end of a nasty story, but reality would prove the fragility of our hopes. The problem today is the depth of the river in order to permit Antwerp to compete with Rotterdam.

Yes, there still remains a "Scheldt question".

Eric Leenders



The 1584 boat bridge blockading Antwerp (Guicciardini)

BIMCC's Map of the Season (Centerfold)

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...

The Editor



A major restoration project of the National and Provincial State Archives in Belgium

Many visitors to Brussels, and of course those who live in the city or nearby, know and cherish the *Forêt de Soignes*, the *Zoniënwood*, a vast expanse of some 4 000 hectares of forest just south of the capital, offering delightful walks at any time of the year.

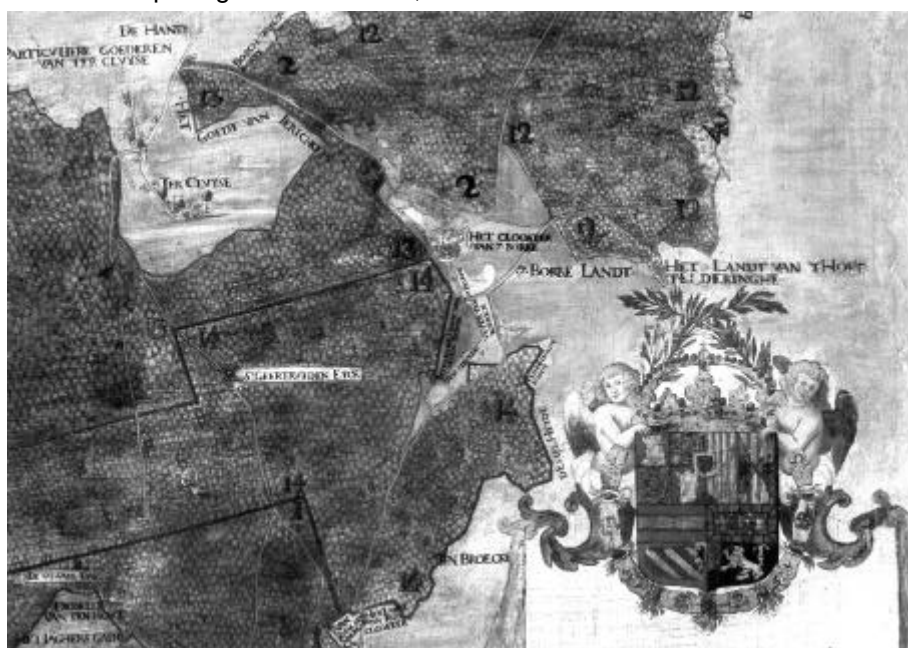
Under the auspices of the King Baudouin Foundation, the National and Provincial State Archives have initiated a project entitled *La Forêt de Soignes à la carte – Het Zoniënwood in kaart gebracht* the main objectives of which are the restoration, preservation and publication of six manuscript maps of the 17th and 18th centuries depicting the Forest.

The largest of these maps, measuring 290 x 280 cm, is currently displayed in the entrance hall of the Archives¹. It was made in 1661 by Ignace Van der Stock (see illustration) and is of unique historical and artistic value. Apart from an anonymous folio size map of ca. 1750, the project also includes four more wall maps of this region: one by Lambert Laurain of 1634-1638 (91 x 127 cm), one by Ferraris and De Cogeur of between 1765-1768 (171 x 184 cm), and two of 1780 by Carolus Josephus Everaert (170 x 265 and 171 x 184 cm). If you consult the new edition of Tooley's Dictionary of Mapmakers², you will of course find an entry on the well-known Ferraris, and even one on [De] Cogeur (*Carte topographique de la Forêt de Soigne, 1770*), but no mention of the others, for whom details may be expected in the carto-bibliographical work that is to accompany the forthcoming facsimile editions.

Although representing an exceptional ensemble of outstanding documentary importance, none of these maps have so far been studied in detail, essentially on account of the difficulty in handling maps of this size, and their inherent physical fragility. Restoring these means making them available not only to historians but to a larger public as well,

so as to provide a better understanding of the geographical evolution of this natural heritage that used to be the hunting ground of past dynasties and once covered an area of over 25 000 hectares between Ixelles, Waterloo, Overijse and Halle.

It is hoped that this project can be terminated in early 2007 with the publication of a book comprising full-colour reproductions of the restored maps and a scientific description and commentary. This would coincide with the 100th anniversary of the founding of the *Ligue des Amis de la Forêt de Soignes*. The total budget amounts to over EUR 100 000, and the National and Provincial State



Archives have launched a public appeal for donations.

The BIMCC is pleased to support this project and would like to encourage Members, Sponsors and all those interested in our common cartographic heritage to respond generously to this appeal – please contact Luc Janssens or Pierre-Alain Tellier³ for details and modalities. We will certainly keep you informed about progress with this major operation.

Your gifts for this project can be donated to the King Baudouin Foundation (n° 000-0000004-04, mentioning "L80129 – AR – Het Zoniënwood" or L80129 –AGR – La Forêt de Soignes).

Wulf Bodenstein

¹ Ruisbroekstraat 2 – Rue de Ruysbroeck 2, 1000 Brussels, Tel +32 (0)2 513 76 80 ; agr_ar@arch.be

² Tooley's Dictionary of Mapmakers, V. Scott (ed.), 4 vols., Riverside, CT : Early World Press, 2003, ISBN 0-906430-21-6. To order in Europe : J. Potter Ltd., 125 New Bond Street, London W1S 1DY, jpm@attglobal.net

³ Luc Janssens : +32 (0)2 548 38 23 or e-mail luc.janssens@arch.be; Pierre-Alain Tallier : +32 (0)2 548 38 22 or e-mail Pierre-Alain.Tallier@arch.be.



BIMCC Annual Activity Report 2004

Exhibition : Maps of Canada, 23 April 2004

The Canadian Embassy in Brussels organized an exhibition of maps on Canada with the University of the K.U.Leuven, in order to commemorate the 400th anniversary of S. de Champlain's explorations. All members of the BIMCC had been invited. The exhibition was a great success; a representative range of maps and atlases had been selected and was chronologically displayed by J. Depuydt.

Sixth Annual General Meeting and Map evening, 24 April 2004

The 6th AGM counted 13 members present and 10 proxies. The President commented on five successful years of existence.

The Belgian law requiring all non-profit associations to adapt their statutes, an Extraordinary AGM was organized on 29 October. The new statutes were approved by the 11 members present.

The new editor of the Newsletter, Jean-Louis Renteux, introduced the concept of a centrefold 'map of the season'.

Sixteen members were present at the Map Evening which followed the AGM. Twelve cartographic items were presented and discussed. Sam Humes introduced the evening with a *Mer du Sud en Pacifique*, Alex Smit showed us a Holland Map. Lydia Cordon displayed a rare manuscript on canvas by Horenbault. Wulf closed with the smallest maps of the evening: French departments on a few square centimeters.

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

Thirty participants were welcomed by Bart Op De Beeck, Head of the Rare Books Section. This collection was based on books from religious communities gathered during the French Revolution and the books from Charles Van Hulthem's private library.

A selection of 36 ancient atlases of various periods with the most important classics were on display. A lunch at the nearby *Le Relais des Caprices* ended a most fruitful excursion.

4th International Conference, 11 December 2004:

Into and out of Africa : mapping the dark continent in the later 19th century.

Forty-two members from Belgium and abroad were welcomed by the President.

C. Bachelor presented an excellent paper on *The Mythical Mountains of Kong* which people looked upon as the source of the Niger River.

J. Demhardt, historian and co-editor of *Petermanns Geographische Mitteilungen*, presented the development of the cartography of German East Africa, with some emphasis on the Kilimanjaro.

O. Loiseaux, curator at the Bibliothèque nationale de France, described the Carte d'Afrique by R. Régnault de Lannoy de Bissy, who produced a 63-sheet detailed map of Africa.

F Herbert, curator at the Royal Geographical Society explored maps in periodicals.

M. Wijnants continued with the description of the topographical sketches in Stanley's notebooks. Together with P. Daerden they produced the inventory of the Stanley archives kept in the Royal Museum for Central Africa in Tervuren. The most important pieces were shown by slides.

J. Newman, Professor of Geography at Syracuse University, USA, presented the mapping of Stanley's African journeys.

The next day, 28 people visited a mini-exhibition at the Royal Museum for Central Africa in Tervuren. M. Wijnants and P. Daerden showed us typical Stanleyana and W. Bodenstein commented on 16 maps from the Museum's collection. The day ended with a convivial jazz event conducted by our cartographic-musicological President.

Administrative Matters

The Executive Committee met four times and three Newsletters were produced.

BIMCC had a stand at the 3rd Paris Map Fair, at the 7th European Map Fair in Breda and at the Antiquarian Bookfair in Brussels.

Conclusion

Another year of cartographic activity is gone, the 6th in the history of the BIMCC.

The year was characterized by healthy finances, a growing membership, a solid programme of activities and an expanding Newsletter.

Eric Leenders



BIMCC NEWS

BIMCC 7th Annual General Meeting 16 April 2005

First of all, the President transmitted the good wishes to all the BIMCC Members of two British Members, Caroline Batchelor and Francis Herbert, who were unfortunately unable to attend. He welcomed the nine Active Members present, and indicated that excuses had been received from four out of eight remaining Active Members.

This meeting was the first one under the new statutes; accordingly, only 'Active Members' had been invited.

After the adoption of the draft agenda, Eric Leenders presented the BIMCC Annual Activity Report for 2004: it was adopted by all the Active Members.

Pierre Mattelaer presented a profit and loss account for 2004 which showed a deficit (in contrast with the large surplus of 2003); last year was a more expensive year, but he pointed out that the accounts would balance out if all Members had paid the 2004 fees (too many Members have still not paid). The Executive Committee might consider increasing Members' annual fees. New Members would of course boost income. Another solution considered was to reduce general management

costs. The financial report was unanimously adopted, as well as the budget for 2005.

Regarding the programme for 2005, the President announced the forthcoming events which are described in full on page 26.

He indicated that the BIMCC international conference in 2006 could be devoted to sea charts.

The Chairman congratulated all the Executive Members on their sterling efforts, in particular: Pierre Mattelaer for his work as Treasurer and also particularly engaged in getting the new statutes adopted, Jean-Louis Renteux for the informative Newsletter, Pierre Parmentier with his specialist knowledge of web sites with fantastic links, Eric Leenders who has the difficult job of Secretary. All EC Members were discharged and reconfirmed for 3 years by all the Active Members present at this Annual Meeting (there had been no new candidate).

Two new Active Members, Lydia Cordon and Geoffroy Bigaignon, were accepted, and welcomed, by the meeting.

Geoffroy Bigaignon



BIMCC 7th Map Evening 16 April 2005

Twenty three persons participated in the map evening following the AGM; most of them had an interesting map or two to present:

1. Vic Day, a new comer to cartography, explained how he had acquired a map of Britain and Wales about which he knew nothing; he had managed, on the Internet, to identify that it came from the *Atlas Populaire*, of A.H. Dufour, published in Paris by Gustave Barba (circa 1855); discussion centred on the new seashore resorts of Blackpool and Brighton and on railway development in Britain.

2. Sam Humes presented a map of Amsterdam

with an empty cartouche and no indication of dates or author names: it was a proof print of a map of which there is, as yet, no known completed map. If so he hoped it could prove to be very valuable!

3. Lisette Danckaert showed a curious early 20th century map with the harbours and anchorages on Limnos Island; a cartographer had surreptitiously introduced a coded message referring to his superior at the British Admiralty, by means of the names of the hills on the island: Yam Hill, Yrroc Hill, Eb Hill, Denmad Hill. The message: may Corry be damned!



4. Jean-Louis Renteux showed the first published map (1567) of Hainaut entitled *Particulière description du comté d'Hainaut* and included in the first edition of Lodovico Guicciardini's *Description de tous les Pais-Bas*. He also showed a reproduction of the map by Jacques Surhon engraved for Ortelius, for the first time, in 1572 (see Newsletter No 19); pointing out the differences between the two, he wondered about the possible author of Guicciardini's map.



Prof. Seville presenting, while map of Hainaut is passing around

5. Adrian Seville from London presented a "Game of Goose" (Jeu de l'Oie) map entitled "Jeu des princes de l'Europe" with Spain in the first square and France in the 63rd one. This fascinating educational game is a 17th century map composed by Pierre Duval, géographe du Roy (this was the subject of a detailed article in Newsletter No 21)

6. Lydia Cordon, prints and fames specialist in Antwerp, showed a magnificently coloured and valuable *Leo Belgicus* map of 1586 by Aitzinger which had been completely ruined by cello tape and was now awaiting restoration.

7. Hans Kok first of all presented a superb map of the Far East (1594) with Japan in the top left hand corner and a country called Beach, supposedly the shores of Australia, and then a second very interesting map of 1598 showing the trade routes of four Dutch ships travelling to Bali and Java with only three returning to Holland.

8. Paul De Candt presented a large map of Bruges of 1866 called *Atlas Cadastral, plan parcellaire de Bruges* (6 x 3 metres); his firm had been tasked to digitalise its different parts and to combine them into one map; he had taken the opportunity to produce a reduced version, which was still about 2 metres wide.

9. Stanislas De Peuter showed a beautifully framed map of Salzburg (Ortelius, 1573), called *Salubrugensis iuridictio*, with an oblique view of the city; he asked some questions from map specialists around the table about the notion of copyright implied by the mention *cum privilegio*.

10. Eric Lenders presented several maps of Flanders dating from the 16th century; the original wall map by Jacob van Deventer had been lost, the only remaining copy in the Mercator Museum being incomplete. However contemporary copies

had been made, particularly in Italy (Tramezini, Zenoi) and were later used as a basis by Flemish cartographers (including Mercator).

11. Frits Irrgang introduced his book on cartography at the Dutch Military Academy in Breda (see Looks at Books above).

12. Pierre Parmentier shared his enthusiasm for a book on the mathematical aspects of cartography: "L'aventure cartographique" by J. Lefort, Ed. Belin (EUR 34.00).





13. The President closed with the presentation of a huge wall map of Africa, a facsimile of a 1669 copy by the French cartographer Jaillot from a Blaeu map of 1608.

The final discussions took place over wine and snacks gracefully served by Dominique Bodenstein.

Geoffroy Bigaignon

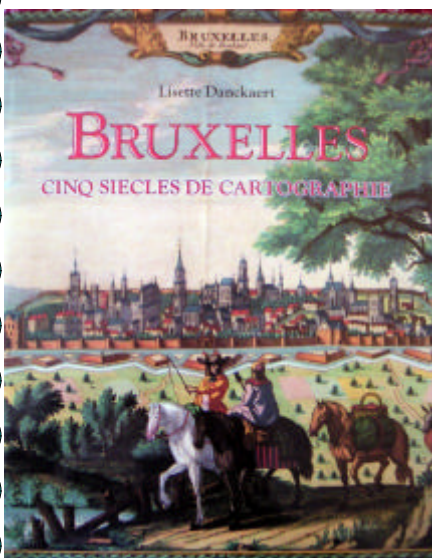
P. De Candt and his digitalised map of Bruges



Happy birthday Lisette !

The BIMCC wishes a very happy 75th birthday (on 29 April 2005) to Lisette Danckaert, who is one of the most outstanding characters on the Belgian cartographic scene, and a very important member of this Circle.

Over the years Lisette has made a tremendous contribution to the history and conservation of cartography in this country, in general, and of Brussels, in particular. She joined the Royal Library in 1954, right after obtaining her Licence in Geographical Science from the Free University of Brussels. She published a number of noted works, such as: *Images de Bruxelles* (1958), *L'évolution territoriale de Bruxelles - la cartographie de 1550 à 1840* (1968), *Bruxelles, Cinq siècles de cartographie* (1989). She also organised remarkable exhibitions like that devoted to *Plans & vues de 19 villes belges* in 1968.



From 1974, she was in charge of the Maps and Plans department at the Library. After her retirement in 1990, she continued to follow closely the cartographic activities at the KBR. She joined the BIMCC soon after its creation in 1998; she became an Administrator of the Circle in December 1999 and our Scientific Advisor in 2003. She is a pitiless reviser of the articles submitted for publication and a helpful advisor for non-professional BIMCC members; her competency and professional rigour thus contribute greatly to the quality of our publications as well as to the preparation of our conferences and other activities.

The BIMCC is happy to have Lisette as one of its most active members. In concert with all those who are now expressing their congratulations, BIMCC members wish to give her the assurance of their sincere gratitude and hope she continues to enjoy her collaboration with this Circle for many years to come.

Jean-Louis Renteux





BIMCC NEWS

BIMCC programme for 2005

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 Europe¹ ; a review of a recent catalogue appeared in Newsletter No 19, May 2004).

The participation is limited to 20 persons, and BIMCC (paid-up) members will be given priority, on a 'first-come-first-served' basis. So please send in the enclosed registration form to our Secretary Eric Leenders, Zwanenlaan 16, B-2610 Antwerpen, e-mail info@bimcc.org before 1 September. Non-members may be admitted if places remain available after 1 September. All registrations accepted will be acknowledged in writing (paper or electronically) by Eric Leenders by 5 September.

We will meet at our host's home at 11.00. The official address is Heinrichstrasse 24 A, D-54634 Bitburg (Tel +49-6561-14.22.17), and the full description by our host as to how to get there by car is also on the enclosed registration form : coming from the direction of Brussels/Liège: take the motorway E 42 south-east-bound from Liège. At exit n° 6 take Federal Highway (Bundesstrasse) 51 direction Bitburg/Trier. Take the second exit towards 'Bitburg Zentrum' (opposite direction: 'Vianden'). 250 m further on, turn right at the roundabout into the 'Brodeneckstrasse' which, 350 m along, ends up in the Heinrichstrasse. There you turn right, and at the height of the sixth house there is a narrow path to the right called 'Beethovenstrasse. Dr Niewodniczanski's house is on the corner of Heinrichstrasse/Beethovenstrasse. To the left above is their residence, to the right below is our host's Pavilion with the map collection, where you will be expected.

The conducted tour will be in English, with the help of the young carto-historian Dr Kozica, and at around 13.00 we will move on to a nearby restaurant for lunch. The afternoon is free for you.

Those who intend to combine this with a touristic excursion into the beautiful Eifel region should contact the Tourist Office in Bitburg on tel. + 49 (0)6561 94 340 or visit their site www.eifel-direkt.de for hotel and other information.

Saturday 10 December: in the context of the celebrations to mark the 175th anniversary of Belgium, the theme of the 6th BIMCC Study Session has been changed to:

Belgian Cartography – 16th to 19th centuries.

The following Speakers have agreed to present a paper (provisional titles in brackets):

- Wouter Bracke, Head of the Map Room, Royal Library, Brussels (Philippe Vandermaelen)
- Lisette Danckaert, BIMCC Scientific Advisor (subject to be defined)
- Jan De Graeve, President of the Commission for the History of Surveying (Mercator's surveying activities and surveying instruments)
- Joost Depuydt, Reference Librarian, University Library of Leuven (Dedications on Ortelius's Parergon Maps)
- Luc Janssens, Archivist at the State Archives in Belgium (Early Flemish Surveyors)
- Bernard Jouret, Director, Belgian National Geographical Institute (Some lesser-known 19th century Surveyors)

As usual, the event will take place at the Collège Saint Michel, Boulevard St. Michel 24, 1040 Brussels. Full details and registration forms will be in our September Newsletter.



¹ There is an exhibition in Gdansk, in Poland, until 15 May this year. An illustrated catalogue may be seen in the internet magazine *Zwoje-Scrolls.Com* published in Sweden by Andrew Kobos, visit www.zwoje-scrolls.com/tn_gd/ (in Polish, but with beautiful pictures).



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

***Imago Mundi* now in two issues per year**

Since 2004, Taylor & Francis Publishers in the UK have produced this English-language journal twice annually, and Vol. 57 Part 1 is just out (in its final version). *Imago Mundi* was founded in 1935 and is the only international, interdisciplinary and scholarly journal solely devoted to the study of early maps in all their aspects. Full-length articles, with abstracts in English, French, German and Spanish, deal with the history and interpretation of maps and mapmaking in any part of the world. All articles are fully illustrated. Each volume also contains three reference sections that together provide an up-to-date summary of current developments and make *Imago Mundi* a vital journal of record as well as information and debate.

You can see an online sample on www.tandf.co.uk/journals/onlinesamples.asp (best under alphabetical listing).

Francis Herbert retires from *Imago Mundi*

For an unbroken period of thirty years (1976-2005), *Imago Mundi's* Bibliography has been compiled by Francis Herbert, Hon. FRGS. He has now decided to relinquish the post. Francis's long run as compiler of the Bibliography – a key element of the journal from its inception in 1935 and one of its most valued features – started in 1976 with Volume 28, the second volume to be published in England, and has continued uninterruptedly to 2005 (Volume 57, Part 1). His association with *Imago Mundi*, in short, has covered more than half the life of the journal itself.

Under Francis, *Imago Mundi's* Bibliography has carried 6635 main entries (some of which may contain anything from two to twenty separate articles, individual chapters in books, and journal articles). The value of this immense achievement will not only endure in the printed volumes of the journal but is now greatly enhanced by being electronically accessible. Since July 2004 it has been possible to use keywords to search entries in the Bibliography, as well as all articles, in the back numbers of *Imago Mundi* (Volumes 1 to 54 inclusive) through the electronic archive JSTOR (select 'articles' to access the Bibliography).

In addition, Francis has been a keen supporter of the BIMCC from its very start. He has crossed the Channel many times to participate in our conferences and other events, often taking an active role e.g. as a speaker at our Conference on Africa in December, a much appreciated contribution.

150th anniversary of *Petermanns Geographische Mitteilungen*

To commemorate the 150th anniversary of the foundation of *Petermanns Geographische Mitteilungen* and its notable contribution towards the development of modern geography and cartography, an exhibition will be on display this summer in Germany: *Der Erde ein Gesicht geben. Petermanns Geographische Mitteilungen und die Anfänge der modernen Geographie* (Giving a face to the globe. Petermanns Geographische Mitteilungen and the beginnings of modern geography)

The exhibition, which aims at scholars and the interested public as well, mainly draws on the *Perthes Collections*, the most complete publishers archives, map collections and geographical library for the 19th and early 20th centuries next to the collections of the Royal Geographical Society. Selected from this wealth on display will be milestone articles and maps both in draft and printed versions as well as extracts of correspondence highlighting a selection of personalities and themes to be associated with the innovative approach of that journal between its foundation and World War II.

The exhibition is hosted by the Research Library of Erfurt University which is housed in Schloss Friedenstien (Palace Friedenstien) overlooking the small town of Gotha as well as the premises where within the publishing company *Justus Perthes' Geographische Anstalt* the famous journal was founded in 1855 (see details below).



The town of Gotha and Schloss Friedenstein, built by the ancestors of the English Royal Family (*Windsor* or up to 1917 *Sachsen-Coburg-Gotha*) as one of the largest palaces in Germany and due to its ducal state rooms and permanent art exhibitions a tourist highlight in its own right, are easily accessible both by rail and motor highway almost half way along the arteries between Frankfurt and Berlin with their international airports.

The exhibition and the catalogue are curated by Dr. Imre Josef Demhardt, Co-Chair of the ICA-Working Group on Colonial Cartographies in 19th and 20th Centuries. He was affiliated with the last annual deliveries of the journal (2000-04) by his regular column *PGM-Archiv* revisiting some of its remarkable geographical and cartographical contributions towards general geography and overseas exploration.

Dr Demhardt also participated in the BIMCC Conference on Africa last December with a captivating contribution on German colonial cartography, and he has kindly agreed to organize a conducted tour of the exhibition in English for our Members, friends and colleagues in Belgium and abroad (see details below).

This is a major event at the moment of the regretted discontinuation of the historical publication of *Petermanns Geographische Mitteilungen*, and the arrival of two major publications relating to Petermann and the publisher Justus Perthes in Gotha: *Petermann's Planet* by Jürgen Espenhorst (see review in BIMCC Newsletter n° 18, January 2004), and *Petermann's Maps – Carto-Bibliography of the Maps in 'Petermanns Geographische Mitteilungen'*, by Jan Smits, HES & Graaf, 2004, ISBN 90-6194-249-7, of which we hope to present a review shortly.

EXHIBITIONS*

La mer, terreur et fascination

From Tuesday 3 May until Saturday 9 July 2005, Le Quartz de Brest, Brest, France

The exhibition hosted at the Bibliothèque nationale de France from 13 October 2004 until 16 January 2005 moves to Brest.

The exhibit presents the sea elements through a scientific, artistic and imaginary approach. Exhibition materials include manuscripts, illuminations, engravings, maps, literary and scientific texts, paintings, musical works, audiovisual workstations and films. The time span ranges from the 13th century to present-day materials.

Opening hours: Tuesday - Friday 13.00 - 19.00, Saturday 14.00 - 19.00

Le Quartz, 2-4 Avenue Georges Clemenceau, Brest

The exhibition is organised by the Bibliothèque nationale de France in cooperation with the Ville de Brest et the Pôle associé Océanographie of Brest.

URI of Le Quartz: <http://www.lequartz.com/home.html>

URI related to the exhibition: <http://expositions.bnf.fr/lamer/infos/index.htm>

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.online_exhibition.cfm.

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

When California was an island

23 February 2005 - 6 September 2005, Maritime Museum, San Diego, California, USA

Exhibition of beautifully illuminated period maps and nautical charts which document the jumpy evolution of California's geographic image in the western world view. The exhibition will include a number of important and rare maps, atlases and travel books; including private holdings from the collections of Barry Ruderman, Richard Cloward, and the Michael & Karen Stone Map Foundation. The exhibition dramatically illustrates early seafarer's mistaken notion that California was an island lying just a few hundred miles off the coast of Asia. A notion which stubbornly persisted well after European settlements appeared in California.

Maritime Museum, 1492 North Harbor Drive, San Diego, USA. Open 9.00 - 20.00 everyday.

Tel: +1 619 234 9153. E-mail: info@sdmaritime.org URI: <http://www.sdmaritime.com/>

* listed in chronological order, according to closing dates



From land to map - An exhibition on surveying and mapmaking

8 October 2004 - 25 September 2005, Steno Museum, Aarhus, Denmark

Exhibition of maps and globes which tells the history of cartography with focus on Danish history and the way Denmark was surveyed especially the survey from 1762 to 1842 done by Academy of Science.

The exhibition tells the history of the people, instruments and ideas behind transforming the landscape to maps. Modern processes are described in the last part of the exhibition.

Steno Museum for the History of Science and Medicine, C.F. Møllers Alle, Bldg. 100, The University Park, Aarhus, Denmark.

Open Tuesday - Friday 9.00 - 16.00, Saturday - Sunday 11.00 - 16.00, closed Monday.

URI: <http://www.stenomuseet.dk/engelsk/foyer.htm>



Memory of Congo - The colonial era

Until Sunday 9 October 2005, Tervuren, Belgium

This exhibition covers 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 II 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

Museum opening hours: Tuesday through Friday from 10.00 until 17.00, Saturday, Sunday and holidays from 10.00 until 18.00.

Closed on Mondays and 1 May.

Entry fee adults : EUR 8.00, senior citizens and groups: EUR 6.00, students and unemployed: EUR 5.00, kids (- 12): free.

Free admission with the Brussels Card. URI: <http://www.africamuseum.be/> or <http://www.congo2005.be>

Blue print for Belgium - The architects of our national boundaries

From 9 July to 13 nov.2005, Sint-Pietersabdij, Gent

The story of the frontiers of Belgium through the centuries until 1830 .

URI: <http://www.blauwdrukbelgie.be>

Der Erde ein Gesicht geben. Petermanns Geographische Mitteilungen und die Anfänge der modernen Geographie (Giving a face to the globe. Petermanns Geographische Mitteilungen and the beginnings of modern geography)

23 June to 9 October 2005, Gotha, Germany

To commemorate the 150th anniversary of the foundation of *Petermanns Geographische Mitteilungen* and its notable contribution towards the development of modern geography and cartography the exhibition mainly draws on the *Perthes Collections*; on display will be milestone articles and maps both in draft and printed versions as well as extracts of correspondence highlighting a selection of personalities and themes to be associated with the innovative approach of that journal between its foundation and World War II.

The exhibition is hosted by the Research Library of Erfurt University which is housed in Schloss Friedenstien (Palace Friedenstien) overlooking the small town of Gotha. It will be open daily (10:00 – 17:00 hours) from 23 June to 9 October. The admission is free of charge and a full colour catalogue in German language will be on sale at the exhibition. BIMCC Members, friends interested by a tour of the exhibition conducted in English by Dr Demhardt should contact our Member Dr Rolph Langlais in Düsseldorf on tel. +49-(0)211-40.37.54 or e-mail him on rolph.langlais@t-online.de. Rolph who is also the IMCoS Representative for Germany and an active Member of the *Freundeskreis für Cartographica* has very kindly accepted to be the focal point for this coordination.

Sacred places on maps

5 April 2005 - late November 2005, Abbey of Pannonhalma, Hungary

This exhibition focuses on the mapping of sacred places and spaces. Maps, globes and illustrated books of the collections of the Benedictine Archabbey of Pannonhalma, Hungary and the Benedictine Abbey Schottenstift, Vienna, Austria will be on display in the new exhibition space at Pannonhalma, a Cultural World Heritage site.

The extended illustrated exhibition catalogue, edited by the curator Zsolt Török, contains introductory and exploratory essays written by Catherine Delano-Smith, Paul Harvey, Ron Hassner, Alessandro Scafi and Zsolt Török. The visit of the special exhibition is in the program of the 21st International Conference on the History of Cartography's Blue Danube post conference tour.

URI: <http://www.osb.hu/en> or <http://lazarus.elte.hu/~zoltorok/ichc/ichc2005.htm>



EVENTS*

International symposium on the great Chinese mariner Zheng He and his seven epoch-making voyages from 1405 to 1433

16 May 2005, Washington D.C., USA

Zheng He is a historical figure in Chinese history and a great explorer in the history of navigation. From 1405 to 1433 he carried out the order of the third Ming Dynasty emperor, Zhu Di, to set sail for a series of expeditions with the largest fleet in history, composed of 200 ships with a crew of 28 000. The historic voyages are, to this day, the largest maritime expeditions.

In commemoration of the 600th anniversary of Zheng Hes voyages, the Library of Congress, and the U.S. Zheng Hes Voyages Celebration Council will jointly sponsor this international symposium in the Mumford Room, Madison Building, from 8.30 to 12.30.

The speakers include:

- Professor Jin Wu, Distinguished Professor of Hydraulic and Ocean Engineering, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan;
- Gavin Menzies, Royal Navy Submarine Commanding Officer, retired, UK, and author of the best-seller, *1421: The Year China Discovered America*;
- Professor John Wills, Professor of History, University of Southern California;
- Dr. Mi Chu Wiens, Coordinator of Chinese & Mongolian Area Team, Asian Division;
- Dr. Ming Sun Poon, Expert Researcher, Chinese and Mongolian Area Team, Asian Division.

For additional information, email Judy Lu julu@loc.gov or visit <http://www.loc.gov>.

The Cambridge history of cartography seminar,

23 May 2005 - **Maps and bodies** by Marcia Kupfer (Johns 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

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

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, USA).

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).

Course on electronic cartographic materials for map curators, librarians and archivists

1-2 June 2005, Edinburgh, UK

The course will be held in the National Library of Scotland in Edinburgh and will start after lunch on Wednesday 1 June with a session entitled Digitisation of material from your own collections.

This aims to give some practical advice on how to plan and implement digitisation projects. The course will continue the following morning with a session on Organisation and acquisition of digital data. This will include a look at how to make the most of GIS technologies in the library, a discussion of metadata and a look at some of the map images that are already available on the web.

You do not need to be a member of the British Cartographic Society to attend. The closing date for booking is 15 May 2005.

The charge for the whole course is GBP 55 (registration for part of the programme is also possible). The full programme and registration form are available at <http://www.cartography.org.uk/Pages/Membership/Curators/Training.html>

Some advice on accommodation will be sent with the confirmation of your booking.

Paper to pixels: the digital manipulation of The Gough Map

Thursday 2 June 2005, Oxford, UK

The Oxford Seminars in cartography

Rob Watts, Bournemouth University / Digi-Data Technologies Ltd

Seminars commence at 17 h in the School of Geography and the Environment, Oxford.

The Oxford Seminars in Cartography are supported by the Friends of TOSCA, ESRI (UK) Ltd, Oxford Cartographers, and the School of Geography and the Environment, University of Oxford.

For further details contact nam@bodley.ox.ac.uk or +44 1865 287119.

* listed in chronological order, according to the beginning date.



London Map Fair

10 - 11 June 2005 - At Olympia 2 Conference Centre, Hammersmith Road, London W14, UK
This fair coincides with the ABA Antiquarian Bookfair, the Olympia Fine Art & Antiques Fair and the IMCoS weekend.

Friday 10 June, opening times: 12.00 - 19.00, Saturday 11 June, opening times: 11.00 - 18.00

URI: http://www.imcos.org/mapfairs_frame.htm

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, Hungary

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

URI: <http://lazarus.elte.hu/~zoltorok/ichc2005.htm>.

Brussels 21st International Antiquarian Book Fair, 16-18 September 2005

The BIMCC will have a stand on this fair. A full list of exhibitors, including many BIMCC sponsors, can be found at <http://www.bibliofair.com/>.

Palais des Beaux Arts, rue Ravenstein, Brussels (Central Station)

Friday 16 September: 16-21 h, Saturday 17 September: 11-19 h, Sunday 18 September: 11-17 h

The Rocky Mountain Map Society

Rocky Mountain Antique Map Fair 2005

17 - 18 September 2005 , Denver, Colorado, USA

Denver Public Library, 13th & Broadway, Lower Level, B2 Conference Room, Denver

Open to the public. Admission USD 5.00.

Hours: Saturday 17 September: 9.00 - 17.00, Sunday 18 September: 10.00 - 14.00

URI: http://lamar.colostate.edu/~mcole/map_fair_5.html

Prairie, peak & plateau: mapping America's western interior International Map Collector's Society (IMCoS) 24th International Symposium

18 - 23 September 2005, Denver, Colorado, USA

A Symposium on the early days of mapping America's unknown or uncharted areas during the beginning of the 19th century.

URI: http://lamar.colostate.edu/~mcole/IMCoS/IMCoS_master.html. - E-mail Wesley Brown: wesleyabrown@hotmail.com.





AUCTION CALENDAR

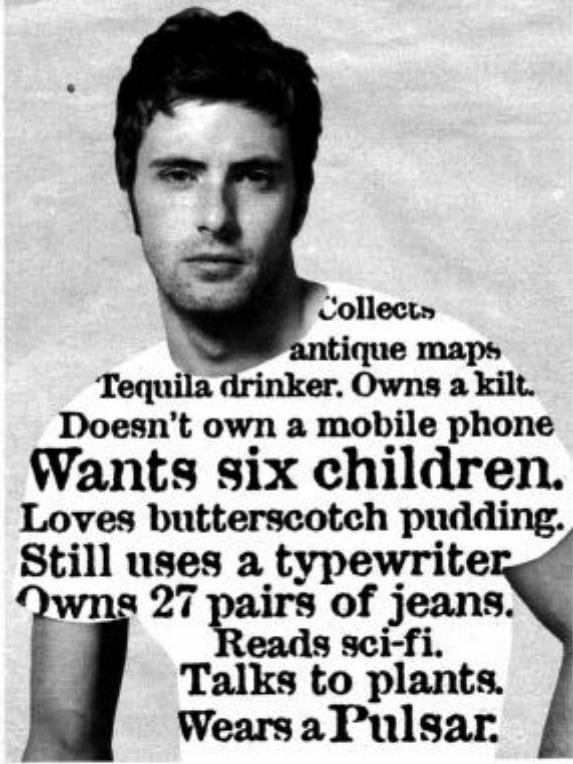
- **Paulus Swaen Internet Auctions (BIMCC Sponsor)**. Info from Tel +33-(0)6-14.74.11.65, or Tel/ Fax +33 (0)1 44 24 85 80, www.swaen.com, e-mail paulus@swaen.com: **7 – 7 May, 10 – 20 September, 12 – 22 November 2005**
- **Antoine Jacobs – Librairie des Eléphants (BIMCC Member)**, Place van Meenen 19, B-1060 Brussels. Info from Tel +32 (0)2 539 06 01, Fax +32 (0)2 534 44 47: **21 May, 18 June 2005**
- **Ketterer Kunst (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 May, 21 - 22 November 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, 29 November – 2 December 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 : **4 June 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 , e-mail vanstockumsveilingen@planet.nl: **8 - 10 June, 9 – 11 November 2005**
- **The 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 auction@romanticagony.com : **17 - 18 June, 18 - 19 November 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 : **25 June, 15 October, 17 December 2005**
- **Bernaerts Auctions**, Verlatstraat 16-22, B-2000 Antwerp, Tel +32 (0)3 248 19 21, www.bernaerts.be, info@bernaerts.be : **20-22 June 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: **23 - 24 September 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 : **8 October 2005**

***If you are a PROFESSIONAL
selling, or restoring, ancient maps, atlases, globes, engravings, etc.,
you should consider SPONSORING the BIMCC:
your advertisements in this Newsletter
(and also on our website www.bimcc.org)
will reach a selected audience of enlightened amateurs and map enthusiasts.
For conditions, please contact:
Secretary Eric Leenders, Zwanenlaan 16, B-2610 Antwerpen (info@bimcc.org)***




- **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 :
12 - 13 October 2005
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Secretary: Eric Leenders, Zwanenlaan 16, B-2610 Antwerpen

Telephone: +32(0) 3 440 10 81, E-mail: info@bimcc.org

Aims and functions of the BIMCC

The BIMCC is a non-profit association under Belgian law (asbl/vzw 464 423 627) mailing 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.

BIMCC Executive Committee

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BIMCC Newsletter

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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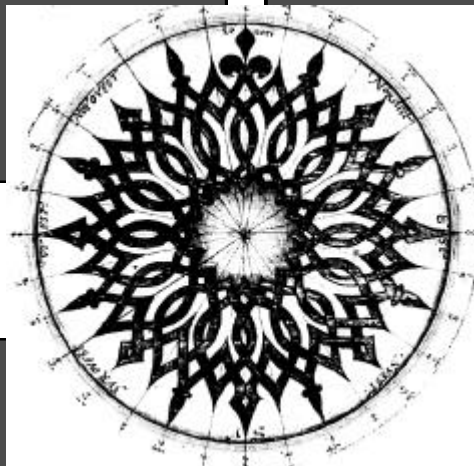
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