

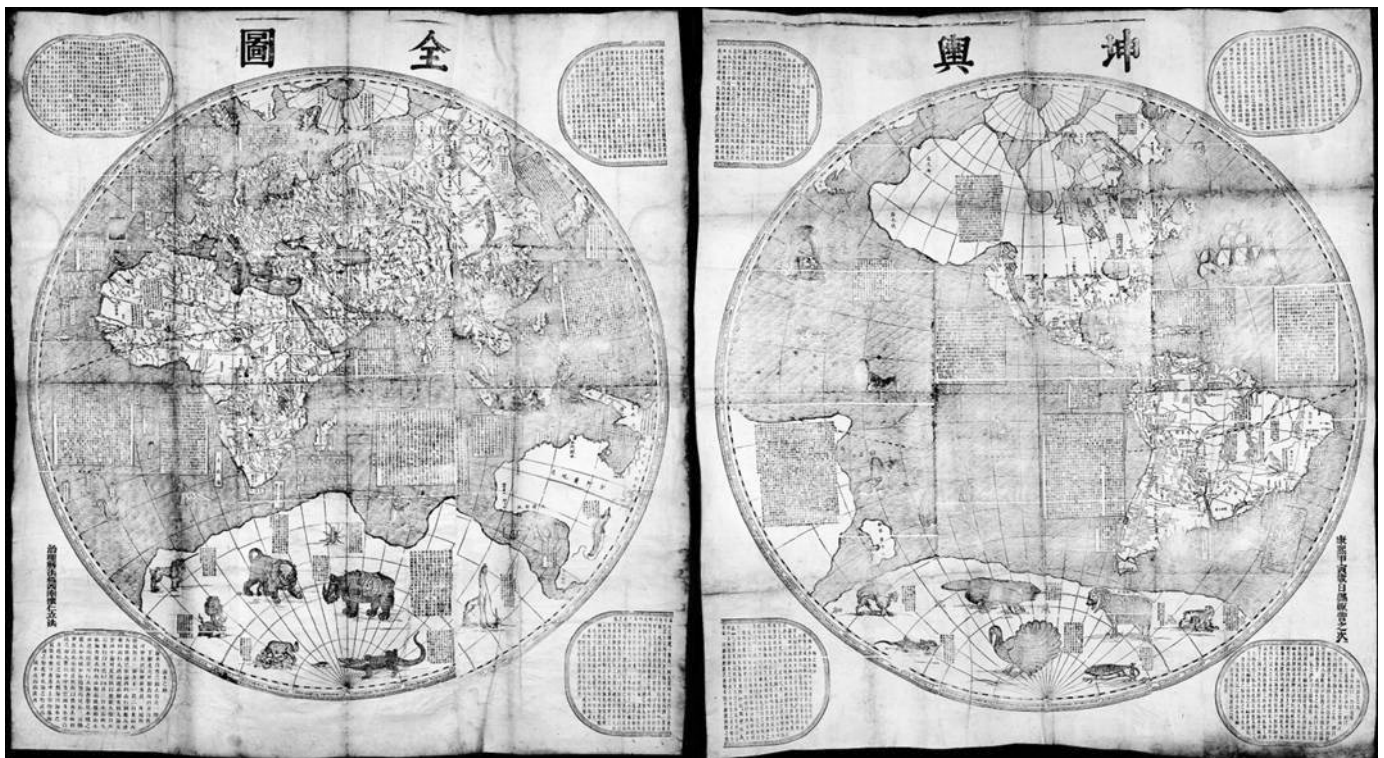


BIMCC
Newsletter No 39
January 2011

Fourteenth year

Web site: www.bimcc.org

MAPS OF CHINA



Also in this issue:

- Maps of Monaco, revisited
- Dutch United East India Company maps in Zeeland
- Collectable/affordable maps
- Reports on the BIMCC Excursion and Conference and on many other events
- ... and the usual departments



Dear Map Friends,

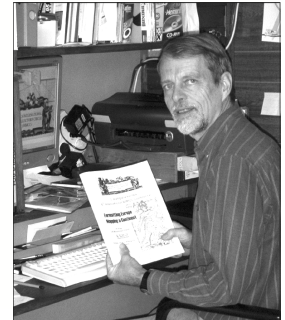
This first Newsletter of 2011 has reached the record size of 44 pages, a first in the history of the BIMCC! And more articles and book reviews are ready to be published. Although this does not make life any easier for the editor, it is certainly a sign of good health for our Circle.

In the following pages, you will find other signs of our intense activity in the past trimester: report on the BIMCC excursion to Middelburg and on other cartographic events in Zeeland, report on the BIMCC Conference and exhibition on China at the Royal Library of Belgium (prolonged in this issue by the scholarly reflections of Stanislas De Peuter) and reports of other events attended or organised by BIMCC members.

You too can contribute to the life of our Circle: come to the next Annual General Meeting (AGM) to support and reinforce the management team!

I wish you a very happy cartographic year and hope to meet you at the AGM and Map Evening in March.

Jean-Louis Renteux
Editor
editor@bimcc.org



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A WORD FROM THE PRESIDENT

Shortly before I took over the Presidency in 2008, one of our most venerable members and some foreign members expressed their fear that the BIMCC would not survive another two years. They were wrong.

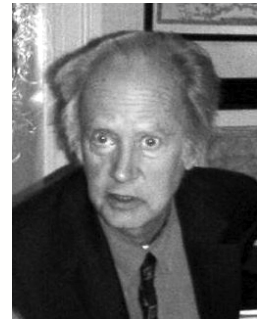
Our society grew in members and sponsors. The number of participants at excursions and at our conferences grew significantly. Let us conclude, the BIMCC is thriving.

The reason is clear - an enthusiastic and dynamic Executive Committee.

When I took over the reins from Wulf Bodenstein, I was supposed to be a transitional President for two years. It became a statutory three years. A transitional appointment has a purpose. It is keeping the chair warm for the President to be. Such a duty does not fit my personality. I decided to readjust and to steam ahead.

At the AGM 2011, I will leave the Presidency and start my second retirement.

I intend to remain available for the next Executive Committee and President. My interest in studying and trying to understand maps will not yet fade away and I will stay with you by contributing cartographic articles.



Eric Leenders
President BIMCC

MESSAGE TO THE MEMBERS Statutory Annual General Meeting (AGM) Saturday 19 March 2011 at 16.00

MEMBERS

All are invited, but only Active Members have voting rights.

I advise members to join the core group of Active Members by sending their candidacy by email or by post to the President, one month before the AGM.

ACTIVE MEMBERS

They are the guardians of the BIMCC.

Their only formal duty is to vote once a year over the working of the Executive Committee. They accept resignations and elect the members of the Executive Committee.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Committee counts a maximum of twelve members. They are elected for a period of three years. Active Members wishing to join the Executive Committee have to send their candidacy by email or by post to the President, one month before the AGM.

The Committee chooses from among its members, the President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer. Other functions can be added.

Eric Leenders
President BIMCC
ericleenders@scarlet.be

PS: Please make life easier for our treasurer, pay your 2011 membership dues NOW (amount and account unchanged: see page 43)!

Cover: 'Kunyu Quantu' world map by Ferdinand Verbiest, 1674, University of Glasgow
(presented by Nick Pearce at the last BIMCC Conference - see page 14)



A passage to Asia

This interesting exhibition, which was held in the Centre for Fine Arts in Brussels during last summer, aimed at providing an overview of 25 centuries of exchanges between Europe and Asia; it evoked conquerors such as Alexander the Great and Genghis Khan, as well as travellers and explorers such as Marco Polo or Magellan.

With such a theme, one would have expected to find a few ancient maps among the 300 artistic and historical objects presented. But there was not a single portolan nor a Dutch sea chart to be seen!

Apart from a large wall map of Korea of the Joseon period (Daedongyeojijundo, by Kim Jeon-ho, 1861), the only consolation for map enthusiasts were two curious Japanese dishes showing a map, one of Japan, the other one of the world; these large porcelain pieces were 'imari-ware with under glaze cobalt blue' and dated from the early 19th century.



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Sveriges sjökartor 1539 – 1836

[Sea charts of Sweden]

by Andres Hedin

Bokförlaget Max Ström, Stockholm, 2007, hard back, 51 x 36 cm, pp. 264, SEK 1925 (+/- EUR 205), ISBN 978-91-7126-055-0.
For information: www.maxstrom.se

The 7 600 kilometers of coastlines, chopped up by bays and inlets, make Sweden one of the most difficult countries of Europe to chart. Nowadays, we take the accuracy of charting for granted, but there was a time this was not so.

Andres Hedin has compiled a unique colour book of 150 ancient Swedish sea charts spread over three centuries of Swedish history. Most of the maps, beautifully drawn, are produced in actual size. The book is printed on high quality paper and weighs 7 kilos.

Logically, special attention is given to Petter Gedda (31.12.1661 – 19.06.1697), the Swedish cartographic claim to fame. He is represented with many of his sea charts. They impress us as a combination of the beauty and accuracy of Waghenauer and latter day Janssonius maps. In this section we admire also several charts by Goos and van Keulen.

A popular though simple way to evaluate the existing lack of esteem of Gedda's achievements is the absence of any review of him on the English version of Wikipedia, and only a short summary in Swedish is traceable. This is surprising because the early 17th century is the highpoint of Swedish imperialistic history after the 30 Years' War, gloriously fought by King Gustav II Adolf (1594 – 1636). It was only by 1685 with the publication of the *Map Book of the Baltic Sea and the Kattegatt* by Peter Gedda and Werner von Rosenfeldt that the development of Swedish maritime mapping benefited shipping.

The atlas is split up by region, starting with a general section on old maps. Logically, the atlas gives prominence to Olaus Magnus, Sweden's first prime cartographer. Absolutely astonishing is a series of maps of the Stockholm archipelago. One wonders how cruise ships manage to get into Stockholm harbour (what a place – clearly worth a city trip).

And yet, nautical charts are mainly a relatively modern phenomenon for Sweden. The first printed modern sea atlas of the Swedish coast was drawn by Johan Nordenankar (1782 – 1797). However, its scale was far too small to be used for navigating the archipelagos.



Swedish sea charts are closely related to marine surveying for military purposes. The ravages of Russian galleys along the coast in 1719 increased the fear of releasing information with potential military interest. Even then, the Norrland was still a neglected area in marine surveys. Indeed, the atlas contains many military maps which were until recently classified material. Adolf Hahr was one of the many early 19th century naval surveyors producing charts on a 1:20 000 scale. Some of his charts were classified until the 1990s. Only in the summer of 1827 the same cartographer completed the charting of the Haparanda archipelago (Sweden's

northernmost place in the Gulf of Bothnia). To make his formidable task easier to understand, he reports that in a period of five weeks he had only one fair day.

The final step to Swedish modern sea charting was made by Gustaf af Klint when he published his *Swedish Marine Atlas* (1797 – 1820). And even then, Hedin terminates his description saying that there are still uncharted shallows and channels.

Admittedly, I am not so familiar with the coastline of Sweden. However, I was expecting more accurate maps of the Sont between Helsingborg – Helsingör, the narrowest strait between Sweden and Denmark. The best map reproduced in the atlas is the Gedda map of the Skager-rack. The Braun and Hogenberg view of this passage could have been inserted in its own right; but then, this atlas does not show any city view at all.

The absolute downside is that there is no short discussion by map or cartographer, apart from a short introduction in Swedish and English. The map enthusiast has to live with a short introduction and a comprehensive index of the maps, but this is clearly insufficient to assist a larger readership.

As a general conclusion therefore, this interesting book is intended only for specialists or die-hards in view of its robust price.

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LOOKS AT BOOKS II

Miniature Maps of Malta

by Dr Albert Ganado

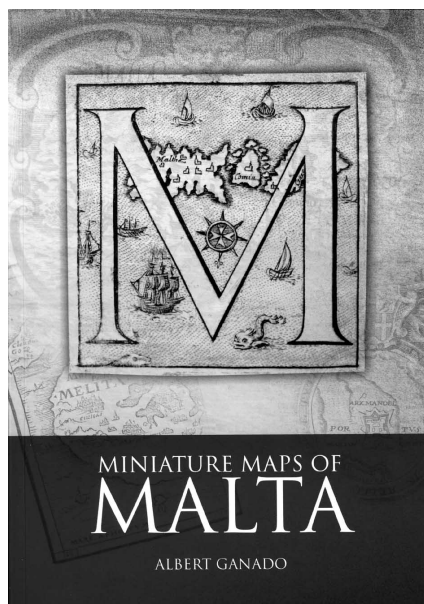
Sta Venera, Midsea Books Ltd., Malta, 2009, 127 pp., 100 maps and illustrations in colour; soft cover, 24 x 17 cm.
ISBN 978-99932-7-272-4, EUR 12.00 - To order: Midsea Books Ltd., Carmelites Street, Sta Venera SVR 1724, Malta,
Tel. +356-2149 7046, Fax +356-2149 6904, www.midseabooks.com .

The publication of this book invites some reflection on the genus of maps examined here, and on works of reference devoted specifically to it.

Maps can come in many different sizes, as we all know. The very smallest ones are probably those on postage stamps, a category quite apart¹. So-called miniature maps most frequently come from pocket atlases of octavo size or smaller, usually containing a reduced version of maps that had been published earlier in larger format. But they are also found on title pages in books, initial letters in texts, playing cards and other supports. Although mostly of a scale which is too small

to permit much topographical detail, and in spite of the fact that they tend to lack space for elaborate decorative cartouches, many collectors are fascinated by this 'lesser' kind of cartographic product. Small maps can indeed have a charm of their own and, what's more, they are easy to handle, restore, and mount. Prices for these have increased in recent years, for a number of reasons. On the one hand, the number of collectors - and dealers - specializing in small maps continues to grow, and some connoisseurs have begun to consider their collection incomplete without older miniature maps that match the collection profile. On the other hand, this trend is possibly reinforced by the fact that market values of folio-sized ancient maps have steadily gone up with time, as their rarity increased.

The first publication on the subject I came across was Stephanie Hoppen's *Fifty Small and Miniature Maps of Africa*, published as No 108 in the series *The Map Collectors' Circle*, which R.V. Tooley edited in 1975. This is a listing of 50 maps in alphabetical order of cartographer, with minimal bibliographical detail, but at least including map title, date, size, source where possible, and a black-and-white illustration for 30 of them. A criterion of map size for inclusion in this series is not stated so that the census



refers to maps from the smallest (9.5 x 5.5 cm, said to be from a John Seller Pocket Book, London, 1677) to the larger size (15.5 x 20 cm) map from an *Atlas Minor* (Jodocus Hondius, 1607). This small record makes no claim to completeness but should rather be seen as a first attempt at giving a personal hobby some archival form.

An interesting publication on small-size maps is the well-documented catalogue of atlases belonging to Italian collector Paolo Pagliani². Each of the 58 miniature atlases, listed chronologically from a Ptolemy edition of 1548 to Remondini's *Atlas géographique* of 1801, has a carto-bibliographical

description in Italian and English. The atlas with the largest maps described is De Fer's *Introduction à la géographie* (1717, ca. 23 x 34 cm). Although limited in coverage, since such current small atlases as those by Mallet, Moll, Morden or Müller are absent, this compendium is well worth studying and would deserve to be better known.

Next is a book by Geoffrey L. King, *Miniature Antique Maps*, the second edition of which was published in 2003³. Called an 'Illustrated guide for the collector' it lists a great number of maps chronologically, ranging from thumbnail images and maps on playing cards to maps of a maximum surface of 150 cm², which corresponds to about A 6 format (14.8 x 10.5 cm). Useful as it certainly is as a general guide, it suffers from some regrettable imperfections such as lack of identification of the illustrations, and lack of any map measurements. In this respect there is no visible improvement over the first edition of 1996⁴.

At this stage the serious collector can turn in confidence to renowned cartobibliographies that cover the entire output of maps, including the smaller ones, by major mapmakers. Mireille Pastoureau's *Les Atlas Français*⁵ comes to mind, where the work of Philippe Briet, Pierre Duval, Alain Manesson-Mallet

¹ See for example Andreas Weise, *Landkarten, Entdecker, Konquistadoren, Kartographisch-philatelistische Streifzüge durch die Entdeckungsgeschichte der Erde*, Gotha: VEB Hermann Haack Geographisch-Kartographische Anstalt, 1989

² Paolo Pagliani and Marina Bonomelli, *Atlas minor - Atlanti tascabili dal XVI al XVII secolo*. Milan, Libri Scheiwiller, 2001. See my review in BIMCC Newsletter No 13, May 2002, p. 9

³ Wallingford (England): Tooley Adams & Co, 2003. See review by Stanislas De Peuter in BIMCC Newsletter No 26, September 2006, p. 10

⁴ Tring (England) : Map Collector Publications, 1996, reviewed by P. van der Krogt in *Imago Mundi* 50, pp. 210-211

⁵ Paris, Bibliothèque nationale de France, 1984



can be studied. Another work of reference is the new edition by Peter van der Krogt of Koeman's *Atlantes Neerlandici*, Vol. III⁶ that covers the maps of two pocket editions belonging to this category of map size, viz. the *Epitome* (reduced edition of Ortelius's *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*) by Filips Galle, Jan van Keerbergen, Zacharias Heyns, and the *Caert-Thresoor* (based on atlases of Ortelius and Mercator) by Bernard Langenes, Cornelis Claesz. (incl. Bertius) and Jodocus Hondius Jr.. Koeman's original edition of *Atlantes Neerlandici*⁷ is still a useful source on other Dutch cartographers, and one may find, dispersed in diverse works and monographs too numerous to be mentioned here, references to miniature maps of further mapmakers.

Perhaps the time has come to consider cataloguing such maps more methodically. One could think of doing this for (groups of) mapmakers, specific periods of time, geographical regions or countries. It is exactly this latter option that Dr Albert Ganado has exercised for his new publication. The author, it will be remembered, was one of the Speakers at our 2002 BIMCC Conference *Mare Nostrum – Maps of the Mediterranean* with a lecture on *Maps of Malta, focal point of the Mediterranean*. This text was reprinted by the author's permission in Newsletters No 33 and 34 (January and May, 2009). His *opus magnum* to date is undoubtedly *Valletta Città Nuova, A Map History (1566-1600)*, reviewed in Newsletter No 26 (September 2006).

Albert Ganado's new book is a catalogue of ninety small maps from the Albert Ganado Malta Map Collection and other Maltese sources. These were on display at an exhibition on the Maltese island of Gozo from 12 September to 11 October 2009. They depict the Maltese archipelago, often but not always with the smaller neighbouring islands of Gozo, Comino, Cominotto and Filfla. Also prominently on display were maps of the main harbour and Valletta, sometimes on a relatively large scale detailing the historically important fortifications. The maps range from among the smallest in existence up to a maximum size equivalent to 150 cm², a value possibly inspired by Geoffrey King's miniature map guide discussed above. The listing is in alphabetical order of mapmaker or, where this is not determined, engraver, printer or publisher. Date, type of engraving, size, scale bar and ancillary information, such as map orientation, text on verso, watermarks, are standard entries, complemented by notes on the



Frontispiece of *Malta vetus et nova* by Burchard Niderstedt, 1660

cartographer and his work, publication information, cartographic references and location of the map described. Each map has its own colour reproduction in excellent quality, often with an extra full image of the text page or frontispiece containing the map.

The earliest map is a copy of a woodcut by Joannes Quintinus (Lyon, 1536), published in 1561 by Heinrich Petri in Basel and also used in Sebastian Münster's *Cosmographie* of the same year. Some maps have been re-used by various cartographers or publishers in succession. It is not surprising therefore to see a lineage of maps originating with Manesson-Mallet (4 entries), Morden (4), Ortelius (27), Petri (10), Porro (6), among others. The most recent map is one attributed to John Bartholomew, ca. 1885.

While the majority of these maps are 'maps in their own right', that is maps from pocket atlases or books with maps, an interesting group are those forming part of the ornamentation of frontispieces of volumes devoted to the island's history (see example illustrated). The seven that were shown in the exhibition are found in books of Dr Ganado's Melitensa Collection. The tiniest of all maps is contained within the historiated letter 'M', used to illustrate the cover of this book. It measures no more than 10 by 37 mm; the capital letter is the beginning of 'Monseigneur...', a dedication to the French knight Amador de la Porte by J. Baudoin, author of this book on the history of the Order of St John (1629).

This well-documented, professionally edited and illustrated catalogue is a first: it lists in cartobibliographical terms the essence of miniature maps of a given country. Conscious of having achieved a pioneering work, the author mentions in the introduction 'I have also noticed that, as regards other Mediterranean islands and countries bordering this inland sea, miniature maps have received scant attention by authors... who have published books on the maps of Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, Cyprus, Greece and the Holy Land.' We should take this as an encouragement, not necessarily limited to the Mediterranean basin, to initiate further research on a category of maps which, it would seem, is still in need of wider and better recognition among collectors and historians.

Wulf Bodenstein
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⁶ 't Goy-Houten (The Netherlands), HES & De Graaf Publishers, 2003

⁷ Cornelis Koeman, *Atlantes Neerlandici*, 5 vols., Amsterdam: Theatrum Orbis Terrarum, 1967-1971



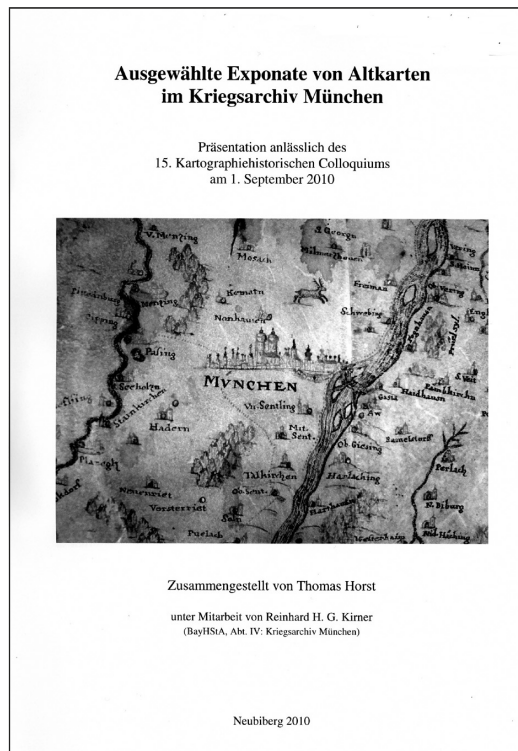
Ausgewählte Exponate von Altkarten im Kriegsarchiv München **[A selection of old maps and documents in the War Archives in Munich]** **by Thomas Horst, assisted by Reinhard H.G. Kirner**

Brochure published in collaboration with the University of the German Armed Forces, Munich, on the occasion of the 15th Colloquium on the History of Cartography (DACH), Munich, 1 – 5 September 2010 (see page 30) Munich, 2010, 55 pp., 43 illustrations (20 in colour), paper cover, 29.5 x 20.5 cm.
To obtain a copy: contact Dr Thomas Horst M.A., Kartographie und Topographie, Institut für Geodäsie, Universität der Bundeswehr München, D-85577 Neubiberg (Germany)

The War Archives presented here are Department IV of the Bavarian Principal State Archives in Munich. Established in their present form in 1886, they contain a remarkable and yet little known collection of ancient maps and documents from the 16th century to the end of World War I. A representative selection of these is discussed and illustrated in five chapters: Chapter 1 addresses plans of the city of Munich and its fortifications, showing one of the oldest manuscript sketches of a Munich fortress by Daniel Specklin, ca 1576. This is followed by Munich's first town plan, a copper engraving by Tobias Volckmer the Younger, of 1613, which contains a wealth of historically important topographical details. A manuscript plan of the surroundings of the Bavarian capital (1724 - 1728) and a town plan from the end of the 18th century complete this chapter.

Next come regional maps of Bavaria, beginning with an artfully executed copy of Philipp Apian's *Bairische Landtafeln* of 1568. This manuscript wall map of ca. 1661 (181.5 x 207.5 cm, scale of ca. 1:150 000) by Dominicus Franciscus Calinus is one of the treasures of the cartographic holdings of the War Archives. Another map of Bavaria by Georg Philipp Finckh of 1663, revised 1671 (28 sheets, overall 97.5 x 132 cm, scale ca. 265 000) is a new edition of the previous map, on a smaller scale. This copper engraved *Tabula chorographica Bavariae* contains a wealth of iconographic detail and was subsequently reissued by Finckh's son in the form of a book, published by Johann Stridbeck in Augsburg as of 1684.

Chapter 3 introduces us to thematic maps among which there is an impressive collection of some 3 000 battle plans along the Danube in Hungary by Nikolaus Ludwig Freiherr von Hallart, illustrating the war against the Ottoman Empire from 1686 to 1688. Bavarian Elector Max II Emanuel played a leading role in



this conflict. Manoeuvre plans and historical maps of theatres of war, such as those by Sotzmann of the Seven Years' War (1793) are also to be found here, as are, perhaps unexpectedly, about thirty 19th/20th century maps of German colonies.

In the chapter on 'Cartographic Varia', the author highlights an unrecorded anonymous MS plan of Hamburg's fortifications, datable to about the middle of the 17th century. Among the town plans of major European cities two are given particular attention: Paris and London. Regarding the former, the emphasis of the 1841 (Andriveau-Goujon) and 1848 (Logerot) copies presented and discussed here is clearly on the city's ramparts, a subject certainly of interest to German military leaders. The contemporary plan of London and its environs

(C.F. Cheffins, 1848) permits comparisons of 19th century urban developments to be made.

Finally the early use of photographs for photography purposes is documented. The Archives also store some 300 000 aerial photographs, mostly of the European fronts in the first World War, but also of remoter areas in the Middle East (Palestine, Syria, Jordan) where pictures of historical places taken incidentally in 1917/18 by a German Air Force unit constitute valuable research material.

Thomas Horst has taken a most laudable initiative in making the Munich War Archives and their collections known to a wider audience. Not satisfied with merely selecting and illustrating some of the more remarkable pieces from its holdings, he has written a most interesting, scholarly text for each chapter that sets the subject in its historical context.

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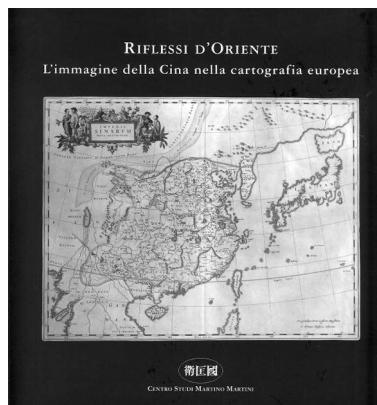
Riflessi d'Oriente, L'immagine della Cina nella Cartografia Europea
[Reflections of the Orient, The image of China in European cartography]
Catalogue of the exhibition held in the Castello del Buonconsiglio, Trento, from
18 December 2008 until 28 February 2009 under the auspices of the Centro
Studi Martino Martini

Collana Segni del Tempo, Il Portolano Editoria & Comunicazione, Genova, 2008, and Centro Studi Martino Martini, Trento, 2008, 239 pp, 108 full-colour ills, soft cover, 22x23 cm, ISBN 88-95051-08-4, EUR 30.00

To order: Centro Studi Martino Martini – Via Verdi, 26 – 38122 Trento (TN), centro.martini@soc.unitn.it.

As the BIMCC has just held its Conference on China, in December 2010, this might be a suitable moment to draw readers' attention to the catalogue of a recent Italian exhibition on the way China's image in European cartography has evolved over the centuries. The origins of the exhibition go back to 1997 when the University of Trento set up a specific study centre to foster cultural and scientific relations with China and East Asia. The decision to name this study centre after the great mathematician, geographer and cartographer, Jesuit and missionary, Martino Martini (1614-1661) was not entirely fortuitous since Trento was in fact his birthplace. His prominent and indeed pre-eminent role, alongside that of other 17th century Jesuit intellectuals, in the promotion of peaceful relations between East and West based on cultural exchanges and mutual understanding, could not have been highlighted at a better moment - as the catalogue itself points out - in view of the precarious state of relations between these two worlds at the time.

At the end of 2008, then, it was under the auspices of the Centro Studi Martino Martini that an exhibition was organised which, given present-day China's growing importance on the world stage and growing public interest in the country, proved highly topical. The idea behind the exhibition was to explain from a historical perspective, how knowledge of China developed in Western culture using cartographical and topographical imagery - globes, atlases, maps, documents, books, portraits and scientific instruments loaned by local and regional museums, libraries and private collections - which reflected the flow of information from the Far East. Perhaps inevitably, the exhibition revolved around a man who, thanks to his calculations of latitudinal and longitudinal lines, was able to pinpoint for the first time the exact position of over 2000 localities in China, Japan and Korea, as the catalogue tells us. It is therefore a belated tribute to this Jesuit missionary thanks to whom several generations of European intellectuals were able to acquaint



themselves not only with the geographical configuration of China, but also with its history, language and customs.

The exhibition catalogue, authored by Aldo Caterini, opens with an introduction by Riccardo Scartezzini, Director of the Centro Studi (who was present at the last BIMCC's conference), entitled *Europa e Cina, Due Mondi a Confronto*, which traces the role of the study centre in the context of Sino-European cultural relations, particularly in regard to the publication of

specialist works and the organisation of cartographical exhibitions in this sphere. This is followed by seven contributions, each written by an Italian specialist. In *Il Ruolo della Cartografia nell'espansione Europea*, Michele Castelnovi from Genoa University focuses on the importance of the printed image in European civilisation, especially with reference to the Far East. In *Astronomia ed Evangelizzazione*, Renato Maggiolini of Trento University explores the - in this context perhaps somewhat unexpected - link between science and religion. In *La Transizione dai Ming ai Qing nel contesto dell'Asia Orientale*, Patrizia Carioti from the Università 'L'Orientale', Naples, discusses historical relations in the Far East in a 17th century setting. In *I Gesuiti e la Cina*, Luigi Bressan, Archbishop of Trento, turns to the primordial role played by the Jesuits - not only seminal figures such as Matteo Ricci and Ferdinand Verbiest but also less well-known protagonists such as the Pole Michal Boym who collected Chinese geographical works and prepared maps with the aim of publishing them in Europe. In *La Città di Trento nella prima metà del Seicento*, Serena Luzzi of Trento University brings the focus back to the city of Martino Martini's birth. And finally, in an overview entitled *Martino Martini scienziato e missionario*, Giuseppe Longo of Trieste University recapitulates Martini's remarkable life and achievements in the Far East.

Following these learned contributions, the exhibits displayed are arranged under four headings: atlases, books, maps and prints, and instruments. Apart from



numerous maps, largely of China and/or the Far East, but also including Matteo Ricci's iconic world map of 1602, the illustrations range from 15th century map-paemundi, including Fra Mauro's seminal one of 1459, through Ptolemy's Geography Manuals and his Cosmographia, to 16th century universal nautical atlases by Diogo Homem and Fernao Vaz Dourado, and portolan charts. Further illustrations depict, amongst several others, fundamental scientific works by Tycho Brahe, Athanasius Kircher and Galileo Galilei, two splendid Coronelli globes from 1696 as well as a variety of scientific and nautical instruments. The quality of the illustrations is very good and the accompanying

texts provide a plethora of information which complements the earlier contributions. The overall effect of the catalogue is impressive, setting the cartography of China in the context of the time and bringing to life a fascinating and hitherto undeservedly little-known aspect of East-West relations.

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LOOKS AT BOOKS V

Cartografi in Liguria (secoli XIV - XIX) **[Cartographers in Liguria (14th - 19th centuries)]** **Edited by Massimo Quaini and Luisa Rossi**

Brigati, Genoa, 2007, 301 pp., 10 b/w and 20 colour ill., soft cover, 17x24 cm. ISBN 88-87822-39-5

This collective work is part of a nationwide project to establish an historical dictionary of Italian cartographers. It covers the Liguria region, which comprises the Riviera di Ponente (west) and Riviera di Levante (east) along the Mediterranean coast and which, basically, corresponds to the territory of the former Republic of Genoa.

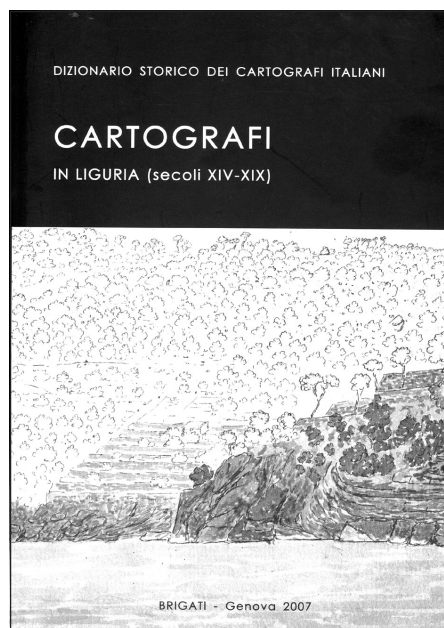
The book comprises three main parts listing cartographers active in the region:

- 28 nautical cartographers (by C. Astengo – well-known to BIMCC members – and M. Castelnovi)

- 14 terrestrial cartographers of the Republic of Genoa (by Carlo A. Gemigniani, M. Quaini and A. Vinzoni)

- 23 foreign [i.e. French] cartographers active in Liguria (by M. Quaini and L. Rossi).

For each cartographer, a notice is given in a standard format comprising: biographical summary, family connections to other cartographers, professional training, cartographic production, bibliographical references.



The book also has three introductory articles (by C. Ceretti and the editors) and a Part IV grouping various 'archivistic soundings' concerning:

- the cartographic production of Francesco Maria Levanto ca. 1664 (by Michele Castelnovi)
- a 1790 map of the Palmaria island [facing La Spezia] by Giacomo Brusco, with rich illustrations (by P.M. La Ferla)
- considerations on the conservation of 'useless' maps (by I. Galella)
- 'new' cartographic material in the State Archives of Genoa (by C. Spiga).

One could regret the absence of tools to facilitate the work of researchers, such as an index of

place names mentioned, and a recapitulation of the maps which can be seen at the various locations listed in Italy or in France. However, this book constitutes an indispensable tool for anyone interested in the history of Liguria and neighbouring regions.

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This Newsletter was edited by Jean-Louis Renteux with the support of the Editorial Committee comprising Wulf Bodenstein, Lisette Danckaert, Peter Galezowski, Pierre Parmentier and Jacqueline Renteux.



Defensor et hostis

BIMCC excursion to Middelburg, 29 October 2010

We were quite numerous, that autumn noon in the restaurant 'De Vriendschap' (The Friendship) in Middelburg. Most of us had come early enough to eat something there, before heading to the archives for our planned visit. Finally, some 25 members showed up, among whom some new ones too: always a pleasant sight. We hope their experience of the day will encourage them to attend other activities of the BIMCC.

First something about the building. This pleasant-looking historic building, an 18th century city *palazzo*, has quite a history: commandry of the Order of the Teutonic Knights, tribunal and somewhere along the road also a brewery, it today also consists of a contemporary 'wing', although the word is not appropriate to describe the modern concrete and glass triangle that cuts right into the historic building and goes down three stories. This houses a study room, an auditorium (small but practical), an exhibition room and a cafeteria. It is all very inviting and makes you want to explore the archives right away.

The Zeeuws Archief (Zeeland Archives) houses the archives of the state (Rijksarchief) and those of both Middelburg and Veere, the two communities in Zeeland that consist of many villages and parishes, plus those of the province and those of many non-governmental, private organisations. All together they make up some 17 km of archives.

In the typical, no-nonsense and easily accessible Dutch way, these archives are open to all, and if you check out their website, you'll be pleased to see that there is an English version too: www.zeeuwsarchief.nl For those who want to get an idea of the wealth of the Zelandia Illustrata collection, the website of the archives and www.zeelandinbeeld.nl give images (though not good enough yet: I have been told they are working on it); there is a possibility to obtain scans and prints (see website)

We were welcomed in the auditorium first, by the new director of the archives, Dr. Hannie Kool-Blokland, who described the building and its contents and Dirk de Vries, retired curator of the Bodel Nijenhuis Map Collection of Leiden University, but also (more important for our visit) curator of the Zelandia Illustrata collection, a wealth of maps, charts, topographical drawings, prints and portraits.

In his introduction, Dirk de Vries emphasised the fact that the collection also contains some 750 'news maps'. These are the precursors of newspapers. Mostly they consist of an image (or a map) of a battle, with an explanatory text. They relate the most important events in the Eighty Years' War that ravaged the

Netherlands from 1568 to 1648. There was a large readership for them and so they were printed in large numbers. As many of the battles were fought in Zeeland, where the water was at the same time a means of defence and an enemy force (*defensor et hostis*), the collection is particularly important. Moreover, Dirk de Vries told us he just recently found a probably unique news map that forms the missing link in a series of 4 maps, depicting the (re) conquest of Sluis by the Dutch from the Spaniards, in 1604; it is by Floris Balthasar, famous for his news maps of the campaigns of Prince Maurits, and it depicts the final stage in the siege: the taking of the city. It must have formed part of a larger map in 2 pages: this is apparently the lower page. Likewise, the accompanying text is only partial. Still, it is an important addition to the legacy of this famous engraver.

After Dirk de Vries' speech we were taken 'underground' to see some very fine examples (some manuscript, other engraved but unique!) of maps of Zeeland, charts, town plans, maps of land reclamation, broadsheets with maps of sieges, a sea battle and the famous Second Flemish Campaign by Prince Maurits, as mentioned earlier. Finally, some maps of the well-known 18th century Hattinga family were shown, along with their original case of 1751. A feast for the eye.



At the end of the afternoon, we went back upstairs, to the pleasant cafeteria, where wine and snacks were offered. It was (yet) another occasion for our members to socialise, which they avidly did. Later, on our way to the car park, one of our new members even confessed to me he was very happy 'with his new wine tasting club!'...

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Geheime kaarten in Zeeland getekend voor de VOC

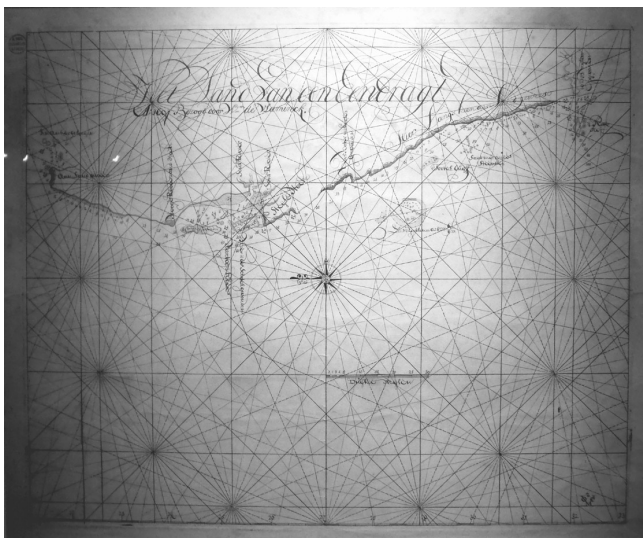
[Secret maps drawn in Zeeland for the Dutch United East India Company]

The BIMCC excursion to Middleburg gave me the opportunity also to visit this exhibition in nearby Vlissingen, at the 'Zeeuws maritiem muZEEum' [Zeeland maritime muSEAum].

This exhibition – and the corresponding conference – were organised to mark the publication of a new book by Dr. Ruud Paesie: *Zeeuwse kaarten voor de VOC. Het kaartenmakersbedrijf van de Kamer Zeeland in de 17^{de} en 18^{de} eeuw* [Zeeland maps for the VOC (Vereenigde Oost-Indische Compagnie i.e. Dutch United East India Company), mapmakers of the Zeeland Chamber in the 17th and 18th century].

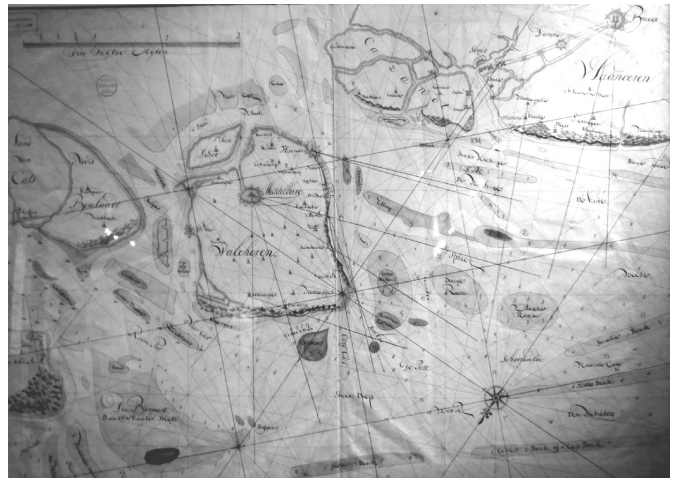
The exhibition is small but interesting; it presents some 20 maps, as well as other documents, instruments and artefacts illustrating the subjects presented. The maps are mostly manuscript, produced for and used by the Middelburg Chamber of the VOC which was the most important of the six VOC Chambers, after Amsterdam. The point is to prove that VOC maps were not all made in Amsterdam by the likes of Blaeu and that there was a significant contribution from a dynasty of mapmakers from Zeeland. Surveyor Arent Roggeveen was asked to produce maps for the VOC around 1670. His elder son, Johan succeeded him, followed by Johan's stepson, Abraham Anias who worked for the VOC until the second half of the 18th century.

Several maps depict the area around the island of Walcheren and the position of the buoys where the tall VOC ships would stay between two voyages; there are also models of 18th century buoys constructed with barrel making techniques.



Het Land van Eendracht (The Land of Unity), 1697

This chart depicts the west coast of Australia discovered by accident by VOC ships; when they left The Cape, en route to Java, they were heading east and were supposed to turn to the north-east when they met the Paul and Amsterdam Islands; but, as explained by Hans Kok at the last BIMCC Conference, these were easy to miss...



Maldive islands, 1728

The core of the exhibition is a series of manuscript maps taken on board VOC ships travelling the spice route. They were drawn on parchment, in order to have a better chance of surviving in a humid environment. The pilots had to return them at the end of their trip, as the Company was keen to keep them secret and to maintain its monopoly on the spice trade. There are maps of the Atlantic and Indian Oceans, of Java and Sumatra, of the Maldives (shown on the exhibition poster) and of the 'Land van Eendracht' (Land of Unity, as the western part of Australia was known at the end of the 17th century).

A few of the maps presented come from the muZEEum itself, others are on loan from the Zeeland Archives or from the Bodel Nijenhuis collection in Leiden.

Overall this small exhibition is very interesting. However, it is unfortunate that it is not intended for an international audience: all the labels, the catalogue, the web page and the interesting-looking video are only in Dutch. This can explain the brevity and possible inaccuracy of this account!

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Exhibition open until 6 February 2011

The muZEEum is open the year round, from Monday to Friday:
10.00-17.00, Saturday, Sunday: 13.00-17.00.

Nieuwendijk 11, Vlissingen, Telephone +31 118 412 498.

www.muzeem.nl.



Zeeland's mapmakers of the VOC (Dutch United East India Company) Conference in Vlissingen, 20 November 2010

Of course, a reporter from the BIMCC was present at this conference!

Big

Ancient maps are decidedly big in The Netherlands! And certainly in Zeeland, where the old Theatre of Vlissingen was packed to hear five speakers explain various topics, all linked with the mapmakers from Zeeland who worked for the VOC. Star of the day was the Roggeveen family (father, son and stepson). The VOC 'Chamber' (= Board) of Middelburg employed this family from 1670 on, to make secret sea charts.

Greed

The first speaker, Prof. Dr. Bruijn, sketched the history of the VOC. The following speaker, Dr. Mörzer Bruyns, explained the techniques of navigating that were used.

A proto-capitalist company, the VOC was a rare example of how a group of merchants, determined to make huge profit, organised themselves in a hitherto far unseen manner and were successful to a hitherto unseen extent. Oh, they did of course stimulate the development of scientific and cultural knowledge: new instruments and ships were designed, new techniques of location-finding encouraged, books published, new plants and species discovered and brought home, new commodities too (porcelain...). But of course, under it all lay a desire of an entirely different kind: a desire to make profit. During the (interesting!) lectures I couldn't help think of the famous speech in Oliver Stone's *Wall Street*:

'Greed ... is good. Greed is right. Greed works. Greed clarifies, cuts through, and captures, the essence of the evolutionary spirit. Greed, in all of its forms; greed for life, for money, for love, knowledge, has marked the upward surge of mankind...'

Knowledge is...money

The VOC Board was well aware of the importance of good maps, explained the third speaker, Dr. Zandvliet. They developed a whole system in which the pilot of a VOC ship was handed a map upon departure from home, with the specific order to draw everything new he discovered on the way to Batavia (Dutch HQ in Indonesia) where he had to hand the map down to surveyors who were working there and where he was given new maps to find his way back home. These pilots were given training from early on, to develop the skills that were needed to travel, and also had to pass exams. As a matter of fact, one of the striking things about the VOC is that in a time when most functions were simply bought or given by right of birth, here the candidates had to pass an exam: a kind of meritocracy 'avant la lettre', I should say. Kind of, because the captains indeed had to pay a go-between to get appointed...

Anyway, it is interesting to note that the mapping of Taiwan was largely the work of cartographers from Zeeland, who lived at the trading post which the Dutch

had set up there from 1620 to 1660. The post was important for trade between Batavia, China and Japan.

From theoretician to intrepid explorer

Dr. Paesie then told us the story of a remarkable Zeeland family, the Roggeveens. Father Arent was a *homo universalis*: mathematician, poet, astronomer and...cartographer. Around 1670 the VOC asked him to make charts for them. He studied the *terra australis incognita*, but never got to sail with his own expedition, although it was planned. It was his youngest son, Jacob, who finally set out to search for this famous Southern Land. After a most adventurous trip he discovered Easter Island in 1722! Johan, the oldest son of Arent, continued to make maps for the VOC. Finally, grandson Anias was the last to continue the family business.

The Roggeveen maps can be recognised by the well-known phenomenon of the 'personal' compass rose, a kind of signature. They made an estimated total of respectively 7000 (Johan) and 6000 (Anias) secret maps on vellum. Of these, only one made by Johan is known (it is in the British Library) and some 30 by Anias are still around. It is estimated that some 70 000 maps were made on vellum for the VOC. Of these only a sad 0.5% survives....

For those interested in this fascinating subject, check out <http://www.paesie.nl/index.html>

Crooks!

The last speaker was Drs. Goedings, who talked about a subject, much ignored and even in its time apparently not very glorious: the colouring of maps and the people who did it. Of the 200 people or so who coloured maps in 17th century Amsterdam, only three are known by name, so if you wanted eternal fame, better pick another job. On the other hand, everyone knows that Ortelius started out as such, so it apparently could be a good start in order to climb up the cartographic pecking order.

From a mere decorative and often quite sloppy business, it became a real art with people like Blaeu, where even gold was applied on maps and frontispieces.

Still, the people who coloured maps weren't exactly held in high regard. Dutch-speaking readers will know the words 'afzetter' and 'oplichter'. Originally defining the 'people who coloured maps', it became a synonym for.... crooks.

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BIMCC Annual Conference and Exhibition on China Saturday 11 December 2010

Fifty-four people, including 33 BIMCC members, enjoyed the annual get-together at the Royal Library of Belgium in Brussels on 11 December 2010.

Eric Leenders, BIMCC President, described the reason for choosing China as the theme, in three words: 'China is hot'. Another good reason for the theme? Most of us know almost nothing about Chinese cartography. We were to learn a lot during the day which certainly lived up to previous events in terms of interest, professionalism, and lunch!

The intricacies of the sea-route from the Netherlands to the Far East in the 17th century

Professor Hilde de Weerd (who was programmed to talk on early Chinese maps) was unable to attend due to illness, so Hans Kok, Chairman of IMCoS, was at the lectern early to give us a lively account of just how difficult it was to get out of Amsterdam, then out of the Zuider Zee (illustrated with maps charting the growth of Amsterdam – 13th to 16th century, and the way out of the estuary – van Keulen map 17th century). The next decision was whether to turn left to go through the English Channel, or right to go round the north of Scotland. Maps from Van Loon (1665) and van Keulen (1680) illustrated the decisions to be taken, dependent on the prevailing winds or the prevailing politics. We were introduced to the concepts of 'minimum time track' and 'minimum cost track'. The shortest route in time was not necessarily the shortest in miles. If ships were becalmed in areas with strong currents, they could waste weeks of journey time, crew provisioning was costly, and space for provisions had to be balanced with space for cargo and fare-paying passengers. The Dutch United East India Company (VOC) issued careful, detailed instructions for all its ships with the aim of maximising profit on every journey. Hans showed us the 1720 Blaeu/Goos/van Keulen map showing 'the wagon trail', which was part of these instructions. Among the many other charts and maps shown were:

- a Valentyn 1726 map of Table Bay and Bay Falso (Cape of Good Hope), where we see the winter provisioning moved to the more sheltered Falso.

- a 1677 Blaeu, detailing the minimum time track from the Cape to the East

- a chart of Paul and Amsterdam islands (neither very high and both uninhabited – hence quite difficult to locate) where ships were told to change their bearings to NE on their way to Java.

Nearing our goal we approached the Sunda Straits between Java and Sumatra, to weigh anchor at Batavia with the 1681 de Wit map, with a finale of the Java Motor Club's 1926 map of Java!

Matteo Ricci and Ferdinand Verbiest's maps of the world

Professor Nick Pearce next took the stage to tell us about the Ricci and Verbiest world maps.

Matteo Ricci (Italian Jesuit priest 1552 – 1610) embodies the knowledge taken by the Jesuits to the Far East in the fields of science, astrology and



astronomy. Maps and map-making were the tangible expression of many of these fields of learning. Ricci produced 8 maps of the world from 1584 – 1608 in different formats and in both woodblock print and manuscript versions. The first 1584 map was based on the 1570 Ortelius, but Ricci's own map was the first to show the whole world annotated in Chinese. In 1601 he moved to the court in Beijing to serve as scientific adviser. The 1602 map - 6 panels of 2 by 4 m - shows Beijing/China at the centre, and explains the format of the map for the reader. The maps are decorated with animals, ships and fish, taken from various sources, those on the manuscript map being more elaborate. Only the rhinoceros (from Dürer) is common to both maps.

Ricci's maps are a single hemisphere using parallel latitudes and curving longitudes, while Ferdinand Verbiest's map is formatted in two hemispheres. The Verbiest map of 1674 is woodblock, 8 panels, and was part of a larger project comprising other maps, plans and information. The map was produced for the Emperor Kangxi who used maps as a means of power, instructing the Jesuits to do the work. The cartouches and other decoration on the map contain information on natural phenomena. The main source of the information on animals is Konrad Gesner's *Historiae Animalium* (1551 – 1558). (Gesner later became known as the father of zoology.) Some animals are also copied from Topsell (who also copied from Shen Du).

The 17 woodblocks and formatting in three vertical strips of Verbiest's map suggest that it was intended to be hung as 8 scrolls in the Chinese painting tradition. T.S. Bayer, a Chinese scholar who died in 1738, was sent the maps in 1732 and translated the text. The Library of Congress Verbiest map is in scroll form.

Mapping the adjacent seas of China initially fraught with errors

After the lunch break, which most participants took together at the Novotel restaurant, Hans Kok bravely took the graveyard shift to show us how the shapes of several Far Eastern countries changed over time, underlining the difficulties experienced by traders and travellers going to and from the region. Japan was one of the examples given. It is kite-shaped in the 1593 de Jode, while in the van Linschoten of 1595 it is shrimp-shaped...the additional information coming



Hans Kok

from subsequent journeys of the 'best Portuguese pilots'. Mishaps are also detailed. The de Bry brothers map of 1598 shows a convoy of four ships on the outward journey...and three on the return. The shape of Korea also evolves following additional information from the Jesuits, from the 1595 Teixeira/Ortelius map, to the 1659 Janssonius, to the 1726 Valentyn where the shape of Korea is much clearer. Hans showed us a further series of maps of these two countries, culminating in the 1779 Japanese map of Japan.

The evolution of detail on China was illustrated in the maps of Ortelius 1584, Speed 1626, Blaeu 1635, and van Loon 1680.

Moving on to Australia, Hans started with the 1570 Arias Montanus map, where the observer wonders whether the shape is in fact Australia. He then showed us the 1645/7 Mercator-Hondius, and then the 1660 Allardt, by which time the outlines of the north, west and southern coasts are fully recognizable. Further maps showed the complete outline.



P. van der Krogt and S. De Peuter

Martino Martini's Novus Atlas Sinensis

Professor Peter van der Krogt (who had presented his newly-published reference work on the subject to the BIMCC Conference in 2000) opened the last session of the day devoted to the maps of China by Martino Martini.

Prof. Riccardo Scartezzini (President of the

Martino Martini Study Centre at Trento University) started by telling the audience about this Centre which opened in 1997 in Trento (Martini's birthplace), and 'promotes the study, research and documentation of Chinese culture and history, and explores the social and economic reality in China, particularly in relation to the Western world.' (see also page 9).

Martino Martini's Jesuit Cartography of China's Middle Kingdom

Stanislas de Peuter, who had kindly brought with him his collection of Martino Martini maps to hang in the area adjoining the conference room, continued with a presentation of the man and of his cartographic production.

Martino Martini, an Italian Jesuit missionary, spent a total of 15 years in China, and was sometimes a controversial figure.

His first trip lasted eight years, during which time he surveyed the country. When the Manchu invaded he defended the Ming position – this is reflected in some of his maps.

On his return to Europe he met map-makers and publishers in Antwerp, Amsterdam, Vienna, Munich (among them Blaeu) who published his maps. (At this time 'China proper' represented around half of today's territory.) In 1657 he left again for China and furthered both his missionary work, and his map-making. He also incorporated information from 14th and 16th century Chinese maps.

Martini's *Novus Atlas Sinensis* is much more than an atlas... It contains not only maps of China and Japan, but also a catalogue, and a complete geographical description of China. Stanislas went through the maps in his collection one by one, and it was interesting to observe the characteristics common to all (see the following article).

Martini was and is greatly respected by the Chinese for his knowledge of the history and geography of China. His influence went far beyond his own map-making. However, he was later surpassed by Jean-Baptiste Bourguignon d'Anville who produced a map of China in 1735 based on 17 Jesuit missionaries' reports; the map appeared in *Nouve/ Atlas de la Chine* (1737) and in Du Halde's 'Description' of China (1736), which included information on Chinese history, culture and society. Stanislas concluded that it is the combination of Western and Chinese knowledge that endows these maps with a different quality from those of Africa and America.

A most enjoyable day ended with a drink at the Novotel.

Special thanks to the speakers, to Jean-Louis Renteux for a most informative and very well presented conference handout and to Wouter Bracke, Head of the Maps & Plans department of the Royal Library, who once again arranged the venue.



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Martino Martini's Jesuit Cartography of the Middle Kingdom Some historio-carto reflections on then, in-between and now (selected topics: part I)

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The purpose of this article is to enter into the world of Martino Martini (Trento, 20 September 1614 – Hangzhou, 6 June 1661) and to provide a preliminary review of the magnificent maps by this missionary on China, its provinces and Japan. Pure cartographic comments will intermingle with historical, political or economic reflections, whereby his wondrous world will sometimes be mirrored in ours. Moreover, against this background some embedding thoughts are given on the Jesuits' (religious) presence in 17th century China¹.

Martini arrived in China at its most turbulent moment in history: the ruling Ming dynasty was defending itself behind its own Great Wall against Northern invaders. Unsuccessfully however, and so the Northern invader (the Manchu) took Beijing in

1644, rounded up important strongholds in 1645-46 and finished their job in 1662. They established the Qing dynasty which survived until the communist revolt. Today, still, Martini's or Ming China which makes up approximately half of the present territory is considered the traditional heartland of the country, the so-called 'China Proper'.

Martini's title page (as discussed below) already illustrates his ambitions: an allegoric drawing of the great wall with open gate invites the 17th century European reader to visit China. *Nihil novum sub sole*: let's kindly accept the invitation and enter this mysterious world, then... and now.

Jesuit Missions in China and cartography

Long before the Jesuits set up their missions, there were already eminent inter-cultural contacts where priests took a leading role: early adventurers such as the Franciscan friars Giovanni Da Pian Del Carpini (ca 1180 – 1252)² and Willem van Ruysbroeck (ca 1210 – ca 1270) were followed by the Polo family in the later part of the 13th century and other (again Franciscan) fathers³ in the 14th century, all of whom helped to shape Western knowledge of China. This knowledge remained rather naïve and, at best, incomplete. And then the Jesuits arrived. Brockley⁴ provides the following figures: in 1663, 20 European Jesuits and 3 Chinese coadjutors; in 1700, 36 plus 6. Foss estimates different figures: in 1637, 28 Europeans plus 6 Chinese; in 1665, 26 Europeans plus 2 Chinese; in 1701, 82 Europeans plus 9 Chinese. Notwithstanding these relatively small numbers, Thomas S.J.⁵ reported that they took care of 266 churches, 14 chapels and 290 oratories in his 1703 accounting for the order. Regarding science, the Jesuit missionaries played a key role in China as they introduced a substantial body of scientific knowledge



Manchu warrior
from the title page of Martini's
Regni Sinensis a Tartaris devastati enarratio,
the 1661 version of the *Bello Tartarico Historia*.
The ponytail was obligatory dress code for the Manchu

¹ Certain topics such as the mapping of China before Martini, Martini's life, the Chinese rites, Martini's other works and the sources to the atlas will not be discussed in this article.

² Carpini's book *Historia Tartarum*, in which figures the controversial Vinland-map, describes the history and manners of the Mongols and is said to be the oldest surviving record that introduces Mongolia and Asia to Europe.

³ For example: Odorico da Pordeone (1265 – 1331) and Giovanni da Marignolli (dates of birth and of death unknown).

⁴ Brockley, L.M., *Journey to the East: the Jesuit mission to China, 1579 – 1724*, Harvard University Press, 2007, p. 123, ISBN 978-0-674-03036-7.

⁵ Thomas also reckoned a yearly average of 14 600 baptisms and in total some 200 000 Chinese Christians.



“C’est un homme chez qui, à la haute taille répond l’ampleur de la tête et du corps; le visage blanc avec la chevelure noire..., la barbe descendant jusqu’au milieu de la poitrine. Il porte les habits comme en Allemagne, sinon sous la soutane il est vêtu en soie ondulée de Chine...»

[‘He is a man whose high stature corresponds to an ample head and body, a white face with dark hair..., with a beard going down to the middle of his chest. He wears German style clothes, but under his soutane his clothing is made of undulated Chinese silk...’ Undated and unsigned note in the archives of the Society of Jesus (SJ) of the Province of Holland, drafted upon his arrival there on 7 November 1653]⁶.

Portrait of Martino Martini currently in the former Episcopal palace, now *Museo Provinciale d’Arte del Castello del Buonoconsiglio* in Trento; his physical appearance coincides with the above description.



and a vast array of mental tools for understanding the physical universe, including the Euclidean geometry that made planetary motion comprehensible.

Father Matteo Ricci (1552 – 1610) pioneered Jesuit activities in China by establishing a mission in Guangdong in 1583⁷. Ricci prepared a number of terrestrial globes and large world maps⁸, derived from Ortelius’ maps. In 1584 he compiled the first European-style map of the world in Chinese. Ricci introduced the concept of the five-continent spherical earth to the Chinese, who had traditionally believed in the notion of *tian yuan di fang* (‘the heavens are round, the earth is flat’). His work on a Chinese language atlas of the world included coining Chinese names for European countries, many of which are still in use in Chinese today. Ricci also contributed to the European knowledge of East Asia: Ricci corrected the view that Korea was an island and he depicted the layout of Japan more accurately. Other Jesuits followed soon, such as German Johann Adam Schall von Bell (1591 - 1666), reviser of the Chinese calendar and chief of the Bureau of Mathematics and Astronomy in Beijing⁹ and Fleming Ferdinand Verbiest (1623 – 1688), in his latter days also renowned astronomer to the Beijing court (see BIMCC Newsletter No 38 p. 29



Francis Xavier (above left), Ignatius of Loyola (above right), Matteo Ricci (below right) and Johann Adam Schall von Bell (below left), all in dialogue concerning the evangelization, and mapping, of China.

for more). So the soil was fertile when Martino Martini arrived in China.

Michele Ruggieri (1543 – 1607) deserves a special mention: arguably, he may claim to be the first maker of a China atlas in the eighties of the 16th century. However, his work was ‘archived’ in the Archivum Generale (Tabularium) of the Jesuits and therefore, standing alone, it did not form the basis of further research and development for the cartography on China. This is until E. Sardo discovered it in the Archivio di Stato di Roma and published it in... 1993¹⁰. According to Golvers¹¹ Martini was not familiar with this work.

Novus atlas Sinensis / à Martino Martinio Soc. Iesu descriptus et seren.mo archiduci Leopoldo Guilielmo Austriaco dedicatus.

... as chiseled on the grand portal of the magnificent title page of this *Novus Atlas Sinensis* (also called *Novus Atlas*). Indeed, the *Novus*

Atlas is dedicated to Archduke Leopold Wilhelm of Austria (1614 – 1662), Governor of the Spanish Netherlands from 1647 to 1656. Martini visited the Archduke in Brussels to obtain a privilege (see below) for his editor Blaeu (living in a revolutionary and successfully breakaway region), which he was awarded on 7 January 1655 in Vienna¹². ‘Novus’, it

⁶ Bernard H., S.J., *Les sources mongoles et chinoises de l’atlas de Martini*, in Malek, R., and Zingerle, A., *Martino Martini und die China-mission im 17. Jahrhundert*, Steyer Verlag, Nettetal, 2000, p. 235, ISBN 3-8050-0444-3.

⁷ The very first attempt without having reached the mainland. However, Francis Xavier visited Canton in 1549 on his way to Japan where he established the first Christian mission at Kagoshima in the same year.

⁸ See Ehrenberg, R., *Mapping the World - An illustrated History of Cartography*, National Geographic, Washington D.C., 2006, ISBN 0-7922-6525-4, p. 119. Ricci was at least in possession of the world map by Ortelius of 1570: see Vanderpoorten, L., *Martino Martini’s Novus Atlas Sinensis*, thesis K.U.L., 1985, p. 44.

⁹ He became the trusted counsel to Shunzhi, the first Emperor of the Qing dynasty (1644 – 1661).¹⁰ Sardo, E.Lo, *Atlante della China di Michele Ruggieri*, S.J., Roma, 1993.

¹¹ Noël Golvers (KUL, sinology), lecture at St. Lodewijkscollege Bruges, 24 April 2008. The text of his lecture is publicly available on http://www.cultuurbibliotheek.be/publicaties/cartografie/novus_atlas_sinensis/lezing.pdf

¹² And re-registered in The Hague on 20 March and 11 May 1655: Bernard H., S.J., p. 236.



China map: *Imperii Sinarum Nova Descriptio*
Novus Atlas Sinensis (1655) and later *Atlas Maior* (1662)

certainly was in all respects: being the first Western Atlas of China, it contained an abundance of data, not only based on existing Chinese sources but also collected 'on the spot'. Methodologically, it depicted China for the first time in a more scientific and 'modern' manner. The *Novus Atlas Sinensis* was immediately incorporated by Blaeu as Volume VI (or final volume) of his ever expanding *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum sive Novus Atlas*, his world atlas which was started in 1635. In his preface Blaeu describes the language order of the book: *desen Sinesen Atlas (die ick uyt het Latijn van de E.H. Martinus Martinius Neerduyts heb doen spreken)... and dat dit Boeck van de E. Martinius op uwe Schepen, als onder uwe bescherming, uyt der Sinesen schriften (die hy ons als zijn moederlijcke tale menighmalen voor-las) in 't Latijn is beschreven...* [This Chinese atlas (which I translated from the Latin of Martino Martini into Dutch)...] and 'that this Book from Martini used on your ships, under your protection, was translated into Latin from Chinese (which he read out to us as his

mother tongue many times)']. In other words, the original language written by Martino Martini was Chinese; then it was translated into Latin and Latin was translated into Dutch.

In total 9 editions of the *Novus Atlas Sinensis* have been published of which eight in 1655 (in Latin - four times, French - twice, Dutch and German) and one in 1658 - 59 (in Spanish)¹³. All the language versions are called *Novus Atlas Sinensis* with the exception of the Spanish version which is called *Atlas Nuevo de la Extrema Asia*. Blaeu later incorporated the Martini maps as part of the Asia volume into his new monumental (up to) 12 volume *Atlas Maior* from 1662. The *Atlas Maior* had several editions in Latin, French, Dutch and Spanish. The number of volumes and the number of maps differ per edition¹⁴: for example, Martini's China Atlas is the second part¹⁵ of Volume 10 (of 11) in the Latin edition, or it is Volume 11 (of 12) in the French edition, or Volume 9 (of 9) in the Dutch edition, or Volume 10 (of 10) in the Spanish edition. There is also a German edition, although this

¹³ See van der Krogt, P., *Koeman's Atlantes Neerlandici*, Completely revised and illustrated edition, Volume 2: The Blaeu-Atlases, HES Publishers, t Goy-Houten, 2000, ISBN 90-6194-438-438-4, pp 295 - 315.

¹⁴ See van der Krogt, P., *Koeman's Atlantes Neerlandici*, pp 316 - 458.

¹⁵ The first part or book of Volume X contains an overview of 11 maps of Asia, most of them showing the economic heartland of the VOC in the East.



Map of Nanking (note the Jesuit left in the cartouche)

was not mentioned in the stock catalogue of Blaeu of ca. 1670 and van der Krogt doubts that the atlas with German text was ever sold as a regular atlas.

The *Novus Atlas Sinensis* holds 17 geographic maps (15 dedicated to single provinces of the Chinese empire, one of the whole of China and one of Japan and Korea) together with descriptions of places, and news about ethnographical, cultural and climatic characteristics. The Atlas combines text with maps, which was usual practice in that period: for example the map of Nanking is accompanied by 14 pages of description of the region. More in detail, Martini's atlas of China includes the following sections:

- i. a dedication, a privilege and an extensive *Praefatio* in which he describes all aspects of China, including *inter alia*, geography, nature, administrative organisation, population (around 59 million) and ordinary life; at the end of the foreword he adds a table with distances between the provincial capitals

as well as a short description of adjacent non-Chinese regions ('Regna') such as Eso, Tanyu (part of Inner Mongolia), Samahan, Sifan (Tibet), Laos, and Gannan¹⁶ (Vietnam);

- ii. an overall map of China;
- iii. maps and geographical description of the 15 Chinese provinces which is very detailed as Martini provides data, *inter alia*, on major cities, military settlements, monuments, mountains, islands, palaces, rivers, historical events and religion¹⁷;
- iv. a geographical description and a map of Japan (as an appendix);
- v. the *Catalogus longitudinum ac latitudinum*, a detailed list per province of approximately 1750 cities and places and their geographical coordinates;
- vi. a supplement to the geographical description of Jacob Golius¹⁸, *De Regno Catayo Additamentum Iacobus Golius Lectori*;
- vii. *De Bello Tartarico Historia*, a history of the Tartar

¹⁶ Also called *sive Samarcandae pars*: situated rather in Qinghai and not where Samarcanda or Uzbekistan are currently located.

¹⁷ Martini not only discussed the contemporary presence of the Jesuits, but also pre-17th c. Christians, going back as far as 'Nestorian' Christianity which had reached China by 635 AD. Its relics can still be seen in Chinese cities such as Xian, which holds a Nestorian stele from 781 AD.

¹⁸ Jacobus Golius (1596-1667) was a Dutch Orientalist who compiled in 1654 a treatise on the empire of Cathay, which was published a year later as part of the *Novus Atlas Sinensis*.



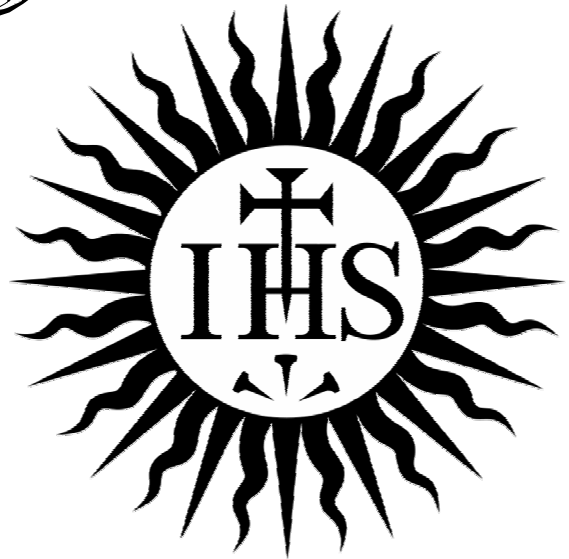
War, with a letter from Shanghai by Francisco Brancaro dated 14 November 1651.

Blaeu wrote in the preface to his atlas that the translation was made in the Netherlands under his supervision. However, it is not clear who ordered the production and publication of the maps, but the publisher wrote in his diary that 'the Reverend Father Martinus Martinius comes from India and brings with him the figurations and descriptions of the Empire of China. He insists that I print and publish these. Therefore I leave off all other things for the time being in order to push forward this work.' Let's also not forget that Martini's ship on his way back to Europe was captured by the VOC and that he was held prisoner in Batavia for several months.

A Preliminary Formal Analysis

At a first glance, uniformity and scholarship are striking: Martini approached his subject matter in a transparent and scientific manner, but he incorporated flamboyant details.

All maps discreetly show the degrees of longitude and of latitude at their frames, with the sole exception of the Tropic of Cancer which prominently cuts through the maps of Iunnan, Quangsi and Quantung. Concerning the China map, longitudes and latitudes are fully projected over the territory. Two prime meridians are shown: first, the Beijing prime meridian as used under Chinese cartographic tradition, second the Ferro¹⁹ prime meridian (with Beijing on its 145th meridian) based on the European sea-faring tradition. According to Golvers²⁰ the latitudes derogate 0.5° and the longitudes 0.7° from current day calculations; not a bad result at all for the 17th century surveyors! As mentioned above, Martini has inserted a separate list *Catalogus longitudinum ac latitudinem* with detailed coordinates in his atlas. Scale bars indicate distances both in *Milliaria Germanica* and in *Stadia Sinensia*²¹. In today's terms this means that the scale is one of



1:15 000 000. Logically, as the provinces considerably differ in size, the scales also vary. Each map follows the same formal structure and they all have north on top.

Further standardization takes place with respect to the use of cartouches and with the publication of the *Atlas Sinensis* a new type of decoration arose. The title, instead of being enclosed within interlacing strapwork ornament, was now placed in a cartouche and surrounded by large figures depicting the costume of the area shown intermingled with various local agricultural products. Some cartouches show warriors (Xensi, Sichuen), putti (Xansi), Chinese animals (Xensi, Iunnan), monks (Fokien), philosophers (Kiangshi) or a Jesuit (Nanking). Further embellishments in the map itself were rendered far less prominent or discarded altogether, decoration being confined to the large plaque or cartouche containing the title of the map and certainly no traditional coat of arms or mythical sea-monsters. A second cartouche on most provincial maps provides for a nice frame for bi-cultural scale bars as mentioned above.

The Latin legend of the fifteen provincial maps²² is quite comprehensive, including towns (up to four levels qualifying size: Metropolis, Urbs, Civitas major and Civitas minor)²³ and military fortifications (up to two levels qualifying size): so the layout of the Atlas also reflects the administrative structure as organised by the Imperial Court. Further, it shows rivers (up to three levels qualifying size: *Fluvii*, *Amnes* and *Torrents*), waterfalls, lakes and mountains which are depicted on the maps in typical molehill fashion. Although fortifications were mostly situated along the eastern



Cartouche of the Pecheli map (Could this be Emperor Kangxi?)

¹⁹ Richelieu had called an international congress in 1634 to adopt the Ferro meridian. The Greenwich prime meridian was only established as standard longitude in 1884.

²⁰ Golvers, lecture, p. 19 (see footnote 11).

²¹ The *Milliaria Germanica* equals approximately 7.412 m: 1 MG equals 1/15 degree of latitude which is approximately 111 km. The *Stadium Sinensis* (or li) equals 445 meters. So, one degree equals 250 *Stadia Sinensia* or 15 *Millaria Germanica*.

²² There are no legends on the general China and Japan maps.

²³ On the Chinese urban structure in the *Novus Atlas with statistics*, see Arnoldi, M.R., *Chinese urban structure according to the Atlas*, in *Proceedings of the International Symposium on Martino Martini*, pp. 275 – 293 (see footnote 5).



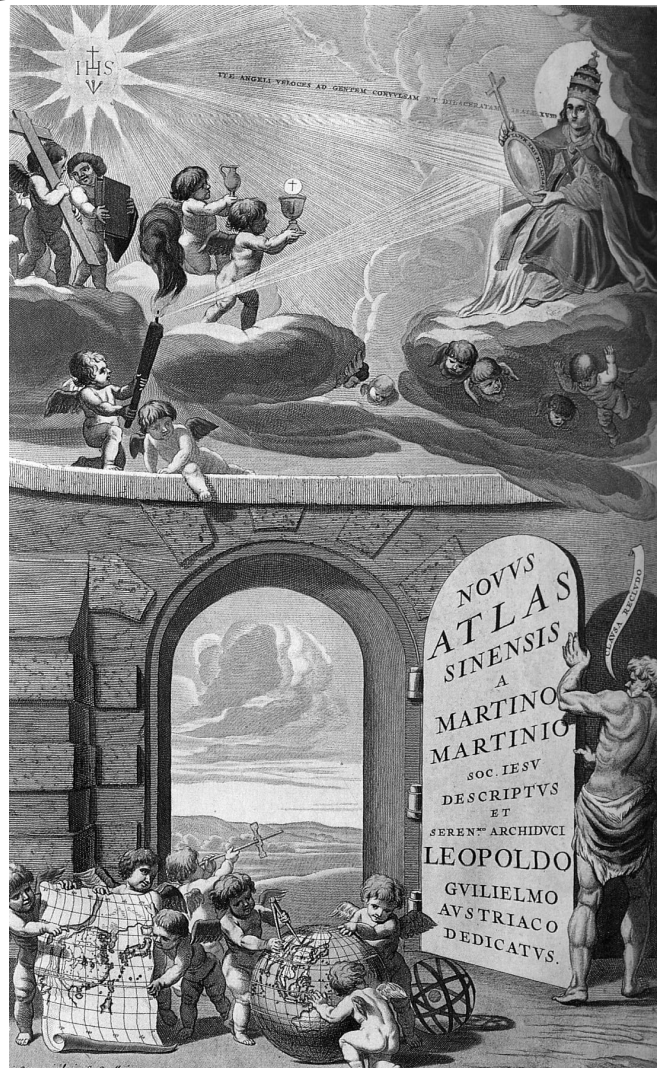
coastline, military camps are spread out over the entire country and some places seem to have been militarized zones (e.g., the mountainous southern part of lunnan or, on - at first sight - trivial roads, such as in north-western Quicheu). Provincial administrative subdivisions and even roads are marked. Surprisingly, Martini also explored the natural sources: the country is rich in silver, gold, lead, iron, mercury and tin all mentioned by Martini. He even drew large saline areas along the east coast (in the Provinces of Pecheli, Xantung, Nanking and Fokien).

The monogram 'IHS' which comes from an abbreviation of Jesus' name in Greek to its first three letters is not listed in the legend²⁴. In 1541 St. Ignatius Loyola (1491 – 1556) adopted the symbol with three nails below and surrounded by the sun as the seal of the Jesuit order and thus Martini used it to indicate the missions of the Jesuits when marking the letters IHS with a cross on the letter 'H'. This discreet mention of the Order is actually the only visible sign of a religious content of the maps. It appears from an eye count of the provincial maps that the Jesuits had at least 39 missions, not surprisingly most of them located along the eastern coastline and centred in the south-east of the country. Alone in the Fokien Province there were 14 missions, in Nanking seven, but in Pecheli Province, just one in the capital.

Johannes Blaeu²⁵ systematically put his name on the maps, but never Martini's with the exception of the title page. Each map (with the sole exception of the China map) also methodically refers to double copyright protection as it mentions *Cum privilegio Sacrae Caesareae Majestatis & Ordinum Belgicae Foederatae*²⁶. No data on the print run of the *Novus Atlas Sinensis* were found, but van der Krogt estimates that the total print run of the 1665 Atlas Maior was 1 550 copies divided over four language editions²⁷. As was usual with Blaeu's publications, it was offered for sale both plain and colored.

The Title page

Immediately striking on the title page used in the *Novus Atlas* is a wall with open gate: Martini invites us to enter China across the great Wall. Symbolically, the gate is opened by a mythological figure saying *clausa recludo* ('I open the closed (world)'). The top of the page shows an allegoric Christian scene with the IHS symbol of the Jesuit order shining in the midst of the sun, sunbeams glowing in all directions, one of them reflecting towards and on a torch, above which the following message is given: *Ite, angeli veloces, adgentem convulsam et dilacertum*²⁸. No misinterpretation possible: this is clearly a reference to the war against the northern invaders. Curiously, the title page of the *Novus Atlas* was replaced for



Title page of the *Novus Atlas Sinensis* by Martino Martini, 1655

Blaeu's *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* (started 1635) - to be in line with his title pages - without any glorious religious statement but a larger gate over which is a sober tympanum.

On both title pages, the bottom shows a scene of two groups of *putti*, one holding a globe, the other a world map, some of them using cartographic instruments.

Imperii Sinarum Nova Descriptio

Martini's map of Imperial China was a major step forward compared to existing European maps of the region, including Blaeu's own maps²⁹. The topography has clearly made progress: thanks to the correct incorporation of the latitude lines, the country is brought back to its correct proportions. So, the belly-

²⁴ With the exception of the Queicheu Province map, where the symbol IHS appears in the legend, but remains unexplained; surprisingly, since no Jesuit mission is found on this map.

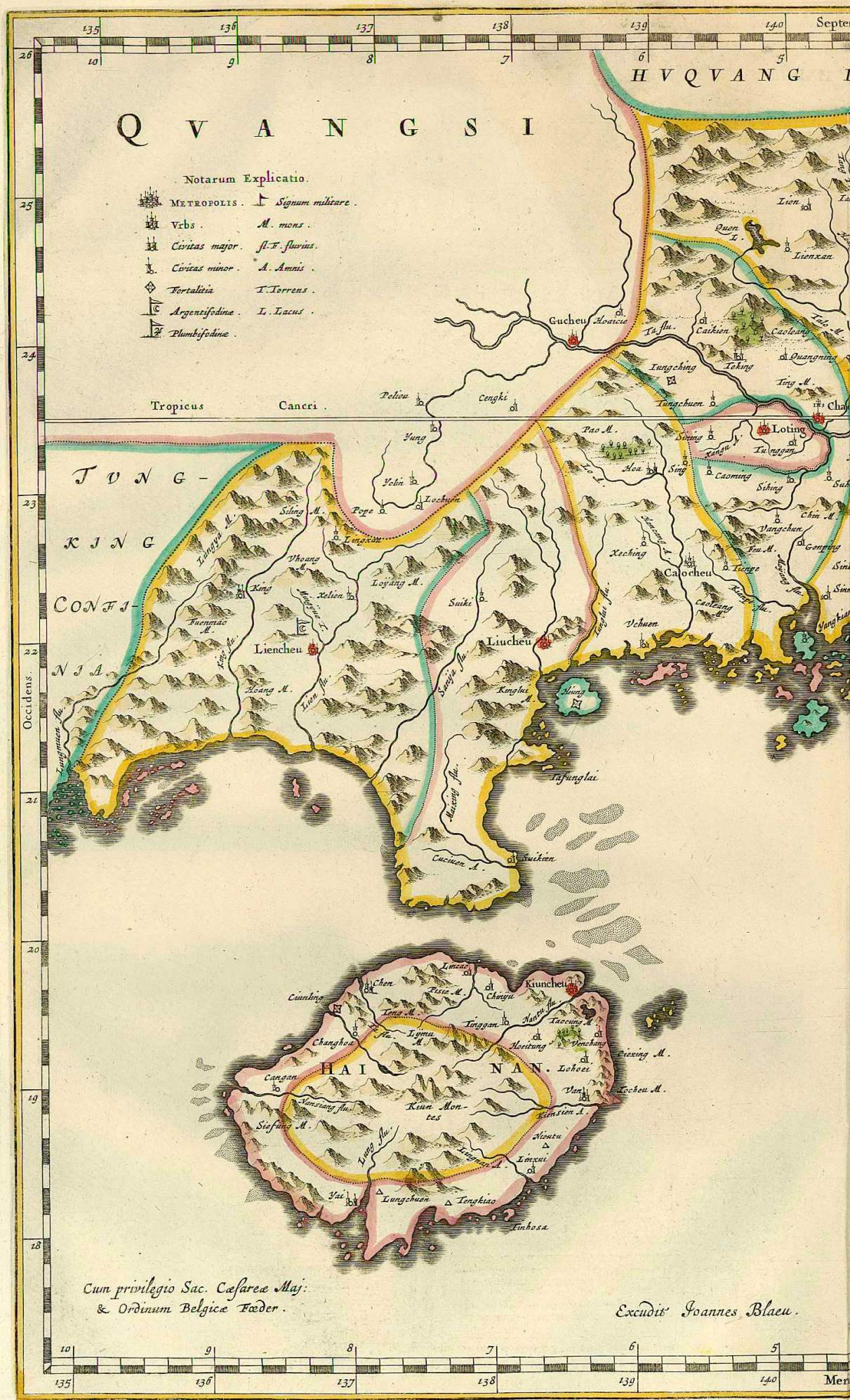
²⁵ Blaeu appears on the maps as 'exc.', 'excudebat', 'excud.' or 'excudit', meaning he executed or printed the map. There is no such mention on the general maps of China and Japan nor on the provincial maps of Pecheli, Xantung and Honan.

²⁶ *Belgicae Foederatae* refers to the United Provinces.

²⁷ Of which 650 in Latin, 400 in French, 300 in Dutch and 200 in Spanish. See van der Krogt, P., *Atlas Maior*, p. 36.

²⁸ Free translation: "Go quickly angels to the shaken and torn people"

²⁹ The Martini maps were not Blaeu's first or only maps of China or of that region: Willem Janszoon's ((1571 - 1638) who was Johannes father) *Asia Nova Demineata* (1618) and his *China veteribus Sinarum Regio nunc Incolis Tame dicta* (1635) invite to compare.



The Chinese province of Quantung: map by Martino Martini (1655) showing the P



QVANTVNG,
 IMPERII SINARVM
 PROVINCIA
 DVODECIMA.

Stadia Sinesia quorum 250 uni gradui respondent.
 50 100 150 200 250 300 350
Millia Germanica quorum 15 unum Constituant gradum.
 5 10 15 20



Pearl Delta with Canton (Quangcheu), Macau (Macao) and Tahi M. (Hong Kong)



shaped coastline is in sharp contrast to the rough contours given by Ortelius and Mercator. Similarly, his two predecessors mark the inland frontier of the Empire by a curving Great Wall followed by north-south mountain ridges which run into current-day Thailand. Logically, where the older maps were primarily based on Iberian data³⁰, the Martini maps of some 50 years later are based on information collected by the Jesuits on the spot and on wider Dutch VOC sources. Martini shows the two Meridians on this map. He also takes into account recent Chinese geographical 'discoveries' such as the source of the Yangtze River.

The enhanced information gathering does not exclude major mistakes: west of the then borders, still lies the big Lake Kiang, reminiscent of earlier conceptions of Qinghai and Lake Chiang Mai, based on Marco Polo's adventurous travel information³¹, taking on a life of its own and thus depicted as such for centuries by the cartographers. This imaginary lake is the alleged source of the Ganges, the Red River and three Burmese rivers, which would further lead into the Chao Phraya and Mekong rivers³². As a matter of fact and to be fair to the early cartography, there are three rivers running parallel in lunnan: the Yangtze, the Mekong and the Salween. Adding the Irrawaddy in neighbouring Burma, this makes four rivers running parallel for over several hundreds of kilometers.

It goes without saying that current-day Tibet is outside the borders of Ming China. Martini describes it as one of the 'regna' (i.e. non Chinese areas). The letters SIFAN which Blaeu placed around the Kingdom of Kiang may refer to the province of Sindafu, where Marco Polo encountered the Kiang River. However, on the map of Sichuen Province Martini clarifies Sifan as *Sifan Regnum sive Tibet*. Further, at the top of the map, one discovers that the snake-like figure is the Gobi desert (called the 'Xamo Desertum'). It is not clear where Martini got this name from and it is not used in prior or contemporary maps which use the terms 'Desertum Lop' or 'Desertum Dovoival'. Martini sensed this unusual reference and hence he clarifies on the Xensi map: *Europaeis Lop*



Map of 'Suchuen' with warriors in the cartouche

dicatur. According to Ehrenberg it is the first time that a European map used dots to indicate the presence of a desert, a convention which was apparently borrowed from the Chinese³³. The China map also shows for the first time reasonably accurate delineations of Korea and Japan.

From a political perspective, the map instinctively invites us to compare between China's borders now and then. Ming's China stretched out over the entire coastline (east), aligned with the Great Wall (north), encompassed the Provinces of Sichuen and lunnan (west) and bordered more or less its current-day neighbours in the South. As mentioned above, during Martini's stay in the Orient the Ming dynasty (1368 – 1644) was overthrown by the Qing dynasty (1644 – 1911) which started a great expansion, virtually doubling the size of the country: large parts of present China such as in the east (e.g. Qinghai Province) and in the north were conquered³⁴. Ming China is now considered as the heartland of the country, China Proper.

(to be continued in Newsletter No 40)

³⁰ E.g. Ortelius' *Chinae, olim Sinarum regionis, nova descriptio* of 1584 was based on data compiled by the Portugese Luis Jorge de Barbuda, working in the service of Philip II of Spain. On this and on his 1570 *Indiae Orientalis* map, Ortelius also shows Lake Chiang Mai in full glory feeding the five rivers.

³¹ See Suarez, T., *Early Mapping of Southeast Asia*, Periplus, Singapore, 1999, ISBN 962-593-470-7, page 156. Suarez considers that the idea of a great lake in the Asian interior from which major rivers flow, was an Asian tradition and not a European invention, at most a re-interpretation.

³² Identical or similar cartography with respect to the great lake and the five rivers can be found in Ramusio (1554 Terza tavola), Ortelius (1570 Asia Nova descriptio; 1584 Chinae, olim sinarum regionis, nova descriptio, auctore Ludouico Georgio), de Jode (ca. 1593 China Regnum), Mercator (1595 Asia ex Magna Orbis Terre Descriptione Gerardi Mercatoris Desumpta, Studio & Industria G.M. Iunioris), J. Hondius (1606 Asiae Nova Descriptio; 1606 China); Speed (1626 The Kingdome of China), W. and J. Blaeu (1635 China veteribus Sinarum Regio nunc Incolis Tame dicta) and even later in F. de Wit (1670 Accuratissima totius tabula in omnes partes divisa), Vincenzo Coronelli (1685 Asia divisa nelle sue parti secondo lo stato presente...), N. Visscher (1696 Indiae orientalis nec non insularum adiacentium nova descriptio) and M. Seutter (1737 Opulentissimum Sinarum Imperium ...).

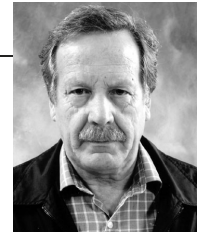
³³ See Ehrenberg, R., p. 119.

³⁴ At its geographical summit under the Qing dynasty China was also spread out over inner and outer Mongolia and parts of Russia, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan.



Maps of Monaco (Revisited)

by David Roderick Lyon
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After reading my article in the BIMCC Newsletter No 37 (May 2010), many collectors, curators and archivists went to their libraries to search for specific charts, plans and maps of Monaco. Except in a very few cases they found nothing.

In fact, one correspondent, Professor Vladimiro Valerio from the Department of Architectural History in Venice writes as follows: 'Your previous essay and observations greatly surprised me. After reading [your BIMCC article] I checked in my copy of *Recueil des plans, des ports et rades de la Mer Méditerranée* published in Marseille by J. Maistre in 1861 and it was my great surprise (to find) Monaco lacks from as many as 230 places shown in the two-volume atlas'. This, he goes on to say, he found particularly strange as the volumes contain lesser known roadsteads, gulfs and shelters.

The truth is that the Princes and Princesses of Monaco were often absent from the principality in former times to the point where one historian remarks that they could be more often met in the salons of Paris than in their own country. Prior to the mid-nineteenth century Monaco was far from being the ultra-modern hive of humanity we see today. In fact the early years of the casino were lean and one can sometimes come across humorous engravings from the 1840s which show croupiers scanning the horizon with a telescope for would-be gamblers and visitors. It is said that nearby Nice deliberately stopped ships setting sail for Monaco and that rich people were offered plots for free to entice them to build in the principality!?

Nevertheless my second article on Monaco's specific cartography has produced some fascinating items/information and I wish to thank Jean-Louis Renteux and the BIMCC for their interest in my chosen subject.

The Latil family from Cannes-Mandelieu have come forward and kindly shown me a remarkable book in their library from the early 1800s which contains water coloured engravings of how ships were boarded in the past when they entered Monaco harbour. The various protocol flag signals are depicted and from reading the text I now think that high taxes or tolls may also have been a reason why few charts of Monaco exist. Quite simply sea pilots preferred to take their ships directly from Villefranche-sur-Mer to Genoa or vice versa. Only the more important ports were visited as these had excellent berthing and trading facilities. In former times only bad weather or some special reason would have enticed a ship into Monaco harbour.

Tom Harper, Curator of Antiquarian Mapping at the British Library, has sent me the early map with inset (Fig. 1) from Philippe Briet's work *Parallela Geographiae Veteris et Novae* published in Paris in

1648. This does not show much but establishes the larger confines of the principality when it included Menton Monti and Roquebrune.

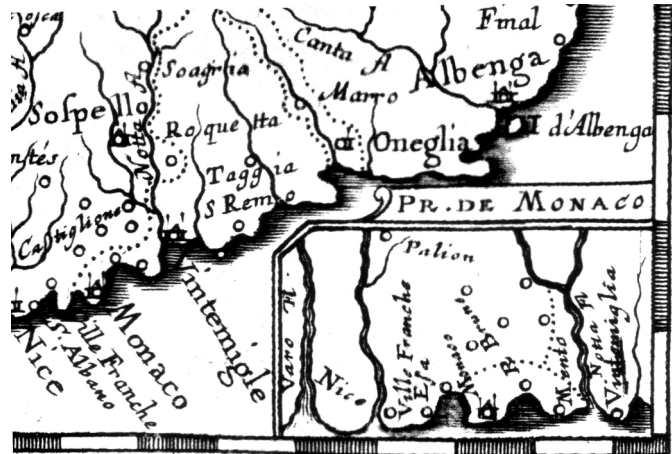


Fig. 1. Detail of the principality insert, on Philippe Briet's map 'Le Piedmont et Le Montferrat', published in 1648.

He also provided two large sea charts. The first from the British Hydrographic Office by Captain W.H.Smyth, RN FRS, dated 1823. This chart is most interesting as it is finely engraved and has a detailed inset of Monaco showing the hook or beak like depiction of the rock. This inset shows only a very small number of buildings outside the walls of the castle on the rock. The *Pratique Office*, in the port area below the rock, is presumably where ships had to report on arrival. A cross near the sea corresponds to the location of the chapel of Ste Devote, patron saint of the principality (first mentioned in 1070).

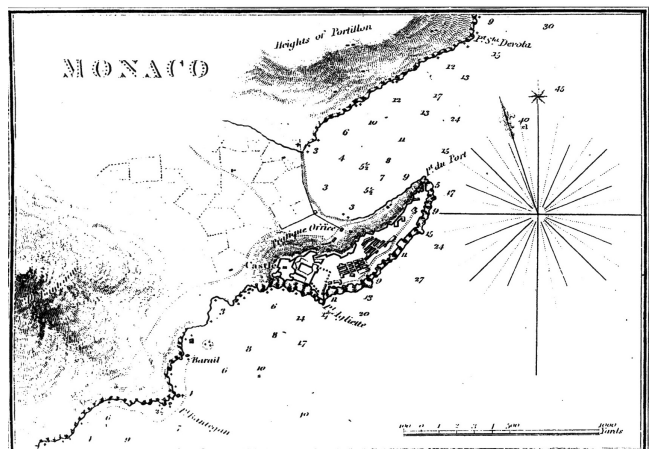


Fig. 2. Inset of Capt. W.H.S. Smyth's chart of the coast from La Napoule to Monaco, 1823

Tom Harper's other large chart was prepared in 1845 by Messieurs Le Bourguignon, Duperré et Begat (Fig. 3) and published in 1848 by the *Dépôt de la Marine* (the French equivalent of Britain's

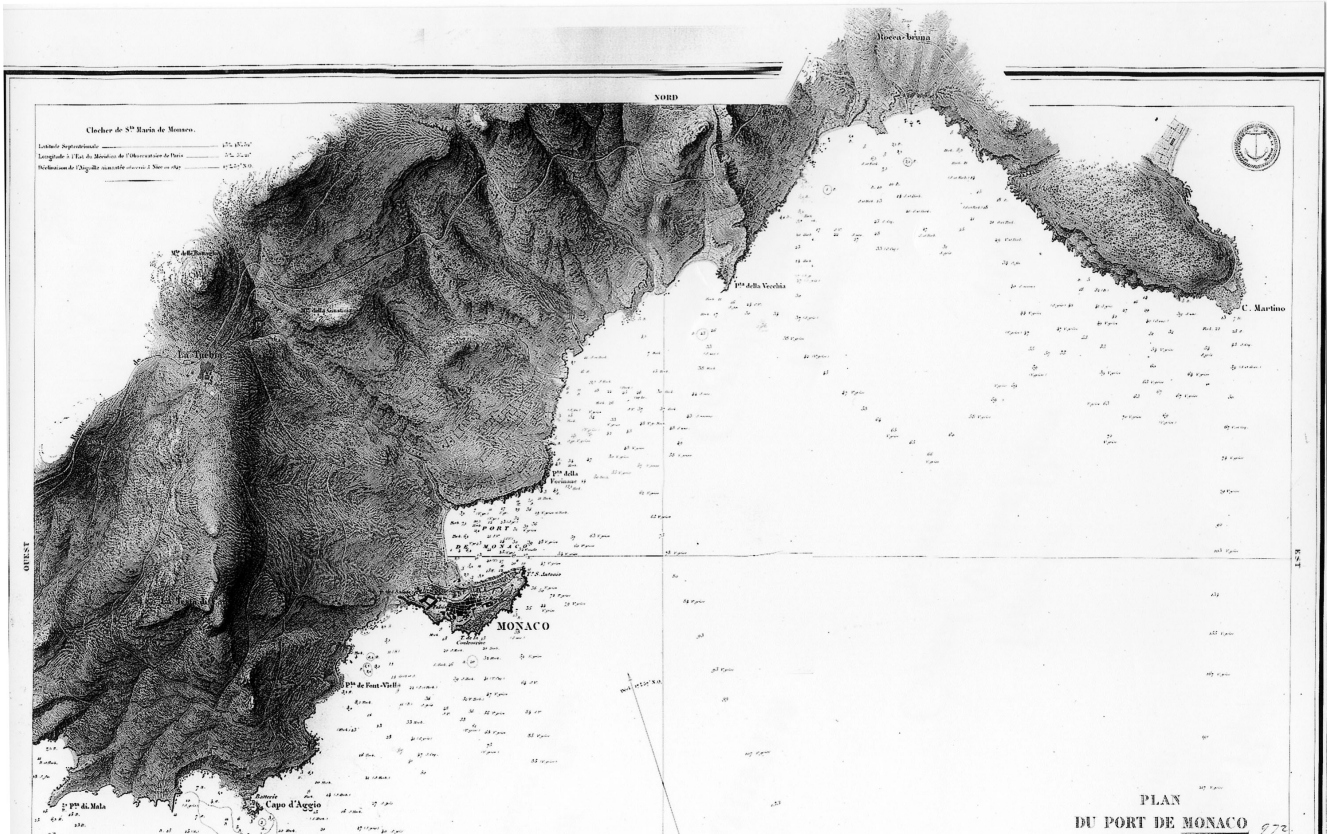


Fig. 3. *Plan Du Port De Monaco* by Le Bourguignon, Duperré and Begat drawn up in 1843 and published by the French *Dépôt de la Marine*

Hydrographic Office). The latter does not appear to show the famous olive oil mills although the route now known as Boulevard des Moulins (Mill Street, the main street of Monte-Carlo) can be discerned. Also, the chapel of Ste Devote is shown although it is a dot and is given no importance.

Professor Valerio kindly sent pictures of the frontispiece to Admiral Giuseppe Albini's (1780-1859) *Portolano della Liguria* including the view shown in my previous article: Porto Di Monaco, lithographed by Armanino. The general chart of the coastline around Monaco from this (Fig. 4) shows a curious beak- or hook-like representation of Monaco rock remarkably similar to Capt. Smyth's depiction.

Valerio further provided an interesting detail from

Carta degli Stati di SM [His Majesty] Sarda [King of Sardinia] in Terraferma [on the continent] surveyed under the Sardinia protectorate in 1855, but actually published in 1861 (Fig. 5), presumably just before the hand over of Menton and Roquebrune to France. The details on this Sardinia-protectorate period (1815-1861) map include the speluga or cave area where the casino and its gardens stand today, and the chapel of Ste Devote which is so important in Monaco's history.

My previous article included a small map,



Fig. 4. The curious hooked representation of Monaco from Albini's general chart of the coast from Villefranche to Monaco, 1854/55,



Fig. 5. Interesting detail of Monaco in 1855 as it appears in *Carta degli Stati di SM Sarda in Terraferma*. Note the cave area (*speluga*) which was to become the site of the famous casino and gardens. Also, the important chapel of Sainte Devote, martyr and patron saint of Monaco whose body mysteriously arrived in the port on a boat coming from Corsica.



published by Abel Rendu in 1848, which recorded this dramatic loss of 95% of Monaco's territory resulting from the Revolution in Menton and Roquebrune in 1848 (However, it was not until 1861 that Menton and Roquebrune officially became part of France).

Another important map shows the extent of the principality before 1848; it appeared in an atlas entitled *Atlante geografico degli stati italiani* first published in the 1830s in Florence by Attilio Zuccagni-Orlandini. In a re-edition of the 1860s (Fig. 6), the title has been modified to read 'ex-Principato' and the heavy line showing the former border is crossed by the letters: F R A N C E...

An invaluable contribution on the subject is that received from my old friend Charles Martini de Chateauneuf who has lent me photos of the series of six lithographs by Augero published in 1848 to record the events of the Revolution Mentonnaise. One of these animated views is shown here (Fig. 7) and a the spectacular detail from another one is on Fig. 8. Mr. Martini told me that he eventually found two sets of these incredibly rare and significant lithographs after a lifetime of searching. I myself have seen badly damaged single examples in collections or houses, but these were so badly attacked by mites and stains that they were impossible to save. The quality of the paper they were printed on was clearly very poor.

Finally, my sincere thanks to all those who have contacted me regarding Monaco's cartography. Some just wrote to express their amazement that so few specific maps, charts and plans exist of such a famous country! I am still hoping to find other items, as yet unrecorded. I have even had an invitation to explore a large national archive of maps, charts and plans ...so my hopes are quite high.

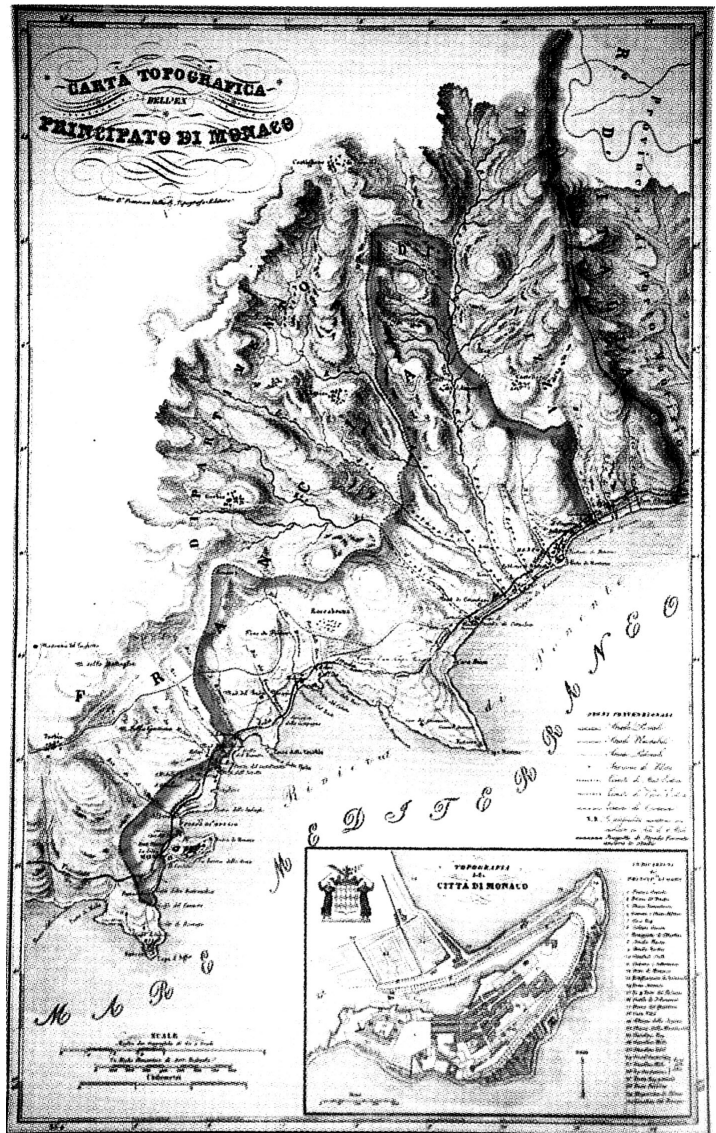


Fig. 6. Map of the 'ex-Principality of Monaco' in a version of the Zuccagni-Orlandini atlas published in the 1860s

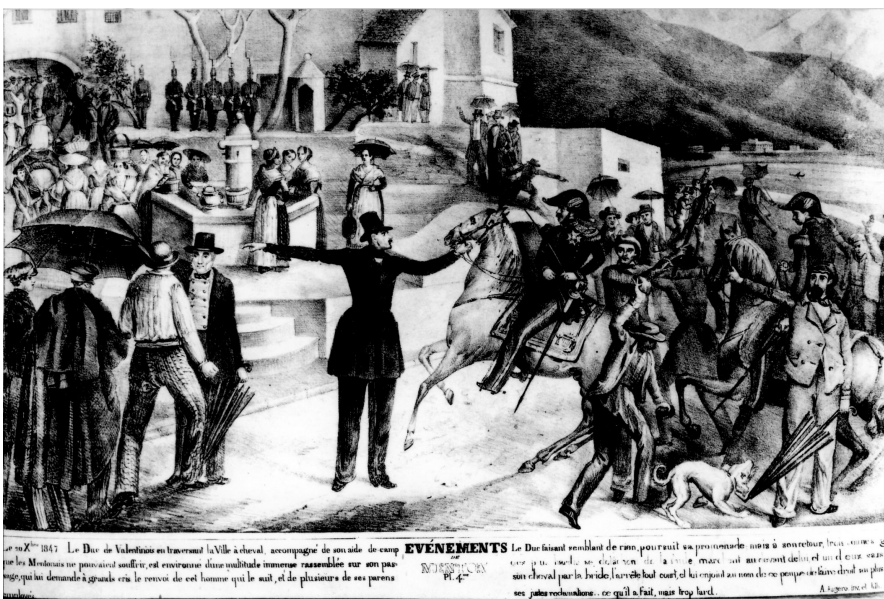


Fig. 7. The Duke of Valentinois (future Prince Charles III of Monaco) is stopped in his tracks, in 1847, by the angry people of Menton below the old medieval town where the prince had a palace (which is still there today).

Fig. 8. Detail from one of the lithographs of the Menton Revolution showing a protest sign: 'A bas les Grimaldi' [Down with the Grimaldis]





The purpose of this series of articles is to acquaint readers with interesting cartographic material that can be collected at affordable prices. On average the items treated are valued around 100 Euros. Sometimes more, because at times the value is higher as an item may be exceptionally significant.

Carte Chorographique de la Belgique, Louis Capitaine – 1795

Most of us are well acquainted with names such as Ferraris (1726-1814) and Philippe Vandermaelen (1795-1869). Ferraris made detailed maps (1:11 520) of the Austrian Netherlands. The maps were drawn on the field by observation and the use of the *planchette*, based on the triangulation of France extended to the Low Countries (by Cassini III in 1746). The maps are recognised to be less accurate at the borders due to the difficulties for the observers to do their work. These maps remained manuscript. A reduced edition was published in 1964 - 76, and a recent one, bound as a very large and heavy volume, has been issued in 2009 (see Newsletter No 35).

An engraved version reduced at 1:86 400 was sold by Ferraris and, when available now, is rare and expensive.

The engraved maps were later re-edited by Vandermaelen. His topographical maps (on a scale of 1:20 000) are also rare to find and rather costly (see Newsletter No 23).

But there are lesser gods. One of them is Louis Capitaine (1749 - 97). *Premier Ingénieur de la carte Générale de la République Française*, he worked with Cassini IV on *la Grande Carte de France* and succeeded him as Director of the Paris Observatory. He also derived another map of France by reducing Cassini's map from a scale of 1:86 400 to 1:345 600 (1790 - 93).

When France took control of the Austrian Netherlands, he derived a map of the conquered countries solely based on the Ferraris maps.

The library of the *Kring van het land van Waas*

recently bought the 'Carte Chorographique de la Belgique', an atlas containing 65 uncoloured maps (28 x 45cm) on a scale of 1:88 450. The publishing date is not mentioned in this atlas, but it is dedicated to 'La Convention Nationale' (1792-1795).

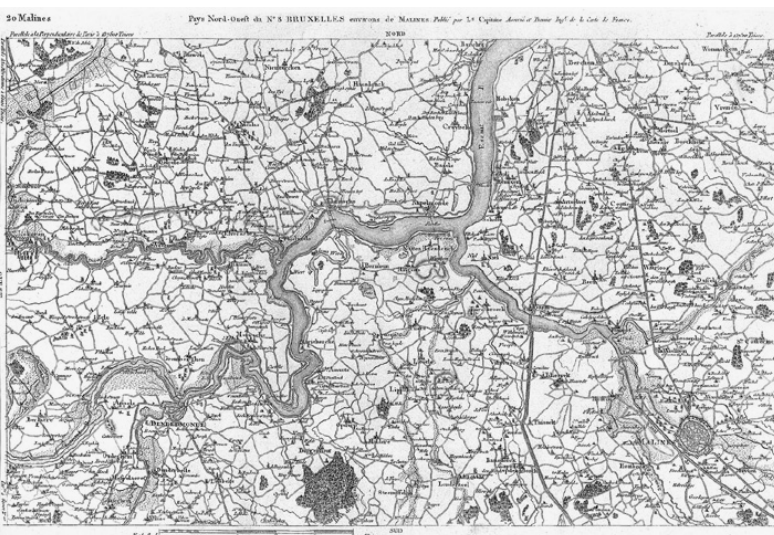
There are no legends on the maps. Since these maps are a reduced copy of the Ferraris maps, they are bound to have the same inaccuracies.

The administrative division in departments, as organised by the French, is mentioned in the 'Tableau d'Assemblage' in front of the Atlas, but not on the maps. This assembly chart, which fits the content only partly, was made to demonstrate the connection with *la Grande Carte de France*.

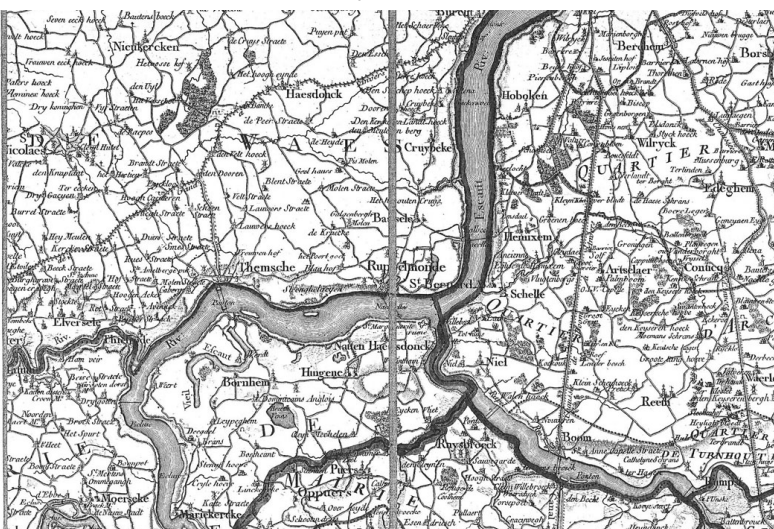
Due to the fact that in 1794 the French were occupying the Austrian Netherlands, (covering pretty well present day Belgium) the Atlas does cover the Flemish- and French-speaking parts of Belgium. The north is limited by Middelburg, Breda, Helmond and the River Maas. The eastern limit is Dusseldorf, Cronenburg, Bitburg and Luxembourg. The southern border locates Arlon, Virton, Chimay, Bavay, and Cassel. On the west one finds Ypres, Nieuwport and the sea.

It was a map dealer who attracted my attention to the existence of loose maps of this Atlas. They have a certain charm and are easily affordable.

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Malines area by L. Capitaine (1:88 450)



Malines area by Ferraris
(Carte marchande engraved by L.A. Dupuis, 1:86 400)



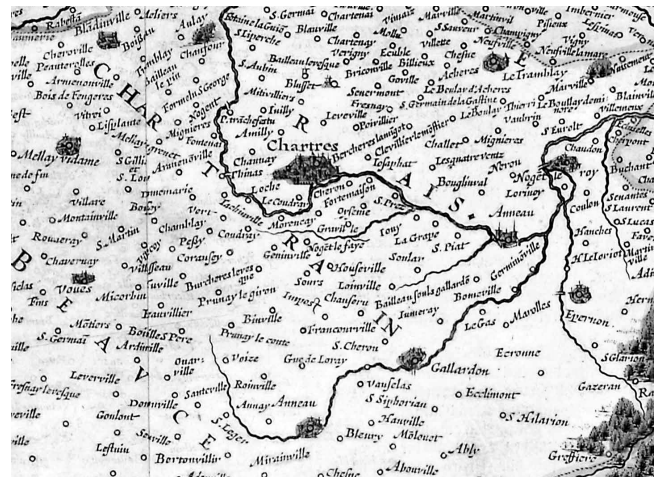
Les premières cartes géographiques imprimées de la Beauce au XVII^e s. [The first printed maps of the Beauce in the 17th century]

Accepting an invitation from the *Société Archéologique d'Eure-et-Loir*, Wulf Bodenstein gave the Société's final lecture for the year 2010 on Friday, 26 November in the 'Médiathèque l'Apostrophe', Chartres. A nice little town, situated 96 km southwest of Paris, Chartres boasts the finest Gothic cathedral in France. It is also one of the most important market towns in Beauce, a remarkably flat region known as 'the granary of France'.

Our BIMCC Founder and Honorary President had no trouble in filling over one hour with chiefly just one century of maps, and illustrated it largely from his own collection. He was introduced cordially by the president of the *Société Archéologique d'Eure-et-Loir*, Mme Juliette Clément, to the large audience: this included Mme Michèle Neveu and Mr Louis Pettinotti, the Médiathèque's curators of prints and maps who had mounted an exhibition of maps (including some of the Beauce to be later described by Wulf).

As the lecture was also freely open to the general public, and being delivered in a multi-media institution, Wulf conscientiously introduced the concept of maps - of an age and style with which many may not have been very familiar - in a simple manner. He first clarified that, as regards the medium carrying his 'message', he was to talk neither on 'cartes [postales]' nor on manuscript maps. Next came a geographic definition as there are several categories of 'la Beauce', quoting - as a similar problem - from Lucien Gallois's 1908 monograph *Régions naturelles et noms de pays: étude sur la région parisienne* (Natural regions and their denomination: study of the Paris region) which includes a carto-bibliography of the Ile-de-France. The Beauce, he explained, appeared on ancient maps in four different groups: on maps of France which show the Beauce as a natural region (1482 to 1800 and later); on regional maps, for example as part of Ile-de-France and of the Orléanais when they were each a 'gouvernement' (c.1550 to 1790); on maps of groups of regions of which the Beauce is one, as mentioned in the title (1650 to 1790); and specifically in its own right (c.1616 to 1670). From 1790 onwards the three latter groups were absorbed into maps of the 'départements'.

The cartographic scene was set by images of the Classical era scientific author Claudius Ptolemy: a 15th century manuscript decorative initial letter depicting him holding an astrolabe, and by his printed *mappamundi* in Francesco Berlinghieri's edition of the *Geographia* (Florence, 1482). Having illustrated the ancient Classical style of maps he then narrowed the focus from the world image to Europe, and then to 'modern' maps of France and to its largely undefined (administratively) Beauce region. Thus we were given an approximate chronological story from the 'Gallia Novella' [sic] of a fifteenth-century edition of Ptolemy through Jean Jolivet, Guillaume Postel, Ortelius, Maurice Bouguereau, Mercator, and Jean Le Clerc. The copper-plate of the latter's 1619 map 'Description du



Detail of *La Beauce* by Henricus Hondius (1631)

'Pais de Beauce' in his *Théâtre Géographique du Royaume de France* was re-issued in a revision by Jean Boisseau in 1644 with text added to its verso. With Nicholas Beres's map of 1653 Wulf demonstrated the number of its spelling and language errors; the unusual longitude figures, with a prime meridian located some 25° East of Paris, seem to remain unexplained. From the Archives Nationales [de France] in Paris Wulf had obtained an image of the map of ca 1670 of Girard (or 'Gérard'?) Jollain.

Up to this point we had seen, and learned from, folio- or large quarto-format maps; but many institutional collections and private collectors possess maps in reduced size (and scale). Wulf referred to such publications as 'mini-cartes' (see, for example, *Miniature antique maps: an illustrated guide for the collector* by Geoffrey L. King, 2nd ed., 2003) and displayed and briefly discussed examples of Petrus Bertius (1616), Christophe Tassin (1634), and Pierre Du Val (1659). As one of his concluding remarks Wulf held up for mention, and praised (rightly, too, in this reviewer's opinion!) as a valuable and essential reference work, *Cartes et plans imprimés de 1564 à 1815: collections des bibliothèques municipales de la région Centre: notices de la Base BN-OPALINE* (Printed maps and plans from 1564 to 1815 [in the] Centre region's municipal libraries' collections: catalogue records from the BN-OPALINE database) by Béatrice Pacha and Ludovic Miran (Paris, 1996). This paperback scholarly union catalogue, now apparently out of print, is still useful not only for locating copies of relevant Beauce maps but for its introductory essays that include a dictionary of map-sellers, one of paper-makers, with illustrations of maps, map sellers' trade map labels, and property labels ('ex-libris') of former map owners. A few questions followed the 'Conférence', and the evening ended with appreciative applause.

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15. Kartographiehistorisches Colloquium (KHC) [15th Colloquium on the History of Cartography]

From 1 to 5 September 2010 the 15th Colloquium on the History of Cartography took place in the *Landesamt für Vermessung und Geoinformation Bayern* [Bavarian State Office for Surveying and Geoinformation] in Munich, Germany. The interdisciplinary Colloquium comprised eleven sessions and was organised by the *Kommission Geschichte der Kartographie der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Kartographie* [History of Cartography Commission of the German Society for Cartography] and D-A-CH-Arbeitsgruppe [Working Group of German, Austrian and Swiss Historians of Cartography], in cooperation with the *Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin-Preussischer Kulturbesitz* [German State Library, Prussian Cultural Heritage Foundation] and – through Prof. Dr.-Ing. Kurt Brunner – with the *Lehrstuhl für Kartographie der Universität der Bundeswehr München* [Chair for Cartography and Topography, Federal Armed Forces University, Munich/Neubiberg]. Altogether there were more than 100 participants from ten different countries: besides Germany, Austria and Switzerland, they came from Albania, Belgium, Hungary, the Netherlands, Poland, Russia and the United Kingdom to find their way to the capital of Bavaria – three weeks before the famous Oktoberfest!

The Colloquium office was opened on the afternoon of Wednesday, 1 September. As from the 14th KHC, a folding A5 ‘Handprogramm’ – an ideal format for pockets and handbags and communicating the most recent foreseeable changes – was in each participant’s Registration package as well as the whole programme with summaries in detail¹. Traditionally for the KHC a choice of ‘ice-breaker’ events, welcome after some long-distance (or frustrating) journeys, was offered for the first afternoon when most participants were arriving and assembling; these included some specific map excursions in the city. Under the direction of Klaus Bäumler, who also gave a very interesting paper about a lost map of the city from 1854, participants could search for historical evidence in Munich’s English Garden²; others could choose to take a guided tour.

A highlight was a visit to the ‘Kriegsarchiv München’ (War Archive). Groups visiting this interesting Archive were presented with at least three pleasant surprises. First: a well-produced permanent souvenir³, compiled and edited for printing by the omnipresent Thomas Horst and aided by contributions from the Kriegsarchiv’s own Reinhard H.G. Kirner, to accompany the carefully-chosen and wide-ranging display of manuscript and printed cartographic materi-

als (see also review on p. 8). Second: the display itself, which reflected some of the Colloquium’s themes. Third: an escorted tour to the many shelves of document files (texts, maps, photographs).

On Wednesday evening there was a meeting of D-A-CH’s Working Group, too, which showed the variety of our collective knowledge of the history of cartography. After that, all could fortify themselves with dinner in a traditional Bavarian restaurant, where they also could learn that there was once wine-growing in this region⁴.

The Colloquium started, in fact, on Thursday, 2 September with a welcome speech and a paper from Dr. Aringer, President of the host organisation – the Landesamt für Vermessung und Geoinformation Bayern. Prof. Kurt Brunner, the Colloquium’s co-organiser, who naturally wanted to give a keynote speech on the occasion of his 65th birthday, was forbidden to do so due to illness; so the first session started earlier. Three map historians of Switzerland (Madlena Cavelti, Martin Rickenbacher, and Wolfgang Lierz) spoke about their current projects; interestingly Madlena Cavelti was making a deliberate distinction in her catalogue between ‘Autor’ and ‘Autorin’. While the second session dealt with the history of cartography of Munich (Philipp Gegner, Klaus Bäumler, and Franz Schiermeier), the third session was addressed to map projections in the 20th century (Manfred Spata and Stefan Müller). This first full day ended with a specially-mounted exhibition in the Map Room of the Bavarian State Library, where the participants could see rare printed maps and also the manuscript globes of Philipp Apian and Heinrich Arboreus from the 16th century.

Friday morning started with some aspects of cartography in Early Modern Times (Antál Andras Deák, Thomas Horst, and Juliane Howitz): three German cartographic works showing the 17th-century wars between the Ottoman Turks and Europe; the sequence of an ‘original’ map and consequent conceptions of copies (for example: Münster, in his MS ‘Kollegienbuch’, and his ‘copies’ of maps of Ptolemy and of Waldseemüller) and of tracings; and the graphic background behind celestial mapping.

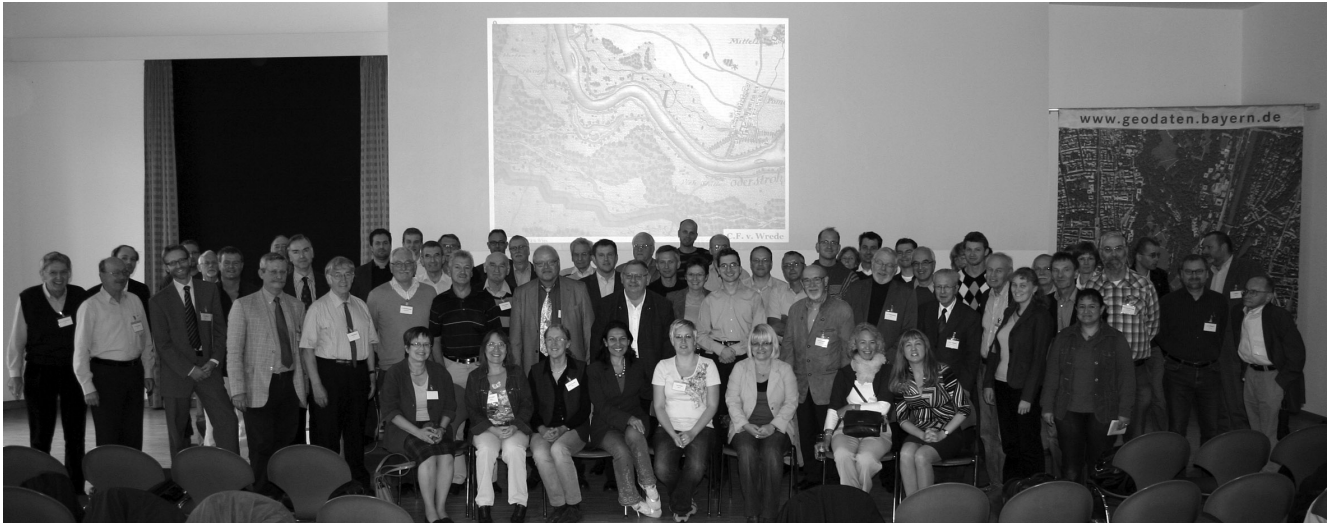
Another traditional KHC event was the Poster Session where people could informally discuss, ‘one-to-one’ with the presenters, special themes in the field, while others could use the time to make a visit to the Bavarian State Archive. In the Bavarian State Office for Surveying and Geoinformation there also were guided tours to the *Vermessungshistorische Ausstel-*

¹ *Programm und Zusammenfassungen, zusammengestellt von Thomas Horst* [Program and Abstracts compiled by Thomas Horst] (39 p.; 30 cm). Available online: <http://www.kartengeschichte.ch/dach/coll-2010-zus.pdf>

² *200 Jahre Englischer Garten – 175 Jahre Isar-Plan* [reproduction, 49 x 69 cm, of original printed plan-with-profiles], by Carl Friedrich von Wiebeking (Isar bei München, 1814) from a copy in the private collection of Klaus Bäumler (München/Schwabing: CSU-Kreisverband München-Schwabing [et al.], [s.d.]).

³ *Ausgewählte Exponate von Altkarten im Kriegsarchiv München* [Selected Exhibits of old maps of the War Archive Munich], by Thomas Horst in cooperation with Reinhard H.G. Kirner, Neubiberg: 2010 (55 p.: ill., maps (some col.), portr.; 30 cm).

⁴ ‘In Altbayern gab es einst Weinbau: der ‘Baierwein’ im Spiegel frühneuzeitlicher Karten’ (There was once wine-growing in Old Bavaria: the ‘Baierwein’ reflected in Early Modern maps), by Thomas Horst, in *Schönere Heimat: Erbe und Auftrag* (Munich: Bayerische Landesverein für Heimatpflege, ISSN 0177-4492), 2010, 99/1, 25-30: ill. (col. maps).



lung [Exhibition on the history of surveying], as well as to the *Lithographiesteinlager* or *Lithographiesteinarchiv* [Lithographic stones Depot or Archive] and to the *Druckhistorische Werkstätte* [Historical printing workshop]. Viewing the Depot/Archive of 26 637 litho stones, stored in the basement in ideal environmental conditions, it was possible to see that it consists not only of maps but also of topographic views; this must be the largest collection of such surviving material. In the Printing Workshop upstairs a demonstration of the preparation for, and printing from, a litho stone were carried out by experienced staff.

In the afternoon session place-names, languages, and disease on historical maps were discussed in an interdisciplinary attempt (Wolf-Arnim Freiherr von Reitzenstein, Vincenc Rajšp, and Petra Svatek). Further papers discussed the cartography of the Age of Enlightenment: Michael Ritter (also one of the organisers) showed new sources for dating the maps of the publishing house of Seutter and its successors (J.M. Probst and T.C. Lotter). Andreas Christoph presented cartographic innovations around 1800, and forewarned us of a future anniversary exhibition 'Die Welt aus Weimar: zur Geschichte des Geographischen Instituts' in Weimar's City Museum from 29 July – 16 October 2011 (see www.die-welt-aus-weimar.de) ; followed by Wolfgang Crom who spoke about the Collections of Scharnhorst and Klöden in the German State Library's Map Collection, of which he is Director.

But the highlight of the day was the showing, in the evening, of a film featuring Rainer Kalnbach: 'Mein lieber Freund und Kupferstecher'. This man is one of the last copper-plate engravers in Germany and his son (present at the showing) has documented this dying craft in detail⁵. After the film the UK participant commented to the younger Kalnbach that this brings the total of films on copper-plate engraving of maps to three⁶.

On Saturday two papers dealt with atlas cartography (Sylvia Schrautt and Jürgen Espenhorst, together with Markus Heinz and Robert Michel), while the ninth session showed that old maps were also important for Prussia's military map-makers (Beata Medyńska-Gulij) and for French military engineer-surveyors ('ingénieurs-géographes') in Westphalia during the Seven Years War (Martin Klöffler). The last session dealt with planning and precision/accuracy analysis (Gisela Leisse, Wolfgang Lierz, and Peter Mesenburg).

Even though the formal part of the Colloquium ended, some participants had the possibility to visit the *Bayerisches Nationalmuseum* [Bavarian National Museum], in a tour guided by the specialist in Munich's historical cartography, Franz Schiermeier.

A treasure for map history is the Staatliches Wilhelmsgymnasium's Library⁷ in Munich which has many old atlases from the 16th century onwards: see www.wilhelmsgymnasium.de/bibliothek/. We were guided over a sample of the School Library's older material, much of which had been confiscated from dissolved monasteries and nunneries, by the Director (who had excellent English!), Michael Hotz. Most interesting were two or three examples of a 'composite atlas' or *atlas factice*, one of which had pasted in another copy of one of the maps about which Antal A. Deák spoke in the fourth session.

On Sunday some remaining participants went by bus on a wonderful tour to Füssen, where they could visit the Baroque monastery of St. Mang and the Bavarian National Exhibition, which dealt with various relations between Bavaria and Italy.

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⁵ 'Mein lieber Freund und Kupferstecher'. Dokumentation eines alten Kunsthandwerkes am Beispiel des Seekartenstiches, den es so nicht mehr gibt [My dear friend and copper-plate engraver'. Record of an ancient handicraft that is no longer performed, exemplified by the engraving of sea charts]. See also the related 24-page, illustrated, publication (Hitzacker/Elbe, 2007).

⁶ 'Fine lines: copper plate engraving of maps' (Edinburgh: Department of Geography, University of Edinburgh: 1987); made at, and with the staff and equipment of, the firm of John Bartholomew & Co., 34 minutes running time on a videocassette now available, re-recorded, on DVD.

⁷ *Alphabet der Schule: 450 Jahre Wilhelmsgymnasium München Munich*: Volk-Verlag 2010 (372 p.: ill. (mostly col.), maps); €20.



Cartographier l'Afrique IX^e - XIX^e siècle - Construction, transmission et circulation des savoirs cartographiques sur l'Afrique (Europe, monde arabe et Afrique) [Mapping Africa from the 9th to the 19th century - Circulation of cartographic knowledge about Africa (Europe, Arab World and Africa)] International Symposium, 2 - 3 December 2010, at Institut national d'histoire de l'art and Bibliothèque nationale de France, Paris.

Organised by a team of young researchers : Vincent Hiribarren, Camille Lefèvre and Robin Seignobos, in cooperation with CEMAf (Centre d'études des mondes africains), Map Department of the BnF, History Commission of the Comité Français de Cartographie.

Four Sessions were devoted to a wide range of subjects:

- Session 1: Cartographers and Sources
- Session 2: Debates, Confrontations, Transmission/ Non-Transmission
- Session 3: Representing a Continent, Representing Space
- Session 4: Vernacular Knowledge and Map Construction.

Among the subjects addressed were :

- The Cartographer Jules Hansen (1849-1931) by Olivier Loiseaux (BnF Map Department, Speaker at the 2004 BIMCC Conference *Into and out of Africa*)
- A newly discovered Portuguese 'Atlantic Chart' (ca 1519) detailing Morocco, by Angelo Cattaneo (Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Speaker at the 2007 BIMCC-Europalia Conference *Formatting Europe*)
- Hermann Habenicht's ten-sheet map of Africa (1885) by Wulf Bodenstein (Honorary President of the BIMCC)
- Nubia and the Nile, by Robin Seignobos (Université Paris I)
- Moffat's Map of South Eastern Africa (1848-51), by Norman Etherington (University of Western Australia)
- Africa in Arab Medieval Circular Mappamundi, by Jean-Charles Ducène (ULB Brussels, contributor to the special edition of *BELGEO: Formatting Europe*)
- Arab geography and Africa, by Emmanuelle Tixier (Université Paris-ouest Nanterre)
- The African shores of the Indian Ocean, by Emmanuelle Vagnon (BnF Map Department)
- Mapping Bourbon in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries, by Christian Germanaz (Université de la Réunion)



Members of the BIMCC with organisers of the Symposium: Francis Herbert, Camille Lefèvre (CNRS-CEMAf, organiser), Jean Marc Besse (CNRS), Christophe Klein, Wulf Bodenstein, Floria Benavides, Patrick Gautier Dalché (CNRS), Jocelyn Coulon and Robin Seignobos (CEMAf, organiser)

- Mapping the Mossi Territory (Burkina Faso), by Benoît Beucher (Université de Paris IV)

Camille Lefèvre replaced an absent speaker with an excellent talk on Heinrich Barth.

Five of the eighteen lectures were given in English, the others in French.

The proceedings are to be published in 2012 in a special issue of *Le Monde des Cartes*, the Journal of the *Comité Français de Cartographie*.

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Wulf Bodenstein presenting (left) and debating with Olivier Loiseaux (above)





BIMCC Programme for 2011

- **Saturday 19 March 2011, at 16.00: 13th Annual General Meeting (AGM)**

Venue: *Casa de Asturias*, Rue Saint Laurent 36-38, B-1000 Brussels

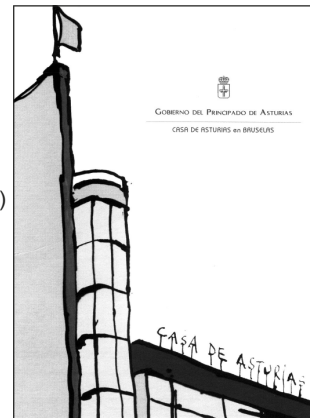
IMPORTANT NOTICE: the venue of our AGM has changed again!

However welcoming the company Aquaterra was in Ghent last year, this year the AGM takes place in a central location in Brussels: the BIMCC is the guest of the *Casa de Asturias*, five minutes walk from metro and train stations.

Metro stations: Gare Centrale ('sortie Rue de Loxum') or De Brouckère

Parking: 'Parking Passage 44' (Rue de l'Ommegang 16/20) or 'Parking Monnaie' (Place de la Monnaie 25)

All current (paid-up) members are invited to participate. However, according to the Statutes adopted in 2005, only Active Members have a vote (all members are encouraged to become Active Members by applying to the President one month before the meeting: president@bimcc.org). A personal invitation to this AGM with the agenda will be sent out to Active Members by separate mail.



- **Saturday 19 March 2011, at 17.30: Map Evening**

Venue: *Casa de Asturias*, Rue Saint Laurent 36-38, B-1000 Brussels

Metro stations: Gare Centrale ('sortie Rue de Loxum') or De Brouckère

Parking: 'Parking Passage 44' (Rue de l'Ommegang 16/20) or 'Parking Monnaie' (Place de la Monnaie 25)

This year, we hope of course to welcome newcomers as well as members and non-members, hopefully armed with their latest cartographic trophies. These maps, charts and even books will be scrutinised and commented on as usual, all with the intention of adding information, helping identify, estimating or just simply admiring.

Of course, as usual wine and snacks will be served.

Participants will be asked to pay EUR 10.00 at the door for expenses.

Please register before 28 February 2011 by sending the enclosed form to Vice-President Caroline De Candt, (Burggravenlaan 341, B-9000 Gent) or by e-mail to caroline.de.candt@skynet.be.

NOTE: After the meeting, members who so wish may have dinner (at their own expenses!) at the restaurant 'Paca e Tola' also housed in the Casa de Asturias (www.pacaetola.be)

- **October 2011: BIMCC excursion**

Date and programme to be announced in the next Newsletter

- **December 2011: BIMCC Conference**

Date and programme to be announced in the next Newsletter.

People participate at their own risk in any BIMCC activity and thereby waive any possible liability of the BIMCC, its directors and officers.

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INTERNATIONAL NEWS & EVENTS

All our readers are invited to send news items and announcements of cartographic events and exhibitions to webmaster@bimcc.org.

For up-to-date News and Events, see: www.bimcc.org/bimcc-newsevents.htm

News

Sailing for the East. History and catalogue of manuscript charts on vellum of the Dutch United East India Company (VOC) 1602-1799

Volume X in the Utrecht Studies on the History of Cartography (Explokart) has been issued by Hes & De Graaf Publishers in June 2010.

The Vereenigde Oostindische Compagnie (Dutch United East India Company) was for a period of 200 years responsible for the navigation material for the journey between the Netherlands and the Far East and for inter-Asian trade. On the basis of newly discovered archive materials which were never published before, this book gives a more complete overview of chart material used on a VOC ship than has ever been possible before. All navigation charts of the VOC in the 17th and 18th centuries, drawn on vellum (of which many have been traced in foreign collections), are described and analysed in a profusely illustrated cartobibliography. In a supplement, extracts of the



The authors, Hans Kok and Günter Schilder, with Ms Van Loon-Labouchère.

groot-journalen of the *Kamer Amsterdam* are published. These give a unique overview of the total expenses of the VOC on navigation. The extensive introduction gives much new,

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comprehensive and detailed information on the history of the VOC, the chart makers, routes, navigation and instruments.

ISBN 978 90 6194 260 3. Year: 2010. Size: 32 x 24 cm.
Binding: Cloth, with full colour dust jacket and cd-rom with appendices. Illustration: 600 full colour illustrations. Pages: 708 pp. Language: English. Price: EUR 175.00
Check <http://www.hesdegraaf.com> for more information.

New/old map of Flanders inaugurated in Paris

A couple of months ago, a quite unique map was unveiled in Paris by Kris Peeters, the Flemish Minister-President. It looked strangely old, but at the same time, the spectator could see modern harbours, highways and even airports...

This map was made by Aquaterra, a Ghent based cartographic company and was ordered by the Flemish Delegation at the Belgian Embassy in Paris. It is meant to hang in the hallway of the delegation, to give visitors a correct geographic picture of the region.

On the occasion of a visit to the Belgian Embassy in Paris (Belgium held the presidency of the EU until the end of 2010) by the EU ambassadors to UNESCO, the map was unveiled.

The map is unique: although the information on it is entirely contemporary and geographically correct (it features the actual borders, names of actual municipalities and provinces, today's roads and waterways etc.) the style is a little strange to the unprepared eye. Only people who know something about ancient maps (you, dear reader!) will recognize it as heavily inspired, if not copied from a 16th century Flemish map: think Mercator, think Ortelius. The fonts are similar to those used by these famous cartographers, the cartouches are similar, the icons are too, the language used is the lingua franca of those days, Latin. But icons of windmills in the North Sea, dredging vessels in the Scheldt estuary and airplanes were an unusual sight in the 16th century.

As the UNESCO ambassadors were reminded, Flanders was one of the leading regions in Europe in the field of cartography in the second half of the 16th century. Today, the printing and publishing

house Plantin-Moretus in Antwerp is still standing and is a World Heritage Site. Moreover, the collection (containing many maps) is registered on the Memory of the World list. So, what could be more appropriate than the style of that period for this map?

Iceland's volcanoes on a cartographic blanket

The spectacular eruption of the Eyjafjallajokull volcano last March caused major air traffic disruption over Europe and is still present in our minds. We recently spotted a most unusual map of the volcanic range with this volcano, next to the Katla glacier. Called a landscape blanket, it is a fairly accurate representation of the geography of this part of Iceland and consists of woollen knitwork hand-produced in a number of differently coloured patches that show the various types of terrain.

Measuring 226 x 152 cm, it was created back in 2005 by Icelandic textile designer team Vik Prjonsdottir, perhaps in anticipation of what would happen one day. You can see it on our website (www.bimcc.org) at the show room of Lukbox in Brussels, where it is apparently still for sale.

Rue des Tanneurs 54, 1000 Brussels (see also <http://www.iukbox.com> or phone Emilie Duval on +32(0)488 879 532 or +32(0)488 879 32).

IMCoS visits MMS

On 10 November 2010, Ms. Valerie Newby, Vice-Chairman of the International Map Collectors Society, was the first guest speaker to address the Malta Map Society. Her lecture centred on the work of IMCoS and on the publication of their journal, of which she is Editor.

This event took place in the context of the preparation of a visit to Malta by a group of some 40 people from IMCoS, planned to start on 23 September 2011; an exhibition of German maps of Malta should coincide with the visit.



Events

Eighteenth Annual Miami International Map Fair - *The Super Bowl of mapdom* - Miami Today

5 – 6 February 2011

Miami, USA

Proceeds from Map Fair go toward maintaining and improving the Historical Museum's exhibitions, educational programming and community outreach.

Historical Museum of Southern Florida, 101 West Flagler Street, Miami, FL 33130

URI: <http://www.hmsf.org/programs-mapFair.htm>

Warburg Lectures, London

Cartography and Credulity: Mapping the Sources of the Nile since 150 AD

17 February 2011

Lecture by Emeritus Professor Roy Bridges (Department of History, University of Aberdeen).

London 1747 and Dublin 1756: John Rocque's Capital City Maps

3 March 2011

Lecture by Dr John Montague (Royal Irish Academy, Dublin).

A Window on the World: Maps in the European Schoolroom in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries

31 March 2011

Lecture by Tom Harper (Maps, British Library).

Mapping the Farthest Western lands: Gerald of Wales on Ireland and English Imperium in the Twelfth Century

5 May 2011

Lecture by Dr Diarmuid Scully (School of History, University College, Cork).

Local Maps in Medieval Europe. The Last Twenty Years

26 May 2011

Lecture by Professor Emeritus P. D. A. Harvey (Department of History, University of Durham).

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

Enquiries: +44 20 8346 5112, +44 20 8346 5112 (Dr Delano Smith) or info@tonycampbell.info.

Meetings are held at The Warburg Institute, University of London, Woburn Square, London WC1H 0AB at 17.00. Admission is free.

URI: <http://www.maphistory.info/warburgprog.html>

Antiquarian Book & Print Fair 2011

18 - 19 March 2011

Maastricht, The Netherlands

The St Jan Church, Vrijthof, Maastricht
Friday: 13.00 - 20.00, Saturday: 10.00 - 17.00
www.mabp.eu info@mabp.eu

Maps from the Eighty Years' War (1568-1648).

24 March 2011

Bruges, Belgium

The Cultuurbibliotheek is organising a conference on cartography by Philippe Despriet, architect and archaeologist.

Sint-Lodewijkscollege, Magdalenestraat 30, 8200 Bruges.

The talk starts at 20.00. Dutch speaking. Maps will be on exhibition. Admission EUR 5, includes the traditional drink.
www.cultuurbibliotheek.be

Sixth International Workshop

Digital Approaches to Cartographic Heritage

7 - 8 April 2011

The Hague, Netherlands

Organised by the ICA Commission on Digital Technologies in Cartographic Heritage and the National Archives of the Netherlands [Nationaal Archief]

The 6th International Atlas Days

29 April - 1 May 2011

Schwerte, Germany

Coupled with a book and atlas fair, the traditional annual meeting of collectors and all those interested in atlases published in German-speaking countries will take place this year in the home town of its founder, Jürgen Espenhorst. The main theme will be atlases issued for publicity purposes. Discussions will focus on progress with the atlas databank project, initiated a few years ago, and on the difficult and often topical question of 'The future of my collection'.

Programme runs from Friday, 29 April to Sunday, 1 May. The participants' book and atlas fair (display, exchange, sale) takes place on Saturday, 30 April.

Venue: Haus Villigst, Iserichner Strasse 25, D-58239 Schwerte, Germany. Working language German. Registration with, and further information from, Jürgen Espenhorst, pangaea@cityweb.de, tel. 00-49-(0)2304-722 84

Maastricht
*Antiquarian
Book & Print
Fair 2011*

18 & 19 March

(during TEFAP)

Opening hours of the fair:
Friday 13.00 - 20.00
Saturday 10.00 - 17.00

Information
www.mabp.eu
info@mabp.eu

mabp
4th edition

The St. Jan Church
Vrijthof Maastricht



Note: the events are listed in chronological order (in case of a series of events, according to the first event in the series).



Histoire(s) des Cartes et des Représentations du Monde [Stories and Histories of Maps and Representations of the World]

New cycle of conferences in 2011

3 May

Introduction by C. Hofmann and E. Vagnon, *Cartographie marine au Moyen Age en Méditerranée* [Marine cartography of the Mediterranean in the Middle Ages]

10 May

Alain Morgat, *L'hydrographie française en Méditerranée sous Louis XIV* [French hydrography in the Mediterranean under Louis XIV]

17 May

Manonmani Filliozat-Restif, *L'Océan indien à l'époque moderne* (The Indian Ocean in the modern era)

24 May

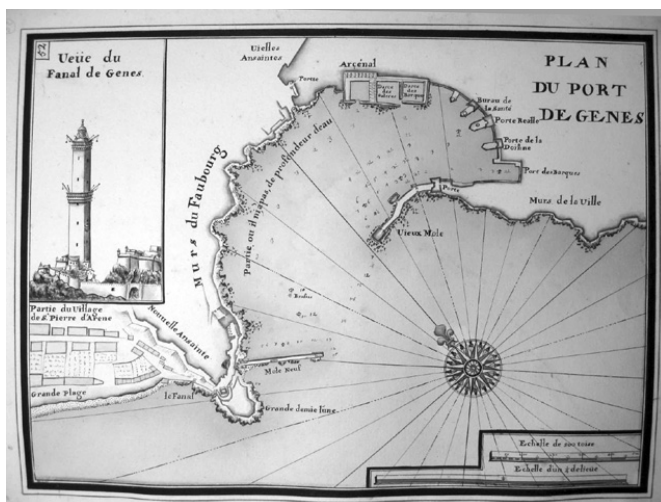
Jean-Yves Sarazin, *Les globes de Coronelli* (The Coronelli Globes – a guided visit at the Tolbiac – François Mitterrand site)

31 May

E. d'Orgeix and I. Warmoes, Introduction du cycle et conférence *Plans de villes fortifiées en Europe et dans les colonies (XVII^e-XVIII^e siècles)* [Introduction to the cycle and conference on 'Fortified Towns in Europe and in the Colonies, 17th – 18th centuries']

7 June

Guenièvre Fournier, *Gènes, Marseille et Barcelone au siècle des Lumières* [Genoa, Marseilles and Barcelona in the Enlightenment]



21 June:

Jean-Yves Sarazin, *Paris, le plan dit de Turgot* (The so-called Turgot plan of Paris)

Tuesdays, 18.30 – 20.00, in French
Bibliothèque Nationale de France, Richelieu site, conference room Salle des Commissions, provisional entrance 5 Rue Vivienne, F-75002, Paris (Métro Bourse or Pyramides).
Information and reservation as of next April
on +33(0)1-53.79.49.49 or jean-yves.sarazin@bnf.fr

London International Antiquarian Book Fair

9 - 11 June 2011, London

The Olympia Exhibition Centre - Olympia Two,

Hammersmith Road, London W14 - Admission GBP 25.00
<http://www.olympiabookfair.com/>

London Map Fair 2011

11 - 12 June 2011, London

Royal Geographical Society, 1 Kensington Gore
London SW7 (Entrance Exhibition Road) - Admission Free
Saturday 11: 12.00-19.00, Sunday 12: 10.00-17.00
<http://www.londonmapfairs.com/>

Communicating through cartography during the Middle Ages and the Renaissance

Thursday 23 to Saturday 25 June 2011

Oxford, UK

University of Oxford
A colloquium and exhibition at the Bodleian Library
URI: <http://www.goughmap.org/colloquium/>

Special workshop for map collectors

2 July 2011, Paris

The day before the ICC2011, a demonstration will be made at the BnF by Dr B. Jenny (Zurich) of software package 'MapAnalyst': introduction by Dr Paul van den Brink (Utrecht) to the internet as a resource for carto-bibliographical research, and presentation by Lucia Lovison (Afriterrra, Boston) on open access to cartographical material on Africa. More details in the next Newsletter.
Info from Prof. Elri Liebenberg, elri@worldonline.co.za.

ICC 2011 - 25th International Cartography Conference and the 15th General Assembly of the International Cartographic Association

3 - 8 July 2011

Paris, France

The ICC is the benchmark international conference for cartography and geomatics, open to a variety of participating groups: researchers, decision-makers in the field of geomatics, teachers and lovers of cartography.

The conference is structured in four segments:
- The conference proper, comprising some 500 oral presentations over five days, organised in themed sessions which reflect the twenty-eight commissions and working groups of the ICA.

- Scientific workshops organised by the commissions of the association.

- An exhibition for the presentation of the players involved in geomatics: suppliers of softwares, hardware, data bases and maps, consultancy firms, geomatic educational institutions or publishers.

- Two exhibitions of maps, one showing the most recent products from some fifty countries, and the other of children's drawings.

Palais des Congrès de Paris, 2 place de la Porte Maillot, F-75017 Paris
URI: <http://www.icc2011.fr/fr>

24th International Conference on the History of Cartography (ICHC)

10 - 15 July 2011

Moscow, Russia

URI: <http://www.ichc2011.ru/>



Exhibitions

Renaissance am Rhein Until 6 February 2011 Bonn, Germany

An exhibition devoted to art, history and culture of the regions and cities along the Rhine during the Renaissance. Among the 300 exhibits are maps, instruments and other documents by and on cartographers of this period, from Cusanus, via Johannes Ruysch, Kaspar Vopelius, Christian Sgrooten up to Gerard Mercator and his son Arnold. Seen in the context of the European dimension of court life, trade and manifestations of the arts that flourished here during the 16th century, these maps, town plans and views represent an essential component of the intellectual and scientific milieu of that time.

Catalogue of 384 pp. with ca 400 colour illustrations, EUR 19.80 in the exhibition, EUR 38.80 in bookstores.
LVR LandesMuseum Bonn, Colmantstr. 14-16, D-53115 Bonn
Tel +49- (0)228-2070-0
Fax +49-(0)228-2070-299
URI: <http://www.rimb.lvr.de/ausstellungen/vorschau>

Geheime kaarten in Zeeland getekend voor de VOC [Secret maps drawn in Zeeland for the Dutch United East India Company]

Until 6 February 2011
Vlissingen, The Netherlands

See article page 12

The muZEEum is open the year round, from Monday to Friday: 10.00-17.00, Saturday, Sunday: 13.00-17.00.
Nieuwendijk 11, Vlissingen, Telephone +31 118 412 498.
www.muzeem.nl

Kartenwelten [Map Worlds]

Until 26 February 2011
Zürich, Switzerland

The exhibition covers four main subjects:

- City and tourist maps
- Map-related images
- Imaginary and utopian scenes
- Changes to the landscape and place names
In German.

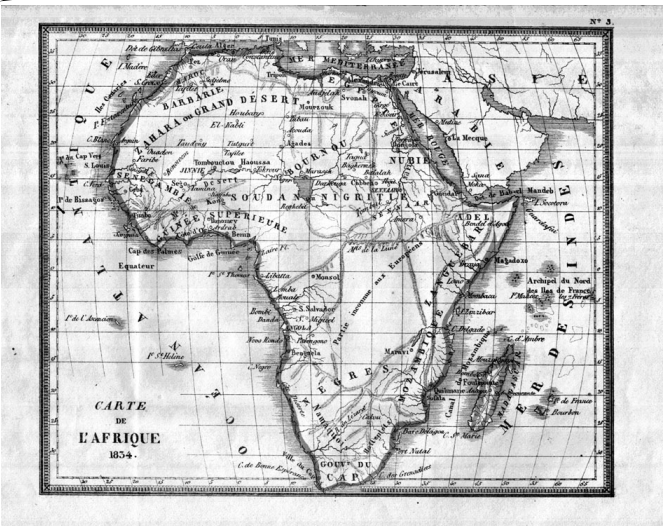
Map Library of Zentralbibliothek Zürich, Switzerland
(Abteilung Karten und Panoramen) Zähringerplatz 6
CH-8001 Zürich - E-mail: markus.oehrli@zb.uzh.ch
URI: <http://www.zb.uzh.ch/ausstellungen/ausstellung/005731/index.html>

Atlante Trevigiano – Cartografie e iconografie di città e territorio dal XV al XX secolo [An Atlas of Treviso – Cartography and Images of the City and its Region, 15th to 20th c.]

21 January – 17 April 2011, Treviso, Italy

Organised by the Benetton Foundation for Research, in cooperation with State Archives, Libraries and private collectors.

Spazi Bomben, via Cornarotta 7, I-31100 Treviso. Tue – Fri 15 – 20 h, Sat & Sun 10-20 h. Catalogue in Italian.
<http://www.fbsr.it>, fbsr@fbsr.it, Tel +39-0422-51 21



Explorer et cartographeur l'Afrique du XVIII^e au XX^e siècle [Exploring and Mapping Africa from the 18th to the 20th century]

21 June to 21 August 2011, Paris

Bibliothèque Nationale de France, François Mitterrand site, Quai François-Mauriac, Paris 13^e. Every day from 9.00 to 20.00, admission free. Métro Line 6 (Quai de la Gare), Métro Line 14 and RER (Bibliothèque François Mitterrand).
www.bnf.fr, Tel +33(0)1-53.79.59.59

Die Welt aus Weimar: zur Geschichte des Geographischen Instituts [The world seen from Weimar: history of the Geographical Institute]

29 July – 16 October 2011,

Weimar, Germany

Weimar City Museum
see www.die-welt-aus-weimar.de
or contact Andreas.Christoph@uni-jena.de

La mer à l'encre. Trois siècles de cartes marines, XVI^e - XVIII^e siècles [The sea in ink. Three centuries of sea charts, 16th - 18th c.]

Until December 2011

Rochefort, France

The arsenal built in Rochefort for Louis XIV produced the finest warships of the *Marine Royale*. One of its longest buildings, *la Corderie Royale* (rope-making plant), has been renovated and now hosts a variety of historical exhibitions.

This exhibition focuses on marine charts and is complemented by a display of ancient navigation instruments, by magnificent images and by multimedia animations (See article in BIMCC Newsletter No 38, page 6).

The exhibition has been organised with the French *Service Historique de la Défense* (SHD) Marine department in Rochefort, and with the support of the National Geographic Institute and of the National Marine Museum.

La Corderie Royale, BP 50108, F-17303 Rochefort Cedex
Telephone : +33 5 46 87 01 90, +33 5 46 87 01 90
URI: <http://www.corderie-royale.com/fr/actuellement/exposition-temporaire-la-mer-l-encre-trois-siecles-de-cartes-marines-du-xvie-au-xviii-siecle.html>

Note: the exhibitions are listed in chronological order, according to closing dates.



AUCTION CALENDAR

This calendar is now limited to those antiquarians and map dealers who support the BIMCC.
For details contact the President (ericleenders@scarlet.be)

Michel Lhomme

Rue des Carmes 9, B-4000 Liège
tel. +32 (0)4 223 24 63
fax +32 (0)4 222 24 19
www.michel-lhomme.com
librairie@michel-lhomme.com
22 January 2011

De Eland

Weesperstraat 110,
NL-1112 AP Diemen
tel. +31 20 623 03 43
www.deeland.nl, info@deeland.nl
**30 January, 10 April and
19 June 2011**

Peter Kiefer Buch- und Kunstauktionen

Steubenstrasse 36
D-75172 Pforzheim
tel. +49 7231 92 320
fax +49 7231 92 32 16
www.kiefer.de, info@kiefer.de
4 - 5 February 2011

Henri Godts

Avenue Louise 230/6
B-1050 Brussels
tel. +32 (0)2 647 85 48
fax +32 (0)2 640 73 32
www.godts.com
books@godts.com
22 February 2011

Bernaerts

Verlatstraat 16-22,
B-2000 Antwerpen
tel +32 (0)3 248 19 21
www.bernaerts.be
info@bernaerts.be
28 February 2011

Marc van de Wiele

Sint-Salvatorskerkhof 7
B-8000 Brugge
tel. +32 (0)50 33 63 17
fax +32 (0)50 34 64 57
www.marcvandewiele.com
5 March 2011

Paulus Swaen Internet Auctions

www.swaen.com
paulus@swaen.com
8 - 15 March 2011

A & E Morel de Westgaver

Rue Henri Marichal 24,
B-1050 Brussels.
tel. + 32-(0)2-640.22.53,
morel_de_westgaver@brutele.be
12 March 2011

The Romantic Agony

Acqueductstraat 38-40
B-1060 Brussels
tel. +32 (0)2 544 10 55
fax +32 (0)2 544 10 57
www.romanticagony.com
auction@romanticagony.com
18 - 19 March 2011

Venator & Hanstein

Cäcilienstrasse 48,
D-50667 Köln
tel. +49 221 257 54 19
fax +49 221 257 55 26
www.venator-hanstein.de
info@venator-hanstein.de
25 - 26 March 2011

Van Stockum's Veilingen

Prinsegracht 15
NL-2512 EW 's-Gravenhage
tel. +31 70 364 98 40/41
fax +31 70 364 33 40
www.vanstockums-veilingen.nl
info@vanstockums-veilingen.nl
**6 - 7 April, 11 May, 8 - 9 June and
31 August - 1 September 2011**

Bubb Kuyper

Jansweg 39, NL-2011 KM Haarlem
tel. +31 23 532 39 86
fax +31 23 532 38 93
www.bubbkuyper.com
info@bubbkuyper.com
24 - 27 May 2011

Michel Grommen

Rue du Pont 33 & 38, B-4000 Liège
tel. +32 (0)4 222 24 48
fax +32 (0)4 222 24 49
www.librairiegrommen.be
librairiegrommen@skynet.be
May/June 2011 (check web site)

Loeb-Larocque

31, rue de Tolbiac, F-75013 Paris
tel. +33 (0)6 11 80 33 75 or
tel./fax +33 (0)1 44 24 85 80
www.loeb-larocque.com
info@loeb-larocque.com
4 November 2011 (Salle Drouot)

In the forthcoming BIMCC Newsletters do not miss ...

- *Martino Martini's atlas of China*, by Stanislas De Peuter
- Report on the activities and publications of the Italian Map Society *Associazione 'Roberto Almagià'*
- *Evolution of the maps of Brabant*, by Herman Deijnckens and Eric Leenders
- *The port of Ostend originated in the 16th century*, by Eddy Masschalk
- *The very first maps of the County of Hainault*, by Jean-Louis Renteux
- *Jacques de Surhon, Cartographer of the 16th century - The man and his topographic work*, by Jean-Louis Renteux and Eric Leenders



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BREPOLS  PUBLISHERS

La Géographie de Ptolémée en Occident (IV^e-XVI^e siècle)

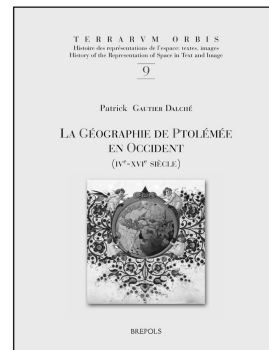
Patrick Gautier Dalché

443 p., 30 colour ills., 210 x 270 mm

ISBN 978-2-503-53164-9

Prix de lancement: € 80 valable jusqu'au 15 octobre 2009

Prix normal: € 90



L'ouvrage, qui remet en question un certain nombre de lieux communs de l'histoire culturelle, est fondé sur l'analyse de première main des sources textuelles et cartographiques de la tradition grecque et latine émanant de milieux intellectuels très divers.

(Prix hors taxe et frais de port.)

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BIMCC

BRUSSELS INTERNATIONAL MAP COLLECTORS' CIRCLE

<http://www.bimcc.org>

Aims and functions of the BIMCC

The BIMCC is a non-profit making association under Belgian law (asbl/vzw 0464 423 627) aiming to:

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

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

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

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rob@harrenpublishinggroup.be

Becoming (and staying) a BIMCC Member

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Students and Juniors
under 25: EUR 12.00

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BIC: GKCCBEBB

and notify the Membership Secretary indicating your name and address.

BIMCC Newsletter

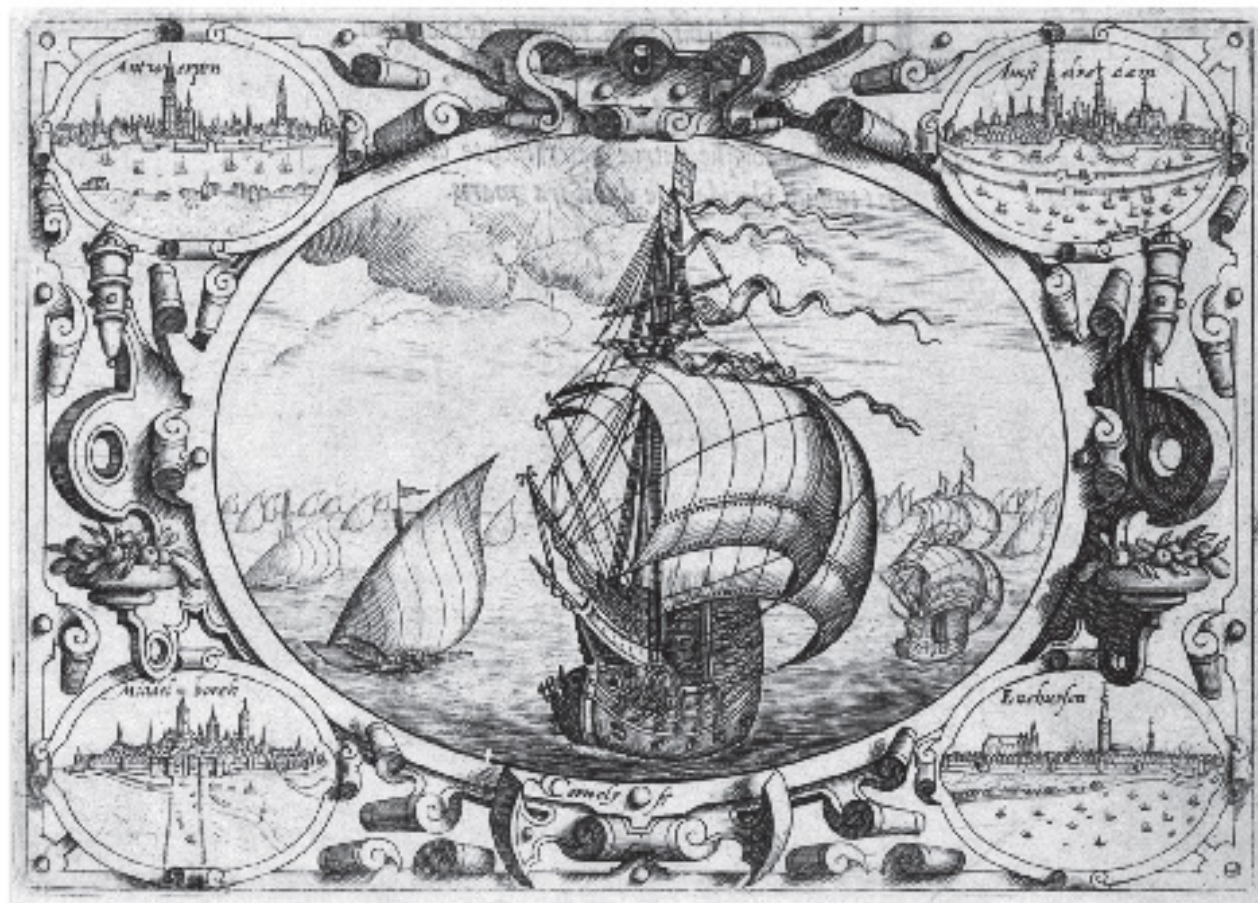
The BIMCC currently publishes three Newsletters per year. Please submit calendar items and other contributions to the editor (e-mail: editor@bimcc.org) by the following deadlines:

- 15 Nov. for the January edition.
 - 15 March for the May edition.
 - 15 July for the Sept. edition.
- Signed articles and reviews reflect solely the opinions of the author.

Note: Newsletter No 40 will, probably, be published in April 2011.

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