

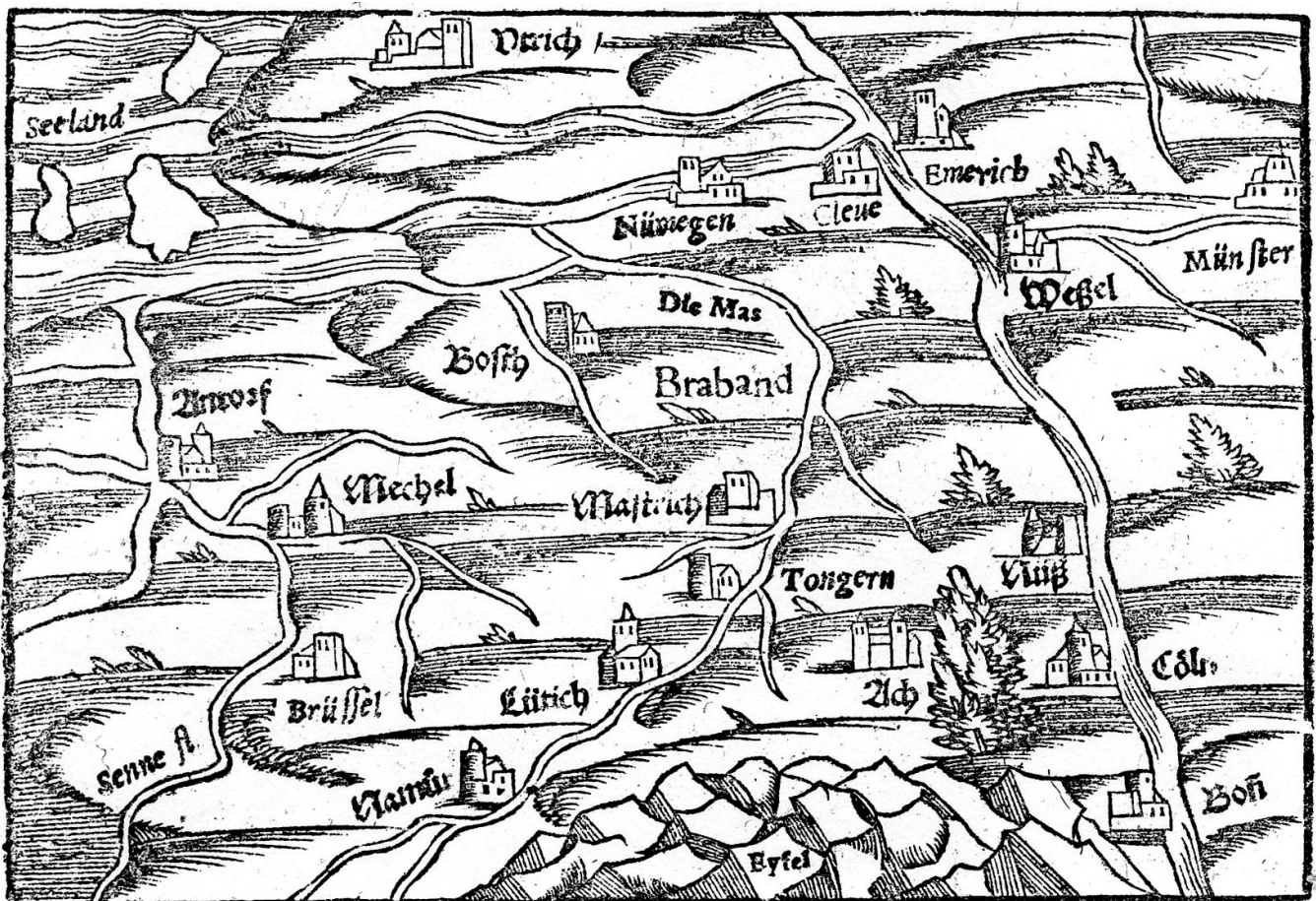


BIMCC
Newsletter No 41
September 2011

Fourteenth year

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The cartographic evolution of Brabant



Also in this issue:

- Maps of China (last part)
- News from Italy
- ... and the usual departments



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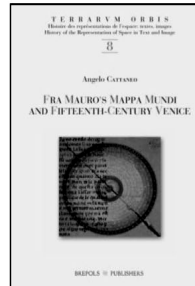
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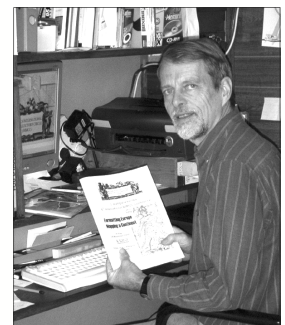
Dear Map Friends,

The main theme of this Newsletter is very close to home: the complex evolution of the Brabant territory is representative of the intricacies of Belgian history — and is still at the centre of to-day's problems... But we are also touching on the Far East. The final part of Stanislas De Peuter's article on Martino Martini's maps of China, in fact, focuses on his original map of Japan and Korea. In addition, I have brought some cartographic souvenirs from my recent journey in Asia, with an exhibition on another original map of Korea, mementos from the Jesuit presence in China and a curious cartographic monument in Mongolia.

The BIMCC programme for the rest of the year (see pages 30-31) comprises activities initiated by our new President in cooperation with the Ghent University. Do not miss the excursion there (8 October), the series of courses on the history of cartography, nor the annual Conference devoted to Brazil; do register early!

Cartographically yours,

Jean-Louis Renteux
Editor
editor@bimcc.org



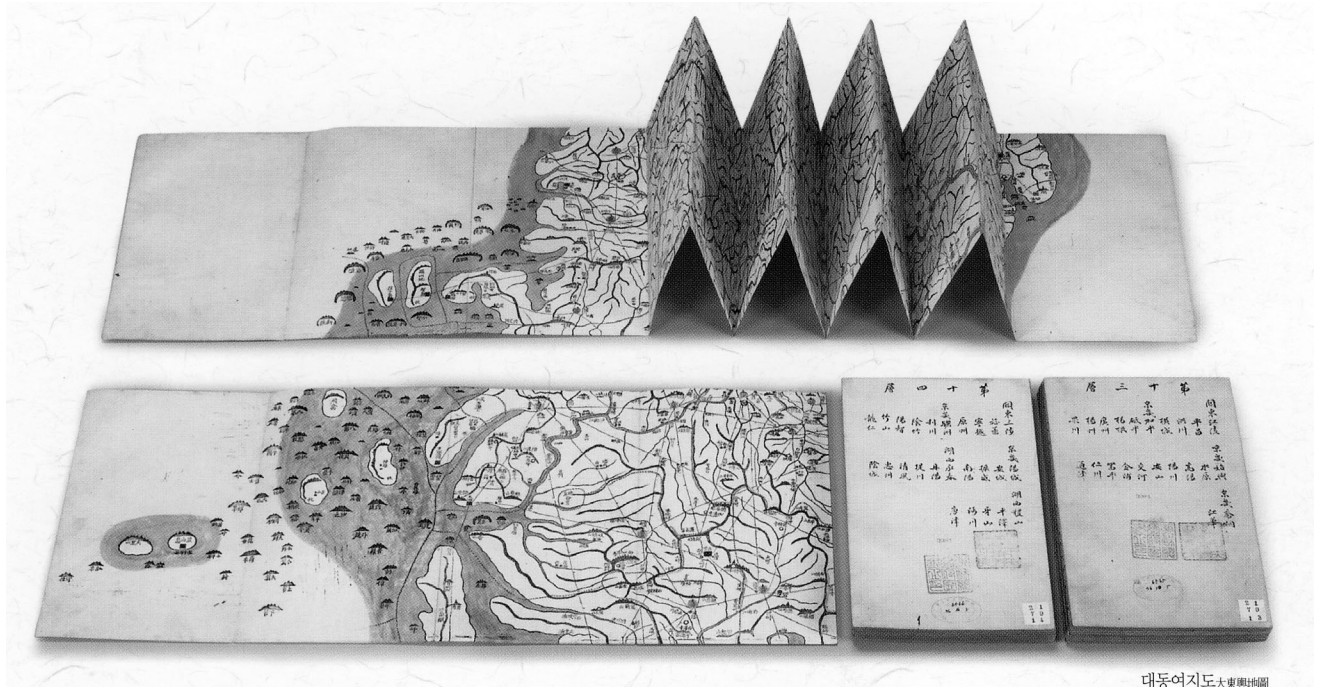
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Cover: Woodcut map of the 'Ducati Brabantino' map (11 x 8cm) published in 1544 in Basel by Heinrich Petri in the *Kosmographie* from Sebastian Münster (1489-1552); see article page 16.



Daedongnyeojido, the territorial map of the Great East



대동여지도大東輿地圖

This exhibition took place recently¹ at the National Museum of Korea (the largest museum in Asia) in Seoul, to mark the 150th anniversary of the publication of the first complete, detailed map of the Korean peninsula in 1861.

It presented a number of earlier maps of Korea, as well as other maps and books produced by Kim Jeong-ho (ca 1804 - ca 1866), the 'father of Korean cartography'; but the focus was on the work to which he had devoted his life: the first 'large-scale' map of Korea. Curiously for us, the scale of the map was not specified; it is estimated to be about 1: 180 000².

This map comprises 227 pages. Each page spans 80 li (1 'li' or 'ri' is about 400 metres long) from east to west (about 32 km) and 120 li from south to north (about 48 km). Two pages were engraved, by Kim Jeong-ho himself, on one woodblock about 43 cm wide and 32 cm high.

The territory of the Korean peninsula was divided into 22 layers from south to north; the pages corresponding to one horizontal layer were assembled and the resulting map, up to 3.5 m wide, was folded, like a screen, into a compact volume (21.5 cm x 32.0 cm) easily carried around (see illustration).

The whole map of Korea, when assembled, would measure about 3.8 m by 7.0 m; the exhibition hall was not high enough to display it in one set and the assembled maps were presented in three separate groups, north, centre and south.

The map represents the country in remarkable detail: towns and villages are seen nestled among the mountains and rivers, linked together by networks of roads and pathways. Distances are indicated with a dot every 10 li along the roads and inns and other facilities for travellers are shown.

The exhibition presented a number of maps from earlier periods of the Joseon Dynasty (1392 - 1910) existing at the time; in particular, a complete series of calibrated maps of counties and prefectures established in 1770 in the whole country, using 20 li square sections. Apparently Kim Jeong-ho created Daedongnyeojido, simply by compiling existing information; he had access to the various maps and documents maintained by the Joseon authorities, as well as to knowledge of the Western world.

There was no mention in the exhibition of measuring a meridian, of establishing a reference grid based on triangulation, nor of other surveying techniques which were standard practice by that time in Europe.

Nevertheless, Daedongnyeojido is said to be remarkably accurate and to compare favourably with modern maps of Korea; detailed contours and geographical features are almost identical. Quite a remarkable achievement!

Jean-Louis Renteux
editor@bimcc.org

¹ 26 April to 24 July 2011.

² 'Lifetime devoted to compiling geography of the nation' by Jang Sanf-hoon, in National Museum of Korea, December 2008, vol. 06.



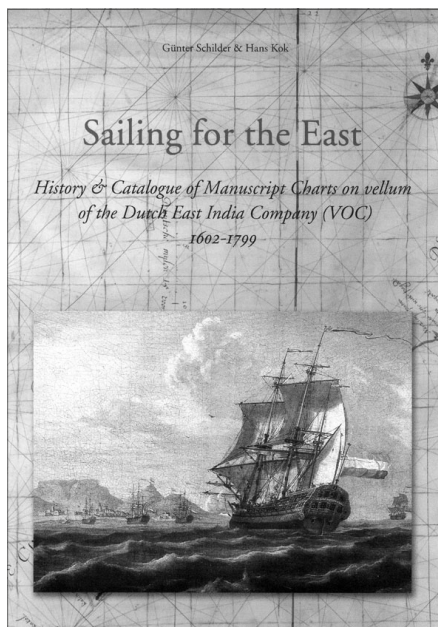
Sailing for the East. History & Catalogue of Manuscript Charts on vellum of the Dutch East India Company (VOC) 1602-1799 by Günter Schilder & Hans Kok

HES & De Graaf, Houten, 2010, 707 pp, b/w and col.ill., hard cover, 32 x 24 cm, ISBN 978-90-6194-260-3, EUR 175.

The combination of cartographic erudition and knowledge of old techniques has produced a magnificent book covering the two centuries of existence and production on vellum of the VOC or Verenigde Oostindische Compagnie (the Dutch East India Company). The VOC was a private commercial enterprise with privileges from the States General. It had the trade monopoly for Asia, had the right to wage wars and to conclude contracts with indigenous sovereigns. The company possessed more than 100 ships and employed some 10 000 persons in offices, shipyards and warehouses. It was divided in six chambers in the Republic, with own responsibility, the most important one being in Amsterdam. A centre in Batavia, now Jakarta, also produced charts and investigated coasts, shallows, etc., the result of which was sent to Amsterdam to make master charts for copying.

Each ship had on board instruments and several charts, plane and with increasing latitudes, small scale ones for the crossing and more detailed descriptions of Indonesian islands and approaches to eastern harbours. The charts had to be returned after each passage and secrecy was exacted from skippers and pilots. The cartographers of the VOC and the draughtsmen were also under oath and their tasks included permanent updating, notable corrections being controlled by the board of directors (the Heren XVII).

The richly illustrated volume describes some 350 manuscript charts on vellum, about 1 % of the estimated total produced in nearly 200 years. This heavy loss is due to several causes: wear and tear during voyages, lack of proper care, which was fined, illegal selling as the maps were highly valued; many were lost in shipwrecks or taken by pirates. In Batavia, climate and rats took their share and a general cleansing of archives culminated in the destruction of all charts. Obsolete charts were destroyed in the Republic as they presented a danger for navigation, or were used as bookbinding (some unique fragments were thus recently rediscovered). Finally, till the middle of the 19th century, a disastrous policy of throwing away 'useless' maps explains why



so few survived.

After the historical part and the reproduction on four pages of significant compass roses which help in the identification of cartographers and draughtsmen, the charts are described, following a standard sequence but not strictly respecting the International Standard Bibliographic Description for Cartographic Material - ISBD(CM). The major part of charts are illustrated, either completely or by an enlarged detail. The first of the 25 chapters deals with the precursors, then come the plane charts, followed by those with increasing latitude, more local ones in the East and ending with decorative charts

for office use. In each chapter the anonymous items come last. Chapter 5 deals with charts with increasing latitude from The Cape to Sunda Straits, chapter 8 groups charts of the Strait of Sunda with many anchorages and places for fresh water, while chapter 20 describes the entire Indonesian archipelago.

Of course, all the charts show the rhumb lines but those by Abraham Anias, from the Zeeland chamber, have a different aspect through his enhancing some lines which amounts to a superimposed grid. A glossary of terms, the list of chart makers, a bibliography and the index of place names end the volume written in English. The CD-rom reproduces original texts, such as extracts from resolutions, instructions to mapmakers, privileges, lists of charts and instruments on board the ships; it numbers 22 appendices, quite logically only in Dutch.

The authors and editors are to be congratulated for the scientific value and the beauty of their book. A few printing mistakes, easily corrected by the reader, can be pinpointed but why, on page 259, the change of calendar in 1582 from Julian to Gregorian is wrongly quoted cannot be well understood. That such a minor criticism can be made emphasises the excellence of this first-rate work.

Lisette Danckaert





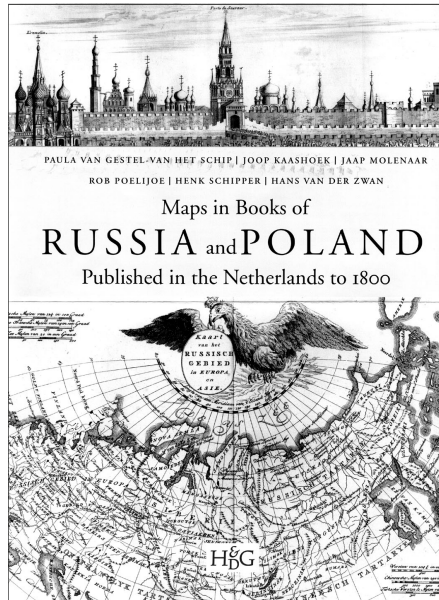
Maps in books of Russia and Poland published in the Netherlands to 1800

by Paula van Gestel-Van het Schip, Joop Kaashoek, Jaap Molenaar, Rob Poelijoe, Henk Schipper and Hans van der Zwan

Amsterdam: HES & De Graaf Publishers BV, 2011, ISBN 978-90-5194-440-9. 32 x 24 cm. Cloth with full colour dust jacket, 724pp. Price: EUR 175.00.

On 1 June 2011 behind the somewhat austere exterior of a former nursing home, now the Hermitage Amsterdam, a significant cartographical event took place, the presentation and launch of the first work of this kind to appear on Russia and Poland outside those countries.

In 1993 a team of volunteers working in the context of Utrecht University's Explokart research programme, led by Paula van Gestel, started to compile an inventory of maps, plans and views contained in early travelogues and general works relating to Russia and Poland. Within a few years the initial tally came to no less than 1200 books with 2500 maps. After some redefinition of the scope



of their research, their efforts culminated in a major achievement: Volume 13 of the Third Series of Utrecht Studies in the History of Cartography.

This lavish work, copiously illustrated with over 800 images, including over 700 maps, plans and views derived from books published in the Netherlands between 1500 and 1800 and to be found largely in Dutch collections, is in four parts. The first contains the preface and an introduction delimiting the subject, the geographical area and the Russo-Polish borders, and is followed by eight essays on specific topics. Several of these are by Paula Van Gestel herself, who overviews the origin and growth of the

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Russian Empire, the campaign of Charles XII of Sweden and the Great Northern War, and the mapping of the (now sadly depleted) Aral Sea and of the Volga - Don Canal. With Igor Wladimiroff, whose own essay is about the Dutch contribution to the pre-1800 cartography of Russia, she goes on to consider the mapping of the Caspian Sea. And with Ferjan Ormeling, she discusses geographical names in Eastern Europe and Northern Asia. Finally, Peter van der Krogt ably completes these opening essays with a learned overview of the map image of Russia and Poland in Dutch 16th and early 17th century atlases. There are summaries in Russian and Polish for the benefit of non-English readers.

Next comes the main section which is the cartobibliography (Part A). This contains an introduction (in three languages), table of contents and notes on the descriptive method employed, followed by descriptions of the individual plates themselves, subdivided into four broad regions: the Russian Empire (further subdivided into Russia in its entirety, European Russia, Russia in Asia, lesser regions and the Arctic and Pacific coastlines); the Western border regions (further subdivided into the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and Estonia, Ukraine and Moldavia, regions in Poland and Lithuania, and Baltic, Ukrainian and Moldovan towns); the Southern border regions (further subdivided into the Black Sea and Crimea, the Caucasus, the Caspian Sea and Kazakhstan) and finally larger regions (further subdivided into Europe in the context of travels to Russia, the Arctic, Asia, Eurasia and the World) and finally a section with composite plates. A minor quibble here might be that whilst this regional classification is undoubtedly useful, it can also be misleading in places since it is debatable to what extent some of these areas were in fact identifiable historical or political entities in their own right at the time (for instance Estonia, Moldavia or Kazakhstan, an artificial entity now a post-Soviet state). On the other hand, it also gives some idea of the sheer geographical breadth of this mammoth work, much greater in fact than the designation 'Russia and Poland' would suggest.

This section is followed by a bibliography of works with and without maps (Part B) which gives a valuable introduction to the 138 authors of the 330 works listed, their biographies and their contribution to Russia's cartography. In addition, three names have been singled out owing to their outstanding importance in this field, Isaac Massa, Cornelis de Bruijn and Nicolaas Witsen. The upshot is a compendium of great diversity in terms of the nationality and background of the authors, the subject-matter and language of the works published, and the range of publishers, one of whom (Cornelis Claesz) has also been treated separately. It is worth noting that Paula van Gestel and her team have been particularly scrupulous in listing all the different

editions of individual works and in providing meticulously detailed comparative tables of the plates they contain. Once again, there are summaries in Polish and Russian for the non-English reader.

The third and final section (Part C) comprises appendices and indexes for the guidance of readers, notably a series of lists of: engravers, map titles with authors and dates, maps in chronological order, book titles, books by year of publication and by place of publication with publisher, all admirably cross-referenced. There follows a list of the Dutch libraries consulted, digitally consulted foreign libraries, reference works used, and finally indexes of both personal and place names. And last but by no means least, a large folding panoramic view of Moscow by Cornelis de Bruijn (1711) is provided in facsimile at the back.

Exceptionally comprehensive, this timely publication is a treasure trove of information about regions still undeservedly little known, not just to the public at large but often to specialists and scholars also. Which is why it is perhaps a pity that the title 'maps in books' was not given a more generous or more elastic interpretation that would have enabled it to embrace at least the collection of plates published (in only 100 sets) in 1729 by Pieter Van der Aa in Leiden in his *Galerie Agréable du Monde*. Some of the plates from the relevant volumes on Poland and Russia were reprinted by others and are thus to be found here, but the opportunity was not taken to include in the work under review what is possibly, or even probably, the finest set of such plates ever to be published in the Netherlands.

Nevertheless, this magnum opus with its high-quality illustrations and remarkably informative annotations will take its rightful place on academics' bookshelves and will be a godsend to dealers and collectors alike, for there are countless maps, plans and views of these obscure regions and places still languishing in tired and dusty folders (I have come across many of them myself over the past 40 or so years), and still by and large awaiting identification. After decades of neglect, their time has now come thanks to this admirable product of scholarly research from Utrecht.



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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 III)



By Stanislas De Peuter
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The purpose of this article, which began in BIMCC Newsletter No 39, 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. This third and last part presents the map of Japan and Korea, as well as final comments on the influence of Martino Martini's *Novus Atlas Sinensis*.

Iaponia Regnum

The final map in this Atlas is the one of Japan and Korea. Since no European really knew what both places looked like, the maps of Japan took all different forms and shapes and placed the island in several geographical locations. As the list of representations is too long and outside the scope of this article, let's just skip through many historical examples to mention only:

- the very early 1459 circular map of Fra Mauro, showing the island of 'Zimpagu' crowded against the edge just off the coast of China;
- the small and naïve drawing of Benedetto Bordone of 1528;
- Münster's 1540 world map showing 'Zipangu'² and his *India Extrema XXVIII - Nova Tabula* mentioning an archipelago of exactly 7 448 Spice Islands (number emanating from Marco Polo);
- Mercator's kite-shaped Japan on his 1569 world map followed, *inter alia*, by Ortelius³;
- Cornelius de Jode putting the island directly in the mouth of the opening between Asia and America formed by the Strait of Anian (1593);
- Jan Huygen Van Linschoten's shrimp-shaped Japan (1595) going back to Portuguese cartographer Fernao Vaz Dourado⁴;

- More accurate was Ortelius' Japan map (1595) based on data from Ludovico Texeiro⁵: Honshu was given a straight east-west orientation and Honshu, Kyushu and Shikoku are depicted with approximately correct proportions for the first time.

Possible reasons why the mapping of Japan remained so poor for such a long time are:

- 1- Japanese society was very 'closed'. Ships coming too close to the coast were captured and their crews were killed,
- 2- The first Europeans coming to Japan (the Portuguese and the Jesuits⁶) did so with a religious purpose, which was not 'popular' with Japanese rulers to say the least, and
- 3- After the conquest of the spice islands the Dutch became less active in 'discovering' more land.

One would have expected that Martini's presence in the wider region would have enabled him to collect superior information on the geography of both countries, although he never visited them. Of course, he assembled some information in China. Blaeu questions the origin of the Japanese as he notes on this map that '*the first thing that one usually enquires about and informs oneself of is the origin of the Japanese and from where they came. Most say that they issued from China, and I would agree*'.⁷ Politics are never far away!

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 The name Ciampagu is old Chinese and means *country of the sun origin*; logically, as Japan is the land from Chinese perspective where the sun rises.

³ 1570 *Indiae Orientalis Insularumque Adiacentium Typus*.

⁴ Fernão Vaz Dourado (Goa-India ca 1520 - ca 1580) was a Portuguese cartographer belonging to the third period of the old Portuguese nautical cartography, which is characterized by the abandonment of Ptolemaic influence in the representation of the Orient and introduction of better accuracy in the depiction of lands and continents. Most of his manuscript charts are of relatively large scale and are included in nautical atlases (6 in total between 1568 and 1580). The 1568 atlas contains the first large-scale charts of Japan and Ceilão (Sri Lanka).

⁵ Texeiro was a Portuguese Jesuit and mathematician working as cartographer to the Court of the Spanish King. He never visited China or Japan.

⁶ Think of the persecution of the 26 Christian martyrs of Nagasaki in 1597. See also the cartouche in the China map of Mercator-Hondius of 1606.

⁷ See van der Krogt, P., *Atlas Maior*, p. 533.



Lutz explains that the source information for this map was local and ... western. The input of Johannes Blaeu, VOC cartographer, was important as can be witnessed from the many Dutch names found on the map⁸. Other sources are the Jesuit Blancus/Moreira (1617) for the orientation of Honshu and for the provincial subdivisions but also Janssonius (1644) for the form of Kyushu and the northeastern tip of Honshu. The special source material of the Japan map results in a document which is completely different from the others - no cartouche or other embellishment, no legend, no double longitude and, as evidence of the main source... place names in Dutch. Further, the scale bar for the calculation of the distances is expressed in *Milliaria Germanica* and *Milliaria Iaponica*, the latter seeming to be half the length of the former, based on the scale bar indicating both measures. As mentioned, Martini's map matched reality quite well and this is certainly true for the larger islands such as Honshu, Kyushu and Shikoku. Based on VOC sources the map also shows the Izu islands, south of Tokyo Bay, the largest of which is called 'ongelukig' ('unhappy'). Even some of the smaller

islands have been clearly drawn, such as Oqui (now Oki Retto) and Taquicxima (now Takeshima)⁹. However, the area north of Honshu remained a sailor's mystery for a long time. In the right top corner one notices part of 'Eso' about which a lot of confusion exists. Was it an island (as Martini presented 'leso' on his *Imperii Sinarum Nova Descriptio map*) or a peninsula? Maybe Martini was not entirely sure himself. On his Japan map he disproportionately widens the strait between mainland Japan and 'Eso'¹⁰, so that he could diplomatically delineate and restrict Eso to its southern tip on the very right top of the map. This meant he could nicely avoid the issue. Janssonius applied the same trick in his well-known Japan map, but he presented a far larger and detailed part of Eso, adding also 'Compagnies Land (for Alaska?)'¹¹. Does Eso refer to Hokkaido? Did it border Tartary or America and so, where would the north-east passage be? In order to resolve these issues the Dutch decided to launch expeditions¹² from Batavia, but they could not clarify the matter.

⁸ For example: Lange Sandhoek and Walvishoek.

¹⁰ See the excellent contribution by Boscaro, A. and Lutz W., 'Eso and its surroundings through the Eyes of European cartographers', pp 84 - 90 in: Lutz, W., *Japan, a cartographic vision: European printed maps from the early 16th to the 19th century*, Prestel, Munich - New York, 1994

¹¹ van der Krogt, P., *Koeman's Atlantes Neerlandici, Completely revised and illustrated edition*, Volume 1: The Mercator-Hondius-Janssonius-Atlases, HES Publishers, 't Goy-Houten, 1997, ISBN 90-6194-268-3, p. 709: n° 8450:1B: map editions 1644-ca 1680.

¹² A first one in 1639 under Matthijs Quast and Abel Janszoon Tasman and a second one in 1643 under Maarten Gerritszn Vries (who also unsuccessfully attempted to map Korea more accurately).



Before Martini's mapping, the cartography on Korea was divided on the quintessential question: was it an island or a peninsula? The prevailing 'island' theory was adopted, *inter alia*, by Ortelius (at least suggested), Metellus, Jan Huygen van Linschoten, Jodocus Hondius, Willem Blaeu, John Speed, Willem and Johannes Blaeu and Janssonius¹³. On page 37 of his *Itinerario*, Van Linschoten writes: 'A little above Japan, at 34 and 35 degrees, not far from the coast of China, is another big island, called *Insula de Core*, from which until now, there is no certainty concerning size, people, nor what trade there is.' Conversely, some older mapmakers show Korea as a peninsula - an anonymous map possibly after Matteo Ricci & Michele Ruggieri and de Jode¹⁴. Finally and maybe aware of the controversy, Ortelius and Mercator¹⁵ diligently or conveniently 'ignored' the issue in their earlier regional maps. Goss reports that the 'islanders' based their information on 16th century Portuguese sources¹⁶. However, Martini re-established the peninsula model of Korea as he went back to the revised Chu Ssu-pen's maps and probably some early 14th century Korean sources as well. His model is, however, far more accurate than those of his predecessors. Unlike his maps of China, of its provinces and Japan, Korea was not subdivided into administrative sections. This also indirectly illustrates his lesser knowledge on this issue. Martini also shows the two main rivers marking the border of North Korea: Yulu¹⁷ in the west and Tumen in the north. Finally, south of mainland Korea Martini drew 'Fungma'¹⁸ island quite disproportionately (It is now called Jeju and is part of South Korea).

Influence and followers

The *Novus Atlas* was the first scientific atlas and geography of China. Martini's presence in the region to collect data enhanced the accuracy of the maps. Thanks to the technical excellence of its production, the Atlas provided the basis for standardising the European vision of China in maps that developed progressively over the next decades¹⁹. As the Jesuits held a unique scientific and 'political' position in China, no other European nation, institution or group was able to produce such an original and important work to the same standard. Zandvliet mentions,

however, that the Atlas did not receive general approval. Certain criticisms were raised by Witsen and Couplet and Nicolas Sanson also expressed a negative opinion²⁰. Amongst the finest Martini derivatives are a series of maps of China and its provinces (all ca 1692 - 1695) by the Venetian cartographer and Franciscan Friar Vincenzo Maria Coronelli (1650 - 1718) whose China maps breathe an Italian elegance, accentuated by the way he depicts the mountains. His double folio China map is embellished with illustrations of scientific and mathematical instruments, symbols of Jesuit power and influence in 17th century China.

Martini's Atlas remained the standard geographical work on that country till the publication in The Hague in 1737 of the *Nouvel Atlas de la Chine, de la Tartarie chinoise et du Thibet* by Jean Baptiste Bourguignon d'Anville's (1697-1782). These new maps were drawn at the request of the Jesuits for Jean-Baptiste du Halde's 'Description de la Chine' (4 vols., 1735), and based on the Jesuit surveys of 1708-1716 made for the Emperor Kang-Shi. Two years later they were presented as d'Anville's atlas with 42 maps²¹. Both a geographer and cartographer, d'Anville greatly improved the standards of map-making. Among the regional maps of the Chinese provinces are also maps of the regions bordering southern Siberia. This atlas contains the first maps of Bhutan and of Tibet and the first separate map of Korea.

With special reference to Martini's Japan map, this was a giant leap forward from previous plans made by, among others, Cysat, Metellus, Ortelius and Blaeu²². Maybe it was the first map that really resembled reality. Lutz has made an excellent schema of cross-fertilisation and evolution of the mapping of Japan from Ortelius 1595 until Pinkerton 1809. He acknowledges the direct influence of the Martini map on Goos, de Wit, Morden, Manesson-Mallet, Coronelli, Moll, Houbraken and Valentyn²³. Concerning the cartography of Korea, Martini's peninsula model was followed by, *inter alia*, Goos, van Loon and Coronelli²⁴. His mapping was even more refined and accurate than that adopted much later by d'Anville and the Jesuit cartographers in China in the early 18th century²⁵.

¹³ Ortelius (1595 *Iaponiae Insulae Descriptio*), Natalius Metellus (1596 *Iaponica Regnum*), Jan Huygen van Linschoten (ca. 1596 *Exacta et Accurata Delineatis cum Orarum Maritimarum tum etiam Locarum Terrestrium quae in Regionibus China*), Jodocus Hondius (1606 *Asiae Nova Descriptio*; 1606 *China*; 1606 *Tartaria*), Willem Blaeu (ca. 1618 *Asia Noviter Delineata*), John Speed (1626 *The Kingdome of China*), Willem and Johannes Blaeu (1635 *China veteribus Sinarum Regio nunc Incolis Tame dicta*) and J. Janssonius (1650 *Nova et Accurata Iaponiae, Terrae Esonis, ac Insularum Adjacentium*). And afterwards still advocated by du Val (1672 *Le Roiaume de la Chine et ses provinces*).

¹⁴ Matteo Ricci & Michele Ruggieri (ca. 1590 *Sinarum Regni alioruq Regno/Ru et Insularu illi Adiacentium Descripti*) and de Jode (ca. 1593 *China Regnum*).

¹⁵ Ortelius (1570 *Tartariae sive Magni Chami Regni Typus*; 1570 *Indiae Orientalis Insularumque Adiacentium Typus*; 1584 *Chinae, olim sinarum regionis, nova descriptio, auctore Ludouico Georgio*) and Mercator (1569 World map and 1595 post-mortem *Asia ex Magna Orbis Terre Descriptione Gerardi Mercatoris Desumpta, Studio & Industria G.M. Iunioris*).

¹⁶ See Goss, J., *Blaeu's The Grand Atlas of the 17th Century World*, Studio, London, 1990, ISBN 1-8517-0400-0, p. 210.

¹⁷ It is remarkable that Yulu river marks the border between the Chinese and the Koreans, then and now.

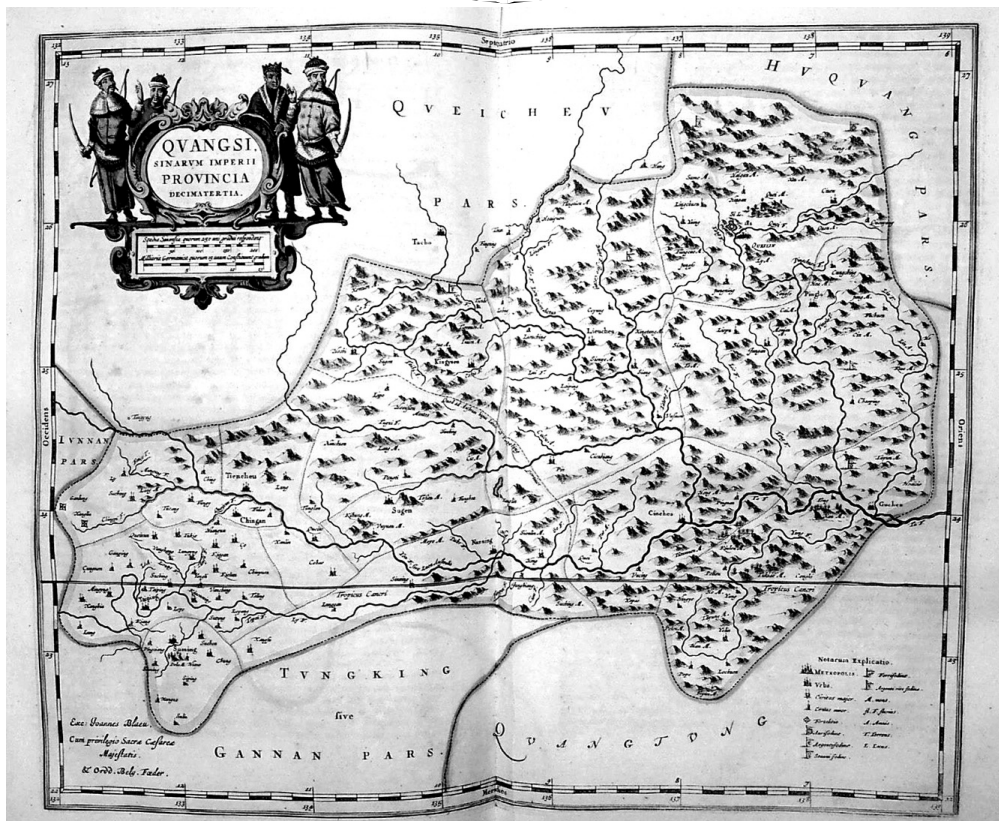
¹⁸ In 1653 Hendrik Hamel was stranded at a place which he called Jeju. He remained a Korean prisoner for 13 years.

¹⁹ See Chang, M.-M., ed., *China in European Maps - A Library Special Collection*, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology Library, Hong Kong, 2003, ISBN 9-6286-4039-9. with article by Roderick Barron, p. 12.

²⁰ See Zandvliet, page 247.

²¹ Neither d'Anville nor du Halde ever visited China.

²² Cysat (1586), Metellus (1596 *Iaponica Regnum*), Ortelius (where Japan appears on several maps such as 1570 *Asiae Nova Descriptio*; 1570 *Indiae Orientalis Theatrum*; 1570 *Tartaria Sive Magni Chami Regni Theatrum*) or Blaeu (*Asia* 1635).



The story continues: how did the other protagonists fare?

Curiously, Blaeu does not seem to have modified other maps in his *Atlas Major* 1665 showing China, Japan and Korea based on the more accurate knowledge. Surprisingly, his Asia and Tartary maps are still based on the maps of his father and thus show the old mistakes, such as the round inland borders of China, formed by the Great Wall and a mountain range, the presence of several very large round shaped lakes in the middle of China, the island of Korea and the absence of Hokkaido. 1672 was the ‘*annus horribilis*’ for the Blaeu enterprise. In February the main printing press at Gravenstraat burned down. To make matters worse Johannes Blaeu fell from political office under the new regime of William III (of Orange). He died soon afterwards in 1673 - this moment symbolically coinciding with the start of the decline of glorious Dutch cartography²⁶. His cartographic assets were subsequently sold in a series of public sales. Abraham Wolfgang purchased his copperplates at the auction of 20 April 1677. After

his death in the 1690s the plates came into the possession of Covens-Mortier. Lutz reports that the surviving copperplates of the *Novus Atlas Sinensis* may have been bought later by Pierre Mortier, either directly or when he acquired the stock of Frederick de Wit in 1706²⁷. The maps were also later used by Janssonius and Schenk²⁸.

Regarding Japan, problems for the Jesuits had already started during Martini’s glorious days when Shogun Tokuwaga Hiderada’s 1646 edict banished all Catholic priests from the country. Ironically this expulsion from Japan spurred on the Jesuit missions in China²⁹. The decades before, during and after Martini’s stay in China coincided more or less with the Jesuits’ high point of influence there. Despite Martini’s siding with the Ming dynasty, fellow Jesuit Johann Adam Schall von Bell became the trusted counsellor of the Shunzhi emperor³⁰ of the Qing dynasty, was created a mandarin, and held an important post in connection with the school of mathematics. His position enabled him to get the emperor’s permission for the Jesuits to build churches and to preach

²³ Goos (1666 *Noordoost cust van Asia van Iapan tot Nova Zembla*, from *De Zee Atlas ofte Water-Weereld*), de Wit (1675), Morden (1680 *Japonae Ac Terrae Iessonis Novissima Descriptio*), Manesson-Mallet (1683: *Isles du Japon*), Coronelli (1692 *Isola Del Giappone E Penisola Di Corea*: interestingly on this map, Coronelli pictures a detailed oared vessel which is described as a ‘Japanese boat able to cover the distance between Osaka and Nagasaki in twelve days, a distance of some 220 French miles’), Moll (1712 *Iapon*), Houbraken (1724) and Valentyn (1726 *Nieuwe Kaart van het Eyland Japan*). See Lutz, W. for the scheme on p. 47 and for the influence of the Martini map on fellow map makers on p. 190.

²⁴ Goos (1666 *Noordoost cust van Asia van Iapan tot Nova Zembla*, from *De Zee Atlas ofte Water-Weereld*), van Loon (1657 *Imperii Sinarum nova descriptio*), Coronelli (1695 *Parte occidentale della China divisa nelle sue provincie*).

²⁵ See Chang, M-M, with article by Roderick Barron, p. 12.

²⁶ His 22-year-old son Johannes Blaeu II took control of the company and the other Blaeu press at the Bloemgracht continued to publish maps, but its heyday was over, and the firm ceased operations in the early years of the 18th century.

²⁷ See Lutz, W., p. 218.

²⁸ Moreland, C., and Bannister, D., *Antique Maps*, Phaidon Press, London, 2004, ISBN 0-7148-2954-4, p. 72.

²⁹ Hondius’ China map of 1606 contains a right top cartouche illustrating Japanese persecutions of Christians which started in 1597.

³⁰ He was the second emperor of the Manchu led Qing dynasty, and the first Qing emperor to rule over China proper from 1644 to 1661.



throughout the country. The Jesuits were even instrumental in the China – Russia Treaty of Nerchinsk of 27 August 1689, drawing the border to follow the Stanovoy Ridge and the Argun River³¹. However, following the Papal prohibitions of Chinese rites into Christianity in 1705 and 1715, Emperor Kangxi³² banned all Christian missions in 1721, although it was not until Emperor Qianlong (1736 – 1795) that Jesuit power really started to wane. Where the fate of the Jesuits in China was linked to the question of the Chinese rites, it was a European threat that brought them down: Holy Roman Emperor Joseph II expelled the Jesuits from his Empire in 1767, and in 1773, under secular pressure, Pope Clement XIV ordered the dissolution of the Society of Jesus. The withdrawal from China of this dynamic segment of the missionary force unfortunately exposed the local church to successive waves of persecution in the decades to follow.

With Jesuit status increasingly waning, it comes as no surprise that their influence on Chinese mapping was now limited. From the late 17th century until the early 19th century, the vast majority of Chinese map makers ignored Jesuit constructions of the world almost entirely. The official *Mingshi* (History of Ming, 1739), for example, dismissed Ricci's report of the five continents as 'vague and fictitious'. It took a series of traumatic conflicts with various foreign sea powers during the 19th century to force a new world view on the Chinese³³.

Final Remarks

The *Novus Atlas Sinensis* not only shows Martini's great intellectual abilities but also his vivid interest in the Chinese people and his ability to observe this culture with a respectful and learned gaze. The Atlas is a typical Jesuit bi-cultural 17th century product. It is

not pure scientific research, but rather reflects the then scientific approach intermingling with the personal, on the spot, experience in the widest sense. Clearly, its impact on contemporary Western audiences cannot be underestimated. As this Atlas was the first complete and scientific study of China, it fertilised our Western interest in this exotic new world on all fronts. Although Martini visited only part of the country, he provides us with information from the entire continent. Typically, for this type of scientific work, the purely religious input remains relatively small, almost hidden away.

Surely, this cartographic document of world historic importance is quite different from the contemporary ones we know of America and Africa, which were quasi exclusively European driven. Indeed, China's own mapping in whatsoever form goes back well before European cartography was developed. Still, the European and early Jesuit presence in the Middle Empire was a fundamental catalyst to the further development of the mapping of this continent.

As an active player in this ever-widening whirlpool, Martino Martini took a central position in the Jesuits' 17th century cartographic think-tank of China, only to be surpassed by his fellow Jesuits some 80 years later. Martini brought to the maps of the *Novus Atlas Sinensis* many gifts: an incredibly adventurous spirit, a deep affection for his subject matter, a prime scholar's knowledge, a sniffer of Christian spices and a graceful style which map enthusiasts all over the world can still enjoy now and for centuries to come. His efforts will remain a challenging objective to scholars for many decades. To us as map enthusiasts, he opened a wondrous and eccentric world of past mystery and present anxiety. □

Concrete mementos of Martino Martini's presence in Hangzhou include the cathedral 'Our Lady of the Immaculate Conception' (right) which was built under his direction in 1659, when he was the superior of



the Jesuit mission there; modelled after the Gesù church in Rome, it was the second Jesuit church in town and the only still remaining.

His tomb (left) is near by; it was destroyed during the Cultural Revolution but restored in 1985



³¹ As the Chinese and Russians could not understand each other, the Jesuits acted as Latin interpreters for the Chinese. The borderline gave the entire Argun basin to the Chinese. The treaty conditions were revised again to Russia's benefit by the Aigun and Beijing Treaties of respectively 1858 and 1860, which established the Russo-Chinese border roughly corresponding to the Argun river — still valid today.

³² As Schall von Bell was persecuted for having poisoned Emperor Shunzhi's wife, he stayed in prison until his release in 1666. Unfortunately, he died soon after his release.

³³ Emperor Kangxi reigned from 1661 until 1722. One may have seen his large silk painted portrait in the final room of the Bozar Europalia exhibition of 'Son of Heavens' (Brussels, 10 October 2009 to 24 January 2010).

³⁴ Smith, R., *Chinese Maps*, pp 54 – 75.



A visit to Beijing.

The ancient imperial observatory

When I arrived in Beijing last April, I had in mind to visit the ancient observatory for which Jesuit Ferdinand Verbiest had made a series of astronomical instruments (as discussed by Eric Leenders in BIMCC Newsletter No 38). The observatory was not difficult to locate: as it had been built, in 1442, on top of a tower of the former city walls, it now stands close to a major intersection of the motorways constituting the first of the five ring roads around the capital. We could see it from the taxi as we arrived, with its conspicuous series of astronomical instruments.

These bronze instruments are really impressive, with a height of almost three metres. The fancy Chinese decoration includes dragons, an imperial attribute, indicating the importance of astronomy – and astrology – for the emperors' decisions and planning.

Signs give the name and function of the instruments, in Chinese and in English:

- equatorial armilla
- sextant
- azimuth theodolite
- altazimuth
- ecliptic armilla
- celestial globe
- quadrant.

The date at which they were made is also given: 1673 for all instruments made by Verbiest for emperor Kangxi, and 1744 for the 'new armilla' made for emperor Qianlong. However, there is no indication of who made the instruments.

In the gardens and yards surrounding the tower, similar instruments are also exhibited, as well as busts of scientists who made major contributions to the development of Chinese astronomy:

- Zhang Heng (78-139), who made an armillary sphere and a seism meter;
- Zu Chong Zhi (429-500), who calculated π with nine decimal places and discovered the precession of the equinoxes ;
- Yi Xing (683-727), who produced an 'innovative' armillary sphere and measured the length of a portion of meridian;
- Shen Kuo (1031-1095), astronomer;
- Guo Shoujing (1231-1316), astronomer who built a first small observatory, just north of the present one, calculated that one year is 365.2425 days (300 years before European astronomers did) and established the Shonshi lunisolar calendar used until 1911;
- Xu Guang Qi (1562-1633), predecessor of Ferdinand Verbiest (1623-1688).

As to Verbiest himself, and the other European scientists who brought their knowledge to China in the 16th and 17th century, their pictures are only shown in the historical exhibition housed inside the adjacent pavilions; their accomplishments are probably mentioned, but only in Chinese



Bust of Guo Shoujing, against the background of the ancient bastion used as a platform for the astronomical instruments



Two of the instruments built by F. Verbiest, against the skyline of contemporary Beijing.



The tomb of Matteo Ricci

Another monument, reminiscent of the presence of European Jesuits at the imperial court during that period, was not so easy to locate: the tomb of Matteo Ricci, the Italian Jesuit who played a key role in developing the European presence in China in the 16th century. The existence of that tomb is well acknowledged; for example it appears on the 'time line' of the recent Museum of History of Beijing, as an illustration of the contribution of Jesuits to development of science in China.

However hardly anybody, even among culturally knowledgeable people, seemed to know where this monument is situated. It took us several hours and a lot of asking to locate the address given in our guide book (6 Che Gong Zhuang Da jie) and to actually find the tombs. The address is in fact that of a large school for the cadres of the Communist Party; you just have to know that you must walk passed the guards, cross the building into the park behind it and, there, find a small yard enclosed by walls and surrounded by overgrown vegetation. But the gate was simply padlocked and there was no sign of visiting hours! Fortunately the walls are not too difficult to escalate and I have been able to get a closer look.

There are in fact two yards. The smaller one contains three tombs, each preceded by a Chinese style stele with inscriptions both in Latin and Chinese. When Ricci died in Beijing in 1610, emperor Wan Li decided to offer him a burial equivalent to that of a minister and, by special permission, his tomb was



The BIMCC editor at the gate of the Beijing Jesuit cemetery. A marble plate, engraved in Chinese and in English, indicates:

The Cemetery of Matteo Ricci and Other Foreign Missionaries Since the Ming and Qing Dynasties

Matteo Ricci, an Italian Missionary, came to China in 1582.

Besides preaching, he also introduced western sciences on astronomy, calendar, geography and mathematics to Chinese people. He was buried here in 1611 after his death. The place later became the

cemetery of foreign missionaries in Beijing. Now 63 tombstones exist

there. It was named one of the National Important Cultural Relic Protection Units in 2006.

established in a Buddhist temple outside of the city walls, about three kilometres from the western gate, Fu Cheng; he was re-buried there with imperial honours, one year after his death.

Johann Adam Schall von Bell, a Jesuit and former director of the imperial observatory, later obtained that the place be used as a cemetery for foreign missionaries and, when he died in 1660, his tomb was placed next to Ricci's one; that of Ferdinand Verbiest, who died in 1688, is on the other side.

In fact the original cemetery, which was later complemented by a church, accommodated the tombs of hundreds of missionaries. It suffered substantial damages during the Boxer revolt (1900) and during the Cultural Revolution (in 1966) and the church was destroyed in 1973. It is only in 1979 that the three tombs have been restored, following instructions from Deng Xiaoping (responding to a query by an Italian Minister!), and that the funerary steles of 63 other missionaries have been recovered and transferred into the larger adjacent yard.

This shows that the significance of the contribution of European scientists to the development of China in the 16th-17th centuries is recognised at the highest level.

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The steles dedicated to M. Ricci (left) and F. Verbiest; the actual tombs can be seen behind the steles.



A cartographic monument to Mongolian glory

After over 200 years of domination by the Manchu, Mongolia nominally regained its independence with the help, first, of White Russian baron Ungern (who repelled the Chinese in 1920) and, later, of the Bolsheviks. But in fact, it remained under Russian influence until the end of the USSR in 1991. In the last twenty years, since Mongolia has been effectively autonomous, many things have changed and the country has rebuilt its national pride, particularly by highlighting its most glorious period, the 14th century, when the empire created by Chinggis Khaan extended over most of Asia and the Middle East and well into Eastern Europe and was the 'largest contiguous empire in history'.

The 'Kings' Monument' was erected in 2004 in Karkorin, a small town 300 km west of Ulan Bataar formerly known as Karakorum, which is thought, according to archaeological evidence, to have been the 'capital' of successive empires.

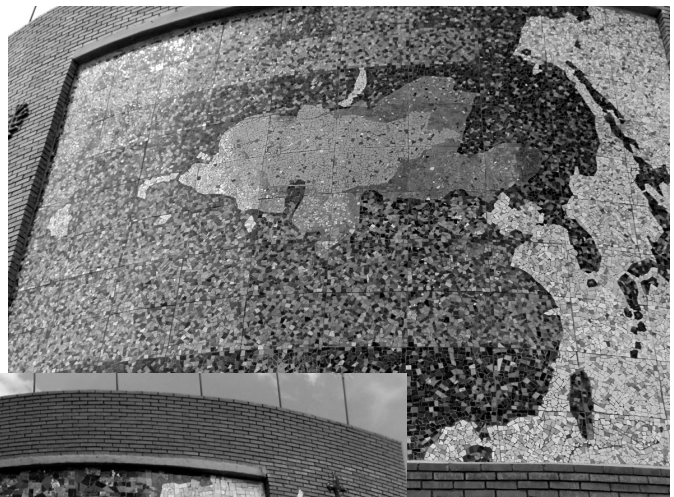
On top of a hill commanding spectacular views of the valley of the Orkhon river, the monument comprises three large walls inscribed in a cylinder, each wall being about 16 metres high and 12 m wide. On each wall a large mosaic map depicts the maximum extent of these empires (in golden colour), compared to the current state of Mongolia (in blue, not too visible on the black & white pictures...):

- the Hiong-Nu (3rd century BC – 2nd c. AD) who were considered as the northern Barbarians by the Chinese (who built the Great Wall to defend against them) and whose territory was, eventually, a bit larger than the current Mongolia (including Inner Mongolia, now in China)

- the Kok Türk empire (6th - 8th century) which once extended over most of central Asia and controlled the Silk Road trade.



The 'Kings' Monument' comprises three large cartographic walls.



Mosaic maps of the Hiong-Nu domain (above),



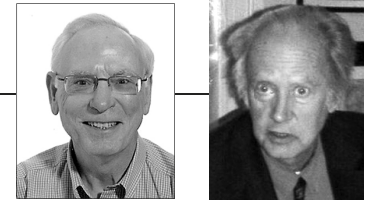
the Kok Türk empire (left)

and the Mongol empire (below).



- the Mongol empire created by Chinggis Khaan in the early 13th c. and which, a century later, extended to its maximum, including China (where Kublai Khan had founded the Yuan dynasty), Iran (with the Ilkhans), western territories – until Russia – held by the Golden Horde, as well as other central Asia territories (where Gengiskhanide regimes survived until 1920).

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by H. Deijnckens – E. Leenders

The cartographic evolution of Brabant

Brabant was not only a catalyst but also the core business of the development of the Seventeen Provinces, united under the rule of the Emperor Charles V. Charles' capital Louvain and later Brussels were located in Brabant, the heart of his realm.

In the history of the XVII Provinces, Flanders was, until the 12th century, the most dominant province. Power shifted gradually towards Brabant. Through wars and marriages this domain was extended in all directions. It reached across the river Maas and included the two Marquisates Antwerp and 's Hertogenbosch. These regions were brought together but kept a certain degree of administrative independence leading to the four quarters of Louvain, Brussels, Antwerp and 's Hertogenbosch. There are many maps of the Duchy as a whole but the wish for unity did not always match the sense of reality. Indeed the Duchy was for years to come mapped as one Province even after it had been dismantled. This article tries to correlate the different maps with the history.

Ducatus Brabantiae, J. van Deventer - 1536

This woodcut map - 82.7 x 76.6cm, 1:190 000 with north on the left side - is one of the most important maps in cartography for it was the result of the first survey in history of a region (reproduced on the next page). In December 1536, Jacob van Deventer presented this map to the Provincial Council of Brabant in Brussels. His work may have been based on the theory from Gemma Frisius. In his 'Libellus de locorum...', added to the 'Cosmographia Apiani', Frisius explained how one could construct a map by measuring angles between high points, for example, towers. Up to now it has not been clear how each influenced the other. On behalf of the Emperor, Deventer surveyed all the northern regions of the XVII Provinces, Flanders included.

The original Brabant map and the other ones were lost. They were reprinted during the 16th century but lost again during World War Two. Fortunately photoprints of the five regional maps were made in 1941. Only one copy of the map of Brabant reprinted in 1558 by Arnout Nicolai remains, at the Royal Library of Belgium. The importance of this Brabant map is easy to ascertain by watching the innumerable copies that were made over many years by different cartographers. A study of the map shows the presence of 1239 localities. All are marked by a simple circle. This was a standard way to indicate the location of a village or town. Fifty-seven or 4.68 % have two concentric circles within towers or buildings. They represent a measure or survey point. Van Deventer mentions this himself on his map of Gelderland.

Between cities with the measurement symbol, angles were most probably measured with a brass circle and a compass.

The angles on this map were compared in a personal study with the ones measured by Krayenhoff (19th century). The medium deviation was 4.7°, with a minimum of 0° and a maximum of 11°. Van Deventer would learn of this first experience and presented much better results in the survey of the other regional maps. These are the object of a study, the results of which are yet to be published.

Brabant lies between two rivers (Scheldt and Maas), but they only partially form the frontiers. The real boundaries of the Province are indicated by a row of small triangles. The map shows rivers, but no roads. One should note that the boundaries of the Catholic properties do not correspond with those of the Duchy.

The surrounding regions are *Hollandiae* and *Geldriae* in the north, *Tlandt van Hoern* and *Tlandt van Loen* in the east, *Namen* and *Hannoniae* in the south and *Tlandt van Waes* in the west. This means that a large part of land on the map is not part of the Duchy of Brabant. But this fits with Van Deventer's own text on the map where he explains his intention to describe the Duchy and the lands which border on Brabant. (*welcken landen frontieren*).

He also presents a scale of five hours' walk, which is precisely the distance between Mechelen and Antwerp. He advises using these walking hours in order to estimate distances. A check on 52 distance measurements on his map shows a medium deviation of 9 % from 1.46 % minimum to 51 % maximum. In his later regional maps his distance estimations will be improved.

Van Deventer's map would be copied by the Italian school (Tramezini, Zaltieri, Zenoi amongst others.) through the help of the Dutch engraver Jacob Bos. His map influenced cartographers as G. de Jode, J. Blaeu and many others.

Cosmographer – S. Münster

The 'Ducati Brabantino' was published in 1544 in Basel by Heinrich Petri in the *Kosmographey* from Sebastian Münster (1489-1552). The woodcut map (11x8cm, reproduced on the cover of this Newsletter) mentions *Braband* in the centre. The area shown stretches from Zeeland to Germany. The frontiers of the Province are not well indicated. The map shows no roads, however it shows rivers: Sceld (FL.), Die Mas, Rin (FL.). To indicate villages and cities, Münster used letters of two different styles. There is no scale. The name of the engraver is missing. This is a typical cartographic product by Münster who, although he was interested in locating places by



measurement, assembled his geographical work by compilation of information from travellers and local inhabitants.

From 1550, Münster used the van Deventer map in his *Kosmographie*. This proves that van Deventer was held in high esteem by his contemporaries.

Brabantiae, Germaniae Inferioris nobilissimae Provinciae descriptio

This map, published by A. Ortelius in 1570, was engraved by Hogenberg, but mentions 'Jacobo a Dauëtria auct' (the 1591 version is reproduced on the centrefold of this Newsletter).

The map measures 36 x 50cm, scale 1:400 000 and is a copper engraving with north on the left side. At that time there was no rule about the place of north on a map.

Hogenberg used the van Deventer map but narrowed the surface of the map proportionally in order to obtain the folio model. Ortelius thus made the map sizes uniform and this allowed him to produce a

practical Atlas. The angles between cities, as compared to the original van Deventer map, are similar. The boundaries are clearly indicated. The north western corner of the Ortelius map gives a better delineation of the Zeeland area compared to the original van Deventer map. The small city towers are absent. Rivers are engraved but there are no roads. There is a *scala miliarium* Brabant represented by six squares.

The text on the verso of the map gives a detailed description of the frontiers. It mentions the marquisate of Antwerp and Bergen and the Duchy of Aarschot amongst others. Neither of these titles is mentioned on the van Deventer or Ortelius maps. Antwerp is called the Princess of all Christianity. Louvain is cited as a university city and Brussels as the seat of the Court. The work of L. Guicciardini is mentioned. In the following editions from the Atlas 'Theatrum Orbis Terrarum' by A. Ortelius, the name van Deventer was omitted.



Brabant in four quarters

A new era in map making starts with the Blaeu family. This will also be the case with the Duchy of Brabant. A general map 'Brabantia Ducatus' by W. Blaeu is present in the Atlas Maior. Contrary to the Ortelius map the north is on the right side. The map allows more space to the surrounding countries and shows not only many rivers but also roads. Brabant was from way back divided in four quarters (*Pars* or *tetrarchia* in Latin) Louvain, Brussels, Antwerp and 's Hertogenbosch. These quarter maps were also used by Hondius, Janssonius amongst others. This quarterly division was done in order to facilitate administrative, fiscal and judicial ruling. The accompanying text in the Atlas Maior offers a description of the main places on each map. We will briefly mention the most relevant items.

Prima Pars Brabantiae cuius caput Lovanium

The first quarter with Louvain as capital is a copper engraving, 1:140 000 with north on the right. There is a scale bar in German miles. The map was published by W. Blaeu in 1635 in his *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* and made by M.F. van Langren, mathematician to the King. J. Blaeu incorporated the map in the Atlas Maior.

The three page text in the Atlas Maior emphasises Louvain as the principal tetrarchie of Brabant and offers insight on the evolution from county to duchy. The origin of the name Louvain is analysed. The University (1426) is mentioned as being the most important in the Universe. Adrianus, future Pope, and J. Lipsius are also mentioned. A comparison is made with several other European cities of learning. The presence of vineyards is also described as is the city hall.

The map displays the arms of Louvain and ten cities which depend either from Louvain or the Brabant chancellery. The text shows some information on these cities and also on seven others, most of them baronies.

J. Lipsius, a highly respected citizen wrote his own epitaph in 1604. It is a worthwhile text: *'All human things are nothing else than smoke, shadow, vanity and*

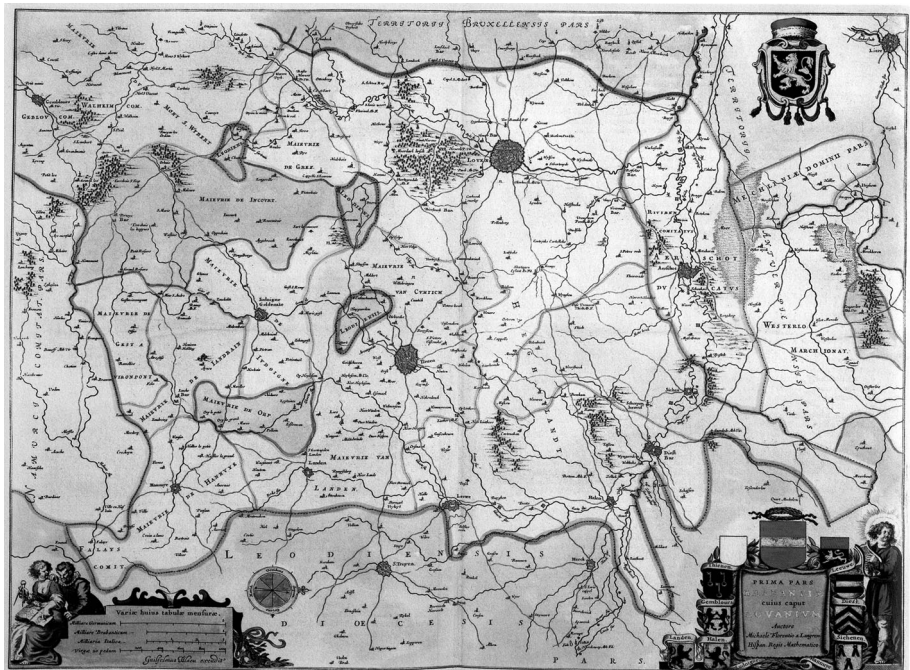
tragedy... in one word nothing'.

Secundae Pars Brabantiae cuius urbs primaria Bruxellae

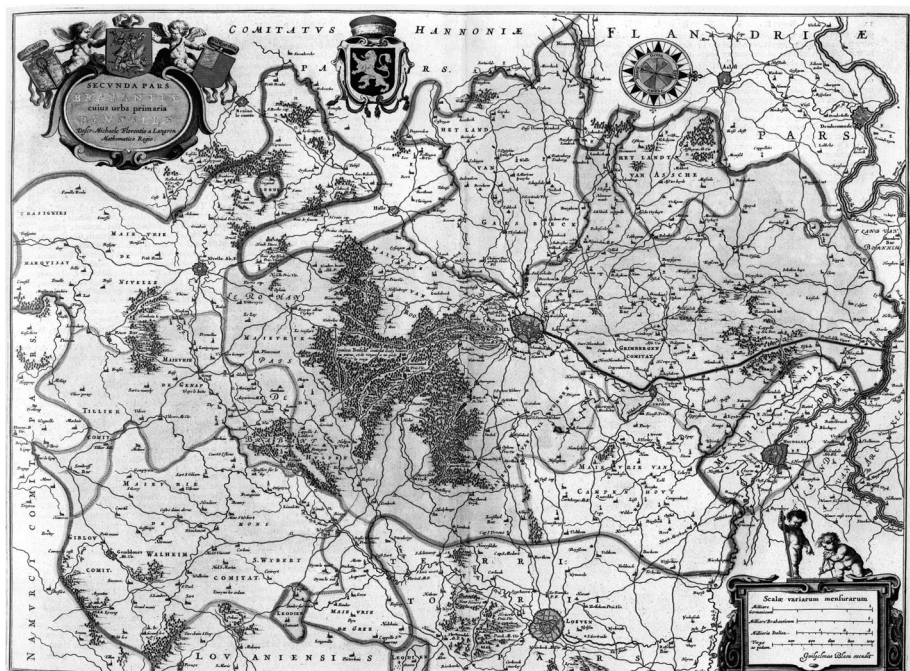
This map with north on the right with a scale bar in German miles was also made by M.F. Langren, and published by W. Blaeu in 1635.

During the regency of Margaret of Austria Mechelen was the capital but Charles V moved the power to Brussels. Mechelen remained the seat of the judicial system.

On the map are the arms of Brussels, Nivelles and Vilvoorde. These, as five others, are described on a three page text. Brussels is the second quarter and is



Prima Pars Brabantiae cuius caput Lovanium



Secundae Pars Brabantiae cuius urbs primaria Bruxellae



more important than Antwerp. The river Zenne crosses the city and is connected by a canal with the Rupel and via the Scheldt with the sea. Brussels contains the Royal Palace and the chancellery of Brabant, also the abbey of Affligem is described. There is information on the government buildings and on the seigniorial court.

Tertia Pars Brabantiae qua continetur Marchionat Horum urbs Primaria Antverpia

This map, made by M.F. Langren, was published by W. Blaeu in 1635. It is a copper engraving, 1:180 000 with a scale in German miles and oriented

with north to the right.

Antwerp was a Marquisate because it was located on the frontier between Flanders, vassal of France, and the Holy Roman Empire. The cartouche mentions the primary city Antwerp and also Bergen op Zoom, Breda, Lier and Herentals. The Atlas Maior describes the Imperial Marquisate in a seven page text.

The text tells the history and the significance of the name Antwerp. The evolution towards a Marquisate or a defender of the frontier is explained. Antwerp counts more then 100 000 inhabitants of which many are foreigners and is considered as the most beautiful city of Europe. The cathedral Notre-Dame, the Oosterling

House, the stock market and other important buildings are described. Antwerp was governed by a senate almost comparable with the Roman administrative structure. Apart from the cities mentioned in the cartouche, nine other sites were briefly cited.



Tertia Pars Brabantiae qua continetur Marchionat Horum urbs Primaria Antverpia.

Quarta Pars Brabantiae cuius caput Sylvaducis

This map is the work of a military engineer W. vander Burght. On both sides the map is decorated with the arms of three cities. There is, as in the other maps, a scale bar in German miles. North is towards the top. On the map are *Maeslandt*, *t landt van Ravenstein*, *Peellandt* and *Kempenlandt*. The frontier with *t landt van Luyck* is delineated. The three - page text teaches us the origin of the name. Zoom means a boundary area. It is not the name of a river. Bergen was at first a seigniority upgraded by Charles V to a Marquisate. This quarter played an important role during the War of Independence regulating the safe commerce with Holland and Zeeland. During the war the city was ruled by several English Governors. In order to defend their city against the Spanish troops, they intentionally flooded the surroundings. Some information on the city Steenberghe and the Barony of Breda is also offered.



Quarta Pars Brabantiae cuius caput Sylvaducis



Brabantiae descriptio, pub...

BRABANTIAE
SCRIPTIO.

MACHLINIAE VRBIS
DOMINIUM.



Stemmata et eruditione claro
Dn. Hadriano Marselario,
patricio Antwerpensi,
Ab. Ortelius dedicab.
L. M.

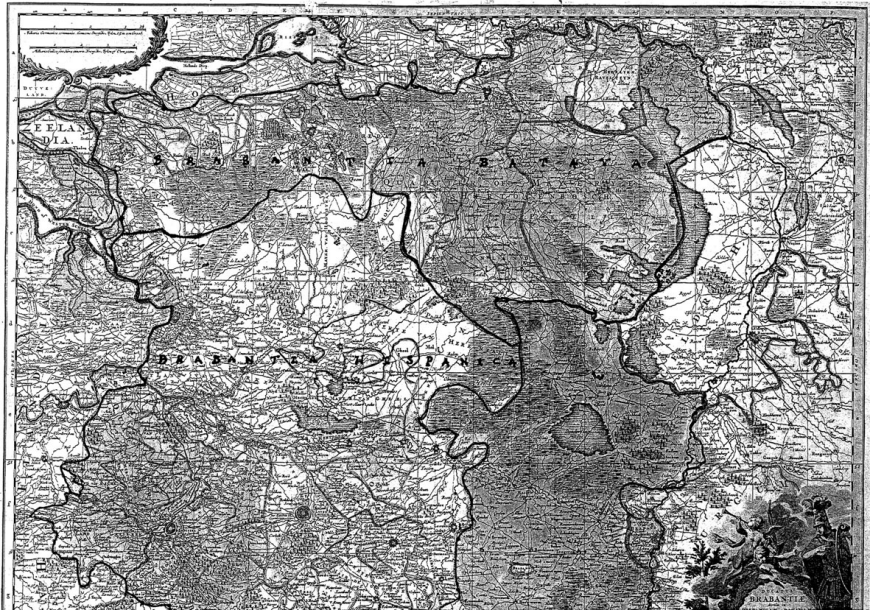
Cum Imp. Reg. &
Brabantiae privilegio
decennali. 1591.



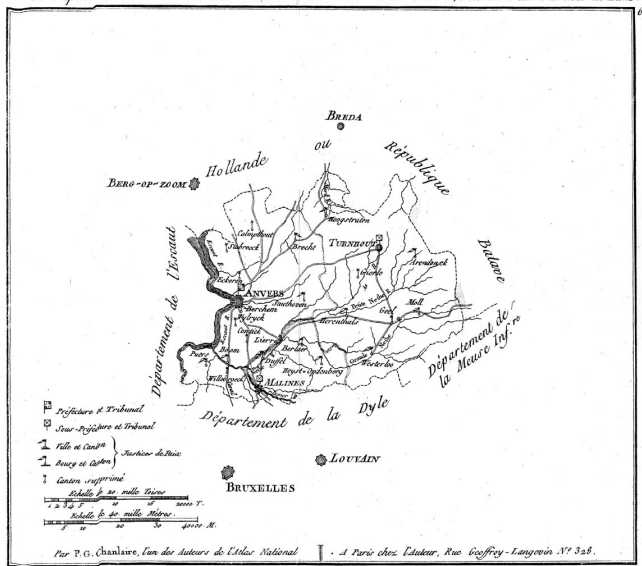
Ducatus Brabantiae divisae in Hispanicum et Batavum

This map, by Allard is an engraving 48 x 57cm – 1:300 000 (illustrated on the right). It was published in his Atlas Maior Tome III in 1705 in Amsterdam. It is the first map to accentuate the separation of north and south Brabant, although the country had been divided by the treaty of Munster in 1648.

Denying the separation between north and south is a typical historical and cartographic feature which is repeated over and over again. The reason for this is not clear but a few hypotheses may be forwarded. Due to the fact that the War of Independence lasted eighty years, the cartographers were never sure which local battles were going on and what the outcome would be. There was also the hope that a final separation would fail. The sense of unity was fundamental, so they played it safe and denied the division of the Province. Copper engravings were expensive, after all.



DÉPARTEMENT DES DEUX NÈTHES,
Ce Département a été divisé en trois Arrondissements et 23 Cantons, réduits à 22. Justice de Paix.



Division in departments – 1795

The treaty of Munster fixed our northern frontier, but not the southern one. Louis XIV of France took advantage of the situation, invaded the country and waged several wars. The treaty of Utrecht finally brought peace in 1712 and the Spanish Netherlands passed to Austrian rule, until the time of the French revolution.

In 1793, the French Revolutionary Convention annexed the Austrian Netherlands and Liège. They reorganised the local administration. The Provinces were replaced by nine departments, whose names were derived from natural elements, for example rivers, as in France. The departments had administrative and judicial power. The Duchy of Brabant was divided into two departments: the Dyle

department covered the south of the Duchy with Brussels as capital and the department of the *Deux Nèthes* (river tributaries from the Scheldt) with Antwerp as the capital covering the north and the Dominium Mechelen. This department was to be compared with the ancient Marquisate of Antwerp.

The Battle of Waterloo led to a new geographical change. The Congress of Vienna in 1815 placed the Belgian territories under the rule of the Netherlands (Willem I).

The Belgian revolution – 1830

Fifteen years later the Belgians rejected Dutch rule. As a result the historical Duchy was divided into three Provinces: Brabant, Antwerp and Dutch North-Brabant.

In 1995 the Belgian Kingdom was turned into a federation and Brabant was split into three parts: Flemish-Brabant, Walloon-Brabant and the Brussels-Capital region.

The title of Duke of Brabant is traditionally accorded to the Belgian crown prince. □





Timothy Pont's manuscript maps of Scotland By Stanislas De Peuter

Timothy Pont (ca 1565 – 1614) was a Scottish topographer, the first to produce detailed maps of Scotland based on an original survey. Pont's maps are among the earliest surviving to show a European country in minute detail, from an actual survey. He may claim to be the first projector of a Scottish atlas. Pont was an accomplished mathematician and so he made a complete survey of all the counties and islands of the kingdom, visiting remote districts, and making drawings on the spot. However and fairly, to put things in perspective for this Circle and with all due respect to Mr. Pont, his maps qualify as second class to Jacob van Deventer - in my honest opinion -, but they are nevertheless worth quoting.

Following his graduation from St. Andrews University (1583), the young Pont embarked on an ambitious project traveling during the late 1580s and the 1590s throughout Scotland and surveying the country. Except in one instance (1596), the surviving Pont maps held in the National Library of Scotland (Edinburgh) do not include any dates. Of these, 77 manuscript maps still survive. The maps are drawn on 38 fragile sheets of paper, 12 sheets have maps on both sides and even on one side of a sheet two or more maps may appear side-by-side. It is possible that he had completed his field work by 1596, since by then he was already making compilation maps based on his field notes. In 1600 or 1601 Timothy Pont was appointed minister of the parish of Dunnet in Caithness, suggesting that he had certainly completed his travels and research by these dates.

The originals of his maps are characterised by neatness and accuracy. Pont's manuscript maps are key historical documents for their time, of importance

in the fields of place-name, settlement, and other studies. They represent the most comprehensive synchronic corpus of Scottish place-names before the great military mapping enterprises of the 18th century. He recorded the names of some 20 000 settlements, water-courses, hills and other features.

Because at that time waterways provided the main means of transport, areas around these are depicted in greater detail in his sketch maps than the far more sparsely inhabited hinterlands. Pont concentrates on human habitations from small settlements to towns themselves. Many churches and abbeys are depicted, but more numerous are the castles and mansions of the landowners which appear in architectural-like drawings sketched from life. Though on a small scale and not entirely accurate, these give an idea of the appearance of many buildings that have been altered or have disappeared completely.

Timothy Pont died having almost completed his task. The exact date and place of Pont's death are unknown. James VI (of Scotland) and later I (of England and Ireland) gave instructions that the maps should be purchased from his heirs and prepared for publication, but on account of the disorders of the time, it was not done. This work was finally completed by James Gordon and the maps were published, in revised form, by Joan Blaeu's *Atlas Novus*, vol. V, Amsterdam, 1654 (reissued in 1662 in vol. VI).

Feel free to scan and look at the maps via the website of the National Library of Scotland at: <http://www.nls.uk/pont/generalnew.html>.

To read: Cunningham, I., ed., *The nation Survey'd, Timothy Pont's maps of Scotland*, Tuckwell Press, Edinburg, 2001, 172 p., ISBN 0 85976 680 2 (£ 20).





The Italian Map Collectors' Society *Roberto Almagià* : *Associazione Italiana Collezionisti di Cartografia Antica (AICCA)* - An introduction to its activities and publications

The Society was founded in Pavia in March 2006 by seven Italian map collectors with the aim to promote the culture and passion of ancient maps. To demonstrate its commitment to scholarly work on the history of cartography, it has adopted the name of Roberto Almagià, the famous Italian map historian, geographer and also collector. Prof. Almagià (1884 – 1962) held many important academic posts in Italy and is the author of a great number of publications, among which his fundamental *Monumenta Italiae Cartographica* (1929), and the *Monumenta Cartographica Vaticana* (4 vols., 1944-1955).

In the short time since its creation the Society has developed a remarkable activity. Practically every year since 2008 it has organized, generally in conjunction with a Cartographic Seminar, an exhibition of maps and produced an illustrated catalogue. An exhibition in 2008/2009 was the occasion for the publication of a carto-bibliography on Benedetto Marzolla (1801-1858), a first in Italy. A highlight in the Society's programme was undoubtedly the special exhibition held in Milan earlier this year, in the context of the 150th anniversary of the Unification of Italy, a magnificent display of maps of Italy which I will describe in some detail. One aspect that characterises these exhibitions is that a very large part of the maps

shown come from the private collections of the members – a commitment to a common cause probably unique in Europe.

Much of this work is due to Prof. Vladimiro Valerio, well-known personality in the history of cartography, president of the *Associazione* since 2010 and indefatigable researcher. He was one of the speakers at our 2002 conference on *Mare Nostrum – Maps of the Mediterranean*. But in his huge task for the Society he was ably assisted by a number of other member-historians who together ensured a very high academic level of the publications. The purpose of this article is to make these known to a wider audience and to encourage readers outside Italy to become interested and supportive of this outstanding cultural engagement. Space in this Newsletter only allows for a brief résumé, but references provided in each case should enable those interested to obtain and study these documents at their leisure. And we will of course continue to report on forthcoming activities.

For further information about the Society, visit www.associazionemagia.it or contact the Secretary, Mrs. Maria Gabriella Cocco, at mgcocco@gmail.com or at Viale Regina Margherita, 262, I – 00198 Roma, Italy, Tel + 39-06 442 59 01.

Exhibition Catalogue

L'Italia e le sue regioni nella bottega dell'incisore – Venezia e Roma nel '500 **[(Maps of) Italy and its Regions in engravers' workshops – Venice and Rome in the 16th century]**

edited by Vladimiro Valerio

Catalogue of the exhibition in Sant'Anatolia di Narco, Province of Perugia, 30 May – 1 June 2008. 142 pp., 44 b/w illustrations, soft cover, 24 x 21 cm. No ISBN. To order contact the *Associazione* Secretary (see above).

As Vladimiro Valerio points out in the introduction, this is the first time that maps of Italy and its regions, an extraordinary cultural heritage of the Renaissance, have been assembled and documented in such a publication. This catalogue aims at casting new light on the work of mapmakers, engravers and publishers of Venice and Rome who constructed the first images of Italy and established an international reputation. Emilio Moreschi briefly outlines the origins of regional Italian cartography, before we come to the catalogue. Each of the 44 maps has a double page devoted to it. A brief carto-bibliographical description with full transcriptions of texts in the cartouches or on the map is followed by a critical review of the map, and a very useful bibliography. The right-hand page



shows a black and white reproduction of the map. The quality here is variable, the small-scale maps of Italy suffering somewhat from the reduction. But the larger scale maps are readable, and the details provided in small images below the maps are a welcome complement. The maps are geographically arranged, from the whole country to the regions from North to South. In the second part of the catalogue, nineteen mapmakers, engravers and publishers have their dedicated biography, from Bellarmati and the Bertellis to Tramezzino and Valegio – a valuable supplement to our

Tooley's Dictionary of Mapmakers. The catalogue closes with a chronological table of maps exposed, and a bibliography. In all a very attractive and informative publication.



Exhibition Catalogue

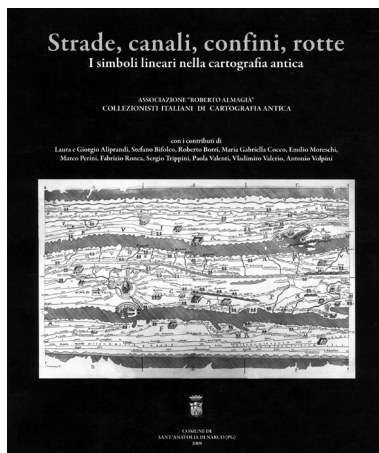
Strade, canali, confini, rotte – I simboli lineari nella cartografia antica [Roads, canals, boundaries and sea routes – linear symbols in ancient cartography]

by Vladimiro Valerio, Fabrizio Ronca, Paola Valenti, and Maria Gabriella Cocco

Catalogue of the exhibition in Sant'Anatolia di Narco, Province of Perugia, 29 May – 2 June 2009. 82 pp., 29 b/w illustrations, soft cover, 23.5 x 21 cm. No ISBN. To order contact the *Associazione* Secretary (see above).

With the second exhibition of maps in the same location, a small commune of only about 600 inhabitants, one might think that the *Associazione* had established its headquarters there, but the choice of venue probably had to do with one of those rare encounters that map societies sometimes benefit from, a sympathizing and supportive official of an urban administration.

Vladimiro Valerio begins his introduction with the statement 'In origine era la linea' – in the beginning was the line. And he develops his ideas about the importance of lines on maps in an interesting historical discourse. Twenty-seven maps, published between 1520 and 1862 in Italy and elsewhere in Europe, are presented in four categories, each with a dedicated summary opening :



roads and ways of communication, rivers and canals, frontiers and war, and sea routes and wind roses. The catalogue follows the same layout as the preceding one, with a map description on the left page, and a reproduction of the map on the opposite page. These are somewhat less readable than previously, and one may regret that non-Italian map texts were not translated, as this would have avoided the occasional weakness in their transcription. The cover reproduces part of a Peutinger Table which thematically would have belonged here. However it was in fact

not in this exhibition but in a concurrent display elsewhere in the same town. On the whole this is a most unusual and intriguing subject treated with much care and application to detail.

Exhibition Catalogue

Apparati decorativi – Figurazioni e decorazioni nella cartografia italiana dal '400 all' '800 [Decorative devices - Emblems and embellishments in Italian cartography of the 15th to the 19th century]

by Paola Valenti and Vladimiro Valerio

Catalogue of the exhibition in Sant'Anatolia di Narco, Province of Perugia, 25 – 27 June 2010. 144 pp., 60 b/w illustrations, soft cover, 24 x 23 cm. No ISBN. To order contact the *Associazione* Secretary (see above).

Decorative map elements are frequently a motivation for map collecting. For many map collectors they represent the lighter, immediately attractive side of ancient maps, but their study has produced a large corpus of academic literature, mainly inspired by beautiful Dutch maps of the Golden Age of Cartography. Forty-seven Italian maps are presented and described here, in chronological order. Their artistic dimension can in many cases match those of maps produced north of the Alps in quality and diversity. For someone not so familiar with Italian maps this catalogue is a treasure trove. It follows the layout of the preceding publications. The quality of map reproductions is excellent, and the smaller details of maps added attest to the loving care with which this compilation was made.



Three essays are also included. The first is a brief but inspired observation by Vladimiro Valerio on map collecting and its historical impact. The second one, by Paola Valenti, discusses a mythological marine scene which is the principal decorative element on a map by Paolo Cagno, *Regnio di Napoli* (1615, catalogue no 9). It shows Galatea in the centre and can apparently be traced back, via preceding mapmakers, to Raphael's fresco of the *Trionfo di Galatea* in the Villa Farnese in Rome. A third contribution by Paolo Renzi is about panoramic views of Umbrian towns drawn by

Cipriano Piccolpasso (1579) and held in the Biblioteca Augusta in Perugia. This time, although exposed elsewhere in town, the catalogue contains seven reproductions of these views. Altogether a most rewarding excursion into ancient maps of Italy.



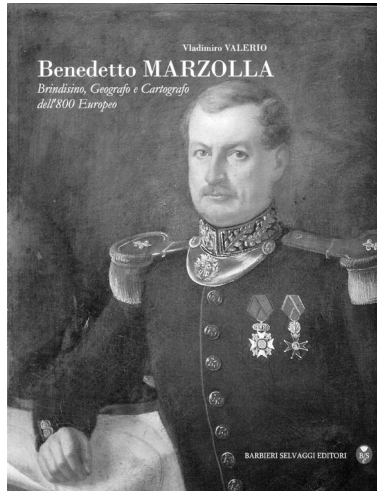
Exhibition Catalogue and Cartobibliography

Benedetto Marzolla – Brindisino, Geografo e Cartografo dell’800 Europeo

[Benedetto Marzolla – A European 19th century geographer and cartographer from Brindisi] by Vladimiro Valerio

Exhibition in Brindisi, Palazzo Granafei/Nervegna, 12 December 2008 – 28 February 2009. Barbieri Selvaggi Editori, I-74024 Manduria (Italy), 2008. 238 pp., 138 b/w and 43 colour illustrations, soft cover, 28 x 24 cm, ISBN 978-88-6187-064-2, www.bseditor.com, info@bseditori.com

This book was prepared to mark the 150th anniversary of the death of Benedetto Marzolla (1801 – 1858) and it accompanied the commemorative exhibition held in Brindisi, his home town. It is, according to its author, the first cartobibliography ever produced in Italy. A 28-page biography presents this interesting person and his work, not so well known outside of Italy, I imagine. After his higher education in Naples he joined the Ufficio Topografico and became familiar with the new technique of lithography, introduced there in 1823. Nine years later, in 1832, he completed his first atlas, the *Atlante Corografico del Regno di Napoli*, with 23 maps. In 1843 he began publishing his second major work, the *Atlante Geografico*. Repeatedly updated and augmented this atlas became the most voluminous state-of-the-art Italian universal atlas of the 19th century. The last edition before his death contained 54 maps of the whole world. A distinctive feature of the maps are the border panels with statistics and notices on physical and po-



litical geography all of which are rendered in cursive (long-hand) type – a remarkable feat in itself.

In 1854 he published in the Geographical Establishment which he had founded in Naples shortly before, a completely revised edition of the *Atlante Corografico*, entitled *Descrizione del Regno delle Due Sicilie*. All maps were redrawn to about twice the scale (1: 280 000), with resulting improvement of detail and legibility.

Of particular interest to researchers should be Appendix III, an enumeration of all maps in all editions of the *Atlante Corografico* and the *Atlante Geografico*, listed according to the model layout established by Valerio for his *Atlantes Italici*. Appendix IV is the chronological inventory of all printed views and topographical, chorographical and geographical maps produced by Marzolla. The vast majority of these (148 out of 177) are illustrated, 43 of them in colour, in very good quality. This book is a major contribution to the history of cartography and will be valued as a source of prime importance.

Exhibition Catalogue

L'Italia prima dell'Italia – Carte geografiche e topografiche dell'Italia dal 1478 al 1861 [Italy before it became Italy – geographical and topographical maps of Italy from 1478 to 1861] by Vladimiro Valerio

Casa del Manzoni, Via Morone 1, Milano, 7 April – 7 May 2011. Alessandro Dominioni Editore, I-22100 Como (Italy), 2011. 156 pp., 77 colour illustrations, soft cover, 24 x 25 cm, EUR 30.00. ISBN 978-88-87867-35-0, www.dominionilibri.it, info@dominionilibri.it

A few steps from the famous *Scala* in Milan is a beautiful 15th century palace, the Casa del Manzoni, named after its 19th century resident, the poet Alessandro Manzoni, founder of modern Italian. Staging an exhibition in such a prestigious setting certainly is a privilege, but the venue was in keeping with the theme of this historical manifestation. Indeed, it was organized in the context of the celebrations marking the 150th anniversary of the Unification of Italy. After a welcome address by Prof. Angelo Stella, Director of the Manzoni Foundation, the Society's President, Vladimiro Valerio, formally opened the exhibition in the presence of a large audience.

One could clearly sense that this was not an ordinary event. It became quite evident in the opening speeches and during the discussions in the exhibition rooms afterwards that the original idea for this project, formulated a year earlier, had gained a momentum of national, perhaps patriotic proportion. Valerio's Foreword to the catalogue, entitled 'L'Italia s'è desta' – Italy has awakened, echoes this sentiment. He points out that this was the first exhibition dedicated to maps of Italy that had ever been



Prof. Angelo Stella opens the Milan Exhibition in the Casa Manzoni. Seated at right is President V. Valerio (photo by Sergio Trippini)



mounted, and salutes the Members' willingness to lend their precious maps as a homage to national unity.

The display of 59 maps was truly magnificent. Italy came in all shapes and sizes, from Ptolemaic forms of the late 15th century via the intriguing two-colour woodcut of Bernardo Sylvano (1511) and the great Italians as Gastaldi, Bertelli and Forlani to Ortelius, De Jode and Plancius. The 17th century provided its share of those most attractive 'cartes à figures' next to some spectacular wallmaps, such as one in five sheets by Magini (1608), the huge one in 12 sheets by Matteo Greuter (1630), or another one by Paolo Petrini (1702, only copy known). Italian history is well documented in 18th and 19th century maps, and the exhibition closes with an almost touching panorama of Italy United in 1861 (see illustration below).

The catalogue again follows the customary layout, with text on the left and a colour reproduction on the right. These map reproductions are a real pleasure to see and study, and at this nominal price one may expect such an attractive book to be out of print soon.

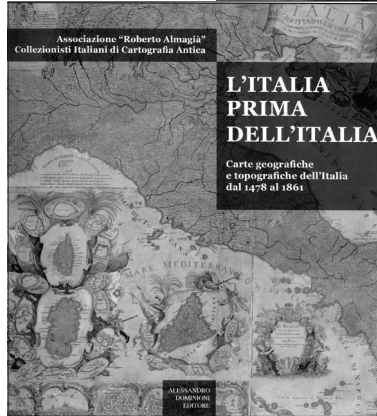
It is intended to transfer this exhibition to Rome, at a place yet to be determined.

Next year's Seminar will be devoted to technical aspects of map-making. May we wish our Italian map friends and colleagues much success with their ambitious programme for the future.

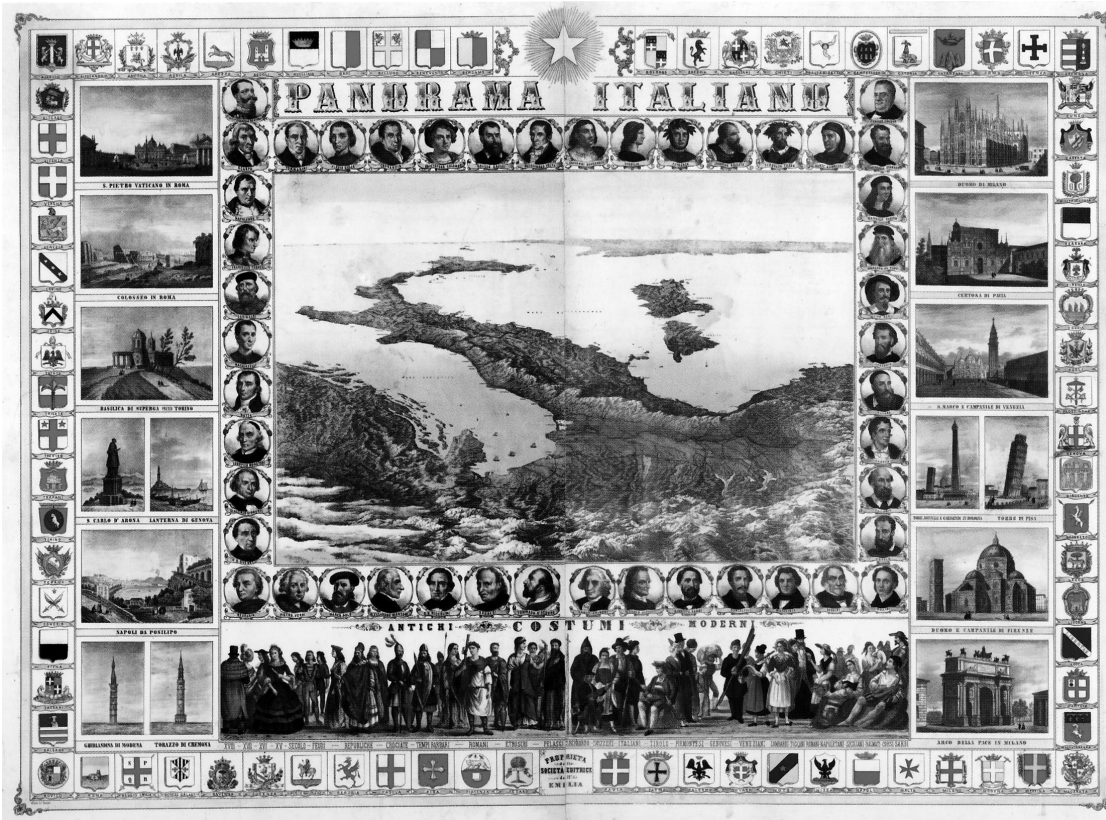
Wulf Bodenstein
wulfbo@scarlet.be



Partial view of the Milan Exhibition
(photo by Sergio Trippini)



Vladimiro Valerio (left) hands over a catalogue to Wulf Bodenstein
(photo by Dominique Bodenstein)



Decorative bird's eye view of Italy, celebrating its Unification (1861) – catalogue no 59



International Atlas Days 2011 29 April – 1 May 2011, Schwerte, Germany

The 6th International Atlas Days took place in a beautifully situated conference centre in Villigst, a suburb of Schwerte, home to the Editor Pangaea. Readers of this Journal may remember the reviews I wrote in Newsletters No 18 (January 2004) and 32 (September 2008) of the two volumes of *Petermann's Planet, A Guide to German Handatlases* by Jürgen Espenhorst, which were published there. Thirty-six collectors of German 19th and 20th century atlases and their derivatives produced abroad responded to organizer Jürgen Espenhorst's invitation.

Following the welcome on the first afternoon, participants were divided into two discussion groups: one to progress with the atlas data base, the other to debate a subject of concern to most collectors: *The future of my collection – possibilities and contingencies*. This delicate subject had been proposed by Prof. Irmgard Hantsche, a collector of and authority on Putzger's Historischer Schul-Atlas. She noted that most collectors in this round were of a more or less advanced age - welcoming, in passing, some younger colleagues – and were not sure how to handle the collection in the perspective of its owner becoming incapacitated one day, one way or another. There was a consensus that few collectors could count on their heirs to continue keeping it intact. In this situation, various alternatives were discussed in the presence of a tax expert whom J. Espenhorst had invited to the meeting. As was to be expected, no hard and fast rules could be established, but a few lines of thought emerged.

Firstly, the collector should establish a catalogue of all items in his collection, to facilitate its further handling. The atlas data base, currently under construction, was seen as a useful tool to achieve this aim. Secondly, a sale or a donation to one of the public libraries is considered rarely conclusive. Markus Heinz, Deputy Head of Map Collections at the Deutsche Staatsbibliothek, Berlin, pointed out that such institutions were generally not interested in acquiring duplicates, and might at best accept the one or other rarity. A foundation, it was confirmed, could not be established without the donor providing financial means for its up-keep, which excluded most collectors. Thirdly, a direct sale through auction, or through other channels (e-Bay), was considered. The former requires a substantial participation in the cost



of the transaction, whilst in the latter case care has to be taken not to be considered a taxable commercial person. A direct sale to other collectors seemed the most satisfactory solution here. Lastly, the appointment of a 'curator', perhaps a younger collector friend, was discussed, but there was concern over the legal implications of such an arrangement. In the absence of a formal conclusion there was general support for a very pragmatic approach: 'enjoy your collection as long as you can'.

Robert Michel led the discussion and practical work in the group on the atlas data base which he currently administers. This is designed to serve collectors to help identify items in their collection, but requires more inputs from all inscribed participants to cover the largest possible range of atlases on record. There are nearly 500 entries at present, but the ultimate target is in the order of 10 000. The server of the data base is hosted by the Staatsbibliothek Berlin, and it should ultimately become generally accessible to researchers. Another workshop on this data base was foreseen in August 2011 in Wesel. Those interested in following this up should contact Jürgen Espenhorst at pangaea@cityweb.de.

Saturday morning the traditional book and atlas fair took place; where participants (no dealers were admitted) could swap or sell items from their collection. Julius Schubert's *Neuester Handatlas, second edition* of ca 1850, attracted a lot of interest. There was no shortage of the classical *Stiellers*, *Andrees*, *Debes Handatlases*, or of the *Perthes Taschen-Atlas* in various editions, but foreign publications such as a French *Atlas Colonial*, or



Colton's Advertising Atlas of America (1857) were also in evidence. A highlight, literally, was the illuminated globe in the form of a cube which Andreas Christoph (Jena) had brought along. This was a scaled-down (3/4) version of the cube he had made from the six sheets of Reichard's 1803 world atlas, which this cartographer had destined for the construction of such a world cube, without ever having been able to complete it, as far as is known.

The participants then gathered around an impressive floor display of some 150 'commercial' atlases published up to the 1980's, addressing the major theme of this convention: *Culture and Commerce – publicity in and with atlases*. This concerns atlases that either contain pages of advertisements, be it for the publisher himself or an external firm or product, or carry a commercial firm's imprint on the cover, as a publicity hand-out. A checklist of 73 different editions of the *Perthes Handatlas* in this latter category, subsequently prepared by Michael Wilma, is now available to participants for comment and completion.

The second day ended with a fascinating 25-minute film demonstrating the work of copper engraver Rainer Kalnbach (83, present in the meeting), who was active in this trade for the German Hydrographic Institute in Hamburg until 1960, engraving copper plates for sea charts.

Concluding the meeting and the book and atlas fair the next morning, Jürgen Espenhorst and Andreas Christoph invited participants to the next Atlas-Tage in April 2012 in Weimar. The programme currently foresees a workshop (18-20 April) on the famous Weimar Geographical Institute which, from the early 19th century on, produced maps and atlases for nearly 100 years. This is followed by the Atlas Days proper (20-22 April). The theme for this event, and all other details, will be published in forthcoming issues of our Newsletter. Everybody is welcome to join, but as the proceedings are in German, a fair command of that language would be an advantage. This gathering of collectors takes place in a most convivial, informal atmosphere – if you wish to join, contact Jürgen Espenhorst at pangaea@cityweb.de. And if you want an example of what collectors in this group have achieved individually for the common goal, do visit Maarten Witkam's bi-lingual Dutch-English site www.atlassen.info, and browse the complete listings and colour reproductions of maps from 19th and 20th century atlases in his collection – a fascinating experience.



Wulf Bodenstein
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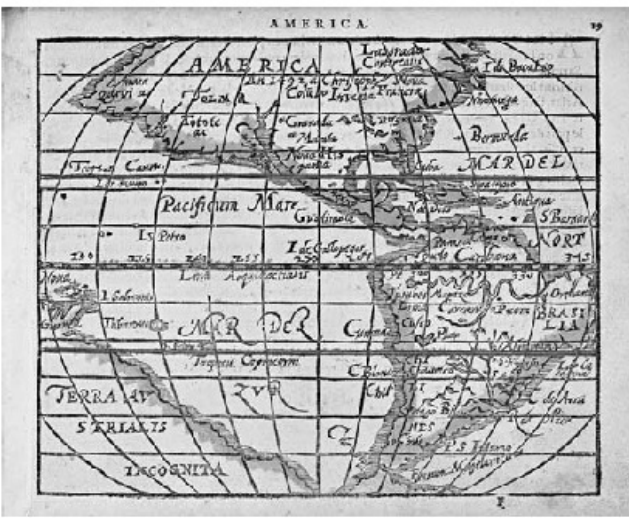
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BIMCC Programme for 2011

- **Saturday 8 October 2011: BIMCC Excursion**
Visit to the exhibition 'Liber Floridus' in Ghent

The visit will be guided, in English, by the curator, Karen De Coene (BIMCC member).

The *Liber Floridus* is an encyclopaedia compiled in the early twelfth century by Lambert, canon of the Church of Our Lady in St Omer (in France). Almost every history of cartography features maps from the *Liber Floridus*. The manuscript is exceptionally important in the study of historical maps, containing maps of the *mappae mundi* type.

Karen De Coene works at the Department of Geography of the Ghent University and is specialized in *mappae mundi*.

The exhibition itself will be small, but the city museum is well worth a visit in itself and displays a number of interesting maps.

More information: www.stamgent.be and www.liberfloridus.be

Venue: STAM, Stadsmuseum Gent, Bijlokesite, Godshuizenlaan 2, B - 9000 Gent

Meeting point: the entrance hall of the museum at 15.00 (there is a cafeteria)

Registration by email (Lydiacordon.paf@telenet.be) or by filling in the form, included in this Newsletter

As the number of visitors is restricted to 20, we urge our members to **register before 30 September 2011**, so that we can organise a second group, if needed.

Course on the history of cartography (October 2011 to May 2012)

As already announced earlier, the University of Ghent organises an introductory course, in Dutch, on the history of cartography, in collaboration with the BIMCC.

The BIMCC welcomes this initiative and is happy to support it, by encouraging its members to subscribe.
See details on page 33.

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• **Saturday 10 December 2011, 9.30 – 16.30h**
BIMCC Annual Conference, on Brazil
at the Royal Library of Belgium

Every two years, Europalia International organises a major international multidisciplinary arts festival in Belgium to celebrate one country's cultural heritage. In 2007, the BIMCC participated in the *Europalia.europa* programme marking the fiftieth jubilee year of the European Union, by devoting its annual Conference to the theme *Formatting Europe – Mapping a Continent*. This year Europalia celebrates Brazil and, again the BIMCC has picked the same theme for its Conference.

Conference Programme
(subject to modification)

- 9.30 - 10.00** welcome of participants with coffee
- 10.00** Dra. Iris Kantor, Departamento de História, Universidade de São Paulo - Brasil
The first maps made after the arrival of the Europeans in the New World.
- 11.30 - 12.30** Martijn Storms, MA, Universiteitsbibliotheek Leiden
The Marcgraf/Blaeu map of Dutch Brazil
- 12.30 - 14.30** Aperitif and lunch
- 14.30** Prof. Dr. Raymond Buve, Universiteit Leiden
A journey through Dutch Brazil from the attack by Piet Heijn on Salvador in 1624 to the siege of Mauritsstad by the Portuguese
- 15.00** coffeebreak
- 15.30 - 16.15** Dr. Ben Teensma, Universiteit Leiden
Progressive general knowledge about Brazil, 1600-1650 as cumulated in the surviving Dutch WIC-rutters from 1629, 1637 and circa 1648.
- 16.30** end of the conference



Practical Information

The Conference will be held at the Royal Library of Belgium in Brussels, 4 Boulevard de l'Empereur / Keizerslaan 4 (near the Central Station), in the 'Small Auditorium' on level 2.

Please refer to the registration form for further details.

Admission is free for BIMCC members, non-members pay 10€ at entrance.

Lunch is being arranged in the Library's cafeteria, with catering services. Price: about 30€.

Registration before 20 November 2010

- by sending an email to president@bimcc.org, stating how many participants and how many lunches, or
 - by sending the enclosed form to Caroline De Candt, Burggravenlaan 341, B-9000 Gent
- You will receive a confirmation.

People participate at their own risk in any BIMCC activity and thereby waive any possible liability of the BIMCC or Committee members.



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

Dieter Hans Bohrmann (1939-2011)

One of the earliest members to join, in 1998, Dieter Bohrmann was a firm if discreet supporter of our Circle. He and his wife Mische welcomed us to their beautiful home in Hasselt on the occasion of our BIMCC Excursion in 2002. What we discovered was a stunning collection of rare maps, atlases and globes. An engineer by profession, he had become fascinated with maps when still a student and later built up his collection through international contacts around the world. Those who had the privilege of being admitted to a special viewing came away with the impression that this was one of the most remarkable private collections in the Low Countries.



With time he had developed another hobby which seems to go well with map collecting, that is wine growing. Samples of Moselle, Burgundy and Portuguese Douro wines from his vineyards animated our map discussions at the excursion lunch in Hasselt. Dieter Bohrmann also encouraged our *europalia – Formatting Europe event* in 2007 as a special sponsor. He will be remembered and missed.

of the series *A-Z of European Petrol Brands and their Road Maps* (in English!) by Ian Byrne. Of interest to our readers may also be the reference to the creation of a *Bibliothèque des Voyages* in Chamalières near Clermont-Ferrand, devoted entirely to the Guide Michelin, the first edition of which appeared in 1900.

For more information about the journal and these different subjects visit www.routenostalgie.org or contact the editor at routenostalgie@free.fr

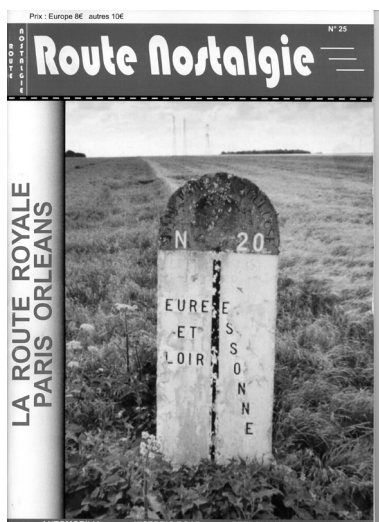
Albert Ganado honoured



At the annual dinner of the International Map Collectors' Society which took place in London on 10th June, the prestigious IMCoS - Helen Wallis Award 2011 was bestowed on Dr Albert Ganado, President of the recently founded Malta Map Society and Speaker at our 2002 conference *Mare Nostrum, Maps of the Mediterranean*. As will be remembered, his talk was published in BIMCC Newsletters No 33 and 34, and his magnificent book on *Valletta Città Nuova – A Map History (1566-1600)* was reviewed in Newsletter No 26, followed by a review of his most recent publication, *Miniature Maps of Malta*, in Newsletter No 39. In 2008, Albert Ganado transferred his collection of maps, the largest and most complete collection of antique maps of Malta in the world, which he had built up over a period of 50 years, to the State of Malta. Known as the Albert Ganado Malta Map Collection it is being cared for by the National Museum of Fine Arts, Heritage Malta. About a year later, the Malta Map Society was founded on his initiative. It will be hosting the 2011 IMCoS Symposium in September (see 'Events', p. 33). Sincere congratulations to Albert Ganado on a well-deserved award.

Ancient roadways of France

The 25th edition of the French periodical *Route Nostalgie*, published June 2011, carries an interesting 21-page article by its editor, Pascal Pannetier, on the history of the Route Royale Paris-Orléans, now followed in the main by the national road N 20 southwards from Paris. This could be seen as a case study complementary to another article, by Claude Vacant (11 pp.), on road construction across the ages. Well documented and illustrated, it describes the techniques of road building from Roman times to the second half of the 18th century, with more to come in further issues. This edition also contains, among many other articles with full colour illustrations, part 18





Events

London Mapping Festival 2011 – 2012 June 2011 to December 2012

London

The London Mapping Festival 2011 – 2012, or LMF for short, is an exciting and unique initiative being launched in June 2011 and will run through to December 2012. It sets out to promote greater awareness and understanding of how maps and digital geographic data are being created and used within the Capital. Through a diverse range of activities LMF will engage with a wide audience of mapping enthusiasts whether they are professionals, enthusiasts or those who are merely interested in mapping and related disciplines including: surveying, remote sensing, Geographic Information Systems and GPS. The festival draws together a whole range of existing events that are currently run by learned societies, professional bodies and commercial companies in and around London and will carry the LMF brand for the 18-month festival duration. Examples of activities, some of which are free to attend, include: workshops for schools, outdoor events such as geocaching and picnics, public lectures, professional conferences and mass participation activities.

URI: <http://www.londonmappingfestival.org/wordpress/>

IMCoS International Symposium - Malta 2011 22 - 25 September 2011

Malta

The International Map Collectors' Society (IMCoS) has decided to hold its Annual International Symposium in Malta. The event is being organised by the Malta Map Society who has prepared a programme of visits and will be setting up an exhibition of *German Malta Maps* to coincide with the Symposium. The exhibition will be held at the Malta Maritime Museum in Vittoriosa and will be opened by the Minister for Tourism Dr Mario De Marco.

A full-colour deluxe catalogue of the maps being exhibited – some of which for the first time – will be published. The Malta Map Society will also be issuing a special edition of the MMS Newsletter in full colour and will be preparing a commemorative souvenir which will be distributed to all participants of the IMCoS Symposium.



To commemorate the event, MaltaPost will be using a special cancellation stamp on Thursday 22 September, the first day of the Symposium.
URI: http://www.imcos.org/diary_dates.html

12th Symposium of the International Coronelli Society for the Study of Globes

29 September to 1 October 2011

Jena, Germany

This Symposium will take place in cooperation with the Ernst-Haeckel Haus, the Institute for the History of Science, Medicine and Technology at the Friedrich Schiller University, Jena (Germany). Themes: all aspects of the study of globes, especially the history of globes, globes in their historical and socio-cultural context, globe makers, especially Erhard Weigel and the globes made by Geographisches Institut Weimar, globe related instruments such as armillary spheres, planetaria and telluria.

Languages: German and English (no interpreters available)

Contacts : International Coronelli Society, c/o Jan Mokre
Austrian National Library, Globe Museum, Josefsplatz 1, 1015 Vienna, Austria

Tel: +43 1 53410 298, Fax: +43 1 53410319

E-mail: vincenzo@coronelli.org, URI: <http://www.coronelli.org>

Het lezen van oude kaarten [Reading old maps]

October 2011 – May 2012

Gent, Belgium

An introductory course, in Dutch, on the history of cartography, organised by the University of Ghent (Vakgroep Geografie), in collaboration with the BIMCC. Eight Saturdays will be devoted to a morning lecture on an aspect of the history of cartography and an optional programme in the afternoon. Open to all (students, collectors, antiquarians, etc.).

Dates

22 Oct. 2011 - S1 – Cartografie en geschiedenis
19 Nov. 2011 - S2 – Cartografie en middeleeuwen
17 Dec. 2011 - S3 – Cartografie in de 17^{de} eeuw
14 Jan. 2012 - S4 – Cartografie in de 18^{de} eeuw
11 February 2012 - S5 – Cartografie in de 19^{de} en 20^{ste} eeuw
17 March 2012 - S6 – Kadastrale documenten
21 April 2012 - S7 – Cartografie overzee
12 May 2012 - S8 – Cartografie in de 16^{de} eeuw

Venues

Lectures 1 to 3, 5 and 6: building S8 in Campus Sterre, Universiteit Gent, Krijgslaan 281, 9000 Gent;
Lecture 4: Bibliothèque Royale / Koninklijke Bibliotheek in Brussels;

Lecture 7: Museum Plantin-Moretus in Antwerp;

Lecture 8: SteM in Sint-Niklaas.

Hours: The courses are held on Saturdays morning from 10.00 to 12.30. You are welcome at 9.30 for a coffee.

Price: 35.00 EUR for one lecture.

180.00 EUR for the complete series of lectures;

Information: UGent – IPVW, Krijgslaan 281, S3, 9000 Gent

Tel.: +32 9 264 44 26, fax: +32 9 264 85 90

E-mail: Karen.DeCoene@UGent.be

Registration: URI: <http://www.ipvw-ices.UGent.be>

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



10th Paris Map-Fair
5 November 2011
Paris
 URI: <http://www.map-fair.com/index.php>

25th International Conference on the History of Cartography (IHC)
July 2013
Helsinki, Finland

**Mercator Revisited –
 Cartography in the Age of Discovery
 25 - 28 April 2012
 Sint-Niklaas, Belgium**

The conference is organised by Ghent University and the Cultural Heritage Cell Waasland to celebrate the 500th anniversary of the birth of Gerard Mercator. It focuses on the place of cartography in general and of Mercator in specific in the 16th century; it invites contributions from the fields of a.o. geography, historical cartography, history, art history or cultural heritage.

Language: English.

E-mail: Bart Ooghe at contact@mercatorconference2012.be

The call for papers is now open, contributors are invited to submit abstracts (up to 500 words, in English), describing original research, by 20 September 2011. Keynote lectures will be delivered by Prof. Jerry Brotton (Queen Mary, University of London), Prof. Mark Monmonier (Syracuse University) Dr. Thomas Horst (Universität der Bundeswehr München) and Prof. Georg Gartner (TU Wien).

Registration opens in September 2011. Payment will be possible through the online registration system.

URI: <http://www.mercatorconference2012.be>



Exhibitions

**Ancient Maps of the Lithuanian Grand Duchy and old Lithuanian Books
 Until 30 September 2011
 Vilnius, Lithuania**

The exhibition shows part of the collection of the famous abstract-style painter Kazys Varnelis. The maps and books which look like art masterpieces have never been on show before. Some of them are so unique that no Lithuanian library has copies of them. Varnelis, who was a passionate collector of Lithuanian history-related items, died on 29 Oct. 2010. The exhibition presents not only the maps of the huge territory of the state of Lithuania in the 16th-18th centuries, but also a map of its capital, Vilnius, in 1576, a map of Klaipeda from the 18th century, and more than 100 other maps, including maps of battles.

The New Arsenal – National Museum

Arsenal g. 1, LT-01100, Vilnius.

Tel.: +37 08 5 262 77 74, +37 0 5 262 94 26.

Fax +37 0 5 261 10 23, muziejus@lnm.lt, <http://www.lnm.lt/>

Tuesday - Saturday 10.00–17.00; Sunday 10.00–15.00

Entrance fee: adults – LTL5, pupils, students and OAP – LTL2, child under 7, disabled – free.

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

**Until 16 October 2011,
 Weimar, Germany**

This exhibition describes the history of the 'Geographisches Institut Weimar' which Friedrich Justin Bertuch (1747-1822) created in 1804. It achieved international recognition with the publication of maps, atlases and globes in the early 19th century. Adolf Stieler, Heinrich Berghaus and Christian Gottlieb Reichard were among his collaborators. The Institute continued to exist till 1907.

Stadtmuseum Weimar, Karl-Liebknecht-Str. 5, D-99423

Weimar, Tue - Sat, 10.00 - 17.00 h

Catalogue in German, 170 pp., 12.50 Euro.

contact stadtmuseum@stadtweimar.de, www.die-welt-aus-weimar.de. Tel +49-(0)3643-8260-0



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



A double exhibition:

**Land van Waas in de kaarten gekeken
[The land of Waas, as seen in maps] &
België in kaart - de evolutie van het
landschap in drie eeuwen cartografie
[Belgium in maps – the evolution of the
landscape in three centuries of cartography]**

Until 6 November 2011

Sint-Niklaas, Belgium

Mercatormuseum, Zamanstraat 49, Sint-Niklaas
Tue - Sat, 14.00 - 17.00; Sunday, 11.00 - 17.00,
Entry fee – EUR 4, EUR 3 (with reduction) free with the
Museumcard
For more information: Tel : + 32 3 760 3754
stedelijke.musea@sint-niklaas.be <http://musea.sint-niklaas.be>



**Putting Bath on the map
Until 28 November 2011
Bath, UK**

Organiser: Bath Preservation Trust
The exhibition will unveil a private collection of maps of Bath, dating from c. 1600 to the present day. Collectively these maps tell the story of the city's evolution from the medieval city to the Georgian spa and beyond. The maps also reveal the development of map making as both an art and a science. The majority of the maps have been loaned from a private collection and this will be the first time they have been publicly exhibited together.

Language: English
Venue: Building of Bath Collection, Countess of Huntingdon's Chapel, The Vineyards, The Paragon, Bath BA1 5NA tel. +44 1225 333895
Saturday, Sunday, Monday 10.30 - 17.00
Contact: tel. +44 1225 333895
URI: <http://www.bptlearning.org.uk/index.php?cat=41>

**Views of Polish towns and cities from
Tomasz Niewodniczański 's Collection
Until November 2011**

Royal Library, Warsaw, Poland

The exhibition, organised by Dr Kazimierz Kozica, curator of the collection, gives a panoramic overview of urban architecture in the Polish Commonwealth's major cities as it would have appeared in the 17th and 18th centuries. Highlights include all of Braun and Hogenberg's Polish views from Volume VI of their *Civitates Orbis Terrarum* 1617, Merian's huge 4-sheet panorama of Cracow from 1640, Ricaud de Tirregaille's plan of Warsaw with side panels from 1762, Bernardo Bellotto's three majestic engravings depicting Warsaw in the age of enlightenment, as well as a selection of rare views of Warsaw by Probst and Haffner, of Gdansk by Probst, De Jonghe and Allardt, and others.

Location: pl. Zamkowy 4, Warsaw
The exhibition is in the carefully renovated neoclassical wing of the palace, designed by Domenico Merlini in 1779. It is open on Thursdays and at weekends, from 10.00 to 16.00.
URI: <http://www.zamek-krolewski.pl/?page=2351>

**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 31 December 2011**

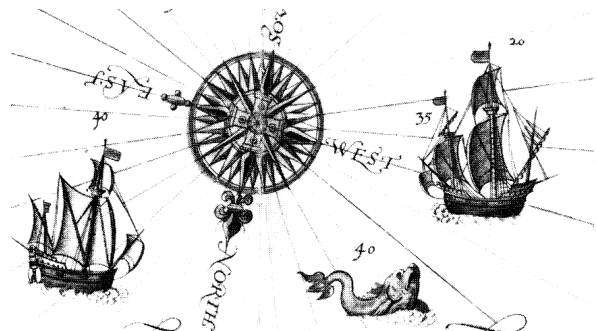
Rochefort, France

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), and with the support of the National Geographic Institute and of the National Marine Museum.

La Corderie Royale, BP 50108, F-17303 Rochefort Cedex
Every day, 10.00 - 12.30 AND 14.00 - 18.00.
Adult entrance: 8 EUR
Telephone : +33 5 46 87 01 90, +33 5 46 87 01 90
URI: <http://www.corderie-royale.com/fr/actuallement/exposition-temporaire-la-mer-l-encre-trois-siecles-de-cartes-marines-du-xvie-au-xviiiie-siecle.html>



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



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www.loeb-larocque.com



AUCTION CALENDAR

This calendar is limited to those antiquarians and map dealers who support the BIMCC.
For details please contact: president@bimcc.org

Bernaerts

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

17 - 19 Oct. and 5 - 7 Dec. 2011

De Eland

Weesperstraat 110,
NL-1112 AP Diemen
tel. +31 20 623 03 43
www.deeland.nl, info@deeland.nl

11 Sept. and 20 Nov. 2011

Henri Godts

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books@godts.com

11 Oct. and 6 December 2011

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fax +32 (0)4 222 24 49
www.librairiegrommen.be
librairiegrommen@skynet.be

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

30 Sept. - 1 October 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

29 Nov. - 2 December 2011

Michel Lhomme

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fax +32 (0)4 222 24 19
www.michel-lhomme.com
librairie@michel-lhomme.com

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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)

A & E Morel de Westgaver

Rue Henri Marichal 24,
B-1050 Brussels.
tel. + 32-(0)2-640.22.53,
www.moreldewestgaver.auction.fr
morel_de_westgaver@brutele.be

17 September 2011

The Romantic Agony

Acqueductstraat 38-40
B-1060 Brussels
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fax +32 (0)2 544 10 57
www.romanticagony.com
auction@romanticagony.com

25 - 26 November 2011

Paulus Swaen Internet Auctions

www.swaen.com
paulus@swaen.com

13 - 20 September 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
van.de.wiele@skynet.be

1 October 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

30 September - 1 October 2011

In the forthcoming BIMCC Newsletters do not miss ...

- *Windmills on the Flanders map of Mercator and related maps*, by Pierre Mattelaer
- *Introduction to historical cartography* - Synopsis of the courses given at University of Ghent, by Caroline De Candt
- *Cornelis van Wytfliet: The Age of Discovery and Colonization revisited*, by Stanislas Depuyter
- *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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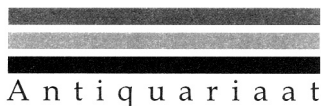
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BRUSSELS INTERNATIONAL MAP COLLECTORS' CIRCLE

<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 in December.

Honorary Presidents

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e-mail: editor@bimcc.org

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Members receive three Newsletters per annum and have free admission to most of the BIMCC events — non-members pay full rates.

Annual membership: EUR 30.00,
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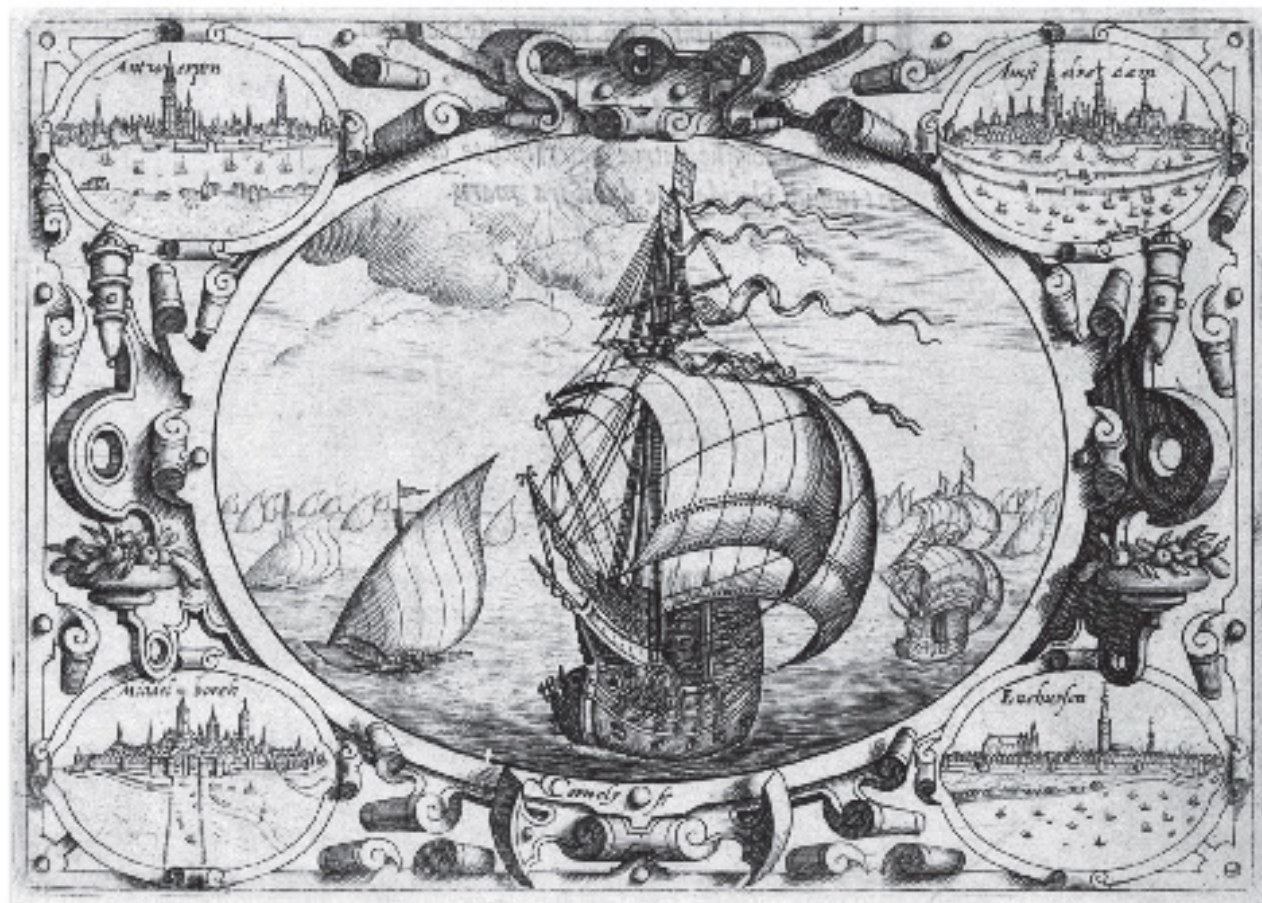
BIMCC Newsletter

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.
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