

MAPS IN HISTORY HAPPY BIRTHDAY MERCATOR!!



Also in this issue:

- The new wave of publications on Mercator
- The very first maps of the County of Hainault
- The Malta Map Society
- The BIMCC Map Evening
- ... and the usual departments



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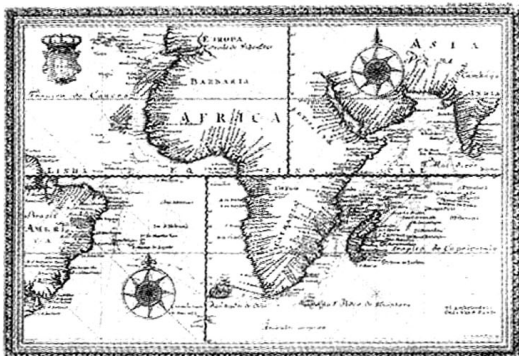
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Dear Map Friends,

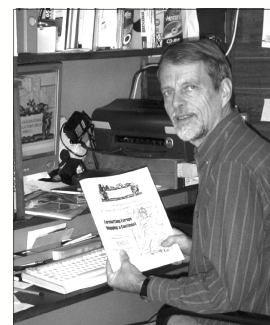
Did you notice another change on this publication's cover? The last Annual General Meeting decided to simplify the name of our Circle. We will now simply call it 'The Brussels Map Circle'. However, we remain 'International' in spirit, trying to address, as far as we are able to, aspects of cartographic life in countries in the vicinity of Brussels, or even across the rest of Europe and, why not, the rest of the world! The acronym 'BIMCC' will also be retained, for the sake of continuity regarding the address of our web site, e-mail addresses and references to our past publications.

The emphasis in this issue of 'Maps in History' is on the Mercator Year which 'The Brussels Map Circle' started in style with a celebration of Mercator's birthday on 5 March 2012, in front of his statue in Brussels; the snowy weather did not affect the warmth of our 'Happy birthday' chorus! (more details on page 4). In this issue, we also try to keep pace with the 'new wave of publications' on Mercator (page 8) and with the many related events in the calendar (from page 33).

The subject of the centre-fold map and of the main historical article is dear to my heart: 'the very first maps of the County of Hainault', an item which has spent too long on the 'coming soon' list!

Cartographically yours,

Jean-Louis Renteux
Vice-President & Editor
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Contents

Happy birthday Mercator!	4
Pictures at an exhibition	
Ptolemy and Renaissance Cartography	6
Looks at books	
The new wave of publications on Mercator	8
The world in maps – G. Mercator (1512-1594) and the first atlas of the world	9
Ancient Maps – From Antiquity to the end of the 19th century. A Guide to the History of Cartography	11
<i>Inventaire raisonné</i> of the Vandermaelen cartographic collections preserved at the Royal Library of Belgium, Vol. V – The Universal Atlas (1825-1827)	13
The Malta Map Society- Profile of a new cartographic society and its publications	15
History and Cartography	
The very first maps of the County of Hainault	18
BIMCC news	
BIMCC Annual Activity Report March 2011 – March 2012	26
14th Annual General Meeting	27
14th Map Evening	28
BIMCC Programme for 2012	32
International news & events	33
Auction calendar	41



Happy birthday Mercator!!

The Mercator year kicks off with his 500th birthday

Around twenty Mercator fans and journalists braved the snowy weather on 5 March* to convey their best wishes personally to the great man. His corner of the Petit Sablon/Kleine Zavel square in Brussels resounded to at least two choruses of 'Happy Birthday' as BIMCC presented him with flowers and champagne.

BIMCC President, Caroline De Candt made the following speech - to congratulate him on his successful life and the legacy he has left the world. Mercator seemed unmoved, but we are sure he was inwardly very appreciative. We then had to leave him alone in the snow, moving to a cosier environment to warm up, but sure in the knowledge that Mercator had just had the best birthday of all the statues in the square.



Dear Gerard,

Allow me to introduce myself and the people gathered here around you. We are a circle of map lovers. We admire, study, collect, discuss and cherish old maps. We are all great fans of yours, so we thought it only fitting to come by today to pay you our respects.

Indeed, today 500 years ago, your mother, Emerentia, gave birth to you in the small, but thriving town of Rupelmonde, where you spent most of your youth and that today is only a short car drive away from here. By the way, yesterday they also celebrated your birthday there, including in the infamous castle where you were kept imprisoned for all those months.

You were so lucky to be born in 1512, Gerard, in the Renaissance, and not in the Middle Ages. Because for a boy with your brains it was possible to get a good education in civil society, even attend

university, a thing that still today is impossible in a lot of countries of this round earth, certainly for girls! Indeed, your father was a common cobbler, but his uncle was a clergyman and therefore had a comfortable income, allowing him to pay for your studies. Nevertheless, you were middle class and for the first time in West-European history 'your kind of people' and not only the aristocracy could go to university and aspire to higher functions in society. It was the birth of meritocracy, albeit only for the male population.

So you spent the first part of your life in these regions, Rupelmonde, 's Hertogen-bosch, Leuven with its university and Antwerp, the commercial and cartographic metropolis of the 16th century with the Plantin-Moretus company, who sold so many of your creations.

All your life you had to deal with three gods, Gerard. First the Christian, indeed the Catholic one. His holy message was written down in a book, called the Bible, a word that today is even proverbial for non-discussed truth. Of course, when the Protestants



BIMCC Vice-President Jean-Louis Renteux presents flowers to Mercator, under the umbrella of Wouter Bracke (KBR) (from a Tele-Bruxelles video)

and

President Caroline De Candt delivers her speech



Photos: Paul De Candt, Jean-Louis Renteux et al.

* 5 March is the nominal birthday of Mercator, but Jan De Graeve pointed out that we should have waited another ten days to take into account the calendar reform introduced by Pope Gregory XIII in 1582!



came with their Bible version, all hell broke loose. Both sides jealously kept to their one and only true version of this one and only book. You, of all people, know how dangerous people who read only one book are: you read so many!

So in this general atmosphere of growing religious and political tension, you ended up in prison in 1544, in the castle I just reminded you about. You yourself never talked about this unfortunate event, Gerard, and never openly chose the side of the Protestants. But nevertheless, it is today generally believed that religious motives played an important role when you eventually migrated to Duisburg in 1552, where one could breathe more freely, away from the Inquisition. You left behind everything here, to start a new life with your family there.

Another god you had to deal with was of a different order. And it is clear in all your work you struggled even more with him. You don't even need to talk about him: it shows! I am of course referring to Ptolemy, that classic Greek scientific god. On your maps, the big continent to the south that was needed there to keep the whole planet in balance, is still there. But it has shrunk and is certainly no longer connected to Asia, thus surrounding the Indian Ocean and making it a kind of inner sea. How could it, since in 1519 (you were only seven, Gerard!) Magellan sailed around the world and rounded both America and Africa. This news must have had an immense effect on people here. I suppose you can compare it to the landing on the moon we witnessed in 1969!



So sailors explored these vast oceans more and more, without coasts in sight to help them navigate. You brought them a solution in 1569, when you created your world map, using the projection that is still used today and bears your name.

Finally, the third god I was referring to is the one that is today still the most venerated. I'm talking about the god of money, Gerard. You were never a disciple of his. Of course, you had a good income and a comfortable house for yourself and your family, and justly so! But you were never as commercially successful or focused as many of your fellow map- and instrument makers. Your Atlas, the first ever to bear this name, was only published after your death, because you kept postponing publication since you wanted the maps to be 'right', complete. Science always came first with you.

So you grew very old, and greatly venerated. You were a university professor at Duisburg, your maps and projection were world famous, your instruments and globes most coveted objects. But your old age brought something else too: you had to bury four of your six children. That must have been immensely painful.

But maybe this will cheer you up: just the other day I got an email - that's a kind of message, Gerard - from a Swedish journalist. Swedish Television is making a series on the pictures that changed science. And your 1569 world map, with your famous projection, is one of them. Now how about that, 500 years later!

So let me end, Gerard, with our best wishes for your birthday, reassuring you of our enduring love, admiration and gratitude!

BIMCC President
Caroline De Candt
president@bimcc.org

Cover photo, from left to right: Jacqueline and Jean-Louis Renteux, Wulf Bodenstern, Caroline De Candt, Gerard Mercator, Nicola Boothby, Jan De Graeve, Pieter Hanssen, Marcel van Brussel, Bjorn Harsson (a friend from Norway) and Karen De Coene.



Ptolemy and Renaissance Cartography (National Library Warsaw, September 2011)

Around 1400 Europe had practically no maps to speak of, but the centuries that followed saw a veritable revolution in cartography that was to change the course of the continent's history. I am paraphrasing an assertion in David Buisseret's *The Mapmaker's Quest*, which sets out to show how Renaissance Europe managed to assume world leadership in the quest for maps accurately depicting the Old World and the New. This is not a review of a book published in 2003, however, but of a timely exhibition which set itself that same task, organised in September 2011 on the occasion of the AIB (Association Internationale des Bibliophiles) conference in Warsaw by Dr. Lucyna Szaniawska, Head of the National Library's Cartographical Department. The elegant baroque halls of the 17th century Palace of the Commonwealth, masterpiece of Tilman van Gameren, a Dutchman by birth and 17th century Poland's foremost architect, served as the venue for this memorable appointment with the history of cartography.

Drawing on the remnants of its own collections, tragically burnt by the Nazis in the aftermath of the Warsaw Uprising in 1944 but since built up again at least in part, the National Library succeeded in putting together a highly informative exhibition sensibly divided into five easily manageable and digestible sections: manuscripts, maps in printed books, maps in atlases, single maps and astronomy. An important contribution in this area, the exhibition was designed to reflect, against the backdrop of Claudius Ptolemy, his work and influence through its revival, the



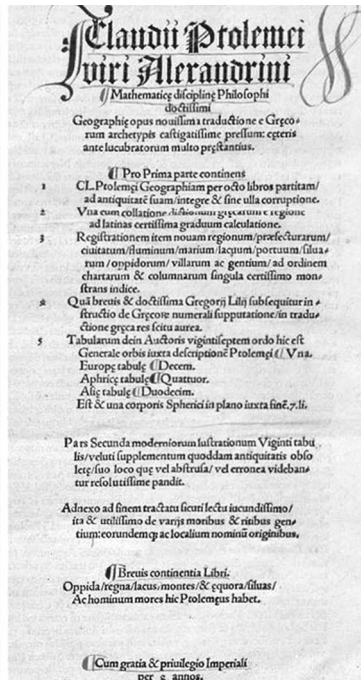
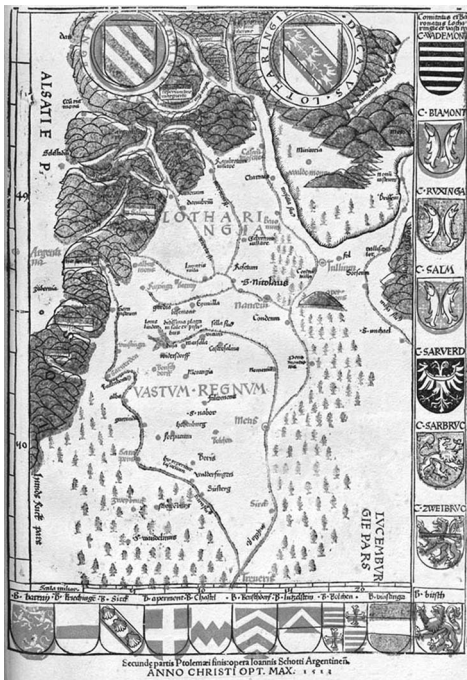
Petrus Apianus' map of the world in cordiform projection (1520 / 1522).

groundbreaking intellectual processes at work in Renaissance cartography.

Symbolic of the Ptolemaic revival in the Age of Discovery and Re-discovery, pride of place in the manuscript section went to one of the National Library's greatest treasures and most renowned works of ancient geography, Ptolemy's *Geographia* or *Cosmographia*, in the version by Nicolaus Germanus, a splendidly illuminated manuscript atlas from before 1467 hailing from the pre-war Zamoyski Library (also sadly destroyed in the last war). Reputedly a papal gift to one of 16th century Poland's towering figures, Crown Chancellor Jan Zamoyski, a figure who embodied many of the ideals of the Renaissance, this humanistic manuscript was produced in Italy. Also worthy of note, and with the same provenance, was the encyclopedia by Isidore of Seville, in which the

author describes an image of the world as seen through the eyes of contemporaries.

In the next section - maps in printed books - the great names were well represented, with their respective treatises: *Pomponius Mela's Chorographia* (1482), the Ulm edition of Ptolemy's *Geographia* (1486) by Nicolaus Germanus, the first Strasbourg edition of the *Geographia* (1513) by Martin Waldseemüller, 16th century works by Petrus Apianus and Laurentius Frisius, including the former's map of the world in cordiform projection



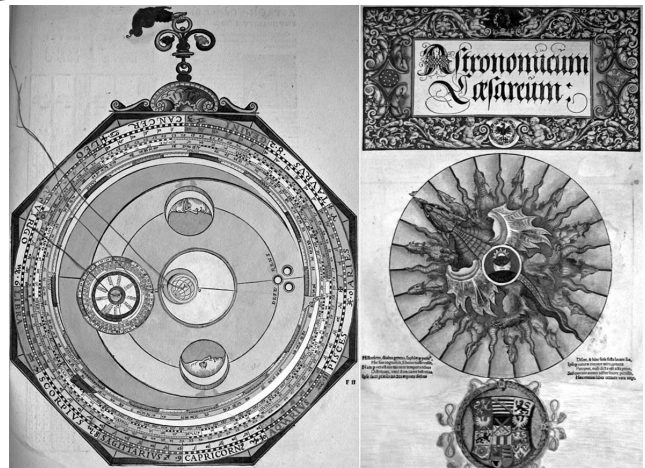
LOTHARINGIA VASTVM REGNUM Martin Waldseemüller, Ioannis Schotti, 1513



(1520), and Giovanni Marliani's unusual depiction of the seven hills of Rome (1550). Three notable works of East European interest were also on display here: Sigismund Herberstein's early and important map of Muscovy (1556), Stanislaw Sarnicki's exceedingly rare map of the Polish Commonwealth (1585) and Maciej Strubicz's earliest representation of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, with Muscovy and Livonia (1589).

The third section - maps in atlases - was characterised by two splendid Italian manuscript atlases, both from the pre-war Zamoyski Library and both, like the National Library's other surviving holdings, saved in extremis. The first, by Angelo Freducci of Ancona (1554), contains five (Catalan) Portolan charts and is, interestingly enough, in an Islamic binding, suggesting it may once have been used in the Orient. The other, by Antonio Millo of Venice (1583), contains eight Portolan charts reflecting the meticulous concern for accuracy in providing navigational directions. Also displayed here a copy of Abraham Ortelius' *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* (1603), but one with a difference in that it contains no less than 288 maps by 194 cartographers. Curiously enough these include Giacomo Gastaldi's important early map of Poland (1568) that would normally have been inserted in a Lafreri Atlas.

In the fourth section, given over to broadsheet maps, some carefully selected works were shown to reflect the achievements of major European mapmakers at the height of their powers. Antonio Salamanca's *Tabula Moderna* of Central Europe (1548), largely copied from Marco Beneventano's 1507 Roman edition of Ptolemy's *Geographia*, is noteworthy in that, despite its defects, it reflects the use of lost maps by Bernard Wapowski, the father of Polish cartography, who produced the earliest known cartographic images of this area. As for Olaus Magnus' iconic map of Scandinavia, it was intriguingly represented in the shape of a hexagon by Thomas Weber (1567). Kaspar Hennerberger's wall map of Prussia, of fundamental importance for this region,



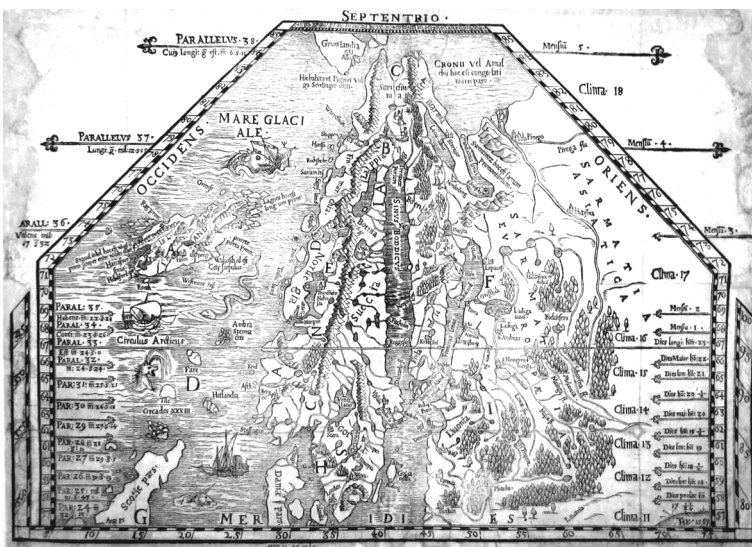
Cursum Lunae ante postq3 Christi tempora, circa calculandi operam, Petrus Apianus, 1540

was drawn in a cartometric framework based on earlier surveys by eminent Koenigsberg mathematicians and possibly also on the work of the astronomer Nicolaus Copernicus. Also on show here was the later version as reworked by Gerard and Cornelis De Jode for inclusion in their successive editions of the *Speculum Orbis Terrae* (1578 and 1593). Last but not least, a small selection of astronomical treatises, notably the Cracow Academy professor Joannes de Stobnicza's Introduction to Ptolemy's *Cosmography* (1512) and learned works by Petrus Apianus and Orontius Fineus, completed the picture.

This fascinating exhibition, in which the works on display often spoke for themselves, acknowledged first and foremost the debt owed to Ptolemy, the *font et origo*, in the development of European cartography. Admittedly this scientific endeavour got off to a slow start but, given a vital impulse during the Renaissance, gained the momentum that enabled it to draw level with Asia and eventually, thanks to its competitive edge, overtake and indeed overshadow China and Japan, hitherto pre-eminent in this sphere.

And to such an extent that we might well join the author of the work referred to earlier in asking ourselves whether - in view of its significant impact in almost every field of human endeavour in Europe then as now - this development did not play a crucial role in the ultimate rise of the West and the extension of its cultural influence (for better and for worse) on much of the rest of the world, through the global reach of its cartographic vision as displayed here.

Olaus Magnus, Thomas Weber, 1567



Peter Galezowski
galezpe@hotmail.com





The new wave of publications on Mercator



The many talents of Gerard Mercator have inspired countless articles on one or the other aspect of his work: the globes, the wall map of Flanders, the introduction of the cursive script on maps, the Mercator projection, the world map or, of course THE atlas.

The absolute reference – used by all other biographies – is the obituary written by his friend Walter Ghym in the posthumous (1595) edition of his Atlas. Since then, some sixteen books have also been devoted to his biography and/or to an inventory of his complete oeuvre. Many of these works were published in Duisburg, where Mercator had settled and where he initiated his visionary project of a universal sum of the entire world's knowledge, or in Belgium, where he was born and started learning and producing cartography.

Many of these books appeared, around 1994, on the occasion of the 400th anniversary of Mercator's death. Among these a special mention may be made of Marcel Watelet who edited 'Gérard Mercator, cosmographe', comprising the contributions of twenty-three co-authors to cover a variety of themes related to the life and work of Mercator: his period of learning

with Gemma Frisius in Leuven, the tools (e.g. his library) and skills which were essential to the production of his cartographic work, his moves from Rupelmonde via Leuven to Duisburg, the making of several of his maps and the familial cartographic heritage.

This year, the 500th birthday of Mercator offers an opportunity for a new wave of publications:

- a facsimile of the 1569 world map kept in atlas form in the Rotterdam Maritime Museum and edited by Sjoerd de Meer (Walburg Pers, Zutphen, Netherlands, 2011),
- a de-luxe facsimile of the copy of the Mercator atlas of 1595 in the Deutsche Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin - Preussischer Kulturbesitz. (<http://www.faksimile.de>)
- a companion book reproducing all the maps of this particular atlas edition in full colour (but in slightly reduced format) with detailed comments and a recapitulation of Mercator's history by Thomas Horst, published in Dutch, in French and in German (see the review in this Newsletter).
- a facsimile of the 1607 Mercator-Hondius Atlas preserved in Sint-Niklaas issued by the Davidsfonds (see the ad on this page; a review will be prepared for BIMCC Newsletter No 44, September 2012).
- 'Ad maiorem Gerardi Mercatoris gloriam', a massive work devoted to the glory of Mercator's life and work, by Wilhelm Krücken an independent scholar from Duisburg who has spent most of his life on the subject — 5 volumes in German (for details see <http://www.wilhelmkruecken.de>).
- 'La bibliothèque scientifique de Gérard Mercator' [The scientific library of G Mercator] a 200 page work by BIMCC member Jan De Graeve being published in 'Le livre et l'estampe'.
- many of the exhibitions taking place in this Mercator's year are accompanied by a catalogue of substance; e.g.:
 - 'Mercator, reizen in het onbekende' [journeys into the unknown], catalogue of the exhibition taking place at the Plantin museum in Antwerp.
 - The visitor's guide to the KBR exhibition on 'A royal source for Mercator' in Brussels.



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- **De wereld in kaart – Gerard Mercator (1512-1594) en de eerste wereldatlas.** (ISBN 978 90 6153 1241)
 - **Le monde en cartes – Gérard Mercator (1512-1594) et le premier atlas du monde.** (ISBN 978 90 6153 1579)
 - **Die Welt als Buch – Gerhard Mercator (1512-1594) und der erste WeltATLAS.** (ISBN 978 3 577 12499 7)
- [The world in maps - G. Mercator (1512-1594) and the first atlas of the world] by Thomas Horst.**

Brussels: Fonds Mercator/Mercatorfonds and Faksimile Verlag, 2011. 396/399 pp., 219 colour illustrations, hard cover 24 x 32 cm – EUR 70.00. www.fondsmercator.be



This new comprehensive book on Mercator is being published on the occasion of Mercator's 500th birthday, simultaneously in three languages. Unfortunately, this remarkable linguistic effort has not been extended to the publication of an English version for the benefit of the rest of the world... This review is based on the Dutch and French editions.

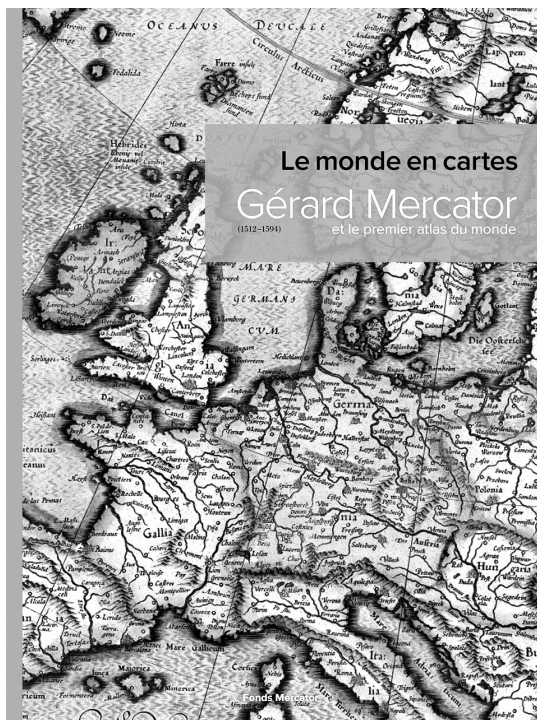
The book is centred on the reproduction of all 107 maps of the copy of the Mercator atlas of 1595 in the Deutsche Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin - Preussischer Kulturbesitz, the only one of the thirty extant copies of this atlas to be in colour. In addition to the German edition of this book, a real facsimile of this atlas is published¹ in German by Faksimile Verlag für Wissenschaftliche Buchgesellschaft Darmstadt (Germany), with 558 pages in the original format of 28 x 41cm.

Thomas Horst produced this book in only five months. He acknowledges that, to accomplish this, he received the help and advice of many experts from libraries and universities across Europe, including BIMCC member Jan De Graeve, now famous for reconstituting Mercator's library, and BIMCC's first president Wulf Bodenstern.

The book starts with a fact-sheet giving a two-page summary of Mercator's main innovations, his genealogy and a chronological time table of his life.

The first chapter describes the status of cartography before Mercator. Ancient World and European maps are briefly described and illustrated.

The second chapter emphasizes not only Mercator's life but also his main scientific and cartographic realisations before he emigrated to



Duisburg: his first map (Palestine, 1537); *Orbis Imago*, a double cordiform representation of the World; the 1540 map of Flanders; a booklet promoting the use of the italic script in order to gain more space on maps. Horst also offers an insight on how Mercator's globes were made. In 1552 Mercator moved to Duisburg in order to enjoy a religious freedom which was not available in the Spanish Netherlands. This move marks the start of his most fruitful cartographic period, with the maps of Europe and Great-

Britain, and the World map, *Nova et aucta Orbis Terrae Descriptio* (1569). This latter map is famous for introducing a new projection method with increasing latitudes to preserve navigation angles; this method is at the origin of the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates system currently applied to all maritime and aeronautical navigation maps.

The third chapter is dedicated to the Atlas itself. Mercator had chosen the name 'Atlas' in reference to a wise man, an ancient king of Mauritania, supposedly related to the eponymous former Titan carrying the celestial vault on his shoulders. Mercator's aim was not just to publish a book of maps; he had a visionary ambition (outlined in his 1569 *Chronologia*) to describe the whole creation. The Atlas actually published was just a subset of the grand cosmographic oeuvre Mercator had in mind.

Horst then gives a general description of the three parts comprising the Atlas. The first part dates from

¹ Atlas Gerardi Mercatoris 1595 – 'Der Mercatoratlas', Faksimile Verlag Munich, 2012 – ISBN 978 3577 12560 4



1585 and contains 51 maps with mainly the XVII Provinces, France and Germany. The second part, from 1589, contains 23 maps mainly Italy, Slavonia and Greece. The third part, published in 1595 (after his death in 1594) contains the World map and 33 continental maps of Great-Britain, northern and eastern Europe. The illustrations accompanying the general discussion of the 1595 atlas give an interesting view of the impact of colouring on the appearance of maps: a comparison can thus be made between three versions of the map of the north pole (the Berlin version appearing twice in the book!) and of four versions of the map of Europe, which, at first sight could be taken for different maps!

A brief description is then given for each map in the atlas, with its title, the area covered, its dimensions and scale, and sources. Unfortunately there is no easy way to cross-reference this description with the corresponding map reproduction given in the last chapter.

It is beyond the scope of this review – and of the reviewers' competence – to analyse all these map descriptions; only a spot check could be made. The description of the map of Flanders ('map s', 1585) is brief and traces it mainly to the 1540 wall map of Flanders, which is discussed extensively in the second chapter (it even acknowledges formally that this map is based on a topographical map by J. van Deventer!). The map of Hainault and Namur

('map &', 1585) is described more substantially; Mercator mentioned Guicciardini as a source, but, surprisingly, no mention is made here of Jacques and Jean de Surhon, whereas it is known that they were the authors of the corresponding maps in Lodovico Guicciardini's 1581 edition of 'Description de tous les Pays-Bas'².

The last and main chapter (217 pages out of 396) consists of reproductions in colour of the 107 maps from the three atlases. The reproductions are of very good quality and, although their dimensions are some 20% smaller than the original, they are very readable. The texts in Latin on the verso of the maps are not reproduced, although they are briefly discussed in the comments.

The annexes offer a short glossary (which defines 'map', but not, e.g. 'loxodromy' nor 'transverse projection'), an index of persons' names and an impressive bibliography of 388 references of which 95 date after the 1994 wave of publications occasioned by the celebration of the fourth centenary of Mercator's death.

Horst's work is highly recommendable not only thanks to the splendid reproductions of the maps and the comments thereon, but also to the new references he researched.

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² Guicciardini *Illustratus*, Deys, 2001, pp. 230-232

³ In the 1585 edition, maps are listed as a, b, c, etc. After 'map z', comes 'map &'.

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Alte Landkarten – Von der Antike bis zum Ende des 19. Jahrhunderts. Ein Handbuch zur Geschichte der Kartographie

[Ancient Maps – From Antiquity to the end of the 19th century.

A Guide to the History of Cartography]

by Ivan Kupčik

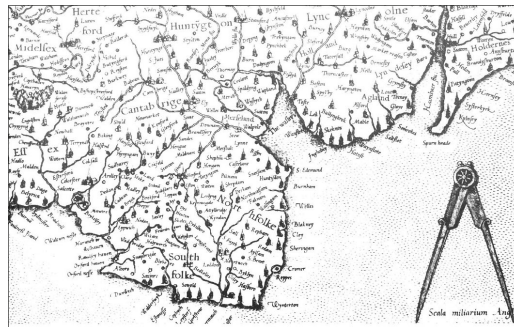
Stuttgart, Franz Steiner Verlag, 2011. 310 pp. plus 96 b/w and 16 colour illustrations, soft cover, 28.5 x 20 cm., ISBN 978-3-515-09408-5, EUR 54.00. To order: Franz Steiner Verlag, Birkenwaldstr. 44, D-70191 Stuttgart, Tel +49-(0)711-25 82 0 service@steiner-verlag.de, www.steiner-verlag.de

The title may remind some of our readers of Ivan Kupčik's earlier introduction to ancient cartography. Under the same title a first publication appeared in German in 1980, and this went into seven editions until 1992. A French version was published by Gründ in Paris in 1981 as *Cartes géographiques anciennes*, which saw four editions until 1989. Both have been out of print for a long time.

Kupčik's new work is not just an update of the previous book resulting from recent research. It is conceived as a practical handbook to familiarise students of geography, history and related disciplines and others professionally dealing with maps, as well as map enthusiasts, with the complex subject of history of cartography. Obviously, an essentially chronological overview of the main streams in the evolution of cartography is retained, and this is presented in the first half of the text. A real novelty, however, turns up in the second half, in a form which the author calls a *vade-mecum* for the beginner, a teaching aid of a kind not seen before, and clearly inspired by Kupčik's long experience as researcher, map historian and university lecturer. The third part of the book is taken up by 112 illustrations and comments on these.

Regarding the historical outline, there appeared to be no reason for departing from the established pattern of previous editions. Section 1, 'The plane image of a spherical world', first addresses the medieval heritage from antiquity, i.e. *mappae mundi* and road maps (e.g. the *tabula itineraria Peutingeriana*). It then moves from portolans to early modern mapping which, initially based on Ptolemy's *Geographia*, evolves into autonomous national map production in the 16th century.

Section 2, 'An abstract of designs for European and world mapping', summarises the central phases of atlas and map production in Europe. It extends from the Italian Lafreri atlases of the Renaissance via



German and Flemish cartography to the Golden Age of the Dutch in the 17th century, but also covers the French school from Nicolas Sanson onwards, and early mapping in England.

Section 3, entitled 'Cartographic reform and topographical surveys', deals with the scientific approach to cartography as developed in the Age of Enlightenment in France. It discusses its repercussions in the rest of Europe, with geodetic surveys being launched in Prussia, Russia, Central Europe and the Austrian Netherlands.

The *Vade-mecum* or Beginners' Manual that follows deserves our special attention. It covers three main themes:

- documentation (24 pp.)
- cataloguing and preservation (10 pp.)
- terminology and conventions (26 pp.).

In the documentation part there is first a world-wide listing of major map collections and libraries holding these. There follows a register of organisations and institutions and their regular symposia, with published records in the form of proceedings, periodicals (including our Newsletter), and monographs, followed by a brief review of atlas facsimiles on the market.

Rarely a subject outside specialised literature, the establishment of a *répertoire* of maps and suggestions for their safe-keeping should be helpful for the amateur collector in particular.

The final and most extensive part of this compendium introduces us to Latin terms found on maps, Roman numerals, distance measurements with their metric equivalents, scales and conversion formulae, ending with a brief discourse on monograms and watermarks. The treatment of mathematical data is given particular attention, and the guide to various ways of determining a metric scale of an ancient map will be appreciated by the discerning reader.



As always, the attentive perusal of the bibliography is a revealing exercise for the reviewer. Here again, the author has adopted an innovative approach. An outstanding and most helpful feature of the compendium part of the book is the regular inclusion of references to specific subject literature at the end of each sub-chapter, an indispensable expansion of the general 80-page bibliography that follows. Organised thematically – a great help for beginners in this field – the entries of this general bibliography have been limited to relatively recent publications. As the author explains in the Foreword; the listing only includes items that were published since those mentioned in two preceding major works of reference, the *Lexikon zur Geschichte der Kartographie*, edited by Ingrid Kretschmer et al. in 1986, and the first Volume in the series *History of Cartography* of 1987 initiated by Brian Harley and David Woodward (University of Wisconsin). A sound decision, in my opinion, as it avoids unnecessary repetition of references previously acquired. Nevertheless, the amount of data accumulated in the intervening period until the publication of this work is most impressive.

Whilst, quite understandably, some of the previous illustrations have been re-used, the assemblage of colour and b/w illustrations at the end of the book has undergone a complete revision. Each of the reproductions on glossy paper now has a detailed commentary devoted to it in the 35 pages preceding the illustrations, another welcome innovation and an invaluable complement to the relevant parts in the text.

This new work by Ivan Kupčik, a long-standing member of our Circle, has the qualitative dimensions of a general Cartographic Compendium. It would certainly merit an English edition to serve a wider readership, comforting the sometimes hesitant knowledge of the older generation and calling out to the younger one, so as to help the history of the map assert its future.

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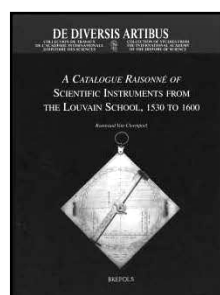
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This object-based study concentrates on scientific instruments made in Louvain between c. 1530 and c. 1600, a period in which the university fell from the peak of its importance into a state of decline.

Review: "As David King writes in his preface, 'The field desperately needs competent catalogues of instruments' (p. ix) - and here we find a worthy example." (H. Highton in *British Journal for the History of Science*, Vol. 38/2, June 2005, p. 225-226)

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Inventaire raisonné des collections cartographiques Vandermaelen conservées à la Bibliothèque royale de Belgique, Vol. V – L’Atlas Universel (1825-1827)

[*Inventaire raisonné* of the Vandermaelen cartographic collections preserved at the Royal Library of Belgium, Vol. V – The Universal Atlas] by Marguerite Silvestre

Brussels: Bibliothèque royale de Belgique, 2011. 682 pp., 63 colour ill. including 39 maps and map details, hard cover linen-bound, 27 x 21 cm. ISBN 978-2-87093-168-4, EUR 49.00.

To order: Royal Library of Belgium, Attn. Mme. Françoise Lebon, Boulevard de l’Empereur 4, B-1000 Brussels, Belgium.

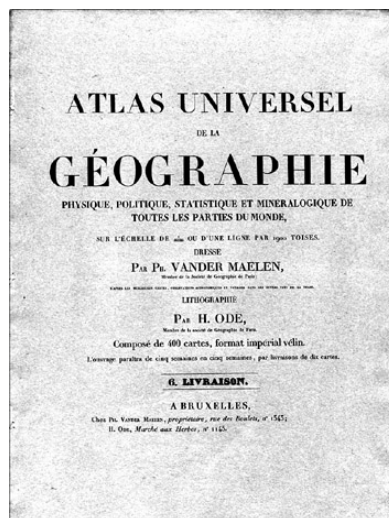
Philippe Vandermaelen (1795-1869) is considered today as the greatest Belgian cartographer of the 19th century. Initially he ran a business of pharmaceutical, chemical and industrial products in Brussels, but he developed a real passion for geography. Entirely self-taught in geometry, astronomy and the geosciences, he began drafting the first sheets of an *Atlas universel* in 1824. This atlas was published in instalments between 1825 and 1827 and became a great success. It enabled him to set up his own *Etablissement géographique de Bruxelles* in 1830, which not only produced maps, atlases and globes in large quantities but also housed a natural science museum, botanical gardens, a library, and an impressive collection of maps.

Shortly after the closing of Vandermaelen’s Institute, the Royal Library of Belgium (KBR) in 1880 acquired a large part of its cartographic collection and production. Certain items from this archive have been presented to our readers on a number of occasions by the former curator of maps at the KBR, Lisette Danckaert (BIMCC Newsletters No 11, 23 and 34). Her lecture on *Vandermaelen’s cartographical view of the world and of Brussels* at our Study Session on Belgian Cartography in 2005 gave us a first appraisal of this Universal Atlas.

The introductory part of the Inventory sets out the cartographic design concept for the atlas and for the construction and production of its maps in their several editions. It also describes and illustrates the intriguing censorship Vandermaelen exercised on some of the texts on the maps. The chapter on the sources used for their design is particularly revealing.

Altogether, 400 atlas sheets were published in 40 instalments of ten sheets each, to be bound in six volumes. Of these sheets, 381 were maps covering the different parts of the world as follows:

Vol. 1 – Europe, 29 maps



Cover of one of the original deliveries of Vandermaelen’s Atlas

- Vol. 2 – Asia, 111 maps
- Vol. 3 – Africa, 60 maps
- Vol. 4 – North America, 77 maps
- Vol. 5 – South America, 44 maps
- Vol. 6 – Pacific, 60 maps.

In addition, each volume had an index map, so that the total of maps stands at 387.

This atlas presented some innovations which surprised the scientific world. Its maps were designed on the same conic projection and on the same scale of 1:1 641 836. Based on a prime meridian through Paris, each map has a drawn-out graticule giving it a trapezoidal form which, evidently, becomes more pronounced as one moves away from the equator (see illustration).

Vandermaelen clearly stated that the underlying intention was to offer the possibility of constructing a globe with these maps, the diameter of which would be 7.755 m – over 24 m in circumference. Aware that





vast and still unmapped spaces had to be covered, such as the oceans or the polar regions, he proposed to subscribers intending to build it to provide them with corresponding sheets showing only the graticule, at a small price. There is no proof of this globe ever having been made, but one attempt at achieving it, in Brussels, is on record. It failed, essentially due to the enormous costs involved¹.

Another characteristic of the cartographic concept was the insertion of boxes with descriptive texts on those maps that comprised areas with few topographical details, as in the remoter parts of the world. For Europe, Vandermaelen included several pages of statistics instead.

The printing process adopted was a further novelty for this project. Although not much in use at the time, Vandermaelen developed the technique of lithography to a high standard. It allowed him to produce map sheets more rapidly and roughly at a quarter of the price of the copper plate alternative which was still widely used.

The main body of the book, the Inventory, opens with a review of twelve historically interesting prospectuses for this atlas. Issued between 1825 and 1829 in French, Dutch, German, and English, they also contain lists of explorers whose reports were consulted, and of subscribers to the atlas.

Part II is the carto-bibliographical description of all maps contained in the three bound copies of the atlas preserved at the KBR, whilst Part III lists the contents of a separate, almost complete issue of all 40 instalments, followed by an inventory in Part IV of 16 loose atlas sheets preserved either as proofs or re-used for other purposes.

The transcriptions of all texts on the maps are found in Part V which, with 289 pages, constitutes the largest section of the Inventory. In Part VI, tables and diagrams record the production sequence of the maps by instalments, correlate the atlas contents with these, and cross-reference all descriptive notices – a comprehensive research and identification tool for the professional.

A short biographical note on persons whose names appear on the maps and in the texts is presented in an Index in Part VII, a welcome complement to the transcriptions. This is followed by a surprising but equally welcome listing of sailing ships which identifies and describes the different types of vessels mentioned by Vandermaelen (with illustrations).

Although intrinsically conceived as a research aid for carto-historians, the engaged map collector will find much of interest on this book. I am thinking in particular of the 87 transcribed notices and the encyclopaedic supplements in the Index. Together they offer an enlightening trip around the world with Humboldt, Krusenstern, Rennell, Ross and many others – quite fascinating to read.

Marguerite Silvestre has been researching the corpus of Vandermaelen's cartographic heritage held at the KBR for over twenty years. She co-authored three of the four Inventories previously published in 1994, 1999 and 2000, devoted to Belgian cartography and covering, in succession, thematic mapping, the topographical Map of Belgium at 1:20 000, and town plans of Belgium and of Brussels. With the present volume a second phase is completed. It pertains to the most illustrious and fundamental of Vandermaelen's publications which brought him world renown, the *Atlas universel*. Here, for the first time, is a work of reference that does justice to this monument of 19th century cartography.




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¹ John Delaney, Curator of Maps at the Princeton University Library, in early August 2011 announced that they had constructed a virtual globe, in Vandermaelen's spirit, from the six continental index maps of the Universal Atlas. See also the news item on p. 33 of BIMCC Newsletter No 42. The rotating globe can still be seen in a video on http://libweb5.princeton.edu/visual_materials/maps/websites/vandermaelen/home.htm

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The Malta Map Society (MMS)

Profile of a new cartographic society and its publications

Malta may be the smallest of all 27 member states of the European Union, but it has achieved a most prominent position among these as regards the study of its representation on ancient maps, and their preservation. Our first exposure to the mapping of Malta came at our conference *Mare Nostrum – Maps of the Mediterranean* in 2002, when Dr Albert Ganado, distinguished Maltese map historian and collector, gave us a most interesting and animated talk on *Maps of Malta, focal point of the Mediterranean*. This was a brilliant illustration of the old adage that maps document and illustrate history as no other ancient record can. Ganado's much acclaimed book *Valletta Città Nuova – A Map History (1566-1600)* I had the privilege of reviewing in BIMCC Newsletter No 26 (September 2006).

In 2008, what became known as 'The Albert Ganado Malta Map Collection', was transferred to the State of Malta and is now in the National Museum of Fine Arts in Valletta. In exchange for the transfer, Dr Ganado was given the magnificent 1571 house in which he and his family had earlier resided. Selected pieces from this largest collection of maps of Malta in the world were used for the first major exhibition in 2009, *Miniature Maps of Malta*. Its success spearheaded the foundation of the MMS in November of that year, with Albert Ganado at its head. Two important events marked the Society's young life in 2011: Dr Albert Ganado received the prestigious IMCoS-Helen Wallis Award, and the MMS hosted that year's IMCoS Symposium, on which occasion another exhibition, *German Malta Maps*, was mounted. The catalogue is presented below, together with the four Newsletters published so far, and another publication on early Maltese cartographers.

As can be seen, the MMS has got off to a very good start. Set up for the purpose of fostering an active interest in old maps and in particular in the antique maps of Malta, the Society is run by a Committee comprising a number of map historians and collectors, and it benefits from support of official Maltese Institutions which graciously open their premises for its exhibitions and meetings. May we wish the President and our map friends and colleagues in Malta continuing success in their historic mission and their exemplary endeavours to contribute to the study of the history of cartography.

Current annual membership is EUR 25.00. For further information contact the Secretary, Mr Joseph Schirò, 'Felicity' Vjal ir-Rihan, San Gwann, SGN9030, Malta, e-mail joseph.schiro@onvol.net, or the Treasurer, Mr Claude Micallef Attard, e-mail claudefbd@maltanet.net. Visit also their website on www.maltamapsociety.com.

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Malta Map Society Newsletter

published by the Malta Map Society, in English and in full colour, format A 5.

Editorial Board: Dr William Zammit, Joseph Schirò.

Contact: Joseph Schirò, 'Felicity' Vjal ir-Rihan, San Gwann, SGN9030, Malta, e-mail joseph.schiro@onvol.net

Volume 1 Issue 1, 8 pp., July, 2010. Following a message from the President, an account of the founding event and the first statutory meeting on 6 March 2010, Joseph Schirò presents an unknown variant of a 1602 map of Malta by Francesco Villamena, the cartouche of which is used in the MMS logo. The same author also contributes a short but nicely illustrated article on watermarks. A brief book review by Albert Ganado of Vol. 3, Part 1 of the 'History of Cartography' series on *Cartography in the European Renaissance* concludes this first Newsletter.

Volume 1 Issue 2, 12 pp., February 2011. A short summary of a lecture at the MMS by Valerie Newby, editor of the IMCoS Journal, is followed by an advance notice on the *German Malta Maps* exhibition. Joseph Schirò offers a 5-page article on the (composite) Bowen map of Malta, and Ganado signs another contribution on a map of England published in Malta.

Volume 1 Issue 3, 40 pp., September 2011. This is a special edition published on the occasion of the IMCoS Symposium. To commemorate the event, *MaltaPost* prepared a special philatelic cancellation stamp, and the MMS acquired first day covers

originally issued in 2005 with four stamps of old maps of Malta. These envelopes were numbered and signed by the President as a special gift. Both adorn the rear cover of this issue. Valerie Newby's previous talk is now printed in full.

Five articles address subjects concerning Malta's history of cartography. Albert Ganado presents Antonio Borg, the most prolific Maltese cartographer active second half 18th c.). Rod Lyon and Joseph Schirò discuss WW II propaganda maps, whilst Claude Micallef Attard offers a generously illustrated catalogue of the De Fer maps of Malta and their derivatives (12 pp.). Joseph Schirò analyses a rare proof sheet of a plan of Valletta, and Antonio Espinosa Rodriguez exposes a map of Malta on a 16th c. tapestry in Seville. The Newsletter closes with a report of Albert Ganado being presented with the IMCoS-Helen Wallis Award.

Volume 1 Issue 4, 16 pp., February 2012. It opens with a report on the IMCoS Symposium, with nice pictures of the main events. The main articles are by Albert Ganado, 'Game engravings in a Lafreri atlas', and John Cremona, 'A 325 year-old view of Gozo'.



The Early Maltese Cartographers: Cassar, Saliba, Miriti, Gili

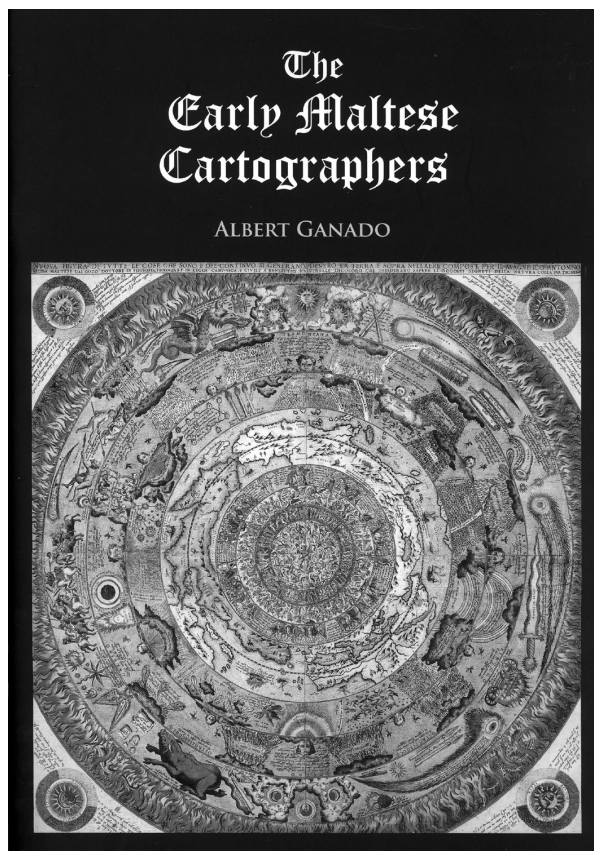
by Albert Ganado

Malta Map Society, Malta, 2011. 47 pp., 9 b/w illustrations, soft cover, 29.7 x 21 cm. ISBN 978-99957-33-15-5. Limited edition of 300 numbered copies, EUR 10.00 plus postage. To order, contact Secretary Joseph Schirò, joseph.schiro@onvol.net

This paper is a revised version of Albert Ganado's contribution to a *Festschrift* in honour of Joseph Muscat, Maltese historian and specialist of the navy of the Order of St. John (2005). It was reprinted on the occasion of the IMCoS Symposium in September, 2011.

There is no record of any Maltese cartographer in the fifteenth century. During the first half of the sixteenth century the earliest identified maps of Malta are the manuscript maps by Piri Re'is, followed by portolan charts of the island by Battista Agnese and Antonio Millo. The first printed map came from Lyons (Abbé Jean Quintin, 1536), followed by Italian maps published by Lafreri, Gastaldi and others. The Turkish siege of Malta in 1565 was followed with great interest in the rest of Europe, and it is possible that some of the maps illustrating the events were based on original sketches produced in Malta by military engineers in the service of the Order of St John. One of these was **Girolamo Cassar**, and he may well have contributed such a drawing. He is on record as the designer of a map of Malta during the period following the Great Siege. Cassar therefore is the first known Maltese cartographer.

Originating from the Maltese island of Gozo, **Antonino Saliba** was the first Maltese to earn international fame as a scientist, since he is on record as having been well-versed in jurisprudence, mathematics, astronomy, astrology and climatology. His first known work, an unusual circular composition representing the world was published in 1582. It is a four-sheet copper engraved map with wide text bands in Italian on either side, measuring 56.2 x 81.1 cm overall. The only known example is preserved in the Herzog August Bibliothek in Wolfenbüttel (see the reproduction of its central part on the cover of the brochure). This most intriguing cartographic construction inspired a number of later cartographers to produce their own version of it: Cornelis de Jode (Antwerp, end 16th c.), and Paul de la Houve, Jean



Messenger, Pierre Mariette, Gerard Jollain and Jean Boisseau (Paris, between ca. 1600 and 1681), and Ambrose Schevenhuyse (Haarlem, ca. 1600). This is a fascinating story to read.

The honour of having been the first Maltese author to publish a book goes to **Giovanni Miriti** (ca. 1534-1598). His *Opusculum geographicum rarum ...*, a kind of cosmography of 136 pages with two maps by himself, was published in Ingolstadt in 1590. It obviously contains a description of Malta, '...my own most beloved country'. The two maps are one of the Peloponnese, and the other of the world on an oval projection, a fine and rare specimen of a combined modern and late representation of the world, in the sense that new discoveries are adopted,

whilst Asia and America are still solidly joined. Miriti had life-long close connections with Germany. He studied in Freiburg and held official ecclesiastical positions in Regensburg and other places in southern Germany, where he probably died.

Aloisio Gili, a goldsmith, rightfully belongs in this series of cartographic pioneers since he is the first Maltese to have produced a map of Malta. Entitled *Isola di Malta*, it is a copper engraving showing the main island under attack by the Turks during their raid of 1614. Apart from depictions of Turkish galley formations and Maltese defences, the map contains much topographical detail of interest, including the aqueduct supplying Valletta with water from inland sources. Aloisio Gili was not the only goldsmith in Malta who turned his hand to copper engraving. The article also describes the work of four further goldsmith-engravers cartographically active in Malta in the 18th century: Pietro Paolo Troisi, Mario Schembri, Gioacchino Rapinett, and Francesco Zimelli.

Dr Ganado's research presented in this publication should find its place in all reference libraries covering the Mediterranean in general, and Malta in particular.



The very first maps of the County of Hainault

by Jean-Louis Renteux
j.renteux@scarlet.be

First maps of the southern Low Countries

Both the Peutinger table and the map of *Gallia Belgica* by Greek geographer Claudius Ptolemy (second century AD) show 'Bagacum Nerviorum', capital city of the Nervii¹, whose Pagus would form the basis of the County of Hainault.

But it is not until the late fifteenth century that certain maps specifically mention provinces of the Low Countries and, especially Hainault. 'Hannonia' is indicated, maybe for the first time, on the so-called Eichstätt map compiled by Nicolaus Cusanus in the 1460s. Maps then showed large areas, on a rather small scale (1 : 1 000 000 or 1 : 2 000 000), with very little detail, and they mentioned only a few cities such as 'Valens' (now Valenciennes), 'Hal' or 'Condeyt' (Condé) in Hainault.

The first cartographer to make regional maps on a large scale (about 1 :170 000 - 200 000) of these provinces was Jacob van Deventer (c. 1500-1575). He made maps of Brabant (before 1536), Holland (before 1542), Gelderland (1543), Friesland (1545) and Zeeland (1547). He did his surveying for the maps using the triangulation methods, which were described theoretically by Gemma Frisius at the University of Louvain in 1533. It is also assumed that



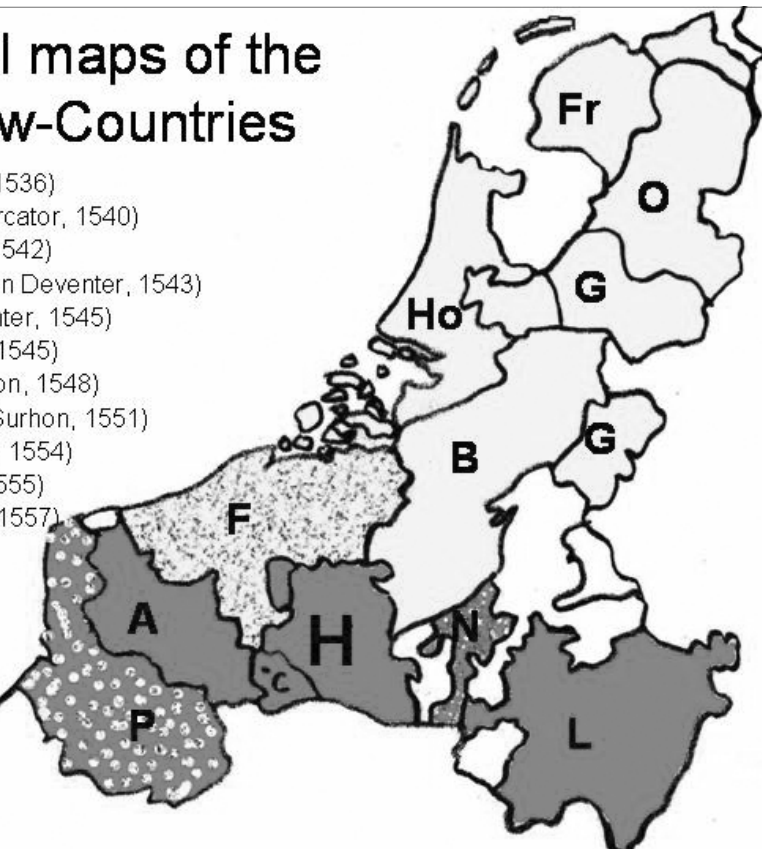
'Hanonia' and 'Flandria' appear on Waldseemüller's first map of Europe (1520)

Deventer was at the origin of data used by Gerard Mercator to compile his map of Flanders in 1540. These maps were made for the Spanish authorities which then controlled the Low Countries, or for the local States, and they had a strategic value in these

First regional maps of the Spanish Low-Countries

- Brabant (J. van Deventer, 1536)
- Flanders (JvD, 1536? - Mercator, 1540)
- Holland (J. van Deventer, 1542)
- Gelderland, Overijsel (J. van Deventer, 1543)
- Friesland etc (J. van Deventer, 1545)
- Zeeland (J. van Deventer, 1545)
- Hainault (Jacques de Surhon, 1548)
- Luxembourg (Jacques de Surhon, 1551)
- Artois (Jacques de Surhon, 1554)
- Namur (Jean de Surhon, 1555)
- Picardy (Jean de Surhon, 1557)

- Jacob van Deventer
- ▨ Gérard Mercator
- Jacques de Surhon
- ▤ Jean de Surhon



¹ Now 'Bavay' in northern France, where there is a nice gallo-roman archaeological museum.



troubled times. (Emperor Charles V defended the Low Countries against the attacks of the king of France Henry II and the sedition of the 'Beggars' allied to the Calvinists.)

But we notice that the maps produced by Deventer are limited to the Dutch-speaking Provinces, whilst Artois, Hainault, the County of Namur and Luxembourg are not covered. In 1548, Jacques de Surhon received an order from the Emperor Charles V to map the County of Hainault, and he drew the map of Luxembourg in 1551 and that of Artois in 1554, with the help of his son Jean. Jean completed, on his own, the series of the Spanish Low Countries with the County of Namur in 1555, before continuing on the French side of the border, after the Spanish victory at Saint-Quentin in 1557, with Picardy and Vermandois.

However in 1559, Jacob van Deventer, who had drawn up some city plans already in 1543, was ordered by Philip II (who had succeeded his father Charles V) to establish a complete inventory of cities in the Low Countries. He drew some 260 plans across the country, starting with the southern regions, and travelled throughout Hainault to draw the plans of 22 cities.

The first map of Hainault by Jacques de Surhon

Jacques de Surhon was a goldsmith in Mons before becoming a cartographer and 'mathematicus' to the Emperor. In 1548, Charles V ordered him to draw up the first 'map and descriptions of our country and County of Haynnau', according to the art of geography'. This reference to the 'art of geography' is identical to a mention on Deventer's map of Gelderland and hints that Surhon used the same 'scientific' methods as Deventer. The order stated that he had to deliver three manuscript copies, to the Emperor, to Mary of Hungary, Governess of the Low Countries, and to Philippe de Croÿ, the first Duke of Aerschot and Grand Bailiff of Hainault. The order also stipulated that he could not make another copy and 'he can not show, communicate, or give samples of that map, nor let any extract be taken by anybody, and further that having completed the work of those maps he had to deliver [to the Grand Bailiff] all the notes, visit reports and sketches he had, without retaining anything under him, nor anyone, and he was required to take oath in hand [of the Great Bailiff]'. Jacques de Surhon swore the oath on 28 October 1548. The recipients of the maps were also required not to make copies or even to let the map be seen!

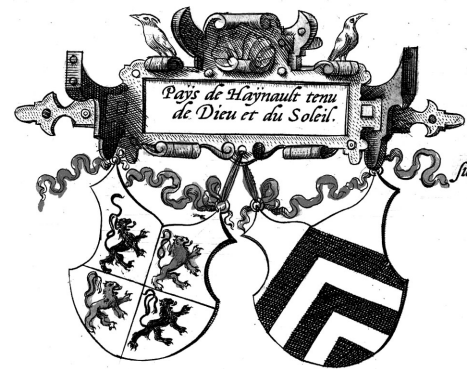
Hainault's story

The county of Hainault and neighbouring counties in the Low Countries originated in Carolingian times. When the empire of Charles the Great was divided between his grand-sons in 843, the river Scheldt became the boundary between the Kingdom of France, on the left bank, and the Holy Roman Empire, i.e. between Flanders and Brabant/Hainault. Over the years, however, Flanders annexed part of the right bank, known as Imperial Flanders, whereas Hainault annexed the 'Ostrevant' region on the left bank.

In fact the counts were quite independent from their sovereign and Flanders, in particular, often rebelled against the kings of France. The two counties occasionally belonged to the same count (often named 'Baudouin', i.e. Baldwin) in the 11th and 12th centuries, and both were incorporated in the domain of the Dukes of Burgundy in the 15th century, and of their heir the emperor Charles V in the 16th century. When the first maps of these counties were made, they had already lost their autonomy.

In the second half of the 17th century, king of France Louis XIV waged war on the Spanish Low Countries and conquered a large portion of both counties. Eighteenth century maps of the county of Hainault show a dividing line between French Hainault, including Valenciennes, Maubeuge, Avesnes... and Austrian or Imperial Hainault (the Austrian Hapsburgs having replaced the Spanish Hapsburgs) including Mons, Binche, Ath, Chimay, Lessines...

After the French Revolution in 1789, the French occupied both sides of Hainault, but did not re-unite them. There is no map of the county of Hainault beyond that period. The southern part of Hainault was incorporated in the 'Département du Nord' together with those parts taken over Flanders by Louis XIV. The former Austrian Hainault formed the 'Département de Jemappes' (after the name of the locality where the young French Republic defeated the allied forces in 1792); it was extended to include the areas of Tournai (hitherto an independent bishopric) and of Charleroi (taken from the county of Namur). After 1815, the 'Département de Jemappes' became the 'Province de Hainaut' which we know to-day in Belgium. On the French side, the name 'Hainaut' which had long been forgotten, is being revived to-day to designate an area comprising Valenciennes (but not Maubeuge or Avesnes), and, curiously, Cambrai (formerly an independent bishopric) and Douai (formerly part of Flanders).





Indeed, Hainault was then in a difficult position on the border of the kingdom of France, at war with the Spanish Low Countries, and it was ravaged by fighting. Surhon's map was therefore very important strategically.

When Abraham Ortelius published the first edition of his *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* in Antwerp in 1570, he tried to include Surhon's map of Hainault. But, he did not get permission to publish it for this first atlas.

For the 1572 edition, Ortelius had the map of the County of Hainault engraved on copper. The engraver, Frans Hogenberg, signed and indicated the author of the map (*Jacobus Surhonus Montanus*), mentioning that he had copied a model (*ex archetypo coelabat*), certainly one of the manuscript maps of 1548. Some proof copies were printed in 1572, some copies of which fortunately survived (see the centre-fold). Ortelius requested permission to publish it, but Hainault was then at the heart of the turmoil between Protestants and Catholics, and was subjected to the terrible repression led by the Duke of Alba. The Grand Bailiff, Philippe de Sainte Aldegonde wrote to the Privy Council of King Philippe II: 'It is important that the Council requires the supplicant to supply to it all the forms, patterns and other things needed to prepare for this impression, and since it is required for the service of His Majesty, the good and the rest of the country, that the aforementioned map is not brought to light ...'.

Ortelius had to destroy the copper plate and received compensation for etching it. It was not until 1579 that he obtained permission to publish this map in his *Theatrum*. Meanwhile, the Calvinists of Valenciennes and Mons, the main cities in Hainault, had been crushed by the Spanish repression (and the Huguenots had been massacred in France), the Pacification of Ghent had been signed (1576) and the map of Hainault was no longer so critical. The map was engraved on copper again, with the participation of Jean de Surhon (his father Jacques had died in 1557). It is very similar to that of 1572, except for a few details (no engraver's signature, mention of the date and the privilege of the editor, correction of the County coat of arms and a more detailed representation of the Cambrai area). The 1572 map is reproduced here, on the centre-fold, whereas the 1579 edition appeared as the first centre-fold in a BIMCC Newsletter (No 19).

Surhon's map of Hainault, like all original maps based on surveys in the field at the time, was the subject of numerous copies and reprints for decades; its quality prevailed and it has remained a reference for almost a century. In particular, it served as a source for the Mercator map of Hainault included in his pre-Atlas of 1585.

The first map of Hainault published by Lodovico Guicciardini

Meanwhile, in 1567, another map, different from that of Surhon, was published in the first edition of the *Description de tous les Pays-Bas* [Description of all the Low Countries], a kind of illustrated travel guide, edited by Lodovico Guicciardini, a merchant who had moved from Florence to Antwerp. The *Description* was a synthesis of different existing texts on the Low Countries, illustrated with engravings and maps, generally pre-existing. The first edition of the *Description* was published in Italian and in French, in 1567, by the printer Silvius in Antwerp. There were to be dozens of successive editions of the *Description*.²

The map of Hainault contained in the editions of 1567 is the oldest known extant map of the County.

This map was engraved on wood by Corneel Muller. The wooden blocks are still kept in the Plantin-Moretus Museum in Antwerp, Plantin having bought them from the widow of his rival Silvius. The main block corresponding to the map itself, is pierced with holes to put four small blocks with the title text 'PARTICVLIERE / DESCRIPTION DV / CONTE D' HAI- / NAUULT ' and the words 'HAINAVLT' and 'FLANDRIAE-PARS' appearing on the map. This meant that the same map could be used for the Italian and French editions, with different titles.

Origin of the map of Hainault in 1567?

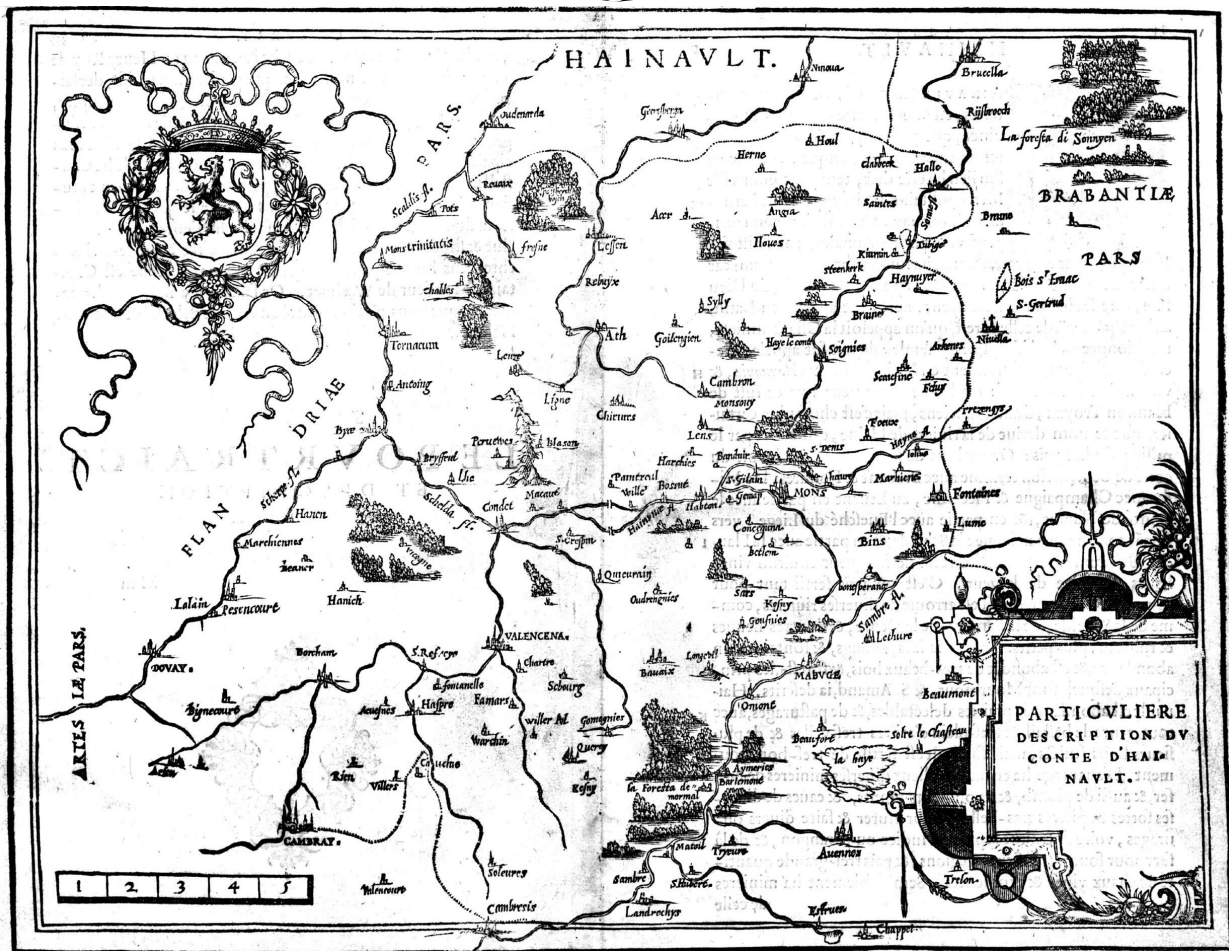
The map of Hainault published by L. Guicciardini in 1567 is not signed and no archive document has been found to shed light on its origin. Many studies have been carried out to identify the sources used by L. Guicciardini for his *Description*, but none, to our knowledge, has specifically addressed the map of the County of Hainault.

Some authors considered that this map 'obviously derives' from that of Surhon of 1548 and that this is a simplified version of that of 1572, 'with similar writing'. One of the three manuscript copies of the map of Jacques de Surhon, ostensibly secret since 1548, would then have reached Antwerp, where L. Guicciardini operated, and he would have had a copy made in 1567, five years before Hogenberg copied it for Ortelius.

But is this hypothesis borne out by further examination?



² Guicciardini also borrowed the map of Hainault by Surhon from his friend Ortelius, for the re-edition of the *Description* by Plantin in 1581.



The first map of Hainault published by Lodovico Guicciardini in the 1567 edition of *La Description de tous les Pays-Bas*

Comparison of the maps of Surhon (1572) and Guicciardini (1567)

Dimensions and scale

The 1572 map of Jacques de Surhon measures 38 x 51 cm. The scale is about 1 : 240 000.

Lodovico Guicciardini's map is clearly smaller and less detailed: it measures 25.5 x 34 cm (i.e. less than half the area of Surhon's). The scale is about 1 : 370 000.

Scope

Both maps have similar limits to the west. But on the Guicciardini map, the southeast part is covered with a cartouche and it does not show Chimay (one of the 24 cities of the County of Hainault), nor Marienbourg (whose foundation in 1546 is mentioned by Surhon) and it does not indicate the south-eastern border of the county.

The boundaries of the Cambrésis (territory ruled by the Bishop of Cambrai) to the southwest are clearly indicated by Surhon, but not by Guicciardini. They have therefore not been copied by Guicciardini!

On the other hand, to the north, Guicciardini depicts areas outside Hainault that are not shown by Surhon: Oudenarde, Ninove, Brucella (Brussels), Rijsbroch (Ruisbroeck), etc.

Localities

The map of Jacques de Surhon includes some 870 localities, nearly 90% of all villages identified in the county. The many villages and hamlets are

represented with a bell tower flanked by a circle. The cities are represented by a set of buildings where the number of towers and steeples depends on the importance of the city. Some of the cities feature a double circle, which is thought to represent points used in the triangulation process.

Taking into account the difference of scales, one would expect Guicciardini to give less than half the detail than that given by Surhon and to depict nearly 400 localities. In fact, Guicciardini mentions only a sixth of Surhon's number of localities: only 146 as against 870. The symbols are similar, but also different; there is no double circle with Guicciardini.

However, among the 146 localities depicted by Guicciardini, there are 12 which are not among the 870 of Surhon, and are difficult to locate. This clearly goes against the idea that Guicciardini would have simplified the map of Jacques de Surhon.

Toponymy

Jacques de Surhon always uses the local names, in French. A comparison with the archives of the time shows good agreement, with a strong influence of the spoken language (e.g. 'Valenchiennes'). He mentions almost no Flemish town (except 'Geraardsbergen' designated as 'Grammont') and the river is correctly indicated as 'Schelde' to the north and 'Escaut' to the south.

It appears that in some cases, Guicciardini used Italianised names rather than local names, especially

Scala miliarium Hannoniae, que sunt unius horę itineris.

FLANDRIE



PLRS

OCCIDENS.



Franciscus Hogenbergus
 archetypo calabat.
 1572.

La Tiraffe.

The first map of Hainaut
 Engraved in 1572 by Frans



NOBILIS HANONIAE COMITATUS DESCRIP.

Auctore Iacob Surhonio Montano

LEODIENSIS
EPISCOPATUS
IN PARSA

by Jacques de Surhon
s Hogenberg for Ortelius



for places outside Hainault (Brucella, Ninova, Novella, La Foresta di Sonnyen), but also Valencena and La Foresta de Mormal. This may reflect the fact that this map was published in the Italian version of the Description (and that the wooden blocks did not make it possible to adapt the names). If there was copying, the copyist would have had to make efforts to move away from the French model to please his Italian readers.

Precision

An in-depth analysis has shown that the accuracy of both maps is similar, but that Surhon's is slightly better. For the twelve main cities in Hainault, the average position error (compared to a modern map) is 3.4 km for Guicciardini, against 2.4 km for Surhon. Taking into account smaller places, the accuracy degrades significantly, but Surhon is slightly better than Guicciardini: the average position error for the 24 localities analysed is 4.7 km for Guicciardini, against 2.9 km for Surhon.

Considering that Surhon used the same method of triangulation as Jacob van Deventer, we must admit that Guicciardini's cartographer could also have used such a method.

In fact, it has been shown that the difference is wider between the two ancient maps (5.2 km on average over the 24 locations), than between a modern map and that of Surhon (2.9 km) or that of Guicciardini (4.7 km). This clearly goes against the idea that Guicciardini had copied Surhon's map.

Hydrography

A simple, visual comparison of the river systems of the two maps clearly shows that Guicciardini's is much less accurate and could not have been copied from Surhon. For example: the course of the Scheldt between Condé and Valenciennes is misdirected in Guicciardini's; the course of the Rhonelle south of Valenciennes is equally incorrect for Guicciardini (it passes to the west of Le Quesnoy, rather than to the north)... Even a freehand copy would have avoided these differences.

By contrast, on the map of Flanders in the Description of 1567, the river system looks obviously modelled on the Mercator map of 1540. Reproduction techniques of the time allowed excellent copies to be made, for example the many copies of Flemish and Dutch maps (those of Deventer in particular) by various Italian authors.

Presentation

Overall, the map of Guicciardini seems much cruder than that of Surhon. The woodcut does not, of course, have as much finesse in the presentation of information (just compare the words 'Flandriae Pars' that appear on both maps, roughly etched in the Guicciardini and very finely calligraphed and decorated in the Surhon). Also the map of Hainault gives the impression of being less carefully made than that of other regions in the Description. For example,

its scale has no units (while they are shown in Surhon's map).

The decoration of Guicciardini's map does not reflect any influence of that of Surhon (whereas, for example, the map of Flanders in the Description copies the four bears of the Mercator map). The coat of arms which appears on the map of Hainault by Guicciardini is the same as on the map of Brabant and represents a lion facing left, that is to say, the arms of Holland, instead of the coats of arms of the Counts of Hainault (the former gold shield with three sand chevrons, and the new coat of arms with the quartered lions of Flanders and Holland) included on the map of Surhon (although inverted on that of 1572 !).

Conclusion

These elements show that the map published in 1567 by Lodovico Guicciardini is not a simplified copy of the manuscript map of Jacques de Surhon of 1548. It is an original work.

Who could have drawn the map of Hainault published by Guicciardini ?

The 1567 edition of the Description comprised 17 illustrations, 'mostly coarse imitations of existing figures': engravings (town hall and cathedral of Antwerp, for example), city plans copied from Deventer and also five maps, one of the whole Low Countries and four provincial maps (Brabant, Holland, Flanders and Hainault). The 1560-1570 period marks the transition between the use of woodcut and engraving on copper in publications and, like other works of the period, the Description contains a mixture of both, with two copper engravings.

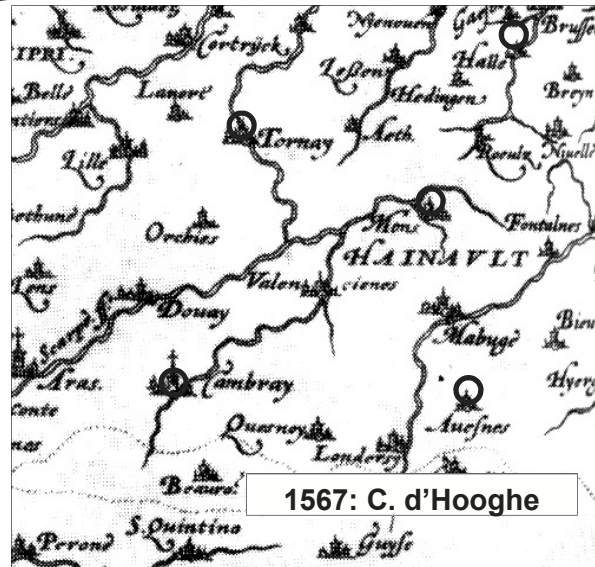
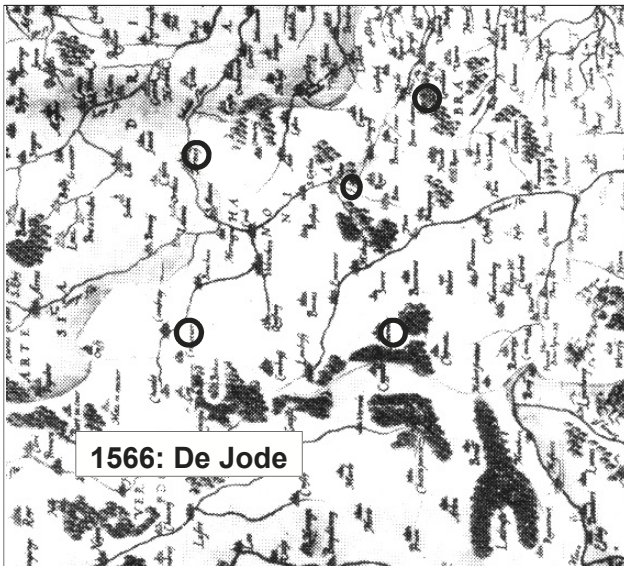
The map of the whole Low Countries is engraved on copper and signed by Cornelis d'Hooghe. It is clearly a copy of a map by Paolo Forlani, who would himself have copied it from a map by Jacob van Deventer commissioned by the city of Antwerp in 1551 - 52 (which has since disappeared)..

The provincial maps were engraved on wood by Corneel Muller, whose monogram is placed discreetly on the map of Flanders. He was 'one of the best wood engravers of his time', a master of his art, but who 'limited himself to merely reproducing the design of others'.³ The maps of Brabant, Holland and Flanders have probably been copied from the Italian maps of Tramezini ; the resemblance is really striking in this case. These maps had themselves been copied between 1551 and 1556 from the regional maps of Deventer, thanks to the engraver Jacobus Bossius Belga who operated a 'knowledge transfer' from the Low Countries to Italy⁴.

But what about the map of Hainault? We saw that it could not have been copied on the manuscript map of Jacques de Surhon, which was probably kept really secret in these times when Hainault was ravaged by fire and sword.

³ A. J. J. Delen, 'Histoire de la gravure dans les Pays-Bas et les Provinces belges, des origines à la fin du XVIIIe siècle', Editions d'art et d'histoire, Paris, 1934 (t. II.1, p. 123)

⁴ The fact that Flemish cartographers had to use Italian copies, tends to prove that the original maps were actually kept secret in the Low Countries



Detail of two contemporary maps of the Low Countries which bear little resemblance with the 1567 map of Hainault.

What model did the engraver use to produce the map of Hainault for the 1567 edition of the 'Description'? Many cartographers were active at the time. Ortelius quotes 87 having contributed to the first edition of his *Theatrum* in 1570 and the figure rises to 120 for the 1579 edition. But the atlas of Ortelius covered the whole world and few of these map makers were interested in the Low Countries.

L. Guicciardini himself cites various sources as cartographers of his *Description*: Peter Apian (1495-1552), Sebastian Münster (1488-1552), to name two. But none of them is likely to have had the opportunity to survey Hainault in the 1550s.

In his very thorough study of the earliest maps of the Seventeen Provinces of the Netherlands, Van der Heijden⁵ identifies half a dozen maps published before the publication of the *Description* in 1567 and where Hainault is represented in some detail:

- Giacomo Gastaldi (1547): his map is probably not based on surveys in the field and has obviously not attained a level of precision comparable to the following maps.

- Jacob van Deventer (1551-1552): his wall map, probably manuscript, was commissioned by the city of Antwerp and has since disappeared.

- Gilles Boileau de Bouillon (1557): his map of the Southern Low Countries (*Gallia Belgica*) was very likely influenced by the 1540 map of Flanders

- Hieronymus Cock (1557): his map was original, but influenced by the work of Deventer

- Paolo Forlani (1560): his map was probably copied from the wall map of Deventer, through the Italian connection

- Gerard de Jode (1566): his map was also influenced by the work of Deventer

- Cornelis d'Hooghe (1567 for Guicciardini's *Description*): a map clearly copied from Forlani.

One could assume that an extract of one of these maps of the Low Countries, showing the river system and the main ten to twenty cities of Hainault, was enlarged and completed, in one way or another, with the other cities and localities. But a close examination of these maps could not identify THE model that could have served to draw the map of Hainault issued in the 1567 *Description* of Guicciardini.

If the explanation cannot be found in maps of the period which have reached us, it remains to consider the assumptions around those that have disappeared. In the vast production of Jacob van Deventer, most of the maps remained manuscript or were printed in only a few copies. Those still extant today exist only in one or two copies, while others are known only by facsimile or by copies of the time. He certainly produced work that did not reach us but which has considerably influenced the cartographers of his time.

In our case, a hypothesis is worth considering. After surveying the regional maps of the various northern provinces before 1550, Jacob van Deventer then established a map of the whole of the Low Countries in 1551-1552 (as discussed above); he then had to gather complementary information on the Walloon provinces. A decade later, he was travelling again through all the Low Countries to draw the plans of 260 cities; he surveyed 22 cities in Hainault, possibly in 1563. He had the skills to measure the position of the cities and, during both periods, he had the opportunity to do so in Hainault.

Lodovico Guicciardini who knew Jacob van Deventer well could have obtained the information from him and compiled it for his *Description*. Guicciardini would thus have been able to overcome the lack of an authorised map of Hainault...

This hypothesis on the origin of the map of 1567 seems the most likely, but is only a hypothesis. Who could confirm or refute it?

⁵ H.A.M. van der Heijden, *Old maps of the Netherlands, 1548-1794*, 2 vols., Canaletto, Alphen aan den Rijn, 1998

Details of the analyses and the full bibliography can be found in the original article: 'Les premières cartes du Comté de Hainaut', in 'Valentiana' n° 41, June 2008 (Valenciennes).



BIMCC Annual Activity Report, March 2011– March 2012

The Executive Committee held five meetings: (16 April 2011/ 25 June 2011/ 3 September 2011/ 26 November 2011/ 7 January 2012).

Among the most important items decided were:

- themes of future BIMCC conferences:
 - 2012: Mercator-Hondius,
 - 2013: India (Europalia),
 - 2014: joint conference with ICA Commission on the history of cartography,
 - 2015: Europalia and/or joint conference in Antwerp with ICHC Imago Mundi)
- a matrix of all tasks in the Circle and of the members responsible
- the decision to make all registrations for events in the future digitally on www.bimcc.org.



Map Evening 19 March 2011

Autumn excursion to Ghent, 8 October 2011

Visit to the exhibition *Liber Floridus* in the STAM, Stadsmuseum (city museum) Gent

We were guided 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 Saint-Omer. 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 specialised in *mappae mundi*.

For more details see BIMCC Newsletter No 42.

Conference 'Brazil in early maps', 10 Dec. 2011

As has become a tradition, the BIMCC lines up with the Europalia festival again. So in 2011 Brazil was the theme.

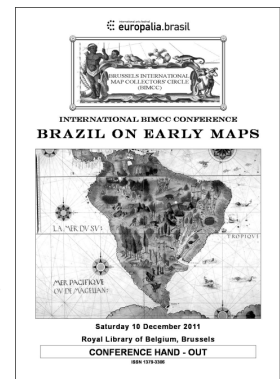
Some 50 participants attended. First, we had a Brazilian speaker, Profa. Iris Kantor (Departamento de História, Universidade de São Paulo-Brasil). Her lecture was: *From the first maps made after the arrival of the Europeans in the New World to the 19th century maps*. Then, Martijn Storms (MA,

Universiteitsbibliotheek Leiden) spoke about *The Marcgraf/Blaeu map of Dutch Brazil*. After lunch and coffee Prof. Raymond Buve (Universiteit Leiden) spoke about *A journey through Dutch Brazil from the attack by Piet Heijn on Salvador in 1624 to the siege of Mauritsstad by the Portuguese*. Finally, Dr. Ben

Teensma (Universiteit Leiden) held a lecture on *Progressive general knowledge about Brazil, 1600-1650 as cumulated in the surviving Dutch WIC-rutters from 1629, 1637 and circa 1648*.

Of course, Jean-Louis Renteux, the editor of our Newsletter, had again provided us with a beautiful hand-out!

For a more detailed report see BIMCC Newsletter No 42.



Joint event with University of Ghent: lectures on *Het lezen van oude kaarten* October 2011 – May 2012

An introductory course on the history of cartography was held, in Dutch, in Ghent. Eight Saturdays were devoted to a morning lecture on an aspect of the history of cartography and an optional programme in the afternoon. This course, open to all (students, collectors, antiquarians, etc.) was a great success and was fully booked with some 50 participants.

Newsletters and Website

As usual, between events contact between BIMCC members was maintained permanently through the website (www.bimcc.org) and the publication of three Newsletters with, respectively, 40, 40 and 44 pages.

In January 2012, the BIMCC Newsletter, now entitled 'Maps in History', was published with a colour cover, for the first time!

Mercator's birthday: 5 March 2012

The BIMCC kick started the Mercator year in style with a celebration of 'Gerard's 500th birthday' (see page 4 for details).

The event did not attract big crowds (the wintry weather did not help!), but received reasonable media attention and even made it into the TV news in Brussels.



BIMCC President
Caroline De Candt
president@bimcc.org



14th Annual General Meeting Saturday 24 March 2012

Twenty Active members gathered for the BIMCC AGM at La Pergola restaurant in Brussels. There were some important items on the table, as the intense body language - everyone leaning forward and listening very carefully - showed. Absent members had given their proxy votes, so everyone was represented in one way or another.

Key items were future events - annual conference themes - , new 'happenings' in 2012, elections and resignations, and changes to the Statutes.

Activity Report and accounts

The Activity Report (see above) was presented by President Caroline De Candt and illustrated by a slideshow prepared by Jean-Louis Renteux.

The 2011 accounts and the budget for 2012 drafted by Eddy Masschalck were adopted. BIMCC continued to thrive in 2011 and has a healthy financial situation.

The Executive Committee was formally discharged by the meeting.

Changes to the Statutes

Some changes were approved by the required quora.

- Article 1:

The idea was to simplify somewhat the name of the Circle. After some discussion, it was decided to maintain the original name and acronym, for continuity's sake, but to add a shorter, simpler name for current reference.

Approved modified text (original in French): *L'Association sans but lucratif est dénommée "Brussels International Map Circle", en abrégé "BIMCC", et appelée "The Brussels Map Circle".....*

- Article 2:

A new official address was approved for the 'siège social ... Avenue Louise 230/6, 1050 Bruxelles "

- Article 11:

The text of this article concerning the quorum required for modifying the statutes was ambiguous and it has been clarified (a quorum of 2/3 of active members is still required for any major decision).

- Article 22:

A proposal to specify the maximum duration of the board mandates was deemed superfluous; so no change.



Resignations and elections

The meeting was very sorry to hear of the resignation from the EC of Wulf Bodenstein, Rob Harren, and Eric Leenders, but we all sincerely hope that they will continue to play a very active role.

Paul De Candt and Jean-Christophe Staelens were elected as active members, and Nicola Boothby and Jean-Christophe Staelens were elected to the EC.

Many thanks for an excellent meeting are due to: Caroline, who led the (sometimes rather unruly) meeting very bravely, and steered us through some difficult, sensitive decisions, Jean-Louis, who provided an excellent visual summary of the year's activities, and Eddy, who demonstrated his steady hand in keeping the Map Circle's accounts safe and sound. Not only was it a good meeting, and a good entrée to the Map Evening, it clearly showed that we are on course for an excellent 2012.

Thank you everyone for your contributions!



Nicola Boothby
nicola.boothby@telenet.be



This issue of 'Maps in History' 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.



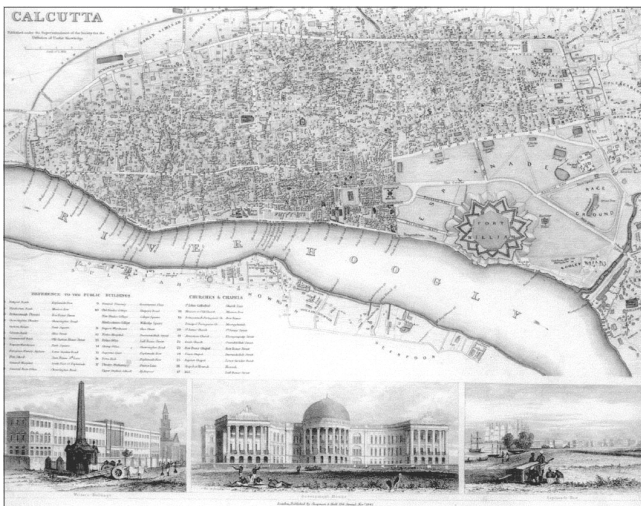
14th Map Evening

Around 20 map devotees gathered at La Pergola restaurant in Laeken (Brussels) for the annual map evening. This year the evening was marked by a great variety of content, and the enthusiasm of everyone present.

'A curiosity I found at the *Musée de l'Armée*'

First to present was Jan de Graeve, with an item he found at the market for old books and documents taking place in Brussels the first Saturday of each month. It was a map designed to hang around your neck while you walk. Made around 1900, the 1:20 000 IGN map of Nivelles was awarded as a prize for 'distance appreciation' to a soldier from the 1st company of the 'Chasseurs à Pied' – the light infantrymen.

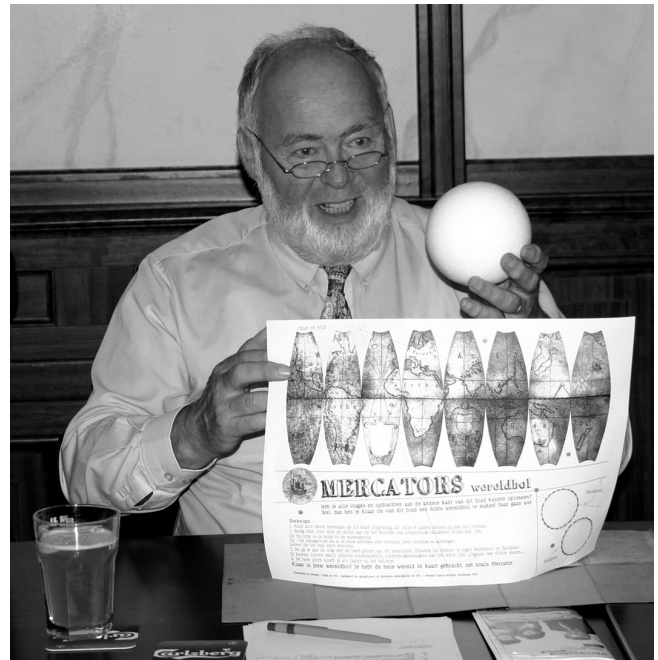
Jan also passed around the catalogue of the Mercator exhibition underway at the Plantin-Moretius Museum in Antwerp and showed a curious do-it-yourself replica of Mercator's globe sold in the Museum shop.



Calcutta, published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, London, 1842.

Oh Calcutta!

Then Fay Huidekoper showed us her map: Calcutta, published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge (London, Charles Knight & Co. 22 Ludgate Street. 1842), explaining that the SDUK (1826 – 1848), a quintessentially English charity, provided inexpensive, sound educational material for adults of lesser means. SDUK's chief legacy is cartographic material, especially town plans. Textiles, rather than spices, brought John Company to The Indies in 1608 and Calcutta in 1690, and in 1772 Calcutta became the capital of British India, until 1911 (when it moved to Delhi). The insets by William & Thomas Daniels c.1790 provide glimpses of the splendour and elegance of this great city in a cartographic decorative tradition dating back to the 17th century.



Jan De Graeve and the do-it-yourself Mercator globe

Cape of Good Hope in the round

Third to present was Hans Kok, who showed us several items, including a 1701 map of South Africa by Visscher and a couple of Blaeu maps representing the straits of Magellan. My favourite was a spectacular facsimile of a map of 765 cm (!) by 54 cm, held by the National Archives in the Hague and designed to present a panoramic view of 360° of the Cape of Good Hope. It was made in 1778 by Gordon, a Scotsman in the service of the VOC. The view is taken from on board the vessel Neptunus. Gordon also made various maps of the Interior of the Cape colony, traveling extensively. The resulting maps are of excellent quality. (See picture on the next page.)

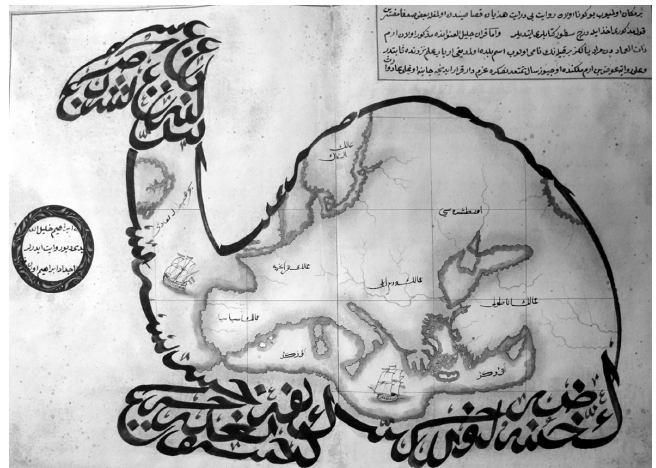
A map of 'Paradise' – actually Mesopotamia plus!

Christophe Klein had brought his map of 'Paradise', trusting that the experts in the group would enlighten him. The title (in old Dutch) reads: 'KAARTE van het AARDSCHHE PARADYS volgens het ontwerp van den SCHRYVER, en opgemaakt door P. STARCK-MAN', i.e. Map of Earthly Paradise, after the work of the AUTHOR, and made by P. STARCK-MAN. Hans Kok commented that this type of map was actually quite common (e.g. in Bibles).



The 'Dromedario Europeanicus', from Turkey, the map no one can read anymore

Eddy Masschalck's map has two special features: a) it is an example of zoomorphic calligraphy and b) only few academics can still read the text in Ottoman Turkish. Today, as is well known, figurative art is widely rejected in Islam, but attitudes towards it have varied somewhat throughout the course of Islamic history. Kemal Atatürk's many modernising reforms in the 1920s, including the introduction of a totally new Turkish Latin alphabet and making it unlawful to write Turkish using Arabic, have resulted in most Turks nowadays being completely cut-off from their Ottoman past, culture, archives, texts and maps. Several map friends in the meeting reported seeing/buying similar items to Eddy's in Istanbul, and we concluded that it was an interesting souvenir.



Maps of Istanbul

Jean Petin had brought the catalogue of the 'Le Luxembourg in the Grande Région' exhibition - running till April 25 - and a catalogue of Maps of Istanbul, 1422-1922, by Ayşe Yetişkin Kubilay, printed by Denizler Kitabevi (www.denizlerkitabevi.com). The catalogue is a magnificent compilation of maps and views of Istanbul over 500 years originating from the collection of Nick Adjemoglu. Each map represented is explained in an extensive text in Turkish and English.

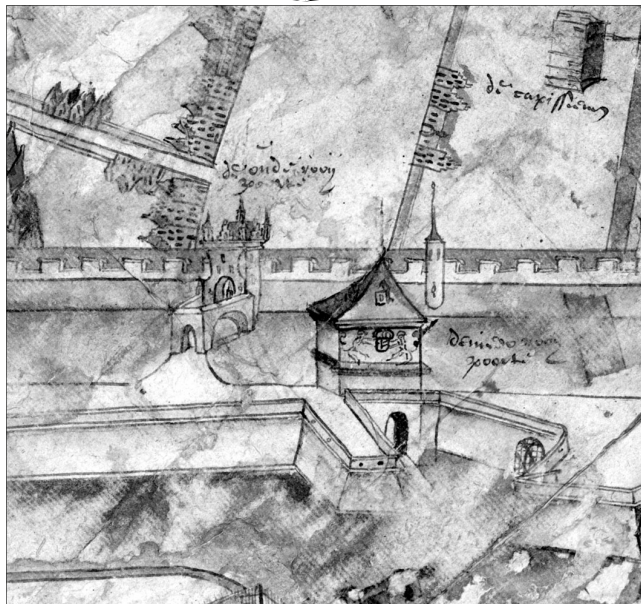


BIMCC members examine the panorama of the Cape brought by Hans Kok (on the right of this photo)



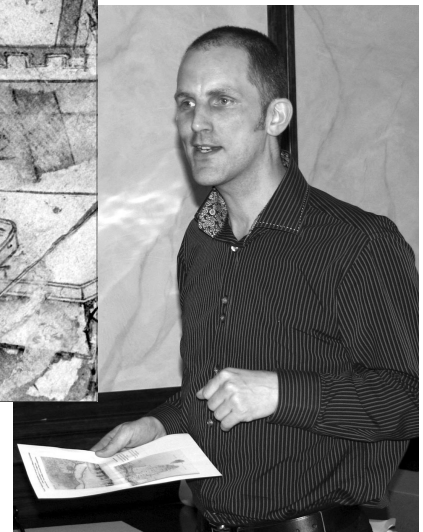
The oldest known hand drawn city map of Antwerp, of exceptional importance for the study of the history of the city

Joost Depuydt presented the oldest known hand drawn city map of Antwerp which has some features which never existed in reality. The Felix Archief is currently preparing the restoration of this unique city map. It is possibly the oldest map of the city, showing it surrounded by both the medieval city walls and the Spanish ramparts from 1542. This creates a picture of Antwerp which apparently has double fortification walls, but this in fact never occurred. On the back of the city map is a hydrographic map of Ghent and the surrounding area – a factor that makes the Antwerp map itself extremely difficult to restore.



Detail of the manuscript map of Antwerp

presented by Joost Depuydt



showing the south of the department of Gironde, France

Alain Servantie presented the map by Pierre de Belleyme who was charged in 1776 by de Tourny, Governor of Guyenne, to draw a detailed map of the whole province (1:43 200).

He continued until his death in 1819. The maps were printed between 1776 and 1789. Inspired by those of Cassini for the whole of France, they are of great value when studying the administrative limits, roads and rivers, cultures and industries (mills). His map is also the first one to detail names of villages, hamlets and castles.



Alain Servantie

France - Waterways of France: six maps in a box

Jean-Christophe Staelens showed us three items, ranging from 1609 to the present day.

The folder from the Voies Navigables de France (2008) I found particularly interesting, as it combines examples of very practical modern maps. They cover all the French waterways: the *Bassin de la Seine*, *Bassins du Nord-Est et du Rhin*, *Bassin du Nord-Pas-de-Calais*, *Bassin de Saône-Rhône Méditerranée*, *Bassin Centre-Est et Ouest* and the *Bassin Sud-Ouest*. They include the industrial maritime and inland ports and the logistics platforms linked to the waterways, and show very detailed information for professional inland navigation.



Pierre de Belleyme's map



Jean-Christophe Staelens

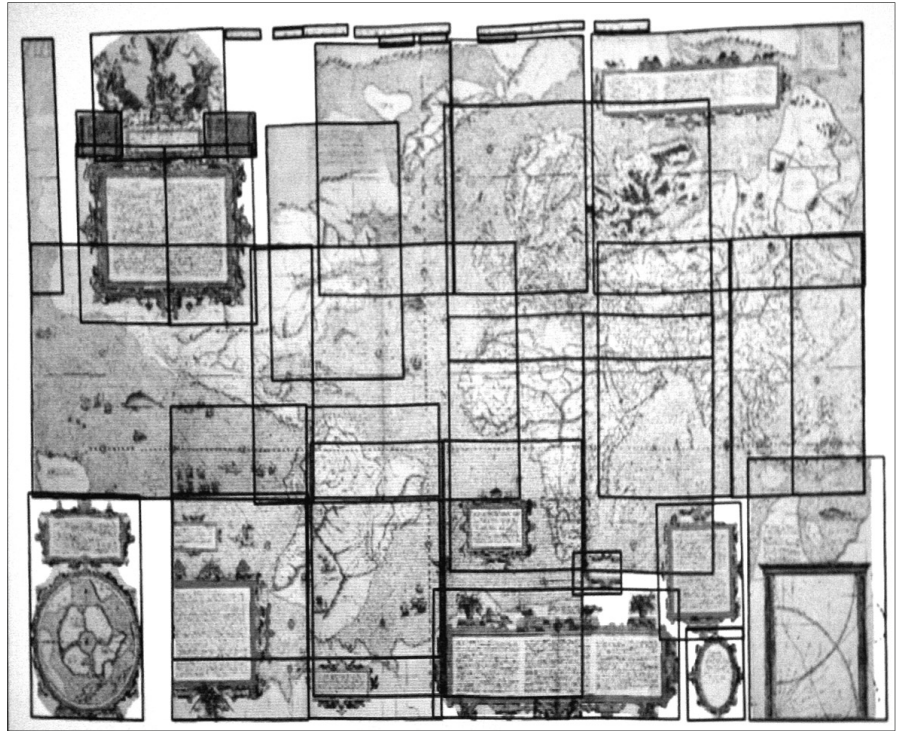
An original 1567 map whose origin remains mysterious...

Jean-Louis Renteux showed and passed around the two maps which are the subject of his article in this issue of 'Maps in History' on 'The very first maps of the County of Hainault': the map engraved by Frans Hogenberg in 1572 for Ortelius, and the map included in the 1567 edition of the *Description de tous les Pays-Bas* [Description of all the Low Countries] by Lodovico Guicciardini. He pointed out the many difference between both maps and explained why the theory that they were both copied from the same manuscript map made by Jacques de Surhon in 1548 could not be accepted.



Presenting a map that does not exist, or *ceci n'est pas une carte...*

The final presenter was Paul De Candt who showed us a preliminary version of a map which does not exist! The Maritime Museum of Rotterdam owns an Atlas, assembled by Mercator and dedicated to the Duke of Kleef. The Atlas represents the world in colour and consists of maps that are cut out of various copies of Mercator's famous world map of 1569. At the end of 2011, the museum created a facsimile of the Atlas. Aquaterra (Paul's company) had scanned the facsimile and re-assembled the maps to the world map in colour. Today, the two other surviving copies of the world map are in black and white. A most intriguing story!

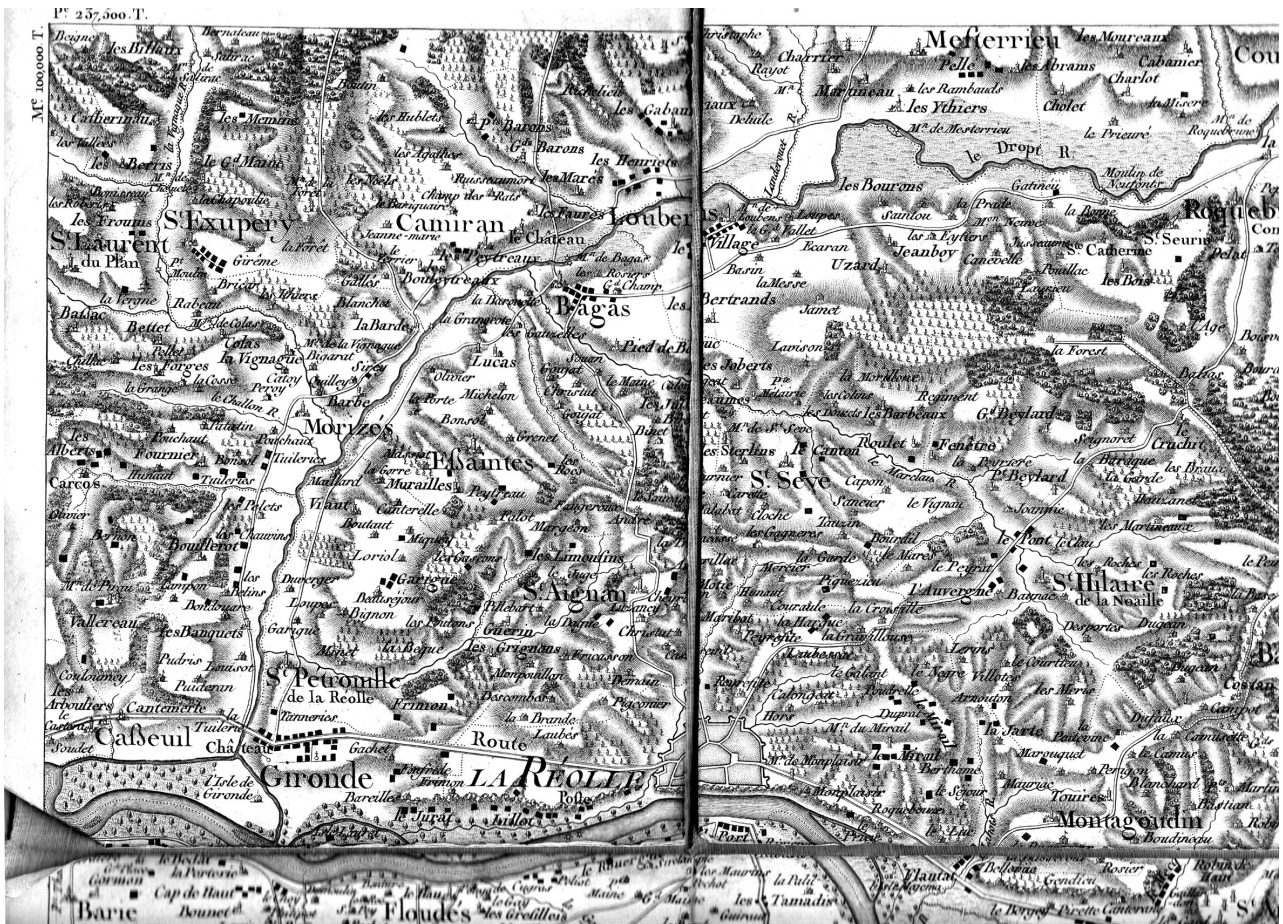


After the presentations, the items were displayed in the room, and many of us spent some time looking at our favourites in more detail. My favourite that evening? (And no offence to anyone, as they were all most interesting). I thought Hans' 360° view of Cape Town was stunning – beautiful in itself, style, colouring, calligraphy, and extremely interesting both as a historical document

and as a new way of seeing this famous coastline.

Many thanks to all the presenters and organisers – it was an excellent evening all round.

Nicola Boothby
nicola.boothby@telenet.be



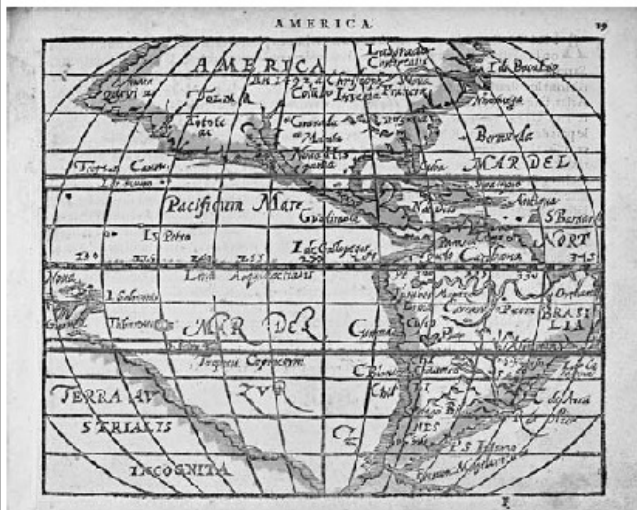
Pierre de Belleyme's map of Gironde,

Venator & Hanstein

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BIMCC Programme for 2012

- **Saturday 2 June 2012 at 14.00: BIMCC excursion 'Mercator Digitaal' in Sint-Niklaas**
Venue: Tentoonstellingszaal, Zwijgershoek 14, Sint-Niklaas. Parking at the premises.

To celebrate Mercator's 500th anniversary, the Mercator Museum in Sint-Niklaas has set up an exhibition with digital representations of aspects of his life and work.

There will be a guided tour of the library of Mercator, partially reconstituted by our member Jan De Graeve, and one through the exhibition 'Mercator Digitaal'.

This amazing exhibition provides insight in different aspects of Mercator's life and work. It will be possible to travel around the World with a projection on details of the 16th century terrestrial globe.

Computer animation, video reports and interactive touchscreens highlight atlases, maps and globes. Fifty-one constellations from the Mercator globe illuminate the sky.

A documentary on the research ship Belgica unravels the mystery of Mercator's projection.

Mercator himself will show you the places where he lived and worked. Fifteen contemporaries, cartographers, scientists and others will talk to you. Finally one can stroll digitally through three Mercator atlases.

<http://musea.sint-niklaas.be/mercator/tentoonstellingen/mercator-digitaal>



Please register before 20 May 2012 on our website: www.bimcc.org.

- **Saturday 8 December 2012:**
BIMCC Conference, 'Mercator and Hondius'

Venue: Royal Library of Belgium,

Keizerslaan 4 Boulevard de l'Empereur, Brussels, (near the Central Station), in the 'Small Auditorium' on level 2.

Admission is free for BIMCC members, non-members pay EUR 10.00 at entrance.

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



2012 is not only the 500th anniversary of Mercator's birth, it is also the 400th anniversary of Jodocus Hondius' death.

The BIMCC wants to pay tribute to both of them. Speakers will be:

- Dr. Kozica (curator of the Royal Library in Warsaw),
- S. De Meer (Map Curator at the Maritime Museum in Rotterdam),
- Dr. P. van der Krogt (Utrecht University) and
- Dr. J. Mokre (Director of the Vienna Globe Museum).

Please register before 30 November 2012 on our website: www.bimcc.org.

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

The oldest map of the Netherlands acquired for 30 000 euros by the Royal Library of Belgium (KBR)

The KBR has purchased the second edition of a universal chronicle, the 'Corte Cronikel' by Cornelis van Hoorn, dating from 1586. That edition contains an additional sheet, compared to the first edition of 1537. And it is on the reverse of this sheet that a fragment of a map was printed. 'Paper was expensive at the time and it was not uncommon for the printers to recycle sheets already printed' said Wouter Bracke, Curator of Maps at the KBR. Appraised initially by the University of Utrecht, the map is 'one of the oldest printed representations of our regions,' said Bracke. One can see localities such as 'Brugghe' (Bruges), 'Bruessel' (Brussels), 'Ghent', 'Nieuport' (Newport), 'Ostend' and 'Oudenaerde' (Oudenaarde). The cities of 'Dinant', 'Namen' (Namur) and 'Hoeye' (Huy) are also indicated. The Royal Library wishes to present the new acquisition in the near future to the general public, either as part of its permanent exhibition 'Librarium' or at an event specially dedicated, may be next year, said the Curator.

Philatelic commemoration of Gerard Mercator and Jodocus Hondius

The Belgian Postal Service on 12 March 2012 issued a double stamp showing the portraits of Gerard Mercator and Jodocus Hondius, set in a larger (11.2 x 16 cm) reproduction of a world map. The occasion, of course, was the 500th anniversary of Gerard Mercator's birth, and the quadricentennial of the death of Jodocus Hondius this year.

The double-hemisphere folio map of the world was first published by Jodocus' son Henricus Hondius in 1631, in his *Atlas Maioris Appendix, sive pars altera*. Starting clockwise from the top left hand corner, it shows portraits of Julius Caesar, Claudius Ptolemaeus, Jodocus Hondius and Gerard Mercator. The portraits on the two stamps (see below), however, are the reworked figures that originally appeared together in a double portrait in the 1613 edition of the so-called Mercator-Hondius Atlas.

The face value of each stamp is three times the price for a stamp for extra-European countries, that is 3 x 1.19 Euro = 3.57 Euro, but the two stamps can only be bought together, for 7.14 Euro. You can order this double stamp from bpost, Stamps & Philately, Sales Dept., E. Walschaertsstraat 1B, B-2800 Mechelen, Tel +32-(0)2-278 50 70 or philately@bpost.be

The German Post Office on 1 March also issued a commemorative Mercator stamp based on a real reproduction of the left part of the double portrait of 1613, face value 2.20 Euro.

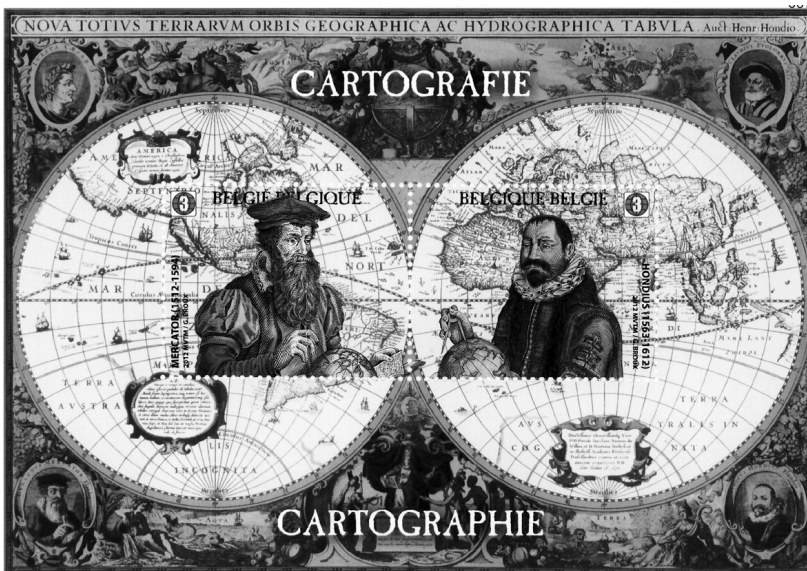


Publication of a facsimile of the Mercator-Hondius-Atlas, 2nd edition 1607

An amazing facsimile of the second edition of the Mercator-Hondius Atlas is being published by the Sint-Niklaas museum in conjunction with the publisher Davidsfonds. The original atlas numbered 719 pages with 149 maps, predominantly from the hand of Gerard Mercator. The atlas was published in Amsterdam in 1607 by the partnership of Jodocus Hondius and Cornelis Claesz, using Mercator's copperplates which they had probably purchased from Mercator's

grandson. Mercator's first complete atlas appeared in 1595 – one year after the death of Gerard - and numbered 107 maps. This second edition has new maps added, among them seven maps of Spain and Portugal and 23 maps of the continents of Africa, Asia and America. The new maps were made or selected by Jodocus Hondius. The book will be available in May 2012. There will be a comprehensive review of the Atlas in the BIMCC Newsletter No 44 (September 2012)

Publishers: Sint-Niklaas Museum in conjunction with Davidsfonds - URI : <http://musea.sint-niklaas.be/mercator/mercator-digitaal/publicaties>





Events

London Mapping Festival 2011 – 2012

June 2011 to December 2012

London

The LMF sets out to promote greater awareness and understanding of how maps and digital geographic data are being created and used within the capital, including: surveying, remote sensing, Geographic Information Systems and GPS. The festival draws together a whole range of existing events... 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/>

Maps and Society lectures series, London

The 21st series of lectures in the history of cartography convened by Catherine Delano-Smith (Institute of Historical Research), Tony Campbell (formerly Map Library, British Library), and Alessandro Scafi (Warburg Institute):

Alexander Nimmo (1783–1832) and Some of His Little-Known Irish Maps and Charts. 10 May 2012

By Emeritus Professor Noël Wilkins (Department of Zoology, National University of Ireland Galway)
Organiser and venue: The Warburg Institute, University of London, Woburn Square, London WC1H 0AB
Telephone +44 (0) 20 8346 5112 (Dr Delano-Smith)
Admission is free and each meeting is followed by refreshments. All are most welcome.
URI: <http://maphistory.info/warburgprog.html>

Les jeux géo-cartographiques ou comment s'instruire en s'amusant [Geo-cartographic games, or how to have fun while learning]

Monday 14 May 2012

Paris

'Cafés-cartographiques' organised by Jasmine D. Salachas. Conference by Stéphane Rasse
Venue: Zango, 15 rue du Cygne, F-75001 Paris
Language: French - Starting at 19.00 - Free access.
Contact: telephone +33 6 87 42 84 32 , e-mail jasmine.d.salachas@wanadoo.fr

Les cartes, ou la préservation des traces de notre histoire longue [Maps, or the preservation of our long history]

Monday 11 June 2012

Paris

'Cafés-cartographiques' organised by Jasmine D. Salachas. Conference by Jean-Yves Sarrazin
Venue: Zango, 15 rue du Cygne, F-75001 Paris
Language: French—Starting at 19.00.
Contact: telephone +33 6 87 42 84 32 , e-mail jasmine.d.salachas@wanadoo.fr

International Symposium of the ICA Commission for the History of Cartography 28 and 29 June 2012

Budapest

Organiser: ICA Commission on the History of Cartography in collaboration with Dr Zsolt Török of the Department of Geography and Geoinformatics, Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest.

The Symposium, on the theme of 'Exploration - Discovery - Cartography', will be open to all cartographers, geographers, historians, map collectors, academics and lay persons interested in the history of cartography.

Venue: Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest

Language: English

Contact: Dr Zsolt Török (Commission member and Symposium organiser), e-mail: zoltorok@ludens.elte.hu

URI: [http://www.ichistcarto.org/index.php?](http://www.ichistcarto.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=38&Itemid=45)

option=com_content&view=article&id=38&Itemid=45

URI: http://lazarus.elte.hu/~zoltorok/2012_Budapest/

International Map Fair

24 - 26 August 2012

Sint-Niklaas, Belgium

A cartographic exchange for lovers of old maps organised by SteM (Stedelijk musea van Sint-Niklaas)

Venue: In de Piet Elshoutzaal, SteM, Zwijgershoek 14, 9100 Sint-Niklaas. - Language: Dutch

Telephone: +32 3 760 37 50

E-mail Stedelijke.musea@sint-niklaas.be

URI: <http://musea.sint-niklaas.be/musea>

IVth Ibero-American Conference on the History of Cartography

11 - 14 September 2012

Lisbon

The Lisbon conference has as its overarching theme 'Cartographers for all the World – Production and circulation of Ibero-American cartographical knowledge: agents and contexts'. It pursues three main objectives. Firstly, to build on the fact that we as a community work on a cartographical tradition that pioneered new ways of representing space on a global scale and shaped the great categories we still use today to organise our geographical knowledge of the world.

Secondly, we wish to stimulate inquiries into the production, circulation and usage of cartographical artefacts in connection with the cultural and social contexts in which they have operated. Finally, we introduce a focus on cartographers to encourage biographical studies as a crucial element in the exploration of authorship in mapmaking. The Fourth Ibero-American Conference on the History of Cartography is organised in sessions revolving

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



Events (continued)

around 11 themes, avoiding a scheme along purely geographical and chronological criteria. A majority of themes is related to issues of map production and circulation. There will be additional space for reflection on the teaching of cartographical history in different national and cultural contexts, as well as on map librarianship. Furthermore, we are holding two special sessions in honour of two outstanding personalities from the world of Ibero-American cartographical history who both passed away in 2011 but will remain a source of inspiration to future generations of scholars. One session on the cartography of urban spaces in the New World is dedicated to the memory of Professor Mauricio de Almeida Abreu. Another session focusing on nautical cartography is dedicated to the memory of Admiral Max Justo Guedes.

Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, Campo Grande, 83, 1749-081 Lisboa (Portugal)

Working languages: Portuguese, Spanish, English (no simultaneous translation).

Contact: E-mail 4siahc@gmail.com,

URI: <http://4siahcen.wordpress.com/>

30th IMCoS Symposium: 500 Years Mercator 9 - 12 September 2012

Vienna

Early Cartography in the Habsburg Empire, and Commemoration of Mercator's 500th Birthday

Venue: Austrian Academy of Sciences

URI: <http://mercator-500.at/>



Jean-Baptiste d'Anville, un cabinet savant à l'époque des Lumières [a scholar at work in the Age of Enlightenment]

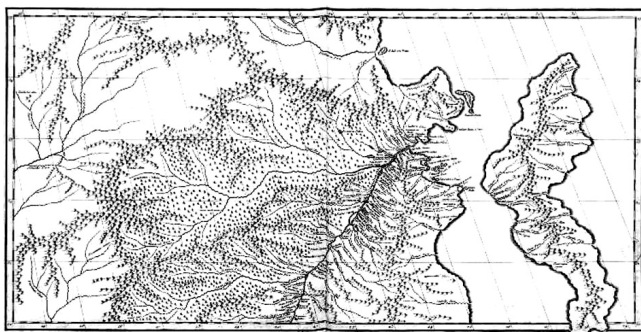
21 and 22 September 2012

Paris

This colloquium will gather researchers involved in the project to promote the knowledge of French geographer Jean-Baptiste Bourguignon d'Anville (1697– 1782).

Language: French - Venue: BnF, rue de Richelieu, Paris

URI: <http://danville.hypotheses.org/>



16. Kartographiehistorisches Colloquium [16th Colloquium on the History of Cartography]

27 – 29 September 2012

Marbach am Neckar, Germany

Kommission 'Geschichte der Kartographie' der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Kartographie (History Commission of the German Society of Cartography) and D-A-CH Arbeitsgruppe (Working Group of German, Austrian and Swiss Historians of Cartography)

Excursions are planned around the three-day colloquium to visit places with significant map collections, such as the Tobias-Mayer-Museum and the State Archives in Ludwigsburg.

Language: German

To register, and for any further information, contact Dr Markus Heinz, Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin – PK, Kartenabteilung,

Potsdamer Str. 33, D-10785 Berlin

E-mail kartographiegeschichte@sbb.spk-berlin.de , telephone 00 49 30 266 43 55 00

Participation EUR 90.00 which includes the proceedings published later.

URI: <http://www.kartengeschichte.ch/dach/coll-2012.pdf>

Journées d'étude [Study sessions] 3 and 4 December 2012

Paris

3 December 2012: Marine mapping (with the Comité français de cartographie (CFC) and the International Society for the History of Maps (ISHM)

4 December 2012: About the Indian Ocean, with the research programme Median

An exhibition will be held at the same period:

'Portulans : à la découverte de nouveaux mondes' [Portolans: discovering new worlds]

Organiser: Bibliothèque nationale de France (BnF) / Institut national d'histoire de l'art (Inha)

Venue: Auditorium Colbert, 2, rue Vivienne, F-75002 Paris

Language: French

BIMCC International Conference

Mercator and Hondius

8 December 2012

Brussels

See the draft programme on page 33.

Venue: Royal Library of Belgium in Brussels

Information: www.bimcc.org - president@bimcc.org



25th International Conference on the History of Cartography (IHC)

July 2013

Helsinki, Finland



Exhibitions

500 Jahre Gerard Mercator: Vom Weltbild der Renaissance zum Kartenbild der Moderne [500 years of Gerhard Mercator: from the Renaissance world to the modern map image]

10 March - 10 June 2012

Dortmund, Germany

Address: Museum für Kunst und Kulturgeschichte, Hansastr. 3, 44137 Dortmund
Opening hours: Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, Sunday: 10.00 – 17.00, Thursday: 10.00 – 20.00, Saturday 12.00 – 17.00
Contact: tel. +49 231 50 25 522, e-mail: mkk@stadt.do.de
<http://www.mercator500.de/index.htm> <http://www.mkk.dortmund.de>



Mercator: Reizen in het onbekende [Journeys into the unknown]

25 March – 17 June 2012

Antwerp, Belgium

In the 16th and 17th century the Europeans' view of the world expands, a new world is opening up. Explorers, merchants and diplomats write down their travel experiences in diaries and reports. These travel stories are a major source of information for cartography, that is booming at this time. *Mercator: Reizen in het onbekende* shows the interesting interaction between travel behaviour and the development of cartography in a very graphic way, using travel reports, books, letters, maps and atlases, measuring instruments and prints.

Museum Plantin-Moretus/Prentenkabinet, Vrijdagmarkt 22-23, B-2000 Antwerpen, Telephone +32 3 221 14 50
Getting there: Premetro: 2, 3, 5 and 15. Tram 4 or 8. Bus 22, 25 and 26

Opening hours: 10.00 to 17.00 every day, closed Monday
URI: <http://www.plantin-moretus.be/>



Venice and Egypt

1 October 2011 - 22 June 2012

Venice, Italy

Organisation: Fondazione Musei Civici di Venezia
Currently showing at the Ducal Palace in Venice, over 300 well-chosen works illustrate the high degree of cross-fertilization in history, science, trade and culture between these two major players in the Mediterranean basin over the last 2000 years. Particularly noteworthy is the small but select cartographical section. Highlights here include a lavishly ornate manuscript version of Ptolemy's *Cosmographia* from 1454, a manuscript atlas from 1554/6 by Battista Agnese and a nautical chart of the Mediterranean by Jaume Olives (1563). Works such as Von Breydenbach's *Peregrinatio ad Terram Sanctam* (1486) and views of Cairo by Zorzi (1549) and of Alexandria by Braun and Hogenberg (1597) take the visitor back in time, while a magnificent terrestrial globe by Livio and Giulio Sanudo (1574) rounds off this part of the exhibition.

Language: Italian.

Contact: Palazzo Ducale, San Marco 1, 30124 Venezia

Telephone +39 041 2715911

E-mail info@fmcvenezia.it

Address: Palazzo Ducale, San Marco 1, Venezia.

Opening hours: 8.30 - 17.30 (tickets: 8.30 – 16.30).

Closed on 1 June.

URI: <http://palazzoducale.visitmuve.it/it/ostre/mostre-in-corso/venezia-e-legitto/2011/09/2343/il-progetto-2/>

Gerardus Mercator's Library

24 March - 1 July 2012

Sint-Niklaas, Belgium

In the archive of Jan Van Raemdonck, that is held by the Koninklijke Oudheidkundige Kring (Royal Archaeological Circle of the Land Waas - <http://www.kokw.be>), there is an extract of an auction catalogue of Mercator's library. The contents of this catalogue show just how wide-ranging Mercator's interests were. There are around a hundred titles listed. Books on history take up half the library. Then we find theological works and books on mathematics. But there are also medical books and those which are described as 'elegantly edited books' Mercator was a real man of the 16th century, one of those who considered mankind to be a part of the universe where all aspects were linked to and influenced each other.

The exhibition, curated by BIMCC member Jan De Graeve, has around 50 books, most of which focus on mathematics. The copies of the books are authentic, the same as those listed in the inventory, from the same print and with the same format. The aim is to show the scientific sources that Mercator used for his work. Jan De Graeve will graciously guide the BIMCC-members who attend the organised tour of the *Mercator Digitaal*



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



Exhibitions (continued)

exhibition through this part of it.

Mercator Museum, Zamanstraat 49 (entrance via the garden), Sint-Niklaas

Opening hours: Tuesday to Saturday 14.00 - 17.00, Sunday 10.00 - 17.00

Entry: combination ticket with the *Mercator Digitaal* exhibition Individual - EUR 5.00, in a group EUR 4.00, schools EUR 2.00, free with a museum card.

URI: <http://musea.sint-niklaas.be/mercator>



Mercator Digitaal

March 4 - 26 August 2012

Sint-Niklaas, Belgium

The Mercator cartographic Museum is the only museum in Belgium that keeps so many unique treasures: wall maps, atlases and globes of our world famous cartographer. For this exhibition this exceptional heritage is temporarily presented in a new setting. Seven kiosks bring a digital presentation of different aspects of Mercator and his work. Projections of computer animation and video documentaries, 3D technology, interactive touch screens, place the atlases and globes in an exciting contemporary context. A 3D projection zooms in on various details of the rotating earth globe of 1541. In the mini-planetarium lights of 51 intriguing constellations of the celestial globe rotate slowly. A computer animation and video present the world famous Mercator projection that is the basis for modern maritime navigation. An actor in

the skin of Mercator, as a hologram, tells the story of his life and work. Mercator as a mathematician, cartographer, printer or trader, had many relations with his contemporaries; these cartographic connections are described on a modern social networking site. Large touch screens give access to a highly accurate digital map of Flanders (1540). The public can put historical maps and recent aerial photographs and topographic maps on top of another and zoom. The exhibition closes with three Mercator atlases from 1584, 1595 and 1607 which visitors can digitally browse. Digital focuses on a Dutch speaking audience of all origins, that is interested in heritage and world-class mapping . The project is coordinated by the Municipal Museums of Sint-Niklaas in collaboration with Ghent University Department of Geography, Royal Archaeological Circle of the Land of Waas and Heritage Waasland. Important partners are the Royal Library of Belgium and the National Geographic Institute.

Language: Dutch

Address: Tentoonstellingszaal Zwijgershoek, Zwijgershoek 14, B-9100 Sint-Niklaas

URI: <http://musea.sint-niklaas.be/mercator/tentoonstellingen/mercator-digitaal>

Une source royale pour Mercator

[A Royal Source for Mercator]

25 April - 29 July 2012

Brussels

The Royal Library stages two initiatives simultaneously.

The Maps and Plans section exhibits the 1595 *Atlas* of Mercator. This atlas constitutes one of the most important contributions of Mercator to modern cartography. This atlas was in fact part of a wider project of cosmographic dimension, which was interrupted by Mercator's death. The successive steps of that project are presented as 'focus' in the Librarianium, the permanent exhibition area of the Library.

Several cartographic sources have been used by Mercator for his Atlas. One of them is the magnificent manuscript atlas of Christian Sgrooten, the *Atlas Bruxellensis* from ca 1573. This unique source was hidden during centuries among the treasures of the Spanish court. In 1859, it was bought by the Royal Library and restored in 2007.

The second exhibition, *Une source royale pour Mercator* [A Royal Source for Mercator] , in the Nassau Chapel, will present the relationship between this masterpiece and Mercator's Atlas; the public will discover the maps from Sgrooten which directly inspired Mercator.

Venue: Royal Library of Belgium, Mont des Arts, Brussels
Information: www.kbr.be





**Voyages à la Carte [Road map panorama]
Until 2 September 2012
Rochetaillée-sur-Saône (near Lyons),
France**

From the many facets of the road map world, the museum has chosen to present:

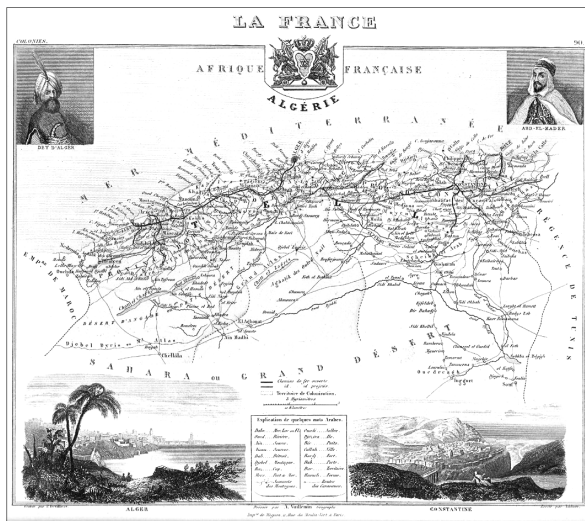
- a general history of French road maps from when they were first published up to the present day.
- an illustration, by means of a chronological set of maps, of the development of infrastructure and of communication networks (road, rail, river, air) of the same geographical area.

Language: French

Address: Musée Henri Malartre, 645, rue du Musée, F-69270 Rochetaillée-sur-Saône,

Contact: telephone: +33 4 78 22 18 80

URI: <http://www.musee-malartre.com/malartre/>



L'Algérie à travers la collection des cartes et des plans de la Bibliothèque nationale de France [Algeria through the collections of the maps and plans department of the French National Library]

13 September - 5 November 2012

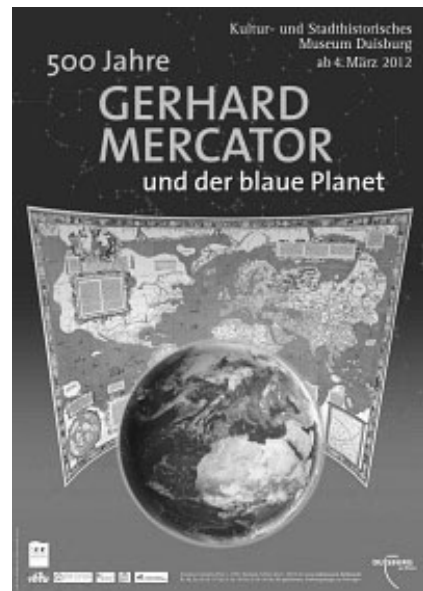
Paris

BnF/Inha, Galerie Colbert 2 rue Vivienne, Paris

**Kartenausstellung [Map exhibition] Hellwig
28 September – 11 November 2012
St. Wendel, Germany**

A set of maps and plans from the Fritz Hellwig collection. Fritz Hellwig was a member of the Bundestag and a top international official. The collection covers the Lotharingian space (Lorraine, Alsace, Rhineland, Palatinate). You can see the Lorraine and the Saar, which were part of the Kingdom of France (enclave of Saarlouis, Provost Wallerfangen) and of the French Empire (departments of Moselle and Sarre), from 1513 to 1919.

Organiser/Venue: Stadtmuseum St. Wendel/Stiftung Dr. Walter Bruch, Mia-Münster-Haus, In der Mott, D-66606 St. Wendel
Contact: Tel. +49(0)6851 809 183, e-mail info@museum-wnd.de
Opening hours: Tu-Fr 10-13 and 14-16.30, Th. 10-13 and 14-18, Sa 14-16.30, Su 14-18, Mo closed
URI: <http://www.museum-wnd.de/>



**Gerhard Mercator und der blaue Planet
[Mercator and the blue planet]**

5 March – 2 December 2012

Duisburg, Germany

The exhibition features globes and a selection of maps and atlases by Gerhard Mercator.

Organiser/Address: Kultur- und Stadthistorisches Museum, Johannes-Corputius-Platz 1, D-47051 Duisburg

Opening hours: Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday: 10.00 – 17.00, Friday: 10.00 – 14.00, Sunday: 10.00 – 18.00, closed on Wednesday. - Contact: telephone +49 203 283 2640, e-mail ksm@stadt-duisburg.de

URI: <http://www.stadtmuseum-duisburg.de/index.html>



**Steady as she goes - Sailing by
Mercator's map**

Until 8 September 2013

Rotterdam

Discover everything about navigation at sea – both with and without Mercator's map – with your family at this exhibition.

Historical maps and shipmodels will help you, but you will also be working with globes, binoculars, compasses, the stars and modern navigation equipment such as satellites and GPS. The only remaining copy of Mercator's world map in atlas format and his recently restored globe can also be admired at the exhibition.

Maritiem Museum Rotterdam, Leuvehaven 1, Rotterdam
Tel. +31 10 402 92 42, e-mail j.freijser@maritiemmuseum.nl
URI: <http://www.maritiemmuseum.nl>



**Portulans : à la découverte de nouveaux mondes [Portolans: discovering new worlds]
October 2012 – January 2013**

Paris

Organiser: Bibliothèque nationale de France (BnF)
Address: BnF, Site François-Mitterrand



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AUCTION CALENDAR

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

De Eland

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www.deeland.nl, info@deeland.nl
**17 June, 9 Sept. and
18 November 2012**

Henri Godts

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**22 - 25 May and
20 - 23 November 2012**

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12 May 2012

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morel_de_westgaver@brutele.be

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auction@romanticagony.com
15 - 16 June 2012

Paulus Swaen Internet Auctions

www.swaen.com
paulus@swaen.com
**8 - 15 June, 18-25 September and
18 - 26 November 2012**

Marc van de Wiele

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www.marcvandewiele.com
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October 2012

Venator & Hanstein

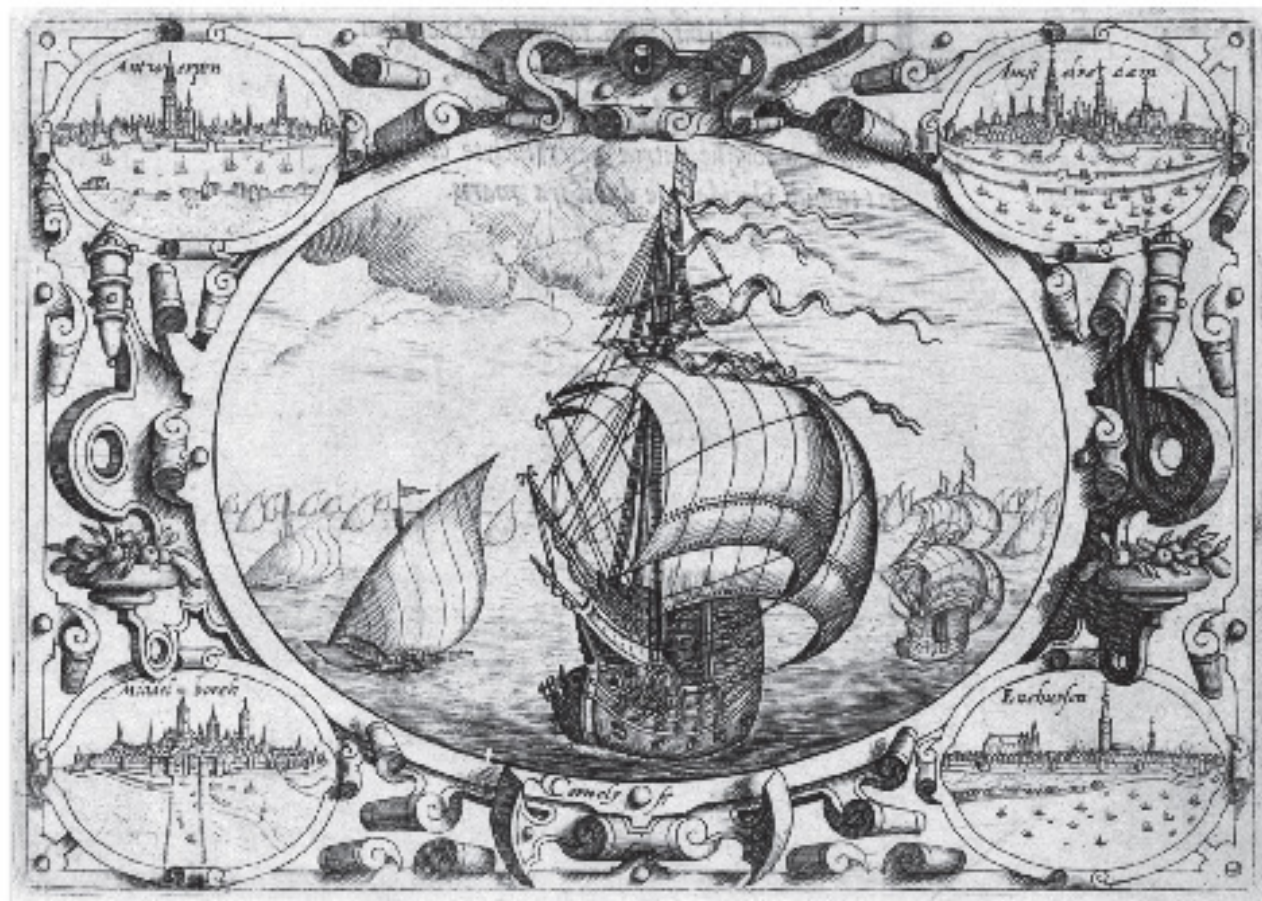
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fax +49 221 257 55 26
www.venator-hanstein.de
info@venator-hanstein.de
21 - 22 September 2012

In the forthcoming issues of 'Maps in History' do not miss ...

- *Jacques de Surhon, Cartographer of the 16th century - The man and his topographic work*, by Jean-Louis Renteux and Eric Leenders
- *Hajj - Journey to the heart of Islam* (exhibition at the British Museum), by Peter Galewski
- And many reviews of recent books on cartography....

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BRUSSELS MAP CIRCLE
(BIMCC asbl/vzw)
<http://www.bimcc.org>

Aims and functions

The BIMCC was created, as the Brussels International Map Collectors' Circle, in 1998 by Wulf Bodenstein. It is a non-profit making association under Belgian law (asbl/vzw 0464 423 627) now known as the Brussels Map Circle.

Its aims are 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 or exhibition.
- AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE on a specific major topic in December.

The BIMCC also publishes a Newsletter three times a year and maintains a web site.

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B-1050 Brussels

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e-mail: ericleenders@scarlet.be

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Becoming (and staying) a Member

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,
Students and Juniors
under 25: EUR 12.00.

To become (and stay!) a member, please pay the membership dues EXCLUSIVELY by bank transfer (no cheques please) to the BIMCC bank account:

IBAN: BE52 0682 4754 2209
BIC: GKCCBEBB

and notify the Membership Secretary (treasurer@bimcc.org) indicating your name and address.

Maps in History (BIMCC Newsletter)

The BIMCC currently publishes three issues 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.

Items presented for publication are submitted to the approval of the Editorial Committee.

Signed articles and reviews reflect solely the opinions of the author.



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Anian regnum

Tohn reg.

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