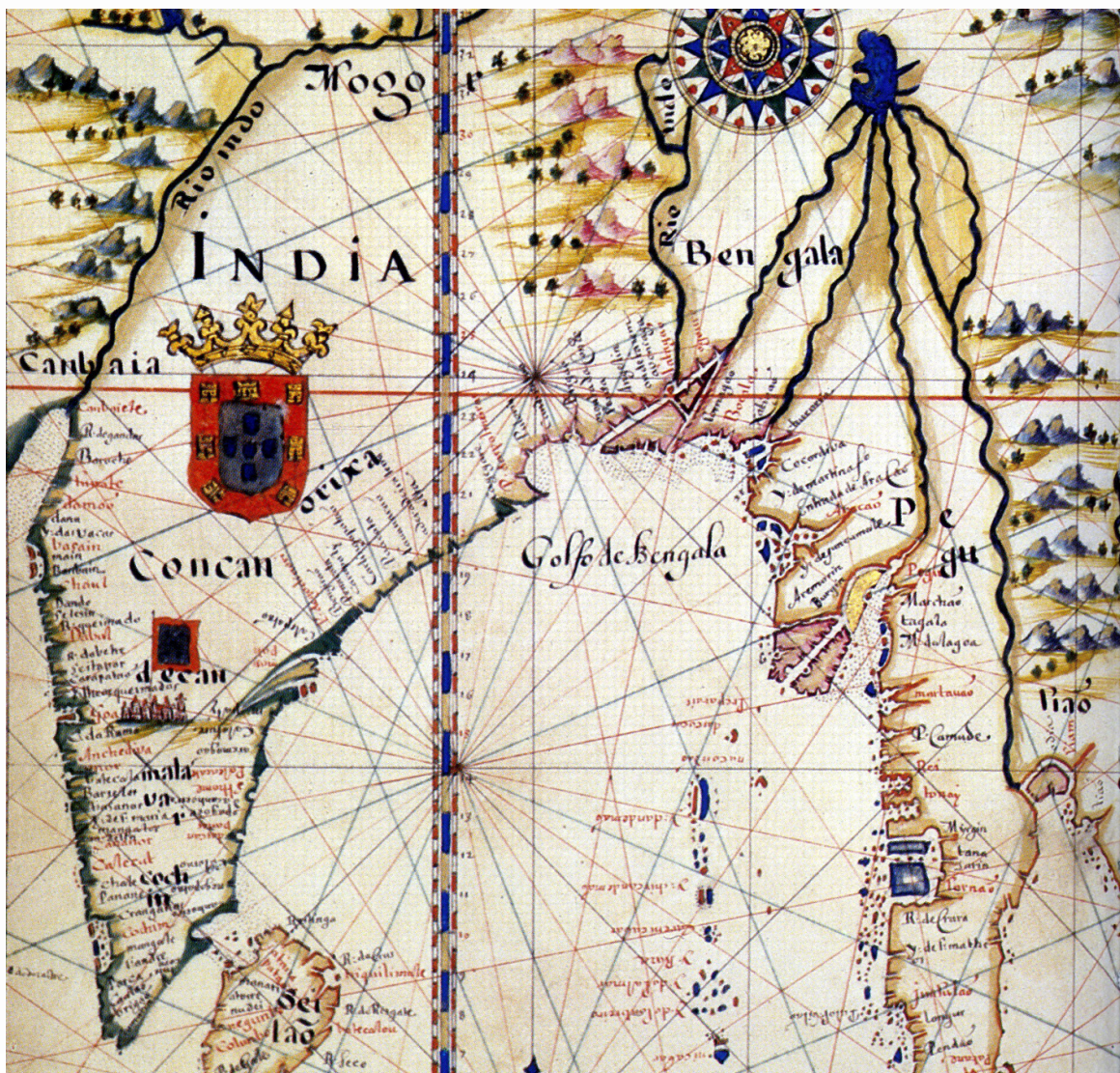


MAPS IN HISTORY



- MAPPING INDIA: our Conference on 7 December 2013
- D'Anville's 1752 Map of India, his Commentary and English Translation
- Historical week end in the French Hainaut
- Two unrecorded Lafreri-type maps of Hainaut and Southern France
- Mapping the fourth dimension
- ... and the usual departments



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EDITORIAL

Dear Map Friends,

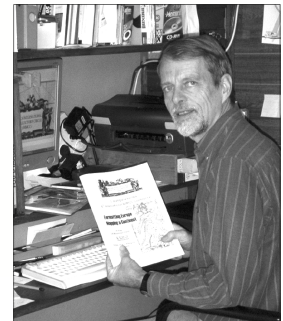
This issue of *Maps in History* focuses on India, the subject of our Conference on 7 December: don't miss it! As an appetizer, we have a review of the reference book, *Mapping India* by Manosi Lahiri, our first speaker at the Conference. The review is by Susan Gole, another authority on the subject, who will also speak at the Conference. The main course is the 1752 map of India by Jean-Baptiste Bourguignon d'Anville (reproduced on the centre fold) and an original analysis by Wulf Bodenstein of this remarkable map which has received too little attention so far.

Another major article presents two hitherto unrecorded Lafreri-type maps discovered by our member Pierre Dumolin and analysed in depth by map historian Peter Meurer.

Among many book reviews, reports and other historical items, you will also find an introduction to the history of French Hainaut which I have written to entice you to join our Annual Excursion to Valenciennes (on Saturday 19 October) or even the whole historical week end in the French Hainaut (see pages 28 - 31 for details).

Cartographically yours,

Jean-Louis Renteux
Vice-President & Editor
editor@bimcc.org



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Cover: detail of a portolan chart of south-east Asia by Antonio Sanches, Lisbon, 1642. This is a copy from Robert Putman, *Oude Scheepskarten en hun makers*, Alphen aan den Rijn: Atrium, 1988.



Masters of Maps: Piri Reis and Mercator Exhibition and Conference in Brussels

Five hundred years ago, in 1513, Piri Reis, an Ottoman admiral, geographer and cartographer (c. 1465 – 1553) produced a world map showing the New World: it is the oldest known Turkish map of America and one of the oldest still in existence anywhere. To mark this anniversary, the Yunus Emre Institute organised an exhibition entitled: 'Masters of Maps: Piri Reis & Mercator', with the support of Bilkent (Ankara) and Ghent Universities, and, prior to the formal opening ceremony, a half-day conference on 'Maritime mapping in the 16th century'. The conference and opening ceremony took place on 26 June 2013 in the prestigious setting of the renovated historical Biblioth que Solvay in the Parc L opold in Brussels.

The conference was moderated by BIMCC member Alain Servantie, former Head of Turkish Desk at the European Commission, who had played a key role in its preparation. Setting the scene in an opening statement, he mentioned a report (in the Belgian Royal Archives) by an envoy of Ferdinand of Habsbourg in 1533 in Constantinople, noting the presence of a Venetian engineer who had spied the Portuguese, drafting maps for the Turks. Mercator's atlas was translated into Turkish by the Turkish geographer K tib Celebi in the middle of the 17th century; his translation was used by the Turkish Ambassador Mehmet Celebi the 28th who visited the French King Louis XV in 1720-21.

Alain Servantie then gave the floor to scholars from Turkey and Belgium who discussed cartographic developments associated with Gerard Mercator (well known to BIMCC members since last year's celebrations) and with Piri Reis:

- Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Kalpakli, Bilkent University, talked about 'Ottoman Culture in the Age of Piri Reis' presenting the context in which renowned works of Piri Reis were produced

- Assoc. Prof. Dr. B lent Arı, Director of Dolmabah ce Palace Museum, presented 'The Ottoman Empire's Rule in the Mediterranean and the Role of Kitab-ı Bahriye', highlighting various aspects of the Kitab-ı Bahriye [Book of Navigation], that contains detailed information on navigation, as well as very accurate charts (for its time) describing the important ports and cities of the Mediterranean Sea

- Jan de Graeve, Brussels Map Circle, made a presentation on 'Mercator's Globes and Murad III'. He provided information on three instruments - two globes and one armillary sphere ordered from Mercator's workshop in 1579 by Sultan Murad III, just two years after he had supported the development of an observatory in Istanbul. As the observatory was destroyed at the request of 'ulemas' [doctors of muslim



Jan De Graeve's presentation

law], precisely in 1579, the instruments never reached Istanbul. The instruments which carry the *tughra* [seal] of the sultan probably stayed for centuries in an aristocratic family. The globes were finally sold at Christie's in 1991 and the armillary sphere in 1997.

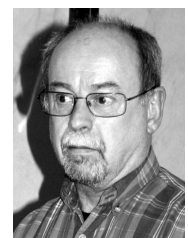
- Prof. Dr. Philippe De Maeyer, Ghent University, talked about the history of cartography 'Before and After Mercator', showing that Mercator's designs of maps were constantly used since he developed them.

- Dr. Dirk Imhof, Plantin Moretus Museum, in a presentation on 'Production and sale of atlases by the Antwerp Plantin Press in the 16th century' gave detailed information on the market for and cost of atlases from Antwerp in the whole of Europe, through bookshops and fairs, and their main customers.

The exhibition consisted of attractive copies of the most renowned works of the most prominent cartographers of the 16th century, Piri Reis and Mercator, also reproduced in a booklet accompanying the exhibition. The opening ceremony began with a speech by Prof. Dr. Hayati Develi's, President of the Yunus Emre Institute, followed by Mr. Afif Demirkıran, Co-Chair of the EU Turkey Joint Parliamentary Committee. A large number of leading politicians, diplomats, EU Officials and guests from both Turkey and Belgium (including many BIMCC members) attended the event. The ceremony continued with a recital of 16th century classical Turkish music performed by the Istanbul State Turkish Music Ensemble followed by a reception where a selection of Turkish delicacies was served.

The exhibition was later transferred to the Brussels Yunus Emre Turkish Cultural Centre in Avenue des Arts, where it remained open to visitors until 1 September 2013.

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Mapping India

by Manosi Lahiri

New Delhi, Niyogi Books, dist. Kodansha Ltd, www.kodansha.eu, 2012, 320 pages, 167 photographs all in colour, hard cover, 292 x 292 mm, ISBN: 978-81-89738-98-3. GBP90.00

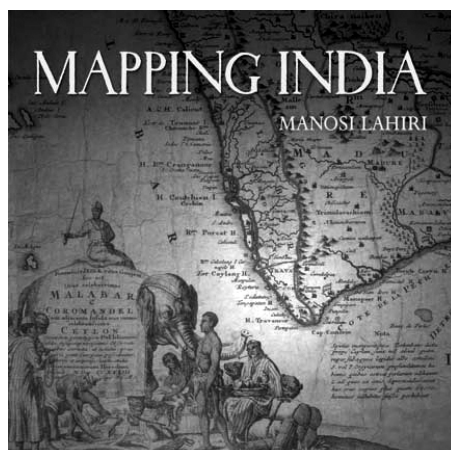
The first speaker at our 2013 Conference (see page 32), Manosi Lahiri, is none less than the author of the magnificent *Mapping India* that was published last year. As Susan Gole, the second speaker, is of course also an authority on the subject, we asked and got her kind permission to publish the review of her colleague's book she published in the IMCOS Journal No 129, Summer 2012.

This magnificent publication will fill many gaps in our knowledge of the mapping of India. Dr Lahiri is a well-respected geographer, who has studied in Calcutta, SOAS London and Delhi, and her deep knowledge of both the geography of India as well as its history shows throughout. She has drawn on material mainly in the National Archives of India and the Alkazi Foundation in New Delhi, the Asiatic Society of Calcutta, the National Archives of India at Pondichery, the RGS and the British Library in London. Included

are many manuscript maps not previously published, and more modern material rarely available to scholars. As she writes in her conclusion, 'The people of India have whetted their appetite for maps... and I have reason to believe that the Government of India will respond to the expectations of its own people for good current maps.' At last maps are beginning to lose their secrecy which dates back to the time of the East India Company when orders were that only two copies of any map were to be made, one to be sent to England and a back-up in case the ship sank on the way home.

The production is superb with excellent reproduction of a wide range of maps, proving how superior digital photography is to earlier methods. Regrettably there are some misprints, and the researcher may regret the lack of specific reference notes; the collector also will not find details of the maps such as size, scale, edition or engraver. But on the whole it is a very welcome addition to the mapping of a subcontinent that is growing rapidly in world recognition. There is a useful glossary, and an index.

There are nine main chapters, dividing the information chronologically, and out of the huge supply of maps that are available covering such a large area, particularly from the 19th and 20th centuries, the selection is good. Emphasis has been given to the need for maps for trading purposes, for war between the French and English, for the gradual spread of British conquest and administration after the Mutiny, and later for protection from Russian interest across the Himalayas. Little known places that were strategically significant perhaps for a brief period are discussed, partly because a map of them has



survived, such as Muddukayray in Mysore in 1815. The final section includes plans of the Durbar in 1911, Gandhi's salt march in 1930, the development of map production in India and local languages, and the division between India and Pakistan in 1947.

A closer look at one chapter 'Mutiny and Famine' (pages 243 – 266) will show how the maps have been chosen and the history behind them. First comes a 2007 set of two stamps commemorating the 150th anniversary of the Mutiny,

lucid but not cartographic. A military map of Bengal, Madras and Bombay presidencies shows what troops were available in September 1857, followed by two full page details. Then come two large scale maps of Lucknow, three of Delhi, one of Kota, and one of Beyt. The text describes events at these places, rather than trying to give an account of the whole uprising. The rest of the chapter deals with the problems largely caused by the British when they diverted land away from growing food for the people to crops that would bring them revenue, such as opium (with a drawing of the opium godown at Patna), and tea and coffee plantations. The British tried to deal with the famines which were a recurrent problem in a land dependent on monsoon rains in various ways and there is a drawing of a granary at Patna which still exists. Reproduced are two maps of a total of six from a report of the famine tract in 1861 in Northwest India and Punjab, one showing the area of greatest intensity, and the other showing the distribution of property in land by castes or tribes 'showing how a quick analysis of the situation and administrative support to mitigate its worst impact were undertaken'. However, Lahiri adds, 'these maps are of inferior quality and have many errors.'

As stated earlier, the wealth of maps showing India or parts of it make it difficult for any author to choose those most representative of the story to be told. Dr Lahiri has succeeded well in this, although there will always be those who might have made different choices.

Susan Gole
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Geographica und Cartographica aus dem Hause Bertuch. Zur Ökonomisierung des Naturwissens um 1800

[Geographica and cartographica from the Bertuch publisher.

A study of the economic promotion of natural sciences around 1800]

by **Andreas Christoph**

München: Wilhelm Fink Verlag, 2012. 240 pp., 16 colour ill., paper cover, 23x16 cm. ISBN 978-3-7705-5191-0, EUR 29.90.
To order: Wilhelm Fink GmbH & Co. Verlags-KG, Jühenplatz 1, D-33098 Paderborn, Germany, www.fink.de

The central figure in this book is Friedrich Justin Bertuch (1747-1822), estate manager, philanthropist, friend of Goethe and successful publisher. When he founded the *Landes-Industrie-Comptoir* in Weimar in 1791 and then, in 1804, the *Geographisches Institut*, a new era began for the development of cartography in Germany. This study, a revised version of Andreas Christoph's doctoral thesis, describes the beginning of the institutionalisation of geo-sciences centred on Weimar, analyses the various types of cartographic products commercialised and evaluates their impact on the publishing scene of that time, until the decline of the Weimar



firms in the 1860s.

After the introduction outlining the subject matter and the study concept, Chapter 2 presents the biographies of the main actors involved, founder Bertuch, his son Carl and his successors Froriep. There follows the history of the two Weimar establishments: the *Comptoir* whose staff of over one hundred specialists produced maps, atlases and globes of some distinction, until the *Institut* was created to continue this high-profile activity.

The interdisciplinary foundations of cartography around 1800 are the subject of the following chapter. This is

TERRARVM ORBIS 10

Guenièvre Fournier-Antonini

BARCELONE, GÊNES ET MARSEILLE CARTOGRAPHIES ET IMAGES (XVI^E-XIX^E SIÈCLE)

TERRARVM ORBIS
Histoire de représentation de l'espace, cartes, images
History of the Representation of Space in Text and Image
10

Guenièvre Fournier-Antonini

BARCELONE, GÊNES ET MARSEILLE
CARTOGRAPHIES ET IMAGES
(XVI^E-XIX^E SIÈCLE)



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363 p., 40 ill. n/b, 19 ill. couleur,
210 x 270 mm, 2012, cartonné,
ISBN 978-2-503-54492-2, € 180
(prix hors TVA et frais de port)

Pour la première fois, une histoire comparée est appliquée à la cartographie urbaine. En collectant méticuleusement les vues et plans de Barcelone, Gênes et Marseille conservés dans les principaux fonds cartographiques européens, l'auteur analyse l'évolution des productions et des usages des images, depuis leur apparition dans la littérature humaniste jusqu'à l'émergence de la photographie.

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an edifying examination of the crucial rôle played by the principal contributing scientific domains, beginning with history, astronomy and geodesy and ending with mathematics and statistics. Voyages of exploration, a most popular subject at the time, obviously broadened the spectrum of sources.

Chapter 4 is devoted to a review of the map production processes. It covers the application of then current mathematical conventions (graticule, scale and projection), the requirements for topographical design (draughting disciplines, relief, symbology), and the various methods and practices of manufacture (engraving, printing, colouring), with an interesting part on costs of map production and its optimisation.

Arguably the most stimulating department for our readership could be the next chapter, dealing with the extensive range of cartographic output of the *Comptoir* and the *Institut*. Each category (maps, atlases, globes, periodicals), placed in its historical and contemporary context, also features the profiles of important participating cartographers, such as Gaspari, Güssefeld, Reichard, Reinecke, Streit, Weiland, von Zach. It is here that one may read up on the astonishing story of Reichard's earthcube, a globe made up of six maps on a central projection, originally prepared for his *Atlas des ganzen Erdkreises* (Atlas of the whole world). No exemplar of this cube is on record, but Andreas Christoph has reconstructed it with 1:1 copies of the maps, and has even produced an illuminated version. A particularly fascinating part of this chapter is about the *Allgemeine Geographische Ephemeriden*, published monthly by the *Landes-Industrie-Comptoir* from 1798 to 1816, and afterwards under slightly modified titles until 1830. They contain latest travel accounts, exploration results with maps, reviews of new books and of recent maps – a still rather little-known historical source of geographical knowledge.

Chapter 6 details marketing and publicity operations and procedures in use at that time, which Bertuch adapted to his requirements. In addition to the usual mode of subscriptions and direct orders he traded his products at commercial fairs and even organised lotteries permitting him to 'flog' unsold material. His catalogues and advertisements in the specialised press are valuable indicators of this publisher's cartographic output, datable, and with prices. A specific target area, the teaching of geography, is highlighted here, offering an engaging portrait of Adam Christian Gaspari (1752-1830), an



Reichard's earth cube (1803),
reconstructed by Andreas Christoph

influential pedagogical theoretician whose text books and atlases were first published by the *Comptoir* in 1792.

A concluding summary in Chapter 7 is followed by a listing of primary and secondary sources and an index.

As cartography in the 19th century is coming into focus with ongoing research projects, this book will be particularly appreciated as providing a scholarly basis on which to start building a survey of cartographic concepts, techniques, and products in Germany from around 1800 on. One may hope that ultimately it will serve as a platform for the compilation of a cartobibliography of items produced by the *Weimar Comptoir* and *Institut*.



Wulf Bodenstein
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Sea monsters revisited

The picture on the cover of the last issue of *Maps in History* is in fact a double-page illustration from Münster's *Cosmographie*, the German edition of the Latin *Cosmographia*, Bâle, 1550 (in modern colour, without title on top), pages 988-989. The monsters depicted there are mirror image variants, not exact copies, of some (perhaps all) of those in Olaus Magnus' *Carta marina* published in Venice in 1539 (not 1544). On the following pages 990 and 991 Münster describes these monsters by the letter code on his image but makes no reference to Olaus Magnus. 1544 is in fact the year in which Münster published his first *Cosmographia*, in which he inserted a simplified *Carta marina*, but not this picture of sea monsters.

WB



The Brocktorff Mapmakers (Exhibition Catalogue)

by Albert Ganado, Joseph Schirò, Claude Micallef Attard

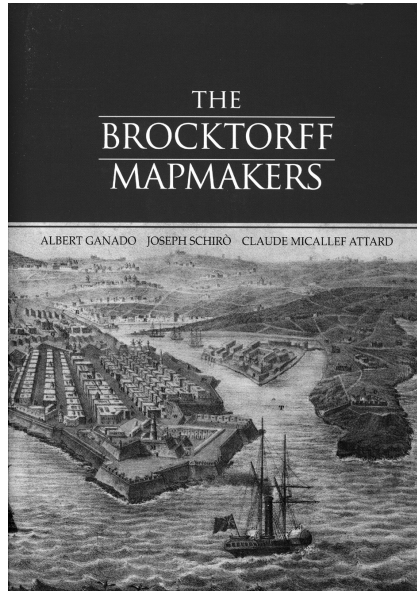
San Gwann, Malta: BDL Publishing, 2012. 288 pp., 148 colour ill., softbound, 24x17 cm. ISBN 978-99957-33-73-5, EUR 25.00. (Limited edition of 100 hardbound copies with dust jacket, for members of the Malta Map Society, EUR 35.00).

To order: Joseph Schirò, Secretary, Malta Map Society, 'Felicity' Vjal ir-Rihan, San Gwann, SGN 9030, Malta, joseph.schiro@onvol.net.

Since its founding in November, 2009, the Malta Map Society (MMS) has achieved a high profile through its local and international engagements. It hosted the IMCoS Symposium in 2011, organised three catalogued map exhibitions and published other cartographic documentation (see my report in Newsletter No. 43, May 2012). The catalogue of the latest of these exhibitions, held in Malta from 30 November 2012 to 6 January 2013, is the subject of this review.

The Introduction relates the curious story of the Brocktorff clan. Cai Friedrich von Brockdorff, the founder of the dynasty, was born in Kiel and arrived in Malta in 1804, aged 23, serving as a volunteer in the service of English King George III's German Legion. For unknown reasons he changed his name to Charles de Brocktorff. On resigning his commission he became a professional painter of water colours, and then a lithographer when this technique came to Malta from Italy, some time before 1833. While Charles is credited with a number of bird's-eye views of Malta, his sons Federico, Luigi, Giuseppe and Leopoldo are known to have produced an impressive number of maps of Malta and of other regions of the world, quite apart from a considerable output of lithographed drawings of portraits, costumes, musical scores and other illustrations.

The structure of the 105 numbered entries for 138 maps and plans basically follows that of the Catalogue of the 2011 Exhibition *German Malta Maps*, except that here the entries are not in alphabetical order of mapmaker but are arranged



chronologically, spanning the period from 1810 to 1884.

In the majority of cases a double page is devoted to one entry. On the left-hand page is the general map description, facing the map on the opposite page. The narrative part contains details about the origin of the map, its author, engraver and its relation to other maps, and also provides annotations and interpretations concerning particular map features, relevant historical events and verso texts. A pale yellow inset box shows cartobibliographical data on title, year, type of engraving, size, orientation, scale and current location of the map. In some cases, for example

when the key to place names of town views or plans is spelt out, the descriptive text spills over onto a second page, and then the map is displayed on the following double page. As before, the illustrations are of a high quality throughout, and the printing of the maps on a black background enhances their visual effect.


The catalogue entries of maps and plans are divided into six sections: the first (9 entries) is devoted to the dynasty founder, Charles, the next four are for his sons Federico (15), Luigi (23), Giuseppe (42), and Leopoldo (1), and the last section (15 entries) is for Brocktorff-related maps. Quite clearly the geographical emphasis of maps and views attributed to the Brocktorffs is on Malta which dominates the scene with 79 entries. However, and this is likely to attract particular interest from abroad, the first three sons of Charles de Brocktorff also made maps of other parts of the Mediterranean and the world, for

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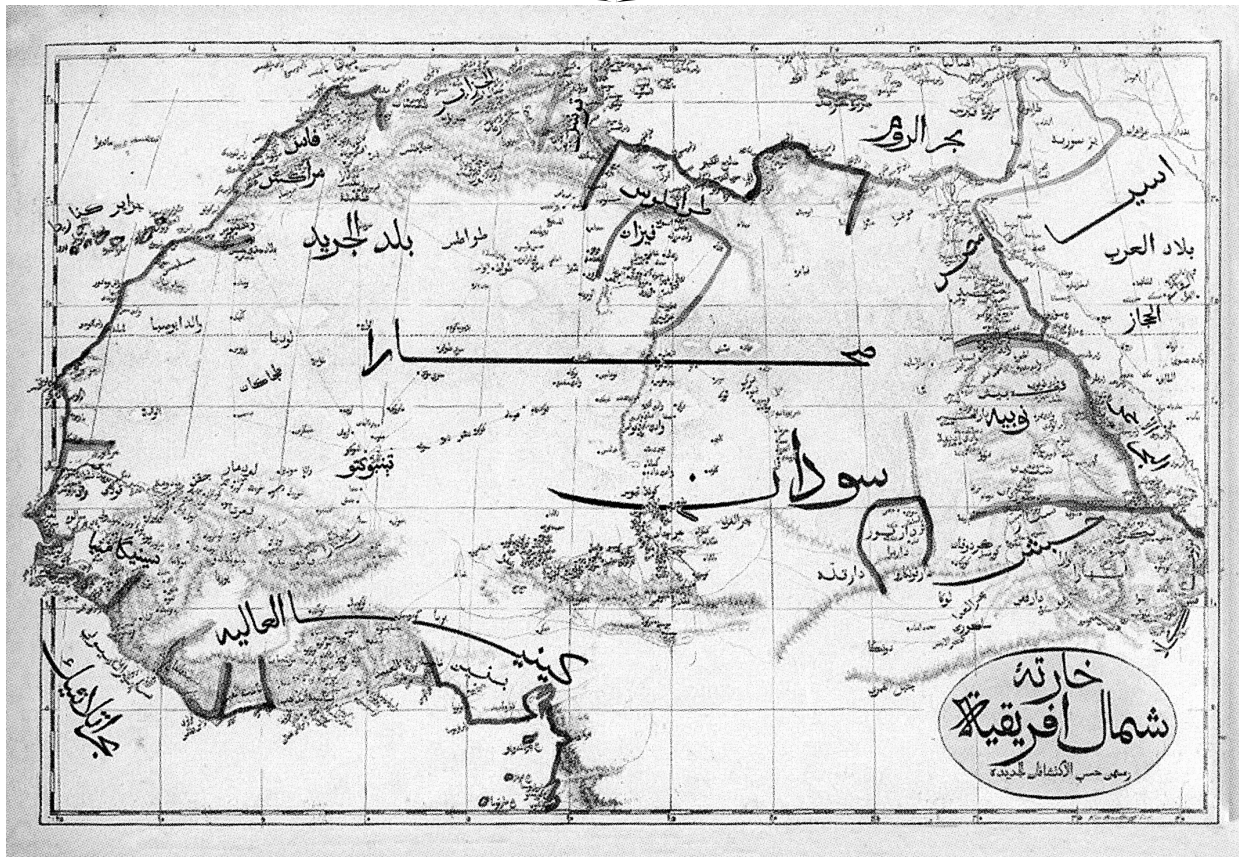
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Federico Brocktorff, map from his Arabic Atlas, Malta, 1835

example of Sicily, Crete, Britain, Cyprus, Palestine, Turkey and China. More surprising still are the Arabic (1833) and Turkish (1835) atlases by Federico, with 8 and 11 maps respectively of all parts of the world, and an Ethiopian atlas by Luigi Brocktorff (ca. 1840, with 11 maps). They were produced for the Maltese outpost of the Anglican Church Missionary Society to promote their efforts in evangelizing the peoples of North Africa and the Middle East. All atlas maps are illustrated – a rare and fascinating cartographic variety.

Identifying the maker of an unsigned map is always a difficult, sometimes hazardous task, but the authors acquitted themselves well of this burden by establishing analogies, interpreting distinctive features and generally relying on their long-standing experience. A slight mishap occurred though in

entries 94 and 95, where the mapmaker's name was deduced from the German indication of eastern longitude from Paris, but this can in no way discredit the immense scholarly work accomplished here.

Format and appearance of the book follow that of preceding tomes issued by the MMS, ending, as always, with an extensive bibliography and an index. As was pointed out in the Introduction, the maps described in this publication have not so far figured in any reference book published outside Malta. The catalogue has thus become a reference book in its own right – a significant contribution to the history of cartography of the nineteenth century.

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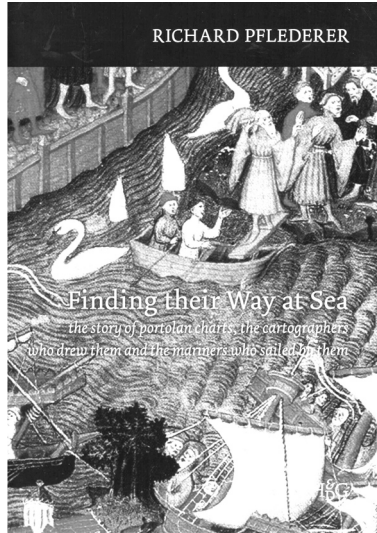


Finding their Way at Sea, the story of portolan charts, the cartographers who drew them and the mariners who sailed by them

by Richard Pflederer

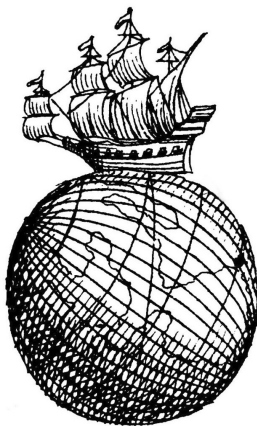
Houten, HES & De Graaf, 2012, 168 pp. with ca 100 full colour ill., hard cover, 29 x 24.5 cm, ISBN 9789061944904, EUR 39.95

'This readable overview is what the portolan charts have long needed', Tony Campbell concludes in the foreword to this book. And that's exactly it. Richard Pflederer's book provides a very agreeable overview, not only of portolans themselves, but also of the instruments used to draw up the charts, the men who used, sponsored and owned them, and the infrastructure that allowed the charts to come into being. It takes the reader from the earliest known chart - the Carte Pisane - all the way to the 19th century printed charts produced by the national hydrographic offices which by then had been set up in many countries. All the information is given in context; the book certainly bearing the mark of the enlightened pedagogue. The reader is led by the hand, logically, through six centuries of history.



Chapter 1 covers the *Beginnings of sea charts*, and looks at the reasons why they should have just 'appeared' on the scene at the end of the 13th century. At the time, most sailing in the Mediterranean area was port to port, with journeys of relatively short distances, and mariners got to know the routes which they tended to sail at the most favourable times of the year. In the mid-12th century the magnetic compass was being introduced into the area and in the 13th century, sailing instructions, *portolani*, were starting to be circulated. This is when we start to see the first charts.

The author then tackles *Systems of Geography: Grids and Radials* (Ch. 2), describing how Ptolemy based his work on a system of coordinates defined by a grid, and how grid systems were used for most later maps. In contrast,



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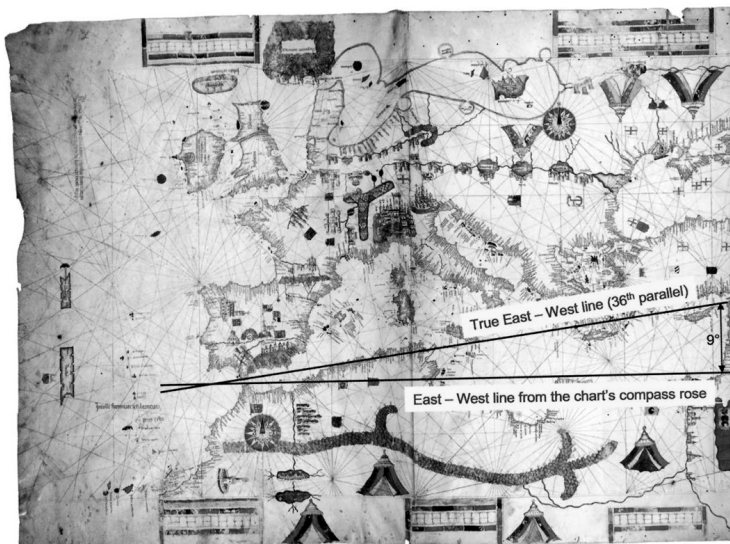


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Example of a directional error between indicated and true cardinal directions on a chart of Albini de Canepa (1489)

portolan charts are based on an overlapping array of radial lines - rhumb lines. The chapter deals with the theory behind chart production and then how the charts were actually constructed. The conclusion is that the radial system was more suited to the practical use to which the charts were put, in the Mediterranean area where the objective was to get from one port to another along (usually) well-travelled routes.

We then move on to *Seamen and Scientists: The Practical vs. the Theoretical* (Ch. 3) which tells us that while maps were usually made by 'learned' men applying the latest science, *portolans* were developed by mariners for mariners. They were simple and practical tools made to last and to be used aboard ship, only gaining acceptance in the 16th century in academic circles and beyond the seaports.

In *Navigation and Cartography: A Symbiotic Relationship* (Ch.4) we look at some basic navigational principles -- how mariners used the position of Polaris and the direction of the noonday sun as reference points. Simple diagrams and explanations allow the reader to see how direction and distance would have been calculated, and the author describes some of the instruments used, including those used by the Islamic world.

Chapter 5 – *An Imperfect Technology* explains the issues caused by compass deviation and compass variation, and uses some very clear graphics to explain the (partial) solutions. In addition we now embark on ocean navigation, with the accompanying challenges that mariners whose travels were confined to the Mediterranean had not been faced with.

The next chapter, *Ports*, traces chart-making from its roots in Genoa, Venice and Palma de Mallorca to other Mediterranean ports, to other European ports, and finally to European colonial outposts. Chapter 7, *Cartographers and Mariners*, gives an excellent chronological/regional account of the players, avoiding too much detail about the well-known figures and instead detailing cartographer family firms, owners of maps, and the various country cultures of mapmaking (Spain's Casa de Contratación, as opposed to Britain's Thames School, for example). We are given a list of 'mobile cartographers', i.e. those who worked in different cities.

Chapters 8 and 9 – *Beyond the Mediterranean Sea and into the Atlantic and The Indian Ocean and onwards to the Orient* take the reader first with the Portuguese into the Atlantic and down the coast of Africa, and next across and beyond the Indian Ocean, in an era when the Dutch and the British would eventually take the lead, with chart-making moving to Amsterdam and London.

The last chapter *The Transition to Modern Admiralty Charts* takes us up to the 19th century, and describes the move towards printed charts and the establishment by many countries of national hydrographic offices, leading to the creation of the International Hydrographic Organisation headquartered in Monaco.

The enthusiasm of the author is infectious, his writing is straightforward and colourful, scholarly rather than over-academic, and provides an excellent balance between facts the reader needs to know and anecdotes s/he'll enjoy learning about. The illustrations are excellent and abundant, the diagrams simple and informative. And you get a world view. The layout is pleasing and invites you to read further. On the minus side there are far too many 'typos'; these break the flow of the text and can be very irritating. More subjectively, it would be easier to appreciate the chapter introduction plates (very nice illustrations in themselves) if they were labelled on the pages themselves; and the list at the back is incomplete.

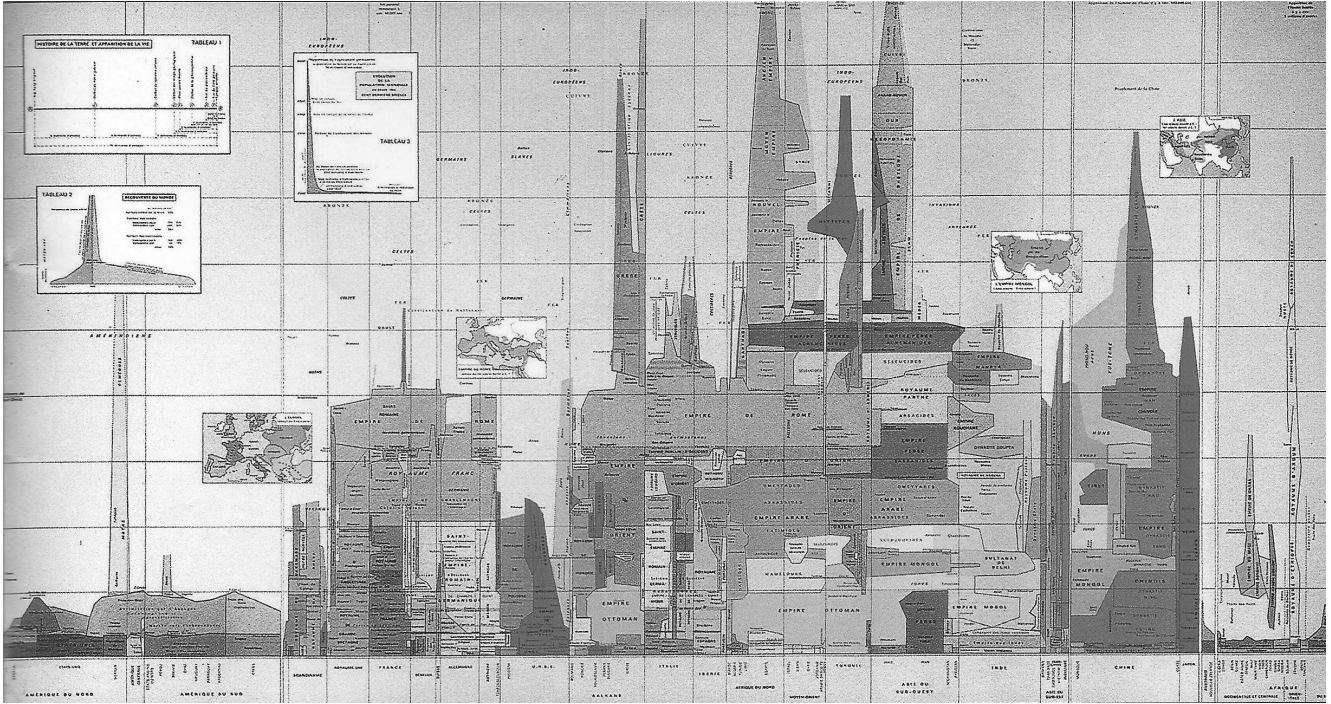
Overall a very worthy and enjoyable read, especially for newcomers to portolan charts.



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Mapping the fourth dimension



Maps are basically two-dimensional representations of a two-dimensional geographical reality. Albeit complex, there is a direct correspondence between any point on earth characterised by its latitude and longitude, and its projection on the map.

The third dimension, the elevation of the point above the reference ellipsoid used to define latitude and longitude, may also be represented on the map. Hill profiles and shaded hachures used on 18th century maps to depict significant terrain accidents, have

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given way to more precise contour lines on topographical maps since the mid 19th century.

Time – the fourth dimension – is usually not directly depicted on maps. Historical maps, for example, maps of the Holy Land in biblical times, or maps of the Roman Empire, present snapshots of past situations, with former political boundaries, ancient place names, etc.

An original approach is followed by Louis-Henri Fournet in his 'Tableau synoptique de l'Histoire du Monde pendant les cinquante derniers siècles'* [Synoptic table of World History during the last fifty centuries]. Time is explicitly one dimension of this large chart (82 cm high x 116 cm wide): its vertical axis spans 5 000 years, with a scale ranging from 3 000 BCE to 2 000 CE (As the chart was originally published in 1987, it actually stops in 1985, thus ignoring changes which occurred after the break-up of the USSR in 1989).

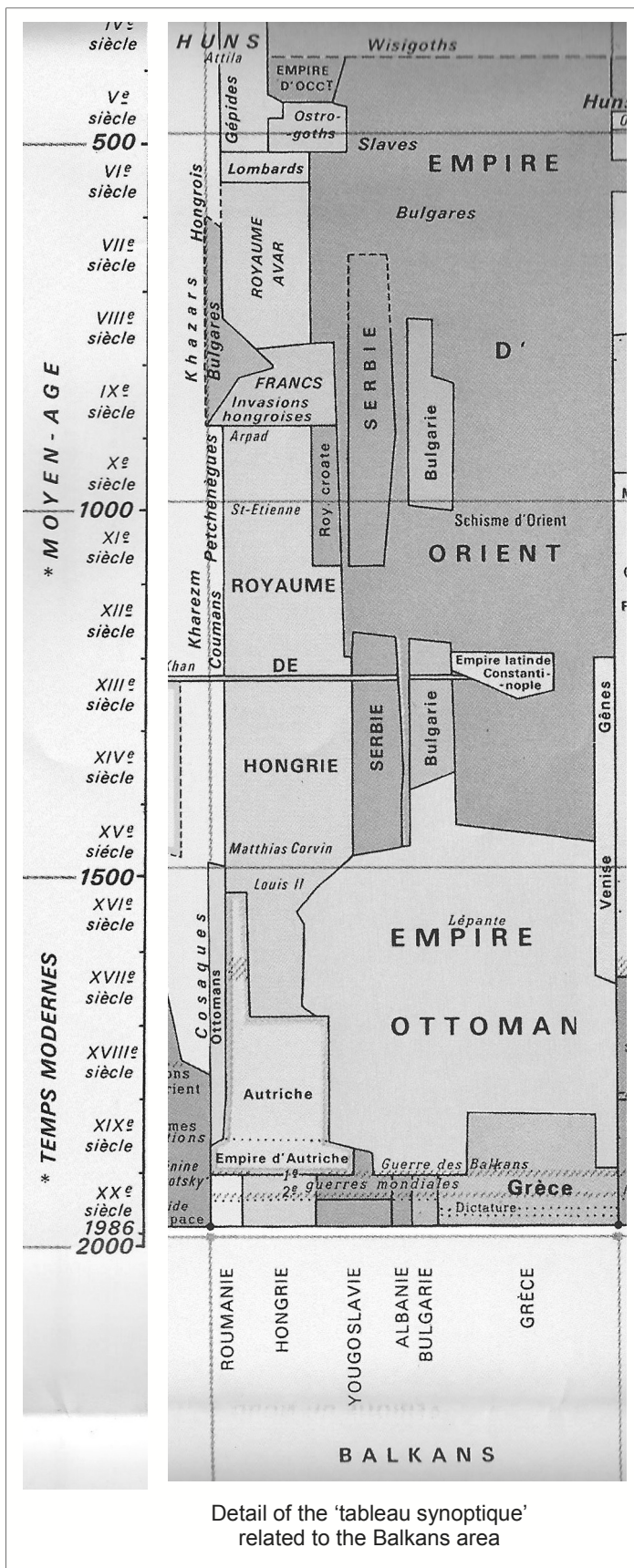
The main regions and states of the world are shown along the horizontal axis of the chart, grouped by continent and according to their geographical proximity. Reducing the two-dimensional reality to a single dimension has obvious drawbacks. For example, France which is shown between Great Britain and Benelux, is completely separated from Italy and Spain. Nevertheless, the chart offers a most interesting vision of the evolution of human empires over the centuries. The contrast is striking between the large vertical blocks, spanning thousands of years, of the successive Egyptian empires, and the thin horizontal lines of Alexander the Great, or Napoleon's empires. It is also fascinating to observe how various territories have expanded, and have then receded, over the centuries.

The various boxes on the chart are annotated with mentions of peoples, events, historical characters, etc which are recapitulated in an index at the bottom of the chart. The empty spaces on the chart corresponding to prehistoric times are filled in with three interesting graphs:

- history of the earth, a summary of the main periods since the Big Bang
 - world discovery, showing the evolution of the surface of the known world
 - world population
- and with four conventional maps:
- Asia (1st c. BCE – 1st c. CE)
 - Mongol empire (12th-14th c.)
 - Roman empire (mid second century CE)
 - Europe in the early 15th c.

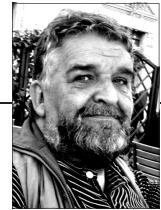
The chart comes with a 30-page booklet of historical comments.

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Detail of the 'tableau synoptique' related to the Balkans area

* Louis-Henri Fournet, 'Tableau synoptique de l'Histoire du Monde pendant les cinquante derniers siècles', Fontenay-sous-Bois (France), SIDES, 1987-2011, ISBN 2-8686-1015-3



Two unrecorded Lafreri-type maps of Hainaut and Southern France

by Pierre Dumolin and Peter H. Meurer
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The collective term ‘Lafreri-type maps’ has been coined for cartographical prints which were separately published in Italy between c. 1550 and c. 1590. The basis for this auxiliary name is the assumption that the Burgundy-born publisher Antonio Lafreri (Antoine Lafréry, 1512–1577) in Rome was the first to compose complete atlases with such maps, also from c. 1572 onwards with a title page *Tavole moderne di geografia*. However, such IATO-volumes [Italian atlases assembled to order] were also compiled by other firms in Rome and Venice. In all, this group includes the products of almost two dozens Italian publishers, booksellers and engravers.

There exists a vast reference literature on the subject. But the field is still full of surprises, with new findings from time to time. Witness are two unsigned and hitherto unrecorded maps, among which is the only known Laferi-type map of Hainaut. Their provenance can be traced back to the stock of an antiquarian bookseller in Switzerland, which was sold to California in the 1960s. The maps reappeared on the market in 2004. They are now in a private collection in Belgium.

Map 1: Valenciennes and Cambrésis

The cartobibliographical data are:

- Title at centre right in a frame (in the form of a stone tablet): *CONTEA DI VALENCENA ET DI CAMBRAI*.
- Upper left corner a windrose with 32 directions, labelled with long terms in Latin.
- Lower right corner a scale bar (decorated with dividers): 69 mm = five unspecified sections (numbered I to V); c. 1 : 400.000.
- Engraving, print size 24.5 x 33 cm (plate size 34 x 25.5 cm; paper size 30 x 40 cm).

The present copy has a manuscript sheet number 17 in the lower left corner, indicating its provenance from a broken atlas factice.

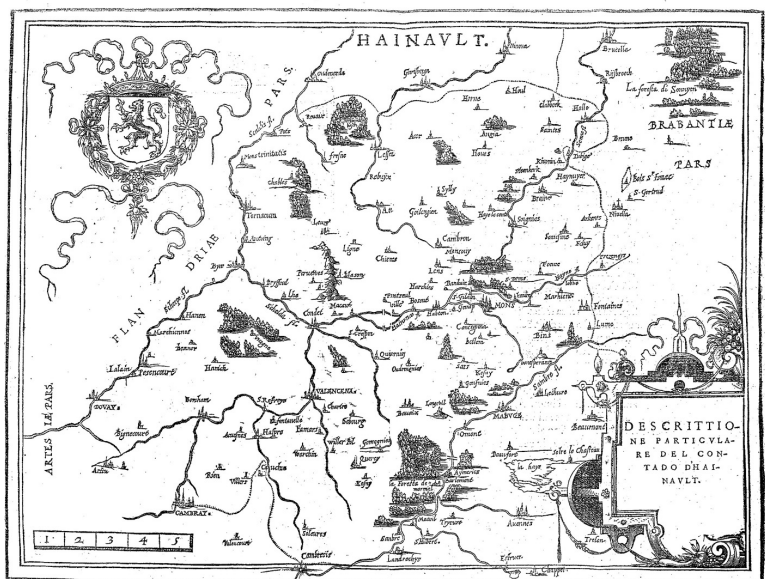
Regarding the topographical details, this map is a fairly close copy of a Flemish model: *Descrittione particolare del Contado d’Hainault* (woodcut with type-printing, 25.5 x 34 cm). This first printed map of Hainaut was published in the first edition (Antwerp: Willem Silvius, 1567) of the famous *Descrittione di tutti I Paesi Bassi* by Lodovico Guicciardini (1521–1589), a Florentine merchant and historiographer living in Antwerp. This 1567 original version is a hitherto unsolved mystery in the early history of Flemish cartography. At first sight, the map image is based on the survey of the County of Hainaut by Jacques de Surhon (d. 1557). This mapping project was finished in 1548, and the results were held under lock and key by the Spanish authorities in Brussels. But recent research [Renteux 2008] has shown that the topographical details follow an essentially augmented revision, which was probably done by Jacob van Deventer shortly after 1550. An evidently personal contribution of Guicciardini to this 1567 map is a certain inconsistency in the writing of place names. There are vernacular names

(*Cambray, Douay, Mons*), translations into Italian (*Brucella, Valencena*) and Latin versions (*Tornacum*). A significant misspelling is *Mabuge* for Maubeuge.

The original version of Surhon’s survey was published with full detail in a map which was engraved by Frans Hogenberg in 1572. It was prepared for inclusion in the *Theatrum orbis terrarum* of Abraham Ortelius. But the publication was forbidden again by the Spanish authorities. Only a few copies of this edition came onto the market. Surhon’s map of Hainaut was regularly published only from 1579 onwards in the *Theatrum*.

The present map adopts the contents of this 1567 model with some minor but noteworthy alterations.

- Among some slight alterations in spelling are *Geetsberga* and *Landrecis* instead of *Geertsberga* and *Landrecys*.



Guicciardini’s 1567 map of the county of Hainaut



- The Latin name of the River Haine (*Hainunae fl.*) is left out.
- The regional name HAINAVLT (at top centre of the 1567 model map) is missing.

Also the simplified coat of arms of the County of Hainaut (upper left corner of the model map) is left out and replaced by a large and detailed windrose with 32 directions. This may have been taken from a Dutch model, for instance from the 1565 map of Holland by Cornelis de Hooghe.

The most conspicuous feature of the present map is the contradiction between the depicted area and the regional specification in the map title. The map covers the entire area of the County of Hainaut, a corner province of the Spanish-Burgundian Netherlands on the border with France. But the map title emphasizes two other political structures:

a. the *Contea di Valencena* = the Valenciennois.

The territory around Valenciennes was an independent margraviate in the middle ages. In the 16th century, Valenciennois was only an administrative district (*prévôté*) within the County of Hainaut.

b. the *Contea di Cambrai* = the Cambrésis. This means the secular territory of the Prince-Bishopric of Cambrai, a county then a duchy (since 1510) within the Holy Roman Empire and independent from Hainaut.

These two entities make up only about one-quarter of the area covered by the map. The reasons for the somewhat strange map title must be sought and

found in contemporary history.

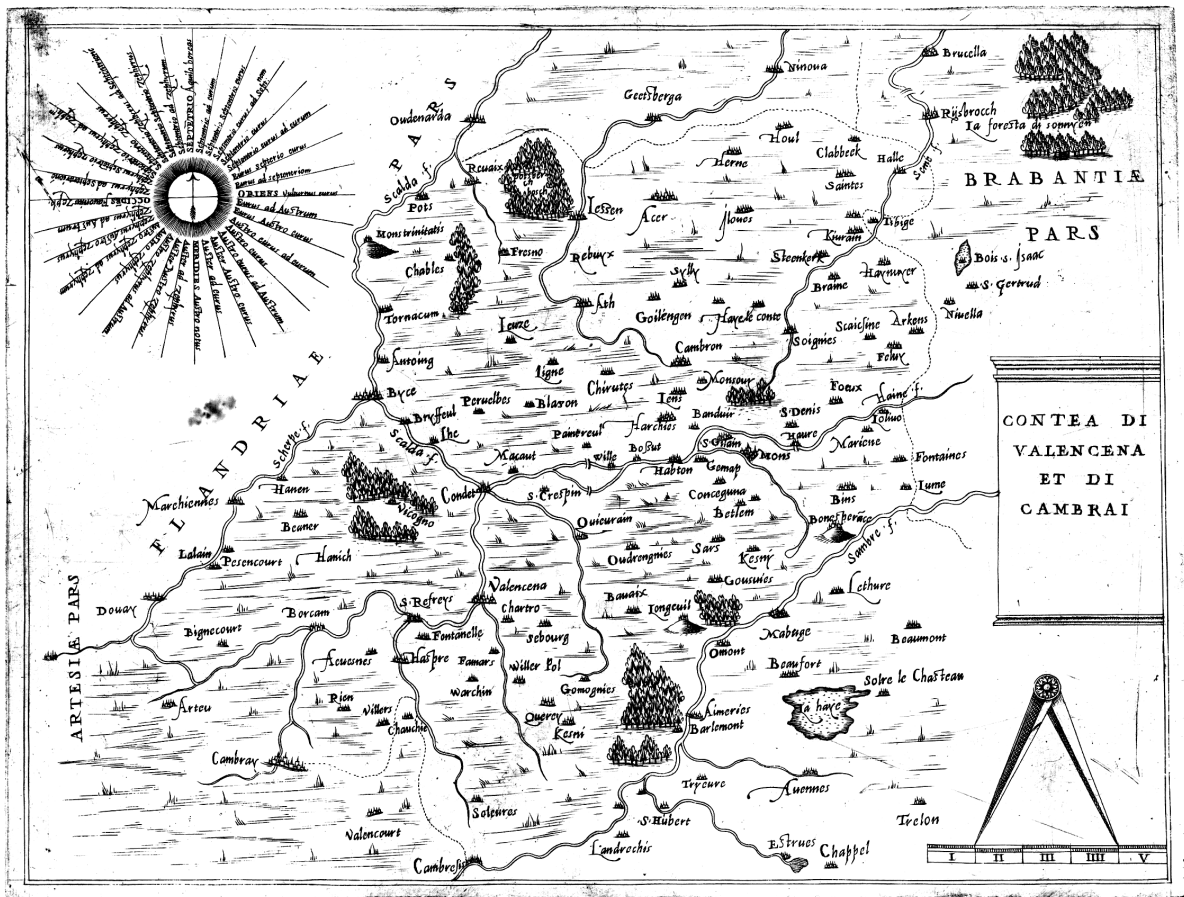
a. The Valenciennois was a centre of the Reformation in the northern part of the French-speaking area, and also a centre of resistance against the Spanish authorities in the Netherlands. There was a spectacular siege of the Calvinist town of Valenciennes, beginning on 6 December 1566 and ending with the victory of the Spanish troops on 24 March 1567.

b. On the other hand, the episcopal seat of Cambrai was upgraded 1559 to an archdiocese, forming a spearhead of the Spanish fight against the Reformation.

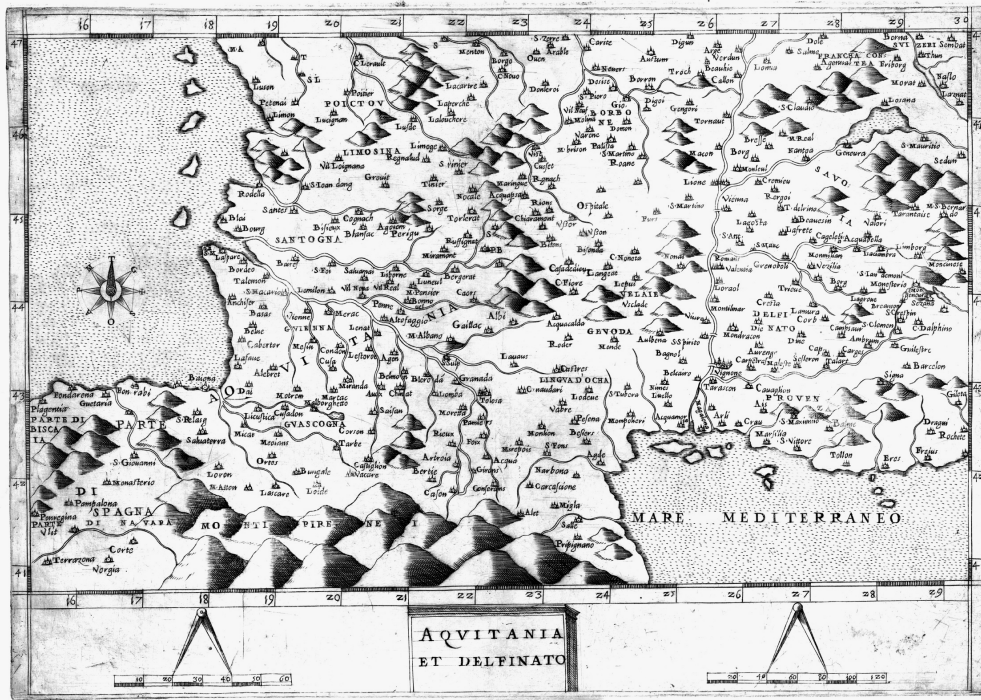
There also was the Peace of Cateau-Cambrésis, signed on 3 April 1559 between Henry II of France and Philip II of Spain. In this treaty, France restored Piedmont and Savoy to the Duke of Savoy and confirmed Spanish control over Milan, Sicily and Naples. In return, France obtained the bishoprics of Metz, Toul and Verdun in Lorraine.

Apparently, the maker of the present map sought to single out the relevance of these two territories at the time. We must assume that he had the 1567 map by Guicciardini as the sole and best source. If he had made a map using only a section from this model, the result would have been rather poor in content.

This may help with a first dating. A post-1572 cartographer could have made a special map of the Valenciennois and Cambrésis with much more detail as an extract from the Hogenberg map.



Map 1: Valenciennois and Cambrésis



Map 2: Aquitaine and Dauphiné

Map 2: Aquitaine and Dauphiné

The cartobibliographical data are:

- Title in a frame (in the form of a stone tablet) in the centre of a separate framed field under the lower border: *AQVITANIA | ET DELFINATO*.
- Centre left a windrose with 8 directions, labelled with the initials of Italian names.
- Map surrounded by graduated border, marked and numbered all full degrees (41° - 47°N, 16° - 30°E).
- In the framed field under the map two scale bars (each decorated with dividers). Left: 66 mm = 60 unspecified units (numbered 10–60); right: 66 mm = 120 unspecified units (numbered 20–120); c. 1 : 3 500 000.
- Engraving, print size 25.5 x 37.5 cm (paper size 28.5 x 40 cm).

There is a fragment of a sheet number (16?) in the lower left corner.

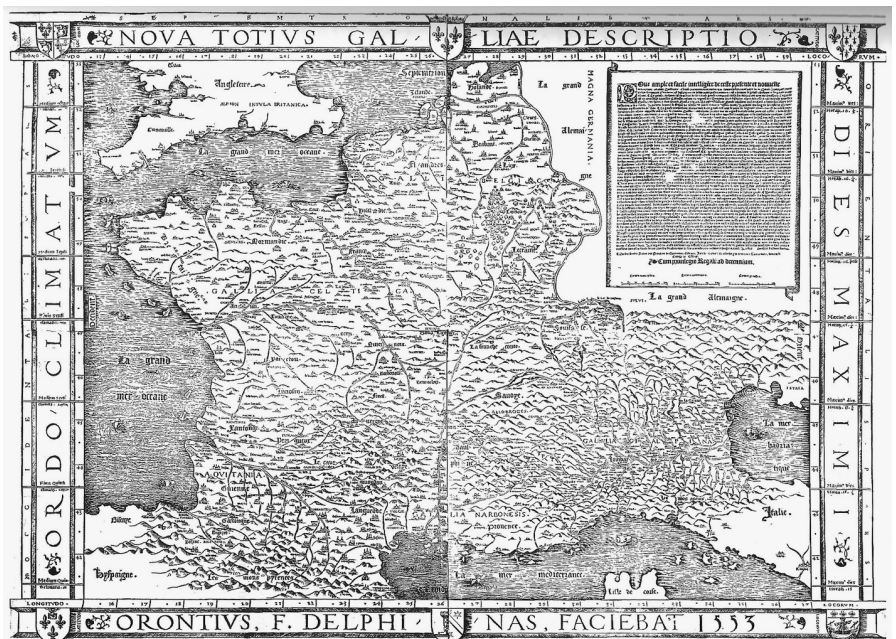
A general comparison of coastlines, river systems, and so on reveals this map to be a follower of the epoch-making map of France (extending to Southern England and Northern Italy) by the cartographer and mathematician Oronce Fine (1494–1555): *Nova totius Galliae descriptio*, Orontius F. Delphinus faciebat (woodcut, printed on four sheets, overall size 68 x 95 cm). The first edition of 1525 is lost. Copies of later editions are preserved in Paris with the dates 1538 and 1553.

This Fine map had a strong influence as a model for maps of France in contemporary mapmaking in Italy. Copies were issued by almost all leading publishers, such

as Michele Tramezzino (Rome 1558), Domenico Zenoi (Venice 1561), Paolo Forlani with Bolognino Zaltieri (Venice 1566) and Claudio Duchetti (Rome 1571) [Tooley, nos. 208, 209, 211, 212]. All these Italian followers take over the French naming of the original almost unchanged.

The present map belongs to a collateral line among the followers of Oronce Fine. Its innovative element is the attempt to italianize the naming as far as possible. We find:

- regional names like *DELFINATO*, *GVASCOGNA*, *GVIENNA* and *PROVENZA*;
- river names like *Dordona f*, *Druenza f*, *Garunna f* and *Rodano f*;



Oronce Fine (1494–1555): *Nova totius Galliae descriptio*,



- place names like *Acquamorta*, *Bordeo*, *Grenoboli*, *Lione*, *Mompolieri*, *Rocella*, *Tolosa* and *Vignone*.

A further alteration is the addition of topographical details in the *Parte di Spagna*, showing the coast of the *Parte di Biscaia* between *Baiona* and *Plagentia* and the interior up to the *ibero f.* with *Pamplona* and *Terazona*.

The archetype of this subgroup is an anonymous map entitled *La Franza*, with a note *Con privilegio del sommo Pontifice et della Illust. S. de Venegia per anni XV* and the date *L'anno 1553* (engraving, 39 x 49 cm) [Tooley no. 215]. A re-issue with the same copperplate has the date altered to *1557*. A close copy was first published in 1563 in Venice by Giovanni Francesco Camocio [Tooley no. 216], the engraving is attributed to Paolo Forlani [Woodward 1990, no. 20].

The original 1553 map *La Franza* has a parallel in a map entitled *El Piamonte* also dated 1553 [Tooley no. 447]. The hand of the same unknown engraver is also visible on a map of the *Regno di Napoli* [Tooley no. 401] with the address *Alla libreria della stella in Venetia*. This refers to the printer, publisher and bookseller Giordano Ziletti († 1583), who was active from 1549 in Rome and from 1552 in Venice.

The direct model for the present map was the 1553 original edition of the *La Franza* map. Conclusive evidence are the entry of Cahors (*Caors*) and the place name *Vignone* for Avignon. The 1563 copy for Camocio has *Vignonne* while Cahors is omitted. There are some new alterations in the naming. For unknown reasons, all river names are left out. There is LINGVA D'OCHA instead of LENGVA D'OCHA. The place name of La Rochelle is misspelled *Rodella* (instead of *Rocella*).

The most significant difference is the change of the spatial concept. The present map shows only France south of the River Loire. These are the 'Provinces-Unies du Midi', newly arising as concept in the early 1570s. Regarding the map title, we have here a similar feature to Map 1. *Aquitania* and *Delfinato* cover only part of the map's contents, neglecting other large regions like Burgundy, Languedoc, Poitou, Provence and Savoy. Aquitaine and Dauphiné were core lands of Calvinist belief and of the Huguenot movement in France. However, they were not at centre stage in the ongoing contemporary wars of religion.

Attributions

Both maps are without engraver's signature and imprint. Based on an analysis of the stylistic elements the engraving can be attributed to two figures of the mapmaker scene in Venice around 1570:

- a. Paolo Forlani from Verona, who was active as a publisher and engraver in Venice from c. 1560 to c. 1574.
- b. The engraver and publisher Claudio Duchetti (Claude Duchet, 1552–1585) who was a nephew of Antonio Lafreri. He lived in Venice from c. 1565 to c. 1575, then returned to Rome and took

over his uncle's workshop in 1577.

Duchetti may have been a personal apprentice of Forlani. The style of engraving of both artists is very similar, and they worked closely together. Significant evidence is a map of Europe of 1571 [Tooley no. 39]. It has a large cartouche with a dedication signed by Forlani, but at the end the imprint *Claudio Ducheto exc. L'anno M.D.LXX*. This imprint and an explanation of the different scales is engraved by a different hand from the rest of the map.

A common feature of both maps are the title frames in the form of stone tablets. They are similar to those on other Forlani maps, e. g. Poland-Lithuania 1568 [Tooley no. 455] and Southern Germany 1570 [Tooley no. 130]. But other elements differ significantly.

• Characteristics of Map 1:

- The form of the signatures for woods differs from other Forlani maps. But it is identical to an undated map (c. 1570) of Flanders by Duchetti [Tooley no. 205].
- This Duchetti map of Flanders has the same large windrose after De Hooghe as the present map.
- The style of lettering has some specific details. Among them is an unusual long form of the initial letter *I*, see the names *Bois S. Isaac* and *Iloues*. This form is found in the additional text on the above-mentioned 1571 map of Europe and on a 1570 map of Morea by Duchetti [Tooley no. 400].

• Characteristics of Map 2:

- The signatures of mountains are identical to many other Forlani maps, but different from Duchetti's maps.
- The style of lettering, especially the form of numerals in the lateral scales, is identical to other Forlani maps. A good example for comparison is the 1567 Forlani map of Flanders [Tooley no. 203].
- The form of the windrose is found on many other maps by Forlani and Duchetti.

To summarize, Map 1 can be attributed to the hand of Claudio Duchetti and Map 2 to that of Paolo Forlani. Biographical facts and the question of the sources yield a date for the engraving between c. 1568 and shortly after 1570.

Open questions

Regarding the further publishing details, the two maps leave some unsolved problems. Both sheets have the same watermark, consisting of three elements. On a chain line are arranged from top to bottom: 1) a crescent lying on its side; 2) a star with six points; 3) a crown with seven points and with a trefoil in the centre. The format of the whole structure is around 64 x 30 37.5 mm, the distance of the chain lines is around 28 mm. This watermark cannot be traced on the basis of the present state of our knowledge. The database www.wasserzeichen-online.de has





similar watermarks for 17th century paper made in the Ottoman Empire and elsewhere. But it is not found in David Woodward's standard work on watermarks in Italian maps. Woodward knows only watermarks consisting of a crown under a star (without a crescent) which are found in maps printed in Venice and Rome in the third quarter of the 16th century [Woodward 1996, nos. 269-274, 283-285].

There also is no firm idea of the publishing context. The permanent French wars of religion (from 1562 onwards) should have given reason to present the locations to the interested reader. Many maps were published on other contemporary theatres of war, for instance in the eastern Mediterranean.

But there are doubts as to whether they were published at all. The absence of any signature or address and the missing labelling to the scale bars can be seen as evidence of proof prints.

Undisputed is the importance especially of the map *Contea di Valencena et di Cambrai* in the history of regional cartography. It follows in the footsteps of a number of Italian maps showing other provinces in the Low Countries: Brabant, Flanders, Friesland, Guelders, Holland and Zeeland. Although not intended by the maker, we have here a unique copy of the sole Lafreri-type map of Hainaut.

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D'Anville's 1752 Map of India, his Commentary and English Translation

by Wulf Bodenstein
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Introduction

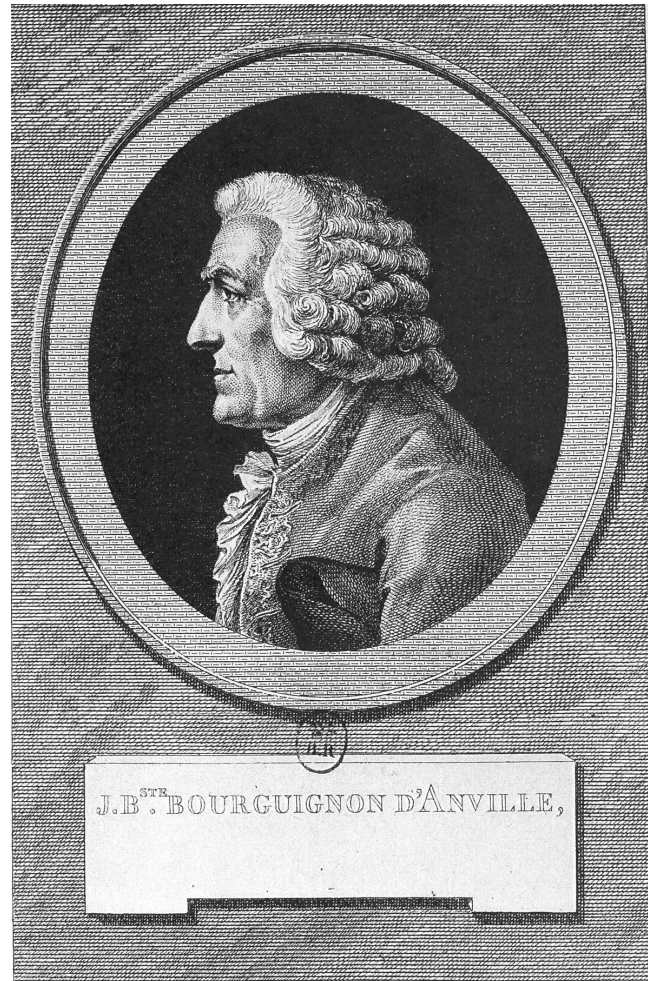
Jean-Baptiste Bourguignon d'Anville (1697-1782) is considered one of the greatest cartographers of the 18th century. With a profound interest in geographical records of antiquity, he critically reviewed and corrected the work of his predecessors. The more than 200 maps he produced are of outstanding scholarship and exactitude. He was one of the few mapmakers of that time who, in addition to numerous historical treatises, also published a great number of observations on maps he designed himself, in the form of *Mémoires*.

When *Mapping India* was chosen as the theme for our conference on 7 December 2013, I remembered that, some long time ago, I had come across d'Anville's large map of India of 1752 and the *Éclaircissements* (Commentary) on this map which he published a year later, in 1753. A fresh look at this unusual combination confirmed this to be a perfect example of the rigorous method of map compiling d'Anville applied to selected cartographical subjects. Thanks to a hint from Francis Herbert, I then also discovered an English translation of this explanatory essay. A rapid check on available literature revealed no references to a study of this work as a whole, although some historical aspects have been analysed here and there, as we shall see.

In this situation I thought a brief presentation reviewing the three elements (map – commentary in French – its English translation) might contribute to the discussions around *Mapping India*, the subject that will be addressed by map historians in December. I hasten to add that, not being a specialist in this field, I will limit myself to what I would call a cartographic excursion, animated solely by the curiosity of an 'enlightened amateur'.

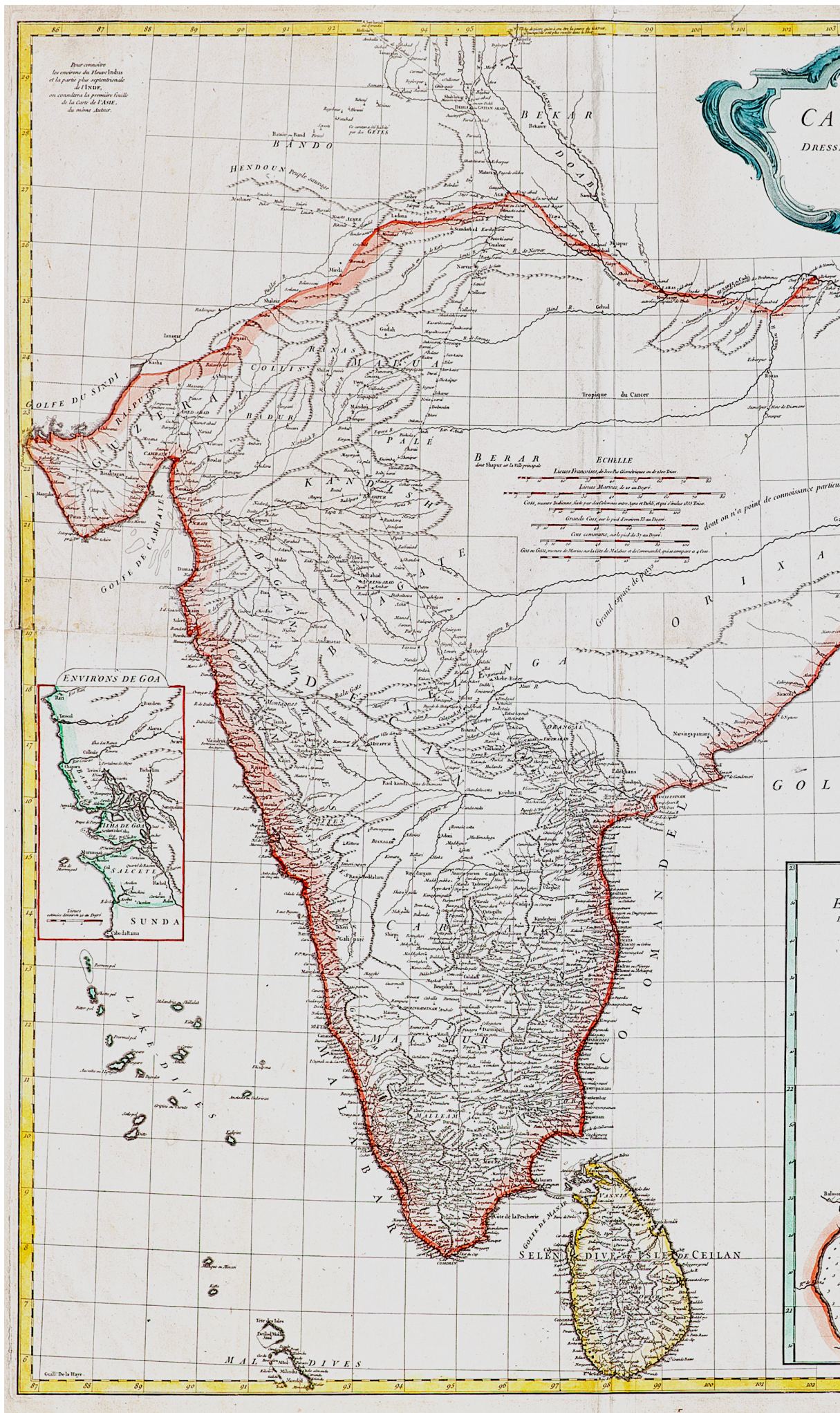
D'Anville's map of India in context

India is shown, evidently, on all maps of Asia. But d'Anville's map of 1752 possibly is the largest and most detailed map of India ever published up to that time. Was it, however, acknowledged as such by his contemporaries, and later reviewers? A first reaction can be found in Gilles Robert de Vaugondy's *Essai sur l'Histoire de la Géographie* of 1755¹ in which he pays tribute to the *Éclaircissements* as having been written methodically and providing most detailed information on India, thanks to the *Compagnie des Indes* which commissioned d'Anville to accomplish this task. An appraisal of this map and its Commentary could be expected in the fourth edition of Abbé Lenglet du Fresnoy's *Méthode pour étudier la Géographie* (1768)². Indeed, in Vol. 1 (p. 477) our

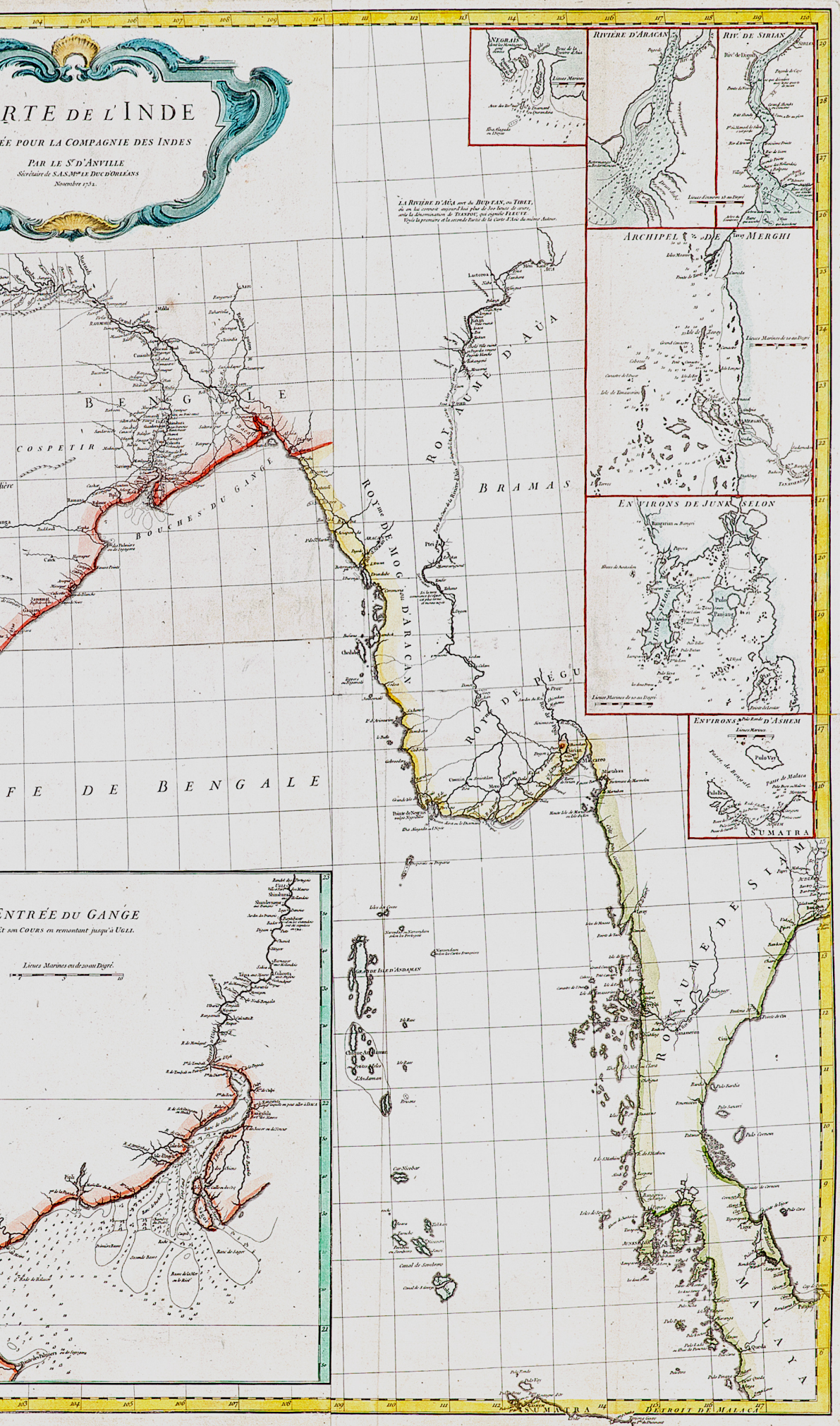


map is mentioned as 'Map of the East Indies in three sheets'³, and in Vol. 7 (p. 312) d'Anville's Commentary is quoted as giving the sources of the Ganges. Further on we are told that d'Anville's 3-sheet map is superior to the maps by de Wit, Visscher, Allard and other Dutch mapmakers, but altogether the result is disappointing.

An early inventory of d'Anville's work was compiled in a catalogue published in 1802, recording 211 printed maps and 78 memoirs and other studies, including the map and Commentary⁴. Another publication often quoted but of limited relevance to our subject is the *Oeuvres de d'Anville* by Louis Charles de Manne of 1834⁵. It contains d'Anville's well-known portrait (see above) and reproduces some of d'Anville's publications, including a text entitled *Mémoire sur la Géographie ancienne* (1769) in which the cartographer reviews ancient sources, including those concerning India. Here and there he rediscusses the corresponding entries in his earlier



Jean-Baptiste Bourguignon d'Anville, Carte de l'Inde, 1



752, four sheets joined, 88 x 104 cm (private collection)

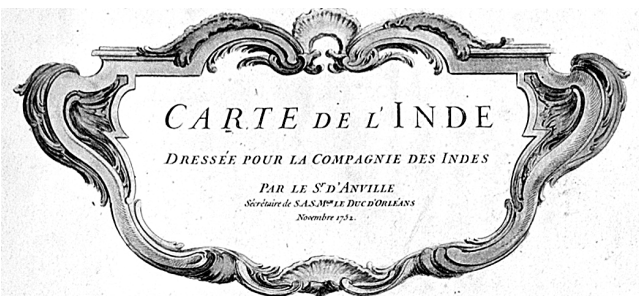


Éclaircissements – an interesting challenge for the researcher, I would imagine.

Lucile Haguet, leader of the d'Anville project at the Bibliothèque nationale de France (BnF) in Paris, in an article about d'Anville's position as armchair mapmaker⁶, briefly referred to the map and Commentary under review. In September 2012 she co-chaired a two-day symposium on d'Anville⁷ which not only offered a summary recognition of his work but also detailed the state of advancement of her project. I have found passing mention of the map and book in a few other publications, including one by a speaker at our forthcoming conference, Manosi Lahiri⁸, but apart from that no indication, except one⁹, in any of the major general cartographic reference books I have consulted where d'Anville's essential oeuvre is listed.

In contrast, two map historians have discussed d'Anville's map and Commentary at some length. Susan Gole, speaker at that same conference, examined the influence d'Anville's map exercised on the mapping of India by French officer Col. Gentil¹⁰. Prof. Fuat Sezgin, founder of the Institute of the History of Arab Islamic Science at the Johann Wolfgang Goethe University, Frankfurt, devoted eleven pages of his 62-page chapter on ancient mapping of India to d'Anville's contribution¹¹. His thorough appraisal of d'Anville's Arab-Islamic sources I found most impressive, and we may expect more on that subject from the December lecture of Jean-Charles Ducène (see p. 32 for the Conference Programme). Sezgin's atlas volume (Part 3) contains the only reproduction of our map that I have come across so far (map 182), albeit in smaller format and in black and white.

This rapid survey, although certainly incomplete, appears to confirm the lack of a dedicated modern study of this interesting map-commentary combination, an impression shared by Ms Haguet¹². On the other hand, the map and the *Éclaircissements* seem to have met with a certain interest in Britain where an English translation by William Herbert was published in London in 1759. Again, it looks as if this document still awaits to be studied.



The Map

The title *Carte de l'Inde | dressée pour la Compagnie des Indes | par le S.r d'Anville | Secrétaire [sic] de S.A.S. M.gr le Duc d'Orléans | Novembre 1752* is contained in a decorative cartouche near the top centre. The map (see centre-fold) is made up of four copper engraved sheets measuring 88 x 104 cm when joined. North is at the

top, with a graticulated border. It was engraved by Guillaume Delahaye and has original outline colour. The prime meridian has been computed as being through Ferro.

There are six scale bars giving French leagues, French marine leagues, 3 bars for different distance measures of the Indian Coss, and one for the Indian marine Gos or *Gau*. Basing the calculation of scale on the French marine leagues (twenty to a degree), the map scale is ca. 1:3 200 000. Eight insets, each with its own scale in French marine leagues, depict (starting in the West, anti-clockwise) the environs of Goa, the mouth of the Ganges, the northern tip of Sumatra (Banda Aceh), the environs of Junkselon (now Phuket), the Merghi (Mergui) archipelago, mouths of the rivers of Sirian (Sittang) and Aracan (Kaladan), and Cape Negrais. All but the first of the six small maps show depth soundings the unit of which, according to the Commentary (p. 143) is the *brasse*¹³.

The northwestern part, i.e. the Indus region, has apparently been left out on purpose. A small note in the top left-hand corner suggests one should consult the first part of his map of Asia (*Première partie de la Carte d'Asie*, 1751, two sheets, scale ca. 1:7 000 000) if one wanted to examine this area. A similar note in the opposite corner refers the map reader to the second part of that same map of Asia, drawn to the same scale.

A perfunctory check of position accuracy yields rather good results. Latitudes are close to those on modern maps, which is not surprising. Longitudes verified for Bombay (now Mumbai), Madras (Chennai), Cape Comorin, and Junkselon (Phuket) are just a little too far west, with differences remaining well within 1° of longitude, which is excellent in my opinion.

As far as can be ascertained, this is the only edition ever published.

A word should be said about the map construction. The quite noticeable and rather surprising drawing of the Indian peninsula to the left of centre of the map finds its explanation in the last chapter of the Commentary. It is here that d'Anville mentions that initially this was to be a two-sheet map devoted entirely to the Indian subcontinent (minus the Indus part, as we have seen). The engraving had begun, when the *Compagnie des Indes* requested the map coverage to be increased, in response to which d'Anville added what he called two half-sheets, to cover eastern parts. Details of the original commission or the demand for a map extension are not explicitly given, but one may presume that the Company's objective was to have the coast of Burma and the Malay peninsula included, extending east as far as Bangkok. On the other hand, the southern reaches of the original design were not prolonged, possibly due to d'Anville's refusal to have more sheets engraved, so that Malaya is cut off at about 5° N. The resulting sizes (within printed frame) are as follows: original sheets, north 40 x 73 cm, south 48 x 73 cm, both divided along the 19° N parallel. The width of the two sheets at right is 31 cm. It is



ECLAIRCISSEMENTS

GÉOGRAPHIQUES

SUR LA

CARTE DE L'INDE.

Par M. d'ANVILLE, Secrétaire de S. A. S. Monseigneur
le DUC D'ORLÉANS.



A PARIS,
DE L'IMPRIMERIE ROYALE.

M. DCCLIII

interesting to note, although perhaps rather academic, that the cut-off line for these does not follow 19° N, because the Junkselon inset would have been bisected, with resulting problems to match the parts when joining them. Consequently the cut-off is in two right angle steps, that inset belonging to the northern sheet. Another point of curiosity are the two references to the map as being composed of three sheets instead of four (see Notes 3 and 4), although the overall size given in each case corresponds to that of the map examined. The reason for this must be d'Anville's explanation in the Commentary of having added two 'half-sheets' to the original map design of two.

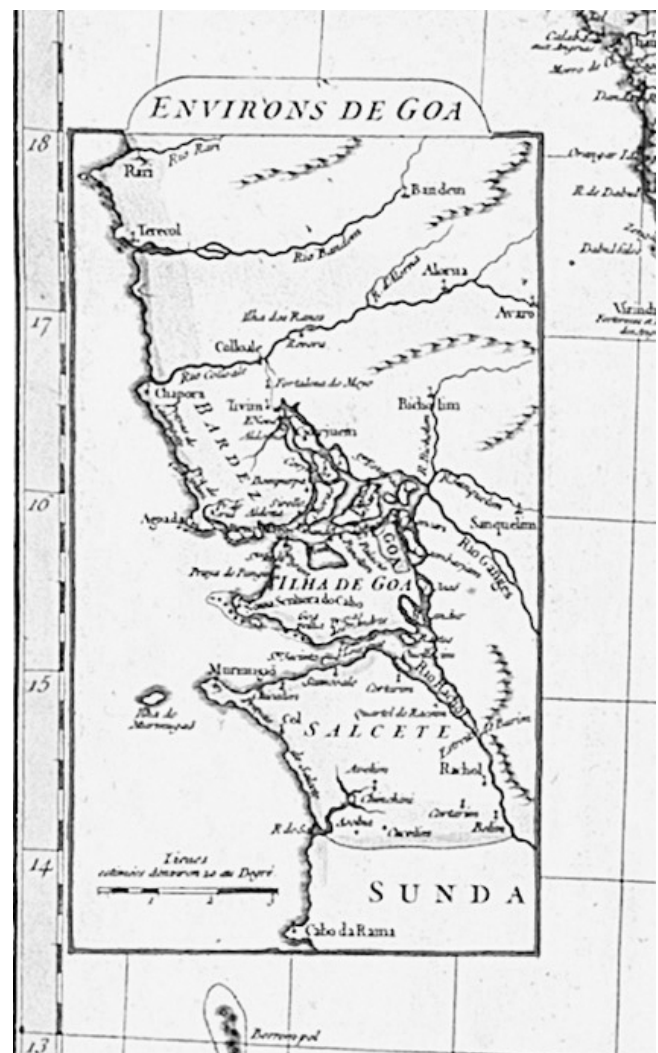
D'Anville's Commentary on the Map

The *Éclaircissements géographiques sur la Carte de l'Inde*. Par M. d'Anville, Secrétaire de S.A.S. Monseigneur le Duc d'Orléans was published in Paris in 1753 by the Imprimerie Royale in an in-4° edition, containing 161 pages of text plus 16 pages of foreword, contents and index, but no illustrations or maps. In the foreword d'Anville admits to a certain reluctance to compile this map on a scale larger than the map of Asia in three parts that preceded it. The reason for his reticence was the 'disparity of our knowledge of different regions of India, and an almost total lack of information about some areas in particular'¹⁴. Nevertheless, he proceeded to draw the map since the royal commissioners of the [French] *Compagnie des Indes*, founded by Colbert in 1664, had honoured him with a request for it. Having studied ancient geography and perused what was

available from modern travellers, he was perfectly conscious of the lack of reliable data. Therefore, in his habitual ways, he uncompromisingly left large areas blank, as is evident on our map. On its completion he felt the need to 'discuter scrupuleusement' the methods employed for its construction and to justify the choices made. This resulted, as the author says with a touch of satisfaction, in a full book rather than a simple *mémoire*, hoping that it would lay the foundations for a more complete and more exact map, to replace the one under discussion – a recurring concern of d'Anville's.

The Introduction to the Commentary develops one of his subjects of predilection: the various measures of distance from antique sources as opposed to those of indigenous origin. Matched against astronomical observations by contemporary travellers he arrives at establishing what he considers to be a reasonable average scale.

The commentary is divided into five Sections. Section 1 (29 pages) describes the lands of the Indus, absent from our map. As d'Anville refers the reader to the first map of Asia he published in 1751, there is no point in discussing that map here. Section 2 (24 pages) deals with the Ganges region. Whereas the countries bordering on the Indus were the first of this subcontinent to be known in the Occident





(historians of Alexander the Great being one of the references), the eastern parts with the sources of the Ganges were as little known previously as those of the Nile. Updating the geography of this region, d'Anville follows the river down to its estuary, describing significant places like Benares in a kind of travelogue in which he blends local history with observations on topography from the most varied sources. The inset showing the entrance to the river is drawn at a scale of ca. 1:750 000.

Section 3 (35 pages) concerns the west coast of India, from Gujarat along the Malabar coast to the southern tip marked *Cap Comorin*. Toponyms and coordinates of places as given by ancient and more recent geographers and cartographers are compared and evaluated for a large number of localities, rivers, mountains and islands, permitting d'Anville to derive positions of acceptable accuracy on the map. Fourteen European factories are identified in the text as belonging to the Portuguese, the British and the Dutch, including Bombay, Goa and Calicut of course, but none are highlighted on the map accordingly. Three recently established trading posts of the *Compagnie des Indes* are also mentioned.

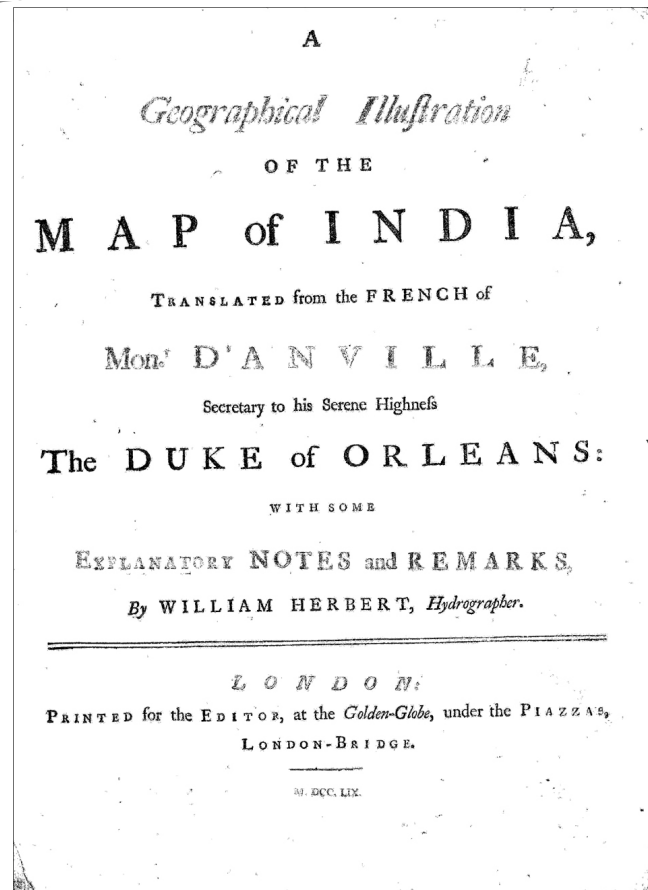
Section 4 (34 pages) takes us north again, along the Coromandel coast to the delta of the Ganges. Frequent excursions upcountry acquaint us with regions explored by Jesuit missionaries. Nine pages are devoted to Sri Lanka, formerly Ceylon, which Ptolemy had shown as an enormous island, *Taprobane*, in the Indian Ocean. D'Anville's analysis of this phenomenon makes delightful reading, in particular the bit where he reveals and explains Ptolemy's error of nearly four times the real north-south extension of the island. Continuing the description of the coast, he spells out a large number of European emporia and recounts their history, above all that of French Pondichéry. In contrast, the country inland from the following long stretch of coast to the mouths of the Ganges is empty, because unknown. D'Anville argues his case in reaffirming his principle of never allowing imagination to disguise ignorance, a practice he frequently observes with other cartographers.

With the last chapter (25 pages) we come to the other side of the Bay of Bengal and move down to the entrance of the Strait of Malacca. D'Anville regrets that among all other parts the coasts here are the least detailed on modern maps. While the geography of this region is generally based on Portuguese sources, coastal features in the six insets at right, such as they are available, have been extracted from maps by d'Après de Manneville.

An eleven-page index of names and places completes the Commentary.

The English Translation

Under the title of *A Geographical Illustration of the Map of India, translated from the French of Mon. r d'Anville, Secretary to his Highness The Duke of Orleans: with some explanatory Notes and Remarks*, William Herbert, Hydrographer, published his translation of the *Éclaircissements* at the Golden-



Globe, under the Piazzas, London-Bridge, in 1759¹⁵. Interestingly, ahead of the Preface and the 78 pages of text there is a double-page map apparently by d'Anville, with the title *Carte du País traversé par le Fleuve Indus, par le S. r d'Anville* (Map of the Country through which the River Indus flows, by Mr d'Anville). This copper plate engraving (24 x 24 cm, graticulated, scale ca. 1:7 000 000) clearly is a copy of part of the top sheet of d'Anville's first of three maps of Asia already mentioned (dated 1751). I have found no reference to it in the text but assume it was inserted because d'Anville, as we have seen, had excluded this area from his map of India, but not from his description. The origin of this map I have not been able to establish; it is not mentioned in Demanne's catalogue of 1802 (see Note 4).

As far as I could determine, William Herbert (1718-1795)¹⁶ has produced a faithful translation of the French original, augmenting it with copious footnotes. These are basically of three kinds: Herbert challenges certain of d'Anville's theories and findings, consistently intervenes to clarify, correct and amend geographical data, and quotes other authors on related subjects. For example, in a footnote (p. 2) concerning the itinerary measure of the Greek *stade*, he says: 'It were to be wished that M. D'Anville had given us the particulars on which he founded this result [1 *stade* = 54 or 55 toises], as I cannot help thinking there is some mistake in them...'. He frequently (and correctly) points out differences in spelling of place names between text and map. Much supplementary information is offered, as for a place called Dabul (p. 41), for which he adds 'here the English had once a factory'. Certain of these additions



result from his own travels in India from 1738 on, some others are quotes from post-1753 publications.

I do not know whether d'Anville ever saw this translation and reacted to it.

Concluding remark

Jean-Baptiste Bourguignon d'Anville's geographical interest appears to have been directed much more to Asia than to any other part of the world. In the category of 'modern' maps Demanne lists 44 printed maps of Asia, 27 of Europe, 24 of the Americas, and 17 of Africa. D'Anville possibly considered the map of India he produced for the *Compagnie des Indes* and the subsequent highly detailed Commentary a work of duty and an exercise in style, rather than items of conceptual priority. Neither have been given much consideration over the ages, it would seem, although perhaps the archives of

the *Compagnie des Indes* might yet reveal some account of the map's utility or otherwise. Another reason for this relative indifference may well be the overshadowing effect caused by the subsequent triangulation of India by James Rennell, annotated in his *Memoir of A Map of Hindoostan or the Mogul Empire*, with a four-sheet map of India (1784)¹⁷, largely based on his scientific survey.

Be that as it may, our tripartite cartographic record would merit a full study, in my opinion. One geographer at least did review d'Anville's map and evaluate – I have reason to believe – his Commentary: the copy of the *Éclaircissements* held at the Royal Geographical Society¹⁸ shows the ex-libris of James Rennell who later came to be known as the 'Father of Indian cartography'!

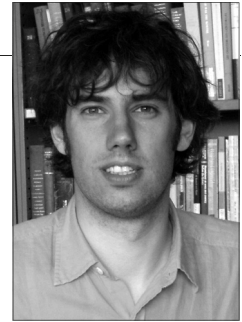
Notes:

1. Gilles Robert de Vaugondy, *Essai sur l'Histoire de la Géographie ou sur son origine, ses progrès & son état actuel*, Paris : Boudet, 1755, p. 387.
2. Lenglet du Fresnoy, *Méthode pour étudier la Géographie où l'on donne une Description de l'Univers....*, 4th ed., 10 vols., Paris : N. Tilliard, 1768. The third edition was published in 1742.
3. 'Cartes des Indes Orientales par M. d'Anville, en trois feuilles'.
4. Demanne, *Notice des ouvrages de M. d'Anville*, Paris, 1802. The Map of India is n° 162 in the map list, and the *Éclaircissements* are n° 19 of the printed works. The map is recorded as a three-sheet map.
5. Louis Charles de Manne, *Œuvres de d'Anville*, Paris : Imprimerie Royale, 1834, 2 vols.
6. Lucile Haguet, *J.-B. d'Anville as Armchair Mapmaker : The Impact of Production Contexts on His Work* in: *Imago Mundi* 63/1, 2011, pp. 88-105.
7. see my report in Newsletter No 45, p. 28.
8. Manosi Lahiri, *Mapping India*, New Delhi: Niyogi Books, 2012, p. 191.
9. Ingrid Kretschmer (ed.), *Lexikon zur Geschichte der Kartographie*, Wien: F. Deuticke, 1986, Vol. 1, p. 326.
10. Susan Gole, *Maps of Mughal India, Drawn by Colonel J.B.J. Gentil, agent for the French Government to the Court of Shuja-ud-Daula at Faizabad, 1770*, New Delhi: Manohar Publications, 1988.
11. Fuat Sezgin, *Geschichte des arabischen Schrifttums, Mathematische Geographie und Kartographie im Islam und ihr Fortleben im Abendland*, Frankfurt: Institut für Geschichte der Arabisch-Islamischen Wissenschaften an der Johann Wolfgang Goethe-Universität, 2000, Vol. X (Part 1), pp. 592-602.
12. Personal communication, 12 March 2013.
13. One *brasse marine* = 1.624 m, not quite the value of an *English fathom* = 1.828 m – see Olivier Chapuis, *A la mer comme au ciel*, Paris: PUF, 1999, p. 713.
14. 'L'inégalité de nos connoissances sur les différentes parties de l'Inde, leur défaut presque total à l'égard de quelques-unes de ces parties...'
15. Copy examined: Royal Geographical Society, London, MG 260 E.
16. See Laurence Worms, Ashley Baynton-Williams, *British map engravers: a dictionary of engravers, lithographers and their principal employers to 1850*, London: Rare Book Society, 2011, p. 314-315, for biographical details. It mentions that the manuscript of this translation survives in the British Library [I am indebted to the other Herbert (Francis), for bringing this to my attention].
17. Valerie Scott et al., *Tooley's Dictionary of Mapmakers*, Rev. Edition, Riverside (US): Early World Press, 2004, Vol. 4 (Q-Z).
18. RGS MG 230 F.



How I Got Into Cartography

Dr Bram Vannieuwenhuyze, PhD, Assistant Professor at the Department of Medieval History, University of Leuven, talks to the Newsletter.



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What does Cartography mean to you?

Personally: a fascinating way to discover landscapes/regions in two dimensions (before, during or after a journey)..

Professionally: (historical) maps as splendid tools to study the past, especially historical topography.

What exactly does your research involve?

I am currently doing research on medieval urban history and historical geography. For my PhD (Ghent University, 2008) I studied the genesis and medieval spatial development and topography of Brussels; now I am also working on other towns of the Low Countries. On the one hand, historical urban maps represent the historical urban topography in a very direct way and thus are very interesting to illustrate what I am studying. On the other hand, I use these maps also as records in themselves, meaning that I try to use the data they include as much as possible. For this purpose, I have developed a new method to analyse 16th-century urban maps, which I called the 'Digital Thematic Deconstruction'. It starts from the assumption that historical maps are very complex and multi-layered compilations of cartographic elements, which have to be analysed separately from other kinds of records (texts, iconography, material artefacts, etc.). Briefly worded, the 'Digital Thematic Deconstruction' implies a systematic dismantling of a rasterized file (a qualitative scan of the historical map), followed by a thematic transformation into a multi-layered file, using GIS or Photoshop software. The method not only allows to isolate every single cartographic detail, but also to gain insight in the complex composition and accuracy of the map as a whole. *Mutatis mutandis*, it allows to study topographic features and patterns of the mapped town and its surroundings more properly. At a final stage the results of the 'Digital Thematic Deconstruction' must be compared to other data, such as other maps, texts and images.

What did you need to study to get this far?

As a history student at Ghent University, I was seldom in contact with cartography; it was only through following optional courses such as historical geography and historical cartography. Afterwards, I followed a postgraduate training in urban planning. Here cartography took a more central position (both interpreting and making maps). But in the end I studied most of the cartographic methods and skills myself.

In your experience, are there a lot of young people interested in cartography?

Due to the digital era and the fast evolution of digital cartographic applications (GPS, Google Maps,

etc.), it seems to me that the spatial/geographical awareness of people, especially young people, is progressively decreasing. People don't have to think about location anymore! But among history students I notice a stronger interest in old maps, so every year some of them are doing historical cartographical research. Thanks to software like GIS and Photoshop it's becoming much easier to analyse these documents in depth or to map the research results.

Are there careers to be made in cartography?

It's difficult to say... In Belgium/Flanders, only a few people really can live from (historical) cartography. For most of them, cartography is only one of their occupations.

As a final comment, what do you consider the highlights of your career to date?

The massive digitization of historical maps through online viewers and apps. Everybody has now access to these beautiful and splendid documents.

Interview by Nicola Boothby
nicola.boothby@telenet.be



Detail of Brussels plan by Jacob van Deventer (ca. 1550), a unique source for studying urban development



International Atlas Days 2013 19 - 21 April 2013, Schwerte, Germany

Jürgen Espenhorst, initiator of the Atlas Days, invited collectors of German atlases to the eighth meeting at the Villigst conference centre, near Schwerte. This is the home of publisher Pangaea Verlag which produced, *inter alia*, Espenhorst's important two-volume reference work entitled *Petermann's Planet, A Guide to German Handatlases* (see reviews in Newsletters No 18 and 32). The theme of the convention was *Ein Verlag aus Westfalen erobert den Weltmarkt* (A Westphalian publisher conquers the world market), referring to the publisher Velhagen & Klasing, founded in Bielefeld in 1853 and best known in our circles for their Andree's Handatlas and the series of Putzger's historical school atlases.



More than fifty collectors, including a few from Belgium, France and the Netherlands, gathered to follow a dense programme of presentations, discussions and the traditional book and atlas fair. The Friday afternoon sessions began with a presentation by Prof. Joachim Neumann on a little-known school atlas, published by Schauenburg round 1880. Dr Andreas Christoph presented the project of scanning the *Allgemeine Geographische Ephemeriden*, a popular geographical journal published in Weimar between 1798 and 1816, a predecessor, one might say, of *Petermanns Geographische Mitteilungen* (Gotha, as of 1855). The undersigned talked about cartographer Hermann Habenicht and his work during 55 years for publisher Justus Perthes in Gotha, producing his earliest map as an apprentice aged fifteen. Eberhard Hayn then presented a survey of mile stones that used to be placed along the Rhine every 10 km between Basel and the Netherlands border. Around 70 such stones apparently still exist.

Robert Michel, the driving force behind the Atlas Base created a few years ago, recalled the objectives of this endeavour: list in bibliographical form all atlases published between about 1800 and 1955 in the German speaking regions of Europe. Currently hosted by the Berlin Staatsbibliothek, the data base now contains some 1 600 entries on Stieler, Meyer, Sohr-Berghaus, Debes and other Handatlases – the figure stood at 500 two years ago! The aim is to approach

the target of 10 000 items, based on present knowledge. A small number of participants actively contribute with data from their collections. However, at this stage public access is not envisaged, awaiting an advanced state of consolidation of this platform. Prof. Irmgard Hantsche in her animated talk about F.W. Putzger (1849 – 1913) explained the rôle of this school teacher and his misfortunes in creating the series of historical atlases that is still produced today, bearing his name. A floor display of atlases by Velhagen & Klasing later illustrated this publisher's enormous cartographic output.

A number of evening workshops – often continuing till late over a glass of wine – addressed various atlas-related subjects. The reproduction of medallions frequently lacking on the covers of Stielers Handatlases was considered, and a new subject of reviewing atlas bindings was initiated. The capture and inclusion in the atlas data base of Velhagen & Klasing's school atlases and the Putzgers historical atlases, for both of which Jürgen Espenhorst had prepared a first listing, was progressed, and the launching of a proposal for a special postage stamp to commemorate the first issue of Stielers Handatlas in 1816 was agreed.

A major discussion centred on the important subject of 'What future for the Atlas Tage?'. Jürgen Espenhorst, indicating his wish to progressively reduce his workload, pleaded for a continuation in the present informal way and appealed to participants to come forward to assume most, if not all, of the enormous amount of preparatory work involved. The following huge round of applause was as much a 'thank you' to Jürgen as an encouragement to others, especially the younger participants, to profile themselves in order to ensure continuation of this popular cartographic forum. A working paper on possible means of international communication, in German, had been prepared by Joachim Neumann, with an input by Markus Heinz of the map department of the Staatsbibliothek in Berlin. In line with current trends, an on-line publication was discussed. In a first step, Andreas Christoph agreed to start a 'test' blog as a means to get map and atlas enthusiasts connected (watch out for the News in forthcoming Newsletters). There was a general consensus that the event should continue to be staged annually, and that the venue should be the present one every second year.

As always, the book and atlas fair on Saturday and Sunday morning provided excitement and surprise. Limited to participants only (no dealers admitted), a most agreeable spirit of conviviality and amiability prevailed.

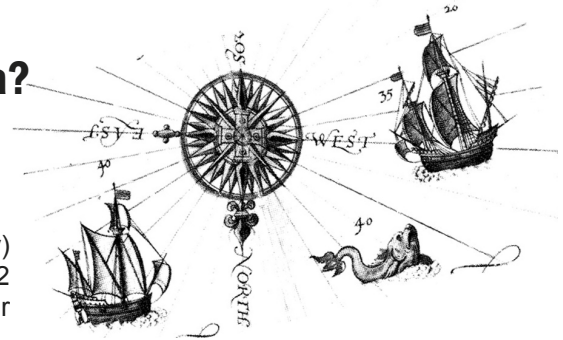
The meeting accepted with much satisfaction the proposal by Michael Willma to organise the 2014 Atlas Tage in Braunschweig, where the famous publishing house of Westermann is still active, and from where an excursion to the Herzog August Library in nearby Wolfenbüttel can be arranged.

Wulf Bodenstein
wulfbo@scarlet.be



BIMCC Programme for 2013

How do you get from Valenciennes to India?



Two possibilities really: using a good map or (preferably) joining the Map Circle. Indeed, our 2013 programme still holds 2 major events to come: our excursion in October and our conference in December.

First nearby – but still very interesting – Valenciennes. Elsewhere in this Newsletter you will find Jean-Louis Renteux' introduction to the October visit, with an account of the history of Valenciennes, where Prince Emmanuel de Croÿ's collection of books and maps rests. Don't miss this opportunity to see this unique collection with expert comment by the director of the library.

As usual, we will combine the intellectual with the convivial, with a dinner and stay in some nice places. Check out the detailed programme in the following pages and join us on this little trip. You can do so by simply registering on our website.

The second destination is a little more exotic: India. As you know of course, dear reader, this year is Europalia year, dedicated to India. As this huge bi-annual festival always covers every aspect of the culture of a specific country, the Brussels Map Circle has taken it upon itself to highlight the history of the cartography of that country. In the case of India this is a very rewarding task, with a fascinating history and a wealth of maps of all periods to choose from.

In establishing our official programme, we tried to help our audience to discover this vast country (a continent really) with a general introduction. Who could be better suited to provide it than Manosi Lahiri, the author of the groundbreaking *Mapping India* that was just released in 2012. I met Dr Lahiri in Delhi (the pains we take for you, dear members!) and pointed out to her that in our part of the world we are mostly not as familiar with the geography and the history of India as, for instance, in Britain. So the speaker will take that into account, by focusing on the general history and by permanently displaying a map (of course!) showing the regions and places she is referring to.

Of course, the indigenous traditions and mapping deserve their fair share of attention. So Susan Gole, expert in this field, will help the audience discover this even more unfamiliar aspect of Indian culture.

Following chronological order, we decided to focus then on another great cartographical tradition, the Islamic one. Prof. Ducène from the Brussels *Université Libre* is our 'local' expert on this and will show us the way in which the Islamic world pictured India in the Middle Ages.

Following the same chronological logic, the British mapping of India had of course to be – if in a very compact way! – dealt with as well. Andrew Cook, who recently retired as Map Archivist of the British Library, section 'India Office Records' will give us a broad overview of this very long period, replete with maps.

After this extensive general overview, we didn't want to leave out one more important cartographical tradition, however confined to one specific city and period: Portuguese mapmaking, with its mapmakers in Goa. Hence Dr. Couto from the Sorbonne who teaches History of medieval, modern and contemporary Portugal and History of Overseas Expansion. Cartography is one of her major interests.

Finally, we plan to conclude the day with a reference to our own (that is, Belgian) local history and cartography. The 18th century Ostend Company was short-lived, although highly successful. Dr. Jan Parmentier wrote his PhD on the subject and will, together with IMCoS Chairman Hans Kok whose expertise on colonial maritime cartography is well known, focus on the trade routes towards Bengal in that period, promising a display of beautiful and often unknown maps.

Together with an (optional) good buffet lunch and a drink afterwards, this should be both an entertaining and informative day!

Caroline De Candt
president@bimcc.org



Historical week end in the French Hainaut 19 - 20 October 2013

Background

As in the rest of Gaul, the history of Hainaut starts with the Roman conquest. The capital of the Nervii tribe, Bagacum (now Bavay) developed into a prosperous Gallo-Roman city. The remains of a forum, of a large 'basilica' and of other buildings, which have been discovered 'thanks' to the heavy bombing of Bavay in 1940, can be seen at the archaeological site there; many bronze statues and other artifacts in the adjacent museum testify to a high level of civilisation.

There were seven roads starting from Bagacum to various corners of the Roman Empire. They are traditionally known as 'chaussées Brunehaut', from the name of a Franc queen who would have restored them in 613. A 19th c. statue of Brunehaut stands on a column at the hub of the seven roads, in front of the charming 17th c. town hall in Bavay. It replaces a column which can be seen on the 16th c. plan by Jacob van Deventer.

Another Gallo-Roman city was Fanum Martis (now Famars) on the outskirts of Valenciennes. Its importance is being re-assessed thanks to the excavations of a large construction site next to the University of Valenciennes. Remains of a large city have been found last year, together with signs of an important economic activity. These were presented at an exhibition in the museum of Valenciennes this summer. Fragments of a rich mural painting from a Roman villa (permanently exhibited in this museum) show that Fanum Martis was not just a Roman outpost: it was a prosperous trading city.

Both Bagacum and Fanum Martis succumbed to barbarian invasions in the 3rd c. and never recovered their prominent position. Instead, a new trading centre appeared 5 km north of Fanum Martis, with a port at the confluence of the Rhonelle and Scheldt rivers: 'Valentiana', which was first mentioned in the 7th c..

After the division of Charles the Great's empire, in 843, the territory (or 'Pagus') of the Nervii was attributed to the kingdom of Lotharingia, and later to the German empire and was placed under the authority of a count. From the 10th c. it was designated as 'Pagus Hainoensis' – which became 'Hainaut' – from the name of the River Haine which flows into the Scheldt in Condé. Valenciennes, which initially had its own county, was attached to the county of Hainaut in the 11th century. The Scheldt was the boundary with the county of Flanders attributed to France. In fact, counts were largely autonomous from their formal suzerain during the Middle Ages. During two periods in the 11th and 12th c., the two counties had the same count.

The counts of Hainaut had their main residence in Mons, but spent much time moving from château to château. Le Quesnoy's château, close to the hunting grounds of the Mormal forest, was one of their favorite residences. Mons was the seat of power, whereas



The Peutinger table (a 3rd c. map of itineraries in the Roman Empire) shows 'Bagaco Nervio[rum]' at the intersection of the roads from Cologne to Boulogne and from Reims to Cambrai

Valenciennes was more of an economic capital for the county; this economically powerful city enjoyed privileges which gave it a large degree of autonomy, similar to that of other merchant cities in the region; the River Scheldt could be navigated downstream from Valenciennes and an important trade developed with other textile production centres: Tournai, Ghent, Antwerp...

Jacqueline of Bavaria, the last independent countess of Hainaut, had to yield her county to Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, in 1428. The granddaughter of Philip married a Habsburg, and the county of Hainaut became part of the XVII Provinces during the reign of Charles V.

In 1548 Charles V commissioned Jacques de Surhon to survey and draw the first map of the county, which was kept secret for 30 years (see Newsletter No 43). Shortly thereafter, Jacob van Deventer made plans of the major cities of the county.

During that period, the county of Hainaut was particularly affected by religious troubles. In 1566, Valenciennes, then known as 'the second Geneva', was under the control of Calvinists and declared 'rebel to the King' of Spain; in 1567, the city was besieged for three months, taken by the Spaniards and sacked. Again in 1572, Valenciennes – as well as Mons -- was taken by the Duke of Alba and a redoubt was built to house a garrison and control the population. During the following years of repression, Valenciennes lost a third of its people (engravings by Braun and Hogenberg, showing these events, can be seen in Newsletter No 33, page 15).

The 'counter-reformation' spearheaded by the Jesuits, re-established the pre-eminence of Catholicism in Hainaut. The first Jesuit college was built in Valenciennes in 1591, with the adjacent



church. The building renovated in the 18th c. now hosts the municipal library.

Hainaut, like Flanders and Artois, has long been disputed between France and the Low Countries. In the second half of the 17th century, the King of France Louis XIV waged wars against Spain to (re)conquer territories, particularly in Flanders and Hainaut. Valenciennes was besieged in 1656, but freed by a Spanish army led by Condé, the very cousin of Louis XIV... Le Quesnoy, Avesnes and Landrecies, strongholds in the south of Hainaut, were taken rapidly and attached to France in 1659. Some twenty years later, in 1677, Valenciennes was besieged again and taken by Vauban, in the presence of Louis XIV (the scene painted by Vandermeulen can be seen in the museum in Valenciennes). Maubeuge, Bavay and the rest of the southern Hainaut were annexed to France in 1678 (Treaty of Nijmegen), whereas Mons, Binche Saint-Ghislain, etc were left to Spain. The resulting dividing line, which was eventually confirmed, still marks the Franco-Belgian boundary to-day.

In order to consolidate that new boundary, Vauban developed his idea of a 'pré carré' [square field] defended by two lines of fortified cities. He was tasked by Louis XIV to build new citadels (in Lille and Valenciennes) and to improve the existing fortifications in other cities. In Hainaut, only Le Quesnoy has preserved its fortifications, almost intact; Condé and Maubeuge have kept part of theirs, but Valenciennes razed them all at the end of the 19th c. (except for the entrance to the citadel and a 16th c. water gate).

At the end of Louis XIV's reign, France was under severe pressure from an Anglo-Austro-Dutch coalition. In 1709, a fierce battle in Malplaquet – in the vicinity of Bavay – stopped the progression of the coalition. In 1712, Le Quesnoy was taken by the allied forces led by Eugene of Savoy and Valenciennes was blockaded, but Maréchal de Villars reverted the situation with a surprise victory at the battle of Denain. This allowed France to retain a large part of Louis

XIV's territorial gains at the Treaty of Utrecht (1714). Throughout the 18th c., maps continued to show the county of Hainaut as a single entity, albeit with a dividing line between French Hainaut, including Valenciennes, Maubeuge, Avesnes... and Austrian or Imperial Hainaut (the Austrian Habsburgs having replaced the Spanish Habsburgs) including Mons, Binche, Ath, Chimay, Lessines...

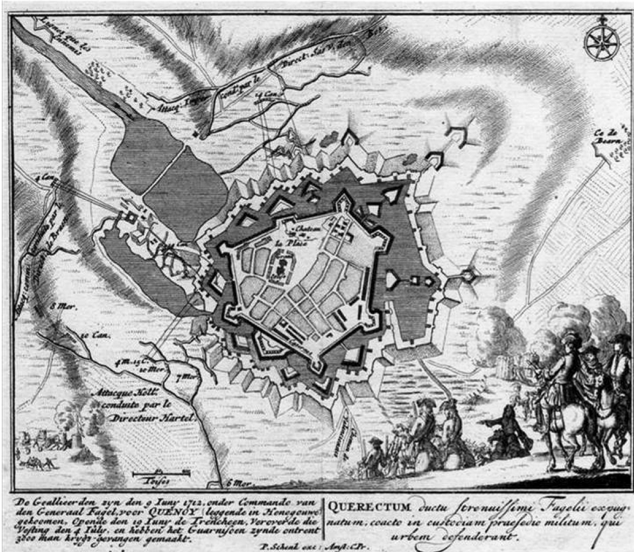
The take over of Valenciennes and of the southern part of the county severed the traditional trade relations, down the Scheldt, thus causing a sudden loss of prosperity for the region. Affluence only returned during the 18th c. with the discovery of coal near Valenciennes (Fresnes 1718, Anzin 1734). Aristocrats invested in the development of the coal industry, and later of the steel industry; for example, in 1757 Prince Emmanuel de Croÿ, and others, created the 'Compagnie des Mines d'Anzin'.

During the mid-18th c. wars, French Hainaut was preserved from fighting on its soil, but it had to bear the burden of accommodating troops during their winter quarters, as in 1745 when the famous battle of Fontenoy took place close to Tournai.

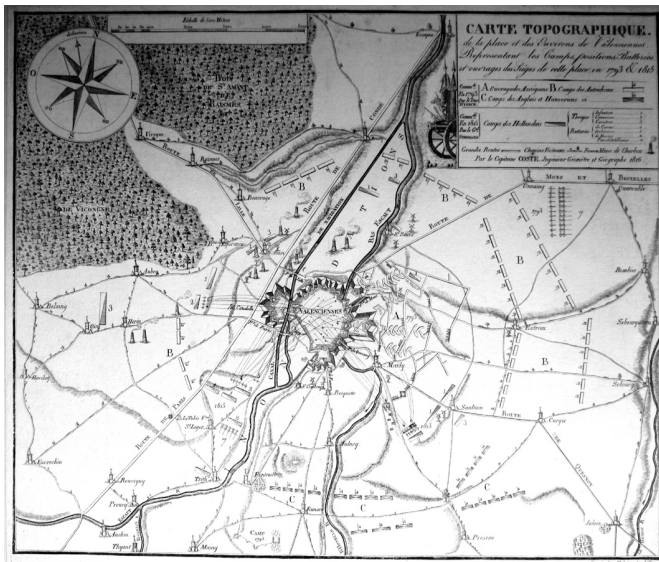
After the French Revolution in 1789, the French occupied both sides of Hainaut, but did not re-unite them. There is no map of the county of Hainaut beyond that period. The southern part of Hainaut was incorporated in the 'Département du Nord' together with those parts of Flanders conquered by Louis XIV. The former Austrian Hainaut formed the 'Département de Jemmappes' (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).

In 1793, after the French revolutionary army was defeated, Valenciennes was subjected to a long siege; after its capitulation, a counter-revolutionary regime was instituted under Austrian rule, 'La Junte de Valenciennes', for only one year. The successive changes of regime resulted in cruel repression on both sides. The heroic resistance of Valenciennes during the siege was much glorified by successive French Republics: it is the subject of the statue by Carpeaux surmounting the town hall façade, and the origin of the city's motto: 'Valenciennes a bien mérité de la patrie' [Valenciennes deserves the fatherland's gratitude]. Some twenty years later, in 1815, after the defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo, Valenciennes was besieged again by the newly created Dutch army; it resisted valiantly and never surrendered! General Rey had to be convinced by King Louis XVIII to leave the fortified place, without meeting his adversaries! The arms and ammunition of the French garrison were locked in the citadel and never surrendered to the occupying British troops. The heroic resistance of Valenciennes' population, which was bombed for three weeks, was never recognised by any French regime, contrary to that of 1793...

In the 19th century and until the 1970s, Valenciennes was a prosperous industrial city in the heart of a region devoted to the coal mining and steel industries. This prosperity stimulated a rich cultural



In 1712, coalised troops led by Eugene of Savoy besieged the first strong-hold on the route to the Oise valley and Paris, Le Quesnoy whose fortifications had been re-inforced by Vauban.



Plan of the sieges of Valenciennes in 1793 and 1815.
Coal mines can be seen to the north-west of the city

bad memories of the previous conflict, fled en masse. German bombing and a huge fire destroyed the whole city centre – except the façade of the town hall which miraculously withstood the fire. The city was bombed repeatedly by American and British planes; they missed the elegant 19th c. train station, but destroyed the surrounding quarter! Valenciennes was liberated by American troops after more heavy fighting in 1944.

After the war, reconstruction posed a huge challenge. A quarter of the city's buildings had been destroyed. But the demand for coal and steel was so high that it brought prosperity back... until the 1970s. The closure of exhausted coal mines and of related heavy industry caused a severe economic crisis. The region is now developing new service-related activities around its university, with, for example, spin-offs specialising in new technologies such as CAD or video-games.

On the French side, the name 'Hainaut' which had long been forgotten, is being re-invented to-day: it now designates an area comprising Valenciennes (but not Maubeuge or Avesnes), and, curiously, Cambrai (formerly an independent bishopric) and Douai (formerly part of Flanders).

and artistic life; its Academy prospered and many local artists obtained the prestigious 'Prix de Rome'.

The two World Wars badly affected the region. It suffered for four years behind the German lines after 1914 and was liberated by British troops after heavy fighting in 1918. In May 1940 the population, who had

Jean-Louis Renteux
j.renteux@scarlet.be



Historical week end in the French Hainaut Programme

Saturday 19 October 2013

10.30 or so: individual visit of the Fine Arts Museum of Valenciennes (opens at 10.00; plan for 1 hour visit; fee 5€).

12.15: lunch at a rather chic Italian restaurant opposite the Municipal Library (price about 30€; group reservation planned).

14.30: BIMCC excursion: visit of the map collection of Prince Emmanuel de Croÿ (1718-1784) in the Bibliothèque Municipale de Valenciennes (2 rue Ferrand – F-59300 Valenciennes).

The visit will be guided, in French, by Marie-Pierre Dion, Director of the Library, who researched the life of E. de Croÿ; ad-hoc translation into English will be provided to those members requiring assistance.

17.00 or so: individual visit of the city centre: Place d'Armes, new 'Coeur de ville' commercial centre, Saint-Gery church, etc.

19.30: gastronomic dinner at 'L'auberge du bon fermier', a cosy 17th c. inn (price about 40€; group reservation planned; see www.bonfermier.com)

Overnight stay at 'L'auberge du bon fermier' (4* hotel classified as 'Châteaux & demeures de tradition', about 110€ per double room) or 'Hotel Notre-Dame' nearby (2* hotel, less than 70€ per double room).

Sunday 20 October 2013

10.00: meet at Le Quesnoy, a charming town 15 km south of Valenciennes, for a guided visit (in French) of the well-preserved fortifications created by the Spaniards and transformed by Vauban:

- welcome by Bernard Debrabant, President of the local historical circle,
- introduction to Le Quesnoy's history supported by maps, plans and scale models of the fortifications
- walk around the ramparts, bastions, moats, etc. of the fortifications.

12.30: lunch at a local restaurant (price about 25€; group reservation planned)

14.30 or so: individual visit of the archaeological site of Bavay, probably the most important Gallo-Roman site in northern France (15 km east of Le Quesnoy): excavation site of the Roman forum and other remains of the city of Bagacum, and Archaeological Museum (closes at 18.00; plan for one hour visit; free admission every 3rd Sunday of the month).

Participants who have registered on our web site (www.bimcc.org) will receive more instructions by e-mail regarding the various rendez-vous.



international arts festival
europalia.india

MAPPING INDIA
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
Saturday 7 December 2013 (9.30 – 16.30)
Royal Library of Belgium, Brussels

Programme

A General Introduction to the Mapping of India

Dr Manosi Lahiri, Delhi University , author of *Mapping India*

Early Mapping Indian Style

Susan Gole, author of many reference works on the cartographic traditions in early India

India in the Islamic Medieval Cartography

Prof Dr Jean-Charles Ducène, Université Libre de Bruxelles (ULB)

Mapping under the British

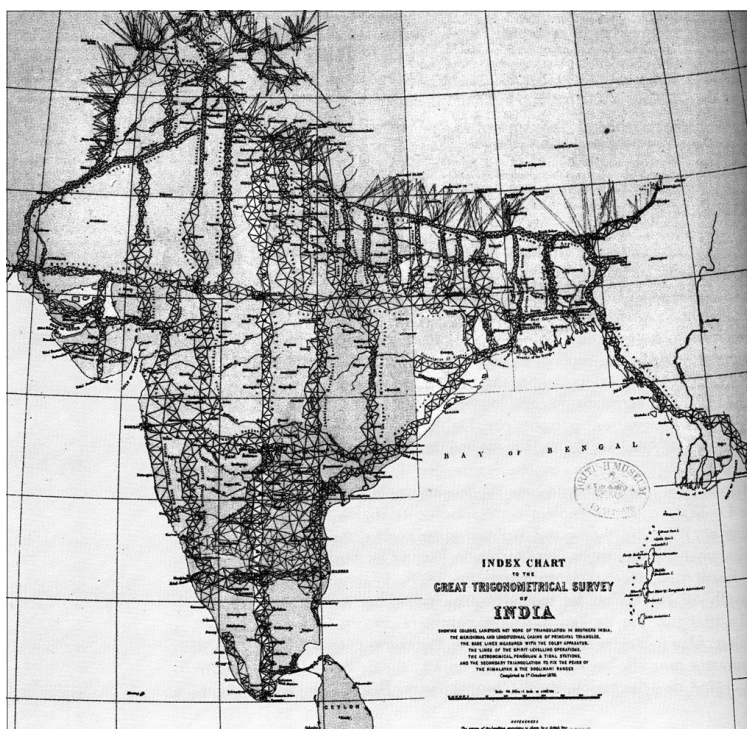
Dr Andrew Cook, Former Map Archivist, India Office Records, British Library, London

Portuguese mapmakers in Goa

Dr Dejanirah Couto, Maître de conférences, EPHE, Sorbonne, Paris

Sailing for textiles and spices. The Ostend maritime trade with India and Bengal, 1714-1744

Dr Jan Parmentier, scientific advisor to the Antwerp MAS Museum, and
Hans Kok, IMCoS Chairman



Venue: Royal Library of Belgium, Keizerslaan
2 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 10€ at entrance.

Lunch is being arranged in the Library's cafe-
teria, with catering services. Price: about 35€.

Please register at:

**[www.bimcc.org/bimcc-
programme.htm](http://www.bimcc.org/bimcc-programme.htm)**



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

'Explokart' moves to Amsterdam

The Explokart research programme on the history of cartography is moving from the Utrecht University's faculty of Geosciences to the University of Amsterdam (UvA). Starting from 1 June 2013, cartographic historian Dr Peter van der Krogt has been appointed the 'Jansonius curator' at the UvA's Special Collections, in which capacity he will also be carrying out teaching duties for the university's chair in Book and Manuscript Studies. The aim of the Explokart research programme is to map, study, digitise and make accessible the Netherlands' cartographic heritage. The programme was set up over three decades ago by Professor Günter Schilder, and has evolved into an institute that is respected around the world. Numerous standard works on historical cartography have been published under the auspices of Explokart, including the *Globi Neerlandici* and the *Monumenta Cartographica Neerlandica* and *Atlantes Neerlandici* series. Fourteen volumes of the *Explokart Historisch-Cartografische Studies* have also appeared so far, thanks largely to the efforts of volunteer researchers.

Explokart has been led by P. van der Krogt since 2007, but in spite of its outstanding research results, it became less and less of a priority within Utrecht University's Faculty of Geosciences, which has a strong focus on planning, life sciences, and environmental sciences. The idea was formed for Explokart to become part of the increasingly active Special Collections Department of the UvA, which also holds the extensive collection of the Royal Dutch Geographical Society. Thanks to a contribution by the University of Amsterdam and private donations, as well as the cooperation of the Faculty of Geosciences in Utrecht, this move has now become possible.

The *Jansonius Fonds voor Historische Cartografie* was recently established by Mrs K. Jansonius in memory of her late husband, R.F. Jansonius. The name of the fund is also a reference to the famous seventeenth-century cartographer and publisher Johannes Janssonius. The fund provides funds support for P. van der Krogt's appointment and for the Maps and Atlases collection of the Special Collections and research into historical cartography at the UvA.

Explokart is being provided with a permanent location in the building of the Special Collections on Oude Turfmarkt in Amsterdam, where the secretarial duties will be carried out by Paula van Gestel. Like Explokart, the *Stichting Cartographiae Historicae Cathedra* is also moving its activities from Utrecht to Amsterdam.



Paula van Gestel-van het Schip, between Tony Campbell and IMCoS Chairman Hans Kok, in the company of Prof. Günter Schilder

Photo by Christophe Klein

Paula van Gestel-van het Schip receives the IMCoS Helen Wallis Award

The annual IMCoS Dinner is organised around two major events, the Malcolm Young Lecture, in honour of the founder and first chairman of IMCoS, who died in 2010, and the prestigious Helen Wallis Award, in memory of past president of IMCoS and distinguished map personality, Helen Wallis (1924-1995). This year it was held at the London Farmers' Club, familiar to members as the venue for the traditional Map Evenings.

After a most entertaining talk by Mike Parker and a pleasant three-course dinner, Tony Campbell took the floor, as he has done for many years already, for the citation of this year's Award winner. He kept the audience in suspense for a while, until things became clear when he referred to the person as 'the acknowledged queen of the unpaid volunteers, devoting more than 20 years to the Dutch Explokart project'. He continued with an impressive overview of Paula's achievements, from her early position as 'Editor-in-chief' of the Explokart project to that of lead editor of the new publication *Maps in books on Russia and Poland, published in the Netherlands to 1800*. Just recently she literally saved the Explokart project from extinction when she managed to get it re-hosted from Utrecht to Amsterdam where it found a new abode at the University Library.

Congratulations to Paula, distinguished member of the large community of volunteer map researchers and historians, who has untiringly and most efficiently helped to achieve such outstanding advances in the History of Cartography.

Very best wishes from all of us in the Brussels Map Circle.



Artist in residence at the Mercator Museum in Sint-Niklaas, Belgium

One of the aims of the refurbished Mercator museum is to introduce the concept of art related to cartography and to give artists the possibility of creating new works of art by reinterpreting the work of Gerard Mercator through other techniques and materials. An *Artist in Residence* is given the privilege of making new artworks, inspired by existing or imaginary cartographic objects or ideas. The first *Artist in Residence* is Inge Panneels, a lecturer at the University of Sunderland and glass artist (Idagos). The exhibition is supported by a book (bilingual Dutch/English) *Map-i: Mercator Revisited. 500 years of Mercator, a Window on the World: the Map as a Metaphor*, written by Inge Panneels, with an introduction by Harry van Royen and published by Snoeck (ISBN 978 94 6161 086 7).

The book can be bought at the Mercator Museum or ordered in any bookshop. The art work on display is also for sale, but has to remain in the exhibition until 15 December 2013.

Address: Museum park, Zwijgershoek

Opening hours: Tuesday - Saturday: 14.00 - 17.00 / Sunday: 11.00 - 17.00. Schools and parties are welcome at other times, by reservation: +32 (0) 3 778 34 50

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

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

RGS Fordham Award goes to Catherine Delano-Smith

With the Fordham Award for 'distinguished contributions to the field of cartography', the Royal Geographical Society in London this year honoured the long-standing engagement and work of internationally known map historian Dr. Catherine Delano-Smith, MA, B.Litt, D.Phil., Senior Fellow of the Institute of Historical Research, University of London. Dr. Delano-Smith created, convened and chaired the *Maps and Society* series of lectures at the Warburg Institute, now in their twenty-second annual season and has been the Editor of *Imago Mundi* since 1994. In addition to numerous publications on pre-1600 map history

she has provided substantial contributions to the *History of Cartography* project and more recently co-founded the new International Society for the History of the Map (ISHM). Sincere congratulations from us across the Channel.



ICHC moves from Helsinki to Antwerp

The 25th International Conference on the History of Cartography was held in Helsinki from 30 June to 5 July 2013, on the theme of *The Four Elements*. Ten members of the Brussels Map Circle were among the nearly 200 participants who enjoyed a superbly organised and most interesting conference. The 26th ICHC will take place in Antwerp from 12 to 17 July 2015, with the theme of *Theatre of the World in Four Dimensions - Space, Time, Imagination, Spectacle*. On this photograph (from right to left): Tony Campbell, Chairman of Imago Mundi Ltd. and coordinator of ICHC conferences, Leena Miekkaavaara and Antti Jakobsson, who headed a large team of volunteers to ensure the success of the Helsinki event, and Joost Depuydt who will play host to the next ICHC in Antwerp (photo by Christophe Klein).

Events

4. Gothaer Kartenwochen 'Das Heilige Land in Gotha', [4th Gotha map weeks, 'The Holy Land in Gotha']

26 August - 13 October 2013

Gotha, Germany

Remaining Lectures and Workshops 3, 10 - 12, 17, 25 September and 10 October 2013, on and around the cartography of Palestine as recorded in the Perthes Archives.

See www.bimcc.org for the full programme.

Admission free, lectures and workshops in German. Contact Dr Petra Weigel, Tel. +49-(0)361/737-5540.

Mantova Mappa & Stampe [Mantova Maps and Prints Fair]

21-22 September 2013

Mantova, Italy

Free admission. Saturday 21 September, 08.00-10.30:

exhibitors only - 10.30-18.00: open to the public

Sunday 22 September, 09.00-14.00: open to the public

Contact Riccardo Balzarotti, r.balzarotti@servizimuseali.com

Maps and Society lectures series, London

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):

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



Squaring the Circle: Rhumbs, Globes and the making of the Mercator Projection (1569)

14 November 2013

Lecture by Joaquim Alves Gaspar and Henrique Leitão (Centro Interuniversitário de História das Ciências e da Tecnologia, University of Lisbon).

Recording the Discoveries: the Pacific and Tartary mapped by Lorenz Fries in early 1525

28 November 2013

Lecture by Dr Frederik Muller (Antiquarian bookseller, Bergum, Netherlands).

Colour Printing in the Renaissance: The Strasbourg Edition of Ptolemy's Geography (1513)

16 January 2014

Lecture by Dr Elizabeth Upper (University of Cambridge).

Venue: Warburg Institute, School of Advanced Study, University of London, Woburn Square, London WC1H 0AB
Language: English
Contact: telephone +44 20 8346 5112, e-mail info@tonycampbell.info
At 17.00 h. Admission is free and the meeting is followed by refreshments. All are most welcome.
URI: <http://www.maphistory.info/warburgprog.html>

Festival international de géographie (FIG) – 24^e édition [Saint-Dié-des-Vosges International Festival of Geography]

3 - 6 October 2013

Saint-Dié-des-Vosges, France

URI: <http://www.fig.saint-die-des-vosges.fr/>

BIMCC Excursion to the map collection of Prince Emmanuel de Croÿ (1718-1784) and historical week end in French Hainaut

19 - 20 October 2013

Valenciennes, France

Other optional activities are proposed for a whole 'historical week end' in French Hainaut. See detailed programme on page 31.

Venue: Bibliothèque de Valenciennes, 2 rue Ferrand, 59300 Valenciennes

Language: French; ad-hoc translation into English will be provided to those members requiring assistance.

URI: <http://www.bimcc.org/bimcc-programme.htm>

BIMCC International Conference - Mapping India

7 December 2013

Brussels, Belgium

Programme of lectures: see page 32.

Venue: Royal Library of Belgium, Boulevard de l'Empereur / Keizerslaan 2, 1000 Brussels
At 9.30

Fees: Members - free admission | Non-members - EUR 10.00 (to be paid at the door) - Lunch - EUR 35.00 approx.
To register, please fill the on-line 'Registration form' on www.bimcc.org before 30 November 2013.

26th International Conference on the History of Cartography (ICHC)

July 2015

Antwerp, Belgium

To be organised by the city of Antwerp in cooperation with the University of Antwerp, Imago Mundi and the Brussels Map Circle. Main theme: 'Theatre of the World in Four Dimensions'.

Contact: Joost Depuydt, FelixArchief / City Archives Antwerp
info@ichc2015.be www.ichc2015.be

Exhibitions

'Dr Livingstone, I presume?'

6 June to 11 November 2013

Brussels

Exhibition organised by the King Baudouin Foundation and the Royal Museum for Central Africa (RMCA) at the Belvue Museum in Brussels, Curated by Dr Mathilde Leduc-Grimaldi (RMCA), the exhibition will retrace the incredible tale of Dr Livingstone's African exploration with original documents and artefacts.

For more details see our web-site www.bimcc.org or www.africamuseum.be

The Widening View of the World – Treasures from the Adolf Erik Nordenskiöld map collection and Life and work of

A. E. Nordenskiöld

25 April to 27 October 2013

Helsinki

This is one of the most extensive collections of early maps of the world. Nordenskiöld made ten

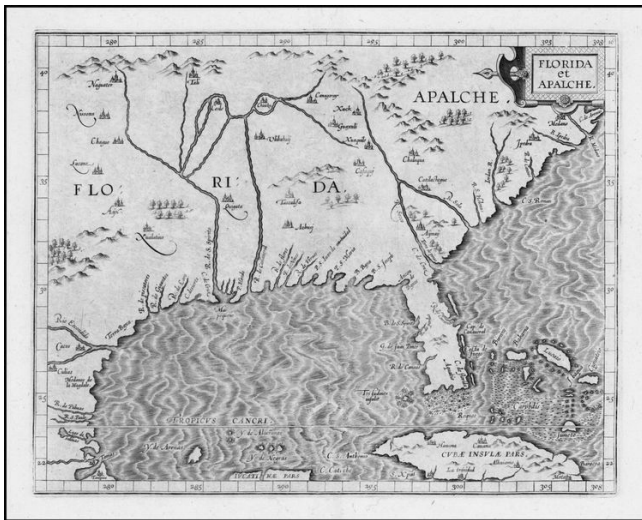
expeditions to the Arctic Ocean, Spitsbergen and Greenland, and he was the first who sailed the Northeast passage between 1878 and 1879 with one ship. He collected and studied early maps and became a pioneer in the study of historical cartography. Through the maps the exhibition vividly depicts the development of European geographical knowledge starting from the classical era and shows how the Age of Discovery increased people's knowledge of the world.

The exhibition has been organised in collaboration between the National Library of Finland, the National Museum of Finland, the John Nurminen Foundation and the Museum of Technology in the framework of ICHC 2013.

A publication will be prepared in connection with the exhibition. National Museum of Finland; open: Tue-Sun 11.00 - 18.00; closed: Mondays.

<http://www.nba.fi/en/nationalmuseum>

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



continental maps, maps of countries, sea charts, polar maps, celestial maps and city plans. A selection of navigational, astronomical and surveying instruments as well as globes of the earth and the heavens—all from the Stewart Museum's collection—will complement the exhibition. More than six centuries of mapmaking will be presented, with special emphasis on the Age of Discovery, from the 15th to the 18th centuries. This is an outstanding opportunity to discover the little-known yet fascinating world of ancient mapmaking.

Address/Venue: Stewart Museum, 20 chemin du Tour-de-l'Isle, Parc Jean-Drapeau, Montreal
Language: English and French

Contact: Josée Massicotte, telephone +1 514 388-0169, e-mail massicottejosee@videotron.ca

Admission: Adult – CAD 13.00, Senior (55 years and over) – CAD 10.00, Student (7 to 25 years) – CAD 10.00, Child (6 years and under) – free, Family – CAD 26.00

Open Wednesday to Sunday from 11.00 to 17.00.

URI: <http://www.stewart-museum.org/en/20-000-leagues-over-land-and-sea-106.html>

Charting the Land of Flowers: 500 Years of Florida Maps

28 September 2013 - 15 February 2014
Tampa, Florida, USA

The exhibition tells the story of the exploration, settlement and growth of Florida and the significant role it played in US history. The publication of the catalogue and opening of the exhibition will coincide with the 500th anniversary of Ponce de Leon's arrival in, and the naming of, Florida in 1513. In addition to the 150 maps, dating from the 1500s to the present, included in the primary exhibition and its catalogue, there will be a 'secondary' exhibition of 75 or more other (and generally more informal or more contemporary) maps in another area within the History Center. Tampa Bay History Center, 801 Old Water Street, Tampa, Florida, 33602.
Hours: open daily 10.00 - 17.00. Closed Thanksgiving and Christmas Day.

The earliest Maps of Malta from Ptolemy to the Great Siege of 1565

2014

Valetta, Malta

The project originally programmed for December 2013 had to be postponed until 2014.

The Earliest Maps of Malta will now take the form of an exhibition in 2014 to coincide with the publication of a hardbound volume on the subject by Dr Albert Ganado.

Venue and details will be announced in the autumn of 2013.
www.maltamapsociety.com

Genie und Festung - Luxemburger Festungspläne in der Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin [Engineers and fortifications — Plans of Luxembourg in the Berlin State Library]

4 October 2013 - March 2014

Luxembourg

This temporary exhibition is being held in cooperation with the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin (SBB) – Preußischer Kulturbesitz. It will show sixty plans from SBB funds which are among the most important kept abroad.

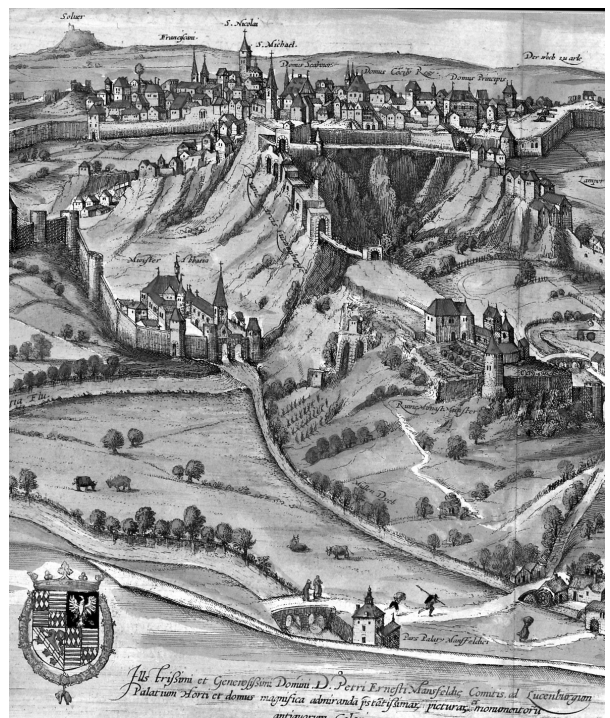
URI: <http://www.m3e.public.lu/fr/expositions/A-venir/index.html>

20 000 Leagues Over Land and Sea - Exploring Six Centuries of Cartography

12 June 2013 – 13 April 2014

Montreal, Canada

Discover some hundred maps from the Stewart Museum's collection, the largest, most consistent and comprehensive collection of ancient cartography and cosmography held by a private museum in Quebec. On display are world maps,





AUCTION CALENDAR

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

- *Mechelinia Dominium, the smallest of the XVII Provinces*, by H. Deynckens and E. Leenders
- *The Battle of Nieuwpoort, 1600*, by Eddy Masschalck
- *Jacques de Surhon, Cartographer of the 16th century - The man and his topographic work*, by Jean-Louis Renteux and Eric Leenders

and many reviews of recent books on cartography, reports on map exhibitions and other cartographic events.



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.

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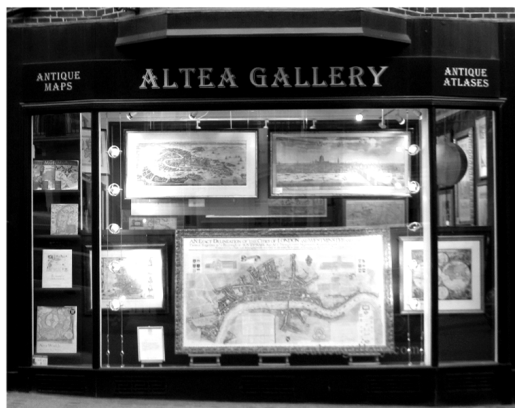
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**BRUSSELS MAP CIRCLE
(BIMCC asbl/vzw)**

<http://www.bimcc.org> - info@bimcc.org

Aims and functions

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

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

Annual membership: EUR 30.00,
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**Maps in History
(BIMCC Newsletter)**

The BIMCC currently publishes three issues per year.

It is distributed, not only to members of the Circle, but also to key institutions (universities, libraries) and to personalities active in the field of the history of cartography, located in eighteen different countries.

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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