

MAPS IN HISTORY

In this issue:

- Early Maps Indian Style
- Rizzi Zannoni (1736-1814): Bicentenary and Biography
- The BIMCC Newsletter story
- ... and the usual departments



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Dear Map Friends,

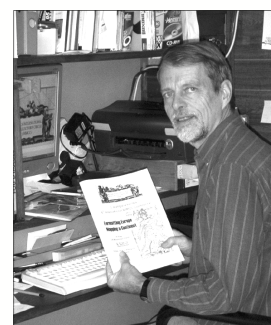
This issue of our Newsletter bears a nice, round number, which I could not help but celebrate in some way. Up front we have a nice montage of the past covers (thank you Aquaterra!), showing at a glance the evolution of this publication since 1998. I also wrote a brief résumé of my experience as editor over the last 10 years... wondering what the next 10 years will bring!

Number 50 takes us, once more, on a tour around the world: Portugal, France, the Americas seen from Ecuador, the world seen from Germany, the eastern Mediterranean, WW1 battlefields seen from England, Belgium seen from the US, India seen by the Indians, Europe seen from Italy, the Philippines, Germano-Chinese geopolitics and the South China Sea. This reflects the truly international dimension of our Map Circle!

You will also find the programme for our next Annual International Conference, on 6 December in Brussels, which this year will be part of a joint venture with the ICA (International Cartographic Association), the International symposium on 'Cartography in Times of War and Peace' taking place from 2 to 6 December 2014, in Ghent and in Brussels. Mark the date in your diary and do not forget to register on our website (www.bimcc.org) from early November.

Cartographically yours,

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



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Cover: . Montage of some of the covers of the first fifty BIMCC Newsletters



PICTURES AT AN EXHIBITION

Luís Serrão Pimentel (1613-1679) e a Ciência em Portugal no Séc. XVII [Luís Serrão Pimentel (1613-1679) and Science in Portugal in the 17th Century] Conference and Exhibition

The Portuguese cosmographer and military chief engineer Luís Serrão Pimentel (1613–1679) is surely one of the most important figures in Portuguese science and technology at the time of the Portuguese restoration war with Spain (1640-1668). Pimentel was ‘Cosmógrafo-mor’ (1647), ‘Engenheiro-mor’ (1671), a mathematician, a professor at the ‘Aula de Fortificação e Arquitetura Militar’, a theoretician of military fortifications, an author of important scientific works (such as the ‘Roteiro do Mar Mediterraneo’, Lisbon 1675), a technical consultant, and also a scholarly bibliophile.

This is why, on the occasion of the 400th birthday of this multi-talented character, a national colloquium was organised in Lisbon by Prof. Henrique Leitão, Luana Giurgevich (both members of the CIUHCT: Centro Interuniversitário de História das Ciências e da Tecnologia) together with Miguel Soromenho of the MNAA (*Museu Nacional de Arte Antiga*) and Lúcia de Azevedo Martins (director of the manuscript department at the National Library of Portugal).

The Congress took place in the National Library of Portugal on 18-19 November 2013. Four sessions covered a general survey of the topic: The first panel (Prof. Henrique Leitão and Samuel Gessner from the CIUHCT, and Prof. Bernardo Machado Mota from the centre of classical studies at the ‘Faculdade de Letras da Universidade de Lisboa’) dealt with a manuscript from the library (Cod. 13473), dated 1661, and containing Pimentel’s notes on military architecture and modern fortifications. In particular, the relationship to the contemporary mathematical sciences was shown. In a second session, the papers by Miguel Soromenho, Margarida Tavares de Conceição, Antónia Fialho Conde and Edwin Parr presented Pimentel’s famous *Methodo Lusitanico de Desenhar as fortificaçoens das Praças regulares e irregulares* [Portuguese method to design




fortifications, regular and irregular], published for the first time posthumously in 1680, the first Portuguese treaty about the art of fortification to be printed. The third panel reviewed the life of Pimentel with contemporary books and translations: Joaquim Caetano (MNAA) spoke about a Portuguese manuscript (*Arte de Lavar*), which is preserved in the National Archives Torre do Tombo (ANTT). This

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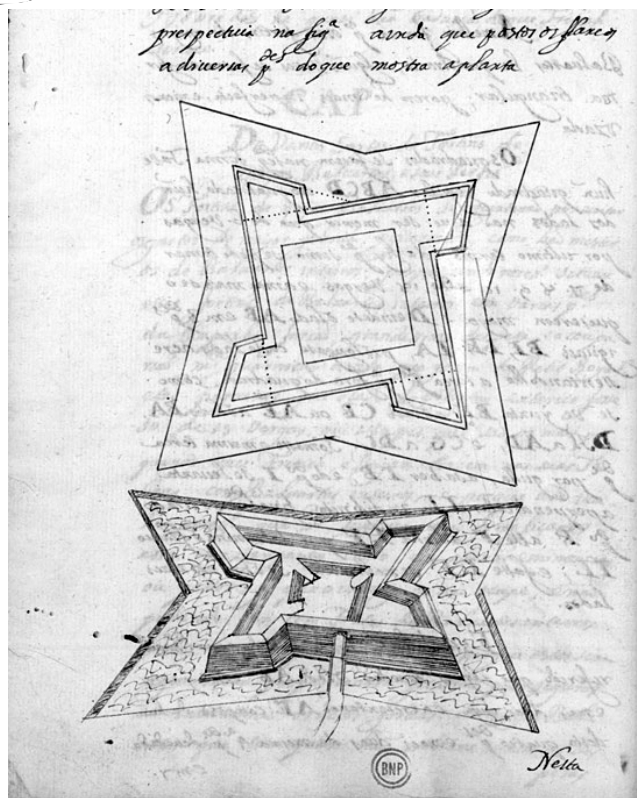
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document is in fact the translation of a treatise by the French engineer Henri Gautier (1660-1737). Then, the retired mathematician Maria Alice Pimentel gave a wonderful talk (based on genealogy) about the works of the 'other Pimentels', Manuel (1650-1719; 'Cosmógrafo-mor' from 1687) and Luís Francisco (1692-1764; 'Cosmógrafo-mor' from 1723), the son and grandson of Luís Serrão. Finally Luana Giurgevich showed the results of her extensive studies on fortification books in Portuguese libraries in the 17th and 18th centuries. The last panel was dedicated to Pimentel's *Arte Pratica de Navegar e Regimento de Pilotos* (published in Lisbon in 1681). A retired naval commander José Manuel Malhão Pereira (CIUHCT) presented a manuscript by Pimentel recently 'discovered' in the Library of Ajuda on military architecture. Bruno Almeida, author of a doctoral thesis at the CIUHCT¹, emphasised the importance of Luís Serrão Pimentel for the diffusion of nautical ideas developed by the famous Portuguese mathematician and astronomer Pedro Nunes (1502-1578). Finally, Nuno Alexandre Martins Ferreira (Instituto Politécnico de Lisboa), author of a Master's thesis about the 'Cosmógrafo Mor e Engenheiro Mor de Portugal' in 2009², gave an overview about four generations of cosmographers of the Pimentel family.

After the conference, from 28 February to 30 May 2014, an impressive exhibition on Pimentel, his life and his oeuvre (curated by Henrique Leitão and Miguel Soromenho), was shown to the public in the National Library of Portugal: Luís Serrão Pimentel was professor at the renowned *Aula de Fortificação e Arquitetura Militar* (founded in 1647 by the Portuguese King João IV), which was instrumental in training military engineers for the war against Spain³. He gained recognition also from Cosimo III de' Medici (1642-1723), who visited the most important fortifications built by Pimentel in Alentejo in 1669. Pimentel enriched his library with important mathematical manuscripts by the Portuguese mathematician Francisco de Melo (1490-1536)⁴. Besides autographed textual and cartographical documents, about a hundred extraordinary objects



were also exhibited, among them works by Nicolaus Copernicus (1473-1543), Oronce Fine (1494-1555), Pedro Nunes (1502-1578), Christophorus Clavius SJ (1538-1612), Johannes Kepler (1571-1630), Giovanni Battista Riccioli SJ (1598-1671) as well as books on fortification by the German engineers Matthias Dögen (1605/1606-1672) and Adam Freitag (1608-1650)⁵. The exhibition was a huge success and we can look forward to the catalogue on the life and works of Pimentel promised for the near future.



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¹ Almeidas' excellent dissertation about the influence of Pedro Nunes' nautical ideas in sixteenth century Portuguese and European science won the 'Prémio Cultura – Sociedade de Geografia de Lisboa, 2012' and will be published in the near future.

² Cf. the Online-Version: http://repositorio.ul.pt/bitstream/10451/467/1/21222_ulfl071218_tm.pdf

³ Cf. Henrique Leitão: *A Ciência na "Aula da Esfera" no Colégio de Santo Antão, 1590–1759*, Lisbon 2007.

⁴ In 2012 a manuscript of Francisco de Melo, which is dedicated to the Portuguese King Manuel I (1469-1521), was rediscovered in the City Archive of Stralsund (Germany). This important work, which was given by Pimentel to a Spanish noble, could be seen in the exhibition with some illustrations; cf. also the website on a project about Francisco de Melo and the euclidian tradition in Portugal: <http://melo.letras.ulisboa.pt/>

⁵ As supplement to these fortification books, the Alsatian engineer and cartographer David Specklin (1536-1589) and his famous German schoolbook "Architectura von Vestungen" (1589) should also be mentioned here, cf. Albert Fischer: *Daniel Specklin aus Strassburg (1536-1589): Festungsbaumeister, Ingenieur und Kartograph*, Sigmaringen 1996 and Thomas Horst: *Die Entwicklung der Stadtkartographie Münchens von ihren Anfängen bis zum Beginn des 19. Jahrhunderts*, in: *Zeitschrift für Bayerische Landesgeschichte* 69/1 (2006), pp. 53-121, here: pp. 75-79 (about a sketch for an unexecuted fortification in Munich of 1583).

Complementary remark:

In the last Newsletter, I wrote that Luís Tirapicos was studying at the CIUHCT (University of Lisbon) the scientific activities of Giovanni Battista Carboni (1729-1790), but in fact he is working on the Jesuit astronomer and diplomat Giovanni Battista Carbone (1694-1750), a royal mathematician of the Portuguese king João V. (1689-1750). Carboni was an Italian sculptor.

T.H.



La terre. Connaissance, représentations, mesure au moyen âge [The earth. Knowledge, representations, measurement in the Middle Ages] edited by Patrick Gautier Dalché

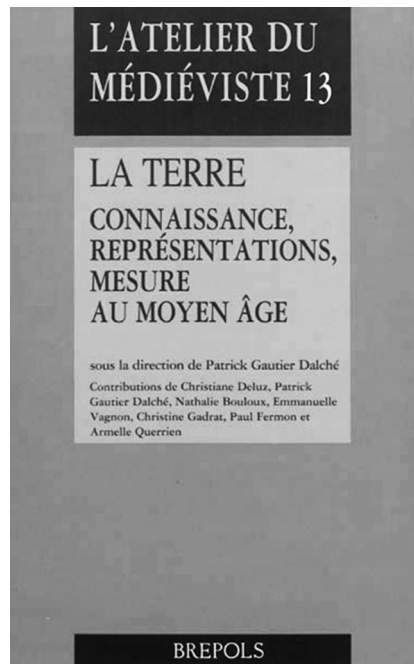
L'Atelier du médiéviste 13, Collection dirigée par Jacques Berlioz et Olivier Guyotjeannin)
Turnhout, Brepols, 2013, 710 p., 29 b/w ill., 156x234 mm, soft cover, ISBN 978-2-503-54753-4, EUR 65.00 excl. tax.

From the very start, Patrick Gautier Dalché emphasises that his extensive work is by no means a manual on medieval history of geography and medieval cartography. With Dalché we can indeed agree that geography or cartography did not exist as autonomous disciplines in medieval times. Like all sciences, geography and cartography were part of a holistic worldview, whereby 'representations of space' functioned as mental guidelines giving life meaning. Therefore, when dealing with medieval history, 'representations of space' is intellectually speaking a more appropriate description, while – still according to Dalché -- cartography or geography are just 'user friendly'.

However true this may be, one may additionally suggest that the symbolic language and the use of mind mapping, typically for the medieval intellectual world, have at least been a great source of inspiration for later developments in both disciplines. Intellectual concepts such as 'harmony', 'unity' and 'authority', however contradictory this may sound, have influenced the origin of cartography. Even today's use of maps for spatial orientation derives from medieval *mappae mundi* providing mental guidelines for life. So to see 'medieval cartography' as nothing more but a 'user friendly' concept, is a mere reduction of the interest of medieval cosmology for historical cartography.

How to define and explain the difference between our world and the medieval one is indeed one of the biggest challenges for medieval studies and more than once the authors of *La terre* emphasise how our scientific approach is so untrue to medieval reality. While investigating the origins of their science, historians of cartography and geography select elements of their interest from different sources, thus separating them from their intellectual context and creating a true phantom, an image of something that did not exist in historical reality, but is of value for research as well as for our reflection on contemporary science and society.

The scientific selection proper to the history of cartography (and science as well) isn't the only deviation from medieval cosmology. The authors of *La terre* describe the difference between medieval theory



and our way of thinking in many ways. We will mention only three.

First of all, there was no distinction between maps and texts. Geographical texts were most often included in so-called encyclopedias that had very little in common with the alphabetically structured encyclopedias we've know since the days of d'Alembert and Diderot. In these works cartographical representations functioned as didactic tools, they were mind maps that presented the reader with a summary within a religious perspective.

Secondly, the distinction between astronomy (or astrology – both were the same) and cartography is artificial. To medieval man, the unity of the universe implied a common law that dictated space as macrocosm and men as microcosm.

Both were composed out of identical elements. That's why the celestial world is often represented on earth globes. The equal view on astronomy and cartography is especially interesting in the case of geographical coordinates. It is often stated that the use of coordinates was unknown to the medieval world and was rediscovered in the 15th century while studying Ptolemy's *Geography*. This statement is untrue in two ways. While the use of coordinates has never been dominant in Antiquity, neither did it disappear during the Middle Ages. As the planetary movements and positions were place dependent, geographical coordinates were integrated in astronomical treatises (pp. 165, 228-231).

Thirdly, while taking scientific innovation as a research standard, we inevitably lose affinity with the medieval world. Nathalie Bouloux mentions the lack of scientific interest in Honorius Augustodensis' *Imago mundi* (ca. 1110). The medieval encyclopedia is a manual for monks whose monastic libraries were inadequate. Honorius's work reconsiders what was valuable for the ancient tradition in a didactic manual, and is therefore of little use for researchers studying their topics of interest with innovation as a standard. On the contrary, in his time the *Imago mundi* was quite renowned. This brings us to a fundamental research problem. Without the concept of 'innovation' we have to rethink the study of the history of science.

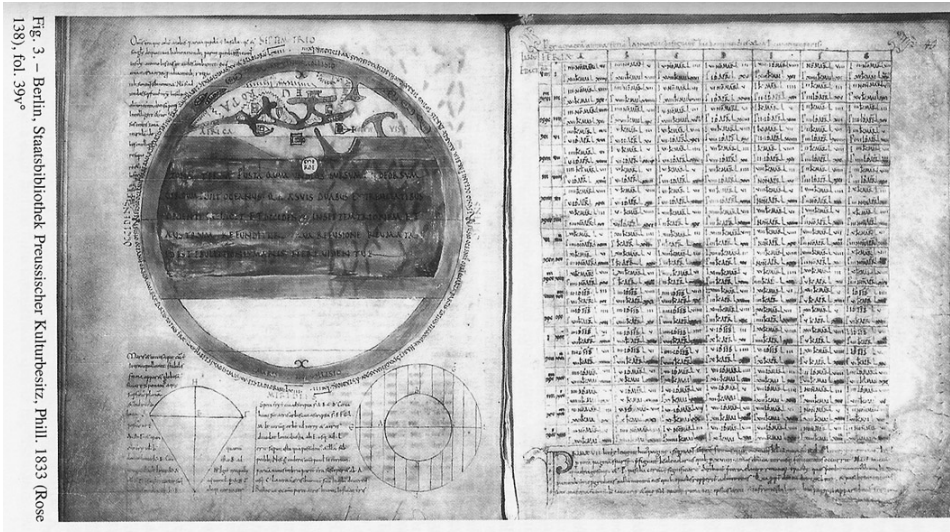


Fig. 3 - Berlin, Staatsbibliothek Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Phil. 1833 (Rose 138), fol. 39v°

One of the few illustrations of the book.

medieval sea charts were used for navigation, trade and geographical knowledge. She underlines how travel related sources, such as trade manuals, legal evidence and pilgrimage stories, should provide important information concerning maps and their use in navigation. Her corpus of medieval sea charts is combined with information on navigation instruments and techniques.

Differences between medieval holistic thinking and our analytical mind resulted in many misunderstandings concerning medieval cartography and geography with, as the most illustrious example, the 'flat earth' myth. Rightly so, all these aspects are highly emphasised in *La terre*, thus becoming a nuanced study on the medieval knowledge of space. To stimulate the reader's appetite we have highlighted only a few topics. The extensive volume reconsiders so many aspects of medieval cosmography from a geographical or/and cartographical viewpoint, that it would be impossible and quite inappropriate to mention them fully. A very brief and general summary of the content will be more appropriate.

La terre is divided into two parts. In part one Christian Deluz renders an overview of representations of the world in medieval Western Europe. He makes use of both textual and iconographical sources starting from the fifth century, when the authority of the source still predominates, until the age of Humanism in the 15th century, when ancient knowledge, medieval writings and new findings from traveling are synthesised.

In the second part of *La terre* six different authors deal with as many cosmographical themes. In each case the contribution is identically structured: first an introduction, followed by a list of sources. As a result, 110 documents are reproduced in the original language, i.e. Latin; they are provided with a translation, a bibliography and comments.

In *La terre dans le cosmos* [the earth in the cosmos] the editor of the work, Patrick Gautier Dalché investigates the earth in all its aspects, sphericity, dimensions, five zones and their inhabitation, geographical coordinates and celestial influence.

L'espace habité [the inhabited space] by Nathalie Bouloux deals with geography in three ways, firstly geography *pur sang* as literary descriptions of the world, secondly cartography from the 12th until the 14th century with the presence of *mappae mundi* such as the Hereford map, thirdly Renaissance geography with the work of Petrarca, Boccaccio et al.

Emmanuelle Vagnon, in *La représentation cartographique de l'espace maritime*, considers how

In *Le voyage* Christine Gadrat-Ouerfelli deals with geographical information in travel stories, pilgrimages and itineraries, the interest in ancient cities such as Athens and Carthage, different populations, the mythic Orient and its earthly paradise.

Paul Fermon renders in *Cartes et plans à grande échelle* [large scale maps and plans] an overview of large scale maps including a large variety of territorial maps, regional maps and city maps. The early 14th century map of Aardenburg illustrates the foundation of a church in Bentille (Moershoofd) near the parishes of Sint-Laureins and Sint-Jan-in-Eremo (Meetjesland). A 15th century map shows the river Aa around the French Saint-Omer that was canalised by the monks of the abbey of Saint-Bertin in the ninth century.

Finally, in *Techniques et pratiques de la mesure du sol*, Armelle Querrien deals with traces of medieval land surveying practice.

Being aware of the large content of *La terre*, the accidental use of the world 'manual' on the fifth page really strikes the mind. While reading its 710 pages, *La terre* proves to be nothing less than a reference work on medieval cartography. For anyone looking for an easy introduction on medieval cartography less condensed and nicely illustrated editions are available. For anyone looking for a scholarly reference work that gives an overview of most existing maps and their literature, *La terre* is simply indispensable. Its use can be combined with J.B. Harley and David Woodward's first volume of *The History of Cartography (Cartography in Prehistoric, Ancient, and Medieval Europe and the Mediterranean)*, University of Chicago Press, 1987). However, there is one small regret (undoubtedly caused by the financial implications and editing strategies of most publishers today): the visual language of the medieval maps would have benefited from a larger number of illustrations.

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Enigmas, Geografía, Expediciones y Cartografía de las Américas [Enigmas, Geography, Expeditions and Cartography of the Americas]

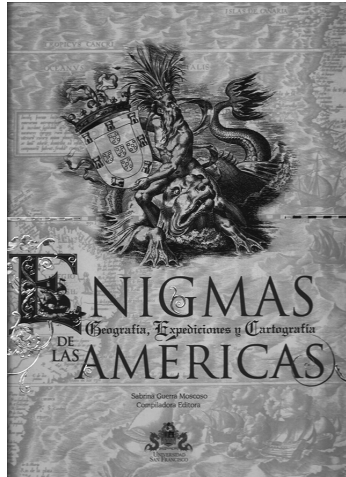
by Sabrina Guerra Moscoso (Ed.)

Quito: Universidad San Francisco de Quito, 2013, 150 pp. ISBN 978-9978-68-055-1.
To order: Universidad San Francisco de Quito, Diego Robles y Pampite, www.usfq.edu.ec

European scientific modernity was much more than what we are accustomed to hear, read and even see. New geography, oceanic expeditions, and especially, new maps contributed to the construction of early modernity. This book of cartographic enigmas is a great example. The book *Enigmas de las Américas*, edited and compiled by the Professor of the College of Social Sciences and Humanities at the University San Francisco de Quito, Sabrina Guerra Moscoso, is essentially a book of maps — not an atlas — beautifully illustrated, through which the reader can perceive without effort how much of modern science developed, to which knowledge considered *a priori* peripheral was central. This was the case of cartography during the so-called Age of Discovery and geographical expansion.

In a book of this nature one cannot miss the engaging images, representations of the New World, of the whole and of its parts, in all its versions, of different mapping styles and nationalities. Today no one is surprised when reading that the early modern world, in general, and scientific practices of the sixteenth century, in particular, cannot be understood without the images it produced. In that sense, this book covers many of the topics that can be found in a book of the history of cartography, but it also delves further into detail. The book is an ode to visual culture and incorporates within its pages more than the most popular and disclosed maps of modern Europe. The reader will find maps of Waldseemüller, Ortelius and Hondius, but also maps of Martín de Saavedra y Guzmán, of Jesuits such as Juan Magnin or of other priests like Samuel Fritz.

In the same way as the production of a map encompasses many disciplines, the editor has brought together, in this collective work, a multidisciplinary team able to tackle this subject from different perspectives, from the history of science or the history of cartography to the maritime and naval history and anthropology, art history and political history. This analogy is one of the most notable features of this volume. Another important characteristic is that it is a book written from the other side of the Atlantic, from America — a significant fact that cannot go unnoticed. It is a refreshing and enriching approach. From their own narrative styles, this point of view allows the authors to elegantly step away from a Eurocentric perspective of the



expansion. This is probably the greatest contribution of the work, offering an approach to the modern cartography of America — from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century — by American eyes that already know the European version of the facts.

In a tone at the same time entertaining and rigorous, the ten contributors to this work walk through five major enigmas in the history of modern geography, namely the South Pass, the Terra Australis, El Dorado, the Northwest Passage and the existence of fantastic islands. In turn, these large enigmas frame more

specific mysteries that stand, in contemporary literature, between reality and myth, as was the case of the discovery of the Rio de la Plata, the passage through the Strait of Magellan, Tierra del Fuego, the Amazon and imaginary islands of the Mar del Sur, among others.

Apart from the introduction — by Sabrina Guerra — the work is divided into ten chapters. The first, written by Rodrigo Moreno Jeria, conducts a tour of the fifteenth-century cartographic exploration of the Río de la Plata. In the second chapter, Sabrina Guerra and Mateo Ponce glimpse at the enigmatic search of the South passage from Magellan's expedition. In the third chapter Rodrigo Moreno returns to delve into what he calls the doomsday Cape, the Cape Horn and the coveted passage to the ocean of peaceful waters. César Ávila Royert tells in the fourth chapter how mapping built and invented the archipelago of Tierra del Fuego. The fifth chapter, at the hands of Diego Quiroga, deconstructs and debugs the utopic legend about Terra Australis. In the sixth chapter Carmen Fernández-Salvador highlights the role occupied by travel literature and Jesuit cartography in recognition of the Amazon during the seventeenth century, as well as scientific and moral implications these practices have for modern geography and Spanish imperial interests respectively. In the seventh chapter Ana Sevilla and Elisa Sevilla describe how the new colonial administration faced the Amazon basin, with its profits and its wonders, through map design — Jesuit, academic and administrative — of the eighteenth century. Kris Lane explains in chapter eight the English obsession with the Northwest Passage, from the Spanish reconnaissance of the sixteenth century to the adventures of Captain Cook in the eighteenth century. Similarly, Andrew Lambert continues in



Die Welt aus Augsburg – Landkarten von Tobias Conrad Lotter (1717-1777) und seinen Nachfolgern [The world as seen from Augsburg – Maps by Tobias Conrad Lotter (1717-1777) and his successors]

by Michael Ritter

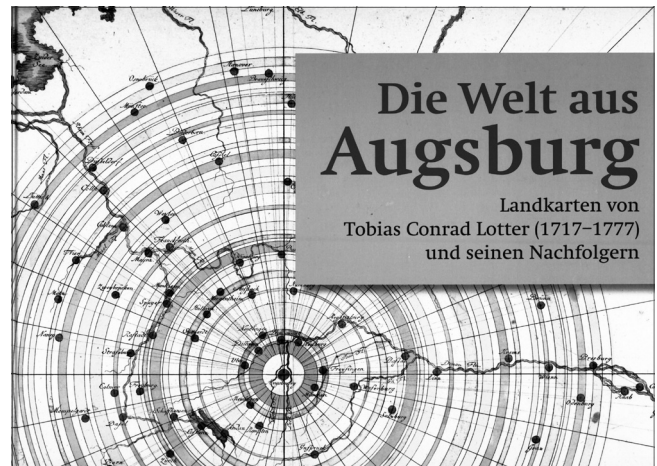
Catalogue of an exhibition held in Augsburg's Schaezlerpalais, 11 April – 12 October 2014,
edited by Anton Lotter and Christof Trepesch

Berlin: Deutscher Kunstverlag, 2014. 264 pp., 171 colour ill., hard cover, 27.5 x 30 cm. ISBN 978-3-422-07265-7. EUR 34.90.
To order: Deutscher Kunstverlag, Paul-Lincke-Ufer 34, D-10999 Berlin, www.deutscherkunstverlag.de

Augsburg was one of Europe's most important centres of map production in the 18th century. Among the outstanding actors in this field was the copperplate engraver Tobias Conrad Lotter who initially worked for his father-in-law Matthäus Seutter. After his death Lotter began publishing maps himself and started a flourishing business continued by his sons and grandsons. Their maps became very popular and significantly contributed to the spread of geographical knowledge at that time.

Although called a catalogue by the editors, this work is more of a companion book as it represents the sum of over twenty years of research, judging by the author's referenced publications on the subject. He contributed a most readable study of the entangled story of Augsburg publishers in *Imago Mundi*, accessible to those not reading German¹. In the meantime, of course, Ritter has widened his field of research and here presents what amounts to a register of maps and related cartographic products published by Tobias Conrad Lotter and his sons, but he also includes references to maps sold by their contemporaries in Augsburg, notably Probst, between the early 18th and the mid-19th century.

An introductory chapter develops the history of map production in Augsburg, beginning in 1472, when Günter Zainer published a first T-O map. Konrad Peutinger (*Tabula Peutingeriana*, acquired ca 1507), Jörg Seld (monumental bird's eye view of Augsburg, 1521), Hans Rogel (distance maps, 1565), Dominikus



Custos (war maps, around 1600) were active during this early period, followed by mapmakers/publishers Johann Stridbeck, Gabriel Bodenehr, Jeremias Wolff, and Gottfried Jacob Haupt, among others, who take us to the end of the 17th century. In the period that followed, the most important and influential cartographer of Augsburg was Matthäus Seutter (1678-1757). Tobias Conrad Lotter was probably trained by him as a copperplate engraver and signed many of Seutter's maps. On Seutter's death his son Albrecht Carl took over and just about maintained the business for the next five years, during which time Lotter began publishing his own maps. On the death of Albrecht Carl in 1762, the firm's assets were split

¹ Michael Ritter, *Seutter, Probst and Lotter: An Eighteenth-Century Map Publishing House in Germany*, in *Imago Mundi* 53 (2001), 130-135.

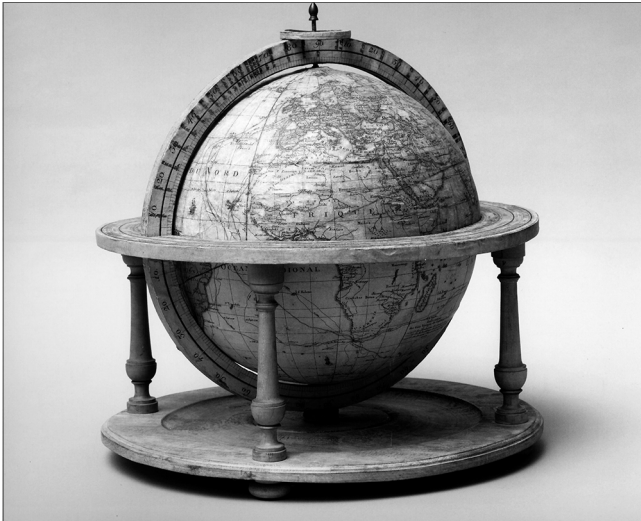
→ chapter nine the theme of the British obsession with the Northwest Passage, but from the perspective of the project of a modern map of the Arctic Pole and the magnetic chart in the nineteenth century. In the tenth and final chapter Kris Lane returns to speak of imaginary maps of the South Sea, 'the best canvas for imaginative cartographers: a huge and new world of fantasy islands, lost and found' (p. 133).

No doubt that the finding of a new world for Europeans and their cartographic representations revolutionized the world of knowledge and modern

culture, but also transformed the social life and the conception that man had of himself. The Americas were an unavoidable feature of modern culture, perhaps with the greatest impact. In this context, this book shows how expeditions through inhospitable seas and how maps of new lands fed, with their great enigmas, a geographical revolution that lasted for several centuries.

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Matthäus Albrecht Lotter,
Globe Terrestre où sont Marquées les Découvertes...,
Augsburg, ca. 1780 (only surviving example)

up and sold to Johann Michael Probst and to Lotter. Whilst the former acquired over 200 Seutter maps which he, and later his sons, continued to market, partially updated, Lotter embarked on his own business with about 175 maps by Seutter, a starting point from which he developed his enterprise with much success, as is shown in the next chapter.

We follow the story of Lotter's publishing firm in six chronological episodes, the first three of which relate Lotter's cartographic career and performance, the remaining three describing the fate and fortune of the firm in the hands of his sons and grandsons. Most of these sections contain a listing of maps pertaining to the subject of the given episode, though limited to abbreviated title and map format, with an indication of recorded states of a map where applicable. Under the heading of maps engraved by Lotter for Seutter, for example, we find 62 folio-sized or multi-sheet maps enumerated, further on 172 maps which Lotter took over from Seutter's stock and republished later, followed by a list of 85 large maps attributable to Lotter himself as the mapmaker. His sons are on record with 73 large and multi-sheet maps. Among all those maps listed, 36 are on display in the exhibition and are reproduced here, usually on a full (right-hand) page, with a detailed bibliographical description on the opposite page, preceded by a transcription of the full map title and indications of size, scale and publishing details. Together with the 44 bibliographical entries that follow these clearly represent the core of the work before us, revealing the depth of Ritter's research.

With the historical events exposed and documented, the author in the next chapter directs our attention to different cartographic orders likely to capture, more instantly perhaps than before, the imagination of visitors and readers. Starting with a *précis* on copperplate engraving and printing, there are four further sections on maps of the world, globes, pocket and folio atlases, on regional maps of Swabia and Bavaria, on thematic mapping, and on non-cartographic works. Each genre receives a copious

share of illustrations-cum-descriptions, totalling 44 exhibits.

Of particular interest should be the notes on the globes. Seutter only produced one pair of terrestrial and celestial globes of modest size (diameter 21 cm), an item Lotter did not take on board nor develop himself, presumably because he had realised that globe making was technically complicated and that it involved commercial risk. The closest he came to the depiction of the earth and the heavens in spherical form were two copper-engraved sheets representing a terrestrial and a celestial globe and an armillary sphere plus planetarium, fully illustrated here. It is therefore all the more surprising that, around 1780, his elder son Matthäus Albrecht undertook the construction of a pair of globes (ca. 30 cm in diameter), but this did not meet with the expected success, as only one pair is on record. The twelve printed globe gores of both, unique pieces themselves, are reproduced.

Inventories of atlas contents, reduced to abbreviated map titles, are quite helpful, but one must bear in mind that the sequence and volume of maps may vary on account of the composite nature of many editions. Whilst Tobias Conrad Lotter was not very successful with his larger folio-size atlases, now quite rare, the *Atlas Minor* with nominally 77 maps was published in greater numbers, well known to map collectors.

As was customary among mapmakers of his time, Seutter produced maps that were, to a large extent, straight copies of the work of other cartographers, in particular of Johann Baptist Homann in Nuremberg and of Guillaume Delisle in Paris. In turn Tobias Conrad Lotter unhesitatingly reproduced Seutter's maps under his own name, as did Johann Michael Probst, but Lotter did at least create a fair number of original maps himself, as we have seen. In spite of the obvious lack of originality in their overall map production, Seutter and certainly the Lotter family kept Augsburg's reputation as a cartographic centre alive for a good part of the Age of Enlightenment.

Michael Ritter, curator of the exhibition, has offered us a stimulating, beautifully illustrated and well researched scholarly work of reference. Its oblong format provides a perfect fit for most of the folio maps reproduced. The resolution of the colour images is such that smallest text engravings can be read, except perhaps those on the wall maps much reduced in size. Altogether, 631 maps by the Lotter clan are listed, 80 of which, the ones in the exhibition, are analysed and described in accompanying texts. This is no mean achievement, and it represents a real breakthrough in our hitherto slender knowledge of maps from Augsburg.

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Cartographie et Représentations de l'Orient méditerranéen en Occident (du milieu du XIII^e à la fin du XV^e siècle)

[Maps and Representations of the eastern Mediterranean made in 'the West' (from the middle of the 13th to the end of the 15th centuries)]

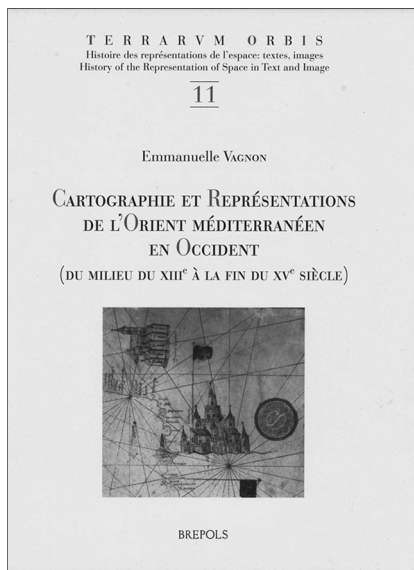
by **Emmanuelle Vagnon**

Number 11 in the *Terrarum Orbis* series – General Editor: **Patrick Gautier Dalché**

Turnhout, Brepols, 2013, 453 pages – 17 colour plates + 2 introductory plates – hardcover, 215 x 275 mm
ISBN 978-2-503-54896-8, EUR 100.00 (plus tax)

This work, number 11 in the *Terrarum Orbis* series, has been produced from Emmanuelle Vagnon's doctoral thesis. It looks at cartographic documents that were available from the mid-13th century to the end of the 15th, defining the region she calls 'the East' as the Mediterranean Near East, centred on the Holy Land and Syrian and Palestinian coast, reaching as far as the Balkans in the north and Egypt in the south. Her work looks at how these documents portray western interests in 'the East', and excludes maps of the region drawn in the Islamic world. Her main interest is to look at how 'the West' produced and used their maps of the East: for teaching purposes, for strategy, e.g. for the crusades, and commerce, and for devotional uses (pilgrimages, for example) and archeology (describing ancient monuments).

Chapter 1 – 'The East at the centre of the world: *mappae mundi* and maps of the Holy Land, 13th century - early 14th century'. After a very general introduction of *mappae mundi*, Vagnon moves on to discuss the significance of Jerusalem and the Holy Land on such maps. Maps made around the time of the Crusades clearly focused on this area. The first



known depiction of Jerusalem is on a T-O map dated 1110, where *Hierusalem* takes up the whole of the bar of the T. This is the first of many very lavishly described – but not illustrated – maps in this book. We are told that certain towns, e.g. Troy, make frequent appearances on *mappae mundi*, as do places connected with heroes such as Alexander the Great. Another 'personality' was Prester John (see Newsletter No 29), who started appearing on maps in the second half of the 14th century. Vagnon emphasises that when it comes to the Hereford *mappa mundi*, which takes pride of place in this chapter, depicting 'the East', it does not take into account the latest knowledge

which would have been available, and that this must have been done on purpose. However, there were many maps drawn at this time, for example the maps of Matthew Paris, which do portray the latest discoveries; at this time it started to be important to actually place elements in their correct geographical places. Knowledge from crusaders, travelers and pilgrims all helped to add detail to maps of the Near East.

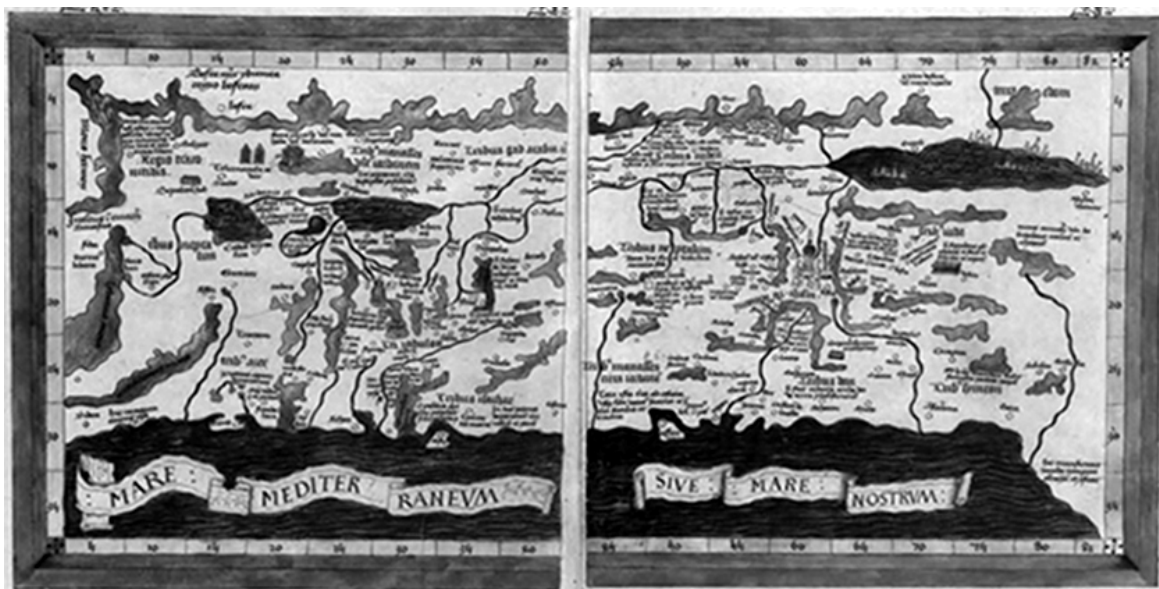


Plate 14: Ptolemy's *Geographia*, Holy Land Paris BnF, lat. 4804, fol. 160v



Chapter 2 is entitled 'A space to conquer' – maps of pilgrimages and crusades in the 14th century'. This period was characterised first by the end of the 'Latin' occupation of the Syrian-Palestine areas, and second by adventurers going as far as China, and this set the Near East in a wider context. The first aspect meant that this territory now had to be re-conquered. There was thus a move to more regional maps, and a call for portolans. Cartography was put to the service of military expeditions, fortress-building and pilgrimages and thus gave up-to-date information on Palestine. At the time most knowledge resided in Genoa and Venice, and contact between the Venetians and the Kingdom of Aragon meant that Barcelona and Majorca also received the information. Aragon was at this time very interested in both the Near and Far East.

Chapter 3 looks at the Near East as a crossroads between Asia and the Mediterranean in the 14th and 15th centuries. A major work written at this time was the *Liber secretorum fidelium crucis* by Marino Sanudo, between 1310 and 1330. This comprised manuscripts, and maps and plans of various types, including town plans which were attributed to the Genoese cartographer Pietro Visconte. Portolans were part of this 'Crusade project', and showed the Eastern Mediterranean. The way this area is portrayed is closely linked with the way the maps were made and used. The marine charts of this era reflected the political, military and commercial rivalries of the region, and paved the way for a new type of

mapping of the Near East.

The final chapter is called 'The Nostalgia for the Lost Orient - Humanism, the Crusades and Pilgrimages in the cartography of the Near East in the 15th century'. At this time maps of the islands in the Aegean and Ptolemaic maps started to add to people's vision of the region. In addition, at the turn of the century the Ottoman Turks invaded the Balkans, and Vagnon comments on maps of the area at this time and those depicting the fall of Constantinople. The book wraps up describing pilgrims' accounts, e.g. that of William Wey, to the Holy Land.

Emmanuelle Vagnon's work covers a huge amount of ground, and if readers were to delve into the sources as described in the footnotes, they would be busy for a very long time. My only issue, as a mere map enthusiast, is that the 'house style' is not at all user-friendly. The table of contents is buried at the back on page 449, and to illustrate 400 or so pages we only have 17 plates, all together at the back. The text of the book sometimes seems rather impenetrable and the book would be so much nicer to read if there were more illustrations to enliven the pages. A spectacular piece of very interesting academic research, nonetheless.



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TERRARVM ORBIS 10

Guenièvre Fournier-Antonini

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

TERRARVM ORBIS
Histoire des représentations de l'espace: textes, images
History of the Representations of Space in Text and Image

10

Guenièvre Fournier-Antonini

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



BREPOLS

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)

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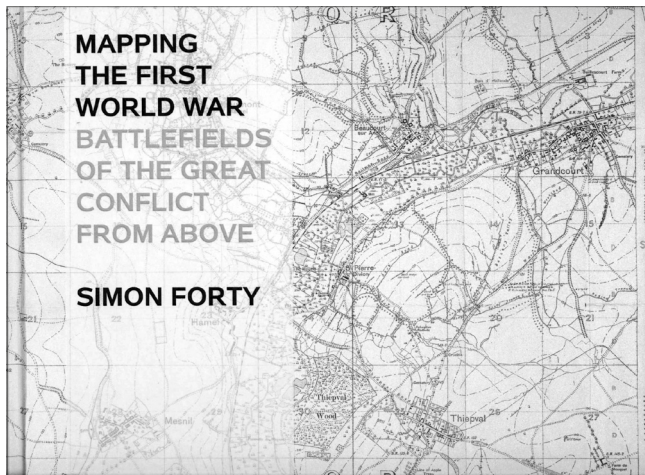
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Mapping the First World War: Battlefields of the Great Conflict from Above by Simon Forty

London, Conway, 144 pages – 116 colour and black and white maps, sketches, notes and photographs – hardcover, 285 x 250 mm
ISBN 9781844862184 GBP 20.00



This work is one of a number that have been published recently to mark the anniversary of the start of World War I. As the author tells us, all the maps illustrated are from the National Archives, a repository located in West London. The selection is drawn primarily from contemporary WWI sources and many have been annotated by the commanders and operational staff who used them. We therefore find ourselves looking at a treasure trove of maps, sketches, lists, charts and photographs, useful and used for 'planning, reconnaissance and conjecture as to enemy positions', as the summary states. In turn this brings to life the events they were used for. In contrast to the usual concerns of the History of Cartography, in this book we are not interested in the author of a given map — though we might wish to know what side he or she was on —, but rather on how the information was portrayed and used. Far more important than the cartographer is the accuracy of the terrain described, the numbers of troops in situ or on the way, or how far a given area had been evacuated.

The book starts with a 27-page introduction to the War itself. This is a real history lesson on a host of movements building up to the fateful assassination of Archduke Franz-Ferdinand in Sarajevo. It takes the reader through the nations that were principally involved at the outbreak of war, a description of the Land War and finally the Legacy.

The documents that follow are in more or less chronological order. To give a flavour of the wide range of documents Simon Forty has included, here are just a few:

German War Aims 1914

A Stanford's map of Europe, Africa and Western Asia showing 'Mittel Europa' and 'Mittel-Afrika', with 'Mittel Europa' covering Germany, Austria, the Balkans and Turkey, and 'Mittel-Afrika' starting with

the south part of West Africa and stretching across the entire continent. The map is coloured, with a very bold red outline of the 'German' areas.

Gallipoli 1915

A panoramic sketch (see Fig. 1) from no 21 MT Battery (part of a regiment), in a sepia wash, showing the sloping terrain, the paths, and the British and Turkish trench positions.

A plan of the Gallipoli peninsula illustrating the British and Turkish lines and the evacuation plan, whereby 35 000 troops, equipment and vehicles, and thousands of horses and mules were evacuated in the week leading up to the final evacuation. A sparse map which shows the coastline, inland terrain and key positions and villages.

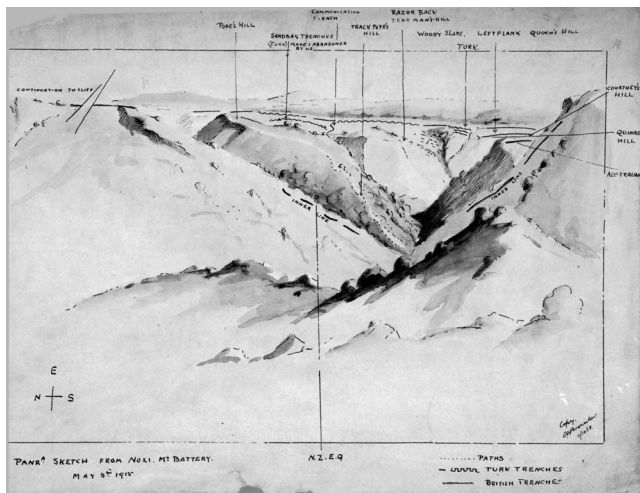


Fig. 1. Gallipoli, 1915

Armoured Car Force, Romania, 1916-17

This is a set of maps/diagrams/sketches showing a campaign where the (British) Royal Marines, crewing the Car Force, were moving from Odessa to Bucharest to support the Russians who were supporting the Romanians. The journey involved crossing the estuary of the Danube and the marshy nature of the terrain seems to have been a great concern. The scale is in miles, carries the author's name and rank, and is signed with the approval of the artillery commander. The actual journey is marked in red, and does not in fact reach its destination. The main colours used are blue – for the coast and the river – and green for the marsh.

A Fifth Army (British) intelligence map 1918

This shows an area of the Western Front with Armentières to the north and Lille to the east. It shows the positions of German army hospitals and aerodromes where balloons and aircraft were based. Again this is a standard map, overlaid with icons each



for hospitals, aerodromes and balloons – the balloons were often used as observation points for calling in artillery fire. The British Front is traced on the map and there's a signature of sorts, a number and the date 31-8-18.

German Order of Battle, Western Front, 1918

This is a standard map (see Fig. 2) showing international boundaries, rivers and towns and villages, and is overlaid with the German troop positions just after the French position had collapsed (30 May). They are divided into three categories: fresh divisions in reserve, tired divisions withdrawn recently, and tired divisions rested for ten days or over. Apart from the drawing showing the troop positions, there are two tables – one summarising the troops, with the comment that the number of battalions includes dismounted cavalry divisions, among them 17 Landwehr (infantry) divisions and three others of poor quality, the other the Army Groups, i.e. the German leaders and the numbers of divisions under them. A similar-looking base map - which chronologically should come first - is stamped 'SECRET' and 'Reserves on May 24 1918', and shows British reserves before the renewed German attacks on May 27. Both maps show scales in miles and kilometers.

I personally found this a most interesting book, a true 'reality check' on various aspects of WWI. The variety of documents and geographies is huge. The maps and charts, not to mention detailed drawings (such as that, plus a photograph, of an air raid bomb dropped by a Zeppelin in 1916), really bring home the

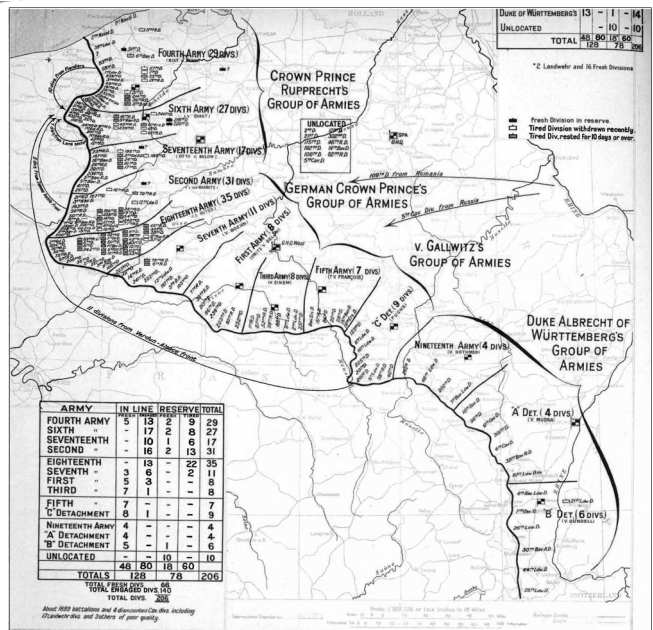


Fig. 2. German Order of Battle, Western Front, 1918

sheer numbers and logistics need to run the campaigns and how every unit needed to be accounted for. The book is written from a British viewpoint, but I think it would still be extremely interesting to those from all the countries trampled over in the conflict.

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Shorter bibliographical notes

by Wulf Bodenstein

Antiquarian Map Puzzles

Among its cartographic holdings the Map Library of the Deutsche Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin possesses a collection of early geographical jigsaw puzzles to which it could recently add two items. These were bought with financial support from the *Freundeskreis für Cartographica*. The first is a map puzzle of Africa produced by Robert Sayer in 1772. The second is another puzzle of Africa made from a map by Tobias Conrad Lotter entitled *Africa Concinnata Secundum Observationes Membrorum Acad[emiarum] Regal[is] Scientiarum...* [Africa according to the observations of members of the (French) Royal Academy of Sciences...] (see illustration). It is based on Delisle's map of Africa of 1700 which Jeremias Wolff had reengraved and reissued in Augsburg as an almost identical copy, citing Delisle in the cartouche as the source, but with Latin nomenclature. It is possible that Johann Michael Probst later also used that same copperplate. The fact is that Lotter acquired it and republished the map in about 1760 without any modification except replacing Wolff's (or Probst's) name with his own, still showing reference to Delisle. This is the map used for the puzzle.



Whereas many map puzzles were cut from reduced maps specially drawn for that purpose, as for example in England, this one was made from the original folio-sized coloured map glued onto a wooden board and then cut into pieces. In our case the map, and the puzzle, measure 45 x 57 cm. It was certainly not a Lotter product but may have been produced in Leipzig. In the Map Library's collection there are another five 'Lotter'-puzzles, among which maps of Italy and of Europe. An interesting subject for future research.



Mein lieber Freund und Kupferstecher [My dear fellow and copperplate engraver]

A film by Rainer Kalnbach

A DVD prepared by Kalnbach's son Christian, German and English version, 24 min., Hamburg 2012. Separately available: a 24-page illustrated commentary brochure in German.. To order : Rainer Kalnbach, Am Galgenberg 13 K, D-29456 Hitzacker (Elbe), Germany, Tel +49-(0)5862-87 70, EUR 20.00 for the DVD, EUR 15.00 for the brochure

In 1943 Rainer Kalnbach, fourteen years old, joined the cartographic copper engraving firm of Max Zapf in Hildburghausen (Thuringia) as an apprentice. The German Hydrographic Institute in Hamburg engaged him as a copper engraver in 1950 where he engraved sea charts until, in the early 1960s, he had to adapt to new production techniques that were then being introduced. Kalnbach continued his career as a cartographer responsible for the cartographic design of nautical publications until his retirement in 1993, after 43 years of service in the Hydrographic Institute.

Many years later he finally agreed to give a demonstration of copper engraving techniques for a film made by his son, reviving an art which has long vanished from the map making scene. The film shows the use of the various engraving tools, the transfer method of an original drawing by the cartographer onto the copper plate, the engraving procedure for letters, lines, and symbols and demonstrates what is generally little understood, that is the way in which engraving errors are corrected. Printing with a roller press is the final stage of the production sequence. This admirably produced presentation allows us to grasp the difficulties inherent in acquiring and performing the copper plate engraver's skills.

The epigrammatic title needs an explanation. It is a saying attributed to German poet Friedrich Rückert (1788-1866), who thus hailed a friend of his, copper engraver by trade. Since then this expression has



taken on a somewhat negative slant in its popular usage, possibly due to the fact that copper plate engravers were suspected of illicit production of prints from a plate commissioned by someone else.

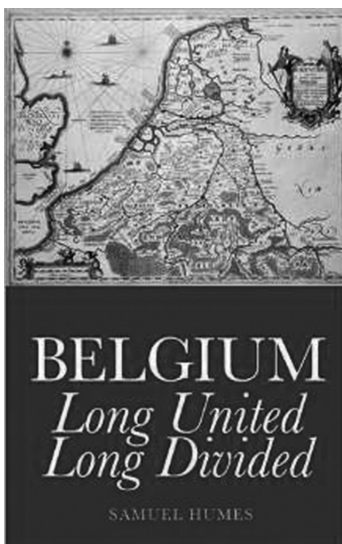
The film was first shown in its original German edition at the 5th International Atlas Days in Berlin (2010). On popular demand an English version has been added which was presented at the 25th ICHC in Helsinki (2013). Both versions are now contained on the DVD offered here. Highly recommended.

(See also the article by Kit Batten (IMCoS Journal No 134, p. 39), about Kalnbach's live demonstration of copper plate engraving at a meeting of the Tobias Mayer Association in Marbach in March 2013).

Belgium: Long United, Long Divided

by Samuel Humes

Our longstanding member Sam Humes, former director of Boston University's Brussels campus, had frequently animated our Map Evenings with some cartographic master pieces from his collection before returning to the US. He has now written a book about the country he lived in for many years. According to a press release, Wilfried Martens, former Prime Minister of Belgium, hailed this book 'as a brilliant insight into the age-long history of Belgium, telling us how the linguistic and cultural divide determines the outlook of our country to this day... The objectivity with which



this work is steeped makes it particularly worthwhile reading for Belgians'.. And others, one would imagine. Its map cover promises some fine details about the history of cartography. Published by London-based Hurst publishers, the book will be launched officially on 23 October 2014 at 19.00h by the English Bookshop Waterstones at their premises in Brussels, Boulevard Adolphe Max 71-75 (events.brussels@waterstones.com, tel. 02 219 27 08).

Everybody is welcome.



Early Maps Indian Style

by **Susan Gole**
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Revised from the talk given at the Brussels Map Circle's annual international conference 'Mapping India' on 7 December 2013.

The word 'early' in this title is vague as very few of the maps I discuss here have been dated, or studied in detail. One requisite would be knowledge of the very many languages that were in common use in India in the 18th and 19th centuries when most of them were probably drawn. Some written languages such as Modi which was in use among the court circles and better educated in Maharashtra, are almost unknown today. Fifty years ago very few maps drawn in an Indian style were known, and those few were little regarded by art historians or geographers.

I discuss particularly four aspects of these maps. Firstly I show that they were probably drawn with no influence from foreign sources. Secondly, the importance of knowing where possible the reason for the map's preparation. Thirdly, the question of scale needs understanding, as it is very different from that used in European maps. Finally I make an urgent plea for such maps to be better preserved, and studied for what they can tell us about India's cultural history

Are these maps Indian or European?

It is frequently thought that if a map appears to fit into the European mould, it must have been drawn by a European visitor to India, or by an Indian working for Europeans. But detailed mapping of Indian towns and rural areas was quite late in the foreigners' acquaintance with India. For example, a beautiful map of Surat (Fig. 1), painted on cloth and nearly two metres in each direction with finely lettered Persian text and additional poorly written Rajasthani, has been dated to about 1730¹. There is no known European map with this amount of detail, showing not only the inner and outer city walls, the berths for merchants' ships, the Mughal fort, and also outlying villages. The few contemporary European maps are sketches usually of the immediate area surrounding their house or factory, until an English survey of the town was made in 1817.

Another map of a large town unrecorded in European sources is of Nasik, in Maharashtra. After the Marathas came to power under Shivaji, it was made a local capital under the Peshwas and enlarged. It re-

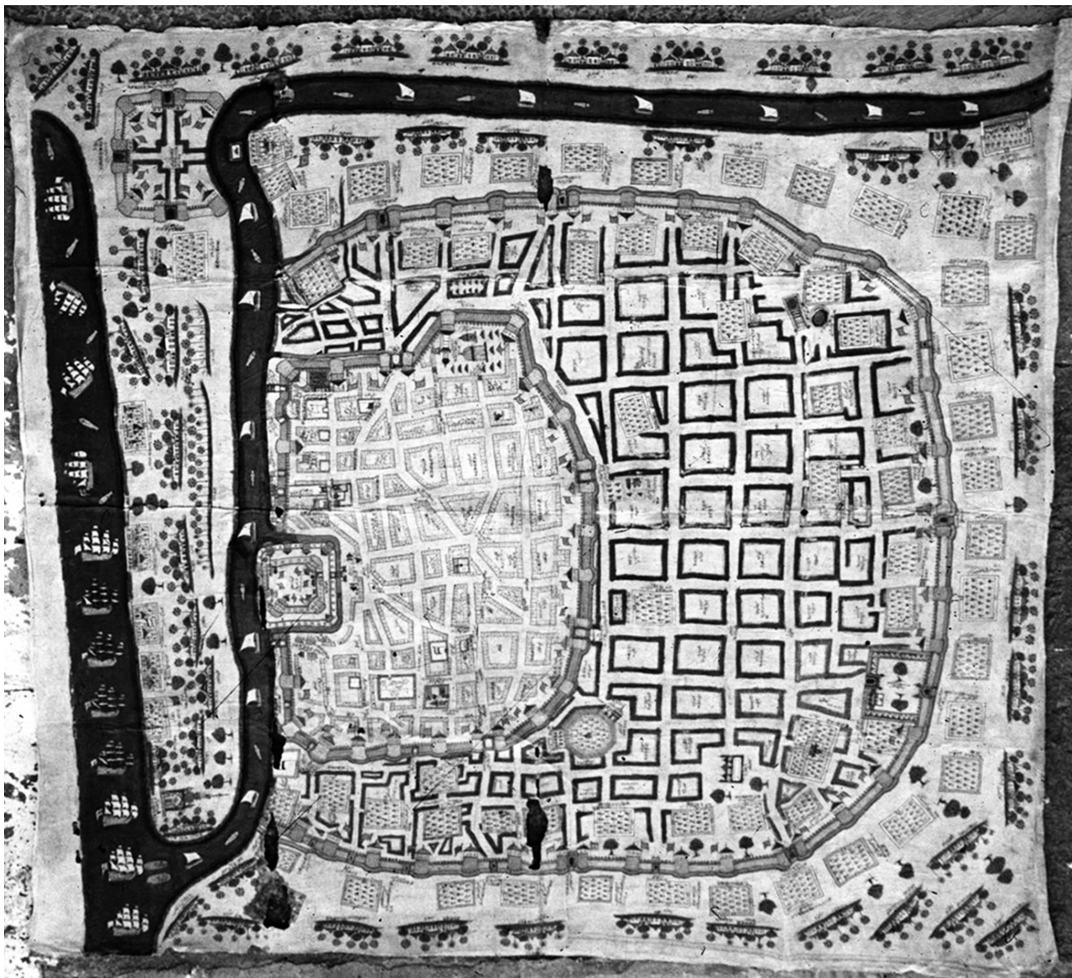


Fig. 1

The large cloth map of Surat, often the first port reached by European vessels. Jaipur, City Palace Museum.

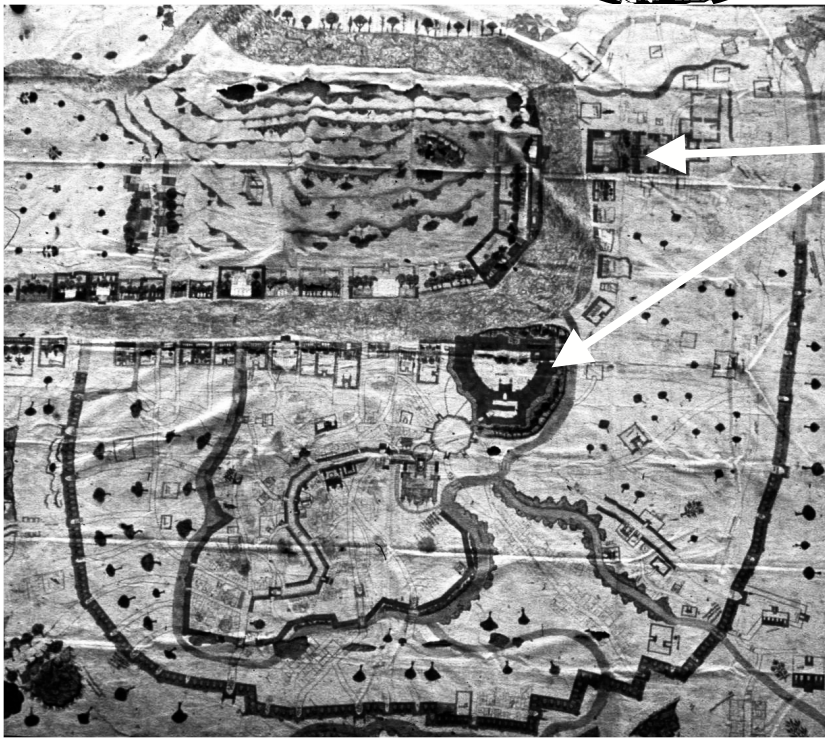


Fig. 2. Agra.
Jaipur, City Palace Museum.

Arrows on the right indicate the Taj Mahal (above) and the Fort.

ing tourists. It is a detailed account of the work required to repair certain walls and those which should be constructed anew. Sawai Jai Singh, maharaja of Jaipur, was appointed governor of the province of Agra in the 1720s. Chandramani Singh has located on this map the house of Rai Shivadasa who was appointed by Jai Singh to be his deputy in the town, and it is likely that he ordered the map to be made to accompany his report back to the maharaja.² The map records many details about the exact length of the repairs in gaz (a gaz being something like a yard or metre), such as the outer wall shown in red. The wall in yellow near the Taj Mahal is recorded as being a temporary

remained, as it has been for centuries, an important religious centre, and was visited by many pilgrims. The text is written in Marathi, and prominence is given to buildings belonging to the Holkars of Indore, the ruling family at the time. Perhaps they arranged for it to be prepared. Along the river are named the very many ghats or cremation sites, making this as important for those of western India as Varanasi (or Benares) is for those living further north. As in the Surat map, streets are carefully drawn; here too the houses on either side are shown in conventional style. A manuscript map drawn prior to 1743 of Crediton in Devon, England shows the same style, houses appearing on the map as they would be seen by someone on the ground. This style is found often in Indian maps, especially those of the two main streets of Shahjahanabad (now known as Delhi) drawn in the middle of the 18th century, with the occupant of each house named.

However the town of Nasik, at least as it exists today is not nearly so neat and regular in design, and modern tourist maps are very different in style. Yet an 18th century visitor from another part of India using this map would have been able to locate the places he wanted to walk or ride to, find where he could sleep and eat, have some idea of how far it was to go there, and be able to tell others how to follow his route. There is no known western map of Nasik to compare with this in date, which was possibly made towards the end of the 18th century, so it is unlikely that there is actually a European influence here.

Another large town plan painted on cloth also shows considerable detail, long before there was a similar European map and that is of Agra (Fig. 2). The Taj Mahal is at top right and the Red Fort below, well known tourist sites today. But compared with the Nasik map it appears very sketchy and incomplete. This is because we actually know the purpose for which this map was prepared, and it was not for visit-

construction not made of brick, and presumably not required to be rebuilt at the time.

It is known that Sawai Jai Singh possessed a Homann atlas presented by the Jesuits, and the City Palace Museum at Jaipur has the richest collection of Indian maps that have survived, though I have not seen any there that were clearly influenced by the Homann maps. There is also a large collection in the Jaipur Kapaddwara, a government office, that Chandramani Singh discovered neglected in a cupboard and has published with transcripts of all the text on the maps.³ Some were obviously brought to Jaipur from elsewhere such as that of Surat (Fig. 1), and a beautiful one of Kashmir, but there are many others made for local construction projects such as dams, bridges, urban areas, and canals.

One is of an 18 metre-long map for a canal to be constructed from a dam at Ramgarh to a lake near Jaipur, but the canal was never actually built; perhaps that is why the map remains in the archives and was not destroyed by use on site. It records that three thousand pillars were required to keep the water level correct, and the height of each pillar. The distance between them is marked with a red pillar at 1000 gaz intervals and a yellow one every 100 gaz. Nearby villages are named, and often the canal is shown passing between hills.

Strip maps were not unusual in India at the time, though they are very unlike those of the English mapmaker. A book written in 1760⁴, a condensed history of India, giving descriptions and statistics for several provinces and lives of holy men, contains many double pages of maps. Some might not use this word for them as they only give the names of the towns and villages to be passed, and rivers to cross, but it covers the distance from Attock in the far north to Bijapur in Central India in twelve such maps, with many side diversions to other towns not on the direct route.



There are two columns on each page, making it sometimes difficult to decipher, and most of the information is taken from the *A'in-i Akbari*, a gazetteer written for the emperor Akbar in the 16th century. No distances are given nor compass directions, so it is basically a traveller's guide about routes and what to expect on the way.

Much more colourful are the *vijnapatipatra*, letters written to Jain monks inviting them to bless a town by spending the monsoon period there, and the delights that are to be found on the journey. They are in the form of long scrolls, and one ending in Jaiselmer is about 12 metres long, and is one of the few maps with a written date, 1859 (but given in one of several Indian styles of dating). Along the route are drawn elephants waiting to escort the saint, well-dressed citizens, and shops with all manner of delicious food stuffs. The town of Jaiselmer which issued the invitation is shown in some detail, at least the grander houses and temples within the wall, and the houses shown along the route are only the grander type, no hovels of the poor.

More similar to a European map is one depicting the route from Kandahar (now in Afghanistan) to Delhi, frequently travelled by Mughal administrators and businessmen. Shown in detail is the fort of Lahore, and at the far end Shahjahanabad, the name then for Delhi, seat of the Mughal emperors since 1634. There are two copies of this map in the British Library, one twelve metres long and the other twenty. On the back of the longer one is a note that it was made by Maulvi Qulam Qadir who was in Kandahar with general Elphinstone in 1841, but from internal evidence they were possibly made earlier and presented to Elphinstone at that time. There is mention of many caravanserais now in ruins, perhaps the result of the turbulent years in this area of the 1760s. Distances between places are given, though they vary between the two maps. Rivers and canals are shown in some detail, perhaps they were obstacles along the route. It is not only a route map, but also names the places of interest and where to stay along the way.

Another long strip map is of the Ali Mardan Khan canal through Punjab. Part of it had been built in the 14th century, Akbar had it repaired and when Shah Jahan was planning his new capital at Delhi and the canal was found to be clogged with weed, he ordered it to be cleaned and repaired. Canals in India were usually built to bring water, not for transportation as they often were in Europe. Painted in bright colours on cloth this map is over 12 metres long, and shows not only the canal but names villages to east and west, but with no regard to their actual distance from the canal. It was possibly drawn in the third quarter of the 18th century. Flora and fauna are drawn along the banks, fish in the river, as well as sites worth visiting, such as the mausoleum of Bhu Ali Qalander at Karnal. The start of the canal was at Benawas in Punjab and it ends at Shahjahanabad, where it is shown providing a moat round three sides of the city before it flows into the Jumna, and again many of the houses and gardens of nobles are named.

Importance of knowing the purpose for which a map was made

Often when text is absent, a map may be hard to understand, even which area is covered, so any explanation about its aim is useful. One such map is of the Kathmandu Valley in Nepal. There is an inscription below the palace complex of Patan which records that the wall hanging was donated by Shri Chikidhi in 1802 after a pilgrimage made with his wife, daughter and son, and other named friends. The map is unusual in that, apart from the geographical features, the same group is shown many times on the map as they progress along the route. The holy Himalayan range is shown at the top also the stupas at Muktinath on the bank of the Kali Gandaki river flowing between Dhaulagiri and Annapurna before it joins the Ganges in India, and a popular site through the ages for both Buddhist and Hindu pilgrims, although it is the town of Jomsom that is named.

Pilgrimage has always been a popular reason for travel in India, and there were many maps of pilgrimage routes, and modern maps are still on sale at pilgrimage sites so that the believer can carry home a memory of his visit. They vary very much in style, not only between early ones and modern ones, but in their depiction of the same religious site. Some maps of the town of Vraj (modern Mathura) may appear in the shape of a leaf or a lotus flower, some have the recognised pilgrim route marked, others concentrating more on the temples to be visited.

There are two maps of Sankhoda Bet on the coast of Gujarat, more commonly known as Dwarka. One is dated in the text as being made in 1773, and it is unlikely that it is accurate geographically, but it shows and names the main temples that a devout pilgrim should visit. The other is more similar to the maps we are familiar with, and may be older. It is unusual in that we are actually told the name of the painter, Sali-gram son of Gajadhar, who was court painter to Sawai Jai Singh and Pratap Singh in Jaipur. Perhaps knowledge of the use of maps for construction so common in Jaipur as well as the acquisition of maps during travel influenced the more geographical look of this map. Interesting is the whirlpool at the mouth of the river, with above it a beach marked 'for bathing'. At the top under the sea is the legendary city that was home of Lord Krishna after he fled from Mathura. It was built in gold, but as a result of family feuds it was swallowed by the sea. Temple sculptures can still be found there under the water.

A map whose purpose is not so obvious is a large world map probably made in India in the late 18th century (Fig. 3). It is based on Ptolemaic maps but with more obvious influence from the Islamic maps of al-Idrisi. South is at the top, Africa on the right and Japan on the left. India is to the left of the centre (below a Portuguese galleon, with a very small peninsula to the left of it) and while text in other parts is in Arabic and Persian, in India it is in Devnagari as well as Arabic. There are plenty of small miniature scenes, which are similar to those from Rajasthan or the Deccan; that is why it is assumed that it was made in India, rather than brought there from elsewhere. Perhaps



the most important scene is at the bottom left depicting Alexander and the local men who requested his help against the people of Gog and Magog, as described in the *Iskander Nama*.

Quite different are what are sometimes called astrocharts in catalogues and several are known, based on various religious sites in western India. They usually have 16 compass directions named, and the figure '145' occurs when they are centred on Ujjain. Possibly the oldest extant is centred on Sojat in Marwar and was bound in a book of historical tales written in 1656. Perhaps they were an aid to preparing a horoscope, where the position of stars at a particular time and place is important. Only the names of places are given, but they are approximately in the correct direction from the central town.

In the Bhojanshala at Amber Fort is a series of maps for which we can guess the reason for their existence. Amber was the former capital of Rajasthan before the present town was built in 1727. On the walls of the maharaja's dining chamber (bhojanshala) are detailed paintings of holy towns. It is said that the study of holy places aids digestion and general well-being. In the larger main dining hall of the palace there are town views around the walls, similar to those seen today in modern Jain temples, but not nearly as well depicted as here. These paintings are in one of the small rooms of the palace (hardly four metres by two), where presumably the maharaja ate in private without courtly fuss. The room is not included in tours of the palace, and there is no natural light so the paintings have been well preserved, though there is a stair from a lower floor, a door to the verandah overlooking the courtyard and another to a smaller undecorated room, perhaps for serving up the food. None of the maps had a title, although there was text identifying some of the buildings.

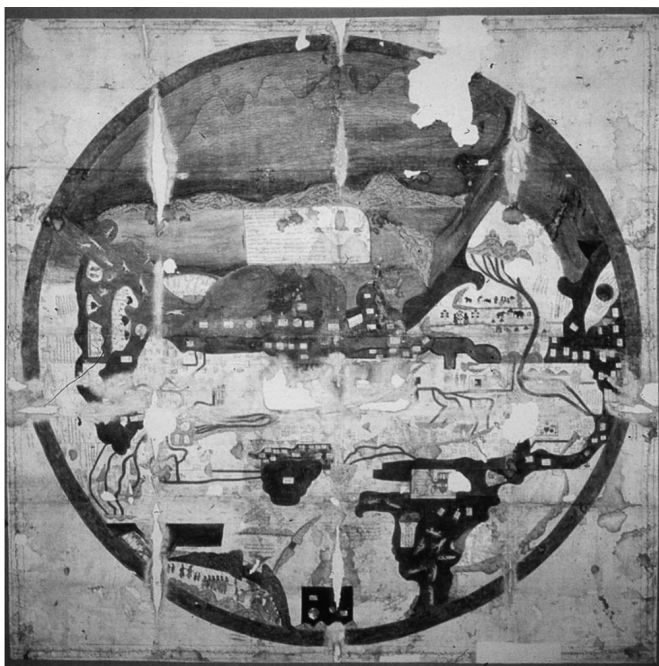


Fig. 3. World Map. Berlin, Islamische Kunst Museum.

Different idea of scale

I have mentioned the obvious lack of a sense of scale in some of the maps. What seems to be more important is the relative significance of the information that is given on the map. For centuries mathematics has been well advanced in India, and I am sure that if the mapmakers felt a need for a measured scale they would have been able to prepare maps accordingly. When Alexander went to north India in the 4th century BC, his geographers were able to fit the important rivers and mountains into an approximate map of India with knowledge gleaned from talks with wise men living there, which Ptolemy then included in his map, though the peninsular shape of India was not recognised then. So the inhabitants of India certainly had a good idea of the geography of their country.

In the map of Surat (Fig. 1) there is no attempt to give any indication how far the surrounding villages are from the town itself, but they are named, their general direction is supplied for those who wished to go there, and this seems to be the important reason for including them. There were more popular landmarks to show in detail on the map which required adequate space to give clear information about where they were in relation to the specific building that one might want to find.

Similarly on the Ali Mardan Khan Canal map, one of the long scroll type, villages and towns some distance from the canal are named; here the distance from the canal is given in circular panels measured in jheribi (about 2 miles). Some towns mentioned were more than a hundred miles away, others quite near to the canal itself, but there is no idea of this on the map, except in the texts. Some roughly drawn Maratha maps of the wars against the British in the early 19th century also show the same disregard for measured scale but from the map itself one can obtain a clear reason about what was included and perhaps why. In a plan of the area around Gwalior, the town is indicated by a circle above the hill fort on the right side of the map. The fort actually stands on a very prominent hill with the town spread below, but that was not of importance for the maker of this map. It is oriented with west at the top but the writing is to be read from all directions. The army of the Scindia ruling family is encamped within the bend of the river, and there are notes where there is always water in the river bed, and where it is dry. The main commanders in the army with their encampments are named beside the river, with the commandant's bungalow in the centre with a wide bazaar leading up to it. The bungalow of the British resident is drawn in elevation with a note that he has a company to guard it, but no army stationed there.

Similar is another sketch, this time of Pratapgarh. The town is again named in a semi-circle, and the raja's fort and main bazaars are marked. A diagonal text in one corner states that forests and mountainous terrain extend in this direction for 70 cos (roughly 200 kilometers). The old palace is named in a circle twelve cos away, with the English cantonment in a square



three cos beyond it. Many distances in cos are noted throughout the map. Both these maps would have been valuable plans for an army commander, and the fact that they were not drawn to scale would not have mattered so long as the information was understood and relative sites indicated.

Urgent need for better conservation

I conclude with an urgent request that such maps as I have discussed might be better conserved and valued. I know of others I saw during my research that are mysteriously missing from the library where I saw them.

One such is the Ali Mardan Canal map I saw in Andhra Pradesh State Archives, and a scholar told me recently he went there to study it, and library staff could not find it! A map of Bijapur I saw and photographed in the Gol Gumbaz Museum there is now so badly damaged that the lettering can be read only from my photograph. There used to be several Maratha maps in a privately run historical library in Pune that I photographed many years ago, that can no longer be seen there. They also had a very large and rare Maratha cloth map of the whole of south India that was bundled up in tatters on an open shelf. When I offered to arrange for it to be professionally repaired in UK, I was denied access to the library, though they did accept a trunk I bought for it to be kept in. The large number of maps at the Jaipur City Palace Museum I was fortunately able to photograph because of contacts I had then. Now scholars ask me for copies of the photographs because they are not allowed in to see them. More Maratha maps were described in the National Archives journal in the early fifties, supposedly in Sholapur at the time, but despite my searching I was unable to trace them.

On the other hand, disregarding current Indian government attempts to prevent smuggling of antique items from the country, the large world map (Fig. 3) is now well preserved, beautifully hung for all to see in the Islamische Kunst Museum at Berlin. However it left the country, it is now safe and valued. The Newberry Library in Chicago wished to borrow a Nepali map of Central Asia (Fig 4) for an exhibition. It is written in Nepali text and with markedly Hindu features such as the cave where the mythological Pandavas hid and nearby the growth of the asafoetida plant, but there are also many pithy texts abusive to Muslims. Throughout, distances from Nepal are given in cos (presumably, but not stated, and they are not accurate). The large river flowing north is the Amudarya or Oxus and the area covered extends from the sea at the top (possibly Caspian or Aral but named only as 'sea') to Kabul at the bottom, and what is called sim-

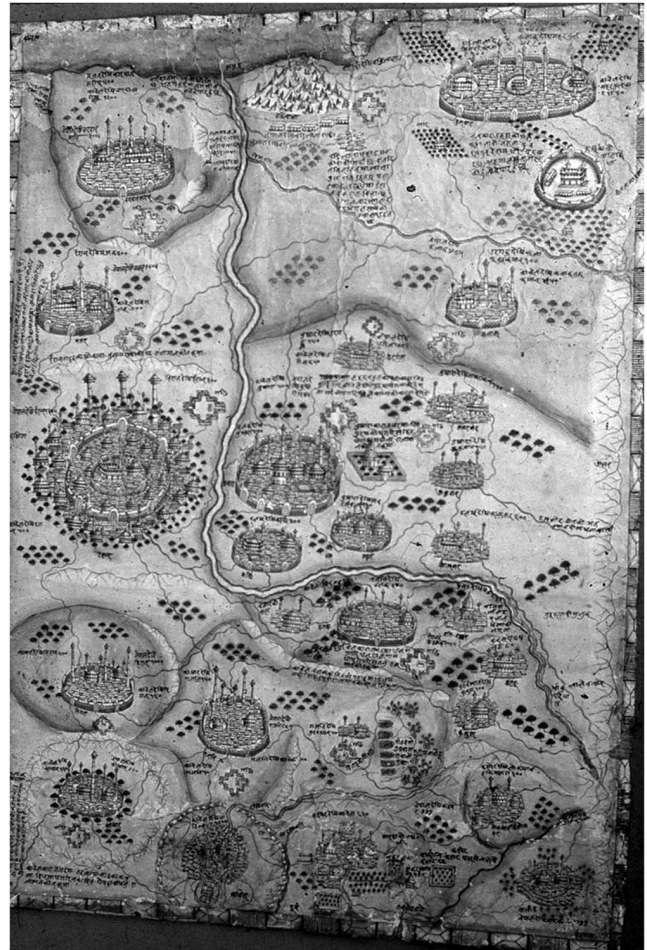


Fig. 4. Nepali map of Central Asia.
New Delhi, private collection

ply 'Iran' in centre left to Bulgar at top right and Yarkand at bottom right. The Indian government made many problems for the private owner when he attempted to get clearance for the map to go to Chicago, and when they insisted that he would have to accompany the map and stay with it in Chicago for the whole duration of the exhibition, he had to refuse the loan.

The photographs that I collected for my book *Indian Maps and Plans from earliest times to the advent of European surveys*⁵ have now been digitised at the Visual Media Center of Columbia University thanks to Dr Dipti Khera who now holds the original transparencies. When cataloguing is complete they will be available to scholars through the internet, and I am so grateful to Dr Khera for preserving them for the future. That Indians were able to make maps that were useful as well as beautiful should be better known and appreciated, and this would lead to more knowledge and better conservation.

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2. Singh, Chandramani: 'Early 18th century painted city maps on cloth', in R. Skelton (ed): *Facets of Indian Art*, London, Victoria and Albert Museum, 1986.
3. Bahuram Gopal Narayan and Chandramani Singh: *Catalogue of Historical Documents in the Kapad-Dwara, Jaipur: Maps and plans*, Jaipur, 1990.
4. Kayath, Rai Chatar Man: *Chahar Gulshan, 1760*, (manuscript, in Persian).
5. Gole, Susan: *Indian Maps and Plans from earliest times to the advent of European surveys*, New Delhi, Manohar, 1989. All the maps mentioned here are reproduced in this book.



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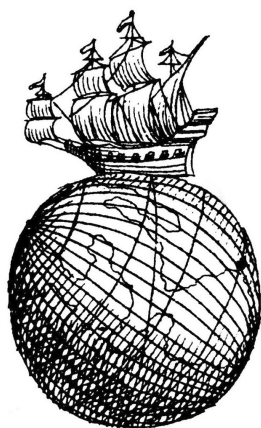
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Dédiée à
 SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI DE FRANCE
 & A LA SÉRÉNISSIME RÉPUBLIQUE
 DE VENISE.

par son Excellence le Sr. Jean Antoine Rizzi Zannoni.
 Jean Antoine Rizzi Zannoni.



Kriegs Expeditions Karte von Deutschland:

darinnen die Kriegsbegebenheiten der Oesterreichischen, Französischen, Russischen und Schwedischen einer Seite
 [War map of Germany, from the year 1756 until 1 January 1759, where the positions of armies are depicted geographically
 By Giovanni Antonio Rizzi Zannoni, Nürnberg, Homannischen

KRIEGS EXPEDITIONEN S KARTE VON DEUTSCHLAND, von dem Jahr 1756 bis den 1. Januar 1759, darinnen die Kriegsbegebenheiten der Oesterreichischen, Französischen, Russischen und Schwedischen Arméen von Tag zu Tag geographisch angezeigt worden. Nebst einem Erläuterungs Buchlein in s und einer Dedication an die Durchläuchtigste Republic VENEZIG, herausgegeben von Joh. Ant. Rizzi Zannoni, Cosmographo. Tomamischen Erben.



von dem lahr 1756. biss den 1. Januarii 1759. its, anderer Seits der Preussischen und Hannoverischen Arméen von Tag zu Tag geographisch angezeigt worden ally from day to day, the Austrian, French, Russian and Swedish on one side and the Prussian and Hannoverian on the other] Erben 1759, copper engraving in 4 sheets, cm 76 x 108 (joint).



Bicentenary of Rizzi Zannoni (1736 - 1814)

In the last issue of *Maps in History*, we published a calendar of the celebrations across Italy to commemorate the death, two hundred years ago, of the great Italian astronomer, geographer and cartographer, Giovanni Antonio Rizzi Zannoni.

The information on these celebrations was communicated by their promoter, Vladimiro Valerio, former Full Professor at the University of Venice, author of numerous papers and volumes on the history of cartography and member of many cartographic societies — including the Brussels Map Circle.

The following events are still to come:

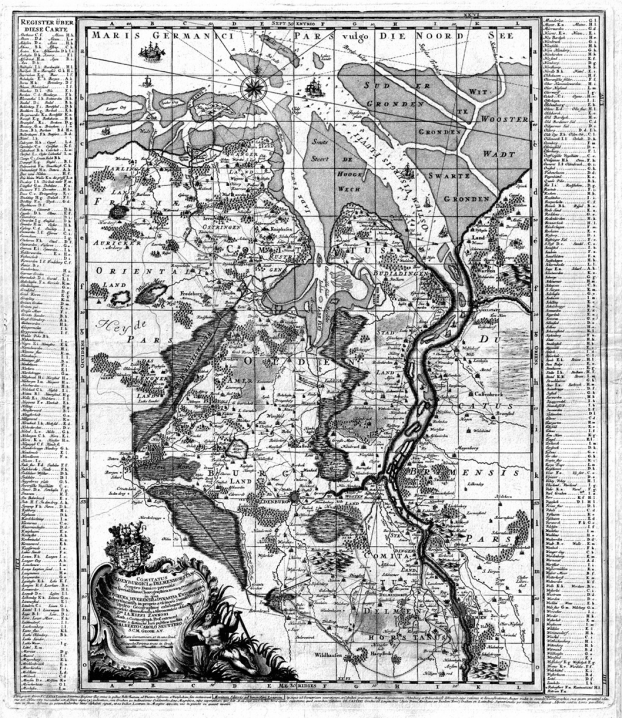
- **19-21 September 2014, Civitella del Lago (Terni)**, cartographic **exhibition** entitled *L'Italia del Cavaliere Rizzi Zannoni* covering Rizzi Zannoni's maps of Italy and Italian regions.
- Among great rarities will be on display the only three known surviving sheets (three engraved drafts, wanting mountains and other features) of a project of a map of Papal States (1798-1799) now in Vladimiro Valerio collection of Zannoniana. A manuscript draft of the same, dated around the second half of 1798, is now in the British Library (Add. Ms 63584).

A catalogue of the exhibition is being completed.

In addition, a **Study Day** will be organised by the *Associazione Culturale 'Roberto Almagià'*, in collaboration with the *Associazione Culturale Civitellarte*.

Note: Civitella is not far from Florence and Rome: a train stop to Orvieto where somebody from the *Associazione Roberto Almagià* can collect visitors and attenders and bring them by car (20') to Civitella. For more information about these events please contact info@civitellarte.it.

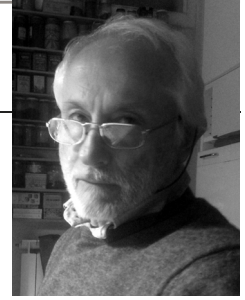
- **26 August-26 September 2014 – Padua**, at the Astronomical Observatory a restored French toise, made in Munich in 1767, will be on display; it belonged to Rizzi Zannoni and was donated by him to the Astronomical Observatory of Padua before his departure to Naples (1781). Contact: museo.laspecola@oapd.inaf.it.
- **27 October 2014 – Florence**, **exhibition** at the *Istituto Geografico Militare* of maps, instruments, engraved copper plates and manuscripts of Giovanni Antonio Rizzi Zannoni.
- **5 November 2014 – Rome**, **Study Day** organised by the *Società Geografica Italiana* and *Centro Italiano per gli Studi Storico Geografici*.
- **6 November 2014 – Naples**, celebrations; the Osservatorio Astronomico di **Capodimonte** is organising an evening of celebrations dedicated to Rizzi Zannoni, with a **conference** and **observation** of the moon and the sky.
- **December 2014–January 2015 – Naples**, exhibition of manuscript maps, books and documents by and on Giovanni Antonio Rizzi Zannoni, organised by the Biblioteca Nazionale Vittorio Emanuele III.
- **To be planned in 2015 – Padua**, documentary and cartographic **exhibition** on the life and work of Giovanni Antonio Rizzi Zannoni, organised by the *Accademia Galileiana di Scienze, Lettere ed Arte*, with contributions by the *Archivio di Stato di Padova*, the *Biblioteca del Seminario Vescovile di Padova*, and the *Biblioteca Ambrosiana*.



Map of Oldenburg-1757

For this issue of *Maps in History*, Vladimiro obtained for us the kind permission of the University of Chicago Press to publish — as a première — his biography of Rizzi Zannoni; this biography has been accepted by the *History of Cartography* Project (see Newsletter No 46, p. 24) and will be published in the Fourth volume: *The Enlightenment*.

He also provided us with a nice example of Zannoni's work, the 1759 map of Germany, which is reproduced on the centrefold of this publication.



Giovanni Antonio Rizzi Zannoni – A Biography

by Vladimiro Valerio

vladimir@iuav.it

Giovanni Antonio Rizzi Zannoni was born in Padua on 2 September 1736, the son of Girolamo Rizzi Zannoni and Elena Marchiori. Although it has been suggested that he may have followed courses at the University of Padua as a pupil of Marchese Giovanni Poleni (1683-1761), it seems more likely that he was self-taught: a document from 1756 details various journeys within Italy and Europe that he claimed to have made from the age of ten onwards (though there is no reference at all to any continuous course of study in any specific school or university). The putative apprenticeship under Giovanni Poleni is based solely on Rizzi Zannoni's own account in the *Abrégé des travaux du S.r. Zannoni* drawn up in 1774 (Drapeyron, 1897, pp. 402-405). In the 1750s he left Padua for Germany, where he worked, particularly in Nuremberg, until 1759, when he produced various maps included in the atlases of the Homann heirs, under whom he probably apprenticed as a cartographer. During this period he produced maps of Central Europe, theatre of the Seven Years' War, which remained an interest of his up to the end of the war. He also produced small atlases in Paris describing the position of the troops and the battles fought between 1759 and 1762.

After this point, his life and work may be divided into three distinct periods: Paris (1760-1776), Padua (1776-1781) and Naples (from 1781 to his death in that city on 20 May 1814).

In Paris, Rizzi Zannoni honed his skills in the use of astronomical observations for determining longitude and correcting and compiling small to medium scale maps for the commercial market. In this period, he never engaged in on-site surveying but worked as a *géographe de cabinet*. He participated in debates in the *Académie des Sciences* on questions of cartography related to geodesy and astronomy. In 1761 he attracted the attention of astronomers and cartographers throughout Europe with the publication of his 'Epistula,' which called for simultaneous observations to be made of the passage of Venus across the disc of the sun, in order to determine the different longitudes of a variety of locations in Central Europe. On 20 March 1765 he was appointed correspondent of the Göttingen Academy of Sciences. His first commercial publication was the *Étrennes Géographiques* (Paris, 1762) with 26 small maps.

In 1767 the King of Naples appointed him to complete the *Carta geografica della Sicilia Prima*, a project begun by Ferdinando Galiani (1728-1787) in

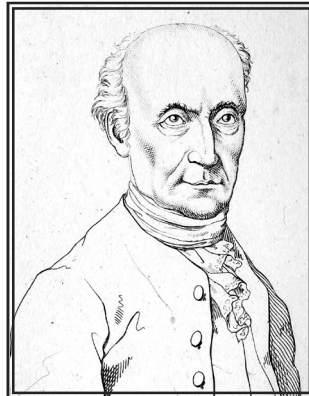
1762 and finished by Rizzi Zannoni in 1769, while still in Paris. When the Naples map was completed, Rizzi Zannoni began work on an atlas of Poland, announced to the public in 1770 and completed in 1772. Although Rizzi Zannoni occasionally boasted of participating in a secret mission to North America from 1763 to 1765 to establish the boundaries between the French and British territories after the Seven Years' War, there is no documentary evidence to confirm this adventure. (Valerio 1993).

His growing reputation as a competent cartographer had important political repercussions. On 22 March 1772 he received a *Brevet d'ingénieur hydrographe de la Marine*, and, despite outspoken opposition from the astronomer Jérôme Lalande (1732-1807), he managed to obtain the post of *premier ingénieur* at the *Dépôt de la Marine* previously held by Jacques Nicolas Bellin, who had just died. However, French concern about a foreigner holding such an important and sensitive post forced him to resign in August 1773. In 1775 the French Foreign Minister, Charles Gravier, comte de Vergennes, appointed him as head of the *Bureau Topographique pour la Démarcation des Limites*, a position which did not involve internal military affairs and political decisions. He was

merely required to record existing boundaries and frontiers and indicate them on maps.

Rizzi Zannoni continued to work on his own commercial enterprises, but his investment of time and money in a map of the Turkish Empire in Europe, dedicated to Vergennes, resulted in near bankruptcy and a need to leave Paris to escape his creditors. (Konvitz, 1987, p. 76, Valerio 2005). His numerous contacts within the Venetian community in Paris led the astronomer Giuseppe Toaldo (1719-1797) to convince him to return to an academic position in Padua.

Their correspondence confirms Rizzi Zannoni's departure from Paris in June 1776, with the clear hope of returning. He travelled to Padua in stages through Baden and Bavaria, where he visited the main observatories of southern Germany and was a guest of local rulers and electors. In Munich for around four months, at the explicit behest of Maximilian III, he launched a subscription for a map of Bavaria and began on-site surveying along the course of the Danube from Ulm to Ingolstadt, 'in order to give an exact and refined understanding of this river' (Valerio 1993). The project unfortunately lacked sufficient subscribers to be completed.





Rizzi Zannoni's arrival in Padua, at the end of November 1776, marked his transition from *géographe de cabinet* to on-site surveyor, applying techniques of triangulation and astronomical observations to the creation of large-scale maps. In nearby Venice, thanks to Toaldo, he met scholars and local aristocrats, hoping to gather materials, instruments and funding necessary for a map of the regions of the Republic of Venice. He worked on this project throughout 1777, travelling to Friuli and Istria to perform triangulations and astronomical observations necessary for the construction of the map, which unfortunately was never completed. During these travels, he met Prince Kaunitz, to whom he submitted a project for a map of Lombardy centred on Milan on 13 November 1777, perhaps at the prince's explicit request. When this project also failed, in 1778 he began work on a large-scale map of the territory of Padua: twelve sheets, c. 1:20 000, of which three were published by 1781. In 1779, Rizzi Zannoni was appointed *pensionario* of the Accademia di Padova.

On 17 April 1781, the Neapolitan *residente* [consul] in Venice submitted a request to the Venetian Senate that Rizzi Zannoni be granted six months' leave 'to carry out his work of correcting and improving the topographical map of that said Kingdom' (Valerio 1993 p. 113). Although Galiani had proposed this scheme as a 'rectification' of Rizzi Zannoni's 1769 map, published in Paris, his description as 'rectification' was intended to circumvent the reluctance of the Court and scientific circle in Naples to support a new mapping project. In fact, the project resulted in the first work of modern geodetic cartography in southern Italy.

By June 1781, Rizzi Zannoni was already in Naples, reunited with Ferdinando Galiani in planning a map of the entire kingdom from on-site surveys. His six months' leave was extended for four years, after which he settled in Naples. There, from 1781 to 1795, he actively participated in the transformation of the kingdom's topographical institute from a 'Committee for the Geographical Map' into a veritable geographical and topographical workshop, which he led both administratively and scientifically, and finally into a *Deposito Topografico*, during the ten years of French rulers in Naples. During the Napoleonic wars in Italy (1793-1795), Rizzi Zannoni surveyed the boundaries between the Papal States and the Kingdom of Naples and surveyed and plotted a map of a large part of the territory between that border and the city of Rome.

With the French army in Naples, Rizzi Zannoni saw an opportunity to return to Paris in 1799. He left in May, with his wealth of cartographical material in tow, but got no further than Rome, blocked by the inability of the French in the south to unite with the Army of Italy in the north. Forced to return to Naples after English troops entered Rome, Rizzi Zannoni continued secret negotiations with the French for appointment as head of the *Dépôt de la Guerre*, but his excessive demands caused the negotiations to break down in 1803.

During the Bourbon rule in Naples, Rizzi Zannoni enjoyed the title of 'King's Geographer', thus becoming the last true 'court geographer' in a European world undergoing rapid and radical transformation both socially and scientifically. With the French departure in 1806, Rizzi Zannoni continued to work on the map of the Kingdom of Naples. In 1807 he was appointed head of the *Deposito Topografico*, established by Joseph Bonaparte.

During thirty years in Naples, Rizzi Zannoni published the *Atlante Marittimo del Regno di Napoli*, based on surveys performed with the aid of the Bourbon king's navy, Naples, 1785-1792, c. 1:90 000 in 25 sheets engraved by Guerra (Valerio 1993, 145, 164-165); the *Atlante Geografico*, (1788 - 1812) 31 sheets, c. 1:114 000; a four-sheet map of Lombardy (1795); a five-sheet map of Northern Italy (1799); a six-sheet map of the Kingdom of Naples (1807); and various administrative and military maps of that kingdom. However, his project for a 15-sheet map of Italy, first launched in 1803, produced only a single sheet: the map of Sicily, published in 1805.

Rizzi Zannoni's contributions straddled several modes of cartographer and secured his place as one of the eminent Italian cartographers of the European Enlightenment.

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How I got into cartography Emmanuelle Vagnon, researcher at the French National Centre for Scientific Research

vagnon@vjf.cnrs.fr



Emmanuelle Vagnon is a researcher at the *Laboratoire de Médiévisique Occidentale de Paris*, or LAMOP, the Paris Centre for Western Medieval Studies, which is part of the CNRS, the French National Centre for Scientific Research. She is currently doing research into an illustrated portolan from about A.D. 1500. Previously she worked at the 'Cartes et Plans' department at the Bibliothèque nationale de France (BnF), where she was on the team which produced the *L'Âge d'Or des Cartes Marines* – the exhibition, conference and associated publications (see details in Newsletter No 45). Her PhD thesis - *Cartographie et Représentations de l'Orient méditerranéen en Occident (du milieu du XIII^e à la fin du XV^e siècle)* - Maps and Representations of the eastern Mediterranean made in the West (from the middle of the 13th to the end of the 15th centuries) – has been published by Brepols (see Looks At Books IV in this Newsletter).

What does Cartography mean to you?

Cartography is a means of representing space. I've always been interested in maps themselves and in the space represented by them.

What exactly does your current job, your research, involve?

At LAMOP I am doing research into an illustrated portolan from about A.D. 1500, that is to say a text,

describing the Mediterranean, and illustrated by maps. I'm working on the map as a source in its own context, as an artefact, which embodies the techniques of its craftsmanship, the materials used, and so on. My research is based here in Paris, but I may have to go to Italy or the British Library for further research. I'm also doing some more general research into medieval maps, into the manuscript maps here at the BnF. As part of my work I travel to give presentations at conferences: I was in Pisa in November, I was invited to St.-Petersburg in July (for the *Second International Congress of Eurasian Maritime History*), and I'll be going to London in September (for a seminar on *Cartography between Europe and the Islamic World 1100–1600*). I also organise 'study sessions' and take care of the students. In addition I'm also working on some adjacent projects, for example on the cartography of the Straits of the Dardanelles.

How did you get to where you are today?

I started off by studying History and History of Art, and took an option in Geography. Then I studied at the *École Normale Supérieure* in Paris in order to qualify as a teacher in the French system. The 'grandes écoles' system is very competitive, and I needed to find a subject I really wanted to concentrate on. At the end of 1998 I went to the 'Couleurs de la Terre' – 'Colours of the Earth' exhibition at the BnF. This showed a whole range of cartographical documents, from medieval manuscripts through to modern maps. I was looking for a subject in my area which linked east and west; I was hooked! I then taught History in schools in the Parisian suburbs, and did research into medieval history. In 2010 I was taken on by a University research program called 'Median', associated with the BnF who were looking for someone to join the team, working with Catherine Hofmann, to prepare the 'L'Âge d'Or des Cartes Marines' exhibition, and everything that went with it. I worked on the Indian Ocean aspect. This involved deciding which documents should be exhibited, preparing and writing part of the section on the Indian Ocean for the accompanying book and speaking at the conference. I was also a guide at the exhibition for groups of students and academics. The work at the BnF continued for a few months after the exhibition finished and then I moved here to LAMOP. In order to do my job I need a range of skills: languages – I have French, English, Italian and Latin, and can read Spanish, Catalan, German and Ancient Greek. I've studied paleography and codicology, which have added to my researcher's toolkit.



Pietro Vesconte, Mappa Mundi, ca 1328
BnF, ms, lat. 4939, f. 9



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

There are many people who are interested in cartography in general, and are fascinated by old maps. The huge number of people who came to the 'L'Âge d'Or' exhibition demonstrates that. We often see students using maps to illustrate their papers, from the Internet, GIS and 'Google Maps'. But there are far fewer who are interested in the history of cartography, and certainly not many students of medieval cartography. People usually consider maps only as illustrations, and don't really understand their cultural significance.

Are there careers to be made in cartography?

I am sure that there may be careers in map-making itself. But that's not really my field. As regards the history of cartography there are relatively few careers. In the French academic world there are careers in research, and there are also careers as curators and librarians. But this is France! And this

means that these career paths demand success in very tough competitive exams.

As a final comment, perhaps you'd like to tell us the 'best thing', in your view, about your cartographical life right now.

My job is research and I'm really doing what I want to do. It's very exciting to be able to move from one aspect to another: from the objective of making the map in the first place, to the history of the document from the materials and techniques used to the 'who', the 'who for', and the 'why'. And the very best things about my life right now is that I have access to the most wonderful, rare, beautiful and exciting documents!

Interview by Nicola Boothby
nicola.boothby@telenet.be

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The Philippine Map Collectors' Society (PHIMCOS)

History and Membership of the Society

The Philippine Map Collectors' Society (PHIMCOS) was initiated in 2007 by a group of enthusiasts in Manila who conceived forming the first club for map and print collectors in the Philippines. Following registration formalities, general meetings of the society started in early 2008, and are held quarterly; in addition, the directors of the society and designated committee members meet regularly on an ad hoc basis.

Membership of the club has grown from the five founder members to a current total of twenty active members, with Mariano M. Cacho Jr acting as the society's President from inception. PHIMCOS is keen to grow and welcomes applicants for membership, who can download the application form from our website (below). Annual dues are PHP 6,000 (approximately €100), and a modest attendance fee is collected at each general meeting to cover dinner, wine and refreshments.

Aims and Activities of the Society

At club meetings, members deal with administrative matters, discuss cartographic news, and show each other new acquisitions and other items of interest. Following dinner, a member or invited guest will give a paper on a relevant topic; talks have been on subjects as diverse as *Robert Dudley's Life & Maps of the Philippines* (Rudolf J.H. Lietz); *The Maps of Heinrich Scherer* (Dr. Leovino Ma. Garcia); *Topographia de la Ciudad de Manila* (Dr. Jaime C. Laya); *The Galleon Trade between Manila and Acapulco* (Dr. Benito Legarda, Jr.); *The Life & Studies of Ferdinand Blumentritt* (Ambassador Jaroslav Ludva); *Carta Hydrographica y Chorographica de las Islas Filipinas* (Dieter Reichert); *The Life & Works of Pedro Murillo Velarde* (Albert M. Montilla); *The Mapping of the Philippine Provinces* (Christian Perez); *Abraham Ortelius* (Mariano M. Cacho Jr); *Alexander Dalrymple & His Charts of the Philippines* (Peter Geldart); *The Manila Galleon Trade* (Maria Isabel Ongpin); *The Map and the Education and the Politics* (Ambassador Don Tomas Calvillo); *A Cartographic Conundrum* (Christian Perez & Peter Geldart); and *The Selden Map* (Jaime Gonzalez & Albert M. Montilla).

Exhibitions and Partnerships

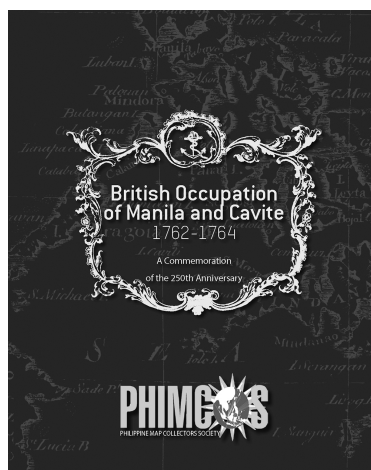
PHIMCOS is committed to disseminating its members' enthusiasm for maps and prints, and to educating the public about the importance of cartography. To this end, the society and its members have sponsored and provided the material for a series of exhibitions arranged in partnership with major museums in Manila, notably: *Philippines 200 - European*



Impressions of the Philippines in the 16th and 17th Centuries, held at the Metropolitan Museum of Manila in cooperation with the Philippine Heritage Festival and the Gallery of Prints in 2008; *First Impressions: Early Views of the Philippines* held at the Yuchengco Museum in cooperation with the Embassy of Spain in the Philippines in 2009; *Three Hundred Years of Philippine Maps 1598-1898* held at the Metropolitan Museum of Manila in cooperation with the Embassy of Spain in the Philippines in June 2012; and *British Occupation of Manila and Cavite 1762-1764* held at the Yuchengco Museum in October 2012. The catalogues for the last two exhibitions — pictured here —, can be purchased (subject to availability) through our website www.phimcos.org.

For its next project, PHIMCOS is planning a major exhibition entitled *Philippine Independence and the Americans*, scheduled to open at the Yuchengco Museum on 1 May 2015 to commemorate the anniversary of the Battle of Manila Bay on 1 May 1898 (during the Spanish-American War).

In addition to these major exhibitions, PHIMCOS also works with museums, libraries and universities in the Philippines to provide cartographic education, assistance in identifying maps held in their collections, and (in cooperation with the Ortigas Foundation Library) advice on the restoration and archival storage of antique maps and prints. Overseas, PHIMCOS seeks to collaborate with institutions and fellow map societies, notably IMCoS (to which a number of PHIMCOS members also belong) and, we hope, our new friends at The Brussels Map Circle!



Rudolf J.H. Lietz,
FRGS
on behalf of
the PHIMCOS
committee
gallery@gop.com.ph





The BIMCC Newsletter story

With this issue No 50 of the BIMCC Newsletter, now known as 'Maps in History', some 1554 pages have been published. And I have edited 1228 of them!

The story started in May 1998 when Wulf Bodenstein issued Newsletter No 1, with a mere four pages, announcing the creation of the Brussels International Map Collectors' Circle and its initial activities. It was quite an achievement: Wulf wrote his 4 pages, typed them (a new skill for him), printed some 80 copies in a nearby photocopy shop, assembled them and mailed them, all by himself.

Wulf continued editing and publishing the Newsletter on his own for a few years, rapidly increasing its size to 14, and then 20 pages, with the addition of an 'International news' department, an auction calendar and many book reviews, as well as reports of BIMCC activities and other cartographic events. He also managed to enlist the support of a few sponsors to help finance this venture...

In 2001, Wulf was desperately looking for help to cope with all the practical tasks associated with the running of the BIMCC and Brendan Sinnott bravely took over the editing of the Newsletter; starting with Newsletter No 11, he brought some improvements to the presentation. Meanwhile, Pierre Parmentier took over the dispatching of the Newsletter — with the support of his whole family! In 2003, further help was hired from Georg Grunwald who took care of the layout of the Newsletter. However, Brendan found it more and more difficult to cope with the workload of handling the Newsletter while pursuing an active professional life at the European Commission.

I had participated in the creation of the BIMCC in 1998. My former colleague Wulf knew that I shared with him an odd interest in old maps and he asked me



NEWSLETTER N° 1, May 1998

Dear Map Friend,
It has taken some time to create the basis for the official launching of the Circle's activities. However, its establishment as a non-profit-making Association under Belgian law (ASBL in French) is now well underway, and it is hoped that in the next Newsletter, scheduled for September, a functioning Committee and its Members can be presented to you.
In the meantime, and in order not to lose any of the momentum created during the first meeting at the end of March, it was felt appropriate to issue this note so as to keep all those interested in the BIMCC informed about what happened so far, and what is planned next.

The beginnings

The idea of creating an Association of map enthusiasts in Brussels first emerged during the 1997 International Symposium organized in Budapest by IMCoS, the London-based International Map Collectors' Society. Wulf Bodenstein, IMCoS member in Brussels, accepted the challenge and started setting up the Circle. The first problem was finding a suitable meeting place, and he was fortunate in being given access to one part of the College Saint Michel, conveniently accessible by public transport and offering private parking facilities, where a large assembly room with a long table and ample seating capacity could be rented, through the good offices of Brother René Hanssens.
In cooperation with Philippe Swolfs, the Belgian Representative of IMCoS, a hand-out in four languages (English, French, Dutch and German) was then prepared, inviting to a first, informal meeting. This was distributed to about one hundred addresses susceptible to

being interested in the new venture. Participants were encouraged to bring along an item from their collection which they found particularly interesting or which they wished to find out more about from specialists in attendance: as it turned out, many people did show up with maps, atlases and books with maps. There was excellent support from IMCoS, especially through the columns of its Journal, and with a great deal of personal engagement and a good measure of improvisation the inaugural meeting was set up in a relatively short time.

First Meeting of the BIMCC, 31st March, 1998

As from 6.00 p.m. that day, 34 people of seven different nationalities gathered in the assembly room of the College St. Michel where, after informal introductions around some drinks and sandwiches, the proceedings were opened by Philippe Swolfs who had agreed to chair this first meeting. English had been adopted as the working language. A warm welcome was extended to all who had agreed to join in this new venture, and especially to the nine participants from outside of Belgium, among whom a strong UK delegation with three IMCoS Officers and Francis Herbert, the Curator of Maps at the Royal Geographical Society. Hans Kok, the IMCoS Netherlands Representative, was present, as was the former Belgian Representative Itzhak Sperling whose wife kindly assumed the charge of collecting the admission dues.

The presentations

Joost Depuydt of the University Library (Leuven) was the first to be given the floor. He recalled that a number of events were being staged this year to mark the 400th anniversary

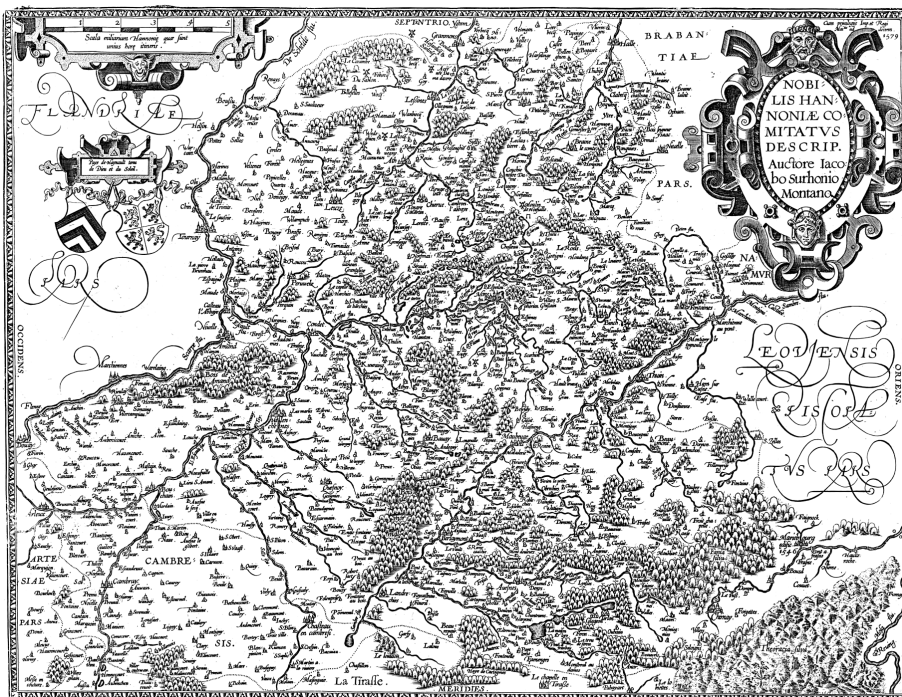
The first BIMCC Newsletter

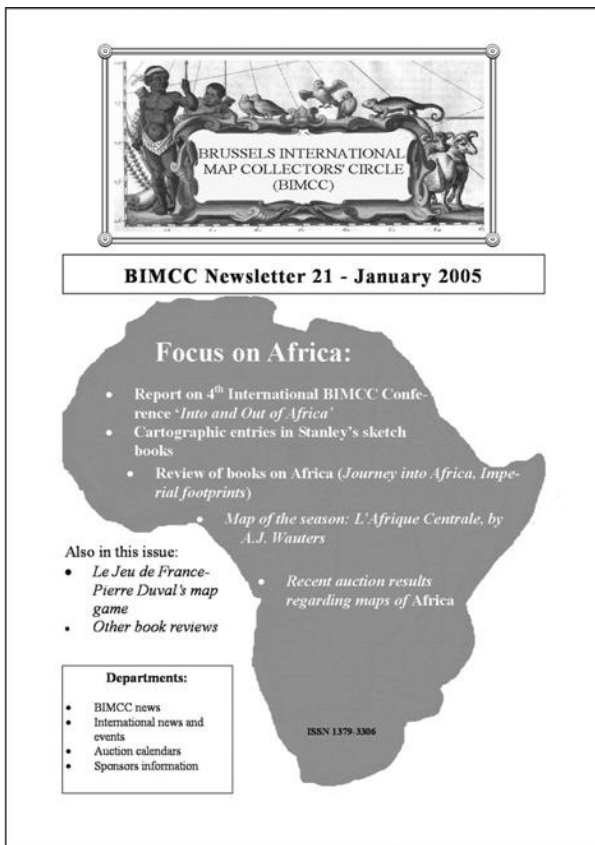
to be one of the signatories to set up his new Circle. Of course, he then tried to make me play an active role in running the BIMCC, but it was only after I retired at the end of 2003, that I could accept... and I became Editor of the Newsletter (and of other BIMCC publications).

Newsletter No 19 marked the transition; with Georg I learnt the tricks of using the MS Publisher software to do the layout, and I printed and assembled the Newsletter with Wulf in his favourite photocopy shop.

After that, I decided to use the services of a professional print shop, which I find well worth a little extra cost. I gradually introduced some more improvements to the lay-out and also added some new features. In each issue (since Newsletter No 19), we take advantage of the centrefold to present a 'map of the season' in larger dimensions. From Newsletter No 21, covers are also illustrated with a map corresponding to the main article in the issue. I then began

The first 'Map of the Season' on the centrefold of Newsletter No 19: map of the County of 'Haynault' by Jacques de Surhon, published by Ortelius in 1579.





The first illustrated cover

to introduce more substantial articles on the history of cartography – with unfailing support from Wulf – in addition to the usual information on BIMCC activities, news and events, ‘Looks at books’, etc. Although our modest publication cannot accommodate articles longer than 4 or 5 pages, the total number of pages rapidly increased to 40; I consider this size as the maximum which I can comfortably manage, although I sometimes have to go up to 44 or 48 pages...

In 2008, when Wulf decided to resign as BIMCC President, I published a special issue of the Newsletter to present a summary of the achievements of our Circle in its first ten years of existence, under the Presidency of its founder; this was illustrated with many photos... in colour.

From that moment, with Newsletter No 31, we decided to print the centrefold map in colour.

I continued to take care of the Newsletter under the presidency of Eric Leenders, who succeeded Wulf for three years. Eric strengthened the Executive Committee and the core team, initially constituted by Wulf, and he ensured, not only the survival of the BIMCC, but even its further development in terms of participation and financial viability. The number of contributors to the Newsletter also increased, as well as the number of historical articles.

But it was not until January 2012 that we considered that we could also afford to have a colour cover: Newsletter No 42 had a map of Brazil in colour on its cover. This coincided with a simplification of the name of our Circle, now referred to as the Brussels Map Circle – following the wish of our new President Caroline De Candt. I also gave a title to the

Newsletter, ‘Maps in History’, to reflect our ambition to cover more than news and reports and to address some more fundamental historical aspects. Indeed we have now published dozens of articles dealing with various aspects of the history of cartography – even presenting sometimes some original research (e.g. the ‘Vlassenbroek mystery’, the very first maps of the county of Hainaut, d’Anville’s 1752 map of India or unrecorded Lafreri-type maps) – and also dealing with the links between cartography and general history (e.g. maps at the battle of Waterloo, during the Anglo-Boer war or representations of the battle of Nieuwpoort). Articles emanate not only from the core team of the BIMCC – mostly enlightened connoisseurs – but also from eminent specialists and professionals attending our international conferences, particularly those taking place in the context of the ‘Europalia’ festival devoted every other year to a particular country (recently: India, Brazil, China). Not surprisingly, many articles – about one third – are related to our home base, the Southern Low Countries, which also happens to have played an important role in the early development of cartography. Other articles relate to many different parts of the world, reflecting the international dimension of our Circle and of its audience (we have members in 26 different countries on four continents!). Subjects range from South Africa, to Korea, sailing through the straits of Magellan. However, I must admit that certain areas are more privileged: Africa (the domain of expertise of our founder), France, Monaco (a favorite area of your editor) or Malta (where we have some good friends!). If you think that your preferred area is under-represented in this Newsletter, feel free to send me proposals!

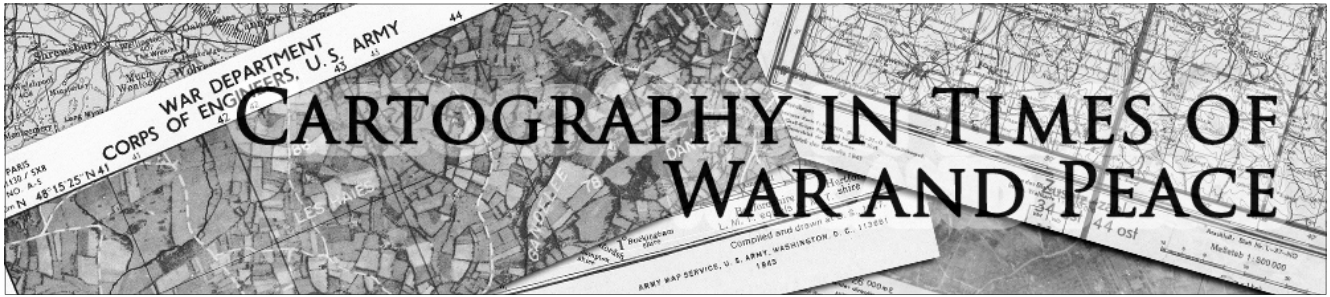
Maintaining a high level of quality for a publication dealing with such a wide range of subjects is beyond the capability of any single person. Fortunately, I now have the support of a dedicated Editorial Committee comprising: Wulf Bodenstern, Nicola Boothby, Lisette Danckaert, Karen De Coene, Peter Galezowski, Pierre Parmentier and Jacqueline Renteux.

Between them they have in-depth knowledge of the history of cartography, mastery of the English language and experience with publishing methods and standards, and they can help me ensure the accuracy, consistency and quality of this publication.

Last but not least, I must point out that, for many years, Henri Godts has taken over the important job of dispatching ‘Maps in History’ to our readers across the world, with the support of Eddy Masschalck and Eric Leenders.

As I have been doing the editor’s job (from the initial contacts with potential authors to the delivery to the print shop) for over 10 years, I have acquired some experience. But I am also 10 years older than when I started, and I am now eagerly looking for some one to take-over for the next 10 years: do not hesitate to send in your applications, they will be considered with the utmost care and attention!

Jean-Louis Renteux
Vice-President and Editor



This year the Brussels Map Circle's Annual International Conference will be part of a joint venture with the ICA (International Cartographic Association), the International symposium on 'Cartography in Times of War and Peace' taking place from 2 to 6 December 2014, in Ghent and in Brussels.

International symposium 'Cartography in Times of War and Peace' 2 – 6 December 2014

The symposium is open to all cartographers, geographers, historians, map collectors, academics and lay persons interested in the history of cartography and map production. It will consist of three events, each hosted by one of the contributing partners:

- ICA (International Cartographic Association) Commission on Map Production and Geo-Business: a symposium on the **influence of war on map production techniques**.

When? Tuesday 2 and Wednesday 3 December.

Where? Ghent University Congress Centre 'Het Pand'

- ICA (International Cartographic Association) Commission on the History of Cartography: the 5th International Symposium will primarily focus on the **effect of war on Military Cartography** in commemoration of the First World War (1914-1918). Contributions on the mapping which was done during other late 19th and 20th century wars such as the Boer War (1899-1902), the Second World War (1936-1945), the Vietnam War (1960-1973), the Falklands War (1982), and the Balkan War of the 1990s will also be welcome.

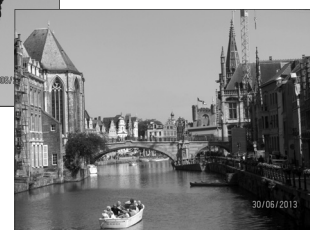
When? **From Tuesday 2** until Friday 5 December.

Where? Ghent University Congress Centre 'Het Pand'

Please note that, due to the exceptionally large number of very good abstracts received, it has been decided to spread the papers on the History of Cartography over four days instead of two, i.e. not only 4-5 December will be devoted to aspects of the History of Cartography, but also 2-3 December.

It is possible to register for each event individually or for the entire joint symposium/conference through the online registration system.
URI: <http://geoweb.ugent.be/histocarto2014/>

During the week there will be several optional social events. Already planned are a dinner and visits to Ghent University's Museum of Science, the Mercator Museum in Sint-Niklaas and the 'In Flanders Fields' Museum in Ypres.





**Brussels Map Circle
International Conference
6 December 2014
Royal Library of Belgium, Brussels**

**Mapping in times of war –
military cartography through the ages up to World War I**

As usual, the programme of the Brussels Map Circle's conference will present a series of speakers. The provisional programme is as follows.

10.10 - 10.50 - Cartography during sieges of cities in the 16th and 17th century: Northern France and the Low Countries, by Prof. Piet Lombaerde, Universiteit Antwerpen.

10.55 - 11.15 coffee break.

11.15 - 11.55 - The map as war correspondent. Maps and news prints from 16th century Italy, by Dr Karen De Coene, Universiteit Gent

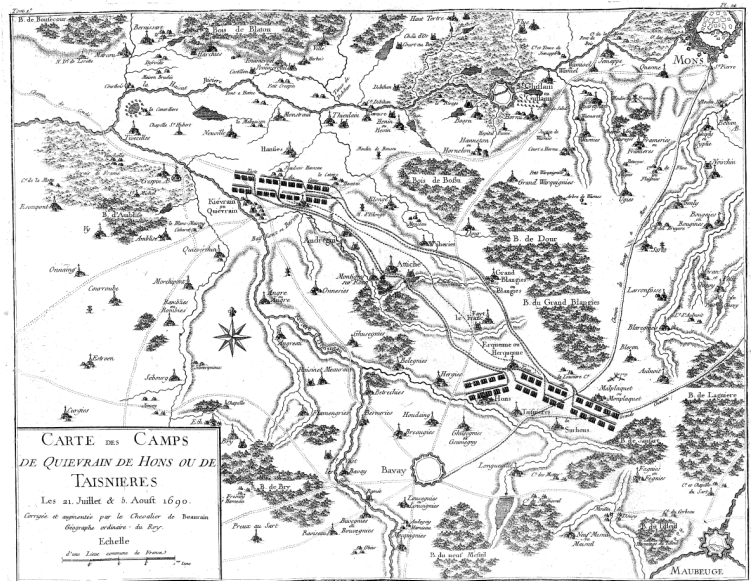
12.00 - 12.40 - The remains of the portfolio with personal maps of Vauban in Lille, by Prof. Philippe Bragard, Université Catholique de Louvain.

12.45 - 14.30: lunch (aperitif, lunch & dessert with coffee).

14.30 - 15.10 - The work of French military engineers in the 18th century, by Dr Emilie d'Orgeix, Université Michel de Montaigne, Bordeaux 3.

15.15 - 15.55 - Men, Maps, Myths - The U.S. Army Corps of Topographical Engineers, 1813-63, by Prof. Imre Demhardt, University of Texas at Arlington.

16.00 End of conference.



Map of one of Louis XIV's campaigns in Hainaut in 1690
(in 'Histoire militaire de Flandres' by Jean de Beaurain, 1755)

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 and for participants in the ICA Symposium, non-members pay 10€ at entrance.

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

**Please register on line at:
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.

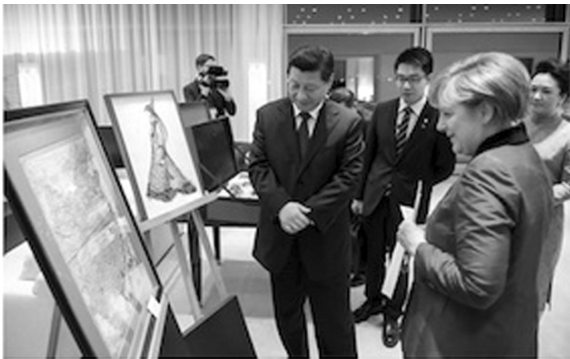
For up-to-date News and Events, see: www.bimcc.org/bimcc-newsevents.htm

News

Ancient maps caused a stir in modern politics

- **D'Anville's map of China**

During his state visit to Germany last March, Chinese president Xi Jinping received an ancient map of China as a present from Chancellor Angela Merkel. What was meant to be an illustration of early German interest in China turned out to be a poisoned gift. In China's social media a real storm broke loose, questioning Merkel's true intentions. Journalists interpreted the present as an unmistakable message to Xi, since Tibet and other sensitive regions were not displayed on the map as belonging to China.



According to Merkel, this was the first accurate map of China that was made in Germany. But in fact it is a German edition of one of the well-known maps of China by d'Anville. French cartographer Jean-Baptiste Bourguignon d'Anville (1697-1782) had been asked by French Jesuits to compile a European version of an original Chinese atlas that was assembled by Chinese officials and European missionaries following a joint ten-year survey of different parts of the immense Qing Empire, a territory even larger than today's China. It was the greatest cartographic project ever undertaken in the world at the time, a true masterpiece and a remarkable scientific achievement. The maps of the French version of this atlas, first published by Du Halde in 1735, were drawn by d'Anville and included different sets of detailed and overview maps.

What caused a kind of an uproar on the social networks in China was the fact that Chancellor Merkel had not offered Xi Jinping a copy of d'Anville's comprehensive general map of the Qing Empire, but a German edition of this cartographer's "Carte générale de la Chine...", geographically restricted to the 15 old Chinese provinces, and therefore not showing Tibet, Inner Mongolia nor the Xinjiang Region, today all part of the People's Republic of China.

To some critics it was obvious that Merkel wanted

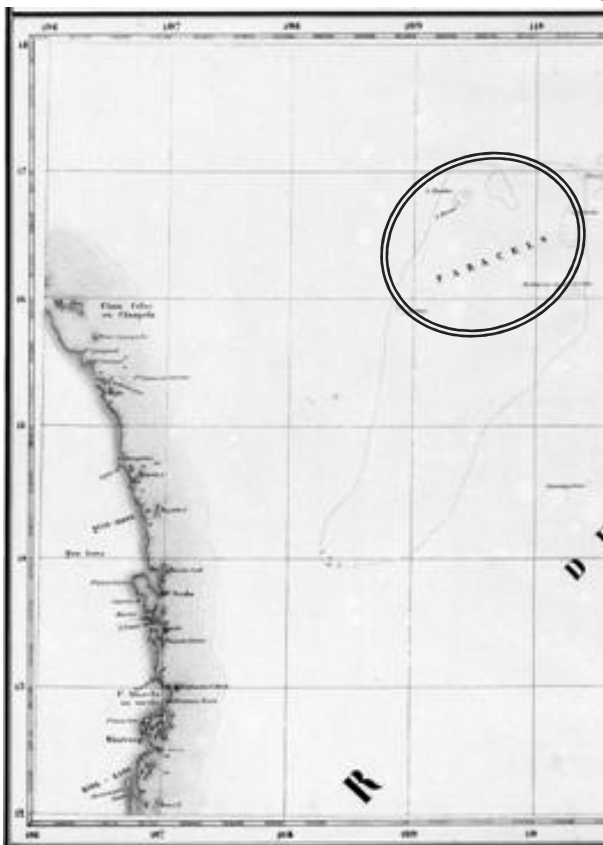
to pass a coded message, on the one hand in favour of an independent Tibet, on the other to win the Chinese over against Russian expansionist moves (in the Ukraine, for example), remembering that Russia had annexed large parts of what belonged to the Qing Empire in the 18th century. However, it is most improbable that Merkel or her advisors had any such politically hazardous intentions at the back of their minds. Nevertheless, the lack of perspicacity in Berlin spoilt the event. A great chance was missed to revive and reinforce cultural and historical ties created over 300 years ago with the joint Chinese-European cartographic endeavour.

(Condensed and translated by W.B. from Mario Cams (KULeuven)'s blog entry at <http://kuleuvenblogt.be/2014/04/09/de-kaart-van-merkel/> - See also Mario Cams, *The China Maps of Jean-Baptiste Bourguignon d'Anville: Origins and Supporting Networks* in: *Imago Mundi* Vol. 66/1, 2014, pp. 51-69, and the interview by Nicola Boothby in BIMCC Newsletter No 45, January 2013)

- **Vandermaelen's Atlas Universel (1825-27)**

At the beginning of May 2014 the Vietnamese Television Company VTV contacted Marguerite Silvestre, Deputy Head of the Map Section of the Royal Library of Belgium with the intention of filming an interview of her presenting the *Atlas Universel* which, it will be remembered, one of the greatest Belgian cartographers had published in Brussels in six volumes between 1825 and 1827. A reasonable explanation for this somewhat intriguing request was given when the Vietnamese delegation arrived on 6 May in the new Map Room, now located in the Palace of Charles of Lorraine, part of the Royal Library complex. The delegation included a television team and two researchers of the Institute of Vietnamese Studies and Development Sciences of Hanoi University, currently studying at Leuven University. The latter had been charged with examining this atlas by Mr Ngoc Nguyen Quang, professor of history and vice president of the Vietnam Historical Science Association of Hanoi. Marguerite Silvestre was told that the wars and political upheavals of the second half of the 20th century had resulted in the liquidation of the colonial documentary heritage, with the loss, in particular, of documents reflecting Vietnam's geographical history. In order to redress that situation the Vietnamese Ministry of Information and Communication had recently bought a complete copy of the *Atlas Universel* in Ghent, and this seemed to explain the visitors' interest in obtaining a dedicated introduction to this famous atlas.

To her surprise Marguerite Silvestre found out that the week following her interview, on 13 May, the



Detail of Vandermaelen's map N° 106 showing part of the coast of Central Vietnam and the Paracel Islands
© KBR, Brussels

Atlas Universel was ceremoniously presented at a press conference in Hanoi by the Ministry of Information and Communication, an event profusely commented on in the national media. VTV 1 screened a one minute sequence of her interview and announced, 'An atlas of 1827 confirms Vietnam's sovereignty over the Hoang Sa and the Truong Sa archipelagos', a statement which was certainly not hers. It suddenly became clear what all this was about. Maps from over 180 years ago were being used by one country, Vietnam, to stake territorial claims against another, China. In fact, the Paracel Islands (Hoang Sa) and the Spratly Islands (Truong Sa) in the South China Sea are a bone of contention between the two countries, especially since China mounted an oil drilling platform on Hoang Sa. Without wanting to enter into the controversy, let us just have a look at Vandermaelen's map N° 106 in Vol. 2 (Asia) of the *Atlas Universel*, entitled *Partie de la Cochinchine*. It depicts part of the coast of what is now central Vietnam and, some 150 nautical miles to the East, the Paracel Islands (see illustration). These are not coloured as the mainland coastline is, and the descriptive text in the inset makes no reference to them in any way. Finding both the archipelago and part of the mainland on the same map may have been considered as reinforcing Vietnamese claims. This was probably reiterated in a recent VTV spot, but we do not know other details nor the further

development of this issue.

Interpreting ancient maps with a political design is an extremely dangerous exercise. It seems that occasionally politicians simply cannot resist the temptation of making these maps say what they themselves want to hear.

(Condensed and translated by W.B. from a KBR hand-out. See also the review in BIMCC Newsletter No 43, May 2012, of Marguerite Silvestre, *Inventaire raisonné des collections cartographiques de Vandermaelen, Vol. V, Atlas Universel, 1825-1827*, Bibliothèque Royale de Belgique, 2011).

9th International Atlas Days 9 – 11 May 2014, Braunschweig and Wolfenbüttel, Germany

Around lunchtime on Friday 9 May Michael Willma, the local organiser of this year's event, welcomed the participants to the Landhaus Seela, an excellent hotel on the outskirts of Braunschweig and the base for all activities during the three-day meeting. Most of the 50 participants came from within Germany, but some had travelled from Belgium, France, The Netherlands, the UK and even the United States!

That same afternoon the group visited the Westermann-Verlag in Braunschweig, best known as the publisher, since 1883, of the *Diercke Schul-Atlas*, which in 1950 became the *Diercke Weltatlas*, a work omnipresent in German schools. Carl Diercke (1842-1913) developed the didactic concept for this atlas, whilst Eduard Gaebler (1842-1911) drew the maps for lithograph printing in colour (54 main and 138 inset maps in the first edition). In the historical conference room we were received by curator Mrs Kleinschmidt. Her introduction to the history of the publishing house included a comment on its founder, George Westermann (1810-1879), an anglophile who insisted on the second "e" in his first name. We were also shown some interesting early cartographic editions from the publisher's archives going back to the beginnings of Westermann's school cartography in 1853. In the editing room a range of copper engraving utensils were on display, also from the archives, since mapmaking had evidently become digital, as was apparent from the various work stations that filled the room. Westermann still produces a wide range of cartographic material in many languages, in addition to German.

At dinner we were joined by members of the Freundeskreis für Cartographica who had passed the afternoon in nearby Wolfenbüttel visiting the Herzog August Library.

On Saturday morning our Group was split in two. One destination was the Georg-Eckert-Institut für Internationale Schulbuchforschung in Braunschweig, an Institute devoted to international research into textbooks for schools at all levels of education, including school atlases. This institution has become an internationally recognised research centre with a library offering educational documentation from 159 countries around the



A special session was devoted to a review of progress with the Atlas Data Base, currently hosted by the Berlin Staatsbibliothek. It now contains just over 2000 entries concerning German atlases or their derivatives from 1800 to 1955. Questions around who would be entitled to consult or amend data are still to be resolved. Those interested in this database may contact either Markus Heinz

(markus.heinz@sbb.spk-berlin.de)

world, and a remarkable collection of schoolbooks from the 17th century on.

The other Group was taken to Wolfenbüttel for a tour of the Herzog August Library, guided by Dr Dolinscheck. Founded by Duke Julius of Braunschweig-Lüneburg in 1572, the library was consolidated and expanded from its modest beginnings by Duke August of Braunschweig-Lüneburg (1579-1666), one of the greatest collectors of books of his time. Leibniz, the German philosopher, served as part-time librarian there from 1690 to 1716, and dramatist Lessing was in charge full-time between 1770 and 1781. In the maps and globes cabinet and in the show cases in other basement storage and display rooms we admired some of the treasures among the 4 500 maps, over 100 atlases and 10 globes. The so-called Helmstedt manuscript pair of globes (ca. 1590), the portolans by Agnese and Ribeiro and different editions of Ptolemy's *Geography* were among the highlights. At the centre of attention figured the beautifully illuminated manuscript Gospels of Henry the Lion, commissioned by him in the 12th century for Braunschweig cathedral. The Federal German Government bought it at Sotheby's in 1983 and brought it back to its homeland.

Preceding the opening of the traditional book and atlas fair in the afternoon two presentations were given. In his remarkable talk on *The development of German School Atlases 1700 to 1950* Joachim Neumann analysed their evolution from the perspective of seven significant periods, from the beginnings with Honter and Clüver to 1700, then up to 1800, with further turning points in 1850, 1918, 1933, and 1945. The hand-out of his power point presentation serves as a welcome piece of documentation. Marcus Greulich was next with an animated presentation of his thoughts about *Ideological Changes in Maps – Cartography and Zeitgeist*, illustrated with conspicuous examples of flagrant geographical distortions in European mapping. At this stage we moved to another part of the room where Jürgen Espenhorst, assisted by Michael Willma and others, had laid out on a large table an impressive collection of atlases produced in Braunschweig, a thematic display regularly prepared under the heading 'Atlasparade'.

or Robert Michel (xologrim@hotmail.com).

For the final event on Sunday morning the participants moved to the Institut für Braunschweigische Regionalgeschichte (Institute for the History of the Braunschweig Region), a branch of the Braunschweig Technical University. Prof. Gerd Biegel, founder and Director of the Institute, in his introductory talk painted a vivid picture of Braunschweig as a metropolis through the ages, a subject for which he had prepared a special hand-out for the visitors. He then familiarised us with the extensive and ambitious cultural programme that covered much more than local history and mapping, encompassing aspects of German and European literature and political history, with a topical focus on WW I. One of the ongoing projects of the Institute aims at analysing the didactic properties of school wallmaps as compared with those observed on maps in school atlases. Prof. Lafrenz then spoke about town atlases, developing a clear distinction between atlases concerning one single town (e.g. the first such atlas, of Altona, 1894) and those combining a group of towns into a regional edition (e.g. of North Rhine-Westphalia).

May a personal note be permitted here to conclude. Among all cartographic associations that I know, this is the only gathering of map and atlas collectors operating in a totally informal way : there are no statutes, no management committee, no officials or other administrative constraints – and it works extremely well, in a most pleasant and amicable atmosphere. The secret, of course, lies in the performance of the organiser of the yearly event. Jürgen Espenhorst, founder of the Atlas Tage in 2006, had been the *spiritus rector* since the beginning, occasionally assisted by volunteers. This year Michael Willma took over to plan and manage the 2014 meeting. He is to be congratulated for a perfect organisation of the varied and truly interesting excursions, the smooth running of the sequence of events, and the efficient handling of the hotel and transport contingencies. We look forward to next year's event, scheduled for April – more details in the January 2015 Newsletter.

Wulf Bodenstein
wulfbo@scarlet.be



News (cont'd)

Ulla Ehrensvärd receives the IMCoS – Helen Wallis Award

The Annual Dinner of the International Map Collectors' Society (IMCoS) took place on Friday, 6 June 2014 at the Civil Service Club in London. As is the custom, it was preceded by the Malcolm Young Lecture, delivered this year by Dr Nick Kanas from California who gave a lively talk on *Mapping the Heavens : Celestial Cartography through the Ages*.

Following the dinner Tony Campbell, former Map Librarian of the British Library, gave the citation for this year's award winner, a brilliant piece of cartobiography, as always. He started by offering a few 'totally unhelpful' clues, just to keep the audience in suspense for a while. The winner, he announced, was a voluntary aircraft look-out during WW II, used to accompany opera-singer Elisabeth Söderström on the piano whilst still at school, and included humorous drawings in her letters of thanks to the contributors to her *Festschrift*. As the diners were looking around the room to see who might fit that description, Tony advised the audience that Professor Ulla Ehrensvärd was unfortunately unable to be present to receive the Award herself.

Ulla Ehrensvärd (87) has had a highly distinguished career as a historian and scholar-archivist in Sweden. She began publishing in 1951 with some works on art history, branching out into cartography as of 1966 after joining the map department of the Royal Library of Sweden. Appointed Keeper of maps and prints in 1971 she moved on to become the senior archivist of the Royal Military Archives of Sweden until her retirement in 1993. But she continued to play an active role in cartographic research, and in 2003 was honoured by a *Festschrift* with contributions by fifteen carto-historians, among whom our distinguished member Lisette Danckaert. In turn, she contributed to the *Festschrift* for Lisette on the occasion of her 75th birthday in 2006, and came to Brussels for that celebration at our Royal Library, on which occasion I met her for the first time.

Ulla Ehrensvärd's bibliography shows over 300 entries reflecting the vast range of her interests, from the Swedish history of Father Christmas to Ottoman bookprinting in Istanbul, with, obviously, a significant part devoted to the history of cartography. Among her better-known works of reference are *Mare Balticum. The Baltic – Two*

Thousand Years (1995) and *The History of the Nordic Map: from Myths to Reality* (2006). Her successor in the map department of the Royal Library of Sweden, Göran Bäärnhielm, himself retired now, was present at the Award ceremony to receive the distinction for Ulla Ehrensvärd on her behalf. As the silver platter bearing her name moves to Scandinavia for the first time, may it be accompanied by sincere congratulations and best wishes from all of us in the Brussels Map Circle.

W.B.



Prof. Ulla Ehrensvärd receiving the White Rose of Finland Award in 2002

Exhibitions on East European cartography

This summer two exhibitions on the cartography of Eastern Europe deserve attention.

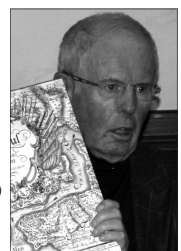
One is still on (until 19 September) at the *Bibliothèque Polonaise* in Paris (on Poland and its neighbours): see page 41 for details.

The other exhibition at the City Museum in Wroclaw/Breslau (on Silesia) was devoted primarily to different editions of Martin Helwig's highly influential landmark map of Silesia which for over two centuries served European cartographers as an important source of information on a region lying in the heart of Central Europe. Also on display are selected views of Wroclaw, formerly Breslau, Silesia's capital, many of which reach back to a time when the city was an important seat of culture and learning.

P.G.

In memoriam: Jean Petin

After a long illness our member in Luxemburg, Jean Petin, passed away on 16 July 2014. Having joined our Circle in 2005 he regularly participated in our study sessions, conferences, excursions and map evenings. He also contributed several book reviews to this Newsletter. We will remember him as a very friendly unassuming colleague who enjoyed sharing his deep interest in the history of cartography with our other members.





News (cont'd)



Mapping Conflicts, Conflicts in Maps

By generous permission of the Bibliothèque nationale de France the second symposium of the International Society for the History of the Map (ISHMap) took place at the Library on Friday 13 June. On the next day participants were able to visit the Service historique de la Défense at Vincennes (SHD).

The symposium followed a very successful one-day conference on the First World War organised by the French Committee for Cartography (CFC) and participants were able to attend both. This factor contributed to the ISHMap symposium's success. Gilles Palsky, an ISHMap trustee, was the chair of the organisation and paper selection committees and worked in close collaboration with Catherine Hoffman of the Department of Maps and Plans at the Library. The papers ranged over maps of war and peace and of disputed territories and conflicted beliefs, from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century. Geographically speaking, the papers covered France, the Hapsburg Empire,

England, Herman Moll's maps, Quebec, the conflict between the Ottomans and the Venetians in Cyprus, and even the religious conflicts in Europe as evidenced by historical atlases. Much new work was presented not only by established scholars but also by younger doctoral students.

The abstracts of all the papers can be found at <http://ishm.elte.hu/sites/default/files/ISHMap%20Symposium%20Abstracts%20final.pdf>

In reviewing the symposium the participants agreed that the papers were of a very good academic standard providing new knowledge and insights into map history. New entrants in the field had had an opportunity to present their research to an engaged audience, who had been encouraging and helpful to them. More generally it was agreed that one or two day symposia were the best option for affordable participation by present-day scholars and their interested audiences. ISHMap would continue to pursue this option in future.

Sarah Tyacke, Hon Sec ISHMap

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

- *My collection - Printed Maps of Devon*, by Kit Batten
- A new look at the origin of portolan charts, by Roel Nicolai
- *Mechelinia Dominium, the smallest of the XVII Provinces*, by H. Deynckens and E. Leenders
- *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.



Events

Carta antica a Milano [Milano map fair]

13 September 2014

Milano, Italy

Organisation: *Associazione Culturale CivitellArte, Associazione Roberto Almagià, Museo della Cartografia Lombarda*

Third international exhibition.

Venue: Hotel Micheangelo, Milano

E-mail info@cartaanticamilano.it

Hours of opening: 11:00 – 18:00 Etc.

URI: <http://www.cartaanticamilano.it>

17. Kartographiehistorisches Colloquium [17th colloquium on the history of cartography]

9 – 11 October 2014

Eichstätt, Germany

Organisation: Kommission „Geschichte der Kartographie“ der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Kartographie; D-A-CH-Arbeitsgruppe für Kartographiegeschichte; Lehrstuhl für Alte Geschichte an der Katholischen Universität Eichstätt Ingolstadt

NB: The pre-colloquium programme of excursions and workshops on 8 October includes a visit to the Tobias Lotter exhibition in nearby Augsburg, guided by curator Michael Ritter (see review on p. 9).

For further information and registration contact Dr Markus Heinz, Tel +49-30-266-435500, or kartographiegeschichte@bb.spk-berlin.de URI: <http://www.kartographiegeschichte.de>

The Price of Manifest Destiny - Wars in the American Southwest, 1819-1865

16 – 17 October 2014

Arlington, USA

Organisation: The University of Texas at Arlington Libraries Special Collections in conjunction with The Texas Map Society and The Rocky Mountain Map Society
The Ninth Biennial Virginia Garrett Lectures on the History of Cartography

Venue: UT Arlington Central Library

URI: <http://www.texasmapsociety.org/images/TMS%20Fall%202014%20Flyer.pdf>

'Peace on Maps in East Asia' symposium

21 – 24 October 2014

Seoul, Korea

32nd International Symposium of International Map Collectors' Society

Organisation: IMCoS, The National Library of Korea, The Korean Research Association of Old Maps, Pusan National University

The Symposium will try to demonstrate the qualities of vitality and peacefulness expressed in traditional East Asian maps. Additionally, there will be a map fair, a tour

with old maps and excursions before and after symposium (Panmunjon, Seoul, Busan, Gyeongju).

Fee: USD 750.00.

Venue: National Library of Korea

Contact: info@2014imcos.com

URI: <http://www.2014imcos.com/>

The Society for the History of Discoveries - Fifty-fifth Annual Meeting

30 October – 2 November 2014

Austin, USA

<http://www.sochistdisc.org/>

13th Paris Map & Travel book fair

8 November 2014

Paris, France

Opening hours 11.00 - 18.00

Venue: Hotel Ambassador, 16 Boulevard Haussmann, 75009 Paris

URI: <http://www.map-fair.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):

Cartographic Intrigue and Curiosity: The Story of MI9's Escape and Evasion Mapping Programme on Silk in WW II 20 November 2014

Lecture by Barbara Bond (Pro-Chancellor, Plymouth University).



CHENOHA DO, Map of the World, 18th Century

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



The World Map in the Fatimid Book of Curiosities (c. 1050): Mathematical Geography between Late Antiquity and Islam

15 January 2015

Lecture by Dr Yossef Rapoport (Queen Mary, University of London).

Pacific Frontiers: The Selden Map and the Redefinition of East Asia in the Seventeenth Century

5 February 2015

Lecture by Dr Robert Batchelor (Department of History, Georgia Southern University).

An account so just and exact: Captain Narbrough's voyage to South America 1669-71 and its cartographical significance

26 February 2015

Lecture by Captain Richard Campbell RN (Hakluyt Society Volume Editor) and Peter Barber (British Library).

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>

Paul Bremmers Antiquariaat
Antique Maps and Prints

Brusselsestraat 91
Maastricht

Tel: +31 43 3253762
www.paulbremmers.com
info@paulbremmers.com

International symposium
Cartography in Times of War and Peace
2 – 6 December 2014

Ghent and Brussels, Belgium

The symposium is a joint venture between the ICA (International Cartographic Association) and the Brussels Map Circle: see details on pages 32-33.

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



The 26th International Conference on the History of Cartography

Organized by the City of Antwerp in collaboration with the University of Antwerp and Imago Mundi Ltd.

THEATRE OF THE WORLD IN FOUR DIMENSIONS

SPACE - TIME - IMAGINATION - SPECTACLE

www.ichc2015.be

The Call for Papers is now open.
The deadline for submission of paper and poster proposals is **15 October 2014**.



info@ichc2015.be



Exhibitions

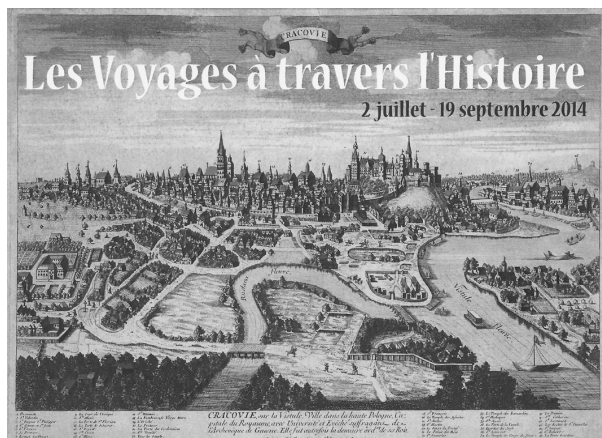
Les voyages à travers l'Histoire [Journeys through History]

2 July – 19 September 2014

Paris, France

The exhibition brings together an unusual selection of 16th to 19th century maps, views and atlases belonging to the Société Historique et Littéraire Polonaise and the Bibliothèque Polonaise de Paris, institutions founded in the last century, which trace the historical development and territorial evolution of a sizeable chunk of Eastern Europe, once known as the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. This area's constantly shifting borders lay between Germany and Russia, and between the Baltic Sea to the north and the Black Sea to the south. Most of the great names of European cartography, and some which are less well known, are represented here by typical examples of their work, such as: Ptolemy's *Tabula Moderna Hungariae, Poloniae, Russiae, Prussiae et Valachiae*, early maps by Sebastian Münster, Nicolas de Fer, Guillaume Levasseur de Beauplan, Franciszek Florian Czaki, Waclaw Grodecki, Gerard Mercator, Abraham Ortelius, Karol de Perthées, Sanson father and son, Giovanni-Antonio Rizzi Zannoni and others.

Société Historique et Littéraire Polonaise - Bibliothèque Polonaise de Paris, 6 Quai d'Orléans, 75004 Paris
Telephone +33 1 55 42 83 85 E-mail a.czarnocka@bplp.fr
Hours of opening: Tuesday – Friday, 14.15 – 18.00
URI: http://www.bibliotheque-polonaise-paris-shlp.fr/index.php?id_page=20845



Die Welt aus Augsburg [The world as seen from Augsburg – Maps by Tobias Conrad Lotter (1717-1777) and his successors]

11 April – 12 October 2014

Augsburg, Germany

Augsburg was one of Europe's most important centres of map production in the 18th century. Among the outstanding actors in this field was the copperplate engraver Tobias Conrad Lotter who initially worked for his father-in-law Matthäus Seutter. After his death he established himself as a map publisher, a business continued by his sons and grandsons. Their maps became very popular and significantly contributed to the spread of

geographical knowledge at that time. Over 80 maps, views and other documents illustrate the cartographic output that spanned the world of the Age of Enlightenment, seen from Augsburg.

Schaezlerpalais, Maximilianstrasse 46, 86150 Augsburg
Telephone +49-(0)821-324 41 02,.

Hours of opening: Tuesday to Sunday, 10.00 – 17.00

A catalogue / companion book by Curator Michael Ritter is available (see review in this BIMCC Newsletter).

URI: <http://www.kunstsammlungen-museen.augsburg.de/index.php?id=34784>

Pacifico: Espana y la Aventura de la Mar del Sur [Spain and the Adventure of the South Sea]

1 October – 31 December 2014

Cartagena, Spain (ARQUA)

Jan – March 2015

Valencia, Spain (Centre 'El Carme')

April – June 2015

Valladolid, (Archivo de la Real Cancilleria)

This exhibition organised by the *Archivo General de Indias* in Seville, is not purely cartographic, but it does include several manuscript maps. The focus is on the sea routes of Spain's colonial empire. It has been travelling around the world: it was in Bogota (Colombia), Seville (Spain), Mania (Philippines), Majuro (Marshall Islands), Trujillo (Spain), Bali (Indonesia), in Huelva (Spain); it will then travel to other Spanish cities into next year.

<http://www.accioncultural.es/es/>

[pacifico_espa_a_y_aventura_mar_sur](http://www.mecd.gob.es/exposicion-pacifico/presentacion.html)

<http://www.mecd.gob.es/exposicion-pacifico/presentacion.html>

Lafreri. Italiaanse cartografie in de renaissance [Lafreri. Italian cartography in the Renaissance]

13 November 2014 – 31 July 2015

Sint-Niklaas, Belgium

The Society of Antiquaries of the Land van Waas (K.O.K.W.), one of the oldest historical societies of Flanders founded in 1861, keeps one of the earliest Italian composite atlases. With its latest map dated 1567, the atlas is contemporary to the Casanatense atlas (1567), the atlas of the Newberry Library in Chicago (1567) and the Hatfield House Atlas of the Cecil family of Burghley (1566). During the restoration in 1994, the binding of the atlas was removed, and the K.O.K.W. will now -10 years after its restoration-exhibit at least 50 individual maps. New research results that come from map analysis, identification of watermarks and binding, combined with historical network analysis of printers and cartographers, will show the important contribution of both Lafreri and Gastaldi in the composition of the atlas and attribute to a better understanding of the early development of the Italian atlas.

Mercatormuseum, Zamanstraat 49, 9100 Sint-Niklaas (entrance Zwijgershoek)

An exhibition catalogue will be available.

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



AUCTION CALENDAR

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

De Eland

Weesperstraat 110,
NL-1112 AP Diemen
tel. +31 20 623 03 43
www.deeland.nl, info@deeland.nl
7 Sept. and 16 November 2014

Henri Godts

Avenue Louise 230/6
B-1050 Brussels
tel. +32 (0)2 647 85 48
fax +32 (0)2 640 73 32
www.godts.com
books@godts.com
14 October and 9 December 2014

Peter Kiefer Buch- und Kunstauktionen

Steubenstrasse 36
D-75172 Pforzheim
tel. +49 7231 92 320
fax +49 7231 92 32 16
www.kiefer.de, info@kiefer.de
10 - 11 October 2014

Bubb Kuyper

Jansweg 39, NL-2011 KM Haarlem
tel. +31 23 532 39 86
fax +31 23 532 38 93
www.bubbkuyper.com
info@bubbkuyper.com
25 - 28 November 2014

Loeb-Larocque

31, rue de Tolbiac, F-75013 Paris
tel. +33 (0)6 11 80 33 75 or
tel./fax +33 (0)1 44 24 85 80
www.loeb-larocque.com
info@loeb-larocque.com
7 November 2014

The Romantic Agony

Acqueductstraat 38-40
B-1060 Brussels
tel. +32 (0)2 544 10 55
fax +32 (0)2 544 10 57
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**BRUSSELS MAP CIRCLE
(BIMCC asbl/vzw)**

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

Aims and functions

The Circle was created, as the Brussels International Map Collectors' Circle (BIMCC), 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 Brussels Map Circle also publishes a Newsletter — *Maps in History* — three times a year and maintains a website.

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**Becoming (and staying) a
Member**

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

Annual membership: EUR 30.00,
Students and Juniors
under 25: EUR 12.00.

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

IBAN: BE52 0682 4754 2209
BIC: GKCCBEBB

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

**Maps in History
(BIMCC Newsletter)**

The Brussels Map Circle 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 26 different countries.

Please submit calendar items and other contributions to the editor (e-mail: editor@bimcc.org) by the following deadlines:

- 15 March for the May edition.
- 15 July for the Sept. edition.
- 15 Nov. for the January 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.

Books for review should be sent to Nicola Boothby (Uwenberg 13, B-1650 Beersel, Belgium, nicola.boothby@telenet.be) who will arrange for their review by a member of the Circle.



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