

MAPS IN HISTORY



January 2017
Newsletter No

57

The Villaret Map

Ferraris' maps accuracy
Conference reports
Exhibition reports



Paulus Swaen

Internet Map Auctions

March - May - September - November

Maps, Globes, Views,
Atlases, Prints

Catalogue on:
www.swaen.com
paulus@swaen.com

Tel +1 727 687 32 98


aquaterra
MAPS. YOUR WAY.



SCANNING - GEOREFERENCING
AND DIGITISING OF OLD MAPS

IJzerweglaan 48 | 9050 Gent Belgium
info@aquaterra.be | www.aquaterra.be
T +32 (0)9 230 55 15 | F +32 (0)9 230 21 10



Henri Godts

Avenue Louise 230/6
1050 Brussels

Tel +32 (0)2 647 85 48
Fax +32 (0)2 640 73 32

Dealer and Auctioneer of rare books,
manuscripts, maps and atlases

Info from: books@godts.com
Catalogue on: www.godts.com

Venator & Hanstein

Book and Print Auctions

Rare Maps and Views - Manuscripts
Old and Modern Prints - Rare Books

Auctions in spring and fall. Consignments are
welcome. Catalogues upon request and online



Maximilian Prinz zu Wied. Reise in das innere Nord-America
1839-41. Complete set of all the 81 engravings in one volume

Cäcilienstrasse 48 · 50667 Cologne · Tel. +49-221-257 54 19
info@venator-hanstein.de · www.venator-hanstein.de

Contents

Exhibitions

When Italy drew the world - Cartographic treasures of
the Italian Renaissance 4

Looks at Books

Joan Binimelis, Vicenç Mut and the wall maps of Majorca
(17th - 18th centuries) 7

Universal Cosmography according to both ancient and
modern navigators by Guillaume Le Testu 8

Treasures from the Map Room - Bodleian Collections
Giovanni Antonio Rizzi Zannoni 12

Philippe Vandermaelen, Mercator of newly-born
Belgium. The history of the Établissement géographique
de Bruxelles and of its founder 14

Old maps only a few mouse clicks away on
www.cartesius.be 17

History and Cartography

Studying the production process of the Ferraris Maps
(1770s) and its implications for geometric accuracy. 18

The Villaret Map 23

Other Villaret Maps 30

Interview

How I got into cartography ... through a different door!
Interview with David Raes 31

Map Circle news

Map Circle Programme for 2017 33

Globes and Instruments (Conference report) 34

The glorious Netherlands (Exhibition report) 37

The dissemination of cartographic knowledge
(ICA Symposium Dubrovnik report)..... 38

The map on the scale of the World. Colloquium in Albi,
France report 40

Paris Map Fair 42

Map Circle News 43

News and Calendars

International news 44

Events calendar 46

Exhibition calendar 48

Auction calendar 49

Cover

Villaret Map - Sheet No 18 of the area around Vilvoorde (north of Brussels)

Intro

Dear Map Friends,

This issue of our magazine is not only the first of 2017,
it is also the first in the history of our circle to be so
big, with 52 pages!

In addition to a variety of book reviews and exhibition
reports, we offer you two articles on the cartography
of the Southern Netherlands (Belgium today) in the
eighteenth century: Soetkin Vervust presents new
aspects of the well-known maps by Count de Ferraris,
based on her original PhD research into the production
process of those maps, while Georges Vande Winkel
highlights the work of Ferraris' predecessors, i.e.
French military topographers who took advantage
of Louis XV's successes during the war of Austrian
Succession to map the country. And, of course, you
will get full information on the activities of our Circle,
including a report on our very successful International
Conference in December, devoted to 'Globes and
Instruments', and our tentative programme for the
New Year. While plans for our next excursion are
still under development, the dates have been set for
our traditional Map Afternoon (22 April 2017) and for
the next Conference (9 December 2017) which will
be devoted to Indonesia, in the framework of the
Europalia cultural festival. So make sure you block
those dates in your agendas!

It has been a year now since we have fully rejuvenated
Maps in History, with full colour, a new layout and,
we think, improved contents. We do hope that you
appreciate our efforts, and that you will understand
that this has a cost. This magazine is, in fact, one of the
biggest items on our budget. Over time it has become
increasingly difficult to continue all our activities
and stay 'in the black'; our Executive Committee has
therefore decided - for the first time ever! - to raise
the annual members' fee as of 1 January 2017, from 30
to 40 euros. We thank you for your understanding,
and hope you will continue enjoying and contributing
to the Map Circle's activities. Many of you may have
received an invitation to renew their membership.
Please do not wait so that we can serve you better in
2017 (see details at the end of this
magazine).

Wishing you a happy cartographic
year,



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

Extraordinary cartography exhibition in Bergamo, Italy

Quando L'Italia Disegnava il mondo - Tesori Cartografici del Rinascimento Italiano [When Italy drew the world - Cartographic treasures of the Italian Renaissance]

by Alex Smit

Between the middle of April and the end of September 2016 a major and extremely interesting exhibition on cartography was held in the Palazzo del Podestà in the beautiful setting of the Città Alta [Upper Town] of Bergamo in the North of Italy. This Palazzo was constructed in the 13th century on top of the remaining foundations of Imperial Roman buildings of the 5th – 6th centuries BC. Since then this palace has had many different purposes. As Bergamo was for many centuries the westernmost city of the Venetian empire, it was the official seat of the local governor of the Venetian Republic.

The initiative for this Exhibition was taken by the management of our sister organisation in Italy, the Associazione Roberto Almagià and organised in cooperation with the Historical Foundation of Bergamo, the Angelo Mai Public [vide infra] Museum. On this occasion the Roberto Almagià Association celebrates its 10th anniversary. It is a very active group with currently over 70 members, assembling scholars, dealers and collectors of antique maps. The Exhibition has been a great success, much surpassing the expectations of its organisers, and was extended by more than three months till the end of September. More than 10 000 paying visitors were recorded and many children and local schools visited free of charge.



Fig.1. Exhibition room

The Exhibition 'journeyed' through five vaulted halls of the Cinquecento [16th century] Museum (including the Hall of the Jurists) and offered, through atlases and maps, a fascinating overview of the great cultural and technical changes in cartography during the Renaissance period. In the 16th century mapmakers in Italy have been major interpreters and actors in this respect. In this very historical environment the Exhibition has been beautifully presented with up-to-date interactive audio presentation technology, such as a simulation of a voyage by horse-driven cart from Venice to Bergamo: this on a large floor screen with street noises and a commentary. A large world map was presented over the wall and floor (see Fig. 1).

A total of 74 maps were displayed together with globes showing the significant modifications of the vision of the world during the 16th century. Each Hall addressed a separate subject, namely: Towards America, New Land; Printing, an Italian Supremacy; Spices,

Treasures of the East; Geography, among Stories and Images; and The Atlas Contains a Whole World. All displays were written in easy to understand Italian and English. Many of the maps and atlases shown were very rare or even unique; an important part, so rarely exhibited publicly, came from the Association's members' private collections.

Between the end of the 15th and the beginning of the 16th centuries Italian navigators, such as Columbus, Vespucci and Da Verrazzano, discovered a New Continent so far unknown ['incognita'], which revolutionised the view of the world and disturbed the political economical equilibrium in the Old Europe. This new information was recorded in texts, inserted on maps and published on paper, developing several generations of professional map designers, engravers, artists, printers and editors.

The Exhibition's beautifully printed catalogue provides very interesting historical information on the



Alex Smit
alex.smit@orange.fr

Exhibition's cartography and shows pictures of all the displayed maps in the Podestà Palace. The last part also includes a selection of maps with pictures simultaneously exhibited in Bergamo's Angelo Mai Public Library. The entire catalogue is in Italian.

With the emergence of stronger economic and military power by the separate Italian States and the



Fig. 3. Map of the island of Frisland, attributed to the shop of Antonio Lafreri, ca.1570. This fictitious island appeared for the first time in a map of Nicolò Zeno in 1558 and was copied in almost all the maps of the North Atlantic region well into the 18th century, also by Coronelli and Lotter. At that time there was a confusion with Iceland and possible derivation of the English word 'Freezeland'.



Fig.2. Map of North Atlantic ca 1565 by Ferrando Bertelli. This map is a copy of the map 'Nouveau Monde', by Nicolas de Nicolay, Royal Geographer of France to illustrate the French edition (Lyon 1554) of the famous 'Arte de Navegar' by Pedro de Medina, issued for the first time in Valladolid in 1545. One of the first maps to show the Atlantic Ocean with North and South America and also one of the first to show the name 'Canada'.

new trade routes, the need for up-to-date maps increased markedly and Italy became the major player in redesigning the, by the then known world during this period. Venice, Rome

and Florence developed as the most prominent centres in the production and the commerce of geographical maps.

During the Renaissance period the following cartographers emerged as the leading professionals: Paolo Forlani from Verona, but working mostly in Venice between 1560 and 1574; Ferrando or Ferdinando Bertelli, a prominent member of a dynasty of cartographers, who mainly worked from 1561 to 1572 and had a shop in Venice; and the most celebrated, Giacomo Gastaldi, born around 1500 in Piemonte and died in Venice in 1566. He worked as a cosmographer/ cartographer in different places like Venice where he also accepted private commissions, such as putting fresco maps of Asia and Africa on the walls in a room of the Doge's palace.

There were many other successful engravers and publishers active in Italy. These are often referred to as the 'School of Lafreri'.

Antoine Lafreri (born in France in ca.1512 and died in Rome in 1577) a French printer and publisher, established himself in Rome in 1544, first as a mapmaker and, as of 1553, also as a publisher. He owned a very flourishing shop, became very influential and had numerous followers in Italy. In 1570 he published the first assembly of miscellaneous maps and views of towns, putting together the first modern 'atlas'. It was then nearly six months since the sacking of the city of Rome by the troops of Charles V and the city was in full economic expansion. His shop had over 500 different individual maps and views on display and a kind of catalogue, which helped customers to choose and to have prepared a composite collection. These are now named IATO's, an acronym for 'Italian Assembled to Order Atlases'.



Fig.4. Map of Italy from Domenico Zenoi and Ferrando Bertelli, Venice, 1567, based on a map of Gastaldi of 1561 and a successive version of it by Forlani of 1563. This map was made shortly after the death of Gastaldi. The map underlines the power of the Venetian Republic in text and image.

As many maps were not signed by the maker and existing maps were copied frequently with sometimes minor modifications, it was often difficult to determine their origin. To add to the confusion, an engraver like Forlani often signed maps made by Gastaldi, as he also acted as print merchant. It is very interesting to note that maps already travelled widely throughout Europe and influenced new maps or were even directly copied with names and descriptions altered in other languages.

In 1548 Gastaldi produced a comprehensive atlas, which included different regional maps of the Americas. His publisher reduced its size, thereby making the first 'pocket atlas'. This work also marked a shift in cartographic technique by the use of copper engraving (practised in Italy since late 1470s), which resulted in much better quality, rather than a woodblock. His map of North America of around 1565 was not only the first

dedicated to America, but is also known as one of the first maps to separate America and Asia (the Bering Strait). Gastaldi had an immense influence on cartography and as such many followers, and his maps were copied and enhanced by many other cartographers. He mainly worked with two publishers, Nicolò de Bascarini and Giovanbatista Pedrezano.

The huge success of this Exhibition represents great encouragement for the Associazione and museums to continue with other exhibitions: it demonstrates that a much larger public than expected is strongly interested to learn more about the fascinating story of the major discoveries of a few centuries ago, and that maps and atlases – with appropriate explanations – offer an excellent vehicle to transmit our history in a lively fashion.

Joan B. Binimelis, Vicenç Mut i els mapes murals de Mallorca (segles XVII – XVIII).

[*Joan B. Binimelis, Vicenç Mut and the wall maps of Majorca (17th – 18th centuries)*]

by Vicenç M. Rosselló i Verger, Werner-Francisco Bär

— València (Spain): Universitat de València and Institut d'Estudis Catalans, 2016 – 196 pp., col. Ill., hard cover, 29.00 x 29.50 cm - Language: Catalan

— ISBN: 978-84-370-9907-1 - EUR 45.00

In the late 16th and early 17th centuries warfare raged throughout the Mediterranean. Spanish and Ottoman navies and corsairs ravaged each other's territories. Forts and watch towers were built along endangered coasts and islands. Cartographic surveys had to be carried out to locate the fortifications and organise defence. A large oil-painted wall map of the Spanish island of Majorca preserved at the Museu de Mallorca, with no date or signature, stands out as a product of this period, as it displays no less than seven coastal castles and 32 watch towers.

This map is the starting point of this book co-authored by two retired professors, both with personal links to the island: cartographer and geographer Werner-Francisco Bär and physical geographer Vicenç M. Rosselló i Verger. Their initial goal was to shed some light on the map's author and date. Their hypothesis was that it could be the work of polymath Joan B. Binimelis (1538/39 – 1616).

The authors set out to study the map in detail and they compared it with other cartographic works with which it could be related. These include: three other large painted maps currently extant in the island and dating from the 17th and 18th centuries; a printed map by Vicenç Mut (1685); and, most interestingly, a series of detailed sectional maps of the island's coast



drawn by Binimelis towards 1600 and never published before.

The book starts by reproducing all these maps, and discussing the few known documents that shed light on their authors or dates of the maps' creation. A biography of each map's potential author follows, and then the bulk of the volume is devoted to analysis of the maps.

The study is extremely comprehensive, trying to extract all the information contained in these cartographic works. The scale and orientation of each are measured and the shapes of the coastline compared using cartometric methods. The representation of mountains, rivers and vegetation is

discussed in detail. Then it is the turn of population centres and fortresses, with a specific chapter on toponyms. Attention is also paid to legends and decorative elements.

In the end, in spite of their exhaustive work, Rosselló and Bär do not reach a definitive conclusion on the authorship of the Museu de Mallorca map. Binimelis's influence can certainly not be ruled out, but they discover that the map was based on at least one other – possibly an earlier – source. Dating remains tentative as well. Several relationships and cross-influences between the analysed maps emerge from the study, but it is not possible to draw a clear stemma.

This conclusion does not detract from the quality of the analysis. The authors have brought almost every possible piece of data under scrutiny. It is just bad luck that the puzzle is too complicated to solve with the available information. The quality of the edition is also remarkable, rich in images and with well-written and legible text and tables.

At some points of the central chapters the reader may be overwhelmed by the amount of data, for example when going through the 24 consecutive pages of tables of place names. Fortunately, these chapters are illustrated with high-resolution details from every map, which makes them quite

attractive to the eye. At the same time, the exclusive focus on maps of Majorca may leave one wondering about contemporary maps of other similarly endangered Christian islands like Minorca or Malta. Might such maps be related to any of the analysed maps of Majorca based on their style or cartographic conventions? Admittedly, if the authors had expanded the study along this line, the book might have grown to an unacceptable length.

A minor error has slipped into the book's final pages. The date of the wall map preserved at Palma's city

hall is given by the authors as 1654 throughout the text. However, two sentences of the last chapter seem to attribute it to a later period, towards the end of the century. The authors have kindly confirmed to me that the map is from 1654, and that those two sentences are due to a preliminary hypothesis that they later abandoned, but which unfortunately found its way into the final version.

Overall, this book will be appreciated both by scholars and by a more general readership. Students of old maps can certainly draw inspiration from the

comprehensive methodology applied by Rosselló and Bär in their research. For most readers, it will be the first contact with a set of quite unusual maps, markedly different from the much more widespread contemporary prints from north-western Europe. And many will just rejoice at the visual pleasure of contemplating high-quality images of old maps, and identifying familiar places on them.



Luis Robles-Macias
luis.a.robles.macias@gmail.com

Cosmographie universelle

selon les navigateurs tant anciens que modernes par Guillaume Le Testu

[Universal Cosmography according to both ancient and modern navigators by Guillaume Le Testu]

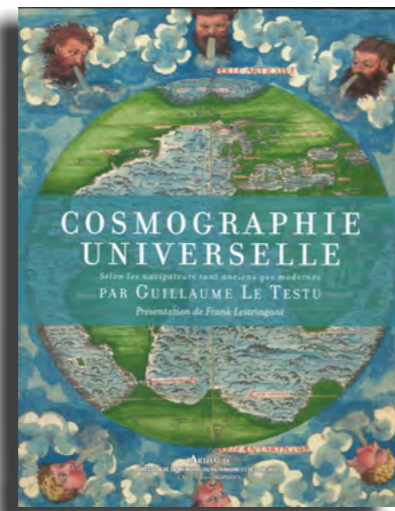
Edited by Frank Lestringant

— Paris : Flammarion-Artaud, Collection Carnets des Tropiques, 2012. 240 pp., colour ill., hard cover, 30 x 38.5 cm.

— ISBN 978-2-0812-8994-9 - EUR 70.00.

This is a very magnificent atlas, unpublished until now, entirely drawn and painted on paper in 1556 by Guillaume Le Testu and dedicated to Admiral Gaspard de Coligny. Frank Lestringant presents a complete edition and, in a detailed introduction of 90 pages, throws light on the author, his working methodology, and his purpose. In short, he explains the various scientific, aesthetic and political aspects of this major work.

Guillaume Le Testu (born in about 1509 in Le Havre), royal pilot, is not a theoretical mapmaker, but a doughty navigator and a man of experience. He sailed to Brazil, where he took part in an expedition to establish a French colony. He went also to the Caribbean, where he met the English corsair Francis Drake. He died there in 1572, presumably killed by the Spaniards.



This eventful life gives him however time, between two expeditions, to draw his *Cosmographie universelle*, a description of the Earth with 56 very small-scale maps, opposite their explanations.

He begins his work with the representation of the Earth according to different projections, a necessary prerequisite for the assembling of regional maps. One would have been enough, but he presents six, maybe to show his knowhow and to be sure to locate some conjectured lands. This is the work's cosmographic part. There follow 50 regional maps of the Earth divided into five groups: Europe, 7 maps; Africa and Asia, 8 maps each; the 'Southern Land', 12 maps; and America, 15 maps. They are oriented differently in the book, North being indicated by compass roses. They are provided with a double scale: league for distances (100 leagues divided into 8 parts of 12.5 leagues each), latitude placed in the frame.

This Cosmography fascinates with the beauty of the maps, and also with the alliance between archaisms and novelties. The full title is indeed *Cosmographie universelle selon les navigateurs tant anciens que modernes* [Universal Cosmography according to both ancient and modern navigators]. In his comments, Le Testu distinguishes regions by climate, a tradition especially coming from Claudius Ptolemy (2nd century AD) and established according to the length of the day at the summer solstice. Nevertheless he introduces a major change from recent explorations: the torrid zone around the equator is populated and therefore accessible. In addition to the mathematical cosmography inherited from Ptolemy, still important at this time, Le Testu is inspired by the expeditions of Alexander the Great to Asia (334 BC/BCE-323 BC/BCE), the Bible (crossing the Red Sea), Marco Polo and his *Livre des Merveilles* (1298), Portuguese nautical cartography (portolan charts since the 13th century) and Jacques Cartier's travels in North America (1534-1542).

Le Testu juxtaposes certainties and conjectures. For instance he devotes 12 maps to the 'Southern Land', devised by Ptolemy and mentioned by Marco Polo. At the time of the great discoveries, when islands and islets are recognised by navigators and then artificially welded, a whole continent emerges which stays on the maps from the 16th to the 18th centuries, and therefore in the *Cosmographie*. It must be said that mapmakers often prefer to indicate an imaginary land rather than leaving a blank space, only with the intention to warn navigators. A few times, Le Testu places the maps of the same territory side by side. For example, two incompatible versions of Canada and Newfoundland: with the latter first as an island, and then as a peninsula joined to Labrador; similarly, Italy is shown on three maps with notable differences in orientation.

This process is not unusual at the time, as the author wants to show the progress of knowledge, but without



Florida ,Antilles.....

supplanting 'older navigators' in human memory, without criticism, without choosing, probably as a result of the great discoveries in progress (Far East since the 13th century, Americas from 1492, Magellan's circumnavigation undertaken in 1519, etc.).

A feature of this superb atlas is the presence of monstrous creatures on maps external to Europe. Frank Lestringant believes this is to encourage us 'to go and take a closer look', rather than to fill interior unknown lands. Note that we find neither saint nor God nor paradise (it is a Protestant atlas), but lands, animals and people. The result is a feeling of unity, also because all the maps are painted in the same style, using the same pigments.

The introduction of Frank Lestringant – a great specialist of 16th-century geographical literature – allows us to understand the richness of such a document: he puts it back in its historical context, marked by the

great discoveries and the struggle for domination of the seas. Noteworthy is also the reconstitution of the five parts of the world from the adjacent maps: at a glance, you see the lands and seas depicted by Le Testu. The transcript of comments and the extended bibliography are remarkable. This is a wonderful book with the very first edition of the World Atlas of Le Testu, fascinating by its refinement, the combination of archaic and new elements and the image of the changing world in the 16th century.

This jewel of Renaissance cartography had long remained hidden in the Service Historique de la Défense (in Vincennes). The book has rightly been awarded the Prize 'Gens de mer 2013. Étonnants Voyageurs' ['Seafarers 2013. Surprising Travellers'].



Christiane De Craecker-Dussart
c.decraecker@skynet.be

Treasures from the Map Room

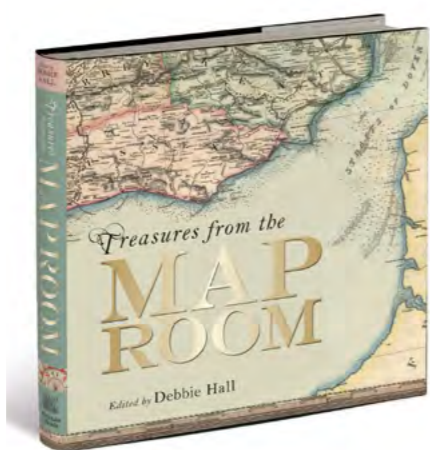
A Journey through the Bodleian Collections

Edited by Debbie Hall

- Oxford : The Bodleian Library, 2016 , 223 pages, about half with illustrations – maps and extracts of maps – hard cover, 28 x 28 cm
- ISBN: 978 1 85124 250 4 - GBP 35.00 - EUR 41.00

‘Treasures from the Map Room’ is certainly a wonderful introduction to the Bodleian Library Map Collection. Seventy-five maps have been chosen and twenty-seven contributors give the reader the stories behind the maps, which are arranged in thematic chapters: Travel and Exploration, Knowledge and Science, Pride and Ownership, Maps of War, The City in Maps, Maps for Fun, and Imaginary Lands. Each chapter first introduces the theme and gives several examples of it before continuing with the individual maps chosen, generally in chronological order. For each map the text is on the left, and the map, or extract from the map, on the right. There is a wide variety of maps, many are well-known to historical cartography buffs, but there are some far less known ones. The Gough Map, the Selden Map of China, the Blaeu map of Asia, the Braun and Hogenberg plan of Bruges, for example, would probably be known to most readers. Others are perhaps less well known.

Some of my favourites:
 – In the Travel and Exploration chapter, the ‘Route from Suakin to Khartoum, March 17th 1874’ - General Charles George Gordon – complete sketch map shown.
 British General Gordon had been Governor-General of the Sudan, and had returned to Europe in 1880. In 1884 an uprising began, led by a local Muslim leader Muhammad Ahmad, ‘the Mahdi’, and the British War



Office sent Gordon back to Khartoum to evacuate the city of citizens and loyal soldiers. Gordon drew the map tracing his journey from Suakin – a port in north-east Sudan which he

had reached from Cairo by steamer – to Berber by camel, continuing to Khartoum on the Nile by steamer. On his arrival, however, Gordon disobeyed orders. Having evacuated the civilians, he kept the soldiers on to defend the city, dying on the steps of the Palace when the city fell almost a year later. The map was one of many items published after Gordon’s death. Gordon sends it to his friend Lestrangle, writing him a letter on the same sheet, and including topographical information and a sketch. The map is an incredibly personal account of a journey back into a very difficult situation. The information is very neatly drawn and labelled, and it almost feels as though you are looking over his shoulder. The original was donated to the Bodleian in 2014.

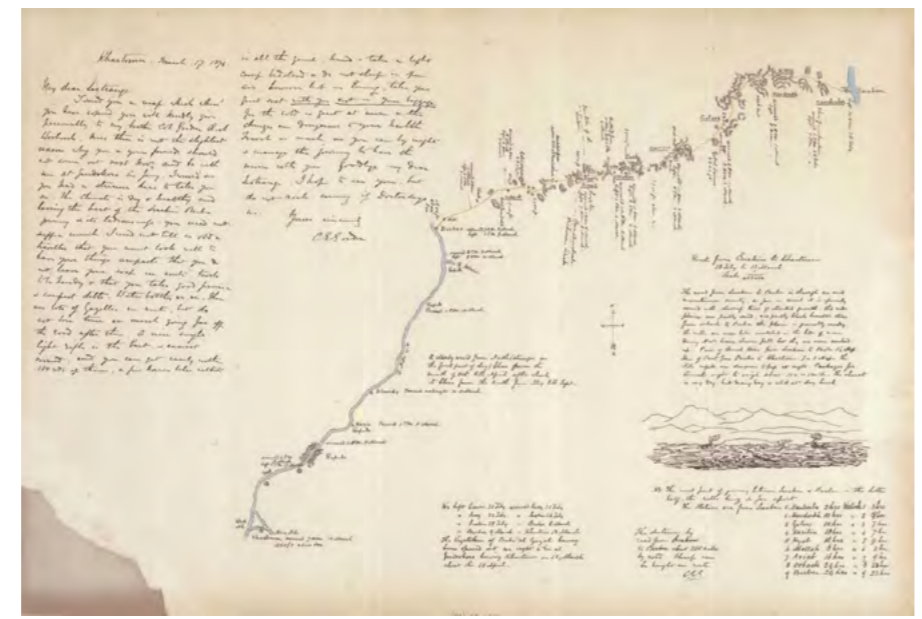


Fig. 1 ‘Route from Suakin to Khartoum, March 17th 1874’ - General Charles George Gordon



Nicola Boothby
 nicola.boothby@telenet.be

– In the Knowledge and Science chapter, ‘The Transit of Venus’ (English title) – Joseph Nicolas de L’Isle (Paris, 1761) – complete map shown.

Interesting dog-orientated interpretation of the political situation in Europe in 1914, in which many of the principal countries of Europe are defined in distinctly canine terms.

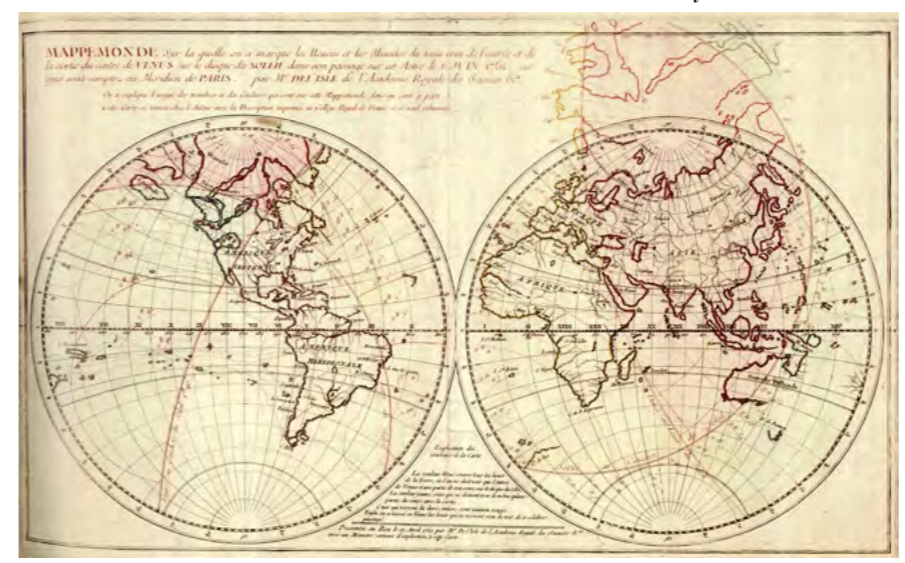


Fig. 2 ‘Mappemonde’ showing the transit of Venus – Joseph Nicolas de L’Isle, Paris, 1761

A wonderful mappemonde showing the scientific cooperation in a time of international conflict. The objective was to use the readings of the transit of Venus to measure the distance from the Sun to the Earth, and thence calculate the size of the solar system. The mapmaker draws onto the map the areas that will see the entry of Venus, the exit and, finally, the whole transit across the Sun (in red). As the 1761 readings were not accurate enough to give a reliable measurement the effort was repeated in 1769.

The Dogs of War have been let loose in Europe... begins the accompanying text below the map. Germany is identified as an aggressive helmeted



Fig. 3 ‘Hark hark the dogs do bark!’ with note by Walter Emanuel – G.W. Bacon and Co., London, c. 1914

– From Imaginary Lands, ‘Hark hark the dogs do bark!’ with note by Walter Emanuel’ (London G.W. Bacon and Co. c. 1914) – complete map shown.

This is a particularly colourful example of political cartoon maps of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It was published on the eve of World War I. The illustration in the book comes without the accompanying text, which I found online on our Map Circle member Barry Lawrence Ruderman’s site. I quote: ‘Fascinating Serio-comic map of Europe, showing a satirical depiction of Europe at War.

dachshund, its Austrian ally a yapping mongrel, Belgium a tiny and easily mauled griffon, France a dandified poodle and Britain a watchful bulldog, biting the dachshund’s nose...Britain is be-straddled by the figure of a giant sailor from whose hands flow strings to which are attached numerous battleships – a reference to Britain’s impressive naval strength.’

One century later the map provides an amusing history lesson, and one

could speculate on just how much has changed since then.

Who is the intended audience for the book? Some reasons for my question... Take the Blaeu map, for example. The page heading is ‘A grand atlas’, and you need to get to the last third of the text before being told that ‘This beautiful map of Asia was first issued by Willem Blaeu in 1617’. Under the text is a reference – Map Res. 51 – presumably the classification shelf number of the Bodleian. For more information on the map itself I need to flip to the back of the book and look under ‘Image Sources’, Pride and Ownership (the chapter), and the page number. Could this information not have been with the map and text itself? Near the end of the book in the Imaginary Lands chapter we have the ‘London Wonderland’, which shows a view of London covered with amusing comments, plays on words, etc. As a Londoner I found it highly entertaining. However, the illustration is an extract – as are a large proportion of the entries – and so I have no idea of what the actual map looks like: its size, shape, scale, how much of London it covers, etc. Flipping to the back I find the correct name of the map – not mentioned in the text – and a Google search finally makes sense of the text which mentions aspects of the map outside the extract. Once again there is a mysterious reference at the bottom of the text – C17:70 London (291). My conclusion at this point is that the intended audience must be the savvy historical cartography fraternity. But if my conclusion is correct, why do at least two texts explain ‘graticule’, and does that audience need an explanation of ‘manuscript’? As mentioned earlier, the book is certainly a showcase for the Bodleian Map Collection. I am in awe of the history and heritage symbolised by the number of collections that have been donated to the Library or that the Library has acquired over the centuries. But Treasures from the Map Room pushes its collection at me rather than inviting me in. I am impressed, but also discouraged.

Giovanni Antonio Rizzi Zannoni

Scienziato del Settecento Veneto [*Venetian Scientist of the Eighteenth Century*]

Edited by Giuseppe Gullino and Vladimiro Valerio

— Venice : Istituto Veneto di Scienze, Lettere ed Arti, 2015. 335 pp., ill., 15.7 x 24 cm

— ISBN 978-88-95996-59-2 - EUR 43.00

This interesting book comprises copies of presentations made at the conference 'Giovanni Rizzi Zannoni, Venetian Scientist of the Eighteenth Century', an event held to mark the bi-centennial anniversary of his death by the Institute of Science, Literature and Arts in Venice on 15-16 May 2014. The coordinators of this book are Vladimiro Valerio, Professor of Geography at the University IUAV of Venice and Giuseppe Gullino, Professor of Modern History at the University of Padua. Prof. Valerio is a prominent authority on cartography, has written numerous books and articles and is a frequent speaker at conferences. Participants to our excursion to Rome will remember his presentation of an IATO atlas at the Biblioteca Corsiniana. Our readers will also recall the summary of Zannoni's biography he wrote for 'Maps in History' No 50, on the occasion of Zannoni's bicentenary (in 2014).

During this conference ten presentations were made by leading scholars – eight by Italians from Universities and Institutes and one in English from Michigan University and one in German from the Berlin Staatsbibliothek – and were reprinted in this book without further translation. This may create some difficulty for readers. The book covers 280 pages with numerous footnotes and an extensive appendix of over 50 pages, compiled by Prof. Valerio which provides a very useful overview of



Fig. 1 Portrait of Giovanni Antonio Rizzi Zannoni, oil on canvas, Naples around 1810. Istituto Geografico Militare, Florence, Italy

publications, major maps produced, bibliography and indexes. The book also contains many copies of maps, title pages and cartouches and gives a comprehensive overview of the fascinating existence of this leading Italian cartographer in Europe of the 18th century.

Rizzi Zannoni had an intensive life with much travel, starting at a young age and changing workplaces in many different countries across Europe. A chronological overview of these in the appendix would have been useful for an easier understanding. Around 1750 he started to study and work as an astronomer/cartographer with

Prof. Giuseppe Toaldo (1719 – 1797) in Padua, his mentor for most of his life. His correspondence between 1753 and 1755 indicated that he travelled to Constantinople, Russia and Poland and at age 20 he went to Sweden to work for the Court. Supposedly he learnt triangulation techniques there from Hungarians, which he used later in Germany (see map 1). Then he went to Poland to work for Prince Jablonovski (1711 – 1777) and in 1757 he joined the workshop of the Heirs of Johannes Homann (1664 – 1762) in Nuremberg. Because this shop was bankrupt, he moved the same year to Goettingen and Augsburg, where he



Fig. 2 Detail of a map of the Oldenburg area in Northern Germany, showing the triangulation lines, from the 'Comitatus Oldenburghici ac Delmenhorstani', Augsburg, Carl Albrecht Seutter, ca. 1758

worked for Seutter (1722 – 1762). Later in 1757, he was introduced to the Court of the Prussian Prince Friedrich II (1726 – 1802) and enlisted in his army as a 'geographical engineer' to draw maps of the battlefields in Northern Germany during the Seven Year war. These battles were against a coalition of French troops near Oldenburg and Delmenhorst.

There he was taken prisoner of war by the French. Their general Prince of Soubise, impressed by his work, convinced him in 1759 to come to Paris to develop detailed maps of Germany. He worked for publishers, such as Julien, Lattré and Denos. After the death of Jacques N. Bellin in 1772, he succeeded him as 'premier hydrographe' in the Dépôt de la Marine and at the same time as 'premier géographe' in the Bureau des Limites of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Versailles.

Rizzi Zannoni was a passionate cartographer, but not a publisher, at a time when making high quality maps was very expensive. He was not rich and his activities drove him into ever deeper debt. Map making was very competitive in Paris at that time and subject to many intrigues. Not being French, fellow map drawers and publishers, such as Bonne, accused him of being a foreign spy and secretly copying maps of others. Several lawsuits were filed against him.

By 1774 his financial and legal troubles became unbearable, forcing him to leave Paris and he returned to Padua with a vast collection of maps and drawings, an excellent working library. After a few years, he realised that it was not realistic for him to obtain an appointment similar to the one Coronelli (1650 – 1718) had occupied in the past as 'Public Cosmographer of the Venetian Republic'. So in 1781 he moved to Naples to become a leading cartographer of the Kingdom for the rest of his life. With ample financial means he could select his own team of gifted craftsmen, such as Giuseppe Guerra (1752 – 1817), an extremely



Fig. 4 Sheets 1 and 3 of the *Carte des Expéditions de la Guerre présente en Allemagne* of a total of four sheets, Nuremberg, Homann Heirs, 1759



Fig. 3 On the upper part a detail of the 'Pianta della Città di Napoli' [plan of the city of Naples] in 1790. And on the bottom part an enlarged detail of this map. These two pictures show the exceptional quality of the engraving by Giuseppe Guerra

talented map engraver (see the map of the town of Naples) and Alessandro D'Anna (1734 – 1810), a very skilled designer and engraver of the graphics and title pages. He benefited from a recommendation from his Paris contacts to Prince Murat, brother-in-law of Napoleon and the new King of Naples.

In summary this book provides a very interesting description of the life of this important cartographer in Europe. It also gives a good description of the life of mapmakers in the 18th century and their financial challenges.

Alex Smit
alex.smit@orange.fr

Philippe Vandermaelen, Mercator de la jeune Belgique.

Histoire de l'Établissement géographique de Bruxelles et de son fondateur.

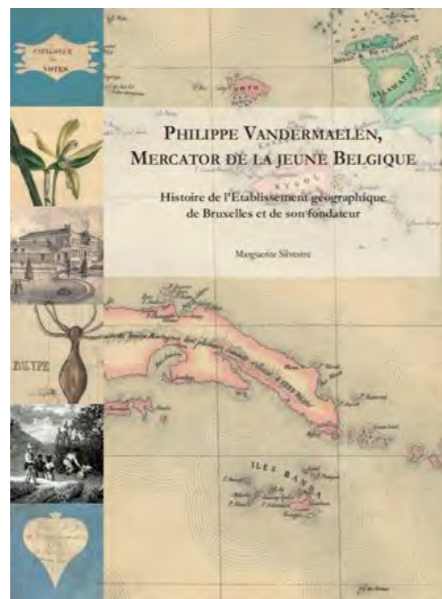
(Inventaire raisonné des collections cartographiques Vandermaelen conservées à la Bibliothèque royale de Belgique, Vol. VII)

[Philippe Vandermaelen, Mercator of newly-born Belgium. The history of the Établissement géographique de Bruxelles and of its founder (Inventaire raisonné of the Vandermaelen cartographic collections preserved at the Royal Library of Belgium, Vol. VII)]

by Marguerite Silvestre

- Brussels: Bibliothèque royale de Belgique, 2016. 568 pp., 229 ill. in colour, incl. 20 portraits and numerous maps. Cloth cover, dust jacket, 27 x 21 cm.
- ISBN 978-2-87093-182-0 - EUR 52.00
- To order: Royal Library of Belgium, Boulevard de l'Empereur 4, B-1000 Brussels, Belgium, or contact shop@kbr.be. Also available in the Royal Library's bookshop.

Philippe Vandermaelen (1795-1869), the outstanding cartographic personality of 19th century Belgium, should not need any introduction any more. Our senior Member Lisette Danckaert, former Head of the Map Room at the Royal Library here, contributed articles on this cartographer's work in (then) Newsletters No 11, 12, 23 and 34. Author Marguerite Silvestre, map historian and until recently in charge of the Map Room, has co-authored three of the first four Inventories published until 2000, before assuming entire responsibility for Volumes V and VI, relating to the *Atlas Universel* and Vandermaelen's collaborators, reviewed in *Maps in History* 43 and 52 respectively.



Volume VII now before us, completed within only two years of the preceding one, is divided into three main parts:

1. Philippe Vandermaelen as a geographer and cartographer,
2. the lives of his brother François and his son Joseph, and
3. the creation and lifespan of his scientific institutions.

Nine chapters in the first Part

describe the bourgeois environment of his parents who ran a drugstore in a Brussels suburb which Philippe inherited. We learn about his education and infatuation with geography that allowed him, entirely self-taught, to draw up a monumental six-volume *Atlas Universel* (1825-27). We then follow the creation of the Geographical Institute in 1830 which he developed, single-handedly and without any subsidies, into a focal Belgian and, indeed international, establishment for globes,

maps, dictionaries as well as natural and human sciences, until its painful decline and final disbandment nine years after Philippe's death.

What transpires in these first 238 pages about Vandermaelen as a person is his undying curiosity which, combined with a pronounced sense for business, was the driving force towards achieving many a scientific objective and even some utopic dreams, as we shall see in the third part of the book. Simultaneously he developed a strong sense of social engagement, sparing no time and effort in favour of the education of the young, and organising festive events for the local population.

In the second part, a chapter is devoted to Philippe's younger brother François (1797-1872), a botanist of some renown but always in the shadow of his elder brother who had become a celebrity. To gain some material independence he acquired a saw-mill which was destroyed by fire, ruining François and creating problems for Philippe who had become involved financially. The second chapter is on Philippe's son Joseph (1822-1894). Rather shy and solitary, he made a name for

himself with an archaeological map of Belgium, published in 1862. On his father's death in 1869, Joseph kept the Établissement going for another nine years before closing it definitely in 1878. Nevertheless, he continued at the head of the Ethnographic Museum until he himself died in 1894. The cartography of Belgium had in the meantime been taken over by the Dépôt de la Guerre which in 1878 became the Institut cartographique militaire, the forerunner of today's Institut Géographique National (IGN).

The biographies of Philippe's brother and son are an important complement to the first part. François and Joseph, who should normally have taken an active part in Vandermaelen's businesses, were somewhat inconsistent in their commitment to business, leaving Philippe to shoulder the burden of his enterprise alone, until his death. Five 'Institutions' which together form Vandermaelen's Établissement géographique each have a chapter in the third part of the book. There is first the documentation centre consisting of a library (with a 'mappothèque', a large map cabinet), a huge card index with correspondence files and a data bank. Next is the natural history gallery and botanical garden, followed by a survey of scientific expeditions to South and Central America and the Pacific which

Vandermaelen organised and financed, yielding important ethnographic and geological observations and vast amounts of plant specimens (especially orchids and cactuses). This is followed by the schools Vandermaelen successively built up, from basic teaching in the disciplines of drawing, engraving and mathematics (1830) to a high school curriculum (École Normale, 1838). The last chapter is devoted to the Ethnographic Museum established as of 1836.

At the end is an interesting addendum, part of the correspondence of Vandermaelen in 1833 with a travelling agent selling his cartographic products, and some of his accounts. This had come to light just prior to the closing of the manuscript (thanks to our friend Henri Godts). A list of 1697 endnotes spread over 113 pages (!) demonstrates the thoroughness of the author's painstaking study. A bibliography, an Index of persons and of Vandermaelen's maps and related publications discussed in the text, plus a list of illustrations complete this work.

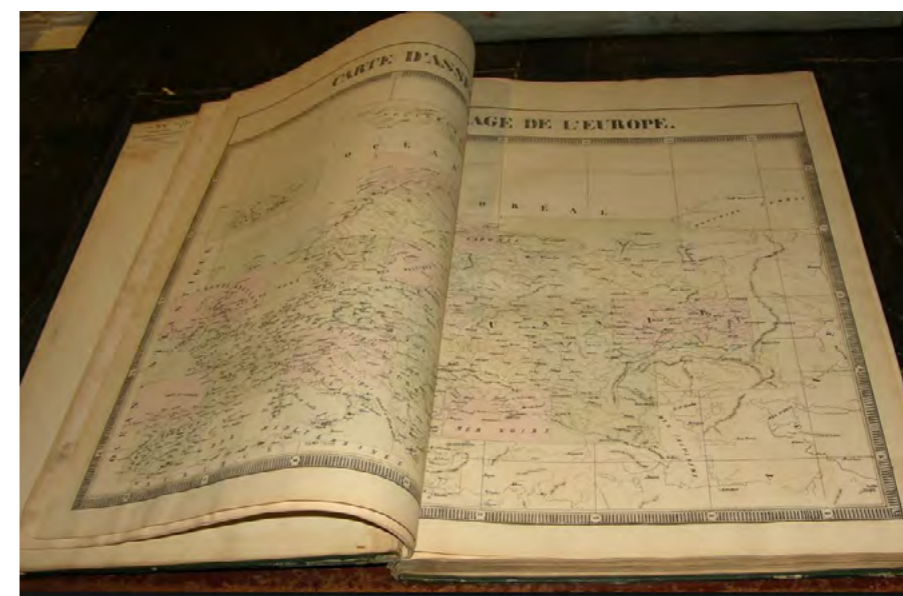
We note, with gratitude, that the author dedicated this volume to the memory of Claire Lemoine-Isabeau, eminent Belgian map historian (1931-2016).

Marguerite Silvestre's new book, resulting from 25 years of dedicated



Marguerite Silvestre at the official presentation of her book on 17 November 2016 at the Palais Charles de Lorraine.

research, exposes the substance of what might be called Philippe Vandermaelen's academia and reveals the extraordinary personality of its founder who created it literally out of nothing. At the end of its existence, the library, maps and the huge collection of objects of all branches of natural sciences were sold at auction. It is the particular merit of this publication to present an exhaustive coverage of the entire range of activities of the Établissement and resulting products, an indispensable record of a patrimony now dispersed but permanently rescued from oblivion.



The impressive *Atlas Universel* of Vandermaelen 1827 (© KBR). It is the first atlas produced by the then new printing process of lithography. It is also the first atlas to show the whole world in maps using a large uniform scale of app. 1 : 1 700 000



Wulf Bodenstein
wulfbo@scarlet.be

TERRARVM ORBIS 13

Marica Milanesi

VINCENZO CORONELLI
COSMOGRAPHER

(1650-1718)



The Franciscan Vincenzo Coronelli was one of the most famous creators of globes and maps in the late seventeenth century. The present study offers a detailed investigation of contemporary documents and Coronelli's own works. It throws new light on the man and his geographical and cosmographical interests, and puts these in the historical context.

472 p., 44 col. ill., 210 x 270 mm, ISBN 978-2-503-56461-6, 2016.
Hardback, € 125 (price excludes taxes & shipping costs)

BREPOLS PUBLISHERS

Begijnhof 67 • 2300 Turnhout (Belgium) • Tel +32 14 44 80 20 • Fax +32 14 42 89 19
info@brepols.net • ORDER ONLINE: www.brepols.net

Antiquariat
Peter Kiefer

Buch- und Kunstauktionen

(Book and art auctions)

Steubenstraße 36
75172 Pforzheim, Germany

Tel +49 7231 / 9232-0
Fax +49 7231 / 9232-16
p.kiefer@kiefer.de

www.kiefer.de

Old maps only a few mouse clicks
away on www.cartesius.be

by Claire Dejaeger

The four federal Belgian institutions of the National Geographic Institute, the Royal Library, the State Archives and the Royal Museum for Central Africa have joined forces to digitise part of their rich and complementary map collections, plans and aerial photographs of Belgium and Central Africa on the portal (launched in August 2015): www.cartesius.be

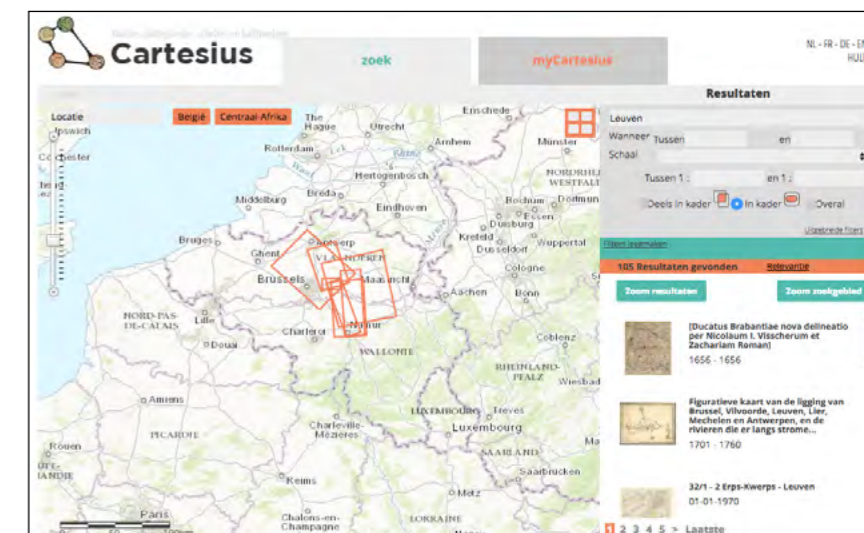
(From the website)
Until recently, the original maps and plans had to be consulted on-site in the reading rooms, but repeated rolling-out/in or folding-out/in of sometimes large-format maps and plans took its toll on the documents. Thanks to a policy of large-scale digitizing of cartographic material, parts of the collections were already available in digital format in the reading rooms of the State Archives, but thanks to Cartesius, you can now access large parts of the collections online. The State Archives have already digitized 65,000 maps and plans, 45,000 of which are available in the digital reading rooms of the State Archives, and 4,000 via the Cartesius website. Cartesius is gradually fed with additional material.

It would be easy to publish all digitized maps on Cartesius overnight, but investment in powerful servers is costly. Moreover, the development of Cartesius is a time-consuming process. The cartographic material has to be digitized, the correct metadata have to be added (data description, origin, institutional location, etc.) and more specifically each map, photo, etc. is fitted with geolocation/georeference data.

(From the website)
Cartesius' innovating factor is indeed its geographical search utility - its main search engine. On a present-day map you can select an area for which you would like to find historical maps. The search engine then shows you all available historical maps for this area. You can also search by key word, date, scale, etc. Furthermore, thanks to a public cloud application MyCartesius you can work on old maps, aerial photographs, plans, etc. to create your own map collection. You can merge maps, edit and share them, make additions and give everyone access to them - in short: it is a kind of 'Geo-Facebook'.

I tried the Cartesius geographical search engine for the area where I live, in Leuven, and I was amazed at the number of maps and photographs that popped up. Have a look at the wonderful Scheldekaart (1468-69), a topographical map of the course of the River Scheldt, an 8 m long roll that you can scroll through in all its splendid details.

If you have navigating problems, Marc Carnier from the Leuven State Archives will be most willing to help you (marc.carnier@arch.be).



Cartesius' interface looking at maps for 'Leuven'



Claire Dejaeger
claire.dejaeger@telenet.be

Loeb-Larocque

Maps, Atlases, Prints
and books

31, rue de Tolbiac
75013 Paris

By appointment only

Tel +33 (0) 6 11 80 3375
Tel/Fax +33 (0) 1 44 24 85 80
info@loeb-larocque.com

www.loeb-larocque.com

Maastricht
Antiquarian
Book & Print
Fair 2017The St. Jan Church
Vrijthof Maastricht

10, 11 & 12 March
(During TEFAF)
10th Edition

Opening hours
Friday 14:00 - 19:00 hrs
Saturday 10:00 - 18:00 hrs
Sunday 10:00 - 17:00 hrs

Information
www.mabp.eu
info@mabp.eu



Admission fee € 5
Passepartout € 7,50 (3 days)
Cloakroom is compulsory and free of charge

Studying the production process of the Ferraris Maps (1770s) and its implications for geometric accuracy

by Soetkin Vervust

Soetkin Vervust
soetkin.vervust@ugent.be



Fig. 1 Map sheet 35 of Viennese copy of the *Carte de cabinet* with the edges of the plane-table sheets indicated in red.

In the 18th century, what is now Belgium formed part of the Habsburg Empire as the Austrian Netherlands. Between 1770 and 1774 this territory was subjected to a large-scale military survey, carried out by the artillery corps of the Austrian Netherlands under the command of its director-general, Count de Ferraris. Three years later, in December 1777 the

finished *Carte de cabinet* was presented to the Habsburg rulers in Vienna. Three manuscript copies of this large-scale (1:11 520) map were created simultaneously, each consisting of 275 multicoloured sheets. One of the copies is currently kept in the Royal Library of Belgium in Brussels, while the other two can be found in the Dutch National Archives in The Hague and

the Austrian State Archives in Vienna. The Viennese copy of the *Carte de cabinet* consists of the original plane-table sheets (33.7 x 33.7 cm) used for the surveys, which were pasted side by side to form the larger map sheets (ca. 90 x 140 cm) (Fig. 1). In addition, a smaller-scale (1:86 400) engraved map in 25 sheets was derived from the *Carte de cabinet*. This map is commonly

referred to as the *Carte marchande* because it was intended for sale to the general public to cover part of the production costs.

As the first and detailed mapping of the area which later became Belgium, both maps occupy a prominent place in the country's cartographic past and are considered valuable sources of historical information by researchers in a variety of disciplines. The widespread scholarly use of the maps up to this day has led many to question their quality, particularly in terms of their geometric accuracy. Previous

carried out several decades ago and has its limitations, both in terms of scope and the techniques used for the accuracy analysis. To enable a more solidly grounded assessment of the key questions, I undertook a much more comprehensive study of the production process of the Ferraris Maps and its implications for geometric accuracy in my doctoral dissertation.¹

First, Cassini de Thury's geodetic contribution to the Ferraris maps was investigated.² During the War of the Austrian Succession (1740–1748) French geodesist Cassini de Thury had carried

However, this idea seems to have emerged from a very limited review of the literature, focusing primarily on both a short statement by Cassini himself hinting at this use in his book *Relation d'un voyage en Allemagne*³ [Report on a trip in Germany] of 1775 as well as equally brief mentions of Cassini's name and maps by Count de Ferraris on his *Carte marchande*. By combining a reinterpretation of relevant archival records with a new comparative analysis of several of Cassini's and Ferraris's data sets and maps, I found that, contrary to popular belief, Ferraris's borrowing



Fig. 2 Detail of Cassini de Thury's *Nouvelle Carte qui comprend les principaux triangles qui servent de fondement à la description géométrique de la France* [New map comprising the main triangles serving as the basis for the geometrical description of France], that includes part of the triangulation network he measured in the Austrian Netherlands. Paris, BnF. Cartes et Plans, GE DD-2987 (782B).

studies have focused on answering two main research questions: first, was there a geodetic framework of precisely located points supporting the maps, and if so, was this based on older French geodetic data (particularly the triangulation network the French surveyor Cassini de Thury had established in Flanders in the 1740s) and second, to what degree is the *Carte de cabinet* geometrically accurate on a detailed local level, and what do its distortions tell us about the way the map was made? Most of the existing research on these subjects was

out triangulation of the northern part of the Austrian Netherlands. Previous research has generally assumed that Count de Ferraris incorporated Cassini's geodetic data into his own maps thirty years later.

¹ Vervust, Soetkin, *Deconstructing the Ferraris maps (1770-1778): a study of the map production process and its implications for geometric accuracy*, Ghent, PhD dissertation Universiteit Gent, 2016.

² See also Vervust, Soetkin, *Count de Ferraris's maps of the Austrian Netherlands (1770s): Cassini de Thury's geodetic contribution*, *Imago Mundi*, 2016, 68 (2), pp.164-182.

of Cassini's measurements happened only selectively, determined by the limited availability of the data and Ferraris's primarily economic motives for wanting to use them.

³ Cassini de Thury, César-François, *Relation d'un voyage en Allemagne, qui comprend les opérations relatives à la figure de la terre et à la géographie particulière du Palatinat, du duché de Wurtemberg, du cercle de Souabe, de la Bavière et de l'Autriche. Suivie de la description des conquêtes de Louis XV, depuis 1745 jusqu'en 1748*, Paris, L'Imprimerie Royale, 1775, p.X



Fig. 3 Detail of Ferraris's *Tableau qui sert à diriger les opérations qu'on exécute dans la formation de la nouvelle carte des Pays-Bas autrichiens, qui sera une suite de la nouvelle carte de France, dressée d'après les observations et les calculs des astronomes de Paris* [Table used to direct the operations to establish the new map of the Austrian Netherlands, which will continue the new map of France based on the observations and calculations of Paris astronomers], zoomed in on the triangulation network it displays. Paris, AN, C & Pl. N III Pays-Bas/4/1.

A personal connection between Ferraris and Cassini or any direct communication between both men seems unlikely. Instead, Ferraris tried to obtain the measurement data from Cassini's geodetic survey of 1746–1748 through a formal request to the French government, which was very slow to respond to it. The long wait seems to have forced Ferraris to eventually resort to data of inferior quality that he could derive from Cassini's small-scale *Nouvelle Carte qui comprend les principaux triangles qui servent de fondement à la description géométrique de la France* [New map comprising the main triangles serving as the basis for the geometrical description of France] (1:1 772 000) (Fig. 2). This printed map shows Cassini's triangulation network for France extended with part of his chain of triangles covering the Austrian Netherlands. The towns in this region are situated between 1.9 and 4.3 km more north on this map than they are in Cassini's very accurate lists of coordinates, which Ferraris unfortunately was never able to consult.

The framework of towns he obtained instead from the *Nouvelle Carte* appears to have been used primarily

in the planning stage of the surveying operations as displayed by Ferraris's *Tableau qui sert à diriger les opérations qu'on exécute dans la formation de la nouvelle carte des Pays-Bas autrichiens* [Table used to direct the operations to establish the new map of the Austrian Netherlands] (ca 1:400 000) (Fig. 3). This schematic map dating from 1772 shows the planned map sheet arrangement of Ferraris's *Carte marchande* (the large rectangles oriented north, with Roman numerals in the centre), his *Carte de cabinet* (the small rectangles oriented north), and the plane-table sheets used for the surveys (the small squares tilted to the west). Only a limited number of towns are represented on the map, some of which are connected with triangles. This triangulation network seems to have been copied directly from Cassini's *Nouvelle Carte*. It probably helped Ferraris's team to get an initial idea of the plane-table sheet configuration and to estimate the amount of work that would be required. It also acted as a sort of crude check of the soundness of the adopted plane-tabling methodology once surveying got underway. However, the fact that a perfect match between Cassini de Thury's

calculated town positions and those displayed on the *Carte de cabinet* was never achieved does not seem to have preoccupied Ferraris. As surveys progressed, towns eventually ended up on different plane-table sheets than anticipated on Ferraris's *Tableau*, but no efforts were made to restore the link with the French geodetic data on the *Carte de cabinet*. The story is a bit more nuanced for the smaller-scale *Carte marchande*. In the region bordering France, towns on this map were shifted south to ensure correspondence with the geometrically accurate town positions on Cassini's printed *Carte de France* (1:86 400)⁴. This manoeuvre paradoxically resulted in Ferraris's *Carte marchande* suffering from larger distortions than his *Carte de cabinet* does. In turn, the *Carte de cabinet* was found to be less accurate than the remarkably accurate original lists of geodetic data by Cassini de Thury.

⁴ The following map sheets of the *Carte de France* show parts of the Austrian Netherlands (their dates of publication are between brackets): 6. Dunkirk (1757–1758); 41. Lille (1757–1758); 77. Rocroi (1759–1760); 109bis. St-Hubert (1759); 109. Montmédy, Longwy, Bouillon (1762); 141bis. Luxembourg (1763).

Ferraris thus never truly incorporated the French geodetic data into his own maps, but this did not prevent him from claiming he followed Cassini's example rigorously by frequently mentioning his name and maps in the texts accompanying his *Carte marchande* and his *Tableau*. The primary purpose of Ferraris's name-dropping seems to have been to promote his work to his superiors and to boost the sales of his *Carte marchande* by providing a link with the renowned cartographer Cassini and his *Carte de France*. Improving the marketability of his map must have preoccupied Ferraris, who had invested a considerable amount of his own money in the project. In this sense it is not at all surprising that it is precisely in the border region between the Austrian Netherlands and France that map analysis has demonstrated the best correspondence between Ferraris's and Cassini's town locations. People buying both maps would be able to see their congruity here and the more Ferraris could propagate the idea that his *Carte marchande* was an extension of the *Carte de France*, the more beneficial for the sales of his map. In this respect, Cassini's geodetic contribution to Ferraris's maps, although small, was clearly crucial to Ferraris. It is contradictory however, that it was precisely the attempt to make the *Carte marchande* match with the more accurate positional data of the *Carte de France* that caused Ferraris's map to become less geometrically accurate itself. Ferraris did not invest additional time and money in the creation of a triangulation network of his own. Still, the relative positions of a framework of towns in the northern half of the *Carte de cabinet* were proven to be reasonably accurate. This is quite remarkable given the fact that this cannot have been of major concern to either Count de Ferraris or the officials for whom the map was intended. Putting all the large map sheets together in order to precisely measure distances between remote towns as we can now easily accomplish through GIS analyses would have been practically impossible to do in the 18th century.

For the second part of my doctoral research, the modus operandi of Ferraris's artillerymen was studied in more detail, in an attempt to uncover its influence on the *Carte de cabinet's* accuracy on a more local scale. Most of the existing research on this subject only focuses on one or several of the 275 map sheets, while technically also suffering from limited computation and visualisation capabilities for performing the accuracy analyses. A new approach was therefore required. Recently, new high-resolution scans of the *Carte de cabinet* were georeferenced by two Belgian government agencies.⁵ Their combined data sets encompass 226 of the 275 map sheets and consist of some 30 000 ground control points, linking the old map to the modern topographic map of Belgium, thus representing an unprecedented potential source of accuracy information. Prominent techniques to compute and visualise distortions such as displacement vectors, distortion grids, and the popular MapAnalyst software proved unsuited for analyzing this new data source. Instead the new Differential Distortion Analysis technique was used, which is inspired by the treatment of distortions in map projection theory.⁶ It allowed calculating and displaying the map's local angular and surface distortions with a very high spatial resolution. Subsequently, it was possible to explain the presence of most distortions by relating the observed patterns and levels of accuracy to historical facts about the map's production process. The following key factors were identified (Fig. 4).

First, the surveying technique had a major impact. Over 2 700 plane-table sheets were surveyed in succession,

⁵ The agency Informatie Vlaanderen (IV) georeferenced the Flemish part of the map for its web portal Geopunt.be, while the Département de l'Etude du Milieu naturel et agricole (DEMNA) georeferenced the Walloon part.

⁶ Claeys Bouûaert Manuel et al., 'Computation and visualisation of the accuracy of old maps using differential distortion analysis', *International Journal of Geographical Information Science*, 30-7 (2016), pp.1255-1280.

without the support of a national geodetic framework of precisely located points. The considerable distortions observed along the plane-table sheets' edges suggest that joining them together to form the *Carte de cabinet's* map sheets often required warping of the survey data.

A second determinant is the time at which certain zones were mapped, with the surveying order being especially crucial. For instance the area around Mechlin – where mapping operations started – shows very little distortion. By contrast, large deformations appear where plane-table sheets meet that were created at different stages of the project. This can, on the one hand, take the form of a linear distortion affecting one line of successive plane-table sheets, or, on the other hand, affect an entire region if it became enclosed within already surveyed regions. The distortions in the northern part of the County of Hainaut are a prime example of this last type of inaccuracy. Zones to the north and east of this region had already been mapped when surveys started here and some stretching seems to have been necessary to keep to the foreseen number of plane-table sheets.

A third important factor influencing the occurrence of distortions was the interaction with local authorities. An obvious example can be seen in modern-day Limburg province, where negotiations with the Prince-Bishopric of Liège hampered surveying. The artillerymen were only granted full access to this autonomous state by the Prince-Bishop late in 1773, giving rise to several heavily distorted zones on the *Carte de cabinet*, especially along this state's northwestern border. The large amount of east-west stretching observed here was perhaps originally an intentional manipulation that enabled map sheets to be completed without having to penetrate too far into non-Habsburg territory at a time when this was not yet allowed. However, these distortions only became graver when the entire Prince-Bishopric was mapped in 1774 and

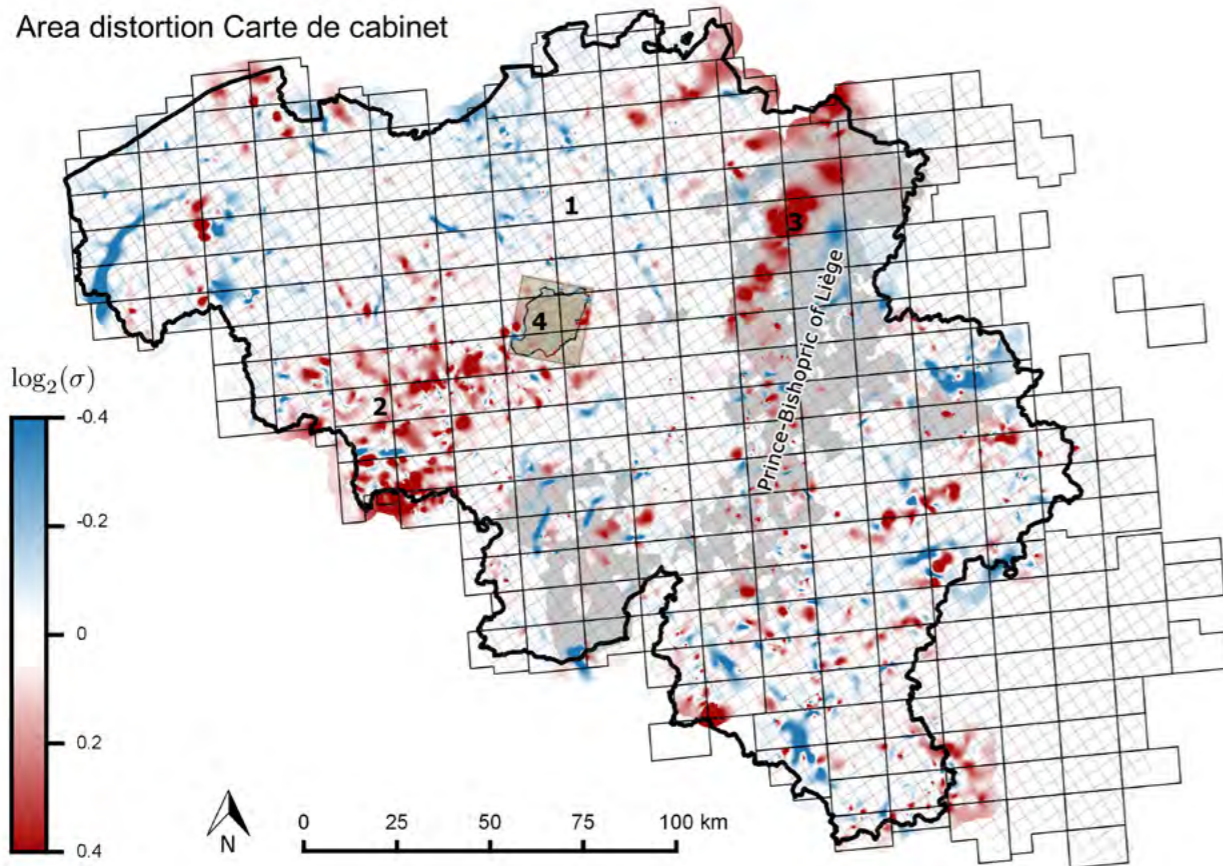


Fig. 4 Area distortion of the *Carte de cabinet*. The computed values for the area scale factor lie within a [-0.4, 0.4] interval, indicating distortions that range between a compression (blue) to 75% or an expansion (red) to 132% of the surface of the modern topographic map of Belgium. Also displayed are the current Belgian border, the map sheet arrangement of the *Carte de cabinet* (large rectangles), the plane-table sheets (small faint grey squares), Mechlin and surroundings (1), the northern part of Hainaut (2), the northwestern part of the Prince-Bishopric of Liège (3), and the map of the Sonian Forest by Ferraris and his artillerymen (4)

newly surveyed plane-table sheets needed to be linked to those already finished.

Finally, the manifest impact the plane-table surveys had on the orientation and dimensions of the distortion patterns also serves as compelling evidence that the artillerymen travelled and surveyed the entire country. They seem to have resorted to the copying of existing maps only in very select cases, the most obvious one being the inclusion of their own survey of the Sonian Forest in the *Carte de cabinet*, which resulted in clear distortion lines along this map's edges. Other examples of maps being incorporated are preliminary surveys of the Lys River, and probably town plans by the military engineers of the Austrian Netherlands. On the other hand, no proof whatsoever has been found so far for the integral copying of other military or civilian maps.

In conclusion, it should be stressed once more that it is important to keep the purpose of the *Carte de cabinet* in mind when passing overall judgement on its geometric accuracy. The map was not intended as a cadastral document, meaning metre-precision was by no means necessary. Ferraris's goal instead was to create a military map, so he strove for it to be a detailed rendering of all topographic features of military interest. In this respect the map is a masterpiece (especially by 18th century standards), and the first to encompass the entire country at such a large scale. Furthermore, one has to consider the rather primitive surveying instruments and methodology used, the stringent deadlines imposed on the project, the local resistance the artillerymen encountered from time to time, the large size of the surveying staff and its simultaneous deployment in different regions, as well as the fact that Count

de Ferraris and his artillery corps were not experienced cartographers, this being the only mapping project in which they were ever involved. Overall, the *Carte de cabinet's* geometric accuracy is therefore of a surprisingly high quality and should be praised rather than criticised.

Soetkin Vervust

Soetkin Vervust has been a doctoral researcher at the Geography Department of Ghent University from 2011 to 2016. Since 2015 she has been serving as Executive Secretary of the ICA Commission on the History of Cartography. She currently works as a researcher for the Royal Museums of Art and History in Brussels.

The Villaret map

A virtually unknown map of the Austrian Netherlands prepared by French military topographers in 1745-1748

Referred to, but lacking deserved recognition ...

by Georges Vande Winkel

Georges Vande Winkel
georges.vande.winkel@telenet.be



During the course of 2015 historian Carl Vandenghoer (Montenaken 1959-2015) stumbled across a virtually unknown map of the Austrian Netherlands, prepared in 1745-1748 by French *ingénieurs géographes* (military topographers)¹. The obscurity of that map, however, contrasts sharply with the recognition given to the professional work of those topographers. The first non-contemporary reference to the Villaret Map dates from 1862 when a retired French engineer, Colonel Antoine-Marie Augoyat, mentioned the survey activities of the 1746 and 1747 campaigns, and particularly of César-François Cassini (1714-1784) – known as Cassini III or Cassini de Thury – as well as of the field work of Masse, Villaret and other military topographers². In 1962 and 1977 references to the Villaret Map by Albert Duchesne, Curator of the Army Museum in Brussels, and by archivist Erik Houtman, appeared in Belgian publications. Such references, though,

remain fleeting and cursory³. In fact, neither author gave the map the attention it deserves.

Year 1966 might have represented a turning point regarding knowledge of the Villaret Map, since it was during that year that Marcel Huguenin, 'ingénieur en chef géographe' (chief military topographer) at the then Institut géographique national (National Geographic Institute) in Paris-Vincennes, penned an extensive article on the map⁴. He was of the opinion that, in terms of the study of historical geography, the virtually unknown series of map sheets was worthy of the greatest interest and demanded thorough examination. Sadly, Huguenin's contribution did not excite the response that its contents merited: one of the reasons being, quite simply, that Huguenin published his article in the Bulletin

d'information de l'Association des ingénieurs géographes (Information Bulletin of the Association of Military Topographers), a stencilled periodical intended chiefly for internal professional distribution. It was not until the doctoral thesis of Claire Lemoine-Isabeau in 1983-1984 that a second serious approach to the Villaret Map was made⁵. Although the map was naturally discussed at length in both studies, Lemoine-Isabeau made almost casual mention of *la très belle collection de cartes qu'une étiquette au verso appelle "de Villaret" et qui constituent les levés effectués par les ingénieurs géographes français sous la direction de Cassini, de 1745 à 1748* [the very fine series of maps labelled "de Villaret" on the verso and constituting the surveys carried out by French military topographers under the direction of Cassini between 1745 and 1748]⁶ (see Fig. 1).

3 Duchesne, Albert, 'Les archives de la guerre et de la marine à Paris et l'histoire de Belgique', Académie royale de Belgique. Commission royale d'histoire, Brussels, Palais des Académies, 1962, pp. 330 and 338, and Houtman, Erik, 'Kaarten en plattegronden, betreffende de provincie Limburg bewaard in Parijse verzamelingen', *Miscellanea archivistica*, 16, Brussels, Algemeen Rijksarchief, 1977, pp. 8 and 16.

1 Carl Vandenghoer died on 25 December 2015. For his role and significance in the publication and publicizing of this map, see *Het Land van Aalst*, 2015, 67(4), pp. 309-310.

2 Augoyat, Antoine-Marie, *Aperçu historique sur les fortifications, les ingénieurs et sur le corps du génie en France*, vol. 2 (Paris, C. Tanera, 1862), pp. 405-406.

4 Huguenin, Marcel, 'La carte des Pays-Bas autrichiens (1741-1748)', *Bulletin d'information de l'Association des ingénieurs géographes*, July 1966, 35, pp. 26-43; November 1966, 36, pp. 59-78.

5 Lemoine-Isabeau, Claire, *Genèse et étapes du levé topographique des Pays-Bas méridionaux et de la Principauté de Liège aux XVII^e et XVIII^e siècles*, 2 vols, Brussels, Université Libre de Bruxelles (PhD thesis, Faculty of Philosophy and Letters), 1983, X-361 and 173 pages respectively; and *Lemoine-Isabeau, Claire, Les militaires et la cartographie des Pays-Bas méridionaux et de la Principauté de Liège à la fin du XVII^e et au XVIII^e siècle* (Travaux Centre d'histoire militaire, 19), Brussels, Royal Museum of the Armed Forces and of Military History, Centre d'histoire militaire, 1984, 296 pp.

6 Id., op.cit. p. 21.

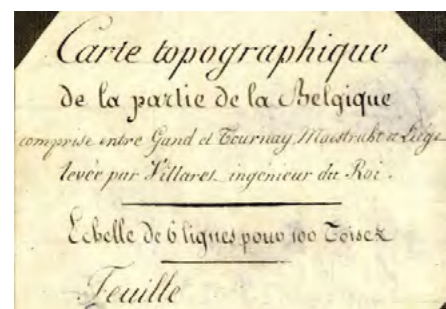


Fig. 1. The vignette which ascribes the map to Villaret.

It is a surprising fact but we have to note that, echoing the fate of Huguenin's 1966 article, the 1983–1984 work of Lemoine-Isabeau failed to prompt any move to proper recognition of the Map. It is to the credit of Carl Vandenghoer that – digging into his family history – he realised that the often cited work was an exceptional document: a topographic map to scale; a quarter of a century older than the Ferraris Map; not an urban plan, but covering a substantial portion of the Southern or Austrian Netherlands (see Fig. 2).

Genesis of the first topographic map of the Southern Netherlands (1745–1748)

This map originates in the context of the War of the Austrian Succession (1740–1748), which ranged France and her allies against Austria supported by, among others, the United Provinces. It goes without saying that the Southern (Austrian) Netherlands became a theatre of that war. Following the Battle of Fontenoy (11 May 1745) the French occupied virtually the entire Southern Netherlands where, from 1745 until the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle (18 October 1748), they held free sway.

The preceding century had seen regular incursions by the French into the Southern Netherlands. Indeed, Parisian and French archives and libraries in general are full to overflowing with the multitude of maps and plans of battles, encampments, supply routes and the like that had been drawn up during all those 'campaigns'. Sometimes, existing maps ended up in France, as in the case of the exceptional Horenbault Map of the Land van Aalst (Land of Aalst) dating from 1596, which was

removed by Chamlay in or around 1678 and copied in France⁷. In short, French archives around 1741 held a mass of material, albeit very uneven in quality and features. However, a new wind had begun to blow in the world of cartography and it arose particularly in France⁸.

Cassini de Thury completed his triangulation of French territory in 1744. When it became clear that the newly conquered areas were firmly in French hands and that time was available for a substantial period to be devoted to charting the territory occupied, he arrived in the Southern Netherlands with a dual commission. In the first place he was charged with

⁷ Vande Winkel, Georges, 'Het 'Land van Aalst' op kaart gezet (1596-1794): cartografie van Horenbault over Sanderus, Chamlay en Lecler tot Vander Massen', *Het Land van Aalst*, 2012, 64(2), pp. 74 and 83-85.

⁸ In respect of the new cartography in the 'Long Eighteenth Century' (ca. 1650-1800) see, among others, Vervust, Soetkin, 'Habsburgse kaarten met Franse wetenschappelijke flair: de circulatie van karteerprincipes in de achttiende eeuw geïllustreerd aan de hand van de Ferrariskaarten', *Caert-Thresoor: tijdschrift voor de geschiedenis van de kartografie*, 2015, 34 (2), pp. 88-97.

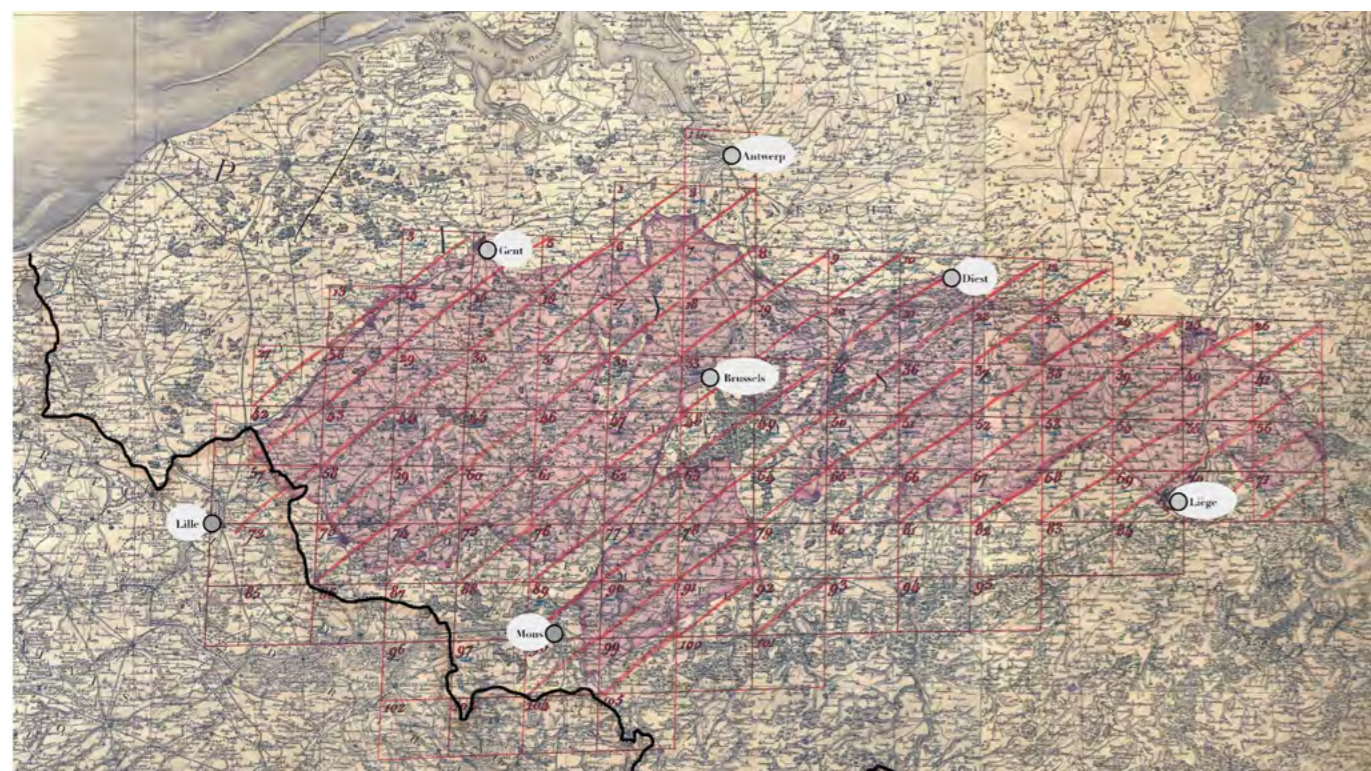


Fig. 2. Coverage of the Villaret maps (1 : 14 400).



Fig. 3. The triangulation of (a part of) the Southern Netherlands by Cassini de Thury (BnF GE D-16336 Carte des Pays conquis par le Roy en 1744, 1746 et en 1747)

linking the French triangulation network, which stopped at Dunkirk, to the Northern Netherlands network, which had been carried out by Snellius (otherwise Willebrord Snel van Royen of Leiden, 1580–1626) for the United Provinces. However, the meat of Cassini's task lay in preparing a triangulation of the (occupied) Southern Netherlands. It was within the scope of that triangulation that the more limited land surveys of the military topographers were to have their proper place⁹ (see Fig. 3 and 4).

All the field work conducted by Cassini and the military topographers naturally culminated in the production of a continuous topographic map. This occurred in France after the conclusion of the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, and is witnessed by entire series of documents in French archives and documentation centres.

⁹ Cassini de Thury, César-François, *Relation d'un voyage en Allemagne, qui comprend les opérations relatives à la figure de la terre & à la géographie particulière du Palatinat, du Duché de Wurtemberg, du Cercle de Souabe, de la Bavière & de l'Autriche; fait par ordre du Roi. Suivie de la Description des conquêtes de Louis XV, depuis 1745 jusqu'en 1748* (Paris, Imprimerie Royale, 1775), pp. 126-127

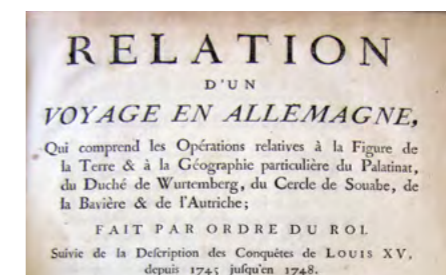


Fig. 4. Title page of Cassini de Thury's *Relation d'un voyage en Allemagne, qui comprend la Description des Conquêtes de Louis XV, depuis 1745 jusqu'en 1748*

Before we go into that, however, a brief word about the naming of this map.

Why the name 'Villaret'?

Not one map sheet (minute map, finalised map, or reduction) is signed. At Vincennes-Saint-Mandé, the Institut national de l'information géographique et forestière (National Institute of Geographic and Forestry Information- IGN) invariably speaks of the 'Villaret Map', based on what appears on the verso of the preserved finalised maps and related reductions, where is an attribution to Villaret. The IGN is here referring to Jean Villaret (16 October 1703 – 05 August 1784), who began his career as military topographer in 1733 and became

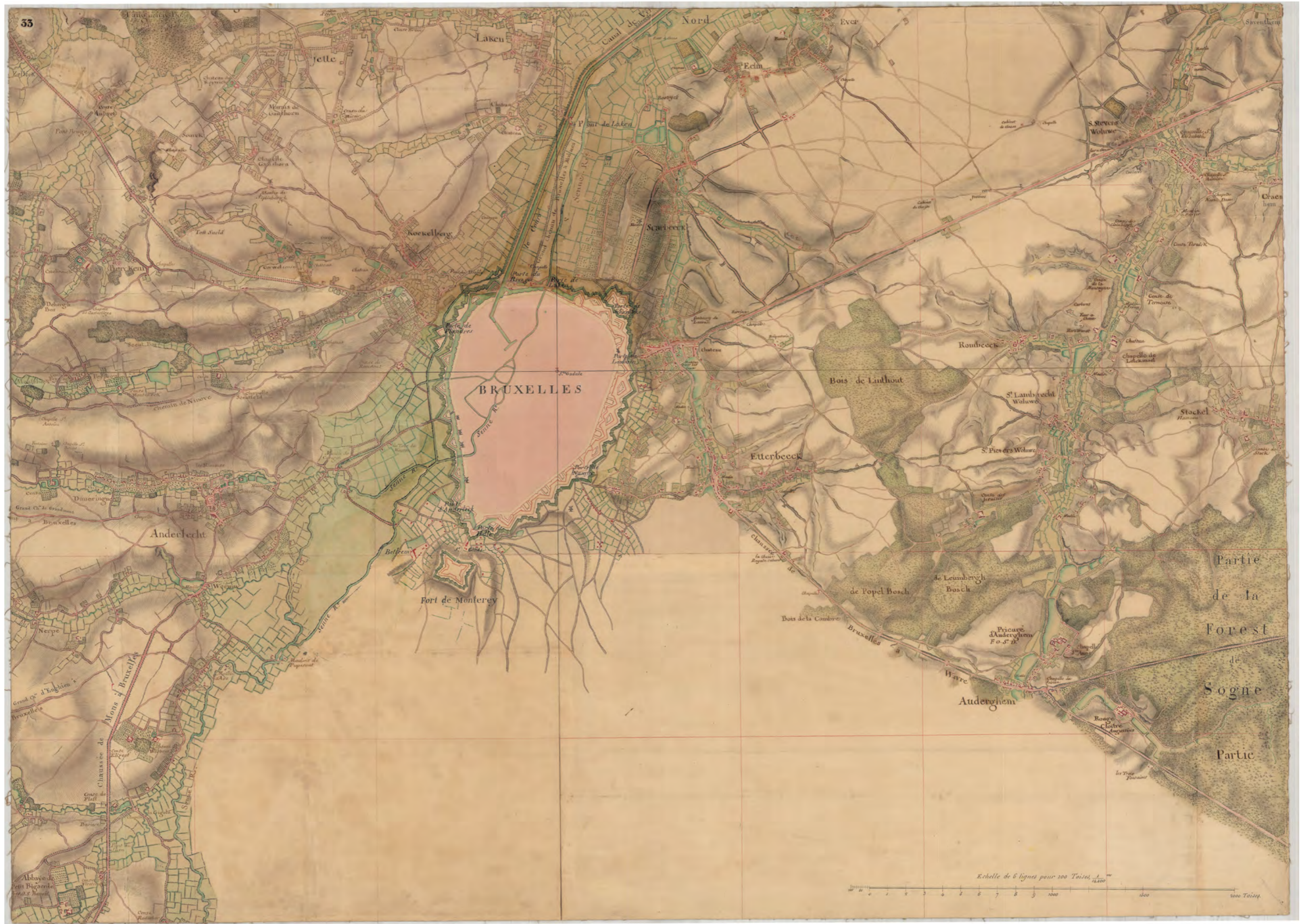
head military topographer in 1772. There is not a single contemporary document that mentions Villaret as 'maker' of the map named after him and, in her doctoral thesis, Claire Lemoine-Isabeau is unable to make an unequivocal judgment about the role played by him. The question, then, is whether, in these circumstances, one can speak of a 'Villaret' map.

It would be wholly correct to describe the map as 'a map of the Southern Netherlands, as surveyed by French military topographers in 1745–1748, with Cassini de Thury's collaboration for the triangulation'. Such a title might well serve for a periodical article, but it does not exactly trip off the tongue as an everyday phrase. More than one alternative has been suggested, one of which was the 'Regemorte Map', after a certain M. Noël de Regemorte who, during the period from 1744 to 1755, was head of the Bureau des Fortifications [Fortifications Office] in Paris and was general supervisor and coordinator of this entire cartographic project.

In 1775 Cassini de Thury heaped praise on him for his contribution to the production in the map¹⁰. The question, though, is whether a map can be named after a person who, while having an important role as supervisor and coordinator in the work of processing the data assembled, was not the project's originator and likewise played no part in the field work. The name 'Cassini Map' was also mooted, but Cassini's work – however meritorious – was limited to the triangulation; furthermore, that name has been taken since time immemorial to refer to the 'carte de Cassini' or 'carte de l'Académie', the first general and detailed map of France, prepared in the eighteenth century¹¹. When all is said and done, it is probably wiser at the present stage of research to retain 'Villaret Map', at least as a working identifier.

¹⁰ Cassini de Thury, *Relation d'un voyage*, p. 126.

¹¹ https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carte_de_Cassini (most recently consulted on 05.12.2016).



Sheet 33 of the Villaret map (Brussels area)

Versions and depositories

What did all that cartographic activity yield – or, at least, what documentary records of it have been preserved? The Villaret minute and finalised maps are held between two institutions located in Vincennes, Paris: the minute maps by the Service Historique de la Défense – SHD (Defence Historical Service)¹², the finalised maps by the Institut national de l'information géographique et forestière¹³.

The SHD holds nineteen of the twenty extant large-scale (1:14 400) minute maps; they are catalogued under numbers 4/6/B/36-42 and vary much in orientation and format. Two series of reductions of them have been made: on a scale of 1:28 800, and on a scale of 1:86 400; but no scans of these three series are currently available.

The finalised maps held at the IGN fall into several series, too. In the first place there are those on a scale of 1:14 400, undoubtedly the most interesting and the most accessible; these are eighty in number and all are correctly oriented. Additionally, there are three series of finalised-map reductions on scales of 1:28 800, 1:57 600 and 1:86 400 respectively¹⁴.

Although the IGN has scanned all the 1:14 400 maps it has not made them

¹² The SHD was created in 2005 from the merger of four archive services: those of each of the three branches of the armed forces (Army, Air Force and Navy) and that of the Gendarmerie nationale. Until recently it was the Service historique de l'armée de terre (SHAT – Land Forces Historical Service), closed down in 2005, that was mentioned when reference was made regarding the depository for the minute maps.

¹³ This institution succeeded the Institut géographique national (set up in 1940), but nevertheless retained the virtually iconic acronym IGN after the 2012 name change.

¹⁴ For a full inventory, and schematic summaries, of the network maps preserved see Lemoine-Isabeau, *Les militaires et la cartographie*, pp. 156-157 and 160-161; for additional information see Huguenin, *La carte des Pays-Bas autrichiens*, pp. 59-74.

available online; they are nevertheless available through the library network of the Catholic University of Leuven¹⁵. As regards the finalised maps for Flanders, the Agentschap Onroerend Erfgoed [Flanders Heritage Agency] has purchased a scan of them and – after georeferencing by Aquaterra – will be making them available through its geoportal (<https://geo.onroerenderfgoed.be/>). Apparently, the Belgian *Nationaal Geografisch Instituut (NGI)* or *Institut Géographique National (IGN)* is considering a similar scheme for all maps held within the scope of the Cartesius project (<https://www.cartesius.be/>).

The Villaret and the Ferraris Maps: precursor versus epigone, or two corollaries of the eighteenth-century mapping urge

There remains the question of the relationship between the Villaret and the Ferraris Maps and, linked to that, the value of the Villaret Map. At the time he was commissioned to map the Austrian Netherlands, Ferraris was undoubtedly already aware of the topographic work carried out by the French military topographers twenty-five years or so earlier. The Villaret map series themselves were a matter of military secrecy, but their origin and existence had already been written about in 1763 by the soldier and topographer Dupain de Montesson¹⁶. Indeed, Ferraris attempted to benefit from them and, via Charles of Lorraine, then Governor-General of the Southern Netherlands, had a request submitted to the French Court to copy these maps created by the French military engineers during the War of the Austrian Succession (1740–1748) as well as others from the Seven Year's War (1756–1763). In February 1773 Ferraris obtained about ten maps covering the area that had

¹⁵ More information can be obtained via the Campus Library Arenberg.

¹⁶ Dupain de Montesson, Louis Charles, *L'Art de lever les plans de tout ce qui a rapport à la guerre, & à l'architecture civile* see Huguenin, *La carte des Pays-Bas autrichiens*, pp. 59-74.

been surveyed in 1745–1748 (probably the 1:86 400 reduction of the finished map)¹⁷. However, the maps' small scale and the fact that they almost solely covered territories which by that time had already been surveyed by Ferraris's artillerymen meant Ferraris had no use for them, a situation that led to his map being very much different to the Villaret Map. The latter has a scale of 6 lignes : 100 toises or 1:14 400. For his map (also known as the *Carte de Cabinet*), Ferraris employed a slightly larger scale of 1 pouce de France : 160 toises or 1:11 520. The format of the Villaret Map is also totally different to that of the Ferraris Map: 68 x 95 cm, as against 90 x 141 cm, which results in map sheets covering areas of respectively 9.79 x 13.68 km and 10.36 x 16.24 km – this last despite the Ferraris' larger scale. The zoning of the sheets is consequently wholly different, too.

The Villaret and the Ferraris Maps are two cartographic cross-sections of the Southern Netherlands, their respective preparation separated by the twenty-five years between 1745 and 1770. Normally, such a lapse of time would be of little significance, but, in this case, the tumultuous course of the eighteenth century decreed otherwise. Setting the Ferraris next to the Villaret is to be brought face to face, as it were, with the evaporation of the Ancien Régime. But that is not all. Burgeoning industrialisation and increasing commercial activity were demanding the construction of paved roads that cut across the old road pattern. Agriculture found itself needing to take new areas into cultivation. The increase in urban population was leading to open spaces within often still standing mediaeval town walls being filled in and, indeed, to town gates and walls being demolished. Abbeys were being converted to residences, some having a virtually princely allure. Mediaeval castles and

¹⁷ Arnould, Maurice-Aurélien, *L'originalité du travail cartographique de Ferraris dans les Pays-Bas autrichiens*, - [LIBER], Liber memorialis Emile Cornez, (Anciens pays et assemblées d'Etats, 56), Heule, UGA, 1972, pp. 213-214.

seventeenth-century stately houses were having to make way for country seats with French or English gardens. Town and parish churches were being rebuilt or replaced by new, larger churches able to accommodate the growing number of parishioners. (see Fig. 5).

The Villaret Map, then, cannot be described simply as Castor to the Pollux of the Ferraris Map. It is an additional and a highly rich and valuable source of information. Our hope is that this article will contribute to it not falling again into oblivion, and that historians, archaeologists, local historians, toponymists and many others will come to recognise the two maps as being of equivalent merit and as sources complementing each other. The Villaret Map deserves no less.



Fig. 5.A1. Attre - by Villaret



Fig. 5.A2. Attre - by Ferraris- map of Vienna

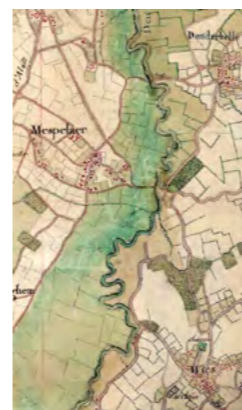


Fig. 5.B1. River Dender - by Villaret



Fig. 5.B2. River Dender - by Ferraris- Vienna map



Fig. 5.C1. Leeuwerghem - by Villaret



Fig. 5.C2. Leeuwerghem - by Ferraris-Vienna map

Fig. 5. Some details of the Villaretmap and Ferraris (copy of Vienna): the castles of Attre (Brugelette / Hainaut) and Leeuwerghem (Zottegem / East Flanders) and the river Dender between Denderbelle/Mespelare and Herdersem/Wieze (East Flanders).

Note : The full text of this article was published in Dutch as Vande Winkel, Georges, 'De 'Villaretkaart' : een kaart van de Oostenrijkse Nederlanden door Franse ingenieurs-geografen 1745-1748', *Het Land van Aalst*, 2015, 67(4), pp. 309-322 and 2016, 68(1), pp. 73-82. Translation: Frank Parker.

Other Villaret maps

by Jean Louis Renteux

The name of Jean Villaret is not only attached to maps of the Southern Netherlands, but also to maps of various border regions of France.

Born in Montpellier, Jean Villaret (16 October 1703 – 05 August 1784) entered military service at 16 and served as draughtsman for Général de la Blottière in charge of making a map of the Pyrenees. Villaret was nominated 'ingénieur ordinaire' in 1729. He worked as engraver around 1730¹.

From 1733 to 1736 he participated in the Italy campaign as military topographer and, from 1742 to 1748, in campaigns in Germany and Flanders. A number of maps based on these campaigns were published in the years 1760, such as the map of the Cambrai diocese (1769). On many maps Villaret's name is associated with that of General de Bourcet who led surveys of the alpine border regions, from Haut-Dauphiné to the county of Nice, while they were under French control during the war of Austrian Succession², and who became 'commissaire' for the French government for delineating the border with Piemont.

1 A plan of Dielette kept at the SHD in Vincennes (Paris) mentions 'Villaret sculptsit 1731' (J10C526)

2 See 'The original map of the county of Nice by Pierre Joseph de Bourcet (ca 1748)' by Jean-Louis Renteux in BIMCC Newsletter No 37 (May 2010) pp. 16-19, with a view of a detail of the 1763 'Carte géométrique du comté de Nice levée sous la Direction de Mr de Bourcet' (showing the territory of the Principality of Monaco).

Particularly worth mentioning is the *Carte géométrique des limites de la France avec la Savoie et le Piémont de 1760 levée sous la Direction de [surveyed under the authority of] Mr de Bourcet and 'dressée par [drawn by] le Sr Villaret capitaine-ingénieur géographe de Sa Majesté*³.

Villaret became chief military topographer in 1772.



Detail of the Carte géométrique du diocèse de Cambrai showing Tournai (and the village of Fontenoy with the site of the 1745 battle between French and Allied troops).

3 Engraved map in six sheets, on a scale of 1:28 800, kept at the SHD (J10C1869 to 73)

Jean-Louis Renteux
editor@bimcc.org



How I Got Into Cartography ... through a different door!

Interview with David Raes – graphic design specialist and designer of our new-look 'Maps in History'

Interview by Nicola Boothby

Biography

David Raes is from Kortrijk, West Flanders. After a year studying at the Ecole Supérieure des Arts Saint Luc in Tournai, he moved to Ghent, where after four years he gained a Master's degree in Graphic Design from Sint-Lucas.

David's 'parcours' is somewhat different from that of many of the cartography professionals and to-be professionals featured in this column, so our conversation ranged in different directions.

Thesis

During my studies at St Lucas (Luca School of Arts) I started drawing maps from the dreams I remembered when waking up, to help me structure my thoughts. One of the maps I created was a map of my hometown Kortrijk, entirely by heart. On this map I marked all the buildings I had already



Fig. 1 Map of Kortrijk by David Raes

been to. Cartography helped me to get a grip on my environment, making a grid in which to place for everything I experience. The title of the thesis I wrote at the end of my studies was 'The world we build inside our head'.

Inner peace

In modern life everything seems to be constantly on the move. Old printed maps are one of the only things that stay the same and therefore give me kind of a feeling of inner peace.

The house we bought

My wife and I recently bought an early 19th-century house in Kortrijk with everything still in place, including maps. Most of them are road maps and travel booklets. I've kept them all in a big box and frequently sit down and take a look. The fact that these maps and booklets were the travel companions of someone visiting a place really intrigues me. I also buy maps of the places I visit. I mark the places I have seen to make sure I can remember them afterwards. The ability to place those images in space strengthens my memories, my own 'method of loci'. All these maps together make up my own 'memory palace'.

Graphical approach and cartography in art bought

I always found the graphical elements in maps more appealing than the

scientific explanation. In particular, every time I look at a map, the fact that a 3-dimensional space can be represented in two dimensions I find stunning. Lines and surfaces can create such an imaginative world. I do understand that the value of most maps are determined by their rarity, scientific techniques used, etc., but for me it's a graphical and emotional story.

Books

The one book that really stoked my interest was 'Orbis Terrarum - Worlds of Imagination' that was issued with the exhibition at the Plantin-Moretus Museum. The exhibition unfortunately was already history by the time I discovered the book. This book and the 'Cartes et figures de la terre' issued by the Centre Pompidou in Paris, really fed my interest in cartography.



David Raes
david@mindseye.be





Nicola Boothby
nicola.boothby@telenet.be

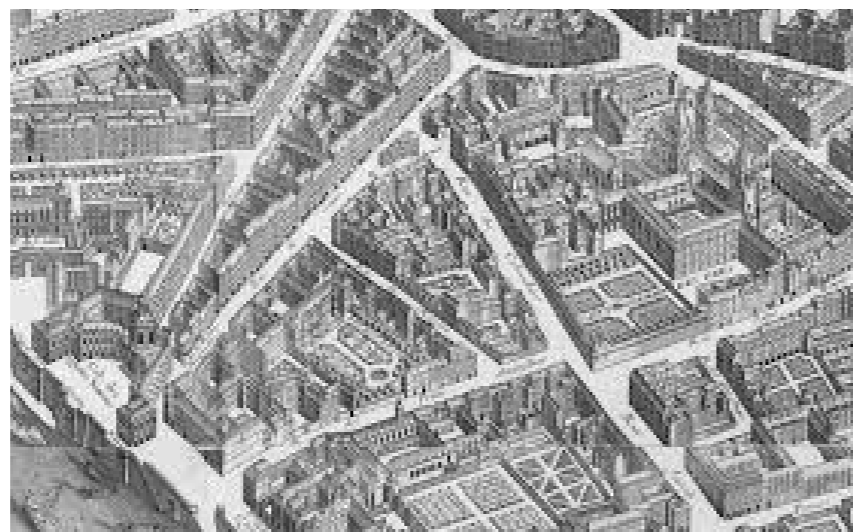


Fig. 2 Detail from Turgot's monumental plan of Paris, Paris 1739

Cartography in art

... is everywhere. The last exhibition I visited was at the Dhont-Dhaenens Museum in Sint-Martens-Latem (just south-west of Ghent) and was titled 'Earthfold'. It featured works of New York-based artists Julie Mehretu and Jessica Rankin, the former being my favourite artist.

The Map Circle

I was looking for people sharing the same passion and discovered the Brussels Map Circle online when browsing for map clubs. When I finally sent an email to Caroline De Candt, I was very surprised by the enthusiastic reply I received. Until then I considered the 'cartographic world' as a rather closed community, Caroline proved to me that the opposite was true.

Map project

The world of cartography covers so many areas that sometimes it may

seem overwhelming. My plan is thus to make an overview (-website) where all aspects of printed cartography are visualised. An attempt to 'map the world of cartography'.

Out-of-the-ordinary maps

When it comes to ancient maps, Turgot's monumental plan of Paris (see detail Fig.2) is one of my favourites. I saw the map for the first time in one of Daniel Crouch's catalogues I bought at TEFAF Maastricht – one of my favourite hunting grounds. The graphical



Fig. 3 'Carte de Belgique à l'usage des aveugles' [Map of Belgium for the blind], Brussels, ca. 1841.

details in this 18th-century map are stunning.

I also like maps that are drawn in unconventional ways. A couple of examples:

- The 'Carte de Belgique à l'usage des aveugles' [Map of Belgium for the blind] from the KBR (Fig. 3), shown to the last 'Map Afternoon' of our Circle. We sometimes take the use of a map for granted, this one is special in that sense.

- British artist Stephen Wiltshire - who has autism - drew a 5-metre panoramic view of Rome from memory after only a 45-minute helicopter flight over the city.(Fig. 4). He was given three days to complete it. It is unbelievably accurate. (see also https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=d2vK6_8I-2FU)



Fig. 4 Panoramic view of Rome by Stephen Wiltshire, 2013.



Brussels Map Circle

Programme for 2017

Saturday 22 April 2017: 19th Annual General Meeting (AGM)

Open only for Brussels Map Circle Active Members

Time schedule: 9.30 - 11.45

According to the Statutes adopted in 2005, only Active Members have a vote. All members are encouraged to become Active Members by applying to the President at least three weeks before the meeting: president@bimcc.org. A personal invitation to this AGM with the agenda and a possibility of proxy vote will be sent out to Active Members by separate mail at least two weeks before the meeting.

Registration on our website before 1 April 2017 is kindly required.

Saturday 22 April 2017: Map Afternoon (MAPAF)

Time schedule: 12.00 - 16.45

We kindly invite you to bring a map, an atlas, a globe, a cartographic instrument or an interesting book on cartography and to present and talk about it. We welcome antique maps equally as much as ordinary or contemporary ones, as there is always something interesting, even in the simplest cartographic items. Even if [?] you are a newcomer, and you would like to know more about an item, please bring it along; the Circle members will be happy to study it carefully and to share their cartographic knowledge with you. We kindly draw your attention that registration on our website is required.

You are invited at 12.00 for a convivial drink and sandwich lunch. The MAPAF will end at 16.45. Members pay only for the catering cost (EUR 10.00). The entrance fee for non-members is EUR 15.00, catering included. Fees are to be pre-paid on our bank account: IBAN BE52 0682 4754 2209 - BIC GKCCBEBB.

Venue: Royal Library of Belgium, Mont des Arts | Kunstberg, 1000 Brussels (accessible by train and metro (Central Station), Boardroom (Raadzaal | Salle du Conseil)).

Annual excursion

Venue: to be announced by e-mail and in the May issue of Maps in History.

Saturday 9 December 2017: Annual International Conference 'Mapping Indonesia'

Once more the Conference will take place in the framework of the multicultural festival Europalia, which is devoted, this year, to Indonesia.

Venue: Royal Library of Belgium, Mont des Arts | Kunstberg, 1000 Brussels (near the Central Station), in the 'Royal Skyroom'.

Admission is free for members, non-members pay EUR 10.00 at entrance. Lunch is being arranged in the Library's cafeteria, with catering services.

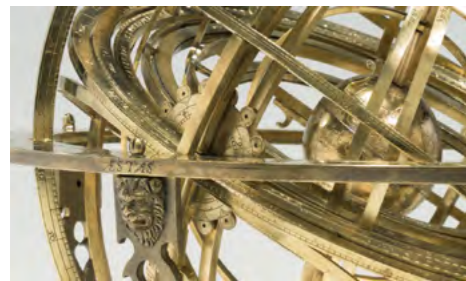
Globes and instruments

International Conference of The Brussels Map Circle

by Karen De Coene

On Saturday 10 December over fifty members (and friends) of the Brussels Map Circle assembled at the top floor of the Royal Library of Belgium (KBR) for the annual conference that was this year dedicated to globes and instruments.

After a short welcome by the Circle's President, art historian Koenraad Van Cleempoel (University of Hasselt) placed the 16th century Flemish instruments in context. Inspired by 16th century instrument-makers, Van Cleempoel looked for the beauty in astrolabes, globes, sundials and armillary spheres, thus emphasizing the strong relationship between Renaissance art and science. Although instruments are by definition primarily use-oriented, producers in those days followed guidelines from contemporary manuals for Antwerp artists to enhance



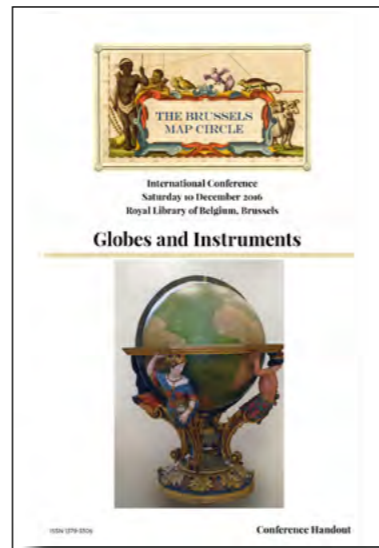
Detail of the Gualterus Arsenius armillary sphere (1573, München) presented by Koenraad Van Cleempoel

the aesthetic appeal of their products. The most important centre for instrument making in Europe between c. 1525 and c. 1580 was the University of Leuven: this should not surprise, given the presence of both Gemma Frisius (1508-1555) and Gerard Mercator (1512-1594). From Leuven instruments went all over Europe and ended up in important collections, such as the palace and monastery of El Escorial in Madrid. Responsible for this was the court mathematician, Petrus ab Aggere, who followed King Philip II when he moved in August 1559 his court from Brussels to Toledo. This interesting court scientist is studied in detail in Van Cleempoel's article 'The migration of instrumental knowledge from Flanders to Spain'.

After the coffee break Patrick Lefèvre (Director of the Royal Library) and Didier Reynders (Belgian minister of foreign affairs) joined the conference for the lecture of Jan De

Graeve. As a collector of scientific instruments and books on land surveying, Jan was a perfect presenter on the conference's theme. Instruments, such as the Jacob's staff, the quadrant and the astrolabe were often represented in scientific treatises such as Gregor Reisch's 'Margarita Philosophica' (Freiburg, 1503), Giovanni Pomodoro's 'Geometria Pratica' (Rome, 1599), William Cuninghame's 'The cosmographical glasse' (London, 1559) and Francesco Barozzi's 'Heronis mechanici liber de machinis bellicis, necnon liber de geodaesia' (Venice, 1572). Being a land surveyor himself Jan could not but show us his copy of Gemma Frisius' 'Libellum de locorum describendorum ratione' (Antwerp, 1533), wherein the triangulation method is explained for the first time in print. Jan demystified the name of 'Dutch Circle' or 'Cercle hollandais' for the instrument designed by Jan Dou with two pairs of fixed sights attached to a graduated circle, and another pair of sights attached to either end of a movable alidade. After Dou's published account of the instrument in Dutch in 1612 it became very popular with surveyors in the Netherlands.

We were also introduced to the various units of measure, the division of the territory in quadrangles or triangles etc. Didier Reynders emphasized Jan's contribution to the world of surveying and made him, as such, Officer in the Order of the Crown. An official ceremony ended with Jan's last word of thanks highlighting the use of science as an universal language.



Conference 'hand-out'



Minister Didier Reynders bestows the medal of the Belgian Crown Order on Jan De Graeve

Afterwards, Wouter Bracke (KBR, Brussels and Academia Belgica, Rome) guided the Minister – and the rest of the participants – to the magnificent pair of globes of Vincenzo Maria Coronelli (1650-1718), which are permanently exhibited at the entrances to the KBR. These largest printed globes of the early 18th century were a gift offered by the Duke of Arenberg on the occasion of the public opening of the Royal Library in 1772.



Wouter Bracke explaining the Coronelli globes to (from left to right) Patrick Lefèvre, Caroline De Candt, Didier Reynders and other participants

The lunch break gave us, as usual, the opportunity for convivial exchanges over an apéritif and a delicious meal in the KBR's dining room.

Sylvia Sumira (independent conservator specialising in printed globes) provided us with a glimpse of the globes' interior. She has carried out work on globes belonging to many private individuals and institutions in the UK and abroad. So she discovered, while cleaning the Mercator globes of the National Maritime Museum Greenwich, how they were covered with the same gores as present in the collection of the Royal Library, Brussels and dating from 1541. She introduced us in detail about a Van Langren globe (Amsterdam, 1589) that arrived in Sylvia's studio very browned and with damages across the North Pole. After stabilising and cleaning the globe she made a hole in the inner plaster shell underneath the paper. There she discovered printed and manuscript papers from three different texts, such as a commentary on biblical songs, all looking as if they were put inside just a while ago. Another globe of John Senex (1725) had damages in the southern hemisphere, a hole through the inner shell, and – inside – the recently published 'The case of the erectors of a chapel or oratory; in the parish of St. Andrews Holborn [...] by Nathaniel Marshall (1722). A John Cary globe from ca 1820 had inside early 19th century maps of Turkey, Asia, England and a linen bag to balance it. Small globes of James Wyld II (1853, Leicester Square, London, 1857) lost their wooden structure by woodworm, but they still had papers inside concerning ethnographical exhibitions around Wyld's 'Monster' Globe which had been standing for ten years in Leicester Square from the time of the Great Exhibition [of the Works of Industry of All Nations] in 1851.



Visit to the Coronelli globes

Elly Dekker (independent scholar) discussed the globe of Gerbert of Aurillac (946-1003), the archbishop of Reims and later pope Sylvestre II, who studied in Catalonia and wrote important treatises on mathematics, geometry and astronomy. For his teaching he made use of different instruments and invented a wooden celestial globe painted with circles. However tempting it is to identify Gerbert as the key figure in the transmission of Arabic science from Spain to the Latin West, Elly showed us that the information necessary for the construction of his globes was available in a descriptive tradition based upon a lost account of the celestial sphere of Eudoxus of Cnidos (first half of the fourth century BC), such as in the work of Aratus of Soli (315-240 BC), Hyginus (64 BC-17 AD) and Martianus Capella (fifth century). The more mathematical tradition based upon Hipparchus (190-120 BC), Ptolemy (100-168 AD) and Al-Sufi (903-986) provided stellar coordinates only after the 11th century. Construction details for Gerbert's celestial globes are scarce, but must necessarily have made use of the contemporary available Latin literature. This is confirmed by Richer of Saint-Rémy (940-998), a pupil of Gerbert, who described, besides a celestial globe, a semi-circle with sighting tubes. Elly Dekker explains this in detail in her book 'Illustrating the Phaenomena: Celestial cartography in Antiquity and the Middle Ages' (OUP Oxford, 2012).



Inside view of a globe (ca. 1820) examined by Sylvia Sumira

Marguerite Silvestre (conservator 'Cartes et Plans' at the KBR) and Wulf Bodenstein (founding president of the Map Circle) joined forces for a presentation on the 80 cm diameter terrestrial globes of Philippe Vandermaelen (1795-1869). Wulf chose a perfect partner for his talk since



Gores of Vandermaelen's 80 cm diameter terrestrial globe (1846) exhibited during the Conference

Marguerite has devoted a working lifetime to Vandermaelen, and has just finished the seventh volume of her analytical inventory of his cartographical work. Most people know Vandermaelen because of his maps on Belgian cartography; yet, inspired by the idea that education should serve social progress, his firm, the 'Etablissement géographique de Bruxelles', started the production of educational maps and globes for school use.

The globes varied in size (from 1 m to 2.5 m circumference) and were occasionally very luxurious. A silver medal was awarded to his cabinet globe exhibited at the 'Exposition des produits de l'industrie belge' [Exhibition of Belgian industrial products] (1835). Later examples are the cabinet globe of the Royal Palace in Laken (1839) with mahogany meridian and that of the Royal Museum for Central Africa in Tervuren. They both illustrate how geographical representation changed over



Officer Jan De Graeve in front of the terrestrial globe of Coronelli

time. Nice examples are the omission of Upper Congo in 1841 and the identification of Lake Maravi with 'Lake Zembre?' The strange addition was due to a predecessor who still preferred Ptolemy's authority above that of more modern maps.

Vandermaelen continued to produce globes for a long time. When, in 1856, the 'Exposition d'économie domestique de Bruxelles' [Exhibition of domestic economy] focussed on affordable cartographical products, Vandermaelen chose resolutely a miniature globe. Does it surprise that, on the one remaining photograph, the Belgian cartographer is accompanied by a globe?



Photograph of Vandermaelen and one of his globes. - 1860

After this last presentation our President ended the day with a gift for the speakers and an invitation for a convivial drink at the new Café Victor (in the 'BOZAR' Palace).



The President thanking the speakers at the end of the Conference: (from right to left) Caroline De Candt, Jan De Graeve, Elly Dekker, Sylvia Sumira, Wulf Bodenstein and Marguerite Silvestre

The next day, Sunday 11 December, twelve participants gathered at 11.00 a.m. at the Warandepoort, the Cultural Centre of Tervuren, for a visit of the exhibition of Maps of the glorious Netherlands (see the Report on p. 37). This had been organised in cooperation with its Curator, Stanislas De Peuter, who offered the guests a guided tour of an hour and a half, in English – a fascinating experience.



Karen De Coene
Karen.DeCoene@ugent.be

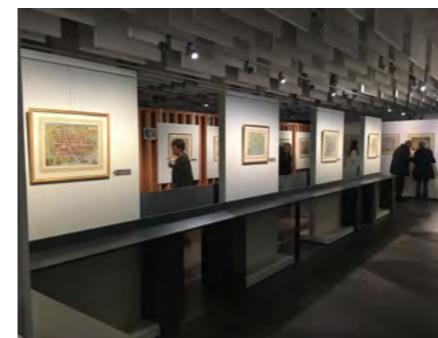
'De glorieuze Nederlanden' [The glorious Netherlands]

An exhibition at De Warandepoort, Markt 7b, Tervuren, Belgium
(7 October 2016 – 7 January 2017)

by Caroline De Candt

Our member Stanislas De Peuter has an ambitious plan: mounting – with the beautiful maps from his personal collection – several exhibitions about Flemish and Dutch atlas cartography, covering the period from 1500 to 1700. This is part I, dealing with maps of the Low Countries. The following two parts, dealing with maps of Europe and the rest of the world, will be shown in the Mercator Museum in Sint-Niklaas, in 2017 and 2018.

This exhibition wants to show how the cartographers from the Low Countries were not only instrumental, but even crucial, for the development of modern cartography. In the accompanying booklet Stanislas publishes what you could call his programme: a declaration of the principles that has guided him. The fil rouge is clearly history: all the maps shown are illustrations of the history of The Netherlands, the region which today is roughly the Benelux.



Congratulations to the makers of the exhibition: the high ledge is great to lean on while viewing details of a map!

The exhibition starts with an overview of title-pages of atlases and coats-of-arms, followed by maps showing the so-called '17 provinces', also in their allegorical form of a lion, the Leo Belgicus (sections I & II). The third section goes deeper into some of these 17 provinces (duchies, counties, etc.), followed by city plans and, finally, views of important buildings (sections IV and V).

In section VI the more geographical arrangement is replaced by a historical one: the focus is on the Eighty Years War with Spain from 1568 to 1648, which led to the division of the Netherlands. Here, maps of sieges form the main part.

Small section VII shows 4 charts that by their beauty make up for their being a little out of tune with the rest of the exhibition. Finally, section VIII demonstrates how the southern part of the Netherlands – today called Flanders – by the end of the Eighty Years War lost all its reputable cartographers: they had fled north, taking with them both the intellectual and the economical foundation of this trade. All that is left in the 17th century are views of important buildings, albeit in the form of the considerable Flandria Illustrata by Sanderus.



Stanislas De Peuter presenting (part of) his impressive collection of maps..

This is very much an exhibition made by one person, telling the story he chose and showing the maps he has collected over the span of a lifetime – so far! And it should be seen that way. Although Stanislas has created a framework for the maps, there is no claim to be exhaustive, nor is there a fixed scheme for the comment on each map. The accompanying booklet (in Dutch) is clearly aiming at the visitor who is less acquainted with ancient maps and even with the history of the Netherlands: some terms are explained and the bibliographic references are (no doubt deliberately) not stated according to academic standards. The 'curator' clearly knows his maps well: the state is often mentioned – though not always consistently – pointing out differences between former or later ones and elaborating on the different atlases in which the map was incorporated. This information is often mixed with historical facts concerning the region that is depicted. It may be a little frustrating and confusing for 'connoisseurs', but again: this was clearly not the targeted audience. If this exhibition proves anything, it is that you can look at (old) maps in many and very different ways, which make them all the more interesting. The Map Circle can only hope more of its members will open their collections to the general public in a similar way!

Caroline De Candt
carolinedecandt@gmail.com

The Dissemination of Cartographic Knowledge

ICA Symposium - Dubrovnik, Croatia, 13-15 October 2016

by Caroline and Paul De Candt

This 6th International Symposium was organised jointly by no fewer than three Commissions of the International Cartographic Association (ICA):

- ICA Commission on the History of Cartography
- ICA Commission on Map Production and Geoinformation Management
- ICA Commission on Use, User and Usability Issues

Given the interests of both the authors of this report and the members of our Circle, the focus here will rest mainly on the presentations with links to ancient maps. Let it be clear this does by no means reflect any judgment on the quality of the non-mentioned presentations! Moreover, no claim of exhaustiveness is made, as this would be impossible within this report's limits.

Presentations covered the whole face of the earth: from British India, over the Philippines, via Sydney, Australia, through Russia to China and Japan, not forgetting Africa. Focus was mostly on the 18th and 19th centuries, with – of course – some notable exceptions. All of this was centered around 8 Sessions or themes: 'Mapping urban spaces', 'Territory, Sovereignty and Borderlands', 'Semiotics and Place Names', 'Explorations and Local Practices', 'Map Production and Dissemination of Knowledge', 'Map Users and New Technologies', 'Libraries, Accessibility and Specific Cartographic Resources' and 'Measuring the World: Globes and World Maps'.

Being in Dubrovnik, the presentation by Mirela Altić, 'Between Secrecy and Silent Cooperation – The Dissemination of Knowledge about the Republic of Dubrovnik in the Context of the Ottoman – Venetian and Napoleonic Wars' evidently held a special place. To me in particular it was a highlight, since it allowed me (and I do not doubt quite a few of our readers) to discover the existence of a 'Belgian' cartographer I had never heard of! So it deserves a special review here.

But first, some facts about Dubrovnik: a Republic, called Ragusa, consisting of the town itself and some 1 500 square kilometres of coast and islands, it was sandwiched between two powerful neighbours:

Venice and the Ottoman Empire. Its harbour and salt mines made it a very wealthy, thriving commercial power. Some famous scholars were born there, such as Getaldić, Gradić, Boscovich, all of them polymaths with great interest in astronomy and geography. It is therefore quite baffling it had such a strange relationship with ... maps.

Indeed, as Mirela explained, only two (that is 2!) maps were ever ordered by the local authorities and none was ever made by a local cartographer. This spontaneously brought to my mind the splendid portolan charts made by 16th century Volcius (or Volčić) we were once showed on one of the Circle's conferences by Dragutin (Drago) Novak (see BIMCC Newsletter No 27, pp. 13 and 22-23). No wonder the man had to work for arch enemy Venice...

The two maps mentioned were both manuscript and were jealously held under the utmost secrecy by the Republic. The first was made only (!) between 1718 and 1746 by an unproven author, and the second made in 1804 by the Austrians, on the basis of an incomplete survey. It is still today held in the Vienna archives [i.e. the Kriegsarchiv] and was never disclosed, as the Austrians had to promise...

As was the case with the two aforementioned manuscript maps, political pressure and the threat of war persuaded the local authorities to allow a map to be made in 1688 by none other than Vincenzo Coronelli. Two features make this a momentous decision: the arch enemy, Venice, was involved and, secondly, it was a printed map. There had been some earlier printed maps, all by foreigners (Venetians, French) but they were all at a small scale. This was to be a medium-scale map. And it would remain the only such map until 1810, when a certain Maximilien de Traux would publish his topographic map of the Dubrovnik area, basing it on the 1804 Austrian survey.

Maximilien de Traux (also De Traux – Destraux) (1766-1817) and his brother Louis (1773-1855) were born in Antwerp. Their father, Charles-François (1722-1782), joined the Austrian Army in 1744. At that time



Stato di Ragusi, V. Maria Coronelli, 1688

Made during the Ottoman-Venetian War (1684 - 1699) with support of the diplomatic service of Dubrovnik.

Belgium was under Austrian Government. Charles-François made his career doing military defence works for several cities: Mons, Maastricht, Ghent, 's Hertogenbosch, etc. In that function he created many civil engineering design maps and executional plans. Around 1758 the family moved to Austria.

Both sons went to the Vienna Academy of Engineers

('Ingenieurakad[emie]') to become officers in the Austrian army.

In 1806 Maximilien de Traux was appointed director of the Cattaro Engineers Division (now Kotor-Montenegro) where he created his first map of Cattaro and Montenegro.



Map of Dalmatia and Dubrovnik, Maximilien de Traux, Vienna 1810.

Based on the Austrian military survey of 1804; first printed topographic map of Dubrovnik..

In 1811 he became professor of architecture at the Wiener-Neustadt military Academy. He later promoted to the degree of colonel and died in 1817.

In 1810 he created a military map of Dalmatia and Ragusa (now Dubrovnik); this map was updated and republished in 1813, 1815 and in 1829.

Also of specific interest for our Circle, for more than one reason, was the presentation of Martijn Storms, Curator of Maps and Atlases, Leiden University Libraries. Indeed, next year will be 'Asia Year' in Leiden. A vast programme is being established, on which we will keep our members informed, since it will include some events linked to the history of cartography. With their wealth of ancient maps of Asia, the Leiden libraries host among the largest collections in the world. Martijn explained how these collections were established, by whom and with what aims.

After the Symposium a day excursion was organised, under the very capable lead of our local guide, enabling us to discover the truly magnificent Dalmatian coast and local islands. As the sun was also joining us, the bus ride and the small boat trip were a delight, as was the local cuisine.

Overall, this Symposium, held in a beautiful place, was very well organised. Moreover, the general pleasant atmosphere made everyone feel comfortable in taking part in the discussions following a presentation. Since many participants in this small world have come to know each other over the years, it was a pleasure to meet each other again. With a certain pride I counted many members among the organisers, the speakers, the various chairs and the audience. And it was also a pleasure to see some new, young faces! Our column 'How I got into cartography' still has a lot of potential interviewees!

With the much appreciated help of Joost Depuydt as far as Maximilien de Taux was concerned.

Caroline & Paul De Candt
carolinedecandt@gmail.com
pdc@aquaterra.be



La cartographie à l'échelle du monde

[The map on the scale of the World]

Colloquium in Albi, France, 17-18 October 2016

Médiathèque Pierre Amalric / Institut National Universitaire Champollion (ex. Centre universitaire Jean-François Champollion)

by Jacques Mille

The theme of this colloquium was *The map on the scale of the World from the Middle Ages until today. The map as cultural, social and political object.*

The first day was devoted to 'Cartography on the scale of the World, from Antiquity to the Middle Ages'. Talks (in French) were on the Mappamundi of Albi (Anca Dan, Paris); the Peutinger Table (Claude Brezinski, Lille); the map as 'a substitute to travel' (Nathalie Bouloux, Tours); Arab maps and their significance (Jean-Charles Ducène, Paris and David Bramoullé, Toulouse); and a general view of medieval cartography through 'Beatos, discarios y portolanos' in the context

of contemporary 'pensamiento, iconografía y ciencia' (Jesus Maria Porro, Valladolid).

The focus of the second day was on some modern and contemporary aspects of cartography with talks on double-hemisphere globes, particularly that of 1753 by Jean-Nicolas Boullanger (Gilles Palsky, Paris); the vision of the World in France and Great Britain between 1870 and 1914 (Isabelle Avila, Paris); and 'How can we map a world without frontiers, in the era of globalisation (Clarisse Didelon-Loiseau, Le Havre and Christian Vandermotten, Brussels).

On the first day Jocelyne Deschaux (director of the Médiathèque) led a guided tour of an exhibition on the Albi Mappamundi and the mapping of the World from then until today, with different visions and projections – not only that of Mercator, but the World as seen by Koreans or the Chinese, or from Australia. Also a very interesting and exciting talk on cartography by Christian Grataloup, Paris (Société de Géographie), and a presentation of current studies by students on the Mappamundi.

To close this colloquium was a 'round table' and a debate with specialized journalists ('Le Monde', 'Carto') on the making and use of maps, now that they invade the Web.

Every talk brought interesting views and led to numerous questions. For example, the maps produced in Great Britain (Bartholomew's Atlas) and France (Vidal de la Blache) in the colonial period, showing a 'first' world-wide reality.

In addition, questioning the origins of the Peutinger Table: probably more 'an object for the glory of the Emperor' than a 'road map' as generally said. Or the links between map and travel in the Middle Ages and Renaissance, showing the map as 'a substitute to travel', 'a pilgrimage and a knowledge of the World through the mind', 'a medium for meditation' for cloistered monks in the Middle Ages, or 'a comfortable means to travel without risks' for Petrarch or Erasmus. In every case the map served 'as a mental imago of the World', with its own aims – religious, secular, intellectual or politic. Politic, as could have been Arabian maps produced between the eighth and fourteenth centuries, with maps commissioned by royalty beyond any religious preoccupation; and, for some, drawn from scientific knowledge – perhaps from Chinese sources, through the Mongolians.

Clearly, during the Fatimid caliphate the schematic maps in the *Kitāb gharā'ib al-funūn wa mula' al-uyūn*, a 'commercial' map of the Indian Ocean up to Manila, and a 'political' map of the Mediterranean marked the Fatimids' power as the sole force against Byzantines and western Christians, and facing the Abbasids.

In another way, Boullanger's 1753 map in two hemispheres is a mere product of the Enlightenment and contemporary philosophy, nevertheless focused on the 'horizon of Paris', but illustrating a 'Théorie de la Terre' presented by the author in a manuscript, aiming to show the role of internal forces and erosion in the creation of the Earth, with a long chronology of its history, against the 6000 biblical years 'intended to pass away some day'.

The colloquium also permitted better knowledge of the Albi Mappamundi, through both direct observation of the original, as also by its deep study leading to place this masterpiece chronologically and spatially.

Clearly the Mappamundi has a fifth- or sixth-century Orosian source, was probably created in a Colombarian monastery in Iona, then passed to Lyons and Bobbio, where it may have been drawn, and then to Albi in



Mappamundi ca 780 - Albi, Médiathèque Pierre Amalric

the eighth century. Probably for religious use, it was a pedagogical object showing the significance of such a contemporary representation of the World. But the map is now the subject of many further investigations; with a similar one in the Vatican (quite contemporaneous, eighth century) and one in Gerona (975), it gives one the oldest vision and 'chorographical' description of the World which has come down to us, at once explicit and mysterious.

Note: To learn more about the Albi Mappamundi, see :

- LAMOP Panthéon-Sorbonne Archives des Séminaires / 2016 / 8 and 22 January, 18 March. Website: lamop.univ-paris1.fr
- Albi Médiathèque: mediatheques.grand-albigeois.fr.



jacques.mille2@wanadoo.fr

The Paris Map Fair

Paris, 5 November 2016

Participation by The Brussels Map Circle

by Alex Smit

Alex Smit
alex.smit@orange.fr

The 15th Paris Map Fair was held on 5 November as usual in the Ambassador Hotel.

The Brussels Map Circle participated with a stand which was attended by Paul De Candt and Alex Smit and also, part of the day, by Pierre Dumolin.



Pierre Dumolin manning the booth

The activities of our Circle were explained to visitors to try to enlist them as new members. Free copies of our magazine and membership forms were handed out. This year our stand was very well placed right at the entrance of the Fair. IMCoS also participated with a stand.

The exhibitor attendance was slightly lower than 2015, despite two newcomers, but very international with dealers coming from Belgium, Cyprus, England, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, South Korea, Spain and the USA. The overall visitor attendance was also lower than last year, but of higher quality. This despite a very good television news report with an interview of Béatrice Loeb-Larocque, the Fair organiser, on the major nationwide French TV channel 2 at breakfast time the same day. There were fewer 'occasional tourist visitors' and fewer, but more serious, collectors. Several fairs held recently in different parts of the world, like in Chicago, also impacted in this respect. This lower attendance also resulted in fewer enquiries for our Map Circle.

This year's Fair was a real success with exhibitors reporting good to very good business – among the dealers as well as the collectors. Some dealers even called the Fair result as excellent. The strong collector demand in the USA and in some Asian countries also has a positive influence on the European trade, despite an opening of the Chinese market at a slower pace than expected. On the contrary, the European market continues to be very competitive with a constant pressure on prices.

The Fair's success is very good news for all participants and is taking away some of the clouds hanging over it since last year: this encourages the organisers to continue with renewed energy, even on a smaller scale than a few years ago. One visiting dealer, who has not attended since two years ago, told me he was reconsidering his decision and could well attend again next year.

As usual there were many interesting maps and atlases on display, such as from our sponsor Barry Ruderman of La Jolla (California): a very rare and beautifully hand-coloured first state of the map of Western Europe, entitled Universe Europe Maritime Eiusque Navigationis Descriptio, derived from the Paskaerte of Europe dated 1583, engraved by Joannes Doetecum and published by Lucas Janszoon Waghenaer in an early edition of his *Spiegel der Zeevaerdt*. Reportedly this map is the earliest obtainable printed general sea chart of Europe. A later edition, at a larger size in black-and-white, could also be seen elsewhere at the Fair.

Besides Barry Ruderman, the following Map Circle's sponsors also participated in the Fair: Paul Bremmers of Maastricht, Loeb-Larocque of Paris, Sanderus of Ghent and Paulus Swaen of London.



First state of Waghenaer's map of Europe 1583
Barry Ruderman Collection

Map Circle news

Congratulations Wulf!

For the previous issue of Maps in History, Wulf Bodenstein suggested the inclusion of a message to congratulate our friend Francis Herbert on the occasion of his 75th birthday; but Wulf failed to mention that he did even better: he turned 80 this past 2 July!!

After a very successful career as an air traffic controller in East Africa and then as a manager in Eurocontrol, the European air-traffic control organisation, he started two new lives. First he created a jazz quintet, 'One More Time', where he played the tenor saxophone, performing in various places around Belgium; on occasions, they entertained members of the Map Circle in the surrealistic setting of an old railway carriage in Tervuren!



Wulf playing the saxophone in 2004

Second, and more important for us, Wulf began investing himself in the history of cartography. Having bought his first map of Africa at a 'bouquiniste' shop in Paris upon his return to Europe in 1967, his natural curiosity urged him to learn more and more about maps. After retiring, he followed the courses of Prof. Schilder on the history of cartography at Utrecht University; volunteered to catalogue all the historical maps in the collection of the Royal Museum for Central Africa in Tervuren; and he created the Brussels International Map Collectors' Circle (in 1998). In the early years he was not only President, but also Secretary, Treasurer, Editor of the Newsletter and organiser of a series of events: visits to map collections, study sessions, international conferences. Wulf was the 2008 recipient of the annual IMCoS/Helen Wallis Award (see BIMCC Newsletter No 32, p. 15).

Wulf now devotes more time to his own research and to the completion of his opus on maps of Africa. But, as Honorary President of the Brussels Map Circle, he is still very active on our Executive Committee.

Cartography is good for your health!

...since our second Honorary President, Eric Leenders, also turned 80, also last July! As our current President turned 60 in (believe it or not) July too, voices were raised to make this part of the job description: '1. Needs to be born in July; 2. Plans to live a hundred years'



Eric Leenders

Eric graduated from the KUL Leuven, Medicine (7 years) and then 6 years of General Surgery. Then he went to the United States for some 3 years, where he specialised in Pediatric Surgery among others at the renowned Johns Hopkins Institute in Baltimore. He settled in Antwerp and then could be considered one of the first real children surgeons of Belgium. As such he had his private practice in St. Augustine Hospital and in the Children's Hospital Goetengels. He was promoted Professor at the University of Antwerp where he taught for several years. He also founded the first Belgian Society for Pediatric Surgery (BELAPS). Of this he was for several years Chairman and Vice-Chairman and as such organised various conferences in this field, as well as the first congress of all surgical disciplines (Collegium Chirurgicum Belgicum). He remained active in his private practice until his 65th birthday, after which he retired. Pretty soon afterwards, he started concentrating on cartography, with a special interest in Zeeland. Meanwhile, he began to take lessons in watercolour painting (which he also still practices).

Eric joined the BIMCC (as the Map Circle was originally called) and also followed the courses of Prof. Schilder on the history of cartography at Utrecht University. Over the years, he became also passionately interested in the work of Jacob van Deventer and wrote quite a few articles on the subject, going as far as to climb onto church towers to try to imitate the way this cartographer took the measurements for his triangulation!

Eric became member of the EC and was Secretary from 2005 on to become Vice-President and then President from 2008 until 2011. He still is active in the Circle and often attends EC meetings, giving good advice to oh so young Presidents!

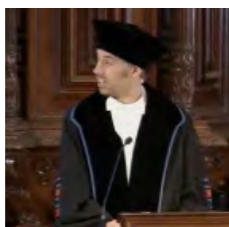
International news

ISHMap symposium in Lisbon

The International Society for the History of the Map (ISHMap, founded in London in 2011), is the first and only international academic society whose objectives are to advance the study of map history in all societies and over all periods of time. At the 'Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal' (BNP) in Lisbon, the third ISHMap symposium was organised by Dr. Thomas Horst (CIUHCT, University of Lisbon) and his local and international team on 3 - 4 June 2016. The well-attended symposium particularly gave junior academics the opportunity to present their work in map history to the wider community. Altogether more than 50 members and others interested in the subject from sixteen different countries came together.

The academic programme included thirteen papers, a cartographic exhibition in the BNP and a guided tour through Lisbon. All abstracts of this interesting conference are available online on the website of ISHMap.¹

Dr B.J. Vannieuwenhuyze named professor of Historical Cartography at the University of Amsterdam (UvA).



Dr B.J. Vannieuwenhuyze (1980) has been named professor by special appointment of Historical Cartography at the University of Amsterdam (UvA)'s Faculty of Humanities, effective 1 September 2015. The chair was established on behalf of the Cartographiae Historicae Cathedra Foundation. A close partnership exists between the chair, the Explokart Foundation and the Special Collections division of UvA's Library.

Bram Vannieuwenhuyze studied history at Ghent University, where he obtained his doctorate in 2008. He has worked as a postdoctoral assistant in Ghent and Leuven, and as a freelance historian in academic projects that mostly deal with historical cartography and urban history.

¹ <http://ishm.elte.hu/?q=node/52>

Catherine Hofmann receives the Helen Wallis Award

Catherine Hofmann, an alumna of the prestigious *École des Chartes*, has been a *Conservateur* in the *Département des Cartes et Plans* at the BnF since 1993 (getting on for 25 years). She worked closely with Jean-Yves Sarazin, in particular on the 2012 portolans exhibition (*L'âge d'or des cartes marines*) for which she co-authored the companion book (reviewed in *Maps in History* No 48); she also co-organised the related colloquium (see *Maps in History* No 45) and edited its proceedings. Catherine has contributed to numerous exhibitions, conferences, research projects and publications related to the history of cartography, for example she has also written about early globes, about Lafreri, historical and military atlases, d'Anville, the map business, and so on (for detailed references see². Although she is also responsible for the legal deposit of new publications at the BnF, Catherine has always been willing to share her wide-ranging knowledge on maps.

As Vice-President of the History Commission of the Comité Français de Cartographie and as a Director of *Imago Mundi* Ltd, she makes sure the BnF is well represented in the wider cartographic world. For all these reasons, Catherine Hofmann has been presented with the IMCoS - Helen Wallis Award for 2016, at the annual dinner of the International Map Collectors' Society on Friday 3 June 2016. This award is made annually for services to the history of cartography.

(Source: Tony Campbell's award citation)

The Romantic Agony and Henri Godts merger

These leading Belgian auction houses have decided to join forces and, thus, become the largest book auction in Belgium and the Netherlands, specialising in rare, old, and modern books, manuscripts, autographs, drawings, prints, photographs and atlases and maps. The two auction houses will merge gradually over the course of 2017 and eventually move to a new, larger location in Brussels. Johan Devroe and Henri Godts will continue to build their expertise in concert with a professional team of about a dozen employees.

² <http://production-scientifique.bnf.fr/CV/hofmann-catherine>



In memoriam

Jean-Yves Sarazin (1967 - 2016)

The whole cartographic world has been sadly affected by Jean-Yves' untimely death last 4 September in Paris.

An alumnus of the prestigious 'École des Chartes', Jean-Yves was 'conservateur général des bibliothèques' [general curator of libraries] in France. He worked in the 'Cartes et Plans' department of the 'Bibliothèque nationale de France' (BnF); in 2002, as an 'archiviste-paléographe' and 'conservateur' in *Cartes et Plans*, he was a co-author of 'Les plans de Paris des origines (1493) à la fin du XVIIIe siècle: étude, cartographie et catalogue collectif' [The plans of Paris from 1493 to the end of the 18th century: study, cartography and union catalogue] (BnF, 2002).

In 2010, he became Director of that Department. Over these years, he contributed a lot to a number of publications and exhibitions related to the history of cartography. In particular, he was curator of the major exhibition on portolans at the BnF in 2012 - 13 (*L'âge d'or des cartes marines, quand l'Europe découvrait le monde* [The golden age of sea charts, when Europe discovered the world], see *Maps in History* No 45) and, earlier this year, of another landmark exhibition at the new Musée des civilisations de l'Europe et de la Méditerranée (MuCEM) in Marseille: 'Made in Algeria, généalogie d'un territoire' [Genealogy of a territory] (see *Maps in History* No 55). Jean-Yves' last publication, a small but very nicely illustrated booklet on 'Portulans: grandes découvertes' was printed in July 2016 (Paris, Bibliothèque nationale de France, collection L'oeil curieux, October 2016, 48 pp, 17 x 12 cm).



Editorial flaw

The picture you missed in 'Maps in History' No 56

Those of you who read carefully our report of the symposium in Rome in the last issue will understand Francis Herbert's shock: 'My copy of MiH56 arrived yesterday. Excitedly, I took it to my usual branch of Caffè Nero for slow reading, with a daily 'quality' newspaper, over my usual morning Americano. You can imagine my excitement turned to brief apoplexy when I saw Karen 'doubling' as me - and, 'to rub salt into the wound', in a larger size image than her picture already on p. 32. Then I had to just laugh it off, intending today to email her; perhaps she could teach me how to improve my facial make-up and hair-styling.' Indeed Francis looked very different on page 33 and on page 37, much younger and, let's say it, more attractive!

It seems there has been a mix up in a last minute 'check' of all images requested by the print-shop. There is no excuse for this, but we hope you can forgive the editorial team (especially Paul).



Francis Herbert presenting 'The Composite Atlases of the Royal Geographical Society' at the Academia Belgica in Rome

Lex Antiqua

Grafiek en oude kaarten
Aankoop en verkoop

Rob Camp Tel +32(0)11 596338
Beursstraat 46 Gsm +32(0)498 772505
3832 Ulbeek-Wellen Fax +32(0)11 596338
www.lex-antiqua.be rob.camp@lex-antiqua.be

Making Maps in History

This issue of *Maps of History* was coordinated and edited by Jean-Louis Renteux. Paul De Candt did the lay-out on the basis of a design by David Raes.

Contents have been checked by the Editorial Committee comprising Wulf Bodenstein, Nicola Boothby, Lisette Danckaert, Karen De Coene, Francis Herbert and Pierre Parmentier.

Events calendar

Sarton Medal to Prof. dr Philippe De Maeyer.

23 February, 16.00

Ghent, Belgium

On 23 February Prof. dr. Philippe De Maeyer (University Ghent, Belgium) will receive the Sarton medal 2016–2017. The George Sarton Medal is the most prestigious award given by the History of Science Society. It has been awarded annually since 1955. It is awarded to an historian of science from the international community who became distinguished for "a lifetime of scholarly achievement" in the field.

Lecture by Prof. De Maeyer on this occasion *Cartografie als kapstok voor ontwikkeling*.

Admission is free and the lecture is followed by a reception.

Registration: Bernadette.Lagae@UGent.be

Venue: Campus De Sterre, S30, Krijgslaan 281, 9000 Gent

Le Monde vu d'Asie : Histoire et pratiques cartographiques dans les mondes asiatiques [The world seen from Asia: History and cartographic practices in Asian worlds]

Paris, France

Joint research seminar which focuses on maps and cosmographic products from China, Japan and Korea showing the different socio-cultural universes, their relations with Europe and the rest of the world and the cross-influence of Asian and European cartographers.

Contact : Fabrice Argounès (Fabrice.Argounès@univ-paris1.fr); Hélène Blais (helene.blais@wanadoo.fr).

On Burma [Myanmar]: De l'utilisation de croquis birmans par les britanniques. Formes et limites d'une rencontre géographique.

21 February 2017, 18.00

Lecture by Marie de Rugy (Université Paris 1).

Venue: École Normale Supérieure, 45 rue d'Ulm, 75005 Paris.

On non-Western cartography: Cartographies non occidentales anciennes de l'Asie du Sud-Est.

14 March 2017, 18.30

Lecture by Frédéric Durand (Université de Toulouse).

Venue: Grand Amphithéâtre, Institut de Géographie, 191 rue Saint-Jacques, 75005 Paris.

On cosmographical maps in Eastern Asia : Sur les traces des origines des cartes de type 'cosmographe' en Asie orientale : les Atlas Sino-coréens et leur sources chinoises.

18 April 2017, 18.00

Lecture by Vera Dorofeeva-Lichtmann (CNRS-EHESS).

Venue: École Normale Supérieure, 45 rue d'Ulm, 75005 Paris.

On the Silk Road: La cartographie de la Route de la Soie.

14 March 2017, 18.30

Lecture by Philippe Claude Forêt (Université Nazarbayev).

Venue: École Normale Supérieure, 45 rue d'Ulm, 75005 Paris.

Patterns in Spanish urban mapping: a historical analysis

2 – 4 February 2017

Barcelona, Spain

Symposium organised by the Grup d'Estudis d'Història de la Cartografia (GEHC) and the Museu d'Història de Barcelona (MUHBA) studying the development of city mapping.

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

Venue: Martí l'Humà Room, Museu d'Història de Barcelona (MUHBA), Plaça del Rei 1, Barcelona (sessions). The tour and lunch on Saturday will be at Drassanes Reials and Museu Marítim de Barcelona (MMB).

URL: <http://www.ub.edu/gehc/cmhcui7/en>

Maps and Society lectures: The Twenty-Sixth Series.

Lectures in the history of cartography convened by Catherine Delano-Smith (Institute of Historical Research, University of London), Tony Campbell (formerly Map Library, British Library), Peter Barber (Visiting Fellow, History, King's College, formerly Map Library, British Library) and Alessandro Scafi (Warburg Institute).

London, U.K.

Venue: Warburg Institute, Woburn Square, London WC1H 0AB.

Time schedule: 17.00 on selected Thursdays

Admission is free and each meeting is followed by refreshments.

Contact: Tony Campbell (tony@tonycampbell.info).

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

Lines and Words: The Surprising Role of the Ordnance Survey in Anglo-Irish Literature

16 February 2017

Dr Cólín Parsons (Assistant Professor of English, Georgetown University, U.S.A.).

Translation and Treason: The Luso-Castilian Demarcation Controversy and Abraham Ortelius' Map of China from 1584

16 March 2017

Florin-Stefan Morar (PhD Candidate in History of Science, Harvard University, U.S.A.).

Privateering and Navigational Practice: Edward Wright and the First Mercator Chart, 1569

27 April 2017

Dr Stephen Johnston (Museum of History of Science, University of Oxford).

Glasgow and Its Maps: How Cartography Has Reflected the Highs and Lows of the Second City of the Empire

18 May 2017

John Moore (Collections Manager, University of Glasgow Library, Glasgow).

Miami International Map Fair

3 – 5 February 2017
Miami, U.S.A.

America's premier map fair organised by the History Miami Museum.

Venue: HistoryMiami Museum, 101 West Flagler Street, Miami FL 33130

Time schedule:

- Friday 3 February: Full-Access Registrants and Dealers only

- Saturday 4 February: 10.00 - 17.30

- Sunday 5 February: 12.00 - 17.30

Contact: Hilda Masip (mapfair@historymiami.org)

Entry fee: Full-Access Weekend
Registration: \$ 85; Daily admission: \$ 20.

URL: <http://www.historymiami.org/visit/map-fair/>

Expert presentations on Saturday and Sunday:

20th-century Pictorial Maps Panel with Elisabeth Burdon (Map Dealer, Oldimprints.com), Dr. Stephen Hornsby (Author and Trustee Professor, University of Maine System), Dr. James Utley (Map collector and VP of Medical Affairs at Coventry Health Care) and Ronald E. Grim (Curator of Maps, The Norman B. Leventhal Map Center, Boston Public Library).

History of Celestial Cartography
Lecture by Nick Kanas (Author and Professor Emeritus at the University of California, Berkeley, San Francisco).



The Miami International Map Fair

The Secret Provenance of Maps
Lecture by Ronald E. Grim (Curator of Maps, The Norman B. Leventhal Map Center, Boston Public Library).

The Cambridge Seminars in the History of Cartography

Cambridge, U.K.

Venue: Emmanuel College, St Andrew's Street, Cambridge.

URL: <http://www.lib.cam.ac.uk/collections/departments/maps/cartog...>

Time schedule : Tuesdays, at 17.30

Contact: Sarah Bendall (sarah.bendall@emma.cam.ac.uk)

On the Selden map of China and its context

21 February 2017

Lecture by David Helliwell (Bodleian Library).

Changing trends in mapping estates in the Welsh border counties during the eighteenth century

2 May 2017

Lecture by Dr Bob Silvester (Formerly Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust).

The Oxford Seminars In Cartography; 24th Annual Series

Oxford, U.K.

Venue: Weston Library Lecture Theatre, Broad Street, Oxford, OX1 3BG

Time schedule: Thursdays at 16.30 to 18.00. Join us for refreshments in the Weston Café from 15.45

Contact: Nick Millea (nick.millea@bodleian.ox.ac.uk).

Exploring colonial administrative maps, their use and their disuse: 'He asks for impossibilities, because his previous work has been in civilised neighbourhoods'

9 March 2017

Lecture by Elizabeth Haines (Science Museum).

The Geological Section, Inter-Service Topographical Department: contributions by Oxford geologists, the Bodleian Library and the-matic mapping to Allied military intelligence during the Second World War

25 May 2017

Lecture by Edward P F Rose (Royal Holloway, University of London).

Maastricht Antiquarian Book & Print Fair 2017

10 – 12 March

Maastricht, The Netherlands

The 10th MABP will take place as usual during TEFAF in the St.Jans Church on the Vrijthof.

Information: www.mabp.eu;

Opening hours: Friday 14.00 – 19.00, Saturday 10.00 – 18.00, Sunday 10.00 – 17.00

Admission fee EUR 5.00

Passepartout EUR 7.50 (3 days)

12th ICA Conference 'Digital Approaches to Cartographic Heritage', in partnership with the MAGIC Group,

26 - 28 April 2017

Venice, Italy

<http://cartography.web.auth.gr/ICA-Heritage/Venice2017/index.html>

ICC 2017 Washington DC

2 - 7 July 2017

Washington DC, USA



28th International Cartographic Conference of the International Cartographic Association (ICA) with 40 different conference themes, keynote presentations, commission meetings, exhibitions and a number of pre-Conference workshops. The National Galleries of Art, the Smithsonian

Institution, the National Geographic Society, and the Library of Congress will all play a role in making this a great conference.

URL: <http://www.icc2017.org/>

Mapping Tools for Non-Mapping Experts: Incorporating Geospatial Visualization Tools in Libraries

2 - 7 July 2017

Washington DC, U.S.A.

Pre-Conference workshop in the frame of the 28th International Cartographic Conference, Washington DC, USA, organised by the ICA Commission on Cartographic Heritage into the Digital in association and partnership with the MAGIC group.

Venue: to be confirmed

Participation is free.

Contact: Marcy Bidney (bidney@uwm.edu).

edu); Nathan Piekielek (nbp104@psu.edu).

URL: <http://cartography.web.auth.gr/ICA-Heritage/2015-2019/pg/ICC2017.html>

ICHC 2017 - The 27th International Conference on the History of Cartography

9 - 14 July 2017

Belo Horizonte, Brazil



It is the first time ICHC will be hosted in a South American country. Soon after the discovery of Brazil in 1500 it began to be represented in European cartography.

URL: <http://www.ichc2017.ufmg.br/>

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

'You are here!'

22 July 2016 - 2 April 2017

Edinburgh, Scotland

With the promise to challenge our acceptance of maps, the exhibition questions about how maps are made and how we understand them. Drawn from the National Library's collection of more than two million maps and atlases, the maps in the exhibition demonstrate together the versatility and beauty of maps and the skill of the cartographers who created them.

Venue: National Library of Scotland, George IV Bridge, Edinburgh, EH1 1EW.



Exhibitions calendar

Maps and the 20th Century: Drawing the Line

4 November 2016 - 1 March 2017

London, U.K.



Have you ever tried disappearing off the map? It's harder than you think to be invisible nowadays. That's because 100 years of mapping technology - from the original sketch of today's London Underground to the satellite imagery of the 1990s - has monitored and shaped the society we live in. Two World Wars. The moon landings. The digital revolution. The exhibition Maps and the 20th Century: Drawing the Line looks at the important role

maps played during the 20th century. It sheds new light on familiar events and spans conflicts, creativity, the ocean floor and even outer space. It includes exhibits ranging from the first map of the Hundred Acre Wood to secret spy maps, via the New York Subway. And, as technology advances further than we ever imagined possible, it questions what it really means to have your every move mapped.

"This is a stunning exhibition, for all ages and interests. The exhibition is beautifully laid out, items are clearly labelled. While obviously British-centric, there is interest there for everyone..."

Venue: Paccar Gallery, British Library, 96 Euston Road, London NW1 2DB

<https://www.bl.uk/events/maps-and-the-20th-century-drawing-the-line>

Where Disaster Strikes: Modern Space and the Visualization of Destruction

14 December 2016 - 19 April 2017

Cambridge Ma, U.S.A.



Map of the fire of Tokyo (1923)

Fires, volcanoes, floods, bombs, droughts, (and monsters). We can easily understand their effect on the built and natural landscape because they happen so suddenly. The Harvard Map Collection invites you to see 350 years of maps that visualize the sudden devastation of disaster, from the London Fire of 1666 through the bombing of

Hiroshima to the cities we see destroyed in our movies. Through these maps, we can see how our modern spaces define what counts as disaster and how disasters continue to shape the spaces around us.

Venue: Harvard Map Collection - Pusey library, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA 02138 USA

<http://hcl.harvard.edu/info/exhibitions/>

The world of the VOC.

24 February 2017 - 7 January 2018

The Hague, The Netherlands.



For nearly 200 years (1602-1798), the VOC was the dominant commercial ruler in the Eastern part of the world... This was only possible through the use

of a lot of paperwork (maps, letters, documents, etc...).

The National Archive in The Hague, preserves most of these documents. The VOC Archives were considered as UNESCO world heritage in 2003. The exhibition enables visitors to admire selected maps and documents from these archives.



Map of the city of Palimbangh (extract) by Jan van der Laan.... (17th Century). Ref. Nat Archief ref NL-HaNA_4.VEL_1138

Venue: Nationaal Archief, Prins Willem Alexanderhof 20, 2595 BE Den Haag.

URL: <http://www.gahetna.nl/tentoonstelling/voc>

Auction calendar

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
infosite@godts.com

20 - 21 March
19 - 20 June

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

17 - 18 February

Bubb Kuyper

Jansweg 39, NL-2011 KM Haarlem
Tel. +31 23 532 39 86
www.bubbkuyper.com
info@bubbkuyper.com

30 May till 2 June (on view 25-28 May)

21 - 24 November (on view 16-19 November)

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

Not yet confirmed

Paulus Swaen Internet Auctions

www.swaen.com
paulus@swaen.com

Silent auctions

14 - 21 February | 14 - 21 March
11 - 18 April | 16 - 23 May
13 - 20 June | 12 - 19 September
10 - 17 October | 15 - 22 November

Marc van de Wiele

Sint-Salvatorskerkhof 7
B-8000 Brugge
Tel. +32 (0)50 33 63 17
Fax +32 (0)50 34 64 57
www.marcvandewiele.com
van.de.wiele@skynet.be

11 March

Venator & Hanstein

Cäcilienstrasse 48,
D-50667 Köln
Tel. +49 221 257 54 19
Fax +49 221 257 55 26
www.venator-hanstein.de
info@venator-hanstein.de

23 - 25 March

Antiquariaat Sanderus

F. Devroe

Old maps, atlases and prints

Nederkouter 32, 9000 Gent
Tel +32 (0)9 223 35 90
Fax +32 (0)9 223 39 71
sanderus@sanderusmaps.com

www.sanderusmaps.com

Antiquariaat Plantijn

D.R. Duncker

Old maps, prints, atlases and illustrated
books.

Ginnekenmarkt 5, 4835 JC Breda
Tel +31 76 560 44 00
dieter.d@planet.nl

www.plantijnmaps.com

mindseye

David Raes

Branding, design for print,
catalogues and webdesign.

Jan Palfijnstraat 26
8500 Kortrijk, Belgium

david@mindseye.be
www.mindseye.be

Cartographica Neerlandica

The Ortelius Specialist

Soestdijkseweg 101
NL - 3721 AA Bilthoven
Tel +31 30 220 23 96
info@orteliusmaps.com
www.orteliusmaps.com

Paul Bremmers Antiquariaat

Antique Maps and Prints

Brusselsestraat 91
Maastricht
Tel +31 43 3253762
www.paulbremmers.com
info@paulbremmers.com

The Brussels Map Circle

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 Afternoon 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 Maps in History formerly known as 'BIMCC Newsletter', three times a year and maintains a website.

OFFICIAL ADDRESS

c/o Henri Godts
Avenue Louise 230/6
B-1050 Brussels

www.bimcc.org
info@bimcc.org

HONORARY PRESIDENTS

Wulf Bodenstein
Avenue des Camélias 71
1150 Bruxelles
telephone: +32 (0) 2 772 69 09
e-mail: wulfbo@scarlet.be

Eric Leenders
Zwanenlaan 16
2610 Antwerpen
telephone: +32 (0) 3 440 10 81
e-mail: eric.leenders3@telenet.be

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE PRESIDENT

Caroline De Candt
Burggravenlaan 341
9000 Gent
telephone: +32(0)9 222 80 14
e-mail: president@bimcc.org

VICE-PRESIDENT AND EDITOR (ÉDITEUR RESPONSABLE)

Jean-Louis Renteux
Rue des Floralies 62
1200 Brussels
telephone: + 32 (0)2 770 59 03
e-mail: editor@bimcc.org

Co-Editor: Paul De Candt
telephone: + 32 (0)475 899 224
e-mail: pdc@aquaterra.be

TREASURER

Eddy Masschalck
Ridder van Ranstlei 77
2640 Mortsel
telephone: +32(0)474934761
e-mail: treasurer@bimcc.org

SECRETARY

Karen De Coene
e-mail: secretary@bimcc.org

WEBMASTER

Pierre Parmentier
e-mail: webmaster@bimcc.org

SCIENTIFIC ADVISOR

Wouter Bracke
e-mail: wouter.bracke@kbr.be

OTHER OFFICERS

- Lisette Danckaert
- Jan De Graeve
jan@degraeve-geo.eu
- Henri Godts
henri.godts@godts.com
- Jean-Christophe Staelens
jcs@staelens.biz

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 40.00,
Students and Juniors under 25:
EUR 15.00.

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

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 September 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.



BARRY LAWRENCE RUDERMAN
ANTIQUÉ MAPS, INC.

FINE & RARE ANTIQUE MAPS, SEA CHARTS
TOWN VIEWS & ATLASES

RAREMAPS.COM

7463 Girard Avenue | La Jolla, California USA | BLR@RareMaps.com | 858.551.8500