THE BRUSSELS MAP CIRCLE

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MAPS IN HISTORY

An intriguing globe...



Also in this issue:

- *1600, the battle of Nieuwpoort*
- Report on the *Mapping India* Conference
- Report on the historical week-end in the French Hainaut
- … and the usual departments

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Dear Map Friends,

We start this new year with a record-size issue of *Maps in History* — 48 pages — with two major historical articles.

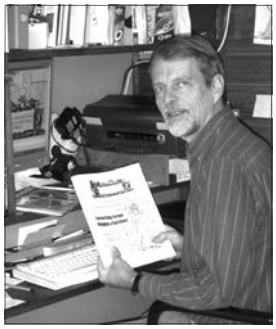
The cover story is about an extraordinary discovery, that of a globe, made from two halves of ostrich egg shells, which — after extensive research — our member, Stefaan Missinne, dates from c. 1504, thus making it the oldest surviving globe depicting the New World!

Closer to home, our Treasurer Eddy Masschalck shows that he masters more than our finances, with a well researched article on the 1600 battle of Nieuwpoort, which gave rise to an interesting series of maps and plans.

Also in this issue, we have a variety of book reviews, and reports on recent cartographic events: last year's ICA conference in Dresden, our Annual Excursion to French Hainaut and our recent successful Conference on India.

Our programme for this year starts early, with an excursion to Bruges on Tuesday 18 February; we will see, in particular, a remarkable copy of Münster's *Cosmographia* and hear a lecture on this subject by our member, Jan De Graeve. Do register rapidly on our website: www.bimcc.org!

Wishing you a happy cartographic year,



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

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Cover: Image of Europe from the 1504 ostrich egg globe — see article p. 29
(Photo: courtesy of the Washington Map Society) .

Genie und Festung – Luxemburger Festungspläne in der Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin

[Military engineering and fortress building – Fortification plans of Luxembourg in the Berlin State Library]

Exhibition in the Musée Dräi Eechelen, Fort Thüngen, Luxembourg, 5 October 2013 – 31 March 2014. Catalogue published under the auspices of the Luxembourg Musée national d'histoire et d'art by the Centre de documentation sur la forteresse de Luxembourg. Edited by François Reinert and Änder Bruns, Curators of the exhibition, with contributions by Pierre Assenmaker, Wolfgang Crom, Volker Mende and Reinhard Munzel. Catalogue in German, 284 pp, 66 text ill., 89 plates, all in colour, soft cover, 24 x 30 cm. ISBN 978-2-87985-221-8, EUR 35.00

Situated in a geographically strategic position, Luxembourg was developed into a fortress as of 1543, successively by Spanish, French, and Austrian engineers, and its importance was such that, at the end of the 18th century, it became known as the 'Gibraltar of the North'. Prussian engineers developed it further, from 1814 to 1867, at which time the Fortress was razed in accordance with the Treaty of London. Plans draughted during this period were kept in the army archives of the Prussian General Staff until 1919, when its vast collection of over 200 000 maps, including thousands of secret fortification plans, was transferred to the Prussian Staatsbibliothek, the forerunner of what has become the *Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin – Preussischer Kulturbesitz*. Among these plans are 164 drawings of the Luxembourg fortress, mostly in manuscript.

During his state visit to Germany in 2012, grand duke Henri of Luxembourg visited the Staatsbibliothek and was shown a representative selection of these plans in the Map Department. On this occasion a cooperation agreement between the Staatsbibliothek and the Luxembourg Musée national d'histoire et d'art was signed which established the basis for common historical research and set the framework for this exhibition.

A few hours prior to the official opening in the evening of 4 October 2013, members of the German *Freundeskreis für Cartographica,* under the presidency of Michael Recke (a BIMCC member) and accompanied by Barbara Schneider-Kempf, Director General of the *Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin*, were received by Dr Michel Polfer, Director of the *Musée national d'histoire et d'art*, for a special tour of the exhibition. Expertly guided by curator Änder Bruns, we appreciated the sensible arrangement of maps not displayed in chronological order, as so often, but in sections that lead from an overview of global historical developments to various phases of architectural design, providing an insight into both defence building strategies and related conditions of everyday life in a fort such as this. Thus, plans and views not only record the evolution of fortification concepts as such but also give a vivid impression of how practical problems of accommodation and hygiene, water supply and storage of war materials were addressed and resolved over the ages.

The oldest of these fortification plans, anonymous but probably of French origin, is drawn on vellum and dated to c. 1684, which marks the end of the first development period under Spanish rule (1543-1684). Another plan comes from the end of the first French period (1684-1688) with participation by Vauban, whilst four plans originate in the Austrian period (1714-1795). Of particular interest in this group is plan no 31, dated 1774 and dedicated to Archduke Maximilian Franz Joseph who, aged 18, stopped over in Luxembourg on his journey through the Austrian Netherlands, a much celebrated event. The Fortress came under French rule again (1795-1814), as documented by eight plans, and five more plans were created under Prussian control, recording developments until the destruction of the Fortress in 1867. The other drawings are historical views of the Fortress and portray architectural features.

The exhibition layout is most agreeable and technically perfect, from lighting to mode of presentation, with large introductory text panels in German and French displayed on the walls. An interactive console invites the visitor to call up the various plans according to different sorting criteria, and a fascinating 3-D reconstruction of another fort (Fort Rheinsheim) is shown on a second interactive display, both programmed in German, French and English.



Personalities participating in the special guided tour of the exhibition, from l. to r. : Dr M. Polfer, Michael Recke, François Reinert, Barbara Schneider-Kempf, Änder Bruns, Wolfgang Crom, Rolph Langlais.
(Photo by Peter Mesenburg)



The catalogue is an impressive publication. After a brief formal introduction, Wolfgang Crom, Head of the Map Department of the *Deutsche Staatsbibliothek* and also vice-president of the *Freundeskreis,* presents his Department's history and current activities. The following eleven chapters, for the most part contributed by curators F. Reinert and Ä. Bruns, establish the historical context in which the documents on display were created and provide descriptions and illustrations of most of the plans and drawings, with much documentary detail. Thumbnail images of all 164 drawings on display are presented on the last 28 pages. The illustrations are of a high quality throughout, and the colour plates, usually reproduced on a full page, are outstandingly beautiful. One could not wish for a more conclusive and faithful record of this remarkable exhibition.

Wulf Bodenstein
wulfbo@scarlet.be

PICTURES AT AN EXHIBITION II

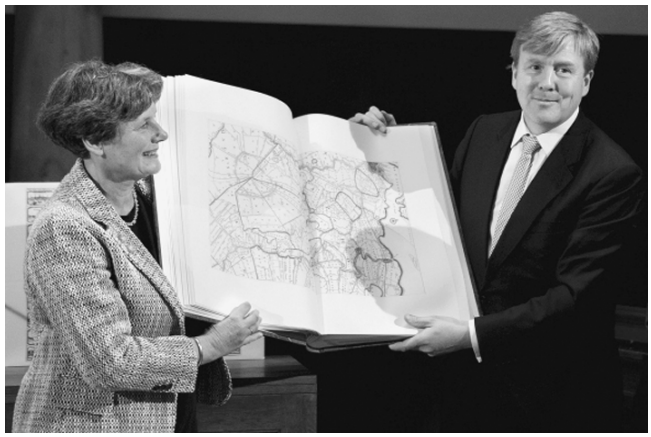
Atlas der Neederlanden
[Atlas of the Netherlands]

BIMCC members, invited by the *Société Royale des Bibliophiles et Iconophiles de Belgique,* travelled to the University of Amsterdam on 12 November 2013 to visit the special collections, in particular the exhibition opened by King Willem Alexander on 17 October 2013 (which can be seen until 9 February 2014 – see details in the News section).

The curator Jan Werner guides the group through the actual exhibition of this unique Atlas, presently on display. The nine volumes are exhibited containing some 600 maps of the provinces north and south of the Moerdijk. The maps from late 16th century to the most recent map of 1818 form the atlas. It is during the restoration works of this atlas in jumbo size (c. 58 x 42 cm) that the idea arose to present an exhibition and to prepare a facsimile of this extraordinary atlas: a compilation of existing maps. That is what it really is. The exhibition space is open to the public, appropriate lighting, wall display and horizontal cases permit a quiet visit at your own pace.

There you find large scale maps and also local charts of *Wateringhen* or city plans, a mixture in time and space on local units of measurements from the northern and southern provinces. A room is devoted to the history of surveying and its instruments. A large Borda circle is an attraction for the eyes and early treatises explaining how to measure, to draw and prepare a map; a section is devoted to Krayenhoff who finalised the cartographic grids for the Netherlands in 1822.

The origin of this atlas factice, as they call it, is still under speculation, but elements go to Covens and Mortier. The curator explains that a series of maps are still under restoration but that they will be reassembled after the exhibition.



King Willem-Alexander receives a replica of the Atlas der Neederlanden at the opening of the exhibition
Photo: Patrick van Katwijk (dutchfotopress)tags

The University has prepared a limited facsimile edition: 100 copies of the nine volumes (nearly all sold or reserved). The 10th volume in large quarto, is accessible separately and contains the description and illustration of all the maps from the nine volumes; it costs 245€.

An exhibition well worth a visit to Amsterdam. We thanked Jan Werner with a copy of professor Buynsters' last book on Belgian Bibliophiles.

In Amsterdam was created a new research foundation to study the history of Cartography, after the University of Utrecht closed their section. Now Peter van der Krogt works in Amsterdam.

Jan De Graeve
jan@degraeve-geo.eu

The golden age of portolans at the BnF

One year ago, in Newsletter No 45, we reported on the outstanding exhibition of portolans being held then at the French National Library (BnF) at its François - Mitterrand site in Paris, and on the related colloquium which took place on 3 – 4 December 2012.

Now, thanks to Nicola Boothby, who already reviewed an English reference book on portolans ('Finding their ways at sea…' in Newsletter No 47) we are focusing on the range of books published on this occasion by the BnF:

- 'L'âge d'or des Cartes marines' [The golden age of marine charts], serving as companion book to the exhibition, comprising 15 original, specialised articles
- 'Nouveaux mondes'/'New worlds', a book addressing the general public and focusing on the five most spectacular masterpieces of the exhibition
- Cartes et images des Nouveaux Mondes [Maps and pictures of the New Worlds] a pocket size version including folded reproductions of the main maps.

LOOKS AT BOOKS I

L'âge d'or des Cartes Marines – Quand l'Europe découvrait le monde
[The golden age of marine charts – When Europe discovered the world]
Coordinated by Catherine Hofmann, Hélène Richard, Emmanuelle Vagnon

Paris, Seuil/Bibliothèque nationale de France, 2012, 256 pp., colour ill., hardbound, 27.5 x 31 cm. ISBN BNF: 978-2-7177- 2521-6, ISBN Seuil: 978-2-02-108443-6, price: EUR 35.05.



This work is one of the series of books published to accompany the exhibition of the same name, which ran at the *Bibliothèque nationale de France* in Paris from October 2012 to January 2013 (it is not a catalogue: it only contains a two-page list of items exhibited). The title says it all. The book stands by itself as a fine example of international coverage of the subject. The short sections are easy to read and very accessible, the illustrations stunning, and the appendices neat and helpful, with the bibliography providing enough background reading for a very long time.

The three main sections of the book are interleaved with sets of beautiful reproductions from atlases/charts (most of which were also used for the 'New Worlds' book, see below):

- Extracts from the Catalan Atlas…Abraham Cresques, Majorca, 1375.
- Several delicious pages illustrating Nicolò de Caverio's world chart, Genoa, around 1505 (see illustration, p. 8 below).
- An interlude with wonderful plates from the

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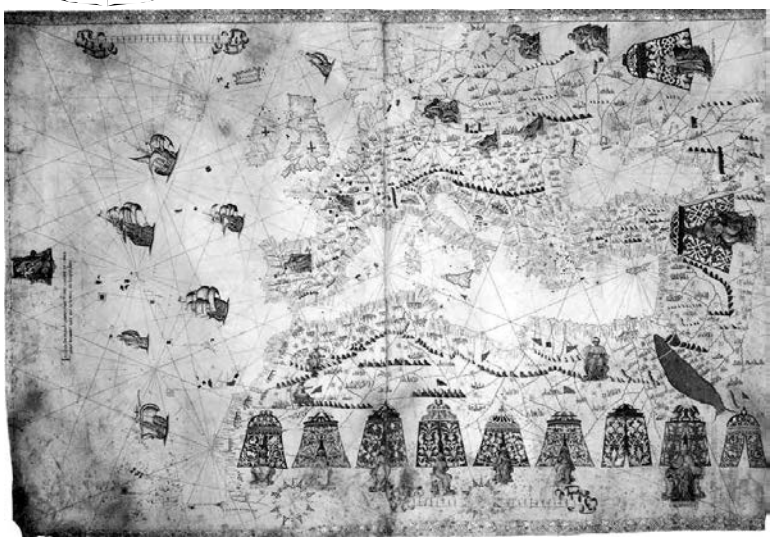
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'Cosmographie universelle' of Guillaume Le Testu, Le Havre, 1556.

- Sumptuous extracts and detail from the Miller Atlas, Lopo Homem, Portugal, 1519

- Chart of the Pacific Ocean, Hessel Gerritz, Amsterdam, 1622, the chart itself, plus stunning details.

Here follows a short summary of the sections, which cannot in any way do them justice. Definitely a book to keep, and keep looking at.



Jacopo Maggiolo, Portolan of the Mediterranean, Genoa, 1563

The book starts by covering the opening up to the oceans, the fascination of portolans, ways of making and using them over the centuries, before continuing to the major sections: the Mediterranean, 'Open Water', and the Indian Ocean. In 'Opening up to the oceans', Frank Lestringant makes several interesting points. He stresses the gap between the means the discoverers had at their disposal – chart and compass – and the ends – the discovery of the world. He also reminds the reader that portolans have no 'belief' or intellectual origin, but were a compilation of the practical knowledge available at the time. Portolans showed their sponsors – often the rulers of the day – where they might extend their empires, but a 'reality check' was always necessary as although the coast was often fairly accurately mapped, the interior were more likely a 'daring attempt' to fill the gaps. Portolans have always fascinated the 'great and curious'. Serious collecting started in the 19th century, and it was then that facsimile production began.

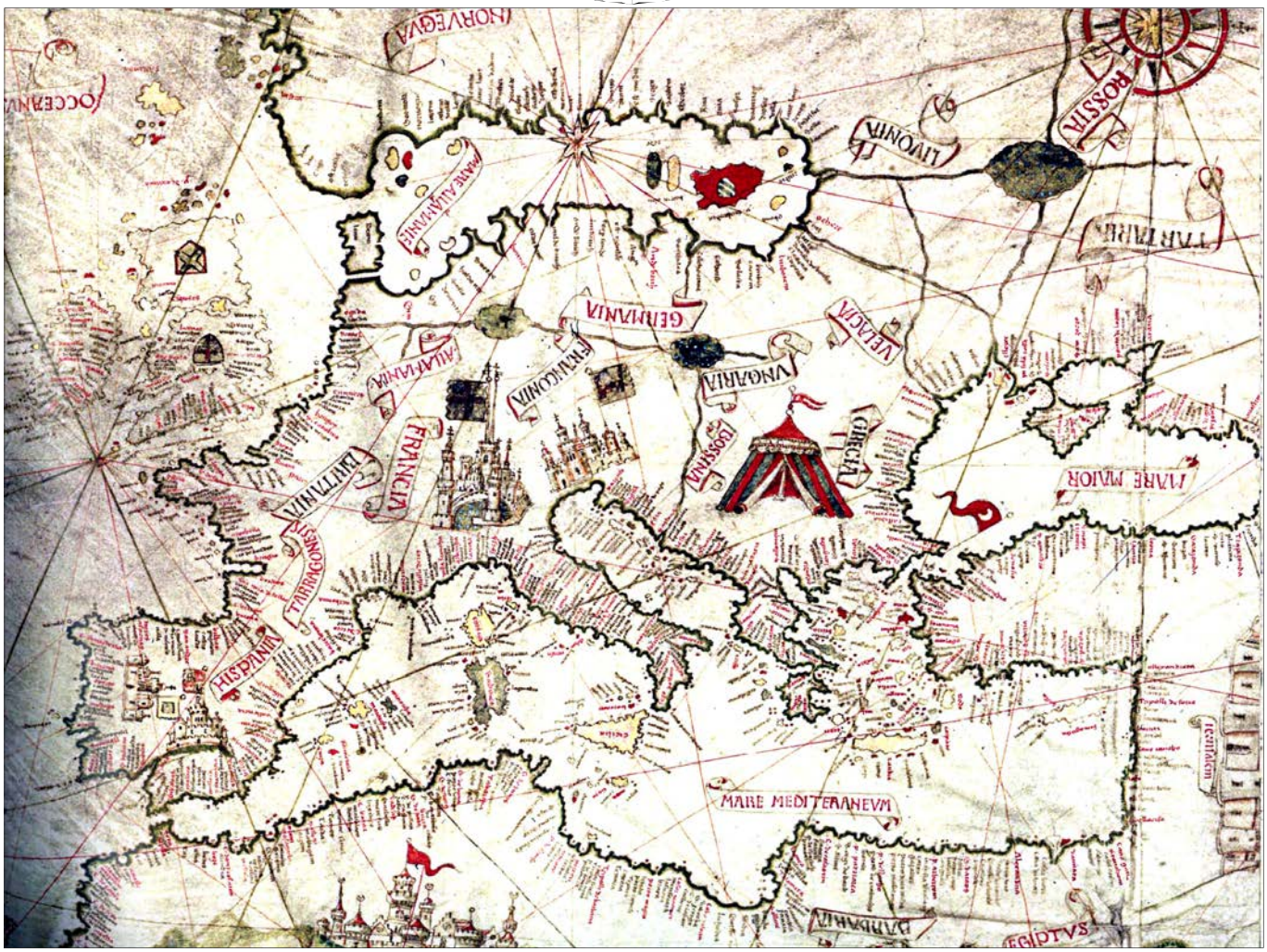
Catherine Hofmann describes how the BnF collection was put together, starting in the 19th century with Edme-François Jomard, the first curator of the Maps and Plans department. He collected 52 portolans, among them some extremely famous ones, and he also started to make (handwritten) copies. In the 20th century the BnF was recognised as the country's natural depository for portolans. More were added to the collection, of which the largest set came from the French navy's hydrography department. And maps of the Dutch East India company (VOC) also came into the possession of the BnF. In 1810, Napoleon had ordered them to be taken from the Dutch archives to enrich the French navy's stock.

In 'how were they made and how were they used', we read that portolans moved from being flat maps, taking no account of the spherical nature of the earth, to incorporating latitude in the 16th century when navigation moved from the Mediterranean out to the high seas, and then a second scale to deal with magnetic deviation. In the era of the great discoveries, the sea-faring countries had state administrations to manage the information that was coming in from navigators who had actually been on the voyages. This knowledge was aggregated into the 'king's standard', approved by the sovereign, for use as a basis for copies. But updates were done very haphazardly and control over conformity of new maps with the original often illusory. In addition, maps were often surrounded in secrecy, as they often showed very sensitive information, e.g. the discovery of Brazil in 1500 by Cabral. Production of portolans stayed very much the same until the end of the 18th century, when a new set of instruments became available – sea clocks, and reflecting and repeating circles – and new scientific thinking came into vogue. From then on portolans as we know them went into decline. Most of the BnF collection was never used at sea. The ones that were used on board, less beautiful, often on paper and easily damaged, would have been thrown away when they were no longer of use.

The first main section – **the Mediterranean** – comprises an introduction by Emmanuelle Vagnon, followed by four very interesting papers. Each section is about three pages long, very readable and with good notes which are kept with the section. They are lavishly illustrated.

Ramon Pujades I Bataller gives the reader great insight into the world of the researcher, as he details the documents he has used to recreate the 13th to 15th century world when portolans were widely used. He recounts an attack on a ship and describes the charts the merchant was carrying for sale. In another anecdote a father describes his son's long journey back to Sicily, and through documents we are made aware of the captain of the fleet calling together his officers, who have their own charts and compasses, to discuss the direction the fleet should take to get to land.

Corradino Astengo's paper describes the cartographers of the 16th and 17th centuries – the families, dynasties and workshops, full-timers and part-timers, those working under 'state' sponsorship, and those set up as a private business – that were to be found in Palma, Genoa, Venice, already active in the Middle Ages, and in addition Naples, Messina, Livorno and Marseilles, among others. Towards the end of the 17th century, activity declined and workshops closed. Only in Marseilles did the traditional cartographers understand how to move with the times, as they began to produce printed versions.



Detail from Nicolò de Caverio's world chart, Genoa, around 1505

Jean-Yves Sarazin tells us about the cities as shown on the portolans. On the same sheet the viewer can see cities which had long disappeared, plus existing major city states, major ports, and the cities in Africa and Asia which were on the trading routes for gold, ivory, salt, spices, and so on. The conventions included indicating a Christian city with a cross, and a non-Christian one with a dome. It is interesting to see that for cities in Africa and Asia, chartmakers exported their 'European city' conventions, as if the cities there were built in the same style. Cities on rivers, e.g. Paris, enjoyed at least two vignettes, one on either side of the river. These conventions were adhered to into the 16th century. In the 17th century views of trading ports started to appear around the chart, Marseilles and Genoa being obvious examples.

Georges Tolias describes the 'insularii' – works, at first at least, covering only islands. These in fact started out as textual descriptions of islands, charts were added later. The best known are those of the Aegean. The first of the genre to include both is the *Liber insularum Archipelagi* from around 1420 by the Florentine monk Cristoforo Buondelmonti; he used Virgil as his guide and quotes his poetry. Dozens of copies were made and it was translated from the original Latin into several languages. By the late 15th century the insulario contained islands worldwide, peninsulas and even a map of the world. In the 16th century a Frenchman, André Thevet, had his work engraved and printed in Flanders by Thomas de Leu and the genre became very fashionable. Venice became the centre for printed *insularii* and the genre declined with the city itself.

We then move on to the next section, on **the High Seas.** Hélène Richard introduces the section by explaining that as the seafarers move into the oceans, they needed new measuring tools which were also reflected in the charts they used. The new charts served political ends, often giving information on resources, native friendliness, and so on. They were also a vehicle for the overseas ambitions that were emerging in the Netherlands, Britain and France.

Luisa Martín-Merás Verdejo describes the disputes, agreements and treaties between the Spanish and Portuguese, which, as in the case of the Treaty of Tordesillas (1494), were featured on the charts. In addition, the Portuguese developed the caravel, the standard model used in their voyages of exploration. It was able to sail into the wind, (tacking) unlike every other ship. The most representative example of the era is the 1500 world chart by Juan de

la Cosa, who was on Columbus' first two voyages. This chart was the prototype of the 'padron real' – the reference chart, official and secret – which illustrated the discoveries in the new world. As the discoveries increased in number the Portuguese and Spanish had to renegotiate, with the issue of 'influence' only finally agreed in 1529 with the Treaty of Saragossa.

Joaquím Alves Gaspar takes us from the Mediterranean to the high seas, with the new problems encountered and the new solutions. The first problem was that although sailing down the coast of Africa was do-able, getting back was a major problem. Now that they had the caravel – see above – the Portuguese started to brave more open waters in the Atlantic to get a better circuit for the homeward run. On the high seas, and thus out of sight of land, seafarers had to use astronomical observation. The oldest known source is by Diogo Gomes, and was translated from the Latin by Martin Behaim. The use of latitude is first seen in a chart of 1502, and one of 1504 has two latitude scales. This type of chart continued to be used even after those with Mercator's projection were published, as the instruments needed to use these charts still had to be developed.

Sarah Toulouse tells us that the Norman school (16th and 17th centuries) numbered around 20 names and 50 works. All the chartmakers were both 'hands-on' and scientific – they made charts for their fellow mariners and also incorporated the discoveries of their day. Guillaume le Vasseur was the first Frenchman to produce a chart based on the Mercator projection (1601). Their charts are mainly of the Atlantic, and when traders became interested in Spitsbergen they mapped the coast of northern Europe. Brittany counts two families of chartmakers, but their practical handbooks were exclusively for the use of mariners.

Surekha Davies gives the reader some insight into the Iconography of the New Worlds (15th to 17th centuries). The first portolans eschewed the traditions of wonders and monsters – from Pliny, Marco Polo, and so on – and showed rulers on thrones of cushions, e.g. in the Catalan Atlas. In the 16th century, charts went back to the previous traditions, showing monstrous people at the far ends of the earth. On charts depicting Brazil we see cutting and transporting of wood, as well as some scenes of cannibalism. Charts depict native habits and indicate the relationship between the European discoverers and the native peoples.

Sarah Tyacke tells us that hydrography in Britain dates from the mid-16th century. The English were late starters, but needed charts to support trade, and war and colonial exploits. Charts were made almost exclusively along the Thames – the Thames School. Chartmakers worked for ships' captains, especially those of the East India Company, and for the nobility and merchants who financed the voyages. In the second half of the 17th century printed charts started to appear in parallel with manuscript charts, examples being the Arcano del Mare, Robert Dudley, Florence 1648 and The English Pilot, London, post 1671, which was published by Charles II's hydrographer John Seller.

The last section, **the Indian Ocean,** is introduced by Emmanuelle Vagnon. At the turn of the 15th to 16th century, the Portuguese were discovering a 'new world' which had its own culture(s), where there had been trading in ivory, textiles and spices for centuries, and which had its own cartographic tradition. The 17th and 18th centuries were the golden age of the trading companies and the cartography which accompanied it became more precise and systematic.

In the Middle Ages, Europeans saw the East as the unknown, but this situation started to change at the time of the Crusades, when knowledge between east and west started to be transferred. Other influences were Marco Polo, the translation of Ptolemy's Geographia, and Fra Mauro's mappamundi. Other cultures who had charted/were charting the Indian Ocean included the Arab-Persian tradition, Korea, and China.

Zoltan Biedermann tells us that the Portuguese produced accurate charts of the East African coastline and beyond, only a few years after their voyages took place, and asks if perhaps the discoverers had access to Islamic or oriental maps of the region. He goes on to debate the blank areas of the portolans used on board ship compared with those carrying more 'filling in' and decoration, the level of which largely depended on who was commissioning the work.

In the last section, Hans Kok describes various aspects of the Dutch East India Company's mapping of the Far East where it traded for 200 years. The VOC had two 'centres': Amsterdam and Batavia, and its structure meant that ships, charts and instruments were all standardised. The company also had its own cartographic/hydrographic department. Manuscript copies of charts were preferred to printed ones, as this helped to ensure confidentiality. Among the many other highly interesting details in this section: itineraries were set in time rather than distance, as the VOC preferred its ships to use the most advantageous winds and currents, even if this meant travelling a greater distance. Another interesting detail is that the charts had to fit the vellum they were drawn on, so they might be oriented north-south, or turned 90°, for example, in order to get the maximum amount of information onto the chart.

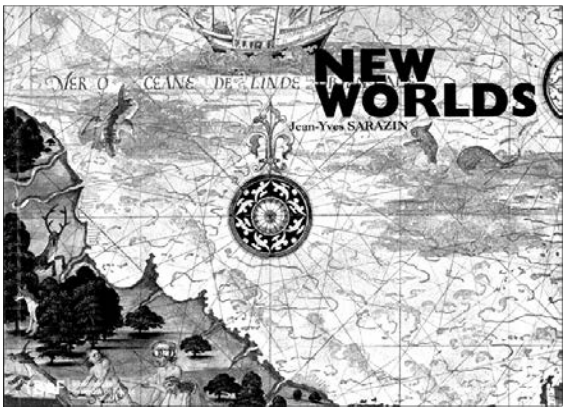
Nicola Boothby
nicola.boothby@telenet.be



Nouveaux mondes/New Worlds

by Jean-Yves Sarazin, English version translated by Isabel Ollivier

Paris, Bibliothèque nationale de France/ Bibliothèque de l'Image, October 2012, 88 pp. – text and colour illustrations, softbound, 25 x 30 cm, ISBN 978-2-8144-0033-7, EUR 10.00



Jean-Yves Sarazin, Head of the Charts and Map department of the BnF, has chosen five documents, from the exhibition 'L'âge d'or des cartes marines', which are outstanding examples of their genre. These five form the five chapters of the book.

The book begins with an introduction to the Portolan Charts of the 13th to 17th centuries, describing what they were, how and when they came into being, how they were used, and their graphic systems. These sea-charts are above all characterised by rhumb lines and wind-roses, and coastlines with the names of coastal ports/towns written at right angles to the coast itself. They are now considered works of art in themselves, being drawn on parchment with beautiful illustrations and illuminations, but at the time served not only to guide sailors across the seas, but also to tell the known world about the unknown. Given that the sponsors of the portolans were very often the political leaders of the day, some depictions could be rather biased in favour of the sponsoring party.

Catalan Atlas - Abraham Cresques - Majorca 1375

This atlas, drawn by a Jewish scholar, comprises six sheets of parchment, each glued to 'Mediterranean' wood. It is 'probably the oldest western chart of the known world within reach of European travellers in the 14th century', and covers Madeira and the Canary Islands in the west to the east of China in the east, and northern Europe to the Senegal river – north to south. The author underlines the fact that the cartographer and illuminator were determined to make sense of all the information available – in addition to the knowledge of the time, 'the nautical science of sailors…, travelers' accounts, and treatises by ancient geographers, Greek, Jewish and Arab' – and to put it on a plane surface.

Miller Atlas (Portuguese Atlas) – Lopo Homen – Lisbon c.1519, Illumination attributed to Antonio de Heredia

The *Miller Atlas* contains six illuminated charts on vellum and is thought to have been completed under Lopo Homen's direction shortly before Magellan set off on his voyage around the world in 1519. The atlas covers the entire known world at that time, from the Rio de la Plata in Brazil to the Indian Ocean. It is incomplete, as the charts of Africa are missing. It contains the earliest chart showing the east coast of Sumatra, here wrongly called Taprobana. The atlas also contains the oldest nautical chart of Madagascar, the contours of which had been familiar to the Portuguese since the voyages of Tristao Da Cunha and Afonso de Albuquerque in 1506/07.

Universal Cosmography – Guillaume Le Testu – Dieppe School, 1556

Among the 34 portolan charts left by 16th century Norman mapmakers, the atlas "holds pride of place as the most beautiful painted and illuminated manuscript atlas ever made on paper." The atlas contains six projections of the Earth and 50 regional charts depicting known and unknown worlds. Commentaries on the geography, climate and customs of the inhabitants are written opposite each chart. The chapter's illustrations largely concentrate on the six projections each starting with the whole chart, and then showing enlarged views of parts of the same one.

Nautical Planisphere – Domingos Teixeira – Lisbon, 1573

The author explains that this is an overtly political chart, which shows the meridian drawn for the Treaty of Tordesillas (1493) which aimed to keep the peace between the Portuguese and Spanish empires. The chart asserts the primacy of the two empires over all the (at that time) recently discovered worlds. The pages feature a short introduction, a complete view of the chart, and three enlarged sections.

Chart of the Pacific – Hessel Gerritz - Amsterdam, 1622

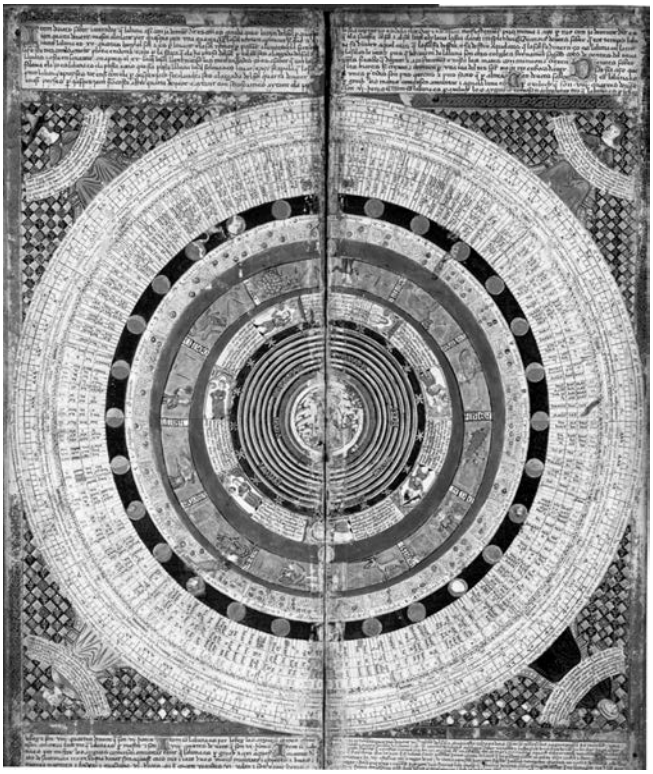
The shortest and final chapter – four pages. Drawn up by the Dutch East India Company's cartographer, this manuscript chart covers the entire Pacific Ocean and also includes the northern coast of New Guinea and the Solomon Islands, and next to these, for the first time on a portolan chart, a small part of the shores of Australia, the size of which was still completely unknown at this time. The three 'tutelary' figures of the Pacific – Balboa, Magellan and Le Maire – are an interesting feature. They gaze down on the Ocean which is crossed by Dutch ships and Polynesian craft. The author gives us the picture of the complete chart, plus two enlarged areas of the chart. The second, covering two pages with four ships, allows us a glimpse of a huge fish lurking beneath the waves.

New Worlds ends with a short bibliography and 'Fifteen Milestones in the Discovery of the World' –

from Marco Polo's first travels in China in 1275 to the discovery by Schouten and Le Maire of Cape Horn, the southern tip of the Americas.

The format of the book serves best to highlight five of the most important portolans drawn up in this era. It is basically a picture book. The minimal text and maximum illustration does an excellent job in forcing the reader to look hard at the visual contents. It would have been easier, however, for the reader to appreciate the charts as a whole if in each case the chart or section had been illustrated first – as nicely done in the beginning of the *Universal Cosmography* chapter - with the enlarged extracts following on, and if there were at least a small comment for every enlargement. An unfinished paragraph in chapter 2 is slightly frustrating. As for its use, I think it would probably be best used as a souvenir of the exhibition, or as 'homework' before a visit.

Nicola Boothby
nicola.boothby@telenet.be



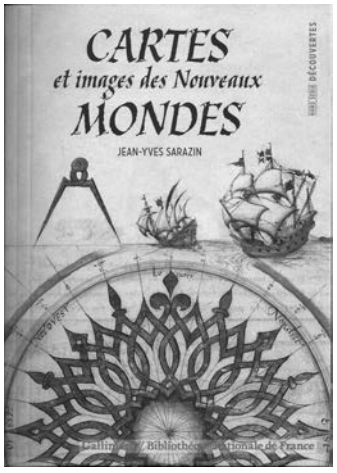
The calendar - from Abraham Cresques' Catalan Atlas, Majorca, 1375

LOOKS AT BOOKS III

Cartes et images des Nouveaux Mondes
[Maps and pictures of the New Worlds]

by Jean-Yves Sarazin

Paris, Découvertes Gallimard/Bibliothèque nationale de France, October 2012, nine fold-out pages, 44 colour ill., hard cover, 17.5 x 12.5 cm, ISBN Gallimard 978-2-07-013805-0, ISBN BnF 978-2-7177-2592-2, EUR 8.40



This pocket size book only has nine pages, but shows 44 beautiful illustrations, thanks to the clever use of fold-out pages. Unfolding these reveals reproductions of the main maps from the exhibition, mostly the same selection as for the previous book, 'New Worlds'.

But the extracts chosen have been carefully selected by Jean-Yves Sarazin, together with other pictures from the treasures of the BnF, to illustrate the following main themes, with only limited texts:

- The marvelous Orient of Marco Polo, illustrated with the Catalan Atlas
- Africa circumnavigated by the Portuguese, with a detail of the Planisphère nautique by Nicolò de Caviero (ca 1505)
- India or America? Illustrated by the Planisphère nautique of Domingos Teixeira and details from the Miller Atlas
- The Indian Ocean, with a reproduction from the Miller Atlas
- The Japanese islands, illustrated with a 1658 Janssonius map, a map from Teixeira's atlas and a detail of the Behaim globe.
- The Americas, a French adventure, with an anonymous Portuguese planisphere of c. 1585 and a map of the Atlantic by Pierre de Vaulx, 1613
The invention of *Terra Australis*, with four plates by Le Testu (1555)
- The Pacific, the last mystery for the Europeans, illustrated by a 1543 map by Battista Agnese and that of Hessel Gerritsz (1622).

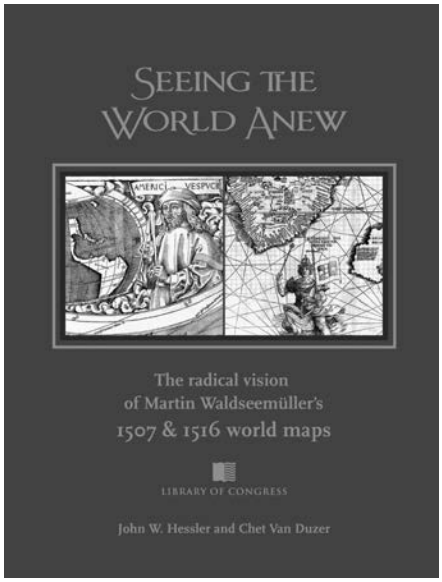
This small but very dense book – well in the spirit of the *Découvertes Gallimard* series – is likely to appeal to a younger public, and to give them a hint of what ancient maps have to tell about the discovery of the world.

Jean-Louis Renteux
editor@bimcc.org

Seeing the World Anew: The Radical Vision of Martin Waldseemüller's 1507 & 1516 World Maps

By John W. Hessler and Chet van Duzer

Delray Beach, FL: Levenger Press, and Washington, DC: Library of Congress, 2012, 120 pp. including 61 illustrations (full colour), hard cover, 28 x 35,5 cm and two unbound foldouts of each map (71 x 124 cm). ISBN 978-1-929154-47-0, USD 85.00.
To order: Levenger Press, 420 South Congress Ave. Delray Beach, FL 33445, USA, cservice@levenger.com – http://www.levenger.com/



The German cartographer Martin Waldseemüller (Ilacomilus; † 1520) plays a significant role in the history of early modern cartography, and also for the history of discoveries: he is the author of the famous world map *Universalis cosmographia secundum Ptholomaei traditionem et Americi Vespucii alioru[m]que lustrationes* (12 sheets, together: 136 x 244 cm), which was published as woodcut in Saint-Dié in 1507. It is the first map, which uses the toponym 'America' for the newly discovered continent – in remembrance of the Italian navigator Amerigo Vespucci (1454 - 1512). But as we all know, it was the Italian explorer Christopher Columbus (1451 - 1506), who, intending to sail to Asia, discovered the New World for the first time. Waldseemüller realised this when he completed his second world map in 1516, and he omits the name 'America' from that map, but the name became so common, so that it is still used today.

The 'Birth Certificate of America' as well as the *Carta Marina* of 1516 are today part of the enormous map collection of the Library of Congress in Washington D.C., but the unique copies of both cartographic masterpieces came down to us in a miscellaneous codex which was compiled by the bibliophilic cartographer, mathematician and astronomer Johann Schöner (1477–1547) from Lower Franconia, Germany, who also was one of the first professional globe makers.[1] This so-called *Sammelband* was rediscovered in 1901 by the map historian, Jesuit Joseph Fischer (1858–1944) in the library of the castle of Wolfegg in Baden-Württemberg, Germany. The unique surviving examples of the maps were published in facsimile already in 1903 – with an introduction by the Austrian map historian Franz Ritter von Wieser (1848–1923). The 1507 map was sold to the Library of Congress in 2003 and handed over by German Federal Chancellor Angela Merkel in a ceremony in 2007. Soon thereafter, the *Carta marina* was purchased by the collector Jay Kislak and then donated to the Library of Congress.

The new publication *Seeing the World Anew: The Radical Vision of Martin Waldseemüller's 1507 & 1516 World Maps* contains not only a wonderful reproduction of all sheets of both maps (together with two unbound foldouts), but also new scientific findings, which are of substantial importance.

After a short prologue, John W. Hessler gives an interesting introduction to the map of 1507 (pp. 3–22), which has to be seen together with the *Cosmographiae introductio* by Matthias Ringmann (Philesius, 1482–1511) and the small terrestrial globe which was compiled by Waldseemüller in the same year. Recently, a fifth example of the segments of this globe was rediscovered in the University Library of Munich. The heart-like shaped map of 1507 is crowned by two small maps of the western and eastern hemispheres (sheets 2 & 3), which are presented by the Greek cosmographer Claudius Ptolemy and the Florentine discoverer Amerigo Vespucci, who is illustrated with a wasp (in Latin: 'vespa') over his shoulder (cf. ill.; above the letter Q in AQVILO).

Hessler does not mention that Vespucci holds a compass (i.e. dividers) in his hands, which is also notable for the history of geodesy, because this picture seems to be one of the first illustrations of a compass.

The author should have considered the reception of the hemispheric maps by contemporaries: it is not very well known that it was the cosmographer Sebastian Münster (1488–1552) who copied these maps between 1515 and 1518 in his so-called *Kollegienbuch,* which is now in the Bavarian State Library in Munich (Clm. 10691, fol. 205r/206v), and the Swiss cartographer Heinrich Loriti, called Glarean (1488–1563) also redrew the world map in his copy of the *Cosmographiae Introductio* already around 1510 (University Library of Munich, Cim. 74, fol. 14–15).[2] Hessler notes that the image of the New World in Waldseemüller's 1507 map can still be seen in a manuscript map of 1533, which illustrates the text of the Persian geographer Abu Yahya Zakariya' ibn-Muhammad al-Quazwini (1203–1283).

[1] Cf. the excellent book by Chet Van Duzer: *Johann Schöner's Globe of 1515. Transcription and Study* (Philadelphia, 2010), which I have reviewed also in BIMCC Newsletter No 44 (2012), pp. 10-11.



But apart from these details, Hessler shows that it is worth looking at old objects with new methods: he discovered that sheet 12 contains a bonded text block, which was printed on the back of a page from *Ein schönes Büchlin der Kunst Chiromantia* by Andreas Corvus (Strasburg, 1514).

Most important is his perception (after an analysis of the watermark) that the unique example of the 'Birth Certificate of America' (finished in 1507 as we know also by a note of Johannes Trithemius, cf. p. 16), was printed not before 1513 in Strasbourg (p. 12). In his analysis of this map, Hessler shows that Waldseemüller has used many different sources: besides the travelogues of Marco Polo and Amerigo Vespucci, he used a world map by Henricus Martellus from 1491 (fig. 16, cf. the parallels in the projection!) as well as a manuscript map drawn by Nicolò de Caverio around 1505 (fig. 18).

Moreover, the Waldseemüller map does not illustrate sea monsters, but they are described in its legends after an anonymous illustrated encyclopedia (*Hortus sanitatis)* of plants, animals, reptiles, birds, fishes and stones, which was first published in 1491 in Mainz, Germany.[3]

The introduction to Waldseemüller's world map of 1516 is written by Chet Van Duzer (pp. 49-68). In this sea chart, the *Carta marina navigatoria portugallen[siorum] navigationes atque totius cogniti orbis terre…* ('A nautical chart that comprehensively shows the Portuguese voyages and the shape of the whole known world, both land and sea, and its nature, its regions, and its limits as they have been determined in our times, and how they differ from the tradition of the ancients, and also areas not mentioned by ancients'), which is dedicated to the Bishop of Toul, Hugh des Hazards, Waldseemüller changed his image of the world. For this cartographic compilation he used, in addition to contemporary portolan charts, the most recent information available by travelogues of early modern discoverers like Alvise Cadamosto († 1483), Gaspar de Gama, Christopher Columbus († 1506), Lodovico de Varthema († 1517) and the Portuguese Navigator Pedro Álvares Cabral, who discovered Brazil in 1500. Furthermore, as Van Duzer shows, his illustrations are based also on contemporary sources. The Portuguese King Manuel I (1469–1521), who is riding (as apotheosis) on a sea monster, is depicted on the model of Neptune riding a sea monster in the view of Venice by Jacopo de' Barbari of 1500 (p. 58, fig. 22). Also the rhinoceros on sheet 6 is based on the woodcarving made by Hans Burgkmair in 1515 (rather than that by Albrecht Dürer of the same year), and sheet 8 seems to deal with the travelogue of the Bavarian traveller Balthasar Sprenger, who had printed a travelogue about his trip to India in 1509 (illustrated by Burgkmair).[4]

Both world maps show the most important collection of maps and geographical information to survive from the Renaissance and reflect the transition from medieval cartography to Humanism on the eve of the age of discoveries. That is why it is very good to have these two cartographic masterpieces finely reproduced in an elaborate book, which should belong to every library that has collections on geographical topics.



Thomas Horst
Centre for the History of Science and Technology (CIUHCT), Lisbon

www.ciuhct.com/index.php/en/doutorados/430-thomas-horst.html

2- Cf. my article: *Kartenkopien im humanistischen Zeitalter. Ein Beitrag zur kartographiegeschichtlichen Quellenkunde*, in: *Kurt Brunner* – Thomas Horst (Eds.): 15. Kartographiehistorisches Colloquium München 2010. Vorträge – Berichte – Posterbeiträge, Bonn 2012, pp. 57–85, particularly pp. 70–76.

3- Cf. also Chet Van Duzer: *Sea Monsters on Maps – The Transition from the Middle Ages to the Renaissance*, in: BIMCC Newsletter No 46 (2012), pp. 18–19.

4- Cf. Thomas Horst: *The voyage of the Bavarian explorer Balthasar Sprenger to India (1505/1506) at the turning point between the Middle Ages and the Early Modern Times: his travelogue and the contemporary cartography as historical sources*, in: Philipp Billion et al. (Eds.): *Weltbilder im Mittelalter – Perceptions of the World of the Middle Ages*, Bonn 2009, pp. 167-197.

Das Schiff im Kartenbild des Mittelalters und der Frühen Neuzeit – Kartographische Zeugnisse aus sieben Jahrhunderten als maritimhistorische Bildquellen

[Ships on maps of the Middle Ages and the early modern period – seven centuries of cartographic representations as historical sources for maritime iconography]

by René Tebel

Bremerhaven, Deutsches Schiffahrtsmuseum and Oceanum Verlag, Wiefelstede – Vol. 66 in the Series *Schriften des Deutschen Schiffahrtsmuseums,* 2012. 344 pp., 256 mostly colour ill., hard cover and dust jacket, 27 x 21 cm. ISBN 978-3-86927-066-1, EUR 69.90.
To order: Oceanum Verlag, Thienkamp 93, D-26215 Wiefelstede, Tel +49-(4402)5 95 56 99, info@oceanum.de, www.oceanum.de

Ships on old maps are at least as fascinating a topic as that of sea monsters or exotic humans or other creatures which make such maps so attractive for the collector. Some historians have reviewed the depiction of sailing ships in works of art, and a few have studied maps to examine the role they played in past centuries as merchantmen, explorers' vessels or men of war, engaged in naval battles or shown in scenes of shipwreck and distress. However, as Tebel argues in the Introduction, none have so far attempted a fundamental analysis of this category of visual representations from the angle of the closely related aspects of maritime, cartographic and cultural history. Thus, the aim of this study is to reconsider the results of previous research, to devise a system of classification of ships' images and to produce a catalogue of relevant maps. Tebel's ultimate intent is to construct a sound platform facilitating further research on the subject.

The study concentrates on European cartography from the Middle Ages to the era of Willem Jansz. Blaeu, deliberately excluding Islamic, Chinese and Japanese sources. Within this frame Tebel arranges his work in three main sections, covering a vast spectrum of cartographic material.

Early trends in the representation of ships on maps are examined in the first part, starting with some Beatus maps of the late eighth century, followed by maps of Matthew Paris, a thirteenth-century monk, before the iconography of portolans and that of

TERRARVM ORBIS 10

Guenièvre Fournier-Antonini

BARCELONE, GÊNES ET MARSEILLE
CARTOGRAPHIES ET IMAGES
(XVIE-XIXE SIÈCLE)



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

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

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fifteenth-century *mappae mundi* comes into focus. In manuscript or printed maps of the age of discoveries such images become messengers of geo-political ambitions, but by the end of the sixteenth century they are reduced to a more illustrative function.



The second part is an in-depth analysis of the representations of ships on maps in cases where the mapmaker assigned them a particular role. In maps associated with a biblical scenario one finds images of Noah's ark, scenes with Jonah and the whale, depictions of St. Paul's shipwreck or of St. Brendan's voyage. The part ships played to illustrate maps of exploration is re-examined and their importance for commerce and warfare is newly assessed. Even as purely decorative elements they provide an insight into everyday life on board a ship and their illustrative qualities become particularly striking when ships are exposed to extreme situations of misfortune.

In the third part Tebel discusses the models cartographers used for the ship design in their maps, permitting conclusions both on map origin and authenticity of different types of ships. Their representations can frequently be traced back to book illustrations, such as those found in Bernhard von Breydenbach's *Peregrinationes in Terram Sanctam* (1486), but in many cases it was earlier maps that provided models for later mapmakers. Among such examples one may quote Ortelius and Mercator who copied ships from Gutiérrez's map of America (1562) in the *Theatrum* (1570 and later) and in the Map of Europe (1572), respectively.

At the end of the book is a summary in German, in English, and in French (four pages each), followed by an Appendix of 19 pages with some selected images of different types of vessels that sailed the Atlantic, the Mediterranean, coastal waters or rivers. An impressive bibliography of 1138 entries and an index of names complete the printed book – but not the work as such. The very last pages introduce us to the contents and architecture of a catalogue of 750 maps with ships which – a novelty for this reviewer – does not form part of the book but may be downloaded as a PDF file from the website of the Deutsches Schiffahrtsmuseum Bremerhaven, using a password that is given on these last pages, together with a guide on how to use the catalogue. This catalogue is, in fact, the backbone of Tebel's *oeuvre.* Arranged chronologically, the listing contains on one page for each map a most comprehensive bibliographical survey of references not only to literature on the subject but also to publications reproducing the map in question. Each entry is given its place in the classification scheme of representations of ships that Tebel has devised for this purpose, one of the primary objectives of his study. One small regret: this unique array of reference material would have merited a small illustration of each of the maps described, with a cross-reference to the body of the text in the book.

It has taken some time for the author's doctoral thesis, successfully defended in 2004, to appear in the printed form now before us. We note that the cartobibliography of the map catalogue has been updated to 2007. However, I imagine that the findings of this fundamental study remain valid to this day.

One does not have to be a specialist on 'ships on maps' to appreciate the wealth of cartographic information contained in this book and catalogue. We must be grateful to the publisher for having spared no cost and effort to present so many illustrations in good quality, and René Tebel is to be congratulated on a work which embraces the history of cartography beyond the given theme with method and sound reasoning. As such it will undoubtedly find its place in the library of many serious collectors of ancient maps.



Wulf Bodenstein
wulfbo@scarlet.be

Cartographica Neerlandica
The Ortelius Specialist

Soestdijkseweg 101
NL - 3721 AA Bilthoven
Tel. +31 30 220 23 96
E-mail: info@orteliusmaps.com
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Die Leidenschaft des Sammelns: Streifzüge durch die Sammlung Woldan
[The passion for collecting: expeditions into the Woldan Collection]
edited by Gerhard Holzer, Thomas Horst and Petra Svatek

Wien: Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften, 2010. 2 vols (21 x 13 cm ; pp. 1-318 + [319]-565 ; ill., maps, portr., col. plates). (Edition Woldan; Bände 3/1 + 3/2). ISBN 978-3-7001-6894-2 (soft back, set) EUR 79.00. Order from: Verlag der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Dr. Ignaz Seipel Platz 2, A-1011 Wien (http://verlag.oeaw.ac.at)



The 'Sammlung Woldan' [Woldan Collection] of *Geographica* was a library formed by the Viennese scholar and collector, Prof. Dr Erich Woldan (1901-89) which, in the summer of 1989, was quickly accepted into the Austrian Academy of Sciences. The Sammlung Woldan consists of around 11 000 titles formed of about 20 000 volumes and sheets. It had been Prof. Woldan's express wish that his Collection should be made available for study and research. For this situation to have come to pass, two of his former University of Vienna colleagues and friends, Prof. Dr Günther Hamann and Prof. Dr Johannes Dörflinger, must be thanked. The latter's use and publicising of numerous items from the Woldan Collection inspired his own friends and students to similarly explore it; many of those have contributed the results of their researches here.

One property of such collections as this is inherent in their very nature, too: how to record bibliographically these 'miscellanea' for the benefit of searchers worldwide. This problem applies, too, to reviewers and is exemplified here. The editors, on pages 12-13 of their introduction, provide a very summary listing in prose of all the contributed essays. This procedure is often a valuable method used by reviewers for giving an overall 'flavour' of a co-authored work, and their summary would have been an admirable feature of this review, saving this reviewer much labour! Therefore, a different approach has had to be adopted: a complete listing of all the titles of the contributions, their authors and locations (as of 2009-10), and the volume paginations is included here.

Twenty-four contributions (11 and 13 in volumes 3/1 and 3/2 respectively) in German (21) and English (3) from authors of seven countries constitute the *corpus* of this double volume (No 3 of the 'Edition Woldan' series). Identifiable themes or aspects covered herein include studies of lettering/calligraphy, propaganda, patronage, dedicatees, toponymy, plagiarism, viticulture, author/publisher contracts, space & time charts; specific items (whether in form of a map, atlas, book-with-map(s), or globe); or form of presentation (manuscript or print; plane or spherical) have been chosen by the authors for in-depth study. Where another collection (library, archive, museum) possesses another example or related item of those described here, these present contributions could – indeed, should – be individually referenced in its metadata. Mapping of the sky, the Earth, continents, regions, nations, or physical features may be selected from the contents of these two volumes: world, the Arctic (twice), Europe, German-speaking central Europe, Austro-Hungarian Empire, Danube River, Austria, Lower Austria, NE United States of America, New England, East Indies, and Sri Lanka.

For a work co-edited in the former capital of the multi-lingual Austro-Hungarian Empire, printed in its former Hungarian seat (Budapest), and published in its chief seat and present Austrian capital (Vienna) by the prestigious Austrian Academy of Sciences, this reviewer can find no justifiable reason why there are problems with textual diacritical marks and graphic printing qualities. Apart from the unfortunate mis-spelling of 'Mitteleurpa-Karte' [!] ['Map of Central Europe'] in the caption to vol. 3/1's plate 'a)' on p. 563, there lacks the use, or correct choice, of some standard European diacritical marks. For example, 'Kuchar' lacks the Czech 'ř' and 'Besevliev' (in a Latin/romanised transcription of Bulgarian Cyrillic) the Bulgarian 'š' within ref. 15, p. 238; instead of 'ł' in both 'Polowy' and the second 'l' of 'Boleslaw' there should be Polish 'ł' in item 4, p. 118; the common French 'é' and 'è', consonants, and mis-spellings suffer in 'Bulletin de la Societé [!] de Gérographie [!] de Geève [i.e. Genève]' in ref. 39, foot of p. 356; and 'á' is incorrectly used, instead of 'à', for final vowel in 'Almagiá' in ref. 26, foot of p. 525. These sample typographical errors, in addition to internal inconsistencies, occur throughout the volumes – in both main texts and footnote references – as do, alas, incorrect page and plate numbers and, to a much lesser extent, attributions (e.g. Abeydeera, p. 26, refers to 'The Jerome map (of the East), dated to circa 1150' to be found in 'British Museum, Add. 10049' instead of British Library, Add. MS 10049).

For British readers one definition of 'a curate's egg' is something that is 'good in parts'. Such an observation can often be applied to collections of multi-authored writings: conference proceedings; 'Festschriften' or essays in honour of a distinguished living person (retirement, significant anniversary) or for a special institutional occasion; reprinting and publication of volumes of out-of-print articles, etc.

Whilst the resultant core theme is – or should be – clearly defined the constituent parts can vary considerably, and can expand a reader's interest and knowledge: a positive aspect. Whatever this publication's negative aspects, one can sympathise with the three editors' valiant efforts in chasing authors, coping with images, deciding format, and – presumably – continuing their own individual professional duties and private lives. Additional to the richly-varied intellectual contents one can, in these times, be grateful for a publication that is eminently portable – although, in this instance, not published by the famous Taschen-Verlag!

An attractive design idea was to place a 'thumbnail' black-&-white image, of which the largest here is 4 x 3.5 cm, at the head of each contribution (two essays have this vignette feature, as illustration, only), often with a repeated, larger version included in each author's main text. But the reproduction quality is – sadly and frustratingly – rarely legible and thus adds no useful information. The colour plates, bound at the back of each volume, also vary in quality (curved surfaces of spheres present their own problem, but this is generally understood and acceptable): from usefully legible (many of the globes' close-ups for their details to accompany Horst's 'Die Globen der Sammlung Woldan' ['The Woldan Collection's globes']) to 'impressionistic' for three of Reitinger's images in his '[*Der] Strom der Zeiten'* ['The stream of time'].



The so-called Wieder-Woldan Map

Perhaps it is important to point out that some *unica* (at least, as far as one was aware in 2010) of the Sammlung Woldan's *Geographica* are given special treatment through essays in this 2-volume set. Examples include the anonymous circular manuscript 'Wieder-Woldan Map' (Venice [?], c. 1485), used by Abeydeera; the 10-sheet anonymous and undated (but 1595?) woodcut wall-map 'Descriptio regni ungariæ, una cum aliis finitimis regionibus, ac provinciis...'summarised by Török – whose Figs 1-3 (close-ups of detail) are a model of clarity; and rarities, amongst which class, given the attrition rate

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of such fragile and ephemeral objects, the terrestrial 32 cm 'Wiener Schulglobus [...] Grosse Ausgabe' ['Viennese school globe. Large-size edition'] (Wien : Freytag und Berndt [*circa* 1930-31]) may soon become a member. For those wishing to explore further the contents of, and bibliographical references to, the Woldan Collection (Librarian, Gerhard Holzer), including a detailed listing of its contents, see: http://www.oeaw.ac.at/biblio/Woldan/.

This British reviewer can end with a minor contribution of a geographical and cartographical connection with Hühnel's essay on 'Erzherzogliche Gipfelstürmer: handschriftliche Reisenotate Erzherzog Rainers über Expeditionen auf den Schneeberg ... ['Archducal assaults on peaks: Archduke Rainer's manuscript travel notes on expeditions to the Schneeberg...']. One of Rainer's 1802 and 1805 expedition brothers, Archduke Johann, was an Honorary Foreign Member of the [Royal] Geographical Society of London from 1832. In the *Journal of the Royal Geographical Society* (1859), vol. 29, is a generous-hearted souvenir of him by geologist Sir Roderick I. Murchison for his RGS presidential 'Anniversary Address' on 23 May 1859:

One of nine brothers […] the Archduke [John] betook himself to those mountains of the Styrian Alps where I first made his acquaintance, when exploring their defiles in 1829 […] with Professor [Adam] Sedgwick. At his favourite Bad-Gastein he welcomed us with frankness and cordiality […] we made a most enjoyable excursion to the foot of the snow-covered peaks which the Prince had ascended, and of which he gave us mineralogical descriptions […] Nor can I be oblivious of the kindness with which on another day, just after sunrise, he laid out upon the floor of his little bed-room at the curate's house a large and detailed map of all parts of the Austrian Alps, and how we went upon our knees with himself whilst we examined upon the map every recess of those 'mountains'.



Francis Herbert

(former Curator of Maps, RGS-IBG)
francis443herbert@btinternet.com

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Shorter bibliographical notes

by Wulf Bodenstein

La Terra di Lavoro nella Storia dalla Cartografia al Vedutismo
[The History of the Terra di Lavoro Province in Cartography and Views]

Catalogue of an exhibition held in Caserta (Italy) from 15 June to 15 July 2012. Published by the *Associazione Roberto Almagià*, June 2012. 160 pp., 139 col. ill. plus folding map in rear pocket, soft cover , 24 x 23 cm. ISBN 978-88-907457-0-6, EUR 35.00.



Since its creation in 2006, the *Associazione Roberto Almagià Associazione Italiana Collezionisti di Cartografia Antica* (Italian Map Collectors' Association Roberto Almagià) has established the most laudable tradition of organising, concurrently with its yearly seminars and meetings, a map exhibition usually accompanied by a catalogue. In 2012 the venue was Caserta, about 30 km north of Naples and capital of the Province of that name. The historical region of Terra di Lavoro covered a large part of what was once known as the Campania Felix (fertile Campania). With one portion of the region the province of Naples was created in 1807. Its long and complicated administrative story is developed in articles by Aldo di Biasio and Simonetta Conti, curators of the exhibition, and by Giosi Amirante. The first part of the catalogue proper shows maps with historical and cartobibliographical descriptions on 17 double pages, from the mid-16th to the mid-19th century, featuring Ziletti (1557), Quad (1603), Rizzi Zanoni (1781-1812) and Marzolla (1850), among others. In the second part we find views and plans of localities of the province, in alphabetical order, organised likewise on 36 double pages. The large folding map inserted in a rear pocket depicts the territorial administrative configurations of the Province of Terra di Lavoro from 1807 to 1927. A very fine and historically valuable book on this interesting part of southern Italy.

The exhibition was then shown in Gaeta from 24 November to 31 December 2012.

L'America vista dall'Italia. Carte e atlanti dal XVI al XIX secolo
[America as seen by Italy. Maps and atlases from the 16th to the 19th century]

Catalogue of an exhibition held in Civitella del Lago (Terni, Italy) from 6 to 8 September 2013 on the occasion of the annual general meeting of the *Associazione Roberto Almagià* and in the context of the 'Year of Italian Culture' in the USA.
Published by the *Associazione Roberto Almagià*, September 2013. 80 pp., 73 col. ill., soft cover, 24 x 21 cm. Reserved for members of the *Associazione Roberto Almagià* (no ISBN).



This lavishly illustrated catalogue presents and comments on the work of 19 Italian mapmakers showing North and South America and its parts. Arranged chronologically we have a line-up of maps by eight 16th century mapmakers, starting with Bernardo Silvano (cordiform world, 1511) and continuing notably with Gastaldi, Forlani and Magini. The 18th century is represented by four other cartographers among whom Zatta and Bartolomeo Borghi whilst there are seven mapmakers of the 19th century, including the important Benedetto Marzolla (see Newsletter No 41, September 2011).

Under the overall direction of Vladimiro Valerio, President of the Association, this exhibition assembled maps from the collections of many of its members, who also contributed to the map descriptions. Although more modest in format than the previous one, it is a beautifully edited catalogue.

In passing we note that at this AGM Vladimiro Valerio stepped down from his important post, having served the Association for seven years. Emilio Moreschi was elected the new President.

All enquiries, also for acquiring the published volumes, to the Secretary, Dr Maria Gabriella Cocco, tel. +39-06 442 59 01, associazionealmagia@gmail.com.

Monaco autrefois [Monaco in the past]

Old maps, charts and plans of the Principality of Monaco (1640 – 1879)

by Rod Lyon

Brochure published by the author in Malta, 2013. 54 pp., over 60 colour and black and white ill., soft cover, 21 x 15 cm, no ISBN, EUR 25.00. To order: Mr Rod Lyon, 57 Triq Ta Mlit, Mosta MST02, Malta, galleon@onvol.net



Readers of this Newsletter may remember the special issue No 37 (May 2010) on Maps of Monaco, with illustrated articles by Rod Lyon and Jean-Louis Renteux (pp. 12-19). In this little book Rod Lyon, an active member of the Malta Map Society and formerly engaged as expert in ancient maps and engravings by a leading antiquarian dealer in Monte Carlo, presents the sum of his research over thirty-five years on maps of Monaco.

The first fourteen and last seven pages retrace the history of the imposing Rock of Monaco and its region and highlight a few historical monuments and other documentation. Included here are extracts of travelogues written in the 18th century by Abbé Delaporte and Tobias Smollett that describe the town of Monaco and its surroundings. In the second part twenty maps are described, starting with the oldest exemplar, a view of the coast from Nice to Monaco by Merian, c. 1640. There follow nineteen maps and charts in chronological order, up to plans found in guide books of the late 19th century. The commentaries generally examine each map in the context of local history, with cartobibliographical details as available. Thumb-nail images of most of these maps are reproduced on the front and back covers.

The author continues to discover more maps of Monaco and expects to be able to further complete his catalogue. We may express the hope that the brochure now before us may become the starting point for a cartobibliography in the form of a standard reference book – the subject would certainly merit that.

Weltansichten – Vom Globus zur Globalisierung

[Views of the World – from Globes to Globalisation]

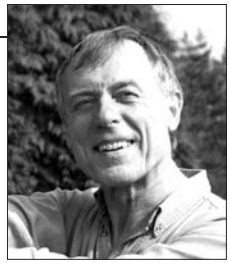
Catalogue of an exhibition held in Halle (Germany) from 8 October to 21 November 2013 in the context of a seminar on that theme, organised by the recently founded Leopoldina, Study Centre for the History of Sciences and Academies, in cooperation with the Ernst-Haeckel-Haus of the Friedrich-Schiller-University, Jena. Edited by Andreas Christoph and Olaf Breidbach. 72 pp., 38 ill., mostly in colour, soft cover, 21 x 21 cm. ISBN 978-3-00-043541-6, EUR 12.50. To order: Ernst-Haeckel-Haus, Berggasse 7, D-07745 Jena, ernsthaeckel-haus@uni-jena.de.



The curator of the exhibition, Dr Andreas Christoph, in an introductory paper evokes the history of globes in their various forms and built for various purposes: terrestrial and celestial globes, armillary spheres and other globe-like constructions, for education, for prestige and popular entertainment. The following twenty double pages constitute the core of the catalogue, with narrative texts on the left and superb colour illustrations on the opposite page. For the first time you may see a celestial cube globe of French origin (1674) neighbouring Christoph's masterpiece, the reconstruction of Reichard's terrestrial cube globe (1803). Arranged chronologically in the order of their manufacture, there are more surprises in spherical form. An inflatable globe, for example (1831), one to serve as an umbrella (1880), another one with a clock-work showing local time around the world (1930), or sculpted in relief (1938), plus globes of the Moon (1963) and of Mars (1991). Recent research has permitted the building of a globe of natural hazards, shown in the company of another oddly-shaped example representing the distribution of gravitational forces around the globe.

A scholarly and at the same time most attractive publication.

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



1600, the Battle of Nieuwpoort

The battle is won, the strategy is gone

by Eddy Masschalck
eddy.masschalck@skynet.be

In the second half of the 16th century, the empire of the mighty Habsburg Philip II, son of Emperor Charles V, spans almost the whole known world - broadly speaking, the Netherlands (i.e. the Low Countries), Spain, Portugal, Central and South America, and large parts of Africa and Asia. In Charles' empire there is only room for one religion, Catholicism. All other religions are heretical and must be dealt with harshly.

In the Netherlands, the nobility does not want to surrender its traditional privileges to Philip. Moreover, the progress of the Reformation is unstoppable. Philip sends the Duke of Alva to the Netherlands in order to suppress the revolt. The Duke of Alva's reign of terror is dreadful but does not lead to Spanish victory. War breaks out and will last for eighty years.

Philip II recalls Alva to Spain and instead sends his best general, Farnese. Between 1582 and 1587, Farnese brings all the cities and regions in the Southern Netherlands back under Spanish authority, except for Ostend. From 1583 the ports of Dunkirk and Nieuwpoort are back in Spanish hands. In 1584, in order to defend Ostend against the Spanish, the Dutch cut a channel through the nearby dunes. In this way the city becomes an island and therefore almost impossible to conquer. The city is supplied from the sea. The breaching of the dunes will serve as the beginnings of the port of Ostend.

On 10 July 1584, William of Orange is shot dead at his residence in Delft by the Catholic Balthasar Gerards. William's second son, Prince **Maurice** (1567 - 1625), Count of Nassau, succeeds his father at the age of 18. Maurice successfully reorganises the army in the classical tradition. His army becomes a model in Europe.

In 1585, the main part of the Spanish fleet active around the Netherlands is moved to Dunkirk. Shipowners who are authorised to act as privateers can deploy their activities from Dunkirk and Nieuwpoort. In 1587, The Staatsen (rebels against Spanish rule) decide to deal with these privateers as pirates.

Farnese dies on 2 December 1592. Philip II replaces him with Archduke Albert and his wife, the Infanta Isabella.

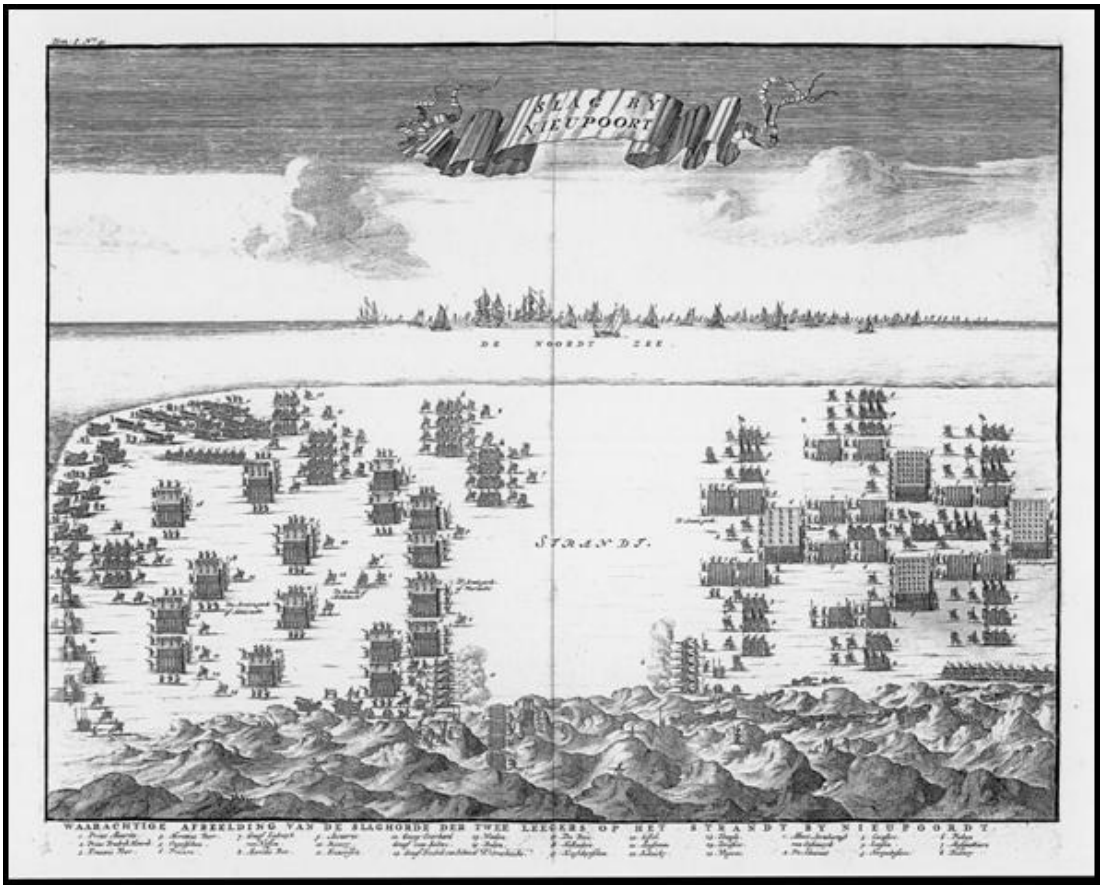


Fig. 1: 'True picture of the battle array of the two armies on the beach near Nieuwpoort.' (Copperplate. Anonymous)



Fig. 2: 'Ostend and surroundings, anno 1601'. Engraving by A. Huberti, 1633. In the foreground fort Oudenburg at the Ieperleet and Snaaskerke. Right, middle: fortress of Bredene. Right under: the fortification of Plassendale. Upper left: Fort Albertus. Left middle: Fort Isabella.

Ostend under the Staatsen

The soldiers in Ostend live in very poor conditions. They see no other alternative than to steal vital necessities from enemy territory. The years 1584-1589 are characterised by freebooter actions around Bruges and even all over the County of Flanders. Villages and hamlets are burned down, peasants are robbed of their cattle, houses and farms are looted and burned, wealthy villagers and travelers are captured and only released against payment of ransom.

Provoked beyond their limits, the States of Flanders decide to crack down on Ostend. They will isolate the town, surrounding it with trenches, fortresses and ramparts. Among them: Oudenburg (1584), Snaaskerke (1584), Leffinge (1584), Nieuwendamme (1584), and Blankenberge. The fortress of Oudenburg enjoys a strategic location at a bridge over the Ieperleet. However given the distances between the fortifications, the belt cannot stop the freebooters.

Albert and Isabella

In 1596, **Archduke Albert,** son of Emperor Maximilian II of Austria and Maria, sister of Philip II, is sent to the Netherlands to take up the post of Governor General. Albert is Cardinal and Archbishop of Toledo and former Viceroy and Grand Inquisitor of Portugal. He has been educated at the Spanish Court of Philip II.

Philip II also decides to transfer the sovereignty over the Netherlands to his daughter the Infanta Isabella Clara Eugenia. In the establishment of an independent state the king sees a means of reconciling the rebellious parts of the country and uniting them back under Spanish rule. In addition, he wants his daughter to marry her cousin Archduke Albert. On 10 September 1597 the engagement of Albert and Isabella is announced. Philip II also announces that he is giving his daughter the Netherlands as a dowry. The Act that regulates the transfer of sovereignty is signed on 6 May 1598. However there are some important restrictions. Albert and Isabella will be under the strict supervision of Spain, they must remain faithful to Catholicism, and they must fight to defeat rebellion and Protestantism. On 13 July Cardinal Albert gives up his cardinal's robes…

On 21 August 1598 at the Coudenberg Palace in Brussels, all 17 Provinces of the Netherlands are invited to the ceremony to acknowledge Albert as Governor. However the places foreseen for the Northern Provinces remain empty. The dismay is even greater when those present learn that the Netherlands will return to Spain if the Archdukes die childless. Children can only marry with permission of the King of Spain. Daughters can only marry a prince of the Spanish Habsburg branch. In this way, our regions will remain in Habsburg hands. Chances that a Netherlands Habsburg branch emerges thus depends on the birth of a child.

Philip II dies on 13 September 1598. He is succeeded by his son Philip III.

The circle around Ostend closes

In 1598, in view of the numerous raids from Ostend on the Flemish countryside, the Four Members of Flanders (Ghent, Bruges, Ypres and Free Bruges = the area round Bruges) ask permission from the central authorities in Brussels to build a series of forts around Ostend in order to further isolate the city. In March 1599, the States of Flanders decide to contain Ostend with three forts, at their own expense. Note this is on top of the belt of fortifications built around 1584. The new installations will in fact become a second belt, nearer to the city.

On 15 July 1599, the first tender is ready. It concerns the fort of Saint Clara, south of Ostend. Construction is started early August. On 15 August, work on Fort Isabella starts. Fort Albertus, originally not planned, is started in October. The purpose of Fort

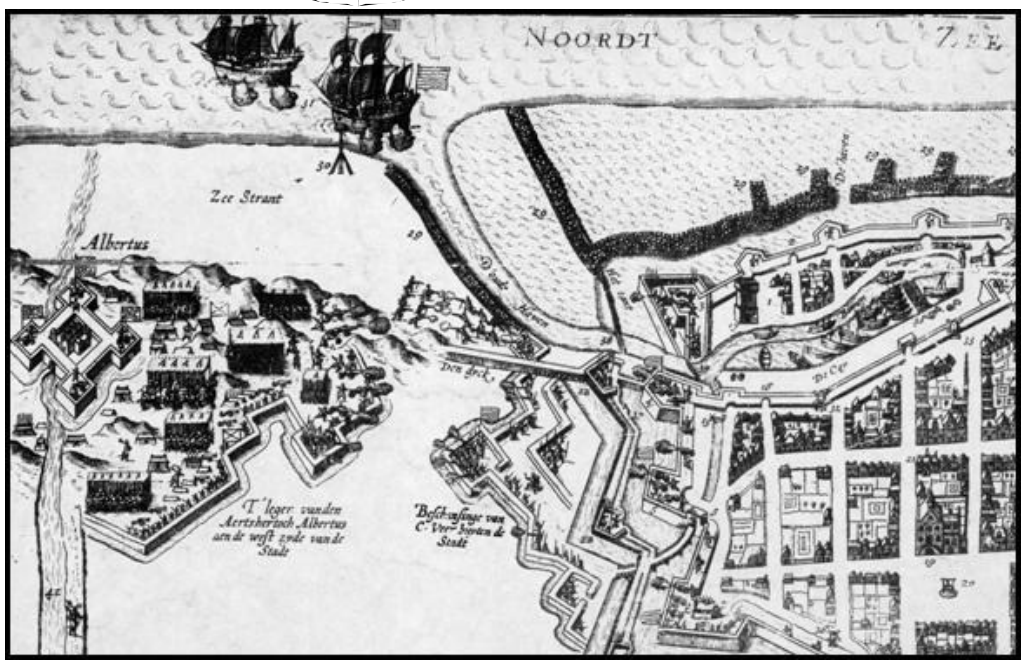


Fig. 3:
Fort Albertus
Detail from a copper engraving
by Baptist Van Deutekom

Albertus is to cut off the road to Nieuwpoort along the beaches and dunes. This fort is completed late January 1600.

On 1 December 1599, work starts on the construction of the Fort of Bredene (also called Oosterfort). By Christmas 1599 it is already largely completed. To bridge the gap between the forts of Bredene and Saint Clara, Fort Saint Michael ('Colombaye') is tendered, as well as three fortifications between the forts of Bredene and Saint Michael. All these forts are connected by roads and dikes, in a wide arc around the town.

However, a lot of fortifications are also being built in Ostend. Around 1600, Ostend is one of the most

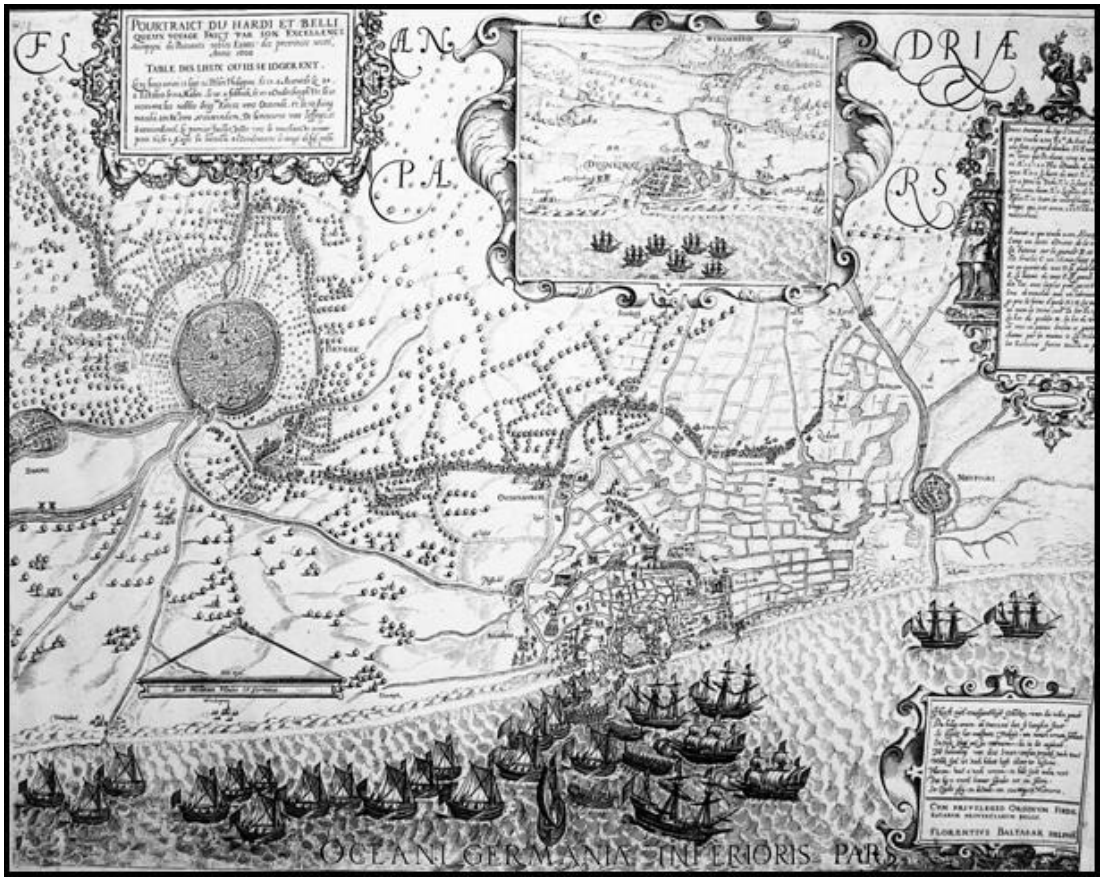


Fig. 4: 'The journey through Flanders' Engraving of Florentius Balthasar Delphensis of Berckenrode. 42.0 x 53,5 cm.
The main cartouche describes the stages of the 1600 campaign: June 22 Philippine, 23 Assenede, 24 Eekloo, 25 Maldegem, 26 Jabbeke, 27 Oudenburg, 30 Leffinge, July 1 Nieuwpoort, July 2: the battle.'
Van Berckenrode obtained 200 guilders to make the engraving. Moreover, he obtained a four-year patent for the printing. After his death in 1616, Hendricus Hondius became the owner of the plates.

CARTE PARTICULIERE DES ENVIRONS DE BRUGES, OSTEND




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F.S. Donas
Polder beweſtendereede
West Capelle
Hoecke
Prairie
Ooſtkerke
Lapscheure
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S. Laurent
S. Ians
Gat
Orient
Lisſewege
Clooſter Douſe
Dudzele
DAMME
Moerkercke
Leeſkens
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Eekeloo Cloutere
Eekeloo
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Oedelem
Bruyeres
Ooſtwynckel
Breebrouck
Ronſele
Schoubreck Huys
Somergem
Bellem
Fort Ruyat
De Meer van Bellem
Marendorp
Altere
Bernem
Knesſelare
Urſele
Canal
Moer brugge
Ooſtcamp
Gruythuyse
Loppem
Blankaſteel
Hulſ loo Boſch
Gils
Boogaert
t'Huys Damaſt
Hensberger Vierſchare
Oſtende
Nieuport
Dunkerque
Mardick
Grevelingen
Watergang
Canal de Bruges
Canal de Gand
Polder
Breſkens
Nieuwerhaven
Cadzand
Oſtvliet
Nieuvliet
Suyt ſande
Capelle van Suitland
Caſſandria
Oſtbourg
Noormans Cap.
YSENDYCK
Schondyck
Gateneſſe
Nieuwkerck
Grode
Oxye Polder
Water lane
Marguerite
Polder den boom
Polder de S. Joris
Middelbourg
Ruine
Polder
Isle
Scandria

fortified cities in Europe. An impressive double belt of bastions and ravelines protects the city. In turn these belts are surrounded by canals and brooks. These contain sufficient water, even at low tide, to make a rapid advance of the enemy extremely difficult. Ostend is an island which is almost impossible to capture.

Nieuwpoort 1600

Since 1583 the ports of Dunkirk and Nieuwpoort have been in Spanish hands. The actions of the Spanish fleet and the privateers do a great deal of damage to the Dutch and Zeeland merchant ships. Fishing and thus the supply of food to the population is threatened. The Staatsen (northern Netherlands) have a blockade fleet in front of these ports, but it is not very effective. Defeating the ports would free up the ships of the blockade to block the port of Sluis where the Spanish galleys are located. Contributions in Flanders could be extended. Dunkirk could serve as a bargaining chip to substantially reduce the war debt owed by the Staten to England.

The Staten-Generaal decides to put forces ashore at Ostend, to break through the isolation of Ostend, to neutralise Nieuwpoort and finally to conquer Dunkirk. Maurice von Nassau, who is leading the army, obeys reluctantly. The supply lines are too long. He could be encircled by Spanish troops based in Ghent, Bruges and Sluis. This might mean the end of the Republic of the Northern Provinces.

The Staten-Generaal believes that a massive effort will be decisive. The numbers on the Republic side, more than 10 000 infantry and 2000 cavalry (figures differ according to sources), are indeed impressive. Francis Vere, who later on will play a major role during the siege of Ostend (1601 - 1604) is also among them. There are also large contingents of French, Walloons, Swiss and Germans. The transportation and escort fleet counts more than 1300 ships. The Staten-Generaal will, under the direction of country - lawyer Johan Van Oldenbarnevelt, steer the whole operation from Ostend.

The starting signal should be given on 18 June 1600. However the plan comes under pressure. Due to a strong headwind, the fleet cannot set sail. It is decided to land in Flanders on 21 June, near Philippine on the river Scheldt. The army travelling overland is 16 km long and carries 37 guns. More guns will be unloaded at Ostend. Maurice has no good maps of the area at hand, so the troops find themselves on the wrong roads and on impassable roads. The effect of surprise is completely lost. The Flemish are supposed to welcome Maurice as liberator from the Spanish yoke, however this does not happen. One can wonder how history might have evolved if there had been no storm…

Around Ostend, the army of Maurice conquers some Spanish reinforcements. Successes include Oudenburg, Plassendale, Bredene, and Snaaskerke (where the entire garrison is killed). West of Ostend, on 28 June, the strategically important Fort Albertus is captured after heavy fighting. Then, due to impassable roads, the army can only advance slowly towards the river Yser estuary, near Nieuwpoort. The Yser is reached on 1 July. The same day, hundreds of ships loaded with provisions and ammunition reach the port of Nieuwpoort.

However, also on 1 July, Maurice gets a message that Archduke Albert and his army is on its way to Nieuwpoort. The speed of Albert's army is impressive. He leaves Langerbrugge (near Ghent) on 29 June. His army consists of more than 8000 infantry and 1600 cavalry. There are soldiers from Spain, Italy, Ireland and Wallonia. On 1 July, the forts of Oudenburg, Snaaskerke, Plassendale and Bredene are recaptured. Several factors contribute to the army's rapid progression, among them the use of roads that the Staatsen left behind in good condition and therefore passable.

On 2 July, Albert reaches the coast and cuts off bridgehead Ostend.

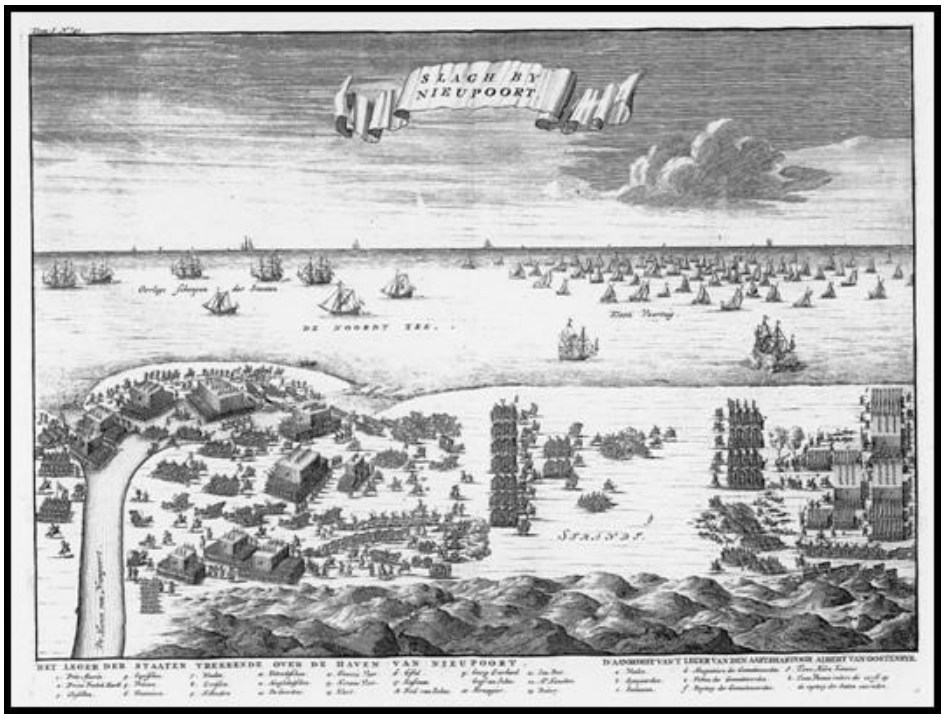


Fig. 6. ' The army of the Staatsen crossing the Yser near Nieuwpoort.
Arrival of the army of Archduke Albert'
Copperplate. Anonymous.

Fig. 5 (centre fold): The Flemish coast from Nieuwpoort to the estuary of the Scheldt. Copper engraving, 41,0 x 55,4 cm, after Eugène – Henri Fricx (Brussels 1644 – 1730), 'Atlas des Pays Bas', Covens and Mortier, Amsterdam 1745. (Republished in 'Vlaanderen in oude kaarten' by Jozef Bossu, Lannoo, 1982)

Fort Albertus is now the only remaining fort in hands of the Staatsen. Maurice instructs the 2500 man infantry and 500 cavalry who haven't yet crossed the Yser, to bring Albert and his troops to a halt. The confrontation does not last long. After barely half an hour of fighting the Staatsen realise they are outnumbered and run away. About 800 of them are killed by their pursuers. The rest takes shelter in Ostend. In order not to cause unrest, Maurice instructs his men to keep the defeat secret.



Fig. 7. Prince Maurice on the white stallion from Albert of Austria.

Albert now has a choice: either regain Fort Albertus or continue to Nieuwpoort.

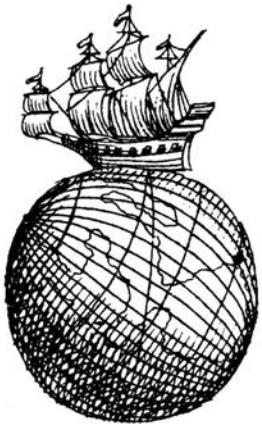
On the morning of 2 July, Maurice orders his troops to return back over the Yser and to position themselves in three lines, from the high water line to inside the dunes of Lombardsyde. The loose sand and the steep dunes will make it difficult for the attackers. Thus the Staatsen will only have to defend their positions. The ships that were near the port of Nieuwpoort are sent back to the North Sea. Some of these ships are noticed by Albert, who concludes that a retreat is in progress and that Maurice is on board the ship flying the standard of Maurice, Prince of Orange. Albert decides to start the battle. Maurice has 9000 infantry and 1500 cavalry. Albert has 6000 infantry and 1200 cavalry. On 2 July 1600, Albert gives the order to attack.

There is a fierce battle. Due to the strategic deployment of the Staatsen, the Spaniards have to fight against the sun and wind. The tide comes in, and the space on the beach is very limited. Most of the fighting shifts to the dunes. Thanks to judicious use of his resources and the superiority of his cavalry, Maurice achieves, after a three hour battle, his most famous victory.

Albert is injured and must leave the battlefield. The Spanish troops see this as a sign of retreat and flee. Albert leaves his beautiful horse behind and flees to Bruges. The horse becomes a war trophy. A portrait is made of Maurice sitting on the horse.

The Spanish Army counts about 3000 casualties and 600 prisoners. The Staatsen count about 1000 deaths and 700 injured.

On 6 July, the Staatsen still start the siege of Nieuwpoort. However the rainy weather, inundations, the resistance of the besieged, lack of food and an expected counterattack of the Spanish, make Maurice decide to lift the siege and to withdraw to Ostend. He still tries to capture some forts around Ostend, but this fails. Fort Albertus is levelled.



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On 18 July, Maurice has a discussion with country - lawyer Johan Van Oldenbarnevelt and representatives of the Staten - Generaal. There's no longer any hope of a successful conquest of the Flemish coast. It is decided to board the troops in Ostend and to return to Zeeland. On 30 July, the evacuation is complete. A garrison of 4000 remains behind given the prospect of a siege of Ostend by the Spanish.

The whole campaign in Flanders is a total failure. No area is conquered, there are significant losses of troops and the privateers in Dunkirk and Nieuwpoort remain untouched. However, Maurice gets a lot of mileage out of his victory in Nieuwpoort. Prints of the battle are spreading his fame at home and abroad. Even today in the Netherlands, the Battle of Nieuwpoort is still highly regarded.

And afterwards

The fame which Maurice acquires gives him the opportunity to put Van Oldenbarnevelt in a bad light. From the beginning Maurice was against the strategy to conquer Dunkirk but he was pushed into it by the Staten Generaal which was presided by Van Oldenbarnevelt. Now that the objectives have not been reached, Maurice can go back to all his previous objections. The crisis of confidence between Maurice and Van Oldenbarnevelt will never be settled.

In 1601, Albert starts the siege of Ostend which will last until 1604. (The siege of Ostend is worth an article on its own). On 19 May 1604 the Staatsen begin the siege of Sluis. The objective is to ease the military pressure on Ostend. Sluis is completely cut off from the outside world and starved. Sluis surrenders on 20 August. From now on West Zeeland is in the hands of the Staatsen. The border between the Northern and Southern Low Countries is settled in the area of the Zwin. The estuary of the river Scheldt, the port to Antwerp, is now firmly under control of the Staatsen.

Given the closure of the Scheldt estuary (this means that freight on the Scheldt had to be carried by Dutch ships and tolls had to be paid), they try to unlock the port of Antwerp by digging canals on Southern Netherlands territory. September 1613 sees the start of the digging of the Ghent – Bruges canal. This lasts until 1622. The Bruges – Plassendale stretch is worked on from 1618 to 1623. In 1622 a canal is dug between Plassendale and Ostend. There is also a Plassendale - Nieuwpoort canal which is completed in 1640. This canal replaces the former Yperleet. Between 1644 and 1666 the existing Plassendale – Ostend canal is straightened, deepened and broadened. Thanks to this improvement the first ship can enter Antwerp via Ostend, Bruges and Ghent in 1665. Ostend becomes the main port of Flanders. The canals are well displayed on E.H. Fricx's map.

In October 1605 Isabella suffers a miscarriage. The probability of further offspring is considered low. In 1616 the Archdukes have lost all hope of the birth of a successor. Albert dies on July 1621 at the Coudenbergh Palace, Brussels. He is buried in the nearby church of St Gudule. Because his marriage remains childless, the Netherlands, as stipulated in the Act by Philip II, are once more in the hands of the Spanish king. On the request of Philip III, Isabella remains Regent of the Netherlands until she dies on 2 December 1633. She is buried at Albert's side. How would history have evolved if Isabella had had a child?

Under the pressure of the very difficult financial situation on both sides, North and South start negotiations. On 24 April 1607, a six months' truce is signed between Spain, the Archdukes and the United Provinces (the Northern Netherlands). In April 1609, to the delight of North and South, a twelve-year Truce is signed. The Truce recognises the independence of the United Provinces, without any political or religious restriction. It is the de facto separation of the Netherlands. In the South only the Catholic religion is tolerated and Spanish troops remain. The twelve-year Truce is not what Maurice wants. As a result he gets into a political conflict with Johan Van Oldenbarnevelt; the dispute ending with the beheading of Van Oldenbarnevelt.

The independence of the Republic is finally officially recognised by Spain by the Peace Treaty of Münster on 30 January 1648. This is eighty years after the outbreak of hostilities. The Catholic Southern Netherlands still remain under Spain. North and South, today The Netherlands and Belgium, continue to be separate countries till today, except for a short period between 1815 and 1830.

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The oldest surviving globe showing the New World: c. 1504

Globe Discovered by a Belgian Scholar

The discovery of the oldest surviving engraved globe to depict the New World was announced in an article published in the 2013 Summer Edition of *The Portolan,* the prestigious journal of history of cartography published by the Washington Map Society (WMS) by Belgian BIMCC member, Stefaan Missinne.

'When I heard of this globe', said Missinne, 'I was initially sceptical about its date, origin, geography and provenance, but I had to find out for myself. After all no one had known of it, and discoveries of this type are extremely rare. I was rather excited to look into it further, and the more I did so, and the more research we did, the clearer it became that it was a major find.'

The globe was purchased in 2012 at the London Map Fair from a dealer who said it had been in an 'important European collection' for many decades. The current owner prefers to remain anonymous because of privacy reasons. The very extensive research included scientific testing of the globe itself, computer tomography, and carbon dating, assessment of the ink used to visualise the engravings, and close geographical, cartographic, and historical analysis. More than 100 leading scholars and experts were consulted world-wide and are cited in the article's acknowledgements, and gratitude was expressed to the New York Public Library (NYPL) for its helpful assistance.

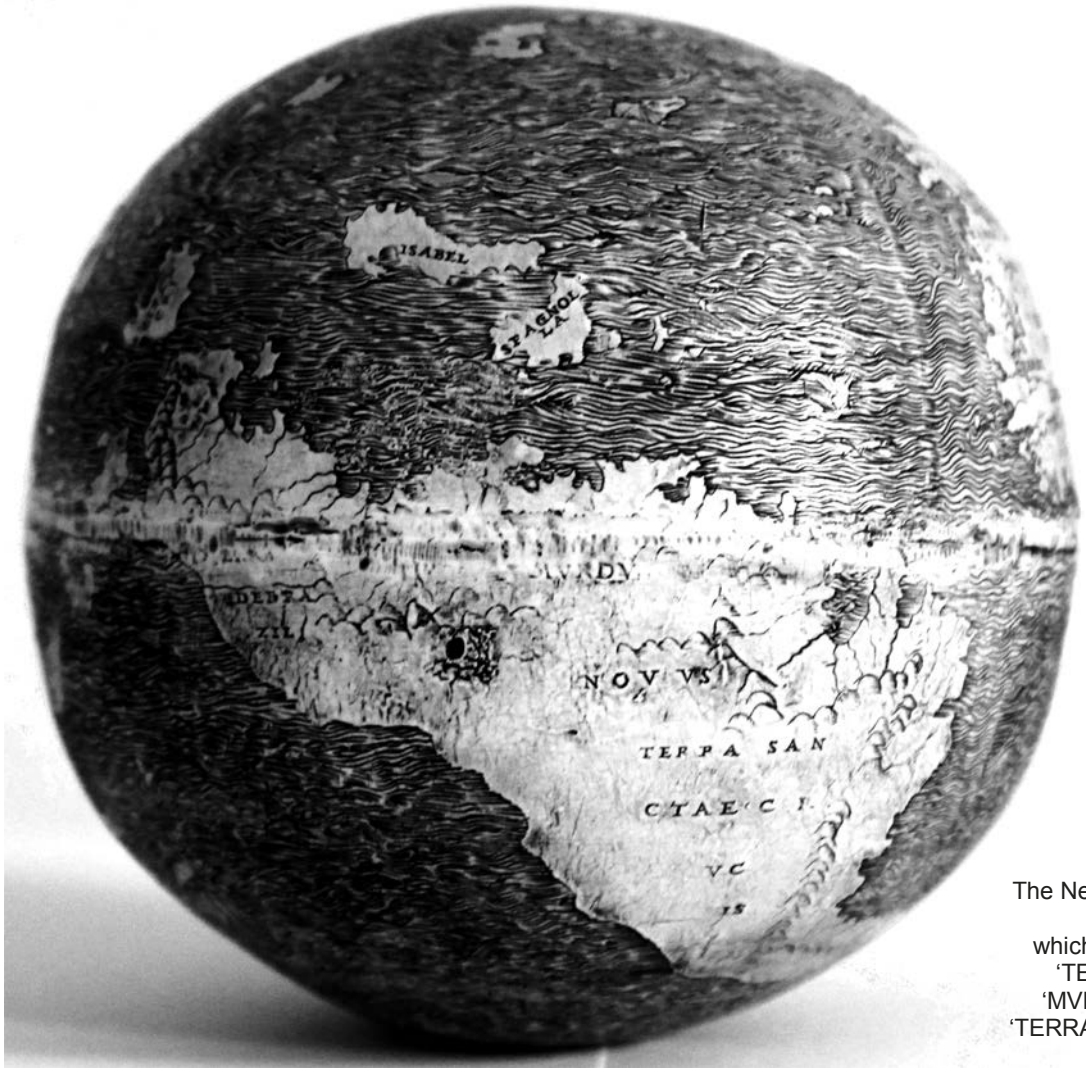
Physical details of the globe

The globe, approximately 11 cm in diameter, is constructed using the lower halves of two different ostrich eggs 'glued' together. To investigate the physical properties of the shells that compose the globe and to be able to judge its age, a new ostrich egg was purchased for comparison. The two eggs were then scanned at a computer tomography laboratory in Vienna. A regression analysis using a linear or even an exponential regression confirmed the connection between age and density of various ostrich eggs, showing that this globe is from c. 1500.

The connection with the Lenox Globe

There is a very close similarity between the ostrich egg globe and the Lenox Globe, which is dated between 1504 and 1506, and kept at the New York Public Library (NYPL).

The Lenox Globe is generally regarded as the earliest post-Colombian globe still in existence. Richard M. Hunt purchased it in Paris in 1855. The small globe (11.2 cm in diameter) is of excellent workmanship, and is made from two halves of a lustrous reddish copper alloy which is only 2 mm thick. The language used in the inscriptions is Latin. Early researchers believed it to be engraved.



The New World on the ostrich egg globe, which bears three names: 'TERRA DE BRAZIL', 'MVNDVS NOVVS', and 'TERRA SANCTAE CRVCIS'.

The existence of a copper globe very similar to the ostrich egg globe prompted many questions. In particular, is there any way to establish which globe was made first? And if they were made by different cartographers, who copied from whom?

From a thorough comparison of the Lenox Globe and the ostrich egg globe, one may conclude that they agree in many minute details. The agreement between them is in many cases startling: the precise contours of small details on the two globes are often identical. So much so that it was eventually concluded that the Lenox Globe is a cast of the ostrich egg globe.

Existing differences between the two globes are not inconsistent with this conclusion. First, the Lenox Globe is quite accurately spherical, while the ostrich egg globe has some irregularities in its shape: these are due to the shrinkage of the egg shells over time. Second, there are differences between the globes at the Equator; in particular, the details on the ostrich egg globe are often poorly defined, while those on the Lenox Globe are sharp. The explanation is that the halves of the Lenox Globe were cast from the halves of the ostrich egg globe before the two halves of the ostrich egg globe were joined together, and a number of equatorial details on the ostrich egg globe are obscured by the *gommalacca* used to join the halves. Third, at several places on the ostrich egg globe, there are small white accretions in the wave pattern of the oceans, but there are no corresponding protuberances on the Lenox Globe; these imperfections were probably removed from the Lenox Globe during its finishing.

Missinne thus maintains that the Lenox Globe was not engraved, but rather cast from the ostrich egg globe using a very specific and unusual technique. At this period, the usual technique for making a cast of the ostrich egg globe would have been to use a wax inter-model. That is, a plaster of Paris mould in several pieces would have been made of the object, the mould would have been used to make a wax inter-model of the object, and then a cast would have been made from the inter-model using lost-wax casting. He believes that a single plaster of Paris mould was made of each half of the ostrich egg globe (rather than using a mould made of several pieces for each half of the globe), and that the Lenox globe was cast directly from these two moulds. The 50 % loss of shell density in the ostrich egg globe, as shown by computer tomography, is consistent with the globe having had an original diameter of approximately 11.4 cm. In direct casting, shrinkage of about 1.5 % from model to cast is typical, and this is consistent with the Lenox Globe, which has a diameter of 11.2 cm, being a cast of the ostrich egg globe.

Geographical features and sources used to make the ostrich egg globe

For many countries and territories in the world, (e.g. Japan, Newfoundland (Canada), Judea, Russia, Brazil, Arabia) this is the oldest known engraved depiction on a globe.

The globe reflects the knowledge gleaned by Christopher Columbus and other very early European explorers including Cabral and Amerigo Vespucci after whom America was named. The shape of Asia on the globe, with its large 'tiger-leg' shaped peninsula jutting south (see illustration on opposite page), shows the influence of Henricus Martellus. The globe also has information from the travels of Marco Polo, clearly showing that the Lenox Globe and the ostrich egg globe had several sources.

For the newly discovered lands in the west, the engraver must have had access to accounts of the travels of Columbus, the Corte-Reals, Cabral, and Amerigo Vespucci. It is noteworthy that the globe shows open water south of South America, even before Magellan's circumnavigation of the globe (1520). The South American continent is drawn with its southern point extended to the east; there are other examples of this southern tip curving to the east, and these include the world map of Cantino (c. 1502), the Contarini-Rosselli map (1506), the map of Piri Reis (1513), and the world map by Lopo Homem in the Miller Atlas (1519).

There are 71 names on the ostrich egg globe. Most of them, 41 (or 58 %) are on the enlarged Asian continent; thirteen (or 18 %) are on the European continent; eleven (or 15 %) on the African continent. Only seven of the names are in the Western Hemisphere; no names are shown for North America, which is represented as a group of scattered islands incl. Newfoundland; three names are shown in South America (*Mundus Novus* or 'New World', *Terra de Brazil,* and *Terra Sanctae Crucis,* or *'Land of the* Holy Cross'). Japan ('ZIPANCRI') is shown in the Caribbean area. All names for oceans and seas are omitted.

The names of the Arctic Circle and the Tropic of Cancer are engraved on the ostrich egg globe but the actual parallels are not engraved. On the South American continent there are traces (a fine double line) of engravings forming the parallel of the Tropic of Capricorn. The Equator is neither named nor engraved, but is formed by the joining of the two half spheres.

On the southeastern coast of Asia there is a legend that reads 'HIC SVNT DRACONES' (Here there are dragons). This legend sounds like something that would appear on many medieval and Renaissance maps and globes, but in fact it is rare, and the ostrich egg globe and the Lenox Globe are the only two on which it is found.

The globe depicts ships of different sizes and types, monsters, snakes, braided waves, a shipwrecked sailor with a facial expression like an angel, a captain holding a small cross.

Searching for the maker of the ostrich egg globe

But where was the ostrich egg globe created? There are very good reasons to look to Italy.

First, the strong culture of artistic patronage in Italy created promising conditions for the creation of the ostrich egg globe. The competition among the ruling ducal houses including the Este in Ferrara, the

Asia, showing the large peninsula jutting southward at the right which is evidence of the influence of Henricus Martellus,
on the ostrich egg globe (above) and on the Lenox globe (below).



Borgias and Sforzas in Milan, and the Medici in Florence, attracted and supported exceptional artists and created a demand for the unique. There were patrons of art in other European countries, of course, but the environment in Italy seem to have been particularly favourable for the creation of something as exotic as the ostrich egg globe.

Some of the cartographic evidence on the globe, in particular, points to Italy: the distinctive Asian peninsula comes from Henricus Martellus, and Martellus was working in Florence.



Photos: courtesy of the Washington Map Society

In 1500, Florence was the richest city of Europe and the centre of power of the Medici family, who were important patrons of the arts. The city was also one of the most important centres of map production. Florence was not only home to Martellus, but also to the cosmographers Paolo Toscanelli, Francesco Berlinghieri, and Francesco Rosselli.

A map that was designed by Giovanni Matteo Contarini and engraved by Rosselli, and printed in 1506, is quite similar to the ostrich egg globe and the Lenox Globe. Francesco Rosselli was a well-known engraver and prolific cartographer and is also said to have made globes. Rosselli

could have been a candidate for the creator of the ostrich egg globe, but a comparison of the calligraphy, orthography and other engraved details on his maps with the engraving on the globe, showed that they are very different. Thus Rosselli cannot be accepted as the creator of the ostrich egg globe.

Possible links with the workshop of Leonardo da Vinci

In his Portolan article, Missinne argues that the influence from the workshop of Leonardo da Vinci played a role in the creation of the ostrich egg globe.

Among his many talents, Leonardo was an accomplished cartographer. Most of his surviving maps are painted, local maps.

A world map in gores, dated to the early sixteenth century, was found among papers written in Leonardo's hand in Windsor Castle; although it cannot be attributed to Leonardo, in particular, because the handwriting on it is so different from Leonardo's, Missinne believes that this map was produced with some influence from Leonardo's workshop. This is based on sketches on two folios of Leonardo's Codex Atlanticus (in the *Biblioteca Ambrosiana* in Milan, specifically folios 521r and 757r. 48) showing sets of four equilateral triangles used to cover part of a sphere, exactly as is done in the Windsor map. This type of globe gore is very unusual. Their application to a spherical surface could only have been made with difficulty, if at all; indeed one cannot be certain that in so outlining a map of the world the draughtsman's intention was to use it in globe construction. The plan seems to have never been followed by any other map makers, or by any other globe maker.

The uniqueness of this type of gores renders it essentially certain that the Windsor map was inspired by Leonardo's ideas and designs.

In fact if gores were used in the creation of the ostrich egg globe, it seems very likely indeed that these Leonardo-style gores were used to transfer cartographic data to the halves of the ostrich egg globe. In addition, the depictions of the New World on the gore-map erroneously attributed to Leonardo and the Lenox Globe (and hence on the ostrich egg globe) are similar, and seem to be derived from the same prototype.

As the evidence is strong that the gore-map was produced with some influence from Leonardo's workshop, it is likely that the ostrich egg globe was as well.

Missinne also notes some iconographical evidence that connects the globe with Leonardo's circle.

In the ocean south of Asia there is a large sailing ship, a square rigged carrack with one mast. A similar image is found in the *De sphaera* manuscript (in the *Biblioteca Estense Universitaria* of Modena); made around 1470, attributed to Cristoforo de Predis (1440–1486), who knew Leonardo da Vinci well.

On the other hand, in Leonardo's voluminous surviving writings, there is no reference to the recent discoveries in Asia and the New World. In addition, the dynamic style in which water is depicted on the ostrich egg globe is totally different from that on any of the maps that we know Leonardo made.

Leonardo was a very accomplished caster, but then so were many other artists in Renaissance Italy, and there is no evidence that would connect Leonardo with the casting of the Lenox Globe from the ostrich egg globe.

In his August 2013 article in the Portolan, Missinne therefore concluded: 'There does not seem to be enough evidence, however, to establish any closer link between Leonardo and the ostrich egg globe'.

But, since then, Missinne has found new evidence, with the help of international leading Renaissance and Map Specialists, which leads him to consider that the ostrich egg globe can be attributed to Leonardo da Vinci himself, rather than simply having been 'produced with some influence from Leonardo's workshop', hereby changing the history of early cartography. A new, extensive publication of these facts is being planned. It is based on the world-wide positive response to the article, personal visits to Milan, Mantua, Pavia and Florence and the input of important researchers in the field of Leonardo da Vinci.

Summary composed of citations from
Stefaan Missinne's 17-page article
in the 2013 Summer Edition of *The Portolan,*
by Jean-Louis Renteux



Stefaan Missinne received his PhD in Economic and Social Sciences from the University of Economics in Vienna in 1990. He is Laureate of the Royal Prince Albert Society.

By profession, he is a Real Estate Project Developer, based in Austria, where he resides.

Having spent many years in the USA (AFS), Latin America and Asia, he has been collecting art, including old maps, ancient globes and art chamber objects. He speaks several languages including Dutch, French, English, German, Spanish and Italian.

As representative of IMCoS (the International Map Collectors Society) in Austria, he organised the IMCoS 2012 annual symposium in Vienna. He is a member of the WMS, Coronelli Society and BIMCC.

He is the author of 'Ivory Globes. Distinguishing Elephant Ivory from Calcium Carbonate, or distinguishing the real from the fake', in the IMCoS Journal Nor 79, Winter 1999, pp. 25–28 and of the article on the silver globe of King James II (c. 1695), Issue 83 (Spring 2012) of The Portolan.

The International Cartographic Association (ICA) conference
Dresden, 25-30 August 2013



The ICA is the big worldwide academic organisation for cartography. Every two years it organises a conference. As this is on cartography and not specifically on the history of cartography, as such this holds little interest for our members. However, among the various committees the ICA harbours, there's also the Committee on the History of Cartography, chaired by our member, Elri Liebenberg. This committee mainly focuses on the 19th and 20th century cartography, making it a little 'modern' for most of our members, but nevertheless it focuses on topics that are often fascinating. You'll read about these further on.

Drooling in Dresden

The conference included a visit to the Saxon State Library, where the staff had prepared an impressive display of part of their old maps. Among them the oldest manuscript map of Saxony, from the 15th century. The maps on display were all commented in German and English and were all in outstanding condition. This is all the more remarkable, since most of the collection was taken to Russia after the war and was only partly returned later on.

Baffled in Berlin

The conference also included an optional visit to the National Library of Germany, in Berlin. It has been under refurbishment for 16 years now and it is estimated that it will take another eight years before it's finished. We were shown an infinitely small part of the 1 120 000 maps (half of them from before WWI and c. 30 000 are manuscript maps) they have. We didn't have time to look into the 560 globes…

Here, as in Sachsen, there are big plans to make the maps more accessible, but they so far have not been carried out (By the way: each year this library spends 100 000 euro to buy any printed map that is published. Anywhere. Yes, that's 5 zeros).

Homepage: http://staatsbibliothek-berlin.de.

A special mention should be made here of the IKAR project, the cataloguing project of rare and valuable maps up to 1850. You can access it (also in English and French) on: http://ikar.staatsbibliothek-berlin.de.

Mathematische und Physicalischer Salon

Germans excel in inventing impossible names. Ever tried asking your way to a place like this? Well, when or if you finally get there, you're in for a treat. The Electors of Saxony were keen collectors of objects of art, including instruments for surveying, measuring, weighing, counting etc. The most famous and spendthrift among them, August 'der Starcke' (incidentally: he was called so NOT because of his military feats as you might expect, but because he fathered something like 350 children…) was the one who paid for the scientific research to make European porcelain and thus created Meissen. Apparently, the man also indulged his second favourite organ - his brain - by buying Coronelli globes, that are now on display in this highly interesting museum.

But besides these very interesting visits, there was of course the programme of the conference itself. As explained before, the ICA focuses first and foremost on cartography. History of cartography was only one of the many aspects of the subject that were included in the programme. Nevertheless, here are some notes about *some* presentations in that field that I thought our members would be interested in. Here is a small selection:

J.G. Lehmann's system of slope hachures by W. Koch: at the end of the 19th century Lehmann created a mathematically well-founded slope hachure system that was only displaced after WWI by the combination of contour lines and shading.

Prague Atlas of João Teixeira Albernaz – Commented Comparison maps from Guanabara Bay by Paulo Menezes. A manuscript atlas of the 17th century was discovered in the Nostitz Library, in Prague. Authorship was attributed to the Portuguese cartographer João Teixeira Albernaz I.

Ptolemy's World Map and Eratosthenes' Circumference of the Earth by Irina Tupikova. The relationship between the determination of the circumference of the Earth and the geographical mapping performed by Ptolemy in his Geography is studied and the very high precision of Eratosthenes' result for the circumference of the Earth is confirmed.

'*Residentiekaarten', contents and usability of the 19th century topographical maps of Java* by Ferjan Ormeling. These maps of Java and Madura islands, produced from 1853-1910 at the scale 1:100 000 received gold medals at a number of world exhibitions because of the advanced reproduction techniques used for their production. They contain a wealth of information.

Dear Reader, if you are interested in one of these articles, you can simply email me and I will gladly provide you with more information.



Caroline De Candt
president@bimcc.org

To find more on the National Library of Germany, in Berlin:
List of new acquisitions: http://staatsbibliothek-berlin.de/kartenabteilung/recherche-und-ressourcen/neuerwerbungen.html.
List of topographical map series: http://staatsbibliothek-berlin.de/kartenabteilung/recherche-und-ressourcen/topo-liste.html.
Map Collections: http://staatsbibliothek-berlin.de/kartenabteilung/aufgaben-profil/kartensammlungen-berlin-potsdam.html.

How I got into cartography

Colin Dupont, PhD student under a joint project of the University of Leuven and the Royal Library of Belgium, talks to the Newsletter.



colin.dupont@kbr.be

Colin Dupont is studying the maps of Jacob van Deventer which are in the Royal Library's collection, and took time out to talk to the Newsletter.

What does Cartography mean to you?

I came late to cartography when I started work at the Library, but I had always been interested in maps. At school I always liked maps as they often help you understand what people are talking about.

What exactly does your research involve?

I am part of the IAP 7/26 *City and Society in the Low Countries (1200-1850)*[1] financed by the Belgian Science Policy Office. This is a system that supports networks of (young) researchers from different Federal Institutions and Universities in order to set up collaboration between the different communities of Belgium. In my case it allows me to work here at the Royal Library of Belgium under the direction of Wouter Bracke and at the same time study for a PhD at the University of Leuven under the direction of Jelle Haemers and Bram Vannieuwenhuyze.

I'm working on the city maps made by Jacob van Deventer during the 16th century at the request of the King of Spain Philip II. More precisely, I am working on the maps that are preserved here in the library. We are talking about 74 maps of cities in what is now Belgium, the north of France and Luxembourg.

My research has two aspects: on the one hand I'm making a critical study of the collection. I would like to find the answers to questions such as: How accurate were these maps? In which year were they made? Why were they made? What was the relationship between Jacob van Deventer and the Spanish authorities?

On the other hand I use these maps to study the history of the landscape of the cities. They are quite accurate sources for the study of the morphology and the growth of the cities they represent.

Besides the more classical study, I analyse these maps using a new method developed by Bram Vannieuwenhuyze: Digital Thematic Deconstruction [see BIMCC Newsletter No 47]. Basically I redraw each element of the map into a Geographical Information System. By doing this, I am sure to have seen all the information that the map contains. Each of the items is then put into a category. These categories are functional; they correspond to the role of the elements on the map. There are the fortifications, the roads, the metadata, the blank space, etc. Redrawing the maps and dividing them into categories allow me to do two things: on the one hand I can see the spatial spread of similar items, on the other hand I'm able to deliver map 'occupation' statistics for each category. For example, I've discovered that on these so called 'city-maps', the city in question in fact occupies only 5 to 20 % of the sheet!

What did you need to study to get this far?

I started to work here at the Map Department in February 2011. I was working on the Cartesius project that aims to put online the Belgian federal cartographic heritage. My job was to georeference the collection of maps made by Philippe-Christian Popp in the 19th century.

Working all day long on these documents threw up a lot of questions. So I tried to do some research on my own but I realised that not much was written about this cartographer. So, with the support of Wouter Bracke, I started to put together a research project focusing on this collection. Unfortunately this project was not accepted.

One year later, in May 2012, I applied to work on the research project on Jacob van Deventer. Thanks to my History studies (my first degree) but also to my experience here in the Map department, I got the job.

As regards skills, I have needed to learn to use several digital tools, among them GIS and MapAnalyst.

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

In my experience as a historian, we might think that cartography is History's poor relation. This is perhaps because the discipline lies at the crossroads between humanities and the exact sciences. Nevertheless, last year at the University of Leuven we had many students in history who were working on historical maps.

But there are other ways for young people to get interested in cartography. I'm thinking of video games for example. A lot of these use maps as tools to play

1- http://www.cityandsociety.be

André Vanden Eynde

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Specialist in plans and views of



'Valenchiene' [Valenciennes] map by Jacob van Deventer, c. 1555 (KBR)

the game or even as the subject of the game. There, the maps can be imaginary or realistic. SimCity for example proposes building a city and therefore mapping it. Among the more realistic games, you have Assassin's Creed that takes place in old cities, for example Jerusalem during the 3rd Crusade or Rome during the Renaissance. Then there are two series of historical games that I particularly like: Europa Universalis and Victoria. In both of them, you have to chose a country and rule it – during the Ancien Régime for Europa Universalis and during the 19th century for Victoria. The game experience in these two products is all about maps. The basis of the game is a world map with terra incognita to discover and your country to expand.

In fact, if you think about this point, there are very few games without maps. Maps form the basis for most of them. Of course we're talking here about other forms of cartography (digital and entertainment). But this is one of the new opportunities for this discipline... and maybe a new way to grab young people's interest. As teenager it was probably one of my ways to get into cartography.

Video games recently became a subject of research. Samuel Rufat of the University from Cergy-Pontoise and Hoviq Ter Minassian from the Faculty of Tours wrote several articles and books on this subject. They also use some of these games with didactical goals, for the explanation of urban models of development for example.[2]

Are there careers to be made in cartography?

Yes, several, and different kinds of career. You could work as cartographer and produce maps into different contexts: topographical maps for the knowledge of a country, road maps for drivers, tourist maps for guidebooks or 'entertainment' maps for video games.

You could also work as a scientist. Here you have two possibilities. On the one hand, you could design new ways to represent the world or a part of it. On the other hand, you could study maps as representations of the world doing history of cartography, here, at the Royal Library for example.

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

The best thing is the opportunity I have been given to do research on the really interesting collection of maps by Jacob van Deventer. I've travelled a few times for my work and have always been surprised to see that there are people who know this collection, including in other countries

What I also really enjoy is the opportunity I now have to study and discover new tools such as QuantumGIS, MapAnalyst, and so on.

Interview by Nicola Boothby
nicola.boothby@telenet.be

2- See for exemple RUFAT (Samuel), TER MINASSIAN (Hoviq) (dir.), *Les jeux vidéo comme objet de recherche*, L>P, Questions Théoriques, Paris, 2011 or TER MINASSIAN (Hoviq), RUFAT (Samuel), 'Et si les jeux vidéo servaient à comprendre la géographie ? ', in, *Cybergeo : European Journal of Geography*, Science et Toile, document 418, on line since 27 March 2008 (cybergeo.revues.org/17502)

A historical week-end in the French Hainaut – 19-20 October 2013

Twenty BIMCC members and friends participated in the visit of the Library in Valenciennes and in one or the other of the optional activities of this week-end organised by Jean-Louis Renteux.



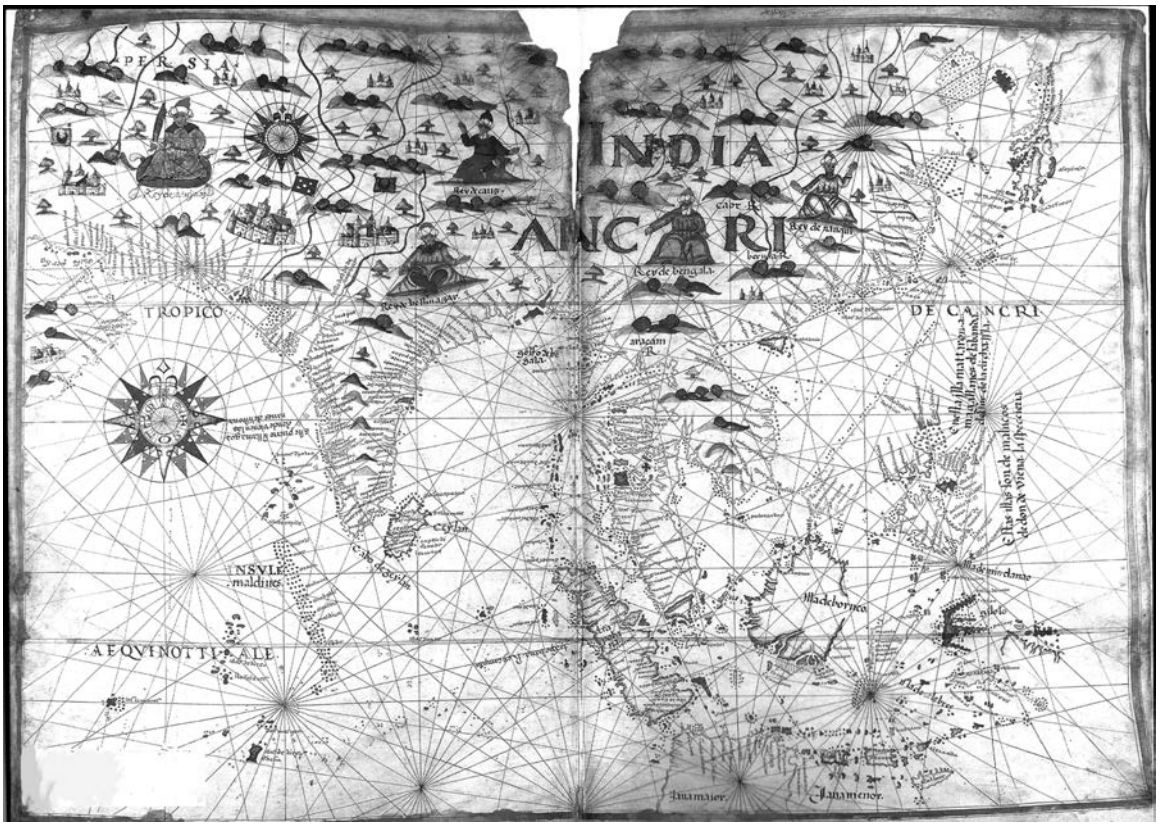
BIMCC group in Valenciennes' Library

Let's begin with Valenciennes

In the morning we started with an individual visit to the *Musée des Beaux-Arts* in Valenciennes. Although a small museum, we discovered an impressive collection of 16th and 17th c. Flemish and Dutch masters and a unique series of works by Jean-Baptiste Carpeaux (Valenciennes 1827 – Courbevoie 1875), the most famous sculptor and painter of the French Second Empire.

After a typical Italian lunch, we were guided by Marie-Pierre Dion, director of the *Bibliothèque municipale de Valenciennes,* into the ancient part of the Library. The room is impressive: 18 m long, 7 m wide, with a vaulted ceiling that rises to 8 metres. The tympana are covered with 18th century allegorical paintings. Ancient books cover all the walls. On the large tables, books and maps had been specially prepared for us. We were in the *Bibliothèque des Jésuites.* It was a part of the Jesuit college erected in the 17th century. After the expulsion of the Society in 1765, the buildings and the collection were administered by the civil authorities and were, therefore, not seized nor destroyed during the Revolution. This room is now a rare example of a library still in its original conditions, 'fossilised' as it was in 1749. The collections confiscated during the Revolution, from the nearby abbey of Saint-Amand and from the 'Ermitage' castle of the Duc de Croÿ in Condé-sur-l'Escaut, were incorporated into the Bibliothèque which now holds one of the most remarkable collections in France.

After the history of the library, Marie-Pierre Dion told us about the life of Emmanuel de Croÿ (1718 – 1784), prince of the Holy Roman Empire and also Duke of Croÿ under the French regime. He led a military career in France, distinguishing himself at the battle of Fontenoy (near Tournai) in 1745; he received the rank of Marshall at the end of his long career as a military administrator. He was not only a learned gentle-



Valenciennes's library contributed to *Europalia India* with this 1572 portolan in the atlas by Jaimes Holives

man interested in science and in all the new discoveries of the 18th century, but also an entrepreneur who played a key role in the creation of the coal mining industry in the Valenciennes region. Marie-Pierre Dion presented a selection of atlases and maps from his collection, among which a portolan atlas of 1572 by Jaimes Holives, comprising eight beautifully illuminated maps on vellum.

Apart from his collection of books and maps, the main value of Emmanuel de Croÿ's legacy is in the diaries he kept during his whole life, recording all of his activities. As they were kept intact in the family, they provide us now with a great knowledge on all matters of his time. As he described his military missions in detail, they were quite often accompanied by military maps. He also entertained correspondence with many travellers and explorers of his time; Marie-Pierre Dion even chanced upon hitherto unknown letters from English hydrographer Alexander Dalrymple and from Peter Simon Pallas, Prussian explorer of the Russian Empire.

The Valenciennes Library holds 70 Carolingian manuscripts (the second largest collection in France) which were seized from the abbey of Saint-Amand in 1789. Among them is the *Cantilène de Sainte Eulalie* [Sequence of Saint Eulalia] which dates from 880 and is considered as the oldest extant poem in old French. Marie-Pierre Dion showed us two rare manuscripts, both from the 9th century. The first one entitled *De natura rerum,* by the Venerable Bede, comprises two complete volumes on astronomy. The second one illustrates the *Apocalypse figurée* (one of the four oldest complete cycles of illustration of the Apocalypse), considered a masterpiece of 'barbaric interpretation of the art of late antiquity'*.

A relaxed evening

Our visit of the Bibliothèque was just finished when we had the opportunity to attend there a *Récréation musicale,* with one hour of baroque music (harpsichord, flute and cello) by the chamber trio *Harmonia Sacra.*

In the evening, the majority of the participants indulged in a gastronomic dinner at the 'Auberge du Bon Fermier', a cosy and charming place, which has been operating continuously as an inn since the 17th c. Some of us even stayed there overnight.

The day after

Le Quesnoy was our destination for the Sunday. We were welcomed by Bernard Debrabant, President of the *Cercle historique du Quesnoy.* This gentleman is a unique authority on the history of the *place-forte,* techniques of fortifications, military architecture, local and regional history. He led us to the premises of his Circle, which look like a small historical museum, filled with scale models, maps, engravings and other displays, together with a large contemporary plan-relief of Le Quesnoy. These, as well as plans he had prepared for the occasion, helped him to give us a historical introduction.



Plan-relief of Le Quesnoy

Le Quesnoy received its first walls in the 12th century. They were completed in the 16th century, during the Spanish period, and significantly renewed by Vauban, after the city was taken by Louis XIV in 1656.

The theoretical part was followed by first-hand experience through a walking tour of the southern part of the fortifications of Le Quesnoy. With many comments about the ramparts, bastions, banquettes, berms, hornworks, tenailles, etc. so that none of us remained ignorant of the subject!

The visit was followed by a last meal at a waterside restaurant located within the fortifications (near the Porte Faurœulx), thus concluding a pleasant week-end in French Hainaut.

Many thanks to Jean-Louis for his superb organisation!

Lydia Cordon and Pierre Parmentier
lydiacordon.paf@telenet.be &
pierrecparmentier@gmail.com



BIMCC group around plans in Le Quesnoy's History Circle

Some figures about Valenciennes' municipal library:
1400 manuscripts, 135 incunabula, 2000 post-incunabula and 16th century books, 200 000 printed documents amongst which 50 000 ancient books from the 16th to the 20th centuries, approx. 10 000 drawings, old master prints, photographs and ancient maps, 2 000 linear metres of archives. (http://bibliotheque.valenciennes.fr)

* These manuscripts can be browsed on-line at:

- http://www.europeanaregia.eu/fr/manuscrits/valenciennes-bibliotheque-municipale-ms-174/fr
- http://bibliothequevalenciennes.fr/Fileadmin/PORTAIL/Bibliotheque/manuscrits/apocalypse_figuree/MS99/index.html.

MAPPING INDIA

BIMCC International Conference, Saturday 7 December 2013, Brussels

At 10.00 sharp, our president Caroline De Candt opened the conference, the first of its kind on the history of mapping of the Indian peninsula and welcomed over sixty participants, local members and visitors from all over the world, the USA, Australia and other European countries, in the *salle Lippens* of the Royal Library.

The programme covered many aspects, different approaches and influences concerning the early history of cartography of the Indian subcontinent. The theme of this year's conference was once more aligned with the *Europalia India* festival, comprising many cultural, scientific and other events all over Belgium during several months of 2013 - 2014.

A small exhibition was organised in the conference room with the manuscript map of the Banquibazar region after Cobbé and its printed version published by Fricx (1726) from the Royal Library and other items brought by participants: a copy of the d'Anville map (1752), the Rennell map (1783), the triangulation of the great meridian by Everest, various books on Indian cartography.

The first speaker was Manosi Lahiri, a professional in geographic information systems and author of 'Mapping India', a large and very well illustrated book of maps of Hindustan covering the Indian subcontinent (see BIMCC Newsletter No 47). This first paper was a welcome introduction to the history of what is today's India: the influences since Alexander the Great and the Portuguese circumnavigation of the Cape of Good Hope by Vasco da Gama which opened up commercial prospects to European navigators, who created local warehouses, trading with local markets. Finding the way to India and back was the first concern of explorers, the dominant winds of monsoon seasons were of prime importance, as was the knowledge of the harvest seasons of spices, essential for the trade. This was reflected in many European maritime maps which were shown in a *YouTube* video* presented by Manosi, and which are also reproduced in her book. The maps of Huyghen van Linschoten were important and introduced the VOC to India. French, Dutch, English and Portuguese settlements necessitated local continental maps. Under the English period, the map production of the many separate kingdoms was improved and enlarged to satisfy the needs of the administration.



Speakers Susan Gole and Manosi Lahiri seat in the front row of the Lippens room at the KBR

The coffee-break gave most participants the possibility to meet Manosi (whose editor offers a 30 % discount when you buy her book!).

The president presented the second speaker: Susan Gole. This maplady needed no introduction to the audience, as Susan was for many years chairman of IMCoS and the editor of their journal. She lived in India for 30 years and has published several books on cartography. She introduced us to Indian maps made locally before, or without, the intervention of European cartographers. This approach was totally new and surprising for many in the audience. The scroll maps of

* see http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BhODHjFVqmY

ANTIQUARIAAT PLANTIJN
D.R. Duncker

Ginnekenmarkt 5
4835 JC Breda
Nederland

Tel +31 76 560 44 00

E-mail: dieter.d@planet.nl
www.plantijnmaps.com

Old maps, prints, atlases and illustrated books

12 to 20 m long are often pilgrimage routes for worshippers from one temple to the next. They are not geographical maps, but are like the Peutinger tables, a useful guide for the traveller. The beautiful 1730 city map of Surat, 2 m x 2 m, fully explained the progress of the fortifications of the city, well before the English 1817 map. Canals were developed and long roads built, well before the English period. Susan finally urged that these original Indian maps should be protected, made accessible to scholars and studied in the near future.

Jean Charles Ducène could not join us and so we missed his contribution on the Islamic approach to the mapping of India.

An Indian lunch buffet was served on the upper floor of the Royal Library and all could enjoy the view over Brussels and the Town Hall tower; lively conversation between participants was suspended by the call of the president to return to the conference room to listen to the next speaker: Andrew Cook.

Mapping India under the British focused on the input of the English East India Company, the financial background of the company and the way it started with little experience in long distance sailing, and so had to use pilots, maps and expertise from those who had been to India. As other Europeans did before, they set up warehouses from where they traded with local markets. Most important was the safety of the sea routes and the anchorages on the way to and from India. The sea charts were completed with the dominant wind directions throughout the year and the information on where to trade what. By improving the existing maps borrowed from other competing countries, and developing maps of the interior and trading routes, they paved the way for future military intervention and colonisation of the subcontinent.

Dejanirah Couto, the next speaker, focused on the Portuguese input to the cartography of India. Portuguese sailors circumnavigated the Cape of Good Hope in the late 15th century and opened the sea route to the spices. Up till then, nutmeg and pepper came to



Andrew Cook, Jan Parmentier and Dejanirah Couto

Europe by land and had cost a fortune. She briefly sketched the naval history of Portugal and the improvements on the caravel ships before focusing on the settlement in Goa, the development of the city and local map production in Goa, particularly by Fernando Vaz Dourado. We saw the atlases and maps produced in Goa. In a very learned paper Dejanirah highlighted the interaction of the various continental influences in the cartographic productions in India. Goa was an important Portuguese settlement with cultural influence also on its hinterland.

The final presentation was shared by Jan Parmentier and Hans Kok.

Jan presented the *Oostendse Companie* created in Ostend under the Austrian period giving access to the East that had not been possible under the Spanish period. Like others**,** they originally lacked experience of long range sailing and trading but hired the expertise from abroad. Comparing the sea charts they generally used, they found the English maps superior to the Dutch ones. In fact, we know that the VOC kept their maps and information secret. Ships from Ostend took a route to India avoiding a stop at the Cape, controlled by the Dutch. Jan showed Ostend as it was in those days and the difficulty of access for larger vessels due to the sandbanks on the coast.

Hans Kok continued with the VOC history and confirmed the Dutch had colonised the Cape to give a safe haven for their ships and to control supplies for the sailing in both directions between India and Europe; with the possibility resupply at this stop-over, a larger cargo of spices could be carried, with proportional profitability increases. Hans went on to show a great number of settlements on the Indian coasts and the development of more detailed cartography of the interior lands and the map by Fricx based on information by Cobbé. He finally completed his paper with the map produced under Rennell.

The president concluded the conference just before 17.00 as the Library closed and the group moved to a nearby hotel bar for a drink.



Jan De Graeve
jan@degraeve-geo.eu



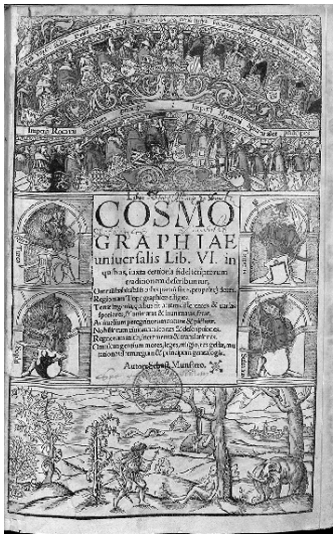
Jean-Louis Renteux, Caroline De Candt, Manosi Lahiri, Hans Kok, Andrew Cook, Jan Parmentier and Dejanirah Couto

BIMCC Programme for 2014

- Tuesday 18 February 2014, at 14.30

Excursion to Bruges' Cultuurbibliotheek and Openbare Bibliotheek

Venue: Cultuurbibliotheek, Magdalenastraat 30, B-8200 Bruges
(15 min. walk from the station -- see: http://www.cultuurbibliotheek.be/vakken/cartografie.php).



Visit to the Cultuurbibliotheek [Culture library] where the Librarian, Claude Anthierens, will receive us, to show the cartographic treasures of their collection.

The visit will be guided, in Dutch; ad-hoc translation into English will be provided to those members requiring assistance.

After the visit, participants could enjoy a meal together, in a good restaurant on the Market place of Bruges.

At 20.00, in the Public Library (Openbare Bibliotheek Brugge, Kuipersstraat 3, B-8000 Bruges), BIMCC member Jan De Graeve will give a lecture (in Dutch) introducing the cosmography of the 16th century and the book *Cosmographia* of Sebastian Münster. A fully colored copy of this *Cosmographia* (Basel: Henricus Petri, 1552) has recently been acquired by the Library and will be exhibited — it can be seen on-line at: http://www.flandrica.be/items/show/1015/.

Please register before 8 February 2014 on our website: www.bimcc.org

- Saturday 15 March 2014, at 15.30: 16th Annual General Meeting (AGM)

Venue: Rue Royale 80, B-1000 Brussels
Accessible by train (Central station) and metro (Central station and Park)

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.

- Saturday 15 March 2014, at 18.00: Map Evening

Venue: Rue Royale 80, B-1000 Brussels
Accessible by train (Central station) and metro (Central station and Park)

This traditional BIMCC event offers you the opportunity to meet informally with other map enthusiasts; it brings together all those interested in maps for a chat about their own favourite pieces, and usually some quite surprising elements come up. We invite you to bring a piece from your map collection to comment or talk about.

This is also an occasion for newcomers to get to know the Circle: non-members are welcome. Wine and snacks will be served.

Admission: EUR 10.00 to be paid at the reception desk.

Please register before 1 March 2014 on our website: www.bimcc.org

- Saturday 6 December 2014: BIMCC Conference, 'Mapping in times of war – military cartography through the ages up to World War I'

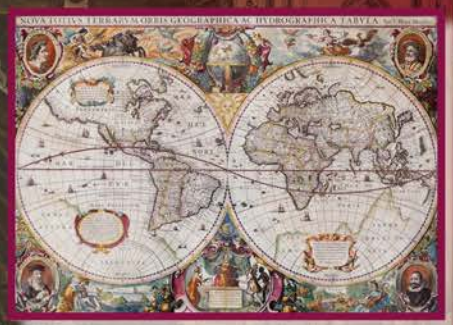
This year, the BIMCC annual International Conference will be part of a joint venture with the ICA (International Cartographic Association), the International symposium on 'Cartography in Times of War and Peace' taking place from 2 to 6 December 2014, in Ghent and in Brussels (see p. 44 below for an outline of this symposium).

Venue: Royal Library of Belgium,
Keizerslaan 2 Boulevard de l'Empereur, Brussels, (near the Central Station).
Admission is free for BIMCC members, non-members pay 10€ at entrance.
Lunch is being arranged in the Library's cafeteria, with catering services. Price: about 35€.

15
febbraio
2014

ore 11.00 - 18.00

Hotel
Michelangelo
Milano
P.zza Duca d'Aosta (staz.ne centrale)





con la collaborazione di:
Associazione Culturale Civitellarte
Associazione Roberto Almagià
Museo della Cartografia Lombarda

IIº Milano Map Fair

www.milanomapfair.it
info@milanomapfair.it

All our readers are invited to send news items and announcements of cartographic events and exhibitions to webmaster@bimcc.org.
For up-to-date News and Events, see: www.bimcc.org/bimcc-newsevents.htm

News



Commemoration Rizzi Zannoni

At the initiative of Vladimiro Valerio, former President of the Italian Map Collectors' Association, the *Associazione Roberto Almagià,* a number of events will be organised in 2014 to commemorate the bicentenary of the death of Giovanni Antonio Rizzi Zannoni (1736-1814). The coordination of the celebrations will be in the hands of a National Committee in which numerous academic institutions participate.
Born in Padua, Rizzi Zannoni became an astronomer, geographer and cartographer who worked in Germany (1759-1762), in France (1762-1776), later in Venice, and then in Naples where he died.
On 24 January a commemorative plaque will be unveiled at the Castel Sant'Elmo near Naples where Rizzi Zannoni in 1782 made the first astronomical observation to determine the coordinates of the centre of the projected map of the Kingdom of Naples.
Read more about coming events and the story of this truly European scientist in the May Newsletter.

Dr Franz Wawrik (1940-2013)

With the passing of Franz Wawrik on 27 July, Austria lost one of her most profiled map historians. Wawrik studied history and geography at Vienna University, specialising in the history of discoveries and colonisation. He received his doctorate in 1967 and joined the Austrian National Library where he worked as a librarian first and later became the first Austrian map librarian. In 1986 he was nominated Director of the Map Department and of the Globe Collection.



Wawrik was author or co-author of more than 70 scientific publications on a wide range of subjects in the history of cartography. Although the emphasis of his work was on Austrian cartography, many of his titles gained him international recognition, as for example the *Lexikon zur Geschichte der Kartographie* (1986, with Ingrid Kretschmer and Johannes Dörflinger). In spite of a physical handicap he actively participated, often in a leading role, in numerous national and international conventions. Upon his retirement in 2000 he devoted much of his time and energy to the *International Coronelli Society for the Study of Globes,* became its vice-president and, in 2006, chief editor of the two journals of the Society, *Der Globusfreund* and its English edition *Globe Studies.*

Prof. Rudolf Schmidt (1924-2013)



Son of an Austrian industrial manager, Schmidt studied physics at the Vienna Technical University and, on his father's death in 1955, ran the company for about thirty years. A gifted organiser, he took an active part in many professional and cultural associations dedicated to the arts, history and music (Konzerthaus) and became a vice president of the Protestant Church Council. In addition to numerous official distinctions, the title of Professor was conferred on him by the Austrian president.
In 1957, five years after the foundation of what became the *International Coronelli Society for the Study of Globes,* he joined that Society and became its President in 1978, a position he held until 2000. Over the years, he created an impressive collection of globes with which he participated in some remarkable globe exhibitions that were partly curated by himself. His many publications reflect his untiring efforts to expand the horizon of globe research for which his Society provided an ideal platform.
Rudolf Schmidt left his mark in the annals of the Coronelli Society as a person with a distinctive high profile, and he will be remembered in cartographic circles as an internationally much respected personality. He died, almost ninety years old, on 5 September 2013.

Events

Miami International Map Fair
8 – 9 February 2014
Miami, USA
This annual event showcases antique maps, rare books, panoramas and atlases from around the world. Peruse and purchase antique maps from some of the finest map dealers in the world. Learn about cartography through a series of lectures by experts in the field and enjoy special events held throughout the weekend.
Address/Venue: HistoryMiami, Miami-Dade Cultural Center, 101 West Flagler Street, Miami, Florida 33130.
Contact: For general inquiries, call +1 305-375-1615 or e-mail development@historymiami.org.
Hours of opening: 10.00 – 17.00, access price: USD 15.00.
URI: http://www.historymiami.org/visit/map-fair/

II° Milano Map Fair 2014
15 February 2014
Milano, Italia
Organisation: The Museum of Cartografia Lombarda, the Civitellarte Association, the Association Roberto Almagià (Italian Association of Collectors of Ancient Cartography)
Inauguration at 11.00 at the Hotel Michelangelo.
Venue: Hotel Michelangelo (Piazza Duca d'Aosta, Stazione Centrale)
Contact: Sergio Trippini, E-mail info@milanomapfair.it
http://www.milanomapfair.it

BIMCC Excursion to Bruges
18 February 2014
Bruges
Visit to the Cultuurbibliotheek [Culture library] and (Openbare Bibliotheek [Public Library].
See page 40 for details.
URI: http://www.bimcc.org/bimcc-programme.htm

The Oxford Seminars in Cartography
Oxford, United Kingdom

Soviet Intelligence Plans for the British Isles
6 March 2014
Conference by John Davies (Editor of Sheetlines, journal of the Charles Close Society).

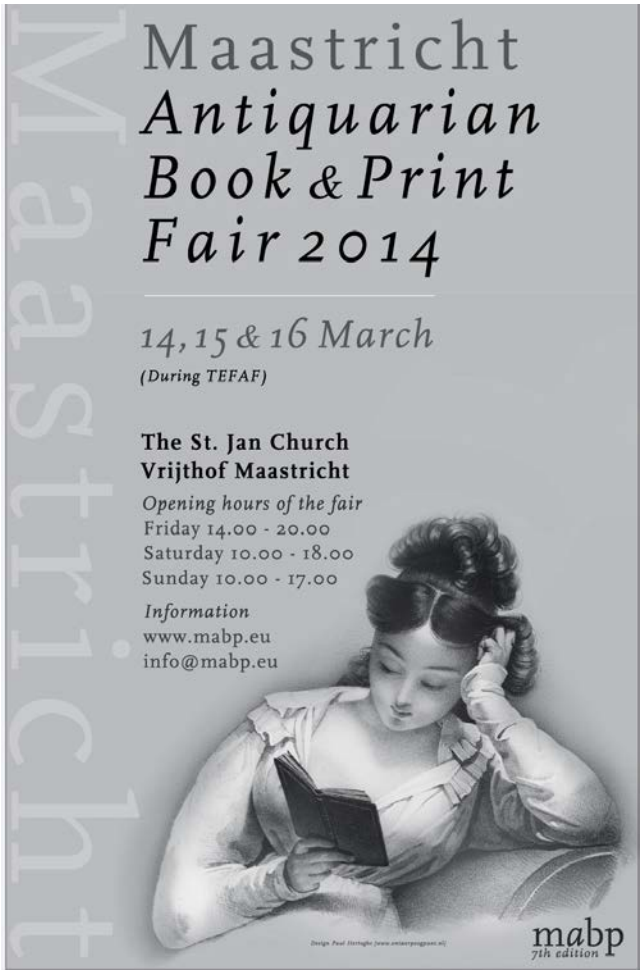
'Strangers on their own land': ideology, policy, and rational landscapes in the United States, 1825-1934
8 May 2014
Conference by Heather Winlow (Bath Spa University)

Venue: South Parks Road, Oxford, OX1 3QY
Contact: Map Room, Bodleian Library, Broad Street , Oxford OX1 3BG Telephone +44 (0)1865 287300
E-mail maps@bodleian.ox.ac.uk /dd
Seminar runs from 17.00 to 18.30.
At the University of Oxford, Centre for the Environment, South Parks Road, Oxford, OX1 3QY Free access.
http://www.bodleian.ox.ac.uk/maps/about

Maastricht Antiquarian Book & Print Fair 2014
14 - 16 March 2014
Maastricht
The St-Jan Church, Vrijthof Maastricht
Opening Hours: Friday 14.00 - 20.00, Saturday 10.00 - 18.00, Sunday 10.00 - 17.00
Info: www.mabp.eu, info@mabp.eu

BIMCC Map Evening
15 March 2014
Brussels
See page 40 for details.
Venue: Rue Royale 80, B-1000 Brussels
Admission: EUR 10.00 to be paid at the reception desk.
Information: www.bimcc.org

The Great Arc: Military Map-makers in India
27 March 2014
London
A lecture by John Keay. During the 19th century the Great Trigonometrical Survey conducted the longest measurement of the earth's circumference ever attempted. Presenter John Keay explores their epic undertaking which took 50 years to complete, at great expense and loss of life.
Venue: National Army Museum, Royal Hospital Road, Chelsea, London SW3 4HT
Contact: the General Enquiries desk, telephone: +44 20 7730 0717, e-mail: info@nam.ac.uk
Tickets can be purchased in the following ways: (a) by telephone: +44 20 7881 6600, (b) online: visit the Museum Shop and (c) at the Museum.
Ticket prices: standard: GBP 10.00
URI: http://www.nam.ac.uk/whats-on/celebrity-speakers/great-arc-military-map-makers-india



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

The 9th International Atlas Days

9 – 11 May 2014

Braunschweig and Wolfenbüttel, Germany

This yearly event will again bring together collectors and all those interested in atlases published in German-speaking countries, mainly of the 19th and 20th centuries. The accent this time is on atlases produced by Westermann (Diercke Atlases) and other firms in Brunswick. On the first two days (Friday and Saturday), the programme foresees visits to publisher Westermann's archives, to the Georg-Eckert Institute for International Schoolbook Research, and to the world-famous Herzog August Library in nearby Wolfenbüttel. On the last day (Sunday) a visit to the Brunswick Institute for Regional History is planned.

As always, presentations on the subject are foreseen, and a book and atlas fair for participants (no dealers admitted) will be held on Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning, at which atlases, maps, travel literature and geographical handbooks may be exchanged. Although conducted in German, participants from Belgium, the Netherlands and France regularly attend – everybody is most welcome.

Please register as soon as possible, but not later than 1 March 2014 with the organiser Michael Willma who will provide full details of the programme and can assist with suggestions for accommodation. Participation fee of EUR 45.00 is to be paid on arrival. Contact Michael Willma, Mittelweg 26, D-38106 Braunschweig, tel. +49-(0)171-198 66 41 or +49-(0)531-30 39 71, e-mail km.willma@t-online.de.

Second ISHMap Symposium

13 June 2014

Paris

The second symposium of the International Society for the History of the Map (ISHMap), organised in cooperation with the French National Library and the French Committee of Cartography, will be held at the Bibliothèque nationale de France in Paris. The theme will be *Mapping Conflicts, Conflicts in Maps.*

The symposium will be held in English and is open to all. Admission is free. To register please visit http://ishm.elte.hu .

International symposium 'Cartography in Times of War and Peace'

2 – 6 December 2014

Ghent and Brussels, Belgium

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

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

When? Tuesday 2 (pm) and Wednesday 3 Dec.
Where? Ghent University Congress Centre

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

When? Thursday 4 and Friday (morning) 5 Dec.
Where? Ghent University Congress Centre 'Het Pand'

- Brussels Map Circle (BIMCC): annual International Conference, themed **'Mapping in times of war – military cartography through the ages up to World War I'**

When? Saturday 6 December 2014
Where? Royal Library of Belgium, Brussels

Registration will open in March 2014. At that time it will be possible to register for each event individually or for the entire joint symposium through the online registration system.
During the conference there will be several optional social events. Already planned are a conference dinner and visits to Ghent University's Museum of Science, the Mercator Museum in Sint-Niklaas and the In Flanders Fields Museum in Ypres.
Language: English
URI: http://geoweb.ugent.be/histocarto2014/

Exhibitions

Atlas der Neederlanden: de dageraad van het Koninkrijk [Atlas der Neederlanden - the dawn of the Kingdom]

18 October 2013 – 9 February 2014

Amsterdam

The centrepiece of the exhibition is the *Atlas der Neederlanden*, the largest 'atlas factice' (composite atlas) of its kind. With more than 600 maps, the atlas shows how the Kingdom of the Netherlands has taken shape. In recent years, the maps in the nine impressive volumes of the *Atlas der Neederlanden* have been restored and digitised. A highly-exclusive facsimile edition of the original atlas will be published during the exhibition, as will a book about the original *Atlas der Neederlanden* by Jan Werner, the curator of Maps and Atlases.

In the UvA ErfgoedLab (the room for heritage-based experiments), it will be possible to see the development from triangulation to GPS system for mapping the Netherlands during the exhibition.

See report on page 5.

Amsterdam University, Oude Turfmarkt 129
Hours: Tue–Fri 10.00 – 17.00, Sat–Sun 13.00 – 17.00

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

Charting the Land of Flowers: 500 Years of Florida Maps

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

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

Genie und Festung - Luxemburger Festungspläne in der Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin [Engineers and fortress building — Fortification plans of Luxembourg in the Berlin State Library]

4 October 2013 - March 2014
Luxembourg

This temporary exhibition is being held in cooperation with the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin (SBB) – Preußischer Kulturbesitz. It will show sixty plans from SBB funds which are among the most important kept abroad (See report on page 4).
URI: http://www.m3e.public.lu/fr/expositions/A-venir/index.html

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

12 June 2013 – 13 April 2014
Montreal, Canada

Discover some hundred maps from the Stewart Museum's collection, the largest, most consistent and comprehensive collection of ancient cartography and cosmography held by a private

AUCTION CALENDAR

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

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

6 April 2014

Henri Godts
Avenue Louise 230/6
B-1050 Brussels
tel. +32 (0)2 647 85 48
fax +32 (0)2 640 73 32
www.godts.com
books@godts.com
18 March 2014

Peter Kiefer Buch- und Kunstauktionen
Steubenstrasse 36
D-75172 Pforzheim
tel. +49 7231 92 320
fax +49 7231 92 32 16
www.kiefer.de, info@kiefer.de
14 - 15 February,
25 - 26 April 2014

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fax +31 23 532 38 93
www.bubbkuyper.com
info@bubbkuyper.com
20 – 23 May 2014

Michel Lhomme
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librairie@michel-lhomme.com
February 2014

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7 November 2014

A & E Morel de Westgaver
Rue Henri Marichal 24,
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tel. + 32-(0)2-640.22.53,
www.moreldewestgaver.auction.fr
morel_de_westgaver@brutele.be
(to be announced)

The Romantic Agony
Acquaductstraat 38-40
B-1060 Brussels
tel. +32 (0)2 544 10 55
fax +32 (0)2 544 10 57
www.romanticagony.com
auction@romanticagony.com
16 – 17 May 2014

Paulus Swaen Internet Auctions
www.swaen.com
paulus@swaen.com
11 – 18 March 2014

Marc van de Wiele
Sint-Salvatorskerkhof 7
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22 March 2014

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www.venator-hanstein.de
info@venator-hanstein.de
28 – 29 March 2014

museum in Quebec. On display are world maps, continental maps, maps of countries, sea charts, polar maps, celestial maps and city plans. A selection of navigational, astronomical and surveying instruments as well as globes of the earth and the heavens—all from the Stewart Museum's collection—will complement the exhibition. More than six centuries of mapmaking will be presented, with special emphasis on the Age of Discovery, from the 15th to the 18th centuries. This is an outstanding opportunity to discover the little-known yet fascinating world of ancient mapmaking.
Address/Venue: Stewart Museum, 20 chemin du Tour-de-l'Isle, Parc Jean-Drapeau, Montreal
Language: English and French
Contact: Josée Massicotte, telephone +1 514 388-0169, e-mail massicottejosee@videotron.ca
Admission: Adult – CAD 13.00, Senior (55 years and over) – CAD 10.00, Student (7 to 25 years) – CAD 10.00, Child (6 years and under) – free, Family – CAD 26.00
Open Wednesday to Sunday from 11.00 to 17.00.
URI: http://www.stewart-museum.org/en/20-000-leagues-over-land-and-sea-106.html

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

June 2014 (to be confirmed)
Valetta, Malta

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

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BRUSSELS MAP CIRCLE
(BIMCC asbl/vzw)
http://www.bimcc.org - info@bimcc.org

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

1. Provide an informal and convivial forum for all those with a specialist interest in maps, atlases, town views and books with maps, be they collectors, academics, antiquarians, or simply interested in the subject
2. Organise lectures on various aspects of historical cartography, on regions of cartographical interest, on documentation, paper conservation and related subjects
3. Organise visits to exhibitions, and to libraries and institutions holding important map and atlas collections.

In order to achieve these aims, the Circle organises the following annual events:

- A MAP EVENING in March or April, bringing together all those interested in maps and atlases for an informal chat about an item from their collection – an ideal opportunity to get to know the Circle.
- An EXCURSION to a map collection or exhibition.
- AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE on a specific major topic in December.

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

Official address
Avenue Louise 230/6
B-1050 Brussels

Honorary Presidents
Wulf Bodenstein
Avenue des Camelias 71, B-1150
Bruxelles - +32 (0) 2 772 69 09
e-mail: wulfbo@scarlet.be

Eric Leenders
Zwanenlaan 16, B-2610 Antwerpen
telephone: +32 (0) 3 440 10 81
e-mail: ericleenders@scarlet.be

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

Vice-President & Editor
(*Éditeur responsable*)
Jean-Louis Renteux
Rue des Floralies 62
B-1200 Brussels
telephone: + 32 (0)2 770 59 03
e-mail: editor@bimcc.org

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

Webmaster
Pierre Parmentier
e-mail: webmaster@bimcc.org

Scientific Adviser
Lisette Danckaert

Other Officers
- Lydia Cordon
e-mail: lydiacordon.paf@telenet.be
- Jan De Graeve
e-mail: jan@degraeve-geo.eu
- Peter Galezowski
e-mail: galezpe@hotmail.com
- Henri Godts
e-mail: 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 BIMCC events. Non-members pay full rates.

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

To become (and stay!) a member, please pay the membership dues EXCLUSIVELY by bank transfer (no cheques please) to the BIMCC bank account:
IBAN: BE52 0682 4754 2209
BIC: GKCCBEBB
and notify the Membership Secretary (treasurer@bimcc.org) indicating your name and address.

Maps in History
(BIMCC Newsletter)
The BIMCC currently publishes three issues per year.
It is distributed, not only to members of the Circle, but also to key institutions (universities, libraries) and to personnalities active in the field of the history of cartography, located in eighteen different countries.

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

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

Items presented for publication are submitted to the approval of the Editorial Committee.
Signed articles and reviews reflect solely the opinions of the author.

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

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