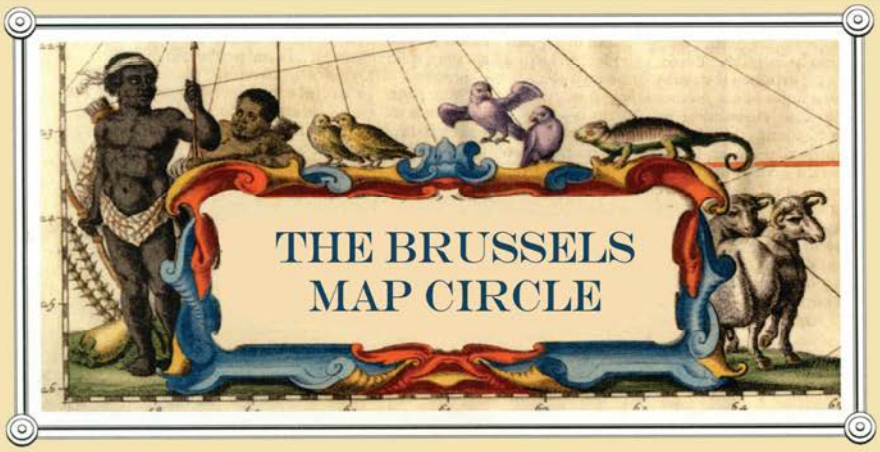

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MAPS IN HISTORY

DEVON

In this issue:

- **Printed Maps of Devon**
- **Ancient maps and modern politics**
- **Reports on the 'Mapping in times of war ' symposium and conference**
- **… and the usual departments**

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Dear Map Friends,

We begin this new cartographic year with a variety of subjects.

Our long-time member, Kit Batten, presents his collection of maps from his home county of Devon: an example to be followed! Many of you have accumulated cartographic treasures, and lots of knowledge about them; why not share this with us?

In a short article Lisette Danckaert shows another example of how ancient maps got mixed up with modern politics, thus defusing a potential conflict. But in many cases, it is war which spurred the development of cartography: you will find reports of the ICA (International Cartographic Association) symposium on 'Cartography in Times of War and Peace' and of our Conference on 'Mapping in times of war', which both took place early December 2014.

In this issue, you will also find our activity programme for 2015. This year we will start with a novelty: a Map Afternoon — instead of the usual Map Evening — with a new venue (the Royal Library of Belgium) and hence a new timing (see page 25). We hope to meet many of you there, on Saturday 21 March; do register early on our (rejuvenated) website: www.bimcc.org! (And, by the way, check for any update to the programme).

Wishing you a happy cartographic year.

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

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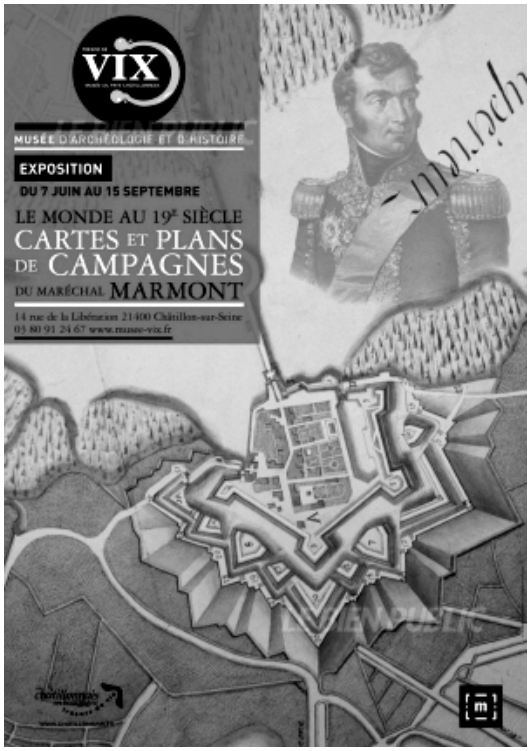
Cover: This map of Devon and Cornwall was probably engraved by William Hole for Michael Drayton's poem (1612). Drayton was a contemporary of William Shakespeare. (This is Fig. 3 of the article on p. 14).

Cartes et plans de campagne du maréchal Marmont
[Marshal Marmont's campaign maps and plans]

During a recent trip through Burgundy, we stopped in Châtillon-sur-Seine to visit the 'Treasure of Vix'. This treasure found in a Celtic grave contains a unique bronze vase of Greek origin – the largest extant anywhere (1.64 m high) – which constitutes evidence of the important trade links existing around 500 BC. On top of this interesting visit, the museum of Châtillon offered us an unexpected bonus: a cartographic exhibition, on a subject fitting in with the theme of our December conference!



This exhibition (which was extended until November 2014) presented a sample of the exceptional collection of maps and plans from the archives of Auguste de Marmont, Duke of Ragusa and Marshal of France under Napoleon I, Louis XVIII and Charles X. These documents preserved in the city archives are not usually accessible.

Auguste Frédéric Louis Viesse de Marmont (20 July 1774 – 22 March 1852) was born at Châtillon. Although he belonged to the *petite noblesse* (minor nobility), he adopted the principles of the French Revolution and embarked upon a military career in the army of the Republic (where he was simply known as 'Marmont'). When studying to become an artillery officer, he met a certain Buonaparte. He fought with him at the siege of Toulon in 1794 and became General Bonaparte's aide-de-camp. He followed in his footsteps through the successive campaigns of Napoleon's wars and, proving to be a brilliant officer, he rose to the rank of Marshal of France.

The exhibition presented a selection of maps, plans and documents accumulated by Marmont, mostly during his military career under Napoleon, and included printed maps (often folding maps glued on canvas) which he had gathered to use during operations, as well as manuscript maps resulting from surveys made in the field to complement the limited cartographic material available at the time (particularly in the Balkans) and plans of fortifications and civilian buildings made under his orders. These were grouped according to three main episodes of Marmont's military life under Napoleon : the Dutch campaign (1804-1805), the occupation of the Illyrian Provinces (1806-1810) and the Spanish campaign (1811-1812).

In 1804, Marmont was named commander-in-chief of the armies gathered in Holland to prepare an invasion of England. He created a huge camp (still in existence) at Zeist near Utrecht to accommodate up to 40 000 men and erected there a 39 m. pyramid topped by an obelisk in honour of Napoleon (in 1806, the new King of the Netherlands, Louis Napoleon, renamed the 'Marmont Mountain' the 'Pyramid of Austerlitz'). The exhibition presented plans of this monument, as well as maps and surveys of the coast.

In 1806 Marmont was sent to Ragusa (now Dubrovnik) then besieged by the Russians. He played a key role in holding the city for the French and was made governor of Dalmatia. In 1809, after taking part in the battle of Wagram and receiving his field-

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marshal's baton on the battlefield of Znaim, he was named governor of the Illyrian Provinces (today corresponding roughly to Slovenia and Croatia) which had just been attached to France. He undertook to modernise these medieval regions by building roads, setting up a good education and health system and… drawing decent maps. The exhibition presented a number of plans of buildings and civil works created under his administration, as well as manuscript maps of military interest, particularly along the borders of the Ottoman Empire.

In 1811 Marmont was sent to Salamanca in Spain to face the British armies based in Portugal. He had reconnaissance surveys made to complement the standard maps of the region (mostly from Tomas Lopez' atlas where a number of errors were noted), as well as plans showing the positions of the forces present at the battle of Salamanca (where he was badly wounded).

In 1814, Marmont fought throughout the great defensive campaign against a Europe-wide coalition, until the last battle before Paris. In spite of all his military skills he was trapped there and, as the highest-ranking official remaining in the besieged city, he had to surrender Paris to the Allies (30 March 1814). A few days later, ignorant of Napoleon's whereabouts and seeing no point in prolonging a war which France was now sure to lose, he took his armies into the Allied lines and surrendered. Napoleon who had thus lost half of his forces had to abdicate. He never forgave Marmont's betrayal and, on his return for 'The Hundred Days' in 1815, he blamed all his past defeats on Marmont.

At the restoration of Louis XVIII, Marmont pursued his military career with him and was made a peer of France. He accompanied Louis XVIII into exile to Ghent during the Hundred Days. After Waterloo, he became a major-general of the Royal Guard.

After the death of Louis XVIII in 1824, Marmont continued his career under Charles X until the Revolution of July 1830. As major-general of the guard, he was then ordered to put the opposition down with a strong hand, but his troops were outmatched or joined the revolutionaries. Marmont accompanied Charles X into exile and was never allowed to return to France.

He settled in Vienna and in 1831-32 acted as tutor to the Duke of Reichstadt (Napoleon II for a few days in 1815). After 1833 he undertook a series of travels around Europe, the accounts of which ('Voyages du Duc de Raguse') were published in 1837-38. In 1838 he settled in Venice where he died in 1852.

The exhibition included a number of maps of general interest owned by Marmont (e.g. Cassini's or plans of the royal hunting grounds), as well as his publications, including the nine volumes of his *Mémoires* published in 1856–57 and a curious globe. This globe, possibly the work of Dom Pageault, had been modified to show the discoveries made by James Cook during his first expedition (1768-71). A number of cartographic and surveying instruments were also exhibited.

Detail of a plan of the city of Mantua by Luigi Zanni.- 'Mantoue : 15 Messidor an IX.' - ms. , 1160 X 882 mm

The museum also has a permanent collection of portraits and souvenirs of the Marmont family and of their contemporaries.

I was captivated by this small exhibition (held in one room of the museum) which led me to discover a little-known historical character and revealed the existence of an exceptional collection of maps and plans preserved in the 'fonds Marmont' at the Châtillon city archives (these can be consulted by appointment with M. Christophe BERG, Directeur Général des Services, Ville de Châtillon-sur-Seine, c.berg@mairie-chatillon-sur-seine.fr).

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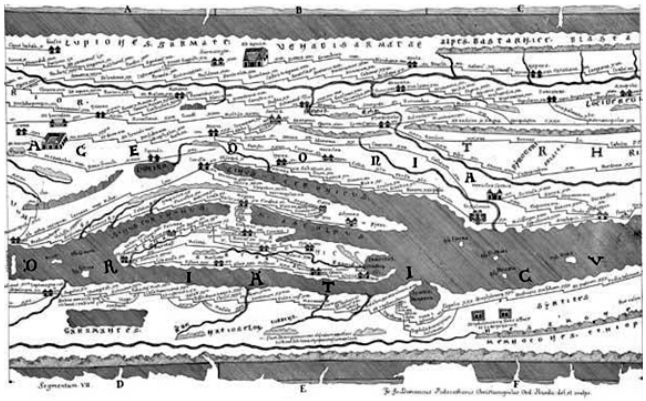
Ancient Maps of Europe : a journey

On the occasion of the Italian Presidency of the European Union, the Parlamentarium, multimedia information centre of the European Parliament in Brussels, offered an exhibition on ancient maps of Europe, which ran from 23 October to 14 November 2014. About 50 pieces were shown, giving interesting coverage of diverse facets of European mapping from the 16th to the 20th century. Through maps of various periods, the exhibition showed in parallel the development of Europe and the development of cartography, which evolves as a science with its own symbolic language.

A unique piece was a full-size copy of the famous *Tabula Peutingeriana* or *Tabula Militaris Itineraria*– seven meters long and 34 cm high, a quite accurate and readable edition printed in 12 sheets in Jesi (Italy), in 1809 by Friar Giovanni Domenico Podocorato. Friar Podocorato corrected the errors of the Viennese 1753 edition by Scheyb, wrote a special dissertation on the matter, and also designed and engraved the copper plates which made up the segments of the Tabula. This exact reproduction of the famous first and unique known road map of the Roman Empire dated to the 4th century is the only copy available for exhibitions. It had already been shown in the Foro Trajano in Rome in 2013.



Around 10 maps showed Europe at different periods in chronological order, from maps of Münster's *Cosmographia* (the collection includes a rare Italian edition of 1550), Ortelius' *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* (1573), Bünting (Prague, 1589), to John Speed (London, 1626), Coronelli (*Isolario,* Venice), Homann (Nuremberg, 1730) and a few more recent (19th century), representing a journey through ancient cartography.

The symbolic representation of Europe as a Christian Queen by Bünting (*Biblia Itinerarium Sacrae Scritturae,* Prague, 1589), refers to the pilgrims' roads, a basic element of Europe's identity today. The *Atlas Novus,* of the Jesuit Heinrich Scherer (1699), identifies the location of main European sanctuaries dedicated to the Holy Virgin.

A rare map of the Italian Risorgimento, printed in 1861 by the Società Editrice dell'Emilia shows the Italian territory in course of reunification, surrounded by pictures of cities and historical actors.

Twenty five maps of the second half of the 19th century up to 1914 show Europe or European countries as cartoons where countries are symbolised by animals reflecting common stereotypes of the period, among them the map cartoons of the British Fred Rose and of the Italian Galantara, leading to the First World War.

The exhibition was organised by Gianni Brandozzi, a map collector from Ascoli Piceno, who has already shown it in the premises of the European Parliament in Strasbourg and in various places in Italy. His collection includes 2 000 maps of Europe and particularly of Italy, as well as xylographs, lithographs and documents on European roads, frontiers and territories.

The catalogue may be acquired from: www.associazionegiovaneuropa.eu/anticacartografiadeuropa.html.

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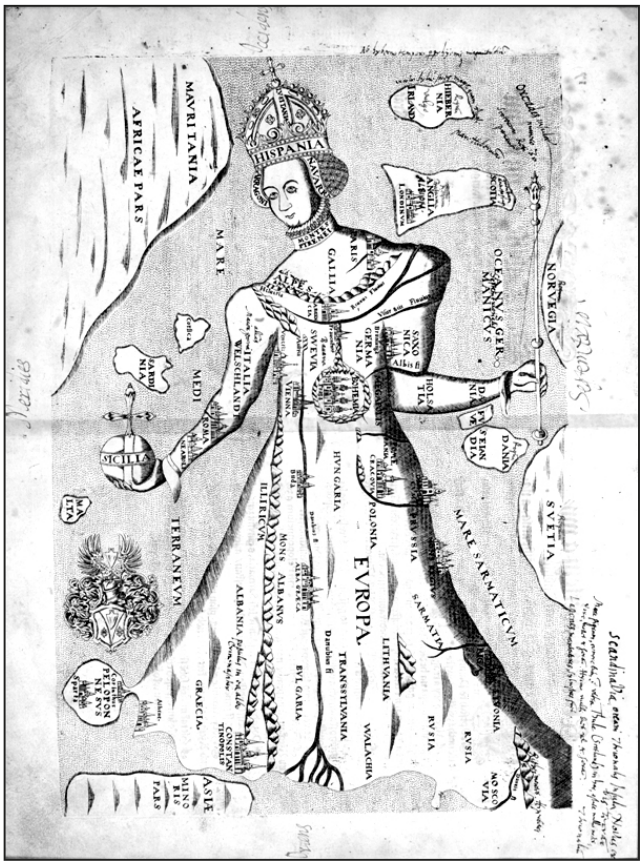

Bünting, *Biblia Itinerarium Sacrae Scritturae* Prague, 1589

The Bartolomé March collection of portolans, Palma de Mallorca

If you happen to visit Palma de Mallorca during your vacations, be sure not to miss the Palau March [March Palace]*. Although it is a rather recent construction in the medieval centre of Palma, it is well worth a visit, particularly for map lovers. It was built in 1939-45 by Juan March (1880 – 1962), who was born into a modest family on the island, started his career smuggling cigarettes, became rich during WW I and became the richest man in Spain under Franco; the Banco March still has branches all over Spain… His son Bartolome (1917 – 98), a well educated and travelled man, became an important art collector, and above all, an expert bibliophile. The library of the foundation he created comprises 70 000 books, 1 800 manuscripts, 21 extremely rare books from the 15th century and 3 000 articles dating from between the 16th and 18th centuries.

The *Patio of Honour* is the most spectacular part of the palace, with an elegant circular open gallery and the garden terrace, an exceptional vantage point overlooking the heart of the city: the Al Almudaina royal palace, the cathedral and the harbour. This patio hosts an outstanding collection of modern sculpture (Rodin, Moore, Chilida, etc). Inside, the richly decorated museum presents various art collections, including a rather kitsch series of over a thousand 18th century Neapolitan Nativity figurines.

Also on display is a fine collection of portolans. It comprises a few Majorcan portolans, although none from the original Majorcan cartographic school (13th - 15th centuries) which are very rare; the great majority of the navigation charts signed by local cartographers left the island and the most famous of them ended up in public libraries or in private hands.

The exhibit displayed here, comprises seven charts on vellum, framed and hung on the walls of a small salon on the first floor:

- Jacobus Russus (1535), from Messina
- Mateo Prunés (1561), from Majorca (can be seen on www.fundacionbmarch.es/page1.php)
- Jaume Olives (1564) from Naples and (1571) from Barcelona (the second one can be seen on the same web page)
- Joan Oliva (1620) from Livorno
- Miquel Prunés (ca 1640) from Majorca, with two portolans.

These charts all depict the same area, i.e. the Mediterranean sea, the black and Azov Seas and the Atlantic coast of Europe and North Africa, except for the second one by Miquel Prunés which only shows the western Mediterranean.

This collection is quite representative of the later portolan production, characterised by a great mobility of cartographers who moved frequently from one production centre to another, following the needs of their customers, the Mediterranean maritime traders. For example, the Majorcan Oliva/Olives family – counting at least 13 cartographers – spread their trade across the Mediterranean, to Venice, Messina, Naples, Barcelona, Palermo; they contributed to the success of the Marseille school of cartography in the 17th century…

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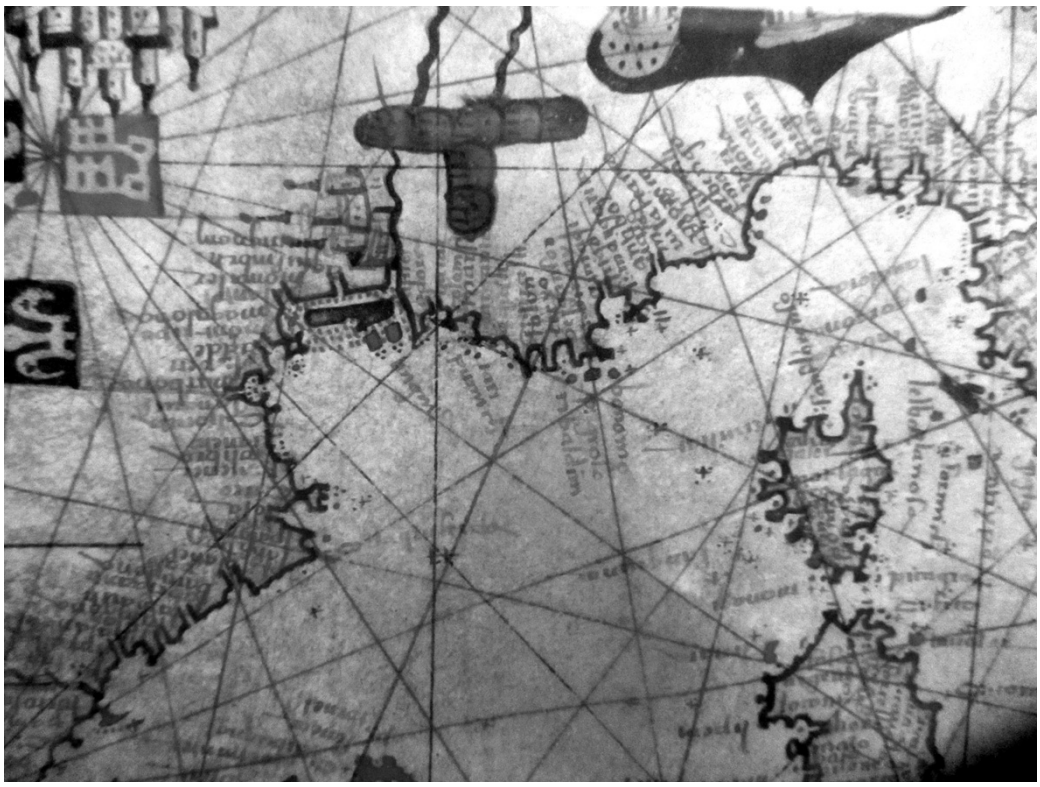

Detail of Jacobus Russus' Chart of the Mediterranean (1535)

* Palau March, Palau Reial, 18 – 07001 Palma de Mallorca – www.fundacionbmarch.es
For more information see: *La cartografia mallorquina a Mallorca*, by Antoni Girard Bujosa, 2007 (ISBN-10: 8497165187).

Deutsche Kriegskarten der Schweiz 1939 –1945, Ein Vademecum
[German war maps of Switzerland, a vademecum]
by Markus Oehrli. Co-author: Martin Rickenbacher
Special Edition n° 23 of Cartographica Helvetica, Journal on the History of Cartography

Murten: Cartographica Helvetica, 2014. 100 pp., 74 colour ill., soft cover, 30 x 21 cm. ISSN 1422-3392. CHF 48.00
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Last year saw the commemoration, world-wide, of the outbreak of the First World War, a disaster that changed the course of history at the cost of 16 million lives, one and a half times the population of Belgium. Although a thought perhaps alien to many of us map collectors, we must acknowledge the fact that, as in all international conflicts, maps played a determining role in the belligerents' design of their strategies and tactics. The ICA Symposium in Ghent and the Brussels Map Circle's Conference in Brussels in December bore ample witness to the importance of military cartography up to and including WW I (see Report p. 22).

The starting point of the Study reviewed here are German war maps of neighbouring countries produced before and during WW II, in preparation of territorial expansion, whether only envisaged or actively prepared. The immense task of creating a reliable topographical coverage of practically the whole of Europe was entrustred to the Abteilung für Kriegskarten- und Vermessungswesen (Department for War Mapping and Surveying) of the Army's General Staff in Berlin. This was headed by Lt. Gen. Gerlach Hemmerich (1879-1969) whose stylised portrait is

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overlaid on the map on the front cover. Its executive body, the *Heeresplankammer* (Army Map Agency) in 1943 held a collection of about 200 000 maps of foreign territories. To construct such maps the German Wehrmacht used original source material from which new issues were drafted according to German military standards. They then tried to conceal their origin by designating them 'Sonderausgabe' (special edition) and later 'Deutsche Heereskarte' (German army map), usually stamped 'Nur für den Dienstgebrauch' (for official use only).

Switzerland, although neutral, was targeted for invasion as of 1938. This project came dangerously into focus in 1940 when, with the German occupation of large parts of France, the encirclement of Switzerland was practically complete. Codenamed "Tannenbaum" (fir tree), such plans were, however, abandoned that same year, for reasons not further elucidated.

The first Swiss maps used by the Germans were the readily available 1:100 000 Dufour map and the so-called Siegfried map (1:25 000 and 1:50 000). Other special maps followed to show the road network and fortifications. When Switzerland blocked the export of its maps in October 1939 the German authorities already possessed sufficient base material to cover most of the country. By 1941 the 'Sonderausgabe Schweiz', for example, comprised 171 sheets in 1:25 000, and this coverage was completed in 1943 with a total of 254 sheets. Partial updates were later obtained from aerial photography carried out along the German-Swiss border.

One important source of information were the compilations by the Swiss Topographical Office of geodetical data for each of the cantons of the Swiss Federation. The Germans apparently had no problem obtaining these, which permitted them to create a kind of guide book for army officers, also called a 'Vademecum', hence the subtitle of this study.

This little known episode of the development and use of modern war maps spans the six-year period between 1939 and 1945. It is covered in five chapters and seven appendices. Chapter 1 sets the scene with an overview of Swiss mapping prior to WW II and of the organisation of German military map departments at that time. The second chapter describes the conceptual design of German war maps, followed in the next chapter by a chronology of their production in various formats and scales. Printing and reproduction processes are the subject of Chapter 4, underscoring the development of novel techniques and materials. Chapter 5 discusses political aspects of German war mapping and efforts of standardisation of map design, with an interesting connection to the 'International Map of the World' at 1:1 million.

The appendices account for about half of the one hundred pages. They convincingly document the results of painstaking research the authors carried out over the past ten years or so. Here we find Gerlach Hemmerich's biography, a list of secret map codes identifying private firms to which map printing had been out-sourced, a series of index maps, a cartobibliography with 1 345 entries, and a chronological table plus glossary. Indexes, literature references and summaries in German, English, French and Italian complete this Study.

The history of cartography of the 20th century still seems quite far from capturing our imagination, possibly because it is too close to the realities of our own lives and that of our immediate forbears, but more likely because it is at the opposite end of the fascination for ancient maps that many of us share so ardently. Be that as it may, history is catching up with us, and this impressive Study reveals new dimensions of cartographic design, here in the context of European politics. It is to be welcomed as a pioneering work that breaks new ground in a field awaiting to be further explored.

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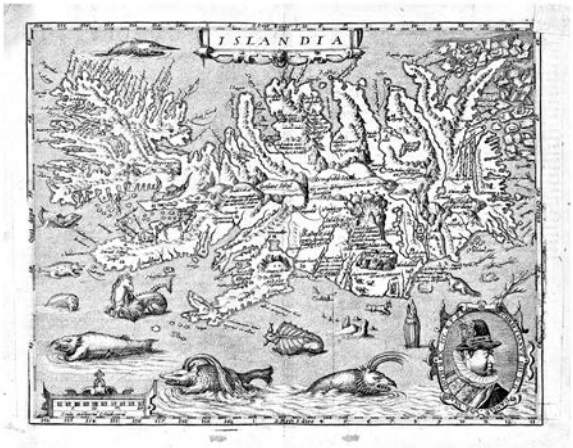

M. Quad, Fasciculus geographicus. Cologne, 1608.
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Die Insel Rügen auf alten Karten. Vier Jahrhunderte Kartografiegeschichte 1532 – 1885

[Rügen Island on old maps. Four hundred years of history of cartography]

by Eckhard Jäger

Husum: Husum Verlag, 2014. 256 pp.; 22 col., 140 b/w ill., hard cover, 24x30 cm. ISBN 978-3-89876-740-8. EUR 42.95.
To order: Husum Druck- und Verlagsgesellschaft, Postfach 1480, D-25804 Husum, Germany, www.verlagsgruppe.de

Rügen, in the Baltic Sea just off the coast of what is now the Land of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, is the largest of all German islands and has become one of the most popular seaside resorts. With its 926 km² it is about twice the size of the Isle of Wight. Among the many celebrities who visited Rügen in the early 19th century were the painter Caspar David Friedrich (1774-1840) and Prussian King Friedrich Wilhem III. Otto von Bismarck stayed there for a rest in 1867, the year he became chancellor of the North German Federation.

The book opens with an 8-page résumé of the historical background to the mapping of Rügen and adjacent provinces. Indeed, since only a very narrow channel separates it from the mainland, some more or less larger coastal portions of Vorpommern, around the cities of Stralsund and Greifswald, are often shown on the maps and therefore included in the descriptions. Their common, rather troubled history saw Rügen change hands many times between Pomeranian lords, Sweden, Denmark, Sweden again. Briefly occupied by Russian and Napoleonic troops, the Congress of Vienna in 1815 finally assigned it, together with mainland Pomerania, to Prussia.

With over 200 pages the catalogue of maps constitutes the central portion of the book, in two sections: Part I concerns maps (n° 1 – 112) and Part II sea charts (n° 113 – 124). With all variants and different states a total of 174 maps and charts are recorded. Cartobibliographical descriptions consist of up to 13 items, depending on the data available: catalogue number with key word and year; author, publisher, and/or engraver; map title; additional remarks about dedications, insets, privileges; technical and mathematical data; bibliographical commentary; reference literature.

The listing opens with a copy of an anonymous manuscript map of the island of 1532, once part of an inventory detailing the possessions of local nobility and the church, but now lost. It is a historically important record of land ownership which dramatically changed when the Reformation was introduced two years later. The first printed map was published by Abraham Ortelius in the 1584 edition of his *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum.* In the following, without much surprise, we find maps of Rügen by all the commonly known mapmakers, as Hondius (1607), Blaeu (1631), Merian (1633), Tassin (1633), Janssonius (1641), de Wit (1685), Homann (1716), Schenk (1735), Lotter (1763), von Reilly (1791), Faden (1813), to name just these. Sea charts are on record by Waghenaer (1585), Blaeu (1623), Walker (British Admiralty, 1855), among others.

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www.orteliusmaps.com

'Map N° 14, Christophe Tassin, *Lisle de Rugie*, 1633,

If we feel about 'at home' with the cartographers just mentioned, others, in the majority, are much less well known and deserve to be discovered here. Some of them, like Swedish cartographers Axel Magnus von Arrbin, or C.F. Bauer, the Germans Knoche, I.R. Möstel or A. Windel, still have to find their way into a Dictionary of Mapmakers like Tooley's (new edition, 1999-2004). In addition to the maps whose designers, engravers and/or publishers are known, the author has unearthed no fewer than 18 maps by authors anonymous, an indication, if proof were needed, of Jäger's unrelenting quest for completeness and perfection. The chronologically arranged catalogue ends with a map of the Prussian ordnance survey dated 1885 because, as Jäger argues, it is a '*non plus ultra* of cartographic precision, only outclassed a hundred years later by the GPS.'

Directly following the catalogue we find the author's conception of a logical lineage of five types of maps originating with five different mapmakers: Eilhard Lubinus (ca 1607), Andreas Mayer (1763), Friedrich Wilhelm Graf von Schmettau (1794), Friedrich von Hagenow (1829), and the Prussian ordnance survey (as of 1836). Each map sequence is characterised by a string of copies and re-issues of the original map model produced by different mapmakers. Given the fact that the catalogue clearly exposes such 'genealogies' originating from the five source maps, it would have been interesting to see these represented in diagramatical form, similar to a flow chart, to show derivatives across different countries and, at times, centuries.

A subject rarely addressed is developed by Jäger in his chapter on map prices in the 18th century, in comparison with other costs. From this enlightening discourse we learn, for example, that the average price for a map (5 Groschen) corresponded to a day's pay of a carpenter; that Homann's *Grosser Landkarten-Atlas* with 150 maps cost a university professor half his monthly salary – a fairly expensive commodity. The book closes with an annotated list of 21 travel guides of Rügen from 1795 to 1888, some of which with maps that are included in the catalogue, followed by a glossary, a bibliography and an index of names.

The principal objectives of this Study were to register, as far as possible, all printed maps of Rügen, complemented by significant manuscript maps, and to describe these in terms of a carto-bibliographical appraisal within a wider historical context. In the opinion of this reviewer, this has eminently been accomplished. The resulting *catalogue raisonné* of maps of Rügen will undoubtedly render a great service to map historians, collectors and those in the map trade. For the readership outside German-speaking countries a summary at least in English would have been welcome, but a richly illustrated work like the one before us, with coded data easily grasped, should find its place in the library of many a motivated map collector or researcher.

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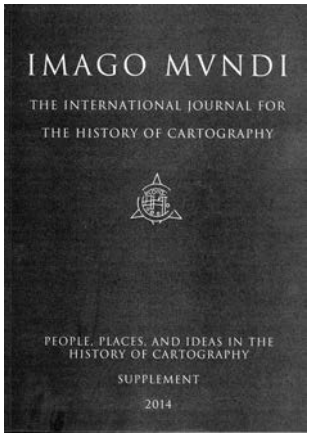
Shorter bibliographical notes

by Wulf Bodenstein

People, Places, and Ideas in the History of Cartography

Supplement 2014 to *Imago Mundi*, the International Journal for the History of Cartography, edited by Michael Heffernan

London: Imago Mundi Ltd., 2014, 136 pp., 31 b/w figs. and tables, soft cover, 29.7 x 21 cm. ISSN 0308-5694. Delivered to subscribers to *Imago Mundi*..



Leo Bagrow (1881-1957), a Russian emigrant in Berlin, created *Imago Mundi* in 1935. Seventy-five years later, in 2010, editor Catherine Delano-Smith announced the preparation of a celebratory Jubilee Supplement to be presented to all subscribers, and this has now just been published. The aim was to set articles published in *Imago Mundi* since its inception into the wider context of 20th and 21st century geographical, historical and cartographical thought.

Under the Guest Editorship of Prof. Michael Heffernan (University of Nottingham), six essays are offered in answer to the set goal. Heffernan uses the background of Paris as a *Paper City* to discuss three episodes of early development of map history and map collecting from the early 18th to the mid-19th century. The story essentially revolves around cartographers Delisle and Bourguignon d'Anville, and geographer-historians Jomard and de Santarém.

James R. Akerman (Newberry Library, Chicago) in his *View from America* explains the role of the "treasure house," that is of libraries in major US metropolitan areas (including the Newberry), where important map collections were assembled thanks to the philanthropy of businessmen of national standing.

In their joint essay *A Life in Maps* Michael Heffernan and Catherine Delano-Smith (University of London, current Editor of *Imago Mundi*) critically review Leo Bagrow's career in the context of the expanding network of map historians, librarians, collectors and dealers in the first half of the 20th century. This colourful profile of a leading figure in the history of cartography is complemented by Peter Barber (British Library Map Library) who analyses the *Bagrow-Almagià Correspondence 1947-1955*. Roberto Almagià (1884-1962), eminent Italian historian of cartography, entertained a somewhat strained relationship with Bagrow who himself was not easy to get on with.

Matthew H. Edney (University of Southern Maine and Director of the History of Cartography Project) then discusses the development of *Academic Cartography* which originated in the establishment of geography as a university discipline (late 19th – early 20th century), together with what he calls internal history of cartography, as is manfested in *Imago Mundi.* With a second and final essay, Edney in *A Content Analysis of Imago Mundi, 1935-2010* reviews the 592 research articles published in 62 volumes of this Journal in order to identify trends in scholarly approaches, biases and interests of map historians. An amazing piece of work, with most revealing results.

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

- A new look at the origin of portolan charts, by Roel Nicolai
- *Mechelinia Dominium, the smallest of the XVII Provinces*, by H. Deynckens and E. Leenders
- *Jacques de Surhon, Cartographer of the 16th century - The man and his topographic work,* by Jean-Louis Renteux and Eric Leenders

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

Ancient maps and modern politics

by Lisette Danckaert

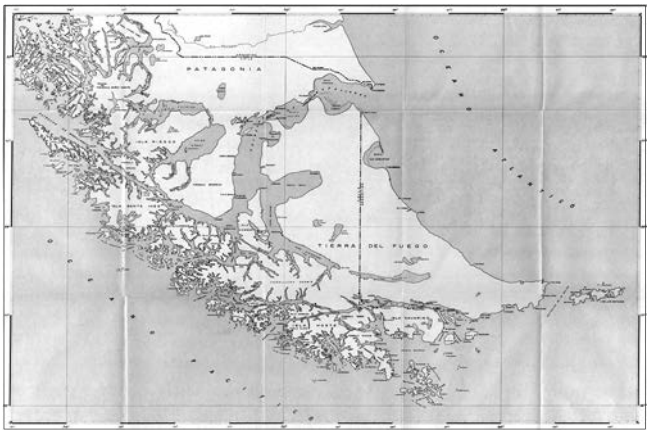
In Newsletter No 50 (p. 34-35) Wulf Bodenstein reported on Marguerite Silvestre's curious experience with Vietnamese officials. It is not the first time that authorities try to use old maps to sustain a rather questionable position.

In some circumstances there is an immediate pecuniary advantage involved, as in the case of Dutch villages and towns which received important subsidies in the 1970s, when they could prove the existence of an historical centre. For cities, the remnants of walls or fortifications were evident proof of their past importance. The lack of these and the insufficiency of archives, even for larger villages, made it necessary to look for other documents. Some maps were selected to supply the missing information. When rightly contested by map historians, in as much a map could indicate or omit a particular village, apparently giving importance or not to a place according to the whim of the cartographer, it was decided that two professionals, one of them a foreigner, would attest that equivalent maps could be used. For town councillors in the south of the Netherlands, Noord-Brabant, the obvious place to get the requested proof was the Royal Library in Brussels. Of course, they were warned that if deputies from the Ministry involved in the distribution of the valuable subsidies also investigated *a contrario,* they would be shown documents on which the particular place was not represented, as the staff had to remain strictly neutral. But for some villages the outcome was excellent and thanks were duly offered to our staff.

More international is the long contest between Argentina and Chile regarding three islands in the Beagle Channel south of Tierra del Fuego, between 54°45'-55°24'South and 66°25'-68°38'5" West. Since at least the turning of the twentieth century Picton, Lennox and Nueva were claimed as property by the two bordering countries. Unable to come to a decision the contestants requested as umpire King Edward VII, and after him his successors George V, Edward VIII, George VI and Elizabeth II!

In 1977, Queen Elizabeth II decided that the islands belonged to Chile. But Argentina did not accept the arbitration and commenced (and a few hours later aborted) Operation Soberanía to invade both these islands and continental Chile. Although both countries had accepted, in 1979, to follow the pope's mediation, Argentina again planned to invade the islands in 1982, in the wake of its invasion of the Falklands. It was only after Argentina's withdrawal from the Falklands, that Argentina accepted the pope's decision and signed a treaty in Rome in 1985 recognising Chile's sovereignty.

Like many other libraries, the Royal Library of Belgium played a part at several moments in the negotiations, and it was rewarded in 1978 with the donation by Chile of a complete set of inter-related documents. Between 1973 and 1977, three atlases of 206 maps and 12 volumes of text and 12 more maps covering the whole controversy, as issued by the Chilean authorities, were given — *Memorial, Counter-memorial, Chilean reply, Oral pleadings, Additional evidences,* (Geneva, Imprimerie ATAR, 12 vol 8° + 3 atlases f°) — and are succinctly described on p. 343-344 in 'Cinq années d'acquisitions 1974-1978, Exposition…' Bibliothèque Royale Albert Ier,^ Brussels, 1979).



In the matter of The Beagle Channel Arbitration, volume I. *Memorial of the Government of Chile*, 1973.
(KBR : IV 11407 D)

Unfortunately, this rich documentation was not completed, neither opposed by the Argentinian counterpart. One can wonder why the donation to Belgium. Several documents were consulted and/or reproduced, among them a chart from the British Admiralty of 1892, bearing manuscript corrections by the staff of the Belgica, the polar ship under command of Adrien de Gerlache, which was the first to spend a winter in the ice of Antarctica. During the expedition, the Belgica cruised in the Beagle Channel, discovered in 1830 by the Beagle and revisited in 1833, then with Darwin aboard (see 'R. Fitzroy and the Beagle Channel' by Marcel Van Brussel and Eric Leenders in BIMCC Newsletter No 35 p. 14-15).

In 1881, after long negotiations, a treatise concluded that the northern coast, east of meridian 68°34' West, would be Argentinian, just as the Atlantic islands would. But discussion about precise delimitation could not be settled, hence the long controversy. Maps of all origins and periods were consulted in a number of libraries, analysed and criticised. Several explorers originated from the Netherlands, both south and north, one of them Lemaire after whom a strait was named. Islands bear Belgian names given during de Gerlache's voyage and the interest in Antarctica is still very vivid in our country.

Lisette Danckaert
(with the support of J-L Renteux and Wikipedia)

My Collection – Printed Maps of Devon

by Kit Batten
KitTheMap@aol.com

At a recent BIMCC meeting I made a plea for members to write about their own collections. Subsequent to that meeting Jean-Louis has called my bluff and asked me to write about maps of Devon! However, the story of Devon county mapping is intrinsically tied to the mapping of England and Wales as a whole but may, nevertheless, be of interest to those who do not know the story.

First things first: Devon is a county in the southwest of England. Its major cities are Plymouth, famous as a naval base until recent budget cuts, and Exeter, a city and county in its own right during the rise of the linen industry of the late Middle Ages. England and Wales were split up into counties or shires over a thousand years ago; counties being the word used after the Norman Conquest replacing the Anglo-Saxon shire (old English *scir)* and denoted an area of administration, usually governed by a sheriff. Traditionally there were 39 counties in England, 13 in Wales and another 34 in Scotland[1].

The first series of printed maps of most of the country (i.e. England and Wales; Scotland was a separate kingdom at this time) were prepared by Christopher Saxton in the late 1570s (Fig. 1). The first were published about 1575 and the atlas of collected maps would have been available approximately 1579. Saxton had been commissioned by the state to prepare a map of the country (published as a wall map) and he also prepared sectional maps of the country which were used to consider possible sea defences that might be needed if Spain decided to invade England (as it attempted to in 1588). Interestingly Saxton chose to use the county as his base for preparing the individual maps and his atlas consisted of 35 maps with 26 counties having their own map and a further eight maps depicting up to four counties together (e.g. London is actually together with Kent, Sussex, Surrey and Middlesex). The later maps of Speed, Jansson and Blaeu were all based on Saxton but Speed included arms of local families, then copied by the later mapmakers (Fig. 2 - Centrefold).

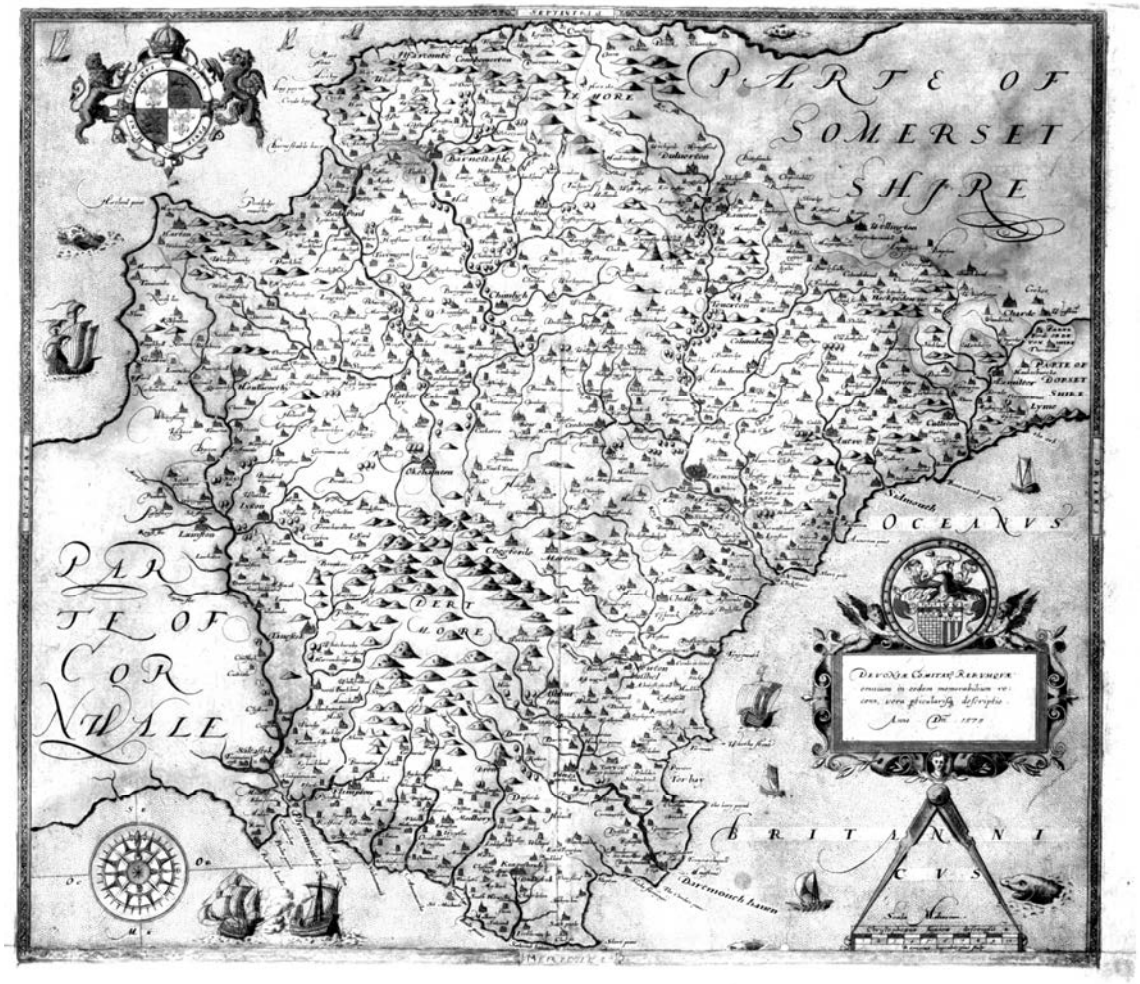


Fig. 1:

Christopher Saxton's map of Devon (1575) was surprisingly accurate and is an excellent example of early county mapping.

Due, no doubt, to the influence of this work and the fact that subsequent printers and publishers copied the original work, later atlases of England and Wales stuck to the original format, although often the counties combined by Saxton were given their own individual maps by later publishers. Consequently there was a long tradition spanning the period 1575 to 1900 where the typical atlas of England and Wales, or of Great Britain, had approximately 50 maps. So, for example, *Geographia Magnae Britanniae* of 1748 – or Correct Maps of all the Counties in England, Scotland and Wales – has a total of 61 maps; a general map of England and Wales; 43 maps of English counties (this includes one of Yorkshire and three separate ones for the three Ridings); 12 of Wales (Monmouthshire was included under England); and 5 maps of British Islands. *Smith's New English Atlas* of 1833 has 40 county maps of England (with Monmouthshire) and maps of North and South Wales.

Of course, for the collector of maps of one's 'home territory', this means that there is already a basis from which to work when collecting. One only has to determine which county atlases were published and one has a starting list for a collection. When I started collecting in the late 1980s I was fortunate to have the work of R. A. Skelton[2] covering the period 1575-1701 and Donald Hodson's excellent continuations of this covering the period after 1703[3]. The difficult task was to now find maps of the county which were not published in atlas form.

The works of Skelton and Hodson provided a budding collector with a skeleton with which to work and one could scour the auction catalogues and dealer's guides for those maps which had appeared in larger works. Sometimes this was not a county map as one might expect. Hence, it comes as a surprise that maps by William Hole prepared for an Elizabethan poet are also included in most lists. Michael Drayton published his epic poem or book of songs, *Poly-Olbion*, in 1612. When it appeared again in 1622 the original 12 maps had been expanded to 30, with many counties appearing two to a page. Devon is printed together with Cornwall and there are allegorical creatures and figures all over the map. It is one of my personal favourites (Fig. 3 - Cover).

Saxton's format was, however, copied by the majority including John Speed in 1610 who took pains to check Saxton's accuracy before publishing his own series of maps, each usually having an inset map of the county town of each area depicted. When Jansson (1644) and Blaeu (1645) printed their first maps of Devon their maps were based on the works of Saxton and Speed. These four maps are all of a similar size and I regard these as the best county portraits until Benjamin Donne produced a map of Devon at a scale of one mile to the inch in 1765.

The fact that the total number of English and Welsh counties adds up to 52 was not lost on some enterprising publishers who produced packs of cards and several sets depicting counties are known. The first of these appeared as early as 1590 (William Bowes). In 1676 two packs were published, one by Robert Morden and another by William Redmayne. (Fig. 4)

Fig. 4: playing card map of Devonshire by Robert Morden (1676). Devon is 9 of Diamonds.

Another rather unusual map of the county (also included in a county atlas style work) is the map by George Bickham in 1750. This appeared in *The British Monarchy – With Maps of each County in a New Taste.* These maps depicted each county in a birds' eye view format. Devon is shown from the (imagined) perspective of a rider coming over the hills from Dorset. This again had the 42 counties with north and south Wales. This county atlas format continued until the late 1800s.

Many publishers produced atlases during the Victorian era and these, due to new production methods, could be reused many thousands of times. Hence, many county atlases available in the early 1900s were actually reprinting (often updated with railway information) maps that had originally been produced as early as the 1860s (e.g. by Philip or Bacon). The last two works containing sets of original county maps are *Stanford's Parliamentary County Atlas* of 1885 (showing recent county boundary changes) and *The Comprehensive Gazetteer of England and Wales* edited by J H F Brabner with maps by F S Weller published in 1894. By this time the county maps had become exceedingly accurate but also, sadly, tremendously boring!

The challenge for the real collector is to find unrecorded maps. For the county map collector this can be done in either of two ways. Either one finds new states of previously recorded maps or one finds maps not included in county atlases but depicting the area under review. Examples of the former include a map by Hermann Moll published circa 1724. Moll, a German engraver working in London, published his *New Description of England and Wales* in 1724 with one map per sheet. Although Donald Hodson mentioned that a few copies were known with maps back-to-back, no copy of Devon had been seen. In 2005 I was lucky enough to find a copy. In the second half of the 1800s George Philip published his county atlas many times. Last year I was fortunate to find a previously unrecorded folding map, taken from Philip, but with the imprint of James Wyld. The original annotation describing a map of this type had been incomplete; I was able to fill in extra details and positively record that two counties had now been found.

Examples of maps that never appeared as atlas maps but may well have been published as a county series include maps by Rock & Co. William Rock was born in Barnstaple, Devon, in 1802 but moved to London where he established a successful printing business. In Britain, the company of Rock & Co. are famous for their comprehensive series of vignette views. When Francis Bennett and myself compiled our listing of *Printed Maps of Devon* before 1901 we discovered that Rock had, in fact, produced maps of at least five counties (including Devon), three of which had been sold as folding maps in covers. The map is a typical size and of the usual accuracy for 1851 but unusually includes a number of tiny vignette views of the chief towns of the county (Fig. 6).

Another delightful find (on eBay last year) was a very plain map of the county published to illustrate the progress of the railways. As is true for the maps of most countries, maps showing railways must post-date 1840 or so depending on the introduction of the railway network into the region; Devon had its first working line in 1844. All areas can trace the rise of the rail in their area and this includes both lines that were built and those that were never built. George Philip and Son printed maps from 1874 with a projected line in Devon. This rail line connecting Torrington with Okehampton was planned as early as 1897 and two maps were published and distributed locally, drawn by the engineer on the project, James Jervis, about this time. Although planned and having government authorisation it originally fell short of money and backers. Two similar maps based on Jervis' route are known, both slightly different, as unique copies and I have one of them. The line was, in fact, completed but only in 1925 (Fig. 7).

After collecting only county maps for many years I turned to regional and town and city maps and have since built up a nice collection of guide books and folding maps of Devon. All of my work has been put to paper and Francis Bennett and I were able to publish books on the *Printed Maps of Devon* and also the *Victorian Maps of Devon.* These are now available on-line, much revised and updated from the original works[4]. I have written a guide on the *Tourist Maps of Devon* and this is available at the main libraries of the UK and it is hoped to put it on-line at a future date. Although I have (more-or-less) stopped collecting county maps I will still fight tooth and nail to obtain a map that is 'previously unrecorded'.

Fig. 5.
After the death of Johannes von Waesberghe, the successor to Jan Jansson, Peter Schenk and Gerald Valk issued the maps between c.1707 and 1717.
The map can be dated fairly well: in its original state (1644) there were no shields (bottom left), these were added a year later; the island of Lundy (top left) was added 1652; Schenk and Valk added the graticule and plate number; and the final (5th state) was issued circa 1728 with no plate number.

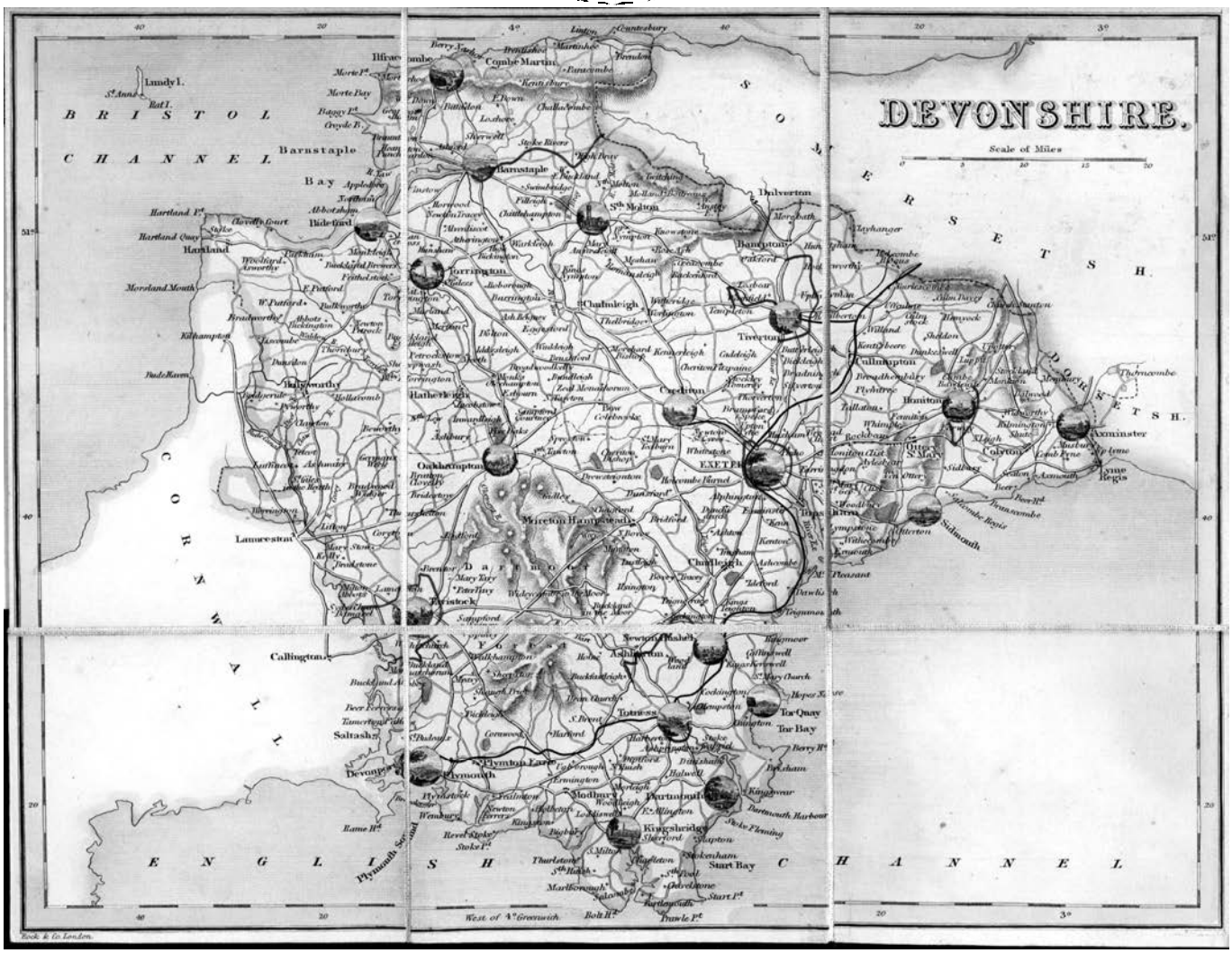


Fig. 6: Attractive map with inset vignette views of interesting towns by Rock &Co. (1850).

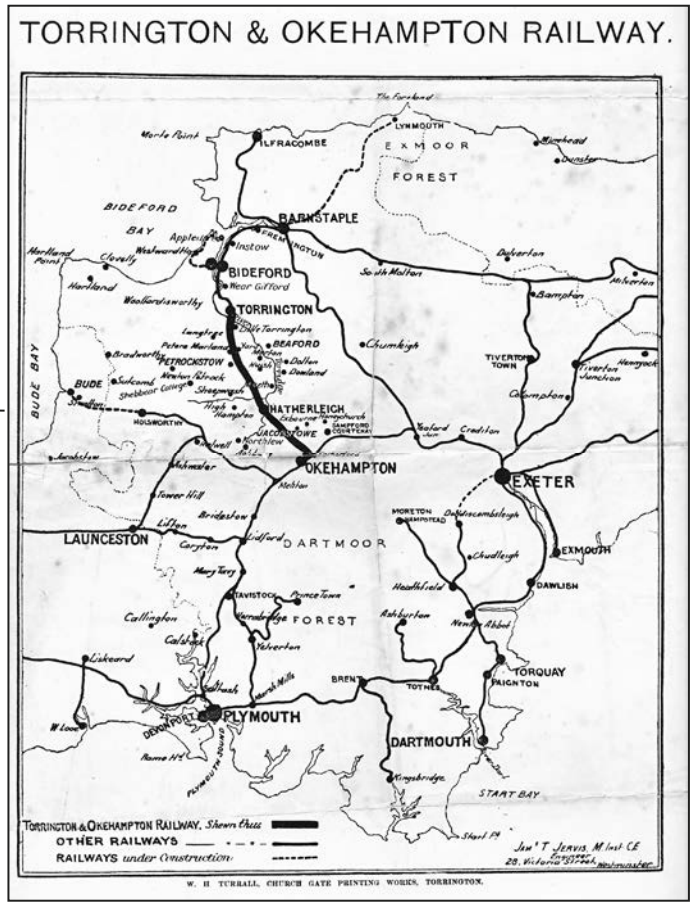


Fig. 7: Only known copy of a plan for a railway in north Devon by James Jervis (1897).

Notes:

1. Before I am accused of being anti-Scottish leading up to the referendum I would like to point out I have focused on England and Wales as most atlases mentioned were of England and Wales and not of Great Britain.

2. *County Atlases of the British Isles*; Carta Press;1970.

3. *County Atlases of the British Isles*, Vols I and II; Bracken Press; 1984 and 1989.

4. http://www.printed-maps-of-devon.eu/and http://www.victorian-maps-of-devon.eu/. I am always eager to hear from collectors who can add material to my websites.

Fig. 2: John Speed (1610) copied Saxton's map of Devon and

added an inset plan of Exeter and the arms of local dignities.

How I got into cartography

Petra Svatek ,
scientific assistant at the University of Vienna

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Petra Svatek studied history and geography at the University of Vienna (main emphasis on history of sciences and cartography); PhD: 2005. From 2006 to 2009 she was a research associate at the Department of History at the University of Vienna. Since 2010 she has been a scientific university assistant. Areas of research: history of thematic cartography 1500-1950, history of spatial research 19th and early 20th century.

What does Cartography mean to you?

Topographic and thematic maps are an indispensable part of my daily life. They don't just help me to orientate myself; since my childhood they have also been an important source of information on the nature and culture of other countries. I'm especially interested in the history of cartography. This topic makes it possible for me to combine both of my interests, geography and history. I am fascinated to see that in the course of history many maps have been designed to be quite other than neutral carriers of information. Thus my research focuses on the political, cultural and economic context of the maps.

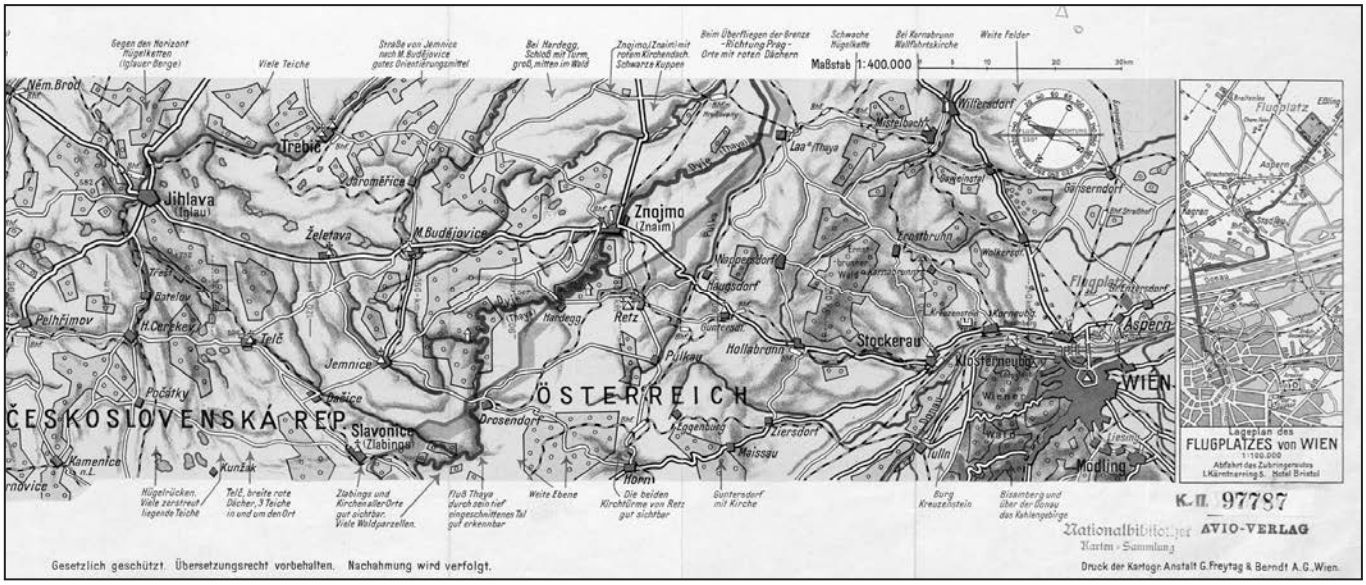
What exactly does your research involve?

After my doctoral thesis I began to research the thematic cartography and spatial research done in Austria between 1918 and 1945. Thematic foci were, first, on the initiators of these maps and the political stance adopted by scholars engaged in spatial science and cartography, and second on continuities and changes in the co-operation between various scholars and institutions and in the networks developed between 1918 and 1945.

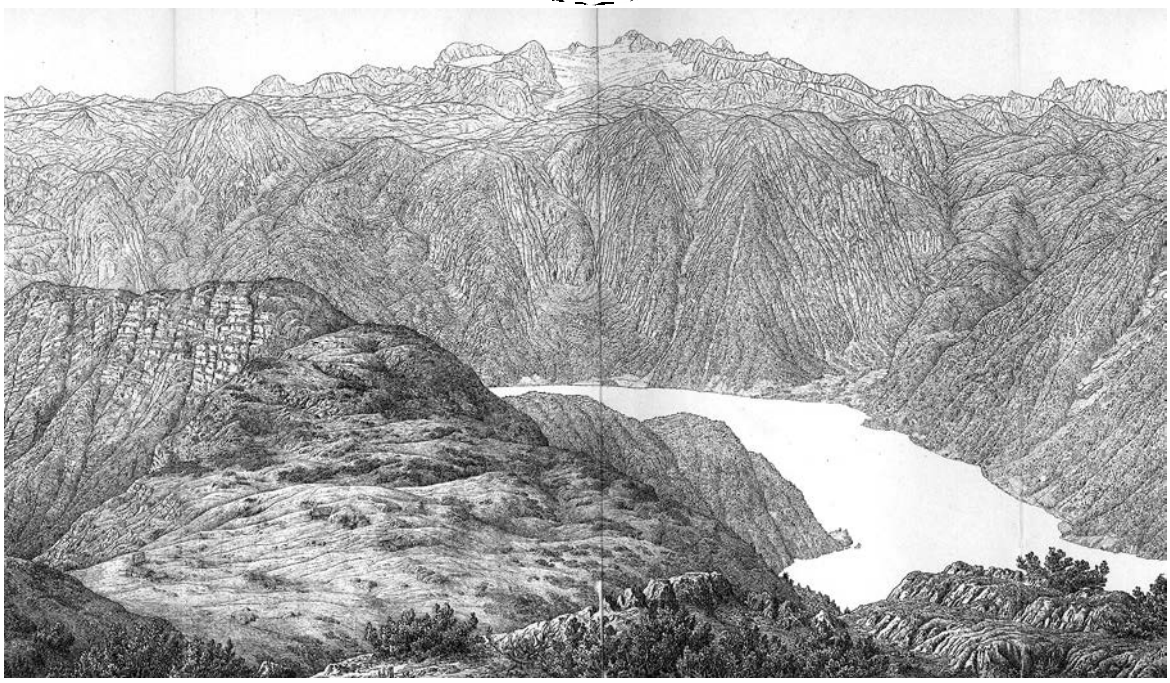
More recently I have focused mainly on the geography and cartography of Austrian scientific institutions during the 19th century. I look at the interdisciplinary cooperation between scholars from different disciplines and institutions, and I ask how the policy influenced both scientific cartography and geography. But I also want to research the cultural influences. For example in publishing panoramic maps, the Austrian geographer Friedrich Simony was inspired by Biedermeier paintings, in the sense that he depicted the landscape very realistically but also with a wildly romantic atmosphere. At the same time his panoramic maps and his research into Austrian glaciers inspired the famous Austrian writer Adalbert Stifter, who attributed the scientific views of Simony to the character of Heinrich Drendorf in his novel "Indian Summer" (1857).

What did you need to study to get this far?

I have been interested in maps since I was a small child. The atlas was one of my favorite books even before I began school. After getting my high school diploma I began to study geography and history at the University of Vienna. I discovered my love for the history of cartography when I attended Johannes Dörflinger's lectures. Since then old maps have been an important part of my research. I finished my PhD in 2005 with a thesis about the Austrian cartographer and historian Wolfgang Lazius. I analyzed all his maps for the first time and wanted to show that Lazius did not always aim for mutual positional accuracy of individual entries in most of his maps. Rather, some maps were to impart a symbolic meaning.



Route Map Vienna – Prague by the first Austrian Airlines OeLAG (Austrian National Library K II-97787 Kar)



Panoramic Map of the Dachstein massif by Friedrich Simony (Library University of Vienna II-12606/6,3)

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

I think that nowadays young people are more interested in maps because maps have become far more accessible through the Internet. Google Maps and virtual city maps have become parts of their daily lives. It also seems that younger drivers are no longer willing to do without GPS navigation devices. That raises the question of whether or not printed maps have lost their importance. Who will use paper maps when they can use virtual city maps and virtual automobile maps?

Are there careers to be made in cartography?

These days it is difficult to find long term employment in scientific areas. Sadly this applies to cartography and its history as well. But at least funds are increasingly available, some of which can be accessed for historical cartographic research. But it is no longer sufficient to describe old maps and globes; one has to put them in their intellectual, political and cultural context.

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 two things in my cartographic life recently were a lecture I gave at the '32nd International Symposium of the International Map Collectors' Society' in Seoul on "East China and Korea on Austrian and German Maps" and an article I wrote on "Civil Aviation Cartography in Austria 1908-1938" in the peer-reviewed "Journal of Navigation". I generally enjoy giving lectures and attending conferences, but the one in Seoul was something special. There I was named in the headlines of some newspapers and for the first time in my life I was interviewed on television. My latest article is the first ever analysis of Austrian aviation cartography from its origins in 1908 to 1938. This study is not only important for scientists, but also for those who are interested in aviation. Since the article was published, Austrian Airlines pilots especially have already shown considerable interest.

Interview by Nicola Boothby
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Recent Bibliography

- Petra Svatek, The 'Globe' as an Object of Research. 19th and early 20th Century Globe Studies in Vienna and Innsbruck. In: Franz Wawrik / Jan Mokre (Eds.), Globe Studies. The Journal of the International Coronelli Society 59/60 (Vienna 2014), 112-124.
- Petra Svatek, Civil Aviation Cartography in Austria 1908-1938. In: Journal of Navigation 68/1 (Cambridge 2015), 126-141.

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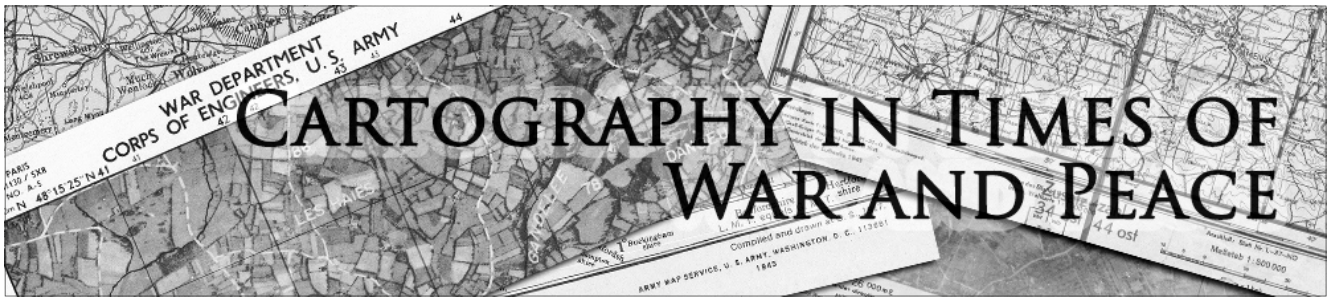

ICA International symposium

2 – 5 December 2014

In the vast span of the International Cartographic Association (ICA), the worldwide academic organisation for all things cartographic, there is a Commission on the History of Cartography.
This year, it had joined forces with the Commission on Map Production and Geo-Business (and with the Brussels Map Circle), meeting at Ghent University.
Here's an account of the ICA - Ghent part.

Since the field of history of cartography is a small one, almost all participants have known each other for years now. So the mood was – despite the rather gloomy subject this year – rather high-spirited that first morning, when we met, up in one of the atmospheric rooms in the attic of the old monastery *Het Pand* (Ghent University). This non-formal interaction between speakers and listeners lasted for the whole duration of the conference and enabled people to exchange views with each other easily. A great plus!
During four days, war was omnipresent as a theme in all 28 presentations, stretching from the early 19th to the 20th century, with – of course – a lot of emphasis on World War I. Presentations were often brought by world authorities on certain aspects of cartography of the period concerned. This made the discussions and even contributions of the audience most lively.
It is impossible for your reporter to summarise these lectures, but you can find the extensive list on our website (http://www.bimcc.org/news). Should any of our readers be interested in the abstracts of these presentations, please contact me : carolinedecandt@gmail.com The articles will be published later in full in a Springer Verlag book.
The conference was further enlivened with visits to the *Flanders Fields Museum* in Ypres, one of those Belgian cities that was wiped off the map during WWI. Also, the *Mercator Museum* In Sint-Niklaas had of course to be visited: it is the only museum in Belgium solely dedicated to cartography, bearing the name of the man who was born in that region. There was also a visit to the university's *History of Science museum*. And of course, a guided walk through the fair city of Ghent was also on the menu.

And we should not forget to mention the map collection our member Francis Herbert brought over from the UK, featuring maps about wars from the Napoleonic era to WWII.

Caroline De Candt
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The Brussels Map Circle was well represented in the audience of the ICA Symposium.

Brussels Map Circle's International Conference
6 December 2014

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

The full week of cartographic entertainment, which began with the ICA in Ghent, culminated in the Map Circle's conference 'Mapping in times of war' held, as usual, at the Royal Library of Belgium in Brussels

More participants came from abroad than usual. From South Africa to the United States our audience reflected the whole world, not forgetting the many European participants.

The Map Circle's president Caroline De Candt emphasized the beauty that even maps of war contain. Introducing the day, she explained the chronological 'fil rouge', starting with 16th century cartographical history of fortifications and sieges, and advancing towards today.

From the 16th century on, when maps became increasingly popular, warfare was a beloved topic of representation. Besieged cities were a perfect subject for sketches, drawings, engravings, prints and models.

For what exact purpose these military events were depicted, and whether they were originally made during the battle or siege, were questions **Piet Lombaerde** (University of Antwerp) tried to answer in the early morning. He found many examples in military and other atlases, treatises and courses on military architecture, journals, pamphlets, leaflets etc.

In most cases representations were made after the siege but the time in between could vary a lot, as in the case of the Siege of Ypres (1383), only printed in 1610. However sometimes maps really originated in the encampment. In the case of Ostend, Hendrik Haestens reproduced a detailed map after an anonymous model that -according to the speaker- was made during the siege. The connection between maps originating in encampments and what was reproduced later has so far been insufficiently researched. In the future a pedigree of this kind of reproduced cartography would be very useful.

Ostend, with its fortifications, was quite well represented in the talk of Piet Lombaerde who also mentioned an interesting map held in the Brussels Royal Library. This time English spies drew it during the peace talks of July 1600. But besides military reasons for representations of besieged cities, maps could be of commercial interest. Their strange beauty attracted contemporary buyers. This genre created the market that Frans Hogenberg provided with less accurate, but more vividly imaginary prints.

Karen De Coene (University of Ghent) continued the discussion on visual depictions of battlefields when dealing with so-called news prints. These are true 16th century 'press photographs' *avant la lettre*. The news print functioned as an important means for war correspondence. Abundantly present in the Italian so called 'Lafreri'-atlases, they were and are today a fascinating collector's item.

The newsprints presented came from two collections. First, the Society of Antiquaries of the Land van Waas (Sint-Niklaas) possesses one of the oldest 'Lafreri's', with many works from his atelier or that of his associates. Second, Pierre Dumolin of the Brussels Map Circle was so kind as to provide some maps from his collection. Participants to the conference had the chance to admire them immediately after the presentation. Those who were not present can still consult the Sint-Niklaas maps until June 2015 in the Mercator Museum.

With the purchase of such a set of maps, the 16th century buyer acquired a spatial frame of reference for the happenings of his time. As true war correspondents, the maps we have seen report upon the 11th Italian war between 1557 and 1559 with prints of Ostia, Vicovaro, Civitella, Saint-Quentin, Calais, Guînes and Thionville.

A second news item was the Battle of Dreux, an episode in the French Wars of Religion. The designer used available maps combined with the latest news to create a panorama in which the various episodes from the battle were incorporated into a single picture.

The third part of our gazette dealt with the expanding Ottoman control over the Mediterranean, with maps of Rhodes, Vienna, La Goletta, Preveza, Djerba and Malta.

Philippe Bragard (Université catholique de Louvain) presented an exceptional collection of 231 documents many of which unique, possibly owned by the French military engineer Vauban (1633-1707), and probably stemming from his home when living in Lille. Only one document is signed, but Vauban's poor handwriting is recognisable on others and we have to take into account that Vauban worked with professional draftsmen and secretaries who even drew or wrote documents bearing his signature.

The topographic collection remains in the Municipal Archives of Lille. A certain Nicolas Robillard, owner of the house rented by Vauban and a city official, could

have played a major role in the preservation of a collection with many unique items that document the places fortified by Vauban before 1680.

Over the coffee and lunch breaks, participants could admire the selection of Lafreri maps discussed previously, as well as more recent ones brought by Francis Herbert; as in Ghent, he used most of the available table space in the conference room to show a good part of his vast collection of war maps, essentially of and around WW I. His album of postcards with war maps of that period also attracted much attention.

Emilie d'Orgeix (University Bordeaux Montaigne) works on the reminiscences of military mapping, such as handbooks produced by French military schools. At the conference she presented the preparation and artificial reenactment of sieges in so-called mock sieges, a form of military exercise practiced in the mid-18th to the early 20th centuries. Although almost forgotten, they represent a pivotal aspect of cartographic production. The practice of mock sieges was integrated in military education and became gradually a custom. During their training engineers had to learn how to surround a city, the effects of explosions, etc.

Imre Demhardt (University of Texas), inspired by his one-week's stay in Ghent, started his presentation with the Treaty of Ghent on December 24, 1814. Almost two hundred years ago, the unfortunate outcome of the War of 1812 was partly due to limited reconnoitering and cartographic activities. The early reconnaissance of the interior of the American continent had been made by a select group of U.S. Army volunteers under the command of Captain Meriwether Lewis and Second Lieutenant William Clark from May 1804 to September 1806.

After the War of 1812 the authorities of the United States, aware of the fact that most maps were made after the events, while maps available before the war started are certainly more useful, decided to install the US Army Corps of Topographical Engineers, commonly called the Topogs. These engineers had to make plans of all military positions, they had to keep a journal of the movements and to accompany all reconnoitering parties sent out to obtain intelligence. Although a lot of mapmaking happened as the war progressed, during times of peace politicians charged the surveying experts with a plethora of civilian tasks, ranging from improving ports to the survey of rail routes that became increasingly important for the economy.

Imre Demhardt provided us with a 'tour d'horizon' of half a century of military mapping, of which we will only mention one headline.

Stephen H. Long accompanied an expedition of the US Army in 1819 in the Great Plains area, which he famously described as a 'Great Desert', thus referring to the main grassland from the view point of utilities. This so-called desert resulted in a serious delay in military reconnaissance, whereby only hired civilians continued the topographical activities.

Especially after May 28, 1830 when president Andrew Jackson signed the Indian Removal Act into law, the US topographical engineers became responsible for surveying the Indian reservations. Passed to open up those lands still held by the native Americans for settlement, the Indian Removal Act called for the removal of all Indians to lands west of the Mississippi in exchange for Indian lands within existing state borders. The operation continued until 1890 when the Massacre at Wounded Knee took place. After 1846 rapid reconnaissance was needed for another huge reason: the rush for gold...

Thus our conference ended, but not without having the usual final drink... or two.

Speakers: P. Bragard, K. De Coene, P. Lombaerde, E. d'Orgeix, I. Demhardt

Karen De Coene
karendecoene@yahoo.com

Brussels Map Circle Programme for 2015

- Saturday 21 March 2015, from 11.00 to 12.15: 17th Annual General Meeting (AGM)

Venue: Boardroom (Raadzaal /Salle du Conseil) of the Royal Library of Belgium (KBR),
Keizerslaan 2 Boulevard de l'Empereur- B-1000 Brussels
Accessible by train and metro (Central station)

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 the option of proxy vote will be sent out to Active Members by separate mail at least two weeks before the meeting.

- Saturday 21 March 2015, from 12.30 to 16.30: Map AFTERNOON

Venue: Boardroom (Raadzaal /Salle du Conseil) of the Royal Library of Belgium (KBR),
Keizerslaan 2 Boulevard de l'Empereur- B-1000 Brussels
Accessible by train and metro (Central station)

Please take notice: our traditional Map ***Evening*** has been changed into a Map ***Afternoon***. You are expected at 12.30 for a convivial drink and a sandwich lunch.

We kindly invite you to bring a map, an atlas, a globe, a cartographic instrument or an interesting book on cartography and to present it and talk about it during the Map Afternoon. We are equally interested into antique maps as into ordinary or contemporary maps as there is always something interesting, even in the simplest maps or cartographic items.

This is also an opportunity for newcomers to get to know the Circle: non-members are welcome. If you would like to know more about a cartographic item you will bring along, the members of the Circle will be pleased to study it carefully and share their cartographic knowledge with you.

Fee for the Map Afternoon including drinks and sandwich lunch: members EUR 10.00, non members EUR 15.00.

Registration is required on our website (www.bimcc.org),
as well as prepayment on our bank account (IBAN BE52 0682 4754 2209 - BIC: GKCCBEBB),
before 1 March 2015

- Saturday 9 May 2015, at 14.30: Excursion to Antwerp's MAS (date to be confirmed)

Our yearly outing will take us to this new museum on the bank of the Scheldt river, to visit the exhibition ***The World in a Mirror*** under the guidance of Curator Jan Parmentier. The exhibiton will focus on the evolution of the European worldview as it was presented in maps, manuscripts, prints, visual art, but also objects from the 15th until the 21st century.

Venue: Museum aan de Stroom, Hanzestedenplaats 1, B-2000 Antwerp
http://www.mas.be

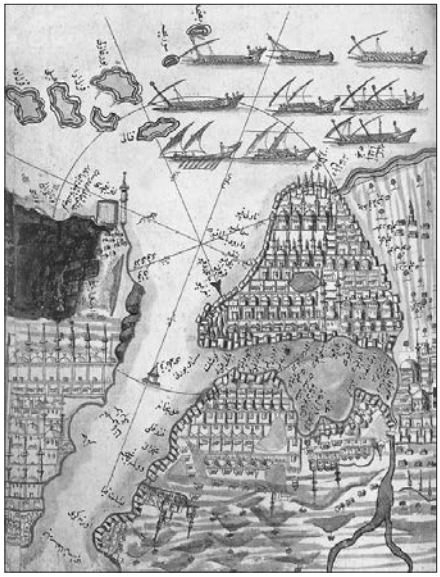
Please check on our website (www.bimcc.org) for updated information and register on-line before 15 April 2015

- Saturday 5 December 2015: International Conference, 'Mapping Turkey'

Don't miss our contribution to the Europalia festival devoted to Turkey this year (www.europalia.eu) !

The Ottoman Empire, so important in Europe's history, will no doubt allow us to show splendid cartographic specimen.

Venue: Royal Library of Belgium,
Keizerslaan 2 Boulevard de l'Empereur, B-1000 Brussels, (near the Central Station).
Admission is free for members, non-members pay EUR 10.00 at entrance.
Lunch is being arranged in the Library's cafeteria, with catering services. Price: about 30€.



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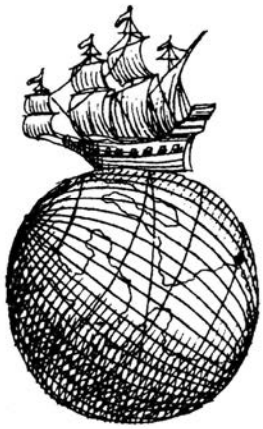

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All our readers are invited to send news items and announcements of cartographic events and exhibitions to webmaster@bimcc.org.
For up-to-date News and Events, see: www.bimcc.org/bimcc-newsevents.htm

'17.Kartographiehistorisches Colloquium', 9 – 11 October 2014, Eichstätt (Bavaria), Germany

Several 'Firsts' may be claimed for this most recent in the biennial German-language history of cartography colloquia. The first to be held in Eichstätt, in the Altemühl Valley National Park; the first to offer a guided tour, by its pioneer organiser and author, of an exhibition devoted to the Augsburg cartographic firm of Lotter (another leader in German 18th-century map-making and publishing); and the first to be hosted by the Ancient History School of the Catholic University Eichstätt-Ingolstadt and also a first to be opened with a welcome by a lady University President, Prof. Dr. Gabriele Gien; and the first to have available, for immediate personal distribution, a 'hot off the press' 102 pages Cartographica Helvetica 'Sonderheft' (Nr. 23) – Deutsche Kriegskarten der Schweiz [German war maps of Switzerland] 1939-1945: ein Vademecum by Markus Oehrli with the collaboration of Martin Rickenbacher (see W. Bodenstein's review on pp. 8 - 9).

Not quite a 'first' – but a 3rd 'revised and enlarged' edition (2015 [!]) – was *Melissantes: ein Thüringer Polyhistor und seine Berufs-beschreibungen im 18. Jahrhundert: Leben und Wirken des Johann Gottfried Gregorii (1685-1770) als Beitrag zur Geschichte von Geographie, Kartographie, Genealogie, Psychologie, Pädagogik und Berufskunde in Deutschland* [Melissantes: a Thuringian polyhistorian and his descriptions of occupations in the 18thcentury: life and works of Johann Gottfried Gregorii (1685-1770) as a contribution to the history of geography, cartography, genealogy, psychology, pedagogy and professions in Germany] by presenter Carsten Bernd, from whom was the opportunity to obtain copies. Some Newsletter readers might, in regard to history, geography and cartography, connect Gregorii with another publication by another well-read German scholar: Eberhard David Hauber and his *Versuch Einer umstaendlichen Historie Der Land-Charten... nebst einer Historischen Nachricht Von denen Land-Charten dess Schwaebischen Craisses*... (Ulm, 1724; reprinted Karlsruhe, 1988).

The pre-Colloquium excursion, on Wednesday 8 October, was to the exhibition 'Die Welt aus Augsburg : Landkarten von Tobias Conrad Lotter (1717-1777) und seinen Nachfolgern' [The world as seen from Augsburg : maps by Tobias Conrad Lotter (1717-1777) and his successors], on an extended 'shelf-life' opening in Augsburg's Schaezlerpalais. Written by Michael Ritter and based largely upon the personal collection of another present-day Lotter (Anton), several participants already had their personal copies of the specially commissioned hard-cover book/ catalogue – also entitled Die Welt aus Augsburg... (see Wulf Bodenstein's review in Newsletter No 50, September 2014, pp. 9 - 10).

The afternoon saw many participants enjoying the first visit (of two on offer) to a 'hands-on' display of 'Kartographischen Zimelien der Universitäts-bibiothek' [Cartographic treasures of the University Library], held in the University's Teilbibliothek 3

The eighty-one participants to the Colloquium

(Staats- und Seminarbibliothek) at Hofgarten 1. Here George Carhart and Peter van der Krogt enjoyed a lengthy discussion over an intermediary state of a De Wit map plate in a composite atlas/ atlas factice. It was rewarding for Peter that, on the reference shelves, were all his *Koeman's Atlantes Neerlandici* volumes to date. Preceding this Library visit was a session of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Kartographie's Map Curators' Committee; simultaneously there took place a Workshop on Terminology in Globe Research; and the D-A-CH's Working Group ended the business meetings.
Thursday's official opening by Prof. Dr Gien informed us how Eichstätt's resident population was either young students or senior citizens, with a large daily tourist influx. Prof. Dr. Michael Rathmann presented a well-received opening paper 'Kartographie von der Antike zum Mittelalter: bekannte Fakten, alte Fragen, neue Impulse' [Cartography from antiquity to the Middle Ages: known facts, old questions, new impulses']. This formed a fine, thought-provoking, historical background leading naturally into the later period of all the Colloquium's main presentations, and afforded him the opportunity to expound recent research and opinions on two much discussed manuscript maps: the well-known 'Tabula Peutingeriana' (where he differs from the conclusions of Richard Talbert) and the 1st century AD 'Artemidorus Papyrus' depicting the Iberian Peninsula. Chronologically thereafter were presentations on the cosmographer Nicolas of Cusa (1401-64) by Dr Thomas Horst; Prof. Dr Joachim Neumann on the three main maps, and their relationships with Ptolemy, Nicolas of Cusa and Nicolaus Germanus in Hartmann Schedel's 1493 'Weltchronik' (Liber chronicarum) published in Nuremberg by Anton Koberger.
The eighteenth to twentieth centuries were more fully represented, of which a few papers were especially memorable. An analysis by Prof. Dr-Ing. Peter Mesenburg of the accuracy – which proved to be remarkable for its time when compared to a 2013 survey – of the 'Kleves Cadaster' manuscript mapping at scale of ca 1:2000 of 1732-8; a study by Prof. Dr habil. Beata Medyńska-Gulij (from Poznań) of the watercolour and Indian ink techniques used for maps in the British Library's Topographical Collection of George III (a Hanoverian king of Britain!), in William Roy's 'Military Survey of Scotland' and in the 'Ordnance Survey Drawings'; and Prof. Dr Jürgen Lafrenz's exposition of cartography as a medium for re-structuring France's post-Revolutionary administrative territory.
To this reporter, at least, an innovation was a detailed analytic study, by Elias Weirauch and Prof. Dr Wolf Günther Koch, on the cartographic structure and developments in Baedeker travel guides from 1827 to 1945. The maps were categorised by country (e.g. Switzerland), region (e.g. The Alps), environs (e.g. Coburg), town plan (e.g. Wolfenbüttel), building (e.g. Kunsthistorisches Hofmuseum), and by panorama (e.g. Jungfraujoch); their content and sources were examined for evidence of the progress of cartographic representation. From Switzerland (Neuchâtel) came Dr Thomas Schulz to speak on the centenary of the federally-produced bilingual 'Graphisch-statistischer Atlas der Schweiz = Atlas graphique et statistique de la Suisse' of 1914 but published 1915; in the Colloquium's 'Abstracts', his was the sole example of illustrations printed – one of the atlas's title-page and one typical map plate. Expected is a new statistical atlas this year – even counting the number of horses (whether for riding or eating!). Two papers on surely inevitable political cartography were from Agnes Laba M.A. on maps as memory locators and propaganda regarding the German-Polish conflict during the interwar years (1919-39), and from Marcus Greulich on German Democratic and Federal Republics' political thoughts represented in the 'adjustment' of their public maps – with generous examples of subtle (and not so subtle) maps from German, British and American atlases, dictionaries and encyclopaedias from the 1950s onwards.

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The Brussels Map Circle in Paris

The Map Circle again had a stand at the Paris Map Fair on Saturday 8 November 2014, staffed by Karen De Coene (for the first time), Wulf Bodenstein and myself. I also attended the cocktail reception for the dealers on the Friday evening. This Fair always is a very interesting event for map lovers. Participation was similar to previous years: 32 dealers (including many of our sponsors), plus IMCOS, ICHC (for the 2015 conference in Antwerp) and us. However, the number of visitors seemed lower than usual, buyers being more price conscious than before. Quite a number of visitors stopped at our stand and were interested in our promotional material. Several new members joined the Circle and others promised to sign up…

Alex Smit

In memoriam: Martine Mangelschots

Mrs Martine Mangelschots, partner to Dr Eric Leenders, passed away on 22 September 2014. Martine put a lot of effort into supporting Eric, when he was President of the Brussels Map Circle (2008 - 2011), with the many practicalities that an organisation such than usual as ours requires. Our Map Circle is very grateful to her memory and presents its condolences to Eric.

Medieval Maps and Spaces.

A course day on cartography and spatial representations for medieval studies

Old maps were core business at Ghent University in the first week of December. The symposium devoted to war cartography by two ICA Commissions deserves without any doubt a lot of attention. The Map Circle participated in the preparation and several members came with their usual enthusiasm to listen to the many contributions (see page 22). On Thursday the 4th however, Flanders' medievalists (Vlaamse Werkgroep Mediëvistiek) oriented their interest to maps and space as well, planning a whole course day on cartography and spatial representations for medieval studies.

Erik Thoen challenged our traditional way of thinking about maps with a true story. To check the condition of his newest home, a modern shaman, using a 3D-wand, mapped the house. Taken from real life this example shows how our perception of maps has changed over the last decades.

Listening to the different contributions of the day only enhanced this statement. There are plenty of reasons for medievalists to do research on maps and mapmaking, going from Geographical Information Systems (GIS)-mapping for interpretation, reconstruction of medieval landscapes towards historical cartographical topics such as use, representation, perception of maps, land surveying and map making techniques.

Iason Jongepier discussed the potential of historical maps for landscape reconstructions. He emphasized that only maps with sufficient topographic and geometric accuracy should be processed in ARCGIS. Accuracy is as well assured when using present-day topographical maps as a base layer to obtain a retrogressive landscape analysis.

The speaker mentioned two concrete examples. First landscape reconstructions were executed for the Waasland Scheldt polders, resulting in his PhD poetically entitled 'Drowned but not deserted'. Second, the project GIStorical Antwerp uses the potential of GIS to integrate all kinds of historical data (maps, census data, iconography, address books et al.) at the level of individual houses and households in the city of Antwerp.

Xavier Braecke focused on *Diplomata Belgica,* a critical survey of all the pre-1250 diplomatic sources from the medieval Southern Low Countries comprising around 34 000 records. More than half of these records contain a full text edition of the charters and provide an impressive amount of toponyms as well. A spatio-temporal GIS model that maps the bishoprics and principalities of the Southern Low Countries was applied to enrich the *Diplomata Belgica* with spatial metadata. It illustrates how spatial visualisation enables quick overviews of historical trends.

With some regret Joost Depuydt (Felixarchief) had to miss Ellen Klompmaker's contribution on the 'Scheldekaart van Rupelmonde tot aan de Noordzee' (1505), belonging to his institution. Disputes on toll rates made Antwerp's city hall commission this map representing the complete course of the river Scheldt between the Rupel estuary and the sea. In fact, there was a second and earlier map of the river from the National Archives (1469). Together they represent an area that changed considerably due to floods and human intervention. The study of both sheds light on the interrelationship between the Scheldt maps.

Catherine Clarke used itineraries in texts to create new maps from medieval sources that are not just of interest for research, but for public history as well. Her session drew on several major research projects funded by the UK Arts and Humanities Research Council, which explores place and identity in the medieval city through digital mapping and textual analysis. Many tourists visiting Chester or Swansea can now consider themselves walking through a medieval town (http://discover.medieval chester.ac.uk and www.medievalswansea.ac.uk). She emphasised that discourse in textual sources is often allusive, making the mapping a difficult task.

The contribution I deliberately did not mention earlier was mine and I was dealing with a huge paradox. As mentioned in a previous 'Maps in History', Patrick Gautier Dalché rejects the use of 'geography' and 'cartography' as appropriate names for spatial knowledge in medieval scholarly culture. Talking about medieval cartography is indeed an anachronism, and yet the similarities between medieval representations of space and later cartography and geography are striking. The symbolic language and the use of mind-mapping typically for medieval intellectual thinking have at least been a great source of inspiration for later developments in both disciplines. Intellectual concepts as 'harmony', 'unity' and 'authority', however contradictory it may sound, have influenced the early development of cartography. I have explored medieval iconography from the viewpoint of a later cartographer. This undoubtedly methodological anachronism contributed to the discussion of how continuity interacts with innovation in the cartographic scientific tradition. Innovation is never totally innovative, I guess.

Karen De Coene

Blaeu's atlas sold for 488 356 €

The twelve folio volumes of the French version of the 1663 edition of Joan Blaeu's atlas were sold in Paris at an auction by Drouot on 18 June 2014. This 'Grand Atlas, ou Cosmographie blavianne, en laquelle est exactement décritte la terre, la mer et le ciel' was initially estimated at 200/250 000 €, but this masterpiece of the Dutch golden age of cartography fetched 488 356 €.

The atlas was part of a lot of some forty precious books from the library of the princes of Mérode.

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

'Maps and Society' lectures series, London

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

The World Map in the Fatimid Book of Curiosities (c. 1050): Mathematical Geography between Late Antiquity and Islam
15 January 2015
Lecture by Dr Yossef Rapoport (Queen Mary University of London).

Pacific Frontiers: The Selden Map and the Redefinition of East Asia in the Seventeenth Century
5 February 2015
Lecture by Dr Robert Batchelor (Department of History, Georgia Southern University).

An account so just and exact: Captain Narbrough's voyage to South America 1669-71 and its cartographical significance
26 February 2015
Lecture by Captain Richard Campbell RN (Hakluyt Society Volume Editor) and Peter Barber (British Library).

A Tricky Passage: Navigating, Mapping, and Publishing Representations of Tierra del Fuego in the Long Eighteenth Century
12 March 2015
Lecture by Katherine Parker (Department of History, University of Pittsburgh).

Reforming Cartography: John Britton and The Topographical Survey of the Borough of St Marylebone (1834)
30 April 2015
Lecture by Professor Stephen Daniels (School of Geography, University of Nottingham).

Getting Lost and Finding the Way. The Use, Mis-use and Non-use of Maps in the Peninsular War (1807–1814)
14 May 2015
Lecture by Richard Smith, M.A. (Retired businessman and IMCoS member).

Putting Tibet on the Map: A 19th Century Cartographic Depiction by a Local Artist
28 May 2015
Lecture by Dr Diana Lange (Institute for Indology and Central Asian Studies, University of Leipzig).

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

The Oxford seminars in cartography, 22nd Annual Series

Retracing the lines between mapping and geopolitics in Andean Latin America
29 January 2015
By Joe Gerlach (Jesus College, Oxford)

TOSCA Field Trip – a visit to the Weston Library
7 May 2015
Space limited, please contact: nick.millea@bodleian.ox.ac.uk or 01865 287119

From cosmopolitan exploration to colonial penetration: Germany and the colonial turn in the cartography of Africa
11 June 2015
By Imre Josef Demhardt (University of Texas at Arlington)

All seminars run from 17.00 to 18.30. The January seminar will be held at University of Oxford Centre for the Environment, South Parks Road, Oxford, OX1 3QY;
The June seminar will be held at the Weston Library, Broad Street, Oxford, OX1 3BG

L'Afrique sur les cartes géographiques anciennes dans la collection du Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale
[Africa on ancient maps in the collection of the Royal Museum for Central Africa]
5 February 2015
Brussels
During the temporary closure of the Museum for renovation, a series of lectures are organised to present its collections to a general public. Wulf Bodenstein, voluntary assistant at the Museum, will give a talk on maps of Africa from the early 16th century to the beginning of the colonial era. The transition from a Ptolemaic image of the continent to modern maps showing the results of early European exploration will be illustrated, as will be the radical changes brought about by the advent of scientific cartography.
BOZAR, Rue Ravenstein 23, 1000 Brussels, 5 February 2015, 12.30 – 13.15. Admission free. Contact: emilie.labie@ africamuseum.be Tel. +32(0)27695200

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

Un trésor patrimonial de l'Observatoire de Paris : le journal d'observations de Jean-Dominique Cassini

11 February 2015
Paris, France

Conference by Guy Picolet, chercheur associé au Centre Alexandre-Koyré
Séminaire d'histoire de l'astronomie, Observatoire de Paris
Salle de l'Atelier, Observatoire de Paris, 77, Avenue Denfert-Rochereau, 75014 Paris. At 14.00.
Language: French
E-mail Jean.Eisenstaedt@obspm.fr
http://syrte.obspm.fr/histoire/semin1_histoire.php

Cambridge Seminars in the History of Cartography 2014-2015, Cambridge, U.K.

Sea monsters to sonar: mapping the Polar oceans
24 February 2015
Conference by Lt Cdr Dr John Ash (Scott Polar Research Institute, Cambridge)

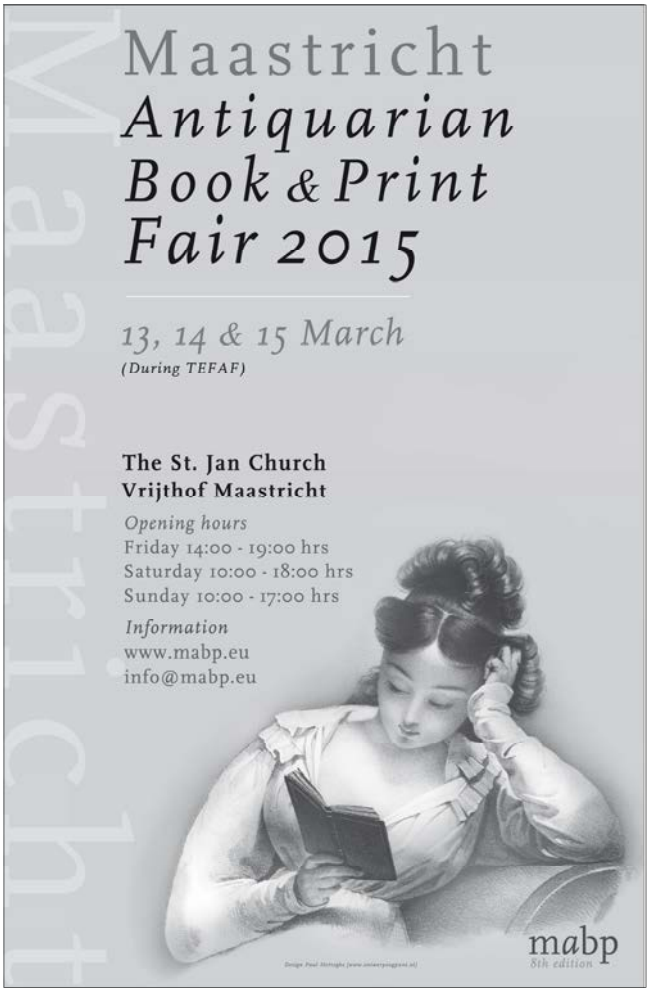
Maps and seafarers in the English Channel (eighteenth century)
5 May 2015
Conference by Dr Renaud Morieux (Faculty of History and Jesus College, Cambridge)

Venue: Emmanuel College, St Andrew's Street, Cambridge, England CB2 3AP. At 17.30.
http://www.lib.cam.ac.uk/deptserv/maps/camsem1415.html

The French contribution to the Ferraris maps

12 March 2015
Bruges, Belgium

Conference by Soetkin Vervust (in Dutch).
The lecture will focus on the exchange of cartographic knowledge across international borders, particularly on the French influence on the Ferraris maps; it will look at the extent to which the formal aspects of the maps (their symbols, scale, sheet lines) and their surveying procedure were inspired by the French. The results of recent research into the maps' semiotics and geometric accuracy will also be discussed at length.
Cultuurbibliotheek, Sint-Lodewijkscollege, Magdalenastraat 30
8200 Brugge



Maastricht Antiquarian Book & Print Fair 2014

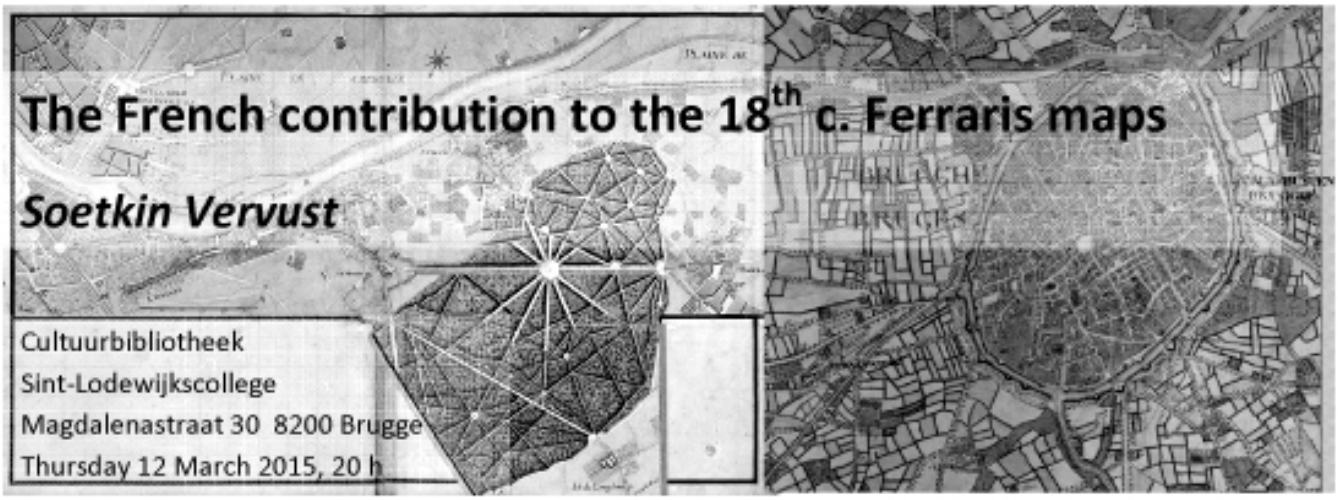
13 - 15 March 2015
Maastricht

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

The 10th International Atlas Days 2015

17 – 19 April 2015
Esslingen am Neckar, Germany

The international community of collectors of atlases published in the German-speaking countries will gather again this year for a series of



presentations, excursions and the traditional atlas and book fair. Although conducted in German, the event attracts a growing number of amateurs and academics from The Netherlands, Belgium, France, the UK and even the United States.
The imperial city of Esslingen, about 15 km from Stuttgart, offers several historical connections with cartography and in particular a visit to the museum of a lithograph printing firm active till the beginning of the 20th century. The convention centre is a renovated medieval site in the old town where Charles V, Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, also resided.
The event will be organised by Reinhard Urbanke who requests a provisional registration from those interested. As the detailed programme has still to be elaborated, you may obtain further information by writing to him at Erlenweg 3/1, D-71394 Kernen-Stetten, Tel. 00-49-7151 471 65, or on r.urbanke@kabelbw.de. Please visit our web-site www.bimcc.org for more details early in 2015.

10th International Workshop 'Digital Approaches to Cartographic Heritage'

27 - 29 May 2015
Corfu, Greece

Organisation: ICA Commission on Digital Technologies in Cartographic Heritage
Venue: Ionian University Aula Magna, Ionian Academy and Historical Archives of Corfu / General State Archives of Greece
URI: http://xeee.web.auth.gr/ICA-Heritage/Corfu_2015.htm

Society for the History of Discoveries - 56th Annual Meeting

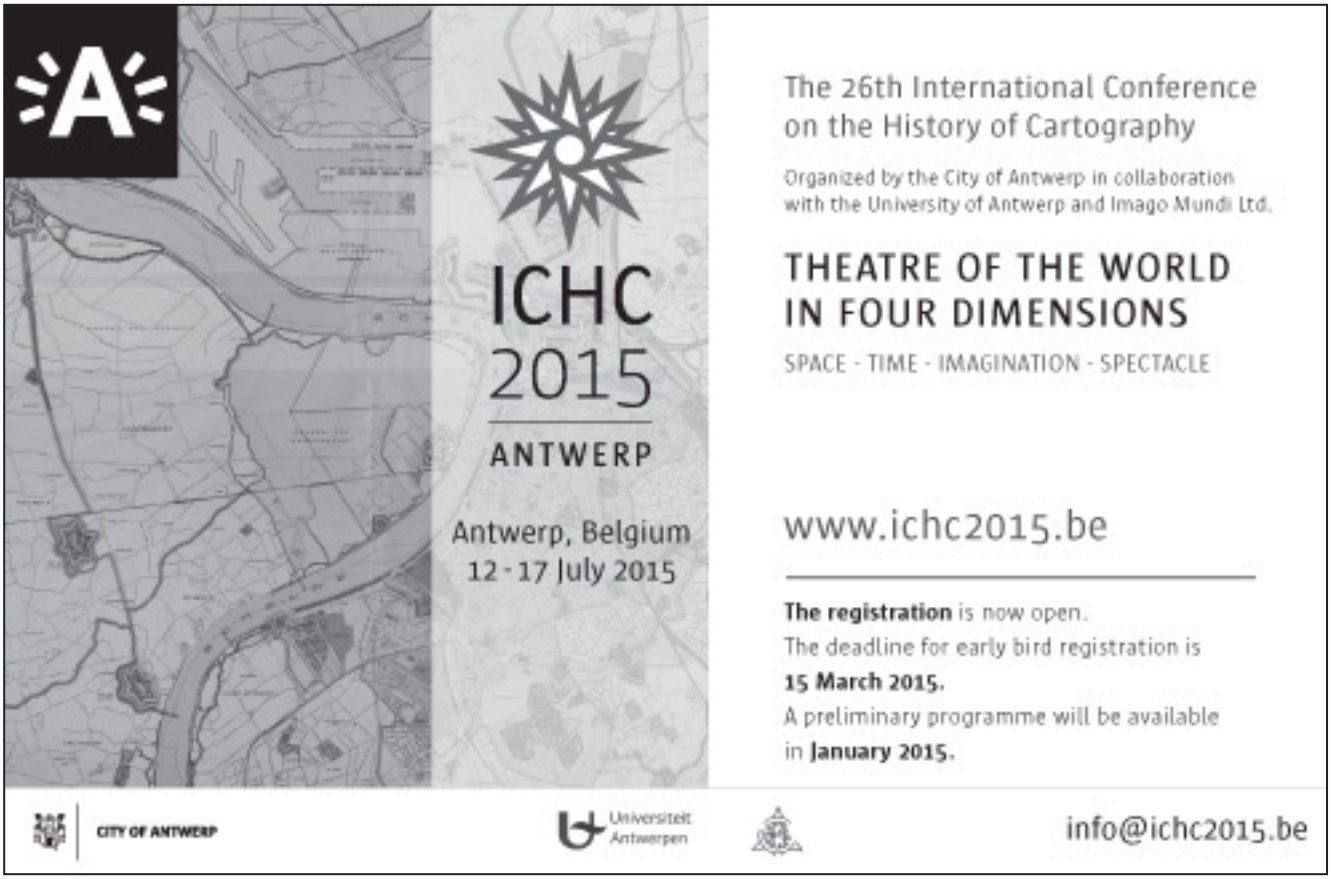
8 - 11 July 2015
London, United Kingdom

For the first time since 1987 the Society for the History of Discoveries will convene in Europe and hold its Annual Meeting 2015 in London, United Kingdom. The scope of the Society's activities encompasses the discovery, exploration, and mapping of the earth's land and sea surface from earliest times to the present - the explorers and the explored. Fields of specialization thus include the history of European expansion, cartography, navigation, colonial settlement, biography, and bibliography.
URI: http://www.sochistdisc.org/

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

12 - 17 July 2015
Antwerp, Belgium

Organised by the city of Antwerp in cooperation with the University of Antwerp and Imago Mundi. The Brussels Map Circle is one of the sponsors of the event.
Main theme: 'Theatre of the World in Four Dimensions'.
Contact: Joost Depuydt, FelixArchief / City Archives Antwerp
info@ichc2015.be. www.ichc2015.be



Welten des Wissens : Bibliothek und Weltchronik des Nürnberger Arztes

[Worlds of Learning: The Library and Chronicle of the World of the Nuremberg physician] Hartmann Schedel (1440-1514)

19 November 2014 – 1 March 2015
Munich, Germany

The Nuremberg Chronicle, as it is commonly known, was first published by Hartmann Schedel in 1493, in a Latin and a German edition. Over 1 700 copies of this incunabulum have apparently survived. Although it only contains two maps, one of the world and one of Germany, its many town views among the 1 804 woodcut illustrations from 652 woodblocks make it a much sought-after map collectors' item.

To celebrate the 500th anniversary of Schedel's death, the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek has mounted a special exhibition around Schedel's own annotated copy of the Chronicle, together with the major part of his personal library. This unique collection of books and prints was sold in 1552 by Schedel's grand-son to Johann Jakob Fugger for 500 Florins, who in turn sold it to Bavarian Duke Albrecht V, by whom it was integrated into what later became the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek.

Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Ludwigstrasse 16, D-80539 München, www.bsb-muenchen.de.
Open Mo – Fri 10-18.00, Sat/Sun 13 –17.00. Admission free.
Catalogue of 168 pp. EUR 19.90 Euro.

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

Jan – March 2015
Valencia, Spain (Centre 'El Carme')

April – June 2015
Valladolid, (Archivo de la Real Cancilleria)

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

http://www.accioncultural.es/es/pacifico_espa_a_y_aventura_mar_sur
http://www.mecd.gob.es/exposicion-pacifico/presentacion.html

Les cartes et le territoire : l'invention de l'Eure-et-Loir [Maps and territory : inventing (the department) Eure-et-Loir]

20 September 2014 to 27 March 2015
Chartres, France

This exhibition invites the visitor to discover a series of maps from the 16th century to the present day, encompassing the territory of the Eure-et-Loir department, the capital of which is Chartres. These maps convey a multitude of historical details concerning past administrative structures, the evolution of the natural and the man-made environment, and bring forward perceptions of territorial features of the time of their production. One part of the exhibition addresses, with interactive devices, the wider cartographic spectrum of images of the world, presenting principles of cosmography, astronomy, geodesy and techniques of map design and production. Each visitor receives a large (100 x 70 cm) map of the department, especially printed from the original copper plate of 1884.

Organised by the Conservatoire de l'Agriculture (COMPA), the exhibition is staged in the main hall of the departmental archives of Eure-et-Loir, Pont de Mainvilliers, F-2800 Chartres, . Admission free, Mon – Fri, 09.00-17.30. Guided tours Saturdays 17/01, 31/01, 14/02, 28/02, 14/03, at 15.00 and 17.00. Tel. +33-(0)237-88 82 20, www.archives28.fr.

Travelling and books

3 April – 30 May 2015
Brussels, Belgium

This exhibition organised by the *Société Royale des bibliophiles et iconophiles de Belgique* (chaired by our member Jan De Graeve) is not specifically cartographic, but map lovers will surely find some treasures connected with this vast subject.

Venue: Chapelle de Nassau , Royal Library of Belgium, Boulevard de l'Empereur / Keizerslaan 2, 1000 Brussels
Entry is free.

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

13 November 2014 – 31 July 2015
Sint-Niklaas, Belgium

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

Mercatormuseum, Zamanstraat 49, 9100 Sint-Niklaas (entrance Zwijgershoek). An exhibition catalogue is available.

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

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
2 February, 13 April, 22 June, 14 September, 23 Nov. 2015

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
17 March, 16 June, 13 October, 8 December 2015

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
8-12 February 2015

Bubb Kuyper
Jansweg 39, NL-2011 KM Haarlem
tel. +31 23 532 39 86
fax +31 23 532 38 93
www.bubbkuyper.com
info@bubbkuyper.com
19-22 May, 24-27 November 2015

Loeb-Larocque
31, rue de Tolbiac, F-75013 Paris
tel. +33 (0)6 11 80 33 75 or
tel./fax +33 (0)1 44 24 85 80
www.loeb-larocque.com
info@loeb-larocque.com
November 2015

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
24-25 April 2015

Paulus Swaen Internet Auctions
www.swaen.com
paulus@swaen.com
10-17 March, 12-19 May, 15-22 Sept., 17-24 Nov. 2015

Marc van de Wiele
Sint-Salvatorskerkhof 7
B-8000 Brugge
tel. +32 (0)50 33 63 17
fax +32 (0)50 34 64 57
www.marcvandewiele.com
van.de.wiele@skynet.be
7 March 2015

Venator & Hanstein
Cäcilienstrasse 48,
D-50667 Köln
tel. +49 221 257 54 19
fax +49 221 257 55 26
www.venator-hanstein.de
info@venator-hanstein.de
20-21 March 2015

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

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F. Devroe

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9000 Gent

Tel +32(0)9 223 35 90
Fax +32(0)9 223 39 71

www.sanderusmaps.com
E-mail: sanderus@sanderusmaps.com

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

Aims and functions

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

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

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

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

The Brussels Map Circle also publishes a Newsletter — *Maps in History* — three times a year and maintains a website.

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B-1050 Brussels

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- Jean-Christophe Staelens
e-mail: jcs@staelens.biz

Becoming (and staying) a Member

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

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

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

Maps in History (BIMCC Newsletter)

The Brussels Map Circle currently publishes three issues per year.
It is distributed, not only to members of the Circle, but also to key institutions (universities, libraries) and to personnalities active in the field of the history of cartography, located in 26 different countries.

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

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

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

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

BLR

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