BIMCC Newsletter No 35 September 2009

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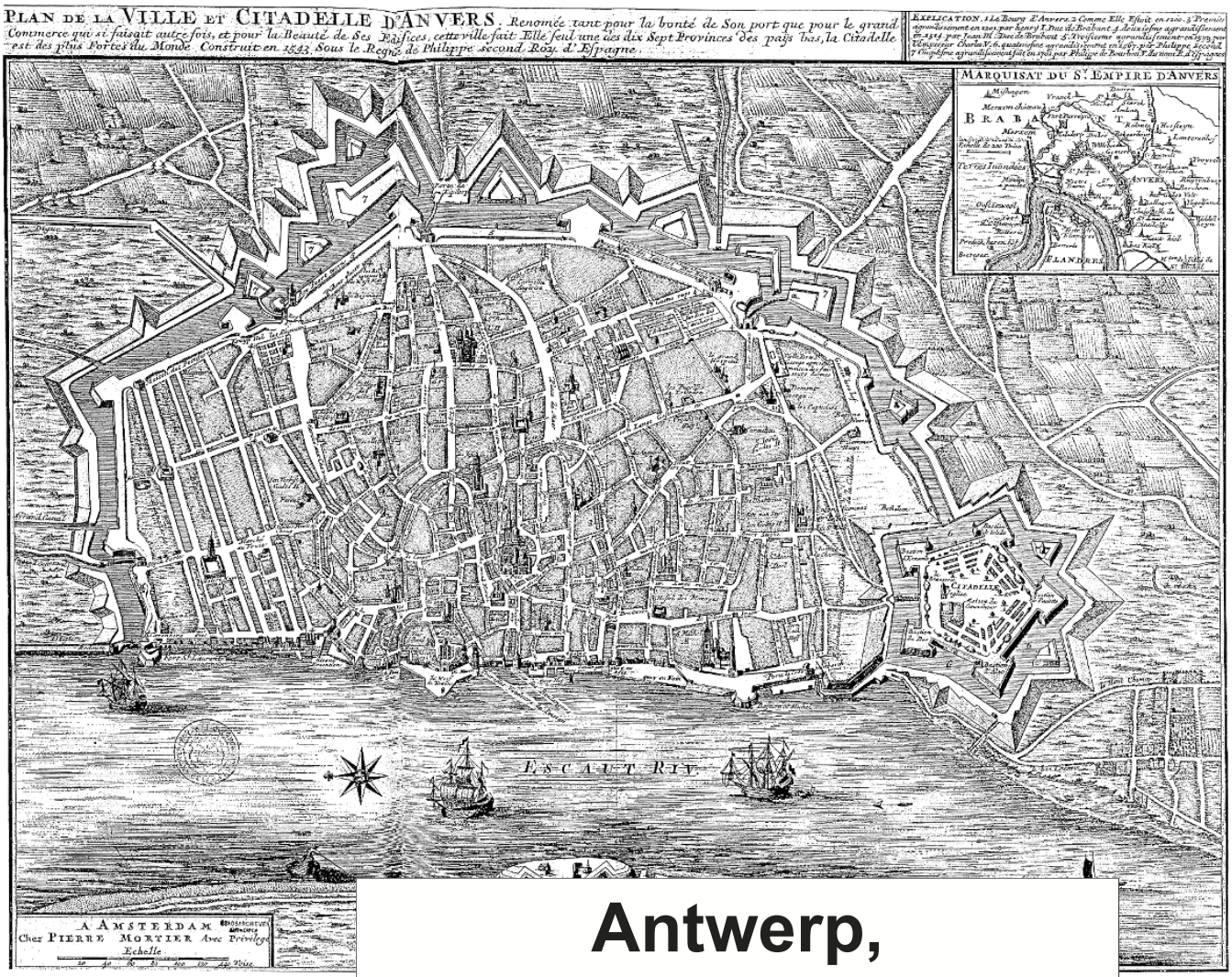

Antwerp, a forgotten marquisate

Also in this issue:

- The Coronelli globes in the Royal Library of Belgium
- R.Fitzroy and the Beagle Channel
- Reports on recent cartographic events
- … and the usual departments

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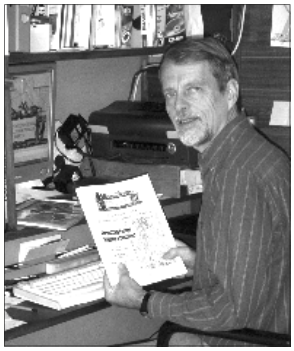
EDITORIAL

Dear Map Friends,

Although this Newsletter is centered around Antwerp, it does take us around the world, from Poland all the way to the tip of South America. It also reports on a number of cartographic events (exhibitions and conferences) which took place recently in Europe.

Among these news, one is particularly important for us: the Proceedings of our 2007 Conference – Formatting Europe – have finally been published, thanks to the good offices of the Royal Geographical Society of Belgium; not only does it record a particularly successful event in the life of this Circle (it marked its 10th anniversary), but it is also a fine publication with original contributions on various aspects of the cartography of Europe. If you had not subscribed, we recommend you get a copy (just contact me)!

Also do not miss the final announcement of our next activities: the Autumn excursion to the Knokke museum on the Belgian coast (17 October) and the 2009 conference (5 December) on Exploratory cartography. Register early!



Cartographically yours,

Jean-Louis Renteux
Editor
editor@bimcc.org

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Cover: *Plan de la Ville et Citadelle d'Anvers*. Pierre Mortier.1706.

Czech explorer and cartographer Emil Holub honoured

Under the auspices of the Czech presidency of the European Union during the first half of 2009, the Czech cultural centre in Brussels opened (on 28 May) a small exhibition (28 May - 05 June 2009) devoted to Dr Emil Holub (1847-1902), an explorer of Southern and Central Africa.

On display were a number of personal belongings such as his tropical helmet, his much-worn boots, utensils of daily life and work, some scientific instruments, axes, spears, arrows, shields and similar souvenirs a traveller in Africa was likely to bring home in those days. Every visitor received a glazed terracotta portrait of the explorer, specially created for the occasion.

But who was Emil Holub ? Born in the small town of Holice, some 120 km east of Prague in the Pardubice Region, then belonging to the Austro-Hungarian Empire, he became a physician and, inspired by the great David Livingstone, set out on his first journey to Africa in 1872. During two experimental expeditions inland from Capetown he collected wildlife and ethnographical 'trophies' which he sent back to Prague. A third expedition took him to the Zambezi and the Victoria Falls which Livingstone had discovered in 1855. He is credited with the first detailed map of that region (1875) which is now in the Náprstek Museum in Prague. His first publication, *The Victoria Falls, A few pages from the Diary of Emil Holub M.D. (1879)* contained no maps, but these were later published in his travel accounts.

In 1883 he undertook his most challenging expedition to cross Africa from South to North, in an attempt to realize the old dream of the Cape-to-Cairo connection. However, Holub got no further than a village named Galulonga (not far from Lusaka), where his camp was attacked and pillaged, with heavy loss of life. Holub and his young wife barely escaped alive and had to turn back, empty-handed, as all their collections and documents had been destroyed. On his return to Europe in 1887, the explorer was received as a hero, embarked on lecturing tours that took him even to the United States, organized exhibitions and saw his books and articles published in many languages.

His home town of Holice never forgot its famous son. Already in 1880 it made Holub an honorary citizen, erected a commemorative statue of him in 1949, and in 1964 opened *Dr Emil Holub's Memorial African Museum* which has lent some items from its collection to the exhibition in Brussels. In opening the exhibition, the Mayor of Holice, Mgr. Pavel Hladik, emphasized the fact that the Memorial Museum had become the focal point for research on Holub. A modernization project with European Union funding was underway to improve the Museum's facilities and infrastructure.

That Holub was considered an eminent explorer in his time is evident from contemporary publications such as Robert Brown's *The Story of Africa and its Explorers* (4 vols., London, Cassell & Co, 1892-1895) which, over seven and a half pages, gives a vivid account of Holub's expeditions (Vol. 3, pp. 221-228). To quote : « Dr Holub was essentially a 'scientific traveller'. Unlike most of the earlier explorers, when Africa was so unknown that merely to trace a track in it was merit enough, he had the ambition to bring back something more than a sketch-map …. ». Since then Holub's exploits seem to have faded almost into oblivion. You will look in vain for his name in the new *Tooley's Dictionary of Mapmakers.* But one might venture to hope that his maps may one day become the subject of a dedicated cartographic study.

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Those on the net may read further about Holub's life and his works in an article published by the Czech Embassy in Harare (Zimbabwe). It discusses in some detail the maps by Holub contained in the various editions of his travel books, or in books about Holub's expeditions.

The First Atlas of Belgium: An Exhibition at the Royal Library of Belgium

Until 10 October 2009

De grote atlas van Ferraris
Paleis van Karel van Lotharingen
Museumplein 1, B-1000 Brussel

Le grand atlas de Ferraris
Palais de Charles de Lorraines
Place du Musée 1, B-1000 Bruxelles

In the former palace of Charles of Lorraine (1712-1780), governor of the Southern Low Countries from 1741 until his death, the Royal Library of Belgium has organized a small exhibition on the celebrated Ferraris map and its making. The event coincides with the publication of the facsimile edition of one of the three existing manuscript copies of the map by Lannoo-Racine this year (cf. BIMCC Newsletter No 34 [May 2009], p. 29).

From 1771 to 1778 Joseph-Jean-François, Count of Ferraris (1726-1814) directed the work on what would become the first detailed map of present-day Belgium. According to his proposal of 1769, two maps were drawn: the first, in manuscript, very detailed on a scale of 1:11 520, destined for the emperor and his cabinet and therefore called *Carte de Cabinet,* the second, a reduced version of the first map on a scale of 1:86 400, in print, destined for a larger public, offered for sale and therefore called *Carte marchande.*

The exhibition is displayed in the governor's winter apartments, on the palace's upper floor, which were restored to their former glory in the 1970s. In these apartments, the Royal Library in cooperation with the *Musées royaux d'art et d'histoire* created in the 1980s a small museum devoted to the 18th century and offering a nice evocation of the daily life of the aristocracy in that period. The museum thus constitutes an ideal setting for the history of the Ferraris map.

After placing the map in its historical context in the first room and a presentation of the main actors in the map's history, the second room, formerly the *salle des dais,* shows besides the well-known atlas by Eugène Frickx from the early 18th century and maps related to Ferraris' preparatory work as a cartographer (Forêt de Soignes, Mariemont), several scientific instruments – two of which generously lent by Jan De Graeve – and Cassini's triangulation map of France and part of the Southern Low Countries from the late 1740s.

The third room, where the governor held his audiences, is entirely centered on the Ferraris map itself. Six original folios of the manuscript copy destined for Charles of Lorraine are on display as well as some folios of the printed version and one of its copperplates. Furthermore, copies of the 12-volume memoirs, which accompanied the *Carte de Cabinet,* the index pages and maps by followers of Ferraris (de Bouge, Faden, Capitaine-Chanlaire and Wenzely) are also exhibited. In the remaining two rooms, one can admire enlarged reproductions of some manuscript folios, two of which have been digitally recomposed (Antwerp and Liège). They are good illustrations of the possibilities of modern technology.

The Ferraris map can now also be accessed through the website of *Belgica,* the virtual library of the Royal Library of Belgium (http://belgica.kbr.be).

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Liège and its region on four sheets of the manuscript Ferraris map.

Another extract covering the Arlon region appeared as centerfold in BIMCC Newsletter No 20 (Sept. 2004)

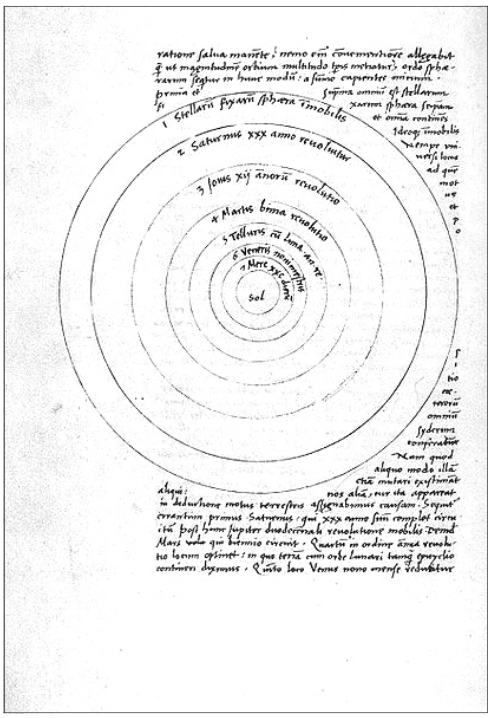
Report from Poland

When I recently set off for Poland to explore the comparatively remote south-eastern corner via Krakow, the old royal capital, and Warsaw, now a bustling modern city, I took with me three sets of the BIMCC's newsletter, two from the BIMCC's surplus stock, the third being my own. Not so much as reading material for the trip, but rather to supply three of Poland's leading cultural institutions with a cartographical review they were not all entirely familiar with.

Apart from providing the BIMCC and its activities with some publicity, this was in some ways a natural continuation of what I'd been doing as a European civil servant for over 30 years, helping to bring about the accession of Poland and its neighbours to the EU in May 2004 and, more generally, to bring the eastern half of our common European home closer to the western half through interaction in the cultural sphere.

I was assisted in the latter task by some of the contacts I'd made over two decades of close cooperation with the legendary Dr Thomas Niewodniczanski in Bitburg (see report of the BIMCC visit in Newsletter No 24) on his sadly unfinished magnum opus of compiling *Imago Poloniae* (IP), a descriptive catalogue of maps of Poland, not to be confused with the exhibition catalogue bearing the same title. This IP mega-project was designed to encompass all the printed and published maps of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth – a long-defunct state that bears little resemblance to present-day Poland or Lithuania – starting with Berlinghieri's Ptolemaic rendition of 'Sarmatia' in 1482 and ending with its disappearance from the map following the Third Partition of Poland in 1795. IP's ultimate fate still hangs in the balance owing to the illness of the man who conceived it, despite the amount of work already put into it by many, including myself.

My first port of call was Poland's most venerable institution, the Jagiellonian University Library in Krakow. Founded in 1364, this is Central (in some quarters they still bristle at the word Eastern) Europe's second oldest university, after the Charles University in Prague, and Poland's first university library. In contrast to the Warsaw libraries which were plundered and largely reduced to ashes by the Nazis, the Jagiellonian Library had the remarkable good fortune to survive the last war with its precious holdings largely intact. These include – to name but two highlights – the original manuscript of Nicolaus Copernicus' revolutionary treatise, *De Revolutionibus Orbium Coelestium* (see illustration), written after 1510 and first published in 1543, and a manuscript copy of Ptolemy's Cosmography containing 26 maps from ca.1465. In the event, my contacts in the Maps and Prints Department and in the Acquisitions Department were delighted to add what they clearly regarded as a serious scientific publication to their holdings and to find a secure place for the BIMCC newsletter on the shelves of their reference library.



Copernicus' *De Revolutionibus* manuscript

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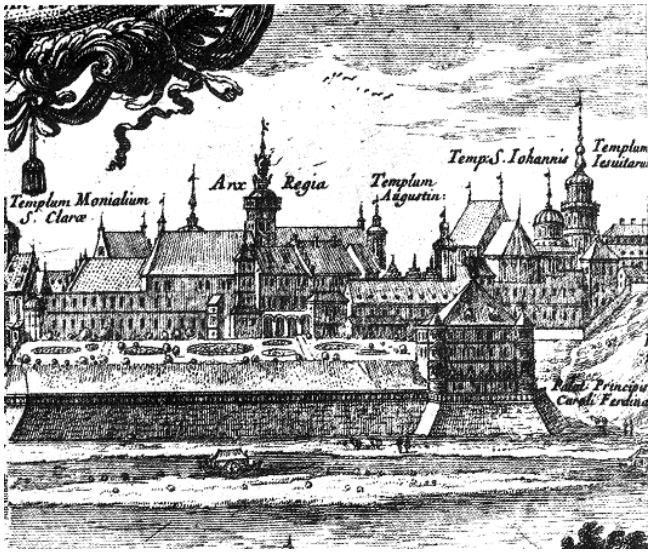
My next port of call was the Princes Czartoryski Library, also in Krakow, which is somewhat more recent in its foundation though hardly less venerable. My hope had been to gain access to the Emeryk Hutten Czapski collection of maps of the Polish Commonwealth, recently acquired by the library and containing a number of unique items. But in their understandable anxiety to show me some of their manuscript treasures, of which they are justly proud, and which range from unpublished letters by Rousseau to missives from the leaders of the Great Cossack Revolts of the 17th and 18th centuries, my charming hosts took delivery of the BIMCC newsletter, gently deferring my queries about maps until my next visit, before regaling me with some of their priceless documents. I was much taken with the letters of King Jan III Sobieski, who came to the relief of Vienna and vanquished the Turks in 1683. And captivated by the infantile scrawl of his French queen, Marie de la Grange d'Arquien or Marysienka, as she is still fondly known in her adopted country, a wily adventuress who, by the end of her life and reign, had mastered Polish well enough to write to her beloved husband in his native tongue.



17th c. view of Warsaw (N. Perelle)

Royal Castle Library in Warsaw

My third and final port on this errand was a comparatively recent foundation, the Royal Castle Library in Warsaw, and more specifically its Maps and Prints Department which only recently came into being thanks to the said Dr Niewodniczanski's long-term loan, made through the German-Polish Cultural Foundation (Deutsch-Polnische Stiftung Kulturpflege und Denkmalschutz), of his collection of early books, maps, prints and manuscripts. Dr Niewo, as he is affectionately known, had for some considerable time been looking for a suitable home for his priceless collection, deemed of national importance, which includes the most complete collection of Polish maps, plans and views ever assembled. Dr. Kazimierz Kozica, who used to be his assistant in Bitburg, will manage the collection in Warsaw. Dr Niewo could not have found a better place for it than here, in the wing of the Castle that once housed the library of Stanislas August Poniatowski, the last king of Poland, next door to a collection of Oriental carpets bequeathed by some Polish Armenians. Once again the BIMCC newsletter was incorporated into the departmental reference library by Dr Kozica before I found myself being swept along on a whistlestop tour of the totally reconstructed Royal Castle; the Castle had been levelled to the ground by the Nazis between 1939 and 1944 as a dangerous symbol of Polish nationalism and was rebuilt by the Communist rulers in the 1970's in a belated gesture of appeasement towards their disenchanted subjects.

My reward, and the climax of the visit, came in the form of access not to the cartographical collection, still unpacked and kept under lock and key, but to the Castle's two fine Rembrandts which are not always on public view. Once in the gallery of King Stanislas August until the late18th century partitions which sealed the fate of the country and of the king's extensive collections, they are now back in their old home thanks to the munificence of another (recently deceased) benefactor, Countess Karolina Lanckoronska. And so this brief foray came to a successful conclusion with the BIMCC, or at any rate its Newsletter, having gained a foothold of sorts in three of Poland's more prestigious cultural institutions.

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Johannes Van Keulen,
De groote nieuwe vermeerderte Zee-Atlas ofte Water-Werelt
(The great new and enlarged Sea Atlas of the Water World)

Facsimile of the 1685 edition in the Darmstadt University - Land Hessen Library, with a German translation of the Introduction in Dutch

Wissenschaftliche Buchgesellschaft Darmstadt, 2008. Limited edition of 555 numbered copies bound in Cabra leather.
50 x 29 cm, 104 pp. with 36 double-page charts in full colour. Foreword (in German) by Imre Josef Demhardt. Decorative carton slip case,
ISBN 978-3-534-21668-0. EUR 249.00.
To order: WBG, D-64281 Darmstadt, Germany, Tel. 00-49-(0)6151-3308 330, Fax 00-49-(0)6151-3308 277,
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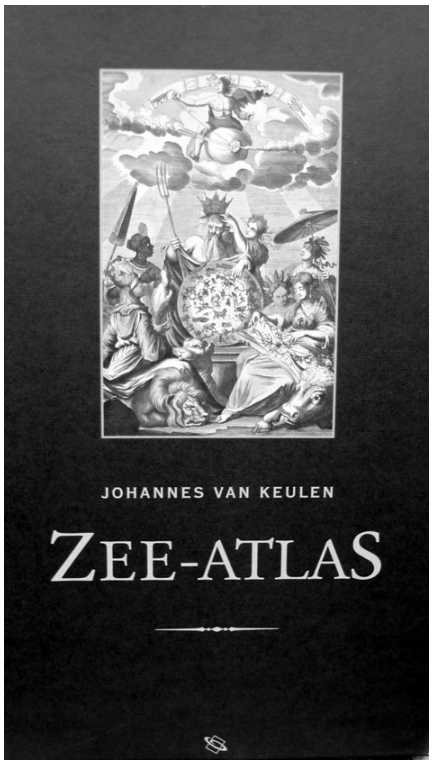
The phenomenal cartographic output of the van Keulen family during a period of more than 200 years has been the subject of a number of publications. The most recent of these, *The van Keulen Cartography,* Amsterdam 1680-1885 by Dirk de Vries *et al.,* published by Canaletto in 2005, was reviewed by Stanislas De Peuter in BIMCC Newsletter No 27 (January 2007), pp. 25-27. Although essentially devoted to van Keulen's manuscript charts, it contains an excellent overview of their entire range of maritime products and printed charts.

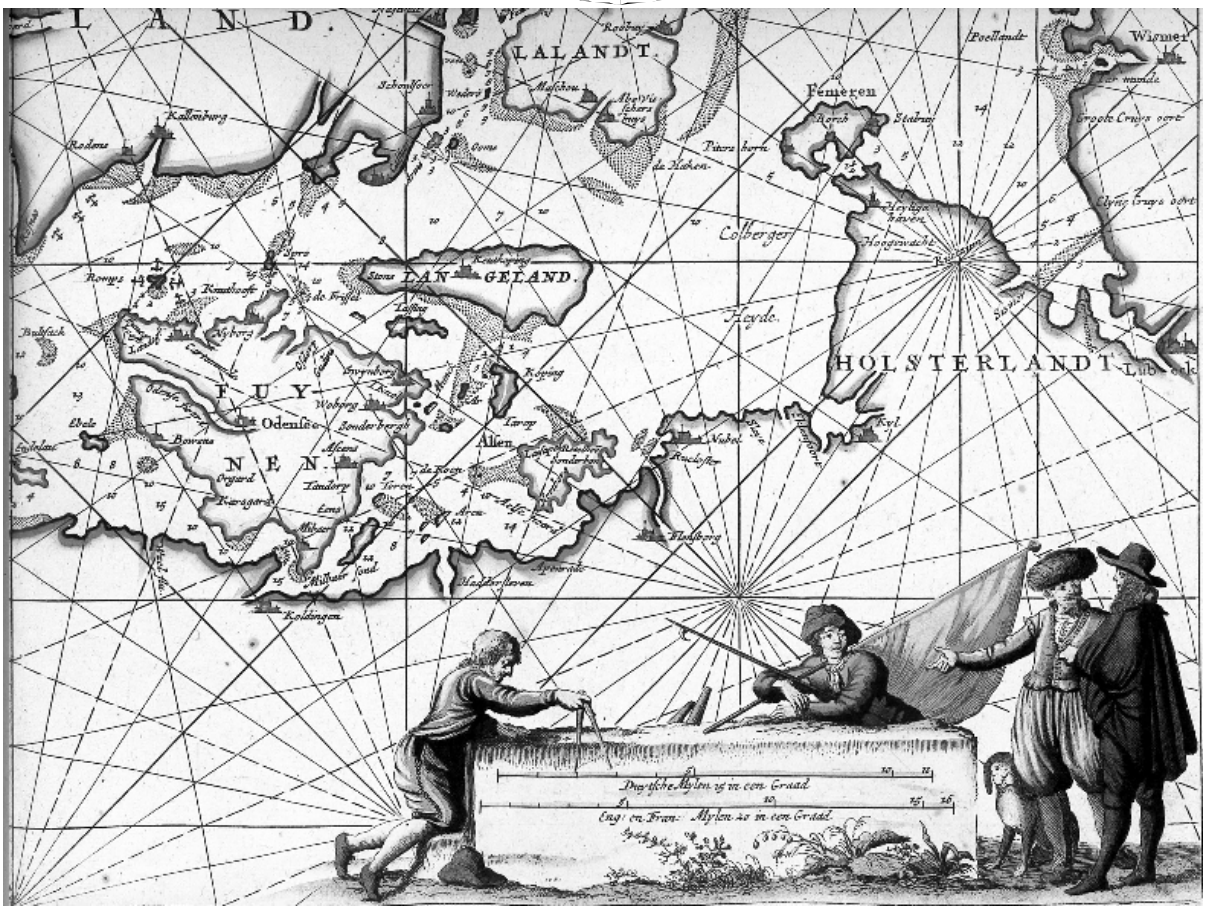


Going through the reference literature, and in particular Vol. IV of Koeman's *Atlantes Neerlandici* which is the Bibliography of terrestrial, maritime and celestial atlases and pilot books published in the Netherlands up to 1880, it becomes evident that, as far as maritime atlases are concerned, *De Nieuwe Groote Lichtende Zee-Fakkel,* published as of 1681, is considered to be Johannes van Keulen's masterpiece. A facsimile edition in three volumes was published in Amsterdam in the series *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* between 1967 and 1970, and Koeman in his commentary booklet *The Sea on Paper* (1972) calls the Zee-Fakkel 'the culmination in the development of Dutch pilot books.'

But already in 1680 van Keulen had brought out his first publication, *De Groote Nieuwe Vermeerderde Zee-Atlas ofte Water-Werelt* with 36 'very neat charts … in which some of the declinations have been corrected…' (frontispiece). This occurred at a time when, as Imre Demhardt explains in his Foreword, the production of sea charts in Amsterdam entered a phase of structural renewal. An opportunity was seen to introduce improved and modernized charts since during the past thirty-five years Dutch pilot books had hardly changed. Geographical coverage was in need of being extended, as there was a growing demand for charts of non-European seas. In addition, some competitors in this specialized market had begun to fade away, such as the Blaeus, Goos and Doncker. Having reviewed the Amsterdam cartographic scene at the end of the 17th century, Demhardt briefly summarizes the contents of the atlas, with an analysis of the geographical coverage of the charts.

As far as I could ascertain, the *Zee-Atlas* had not been reproduced in a facsimile edition so far. This publication, therefore, could be seen as a major event in the history of cartography, all the more so since it would appear that the Darmstadt original is a little known, possibly overlooked, copy.
Following the German translation of the Introduction we come to the actual facsimile, opening with a magnificent frontispiece. It represents Neptune being crowned by a female figure, in the presence of five other ladies who personify the Continents. This image is reproduced on the slipcase of this atlas (see illustration), and figures as item 65 in Rodney Shirley's *Courtiers and Cannibals, Angels and Amazons* which I reviewed in Newsletter No 34. A curious god of winds rides through the air on an inflated bag, a scene which Shirley construes (tongue-in-cheek) as being the first unintentional demonstration of jet-engined propulsion.

Turning the page there is the facsimile of the front plate of the binding, with its end counterpart aptly shown on the volume's last page. Eleven pages of an unsigned introduction in Dutch relate a short history of maritime navigation and discoveries, plus a succinct description of the major parts of the world. This ends with a one-page 'Notice to the Reader', basically a piece of publicity *pro domo,* signed by Johannes van Keulen. A full-page manuscript list of contents announces 34 charts, but in fact there are two different charts with the number '16' in the atlas, and an additional unnumbered chart is found inserted between charts 9 and 10, very likely added after the drafting of this list, so that the total amounts to 36 charts. These are presented on the following 36 double pages, beginning with a world map in two hemispheres. Europe is covered by 19 charts, with eight of these showing the coastal waters of the Low Countries on a large scale. While the oceans around



Map of Skagerrak (detail)

the Americas and Africa and, of course, the Mediterranean, are adequately represented, there seems to be a lack of detail regarding Asia. Demhardt explains this with the blockage of cartographic information by the Dutch East India Company (VOC) who were keeping a tight intelligence control over their lucrative Far East destinations.

The reproductions of the charts, reduced to about 88% of the original size, are of a very high standard. The finely executed copper engravings with their thousands of depth soundings afford perfect readability in minutest detail, and the decorative cartouches are rendered in all their artistic splendour. What I found a bit disconcerting is the fact that each of the 36 double-page charts has a 5 mm gap in the central fold, cutting the chart into a left and a right-hand part, with the thread of the binding becoming visible on every fourth chart. Evidently, there is no loss of information, but the gap could possibly have been avoided if the design of the facsimile had followed the design of the original, that is with the charts mounted on guards. This would, however, have meant also reproducing the blank *versi* of the original charts (or simply leaving them blank), with the result that the number of pages would have doubled, a possibility that seems to have been discarded, perhaps on economical grounds. The resulting back-to-back printing of the charts, although not corresponding to the original, is not a drawback in itself.

The translation of the Introduction from Dutch into German by Sigrid Barthel is exemplary. The reader will particularly appreciate the marginal explanatory notes added occasionally by the translator in order to adjust ancient toponymy to modern conventions, or to correct certain historical dates. On the side I noted that a few errors of transcription of the word “pascaerte” (in its different spellings on the charts) slipped into the German list of contents (maps 5, 10, 12). Some inset maps are not recorded there (for maps 2, 11, 16(2), 24), and two minor misprints occurred in the Foreword. But all this is quite insignificant compared to the overall excellence of the product before us.

Originally destined for the German-speaking members of the Wissenschaftliche Buchgesellschaft (WBG), this limited edition should appeal likewise to our readers in the Netherlands who will, in particular, enjoy and treasure the many detailed sea charts of the coasts of their country. It should certainly appeal also to all those who, even if not conversant with either language, will recognize the almost unique opportunity to examine at close hand a veritable replica of one of the most outstanding sea atlases ever produced.

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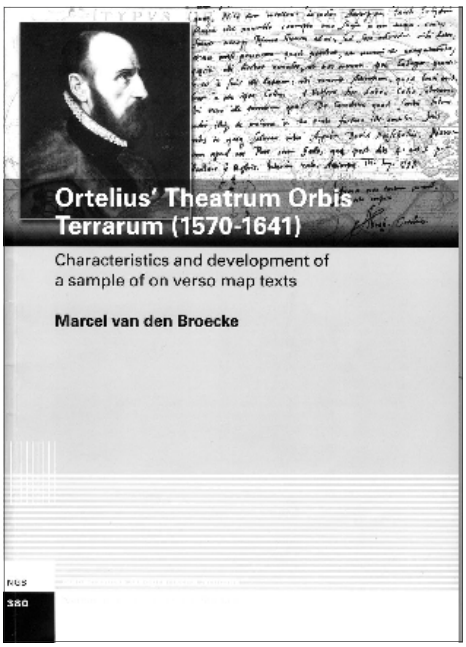
Ortelius' Theatrum Orbis Terrarum (1570-1641). Characteristics and development of a sample of on verso map texts.

Kenmerken en ontwikkeling van een steekproef van on verso kaarttexten (met een samenvatting in het Nederlands).

By Marcel Peter René van den Broecke

Utrecht, Koninklijk Aardrijkskundig Genootschap; Faculteit Geowetenschappen Universiteit Utrecht, 2009,
Pp. 304, with CD-ROM, 24 x 17 cm, paper-bound. ISBN 978-90-6809-423-7



After reading Marcel van den Broecke's book, one wonders how he could ever summon enough courage and perseverance to struggle through the mountain of material confronting him. The basic idea was to understand why the texts on the verso of maps by Ortelius in the several editions of the *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* published between 1570 and 1641 have been so seldom studied, in contrast to the abundant literature on the maps themselves. Van den Broecke even states, somewhat incorrectly, that they have never been studied. Granted, there is not yet a general research work done on them, but several papers (some to be found in the author's bibliography!) are careful to include information provided by the texts on verso. The author's aim is to prove that loose maps can be identified from the several editions more accurately through the evolution and modification of the texts over the years than by the signature (the approach generally taken by most researchers) or through possible changes on the map itself.

For this purpose, ten maps were chosen among the 226 (Africa, Scotland, Low Countries, Como-Rome-Friuli, Hungary, Northern regions, Russia, East Indies, Ancient Sicily, Ancient Greece), selecting items which represent interesting areas, and do not have unduly overlong texts, which appeared in all the editions. The question arises as to why, after stating on page 139 that 'it would have been preferable to use maps, which all start (and end) with the same edition', the author preferred a different approach, apparently in order to be able to introduce more sources. The exceptions to justify this aim are Scotland, which was only included in 1573, and two *Parergon* maps that are not present in vernacular editions. Indeed, van den Broecke stresses the serious differences between two groups of texts. In the rather scholarly text in Latin or in direct translations from the classical language, such as Italian, Spanish and English, there are allusions to antiquity and bibliographical references, missing in the French, Dutch and the first German translations, which, according to van den Broecke, were probably done by Ortelius himself and were intended for a broader audience, without classical training and with other preoccupations. The text of the 'classical' editions underwent greater modification and updating of references.

The CD-ROM presents a reproduction of the ten maps together with all the relevant texts to show the discrepancies in presentation, typesetting and, of course, contents. For the elaborate discussion in the book itself, the author chose what he calls two *templates:* a general translation in English based on the first edition with, in brackets, indications of changes in later publications; one template after the Latin text, one for the vernacular versions. It was, of course, impossible to transcribe in the book the full content of the texts without reaching monstrous proportions. Nevertheless this procedure is open to question from linguists adept in the internationally accepted mode of rendering correctly and accurately a given text, translating a single one as opposed to a 'mixture' of texts, even when indicating briefly the diverse origins of the variations. These changes often occur in the Latin versions, much less in the vernacular ones.

The numerous and extremely detailed tables set forth the editions, the number of modifications for the scholarly version, the increase in carto-bibliographical sources, the differences in toponyms and names of persons according to language, and their occurrences in the relevant context with appropriate discussion. As this painstaking study was originally defended as a doctoral thesis, with an introduction,

presentation, discussions, comparison of versions and lists of words, summaries of chapters and a general conclusion, there are repetitions. For instance, the text for the two representations of Europe is fully transcribed on pages 231-232 and again on pages 246-247. These reiterations may appear somewhat tedious to the non-specialist reader interested only in pinpointing the exact edition of his or her map. If van den Broecke's idea is taken up by a courageous scholar, examining the texts of all the maps, it would perhaps not be necessary to go into them in the same depth, checking each word to seek out minute discrepancies. And here there is an objection to van den Broecke's statement that there is a difference in composition because a full stop after the title has been replaced by a diamond. This does not mean a complete resetting of the page; the pressing of a *forme* or printing frame can result in a type jumping out, needing just that one replacement which, of course, introduces a slight difference. Must this really be considered as another version or edition?

Although Ortelius owned a large library, it is perhaps an overstatement to advance the hypothesis that all his references and quotations came from his own books and codici. He could certainly have used the libraries of his numerous friends, first of all that of Plantin. To check the accuracy of Ortelius' quotations from Plinius, referring to the volumes of the Loeb Classical Library published in the 20th century seems a very strange procedure. Ortelius could only use what existed in his lifetime!

Marcel van den Broecke compares the text on the verso of Ortelius' maps with those of other cartographers. Some were inspired by him, others hardly or not at all. Mercator cites fewer sources and chiefly contemporary ones, Ortelius mostly classical ones. For the map of Salzburg, both used Sebastian Münster. De Jode gives geographical and statistical information, often repeated from the blocks of text on the map itself, while for Ortelius they are independent, but with the text on verso referring to the map. De Jode gives fewer sources and quotations. Van den Broecke stresses the fact that, although Ortelius took some information for his maps from Bouguereau, he does not mention this author in his list. However in his own extensive list of authors who are cited in the 10 analyzed texts, he himself includes Statius who published Secco's map of Portugal, but omits this last name.

In comparison with texts on Blaeu's wall map of the Low Countries, van den Broecke curiously makes tiny errors in the translation, for instance ‘comté’ becoming ‘duchy’ instead of ‘county’, and he is not consistent in the rendering of city names, some translated, others not; he even introduces Dutch names where the original is French. Some printing mistakes occur, such as for *Cosmas Indicopleustes* or Robert Karrow. Pinpointing these slips can serve to emphasize the quality of the research done by the author of this scholarly work.

The conclusion is that Ortelius' texts on the verso of maps were pretty well innovations and helped to popularize academic knowledge, a real novelty.

Lisette Danckaert

Do not miss the next BIMCC Newsletters!

In the coming BIMCC Newsletters, you will find, in particular:

- *Mapping the Magellan’s strait*, by Marcel van Brussel
- *Evolution of the maps of Brabant*, by Herman Deijnckens and Eric Leenders
- *Contemporary map making*, by Caroline and Paul De Candt
- *The very first maps of the County of Hainault*, by Jean-Louis Renteux
- *Jacques de Surhon, Cartographer of the 16th century - The man and his topographic work,* by Jean-Louis Renteux and Eric Leenders

The Coronelli globes in the Royal Library of Belgium

By Wouter Bracke
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To mark the opening of the Royal Library to the public in 1772, Charles Marie Raymond, Duke of Arenberg, gave the institution two enormous globes. The Royal Library's visitor's book commemorated this generous gesture by dedicating two delicately illustrated pages to it (KBR, Manuscripts Section, ms. 20096, f^{ols} 107-108).

This pair of globes, one representing the terrestrial world and the other the celestial world, is the work of the Venetian Vincenzo Maria Coronelli (1650-1718). Besides being a renowned cartographer and the founder of the first geographical society, l'*Accademia Cosmografica degli Argonauti,* in Venice, the Franciscan Coronelli was one of the greatest globe-makers of his era, and probably the most prolific of all times. He worked for all the most important people of his day and was particularly responsible for the creation of the enormous manuscript globes that Cardinal d'Estrées had requested for Louis XIV (1683), and which are currently displayed in the entrance to France's *Bibliothèque Nationale.* Vincenzo Coronelli also published an atlas entirely dedicated to globes, entitled *Libro dei globi.* The first edition came out in 1697 in Venice. In this book, the author published the gores of all the printed globes. Among other things, they were preceded by a general view of the manuscript globes given to Louis XIV.

With a diameter of approximately 113 cm, the globes kept at the Royal Library are the biggest printed globes of that time. They can be dated from the beginning of the 18th century. Indeed, *F. Vincenzo Coronelli M.C. Suddito, Cosmografo e Lettore Publico, Generale de M.C.* is clearly marked on the terrestrial globe, above the self-portrait of its maker. And yet, he became the General of the order of Franciscans in 1701. Hence, the pair of globes was made after this date. They are entirely made by Venetian hands, though for the first edition of 1688-1689, particularly that of the celestial globe, the maker had – for technical reasons – called upon Jean-Baptiste Nolin, engraver to the king, in Paris. While all the successive 'editions' of the terrestrial globe date back to this first edition and show very little variation, the different editions of the celestial globe underwent major changes. The celestial globe kept at the Royal Library is a representation of the Venetian convex edition, engraved by Alessandro dalla Via in 1700. Originally prepared for Pope Alexander VIII, it was dedicated to his great-nephew, Cardinal Pietro Ottoboni, following his death in 1691. The position of the stars corresponds to the year 1700.

The terrestrial globe is supported by wooden sculptures representing Europe (symbolised by a woman carrying the horn of plenty, the papal mitre and the imperial crown in her arms), Africa (symbolised by a bare-chested black man)...

Vincenzo Coronelli was able to benefit from the most recent scientific information for his globes. He drew inspiration for the indications concerning America from the reports of contemporary explorers such as Jacques Marquette (1637-1675) and René-Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle (1643-1687). The representation of north and north-east Asia reveals the influence of Sanson's maps. The course of the Nile and the representation of the Zambezi were corrected thanks to Hiob Ludolf and the Portuguese missionaries. Furthermore, in the drawing of the celestial globe, Vincenzo Coronelli integrated the stars and constellations observed by Edmund Halley in 1676-1678.

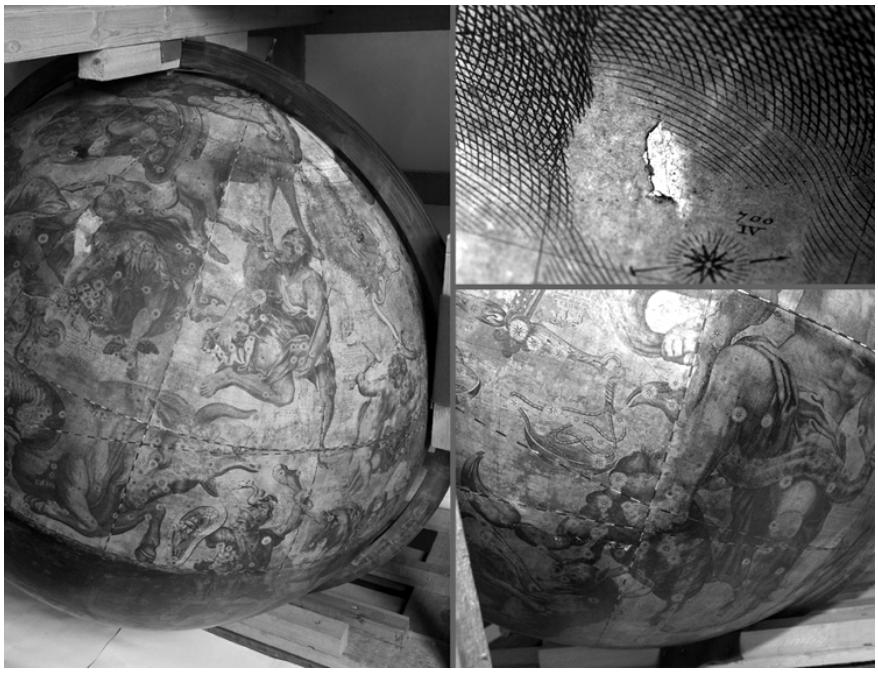
Today, there are several examples of the globes printed by Vincenzo Coronelli in existence, but their

state of conservation varies greatly. The Coronelli globes given to the Royal Library by the Duke of Arenberg are extraordinary for a number of reasons. First of all, their state of conservation, even before restoration, is exceptional. The cartographic drawing is well preserved and the colours are still very bright. Furthermore, their bases are unique. Contrary to the more common, traditional bases, where the horizon is supported by four separate feet, the bases of Arenberg's globes belong to a type designed by Giovanni Batta Dona: a central foot supports the meridian on the one hand, while keeping the male of the four curved irons in its centre, on the other. They support the wooden horizon. The support irons are hidden here in the wooden sculptures, which are true masterpieces. The sculptures represent human figures symbolising a theme relating to the globe they are carrying. The terrestrial globe is held by two women and two men representing the four continents known to man at the time, which are identifiable thanks to their attributes: Africa is represented by a bare-chested black man, wearing an elephant's head and carrying a lobster on his arm; Europe is symbolised by a woman carrying the cornucopia, the papal mitre and the imperial crown in her arms; Asia is portrayed by a second woman carrying a censer; America is symbolised by an Indian.

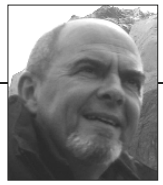
… Asia (portrayed by a second woman carrying a censer) and America (symbolised by an Indian).

The celestial globe is supported by four human figures illustrating the four elements. They are also identifiable through their attributes: air is symbolised by a woman dressed in blue, with a bird in her arms; a young woman wearing a crown of wheat and carrying a lion cub represents the earth; a third female character with seaweed in her hair and pouring water from a jug – we can see a few fish – symbolises water; finally, the only male figure, who is bearded and sports a sun in his hair, must be interpreted as the fourth element, fire. This character's only attribute is a vase whose significance is currently unknown to us. It is possible that his raised arm previously held a lightening bolt. The maker of the bases is unknown but it would appear that he also sculpted the bases of Coronelli's small globes from 1699 executed at the request of Jean Philippe, Count of Merode. Here we see the same principle applied to the composition, with two groups of four human figures representing the four cardinal winds this time, as well as the four seasons.

The two globes have recently been restored. The terrestrial globe, restored with the support of the King Baudouin Foundation, is currently on show in the main entrance to the Royal Library on Mont des Arts. As for the celestial globe, it has found a place in the new entrance to the library on Boulevard de l'Empereur 2. □



The celestial globe under restoration



2009: the Darwin year
R. Fitzroy and the Beagle Channel

By Marcel Van Brussel, Eric Leenders

The year 2009 is considered the year of Charles Darwin due to his birth date 1809 and the publication date of his world wide known book 'The origin of species' in 1859.

It is during his five years' voyage on the Beagle with Captain Robert Fitzroy, that he developed his revolutionary theory about the origin of species through natural selection, leading to the evolution and diversity of life.

We tend to forget that his mission was made possible by R. Fitzroy, Captain of the Beagle with which he circumnavigated the world and with whom he exchanged many of his ideas, not always with success. This article will focus on R. Fitzroy and on the discovery of a new channel joining the Atlantic and Pacific ocean, named after his boat, the Beagle.

HMS Beagle and HMS Adventure set sail from Plymouth on 22 May 1826, on a first voyage under the overall command of Captain Phillip Parker King, for the most significant of all expeditions that ever explored the southern part of South America up to that time. The British Government and Admiralty felt that a better survey of that coast of South America between Rio de la Plata, around Cape Horn up to Chiloé was needed. The complete survey lasted 10 years, from 1826-1830 and 1831-1836. Fitzroy participated in both expeditions

The first expedition (1828-1830) was very difficult and the stress on the Beagle's captain Pringle Stokes so great that this led to his suicide. Captain Fitzroy took charge of the Beagle in December 1828.

Robert Fitzroy (1805-1865), a direct descendant of Charles II and his mistress Barbara Villiers and lieutenant of the Royal Naval College, participated in both expeditions as captain of the Beagle. Under his command, the Beagle and Charles Darwin made the circumnavigation of the globe (1831-1836). He was an adherent of the literal interpretation of the bible (nowadays a creationist), challenging Darwin's speculations and conclusions on the evolution and the age of fossils, which seemed to contradict the biblical account of the 'Great Flood'. He wrote an account after 10 years of world exploration in 1839.

Next to his naval experience, Fitzroy was interested in science, especially meteorology. He invented an inexpensive type of barometer and was the first to transmit weather forecasts. As a governor of New Zealand between 1843 1845, he was not successful. He was promoted to rear- and later to vice admiral. He was prone to mental instability. His financial problems worsened in time, which probably pushed him to suicide in 1865.

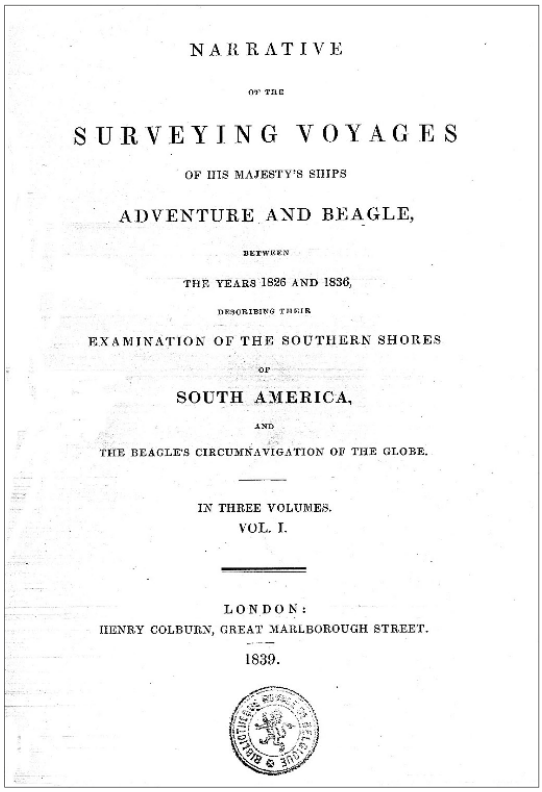
The Beagle Channel, joining the two Oceans, was charted for the first time, in 1831, by the overall commander Parker King in a 'chart of a part of South America'. In fact the channel entrance was spotted by master Matthew Murray in March 1830 and was named at first the 'Murray narrow'. After exploring the channel the name changed in 'Beagle channel'. Murray was later on honored by having another channel named after him 'Canal Murray'.

The Beagle Channel separates an archipelago of Islands from the Isla Grande de Tierra del Fuego to the North. It forms part of the border between Chile and Argentina. This border was the subject of a long running territorial dispute between both countries.

The biggest settlement on the channel is Ushuaia in Argentina (north side) followed by Puerto Williams in Chile (south border), two of the southernmost settlements in the world . Although it is navigable by large ships, there are safer waters to the south (Drake Passage) and to the North (Strait of Magellan).

We remember the discovery of the alternative routes between the Atlantic and Pacific Ocean:

– Magellan Strait (*Estrecho de Magallanes*): discovered by Magellan in 1520 on his western route to the Spice Islands. Magellan observed many fires at night on the south coast, so he called it 'Tierra del Fuego'. This sheltered waterway between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, 570 km long and 2 km wide at its narrowest point, was the safest way for steam ships to



NARRATIVE

OF THE

SURVEYING VOYAGES

OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS

ADVENTURE AND BEAGLE,

BETWEEN

THE YEARS 1826 AND 1836,

DESCRIBING THEIR

EXAMINATION OF THE SOUTHERN SHORES

OF

SOUTH AMERICA,

AND

THE BEAGLE'S CIRCUMNAVIGATION OF THE GLOBE.

IN THREE VOLUMES.
VOL. I.

LONDON:
HENRY COLBURN, GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET.
1839.

Frontpage of Fitzroy's publication

round the south of the continent until the Panama canal opened. The strait was explored and completely charted by Phillip Parker King and the ships Adventure and Beagle. It is noteworthy that they noted the location 'Roldan's Bell' on their map, the hill climbed by the Flemish gunner Roeland, who first saw the way out to the Pacific.

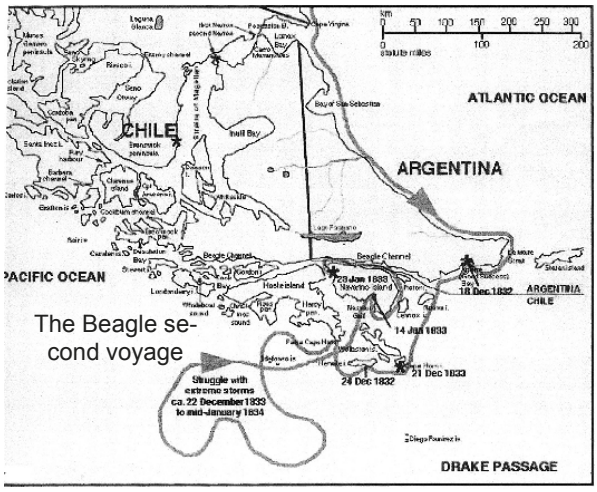
– The 'Drake Passage' is the waterway between Cape Horn in South America and The South Shetlands Islands of Antarctica. Ironically, Drake never sailed this way: he was blown far south, leaving Magellan Strait in 1578 and saw an open sea. That incident was enough for the British to claim the name of this passage for their hero.

– The 'Strait Lemaire' is named after the Dutch Jacobus Lemaire, who passed between Tierra del Fuego and 'Statenland' with Willem Cornelisz Schoutenlater and first saw and named 'Cape Horn' in January 1616.

Now back to the Beagle story. While exploring islands, south of the Beagle channel, Fitzroy took aborigines on board as a ransom for a stolen boat. The ships returned to England with the natives. The plan was to 'civilize' them the European way and bring them back. One died in England.

During the Beagle's second expedition, under the command of Fitzroy, Charles Darwin, a young naturalist, was on board. He became one of the most famous naturalists of his era. Three of the four aborigines, called Jimmy Button, York Minster and Fuegia Basket were also on their way home. The civilization plan was a complete failure: visiting the mission site at Woolay Cove in 1834, 2 years after its creation, they found the place abandoned and in ruins; the aborigine Jimmy Button had reverted back to his native state and participated in a murder party of white settlers.

For the 2 years that the Beagle explored the Patagonian coast, Darwin spent most of his time observing the inland on horseback. All the time he collected specimens of rocks, fossils, shells, exotic plants, many beetles and other animals. Those were

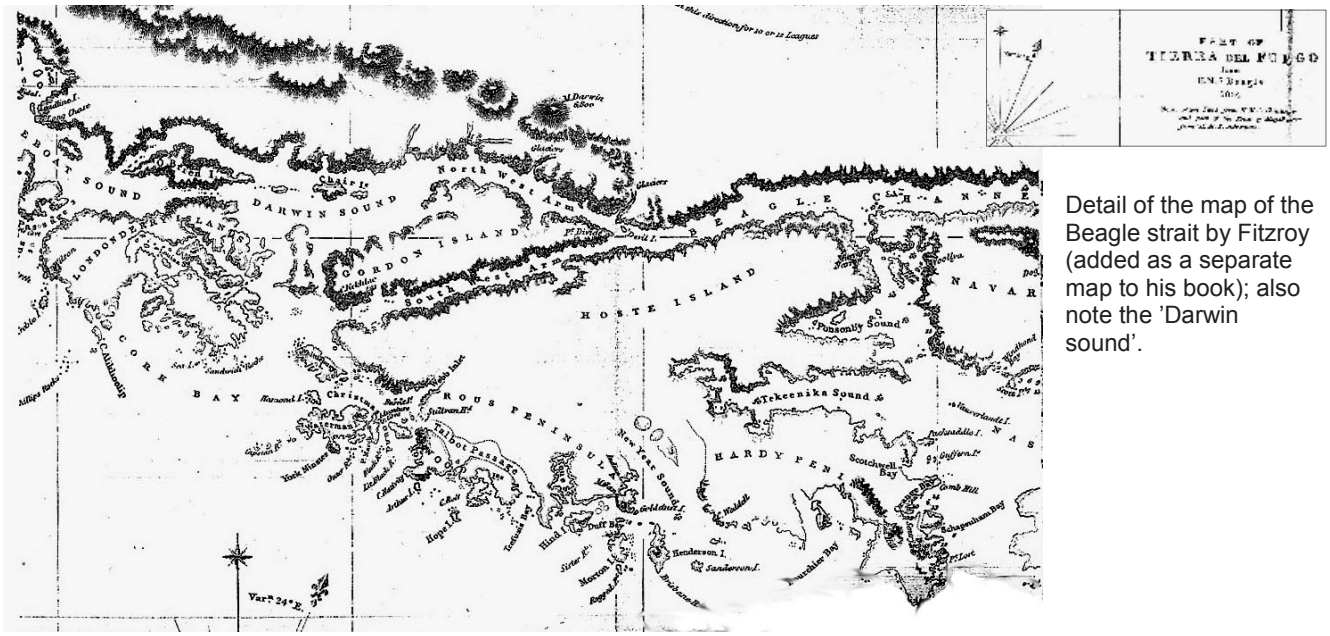


regularly shipped to Cambridge. In his geological observations, Darwin was impressed by the effect that natural forces had on the earth's surface. Later studies back home would influence his views on plant and animal distribution and on the adaptation of similar species to different environments. The evidence for a planet in a state of constant flux became clear.

The Beagle traveled further along the Patagonian channels and archipelago, up to Chiloé and later north up the Pacific where it reached the Galapagos Islands. This place influenced most his new evolutionary thoughts.

From this expedition, Darwin left interesting publications. What's more, his meditations during the Beagle' long journey became the basis of his theory of the evolution of species, which would revolutionize scientific thought of his time.

As a result of his two expeditions R. Fitzroy wrote his *Narrative of the surveying voyager of his Majesty's ships adventure and Beagle between the years 1826 and 1836,* which was published in 1839 in 3 volumes. The books contained a few loose maps, one of which is the drawing of the Beagle Channel, delivering as such to the public a map of a new way to transit from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean. □



Detail of the map of the Beagle strait by Fitzroy (added as a separate map to his book); also note the 'Darwin sound'.

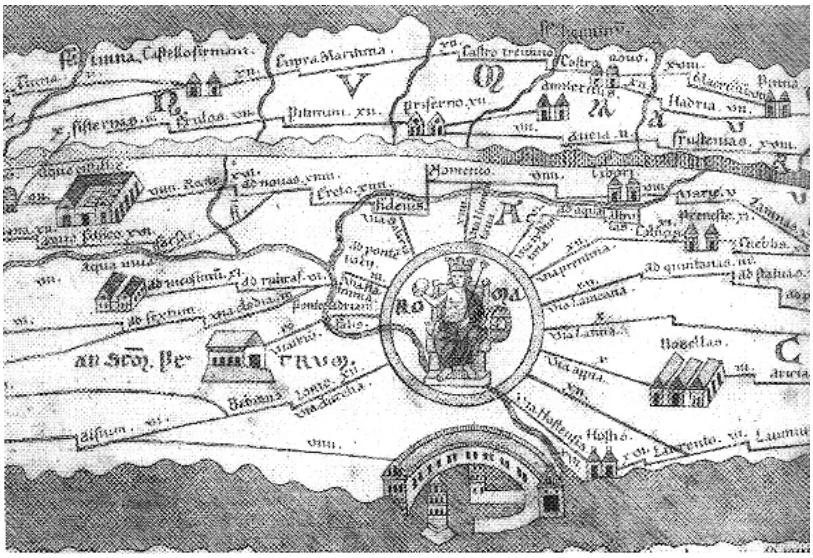
In 1957, the Cultural library at the Sint-Lodewijks College in Bruges was founded by canon Robrecht Stock to support education as a means of permanent schooling. Throughout the years the Sint-Lodewijks College, together with the personal foundation of Mr. Stock, became partners in the library to which he left his personal atlas collection. This collection comprises atlases and maps of the most classic cartographers. The library also received the map collection of the Low Countries from Reverend Jozef Bossu. The description of this rare collection is to be found in the online catalogue. *

The Cultural library organises one conference a year.

Last year N. Golvers talked about Martino Martini and the Atlas Sinensis. This year the conference was on the Peutinger map and the speaker next year will be P. van der Krogt.

The BIMCC supports these cartographic efforts.

The Peutinger Table (conference by J.L.Meulemeester)



The Cultuurbibliotheek in Bruges organised for the second consecutive year a successful cartographic conference. The subject this year was the Tabula Peutingeriana. The speaker, Jean Luc Meulemeester, from the Stedelijk Museum Oudenburg, introduced us to the history of this old Roman map. The event was illustrated by the five editions owned by the Cultuurbibliotheek.

The Roman Empire did not leave us much cartographical material. The only partial remnants are from Claudius Ptolemy and possibly the map known as the Peutinger Table. The history of this so called road map is somewhat confusing and still a matter of historical and topographical discussion.

The Österreichische Nationalbibliothek has a manuscript of the map, the Codex Värdobonensis 324. The coloured parchment numbers eleven pages forming a scroll 34 x 682cm which has been recognised by the Unesco as part of the world's heritage.

The manuscript was supposedly dicovered by Konrad Cemtes (1459-1508) in a library at Worms. He donated the map by testament to Konrad Peutinger (1465-1547) from Augsburg.

Finally Marcus Welser (1558-1614) discovered the map in Peutinger's library and made a copy which he sent out to Abraham Ortelius (1527-1598). The map was printed by Plantin and edited by Johannes I Moretus in 1599. The first edition numbered 250 copies. The scroll was reduced to half the original size and comprised 8 sheets. There is much discussion on the origin of the map. Was the manuscript original or a copy? The current theory mentions a monk from Colmar as the supposed 13th century author of the map in 12 sheets, based on an original but lost Roman manuscript.

The most remarkable feature of the map is the disproportion between the width and the length. The west-east length is 20 times the north-south width. This north-south compression characterises the map and distorts the distances; for example, the rivers Rhine, Scheldt and Maas are all within a few centimetres of each other.

This configuration fits the function of the map, namely to show the roads and distances between cities, starting in Great Britain (although this part is lost) all the way to the Chinese border.

The names on the map pose a problem, for many of the used denominations are not recognised as such. Lighthouses, altars, granaries and bathhouses are frequently shown. The location of Rome, Constantinople, being the capitals of the Western and Eastern Roman Empire respectively, and Antioch, are especially highlighted. The map was reprinted several times in different proportions. They are not exact copies of each other. The engravers produced their own interpretations. This makes the *Tabula Peutingeriana* a puzzle for any researcher. We note: the 1598 editio princeps by Petrus Bertius, 1622 in Paris, 1652 by Johannes Janssonius, 1682 in Nuremberg by Welser, 1753 by Scheyb in Vienna, 1809 in Italy, 1824 by K. Mannen in Munich, and 1887 by K. Muller. Only the Scheyb and Mannen editions represent the Codex in its original size.

The Tabula Peutingeriana is without doubt a source of much cartographic discussion and a fascinating topic for research in the future.

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Antwerp, a forgotten marquisate
The origin of the C.J. Visscher Map

By Eric Leenders & Herman Deijnckens

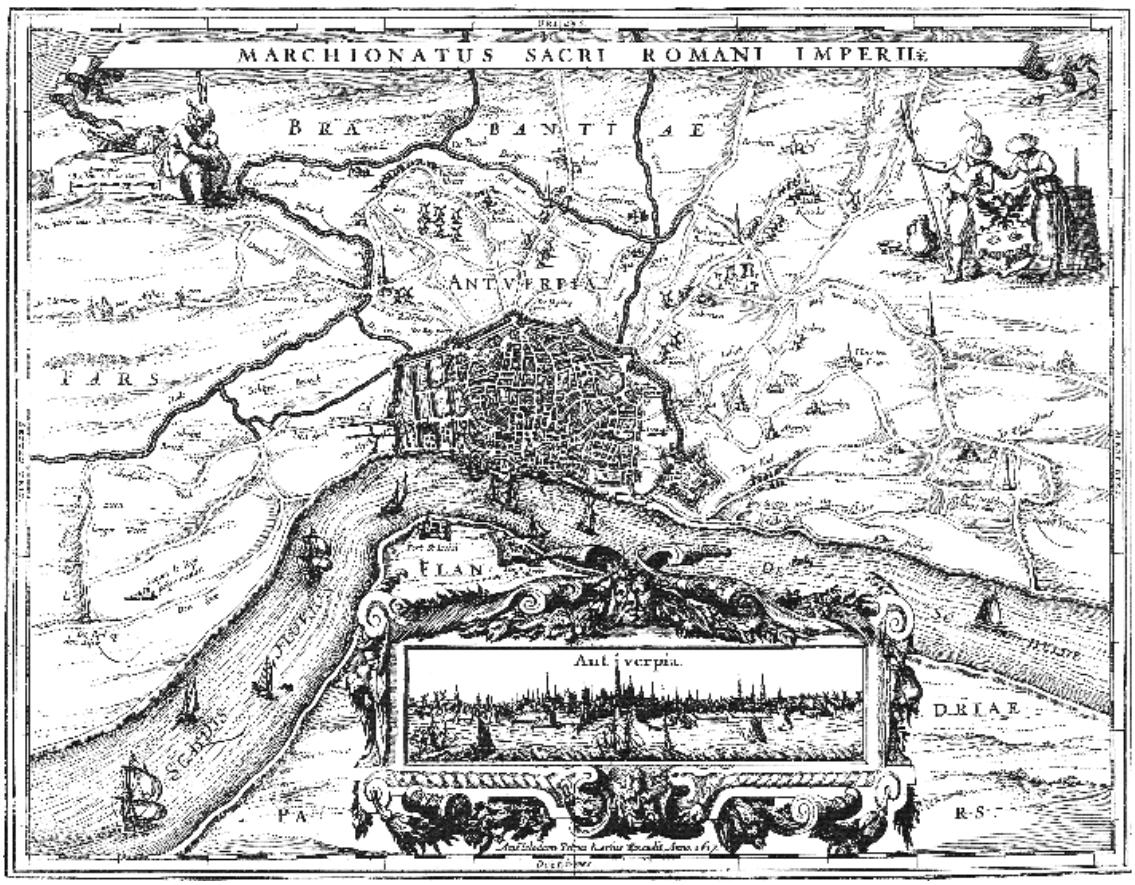
The folio map entitled *Marchionatus Sacri Romani Imperii* by Claes Jansz. Visscher is considered to be one of the most outstanding decorative maps of the 17th century.

The map (scale 1:30 000) is east oriented and measures 46 x 55,6 cm. The engraving can be dated between 1645 and 1650 and was most probably published as a loose map. C. J. Visscher 's grandson, Nicolaas Visscher, published the map in 1684 in the *Kaert-boeck van de XVII Nederlandsche Provinciën*. Out of respect for his grandfather, he noted on the map '*C. J. Visscher excudebat'.*

The map describes the city and the *libertas* (freedom) of Antwerp and bears the name *Marquisate of the Holy Roman Empire*. The arms of the city and the Holy Roman Empire together symbolise the Marquisate. On both sides of the arms are texts – on the right is a Dutch translation of the Latin on the left – which tell us that Antwerp was honoured with the title of *Marchionatus* and was considered a special province within the Seventeen Provinces. The successive extensions of the city are mentioned until 1567. The document is surrounded by three optical views and ten known monuments of Antwerp. The small inset map depicts the city on the bend of the river with the surrounding areas.

This beautiful map raises several questions. First the origin of the map, the significance of the title *Marchionatus,* the title 'Holy Roman Empire' until the 18th century and the geographical limitation of the *libertas* (freedom). Finally, as a matter of curiosity, who would the actual Marquis of Antwerp be? In this short study we will focus on the map itself and not on the surrounding images, which speak for themselves.

It is well known that C. J. Visscher took over the copperplates from Petrus Kaerius, who published a map entitled *Marchionatus Sacri Romani Emperii* in 1617. C. J. Visscher copied that map in 1624 and published that copy in his *Belgia sive Germania Inferior* in 1634. He later engraved a third map which was published in 1684 by his grandson Nicolaas II. All three maps show the *libertas* around the city in a similar fashion. Therefore there had to be a common origin. In fact there is. In 1582 a law book entitled *Rechten ende costumen van Antwerpen* (Rights and customs of Antwerp) printed by Christoffel Plantin and written by two lawyers, Carel Gabrie and Philips van Mallery, sheds some light. The book cites an order, to which an unsigned map of the *libertas* is added. The order defines the city of Antwerp and refers to a privilege issued by the Emperor Maximilian in 1488. The document and the map make it clear that the city encompasses not



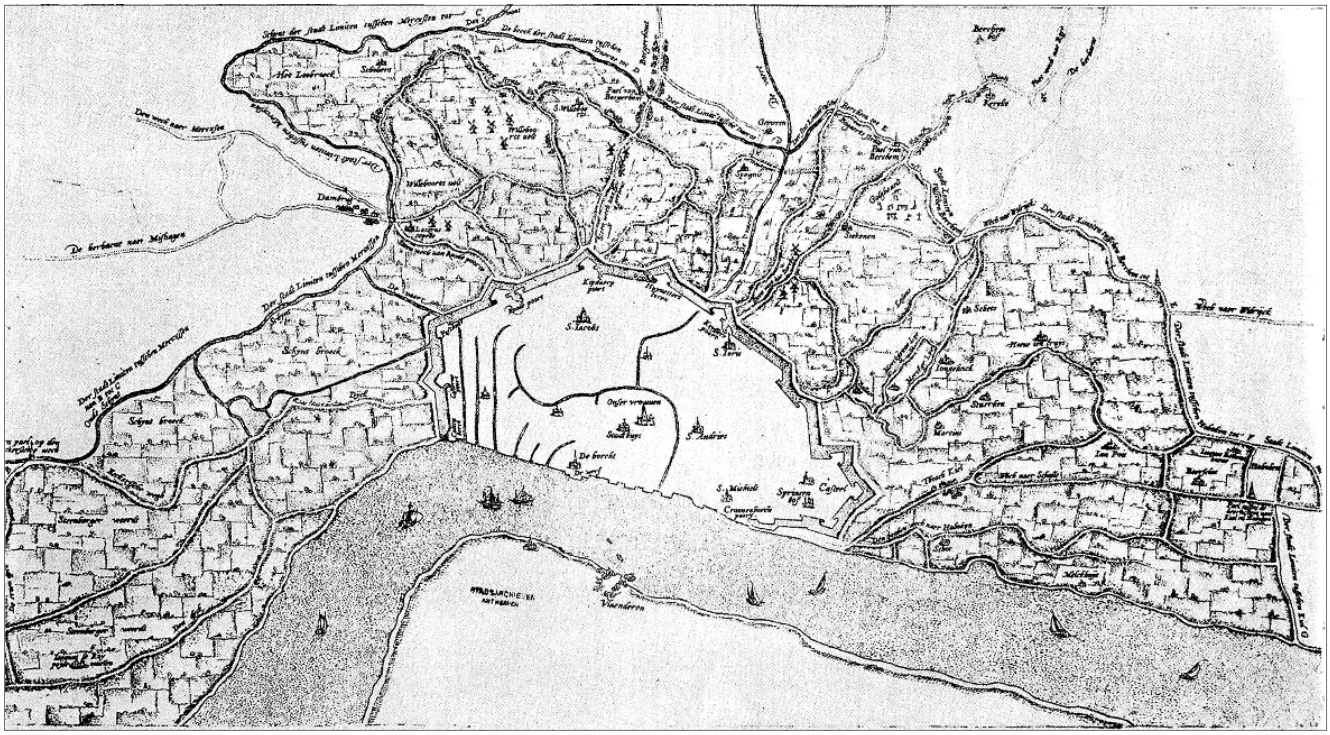
Petrus Kaerius. *Germania Inferior*. 1617.

Remains of an original bourne 1681 Merksem.

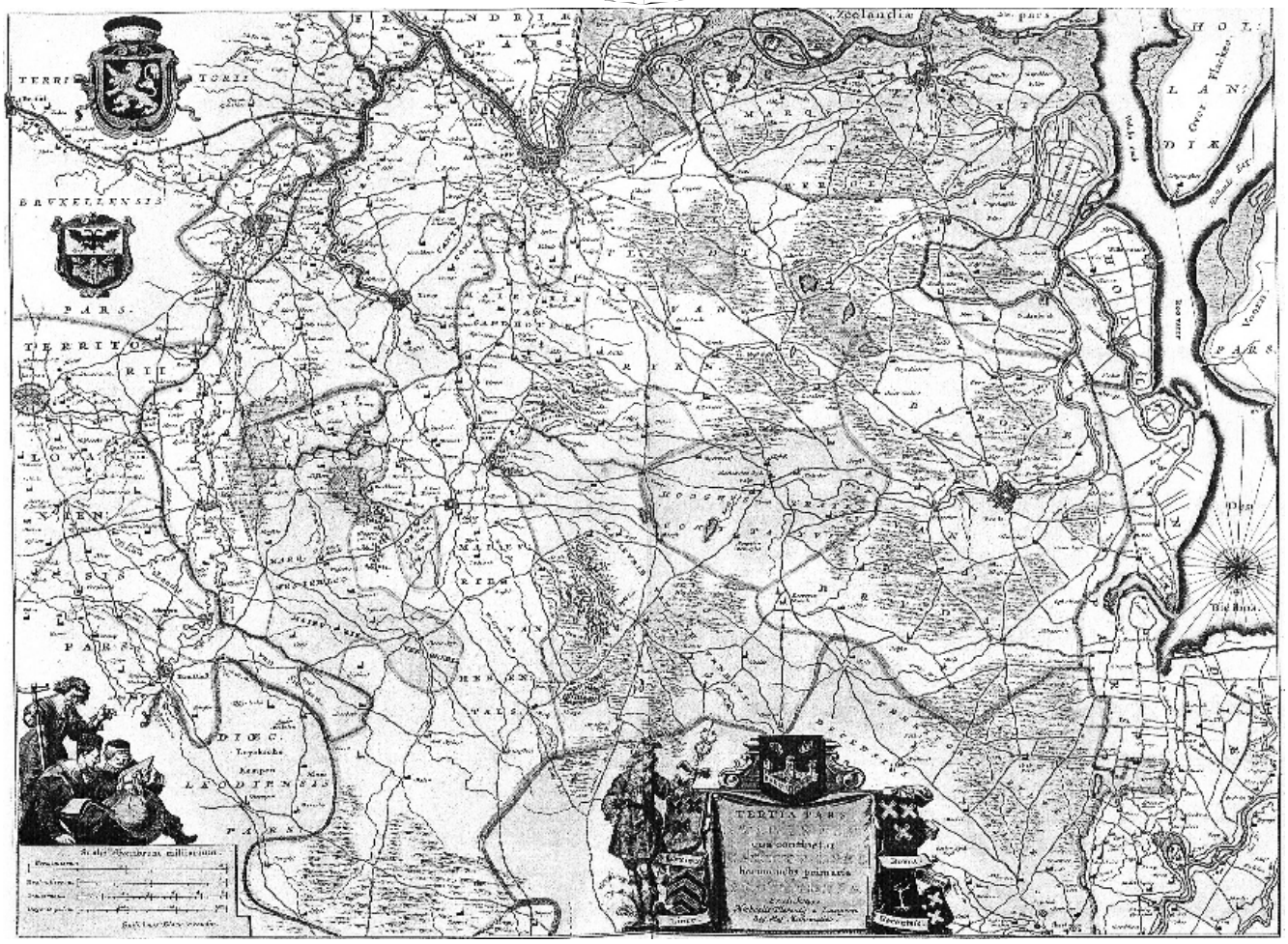
only what is within its walls but also what is within the *libertas* and mentions the villages. Through marriage with Maria, the daughter of the last Duke of Burgundy, the Emperor Maximilian, the first Hapsburger, became Duke of Burgundy. He also inherited the Duchy of Brabant, divided in four administratively independent quarters, of which one is Antwerp. The map of the limits of the *libertas,* added to the book, is engraved on a copper plate (25 x 46 cm) and is still to be seen at the Museum Plantin-Moretus. This map is entitled *Beschrijving vande Paelen der Vrijheiit van Antwerpen* (description of the Bournes of the *libertas* of Antwerp). The border of the *libertas* is marked by seven bournes, indicating the approach roads. Neither author nor date are named. The order issued by Maximilian mentions the name Adriaen Bosch as the surveyor in charge of the bournes. It seems plausible to consider this man as the designer of the map and the date of the publication of the order – 1581– as the date of the engraving.

The city part of the map shows only shoal streams and churches. The *libertas* part shows roads, rivers, houses and windmills.This original design was copied by Petrus Kaerius and afterwards by Claes Jansz. Visscher. Kaerius in his copy of 1617 and Visscher in his one from 1624 forgot to engrave the second bourne 'Ekeren'. The third map issued by Nicolaas II, but engraved by C. J. Visscher shows the 'Ekeren bourne'. Did he see the original map or did he visit the place? Two of these bournes are still to be found in Antwerp, stored away in Berchem and Merksem. They both show chiselled hands on the side, being the emblem of the city of Antwerp. The copperplate was not used for engraving the maps. Instead Kaerius copied the design. The differences between both are scant. The Kaerius map is smaller.

In order to understand how Antwerp became a Marquisate, it is necessary to go back to the year 980. Charles the Great (or Charlemagne, 771-814) united almost the whole of Europe from the Atlantic Ocean to the Danube. This empire did not survive and was divided into three parts by the treaty of Verdun in 843. A part lay west of the River Scheldt, a part lay east of the Rhine and one in-between, Lotharingia. The latter was absorbed by the other two and the Scheldt be-



Beschrijving van de Paelen der Vrijheit van Antwerpen. Rechten ende Costumen van Antwerpen. Christoffel Plantin.1582.



Atlas major. Joan Blaeu. 1665. *Tertia Pars Brabantiae qua continetur Marchionat Horum urbs primaria Antverpia*.

came the border between the Lower Lotharingia in the east and Flanders in the west. As such, Antwerp became the centre of a border area (or mark) and an important defensive and economic place with a fort in 980. The German Emperor Otto II made of Antwerp, Valenciennes and Ename marquisates in order to defend his western border against Flanders. The Emperor Henri V attributed the title of Marquis of Antwerp and Duke of Lower Lotharingia to the Count of Leuven in 1106. As such, the Count became a powerful figure and received the title of Duke of Brabant. As a result the *Marchionatus* Antwerp became part of Brabant, which was divided into four quarters. Each would have its own specific laws and a separate capital: Louvain, Brussel, Antwerp and 's Hertogenbosch. Relying on the 1663 French edition of the Great Atlas by J. Blaeu (Vol. IV) the *Marchionatus* encompasses the city and *libertas* of Antwerp, Lier, Breda, Herentals and the land of Ryen. This land was the largest part and Blaeu also speaks of the *Marchionatus* of Ryen (Rii).

Most of the *Marchionatus*-type maps bear the name 'Sacri Romani Imperii'.

In fact, the denomination of Holy Roman Emperor goes back to Charles the Great. During his powerful rule, he recognised the spiritual prestige of the Church and saved the Papacy of Pope Leo III. He was rewarded and crowned with the title of 'Imperator Romanus'. Later on, Frederick I Barbarossa added the title 'Sacrum' in order to accentuate the correlation between the worldly and the ecclesiastical power. This title was briefly hereditary, but evolved into an elected one, mainly between the German States. The coronation itself remained in hands of the Pope in Rome. The power of the Emperor, political at first, gradually became symbolic. The title was abolished by Emperor Francis II in 1806, to match Voltaire's description of the realm as being neither Holy, nor Roman, nor an Empire! This all explains why one finds both titles, *Marchionatus* and Holy Roman Empire, on the maps of the City of Antwerp until the end of the 18th century.

Finally the title of Marquis is still held by Beatrix, Queen of the Netherlands, as Burggraaf of Antwerp. □

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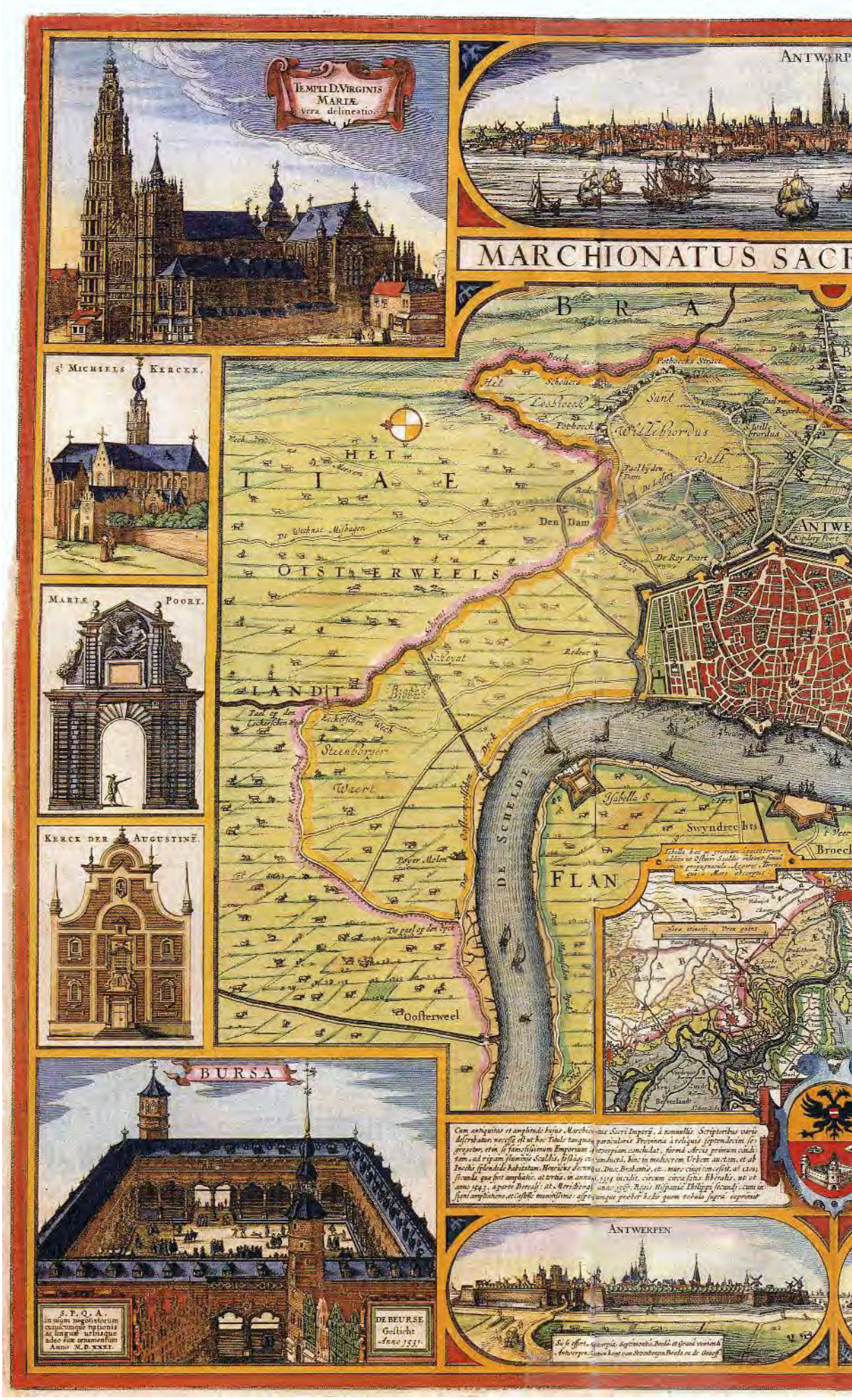
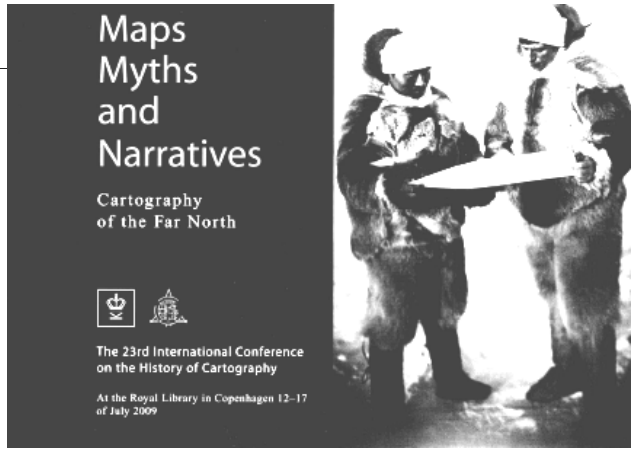
- Prims F. Geschiedenis van Antwerpen. Antwerp. Uitg. Standaard 1929.



Marchionatus Sacri Romani Imperii. C.J. Visscher. - *Kaert-bo*

eck van de XVII Nederlandsche Provinciën. N.Visscher 1684.

ICHC2009 - Copenhagen



The **International Conference on the History of Cartography** (ICHC) [1] is the most important scholarly conference solely dedicated to advancing knowledge of the history of maps and mapmaking, regardless of geographical region, language, period or topic. The conference, which is held biennially, promotes global cooperation among cartographic scholars, curators, collectors, dealers and institutions through lectures, exhibitions, and a social programme.

The 23rd **ICHC (2009)** [2], was hosted by Denmark, and was organized by the Royal Danish Library [3] in conjunction with Imago Mundi Ltd. [4], under supervision of Project Manager Heaven Ho Sørensen. It was held from Sunday 12 July to Friday 17 July 2009, in the modern 'Black Diamond' building [5] of the Royal Library. This architectural masterpiece inaugurated in 1999, is worth a visit for itself; named for its outside cover of black marble and glass, it is located at the waterfront of the historical centre of Copenhagen, besides the Christiansborg Palace housing the Government's administrations. It is connected to the old Library building of which it seems a natural extension, in spite of the contrast between the ancient and ultra modern architectural styles.

The modern 'Black Diamond' building of the Royal Library

The conference was entitled: '**Maps, Myths and Narratives: Cartography of the Far North'**. The number of participants was 221 (compared with 197 in Budapest in 2005, and 266 in Berne in 2007), coming from 45 countries. 60 papers (up to 13 a day!) were presented during the 19 sessions, covering a very broad range of cartographical topics [6].

Biographical statements for each presenter, and abstracts of all papers were provided in the official printed programme, and unlike in some previous ICHCs, English was the only official language.

Through history, the regions of the Far North were considered an inaccessible part of the world, and have spawned powerful myths of scientific and economic opportunities. This may explain why the early cartography of the Far North has been characterized by a blurring of the boundaries between fact and fiction, and a strong interplay between textual sources and cartography. These traits, however, are not exclusive to the North, but occurred in many regions of the world.

Therefore the conference chose to focus, although not exclusively, on the following themes:

- Cartography of the Arctic, North Atlantic and Scandinavian regions,
- Mapping mythical and imaginary places,
- Maps and the written word.

The first lecture at once focused on myths related to the Far North, since it reviewed the many 'monstrous races' depicted in northern Asia on the 1516 *Carta Marina* by Martin Waldseemüller [7]. The topic of Arctic cartography was extensively studied during Session 1: *'Myths and the Mapping of the Arctic',* Session 9: *'Indigenous Peoples and the Mapping of Northlands'* which dealt with Yukon's Kohklux Maps, with moving sound recordings of vanishing arctic native languages, and Session 10: *'European Mapping of the Arctic'* in which was recalled August Petermann [8]'s lifelong commitment to Arctic exploration and cartography, as well as his support of the notion of an open polar sea at the North Pole due to assumed warm currents surfacing near the pole!

Myths and imaginary places were also addressed in Session 6: *'Maps, Bodies and Poetry'* which showed how poets applied cartographic terminology and representations to the most sensual erotic metaphors.

Medieval and Renaissance mapping was extensively reviewed in four sessions: Session 11: *'Re-examinations of Renaissance Mapping', Session 14: 'Geographical Concepts in Medieval Mapping', Session 15: 'Medieval Maps and the Written Word'* and Session 18: *'Sources and Methods in Early Cartography'*. Topics ranged from the transfer of Arabic-islamic knowledge in medieval climate maps to the conquest of the 'torrid zone' from Antiquity to the Renaissance.

In Session 2: *'Playful Geographies',* it was observed with regret that certain types of cartographic 'rarities' or 'curiosities' such as cartoon maps or geographical games are still a neglected category of maps. Afterwards it turned out that the unexpected absence of one speaker offered the opportunity for a spontaneous debate chaired by Catherine Delano Smith (Editor of Imago Mundi) and Peter Barber (Map Librarian of the British Library) on these 'curiosities'. At the end of the debate, it was concluded that they should actually be considered as real maps, and that this derogatory terminology should be avoided in the future.

Other sessions dealt with topics as varied as *'Politics and Cartography'* (Session 3), *'Marine Charting'* (Session 4), *'Religious Mappings of Place'* (Session 5), *'The Place of the Viewer'* (Session 7), *'Mappings of National Identity' (Session 8), 'Limits to Mapping and Movement'* (Session 12), *'Military Mapping'* (Session 13), *'Mapping the Eighteenth-Century American Colonies'* (Session 16), *'Techniques in Modern Cartography' (Session 17).* It is impossible to quote a specific paper for each of these sessions; let us simply state that the topics spanned from 18th century whaling cartography in Greenland to the forging of national identities in South America, or to the overthrowing of Sodom and Gomorrah, and that the cited cartographers or map commissioners ranged from Alexander von Humboldt [9] to Peter the Great.

One paper of the very last Session 19*: 'Historiography and Methodology'* is nevertheless worth mentioning, since it has sparked off a new debate on one of the most controversial cartographic issue ever: René Larsen of the Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts presented his team's most recent findings on the *Vinland map* [10], and came to the conclusion that this most famous map may not be a forgery after all. Although his statement did not trigger a special emotion among the audience present at the ICHC in Copenhagen, it has already become the topic of a more sceptical article in *Scientific American: 'Pre-Columbian Map of North America Could Be Authentic--Or not'* [11].

As usual, the sessions were all followed by question periods, during which BIMCC member Francis Herbert (former Map Curator of the Royal Geographical Society, London) was noticed to be a particularly active participant.

The traditional poster session took place on Tuesday morning, after which most of the 41 posters remained on display for the rest of the week, and gave the opportunity to discover current research work, covering every possible field in the history of cartography.

Besides the lectures and the posters, several exhibitions enriched the programme, all of them preceded by lavish receptions: first at the Black Diamond itself, for an exhibition bearing the same title as the ICHC conference, then at the Copenhagen City Museum (*'Strange Maps of the City: Copenhagen like you have never seen it before'),* and also, *noblesse oblige,* at the Library of the Queen's Amalienborg Castle [12], where the exhibition *'Mapping the Kingdom: Maps from HM The Queen's Reference Library',* was specially organized on the occasion of ICHC2009 and gave an unrivalled opportunity to admire some treasures of the Royal map collection: mostly unique manuscript maps, not only of present-day Denmark, but also of the other Scandinavian

'The waters surrounding the islands of Funen and Zea-land' by Jens Sørensen, 1691-93.
This large (220 x 250 cm.) manuscript.wall map (on loan from The National Archives) became a floor map for the purpose of the exhibition in the Royal Library.

countries, as well as of Iceland and Greenland. Another reception – but this time without an exhibition – was organised at the Copenhagen City Hall [13], of which the slender tower dominates the historical centre of Copenhagen. The representative of the Municipality warmly welcomed the participants, stressing the importance of the ICHC conference in contributing to the international role played by Copenhagen. This role will be further increased next December by the UN Climate Conference [14] which will represent a crucial stage in the international attempts to address climate change and try to agree on a viable successor to the Kyoto Protocol.

The traditional and much appreciated farewell dinner took place in a highly rated restaurant in the heart of the magical Tivoli Gardens [15], the second oldest amusement park in the world.

The initially announced tour to Greenland having unfortunately been cancelled, the post-meeting excursion took the remaining participants across the border into Sweden, more precisely to the small island of Hven, home of Uraniborg and Stjerneborg, the observatories of Tycho Brahe [16]; at the museum, the guide made us aware of the importance of these observatories in the history of astronomy: with almost 100 students and artisans having worked from 1576 to 1597, it was in its time a research centre of an importance comparable to present-day observatories in Chile or Hawaii.

During the lunch on Hven, Tony Campbell, former Map Librarian of the British Library, paid an unexpected but particularly warm tribute to a former colleague who attended nearly all previous ICHC conferences (20 out of 23!), but who announced that Copenhagen will be her last one; this person is very well known to BIMCC members since she is our scientific adviser, Lisette Danckaert! Tony Campbell noted, in fact, that he had met Lisette, 40 years ago, at the 1969 Conference in Brussels; Lisette having participated in the organisation of that 1969 Conference, was also the most senior organiser present in 2009! So ICHC2009 was a kind of 'anniversary'.

Lisette Danckaert & Tony Campbell

To summarize in a few words: A well organized, very interesting and successful meeting! Not only for the papers, the exhibitions and excursion, but also for the unique opportunities offered to chat in a relaxed atmosphere with prominent (and also younger) scholars, as well as with map curators of some of the most prestigious libraries in the world. At the end of the closing ceremony, a rather promising film was shown on the next ICHC conference, which will be held in Moscow in July 2011, and followed by an excursion to Saint Petersburg [17].

To be highly recommended to all BIMCC members!

Text and photos by
Floria Benavides & Christophe Klein
fstok@aol.com cklein@epo.org

Links:

[1] http://www.maphistory.info/ichcintro.html
The biennial 'Kartographiehistorische Colloquium' - alternating with ICHC - is similar in scope to the ICHC but is mainly for the German-language community.
[2] http://www.ichc2009.dk
[3] http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_Danish_Library
[4] http://www.tandf.co.uk/journals/imagomundi
[5] http://www.copenhagenet.dk/CPH-Map/CPH-Diamond.asp
[6] http://www.ichc2009.dk/programme.htm
[7] http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martin_Waldseem%C3%BCller
[8] http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/August_Heinrich_Petermann
[9] http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexander_von_Humboldt
[10] http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vinland_map
[11] http://www.scientificamerican.com/article.cfm?id=vinland-map-could-be-authentic&posted=1
[12] http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amalienborg_Palace
[13] http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Copenhagen_City_Hall
[14] http://unfccc.int/2860.php
[15] http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tivoli_Gardens
[16] http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tycho_Brahe
[17] http://www.ichc2011.ru

europalia.europa

Formatting Europe Mapping a Continent

Europa Regina
in Sebastian Münster's Cosmography (1588)

Proceedings of the 6th International BIMCC Conference

That Conference, which took place on Friday 16 November 2007, at the Royal Library of Belgium (KBR), was a very special event in the life of the BIMCC. It was part of a joint cartographic programme, launched in cooperation with the Royal Library, in the framework of the europalia.europa festival marking the fiftieth jubilee year of the European Union.

The event also marked the tenth, and last, year of Wulf Bodenstein's presidency of the BIMCC. He discussed his idea of organizing a major cartographic event in relation to the history of Europe with Wouter Bracke, Head of the Maps and Plans section at the KBR who shared his enthusiasm. It was thus decided to mount a map exhibition at the KBR on the theme 'Formatting Europe-Mapping a Continent' and to hold the annual BIMCC Conference, on the same theme, also at the KBR on the day of the exhibition opening, all as part of the official europalia.europa programme.

The Proceedings of the Conference have now just been published by the Royal Geographical Society of Belgium, as a double number of their BELGEO journal, after a rather strict peer review process.
This publication is a first in the life of the BIMCC!

BIMCC members and supporters who subscribed before the Conference should have received their copy of the proceedings; others can still acquire them (at a cost of EUR 30.00) by contacting the BIMCC or BELGEO (as detailed below).

The detailed contents are given overleaf.

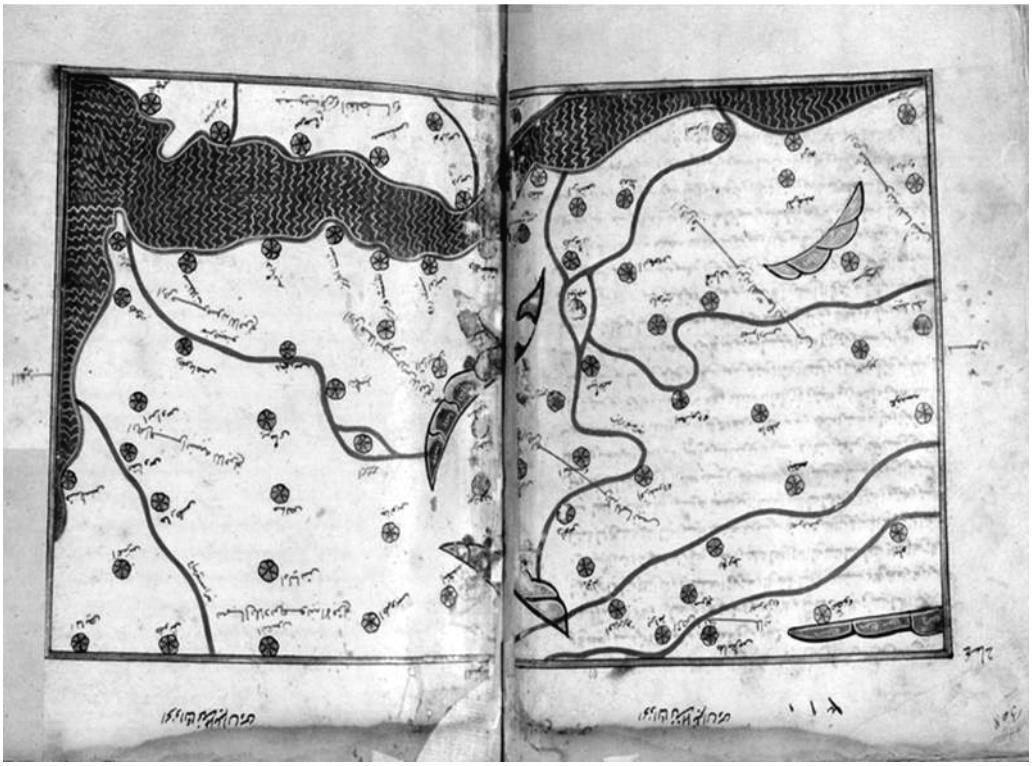
Jean-Louis Renteux

BELGEO, Belgian journal of geography - 2008•3-4 - Formatting Europe-Mapping a Continent'
BELGEO - Université Libre de Bruxelles, CP246, Bd du Triomphe, B-1050 Brussels
23 x 15.5 cm, 226 pp. with many illustrations, mostly in full colour.
ISSN 1377-2368, EUR 30.00 for Belgium, EUR 36.00 for other countries.
To order: contact the BIMCC (editor@bimcc.org) or
BELGEO - GEO Instituut, Celestijnenlaan 220E, B-3001 Heverlee (Leuven)

The 'Formatting Europe-Mapping a Continent' publication comprises the full text of presentations made at the Conference on 16 November 2007 (shown below with *), as well as additional, original articles by renowned specialists in the history of cartography, also on the theme of mapping Europe :

- Wulf Bodenstein:
  Editorial: Formatting Europe-Mapping a Continent
- Wouter Bracke:
  Cartes d'Europe: quelques réflexions
- Jean-Charles Ducene:
  L'Europe dans la cartographie arabe médiévale
- Henk van der Heijden:
  Gedrukte kaarten van Europa vóór Ortelius. Een toevoegsel
- Monique Pelletier
  Quelle Europe pour les cartographes des XVI^e et XVII^e siècles?
- Leena Miekkavaara:
  *Unknown Europe : the mapping of the Northern Countries by Olaus Magnus in1539**
- Krystyna Szykula:
  *Anthony Jenkinson's unique wall map of Russia (1562) and its influence on European cartography**
- Rodney Shirley:
  Allegorical images of Europe in some atlas title pages, frontispieces and map cartouches
- Peter Meurer:
  Europa Regina. 16^th century maps of Europe in the form of a queen
- Peter van der Krogt:
  *Mapping the towns of Europe: the European towns in Braun & Hogenberg's town atlas, 1572-1617**
- Bernard Jouret:
  Jean-Charles Houzeau and his relief map of Europe (1857) presented by contour lines
- Gilles Palsky:
  *Connections and exchange in European thematic cartography. The case of 19^th century chloropleth maps**
- Adrian Seville:
  The geographical Jeux de l'Oie *of Europe*
- Roderick Barron (Sevenoaks, UK):
  *Bringing the map to life: European satirical maps, 1845 – 1945**.

Angelo Cattaneo and Markus Heinz were not in a position to publish the text of the presentation they made at the Conference on 16 November 2007.



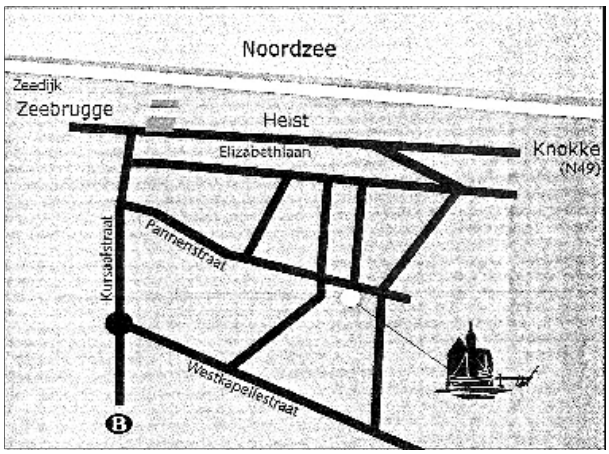
The Dover straits and northern France on a 12th century map by al-Idrîsî (from J.C. Ducene's article).

BIMCC Programme for 2009

- **Saturday 17 October 2009 (10.30 to 16.30): BIMCC Autumn Excursion**

Cartographic Evolution of the Coast

Venue: **SINCFALA Museum,** Pannenstraat 140, 8300 Knokke-Heist (tel: +32(0)50-630872)
e-mail: sincfala@knokke-heist.be; www.sincfala.be



This year's excursion will take us to the **Knokke-Heist Museum**'s collection of coastal maps of Belgium.

F. Theerens, the curator will introduce us to coastal maps that changed so often during the religious wars of the 16th century. He will demonstrate how the Zwin region changed as a result of polder formation and urbanisation during the 19th-20th century.

After lunch a visit will be organised to the remaining Retranchement forts.

The visit will be limited to 20 participants, and preference will be given to paid-up BIMCC Members. Non-members may be admitted if places remain available.

Registration BEFORE 7 OCTOBER 2009:

-By sending an email to ericleenders@scarlet.be stating how many participants and how many lunches or

-By sending the enclosed form to Eric Leenders, Zwanenlaan 16, B-2610 Wilrijk (Antwerpen)

You will receive a confirmation.

Eighty years war.
Spanish power versus Dutch strategy

This war, which ended in 1648 with the treaty of Munster, aimed at a religious and territorial independence. In preparation for the excursion, let's tell in a nutshell what this war was all about and refresh your memory.

Charles V, a catholic, inherited at birth a large part of Europe. The Low Countries were part of it. In fact, he was born in Gent. During his reign he became confronted by Luther and the protestant reform.

Willem, a boy from the north, inherits also a lot of land in the Low Countries and Orange, a small region in France. As such he became Willem van Oranje. Charles has Willem educated at the Royal house in Brussels. Charles abdicated at the age of 55. At that time Willem installs the freedom of religion in the principality of Orange. The 'entente' between the Emperor and Willem crumbles off. Friends became enemies. Philips, the new King of Spain is a fanatic catholic; he does not tolerate any religious deviation and sends the Duke of Alva to put order in his northern realm. Willem, supported by the noblemen, takes on the challenge. As a result, the eighty years war starts.

The autumn excursion at the Sincfala Museum will give you an insight on what happened during the 16th century war with our coastal area. Spanish we were, free we were not - Dutch we were almost. The religious war between the Spanish King and the Dutch protestant people transformed the geographical and cartographical aspect of the northern part of Belgium. It would have been logic to have a river (the Scheldt) as boundary between the two countries. Due to the strategic insight of the Dutch leaders it turned out otherwise. At a certain moment Ostend was in the hands of the Dutch while the remaining coast, until Sluis included, was occupied by the Spanish. The intention of the Dutch leaders was to conquer the whole coast. Had they succeeded we would today be vacationing at Knokke 'le Zoute', but then in Dutch territory.

The Dutch landed north of Sluis, took the city in 1604 and abandoned the idea to occupy the coast. They left Ostend, the same year. They understood that Sluis was the key to keeping the war out of their backyard.

Indeed the remaining part of the war would take place in the south at our side of the Scheldt, giving Zeeland the opportunity to develop economically while we lived in a country at war.

This explains the presence of many fortifications in the area. 'Retranchement' was such a place, containing a garrison in order to protect 'the Zwin', which was the sea entrance to Sluis. The place was surrounded by an earth wall on which Simon Stevin built Fort Orange and Fort Nassau. The ruins can still be seen.

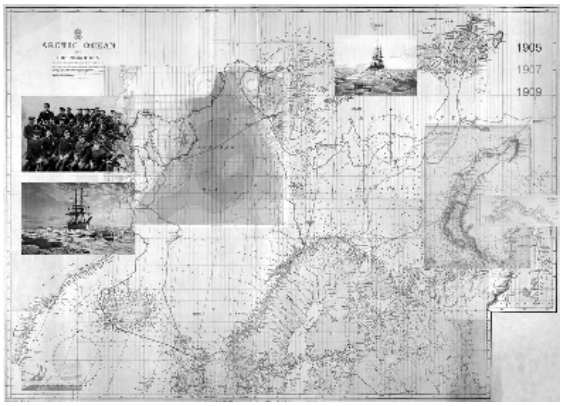
Eric Leenders

- **Saturday 5 December 2009 (9.00 to 16.30), BIMCC Conference**

Exploratory Cartography, Heaven and Earth

Programme

Welcome address by P. Lefèvre: Director General, Royal Library of Belgium

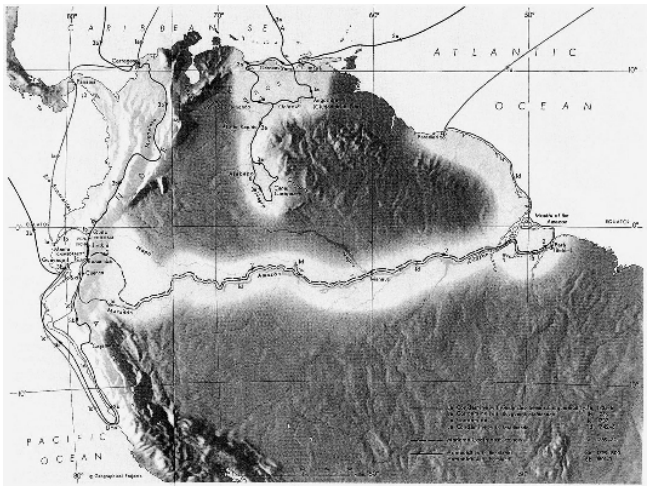


The expeditions of Adrien de Gerlache in the Northern Waters, 1905-1909

by Wouter Bracke, Head of the Map Room of the Royal Library of Belgium - Latin and palaeography professor Université libre de Bruxelles

Adrien de Gerlache de Gomery (1866-1934), is one of Belgian most illustrious explorers of the polar regions. He is especially famous because of the first hibernation on Antarctica (1897-1899). Less known are the three expeditions de Gerlache directed on the demand of the Duke of Orléans in 1905, 1907 and 1909 respectively.

In 1941 de Gerlache's daughter Marie-Louise, employee of the Royal Library of Belgium, donated a small collection of about 100 maps from the personal archives of Adrien de Gerlache.



Extract of Humboldt's drawing (1800) of his exploration of the Casiquiare-Bifucation linking the Orinoco and the Rio Negro (Amazonas).

The paper will concentrate on the more than 20 maps related to the expeditions in the Northern Waters.

Alexander von Humboldt and Cartography – the new map image of Americas

by Imre Demhardt, History of Cartography Professor, University of Texas at Arlington

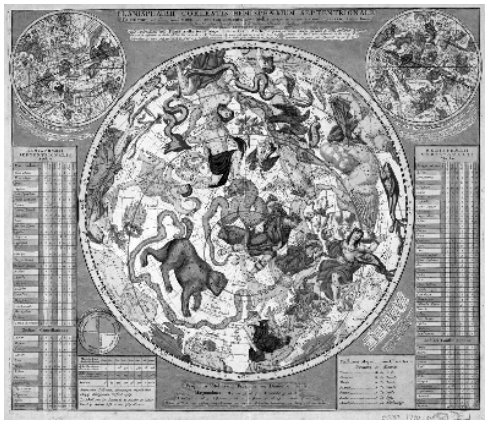
Alexander von Humboldt (1769-1859) was hailed unanimously during his lifetime as 'the greatest travelling scientist who ever lived' (Charles Darwin). This presentation introduces to an extraordinary life with a variety of major achievements derived from a perception changing voyage through South & Central America in 1799-1804 prompting nothing less than a science based 'second age of discovery'. The leitmotif will be Humboldt's cartographic contributions to a new image of the Americas.

Rediscovering a cartographic legacy: the role of old maps in defining the Dutch colonial area in the 19th and 20th centuries

by Paul van den Brink, historian and member of the Explokart Research Team of the University of Utrecht.

During the 19th and 20th centuries, old maps by Dutch explorers and sailors were used intensively by political and scientific organisations to define the vast Dutch colonial areas in Asia, Africa and South America. The paper focuses on the way the history of cartography was (mis)used to support and secure also the Dutch claims on parts of the arctic area.

Celestial Cartography in the Low Countries



by Rob H. van Gent, URU EXPLOKART – Faculty of Geosciences - Utrecht University

This lecture will present a summary and a chronological overview of the large volume of cartographical material depicting the celestial sphere and the heavenly bodies published in the Low Countries between the early 16th century and the middle of the 19th century.

This material, much of which is little known, includes celestial maps, celestial globes, lunar maps, eclipse maps, maps depicting cometary paths and other celestial phenomena.

The story of Christian Friedrich Damberger

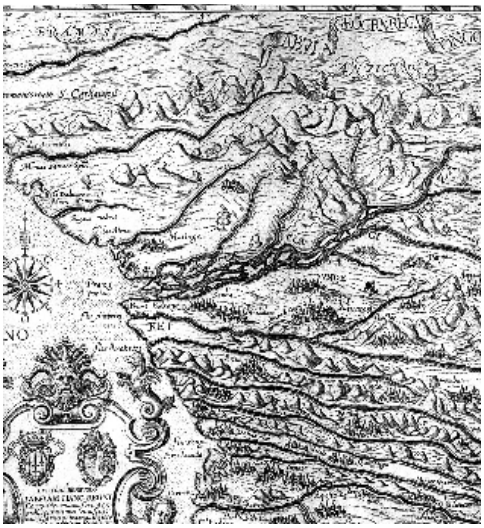
by Christoph, Andreas, Research Assistant, Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena (Germany)

Reports on expeditions to Africa around 1800 have been often underestimated in the scientific literature. The colourful accounts drawn up by Christian Friedrich Damberger also known under several pseudonyms should be hold as an example. He published stories of expeditions which were only summaries of travels, already described by established authors. The paper demonstrates the importance of such non-academically cartographic practice.

The maps of the exploration of the Congo by Duarte Lopez (1591)

by Wulf Bodenstein, Honorary President, BIMCC

The Portuguese merchant Duarte Lopez arrived in what is now Angola in 1578. The extent of his real travels in the Congo and in Angola is in doubt, but his account of that part of Africa, largely based on indigenous sources and recorded by Filippo Pigafetta in his *Relatione del Reame di Congo,* published in Rome in 1591 by Bartolomeo Grassi, represents a milestone in the exploration of Africa. The maps that were included in this and following publications of this work are presented and analyzed in this presentation.



Pigafetta, Map of the Congo (detail), first Latin edition 1598

Practical information

The BIMCC returns to the prestigious setting of the Royal Library of Belgium (KBR) in Brussels!

This year's Conference will be held in the 'Small auditorium' on level 2. (see the registration form for details on the access to the KBR).

Admission is free for BIMCC Members; non-members pay 10€ at entrance. This includes the traditional apéritif.

Lunch: places are reserved at the restaurant of the Musical Instruments Museum (100 m. from the KBR). Price between 25€ - 30€.

Registration: BEFORE 25 NOVEMBER 2009

-By sending an email to ericleenders@scarlet.be stating how many participants and how many lunches or

-By sending the enclosed form to Eric Leenders, Zwanenlaan 16, B-2610 Wilrijk (Antwerpen)

You wil receive a confirmation.

People participate at their own risk in any BIMCC activity and thereby waive any possible liability of the BIMCC, its directors and officers.

International Atlas Days 2009
24 – 26 April 2009, Darmstadt, Germany

The 4th International Atlas Days took place in Darmstadt (near Frankfurt/Main) from 24 to 26 April 2009. The choice of venue fell on Darmstadt principally for two reasons : this city became an important centre of cartographic output in the 19th and 20th centuries, and it hosts a remarkable collection of maps and related cartographic material. Fifty participants, essentially from Germany, but also from Holland (5) and Belgium (1), followed a compact programme devised by Jürgen Espenhorst around three main themes: introduction to atlas production and map printing techniques of the 19th century, a visit to the collection of maps and atlases in the State Library, and a bargain session for swapping and selling atlases and books on cartography for the participants; dealers were not admitted.

The programme started in the printing workshop of the Hessian State Museum with the screening of a silent 1928 film on the manufacture of maps and atlases, and on early aerial photography, with a running commentary by Markus Heinz of the Deutsche Staatsbibliothek in Berlin. Some hands-on demonstrations of different printing techniques complemented the preceding introduction.

A visit to the University and State Library (ULB) of the Land of Hessen, although thematically concentrating on 19th century map and atlas production, revealed the riches of this collection of some 250 pre-1850 atlases and 37 000 maps, the emphasis being, naturally, on local cartography. This provided a welcome opportunity to become familiar with Darmstadt printers and atlas publishers who had introduced significant innovations. There was Bauerkeller who initiated the technique of embossed printing and produced the first atlas printed in colour, finally published in 1860, not in fact an immediate success. Then there was Ewald, promoter of lithograph printing, and a few others. Curator Gisela Immelt had prepared a hand-out for the visit and also showed us a display of quite fascinating relief maps, a speciality of Darmstadt map production. Her colleague H. Linnartz, in charge of map and atlas restoration, explained some essential basics of restoration and preservation of ancient and not-so-ancient map materials.

The lively book and atlas fair held on the top floor of Darmstadt Castle bore witness to the keen interest participants shared in their subject of predilection: 19th century atlases originating in German-speaking countries, a speciality that seems to be attracting more and more collectors.

In a special session Peter Kleinheinz presented a table he had compiled of maps occurring in different Stieler atlas editions between 1816 and 1840, analyzing some 1 600 sheets. He urged participants to come forward with their own observations to complete the table. In another session on dedicated data processing, Robert Michel set out the principles of the creation of a database for atlases, globes and wallmaps, the intention being, as sketched out at the previous gathering in Gotha, to enable each participant to encode his own collection according to a common convention and to share this data with others, on certain conditions. Some practical examples were discussed showing progress that had been made already, and that remained to be achieved. This will be reviewed at the next meeting, most probably at the end of April 2010 in Berlin, when a workshop on cartography will precede the now traditional Atlas Days.

Jürgen Espenhorst is to be congratulated on having organized a most informative and, with regular calls on renowned local gastronomic establishments, a very enjoyable convivial event.

Wulf Bodenstein
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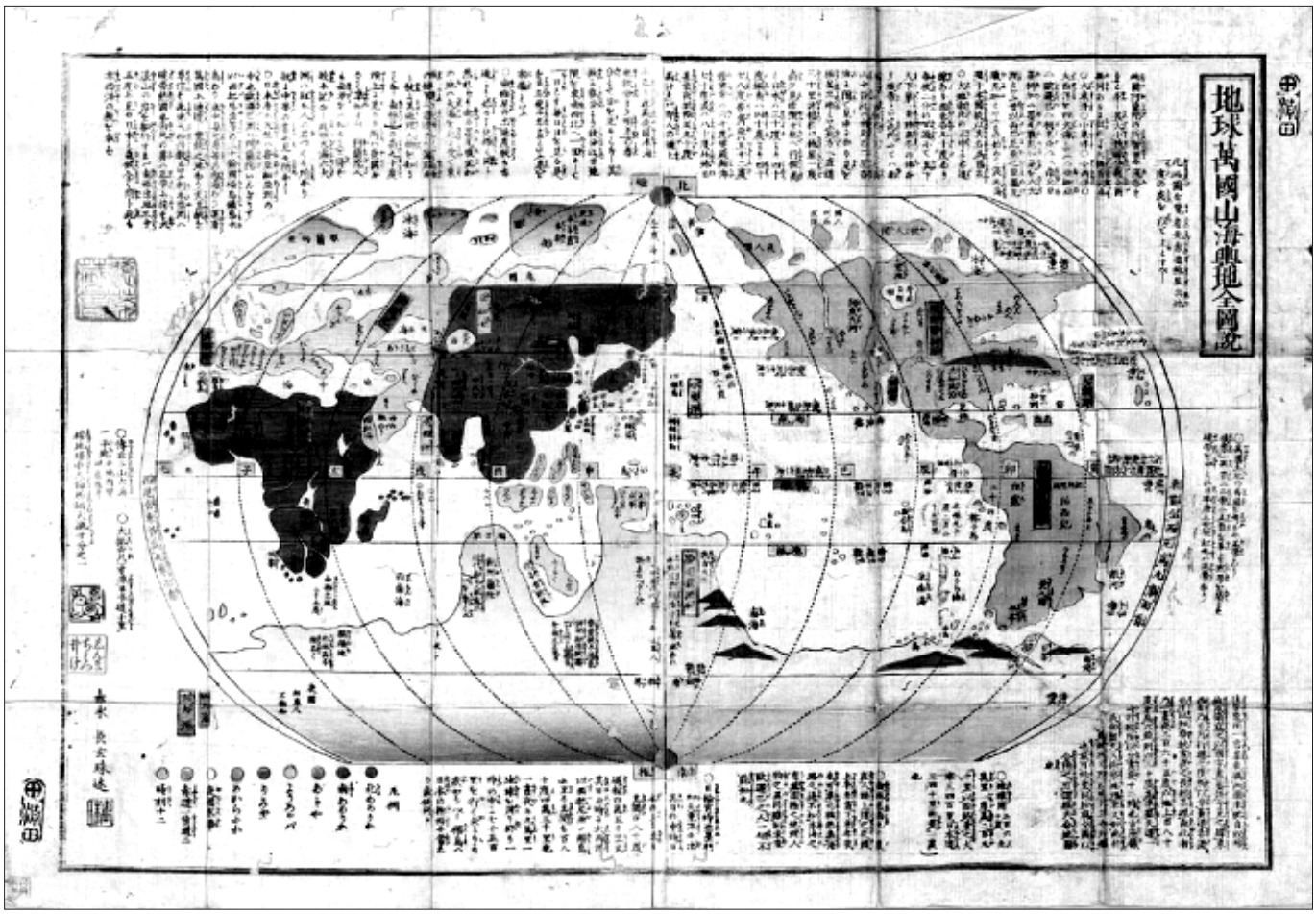
View of the forbidden world in late 19th century Japan



For two centuries after 1640, the official Japanese policy towards the outside world was known as sakoku ('closed country'), by which both Japanese leaving the country and foreigners entering it could expect the death penalty.

Although not quite as harshly absolute as that, isolationism prevailed until American commodore Matthew Perry's Black Fleet sailed into Uraga harbour in 1853, forcing Japan to open up, first to commerce with the US, later to trade with other western countries.

This Japanese world map circa 1850, gives an impression of the country's view of its place in the world on the verge of its forced reintegration into the international community. It is an intriguing mix of foreign knowledge and native perspective.

The Japanese archipelago is placed self-confidently at the centre of the map, banishing Europe from its usual central place to a marginal one, at the western edge. The American continent is banished to the map's far eastern side.

The continents, each assigned a different colour, are generally in the right position vis-a-vis each other, but their contours are very poorly rendered, as if the map was not drawn directly from a contemporary western example, but via a system of Chinese whispers.

Europe is an elongated mess, the Black Sea landlocked, the Greek peninsula melted, the British Isles fragmented into multiple rocks the very presence of which has smoothed out the continent's northwestern shores to an almost straight line from Biarritz to Hamburg.

Africa is intersected by giant rivers morphing into two fabulous (and fabulated) inland seas; South Africa's Natal region is placed on its own island. Madagascar had bent out of shape, its northern cape aiming at a clutter of too-large islands.

The Red Sea is coloured red, but the Arabian peninsula is coloured in as part of Europe – not to mention triangle-shaped. The Indian subcontinent (which actually is triangle-shaped) is rendered as a tired, sagging lump of land, much smaller than the huge Indochinese land mass.

Unless one generously discerns the St Lawrence River in the giant wound gaping in North America's eastern side, that continent shows hardly any resemblance to its actual shape (South America is shown much more realistically).

By 1850, the British were busy colonising Australia, but this map still presupposed the area to be barely visited, showing it as a confused, semi-discovered muddle of land, attached to the Southland – the mythical *Terra Australis Incognita* of ancient – western – lore.

However flawed it may be, what this map proves by getting the general gist of the world's geography right, is that Japan was not entirely cut off from outside knowledge. Indeed, during the whole period of sakoku, severely restricted but nonetheless significant trading and other contacts were maintained with a handful of privileged partners.

The Dutch, who were allowed to maintain a foothold on the small island of Deshima, were Japan's main source for western scientific knowledge, including cartography. This allowed Japan to keep up with the general development of geography, even if sometimes, as in this case, only very generally.

Glenn Van den Bosch
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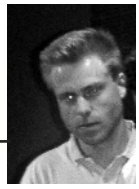
Source: http://strangemaps.wordpress.com/



INTERNATIONAL NEWS & EVENTS

Compiled by Glenn Van den Bosch
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News

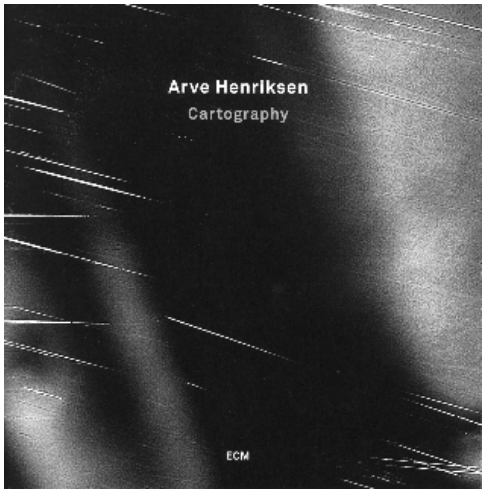
Zsolt Török receives 2009 IMCoS / Helen Wallis Award

This award is granted annually by the London-based International Map Collectors' Society (IMCoS) to the individual who, in the opinion of the Selection Committee, has been responsible for cartographic contributions of great merit and wide interest to map collectors worldwide. This prestigious distinction has been bestowed 26 times so far, upon 12 recipients in the UK, four each in the US and The Netherlands, two in Germany, and one each in Belgium, Cyprus, France and Spain.

Hungary can now be added to the list since this year's award went to Dr Zsolt Török, Professor of cartography at the Eötvös Loránd University in Budapest. As Tony Campbell, chairman of the Selection Committee, pointed out in his laudatory speech at the IMCoS annual dinner on 5 June 2009, Zsolt has been the driving force behind a number of important international cartographic events in Budapest, notably the ICHC conference in 2005. Apart from numerous outstanding contributions in the field of the history of cartography, Zsolt has recreated a series of traditionally made map and globe editions within his Cartart FacTsimile project (see http://lazarus.elte.hu/%7Ezoltorok/Cartartweb/cartart_maps.htm).

The award was presented to him by Caroline Batchelor. Congratulations, Zsolt !

Dr Zsolt Török with one of his re-creations



And now : Maps and Music – listen to *Cartography*

Munich-based music producer ECM recently issued a CD entitled *Cartography* by Norwegian trumpeter Arve Henriksen. Norway's most profiled jazz musician has invented a musical style that will surprise jazz-friends just as much as, if not more, those into maps. The press-release has this to say : 'Cartography', the art of making maps, is an apt title. Henrikson's music is almost a map of modes, of landscapes and soundscapes. His trumpet floats and hovers over ever-changing territory. In that sense, 'Cartography' belongs to an alternative tradition of music making that includes improvisation and sound-sculpting.

If you are ready for something that takes you poetically across the horizon in enchanting harmony, get hold of this CD.

Contact sales@ecmrecords.com for orders.

W.B. (lupus saxophonicus)

Events

Washington Map Society events

***Maryland-Virginia boundary issues and the Supreme Court Case: Virginia v. Maryland (US 2003)*, by Edward Papenfuse**
24 September 2009
The Stuart represented Virginia and Ed still believes that the Supreme Court was wrong in its verdict! Learn how the Dennis Griffith and Fry-Jefferson and other maps were used in arguments put in this case.

***Foreshadowing Manifest Destiny: The Cartographic and Geographic Vision of Thomas Jefferson.* by Joel Kovarsky**
22 October 2009
Geography and cartography were necessary elements of Jefferson's political career, and foundational elements of many of his intellectual pursuits. His architectural drawings and manuscript land surveys are further evidence of his cartographic talents. He was an integral player in the early plans for the city of Washington, D.C., and was involved at the inceptions of the Public Land Survey and U.S. Coast Survey.

***Mapping of the Gettysburg Campaign,* by Earl McElfresh**
19 November 2009
During the Civil War, the legendary élan of the Confederate armies and commanders depended to a great extent on their working environment. The Union forces faced a hostile population and unknown terrain and had to rely entirely on hastily prepared maps. The Confederate incursion into Maryland and Pennsylvania reversed the scenario. The Confederates now had to rely on hastily prepared maps. The effect of this change and the insights it provides into the overall conduct of the war, as revealed by a study of the Gettysburg campaign, is the subject of this presentation.

***Marie Tharp: The Lady Who Showed Us the Ocean Floors,* by Gary North**
10 December 2009
Marie Tharp and Bruce Heezen of the Lamont Doherty Earth Observatory of Columbia University are best known for creating the first maps of the ocean floors. Marie's discovery of the trench in the middle of the Mid-Atlantic Ridge and her linkage of the major crustal plates for 40 000 miles around the Earth, showed us the concept of plate tectonics and crustal movement. For the 'non-drifters' of the time, this was a somewhat revolutionary concept which eventually erupted in conflicts, suspensions, and academic rivalry within Columbia. How Marie came to her place in history, what she was like and how her life unfolded are the subjects of this talk.
At 19.00 in the Geography and Map Division, B level, Library of Congress, Madison Building, 101 Independence Avenue. For further information, contact Dennis Gurtz (email: dmg01@comcast.net).

Course on Globes: History, Technology and Conservation, London

13-14 October 2009
This two day course in association with the National Maritime Museum covers the history and technology, deterioration and methods of preservation and conservation of terrestrial and celestial globes from England and other parts of Europe. There will be lectures, discussions, and practical sessions with access to the important collection of globes housed at the National Maritime Museum.
Course is limited to 12 people, and registration is required. Contact International Academic Projects, 6 Fitzroy Square, London W1T 5HJ; Tel: Int +44 207 380 0800 Fax: Int +44 207 380 0500. For more information visit http://www.academicprojects.co.uk/.

Edinburgh Scottish Maps Forum Seminar: Mapping and Antiquities in Scotland

27 October 2009
This seminar brings together several themes concerned with the portrayal of antiquities on maps. Following themes are discussed: the value of early maps, estate mapping of Lochtayside in the latter 18th century, and the mapping of Roman antiquities in Scotland in the latter 18th century. In the afternoon, the focus will be on a very broad range of themes connected to the Antonine Wall, awarded World Heritage Status last year. Lawrence Keppie will review the range of early mapmakers of the Antonine Wall, whilst John Poulter will look at the early Roman surveying of the Wall. Peter McKeague and Rebecca Jones will look at 20th century surveys, fieldwork and mapping debates connected to the Antonine Wall coming through to the present day.
Booking forms and further information are available from the Map Library, National Library of Scotland, 33 Salisbury Place, Edinburgh EH9 1SL; tel 0131 623 3970, fax 0131 623 3971. http://www.nls.uk/collections/maps/subjectinfo/forum.html

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

Warburg Lectures, London

The Artemidorus Papyrus and Its (ancient ?) map of ... where... ?
5 November 2009
by Professor Richard Talbert (Department of History, University of North Carolina).

Toponymic Landscapes: Ways of Seeing Patagonia in Early Argentinean Maps.
3 December 2009
by Dr Carla Lois (Universidad de Buenos Aires; Universidad Nacional de La Plata)

Board of Trade and Its Cartographic Agenda in British North America, 1748-82
21 January 2010
by Alexander Johnson (Department of History, University of Exeter)

At the University of London, Warburg Institute, Woburn Square, London WC1H OAB, at 17.00.
Enquiries to +44 (0) 20 8346 5112 (Catherine Delano Smith) or Tony Campbell (email: info@)tonycampbell.info) or visit http://www.maphistory.info/warburgprog.html

The 8th Paris Map-fair

7 November 2009

The fair includes a fine selection of travel books. Specialist Antiquarian Bookdealers in the field of travel books as Asher Rare Books, Bernard Shapero, Le Bail, Loeb-Larocque, Monsieur le Prince, Les Trois Islets, Jean-Louis Ceccarini will be showing a fine selection of travel books from all parts of the world. With participants from France, UK, Spain, Italy, USA, Belgium and the Netherlands.

At Hotel Ambassador, 16, Bd Haussmann, Paris, France. Opening hours 11.00 - 18.00.
http://www.map-fair.com/

The Cambridge Seminar in the History of Cartography 2008-2009:

Jonas Moore's map of the Fens, 1658
24 November 2009
by Dr Frances Willmoth (Jesus College, Cambridge)

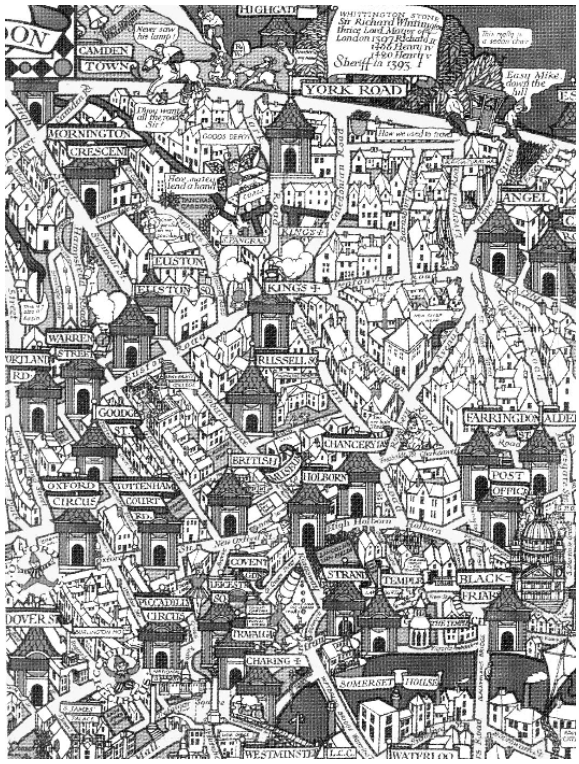
At 17.30 in the Harrods Room, Emmanuel College, St Andrew's Street, Cambridge, UK. For any enquiries, please contact Sarah Bendall at 01223 330476
(email: sarah.bendall@emma.cam.ac.uk).
http://www.lib.cam.ac.uk/deptserv/maps/camsem0809.html

24th International Cartography Conference

15 - 21 November 2009
Santiago de Chile

The International Cartographic Association Conference is an opportunity to keep abreast of the latest scientific and technical developments in our profession. It also provides the possibility to meet Chilean colleagues. The conference in Santiago provides the opportunity, for the first time, for the activities of the ICA to be showcased in South America.

www.icc2009.cl .



Colloquium 'Cartography and Urban Society (from the19th century to the present)', Paris

4 December 2009

The morning will be devoted to historical work, and the afternoon to investigate the current representations of the city. Contributors are teachers and researchers, but all students or professionals producing maps and/or Geographic Information System products are welcome. The purpose of this seminar is to examine selected aspects of the methods and objectives of mapping in terms of spatial and social structures of the city.

Additional information from the coordinators Gilles-Antoine Langlois (email: gilles.a.langlois@noos.fr), lecturer, University of Paris XII, Department of Geography or Marianne Guérois (email: mguerois@yahoo.fr), assistant professor, University of Paris XII, Department of Geography.
http://www.lecfc.fr/

The Miami International Map Fair

30-31 January 2010

Dealers from around the world exhibit and sell antique maps. Visitors are invited to bring in maps of their own for expert opinions and attend educational programs. While many of the attendees are serious map collectors, this event is building awareness of antique maps and encouraging new collectors.

At the Historical Museum of Southern Florida, 101 West Flagler Street. For information and registration materials, contact Marcia Kanner, Map Fair Coordinator, at the Historical Museum of Southern Florida, 101 West Flager St., Miami, FL 33130; telephone: (305) 375-1492; facsimile: (305) 375-1609.
http://www.hmsf.org/programs-mapFair-program.htm

Exhibitions

Amsterdam/New Amsterdam: The Worlds of Henry Hudson

Until 27 September 2009
New York, USA

The Museum will employ rare 16th and 17th century objects, maps, images, and documents from major American and Dutch collections to bring the transatlantic world to life and reveal how Henry Hudson's epic third voyage of exploration planted the seeds of a modern society that took root and flourished in the New World. In 1609, Henry Hudson, an Englishman sailing for the Dutch East India Company, made the first exploration of what is now New York Harbor and of the majestic river that today bears his name, laying the foundation for the Dutch claim on the area. His voyage of discovery led to the creation of the Dutch West India Company and ultimately to the founding of New Netherland, including its trading post at the mouth of the river — New Amsterdam.

At the Museum of the City of New York, 1220 Fifth Avenue, New York, USA.
http://www.mcny.org/

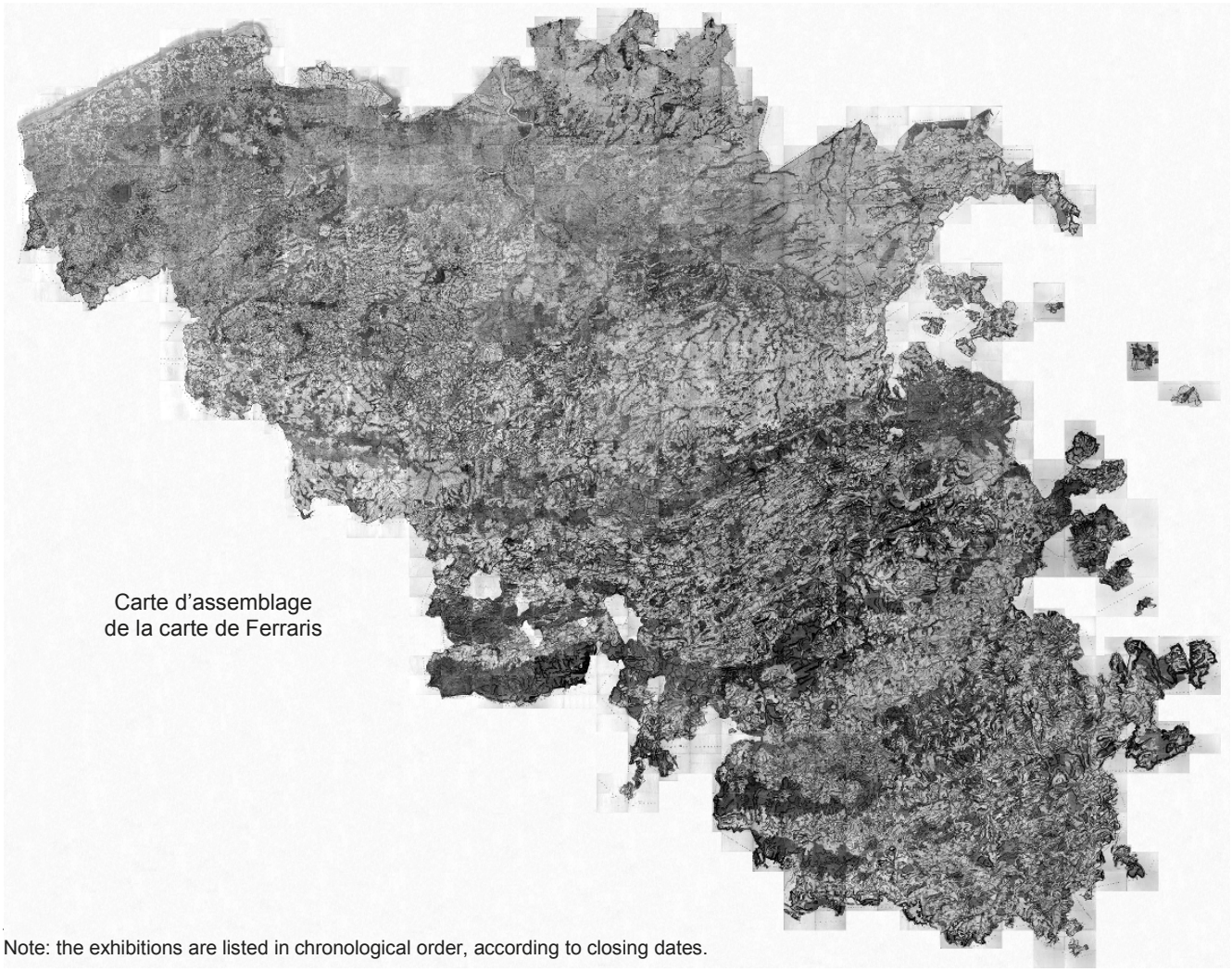
Le grand atlas de Ferraris

7 May - 10 October 2009
Brussels, Belgium

The map of the Austrian Netherlands created under the command of General Joseph-Jean-François Comte de Ferraris (1726-1814) in the last third of the 18th century is well known (see article on page 5).

The manuscript *Carte de Cabinet* comprising 275 sheets, of about 85 x 134 cm, covers the present Belgium and Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg (scale 1:11 520). Three copies were intended for the Emperor Joseph II, the Governor-General Charles de Lorraine and the government. One is in the Royal Library in Brussels. An engraving (scale 1:86 400) also directed by Ferraris, was sold in 25 sheets (as *Carte marchande)* and is sometimes still available at auctions. The exhibition shows the history of the making of this famous map: its origins, its models, its sources, its copies, as well as the measure instruments which were used.

Palais Charles de Lorraine (Royal Library of Belgium), Place du Musée 1, B-1000 Brussels (Metro: Central Station).
Free admission.
http://www.kbr.be/actualites/expos/dossiers/ferraris/ferraris_fr.html



Carte d'assemblage de la carte de Ferraris

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

Picturing Britain: Paul Sandby
7 November 2009 - 7 February 2010
Edinburg, UK
13 March - 13 June 2010
London, UK

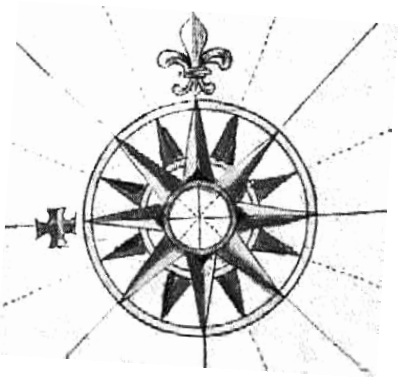
Major exhibition of the work of the artist and topographical draughtsman Paul Sandby (1731-1809). Commemorating the bicentenary of his death, this is the first exhibition devoted to this pioneering figure in the development of British landscape painting and topographical drawing. Sandby was appointed chief draughtsman to the Royal Military Survey in 1747. Although he was an artist well-versed in continental traditions, his early employment as a map-maker and topographical draughtsman led him to produce carefully observed and composed views of the native British landscape, including scenes taken in and around London, or on extensive tours through England, Wales and Scotland.

At the National Gallery of Scotland, Princes Street, Edinburgh.
For more information, visit http://www.nationalgalleries.org/
The exhibit moves to the Royal Academy of Arts, London:
13 March - 13 June 2010.
A richly illustrated catalogue accompanies the exhibition.

Willy Vandersteen exhibition
until 27 September 2009
Brussels

Within the context of '2009, the year of the comics strip', Brussels' town hall receives Willy Vandersteen. A star of Flemish comic strips since1948, with the popular characters of Bob & Bobette, he cooperated with Hergé in the framework of the weekly 'Journal Tintin' and produced quality 'clear line' comics often based on local history (where cartography sometimes played a role!).

Brussels Town Hall, Grand-Place



Cartographic enigma:

The strange map on page 33 of Newsletter No 34 represented Bulgaria and neighbouring areas; but the toponymy had been completely highjacked by a cultural association in the Lille-Tournai region (www.leprato.fr) to highlight their activities...

This Newsletter was edited by Jean-Louis Renteux with the support of the editorial committee comprising Wulf Bodenstein, Lisette Danckaert, Peter Galezowski, Pierre Parmentier and Jacqueline Renteux.

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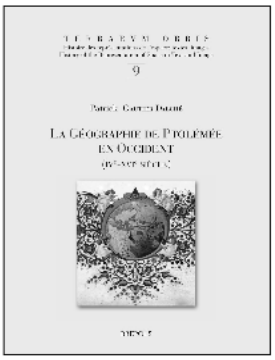
La Géographie de Ptolémée en Occident (IVe-XVIe siècle)

Patrick Gautier Dalché

443 p., 30 colour ills., 210 x 270 mm
ISBN 978-2-503-53164-9
Prix de lancement: € 80 valable jusqu'au 15 octobre 2009
Prix normal: € 90



L'ouvrage, qui remet en question un certain nombre de lieux communs de l'histoire culturelle, est fondé sur l'analyse de première main des sources textuelles et cartographiques de la tradition grecque et latine émanant de milieux intellectuels très divers.

(Prix hors taxe et frais de port.)

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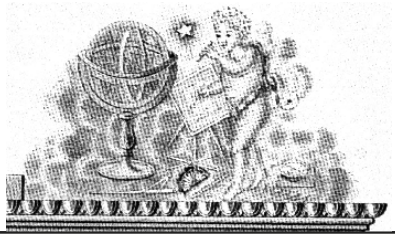

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24 - 27 November 2009

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BIMCC

BRUSSELS INTERNATIONAL MAP COLLECTORS' CIRCLE

http://www.bimcc.org

Aims and functions of the BIMCC

The BIMCC is a non-profit making association under Belgian law (asbl/vzw 0464 423 627) aiming 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. Organize lectures on various aspects of historical cartography, on regions of cartographical interest, on documentation, paper conservation and related subjects
3. Organize visits to exhibitions, and to libraries and institutions holding important map and atlas collections.

In order to achieve these aims, the Circle organizes 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, between September and November.
- AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE on a specific major topic every year in December.

For advertising in the BIMCC Newsletter
(and on our Web site www.bimcc.org), please contact the BIMCC Secretary

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Becoming (and staying) a BIMCC Member

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

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

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

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and notify the Membership Secretary indicating your name and address.

BIMCC Newsletter

The BIMCC currently publishes three Newsletters per year.
Please submit calendar items and other contributions to the editor (e-mail: editor@bimcc.org) by the following deadlines:

- 15 Dec. for the January edition.
- 15 April for the May edition.
- 15 August for the Sept. edition.

Signed articles and reviews solely reflect the opinions of the author.

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