

NEWSLETTER N° 5, SEPT. 1999

Dear Map Friend,

The visit to the map collection in Lillo on 3rd October will be the last event of our Circle this year, leaving a quiet spell before we embark on a rather dense programme in 2000: early in the year a seminar combined with a small book fair, our Map Evening in the spring, an autumn excursion to a famous map room, and a winter conference. You'll find some more details about this further on.

As promised in the last issue of the Newsletter, we are beginning a series of brief exposés on « places with maps » which can be visited: museums, libraries and other institutions accessible to the public. It is generally advisable to contact the map room in advance of your visit and state your specific request for an item you wish to consult.

A curiosity found on a map is explained in a short article by one of our members – wish we had more such entertaining contributions. After a brief account of an international conference in Athens, we review two map exhibitions (in Paris and

in Flanders) which gives us an opportunity, in one case at least, to review the exhibition catalogue.

Our now familiar feature «Looks at Books » (two entries) is followed by the the usual programme and auction overview, terminating with an acknowledgement of our sponsors' support without which the Circle could not have maintained its current operational level of performance.

We hope you are reasonably happy with what the Circle has offered you so far; some feed-back especially from those of our Members who have not had an opportunity to participate in the one or other event would be very welcome, we are open to any suggestion you may have.



BRUSSELS INTERNATIONAL MAP COLLECTORS' CIRCLE (BIMCC) 71, AV. DES CAMELIAS, B-1150 BRUSSELS

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First in our series of « Exploring places with Maps »:

The Royal Library of Belgium

The Royal Library was opened to the public in 1837, but its history can be traced back to the Library of Burgundy, a collection of nearly a thousand manuscripts collected in the XVth century by the Dukes of Burgundy, then rulers of the Low Countries. The new main building, dedicated to the memory of King Albert I, was inaugurated in 1969.

As a scientific institution of the State, the Library plays the role of a general conservatory of the national heritage not only in the field of books, manuscripts and periodicals, but also in the domain of maps and atlases, prints, coins and medals, and music. It is divided into six scientific departments comprising altogether twenty sections, of which those dealing with maps and plans (the Map Division) and the Rare Books Division are of particular interest to us. Hossam Elkhadem is in charge of the Map Division where 150.000 maps and plans are held, plus 5 very rare portolans and some 200 atlases from the 15th century to the present time. Although, quite naturally, the emphasis of the collection is on Belgian historical and modern cartography, the material that can be consulted covers all parts of the world; of particular interest is a manuscript atlas showing the campaigns of Louis XIV, dated exposed to BIMCC 1694, which was visitors on a prevoius occasion. Obviously, the great Belgian 19th century cartographer Vandermaelen's maps figure prominently on the inventory, and we note that an Inventaire of the Library's cartographic Raisonné Vandermaelen collections is in the course of publication; Vols I and II have already been published, Vol. III will come out in 1999 still, and Vol. IV in 2000.

A card index, soon to be transferred to a computer-based system, facilitates access to the maps or atlases one may wish to look at, and the staff are most helpful in tracing the desired subject, which they then will retrieve from the archives and display for consultation

in the spacious and well-lit Map Room. Needless to say, a large number of facsimile atlases are also available for familiarisation purposes, as is a good assortment of reference books and periodicals.

For reasons which appear to be historical rather than logical, a considerable number of atlases and ancient books with an important map content are not accessible in the Map Room, but are held in the **Rare Books Division** of the Library. Some 20 editions of Ortelius' Theatrum Orbis Terrarum as well as some 200 other atlases from the 15th to the 19th centuries may be found here, in addition, obviously, to the very impressive collection of rare books which includes some 3.000 incunabula.

The Library is located conveniently close to the Central Station (train, bus, metro) in the centre of town, at No 4, Boulevard de l'Empereur, 1000 Brussels, Tel. 519.53.11; opening hours of the Map Room are Monday to Friday from 9.00 to 13.00 and 14.00 to 17.00. A reader's pass (min. validity one week, BEF 100) is obtainable giving access to the Map Room and the Rare Books Division where visitors may communicate in French or English. Note reproductions of maps can be made to order. Don't miss to pay a visit to the Library's book shop where, amongst many other items, catalogues of previous (map) exhibitions as well as postcards with maps etc. bought.

Whilst in Brussels, map enthusiasts may wish to pay tribute to the two most eminent cartographers of the country by taking a short walk to the charming little park of the Petit Sablon (Kleine Zavel) where the statues of Gerard Mercator and Abraham Ortelius may be seen, the one holding a globe in his right hand, the other a heavy book under his arm, no doubt the illustrious *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*.

(W.B.)

Optical Telegraph Sites on a 19th Century Map

Our distinguished member Pieter Hanssens showed us, at the Map evening on March 31st 1999, a most interesting map of the Brussels area (see Newsletter N°4, p.4), map which was dedicated to *Monsieur d'Arenberg* (Bonaparte had abolished all titles of nobility, in fact it was the *Duke of Arenberg*). Our member gave a very captivating exposé around the genesis of this document and pointed in passing to some « télégraphe » sites shown on the map. These (optical) telegraph sites were important locations of our first form of telecommunication.

fact the telegraph was used transmitting messages over relatively long distances by means of signals read with the aid of binoculars. A telegraph consisted of a pole on which two movable arms were mounted. The position of the represented a symbol or a letter, similar to what some of us did with our arms as boy scouts. The semaphore pole as it was also called, stood on a wooden tower or even on the steeple of a church tower (which was shortened for this purpose, as shown in the illustration).

The inventor of the optical telegraph is Edgeworth (1767) in England. Later Chappe perfected it in France. Claude Chappe (1763 – 1805) established in 1794 a first optical telegraphic link between Paris and Lille. An

elementary message sent from Paris to Lille was supposed to take, under ideal conditions, only 2 minutes, using some 25 intermediary stations – a remarkable performance indeed! A message from Paris to Toulon took 20 minutes via 116 stations. In 1844 the French network had 500 or more such stations and linked 29 cities. In other countries, such as Belgium, there was also a network which was connected to the French one. From 1844 on, the optical telegraph network was gradually replaced by the electric telegraph.

Our illustration, drawn in 1813 by S. Vermote (Moorsele 1788 – Kortrijk 1837), shows the telegraph unit of Tiegem, east of Together with Kortrijk in West-Flanders. another station at Sint Denijs (south of Kortrijk) it presumably formed part of the link between Lille and Brussels; one can clearly see the signalling pole with its two standing upright. These arms. one « télégraphes » were dismantled in 1814 by the allied forces.

(Pierre Mattelaer)

(Pierre adds: If anyone among the readers finds more telegraph locations, especially in the western part of Belgium or the North of France, or literature on the subject, I would be glad to be informed at 29, Burgemeester Nolfstraat, B-8500 Kortrijk; tel. (056)21.20.86, fax (056)21.34.19; e-mail pierre.mattelaer@village.uunet.be)



18th International Conference on the History of Cartography - Athens

Every other year, an international conference on the history of cartography is held under the sponsorship of Imago Mundi. The 18th conference was organized in Athens from 11 to 16 July 1999 by the National Hellenic Research Foundation and the Society for Hellenic Cartography. Several civil and military institutions collaborated in the sessions and exhibitions. Participants from 32 countries were registered. The main theme of the conference was the cartography of the Mediterranean world, but the papers were not restricted to this area.

After an inaugural session in the Zappion Hall, the working sessions were mostly held in the Hellenic Foundation. They covered a diversity of topics such as specific theories in the field of history of cartography, maps of urban development in Amsterdam, Chinese cartography, mapping comets, the maps and techniques of Jean-Baptiste hydraulic Vifquain in Belgium, the first chart of the Gulf Stream or La Condamine's map of Amazonia. But by far the greatest part was

devoted to the Mediterranean countries: Homeric cartography, Ptolemy's coordinates compared to present-day ones, medieval Christian or Islamic maps, Piri Reis' book on navigation, Isolario and portolan charts, revision of the map of Greece in the 16th century, spying maps in Northern Africa, Russian mapping of islands and Dardanelles, and a number of different papers, up to 20th century hydrography in Portugal. As usual, a poster session was organized to enable participants to give information on their current research work. Three exhibitions were held concurrently: 20th century Greek cartography, with some very interesting maps mostly produced by official institutions (topography, geology, urbanization, etc.); cartography of the Mediterranean in Greek private collections, showing amongst a choice of old maps a genuine portolan chart; Greek cartography from the Gennadius Library (a section of the American School of Classical Studies). An interesting and successful conference.

(Lisette Danckaert)

Pictures at an exhibition reviewed

1. Le dessus des cartes : un atlas parisien

An exhibition of maps and views of Paris (Pavillon de l'Arsenal, Paris, 29th June to 3rd October 1999)

In the middle of Paris there used to be three islands in the River Seine : Isle de la Cité, Isle St. Louis and Isle Louviers; the latter was joined to the right bank in 1843 when an arm of the Seine was filled up. It is here that a wood merchant and collector of art in 1879 constructed a big building to expose the 2000 paintings from his collection. Over a hundred years later, after being used for the most diverse purposes, this steel and glass pavilion so typical of the architecture of the outgoing 19th century, has become an exhibition hall again, serving the City of Paris as a showcase for its urban projects, achievements, and, in this case, its historical development as recorded in maps and plans over the past 500 years. The following is a brief account of what we saw there.

The exhibition on the first floor starts with the first survey of Paris in 1530, ordered by François I to be established on a grand scale: the original of the map measured 442 x 514 cm. Works by Sebastian Münster, Belleforest, Braun and Hogenberg and the lesser known Germain Hoyau take us through the 16th century with their oblique bird's-eye views piously facing Notre Dame, and the East. Whilst a particularly attractive plan by Merian (1615) still follows this angle, a new geometrical representation emerges in the later 17th century with plans by Gomboust, Boisseau, Jouvin de Rochefort and Bullet showing the progressive expansion of the city well beyond its former fortifications. Further along, a large wall map (335 x 265 cm) by Bretez, commissioned by Turgot in 1734, could be viewed from a respectful distance with binoculars provided.

Familiar names like de Fer, Jaillot, Cassini and their contemporaries place Paris in the context of its surrounding country side, motivated in part by the importance of Versailles, but also to show the king's extensive hunting grounds (Berthier, 1773), often in multi-sheet maps. In the 19th century, under the impulse of Napoleon III and Haussmann, the city plans acquire cadastral qualities, preparing for the planning of networks of boulevards, water ducts etc. The first thematic maps appear, to assist both town planners and administrators in their tasks, and the exhibition closes with such planing documents brought to perfection with the most recent technologies.

In passing we must express some regret that no concession was made in any way to the foreign visitor not familiar with French – a

little summary somewhere or a walk-about leaflet, in English at least, would have been welcome. Let's face it: among those legions of visitors from abroad who love Paris, not only in the springtime, there must be quite a few who would have liked to better understand what they saw.

The accompanying catalogue (by Antoine Picon and Jean-Paul Robert, in French, 288 p., 330 FF) is a very thoroughly prepared and erudite complement to the maps exhibited. Following the lines of orientation of the exhibits, it covers the themes of Portrait of the City, Scientific Surveys (including the establishment of the Paris meridian and the metre), Cadastral Planning, its Extrapolation, and the Real-Time World. For reasons which are not entirely clear, some 35 entries, excellent in themselves, relate to items which were not on show, whilst 56 items from the exhibition, although summarily mentioned, are not directly addressed. Nevertheless, the illustrations (237 in colour, 6 b/w) are magnificent throughout, not least because 34 of them are folding plates, and the catalogue is highly recommended to anyone with an interest in Paris and the history of French cartography.

The exhibition terminates on 3rd October 1999. The catalogue is edited by the Pavillon de l'Arsenal, 21 Bld. Morland, F-75004 Paris, tel 33-1-42.76.33.97, fax 33-1-42.76.26.32 - ISBN 2-907513-67-2.

(W.B.)

2. Flanders in Maps

An exhibition of old maps of Flanders in Oudenburg (near Ostend) (3rd July to 3rd October 1999)

This exhibition was mainly composed from the personal collection of Mr. Jozef Bossu, but also contained items on loan from the City of Brugge, the National Observatory of Belgium, the Plantin-Moretus Museum in Antwerp, the Cultural Library of Brugge, the Royal Archeological Cercle of "het Land van Waas", the National Geographical Institute and some other private collectors.

The theme covered a very wide span of time: from the first manuscript map of Flanders (1452) till the latest sophisticated techniques (cd-rom, etc.) on map making. It gives the visitor an idea of where we came from and

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what we have achieved until now in the domain of cartography.

To mount this exhibition, the organising team found a very nice and old house in Oudenburg; at the end of the tour, I read in the guest book that a lot of people didn't like the location, they found it rather "disorderly". But personally, I liked it very much because this house gave an extra touch to it all.

The exhibition was organized around the following themes (details as published in the accompanying brochure):

- 1. Birth of a map: information on the different kinds of maps and how they were made, coloured and published.
- 2. Birth and development of the county of Flanders: how the county came to be (879 AD) until the annexation of Southern Flanders by the French Republic (1795)
- 3. The quest for a map image: how maps were joined in an atlas, the response to customers' requirements (parergon, illustrations, comments, corrections after evolution, etc.)
- 4. The oldest known maps of the county of Flanders: Pieter van der Beke's map (1538) was known as the oldest map. But at the end of the 1980's, a manuscript coloured map dating back to 1452 was discovered (29 x39,5 cm) entitled: "Cronache de signiori die Fiandra e de loro advenimenti".
- 5. Glory of cartography in the South-Netherlands: 16th century, outstanding thanks to the highly developed techniques of printing, woodcut, the copper engraving, study of mathematics, field measurement and last but not least the longing for an own image of their environment and the continuing discoveries.
- 6. Flemish cartographers to Amsterdam: the decline of Antwerp (1585) was the signal for many artists and learned people to leave the catholic South and head for the protestant North, mainly Amsterdam, a city with a future.

- 7. Dutch glory in cartography: H. Hondius (Amsterdam 1597 1651), Janssonius (Alkmaar 1571 1638 / as of 1619 he designed with Blaeu), Joan Blaeu (Amsterdam 1596 1673) Piscator (Amsterdam 1587 1652), Frederick de Wit (Amsterdam 1630 1706), etc.
- 8. Cartography in the North: the end of the golden age of cartography in Amsterdam.
- 9. A new light from France: the first French atlas "Le Théatre Françoys" by Maurice Bouguereau (1594) was an imitation of the "Theatrum" by Ortelius. The breakthrough was made by Abbé Jean Picard (1620-1682).
- 10. Wonderful German imitation of Dutch work of art: in Germany the making of maps in the 15th century was inspired by Ptolemaeus (examples Waldseemüller and Münster); later the atlases of Ortelius and Mercator were seen as examples.
- 11. Also for Flanders: unity on paper.
- 12. Flanders in the Netherlands: Leo Belgicus.
- 13. Flanders near the seaside: the best maritime maps, first publication in 1520. Lucas Janszoon Waghenaer (Enckhuizen 1533 1606), Willem Blaeu (1571 1638), Joannes Janssonius (1588 1664), Jacob Aertz Colom (1600 1673), Pieter Goos (1615 1675), Hendrick Doncker (1626 1699), Frederick De Wit (1630 1706), Joannes Van Keulen (1654 1715).

The City Council of Oudenburg published a small booklet about this exhibition, in cooperation with Jozef Bossu, with the whole story and some very nice pictures. (ref. D/1999/4035/2). For visitors not used to the Dutch language, it would have been nice to have some explanations, either in the booklet or in the exhibition itself, in English or maybe French.

(Anne-Marie Hermans)

(Jozef Bossu in 1983 published an attractive book with many colour reproductions, entitled *Vlaanderen* in *Oude Kaarten* – ISBN 90 209 1074 4 – which one may still find in antiquarian bookshops or in auctions)

LOOKS AT BOOKS

La Cartografia dels Països Baixos (Cartography of the Netherlands)

Published by the Institut Cartogràfic de Catalunya, 1993, Pts. 2.200 (see note below)

In spite of the Spanish title, and apart from some introductory notes, the text is entirely in English. In the first of three parts, Dirk de Vries (Leiden) discusses Official cartography in the Netherlands, as distinct from the commercial cartographic output dealt with later on. In the 16th century, maps became indispensable to kings and generals for their administration and warfare and proved to be a practical medium for controlling the registration of property, the levying of taxes and for other administrative engagements, serving both the authorities and the private landowner in their respective claims. Water management was another important aspect. The 17th and 18th centuries were marked by a series of wars continuous corresponding high demand for maps of places that were, or needed to be, fortified, and for a constant review of the shifting boundaries of conflict. In the 19th century official mapping grew to maturity with the progressive development of cadastral and nationally concerted water management maps, providing a quality which only a central Government could guarantee.

In the next chapter Peter van der Krogt (Utrecht) addresses Commercial cartography in the Netherlands, with particular reference to atlas production. Here we follow the evolution of Dutch cartography from the South to the North Netherlands period, taking in the works of Mercator, Ortelius, Cock, de Jode (active in Antwerp) and of Hondius, Kaerius, Blaeu, Janssonius and Visscher (centered on Amsterdam), to name just these, marking what is called The Netherlands period in cartography, that is from the mid-16th to later 17th century. A comprehensive review of atlas production

introduces the various types produced (world, pocket, regional, historical and marine atlases), and the chapter closes with a presentation of the main map publishing firms that marked the Dutch map trade between ca. 1670 and 1800, concluding an excellent synopsis of this outstanding period.

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Jan Smits (Den Haag) then gives an interesting insight into map collecting and map-curatorship, in his chapter For pleasure and support - (bis dat qui cito dat). Starting with early collections of the Lords of Bredero, Viglius d'Aytta and the Dukes of Burgundy in the 16th century, we then learn about those of van der Hem, Vossius, Witsen, Beudeker and Uilenbroe, and their diverse fates ranging from private dispersal, woodworm consumption to safe-keeping in public institutions. These latter assumed increasing importance in the last century as depositories for the cartographic heritage. Key names linked with the scientific treatment and documentation of maps and map collections, such as Bodel Nijenhuis, F. Muller, Mensing, Wieder and, of course, Koeman, are given the attention they deserve. From an overview of working groups in the Netherlands we move to the existing archives and the cataloguing systems employed (still awaiting some harmonization it seems), and on to a reshaped list of Dutch atlases up to 1880 (based on Koeman), with the very useful addition of available facsimiles. The chapter ends with a description of the main map collections in The Netherlands, giving essential details of 8 public collections which are very welcome for any prospective visitor.

Although not the most recent book on Netherlands cartography, it is still considered to be the best comprehensive introduction to the subject: concise, well-written and to the point. The texts are in fact part of the series of printed versions of yearly lectures given on the History of Cartography in Barcelona since 1990; other subjects include Iberian, Italian, French, German and English cartography, respectively published in Portuguese, Italian, French and English, all available at Pts 2.200 from Sales Dept., Institut Cartogràfic de Catalunya, Parc de Montjuïc, E-08038 Barcelona, Catalonia, Spain. Tel 34-93-425.29.00; fax 34-93-426.74.42.

(W.B.)

Mine Esiner Özen, Pirî Reis and his Charts

Published by Nesteren Refioglu Publications, Nisantas, Akkavak Sokak Appt. Daire 3, 80200 Istanbul, 1998, ISBN 975-96278-2-5, 72 pp., US\$ 15.00

Five hundred years of Ottoman cartography are being commemorated this year at the International IMCoS Symposium to be held in Istanbul in October (see Forthcoming Events below). One of the highlights will be the life and work of Pirî Reis (ca. 1465-1554), whose book on navigation of the 16th century will figure prominently amongst the exhibits during the Symposium. therefore very opportune that this booklet should have been published just recently, as it offers a concise introduction to Pirî's important work and his adventurous life as a pirate first, then as commander of the Ottoman Navy until, after an unsuccessful campaign in Arabian waters as Flag Officer of India, he was put to death in Egypt in 1554.

The first 18 pages are devoted to Pirî's life, and to two fragments of maps of the world that have survived (1513 and 1529), the major part being reserved for the Kitab-i Bahriye or Book on Navigation (1526). During his career he visited all of the Mediterranean coasts, harbours and islands and took notes of the particulars of each location which, in 1526, he presented to Sultan Suleyman the Magnificent in form of

a poem, each chapter being illustrated with a coloured portolan.

There follow 44 high-quality reproductions of the portolans depicting islands and harbours which attest to the artistic finesse and beauty of these charts. An index lists the locations of the various manuscript editions, the largest part being held in different institutions in Istanbul. The two extant fragments of Pirî's world maps (both in the Topkapi Palace Museum) are also illustrated, albeit on a smaller scale. The booklet (size 23.5x16.5 cm) is well edited and very good value for money; one might have wished for the use of current occidental names for some of the locations mentioned. instead of the Turkish nomenclature; the eleven Turkish quotations from the poem are probably beyond reach of the ordinary reader, but translations are provided so that one may grasp the poetical format of the original.

The delightful reproductions, showing Cyprus, Rome, Tunis, Marseilles, Gibraltar and many more, are a pleasure to look at and offer a welcome introduction to this perhaps somewhat remote yet fascinating part of 16th century cartography. (W. B.)



BIMCC PROGRAMME OVERVIEW for the Year 2000

- * Understanding Maps. Saturday a morning Seminar in February 2000 at the Collège St. Michel in Brussels, addressing principles of map construction over the past centuries, aspects of scale, accuracy, and symbology. Four cartohistorians have agreed to give a talk: Jan De Graeve, Frans Depuydt, Hossam Elkhadem and Marcel Watelet. In the afternoon it is intended to organize a small exhibition of refence books on the history of cartography which are still on the market, the intention being to assist those who wish to document themselves with finding the book they may have been looking for. This initial, small-scale event should also include some specimens of periodicals dealing with old maps, atlases and town views, perhaps globes - we'll see what the response to this experiment will be (initial reactions are very encouraging).
- The <u>BIMCC Map Evening</u> in late March or April has become a well established

- tradition now; it brings together map historians, representatives of the trade and collectors for a chat about the one or other piece from their collection, in a relaxed and convivial atmosphere.
- The <u>Excursion to a Map Collection</u> in October will take us to the Bibliothèque Nationale de France in Paris, where a special viewing of ancient maps and charts will be organized in the historical map room; a visit to the adjacent restoration workshops is also foreseen.
- From the Low Countries to the High

 Seas Dutch maps from the Age of

 Discovery is the conference scheduled
 for November/December in Brussels
 again, extending the horizon well beyond

 Europe this time. It is hoped that a
 concurrent exhibition of maps and seacharts can be held to illustrate the theme
 of the conference; a number of
 distinguished personalities have been
 invited to give a talk.

(More details and exact dates will be given in the January 2000 Newsletter N°6)

Forthcoming international events

- 14th ❖ 10th to October 1999. International **IMCoS** Symposium, Istanbul, held in conjunction with the 700th anniversary of the founding of the Ottoman empire with the main theme of Cartography ». Contact « Ottoman person: Muhtar Katircioglu, Karanfil Araligi 14, Levent, Istanbul, Tel 90-212-264-17 86, Fax 90-212-269- 81 54. (Further information about IMCoS membership or events from Samantha Pearce, 7. East Park Street, Chatteris, PE16 Camb. 6LA, UK; e-mail samantha.pearce1@demon.co.uk
- * 6th November to 30th January 2000, Exhibition Around the Globe: to the East through the Straits of Magellan, Maritime Museum Rotterdam (NL), Leuvehaven 1, 3011 EA Rotterdam, Tel. 00-31-10-413.26.80, e-mail:publ@mmph.nl,

web-site: http://www.mmph.nl

26th and 27th November 1999, 2nd European Map Fair, Breda (NL); about 25 dealers will open their stands from 11.00 to 21.00 hours (26th) and from 11.00 to 17.00 hours (27th). There will be an exhibition of world-wide historical town views and plans held concurrently

in the same church. Admission Dfl 12.50; reduced rate for BIMCC Members. More info. from Mr. Pieter van Hooff, Tel. 00-31-497-51.44.74, e-mail p_van_hooff@wxs.nl

* 10th to 12th December 1999, 8th

International Antiquarian Book Fair,

Mechelen (Cultureel Centrum A. Spinoy); 41 exhibitors will offer antiquarian books, maps, atlases, views, from 14.00-20.00 (10th), 11.00-18.00 (11th) and from 11.00-17.00 hours (12th). For further info contact Wim de Goeij, Tel/Fax 00-32-(0)3-238.21.15, e-mail wim.de.goeij@pandora.be

- ❖ 5th and 6th February 2000, Miami International Map Fair; further information from Historical Museum of Southern Florida, 101 W. Flagler Street, Miami, FL 33130, phone 00-1-305-375.14.92, Fax 00-1-305-375-16.09, e-mail mapfair@historical-museum.org
-and, closer to home, Open-door week-end on 23rd & 24th October 1999, at PRINTS AND FRAMES, Bosmanslei, 2018 Antwerpen from 10.00 to 18.00 hours, or by appointment with Lydia Cordon who will be pleased to show you her maps and prints for sale from the 17th to the 19th century (tel 03/237.92.39).

Some Auction Results

❖ Van Gendt, Amsterdam, 8th&9th June 1999

- Ortelius, Brabantiae Descriptio, 1591+, (van den Broecke 66), Dfl 850
- Hondius, Novissima et accuratissima Brabantiae Ducatus tabula, ca 1640 (copy without text on v°), Dfl 375
- Ortelius, Hollandiae antiquorum catthorum sedis nova descriptio, auctore Iacobo a Daventria, ca 1600, (van den Broecke 79), Dfl 950
- Spruner-Menke, *Historisch-geographischer Handatlas*, Gotha 1855-80, 3 vols., Dfl 1.500 Ottens, *Reipublicae ... Poloniae ... Lithuaniae*, *Ducatus Prussiae ... Russiae ...* ca 1740, engraved on 2 sheets by J.Keyser, Dfl 700

* Romantic Agony, Brussels, 11th & 12th June 1999

- Quad, Typus orbis terrarum, ad imitationem universalis Gerhardi Mercatoris, world map, ca 1600 (Shirley 197), BEF 26.000
- Seutter, Plan de la ville et citadelle d'Anvers, ca 1730, BEF 32.000
- Seutter, Bruxeliae Belgii Cathol. ornamentum et Ducatus Brabantiae metropolis, town view of Brussels ca 1730, BEF 34.000
- P. Van der Aa, Catalogus librorum qui apud Petrum vander Aa ... repereri possunt, cum singulorum pretiis annotatis, rare stocklist of ca 1703, BEF 28.000
- Merian, Constantinopolitanae urbis effigies ... large town view on two sheets, BEF 24.000
- Braun & Hogenberg, Catana urbs Siciliae ..., town view of Catania, BEF 18.000
- Cary, A new map of part of the United States ..., 1811, BEF 5.000
- Bertius, Tabularum geographicarum contractarum ... ed. Jod. Hondius, 1616, 8° obl.,
 221 maps, BEF 280.000

Forthcoming Auctions (till end 1999)

≥ 21st-23rd October 1999 :

Reiss & Sohn, Adelheidstr. 2, D-61462 Königstein i. Taunus, Tel 00-49-6174-927.20 fax 00-49-6174-92.72.49.On 20th October special auction of part I of the library of a South-German Prince.

> 28th October 1999 (14.00hours):

Hôtel Drouot Richelieu - Salle 9, Paris 9^{ème}; info from Mr P. Renaud Tel 00-33-1-47.70.48.95, Fax 00-33-1-48.00.95.75

➤ mid-November 1999 :

Galerij der Kempen, Turnhout, see address details on the sponsors' page (please enquire for exact date; the organizers apologize for having had to cancel the June auction announced in NL N° 4) $\geq 19^{TH}/20^{TH}$ November 1999:

Romantic Agony, Aquaductstraat 38-40, B-1060 Brussels, tel 32-2-544.10.55 fax 32-2-544.10.57

BIMCC Executive Committee

Wulf Bodenstein, President; Philippe Swolfs, Vice-President; Véronique Van de Kerckhof, Secretary; Anne-Marie Hermans, Treasurer; Officers: John Barrett, Otto Chrispeels, Reiner Kaivers, Jean-Louis Renteux. Scientific Advisor: Hossam Elkhadem. Address: 71, Av. des Camélias, B-1150 Brussels, Tel/Fax ++32/2/772.69.09

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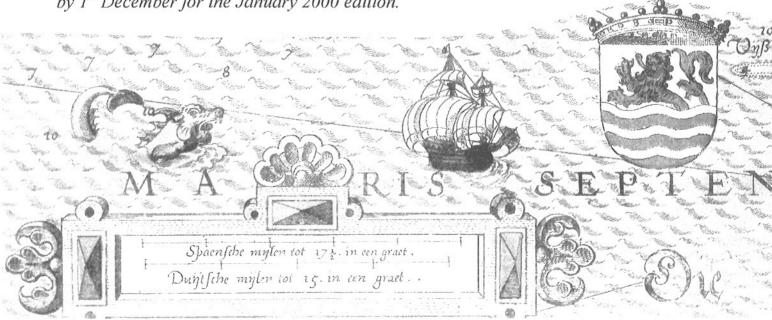
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- 2° Organize conferences and lectures on various aspects of historical cartography, on regions of cartographical interest, on documentation, paper conservation and related subjects
- 3° Organize visits to exhibitions, and to libraries and institutions holding important map and atlas collections.

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