



Newsletter N°13, May 2002

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Dear Map Friends,

This issue has a very pronounced Italian flavour – no less than four cartographic events, two exhibitions in Venice alone, a workshop in Florence and an exhibition in Milan. Wulf Bodenstein has detailed and delightfully annotated descriptions of these events. Please note that the 2nd exhibition in Venice – dealing with Chinese and Japanese maps transfers to Rome later this year, so you will have the opportunity to see it there. Later, from p.7, we have two extensive reviews of scholarly works on the development of cartography from distinguished Italian specialised publishers – one on early cartography – from Ptolemy to Mercator and the second focussing on pocket atlases.

Two later articles develop the background and history of the Hereford Map - whose continued existence and the fact that it remains within Europe is a minor miracle in itself. Ms Reed Kline, the first author, delves into the significance of circular maps, which is a topic unto itself; the second book, published by Brepols, the specialist Turnhout publisher, gives a full annotated analysis by Westrem of the Hereford Map, with the bonus of a reasonable reproduction of the map itself. It is worth mentioning that Jean Louis Renteux's article on the Vauban town models (p.13) indicates that there is a permanent exhibition in Lille's Museum of Fine Arts of some of these models.

Lest we forget, we have planned a visit to a private collection of maps, atlases and globes in Hasselt, on Saturday, 12 October 2002, so please do note the date in your diary. We will publish full details in our September Newsletter. Also nearer home, the Plantin Museum exhibition will continue until 21 July 2002 (cf p.19). For the devotees, we have IMCoS in June and the Nurnberg and IMCoS symposia, which follow each other, from 19 September to 3 October – quite a heavy calendar of events.

We wish to thank our diligent friends who completed the questionnaire attached to the January 2002 Newsletter; we are processing the replies and will report fully in our September issue. Finally, if you are in the Benelux region, the forthcoming June auctions in Henri Godts, the Romantic Agony, Van Gendt, Grommen, Van Stockum and Michel Lhomme are very appealing – details are on p.22.

Brendan Sinnott, *Editor*



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Cartographic Impressions from Italy – three exhibitions and a workshop : Venice – Florence – Milan

by W. Bodenstein

Venice

Whilst on a totally uncommitted tourist trip to this beautiful city in December last we were surprised to discover two exhibitions on cartography being held concurrently, in the prestigious historical buildings enclosing St Mark's square.

The first, entitled *Navigare e Descrivere*, had just been opened in the Correr Museum and was running till 1st April 2002. Seafaring was the prime factor Venice relied upon to gain and maintain control of the Mediterranean. This gave rise to a huge production of portolans and printed nautical charts which had become vital instruments for planning and conducting voyages along the coasts of the 'Mare Nostrum' and beyond. The exhibition started with illustrations from von Breydenbach's *Peregrinationes in terram sanctam*, led on to some beautiful specimens of portolans and progressed to the more technical representations of coast lines and layouts of harbours as found in the Isolari by Bartolomeo da li Sonetti, Benedetto Bordone, the famous Giovanni Francesco Camocio and Tommaso Porcacchi, to name only these. Dudley's *Dell' arcano del mare* was there, as was an isolario by Coronelli, better known perhaps for his globes of which three pairs (celestial and terrestrial) were also on display, curiously enough with only a sign 'Don't touch' for their sole protection.

A richly illustrated 160-page catalogue in Italian is available : *Navigare e Descrivere – Isolari e portolani del Museo Correr di Venezia, XV – XVIII secolo*, Marsilio Editori, Venice 2001, ISBN 88-317-7891-9. With over 200 entries it contains a very extensive bibliography.

The second exhibition was held from 16 November 2001 to 14 February 2002 in the Biblioteca Nazionale Marciana : *Carte di Riso* (Rice Papers). This historical Library in its magnificently panelled halls hosted the display of about 50 Chinese and Japanese maps, a very small part of the collection of over 500 such maps kept by the Società Geografica

Italiana and exhibited to the public for the first time. Here we enter a completely different world : traditional maps in China for example were an aggregate of deeply interwoven graphics and text, of painting and poetry, and map making had political as well as religious and aesthetical functions (I quote from the catalogue). This latter point led to maps being produced on such diverse supports as silk, wood, stones, screens, porcelain dishes, and, of course, also on rice paper.

The contrast with our habitual vision of things is brought home when we come across Father F. Verbiest's map of the world in two hemispheres (produced in 1674 for Emperor Kang Hsih or Kanxi) which, in spite of the Chinese inscriptions, is a readily identifiable European product. The Japanese maps, possibly because of more recent manufacture, reflect a more sober approach to cartographical representation and seemed to be more austere in character.

The bi-lingual Italian/English catalogue of 220 pages contains, apart from a great number of colour illustrations, some excellent articles about oriental cartography, plus a useful bibliographical summary. The exhibition will be transferred to the Museo Nazionale d'Arte Orientale in Rome where it is to open this autumn or winter, details from www.societageografica.it. What is clear from the accompanying documentation is that the Italian Geographical Society is very keen on attracting attention to what is called one of the most interesting collections of Oriental geographic charts in the Western world. These few lines may perhaps help a little in that direction.

Catalogue edited in November 2001 by the Società Geografica Italiana, Via della Navicella 12, I-00184 ROMA ; Tel ++39-06-700.82.79, e-mail geomail@tin.it. (No ISBN)

Florence

The Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale Firenze was the venue of an international workshop organized by the European University Institute – Vasco de Gama Chair (Florence),



with the theme *The Making of European Cartography*. Between 13th and 15th December 2001 four thematic cycles were covered in five half-day sessions under the expert chairmanship of Prof. Diogo Ramada Curto :

- Renaissance Cartography - Sebastiano Gentile and Francesc Relañó presented a new interpretation and re-definition of Ptolemy's cartographic work and of the Ptolemaic model, Angelo Cattaneo discussed Fra Mauro's Mappamundi in the context of 15th c. geographical knowledge, Plinio F. Gomes showed us early representations of America, and Rudolf Schmidt, former President of the International Coronelli Society, spoke about Men and Globes whilst Marica Milanese devoted her presentation to Coronelli's *Epitome Cosmografica*.
- European Cartography and Colonial Empires - David Buisseret and Matthew Edney had come over from the U.S. to talk about European cartography of the New World and the mapping of New England, whilst Lucy Chester from Yale University addressed the intricacies of the mapping of the Indo-Pakistani border. André Ferrand Almeida closed the cycle with a captivating insight into Jesuit cartography of the Amazon Basin.
- Cartography and Statecraft since the Enlightenment – Gilles Palsky reviewed the rôle of topographical and thematic maps in the 19th century, Vladimiro Valerio presented Italian Military Cartography since the Enlightenment (with excellent slides), and Rui Miguel Branco and Francesc Nadal addressed cartographic policies in Portugal and large-scale topographical mapping of Spain respectively.
- Theoretical Frameworks and Research Perspectives, and Reading and Analysing Maps - here previous Speakers were joined by Emanuela Casti who contributed with a somewhat philosophical yet most captivating exposé to an animated discussion about map interpretation and analysis.

Although some foreign visitors could not always follow the presentations when these were in Italian, the linguistic performance of 9 of the 16

Speakers who talked in another than their mother tongue was remarkable. The proceedings are expected to be published later this year.

The Workshop was held in the beautiful Tribuna Dantesca rotunda of the Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale in which an exhibition of maps had been mounted, all from the hosting Library's collections, with the following introduction (try your Italian) : *Le mappe scelte per questa mostra vogliono introdurre lo spettatore nella polifonia della cartografia europea*. This 'polyphonic' selection covered the whole range of European cartography and aptly illustrated the themes of the workshop, from portolans, Ptolemaic maps, mappae mundi, colonial, scientific, to administrative maps, which was complemented by an interesting array of ancient surveyors' instruments, on loan from the near-by Science History Museum.

Milan

Just before it closed on 3rd February, a special visit was paid to the exhibition *Segni e Sogni della Terra. Il disegno del mondo dal mito di Atlante alla geografia delle reti* (Signs and dreams of Earth. Drawing the world from the myth of Atlas to the geography of the Web). It had been organized on the occasion of the centenary of the Istituto Geografico De Agostini and was held in the Palazzo Reale.

The first section illustrated the vision of our world through the eyes of its inhabitants spread over the globe: maps carved in stone from Babylonia and Rome, maps made in India, China, Korea, and by Aztecs, painted or printed on fabric or paper. The next section was more revealing still since it presented a unique assemblage of medieval manuscript world maps. The oldest one was the Albi world map (8th c.), followed by Cosmas Indicopleustes' *Topographia Christiana* created in the 11th c. and two Beatus maps from about the same period. There was the zonal map of the world by Macrobius, the Vercelli map, the Anglo-Saxon or Cottonian map, and the Sawley world map also referred to as the Henry of Mainz map, all from before 1200. The Duchy of Cornwall, Evesham and Higden maps followed, and the series of original maps closed with a *Mapa Mundi. Figura Mundi* of 1448 and



a beautifully illuminated world map in T-O form on loan from the Royal Library in Brussels. Three of the most famous medieval world maps were present in facsimile, the Hereford, Ebstorf and Fra Mauro maps. Open any book on medieval maps, and you would find a significant portion assembled here – a breath-taking encounter !

The third section was headed *Maps and Power* and provided a good sample of maps and atlases (mostly from the private collection of T. Niewodniczanski) with which civil and military authorities established and documented their worldly strength. This covered the period from the first Ptolemaic maps to military reconnaissance around 1800, with Dutch, French and Italian mapping largely present in between.

A very rich section with maps of the age of discoveries followed. Highlights here were some portolans (many in facsimile though), and the world maps by Rosselli (1508) and Gastaldi (1546 and 1561). But these were topped by the immense (249 x 117 cm) manuscript Dauphin world map of 1547 and the wall maps of the world by Ortelius (1564), Mercator (1569) and Rosaccio (1647), hardly ever seen together. The largest book in the world, the Klencke atlas from the British Library, was also on display.

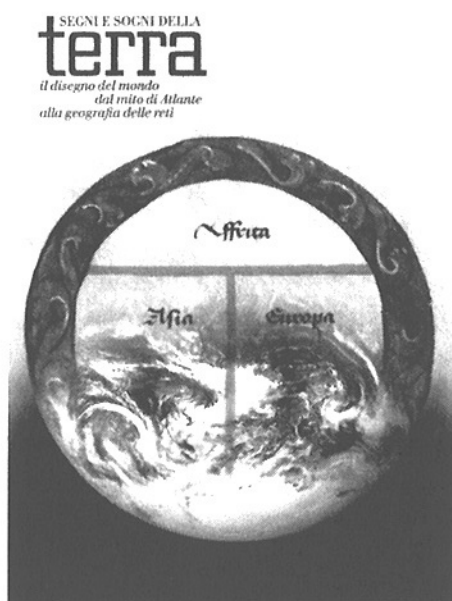
Section 5 covered mapping of provinces and towns and was naturally focussed on Italian geography. Then came a magnificent display of globes, mostly from the Schmidt and Wohlschläger collections in Vienna, showing the earth and the heavens as reconstructed by Islamic and Chinese globe makers, as well as by Blaeu, Coronelli, Cassini, Vaugondi and quite a few others. This part included some delightful globe-derivatives in the form of concave celestial spheres encasing the earth globe, and a few foldable ones in paper.

The science of topographical surveying and the instruments used since Roman times were the subject of the next section ; their evolution from Roman groma to modern instruments provided a link to the current satellite-based surveying techniques with which the exhibition closed .

The lavishly illustrated 286-page catalogue in Italian contains introductory chapters to each of the sections, with contributions by Peter Barber, Monique Pelletier, Marica Milanese, Rudolf Schmidt and others, who also wrote the

explanatory texts accompanying the illustrations. Umberto Eco contributed an article on *Dalla Terra piatta alla Terra cava* in which he traces the evolution of the earth's representation from disk to globe and beyond, casting an amused eye on the 'Hollow Earth' theories and their protagonists' effusions on the web. Those wishing to augment their Italian vocabulary by a few technical expressions may find the 11-page glossary of cartographical terms of interest.

This magnificent catalogue was on sale for 25.82 € and may be ordered from the publisher, Istituto Geografico De Agostini, Via Giovanni da Verrazzano 15, I-28100 Novara, www.deagostini.it, ISBN 88-415-9901-4.



This ingenious combination of a medieval T-O map with a space image of our planet earth was the official poster of the exhibition, and served as the cover for the catalogue. Somewhat surprising though the choice of a T-O map with a geographical arrangement in sharp contrast to the classical distribution of continents, which usually has Asia (East) at top, and Europe below at left, Africa at right. This T-O map was not in the exhibition, although a few 'normal' ones were, nor could I find it explained in the catalogue. My search revealed that it does exist : it comes from the ms. *Description de la Confédération Helvétique* by Albert de Bonstetten , a 15th c. copy of which is held in the French Bibliothèque Nationale (lat. 5656, f° 5v°, diam. 10.5 cm), and this was on display in the 1998 exhibition « Couleurs de la Terre » at the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris (cat. n° 17), and is reproduced in the companion book of the same title, on page 31. I have since been advised that the choice was intentional, to show how medieval copyists could and did err. (WB)



Pictures at an Exhibition

The Netherlands put on the Map – a selection from the Atlas Van Stolk

The word « atlas » in a broader sense : a private collection of historical prints, drawings, maps, photographs etc., is applicable to the Atlas Van Stolk.

Abraham van Stolk (* 1814), a Rotterdam timber merchant, collected all his life, from the moment when, as a 7-year old boy, he got his first print from an uncle, until his death in 1896. His aim : to bring together a collection of illustrations related to the history of the Netherlands from the earliest to his own time.

In the Historical Museum in Rotterdam, since 1967 responsible for administering and managing the Atlas Van Stolk Foundation, a small exhibition of maps went on show last year under the title *Nederland op de kaart gezet* (The Netherlands put on the map – a selection from the Atlas Van Stolk).

The exhibition, from June 29 to October 7 2001, deserved more press coverage and attention than it actually got in the heat of the summer and in the flood of publications around « Rotterdam 2001, cultural capital of Europe ». This is one of the reasons, in my opinion, why it went relatively unnoticed. Fortunately, as mentioned in last Newsletter's report on our Rotterdam excursion to the Maritime Museum on October 6, a small group took the opportu-

nity to pay a brief visit to this exhibition.

Between an Ortelius map of the Netherlands in the days of the Romans and a map showing the location of McDonald's restaurants, quite a few gems were on display. What to say of six Leo Belgicus maps ! Erect, sitting or walking, the lion represents the Northern and Southern Netherlands in four of the maps on view (among which those by J. van Deutichum, 1650, and C.J. Visscher, 1609). Another lion map by N.J. Visscher, 1648, depicts the States of Holland only.

The Leo Belgicus (the Low Countries used to be called 'Belgica') was 'invented' by Michael Aitzinger who, in 1583, added a lion map for the first time to his book *De Leone Belgico*.

This detail, and other small, mostly well-known facts on Dutch cartography plus seven illustrations together with a listing of all 51 items exhibited are contained in a four-A4-page catalogue/folder. Readers of this Newsletter interested to receive a copy – either in Dutch or in English – may send a self-addressed un-stamped A4 or A5 envelope together with a 1-Euro coin to me at the following address : Willemskade 16 T, NL-3016 DL Rotterdam

Please do not forget to indicate language desired.

Aart van den Dool

LOOKS AT BOOKS (I)

Vladimiro Valerio, *Napoli dal Cielo* (Naples from the sky)

Voyage Pittoresque, October 2001 (limited edition of 1.000 numbered copies) ; 48 p. with 12 b/w illustrations ; Italian text, with an English translation by Giorgia Villa. 24 x 17 cm (no ISBN). This booklet accompanies the full-size reproductions of the four maps of the Gulf of Naples mentioned below ; orders from Voyage Pittoresque, Via Vittoria Colonna 15, I-80122 Napoli, Tel. ++39-081-407.309, e-mail gregin@tin.it .

Here is an essay that reflects, beyond the evidence of historical fact, a Historian's endearing attachment to his home region, and to the beauty of maps depicting it. Valerio describes the beginnings of the 'Laboratorio Cartografico'

in Naples towards the end of the 18th century, when foreigners still ruled the Kingdom. Giovanni Antonio Rizzi Zanoni had been called to Naples in 1781 and was soon joined by a number of other Italian and foreign mathematicians



and topographers with whom the Neapolitan 'Laboratorio' took shape. The history of the production of their first maps is related with much amusing detail, both with regard to the difficult operations in the bandit-infested terrain, where two Swiss Guards provided royal protection, and the laborious efforts to get maps drawn, engraved and printed in the face of financial problems, local strife and intrigue.

The author also presents us with a charming sonnet composed by the son of the Commissioner Saverio Mattei and dedicated to the Bourbon King, which pays tribute to the historical Bay of Naples as depicted in the famous *Littorale di Napoli* map (1794) and its beautiful

allegorical cartouche, another example of a personal approach to historical maps.

This essay also comprises a detailed cartographical description of four of the most outstanding maps of the Gulf of Naples prepared by the cartographers of the 'Laboratorio' during this period. Apart from the *Littorale* map, we read about the first correct maritime chart of the Bay, contained in the *Atlante Marittimo delle Due Sicilie*, as well as a plan of the city of Naples (« E' certamente la più bella pianta della città di Napoli ... ») and a map of its surroundings, all demonstrating the artistic and topographical quality of maps published by the Royal Geographer Rizzi Zannoni. (WB)

LOOKS AT BOOKS (II)

Alla Scoperta del Mondo – l'arte della cartografia da Tolomeo a Mercatore

(Discovering the World – The Art of Cartography from Ptolemy to Mercator). By Mauro Bini (ed.). Modena : Il Bulino edizione d'arte, 2001. ISBN 88-86251-33-5. 9th Vol. in the collection *Il giardino delle Esperidi*, 256 p. with 148 colour and 24 b/w illustrations (many double-page). Cloth-bound, 31 x 25 cm ; 72 €

Inquiries and orders : Il Bulino edizioni d'arte, via Bernardo Cervi 80, I-41100 Modena, Italy ; tel ++39-059-82.28.16, fax ++39-059-82.28.24, www.ilbulino.com, e-mail : ilbulino@ilbulino.com

This magnificently edited book reviews the essential stages of the history of cartography : from the first manuscript documents to the birth of scientific geography. It takes us on a compelling journey through the representation of the world as envisioned by Ptolemy and Marco Polo, shows us nautical charts and maps by outstanding explorers and the first scientific cartographers, Mercator and Ortelius.

There is no lack, you might say, of specialized literature addressing these subjects. Some commemorative events in the recent past (Columbus 1992, Mercator 1994, Ortelius 1998, VOC this year), have generated an abundance of material in the domain of the history of cartography, not to mention the regular output of academic research programmes in Europe and the U.S.

But Modena had a good reason for coming forward onto the international cartographic scene. The publication of this book, and the organiza-

tion of an exhibition of the same title, were motivated by the recent acquisition by the Italian State of the Castiglioni Planisphere (1525) and its integration into the already very important collections of the Biblioteca Estense Universitaria in Modena. At the same time this was to provide an opportunity of presenting the treasures of these collections to a wider public and to promote awareness of the national cartographic heritage.

In the chapter entitled *From classical cosmography to 15th century cartography*, Mauro Bini covers the evolution of medieval nautical charts before presenting an analysis of the *Mappamondo Catalano Estense*, a circular (113 cm diameter) worldmap of ca. 1460, one of the gems of the collection. There follow descriptions of an illuminated copy of Ptolemy's *Cosmographia*, of printed editions of same, of an *Isolario* by Bartolomeo dalli Sonetti, and of Schedel's Nuremberg Chronicle, all from the



Library's collections, with many excellent illustrations. Mention is also made of the so-called Columbus Chart, and of the extensive discussions surrounding its origin.

Ernesto Milano, Director of the Estense Library, in the next chapter talks about *The great geographic discoveries and their cartographic images*. This covers a large range of manuscript world maps illustrating the chronological account of world exploration, from Juan de la Cosa via Piri Reis and many others to Giovanni da Verrazzano.

map, produced with a commentary booklet (in Italian) by Il Bulino.²⁾

With Annalisa Battini's *Atlases of the 16th century – Mercator and modern cartography*, we enter a realm probably more familiar to our readers. Ptolemy, the ever-present concealer of cartographic schemata, is given good coverage, as are Münster and Gastaldi, but Mercator and Ortelius get the lion's share, with beautiful reproductions in colour of the Library's copies.

The last chapter, by Laura Federzoni, is entitled *Maps of the State of Este by Marco Antonio Pasi*. It presents a south-oriented manuscript map in 8 sheets of the region, drawn in 1580 and measuring 312 x 176 cm, with the fortified cities of Ferrara and Modena focalizing the evident local interest in this unique document.

Apart from the end-notes, each chapter is followed by a bibliography (some 9 pages in all), with nominal and location indices placed at the end of the book. Once again one may regret that this remarkably well produced work of reference is available in Italian only, but the receptive and motivated student of cartography should enjoy uncovering the wealth of do-

cumentation found here – and for the others there may be hope of seeing a translation appear one day.

Wulf Bodenstein



Obviously the Library's Cantino world map (1502) is mentioned,¹⁾ as is the Castiglioni world map of 1525, the focal point of the exhibition. Measuring an impressive 81.5 x 214 cm and attributed to Diego Ribeiro, this chart is considered one of the most accurate representations of the world as known at that time, supposedly offered by Charles V to Baldassare Castiglioni, the then Nuncio at the Spanish court. As the commentary is somewhat abbreviated here, the interested reader should be referred to an original-size facsimile edition of this

1) See also *La Carta del Cantino* by the same author and the same editor, Modena 1991

2) *Carta del navigare – Plinisfero Castiglioni, 1525*, original-size facsimile edition in special presentation box with commentary volume by Ernesto Milano, containing transcriptions of all toponyms. Il Bulino, Modena 2001; inquiries and ordering address as above; ISBN88-86251-46-7. BIMCC Members should enquire for rates.



LOOKS AT BOOKS (III)

Atlas minor – Atlanti tascabili dal XVI al XVIII secolo (Atlas Minor – pocket atlases of the 16th to the 18th century) .

By Paolo Pagliani and Marina Bonomelli. Milan : Libri Scheiwiller , 2001. ISBN 88-7644-295-2 . 220 p., 73 colour ill., paper binding, 21 x 21 cm ; 41,32 €

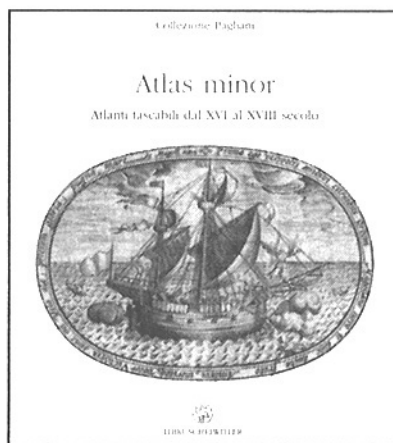
We close our Italian literary excursion with a book which will be welcomed by amateurs of smaller size maps. Also referred to as miniature maps , these have over the past decades shed the undeserved stigma of the « poor man's collectibles ». This is due not only to the fact that the growing community of confirmed collectors branches out to complete their folio-size map holdings with these, but also because such maps often have a charm of their own and are, in many cases, quite rare.

So there is a growing interest in small maps, and although they no longer are as cheap as they once were, they tend to be more accessible on the whole than their larger cousins.

Paolo Pagliani is a collector of miniature atlases, 58 of which are presented here chronologically, from a Ptolemy edition of 1548 to an 'Atlas géographique' published by Giuseppe Remondini in 1801. Each entry contains full title and colophon (where present), collation, commentary on contents and binding, followed by a list of (abbreviated) titles of all maps in that volume, with page numbers where applicable, bibliographical references and a general comment with historical data about the map maker, publisher and sequence of editions of this atlas. The author has been helped in this compilation by librarian Marina Bonomelli, who applied the international antiquarian standard ISBD-A and the Italian RICA linguistic rules to the listings. A cartobibliographical description of the maps (such as ISBD-CM) was not included on account of the fact that, as the authors say, in most cases the scale or type of projection for small atlases are commonly missing. All but

five of the entries have at least one colour illustration of a title page or a map ; those lacking them relate to atlases which had been stolen from the author's house.... A two-page list of reference publications, a bibliography and title and name indexes complete this work. The author has, quite rightly in my opinion, refrained from attempting a definition of « pocket atlas », or indeed of « atlas ». Is Buffier's Geography which contains over 400 pages of text but only 19 maps, an atlas ?¹⁾

Can you put an atlas of 4° format in the pocket still ? We would be well advised to stay away from such controversial issues and should rather be grateful to Dr Pagliani for having invested so much of his time and effort to get this attractive and very helpful guide published. One might be tempted to regret the absence of



some of the prolific 'small map' producers like Mallet, Moll, Morden or Müller, but then the listing of over 2.400 maps represents a respectable catalogue already. This combined with the methodical bibliographical approach adopted make this work stand out as a good improvement over a previous publication entitled *Miniature Antique Maps* ²⁾ which, although more complete in respect of the inventory of map makers, suffered from some basic conceptual shortcomings.

Wulf Bodenstein

1) If you would like to read up on what the experts say on this subject I suggest you look at the Introduction to Peter van der Krogt's *Koeman's Atlantes Neerlandici Vol I* ('t Goy-Houten, NL, 1997) , p. 17.

2) *Miniature Antique Maps : an illustrated guide for the collector*. By Geoffrey L. King. Tring, Herts : Map Collector Publications, 1996. ISBN 0-906430-16-X ; reviewed in *Imago Mundi* Vol. 50 (1998), p.210



LOOKS AT BOOKS (IV)

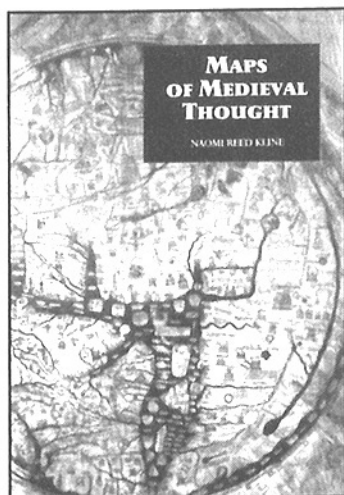
Maps of Medieval Thought – The Hereford Paradigm.

By Naomi Reed Kline. Woodbridge, UK : The Boydell Press, 2001. ISBN 0-85115-602-9. Pp. xiii, 261, 87 b/w ill. and 6 b/w key diagrams, hard cover 25 .5 x 18 cm, £40 / US\$ 75, printed on acid-free paper [Boydell&Brewer, PO Box 9, Woodbridge, Suffolk IP12 3DF, UK, and PO Box 41026, Rochester , NY 14604-4126, USA, www.boydell.co.uk]

It was the remarkable Exhibition in Milan (see page 4 above) that re-kindled my dormant interest in medieval maps. It is, of course, beyond my competence to attempt a scientific review of this work; my contribution here is limited to documenting a recent publication which offers the interested map enthusiast a comprehensive overview and interpretation of medieval visions and concepts of the world, culminating in a new elucidation of the famous Hereford map's enigmata.

The Hereford world map, held in Hereford cathedral (County of Hereford and Worcester) is the only surviving complete example of a large-scale map of the Middle Ages. Created around 1300, it was drawn on a single piece of parchment (made from calf or possibly deerskin) measuring 1.58 m from the shield-type apex to the bottom, and 1.33 m across, with the geo-

graphical representation of the earth contained within a circle of that latter dimension. In line with medieval tradition, East is at the top, prominently showing the earthly paradise at the far eastern end of Asia,



with Jerusalem in the centre and an approximation of the 'T', familiar to us from the T-O design, separating the three known continents. A much debated curiosity is that the author of the map inverted the names of Africa and Europe. Encompassed within the 'oceanos' and an ar-

ray of 12 winds the map itself presents the then known inhabited world, the 'oikumene', the image of which relies heavily on over one thousand inscriptions which accompany the almost as many pictogrammes and provide a kind of running commentary to the observer. Not surprisingly, this unique medieval manuscript has fertilized the ground for a great number of theses and historical analyses. Naomi Reed Kline unravels the contents of this map from the angle of the art historian, providing her interpretation of how it was viewed and understood by its contemporaries, either as an object of art, as a picture of the world, or as a portrait of one's own conception of the world, that is within the personal context of medieval thought.

The opening chapter introduces us to *The Circle as a Conceptual Device* (wheel of fortune, wheel of life), the geometrical shape of which dominated the image of the world, from earliest T-O maps to the Ebstorf (ca 1240), Hereford (ca 1300), Estense (ca 1450) and Fra Mauro (ca 1450) world maps. That the map's painted pictorial frame also acts as a conceptual device is suggested in the ensuing chapter about *The Frame as Time*. Here we learn about the donor (rather than the author, in Kline's view) of the map, its historical and contextual sources and the role the painted frame plays in enriching the meaning of the world depicted within, with particular reference to the Last Judgement shown in the upper section of the frame, shaped as a tympanum. Another chapter is devoted to *The Medieval Audience*, the author arguing that the map was probably prominently displayed and its texts read out aloud by monks to the largely non-literate audience.

We are then guided along to visit *The Hereford Map and its Worlds*, that is the world of animals, strange and monstrous races, the world of Alexander the Great and of the Bible and the Crusades, subjects quite familiar to the amateur of early maps. At the beginning of each



sub-chapter a reduced image of the Hereford map is used to present a numerical correlation with all items described with their Latin legends and translation, and this is most helpful in assimilating the general descriptions that follow. These 125 pages are without doubt the most accessible and revealing part of the whole book, and much of what is being said here is a valuable guide to the interpretation of derivative images that we find on later maps, from the Renaissance onwards.

The book closes with a chapter that puts the Hereford map in its cartographic context. The comparison of frameworks links it to four of what Kline considers to be its closest relatives, the Henry of Mainz (or 'Sawley') world map, and the Duchy of Cornwall, Psalter and Ebstorf maps (all of which were on display in the Milano exhibition, see above).

The author has accomplished an immense and far-reaching search of secondary literature that can be related one way or another to the paradigm of the Hereford map, and this is apparent not only from the 392 (!) bibliographical entries but also from the extensive footnotes in which the views of other authorities are widely quoted to underscore the author's findings. This does not exactly facilitate immediate first-degree

comprehension of the complex issues at hand ; a second reading however reveals the superior substance of this work : a new and original interpretation of the messages of one of the most important medieval maps surviving.

Whilst many of the English translations of the Latin and Anglo-Norman inscriptions are credited to authors of previous publications, there are quite a few apparently made by Naomi Reed Kline herself. Some doubt about their validity crept in when I spotted, on page 28, a transcription of an Anglo-Norman text (not from the Hereford map), illustrated in Fig. 1.16 on that same page, as « La commence le mapamonde de cüte la division des tres ». My reading would have been « de t[ò]ute la Division des t[er]res » I must leave it to the qualified historians to scrutinize this point, and to compare transcriptions/translations offered here with those quoted elsewhere, as for example in the book described next.

This very scholarly work challenges, but also stimulates, the interest of the enlightened map collector or historian. The very generous illustrations obtained from libraries around the world constitute an important element in favour of understanding what the Hereford Mappa Mundi is all about.

Wulf Bodenstein

LOOKS AT BOOKS (V)

The Hereford Map – A Transcription and Translation of Legends with Commentary. By Scott D. Westrem. Turnhout : Brepols Publishers, 2001. ISBN 2-503-51056-6. Pp. lxii, 476, 34 mostly colour ill., and separate 63x41 cm colour reproduction of the Hereford map (ca 35% of actual size) ; hard cover 27.5 x 21.5 cm, 55 € [First publication in the series « Terrarum Orbis – History of the Representation of Space in Text and Image », Brepols Publishers, Begijnhof 67, B-2300 Turnhout; www.brepols.com/publishers]

Here is the book that, together with the one just described, will give you an exhaustive introduction to, and analysis of, all that is to be seen on the Hereford world map. Unlike many other books devoted to a very specialized subject such as this, it takes minimal effort to understand its operational concept and literally offers itself to the reader.

The 33 page introduction contains a summary of the map's history, followed by a description of the ten major primary medieval sources for the map's information and a reference to a

contemporary 'analogue' text recently discovered, the *Expositio Mappe Mundi* (EMM). This is a medieval manual for the construction of world maps, revealing a stunning consonance with the Hereford map. There follows a guideline to the use of the main body of this work, aiming at giving scholars throughout the world access to the Hereford map's legends in the original language in reliable and usable transcriptions, and enabling the general public to « read » the map's texts in a close English translation and to understand the meaning of the images. This



is facilitated by two schematic diagrams, and twelve sectional colour plates each of which are reproduced twice, on opposite pages : once with the reference numbers of the 1091 items covered in the text, and again without them, so as to present a detailed, uncluttered picture.

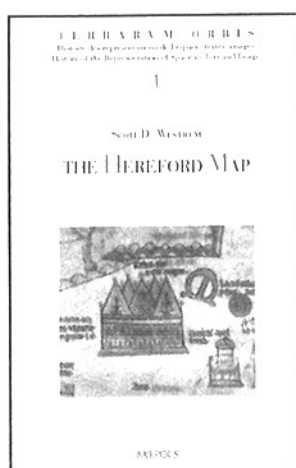
The commentary part is subdivided into a number of levels of territory (5 for Asia, 7 for Europe, and 4 for Africa), the dividing lines mostly following prominent geographical features. In this major part of the work we have the numbered transcriptions and their English translations on the right-hand page, with their commentaries and map references on the opposite left-hand page. The entries are arranged so as to avoid a spill-over of texts to a following page which, combined with large letter type and the absence of scattered foot-notes, results in excellent readability.

A 9-page bibliography of primary and secondary sources invites to further reading. Five Appendices supplement the commentaries as follows : A and B contain cross references to primary sources and the EMM respectively, itemising, for example, nearly 200 citations from the Bible. Appendices C and D give an index to key words on the map, in original language and their English version, whilst Appendix E provides a comment on 31 topographical features and illustrations on the map that lack an accompanying legend.

You would have no problem spotting 'Brabannia' (Brabant), Holandia, the major cities of Europe (Cologne, Paris, London, Rome ...) nor Taphana (Taprobane = Sri Lanka), Cairo, Babylon, Jerusalem of course, and all the great rivers and mountain ranges across the three continents. You could navigate across the Mediterranean into the Black Sea, discover what is supposed to be a second Nile in the southern part of the African continent, marvel at the explicit depictions of monstrous races and other beasts and even get a glimpse of the Garden of Eden.

This navigation is facilitated to a certain extent by the colour illustrations and the inserted

loose-leaf reproduction of the map, but these fall short of expectations. The first three photographs, of the peripheral upper parts of the map, show too much of the quite irrelevant surrounding wooden support of the map. The idea of having a number-referenced image on the left-hand page and the same, pristine photograph on the right seems convincing at first, but the degree of reduction is such that the right-hand image is really not more readable than the numbered one. Even where « extremely detailed » photographs are added (plate 12), to make up for parts of the map inadvertently omitted from the preceding photographs, these appear even less readable than the rest. One wonders if the clarity of the plates could not have been improved by presenting a double page, and larger scale, reproduction of each image, even with the inclusion of the legend numbers. Likewise, the included poster, whilst providing a useful global picture of the map and permitting to locate the majority of specific entries, requires a magnifying



glass to discern details. On the whole it looks as if the photographs were somewhat underexposed. Admittedly, photographing a unique and fragile document like this is a most delicate task, but the slides that were made could perhaps have been put to better use. The small (60-page) book on the Hereford map by P.D.A. Harvey for instance (British Library, 1996) contains a great many reproductions of parts of the map which are perfectly readable, although these do not systematically cover the whole map.

Essentially bare of philosophical considerations and inspired assumptions, this book may appear austere at first sight, with its sober layout and strictly factual commentaries. But these features reinforce rather than restrain the declared mission of this book of reference par excellence : analyze and comment the messages contained on this unique example of a medieval Mappa Mundi, using the relevant primary sources available. A mission, in my opinion, well accomplished.

Wulf Bodenstein



Fascinating 3 D maps of the 17th century

Jean-Louis Renteux

From its origins, map making has been driven by the desire to discover new territories, to conquer and to control them. On the European theatre of operations, maps have been a key element in poliorcetics, the art of besieging cities.

With the progress of artillery and the advent of cannon firing metal balls, city fortification developed from the simple set of vertical walls and towers of the Middle Ages, into complex architectural systems comprising low profile bastions, demi-lunes, courtines, etc... surrounded and/or separated by moats which could be flooded at will through an elaborate hydraulic system. Precise plans became indispensable to design, build and operate them.

When the young king of France, Louis XIV came to the throne in 1659, he undertook to expand his kingdom towards the North and the East, particularly at the expense of the Spanish Low Countries. The subsequent wars consisted mostly of a series of sieges of cities.

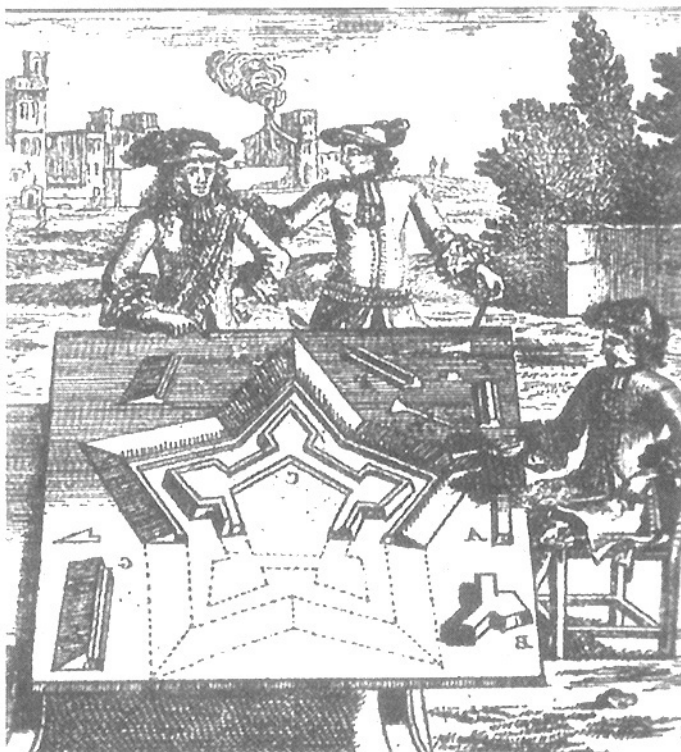
Sébastien de Vauban, who personally led 42 successful sieges was entrusted (1678) to improve the conquered places. He developed two strong continuous lines of fortified places to protect the newly conquered territories of Louis XIV, involving some forty cities from the North Sea to the Rhine. Scarcely anything remains today of this formidable work since most of the fortifications were dismantled a century ago to allow for cities expansion ¹⁾; however their memory lives on in the form of models in three dimensions.

It was the Marquis de Louvois, Minister of War of

Louis XIV who proposed to build plans in relief of these cities, so that Vauban, working in the field, could correspond with the King in Paris and have detailed discussions on new, costly fortification work (several thousands of men were busy for many years), pointing out the weak points of the defense system and how it could be improved.

The plans were also useful to conduct military operations to defend the city in case of siege. Sometimes they were also useful to take it over again, as was the case for Ath, which Vauban besieged in 1697, some 30 years after he had himself enhanced its fortification (in the meantime the city had been given back to the Spaniards during the negotiations for the treaty of Nijmegen) !

The first plan in relief was completed in 1668 for the city of Ath (now in Belgium). Sometimes several models were produced for the same city (up to 5 for Dunkirk) to show the succes-





sive phases of the fortification work.

The plans in relief were built at a scale of 1/600 and represented not only the fortifications, but also the city and the details of its monuments and even the individual houses whose characteristics were recorded accurately in special drawing books. In addition the plans represented surrounding countryside, allowing a clear perception of the terrain configuration and in particular of high grounds where artillery could be positioned to bomb the city, and of low ground which could be flooded to prevent ground attack. This was a clear advantage compared to conventional paper maps, particularly as contemporary cartography had no effective means of representing the third dimension, such as contour lines.

The collection of models was originally housed in the Tuileries Palace in Paris. The Sun King showed them to visiting diplomats, as works of art and symbols of France's grandeur, but only briefly because of their strategic significance. The collection was transferred to the Grande Galerie of the Louvre Palace in the early 18th century, and later to the Hotel des Invalides, where new models were added in the 19th century.

However these large dimension models (each one takes more than 10 m²) were not easy to

store and many have deteriorated over the years. Others have been taken away to Berlin because of their strategic value, when the Prussians occupied Paris in 1815; some would even have been taken from Berlin to Moscow during World War II.

The remaining collection is still visible in the Invalides' Musée des Plans Reliefs, but part of it has been transferred to Lille's Museum of Fine Arts. An exhibition was organised there in Summer 2001 ('Portraits de villes - Plans-Reliefs'), highlighting its latest acquisition: the newly restored model of Ath. The series of models which has become part of the permanent display of the Museum covers 15 cities now located in France (Aire, Avesnes, Bergues, Bouchain, Calais, Gravelines, Lille), in Belgium (Ath, Charleroi, Leper, Menin, Namur, Oudenaarde, Tournai) and in the Netherlands (Maastricht).

This collection of plans in relief is well worth a visit. For more information, consult www.mairie-lille.fr or call the Museum at 00 33 320 06 78 00.

Jean-Louis RENTEUX

1) Notable exceptions are the little towns of Bergues and Le Quesnoy in northern France: they retain their complete set of fortifications and the cities *intra muros* have hardly changed since the 18th century.

Furthermore, two other plans in relief of the northern France area, those of Cambrai (1712) and Douai (1709), can be seen in the local museums of these cities.

News on stamps

We mentioned in our last Newsletter a 60 +25c stamp depicting Willem Jansz. Blaeu which was, by my own assumption, apparently just recently edited by the Netherlands Post Office. In fact, as I later learnt, our friend Aart van den Dool has the habit of embellishing his letters with stamps featuring maps, including this one which had been issued in 1983 already. I should have remembered to check my statement against the very interesting article by Paula van Geste-van het Schip which appeared in the Journal *Caert - Thresoor* N° 2, 2001, reproducing 63 different stamps with map motifs.

You may order a copy from Caert-Thresoor, Postbus 68, 2400 AB Alphen aan den Rijn, The Netherlands ; tel. ++21-(0)172-44.46.67 , e-mail info@drukkerij-vis.nl .
Sorry for this confusion. (WB)



From Ortelius to the modern: an entertaining and informative Map Evening

Following the AGM meeting on 27th April at the Collège Saint Michel we settled down for an interesting session that included seven presentations. Two presentations focused on maps prepared by Ortelius; others were of more recent vintage.

Gerard Van Loon complimented the Circle on its useful role, calling it *Bel et utile*, in referring to Mary Sponberg Pedley's famous book of that title on Robert de Vaugondy. He began his presentation by drawing attention to his eye-arresting globe-design tie, which he told us could be ordered by calling 00-1-800-252-5966. He then showed us two colorful maps of the Mediterranean produced by Ortelius, one of the first Flemish cartographers. These were complemented by two books - *The Antique World in Libya* and *Ortelius Atlas Maps* by Marcel van den Broecke (a useful guide that includes reproductions and short descriptions of all his maps). He also displayed a chart of the South Sea (South Pacific).

Samuel Humes' presentation demonstrated that, contrary to uninformed opinion, variations of the term Belgium continued to be used interchangeably with the Netherlands and Pays-Bas for the Low Countries from the Roman era until 1830. One map entitled *Belgii Veteris* (by Petrus Kerius from an earlier engraving by Ortelius) showed the Low Countries in the early Roman era. Another entitled *Nova Belgica and Anglia Nova* showed the early colonies in the new world that took their names from their colonizers. In fact it was not the Dutch but Walloon Protestants who initially settled New York - but because the then interchangeability of the terms Americans attribute these settlements to the Dutch.

Eric Leenders presented a map entitled *Island* (that is Iceland) and described the process whereby, with the help of contacts he made through BIMCC, he traced who made the map

and why it is especially interesting, and found a competent framer as well.

Henri Godts presented a map prepared in 1818 - when Belgium was a part of a United Netherlands ruled by William I. The map depicts with detailed specificity the polder areas south of the Scheldt.

Pierre Mattelar displayed a tourist map of Paris prepared in 1846, which he had recovered from the wastebasket of the father of a friend. The map, which is unusual because the horizontal scale is 1-10,000 while the vertical is 1-15,000, shows not only the location of earlier walls but also the outer wall with 94 bastions - and beyond that 16 forts.

Lisette Danckaert presented a map of Brussels distributed to Canadian soldiers when the Allies had retaken the city. The map not only indicates places to eat and seek entertainment but also states hours of curfew and standards of dress.

The final presenter was Wulf Bodenstein who called attention to three publications that he has been asked to review. They were: *Alla Scoperta del Mondo* (a companion book to a recent exhibition in Modena, published by Il Bulino, Modena - see p. 7), *The Hereford Map* (by Scott D. Westrem, published by Brepols in Turnhout - see p. 11) that describes the largest extant medieval world map, and the *Atlas Universal* (by Diogo Homem, a book accompanying a facsimile edition of this atlas, published by Moleiro in Barcelona, to be reviewed in September). He also showed "gores", the map parts that are prepared in the process of making a globe.

The evening was especially informative because many of the comments and questions added to the understanding of the items presented.

Samuel Humes



BIMCC NEWS

Report on the Fourth Study Session, 23rd February 2002 : *Cartography with a purpose – Maps for strategies in times of war and peace.*

With this Study Session the Circle intended to cast some light on another aspect of cartography and demonstrate that maps are not merely to be cherished as decorative collectors' items but were often drawn and produced for a specific rôle, to serve civil planners, guide navigators across the seas and the skies and reinforce military intelligence.

Marcel van den Broecke, well known to our Members as the Ortelius specialist, author, map dealer and Benefactor of the BIMCC, opened the session with an original contribution reflecting his recent research : *Historical maps in the first modern atlas by Abraham Ortelius – their justification and purpose, exemplified by their texts.* Since Ortelius considered Geography as the Eye of History, he considered it impossible to understand geography unless it was studied in a historical context. Historical maps have customarily been treated with a certain disdain by collectors. Marcel van den Broecke helped to rehabilitate these, and Ortelius' 57 Parergon maps in particular, by laying the emphasis on systematic translations he made on the Latin texts on verso of the maps. The presentation is reproduced in extenso (including a complete list of Parergon maps) in the Study Session hand-out.

Jan De Graeve introduced us to further aspects of triangulation, following up his discourse at a previous Study Session. He illustrated his presentation with a number of exhibits he had brought along, which included Gemma Frisius' mathematical model for triangulation (1533), the record of triangulation performed in the 19 Provinces by Snellius, Abbé Picard's instrumentation used to measure the Paris meridian in 1713 and a few triangulation maps documenting the results of work in the field.

As Uwe Schnall was unable to attend, the presentation on Sea Charts had to be dropped, but Hans Kok covered the other major navigation enterprise : air navigation, under the title *4 D instead of 2D+ , post-WW II civil aviation maps.* After a brief review of the similarity in development between the old sea charts and aviation maps he concentrated on the two extra dimensions specific to aviation : the third, elevation, and the fourth, time. A number of charts, from those for long-range navigation to approach charts, were on display and introduced in sequence by the speaker , until recently Commander on Boeing 747 with KLM.

Marcel Watelet presented *Thematic maps of urban development in Belgium (1804-1839)*, bringing mapping back to the more human dimensions of local surveys undertaken by the authorities in three periods, during the Empire, under Dutch government and during the first years of the existence of the Kingdom of Belgium. The Speaker illustrated his presentation with a number of manuscript maps that allowed us to understand the functional parameters of society and to discern the policies that governed the administration of geographical spaces at that time.

After the traditional 'Speakers' Lunch' Joost Depuydt continued with a lecture he had prepared jointly with his father, Frans Depuydt, on *The large scale maps of the Southern Netherlands by the Military Reconnaissance (1815-1830)* , introducing us to lesser known maps of the Southern Netherlands, nowadays Belgium, which have to be situated between Ferraris's maps (around 1750) and those by Philippe Vandermaelen and the Dépôt de la Guerre (1840-1890), surpassing both in quality and precision. The accompanying slides illustrated a selection of manuscripts ranging from draft working maps and partially finished original map sheets to the completed originals.

Francis Herbert spoke next about *Secret German military maps of Great Britain from WW II.* These were prepared by the German High Command from June 1939 for the invasion and settlement of Great Britain in World War 2, specifically covering port installations, fortifications, town plans and surface communications. Based on illegal copies of Ordnance Survey maps, they were



compiled under the separate auspices of the Army and the Luftwaffe, adjusting the scales to the nearest metric equivalents, from 1 : 250.000 down to 1 : 10.000.

Kit Batten was the last Speaker ; under the heading *Bending the mind, bending the truth – a look at some German propaganda postcards to 1945* he documented the role of the humble postcard which had become a popular medium of communication and revealed the thoughts and fears of the population. Maps depicted on these were an ideal means of expressing emotions and of presenting the progress of events, often tinted with more or less veiled propaganda messages. Kit Batten showed a broad cross-section of postcard types typical of this era and also put some unusual propaganda map artifacts on display.

Altogether this was another very dense, informative Study Session, addressing domains too infrequently covered elsewhere, and this, offered by the Circle in the convivial surroundings of the Collège Saint Michel, was greatly appreciated by the audience.



Study Session Speakers: Kit Batten, Francis Herbert, Hans Kok, Marcel van den Broecke, Jan De Graeve, Joost and Frans Depuydt, Marcel Watelet

4th Annual General Meeting, 27th April 2002

President Wulf Bodenstein opened the meeting at 16.30. After the adoption of the agenda he presented the 2001 Activity Report which was approved (see below). Treasurer Pierre Mattelaer then presented the accounts for 2001 which show a positive saldo of 1.982,18 €, largely due to the support from 12 Sponsors and 3 Benefactors for which the President expressed the Circle's sincere appreciation and thanks. 20 new members joined the Circle in 2001. Upon verification by Henri Godts, the accounts were approved. The Treasurer outlined the draft budget for 2002 which, on account of some investment items (such as a slide projector) in addition to running costs, results in a deficit of circa 900 € ; this will be absorbed by the positive carry-over from 2001. The assembly approved the draft budget. Two proposals were made to increase annual membership fees and the admission fees for events ; these will be considered by the Executive Committee at its forthcoming meeting.

Since the current Executive Committee, elected in 2001 for a period of two years, was continuing in office, the President expressed his thanks for the good work achieved over the past year; he launched an appeal to members to help finding a Secretary to fill a long standing vacancy.

On account of the heavy workload involved in organizing and conducting the Circle's events, and in view of limited response from the public, the President suggested an adjustment of the frequency of annual events. The meeting found this approach to be reasonable, and the Executive Committee was charged with working out the modalities, taking into account the responses to the questionnaire recently launched. It was agreed that events in Spring and Autumn would be scheduled to respectively coincide with the Antiquarian Book Fairs in Brussels and Mechelen.

One member drew attention to the recently changed rules for non-profit Associations ; Pierre Mattelaer confirmed being informed about this. The Meeting was closed at 17.30.



BIMCC Annual Activity Report 2001

Third BIMCC Study Session : « Books on Maps » (17-2-2001)

This event was intended to present to the studious map collector and others interested in the history of cartography an overview of reference books published in Belgium, the Netherlands, Great Britain and France. The essential works in this domain were presented and commented on by Joost Depuydt, Marco van Egmond, Francis Herbert and Hélène Richard respectively. A 40-page bibliographical Hand-Out was available to the forty participants, who were also given the opportunity in the afternoon to browse through the books exhibited and to acquire the one or other volume from surplus in private collections.

Map Evening (22-3-2001)

Once again, the traditional get-together of collectors, historians and representatives of the trade took place where it all started in 1998, the 'Club-room' of the Collège Saint Michel. A good dozen map enthusiasts admired and discussed a large variety of items from Members' collections, among which Strabo's « Geographia » (Basel, 1539), a map of Ireland by Ortelius, maps printed on silk and used by RAF pilots during WW II, as well as maps of the Waasland, of the XVII Provinces, a road map London to Portsmouth, attributable to Ogilby (ca 1690), and a statistical map of Belgium relating to ways of communication in the early 19th century when railways had made their first appearance. Mrs Dominique Bodenstein received flowers in recognition of her efficient and charming provision of refreshments at our events, including this one, much appreciated by all.

Excursion to a Map Collection (Maritime Museum Rotterdam, 6-10-2001)

A Group limited to 20 Members were offered a special tour of the Museum and the cartographic treasures by its Curator, Sjoerd de Meer, and his colleagues. Apart from the unique 17th century wall maps of the world by Willem and Joan Blaeu, and globes from the same publisher, the large number of manuscript atlases and maps of the famous Engelbrecht Collection, with views from around the world as it was known in the 16th century, attracted most attention. In the Museum's Library a representative cross-section of maritime atlases and sea charts, of which the Museum obviously holds a good stock, were made available for 'hands-on' examination, for quite a few among the visitors a first and enlightening experience. For the end of the afternoon Mr de Meer had arranged a special visit to the near-by Boymans Museum where, in the context of their Hieronymus Bosch exhibition, a copy of the extremely rare 18-sheet world map by Mercator (1569), on loan from the Maritime Museum, could be seen.

Administrative Matters

The Executive Committee met four times in the course of the year. Three Newsletters (N° 9, January – N° 10, May – N° 11, September) were published on schedule ; the report on the 3rd Annual General Meeting on 22nd March, which brought about some changes in the composition of the Executive Committee, was contained in NL N° 10. Twenty new Members joined the Circle in the reporting year. The support of 12 Sponsors and 3 Benefactors was gratefully acknowledged.

Conclusion

The Circle enjoyed a successful year ; finances are satisfactory and the prospects for a continuing positive development are good.

Brussels, 12th April 2002

Signed : W. Bodenstein, President



BIMCC PROGRAMME for 2nd SEMESTER 2002

- ♦ **Saturday, 12th October** : Autumn Excursion to visit a private collection of maps, atlases, globes in B-3500 Hasselt, 10.30 to 13 h, followed by lunch. This event is limited to 20 participants. Further details and registration forms in our September Newsletter.
- ♦ **Saturday, 14th December**, at 09.30 (registration as of 09.00, Collège Saint Michel, 24 Bd. Saint Michel, B-1040 Brussels) :
Third biennial International Conference : « Mare Nostrum – maps of the Mediterranean »
The Mediterranean, cradle of our civilization, the cross-roads of many cultures, is visited by millions of holiday-makers every year. We intend to cast some light on the historical representations of the countries surrounding this Interior Sea by showing and commenting ancient maps of these lands from Roman times to the 19th century. Speakers will include Albert Ganado, Drago Novak, Francesc Relafio, Günter Schilder, Vladimiro Valerio. Registration forms will be available with the September Newsletter.

International News and Events

EXHIBITIONS :

- ♦ **400 years VOC, Dutch United East India Company 1602-2002**
There are numerous exhibitions organized these coming months, for instance in the Maritime Museums of Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Vlissingen, Enkhuizen, and also in Delft and Hoorn. Information may be obtained from the Organizers, P.O.Box 93002, NL-2509 AA 's-Gravenhage , Tel ++31-70-349.01.44, Fax ++31-70-349.02.87, e-mail info@voc2002.nl , or www.voc2002.nl which gives dates and web-sites of each Museum. The closest to Brussels is the exhibition in the **Plantin Museum** , Vrijdagmarkt 22-23, **Antwerp**, *The golden age is reborn in Antwerp – with dividers and compass , following the Dutch West Indies Company in the 16th century* . 19th April to 21st July 2002. For info contact the Plantin Museum, tel ++32-3-221.14.50 or www.antwerpen.be
- ♦ **Scandinavia House**, 58 Park Avenue, **New York**, *Scandia : Important early Maps of Northern Regions and Maps and Charts of Norway from the Collection of William B. and Inger G. Ginsberg*, until 16th August 2002 : Tuesday to Saturday, 12 to 18 h ; showing 76 of the most significant maps and sea charts of Scandinavia and Norway. Tel ++1-212-879.97.79 or www.scandinaviahouse.org
- ♦ **Stadtmuseum Fembohaus**, Burgstrasse 15, **D-90402 Nürnberg**, *Auserlesene und allerneueste Karten (selected and most recent maps) – The Homann Publishers in Nürnberg 1702-1848*. 18th September to 24th November 2002, Tuesday – Sunday 10-17, Thursday 10-20 h. Tel. ++49-911-231.25.95, Fax ++49-911-231.54.22, www.museen.nuernberg.de/fembohaus/index_fembo.html
- ♦ **Württembergische Landesbibliothek, Stuttgart** (5th June-31st August) and **Niedersächs. Staats- und Univ.-Bibliothek Göttingen** (30th September –24th November), commemorating the publication 250 years ago of strip-maps by Tobias Mayer (river panoramas, railway, cycling and automobile maps). Details from www.ph-ludwigsburg.de/tobi/ .
- ♦ **Brussels Town Museum**, Grand' Place, *Bruxelles à ciel ouvert – Brussel tussen hemel en aarde – Open Spaces in Brussels*, until 31st August 2002 : Mon – Fri 10-17, Sat/Sun 10-13h.

EVENTS:

- ♦ **International Colloquium on F. de Dainville (1909-1971), Un géographe, pionnier de l'histoire de la cartographie et de l'éducation**, Carré des Sciences, Ancienne Ecole Polytechnique, 1 rue Descartes, F-75005 Paris.
 - **Thursday 6th June** : *Portrait d'un Homme par des Témoins – Les Jésuites et l'Educaton – La Cartographie , source d'Information et de Réflexion* ; Speakers include Marc Fumaroli (Académie française), B. Neveu, H.J. Martin, General Ph. de Dainville, David Buisseret, M. Herrmans ,S.J. (Brussels), M-M Compère, M. Venard, et F. Vergneault-Belmont.
 - **Friday 7th June, devoted entirely to cartography** : Speakers include Prof Gilles Palsky,



S. de Dainville-Barbiche, M. Illaire, Cécile Souchon, Dr Marcel Watelet, L. Nuti, D. Julia.
General info under <http://margotte.univ-paris1.fr/prodig/enseignement/cartographieancoll.html>
Registration and further information from the organizer Catherine Bousquet-Bressolier, UMR 85-86 PRODIG, 191 rue Saint-Jacques, F-75005 Paris, Tel. ++33-1-42.34.56.28, e-mail bousquet@univ-paris1.fr (Participation is free of charge, but registration is normally required before 28th May).

♦ **International Map Collectors' Society (IMCoS) :**

- **Saturday 8th June, Symposium** *Old World to New World*, Public Record Office, Kew (London) ; 09.30-16.45 h, followed by a reception . Contact jeh@harvey27.demon.co.uk
- **Sunday, 9th June, 22nd International Map Fair**, Conference Centre, Olympia 2, Hammersmith Road, London W 14 (Kensington) ; opens at 10 for IMCoS Members, at 11 h for the general public. 54 exhibitors from all over the world. Contact Roger Brown tel ++44-20-8207 6244, jeh@harvey27.demon.co.uk, or www.imcos-mapcollecting.org .

♦ **Washington Map Society , 19th September**, meeting and lecture at 7 p.m. at the Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress, Washington D.C. ; presentation by Dr Dan Trachtenberg on *Map Powder Horns* (a collectible map curiosity). Info from Ralph Ehrenberg, tel ++1-703-538.09.48 or e-mail rehrenberg@aol.com

♦ **11th Kartographiehistorisches Colloquium**, 19th – 21st September, Museum für Kommunikation, Lessingstrasse 6, D-90443 NÜRNBERG, organized by the D-A-CH Workinggroup . This event is organized in conjunction with the exhibitions mentioned above in Nürnberg and Stuttgart. All further info from Prof Dr W. Scharfe, Freie Universität Berlin, Fachrichtung Kartographie, Malteserstrasse 74-100, Haus D, D-12249 Berlin, Tel ++49-30-838.70.330 ; e-mail scharfe@geog.fu-berlin.de

♦ **10th Symposium of the Internationale Coronelli-Gesellschaft für Globenkunde** (International Coronelli Society for the Study of Globes), 23rd-25th September, Museum für Kommunikation, Lessingstrasse 6, D-90443 NÜRNBERG . Info from Jan Mokre, Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, Globenmuseum, Josefsplatz 1, A-1015 Wien, Austria, tel ++43-1-53410-298, Fax ++43-1-53410-319, e-mail vincenzo@coronelli.org

♦ **Conferences on Cartography**, at the Royal Museum of Mariemont, B-7140 Morlanwelz, Tel ++32-64-21.21.93, Fax ++32-64-26.29.24, www.musee-mariemont.be, e-mail info@musee-mariemont.be

- **21st September, 15h** : D. Belayew, *De la perception du paysage à la cartographie des lieux*
 - **28th September, 15h** : Marcel Watelet, *Les sources cartographiques : leur histoire, leur fabrication, leur lecture*
 - **5th October, 15h** : Y. Quairiaux, *La cartographie du Domaine de Mariemont*
- Admission 5 € for each lecture

♦ **International Map Collectors' Society (IMCoS) : 21st International Symposium Amsterdam, The Netherlands :**

- **Sunday 29th September** : 15-17 h, registration and reception at the Amsterdam Historical Museum
- **Monday, 30th September** : Presentations at the West-Indies House on Dutch Polder Maps, *The Maps are right but we must change the Land*, 09–16 h, incl. field trip to Leiden and Delft
- **Tuesday, 1st October** : Presentations at the West-Indies House on *Discover the world, but your maps are all wrong*, 9.40-17 h, Speakers include Prof Dr A.A.Verveen, Prof Dr G. Schilder, Dr P. van der Krogt, Mr J. Hubbard, and Dr C.J. Zandvliet who will guide through the special exhibition of the VOC at the Rijksmuseum
- **Wednesday, 2nd October** : Presentations in the Dutch Maritime Museum under the title *We have found new lands and seas, now we need new maps and charts*, by Mr G.J.D.



Wildeman Mr W.F.J. Moerzer Bruyns, Dr C.J. Zandvliet .

- **Thursday, 3rd October** : Optional tourist trips to the South or to the North of Amsterdam .
All further information from Hans D. Kok, Poelwaai 15, 2162 HA Lisse, The Netherlands, Tel/fax ++31-252-41.52.27, hanskok@introweb.nl
- ♦ **Washington Map Society, 17th October**, meeting and lecture at 7 p.m. at the Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress, Washington D.C. ; presentation by Dr Ian Mumford (London) on *Milestones in Lithographed Cartography from 1800*. Info from Ralph Ehrenberg, tel ++1-703-538.09.48 or e-mail rehrenberg@aol.com
- ♦ **Comité Français de Cartographie (CFC), 22nd October**, Annual Study Day organized by the Committee on the History of Cartography of the CFC, on the theme of *Cartographie, Voyage et Découverte* (Cartography, Travels and Exploration), at the Maritime Museum of Paris. The presentations by, among others, Hélène Richard, Hélène Blais, Francesc Relaño, will focus on the great scientific voyages of the 18th and 19th centuries and on Portuguese cartography of Brasil. Further details in our September Newsletter, but you may also contact Gilles Palsky, Université de Paris XII-Val de Marne, Dept. de Géographie, 61 Av. General de Gaulle, F-94010 Creteil Cedex, France ; tel/fax ++33-1-45.17.11.85, e-mail palsky@univ-paris12.fr .
- ♦ **Warburg Lectures** convened by Tony Campbell (former Head of the British Library Map Library) and Catherine Delano Smith (Institute of Historical Research, University of London) :
 - **24th October, 5 p.m.** : Dr M. Charlesworth (Dept. of Art and Art History, University of Texas at Austin), *The panoramic idea and mapping in Britain, 1740-1820*. Held at the Warburg Institute, University of London, Woburn Square, London WC1H 0AB ; admission free, refreshments served. For further information, also on the remainder of the programme till 2003 call tel. ++44-20-8346 5122 (C. Delano Smith) or t.campbell@ockendon.clara.co.uk , or go to www.ihr.sas.ac.uk/maps/warburgprog.html . More in the September Newsletter.
- ♦ **First Paris Map Fair, and Map Auction**
 - **Friday 15th November** : Auction preview of maps, atlases, views at 6, Rue de la Grange-Batelière, F-75009 Paris, 14 – 17 h, premises of Me Paul Renaud, for the auction at Drouot-Richelieu a week later , and pre-Map Fair cocktail (19h) and dinner (20h) at the Salon Drouot, Hotel Ambassador, 16, Bd Haussmann, F-75009 Paris
 - **Saturday 16th November : New Paris Map Fair** held from 11 to 17 h at Hotel Ambassador, 16, Bd. Haussmann, F-75009 Paris

Info on both the above events from www.map-fair.com or contact our Sponsors, Miss Béatrice Loeb-Larocque, Tel. ++33-6-11-80-33-75; e-mail info@loeb-larocque.com, or Paulus Swaen, Tel. ++33-6-14.74.11.65. e-mail: paulus@swaen.com or paris@map-fair.com.

More details in our September Newsletter; note that the BIMCC is planning to have an information stand at this Fair .

- ♦ **5th European Map Fair Breda** : Friday 22nd November (11-21 h) and Saturday 23rd November 2002 (11-17 h), Grote Kerk, Breda (NL) ; organized by the Stichting Historische Cartografie van de Nederlanden, held concurrently with an exhibition on « 750 Years Breda - Maps and Town Views ». Admission 5.50 € ; further info from histocart@planet.nl .

Further calendar items may be found on the site www.docktor.com regularly updated by John Docktor of the Washington Map Society . This Society is one of the most active ones in the US and publishes The Portolan three times per year – very worth-while reading ! Find out more about this on www.washmap.org , and when planning a trip to the Wahington area, you might make contact with Tom Sander, the Society's President and Portolan Editor, e-mail sanderva@erols.com , for latest events schedule.



FORTHCOMING AUCTIONS

- ◆ Michel Grommen (Rue du Pont 33, B-4000 Liège), **1 June**, at Place de le République Française 5, info from Tel ++32-4-222.24.48, Fax ++32-4-222.24.49
- ◆ Van Stockum, Prinsegracht 15, 's-Gravenhage, **5 – 7 June**, info from Tel ++31-70-364.98.40/41, Fax ++31-70-364.33.40, and www.vanstockums-veilingen.nl
- ◆ Henri Godts, Brussels, **8 June** (see details in Sponsors' List)
- ◆ Van Gendt Book Auctions, Brandewijnsteeg 2, 1011 GN Amsterdam, **11 & 12 June**. Info from Tel ++31-20-623.16.69, e-mail info@vangendtbookauctions.nl
- ◆ Romantic Agony, Brussels, **14 & 15 June, 22 & 23 November** (see details in Sponsors' List)
- ◆ Michel Lhomme, Rue des Carmes 9, B-4000 Liège, **22 June**. Info from Tel ++32-4-223.24.63, Fax ++32-4-222.24.19, www.michel-lhomme.com, e-mail librairie@michel-lhomme.com
- ◆ Paulus Swaen Internet Auctions, **1-10 September, 1-13 November** (see details in Sponsors' List)
- ◆ Reiss & Sohn, Adelheidstr. 2, D-61462 Königstein, **16 – 19 October**, Info from Tel ++49-6174-92.720, www.reiss-sohn.de, e-mail reiss@reiss-sohn.de
- ◆ Bubb Kuyper, Jansweg 39, NL 2011 KM Haarlem, **26 – 29 November**. Info from Tel ++31-23-532.39.86, Fax ++31-23-532.38.93, www.bubbkuyper.com, e-mail info@bubbkuyper.com



Special thanks to Georg Grunwald
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Aims and functions of the BIMCC

- 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 organises the following annual events :

- STUDY SESSION in February addressing practical aspects of map collecting, carto-bibliography, preservation techniques
- 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
- One or two EXCURSIONS to a Map Collection, September to November
And every second year, in December :
- INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE on a specific subject of the History of Cartography

Annual Membership: € 20, Students and under-25's: € 8

Members receive three Newsletters per annum and have free admission to most of the above events, except for a small contribution requested for special events, such as the Map Evening and the Conference (as announced in the Newsletter) - non-Members pay full rates).

The BIMCC currently publishes three Newsletters per year, in January, May and September. Please submit calendar items and other contributions by 15th August for the September edition to the Editor :

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Moleiro's Facsimile Edition of the « Universal Atlas » by Diogo Homem (1565)

This issue contains a prospectus introducing a near-original reproduction of the Universal Atlas by Diogo Homem (1565) held in the National Library of Russia in Saint Petersburg. This top-quality facsimile edition consists of a complete set of 18 double-page illuminated charts (294 x 451 mm) and is accompanied by a bi-lingual Spanish/English 334 p. commentary volume. The editor M. Moleiro (Barcelona) accords a special price to Members of the BIMCC. Please address your inquiries to M. Moleiro, Traversa de Gracia 17-21, E - 08021 Barcelona, Tel ++34-932/40.20.91, Fax ++34-932/01.50.62, www.moleiro.com/atlas.

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