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BIMCC Newsletter N°15, January 2003

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Dear Map Friends,

While we finished 2002 with a very well-attended December Conference on maps of the Mediterranean, we begin 2003 with a full Calendar. Firstly, we have our AGM on Saturday, 26 April, combined with a Map Evening and coinciding with the 19th Brussels International Antiquarian Book Fair that weekend (Details Pages 17/20). Secondly, thanks to our higher profile in the map world – largely due to our stand at the Paris Map Fair last November and more recently, a very detailed article in the Brussels Le Soir, we are attracting new members – we expect ten to sign up soon.

Our December 2003 Study Session will be focussed on Towns and Fortified Places, which fits in well with two current exhibitions, one in Brussels on fortifications and the emergence of the modern city – this runs until 16 March and the other in Paris on the development of Paris in the 17th and 18th C; full details of both shows on Page 19.

The 2003 auction calendar is also worth noting; we have four major auctions in Benelux in February and March – run largely by our Sponsors (Cf Page 22) and in May, there are three interesting auctions in Germany. Some fine works fetched high prices last year; the outstanding success of the Stanley Map at Christie's – it sold for £65.000 is reflected in high prices paid for work nearer home; for instance at Michel Lhomme's sale in November, a 1613 Mercator Atlas fetched 13.000 €, while Béatrice Loeb-Larocque sold a 1572 Ortelius TOT for 16.000 € in Paris the same month. See also Page 25 for an account of the Stanley sale.

This edition has three articles with a French flavour, an account of military map-making in Vincennes, maps of the Cassini dynasty for the French State and finally, Pierre Mattelaer's very eclectic article on the connection between a Poitiers dolmen, Rabelais and Flemish cartographers and their contemporaries during the 16th and 17th C (Cf Page 13). In line with readers' comments, we are also extending our review of major Website of interest to enthusiasts; Wulf Bodenstein's short update entitled "Of Mice and Maps" (P 26) gives good pointers to great sites – do try them – and let us know if you have other sites of note.

Brendan Sinnott, *Editor*



The BIMCC is pleased to acknowledge sponsorship support from :

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PICTURES AT AN EXHIBITION : MILITARY MAPPING IN VINCENNES

The history services of the French armed forces (Army, Navy, Air force and Gendarmerie) organized a joint exhibition in the royal castle of Vincennes, south-east from Paris, between September the 18th and November the 10th. The exhibition, entitled "From Landscape to Maps. Three Centuries of Military Mapping in France" (*Du Paysage à la Carte. Trois Siècles de Cartographie Militaire de la France*), took place in the King's wing of the castle. It was an opportunity to open to the public the hunting room, decorated with the *carte des chasses*, a masterpiece of XVIIIth century French cartography. The map, in three panels, was prepared for king Louis XV under Jean-Baptiste Berthier's direction. It displays the surroundings of Paris, with the royal huntings, at a scale of 1:14.400. With this map, the military engineers were among the first to apply the geometric methods settled by the Cassinis. They began their work in 1764, but the engraving was completed only by 1807. The result is an extraordinary portrait of the *Île de France* landscapes, far more detailed than the Cassini map.

A second room was devoted to maritime cartography, with fine examples of manuscript coastal maps of Brittany, together with maritime instruments and navigation manuals. It enhanced the map of the coasts of Brittany made between 1772 and 1780, recently restored. In room number three were presented milestones of mountain cartography and documents about the representation of relief. The first applications of photographic methods to mapping, made around Grenoble as early as 1864, were of particular interest. Finally, a fourth room was dedicated to cartography at war, with a focus on maps of the French front during the First World War.

The French history services publish an interesting catalogue of this exhibition, with more than 70 pictures (52 in colors) of rare documents and introductory texts to the four sections (*défense de la capitale, paysage marin, paysage de montagnes, paysage de*

guerre) written by specialists (Ministère de la Défense, Services Historiques des Armées, Marie-Anne de VILLÈLE, Agnès BEYLOT et Alain MORGAT (dir.), *Du Paysage à la carte. Trois siècles de cartographie militaire de la France*, Vincennes, Service Historique de l'Armée de terre, 2002, 168 pages. ISSN : 1269-7397. ISBN : 2-86323-143-X).

In addition, an international colloquium had been organised on September the 11th and 12th, *Le terrain du militaire : perceptions et représentations*. Among many contributors, special mentions could be made of Monique Pelletier, who talked about the work of military engineers on maritime and terrestrial boundaries, and Anne Godlewska (Queens University, Kingston Ontario), who presented the surveys made by French engineers in Italy (1796-1815). Some of these splendid examples of napoleonic mapping, kept in the Vincennes archives, are also displayed on the website : <http://geog.queensu.ca/napoleonatlas/>

Gilles Palsky





LOOKS AT BOOKS

By Wulf Bodenstern

Spiegel der Seefahrt - Lucas Janszoon Waghenauer

Facsimile of the German edition, Amsterdam, 1589. Varel : Centrum Cartographie Verlag, 1998. 244 pp text and 47 double-page coloured charts. Buffalo skin binding with blind stamp, in slip case, 42 x 29.5 cm, printed on acid-free paper ; 812,95 € [Centrum Cartographie Verlag GmbH, Wiefelsteder Strasse 59, D-26316 Varel, Tel ++49-4451-840.08, Fax ++49-4451-840.00, www.spiegel-der-seefahrt.de]

Those who participated in our Third International Conference « Mare Nostrum – Maps of the Mediterranean » last December will recall Prof Schilder's brilliant lecture on Barentsz's *Caertboek van de Midlandtsche Zee* of 1595. We are here looking at its forerunner which served as a model : Waghenauer's *Spieghel der Zeevaerdt*, first published in Dutch in 1584 – 86, then in Latin (1586), in English (1588), in German (1589 – subject of the present review) and in French (1590). This was followed in 1592 by his second work, the *Thresoor der Zeevaerdt* which extended the previous geographical coverage to include the Mediterranean coasts up to Venice.



Waghenauer's Overview map

The German edition, published in 1589 in Amsterdam by Cornelis Claesz., contains the 47 reingraved charts of the Latin edition to which had been added a German title placed

above the map frame. The 18 charts of the first part cover the coasts from the entrance to the Zuider Zee, and Waghenauer's home town Enkhuizen, along Flanders, France, Spain and Portugal to the Straits of Gibraltar ; the 28 charts of Part two depict the coasts of England and Scotland, from Bristol in the South-West to Aberdeen, and then goes from Bergen in Norway, around the Baltic Sea, the Gulf of Bothnia, along the coasts of the Baltic States, Poland, Germany, around Jutland and back to Holland via the North Sea coast of Germany.

At the beginning of Part 1 there is an overview map covering Europe from about St. Petersburg in the East – and Trieste on the same longitude ! - to nearly the Azores, and from the top of Norway to North Africa. In the text preceding this map Waghenauer explains « ...in this general map of Europe you may see its physical structure and geographical arrangement, and how its countries are positioned. ... We consider it appropriate to present this at the beginning of all charts so that the individual maps of this book can be more easily traced in their order. » (my translation). This astutely, although perhaps not intentionally, dissimulates the lack of coverage of some parts of the European coasts, such as of the West of Great Britain, of Ireland, and of the Mediterranean. Not surprisingly, it is only the overview map which has a Lat./Long. grid, the orientation on the detail maps being possible solely from the compass rose and the geographical locations indicated.

But let me stop this impertinent criticism of a nautical document of the first order, created over 400 years ago, lest it distract from its historical value and the artistic charm which comes across in nearly fifty brightly coloured



copper plate engravings of the shores of Europe of that time, many signed by their author, Johannes van Deutecum. A certain Thomas Slotboem produced the German translation and added over forty descriptions of the countries bordering the seas, each of these filling many of the previously blank spaces of the last verso of the folio charts. No one capable of understanding German can escape the singular fascination of reading these commentaries, abounding in historical detail and alive with fabulous phenomena of nature and geography, a perfect match with the awe-inspiring sea monsters and daring sailing vessels on the maps.

A sea atlas would not be complete without nautical instruction and advice, and the over thirty pages preceding the charts contain declination and astronomical tables, lists of tides and of aids to navigation at sea, such as the buoys and beacons in use already at this early time. This part is a real challenge to the modern coastal navigator who may admire the

pro prowess of navigational performance supported by such primary advice.

The facsimile, made from an original held in the *Schiffahrtsmuseum der Oldenburgischen Weserhäfen*, Brake, was published in a limited edition of 890 numbered copies in cooperation with the German Maritime Museum in Bremerhaven, whose Librarian, Dr Albrecht Sauer, produced a commentary in German, which is a loose-sheet inclusion to the facsimile. One may regret that this 6-page commentary, with its bibliography, has not been integrated into the facsimile volume, as was customary, for example, with the remarkable facsimile series *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* published by Nico Israel in Amsterdam. But the overall product is, in every respect, outstanding in quality, and the choice of paper imitating vellum for the text and map parts, and of natural buffalo hide for the binding, will certainly appeal to those wishing to offer (and why not themselves) a very special cartographical present.

Konst der Stuurlieden – Stuurmanskunst en maritieme cartografie in acht portretten, 1540-2000

(The Mariner's art of navigation – Sea pilots' skills and maritime cartography in eight portraits)

By W.F.J. Mörzer Bruyns. Amsterdam : Stichting Nederlands Scheepvaartmuseum - Zutphen, Walburg Press, 2001. ISBN 90-6011-624-0. Pp 112, 65 b/w and 6 colour ill., 25 x 22 cm.

This is the book you want to read if you intend to go more deeply into the sailing instructions contained in the preceding *Spiegel der Zeevaerdt*. In the first forty pages of the book Mörzer Bruyns, Senior Conservator in the Netherlands Maritime Museum in Amsterdam, presents a summary overview of the history of navigation and nautical charts. Here the basic techniques of finding one's way across the high seas are explained, in the course of which we are introduced to the main navigational instruments. We learn about variation, declination, astronomical observation, the establishment of one's position expressed in latitude and longitude, the latter having been the most difficult to determine, for centuries, until regular time keeping at sea became possible with the invention of the chronometer

by Englishman John Harrison around 1735.

After a short overview of teaching manuals for pilots, of which Cornelis Anthonisz. produced the first edition in Dutch in the middle of the 16th century, we can brush up on the history of Dutch sea books and atlases which were subsequently published. Here a prominent role is played by Waghenaer's *Spiegel der Zeevaert*, the first printed pilot book containing charts (1584-86), the *Thresoor der Zeevaert* he then published in 1592, Barentsz.'s *Caertboeck van de Midlandtsche Zee* (1595), Willem Jansz. Blaeu's *Het Licht der Zeevaert* of 1608, and subsequent publications in the form of maritime atlases by Jacob Colom, Pieter Goos and Hendrik Doncker, which progressively covered the seas around the globe, largely under the impulse of the very powerful Dutch East India



company (VOC).

In the following chapters six historical personalities of Dutch maritime navigation and

instrument making are introduced : Claes Hendrickszoon Gietermaker , Cornelis Douwes , Hulst van Keulen, Capt. Abraham Cornelis Hazewinkel, Frederik Kaiser and Pieter Haverkamp, who made outstanding contributions in the field of navigation instruction, publication , astronomy and instrument making, and it is through them that we also learn about a number of related navigational topics, from the middle of the 17th well into the 20th century. A detailed bibliography for each chapter, this time not as a simple list but rather in a narrative form, invite to further reading on the history of navigation and the charting of the seas.

The book is attractively illustrated with portraits, reproductions from sea books (including some charts), and pictures of navigation instruments , all of which are in the collection of the Maritime Museum in Amsterdam. Overall a learned and very readable introduction to the significant contributions made by the Dutch to the art of navigation.

Dutch Geography and Africa

Edited by the International Geographical Union , Section The Netherlands ; Utrecht : Faculteit Ruimtelijke Wetenschappen, Universiteit Utrecht, 2002. ISBN 90-6809-336-3. Pp.168, 24x16.5cm (paper). 20 € [African Studies Centre, c/o Dick Foeken, P.O.Box 9555 , NL-2300 RB Leiden]

Part 1 - Ton Dietz, Koen Kusters, Dick Foeken : Bibliography of Dutch geographical publications about Africa (pp 7-117)

Part 2 - Peter van der Krogt : The Map Image of Africa in Dutch Atlases of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries (pp 118–158, 38 b/w ill.)

This publication was made on the occasion of the IGU Regional Conference held in Durban in August last year. The main part of the book consists of a Bibliography of Dutch geographical publications. These comprise PhD theses, articles in Journals, books (and chapters in books), and reports, from 1877 to 2002. As the authors say in the introduction, the notion of 'Geography' now covers a wide spectrum of subjects between physical and human geography : the emphasis in Dutch geographical attention for Africa has shifted from geographical and geological descriptions, initially motivated by the commercial aspects of mineral wealth and crop production, to environmental and social issues, such as desertification, rural development policy and

"livelihood" studies. There are also a few references to subjects of exploration and early mapping of Africa, with four entries on contributions by Koeman. Somewhat incongruously, Dapper's *Naukeurige Beschryvinge der Afrikaensche Gewesten* (1668) is also mentioned.

Although quite a few of the publications are in English or French, the majority obviously are in Dutch. In their introductory remarks about the bibliography the authors, a little apologetically, state : « All languages have been included, including Dutch, hoping that at least some South-African readers can read it, and as a service to the readers in the Netherlands itself ». Well now, don't we have readers in other parts of the world, like in Belgium, who



can read Dutch **and** are interested in Africa ? Peter van der Krogt's cartobibliographical contribution in Part 2 is, as always, of the greatest relevance to map collecting and cartographic research. It deals, in excellent English, with the continental and regional maps of Africa that come from the large Atlases of Ortelius, Mercator/Hondius/Janssonius, and Blaeu. The author starts this overview with a brief history of maps of Africa made by their predecessors, that is the early Ptolemaic maps up to Münster (1540), and those assembled in the mid-sixteenth century in so-called Lafreri Atlases.

The five maps of Africa in Ortelius's *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* (at the exclusion of the historical maps in the Parergon 'supplement') are given a thorough description as to their geographical contents and sources, and this is complemented by a translation of the Latin text found on the first verso of the continental map by the Ortelius specialist Marcel van den Broecke, which is very interesting to read. Whilst the Ortelius maps are a rather straightforward matter in respect of identification and classification, this is not the case with the maps produced for the Mercator, Hondius, Janssonius and Blaeu atlases, because of the many overlaps in the chronology of map production, the confusion of names (Willem Jansz. Blaeu signed some of his earlier works « Guilielmus Janssonius », and was often confused with his competitor Johannes Janssonius, until he adopted « Blaeu » as his family name), and, in particular, on account of the quite disrespectful copying and re-editing of maps taken from other than their own sources. The fierce competition that reigned between the map publishing houses in Amsterdam at that time largely accounted for this, but it also created an unprecedented challenge that brought Dutch cartography to its much admired, unequalled level of performance in the 17th century.

For this latter group of maps (with the exception of the historical ones) Peter van der Krogt provides a succinct description of their production history ; he illustrates this part with the 6 maps of the continent made during the period under discussion, from Ortelius to Hondius, in addition to two anterior Ptolemaic

maps, and one by Tirion (1763) which demonstrates the new design of the interior of the continent based upon Delisle, a clear departure from the 17th century concepts. This is followed in the Appendix by annotated illustrations representing 26 regional maps of Africa.

Apart from the four maps of the Canary and the Cape Verde islands by Blaeu and Janssonius (two each), which for some reason are not included (whilst Blaeu's Madagascar is), we have here the catalogue of all other 32 prime continental and regional folio-size maps of Africa produced by the five publishing enterprises in question :

Abraham Ortelius 5 – Rumold Mercator 1 –
Jodocus & Henricus Hondius 6 – Willem
Jansz. & Joan Blaeu 10 – Johannes
Janssonius & Heirs 10

● Dutch Geography and Africa



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Particularly helpful in this catalogue is the juxtaposition of almost identical maps of different provenance : subtle differences that distinguish maps by Blaeu from those by Janssonius (as in the case of *Fezza et Marocchi Regna*, *Aethiopia Superior* and *Aethiopia Inferior*) are clearly pointed out.



Those familiar with van der Krogt's new edition of the Koeman cartobibliography (Vol I, Mercator/Hondius/Janssonius – Vol II, Blaeu - Vol III, Ortelius [in preparation]) will recognize the illustrations as coming from the extremely handy pictorial catalogue found at the end of each volume, the outstanding new source for serious research, but they are here reproduced

in a larger format. A list of further literature rounds off the Chapter.

Collectors and historians alike will welcome this little book and appreciate the talented disentanglement of a very complex issue by someone who is entirely at ease with the subject – a great advance over previously published catalogue material on maps of Africa.

Les Cartes des Cassini

La science au service de l'Etat et des régions (The Maps of the Cassinis – Science in the service of the State and the Regions)

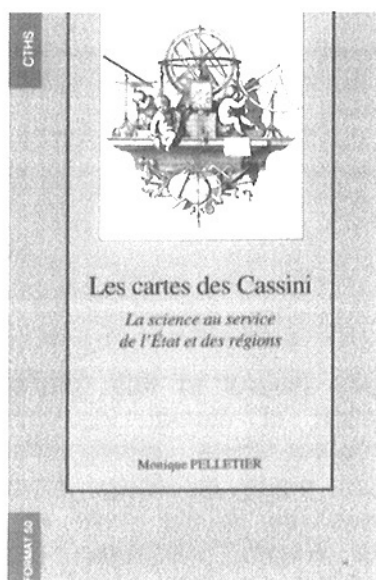
By Monique Pelletier. Paris : Editions du C.H.T.S., 2002. ISBN 2-7355-0525-1. Pp. 338, 55 b/w ill., 18.5 x 12 cm, 16 € (paper).

Here we come to another example of a maze of cartographic projects and their realisations being expertly unravelled : the works of the Cassini dynasty, spanning the period from 1669, when Jean-Dominique Cassini (Cassini I) arrived in Paris at the invitation of Colbert, creator of the illustrious Académie des Sciences in 1666, until the early 19th century, by which time the Cassini œuvre had been appropriated by the Dépôt de la Guerre and also inspired a national cadastral survey under Napoleon. The epoch-making enterprise of mapping France by triangulation which eventually resulted in a map of 181 sheets on a uniform scale, served as a model to map makers in other European countries. This œuvre would not have been possible without the measurements executed along the

Meridian of the Paris Observatory, initiated by Abbé Picard and finally stretching from Dunkirk to Narbonne, conclusively also demonstrating the ellipsoid form of the earth, hotly discussed among scientists of that time.

We have had occasion to mention the Cassini map of France in Newsletter N° 10 (May 2001), when we presented a set of two CD-ROMs representing a north and a south part of this map. To be complete we must also refer to a previous work by Monique Pelletier, *La Carte de Cassini – l'extraordinaire aventure de la carte de France* ¹⁾ of which the present publication in pocket book format is an entirely revised edition. To start with, the title has gone from singular to plural, so as to take in the multiple cartographic productions of the Cassinis, beyond 'the map of France'. Also, the fore-runners of the Cassinis, like Oronce Fine, Jolivet, Bouguereau, Tassin and Sanson, are given more attention, and the first maps responding to the emerging military and ecclesiastical requirements of the early 17th century are duly discussed.

Although large passages are retained verbatim, the author has remodelled the text to emphasize the plurality of the Cassini production. In fact, the fairly large scale of the map of the whole of France (1:86.400) naturally favoured a deeper interest in the Provinces of France. As the mapping of the whole first required the mapping of its parts, the growing manifestation of regional identity founded on regional history accelerated the preparation of local derivatives of the national enterprise.



1) Paris : Presses de l'Ecole nationale des Ponts et Chaussées, 1990, ISBN 2-85978-143-9



Maps of the Languedoc, Brittany, Bourgogne, Provence are examples of the Cassinis' involvement in other than national issues.

To underline the importance of the Cassini dynasty, the biographies of Cassinis I to IV and of their relatives the Maraldis, have been brought forward from an Annex in the previous edition to the main body of the text. Also, the bibliography has been extended significantly, as has the information contained in footnotes, and a shortcoming of the precedent edition has been redressed : an index of personal names

and of toponyms can now be found at the end of the book.

Comparing the illustrations that accompany the text with those of the first edition, a significant improvement has here been introduced by showing crisp details of maps previously shown in their entirety which often lacked sharpness. It permits good readability (with some rare exceptions), even in the pocket-book format. This should please a wide readership which this new edition definitely deserves.

O Tesouro dos Mapas – A Cartografia na Formação do Brasil

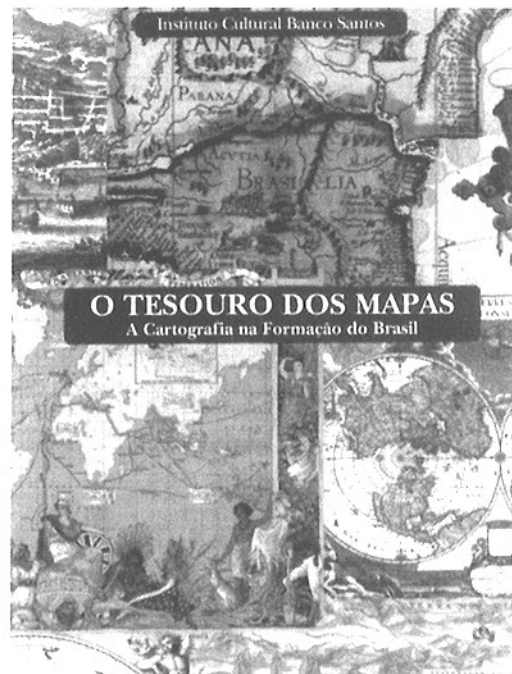
(The Treasure of the Maps – Cartographic Images of the Formation of Brazil)

Companion book to an Exhibition, by Curator Paulo C. Miceli . São Paulo, Brazil : Instituto Cultural Banco Santos, 2002. ISBN 85-89025-01-2. Pp. 344, 200 colour ill. of which 53 double page, plus 31 decorative ill. in the text. Hard cover, dust jacket, 39 x 32 cm. Bilingual text in Portuguese and English . R\$ 125.00 (ca. 40 €), shipping U\$ 90 [Siciliano Library, São Paulo, Tel ++55-11-3649.4747, www.siciliano.com.br]

This is the biggest and most lavishly illustrated companion book to an exhibition I have ever come across. Having just put away the Cassini pocket-book (see above, 315 gr) it takes two strong arms to handle this surprising Treasure of Maps (over 4 kilos). It was published on the occasion of an exhibition organized by the Cultural Institute of the Banco Santos (26th May – 27th October 2002) which put on display the core of the private collection of the Bank's Chairman, Edemar Cid Ferreira. In one of the introductory texts the scene is admirably set : *The remarkable Cid Collection gathers in an all-encompassing and demonstrative fashion the cartographic output of half a millennium. If we examine this collection closely, we will see that practically all the famous names in geography and cartography, whether Italian, Flemish, Dutch, French, English or German are represented ..., having contributed with tremendous cartographic monuments that ... rendered a relevant and inestimable service to Brazilian culture* (Rear-Admiral Dr h.c. Max Justo Guedes).

The four main chapters of the book are distinguished by different colours that serve as background to the pages with their texts and images. The blue chapter is devoted to the 'Images of the World', wherein we find some portolans (Roussin, Oliva and others),

Schedel's and Waldseemüller's world maps (1535, 1541), and early maps of the Americas by Münster, Thevet, Ortelius, Hondius. There is also an interesting discourse on the island of Brazil shown in some medieval and renaissance maps to the west of Ireland, with an etymological explanation which decidedly disconnects it from its South-American homo-





nym. The chapter in red is on 'Art and Technique' where we find a good run of classical world maps again; but the accent here is on tools from the Cartographer's Workshop, with many superb photographs of quadrants, sextants, magnetic compasses, telescopes, globes, armillary spheres, and ship's models including Nelson's *Victoria* of Trafalgar fame.

The green chapter, entitled 'European Cartography and Representation of the World', provides another selection of maps of the world and of the two Americas, from Gemma Frisius to Crepy (1767), with a few uncommon specimens. Finally, in the mauve chapter, 'Brazil on Maps', we focus in on the South American continent, showing regional maps as well as some early town views. As a bonus we find at the end the first-class reproductions of wall-maps of the world by Samuel Dunn (1787) and by Jean Janvier (1754), and those of the four continents by the latter, with a double page showing, in readable detail, some selected enlargements of decorative vignettes with their French text.

Philip Curtis, formerly of Christies, now running The Map House in London, map-historians Paul Cohen (New York) and Isa Adonias (Rio

de Janeiro), and Jonathan Potter (London), the well-known author and map dealer, have contributed with historical introductions and certainly lent a hand in preparing this unique exhibition. You can see it again, if you happen to be in Brazil, in Rio de Janeiro until 2nd March, from where it moves to Belo Horizonte. The price is, by our standards, very low for such a high-quality product, but the cost of shipping is really out of proportion, unfortunately.

Admittedly, the bibliography with only twelve entries is somewhat disappointing, as is the lack of an index. But then, on reflection, it becomes clear that the vocation of this book was not so much to be a scientific contribution to the history of cartography, nor a catalogue in formal terms, but rather a distinguished acknowledgement and a historical record of an outstanding collection of cartographical treasures which provide the setting for a fresh look at the representation of Brazil on maps across five centuries. The explanatory texts are beyond reproach, and the colour reproductions simply outstanding. And it shows on every page that this volume was made with loving care and justifiable pride.

'THE MOST UNIVERSAL AND ACCURATE
NAVIGATIONAL MAP'

CASTIGLIONI WORLD MAP

Seville, 1525

Il Bulino edizioni d'arte

Facsimile edition 815 x 2140 mm

presented in a show-box, ISBN 88-86251-46-7

Price: € 750,00

special price for BIMCC members: € 510,00

The *Castiglioni World Map* is a large nautical map dated 1525, drawn on four sheets of vellum joined together to make up a single 815 X 2140 mm sheet, originally titled *Carta del navigare universalissima et diligentissima*: 'the most universal and accurate navigational map'. The map is considered to be of great historical and cartographic interest in that it gives visual and documentary support to the theories of the curvature of the Earth, displaying the world immediately after the discoveries made by Magellan and Pigafetta, during their circumnavigation of the globe.

The map was donated by the Emperor Charles V to Baldassarre Castiglioni, apostolic nuncio in Spain. It then remained property of the Castiglioni family in Mantua until the year 2000, when the Italian State acquired it in order to destine it to the Estense Library of Modena, which already houses an important cartographic collection. Il Bulino edizioni d'arte proposes, under the patronage of the Ministry of Arts and Culture and the Estense Library, a facsimile edition of the *Castiglioni World Map*. The original sized reproduction of the navigation map is numbered and certified, and comes in a specially made presentation box, complete with commentary.

Please also note the enclosed publicity brochure

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Il Planisfero Castiglioni in facsimile



Il Planisfero Castiglioni è stato oggetto
di un apposito studio storico-scientifico, curato
dal Prof. ...



BIMCC Autumn Excursion 2002

On Saturday 12th October, twelve members of the BIMCC were welcomed into the home of Mr and Mrs Dieter Bohrmann in Hasselt.

After introductions had been made, over coffee and cookies, D. Bohrmann explained how his passion for cartography had started when he was still in highschool in Antwerp, stemming naturally from his interest in history and geography ; he had bought his first map of Antwerp for 400 BEF, when still a student in engineering.

Forty years later, he has constituted one of the most complete private collections of atlases and maps of the Low Countries.

The centre piece of the collection is undoubtedly the pair of globes made by Blaeu in 1646 ; these globes, representing the terrestrial and celestial spheres, are in excellent condition and have never had to be restored.

D. Bohrmann led the BIMCC group to his Study to present his collection which spans five centuries. It comprises several maps and books with maps of the late 15th century, the most remarkable item here being the Nuremberg Chronicle of 1493 ; practically all the major atlases of the 16th and 17th century were present : Ortelius, Mercator, Hondius, Janssonius, Visscher, Verbist, de Wit.... Plus a number of remarkable books from this era, e.g. Gemma Frisius, Braun's Itinerarium Belgicum of 1587. Among the works of the 17th century, the most outstanding element of the collection is probably the complete set of the 12 volumes of Blaeu's 1663 edition of his Atlas Maior in French, Le Grand Atlas. D. Bohrmann pointed out some remarkable specimens of the 18th century, such as a map by Matthäus Seutter displayed with its original slip-case, in which a traveller could fold it to carry it around. D. Bohrmann also highligh-

ted the outstanding accomplishment by Ph. Vandermaelen, the 'Mercator' of the 19th century who he considers deserves more attention than he usually gets.

BIMCC members were given the opportunity to browse through the maps, atlases and other precious books of the collection, all in mint condition.

Finally, the President of the BIMCC (and the Treasurer !) treated Mrs and Mr Bohrmann to lunch in a fine restaurant in downtown

Hasselt, as a token of the group's appreciation for their kind hospitality. It was on this occasion that D. Bohrmann evoked his other major hobby: wine growing. His family enterprise now exploits vineyards in three different wine growing regions : the Moselle, Burgundy and Portugal, and the group enjoyed a taste of each region during the lunch, topped by an excellent vintage Porto. Should you be interested in this branch you are invited to contact « Passage de Douro bvba » for a list, with maps (!), at Alverbergstraat 5, B-3500 Hasselt, tel ++32-(0)11-25.38.73, fax ++32-(0)11-25.48.46. You'll be in good hands for your order of white, red or Porto wines.

Jean-Louis Renteux



Photos by M-A Mattelaer





A Successful First for the Paris Map Fair

(see also www.map-fair.com)

The inaugural Paris Map Fair was deemed a success by its enterprising organisers, Pierre Joppen (of Paulus Swaen Internet Auctions), Beatrice Loeb-Larocque and Agnes Talec. Held in the Hotel Ambassador on Saturday 16 November 2002, it attracted more than 400 visitors from North America, Asia, as well as Russia and Scandinavia. The 40 exhibitors recorded good business and a lively interest from the visitors.

To complete the weekend, the participants went on Friday 15 November to a private viewing of the Maps and Atlas Auction of Loeb-Larocque at the famous auction house. A dinner was held in the Ambassador Hotel that evening, where 95 participants spent a pleasant time. At the Fair, people had the opportunity to examine a fine array of maps and prints; there were no less than 10 exhibitors from North America. A rapid survey of their reaction to the Fair showed that dealers considered the trip was worthwhile.

European exhibitors brought a large range of maps and prints. The layout of the Fair was spacious enough to permit both dealers and visitors adequate room to examine the displays, which were spread over three large rooms on the ground floor. For the map enthusiast, there were also stands from map



groups; IMCoS was prominently placed and our own BIMCC had a perch. BIMCC recorded a lot of interest and we met a number of members and friends during the day; we are grateful to the organisers for the use of a stand during the Fair.

The organisers are already planning the 2003 event to be held in November and are very optimistic on the future of such an event. Paris is, of course, a good forum for such an occasion, as connoisseurs can also visit the many bouquinistes near the Seine who have map stalls, not to mention the map and print dealers' shops in the city centre.

Brendan Sinnott



Johan Vanvolsem and Trees Dekoninck (right) looking after the BIMCC stand



BIMCC Sponsor Dieter Duncker (centre) on his stand

Photos by Pierre Joppen



La Pierre levée in Poitiers (France)

Travelling in France you may stop at Poitiers either for its vision of the future or for its rich past. If you take the first option, you visit the *Futuroscope*; but I chose the second possibility and concentrated on a small part of its past, namely a huge megalithic stone, a *dolmen*, which stands on the outskirts of the town, in the *faubourg Saint-Saturnin*, near the way to Bourges and not far from the present University Campus. You will understand my choice reading this article.

The dolmen stood there since ancient times, elevated on five stone pillars. People have always been impressed by it. François Rabelais (French writer, 1494-1554) tells us that Pantagruel, in his youth, studied at the then young University of Poitiers. There, he enjoyed himself very much, but he saw that the students passed their time in idleness so he decided to do something about it. He took a huge stone from the nearby rock named Passelourdin¹⁾ and placed it on four stone pillars in the middle of the fields near Poitiers, with the purpose that the students could climb on it and have fun on top of it, drinking wine from jars and eating fine ham and pastries. They ended their parties engraving their names in the rock with a knife. Rabelais states that no student was accepted as a real certified student unless he drunk from the spring named Caballine de Croustelles²⁾, passed by Passelourdin and climbed on the elevated stone.³⁾

Of course, as everyone knows, Rabelais exaggerated the exploits of his hero Pantagruel, son of Gargantua, but fortunately for us he transcribed this old tradition on paper. When this habit really started cannot be traced back. But anyone studying at the University of Poitiers or even anyone with a cultural frame of mind travelling in the neighbourhood was supposed to climb on the rock at least once in his lifetime and engrave (or I image try to engrave) his name in the stone as a souvenir. This was for instance the case on March 19, 1557, when humanist Felix Platter, on his journey from Montpellier to Paris, passing through Poitiers would not miss his rendez-

vous with the neolithic dolmen⁴⁾. So famous was this stone.

This was the reason why Hoefnagel Joris, a wellknown painter, engraver and cartographer from Antwerp (1542-Vienna 1601), drew the elevated stone next to a beautiful view of *Pictavium* or Poitiers for the future town atlas *Civitates Orbis Terrarum* of Braun and Hogenberg (Volume 5, which was not published until 1598). In the appurtenant text (*Pictavium*, p. 18) one reads (freely translated from Latin): "On the royal road from Poitiers to Bourges⁵⁾, at about half a mile from the town, a huge rock can be seen, quadrangular, standing on five stone pillars, measuring 14 feet in height. Most travellers used to carve their name as a souvenir on it. No one knows exactly the origin of the stone, but many suppose that the stone came free on the surface of the earth after an inundation and was later on elevated on the supporting stone legs by the inhabitants."



The drawing by Joris Hoefnagel *La pierre leuee demie lieue de Poitiers* for the Town Atlas *Civitates Orbis Terrarum* by Braun & Hogenberg (Vol. 5, p.18, 1598)

- 1) A cave in the South-West of Poitiers
- 2) In the neighbourhood of Poitiers
- 3) Rabelais, François, *Oeuvres Complètes*, Deuxième Livre (*Horribles et épouvantables faits et prouesses du très renommé Pantagruel*), chapitre 5 (*Des faits du noble Pantagruel en son jeune âge*). (1532) – Rabelais mentions four legs; but other contemporary drawings and the text in the *Civitates Orbis Terrarum* give no doubt that there were five legs.
- 4) *Tagebuch* of Felix Platter – Compiled in French by Emmanuel Le Roy Ladurie: *Le siècle des Platter* 1499-1628. (*Chap. 78, To Paris, 1557*). Felix Platter (1536-1514) medical doctor (Montpellier) and humanist, was a member of the famous humanist Platter family of Basel (Switzerland)
- 5) Roughly the present Route Nationale 151



Hoefnagel drew this picture and the view of Poitiers (*Pictavia, Poictiers, depinxit Georgius Houfnaglius, anno MDLXI*) in 1561. Acquainted with cartographers as he was, he heard about the trip in 1560 to Treves, Lorraine and France (including Poitiers) by Gerard Mercator (cartographer, 1512-94), Abraham Ortelius, his young friend (cartographer, 1528-98), and Philip Galle (engraver, 1537-1612)⁶⁾. He assumed that, like the custom dictated, they tried to engrave their names just like everyone else; so he etched in his drawing their names on the stone as a tribute to these distinguished men⁷⁾. He also dated them 1560, year of the journey, and added the name of Frans Hogenberg (1536-1588), although he was probably not in their company. Later on, he added still more names, among others that of his commissioner, the distinguished canon of Cologne, Georg Braun (1541-1622) and dated it 1580. Was Braun in that year in Poitiers? Probably not that we know of.

We find other names, now dated 1561: these were perhaps of the party of Hoefnagel himself: they are very legible and probably all written by the same hand, since they are all written with similar characters: these names are (besides the name of Hoefnagel himself): Obertus Gyfanius Buranus paedagogus, Guilhelmus Mostaert, Iohannes Bloemendael and Robertus van Haften⁸⁾. Still more names are written either on the surface or on the sides of the stone but are less legible and of lesser-known people. I assume that Hoefnagel put these names to honour them all.

Probably the habit – if ever there was one - of engraving names on the stone came in disuse in the 18th century partly because the stone later broke in its middle in two equal parts. That is the shape of the dolmen at the present time: standing like a slaughtered monster on his forelegs crying for help. You cannot detect any traces of earlier engravings, other than some recent scratches made by tourists. The stone slumbers, almost forgotten, in this quiet suburb of Poitiers, in the shadow of a broad oak tree which recalls the druidical times of its origin⁹⁾.

Pierre Mattelaer

- 6) H.E. Wauwermans (*Biographie Nationale*, 1901, XVI, *Ortelius*) states (and with him some others) that the famous Jan Sadeler (engraver, 1550-1600) was also of the party. I cannot find his name in the drawing and furthermore this is hardly believable when you look at his age (10 years old in 1560).
- 7) When in Poitiers I realized that this stone is so hard that I can hardly believe that one could nicely engrave one's name like we see on the picture of Hoefnagel. At best one could make a few scrawls and only with the use of better tools than a regular knife. Even the *Service Patrimoine Ville d'Art et d'Histoire (Poitiers)* confirmed to me that everything concerning the engraved names on *La Pierre levée* is pure legend!
- 8) Mostaert and Bloemendael are family names of engravers and painters of the Lower Lands. The most famous among them were living in the 17th century. A certain Gilles Mostaert (painter, 1525 – 1598) is mentioned in the *Biographie Nationale*, 1900, XV. I did not find who Buranus or van Haften were.
- 9) When I was ready with this short article for the NL, Wulf Bodenstein, president BIMCC, made me aware of some short notices about *La Pierre levée*: ① [MapForum.Com](#), Issue 3, *Oddities: The Poitiers Stone* and ② [Abraham Ortelius and the first Atlas. Essays commemorating the Quadricentennial of his Death 1598-1998. The Elevated Stone of Poitiers](#). HES Publishers 1998, p. 53-54.

Mare Nostrum—Maps of the Mediterranean

Third BIMCC Conference, Brussels, 14th December 2002

To understand how and when the Mediterranean was mapped, brought 45 participants to this conference. They, as well as the Ambassador of Malta in the Netherlands, three IMCoS representatives and several map historians were welcomed by our President Wulf Bodenstein, who in his own dulcet way introduced the speakers.

Dr. Ala'i, an academicus studying the history of cartography, lectured on the 10th - 15th century Islamic mapping of the sea. He differentiates

three periods: the rather mythological 10th century maps, the ones made during the high point of culture in the western Moslem part and the stagnating period from the 15th century on.

Until the 10th century early Islamic maps, as in Western civilization, answered the need of human kind to find answers to reality by the way of myths. Due to lack of scientific geographical knowledge, they used graphic illustrations who did not require literacy. To



locate the visible and invisible Eden, they called upon Zoroastrian - Persian and later Christian- Byzantine notions.

The map of Mamun is the first known Islamic world map. This 9th century manuscript was produced during the reign of the Abassid Caliph Mamun, who laid hands on the Greek books by defeating the Eastern Roman army. He ordered a geographical perception of the civilised countries. Four manuscripts have been found at the Topkapi museum: the world map and three other "climic" maps. They bear some resemblance to the Ptolemaic maps, although the Mamun maps pictured the Indian ocean as an open sea and corrected the length of the Mediterranean closer to reality. As the Greeks, they relied for the determination of longitudes on lunar eclipses and travellers' observations. They describe south at the top with seven northern and two southern climate zones, some geographical names and placed Mecca at the center. After conquering Sicily in the 11th century and loss of the Island to the Norman Christian kings, their geographical knowledge of the Mediterranean not only expanded greatly, but became gradually influenced by Western ideas. This reflected in the works from al-Idrisi during the highlight of the Muslim-West culture (North Africa and Spain). His world map appeared superior to the ones produced in Europe during that time. The Eastern Muslim world produced rather simple maps comparable to the T-O maps, where myth played an important role. The Persian and Mediterranean sea branches out from the ocean encircling the land; the whole is surrounded by mountains from which originates the fountain of life. The third period from the 15th century on was marked by the Ottoman conquerors and showed a scientific decline.

Piri Re'is is the most notable figure of that time. This Admiral - carto-grapher made a marine guide for the Mediterranean sea. His geographical compendium was illustrated with maps which bore the hallmarks of the European cartographers. Only part of his celebrated work was found at the

Topkapi Museum. Afterwards their cartographic science declined until map printing was adopted in the 18th century, which at that time became fully permeated by Western cartographic standards.

Prof. G. Schilder of Utrecht, highly known for his "Monumenta Cartographica Neerlandica" and of whom several attendees were his students, introduced us to the 16th century mapping of the Mediterranean by the Dutch. The Dutch seafarers explored and exploited the Nordic and Baltic sea. By the end of the 16th century there was a gradual political and economical shift from the Mediterranean to the north. (Ex: the grain coming from Italy and sent to the Baltic was stored in Amsterdam). For the Italians -having not much experience in atlantic navigation- it seemed logical that the Dutch would do the work. Lucas Waghenaer was the first to publish with C. Claesz a folio Atlas "*Spieghel der zeevaert*", followed soon in 1592 by a more practical oblong atlas called "*Tresoor der zeevaert*". These atlases contained mainly charts and sailing directions for the northern seas. They also provided sailing instructions and coastal profiles, without charts, for the north Mediterranean sea up to Venice. Due to commercial expansion more knowledge was needed, which was provided by W. Barentsz in 1595. He offered the first pilot-guide with coastal and harbour inset-maps which were engraved by J. Hondius and P. Van den Keere. He also offered more text than



Our distinguished Speakers: Dr. Albert Ganado, Prof. Dr. Günter Schilder, Monique Pelletier, Dr. Vladimiro Valerio, Dr. Cyrus Ala'i (from left to right, Photo: Jean-Louis Renteux)



Waghenaer and even some inland information. The folio atlas contains an overview map from P. Plancius and W. Barentsz, followed by nine maps. They picture the northern Mediterranean coast from the strait of Gibraltar to and including the Adriatic sea. For the description of the eastern part Barentsz used mainly a translated Italian book "Portolano".

Dr. A. Ganado is a lawyer with deep interest in Maltese history. He contributed numerous articles on the subject, not only on maps but also on the great siege of Malta (1565). Malta, in the center of the Med, has a long history dating back to 3000 B.C. as can be seen in the temples of Gozo. Despite this fact there are no medieval maps found, probably due to the fact that the political role of the islands only started in the 16th century, when it became the seat of the Knights of the Order of St. John. From then on until now, about a thousand different maps were produced. The first ones go back to the works of Piri Re'is. The Ottoman empire understood very well the strategic importance of this southernmost Christian bulwark. Suleyman the Magnificent tried to conquer the island, but failed. This initiated the engraving of several maps of the siege. The planning of a new capital, Valletta, would also enhance the pictorial production. The heroic defence of the

island and its geographical and historical importance, located in the center of the sea, obliged many western cartographers to include maps from Malta in their atlases. During the 18th century Malta was an important strategic point for the British who wanted to protect their searoute to India. On his way to Egypt, in 1798, Napoleon invaded the island. Within two years Malta returned to the British. During the 19th century, Malta became a bible depot for Protestants dedicated to eastern Mediterranean missionary work. With such historical importance Malta must be, without any doubt, the most cartographically represented island in the world.

Mrs. M. Pelletier is Honorary Director of the "Département des cartes et plans de la Bibliothèque nationale de France" in Paris. By hydrography one means the scientific approach of marine cartography as opposed to the flat charts used earlier. Olivier Chapuy proposed in his thesis several projects in order to supplement and document the existant Mediterranean cartographic knowledge. This corresponded to the political need of French expansion as requested by Colbert. Until that time one used the Neptune François of 1693, re-edited in 1753 and 1773. The atlas is a superb engraving work by Jaillot and edited by Covens & Mortier, however was mainly based on the work from Pene - an engineer of fortifications. New and more precise facts about coast and sea were needed. In 1701 J.M. de Chazelles proposed a project for a new Neptune François. During 50 years he crossed the sea and filled eleven books of hydrographic measurements. The atlas was never edited - de Chazelles remained unknown and forgotten. Although his work and the creation of the "Depot des cartes, plans et journaux de la Marine" in 1720, enabled J.N. Bellin to publish a Mercator chart of the Mediterranean, based on new astronomical observations. In the late 18th century J.B. Chabert re-observed the sea with the triangulation method and planned a new Neptune. Only one map, the Cyclades, was printed. The works from Chazelles and Chabert would be of great use for the teaching of scientific hydrography in France. Their works would later on enable the



Dominique Bodenstein serving, as always, an excellent Apéritif
(Photo: Jean-Louis Renteux)



Italians to developed precise sea charting of their Mediterranean part.

Dr. V. Valerio is a researcher on history of cartography. He has numerous publications on Italian atlas production and cartography to his name. The cause for charting the Italian and Adriatic coast was mainly due to the geo-political interest of France, Austria and England. The Kingdom of Naples was the first to produce an atlas, in part thanks to hydrographic measurements from Chabert. The English directed their cartographic analysis to the Mediterranean later on and charted mainly the strategic islands as Sicily, Sardinia, Malta and the Ionian islands. The survey of the Adriatic sea is the work of combined efforts of

the Austrians, English and Napolitans. The war of Italian unification, around 1850, boosted cartographic interests in the Italian coast. As result of the third conference, one may conclude that the charting of the Western part of the Mediterranean sea was highly influenced by commercial needs, whereas the Eastern-Italian-Adriatic part was rather the result of military and political objectives.

The conference, interrupted by a convivial lunch, ended with a word of thanks by our President to the speakers and a cocktail offered graciously by Mrs. Bodenstein.

E. Leenders

BIMCC PROGRAMME FOR 2003

⇒ **Saturday, 26th April at 16.30 : Fifth Annual General Meeting – Collège St. Michel, 24 Bd. St. Michel, 1040 Brussels**

All Members will receive an invitation, with the Agenda, by official mail in due course. Please note that a new Executive Committee has to be elected, and that candidatures are invited for the posts of President, Secretary, Treasurer, Member of the Executive Committee. We DO need more help from our Members – if you are interested, have some time to devote to the fascinating topic of old maps, atlases and town views, then please come and join a dynamic, enthusiastic team !

⇒ **Saturday, 26th April at 17.30 : 5th BIMCC Map Evening (same address as above)**

This is our traditional annual event when map historians, collectors and map antiquarians get together to chat about a piece from their collection, or exchange informations and views about recent or future events in the domain of History of Cartography, in a relaxed atmosphere ; wine and sandwiches will be served. All new Members, and in particular those wishing to get to know the Circle (and this, of course, includes interested non-Members) , are most welcome. Admission is 15 € ; as prior reservation is required, please use the enclosed registration form. Please note that this event coincides with the International Antiquarian Book Fair in Brussels, details on page 20.

⇒ **During September/October : Visit to an important map collection – details in our May Newsletter**

⇒ **December : 5th BIMCC Study Session : *Plans and Views of Towns and Fortified Places.* Details in the next Newsletter.**



International News and Events

(compiled by W.B.)

(See also www.ihr.sas.ac.uk/maps and www.docktor.com for further news and world-wide entries)

NEWS :

◆ Peter van der Krogt receives George Fordham Award

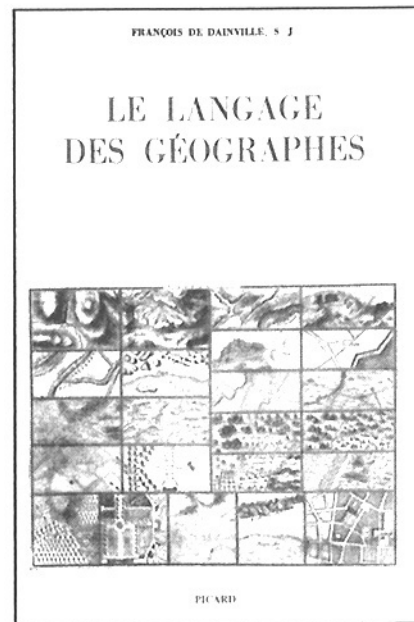
In recognition of his outstanding contributions to research in the field of History of Cartography, and in particular cartobibliography, the triennial award for 2002 was bestowed by the Royal Geographical Society with the Institute of British Geographers, on Dr Peter van der Krogt, our distinguished Member, past Speaker and a leading figure in the Faculty of Geographical Sciences at the University of Utrecht. One of the most prolific authors of reference books on ancient cartography of our time, he is best known for his *Globi Neerlandici* (1993), his annotated catalogue of the *Atlas Blaeu-Van der Hem* (1999), and in particular his re-edition of *Koeman's Atlantes Neerlandici* of which the first Volume (1997) covers the Mercator-Hondius-Janssonius Folio Atlases, the second the Atlases by Willem Janzs. and Joan Blaeu (2000) ; the third on Ortelius is about to be published (all with HES Publishers, 39997 MS 't Goy-Houten, The Netherlands). Not to mention his many other publications of which one is presented on p. 6. Peter is also a wizard when it comes to electronic means of communication : about ten years ago he got actively involved in, and is now a prime mover of, the famous MAPHIST site. As a late-comer to the 'scene' I remember how I marvelled at the printout of over 500 messages exchanged in 1994.

Congratulations and best wishes from us all !

◆ Famous reference work on cartography re-published

Our French-speaking readers will be pleased to know that one of the classics among cartographic reference books has been re-edited earlier last year : *Le Langage des Géographes – termes, signes, couleurs des cartes anciennes 1500 - 1800* by François de Dainville (1909-1971). First published in 1964 and rapidly out of stock, it has become a rare find in antiquarian bookshops. Although considered a bit outdated by some, it still is a most valuable introduction to the essentials of cartography, towards 'understanding maps'.

Editions A. et J. Picard, 82 rue Bonaparte, F-75006 Paris, ISBN 2-7084-0677-9 ; 53.00 €. You may also order through www.chapitre.com, very efficient. (Special thanks to Prof Gilles Palsky for having pointed out this new edition to me).



EXHIBITIONS :

- ◆ **Badische Landesbibliothek, Karlsruhe (Germany), 13 November 2002 – 1 March 2003,** *Der Rhein im Panorama, von 1825 bis heute* (Panoramas of the Rhine, from 1825 to today), Erbprinzenstrasse 15, D-76133 Karlsruhe, Monday, Tuesday, Friday 8- 18 h, Thursday 8- 20 h, Saturday 9 – 12 h. Information from Dr Martina Rebmann, Tel ++49-721/175.22.62, Fax



++49-721/175.23.33, or rebmann@blb-karlsruhe.de

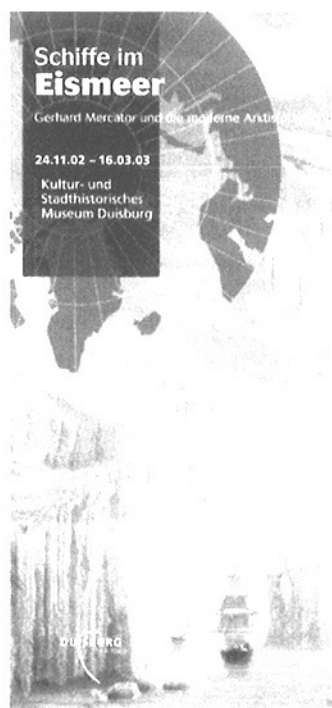
- ◆ **Kultur- und Stadthistorisches Museum Duisburg (Germany), 24 November 2002 – 16 March 2003**, *Schiffe im Eismeer – Gerhard Mercator und die moderne Arktisforschung* (Ships in the Ice Sea – Gerhard Mercator and modern arctic research), Johannes-Corputius-Platz 1, D-47049 Duisburg ; Tuesday to Thursday and Saturday 10-17 h, Friday 10-14 h, Sunday 10-18 h. Admission 3 €. Info from Tel ++49-(0)203-283.26.40 ; www.duisburg.de

Oswald Dreyer-Eimbcke, past-President of IMCoS, writes : Gerhard Mercator lived from 1552 until his death in 1594 in Duisburg. The climax of his cartographical career took place in this town where the river Ruhr flows into the river Rhine. One of the most intriguing early maps, combining antiquated, medieval geographic concept with some of the most advanced cartography of the day was Gerhard Mercator's map of the arctic, the first devoted to the Arctic. The map which appeared first as an inset of the same area on the great world map of 1569 was printed in the first atlas separately in 1595 in Duisburg.

It displays the 14th century conception of the polar region, in which the oceans of the world flowed into a polar sea, drawing streams between four huge islands. Although this was essentially phantasy, the idea of an open polar sea is basically correct and encouraged discoverers particularly from England, and the Netherlands did make use of the northern sea passage in

competition to Spain and Portugal. It is therefore not surprising that the Kultur- und Stadthistorisches Museum Duisburg is celebrating its hundred years' anniversary with this exhibition. A catalogue which shows amongst others many arctic maps and nautical instruments is available for 12.50 €. Maps of the Arctic and many loans from amongst others Greenwich and Amsterdam are surrounded by icebergs and floe.

- ◆ **International Centre for Urbanism, Architecture and Landscape (CIVA), Brussels, 20 December 2002 – 16 March 2003**, *Fortifications, the emergence of the modern city*, Kluisstraat 55 Rue de l'Hermitage, 1050 Brussels, Tuesday to Sunday, 10.30 – 18.30, admission 6 €. Tel 02-642.24.50, or www.civa.be
- ◆ **Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, 28 January - 19 April 2003** *Rêves de Capitale : Paris et ses plans d'embellissement* (Dreams of a Capital), 58 rue de Richelieu, Paris , Monday to Saturday, 10 – 19 h, Sunday 12 –19h, admission free. This exhibition shows a selection of the most exceptional cartographical projects for the adornment of Paris during the 17th and 18th centuries. The exhibition was organized by Jean-Yves Sarazin, curator in the Department of Maps. The catalogue contains the first cartobibliography of plans of Paris. Info from www.bnf.fr. Additional information from Catherine Hofmann, e-mail catherine.hofmann@bnf.fr .
- ◆ **Detroit Historical Museum, Detroit, USA, 7 December – 4 May 2003**, *France in the Americas : Cities of the King's Engineers in the New World in the 17th and 18th centuries* ; Detroit Historical Museum, 5401 Woodward Drive, Tel ++1-313-833-1805, or visit www.detroithistorical.org .





EVENTS :

- ◆ **February 27, 2003 - Oxford** The Oxford Seminars in Cartography will have Andrew Cook (India Office Records, The British Library) present *The Admiralty Chart in the nineteenth century: a neglected resource?* The seminar commences at 5pm in the School of Geography and the Environment, Mansfield Road. For further details contact Nick Millea, Map Librarian, Bodleian Library, Broad Street, Oxford, OX1 3BG, UK; tel: +44 (0)1865 287119; fax: +44 (0) 1865 277139 or e-mail nam@bodley.ox.ac.uk.
- ◆ **March 20, 2003 - Washington** Washington Map Society meeting will be held at 7 PM in the Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress, Madison Building. Patrick Dempsey, Eileen McConnell and Ronald Grim will present *Maps and Genealogy - The Irish Story*. As unique reservoirs of spatial data, maps provide genealogists with essential information about place names, personal names, and changing county and minor civil division boundaries. Fr. Dempsey, Mrs. McConnell and Dr. Grim will discuss the Irish Map Project at the Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress, a long-term effort by Library volunteers to identify and catalog the Division's vast holdings of Irish maps, and describe the Library's plan for making these maps available through the Internet.. For additional information contact Ralph Ehrenberg, tel. (703) 538-0948 or at rehrenberg@aol.com.
- ◆ **April 11-12, 2003 - Liverpool** The International Map Collectors' Society (IMCoS) will look at *The History and Growth of Liverpool as seen through Maps*. The conference begins 17.30 Friday at the Athenaeum, Church Alley. Saturday morning at 10.00 meet at the Liverpool Record Office, Central Library, William Brown Street. The annual general meeting will be at 14.30 in the Moat House Hotel, Paradise Street. Booking information from IMCoS Financial Secretariat, P.O. Box 412, Aylesbury, HP20 1WA Fax +44 (0)1296 392511, or e-mail imcosadmin@waddesdon.fsbusiness.co.uk.
- ◆ **14 – 21 April, 2003 - Bastia, Corsica, 128th Congress of the Comité des Travaux Historiques et Scientifiques (CTHS, French Committee for historical and scientific research), *Rélations, Echanges et Coopération en Méditerranée***
We mention this major cultural event in the context of our recent Conference *Mare Nostrum – Maps of the Mediterranean* : our Speaker Monique Pelletier is a conference president and gives the opening lecture on *Du bon usage des cartes en Méditerranée* (Maps of the Mediterranean put to good use). The conference themes are very varied, covering geology, politics, cultural history, but also discovery and cartography. There is a very rich excursion programme, and an exhibition on the Cartography of Corsica in the Departmental Archives, Bastia, Monday – Friday 8-12 and 13.30-17 h, Tel ++33-(0)495-55.55.77. All further details on www.cths.fr.
- ◆ **25 – 27 April, 2003 – Brussels, 19th International Antiquarian Book Fair**
La Madeleine, Rue Duquesnoy 14, Friday 25th April 16-21 h, Saturday 26th 11-19 h, Sunday 27th 11-17h ; admission 3.50 €. Info from Tel. ++32-2-512.44.42, www.destree.be. Please note : for participants in our AGM and Map Evening on 26th April there will be some complimentary tickets available.
- ◆ **Warburg Lectures** in the history of cartography, convened by Tony Campbell (former Head of the British Library Map Library) and Catherine Delano Smith (Institute of Historical Research, University of London) ; all meetings held at 5 p.m. at the Warburg Institute, University of London, Woburn Square, London WC1H OAB ; admission free, refreshments served. Enquiries ++44-(0)20/8346.5112 (Catherine Delano Smith) or t.campbell@ockendon.clara.co.uk (Tony Campbell).
 - **1 May**, René Tebel (University of Vienna) : *The significance of the ship image on early modern maps from the 10th to the 17th centuries*
 - **29 May**, Dr D. Connolly (University of Chicago) : *The performance of history in the itinerary map of Matthew Paris.*



- ◆ **June 7-8, 2003 - London** The International Map Collectors' Society (IMCoS) *Summer Weekend*. Saturday June 7: Invitation Lectures, 2.30 p.m., Kensington Olympia Hotel Members' Map Fair Preview 4.30 p.m. to 7 p.m., Olympia 2 Conference Centre Reception and Buffet Dinner, 7.30 p.m., Kensington Olympia Hotel Sunday June 8 : IMCoS International MapFair Additional information from IMCoS Financial Secretariat, P.O. Box 412, Aylesbury, HP20 1WA Fax +44 (0)1296 392511 or imcosadmin@waddesdon.fsbusiness.co.uk
- ◆ **June 15–20, 2003 - 20th International Conference on the History of Cartography**, Cambridge, Massachusetts and Portland, Maine (USA). The ICHC event is the most important gathering of historians of cartography in the world. Its 3rd Conference was held in Brussels in 1969 (!). More information from www.ichc2003.org ; printed materials may be requested from info@ichc2003.org . Any questions may be directed to David Cobb, Harvard Map Collection, fHarvard College Library, Cambridge, MA 02138 USA.
- ◆ **August 4-6, 2003 - Cape Town, South Africa** The International Cartographic Association (ICA) Commission on the History of Cartography will sponsor a Symposium and Exhibition: *The History of Cartography of Africa* at the National Library of South Africa in association with the Cape Archives Repository, Roeland Street, Cape Town. It is planned to hold four sessions of papers in NLSA, the final afternoon being a general discussion. The exhibition of maps will emphasise the cartography of Southern Africa up to about 1920 and will rely on map collections from major libraries in the city. The symposium is open to all who are interested in the history of mapping Africa and is particularly aimed at those who wish to see something of the cultural heritage of South Africa before travelling to the main ICA conference in Durban which starts officially on 10 August 2003. Information from either Professor Liebenberg (e-mail elri@worldonline.ca.za) , Dr Christopher Board (e-mail c.board@lse.ac.uk) , or by post to 36 Wakefield Gardens, London SE19 2NR.

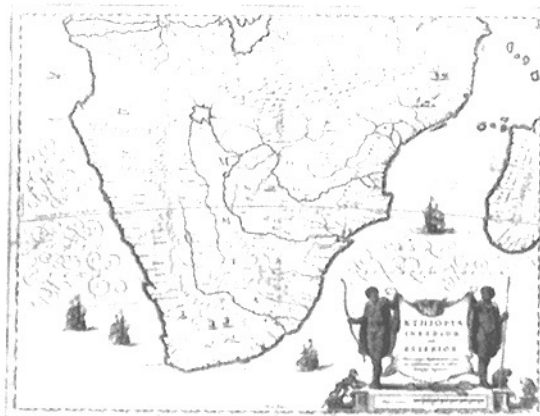


Figure 33. (c6) ÆTHIOPIA | INFERIOR | vel | EXTERIOR. - [Amsterdam: Willem Jansz. Blaeu, 1634, with later editions]. - Copper-engraving; 38.5 x 50 cm. - Characteristic differences between this map and Janssonius's almost identical map (d7): a vessel between Madagascar and the continent. Van der Krogt 2000, 8800:2; Norwich-Stone 1997, no. 154; Klomp 1968, no. 66.

Illustration from *Dutch Geography and Africa* (see review page 6)



FORTHCOMING AUCTIONS

(compiled by W. B.)

- ◆ Michel Lhomme, Rue des Carmes 9, B-4000 Liège, **15 February**. 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, **1-11 March** (see details in Sponsors' List)
- ◆ Van Gendt Book Auctions, Brandewijnsteeg 2, 1011 GN Amsterdam, **11 & 12 March**. Info from Tel ++31-20-623.16.69, e-mail info@vangendtbookauctions.nl
- ◆ Romantic Agony, Brussels, **21 & 22 March** (see details in Sponsors' List)
- ◆ Henri Godts, Brussels, **29 March** (see details in Sponsors' List)
- ◆ Zisska & Kistner, Unter Anger 15, D-80331 München , **5 – 10 May, and 27 – 31 October**. Info from Tel ++49-89/26.38.55, Fax ++49-89/26.90.88, www.zisska.de
- ◆ Reiss & Sohn, Adelheidstr. 2, D-61462 Königstein, **6 – 8 May**. Info from Tel ++49-6174-92.720, www.reiss-sohn.de , catalogue on-line in March ; e-mail reiss@reiss-sohn.de
- ◆ Ketterer Kunst, Messberg 1, D-20095 Hamburg, **19 – 20 May**. Info from Tel ++49-40/374.96.10, Fax ++49-40/374.96.166, www.kettererkunst.de
- ◆ Bubb Kuyper, Jansweg 39, NL 2011 KM Haarlem, **3 – 6 June, and 25 – 28 November**. Info from Tel ++31-23-532.39.86, Fax ++31-23-532.38.93, www.bubbkuyper.com , e-mail info@bubbkuyper.com
- ◆ Van Stockum, Prinsegracht 15, NL 2512 EW 's-Gravenhage, **18-20 June**. Info from Tel ++31-70-364.98.40/41, Fax ++31-70-364.33.40, and www.vanstockums-veilingen.nl
- ◆ Béatrice Loeb-Larocque, Paris, **November 2003** (see details in Sponsors' List)

SOME AUCTION RESULTS

(compiled by W. B.)

(Prices are hammer prices, exclusive of Premiums)

- **Reiss und Sohn, Königstein, 15-18 October 2002**
- ❖ P. Apian, *Cosmographia, per Gemma Frisium....* Cologne, 1574, 4.000 €
- ❖ C. Allard, *Americae nova discriptio*, Amsterdam, ca. 1679, 5.000 €
- ❖ P. Verbiest, *Comitatus Flandria*, Antwerpen, 1637, 9.500 €
- ❖ Nicolo Nelli, *Cipro*, Venice., 1570, 13.000 €
- ❖ Palombi (?), *Nuouo et ultimo disegno di Malta...*, Rome, 1565, 4.000 €
- ❖ A. Ortelius, *Insularum aliquot Maris Mediterranei descriptio*, Antwerpen, 1570, 260 €



Allard,
Americae nova discriptio

Verbiest,
Comitatus Flandria





➤ **Zisska&Kistner, Munich, 22-23 October 2002**

- ❖ J.D. Köhler, *Bequemer Schul- und Reisen-Atlas*, Nürnberg, ca. 1735, 12.000 €
- ❖ G. Blaeu, *Insula S. Laurentii, vulgo Madagascar*, Amsterdam, 1662, 280 €
- ❖ A. Ortelius, *Palestinae sive totius terrae promissionis nova descriptio*, Antwerpen, 1575, 600 €
- ❖ A. Ortelius, *Insularum aliquot Maris Mediterranei descriptio*, Antwerpen, 1575, 400 €
- ❖ A.K. Johnston, *The Royal Atlas of Modern Geography*, Edinburgh and London, 1861, 300 €
- ❖ D'Après de Manevillette, *Le Neptune Oriental...*, Paris, 1745, 11.500 €



Zisska & Kistner
Köhler, *Bequemer Schul- und Reisen-Atlas*



Romantic Agony
Mercator/Hondius/Janssonius, *Atlas minor...*

➤ **Paulus Swaen, Internet Map Auctions 1 – 12 November 2002**

- ❖ N. Chemereau, *Géographie pratique*, Amsterdam, 1715, U\$ 2.000
- ❖ V. Levasseur, *Amérique Méridionale*, Paris, 1850, U\$ 300
- ❖ G. Blaeu, *Tartariae sive Magni Chami Imperium*, Amsterdam, 1638, U\$ 300
- ❖ Ph. Buache, *Carte de la Grèce*, Paris, 1745, U\$ 160
- ❖ Braun & Hogenberg, *Moscauw*, Cologne, 1575, U\$1.280
- ❖ V. Formaleoni, *Theatro della Guerra Marittima...*, Venice, 1781, U\$ 4.800

➤ **Michel Lhomme, Liège, 9 November 2002**

- ❖ Gabriel Bodenehr, *Atlas curieux, oder Neuer und Compendieuser Atlas...*, Augsburg, 1704, 3.900 €
- ❖ Iohannes Baptista Homann, *Totius Americae Septentrionalis et Meridionalis Novissima Representatio...*, Nürnberg, (ca. 1720), 475 €
- ❖ G. Mercator/J. Hondius, *L'Atlas ou Meditations cosmographiques de la Fabriquation du Monde et Figure diceluy*, Amsterdam, 1613-16, 13.000 €

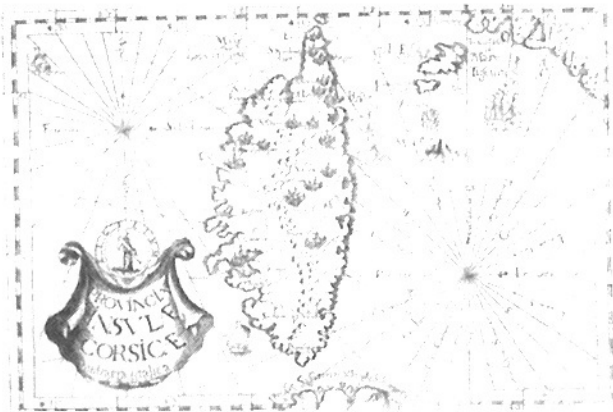
➤ **Romantic Agony, Brussels, 22-23 November 2002**

- ❖ L. Guicciardini, *Beschryvinge van alle Nederlanden ...*, Amsterdam, 1612, 6.500 €
- ❖ Mercator/Hondius/Janssonius, *Atlas minor...*, Amhem, 1620, 10.500 €
- ❖ N. Visscher, *Flandriae Comitatus pars occidentalis*, Amsterdam, ca. 1680, 200 €
- ❖ N. Visscher, *Orbis terrarum tabula recens emendata et in lucem edita.*, Amsterdam, 1663, 2.400 €
- ❖ (Reference Book) R.V. Tooley, *Maps and map-makers*, New York, 1962, 90 €



➤ **Béatrice Loeb-Larocque, Paris, 25 November 2002**

- ❖ A. Ortelius, *Theatre de l'Univers, contenant les Cartes de tout le Monde...*, Antwerpen, 1572, 16.000 €
- ❖ T.C. Lotter, *Atlas Geographicus portatilis XXIX mappis orbis habitabilis*, Augsburg, 1762, 1.300 €
- ❖ F.W. Streit, *Brieftaschen-Atlas*, Berlin, ca. 1820, 330 €
- ❖ H. Hondius, *Pars Flandriae orientalis...*, Amsterdam, 1644, 170 €
- ❖ Braun & Hogenberg, *Lutetia, vulgari nomine Paris, urbs Gallia...*, Cologne, ca. 1572, 1.050 €
- ❖ B. Bordone, [*Corsica*], Venice, ca. 1560, 1.800 €
- ❖ J. Montecalerio, *Provincia Insulae Corsicae*, Milan, 1712, 550 €



Loeb-Larocque
Montecalerio, *Provincia Insulae Corsicae*



Bubb Kuyper

Mortier,
Nieuwe Atlas, van de beste geographische kaarten... Atlas novum. Atlas François

➤ **Bubb Kuyper, Haarlem, 26-29 November 2002**

- ❖ J. Roux, *Carte de la Méditerranée en Douze Feuilles (Atlas)*, Marseille, 1764, 3.000 €
- ❖ P. Mortier, *Nieuwe Atlas, van de beste geographische kaarten... Atlas novum. Atlas François...*, Amsterdam, ca. 1697, 21.000 €
- ❖ Robert de Vaugondy, *Partie Septentrionale du Duché de Brabant où se trouvent les Mairies de Bosleduc, de Turnhout, de Santhoven, ...*, Paris, ca. 1750, 250 €
- ❖ Braun & Hogenberg, *Namurcum*, (town view from *Civitates Orbis Terrarum*), Cologne, ca. 1575, 275 €
- ❖ C.J. Voogt/J. van Keulen, *Onderwysing van 't Gebruyk des Hemels Pleyn, Plani Caelestis, ...* (celestial map), Amsterdam, ca. 1680, 10.000 €

➤ **Van Gendt Book Auctions, Amsterdam, 17-18 December 2002**

- ❖ Homann Heirs, *Insulae Corsicae...*, Nürnberg, 1735, 340 €
- ❖ N. Janvier, *Mappe Monde ou description du globe terrestre*, Bordeaux, 1760, 700 €
- ❖ C.G. Reichard, *Weltcharte in Mercators Projektion*, Nürnberg, 1825, 575 €



Stanley map of River Congo fetches over the top price

On 24th September 2002 Christie's of London held an Africa Sale including the Henry Morton Stanley Collection. Among the 220 lots were photograph albums, lecture slides and maps, his Winchester rifle, Livingstone's sextant, Stanley's cab and many other items of 'Stanleyana' collectibles. Lot 38 was, somewhat misleadingly, announced as « The first map of the Congo » and estimated at £ 20-30.000. The Catalogue goes on to explain that in fact the map is a folding, linen-backed engraved map produced by James Wyld in ca. 1874, upon which Stanley drew in pencil the course of the River Congo, with place names, dates of passage, and calculations of positions, during his East-West crossing of Africa in the years 1874 to 1877.

In this way he filled in the vast empty spaces between Lake Tanganyika and the lower reaches of the Congo and put on record the result of his pioneering work : the Lualaba, as the upper Congo was known, is neither the Nile (as Livingstone had believed), nor the Niger (as he himself initially presumed), but forms part of the Congo – a major break-through in geographical knowledge of the Dark Continent.

The 13 sections of this map measuring about 38 x75 cm, are part of a larger map of Africa which it has not been possible to identify with absolute certainty. Francis Herbert, Curator of Maps at the Royal Geographical Society in London, thinks that the complete map may be a revised state of the 'Map of Africa, compiled from the most authentic accounts of Travels, Ancient and Modern; Including those performed

under the Patronage of the African Association ... assisted by the Reports of the Missionary Societies', scale [ca 1 : 5.750.000], London, James Wyld, 1851, 1 map on 6 sheets (each 50 x 79 cm or smaller).

There have, of course, been cartographical representations of the River Congo, or Zaire, since the mid- 16th century ; one of the earlier ones is on the south-oriented map of Africa by Gastaldi, published by Ramusio in a second edition of his *Delle Navigazioni et Viaggi* in



Stanley finds Livingstone (1872): „Doctor Livingstone, I presume?“

1554, and the course of such a river, albeit subject to much guessing and hesitation over the ages, is a stable feature of maps of Africa.

So, if Stanley did not draw « The first Map of the Congo », he did achieve what could be called 'the first realistic sketch of the full course of the River Congo'. And this led to some heated escalation in the bidding, finally won by an anonymous American collector over the phone for £ 65.000 (104.000 €) !



Of Mice and Maps

If you have access to the Internet, here is, in addition to the many entries in the previous pages of this issue, a selection of sites which might interest you. They include some gateways to hundreds of other links. Those reading Dutch should get a copy of the Journal *Caert – Thresoor* N° 3, 2002 very largely devoted to the subject (e-mail to info@drukkerij-vis.nl , Tel ++ 31-(0)172-444.667, Fax ++31-(0)172-440.209).

There is also an interesting article on *Historical Maps on the Internet* and on the use of eBay as a sales agent for old maps, in the latest Volume of *The Portolan* (N° 55, Winter 2002-2003), published by the Wasington Map Society (www.washmap.org or write to the Editor, Thomas F. Sander, P.O.Box 10793, Burke, VA 22009-0793, USA , e-mail sanderva@erols.com .)

- ⇒ www.ihr.sas.ac.uk/maps , also includes events and exhibitions world-wide, prepared by Tony Campbell, former Head of the British Library Map Room
- ⇒ www.docktor.com , idem, prepared by John W. Docktor, Director, Washington Map Society
- ⇒ <http://oddens.geog.uu.nl/index.html> the famous Odden's Bookmarks by Roelof Oddens at Utrecht University
- ⇒ www.mapforum.com/ an on-line antique map Magazine
- ⇒ www.maphist.nl a discussion group animated by Peter van der Krogt and others
- ⇒ www.coronelli.org for those interested in globes
- ⇒ www.csuohio.edu/CUT/MapSoc/ contains details on map societies around the world
- ⇒ <http://users.skynet.be/huvelle> for people interested in cadastral maps, *Plans Popp*
- ⇒ www.sochistdisc.org the site of *Terrae incognitae*, the Society for the History of Discoveries

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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 significant events :

- A MAP EVENING in March or April, bringing together all those interested in maps and atlases for an informal chat about an item from their collection – an ideal opportunity to get to know the Circle
- An EXCURSION to a Map Collection, between September and November
- A STUDY SESSION or an INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE on a specific major topic every second year in December

Annual Membership: € 25, Students and under-25's: € 10

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 20th April for the May edition to the Editor :

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A 19th century postcard of the famous Poitiers Dolmen, discussed in Pierre Mattelaer's article on Page 13 of the current Newsletter, this postcard illustrates the size of the Dolmen in relation to the people depicted in the postcard.

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