



BIMCC Newsletter N°16, May 2003

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Dear Map Friends,

The year has begun with a bright perspective; our membership numbers have grown and there is increased interest in our activities. The traditional combined Annual General Meeting and Map Evening, held in College St Michel on Saturday, 26 April was very well attended, with a number of new members who participated in the lively discussion on cartographic matters – many of us brought interesting maps and charts to exhibit and discuss. The BIMCC Committee has been invigorated with the arrival of new members – a most welcome innovation. A full report is on P 14. Please note the BIMCC change of address.

In this Issue, we have expanded our section on Books, with no less than four pages of comment and illustrations. Also, to reflect our readers' desire for more Web-based information, we are continuing our Mice and Maps feature (P 22). If you have information on Websites, please let us know, so that we can pass on the good news.

The 2003 BIMCC Activity Programme will maintain its planned events. Our Autumn Excursion will take place on Saturday, 18 October in Halle, led by Johan Vanvolsem (cf P17) and our Study Session – Plans & Views of Towns and Fortified Places, will be held at College St Michel, Brussels, on Saturday, 13 December: Details of both events in our September Newsletter.

In order to improve our services to Members, we are enclosing a page asking you to reconfirm your address and email – where available. Should we have a significant number of Members who have email addresses, we could envisage short updates to be sent out where necessary; it depends on how many of you have this facility and the Committee's resources. Please feel free to make any other relevant comments.

Brendan Sinnott, *Editor*

Bulletin Trimestriel



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PICTURES AT AN EXHIBITION I : HOW BRUSSELS EMERGED FROM ITS FORTIFICATIONS

An interesting exhibition was held during the first quarter of 2003 at the Centre International pour la Ville, l'Architecture et le Paysage (CIVA) in Brussels : *"Fortifications-Bruxelles, l'émergence de la ville contemporaine"* (The emergence of the contemporary city).

This exhibition led the visitors through a time journey from the 13th century, by means of ancient engravings, paintings, old photos, models, 3D virtual computer imagery, video films and, of course, maps. These showed how the medieval city outgrew its original fortifications from the 11th century (some remnants of which can still be seen down-town, like the Black tower near Sainte-Catherine's church).

The second wall was built from 1357 until 1379 and formed an 8 km long pentagon which encompassed a much larger territory than the first wall - which was not fully urbanised (as clearly shown on the map by Deventer), until the 19th century. Seven gateways were the only openings of the city to the outside world, bearing the names of the cities and regions there were facing : Hal, Anderlecht, Flanders, Laeken, Schaerbeek, Leuven and Namur.

This fortification was still medieval in concept and had to be adapted over the centuries to match the progress of artillery. Many plans and drawings showed how new bastions and moats were added outside the walls to enhance the fortifications ; a separate "fort de Monterey" was also built in the St Gilles area at the end of the 17th century. The evolution of the geometry of Brussels fortification could be followed through many published maps (e.g. 1649 Blaeu's Atlas, De Fer's map of the 1695 French bombardement) and archives documents.

In spite of these improvements, Brussels was taken by the French in 1746 and the fortifications were left in ruins.

In 1782, the Austrian Emperor Joseph II decided to dismantle the fortifications of Brussels and other cities in the Low Countries. The lengthy destruction and transformation process, spread over many years, through the French republican and imperial periods, until after Belgium's independence when the 'octroi' fiscal system protecting Brussels was abandoned ; this was illustrated by many archive documents : overall land redistribution, building processes, alternative projects to replace the fortified gateways by crossroads facilitating communications with the suburbs, etc...

Eventually, the fortifications were replaced by the ring of wide boulevards which we still know to-day, albeit with a less peaceful atmosphere than the tree-lined promenades of that time !

All the bastions towers and gateways have been demolished except the gate of Hal which was used as a prison in the early 19th century ; but it now looks rather different from what it was, since it has been "improved" around 1870 with the addition of a roof and a pointed tower.

Interested BIMCC members could find details of the many maps and plans illustrating the exhibition (from the 16th century Deventer map to contemporary cartography) in the exhibition catalogue, or enquire directly at CIVA from Mme Astrid LELARGE (details below) who has published a book based on her university thesis on this subject.

Jean-Louis RENTEUX

CIVA's address is : 55 Rue de l'Ermitage, B 1050 Brussels. The building also houses the Fondation pour l'Architecture, which hosts regular exhibitions of an historical or architectural interest. Email : www.civa.be. Contact : astrid.lelage@civa.be Tel : +32(0)2 642.24.50



PICTURES AT AN EXHIBITION II:

Rêves de capitale – Paris et ses plans d'embellissement (1675-1815)

Dreams of a Capital - Paris and the plans for
her embellishment

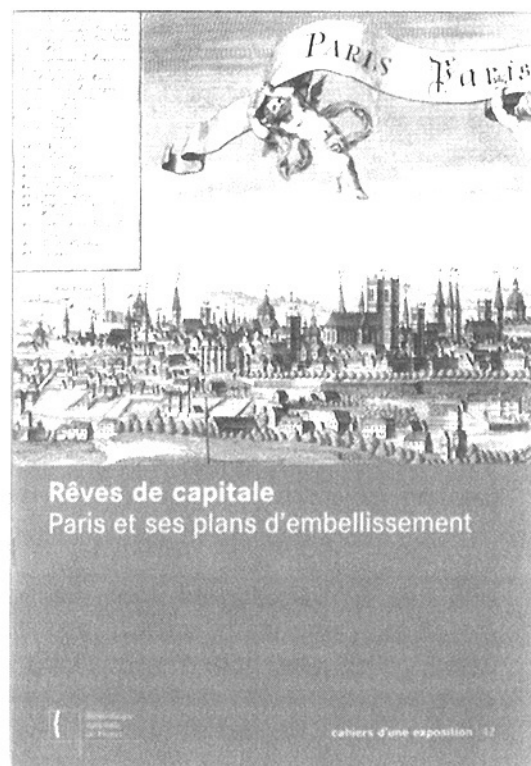
Bibliothèque nationale de France, Paris,
28 January to 19 April 2003

The small crypt at the Bibliothèque nationale de France (BnF) in Paris usually serves as a show-case for recent acquisitions. It is not the place to stage large exhibitions, and so the display of plans and views of Paris was limited both in volume and in size, as Jean-Yves Sarazin, Curator at the Map Department of the BnF and Commissaire of the exhibition, explained. In fact, the presentation had been mounted essentially to mark the publication by the BnF of the first carto-bibliography of plans and views of Paris, entitled *Les Plans de Paris des origines (1493) à la fin du XVIIIe siècle*, by Jean Boutier with the collaboration of J-Y Sarazin and Marine Sibille. We hope to be able to publish a review in the next Newsletter in September of this monumental work describing nearly 3000 plans and views of Paris.

There were 32 pieces on display including, regrettably, some facsimiles the choice of which was, however, necessitated by the excessive size of the original or its momentary unavailability. Clearly, the vaults of the crypt could not accommodate wall maps as the one by Turgot measuring 2.50 x 3.30 m.

In 1750, Voltaire published a pamphlet in which he denounced the squalor and discomfort of Paris, exhorting the sovereigns and financiers to follow the examples of London and Rome and to embellish the capital with fountains, spacious squares, wider streets, statues and public gardens. Some plans did emerge, and particularly striking were those of moving the Hotel de Ville (town-hall) away from the Place de Grève where public executions were performed, to the western point of the Île de la Cité, or the digging of a canal to divert at least some of the sewer-polluted waters of the Seine. But these never materialised, although many others did, and helped to transform and modernize Paris.

A small (32 p.) but well-illustrated catalogue in French was available for 6 € (BnF 2003, ISBN 2-7177-2235-1), prepared by J-Y Sarazin whose commentary on the exhibits provides an excellent, well-researched introduction to the history of Paris and its urban development. Also available for consultation on an interactive console was a CD-ROM entitled *Paris et Ile de France* (Belin, with the BnF, 49.95 Euros) which showed Paris and its environs through the ages.



Although much smaller and more modest in its design than the previous exhibition at the Paris Pavillon de l'Arsenal in 1999 (*Un Atlas Parisien*, see the review in Newsletter N° 5, September 1999), it attracted an impressive number of visitors (over 10.000) who came to see what Paris was like and, in so many places, still is.



... and two more Catalogues of Exhibitions

Black Sea – Golden Steppes – Antiquarian Maps of the Black Sea Coast and the Steppes of Old Ukraine, by Bohdan S. Kordan

Heritage Press, Prairie Centre for the Study of Ukrainian Heritage, St. Thomas More College, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada, S7N 0W6, 2001. 57 p. with 25 b/w map illustrations. 21.5 x 26.5 cm, paperback. ISBN 0-88880-448-2

Many of you, like myself, will have to open an encyclopedia to read up on the Ukraine, the country the other side of the Carpathian Mountains, this side of the Don, the country which lost some of its national identity when Lithuanians, Poles, Austrians, Germans and Russians kept its patriotic ambitions at bay over the centuries. Once again, old maps are a wonderful stepping stone into the history of a country, especially one that can now re-affirm its newly-won independence and cultural identity.

This little booklet served as the catalogue for an exhibition of maps in Saskatoon (Canada) in 2001. It does not take long to understand the importance the author placed on describing the history of the land of his ancestors. The maps chosen to illustrate the course of

events represent a good cross-section of the better-known map makers from the 16th to the end of the 18th centuries. The list of contents refers to 43 maps exposed, of which 25 are reproduced here. It is unfortunate though that the imitation vellum-type paper used does not really lend itself to producing readable black and white map reproductions, with a regrettable

loss of clarity, especially where the original clearly was a coloured example.

In his review of this booklet in *Caert-Thresoor* N° 4/ 2002 Peter van der Krogt refers to a previous catalogue of the Land of the Cossacks



Map of 1749 by J.G.Schreiber

exhibition in 1987 which is closer to a real cartobibliography than this catalogue. Be that as it may, this is a good starting point for anyone wishing to get interested in ancient maps of this as yet somewhat remote part of Europe, and it will certainly help the interested reader to establish at least a cartographic relationship with this vast country, the Ukraine.



Street Mapping : An A to Z of Urban Cartography, by Nick Millea, Map Librarian, Bodleian Library, University of Oxford
Exhibition at the Bodleian Library, 5th February – 26th April 2003. 88 p., 27 colour and 6 b/w ill.. 21 x 26.7 cm, paperback. ISBN 1-85124-041-1. Price £12.95.
Orders from Bodleian Library Sales, Broad Street, Oxford, OX1 3BG, UK,
Tel ++44-1865/27.70.91, e-mail: sales@bodley.ox.ac.uk

We would have liked to announce this exhibition in our Events column of the January Newsletter, but got the news too late. If we mention it here (although we have not been able to visit it), it is because in the first place the catalogue is really worth while looking at,

of effort into the historical research that comes over in the descriptive texts of the maps. Here again, there is some space prominently devoted to the mapping of the home town, Oxford in this case, with a delightful example of thematic mapping of a special kind : a 'Drink

Map of Oxford', intended as a warning to avoid excesses, but probably serving the opposite quite effectively. But the Bodleian exhibition branches out to include maps of cities from around the world, with examples of maps of London, New York, Boston, Peking, and many others, a highlight being some maps of St Petersburg, commemorating the three hundredth anniversary of its foundation in 1703.

Some modern street plans complete the picture, with examples of Falk Plans from Germany, and Popout Maps of San Francisco. The range of maps produced by the exhibition's Sponsor, A to Z Map Company of London,

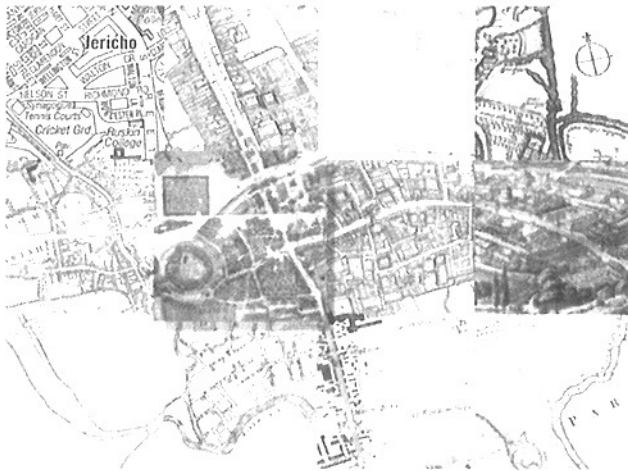
covers town plans from 1938 to the present day.

Interesting to note that, like in Paris, there were some plans displayed with urban projects which never saw the light of day, survivors of a world of hopes and good intentions.

WB

Street Mapping:

An A to Z of Urban Cartography



and secondly because the subject is again, and quite fortuitously, closely connected with our 5th Study Session in December (see P 17).

One is tempted to connect this event with the one in Paris described above, and indeed, the authors of the respective catalogues are both young map curators and have put a great deal



LOOKS AT BOOKS I

By Wulf Bodenstein

Peter H. Meurer: *Corpus der älteren Germania-Karten*

Ein annotierter Katalog der gedruckten Gesamtkarten des deutschen Raumes von den Anfängen bis um 1650. - Alphen aan den Rijn: Canaletto/Repro-Holland, 2001. - XII, 504 S. mit 316 Abb.; 105 Ktn. ISBN 90-6469-756-6; € 295,-

Under the direction of Fritz Hellwig and Walter Sperling, the map historian Peter Meurer compiled in the Dokumentationszentrum für deutsche Landeskunde a catalogue which registers the general maps printed between 1480 and 1650 of the German area in the frontiers of about 1500. The time limit was necessary because of the new frontiers defined in the Westphalian Peace (Westfälischer Friede) of 1648 on the one hand and on the other hand due to the increasing map production in the period that followed.

After having looked through preliminary works, bibliographies and works on map history, having checked important collections and after having evaluated world-wide inquiries, about 130 different map prints in 270 states were registered. Approximately 40 maps are unique. For some maps known only from secondary sources no copy could be traced during these investigations.

Besides the bibliographical description it was of great importance to establish the originality and to find out the change of the states. In the

introduction Meurer analyses early mapping before the era of map printing. Section 1-3 and 5-8 each start with a newly designed map - all following maps are based on this original type. The maps of the Cusanus-type, Etzlaub-type, Zell-, Stella/Ortelius-, Sgroten-, Mercator/Hondius- and Mercator/Blaeu-type are forming individual sections. Sections 4 and 9 consist of maps without recognizable connections resp. those maps only known from secondary sources, yet unpublished. The last section leads to the early phase of the French school which begins a new period in the history of Germania maps.

Each entry in the catalogue starts with a heading consisting of the catalogue number, information about the author, the publisher and the year of publication. It is followed by a bibliographical description arranged in 11 categories:

The description of the area shown, the quotation of the map title as well as further texts, legends, dedications, contributors, printing technique, format (height x width!), scale, the design of the margin with information

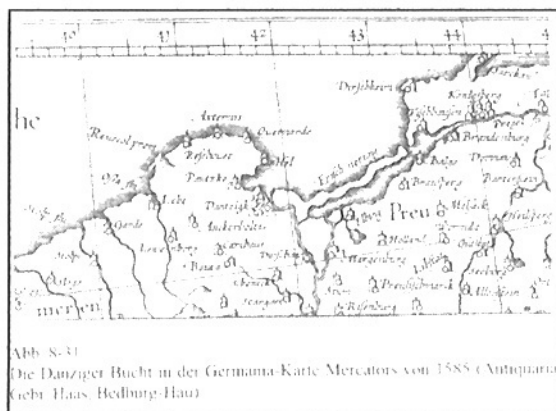


Abb. 8.31
Die Danziger Bucht in der Germania-Karte Mercators von 1585 (Antiquariat Gebr. Haas, Bedburg-Hau)

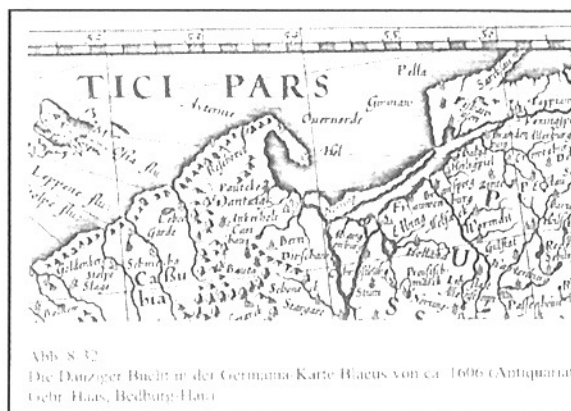


Abb. 8.32
Die Danziger Bucht in der Germania-Karte Blaeus von ca. 1606 (Antiquariat Gebr. Haas, Bedburg-Hau)

Comparison of two sections of maps, showing the bay of Danzig, by Mercator 1585



regarding gradation, graticule, and in case of graduated margin the latitude and longitude of Frankfurt/Main, besides type of publication, location of the described copy and in case of rare maps the location of further copies known.

In the last category the most important reference works are quoted. Titles repeatedly mentioned are abbreviated. A special register of this literature contains the complete bibliographical details, however, some titles included in the catalogue are missing here (eg. Campbell, Earliest printed maps).

The publication consists of two parts: one is the commentary with 316 illustrations such as small scale maps, portraits, title pages, the other part (size: height 41 cm x width 58 cm) shows 105 map reproductions most of them in the original format, some folded, some in several parts or reduced. Most maps are

multicoloured and easily readable.

Some few small errors, however, have arisen such as the placing of titles on the maps (ill. 3-8, ill. 10-2) and the scale (ill. 5-10 and 5-11). The description of the illustration 4-19 has been put by mistake under illustration 4-20 just as 4-20 is found under 4-21. The heading is missing in the description of illustration 4-14. It is unusual to put the serial title directly behind the book title in front of the imprint in the bibliography.

But such small errors do not reduce the value of this important work on the history of early German cartography, because on the whole the bibliographical specification and the detailed source analysis are outstanding.

Egon Klemp, Berlin

Wulf Bodenstein adds :

*This much acclaimed work is the latest in a series of outstanding contributions by Dr Peter H. Meurer in the domain of History of Cartography. The author is, of course, already known to us from his many previous publications. His *Atlantes Colonienses – die Kölner Schule der Atlaskartographie 1570 – 1610* (Verlag Dietrich Pfaehler, Berliner Strasse 37, D-8740 Bad Neustadt an der Saale, 1988, ISBN 3-922923-33-X) introduced us to the Cologne school of map makers which flourished for forty years in the city that had become home to many cartographers from the Low Countries and elsewhere (Braun and Hogenberg, Quad, von Eitzing ...). With his *Fontes Cartographici Orteliani – das 'Theatrum Orbis Terrarum' von Abraham Ortelius und seine Kartenquellen* (Acta Humaniora, VCH Verlagsgesellschaft, D-6940 Weinheim, 1991, ISBN 3-527-17727-2) the author inaugurated a new interest in Ortelius which was followed by a series of further reference books (Karrow 1993, Van den Broecke 1996, Van den Broecke et al. (ed.) 1998).*

*Still available at Verlag Dietrich Pfaehler (see address above) are *Die Germania-Wandkarte des Rumold Mercator (Duisburg 1590)* (published 1985, ISBN 3-922923-37-2), and a book which would make interesting reading in preparation of our 5th Study Session this coming December on « *Plans and Views of Towns and Fortified Places* » : *Das Festungsbuch des Nicolas Person – Wichtige Festungen Europas Ende des 17. Jahrhunderts* (Nicolas Person's *Book of Fortifications* ; ISBN 3-922923-29-1). Meurer's previous book on maps of 'Germany', *Mappae Germaniae* (Dietrich Pfaehler Verlag, ISBN 3-922923-34-8) is, however, out of print.*

*And whilst we are browsing through previous publications on maps, I might mention, at least for the benefit of those reading German, that back-copies of the unfortunately now extinct cartographic journal *Speculum Orbis*, published between 1985 and 1993 by Pfaehler, are still available. They contain, among other interesting and well illustrated articles, many more contributions by Peter Meurer. (D. Pfaehler can also be reached on dietrich-pfaehler-verlag@web.de).*



LOOKS AT BOOKS II

By Wulf Bodenstein

Grosser Deutscher Kolonialatlas

Facsimile edition of the original Great Atlas of the German Colonies published by the Colonial Office of the Foreign Ministry, Berlin, with 39 maps edited between 1901 and 1915 by P. Sprigade and M. Moisel for the Editor D. Reimer (E. Vohsen).

Facsimile published in 2002 by Archiv Verlag, Kocherstrasse 2, Postfach 8020, D-38130 Braunschweig, Germany. 37.8 x 55.5 cm, imitation leather with gold lettering, 278 €
[kundendienst@archiv-verlag.de Tel ++49-(0)531-1222.111, Fax ++49-(0)531-1222.198]

Some of you may remember my review, in Newsletter N° 9 (Jan. 2001), of Imre Josef Demhardt's fascinating work on the Unveiling of Africa (*Die Entschleierung Afrikas*). As I can now hear the younger among our readers say

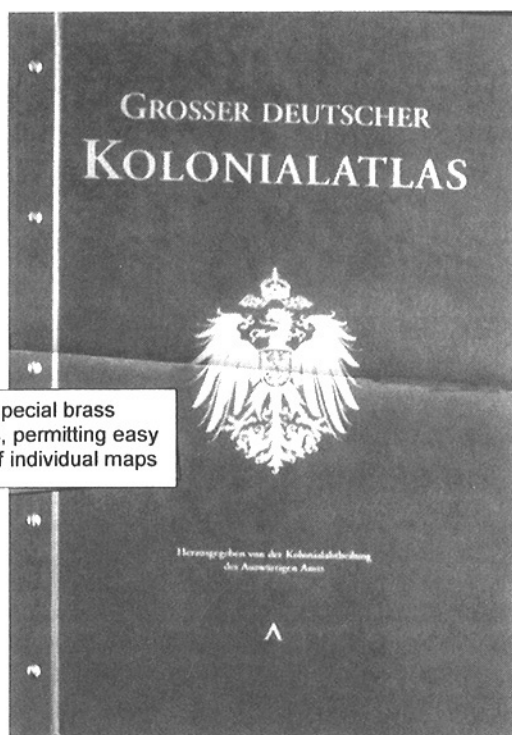
act differently from the English for whom the World became a grocer's shop. We want it to be German and magnificent (my translation).

Germany, however, dragged her feet; in the scramble for Africa she was late in establishing her colonies, and the first to lose them, at the Treaty of Versailles in 1919. Africa was carved up once more, and Germany disappeared from the scene.

But during this short span of about 30 years of colonial engagement German cartographers produced first-rate material, covering African terrain four times as big as the Reich. The first *Kolonialatlas* was published by Richard Kiepert in 1893, and in 1897 Paul Langhans edited a new version which was published by Justus Perthes in Gotha. This contained 12 regional maps of Africa on the scale of 1 : 2.000.000, and quoted their cartographic sources in an extensive catalogue for each map, the one for East Africa comprising 375 entries, including many English and French sources.

The *Kolonialatlas* we have now before us represents the culmination of this work, with 39 coloured, mostly folding maps produced on the general scale

of 1 : 1.000.000 (excepting Togo, South-West Africa, and the possessions in the Pacific Ocean and in China which are on different scales). The first is a world map showing the distribution of the German colonies, the international steam-ship connections and, incidentally, the as yet vague outlines of the Antarctic continent. There follow 2 maps of



Note the special brass fastenings, permitting easy removal of individual maps

«... what German colonies ? » I am tempted to start this note with a quote from Demhardt's book (p. 52) attributed to Richard Wagner in 1848: *And now let us take our ships and cross the seas, to create here and there a young Germany. We want to do better than the Spaniards who made an ecclesiastical slaughterhouse of the New World, we want to*



Togo, 17 of Cameroon, 4 of South-West Africa, 9 of German East Africa, and 6 of possessions in the Pacific, including a map of 'Kiautschu' in China (Tsingtau, now Qingdao).

In a sense this Atlas could be called *composite*, since the maps come from different editions, as published between 1901 and 1915. To these have been added the maps of South-West Africa from another source (but by the same authors Sprigade and Moisel), because these maps were never included in a Kolonial-Atlas edition on account of the intervening effects of WW I. It seems clear that, in the original concept, the maps were drawn so that they could be joined, to form large wall maps of the different colonies. This is apparent not only from the way topographical information is cut off at the edge of the map, but also from the presence of a title in large print on some of the constituent map sheets. However, with a few exceptions, the cartographic updates incorporated in successive editions presented here make this exercise rather impracticable.

The maps are held together in their hard cover by a brass fastening permitting an easy removal of individual maps. And here a synoptical view of a given region becomes possible – if you can spread them out on a

large carpet. The duplication of five of the Cameroon maps (same area, different editions) reveals the rather dramatic evolution of both geographical knowledge and the shift of boundaries. An index map covering Africa in particular might have been helpful in finding one's way around the dark continent.

The foreword by Wolfgang Crom, Head of the Map Library of the Berlin Staatsbibliothek, is followed by an extract of an article published by Sprigade and Moisel in 1914, retracing the history of colonial cartography and providing a good insight into the surveying methods of that time. A 28-page topographical index with over 40.000 (!) entries attests to the incredible detail that was achieved in the mapping of these remote parts of the world.

This facsimile edition is limited to 750 copies. It represents a unique cartographic documentation of European pioneering endeavours; on account of the political changes that came about in these regions, this Atlas should be of interest not only to Germans who have a connection with Africa (old or new), but also to the French and British who inherited these colonies and, of course, to the Africans themselves.

LOOKS AT BOOKS III

Historical Atlas of Central Europe (from the 5th Century to the Present) by Paul Robert Magosci: Washington, USA, Thames and Hudson, 2002, Pp 274. ISBN 0 500 28355 9. Paperback 30 x 23 cm. £20.

This fine publication is a revised edition of a 1993 University of Washington edition, with the texts and particularly the 61 up to date maps, drawn by the University of Toronto Office of Cartography, with the cooperation of outside experts. The first edition was highly praised, as it covers the gamut of historical, political and demographic movements from AD 400. The obvious advance of this revised work is that the cataclysmic events arising out of the collapse of Yugoslavia have been reflected in both the text and the accompanying maps and tables.

The author, who is Professor of Ukrainian

Studies at the University of Toronto, is a leader in the field of population movements and this is reflected in the text, which shows the various evolutions which the region suffered from the 18 Century. There are valuable chapters on the evolution of Catholic, Orthodox and Jewish populations during the last 150 years. One significant table shows that Jews comprised a third of 58 cities in Central Europe in 1900 – for instance, Warsaw had 219.000 or 32.5 %. An accompanying map shows the relative density of the Jewish population of the region, with very clear delineations.

Brendan Sinnott



The birth of Automobile and Cycling Maps 1880 - 1900.

It is difficult to give a precise date for this creation, it resulted from the need for information for the new travellers at the end of the 19th century.

At that time associations, clubs and gatherings were very much popular and it was around the vélodrome groups that these new maps were created. Indeed it profited in its organization from a few years' advance of the Auto organizations and had a greater number of followers. The Velocipedic Union of France (U. V.F) was founded in 1880 and also the Touring club of France (T.C.F) in 1890, but the Automobile Club of France (A.C.F) was created only 5 years later, in 1895, under the aegis of the Marquis DE DION.

These organizations, while being related to regional clubs, gathered information essential to their members. In co-operation with editors geographers, they carried out the first maps in series which were distributed in particular by TARIDE, T.C.F, J Forest, Plon - Noury, Andriveau Goujon,...

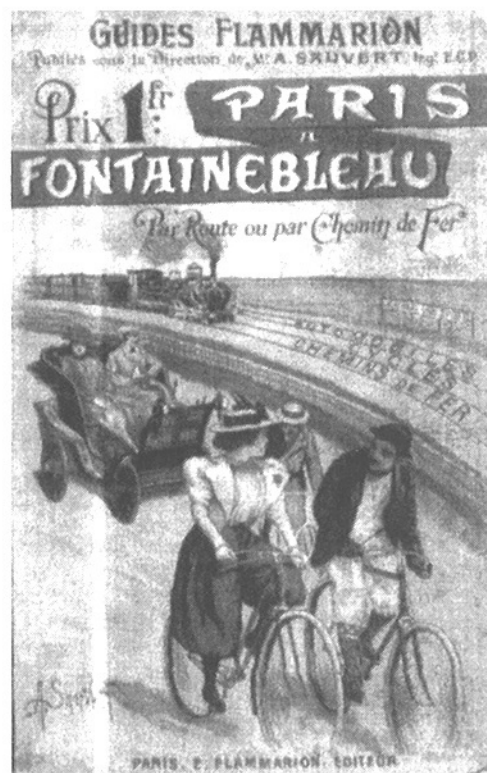
In 1895 the TARIDE company helped by the consular personnel of the Cycling Union of France and agents voyageurs, engineers and conductors of the Highways Departments, published these first maps in black and white in a scale of 1:250000.

The Touring Club of France with the assistance of editors and regional geographers such as J. Forest and Andriveau Goujon, started also the same year. At least a map with a scale of 1:400000 existed from 1897, the year it published also its first guide. It was sometimes merely content to affix its logo on these maps derived from the French Army's geographical service.

The Plon-Nourit editions also distributed the Maps Bicycle-Kilometric in a scale of 1:250000 before 1899. Some of these maps were resold under the label of local printers, such as for example, Couty Frères in Clermont Férent.

There was also in France any number of independent editors who proposed Maps under their own name or in partnership with regional clubs.

TARIDE and the T.C.F. remained, for a long time faithful to their original format. The paper maps were inserted into small pockets and represent the basic model. On the small pocket are indicated, the name of the area concerned,



the price, the brand, with the reverse side which often figured the list of the other existing maps or useful information, such lists of hotels, other advertisements, etc...

There was almost always a more finely printed version whose price was double the basic version. In this case, the same map was cut out with the format folded and glued on a fabric base. This version generally does not have a small pocket, the details of this one being



joined together on labels affixed on both faces of the folded map. These maps had the advantage of being more resistant to wear and tear and to the bad weather. Certain map paper were cloth-lined by their owner later on; the quality of finish and the materials used in this case is often less well-known.

These maps at the beginning are addressed to the "cyclists" or to the "cyclists and motorists". The order of the titles were reversed about 1900 to preserve finally only the title "automobile" about 1905.

The details most usually represented on these maps were:

- the direction of the slopes which is indicated by signs > or] , of which the number varies with according to the difficulty, (significant for the cyclists and the early automobiles).
- distances between the cities.
- the type of roadway, its dimensions and its surface state, eg: paved, macadam, earthen...
- installations of edges: pavements, ditches, rails for trams...

- size of the towns.
- communication: telegraph, ...

The road network at the end of XIXth century is already by its extent very similar to the current one. It did not vary significantly around the large cities, the tourist zones nor around the motorways and expressways.

These differences are more relevant to the level of the surface of the minor roads, which for much at the time were only covered with stone and sand or from earth and were almost impassable by motor vehicles in Winter.

More significant roads saw since their widening and the gradual disappearance of the paved zones, much of them already made from macadam and were rather well maintained before 1900.

Pascal Pannetier

This article was submitted by Pascal Pannetier, head of Association Auto Mobilier Collections, BP 48 Morangis F-91422. His email is : automobi@free.fr. His telephone is : +33-(0)6-21.81.16.19 and the Website is : <http://automobi.free.fr>

BIMCC MAP EVENING, 26th April 2003

The 'Castiglioni Planisphere' (Diego Ribeiro, 1525) Presentation of the Facsimile by Il Bulino

In the summer of 2000, the Bibliotheca Estense Universitaria of Modena (Italy) integrated into their already rich Map Collection ¹⁾ a manuscript masterpiece of the 16th century which the Italian State had acquired from the Castiglioni family. It was their noble ancestor, Baldassarre Castiglioni, who had received this world map as a gift from Emperor Charles V whilst holding the post of apostolic nuncio at the Spanish court.

Born in 1478 near Mantua, Baldassarre Castiglioni was appointed to a number of political and clerical posts in Italy, England and Spain. When, in spite of his interventions, Rome was ransacked in 1527 by Spanish mercenaries, his career abruptly came to an end, and two years later he died in Toledo at the age of 50. Charles V is said to have paid

homage to this statesman in these words : *Yo vos digo que es muerto un de los mejores Cavalleros del mundo*. Baldassarre's belongings were taken back to Italy by his mother, and so the planisphere came to Italy, where it remained in the care of the Castiglioni family for the next 470 years.

Although known to the community of cartographers, it was not accessible for professional examination until now. The Art Editor 'Il Bulino' in Modena has recently produced a 1 : 1 high-quality facsimile which was advertised in our last two Newsletters (14 and 15), and most of you have seen the enclosed colour prospectus. Since this exhibition copy did not arrive in time to be exhibited at our December Conference, you will have the privilege to examine it here ; I will take



it out of its special preservation case and pass a few comments on the map, to encourage you to become interested in this historical monument.

As you can see, the facsimile is made up of 4 sheets to replicate the 4 vellum sheets of the original. The process of 'facsimilation' has been taken to perfection in the sense that even the verso, with its vellum texture and an ms. inscription, is realistically reproduced. The map covers 360° of the globe, with some parts as yet unexplored or undiscovered (e.g. North

America, Australia). The arrangement of compass roses is characteristic of the portolan-type maps of that time. There have been endless arguments as to who made the map, when, and where, and these are all discussed in much revealing detail in the commentary volume that comes with the facsimile.

The generally accepted version now is that it is a copy of the *Padron Real* which was the master copy of maps containing the latest discoveries, regularly updated in the influential *Casa de la Contractación* in Sevilla, and that it was made by Diego Ribeiro, 'piloto mayor' at this institution. It reflects the results of the dramatic circumnavigation of the world by the Magellan expedition - dramatic since of the 5 ships that left Spain in 1519 with 265 men on board, only one ship returned three years later, without the expedition's leader who had been slain in the Philippines in 1521, but fortunately with Antonio Pigafetta whose account of the voyage is a historical document of the first order.

You may note the «demarcation» line separating the spheres of influence of Spain and Portugal, as agreed at the Treaty of Tordesillas in 1494 which is drawn 370 miles

'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.

Il Planisfero Castiglioni in facsimile



Il Planisfero Castiglioni è stato oggetto
di un'operazione di restauro e di certificazione.

We will be at your disposal for inquiries and orders:

IL BULINO edizioni d'arte, via Bernardo Cervi 80, 41100 Modena, Italy
tel. +39-059822816, fax +39-059822824 -email: ilbulino@ilbulino.com

See also article in this Newsletter



W. of the Cape Verde Islands. Whilst this line is clear and explicit in the region of South America, this is not so in the antipodes in the Pacific, since the Molucca Islands are situated right across that line, which obviously caused some political problems.

Also note on the West coast of Central America the inscription *Mar del Sur*, indicating the sighting of this new expanse of sea, the Pacific, discovered by Nuñez de Balbao in 1513, eight years before Magellan sailed into it.

The scientific instruments depicted (quadrant

and astrolabe) are regrettably not described in detail in the commentary, but reference is made in the extensive bibliography to documentation providing this.

Remarkable in the Commentary volume is the transcription of each toponymic entry on the map, with a map reference that permits easy location on the planisphere. WB

1) Cantino's Map, Catalan World Map, Late-Medieval Portulan Maps, Ptolemy's *Cosmographia* illuminated for Duke Borso d'Este, et alia

BIMCC Map Evening Discussion

The traditional Map Evening which followed the BIMCC general meeting was an opportunity for some twenty five members and guests to travel back through time.

Conrad Cleasby started with an aeronautical map of 2002 (probably the most recent ever discussed at BIMCC !) showing how recent mapping techniques had been used to present information to pilots about exclusion zones created to protect the Winter Olympics at Salt Lake City. He also presented another item from the collection of aeronautical charts he is starting at Eurocontrol: a 1929 foldable route chart from Le Bourget to Zurich with, at the back, interesting advertisements and itinerary information meant for visual flying.

Hans Kok also presented an air navigation map, one of the north Atlantic in 1962, pointing out

the unreliability still remaining about the terrain topography of Greenland.

The President, Wulf Bodenstein, proposed to create a pole of interest within BIMCC about aviation maps and invited the two first speakers to discuss the idea further. He noted that similar interest was developing regarding old roadmaps (see article in this Newsletter, P 11).



Participants at the Map Evening examining Francis Herbert's map of the Crimea region

Christophe Klein presented detailed maps of the city of Den Haag, respectively of 1942 and 1980, which were published in Russian, speculating whether it was an indication of USSR intents regarding their advance to the West.

Kit Batten introduced another kind of pocket roadmaps of the early 1900s intended for cyclists; he pointed out the interesting ads at the back from a whisky producer.



Still referring to the turn of the century, Wulf Bodenstein presented a recently published facsimile edition of the 'Grosser Deutscher Kolonial Atlas' which presents the remarkable work of the German cartographers who explored and mapped previously unknown regions of Africa (see the review on P 9).

In this connection Jan De Graeve presented documents related to that same meridian measurement in 1860, in the region between the Black Sea and Egypt, and indicated that he was looking for information on the subject and mentioned the current project of having the so-called Strüwe meridian (established 1860, at ca 29° E, from the Baltic states to the Black Sea) declared a UNESCO monument of humanity and wondered if a connection could be made with the measurements of the 30° E meridian established during colonial times in Africa. He will publish an article on this in our next Newsletter.

Moving on to the Black Sea, Francis Herbert showed 2 maps of the Crimea, both dated 0.6.06.1854, but showing notable differences; he warned the audience not to put too much trust in dates printed on maps.

Going back one century, Eric Leenders displayed a large wall map (about 1.50x2 m) of Zeeland which he had been lucky to discover, and acquire, hidden in a small hotel of the area. This turned out to be a composite print of different copper plates produced at different periods, between the mid 16th and mid 17th centuries, by Visscher, Ottens and Ottens's widow.

Brendan Sinnott presented two maps of Ireland he had recently acquired at the Paris map fair, one by Blaeu and another more recent one by Valk. He also circulated an interesting Historical Atlas of Central Europe recently published (cf P 10)

Sam Humes introduced a 16th century map by Hondius showing the strait of Magellan, before it was known that the Tierra del Fuego is an island, with at both sides the fleets of Magellan and Vasco de Gama (read all the details in

Sam's article in the next Newsletter).

Wulf Bodenstein asked participants if they knew the origin of the cartouche being used for the titles of BIMCC publications; our new student member Monica Morril correctly identified it as being from Blaeu's map of Madagascar, which Wulf passed around.

The four plates which Hans Kok presented had also been published in the 16th century, by Ortelius, but reproduced much older representations of the world, those of the 4th century road-maps known as Peutinger's table (from the name of the man who rediscovered them in the 16th century).

Philippe Swolfs showed two maps of Flanders, including one by Tramezini, published respectively in 1558 and 1580 which proved that the original 1540 map of Mercator's Atlas had been copied for at least 40 years.

Alex Smit presented a map of France he had acquired, looking for more information about it and its author Battista van Doetecum. Contacts established around the table with other members will certainly permit subsequent identification of the map.

Robert Sussmeyer passed around a carefully restored old maritime instruction book; it had been translated into French in 1554 from the 1540 Spanish original (and ignored the new astronomical concepts introduced by Copernic in 1553 !). Particularly remarkable was the world map, which was presumed to be of Italian manufacture.

Still about maritime navigation, but more recent, Michael Weiss circulated a photo of a 1854 large-size navigation chart showing exploratory trips around Australia.

Finally Wulf Bodenstein presented the facsimile edition by editor Il Bulino of the Castiglioni World Map dated 1525 and attributed to Diego Ribeiro, 'piloto maior' of Emperor Charles V (now preserved by the University Library of Modena); the 1 : 1 facsimile reproduced faithfully the 2.14 m long parchment roll and gives a spectacular view of the cartographical know-



wledge accumulated only 30 years after Columbus' discovery of America (see also the advert on P 13).

The Map Evening discussions continued around wine and sandwiches prepared and graciously presented by Dominique Bodenstein and her successor, Aline Parmentier. The President presented his wife with flowers and expressed the members' gratitude for her role in catering for the BIMCC events for the past 5 years.

Jean-Louis Renteux



Wulf Bodenstein giving flowers to his wife, Dominique

BIMCC Activity Report 2002

Fourth BIMCC Study Session :

« Cartography with a purpose – Maps for strategies in times of war and peace » (23 – 2 – 2002)

Marcel van den Broecke devoted the opening lecture to one branch of ancient maps often neglected by collectors : historical maps, and in this case those produced by Ortelius in his 'Parergon' addition to his famous atlas *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*. This presentation, entitled *Historical maps in the first modern atlas by Abraham Ortelius – their justification and purpose, exemplified by their texts*, was published in full for the first time in the Study Session hand-out, together with a complete listing of all 57 Parergon maps.

Jan De Graeve spoke about triangulation maps documenting the results of surveyors' work in the field and showed us some fine examples with the exhibits he had brought along. Hans Kok took us into the air with an exposé on Post-WW II civil aviation maps, before Marcel Watelet returned to 'terra firma' with Thematic maps of urban development in Belgium (1804-39), important tools for local town planners at the time of the foundation of the Kingdom of Belgium. Joost and Frans Depuydt presented little-known military reconnaissance maps of the Southern Netherlands of that same period, and Francis Herbert continued with Secret

German military maps of Great Britain from WW II, followed by Kit Batten who showed us some German propaganda maps on postcards published until 1945.

The BIMCC was very proud to host this Session animated by eight Speakers all of whom are distinguished Members of the Circle.

Map Evening (27 – 4 – 2002)

Another traditional get-together of map enthusiasts presenting samples of the most diverse cartographic themes from their collections or field of interest. The virtual tour of the world took in Iceland, the Mediterranean, the South Sea, ancient and more modern (1818) Belgium, and tourist maps of Paris and Brussels, the latter annotated for the use of Canadian soldiers in post after WW II. A number of reference books, subject of book reviews in the Newsletter, were also on display.

Excursion to a private Map Collection (Hasselt, 12 – 10 - 2002)

Our Member Dieter Bohrmann and his charming wife hosted this memorable excursion and introduced us to a unique collection of globes, atlases and maps begun over forty years ago when Dieter was an Engineering student in Antwerp. Practically all the atlases produced in the Netherlands up to



the end of the 19th century are present in at least one example, including Blaeu's 12-volume 'Atlas Maior'. The collection is remarkable on account of its owner's commitment to collecting only items in mint condition. A most convivial lunch introduced the participants to another of Dieter's hobbies, wine growing, concluding a very enjoyable outing.

Third BIMCC Conference: « Mare Nostrum – Maps of the Mediterranean » (14. 12. 2002)

Five eminent historians of cartography had accepted the invitation to Brussels, making this the top event in the Circle's five-year existence. Dr C. Ala'i (London) presented Mapping of the Mediterranean by the cartographers of the classical Islamic societies, 10th-15th centuries, introducing us to lesser known aspects of medieval cartography. Prof Dr G. Schilder (Utrecht) exposed the fascinating story of Willem Barentsz.'s 1595 Atlas of the Mediterranean, « Caertboek van de Midlandtsche Zee », followed by Dr A. Ganado (Malta) who presented an impressive overview of Maps of Malta, focal point of the Mediterranean.

After the traditional Speakers' Lunch Ms M. Pelletier (Paris) spoke about The

Mediterranean and French hydrography of the 18th century, illustrating her lecture with many fine examples of maps by French cartographers, and Dr V. Valerio (Naples) concluded the conference with an exposé on Austrian, English, French and Neapolitan chartmakers along the shores of Italy (1780-1860), documenting the wide-spread naval interest the European powers had in the Mediterranean at that time.

Administrative Matters

The Executive Committee met four times during the year. Three Newsletters were published as planned (N° 12, January – N° 13, May – N° 14, September). The Circle participated in the First Paris Map Fair on 16th November, where our stand attracted a great deal of interest. 21 new members joined the Circle in the reporting year. The support of 10 Sponsors and 3 Benefactors was gratefully acknowledged.

Conclusion

The Circle enjoyed another successful year ; finances are satisfactory, and there is growing recognition of the Circle's activities.

Brussels, 27th March, 2003

Signed : W. Bodenstein , President

BIMCC Programme 2003

Our 2003 Programme will contain two major events, firstly, the visit to Johan Vanvolsem's map collection in Halle, Belgium on Saturday, 18 October and secondly the Study Session in December on Town Maps—of which more detailed information in our September Newsletter.

Let me tell you more about the map collection of Johan Vanvolsem; Johan is a surveyor and historiographer who collects maps of Halle. His special interest centers on the origin and cartographic renown of the name of his hometown 'Halle'. He has constituted a repertory of 700 name variations of Halle.

Due to its geographic location, Halle had an important role in the history of 'Henegouwen', 'Brabant' and 'Flanders'. The town is named in the oldest road and regional maps and atlases from the Netherlands and Europe. Until 1795, Halle belonged to Henegouwen and was located as an arrowpoint within Brabant and Flanders. It was well known as a pilgrim's crossroad and a national and international meeting place.

Johan has collected about 200 different maps of Halle's related regio. They are classified as national, international, regional and local maps. He will show us important maps from Halle e.g. :

- Frantia-kaart; 1490
- Romwegkarte, 1501
- Blaeu, 1635
- De Fer, 1705....

He will also exhibit regional maps from Henegouwen by Guicciardini, Hogenberg, Mercator, Blaeu..... Finally detailed maps from Halle from Van Deventer up to Ferraris will be shown.



International News and Events

(compiled by W.B.)

NEWS :

◆ News from the Washington Map Society

N° 56 of the quarterly Journal of the Society, *The Portolan*, has just been published : on 76 pages there is a wealth of interesting and pertinent information, plus articles on the History of Cartography, including a re-examination of the Martellus Isolario from ca. 1475 (with translations of the Latin texts into English), a review of early American globe makers, and a look at Peter Martyr's maps of Spanish exploration of the West Indies. Also included are an article on a contemporary cartographer who shaped the mapping at the National Geographic Society (whose Magazine, now available in many other languages, is familiar to you), one on the map collection held at Jefferson's University of Virginia, plus news of their multiple map events, book reviews, and news from other Map Societies (including the BIMCC – thank you, friends in Washington !)

Clearly, the centre of interest is focused on geographical areas comprising the Americas, essentially between 40° and 160° W of Greenwich. But the merit of this Society is that it keeps many doors and windows open on the rest of the world, in particular Europe which produced most of the maps of prime interest and concern to them. They have the privilege of organizing their meetings in the prestigious Map Room of the Library of Congress in Washington, and they encourage and reward research into the History of Cartography, in the widest sense, with an annual award, the Walter W. Ristow Prize, named in honour of the former Chief of the Map Division of the Library of Congress. If you intend to go to Washington check their events on John Docktor's site www.docktor.com or contact Vice President Ralph Ehrenberg on rehrenberg@aol.com, or tel ++1-703-538.09.48.

One event that might tempt you is a presentation by Wes Brown, founder of the Rocky Mountain Map Society, on *The Discovery of the New World through Old Maps*, on 17th September in the reading Room of the Geography and Map Division at the Library of Congress. Below you will also find mention of some map exhibitions in the U.S.

EXHIBITIONS :

- ◆ **Royal Library, Copenhagen, 25 April – 27 August, Denmark on the world map**, in the Black Diamond extension building of the Royal Library, Monday – Saturday 10-21h, except during July when the Exhibition closes at 19 h. Admission 30 Danish Crowns, giving access to other current exhibitions. The theme is History of Cartography with a focus on Denmark and Danish cartographers. Maps on display range from a Ptolemy MS to modern products ; also included are cadastral maps, military maps from around 1600 by Danish/German cartographer Godfried Hofman, and maps of Greenland. A commentary folder is available. Soren Kierkegaards Plads 1, DK-1016 Copenhagen ; info at <http://www.kb.dk/> or from hd@kb.dk.
- ◆ **Centrale Bibliotheek K.U. Leuven, 27 April – 13 June, Van Milaan naar Antwerpen** – A special exhibition of the most remarkable atlases of the collection of the Library of the Catholic University at Leuven, Monday to Friday, 09.00-18.30. Mgr. Ladeuzeplein 21, B-3000 Leuven. The Exhibition was mounted by our young Member Joost Depuydt whom you can contact on Tel ++32-(0)16-32.46.08 or e-mail joost.depuydt@bib.kuleuven.ac.be for further information. He has also prepared a commentary leaflet, free for all visitors.
- ◆ **Het Schieland Huis, Rotterdam, 6 June – 5 October, De Zeven Provinciën** – Maps of the Dutch Republic of the Seven United Provinces 1615-1800. Participants in our Autumn 2001 excursion to the Rotterdam Maritime Museum may remember the extra visit to the Atlas Van Stolk Foundation – this is where the exhibition takes place, at 31 Korte Hoogstraat, 3011 GK Rotterdam, Tel ++31-(0)10-217.67.24. Catalogue, with summary in English available for 10 €.



- ◆ **Arezzo (Italy), Palazzo Comunale, 21 June – 30 September 2003, *Leonardo da Vinci – La rappresentazione del territorio tra scienza ed arte*** (Leonardo da Vinci – the mapping of a territory, between science and art). The Exhibition is organized by the City of Arezzo and the Istituto Geografico Militare of Florence, to mark the 500th anniversary of the drawing up of maps of the Valdarno and the Valdichiana by Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519). It will have a number of his manuscript maps on display, loaned by Queen Elizabeth II from her collections at Windsor Castle, and shown in Italy for the first time. Also exhibited will be maps and drawings of the region from the period just prior and after Leonardo's time, complemented by a series of surveying instruments among which a number of models of originals now lost, reconstructed after contemporary documents. A Catalogue is available
- ◆ **Brussels Town Museum, Grand' Place, prolongation till 31 December 2004, *Bruxelles à ciel ouvert – Brussel tussen hemel en aarde – Brussels between Heaven and Earth***, Tuesday to Friday 10-17 h, Saturday and Sunday 10-13 h. Admission 2,48 Euro. Info from ++32-(0)2-279.43.50
- ◆ **Milwaukee Art Museum, until 22 June 2003, *Degrees of Latitude : Mapping North America***. Milwaukee Art Museum, 700 N. Art Museum Drive ; see www.mam.org or call ++1-414-224.32.20
- ◆ **New Orleans, 1 June – 31 December, *Charting Louisiana : Five Hundred Years of Maps***. At the Williams Research Center, 410 Chartres Street, New Orleans. A 400-page atlas is being published in conjunction with the exhibition . See also www.hnoc.org/2003events.html
- ◆ **Mobile, Alabama, 20 June – 31 December, *France in the Americas : Cities of the King's Engineers in the New World in the 17th and 18th Centuries***. This exhibition was on display previously in Montreal and Detroit. At the Museum of Mobile, Southern Market/ Old City Hall, 111 South Royal Street.

EVENTS :

- ◆ **13 – 14 June, 2003 – Berlin, 1st Workshop on Applied History of Cartography**
 - **12 June , 14 h** – Guided tour of the map section of the Secret State Archives
 - **13 June , a.m.** – Theme : scales and accuracy ; **p.m.** – national and international data banks
 - **14 June, a.m.** – Theme : printing techniques to the 19th century ; **p.m.** – categories and types of maps 16th to 20th century ; guided tour of the Map Room of the Berlin Staatsbibliothek

Info and registration : Dr Markus Heinz, Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin – Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Kartenabteilung, Potsdamer Strasse 33, D-10785 Berlin, Tel ++49-30-266.27.25, Fax ++49-30-266.3010, or markusheinz@sbb.spk-berlin.de .Participation 15 Euro.
- ◆ **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 0AB ; 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.*
- ◆ **Cycle of Lectures by Marica Milanese**, under the auspices of the Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes, Sorbonne , Paris ; Theme : ***Quatre façons de faire la géographie au XVI^e siècle***
 - **24 April, 11-13 h** : *Texte et carte à Venise : Giovanni Battista Ramusio (1485-1557) et Giacomo Gastaldi (fl. 1544-1566)*



- **5 May, 9-11h** : *Restitutio géographique et restitutio religieuse : Guillaume Postel cosmographe (1510-1585)*
- **15 May, 11-13h** : *Un lettré florentin en Inde : Filippo Sassetti (1540-1588)*
- **22 May, 11-13** : *Un cartographe et ses princes : Egnazio Danti (1536-1586)*
Further info from Catherine Hofmann , Bibliothèque nationale de France, Map Room, 58 rue de Richelieu, F-75002 Paris, Tel ++33-1-53.79.83.59, or catherine.hofmann@bnf.fr
- ♦ **22 May 2003 – Den Haag** : Study Day of the Nederlandse Vereniging voor Kartografie on **Oude kaarten, nieuwe technieken**, with presentations by
 - Dr Paul van den Brink, *Oude kaarten, nieuwe technieken : de kaart in zijn verscheidenheid van toepassing*
 - Dr Charles van den Heuvel, *Papieren en virtuele steden : het annoteren van digitale stadsplattegronden met historische gegevens*
 - Dr E. Heere and Dr M. Storms, *GIS-toepassing voor de ontsluiting van prekadastrale kaarten*
 - Dr Paul van den Brink, *De papieren catalogus voorbij : nieuwe technieken voor kartobibliografisch onderzoek*
 - Dr Patricia Alkhoven, *Historische kartografie digitaal : kartografische beeldbanken, 3-D kaarten en virtual reality*Organised by the Werkgroep voor de Geschiedenis van de Kartografie, it starts at 9.30, ends with a drink at 16.15. Participants should transfer 22.50 Euro to Giro-n° 4878973 (includes lunch) on the name of NVK-Historische Kartografie te Utrecht. The event takes place at the Koninklijke Bibliotheek Den Haag, Prins Willem-Alexanderhof 5, 3 min's walk from Den Haag Central Station . Info from Marc Hameleers, marc.hameleers@hetnet.nl ; concerning payment from outside the Netherlands, contact Jan-Willem van Waning, vanwaning@12move.nl
- ♦ **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, Harvard 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.
- ♦ **November 15, 2nd Paris Map Fair** – full details in our September Newsletter, and on www.map-fair.com



♦ **September 19 – 21, Fédération Internationale des Géomètres (FIG) World Mapping Colloquium, Sydney, Australia.** With contributions (inter alia) by

- David Woodward, *The naming of America*
- Jan de Graeve (BIMCC Member and FIG History Chairman), *World Arc Meridian Surveys*
- David King, *Arabic astrolabes plagiarized*
- Robert Linke, *Australia, - The French connection*
- John Brock, *Cook/Bligh/Flinders/King – Australia's Quadrilogy of Super Seafarers*

The event is organized in conjunction with IMCoS at the Maritime Museum, Darling Harbour, Sidney, and includes numerous excursions, cruises etc. Info and reservations : MASH International Ltd., P.O.Box 3085, Tamarama NSW 2026, Australia, Fax ++61-2-9130-3278, e-mail brocky@mash.org

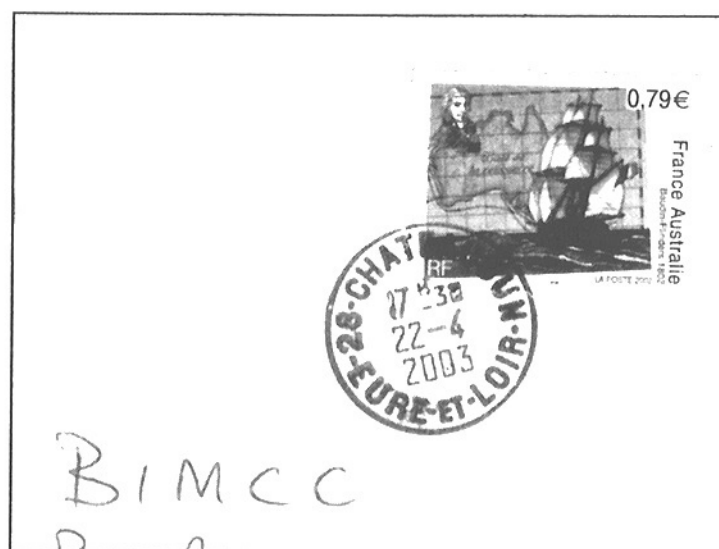
...When Australia nearly became French

We received an envelope recently with a stamp showing Australia and a galleon flying the French flag, to commemorate an event in 1802 in which Baudin and Flinders were involved. What happened ?

At the end of the 18th century, Australia had begun to be 'colonized' by the British, but the coastal outline, and certainly the interior of this new continent, remained to be explored. Matthew Flinders sailed from England in 1801 to explore Australia for the next two years. It was in April 1802 that he sighted a ship of a rival French expedition commanded by Nicolas Baudin whom Napoleon had charged with scientific and geographical surveys of the Australian coasts. Contrary to expectations, the encounter was quite friendly, and the two gentlemen had breakfast together before proceeding on their separate missions.

From 1803 on, Flinders ran into a series of dramatic mishaps during his voyage home : his first ship was shipwrecked, the second one developed a leak in the Indian Ocean of such gravity that he had to seek refuge on the island then called Île de France, where he was imprisoned by the French for more than six years. When he finally reached England in 1810, he discovered that the French had beaten him with the publication, in 1807, of the account of Baudin's expedition, naming numerous of the localities visited after Napoleon and other French dignitaries, as if to claim parts of Australia for France. Flinder's book, *A Voyage to Terra Australis*, was finally published in 1814, the year the Île de France became British (to be renamed Mauritius), and the year in which he died.

(The historical data have been gleaned from the very readable *World Atlas of Exploration* by Eric Newby (Rand Mc Nally, 1975)





FORTHCOMING AUCTIONS (compiled by W. B.)

- ♦ 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
- ♦ 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
- ♦ Michel Grommen, Place de la République Française, 5, B-4000 Liège, **24 May**. Info from Tel ++32-(0)4/222.24.48, e-mail librairiegrommen@skynet.be
- ♦ Bubb Kuyper, Jansweg 39, NL 2011 KM Haarlem, **3 – 6 June**, **25 – 28 November**, and **25 – 28 May 2004**. Info from Tel ++31-23-532.39.86, Fax ++31-23-532.38.93, www.bubbkuyper.com, e-mail info@bubbkuyper.com
- ♦ Romantic Agony, Brussels, **13 & 14 June**, **21 & 22 November** (see details in Sponsors' List)
- ♦ Van Stockum, Prinsegracht 15, 's-Gravenhage, **18-20 June** and **12-14 November**. Info from Tel ++31-70-364.98.40/41, Fax ++31-70-364.33.40, and www.vanstockums-veilingen.nl
- ♦ Van Gendt Book Auctions, Brandewijnsteeg 2, 1011 GN Amsterdam, **24 & 25 June**. Info from Tel ++31-20-623.16.69, e-mail info@vangendtbookauctions.nl
- ♦ Michel Lhomme, Rue des Carmes 9, B-4000 Liège, **28 June**. Info from Tel ++32-(0)4-223.24.63, Fax ++32-(0)4-222.24.19, www.michel-lhomme.com, e-mail librairie@michel-lhomme.com
- ♦ Paulus Swaen Internet Auctions, **5 – 16 September**, and **1 – 11 November** (see details in Sponsors' List)
- ♦ Henri Godts, Brussels, **11 October** (see details in Sponsors' List)
- ♦ Reiss & Sohn, Adelheidstr. 2, D-61462 Königstein, **21 – 25 October**. Info from Tel ++49-6174-92.720, www.reiss-sohn.de, catalogue on-line end September; e-mail reiss@reiss-sohn.de
- ♦ Béatrice Loeb-Larocque, Paris, **November 2003** (see details in Sponsors' List)

N.B. Our 'Some Auction Results' column has been deferred to the September Newsletter

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 Washington 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



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 August for the September edition to the Editor :

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