

BIMCC Newsletter N°18, January 2004

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Dear Map Friends,

It would be pretentious on our part to make a big issue out of a small event such as the fifth anniversary of the BIMCC. Compared to our modest Circle other Map Societies are way ahead, such as the London-based International Map Collectors' Society (IMCoS) which was founded more than 20 years ago, or the Washington Map Society which celebrates its 25th anniversary this year (see International News and Events). But we may be satisfied with what has been achieved within this short space of time, and both the President's Note and the enclosed loose-leaf *BIMCC Chronicle for 1998 – 2003* reflect this.

No fewer than five books and four other publications are presented in this issue, starting with Francis Herbert's very thorough review of the recently published carto-bibliography of plans of Paris, and ending with a facsimile compendium of maps showing the possessions of the beer-brewing Abbey of Affligem, near Brussels. An illustrated account of our two major events this year, the Excursion and the Study Session, is complemented by News from the Circle, and an outline of its 2004 programme.

This time, the Newsletter has been given a wider distribution to include scientific Institutions and antiquarians who were not on our list before, hoping they might join and strengthen our ranks. Lastly, may we pass a gentle reminder to renew your membership – if not already done - , you'll find a note about this enclosed.

Have a splendid and cartographically rich New Year 2004, with best wishes to you all.

W.B. for Brendan Sinnott

(Photographs in this issue by D. Bodenstein and J-L Renteux)

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A Note by the President

Five years is not a long time in the life of an Association, yet at its beginning it is a most important phase for a young and growing body of people, brought together by common interests in the History of Cartography, and intent upon broadening and sharing these.

It all really started during the International Symposium which the International Map Collectors' Society (IMCoS) had organized in Budapest in 1997. As a recently retired person I was receptive, and then enthusiastically responsive, to the idea of starting a map circle in Brussels which came up in the company of friends over a glass of wine. Although IMCoS were not ready to set up an IMCoS Branch abroad, their support was outstanding : Chairman Jenny Harvey and Rodney Shirley provided most helpful advice, and among those present at the first meeting, the Map Evening on 31st March 1998, there was a 6-strong UK delegation, including Officers Caroline Batchelor, Harry and Samantha Pearce, as well as Francis Herbert, Curator of Maps at the RGS, plus Philippe Swolfs and Hans Kok, IMCoS Representatives for Belgium and The Netherlands respectively. During the summer I gathered seven more people around me to act as founding members : Véronique Van de Kerckhof, Otto Chrispeels, Reiner Kaivers, Philippe Swolfs, John Barrett, son Christopher, and Jean-Louis Renteux. Then, in August, the Statutes of our non-profit Association were published in the official Gazette, the 'Moniteur Belge', and in December we organized our first Conference, commemorating Ortelius. From then on, membership rose steadily (it currently stands at 110 paid-up members), and events were scheduled at a brisk pace, as is manifest from the Chronicle in the Supplement included with this issue.

All this could not have run so smoothly without the untiring help of my wife Dominique (assisted by

Dame Chantal), who until recently looked after the very important convivial side of our gatherings at the Collège Saint Michel in Brussels (twelve in all): the provision of snacks and all sorts of beverages in a nicely decorated environment. I am also indebted to our son Christopher who patiently helped the PC-neophyte out of innumerable problem situations, and who acted as our first Treasurer for a while. Likewise, much of the success of our young Circle is due to past and present members of the Executive Committee who have given a good part of their time and effort to the common goal.

It would not be quite right to say that everything was plain sailing. At times it was difficult to absorb the growing workload and maintain, at least summarily, the (selfimposed) level of performance, as volunteers for the more cumbersome tasks don't come knocking on your door. However, I am confident that we shall be in a stable position regarding our work organization in the near future. One concern was over the budgetary feasibility of running the Circle as planned, as we receive no subsidies. But here I must say that we consider ourselves very fortunate to be benefiting from the generous support of our Sponsors and Benefactors. Without them we would not have been able to keep the Association alive. They have accepted the entirely non-commercial character of all our events, and we are most grateful for this.

Let me say a word about having adopted English as our working language. There has been some understandable criticism about this from the French-speaking part of the map world, but then we must realize that English is, de facto, well on the way to becoming the *lingua franca* in most university, communications and commercial sectors in Europe. And pointing to such aberrations as 'Brot-Shop' (for Bäckerei - bakery), and 'surbooké' ('French' for overbooked) is no justification for not wanting to



Map Evening 1998



... and in 2003



cultivate Shakespeare's language, on the contrary, I find. I doubt if we could attract any significant number of people to our events if we were to divide our Speakers into the three official languages of Belgium : Dutch, French and German. Unlike the bigger Organizations, we cannot afford, and I think do not need, simultaneous translation. And what about our Newsletter ? Even the venerable 50 year-old Coronelli Gesellschaft in Vienna offers its texts in English now. Those who have attended our meetings will have noted, and appreciated, the ease with which any of the three languages are used, together with English, in their informal part. Along these five years at the head of the BIMCC I have made the acquaintance of a great number of leading figures in the History of Cartography. Quite

a few of these (see photographs on pages 26 & 27) have accepted our invitation to lecture at Study Sessions or Conferences – their presence has honoured us, and gave our Members a chance to meet and discuss with eminent historians. Others have agreed to receive us for a guided visit on our excursions to public or private collections. May they all see here a sign of our gratitude.

And may the Circle succeed, in many more years to come, in fulfilling its fundamental mission : to 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 or antiquarians.

VIVAT, CRESCAT, FLOREAT !

Wulf Bodenstein

LOOKS AT BOOKS (I)

Les plans de Paris des origines 1493 à la fin du XVIII^e siècle / études, carto-bibliographie.

Catalogue par Jean Boutier ; avec la collaboration de Marine Sibille et de Jean-Yves Sazazin. - Paris : Bibliothèque nationale de France, 2002. - 432p. : ill. ; 30 cm. - Bibliogr.: p.404-429. - ISBN 2-7177-2230-0

Summary : Describes and illustrates most of the 369 main (chiefly printed) items (including facsim.), giving locations (in Europe and North America) of copies from imaginary view of M. Wohlgemuth & H. Pleydenwuff for the *Liber cronicarum* of H. Schedel (Nürnberg : A. Koberger, 1493) to 'Plan de la ville de Paris . . .' of E. Verniquet ([Paris], An VII [i.e. 1799]), plus 'Supplément' of two 18th-century items. - Includes lost and unidentified items. Includes indication of titles of maps, of authors of works in which maps appear, and of subjects.

Since 1908 - with the publication of the 583-page *Catalogue des Plans de Paris et des cartes de l'Île de France, . . . conservés à la section des cartes et plans* [de la Bibliothèque nationale] - compiled by Léon Vallée, librarian at the then BN, there has been no new edition. Vallée recorded 3592 main items in a mixed 'author' and title sequence to 1907 and included a limited description of each; no illustrations were included. An analytic index ('Table des matières') ran from p.[438] to 576, enabling one to locate items depicting particular buildings, streets, establishments, and features - with a section 'Paris (Ordre chronol[ogique]. des plans)' from 1552 onwards: it was, in all, a pioneering and publicly-available inventory.

In 2002, after 20 years' research we now have - in contrast to Vallée - a carto-bibliography that is more restricted geographically and chronologically but expanded in depth of description of items and in recording of exemplars; views, panoramas, and

some manuscripts are included. It is worth mentioning, however, that Boutier's item no. 206 records states up to 1844 (Roussel's 'Paris, ses faubourgs et ses environs' of 1730 re-issued in Paris by Auguste Logerot).

A most valuable introductory essay 'Cartographier une capitale' extends over p.9-64: valuable and innovative (*cf* Vallée) as much for its typological breakdown of the 370 or so plans as for its rich provision of bibliographic references (up to 2002). Comparisons and contrasts are constantly drawn between the features and phenomena of the development of Paris with other world cities; as an auxiliary aid Boutier adds - as sections of his 'Bibliographie' - 'La cartographie urbaine des villes françaises' (p.409-415) and 'La cartographie urbaine des villes étrangères' (p.415-429).

The author typifies chronologically the cartographic image of Paris as 'La ville circulaire' (following the



near-circular representation of the anonymous MS known as 'La Grande Gouache' of c.1540), 'La ville royale' (from the plans of François Quesnel and of Benedit Vassalieu of 1609 onwards), 'La ville réorientée' (from Albert Jouvin de Rochefort's plan of 1672-74), and as 'Le plan géographique' (from the 1728 plan of Jean Delagrive). He elucidates how the form and purpose of the plans were reflected in their general design and specific detail; although these four 'eras' provide an innovation date their typifying features overlapped into the subsequent period, and occasionally reappeared - somewhat anachronistically - later.

Other major sections follow: 'L'art de la mesure', 'La vérité des plans', 'Le roi, le bureau de la Ville et la capitale', 'Usages privés', and 'Produire, publier et vendre des plans de Paris' (some statistics on map production here, which demonstrate apogee of the period 1750-99).

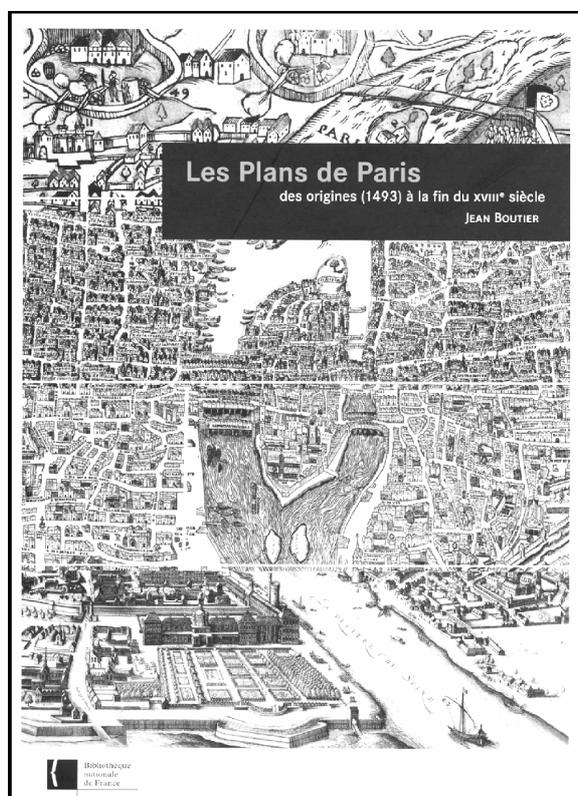
In addition to the personal names index are others of plan titles, of themes and iconography (again *cf* Vallée), of dated plans, of works containing plans of Paris, of places of publication of the plans (*cf* history of the book and of printing), and of locations of exemplars. Two additional retrieval aids (these are both simple enough and expected in automated catalogues) would be welcomed by many curators of map collections; either or both of these search facilities are required to satisfy the demands of the media's (picture) researchers. One, an index identifying which plans are in Dutch/Flemish, English, French, German, Italian, or in Latin; and a second index, arranged by scale. Boutier or his collaborators have helpfully calculated the scale for each item, but - inevitably - many of the resultant Representative Fractions are approximate. Such an index ('Echelles'), for post-1800 plans, formed another section in Vallée's 'Table des matières'.

The three authors have made an extensively impressive search in Paris (both inside and outside the BnF), France, Europe, and in North America for items not recorded by Vallée, and have provided a miniaturised image of an exemplar of one state of nearly all: curators and collectors should be most grateful for this. But they note *lacunae* and lost items too. No copy in London is recorded for Boutier item no. 2.B - the 1497 issue of H. Schedel's *Registrum huius operis libri cronicar[um] cum figuris et ymaginibus* . . . - yet there is one in the catalogue of the Library of the Royal Geographical Society (with IBG). All seven maps (and several more plates) from *Les beautés de la France* (Paris: Danet, 1724) - items 178.B to 184.B inclusive - can be found in a

4-volume grangerised *L'Atlas curieux/Suite de l'Atlas curieux* of N. de Fer in the RGS (with IBG) Map Room: no copies are recorded in Boutier beyond France and Belgium. Item 240 (B.-A. Jaillot's 'Plan de la ville de Paris et de ses Faubourgs'), under state E of 1767, has the remark "Aucun exemplaire connu à ce jour . . .": an exemplar *is* recorded in the RGS-IBG Map Room catalogue.

For the 1776-dated 'Plan de Paris Pour servir à la I.[re] partie de l'itineraire de cette Capitale' - item 313 in its edition Ab (Paris : Nyon l'aîné, 1781) - Boutier records three copies only (in France, one of which lacks the plan): a fourth (with plan) is in the Fordham Collection of the RGS-IBG Library. Also in the Fordham Collection is the only other recorded copy, apart from those five in France and one in Yale University Library, of the 8th edition by L.-V. Thiéry of *Le voyageur à Paris, Extrait du 'Guide des Amateurs & des Etrangers Voyageurs à Paris'* . . . (1790) that contains item 334 (R. Phelipeau's 'Nouveau Plan de Paris'). Of item 356 - a circular plan of Paris bound in the *Almanach national, géographique et portatif* . . . utile . . . pour tous Etats (Paris : Desnos, [1792]) - the authors cite an *unicum* in the BnF; but a second exemplar can be added: that in the Fordham Collection.

The natural historian, brewer, barrister, county ad-





ministrator, farmer, map collector, scholar, author - and francophile - Sir H.G. Fordham (1854-1929) is credited still as being both a pioneer in cartography and the inventor of the term ⁽¹⁾. In 1914 Oxford University Press published his *Studies in carto-bibliography, British and French . . .*; his *Les routes de France : étude bibliographique sur les cartes-routières . . . de France suivie d'un catalogue des itinéraires . . . 1552-1850* was published in Paris in 1929 by Honoré Champion - the publisher of Vallée's 1908 work! Indeed, Fordham found more sympathy in Paris. On 18 November 1910 he wrote to Edward Heawood (RGS Librarian) about ". . . my desire to see the study of the historical & bibliographical side of cartography developed. I suppose there is no hope of the R[oyal]. Geographical Society giving any favour to this idea, & that, possibly, it may be best to make inquiries in Paris - where my work - such as it is - is more favourably received than on this side of the Channel." In 1928 Fordham gave the Society £200.00 as the basis for a fund for the encouragement of carto-bibliography; a triennial award was resurrected in 1993. Just before his death he received the news that the Société de Géographie (Paris) had awarded him its gold medal in recognition of his French carto-bibliographical work. His collection of road books, itineraries,

guides, and many atlases & maps - especially strong in French items - was bequeathed to the RGS in 1929 ⁽²⁾ & ⁽³⁾.

Lastly, from 1854 to March 2000 the Map Room of the RGS was freely open to the public for reference purposes. Upon re-opening in 2004 the Society's Collections will again - as shortly prior to their closing in February 2002 - have to introduce a modest daily access fee to non-members; the Society no longer receives government support. We hope to see, and to help, the revisers of the second edition of Boutier's most welcome *opus* - or, indeed, any collector, curator, author, picture researcher, or carto-bibliographer!

Francis Herbert (Curator of Maps, RGS-IBG)

1) *The history of cartography, volume 1* edited by J.B. Harley & David Woodward (Chicago : London : University of Chicago Press, 1987), ISBN 0-226-31633-5, p.20

2) 'The Fordham Collection at the RGS : an introduction' by M.J. Freeman and J. Longbotham, in *The Geographical Journal* (London), July 1980, vol. 146(2), pp.[218]-231

3) *The Fordham Collection : a [short title] catalogue* compiled by M.J. Freeman & J. Longbotham (Norwich : Geo Abstracts [for the Institute of British Geographers' Historical Geography Research Group (as its Research Paper Series, ISSN 0143-683X, no. 5)], 1981), ISBN 0-86094-065-9

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LOOKS AT BOOKS (II)

Die Welt in alten Karten und Ansichten – Karten und Atlanten in der Landeszentralbibliothek Schleswig-Holstein, Band 3 – Illustriertes Verzeichnis der Bestände bis 1900 (The world in old maps and views – Maps and Atlases in the Central Library of Schleswig-Holstein, Vol. 3 – Illustrated catalogue of holdings up to 1900)

By Gerhard Kraack and Jens Ahlers. Husum : Husum Druck- und Verlagsgesellschaft, 2003. 384 pp with 109 b/w and 17 colour illustrations, 30 x 22 cm (carton binding) ; ISBN 3-89876-101-0

To order : Landeszentralbibliothek Schleswig-Holstein, Waitzstrasse 5, D-24937 Flensburg (Germany), Tel ++49-(0)461-860.62.00, Fax ++49-(0)461-860.62.20, e-mail lbz.flensburg@t-online.de

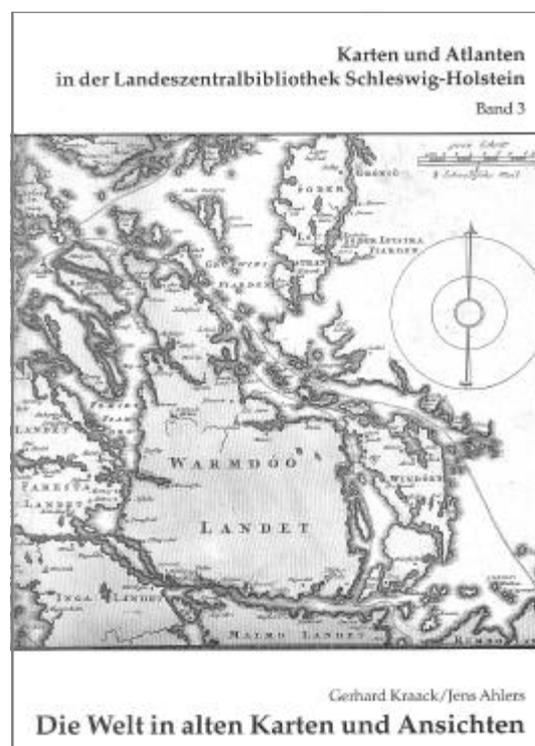
The two previous volumes published in the series of carto-bibliographies by the Central Library of the Land of Schleswig-Holstein dealt with a composite atlas of ca 1715 (Vol. 1) and the seven-volume map collection of the Jordt family, of ca 1795 (Vol. 2)¹⁾. The present and final volume in this series, Volume 3, contains three distinct catalogues of cartographic material published before 1900 : the first describes 88 single maps, the second documents the remaining 36 atlases held in their collection (the other two having been catalogued in Vols. 1 and 2), and the third catalogue, by far the most voluminous and undoubtedly the most revealing of the three, is a repertoire of over 4000 maps, town plans and views contained in 593 books.

Before we take a closer look at the contents of each of these catalogues, two general remarks might be in place. Firstly, the very close political and cultural relationship that bound Schleswig and Holstein to the Kingdom of Denmark until the German-Danish war in 1864 is obviously reflected in the composition of the corpus of maps and books. Two thirds of the single maps are of Danish origin, and about one third of all books deals with Danish or Schleswig-Holstein's topography and history. Here we come across many less-known map makers whose work deserves our interest and study. Secondly, the major part of the collection stemming from the Library of the « Old College » (Altes Gymnasium) in Flensburg, where Greek and Latin were taught, it is not surprising to find a large proportion of historical maps and works of antiquity in the catalogue. This provides an excellent opportunity to become familiar with historical maps and atlases, a category not generally held in high esteem by map collectors. But apart from this somewhat special orientation there is a wealth of other cartographic material described and illustrated that should appeal to the mapping community as a whole.

The outstanding item among the single maps certainly is the 4-sheet map of Iceland of 1844 by the Icelandic cartographer B. Gunnlaugsson, with which

he is said to have obtained a gold medal in Paris in 1875. (As this happened 31 years after its conception, the map must have been a major achievement for its time). There are also two 19th century reissues of the Peutinger Tables. Of note are a 16-sheet map of the U.S. by J.C. Smith (ca 1852, size if joined ca 146 x 188 cm), and a 25-sheet map of Germany and surrounding countries by Adolf Stieler (1829, size 150 x 172 cm if joined). Nine of these maps are reproduced in black and white, four in colour.

The atlas catalogue contains descriptions of two 18th c. and 32 19th c. atlases, as well as of two 20th c. facsimiles (Ortelius' TOT in extract, and Mercator's 1595 atlas). The oldest work is a composite atlas containing 71 maps by Sandrart, Seutter, Bodenehr, Lotter and (mostly) Homann and Heirs, dat-





ing from 1684 to 1780. Atlases of the following century are by Andree, Diercke, Kiepert, Putzger, Sohr-Berghaus, Spruner, Stieler and a few lesser-known publishers. One half of the items (18) are historical atlases, the others belonging to the category of general geography, with a few thematic atlases on meteorology, religions and colonies. But the most interesting 19th c. publication is probably Vandermaelen's « Atlas Universel » in 6 volumes (Brussels, 1827) containing 376 maps on the uniform scale of 1 :1.641.836 . Apart from this latter item, each of the entries is given a complete listing of all maps contained in the given edition – a welcome complement to Espenhorst's *Petermann's Planet* (see 'Looks at Books' below) . Eight black-and-white and three colour reproductions illustrate this section.

The following 228 pages are on books with maps. In addition to 90 black-and-white map reproductions, of which many are double-page, there are 10 in colour. As one might expect, the collection represents a good cross-section of European publications from the first half of the 16th century on. The oldest book is a Latin commentary on Julius Caesar's wars, published in Basle by Thomas Wolff in 1531, with 7 maps. Among the 16th century works I found of particular interest are the town plans of Rome, by Bartholomaeus Marlianus (dated Basle 1551), and of Constantinople (published in Basle by H. Froben[ius] and N. Episcopius, 1552). Other classical works are those of Apian, Clüver, Magini, Münster, three editions of Olearius's travels to Moscow and Persia, Pomponius Mela, Pontanus (with interesting map variants by Janssonius), Solinus, Strabo, to cite only these. Olaus Magnus's 1572 edition of the

Historia de gentium septentrionalium... contains an intriguing wood-cut map of Scandinavia, signed « THW 1567 », apparently based on his famous 9-sheet Carta Marina of 1539, famous for its often copied sea monsters. All of the just mentioned books and maps (except Apian) have at least one illustration.

Some of the books comprise such an important map content that one might be tempted to classify them as atlases. Examples are Caspar Danckwerth's *Neue Landesbeschreibung der zwey Hertzogthümer Schleswich und Holstein...* (Schleswig, 1652), with 40 maps by Joh. Mejer, the *Allgemeine Welthistorie...* published by J.J. Gebauer (Halle, 1785), with 124 maps, Jens Peter Trap's *Statistisk-topographisk Beskrivelse af Kongeriget Danmark...* (Copenhagen, 1860), with 131 maps, and Erik Pontoppidan's *Den Danske Atlas eller Konge-Riget Dannemark...* (Copenhagen, 1781) with 174 maps. Atlas or not, the important thing is that we have here a rare example of an impressive fully indexed catalogue of books with maps, many of them scarce.

Two indices, of 22 pages each, complete this work and attest to the great care applied to the whole work : an index of persons, with biographical data (extremely useful !), and a geographical index tracing essential toponyms back to the map entries. To sum up : a book that is well conceived, easy to consult and rewarding to study.

Wulf Bodenstein

1) Vol. 1 : Detlev Kraack, *Der Flensburger 'Atlas Major'*, Husum, 1997, no ISBN . – Vol. 2 : Gerhard Kraack, *Die Jordtsche Kartensammlung aus Flensburg*, Husum, 2000, ISBN 3-88042-942-1 . Both can be ordered from the address above.

LOOKS AT BOOKS (III)

Petermann's Planet – A Guide to German Handatlases and their Siblings throughout the World, Vol. I : The Great Handatlases

By Jürgen Espenhorst, edited and translated from the German text by George R.

Crossman. Schwerte (Germany) : Pangaea Verlag, 2003. 684 pp with 169 b/w and 349 colour ill., 24.5 x 17 cm (carton binding). ISBN 3-930401-35-5

To order : Pangaea-Verlag, Villigster Strasse 32, D-58239 Schwerte, Germany, Tel ++49-2304-72284, www.pangaea-verlag.de, e-mail pangaea@cityweb.de, 90 € (+VAT).

Most of us, I suppose, have come across the one or other German Atlas, either handed down in the family, or during our map peregrinations, and names such as Stieler, Meyer, Andree are familiar from dealers' stock or from auction catalogues. Many of us will also admit that maps from about the second half of the 19th century and later are often considered too 'modern', too sober and crowded to match the charm of 'ancient' maps, with their sea monsters and erratic, erroneous geography. And yet it is

through these maps that we may witness the quite revolutionary advances in the mapping of the world, to which a group of German cartographers so significantly contributed. In this first of two volumes, Espenhorst presents six 'families' of atlases produced in the span of the 150 years between the beginning of the 19th to the middle of the 20th century. A second volume will address some 50 smaller or less important handatlas families.

The book is based on a previous bibliography by the



author ¹⁾ the use of which was, however, essentially limited to readers of German. This new work is now called a guide rather than a bibliography since it was conceived by the author as a textbook to accompany the detailed bibliographical listings in the previous work. Collectors to whom the original publication in German is not accessible might regret this. It is true that we have become accustomed to being able to look up a specific map or groups of maps in carto-bibliographies such as the *Atlantes Neerlandici* by Koeman or its new edition by P. van der Krogt, in *Les atlas français* by M. Pastoureau, or in the *Atlantes Austriaci* by I. Kretschmer and J. Dörfinger, all of which contain a detailed description of the map contents of a given range of atlases. In the introduction the author justifies this choice, arguing that a translation of the map listings from the previous work was not justified, and that one could also consult the 9-volume *List of Geographical Atlases in the Library of Congress* (the so-called Phillips-LeGear list) which can be consulted in most Map Libraries. He has a point also when he places a certain emphasis on describing the origin and evolution of atlas productions, highlighting handbooks and commentary volumes which frequently accompanied these. Another innovation in this guide is the description of bindings, which should appeal to bibliophiles in particular. Collectors will also appreciate the inclusion of references to current market values of these atlases and an initial estimation of their rarity.

The title *Petermann's Planet* has been chosen, we are told, in deference to August Petermann who may be 'regarded as the patron figure for an important period in the history of German cartography which saw the development of the handatlas.' It sounds a bit curious, but one can't quarrel with this choice.

Now what is a «handatlas»? The term derives from the German «Handatlas» which the author defines as a «geographic atlas which concentrates on the essential», generally in folio format. In other words, it is an atlas that contains in one ready-to-hand location maps of all parts of the world. This has, therefore, no relation to a pocket or portable atlas ('zak atlas' in Dutch, or 'atlas de poche' in French).

The *International Handbook of Mapping Terms to 1900* ²⁾ cites County, Facsimile, Island, National, Pocket, and Regional Atlases but no «handatlas», although the term appears to have been used by a few publishers for some time; Espenhorst quotes five English language examples, among which Fullerton's *Descriptive Hand Atlas of the world* (London-Edinburgh, J. Bartholomew, 1870). Observing such terminological inconsistencies, the author devotes about 15 pages to this point, and his choice of anglicizing the German term may be considered a practical and acceptable compromise.

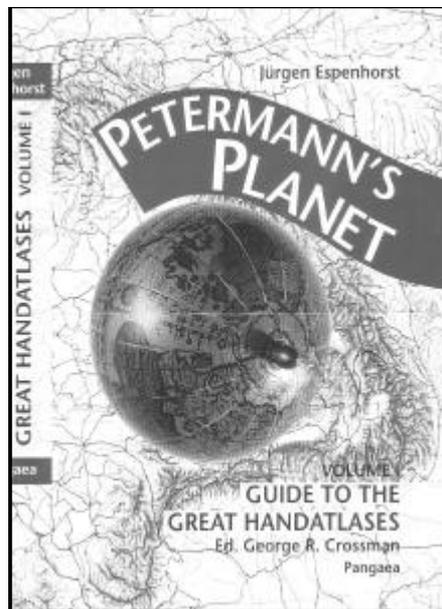
The six atlas families dealt with in this book are :

1. WEIMAR – atlases created by Gaspari, Weiland and Kiepert, published by the Geographisches Institut Weimar ;
2. STIELER – atlases created by Stieler, Berghaus and Spruner, published by Justus Perthes in Gotha ;
3. MEYER – atlases created by Meyer, published by the Bibliographisches Institut in Hildburghausen and Leipzig ;
4. SOHR-BERGHAUS – atlases created by Handtke and Berghaus, published by C. Flemming in Glogau ;
5. ANDREE – atlases created by Andree, published by Velhagen & Klasing in Bielefeld and Leipzig ;
6. DEBES – atlases created by Debes, published by H. Wagner & E. Debes in Leipzig, and by Paul Oestergaard in Berlin.

In addition to atlases produced in German-speaking

areas (including Austria, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia...), often running into impressive numbers of editions, the index also includes foreign-language editions from Scandinavian countries, plus those in Dutch, French, Italian, Spanish, Czech, Hungarian, English, American, and a few other languages, all derived from their German versions. Interesting to note the author's concern over the impact the definition of the region of provenance of the German-language atlases might have : at the very beginning of his introduction he states « When reference is made in this guide to the area of German culture it should not be seen as reflecting an attitude of hegemony ». One would have thought that readers of this kind of scholarly publication would by now have shed their susceptibilities in this respect, but it probably was a statement guided by prudence.

Map enthusiasts, collectors and dealers, will find





very instructive the 55 pages (with numerous illustrations) in the chapters on *Printing Atlas Maps* and *The Atlas as a Book*. Engraving and printing techniques as well as binding processes are described in full. A comprehensive index and bibliography covering both volumes are promised for Volume II, but in the meantime a preliminary list of references will be available on the internet site listed above.

This work is the result of an immense research task which it must have taken the better part of a life time to compile, verify and edit. Its general aspect and in particular its readability has been much improved over the preceding publication, and the illustrations are now up to current standards. For my part, I would have thought that there was room for a multi-volume bibliographical edition, each volume dealing with a part only of this vast subject, on the line of existing carto-bibliographies. This would have permitted students of this speciality to make a selective

choice of atlas families and to find the corresponding complete map listings in that same volume.

However, the edition as it stands is a most remarkable and fundamental addition to the growing range of cartographic reference literature. Not only does it fill a gap in recording the very substantial 19th and 20th century German atlas production, but above all it encourages map collectors to develop an interest in such maps, and to treat them with respect – knowing that they will join the ranks of ‘ancient maps’ in due course.

Wulf Bodenstein

1) Jürgen Espenhorst, *Andree, Stieler, Meyer & Co, Handatlanten des deutschen Sprachraums (1800-1945)* [...], hand atlases from German-speaking countries [...], Pangea Verlag, Schwerte (Germany), 1994. ISBN 3-930401-33-9. Plus Supplement of 1995, ISBN 3-930401-34-7

2) Helen Wallis, Arthur Robinson (ed.), *Cartographical Innovations – An International Handbook of Mapping Terms*, Map Collector Publications, 1987, 8.0110, p.311. ISBN 0-906-430-04-

LOOKS AT BOOKS (IV)

The Mapmaker's Quest : depicting new worlds in Renaissance Europe

By David Buisseret. Oxford :Oxford University Press 2003, Great Clarendon Street, Oxford OX2 6DP, UK, 2003. - 227 pp with 83 figures and 12 colour plates of maps. Carton binding, 16 x 24 cm; 32 €. ISBN 0-19-210053-X

David Buisseret is professor of History at the University of Texas and formerly director of the Smith Centre for the History of Cartography. In his latest book *'The Mapmaker's Quest'*, he takes as a starting point the question why there were so few maps in Europe in 1400 and so many by 1650. This elegantly written book explores the reasons for this and its implications for European history. It examines how mapping and military technology advanced in tandem, how modern states' territories were mapped and borders drawn up, the role of maps in shaping the urban environment, and cartography's links to the new sciences.

In 1400, Europe lagged behind large parts of the world in its understanding of the use of maps. For instance, the people of China and of Japan were considerably more advanced in this respect. Yet, by 1600 the Europeans had come to use maps for a huge variety of tasks, and were far ahead of the rest of the world in their appreciation of the power and uses of cartography. This work seeks to understand this development - not only to spell out the strands of thought and practice which led to the use of maps, but also to assess the ways in which such use affected European societies and economies.

In the first chapter of this beautifully illustrated

work, David Buisseret examines the influence of ancient Greece and Rome upon the mapmakers of early modern Europe. Not only the impact of Claudius Ptolemy's (AD 87-150) *Geographia* on fifteenth- and sixteenth-century European mapmakers is discussed here, but also the influence of classical texts involving mapmaking. For the rediscovery of Herodotus and Strabo by Renaissance readers also led to a keen interest in mapping the material remains of classical monuments, which proves even more that this new-found enthusiasm for Greek and Latin antiquity had widespread consequences for cartography.

The author continues to explore how the major stylistic changes in western European art between 1400 and 1500 can also be applied to the production of maps, a subject often neglected in the history of cartography. However, chapter two proves that the innovating style of depiction of the 'real world' by famous painters as the Limbourgs and the Van Eyck brothers can be related to a newly 'cartographic' way of seeing the world. The painting of actual places instead of fictitious ones by painters as Pieter Brueghel the Elder (c.1525-1569) also contributed to a new, more scientific way to depict the world. Therefore, Buisseret states that the com-



bination of science and art that is found in the work of Leonardo Da Vinci (1452-1519) and Albrecht Dürer (1471-1528) can be considered as the first step of cartography towards an actual science and away from being just another art form.

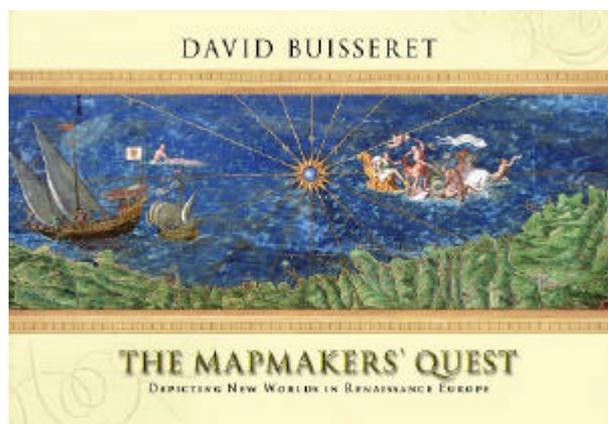
In chapter three, the increasing acknowledgement of the importance of cartography among the ruling European elites of 1450-1650 is exemplified. Namely this growing map-consciousness, which started among Italian rulers (the Papacy, Venetian Republic, Kingdom of Naples, Duchy of Florence) and spread throughout Europe, enabled rulers to govern more effectively their properties. Examples to prove this are the extensive map collection of the Vatican Library and the use of maps in Charles V (ruled 1519-1556) civil administration. Furthermore, the testimonies of the positive attitude towards maps of several European leaders of the 15th and 16th century can be found in their interest in cartographic libraries, map-galleries and surveys of their territories.

The subject of mapping during the expansion of Europe in the 15th -18th century is covered in the same eloquent style. In this largest chapter of the book, it is shown that the discovery of the New World not only coincides with extensive mapmaking of newly found land, but also with the introduction of new techniques (use of latitudes and longitudes combined with accurate mapping like in coastline delineation) and the establishment of centralized cartographical institutions. The different approach to delineate the world between the Iberians (Portugal, Spain) and the other seafaring countries like England and Holland are highlighted here, but Buisseret's latest work also emphasises that at the end of the 18th century all European powers saw maps as an important element in the seizure and settlement of the wider world.

Europe also encountered a Military Revolution during this time period, in which the growth of armies in size and the emergence of artillery and fortified towns gave rise to large-scale topographical mapping for military purposes. This book clearly describes the influence of these evolutions for general mapmaking (e.g. the *Ordnance Survey* in England)

and town planning. Much of the same connection between historical developments and cartography can be seen in the mapping of the countryside and towns in the new economies during 1570-1800. At the end of the book, the sudden proliferation of estate maps, town plans and city views (e.g. Braun and Hogenberg's *Civitates Orbis Terrarum* (1572-1617)) is adequately explained as a response to the expansion of rural and urban economic structures in western Europe.

This reasonably priced book is a nice acquisition to anyone interested in the history of early modern European cartography. It extensively covers the different aspects of history which led to the estab-



lishment of mapmaking as an indispensable tool for European monarchs, armies, traders and governments. Although sometimes a bit academic, it also shows the differences between the European countries in the way they responded to the major scientific, artistic and political changes that occurred during the Renaissance era. Due to the nature of the subject, mainly manuscript maps are covered which makes the book maybe a bit less interesting for map collectors 'pure sang'. However, David Buisseret shows us with such a large sense of authority how maps fit into a wider picture, that every map lover can enjoy *The Mapmaker's Quest*.

Glenn Van den Bosch

LOOKS AT BOOKS (V)

The map that changed the world

By Simon Winchester. London: Penguin Books, 2002. – 358 Pp, 19.5 x 12.5 cm, paper back. Price £ 6.99. No ISBN. To order: Penguin Books, 80, The Strand, London WC2R 0RL, England; www.penguin.com

This is not a book about historical maps, but about one single geological map: The first one in the world.

During my stay in Iceland at the IMCoS Convention



in 2000 I was struck by the 19th century map by Björn Gunnlaugsson. Here was a typical 19th century scientific amateur who – during many summers - walked through this beautiful island and designed single handedly the first detailed map of Iceland. This map (41,4 x 54,3 cm) is a beauty [very likely either a fore-runner or derivative of the 4-sheet map mentioned on page7]. Much scientific work has been realised during that century by lonely persons who pursued stubbornly what they believed in.

For the same kind of work, we would use today an arsenal of scientific instruments as computers, satellites etc... and hundreds of people around the world would feed our machines with the necessary information.

Here was one man at work.

For indeed the author tells the story of William Smith's life and life-work, "the first geological map of England". His map is dated 1815 and can be compared in this book with the modern geological map of England by the British Geological Survey, dated 2001. The similarities are striking and prove the outstanding work Smith performed during his twenty-years of 'walking the country.'

The reader who wants to know how a cartographer designs the unseen underground by looking at the surrounding surface will be well served. It is imperative that this same reader would need a vivid interest in rocks, strata and basic geology.

In his book the author blends Smith's rather un-

happy private life with his wanderings through rocks, fossils and layers. By introducing the nineteen chapter headings with a small drawing of Jurassic ammonites classified as found in the chronological strata, he makes it clear that the accent of his writing is on geological thinking.

Smith's life was not a happy one. His wife went mad and he got ruined and cheated by jealous colleagues. Only at the end of his life did his map gain national recognition and he became considered as the father of geology.

Smith was a workaholic who made a living by studying terrains for water drainage and building canals. He lived in an era of canal mania when owners, whose land exposed coal at the surface, wanted to build a canal for cheap transport. This permitted Smith to see what lay underneath the surface. He also studied fossils and the rock layers where he found them, in order to date the strata. The author gives a fairly good modern picture of the geological processes that shaped the English landscape.

Smith did not have this information but had intuition and insight. He went down the coal pits and looked at the walls of the shaft where he saw the successive layers of rocks. He deduced theories from what he saw; he used logic and stood by his ideas. He projected his findings on a single map. It almost ruined him, but in the end he got the reward of public admiration.

Eric Leenders

... OTHER PUBLICATIONS

* **Imago Mundi – the International Journal for the History of Cartography.**

Founded in 1935 in Germany by Leo Bagrow, this Journal's 55th yearly Volume was published last September, remaining true to its founder's precepts of nearly seventy years ago : to be an international centre of information, offer illustrated scholarly articles (now in English, with other-language summaries in many cases), book reviews, a bibliography and general notes on all aspects of the History of Cartography. If it has survived for so long and maintained its very high academic standard without concessions, this is, I think, because it is a non-commercial Institution run and contributed to, by engaged, enlightened map historians who all work on a benevolent basis.

Volume 55 contains articles on Islamic maps, on the controversy about South America on maps before Columbus, on emblematic and sacred geography,

and on surveying Ceylon in the 19th century. Shorter articles examine Fra Mauro's and Diogo Ribeiro's maps, address indigenous map making as well as the history of Jesuit cartography of the Amazon. There are no less than 14 book reviews plus about 40 pages of world-wide news, followed by the standard and most essential bibliography and index.

Anyone with a serious interest in the History of Cartography should consider subscribing to this top-level publication which, as of 2004, will appear in two volumes per year. Please address your enquiries to Taylor & Francis Ltd, 4 Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon, Oxfordshire, OX14 4RN, UK, Tel ++44-1235-82.86.00, Fax ++44-1235-82.90.00. You can also find out about Imago Mundi on Tony Campbell's site <http://www.maphistory.info/>



* KMA & Kaart – an exhibition catalogue.

The Dutch Foundation 'Stichting Historische Cartografie' which organizes the Breda Map Fair has the habit of mounting a cartographic exhibition in the Grote Kerk in Breda, concurrently with the Map Fair. As the Royal Netherlands Military Academy in Breda celebrated its 175th anniversary last year, the opportunity was taken to exhibit a representative cross-section of maps held in the Academy's Library during the 6th Fair, on 28 and 29 November 2003. A 50-page catalogue in Dutch was prepared by Frits Irgang, assisted by Kees Oomen. The first part is devoted to a series of short articles on the history of the Academy and its connection with military surveying and cartography. Then follows a description of the 59 maps exhibited, 13 of which are illustrated (6 in colour). A very nice little handbook that is apt to add to our (often scarce) knowledge and understanding of military cartography.

Those specifically interested in the subject, and who can read Dutch, should apply to the Royal Netherlands Military Academy – Library, c/o Mr F. Irgang s.s.t.t., Postbox 90002, NL- 4800 PA Breda, The Netherlands, for a free copy.



* Le Monde des Cartes – Revue du Comité Français de Cartographie.

Just over a year ago, on 14th December 2002, the BIMCC organised its third biennial Conference on the theme of *Mare Nostrum – Maps of the Mediterranean*.

One of our Speakers was Monique Pelletier, Honorary Director of the Département des Cartes et Plans at the Bibliothèque nationale de France and a regular participant in our events. Based on her lecture entitled *The Mediterranean and French hydrography of the 18th century*, Monique Pelletier has just published an amplified version in N° 177-178 of *Le*

Monde des Cartes, the 'Revue du Comité Français de Cartographie', under the title *Les cartes françaises de la Méditerranée des XVII^e et XVIII^e siècles*.

This 19-page article is extremely well documented and illustrated with tables and 8 map reproductions, five of which in colour.

You may order a copy (26 €) from the CFC, 107 rue La Boétie, F-75008 Paris, Tel ++33-(0)1-45.62.71.75, lecfc@multimania.com, ISSN 1634-3522.

* Map Facsimile *Kaartboek van de Abdij Affligem (1717 – 1756)*

Our Member Robert Sussmeyer writes :

The Affligem Abbey was founded in 1062 and became one of the wealthiest in the country. In the 18th century it possessed over 8.000 ha of land and forest. During the years 1717 – 1756, five well-known surveyors (Joos de Deken, Pierre Hannart, Jean-Charles de Rouvroy, Egidius de Coster and Franciscus de Doncker) made up the maps of all these properties and assembled them in ten volumes.

A selected choice is now being published by the Algemeen Rijksarchief with the support of the Vlaams-Brabant Province. The commentary in Dutch is written by Dr. hist. Jaak Ockeley and a comprehensive index of names and locations is in-

cluded. The presentation of the facsimile atlas took place on 5th December 2003 at the Abbey which is an excellent destination for a visit, just 15 km from Brussels in the direction of Ostend. Benedictine monks still live and work in this famous Abbey and will be pleased to introduce you to their cheese and Trappist beer also.

To order : *Kaartboek van de Abdij Affligem*, by Jaak Ockeley, Archives Générales du Royaume – Algemeen Rijksarchief, Ruisbroekstraat 2, B-1000 Brussels. Pp 330, 254 ill. in colour, linen cover, 33.5 x 24 cm. Price 67 € (plus 5 € postage in Belgium). The book is also available at the Abbey : Abdij Affligem, Abdijstraat 6, 1790 Affligem, Belgium.



THE BIMCC EXCURSION TO HALLE (18 October 2003)

For centuries, the city of Halle has belonged to the medieval county of Hainaut. Located at the north-eastern tip of Hainaut, it was the only Flemish speaking part of this French speaking county.



Map of Hainaut by Duval, 17th century

This is probably why, when, in 1793, the French annexed the Austrian Low-countries and created new 'départements', they separated Halle from the rest of Hainaut (which became 'département de Jemappes') and attached it to the 'département de la Dyle'. Later on, when Belgium was created in 1830, the département de la Dyle became the Brabant Province and Halle remained in it.

Halle was also famous as a market and pilgrimage centre. A black virgin offered by the Countess of Hainaut in the XIIIth century, attracts the faithful since the middle ages.

As a result, the name of Halle – spelt in many different ways - has appeared on many maps of both Hainaut and Brabant – some 700, according to Johan Vanvolsem, who has spent a life-time studying the toponym of his beloved city and collecting maps and ancient books where it is mentioned (a review of his publication on the subject appeared, page 9, in the BIMCC Newsletter n°8, in Sept. 2000; it contains a comprehensive inventory of 535 maps where Halle is mentioned).

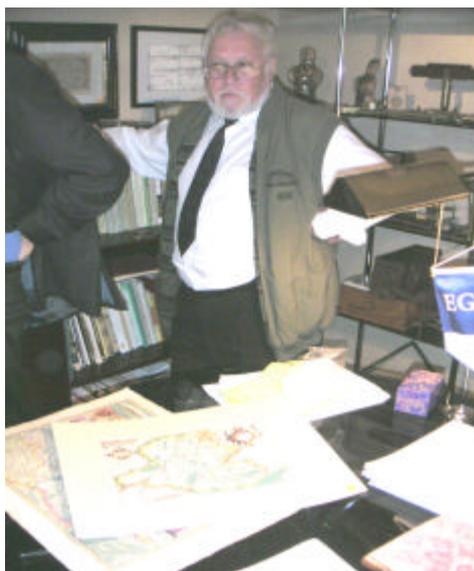
On Saturday, 18 October 2003, some 15 privileged BIMCC members were introduced to that collection. Johan Vanvolsem welcomed his BIMCC guests in

his home, in central Halle, which also houses his land surveyor office and the headquarters of various professional associations.

Over coffee and cake, he explained how he had developed his interest for the city of Halle as well as his map collection, which extends from the XIVth century until the creation of Belgium. He highlighted and presented the most remarkable pieces .

Guests were then allowed to visit the house and inspect maps hanging on the walls – up until the attic - as well as those stored in map drawers in the study.

The visit was concluded by an aperitif offered by 'the house Vanvolsem'. Most of the group then joined Johan for lunch at a nice nearby restaurant, and later on followed him on a guided tour of historical Halle.



Our host, Johan Vanvolsem

Johan highlighted remains of the former fortifications and the location of the castle before entering the curious basilica in which he presented, not only the notorious black virgin, but also some lesser known details (such as this little sculpture of a naked lady riding a unicorn). Johan concluded this very nice day by treating the most faithful of his followers to a last drink in a charming café of the town square.

Jean-Louis Renteux



BIMCC NEWS

5th Study Session : *Plans and views of towns and fortified places*

Collège Saint Michel, Brussels, 13th December 2003

BIMCC Chairman, Wulf Bodenstien, welcomed some 50 map enthusiasts for this study session devoted to yet another aspect of cartography. The session was chaired by Francis Herbert, from the Royal Geographical Society in London; he introduced each speaker and contributed to their subject by showing one map carefully selected from the RGS library.

Richard Domb shared his 50 years' passion for maps of the Holy Land with the audience; his presentation of the "Centre of the World – Jerusalem" covered over 1500 years of town plans and views, including many beautiful, early presentations of the Holy City, where faith and pedagogy played a greater role than realism; he examined the relationship between fantasy and reality in these representations and how it evolved through the history of Jerusalem.

Dr Charles van den Heuvel, map curator of the University Library of Leiden (NL), presented "The use and re-use of fortification plans of the Low Countries in maps, atlases and treatises on military architecture (16th and 17th centuries)"; he first discussed the administrative role of drawings in the planning and construction of fortifications and then focussed on the re-use of such plans. The presentation was illustrated by many maps and views of fortifications at Brussels, Leiden, Madrid, Dresden, München and Wolfenbüttel, drawn, in particular, from the Bodel Nijenhuis Collection of the University of Leiden.

After the coffee break which was an opportunity for informal exchanges between map amateurs and professionals, Hans-Uli Feldmann, Chief cartographer at the Swiss Federal Office of Topography in Bern¹⁾, spoke about "The Schauenburg Collection"; this comprises a series of 67 manuscript 17th and 18th centuries maps that were of strategic importance and were kept secret, until they fell into General Schauenburg's possession when he conquered

Bern in 1798. The power-point presentation was complemented by a projection demonstrating a newly published CD-ROM, which features an impressive tool to display a series of maps by Dufour (second half of the 19th century), showing clearly the growth of cities like Bern or Zurich.

The morning session was concluded by an aperitif offered by the BIMCC – another opportunity for exchanges, and for browsing a few interesting maps selected from members' private collections – and

most of the participants then joined the BIMCC Committee who treated the Speakers to lunch at a nice nearby restaurant.

Nick Millea, Map Librarian at the Bodleian Library at the University of Oxford, showed the evolution of town plans as a cartographic genre through the example of "Town plans of Oxford" selected from the Bodleian Library; he emphasized that map representation de-

pendent not only on the cartographic techniques available, which evolved considerably since the Agas's 16th century map of the university city, but also on the intents of the author regarding his intended audience.

Piet Lombaerde, Professor at the Higher Institute of Architectural Science in Antwerp, presented a well documented and illustrated view of the evolution of "The fortifications of Antwerp from the 16th until the 19th century"; he highlighted the various influences which contributed to the complex history of the city fortifications, from the improvements brought by Albrecht Dürer to the medieval walls, through the Italian design of the "Spanish walls" and the initiative by Vauban to extend the system to the left bank of the Schelde river, until the story of the Belgian "national réduit".

Jean-Louis Renteux

1) Also Chief editor of "Cartographica Helvetica" and President of the Swiss Society of Cartography



Our Speakers: Hans-Uli Feldmann, Charles van den Heuvel, Piet Lombaerde, Richard Domb, Nick Millea and Francis Herbert



NEWS FROM OUR MEMBERS

A short while ago, **Paul Bremmers** opened his own shop in Brussels, **Brussels Old Prints**, at St Janstraat 45 Rue St Jean, B-1000 Brussels, Tel ++32-47.53.27.862 or ++31-52.05.66.41, or bremmersantiquariaat@zonnet.nl

On offer is a wide range of ancient maps of all parts of the world. He is assisted by his associate Wilfried Vandenberg, a keen map collector himself. Opening hours are Thursday 11.00-16.00, Friday 13.00-18.00 and Saturday 11.00-16.00, or by appointment. With the shop of Mr Van Loock and our young Sponsor Brecht Devroe (see Sponsors' pages) there are now three map dealers in the same street, and there is a fine concentration of bouquinistes nearby, in the Galerie Bortier, just a few steps from the Royal Library. Well worth a browsing visit.



Antoine Jacobs runs the *Librairie des Eléphants* at Place Van Meenen 19, B-1060 Brussels, Tel ++32-(0)2-539.06.01.

Although an antiquarian of renown he does not (not yet?) specialize in maps, but he does organize public auctions once a month at which quite frequently old maps, atlases and books with maps come up for sale. These auctions are held at a different address in Brussels, so if you are interested, please contact Antoine directly and ask for a catalogue (in French only). From experience I can tell you that his auctions are very pleasant to attend; not only do you meet other map friends, but there is also a small bar open for coffee or a beer, and you don't have to await the end of the session to take acquired lots with you. We will report on map items in due course.



Eric Leenders writes: The *Bononiensis* map in the Antwerp Plantin-Moretus Museum.

For every person interested in cartography, the Plantin-Moretus Museum in Antwerp is a must. It is

without any doubt THE cartographic museum in Belgium. The business archives of the Plantin Press were in 2001 included by UNESCO in its "Memory of the World Program" (cf article by D. Imhof in Newsletter N° 12).

Anybody who plans to visit the Museum should stay in Room 1 for about 20 minutes, in order to look at the digitized map of *Bononiensis*. This unique coloured map from 1565 is a detailed bird's-eye view of Antwerp by Virgilius Bononiensis and Corn. Graepheus van Diest, with a scale of 1/1000 in height and 1/5000 in width.

It is a unique document for locating monuments, houses, bridges and canals in 16th century Antwerp. The PC programme in Room 1 also offers a short history of the imaging of Antwerp during past centuries. At first the views were taken from the East, afterwards from the South and later again from the East. It is also possible to enlarge every part of the map and to obtain historical information on that chosen part. The original of this map is exposed in Room 21.

I advise anybody to visit and look at the *Bononiensis* map which must be considered as a highlight in town iconography.



Bird's-eye view of Antwerp

If you don't have a calendar for 2004 on your wall yet, it's not too late to get one, and with beautiful old maps of islands: the Klett-Perthes publishers have produced calendars for three decades with maps from the Berlin State Library and the Saxon State and University Library Dresden.

The 12 coloured antique maps (43 x 39) are accompanied by an English/German text.

ISBN 3-623-00473-1, price: 21€.

To order: Klett International, P.O.Box 10 60 16, D-70049 Stuttgart, Tel. ++49-711-666.40.21

E-mail: k.jaehnke@klett-mail.de



BIMCC PROGRAMME FOR 2004

Saturday, 24th April

- **at 16.30 h: Sixth Annual General Meeting – Collège St. Michel, 24 Bd. St Michel, 1040 Brussels**
In due course, Members will receive a Note inviting them to this event, with the Agenda and the illustrated annual report. We are working on what further features could be included.
This will be followed
- **at 17.30 h by the 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 happenings in the domain of History of Cartography, in a relaxed atmosphere. Wine and Sandwiches will be served. Our new Members in particular, but also all others interested in the subject, are most welcome. Admission will be 10 €, to be paid at the door.

Friday, 29th October

- **at 9.30 h : BIMCC Excursion to the Institut Géographique National – Nationaal Geografisch Instituut**
We will be guided by Geographer H. Lardinois who will open the Map Room and Archives of this historical Institution for us. A unique chance to have a look behind the scenes, and to follow the evolution of military and civil surveying and map making in Belgium from the 19th century on. Presentation will also be made of the most modern cartographic techniques. More about this in the next Newsletters.
You will have noticed that the joint BIMCC/IMCoS excursion to Dr T. Niewodniczanski's private collection planned for 14th March can unfortunately not take place, due to unforeseen circumstances. However, a review of the two-volume catalogue of this important collection will be published in NL N° 19, in May.

December (exact date to be determined) : 4th Biennial International Conference

The theme still to be confirmed will cover a specific aspect of the 'Cartography of Africa'. More details in the May Newsletter.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS and EVENTS

Compiled by Glenn Van den Bosch & W.B.

(See also <http://www.maphistory.info/> and www.docktor.com for further news and world-wide entries)

NEWS :

- ◆ The American Journal *Mercator's World* ceased publication in April 2003. It started in 1996 as a bi-monthly magazine « ... that will educate, confound, excite and delight... ». Its rather glossy and somewhat commercial layout made us regret the renowned Map Collector, which itself disappeared with issue N°74 in 1996. But *Mercator's World* did publish some good articles, splendidly illustrated, under the guidance of some of the best map historians, and carried a number of interesting features. Those of us who had paid a pluri-annual subscription and tried, in vain, by all sorts of channels, to find out what had happened suffered a serious disappointment. Let's hope the IMCoS Journal, with the recently announced new and larger format as of 2004, can fill the gap as a leading cartographic publication.
- ◆ **In Memoriam Prof Dr Wolfgang Scharfe.** On 21st September 2003, just one year after his retirement from his post at the Freie Universität Berlin, one of the most profiled German specialists in the field of the History of Cartography died unexpectedly. Prof Scharfe was the Head of the Commission for the History of Cartography in the German Cartographical Society (Kommission Geschichte der Kartographie der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Kartographie) for 30 years. In 1982 he founded the biennial cartohistorical Colloquium which brought together map historians from Germany, Austria, Switzerland and other parts of the world. His engagement and his dynamic personality will be remembered by all who met him in the course of his long career.



- ◆ The **Washington Map Society** celebrates its 25th anniversary this year and has lined up an impressive Symposium and celebration schedule from 20th to 22nd May at the Library of Congress, with a Dinner held at the World Bank Headquarters (more details under EVENTS below). This Society is one of the most active map association in existence today, organising field trips, workshops, conferences, and it recently started a series of one-day Seminars on the History of Cartography, co-sponsored by the Library of Congress. Its very well composed and edited Journal, *The Portolan*, is published three times a year and carries a host of articles on cartography (old and more recent) in its over 75 pages of text, illustrations, news. Although tuned to an American audience to a certain degree, which is understandable, the Society actively cultivates its links with other associations abroad, including our Circle, and its coverage of news, events and publications is truly world-wide. There is, clearly, a most enthusiastic and competent team of cartophiles at work, shouldered by map historians of renown, and actively supported by Institutions such as the Library of Congress.

Happy Anniversary to our map friends at the WMS !

If you wish to find out more about the Washington Map Society, go to www.washmap.org, or contact John W. Docktor at 150 South Strathcona Drive, York, PA 17403, USA, or on washmap@earthlinks.net The Portolan Editor is Tom Sander, P.O.Box 10793, Burke, VA 22009-0793, USA or e-mail sanderva@erols.com.

EXHIBITIONS

- ◆ **Brussels Town Museum, Grand' Place**, until 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 € Info from ++32-(0)2-279.43.50
- ◆ **DAR Museum Washington**, till 28 February: *Degrees of Latitude – Mapping North America*, weekdays 9.30-16 h, Saturday 9- 17 h. Admission free. 1776 D Street NW, Washington D.C., visit <http://www.dar.org/museum/default.html> .
A catalogue is available from the Museum shop, Tel ++1-202-879-3208
- ◆ **Utrecht University Museum**, until 18th April, *Kaarten uitgelegd: Hoe kaartenmakers de wereld verbeelden* (Maps explained: How map makers depicted the world). Through historical and modern maps, instruments and globes the Museum shows how the cartograph simplifies the world and why he does this. Tuesday to Sunday, 11 – 17 h, admission 10 €. Lange Nieuwstraat 106, NL 3512 PN Utrecht. Info from: www.uu.nl/uupublish/tentoonstellinge/wisseltentoonste/kaartenuitgelegd/29633main.html
- ◆ **DeWitt Wallace Museum of Decorative Arts, Williamsburg**, 29 May 2004 - 14 August 2005: *Mapping Colonial America*, maps from 1587-1782 from the Colonial Williamsburg Collection. Expanded exhibit of maps, atlases, surveying equipment and globes. DeWitt Wallace Museum of Decorative Arts, Colonial Williamsburg, Williamsburg, Va. USA. Visit http://www.history.org/history/museums/dewitt_gallery.cfm for exact opening days and times. There is also an associated on-line exhibition on http://www.history.org/history/museums.online_exhibition.cfm .

EVENTS

- ◆ **11th Annual Miami International Map Fair**, Historical Museum of Southern Florida, Fair and Lectures, 7 – 8 February, 101 West Flagler St., Miami, FL 33130, USA ; Admission 10 \$. Info from Tel ++1-305.375.1492, Fax ++1-305.375.1609 or mapfair@historical-museum.org , www.historical-museum.org
- ◆ **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).
 - **12 February**, Prof Felipe Fernández-Armesto : *Maps and Exploration revisited – Problems in European Cartography in the Sixteenth Century*
 - **18 March**, Christopher Fleet : *Analysing image colour and content to infer map Authorship – A case study of the Blaeu Atlas of Scotland and its sources*



- **22 April**, Dr Stephanie Coane : *Maps as illustrations in printed European exploration accounts in the late eighteenth century*
- **27 May**, Dr Scott Westrem : *Calculation, delineation, depiction, inscription – the practicalities of Medieval mapmaking.*

- ◆ **Oxford Seminars in Cartography**, all Seminars commence at 5 p.m. at the School of Geography and the Environment, Mansfield Road, Oxford. Info. from Nick Millea, Map Librarian [and a Speaker at our recent Study Session], Bodleian Library, Broad Street, Oxford, OX1 3BG, UK, nam@bodley.ox.ac.uk , <http://www.bodley.ox.ac.uk/guides/maps/>
 - **4 March**, Margaret Small (National Maritime Museum) : *Evolving from the classics : the geography and cartography of Sebastian Münster.*
 - **17 June**, Nick Crane [author of *Mercator, the Man who mapped the Planet*, cf review by Rodney Shirley in NL N° 14], title to be determined

- ◆ **Centre Harvais de Recherche Historique (CHRH) Colloquium** : *De l'estuaire de la Seine au Canada à l'époque de Champlain* (400 years' commemoration of Champlain's sailing for Acadia), 2 – 3 April, at the Institut Supérieur d'Etudes Logistiques, Quai Frissard, F-76600 Le Havre (France). Info from Brigitte Hébert, Tel ++33-232-74.40.82, or brigitte.hebert@univ-lehavre.fr, also <http://perso.wanadoo.fr/chrh>

- ◆ **3rd Euregional Book and Print Fair Maastricht**, 8 - 9 May, 11 – 17 h, De Platte Zaal, Griend 6-7, Maastricht (The Netherlands). Info from Tel ++31-433-25.01.22, www.boekenkwartier.nl

- ◆ **Zurich Conference: Maps and Images; How they have transmitted visual knowledge along the Silk Road** , 14 – 15 May, University of Zurich, Kollegiengebäude 2, Room KO 2-F-152, Karl-Schmitz-Strasse 4, CH-8006 Zurich, Switzerland. Four half-day panels on
 - * Paintings and drawings
 - * Maps up to the 15th century
 - * Maps since the 16th century
 - * Science and techniquesRegistration fee 55 Swiss Francs. To register write to "Maps and Images", c/o Institute of Oriental Studies, University of Zurich, Wiesenstrasse 9, CH-8008 Zurich, Switzerland , www.ori.unizh.ch/maps . Info from Dr Andreas Kaplony, Tel ++41-1-634.07.36, fax ++41-1-634.36.92, or maps@oriental.unizh.ch .

- ◆ **Washington Map Society's 25th Anniversary Symposium and Celebration**, 20 – 22 May
 - **20 May**: Opening reception
 - **21 May**: Symposium *Maps and Memories*, at the Library of Congress:
 - * History of the WMS
 - * A City in transition; Mapping the Nation's Capital...
 - * How maps are made
 - * Turning old maps into new visions
 - * Library of Congress Geography and Map Division Tour
 - * Library of Congress Preservation Division Tour
 - * Followed by the Annual Dinner at World Bank Headquarters
 - **22 May**: Excursion to Mount VernonMore details on www.washmap.org or from maps@erols.com

- ◆ **International Map Collectors' Society (IMCoS)**, June week-end in London:
 - 5 June: Afternoon Conference and Annual Dinner
 - 6 June: London Map FairMore details in our May NL, or from www.imcos-mapcollecting or www.londonmapfairs.com

- ◆ **12. Kartographiehistorisches Colloquium**, 30 September – 2 October, Museum für Kommunikation, Schaumainkai 53, D-60596 Frankfurt am Main. Organized by the DACH Working Group. Information and registration: Dr Markus Heinz, Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin – PK, Potsdamer Str. 33, D-10785 Berlin, Tel ++49-30-266.27.25, Fax ++49-30-266.30.10, markus.heinz@sbb.spk-berlin.de , or www.stub.unibe.ch/dach/index. Registration fee (includes proceedings): 90 €. More details in next NL.



A brief memento on two cartographic anniversaries

by W.B.

HENRY MORTON STANLEY (1841 - 1904)

This extraordinary personality came into the frontline of international attention again when, in September 2002, Christie's held an 'Africa' sale in London offering over 200 lots from his personal effects that had been kept by his family since his death. Apart from what was called « the first map of the Congo » (cf. article in Newsletter N° 15, January 2003), which fetched the incredible sum of 104.000 €, there were wall maps and slides he used for his lectures, some maps which had also appeared in books, a sextant, some photo albums, a Winchester rifle, and other 'Stanleyana'.

Stanley was not a cartographer ; he was, above all, a journalist, an explorer, a colonialist and, during the latter part of his life, a politician. In 1871 he found Livingstone on the eastern shores of Lake Tanganyika, in 1874 he set out from Zanzibar to become the second explorer, after Cameron, to cross the continent from East to West, and as of 1879 he began to open up the Congo for the Belgian King Leopold II. From then until he returned to England in 1890 he first continued to explore Central Africa in the services of Leopold II,

and then, on his last expedition (1887 – 1890) he 'rescued' the enigmatic Emin Pasha and brought him to the East coast. During the 16 years of his travels 'through the dark continent', he made hundreds of route sketches of which quite a few have survived in his diaries and sketch books. Many of these were copied and found their way into the drawing offices of cartographic firms such as Petermann's in Gotha, Sampson Low and Stanford in London . These maps of Central Africa on scales between about 1 : 500.000 and 1 : 6.000.000 were published in books, including those by Stanley himself. Only three of these (as far as could be ascertained at this moment), carry the mention « Map ... by H.M. Stanley » or « Survey... by H.M. Stanley ». To investigate to what extent his sketches were really used by European cartographers to update their maps would be an interesting project. It might give this intrepid traveller more cartographic credit than he had had before.

We hope to bring you more about this in our Newsletter of May, the month he died one hundred years ago.



Stanley and his Boy Kalulu



FILIPPO PIGAFETTA (1533 - 1604)

The Portuguese merchant-traveller Duarte Lopes arrived in Luanda in 1578 and stayed in the Congo until 1584. It was during his mission to Pope Sixtus V in 1588 as ambassador of the King of the Congo, Alvaro I, that he met Filippo Pigafetta in Rome. This widely travelled Italian humanist wrote down Lopes's account in Italian and had it published in 1591 by Bartolomeo Grassi under the title *Relatione del Reame di Congo et delle circonvicine contrade*. This became an immediate success and was translated into Dutch in 1596, English and German in 1597, and into Latin in 1598. Eight etchings and two maps are also contained in this book of 84 pages.

The map of the Congo (*Tavola del Regno di Congo*) was the first detailed map of this region and had a great influence on the mapping of Africa in the 17th century. Ortelius used it in an inset on his map of Fez and Morocco (1595), a curious combination geographically speaking, but undoubtedly motivated by its topical importance at that time, and by the fact that Ortelius himself had not shown this region in detail in any of his previous maps of Africa or its parts. The other map covers most of the continent, East of about 9° E, from the Mediterranean to the Cape. One of its distinctive features is the North-South alignment of the two major interior lakes, in sharp contrast to the then current convention of placing what are called the two Ptolemaic lakes in an East-West alignment, south of the Equator. Of interest also on this map is the use of letters and figures for 37 additional toponyms in Egypt, decoded in a special cartouche. This makes Egypt the most detailed part of both maps. Although totally unrelated to the Congo, Pigafetta probably wanted to document his travels in Egypt in 1575, of which no other map exists, as far as I know.



Lower part of the larger map of Africa; the cartouche with the decode for Egypt is NE of Madagascar

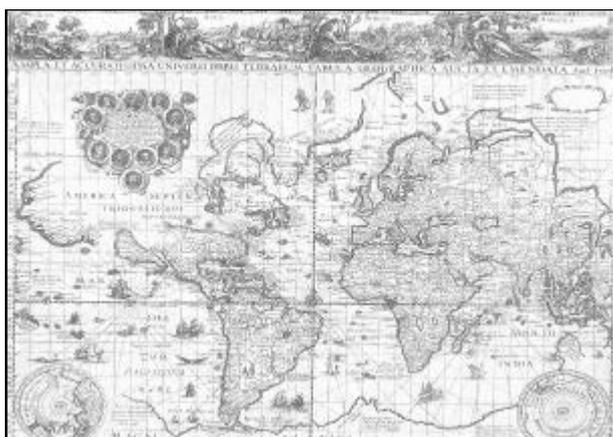
One of Filippo Pigafetta's ancestors is Antonio Pigafetta, author of *Magellan's Voyage*, the account of the first circumnavigation (1519 – 1522). Filippo, though best known for his *Relatione*, was also a military officer engaged in different conflicts around the Mediterranean, and a brilliant man of languages and letters; he is responsible for the first translation of Ortelius's *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* into Italian, published posthumously by Vrients in Antwerpen in 1608.



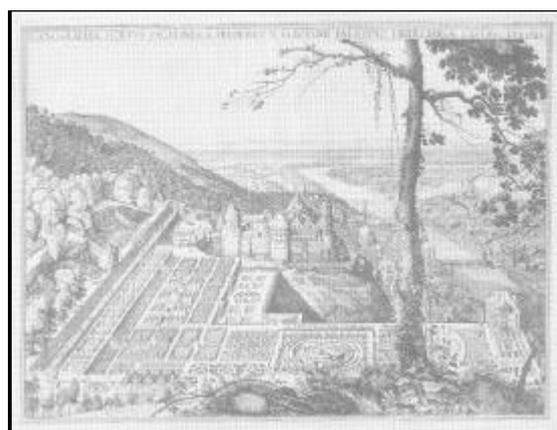
AUCTION HIGHLIGHTS AND CALENDAR

- * **Van Gendt Book Auctions**, Brandewijnsteeg 2, 1011 GN Amsterdam.
Info from Tel ++31-20-623.16.69, e-mail info@vangendtbokauctions.nl
Auction 16 & 17 September 2003:
 - S. Münster, *Sumatra eine grosse Insel...*, Basel, ca . 1544, 240 €
 - R & J Ottens, *Amstelaedami Emporii Totius Europae Celeberrimi Nova et Accuratissima Delineatio* [town plan], 1.000 €
 - F. de Wit, *Novissima et accuratissima XVII Provinciarum Germaniae Inferioris Tabula*, 450 €**Next Auction:** 15 & 16 January 2004

- * **Reiss & Sohn**, Adelheidstr. 2, D-61462 Königstein, Info from Tel ++49-6174-92.720, www.reiss-sohn.de, catalogue on-line ; e-mail reiss@reiss-sohn.de
Auction 21 – 25 October 2003 :
 - P. Verbist, *Ampla et accuratissima universi orbis terrarum tabula geographica aucta et emendata*, Antwerpen, 1646, 18.000 € (see ill.)
 - O. Van Noort, *Description du penible voyage fait entour de l'univers ou globe terrestre...*, [with 25 maps by B. van Doetecum and G. Wright], Amsterdam, C. Claesz., 1602, 8.500 €
 - F. de Wit, *Nova Africa descriptio*, Amsterdam, 1660, 3.000 €**Next Auction :** 20 –23 April 2004



Reiss & Sohn, P. Verbist, 1646



H. Christoph, Hollar / Janssonius, Heidelberg, 1657

- * **Holger Christoph**, Kaiserstrasse 1a, D-53115 Bonn. Info from Tel ++49-228-261.82.80, Fax ++49-228-261.88.19, www.antiquariat-christoph.com, e-mail auktion@antiquariat-christoph.com
Auction 25 October 2003 :
 - M. Quad, *Liber aliquot itinerum ex Augusta Vindelicorum egredientium* [with 44 maps and views of the Mediterranean], Oberursel, 1602, 7.500 €
 - Chaumier / Jaillot, *Carte du Théâtre de la Guerre Actuelle. Contenant principalement les Frontières de la France vers le Brabant, le Pais Liégeois, le Luxembourg, ...*, Paris, ca 1790, 100 €
 - W. Hollar / Janssonius, *Scenographia ... Heidelbergae ...*, Amsterdam, 1657, 750 € (see ill.)
 - N. Le Clerc, *Carte de la Principauté de Liège et de la Comté de Namur ...* [4-sheet map], Augsburg, ca 1740, 600 €
 - F. de Wit, *Valetta Civitas Nova Maltae Olim Militae*, Amsterdam, ca 1690, 1.200 €**Next Auction:** please enquire



- * **Zisska & Kistner**, Unter Anger 15, D-80331 München. Info from Tel ++49-89/26.38.55, Fax ++49-89/26.90.88, www.zisska.de

Auction 28 – 30 October 2003:

- G. Gastaldi, *Prima tavola* [Africa], Venice, 1556, 1.100 €
- J. Rau, *Weltbeschreibung : Das ist, Ein schöne Richtige und Volkomliche Cosmographia...*[maps by M. Quad], Frankfurt, 1612, 6.000 €(see ill.)
- Braun&Hogenberg, *Moscavv* [town view], Cologne , ca 1580, 550 €
- M. Seutter, *Grund-Riss der Stadt Paris* [town plan], Augsburg, ca 1740, 320 €
- De l'Isle / Covens&Mortier, *Carte de la Louisiane et du Cours du Mississipi*, Amsterdam, ca 1720, 1.300 €
- S. Münster [allegorical map : Europe as a Lady, in : *Cosmography*], 1580 , 500 €
- J. Blaeu [title page of atlas *Theatrum orbis terrarum, sive Atlas novus. Pars tertia*], Amsterdam, 1650, 130 €

Next Auction: 26 – 30 April 2004

- * **Paulus Swaen Internet Auctions**, Info from Tel ++33-1-44.24.85.80, Fax ++33-1-34.78.21.59, www.swaen.com, paulus@swaen.com

Auction 1 – 11 November 2003 :

- P. Van der Aa, *Nova Delineatio Totius Orbis Terrarum*, Leiden, 1720, \$ 1.200
- P. Kaerius, *Nova Totius Terrarum Orbis Geographia* [4 borders], Amsterdam, 1637, \$ 8.000
- J. Janssonius, *Byzantium nunc Constantinopolis*, Amsterdam, 1640, \$ 1.725
- P. Plancius, *Waerachtige beschryvinge vand wydvermaerde .. Jerusalem ...*, Amsterdam, 1643, \$ 700
- A. Ortelius, *Islandia*, Antwerpen, 1595, \$ 5.100
- C. Allard, *Nova et accurata Comitatus Zelandiae Tabula*, Amsterdam, 1690, \$ 500

Next Auctions: 6-16 March 2004, 1-11 May 2004, 4-14 Sept. 2004, 6-16 Nov. 2004



Zisska & Kistner, Rau / Quad, 1612



Ketterer Kunst, Blaeu, 1635

- * **Ketterer Kunst**, Messberg 1, D-20095 Hamburg. Info from Tel ++49-40/374.96.10, Fax ++49-40/374.96.166, www.kettererkunst.de, c.calaminus@kettererkunst.de

Auction 17 & 18 November 2003:

- W.J. and J. Blaeu, *Theatrum orbis terrarum, sive Atlas novus* (Vol. 1 only), Amsterdam, 1645, 32.199 €
- M. Seutter, *Atlas minor praecipua orbis terrarum imperia, regna et provincias*, Augsburg, ca 1740, 2.070 €
- W.J. Blaeu, *Americae nova Tabula*, Amsterdam, ca 1635, 2.645 €(see ill.)

Next Auctions: 24 & 25 May 2004, 22 & 23 Nov 2004

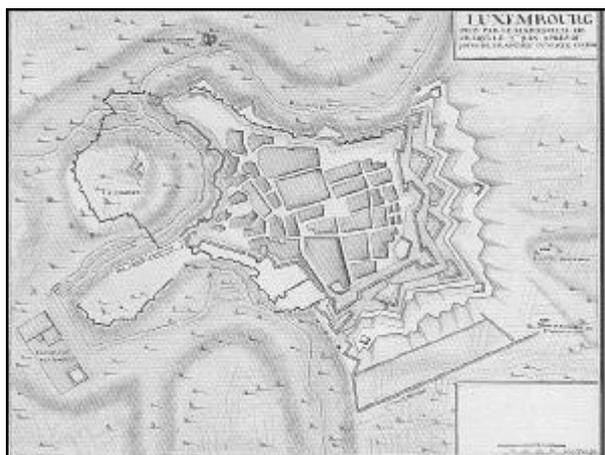


* **Romantic Agony**, Aquaductstraat 38-40, B1060 Brussels. Info from Tel ++32/(0)2/544.10.55 Fax ++32/(0)2/544.10.57, e-mail: auktion@romanticagony.com, www.romanticagony.com

Auction 21 & 22 November 2003 :

- Anon., *Luxembourg pris par le mareschal de Crequi le 7 juin ... 1684* [MS map], early 18th c., 1.800 € (see ill.)
- T.C. Lotter, *Tabula Anemographica seu Pyxis Nautica, vulgo Compass. Charte* [compass rose], ca 1760, 550 €
- D. Raes, *Nouvel atlas administratif, commercial, maritime et judiciaire de la Belgique...*, Bruxelles, 1846, 125 €
- E-H Fricx, *Table des cartes des Pays Bas et des frontières de France, ...* [Atlas], Bruxelles, 1712, 2.400 €

Next Auctions: 19 & 20 March 2004, 11 & 12 June 2004



Romantic Agony, Anon., Luxembourg, 1684



B. Loeb-Larocque, Tavernier / Sanson, Hespaigne [Spain], 1638

* **Loeb-Larocque**, 31, rue de Tolbiac, F-75013 Paris (by appointment), Tel ++33-1-44.24.85.80, Fax ++33-1-34.78.21.59, e-mail: info@loeb-larocque.com, www.loeb-larocque.com

Auction 24 November 2003 :

- P. Duval, *L'Empire des Turcs en Europe, en Asie et en Afrique*, Paris, 1686, 650 €
- M. Tavernier / N. Sanson, *Carte générale d'Hespaigne, divisée en ses royaumes principautés, et autres seigneuries, ...*, [two-sheet map], Paris, 1638, 2.700 € (see ill.)
- M. Tavernier / N. Sanson, *Carte générale de l'Italie, divisée en ses royaumes, principautés, duchez et autres seigneuries, ...* [two-sheet map], Paris, 1638, 4.500 €
- Homann Hered., *Belgium foederatum*, Nuremberg, 1748, 80 €
- J-B Bourignon d'Anville, *La Palestine*, Paris, 1767, 450 €

Next Auction: November 2004

* **Bubb Kuyper**, Jansweg 39, NL 2011 KM Haarlem, Info from Tel ++31-23-532.39.86, Fax ++31-23-532.38.93, www.bubbkuyper.com, e-mail:

info@bubbkuyper.com

Auction 9 – 12 December 2003 :

- J. Hondius, *China*, Amsterdam, ca 1609, 1.100 €
- J. Hondius, *Gerardus Mercator ... Iudocus Hondius...* [portrait], Amsterdam, ca 1613, 1.950 € (see ill.)
- P. Schenk, *Haemisphaeriorum Tabula Carthesiana*, Amsterdam, ca 1700, 3.300 €
- I. Tirion, *Hedendaagsche Historie, of Tegenwoordige Staat van Amerika*, [3 vols, 23 maps], Amsterdam, 1769, 1.600 €

Next Auctions: 25 – 28 May, 23 – 26 November 2004



Bubb Kuyper, Hondius, *Mercator...Hondius*, ca. 1613

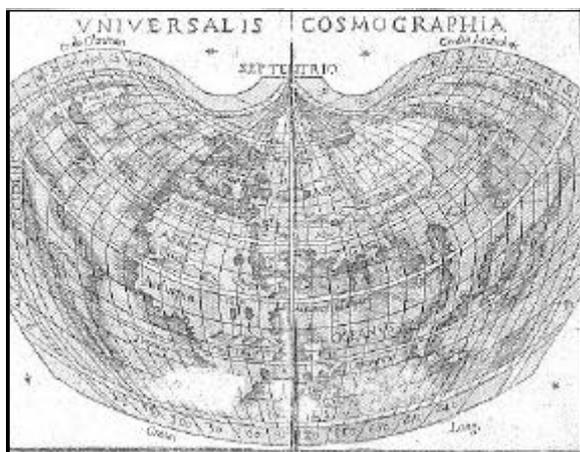


- * **Henri Godts**, Av. Louise 230/6, B-1050 Brussels, Info from Tel ++32-(0)2-647.85.48, Fax ++32-(0)2-640.73.32, www.godts.com, e-mail books@godts.com

Auction 13 December 2003 :

- G. & J. Blaeu, *Toonneel des Aerdrycx, oft Nieuwe Atlas. Derde Deel*, Amsterdam, 1642, 15.000 € (see ill.)
- Joh. Honterus, *Circuli sphaerae, cum V. zonis*, Antwerpen, 1554, 2.900 € (see ill.)
- J.B. de Bouge, *Nouvelle Carte Chorographique des Pays-Bas Autrichiens dédiée aux Amateurs des Arts*, Bruxelles, 1789, 450 €
- A. Ortelius, *Hibernae, Britannicae Insulae, nova descriptio / Irlandt*, Antwerpen, 1573, 510 €
- A. Ortelius, *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* [Facsimile], Lausanne, 1964, 350 €

Next Auction: 27 March 2004



H. Godts, J. Honterus, [Atlas], 1554



H. Godts, Blaeu, Tooneel des Aerdrycx, [Atlas], 1642

- * **Michel Lhomme**, Rue des Carmes 9, B-4000 Liège. 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
Next Auction: 6 March 2004
- * **Michel Grommen**, Rue du Pont, 33, B-4000 Liège. Info from Tel ++32-(0)4-222.24.48, Fax ++32-(0)4-222.24.49, www.librairiegrommen.be, e-mail librairiegrommen@skynet.be
Next Auction: 15 May 2004
- * **Marc Van de Wiele**, Sint-Salvatorskerkhof 7, B-8000 Brugge. Info from Tel ++32-(0)50-33.63.17, Fax ++ 32-(0)50-34.64.57
Next Auction: please enquire
- * **Van Stockum's Veilingen**, Prinsegracht 15, 's-Gravenhage. Info from Tel ++31-70-364.98.40/41, Fax ++31-70-364.33.40, and www.vanstockums-veilingen.nl, e-mail: vanstockumsveilingen@planet.nl
Next Auction: 7 & 8 April 2004

The BIMCC currently publishes three Newsletters per year, in January, May and September. Please submit calendar items and other contributions by 15th April for the May 2004 edition to the Editor :

Brendan Sinnott, 35 Ave. Marquis de Villalobar, B-1150 BRUSSELS
Tel. ++ 32-2-770.40.83 (home), e-mail : brendan.sinnott@cec.eu.int

Newsletter Design and Layout by Georg Grunwald



SOUVENIRS, SOUVENIRS,



Fourth Study Session, February 2002, Collège St. Michel:

*Cartography with a purpose -
Maps for strategies in times of
war and peace.*

Our speakers were: Kit Batten, Francis Herbert, Hans Kok, Marcel van den Broecke, Jan De Graeve, Joost and Frans Depuydt, and Marcel Watelet

Third biennial International BIMCC Conference, December 2002, Collège St. Michel, Brussels:

*Mare Nostrum - maps of the
Mediterranean*

Speakers Alberto Ganado, Günter Schilder, Monique Pelletier, Vladimiro Valerio, and Cyrus Al'ai were welcomed by Wulf Bodenstein (3rd from the left)



Aims and functions of the BIMCC

- 1 Provide an informal and convivial forum for all those with a specialist interest in maps, atlases, town views and books with maps, be they collectors, academics, antiquarians, or simply interested in the subject
- 2 Organize lectures on various aspects of historical cartography, on regions of cartographical interest, on documentation, paper conservation and related subjects
- 3 Organize visits to exhibitions, and to libraries and institutions holding important map and atlas collections.

In order to achieve these aims, the Circle organises the following annual events :

- 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.



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Jan De Graeve explaining triangulation at the 4th Study Session



Presentation of atlases by Sjoerd de Meer at the excursion to the Maritime Museum in Rotterdam, 2001

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See also the auction calendar in this issue



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