

BIMCC Newsletter N°19, May 2004

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Dear Map Friends,

Ever since the creation of the BIMCC in 1998, President Wulf Bodenstein has tried to obtain my help in running the Circle and, in particular, in editing the Newsletter. But I knew I could not possibly meet his demand for quality work, while being professionally active.

Now that I have retired from Eurocontrol, I no longer have that excuse, and I am taking over from Brendan Sinnott who has been the Newsletter Editor for over two years and who is more and more busy at the European Commission.

When opening this issue, you will rapidly see a new feature: right in the middle, you will find, not the playmap of the month, but the "BIMCC map of the season". We hope you will like the idea and present your favourite map in the centrefold of future Newsletters.

What else will change in the Newsletter? This will depend on you ! After 18 issues of the BIMCC Newsletter, we would like to have your views: what features do you like or dislike? What else would you like to read? Do you have contributions to offer? Please provide your feedback by returning the enclosed questionnaire.

Should you feel ready to get further involved in supporting the organisation and the activities of the Circle, you should then volunteer to become an "Active Member", and come to the Extraordinary General Meeting; this meeting, on 29 October 2004 after the BIMCC excursion (see details inside) will approve the modification of the BIMCC statutes (as required by Belgian law) and agree the nomination of Active Members to support the Executive Committee.

Cartographically yours.

Jean-Louis Renteux, Editor

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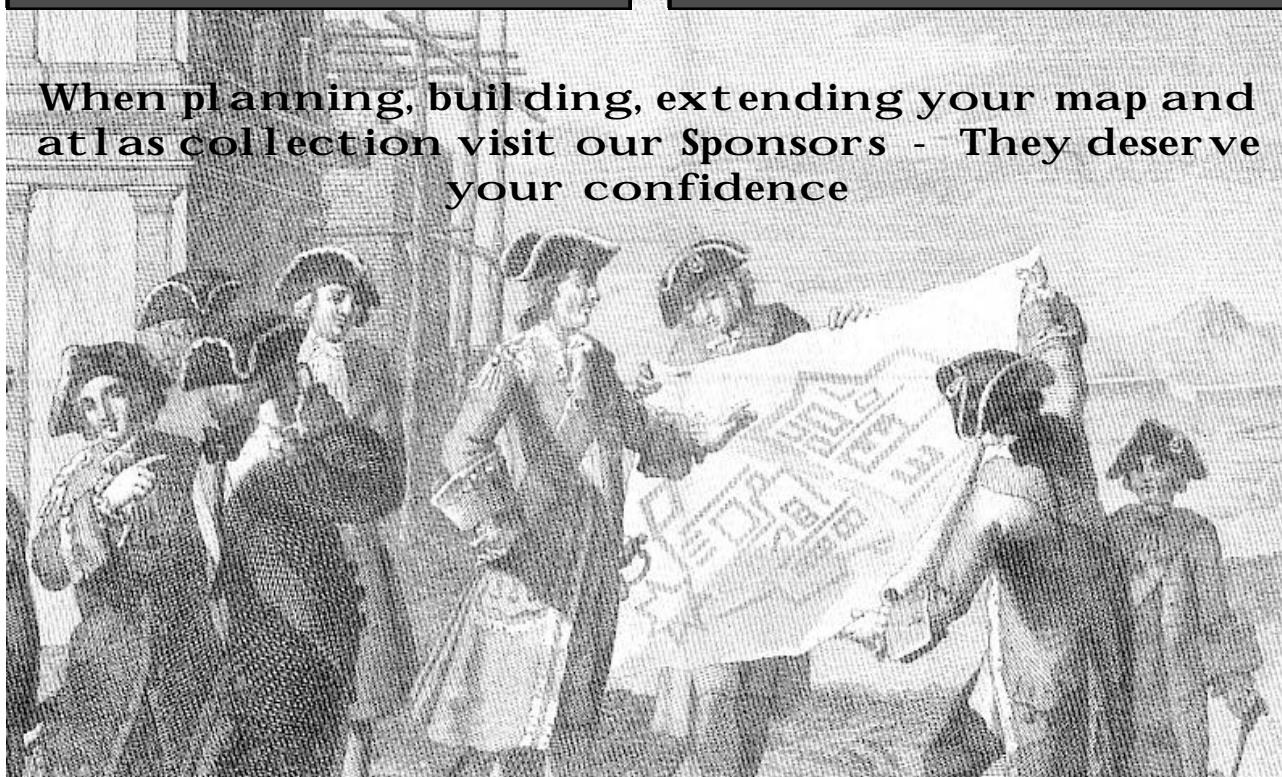
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PICTURES AT AN EXHIBITION (I)

CARTES DU

CANADA

ON THE MAP - IN KAART

In cooperation with the Canadian Embassy in Brussels, the University Library of the K.U. Leuven opened an exhibition of maps on 23 April to commemorate the 400th anniversary of Samuel de Champlain's explorations of eastern Canada. He had been preceded by fellow Frenchman Jacques Cartier whose travels in 1534 and 1541 probably led to the appearance of the name 'Canada' for the first time on the map which Pierre Descelliers drew in 1546.

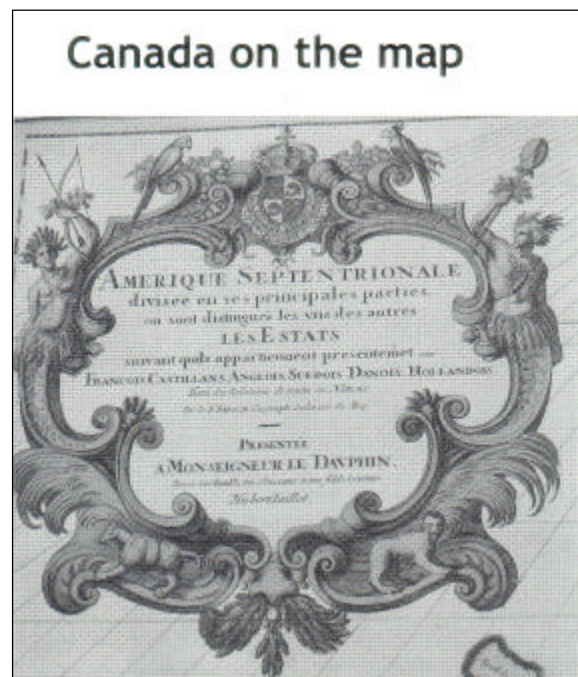
The exhibition hand-out contains a succinct description (in Dutch, English and French) by Prof Dr Eduard van Ermen of the main phases of Canadian exploration, during which Champlain played an important role. Also included in this 16-page catalogue is a list of the 19 maps on display. These are arranged in chronological order, starting off quite logically with a cordiform Ptolemaic world map of 1511. Most of the great names of cartographers of the 16th and 17th centuries are present, among which a remarkable world map by De Jode (*Speculum orbis terrae*, Antwerp, 1593). A rare sea chart of 'Terra Nova' by Joannes Loots (Amsterdam, ca 1707) opens the 18th century where we find maps by Scherer, Seutter, Van der Aa and Bellin. Colton's General Atlas (New York, 1865) is the most recent ancient map document shown. Leading into the modern world, there were also five satellite photographs, showing different parts of Canada.

Some foreign visitors regretted the absence of an English or French translation of the explanations in Dutch accompanying

the documents. But overall this is a most beautiful selection of maps and atlases, practically all in mint condition, selected and presented by our young Member Joost Depuydt, Reference Librarian at the K.U. Library. Parallel to the static exhibits there is a slide show of maps from the Pugsley Collection of Early Canadian Maps (McGill University, Montreal). If you missed the exhibition, you can visit these maps on <http://digital.library.mcgill.ca/pugsley/>.

At the initiative of Mrs De Jaeger, wife of the Belgian Ambassador to Canada, members of our Circle had been invited to the vernissage, and a good dozen attended. The exhibition closed on 22 May 2004.

Wulf Bodenstein



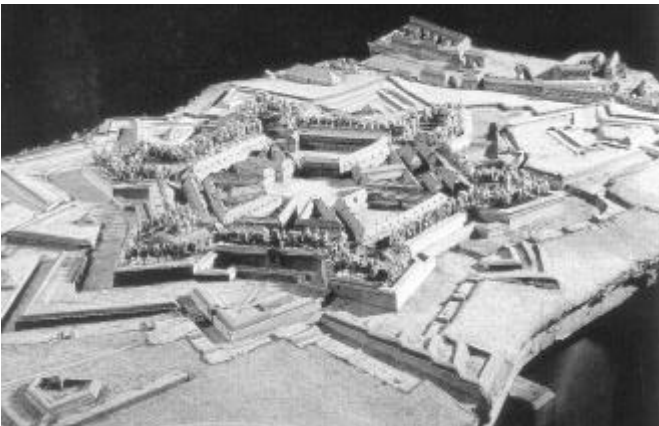


PICTURES AT AN EXHIBITION (II)

Plans-reliefs of fortified cities Permanent Exhibition in Lille

In the Newsletter 13, J.L. Renteux described the collection in the Museum of Lille ¹ of 16 plans in relief, all located at the border between France and Belgium. Since some of you may be visiting the Rubens exhibition in the same museum (open until 14/06/04), I find it worthwhile to attract the attention again, especially of our readers interested in plans and fortifications, and I still advise a visit to this display.

In the 17th century during the reign of Louis XIV, this region was a permanent battlefield. Battles and treaties alternated, cities and people changed hands several times. This complicated part of our history is well described in 'De lage landen en hun grenzen' (Book review by Pierre Mattelaer in Newsletter 14).



Plan-relief of Charleroy, 1695

At the start of his reign in 1661, Louis inherits an important European country, France. France has been consolidated by the treaty of Westphalia-Munster in 1648 and the treaty of Pyrenees in 1659. The King wants more and starts the war of Devolution against Spain, who at that time rules the south of the 17 provinces of the Netherlands. This was a war about inheritance. The French king declares the south of the Low Countries as part of the inheritance of his wife, daughter of the King of Spain,

Philip IV, who dies in 1665. The rule of Devolution used in some parts of the Low Countries declares that all land acquired through marriage belongs to the inheritance of the children.

This war ended in 1668, with the treaty of Aachen. As a result about 10 cities, located around the border between France and Spanish Flanders and Hainaut, became French. The cities of the north of France needed to be fortified and Sebastien Le Prestre, Marquis de Vauban, was assigned to do so. Vauban became chief engineer at the King's Court. As such he directed more than 40 sieges.

This was the beginning of the construction of the models of the Plan-reliefs of the border cities of the north of France. They were made after the wars, in order to permit Vauban to plan further fortifications.

Overall, 144 models were created of which 16 are on display in Lille. The models, scaled at 1/600, represent today, 8 cities in Belgium, 1 in the Netherlands and 7 in France. They are displayed under glass and with climatic conditions.

The last and most beautiful model, added to the collection, is the restored one of Ath. This city was also fortified by Vauban and changed hands several times. The fortifications were removed during the 19th century.

The model size varies between 15 and 30 m². Each covers a city with its fortifications and surrounding land. The whole is water-coloured. The cathedrals are miniature jewels, the houses are mainly standard. They also give a good understanding of the relief of the land. This was important for the artillery. The plans also show the possible use of artificial water floods to protect a city. The French may have learned that during the 80 years war between Spain and the Low Countries.

Eric Leenders

1) Palais des Beaux-Arts, Place de la République, 59000 Lille, France – Phone : 00 33 320 06 78 00 – www.mairie-lille.fr



PICTURES AT AN EXHIBITION (III)

ART AND CARTOGRAPHY

In their will to represent, explore and re-invent the world, to draw their own itineraries, or to find an anchorage, some artists of to-day are calling more and more on the cartographic medium or on an elaboration of imaginary cartography. Considered as a formal record, an imprint of reality, a means to measure or orient, a tool for prospecting, a vehicle for critical reflection or an intimate and subjective geography, maps are used in multiple ways and are subject to many different interpretations, often complementary.

ISELP, the "Institut Supérieur pour l'Etude du Langage Plastique" in Brussels (see details under "International News & Events"), is presenting a view of this trend through the cartographical proposals of 20 artists from 7 different countries: Belgium, France, Italy, South Africa, South Korea, Switzerland and the US. This group comprises confirmed as well as young talents, using several means of expression (drawing, engraving, painting, collage, photo, video) and highlights multiple facets of the general theme.

The Catalogue accompanying the exhibition is illustrated (in colour, format 20x24.5 cm) with the works presented; it introduces the artists and sets the global context through scientific contributions by Marie-Ange Brayer, Gita Brys-Schatan, Kim Leroy and Pierre Sterckx.

Two complementary conferences will be given by Pierre Sterckx, art critic and Professor at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris; entitled "Histoire de cartes. Cartographier la peinture", they will invite us to travel from the 16th century to present days to "fold and unfold map-paintings by Holbein, Vermeer, Pollock, Mondrian, Dubuffet..." (Thursdays 27.05.2004 and 03.06.2004 at 20.30).

The exhibition closes on 24 July 2004.

(Excerpts translated from the ISELP Press Release)

The BIMCC contributed to this event regarding the historical background of cartography, and BIMCC members were invited to the vernissage on 13 May 2004. Members who attended were first confronted with a few maps of 16-17th vintage which looked familiar. But the other displays on the two levels of the exhibition were quite different. Some oversized roadmaps had all the details and the right cartographic conventions, but they depicted purely imaginary lands *. Other works were based on real maps, but only to use them as material into a collage to create other pictures, or by painting a landscape over them. Still others made what looked like maps using hair, or leaves, or other strange material...



* Detail of „Atlas #1“ by Wim Delvoye

Some BIMCC members were disorientated by such exuberance, but others were interested, even enthralled by the creativity inspired by cartography to all these artists. Although it is not a map exhibition, this event deserves the attention of map lovers.

Jean-Louis Renteux



Small is beautiful

A look at an exhibition and books

Recently there was at Deinze (East-Flanders) a modest exhibition of old maps pertaining to the town of Deinze and surroundings¹. Almost all of the exposed material came from the private collection of Doctor Luc Goeminne from Zulte. Although the value of such exhibitions cannot be compared with that of the ambitious ones which we are more used to, they seem to be of a great interest because the exposed maps and books are confined to one restricted and small area; everything is drawn on a small scale which enable us to visualize details and structures that on larger maps get lost.

Exposed were for instance (pre)cadastral land books with the belonging surveyor's maps of small villages as Astene (1750) or Petegem (1770). Also some estate maps were shown. All these maps could easily be compared with later documents as those from P.C. Popp (middle of 19th century). They are all in a scale ranging from 1/250 to 1/1000 or 1/5000. We find lots of details as the very shape of each parcel, the outline of the premises and (sometimes circumvallated) farmhouses, a view of the construction of churches, the differences in types of windmills: post mill or tower mill, etc. Other landmarks and features are found: gallows, lime kilns, special trees, etc. To study and analyze all these interesting details and their mutual differences in time and age enlightens our knowledge of the local history.

In this respect we recently came across two interesting publications concerning regional maps in the local historical literature of the region of Kortrijk (West-Flanders). The first article is by our young BIMCC-member Martijn Vandenbroucke, who wrote already earlier a work on the surveyor's family *de Bersacques*, which book is to be recommended in all aspects². But in a later article he analyzes the exactitude of (pre)cadastral estate maps of the 17th and 18th centuries in comparison with maps of the 19th century, which usually are considered to be quite correct. The easiest data on an estate map for mutual comparison are the surfaces of each drawn parcel. He found that the surfaces on old maps, at that time calculated with the rudimentary technical instruments (the surveyors did not work for rich gov-

ernmental authorities, but only for local lords or for the borough), were usually accurate in a range of 0.5 to 15 % compared with the correct maps of the nineteenth century (P.C.Popp). He concluded that old estate maps prove to be fairly reliable³.

The second article is one by E. Ducatteuw. This amateur historian (but what does *amateur* mean in his case ?!) has reconstructed the map of the borough (or parish) of Anzegem (arrondissement Kortrijk). To do this, he used a 1782 surveyor atlas of



The "Landboek" of 1782 on top of the map reconstructed by E. Ducatteuw

this parish, but from which unfortunately all 36 manuscript maps (of the same amount of "districts") were torn out and are now lost. But in the text of the atlas, each numbered parcel was described - as usually in identical surveyors' books - with the name of its owner, its shape (rectangular, corner lot, oblong, etc.) with its calculated surface (in "*bunders*") and a description of the adjacent parcels, roads and paths. With the help of these data together with those of the 19th century cadastral map of P.C. Popp of +/- 1850 he patiently reassembled the little pieces of this gigantic puzzle and was able to redraw the lost maps and thus found with the same token the name of the proprietors of all lots.

1) Cartografie van Deinze en de Leiestreek. Museum van Deinze en de Leiestreek. February 29 – April 4, 2004.

2) MARTIJN VANDENBROUCKE. De familie de Bersacques. Handelingen Koninkl. Geschiedk.- en Oudheidk. Kring Kortrijk. N.r LXVI. 144 pp. and many ill. (came out also as book) - see article on page 10 in this Newsletter.

3) IDEM. Correctheidsanalyse van de 17^{de} eeuwse pre-kadastrale cartografie. Casus: de kaarten van de Kortrijkse landmetersfamilie de Bersacques. Handelingen Koninkl. Geschiedk.- en Oudheidk. Kring Kortrijk. N.r. LXVIII. pp. 3-93. Many ill. and important bibliography.



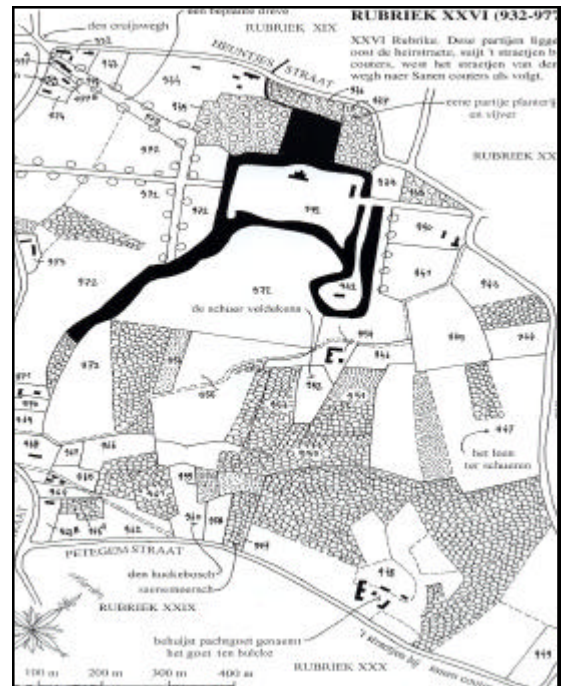
These 36 maps, together with an overall map in colour (1/10,000) is published with the yearbook of the "Gaverstreek" ⁴. In a separate text he gives information about all toponyms found. His realization is a perfect tool for those interested in the local history, in this case of Anzegem, and is an outstanding example for all map makers who will imitate it on behalf of their own village or borough.

All these jewels of local cartography get sometimes forgotten because they are usually hand drawn and are made only in one or two copies and are therefore not readily available to the amateur collector. But still I do believe, paraphrasing Schumacher ⁵, that *small is beautiful*, not only in economics but in cartography as well.

Pierre Mattelaer

4) E. DUCATTEUW. Het 18^{de}-eeuwse landboek van Anzegem nader bekeken. 31^{ste} Jaarboek van de Geschied- en Heemkundige Kring "De Gaverstreke". Waregem, 2003 .p. 209-227. – Also: E. SPELEERS, E. DUCATTEUW en L. GOEMINNE. Zoektocht door Anzegem in 1782 en 2003. Idem. pp. 131-208.

5) E.F. SCHUMACHER. *Small is beautiful*. Economics as if people mattered. 1973



LOOKS AT BOOKS (I)

Van Mercator tot computerkaart, Een geschiedenis van de cartografie.

Final redaction by F. De Puydt and G. Goossens. Edited by stadsbestuur St.Niklaas. Brepols publ. Turnhout, 2001 - 135pp., 29x21cm, on sale at Mercator Museum - ISBN 90 -5622-040-3

This short history of cartography is the result of a coordinated effort by the city of St.Niklaas and the archaeological circle of "Land van Waas". Both run the Mercator Museum.

Their aim was to enhance interest in the Mercator figure, his impact on cartography and the evolution of cartographic techniques. The result is a pleasant overview of the historical cartographic techniques and events. The book is not a vulgarisation but describes the essentials; it is well published and contains many coloured illustrations.

Thirteen authors, from several Belgian universities, cover the main topics.

The book is divided in three parts: history, recent technical progress and the Mercator museum.

The first part is a historical review. People used to communicate about the world with simple pictures. World projection was not geography but rather a picture of Christian ideology. Mercator's life story and the works of his Flemish fellow cartographers are briefly described.

The discovery of new land required new map techniques. To project the new world on a flat map was a challenge. Ptolemy and Mercator were the protagonists of this era. The 16th century may be considered as the corner stone of local and regional projection by latitude and longitude. Many techniques saw light in that outstanding century when alchemy and science were still neighbours. Thereafter cartography became mathematical.

From the Spanish occupation until the Belgian independence, the cartographic activity changed hands, from the South to North Netherlands. Thereafter the French took over. The accent is laid on Van Langren, Frickx and Ferraris. The military role in map design is emphasised.

In the second part the recent cartographic techniques are described. The official cartography in Belgium runs over three periods. Before 1976 the military were in charge. Topographic surveying became an important activity. Then, until 1983, map design was demilitarised with the foundation of the "Nationaal Geografisch Instituut (NGI)/Institut Géographique National (IGN)".



From 1983 a reorganisation introduced the use of databanks and computer teledetection with the use of satellites and electromagnetic communications. Photographic registration leads to geographical information systems. They are of a great practical use in many fields and to thematic maps. The use of geological maps is briefly mentioned.

The last part of the book is dedicated to the Mercator Museum in St.Niklaas. At the end of the 19th century J.Van Raemdonck, M.D., was at the origin of this small but rich museum, which show us not only Mercator's work but also the evolution of modern cartography.

Eric Leenders

LOOKS AT BOOKS (II)

The Shaping of Africa – Cosmographic Discourse and Cartographic Science in Late Medieval and Early Modern Europe

By Francesc Relaño. Aldershot (UK) : Ashgate Publishing Ltd., 2002. – 281 pp with 28 b&w illustrations (maps). Hardcover and dustjacket, 25 x 18 cm ; £50.00. ISBN 0-7546-0239-7. www.ashgate.com

Most of the reference books on cartography which are, either entirely or in part, devoted to maps of Africa, start off with an introduction to the classical geography of Pythagoras, Herodotus, Eratosthenes, and Strabo (from about 600 B.C. on), before evoking Ptolemy's and Arab cartographers' monumental influence in the early centuries of our era on the cartography of the medieval world, and the Renaissance. What is frequently no more than a fleeting glance at the 'ancients' here becomes a most comprehensive examination of classical primary sources.

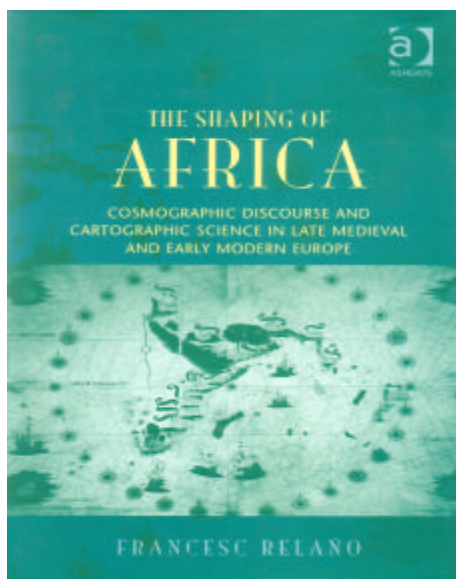
Although perhaps beyond the range of interest of the average map collector, Part 1 of the book (The African Puzzle) reveals some captivating details of the interpretation of classical texts combined occasionally with early exploration results in the Middle Ages. The 'Antipodes', first located beyond Africa and then placed in its southern part, are the home of such monstrous races as the Sciopods, « shadow-foot » people who protect themselves from the scorching sun by raising their oversized feet above their heads, the Monoculi (« one-eyed ») and Cynocephali (« dog-headed » people) and others. Attempts at reconciling the supposed existence of such creatures with the prevailing Christian credo of the creation of the human race after Adam led to some interesting theories. The persistent legend of Prester John in Ethiopia, the long hoped-for ally against the expansion of Islam, is given full cover.

The second Part (The Limits of Symbolic Space) first shows us how to differentiate between geographical, legendary and mythical horizons defining the outermost limits of life on earth, with particular reference to the Ebstorf and Hereford world maps of the 13th century. The author then takes a fresh look at the portolans that emerged in southern Europe at about the same time, acting as a catalyst towards a more realistic portrayal of the Mediterranean and of Africa ; their precocious accuracy still intrigues the experts. This part ends with a review of how the notion of an 'oceanos', encircling the oikoumene, the inhabited world, evolved into a more realistic representation of the oceans, with an interesting review of the theories on the circumnavigability of Africa.

With Part 3 (Charting Euclidean Space : The Cartography of the Great Discoveries) we are introduced to the cartographic recordings of 15th century exploration by the Portuguese, progressively discarding classical theories and de-constructing Ptolemy's concepts, notably that of the Indian Ocean as an interior sea, from mare clausum to mare liberum . Maps by Martellus (ca 1489), Rosselli (ca 1492), Behaim's globe (1492), and then the early 15th century maps starting with the Cantino planisphere (1502), the world map (1507) and Carta Marina (1516) by Waldseemüller are discussed in much detail.



In the last (4th) Part we return briefly to the « downfall of Ptolemy's authority » and get a closer look at the Mountains of the Moon and the Great



Central Lake depicted on maps until to around 1600, the last remnants of ptolemaic tradition which lingered on for centuries to come.

Twenty-eight black and white reproductions of some of the maps discussed are inserted into the centre part of the book. Reference to these in the text would have been helpful. The impressive bibliography contains 225 primary and 563 secondary sources (!). Here the latest entry is of the year 2000, with quite a few from the years immediately preceding. A bit surprising, therefore, not to find such basic works as Sezgin's *Mathematical Geography and Cartography in Islam* and their Continuation in the Occident (Frankfurt, 2000) at least mentioned, and to see reference to Schilder's *Monumenta Cartographica Neerlandica* limited to Vol. IV (1993), whereas two more Volumes might have been included (Vol. V, 1996 ; Vol. VI, 2000). But understandably the line has had to be drawn somewhere, lest the book never be completed.

When I had finished reading this book I had to go through it again, from the beginning, as I could not help feeling a bit lost. The density of references is overwhelming, and this makes itself felt especially in the first two parts, dealing with subjects less familiar to the non-specialist. But the undoubted advantage of this book is that its "Discourse" is one based on historical facts rather than the author's hypotheses. And this is what makes it a substantial book of reference, in the best sense of the term.

Wulf Bodenstein

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LOOKS AT BOOKS (III)

De familie de Bersacques

I. Een 17^e eeuwse dynastie landmeters te Kortrijk [A 17th century dynasty of surveyors in Kortrijk]

II. Productie en techniek van een familie landmeters in de kasselrij Kortrijk [Production and technique of a family of surveyors in the castellany of Kortrijk]

Martijn Vandenbroucke. Koninklijke Geschied- & Oudheidkundige Kring van Kortrijk. 2001. 144 pp.

32 illustrations (18 maps). (Groeningelaan, 9, B-8500 Kortrijk) ¹

Dynasties of cartographers and map publishers are not rare. Think for instance about the members and descendants of the Mercator, Visscher, Sanson, Jaillot, and Cassini families, just to name a few. But we know less about the many local humble surveyors and their families who did a lot of field work and drawing. Usually they had no international fame although their maps are sometimes of a rare accuracy or interest. Such a family of surveyors has been described by M. Vandenbroucke, a young member of the BIMCC, in his book "*De familie de Bersacques*". The family de Bersacques originated in the north of France (St-Omer) but settled in Kortrijk around the last third of the 16th century (1580). Pieter is the ancestor of this Kortrijk branch. His son Jacques was appointed "*ingénieur*" ² of the duc de Croÿ; another son, Louis I (Lowis) (Kortrijk 1586 – Gent 1646) and the sons of the latter, Louis II (1625 – 1695), Albert I (Kortrijk 1632 – Kortrijk 1718) and Joseph (1636 – 1708) were the most famous ones of his descendants. Besides their profession as surveyor they were also successful in the local political life and as merchants. They were well to do people and were held in high esteem by their community.

They were appointed surveyors (*beëdigde* or *gezworen landmeters*) as well for many landlords and the duke de Croÿ, as for the Flemish State Council. At a time they begot also the title of *Royal Surveyor*, and in this function they did surveyor's work for the royal properties as far as in Namur or Luxembourg. Louis drew maps of towns (Kortrijk, Menen, Tielt, Roeselare, Harelbeke, etc.), of the castellany of Kortrijk (two marvellous wall maps of 1641 adorn the Kortrijk Town Hall). He drew many maps and bird views of towns for the *Flandria Illustrata* (1644, Ant. Sanderus) ³. Louis made lots of surveyor's maps in cadastral books for landlords all over (Ingelmunster, Beaumont, etc.) and was praised for his work. He used the triangulation technique and



this way his maps and charts are quite reliable; besides that, they are also beautifully painted, as Louis was also an excellent artist. His son Albert had almost as much success in his career and continued to deliver work for the same commissioners as those of his father. He learned his job as young boy not only from his father, but went to study in Antwerp, with another surveyor (van Gelre). The other surveyors in the family are less known but were not less meritorious.

The author gives in different little chapters a review of various objects concerning the work of this family of surveyors: about their function and how they were appointed, which books on surveying were available to them, how they got paid (with all sorts of legal proceedings to get their promised fees), about their commissioners, and most interesting of all, about the instruments and techniques they used. He further gives a detailed study of some particular assignments as by the duke de Croÿ (Chimay, Aarschot, etc.) or de Plotho, baron of Ingelmunster.

The book is illustrated with many sharp pictures of maps, town views and other documents. One finds at the end of the book seven pages of sources and bibliography. Personally I missed a concise and comprehensive inventory of all the known maps and paintings of this well organized family of surveyors. But this shortcoming may probably easily be restored in a next article. This excellent book is certainly to be recommended to all interested in local history and/or cartography.

P. Mattelaer

1) This book appeared as an reprint of a work published in the yearbook "*Handelingen van de Koninklijke Geschied- en Oudheidkundige Kring van Kortrijk*", LXVI, 2001.

2) Another name for surveyor

3) Some engravings (Menen, Kortrijk) are signed *De Dasaques, delin(eavit)* which is without any doubt an error by the engraver. A later copied engraving of Kortrijk is signed *R. Blockhuysen* (Sanderus, 1732)



LOOKS AT BOOKS (IV)

Imago Poloniae, Das Polnisch-Litauische Reich in Karten, Dokumenten und alten Drucken in der Sammlung von Tomasz Niewodniczanski

(*Imago Poloniae, Dawna Rzeczpospolita na mapach, dokumentach i starodrukach w zbiorach Tomasza Niewodniczanskiego*) – [Imago Poloniae, The Polish-Lithuanian Empire in Maps, Documents and Old Prints in the Collection of Tomasz Niewodniczanski]

Catalogue of the exhibition *Brückenschlag – Polnische Geschichte in Karten und Dokumenten*, Band I und Band II [Building a Bridge – Polish History in Maps and Documents, Vol. I & II]

Warsaw : Agencja Reklamowo-Wydawnicza Arkadiusz Grzegorzczak, 2002.

Vol. I : 388 pp., Vol. II : 324 pp., abundantly illustrated in full colour. Bi-lingual, Polish and German. Hard cover, 33.5 x 24.5 cm, € 39.00 each Vol. ISBN 83-88823-16-7.

To order : Kubon & Sagner, Hess Strasse 39 , D-80798 München

Poland, the largest of the ten countries which joined the European Union on 1st May this year, has been the scene of some of the most dramatic upheavals in European history. All of her neighbours, Sweden, Prussia, Russia, Austria, have participated in past centuries in dividing up this country to the point of near-annihilation. And after the difficult reconstruction of a Polish entity in the early 20th century, another disaster struck, with WW II.

The major part of Dr. Niewodniczanski's fabulous map collection in Bitburg (Germany) was on display at four successive exhibitions: in Berlin (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin - Preussischer Kulturbesitz, April to June 2002), in Warsaw (Royal Castle, November and December 2002), in Kraków (National Museum, February and March 2003), and in Wrocław (Breslau, April to June 2003). The choice of the symbolic title of this series of exhibitions, placed under the patronage of the Polish and German Presidents, Aleksander Kwasniewski and Johannes Rau, was a befitting contribution to inaugurating a new era of European endeavours.

The Index in Volume I lists over 1,500 exhibits illustrating the history of Poland, starting with medieval manuscripts, followed by Schedels printed *Weltchronik* and an abundance of royal portraits and genealogies, town views, maps, books, letters, banknotes and other documents from all walks of life, including those from the Nazi and Communist Regimes, and, on a lighter side, menus of some high-level meetings between German and Polish dignitaries in more recent times. I counted 1,109 colour illustrations in this volume, most perhaps of lesser interest to the map enthusiast, but all documenting vividly the varied past of this great nation.

Volume II has an index of nearly 750 maps of which 257 are illustrated, in excellent quality, which one particularly appreciates when the reproduction is, by needs, reduced in format. This cartographic section is built up chronologically, embracing maps of



Central Europe and those specifically depicting Poland in its various configurations. Interesting here the sequencing by period and mapmaker : from the Italian Vavassore (ca 1530) via the great classics (Münster, Grodecki, Blaeu, de Wit, Sandrart, Allard, Lotter, Homann, Seutter, and many others) to about 1850. In a number of cases, maps of the same mapmaker or publisher are presented in their various states, testifying to the enormous wealth of this



collection. A useful biographical index, presented at the end of this volume, reveals some interesting details about the (to ourselves) lesser-known Polish historical personalities and map specialists.

These two volumes together are in themselves an almost exhaustive compendium of European cartography, focused on Central Europe, and therefore an important contribution to recording our common cartographic heritage. What makes this catalogue stand out from all others I have seen so far is the personal message Tomasz Niewodniczansky conveys to us, in the form of almost a bequest: *As my life is on the decline, and since my sons have not shown an interest in my collection of Polonica, I have decided to offer this work of a lifetime to the State of Poland, on the understanding that a way be found to achieve an exchange between Germany and Poland of historical documents alienated in the course of the recent conflicts of war, in the spirit of*

conciliation ... A great legacy by a great personality, indeed.

To conclude I must mention the excellent bibliographical work done by Dr. Kazimierz Kozica of Wroclaw. He has written the hundreds of (carto)-bibliographical entries that accompany each item of the catalogue. Personally I have not been able to see any of these exhibitions, and unfortunately the visit our Circle had planned to Bitburg did not materialize. But a catalogue of this quality is, without any doubt, a welcome and lasting compensation for all those who missed out.

P.S.: I have just been advised that the Exhibition *Imago Poloniae* is now shown in Darmstadt until 18th July. Please see the "International News and Events" column, p. 31 below.

Wulf Bodenstein

Corrigendum

A most unfortunate misprint slipped into the review of Jürgen Espenhorst's *Petermann's Planet* (BIMCC Newsletter N° 18, pages 8 and 10) : the Publisher is **Pangaea** Verlag (not Pangea), and the correct internet addresses are www.pangaea-verlag.de and pangaea@cityweb.de . I should have remembered that *Gaea* (or Gaia) is the Greek goddess personifying the Earth . She was the mother and wife of Uranos by whom she bore the Titans. And the prefix *Pan* of course signifies the entirety of a given matter, here the Earth.

With my sincere apologies. W.B.

MAPS OF ARABIA

Saudi Aramco, the oil company born as an international enterprise more than 70 years ago, distributes SAUDI ARAMCO WORLD, a magazine whose goal is to increase cross-cultural understanding and to broaden knowledge of the cultures, history and geography of the Arab and Muslim worlds and their connections with the West. It is distributed without charge to a limited number of interested readers, upon written request to Saudi Aramco World, Box 469008 Escondido, California 92046-9008 USA..

The 2004/1 edition is focused on maps of Arabia, with an article on "Mapping of Arabia" by James V. Parry, and many maps of the Middle-East, courtesy of the Bukhari Collection; among others: *Tabula Asiae VI* (Arabia Felix, 1540), *Arabia Felix Nova* (Giacomo Castaldi, 1548), *Arabiae Felix, Petrae Et Desertae* (Johannes Janssonius, ca.

1650), *The Turkish Empire* (John Speed, 1626), *Reistogt Van Aleppo Over Ormus Etc;* (Pieter Vander Aa, 1707), *Arabie* (Bibl. Bodleienne Oxford, 1740), *World Map* (Al-Idrisi, 1160), *Red Sea or Arabic Gulf* (Carsten Niebuhr, 1762), *Map Of The Greater Part Of The Provce Of Yemen* (Carsten Niebuhr, 1794), *Gulf Of Suez* (Captain Nares, 1871-72), *Red Sea* (London, 1901), etc .

The Bukhari Collection of Antique Maps of Arabia, exhibited at London's Brunei Gallery in the spring of 2003, illuminates anew the Arabian Peninsula's historic relationship with Europe and, more recently, the United States, and highlights the significance of to-day's independent local production of the most modern of the region's maps.

Johan Vanvolsem



NEW READING ROOM AT THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

After nearly 2½ years of closure of most of its constituent Collections, the Royal Geographical Society (RGS) in London will re-open them in a new purpose-built, and centralised, Foyle Reading Room on Tuesday 8 June 2004.

Together with improved physical access - via the new entrance to the Society and a dedicated exhibition area in Exhibition Road - can be announced the advantage of online public access to catalogues of much of the heritage (i.e. pre-1940) materials. Both these major multi-million pound developments are supported by the Heritage Lottery Fund. Those who remember the ground floor Map Room (normally approached from the main entrance in Kensington Gore), the Library on the first floor, the Picture Library in the basement; and the Archives in a remote garret aerie will be delighted to learn that we now have a 'One-stop shop'.

Here may be consulted the 1482/1486 edition of Ptolemy's *Geography* (formerly owned by William Morris of Kelmscott); an unrecorded copy of *The Rutter of the Sea, Wyth the Havens, Roades, Soundings,... daungers and coastes of divers regions... With a Rutter of the North added...* by Pierre Garcie and Richard Proude (London : John Awdeley, for Antony Kytson, [1573?]) from the Library of Sir Alexander Boswell of Auchinleck; and *The Principall Navigations, Voiages and Discoveries of the English Nation, Made by Sea or Over Land... at Any Time Within the Compasse of These 1500 Yeeres...* (with the 'Drake leaves') by Richard Hakluyt (London, 1589).

Also held are the only copy recorded in the British Isles of *Theatrum principum orbis universi* of Giovanni Botero (Cologne, 1596) [cf *Atlantes Colonien-ses : die Kölner Schule der Atlaskartographie, 1570-1610* (Bad Neustadt a.d. Saale, 1988)]; the *unicum* of J. Hondius' wall-map 'Nova et exacta totius orbis terrarum descriptio...' (Amsterdam, 1608) [see *The mapping of the world... 1472-1700*, 4th ed. (Riverside CT, 2001)]; and one of only two known complete copies of M. Ricci's world wall-map 'Kunyu wanguo quantu' of 1602/1644. Exemplars of hith-

erto unrecorded maps include the 98 x 144 cm 'Plan de la ville de Paris Et de ses Faubourgs' of B.-A. Jaillot (Paris, 1767)²; and 'Kitchin's New Map of the Countries Twenty Miles Round London...' (London : Thomas Kitchin, [1770?])³.

Manuscript maps include John Barrow's 1821 sketch of a proposed expedition across Arctic Canada. From the early years of the RGS's founding there are those of Guyana and surrounding regions by Robert Schomburgk, and many others reflecting the RGS's role in promoting geographical discovery throughout the 19th and 20th centuries. Correspondence detailing the compilation progress of 'A map of eastern equatorial Africa' on 25 sheets by E.G. Ravenstein (London : Edward Stanford, for the RGS, 1877-83) may now be read in conjunction with a copy of this information-rich map.

Of large topographic map and hydrographic chart series are over 60 000 sheets of the Ordnance Survey mapping of the British Isles from the surveys of the 1820s (at 6 inches to 1 mile (1:10 560) onwards up to the termination of printed metric (1:10 000) National Grid paper mapping; the Survey of India's mapping of Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burma, India, Pakistan, Sikkim and surrounding regions from the 19th and 20th centuries, including 'The Great Hedge' across India [as mentioned in Roy Moxham's book (London, 2001)], 19th-century large-scale plans of Taj Mahal, etc.; over 500 hydrographic charts produced by - or under the direction of - Alexander Dalrymple (from 1795, first Hydrographer of the Navy); and pre-Revolutionary Russian hydrographic charting of Europe and Asia.

Large amounts of German and British secret cartographic, photographic, & textual materials from before, and during, the Second World War for invasion purposes of Europe, Africa, and Asia are often consulted. Gazetteers from the 16th century onwards, such as those compiled by Ortelius - his *Synonymia Geographica* (Antwerp, 1579) and the *Thesaurus Geographicus* in its 2^d edition (Antwerp, 1596) relate to historical geography. For genealogical researchers, especially, items such as the 4-volume

1) The Collections will be open for reference purposes only Monday to Friday inclusive, 10.00 - 17.00 hours. Advance notice for reservation of materials and for ensuring reading space are recommended. Members of the Society and persons in full-time education will have free access; other users will be charged a daily access fee of £10.00 (covering all the Collections).

2) No location recorded in J. Boutier's *Les plans de Paris* . . . (Paris, 2002)

3) Not in Howgego's *Printed maps of London circa 1553-1850* (Folkestone, 1978)



Repertorium aller Oerter und anderer Gegenstände in der topographisch-militärischen Charte von Deutschland in 204 Blättern (Weimar, 1812-13) - covering, in fact, all of Central Europe - usefully refer directly to the specific map sheet and its grid square; both forms of information are consultable together in one reading room.

Portraits - usually photographic - of British and foreign map-makers can now be seen, if they were members, alongside their obituaries published in the Society's *Journal* or *Proceedings*. Other biographical information on surveyors and on cartographers can be gleaned by reference to their election to Fellowship certificates from the 1830s onwards - i.e.: Who proposed and seconded whom?

Items which may be of particular interest to BIMCC readers on the continent include: presentation copies of books and maps from/by Joseph Kips FRGS (and his photographic portrait - see 'IM' vol. 35, 1983, p.[70]) - e.g. his guides to Belgium and to Brussels, presentation copies of cartographic items and some correspondence from Vandermaelen (who was a Foreign Corresponding Member of the RGS), a rare map of Vaclav Hollar - the Flanders 1667 map (which was presented at the BIMCC Study Session last December).

Francis Herbert (Curator of Maps, RGS-IBG)

On the centenary of the death of Henry Morton Stanley (1841-1904)

John Rowlands was born on 28 January 1841 in Denbigh, a small village in North Wales. His father remained unknown and his mother abandoned him. In 1847 he was sent to a workhouse in St. Asaph, where he stayed till 1856. Though his education was poor, and circumstances were miserable, he did develop his interest in mathematics as well as his writing and drawing skills. These would, in his later life, become very helpful during his explorations and, more specifically, in his map drawing. In 1858 he went to the United States as a cabin boy on a packet ship. In New Orleans he met a rich cotton broker called Henry Hope Stanley, who would eventually become his "stepfather". John Rowlands stopped to exist and took over the name of his saviour.



Northern end of Lake Victoria, 1875

In the United States the young Stanley started to develop a passion for reading. It was his way to escape from his sad and humble childhood. By mere coincidence he became involved in the Civil War. After the war, Stanley desired to become a journalist. Yet he still has to be considered, in this part of his life, as an adventurer, without any scientific purposes. Already in 1866, he made a journey to Turkey with his companions Lewis Noe and William Harlow Cook. It was a tumultuous journey during which they even became imprisoned by local inhabitants. One year later Stanley became a real journalist and covered General Hancock's expedition against the Indians. At the end of 1867 he moved to New York. He managed to become a reporter for the *New York Herald*, and was sent to Abyssinia to cover the British invasion there. This was Stanley's first stay on the African continent.

After a stay in Spain, Stanley was ordered, in 1869, to search for the lost Scottish missionary David Livingstone. It was the ambitious James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the *New York Herald*, who wanted to



have an international scoop. Stanley first went to Egypt, the Middle East and Asia, before he arrived in January 1871 in Zanzibar. Without any previous experience, he managed to reach Ujiji on Lake Tanganyika where he met Livingstone, allegedly uttering the famous words "Dr. Livingstone, I presume?". However, Stanley's spectacular relief expedition received a lot of negative reactions. Some people even didn't want to believe the story, and blamed Stanley for being a forger. The British elite of explorers and members of the influential Royal Geographical Society could not accept the rivalry of an unknown, uneducated and non aristocratic "American". Stanley was considered an adventurer, not an explorer.

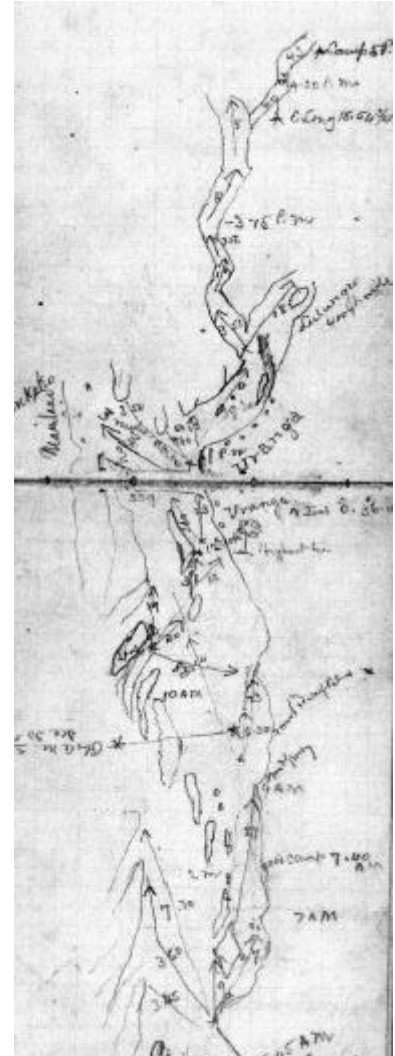
In certain respects these characteristics were even true. But Stanley also changed during the expedition. He became impressed by Livingstone and his views. Together they explored part of the Lake Tanganyika, which was Stanley's first activity as a real explorer. When Livingstone died in 1874, Stanley resolved to continue his explorations in Africa. Already that same year a new expedition was set up, starting from Zanzibar. Stanley circumnavigated Lake Victoria and Lake Tanganyika, and managed to trace the Lualaba river. The Lualaba was not the source of the Nile, as some people had thought, but it turned westwards and appeared to be the Congo river. From now on a large gap in the map of Africa was filled in. Stanley definitely established his fame as the new, nineteenth-century Columbus or Marco Polo.

The so-called Anglo-American expedition (1874-1877) was arguably the most scientific journey. Stanley wrote a massive book about it, *Through the Dark Continent*, with innumerable geographical and anthropological data. Though sometimes filled with archaic, moralistic exhortations, Stanley's books can and should still be studied by modern scholars.

From 1878 to 1884 Stanley would work in the Congo in the service of the Belgian King Leopold II. From now on an "imperialistic" Stanley appears. The collaboration between him and Leopold would have a large impact on Stanley's negative image for later historians. Yet some nuances should be made. Stanley did have imperial, colonialist views. He thought that exploration in itself was not enough, and that it should be combined with "civilizing" work. But lots of his concerns were sincere; he really abhorred the slavery in Central Africa and believed only colonial powers could beat the Arab slave raiders. Like many of his contemporaries he considered Leopold as a humanist, a cosmopolite and ardent defender of free trade.

Stanley's last expedition in Africa started in 1887. Like his first expedition, the aim was to save a "lost" person in the heart of Africa. Emin Pasha, the mysterious governor of the Equatoria province, was said to be in great danger and encircled by Mahdist rebels. Patriotism in England led to the organisation of a rescue expedition, paid by private sponsors. But the journey ended up in a disaster. Many soldiers, porters and two of Stanley's white officers died. Initially Emin did not want to leave his country, and his relationship with Stanley remained very poor. Stanley still received a big reception in England in 1890, but some months later the "Emin controversy" had fully started. Rumours were spread about Stanley's incompetence, and his rude, authoritarian behaviour. Surviving officers of the expedition published their journals and revealed compromising facts about the great explorer.

Stanley tried to restore his fame and defended himself by way of extensive lecture tours. He travelled to the United States and Australia. But his exploration career was over. Pushed by his wife Dorothy Tennant he



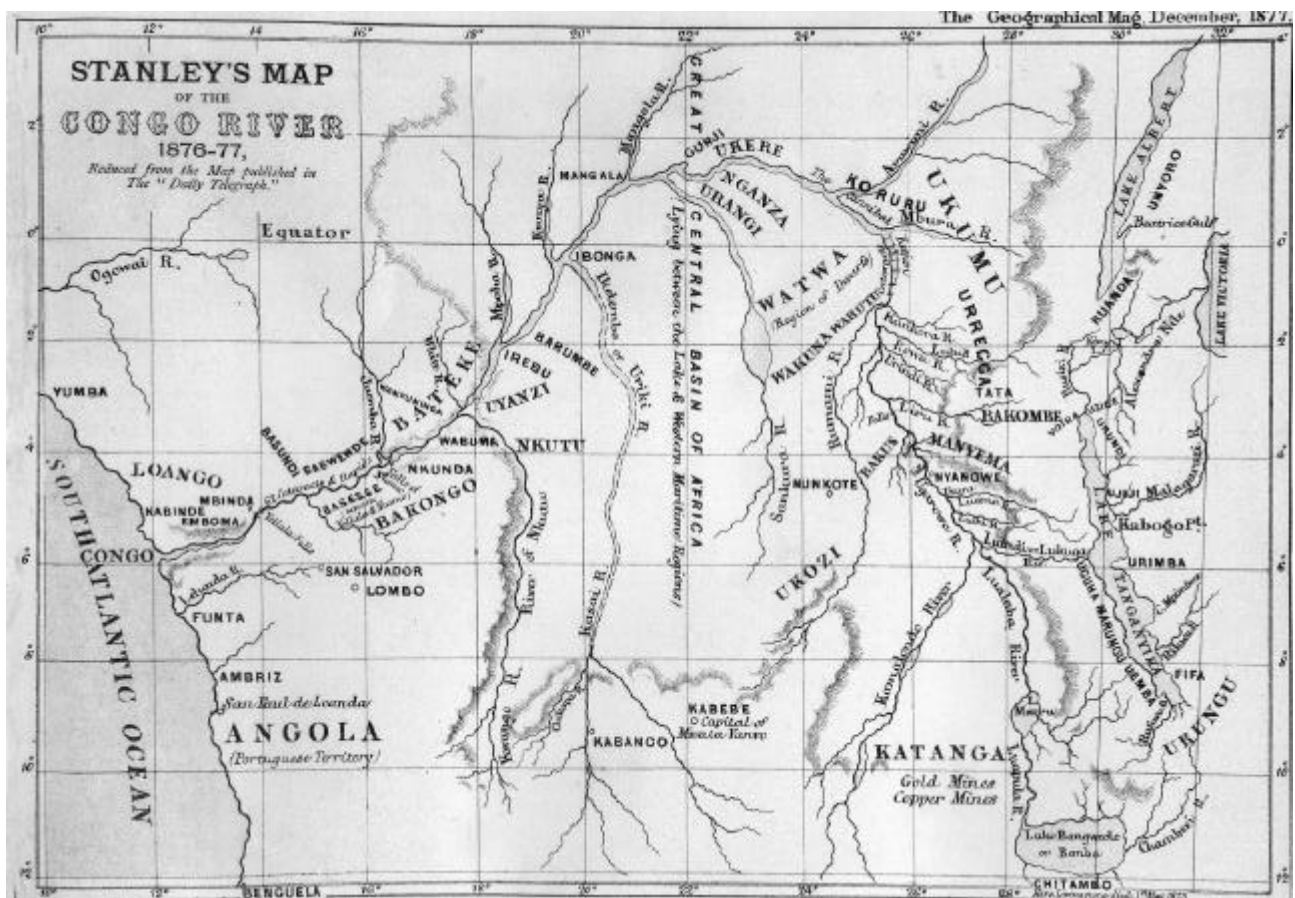
The Upper Congo, 1883



entered British politics. He didn't like it however and became more and more disillusioned with life. The attribution of a knighthood to him in 1899 was considered by many people as too late. He died on May 10, 1904.

Stanley would remain an inspiration for explorers. A new generation of travellers, like the Scandinavians Fridtjof Nansen and Sven Hedin, were directly influenced by Stanley. After the independence of the African countries, people started to be more aware of Stanley's errors and prejudices. It would, however, be a pity to see Stanley only in this very narrow aspect. Explorers are too often identified with the negative consequences of their discoveries, while people tend to forget their merits.

To conclude, the question remains as to Stanley's importance for cartography. Rather little has been examined in this respect. Till now most Stanley biographers were historians or mere journalists. This year a new study will be published by American geographer James L. Newman, revealing a more balanced view on Stanley's merits for geography. Only recently the large Stanley archives at the Royal Museum for Central Africa were fully inventoried. A catalogue will soon be available. The Stanley collection possesses, among others, a wide range of African field notebooks. Almost all of these still await more detailed study. Stanley has drawn dozens of maps in his journals, often with remarkable care and accuracy. Two of them are here reproduced.





BIMCC's Map of the Season

The purpose of this new feature of the BIMCC Newsletter is to highlight one particular map by reproducing it in A3 format on the Newsletter centrefold and by providing some comments on its history and background.

BIMCC Members are invited to contribute and send to the editor proposals to present a map which they particularly like and which they would like to share with other Members; it may be a map which has an interesting history or a curious anecdote attached to it, it may be the centre piece of your collection, it may be a map which you would like to bring to the attention of the cartographic community...

In order to start the ball rolling, I am presenting a map of Hainaut, an area which is not as famous as Flanders in the world of cartography, but which is dear to my heart!

Jean-Louis RENTEUX

MAP OF "HAYNAULT", by Jacques SURHON, 1579

***Nobilis Hannoniae Comitatus Descrip. Auctore Iacobo Surhonio Montano
Pays de Haynault tenu de Dieu et du Soleil.
Cum privilegijs Imp. et Regi Maitis ad decenn. 1579***¹

The central role which the county of Hainaut played in the medieval history of Europe is generally not so well known. However, between the 10th and the 15th centuries, Counts of Hainaut acted as independent heads of states, on a par with the kings of France and England; although they were nominally vassals of the Holy Roman Empire, they maintained close ties with their neighbours and cousins, the Counts of Flanders² (nominally vassals of the King of France) and with the royal families in France and in England... At the time of the crusades, one Count Baudouin became Emperor of Constantinople. Eventually, in 1436, Countess Jacqueline de Bavière relinquished the sovereignty of her County to Philippe le Bon, Duke of Burgundy; Hainaut thus lost its independence and became part of the states of Burgundy. In the 16th century, Hainaut was part of the possessions of Charles V, King of Spain and Holy Roman Emperor.

Cartography was an essential tool for Charles V; it helped him to have a comprehensive view of his empire which comprised the recently discovered « New World » and on which « the sun never set »; his « piloto mayor » collected all reports from navi-

gators and compiled the information on maps of strategic importance.

In 1548, Charles V commissioned Jacques Surhon to establish a map of Hainaut; in 1549, three copies of the manuscript map were delivered to him, to the Governor of the Low Countries and to the Grand Bailli de Hainaut³. Surhon, who was born in the area of Bavay, was established as a goldsmith in Mons, before he turned cartographer and « mathematicus » for the Emperor. He had to keep his map secret, as well as all the topographical ground work, and was forbidden to make other copies; Hainaut was a critical area, being a territory on the French border, subject to harsh religious fights between Protestants and Catholics.

In 1570, when Abraham Ortelius published his first « Theatrum Orbis Terrarum », Hainaut was not included. He tried to include Surhon's map in his 1572 edition and even had it engraved by Frans Hogenberg (a few copies have been printed⁴, which are now praised collector's items); however he did not receive the authorisation from the Grand Bailli. It is only in the 1579's edition of Ortelius atlas, that the

Continued on page 20

1) Plate 70 in Marcel van den Broecke "Ortelius Atlas Maps- An illustrated guide".

2) On several occasions the two Counties were held by the same heir.

3) These maps have been lost.

4) perhaps about 100, according to Marcel van den Broecke "Ortelius Atlas Maps- An illustrated guide".

Scaia miliarum Hannoniæ que sunt
unius horz itineris.

SEPTENTRIO.

BRABAN-
TIAE

1579

NOBIS
LIS HAN-
NONIÆ CO-
MITATVS
DESCRIP.
Auctore Iaco-
bo Surhonio
Montano.

FLANDRIÆ

PARS.

LOUVENSIS

ISORA

VS LRS

ORIENS.

OCCIDENS.

CAMBRE

La Tirafic.

MERIDIES

ARTE

SLAE

PARS

SIS.



map was officially published (as reproduced over-leaf): the seditious Protestants in Valenciennes and Mons had then been crushed by the Spanish repression (and the Huguenots had been massacred in France); the map was no longer so strategically critical.

The copper plate was modified for the 1579 edition⁵, with the contribution of Jean Surhon, the son of Jacques (who had died in 1557) and author of maps of the County of Namur, of Picardie and Verman-
dois.

This map of Hainaut served as model for many cartographers well into the 17th century, notably for Mercator and for the 1613 re-edition of Guicciardini's "Description de tous les Pays-Bas"⁶.

Comments on the area depicted:

The County of Hainaut shown on this 16th century map is quite different from to-day's Belgian Province.

The County then comprised territories which were conquered by Louis XIV during the second half of the 17th century (Valenciennes, Maubeuge, Avesnes, Le Quesnoy...) and are now in France; it also comprised the Flemish speaking area around Halle (now in Brabant). On the other hand, it did not comprise the area where Charleroi was founded in the 17th century (then with the County of Namur) which now belongs to the Province of Hainaut.

The map also shows Cambresis, which belonged to the bishop of Cambray, separated from the County of Hainaut by a dotted line (in more detail than in the subsequent edition of 1579 which was more widely used in Ortelius atlases⁷).

It can be noted that the south-east boundary, with Namur, is not shown; the area includes "Marieburg", a stronghold founded by Marie de Hongrie in 1546 (as indicated on the map) to guard the border with France... but taken by the French in 1554.

Jean-Louis RENTEUX



More about maps of Hainaut...

An overview of their evolution, from ancient times until the 19th century, is given in "*Cartes anciennes du Hainaut*"; this 10 pages article by Jean-Louis Renteux is part of the book "*Le Haynault de nos ancêtres*" published in December 2003 by the Association Généalogique Flandre-Hainaut, in Valenciennes, on the occasion of its twentieth anniversary (152 pp. in full colour, with many articles on the history of Hainaut, nicely illustrated, 21x29.6 cm, colour jacket illustrated with a colour map of Hainaut – ISSN 09762-6673)⁸.

A comprehensive list of maps of Hainaut (and Brabant) until the mid-19th century can be found in the work of Johan Vanvolsem, "*Naamvorming & naamverspreiding van Halle door de eeuwen heen*" (which was reviewed in BIMCC Newsletter 8 in 2000).

5) Notable differences between the 1572 and 1579 versions include:

- coats of arms of Hainaut inverted
- mention above the cartouche: "Cum privilegiis Imp. Et Regi ad decenn. 1579"

6) The first edition, in 1567, included a simplified version.

7) Plate 71 in Marcel van den Broecke "Ortelius Atlas Maps- An illustrated guide".

8) Can be ordered from AGFH, BP 493, F59321 Valenciennes Cedex – Price : EUR 30.



Mapping the Antarctic: From fiction to fact

The Antarctic has undergone more radical changes in its mapping than any other continent. The general features of Europe and Asia were mapped before 1500. North and South America were gradually added to the mapped world from 1500. While the interior of Africa was still marked with large areas of "terra incognita" in 1800, its coastal contours were well mapped by then. But not until 1820 is an explorer known to have sighted the Antarctic continent. And not until the very late 19th century did a series of expeditions begin to bring together sufficient knowledge to aid cartography in presenting a reasonable presentation of the southernmost continent and it was not until the 1950's that exploration accelerated sufficiently that map making could be undertaken reasonably precisely.

When I reviewed the history of mapping of the southern continent in preparation for my recent trip to the Antarctic, I noted four phases that may be outlined as follows:

- ◆ The first, the **'ignore'** phase, began with the ancient cartographers and ended with the age of exploration. Its map-making reflected not only a lack of knowledge about the southern and western hemispheres but also a church-driven theological vision of the world.
- ◆ The second era, the **'exaggerated'** phase, began in the 16th and continued into the 18th century. It presented a southern continent that included all or parts of other land masses including Australia, New Zealand and South America – a perception driven not only by a more enlarged vision of the world generated by the age of discovery but also by the belief that there must be an enormous southern continent to balance the northern hemisphere landmasses.
- ◆ The third era, the **'disappearing'** phase, began in the 18th and lasted through most of the 19th century. As successive efforts to find the southern continent failed, map makers began presenting the area around the South Pole as a series of islands and partial contours of larger land masses.
- ◆ The fourth era, the **'factual'** phase, began near the end of the 19th century- when a series of expeditions began mapping the Antarctic. Prominent among the expeditions was the one led by a Belgian lieutenant Adrien de Gerlache in 1897-9. Activity accelerated in the 1950's and still con-

tinues to present accurate maps of not only the contours but also the interior of this long forbidding southern continent.

This article briefly describes the background of each era, notes the voyages that informed the cartographer, revisions that introduced each new phase, and presents maps to illustrate each phase.

The 'ignore the southern and western hemispheres' phase: from Ptolemy to Mercator.

The Southern continent has long intrigued men. But while many speculated on the existence of a land-mass in the unknown southern hemisphere, it was the known continents that received the attention. The Greek philosopher-cartographer Claudius Ptolemy (who worked in Alexandria about 150 A.D.), for example, confined himself to the known world of his time. A rendering that (as will be noted later) was later incorporated in post-1500 maps.

Later the so-called TO maps, that consisted of a simple circle crossed by a T, divided the world into three sections representing Europe, Africa, and Asia. This device as R.V. Tooley has pointed out "coincided" happily with early Christian teaching, the T representing the cross spanning the world "with the three parts" populated by the descendants of three sons of Noah: Shem, Ham, and Japheth. The TO map reproduced here (Figure 1) was published in 1482 and was long used as the emblem of the Map Collectors' Circle in London, now IMCoS.



Figure 1- (IMCoS)



Figure 2 – private collection

The 'exaggerated' southern continent phase: from Mercator to Cook

The 16th century voyages of discovery fundamentally changed not only the perception of the world but also radically increased map-making. The momentous adventures of worldwide discovery that followed the landing of Christopher Columbus in the Americas in 1492 – that included the world-circling voyages by Ferdinand Magellan in 1520 and Sir Francis Drake in 1578 – combined with the opening of new trade routes, the liberating spirit of the Renaissance, and the invention of printing to encourage map making. The public appeal of maps was so remarkable that the first atlas, *Theatrum orbis terrarum* published by Ortelius in 1570 was "The most successful book of the entire sixteenth century..." This age of discovery overwhelmed cartographers with new information, challenged their technical and artistic skills as well as the ability to reconcile often-inconsistent findings, and promoted a widespread demand for the distribution of more maps, and more accurate ones.

A map of the world published by Abraham Ortelius in 1570 presents an interesting example of the transition from pre 1500 to post 1500 cartography (Figure 2) -by inserting a Ptolemy presentation

of the once known world into an enlarged global perspective that the 16th century explorations had suggested. The efforts of cartographers to represent the emerging world led them to attempt to conjecture a southern continent. Magellan's circumnavigation of the globe, in which he crossed from the Atlantic to the Pacific through the strait named after him, led Hondius to publish a map in 1606 (Figure 3) that showed the Terra del Fuego (at the fore of South America) as a promontory of an enlarged Antarctic. Johannes Blaeu's map of 1648 goes much further depicting an enormous southern

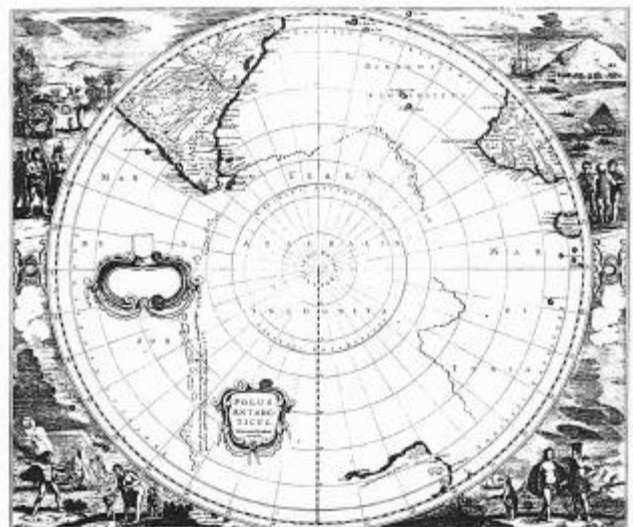


Figure 3 – private collection



continent that includes the Tierra del Fuego as well as the Antarctic, Australia and New Zealand. Many others, such as Denis in 1764, Clouet in 1785, and Moithey in 1787, continued to publish maps of the world that included a fictional, grossly exaggerated southern continent. But already by around 1700, cartographers such as Coronelli (1696) and Guillaume de Lisle (1714) restricted their efforts to verified discoveries.

The 'greater Antarctic disappears': Cook to Gerlache

Scepticism regarding the presence of an exceptionally large southern continent came to a head when Captain James Cook, with his three epoch-making circumnavigations of the world in 1768-1780, ushered in a new age of Antarctic cartography. While Cook never reached the Antarctic continent itself, his southern sorties during his globe-circling voyages radically shrunk the possible size of any southern land mass. For by going as far down as he did (to 71°S latitude) he proved that, as he later stated 'there might be a continent' but if so it was one of ice and snow. Cook's map produced in 1777 (Figure 4) shows the tracks of earlier explorers and a few shore lines – but does not depict the contours of a southern continent. Henceforth, no cartographer of any pretension published a map of the southern hemisphere unless it was based on the surveys of Cook and later explorers. Cook's voyages in the southern seas thus freed the Antarctic from the geographical fictions of earlier cartographers.

Following in the wake of Cook several explorers contributed to the general knowledge of the Antarctic and the ocean surrounding it. Wellington Smith landed in the South Shetland in 1819. The Estonian Thaddeus Bollinghausen visited the South Sandwich Islands and may have been the first to sight the Antarctic continent in 1819. Edward Bransfeld sailed through the strait now named after him in 1820 and made a sighting that some polar historians now claim was the first one of the continent. In 1882 a British expedition led by James Weddell explored the east of the Antarctic Peninsula penetrating down one side of the Antarctic into

what is now called the Weddell Sea –where the continental land mass recedes closest to the South Pole. Other prominent expeditions were a British one led by Henry Foster in 1828, an American one led by Nathaniel Palmer, Edward Fanning, and Benjamin Pendleton in 1838, and a French one led by Jules Dumont d'Urville in 1837-41. These expeditions provided the prologue for a subsequent series of expeditions –beginning at the end of the 19th century- that led to the development of modern Antarctic mapping.

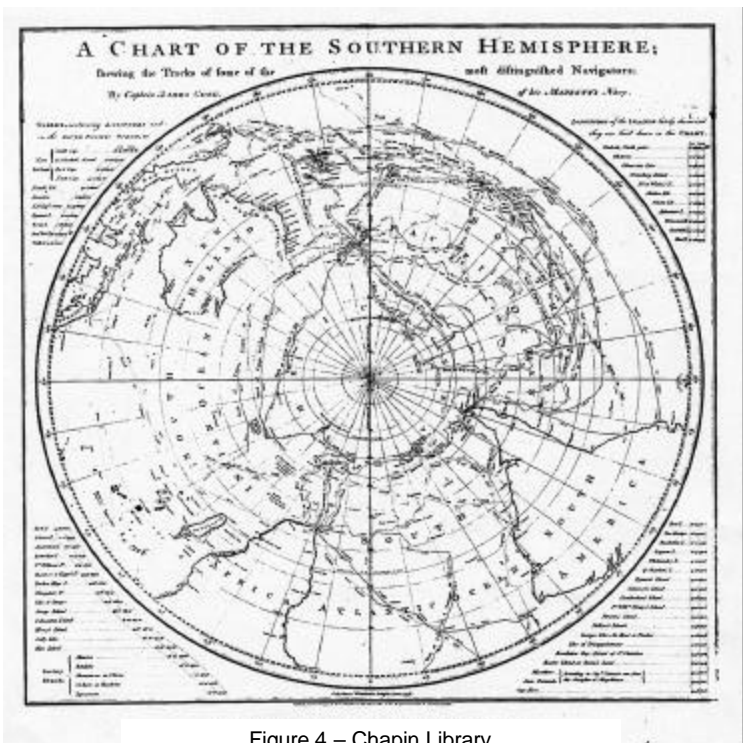


Figure 4 – Chapin Library

Factual mapping of the Antarctic : from de Gerlache to the present

Following the International Geographic Conference held in London in 1895 that encouraged further Antarctic explorations, efforts were undertaken in a number of countries including the United States, the United Kingdom, and Germany. The first to succeed was the 1897-9 one organized in Belgium by Lieutenant Adrien de Gerlache whose crew was forced to winter in the Antarctic when the ship was frozen in the ice off the Antarctic Peninsula. His interna-



tional crew included Roald Amundsen (the Norwegian first mate – who later was the first to reach the South Pole) and Dr Frederick Cook (the ship's doctor- who later claimed fraudulently to have been the first to reach the North Pole).

Gerlache named many Antarctic landmarks including Anvers Island and Brabant Island. Gerlache Strait was later named after him. (Figure 5). Many others followed shortly after. C.E. Borchgrevink led a British expedition that was the first to winter on the continent. In 1901-04 Commander R.F. Scott led a British expedition that headquartered on Mc Murdo Sound –which later served as the major site for Shackleton's famous expedition in 1908 –and half

a century late became the major centre for United States and New Zealand research. In 1916 Captain Scott and Amundsen both set out for the South Pole in a race, which Amundsen won, and the Scott party perished on its return. Admiral Byrd's expedition in the 1930's excited many of my generation.

Mapping continued throughout the 20th century spurred on by the 1957-1959 International Geophysical year. (I missed my chance to visit the Antarctic then –for some of my army colleagues at Fort Monmouth – during my military service - accompanied the United States expedition.) These efforts to more accurately map the Antarctic continue to the present. Even on our January 2003 voyage our captain was recording minor corrections to the nautical charts.

The Antarctic is not the only continent in which cartographers indulged in a great deal of fantasy – the sometimes projection of California as an island provide an example. But cartographers have subjected no other continent to such

prolonged fiction before the development of the modern factual ones.

Samuel Humes

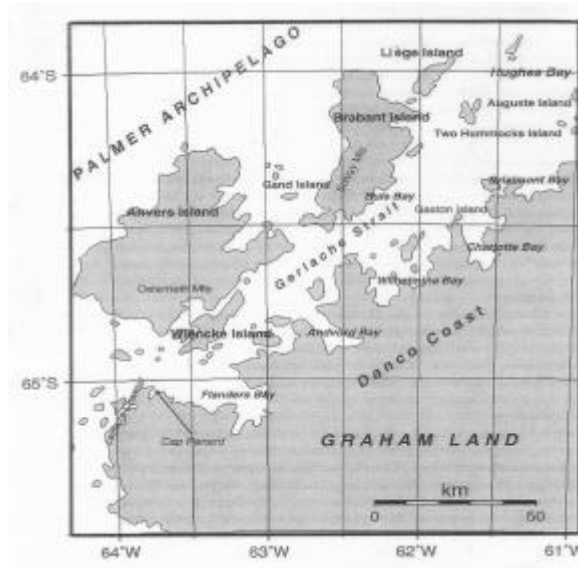


Figure 5 – Private collection

References and Acknowledgements

The following publications were particularly useful:

- Binding, Paul, *Imagined Corners, Exploring the World's First Atlas*, Headline Book Publishers, London, 2003
- Clancy, Robert and Christine, "The Antarctic Peninsula. A personal window to the Historic Cartography of the Antarctic", *IMCOS Journal* N° 89-Summer 2002
- Cook, Frederick, *Through the First Antarctic Night 1898-1899*, Doubleday, Page, New York (Reprinted by Polar Publishing Co. Pittsburgh 1998)
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- Ligtendag, Willem A., "The discovery of the Antarctica as reflected in maps and charts" in Declair, Hugo and Claude De Breyer *The Belgica Expedition Centennial*, VUB Press, Brussels, 2001
- Tooley, R.V., "Maps of Antarctic" (Map Collector's Series N°2) Map Collector's Circle, London, 1964.
- Wilford, John Noble, *The Map Makers*, Alfred A.Knop, New York, 1981

The author gratefully acknowledges the assistance of the following in securing information for this article: Wulf Bodenstein, Henri Godts, Brendan Sinnott, and Robert L. Volz (Curator of the Chapin Rare Books Library of Williams College, Williamstown. Massachusetts).



BIMCC Annual Activity Report 2003

Fifth Annual General Meeting and Map Evening (26th April 2003)

Following the fifth AGM, this traditional event brought about 35 map enthusiasts to the Collège Saint-Michel in Brussels. As always, the display of cartographic subjects was extremely varied. Probably the most spectacular map was a composite wall map of Zeeland of the 16th century Eric Leenders had brought along. There was also an interesting exhibit of some more recent aviation maps which, together with some spy maps of The Hague and pocket road maps, represented different facets of 20th century cartography. But most of the books and maps were from the 16th and 17th centuries, a highlight being a maritime instruction book of 1554 with a remarkable world map. The full-size facsimile of the Castiglioni world map (1525) recently produced by Il Bulino in Italy also attracted a great deal of attention.

Excursion to a private collection in Halle (18th October 2003)

Our distinguished Member Johan Vanvolsem, together with Trees Dekoninck, received some 15 BIMCC Members in their home in Halle for a guided tour of the collection of maps which Johan had accumulated over the past 40 years, all relating to the cartographic representation of his home-town just south of Brussels, from 1500 onwards. A good part of the more than 500 maps in his collection were on display across the three floors of Johan's house. A commented walk through the historical centre of Halle concluded this most instructive and pleasant excursion.

5th BIMCC Study Session : *Plans and views of towns and fortified places* (13th Dec. 2003)

Francis Herbert of the Royal Geographical Society in London moderated this event, introducing each of the five Speakers with relevant slides of maps from the RGS collection. Richard Domb (London) shared his 50 years' passion for maps of the Holy Land with the 50-strong audience, covering a major part of the known maps of the *Centre of the World – Jerusalem*. He was followed by Dr Charles van den Heuvel, map curator at the University Library of Leiden, who 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)*. Maps and views of significant fortifications held in the Bodel-Nijenhuis Collection in Leiden were presented and commented. The Chief Editor of the journal *Cartographica Helvetica*, Hans-Uli Feldmann, then spoke about the remarkable series of manuscript maps of Swiss fortifications in the so-called « Schauenburg Collection », a well-kept secret of great strategic importance at the end of the 18th century. He also introduced the newly released CD-ROM of the 1842 Dufour map of Switzerland permitting an on-line comparison with the modern 1/100,000 map which reveals the topographical changes in urban areas that took place over the past 150 years. Nick Millea, Map Librarian at the Bodleian Library (Oxford), showed the evolution of town plans as a cartographic genre through the example of *Town plans of Oxford*, selected from collections in the Bodleian Library. Professor Piet Lombaerde (Antwerp) concluded the session with a presentation of *The fortifications of Antwerp from the 16th until the 19th century*, with updates of the latest finds made during the ongoing excavation work along the old fortifications. As always, an enjoyable 'Speakers' Lunch' provided a welcome and animated break in the day's programme.

Administrative Matters

The Executive Committee met four times in the course of the year. Three Newsletters were produced as planned (N° 15, January, N° 16 May, N° 17 September). The BIMCC had a stand again at the 2nd Paris Map Fair on 15th November, a major international event for all map enthusiasts. 23 new Members joined during the reporting year. The Circle appreciated and gratefully acknowledged the support of 9 Sponsors¹ and 2 Benefactors².

Conclusion

This fifth year was another successful one for the Circle. Finances are satisfactory, and the wide range of subjects offered to the Members in the columns of the Newsletter and during the events attracted growing attention.

W. Bodenstein, President

1) H. Godts, Antiquariaat Plantijn, La Route du Papier, Paul Peters Restoration Studio, Romantic Agony, Béatrice Loeb-Larocque, Librairie Moorthamers, Antiquariaat Sanderus, Paulus Swaen Internet Auctions

2) Cartographica Neerlandica, André Vanden Eynde



BIMCC 6th Annual General Meeting 24th April 2004

President Wulf Bodenstein opened the meeting at 16.30, and thanked the 13 members present for their participation in the meeting (there were also 10 proxies).

After the **adoption of the agenda**, which had been sent out on 24th March, together with the draft Annual Report, the President presented the **2003 Activity Report** which was approved (see below). He also commented on the progress achieved over the first five years of existence of the BIMCC, referring to the "BIMCC chronicle 1998-2003" which was enclosed in Newsletter 18. The current situation of the BIMCC was rather satisfactory, and he hoped the next five years would be as successful.

Treasurer Pierre Mattelaer then presented the **accounts for 2003** which had been verified by Henri Godts. These show a surplus of receipts over expenditure of some 2000 € (better than anticipated at the previous AGM) leading to an increase in the Circle's financial reserve. There was a discussion of possible saving on postage (e.g. use of e-mail for correspondence); the President explained that the Executive Committee had already taken a number of cost-saving measures and was pursuing efforts. The accounts were approved by the AGM at unanimity.

The Treasurer outlined the draft **budget for 2004** which would give a potential surplus of 780 €. In answer to a question, the President clarified that the objective of the BIMCC was not to accumulate reserve funds, but only to be able to cover about one year of expenditure.

Programme for 2004: the President outlined the BIMCC programme for the rest of the year. The usual Newsletters would be published in May and September. The next excursion would be to the Belgian National Geographic Institute on Friday 29.10.04 a.m. The bi-annual conference in December was still in preparation; it would probably be devoted to the cartography of Africa; confirmation would be given by the Newsletter.

There was a discussion about the Newsletter. Participants expressed appreciation for the contents but also expectations for a better presentation; colour reproductions of maps would be an obvious improvement, but the President pointed out that it was probably beyond the means of the Circle; nevertheless, he was determined to improve the contents and presentation, particularly of illustrations.

The President also reiterated his request to members for suggesting new activities (or improving existing ones) and for offering support in order to realise these suggestions.

In particular there was a discussion about organising a series of lectures on the history of cartography; the President had considered this, but did not find an appropriate lecturer; it was suggested to call on different members, who may have expertise in a certain area and share this with other members. This will be further considered by the Executive Committee.

Adjustment of Statutes: P. Mattelaer recalled that a new Belgian law required all non-profit associations to adapt their statutes to new regulations before the end of this year. However the formal approval of the modified statutes by this AGM would have required two thirds of the totality of members (i.e. 70 members) to be present; as this was clearly not the case, an extraordinary General Meeting will be organised in October 2004 to approve the changes to the statutes (no quorum will be required then).

P. Mattelaer distributed copies of a proposal for revised BIMCC's statutes and outlined the main changes (about which members had been informed in advance of the AGM).

The new statutes will distinguish "Active Members" who take an active role in the life of the BIMCC. The



President asked for volunteers: Gunnar Ahlbom, Roland Delrue and Alex Smit volunteered and were accepted as Active Members, as well as other members who could not attend this AGM but had been contacted outside the meeting: Jan De Graeve, Christophe Klein, Hans Kok, Aloïs Magnus and Glenn Van den Bosch. It was agreed that an invitation for more members to come forward as "Active Members" would be reiterated with the invitation to the extraordinary AGM in October.

The President expressed his thanks for the good work achieved over the past year by the **Executive Committee** elected in 2003, and by other active members. The AGM also expressed appreciation and discharged the Executive Committee (EC). There was no need for renewal of the EC members this year. Nevertheless, the President informed the AGM of a proposed redistribution of roles within the EC: because of B. Sinnott's heavy professional workload, Jean-Louis Renteux will replace him as Editor of the Newsletter; the new function of Webmaster had been entrusted to P. Parmentier (who is also ensuring the distribution of the Newsletter).

No item was raised under 'Any Other Business'. The Meeting was closed at 17.30.

Jean-Louis Renteux

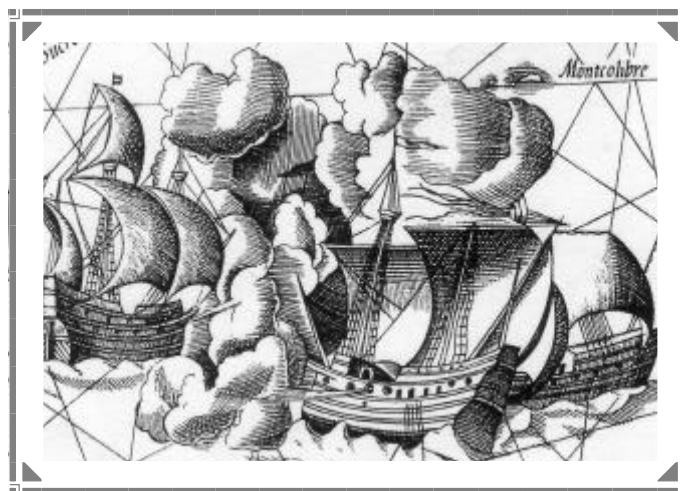
**Extraordinary General Meeting:
29th October 2004 at 14:30
at "La Tribune d'Etterbeek", 105 avenue de Tervuren, 1040 Brussels**

Agenda :

**Approval of modified statutes
Nomination of « Active Members »**

Members interested can get a copy of the revised statutes from P. Mattelaer, Burgemeester Nolfstraat 29, 8500 Kortrijk [pierre.mattelaer@skynet.be]. Comments should be sent to him by 01.09.2004.

Volunteers to become "Active Members" should contact the Secretary also by 01.09.2004: Eric Leenders, Zwanenlaan 16, 2610 Antwerpen (bimcc@bigfoot.com).





Sixth BIMCC Map Evening 24th April 2004

The President welcomed some sixteen members and guests to the traditional Map Evening which followed the BIMCC Annual General Meeting, and he introduced them for the benefit of newcomers and, particularly, Tom Sander, a distinguished member of the Washington Map Society and editor of its famous newsletter, *The Portolan*.

Sam Humes started the evening with a sea chart of the “Mer du sud ou Pacifique” by Pierre Mortier (not dated) showing California as an island and only fragments of the north coast of Australia.

Lisette Danckaert passed around a very comprehensive book/catalogue on “Mapping Boston” which had been produced last year in the context of an exhibition at the Library of Boston, and which was handed out at the 20th International Conference on the History of Cartography (IHC) held in that city.

Johan Vanvolsem called the attention of participants on a bi-monthly publication by Aramco, “Saudi Aramco World”, whose January 2004 issue includes very lavish reproductions of maps of Arabia and the Middle East; it can be obtained on request, free of charge ¹.

Roland Delrue showed a large, foldable map (on linen) of “Das südöstliche Asien oder China, Japan und Hinter-Indien” by the Weimar Geographisches Institut, enquiring about its date ².



A. Smit shows map of Holland

Glenn Van den Bosch presented two nicely coloured maps from Mercator's *Atlas Minor* which he recently acquired: one of the Abruzzo in Italy and one of “Le Royaume Abyssin” with the mythical empire of Prester John; he pointed out the interesting “touristic” text in French on the verso of the maps ³.

Alex Smit exhibited a map of Holland which was identified as made by “Henricus Nagel” in the 16th century ⁴ (showing west at the top).

Jean-Louis Renteux introduced a map which he intended to reproduce on the centrefold in the next BIMCC Newsletter, as a new feature: “The map of the season”; he invited participants to come forward with proposals of maps they would like to present in future issues. This first example was the map of the County of Haynault by Jacques Surhon, which was included in the 1579 edition of Ortelius' *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*.

1) See article on page 12

2) JLR's note: the dotted line around the Saïgon area and the mention “Franzos. Cochinchina” point at a date between 1867 (when Cochinchina became a French colony) and 1883 (when Annam and Tonkin joined).

3) Tips were given regarding framing: either stick a photocopy of the text at the back of the frame, or frame the map between two glass plates.

4) WB's note : this map was in the “Geographisch Handbuch” of Matthias Quad, Cologne 1600



Eric Leenders explained research he had done on the evolution of maps of Zeeland, from painted maps of villages made for Charles V up to the real maps of the late 16th century. He pointed out a particular manuscript map, with a particular design to include historical explanations; it was made in the early 16th century and represents a transition between the two steps. He showed a 18th century copy of this rare map, known as the Dampierre map.

Lydia Cordon displayed a large wall map rolled on canvas; this manuscript by Horenbault was dated 1620 and represented in cadastral detail the village of Drongen (near Gent).

Pierre Mattelaer made a presentation on an exercise in “retrospective cartography”; he ex-



President W. Bodenstein helps Eric Leenders show his 16th c. “design” map.



Sam Humes and Tom Sander with a picture of their homeland (then known as Nova Belgica).

plained how an amateur historian had reconstructed the 18th century cadastre of Anzegem from a cadastral book of 1782 (whose original 36 maps had been torn out), and showed how he used the Ferraris and Popp maps to complement the information from the book (more details in article “Small is beautiful”, p.6 above).

Wulf Bodenstein presented the smallest maps of the evening; they belonged to a 1821 book, “Les jeunes voyageurs, ou Lettres sur la France”, containing maps of the 86 French departments, on only a few square centimetres (scale: 1/2,600,000).

Sam Humes concluded the evening with a map edited by Blaeu in 1642 showing “Nova Belgica et Anglia Nova”; the fact that this map had west to the top made it a bit difficult to identify the US east coast.

The Map Evening discussions continued around wine and sandwiches prepared and kindly served by Aline and Bruno Parmentier.

Jean-Louis Renteux



BIMCC PROGRAMME FOR THE 2nd SEMESTER OF 2004

More details and registration forms in our September Newsletter.

EXCURSION TO A MAP COLLECTION

Contrary to our previous announcement, the Institut Géographique National de Belgique in Brussels has indicated that they could not receive us as planned for the time being.

An alternative solution has been found for the same day, thanks to the good cooperation of Prof. Hossam Elkhadem, Head of the Department of Historical Collections at the Royal Library Albert I in Brussels :

Friday 29 October 2004, at 09.30 :
visit of the Rare Books Section at the Royal Library, in Brussels,
Royal Library Albert I, Bd. de l'Empereur, 1000 Brussels (Metro: Gare Centrale/Centraal Station
under the guidance of Bart Op de Beeck.

This department has one of the richest collections of ancient atlases, cosmographies and books with maps in Belgium. After the visit we offer the possibility of joining a convivial lunch at the *Tribune d'Etterbeek* (105 avenue de Tervuren, 1040 Brussels), where we hold our traditional 'Speakers' Lunches'. This will also be the venue for the

Extraordinary General Meeting: at 14:30 that same afternoon (29 October 2004). See details p. 27



4th BIENNIAL INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

This has now been fixed for **Saturday, 11th December** starting at 09.30 at the Collège Saint Michel, 24, Bd. St.-Michel, B-1040 Brussels. The theme will be :

Into and Out of Africa – Mapping the Dark Continent in the later 19th Century.

International authorities on the subject have been invited, and reference will naturally be made to the centenary of the death of Henry Morton Stanley. As always, this event will coincide with the Mechelen Book-Fair at which our Sponsors will be present.

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

Jean-Louis Renteux, 62 rue des Floralies, B-1200 Brussels,
Tel. ++ 32-(0)2-770.59.03 (home), e-mail : j.renteux@tiscali.be

Newsletter Design and Layout by Georg Grunwald



INTERNATIONAL NEWS and EVENTS

Compiled by Glenn Van den Bosch

NEWS

- * **Royal Geographical Society, London:** the Foyle Reading Room reopens on 8 June 2004 after nearly 2½ years of closure (see detailed article p.13).
- * **ANTIQBOOK** is Europe's premier antiquarian booksite that unites more than 400 independent booksellers from all over the world. More than 3.8 million books can be searched and ordered directly from your bookseller. Strong areas in this database are books from European booksellers, many of them specialist antiquarian booksellers. This site is very handy if you're looking for that special cartographic reference book that is out of print: <http://www.antiqbook.com/>

EXHIBITIONS

- * University Library, Leuven, **Canada in kaart - Canada on the map - Cartes du Canada**, 23 April - 22 May 2004.
Exhibition to commemorate the works of discoverer and cartographer Samuel de Champlain who explored large parts of Canada in the 17th century (see p. 3 above).

Opening hours : 9 am – 6.30 pm, on Saturday 9 am – 12 am. Tentoonstellingszaal Central Library , Mgr. Ladeuzeplein 21, Leuven, Belgium. <http://ub.bib.kuleuven.ac.be/bibc/tentoonstellingen/tentoonstelling.cfm?id=4>
- * Hessisches Landesmuseum, Darmstadt, **Imago Poloniae** (see “Looks at Books IV”, p. 11)
Until 18th July 2004

Tuesday to Saturday 10 a.m. – 5 p.m., Wednesday until 8 p.m.; Sunday 11 a.m. – 5 p.m. Friedensplatz 1, D-64283 Darmstadt, www.hlmd.de
- * ISELP, Brussels, **Le dessus des cartes. Art et cartographie**, 14 May - 24 July 2004. (see article on p. 5 above).

Monday to Saturday 11-17.30. Closed on Sundays and holidays. Open until 22.30 on 27 May and 3 June 2004. Free admission, 31 boulevard de Waterloo, 1000 Bruxelles, Tél. : 02/504.80.70, e-mail : iselp@iselp.be, <http://www.iselp.be>
- * Utrecht University Museum, **Maps explained: How map makers depicted the world**
Until 31 August 2004. Through historical and modern maps, instruments and globes, the Museum shows how the cartographer simplifies the world and why he does this.

The University Museum is open Tuesday - Sunday from 11.00 until 17.00.
Utrecht University Museum, Lange Nieuwstraat 106, Utrecht, The Netherlands.
www.uu.nl/uupublish/tentoonstellinge/wisseltentoonste/kaartenuitgelegd/29633main.html
- * Maritime Museum Rotterdam, **Van Keulen: two centuries in maps**, 19 June - 10 October 2004. Exhibition about the work of the Van Keulen family: an Amsterdam based family of map makers between 1680 and 1885. Emphasis lies on the two maritime atlases produced by the Van Keulens.

Maritiem Museum Rotterdam - Leuvehaven 1 - 3011 EA Rotterdam - Tel. ++ 31-(0)10-4132680 - info@maritiemmuseum.nl.
Info at <http://www.maritiemmuseum.nl/magazine/tentoonstelling/vankeulen.htm>
- * Bibliothèque nationale de France, **La Mer, terreur et fascination**, 13 October 2004 – 16 January 2005. Site Tolbiac (Bibliothèque F. Mitterrand), Paris 13^{ème}, and from 15 May to 14 July 2005 in Brest . Full details in our September Newsletter.



- * Brussels Town Museum: ***Bruxelles à ciel ouvert – Brussel tussen hemel en aarde – Brussels between Heaven and Earth***, until December 2004

Tuesday to Friday 10-17 h, Saturday and Sunday 10-13 h. Admission € 2.48 .
Town Museum, Grand' Place, Brussels. Info from ++32-(0)2-279.43.50.

- * DeWitt Wallace Museum of Decorative Arts, Williamsburg, USA:
***Mapping Colonial America, maps from 1587-1782
from the Colonial Williamsburg Collection.***

29 May 2004 – 14 August 2005. Expanded exhibit of maps and atlases, surveying equipment and globes. There is also an associated online exhibition at
http://www.history.org/history/museums/online_exhibition.cfm.

Visit http://www.history.org/history/museums/dewitt_gallery.cfm for exact opening days and times.

EVENTS

- * ***Calculation, Delineation, Depiction, Inscription: the Practicalities of Medieval Mapmaking***

Warburg lectures in the history of cartography, convened by Catherine Delano Smith (Institute of Historical Research) and Tony Campbell (formerly Map Library, British Library).
27 May 2004, Dr Scott Westrem (City University of New York):

At the Warburg Institute, School of Advanced Study, University of London, Woburn Square, London WC1H 0AB at 17.00.
Admission is free. Meetings are followed by refreshments. All are welcome.
Enquiries: +44 -(0)-20 8346 5112 (Dr Delano Smith) or Tony Campbell (t.campbell@ockendon.clara.co.uk).

- * **ISELP**, Brussels,
27 May and 3 June 2004, Conferences by Pierre Sterckx, art critic and Professor at École Nationale Supérieure des Beaux-Arts de Paris : ***Histoire de cartes- Cartographier la peinture.***

At 20.30. Admission : 1 conference €6, 2 conferences : € 10 (reduced rate €4 or 6 : members, etc.).
ISELP, 31 boulevard de Waterloo, 1000 Bruxelles. Tél. : 02/504.80.70. e-mail: iselp@iselp.be. <http://www.iselp.be>

- * The International Map Collectors' Society (IMCoS) Conference,
19th Century Maps and ***The trials and tribulations of compiling a cartobibliography***, on
5 June, 2004; followed by the Annual General Meeting and Dinner.

In the Pembroke Room, Hilton London Olympia, 380 Kensington High Street, London W14 8NL.
More information on: <http://www.harvey27.demon.co.uk/imcos/calendar2004.htm>

- * **London Map Fair** (supported by IMCOS), Saturday 5 June (12.00 to 19.00) and Sunday 6 June 2004 (11.00 to 18.00)

Venue : Olympia 2 Conference Centre, Hammersmith Road, London W14, U.K., Nearest Underground: Kensington Olympia

- Sunday 10 October 2004
- Saturday 6 November 2004
- Sunday 12 December 2004

From 10.30-17.30. At The Rembrandt Hotel, 11 Thurloe Place, London.
More information on www.londonmapfairs.com , e-mail: info@londonmapfairs.com

- * The Oxford Seminars in Cartography, 17 June 2004:
'Mercator: the first modern scientific cartographer' by Nicholas Crane (Writer and broadcaster)



Seminar commences at 17.00 at the School of Geography and the Environment, Mansfield Road, Oxford
The Oxford Seminars in Cartography are supported by the Friends of TOSCA, ESRI (UK) Ltd, Oxford Cartographers, and the School of Geography and the Environment, University of Oxford

For further details, please contact: Nick Millea, Map Librarian, Bodleian Library, Broad Street, Oxford, OX1 3BG
tel : 01865 287119, fax : 01865 277139, email : nam@bodley.ox.ac.uk, homepage: <http://www.bodley.ox.ac.uk/guides/maps/>

* ***De waterwereld in kaart gebracht: Het Amsterdamse zeekaartenmakershuis Van Keulen (1680-1885)***

GIN Werkgroep voor de Geschiedenis van de Kartografie, 25 June 2004: Study Session in Rotterdam, 9.30-12.50 with presentations by Dr Ton Vermeulen, Dr Dirk de Vries, Prof Dr Günter Schilder, Dr Irene Jacobs.

(After lunch the Group moves to the Maritime Museum – see entry under „Exhibitions“)

Study Session held in the Bibliotheektheater of the Central Library , Hoogstraat 108, Rotterdam. Admission 19€. To register and for further info contact J.W. Van Waning, at van.waning@12move.nl or Jozef Israelslaan 51, NL-2596 AN Den Haag.

* **12. Kartographiehistorisches Colloquium**, Frankfurt, 30 September – 2 October 2004
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, markusheinz@sbb.spk-berlin.de, or www.stub.unibe.ch/dach/index. Registration fee (includes proceedings): € 90.

* **The Imperial Map – Cartography and the Mastery of the Empire**

The Fifteenth Kenneth Nebenzahl Jr. Lectures in the History of Cartography, The Newberry Library Chicago, 7-9 October 2004.

Free. Reservation required. Information: The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography, The Newberry Library, 60 W. Walton Street, Chicago, IL 312.255.3659. e-mail: smithctr@newberry.org

* **3rd Paris Map Fair**, 13 November 2004 at the Hotel Ambassador, 16 Bd Haussmann, 75009 Paris.
www.map-fair.com or tel ++33-1/44.24.85.80, e-mail info@loeb-larocque.com .

Note that the BIMCC will again have an information stand at this Fair.

* **7th European Map Fair**, 26 & 27 November 2004, in Breda (NL)

* **13th International Antiquarian Bookfair**, Mechelen (near Brussels), 10 – 12 December 2004
Full details in our September Newsletter.

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.

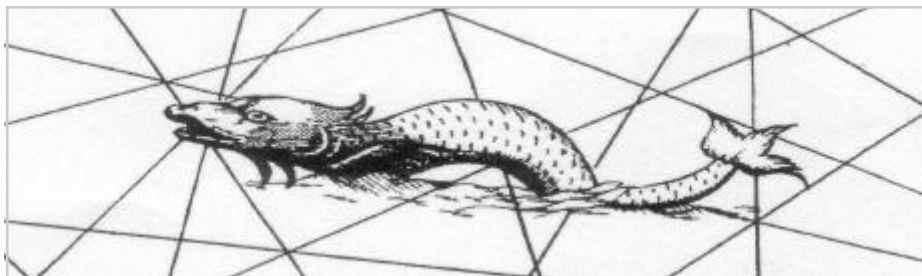
Annual Membership: € 25, Students and under-25's: € 10

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.



AUCTION CALENDAR

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- **Van Gendt Book Auctions**, Brandewijnsteeg 2, 1011 GN Amsterdam, The Netherlands . Info from Tel ++31-20/623.16.69, Fax ++31-20/623.11.59, www.vangendtbookauctions.nl, e-mail info@vangendtbookauctions.nl : **14 & 15 September 2004**
- **Venator & Hanstein**, Cäcilienstrasse 48, D-50667 Köln. Info from Tel ++49-221/257.54.19, Fax ++49-221/257.55.26, www.venator-hanstein.de, e-mail info@venator-hanstein.de : **24 & 25 September 2004**
- **Reiss & Sohn**, Adelheidstr. 2, D-61462 Königstein. Info from Tel ++49-6174/92.720, Fax ++49-6174/92.72.49, catalogue on-line on www.reiss-sohn.de, e-mail reiss@reiss-sohn.de : **18 - 23 October 2004**
- **Henri Godts** (BIMCC Sponsor), 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 : **23 October 2004**
- **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, e-mail auctions@zisska.de : **25 – 30 October 2004**
- **Loeb-Larocque** (BIMCC Sponsor), 31, Rue de Tolbiac, F-75013 Paris. Info from Tel ++33-1/44.24.85.80, Fax ++33-1/347.82.159, www.loeb-larocque.com, e-mail info@loeb-larocque.com : **Nov. 2004**
- **Van Stockum's Veilingen**, Prinsegracht 15, 2512 EW 's-Gravenhage, The Netherlands. Info from Tel ++31-70/364.98.40/41, Fax ++31-70/364.33.40, www.vanstockums-veilingen.nl, e-mail vanstockums-veilingen@planet.nl : **10 – 12 November 2004**
- **The Romantic Agony** (BIMCC Sponsor), Acqueductstraat 38-40, B-1060 Brussels. Info from Tel ++32-(0)2/544.10.55, Fax ++32-(0)2/544.10.57, www.romanticagony.com, e-mail auction@romanticagony.com : **19 & 20 November 2004**
- **Ketterer Kunst**, Messberg 1, D-20095 Hamburg. Info from Tel ++49-40/374.96.10, Fax ++49-40/374.96.166, www.kettererkunst.de, e-mail c.calaminus@kettererkunst.de : **22 & 23 November 2004**
- **Bubb Kuyper**, Jansweg 39, NL 2011 KM Haarlem, The Netherlands. Info from Tel ++31-23/532.39.86, Fax ++31-23/532.38.93, www.bubbkuyper.com, e-mail info@bubbkuyper.com : **23 – 26 Nov. 2004**
- **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: please enquire)
- **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: please enquire)





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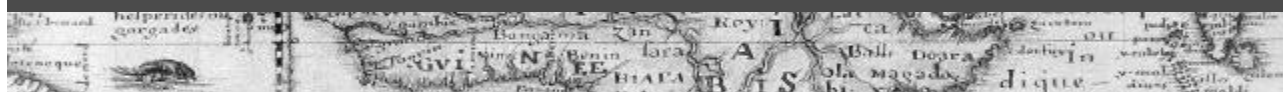
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