



Newsletter 20 - September 2004

Contents

Pictures at an exhibition (I-II)	3
Looks at books (I-III)	4
How to look at ancient maps	9
BIMCC's map of the season	13
www.bimcc.org	16
BIMCC programme	18
International news and events	20
Auction calendar	26
Enclosure: Registration form	

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Dear Map Friends,

According to the survey launched in May, readers of this Newsletter are generally happy with the mix of regular features and of articles presented. Of course, preferences vary according to personal interests (see detailed results on page 20). Serious collectors are more interested in auctions. Others, simple amateurs like myself, are more keen to learn more about cartography and its history. They should be happy to read in this issue *How to look at ancient maps*, *A few practical tips* presented by Lisette Danckaert, based on her many years of experience as Curator of the Maps and Plans Department in the Royal Library in Brussels.

Regarding the presentation of the Newsletter, the survey also indicated general satisfaction, although there was a need to improve the quality of illustrations. Several comments stressed that it is important for map lovers to see good quality pictures of the maps under discussion. Efforts have been made in that respect, for producing and printing this issue of the Newsletter; we hope the result is positive and will strive for further improvements.

In parallel with continued enhancements of our Newsletter, we have undertaken to develop, gradually, a Web site. Thanks to the efforts of Pierre Parmentier, this site has now reached a certain level of maturity and we invite you to visit it (at <http://www.bimcc.org>). As explained in the article on page 16, we are working on further improvements and welcome your feed-back and support.

Finally, I would like to point out the programme of events organized by the BIMCC for this Autumn; please register early, if you do not want to miss the rare opportunities offered!

Cartographically yours.

Jean-Louis Renteux, Editor



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PICTURES AT AN EXHIBITION

Plans-reliefs of fortified cities Permanent Exhibition in Paris

The 5th study session held by BIMCC in December 2003 covered *Plans and views of towns and fortified places*. As a result I thought it appropriate to describe the permanent collection of Plans-reliefs of fortified cities in Lille (Newsletter 19), which gives the visitor an overview of the most important border cities between France and the Low Countries.

The models of fortified places shown at Lille are only part of a greater collection of which the remaining part can be seen at the *Musée de l'Armée* (Hôtel des Invalides, Paris). This superb assembly of scale models (1/600) of fortified places was made during the 17th century on the initiative of Louvois, Minister of War under Louis XIV.

The collection was classified as a historic monument and shows us how cities were fortified in response to advances in artillery techniques. Medieval cities were protected by walls and tall towers. In the 15th century, artillery warfare led to the abandonment of round towers in favor of bastions. Later on artillery became more powerful. Therefore the bastions had to be protected by massive earthworks which led to the bastion fortifications.

The display covers four geographical areas and 24 fortified cities of which I mention only a few. The channel fortifications to defend against England and Holland were located at the *Mont-Saint-Michel* and *Saint-Malo*. The relief maps of the Atlantic

Coast are representative for the maritime frontier during the war of Spanish Succession 1701-1703, e.g. the protection of the *port of Bordeaux* and the barricade on the *Gironde estuary*.

The Pyrenean frontier was vulnerable during the French-Spanish war. Therefore Vauban ordered the



construction of fortified places as for example *Perpignan* (shown here). The Mediterranean Coast has always been an important trading route in France's history. Several places were fortified as a vital defense as for example *Château d'If*, *Toulon*, *Antibes* and others.

This exhibition is more than a collection of scale models, it is more than pure warfare history, it gives us also understanding on city development.

Eric Leenders

Récits de voyage et cartes anciennes (Travel accounts and ancient maps)

The small city of Sélestat, in Alsace (between Strasbourg and Colmar), was the home of a *Latin School* back in 1452. The Humanist Library has inherited the library of that school, as well as the library of Beatus Rhenanus (1485 -1547), a humanist, a philologist and a close friend of Erasmus of Rotterdam. The Library's collection comprises 450 manuscripts, 530 incunabula and 2000 printings from the 17th century. Among those can be mentioned Waldseemüller's *Cosmographiae Introductio*, considered as the "christening certificate of America".

A temporary exhibition is being held, with the aim to highlight that part of the Library's collection dedicated to ancient maps, travel stories and geography works of the 16th-19th centuries. The exhibition

shows the interest of Humanists for geography, progress made by cartography in the 16th century and is illustrated by means of atlases and books about geography. Cartographic tools for the traveller are also on display (maps, atlases, itineraries, guide-books), including those evolving from the development of railway-based tourism. The evolution of cartographic representations of the Alsace area is also presented.

In case you are planning a trip on the Alsatian "Route des Vins" this autumn, the Humanist Library in Sélestat is certainly worth a detour; the exhibition is only held until 4 October 2004 (see details page 22), but there is also a permanent display of high value. JLR



LOOKS AT BOOKS (I)

The Strabo Illustratus Atlas 1545 – 1571 **A unique sixteenth century composite atlas from the House of Bertelli in Venice.** **by Peter H. Meurer.**

Bedburg-Hau and Paris : Antiquariat Gebr. Haas OHG and Librairie D. Le Bail & Weissert, s.d. [2004]. – 206 pp with 194 b/w illustrations (maps). Hardcover 33.5 x 24.5 cm ; EUR 145. ISBN 3-00-013625-8.

When we refer to an atlas we generally mean a collection of printed maps in book form for which the publisher has chosen a certain logical sequence, with a uniform layout. All copies of the same edition are identical. The first atlas corresponding to these criteria was Abraham Ortelius' *Theatrum orbis terrarum*, published in Antwerp in 1570. Prior to this event many atlases were composed by some publishers, especially in Italy, at the request of their clients, with the result that each atlas contained different maps of different sizes from different sources. One of the leading producers of such compilations in the 16th century was Antonio Lafreri in Rome, after whom the generic term 'Lafreri atlas' was created. An alternative designation is *IATO – Italian [atlas] assembled to order*. But modern authors, we are told, refer to these assemblages rather as 'composite atlases'. Whatever their appellation, they are *per se* unique cartographic records of great value.

One such composite atlas has been acquired in 1999 jointly by two leading antiquarians, well known to our readers. Together they charged the eminent carto-historian Peter Meurer to describe this atlas. The result is a work providing a rare and most important illustration of Italian cartographers' work in the late Renaissance period. If you have ever had the chance of coming across maps of this provenance you will have appreciated their beauty of style and execution, under the signature of Bertelli, Camocio, Duchetti, Forlani, Gastaldi, and many others.

The catalogue describes the 191 maps in this atlas, each entry consisting of six items :

- Title
- Further texts, dedications, imprints
- Details of graduation and scale (if given)
- Printing technique, map size
- Statement of different print states
- Bibliographical references.

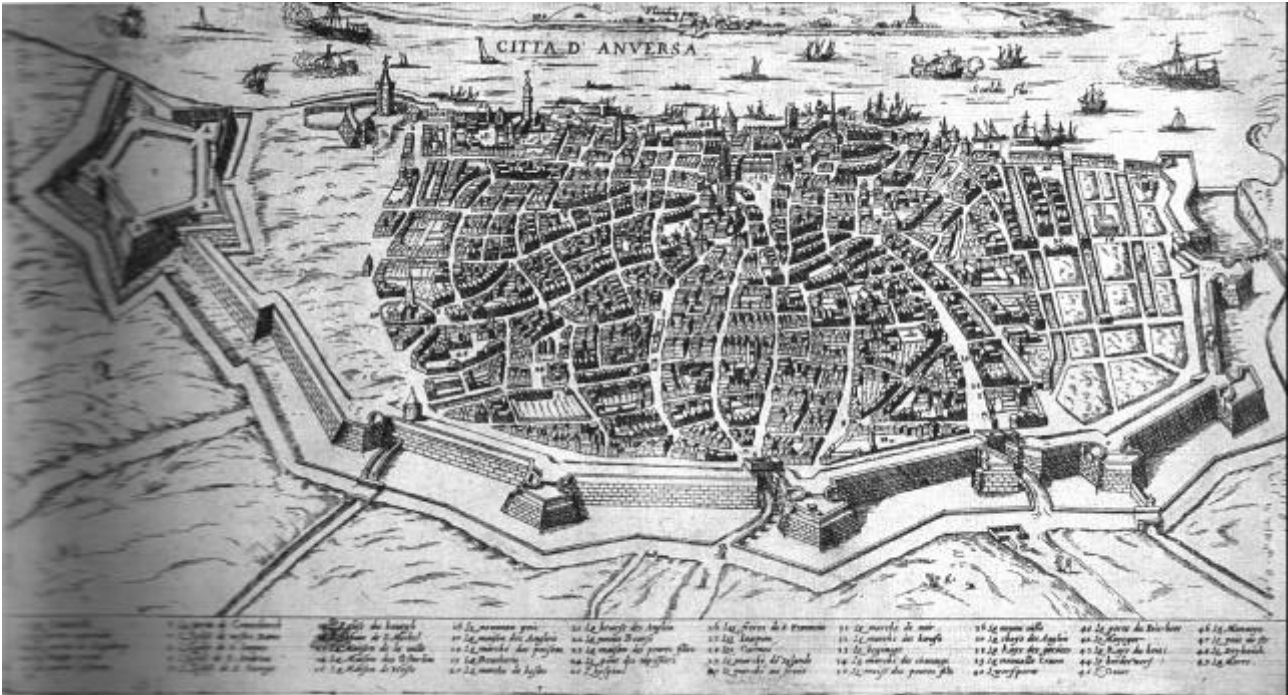
This is followed by a commentary placing the map

into its carto-historical context. The remainder of the page is filled with a (reduced) reproduction of the map. Thus, each page is devoted to one map, with the exception of the 8-sheet map of Africa by Gastaldi. Map number, author/publisher/engraver, subject and date of publication figure prominently at the top of the page, which makes this catalogue very easy to consult.

Although the original atlas was broken up and rebound some time during the 19th century, on which occasion a number of maps appear to have been removed, the pattern of the composition still follows the usual sequence of maps in the editions of Ptolemy's Geography which mapsellers in Venice continued to adhere to: two or more world maps, Europe and its different regions, Africa, Asia including the Holy Land, America, and a group of town views, siege plans and diverse other illustrations.

Analysis of the contents shows that just less than half of the maps depict the world and its parts, with Italy and other European countries bordering the Mediterranean in the lead. Only five maps are on Africa, but this includes Gastaldi's fundamental 8-sheet map of the continent of 1564. There are 56 bird's-eye views and plans of predominantly Italian and Eastern European towns (defending themselves against the Turks), plus a few battle scenes involving Christian and Ottoman contingents. Among the 46 island maps there is again a pre-dominance of those located in the Mediterranean: five each of Malta and Cyprus, twelve of Greek and other islands, but also two islands in the West Indies and one in Africa (Madagascar).

In the 5-page introduction the author gives us a brief historical overview of the *Golden Age of Italian map publishing in Rome and Venice* and describes the characteristics of Italian composite atlases. We come to the real significance of this particular atlas when Meurer addresses the cartographic highlights contained therein, which he lists as follows:



- A first group of maps which are given the classification of *rare but known*: the world (Cimerlini), Malta (Palombi, Zenoi, Nelli), Cyprus (Forlani), Africa (Gastaldi, mentioned above), Asia (Olgiate), *et alia*.
- A second group of six maps apparently undescribed so far, including an undated bird's-eye view of Antwerp (see illustration) based on a 1568 map by Pauwels van Overbeke.
- And finally, and most importantly, fifteen unrecorded historical maps in two sub-groups:
 - Two *Tabulae antiquae* and two *Tabulae modernae* of the British Isles and the Iberian peninsula by Gastaldi, destined for an edition of Ptolemy's *Geografia* but never published
 - Eleven historical maps forming a fragmentary series to illustrate an Italian edition of the 17 books of the Geography by Strabo (ca 63 BC – 19 AD). These are unsigned maps of the Iberian peninsula, of Gaul, Italy (twice), northern Germany, Thracia, Western Greece, the Peloponnesus, Southern Germany, Asia Minor and Attica, possibly proof prints of an edition by Gastaldi that was never published.

It is this latter group of maps from the pool of 25 unrecorded cartographic documents which led the current owners to attach the name of the Greek geographer Strabo to this unique compendium, very likely compiled in Venice in the first half of the 1570s.

On the side might I mention that it is the generally excellent quality of the map reproductions which encouraged a full reading of the map texts. This in turn revealed a few minor slips of transcriptions, without consequence to the cohesion of the whole. Personally I would have welcomed an index, and in particular one of persons, so as to retrieve a few of the more uncommon names of Italian mapmakers and publishers. However, the four-page collation-table at the beginning of the book contains most of these, in the order of running pages. Interesting also the distinction in this table between maps printed on paper sheets that form the body of the atlas, and maps from other origins, either cut out and pasted onto empty atlas paper sheets or inserted in their original form, frequently folded to fit the given format.

The atlas presented here is, as Peter Meurer says, *the most extensive early Italian composite atlas which has been described so far*. With 191 maps it is well above the average content of such compilations, usually between 80 and 120 maps. Scholars and map enthusiasts alike will value this outstanding work as a singular carto-bibliographical record of Italian map making in the middle of the 16th century, documenting and reproducing a wealth of rare maps and views, including a group of 25 hitherto unrecorded maps which represent *the most remarkable new find during the last decades*.

Wulf Bodenstein



LOOKS AT BOOKS (II)

Vesting Antwerpen - De Brialmont forten (Antwerp fortress – The Brialmont forts)

Editor: P. Lombaerde

Pandora, Snoeck, Ducaju & Zoon, 1997

157 pp., Illustrations: 47 coloured maps, 70 coloured pictures and 55 B/W

25 x 30 cm, EUR 50, ISBN 90-5325-076-X

This book describes the 19th century *Brialmont* fortifications around Antwerp and was written by seven authors under the coordination of Prof. P. Lombaerde. The authors, all of whom are members of the *Simon Stevinstichting* (Simon Stevin association), have finalised a work of professional level on the matter. The book is illustrated with many coloured small sized maps of Antwerp and its fortification projects. Recent pictures from the forts, as well as old ones add to the pictorial quality of this work.

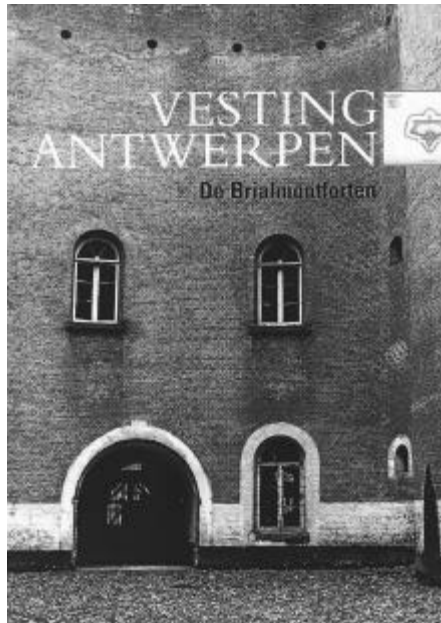
From the 16th century on Antwerp had a long history in the use and development of fortifications with ring fortress, bastions and polygonal systems.

It all started with the Spanish wall, ordered by Charles V in the 16th century. Under his son, Philip II, a large citadel was added, south of the city. During the next centuries the city expanded eastwards. This situation demanded a new defence system. Under Italian and French influence originated the concept of a central redoubt with a *Girdle* (belt) fortification. This historical concept evolution is well documented in the first chapter. The role of Antwerp as a national redoubt is stressed in the second chapter. The government decided that there should be a place to regroup in case of war. That was to be Antwerp.

Independent Belgium felt the continuous pressure of France to expand to the Rhine. The policy of neutrality, as decided by the old enemies of France, would not be a sufficient defence. Therefore it was decided by the government, in 1859, to make from Antwerp a defence place of last resort, namely a *national redoubt*.

Once the Spanish wall was dismantled in 1864, a new polygonal wall surrounded by eight forts would be built. This would be the work of *Brialmont* and *L. Vandeveldde*.

The impact of this massive construction on the city, its people and the financial needs is also described. The next chapter reveals details on the construction of the eight forts and their *redoubt*, including actual coloured pictures. It also neatly describes the way soldiers lived in such places.



Unfortunately the defence wall and the forts did not resist the First World War. The Belgian army organized its ultimate defence in Antwerp; however the eight forts were not able to stop the enemy in its march to France. The German army surrounded the Belgian one in Antwerp and the forts were conquered. These acts of war are told in detail.

The evolution of the range of the artillery during the 20th century made war feasible at a distance of several kilometres. Therefore it was decided to base the defence of Antwerp on further located forts. Meanwhile the city expanded farther east.

The *Brialmont* wall became redundant and was finally demolished in 1960. This created a new opportunity for the city's expansion, the harbour and a ring road around Antwerp. The seven remaining forts were classified and have new public functions.

In addendum the authors give a description of the life of *H.A. Brialmont* and of all the remaining forts.

Eric Leenders



LOOKS AT BOOKS (III)

Culture et savoirs géographiques en Italie au XIV^e siècle (Geographic culture and scholarship in Italy in the 14th century) by **Nathalie Bouloux**

Second volume in the series *Terrarum Orbis – History of the Representation of Space in Text and Image*. Turnhout (Belgium) : Brepols Publishers, 2002. – 340 pp. and 17 illustrations (4 in colour). Hardcover, 27 x 21 cm ; EUR 68.90. ISBN 2-503-51121-X. Brepols Publishers n.v., Begijnhof 67, B-2300 Turnhout ; www.brepols.net .

Following the publication of a remarkable first volume in 2001, Brepols have produced another scientific work which, as it happens, addresses aspects of cartographical history in the period immediately following the first: the Hereford map was made in England around 1300; here we are looking at geographical visions of Italian scholars in the *Trecento*, the 14th century.

In this period, at the end of the Middle Ages, geography is not a well-defined science and is not taught as such at universities in Italy or elsewhere. But there is growing awareness among the learned strata of Italian society of the immensity of our world and the variety of its peoples, which the Occident discovers from the travel accounts of missionaries and other travellers. The author identifies two currents of geographic culture: that of *traditional geography* which, in the earlier part of the century, represents contemporary concepts of cosmography, and that of *humanist geography*, defined as a reappraisal of the scientific heritage of the ancients.

Let us take a brief look at the essence of the nine chapters developing these subjects.

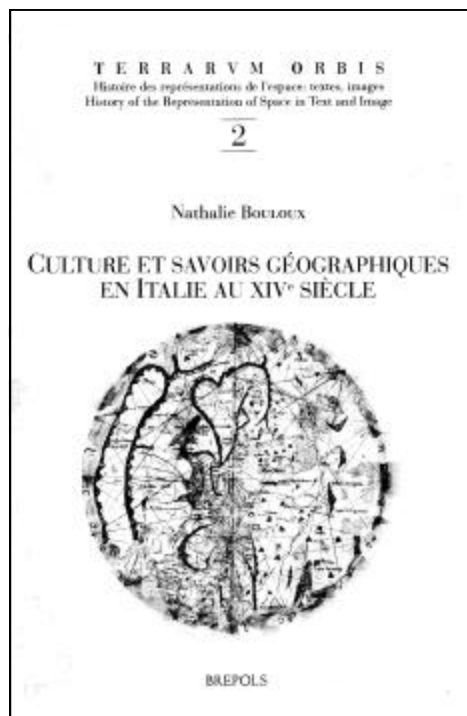
The first three chapters are devoted to 'traditional geography'. To set the scene, Chapter I presents the prevailing understanding of the physical earth and the controversies about its place in the universe, with an interesting development of the *questio de aqua et terra*, relating to the encasement of the earth within a sphere of water. The next chap-

ter discusses the writings of two Venetians, the historian Paolino Veneto (ca 1260-1343) and Marino Sanudo (1270-1344), protagonist of the revival of crusades. Both included maps in their works, essentially of the world, the Mediterranean, Egypt and the Holy Land, and Italy. In examining and comparing these, Nathalie Bouloux provides

interesting findings about their origin, and correlates the maps with the relevant text parts – a fascinating analysis. Seven plates (four in colour, three double-page) reproduce some of these ms. maps, a highlight being the world map (by Pietro Vesconte?) included in a Sanudo text, also on the cover of the book. Chapter III closes this part of the work with three distinct subjects: descriptions of pilgrimages to the Holy Land, a most interesting analysis of the status of portolans and their use by the literate of the *Trecento*, and a review of the first maps of Italy.

The second part deals with humanist scholars' reconstructions of classical geography as a result of their rediscovery of Greek and Roman authors. Chapter IV introduces us to

the geographical works of a certain Riccobaldus da Ferrara, then to those of Boccaccio and Petrarca, an intriguing complement to our general knowledge of the *Decameron* and the *Canzoniere*. The classical sources for this reconstruction are examined in the next chapter, where we come across Solinus (*Collectanea rerum memorabilium*, 3rd c. AD), Pliny the Elder (*Natural History*, 1st c. AD), Pomponius Mela (*Chorography*, 1st c. AD) and a few lesser





known authors. An unusual investigation follows in Chapter VI: that of the marginal annotations in certain ms. copies of classical authors by humanist scholars, some anonymous, who went as far as adding schematic maps to the texts, four of which are illustrated. Particular attention is given to Petrarca's inscriptions which reveal a most thorough and critical review of the ancient scripts.

Chapter VII explains why, with such apparently ardent devotion to the study of ancient geography and the concurrent assimilation of new exploration results, the humanists of the 14th century did not produce a synthesis of then available geographical knowledge. The problem was, Bouloux explains, that authors of any geographical treatise at that time were confronted with two types of contradictions : those among the ancients, and those among the moderns themselves. They therefore adopted a form of alphabetical geographical encyclopedia as a compromise, incorporating data old and new, a genre that has survived into the 19th century. Chapter VIII gives three examples highlighting the problems of identifying and localizing islands according to diverse and contradictory sources : Domenico Silvestri's catalogue *De insulis* (1385-1389), the representation of the Canary Islands, the *Canariae fortunatae* of the ancients, (re-)discovered around 1335 by the Genoese Lanzarotto Malocello, and of the island of Thule in the

far North. Finally, the description of landscapes by humanists of the *Trecento* and their fascination with antique ruins are discussed in the last chapter.

If your command of French permits you to get into this book, you will find it fascinating, as I did. And if, in addition, you like to brush up your Latin, then there is ample opportunity here : over one hundred quotations are given in translation (although more than twice as many are not), and a two-page Annex contains a side-by-side comparison of Latin texts on the Canaries. At the end we find Indices of manuscript and printed sources, a 16-page bibliography, and the usual index of names.

Probably beyond the range of direct interest of the average map collector, this book will certainly appeal to map historians and those who wish to better understand how, in the *Trecento*, the scene was set for the foundation of Renaissance culture in respect of geographical knowledge and representation.

The publisher's motto – *Providing a future for the past* - demands and deserves respect. Increasing the awareness and appreciation of our common cultural heritage, at whatever level, is a noble endeavour which we should subscribe to, without hesitation.

Wulf Bodenstein

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How to look at ancient maps A few practical tips

The BIMCC has already been giving some important information for map collectors. In the Newsletter 9, January 2001, Rodney Shirley's *Ten Key Points For The Map Collector* were reproduced. The Seminar on 19 February 2000 broached several topics connected with basic knowledge of cartography. The present paper has certainly not the preposterous ambition of being a course on or an introduction to historical maps. It merely aims at being of some use in pinpointing simple facts, generally well known but sometimes overlooked by map lovers in describing their treasured possessions.

A map is a **picture**: it presents a nice ensemble of well-balanced features which represent a territory, be it large or small. Enjoy its beauty!

A map is a **geographical representation** of a portion of the earth. It has to be as correct a rendering of an utterly impossible ideal to achieve exactness. A bended surface, however small, is distorted when flattened as on a sheet. A globe gives a correct representation, but, with the exception of some giant ones, it is of necessity too small to be practical.

Author

Old printed maps are frequently referred to under the name of their editor, such as Ortelius, Blaeu, etc. This is quite right, as these cartographers were responsible for the issuing of the map and were often deeply involved in the making of it, to the point of being the sole author. Mercator, Surhon and even Ortelius in his historical maps were the true creators of their maps. Notwithstanding this, several names can appear, as the cartographer gives due credit to the original author of the data on which the map is based, the sources being thus stated in the cartouche or the text. The engraver, often unknown, has sometimes signed his work and, in a few instances, can be the real author.

Nevertheless, new editions can bring confusion: Mercator's maps were edited again by Jodocus Hondius, later by Willem Blaeu. The copper plates were expertly duplicated for Jodocus' son Henricus, which resulted in a fierce competition between the two publishing houses. Sanson's maps were used by Jaillot and copied, quite legally, by Mortier. Frederick de Wit sometimes erased the names of previous cartographers and replaced them by his own, after buying the copper plates. Another trap lies in the name Janssonius, which can refer to Guilielmus Janssonius, i.e. Willem J. Blaeu, also known for a short time as Guilielmus Caesius; more usually, it

indicates Joannes Janssonius, Hondius' son-in-law. The dynasties of cartographers sporting the same first name, as the Visschers, don't make identification easy and the latinisation is a further difficulty. This use of Latin for placenames has, many years ago, been the source of a funny mistake: "Aug.Vindel" became the mythical cartographer Auguste Vindel, instead of Augusta Vindelicorum, the city of Augsburg!

Size

The size of a map gives an immediate idea of what can be expected of it. A 25x30 cm map of Asia will, of course, be a simple one, giving very few details. The same dimensions for a small town can be rather adequate and will give a fairly good picture of streets and blocks. These dimensions of the map can be given between the neat line, i.e. the printed line bordering the map and separating it from the margin. They are thus stated by picture specialists, for whom the complete engraving is most important. In some cases, an ornamental border is added, which is part of the print, but not of the map itself. The better way to describe it then is to measure the "real" map and adding the extra centimetres, eventually between brackets, not to give the false impression that the map is larger than it really is.

If a small portion of the map lies outside the borderline (an over edge), better state it. It happens when there is a kind of "tail" protruding from an otherwise rather regular territory, but which is part of it.

Distortion

The scale of old maps is never the same in every direction. The distances between towns is thus not exactly measurable, but good maps achieve a tolerable result. Triangulation was either not widely used or poor, with a few remarkable exceptions in manuscript maps. Large scale estate maps can thus be extremely well drawn, with full attention given to all



details in relation one to the other. But for the average map, the actual position of villages, towns, hills, even of rivers, is generally not exact. Corrections have thus to be introduced when one tries to make measurements between the many features. Some distances and angles are quite acceptable, others are below par. Rather often, measurements in one direction give better results than in other ones, according to the distortion of the map. Several methods for screening have been proposed these last years in specialized journals, not always easily used by the layman. Simple comparisons between situations on an old map and the equivalent modern one can always be made with a protractor. This gives the user a fairly accurate idea of relative distortion.

Scale

Scales might seem less important at first sight, but for the comparison of two maps of the same region they become a major help in understanding them. When no scale is mentioned or one of which the units are not quite clear, the scale can be estimated. For a map of a whole continent or a large area,

measures of degrees can be taken between latitudes — if there are any! One degree corresponds roughly to 111 km¹. Measure the centimetres on the map and compute the scale. As an example, 5 cm for 111 km or 11 100 000 cm give a scale of 1/2 220 000. Drop the least significant figures, as they are not exact and write "circa" or +/- 1/2 200 000. Thus one has an indication of the actual scale, fairly adequate for the average user. The main drawback is that the paper of two copies of the same map can have "lived" differently, with as much as 1 cm difference on 50 cm! Nevertheless, with the *circa* before the scale, the result is acceptable.

For a small area, the distance *as the crow flies* between two conspicuous features can be measured. This will be the centre of the markets of two villages, the entry and exit of a river in a town or two large buildings. The measurements are taken on a modern map at a known scale and calculated for the old one, provided one keeps in mind the inevitable changes which occurred, as in the encircling walls. Again an approximation, hence the *circa*, but enough for classifying the item.



Ferraris printed map offered a choice of scales not often available in ancient maps.

¹ However, because the earth is not a perfect sphere, this is only an approximation; a degree near the Equator has not the same value as at 50° north. So it is scientifically preferable to state between which parallels the measurement was made.



Orientation

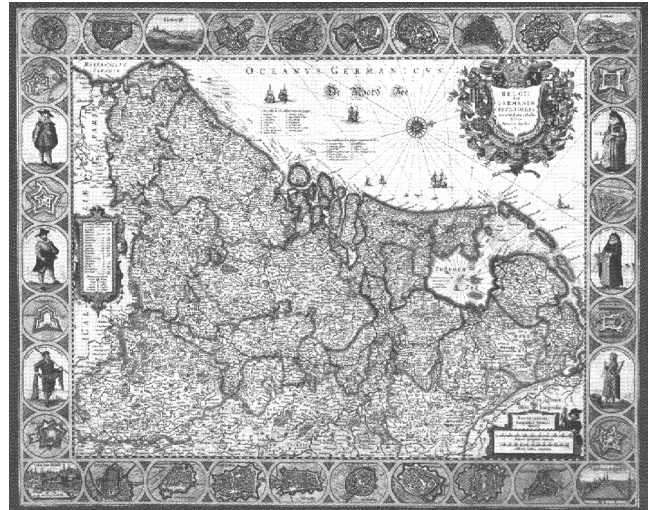
World maps are mostly orientated to the north, although al-Idrisi's well known map of the Mediterranean world in the 12th century has North Africa on the top. The Australians have sometimes playfully complained that they are always at the bottom! In smaller areas, the orientation can be anything. The map of the Forêt de Soignes, the first work ordered by Ferraris to prove the skill of officers and cadets in surveying and as a test for the large map of the Austrian Netherlands in the last third of the 18th century, is orientated to the south. Many town plans with or without their neighbourhood are drawn in such a way as to occupy the greater part of the — very expensive — copper plate. Blaeu's beautiful plan of Brussels of 1649 is orientated to the south-east, the greatest dimensions thus fitting on a double page of the town atlas. The point of vantage chosen for sketching a town has also consequences for the orientation of the resulting map.

Date

Few maps are as thoroughly dated as some British Admiralty charts. The survey is naturally stated, but also all the corrections, minor and major, which have been added, first as manuscript notes, then printed. A new chart is edited when there are too many of these dated additions, but is immediately complemented, so that the number of dates can be somewhat bewildering. Be sure to look at the most recent one.

A date gives the precise moment of the "birth" of a map, but there are pitfalls. Joan Blaeu's plan of Brussels is to be found in the famous town atlas of 1649 and the one by Eugène-Henri Fricx bearing the date 1711 is part of the 1712 atlas. So far O.K. But this Fricx-map exists in other states, with differences in the lay-out of streets and the disappearance of an inner gate, blown up in 1727. The engraved date is still 1711! The magnificent wall map of Brabant with the cartouche bearing the name of C.J. Visscher and the date 1656 was actually edited by his son, after the father's demise. Furthermore, one sheet of an existing copy shows a line of fortifications built at the very end of the century and a battle fought in 1703. No change of date, so that only perusing the map reveals the late state.

In the absence of any date, such details are to be checked. For instance, a map of Hainaut showing Charleroi is, of necessity, drawn after 1666; it possibly will be a French one, as the brand-new fortress was captured as soon as 1667; Philippeville goes back to 1555. The fluctuating borderline between countries and the conquest of a city are guidelines for dating, as anyone knows. A double frontierline is



An example of map with west at the top

sometimes drawn, to show the two possibilities, as during the wars of Louis XIV.

Maps with printed text on the back, as those by Ortelius or Mercator-Hondius, can be dated through referring to the existing carto-bibliographies, as details of printing, letters and figures at the bottom reveal from which atlas they were lifted. So one is confronted with two exact dates: that of the first issue and that of the later edition. Both can be stated.

States and aspect

Copies of the same printed map can present a very different aspect. A copper plate enables the printing of a number of copies. Then wear obliterates the clearness of the engraved lines. The plate is corrected in the weak spots and used again. The printed line, after being faded, is again clear, but usually broader. Some mistakes have also been corrected, additions are made, producing new states of the same map. Eventually, rents can appear in the plate revealed by thick black lines on the paper; they are hastily patched, leaving holes around the tear which show conspicuously on the printed sheet (like old-fashioned laced corsets). This can be seen on later copies of the map of the Southern Netherlands, first edited by Fricx at the beginning of the 18th century. And lastly, a new copper plate is engraved, reproducing faithfully the old one, thus adding to the confusion of the potential buyer, confronted with different states of one map and different maps looking very much the same! Details in the engraving can betray the renewal of the copper plate. However skilful the copying engraver, some small alterations prove the change. Hence the absolute necessity of a rather strong magnifying glass in the basic equipment of a map lover or collector.



Modifications can occur in the cartouche without any on the map itself, constituting a new state as a picture. It is not of major importance for the map collector, except that it can sometimes help in the dating. Late 17th and 18th century cartouches are often gorgeous to the point of exuberance

Legend

Legends are absent from the oldest maps. When they exist, they generally state the differences in size of towns, whether fortified or not. Later, large abbeys and the most spectacular features are added, but the real complete legends only go back to the beginning of the 19th century. They give full information on topography, mountains or hills, waterways, marshes, human achievements, even statistics. The most elaborate legends, without which a sheet would be illegible, are those of the geological and pedological maps, the first edited ones being hand-coloured.

Colour

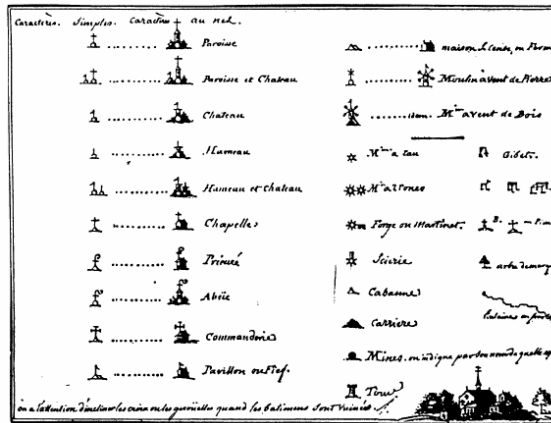
Coloured maps are often preferred above black and white ones. But it must be stressed that the engraved lines themselves come out much more beautifully when no colour obliterates their clearness. Yet colour increases the price. Beware of the time honoured "coloris d'époque". It doesn't mean anything! The dealer should state that the colouring occurred in this or that century or is original. Then he pledges his guarantee.

Paper

Old maps were usually printed on strong, heavy paper of excellent quality, although there are quite a number on thin, delicate paper, linen or silk. Paper maps are often somewhat foxed, showing brown spots and a yellowish or greyish aspect. The temptation to clean them, reviving their original beauty, is great. In the 19th and well into the 20th century, several methods have been used with damaging effects: partial destruction of the paper or resulting in a blue basic tint, due to reaction to the ill-chosen products. Great care has to be taken to prevent or remedy such evils. Some self-appointed restorers are not to be trusted. The competent ones are both expensive and overworked.

Mere foxing can be overlooked, the alteration of the paper due to acid old ink and green colour is much more dangerous. Here treatment is necessary to

prevent small pieces of paper coming loose, following the printed and coloured lines and leaving holes in the map. Intervention is also often needed for maps of the 19th century, the paper of which, made of wood, suffers from acidification. Happily, the quality is still better than that of newspapers, which are threatened by total destruction.



Frame

To study a map it is also much easier to look at an unframed one. One can see the possible text at the back and check the reference books. The watermark of the paper is visible, which helps in finding origin and date, although this gives no full certitude. Some few maps have been drawn or printed on old paper at a later date.

This can be considered as a forgery, but some people have been caught by this happily seldom operated trick.

Now and then, a framed map can hide an unpleasant surprise. The map can have been patched or badly repaired. A lady once showed what she thought was a beautiful coloured map, which proved to be a good reproduction. This was immediately seen when the cover glass was taken off and a magnifying glass revealed the triple colour points of the printing.

Storage

Try not to keep your larger maps folded. This is a main problem, as no really good solution exists, except if you have many empty walls. Cutting the map and pasting it on linen or paper permits folding, but sacrifices the unity and the possible text on the back. Rolling the map provokes wear at each consultation. A large cabinet with numerous drawers is, of course, the best but is very costly, heavy if the collection is extensive and demands space. If you are lucky enough in acquiring a specimen of a wall map in separate sheets of medium size, keep it so and don't "show it off" as a beautiful ensemble, even if it means frustration. Anyway, console yourself in remembering that light is pernicious for paper and colours.

As a rule, if a map catches your eye, you really like it and you can afford it, you will not be disappointed. Love at first sight also plays its part in cartography!

Lisette Danckaert



MAP OF THE SEASON

Map of the Austrian Netherlands, by Ferraris, 1771-77

Carte de Cabinet des Pays-Bas Autrichiens, sheet 202/4 (11B) showing Arlon
Size: 85x134 cm, scale: 1/11 500

Manuscript maps are less widely collected than printed ones. But it must be remembered that any printed map was first drawn by hand. Amongst the beautiful manuscript maps, the map of the Austrian Netherlands realized under the command of General Count de Ferraris in the last third of the 18th century is well known. It comprises 275 sheets, most of them measuring about 85x134 cm, covering a total area of about 300 m² corresponding to the whole of the country, including the present Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg, but leaving the portions occupied by the French blank (as for Philippeville). The boundaries between the political entities (e.g. Liège and Luxembourg) are intricately and enhanced by colour; even rather small lordships have been individualised. The toponymy is not very rich, but sufficient to pinpoint the essential features.

It was not the first map covering the whole country in several sheets, but both scale (about 1/11 500) and accuracy had never been equalled before. This map was intended for the Emperor, the Governor-General Charles de Lorraine and the government. The three copies have been kept and one is in the Royal Library in Brussels. An engraving at scale 1/86 400, also directed by Ferraris, was sold in 25 sheets and is sometimes still available at auctions.

Many people have used the manuscript map: historians and geographers for the knowledge of a territory, botanists and ecologists to view the previous state of a much-changed country, urbanists for the modified lay-out of towns and villages. Genealogists have tried to locate the dwellings of their ancestors. It is a nice game to be able to pinpoint the house of your great-great-grandfather who either left his vil-

lage to seek his fortune in town or who enlarged his country seat.

The sheet 202/4 (11B) showing Arlon has been chosen to be presented here. It represents a modest town in its walls, with a large market and only a relatively small part left open for gardens. A circular road encloses it completely, and several roads radiate from the town to connect the nearby villages. The highways to Luxembourg and Namur are conspicuous. Farms are scattered in the neighbourhood, with their names. The buildings are red.

The Semois flows capriciously through meadows, with a few artificial ponds in the west. The relief is indicated with brown shadows, quite a few showing steep slopes as in Wiesenberg. Woods are depicted, particularly in the west. Fields are represented in light green and pink. It must be stressed that the pattern is not that of the lots, it is simply a way of showing cultivated land. Boundaries occur only when hedges or depressions mark them. Some heathland is also part of the territory.

It is a most important link for the knowledge of the cartography of our regions and permits a comparison with the present day's situation. The accompanying text also provides valuable information on economical and agricultural subjects.

A colour reproduction of the manuscript map at 1/25 000 completed in 1976 (by the former Crédit Communal) is now obtainable from the Institut Géographique National in Brussels (but will no longer be followed up when out of print). A reproduction of the engraved chorographic map. (at scale 1/86 400) is also available from the IGN.

Lisette Danckaert

References:

- LEMOINE-ISABEAU, C. Les militaires et la cartographie des Pays-Bas autrichiens... au XVIII^e siècle, Bruxelles, Musée royal de l'Armée, 1984, ill., 296 pp.
- DANCKAERT, L. Ferraris: een man, een gebouw, twee kaarten, Monumenten en Landschappen, XVI, 5, 1997, p. 6-20.

BIMCC's Map of the Season

BIMCC Members are invited to contribute and send to the editor proposals to present a map which they particularly like and which you 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...



FREYLING
DU
FRELANGE

ALTENHOSEN

FRASSEM

STOCKEM

ARLON

WALTZENCEN

WITUSCHEN BERG

SESSELIG



<http://www.bimcc.org>

Those of you who are fond of surfing on the World Wide Web in search of cartographic sites have probably already noticed the existence, since January this year, of a BIMCC Web site. However, we did not advertise it earlier since we were still working on it.

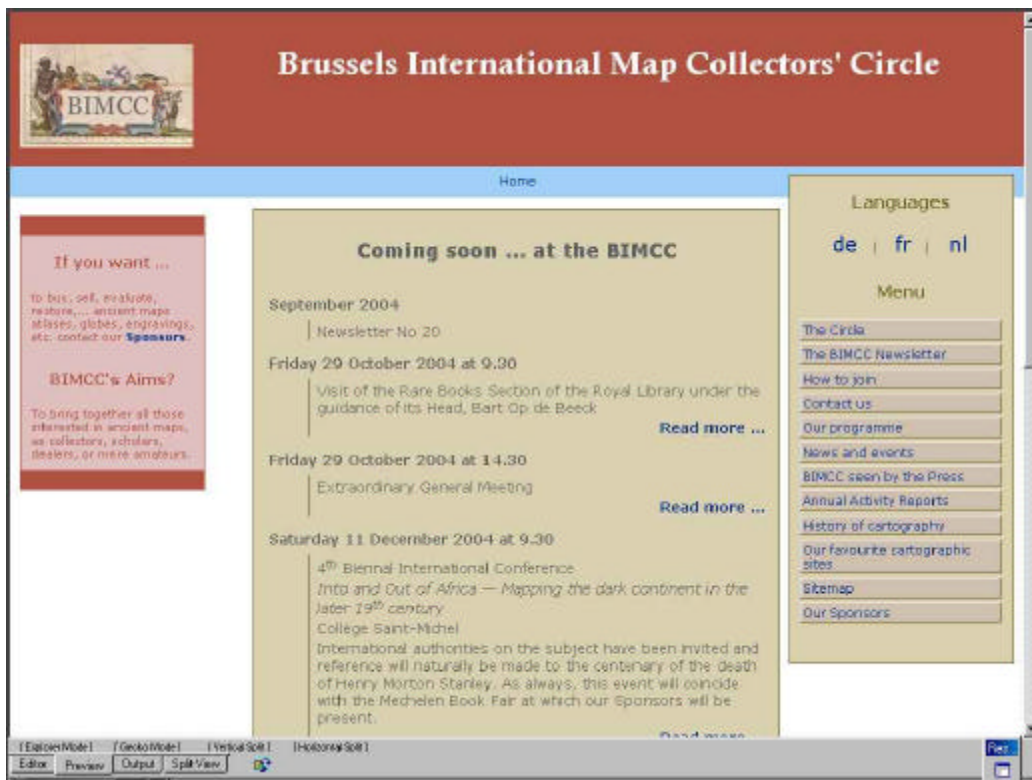
Web site objectives and development

At least, Pierre Parmentier was working on it. Pierre, who has a background in civil works engineering and has been an active BIMCC Executive Committee Member for a few years, has taught himself Web site building.

In October 2003, the BIMCC Executive Committee agreed to go ahead with the development of the Web site, based on the following principles:

- the site is addressed to map enthusiasts in general, i.e. not only specialists or professional, but also map amateurs who may want to learn more about cartography.
- the main language will be English, but other languages will be used to present general information about the Circle (Dutch, French and German)
- the information to be presented will include: BIMCC current agenda and past activities, past articles of the Newsletter (published more than 12 months ago), Web links, educational matter (e.g. pages about history of cartography), our favourite maps...
- the site will be updated at least three times per year, in synchronisation with the Newsletter publication.
- the timescale for implementing the site: starting on-line in September 2004, with further upgrades later.
- interlinking with other cartographic Web sites will be promoted, although links to commercial sites will be reserved for BIMCC sponsors and benefactors.
- the site realisation and maintenance is entrusted, on a benevolent basis, to P. Parmentier supported by JL Renteux and other BIMCC members.

More than a year after P. Parmentier first launched the idea, we are proud to present something that reflects the place of our Circle in the domain of history of cartography.





P. Parmentier has selected practical techniques for the purpose of setting a simple but effective site for the BIMCC and has retained the following technical design principles:

- The site should be straight-forward and differentiate itself from commercial sites.
- The site structure and technology must remain simple. This should help ensure the site's persistence over time in a context of volunteer work and absence of a professional webmaster. Its maintenance must not require the intervention of specialists.
- *Frames* and *tables* will not be utilised. Images will be implemented in a simple manner.
- To simplify and harmonize presentation, use will be made of *Cascading Style Sheets* (CSS).
- Use will not be made of highly developed software creating many « tags » automatically.
- Only « freeware » software will be used.
- Regarding software, up to now, *HTML-Kit* has been used. *HTML-Kit* is a full-featured editor software-designed to help HTML, XHTML and XML authors to edit, format, lookup help, validate, preview and publish Web pages.
- Pages will be designed modularly, so that, when they are updated, items can be substituted without having to review link names.

For our members interested in more detailed technicalities, Pierre will, in the future, explain his approach on the site itself.

Current status

The BIMCC Web site currently contains:

Information about the Circle

- general information on the Circle (e.g. membership) and its curriculum
- programme of events to come
- contents of previous Newsletters and copies of selected articles
- annual reports

General information about cartography

For the time being this is limited to:

- a bibliography listing major reference books on cartography published in Belgium, The Netherlands, France and Britain
- references to information sources via internet links.

Links to well-developed, non-commercial specialised sites:

- other Circles/associations
- institutions and universities
- map collections/museums.

For each site a few lines describe its contents and comment on its value for map enthusiasts.

BIMCC sponsors and benefactors:

commercial addresses of professionals selling, or restoring, old maps, atlases, globes, etc.

International news and events:

This will initially matches the corresponding feature of this Newsletter. But the Web version will be updated more frequently, thus overcoming the issue of late announcement of events.

Planned improvements

The first and most important improvement to come is the introduction of illustrations: this is essential for a cartographic site. The first step will be to reproduce the illustrations published in the Newsletter; next we will offer complementary pictures: more photos of BIMCC events, more reproductions of maps referred to in the articles and events, etc. If we get enough contributions, we might also add a gallery of our favourite maps, supported by enlightened comments.

The general information about cartography will be developed to include guidance material to attract the neophyte and allow him to progress, e.g. introduction to cartography, history, collections in Belgium. More dynamic information could also be added, e.g. preview of the contents of the next Newsletter.

Of course, we will be happy to receive feedback from BIMCC members and will do our utmost to improve the site to your satisfaction.

Jean-Louis Renteux



BIMCC programme for the second semester of 2004

EXCURSION TO A MAP COLLECTION Friday 29 October 2004, at 09.30 visit of the Rare Books Section at the Royal Library, in Brussels

under the guidance of its Head, Bart Op De Beeck.

**REGISTER
NOW !!**

This Section has one of the richest collections of ancient atlases, cosmographies and books with maps in Belgium. On display will be a cross-section of the great classics (Mercator, Ortelius, Hondius, Blaeu, Visscher...), but also Ptolemy's *Cosmographia* in the Ulm edition of 1482 (the first with woodcut maps, by Nicolaus Germanus), a book of travels to the Holy Land by Nicolas Le Huen (Lyon, 1488, with maps and views), Peutinger Tables, Thomas More's *Utopia* (1516, with map), *Cosmographies* by Apian and Münster, travel accounts by Van Linschoten and De Bry, celestial and maritime atlases, town views by Braun & Hogenberg, Guicciardini, Bibles with maps and other rarities.

We meet at 09.30 in the entrance Hall of the Royal Library Albert I, up the steps of *Mont des Arts*, Bd. de l'Empereur 4, 1000 Brussels (Metro: Gare Centrale – Centraal Station).

After the visit which will end around 12.00, we offer the possibility of joining a convivial lunch at the *Tribune d'Etterbeek* (avenue de Tervuren 105, 1040 Brussels), where we hold our traditional *Speakers' Lunches*.

Please note: **Admission is free for BIMCC Members** (non-Members pay EUR 10 at the door) **but it is limited to 25 persons, so please register early** with our Secretary Eric Leenders — and not later than 15th October — using the enclosed form. BIMCC Members will have priority when booking.

Extraordinary General Meeting: Friday 29 October 2004, at 14.30 at "La Tribune d'Etterbeek", avenue de Tervuren 105, 1040 Brussels

Agenda:

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

Becoming a BIMCC Member

Members receive three Newsletters per annum and have free admission to most of the BIMCC events — non-Members pay full rates.

Annual Membership: EUR 25, **Students and Juniors under-25:** EUR 10

To become a Member, please pay the Membership dues EXCLUSIVELY by bank transfer (no check please) to:

Bank account: 460-0507271-01, Account address: B-8500 Kortrijk

IBAN: BE43 4600 5072 7101, BIC: KREDBEBB

and notify the Secretary indicating your name and address:

Eric Leenders, BIMCC Secretary, Zwanenlaan 16, B-2610 Antwerpen

Telephone/Fax: +32(0) 3 440 10 81, E-mail info@bimcc.org



4th BIENNIAL INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

Saturday 11 December 2004, 09.30 - 16.30,
Collège Saint Michel, Bd. St. Michel 24, B-1040 Brussels.

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

Speakers invited :

- Caroline Batchelor (IMCoS, UK): *The mythical Mountains of Kong*
- Imre Demhardt (University of Darmstadt, Germany): *Developing the Cartography of German East Africa, 1856-1916*
- Olivier Loiseaux (Bibliothèque nationale de France, Paris): *The 1/2 000 000 map of Africa by Régnault de Lannoy de Bissy*
- Francis Herbert (Royal Geographical Society, UK): *Explorers' maps in periodicals*
- Maurits Wynants (Africa Museum, Tervuren): *Cartographic entries in Stanley's sketch books*
- James L. Newman (Syracuse University, USA): *Imperial Footprints – the mapping of Stanley's African Journeys*

Participants will have the possibility of joining the traditional 'Speakers' Lunch' at the *Tribune d'Etterbeek*, at their own expense (ca EUR 30).

Sunday 12 December 2004, from 10.00, Visit to the Africa Museum in Tervuren, near Brussels :

A small exhibition of Stanleyana and maps of Africa of the 19th century will be organized for Conference Participants in the morning of Sunday, in the Stanley Pavilion of the Africa Museum, followed by a tour of the Museum. Details will be available to participants at the Conference.

Registration is required with our Secretary Eric Leenders before 1 November – please use the enclosed form. Admission is free for BIMCC Members ; non-Members pay EUR 10 at the door. This includes the traditional apéritif.

As always, this event will coincide with the Mechelen Book-Fair at which our Sponsors will be present (see under International Events, p. 25).

Aims and functions of the BIMCC

The BIMCC is a not for profit association under Belgian law (asbl/vzw 1484698) with the following aims:

- 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 Organise lectures on various aspects of historical cartography, on regions of cartographical interest, on documentation, paper conservation and related subjects
- 3 Organise 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.



BIMCC Newsletter survey results

What do you like or dislike in our Newsletter? Eighteen answers were received to the questionnaire enclosed in the May issue. Although this is a small sample, 12 % of our membership represents a fair response for this kind of survey. For those of us who strive to improve this publication, it provides useful feedback from our readers.

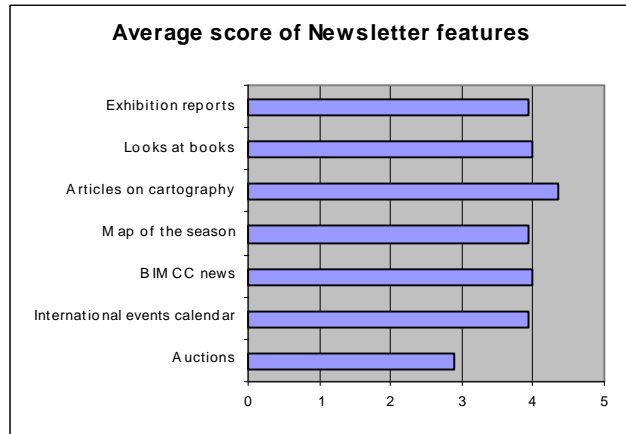
Not surprisingly, those who took the time to respond indicated that they read all or most of the articles of the Newsletter.

Interest for Newsletter features was to be scored on a scale of 1 (least) to 5 (best). The favourites are 'articles on cartography' (average score 4.35); the least interest was expressed for 'auctions' (2.9), while other topics received average scores between 3.9 and 4.0.

Several respondents considered the balance of topics presented in the Newsletter to be adequate. Some suggested new topics, such as:

- basic articles on what constitutes a map
- list of BIMCC members, presentation of new members;
- spotlight on one member (200 words biography); profile of eminent historians/authors
- news on Information systems.

Other comments included: timely advice on exhibitions and events and indicating Web sites where to find up-to-date information.



There were a few offers for contributions from members, which I will make sure to follow up in the future.

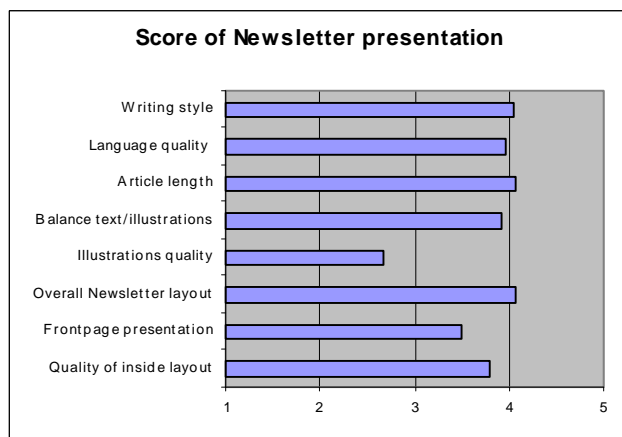
There was even an invitation to organise a study tour in the UK...

Regarding the presentation of the Newsletter, all aspects listed received a good rating on average (3.5 to 4.1), except 'illustrations quality' (average score 2.7) ; several comments stressed that it is important for map lovers to see good quality pictures of the maps under discussion. Other suggestions included:

- applying more strict and uniform typographic rules
- removing the background picture behind sponsors advertisements
- trimming the edges.

An attempt has been made to follow those suggestions, for producing and printing this issue of the Newsletter; we hope the result is positive, and will pursue our efforts to further improve your Newsletter.

Jean-Louis Renteux



The BIMCC currently publishes three Newsletters per year, in January, May and September. Please submit calendar items and other contributions by 15 December for the January 2005 edition to the Editor:

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

Newsletter design and layout by Georg Grunwald and Jean-Louis Renteux



International news and events

Compiled by Glenn Van den Bosch and Wulf Bodenstern

NEWS

New Working Group of the International Cartographic Association (ICA)

At the ICA Conference in Durban last summer an *ICA Working Group on the History of Colonial Cartography in the 19th and 20th Centuries* was created. Its main objectives are to establish a database of interested researchers, to encourage cooperative activities, and to prepare a book of comparative studies to be based on research undertaken between 2003 and 2007. One of the first activities of this new Group will be the organisation of a Seminar preceding the next ICA Conference in La Coruña in Spain from 9 to 16 July 2005.

The Group will be chaired by Prof Elri Liebenberg, Emeritus Professor of Geography, University of South Africa, P.O.Box 36345, Menlo Park 0102, Pretoria, South Africa (elri@worldonline.co.za). Co-Chairman is Dr Imre Josef Demhardt of the Geographisches Institut, University of Technology in Darmstadt, Germany (demhardt@geographie.tu-darmstadt.de) who is also a Speaker at our December Conference. More details will certainly be available on that occasion, and will be published in our next Newsletter in January 2005.

Route Nostalgie celebrates its first anniversary

The fifth edition of the Journal of this very active Association was published in April. It covers a wide spectrum of subjects relating to the history of road traffic : sign posts, number plates, petrol stations, and road maps. This subject is addressed regularly in their columns and should be of interest to at least some of our readers. The latest article is on mechanical 'rolling' maps that can be rolled up or down as you progress on the road (have a look at <http://oldmaps.free.fr>). There is also an article in English by Ian Byrne who is a specialist on road maps issued by petrol companies (here the company Azur, predecessor of Total).

You can contact him at ian@roadmaps.org and visit his site <http://www.petrolmaps.co.uk>. There is even an article on medieval road maps. This Journal is published three times a year and costs 6 € in Europe (by subscription). More information from Chief Editor Pascal Pannetier, BP 48, F-91422 Morangis (France), Tel +33-(0)6-21.81.16.09, E-mail: routenostalgie@free.fr, site <http://routenostalgie.free.fr>.

A new Journal : Map Forum

Just about a year after the glossy map magazine *Mercator's World* evaporated, much to the dismay of many map enthusiasts whose subscriptions were not honoured (nor reimbursed!), we have a new magazine on the market, published by Ashley Baynton-Williams in London. The editor explains that it had been his dream to get a printed version published of material offered on the web-site he created some five years ago with his brother Miles, also in the map trade (<http://www.mapforum.com>); and this has now become reality – not often that one finds web texts in print. The site is going to continue, however, as a 'clone publication', although access to a restricted part of scholarly articles will be limited to subscribers to the printed journal.

Comparing this first issue with the last one of the defunct magazine, there is a certain similarity first in size (Map Forum is 2 cm 'taller'), in volume (74 pages against 80 for the American one), and then in presentation : profusely and very well illustrated in colour, I found the mix of editorial text with advertisements a bit disorientating. The editor has succeeded in obtaining good support from the map trade, and a few articles with a somewhat commercial angle seem to reflect this. A feature I found interesting in *Mercator's World* has been replicated here : « Auction Report », a 5-page summary with many illustrations in colour.

Carto-historical articles cover, inter alia, Herman Moll's cartographic work, Zatta's maps of North America, Verrazzano's 'False Sea' published by Münster, a checklist of printed plans of Washington, and two curious circular maps of 1602. A very impressive Honorary Advisory Board and a similarly impressive Editorial Board composed of international top-level experts should ensure a continued high level of scholarly articles. We will see how this new London journal, concurrently published with the IMCoS Journal in its larger format, will confirm itself with a new readership. We wish it *goede reis - bon voyage*.

Subscription for one year (4 issues) is GBP 30, contact Ashley Baynton-Williams, P.O.Box 28107, London SE6 4ZZ, UK. Tel. +44-(0)20-7976 1221, Fax +44-(0)20-7925 0606, or subs@mapforum.com.



New Map Calendar 2005

The Klett-Perthes Publishers in the historical town of Gotha are offering next year's calendar on the theme of fortifications and siege plans. Twelve full-colour reproductions in the format 39 x 43 cm will accompany the map enthusiast over the following year, with representations of fortified places from Yorktown to Danzig, from Gotland to Tunis. This should particularly appeal to participants in our last Study Session (December 2003) on *Plans and Views of Towns and Fortified Places*, and could be a consolation for those who missed it. One interesting feature of this calendar is the list of cartographic anniversaries that figures on each page, for the current month.

ISBN 3-623-00474-X, EUR 22. To order contact Justus Perthes Verlag Gotha GmbH, Postfach 10 04 52, D-99854 Gotha (Germany), Tel +49-(0)3621/385.248, Fax +49-(0)3621/385.103, <http://www.klett-verlag.de/klett-perthes>

Sammlung Ryhiner Map collection publishes printed catalogue

On the occasion of the 200th death anniversary of the collector Johann Friedrich von Ryhiner (1732-1803), the Bern based Ryhiner Map Collection publishes a printed catalogue describing its 16,000 maps, town plans and topographical views from all over the world and dating from the 16th to the 19th century. The catalogue comes in four volumes with 1786 pages and 16528 catalogue numbers (without illustrations).

(ISBN 3-9521539-0-7). Price: CHF 164 (plus shipping fee). Orders to : Stadt- Und Universitätsbibliothek Bern, Postfach, CH-3000, Bern 8, Switzerland or to thomas.kloeti@stub.unibe.ch. More information and order forms for the catalogue or for facsimile maps from the collection can be downloaded from http://www.stub.unibe.ch/stub/ryhiner/katalog/sample_pages/leaflet.pdf.

EXHIBITIONS

Récits de voyage et cartes anciennes, until 4 October 2004

Humanist Library in Sélestat (Alsace)

Monday, Wednesday to Friday: 9.00 - 12.00 and 14.00 - 18.00, Saturday: 9.00 - 12.00. Admission free.

1 rue de la Bibliothèque, F-67600 Sélestat

Tel: +33 388580720- e-mail: bibliothequehumaniste@ville-selestat.fr

Van Keulen: two centuries in maps, 19 June - 10 October 2004

Maritime Museum Rotterdam,

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>

Simon Stevin, mathematician, astronomer and engineer, 17 September - 30 October 2004

Nassau Chapel, Brussels Royal Library (Kunstberg/Mont des Arts near the Central Station)

Closed on Sunday 24 and 31 October.

See: http://www.belspo.be/belspo/scienceconnection/002_fr.stm or http://www.kbr.be/info/act/expo/agenda_nl.html

Medieval Views of the Cosmos: Mapping Earth and Sky at the time of the 'Book of Curiosities,

7 June to 30 October 2004., Bodleian Library, Oxford, UK:

Exhibition on the cartographic traditions of medieval Europe and the Islamic World centres upon a unique 11th century Arabic treatise, the anonymous 'Book of Curiosities of the Sciences and Marvels for the Eyes' acquired by the Bodleian Library in 2002, its 400th anniversary year.

Open Monday to Friday 09.30-16.45; Saturday 09.30-12.30, Exhibition Room, Old Schools Quadrangle, Broad Street, Oxford, UK.

Admission free. The book 'Medieval views of the Cosmos' by Evelyn Edson and Emilie Savage-Smith accompanies the exhibition and

can be ordered from : Bodleian Library, Communications and Publishing Office, Broad Street, Oxford, OX1 3BG - tel.: +44 1865

277291. E-mail: publishing@bodley.ox.ac.uk. (Paperback GBP 14.95 (postage GBP 2.00 UK, GBP 3.50 overseas, per book).

Visit <http://www.bodley.ox.ac.uk/exhibitions/> or <http://www.bodley.ox.ac.uk/exhibitions/cosmos.pdf>.

Images du monde: une histoire de la cartographie, 4 June - 31 October 2004.

Historical Museum of Lausanne, Switzerland

This exhibition, dedicated to the great moments of cartography, covers the image of the world from Medieval times until now as depicted through old land and sea maps, atlases of the 17th century, globes, mappamundi and even satellite photos taken from outer space.

Historical Museum of Lausanne, Pl. De la Cathédrale 4, Lausanne, Switzerland.

Opening hours : Tue-Thur 11-18 – Fri-Sun 11-17, in July-August : opened on Mon 11-18, Tickets : CHF 8 (CHF 5 with reduction).

Visit <http://www.lausanne.ch/view.asp?DocID=12925&Language=E&DomID=62798>



20th INTERNATIONAL ANTIQUARIAN BOOK FAIR



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Saturday 25 /09 from 11 AM to 7 PM

Sunday 26 /09 from 11 AM to 5 PM

Info: Destrée Organisation - Tel: +32-2-512 44 42 - www.bibliofair.com

Bruxelles à ciel ouvert – Brussel tussen hemel en aarde – Brussels between Heaven and Earth, until December 2004

Brussels Town Museum

Tuesday to Friday: 10.00 - 17.00, Saturday and Sunday: 10.00 - 13.00. Admission EUR 2.48 .

Town Museum, Grand' Place, Brussels. Info from +32-(0)2-279.43.50.

La Mer, terreur et fascination, 13 October 2004 – 16 January 2005.

Bibliothèque nationale de France, Site Tolbiac

Bibliothèque F. Mitterrand, Paris 13^{ème} , and

from 15 May to 14 July 2005 in Brest .

Mapping Colonial America, maps from 1587-1782 from the Colonial Williamsburg Collection.

29 May 2004 – 14 August 2005, DeWitt Wallace Museum of Decorative Arts, Williamsburg, Va, USA

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

Brussels 20th International Antiquarian Book Fair, 24-26 September 2004

The BIMCC will have a stand on this fair. A full list of exhibitors, including many BIMCC sponsors, can be found at http://www.destree.be/nl/index_events-antiquarian.html.

New venue! Palais des Beaux Arts, rue Ravenstein, Brussels (Central Station)

Friday 24 September: 16-21 h, Saturday 25 September: 11-19 h, Sunday 26 September: 11-17 h



EVENTS (continued)

12. Kartographiehistorisches Colloquium, DACH 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): EUR 90.

Mapmaker's vision, beholder's eyes: the art of maps, 1 October 2004

Fourth biennial Virginia Garrett Lectures on the History of Cartography

10.00, Arlington Central Library, The University of Texas. Registration fee: USD 45, including lunch, reception and dinner.

Texas Map Society meeting follows on 2 October 2004.

Information and registration: Katherine Goodwin, Special collections, UTA Libraries, Box 19497, Arlington, Texas 76019-0497, USA, Tel +1 817 272 5329, Fax +1 817 272 3360, E-mail: goodwin@uta.edu.

The Fifteenth Kenneth Nebenzahl Jr. Lectures in the History of Cartography, *The Imperial Map – Cartography and the Mastery of the Empire*

7-9 October 2004:

The Newberry Library Chicago

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

London Map Fairs,

Sunday 10 October 2004

Saturday 6 November 2004

Sunday 12 December 2004

From 10.30-17.00. At The Rembrandt Hotel, 11 Thurloe Place (opposite the Victoria & Albert Museum), London SW7.

More information on

www.londonmapfairs.com. E-mail:

info@londonmapfairs.com



IMCoS 23rd International Symposium, Italy, 16 – 22 October 2004

This year, the renowned International Map Collectors' Society (IMCoS) Symposium will take place in Modena, Verona and Florence; eight papers will be presented and various visits have been organised.

More information on: <http://www.imcos.org>, contact: Susan Gole, tel +44 (0)1270 878 465, E-mail: susan.gole@onetel.net

Warburg lectures in the history of cartography, convened by Catherine Delano Smith (Institute of Historical Research) and Tony Campbell (formerly Map Library, British Library).

- 28 October 2004. **Laurence Nowell's Anglo-Saxon Atlas of 1563**. (Dr David Hill, Department of English, University of Manchester)

- 18 November 2004. **The Molyneux Globes: Instruments, Mathematical Practitioners and the Scientific Revolution** (Dr Lesley Cormack, Dep. of History and Classics, University of Alberta, Canada).

- 20 January 2005. **Aby Warburg's (1866-1929) Dots and Lines: Mapping the Diffusion of Astrological Motifs in Art History** (Dr Dorothea McEwan, The Warburg Institute).

- 10 February 2005. **The Non-Existent Islands of the Antarctic on Maps, Ancient and Modern** (Robert Headland, Scott Polar Institute, University of Cambridge).

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).

Edinburgh Scottish Maps Forum seminar, 22 October 2004

In the National Library of Scotland, on the theme of the **Blaeu atlas of Scotland 1654**. The first Atlas of Scotland, containing 49 engraved maps and 154 pages of descriptive text, translated from Latin into English for the first time.

For a copy of the seminar publicity leaflet (incorporating full details of the programme and a booking form), or for any further information, contact the NLS Map Collections department by telephone: 0131 466 3813; E-mail: maps@nls.uk; or fax: 0131 466 3812. <http://www.geo.ed.ac.uk/~rsgs/events/Blaeu.htm>



Washington Map Society meetings

- 23 September 2004 – Passoneau will present *The National Mall* (cfr. the article on the National Mall which appeared on pages 60-71 in the June 2004 issue of the National Geographic Magazine)
- 28 October 2004 - Thomas Suarez: **Cartographic formation of the Pacific Ocean during the period 1490 through 1550**, based on his new book, *Early Mapping of the Pacific*.
- 18 November 2004 - Ginny Mason (Cartographer, Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress): The Post Office Department, Division of Topography: **The Conception, Development, and Obsolescence of Postal Mapping in the United States**.
- 9 December 2004 - Leo Dillon (Chief Cartographer State Department Office of the Geographer and Global Issues): **A History of the Office of the Geographer** and a summary of its current role providing a geographic framework to assist the State Department.

At 19.00 in the Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress, Madison Building.

For additional information contact Ed Redmond at 202-707-8548. Visit <http://home.earthlink.net/~docktor/wms-meet.htm>

3rd Paris Map Fair, 13 - 14 November 2004

Fifty international map dealers, including BIMCC sponsors, offering thousands of maps, atlases, globes and views (see flyer included in this Newsletter).

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

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.

7th European Map Fair Breda, 26. – 27 November 2004

At the Grote Kerk of Breda, The Netherlands.

Friday 26 Nov from 15.00 to 21.00, Saturday 27 Nov from 11.00 to 17.00. Admission : EUR 6,00.

Secretariat Foundation Historical Cartography of the Netherlands, Meysberg 12, NL 4861 BP Chaam, tel. +31.161.492008.

Visit <http://www.map-fair.com/Breda.html>.

13th International Antiquarian Bookfair, Mechelen, 10 – 12 December 2004

On Saturday, between 11.00 and 13.00: free valuation of maps, prints, old books. Among the Exhibitors are our Sponsors and many other renowned map dealers.

Some complimentary tickets will be available to participants at our BIMCC Excursion and Conference.

Cultuurcentrum Mechelen, Minderbroedergang 5 ; Friday 10 : 14.00 – 20.00, Saturday 11: 11.00 – 18.00, Sunday 12: 11.00 – 17.00.

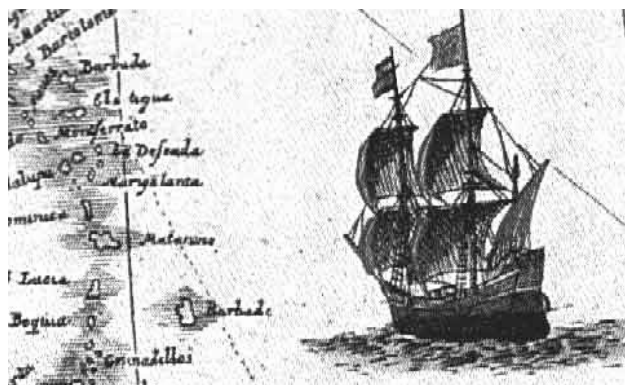
Info from Antiquariaat Garcia, Onder den Toren 6, B-2800 Mechelen (just north of Brussels),

E-mail isabelle.garcia@pandora.be, Tel +32-(0)15-29.09.85, Fax +32-(0)15-42.46.26.

Study Day of the Comité Français de Cartographie, 13 January 2005

In their series of *Histoire de la Cartographie* the CFC organizes its next Study Session on **La cartographie et la mer**. This will take place at the Bibliothèque nationale de France at their Tolbiac site.

Look for details on their Web site www.lecfc.freessurf.fr or contact the organisers Gilles Palsky (palsky@univ-paris12.fr, tel +33-1-45.17.11.85) or H el ene Richard (helene.richard@bnf.fr, tel +33-1-53.79.53.79)



21st International Conference on the History of Cartography, Budapest

17 – 20 July 2005

This Conference will be preceded by a tour that will take participants to an almost unknown archbishopric library, and there will also be a post-conference tour. The event will be organized by Dr Zsolt T or ok, map historian in Budapest. More details in our next Newsletters.



AUCTION CALENDAR

- **Paulus Swaen Internet Auctions (BIMCC Sponsor)**. Info from Tel +33-1/44.24.85.80, Fax +33-1/34.78.21.59, www.swaen.com , E-mail paulus@swaen.com:
6 - 16 November 2004
- **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**
- **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 :
18 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 and 25 September 2004
- **Antoine Jacobs – Librairie des Eléphants (BIMCC Member)**, 19 Place van Meenen, B-1060 Brussels. Info from Tel +32-(0)2/539.06.01, Fax +32-(0)2/534.44.47 :
2 October, 6 November and 4 December 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 : **November 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 vanstockumsveilingen@planet.nl : **10 – 12 November 2004**
- **The Romantic Agony (BIMCC Sponsor)**, Aquaductstraat 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 and 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 November 2004**
- **Michel Grommen**, Rue du Pont, 33, B-4000 Liège. Info from Tel +32-(0)4/222.24.48, Fax +32-(0)4/222.24.49, www.librairiegrommen.be, e-mail librairiegrommen@skynet.be
Next : please enquire



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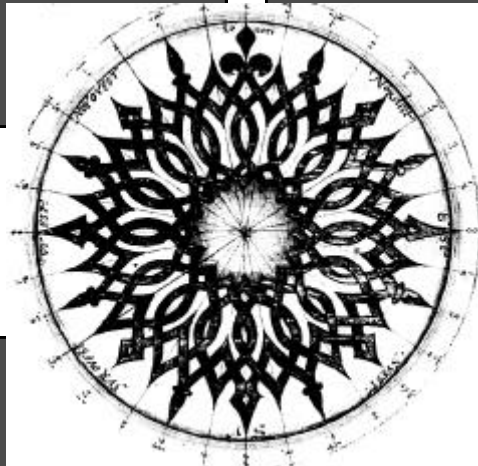
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