



BIMCC Newsletter No 23 September 2005

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THE MYTHICAL MOUNTAINS OF KONG



Also in this issue

- The Belgian contribution to the measurement of the 30th meridian arc in Africa
- The programme of the BIMCC December Study Session
- ... and the usual departments



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Dear Map Friends,

The lead article on the Mythical mountains of Kong follows a very interesting presentation by Caroline Batchelor at the BIMCC Conference on Africa last December. This astonishing story illustrates perfectly the difficulty in controlling the spreading of erroneous information once it has been put in print. new cartographic year.

Another article in this Newsletter evokes amore scientific episode in the history of African cartography, the measurement of an arc of the 30° meridian; this marked a significant step, not only in the discovery of African geography, but also in the knowledge of our whole planet. In this article, Jan De Graeve mentions the role played by Belgians and, thus, makes a transition to a theme which can be put in the context of the 175th anniversary of Belgium, i.e. Belgian cartography. This theme is highlighted in an exhibition on the formation of Belgian boundaries in Gent (see page 4) and is illustrated by our centrefold for which Lisette Danckaert has selected a most representative work of Vandermaelen, the cartographer of the creation of Belgium.

This theme will be further developed in the BIMCC Study Session next December (see page 14) and in subsequent Newsletters.

Cartographically yours,

Jean-Louis Renteux,

Editor



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Cover: Close-up of section of Reinecke's map of West Africa – Weimar Institut 1804



EXPLORING PLACES WITH MAPS

Nederlands Scheepvaart Museum, Amsterdam (Netherlands Navigation Museum)

Although this museum is not dedicated to maps, map enthusiasts are likely to spend more time there than the average visitor. Indeed a lot of attention and space is given to maps, cartographers and navigation instruments.

The display arranged in chronological order starts in the first room with a map of the world by John Ruysh (1507) which shows the newly discovered *Espaniola* island next to the coast of China... Next to it, is a more familiar map of the world by S. Munster (1532) and one by the Langren brothers of the late 16th century. Also on display in the same room are a Ptolemaic *Geographia* of 1482, a Portolan by Vesconte Maggioli (1515), sea map books by Lucas Jansz (1584) and Willem Barentsz (1595).

Further on the museum, a whole room is devoted to the Blaeu family. The selection of their map production spans the second half of the 17th century and includes one of the 16 editions of the *Atlas Major* (1662-65). Besides a terrestrial and celestial globes, a *Tellurium* machine, dated 1634, models the movement of the earth around the sun.

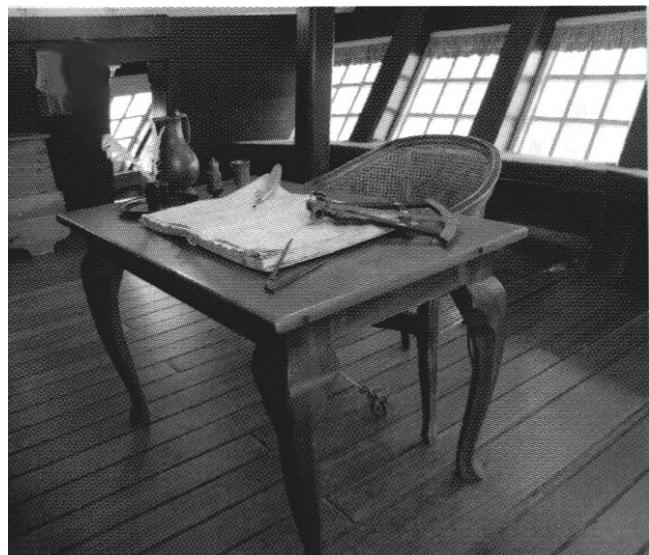
Among the many cartographic displays, a special mention is also due to a series of beautiful wall maps representing the five continents, by Covens & Mortier (Amsterdam, 1780).

The museum also possesses a wealth of measurement and navigation instruments, including various sextants, cross staffs, a Davis staff (1760), etc...and a curious pointing table, featuring a compass rose, which allowed a ship pilot to record distance navigated following a certain heading. Visitors can further visualise how those instruments and navigable charts were

used by visiting the full-size replica of a 18th century *East Indiaman* moored outside the Museum: the luxurious, if cramped, captain cabin is equipped with maps, sand glass, compass, sextant and seems to be ready for a new departure for the East Indies.

The map conscious visitor will no doubt spend some time at the Museum bookshop which, besides a large collection of books on sailing and navigation, proposes some good reference books on the history of cartography.

Jean-Louis Renteux
For more info: www.scheepvaartmuseum.nl



The captain cabin of the *Amsterdam* puts 18th century maps in proper context.

PICTURES AT AN EXHIBITION

Blauwdruk België (Blue print for Belgium)

Among the many events organised for the 175th anniversary of Belgium, this exhibition is probably the most interesting for history and cartography lovers and well worth the trip to the Sint-Pietersabdij in Gent. It traces the origin of the current boundaries of Belgium and provides abundant evidence and illustrations of the historical background, particularly maps, but also origi-

nal documents (e.g. treaties), surveying instruments, weapons, coins, furniture, etc. All these (and much more!) can be found in a very nice catalogue¹ (142 pages, EUR 26.00), available also in French, not only in Dutch (the only language used to present this exhibition which could, otherwise, be of national and international interest).

As an introduction, a series of original photo-



graphs by Hendryckx shows peculiar aspects of the borders, in particular, boundary marks and stones², as well as citadels, forts, bastions, bunkers located on either side of the boundary.

The exhibition is divided in three parts corresponding to the north, south and east borders.

The boundary with the Netherlands is almost 400 years old and dates from the end of the eighty years war between the Dutch Protestants and the Spaniards. The 1604 Flanders campaign is depicted through a lively series of cartoon-like maps by F. Balthasar. Those interested in the history of mills will note the picture of the mobile bread-making installation used by Spinola during the Holland campaign, and the Dutch mills used for pumping. The exhibition highlights the emergence of cartography in the 16th century in the Low Countries and the key role it played in fostering the concept of a precisely defined and linear boundary. One of the maps illustrating the establishment of the new limits is a large manuscript by D. Van Woomen of 1713, showing the Scheldt Hondt, with a superimposed red silk thread indicating the boundary; another one by N. Suly (1717) is 3.6 metres long and shows the boundary between Belgium and the Netherlands, with a similar thread. Also displayed are the first maps showing separately the northern Low Countries (N. Visscher, 1658) and the southern ones (E. De Wit, 1672).

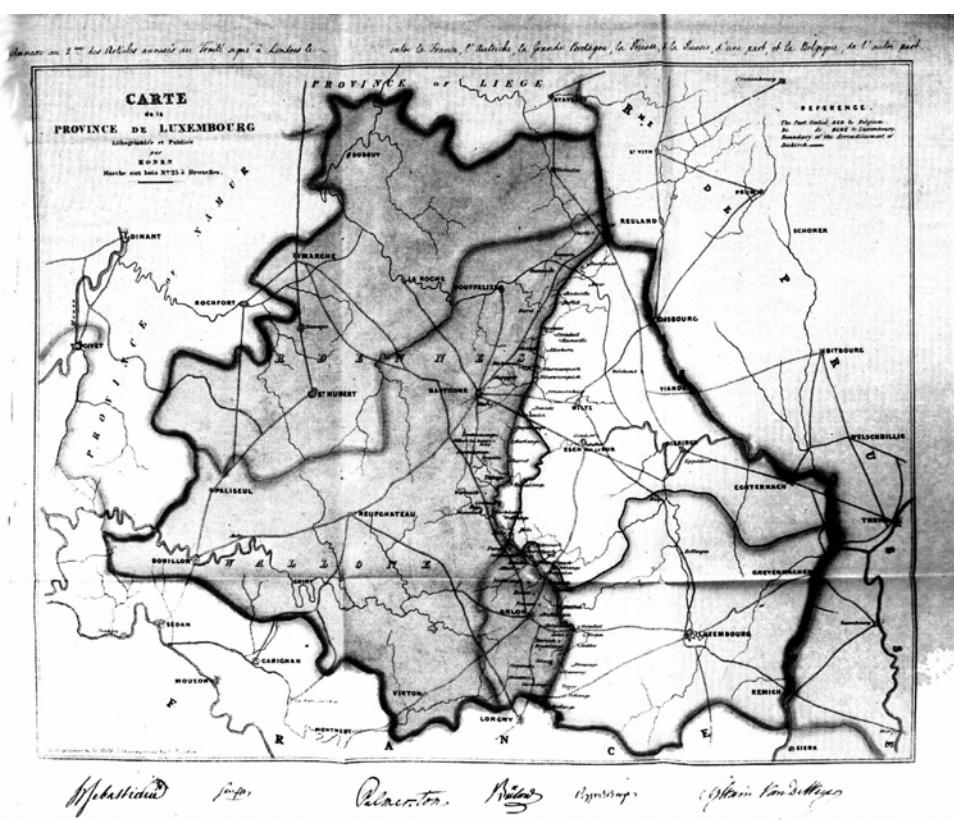
The second part of the exhibition is devoted to the boundary with France; a series of 5 maps designed for the exhibitions illustrates clearly its evolution from the beginning the wars waged by Louis XIV around 1650, through successive treaties, until 1713 (Treaty of Utrecht). The exhibition

comprises, many plans, maps and books illustrating the built up of fortified cities by Vauban and others along the boundary; in particular, a nice little plan-relief represents the small city of Landrecies (in Hainaut). Also on display is an interesting *Jeu des François et des Espagnols pour la paix* by P. Duval (1660) showing in form of a goose game, a year by year cartographic summary of half a century of war³.

Except for the eastern cantons which were added to Belgium in 1919, the history of the eastern boundaries is directly linked to the creation of Belgium itself, when it split from the Kingdom of the Netherlands in 1830. Actually, the negotiations lasted several years and it was only in 1843 that the boundary with Luxemburg was established. Several maps illustrate in details these negotiations on the split of the province of Limbourg and of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg.

Finally, a video projection provides a lively summary of the whole exhibition, by showing helicopters views taken all around Belgium.

Jean-Louis Renteux and Pierre Mattelaer



Partition of Luxembourg (1831)

¹ Co-edited by BIMCC Member Caroline De Candt

² However, they missed the nicest boundary stones, with sculpted double-headed Austrian eagles and French lily flowers, which mark the boundary at La Flamengrie between Valenciennes and Maubeuge.

³ Unfortunately, this ‘jeu’ is not reproduced in the catalogue.



LOOKS AT BOOKS (I)

Itineraria

– Letteratura di viaggio e conoscenza del mondo dall'Antichità al Rinascimento (Travel Literature and Knowledge of the World from Antiquity to the Renaissance), Vol. 2

Tavarnuzze (Firenze) : SISMEL Edizioni del Galluzzo, 2003. 350 pp. , 3 b/w ill., paper back, 24 x 17 cm. EUR 43.00, ISBN 1594-1019.

From nine articles in the first volume, published in 2002, the series seems to be growing into an international publication : of the fourteen articles presented here, two are in other languages than Italian. Although this in itself will not guarantee a wider readership outside of Italy, the appearance of a yearly journal in book-form merits being recorded. The following subjects are addressed in the Italian-language articles: starting in the North, there are the accounts of the Cimbri and other Germanic tribes in the 1st century B.C., a twelfth century chronicle on the Baltic states, a Russian mission to the Council of Florence (1438), taking the unusual route from Moscow through the Baltic, Germany and across the Alps, and a curious round-up of travellers' reports on 'sexual' hospitality, especially in nordic countries.

Closer to Italy we have some visions of land and sea in Roman times, Pomponius Mela's description of Liguria, the analysis of an anonymous *Comedia sine nomine* (15th century) which seems to be inspired by Virgil's *Aeneid* and describes parts of the eastern Mediterranean, and further on a treatise on symbolism of geography in the 5th century AD, a very detailed comparison of different ms. texts on the discovery of Asia in medieval times, a 15th century account of travels to Asia via East Africa, and a description of a 1567 sea chart made for use on board a ship.

The contribution in French by Jacques Paviot deals with ms. maps he found listed among the possessions of the Duke of Burgundy and the Duke of Anjou. Noteworthy here are some portolans, military maps including one for a new Crusade (1423), maps of the Low Countries, and even a very early globe of 1444 which no longer exists. Four Annexes reproduce textually some commentaries contained on certain maps, and letters concerning map production. The text in German is by Gritje Hartmann ; it analyses the *Itinerarius terre sancte* by a certain Wilhelm Tzewers, the record of a pilgrimage to Jerusalem in 1477/78, and in fact gives advance notice of a full-scale publication of the original text, with German translation and commentary, which was then in preparation.

This very scholarly publication clearly invites, and indeed merits, a wider audience. Its bilingual title points in this direction, and we may expect in future more contributions in different languages. The inclusion of more, and better, illustrations would be another expedient towards this aim.

Wulf Bodenstein



LOOKS AT BOOKS (II)

L'aventure cartographique (The cartographic adventure) by Jean Lefort

Éditions Belin, Paris, 2004, 320 pages, illustrations
ISBN 2-84245-169-8, EUR 34.00 (in France) - <http://www.editions-belin.com>

I discovered this book at the recent Brussels Book Fair. I was immediately attracted by the quality of the layout, the presence of formulae and data tables and the numerous illustrations.

The table of contents assured me that I shall find interesting information in such a book.

A look at the back cover and I learned that the author, Jean Lefort, was a professor in mathematics in Strasbourg. He also wrote *La saga des cœnac* for the same editor.

The book contains a long introduction, twelve chapters and two appendices.

There is one page only for a short bibliography and for some Web sites references.

Surprisingly, there is no index!

The history of cartography is presented with mentions of Eratosthenes, the debate about the shape of the earth, Ptolemy, with many details about the construction of his projections, T.O. maps, the portolans, the Arab science, Idrisi.

It continues with the contributions of explorers on the different continents during the 15th and the 16th centuries.

A long chapter is dedicated

to latitudes and longitudes including details about the movement of the stars, the various measure instruments, the clock of Harrison, radio signals, etc.

There is a full chapter about the Mercator projection that is mathematically well detailed. Comments about the cartography in the Netherlands during the 16th century seems to be absent. The next chapter goes over French cartography with Picard, the Cassini's and the carte d'État-Major.

The subjects of the last five chapters include, among others, the following topics : the scientific explorations, with their international context in the 18th and 19th centuries, the discovery of the poles, practical examples of triangulation, the shape of

the earth - from the sphere to the geoid - , the reference ellipsoids, cartography of the sky, of the Moon and of Mars, improvement in precision.

A first appendix goes over astronomical questions and the second one over the construction of various projections.

It is clear that all those matters can be found in many other books and on Web sites but it is interesting to have all those topics grouped together.

I have not yet read all the chapters of this book

but I observed that the explanations are always very clear and scientific. The arguments of the cartographers are detailed with examples and calculations including reproductions of original pages of their books.

For those interested in the scientific and mathematical aspects of cartography and particularly in their long succession of improvements, this book is certainly worth reading. Additionally, those of us, fond of figures, logarithms, derivatives and formulae, will appreciate.

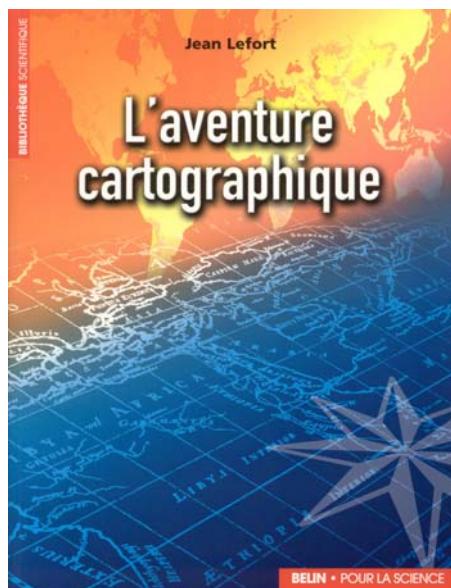
Let me mention some related information. The author gives credits to a certain Thierry Hatt, also from Strasbourg.

Thierry Hatt is at the origin of a few interesting Web pages whose titles are:

- 'Histoire de la localisation géographique sur la terre' (History of geographical localization on earth),
- 'Les projections cartographiques et leur histoire' (Cartographic projections and their history),
- 'Histoire de la mesure du temps' (History of time measurement),
- 'Localisation et collecte de données par satellite' (Localizing and collecting satellite data).

See URI: <http://www.educnet.education.fr/localisation/syst/default.htm>.

Pierre Parmentier





LOOKS AT BOOKS (III)

Everest – The Man and the Mountain by J. R. Smith

Caithness (Scotland): Whittles Publishing, 1999. Pp. xiv, 306, 38 b/w ill. and 4 sketch maps, 4 genealogical tables. Paperback, 24 x 17 cm. ISBN 1-870325-72-9. £ 37.50.

To order : Whittles Publishing, Dunbeath Mains Cottages, Dunbeath, Caithness. KW6 6EY, United Kingdom.

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Contact person Sue Steven.

The sub-title of this book could be somewhat misleading. What most of our readers probably don't know, and what the publishers' cover blurb maliciously omits, is a fact that comes as a bit of a shock to the uninitiated reader: George (later Sir George) Everest after whom the highest peak on earth is named, never climbed or measured the mountain, he never even saw it ! However, his outstanding achievements as Surveyor General of India merited being recorded in the form of a book, here presented for the first time.

George Everest (1790-1866) was educated at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich which he left at the tender age of 16 as an Artillery cadet to join the East India Company. He arrived in India in 1806 and spent the next ten years in Java on survey work until the island was returned to the Dutch in 1816. Posted to Calcutta in the following year, he was detailed to start a survey for a proposed visual (or optical) telegraph line to Chunar, some 650 km inland. Such a system of semaphore signalling was already in operation in Europe¹, and was intended to significantly reduce the time of transmission of urgent messages. In those days, these were carried across India by runners who covered about 13 km each, achieving a distance of 110 km in a day, the equivalent of five or six semaphore stations. We are not told whether the project came to fruition, because Everest then joined the Great Triangulation Survey of India.

This major undertaking, the beginnings of which go back to 1764, was pursued with the dual purpose of laying the foundations for an accurate map of India based on triangulation, and of measuring a meridian arc through the centre of the sub-continent, from its southern tip at Cape Comorin to the foothills of the Himalayas. Let us recall that arc measurements to determine the form of the earth were undertaken already in the 17th century in France but also in other parts of the world. In fact (quote from p. 17), *From knowledge of a linear distance apart of two points of similar longitude and their angular separation found from astronomical observations, it is possible to determine the figure of the earth, in particular, its size but, in combination with other similar arcs around the world, also the shape of the earth.*

Started by William Lambton in 1799, whom Everest joined in 1818 as his Chief Assistant, the Indian meridian arc took until 1841 to complete, covering a distance of 2 500 km. It was the longest arc of meridian measured to that date, and Everest devoted the greater part of his career to this project. One can well imagine the hazards and obstacles the team had to face in a rather hostile environment, suffering from malaria and tropical downpours, across arid plains and jungle infested with Bengal tigers. And yet, Everest achieved incredible standards of accuracy, thanks to his superior determination and perseverance which earned him the nickname of 'Neverrest' among his contemporaries.

He became Surveyor General of India in 1829 and combined this with his existing post of Superintendent of the Great Trigonometrical Survey until his retirement in 1843. His successor, Andrew Waugh, tackled the measurements of the Himalayan peaks from a triangulation chain along the southern border of Nepal which Everest had started some time before. In 1856 Waugh informed the Royal Geographical Society that he had identified 'Peak XV' as the highest in the Himalayas and that he had named it after his much esteemed predecessor. The RGS reluctantly accepted the name of 'Mount Everest', but Everest himself was pleased, though he felt it was far beyond his merits.

The main body of the book is in three parts : Part I is an account of Everest's life and work, Part II describes the estate he owned in northern India and fills in some family memories from relatives, to round off the picture of the man as a private person. A useful chronology ends this Part. In Part III we leave Everest behind and turn to the measuring and naming of the mountain, two chapters which make fascinating reading. One of the major problems that faced the surveyors was the fact that the mountain range had to be observed from a distance of about 160 km as the Nepalese authorities did not allow foreigners to enter the country. Seen from such a distance, the very large number of peaks in the region (40 000 are quoted) made distinctions difficult and identifications hazardous since probably less than 50 had a local



name. Another particularity was the effect of atmospheric refraction that severely impaired height measurements. One observer reported a difference of about 160 m between morning and afternoon observations. Interesting to follow the evolution of the measured elevation of Mount Everest over nearly 150 years, from 1847 (8 778 m) to 1992 (8 846.10m), and more corrections are doubtlessly to come.

There was great and long-lasting confusion about the local name for the peak. Committees were set up, but quarrels and controversies continued into the recent past, with China wishing to introduce 'Qomolangma Feng' in 1975, to replace *the name of Mount Everest [which] amounted to an acceptance of 'cultural aggression'*.

Five Appendices provide more technical details of Everest's work in India; the author thinks they might be skipped by the non-specialist reader. I agree that Appendices 2 and 4, on instrument makers and on Everest's role in Administration, may be passed over, but the other three merit a closer look.

Appendix 1 on Instrumentation presents some astonishing devices. The most remarkable among these is, in my opinion, the 'compensating bar' (ca 3 m long) deployed in the field in place of metal chains used previously, the compensation relating to the respective expansion coefficients of the brass and iron bars of the system, under the tropical sun. Then there is the 'heliotrope', an instrument reflecting the sun to a distant point being part of the triangulation. But powerful lamps were also used at night for the same purpose².

Appendix 5 gives us 15 rather technical pages on 'The figure of the earth and geodesy'. Notable here the intercomparisons Everest made between arcs measured in different parts of the world. Although largely self-taught as a mathematician and surveyor, his performance certainly was at par with that of established scientists of his time.

The five-page Appendix 3 however, 'An Atlas of India', is a disappointment to the map specialist. Considering that a field survey's main purpose must be to provide the basis for the establishment of accurate maps, the author gives us little more than scanty details about maps that resulted from Everest's work. Mention is made of an *Atlas of India* of 146 sheets initiated by the Directors of the East India Company in 1822, but the confusing story of its compilation is left hanging in the air. In the Chapter on the Mountain's name we saw less than one page on 'Early maps', referring to a map of Tibet by Jesuit Fathers (1717), plus a comment by explorer Sven Hedin on D'Anville's 1733 map – not exactly an original contribution. The four map illustrations that figure in the book are sketches relating to Everest's and his successors' survey work. Not a single resulting map is shown nor described.

This book is a must, I presume, for people involved in the science of surveying as it offers a vast amount of technical and mathematical detail recovered from mainly European and Indian archives. Those with an interest in mountaineering will appreciate the coverage of the issues of the Mountain's height and name, but will regret the absence of information about its topography or the story of its conquest, the author stating rather abruptly in the Preface that for these subjects one *will have to search elsewhere*. But we are not told where. The list of nearly 300 references from which material was extracted is not really helpful as a bibliography. Finally, map enthusiasts reading this book will agree with me: there's always something new to learn (this time about surveying), and there is frequently a new stimulus towards historical map analysis, as for example here: When did *Mount Everest* first appear on a map ?

Wulf Bodenstein

¹ See the article by Pierre Mattelaer in BIMCC Newsletter N° 5, September 1999)

² See also the report by P. Mattelaer on an Exhibition in Ghent on surveying techniques, with hints for further reading, in Newsletter N° 10, May 2001



The Belgian contribution to the measurement of the 30th meridian arc in Africa

Abstract

The Académie des Sciences in Paris promoted the scientific expeditions to go and to measure the arc of a meridian near the pole (Lapland), near the equator (Peru), and in the southern part of Africa (the Cape).

This Cape measurement was initiated by Nicolas de la Caille, and complemented by Maclear and David Gill who measured the southern part of the 30th arc of Meridian. The aim of F.G.W. Struve, to link the north of Europe with the southern part of Africa, was realised over a century later.

The Belgian contribution in the eastern part of central Africa (former Belgian Congo) concerns 1.1° degree north to 1.1° degree south of the equator. The Belgians Wangermee and Dehalu were mainly involved with astronomical and some geodetic observations.

Background

If the measurement of the 30th Arc of Meridian was only finalised in the 20th century and the link with the European network just after World War II, its history starts a couple of centuries earlier, and near Cape Town in South Africa.

In 1666 the Académie des Sciences was introduced in France by Colbert and King Louis XIV to promote science. The Observatory of Paris was one of their early achievements.

The academicians discussed the figure of the earth and their implications for cartography, for security, travel and commerce, infrastructure and navigation.

The first meridian measurement was conducted by Abbé Picard from Paris to Amiens, and concluded : 1° arc of meridian = 57.007 toises (de Paris) recalculated to 57.060 t.

This exercise was enlarged by Abbé de la Caille to Dunkirk, and by Cassini to Collioure, until 1718, to embrace a larger meridian arc of +/- 8°45'. Results :

Paris – Dunkirk : 1° = 56.960 t.

Paris – Collioure : 1° = 57.096 t.

The measurement was later extended to the Balearics by Mechain and Delambre in 1803 and by Arago and Biot in 1808 – 1809.

The calculation of Eisenschmidt and others introduced the well known controversy: is the earth prolate (bulky at the poles) or oblate (flattened at the poles)? It led the Académie des Sciences, around 1735, to prepare the expeditions to the equator and to the pole, known as the « Peru » and « Lapland » expeditions. These themes have been developed by the International Institution for the History of Surveying and Measurement in previous seminars over the last years, in our conferences and by Jim Smith's book *From Plane to Spheroid*.

Comparing the results raised the question : but what in the southern part of the earth ?

La Caille's campaign in Africa

After Clairaut raised the question of the hydrostatic equilibrium in his *Théorie de la Figure de la Terre* in 1743, the Académie des Sciences sent Abbé Nicolas de la Caille to South Africa to measure 1° of a meridian near the Cape in 1751.

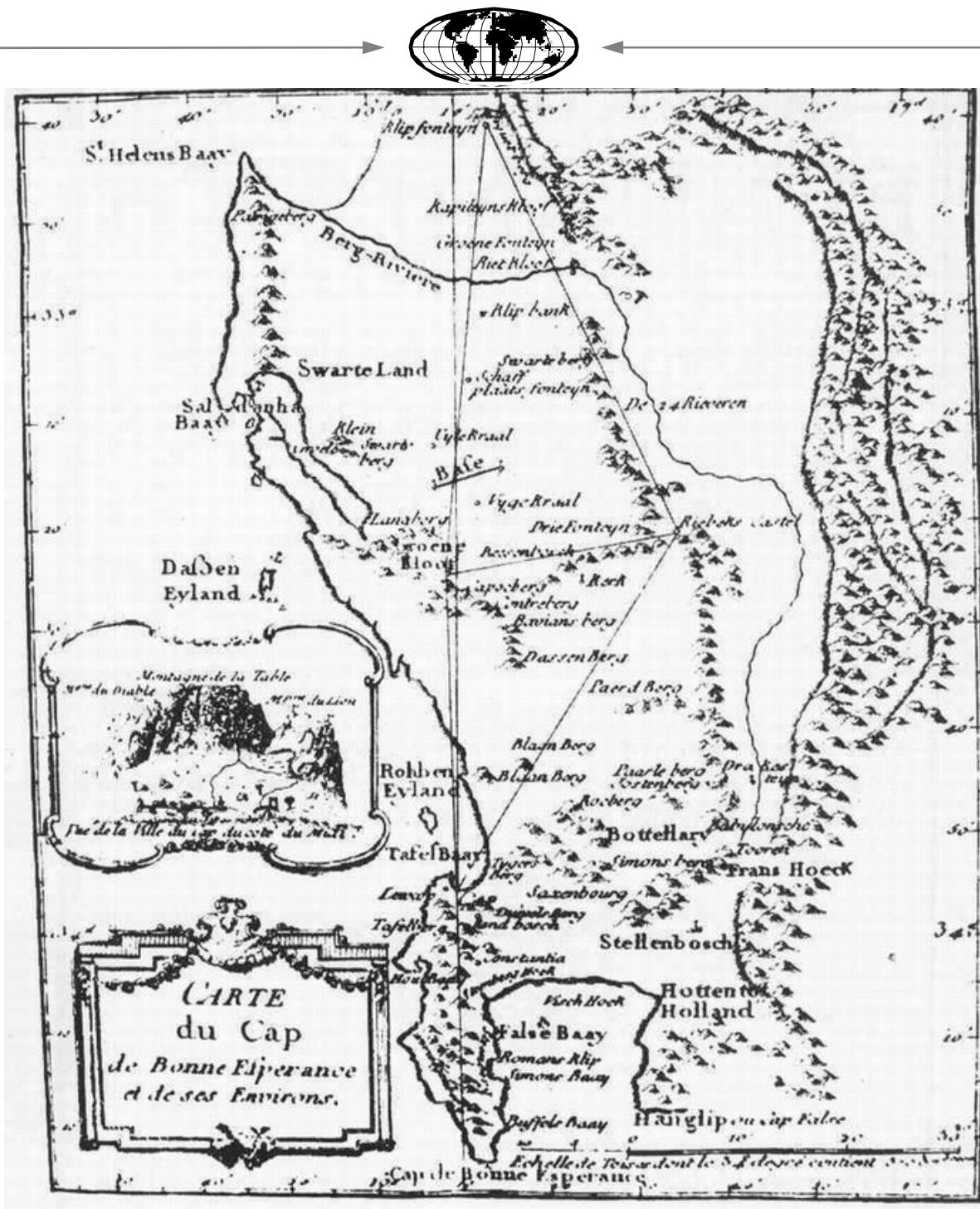
His measurement at a latitude of 33°18' south, over an amplitude of 1'13"17'3 gave a result of 1° = 57 074 toises corrected to 56 907 toises, and he also measured with a seconds pendulum to determine gravity by correcting the length of the pendulum ($G = 9.7978$ by de La Caille, actually 9.7963).

Abbé Nicolas de la Caille came to South Africa mainly to observe the southern skies; he had already the experience of measuring the extension of Picard's meridian from Amiens to Dunkirk.

In South Africa he made a choice for his baseline of 6 457.25 toises = 41 355.44 (English) feet, north to Darling and formed his triangles to Riebeck's Castel and Capaberg, and to his observatory on Strand Street in Cape town ; north to Klipfontein near Piquetberg, north of Aurora.

He made 4 triangles. He used a 6 ft sector which is still preserved in the Paris Observatory. « *The results revealed that in the southern hemisphere the earth was shaped not as an orange, as in France, but had an elongated shape like a pear* ». In fact, his measurement was flawed because, at his most northern station, the plumb-line was influenced by the mass of the Piquetberg mountain.

Sir George Everest, on sick leave from India, stayed in the Cape province in 1820 but his role in measuring the meridian is not of prime importance here. He was looking for the baseline of Abbé de la Caille but could not find it (see book review of Jim Smith's Sir Everest biography above).



La Caille's map of his triangulation for measuring an arc of the Meridian.
From his Journal Historique, 1763.

Maclear's contribution

Maclear was the second scientist to play a major role in the early meridian measurement in South Africa. Maclear was well aware of the distortion of the plumb-line by the mass so he was instructed to check the work of de la Caille. As Everest he failed to find the baseline of de la Caille. From 1838 until 1847, he remeasured a similar but larger baseline 42 818.75 (English) feet and re-measured a similar pattern of triangles but could

not terminate his triangle at de la Caille's observatory as a new building prevented this link ; but he linked the Observatory of de la Caille with the Royal Observatory, the Herschells' Observatory and Kings Battery.

Maclear found the error in de la Caille's measurement, because of the deviation of the plumb-line due to mass, to be 7" seconds of arc in the northern point and -1" in the southern point, due to the proximity of Table-mountains : 8" in total.



Already Bouguer in Peru had observed a differential deviation (although he did not know what it was) but attributed the difference to the *hollow* character of the volcano which was *empty* in comparison with other mountains of the Andes.

Maclear requested permission to extend the measurement of the arc to 4°30' to Cape Aghulas south and beyond Springbok in the north. He was the second to contribute to the meridian measurement in southern Africa. He was also known to have instructed Livingstone to use the sextant and to fix the latitudes and to find his position with a sextant.

Gill's final touch

The third scientist to play a major role in that field was sir David Gill.

Son of a Scotch watchmaker he graduated in electricity under James Maxwell and improved the Aberdeen time service. He built Lord Lindsay's Observatory. He joined him on a party to Mauritius in 1874. On his return he joined the Egyptian officials to assist in the measurement of a geodetic baseline near Cairo. This was his first task in geodesy.

In 1878 he applied to become the Royal Astronomer to Cape Town, where he arrived in 1879, at 37 years of age. In his first years, Gill had been inspired by Friedrich Georg Wilhelm STRUVE; he had studied the Struve Arc measurement, from Fuglenes, at the northern tip of Norway, to Staro-Nekrassowka, near Ismail on the Black Sea : 2821 km, through 10 countries actually (*Arc de Méridien de 25°20' entre le Danube et la Mer Glaciale, mesuré depuis 1816 jusqu'en 1855, sous la direction du Général C. de Tenner, Chr. Hansteen, NH Selander et F.G.W. Struve, St Petersburg, 1857/60*).

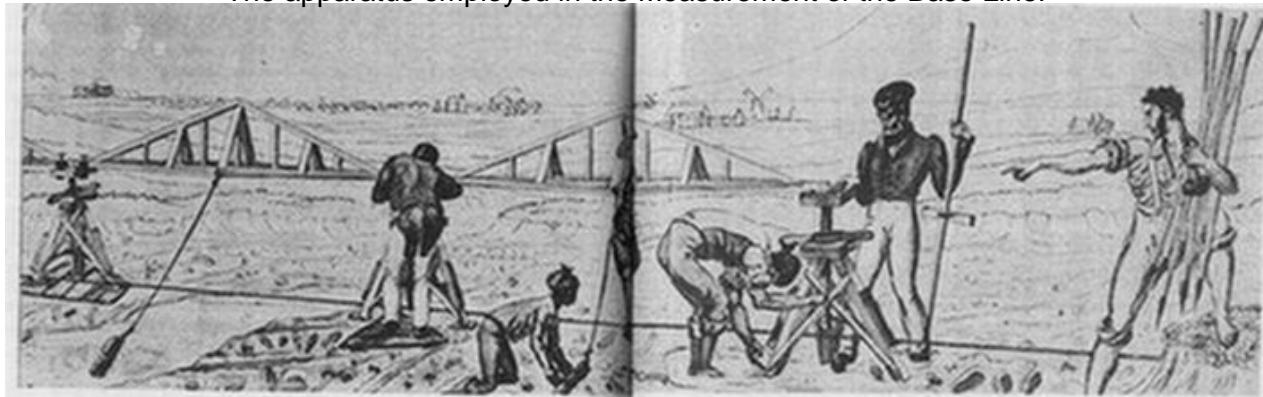
The other great meridian, measured in India and known as the great arc, was finished by Everest : « *An account of the measurement of an Arc of the Meridian between parallels of 18°3' and 24° being a continuation of the great meridian, Arc of India as detailed by the late Lieute(nant) Col(onel) Lambton published in the volumes of the Asian Society of Calcutta – London 1830* ».

The methodology of Delambre : *Méthode analytique pour la détermination d'un arc de méridien* – 1799, had laid the foundations for the meridian measurement for the next century.

Gill considered it part of his duty as a Royal Astronomer to advance the geodetic survey of South Africa, both as an extension of Maclears' work and to create a geodetic order of triangulation to connect the 4 provinces in an accurate and integrated way: *the frame-work of principles on geodetic quality triangulation applicable to the whole of South Africa*. In his memorandum to the governor he concluded : *the geodetic plan as a first step in a chain of triangulation, that could connect Natal to Alexandria*, his dream of a 30th Arc of Meridian up the great Rift Valley covering 65° of latitude. His proceedings are preserved in 5 volumes (1883 to 1907) and a 6th volume concerns the Southern Rhodesian part, published in 1933.

You may have read a book : *The adventures of three English-men and three Russians in South Africa* by Jules Verne, published by Hertzell, where the names have been correlated to the Struve Arc measurement. The 3 Russians : Mr. Mathieu Strux, Nicolas Palander and Michel Zorn, to compare with Struve, Selander, etc. ...The adventures to measure 8° meridian arc from the Orange River to the Zambezi is a novel inspired by the trigonometric arc measurements by Gill and his colleagues à la sauce française.

The apparatus employed in the Measurement of the Base Line.





In 1900 in Paris, Sir David Gill presented the results of this triangulation measurement, at the International Conference for Geodesy along the 30th meridian from South Rhodesia to the Tanganyika lake. At this conference David Gill proposed to extend the 30th meridian triangulation over all of Africa and to extend it by the Struve Arc to Norway and so for a triangulation over a meridian arc of 104°. The project F.G.W. Struve had already proposed in the 1860 but then it was only wishful thinking. At the 1903 conference, in Copenhagen, the German delegation was willing to cooperate but was lacking funds and finally they did not cooperate.

The Anglo-Belgian cooperation came in a period where that central part of Africa was artificially divided by England, Germany and Belgium; some meridians form the Angola land border with South Africa; the border between Egypt and Libya, the northern boundary of Sudan with Chad, Namibia and Botswana, Angola and former Zambia, etc. are formed by meridians or great circles.

In 1906-07, the joint boundary commission under Lt Col. Bright was operating near the 30th meridian, between Lake Albert and 1° south. It seemed a good opportunity to Sir Herbert Read to use the operations of this joint committee to perform a part of the 30th meridian arc measurement, to what both government agreed. The measurements of 1907-08 concerns the triangulation for south of Lake Albert at 1°10' south of the equator along the Ruwenzori mountains (at 5000 m high) through the Kagera to end in the north part of the (German) East African territories.

The English party was conducted by Capt. Jack, assisted by Mr McCaw and Mr Dehalu from Liège University, assisted by Mr Wangermee for the Belgian part.

Both parties measured jointly the baseline Mankog – Kibuku for +/- 16.50 km near Semliki. The geodetic measures were performed by the English party; most sides of the triangles had +/- 50 km and were published by the colonial survey : *Report of the measurement of an arc of meridian in Uganda, vol 1 in 1912* : base measurement, horizontal- and vertical angles, the geodetic calculations and the use of invar wires in the colonies, were published in volume 2 by the Belgian party : *The Astronomical date by the Académie Royale de Belgique : Observations astronomiques faites à l'occasion de la mesure d'un arc équatorial de Méridien en Afrique*, Brussels – 1926.

We have seen that one of the major errors in astronomical determination was the deviation of the plumb-line (of the quadrant of Langlois). This was avoided by modern methodology and equipment based on the vertically of a perpendicular to the horizontal line and therefore independent of

gravity. Due to the proximity of the Ruwenzori at +/- 5000 m, the deviation of the vertical was + and -20" in a distance of 50 km ! This corresponds to an error in the field of 1200 m !

In 1909 the Egyptian Government starting from Cairo, measured 2° triangulation along the 30th meridian. In 1919, Germany was dispossessed of its East African territories. Sir David Gill announced that only two links, from Egypt to the Anglo-Belgian triangulation, and south to Rhodesia had to be finished.

In a speech before the Academy of Science in Brussels, Mr Dehalu proposed in 1930 to continue the triangulation from Rhodesia to the lakes not by the west, but through the east territories of Rwanda and Burundi ; east of the great lakes and so to join over 10° the Egyptian border. A substantial budget was prepared but the financial crash has changed the goodwill of the scientists.

Although the 2 degrees are just a small part of the 30th meridian arc through Africa, they have been an essential link between the northern and southern parts; its survey by English surveyors confirms the transborder cooperation of governments for scientific purposes.

* * *

Our International Institution for the History of Surveying & Measurement has prepared the work for the International Federation of Surveyors and the 10 countries involved to preserve the Struve Meridian Arc (26°30', from Fuglenæs, near Hammersfest in Lapland to Staro-Nekrassowka, near Ismail in Europe) and to inscribe it on the World Heritage Monument List. This 17 July, UNESCO has adopted this inscription at unanimity.

In 2004 a plaque was inaugurated in Buffelsfontein, near Port Elizabeth (South Africa) to commemorate the 125th anniversary of David Gill starting the measurement of the 30th arc of meridian. This year in Helwan, near Cairo, we unveiled a plaque with Dr. Hishal Nasr, director of the Egyptian General Survey Authority, to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the end of the arc measurement which lasted 75 years !

We are still looking for evidence of linking the 30th arc (of Africa) with the Struve Arc near Staro-Nekrassowka (Ismail) in Europe, since it was the aim of F.G.W. Struve to extend his measurement further south and his son had prepared the link. Our research conducted by Jim Smith, is looking for the links, the first over land, across Bulgaria, Turkey, Lebanon, the Sinaï to Egypt, and the other over sea across Greece, the Island of Crete to Egypt. Any information is welcome.

Jan De Graeve
Géomètre – Expert
(tel. +32.2.268.10.25 – fax : +32.2.262.10.33)



BIMCC programme
2nd semester 2005

**Saturday, 1 October: BIMCC Excursion
to the map collection of Dr Thomasz Niewodniczanski in Bitburg:**

Registrations for this event are now closed, and participants have received an acknowledgement of their registration, with all necessary details about the event. Sorry if you missed out, but watch these columns and our web site in future to register early.

Saturday, 10th December:
in the context of the celebrations marking Belgium's 175th anniversary,
**the 6th BIMCC Study Session will be devoted to
Belgian Cartography – 16th to 19th centuries**
Collège Saint Michel, 24, Bd. St. Michel, B-1040 Brussels.



Programme:

09.30	Welcome by the President
09.35-10.10	Jan De Graeve, <i>The surveyor Gerard Mercator: his Library and Instruments</i>
10.15-10.50	Joost Depuydt, <i>Dedications on Ortelius's Parergon maps</i>
10.55-11.15	Coffee
11.15-11.50	Luc Janssens, <i>Early Flemish surveyors</i>
11.55-12.30	Wouter Bracke, <i>Maps by Eugène Henri Fricx (1644-1730)</i>
12.35-13.00	Apéritif
13.00-14.45	Speakers' Lunch: Participants will have the possibility of joining the traditional lunch nearby, at the <i>Tribune d'Etterbeek</i> , at their own expense (ca 30€).
14.45-15.20	Bernard Jouret, <i>Some lesser-known 19th century military and civil surveyors</i>
15.25-16.00	Lisette Danckaert, <i>Vandermaelen's cartographical view of the World, and of Brussels</i>
16.05-16.30	Discussion - Conclusion

Some organisational points :

Please send the enclosed Registration Form to Secretary Eric Leenders before 10 November, indicating if you would like to participate in the Lunch. Admission is free for BIMCC Members ; non-Members pay 10 € at the door. This includes the traditional apéritif.

- All presentations will be in English
- Each presentation will last 35 minutes, followed by 5 min. of questions/answers
- A conference Hand-out will be distributed giving, in addition to the detailed programme, a professional profile of each Speaker and an abstract of her/his presentation.
- A private car park at the Collège is available for us..
- Metro station *Montgomery* is only 3 min's walk away.

As always, this event will coincide with the Mechelen Book-Fair at which our Sponsors will be present (see under International Events, p. 28).

'Covens & Mortier: Productie, organisatie en ontwikkeling van een commercieel-kartografisch uitgevershuis in Amsterdam: 1685-1866' (Covens & Mortier: Production, organisation, and development of a commercial-cartographic enterprise in Amsterdam, 1685-1866) **by Marco van Egmond**.

Marco van Egmond, Speaker at our Study Session 'Books on Maps' a few years ago, successfully defended his doctoral thesis on 31 May. The firm of Covens & Mortier is considered the most important 18th century map producer in Amsterdam. It is hoped that the thesis will be published in English within the next few years which will then include a full cartobibliography of Covens & Mortier's production. Congratulations, Marco ! Visit also Dr van Egmond's personal site with more details about himself and his work : <http://home.hetnet.nl/~mager01/Index.htm>



MAP OF THE SEASON

A map of Brussels edited by Vandermaelen , ca 1838

Plan de la ville de Bruxelles et de ses environs à l'échelle de 1 à 10000.

Size 32.3 x 46 cm, scale 1:10 000 (reproduced overleaf)

The maps of Brussels form an important part of the huge cartographic production of Philippe Vandermaelen. Indeed, no less than five hundred items, both of the whole town and of details of it, are listed by M.B.Fincoeur and M.Silvestre in volume IV of the *Inventaire raisonné des collections cartographiques Vandermaelen conservées à la Bibliothèque royale de Belgique, Bibliothèque royale, Bruxelles, 2000*, ill., 546 p. Their quality is variable, ranging from the excellent map drawn by W.B. Craan in 1835 at scale 1/2500 and issued the next year in four sheets and annexes to rather visionary projects, from the lay-out of a new street in the pentagon to an extension in the suburbs.

The map which is presented here is the *Plan de la ville de Bruxelles et de ses environs à l'échelle de 1 à 10000*. Oriented to the north, the plan sensu stricto measures 323 mm on 460 mm; it is ornamented with 21 views of Brussels and its buildings; on top of it is an allegorical composition with the city arms. The decoration does not fit exactly with the border of the plan, which is actually the central part of a nine sheet map drawn by Henri Perkin in 1837 and edited by Vandermaelen. This sheet was then completed with the illustrations by A. Wadin¹, another collaborator of the Etablissement géographique de Bruxelles.

The city is shown in its situation of ca 1840², still well within its old perimeter, but with the beginning of the expansion of the suburbs. The outer wall has been demolished, boulevards having been laid-out with trees in the northern and eastern parts. In the west, the canal to Charleroi has been digged to permit an essential direct junction between the coal mines of this town and Antwerp, over Brussels. The harbour has been enlarged by the digging of a new dock in the city, the Grand Bassin in the upper left corner.

Whereas in previous centuries a few dwellings were clustered outside the city gates along the main roads, since about 1825 new districts have been laid-out, first behind the Botanical Garden in the north, then eastwards in Etterbeek and Ixelles. Between these villages the future Quartier Léopold is planned. To-day it has been invaded by the European institutions, but originally it was an elegant part of the town with large mansions that have nearly all been demolished. The Quartier Léopold was incorporated to Brussels in 1853, the first official enlarging of the city's administrative territory.

In the west, Molenbeek is growing. Here, just passed the canal, the Etablissement has been erected in extensive grounds, a view of which is among the illustrations. Much open space remains all around the city, especially in the more marshy parts in the west and south-west. In the corner between the road to Ninove and the canal, a race-course is planned, but it will never be created. The ponds of Molenbeek have still been kept, just as those of the Maelbeek between Ixelles and Saint-Josse or the old one in the south, strangely called the Dog's nest (Nid de chien).

In the city itself, open space still remains in the west, where the meadows used by washerwomen to bleach the linen were rather extensive, while in the north only one subsists. On the right bank of the river Senne, the new southern station or gare des Bogards (named after the convent which was previously situated here) is built, and a planned street is meant to connect it with the heart of the city. This station is not the first one, as it was preceded by a very simple one in the north, outside the perimeter, from which the first train for travellers on the continent was launched in May 1835. The gare des Bogards has the distinction of hav-

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 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...

JLR







ing been the only one ever built on the administrative territory of the town of Brussels, the other ones being in the near suburbs. A connection between the two oldest stations will soon be realized along the western boulevard, a rather dangerous situation for pedestrians and carriages. A new station is planned outside the northern boulevard near the old one, but on the other side of the river, where it will remain for quite a long time in front of the place Rogier. In the second half of the 20th century, the new locations of two stations (north and south) will still be farther from the centre.

The Senne is still meandering through the town, its two arms forming islands in the centre. The river will be vaulted later, giving an opportunity to cartographers to publish their various projects at Vandermaelen's Etablissement. The contrast between the dense fabric of the old city built within the first wall and the much larger area around it can still be seen, keeping in mind that the southern extension about the High street or rue Haute is also densely built up. The remnants of the first wall are visible north of the church of Sainte-Gudule, the present cathedral, and along the park. The sole witness of the outer wall is the porte de Hal in the south, a dark spot just at the end of the rue Haute, near the hospital Saint-Pierre. It was kept because of its use as a jail, while all the other gates were demolished.

The built-up areas are not tinted grey, whereas the larger buildings, palace, churches, almshouses are made conspicuous, and the parks and large gardens are also well identified. The south-eastern boulevard, passed the *porte de Namur*, is not yet bordered by buildings, save an almshouse. In the top right of the city the Observatory is shown with the *rue du Méridien*, opening a wide view for the use of the telescope. Although the observatory is, of course, no longer situated there, the building still exist in its small garden, opposite the place des Barricades. This circus is one of the several

lay-outs which were planned for the boulevard to prevent, together with a different breadth, any monotony of this long border street, which was an elegant promenade.

On the vignettes it is possible to see how much some of the still existing buildings have changed, such as the Royal Palace, the Maison du Roi on the Market or the Théâtre de la Monnaie, opposite the Mint that was replaced by a rather ungainly high building. Others have been demolished, as the Etablissement géographique or the Palais de Justice which was situated where at present the telephone company is located, at the lower end of the rue Lebeau, i.e. at the foot of the book tower of the Royal Library. The Palais de l'Industrie hosted later this library; now only the front has been preserved for the Museum of Fine Arts. A built-up street leads to the stairs of Sainte-Gudule, where there now is an open space before the cathedral.

On the map, Brussels is still a small city, but it will speedily grow, the suburbs encircling the pentagon. A second ring will envelop the first, while the near west is also built-up, and in the second half of the 20th century, a third ring will occupy pretty well all the territory and form the present agglomeration.

Lisette Danckaert

1. FINCOEUR, M.B. & SILVESTRE, M., o.c., p. 60-70. - The map is reproduced in colour in DANCKAERT, L., *Bruxelles. Cinq siècles de cartographie*, Lannoo - Mappamundi, Tielt - Knokke, 1989, ill., 144 p. (Also in Dutch). A short description in relation to older maps is given in DANCKAERT, L., *L'évolution territoriale de Bruxelles. La cartographie de +/- 1550 à 1840*, p. 145-146, Arcade, Bruxelles, 1968.

2. In the *Inventaire, the date ca 1842* is proposed, which might be a little late according to the situation of the town itself. The railway along the western boulevard, connecting the Station de l'Allée verte in the north and the Gare des Bogards in the centre, is not yet realized.



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The Mythical Mountains of Kong

I have collected maps of Africa for many years and have had a particular interest in the 19th Century, at the start of which the coast of the continent was well mapped but so little was known of the interior. In the late 18th Century the Western European nations, particularly England, France and Germany, started to take a great interest in the exploration of the interior and in England in 1788 "The Association for

Promoting the Discovery of the Interior Parts of Africa", generally known as the African Association, was founded by Joseph Banks and other important figures of the time including William Wilberforce, the campaigner for the abolition of slavery.

Much has been written about Burton and Speke and the determination of the course of the River Nile, about Livingstone and Stanley's journeys to find him and about the determination of the course of the River Niger as well as other topics. However I became interested in a much less well-known feature, the Mythical Mountains of Kong, when a friend, Thomas Bassett of the University of Illinois, gave me a copy of his article written together with his associate,

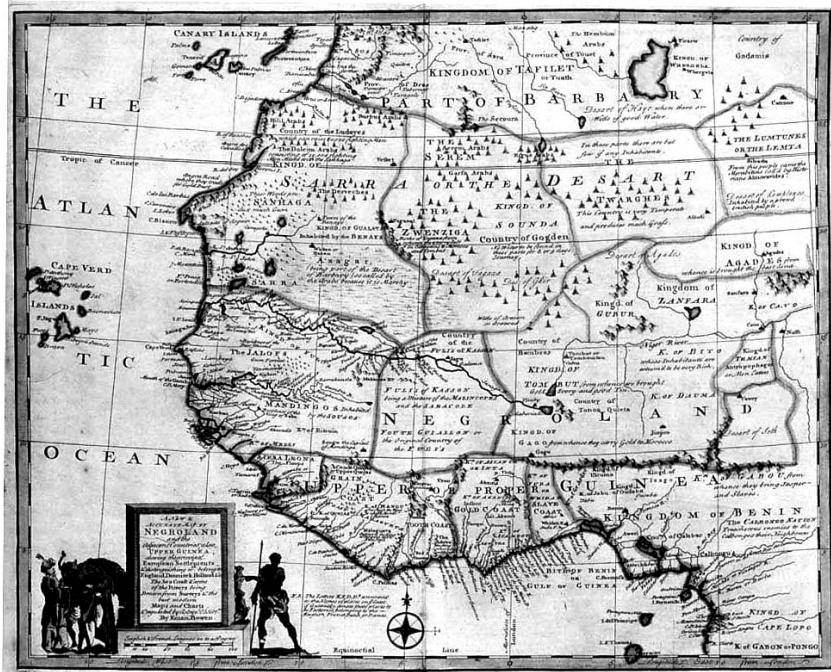


Fig. 1: Emmanuel Bowen map of West Africa – mid-18th C.

Philip Porter of the University of Minnesota and published in 1991. This follows the story of these mountains in West Africa, which first appear on maps in the late 18th century and continue until the late 19th century, when the French Officer and explorer, Captain Louis-Gustave Binger, finally established that they never existed.

Bassett and Porter catalogued all the maps of West Africa in the Michigan libraries, which include the mountains of Kong, and showed that there were at least 48 and, when I started to look in detail through my own list of maps, I realised how many there were in my own collection.

The story starts in the 18th Century, when it was known that there was a major river in West Africa, now called the River Niger, but it was not known in which direction it flowed or where it finished. A typical mid-century map, such as that of Emmanuel Bowen (Fig. 1), shows two different rivers starting in the

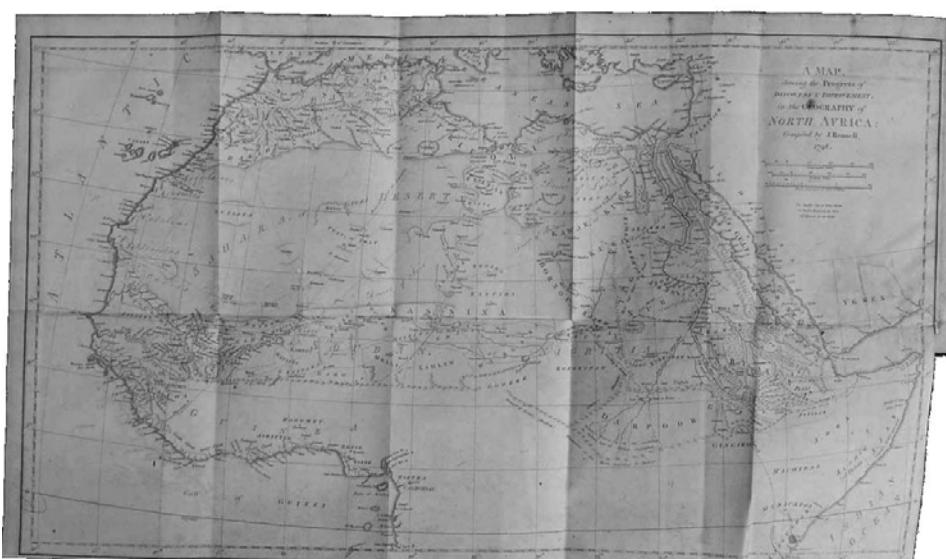


Fig. 2: James Rennell map of North Africa – from 1798 edition of Mungo Park's journals



centre of West Africa and flowing in two different directions but nothing emerging in the South, whereas in reality the river emerges in a delta of many streams in the Bight of Benin.

In his journey of 1795/1797 the Scottish explorer Mungo Park, who was one of several sent out by the African Association, established that the river Niger flowed from West to East and the question now was what was its course. Mungo Park mentioned that, when he was in West Africa, he had seen great mountains to the South in the Kingdom of Kong, and it was assumed that this mountain range must be a barrier that prevented the river from reaching the coast. James Rennell, who was the geographer to the African Association, illustrated the Mountains of Kong in his map of 1798 (2), which was included in the edition of Mungo Park's Journals, and speculated that the river must terminate in Lake Chad or a swamp in Central Africa or even go across to join up with the Nile.



Fig. 4: Close-up of section of Hobbe's map of West Africa – Steiler Hand-Atlas 1828

by Hobbe also includes the mountains "hohes Gebirge Kong" but expresses doubt with a question mark "?". However once invented the mountains continued to grow in imagination and were described by various commentators as "lofty", "stupendous", "gold-rich" and even "snow covered"! They are featured in almost all maps of the early 19th Century, even appearing as a colossal range extending right across the continent as far as the mountains of the moon in East Africa, as exemplified by the 1807 map of Aaron Arrowsmith (Fig. 5).

On his second expedition to West Africa Mungo Park was drowned in the rapids at Boussa on the Niger River in 1804 and it was only in 1830 that the Lander Brothers, Richard and John, managed to follow the full course of the river and to establish how the river emerges as a number of streams in the Bight of Benin. However the existence of the Mountains of Kong was fully established even in their minds and they included them in their map included in their book published in 1832 (Fig. 6). After 1832 most maps contin-

The German geographer, Christian Reichard, took a different view and calculated that the volume of water in the river was far too great to be absorbed in the centre and considered that the river must somehow emerge in the Bight of Benin. Another German geographer, Reinecke, agreed with him and in his map of 1804 (Fig. 3, see cover of this Newsletter) shows various speculative routes for the river. It is interesting to note that even as early as this the existence of the mountains is already assumed and they are clearly illustrated in his map. Another interesting map of 1828 (Fig. 4)

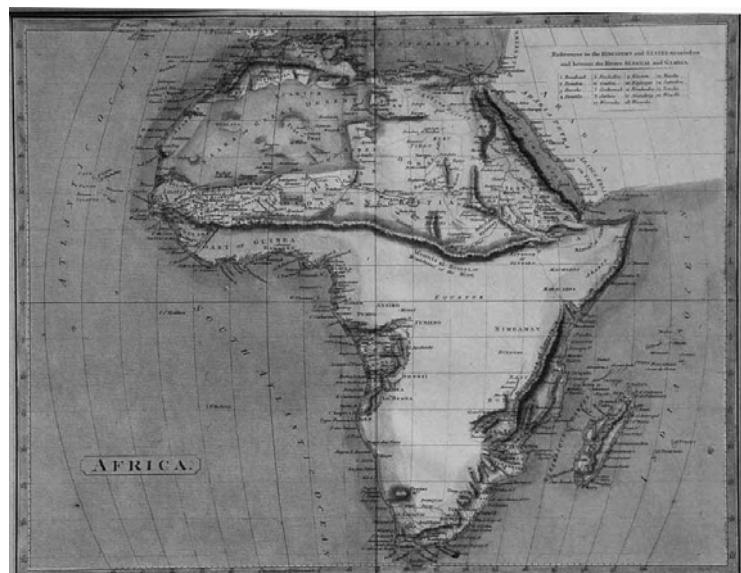


Fig. 5: Arrowsmith map of Africa – 1807



ued to feature the Mountains of Kong even if with less emphasis on their size and this continued even as late as 1885 in the Royal Relief Atlas by Philip Bowen.

As time went on people started to question the existence of the mythical mountains and some maps and atlases started to show just a broken range of mountains, but it was only in 1887/1888, when Captain Louis-Gustave Binger, a French military officer, spent two years exploring the area between Bamako and Grand-Bassam in order to make treaties with local chiefs, that it was finally established that the Mountains of Kong did not exist. As he approached the town of Kong, he said "On the horizon not even a ridge of hills! The Kong mountain chain, which stretches across all the maps, never existed except in the imaginations of a few poorly informed explorers".

It is interesting to compare how the Mountains of Kong developed in the imagination of mapmakers with the maps of California in the 17th century. As soon as a mapmaker first suggested that the California peninsula was an island, other mapmakers immediately started to include it as "the latest information" and it was only after nearly a hundred years that the misapprehension was corrected. Clearly if people are determined to believe something, they will do so in spite of evidence to the contrary. It is said that two European explorers in West Africa in the 1830s asked an Arab slave trader if there was a range of mountains in the hinterland and he assured them that there were no mountains at all. However they dismissed him as an "unreliable witness"!

Caroline Batchelor



Fig 6: Map of the course of the final stretch of the Niger River – from the Lander Brothers' book published in 1832.



International Conference on the History of Cartography Budapest, 17-22 July 2005

The 21st International Conference on the History of Cartography was organized from 17 to 22 July 2005 in the Eötvös Lorand University of Budapest. The main theme, but not the only one, for the participants of 33 countries was *Changing Borders*. During the 21 sessions, just under 60 papers were presented, to which must be added the poster session held on Tuesday 19 a.m. and early morning workshops. The field covered by the subjects was a wide one. After the opening ceremony on Sunday, the three first sessions were on *Medieval Maps*, *Celestial Cartography*, *Changing Borders* (e.g. boundaries in the Ottoman empire or for mining rights in the U.S.).

On Monday morning, papers were given on *Maps of the Holy Land* (with probably the oldest regional map of ca 1200, based on texts) and the *History of Cartography* project, introducing volume 3 (European Renaissance) and presenting the major changes for the last ones. From volume 4 (European Enlightenment, main editor Mary Pedley) to volume 6 (20th century, Mark Monmonier), the text will be constructed as an encyclopedia, to be more capable of handling the post-1650 explosion of cartographic activities, within one million words. Volume 6 will reflect the important changes in technology and impact of maps on society. Volume 5 (19th century) was not discussed yet.

The afternoon began with a memorial session in honour of the late David Woodward, in presence of his wife Rosalind, with presentations based on ideas defended by the co-founder of the *History of Cartography*.

The promotion of the *Use of Historic Maps* in schools was the theme of the next session.

After the poster session, Tuesday afternoon got *Map Tales* (amongst which a fancy presentation of a Texan "map" relegating the rest of the U.S. as borderland!) This joke gave birth to the wish that humour in cartography might be part of a future conference.

This session was followed by *Coordinates and Projections* (with a discussion on errors in prime meridians) and *Verbal and Textual Maps*.

On Wednesday morning, the participants heard *Mapping of Asia* (with a confrontation between European and South-Eastern mapping) and *Habsburg Cartography; in the afternoon, Ottoman Cartography and Maps of the New World* (Brazil and Transvaal).

Map, Text, Images (ships on maps, Fra Mauro and Marco Polo), and *Military cartography* occupied the morning of Thursday; *Reconnaissance maps* (a mission in Syria, aerial navigation strips in the U.S. and inadequate aerial military survey in Britain before World War 2) and *Atlases* (with the well-known Bos-atlas), the afternoon.

David WOODWARD

The conference in Budapest was the first one after David Woodward's untimely demise in August 2004 and his absence was sadly felt. He had always been one of the major participants over the years, often in the chair and contributing greatly to the success of the sessions, both by his profound knowledge and his outstanding kindness and sense of humour. A sample of this was given in Chicago in 1977 during the Nebenzahl Lectures, where, next to organizing most interesting papers, he hosted the Cavelier de la Salle-Hennepin expedition (students having made the same route as the 17th century explorers), a "clin d'oeil" for the participants during a memorable session.

Meeting him was always a pleasure. Born in England in 1942, he got his doctorate in geography at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, where he taught since 1980 after having worked at the Newberry Library in Chicago. He was an expert in Italian maps and published several scholarly books on a large scale of cartographic subjects. But he is best remembered through his planning and directing the tremendous *History of Cartography*, the huge series of six volumes in several books being published by the University of Chicago Press. As David formed and inspired his collaborators, his lifework will proceed without him, although his place cannot be filled. Before the session in honour of him, Jude Leimer, managing editor since 1985, gave a statement of the current status of the project which is now under the guidance of Matthew Edney. The present general editor wrote an extensive obituary with bibliography as a homage to David in *Imago Mundi*, volume 57, 2005, 1, p.75-83.

All those who met David will cherish his memory as a scientist, a true friend and an "honnête homme".

L.D.



The last day, Friday 22, began with *Thematic maps* (including collaboration between John Bartholomew and August Petermann, from the Bartholomew archives donated to the National Library of Scotland), *Towns and Cities* (Joan Blaeu's unfulfilled project of a many-volumes atlas of European cities), to end with *Digitalization of Maps*.



Exhibitions were organized in the National Széchenyi Library (Margaritae Cartographicae), University Library (Earth and Sky), Military Historical Institute and Museum (Military Mapping in Hungary, 16th - 20th century).

On Saturday 16, a tour was planned for the Curators of Early Maps (ISCEM) at Kalocsa with a visit to the cathedral's library. After the conference, a visit to an exhibition of Sacred places on maps in Pannonhalma and a three-days Danube tour were also on the programme. Lavish receptions and coffee-breaks favoured social exchanges with the colleagues.

A well organized and successful meeting.

Next conference in Bern in July 2007.

Lisette Danckaert

Cathedral's library Kalocsa

International news and events

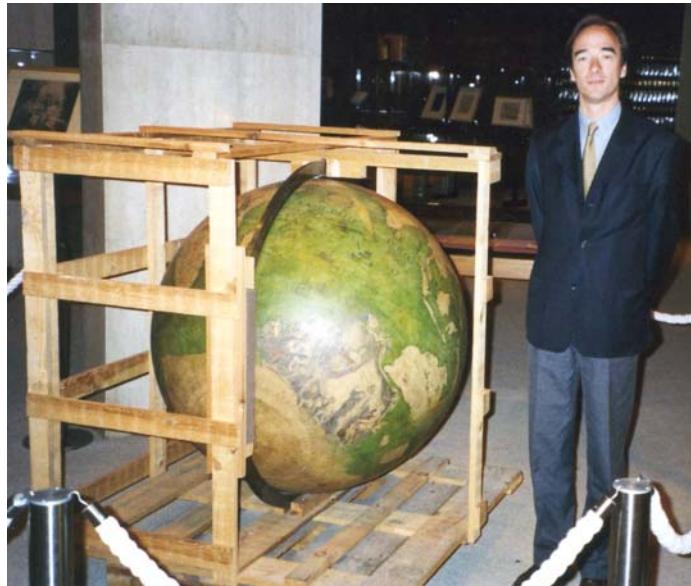
Compiled by Glenn Van den Bosch and Wulf Bodenstein

(For updates until the next Newsletter, visit: www.bimcc.org and inform webmaster@bimcc.org)

NEWS

Coronelli Globe restored in the Royal Library of Brussels

When the Royal Library was opened to the public in 1772, the Duke of Arenberg made a donation of a pair of globes by the eminent cartographer and probably the greatest globe maker of all time, Vincenzo Maria Coronelli (1650-1718). The terrestrial globe has a diameter of ca 200 cm and was produced in Venice in 1688, its celestial counterpart (\varnothing ca 156 cm) in 1693. Both have been in restoration since 1998, with the financial aid of the King Baudouin Foundation and two private sponsors. The terrestrial globe has now been restored and was exhibited, until 31 July, as part of the presentation of *One hundred treasures of the Royal Library* in the context of the 175th anniversary of Belgium. As you can see, the globe is in a provisional mounting, since its stand is not yet restored. When the celestial globe, and both stands, will have been completely restored, probably in 2007, it is intended that they will be exhibited together with a selection of the 400 Coronelli maps held in the Map Room of the Royal Library.



W. Bracke, Head of the Map Department with Coronelli's globe

Giant Gottorf Globe reconstructed (see also BIMCC Newsletter 22, p. 8)

Oswald Dreyer-Eimbcke reports: Duke Frederic III of Schleswig Holstein-Gottorf (1597-1659) had made Schleswig an important cultural and scientific centre in Northern Europe. Around 1660 Adam Olearius had completed the giant Gottorf Globe that was to become the centre piece of the Duke's col-



lections : housed in a special building, it measured 3.11 m in diameter, weighed about three tons and could accommodate a dozen people inside to admire the vault of heaven as it rotated, driven by hydraulic power. Outside, the visitors saw the world of their time as a terrestrial globe, likewise in rotation.

After the defeat in the Great Nordic War, Gottorf was obliged to 'donate' the globe to the victorious Tsar. It arrived in Saint Petersburg in 1717 but was badly damaged by fire in 1747. It returned to Schleswig-Holstein nearly 200 years later, when German troops 'repatriated' it in 1941. However, in 1946 a British commission ordered the globe to be returned to St. Petersburg where it has been restored three times since then.

The idea of reconstructing the globe in Gottorf was born around the turn of this century. Thanks to the generous support of the Reemtsma Foundation in Hamburg which covered the costs of EUR 2.5 million, and thanks to the professional advice offered by Prof. Rudolf Schmidt, former President of the Coronelli Society, the project could be realised and the new Giant Gottorf Globe was presented to 700 invited guests on 22 May 2005 in a new special building erected in the ducal gardens.

Russia's President Vladimir Putin has already been there to see it. Open to the general public, you can now sit inside the globe and enjoy an eight-minutes' voyage across the heavens and admire the image of the 17th century world outside. An excellent catalogue by Herwig Guratzsch with many colour illustrations is available for EUR 14.80 : 'Der neue Gottorfer Globus', published by Verlag Koehler + Amelang, Leipzig, 2005, 112 pages. You can also read up on some of the problems linked to the cartographical reconstruction, as the original model was no longer available.

New IMCoS Chairman

After seven years at the operational helm of the London-based International Map Collectors' Society, Jenny Harvey has decided to step down from this most demanding post. IMCoS has grown significantly in this time, both in respect of membership and status, organising annual symposia on the history of cartography of high standing around the world, plus local events in the UK. The IMCoS Journal is now among the best cartographic publications available. The Society has attracted significant support from the most eminent map historians and leading representatives in the map trade. Special thanks to Jenny and a few other IMCoS leaders for their support in 1998 when our modest Circle was created.

The new Chairman is a personality in the history of cartography who is now well known to our members: Hans Kok, from the Netherlands, former Boeing 747 captain with KLM (who knows – you may have been flying with him...), and a profiled map collector. Hans was present at our inaugural meeting on 31st March 1998 in his capacity of IMCoS Representative of the Netherlands, is an active member of our Circle and a frequent Speaker at our Conferences and Study Sessions. He has published, *inter alia*, an important compendium of notes on map preservation in the IMCoS Journal. His participation in recent Map Evenings has been an occasion to view some of the master pieces of his vast and valuable collection of ancient maps. Best wishes, and *bonne route* to our supporter and friend Hans Kok !

Recovering from the great fire of the Weimar Library

A devastating fire broke out in the *Herzogin Anna Amalia Bibliothek* in Weimar on 2nd September 2004. It was the biggest fire in a German library since WW II and destroyed over 50.000 volumes, with more than 30.000 books severely damaged by water. Whilst Weimar and neighbouring fire-brigades battled with the flames, only six minutes after the automatic alarm was set off, a human chain of some 200 persons saved about 10.000 volumes, paintings and busts from adjacent but still accessible parts of the building. The intensity of the fire was such that complete extinction was only achieved five days later. During the following two weeks, 288 m³ of debris were sifted and 24 tons of partially burnt books and other fragments were salvaged – it must have been a scene of utter desolation. The cause of the fire remains unclear. Fortunately, the valuable collection of over 7.000 ancient maps, of atlases and globes, was not affected.

The collections are housed in a Renaissance Palace which Duchess Anna Amalia of Weimar had transformed into a library in the 1760's. Goethe was the Library's director for 32 years. This historical building and its collections became a UNESCO *Cultural World Heritage*





in 1998. The restoration of the books that could be saved poses many problems as there exists no routine process of recovering them from damages caused by the effects of soot, heat and curative deep-freezing. A preliminary estimate for restoration costs of the books alone is EUR 20 million. Another EUR 48 million would be needed to replace the books that were lost, to the extent that they were not unique copies. If you can read German, please visit also their site <http://www.anna-amalia-bibliothek.de>. It gives you many more details as well as pictures, and solicits your generous donation towards a fund-raising campaign under the patronage of Horst Köhler, the German President.

Recovering from another fire, in the UK (From an article in *The Daily Telegraph*, 31 May 2005)

Lord Wardington (81), of Wardington Manor, near Banbury in Oxfordshire, has over the past 50 years accumulated the greatest private collection of atlases in Britain. This came close to being destroyed when fire swept through the manor house last year. However, while firemen were tackling the blaze, some 50 local people formed a human chain to remove the collection from the library – Lord Wardington and his wife being absent on holiday. Thanks to this spontaneous initiative, only a few atlases suffered fire or water damage, that can be repaired. Despite the insurance recovery, the structural damage to the mansion is such that the owners have decided to sell their collection to pay for the repairs. Sotheby's who are organising the sale in London on 18 October and in March 2006, have described the collection as 'the best assembled by a private individual that has ever been offered at auction'. One of the masterpieces is undoubtedly a copy of the first printed edition of Ptolemy's *Cosmographia* (Bologna, 1477), expected to fetch GBP 1 million.

For details see www.sothbys.com, or contact them at 34-35 New Bond Street, London W1A 2AA , Tel. +44-171-293.50.00.

Map thief arrested

Harald Siewert, a 68 years old German who had specialised in the theft of ancient maps and etchings, has been arrested at the University Library in Gent. This retired fish handler had made it his hobby to visit libraries throughout Europe and to cut off pages with maps and engravings from ancient atlases and books. A 16th century map, *Civitates Urbis Terrarum*, has been returned to the University Library in Gent, but many other valuable items are still missing. Perhaps have they been sold to unscrupulous private collectors...

New map of ancient Alexandria

The Russian institute for Alexandrian Studies is engaged in drawing a map of old Alexandria. This is an attempt to revive and modernize the old chart drawn by archaeologist Mahmoud Pasha Falaki. It defined many streets and quarters of the city designed by the Greek architect Dinocrates at the request of Alexander the Great.

EXHIBITIONS*

Steno Museum, Aarhus, Denmark

From land to map – an exhibition on surveying and mapmaking

8 October 2004 – 25 September 2005

Exhibition of maps and globes which tells the history of cartography with focus on Danish history and the way Denmark was surveyed especially the survey from 1762 to 1842 done by Academy of Science. The exhibition tells the history of the people, instruments and ideas behind transforming the landscape to maps. Modern processes are described in the last part of the exhibition.

Open Tuesday - Friday 9.00 – 16.00, Saturday - Sunday 11.00 – 16.00, closed Monday. Steno Museum for the History of Science and Medicine, C.F. Møllers Alle, Bldg. 100, The University Park, Aarhus, Denmark. <http://www.stenomuseet.dk/engelsk/foyer.htm>

Royal Museum for Central Africa, Tervuren, Belgium

Memory of Congo: the colonial era

4 February 2005 - 9 October 2005

This exhibition brings to life the controversial and eventful past of Congo. From the kingdoms before the arrival of the Belgians over the Leopoldian regime to the decolonization period. Historical, political, and economical aspects of these time periods are the subject of this exposition (several maps of the museum's vast Africa map collection will be on display).

* listed in chronological order, according to closing dates



Royal Museum for Central Africa, Leuvensesteenweg 13, Tervuren, Belgium
Museum opening hours: Tuesday through Friday 10.00 – 17.00, Saturday, Sunday and holidays : 10.00 – 18.00, Closed on Mondays. Entry fee adults : 8€, senior citizens and groups: 6 €, students and unemployed : 5€, kids (- 12) : free. Free admission with the Brussels Card. <http://www.africamuseum.be/>

Abbey of Pannonhalma, Hungary

Sacred Places on Maps

5April 2005 - late November, 2005

This exhibition focuses on the mapping of sacred places and spaces. Maps, globes and illustrated books of the collections of the Benedictine Archabbey of Pannonhalma, Hungary and the Benedictine Abbey Schottenstift, Vienna, Austria will be on display in the new exhibition space at Pannonhalma, a Cultural World Heritage site. The extended illustrated exhibition catalogue, edited by the curator, Zsolt Török contains introductory and exploratory essays written by Catherine Delano-Smith, Paul Harvey, Ron Hassner, Alessandro Scafi and Zsolt Török.

Visit <http://www.osb.hu/en> or <http://lazarus.elte.hu/~zoltorok/ichc/ichc2005.htm>.

DeWitt Wallace Museum of Decorative Arts, Williamsburg, USA:

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

29 May 2004 – 9 October 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.

Schloss Friedenstein, Gotha, Germany

Der Erde ein Gesicht geben. Petermanns Geographische Mitteilungen und die Anfänge der modernen Geographie (Giving a face to the globe. Petermanns "Geographische Mitteilungen" and the beginnings of modern geography).

23 June 2005 - 9 October 2005

The exhibition, which aims at scholars and the interested public as well, mainly draws on the Perthes Collections, the most complete publishers' archives, map collections and geographical library for the 19th and early 20th centuries next to the collections of the Royal Geographical Society. Selected from this wealth on display will be milestone articles and maps both in draft and printed versions as well as extracts of correspondence highlighting a selection of personalities and themes to be associated with the innovative approach of that journal between its foundation and World War II.

Open daily 10:00 - 17:00. Admission free. Visit : http://www.gotha.de/gotha_schloss.htm

St-Pieters Abbey, Ghent, Belgium

Blauwdruk België. De architecten van onze landsgrenzen.(Blueprint for Belgium. The architects of our national boundaries).

9 July - 13 November 2005

The exhibition presents the story of Belgium's frontiers through the centuries up to 1830, including photo exhibition of Michiel Hendryckx (see article page 4).

Kunsthal Sint-Pieters abbey, Sint-Pietersplein 9, Ghent, tel.: +32 (0)9 243 97 30. Open 10.00-18.00, closed on Monday. All text in Dutch; a summary sheet of explanation in French. Catalogue, EUR 26.00, in Dutch and French).

Visit: <http://www.blauwdrukbelgie.be/info.html> and <http://www.gent.be/gent/nieuws/showitem.asp?ID=05/0825&NAV=ON>

Centrale Bibliotheek Kortrijk

Carta Mundi - Exhibition of maps and atlases of the Municipal Custodial Library of Kortrijk

14 October - 30 November 2005

The municipal library of Kortrijk owns a great lot of maps, atlases and old books. Many maps of the library were deteriorated by the war and by inundations. The library tries now to reshape most of these valuable maps and atlases, by inventorying them and restoring most of them. Some 400 of the more than 1000 old pieces have already been inventoried.

A modest selection of these maps and books will be exposed. Four atlases (a.o. Blaeu, Ortelius) and the Nürnberg Chronicle from Schedel (1493) will be shown together with some twenty maps, with as eye-catcher the Schalck-Welt (the fantasy world) from Homan (1710, Nürnberg). Of course most of the other exposed maps pertain Kortrijk and its region.

Leiestraat 30, 8500 Kortrijk - Information: Veerle Van den Abeele (tel. 056 27 75 00), Afdeling Bewaarbibliotheek, Kortrijk



EVENTS*

La Foire du Livre ancien de Bruxelles

<< BIMCC participation!>>

16 - 18 September , Palais des Beaux-Arts, Rue Ravenstein 23, 1000 Brussels.
Opening hours: Friday 16: 16.00-21.00, Saturday 17: 11.00-19.00, Sunday : 11.00-17.00
Information : www.bibliofair.com

International Map Collector's Society (IMCOS) 24th International Symposium: Prairie, Peak & Plateau - Mapping America's Western Interior, Denver, USA, 18 – 23 September

A Symposium on the early days of mapping America's unknown or uncharted areas during the beginning of the 19th century.

For a view on the extensive preliminary program or registration, please visit
http://lamar.colostate.edu/~mcole/IMCoS/IMCoS_master.html. For more information e-mail: wesleyabrown@hotmail.com.

Joint meeting of the Washington and Texas Map Society: A Kaleidoscope of Maps: Some of Interest to Historians, Washington, USA, 29 September 2005.

Dr. David Buisseret, Professor of the History of Cartography at the University of Texas at Arlington, and the chairholder of the Jenkins and Virginia Garrett Chair for the History of Cartography, will address a wide variety of maps, mapmakers and time periods, and his talk will provide something for almost everyone.

At 19.00 in the Geography and Map Division, B level, Library of Congress, Madison Building, 101 Independence Avenue, Washington. For more information, visit : <http://home.earthlink.net/~docktor/wms-meet.htm>

Mini-symposium on the Waldseemuller World Map, Texas Map Society, Library of Congress, Washington, USA,

- 30 September 2005:

- 9.15: *Acquisition of the Map* John Hébert, Head, Geography and Map Division Library of Congress
- 10.00: *Controversies Surrounding the Map* Seymour Schwartz, Noted Author and Map Collector
- 10.55: *Mathematical Analysis of the Map* John Hessler, Map Specialist, Geography and Map Division
- 13.30: Tour of Conservation Preservation Lab
- 15.00: Tour of American Treasures Exhibit on your own Second Floor, Jefferson Building

- 1 October 2005:

- 9.00: Behind-the-Scenes tour of the Geography & Map Division

The Texas Map Society will meet at The Library of Congress, Room #621, James Madison Memorial Building, 101 Independence Ave, SE. Building opens at 8.30 for security check in. The meeting begins at 9.00 Visit <http://libraries.uta.edu/txmapsociety/>

Map Symposium, Mapping Colonial America, Williamsburg, USA,

4-6 October 2005

Fourteen presentations will address a wide variety of topics ranging from the methods used by explorers, surveyors and mapmakers to create maps, to the contributions made by each of the major powers competing for land in America, the map trade, and collecting maps. Speakers include Dava Sobel, the award-winning author of *Longitude*, the story that recounts the dramatic quest for a solution that had occupied scientists for over two centuries - how to accurately measure longitude.

Contact conference registrar at (757) 220-7255 or 1-800-603-0948, fax (757) 565-8921 or email dchapman@cwf.org. For more information and a complete symposium program, visit : http://www.history.org/history/institute/institute_about.cfm.

The Society for the History of Discoveries 46th annual meeting, Williamsburg, USA, 6-9 October 2005

Program includes session on maritime charting and navigation, discovery through images, discovering colonial America, discovering Africa, discovery across the waters and mapping the Americas. For additional information contact Ralph Ehrenberg (email: Rehrenberg@aol.com) or visit http://www.sochistdisc.org/annual_meetings/annual_2005/annual_meeting_2005.htm

London Antique Map Fair, London, UK,

9 October and 11 December 2005

At The Rembrandt Hotel, 11 Thurloe Place, London - Opposite the Victoria & Albert Museum in South Kensington and between the Knightsbridge and South Kensington Tube stations. From 10.30 - 17.00. Visit <http://www.londonmapfairs.com/>

* listed in chronological order (in case of a series of events, according to the first event in the series)



Chicago Map Society events , The Newberry Library, Chicago, USA

- October 2005: *Across the Wide Mississippi: Maps of the Indian Country Before Lewis and Clark*
W. Raymond Wood (University of Missouri) will discuss Mapping the Missouri began not with Lewis and Clark in 1803, but in 1714 with the expedition of Etienne Véniard de Bourgmont.
- 10 November : *Mapping the West with Lewis and Clark*.
Ralph Ehrenberg will discuss One of Thomas Jefferson's major objectives in sending the Corps of Discovery on this epic adventure was to map the vast region acquired through the Louisiana Purchase. In an illustrated talk, he will describe Lewis and Clark's preparation and training, their knowledge of the Trans-Mississippi West on the eve of the expedition, their surveying and mapping techniques, and the role of maps prepared by Indians and fur traders.
At 17.30 at The Newberry Library - Ruggles Hall (1st fl), Chicago. Reservations are recommended; please leave your name at 312-255-3689. Visit: <http://www.newberry.org/>

The Washington Map Society, Library of Congress, Washington

- 20 October 2005 - *Mapping the Civil War - U. S. Coast Survey*: presentation by Capt A. E. "Skip" Theberge (NOAA, ret, Technical Information Specialist - NOAA Library).
- 15 December 2005 - *The L'Enfant Plan in its Landscape*: presentation by Mr. Don Hawkins, Architect and expert in eighteenth century geography of Washington, D.C.
At 19.00 in the Geography and Map Division, B level, Library of Congress, Madison Building, 101 Independence Avenue, Washington. For additional information contact William Stanley at 301-953-7523 or email maps@erols.com. Visit : <http://home.earthlink.net/~docktor/washmap.htm>

35th Medieval Workshop Cartography in Antiquity and the Middle Ages: Fresh Perspectives, New Methods, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada

28-29 October 2005

The scope of the conference will match that of J. Brian Harley and David Woodward (eds.), *The History of Cartography*, vol. 1. Eighteen years after the publication of that seminal work this conference will offer a unique forum to highlight, distil and reflect upon the remarkable progress made in so many areas since 1987. Looking to the future, the conference is also specifically designed to foster closer interaction between scholars of antiquity and of the Middle Ages who engage with maps.

Visit <http://medievalstudies.arts.ubc.ca/workshop/>

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

- 3 November 2005: *The Military Imperative for Town Mapping: Galway City, Ireland, 1580s to 1740s* by Dr Jacinta Prunty
- 17 November 2005: *A Contextual Interpretation of the World Map by Iskandar-Sultan (d. 1414) in the Topkapi Saray, Istanbul* by Dr Sonja Brentjes
At the Warburg Institute, School of Advanced Study, University of London, Woburn Square, London WC1H OAB 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).

Paris Map Fair

<< BIMCC participation!>>

5 November 2005

At Hotel Ambassador, 16, Blvd Haussmann, Paris. Opening hours 11.00 - 18.00. Visit <http://www.map-fair.com/>

Collecting old maps - a hobby, a science, an art

Thursday 17 November 2005, 20.00 ,

Slide presentation in English by BIMC President Wulf Bodenstein,
Gemeenschapscentrum KONTAKT, 54 Avenue Orbanlaan, 1150 Brussels. Admission free.

8th European Map Fair, Grote Kerk, Breda, The Netherlands << BIMCC participation!>>

25-26 November 2005

With a an exhibition of maps of the *Seventeen Provinces of the Netherlands*.

Friday 25 November 2005 open: 14.00 - 20.00 - Saturday 26 November 2005 open 11.00 - 17.00. Concerning the Map Fair: Secretariat Foundation Historical Cartography of the Netherlands, Meysberg 12, NL 4861 BP Chaam, tel. +31.161.492008. For more information email: avegeraat@hotmail.com or visit <http://www.histocart.nl>.

14th Antiquarian Book Fair Mechelen, Mechelen, Belgium

9- 11 December 2005

Cultural Centre Mechelen, Minderbroedergang 5. For more information, visit the BIMCC website.



AUCTION CALENDAR

- **Paulus Swaen Internet Auctions (BIMCC Sponsor)**, Info from Tel +33-(0)6-14.74.11.65, or Tel/ Fax +33-(0)1/44.24.85.80, www.swaen.com , e-mail paulus@swaen.com : **10 – 20 Sept., 12 – 22 Nov. 2005**
- **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: **10 Sept., 8 Oct., 5 Nov., 3 Dec. 2005**
- **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 : **23/24 Sept. 2005**
- **Marc van de Wiele (BIMCC Member)**, Sint-Salvatorskerkhof 7, B-8000 Brugge . Info from Tel +32-(0)50/33.63.17, Fax + 32-(0)50/34.64.57, www.marcvandewiele.com : **8 Oct. 2005**
- **W. Brandes**, Wolfenbüttler Strasse 12, D-38102 Braunschweig. Info from Tel +49-531/750.03, Fax +49-531/750.15, www.brandes-auktionen.de, e-mail brandes@brandes-auktionen.de : **12/13 Oct. 2005**
- **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: **15 Oct., 17 Dec. 2005**
- **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 : **18 – 21 Oct. 2005**
- **Reiss & Sohn**, Adelheidstr. 2, D-61462 Königstein. Info from Tel +49-6174/92.720, Fax +49-6174/92.72.49, www.reiss-sohn.de , e-mail reiss@reiss-sohn.de : **24 - 29 Oct. 2005**
- **Van Stockum's Veilingen**, Prinsengracht 15, NL-2512 EW 's-Gravenhage, Info from Tel +3170/364.9840 /41, Fax +31-70/364.33.40, www.vanstockums-veilingen.nl , e-mail vanstockumsveilingen@planet.nl: **9 – 11 November 2005**
- **The Romantic Agony (BIMCC Sponsor)**, Acquaductstraat 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: **18/19 November 2005**
- **Ketterer Kunst (BIMCC Sponsor)**, Messberg 1, D-20095 Hamburg. Info from Tel +49-40/374.96.10, Fax +49-40/374.96.166, www.kettererkunst.de , e-mail : infohamburg@kettererkunst.de: **21/22 Nov. 2005**
- **Bubb Kuyper**, Jansweg 39, NL-2011 KM Haarlem, Info from Tel +31-23/532.39.86, Fax +31-23/532.38.93, www.bubbkuyper.com , e-mail info@bubbkuyper.com: **29 Nov. – 2 Dec. 2005**
- **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 : **CHECK**
- **Bernaerts Auctions**, Verlatstraat 16-22, B-2000 Antwerp, Tel +32-(0)3-248.19.21, www.bernaerts.be, info@bernaerts.be : **CHECK**
- **Loeb-Larocque (BIMCC Sponsor)**, 31, Rue de Tolbiac, F-75013 Paris. Info from Tel +33-(0)6-11.80.33.75, or Tel/Fax +33-(0)1/44.24.85.80, www.loeb-larocque.com , e-mail info@loeb-larocque.com : **November 2005**
- **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 : please enquire
- **Van Gendt Book Auctions**, Brandewijnsteeg 2, NL-1011 GN Amsterdam, Info from Tel +31-20/623.16.69, Fax +31-20/623.11.59, www.vangendtbookauctions.nl , e-mail info@vangendtbookauctions.nl : not communicated



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BRUSSELS INTERNATIONAL MAP COLLECTORS' CIRCLE (BIMCC)

www.bimcc.org

Secretary: Eric Leenders, Zwanenlaan 16, B-2610 Antwerpen,
Telephone: +32(0) 3 440 10 81, **E-mail :** info@bimcc.org

Aims and functions of the BIMCC

The BIMCC is a non-profit association under Belgian law (asbl/vzw 464 423 627) aiming to:

- 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 year in December.

BIMCC Executive Committee

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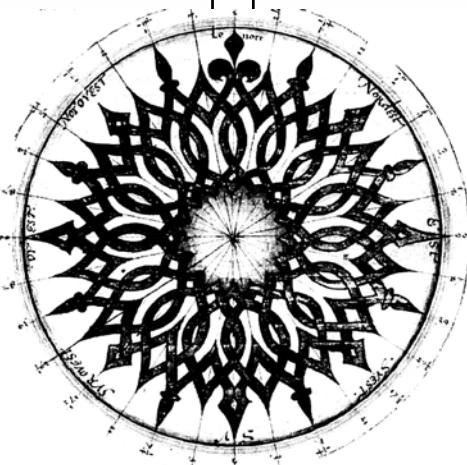
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