

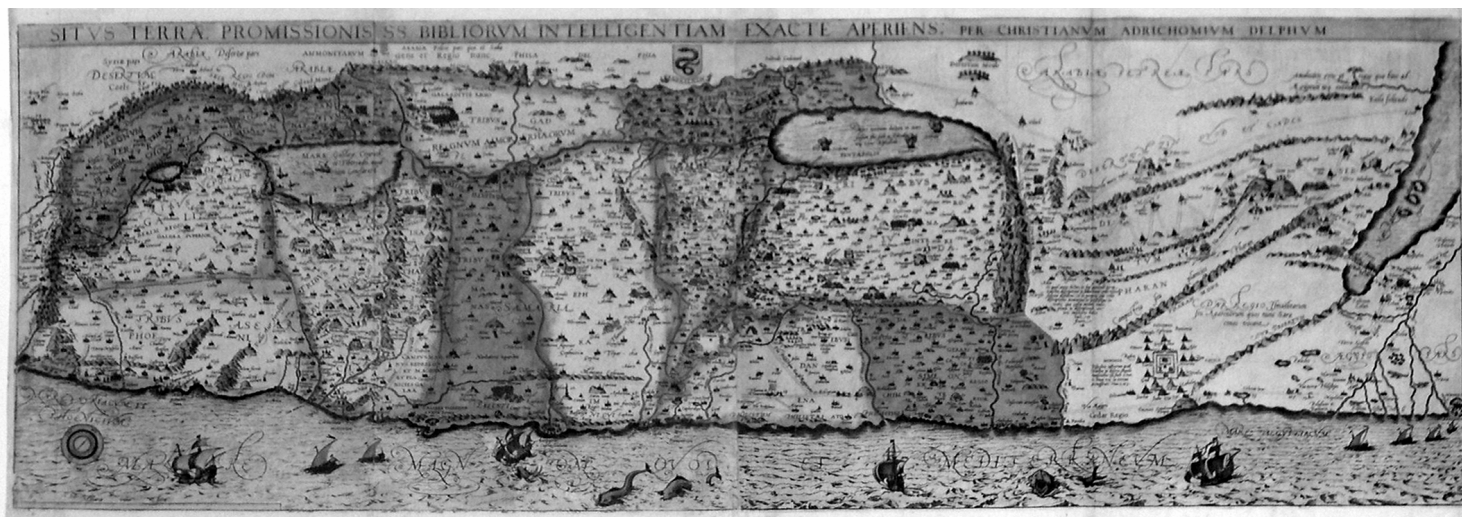


BIMCC
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The Holy Land

as seen by Christiaan van Adrichem



Also in this issue:

- ***Caert-Thresoor*, a minor atlas as title of a journal**
- **Exhibition reports**
- **Numerous book reviews**
- **BIMCC programme for the Autumn 2007**
- **... and the usual departments**

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EDITORIAL

Dear Map Friends,

For the second time, our Newsletter reaches the record size of 40 pages — about the maximum which I am ready to handle!

One reason for this is the long study which our member, Stanislas De Peuter, has devoted to Christiaan van Adrichem. Starting from some remarkable maps in his collection (reproduced on the cover and centrefold of this issue), he has analysed in depth the contemporary cartographical representation of biblical stories and the special contribution made by van Adrichem in that field.

A number of pages in this issue are also focused on BIMCC activities, past (our visits in Rotterdam, following the theme of our last Conference on 'Charting the seas', the recent Annual General Meeting cum Map Evening) and future (see the programme on page 30). Do not forget to register, both for the visit to the Belgian National Geographic Institute in September and, already, for the big event which we are busy organising in November with the Royal Library and Europalia !

Cartographically yours,

Jean-Louis Renteux
Editor
editor@bimcc.org



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Cover: The Holy Land from the Bible as it really is, by Christiaan van Adrichem (see article, page 14).



Magna Regio –

Luxembourg et Grande Région : Cartes, Atlas, Vues

Luxemburg und die Grossregion : Landkarten, Atlanten, Ansichten

(Luxembourg within a Common Region: Maps, Atlases, Views)

Exhibition of cartographic treasures from the private collection of Dr Tomasz Niewodniczański, sponsored by and held on the premises of Fortis Banque Luxembourg, Espace Royal Monterey, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg, 27 March – 11 May 2007.

Bi-lingual catalogue in French and German, 152 pp., 72 colour illustrations. Soft cover, 20 x 29 cm. To order : Fortis Banque Luxembourg, L-2951 Luxembourg, for the attention of Mr Patrick Doemer. EUR 25.00 plus postage of EUR 6.00 outside of Luxembourg

There is simply no way of adequately sounding the depths of the marvellous collection of maps and atlases Dr Niewodniczański (Dr Niewo, as some privileged persons call him) has assembled over the past 35 years or so. Some of us have seen a significant part of this collection on the occasion of the October 2005 BIMCC excursion to Bitburg, and readers of this Newsletter may recall my review of the catalogue accompanying the historical exhibition in Warsaw (Newsletter No. 19, May 2004). And here we have another insight into the holdings of probably the most important private collection in Europe.

This exhibition was staged, with the generous support of one of the biggest banks in Luxembourg, Fortis, in the context of *Luxembourg and its Region – European Cultural Capital 2007*. The declared aim of this major event adequately sets the scene also for this exhibition : across existing, now progressively symbolic boundaries, it brings together provinces of four countries with a population of over 11 million inhabitants, three languages, in five regions in the heart of Europe – Luxembourg town and country, the Lorraine (F), Rhineland-Palatinate (D), Saar (D), and Wallonia (B), with its French and German speaking communities.

The vernissage on 26 March, organized in style by Fortis, brought together eminent Luxembourg personalities, an impressive crowd of interested patrons as well as some map historians, among whom Prof Günter Schilder and Hans Kok. It was a pleasure to meet again with Dr Niewo, his wife, and Dr Kazimierz Kozica who had assumed a large part of the exhibition preparation and catalogue. This well-conceived and beautifully illustrated publication merits being presented in some detail.

After introductory notes by Carlo Thill, President of the Board of Directors of the Bank, and by

Dr Niewodniczański, who gives a brief overview of the selection presented, there follows a historical essay by the chief Librarian of the Grand Ducal Library, Gast Mannes. His analysis of the geo-political evolution of the 'Common Region' in the European context is a welcome lecture on cross-boundary social, cultural, and commercial endeavours of recent times. In the ensuing review of the representation of Luxembourg on maps generally, Mannes comments the earliest maps of Europe produced in the Ptolemaic tradition, not showing Luxembourg as such, then cites later maps with a toponymical mention of the Duchy, till the Duchy as a whole is presented in detail in maps from the second half of the 16th century onwards. A brief section is devoted to town views of the city, and to the artistic dimension of some of the maps shown, referring in particular – you have guessed it – to the famous *Leo Belgicus* which has Luxembourg in one of his paws. This essay closes with a reflection on the prospects of modern cartography of the Region.

In the following three sections we come to reproductions of maps shown in the exhibition.

First are presented atlas title pages and maps of Luxembourg, including the ones by De Jode, Mercator, Ortelius, Blaeu, Janssonius, Visscher, plus a town view by Braun & Hogenberg, and a presentation of the first world map printed in two colours, by Bernardus Sylvanus, Venice 1511.

Some town views (Braun & Hogenberg, Blaeu, Bonnard) are next, followed by 27 pages of map illustrations ranging from a world map of the Ulm Ptolemy edition of 1482 to a road map of the Duchy of 1887. In between we find some absolutely stunning pieces : a map of Central Europe by Marcus Beneventanus and Bernard Wapowski (1507), a trapezoid map of Central Europe by Nicolaus Cusanus, drawn by Nicolaus Germanus ca 1475, in its



Dr Niewodniczański (seated) and his wife welcome Prof Günter Schilder at the vernissage (photo by D. Bodenstein)



third state (ca 1530), a cartographical marvel in absolutely mint condition, then maps by Tramezzino (1553), Tielemann Stella (amazing circular map of ca 1560), Michael von Aitzing, inventor of the *Leo Belgicus* (1583), Visscher's world map and map of Europe, plus a few quite outstanding wall maps by Kaerius (1607), Blaeu (1612 and 1658), Mortier (1702 and 1706), De Fer (1730), and Dezauche (1690).

A very brief section on globes is devoted to one such piece on show, a terrestrial globe by Blaeu (ca 1621).

The last chapter is a cartobibliographical comment by Dr Kozica on each of the exhibits illustrated on the preceding pages. This comment is particularly valuable because it goes well beyond a description of the maps shown: it also puts the exhibits into the context of the history of their production and that of related atlases or maps. A very thorough piece of research which qualifies this remarkable catalogue for a place in the reference library of any serious collector.

Wulf Bodenstein
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PICTURES AT AN EXHIBITION (II)

La Belgique en cartes | België in kaart :

**l'évolution du paysage à travers trois siècles de cartographie | de evolutie van het landschap in drie eeuwen cartografie
(Belgium on maps: the landscape evolution through three centuries of cartography)**

Royal Museum of Armed Forces and Military History, Brussels , until 16 June 2007 (new!)

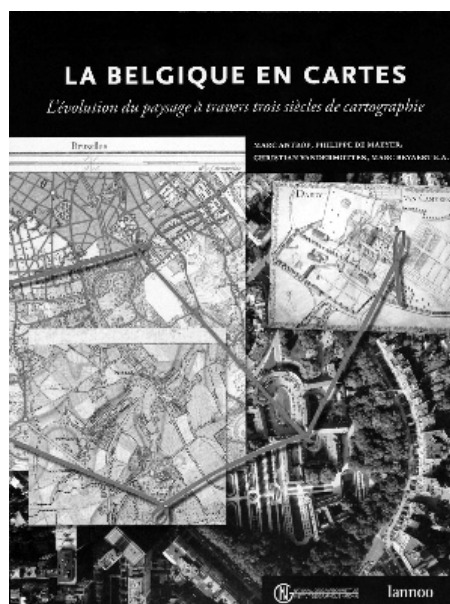
Parc du Cinquantenaire 3 | Jubelpark 3, 1000 Brussels, URI: <http://www.klm-mra.be>; http://www.ngi.be/expo/expo_fr.htm

Book (same titles) by Philippe De Maeyer, Marc Antrop, Christian Vandermotten, Marc Beyaert e.a., in French or Dutch, some 250 pp, 160 colour illustrations, Tiel, Ed. Lannoo and Brussels, NGI/IGN, 2006, EUR 40.00 at the exhibition

On the occasion of its 175th anniversary, the Belgian National Geographic Institute (NGI) organised this exhibition which is now hosted by the Army Museum and has been prolonged until 15 June 2007 (for details see the International News and Events department).

This exhibition follows the same theme, and uses the same material, as the book published last year to mark the anniversary of the creation, in 1831, of its predecessor, the *Dépôt de la Guerre et de la Topographie*. They both show the profound evolution of Belgian landscapes over the last three centuries: extension of human habitat, construction of roads, canalisation of rivers, changes in the use of land, etc.

This evolution is illustrated thanks to the NGI important collection of ancient maps, generally using the Cabinet map of Count de Ferraris as the



reference, then calling on Vandermaelen, maps produced by the *Dépôt de la Guerre*, by the Military Cartographic Institute and by the NGI itself, as well aerial photos.

The exhibition essentially comprises reproductions of these maps, with the notable exception of an atlas by Nicolas Visscher opened at the page of *Germania Inferior*.

This interesting overview of the evolution of Belgium in terms of rural, urban, industrial and touristic landscapes provides a welcome introduction to the planned BIMCC visit to the NGI in September (see page 30 for details).

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The Geographical Panels in the Medici Guardaroba of Palazzo Vecchio Revisited

In BIMCC Newsletter No 17 (September 2003) Wulf Bodenstein entertained us on the book *Le trentacinque cartelle della Guardaroba medicea di Palazzo Vecchio – The Thirty-Five Scrolls of the Medici Guardaroba of Palazzo Vecchio* in Florence which focuses on the cartouches of the panels in the Wardrobe and their texts. This report attempts to walk us through the Guardaroba itself of which some of its panels are true beauties for eye and mind.

Is this not a strange place for geographical murals? Why such *oeuvre* in a second floor room which is clearly not one of the central places or showpieces of the palace? Why have these precious geographical presentations been painted on wooden panels of a Wardrobe which then operates as a depository of treasures?

The Palazzo Vecchio long pre-dates the coming to power of the Medici. Symbolic monument of political power in Florence and, simultaneously, the most outstanding piece of civil architecture of the Florentine Trecento, or 14th c., this building was begun in 1299, to plans by Arnolfo di Cambio, as the Palazzo dei Priori.

It became Palazzo della Signoria in the 15th c., and then the residence of the Medici from 1540 to 1565, when its name was logically changed in 'Palazzo Vecchio', the old palace, after the Grand Duke Cosimo I (1519 – 1574) shifted his residence to Palazzo Pitti.

The Grand Duke ordered Vasari, an architect from Arezzo, to transform the building into a Palace. The Wardrobe had to place *the things of most importance both in terms of worth and beauty which his Excellency owned* (dixit Vasari). And so this room became a vast depository, not only for the Grand

Duke's clothes but also for his silverware, jewels and other precious goods. The cabinets and carved ceiling are by Dionigi Nigetti. In my opinion the integration of the wooden wardrobe in a very large room with high ceilings is not an architectural success and does not appeal to our 21st century notion of beauty. Grand Duke Cosimo I ordered that the doors of the cupboards *should be painted with Ptolemy's maps in oils, each one precisely measured and amended in accordance with the new authors and with accurate navigation maps* (dixit Vasari).

The geographical project was grandiose: 57 panels (14 each for Europe, Asia and America, 11 for Africa and the remaining four would complete the picture of

the globe). In reality, only 53 oil paintings were finished of which 12 cover Europe, 16 Asia, 9 America, 12 Africa and 4 the North Pole. Padre Egnazio Danti¹ was responsible for 30 'doors' from 1563 to 1575. Meanwhile in 1574 Francesco I had become Grand Duke of Tuscany and he replaced Danti by Don Stefano Buonsignori, an Olivetan monk, who finished another 19 panels.

It is unknown who can claim the rights on the four panels of the North Pole and, finally, to complete the figure of 57, four panels were not even started.

The first impression is the complete lack of structure and of uniformity in style and colouring. Gemmarosa Levi-Donati² thinks Vasari had ordered a geographical

sequence, but that, in fact, the panels have probably been placed purely according to size. Thus, the visitor will not see any logical build-up of the geography of the panels. Concerning style and colouring, the Buonsignori panels are basically more in pastel (green, pink and yellowish) and they are embellished with wild animals, while the Danti panels breathe a



Entrance to the Guardaroba

1) Danti would subsequently teach Mathematics and Spheres in Bologna, before starting on his masterpiece in the Vatican Museum (see Newsletter No. 26).

2) Levi-Donati, G., *Le tavole geografiche della Guardaroba Medicea di Palazzo Vecchio in Firenze – The geographical panels in the Medici Guardaroba of Palazzo Vecchio in Florence*, Perugia, Benucci Editore, 1995, 141, no ISBN: the whole of Europe had to be on the right side as one enters.



yellow desert colour and show many mole-hills.

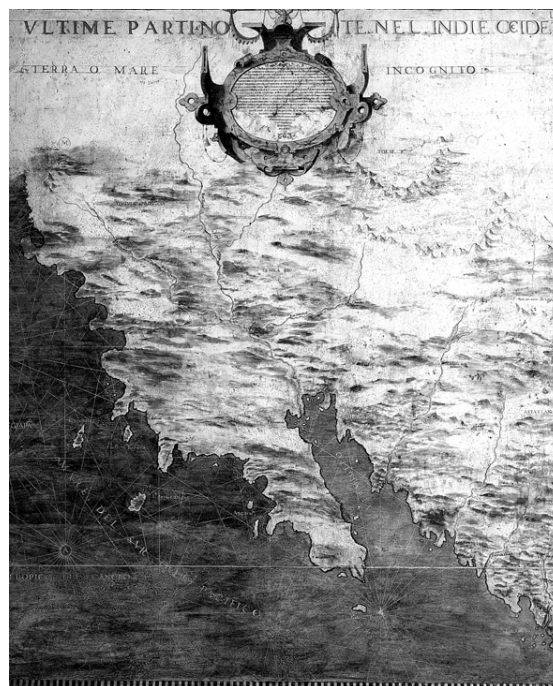
The timing of the works more or less coincides with the first edition of Ortelius' *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*, which, without any doubt, excels the Guardaroba in terms of completeness and accuracy, although Danti already used the new cartographical system of Gerardus Mercator. He focused more on Asia (14 panels) and America (8 panels), while Buonsignori devoted himself first to the European powers (Spain, Germany, France, Italy: 6 panels) and then continued with the African continent (10 panels). No North East America or Canada and, obviously, no Australia.

From Danti we retain:

- two panels dedicated to Natolia, one undated, the other dated 1565: maybe Danti wanted to substitute the undated clearly less accurate by the other more finished and detailed panel;
- *L'vltime parti note nel Indie occide(nta)li, or California anno 1564*, before it became an island;
- Thule (or Iceland) having a more than acceptable form and without sea-monsters;
- an unfinished panel with the western tip of *Gronladia*, upon my first glance mistakenly seen as Cornwall, located by Danti almost entirely above the *Circulo Artico*;
- an accurate Madagascar anno 1565, as circumnavigated several times in the early days and thus, well known: first data provided by Pedro Cabral in 1501 and first more or less reliable cartographic presentation by Pedro Reinel in 1507;
- finally, if you happen to be in the vicinity and you are chased by the Comedy Capers, think of the Armenia panel: it serves as a secret door, ... but I don't know where it leads to.

and from Buonsignori we retain:

- *Part(te) d'Affrica nuova, et Regno di Manicongo*, anno 1580: central Africa with a large *Lago di Zambare* feeding the Zaire running straight west;
- an untitled panel of the Magellan Straits with disproportioned location of the Rio de la Plata, the *Lago de Titicacha* and the *Lago de Titicaza* (can the latter be the smaller southern part of the main lake, also called the *Lago Huiñaymarca*?);
- *Mauretania*, or North-West Africa, with the three ranges of the Atlas mountains correctly differentiated by the artist's brushstrokes and the Canary Islands properly distanced from the coast;
- a very detailed map of *Germania*, including - as it sometimes longed for in history - the Netherlands, most of Denmark and eastwards stretching to the plains of (let's say) Kursk.



L'vltime parti note nel Indie occide(nta)li
(The ultimate part of the West Indies, i.e. California), 1564

And last but not least, the history of a myth: the four unsigned and undated panels on the North Pole by a yet unknown author; they make me think of the North Pole map by Mercator having the same structure and 4 rivers. One of the panels mentions '*Pigmei hic habitant quatuor ad summum pedes longi...*'.

From the little window in the wall (the only one in the room), it is reported that Cosimo I meticulously spied on his ministers and officers, during their meetings in the grandiose *Salone dei Cinquecento* — probably not a comfortable idea for those involved. Last century the Guardaroba underwent two restorations (in 1909 and in 1956), but new preservation measures seem to be required: woodworms are having a good time in virtually all panels. Not to miss, dominating the centre of the Wardrobe, stands a single huge globe, unfortunately also in a very bad state, possibly due to excessive restorations. Originally, it was planned that an earth globe and a celestial sphere would hang from the ceiling.

Finally, around the corner from the Palazzo Vecchio lies the *Museo di Storia della Scienza* (which is almost entirely focused on Galileo's scientific instruments) housing on its second floor a magnificent collection of globes most of which are by Blaeu³ and the superb, but at the same time embarrassingly neglected world map by Lopo Homem, anno 1554.

Stanislas De Peuter
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3) on this collection: Dekker, Elly, *Catalogue of Orbs, Spheres and Globes, catalogue of the collection at the Museo di Storia della Scienza*, Firenze, Giunti, 2004, 19.5 x 26.5 cm, ISBN 8809035895. Bilingual Italian-English.



Shorter notes on five recent publications by Wulf Bodenstein

This column, started in the last Newsletter, allows us to highlight and to document recent publications which, mainly for reasons of space, are not the subject of a 'normal' review under *Looks at Books*. These smaller publications and catalogues of exhibitions tend to pass unnoticed, being somewhat in the shadow of the bigger cartographic events, partly perhaps on account of the regional if not local character of the subject, or because of the relative remoteness of the publisher.

And yet these publications offer a wealth of information relevant to the history of cartography. We will therefore continue to present them in an endeavour to put on record what might otherwise be confined to within national or institutional boundaries of competence, and language.

400 Jahre Johannes Mejer (1606-1674) –

Der grosse Kartograph aus Husum

(400 years Johannes Mejer (1606-1674) –

The great cartographer from Husum)

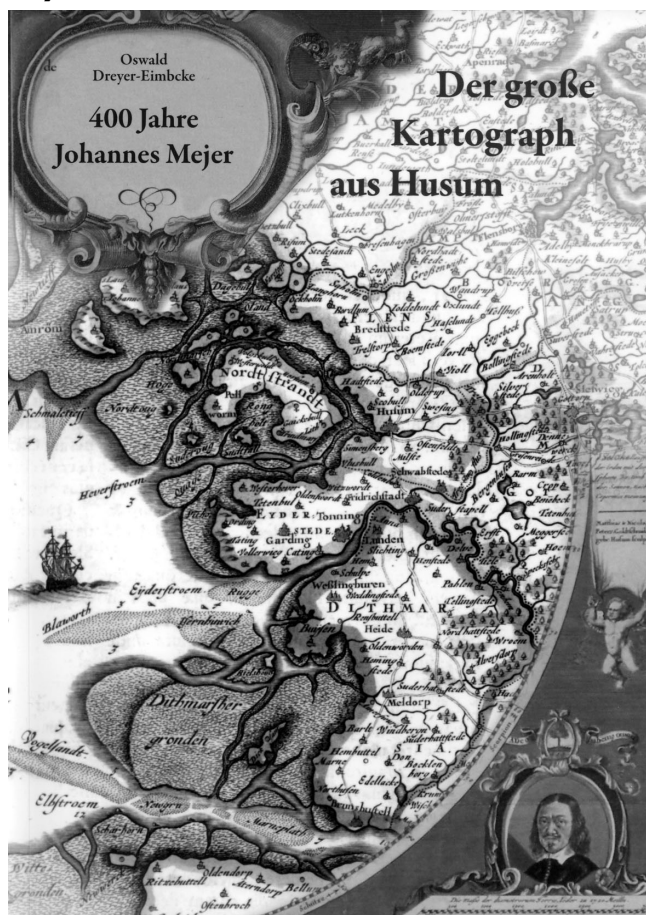
by Oswald Dreyer-Eimbcke

Oldenburg (D): KomRegis Verlag, 2006. 96 pp., 33 col. & 47 b/w ill., soft cover, 24 x 17.5 cm.
ISBN 3-938501-12-x. EUR 19.00.

As announced in BIMCC Newsletter No 26 last September, this little book accompanies an exhibition held from 27 September 2006 to end of February 2007 at the Maritime Museum of Northern Friesland in Husum, Schleswig-Holstein. Mejer, about whom rather little is known, comes to life again under Dreyer-Eimbcke's prolific pen that transcribes for us his dedicated research on another one of those cartographers claimed by different nations. He was born in Husum in 1606, at a time when the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein belonged to the Danish Crown.

Educated in Copenhagen, Mejer returned to his home province and spent the ten years from 1638 to 1648 surveying it. In 1652 he published his first atlas, *Neue Landesbeschreibung der zwey Herzogthümer Schleswich und Holstein* (New Topography of the two Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein), with the help of the brothers Dankwerth who financed the project, and the brothers Petersen and Lorenzen who engraved the maps. It contained 39 maps and 52 town views, but was a financial disaster.

His further surveys of coastal areas, especially those of the western shores of the country, exposed to the furies of the North Sea that constantly modified the maritime borders, together with his basic maps of Schleswig, Holstein, Heligoland and other parts of Denmark up to Danish Iceland and Greenland, served as models for most of the later Dutch and German cartographers' maps of that region. In 1657, the widow of Caspar Danckwerth, publisher of Mejer's first atlas, sold the copperplates to Joan



Blaeu for the ridiculous sum of 360 thalers. Joan Blaeu used 32 of these plates for his *Atlas Maior* (1662), and adapted a few others in different formats. Towards the end of his extremely active and productive life Mejer encountered failure and defeat, largely due to financial misfortunes. At last the monumental work accomplished by Mejer, often discredited during his lifetime, largely ignored later, and still not well known today, is given full recognition by Dreyer-Eimbcke on these very dense, well researched, and nicely illustrated pages.

W.B.



Das neu entdeckte Schlaraffenland – Johann Andreas Schnebelins Erklärung der wunder-seltzamen Land- Charten UTOPIAE aus dem Jahre 1694

(The newly discovered Land of Cockaigne –

Johann Andreas Schnebelin's explanation of the wondrous map of UTOPIA of the year 1694)
by Franz Reitinger (ed.)

Bad Langensalza (D) : Verlag Rockstuhl, 2004. 336 pp., 55 b/w ill., hard cover 21 x 15 cm. ISBN 3-936030-38-3. EUR 29.80. A facsimile of the corresponding map issued by Homann (46.6 x 54.7 cm) is also available, ISBN 3-932554-60-4.

To order : Verlag Rockstuhl, Lange Brüdergasse 12, D-99947 Bad Langensalza, Fax +49-3603-81 22 47, www.verlag-rockstuhl.de

Occasional departures from the rigorous precepts of map making that required focusing on 'what is where, or supposed to be there', have been a recurrent feature that goes back many centuries. Maps of imaginary lands and seas were popular among their contemporaries and have become subjects of serious study as well as cherished collector's items.

One such map was published by the Homann Heirs in Nürnberg between 1724 and 1739 under the title *Accurata Utopiae Tabula*. The book discussed here contains a detailed description and interpretation of the provinces of this Utopian land, and of the features and *mores* of their inhabitants. To make the original text readable Reitinger has transcribed it from German Gothic into our current characters. In his commentary he demonstrates that the author must have had before him a precursor of the Homann edition since the geography described in 1694 entirely matches the later map.

Admittedly, to really appreciate this publication you would need a pretty good command of German, without which the hilarious puns and allegories would escape you. Not surprisingly, this text with its sometimes outrageous equivocalness pleased the ones as much as it irritated others, a sure formula for



success. Among the nineteen provinces, many of which are given their names in Latin, you find *Bacchanalia*, *Mammonia*, *Avaritia*, and a *Magni Stomachi Imperium*.

Using what I would call a Nicolosi globular projection, the anonymous map maker has drawn what looks like a conventional map of a large continent spreading across the equator from the northern to the southern polar circle. However, he has taken some impertinent liberties with normal geographical rules: he places Jerusalem at the top of the map (does this ring a bell ?), at about 65° North, in a country called *Terra Sancta Incognita*, the land of the Chosen People, has a *Cap Bonae Spei* a bit further to the West, and puts other real features randomly

across the map, in a good mix with the imagined ones, such as the islands of Tobago and Timor, a *Terra Labrador* and many others. He draws his curves of longitude from 360° in the West to 550° (!) in the East. In his most fertile imagination he calls the southernmost town *Satan*, at about 70° South, in the *Principatus Tenebrarum*.

Such is the land of hope and despair, of idleness, luxury and vice, a land to visit and get lost in.

W.B.

P.S. I have only just discovered, by accident, the existence of a world-wide *Schlaraffia* Society which appears to be very active in Germany and the German communities in many countries abroad, including Belgium (visit www.schlaraffia.org, contact Brussels-based Mr M. Voelzow, voelzow@gmx.de and see www.brucsella.os-home.de/heim/start.html).



QUICK LOOKS AT BOOKS (CONT'D)

Les Globes de Coronelli (Coronelli's Globes) by Hélène Richard

Paris : Bibliothèque nationale de France / Seuil, 2006. 80 pp., 47 colour and 4 b/w ill., hard cover 22 x 22 cm.
ISBN BNF 2-7177-2372-2, ISBN Seuil 02-088141-1. EUR 20.00.
www.bnf.fr

Measuring nearly 4 m in diameter and weighing 2.3 tons each (23 tons with their pedestal), the pair of celestial and terrestrial globes made in 1683 by Vincenzo Coronelli are what might be called one of the wonders of ancient cartography. They were ordered by Cardinal d'Estrées and presented to Louis XIV, King of the then most flourishing monarchy of the world. The fact that they have survived at all during these more than three hundred years, having been moved seven times to different places of storage and exhibition, is quite astonishing, especially if one realizes that, on occasion, the northern and southern hemispheres were dismantled for transport, with their supports completely removed. They are now exposed in Paris at the Bibliothèque nationale de France (BnF) Tolbiac (François Mitterrand) site, for everyone to see and admire.

It is on this occasion that Hélène Richard, Director of the Department of Maps and Plans of the Bibliothèque nationale, offers us a concise and well illustrated description of these fascinating globes, as much an encyclopedia of the world of the late 17th century as a masterpiece of the art of the baroque.

Whilst the terrestrial globe's main attraction is the particularly rich collection of text cartouches commenting a world with which map collectors are relatively familiar, the celestial globe provided a unique opportunity, due to its size, to present the constellations and their allegorical representations in hitherto unknown artistic detail.

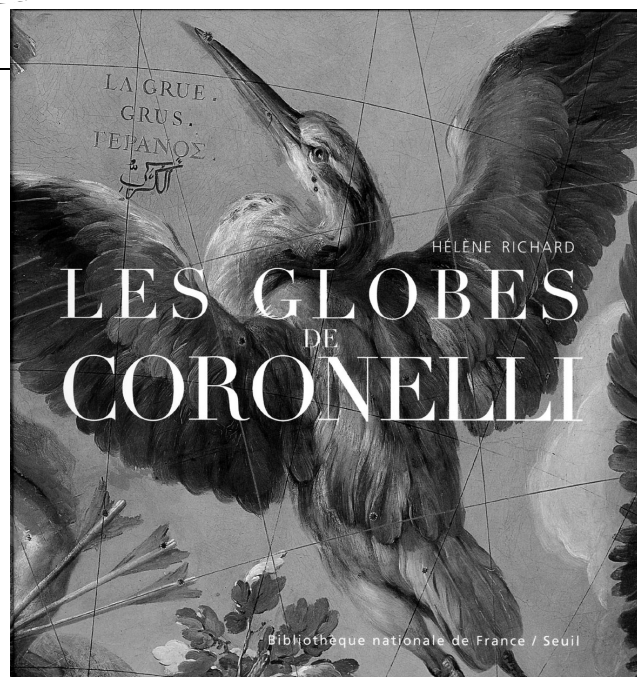
If you do not possess the CD-ROM on *Les globes de Louis XIV* produced by the Bibliothèque nationale in 1999¹, here is a welcome introduction to these outstanding creations by an outstanding cartographer.

André Vanden Eynde

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In addition you may read the article by Monique Pelletier in *Tours et Contours de la Terre*, a 'Festschrift' published on the occasion of her retirement in 1999 from the post that Hélène Richard now occupies².

Vincenzo Coronelli (1650-1718) and his œuvre were paid tribute to by the Bibliothèque nationale in a conference on 22 and 23 March 2007 in Paris. Many well-known historians, among whom Monique Pelletier, Christian Jacob, Marica Milanese, Elly Dekker, Frank Lestringant, Catherine Hoffmann, Hélène Richard and Zsolt Török exposed their views on map and globe making of that time, interpreted the cartography on the globes and talked about the quite incredible *curriculum vitae* of the globes. Particularly fascinating I found the scientific examination of the globes' fabrication, inside and out, and the rapport, by Alain Roger, Head of the restoration department of the BnF, on the rehabilitation of these cartographic monuments. On the evening of the first day, Hélène Richard offered a commented tour of the globes in their new place of exhibition – if you get to Paris, don't miss paying them a visit ! We will present a review of the proceedings of this conference when they become available.

Another occasion to become familiar with Coronelli arises during the 11th Symposium of the International Coronelli Society, to be held in Venice from 28 to 30 September 2007 – please see our International News department.

W.B.

1) *Les Globes de Louis XIV – La Terre et le Ciel par Vincenzo Coronelli* (The Globes of Louis XIV – the Heavens and Earth of Vincenzo Coronelli), CD-ROM, Paris : Bibliothèque nationale de France, 1999

2) *Tours et Contours de la Terre – Itinéraire d'une femme au cœur de la cartographie* (Shapes of the World, around the World – itineraries of a Lady at the Heart of Cartography), Paris : Presses de l'école nationale des Ponts et Chaussées, 1999



Modelle von Erde und Raum

(Models of Planet Earth and Space)

by Rudolf Schmidt

Edited by Herwig Guratzsch of the Stiftung Schleswig-Holsteinische Landesmuseen, Schloss Gottorf (Foundation of Museums of Schleswig-Holstein, Gottorf Castle), 2007.

99 pp., 85 colour and 20 b/w ill., soft cover, 23 x 17.5 cm. No ISBN.

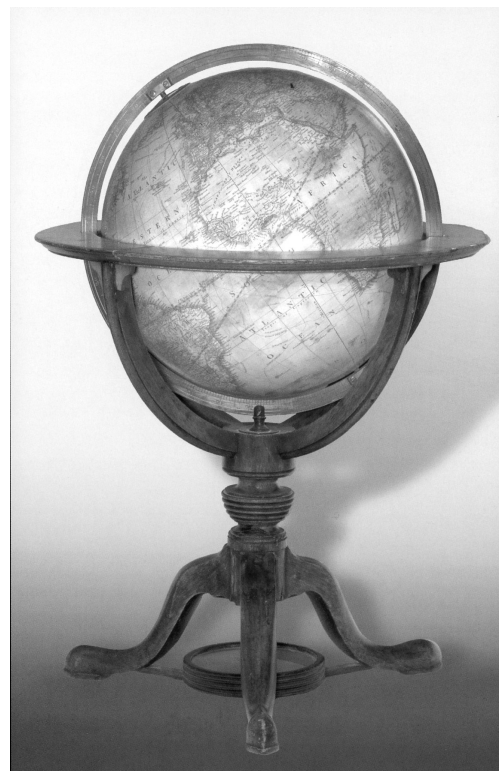
To order : Stiftung Schleswig-Holsteinische Landesmuseen, Schloss Gottorf, D-24837 Schleswig, Tel +49-(0)4621-8130 Fax +49-(0)4621-813.555, www.schloss-gottorf.de. EUR 11.80 plus shipping.

Our readers may remember a short note in BIMCC Newsletter 23, p. 23, on the reconstruction of the giant Gottorf globe (Ø 3.11 m) which was unveiled in May 2005. Since then over 50 000 visitors have come to see this 1:1 duplicate of the original 17th century globe with a fascinating history.

Earlier this year the advisors for this project, Prof Rudolf Schmidt, former President of the Coronelli Society, and Heide Wohlschläger presented over 70 pieces from their impressive collection of globes in Vienna, at a special exhibition in the Gottorf castle (4 February - 29 April 2007).

This attractive little book was published to accompany the exhibition and offers a concise introduction to the representation of the earth, the planetary system and the constellation of stars. Perceptions of the universe from antiquity to the 19th century are illustrated with armillary spheres, permitting also a gentle reminder of some basic facts and rules that govern the movements of the heavenly bodies. Following a general appraisal of the concepts of celestial and terrestrial presentations, Rudolf Schmidt devotes a few chapters to the production of globes in the Netherlands, Italy, France, Germany, England, Sweden, North America and Austria. Some genre paintings and vanitas still-lives with globes round off the excellent series of illustrations.

W.B.



J & W Cary, Cary's New Terrestrial Globe, Ø 30 cm,

Coming soon

Do not miss the next Newsletters!

You will find, in particular:

- Book review: *Fra Mauro's Map of the World*, by Piero Falchetta. This masterpiece of western European cartography has not been the subject of a modern thorough study since an Italian publication in 1806. The present book aims at an analysis and an in-depth study of this unique world map, offering an understanding within its contemporary cultural framework.
- Book review of Facsimile edition of a Portolan Atlas of 1546 by Battista Agnese, a splendid reproduction of this famous atlas held in the Russian National Library, Saint Petersburg.
- 'Monday, this must be Prague': In this article, four reference books on city maps are reviewed, each approaching the subject matter differently. Peter Whitfield presents the global picture as he describes the history of a few world cities in general. Paul Cohen and Robert Augustyn focus on the Big Apple and tell us its (cartographic) history in detail. Thereafter follows a Tudor beauty offered by Jeffrey John Speed – all in the family. And to finish, a short visit of Milano.
- '(Maps on) the legend of Prester John': Although many of us are familiar with maps on which the legendary kingdom of Prester John is mentioned, few people actually know the legend behind. This article searches for the empire of Prester John and why the map of this empire was included in atlases of the most famous mapmakers of their time.



QUICK LOOKS AT BOOKS (CONT'D)

Von der gemalten Landschaft zum vermessenen Land

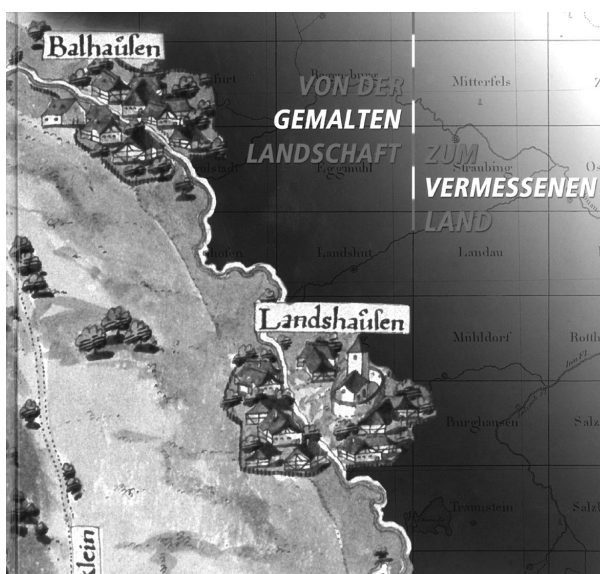
(From the painted landscape to surveyed lands)

by **Gerhard Leidel**

Generaldirektion der Staatlichen Archive Bayerns (General Directorate of the Bavarian State Archives), Munich, 2006. 312 pp., 106 colour and 5 b/w ill., hard cover, 21 x 23 cm. ISBN 10 3-938831-00-6. EUR 20.00. To order : Generaldirektion der Staatlichen Archive Bayerns, Schönfeldstrasse 5, D-80539 München, Tel +49-(0)89-286.38-2482 Fax +49-(0)89-286.38-2615, e-mail poststelle@gda.bayern.de, www.gda.bayern.de

The Bavarian Central State Archives in Munich possess some 14 000 manuscript maps dating from ca 1470 to the beginning of the 19th century. This is one of the largest and most significant collections of such maps in Germany. The book presented here is the catalogue of an exhibition of over one hundred maps and documents related to surveying, mounted by the State Archives from 6 October to 22 December 2006.

Following an introduction by map curator Gerhard Leidel, who retired following this last major project, the catalogue follows the chronological concept of the exhibition : Part 1 is devoted to the Middle Ages, Part 2 develops an interesting comparison of methods of spatial representation from landscape painting to scientific surveying, using as an example a particular



stretch of the River Inn, whilst the 12 chapters in Part 3 illustrate the evolution of 'mapping' from early paintings to large-scale maps and aerial photography. These 230 pages form the main body of the catalogue, offering a description and analysis of a great number of manuscript maps, all in excellent colour reproduction. At the same time we are introduced to painters, map makers and surveyors not so well known abroad, excepting Philipp Apian, and Tobias Volckmer perhaps.

With this attractive and scholarly catalogue we are given an unprecedented view of Bavaria in former centuries, with maps presented to the public for the first time.

W.B.

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HISTORY OF CARTOGRAPHY (I)

Caert-Thresoor

A minor atlas as title of a journal

Our friends of the North have published an outstanding journal for 25 years in the Dutch language. One is familiar with the title of their journal, but tends to forget the origin of this title, although it reflects the international cartographic interests of the founders.

The title 'Caert-Thresoor' is derived from the minor atlas '*Caert-Thresoor*' of 1598 by Langenes. A work that is considered as a reference.

Langenes is not the initiator of minor atlases of the 16th and 17th century. The *Spiegel der wereld* by Filips Galle had already been edited by Christoffel Plantin in 1577 followed by the *Epitome du Théâtre du monde* and the *Epitome Theatri Orteliani* by Galle and the Plantin Press. Zacharias Heyns published *Le miroir du monde* also in 1598.

The other minor atlases all date after Langenes: the *Epitome Theatri Orbis Terrarum* by Jan van Keerbergen, the *Epitome* by Jan B.Vrients and the several Mercator's atlases minores by C.Claesz., J.Hondius and J.Janssonius. His work became 'the standard' characterised by an up-to-date content and a quality engraving. At the end of the 16th century Amsterdam was the centre of geographical information. The publisher gave priority to the maps; the texts were derived from the cartographic content.

Barent Langenes, a printer of Middelburg (Zeeland), is the organizer of the *Caert-Thresoor* minor atlas, which he dedicated to the states of Zeeland. The format was of the oblong type, measuring on average 11x18cm, although these measures differ slightly throughout the 9 editions. It was primarily edited in Dutch and later in Latin, German and French and contained approximately 170 maps measuring 8x10 (12) cm.

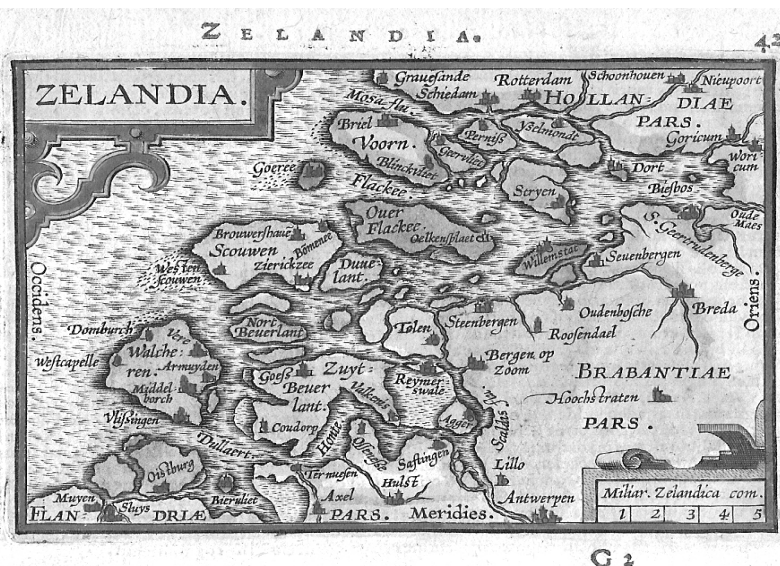
Although the atlas was reprinted during many years by different publishers, it remained known as the 'Langenes' atlas.

The first editions, 1598-1599, were published in the Dutch language. The writer of this text remains unknown. The Dutch text was revised in the 1609 edition by Viverius under the title *Handboek of Cort begriip der Caerten*. Soon the atlas was published and translated into French by Corn. Claesz. in 1600.

The minor atlas was reprinted several times by different publishers in different languages but based

on the Dutch text. One notes a 1600 French edition by *de la Haye*, and another in 1609 by *Becker*. In 1612 there appears a German edition and in 1637 a Latin one by *W.J.Blaeu*.

C.J. Visscher used the main bulk of the 'Langenes maps' supplemented with new engravings in a minor atlas of his own in 1649.



Zeeland map from the 'Langenes' atlas

The text was rewritten in Latin in a publication in 1600 by Petrus Bertius and reedited in 1602-1606 under the title *P.Bertii Tabulae Geographicae Contractae*. This second category was edited three times, namely in 1600, 1602 and 1606.

From 1616 J.Hondius edited the work with new maps and with the revised text by Bertius. The 1618 edition was translated into French. Many 'Langenes maps' were also used by editors in other geographical works. Finally J.Janssonius offered in 1650 a German edition of the Hondius corrected atlas.

One can only agree with C. Koeman and P. van der Krogt that Langenes set a standard for the edition of minor atlases.

Eric Leenders

Bibliography: *Koeman's Atlantes Neerlandici*, New Edition, P. van der Krogt, Westrenen, Tuurdijk - 't Goy-Houten (NL), HES & De Graaf, 1997-2006.



Christiaan van Adrichem Initiation to the man, the book, the maps

When the printing business knows its first boom in the 16th century, science and religion are in a turmoil. Christiaan van Adrichem represents the New Man searching for biblical-historical truth while still being bound to medieval prejudices. This article presents this man and his book, *Theatrum Terra Sancta* which combines a historical study of the bible with a fantasy-rich mind for religion and geography. His two major maps, which several centuries later have become standards in their own right, are discussed in some detail: the Holy Land map (which is reproduced on the cover of this Newsletter) and Jerusalem's map which is our 'Map of the Season'.

Sixteenth Century Biblical Cartography

'Historical' maps could arguably be defined as maps which depict a period anterior to the time of the drawing and engraving. In the 16th century there were basically two types of historical cartography: Greek-Roman and religious (read: biblical) maps. Ortelius' *Parergon* is sometimes acclaimed as the pinnacle example of historical cartography combining both genres.

Outside the scope of this presentation are the pre-16th century T-O¹ and other world maps on most of which Jerusalem is pictured as its centre². Moreover, in those early days no real distinction between religious and non-religious mapping was made.

Although the Holy Land is, geographically, a part of Asia, its history, then and now, has brought it closer to Europe; formerly, as part of Ptolemy's early world, later as part of the Crusaders'. Logically, afterwards, sixteenth and seventeenth century biblical cartography mainly focused on maps of the Holy Land

and of Jerusalem³ during the era of the Old and New Testaments or as accepted by later Christian tradition. One of the earliest biblical maps of these modern times was the map on the desert travels by the Jewish people in the so-called Zwingli bible printed by Christof Fro(h)schauer in 1525 in Zürich. Where current-day Christians tend to focus more on the New Testament world, in particular on the four evangelists, this was obviously not the case centuries ago, where the 'Old' Testament as God's 'story' was given at least equal footing to the 'New Testament'. As the scope of religious cartography is rather limited, its maps are often found as additions in atlases or they are published in bibles or religious works as embellishing illustrations. In the latter case the author/publisher/editor was often not a 'professional' cartographer, but rather a bible specialist whose contribution to cartography was often concentrated on one or a few maps. Most of them are not well known in cartographic circles: Willem Vorsterman, Jacob van Liesveldt, Hendrik Peetersen, to name but a few, are earlier examples of these bible experts.

In this era of Reformation and Counter-Reformation, a distinction can be made between Catholic and Protestant Christian works: for the former group beautification was essentially achieved by prints of biblical scenes in abundant baroque style, while Protestants often limited the 'joy' of reading to maps, thereby remaining within the political correctness of their religious belief. It also comes as no surprise that desert travel was a popular symbol with the Protestants as they recognized it as their own breaking of the catholic chains (e.g., the illustration in the Zwingli bible).

With the advent of the printing press, the spread of education and the proliferation of printed Bibles, the number of books about the Holy Land dramatically increased. At the same time they became a necessary source of knowledge about that region, since modern



Holy land, Münster, 1540 (first woodcut)

1) In medieval T-O maps (e.g. the Hereford Map c. 1300), the world was represented as encircled by the Ocean ('O'), with the east at the top and Jerusalem generally assumed to lie at the center of the circle; the 'T' in the middle represented the Mediterranean, dividing the three continents, Asia, Europe and Africa.

2) e.g. the cloverleaf World Map by Heinrich Bünting (1545 – 1606).

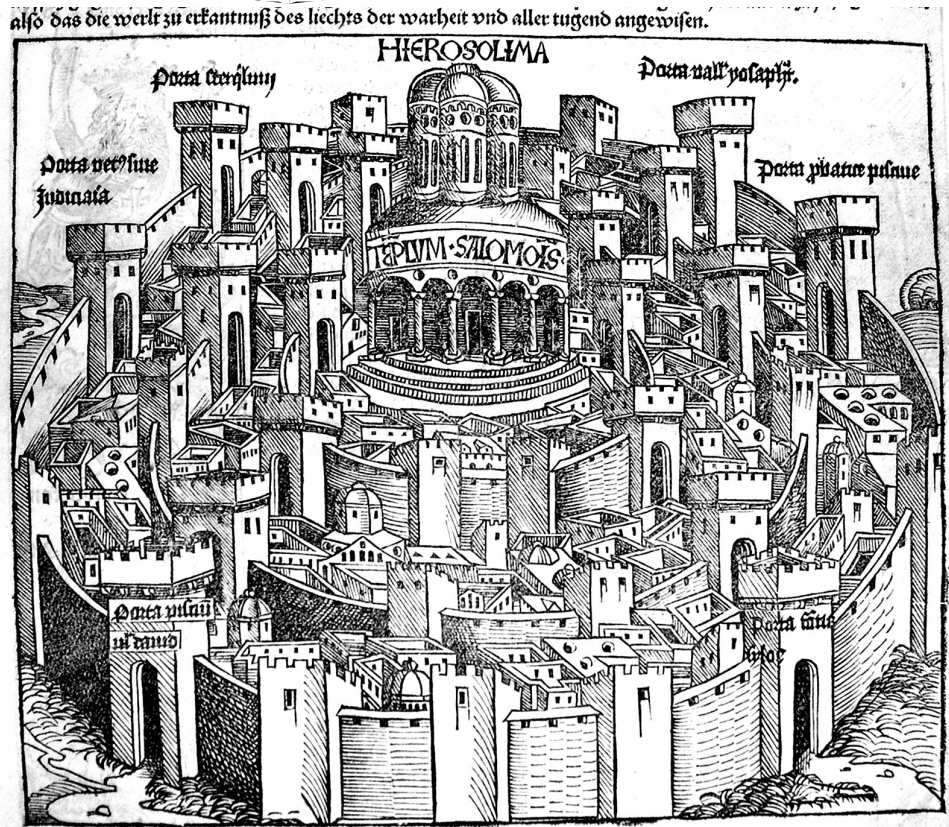
3) To a lesser degree biblical maps show us Paulus' and Abraham's peregrinationes (travels).



Christian pilgrimages only started a few centuries later. And so it happened that this rather unimportant land and city in the sixteenth and seventeenth century world incited many 'cartographers' to produce an unproportionally high quantity and variety of maps of which many have come to us. A fine and early example of a printed Holy Land map is the one by Sebastian Münster in his *Geographia* of 1540.

As man meets God in a place which has become more an idea than a real location, a fine feature of most biblical mapping is its imaginary character as opposed to realistic cartography (e.g., Hartmann Schedel). Moreover, many of the religious maps were just illustrations to accompany a holy story (sometimes for an illiterate target group who wanted to see the maps 'confirming' their ideas), so it comes as no surprise that their creators were not necessarily apprehensive regarding 'realistic' picturing: geographic proportions with accurate perspective were not the objective, rather transmitting the Christian message and ideology. Customarily, many biblical maps have no scales, but instead artistic drawings of bible scenes. A side-effect of this feature is the anachronistic picturing: events from different locations and times are located side by side to create one global impression for the readership. The end result is a glimpse of how European Christians perceived Jerusalem a few centuries ago.

Finally, although three of the world's great religions venerate the Holy Land and Jerusalem as the key place of this close encounter between man and God, it goes without saying that western sixteenth and seventeenth century religious cartography is limited to the Jewish⁴ and Christian faiths being present in this region. Islam, the third monotheistic religion for which Jerusalem also is a holy city, is completely absent from this cartography. Ironically, at a time when these biblical maps were produced and published, the city and the land were under Ottoman control!



The oldest map of the city of Jerusalem, Schedel
(Nuremberg Chronicles of 1493)

The man

Christiaan Cruys van Adrichem (Adrichomius), one of the most famous representatives of biblical cartography⁵, perfectly fits in the above description of the non-professional historical-biblical map makers. Christiaan's middle name was 'Crucis' or 'Cruys', so given to him since his father worked as a brewer in a Delft brewery called '*Het dubbele Kruis*' ('*The double cross*'), when he was born in that place on 13 February 1533. He studied theology in Leuven, was ordained in 1566, and appointed Director of the Convent of St. Barbara⁶ in Delft till expelled by the storm of the Reformation. Van Adrichem had to leave Delft in 1572 and settled in Cologne, where he served as prior of the Augustine monastery 'Nazareth'.

During that time, Cologne was a thriving centre for cartography and atlas publishing. As van Adrichem was interested in the topography of the Holy Land, he collected material from the Bible, histories, writings of pilgrims and travel accounts, some of which were subsequently lost. Thanks to this labour, he left us two major works: *Vita Jesu Christi*⁷ (Antwerpen, 1578) and *Theatrum Terrae Sanctae et Biblicarum Historiarum* ('*Theatrum*') (Cologne, postmortem 1590). Van Adrichem died on 20 June 1585 in Cologne. It is

4) Yaaqov ben Abraham Zaddiq and Abraham bar Yaaqov published maps of the same region with Hebrew lettering, respectively in 1621 and 1695. More recent Jewish mapmakers include Aaron ben Hayyin of Grodno, Avigdor Mordechai Malkov, Elijah ben Solomon Zalman and Ben Menachem.

5) And a relative of the Dutch humanist Martin Drop

6) The St Barbara Convent which was founded in 1401, was partly destroyed in 1536 by the great fire of Delft and serves now as a student home.

7) published under the name of Christianus Crucis.



disputed whether van Adrichem made the journey to the Holy Land to collect his information 'on the spot' and to prepare drafts for his plans: Wilco Poortman and Joost Augusteijn think he did, but this has been denied more recently by Zsolt Török.

The book: contents, maps, editions, and sources

The *Theatrum*, produced after more than 30 years of labour, is considered one of the first scientific works on the historical geography of the Holy Land. Clearly, the book of somewhat 280 pages is a historical study and not an atlas as it comprises only two large maps (which will be discussed in more detail below) and ten small ones. Three chapters can be distinguished:

- a description of Palestine: van Adrichem opens with a description of the Holy Land according to tribe, accompanied by one large general map of the entire region and ten smaller maps depicting the territory of the tribes of Israel and the Exodus⁸.

- a description of the antiquities of Jerusalem which he had published in 1585 as *Urbis Hierosolymitanae ... descriptio*. This description of Jerusalem was thereafter included in the *Theatrum*. It contains one large map of the Holy City which is described below.

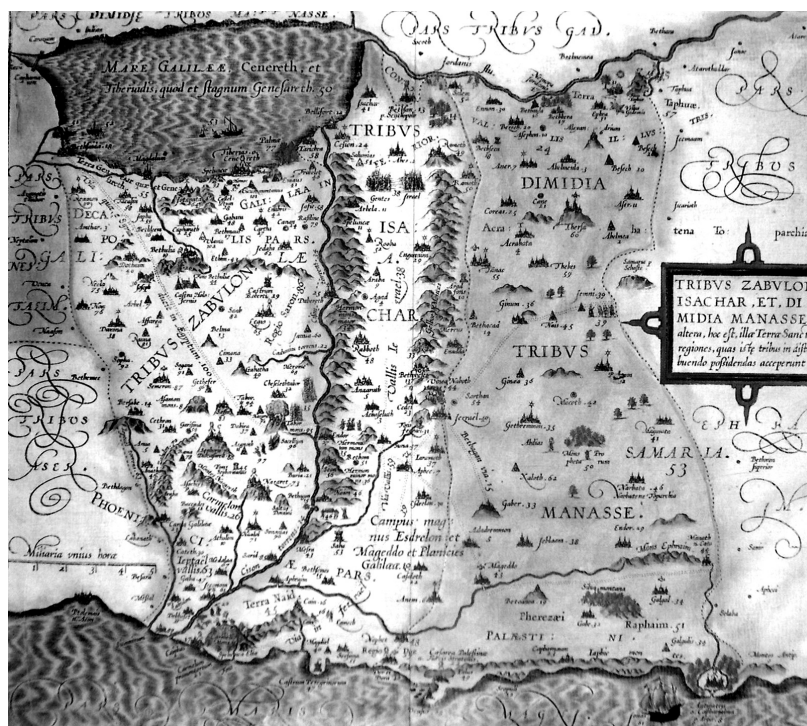
- a Christian chronology: the work is concluded by a *Chronicon*, a chronology of biblical events from the creation of the world till the death of the Apostle St John (AD 109).

The two main sections on Palestine and Jerusalem are drafted in the form of long lists of bullet points:

each having more than 250 numbers referring to events, names, and locations of the Old and the New Testament. All the twelve maps referencing to those numbers are drawn in function of the book and they carry or illustrate the text. Since Cologne was an important centre for refugees from the revolt in The Netherlands against Spain, van Adrichem met there with Frans Hogenberg who printed his work. The *Theatrum* was edited by Gerardus Bruyns⁹ and probably first published in 1590¹⁰ by the Officina Birckmannica in Cologne. As the work was very popular subsequent editions were published in 1593, 1600, 1613, 1628 and 1682¹¹. All five editions till 1628 were issued by the same publisher and were page for page

re-editions. It was also translated in many languages (even in Chinese in 1637) and as late as 1857 into French.

Although it is hard to believe that any scientific source as we now understand the term has been used, van Adrichem already provides a long list of sources at the end of his book: apart from the Scriptures, van Adrichem mentions (quite exceptionally generous for his time), *inter alia*, the classical sources Ptolemaeus, Josephus and Hieronymus, the pilgrims Burchardus of Mount Sion¹², William Frey and the cartographers Bernard von Breydenbach, Jacob Ziegler, Tieleman Stella Sigenens, Petrus Laicksteen, Georg Braun, Sebastian Munster and Gerard Mercator. Special reference must be made to the Spanish priest Benito Arias Montano (1527 – 98), whose insertion of biblical maps in his *Communes et familiares Hebraicae linguae idiotismi*¹³ (Plantin, Antwerpen, 1572) was groundbreaking for Catholic practice. Another key source, already mentioned, was Flavius Josephus (AD 37 – c. 100), a Jewish historian who was employed by the Romans to write about the history of Roman Palestine during the Jewish revolt of AD 60-70 ('Jewish War') and whose other major work is 'Jewish Antiquities'. His works contain accurate geographic details based on personal firsthand observations. With respect to the chapter on Jerusalem, van Adrichem based his work also on sources which are now lost — for example the description of the Holy City by his brother-in-law Ysbrand Godfriedsz. His work remains important for the study of the history of Palestine and Israel.



Tribus Zabulon, Isachar, Et,
Dimidia Manasse ... -
Adrichomius C., Ca. 1602.

8) These ten maps are called: 'Tribus Aser', 'Tribus Gad', 'Pharan deSertum', 'Tribus Ruben', 'Tribus Ephraim, Benjamin, et, Dan.', 'Tribus Zabulon, Isachar, et, dimidia Manasse', 'Tribus Iuda', 'Dimidia Tribus Manasse', 'Tribus Neptalim', and 'Tribus Simeon'.

9) He was canon at Deventer.

10) Adams, however, lists an edition of 1589 (Adams A-184).

11) The 1682 version was edited by Jodocus Henricus Kramer.

12) Burchard, arguably his most important surveyor, however, had died almost three hundred years earlier.

13) This work might be considered as a Biblical dictionary, if only the data were put in alphabetical order.



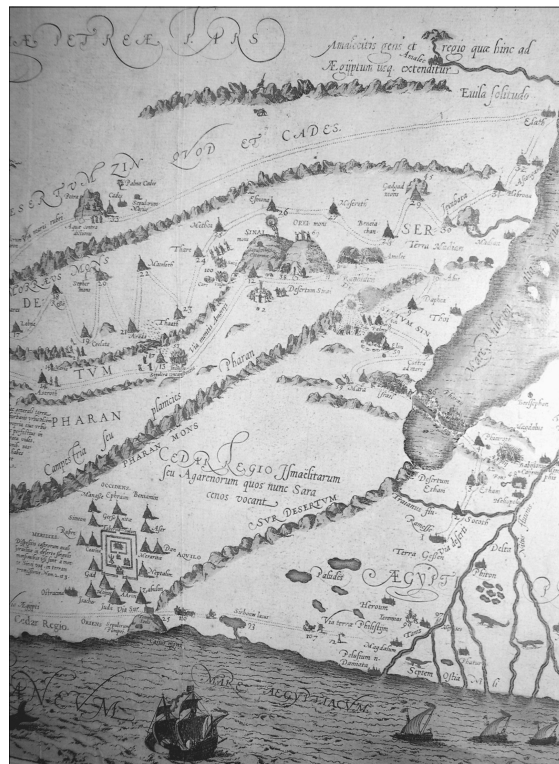
'Situs terrae promissionis ss biblicorum intelligentiam exacte aperiens: per Christianum Adrichomium Delphum'

(The Holy Land from the Bible as it really is, by Christiaan van Adrichem from Delft)

This large map of the Holy Land (reproduced on the cover of this Newsletter) is actually a synopsis of the nine smaller and more detailed maps of the Tribes of Israel and of the map of the Exodus. Oriented with the east at the top, this map (31 cm x 100 cm) shows the whole of Palestine, divided into the 12 tribes from the Mediterranean Sea, passing the Jordan River until the *Seir Mons* and the *Galaad Mons*; north-south, the shoreline runs from Sidon to Alexandria. The Nile Delta ends in one and the same straight line with the rest of the coastline, following Mercator and Sanuto¹⁴ (but against Ziegler, Stella, Lafreri and Wissenburg, all bending the coastline towards Egypt). The *Mare Magnum Quod et Mediterraneum*, in which Jonas and the whale are found, is elegantly handwritten at the bottom of the map. On the top side of the map, the Jordan River, crucial then and now, and sourced by the brooks 'Jor' and 'Dan', dominates the water system by feeding the lakes. Cities are denoted by clusters of buildings and castles by a spire with a flag (Belfort, Agaba, Saba, etc.). Nebenzahl also mentions that the 'V' identifies the five cities of Satrapy, the seats of the Persian territorial governors; the asterisk locates the seats of the Levites, the priests of ancient Israel; and an 'X' indicates the cities of the Decapolis, the ten Roman administrative centres.

As mentioned before, scenes of the Old and New Testaments intermingle. So, in one time and space we see Moses' crossing the Red Sea, his zigzagging exodus through the desert, where the tabernacle is placed amidst the 12 tribes, and his climbing of the *Sinai Mons*. A bit further, the Gulf of Aqaba is absent¹⁵, so that Petra lies on the southern tip of the Dead Sea! In the Dead Sea, four burning cities of Pentapolis are shown: Sodoma, Gomorra, Seboim, and Adama - which united with Segor, resisted the invasion of Chodorlahomor, King of Elam (a country east of the Tigris). On the shores of the Dead Sea is the now fashionable resort of Engaddi, where David sought refuge when he fled from Saul. Van Adrichem calls the Dead Sea's narrow southern tip, '*Lingua Maris*', the tongue of the Sea. He used the name which was originally given by Josephus in Roman times and later Burchard in the Middle Ages (dixit Nebenzahl).

Centrally on the map, the capital of Jerusalem dominates Benjamin's land with, linked by one of the few roads on the map to Hebron, capital of *Tribus Iuda* and somewhere half distance Bethlehem, birth place of Jesus. Outside Hebron stands the oak of Mamre where Abraham lived. A bit further we discover Herodes' palace on 'Matsada', which is actually more famous for the historic Zealot resistance under Eleazar Ben Yair and their defeat against the Romans that took place in AD 70 – 73. In *Tribus Isachar* the



Van Adrichem, Holy Land: detail of Moses' journey through the desert, with the Red Sea and the Nile delta

strategic crossroads of the plains of Meggido often served as focus point for heroic battlefields. On the border of Isachar's tribe with *Tribus Zabulon* we find the River Cison erroneously linking the *Mare Galilleae* (hosting many apostolic fishermen) with the Mediterranean Sea. The picturing of contemporary vessels by van Adrichem is a typical anachronism on historical maps¹⁶. Finally, obligatory hungry sea-monsters swim the waves.

Van Adrichem specifically names his sources for the geography of the Holy Land such as Peter Laicksteen, Christian Sgrooten and Tieleman Stella. It is likely that for this particular map he also used geographical models, such as the Palestine map by Jacob Ziegler of 1532 or the '*Tabula moderna – Tabula sancta*' map of Claudius Ptolemaeus of 1513, or even an earlier version of 1482 published by Leonardus Holle. Curiously, van Adrichem does not mention Marino Sanuto as one of his sources, although his map closely resembles the Sanuto-Visconte delineation and he must have been familiar with Sanuto's map as it was included in many editions of Ptolemaeus. According to Nebenzahl, Sanuto's information had become increasingly obscure at van Adrichem's days, while Burchard's account gained prestige.

14) e.g. the cloverleaf World Map by Heinrich Bünting (1545 – 1606).

15) The absence of the Gulf of Aqaba seems to be a recurring feature in early cartography, such as we see in Münster's Holy Land map and in Ptolemy's map XIX from Codex Lat. V. F.32.

16) The same to be admired on several Pargeron maps.



'Jerusalem et Suburbia eius. Sicut Tempore Christi Floruit' (Jerusalem and its Surroundings, as it Flourished in the Time of Christ).

It is no exaggeration to state that this map (reproduced on the centrefold overleaf — as 'Map of the season') is a serious challenger for the prize of the most interesting biblical map of the Holy City. After an initial quick glimpse on this fascinating document (50.5 cm x 73.5 cm) dating 1585, its symmetrical structure strikes: Jerusalem is pictured as a rectangle, viewed from the west, lying on its long side and subdivided in three sections; a left quarter (north), a central half (diagonally crossed by a brook) and a right quarter (south). According to Rubin Rehav, this image of Jerusalem as a rectangle divided by walls into three main parts — north, central and south — was based on a misinterpretation of Flavius Josephus' description of the city. In perfect balance with the religiously inspired cosmic world, the same divine symmetrical design appears in other plans of Jerusalem as well, some of which may be based on the simplified woodcut plan of Heinrich Bünting (anno 1581): although in square form, the Bünting map has the same three sections.

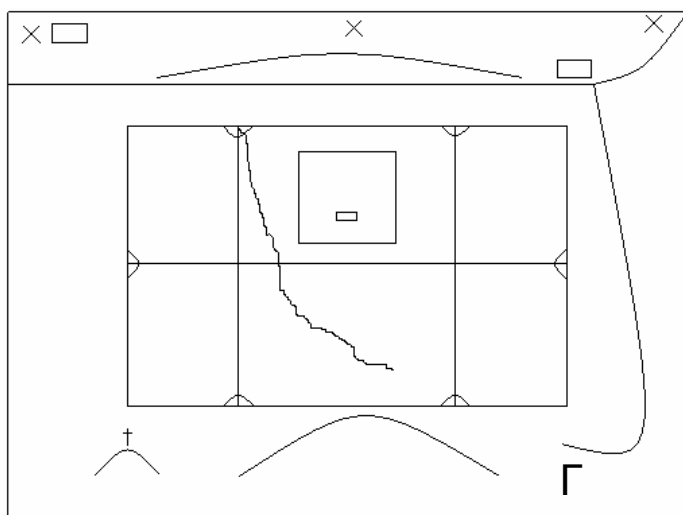
The eastern (top) and southern (right) walls on van Adrichem's map are framed by two rivers (respectively the Cedron and the Gion) joining in the top right corner, which is perfectly balanced by the Calvary Mountain in the lower left corner. The Temple and the Tabernacle take the central position on the map. City gates are placed at regular intervals. Above the City, three weapon shields (on the schematic drawing below marked by an 'x') dominate the top of the map: on the left the shield of Ernst, archbishop of

Cologne¹⁷, in the middle the Jerusalem Cross¹⁸, and on the right the shield of Christiaan van Adrichem¹⁹.

The Hebrew University of Jerusalem Web site shows van Adrichem's map of Jerusalem with excellent browse and zoom functions. Please go to: <http://maps-of-jerusalem.huji.ac.il/html/gallery3.html> and we will walk over the detailed map and discuss some of its highlights. The numbers mentioned in this section refer to the captions in the map on the internet and they are, of course, identical to the numbers used by van Adrichem. As mentioned, he identified over 250 sites and keyed them to his extensive descriptive text. As this map is the summum of anachronistic mapping, without distinguishing scenes of the Old and New Testament and even placing other historical events next to each other, the map is a pictorial synopsis of the Bible. Let's now enter the city walls and wander around in space and time: from David's City over the Stations of the Cross to the camps of various invasions of the Holy City.

The eye-catcher is clearly the walled Temple dominating the central section where the high priest (number 85) stands in front of the Tabernacle or the Ark of the Convent with the menorah at his left (i.e. our right) and the table of the showbread at his right. The Ark is flanked by two Cherubim (angels) holding between them the name of God against a golden background. Just to the left of the Temple we discover the Antonia 'Arx' (number 29) and Pilate's Palace (number 57) where the Way of the Cross starts.

En passant, van Adrichem had a major influence on the Christian presentation of the Way of the Cross: he described the *Via Dolorosa* in 14 Stations from the Antonia fortress to the Church of Holy Sepulcher where pilgrims pray(ed) from station to station. Prior to van Adrichem, the number of stations varied widely in number²⁰ between 11 and 31, but after him the number of 14 stations became a widely accepted standard for which he is given credit. The last five stations on the Mount Calvary (or Golgotha) (bottom left on the chart; numbers 250 – 254) are now located in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre (which is well within the current city walls). In the same central section one also comes across Solomon, David's son, sitting on his Throne (number 113), Jacobus being beheaded (number 47), the House of Saint Anne²¹ (number 37) and the Roman amphitheatre (number 28) to name but a few scenes.



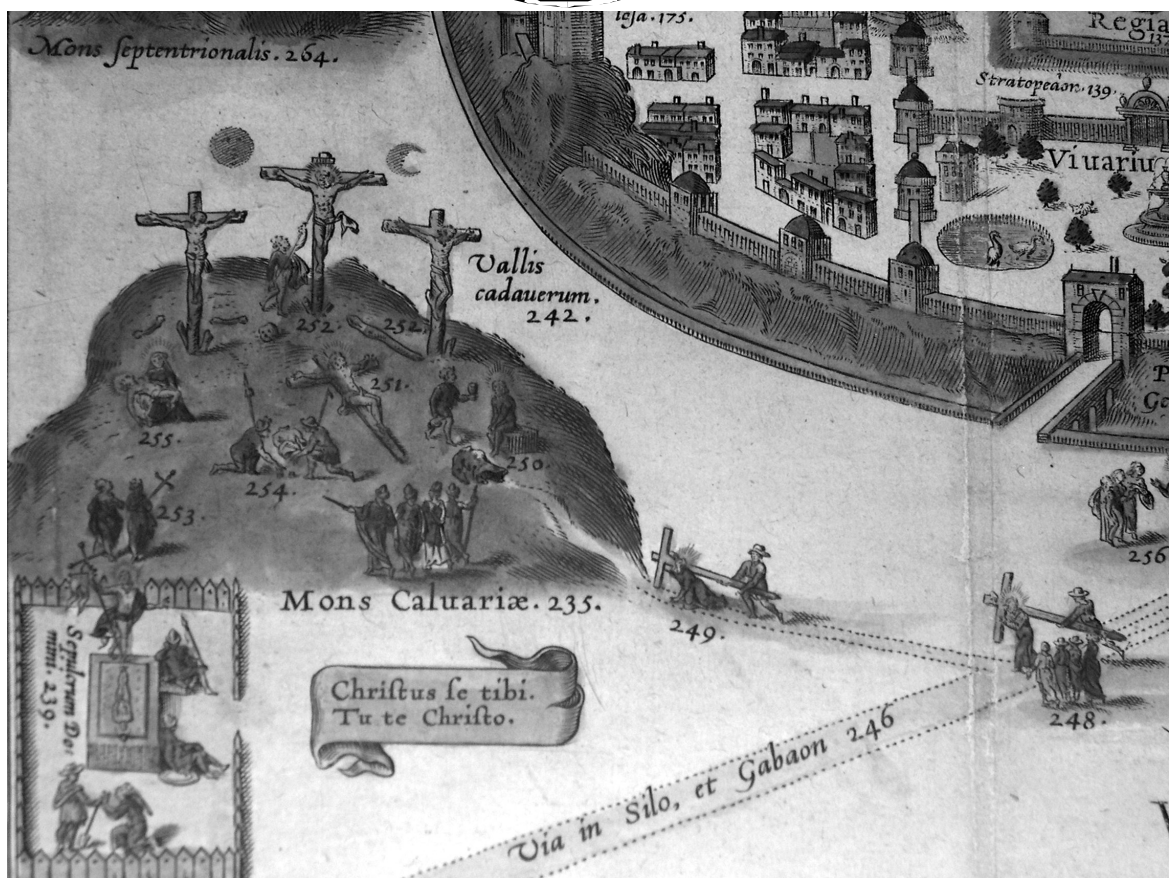
17) Archbishop 'Ernst von Bayern' (1554 – 1612) was the son of Duke Albrecht of Bavaria and Anna of Austria. He was the first of the five Cologne Archbishops from the House of Wittelsbach. His period in office was from 1583 to 1612.

18) This cross was the symbol of the Crusader Kingdom of Jerusalem, which existed for almost two hundred years after the First Crusade. The four smaller crosses are said to symbolize either the four books of the Gospel or the four directions in which the Word of Christ spread from Jerusalem. Alternatively or complementarily, all five crosses symbolize the five wounds of Christ during the Passion.

19) The weapon on his shield is formed by an upwards twisting snake.

20) and they varied in location as well

21) St. Anne is known by tradition as being the mother of the Virgin Mary.



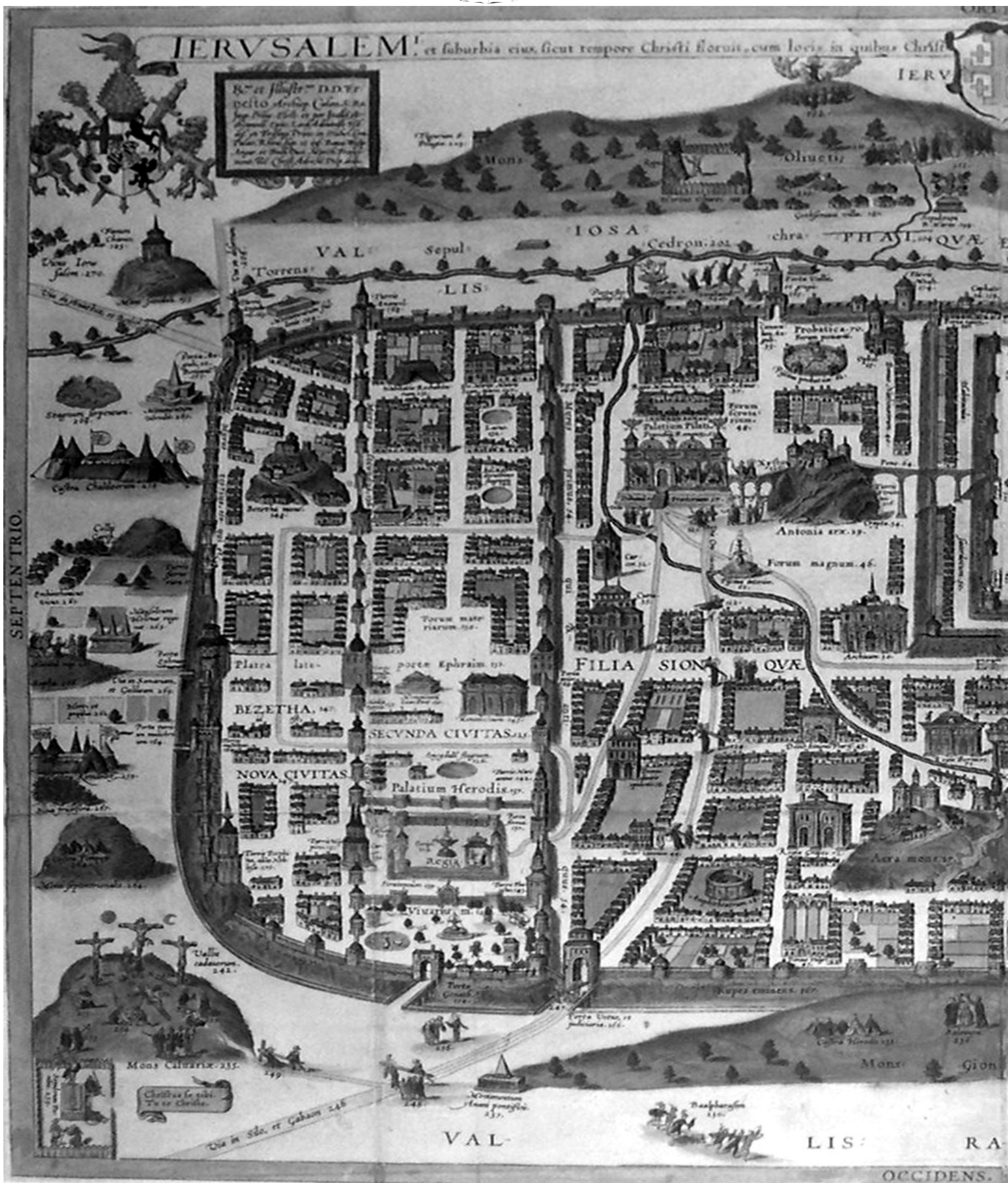
Detail of Jerusalem map with the final Stations of the Way of the Cross on Mount Calvary

For Rubin Rehav another kind of anachronism involves van Adrichem's use of terms from his own time or from other periods. For example, the term *forum rerum venalium* ('the market where [they] sell') for the market place having number 47, is known to us only from the Crusader period as it was employed from the 12th century onwards! So its use on this biblical map is misplaced. All in all, van Adrichem's map is an invitation to leisurely study and reflect today, just as it was in the 16th century. In the right part within the city rampart the *Mons Sion Civitas David Qvae Est Svsperior* is located where one discerns, *inter alia*, the Palace of David on Mount Sion (number 3), but also Jesus' trial before High Priest Caiaphas (number 37), and even, the intimate 'Cenaculum' or Last Supper (number 6). Finally, on the left, Bezetha²², the Upper City, with Herod's immense palace (number 137). It goes without saying that in this fantasy *décor*, the buildings, structures, wall, towers and other fountains, many of which have been described in the Scriptures, mostly breathe a Renaissance architecture.

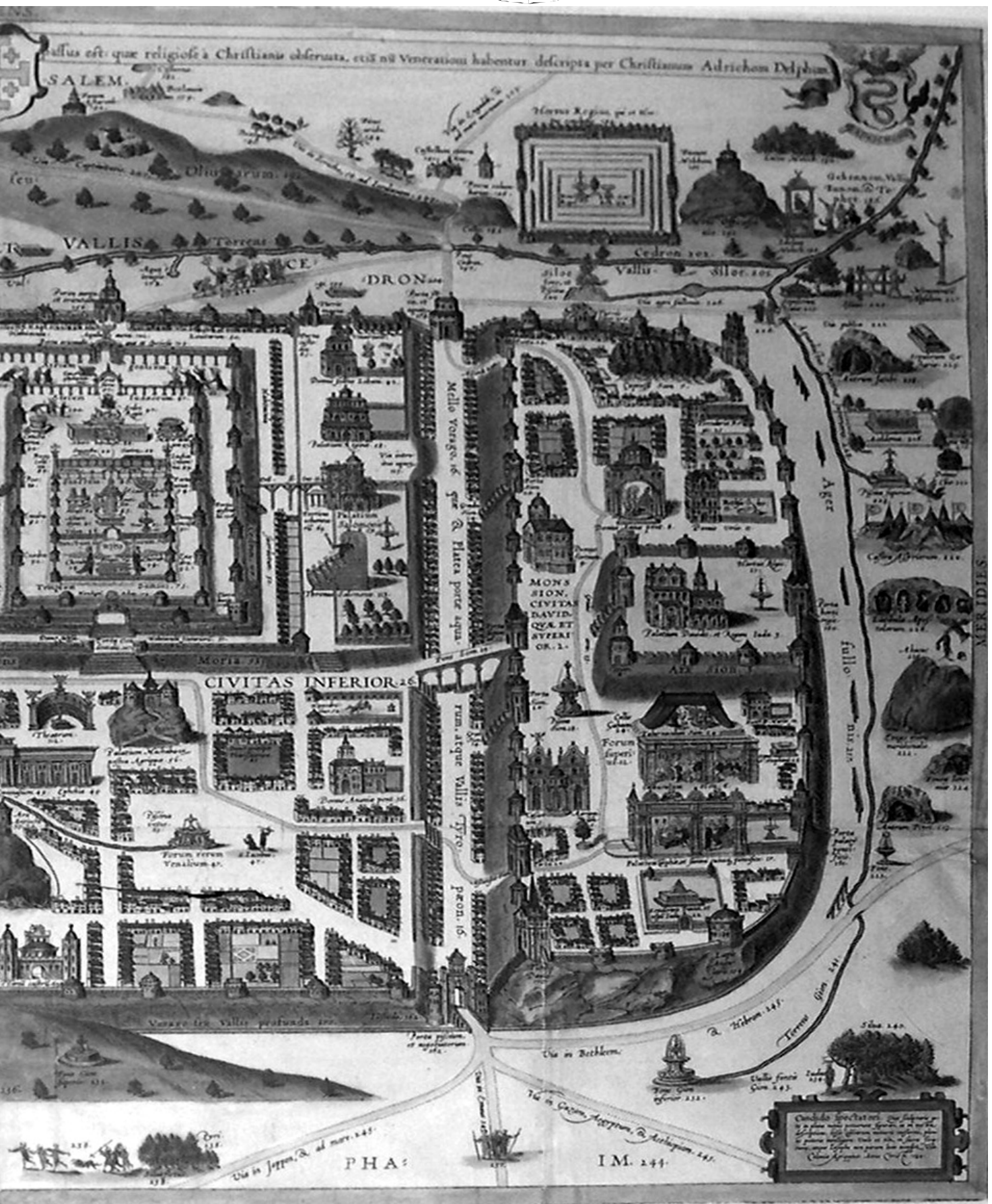
Extra muros many things are happening too: almost every spot is creatively decorated. Starting at the left bottom corner with the Mount Calvary and

going clockwise, political adversaries are besieging the city: Pompeius' first century BC tent camp (number 264), the Roman siege of AD 70 (number 267) and, the sixth century BC Babylonians' camp (number 258). In the central top section, on or close to the Mount Olive, some scenes of Jesus' life are presented, such as Jesus' entry on Palm Sunday (number 214), his praying in Gethsemane (number 188), the betrayal by Judas Iscariot and the capturing of Jesus (number 212), and a triumphal Ascension (number 192). Close to the romantic Cedron brook one detects the stoning of the praying Stephen (c. AD 33) (number 201) or the bloody sawing of Jesus (number 225), or a bit further the winding road to Jericho with the peaceful village of Bethany (number 179) in a far distance. At the bottom part of the map Mount Gion with Herod's first century BC 'SPQR' camp (number 259) dominates and next to it, on the road to Emmaus, two disciples stroll while ignorantly accompanying Him (number 257). Symbolically closing this review, as Jesus' body lies on the opened cave at the foot of Mount Calvary in the left corner (number 239), Judas Iscariot commits suicide by coldly hanging himself on the tree at the outskirts of the city in the right bottom corner (number 234).

22) 'Bezetha' called by Josephus the 'New City', suburb of Jerusalem, north of the Temple, which was outside the second but included within the third wall.



'Jerusalem et Suburbia eius'
(Jerusalem and its Surroundings, a
By Christiaan



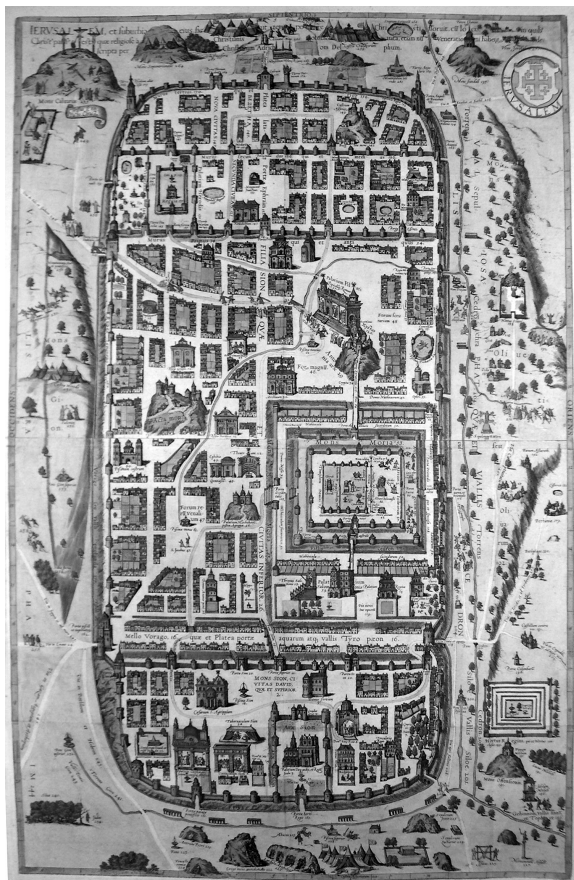
Sicut Tempore Christi Floruit'
 (As it Flourished in the Time of Christ).
 by Willem Blaeuw, engraving by Willem Blaeuw, 1650.



Influence and followers

Where the replication of realistic maps is often disclosed through the reprinting of 'mistakes' or the general or individual structure of the map or parts thereof, the copying of fantasy maps is straightforwardly disclosed through the simple fact of their existence. As mentioned, the *Theatrum* was very popular, so that not only the book was re-edited several times after Christiaan's death, but also his two principal maps were copied well into the nineteenth century, or at the very least, some cartographers were tributary to the 'non-professional' cartographer van Adrichem. In the end, it really seems that these maps have 'solidified' the cartographic understanding of biblical life.

We list below a few of these followers (in alphabetical order):



View of Jerusalem by J. Janssonius, 1657, copied from van Adrichem, but turned 90°.

For the Jerusalem map:

- Braun, Georg, and Hogenberg, Frans, *Ierusalem, et suburbia eius, sicut tempore Christi floruit, cum locis, in quibus Christus passus est...*, on two sheets in volume IV of the *Civitates Orbis Terrarum*, Cologne²³, 1588; this is the best known copy of the map of van Adrichem, but turned 90° (and Braun signing the dedication himself!);
- Déchaud, Etienne, *Plan de Jerusalem du temps de N.S. Jesus-Christ*, Lyon, 1586;
- de Jode, Gerard, on two sheets, 1587 possibly used by Braun & Hogenberg²⁴;
- Fleischmann, August Christian, *Erster Abrissz der Stadt Jerusalem wie sie fuernemlich zur Zeit desz Herrn Christi beschaffen gewesen*, Norib [i.e. Nuernberg], 1736;
- Fuller, Thomas, *Pisagh-Sight of Palestine*, London, J. Williams, 1650 ;
- Herz, Johann Daniel, Senior, *Jerusalem*, Augsburg, c. 1735;
- Jaillot, Alexis Hubert, *Hierusalem Sainte Cité de Dieu / Mis en lumière par H. Jaillot - Plan de la sainte Ville de Hiervsalem, de ses Faubourgs et lieux plus remarquables hors la Ville*, Paris, 1678;
- Janssonius J., *Ierusalem, et Suburbia eius, sicut Tempore Christi Floruit, cum Locis in quibus Christ Passus ... Descripta per Christianum Adrichom Delphum*, 1657 (see illustration on the left);
- Langlois, Nicolas, *L'ancienne ville de Hierusalem*, Paris, 1640;
- Plancius, Petrus, *Jeruzalem*, Amsterdam, c. 1604 (to some extent tributary);
- Sayer, Robert, *An exact draught of the City of Jerusalem and the appurtenances belonging to the Holy Temple: with the Genealogy of Jesus Christ... faithfully collected out of the Holy Scriptures*, c. 1770;
- Seutter, Matthaeus, *Ierusalem, cum suburbiis, prout tempore Christi floruit...juxta designationem Christiani Adrichomii delineata et aeri incisa per Matthaeum Seutter... Abriss der Weltberuehmten Statt Ierusalem*, Augspurg, 1745; later edited by Tobias Conrad Lotter c. 1756;
- van Deutecum, Johannes, *Jerusalem die voornaemste van allen Steden*, Haarlem, c. 1595;

23) In some German editions the following text on both sides of verso is added: *Jerusalem. Von Michael Eyzinger beschriben und illustriert*. Eyzinger lived from c. 1530 to 1598. The Hogenberg map was also published by Jan Jansson.

24) According to Bagrow (in Petermanns 1930) Braun & Hogenberg directly based themselves on van Adrichem's map and not on the one by de Jode.

BIMCC's Map of the Season

BIMCC Members are invited to contribute and send to the editor proposals to present, on the central page of this Newsletter, 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, etc.

The Editor



- Verhelst, Jos, *Das Alte Jerusalem ohngefahr entworfen*, second half 18th century.

Another less successful and less baroque model for maps of Old Jerusalem is the one produced by Juan Baptista Villalpando (1552 – 1608) which was later copied by Halma (1709), Cornelis Danckaerts II, Matthaeus Seutter (1734) and Bachiene. The key feature of this representation is the rounder shape of the outer city walls in which a smaller circular inner city wall is pictured. Of course, not all maps of Jerusalem are purely virtual: Braun & Hogenberg have in their same *Theatrum* added a more down-to-earth map where Christian sites, Solomon's temple and mosques coexist. Nebenzahl mentions that until the nineteenth century discoveries, this was the definitive layout of the Holy City.

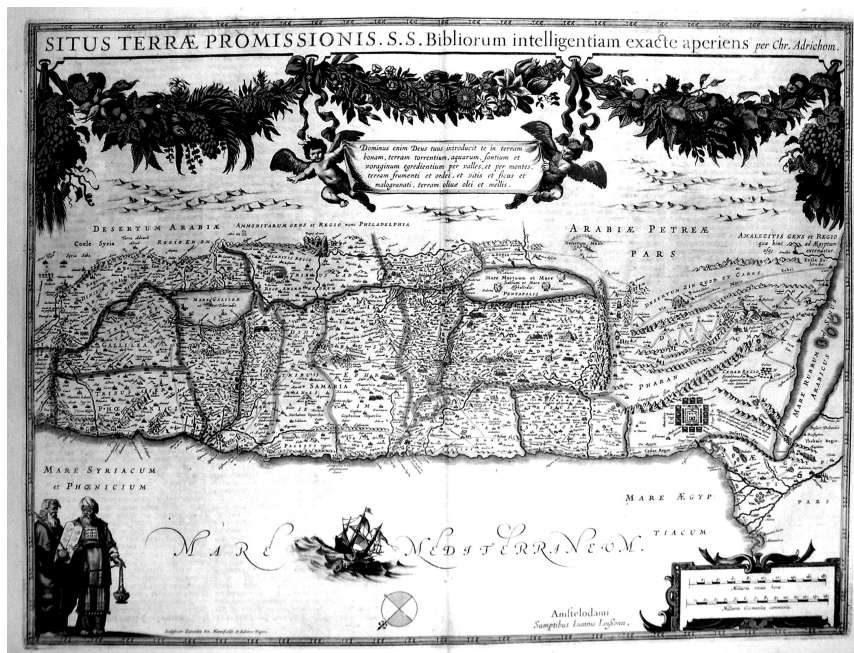
Followers of the Holy Land map are:

- Briet, Philippe, *Palestinae delineatio ad geographiae canones revocata*, Paris, 1641;
- de Wit, Frederick, *Terra Sancta, sive Promissionis, olim Palestina*, Amsterdam, 1690;
- Halma, François, *Terra Promissa*, Amsterdam, 1709;
- Janssonius, Palestina, sive *Terrae Sanctae Descriptio*, Amsterdam, 1631, with van Adrichem's mistake re the Kishon River, however, also, with short and correct bend towards the Nile delta;
- Tirinus, Jacobus, *Chorographia Terae Sanctae in Angustiore* Fromamredacta et ex variis auctoribus amultis erroribus expurgata, Antwerp, c. 1630;
- Visscher, Nicolas, *Terra Sancta, sive Promissionis, olim Palestina*, Amsterdam, 1659.

Final remarks

The above *exposé* attempted to present a remarkable 'cartographer' of the sixteenth century. The symbolic importance of the location fed by religious imagination has resulted in two intriguing maps, full of hidden treasures. Both maps have more or less become standards in their own rights, and they now belong to the world heritage of biblical cartography. Many famous mapmakers were tributary to van Adrichem. The theologian appears in these maps as artist, as well as historian and teacher. Ironically, as we witness a general decline in historical-biblical knowledge, the maps regain their original educating function.

Stanislas De Peuter
stanislas.deputer@gmail.be



Situs Terrae Promissionis. S.S. Bibliorum intelligentiam exacte aperiens per Chr. Adrichom.
- Janssonius J., c. 1658
(Janssonius maps by courtesy of Brecht Devroe)

Short list of principal sources on van Adrichem and biblical cartography in general

- Nebenzahl, K., *Maps of the Bible Lands – Images of the Terra Sancta through Two Millennia*, New York, Abbeville Press, 1986, 164 pp., 39 x 30 cm, ISBN 0-89659-658-3.
- Poortman, W.C., and Augusteijn, J., *Kaarten in Bijbels (16^e – 18^e eeuw)*, Zoetermeer, Boekencentrum, 1995, 273 pp. richly illustrated b/w, 30.3 x 21.5 cm, hard cover cloth bound, ISBN 90-239-1215-2.
- Rehav, R., *Fantasy & Reality, Ancient map of Jerusalem*, found on a page (now deleted!) of the web site: <http://members.bib-arch.org/>
- van der Sluys, W.G.J., *Het Land van de Bijbel*, Knokke – Utrecht, Mappamundi – Het Spectrum, 1986, 143 pp. richly illustrated, 38.5 x 29 cm, hard cover cloth bound with dust jacket, ISBN 90-274-0556-2.
- Török, Z., *Szent Helyek a Térképeken - Sacred Places on Maps*, Pannonhalma, Pannonhalma Archabbey, 2005, 23.5 x 16 cm, paper back, ISBN 963-90-5367-8. Bilingual Hungarian-English.



BIMCC Spring excursion to Rotterdam

The Corpus Christi treasure

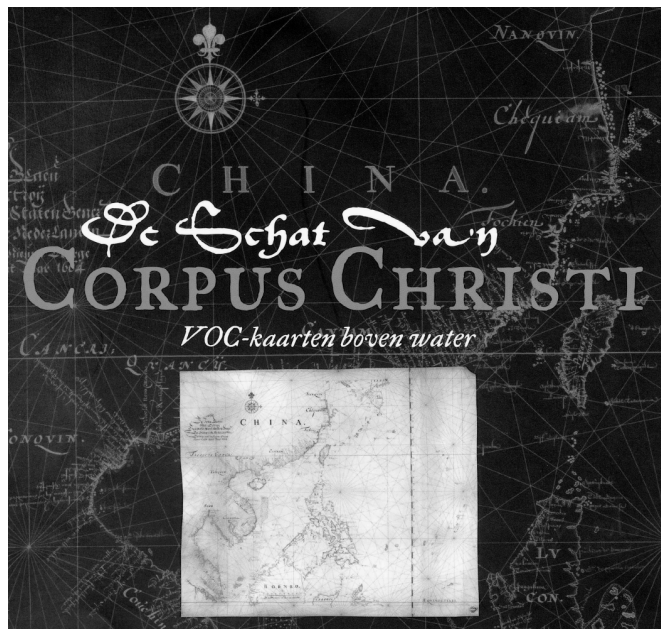
(The exhibition of VOC sea charts)

On 3 March 2007, Stanislas De Peuter had organized an extra BIMCC excursion at the 'Maritiem Museum' in Rotterdam to visit the exhibition on the newly re-discovered charts of the Dutch East India Company ('VOC'). Sjoerd de Meer, conservator, guided 20 members to see the Corpus Christi sea charts.

The VOC had charts drawn during their many voyages to the islands, but kept them secret. Somehow Thomas Turner, rector of the Corpus Christi College in Oxford, bequeathed in 1715 thirty unique sea charts to his college. Three hundred years later they were bought by the Maritiem Museum Rotterdam.

The collection is a compilation of fourteen drawings on parchment and sixteen on paper. All are water coloured and well preserved. Eight of the parchment charts are the work of Joan Blaeu, who was the master cartographer of the VOC. The documents cover voyages to Indonesia, China, India and Sri Lanka (Ceylon).

The VOC maps were hand drawn during these voyages, however they were finalized in Batavia or in Amsterdam under the leadership of Willem Janz. Blaeu. They were top secret and only lent out for the duration of one sailing trip and had to be returned af-



ter each trip. These charts offer all kinds of information, sea routes, names of trading posts and specific notes.

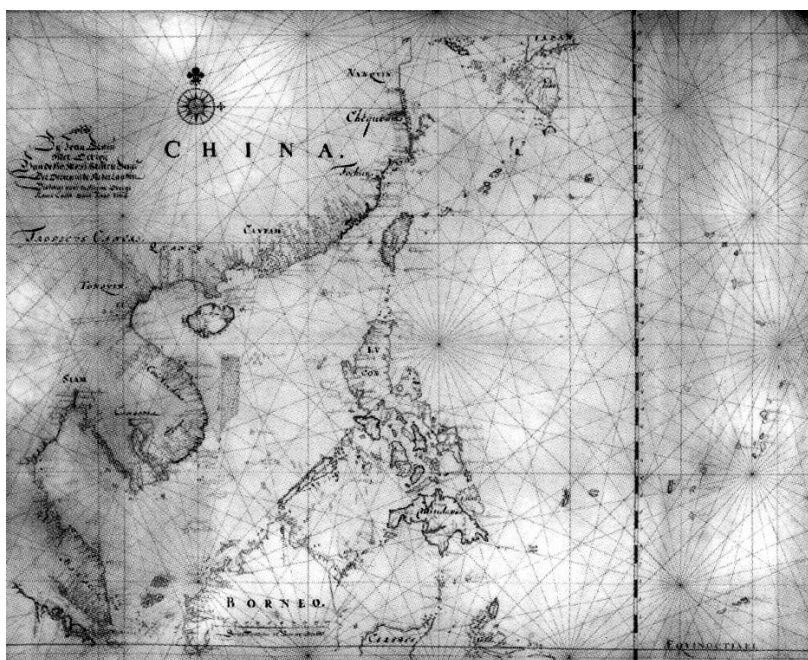
The exhibition itself looks like a small jewel box. Access to each chart is perfect. A giant video screen keeps the VOC spirit alive and details can be obtained on two separate small screens.

To see so many VOC parchments, some even made by the master himself, is a must.

The exhibition has been prolonged until 9 September 2007.

Info at www.maritiemmuseum.nl (see also details in our events calendar at the end of this Newsletter).

Eric Leenders
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The Java sea, Blaeu, 1666



Johannes Vingboons' Land in zicht (‘Land in sight’ exhibition)

This exhibition of watercoloured maps by the 17th century cartographer Johannes Vingboons took place at the Kunsthal in Rotterdam; a number of BIMCC members seized this rare opportunity to see cartographic top aquarelles from different museums.

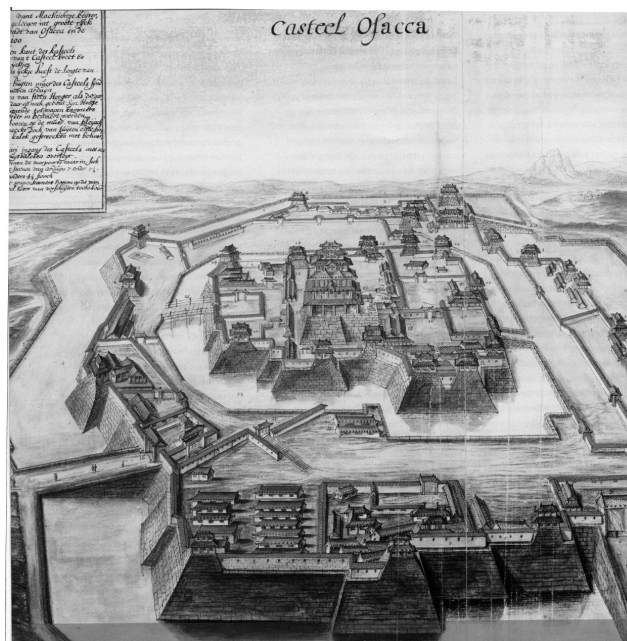
Johannes Vingboons was a map maker and painted hundreds of watercoloured views in his studio.

He was briefed by sea men and reproduced what they saw from their ships during their voyages to the west and east. In fact, many pictures are a composition of different views. But mainly they offer us today what people saw centuries ago. This point was emphasized at the exhibition by comparing the photos of sites made by World Press Photo with the original aquarelles. Each watercolour is an attractive picture in itself. The colours are delicate and well chosen.

Vingboons' work consist of coloured drawings of coast outlines, townscapes, harbour plans and rivers. Two drawings of Hottentots illustrated the encounter of the VOC sea men with the indigenous inhabitants around the Cape of Good Hope.

As a mapmaker he worked for J. Blaeu, chief cartographer for the VOC. He also drew maps for the West Indies Company (WIC) when travelling west. This explains the presence of many watercolours from the Asian Islands as from the Atlantic coast of America and Africa.

J. Vingboons was influenced by engravings and watercolours in travel books. Jan H. van Linschoten who lived and worked in the Portuguese colonies inspired him. He did not all the work himself, but had a studio working for him.



Osaka castle, Vingboons

His decorative technique is characterised by pictures surrounded by a gold or a red border, fresh colours, depth creation by placing tree branches in the foreground and the presence of Dutch sailing ships.

Four magnificent manuscript maps on parchment covering the world are a highlight at this exhibition.

The amateurs of watercolours, of maps or *bird's eye views*, were all delighted by this outstanding exhibition.

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Annual Activity Report 2006

Twenty-two active members attended the 8th AGM meeting. The financial report and draft budget were discussed and adopted (See Newsletter No 25).

Henry Godts retired as Vice-President and was replaced by Eric Leenders, who will temporarily cumulate this function with the post of Secretary.

The Executive Committee met five times.

The Newsletter developed progressively towards a journal with more substantial cartographic articles.

Excursion to the University Library of Utrecht. Eighteen members joined on 13 October 2006 for a most interesting visit to the new map room at the University Library of Utrecht. Marco van Egmond, curator, guided us through the splendours of their collection (See report in Newsletter No 27).

5th International BIMCC conference on 9 December 2006: Several speakers from four different countries explained to the 54 attendees their view on 'Charting

the seas – seven centuries of maritime cartography" (See report in Newsletter No 27)

BIMCC also participated in the 5th Paris Map Fair and the International Antiquarian Book Fair in Brussels.

BIMCC started preparing the participation in Europalia (2007) programme with a conference and an exhibition organized in cooperation with the Royal Library of Belgium.

Conclusion:

BIMCC is a society whose activities remain, since the origin, in constant progress.

Eric Leenders
Vice-President
Secretary

Wulf Bodenstein
President



BIMCC 9th Annual General Meeting

28 April 2007

BIMCC President Wulf Bodenstein welcomed 20 members of which 17 were 'active members' (i.e. with the right to vote).

The Agenda was approved. The Annual Activity Report 2006 (see previous page) was presented, with the support of a slideshow, and was approved.

Treasurer Pierre Mattelaer presented the financial report 2006. The receipt exceeded the expenditures, resulting, again, in an increase of the assets of the BIMCC. The President observed that the BIMCC had now reached its initial objective of accumulating reserves equivalent of one year of membership fees. The accounts were approved unanimously.

Roland Delrue, who had worked closely with P. Mattelaer to ensure a smooth transition, presented the budget for 2007. The financial impact of the exceptional events planned with Europalia was discussed; the level of expenses will be higher than usual but will be compensated, in part, by extra income and subsidies; the deficit envisaged and associated risk were considered compatible with the

current financial reserves of the BIMCC. The 2007 budget was approved.

The President outlined the programme for 2007 (see page 30), which is already well under way (see page 24, and the present report!). In particular, he gave details of the preparation of the Conference in the framework of Europalia.

The AGM discharged the Executive Committee (EC) members.

Some changes in the EC were announced. Pierre Mattelaer retires as Treasurer (but remains on the EC) and Johan Vanvolsem resigns from the EC. The AGM expressed appreciation for the good work they have accomplished over the years. The AGM approved the nomination of Roland Delrue as Treasurer.

There were no new active member applications.

Jean-Louis Renteux

editor@bimcc.org

BIMCC 9th Map Evening

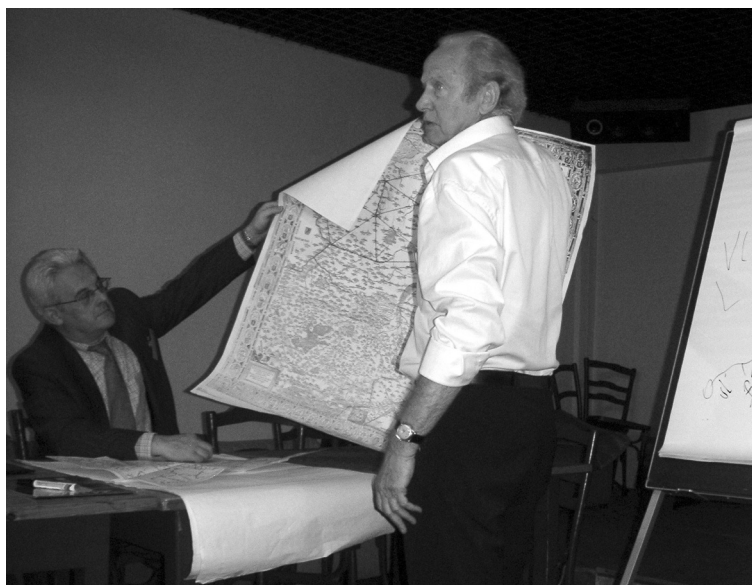
28 April 2007

Candidates, waiting to show their latest treasures, eagerly lined up when the Map Evening started. Following the chronology of their maps, a wide variety of items was shown.

Hercule Poirot....

...otherwise known as Eric Leenders, was the first to speak, presenting a kind of mystery. The Mercator map of Flanders shows a small village, Vlasse(n)broek, peacefully lying then as today on the banks of the river Scheldt. Only, the thing is, it lies on the right riverbank, whereas Mercator's map puts it on the left bank....Being so close to Rupelmonde, it is hard to believe Mercator could have made such a mistake.

Eric tried to provide an explanation. There has been no change in the course of the river over the centuries, so that possibility is ruled out. Next, let's look at the sources Mercator used for his map: the map of Brabant by van Deventer (without Vlassenbroek) and a 1538 map by Van der Beken, with Vlassenbroek on it, on the right bank. But since Van der Beken didn't orientate his map with the north up, as Mercator did, it could easily be mistaken for a left bank village. So, continued our detective, it is very well possible Mercator ordered some helper to put Vlassenbroek, that he knew so well, on his map, but



E. Leenders looking for Vlassenbroek

the helper held the Van der Beken map upside down and put Vlassenbroek on the left bank of the Scheldt! Flabbergasted and still considering the matter, we were already captivated by the next story about:

Oh, non-island in the sun....

Stanislas De Peuter showed a map of 1597, *Granata Nova et California*, by C. Wytfliet, from what is considered to be the first atlas of America, namely the *Descriptionis Ptolemaicae Augmentum* of 1597. It was published in Latin and in French. The map, as the



title indicates, shows California (American and Mexican) and it is probably based on 2 sources: the notes of Cortés and the ones of Fray Marcos de Niza: the former travelling by sea from the south (Vera Cruz), the latter overland, coming from Florida/Texas. The former was looking for islands, since his arrangement with the Spanish Crown implied he could keep those, the latter was looking for gold on behalf of the same Spanish King. Cortés landed on the ultimate south tip of Baja California, Cabo de Cruz, on 3 May 1535. The same or another voyage travelled north in the same year, but had to return on what they called the *Cabo de Engano* (Cape of Deceit or False Point) as it still did not give way to an island after all. Wytfliet used this knowledge and indeed does NOT show California as an island. The island of California only came into 'existence' in cartography some 20 years later. The overland mission confirmed the existence of another phantom story in cartography, i.e. the existence of the Seven Cities.

A strange feature of the map is the Tropic of Cancer, running from the top of the map to the bottom (so apparently north-south), although the degrees of latitude, marked in the border of the map, are correct.

Stanislas brought another Wytfliet map from the same atlas, i.e. of Central Canada. The map shows the same Seven Cities, the Iroquois 'Hochelaga' (or Beaver Lake) now Montreal and, unexpectedly, a large lake which is very similar to Lake Hudson, well before the first European set foot on its shores. Quid?

The funny, the honest and the beautiful

Hans Kok, in his efficient and knowledgeable way, produced three maps. First a very nice looking 'stripmap' from the first half of the 17th century by Ogilby. Those who, like me, want to find out more about the origin of the word and look up 'strip' in the Longman dictionary, will find different possible explanations, one of which (nr 3 for the interested) is in no way related to the subject, so don't go looking for that kind of map on the market... Anyway, the map Hans brought shows the road from York to Whitby and Scarborough, more or less in the same way centuries earlier the Peutinger map did.

Hans' second map was made by Coronelli, in 1692, showed the south part of Groenland, with the addition of the mysterious island of Frislanda. Coronelli writes it has been discovered by a Venetian, but in all honesty soberly adds that it must be either a ghost island or, otherwise, have sunk in the sea since then....

Le Rouge made a map — Hans' third — of New York City showing American and British troops in 1776, the year of US independence. It was published both in London and Paris in the same year and carries names like 'les provinciaux' (meaning the Americans) and 'general Clinton' (commander of troops) that aroused some laughter among the audience.

Loser

The history of The Netherlands is both drawn with water and drowned in it (yes, yes, I looked it up!). This sometimes produces unexpected results and on this



S. De Peuter and California

Map Evening, we were shown a gem by Carrie van Loon, made as a commission from a *waterschap* (in Belgium known as *watering*). These institutions exist both in The Netherlands and Flanders since the Middle Ages and are as a matter of fact one of the oldest 'democratic' institutions there. They had (and today still have) to manage things like draining and damming etc in certain areas that had been impoldered. Voorne, south-west of Rotterdam, was such a *waterschap*, only then it was much bigger than today.

Carrie showed the frontispiece of the *Voorne Caertboeck*, an atlas with 32 maps and no title page, made between 1695-1700 by A. Steyaart for tax purposes. The artists who made the cartouches are J. & C. Luyken. None other than Romeyn de Hooghe made and signed the frontispiece in 1701. It shows the coat of arms of the board of Voorne *waterschap* with the one of baron van Schagen, upper chairman, on top. The rest of the frontispiece (Carrie has a black&white version and a coloured one) shows a splendid allegory about the Dutch success in reclaiming land from the sea. One can see triumphant figures carrying the fruits of the land and the fight and defence against the sea with Neptune as the loser. Carrie, sportsmanlike, also rectified his contribution of last year, stating that the frontispiece he showed then turned out to be by Janssonius, made in 1620, and not as rare as the Blaeu of 1608 he thought it to be.

New Sea discovered!

Alex Smit brought the good tidings that a new sea had been discovered. That is, if you are willing to believe his map *Amérique septentrionale divisée en ses principaux états* of 1799. The map was part of an atlas, the *Atlas moderne portatif*, by Bertholon P. and Laporte J.

The Americans will be proud to hear they have now got an inner 'Western Sea', the *Mer de l'ouest*, stretching as far as 1 000 km eastwards from the



coast of California and 1 700 km long (north-south) with many islands in it. The makers of the map must have had a rather wild imagination (and a rather limited knowledge of that part of the world, since the north and south are left a big void on the map) for they drew a passage to the Atlantic Ocean near the Arctic Circle, oblivious to the fact that it would only be gradually discovered during the 19th century.... Furthermore, their version of the Bering Strait, called *Archipel Saint Lazare*, bears no resemblance to the real strait.

Sébastien Le Prestre de Vauban mort longtemps, toujours vivant

This year is, as many of our readers will know, Vauban (1633-1707) year. Jean Petin brought a map made by the French *Institut Géographique National* on that occasion. It shows all the places Vauban worked at/on.

Vauban's preoccupation with making France a *pré carré*, surrounded by *une ceinture de fer*, is still very visible today in our landscape. Many fortified cities and indeed the whole Belgian south border owe their shape to his doings. No doubt this map will accompany you on your summer discovery expeditions....

Small is....awful(?)

Fay Huidekoper-Cope brought three 19th century small items, which among other figures, all contained geographical information in the form of tiny maps (about 3x4 cm), qualified by Fay herself as 'quite awful', though one could easily see why the little documents with their attractive colours appeal to many people. The first was published in Florence and apparently turned out to be a piece of a tarot set. It shows Arabia on the tiny map, surrounded by other figures, with numbers and a legend. The next one, from 1889, also bears a tiny map of the same region and was an advertisement for Arbuckle Coffee Company. Finally, the last one, advertising cigarettes, shows Persia and Egypt, with a description on the reverse side.

Cartography that sticks

Another possibility to display geographical information on a tiny surface: stamps. Johan Vanvolsem is the proud owner of an extensive stamp collection, focused on cartographical information. It is, in his own words: 'an attempt for visual representation by means of world-wide stamps to underline the role and the importance of cartography'. Furthermore 'the ambition was to show for the 205 independent states...one to 5 stamps in relation to these themes'. Johan produced a list of these stamps, far to long to reproduce here, but showing all kinds of historical, scientific, political etc information related to cartography. Impressive.

3 Suisses for VIBs (very informed buyers)

Jan De Graeve did not bring maps this time, but

books. Even recent ones. Indeed, as he demonstrated, the catalogues of big auction houses can be a very interesting source of knowledge on maps. These books show the auctioned items in colour, with descriptions etc and all for a modest price: who could ask for more? And don't think there is nothing interesting on the market now: Jan claims the abundance of material surprises and some very rare items were recently sold — for a very handsome price —, like some 10 Ortelius atlases. He brought the catalogue of the auction of the Wardington Library (two volumes, full of geographical and cartographical material), that of the Earls of Macclesfield (Sotheby's) and of the Streeter Library (2 vol, Christie's): a good supply of interesting reading material.

Two for the road

To conclude, Hans Kok showed 2 more maps from his collection. The first, of 1930, a kind of historical and cultural heritage map of The Netherlands that was published as a supplement to the *Haagsche Post* (a Dutch news weekly). The second, of 1802, a Japanese one. It shows the bay of Nagasaki with the island Deshima where the Dutch were confined such a long time as the sole Western trade partners of the Japanese. It (the map, that is) is made of mulberry bark, very strong material, and is not orientated north-south as Western maps, as the Japanese usually sat around their maps on the floor, so this didn't make much sense. The words on it are all in Japanese, so we ended where we started that evening: with a



mystery.....

Et nunc bibendum est

As usual, after the formal map discussion, conversations continued around wine and snacks provided by Vice-President Eric Leenders, who doubled as barman, with the kind assistance of Lydia Gordon.

Overall a very enjoyable evening. Thanks to all those who contributed to this success!!

Caroline De Candt



Günter Schilder 65 years

16 February 2007 was just two days short of the date, on which Prof. dr. G.G.R. Schilder reached the age of 65, in general considered the end of one's active career. As Prof. Schilder has been a bit of a special professor indeed, holding his Chair in Historic Cartography for over 25 years at Utrecht University and acting as a catalyst in many ways in his field, the day was bound to be a celebration rather than a goodbye.

Cleverly disguised as a regular 'study-day' for the GIN-Working Group for the History of Cartography, including a fake agenda, a group of friends around Mrs. Paula van Gestel had managed to lure a large number of people, both professional and amateur map friends, to the Navy Barracks, appropriately located next to the Netherlands Scheepvaartmuseum Amsterdam. Among the total of about two hundred participants were around twenty colleagues from abroad (Europe and North America), two ambassadors to the Netherlands (Austria and Malta), representatives of the Utrecht University and countless map friends of various denominations.

Through smart planning, a little bit of luck and the cooperation of all involved, the programme remained a complete surprise to Günter Schilder, who had consistently interpreted all hints provided inadvertently, in the wrong fashion.

Apart from receiving the just praise for his long career and outstanding publications (the on-going series *Monumenta Cartographica Neerlandica* being his *Opus Magnum*, no doubt), his exceptional Explokart project was highlighted. This project allows a high turn-over of research, executed by volunteer researchers, who are trained first at the University, complete their field work in small groups and prepare the results for publication under academic guidance and control. This helps bringing to light a large number of quality publications, without draining the meagre University funds. Its success is currently measured in over 14 000 pages in print and its weight at 140 kilograms so far, as Mrs. van Gestel reported, admitting that this unit of measurement seems uncommon in an academic sense.

Günter Schilder was showered with praise by a number of speakers of renown, outlining his merits as a person and as an academic. Prof. Schilder received numerous presents amongst which a beautiful *Liber Amicorum*, *Mappae Antiquae*, featuring just under 700 pages and beautifully illustrated, was the pièce de résistance, together with the -also unexpected- nomination on behalf of Queen Beatrix as *Ridder in de Orde van de Nederlandse Leeuw* (*Knight of the Order of the Dutch Lion*) for his outstanding academic performance. The Petrus Plancius medal, which is rarely awarded, was presented to him on behalf of the KNAG (Koninklijk Nederlands Aardrijkskundig Genootschap).

For those worried about the future of historic cartography in the Netherlands, it may serve as a consolation that the Utrecht University provided a free



Prof. Schilder at the last BIMCC conference

five-year 'stay-permit' to its Austrian professor, which will enable him to maintain his office at the University for that period at least, in order to continue the many projects, awaiting completion.

For those not worried about the future of historic cartography in the Netherlands, please consider the fact that Utrecht University lacks the funds to continue the special Chair and depends on private initiative to bring another professor of Historic Cartography, for which Chair a suitable candidate would be available. A CHC-Foundation (*Cartographiae Historicae Cathedra*) has been implemented, featuring a Board of Recommendation, with illustrious names indeed, and eager to arrange for the funds needed, although so far hardly successful. It would be of importance to enhance the international standing of all of the Seventeen Provinces of the Netherlands in terms of historic cartography, when we would succeed in supplying the money required for this purpose. I do not feel out of order, when I urge aficionados of early cartography to consider a donation to this foundation; a donation, which at least in the Northern Netherlands, would be tax-deductible, provided a five year commitment (or longer, if possible) is formally agreed. The amount of the donation would not be subject to the standard Dutch threshold ('drempel') as normally applicable under the tax laws.

For information, please contact:
Stichting Cartographiae Historicae Cathedra
c/o Mrs. Paula van Gestel- van het Schip
Het Gewat 16,
5258 KL Berlicum - The Netherlands.
Tel.: +31 73 5037105 or +31 30 2531379
E-mail: pjwvangestel@home.nl or
p.vangestel@geo.uu.nl

Hans Kok
hanskok@introweb.nl



BIMCC Programme for the Autumn 2007

Friday 21 September 2007, 13.00 – 16.00

BIMCC Autumn Excursion

Visit to the Belgian National Geographic Institute (‘Nationaal Geografisch Instituut (NGI) – Institut Géographique National (IGN)’)

Shortly after the independence of Belgium in 1831 the *Dépôt de la guerre et de la topographie* was charged to make a survey of the country. The depot became in 1878 the *Institut Cartographique Militaire* or *Militair Cartografisch Instituut*. In 1947 the name changed to *Institut Géographique Militaire/Militair Geografisch Instituut* and became finally in 1976 the NGI-IGN, under the control of the Ministry of Defence.

The survey of Belgium started with a triangulation scaled at 1:20 000 in 1850, with indications of the relief. A new triangulation was carried out in 1928. A topographical map 1:25 000 was realized between 1949 and 1970, followed by 1:50 000 and 1:10 000. Aerial photos were used in 1991 to produce a third basic survey at different scales. All these surveys led to the digital topographical maps. The 1:50 000 was used as a touristic map book published in 2005 by Lannoo.

The Institute possesses also a collection of old maps of Belgium and part of the cartographic work by Eugène-Henry Frickx as well as by Count J. de Ferraris.

The Institute is located in the historical building of a former abbey (Abbaye de la Cambre – Abdij ter Kameren 13, B1050-Brussels).

The visit will be limited to 30 participants, and preference will be given to paid-up BIMCC Members. Non-Members may be admitted if places remain available after 1 September. All registrations will be dealt with on a first-come-first-served basis, and those accepted will be acknowledged by the Secretary.

To register send the enclosed form (or the same information by e-mail) to the BIMCC Secretary before 1 September 2007.



‘Abbaye de la Cambre’ ca. 1770, on the Ferraris map

europalia.europa

Every two years, since 1969, Europalia International organizes a major international multidisciplinary arts festival in Belgium to celebrate one country’s cultural heritage. The last event in 2005 received over one million visitors.

In 2007, *Europalia.europa* will be the major arts festival marking the fiftieth jubilee year of the European Union. From 3 October 2007 until 3 February 2008, Europalia will play host to 27 guest countries and will present the culture of Europe and its 27 Member States in one spectacular cultural festival!

The Royal Library of Belgium and the BIMCC have launched a joint programme consisting of an Exhibition and a Conference on the theme of **Formatting Europe – Mapping a Continent** which is now part of the official Europalia programme (see www.europalia.eu).

**To be informed or reminded about BIMCC events
send your e-mail address to info@bimcc.org**



Friday 16 November 2007, 09.30 – 18.00 at the Royal Library of Belgium

(Auditorium Lippens, Boulevard de l'Empereur 4, 1000 Brussels) :

**6th International BIMCC Conference:
Formatting Europe – Mapping a Continent**

Provisional programme

Günter Schilder (Utrecht): Conference Chairman

Angelo Cattaneo (Florence) :

Europe in late Medieval and early Renaissance World Maps : Provincializing Europe

Leena Miekkaavaara (Tuusula, Finland) :

Unknown Europe : the mapping of the Northern Countries by Olaus Magnus

Krystyna Szykula (Wrocław) :

Anthony Jenkinson's unique wall map of Russia (1562) and its influence on European cartography

Peter van der Krogt (Utrecht) :

European towns in Braun & Hogenberg's town atlas

Markus Heinz (Berlin) :

Europe as seen by the Homann publishing firm in Nürnberg in the 18th century

Peter Barber (London) :

Bringing the map to life : European satirical maps, 1845 – 1945

Gilles Palsky (Paris) :

Connections and exchange in European cartography : the example of 19th century statistical maps

Bernard Jouret (Brussels) :

The space perception of the relief of Europe by contour lines : the remarkable work of J.-C. Houzeau, edited in 1857



Please use the enclosed registration form and send it to our new Treasurer Roland Delrue before 15 October – not only does early registration offer admittance at a reduced rate (EUR 10.00 instead of EUR 15.00 at the door), but it also allows you to reserve your place at the traditional Speakers' Lunch, and to subscribe to the proceedings of the Conference, to be published in 2008 by the Royal Geographic Society of Belgium.

Further information from Wulf Bodenstein, Tel +00-32(0)2-772.69.09, wulfbo@scarlet.be



Friday 16 November 2007, 18.30 (following the Conference)

KBR

**Official opening of the Exhibition of Maps
Formatting Europe – Mapping a Continent
in the Houyoux Hall, Royal Library.**

European cartographers have depicted Europe throughout the centuries in several ways : allegorically, physically, politically ... Voluntarily or not, they sometimes took liberties with the reality. But this also was changing during the periods, specially relating to state borders. The exhibition will show maps from the Middle Ages to the 20th century. The maps vary in aspect, aim and scale and have only one common feature: their subject. Grouped chronologically, they show the fascinating evolution of the continent and of its cartography. The exhibition will last until 8 February 2008, and a bi-lingual catalogue (Dutch, French) will be available.

Further information from the Curator of the Exhibition, Wouter Bracke, Head of the Map Room at the Royal Library (Tel +00-32(0)2-519.57.43, wouter.bracke@kbr.be).

 **europalia.europa**



News

Brussels Royal Library new entrance

Since the end of February 2007, the access to the KBR is through the new, modernised 'Gutenberg' entrance. This is located at the end of the Mont des Arts garden, two levels below the former entrance (same address Bd de l'Empereur 4, B-1000 Brussels). The new reception, next to a nice patio, comprises a number of computer terminals giving

access to on-line catalogues and to registration facilities. Automatic lockers are located along the corridor giving access to the library proper. The Maps and plans department is directly at the end of that corridor.

For a photograph of the new entrance, visit http://www.kbr.be/images/nvle_entree/nvle_entree_n_bl.jpg

Events

Warburg Lectures, London

Nursery Instruction: Cartographical Novelties for Georgian and Victorian Children

17 May 2007

Jill Shefrin

At University of London, Warburg Institute, Woburn Square, London WC1H 0AB, at 17:00 pm. Enquiries to +44 (0) 20 8346 5112 (Catherine Delano Smith) or Tony Campbell (email: t.campbell@ockendon.clara.co.uk) or visit <http://www.maphistory.info/warburgprog.html>

Meeting Upper Canada Map Society

The 1701 Samuel Clowes Map - Part of a Deed From the Iroquois to the King of England of a Vast Tract of Land.

Toronto, Canada, 29 May 2007 Lecture on the 're-discovery' of the map and its legal implications in the 21st century Canadian courts. Speaker: Dr. Alexander von Gernet, Adjunct Professor of Anthropology.

18:00-19:30 at the University of Toronto Robarts Library, Room 4049, 130 St. George Street. Additional information from Megan Webster (webstermaps@sympatico.ca) or visit <http://content.library.utoronto.ca/robarts>.

Seminar on Military surveying and mapping, Thatcham, Berkshire, UK, 2 June 2007

In order to mark and celebrate the 80th anniversary of the foundation of the Sound Ranging Association, the Defence Surveyors' Association is arranging a seminar to be held at the Royal School of Military Survey. The seminar will run from 10:00 to 17:00 during which seven 35-minute presentations will be given.

Lectures on:

***Three centuries of geographic support to the British Army,
Acoustic Weapon Locating in the Great War,
Mapping for the Third Battle of Gaza 1917,
The Topographic Mapping of Hong Kong 1924,
Mapping for the Falkland Islands War 1982,
Sound-Ranging's present-day equivalent and
Military Geographic Support in Afghanistan
2006-2007.***

There will also be a display of maps of the Falklands War to mark its 25th anniversary.

For additional information contact Mike Nolan (maptnolan@gmail.com) or Alan Gordon (editor@defencesurveyors.org.uk)

International Map Collectors' Society, London

8 June 2007

Annual dinner at 19:30

at East India Club, 16 St. James Square.

9 June 2007

10:30 Annual General Meeting

Malcolm Young Lectures:

13:00 Sarah Tyacke, *All at Sea in the Renaissance.*

13:40 Yasha Beresiner, *Back to Basics*

at Hand and Flower Function Room at 10:30, 1 Hammersmith Road, Kensington, Olympia. Additional information from IMCoS Secretariat (email: financialsecretariat@imcos.org), Rogues Roost, Poundsgate, Newton Abbot, Devon TQ13 7PS, United Kingdom; fax +44(0)1364 631 042. http://www.imcos.org/Events_2006F.htm

Annual London Map Fair, London

8 - 9 June 2007

At Olympia 2 Exhibition Centre, Hammersmith Road.

12:00-19:00 on 8 June and 10:00-17:00 on 9 June.

Visit <http://www.londonmapfairs.com/> or email: info@londonmapfairs.com for more information.

22nd International Conference on the History of Cartography (IHC)

Bern, Switzerland, 8 - 13 July 2007

This biennial meeting is the major international scholarly conference dedicated to advancing knowledge of the history of cartography, of maps and mapmaking, broadly defined. The conference promotes global cooperation and collaboration among scholars (from any academic discipline), curators, collectors, dealers and institutions, through illustrated talks, poster presentations, exhibitions, and a social programme.

Conference themes: mapping relief, maps and tourism, languages and maps, time as the cartographic fourth dimension.

During the conference week, several exhibitions

Note: the events are listed in chronological order (in case of a series of events, according to the first event in the series).



with a cartographic focus will take place in the city of Berne: in the Swiss Alpine Museum, the Swiss National Library, the Stadt- und Universitätsbibliothek Bern (with Burgerbibliothek Bern). There will also be a series of professional visits (to the Federal Office of Topography and to the Staatsarchiv des Kantons Bern) as well as post-conference tours.

Bern University, UniS-Building, Schanzenstr. 1, Bern.
Information/registration: ICHC2007, c/o swisstopo, P.O. Box, CH-3084 Wabern. Fax +41 31 963 24 59. ok@ichc2007.ch, <http://www.ichc2007.ch>

Course A History of Maps and Map making, London Rare Books School,

23-26 July 2007

The Institute of English Studies in the University of London will run the first London Rare Books School, a series of four-day, intensive course. The principal lecturers are Dr Catherine Delano-Smith, and Sarah Tyacke. Additional Lecturers are Peter Barber, Professor Roger J.P. K Preamble. The intention here is to offer a map course relevant to professionals such as librarians, curators, archivists, bibliographers, collectors, map and book sellers, and others having responsibility for collections of maps, or who might need to describe them for some reason. It will also be of great interest to anyone who simply has a wish to know more about the nature and history of maps. The aim is to enable participants to understand what maps are, the nature of their relationship to books and prints, how in the past they were made, produced, marketed and sold, and how they have been used and regarded at different times in the past in western Europe and North America. At the end of the course participants should be able to identify the main types and genres of manuscript and printed maps, in particular, the sixteenth to the end of the nineteenth century, and to know something about their various uses and users. Participants should also have some idea of the mode of production of maps, to appreciate map content and form, and be able to recognize the carto-bibliographical features of a map needed for cataloguing and to be able to describe it, irrespective of the information system used in their organization.

For a detailed program and registration, visit : http://ies.sas.ac.uk/cmpps/events/courses/LRBS/LRBS_courseoutline_HOMAM.htm

XXIII International Cartographic Conference Moscow, 4 - 10 August 2007

The General assembly and the ICC will promote development of a world science in the field of theoretical and practical cartography and GIS-technology. The motto of conference *Cartography for everyone and for you* is chosen with the purpose to display the value and place of cartography for a society and a person.

Additional information from Technical Secretary (email: info@icc2007.com); 14, korp.2, Krzhizhanovskogo str. 117997; GSP-7, Moscow, Russia; Tel/Fax: 007 095 124 35 35. <http://www.icc2007.com/key1/lang2.htm>

23rd International Antiquarian Book Fair of Brussels, 14-16 September 2007

During three days specialists from Belgium and abroad present and offer for sale a large choice of antiquarian books, illuminated books, collectors, antiquarian cards, unique editions and maps.

The BIMCC will again have a stand!

Friday 14 September 2007: from 16:00 to 21:00.

Saturday 15 September 2007: from 11:00 to 19:00.

Sunday 16 September 2007: from 11:00 to 17:00.

Venue: Centre for Fine Arts: rue Ravenstein 23, 1000 Brussels, Belgium. Visit <http://www.bibliofair.com>.

Washington Map Society events

Surveyors Historical Society Rendezvous '07. 13-15 September 2007

This 3-day event will feature about the surveying and mapping career of George Washington. Saturday afternoon, will be hands-on demonstrations of 18th century surveying and mapping equipment, authentic colonial surveyors encampments, the Revolutionary War 'Geographer' Unit (military mappers for Washington's Continental Army), and a retracement, with period equipment and garb, of George Washington's very first land survey when he was aged 16 in the 1740s. The event concludes Saturday evening, with a banquet and tour at Stratford Hall, for which advance payment will be required. The program is still under development. Event takes place at Popes Creek in Westmoreland County, Virginia.

Charles A. Lindbergh and His Flying Maps 27 September 2007

In an illustrated lecture, Mr. Ehrenberg will trace Lindbergh's use of maps within the broader context of the development of aerial charting and navigation. Eighty years ago this year Charles Augustus Lindbergh, Jr. electrified the world with his dramatic non-stop solo flight from New York to Paris. During an illustrious aviation career Lindbergh collected hundreds of maps, many of which he used for flight planning and aerial navigation.

For further information, contact: Chas Langelan email: clangelan@amtengineering.com.

11th Symposium of the International Coronelli Society

Venice, 28 to 30 September 2007

Papers will be presented in German and English on 28 and 29 Sept. on 'all aspects of the study of globes, especially the history of globes, globes in their historical and socio-cultural context, globe makers, especially Coronelli, globe related instruments such as armillary spheres, planetaria and telluria'. A formal dinner and various visits will complete the programme.

Venue: Ateneo Veneto, San Marco 1897, 30124 Venice, opposite to Teatro La Fenice.

http://www.coronelli.org/syp/syp11/media/Einladung_E.pdf

Festival of Maps exhibitions

Chicago, USA, 2-13 November 2007



INTERNATIONAL NEWS AND EVENTS (CONT'D)

That Festival will include two major exhibitions by the Newberry Library, the Sixteenth Kenneth Nebenzahl, Jr. Lectures in the History of Cartography and the Society for the History of Discoveries (SHD) 48th Annual Meeting.

All lectures will be held at Ruggles Hall, The Newberry Library, 60 W. Walton St., Chicago IL 60610, USA. Visit <http://www.newberry.org/smith/nebenzahl/neb16.html> for an extensive program of the lectures or http://www.sochistdisc.org/annual_meetings/annual_2007/annual_meeting_2007.htm for more information on the annual meeting of the society. For a list of exhibitions participating in the Festival, visit: http://www.sochistdisc.org/annual_meetings/annual_2007/annual_meeting_2007_festival_of_maps.htm

Paris Map Fair

10 November 2007

This year the fair will be enlarged with a fine selection of travel books from all parts of the world. With participants from France, UK, Spain, Italy, USA, Belgium and the Netherlands.

The BIMCC will again have a stand!

The fair is a one-day event with an cocktail reception and dinner on Friday night, 9 November (Reservation for the dinner is required).

At Hotel Ambassador, 16, Bd Haussmann from 11:00-18:00
<http://www.map-fair.com/Paris2.html>

Formatting Europe - Mapping a Continent Brussels, Belgium

16 November 2007

BIMCC international conference organized, in the framework of the Europalia festival, at the Royal Library of Belgium; Belgian and other European specialists will highlight different aspects of European cartography and present the results of their recent historical research.

(See article on page 31).

Royal Library of Belgium, Auditorium Lippens,
Bd de l'Empereur 4, B1000-Brussels
URI: <http://www.europalia.be/>

Exhibitions

Magna Regio - Luxembourg and its Region in Atlases and Maps of the XVth to XIXth century, from the collection of

T. Niewodniczanski,

27 March – 11 May 2007

The maps and atlases on display bear eloquent witness to the historical, social and political structures of a region, more specifically Luxembourg and the surrounding Grande Région.

(See article on page 4)

At Espace Monterey, Fortis Bank, Luxembourg. Monday to Friday from 9:00 to 16:30 entrance at 27, Avenue Monterey, Saturday from 11:00 to 17:00 entrance at Fortis, Rue Notre Dame, Luxembourg. Admission free.

Belgium on maps |

**La Belgique en cartes :
l'évolution du paysage à
travers trois siècles de cartographie |**

**België in kaart, De evolutie van het landschap
in drie eeuwen cartografie**

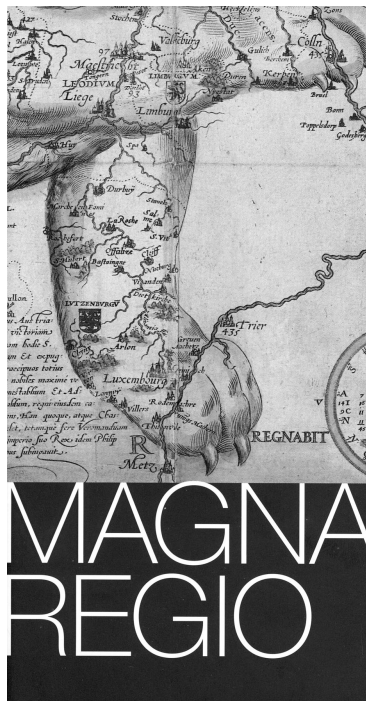
Brussels

Until 15 June 2007 (new date)

(See article on page 5)

Opening hours: Open from Tuesday until Sunday from 9:00 to 12:00 and from 13:00 to 16:45.

Arcades, Musée Royal de l'Armée et d'Histoire Militaire |
Koninklijk Museum van het Leger en de Krijgsgeschiedenis,
Parc du Cinquantenaire 3 | Jubelpark 3, 1000 Brussels
URI: <http://www.klm-mra.be>



National Geographic Maps: Tools for Adventure, Washington, USA Until 29 July 2007

The Children's Museum of Indianapolis has partnered with the world's foremost maps expert, the National Geographic Society, and the most advanced producer of new mapping technology, the Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI), to create an international travelling exhibit. This extraordinary 372-square-meter exhibit provides children and families with the exciting opportunity to immerse themselves in the thrilling world of maps.

Exhibit is in Explorers Hall, National Geographic Society Headquarters, 1600 M Street, NW. Admission is free. Open Monday through Saturday and holidays from 9:00 to 17:00 and Sundays from 10:00 to 17:00. Visit <http://www.nationalgeographic.com/museum/exhibitions/ngmaps.html>

Envisioning Virginia 1587-1784: Early Maps of the New World,

Norfolk, Virginia, USA

Until 12 August 2007

An exhibition of 30 beautiful historically significant maps documenting the ways in which early European cartographers presented and understood the New World will call the Chrysler Museum 'home' over the summer months. John White's famous Virginia (published in 1590 with

Note: the exhibitions are listed in chronological order, according to closing dates.



illustrations by Theodore de Bry), Abraham Ortelius' map America from 1587, and Captain John Smith's celebrated Virginia map from 1626 as well as other significant English, Dutch, and Italian examples are included. A copy of the large and celebrated map of the "Western Parts of Virginia" made by Thomas Hutchins, first geographer of the United States, will also be shown.

The Chrysler Museum of Art is located at 245 West Olney Road, and is open Wednesday 10:00 - 21:00; Thursday-Saturday 10:00 - 17:00.; Sunday 13:00 - 17:00.; and it is closed Mondays, Tuesdays, and major holidays.

For additional information email: museum@chrysler.org or Tel: +1(757) 664-6200; Fax: +1(757) 664-620.

Website: <http://www.chrysler.org/press/jamestown.asp>

De Schat van Corpus Christi Rotterdam, The Netherlands Until 9 September 2007(new date)

The Maritime Museum acquired the 'Corpus Christi collection' also known as 'the School of Geography collection'. This collection consists of 20 Dutch VOC sea charts (13 on vellum) and 10 English sea charts, all dating from the seventeenth century. It is an amazing collection with for instance eight charts by Joan Blaeu and also some charts made by mapmakers in Batavia. (See article on page 24)

At the Maritiem Museum, Leuvehaven 1, Rotterdam.

URI: <http://www.maritiemmuseum.nl/>

VAUBAN entre Sambre et Meuse, 1707-2007'

Itinerant exhibition :

5-20 May 2007: Givet

26 May-10 June 2007: Mariembourg

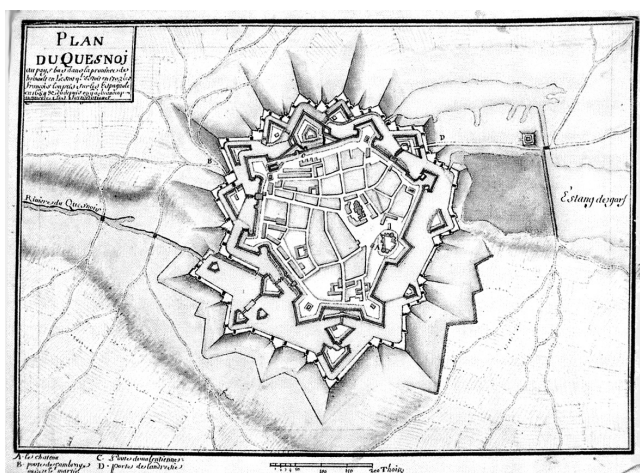
14 June-1 July 2007: Le Quesnoy

7 July-2 September 2007: Namur

8-23 Septembre 2007: Dinant

24 Septembre-7 Octobre 2007: Charleville

Sébastien Le Prestre, lord of Vauban, played a key role in the 18th century military campaign of Louis XIV. As military engineer in charge of fortifications, he has transformed a number of strategic cities on the borders of France, particularly on both sides of the current Franco-Belgian limits.



Plan of Le Quesnoy in 1702, by Claude Masse

Nine Belgian and French cities have joined efforts to organize a series of events to mark the 300th anniversary of Vauban's death. These comprise an exhibition which shows how Vauban planned and transformed these cities into formidable strongholds – for his time, and even until the end of the 19th century; the exhibits include many maps and plans.

More details about the other events on www.vauban2007.eu.

To the Mountains of the Moon: Mapping African Exploration 1541-1880, Princeton, USA Until 21 October 2007

The evolution of the map of Africa is presented in an exhibition of historic maps and European explorers' narratives from the from the University Library. The exhibition will feature some of the most historically significant maps of Africa by major cartographers such as Sebastian Münster, Abraham Ortelius, Willem Janszoon Blaeu and Vincenzo Coronelli. The show will have a particular focus on the journeys of missionary David Livingstone, adventurer Sir Richard Francis Burton and journalist Henry Morton Stanley. Exhibition cases also will cover the expeditions of two dozen of the other most noted European explorers in Africa, including Sir Samuel White Baker, Heinrich Barth, James Bruce, René Caillié, Mungo Park and John Hanning Speke.

First Floor, Harvey S. Firestone Library, Princeton University, One Washington Road, Princeton, NJ. The gallery is open from 9:00 - 17:00 Monday through Friday, and from 12:00 - 17:00 Saturday and Sunday. An illustrated exhibition catalogue featuring a foldout timeline of European exploration in Africa may be purchased for USD20.00. For more information on the library exhibition, contact John Delaney (delaney@princeton.edu) or visit <http://www.princeton.edu/~rbcs/exhibitions/main.html>.

Atlantic Crossings

Bath, UK

Until 28 October 2007

Dollar Princesses (American heiresses who married into the British aristocracy in the late 19th century) crossed the Atlantic as brides - Pocahontas, daughter of chief Powhatan, did the same almost 400 years ago. Her story is told along with the histories of explorers, adventurers and would-be settlers who travelled in the opposite direction: Norsemen, Columbus, Cabot, and the colonists of Roanoke and Jamestown, Virginia, which in 2007 will be celebrating the 400th anniversary of its founding. The exhibition will feature sixteenth-century maps and prints - some rare, some beautiful - from the museum's Dallas Pratt collection.

At Claverton Manor, Bath, UK.

Opening hours: Tuesday – Sunday 12:00 – 17:00 pm. Last entry into the museum 16:00. Open on Mondays only for Bank Holidays or Mondays in August. Visit <http://www.americanmuseum.org/default.cfm/loadindex.213>



INTERNATIONAL NEWS AND EVENTS (CONT'D)

Formatting Europe - Mapping a Continent Brussels, Belgium

16 November 2007 - 8 February 2008

The European cartographers have depicted Europe throughout the centuries in several ways: allegorically, physically, politically,... Voluntarily or not, they sometimes took liberties with the reality. But this also was changing during the periods, specially relating to state borders. The exhibition shows maps from the Middle Ages till the 20th century. The maps vary in aspect, aim and scale and have only one common feature: their subject. Grouped chronologically, they show the fascinating evolution of the continent and of its cartography.

Royal Library of Belgium, Houyoux Hall,
Bd de l'Empereur 4, B1000-Brussels
URI: <http://www.europalia.be/>

Mapping the Past: A Selection of Antique Cartography from the Newton Collection Indefinite, Savannah, USA

No dates, but on-line display!

Highlights include 1597 maps from the earliest atlas of the Americas, 1776 military maps, and other 18th- and 19th-century maps, many of them hand coloured. Cartographers include Wytfliet, Hondius, Monath, Lotter, d'Anville, Faden, Lodge, Cary, and Wyld.

1st Floor Map Galleries. Newton Center for British-American Studies, 227 Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd. (2 doors north of the Savannah Visitors Center). Open to the public free of charge Mon.-Fri. 10:00-17:00; Sun. 13:00-17:00. For further information or to arrange group tours, Maureen Burke (smburke@sysconn.com). <http://www.scad.edu/museum/>

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BRUSSELS INTERNATIONAL MAP COLLECTORS' CIRCLE

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Aims and functions of the BIMCC

The BIMCC is a non-profit association under Belgian law (asbl/vzw 0464 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. Organize lectures on various aspects of historical cartography, on regions of cartographical interest, on documentation, paper conservation and related subjects
3. Organize visits to exhibitions, and to libraries and institutions holding important map and atlas collections.

In order to achieve these aims, the Circle organizes 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.

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

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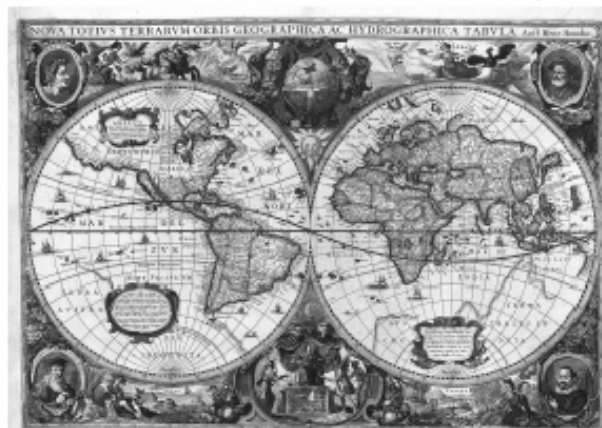
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