

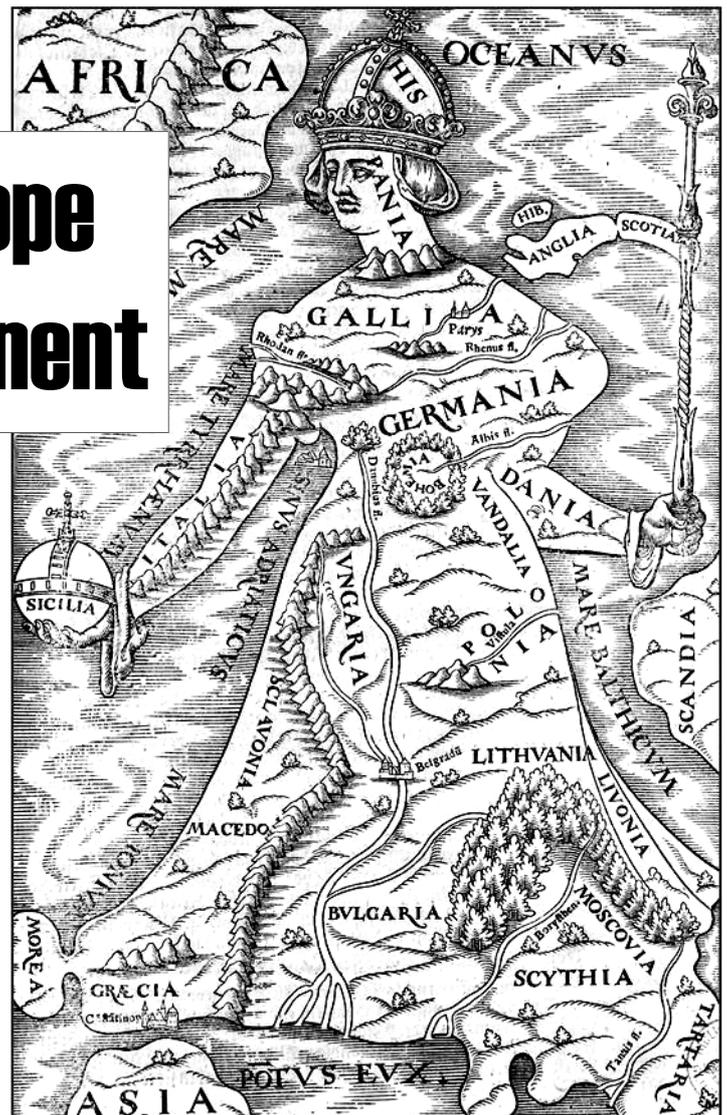


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Formatting Europe Mapping a Continent

Reports on the BIMCC /
KBR / *europalia.europa*
Conference and
Exhibition



Also in this issue:

- The map of Flanders by Gerard Mercator and Jacob van Deventer
- Reports on the Coronelli Symposium and the CFC Conference
- Numerous book reviews
- ... and the usual departments

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EDITORIAL

Dear Map Friends,

Besides an interesting article in which BIMCC Vice-President Eric Leenders presents his research on the 'Mercator' map of Flanders, this issue of the Newsletter focuses, quite naturally, on our big event in 2007: the Conference and Exhibition on 'Formatting Europe' which the BIMCC has jointly organized with the Royal Library in Brussels, in the 'Europalia' framework. The success of this event has taken the BIMCC to a high level of recognition on the international cartographic scene; it is the culminating point in the ten years of existence of our Circle, under the Presidency of BIMCC founder Wulf Bodenstein.

This is the time Wulf has chosen to announce his resignation as President. This will be effective as of the next Annual General Meeting, on Saturday 1 March 2008, when a new Executive Committee will be elected (see also page 28 for a personal message from Wulf).

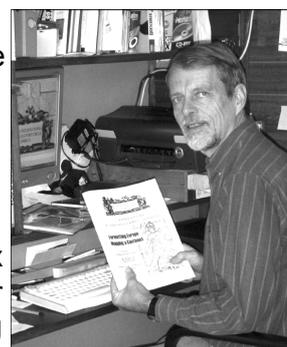
There is obviously a need to re-enforce the core team of the BIMCC. Of course, it is a fairly big challenge to step into Wulf's position; but together we can make it!

If you are an 'Active member', please join the new Executive Committee; there will be many opportunities for action. If you are not yet one, do also come to the AGM to become an 'Active member' and help.

If this not possible, at least, help us by renewing your membership **now**; do not wait for the second or third reminder, it all costs us time and effort.

Happy New Cartographic Year,

Jean-Louis Renteux
Editor
editor@bimcc.org



Contents

Formatting Europe – Mapping a Continent	4
6th International BIMCC Conference	5
The map exhibition	8
Ancient maps Calendar	11
Looks at books	
<i>Printed Maps of Scandinavia and the Arctic 1482-1601</i>	12
<i>The Mapping of Africa – A Cartobibliography of Printed Maps of the African Continent to 1700</i>	14
<i>The Portolan Atlas of Battista Agnese of 1546</i>	16
The map of Flanders by Gerard Mercator and Jacob van Deventer	18
XIth Symposium of the International Coronelli Society for the Study of Globes	24
Cartography in the Vauban era – CFC conference	25
BIMCC news	
BIMCC visit to the National Geographical Institute of Belgium	26
A word from the President	28
BIMCC Programme 2008	29
International news and events	30
Auction calendar	37

Cover: Europa regina, from Sebastian Münster's *Cosmographia*, German edition, Basel, 1598
(BnF, *Cartes et Plans*)



europalia.europa

Formatting Europe Mapping a Continent

Conference and Maps Exhibition

In May 2006, when he learnt about the theme of the next europalia festival, BIMCC President Wulf Bodenstein had the idea of organizing a major cartographic event in relation to the history of Europe. He discussed this idea with Wouter Bracke, Head of the Maps and Plans section at the Royal Library of Belgium (KBR), who shared his enthusiasm. Together they persuaded the KBR management to submit a joint proposal to the europalia officials who spontaneously accepted it.

It was thus decided to mount a map exhibition at the KBR on the theme 'Formatting Europe-Mapping a Continent' and to hold the annual BIMCC Conference, on the same theme, also at the KBR on the day of the exhibition opening, all as part of the official europalia.europa programme.

This joint venture entailed an intensive collaboration between KBR, BIMCC and Europalia.

The organization of the exhibition, under the leadership of Wouter Bracke, benefited from the help of two key members of the BIMCC Caroline De Candt, a specialist in exhibition organization, and Lisette Danckaert, former Head of Maps and Plans; they worked side by side with the staff of the Maps and Plans section, and, in particular, made a significant contribution to the catalogue.

The BIMCC was responsible for the Conference on 16 November 2007 and benefited from the

hospitality and the much appreciated logistic help from the Library. Specialists from eight countries across Europe were invited by Wulf Bodenstein to speak about different aspects of the history of European cartography; the KBR auditorium offered a proper setting for this high quality gathering. The KBR also subsidized the publication of a colour hand-out brochure distributed to the participants in the Conference.

At the end of the day, a classy cocktail party with nearly 400 participants marked the official opening of the exhibition. The usual guests of the KBR mingled with participants in the Conference.

This very successful event was made financially possible for the BIMCC by the generous help of sponsors; six of our usual sponsors (Antiquariaat Plantijn, Henri Godts, Loeb-Larocque, Puilaetco-Dewaay, Romantic Agony and Sanderus) made a special contribution for the occasion, joined by two other patrons, whose business is unrelated to cartography (Bohrmann and Marselis).

Last but by no means least, the event also benefited from the support of the Royal Geographical Society of Belgium which will publish the Proceedings of the Conference as a special edition of their BELGEO journal, in October 2008 — another 'first' for our Circle.

Jean-Louis Renteux



Official opening of the Maps Exhibition:

- Patrick Lefèvre, Director General of the Royal Library
- Kristine De Mulder, Director General of Europalia
- Wulf Bodenstein, BIMCC President
- Wouter Bracke, Head of the Maps and Plans section at the Royal Library and Curator of the Exhibition



6th International BIMCC Conference *Formatting Europe – Mapping a Continent* Friday 16 November 2007, at the Royal Library of Belgium

This year, the BIMCC Conference was part of the joint cartographic programme, launched in cooperation with the Royal Library of Belgium, in the framework of the *europalia.europa* festival marking the fiftieth jubilee year of the European Union.

The Conference took place in the Auditorium Lippens and benefited from the very professional support of the Royal Library.



Patrick Lefèvre, Director General of the Royal Library, welcomed some 80 participants from nine different member states of the European Union (Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Poland and the United Kingdom, in addition to Belgium); a number of them had to face disturbances in public transport in their home countries. Participants included not only map collectors and other amateurs, but also a number of academics from Universities across Belgium (Brussels, Gent, Leuven, Liège, Mons) and Europe (Paris-Sorbonne, Utrecht, Wrocław), from prestigious Libraries (Staatsbibliothek Berlin, National Library Helsinki, British Library London, Bodleian Library Oxford, Maritiem Museum Rotterdam, Utrecht University) and from other institutions (Belgian land registry, Royal Geographical Society of Belgium). From the ladies at the reception desk, they all received a package of information comprising a nice colour brochure (a première for the BIMCC!) with abstracts of the presentations and professional résumés of the speakers (which can now be accessed on the BIMCC web site, pending the publication of the proceedings of the Conference in 2008).

The BIMCC President opened the Conference and handed over to Professor Günter Schilder (from the University of Utrecht) who had kindly agreed to act as Conference Chairman.



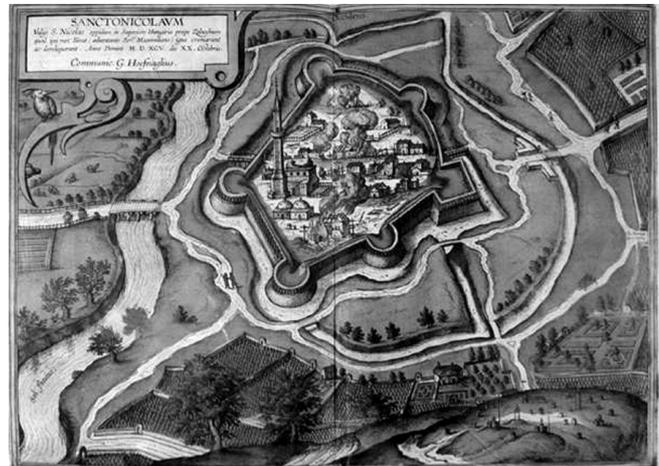
Günter Schilder coordinates with Wulf Bodenstein

The morning session started with Angelo Cattaneo (a researcher from Florence) who spoke about *Europe in late Medieval and early Renaissance World Maps: Provincializing Europe*, drawing an interesting parallel between the representation of Europe in the 15th century *mappamundi* by Fra Mauro and a contemporary Korean map.

Leena Miekkaavaara (from the National Library in Helsinki) then took us to the northern frontiers of Europe, explaining how Scandinavia, which was just a nameless island on Ptolemaic maps, was represented correctly in the 16th century (*Unknown Europe: the mapping of the Northern Countries by Olaus Magnus*).

After a coffee break during which the public could intermingle with speakers, Krystyna Szykula (just retired from Wrocław University) presented *Anthony Jenkinson's unique wall map of Russia (1562) and its influence on European cartography*.

Peter van der Krogt (from the University of Utrecht) made an analysis of *European towns in Braun & Hogenberg's town atlas*, detailing their contents and presentation.



Törökszentmiklos (Hungary)
in *Civitas Orbis Terrarum*, vol. 6



Speakers, from left to right: A.ngelo Cattaneo, Peter van der Krogt, Krystyna Szykula, L. Miekkaavaara, Roderick Barron, Günter Schilder, Gilles Palsky, Markus Heinz

Most participants could join in the *Speakers' Lunch* in a pleasant nearby restaurant and pursue informal exchanges with the speakers.

Markus Heinz (from the Berlin State Library) had the difficult task to begin the after-lunch session and managed to hold the audience's attention with *Europe as seen by the Homann publishing firm in Nürnberg in the 18th century*.

Roderick Barron (antique map specialist operating from Sevenoaks, UK) talked about *Bringing the map to life: European satirical maps, 1845 – 1945*, and highlighted an unusual aspect of the relationship between history and cartography.

After another coffee break, Gilles Palsky (from Paris Sorbonne University) highlighted another unusual aspect of cartography, showing how maps began to be used to convey non-geographical information (*Connections and exchange in European cartography: the example of 19th century choropleth maps*).

Finally, Bernard Jouret (from the Free University of Brussels) explained how one of his countrymen introduced the third dimension in cartography: *The space perception of the relief of Europe by contour lines: the remarkable work of J.-C. Houzeau, edited in 1857*.



Bernard Jouret (Brussels) at the Conference

Photos: Dominique Bodenstein, Krystyna Szykula, Jean-Louis Renteux



This was followed by a number of formal addresses, marking the transition between the Conference and the official opening of the Exhibition of Maps on the same theme, Formatting Europe – Mapping a Continent.

After the speeches by Patrick Lefèvre, Director General of the Royal Library, and Kristine De Mulder, Europalia Director General, the President of the BIMCC took the floor to congratulate all participants and praise the excellent cooperation between the KBR and the BIMCC.

Wouter Bracke, Head of Plans and Maps at the Royal Library and Curator of the Exhibition, then explained the concepts behind the exhibition and the difficulties faced during its preparation. He then led the public into the refurbished Houyoux Hall, for the first visit.

The day was ended, in the former hall of the Library, with a nice reception cocktail offered to Conference participants and guests of Europalia, the Royal Library, and the BIMCC.



Wouter Bracke, Curator of the Exhibition (front), guides the KBR and Europalia Director Generals into the exhibition

(more pictures can be found on http://www.kbr.be/actualites/reportage/reportage_fr.html)

Jean-Louis Renteux
editor@bimcc.org

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

The Proceedings of the Conference will be published by the Royal Geographical Society of Belgium, as a special edition of BELGEO, in October 2008. They will comprise the full text of the presentations made at the Conference on 16 November 2007, together with illustrations (mostly) in colour.

The Proceedings will include additional, original articles by renowned specialists in the history of cartography, also on the theme of mapping Europe :

- Ingrid Baumgärtner
Europa in der Kartographie des Mittelalters
- Jean-Charles Ducene
La représentation de l'Europe par les cartographes arabes
- Peter Meurer
Europa Regina: 16th century maps of Europe in the form of a Queen
- Monique Pelletier
L'Europe vue par les géographes de la Renaissance
- Adrian Seville
The geographical Jeux de l'Oie of Europe
- Rodney Shirley
The allegorical figure of Europe in atlas title pages
- Henk van der Heijden
Kaarten van Europa vóór Ortelius





Formatting Europe – Mapping a Continent The map exhibition

KBR 

The Exhibition 'Formatting Europe – Mapping a continent: ten centuries of maps of Europe from the collections of the Royal Library of Belgium' was officially opened on Friday 16 November 2007. It was (and is still – it closes on 8 February 2008) a major commemorative and cooperative achievement for Belgium's Royal Library and other Brussels-based organisations.

Several factors contributed to the successful event. The stimulus for the Exhibition was the 50th anniversary of the Treaty of Rome and the consequent foundation of the European Union – in 1957 consisting of but six nations (Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, and The Netherlands) and since enlarged to 27 – whose seat is in Brussels. An opportunity was provided by the traditional series of biennial cultural exhibitions, launched in 1969, under the auspices of Europalia International that takes place in several Belgian towns and cities including Brussels. The Brussels International Map Collectors' Circle (BIMCC), a considerably younger, but active and educationally-oriented, organisation founded in 1998, supplied an already established format of an annual winter's day conference with accompanying informal displays. And a vital desideratum – a permanently-situated and well-administered host organisation – made itself available: the Royal Library of Belgium. Finally, within both the Royal Library and BIMCC, were 'volunteers' who could hardly be restrained from throwing themselves into the enviable task of the 'Four Ds': discussion, decision, design, and description of an exhibition based exclusively upon the Library's varied collections.

Thus a total of 74 main (numbered) items were assembled from the sections of Maps and Plans, Manuscripts, Medals, Prints, and of Printed Books. Added at the end of the Exhibition was an un-numbered wall-map 'L'Europe... sur les observations de M[essieu]rs de l'Academie royale des sciences en 1770' (cartouche within the map) by L.C. Desnos of Paris; the added title strip at the top gave its title as 'L'Europe, divisée selon l'étendue de ses

principales parties, et dont les points principaux sont placez sur les observations...' also dated 1770. On the wall it was captioned as 'Hors catalogue'/'Buiten catalogus' and - confusingly - with imprint given as 'A Paris, [1779]'; to this writer, regardless of this unexplained discrepancy, this 'late-comer' seemed to originate from the Library's rich Vandermaelen Collection. Most of the exhibited items have the expected bilingual captions. Items 8B and 10, however, have their captions in Latin & Latin (!) which many visitors from the eastern hemisphere may not find very helpful.

The slim, pocket-format, clear-printed, colourfully-illustrated and well-designed catalogue is available in either Dutch or French of 144 or 142 pages (ISBN 9-066337-143-9 or 2-87093-163-8) respectively. This writer bought one of each; but, if lying flat on a surface or standing on a book-shelf, there is no way of telling in which language the catalogue is as both use only the English title 'Formatting Europe – Mapping a continent'!

Mention of the handy-format catalogue is most important: in this case it acts as an authoritative narrative explanatory text; it carries miniature, high-quality, illustrations of upwards of 100 exhibited items (e.g. both sides of all 10 medals grouped together under exhibition/catalogue item no. 34); and most commentaries include sources and further reading – an incentive to pursue one's interest beyond this inevitably ephemeral display.

In this heuristic connection it is pleasing to note the Royal Library's Education Service has made a selection of items Nos. 8B, 12, 13, 17, 39, 57 (this map not, apparently, in the French version), 71 and 73 for its free 'Familieparcours: Op reis door de kaarten'/'Voyage au coeur des cartes: Parcours famille'; a set of 'DIY' or self-guided tour cards can be collected from the Exhibition's Reception Desk. The chosen maps range from a 2nd-century AD Ptolemaic map of Europe in an interpretation by G.A. Magini (Venice, 1596) to 'The world map' centred on the Americas, produced by the National Geographic Society (Washington DC, 1951),



Map of Europe printed in London for Mathias de L'Obel (from Burgundian Flanders) whose son-in-law was Ortelius' nephew, Jacob Cool. It forms the lower half of title-page to a botanical book *Stirpium adversaria nova* (1570/71).



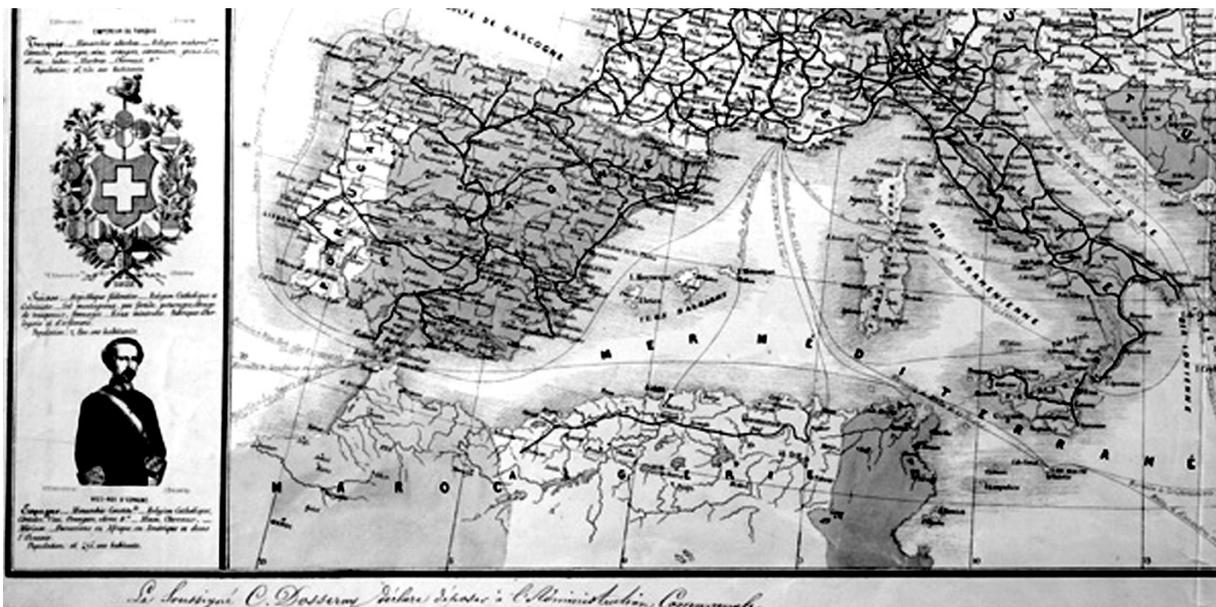
and – nicely judged – a portfolio of 10 thematic maps entitled 'La Communauté européenne' issued by its Press & Information Service (Bruxelles; Luxembourg, 1966); these are items 8B, 73, and 74. The reasoning behind the inclusion of the American-oriented world map – with Europe pushed to one side – so far eludes this writer! With 27 EU Member States in 2007, each with a national cartographic organisation and several commercial firms, one might have expected a Euro-centric product - perhaps printed out from a CD or an internet electronic database to emphasise how geographic information is increasingly produced and disseminated today. The associated BIMCC Conference on 16 November, for example, boasted speakers from eight different EU countries (the original six, except Luxembourg, plus Finland, Poland, and the United Kingdom) from each of whose national survey/mapping organisations a world map might have been begged or bought. This could have been educational, too, in another sense: to show the forms of European place-names in those nations' own languages. Toponymy today is a thriving industry with national representatives at 'top echelon' discussion forums under the auspices of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names ('UNGEGN' for short).

In the present Exhibition, however, one learns of both the etymology of the Classical term 'Europa' and her (fantasy) graphic depiction through artists and engravers from the Renaissance and Baroque periods. Inevitably, perhaps, the 16th-century symbolic representational forms of the allegorical 'Europa virgo' or 'Europe as a queen' were displayed in versions by Heinrich Bünting (Prague, 1592) and Sebastian Münster (Basel, 1588?) as items 14B & 14C. A third version was shown by Roderick Barron (UK) in his 16 November BIMCC Conference paper on satirical maps, and is illustrated in colour in the 'Conference hand-out'. In contrast there are world tri-partite

manuscript maps of the 11th and 15th centuries dictated by religious dogma, 'accurate' maps in the form of manuscript portolan (marine navigation) charts of Europe with North Africa and eastwards to the Black Sea on vellum from 1547 and ca 1588 with one engraved for printing on vellum in 1610 (revised to 1619), and the European 'underworld' or geology (1857). A few items are of reduced geographical coverage but have great significance for the history of Europe and its boundaries: a broadsheet of an etched map-view with text below on the raising of the Turks' siege of Vienna, in 1683, produced by G. Bouttats (Antwerp [1684?]), and a medal depicting the venue of several months' negotiations - Rijswijk castle - by A. Rondeaux (1697); these are items 26 and 34F respectively.

One might well ask oneself: what have been, are, and may in the future be, Europe's geographical and political boundaries? Regarding this Exhibition Iceland is 'in' from the Renaissance's rediscovery of Ptolemy onwards, the southern Mediterranean Sea coastline/North African hinterland too. The doubt arises with the eastern limits as some map-makers or their commissioners (for which read: paymasters) stop at the west shore of the Black Sea, others include the east shore; a minority depict similar optional cartographic boundaries for the Caspian Sea. A few years ago Israel (in what most of us would consider as western Asia) participated in the Eurovision Song Contest... For map collectors and cataloguers, therefore, stating the geographic coordinates of a map or chart (translating non-Greenwich meridian values to that standard international reference point) is a surer way of defining what, regardless of their titles, their maps in fact show.

Much depends, naturally, on the purpose of the map. The so-called 'Peutinger Map' (or 'Tabula Peutingeriana'), originating in the 4th century and conventionally considered as a road map, displaying



'L'Europe physique et politique . . .' (Anderlecht: Ch. Dosseray [1869]) – an all-Belgian production. Shown here is a sample of the additional educational material (e.g. national flags in the border) surrounding the map.



here the Italy section as item no. 9, still lacks its presumed western section covering the British Isles, Spain, and North Africa – and possibly an introductory panel or two of dedicatory or explanatory text. This problem is currently at an advanced state of research by Professor Richard J.A. Talbert (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill).¹

As far as internal – in contrast to external – boundaries of Europe are concerned political and military crises have frequently been resolved by international congresses and subsequent peace treaties. This multi-media Exhibition contributes evidence of the Treaty of Münster or Westphalia (1648), Rijswijk (1697), Utrecht (1713), and Vienna (1814-15); excepting the last treaty, medals are to the fore and the second of the Utrecht commemorative medals demonstrates the chronogram device – thrice! A chronogram (letters in normal words but emphasised by use of capitals or emboldened font and spelling out a date in roman numerals) is to be seen on just one of the maps – item no. 24 – that has its own recent cartographic (and contentious) interpretation. This map is the undated '*Imperii Caroli Magni et vicinarum regionum descriptio, dedicata et inscripta LVDoVICo regi VICtorI et DefensorI eCClesiae ChrIstI, ab Auctore Petro Bertio...*' published by W. & J. Blaeu in [1634]. Taken as engraved the chronogram certainly spells out the date 1573 but, as Tony Campbell pointed out², the engraver forgot to change the 'I' of 'ecclesiae' into 'L' and thus 'stole' 50 years from the true date – 1623 – of the map's original dedication. The confirmatory letter from Roger Mason³ illustrates the same – but 'corrected' – chronogram in the dedication cartouche from an untitled version of the 4-sheet map engraved by Jean Picart of Paris; the history of just this one French-to-Dutch map series would warrant research – aided, in the first instance, by the intriguing catalogue entries seen on the Bibliothèque nationale de France's 'Bn-Opale plus'.

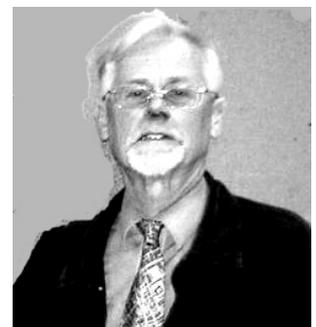
For this writer some of the highlights of interest tended to be unique or unusual cartographic items. Item no. 44 – Rigobert Bonne's map (Paris : Lattré, 1779) – has western Europe covered with a manuscript grid and annotations which include a recommendation that battle sites and peace treaties (with dates presumably?) are added; hitherto no resultant engraved and published map has been identified. Item no. 53 – L.A. von Mellin's map of Livonia (Riga, 1798 / Leipzig, 1810) – displays an excised and pen-&-ink annotated, then pasted-down, section of the islands of Ösel (Saaremaa) and Dagö (Hiiumaa); the reason for which makes a tale of intrigue, related by Marguerite Sylvestre, that one must read in the catalogue! Both these items inform, in a practical and dramatically-visual manner, on

some typical compilation, editorial, and production procedures in map-making; they come from the Royal Library's Vandermaelen Collection. The twentieth-century saw as great a number of geo-political changes as any of those preceding it. And many of its cartographic products are still at a reasonable price for collectors. Enjoyable to see, therefore, was the multi-component 'L'Europe et les Balkans' (Bruxelles : Editions d'Art L.A.B., 1941) exhibited as item no. 72, for a copy of which this writer paid €10 at the Mechelen/Malines Antiquarian Book Fair in December 2003 (It is folded inside its original printed buff paper 26 x 18 cm envelope priced in 1941 at 'Prix : 10 Fr.' only!).

This report for the *BIMCC Newsletter* is by just one ordinary (foreign) EU member but he expresses here his admiration and gratitude to his more distinguished 'native' Belgian co-members, who have undoubtedly expended so much advice, energy, knowledge, and time to get both the Exhibition and its permanent monument – the catalogue – established. Especially to Lisette Danckaert (former Royal Library Map Curator and now BIMCC's valued Scientific Advisor) and to Caroline De Candt (another untiring BIMCC Officer). To Wouter Bracke (current Curator of Maps & Plans and BIMCC Member) are due extra thanks for writing catalogue entries, coordinating the whole publication, and for keeping calm during 'The Big Day'.

(Footnote: With The Royal Library of Belgium's permission and usual safeguards, perhaps Europaia International could see its way to transform the essence of the 'Formatting Europe – Mapping a continent' exhibition into a travelling one: a stay at each EU national library or museum which could substitute and/or contribute its own relevant or unique items?)

Francis Herbert
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1– He presented his latest findings at The Kenneth Nebenzahl Jr Lectures in the History of Cartography, at The Newberry Library, in Chicago on 10 November 2007; see his '*Konrad Miller, Roman cartography, and the lost western end of the Peutinger Map*', pp. 353-366 in *Historische Geographie der alten Welt: Grundlagen, Erträge, Perspektiven: Festgabe für Eckart Olshausen...* herausgegeben von Ulrich Fellmeth [et al.] (Hildesheim ; Zürich ; New York : Georg Olms Verlag, 2007).

2- in *The Map Collector*, March 1984, 26, p. 45

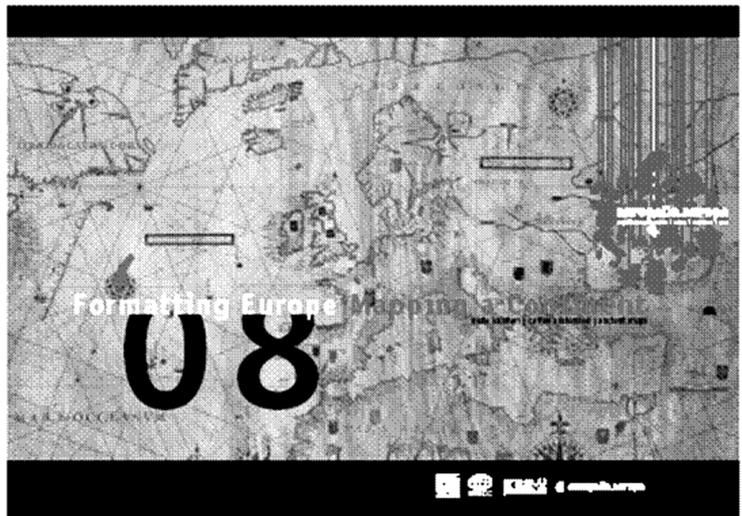
3- in *The Map Collector*, December 1986, 37, p. 53



Ancient maps calendar 'Formatting Europe Mapping a Continent'

In connection with the Europalia exhibition, Aquaterra took the initiative to publish a calendar with a selection of ancient maps from the collections of the Royal Library shown at the exhibition. As the exhibition itself, the calendar is a joint project of the Royal Library, the Brussels International Map Collectors' Circle and Europalia.

The thirteen maps selected range from the Middle Ages till the 20th century and are reproduced in large format (62 x 40 cm):



- Bartolomeo Lasso - [map of the European coasts] ca. 1588, manuscript chart on vellum, CP III – Océan Atlantique – ca 1588. – Lasso – II 2 706
- Gerard Mercator - *Europa ad magnae Europae Gerardi Mercatoris patris imitationem Rumoldi Mercatoris filii cura edita [...]*, 1595, VH 14 348a E RP
- Willem Jansz Blaeu - *Europa recens descripta à Guilielmo Blaeuw*, [Amsterdam, after 1660], CP XII – Europe Gén. – XVII s. – III 10 920
- Nicolaes Visscher - *Europa delineata et recens edita per Nicolaum Visscher, s.l., s.d.*, CP II 45 162 D (3)
- Frederik de Wit - *Nova et accurata totius Europae descriptio authore Frederico de Wit*, Amstelodami, s.d. VB 7 588 D (5)
- Johann Baptist Homann - *Europa Christiani orbis domina in sua imperia, regna, et status exacte divisa per Iohan. Bapt. Homann*, Norimbergae, 1706, CP XII – Europe gén. – 1706 – Homann – III 8 666
- John Senex - *A new map of Europe from the latest observations, inscrib'd to the honorable Samuel Molyneux esq., secretary to his R.H. the Prince by Ion. Senex, s.l., s.d.*, CP XII – Europe Gén. – 1721 – Senex – IV 8 571
- Tobias Conrad Lotter - *Europa Delineata juxta Observationes Excellorum Virorum Academiae Regalis Scientiarum ... et juxta recentissimas annotationes Per G. De L'Isle Geogr. Parisiis*, Aug. Vindel., in officina Tobiae Con° Lotter [ca 1750], CP XII – Europe gén. – 1750? – Delisle – III 8 661
- Jean-Baptiste-Louis Clouet - *Carte d'Europe divisée en ses Empires et Royaumes. Assujettie aux Observations Astronomiques de Mrs de l'Académie Royale des Sciences... par Mr l'Abbé Clouet de l'Académie Royale de Rouen*, Paris, Mondhare, 1789, CP XII – Europe gén. – 1789 – Clouet – III 8 653
- Eustache Hérisson - *Carte générale de l'Europe Où sont tracées les principales Routes Et les nouvelles Divisions ... le Départ et le Retour du Capitaine Cook... dressée par E. Hérisson*, [Paris], Basset, 1829, CP XII – Europe gén. – 1829 – Hérisson – III 8 603
- Aristide-Michel Perrot - *Carte pittoresque et maritime de l'Europe Indiquant la division des Etats, les Routes et Chemins de fer, la distance en kilomètres de Paris à toutes les villes importantes, les Productions ...*, par A.M. Perrot, Paris, [1841?], CP XII – Europe gén. – 1841 – Perrot – III 8 596
- Louis Mols-Marchal - *Carte drolatique [sic] et comparée des Etats de l'Europe mise en rapport avec les circonstances actuelles*, Bruxelles, Mols-Marchal, [1855], CP XII – Europe gén. – 1855 – Mols – III 8 588
- Alphonse Taride - *Nouvelle carte de l'Europe centrale. Edition provisoire*, A. Taride, Paris, A. Taride, 1920, CP XII – Europe gén. – 1920 – Taride – IV 4 976

The calendar was presented on 16 November 2007 at the BIMCC Conference and is available at the exhibition, the Royal Library, the BIMCC, and Aquaterra (www.aquaterra.be).

Some copies of this extraordinary calendar are left; they are now available at a discount price of EUR 25.00 plus postage and mailing cost (EUR 6.00 for Belgium, EUR 10.00 for the rest of Europe and the US); contact BIMCC treasurer (e-mail: treasurer@bimcc.org or telephone: +32 (0)474 57 42 83)





LOOKS AT BOOKS (I)

Printed Maps of Scandinavia and the Arctic 1482-1601

By William B. Ginsberg

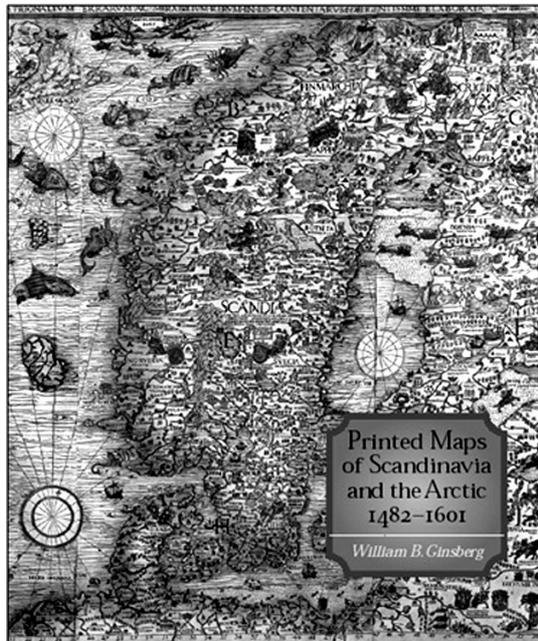
Septentrionalium Press, New York, 2006, 214 pp., 30 x 25 cm, hard cover, cloth bound with dust jacket, ISBN 978-0-9787900-0-4.
To order new: GBP 60.00 with <http://www.jpmaps.co.uk/book/id.1048>

Many members of the Circle will be familiar with the book *Scandinavia in old maps and prints* (Mappamundi Press, 144 pp., 1987) by Erik van Mingroot and Eduard van Ermen, which was produced in the wave of a large public cartographic awakening and which certainly had its merits within that context¹. Nowadays, the cartographic readership has grown up and expects a more sophisticated level of information.

'My objective in *Printed maps of Scandinavia and the Arctic* is to present a complete, thorough, and systematic survey of the subject': these are the opening words in the author's preface. Ginsberg whose fascination in this area was also aroused through his marriage to a Norwegian woman had already published several books on the northern regions². He has now produced a superb cartobibliographic work clearly more than just fulfilling his initial ambitions. The reviewer cannot judge its completeness, but surely this study is both thorough and systematic.

To start with: apart from the limitation in time set forth in the title, the author further explains in his preface the difference between Scandinavia, study object of this work and the Nordic Countries, the first concept focusing on the Kingdoms of Denmark, Norway and Sweden, where the latter encompass also Iceland and Finland. Of course, all maps on the wider region also picture Finland. And as an apologetic 'encore' Ginsberg also includes a picture of Ortelius' Iceland, thereby underlying the sheer importance of this map in its own right.

The early editions of Ptolemy's *Geography*³ introduced Scandinavia⁴ as a cartographic entity: its



Ulm (or third) edition (1482) introduced a new map of Scandinavia, seen as a peninsula, rather than an island, with north of it another stubby peninsula, Greenland. Passing Schedel (1493, the Europe map), Waldseemüller (6th Ptolemy edition, 1513, Strasbourg), Laurenz Fries (7th Ptolemy edition, 1522, Strasbourg), Bordone (*Tutte l'Isole del Mondo*, 1528), all with strange Nordic shapes, the first more or less correct image with a clear north-south orientation was Ziegler's untitled map of 1532.

Then comes the author's milestone figure and map: Olaus Magnus' *Carta Marina*. For Ginsberg, Magnus is the

link between 'old' (Ptolemy) and 'modern' (Ortelius) mapping of the region, as further evidenced by a lineage table of early maps of the region at the back of the book. The 1539 *Carta Marina*, a nine-sheet map of Scandinavia (despite its name), is the first large-scale regional map of Europe and the landmark map for Scandinavian cartography. The chart is only recorded in two copies, one currently held in the Staatsbibliothek in Muenchen, the other in the University Library of Uppsala. The superb map is richly decorated with the arms of the Kingdoms of Norway and Sweden and lakes which according to the legend never freeze. Magnus claimed that one of the reasons why he made this map was to show how much territory the Protestants had wrested from the Catholics. Religion played an important role in his life: his brother Johannes was the last Catholic Archbishop of Uppsala and at his death in 1544, Pope Paul III appointed Olaus as his brother's successor as Archbishop of Uppsala; clearly this was nothing more than a title, as Sweden was no longer Catholic and Olaus was banned.

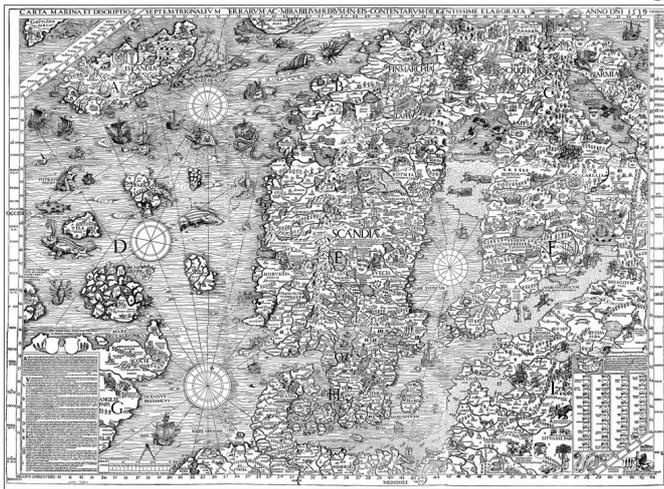
¹ The authors made the awkward choice to present their subject per country, which is a hard sell for areas as integrated as the Scandinavian countries. It contained mainly 17th century regional maps such as those by Blaeu, Danckerts and Sanson, which are absent from the current review.

² Inter alia: *Norvegia Regnum A Collection Of Maps And Sea Charts Of Norway 1602-1827*, 2001 catalogue : by W. B. Ginsberg; and, *Scandia: Important Early Maps Of The Northern Regions & Maps And Charts Of Norway From The Collection Of William B. & Inger G. Ginsberg* 2002 catalogue.

³ Appendix 1 to the book provides a systematic overview of the early editions of Ptolemy's *Geography*.

⁴ According to the author the map was based on a map now part of the Wolfegg-codex of 1468-1471.

⁵ Appendix 5 provides a full list of all editions with indication of date, place, language, size.



Olaus Magnus' *Carta Marina*, as presented by L. Miekkevaara at the 6th BIMCC Conference

More affordable for map collectors is Magnus' smaller map of Scandinavia published in his *opus magnus*, the *Historia de gentibus septentrionalibus*, published from 1554 to 1572 in twenty editions and two variants⁵.

Surprisingly the geographic correctness of the *Carta Marina* is not equalled by this map, which focuses on the fjords and mountain ranges and provides many names of regions, only of regions.

More pre-Ortelius mapping is shown with Ziegler (1532) influencing Münster (*Schonlandia XIII Nova Tavula*, 1540), Gastaldi (*Schonladia nova*, 1548) and Ruscelli (*Schonladia Nuova*, 1561); Cornelis Anthonisz (*Caerte van Oostlant*, 1543), influencing Tramezini (1558) and Camocio (1562); and, Zeno (1548) influencing Ruscelli (*Septentrionalium Partium Nova Tabvla*, 1561). New to me is a map by Liévin Algoet, a Flemish poet and calligrapher, and even one time Erasmus' secretary. Algoet is present with a grandiose map measuring 76 x 101 cm the sole copy of which is kept at the *Bibliothèque Nationale de France* and was posthumously published by Gerard de Jode in 1562 and later included in the latter's *Speculum* (1578).

The *Carta Septentrionalium Regionum Sescrip.* or the map of Northern Europe by Ortelius is given prominent attention with a table of every edition, and a few pages of detailed pictures of the monsters and ships. This map, which had already been incorporated in the first edition of the *Theatre* with 53 maps, was also present in all its subsequent versions. Ortelius' principal sources were Magnus and Zeno (via Ruscelli) for the north-eastern Atlantic with mythical islands and he also mentions Ziegler, Algoet and Monachus in his *Catalogus auctorum tabularum geographicarum*.

As we get closer to 1601, the cut-off date of the book as indicated in its title, the post-Ortelius contributions are given less prominence. In his search for completeness, the author also provides an overview of the many *Epitome* publications of Ortelius' map and similarly of a pocket size map of northern Europe by Magini (1596) and of Scandinavia by

Barent Langenes (1598). Time for some curiosities: the *Civitates Orbis Terrarum* grew to more than 500 town plans, but only one map is included... a map of Denmark by Marcus Jordan. Or further maps of Sweden and Denmark anno 1579/1580 from the *Itinerarium Orbis Christiani*, a work comprising 84 maps in four parts and published by ... Frans Hogenberg. And, finally to close the section on Scandinavia, hidden away a beauty by van Linschoten (1601) where much of the available space is taken up by Nenet huntsmen, a reindeer sled and some Nenet gods. The upper part above the illustrations was later copied by de Bry for his *Petits Voyages*, 1613.

Town views and maps, which are so prominently present in Mingroot and van Ermen's book are completely absent with only one exception: Braun & Hogenberg's magnificent Bergen.

What about the Arctic? It was not at all treated as a secondary topic; towards the end of the book, Ginsberg devotes the final pages to the wondrous world of our North Pole. No attention to sea monsters by Mercator, only four rivers feeding a black hole sinking deep down: 'oops, there goes my ship'. Why did this top scientist 'miss the ball'? Appendix 9 provides an English translation of the key parts forming the Arctic in Mercator's map of 1595 which is actually based on an inset of the Arctic on his world map of 1569. In 1606 Hondius altered Mercator's famous Arctic map and replaced the mountainous coastlines with faint dotted lines. The author shows a picture of Hondius' completely revised *Poli Arctici* of 1636, but as the date falls outside the temporal scope of the study, its detailed description might be saved for a follow up book. Finally with respect to Mercator, Ginsberg provides detailed cartobibliographic details of his Arctic and Scandinavia maps. Unexpected Arctic beauties by de Bry (1599) and Willem Barentsz. close the descriptive part of the book.

This reference work is a delight to read as it concentrates on pure cartographic information, no historical fillings. Finally, the book which provides a reference and collector's note section per map, and which also contains many pictures of title pages, closes with a few perks, such as a scheme with the main lineages of maps and mapmakers; a bibliographic essay; and a short study on the names Thule, Telemark and the relationship between them.

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LOOKS AT BOOKS (II)

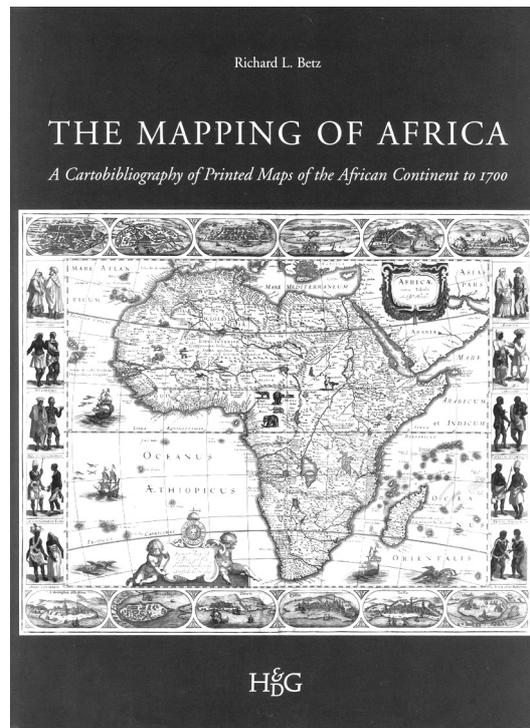
The Mapping of Africa – A Cartobibliography of Printed Maps of the African Continent to 1700 **By Richard L. Betz**

HES & De Graaf Publishers, 't Goy-Houten (NL), 2007, 540 pp., 293 ill. of which over two thirds in colour. Clothbound with full-colour dust jacket, 32 x 24 cm. ISBN 978 90 6194 489 8. EUR 159.00.

Since antiquity Africa has held a certain fascination for us Europeans. Some branches of historical research continue to nourish the sometimes spell-bound interest that still is very much alive, and this is no longer limited to Europe alone. As is the case with many map collectors, the author, who is American, developed an interest in ancient maps of the region in which he spent many years during his professional life, in this case South Africa. This developed into a substantial collection of maps of the African continent. The difficulty of dating and analyzing some of these using available literature boosted his determination to resolve such problems for himself and others by compiling a new cartobibliography. A personal contact in 2001 with Peter van der Krogt, Head of the Explokart Research Programme at Utrecht University, led to the integration of this project into the Explokart scheme. The end-product is a scholarly work of reference that complements and in many respects supersedes what has been published on the subject so far.

To set the scene from the historical viewpoint, three basic subjects are addressed in the introductory part of 57 pages, under the general heading of 'The Mapping of Africa': mapmaking from antiquity to the early Renaissance, European exploration of Africa, and the representation of Africa on Ptolemaic and on some particularly important world maps. Here the author has done more than merely acquit himself of a routine duty for a cartobibliography. The chapters on the maps of indigenous, Egyptian, Roman, Arab, and especially Chinese manufacture are well written and as complete as a general introduction needs to be.

Considering that this work is limited, quite intentionally, to continental maps one might perhaps have wished for some more detail on certain of the early maps that are not specifically maps of Africa but show enough of the continent to be of interest here. These are the medieval, early Renaissance and also Ptolemaic maps which, together with the portolans,



prepared the ground for the dedicated maps of Africa to appear later. However, the chapter on significant world maps showing Africa is more explicit on this point, and additionally offers some fine illustrations.

Whilst the summary on European exploration follows the classical pattern of such descriptions, the last of the introductory chapters breaks some new ground: in the 'Overview of Printed Maps of Africa from 1505 to 1700' Betz develops six cartographic models into which each of the 174 maps and their derivatives in this bibliography should fit. These categories are:

- early maps of Africa, starting with the earliest map described (Montalbodo, 1508) and comprising the first Gastaldi maps,
- the Gastaldi-Ortelius model, beginning with Gastaldi's seminal 6-sheet wall map of 1564 and ending with De Jode (1596) and Di Arnoldi (1600),
- the Mercator model, initiated by Mercator's rendering of Africa on his wall map of the world (1569) and encompassing the work of Hondius, Janssonius and van den Keere down to Scherer (1699),
- the Blaeu model, based on his wall map of Africa of 1608 that was to influence mapmakers across Europe almost to the end of the 17th century,
- the Sanson 1650 model that connects almost seamlessly with the
- Jalliot-Duval model, in which we find the maps of Morden, Seller, Mortier, Nolin, Coronelli, De Fer and a few others.

Guillaume Delisle whose famous map of 1700 is the last one to be described here would certainly merit a full model of his own, but that will have to wait for a follow-up volume dealing with maps published after 1700.

These models were established on the basis of some key characteristics such as shape of the continent, hydrography and orography, regional names, place names, and text on the maps. The



LOOKS AT BOOKS (III)

Der Portolan-Atlas des Battista Agnese von 1546 aus der Russischen Nationalbibliothek Sankt Petersburg (The Portolan Atlas of Battista Agnese of 1546 from the Russian National Library St. Petersburg)

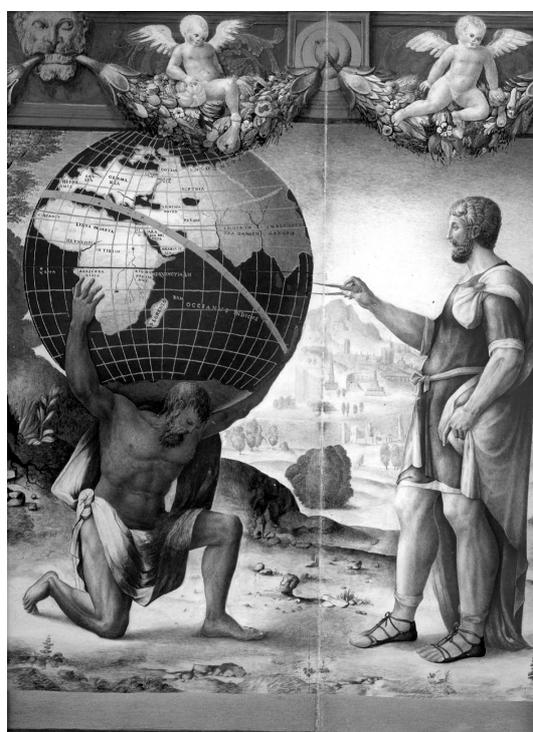
Facsimile with commentary by Tamara P. Woronowa, curator of the department of occidental manuscripts in the National Library in St. Petersburg (translated from Russian into German). Edited and augmented cartographically by Arthur Dürst.

Desertina Verlag, Disentis (CH), Akademische Druck- und Verlagsanstalt, Graz, and Avtor, Moscow, 1993.
Commentary : 32 pp., 31 b/w illustrations ; Facsimile : 21 double-page colour plates. ISBN 978-3-201-01599-7.
Original edition in gold-embossed leather binding, EUR 2 580.00. This edition in cloth binding, 36 x25 cm, EUR 298.00.
To order : Akzente VersandBuchhandlung, Chr.-S.-Schmidt-Strasse 7, D-56112 Lahnstein/Rhein,
www.akzente-buch.de , info@akzente-buch.de

Some of our readers may recall previous presentations of portolan facsimiles in our columns: the first related to the very impressive 82 x 214 cm Castiglioni world map of 1525 (Biblioteca Estense, Modena, facsimile by Il Bulino Edizioni d'Arte, Modena, see BIMCC Newsletter No 13 – May 2002), the second was about the Atlas Universal by Diogo Homem of ca 1564 (National Library of Russia, St. Petersburg, facsimile by Moleiro Editor, Barcelona, see BIMCC Newsletter No 14 – September 2002).

Here we turn to a facsimile of another portolan atlas held in the Russian National Library in St Petersburg, the one Battista Agnese created in Venice in 1546. The accompanying commentary volume begins with a summary of Agnese's work and discusses the extensive literature related to him and his contemporaries. Although Agnese was one of the most prolific Italian cartographers of the 16th century, biographically very little is known about him. Originally from Genoa, he was active in Venice between 1536 and 1564 during which time he produced an estimated 80 atlases. More than 70 are known to have survived, and the one presented here is perhaps the most spectacular of all, according to Peter Barber who reviewed this facsimile in 1995¹. Yet this particular 1546 edition seems to have escaped the attention of archivists at the National Library and other researchers up till now, and so the publication of this facsimile is most welcome.

The main part of the commentary is a detailed description of the atlas contents. There are ten charts produced in classical portolan style: three spanning the Pacific, Atlantic and Indian Oceans, four covering the Mediterranean and the Black Sea, and one each of the British Isles and Central Europe, of Spain with North Africa, and of the Aegean Sea. Two additional terrestrial (or chorographic) maps represent Italy and the Holy Land, and an oval world map adorned with 12 windheads and showing Magellan's 1519-1522 route of circumnavigation closes the sequence of geographical representations. Three stunningly



Atlas the Titan supporting the earth (not the sky!), and Atlas the mathematician taking a measurement (detail of allegorical painting)

beautiful allegorical pictures by an unidentified Venetian painter – one at the very beginning and two at the end of the atlas – underline Battista's ambitions to satisfy his noble clients' aesthetic tastes. For it is certain that this portolan atlas was not made for navigating on the high seas but rather destined for the libraries of titled persons of his time. And this turned out to be, of course, the best guarantee for its survival.

A table of solar declination and another of planetary distances, together with a simplified armillary sphere and a chart of the zodiac surrounding a geocentric representation of the

¹ Review by Dr Peter Barber, British Library Map Library, London, in *Imago Mundi* Vol. 47 (1995), pp.196-197



universe give this atlas a 'scientific' touch. They constitute the cosmographical component that is often found in atlases of this kind. The commentary booklet proves to be most helpful here, as without it these tables, as indeed the allegories, would have remained somewhat obscure to most of us. (The commentary volume also briefly describes another Agnese atlas of 1554, held in the Central Archives of the Russian Navy in St. Petersburg).

The quality of the facsimile is impeccable. All geographical details including placenames are readable throughout, and the heightening with gold is achieved to an astounding degree of precision. Even the imperfections of the vellum support of the 21 folio leaves and the time-born shades of finger marks are there.

No one can escape the sublime, dare I say Elysian, appeal of this unique geographical work of art. Familiar with ancient maps of all sorts as most of us are, we here find an exceptional invitation to travel around the world of the 16th century, superbly drawn and coloured in the style of Italian mannerism, a regal feast for the eyes and the mind.

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Detail of portolan chart of Spain and North Africa

Do not miss the next Newsletters!

In the coming BIMCC Newsletters, you will find, in particular:

- *'The Importance of maps at the battle of Waterloo'*, a small cartographical 'intermezzo' by Glenn Van den Bosch
- 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 study since an Italian publication in 1806. The present book recently published by Brepols Publishers 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 *Het Zeekaartenboek* where Sjoerd de Meer presents the collection of Sea Charts recently acquired by the Rotterdam Maritime Museum and exhibited there last year
- Book review of a carto-bibliographical study of the island of Mallorca, *Das Kartenbild der Insel Mallorca*, by W.-F. Bär (Frankfurter Geographische Hefte Band, 2004).
- Book review of a new and annotated translation of Ptolemy's 'Geography' edited by A. Stückelberger and G. Grasshoff, *Ptolemaios - Handbuch der Geographie* (bi-lingual Greek-German), Schwabe Verlag, Basel, 2006
- Book review of *Descriptio Romaniae* by Octavian Ion Penda (The National Museum of Maps and Old Books, Bucharest, 2004)



The map of Flanders by Gerard Mercator and Jacob van Deventer*

The map '*Vlaenderen Exactissima Flandriae descriptio*' is a unique piece which is attributed to Gerard Mercator. Through the study of symbols of reference points used for measuring by the cartographer Jacob van Deventer on his regional maps, the author concludes that this map, as was suggested in earlier publications, was almost certainly surveyed by van Deventer and drawn (*faciebat*) by Mercator. We will call these symbols 'measure points'.

The city of Antwerp bought in 1877 a unique map of Flanders and exhibited it at the Plantin-Moretus Museum in Antwerp. The map is entitled *Vlaenderen Exactissima Flandriae descriptio* and dates 1540. It is composed of nine engravings on paper (each 41 x 31.6 cm) and measures 123 x 95 cm on a scale of 1:169 000. The borders are decorated with the names of the counts and countesses of Flanders and with the banners of 26 cities. One northern piece of the map is missing, and the cartouche is blank. The map is north oriented and has no degrees.

At each corner is a decorative bear, representing four powerful Flemish families namely Boelaere, Heyne, Pamele and Cysoyn. Most importantly, the map mentions Mercator's name twice: once as *Gerardus Mercator* in a dedication to the Emperor *Carolus V*, and once as *Gerardus Mercator Rupelmundanus faciebat*. At first sight there seems to be no doubt that he is the author. The map has been studied extensively in the past by R. Kirmse, A. De Smet, F. Van Ortruy and many others. Although Mercator's name is mentioned on the map as 'maker' (*faciebat*), several authors have had



Vlaenderen Exactissima Flandriae descriptio, Map of Flanders signed by G. Mercator, 1540
Plantin-Moretus Museum, Antwerp

* This is a summary in English of an article published in Dutch, with notes and an extended bibliography, in 'Annalen van de K.O.K.W. –



their doubts about the authorship. At first it was thought he had been inspired by an older map of Flanders which was made by P. van der Beke in 1538. But after analysis this theory stands only partially. The map by P. van der Beke, *De charte van Vlaenderen*, is coloured, printed on parchment and south oriented. The distance reliability between cities is not very accurate. Roads and rivers indicated on the map are not reliable. There is no border decoration, apart from the presence of the four bears on each corner, as in the Mercator map; this bear decoration is the only part Mercator used on the Flanders map.

The existence of a Flanders map, discovered in Italy was known before the original Mercator map was found. Several authors, Forlani, Duchetti, Vavassore, Zenoi a.o. published a copy of a Flanders map, of which the original was scaled down and published by Tramezini and engraved by J. Bossius Belga. This Dutch engraver most probably imported the Flanders map in Italy and engraved it.

J. van Raemdonck M.D. (1880) who brought the Flanders map to our attention proposed to fill the missing northern part of the Flanders map by incorporating a piece of the Italian copy made by Zenoi in 1559 [reproduced on the centrefold, overleaf]. Others proposed to use the Vavassore copy (1556). All together a mix of both fits the gap really well.

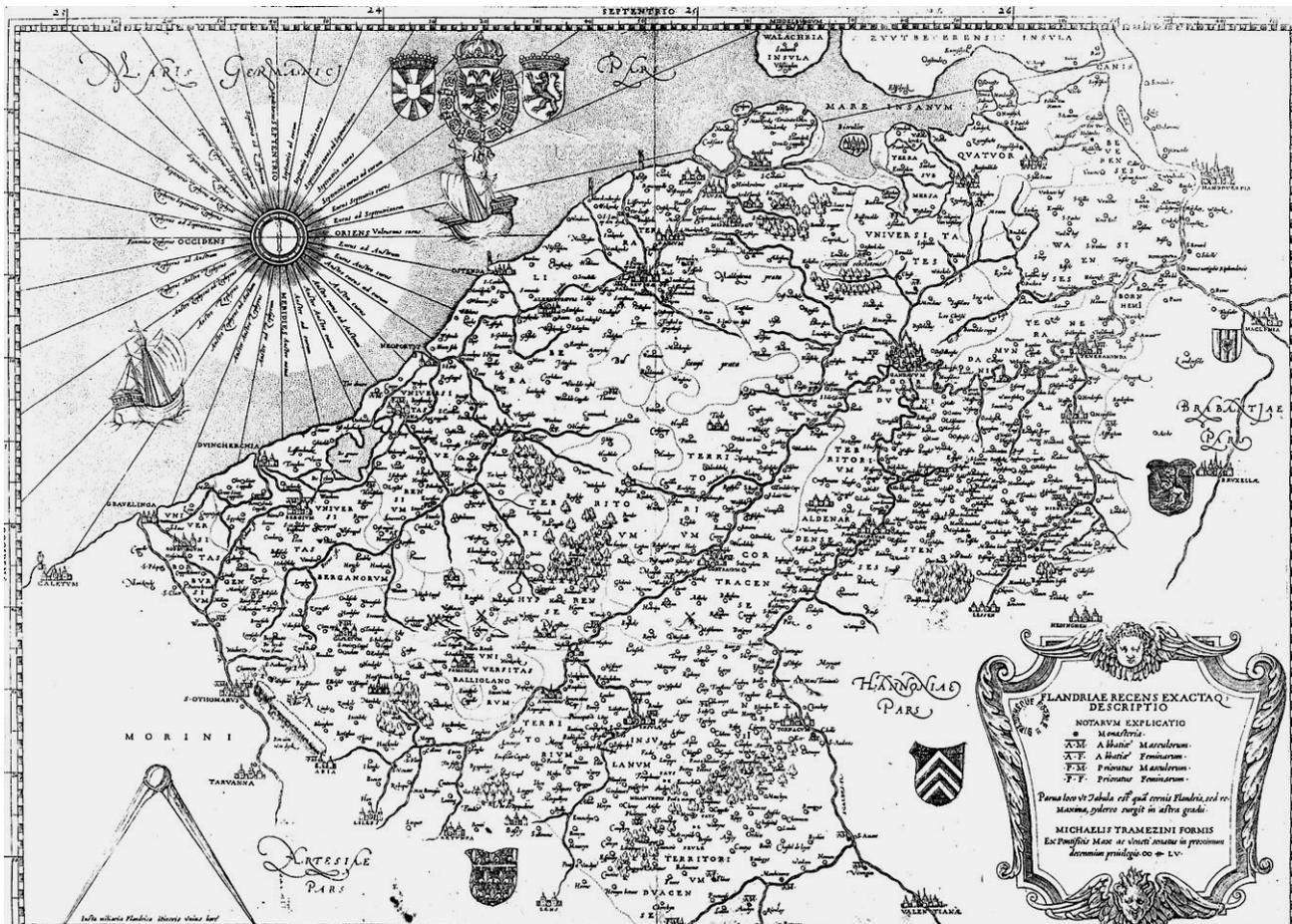


The measure point symbol

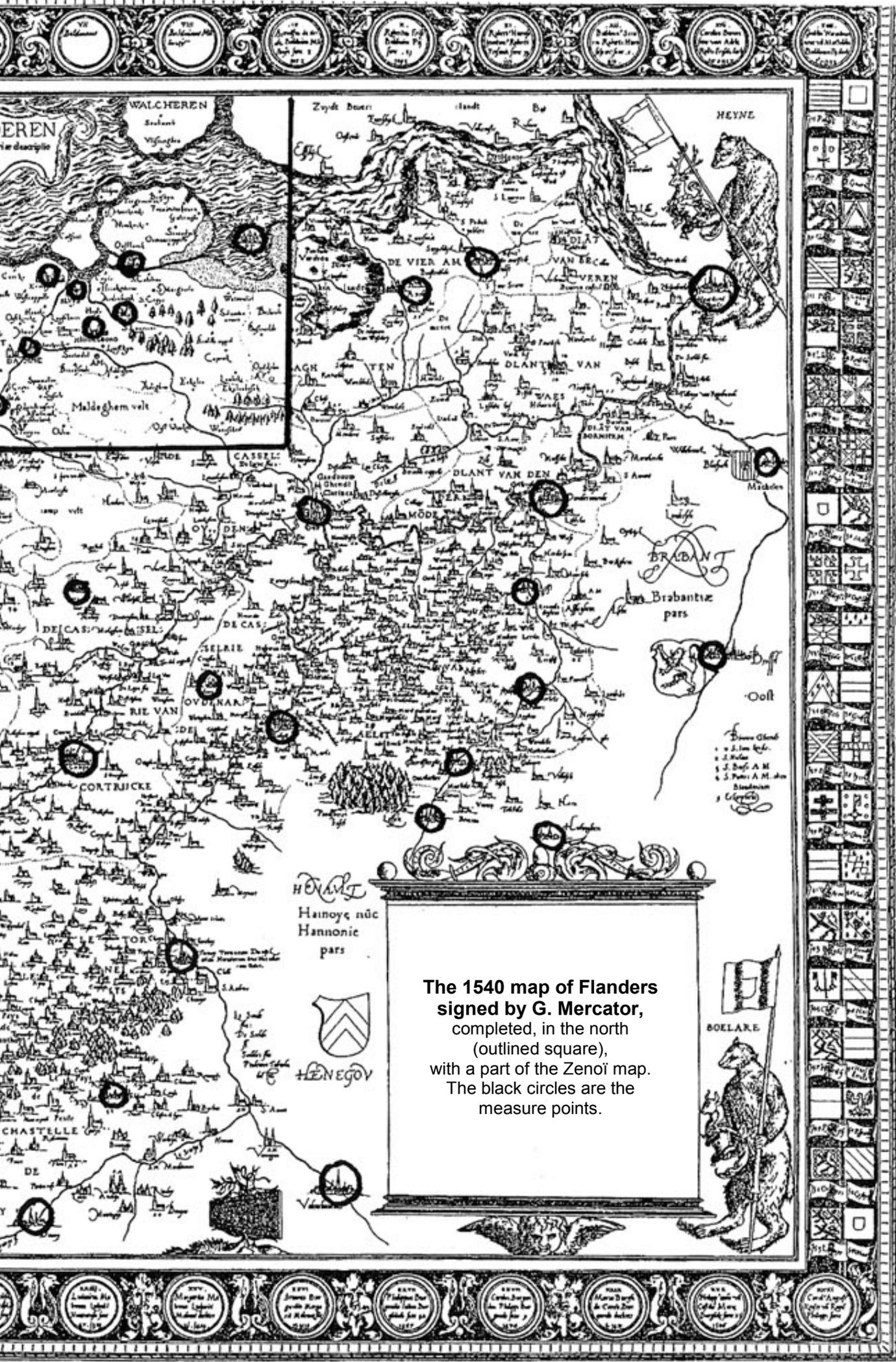
The idea that the Mercator map was originally drawn by J. van Deventer was already mentioned in previous publications, but was never proven.

J. van Deventer made wall maps of the five Dutch Provinces. All maps except Zeeland were copied in a reduced format by Tramezini without naming the original author. Was he also the topographical author of the Flanders map or was it Mercator?

What do we know about G. Mercator as possible author of the map, except the fact that his name is on it? W. Ghim (1530-1611) who wrote a biography of G. Mercator, mentions the fact that the cartographer was asked to produce a map of the County to be offered to the Emperor. He adds that Mercator acted in a very short time. He also tells us that Mercator measured Lorraine topographically with a lot of



The Italian copy of the Flanders map by Tramezini



The 1540 map of Flanders signed by G. Mercator, completed, in the north (outlined square), with a part of the Zenoi map. The black circles are the measure points.



difficulty and anxiety. After these horrendous experiences, he made no other topographical work anymore. In order to measure land, he used stations or high points. There are no such symbols on the Lorraine map. On the contrary, the Flanders map does show typical symbols, namely a ring with a point in the middle, located within 44 towers, all over the map. However, this was not Mercators' idea, but one initiated by J. van Deventer. Indeed, in a text on his regional Gelderland map (1543) he describes his way of working where he gives the meaning of the ring-point symbol which he used on all of his regional maps. He writes 'if there is no ring-point symbol, it means that there was no measure done from this point.' In other words, a ring-point symbol in a tower represents a measure point from which he measured angles between cities. He measured only angles; distances were estimated.

The next table gives the number of measure points that were counted in the six regional maps. Take note, moreover, of how the year 1540 fits perfectly in his work schedule. The number of measure points on the Flanders map is also in accordance with the other regional maps.

Regional map	Date	Number of towns	Number of measure points	%
Brabant	1536	1239	57	4.6
Holland	1537	612	56	9.15
Flanders	1540	1014	44	4.3
Gelderland	1543	639	61	9.5
Friesland	1545	767	35	4.5
Zeeland	1547	391	35	8.9

J. van Deventer also had the habit of designing not only the provinces but also the surrounding areas. The same is true with the Flanders map. Why he did so, is not clear, however it is possible that he was in doubt about whom these frontier regions belonged to – and they often changed hands – and that he wanted to play it safe and not displease the rulers.

A study regarding the measure points was carried out on all his regional maps. As only three original specimens remain, the study was carried out on copies reproduced and re-edited by Canaletto and described by Koeman. The Flanders map was also studied on a copy, but all the measure points were checked on the original in the Plantin-Moretus Museum.



A typical measure point in Antwerp

How did J. van Deventer use his measure points? He most probably measured angles with a circle or a geometrical quadrant, without a compass, and he estimated distances. The measure point symbols were situated in towers.

Comparing the border areas present on several regional maps, it is clear that he used the same towers. A typical example is an area that is seen on the Brabant, Zeeland and Flanders maps. They all show identical measure point symbols.

What happened to this symbol? It was not used before him, nor after him, except by J. de Surhon in the Hainaut map and P. Apianus in the Bavaria map (1568). The meaning of the symbol got lost. Few cartographers must have had the opportunity to become familiar with his explanatory text, since these regional maps had a limited circulation. They may have been considered as a military secret, as was the case with the Hainaut map by de Surhon of which, by order of the Emperor, only three copies were made.

Using the measure point symbols a study of scale and distance accuracy was carried out on the Flanders map.

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



The explanatory text about the measure point symbol on the Gelderland map

The scale, already measured by Kirmse, 1:172 000, was controlled and reset on 1:169 000. One hundred and twenty distances were calculated covering the whole county, periphery and inland. They were compared with current maps. The long distances from border to border, N-S and E-W, showed a variation of 3.18%. The short ones varied by 4.38% and the peripheral distance varied by 6.03%. The medium deviation is 4.76%. The figures are in accordance with an extensive computer study made by F. Depuydt.

In conclusion, the Flanders map produced by Mercator and measured by J. van Deventer is not only important because it is, to our knowledge, the first map of Flanders based on topographical measurements. As such, this unique map is also to be considered as the standard map of Flanders, copied by many other cartographers for more than a century¹.

One can only admire the cartographer J. van Deventer who on his own, with limited means and even in war zones, produced such outstanding topographical work. He was not only the cartographer of the Emperor and King, but also the father of the cartography of the Seventeen Provinces.

Two final conclusions: The Flanders map *faciebat* by Mercator was in fact the result of a topographical study of Flanders by J. van Deventer and was decoratively influenced by P. Van der Beke's Flanders map. Mercator must be considered as the overall producer.

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¹ This will be proven in another publication, based on a topographical mistake, repeated again and again by other cartographers



XIth Symposium of the International Coronelli Society for the Study of Globes – Venice, 28-30 September, 2007

Since 1963, the International Coronelli Society has organised symposia in a number of major European cities, including one in Brussels (1969). For its XIth symposium with two days of lectures and a post-conference excursion the third day, the Society has finally come to Venice, the home of Father Vincenzo Coronelli (1650-1718) whose cartographic work and impressive range of globes inspired the foundation of the Society in 1952. The pair of giant celestial and terrestrial globes made by him in 1683 for Louis XIV were the subject of a recent publication and a conference, reviewed in BIMCC Newsletter No 28¹.

Seventy-seven participants from fourteen countries gathered in the Sala Tommaseo of the Ateneo Veneto, a magnificent ancient building near the Teatro La Fenice. President Allmayer-Beck's welcome address was followed by the opening lecture of well-known Italian map historian Marica Milanese. Of the 19 other presentations that were given on the first two days I will highlight only a few.

We had a report on the project of 're'-constructing a lunar globe conceived by Tobias Mayer in 1750, on a recently developed 'rolling' globe (Rollglobus) which can be rotated freely in all directions, and from Zsolt Török (Budapest) on a large (Ø 212 cm) terrestrial relief globe made of plastic (!) in 1966.

Franz Wawrick (Vienna) presented the remarkable collection of globes and astronomical instruments in the Oberösterreichisches Landesmuseum in Linz (Austria) – certainly worth a visit.

P. Gautier Dalché (Paris) whose talk was announced in French but was finally given in fluent Italian (translated on-line into German by former President Rudolf Schmidt), introduced us to philosopher-mathematician Jean Fusoris (ca. 1365-1436); his treatise on globes could have resulted in the construction of a terrestrial globe but this never materialized. The struggle of 16th century geographers to reconcile the discoveries of new lands, including Australia, with orthodox Ptolemaic views was discussed by Robert J. King (Canberra, Australia), who found clues for this puzzle on the so-called Jagiellonian globe (ca. 1510) held in the Collegium Maius Museum in Kraków (Poland).

After a presentation on a recent find of Waldseemüller's globe gores of 1507 we were treated to a captivating exposé by young map historian Thomas Horst (Munich) on the impact of early 16th century exploration on the geography shown on globes of that period. Following some accounts of technical (X-ray) examinations of globes we heard about a manuscript globe constructed by G. Engelmann in 1690, and then were introduced to

two giant globes : Stefan Kratochwil (Jena) talked about a particular type of celestial globe (Ø ca. 300 cm) made by Erhard Weigel in the 17th century (but now lost), and Ulrich-Karl Schneider (Schleswig) reported on a literary find he made of a text of 1616 describing what could have been a model for the giant Gottorf globe (see BIMCC Newsletter No 23).

At the end of the conference on the second day we were given a guided tour of part of the Convent of S. Maria Gloriosa dei Frari (now the State Archives), the former monastery in which Coronelli spent most of his professional life. He is buried in the nearby church of the same name.



Vincenzo Coronelli, pair of terrestrial and celestial globes (Ø 108 cm), Correr Museum, Venice

The evening before the start of the Symposium we had been invited to the official opening of a special exhibition of globes in the Museo Correr, *sfera del cielo – sfere della terra, globi celesti e terrestri dal XVI al XX secolo* (Spheres of the Heavens – Spheres of the Earth, celestial and terrestrial globes from the 16th to the 20th century). To the globes and models of the Museum's own collection were joined a large number of globes, astronomical instruments and globe-related documentation from the collections of Rudolf Schmidt and Heide Wohlschläger. The exhibition runs till 29 February 2008. A richly illustrated 116-page bilingual Italian-English catalogue is also available, published by Mondadori Electa S.p.A Milano (EUR 25.00, no ISBN). It contains 14 chapters on all aspects of globe-making and globe production in various countries written by Marica Milanese and Rudolf Schmidt – well worth reading.

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¹ Hélène Richard, *Les Globes de Coronelli*, Bibliothèque nationale de France, 2006

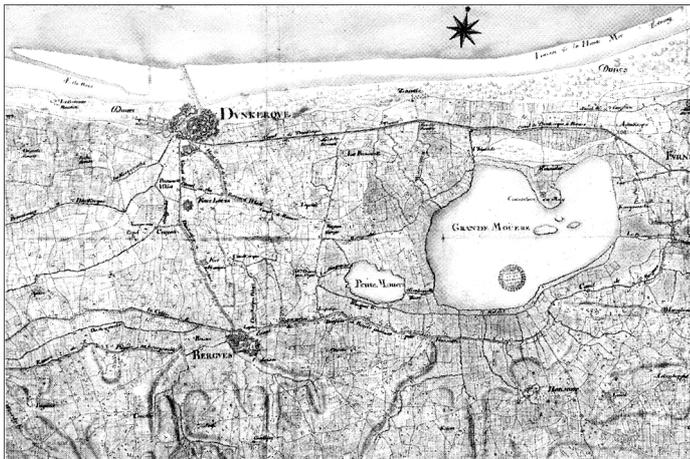
² See www.coronelli.org under symposia for the complete list of presentations



Cartography in the Vauban era – CFC conference

The 300th anniversary of Vauban's death (30 March 1707) has been marked by a number of events in many of the 170 cities which he had created, fortified or transformed across France and neighbouring countries.

To close this celebration year, a major exhibition is taking place in Paris (until 5 February 2008), at a new cultural venue, the recently inaugurated *Cité de l'Architecture et du Patrimoine*, at the *Palais de Chaillot*. The exhibition '*Vauban, bâtisseur du Roi-Soleil [master builder of the Sun King]*' offers a comprehensive overview of the life and work of this inspired builder, military engineer and architect, hydraulics engineer, town planner, military commander, administrator and essayist. The exhibits include maps of the sieges laid by Louis XIV, many plans and drawings of Vauban's construction projects, as well as three of the best relief plans representing major realisations: Besançon (which strengthened the King's power over the city and the Franche-Comté), Lille (with the 'Queen of citadels') and Neuf-Brisach (a completely new city where Vauban implemented his most elaborate fortification design).



Surroundings of Dunkirk, Nieuport, Furnes
Manuscript map, ca. 1700 (IGN, Paris)

In addition, on Friday 30 November 2007, the annual Conference of the Historical Commission of the *Comité Français de Cartographie* was devoted to *La cartographie 'au temps de Vauban'**. The focus was on practical aspects of map-making and on the purpose and practical utilisation of maps during that period.

Michel Morizet first talked about topographical instruments, highlighting the continuity of some of them like the 'planchette' still in use to-day, as well as significant discoveries made at the end of the 17th century which allowed more accurate map-making; in particular: the telescope (1608) and cross wires (1662 by Cornelio Malvosio), the terrestrial quarter circle, the air level (1660 by Thévenot).

* It took place at the *Musée des arts et métiers* [Museum of arts and trade] and gathered some forty participants.

Catherine Bousquet-Bressolier then analysed the engineers' corps under Vauban: their number (276 in 1691), their social origin, their organisation, their theoretical and practical training (what did they have to know? which books were available?).

Philippe Cénat turned to the usage of maps at the highest level. He first outlined the career of Jules-Louis Bolé de Chamlay (1650-1719), a character who had much influence on Louis XIV and his entourage, but who is not so well known. As general field-marshal in charge of organising the logistics of the French armies, Chamlay required all the cartographic information he could get, in order to prepare itineraries, usually for three columns advancing in parallel, and to foresee where they could find supplies for the troops and their mounts, as well as accommodation for the officers; together with his aide François de La Prée, he often had to draw maps himself. Chamlay also found another use for maps after the campaigns, especially when they had been successful; he compiled and summarised information on troop movements and battle order and represented them on ornate maps in the *Livres du Roi* [Books of the King] to glorify his conquests.

Raphaël Morera explained another usage of maps, closer to the field, i.e. to master water and plan for defensive inundations. Water was indeed an essential element in the fortification of cities in the Low Countries. In cities built on a river, like Oudenaarde on the Scheldt, a system of locks could cause an inundation upstream and reduce the need for building expensive fortifications. Similarly, in coastal plains, like around Dunkirk, locks and dikes could be used to protect the city. All this required accurate mapping of the city's hydraulic environment.

Isabelle Warmoes turned back to the organisation of the fortification directorate under Vauban. She explained how, in order to manage and coordinate the work of hundreds of engineers across France, he imposed standards for the documentation of fortification projects: descriptive memoirs had to be accompanied by large-scale plans and profiles, as well as by a small-scale map of the surrounding area; maps and plans had to use a standard orientation and scale, and follow a colour code (e.g. red for existing building, yellow for projects). All these maps and plans were eventually gathered in a large series of manuscript military atlases.





Emilie d'Orgeix completed the picture of the organisation of Vauban's administration by presenting the work of Allain Manesson Mallet. This military engineer, who had started his career in Portugal, came back to France to teach mathematics and then joined the French fortification directorate. In 1671, he published *Les Travaux de Mars [Mars'works]* a manual for fortification engineers which rapidly became a best seller across Europe. His second edition, in 1684, included complements which fully reflected Vauban's teaching.

The last speaker, Michel Desbriere, clarified the position of Vauban regarding cartography through the case of Brest's roadstead¹. When he was tasked by Colbert to fortify the roadstead in 1683, Vauban had to use the only existing map by Denis de La Voye; although he found it not detailed enough (scale

1:100 000), he covered it with annotations about cannon batteries to be implemented. When he came back as Governor of Brest in 1695, Vauban made more detailed maps, on a larger scale (1:12 000 or 15 000) better suited for his purpose, i.e. organising the defence against British incursions. Vauban did not appreciate maps for their decorative or symbolic value, as was often the case at the court in Versailles, but he used them as irreplaceable tools for all practical purposes.

The Proceedings of this Conference will be edited by Monique Pelletier and published in March 2008 (see www.lecfc.fr for information).

Jean-Louis Renteux
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¹ More insight into Vauban's working methods, particularly at the beginning of his career in the Low Countries, can be gained from a recently published book: '*Vauban & la fortification du Quesnoy au XVIIe siècle*' by Bernard Debrabant, Invenit, Lille, 2007, 155 pp., 105 colour ill., 29 x 21 cm, Clothbound with full-colour dust jacket, ISBN 978-2-95 30 537-08. EUR 29.00. Info and order from otsi.le.quesnoy@wanadoo.fr

BIMCC NEWS

BIMCC visit to the National Geographical Institute of Belgium

On 21 September 2007 a BIMCC party of 12 met at the 'Ter Kameren/ La Cambre' abbey in Brussels to visit the NGI of Belgium. Situated in a park in one of the nicest residential quarters of the city, this abbey of Cistercian nuns still has its gothic church and cloister, as well as some fine classical buildings, set in French gardens.



We were welcomed in a classroom where several speakers would join us, to explain the work of the various departments of the Institute.

Steven Roovers gave the introduction, describing both the history and the activities of the NGI.

In its present form, it dates from 1976, when it became a semi-autonomous institute that gets two-thirds of its funding from the Belgian Ministry of Defence and one-third out of its own activities. Up until that date, it had a military status, being the heir to the *Dépôt de la guerre et de la topographie*, established in 1831, just after the independence of Belgium.

As far as the process of mapmaking is concerned, 1947 is another important date: so far, making maps had always been based on field work, but after the war aerial photography was the new technique. The nineties brought on yet another new technique: instead of just making maps, the focus shifted to Geographical Information Systems. Moreover, the monopoly the institute had enjoyed until then was

ended and cooperating in European projects became the new key word. Steven Roovers then briefly described the different activities of the NGI: the construction and maintenance of a geodetic framework, the collection of topographical data (and updating them), maintaining historical data like old maps, making non-standard products like tourist maps and finally – and of course still today – military activities. Some 260 people work on all these tasks.

We were joined by Pierre Vervloet who explained the work that is being done by the department of geodesy. Since after WW II most of the geodetic signs on Belgian territory had been destroyed and the Bonne map projection that was used until then had proven to be rather inadequate, a whole new geodetic planimetric network, based on the Lambert projection, was created. Today, some 4 200 survey points cover the national surface and are under constant maintenance. They form the reference system for positioning terrain objects (X, Y). As for the altimetric system (Z), Belgium uses a net of some 19 000 signs,



spread over the country and with an 0-level (the average sea level at low tide) situated in Ostend.

The photogrammetry department was introduced by Jan Beyen. The main tasks of this department are aerial photography, field completion and stereo plotting. First, aerial photos are taken. Bad weather or excessively leafy trees are just some of the limiting factors here. After this, photos are scanned and via aero-triangulation the correct coordinates of all photo-points are calculated. Stereoscopy is used to extract 3D data (X, Y, Z) from the photographs, which means that, through a special technique, the operators can look at the images on their computer screen from different angles. This is possible because the initial aerial photos were taken with an overlap, so the same area is covered twice by photos taken from a different angle. Each eye of the technician looks as it were from a different point of view. This three-dimensional image allows a better recognition and interpretation of what is seen on the terrain. Finally, the 3D data have to be completed by field work to specify for instance the type of buildings they are showing, objects covered by trees, etc.

Anne Fechir explained how the Special Data Infrastructure department has created a new basic vector database on a scale of 1:10 000. This scale is chosen by the Institute because it is both the largest scale making it possible to show a surveyable image of the territory and the smallest one that doesn't distort topographical reality. The data shown on this scale are roads, hydrography, railway networks, land use and buildings. The NGI has chosen this scale as 'the scale of the future': it will be permanently updated from now on, with a fully automated process (this means without people having to go into the field).

There is also the vector database on a 1:50 000 scale, and one on a 1:20 000 scale, both derived from the 1:10 000 scale. However, this kind of 'map generalising' is not a simple question of reducing data, it is far more complicated. Finally, there is the 1:100 000 vector database, which originally was of military origin.

Finally, Mr Lardinois joined us. He had brought a selection of old documents from the archives of the institute. We saw a map from around 1818, showing the boundaries of France and the then Kingdom of The Netherlands, of which Belgium was a part. A map of the famous Battle of Ramillies (1706), a village in what is today the Belgian Province of Walloon Brabant, was commissioned by the French army and made by the Belgian army in 1844, based on fieldwork. Several land registry maps of the first half of the 19th century followed. We also were shown the 1853 map of the *Rives de la Dyle*, the first map of Belgium showing contour lines, the 0-level being the confluent of the rivers Dyle and Demer. Next came something quite incredible: those who are familiar with the Belgian coast will know there is one feature that makes it stand out: apartment blocks. The 1877 series of maps of the coast show it in its pristine

state...without any buildings. We were also shown the first topographical map of Belgium from 1865 and some manuscript drawings of Brussels on a 1:2 500 scale, dating from 1874, and finally some remakes of older maps (1:20 000) from the beginning of the 20th century, when instead of lithography zincography was used. When some of us expressed the desire to see some specific maps, Mr. Lardinois proved to be very patient and kind, taking us to another wing of the building, opening drawers and cabinets, delving into tons of material to find the objects of our desire.



Mr Lardinois(left) providing BIMCC members with the objects of their desire

Top of the bill for me were the working documents of the committee, installed in 1839, to implement the Treaty of London of 19 April 1839, by which the territory of the new state, Belgium, was defined. The committee, based in Maastricht and consisting of representatives of both Belgium and The Netherlands, had to draw the actual borderlines between the two countries and worked on it from 1839 to 1843. On the drawings, one can actually see how the committee proceeded in detail. Fascinating.

And so our visit to the NGI came to an end. Had we ever supposed that today, with computers and other technology, map making 'was just a button away' we were now convinced of its complexity and some of us have no doubt discovered material in the archives of the institute for an article in one of the next Newsletters...

Caroline De Candt
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A word from the President

Tamdiu discendum est, quamdiu nescias

It was during a Symposium organized in Budapest in 1997 by IMCoS, the International Map Collectors' Society of London, that my initial ideas of creating an Association of map enthusiasts in Brussels took shape. As a recently retired person who began to unearth his collection of maps started nearly thirty years before, I was in need of a new intellectual challenge. The support both from IMCoS and from contacts established in and around Belgium was such that, at the first informal gathering in March 1998 – later to become the traditional Map Evening – no fewer than 34 persons of seven different nationalities turned up. Reading through the four pages of the very first BIMCC Newsletter I published in May 1998 with a report on these modest beginnings is a bit of an emotional exercise.

The Circle has come a long way since then. And I am very proud of having been associated with its rather remarkable track record during these past ten years. If it is true that from my position as founder-president I have frequently imposed my views and strategies, it is also true that without a most dedicated team of supporters we could not have achieved the objectives we initially set ourselves. And here I must pay tribute above all to my wife Dominique whose unfailing encouragement and practical assistance kept me going for so long. I am personally very much indebted to a host of distinguished map historians who came to Brussels to lecture at our events. Also, we owe our Sponsors a big 'thank you' for allowing our Treasurer to keep us out of the red. Their patronage permitted us to have ambitions, and to realize these, without any strings attached.



Time has come for a change. Having put the BIMCC firmly on its rails, there is no denying that a certain degree of personal satisfaction is offset by a growing frustration about having had to put some of my own projects relating to cartography, and music, on the low burner. In the span of the few years still apportioned to me I am determined to devote more time to these endeavours and, indeed, to my growing family. The ten years past count among the most edifying in my life, and I have learnt never to stop learning.

I have therefore decided to step down from my present post in the BIMCC at the next AGM on 1st March 2008 when a new Executive Committee will be elected. You will have no difficulty, I am sure, in supporting the new team. Long life to the BIMCC, an international association with a truly European vocation.

With my best wishes for a Happy New Year,

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BIMCC Programme for 2008

- **Saturday 1 March 2008, at 16.00, 10th Annual General Meeting (AGM)**

Attention, new venue: House of the Belgian Union of Expert-Surveyors,
Rue du Nord/Noordstraat 76, B-1000 Brussels
Metro: Madou or Arts-Loi/Kunst-Wet

All current (paid-up) members are invited to participate. However, according to the Statutes adopted in 2005, only Active Members have a vote. A personal invitation to this AGM with the agenda will be sent out to Active Members by separate mail.

In order to reinforce our Team, we invite those of our ordinary members interested in taking an active role in the life of the BIMCC to contact Vice-President/Secretary Eric Leenders (info@bimcc.org). The AGM would be very pleased to welcome new supporters in the group currently comprising 22 Active Members, of whom 11 serve on the Executive Committee. This is particularly important this year as the Executive Committee (EC) is due to be re-elected; current members are willing to continue to serve on the EC but, as W. Bodenstein has announced his intention to resign as President, functions will be redistributed within the EC. Active Members interested in joining the EC should write to the President (wulfbo@scarlet.be) **before 1 February 2008**.

As always, this AGM will be followed by the map evening.

- **Saturday 1 March 2008, at 17.30, Map Evening**

Attention, new venue: Rue du Nord/Noordstraat 76, B-1000 Brussels
Metro: Madou or Arts-Loi/Kunst-Wet

Our traditional Map Evening brings together all those interested in maps – members as well as non-members – for an informal chat about a piece from their collection, and usually some quite surprising pieces come up. This is also an occasion for newcomers to get to know the Circle.

Wine and snacks will be served; participants are asked to pay EUR 10.00 at the door for expenses.

Please submit the enclosed registration form before 16 February to Vice-President/Secretary Eric Leenders (info@bimcc.org).

- **BIMCC Autumn Excursion (date to be announced)**

This year's excursion will probably take us to the Leiden University Library.

The visit will be limited to 20 participants, and preference will be given to paid-up BIMCC Members. Non-Members may be admitted if places remain available.

Details will be available in the next Newsletter.

- **Saturday 13 December 2008, BIMCC Study Session (date to be confirmed)**

The programme is under study and details will be announced in the next Newsletter.

People participate at their own risk in any BIMCC activity and thereby waive any possible liability of the BIMCC, its directors and officers.

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News



Kortrijk goes global

A giant terrestrial globe has appeared on the Central Market Square of Kortrijk in west Belgium. This purpose-built Dome is the meeting place for customers and visitors of exhibitions at the 'Busworld' centre; the globe, which is illuminated at night, is freely admissible to all and has its own bar and restaurant, steeped in a lounge ambience.

On-line history of cartography

The Bibliothèque nationale de France (BnF) has set up an interesting cartographical web site at: <http://expositions.bnf.fr/cartes/expo/salle1/01.htm>. Map enthusiasts, even if not fluent in French, will enjoy its richly illustrated timeline; click on any of the well chosen maps and engraving reproductions and you will find more explanations on topics such as: representation of the earth, representation of the sky, globes, the conquest of the seas, the catalan atlas, the Idrisi map...



PhD project: Economy and Scientification of Natural History between 1800 and 1830

Andreas Christoph started a PhD Project in Summer 2007 at the Friedrich-Schiller-University of Jena, after his final degree in Biology, Anthropology and History of Science. He plans to complete it by 2010 with the publication of a monograph concerning the history of the Geographical Institute. He is now looking for support and old correspondence material or maps outside Germany.

In 1804 FRIEDRICH JUSTIN BERTUCH (1774-1822) founded the Geographical Institute Weimar and established himself as the most important publisher of natural history knowledge in the period of the 'Weimar-Jena Phenomenon'.

Potential buyers he afforded an adequate forum with the *Allgemeine Geographische Ephemeriden* (1798-1822, 61 volumes), as well as the *Bibliothek der neuesten und wichtigsten Reisebeschreibungen zur Erweiterung der Erdkunde* (1800-1814, 50 volumes) and the *Neue Bibliothek der wichtigsten Reisebeschreibungen zur Erweiterung der Erd- und Völkerkunde* (1815-1835, 65 volumes) which was published by himself.

In the perpetual interplay of cooperation with academic circles he channelled science, techniques and art and supplied travel accounts, relevant book reviews and cartographical, economic and historical knowledge.

In the context of the PhD-Project the possibility arises to reflect a further facet of macro- and micro-historical geography with a regional example.

With the aid of the BERTUCH publishing house we can reconstruct the linear and personal knowledge transfer about 1800 and draw upon the comprehensive publishing register, map- and journal stocks and the appending correspondence.

A results-oriented monograph on the history of the Geographical Institute from FRIEDRICH JUSTIN BERTUCH which specially includes the description and reception of the non-European world in the Weimar-Jena context will appear. The results should also be combined in a database.

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<http://www2.uni-jena.de/ereignis/>



Events

Miami International Map Fair

1 – 3 February 2008

Dealers from around the world exhibit and sell antique maps. Speakers include Richard Betz (map dealer) 'The Mapping of Africa to 1700', Jonathan Potter (map dealer) 'Why Collect Old Maps and How', and Zsolt Török (Dept of Cartography, Eötvös Lorand University, Budapest) 'Introduction to Renaissance Map Printing'.

At the Historical Museum of Southern Florida, 101 West Flagler Street, Miami, Florida 33130, USA

For information and registration materials, contact Marcia Kanner (m.kanner@hmsf.org).

Oxford Seminars in Cartography

**Sheldon Tapestry map of Gloucestershire
7 February 2008**

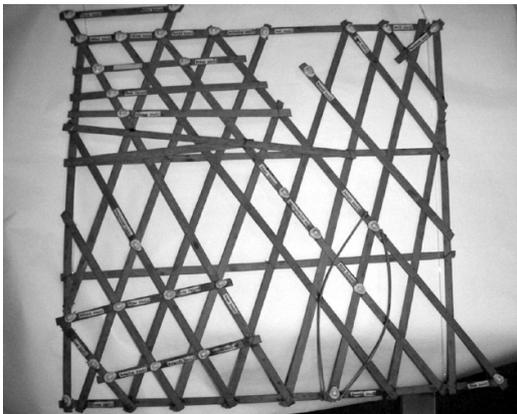
Field Trip. Hilary Turner will be speaking on this recent acquisition of the Bodleian Library

**From A-uo to Zyryan: mapping the world's
languages**

22 May 2008

By *Giles Darkes (Cartographic Consultant)*

From 17.00 to 18.30 at the University of Oxford Centre for the Environment, South Parks Road Additional information from Nick Millea (nick.millea@ouls.ox.ac.uk), Map Librarian, Bodleian Library, Broad Street, Oxford, OX1 3BG; Tel: 01865 287119, Fax: 01865 277139.



Polynesian map (Auckland Museum)

IMCoS 26th international symposium, 'Te Taki o Autahi - Under the Southern Cross' Wellington, New Zealand

10 – 13 February 2008

The conference will focus on the cartography of the Southern Hemisphere, with four main streams: Polynesian navigation and mapping, the mapping of Antarctica, and Southern Hemisphere Celestial mapping and other Southern Hemisphere cartographic topics.

At the Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa, Wellington, New Zealand.

It will be held jointly with the Australian Map Circle and the New Zealand Map Society.

URI: <http://www.imcos.org/>

URI: <http://www.underthesoutherncross.org>

Washington Map Society events

**Rethinking John Smith's Map of Virginia
21 February 2008**

By Dr Stephen Potter. This is one of America's most famous colonial maps. For over a century, historians, cartographers, anthropologists, and archeologists have used the map mainly as a guide to locate the sites of Native American towns shown on it. By using historical linguistics, historical chronology, and new interpretations from ethnohistory and anthropology, Dr Potter transforms Smith's map from a static geographical representation of Indian settlements to a dynamic cultural landscape upon which to interpret a rapidly changing aboriginal world.

At 19.00

**The Cartobibliographic Process used for
The Mapping of Africa: Sebastian
Münster's 1540 Map of Africa as a Case
Study**

13 March 2008

By Dr Richard Betz and Penelope Betz. Dr Betz has recently written 'The Mapping of Africa: A Cartobibliography of Printed Maps of the African Continent to 1700'. His book is the first major undertaking to systematically categorize and describe all printed maps of the African continent to 1700 [see review p. 14], and Dr Betz will describe the process of research and compilation.

At 19.00



**Guided Tour 'On the Map': American Maps
from 1500 to 1800 from the Seymour I.
Schwartz Collection.**

5 April 2008

See exhibition details in the next section.

In the main gallery of the Mary and David Harrison Institute for American History, Literature, and Culture, and the Albert and Shirley Small Special Collections Library, University of Virginia at Charlottesville. Meanwhile, you can address any questions to Joel Kovarsky (Joel.Kovarsky@embarqmail.com).

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



INTERNATIONAL NEWS AND EVENTS (CONT'D)

The Places of Renaissance Mapping 17 April 2008

Dr Francesca Fiorani will discuss an approach to Renaissance maps that takes into account simultaneously their spatial and cultural context. She believes that the meanings of cartographic artifacts from individual prints to painted galleries and atlases are best understood by combining an investigation of the maps themselves and the spaces that contain them with an analysis of mapping in relation to other forms of knowledge and representation.

At 19.00

Additional information on all topics is to be found on the website of the Washington Map Society: <http://www.washmap.org>

Warburg Lectures, London

'Daniel Defoe's Captain Singleton (1720): Spectacular Speculative Geography' 28 February 2008

By Dr James Kelly (Worcester College, University of Oxford).

'Mapping the Railway: An Overview and Case Study of Britain's Extensive and Largely Unexplored Record' 13 March 2008

By David Milbank Challis and Andy Rush (Industrialogical Associates / Railway Record of the British Isles).

'Miracles on a Geographical Map: The Cultures of Soviet Cartography under Lenin and Stalin, 1918-1941' 24 April 2008

By Dr Nick Baron (School of History, University of Nottingham).

'Cholera in 1850s London: John Snow, His Contemporaries, and the Broad Street Map Revisited' 8 May 2008

By Professor Tom Koch (Department of Geography, University of British Columbia; and Department of Gerontology, Simon Fraser University, B.C.).

'Castles in the Air? Sixteenth-Century Fortification Plans in The National Archives' 29 May 2008

By Rose Mitchell (The National Archives, London)
At University of London, Warburg Institute, Woburn Square, London WC1H 0AB, at 17.00. 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>

Norman B. Leventhal Map Center Lecture. Boston, USA

Which Way North 4 March 2008

By Ronald Grim, Curator of the Boston Public Library

Time Shifts: A Changing America, 1855-1900 18 March 2008

By Debra S. Block, Director of Education of the Norman B. Leventhal Map Center.
17.30 h in the Abbey Room of the Boston Public Library
URI: <http://maps.bpl.org/>

Maastricht Antiquarian Book & Print Fair 2008 6, 7 & 8 March 2008

The St. Jan Church, Vrijthof, and
The Lutheran Church, Hondstraat, Maastricht, NL
Opening hours of the fair:
Thursday 16.00 - 20.00
Friday 12.00 - 20.00
Saturday 11.00 - 17.00
Admission: EUR 6.00 (passe-partout)
Information: www.mabp.eu, info@mabp.eu

Cambridge Seminars in the History of Cartography

Mapping the Soviet: cartography and the construction of Stalinist space, 1928-1953 11 March 2008

By Nicholas Baron.

Cholera mapping from 1819 to 1854: before John Snow and the Broad Street outbreak 6 May 2008

By Tom Koch (Adjunct Professor of Medical Geography at the University of British Columbia, and Adjunct Professor of Gerontology at Simon Fraser University).

At 17.30 in Harrods Room, Emmanuel College, St Andrew's Street, Cambridge, UK. For any enquiries, please contact Sarah Bendall at tel. 01223 330476 or sarah.bendall@emma.cam.ac.uk. Refreshments will be available after the seminar.

The Roles of Old Maps: History, Art, Cartography and the Building of Nations Charlottesville, USA

4, 11, 18 and 25 April, 2 and 9 May 2008

This is intended as an overview of the history of cartography. There will be discussions of the overlapping intellectual appeals for art, history, politics, and geography, and the intrinsic importance of maps as tools for society and the building and maintenance of nations. The focus of the discussion will be pre-twentieth-century.

Course will be taught on six consecutive Friday mornings, 9.30 - 11.00 h, by Joel Kovarsky.

Two of the six segments will be held at the Albert & Shirley Small Special Collections Library of the University of Virginia.

The remaining four sessions will be held in the Jefferson Library at Monticello. Registration is limited to 20 participants.

URI: <http://www.ollivuva.org/>



Maastricht Antiquarian Book & Print Fair 2008

6, 7 & 8 March
(during TEFAF)

The St. Jan Church, Vrijthof
The Lutheran Church, Hondstraat

Opening hours of the fair:
Thursday 16:00 - 20:00
Friday 12:00 - 20:00
Saturday 11:00 - 17:00

Admission
€ 6 (passe-partout)

Information
www.mabp.eu
info@mabp.eu



Academic session on the 'International Museum Day'

Halle, Belgium
17 April 2008

Opening (Lic.Ing.Msc Johan Vanvolsem, President of the Zuidwestbrabants Museum), *Les Premières cartes de Hainaut* (Ing.MS. Jean-Louis Renteux, Cercle Archéologique et Historique, Valenciennes), *The Importance of private collections for the cultural heritage* (Wulf Bodenstein, BIMCC President) and *De schatkamer van de verzamelingen van het ZWB Museum* (Lic. Econ. Wet.Ghislain Stas, secretary of the ZWB Museum), At 20.00, Old Town Hall (Grote Markt), B-1500 Hal, Free admission. Information: J. Vanvolsem +32 (02) 356 81 07

Paris International Antiquarian Book Fair 17- 20 April 2008

Grand Palais, Avenue Winston Churchill, F-75008 Paris,
URI: <http://www.salondulivreancienparis.fr/>

Martino Martini and his *Novus Atlas Sinensis* Bruges 24 April 2008

The Cultuurbibliotheek is organizing a conference by Dr. Noël Golvers (KULeuven), about Martino Martini's *Novus Atlas Sinensis* (Blaeu 1655). Sint-Lodewijkscollege, Magdalenastraat 30, B-8200 Bruges. The talk starts at 20.00. Dutch speaking. Admission free. www.cultuurbibliotheek.be

International Atlas Days 2008 in Gotha 30 April - 2 May 2008: Workshops 3 - 4 May 2008: Atlas Days

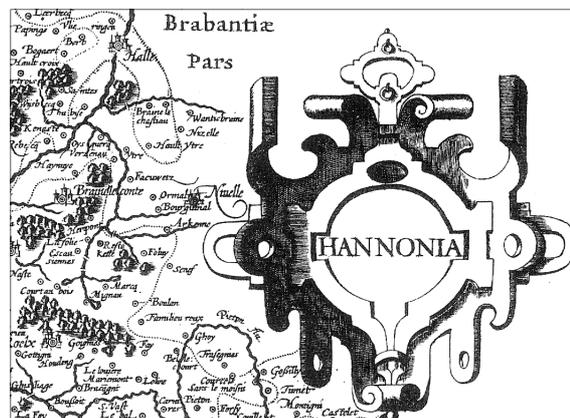
Jürgen Espenhorst, author of the reference book on 19th century German atlases and their derivatives (*Petermann's Planet* published in 2003 – see review in Newsletter No 18), is organizing another convention for collectors, this time in Gotha, the home town of the Justus Perthes publishing firm. Participants will have an opportunity to exchange collectors' experiences, and to sell/acquire atlases from their collections and related reference material. Due to the success of previous events, the convention will this time include dedicated workshops and be organized in cooperation with the Research Library Gotha. For programme details and registration contact Jürgen Espenhorst, Villigster Str. 32, D-58239 Schwerte, Tel +49-(0) 2304-722.84, e-mail pangaea@cityweb.de

International Conference 'Richard Hakluyt (c. 1552-1616): life, times, legacy'

London, UK
15 - 17 May 2008

This interdisciplinary conference will address the significance of the work of Richard Hakluyt, the prolific collector and editor of first-hand discovery and adventure narratives, and author of 'The Principal Navigations' (1589), expanded as 'The Principal Navigations, Voyages, Traffiques and Discoveries of the English Nation', 3 volumes (1598-1600).

At the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, London. Additional information from Research Administrator (research@nmm.ac.uk).



International Cartographic Association (ICA) Symposium on the History of Cartography : Shifting boundaries – cartography in the 19th and 20th centuries.

Portsmouth University, United Kingdom,
10 - 12 September 2008.

Organized by the ICA Commission on the History of Cartography. Subjects addressed include: The impact of new technologies, Colonial cartography, Military cartography, and Marine cartography. Details on www.ichistcarto.org



INTERNATIONAL NEWS AND EVENTS (CONT'D)

Exhibitions

Encompassing the Globe - Portugal and the World in the 16th and 17th Centuries

Brussels, Belgium

26 October 2007 - 3 February 2008

Maps, navigational instruments, manuscripts, and early printed books take the visitor on a journey in the wake of the great voyages of discovery
Centre for Fine Arts, 10 rue Royale, B-1000 Brussels
Mon > Sun 10:00>18:00, Thu > 21:00,
info - reservation - ticket: www.bozar.be T+32(0)2 507 82 00



Formatting Europe - Mapping a Continent

Brussels, Belgium

16 November 2007 - 8 February 2008

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 (see article page 8).

Bibliothèque Royale de Belgique, Salle Houyoux URI: <http://www.europalia.be/>

Building mountains: The art of relief models. Following the traces of Xaver Imfeld

Berne, Switzerland

Until 10 February 2008

The exhibition recounts the adventures of surveying the Alps and their representation,

suitable for adults and children. Using original maps, panoramas, relief models and letters, a part of the exhibition focuses on the life and work of Xaver Imfeld (1853-1909), Switzerland's most renown maker of panoramas, builder of relief models, cartographer and engineer of his time. He produced more than 20 sheets of the Siegfried Atlas, drew more than 40 Alpine panoramas and constructed 13 relief models of the Alps.

At the Swiss Alpine Museum, Helvetiaplatz 4, Berne.
Visit also : http://www.alpinesmuseum.ch/index.php?article_id=83&clang=0

Sfere del cielo – sfere della terra, globi celesti e terrestri dal XVI al XX secolo (Spheres of the Heavens – Spheres of the Earth, celestial and terrestrial globes from the 16th to the 20th century)

Venice, Italy

Until 29 February 2008.

To the globes and models of the Museum's own collection were joined a large number of globes, astronomical instruments and globe-related documentation from the collections of Rudolf Schmidt and Heide Wohlschläger.

Museo Correr, San Marco 52, IT-30124 Venezia
9.00 - 17.00, EUR 13.00
info: mkt.musei@comune.venezia.it

Festival of Maps exhibitions,

Chicago, USA

November 2007 - February 2008

The Festival will include many institutions in Chicago which have agreed to exhibit map treasures in their collections. It will include a major exhibition of over 100 of the world's most significant maps, in an exhibit simply called *MAPS* and on display at the renowned Field Museum; these maps are being assembled from public and private collections worldwide.

Under Study: Maps and Photographs of Chicago's Near West Side,

**1 November 2007 - 28 February 2008,
University of Illinois**

European Cartographers and the Ottoman World 1500-1750: Maps from the Collection of O.J. Sopranos,

**2 November 2007 - 2 March 2008, The
Oriental Institute, University of Chicago**

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



Ptolemy's Geography in the Renaissance
3 November 2007 - 16 February 2008,
Newberry Library

The Newberry Library is mounting an exhibition featuring the Newberry's stellar collection of early printed editions of the great 2nd-century geographical manual by Claudius Ptolemy.

Charting a People's Empire: Chicago and the Cartographic Conquest of the American West

3 November 2007 - 16 February 2008
Newberry Library

The Virtual Tourist in Renaissance Rome: Printing and Collecting the *Speculum Romanae Magnificentiae*,
14 September 2007 - 11 February 2008, The University of Chicago Library Special Collections

Maps: Finding Our Place in the World
Baltimore, USA

16 March 2008 – 8 June 2008

This exhibition displays some of the rarest and most historically valuable maps from many periods, in many media, from across the globe. Included will be maps of historic importance and may include the Plan of Nippur from approximately 1500 b.c., a papyrus itinerary map from a.d.100, the Ptolemy world map in a Greek manuscript from the 13th century a.d., the 1492 Behaim globe (the oldest terrestrial globe in existence), and Mercator's original projection from 1569. Also included will be modern maps that changed the world, such as those made during Lewis and Clark's expedition and the chart used by Lindbergh on his historic transcontinental flight, as well as maps created using contemporary techniques. Also included will be maps from non-European cultures-including Native Americans and those of Africa, China, Australia, and the Marshall Islands-and recreations of maps that cannot be transported.

Walters Art Museum, 600 North Charles Street, Baltimore, USA.

URI: <http://www.thewalters.org/>

'On the Map' American Maps from 1500 to 1800 from the Seymour I. Schwartz Collection
Charlottesville, USA

28 January 2008 - January 2009

The exhibition brings together a selection of rare, significant maps that chronicle the Age of Exploration, European empire-building, the French and Indian War, and the American Revolution.

At the main gallery at the Mary and David Harrison Institute for American History, Literature, and Culture, and the Albert and Shirley Small Special Collections Library, University of Virginia.

URI: <http://www.lib.virginia.edu/harrison/>

URI: <http://www.lib.virginia.edu/small>

Exploring the Early Americas: The Jay I. Kislak Collection

Washington, USA
Ongoing Exhibition

Exploring the Early Americas features selections from the more than 3 000 rare maps, documents, paintings, prints, and artifacts that make up the Jay I. Kislak Collection at the Library of Congress.

This ongoing exhibition has three major themes: Pre-Contact America; Explorations and Encounters; and Aftermath of the Encounter. Like the Jay I. Kislak Collection itself, the exhibition provides glimpses into the complex and fascinating past of the Americas. It provides insight into indigenous cultures, the drama of the encounters between Native American and European explorers and settlers, and the pivotal changes caused by the meeting of the American and European worlds. The last theme explores the profound growth of knowledge, particularly in natural history and geography, resulting from the encounters. This section includes two extraordinary maps by Martin Waldseemüller created in 1507 and 1516, which depict a world enlarged by the presence of the Western Hemisphere.

Throughout the exhibition, interactive presentations enable visitors to learn directly from the artifacts, books, documents, paintings, and maps.

Northwest Gallery, Second Floor, Thomas Jefferson Building.
Monday - Saturday, 10.00 h to 17.00 h.

URI: <http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/earlyamericas>

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

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 Wyffliet, 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/>

The globes of Louis XIV, the King Sun
Paris

Ongoing Exhibition

Two magnificent globes, celestial and terrestrial, made for the King of France by Venetian cosmographer Vicente Coronelli, at the end of the end of the 18th century, are part of a permanent cartographic exhibition at the Bibliothèque nationale de France (BnF).

East hall of the François Mitterand BnF site, Paris
Metro: François Mitterand

Free access

Tuesday-Saturday: 10.00 - 19.00, Sunday: 13.00 - 19.00

Information: www.bnf.fr

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Antiquariat

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AUCTION CALENDAR

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Steubenstrasse 36
D-75172 Pforzheim
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fax +49 7231 92 32 16
www.kiefer.de, info@kiefer.de
1 - 2 February 2008

Antoine Jacobs - Librairie des Eléphants
(BIMCC Member)
Place van Meenen 19
B-1060 Brussels
tel. +32 (0)2 539 06 01
fax +32 (0)2 534 44 47
16 February, 15 March, 12 April, 17 May 2008

Librairie Alain Ferraton
(BIMCC Sponsor)
Chaussée de Charleroi 162
B-1060 Brussels
Tel. +32 (0)2 538 69 17
Fax +32 (0)2 537 46 05
www.ferraton.be
alain.ferraton@skynet.be
22 - 23 February 2008

Michel Lhomme
(BIMCC Member)
Rue des Carmes 9, B-4000 Liège
tel. +32 (0)4 223 24 63
fax +32 (0)4 222 24 19
www.michel-lhomme.com
e-mail librairie@michel-lhomme.com
23 February 2008

Holger Christoph
Kaiserstrasse 1a, D-53115 Bonn
tel. +49 (0)228 261 82 80
fax +49 (0)228 261 88 19
www.antiquariat-christoph.com
auktion@antiquariat-christoph.com
8 March 2008

A & E Morel de Westgaver
Rue Henri Marichal 24, B-1050 Brussels. Info from Tel + 32-(0)2-640.22.53, e-mail
morel_de_westgaver@brutele.be
8 March 2008

Marc van de Wiele
(BIMCC Member)
Sint-Salvatorskerkhof 7
B-8000 Brugge
tel. +32 (0)50 33 63 17
fax +32 (0)50 34 64 57
www.marcvandewiele.com
8 March 2008

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or tel./fax +33 (0)1 44 24 85 80
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paulus@swaen.com
10 - 20 March 2008

Venator & Hanstein
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Cäcilienstrasse 48, D-50667 Köln
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fax +49 221 257 55 26
www.venator-hanstein.de
info@venator-hanstein.de
14 - 15 March 2008

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B-1060 Brussels
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fax +32 (0)2 544 10 57
www.romanticagony.com
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14 - 15 March, 13 - 14 June, 21 - 22 November 2008

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books@godts.com
18 March, 17 June, 7 October, 9 December 2008

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e-mail librairiegrommen@skynet.be
Two days in March 2008 (please enquire)

Galerie Gerda Bassenge
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art@bassenge.com
10 - 12 April, 15 - 18 October 2008

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tel +49 6174 92 720
fax +49 6174 92 72 49
www.reiss-sohn.de
reiss@reiss-sohn.de
22 - 26 April 2008

Zisska & Schauer
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tel. +49 89 26 38 55
fax +49 89 26 90 88
www.zisska.de
auctions@zisska.de
5 - 10 May 2008

Ketterer Kunst
Messberg 1, D-20095 Hamburg
tel. +49 40 374 96 10
fax +49 40/374 96 166
www.kettererkunst.de
infohamburg@kettererkunst.de
19 - 20 May 2008

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20 - 23 May, 25 - 28 Nov. 2008

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fax +31 575 43 39 73
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info@hondiusauctions.com
27 - 28 May 2008

Van Stockum's Veilingen
Prinsegracht 15
NL-2512 EW 's-Gravenhage
tel. +31 70 364 98 40/41
fax +31 70 364 33 40
www.vanstockums-veilingen.nl
vanstockumsveilingen@planet.nl
4 - 6 June, 5 - 7 November 2008

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November 2008 (Salle Drouot)

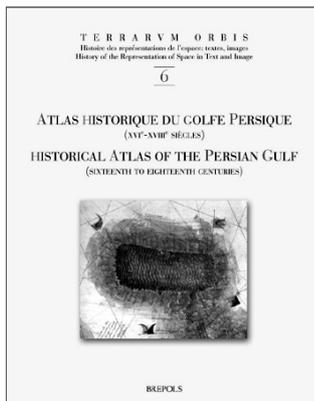


Europe on Ortelius's *Theatrum* frontispiece, as presented by R. Barron at the 6th BIMCC Conference

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D. Couto, J.L. Bacqué-Grammont, M. Taleghani, Z. Biederman

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ISBN 978-2-503-52284-5, € 90

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BIMCC

BRUSSELS INTERNATIONAL MAP COLLECTORS' CIRCLE

<http://www.bimcc.org>

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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BIMCC Newsletter

The BIMCC currently publishes three Newsletters per year. Please submit calendar items and other contributions to the Editor (e-mail: editor@bimcc.org) by the following deadlines:

- 15 Dec. for the January edition.
- 15 April for the May edition.
- 15 August. for the September edition.

Signed articles and reviews solely reflect the opinions of the author.

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

For advertising in the BIMCC Newsletter (and on our Web site www.bimcc.org), please contact the BIMCC Secretary



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