

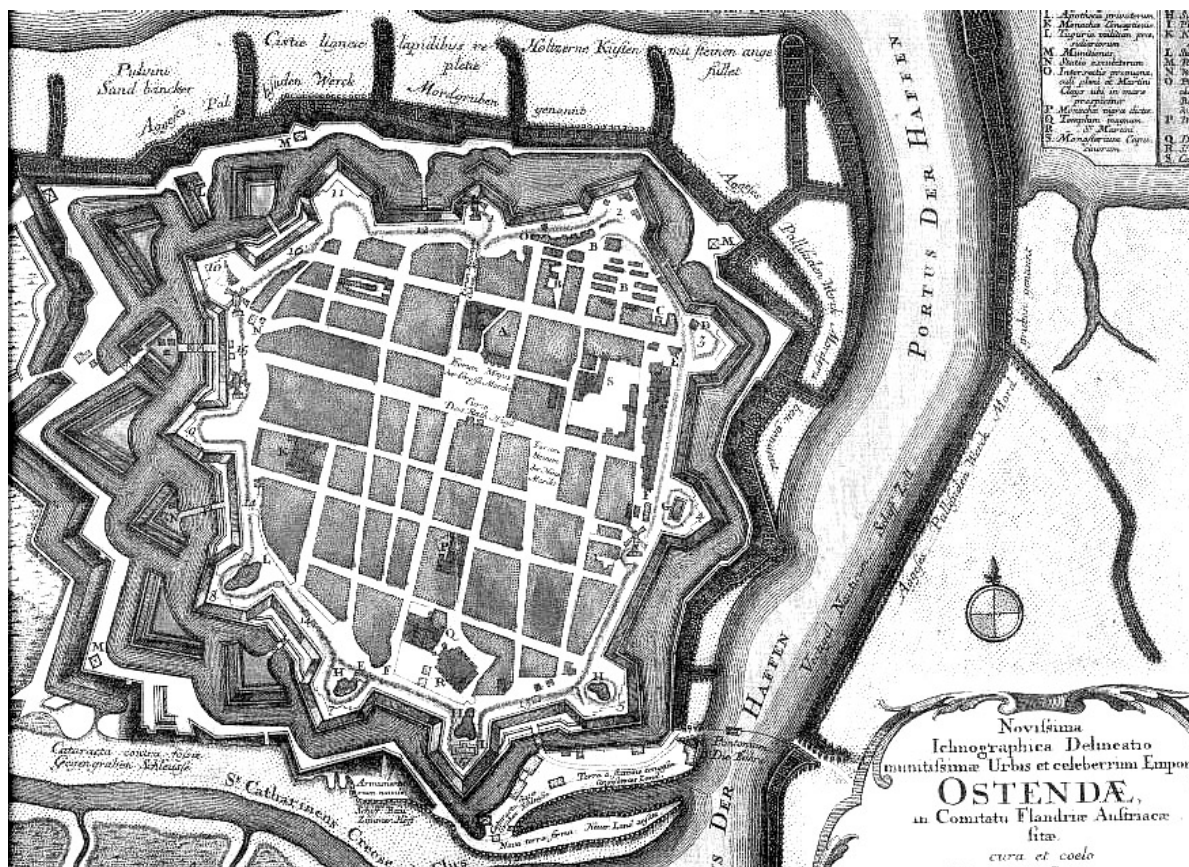


BIMCC Newsletter No 40 April 2011

Fourteenth year

Web site: www.bimcc.org

The Port of Ostend



Also in this issue:

- Maps of China (part 2)
- Collectable/affordable maps
- New BIMCC Executive Committee
- Reports on the BIMCC Annual General Meeting and Map Evening
- ... and the usual departments



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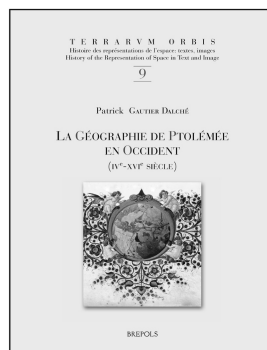
Patrick Gautier Dalché

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EDITORIAL

Dear Map Friends,

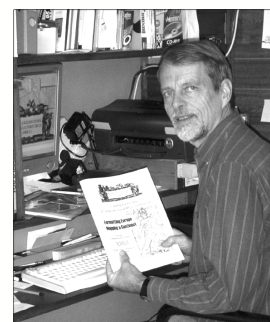
This time, the Newsletter is rather early. It should have been published in May, but, by then I will be travelling around the world to see by myself whether maps actually represent the world as it is!

The BIMCC is, again, at a turning point. The formal meetings which took place on 19 March 2011 (see pages 27-28) have taken note of President Eric Leenders' resignation and duly expressed the Members' appreciation for his achievements in the past three years; the BIMCC is now better established than ever. The meetings have also appointed Caroline De Candt as our new President; long live the President!!

In the following pages, you will find the continuation of Stanislas De Peuter's article on Martino Martini's maps of China, as well as an original study on the port of Ostend by Eddy Masschalck.

Cartographically yours,

Jean-Louis Renteux
Editor
editor@bimcc.org



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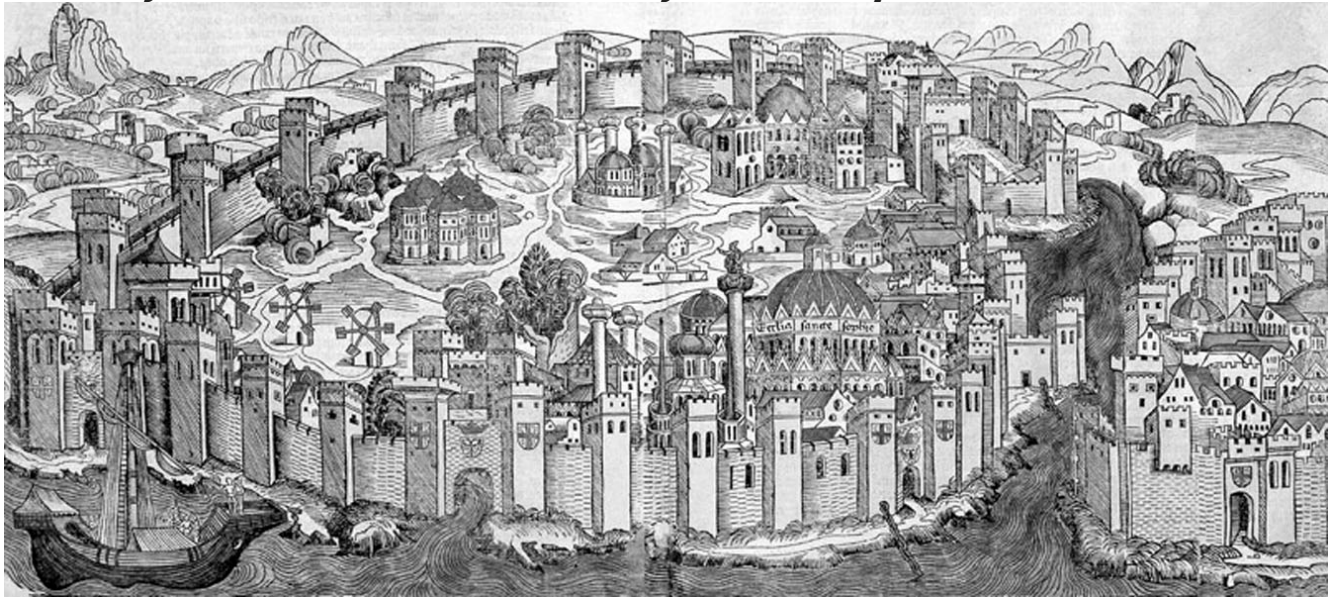
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Cover: Map of Ostend published in the *Niederländische Atlas*, 1740. Copper engraving by Matthäus Seutter. The checker-board pattern is inspired by the map drawn by Jacob van Deventer in 1562 (see article page 18).

City Archives Ostend KP/H099



Bird's-eye view of Istanbul from 500 year-old maps



Constantinople, by Michael Wolgemut and Wilhelm Playdenwurf in *Liber Chronicarum* (Nürnberg 1493),

This small exhibition was held in the well-appointed, but carefully hidden, 'Istanbul Centre' in Brussels* until the end of March. It ran in parallel with the spectacular special exhibition, 'Underground Revolution', showing recent excavations and archeological finds made during large-scale works for the Marmaray metro line in Istanbul. The exhibition was originally mounted there last year, when Istanbul was European Capital of Culture.

Over twenty of the most stunning city plans and town views of Istanbul, together with maps of the area, were presented as large-size reproductions.

The earliest views presented were two prospects of the city from the manuscript 'Liber Insularum Archipelagi' (ca 1420 – 30) of the Florentine Cristoforo Buondelmonti currently kept in Venice (an original copy from the BnF, National Library of France, was shown at the exhibition 'De Byzance à Istanbul' in Paris last year).

Other views from the 15th century included two anonymous manuscripts depicting the 1453 siege by the Ottomans and a view (see illustration) from Hartmann Schedel's *Liber Chronicarum* (1493), all kept at the BnF.

Turkish production of the 16th century was represented by works of Nakkas Osman, Piri Re'is and Matrakçı Nasuh.

The exhibition also included a number of 19th century European maps of the Bosphorus e.g. by Marshal von Moltke or François Pierre Méry.

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<http://www.istanbulcentre.eu/content/exhibitions>

An original view of Constantinople

A remarkable large panorama appeared in the exhibition *Colors of the Orient, Arts and lifestyles in the Ottoman Empire* which ran at the Villa Empain in Brussels until the end of February.

This large (over three metres wide) Indian ink and wash drawing is estimated by its private owner to date from the end of the 17th century and to be from the Venitian school. The unfinished cartouche remains blank and the origin of the work is therefore unknown. Any reader having an idea about the possible author is invited to contact Wulf Bodenstein.





Maps in those days. Cartographic methods before 1850

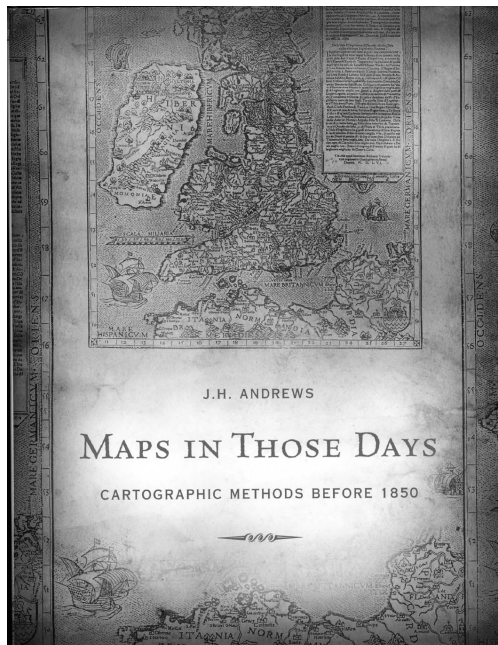
by J.H. Andrews

Four Courts Press, Dublin, 2009, XVIII-549 pp., b/w ill., hard cover.
ISBN 978-1-84682-188-2.

Professor Andrews, formerly of the Department of Geography, Trinity College, Dublin University, was host to the International Conference on the History of Cartography in 1983. His numerous publications on the history of cartography, particularly about Ireland, include studies of the Ordnance Survey there in the 19th c., as well as maps from the 16th to the 19th c. and a 17th c. map maker.

"Maps in those days" started out from a query made in 1962 at an exhibition of pre-19th c. maps about the way "they made maps in those days". The result of this long gestation is a book of 19 chapters covering the history of cartography, the making of maps from surveys, measurements and drafts to the several editions of the finished product. It is based on research done mainly in Irish and British libraries. Priority is therefore given (though not exclusively) to Anglo-Saxon production, and also reflected in the enormous quantity of notes and bibliographic references ordered by chapter. This means of classification makes it extremely easy to find further information on each subject, however detailed, but requires repetition of authors and publications throughout the volume. A useful glossary and an index of names of persons and places complete a work which, according to the modest author, does not aim at originality, but at bringing together the facts necessary to understand the making of maps, the methods of which are rarely exposed intelligibly to the layman. The author has achieved his objective, even if the text is rather demanding, and requires real attention from the reader. The 19 chapters together form a course in cartography and its history for undergraduates

In the preface, Prof. Andrews presents the essence of the course using everyday terms to explain the somewhat obscure titles of the chapters. As an example, 'Going in the dark' is the title of chapter 10 (on military and civil surveying). The title refers to the complaint of a general in the Jacobite rebellion in 18th c. Scotland, who had to guide his troops in unsurveyed and difficult country without a map. Chapter 13 'In no case arbitrary sounds', describes collecting and choosing place names with the right spelling, based on both written and oral



information (chap. 13).

The first two chapters sketch the history of world cartography chronologically, reminding the reader that maps have been made for various reasons and have usually showed what was believed to be the real world. This belief might be theoretical or based on observation, and was sometimes mixed with the supposition that unexplored localities would resemble known ones. A predilection for "the equilibrium of the earth" was long-lived, contributing to several erroneous representations, among them Ortelius' tributaries of the Nile or Mercator's circumpolar ranges, and even to the idea

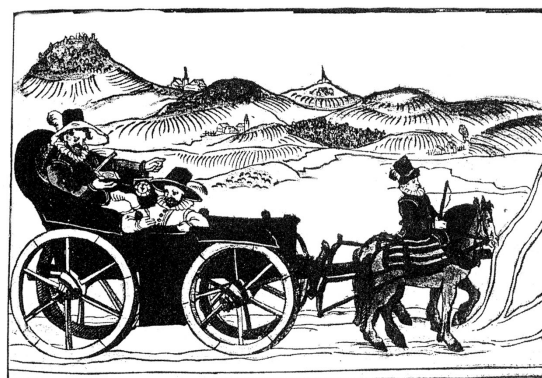
that islands were broken parts of continents.

Chapter 3 discusses the differences between view and map. Elements captured by sight might be falsely represented in misleading fashion, even if many details were given. Mental maps, based on memory or knowledge of place, tend to be simpler than real landscapes and the distances may be incorrect, depending on the difficulty of relief (p. 76-77).

Chapters 4 to 6 deal with measurements. Measurement is 'any method other than mathematical calculation to represent spatial quantities accurately by numbers' (p. 82-83). It is impossible to be sure which instruments were most widely used at a given period. The author describes different ways of measuring distances and angles with a choice of instruments and their units, with emphasis on the revolutionary changes during the 16th c.

STRICT DIMENSURATION

89



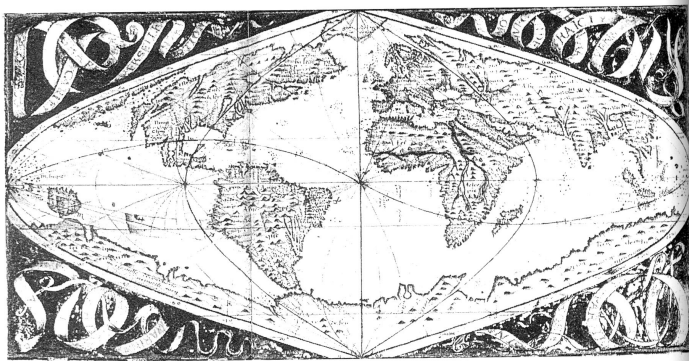
4.3 Measurement by coach wheel, from Paul Pinzing, *Methodus geometrica*, 1598.



Elevations of stars are measured to estimate latitude, and latitudinal belts have been defined by duration of daylight. Longitudes were a much tougher problem to solve. Early in the 17th c. using magnetic variation was not a success, as lines of equal variation differ from meridians. Prof. Andrews points out (p. 119) that 'A square grid may tell something about the author's surveying but is more likely to mean that the map has been or would be copied, enlarged or reduced'. This sixth chapter also describes less well known surveys, such as traverse surveys, a combination of linear and angular measurements used in the 16th-17th c.

Chapter 7 explains plotting or protracting surveys, chapter 8 deals with map projections, often a difficult subject, with the advantages and inconveniences of each.

In chapter 9, the author advances the hypothesis that the history of mapping proceeded from small areas to large, beginning with places of local importance such as castles, towns, and estates, and eventually selling the results for profit (p. 193). Surveys for fortifications were often kept secret in order to guard against attack. Maps of estates could be used against administration, neighbours or tenants. It is possible that the concept of exact scale was introduced from chart to map for the surveying of defensible towns (p. 202). Sometimes regional surveys were put together from separate local ones,



thus creating discontinuities and a problem of choice of elements. The character of county surveys in Britain changes after 1750 due to the industrial and agricultural development of the times, enabling the use of larger scales and better instruments. Triangulation of whole countries as in the 18th c. became more and more controlled by government, although private offices could benefit from it. (For Belgian readers a good example of such collaboration existed briefly between Vandermaelen's *Etablissement géographique de Bruxelles* and the *Dépôt de la Guerre*.)

Military surveying (chap. 10) was dominated by representation of relief. In addition troop mobility demanded information on obstacles such as bogs, rivers and woods and buildings that could afford

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shelter; but property boundaries were unimportant unless this meant thick hedges or ha-has. A survey was usually needed urgently and local information was useful. In Russia local information served for minor roads, while the main ones were measured.

Chapter 11 deals with marine charts from the earliest portolan charts of the Mediterranean to late examples. They are characterised by rhumb lines which from ca 1375 radiate from compass roses. Often the north is magnetic north, and it may be that the original model could be traced back to ca 1270. Charts and compasses were introduced at about the same time. (One wonders why the author did not use more bibliographical information on portolans from the rich mine of recent Italian publications.) Charts often display differences of scale, according to the length of the coast represented, and the approach to harbours is generally on a larger scale, as given for Dover in 1540.

The importance of relief is again stressed in chapter 12. Hills were figured in profile, not accurately for every entity but as chains, and cartographers used to copy the general aspect of rivals. Hill profiles were not useful for military operations, because knowledge of the opposite slope was essential for planning action. In his road maps, Ogilby drew hills upright and inverted giving a surprising result. Shading was introduced to show slopes, then hachures became common. For manuscript maps, a grey wash indicated a difference of level. Relief was also stressed by height but the 'cleverest innovation...was that by contours' (p. 298).

The difficulty of choosing correct names for places and regions with or without boundaries is the subject of chapter 13, with all the incongruities of local pronunciation, double names, different spellings and transcription. Should the names be in the language of the map, meaning translation, or kept as near as possible to the original language? And what about Latin forms? Note that in 1744 Bowen kept the Dutch names for Australia (p. 324).

Chapter 14 stresses the fact that 'most maps have been produced by copying older maps'. It lists nine methods with several possible variations, including mistakes, either human or physical, such as wetting the paper for engraving.

'Compilation', based on the use of one author, or several to fill in the gaps, sometimes resulted in contradictions. Chapter 15 selects Delisle and Bourguignon d'Anville as masters of this technique and shows all the delicate adjustments needed to reach an acceptable basis for a 'new' map. Updating, correcting, augmenting - all culminate in a revision of older maps with an acceptable identity.

Chapter 16 deals with map editing. An editor can suppress errors but cannot add new elements without becoming a compiler (p. 382). Old maps carry a lot of names as 'authors' and dates can be misleading, as the information might in fact be older and dates and names can be erased and replaced by new ones.

Editorial intervention can also play a limiting role by suppressing sensitive information, such as fortresses, localities of military importance, depth of

water near harbours, and by generalisation and omission. So a village can be retained because its population has increased since the last edition or suppressed if no longer relevant when reducing the scale. In addition, names are chosen according to their length for saving space on the map!

In contrast to printed maps, portolans needed no explanation as all conventions were understood by their users. In chapter 17, map keys and characteristic sheets explain the symbols used to save space and time, as they could be stamped or punched in the copper plate. Other conventions were the use of different colours for mountains, roads, rivers, etc., going back to a 10th c. Palestinian cartographer. A reference to red was even made for certain hills on a papyrus of 1300 BC! Later European maps used different colours, largely mimetic, for vegetation that could also be differentiated by conventional trees or tussocks. As far as the general aspect of the map is concerned, the gradation of place names using capitals and small letters near to the place, and the levels of boldness of lines for roads and boundaries are essential for the map to be understood easily.

In chapter 18, J.B. Harley's opinion that decoration on old maps had an important cultural meaning (p. 435) is somewhat compromised by the fact that utilitarian maps such as charts have little or no decoration. Maps for wealthy individuals and rulers are more lavishly decorated. The first cartouche appeared on a manuscript map in the 15th c. Cartouches started off being rather heavy, but became simpler towards the end of the 18th c., when they began to direct the user towards the map content. Ornaments, ships and costumes served to show that the map was up to date. On page 445 a table for map type, symbolic meaning and social function of image is given (ex. national map / political state, patriotism / rise of national power, etc).

The short chapter 19 reminds the reader that economics are at the base of producing maps. Division of labour reduced costs. A wide audience was the principal aim (p. 465). A résumé of the previous chapters then precedes the copious notes, the glossary and the index.

Despite not being entirely original, this important book fulfils its ambition of giving a general overview of the history and some techniques of cartography before more modern methods took over. Thanks to the notes, the reader can easily enlarge his bibliographical information and study any particular subject of interest in the cartographical field more deeply.

Lisette Danckaert





Friedrich Bernhard Werner 1690-1776

Corpus seiner europäischen Städteansichten, illustrierten Reisemanuskripte und der Topographien von Schlesien und Böhmen-Mähren [Corpus of his European city views, illustrated manuscripts of his travels and the topographies from Silesia and Bohemia-Moravia] by Angelika Marsch

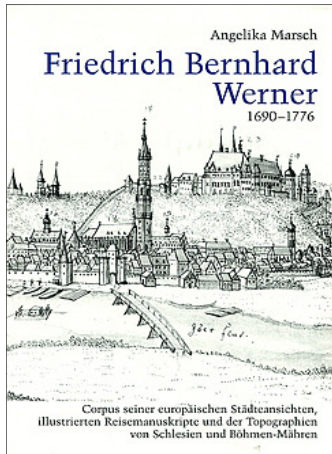
Why am I interested in Angelika Marsch and her book?

Our acquaintance dates from 1981, when we met at the Colloquium in Lüneburg led by Dr Eckhard Jäger. This was one of the first special interdisciplinary conferences in vedutology, i.e. the study of town views. The colloquium was of particular interest because it brought together researchers and collectors from different fields of interest. Historians, historians of cartography, architects, art historians and many others, including collectors and hobbyists - all were interested not only in views as a subject of art but also as insertions into artifacts or objects such as porcelain, certificates of health, birth, death, marriage or even as architectural elements in churches, monasteries, etc...

Looking through the recently published book by Dr Angelika Marsch it was difficult for me to decide which of the two is the most famous – the author herself or her lifelong favourite draughtsman and engraver, Friedrich Bernhard Werner (1690-1776), a native of Topola, Silesia. Angelika chose this most important 18th century engraver of town views as the subject of her studies almost at the beginning of her career. She has devoted her entire life to bringing together a huge collection of his works. She has visited many libraries, archives and other institutions while doing so, and has managed to answer many hitherto unsolved questions. The outcome of her research on this body of art has now been published by the well known editor of many famous and beautifully illustrated books, Anton H. Konrad.

In the 18th century, Augsburg was the centre of German baroque copper engravings. We should look carefully at the richly ornamented cartouches of views and maps of that period. But when looking at the views, we should bear in mind that they sometimes represent a state that does not correspond to the given period. Such a view could be based on one much older or it might depict projects of buildings which were never erected.

Coming back to our Silesian engraver, he travelled throughout Europe, drawing views of different cities including those of his native Silesia. A sketch book of 418 views covers his early travels (1709-1715). The next significant period of his travels is from 1726/27 to 1737. Further important work by Werner is the manuscript 'Peregrinationes', showing 315 views of Euro-



Anton H. Konrad-Verlag, Weißenhorn, 2010, 29,7 x 21,0 cm, XXIV and 674 p., 985 ills., ISBN: 978-3-87437-534-4, EUR 128.00

pean cathedrals and churches. Other works are his topography of Bohemia and Moravia (276 views) and his 1400 views of Silesia. One of his most famous copper engravings is the *Scenographia Urbium Silesiae*, dated 1737 and included in Machnizkies' 'Atlas factice', kept in the cartographic collection of Wrocław University Library with a separate copy in the same library's Old Printed Books Department.. It may be said that Werner's rich and fruitful production is an outstanding testimony to his epoch.

Angelika Marsch's huge 674-page book contains an introduction in four languages – German, Polish, Czech and English; then a list of abbreviations, and then Werner's autobiography, as reprinted from the book by Paul Bretschneider on our artist, published in 1921, together with some corrections to this autobiography beginning from page 39. Angelika Marsch's main text on Werner's production runs till p. 630. Then, comes some very useful auxiliary material with literature and a register of the cities which are the subjects of Werner's views. There is also a chapter which is especially important for historians of cartography. It is entitled: 'Landkarten der schlesischen Fürstentümer mit Randansichten' [Maps of the principalities of Silesia with side panel views]. It deals with the illustrations in the side panels (pp. 406-413). Werner's own maps with the side panel views are illustrated on pages 410-413.

Angelika Marsch has devoted several chapters to Werner's co-creators. Some of them are even the subject of separate chapters. The most important are, alphabetically: Georg Paul Busch, Martin Engelbrecht, Homanns Heirs, Joseph Friderich and Johann Christian Leopold, Georg Balthasar Probst, Bartholomäus and Johann Bartholomäus Strachowsky, Johann David Schleuen and Jeremias Wolff.

To my mind, the list of literature should not have been divided into different topics or, if so, the list could be supplemented by a separate index of authors' names. On the other hand, there is a very good cross-reference concordance of the names of the cities. This is useful as they were subject to different regions at different periods of history. To summarise, the book undoubtedly represents a valuable monograph on the subject.

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Die älteren Manuskriptkarten Altbayerns – Eine kartographie-historische Studie zum Augenscheinplan unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Kultur- und Klimageschichte [Early manuscript maps of Upper and Lower Bavaria – a carto-historical study of forensic maps with particular regard to cultural and climatological history] by Thomas Horst

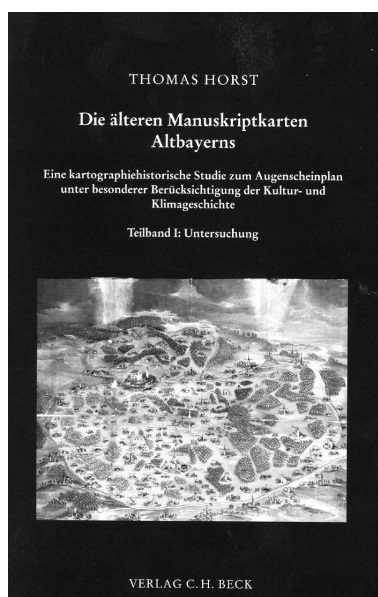
München: Verlag C.H. Beck, 2009. Vol. 1: Subject Study, CVI, 262 pp., 3 b/w and 67 col. ill. – Vol. 2: Catalogue, pp. 263 – 589, 114 colour plates; hard cover, 24.5 x 16.5 cm. ISBN 978-3-406-10776-4, EUR 88.00. To order: Kommission für bayerische Landesgeschichte, Alfons-Goppel-Str. 11, D-80539 München, Tel. +49-(0)89-23031-1171, Fax +49-(0)89-23031-1333, www.kbl.badw.de

The dissertation presented here in book form is a study of locally made manuscript plans and views of open field or urban terrain, so-called legal maps that were drawn to illustrate records of land disputes or other court cases. This is a subject which, as the author points out in the Introduction, has so far received scant attention in cartographic circles, in comparison with the coverage given to ancient printed maps¹. The reason for such unequal treatment clearly resides in the fact that forensic maps only relate to geographically confined local affairs which, on the whole, have aroused little interest beyond the district in which they occur. In an attempt to redress this situation, Thomas Horst

rightly evokes the iconographic quality and diversity of these drawings and paintings which may take different forms, from pastoral landscapes to bird's eye views or topographical plans. Depending on their specific illustrative role they may also be assimilated to boundary maps, estate maps, or jurisdictional maps. They were never intended to be published. But this is no reason, the author argues, not to acknowledge and appreciate them as forming an essential part of our cartographic heritage.

There is, nevertheless, growing interest in such documents as primary sources for interdisciplinary historical research. Hence the innovative and groundbreaking orientation of this study which obviously is directed, in the first instance, towards analyzing and comparing these maps from a carto-historical point of view, but then branches out to probe into their relevance as regards the various aspects of the history of civilization, as well as of climate and environmental changes.

For this work, Thomas Horst had to make a selec-



tion among the vast corpus of maps in the different archives and libraries of Bavaria. He concentrated on updating and expanding the existing inventory of such maps held in the Bavarian Central State Archives in Munich, and in the State Archives of Landshut. Geographically speaking, these cartographic representations are confined to the area of Upper and Lower Bavaria. They span the period from 1500 to 1650 during which the art of drawing such plans reached its artistic climax.

Volume 1 opens with an 89-page (!) listing of sources and literature germane to the study objectives, including internet references. In the following Introduction the methodology is set out, and the characteristics of

this particular type of cartography are developed.

The first of the three chapters that constitute the main body of this volume deals with the evolution of manuscript legal maps from the late Middle Ages to the mid-18th century. This gives rise to a precise subdivision of forensic maps into ten groups which cover, for example, hunting grounds, road networks, irrigation systems, woodland, and town fortifications. Their function in legal proceedings at the Imperial High Court throughout the period from the 16th to the 18th century is illustrated with a number of striking case studies. There is, for example, the reconstitution of an accident in which a hunter's shot missed the pigeon but set fire to the thatched roof of a nearby barn. All actors are on stage to replay and discuss the fatal scene. In many cases the successive phases of a dramatic occurrence are represented synchronously, and so the picture-map becomes a storytelling device.

Another typical example is a dispute over rights of way across a farm near Pfaffenhofen in Upper Bavaria. The drawing (see illustration, Catalogue no 37)

¹ Our modest contributions relating to this subject may be found in the following BIMCC Newsletter (NL) articles: The Painter and the Surveyor (NL 9) - East- and West-Flanders (NL 19) - Inventory of MS maps in the Royal Library of Belgium; Military Surveying in the Netherlands; Schelde Riiver (NL 22) – Belgian 19th century scientists; Brabant Land Surveyors (NL 25). - The catalogue of an exhibition of similar manuscript maps mounted by the Bavarian State Archives in 2006 was reviewed in Newsletter No 28.



shows a situation in which a horse-drawn carriage, having forded a river (the Ilm), is about to enter a farmyard, potentially endangering the habitual movements across the path, as indicated by lines connecting the farmer's mansion with its stables, and these with the well. A further conflict is highlighted in the fields above by the depiction of two laden wagons that meet head-on on this narrow track, with no possibility of passing each other. The route one assumes was previously taken across the river and the meadows is traced on the right, just above the hay stacks. We do not know the outcome of any of these disputes, but what matters here – and this becomes the stepping stone to the next chapter – is the immense variety of real, everyday activities set in a scenic decor that is superimposed on a given topography, a treasure trove for the historian.

Therefore, having outlined the origin and history of manuscript maps and described and illustrated their legal role, the author then presents the results of his analysis of such maps with regard to different facets of the history of culture. We find that the microcosm represented in these maps is an extraordinarily rich source for the interdisciplinary study of the human and natural environment of centuries past. Subjects such as the history of rural and urban architecture, diversity of modes of transport and routes, agricultural field patterns, types of vegetation, working tools, landmarks, evidence of the administration of justice (gallows), human encounters (joint border inspections, quarrels, accidents) – all these are elements of a most captivating discussion.

The last chapter deals with climatic change. Whilst this phenomenon is well researched in studies of old master paintings of seasonal situations, especially winter scenes, legal maps have not been analyzed systematically so far. If initially they appear to yield fewer results, they do permit observations of change in two domains, namely the size of glaciers, and the distribution of vineyards. This is discussed at some length, but the conclusion is that more research is certainly needed here.

The majority of manuscript maps and drawings that have survived are unsigned, and their author cannot be identified, at least not at the present time. For those who are known, Thomas Horst provides biographical data in a list of 40 painters, draughtsmen and cartographers. Just under half of these (18) apparently achieved some international fame, since they are mentioned in the new *Tooley's Dictionary of Mapmakers*². Volume 1 closes with a glossary of terms and a set of colour reproductions that illustrate the preceding text.

Volume 2 is the Catalogue. A first listing contains the roughly 300 forensic maps examined for this dissertation, specifying title, year and author (as far as known) in abbreviated form, and brief bibliographical references. From these, 112 maps are singled out to form the catalogue proper, the selection having been made in such a way that representative examples of

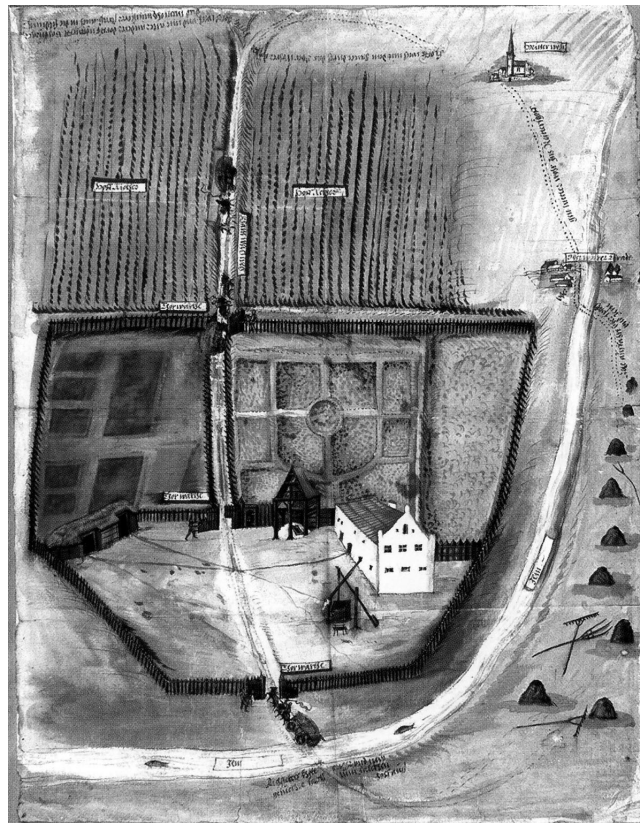


Illustration of a dispute over rights of way across a farm near Pfaffenhofen in Upper Bavaria.(Catalogue no 37)

maps discussed in the different categories are included. Each entry has a full-page colour illustration on the left and an extensive carto-bibliographical description on the opposite page. Where this description requires more than one page, then a second illustration related to the subject is inserted opposite this second page. The carto-bibliographical statement for each of these contains: map title, year, author, shelf mark, and geographical location by reference to modern topographical maps. This is followed by eight standard entries: provenance, type (here: manuscript), state of preservation, physical data of the map (format, support, drawing technique), geometry (perspective), orientation, and description of the drawing with explanatory notes. Each entry ends with bibliographical references.

In my modest opinion this publication fills a gap in the domain of the history of cartography. Even if the German language might put this work at a disadvantage on the international scene, it will have left its mark and opened new horizons. Among the several doctoral theses on cartography I have studied so far, none has been as orderly structured, intelligibly elaborated or intelligently illustrated as this one – a rare pleasure to read, and a promising start for this talented young historian.

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² J. French (ed.), *Tooley's Dictionary of Mapmakers*, Tring : Map Collector Publications, 1999 (-2004)



Martino Martini's Jesuit Cartography of the Middle Kingdom

Some historio-carto reflections on then, in-between and now (selected topics: part II)

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The purpose of this article, which began in BIMCC Newsletter No 39, is to enter into the world of Martino Martini (Trento, 20 September 1614 – Hangzhou, 6 June 1661) and to provide a preliminary review of the magnificent maps by this missionary on China, its provinces and Japan. Pure cartographic comments will intermingle with historical, political or economic reflections, whereby his wondrous world will sometimes be mirrored in ours. Moreover, against this background some embedding thoughts are given on the Jesuits' (religious) presence in 17th century China¹.

This second part discusses the various regional maps of China comprising the *Novus Atlas Sinensis*. Finally, Newsletter No 41 will present the map of Japan and Korea, as well as final comments on the influence of Martino Martini's work.

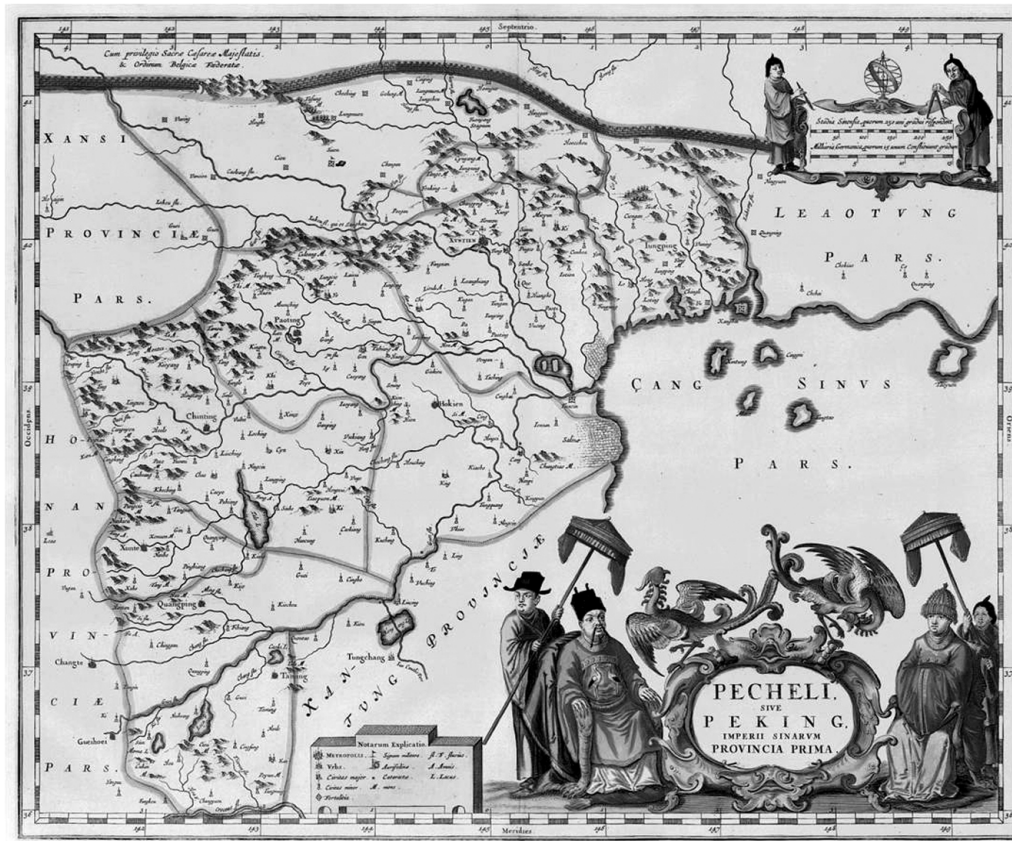
The Great Wall Maps

The Great Wall is actually a chain of walls built from the 3rd century BC² until the beginning of the 17th century, in order to protect the various Chinese dynasties from raids by Hunnic, Mongol, Turkic, and other nomadic tribes coming from the northern areas (modern-day Mongolia and Manchuria). As a result of

centuries of building, the Great Wall consists of many (sub)crossings and parallel courses, but Martini's drawing of the Great Wall essentially follows the Ming northern (east to west) border stretching over four provinces and maps. Indeed, the real focus on wall-building started as a result of the Mongol Altan Khan's failed siege of Beijing in 1550. The Ming, faced with

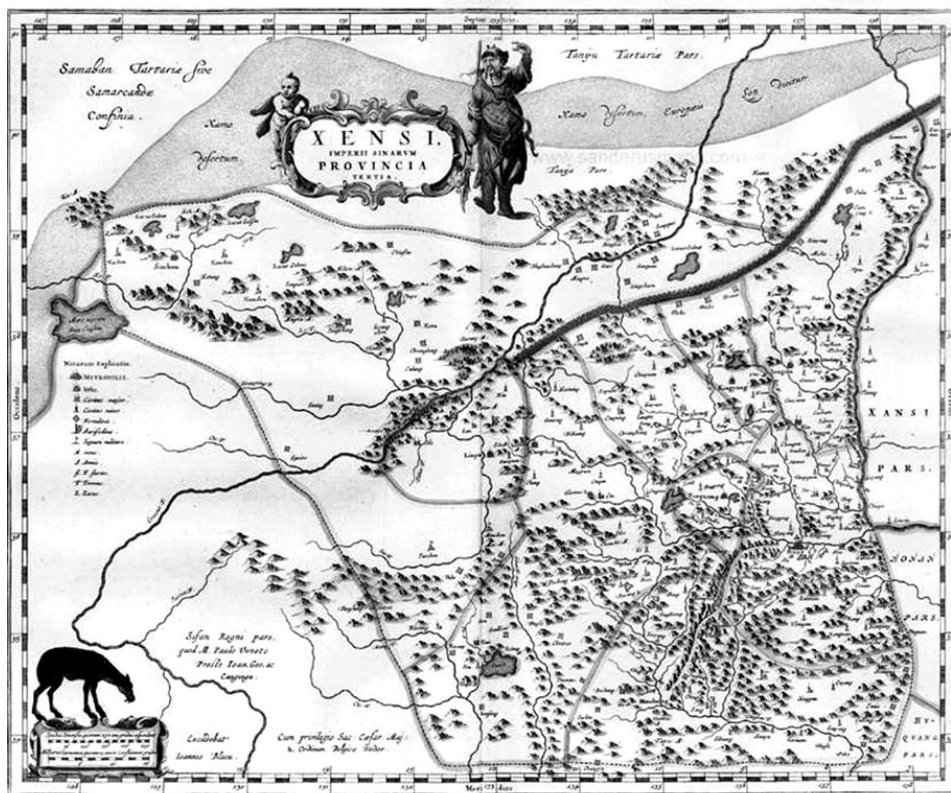
the choice of trying to defeat the Mongols and later the Manchu with direct military force, chose instead to build a massive defensive barrier to protect China.

Most of the (Ming) Great Wall was therefore built in the period from 1560 to 1640. The only Martini map showing the Great Wall not discussed in this article is *Xansi, Imperii Sinarum Provincia Secunda* (currently Shanxi).



¹ Certain topics such as the mapping of China before Martini, Martini's life, the Chinese rites, Martini's other works and the sources to the atlas will not be discussed in this article.

² The first part of the predecessor of the Great Wall was built during the reign of the first Emperor of China, Qin Shi Huangdi, who is best known for his terra cotta army. Very little of this first wall survives today.



Pecheli (currently Hubei, Beijing dcm³ and Tianjin dcm): The name 'Beijing' literally means 'Northern Capital' and distinguishes it from Nanjing or 'Southern Capital'⁴. The capital of the country has moved around from the first unification of the country at Xi'an (see discussion of Xensi province). In view of the length of Chinese history Beijing is a recent capital as only at the start of the Ming dynasty in the early 1400s did the emperor take permanent residence here. Curiously, Martini called the capital Xuntien⁵, although it had been known as Beijing since the 15th century⁶. Appropriately, this is the most ornate of Martini's fifteen provincial maps. Blaeu's designer has provided a delightful title-piece, formed of two Chinese elders⁷ seated in ornamental chairs, with their servants and a pair of flamboyant birds. The scale bar shows two Chinese youths with chignon in robes, one holding a

compass and the other a pen, with a world globe in the centre.

Xensi (currently Shaanxi): In the bottom right corner lies Sigan, one of the most western missions of the Jesuits, also known as Xi'an, capital⁸ of the first Chinese Emperor Qin Shi Huangdi (221 BC – 210 BC). Xi'an, is currently visited by tourists throughout the world who come to see its underground terracotta army of around 7 000 soldiers⁹. Xi'an is also the historical terminus of the famous silk road - not without reason. It is ideally located between the end of the Gobi desert and the Wall. Both in the north and the Tibetan plateau stretching out from there to the south. Xi'an was the only natural station for any corridor between these

obstacles. In the bottom left corner of the map there is a cartouche containing an illustration of the now very rare Père David's deer¹⁰. The Flus Croceus (Latin for saffron or a shade of yellow) is omnipresent as it marks the border with Xansi Province in the east, creeps north to pass the Great Wall and crawls down again. In between lies the enormous Loess plateau of silt deposits which cause continuing environmental problems downstream. It appears from this map that the Ming Great Wall does not form the northern border of the Province. On its western edge, the province also stretches out north of the Wall, albeit with many fortifications on both sides (see the warrior in the cartouche). This illustrates that the border of the province moved up and down in history behind different sections of the wall.

³ dcm = directly controlled municipality, the highest level of current classification of cities in China. Currently, there are four dcms including also Shanghai and Chongqing.

⁴ This naming seems to be in line with a common East Asian tradition whereby capital cities are explicitly named as such. Other cities similarly named in local language include Tokyo and Đông Kinh (now Hanoi), both meaning "eastern capital"; as well as Kyoto and Gyeongseong (now Seoul), both meaning 'capital'.

⁵ On the word 'Xuntien': 'tien' also means capital or great city in old Chinese.

⁶ In his description of this map Martini refers to Marco Polo's naming the city "Cambalu" after the occupation by Kublai Khan, Mongol leader and later first Emperor of the Yuan dynasty. See Demarchi, F., and Bertuccioli, G., *Martino Martini S.J., Opera Omnia Volume III* (detailed description per map of the Novus Atlas Sinensis), Università degli Studi di Trento, Trento, 2002, ISBN 88-8443-028-3. Vol. III on the Novus Atlas Sinensis contains the Latin text of the Atlas as well as an Italian translation and many attachments, including a catalogue of the latitude and longitude of the places on the maps; index of the places, a comparative table of the names of the places with their modern names; a comparative table of measurements; a list with holy mountains; data on the population. See Vol. III, p. 343.

⁷ Or could it be emperor Kangxi and his wife? Martini's drawing really looks like other presentations of this emperor. A strong argument against this suggestion is the fact that Kangxi only became emperor in 1661.

⁸ Thus, rightly considered as one of the five historic Chinese capitals besides Beijing, Nanjing, Luoyang and Kaifeng.

⁹ On the First Emperor and his terracotta army, see: Portal, J., ed., *The First Emperor, China's Terracotta Army*, 2007, The British Museum Press, 240 pp.

¹⁰ The Père David's deer which is characterized by a long tail, wide hooves, and branched antlers, originally lived in northeastern and east-central China. In the latter 1800s a French missionary and naturalist, Father ('Père') Armand David, observed the animals in one of the last remaining Chinese herds. After his death, a number of Père David deer were sent to European parks while they perished in China in the early 1900s. Apparently, the cause of their extinction is linked to man's need for creating a special musk perfume. A preservation programme was set up at the zoo of Woburn Abbey (UK) and in the late 1980s, a number of deer were returned to China and re-introduced to the wild in China's Dafeng reserve in the Western Jiangsu Province where they have successfully reproduced.



Xantung (currently Shandong and Liaoning): For its time this map was remarkably accurate, being the first to show a more correct eastern coastline with the Shandong promontory and, on its eastern edge, part of Korea as a peninsula (rather than an island)! It also includes the present Province of Liaoning which is part of the industrial powerhouse of north-eastern China (see the workmen in the cartouche). Its current provincial capital Shenyang (also Shengjing or Fengtian) was the cradle of the Manchu and remained their capital until their overthrow of the Ming dynasty, and their subsequent relocation to Beijing in 1644. The fortified village of Liuxum, at the far end of the rugged peninsula extending into the Yellow Sea, is now part of greater Dalian¹¹. Martini's Great Wall starts on the eastern end at Shanhai Pass, near Qinhuangdao, in Hubei Province, next to the Bohai Gulf. However, his depiction is surprising as he encompasses Liaoning south of the Great Wall (and thus within China). During Ming power at that same moment, this Province was then situated outside, i.e. north-east of the Great Wall. Clearly Martini must have known this, or is the insertion of the old Manchu region a political statement towards the conquerors and new political rulers? Finally, one notices the Yellow River, in the left bottom corner, then still running to the south-east; but having caused silt deposit problems over more than 1 000 years, it was finally diverted¹² towards the Bohai Gulf in 1897 right through the middle of Shandong province. Of course, Martini shows the situation in the mid 17th century.



The Coastal provinces

The vibrant economic heart of China is formed by its coastal provinces. Martini made the following maps in north-south order, apart from Xantung (already discussed as one of the Great Wall maps):

Nanking (currently Jiangsu, Anhui and Shanghai dcm; see map in Newsletter No 39): Along the coast Martini has depicted an unusually high number of fortifications. Prominent in the middle of the map flows the Chang Jiang (now called Yangtze). The Yangtze delta (the name of the river is derived from the city Yangzhou at the edge of the delta) now forms the largest economic zone of China, where one also discovers the old capital Nanking¹³ (or Kiangning as called by Martini). Just south-east of this capital lies the enormous lake of Tai Hu and, even further east the small fishing village of 'Xanghai' with a small Jesuit mission which goes back to Ricci's time when he made friends with Xu Guangqi, a local political and economic leader¹⁴. The Jesuits were indeed prominent in this province, inter alia, in Hangcheu, Sucheu, Kiangning¹⁵, Hoaigan and Xanghai (see the Jesuit father in the cartouche). The old province of Nanking was split by the Qing dynasty into the two provinces Jiangsu and, more inland, Anhui, in 1666. Finally, this map shows most of the Grand Canal (more than 1 700 km in length) from Hangzhou (capital in southern Chekiang province) to Beijing, of which various sections were finally combined already during the Sui Dynasty (581–618 CE).

Chekiang (currently Zhejiang): Barron wonders whether the Chekiang map holds the earliest Western depiction of Chinese cotton-making. Indeed the image of the figure to the left of the title cartouche appears to show a man winding a cotton thread onto a spindle whilst guiding it out of the top of a small burning furnace with a long stick. On the other side of the cartouche are two female figures that appear to be handling small wads/buds of raw cotton - laid out on what looks like circular trays, baskets & drums. One woman appears to be pointing to the branch of what one assumes is a cotton plant in the background¹⁶. Blaeu¹⁷ already commented: *For this cloth is the best that is made in all China and at such a good price that is easier to get ten silk suits than one suit made of the heaviest wool from Europe*. This illustrates the 'global economy', then ... but also now, as by chance a clothes tradesman from this Province visited the author's previous law firm in Brussels every year to take measurements for

¹¹ Dalian, in Western literature better known as "Port Arthur", is now the largest petroleum port in China and also its 3rd largest port overall. It changed hands several times in the 19th century amongst the British, Russians and Japanese only to be handed over by Stalin to his Chinese fellow communists in 1953.

¹² Its diversion took place approximately where the river enters this map in the west.

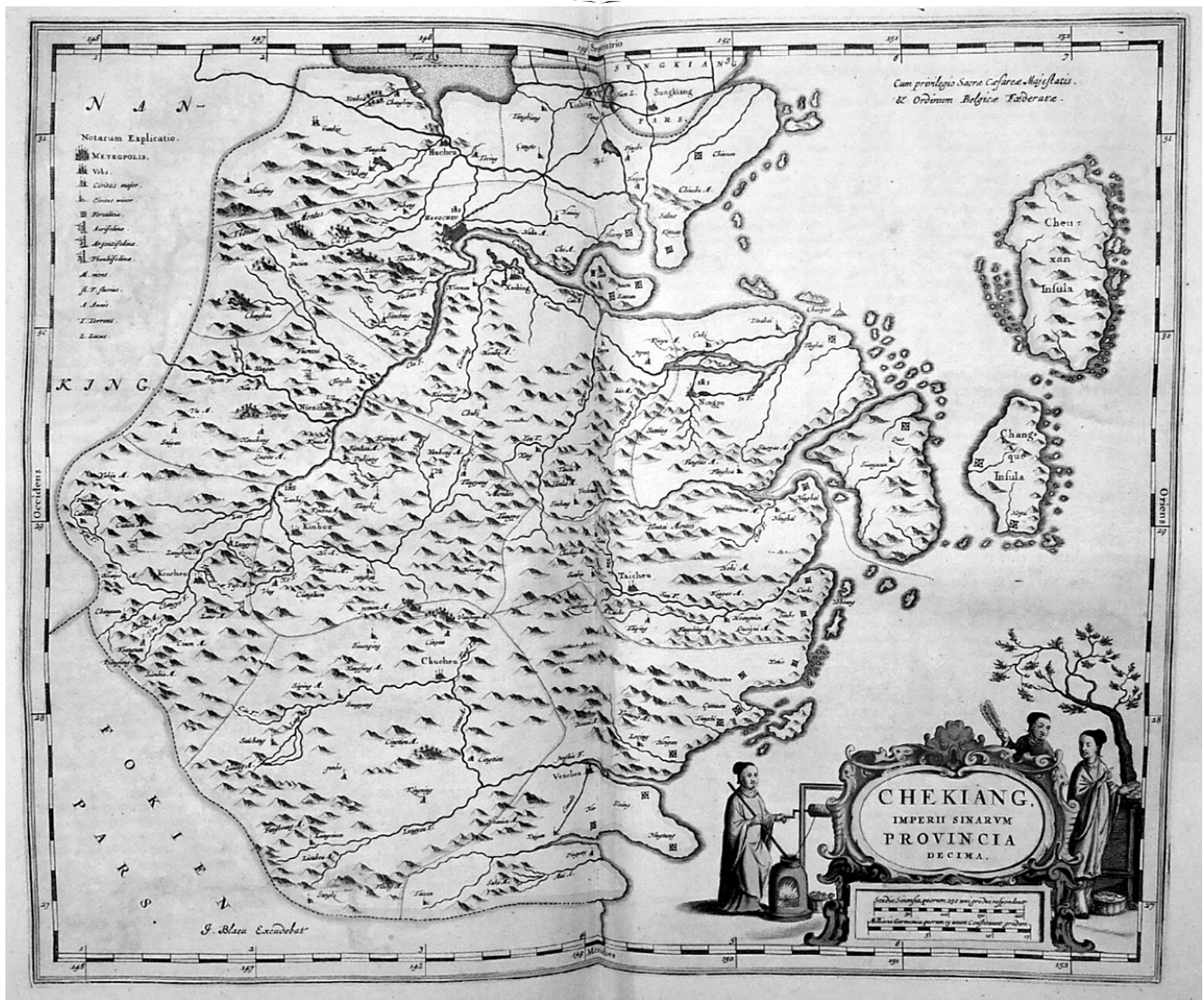
¹³ Nanking was the home naval base of the admiral Zheng He in the early 15th century and, centuries later, became infamous for the Japanese massacre of 1937.

¹⁴ Shanghai remained an important Jesuit mission where the French Jesuits built the Catholic cathedral in 1905.

¹⁵ Already, Blaeu specifically praised the beauty of this city. See van der Krogt, P., *Atlas Maior*, p. 528.

¹⁶ Barron ignores the sources of Martini for this illustration, but he has compared the scene with a full page illustration of the cotton-making processes as shown by Du Halde in his *"Description générale de la Chine"* [Paris 1735] p.746 Plate No.63. [source : <http://mailman.geo.uu.nl/pipermail/maphist/2002-September/001024.html>]

¹⁷ See van der Krogt, P., *Atlas Maior*, p. 531.



suits of exquisite quality to be made there and shipped over here. Hangzhou, one of the Seven Ancient Capitals of China, was founded 2 200 years ago. In the late 13th century Marco Polo visited Hangzhou and he called the city beyond dispute the finest and the noblest in the world thereby referring to its 12.000 bridges, its massive network of canals, its paved roads and its large Si-hu (or Western) Lake some 45 km in diameter with island pavilions and palaces. In 1638 Merian in his *Archontologia Cosmica* and later Janssonius¹⁸ made a beautiful map of 'Quinzay'¹⁹ (Hangzhou) based on the account given by Marco Polo²⁰. Just outside the city one discerns several locks on the ancient Grand Canal! It was in this city that Martini who had become a superior of the Jesuits in 1648 and had started building their second

church, died in 1661. His grave can still be visited²¹. A long term effect of Martini's presence can still be felt in the city of Lanxi in which he was a missionary for a few years and where the percentage of Christians currently stands at 16 %! In 1645-46, Martini had sided²² with the Ming when Zhu Yousong was the first emperor of the Southern Ming dynasty. Martini fled to the mountains at the border with Fukien. When all seemed lost he decided to face the Manchu whom he met in Wenzhou. At their encounter he quickly understood that he had better support the new regime and went up north to meet with Johan Adam Schall von Bell, who was annoyed with Martini's audacity to collaborate so long and so closely with the enemy. Conveniently, Martini was then sent to Europe, to defend the so-called Chinese rites.

¹⁸ Hangzhou was the only city plan of China published in (part VIII of) Janssonius' townbook *Theatrum Urbium Celebriorum* (first published in Amsterdam in 1657). This work was largely based on re-issues of Braun and Hogenberg's *Civitates*, the plates of which Janssonius had acquired in 1653. However this plan is a new engraving.

¹⁹ "Quinzay" is a corruption of the old Chinese King-size meaning "Capital" or great city.

²⁰ Chang, M.-M., ed., *China in European Maps – A Library Special Collection*, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology Library, Hong Kong, 2003, pp 133 and 187, ISBN 9-6286-4039-9.

²¹ Although destroyed during China's Cultural Revolution, it was restored in 1985.

²² And he even got the nickname "Huo-yao dachen" or "gunman mandarin" as he was actively involved in the design of artillery.



Fokien (currently Fujian): The Fokien map is dominated by the city of Focheu (Fuzhou), but in the right bottom corner one discerns the north east corner of 'Formosa'²³ (now Taiwan), empty land, and indeed no part of Ming China. In 1662 surviving Ming followers conquered the Dutch fortress on the island. Only in 1689 did the Qing dynasty officially incorporate Taiwan into Fujian province, which explains why the Atlas does not contain a separate map of this island. Today, the Ming conquest of the Dutch fortress is still used by the political powers in Taiwan to argue that they, and not the Chinese communist authorities (successors to the Qing dynasty, emanating from the northern foreign invaders), are the real successors to the Chinese 'throne'. Just across mainland China one clearly recognizes the tiny island of 'Quemoy' which is now part of the Fujian Province of Taiwan; hence there are two provinces bearing the same name.



Quantung (currently Guangdong; see map in Newsletter No 39) or the nec plus ultra map of the atlas! The Pearl Delta which has played a major role in the development and opening up of China to the West dominates this province. Chinese fishermen have been living and working in the Pearl River Delta for over four thousand years. Just before the estuary fully opens up lies the town of Guangzhou (or French named Canton), already then capital of the province. Approximately one century before Martini, in 1552, Franciscus Xaverius arrived at the island of Shang Ch'uan, the largest island of the delta at its south-western corner, intending to start working in China. Unfortunately, he died here the same year. The Pearl Delta is legendary for its three famous cities: Canton, Macau and Hong Kong. When Martini announced in 1653 that the Emperor intended to grant foreigners freedom of trade in the city of Canton, the Dutch hurried to obtain a trading foothold, without success²⁴. However, less than a century later, Canton indeed became a prime international harbour, not only for the main seafaring western nations, but also for ships under the Ostend General India Company (1717), the Danish Company (1731), the Swedish East India Company (1732), and later in the same century the Prussian and Trieste Company ships, the Americans (1784) and the first ships from Australia (1788) which all called in to this port²⁵. A bit further away lies Macao, clearly discernible as an island. In 1557 the

Portuguese settled on this small peninsula and in greater numbers on the nearby islands which came to be called Macau on the map. This created the first European colony in China. One of the few contemporary city maps of China then was the one made by Isaac Commelin of 'Maccaw' in 1646²⁶. Drawn but not yet identified as such on Martini's map were the fishing islands of Hong Kong. However, Martini indicated 'Tahi M.' on this map, being indeed the highest mountain of Hong Kong. During the Qing Dynasty, Hong Kong became one of the foremost military outposts for Imperial China. Finally, between the island of Hainan and the mainland, Martini shows us a number of carefully drawn sandbanks.

The Inland Provinces of Ming China

The Chinese inland maps of the Atlas which will not be commented on are:

- Quangsi, Imperii Sinarum Provincia Decimatertia (currently Guangxi);
- Queicheu, Imperii Sinarum Provincia Decimaquarta (currently Guizhou);

Honan (currently Henan, with 96 million inhabitants the largest province in the world): Honan lies in the centre of the world for the Chinese. Blaeu notes: *the Chinese affirm that this province is at the centre of the world and this is because they do not believe in the existence of countries other than their own, and because it is situated at the centre of China, they are convinced that it is therefore the centre of the world*²⁷.

²³ In 1544, a Portuguese ship sighted the main island of Taiwan and called it "Ilha Formosa" (from Latin *formosus*, meaning "beautiful"). The Portuguese made no attempt to colonize Taiwan as they were content with their trading posts in Kyushu, Japan. In 1624, the VOC established the first European-style government ever on the soil of Taiwan. Today, their visible legacy in Taiwan is limited to a castle in Anping District of Tainan City. The Dutch military presence concentrated on a place called Fort Zeelandia. However, as mentioned, naval and troop forces of southern Fujian (most of this large influx of Chinese refugees were chased Ming supporters) defeated the Dutch in 1662, and they subsequently expelled the Dutch government and military from the island.

²⁴ For more on this hilarious story, indirectly provoked by Martini, see: *The Tribute to the Blond Barbarians* in Guandalupi; G., China through the eyes of the West, White Star, Vercelli, 2003, pp 108 – 125.

²⁵ In 2005 it was still the fifth largest port in the world.

²⁶ Published in Commelin, I., *Begin ende Voortgang van de vereenigde Neederlandsche Geoctroyerde Oost Indische Compagnie*, Amsterdam, 1646, in which he provides a detailed account of the VOC's major voyages to Southeast and East Asia in the first half of the 17th century.

²⁷ Van der Krogt, P., and Taschen, B., *Blaeu, J., Atlas Maior of 1665*, Taschen, Köln, 2005, 591 pp., ISBN 3-8228-3125-5: edition with ...



Not surprisingly Luoyang²⁸, one of the historic capitals over several dynasties lies in this province. The map also traces the elegant path of the Yellow River impressively crossing Ming China from Suchuen eastward through Honan into Nanking. Unfortunately, this region and river hit the world news nowadays only for their severe state of pollution.

Kiangsi (now called Jiangxi), the eighth province in the *Novus Sinensis Atlas*. This map is highly representative of the entire Atlas as it contains all the elements which are so particular to it. The coordinates on the map are based on both the zero meridian of the Canary Islands and of Beijing. Typically, the scale bar shows both the *Milliaria Germanica* and the *Stadia Sinensia*: an innovation for the Chinese authorities. The dotted lines with yellow colouring visibly illustrate the imperial subdivisions, based on the Sancai Tui. The legend provides four levels of towns and three levels of rivers and it indicates the presence of gold and silver mines. Have you already found the three gold and the two silver mines? In this province, which is bordered by the Yangtze, there are two Jesuit missions marked 'IHS': in Nanchang (its capital west of Lake Poyang; now with four million inhabitants) and in Kienchang. The empty areas demonstrate that Ming China had not yet gained full control over the entire province. The cartouche for this province is ornamented with philosophers. The map also claims its copyright: *Cum privilegio Sacrae Caesaris Majestatis & Ordinum*

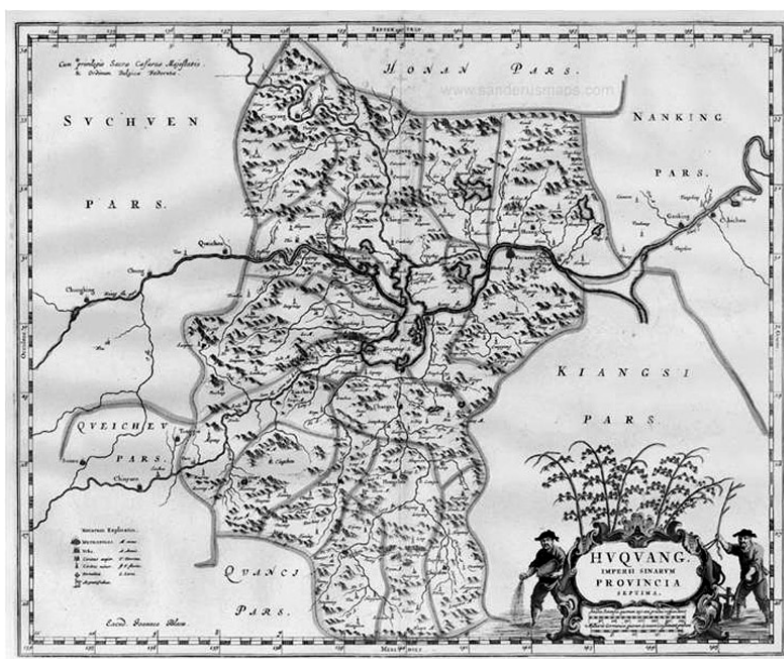


Belgicae Foederatae. Typically, no reference to Martino Martini is made: Excudebat Joannes Blaeu. Under the Ming dynasty Guangdong was separated out. Here, in 1935 and after complete encirclement by the Nationalist forces, the Communists broke through and began their Long March to Yan'an in Xensi (Shaanxi).

Huquang (currently Hubei and Hunan): Huquang is dominated by Lake Dongting, now relegated to second position in terms of size of the Chinese lakes. Dongting was the flood-basin of the Yangtze River and increased in the flood season by a factor of 7,

until the construction of the Three Gorges Dam in the west of the province. This was/is the key rice producing area in China (see cartouche). As the Qing Dynasty split Huquang Province in 1664, the names of new provinces referred to the majestic lake or 'Hu'- Hubei then meaning 'north of the lake' and Hunan standing for 'south of the lake' with the Yangtze further separating the provinces. Just south of the lake lies the village of Xiantang (now Shaoshan) where Mao, son of a local farmer, was born in 1893. Little wonder that he (not being a big town boy) was obsessed with agricultural independence!

Iunnan (currently Yunnan): It is noteworthy that Iunnan's external borders with Myanmar (*Regnum Mien*), Laos (*Laos Regni Pars*) and Vietnam (*Kiaochi sive Tungking*) have remained more or less stable over the centuries. Diversity is the key word for this 'crossroads' province, as



...texts in English, German and French, page 523. The provinces and cities are named by their old name when they refer to the Martini maps or by their similar contemporary name when used outside the context of the Blaeu-Martini Atlas. This book contains many quotes by Blaeu on the Chinese provinces.

²⁸ inter alia capital during the 7th century (Tang Dynasty).

²⁹ Dali is also the terminus of the so-called southern silk road.



even today 34% of its population is made up of minority peoples. The Chinese conquered this province by concentrating on the axis between Kunming (its capital) and western located Dali²⁹. Large areas in this province as elsewhere in the west remained blank, signifying the loose control of the Ming rulers. Three historio-carto comments on this lunnan map can be made:

- The top left corner of the map holds a depiction of Kuan Yin (Guanyin), a Chinese female personification of the Avalokiteshvara, the bodhisattva (future Buddha) of goodness, mercy and compassion, who is venerated more in general by East Asian Buddhists. From the T'ang Dynasty (618 - 907) on, the originally male bodhisattva was often depicted as female. In Chinese religious tradition, Guanyin performs the same function as Mother Mary in the Catholic tradition.

- Martini shows in the bottom right corner of this map two elephants. Surprisingly, the equatorial forest of this region is still the home of and renowned for the native Chinese wild elephant.

- Marco Polo and later Martini, record a strange sexual tribal practice in this Province: *No man of that country would on any consideration take to wife a girl who was a maid; for they say a wife is nothing worth unless she has been used to consort with men. And their custom is this, that when travelers come that way, the old women of the place get ready, and take*

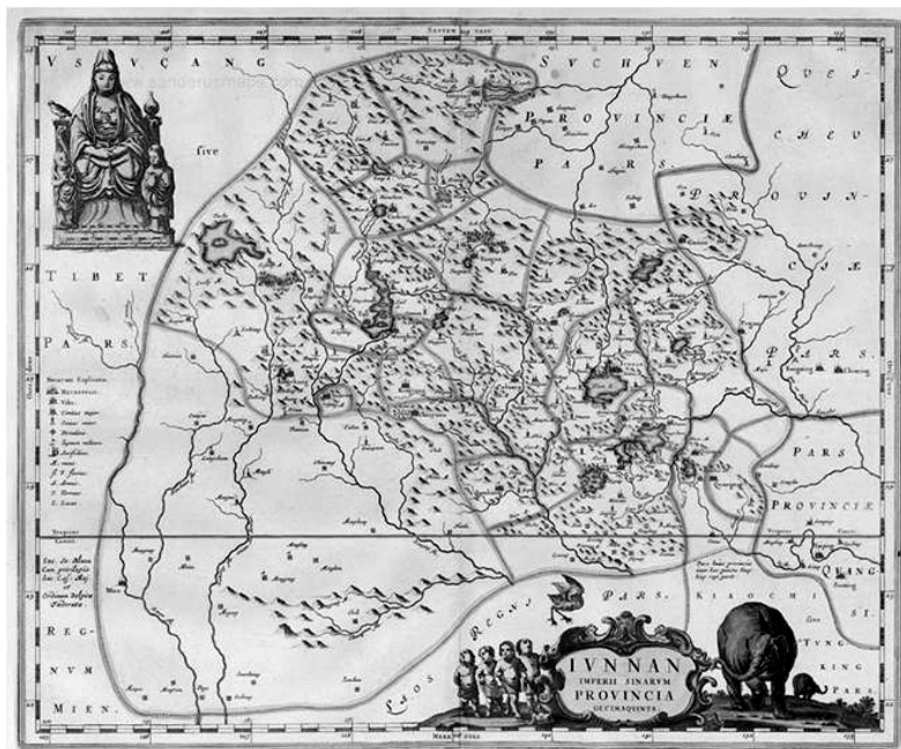
their unmarried daughters or other girls related to them, and go to the strangers who are passing. The traveler is expected to give the girl who has been with him a ring or some other trifle, something in fact that she can show as a lover's token when she comes to be married. For every girl is expected to obtain at least 20 such tokens in the way before she can be married. Would this explain why Yunnan is the no. 1 Chinese tourist province?

Suchuen (currently Sichuen; see map in BIMCC Newsletter No 39): Thanks to its mountainous range (Qionlai Shan) Suchuen is not only the natural western border of Ming China with Tibet, it is also marked by the Yangtze and many of its affluents (Sichuan means 'four rivers'). The most striking single feature of this map is the abundance of military fortifications, especially on its Western Tibet border (see the warriors in the cartouche). This map also shows the town of Chungking, at the confluence of the Yangtze and Jialingjiang Rivers, then close to the western border of the Chinese Empire, now called Chongqin, and designated by the central authorities to become the strategic central hub of the country. Surprisingly, this city which once was the provisional capital of the government of Chiang Kai-shek during the Chinese-Japanese War from 1937 to 1945, may arguably be considered as being/becoming the largest city in the world as millions of peasants flow into the city due to resettlement following the building of the

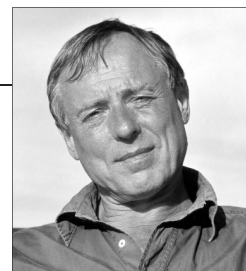
Three Gorges Dam on the Yangtze further downstream in the Huquang province. While the borders of Suchuen have remained more or less constant over the last 500 years, the communist government doubled the province's size when the government integrated large parts of Western Tibet in 1955 as two autonomous areas (Garzê and Ngawa) into the provincial administration.

On a macabre note, no map shows more accurately the region that was hit by the disastrous 8 May 2008 earthquake; it measured 8.0 on the Richter scale and had its epicentre close to Chengdu, the province's capital.

To be continued
in the next Newsletter.



This Newsletter was edited by Jean-Louis Renteux with the support of the Editorial Committee comprising Wulf Bodenstein, Nicola Boothby, Lisette Danckaert, Peter Galezowski, Pierre Parmentier and Jacqueline Renteux.



The Port of Ostend originated in the sixteenth century

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Cities evolve as a result of demographic changes, circumstances of war or natural disasters. Ostend is a good example. Thanks to Jacob van Deventer we have a first reliable map describing Ostend ca 1562. Due to the Eighty Years War the van Deventer map was already followed in the early 17th century by many maps depicting a totally transformed city.

Ostend, the map of van Deventer, 1562

Early 14th century Ostend is a small fishing hamlet on a dune strip. The strip is separated from the mainland by a creek, the Leed. The sea is the biggest threat. Frequently under pressure from floods, Ostend acquires (1395) 120 ha of land on the mainland. Early 15th century, a new urban area is developed on the mainland. Streets are set out in a grid pattern, there is a marketplace, a hall, a hospital, a new church

Between the old and the new district, a harbour is dug in the bed of the Leed. The two parts of the city are connected by the harbour bridge.

Around 1562 both Peter Pourbus and Jacob van

Deventer visit Ostend. Pourbus is there in connection with his map of the Brugse Vrije (the area around Bruges), van Deventer for his City Atlas. These two maps are the oldest reliable representations of Ostend.

Pieter Pourbus works for about ten years (1562-1571) on his map of the Brugse Vrije. A copy (1600-1601) is now on display at the town hall of Bruges. The map is so precise that one suspects that Pourbus used the findings on trigonometry of his contemporary Gemma Frisius, set forth in his 'Libellus de locorum describendorum ratione', 1533.

Van Deventer, in the service of Emperor Charles V, and later of his son Philip II, drew several maps and plans. Around 1558 (or before) van Deventer is entrusted with a secret mission for his City Atlas, a series of maps of the cities of the Seventeen Provinces. The maps can be considered as topographic maps for strategic military use. The maps are not printed and are not made public. By December 1571 the main job has been done.

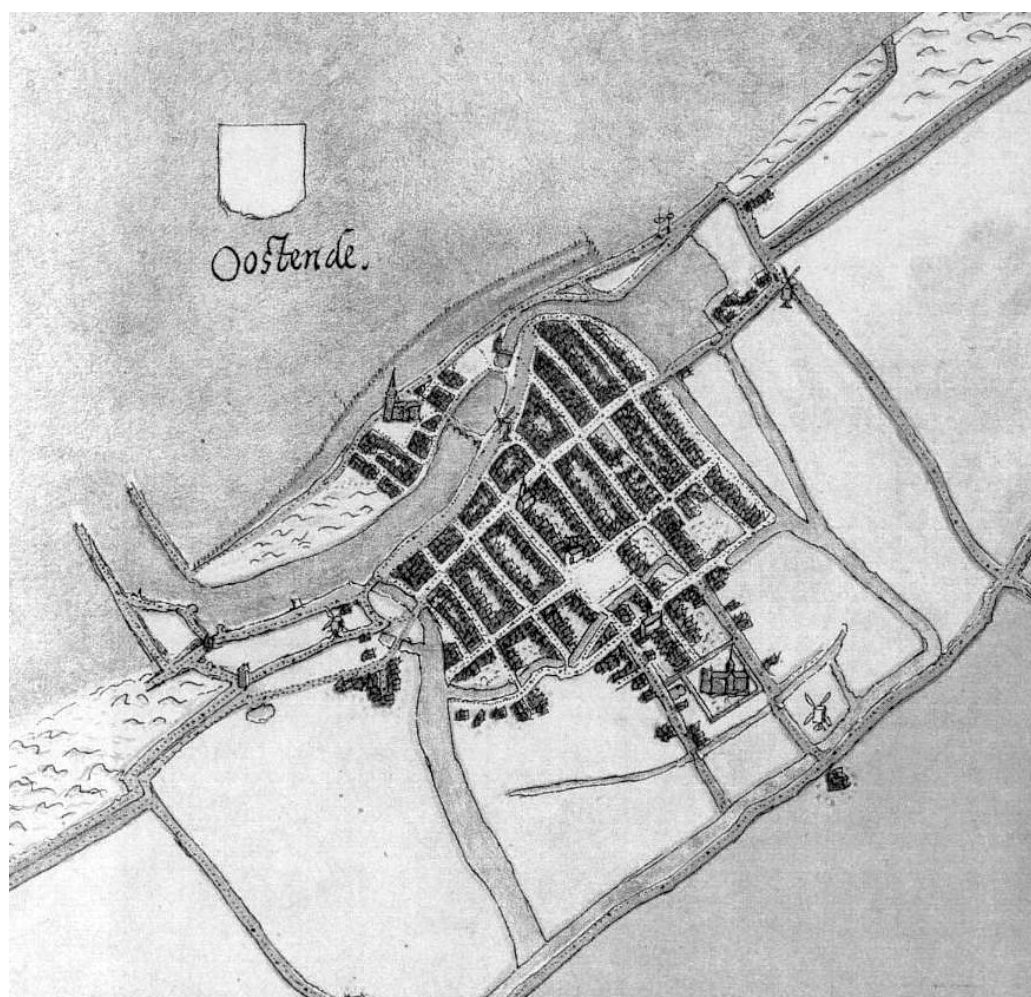


Fig. 1:
Ostend on the map of
Jacob van Deventer.

We see Ostend with the geometric street plan of the new city, the harbour, four mills, the old church in the old town, the new church south of the new town.

City Archives Ostend KP/
G021. Facsimile edition
of the original drawing



All maps have approximately the same scale (1:8000 on average) and the same orientation, magnetic north on top. (Mid-16th century the true north is about 12 degrees west of the magnetic north). Van Deventer surveyed the streets by walking through the towns, and supplemented his findings by measurements from elevated points such as walls, churches, towers, ...

The task of recording Ostend is ordered in 1560 by the then recently appointed regent Margaret of Parma (half-sister and governor for Philip II). The map of van Deventer provides a more or less accurate picture of the town in about 1562. One sees immediately the twofold aspect of the city: the old site north of the port, the new area south of it. The map helps us to understand the enormous progress of the sea at the expense of the land. The old part seems already largely drained except for the old church and some houses. The old city will completely disappear into the sea after the famous siege of Ostend (1601-1604). The old and new areas are connected by the harbour bridge. Typical of the new district is the geometric pattern of streets. The southern boundary coincides with the current commercial docks. Strategically important elements such as fortifications, roads to the city and gates are very accurately recorded. We also see the new church, town hall, new market, and four mills. On a purely visual approach, streets and roads are often too winding. The streets are usually displayed as being too wide.

The siege of Ostend during the Eighty Years War

The interplay of the geographical location of Ostend and the revolt in the Low Countries against Spanish rule leads to the growth in the 16th century of Ostend from a simple fishing port to a centre of European interest. After the previous transformation from small fishing village to fishing harbour, the city is now undergoing a rapid evolution from fishing harbour to fortified city.

In 1578 Philip II sends his best general, Alexander Farnese, to the Netherlands. He will bring all lost territory in the southern Netherlands back under Spanish control, except Ostend. In 1584 the Staatsen (rebels against Spanish rule) cut through the dunes east of Ostend. This cut brings about 'De Geule'. The whole area around the city is transformed into marshes, rivulets and creeks. This gives the city a very strong strategic position. Ostend is an almost inaccessible island. Later on De Geule will become the current port of Ostend.

After the fall of Antwerp, in August 1585, the entire southern Netherlands are back under Spanish control, except for Ostend and Sluis. Due to the fact that Antwerp is now in Spanish hands, the Staatsen cut off the river Scheldt to all Flemish trade. The Scheldt will remain closed for two centuries, meaning that either a toll charge must be paid or that the cargo has to be transferred on to Dutch ships. This situation will remain unchanged until 1 October 1795, the official date of the annexation of the Austrian Netherlands to France.



Fig. 2: Copper engraving by Tirion according to an image from S. Fokke:
'Ostend after the surrender to the Archdukes Albert and Isabella in the year 1604'
We see the Archdukes Albert and Isabella on horseback, visiting the totally destroyed city.

Published in 'Vaderlandsche Historie', J. Wagenaar, 1749.
Ostend City Archives PT/E0039, Author's private collection.



Fig. 3: 'Ostenda ', ca 1602, probably engraved by Jacob Hoefnagel.

Published in: G. Braun and F. Hogenberg 'Civitates Orbis Terrarum', Cologne (1618), Lodovico Guicciardini: 'Description de la Belgique dats is: Nederlant ...', Amsterdam (1648).

We see the old and the new town. An impressive double belt of bastions and ravelins protects the city. There is the old harbor



magel according to a manuscript map of Floris Balthasarzoon.

tous les Pays-Bas', Amsterdam (1625), 'Belgium Universum seu Omnium Inferioris Germaniae ', Amsterdam (1646) and

our and now also De Geule (right). Ostend is a virtually impregnable island. The city is under siege by the Spaniards.

Ostend City Archives, KP/F8 and F003. Author's private collection.

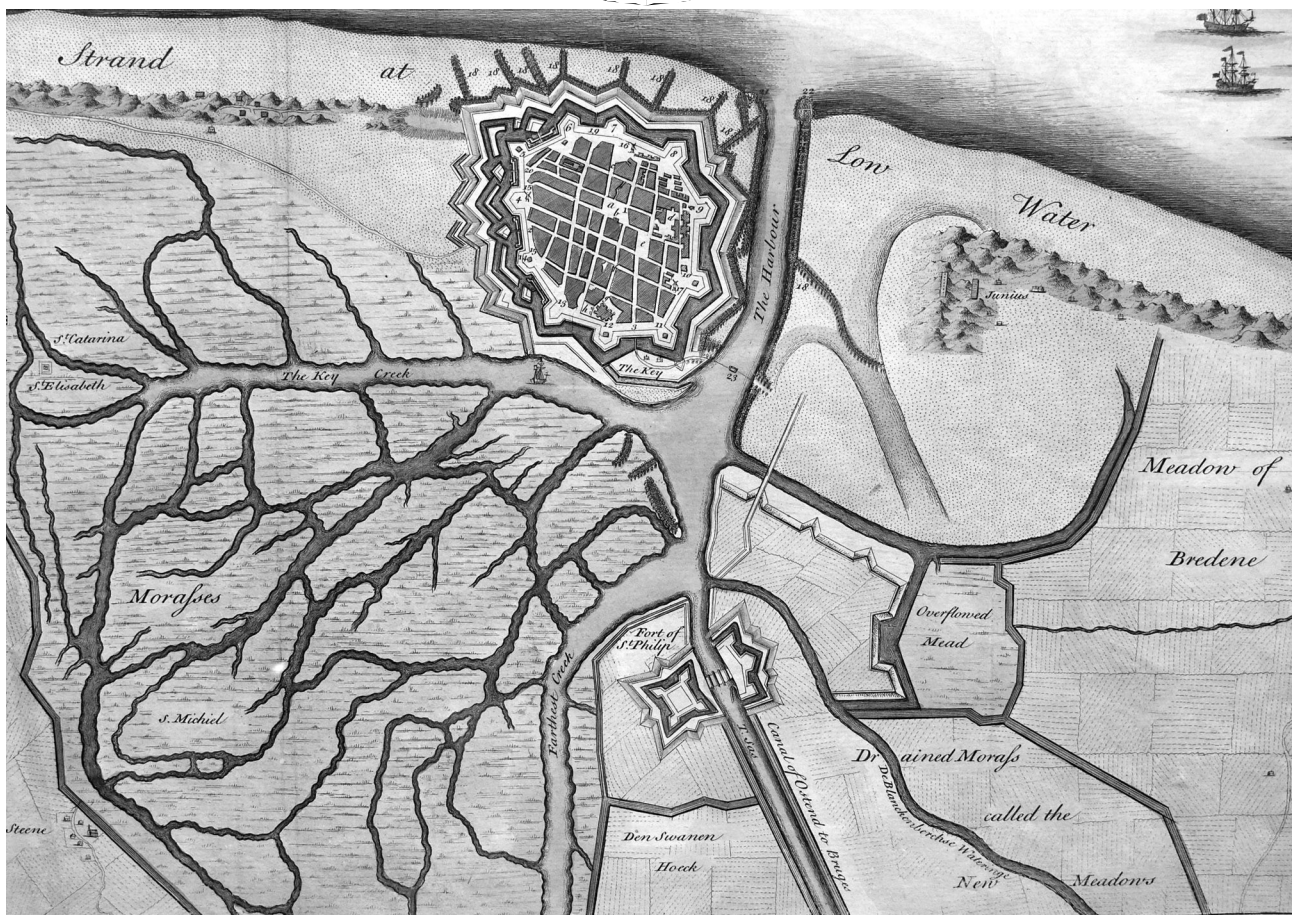


Fig 4: 'Plan of the investiture of Ostend surrendered, 6 July 1706'

Copper engraving published in Tindal's 'The continuation of Mr. Rapin's History of England', London 1758.

The map shows clearly the consequences of cutting through the dunes. The channel that connects Antwerp with Ostend (mid lower half) via Ghent and Bruges ends at a sea lock where it is surrounded by Fort St. Philip.

City Archives KP/G0079 Ostend. Author's private collection.

After the fall of Sluis in 1587, Ostend is the only remaining stronghold in the Southern Netherlands. Ostend expects to undergo a siege by the Spaniards. Soldiers and civilians work feverishly on the ramparts. In 1600 Ostend is one of the most heavily fortified cities in Europe. An impressive double belt of bastions and ravelins protects the city. This belt is in turn surrounded by moats having enough water even at low tide. Ostend is a virtually impregnable island. In turn the Spaniards isolate the city from the rest of Flanders by a double chain of fortresses.

On 5 July 1601 the siege of Ostend begins. Throughout Europe the siege is followed with the utmost interest. Once the siege begins everything must be imported by sea. De Geule evolves into a full connection to the sea. On 20 September 1604 the capitulation of Ostend is signed. The city is completely in ruins. The siege has cost, in addition to huge amounts of capital, the lives of at least 100 000 people.

It is the irony of fate that due to the siege, the city is completely erased from the map shortly after the first maps, by van Deventer and Pourbus, have become available.

Ostend in the 17th century

Immediately after the siege, the Archdukes Albert and Isabella initiate the reconstruction of the town. It is their intention to use Ostend as an alternative to the port of Antwerp, still subject to the closure of the Scheldt. Wenceslas Cobergher, court architect, is put to work on the reconstruction. Cobergher is inspired by the checkerboard pattern on the map drawn by Jacob van Deventer in 1562.

The old part of the city is abandoned and taken over by the sea. The old port, situated between the old and new town, is only used as a moat. De Geule is deepened and broadened, it is today's port of Ostend.

Given the closure of the Scheldt attempts are made to unlock the port of Antwerp through canals. On 3 September 1613 the excavations of the Ghent-Bruges canal make a start. These excavations last until 1622. The Bruges-Plassendale stretch is completed in 1618-1623. In 1624 a sea lock is put into use at Plassendale. In 1676 a sea lock is completed at Sas Slykens in order to replace the lock at Plassendale. At Sas-Slykens also the Fort of St. Philip is established. Ostend is now the principal port of Flanders.



In the second half of the 17th century, the pattern of the ramparts with eight bastions is adapted to the regular checkerboard pattern of the streets. We now have eleven bastions instead of eight. The image of the city, fortified by eleven bastions, is found on many maps of the late 17th century and throughout the 18th century, most notably on the maps of Matthäus Seutter (1740) and J.J. de Ferraris (1778).

(Fig 5: see cover).

Until 1830

Under Maria-Theresa Ostend is part of the Austro-Hungarian empire. The empire has two ports: Trieste in the south, Ostend in the north. Ostend is developed as a versatile international port. In 1776, south of the city, a dock complete with lock gate is built.

In 1781, under Joseph II, Ostend becomes a free port. Due to its free port status and as the only neutral port in Western Europe, Ostend grows into an international trading centre and warehouse. South of the city, a second dock is dug.

During the French period, the 'Imperial Fortress' is built from 1810 to 1812 on the east side of the port. It is later renamed 'Fort Napoleon'. West of the city arises 'Fort Royal'. The latter is completed by the British in 1815 and is then renamed 'Fort Wellington'.

The Queen of Seaside Resorts

In 1834 king Leopold I of Belgium makes Ostend his summer residence. Ostend becomes a most fashionable resort. On 20 March 1865 Ostend is emptied from its function as a fortress. By 1875 all the fortifications are pulled down. The city is further expanded westwards. From then on, beautiful villas and luxurious hotels appear along the western dyke.

1885 marks the start of the Belle Epoque which will last until 1914.

The residence of Leopold II entices the European high nobility to Ostend. During the summer months, the curious can gaze at emperors, czars, kings and queens, princes and princesses. In 1883, the Wellington Hippodrome is inaugurated. The stands are built on the foundations of the old Fort Wellington. But Leopold II also wants his Bois de Boulogne. In 1897 the 27 ha Maria-Hendrika Park is completed. The legendary Orient Express connects London to Constantinople, the North-Express London to Saint-Petersburg, both via Ostend. An artificial lake 80 ha in size is excavated to counter the silting of the port. However the first test in 1912 shows the system is not working, all the work has been for nothing.

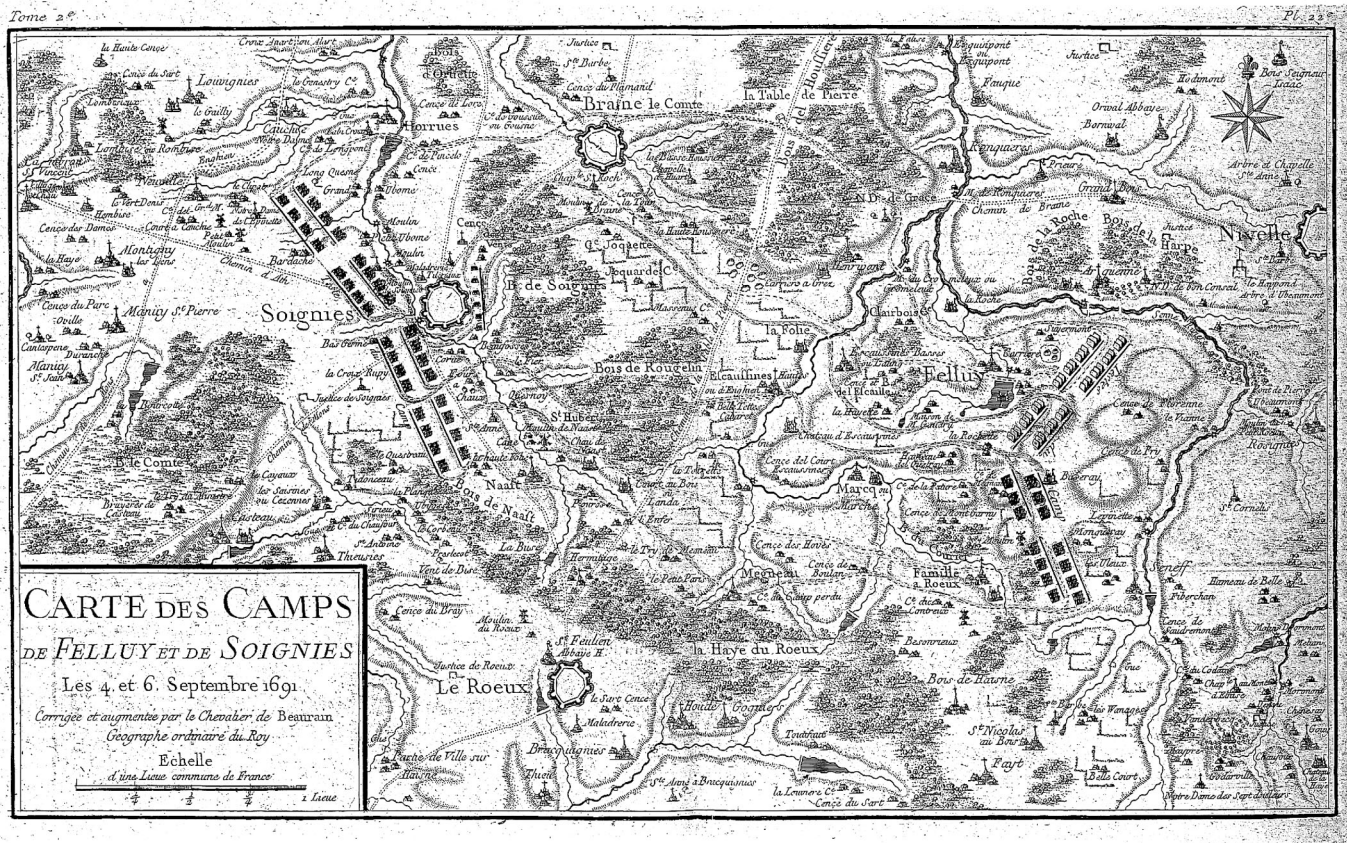
James Ensor looks amused ...

I would like to thank Eric Leenders for his inspired suggestions regarding the contents of this text.



Fig. 6: Map of modern Ostend.

- Top left: the Wellington Hippodrome (1)
- Top centre: the core city. In a corner of the dyke, the Kursaal (2). This was once the entrance to the Old Port. The first street parallel to the dyke is more or less situated where the former port was located (3). South of the core city: two commercial docks (4). In the second dock you will now find the sailing ship Mercator.
- Bottom right: an artificial lake intended to counter the silting of the port (5)
- Central on the map: the Maria-Hendrika Park (6).
- Upper right: Fort Napoleon (7).



One map from the *Histoire Militaire de Flandre* by de Beaurain.

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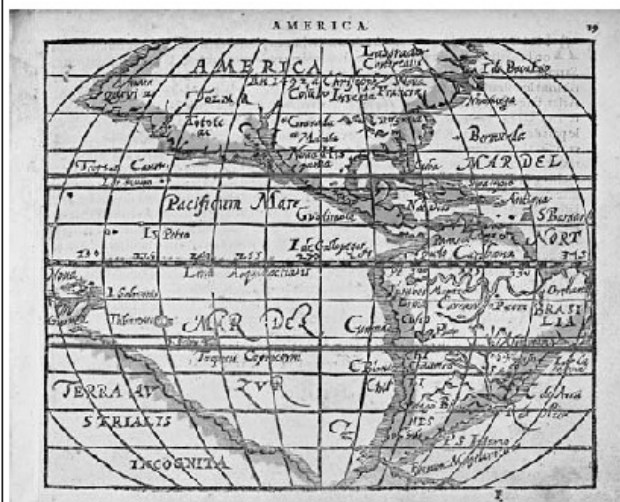
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The purpose of this series of articles is to acquaint readers with interesting cartographic material that can be collected at affordable prices. On average the items treated are valued around 100 Euros, sometimes more because at times the value is higher as an item may be exceptionally significant.

Histoire militaire de Flandre [Military history of Flanders] 1690-1694

Ch. de Beaurain – Chevalier du Roi, Géographe ordinaire du Roi.

Almost sixty years after the Flanders wars led by Maréchal Duc de Luxembourg for Louis XIV, Beaurain used army reports in order to write an instructive military manual for the Dauphin. This French atlas was published in 1755 in five and in 1776 in four volumes.

The first edition of 1755 was described in detail by Claire Lemoine-Isabeau in her standard work. 'Les militaires et la cartographie des Pays-Bas méridionaux et la Principauté de Liège à la fin du XVII^e et au XVIII^e siècle' [The military and cartography of the southern Low Countries and of the Liege Principality at the end of the 17th and in the 18th centuries] (Centre d'histoire militaire n°19-1984).

This edition contains five tomes and 134 maps of different sizes and scales. The maps vary between 20 and 40 cm. Most of them are drawn on a scale of 1:72000, with a few variations from 1:21600 to 1:680000.

The maps were engraved by eight different people.

The military campaign from 1690 to 1694 covers the southern part of the Spanish Netherlands from Diksmuide (including a small coastal area between Gravelines and Dunkerque) in the west to Maastricht in the east and N-S from Brussels to Chimay.

The 1755 edition contains the campaign by the Prince of Condé in Flanders in 1674, also described by de Beaurain. This part shows 32 maps (25x35 cm – 1:60000) and five general maps of a larger size and different scale, namely maps of Holland, Franche-Comté, the Rhine and the Catholic Netherlands.

The following description concerns the second edition published in the Hague in 1776.

Tome 1 contains only texts regarding military campaigns, how to structure military camps, sieges and troop movements from the French and the Allied enemy. Beaurain reminds us of the history of the campaign in Flanders. Louis XIV wants to conquer the Spanish Netherlands and ravages the country with military campaigns during the last quarter of the 17th century. To stop him, the Netherlands and England joined the League of Augsburg. The League was led



by William III, king of England (and son of William of Orange, of Holland, and of Mary, daughter of James II of England). They fought multiple wars which ended in the treaty of Ryswick in 1697. The Netherlands and France then returned to the status quo. Louis XIV had many good reasons to stop the time- and money-consuming battles for he suspected military troubles ahead due to the Spanish succession.

Tome 2 contains one map (35x46 cm – 1:680000) of the Catholic Netherlands - Flanders showing the military position of the protagonist up to the treaty of Ryswick 1697. The remaining 64 maps picture the camps and battles in 1690-91. The scales vary from 1:78000 to 1:21000, they measure mostly between 25 and 40 cm. The maps are dated and mention the author Beaurain. The tome number is marked on the left upper corner,

the plate number on the right. They mark the place and date of the battle. Ex. 'premier plan de la bataille de Fleurus, le 1^{er} juillet', 49.5x69 cm – 1:21000.

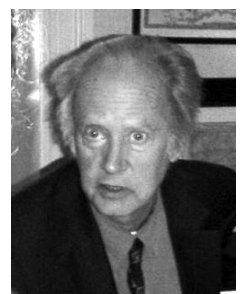
The maps are black and white, but the military troops on the maps are coloured: French in blue, Spanish in red, Liege in green, Dutch Republic in light green.

The maps indicate the location of the armies before the movements during the battle and the location they reached at the moment of victory.

Tome 3 assembles the camps and battle orders of 84 military events during the period 1692-94.

Tome 4 contains the military reports and letters between the different Generals (Louvois, Luxembourg, Chamilly and Duras) during the year 1672.

The maps would appeal to the collector interested in local military history. They are nicely engraved. Due to their scale they show well recognisable topographical details. The map of Feluy and Soignies is a typical example.



Eric Leenders
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Annual Activity Report 2010

AGM on 20 March 2010

The usual topics were treated and debated: the accounts for 2010 and the budget 2011 were adopted. In the EC Roland Delrue and Alex Smit resigned and both Eddy Masschalck and Peter Galezowski became new members.

BIMCC 11th Map Evening, 20 March 2010 (see Newsletter No 38 and photo to the right)

This traditional BIMCC event as usual offered the opportunity to meet informally with other map enthusiasts.

However, this time the venue was special. Indeed, the BIMCC was hosted in Ghent, in the offices of Aquaterra, a cartographic company, run by two BIMCC members, Paul and Caroline De Candt.

Before the Map Evening itself started, Paul De Candt gave an explanation and demonstration of how maps are made in the 21st century. After this, the audience could, during a short visit of the premises, see for itself how it all works in reality.

Of course, the evening continued as usual with everyone showing and commenting the maps they had brought and with the traditional convivial drink.

Excursion to the Zeeland Archives in Middelburg, 29 October 2010 (see Newsletter No 39 and photo below)

We were welcomed in the auditorium by the new director of the archives, Dr Hannie Kool-Blokland, who explained about the building and its contents and Dirk de Vries (on the picture below, centre), retired curator of the Bodel Nijenhuis Map Collection of the Leiden University, but also (more important for our visit) curator of the Zelandia Illustrata collection, a wealth of maps, charts, topographical drawings, prints and portraits.

After the introduction we were shown a fair selection of the finest pieces in the collection, with emphasis on the news maps of the Eighty Years War. Finally, a drink was offered in the pleasant cafeteria.



BIMCC Conference and Exhibition on China Saturday 11 December 2010 (see NL 39)

For the third time, we were hosted by the KBR, the Belgian Royal Library. This time, our topic was China, a subject that obviously attracted many people, since there were some 54 participants.

The subjects treated were the following.

- 'The intricacies on the sea-route from the Netherlands to the Far East in the 17th century', by Hans Kok. In a very lively lecture Hans explained just how difficult it was to get from Amsterdam to Batavia, all this illustrated with splendid maps.

- 'Matteo Ricci and Ferdinand Verbiest's maps of the world.' This lecture, given by professor Nick Pearce, taught us how these maps were made by the two Jesuits, which sources they used and what the differences between both are.

- 'Mapping the adjacent seas of China initially fraught with errors.' was the third topic, again brought by Hans Kok. The maps he showed testify of the many difficulties and even mishaps the pilots and hence the cartographers were confronted with, before the maps of that region started to resemble to reality.

- 'Martino Martini's Jesuit Cartography of China's Middle Kingdom', by Stanislas De Peuter was the last lecture of the day. Our readers have been able to read Stanislas' article in the following Newsletters, so they are able to appreciate the thoroughness with which he has studied his subject; his audience remained very attentive until the end of this, again, most enjoyable lecture.

In addition, Stanislas had organised an exhibition next to the conference room, displaying the whole series of maps from Martino Martini's *Novus Atlas Sinensis*.

Newsletters and Web site

As usual, between events the contact between BIMCC members was maintained permanently through the web site (www.bimcc.org) and the publication of three Newsletters with , respectively, 40, 36 and 40 pages.

Caroline De Candt
caroline.de.candt@skynet.be



13th Annual General Meeting Saturday 19 March 2011

The BIMCC Annual General Meeting took place at Casa de Asturias in the centre of Brussels.

After the welcome by President Eric Leenders, the Activity Report was presented by Caroline De Candt and illustrated by slides prepared by Jean-Louis Renteux.

The 2010 accounts and the budget 2011 drafted by E. Masschalck were adopted. BIMCC thrived well in 2010 and has a healthy financial situation.

There were 15 Active Members with voting rights. Two Active Members resigned, Gunnar Ahlbom and Delphine Strauven, and two new Active Members, Joost Depuydt and Nicola Boothby, joined.

After receiving an honorary discharge from the AGM, the Executive Committee (EC) and the President offered a statutory resignation. All eleven members of the EC were re-elected.

The further activities for 2011 will be organised by the new EC. Our new President has something most interesting in mind for the coming autumn visit on 8 October 2011. The yearly Conference will take place on 10 December 2011, the same weekend as the Antiquarian Fair in Mechelen.

Eddy Masschalck
fc405738@skynet.be

New Executive Committee

After the Annual General Meeting (AGM) on 19 March 2011, the newly elected members of the Executive Committee (EC), elected the new bureau, in order to have no gap between the past and future Executive Committees:

President:	C. De Candt
Vice-President & Editor:	J.L. Renteux
Treasurer & Membership Secretary:	E. Masschalck
Scientific Advisor:	L. Danckaert
Webmaster:	P. Parmentier
Other Officers:	L. Cordon, J. De Graeve, P. Galezowski H. Godts, R. Harren,

(see page 39 for contact details)

Asturian hospitality

For this year's AGM and Map Evening, the BIMCC was the guest of the *Casa de Asturias*, the seat of the Delegation of the Principality of Asturias in Brussels.

Its building belonged to the newspaper *Le Peuple* until 1977. It is recognised as a testimony of vanguard architecture of the 1920s. The architect Fernand Brunfaut and his son Maxime proposed a union between form and functionality; its facade is characterized by the contrast between the horizontal slits and vertical tower, designed by constructivism as an image of the city progress.

The Principado de Asturias rescued the building from oblivion almost 30 years later, aware of the heritage significance of the monument within the modern architecture and cutting-edge value.

Its well equipped conference room was put at the disposal of the BIMCC and the colocated Spanish restaurant 'Paca & Tola' catered for the coffee breaks and for the evening wine and tapas.

This proved to be a most convenient venue!

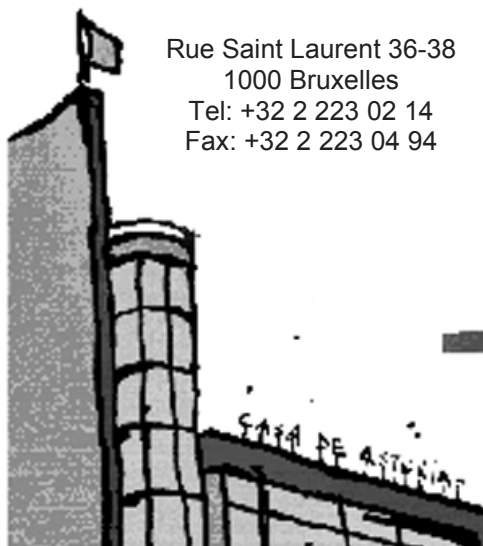
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A word from the *new* President

Dear map friends,

Let me start by thanking you for the confidence you seem to have in me and the honour you are doing me in designating me as the new BIMCC President. I can only promise I will do all I can to keep the BIMCC the thriving club it is today.

My two predecessors have indeed made my task a difficult one. First our founding father Wulf Bodenstein largely set the standards for the BIMCC. It had to be a place where all map loving persons could get together and discuss, admire, study, discover and simply enjoy ancient maps. And all this would have to take place in an atmosphere of conviviality, if not friendship.

After Wulf, Eric Leenders worked wonders for the BIMCC: he managed to expand considerably the support received from sponsors and succeeded in solving the problem of the treasury, due to the health problems of our former treasurer, by finding us someone who has already proven to be a real asset. He has organised with admirable energy, visits and conferences we may all be grateful for, and he has generated a nonstop stream of written articles on cartographic subjects, which is truly impressive. I have truly appreciated the way he passed on his knowledge about our organisation to me. Deep and sincere thanks for that: no hidden agendas, no well-kept secret problem that is bound to burst in the face of the next president. I have learned from him some skills I think a president needs. He or she needs to be motivating, encouraging the other members, since an association like ours solely exists through the goodwill and efforts of its members. Eric has a knack of making people grow in their functions, by giving them in a matter-of-fact way all the freedom they need to make their domain work. This is how we have today, in the BIMCC, an editor of a magazine who manages to combine world trips with excellent editing and so much more; a webmaster who is keeping this organisational tool that is today so essential up-to-date and exciting, a treasurer with a clear, well-organised mind set and a executive committee, staffed by devoted people. I hope I can count on them too to continue the good work.

Caroline De Candt
President



Former President Eric Leenders receives from his successor an engraved medal with his name and function and a TO-map on the reverse side; he was also allowed a lifelong honorary membership and the right to be present at the EC; finally, flowers were handed over for his partner Martine, who has done such fine catering work, discreetly behind the screens, for all these years.

BIMCC Programme for 2011

- **Saturday 8 October 2011: BIMCC Excursion**

Visit to the exhibition 'Liber Floridus', guided by the curator, Karen De Coene (BIMCC member)

Venue: STAM, Stadsmuseum Gent, Bijlokesite, Godshuizenlaan 2, 9000 Gent

meeting point: the entrance hall of the museum at 15:00 (there is a cafeteria).

www.stamgent.be

The *Liber Floridus* is an encyclopaedia compiled in the early twelfth century by Lambert, canon of the Church of Our Lady in St Omer. Almost every history of cartography features maps from the *Liber Floridus*. The manuscript is exceptionally important in the study of historical maps, containing maps of the *mappae mundi* type.

Karen De Coene works at the Department of Geography of the Ghent University and is specialized in *mappae mundi*.

The exhibition itself will be small, but the city museum is well worth a visit in itself and displays a number of interesting maps.

- **Saturday 10 December 2011: BIMCC Conference**

Date to be confirmed and programme to 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.



Introduction to historical cartography

Next academic year, the Ghent University is planning to organise a course on the history of cartography! Of course, the BIMCC welcomes this initiative and is happy to support it, by encouraging its members to subscribe. The programme is listed below. It is yet not complete and 'unofficial', since the faculty board still has to approve it. We'll keep you posted!

The course is to be held on 8 Saturdays (10.00 -12.30), with an optional programme in the afternoon; it will run in October, November, December 2011, January, February, March, April and May 2012.

Venue is the Vakgroep Geografie: Krijgslaan 281, S8, Ghent or on location, according to the afternoon programme. The optional programme in the afternoon varies, depending on the subject. Transport is at own cost. Subscription period: as of 1 July 2011 (contact caroline.de.candt@skynet.be).

HET LEZEN VAN OUDE KAARTEN: EEN INTRODUCTIE IN DE HISTORISCHE CARTOGRAFIE	
1. Oktober - Cartografie en geschiedenis – Prof. Dr Philippe De Maeyer	
Onderwerp	Chronologisch overzicht van de historische cartografie (tijdslijn) en historiek van de technieken.
Facultatief programma	1. Kaarten uit de vakgroep Geografie 2. Tentoonstellingsbezoek: Van 1D naar 3D. Evolutie van de landmeetkunde (Museum voor de Geschiedenis van de Wetenschappen)
2. November - Cartografie in de middeleeuwen – Dr Karen De Coene	
Onderwerp	Overzicht van de middeleeuwse cartografie: wat symboliseren de middeleeuwse wereldkaarten of <i>mappae mundi</i> ? Wat was hun functie?
Facultatief programma	Begeleid tentoonstellingsbezoek: Liber Floridus. Cartografie rond 1100
3. December - Cartografie in de 17^{de} eeuw – (Prof. Dr Peter Van der Krogt?)	
Onderwerp	Cartografie in de Gouden Eeuw
Facultatief programma	Practicum rond kaartdeterminatie
4. Januari - Cartografie in de 18^{de} eeuw – Prof. Dr P. De Maeyer; Dr K. De Coene; Soetkin Vervust	
Locatie	Brussel, KB
Onderwerp	Ferraris in zijn context. Cassini, de Josephinische Landesaufnahme en de cartografische expedities in de Nederlanden
Facultatief programma	Geleid bezoek aan een selectie van de kaartafdeling van de Koninklijke Bibliotheek, Brussel
5. Februari - Cartografie in de 19^{de} en 20^{ste} eeuw – Prof. Dr Philippe De Maeyer	
Onderwerp	Landsdekkende cartografie in de 19 ^{de} en 20 ^{ste} eeuw
Facultatief programma	Cartografie en powertalk: kritische analyse van cartografische voorstellingen
6. Maart - Kadastrale documenten – Prof. Dr Erik Thoen	
Onderwerp	Kadastrale documenten
Facultatief programma	Historische analyse van Belgische kadastrale documenten vandaag met medewerking van Aquaterra
Locatie	Nog niet vastgelegd
7. April - Cartografie overzee – (Francis Herbert?)	
Onderwerp	Ontdekkingskaarten van de 19 ^{de} eeuw
Facultatief programma	Nog in overleg
Locatie	Nog niet vastgelegd
8. Mei - Cartografie in de 16^{de} eeuw – Dr Eric Leenders; Dr K. De Coene (BramVan Nieuwenhuyze?)	
Locatie	Krijgslaan 281, S8
Onderwerp	1. Introductie in de 16 ^{de} eeuwse cartografie 2. Provinciekaarten van Jacob van Deventer 3. Stadsplannen van Jacob van Deventer
Facultatief programma	Tentoonstellingsbezoek: Mercator Digitaal
Locatie	Sint-Niklaas, STEM



13th Map Evening

On 19 March, 20 map lovers got together at the Casa de Asturias for the annual Map Evening. Enthusiasm was such that every map earned comment, questions and additional information from around the table. The maps varied widely in date, content, format and detail, and made for a most entertaining evening with discussions continuing over drinks and eats afterwards.

Planning military strategy along the *Chemin des Dames*

First up was our newly-elected Vice-President, Jean-Louis Renteux, with two maps found among his grandfather's papers. These maps - on a scale of 1:5000, the norm for trench-mapping - showed the corridors connecting the trenches and the positions of the troops (red for the French, blue for the Germans) during the Second Battle of the Aisne, a major offensive which started on 16 April 1917 and continued for nine days. General Robert Nivelle had prepared the French advance on the German-held ridge. Jean-Louis's grandfather notes on the back of the map his observations before the attack ('all the defences held, even after initial bombardment') and after the attack, a brief but moving account of the massacre of three out of four of his companions and of the ensuing retreat through a battlefield strewn with corpses. The French were unaware of the shelters the Germans had dug in old underground quarries below the ridge and when the attack began there were massive losses. What a pity the maps lacked some important details!



Austrian, Dutch, French and Belgian originals!

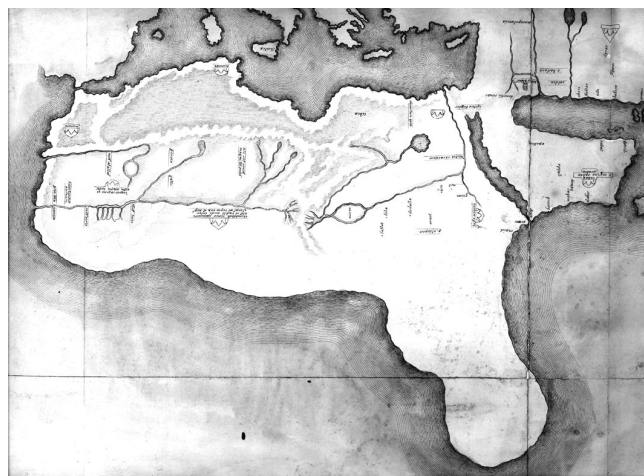
Lisette Danckaert and Lydia Cordon took over with several sheets of the map of the Austrian Netherlands by Ferraris. Lisette (above) started by explaining that the original 'cartes de cabinet' were manuscript maps, hand-coloured and hand-drawn, commissioned by Maria Theresa of Austria and the emperor Joseph II between 1771 and 1778. There were 275 manuscript maps accompanied by 12 volumes of commentaries on topics of economic and military interest. Then in



1777 and 1778 Ferraris issued a reduced version of the maps for wider distribution. These were printed from copperplate engravings, on a scale of 1: 86 400 and these are the maps, pasted on linen, that Lisette and Lydia showed us, together with the frontispiece. The plates went from Austria to France, back to Austria and then to William I of the Netherlands. In 1949 they were returned to Belgium.

'A very curious map'

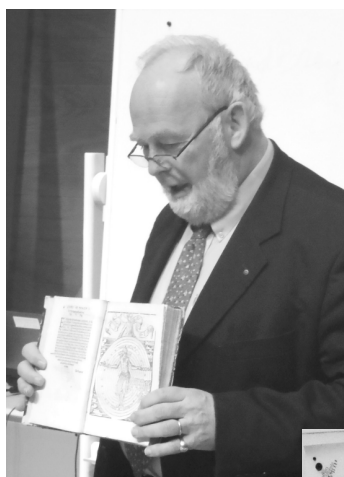
Wulf Bodenstein gave us a brief overview of an unsigned and undated map of Peer and Brey (in the Belgian Province of Limburg), which he had acquired the previous week, and asked the group for help with further identification. This turned out to be difficult, one clue being the mention 'Avec Privilege du Roy' pointing to a French origin.



We then moved on smartly to the very curious *Carta dell Africa*, engraved by Verico in 1827 (see above). It has an inset of the Canary Islands and is a copperplate engraving of 4 sheets. It represents Africa copied from the world map which is the second of 8 plates known as the Medici Atlas, or the Laurentian-Gaddiano Portolan, 1351, Florence, by an anonymous Genoese author. A facsimile of this atlas was published in Venice in 1881. So has Wulf acquired an original copy? Or a copied original?

'Bought this afternoon'

Jan de Graeve had been shopping! At an auction at *The Romantic Agony* earlier in the day Jan had furthered his quest to collect all the books that comprised Mercator's library. Up to now Jan has 37



'A map doesn't need lines'

Francis Herbert gave the group quite a surprise when he put up the Map of Literary Britain and Northern Ireland. Designed by Geoff Sawers, it features the names of 181 writers, in different fonts and sizes, showing where the writers are from. We suppose that the size of the names reflects the degree of fame; thus the Brontës do well as Charlotte, Anne and Emily pool theirs into a large font! A most modern map...date? End 2010.

A map without lines!

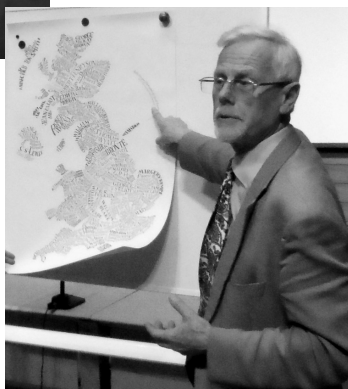
Strange maps – a Japanese historical map

Jean Petin came from Luxembourg to show us a strange Japanese world map, similar versions of which he had found, first in the BIMCC Newsletter No 35, then on the internet at strangemaps.com. Jean's map is a woodblock map, by Sekisui Nagakubo, published around 1850 after his death (1801). A larger version can be found in the Japanese Historical Maps Collection, and another in the John Carter Brown library, Rhode Island University. The 1850 publication confirms that Sekisui Nagakubo's influence as a cartographer remained strong until the mid 19th c.

Sourcing from map to map

Pierre Dumolin showed us a Lafreri map of France, Spain and Flanders published in 1554. It was probably the first Lafreri map to show such a large area. One interesting feature is that the only border

books which are 'brothers or cousins' of Mercator's books. The latest addition to his collection is the Reisch Margarita philosophica, first published in Freiburg, 1503. It was intended as a textbook for high school students, and was very popular at the time.



drawn is between Spain and Portugal. The second map shown was a rare 1542 Vico version with the same title, minus Flanders. Jean also showed us a 1520 map by Waldseemüller – *Carta itineraria europae* – which may have been a source for the other two.

Also bought this afternoon

The *Romantic Agony* auction also provided the maps Eddy Masschalck showed us with the theme of the battles of Ostend and Nieuwpoort. The maps were published around 1620, the battles having taken place in the early 1600s, as part of the Eighty Years' War. The maps showed: the battle of Nieuwpoort, the withdrawal of the Dutch, the siege of Ostend, and the end of the siege with the Spanish again on top.



Take your pick!

Hans Kok brought several most interesting items:

- a set of 24 travel maps by Schreiber (1760), each neatly folding into its own case
- a 1631 map of the Blaeu Fossa Eugeniana (never completed) between the Maas at Venlo and the Rhine at Rhynberk
- a copperplate printed gore for a Coronelli globe (Venice, 1693), showing one of the 24 that was needed to make up the globe
- a 1631 Wenceslas Hollar engraving of a sea battle between the Spanish and the Dutch, and
- a 1660 Mercator Atlas cut up to provide a travel map

Back to the Eighty Years' War

Paul de Candt took the last slot with a 1627 Claes Jansz Visscher map of the Battle of Sluis (between the Spanish and the Staatsen ('rebels')). On a scale of 1:40 000 its special feature is that it describes the Spanish and Staatsen positions at the battle. This rounded off the presentations well, making a nice link with Eddy's presentation on the maps of Nieuwpoort and Ostend (see above).

In addition...the Antwerp City Archives...

Joost Depuydt is curator at the City Archives – www.felixarchief.be – where they are trying to digitise their collection. Having shown us the organisation of the website he also told us that the MAS (Museum aan de Stroom) will open its doors on 17 May – www.mas.be – it looks well worth a visit!

Many thanks to all the presenters who made it a most lively evening!



Nicola Boothby
nicola.boothby@telenet.be



Photos: J-L Renteux



INTERNATIONAL NEWS & EVENTS

All our readers are invited to send news items and announcements of cartographic events and exhibitions to webmaster@bimcc.org.

For up-to-date News and Events, see: www.bimcc.org/bimcc-newsevents.htm

News

Cartographic masterpiece at Bozar (Brussels)

Perhaps the greatest-ever masterpiece of urban cartography, Jacopo de Barbari's bird's eye view of La Serenissima is on show at the Bozar in an exhibition on the cross-fertilization between Venetian and Flemish art. Opening the exhibition, under the heading *Venice and Antwerp, Europe's Tale in the two cities*, is a full-size repro of this spectacular view printed from 6 woodblocks. To see the original you would have to go to the Museo Correr in Venice, the Minneapolis Institute of Arts or perhaps the BL in London. The Bozar is closer and cheaper. The other Italian protagonist is Lodovico Guicciardini, whose plan of Antwerp, suitably enlarged, is also featured next to the woodcut of Venice. De Barberi described Venice in pictorial terms while Guicciardini described Antwerp in words. The juxtaposition of the two views is meant to summarize the cultural, economic and artistic ties between these two great commercial cities, ports and trade emporia, both so fundamental to the development of Renaissance Europe.



Valletta: *Citta e Fortizza di Malta*

An exhibition of specially selected antique maps and plans of Valletta was held at the National Museum of Fine Arts, in Valletta, Malta from 23 March 23 to 10 April 2011.

This exhibition was organised to mark the donation to Heritage Malta of Dr Albert Ganado's original manuscripts of his two *magna opera*: 'A Study In Depth of 143 Maps Representing the Great Siege of Malta of 1565' and: 'Valletta Citta Nuova: A Map History from 1565-1600'.

Farewell to three cartographic personalities Oswald Dreyer-Eimbcke (1923-2010)

Born into a family of Hamburg ship-brokers, he developed a fascination with ancient maps, especially those of Iceland, when he became that country's Honorary Consul in 1973. He subsequently widened his cartographic horizon to the polar regions and South America and built up a remarkable map collection. A prolific writer in his mother tongue and in English, he published many articles and books on various subjects on the history of cartography. His most recent publications, on ancient maps of North Germany (Hamburg / Schleswig-Holstein, and Mecklenburg-Vorpommern), were reviewed in BIMCC

Newsletters No 22 and 33 respectively. A man of imposing status and stature, he held many leading posts in national and international cartographic associations, among which that of President of the International Map Collectors' Society (IMCoS) which in 2001 honoured him with the Helen Wallis Award. He died on 3rd September 2010.

Paul Haas (1950-2010)

At every important antiquarian fair offering maps, the stand of the Haas Brothers was a 'must' for the discerning collector. Company founder Paul and his younger brothers Stephan and Norbert untiringly opened their many heavy folders to display, with knowledgeable pride, their top-quality maps. In the course of more than twenty years they became a much-respected institution, offering impartial advice to anyone who needed it, client or not. A highlight of their own collection was the *Strabo Illustratus Atlas* which Peter Meurer described in 2004 (see review in BIMCC Newsletter No 20). When in 2007 the three brothers each decided to go their own way, Paul left the business and fulfilled a life-long dream: to sail the Aegean Sea. He was in every way a big man, always exuding warmth and humanity. He died shortly before his 60th birthday on 3rd November 2010.

Ingrid Kretschmer (1939-2011)

The Austrian historian of cartography, Prof. Dr Ingrid Kretschmer, university lecturer in the Department of Geography and Regional Research at Vienna University and holder of many academic and honorary titles, died on 22nd January 2011. The two publications that stand out as essential contributions to cartographic historical research are the *Lexikon zur Geschichte der Kartographie* (two vols., Vienna, 1986) and the cartobibliography *Atlantes Austriaci* (Vienna, 1995). Those who met her at the one or other international convention will remember her as a person of great competence, authority, and human dignity. The cartographic community has lost *une grande Dame*.



Events

The 6th International Atlas Days

29 April - 1 May 2011

Schwerte, Germany

Coupled with a book and atlas fair, the traditional annual meeting of collectors and all those interested in atlases published in German-speaking countries will take place this year in the home town of its founder, Jürgen Espenhorst. The main theme will be atlases issued for publicity purposes. Discussions will focus on progress with the atlas databank project, initiated a few years ago, and on the difficult and often topical question of 'The future of my collection'.

Programme runs from Friday, 29 April to Sunday, 1 May. The participants' book and atlas fair (display, exchange, sale) takes place on Saturday, 30 April.

Venue: Haus Villigst, Iserichner Strasse 25, D-58239 Schwerte, Germany. Working language German. Registration with, and further information from, Jürgen Espenhorst, pangaea@cityweb.de, tel. 00-49-(0)2304-722 84

Histoire(s) des Cartes et des Représentations du Monde [Stories and Histories of Maps and Representations of the World]

New cycle of conferences in 2011

3 May

Introduction by C. Hofmann and E. Vagnon, *Cartographie marine au Moyen Age en Méditerranée* [Marine cartography of the Mediterranean in the Middle Ages]

10 May

Alain Morgat, *L'hydrographie française en Méditerranée sous Louis XIV* [French hydrography in the Mediterranean under Louis XIV]

17 May

Manonmani Filliozat-Restif, *L'Océan indien à l'époque moderne* (The Indian Ocean in the modern era)

24 May

Jean-Yves Sarazin, *Les globes de Coronelli* (The Coronelli Globes – a guided visit at the Tolbiac – François Mitterrand site)

31 May

E. d'Orgeix and I. Warmoes, Introduction du cycle et conférence *Plans de villes fortifiées en Europe et dans les colonies (XVII^e-XVIII^e siècles)* [Introduction to the cycle and conference on 'Fortified Towns in Europe and in the Colonies, 17th – 18th centuries']

7 June

Guenièvre Fournier, *Gènes, Marseille et Barcelone au siècle des Lumières* [Genoa, Marseilles and Barcelona in the Enlightenment]

21 June:

Jean-Yves Sarazin, *Paris, le plan dit de Turgot* (The so-called Turgot plan of Paris)

Tuesdays, 18.30 – 20.00, in French

Bibliothèque Nationale de France, Richelieu site, conference room Salle des Commissions, provisional entrance 5 Rue Vivienne, F-75002, Paris (Métro Bourse or Pyramides).

Information and reservation as of next April

on +33(0)1-53.79.49.49 or jean-yves.sarazin@bnf.fr

Warburg Lectures, London

Mapping the Farthest Western lands: Gerald of Wales on Ireland and English Imperium in the Twelfth Century

5 May 2011

Lecture by Dr Diarmuid Scully (School of History, University College, Cork).

Local Maps in Medieval Europe. The Last Twenty Years

26 May 2011

Lecture by Professor Emeritus P. D. A. Harvey (Department of History, University of Durham).

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

Enquiries: +44 20 8346 5112, +44 20 8346 5112 (Dr Delano Smith) or info@tonycampbell.info.

Meetings are held at The Warburg Institute, University of London, Woburn Square, London WC1H 0AB at 17.00.

Admission is free.

URI: <http://www.maphistory.info/warburgprog.html>

London International Antiquarian Book Fair

9 - 11 June 2011, London

The Olympia Exhibition Centre - Olympia Two, Hammersmith Road, London W14 - Admission GBP 25.00
<http://www.olympiabookfair.com/>

London Map Fair 2011

11 - 12 June 2011, London

Royal Geographical Society, 1 Kensington Gore London SW7 (Entrance Exhibition Road) - Admission Free
Saturday 11: 12.00-19.00, Sunday 12: 10.00-17.00
<http://www.londonmapfairs.com/>

Communicating through cartography during the Middle Ages and the Renaissance

Thursday 23 to Saturday 25 June 2011

Oxford, UK

University of Oxford

A colloquium and exhibition at the Bodleian Library

URI: <http://www.goughmap.org/colloquium/>

Special workshop for map collectors

2 July 2011, Paris

In the context of the 25th International Cartographic Conference (ICC2011, see below), the ICA Commission on the History of Cartography also plans a one-day Workshop at the Bibliothèque Nationale de France in Paris (Richelieu site).

The Programme is as follows:

09.00 Arrival of participants

09.30 – 13.00 presentations in the *Salle des Commissions*:

- A demonstration of the capability and potential of the software package 'MapAnalyst' by Dr Alastair Pearson of Portsmouth University, UK. This computer programme was developed by Dr Bernhard Jenny of the *Kartographisches Institut* in Zürich and is known as 'The Map Historian's Tool'

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



for the Analysis of Old Maps'.

- A PowerPoint presentation by Dr Paul van den Brink of the University of Utrecht, The Netherlands, on 'The Internet as a resource for carto-bibliographic research'.

- A PowerPoint presentation by Lucia Lovison-Golob on the map collection of the Afriterra Foundation in Boston (Massachusetts), US. The speaker is Director of the Afriterra Foundation which is a non-profit cartographic library and archive assembling and preserving the original rare maps of Africa in a definitive place for education and interpretation.

13.00 – 14.30 Lunch

14.30 – 16.00 Visit of the Map Department where a selection of particular maps of Africa of the colonial period will be presented and commented on.

Bibliothèque Nationale de France in Paris, Richelieu site;

please note that the entrance is at n° 5, Rue Vivienne.

Attendance of the Workshop will be free. Those who would like to attend should contact the Chair of the ICA Commission on the History of Cartography, Elri Liebenberg, **before 15 June 2011**, at Elri Liebenberg, elri@worldonline.co.za.

ICC 2011 - 25th International Cartography Conference and the 15th General Assembly of the International Cartographic Association

3 - 8 July 2011

Paris, France

The ICC is the benchmark international conference for cartography and geomatics, open to a variety of participating groups: researchers, decision-makers in the field of geomatics, teachers and lovers of cartography.

The conference is structured in four segments:

- The conference proper, comprising some 500 oral presentations over five days, organised in themed sessions which reflect the twenty-eight commissions and working groups of the ICA.
- Scientific workshops organised by the commissions of the association.
- An exhibition for the presentation of the players involved in geomatics: suppliers of softwares, hardware, data bases and maps, consultancy firms, geomatic educational institutions or publishers.
- Two exhibitions of maps, one showing the most recent products from some fifty countries, and the other of children's drawings.

Palais des Congrès de Paris, 2 place de la Porte Maillot, F-75017 Paris

URI: <http://www.icc2011.fr/fr>

Cultures, Communities and Conflicts in the Medieval Mediterranean

4-6 July 2011

Southampton, England

Organised by the Society for the Medieval Mediterranean, this is their second biennial conference. Hosted by the University of Southampton, the conference will bring together scholars to explore the interaction of the various peoples, societies, faiths and cultures of the

medieval Mediterranean. Proposals for 20-minute papers are invited on various themes, including history, which includes the history of cartography. Keynote speakers are Professor Graham Lord (University of Leeds) and Dr Anna Contadini (SOAS, London)

Contact for enquiries and papers for proposals: Dr Francois Soyer f.j.soyer@soton.ac.uk and Dr Rebecca Bridgeman rmb77@cam.ac.uk

Location: University of Southampton

For more details, and for a list of welcome topics, see the website URI: <http://fmrsi.wordpress.com/2010/03/29/cfp-cultures-communities-and-conflicts-in-the-medieval-mediterranean-u-of-southampton/>

24th International Conference on the History of Cartography (ICHC)

10 - 15 July 2011

Moscow, Russia

URI: <http://www.ichc2011.ru/>

25. Polnischen Tagung Historiker der Kartographie [25th Polish meeting on the history of Cartography]

15.-17. September 2011, Poznan, Poland

Prof. UAM Dr Habil. Beata Medynska-Gulij, Leiterin der Abteilung Kartographie und Geomatik, Adam Mickiewicz Universität in Poznan, Poland

<http://kartografia.amu.edu.pl/english.html>

Tel.: +4861 829 6239, Fax: +4861 829 6230

12th Symposium of the International Coronelli Society for the Study of Globes

29 September to 1 October 2011

Jena, Germany

This Symposium will take place in cooperation with the Ernst-Haeckel Haus, the Institute for the History of Science, Medicine and Technology at the Friedrich Schiller University, Jena (Germany). Themes: all aspects of the study of globes, especially the history of globes, globes in their historical and socio-cultural context, globe makers, especially Erhard Weigel and the globes made by Geographisches Institut Weimar, globe related instruments such as armillary spheres, planetaria and telluria.

Languages: German and English (no interpreters available)

Contacts : International Coronelli Society, c/o Jan Mokre

Austrian National Library, Globe Museum, Josefsplatz 1, 1015 Vienna, Austria

Tel: +43 1 53410 298, Fax: +43 1 53410319

E-mail: vincenzo@coronelli.org, URI: <http://www.coronelli.org>

25th International Conference on the History of Cartography (ICHC)

July 2013

Helsinki, Finland



Exhibitions

Atlante Trevigiano – Cartografie e iconografie di città e territorio dal XV al XX secolo [An Atlas of Treviso – Cartography and Images of the City and its Region, 15th to 20th c.]

21 January – 17 April 2011, Treviso, Italy

Organised by the Benetton Foundation for Research, in cooperation with State Archives, Libraries and private collectors.

Spazi Bomben, via Cornarotta 7, I-31100 Treviso. Tue – Fri 15 – 20 h, Sat & Sun 10-20 h. Catalogue in Italian.

<http://www.fbsr.it>, fbsr@fbsr.it, Tel +39-0422-51 21

Rediscovering African Geographies

22 March – 28 April 2011

London, England

Rediscovering African Geographies shows, from an African perspective, how culture, international relations, language and conflict have shaped the geography we know today. The exhibition has been created with African community partners representing the Congo, Ghana, Nigeria, Namibia, Zimbabwe, Sierra Leone and South Africa.

The exhibition features Africans such as James Chuma, Abdullah Susi and Sidi Mubarak Bombay who made important contributions to the Victorian expeditions undertaken by David Livingstone and others that were supported by the Society.

Location: Royal Geographical Society, 1 Kensington Gore, London SW7 2AR (Entrance on Exhibition Road).

Opening hours: Monday – Friday 10.00 – 17.00.

Entrance free of charge. Tel: +44 (0)207 5913000

URI: <http://www.rgs.org/WhatsOn/Exhibitions/Exhibition.htm>

L'Italia prima l'Italia – Carte geografiche e topografiche dell'Italia dal 1478 al 1861 [Italy before it became Italy – geographical and topographical maps of Italy from 1478 to 1861]

7 April – 7 May 2011

Milan, Italy

Organised by the Italian Map Collectors' Association *Associazione "Roberto Almagià"*, this exhibition is mounted as part of the official celebrations marking the 150th anniversary of the unification of Italy. Among the very rare maps on exhibit will be the 1492 Rosselli map of Italy, the 12-sheet Greuter map (Rome, 1630) and the unique map of Italy in 4 sheets by Petrini (Naples, 1702). Exhibited for the first time will be such rarities as a 4-sheet wall map by Blaeu and another by Gerritz (after Magini), from around 1617. A 160-page catalogue (in colour), edited by the Association's President Vladimiro Valerio, and covering the mapping of Italy from Ptolemy's 1478 *Geographia* to a perspective view of 1861 will be available.

Location: Casa del Manzoni, Via Morone 1, I-20121 Milano, Tel. +39-02-86460403. Opening hours Tuesday to Friday, 09.00-12.00h, 14.00-16.00 h.



Carnets de Route des Explorateurs d'Afrique [African Explorers' itineraries]

21 June to 21 August 2011, Paris

Bibliothèque Nationale de France, François Mitterrand site, Quai François-Mauriac, Paris 13^e. Every day from 9.00 to 20.00 (except Monday only until 14.00), admission free.

Métro Line 6 (Quai de la Gare), Métro Line 14 and RER (Bibliothèque François Mitterrand).

www.bnf.fr, Tel +33(0)1-53.79.59.59

Die Welt aus Weimar: zur Geschichte des Geographischen Instituts [The world seen from Weimar: history of the Geographical Institute]

29 July – 16 October 2011,

Weimar, Germany

Weimar City Museum

see www.die-welt-aus-weimar.de

or contact Andreas.Christoph@uni-jena.de

La mer à l'encre. Trois siècles de cartes marines, XVI^e - XVIII^e siècles [The sea in ink. Three centuries of sea charts, 16th - 18th c.]

Until December 2011

Rochefort, France

The arsenal built in Rochefort for Louis XIV produced the finest warships of the *Marine Royale*. One of its longest buildings, *la Corderie Royale* (rope-making plant), has been renovated and now hosts a variety of historical exhibitions.

This exhibition focuses on marine charts and is complemented by a display of ancient navigation instruments, by magnificent images and by multi-media animations (See article in BIMCC Newsletter No 38, page 6).

The exhibition has been organised with the French *Service Historique de la Défense* (SHD) Marine department in Rochefort, and with the support of the National Geographic Institute and of the National Marine Museum.

La Corderie Royale, BP 50108, F-17303 Rochefort Cedex
Telephone : +33 5 46 87 01 90, +33 5 46 87 01 90

URI: <http://www.corderie-royale.com/fr/actuellement/exposition-temporaire-la-mer-l-encre-trois-siecles-de-cartes-marines-du-xvie-au-xviie-siecle.html>

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



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75172 Pforzheim, Germany
Tel. +49 7231 / 9232-0
Fax +49 7231 / 9232-16

E-mail: p.kiefer@kiefer.de
URI: <http://www.kiefer.de/index.asp>

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31, rue de Tolbiac
75013 Paris

By appointment only

Tel. +33(0)6 11 80 3375
Tel/Fax +33(0)1 44 24 85 80

E-mail: info@loeb-larocque.com
www.loeb-larocque.com



AUCTION CALENDAR

This calendar is limited to those antiquarians and map dealers who support the BIMCC.
For details please contact: president@bimcc.org

De Eland

Weesperstraat 110,
NL-1112 AP Diemen
tel. +31 20 623 03 43
www.deeland.nl, info@deeland.nl
10 April and 19 June 2011

Peter Kiefer Buch- und Kunstauktionen

Steubenstrasse 36
D-75172 Pforzheim
tel. +49 7231 92 320
fax +49 7231 92 32 16
www.kiefer.de, info@kiefer.de
15 - 16 April 2011

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
info@vanstockums-veilingen.nl
11 May, 8 - 9 June and 31 August - 1 September 2011

Henri Godts

Avenue Louise 230/6
B-1050 Brussels
tel. +32 (0)2 647 85 48
fax +32 (0)2 640 73 32
www.godts.com
books@godts.com
17 May 2011

Paulus Swaen Internet Auctions

www.swaen.com
paulus@swaen.com
17 - 24 May 2011

Bubb Kuyper

Jansweg 39, NL-2011 KM Haarlem
tel. +31 23 532 39 86
fax +31 23 532 38 93
www.bubbkuyper.com
info@bubbkuyper.com
24 - 27 May 2011

The Romantic Agony

Acqueductstraat 38-40
B-1060 Brussels
tel. +32 (0)2 544 10 55
fax +32 (0)2 544 10 57
www.romanticagony.com
auction@romanticagony.com
17 - 18 June and 25 - 26 November 2011

Bernaerts

Verlatstraat 16-22,
B-2000 Antwerpen
tel +32 (0)3 248 19 21
www.bernaerts.be
info@bernaerts.be
20 June 2011

Marc van de Wiele

Sint-Salvatorskerkhof 7
B-8000 Brugge
tel. +32 (0)50 33 63 17
fax +32 (0)50 34 64 57
www.marcvandewiele.com
30 September - 1 October 2011

Venator & Hanstein

Cäcilienstrasse 48,
D-50667 Köln
tel. +49 221 257 54 19
fax +49 221 257 55 26
www.venator-hanstein.de
info@venator-hanstein.de
30 September - 1 October 2011

Loeb-Larocque

31, rue de Tolbiac, F-75013 Paris
tel. +33 (0)6 11 80 33 75 or
tel./fax +33 (0)1 44 24 85 80
www.loeb-larocque.com
info@loeb-larocque.com
4 November 2011 (Salle Drouot)

Michel Grommen

Rue du Pont 33 & 38, B-4000 Liège
tel. +32 (0)4 222 24 48
fax +32 (0)4 222 24 49
www.librairiegrommen.be
librairiegrommen@skynet.be

Michel Lhomme

Rue des Carmes 9, B-4000 Liège
tel. +32 (0)4 223 24 63
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- *Martino Martini's atlas of China* (part III), by Stanislas De Peuter
- Report on the activities and publications of the Italian Map Society *Associazione 'Roberto Almagià'*
- *Evolution of the maps of Brabant*, by Herman Deijnckens and Eric Leenders
- *The very first maps of the County of Hainault*, by Jean-Louis Renteux
- *Jacques de Surhon, Cartographer of the 16th century - The man and his topographic work*, by Jean-Louis Renteux and Eric Leenders



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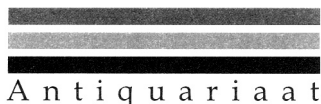
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The BIMCC is a non-profit making association under Belgian law (asbl/vzw 0464 423 627) aiming to:

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. Organise lectures on various aspects of historical cartography, on regions of cartographical interest, on documentation, paper conservation and related subjects
3. Organise visits to exhibitions, and to libraries and institutions holding important map and atlas collections.

In order to achieve these aims, the Circle organises the following annual events:

- A MAP EVENING in March or April, bringing together all those interested in maps and atlases for an informal chat about an item from their collection – an ideal opportunity to get to know the Circle.
- An EXCURSION to a Map Collection, between September and November.
- AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE on a specific major topic in December.

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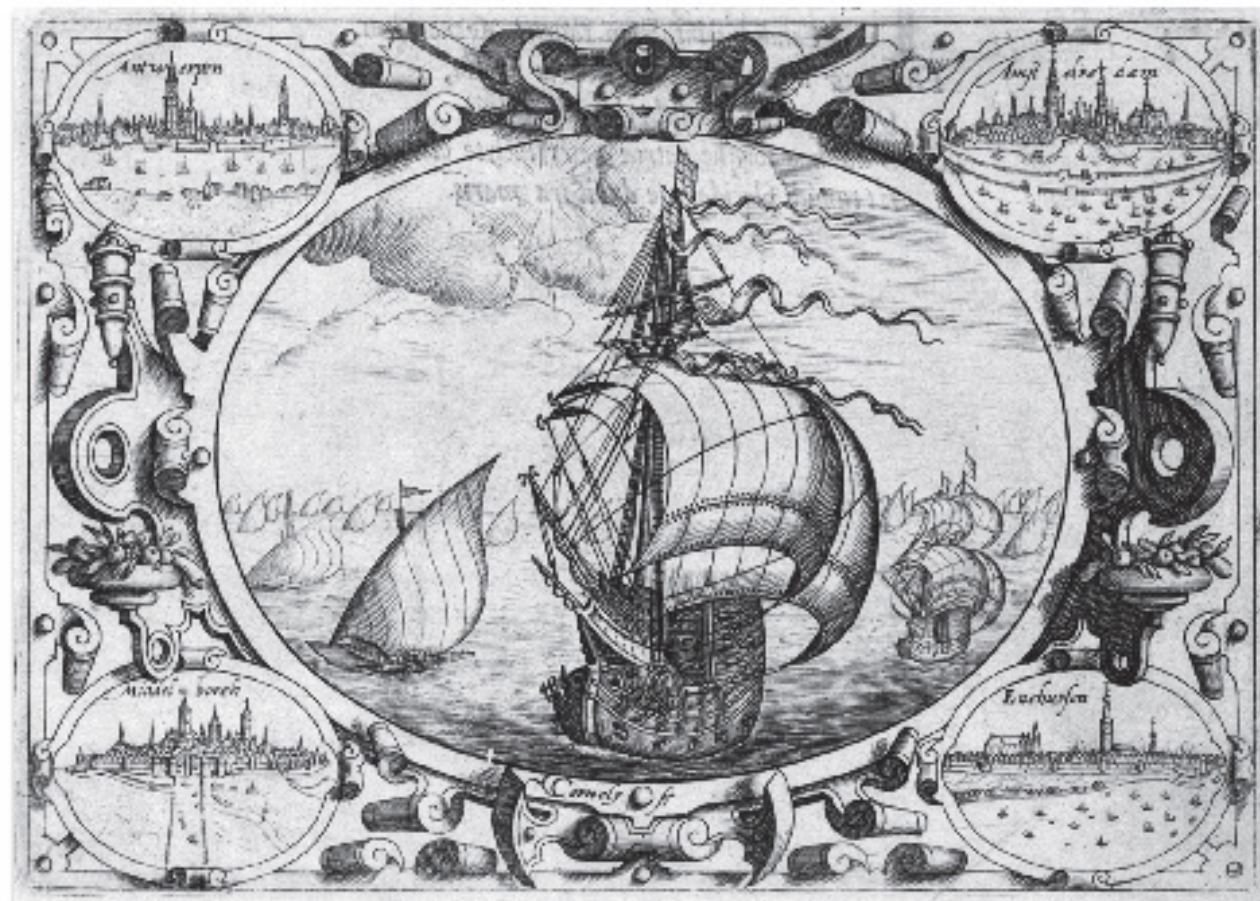
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- 15 **Nov.** for the January edition.
- 15 **March** for the May edition.
- 15 **July** for the Sept. edition.

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