

MAPS IN HISTORY

SEA MONSTERS



Also in this issue:

- 'Dr Livingstone, I presume?'
- A topographical study of the regional maps of Jacob van Deventer
- The quest for Ptolemy
- The 'History of Cartography' project
- ... and the usual departments



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EDITORIAL

Dear Map Friends,

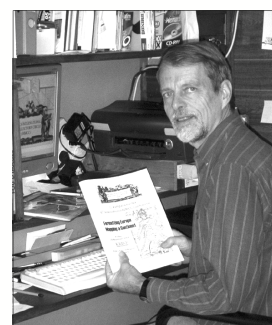
Fifteen years ago, in May 1998, BIMCC Newsletter No 1 was published: four pages in black and white, all written, typed, printed and mailed by Wulf Bodenstein! We have made a lot of progress since then and, as the last AGM showed (see page 29), the Brussels Map Circle continues progressing. This is due not only to the continued efforts of old-timers such as Wulf and myself, but also because we have been lucky enough to attract younger, active members, willing to take on responsibilities; some, like our President Caroline De Candt, are even brave enough to do so while being still very professionally active.

This issue of Maps in History offers a nice variety of book reviews and historical topics which will take you around the Mediterranean and from Warsaw to Africa via the Low Countries!

I would particularly like to draw your attention to the next event on our activity programme: this year, our Annual Excursion will take you to Valenciennes (on 19 - 20 October) where I propose, not only to visit a map collection as usual, but also to have a series of other (optional) visits of historical interest in the French Hainault (see pages 32 - 33 for details); if you are interested, please register **right away** on our web site (www.bimcc.org), so that I can confirm and finalise the programme during the summer.

Cartographically yours,

Jean-Louis Renteux
Vice-President & Editor
editor@bimcc.org



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Steady as She Goes – Sailing with Mercator's Map MaritiemMuseum, Rotterdam – until 8 September 2013

This is a small exhibition on part of the first floor of the Maritime Museum in Rotterdam. Allowing a maximum of one hour, it's probably best viewed as part of a visit to the Museum as a whole. It's a 'hands-on' exhibition – while I was there, there was a party of young teenagers who were avidly trying everything out, and when they left we were five or six adults who were equally enthusiastic!

The first section is about Mercator, explaining his projection very clearly, with examples, and showing in very low-key fashion his terrestrial globe of 1541, the World Map of 1569, and the Gerard and Rumold Mercator Atlas of 1595.

There follow three blocks – covering the 15th, the 17th and the 21st centuries. Each block has the same format: a video, showing how charts and/or equipment of the time were/are used, sea-charts, manuals and equipment of the period, an interactive section, e.g. where you have to identify the actual bit of coastline from the drawing in the manual, and examples of goods traded from port to port at that period. To give examples of some interesting items on display:

- *Le flambeau de la navigation*, by Willem Janszoon Blaeu, 1626, a manual of navigation,
- (A reproduction of) the list of instruments aboard the VOC ship the 'Ternata', 1673,
- Instructions for using an astrolabe, from *De Zeevaert/Oft Conste van ter Zee te varen*, Pedro de Medina 1598,
- *Thresoor der Zeevaert*, Lucas Janszon Waghenaeer, 1502.

In addition, there's a useful timeline of ships (models) – from the 13th Cogship to the 21st century Maersk container ship - new instruments, and maps going from coastal navigation, to astronomical



An exhibition aimed at families...

navigation and finally satellite navigation. The last exhibits show that even with modern technology and satellite navigation, charts based on Mercator's projection are still used. As the gentleman in the video says, 'Mercator was a super-hero!'

It's an exhibition which is very pedagogical, but with a light touch. Items are well-labelled in Dutch, with summaries, and for the videos, subtitles, in English.

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Maps of Istanbul 1422-1922

by Dr Ayse Yetiskin Kubilay

Istanbul, Denizler Kitabevi, 256 pp, colour figures, 100 maps, 12 folded map, 40x30 cm, hb, in special box, weights 4.3 kg, bilingual Turkish-English ISBN: 978-9944-264-19-8, EUR 160.00 from Zero Books Online

This is an outstanding book in many aspects. It is superbly crafted with a splendid hard cover, and the way the maps are presented shows great expertise.

Dr Ayse Yetiskin Kubilay describes and explains in detail each of the 100 maps shown. The text is written in Turkish with an English translation. Most of the maps belong to the collection of Nick Adjermoglou, of Turkish origin, and now a Greek citizen living in Athens. The early maps of Istanbul were produced by European mapmakers. The first Ottoman maps, of military origin, appeared only around 1900.

The maps are organised chronologically. The first map shown is a manuscript map made by the Florentine explorer and mapmaker Cristoforo Buondelmonte. It is the first map showing Istanbul prior to the conquest by the Ottomans and was drawn in 1422. The first printed map of Istanbul was published by Hartmann Schedel and can be found in the Nuremberg Chronicle (1493).

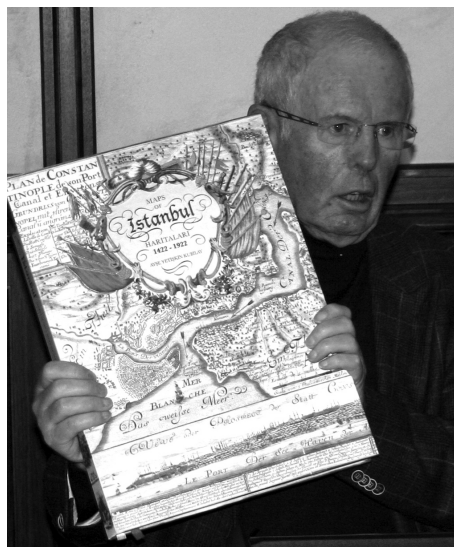
According to Dr Kubilay, the Europeans sent representatives on various pretexts to study Istanbul and the Turkish Empire. The maps give an insight into how Europeans perceived the Ottoman Empire. This is at least partly confirmed by the origin of the mapmakers.

Apart from Cristoforo Buondelmonte (map of Constantinople 1422), other Italian mapmakers whose maps are included in the book are:

- Tomaso Porcacchi da Castiglione in *L'Isole piu famose del Mondo* (Venice 1572),
- Guiseppe Rosaccio in *Viaggio da Venetia a Constantinopoli per Mare e per Terra.* (Venice 1598),
- Coronelli with various maps around 1690.

France has shown a great interest in the region over the centuries. In this volume there are maps by:

- Baron Louis des Hayes de Courmenin in *Voyage de Levant fait par le Commandement du Roy en L'Année 1621* (Paris 1624)
- Philippe Briet in *Parallela Geographiae veteris et novae* (Paris 1649)
- Guillaume Joseph Grelot *Relation Nouvelle d'un Voyage de Constantinople* (Paris 1680-1681)
- Alain Manneson Mallet in *Description de l'Univers* (Paris 1683)
- Nicolaes Visscher in *Atlas Major* (Paris 1641-1729)
- Nicolas de Fer copied Grelot's map in *Les Forces de l'Europe* (Paris ca.1705)
- Anselmo Banduri in *Imperium Orientale sive*



Antiquitates Constantinopolitae partes distributae (Paris 1711)

- Jacques Nicolas Bellin published his map in *Petit Atlas Maritime* (Paris 1764)

- François Kauffer, a civil engineer, published his map in *Voyage de la Bosphoride et du Pont Euxin* (Paris 1800 — drafted 1786). This map was the first map based on scientific measurements

- Jean-Denis Barbié du Bocage in *Jean Jacques Barthélémy: Voyage du jeune Anacharsis en Grèce dans le milieu du quatrième siècle avant l'ère vulgaire* (Paris 1788).

Napoleon was also interested and Guillaume-Antoine Olivier published a book titled *Voyage*

dans l'Empire Othoman, l'Egypte et la Perse par ordre du Gouvernement (1801-1807) which included a map of Constantinople by G. Bernard.

England showed some interest in the 18th century:

- Thomas Jefferys published a map in *A description of the East and some other countries* by Richard Pococke (London 1743-1745); this was a compilation of existing maps.
- John Rocque published in 1760 (London) a map derived from Grelot's work.

The traditional mapmakers from the Netherlands and Germany showed little interest:

- Nicolaes Visscher published a map in 1641 — mentioned above,
- Pieter van der Aa published in *Galerie Agréable du Monde* a fake map in 1729 in Amsterdam,
- Seutter published in his *Atlas Novus* (1730) a map in Augsburg and Johann Homann did the same in Nuremberg: *Accurate Vorstellung der Orientalisch Kayserlichen Haupt-und Residenzstadt Constantinopel*, (Nuremberg 1730)

There is also a very accurate map by Johann Baptist von Reben (Homann's Erben) published in Nuremberg (1761).

In the 19th century Istanbul had become an interesting destination for well-heeled travelers and maps of Istanbul can be found in travel guides such as Baedeker.

To conclude on, this is an innovative book about maps focused on the city of Istanbul. Dr Yetiskin Kubilay gives us an excellent explanation of the development of her city through the study of its maps. A very worthwhile read!

Jean Petin
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Barcelone, Gênes et Marseille, Cartographies et Images (XVI^e - XIX^e siècle)

[Barcelona, Genoa and Marseilles, Cartography and Images (16th to 19th c.)]

by Guenièvre Fournier-Antonini

Number 10 in the Terrarum Orbis series – General Editor– Patrick Gautier Dalché

Turnhout: Brepols, 2012, 863 pages – 40 black and white illustrations, 19 colour illustrations – hardcover, 210 x 270 mm
ISBN 978-2-503-54402-2, EUR 180.00 excl. Tax

This work, number 10 in the Terrarum Orbis series, has been produced from Guenièvre Fournier-Antonini's doctoral thesis. It is a stunning piece of academic research covering four main aspects: the production processes of the town views and plans and the results of these processes, the multiple usages of 'the product' – political, organisational, etc –, the town views and plans along a historical timeline of four centuries, and lastly a comparative history.

The author has chosen three port cities under different jurisdictions, using three different languages. She has studied all the different types of representation: bird's-eye views, town plans, panorama views, relief views, etc., mainly focusing on views of the towns as a whole, leaving aside views of sections of the towns, or those with great open spaces around them.

The layout of the book is very academic, and, I

presume, follows the 'house style' for the series. The first 240 pages are (almost) solid text. There follow descriptions of 434 plans/views of Barcelona, 377 of Genoa, and 333 of Marseilles, each description giving the main details of the item and where it can be found today. Each block of descriptions is followed by around 20 illustrations of plans/views of each city, some in colour, most in black and white; all are taken from the BnF collections (for Barcelona and Genoa) or from the *Musée d'Histoire de la Ville de Marseille*. At the end of the book there's an index of persons, a list of illustrations, and the table of contents. Given that the text is (obviously) full of references to visuals, it would help the reader considerably if the views and plans that are illustrated were marked as such.

Guenièvre Fournier-Antonini starts by telling her readers that town plans and views were originally incorporated into works of geography, and only gradually became works in their own right. The first views of Barcelona, Genoa and Marseilles come from government commissions or publishing houses. They appear in a book authored by Jacopo Fillippo Foresti, *Supplementum supplementi delle cronache*, Venice, first published in 1483, although the first town representations, including that of Genoa, only appear in the 1486 edition, and that of Marseilles only in 1490. Immediately we start to see that production practicalities were all-important. The woodblock for Marseilles was also used for several other port towns, and fast became the layout for 'conventional Roman/Greek ports'. Foresti's work served as the basis for Hartmann Schedel's Nuremberg Chronicle, a project where for the first time text took a back seat to image. The image of Marseilles here in no way reflects reality, and doesn't even show the town as a port. The view of Genoa is more realistic; however 'Genoa' is also used to depict Alexandria in Sebastian Münster's *Cosmographia Universalis*.

The first projects for each town came via different channels; Marseilles via the French version of the *Cosmographia Universalis*, and Barcelona and Genoa in the contexts of military expeditions – Charles V celebrating the conquest of Tunis 1535 (for Barcelona) and the expedition against the Turks at Otranto 1487 (for Genoa).

From the 17th century onwards town plans are in the majority, and start to serve specific purposes, e.g. the running of the city. The incorporation of new production techniques was anything but uniform. Gemma Frisius' triangulation method was known in the 1530s. Its use started to be widespread in the 17th

TERRARVM ORBIS 10

Guenièvre Fournier-Antonini


BARCELONE, GÊNES ET MARSEILLE
CARTOGRAPHIES ET IMAGES
(XVI^E-XIX^E SIÈCLE)

TERRARVM ORBIS
Histoire des représentations de l'espace: textes, images,
History of the Representation of Space in Text and Image

10

Guenièvre Fournier-Antonini

BARCELONE, GÊNES ET MARSEILLE
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(XVI^E-XIX^E SIÈCLE)



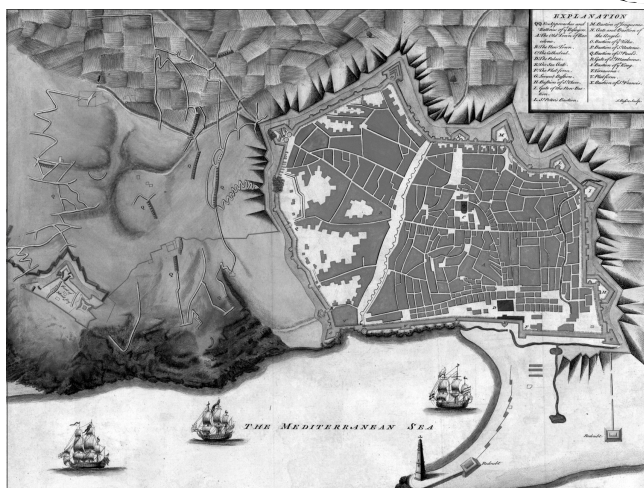
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Barcelona ca 1745, by Isaac Basire (notice B. 198)

century, but only in 1770 - 1780 was it first used for the plans of Marseilles. At the opposite end, the Daguerreotype process of photography, invented around 1837, was used very soon afterwards for prints of the Marseilles area.

Fournier-Antonini then looks at the reasons behind the making of these plans and images. It seems there were three types of commission – ceremonial; strategic, and for prestige. The rise of views of military encounters was occasioned in part by the increasing numbers of 'ingénieurs géographes' [geographer engineers], a profession that had begun in the reign of Louis XIV. But large numbers of military cartographic documents remained in manuscript form and not for publication. The author moves on to look at the role local authorities played in the drafting of plans and the conflict that sometimes arose with the national power. In the case of Barcelona the Spanish monarchy

wished to open up a new area outside the town to industry; in contrast the local authority wanted to fund a revamp of the old town.

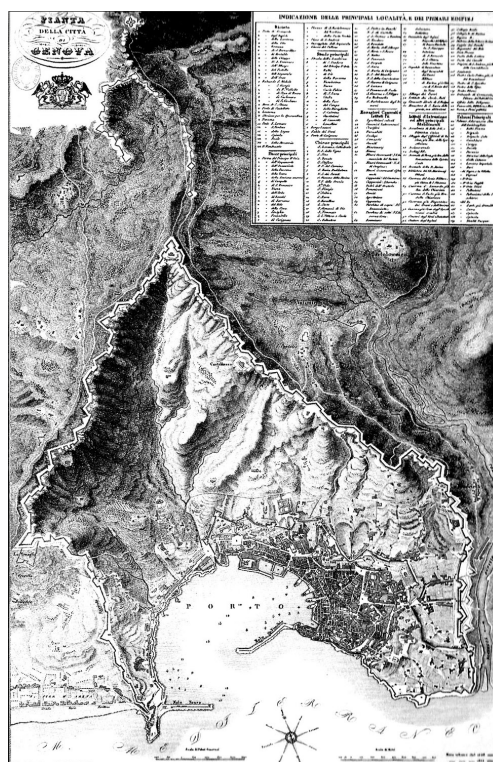
Publishing of town views and plans can be divided into 'European' and 'local'. The major centres of Paris, London and Amsterdam produced plans of all three cities, with Paris way ahead in terms of quantity, and often working with local 'ateliers'. A review of the cities' representation in atlases from the 15th to 19th centuries reveals that Barcelona is very under-represented in relation to Genoa and Marseilles.

The use of town plans also evolved, together with the format. Keys (legends) settled to a format of number or alphabetical order, and in the 19th century the grid system developed. The Marseilles guides included plans and views, and additionally information on local institutions and artisans; they were aimed at commercial people coming to the city as well as the 'tourists' of the day. As with the guides of Genoa, the local intelligentsia often contributed. Over time the format of the guides also changed to make them easier to carry around.

The book ends with an overview of travelogues



Marseilles, 1575, by Georg Braun (notice M. 7)



Genoa, 1844, by Giacinto Maina (notice G. 291)

which, though they started appearing at the very end of the 15th century, carried relatively few views and plans before the 1770s. Fournier-Antonini points out that a travelogue is written by an outsider – Guy de Maupassant and Stendhal are examples given – as opposed to the town guide which gives the insider's view. Genoa, a town on the 'Grand Tour', appeared relatively more frequently in travelogues, and was better illustrated than the other two cities.

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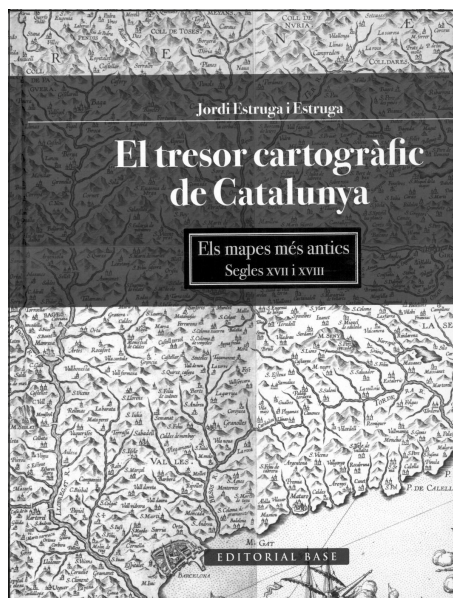
El tresor cartogràfic de Catalunya - Els mapes més antics - Segles XVII i XVIII [The cartographic treasure of Catalonia - The oldest maps from the 17th and 18th c.] Edited by Jordi Estruga i Estruga

Editorial Base, Barcelona, 2012. Sixty five maps reproduced in original sizes and colours, boxed in leather, stamped with gold letters. 72 x 51 cm. Study book (not available separately): 25 x 27 cm, 296 pages, with illustrations and detailed descriptions of each of the 65 maps. ISBN - 978-84-15267-63-8, 998 numbered copies, price: EUR 950.40 (no VAT) plus EUR 76.23 shipping, total EUR 1 026.63. More detailed information at: <http://docs.cec.cat/public/tresor.pdf>

This work reproduces for the first time the oldest maps of Catalonia. Each map is printed on a separate sheet, keeping to the original sizes and colours. The 65 sheets are accompanied by a study book (not available separately), which is the subject of this review.

The release of the work marks the 400th anniversary of the publication of the first known printed map of Catalonia. A note at the back of the study book states that printing of the study book was finished on 23 April 2012, the feast day of the Catalan patron saint, Sant Jordi. The reader therefore understands immediately that this is a celebration both of Catalan cartography and the Catalan nation.

The study book, which is valuable in its own right, gives a detailed description, in Catalan, of each of the 65 maps. The prologue by a noted Catalan historian, Jaume Sobrequés i Callicó, gives the reader the historical context to the current work. The introduction shows historical documents (nicely illustrated) from the early 16th century onwards which bear witness to Catalan political development. These were in the main published in Barcelona. A work on Catalan Maritime



Law and Pere Gil's first modern geography of Catalonia (written in 1600 but unpublished till 1949) are among other works cited and illustrated. The section then moves on to cartography itself. Despite the fact that from the 12th century onwards there are many references to Catalan heroes, armies, Christians and rulers, not forgetting the 1375 Catalan Atlas, it was only in 1482 that the name Catalonia appeared on a map - by Francesco Berlinghieri in his *Geographia*. In the late 16th century several maps of Catalonia were drawn up for the *Deputació del General* - the name of Catalonia's governing institutions at the time - and this process finally resulted in the first printed map of Catalonia, 1605, the first of the 65 in the

book. This choice of 65 has been made from an estimated total of around 350, made in the 17th-18th centuries. Some of them have found their way into major atlases such as the pocket atlas of Ortelius/Vrients (1609), the first French world atlas (Sanson/Mariette 1658), and not forgetting Pieter van der Aa's *Galerie Agréable du Monde* (1729).

There follow the illustrations and explanations of each of the 65 maps. The choice of maps is wide, and instructive and entertaining in its variety of origin, content and focus, purpose, size and colour, etc. The maps are shown in chronological order, from 1605 to 1798. Four pages are devoted to each. The first page shows the map as a whole, the second gives details and explanations of the history of the map and the mapmaker, and the third and fourth pages are devoted to enlargements of (sections of) the map. In the index at the beginning, each map is given a 'rationale' title first, e.g. 'Inside a small Dutch atlas' (no15) or 'The first contribution from Austria' (no 54) - a nice touch.

As all the maps presentations follow the same scheme, I have





taken two examples (No 16 and 42) to give a flavour of the information offered.

No 16 is described as the first map of Catalonia printed in Italy - *PROVINCIA CATALONIAE cum confinijs*, by Ioannes Montecalerio and published by Alessandro Federici, Turin, 1649. Described as a religious map, it shows the communities of the Order of Capuchin Friars Minor, an offshoot of the Franciscans, in Catalonia, and before the Treaty of the Pyrenees 1659 (when Roussillon, among other regions, was lost to France) and was part of a larger work showing the whereabouts of these religious communities throughout Europe. The description tells us that several Franciscan monks participated in the map making – mathematicians, engravers, etc., and lists the various editions. This is followed by a short description of the mapmaker and the publisher. The third and fourth pages, with enlargements of the map itself and details of the map, show detailed drawings of churches and monasteries, many of which would be high on the list of today's modern reader/tourist.

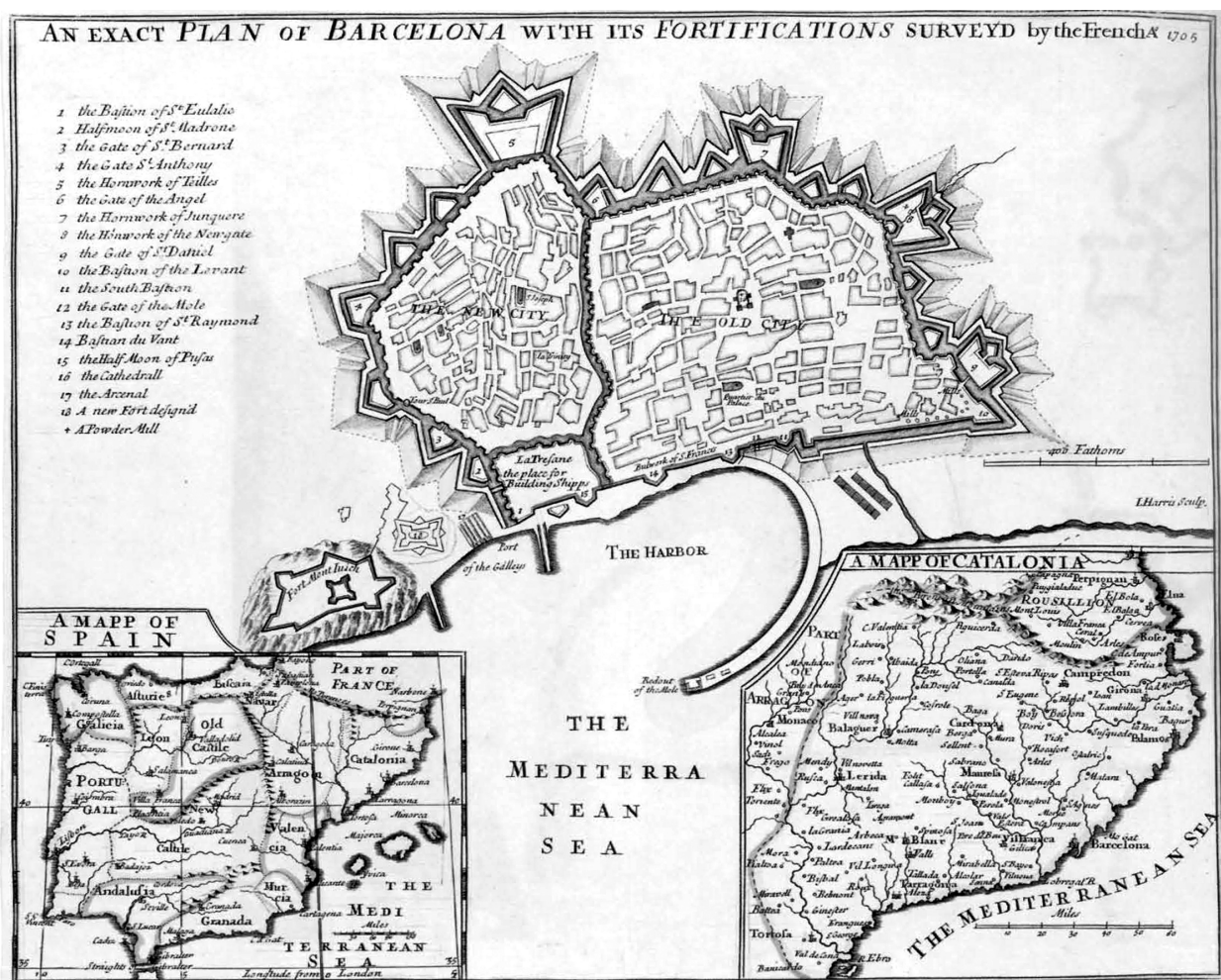
No 42 is described as a rare military map. *A Map of Catalonia. An exact Plan of Barcelona with its Fortifications Surveyed by the French* by John Harris, engraver, London, 1705. The map is interesting as it combines a map of Barcelona and its harbour with smaller maps of Spain and Catalonia. The description

tells us that it's highly likely that Harris's work was done in the context of the War of the Spanish Succession, as was the case of another map of his showing Portugal and Spain and various harbours in these countries. Harris was a well-known map and town view engraver and worked for several publishers.

The volume ends with a bibliography of 37 books, mainly in Catalan, but also in Spanish, English, French and Italian.

To conclude, the study book is an excellent work in itself for anyone who is interested in following the evolution of an area through its cartography. It is very nicely laid out, and the enlargements make the map details easy to grasp. While fully understanding that the work as a whole is a celebration of Catalonia and all that that implies, I am still surprised that there are no plans to translate it into a more widely-known language in order for it to be fully appreciated by a wider public. At the present time, the work can be consulted at the British Library, the Institut Cartogràfic de Catalunya, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona and the Universitat de Barcelona, so I look forward to seeing these beautiful maps for myself.

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A Map of Catalonia. An exact Plan of Barcelona with its Fortifications... by John Harris, London, 1705.



Kilimandscharo – Die deutsche Geschichte eines afrikanischen Berges [Kilimanjaro – The German story of an African mountain]

by Christof Hamann and Alexander Honold

Berlin: Verlag Klaus Wagenbach, 2011. 192 pp., 47 b/w ill. Incl. 13 maps, hard cover with glued-on title image in colour, 24x17 cm. ISBN 978-3-8031-3634-3, EUR 22.90.

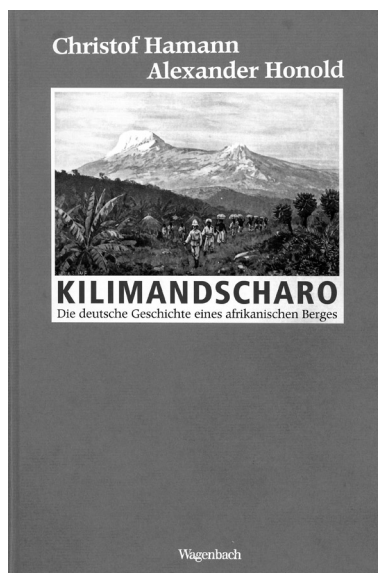
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Coming from a flat countryside, Hamann and Honold became fascinated with the majesty of mountainous elevations. This would seem to account for their somewhat philosophical discourse in the first chapter about summit challenges and rewarding perspectives from the top. Visions of the Mountains of the Moon with their Nile sources are then reviewed in the next two chapters, from antiquity up to the time when, on 11 May 1848, German missionary Johannes Rebmann, in the service of the British Church Missionary Society, was the first European to contemplate Kilimanjaro. A year later his colleague Ludwig Krapf confirmed the sighting; he also perceived the second highest African mountain, Mount Kenya.

Chapter IV describes the unsuccessful attempts by von der Decken (1861), Thomson (1883), and Johnston (1884) at reaching the highest point of the mountain range, the Kibo peak. But it was Hans Meyer who achieved this feat on 6 October 1889, as we learn in the following episode. He planted a German flag, named the summit *Kaiser-Wilhelm-Spitze* (Emperor Wilhelm Peak), and picked up a piece of rock that he later offered his Kaiser as a paperweight, a souvenir from what he called the highest German mountain.

The authors then turn to the subject of cartography. After a rapid two-page review covering the early phases from T-O maps via Ptolemy to unnamed cartographers of the 18th century, the mapping of the Kilimanjaro is discussed, leaning heavily on Imre Demhardt's coverage of German colonial cartography in *Die Entschleierung Afrikas* (see review in BIMCC Newsletter No. 9, January 2001).

The natural phenomenon of permanent snow on the mountain top under the tropical sun has held travellers spellbound since it was first viewed. A constant challenge to amateur mountaineers, the majestic appearance of Kilimanjaro has also fascinated and inspired journalists, authors, poets, and painters. Chapters VII and VIII offer a review of early accounts in popular magazines, of Jules Verne's *Five weeks in a balloon*, of novels by German writers Raabe and Falkenhorst, and describe some early paintings of Kilimanjaro, one of which is shown on the



cover. All of these contributed to shroud the mountain in a veil of nostalgic regret after Germany had lost her colonies in 1919.

The last two chapters are devoted to the recent history of the mountain. In 1962 a Tanzanian reached the top of the Kibo, still officially bearing its German name, and re-named it *Uhuru-Peak*. A National Park was created and the ascent, becoming an ever more popular though rather strenuous exercise, was regulated. According to one source, 50 000 mountain tourists, encouraged by TV documentaries and travel brochures, went up Kilimanjaro in 2009, not all reaching the top, of course.

In their introduction the authors point out that, in spite of abundant documentation and a vast number of individual reports, a comprehensive 'biography' of this exotic mountain was still to be written. The result is a most entertaining story of fact and fiction around Mount Kilimanjaro. But the prevalent tendency to raise the mountain to a status of mystic veneration, from its earliest European appropriation to the time of post-colonial reminiscence, and pathos of regret in Germany obscure the lack of historical detail that a full history of the discovery and exploration of Mount Kilimanjaro would require. No mention is made, for example, of Hungarian Count Teleki and von Höhnelt who, in 1887, reached 5 300 m, nor of Reverend Le Roy who, in 1890, was the first Frenchman to reach 4 800 m where he celebrated mass. Maps in much reduced size and in black and white only, and some small typographical mishaps (illustration of the 1482 Ulm worldmap dated 1465, Ptolemaic coordinates of the Mountains of the Moon quoted but not understood, p. 47) are but minor shortcomings of an excellent work about Africa's highest mountain, casting some new light on the melting snows of Kilimanjaro.

More about Hans Meyer, the conqueror of Kilimanjaro, and his further travels in East Africa will be found in the following review by Imre Demhardt.

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Ruanda im Lebensbild von Hans Meyer (1858-1929) / Le Rwanda vu à travers le portrait biographique de Hans Meyer (1858-1929) [Rwanda as seen through the life of Hans Meyer (1858-1929)]

by Reinhart Bindseil

Berlin: Dieterich Reimer Verlag, 2004. Bi-lingual German-French, 259 pp., 21 b/w ill. incl. 5 maps, paper cover, 24x17 cm.
ISBN 3-496-02769-X, EUR 35.00. To order : Dietrich Reimer Verlag, Berliner Strasse 53, 10713 Berlin, Germany.
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Soon after the fall of the Berlin wall, my PhD supervisor at the West German university of Frankfurt upon Main took a handful of his graduate students on an expedition to an exotic destination: East Germany. After passing with shudders the fortified yet obsolete demarcation line and rumbling over decades-old chaussées, which now jammed under the explosion of east-west traffic in the times of reunification, we made it to Leipzig. Its university, founded in 1409, had suffered great losses in the communist era, including the ideology-driven blasting of St. Paul's Church University, its iconic old centre, in 1968 and the closure of its Geography Department in the following year.

Former students of this department navigated us to a dilapidated room on the campus, stacked to the ceiling with old books and boxes. We were told that this was the library and the papers of Hans Meyer, erstwhile local publishing czar and professor of colonial geography, which the ancient regime had marked obsolete and slated for the paper mill. But history by means of the revolution of 1989 intervened and today Meyer's scientific heritage is under the roof of the *Leibniz-Institut für Länderkunde* [Leibniz Geographical Institute] on the eastern outskirts of Leipzig.

The reviewed volume is some sort of omnibus, combining five more or less related sections with Rwanda and, to a somewhat lesser degree, the person of Hans Meyer, as common ground. Hence the appropriately old fashioned and lengthy subtitle, which as the book throughout is bilingual with the French text on the even, and the German one on the odd pages, justifies its *raison d'être* by providing a fairly concise summary of its contents. In English it would read: *Conqueror of Kilimanjaro, Research Traveller and Publisher. A Biographical Portrait, with Diary Excerpts from the Land of the Thousand Hills [= Rwanda], a Description of the Kivu Boundary Dispute (1885-1910) as well as Impressions of World War I and the End of the German Colonial Presence*. The volume contains 21 black-and-white illustrations, mostly photographs of Hans Meyer. The author, Reinhart Bindseil, does bring interesting credentials to this project: A professional life in West Germany's Foreign Office, including a stint as ambassador to Kigali in 1984-88, and as the author of a host of

Reinhart Bindseil
Ruanda im Lebensbild von Hans Meyer
(1858-1929)
Le Rwanda vu à travers le portrait
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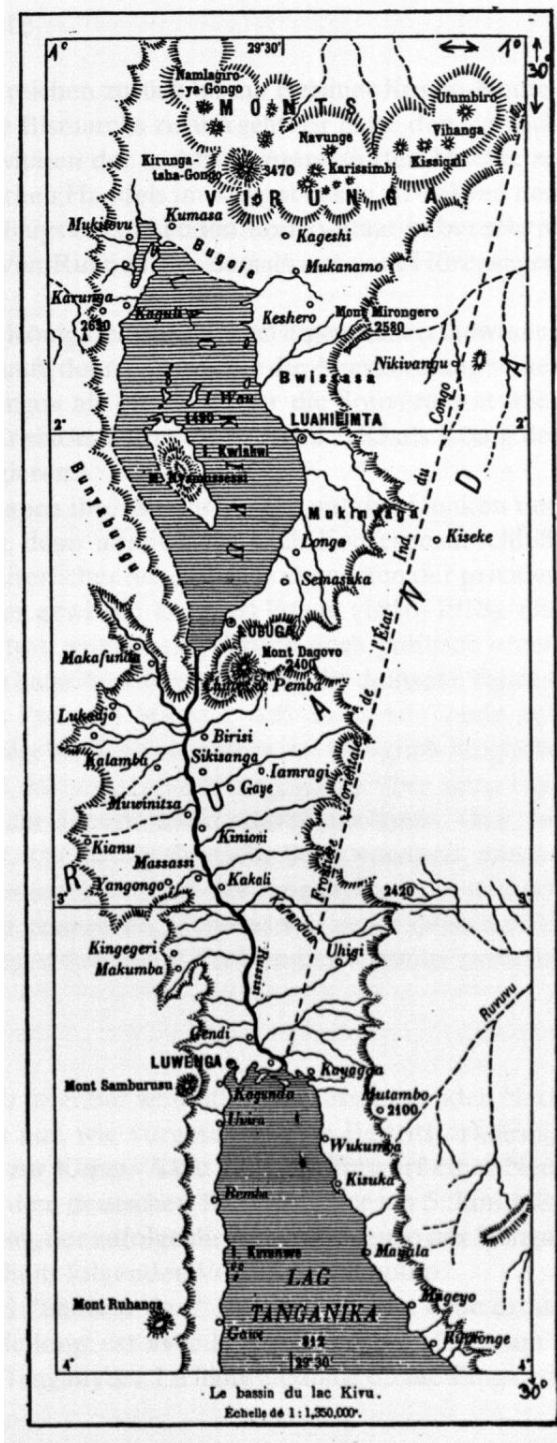
Dieterich Reimer Verlag Berlin

publications on that region, including similar structured books on the two other (and more important) German explorers in Rwanda: *Ruanda im Lebensbild des Offiziers [...] Gustav Adolf Graf von Götzen* [1992] and *Ruanda und Deutschland seit den Tagen Richard Kandts* [Rwanda and Germany since the days of R. Kandts, 1988], both books also published in bilingual version by Dietrich Reimer Verlag.

The first section (pp. 9-73) gives an easy to read yet scholarly-based biography of Hans Meyer (1858-1929) with its focus on the East African connections. Meyer was the eldest grandson of Joseph Meyer, who in 1840

founded *Meyer's Conversationslexikon*, which by the time of Hans' adolescence had evolved into a highly profitable encyclopedia and general publishing enterprise based in Leipzig, then Germany's publishing capital. The family business, with Hans as one of its co-owners, afforded him the rare freedom to pursue a carefree life of traveling the globe as well as publishing his and others' geographical research. Soon after East Africa became a German Protectorate he staged three adventurous attempts to conquer Mount Kilimanjaro (1887, 1888, 1889), towering 5 000 m above the Seregenti Steppe. On 6 October 1889, he hoisted the imperial German flag on the highest peak and named it Kaiser Wilhelm-Spitze (5 895 m). Being a seasoned research traveller, a scholarly author on the geography of the German protectorates and an influential publisher, he was also the driving force and a substantial benefactor of the *Landeskundliche Kommission* [Geographical commission] formed in 1904. Soon becoming the leading research advisory council of the Colonial Office, it funded many expeditions into the colonies and, noteworthy for the audience of this review, their cartographic recordings.

The connection of Meyer and Rwanda, however, is his 1911 expedition with three Germans and 118 natives into the then only superficially known northwestern corner of German East Africa. Here Meyer focused on ethnographic observation, volcano research and reconnaissance for improvements of colonial utilisation. From a cartographical point of view, his most noteworthy publication on the expedition is *Ergebnisse einer Reise durch das*



While not a book about maps, the volume provides insights into the geographical, political and administrative background of colonial map-making. A good case in point is the dispute about the course of the colonial boundary in the Lake Kivu area, one of the most unusual African settings. The initial boundary document between the Congo Free State and the German Protectorate in 1885 contained the diagonal line from the northern head of Lake Tanganyika to 30° Eastern Longitude. Soon the Germans realised that this cut them off from promising colonial spheres and, after a long and bitter conflict (even involving the British in the north) and producing many maps, in 1910 succeeded in revising the boundary to the crest line of the Virunga volcanoes, through Lake Kivu and down the Russisi River into Lake Tanganyika.

Source: p. 189, but originally from *Le Mouvement Géographique*, 1899, column 605.

Zwischenseengebiet Ostafrikas, 1911 [Results of a journey through East Africa's region between the lakes], in: *Mitteilungen aus den deutschen Schutzgebieten, Ergänzungsheft 6* (Berlin 1913), 117 pages and three maps. For the last years of his life Meyer in 1915, amidst the turmoil of World War I, became the first professor in colonial geography at Leipzig University, a position endowed by himself. An adventurous life ended, one is tempted to say, appropriately by succumbing to a fever acquired on Tenerife, justifying the motto on his grave's headstone – *Impavidi Progrediamur* [let us move fearlessly forward].

Following the biographical overview is Section Two (pp. 74-185), portraying the encounters during the two months (12 July to 9 September) Meyer spent in today's Rwanda during his *Zwischenseen-Expedition* in 1911, based on extracts from his diaries and as a published account. The third section of the book (pp. 186-218) details the reasons, events and settlement of the Belgian-German(-British) dispute about the course of the colonial boundary from the Virunga Mountains via Lake Kivu to Lake Tanganyika (see illustration). While this dispute was of the highest importance for then German East Africa and today's Rwanda, it has, however, almost no relation with Hans Meyer, the hero of the first two thirds of the volume, who set foot into Rwanda only the year after the settlement of the dispute. The dispute, arguably one of the most notorious among African boundary arguments, prompted some published and unpublished maps of Rwanda, hitherto rather cartographically neglected. However, the author, a retired diplomat with a PhD in international law, unfortunately provides only one very sketchy map of the conflict, which will leave some readers with limited imagination of some subtle regional details.

According to the logic of Bindseil's concept, the brief fourth section of the volume (pp. 219-237) does provide a tour d'horizon of the events in Rwanda from the outbreak of World War I to its transition into a Belgian Mandated Territory based on the Peace Treaty of Versailles. The fifth and last section of the book contains three annexes: a section of notes including a survey of German-Rwandan history from colonial acquisition in 1885 to the Belgian take-over as Mandated Territory (pp. 241-9) and a list with hints on archival material and publications by and on Hans Meyer; bibliographies on Rwanda with special consideration of Meyer's publications on that region in the heart of Africa (pp. 250-2); and encyclopedia-style notes on Rwanda in the year 2003 (pp. 254-7).

While German readers may be better off with more focused publications both on Meyer and Rwanda, the latter including publications by Bindseil himself, French readers definitively benefit from this volume's introductory access to Hans Meyer and his visit to Rwanda in 1911.

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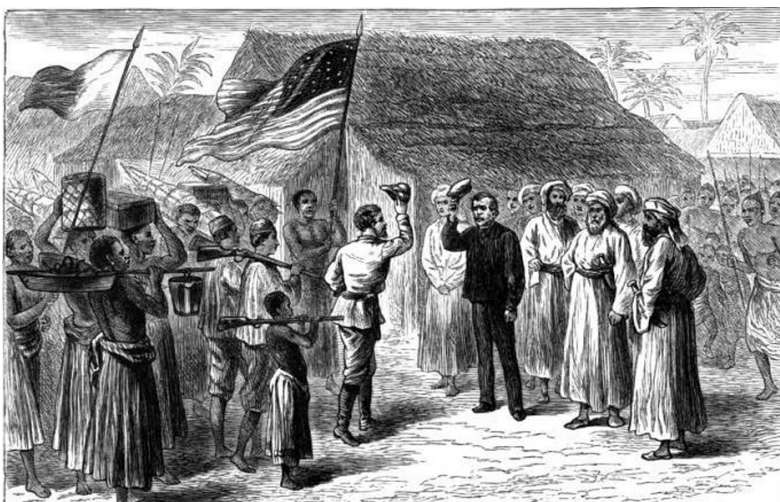


Dr Livingstone, I presume?

In 1868 while acting as reporter for the New York *Herald* Henry Morton Stanley had been given an assignment to find information about Dr David Livingstone's rumored return from Africa and see what he could learn about his latest travels. No word had been received from him for several years. During stays at Suez and Aden Stanley drew a blank and after visits to Cairo, Paris, and London he wound up reporting on the civil war in Spain. While there, a cable arrived instructing him to come to Paris for a meeting. Uncertainty exists about just what transpired at the meeting, but in Stanley's words he was told to 'Go Find Livingstone', who still hadn't been heard from. In the minds of many the doctor was a 'saint' and voices were increasingly being raised to rescue him. But Stanley was not to embark on this mission right away. Instead he must first go to cover the opening of the Suez Canal and after that work his way to India to report on other stories. He did just that and after marking time in Bombay, Stanley boarded ship for Zanzibar, reaching the island on 6 January 1871.

Arguably the most well known line in the history of exploration and discovery is 'Dr Livingstone, I presume?' This is, of course, how Henry Morton Stanley claimed he greeted Dr David Livingstone when the two men met at Ujiji in today's Tanzania on or about 10 November 1871. It was an improbable happening, a million-to-one chance or more right from the beginning, for when Stanley set out for the interior from the coastal port of Bagamoyo on 22 March 1871 he didn't know Livingstone's whereabouts, or, for that matter, if he were still alive. Then when under way, one delay followed another due to problems with the caravan, numerous *honga*, or tribute payments, for passage through Ugogo, Stanley's repeated illnesses, and a war between Arabs and the forces of the young Wanyamwezi chief Mirambo that caused a long detour into entirely uncharted territory, guided only by Stanley's compass. Had the delays not occurred he would have reached Ujiji well before Livingstone returned there on 23 October destitute and in terrible shape after spending more than two years on a round trip to Umanya in the Congo Basin, where he witnessed a slaughter of the inhabitants by slavers. Indeed, he might well have died from illness at any time there or on the journey back.

A question has lingered about whether or not Stanley ever greeted Livingstone in the manner proclaimed. In his recent biography *Stanley The Impossible Life of Africa's Greatest Explorer* Tim Jeal says no, arguing that Stanley concocted the words later, seeking to record something more appropriate to the moment than what he actually said. The greeting made its public debut in a dispatch from Stanley that appeared in the July 15, 1872 edition of the New York Herald, with a dateline of Ujiji, Lake Tanganyika November 10, 1871. Because the dispatch contains information he received from Livingstone over the course of several subsequent days, it had to have been completed sometime later, but just when isn't clear. Jeal gives some dates that are mere guesses. Stanley then repeated the greeting for everyone to see in his best seller *How I Found Livingstone*. The smoking gun behind Jeal's contention is that the page in Stanley's field notebook recording the events just prior to the meeting and the

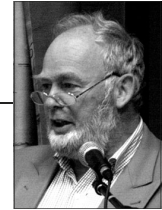


page following it have been torn out. This, however, does not constitute evidence to support a claim that Stanley said something other than 'Dr Livingstone, I presume?' and it's possible to make a reasonable case for him having done so. Although the greeting is also missing from Livingstone's journal, he did record answering 'yes' to what Stanley initially said, which would be an appropriate reply. And Stanley noted that this was how the doctor responded to him. Then, too, it's hard to believe he would have fabricated words that could be readily contradicted. Over the course of their time together, Stanley developed a reverence for Livingstone, to the point where he viewed him as his long sought after father figure, and he had no idea the doctor would die before ever seeing what he wrote. In addition, we don't know when the pages were torn out. While in Ujiji? Much later? And they could have contained some other remarks Stanley wanted to delete, perhaps ones about how Livingstone would receive him. He was known to be a difficult man and to dislike unexpected intrusions. Consequently, until more persuasive evidence comes forth, Stanley's rendition of the greeting must stand. And, whether said by him or not, he soon wished he hadn't put the words in writing, for they quickly became a butt of jokes and remain so till this day.

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Commemorating the bi-centenary of Dr Livingstone's birth, 19 March 1813 : see the News section



A topographical study of the regional maps of Jacob van Deventer

by Eric Leenders and Jan De Graeve
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It was an observation of the map of Flanders 'faciebat Mercator' 1540, published in our Newsletter No 30, 2008, that triggered a study of the surveying technique used by Jacob van Deventer. Between 1532 and 1547 he surveyed the northern region of the Seventeen Provinces.

The surveying symbol

On the regional map Gelderland (1543) van Deventer discloses his method of working.

His topographical work consists of measuring angles between cities. These are indicated on all his maps, the Flanders map included, with a survey symbol (double ring).

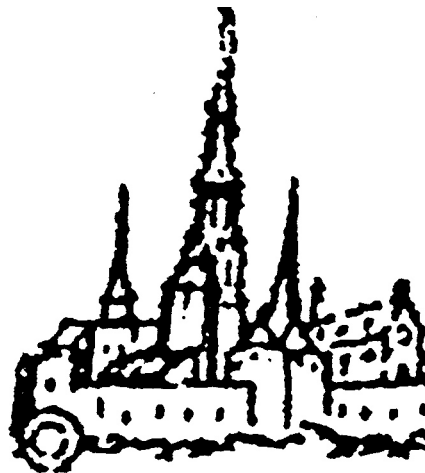
The presence of this symbol in relation to the total number of localities reaches between 4.5 % - 9.5 %.

Van Deventer maps

Little is known about the man, not even his date of birth. His registration in 1520 at the University of Louvain makes us suppose that he had knowledge of Gemma Frisius' work on triangulation. Who influenced whom, we don't know. Frisius was probably the theorist and van Deventer the practical one. Over a period of eleven years he published his regional maps at regular intervals: almost one every two years. Flanders fits into this series.

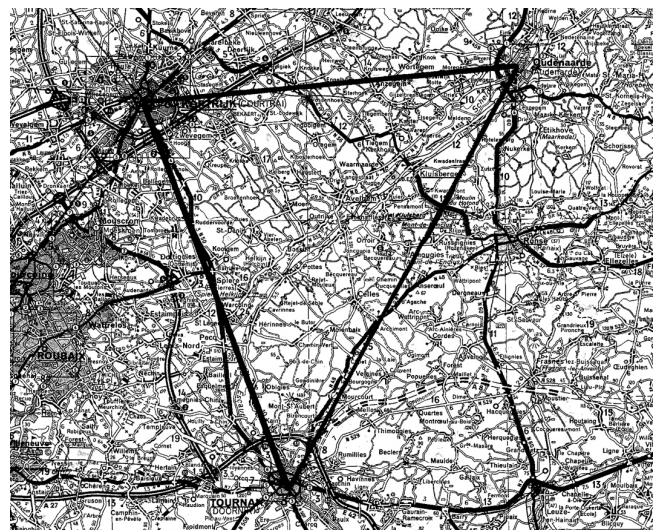
For the evaluation of these maps, the facsimiles 'regional maps of the Netherlands' by Prof. Koeman (published by Canaletto, 1994) were used. Our study is limited to the measurement of angular values between localities on these maps. Distances were estimated and therefore not objective. Deventer's instruments were a compass and/or a geometrical quadrant or a full circle. Due to the lack of special glasses, the distance between survey towers was judged by naked eyes and rarely surpassed 20 km. This is indeed an acceptable figure, as tested from the Atomium in Brussels (103 m): one can easily see the Cathedral tower in Mechelen at a distance of 25 km. but not the cool towers at Doel at 42 km. Measurements were carried out with a graduated circle of 30 cm diameter (one degree measures 1 mm).

Note: This article is a small part of the conference presented at the I.C.A. Conference, April 2012, Sint-Niklaas, Belgium, and published in the Conference proceedings 2012, p 52-67.



In order to avoid overlapping angles the measurements were carried out on a similar size copy of each separate facsimile sheet. In a first phase, 60 angles using the survey symbol were compared from each regional maps with similar angles measured on a modern map at 1:200 000. The regional maps have a scale between 1:170 000 and 1:190 000. The results are shown in table 1, where the second column expresses the mean angular deviation as opposed to the angles measured on a modern map (modern map 1:200 000). The overall angular

deviation from the size map amounts to 4.1°. Altogether these figures indicate a remarkable result. The results demonstrate that with this method we can



Angular measurements on a Michelin map: 1:200 000

Table 1	Measurements	Mean angle deviation	Min.	Max
Brabant	60	4.58°	0	21°
Holland	60	3.26°	0	11°
Vlaanderen	60	2.54°	0	11°
Gelderland	60	5.70°	0	17°
Friesland	60	4.71°	0	23°
Zeeland	60	3.46°	0	19°



have a reasonable insight into the cartographic capacities of Deventer. We would venture to conclude that the method is useful in cases where one cannot compare with scientifically established angle measurements.

The method to compare angle measurements between a tourist map and Deventer's maps may at first sight seem to be unscientific. For indeed a survey point on Deventer's maps measures 2 mm; a town on a modern map measures between 1 and 4 cm. The measure point on modern maps was arbitrarily placed at the centre of the towns.

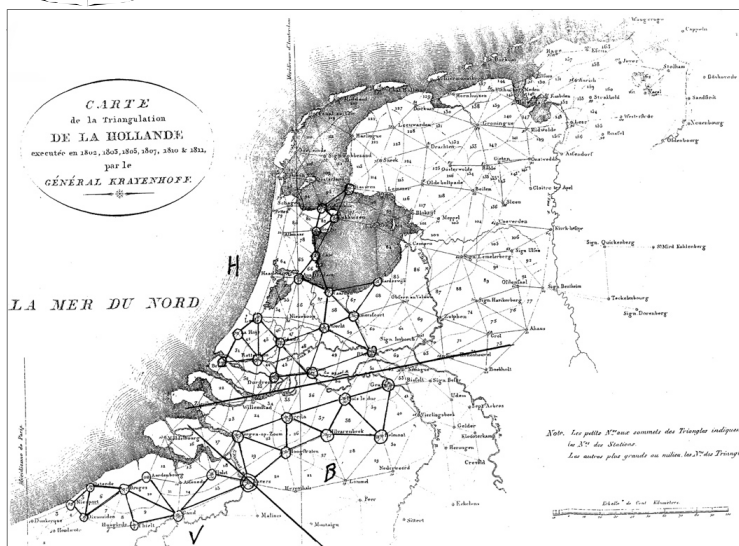
Subsequently came the idea to compare the angles with the highly precise ones measured by Kraeyenhoff 1802-1811.

Van Deventer versus Kraeyenhoff

Kraeyenhoff triangulated an area similar to the one covered by van Deventer. Thanks to the use of optical instruments he was able to measure distances from 20 to 40 km.

So the independent facsimile sheets were reassembled into full maps which made long-distance angle measurements possible. Of the 268 survey points on the six van Deventer maps, 57 were the same as those used by Kraeyenhoff; these measure points offered 120 angles to compare. Table 2 gives the medium angle deviation of each map; the overall angle deviation from the six regional maps amounts to 2.3°. It is clear that Brabant was the school where van Deventer learned the hard way. Afterwards his results improved, with the slight exception of Zeeland, most probably due to the large water surfaces.

It is true that we don't know for sure that van Deventer and Kraeyenhoff measured from the same location (tower?). However, it is to be noted that on the 120 comparable angles, 67 showed a difference of only 0° to 2°; these results were only possible if both van Deventer and Kraeyenhoff used the same spot for their measurements.



Comparative angular measurements on the map by Kraeyenhoff, using only the survey symbols corresponding with van Deventer

Fate of the survey symbol

Before van Deventer, 1536, the symbol does not appear on maps. The Italian copies of his maps indicate the same measure point localities but with different symbols. Research in other 16th and 17th century maps shows the absence of the double ring symbol.

A study of the maps drawn by Jacques de Surhon of the Southern Provinces indicates the presence of the same survey symbol with similar topographical results. These will be published in a later article on the maps by Jacques de Surhon.

The use of the symbol was also noted on the 'Bayerischen Landtafeln' by Philippe Apianus (1554). Out of a thousand localities, 125 show the survey symbol. A short angular test shows a deviation of 3.7%.

One must assume that the survey significance of the double ring in a locality was lost in time.

Table 2	1	2	3	Mean angle deviation	Min.	Max
Brabant	57	8	18	4.72°	0	11°
Holland	56	18	45	2.84°	0	7°
Vlaanderen	44	9	15	1.26°	0	3°
Gelderland	61	10	25	1.48°	0	4°
Friesland	35	4	6	1.33°	0	12°
Zeeland	15	8	12	2.08°	0	6°
Total	268	57	120	2.3°	0	

Medium Angular deviation van Deventer versus Kraeyenhoff

Col. 1: 268 survey points on van Deventer's maps

Col. 2: 57 localities which appear on van Deventer as well as on Kraeyenhoff

Col. 3: Of these 120 angles were compared



A survey symbol on Apian's map



Hypotheses for further research

by Eric Leenders
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The survey towns are the key to understanding van Deventer's regional maps and town plans of the low countries.

With the previous article in mind, concerning the astonishing topographical results obtained by van Deventer, I propose two hypotheses with the intention of providing researchers with a tool.

Correlation between survey towns and town plans

During a conference on the 16th century urban maps held by Bram Vannieuwenhuyze at the I.C.A. conference, April 2012 in St. Niklaas, I wondered at the explanation about how and when van Deventer's town plans were made. Over ten years, from 1536 until 1547, he traveled around, climbed more than 250 towers and published six regional maps. The following years he spent making town plans. They are not dated. In order to date them, one tries among other things to figure out when he travelled through the country in order to draw his maps.

Would it not be logical to assume that he started to make sketches (especially of towns surrounded by walls) during the ten years (1536-1547) he climbed towers to make his angular measurements, which resulted in his regional maps? For indeed the town plans look as if they were made from a height (tower?). In other words, might there be a relation between his town plans and his survey towns (i.e. towns marked on his regional maps with the survey or double ring symbol, as explained on his Gelderland map)?

I was provided with a list of 223 town plans. Of these 174 were also survey towns. If the hypothesis stands, it would be easier to date the town plans by narrowing the period for which to look, namely the period during which the regional map was produced. For example, B. Van 't Hoff cites in his work on J. van Deventer possible dates of four town plans which are also survey cities:

- Helmond 1543 / Gelderland map published 1543
- Vlissingen 1545 / Zeeland map published 1547
- Dordrecht 1545 / Zeeland map published 1547
- 's-Gravenhage dated 1545, would not fit the theory. The Holland map dates 1536.

One can only speculate on the relation between the two, but it is worthwhile for any researcher to think about it. It would narrow the date window where to look for each town plan especially in the two years prior to the publication of the regional map.

J. van Deventer taught J. de Surhon how to make a topographical map based on his survey symbol

Van Deventer surveyed the northern part of the Low Countries. Jacques de Surhon surveyed the southern part for Philip II. In order to conquer the north, the King needed maps (kept secret) of the south, Hainault, Luxembourg and Artois. J. de Surhon was a goldsmith and a mathematician. M.A. Arnould in his article on J. de Surhon asks justifiably *'who oriented J. de Surhon in the middle of his life to become a cartographer?'*

During my research, curiosity pushed me to look for the presence of survey symbols on the maps made by J. de Surhon. The symbols are indeed present in a similar proportion as in the Van Deventer's regional maps. The results from his angular measurements are also comparable.

Out of 34 survey towns of the Hainault map, 27 were also drawn as town plans by J. Van Deventer. This can't be a coincidence.¹

Therefore I speculate that both were present at the same time in the County of Hainault. The map of Hainault dates 1547-48, Van Deventer stops his regional cartographic work in 1546-47 with Zeeland. In view of the abnormally high number of city plans (27) related to the number of survey cities (34), common sense suggests cooperation between the two cartographers. Van Deventer may have sketched his urban maps while teaching Surhon topographical measurements.

In contrast the map of Luxembourg (1551) shows only 9 town plans, out of the 46 survey towns. The map of Artois has 34 survey towns of which 14 city plans. Several of these may have been drawn at the time van Deventer surveyed Flanders.

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¹ Editor's note: a simple explanation may be that both cartographers focused on the walled towns of the County (as listed by Guicciardini in his contemporary Description); in contrast, Luxembourg had much fewer walled towns.



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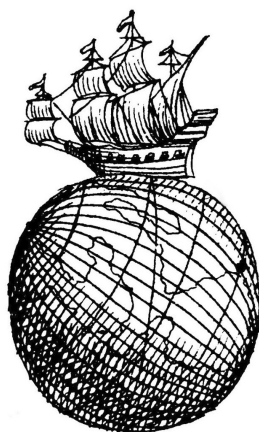
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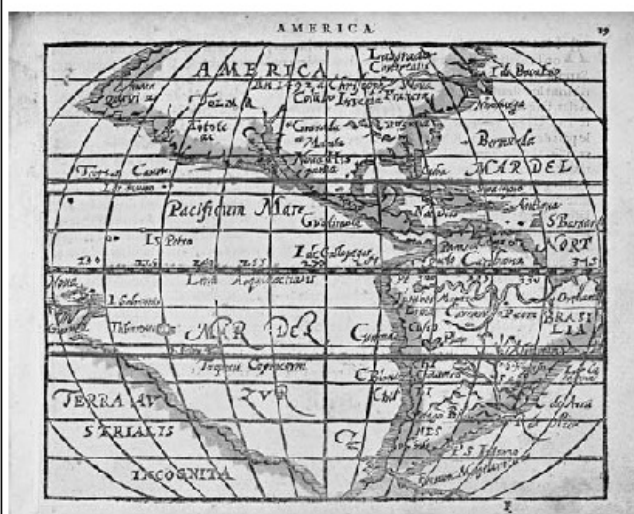
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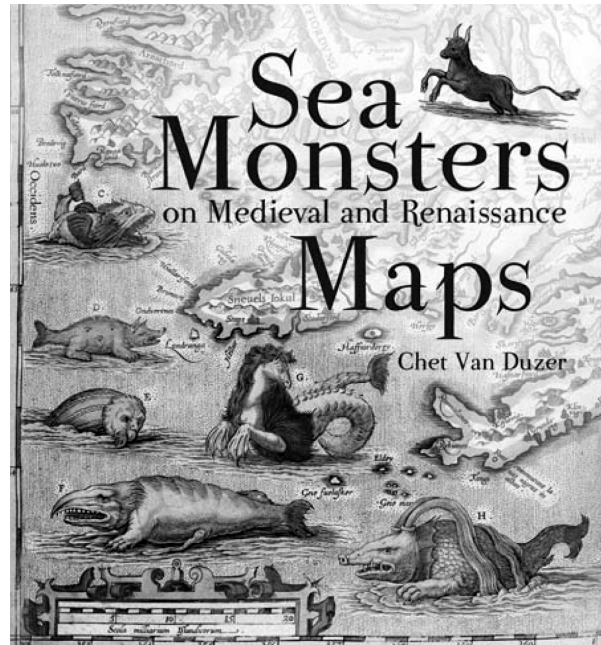
Sea Monsters on Maps – The Transition from the Middle Ages to the Renaissance

By Chet Van Duzer
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In this article I will expand on a point I make very briefly in my book *Sea Monsters on Medieval and Renaissance Maps*, which has just been published by the British Library. In general, the transition between the Middle Ages and the Renaissance can be complicated to study. The meanings of the two designations are disputed, and even when a definition of either one is accepted, the transition is agreed to have taken place at different times in different areas (Italy, Germany, England, etc.). But I believe that this transition can be seen with striking clarity and also with a wider significance in the sea monsters on two famous large world maps by one cartographer, namely Martin Waldseemüller.

On his famous world map of 1507, which is the first to apply the name 'America' to the New World, Waldseemüller does not depict any sea monsters, but he has several legends describing them in the Indian Ocean. Most of the sea monsters on the 1507 map are dangerous, or are at least of a nature that would discourage navigation. One of the legends off the eastern coast of Africa reads: 'Here is seen the levia-



than or sea-dragon which frequently fights against the whale.' West of the island of Java Major there is a legend about a sea monster which reads 'Here is seen the *granus*, a very large fish that has only one eye in its face,' and north of Java Major there is another that reads 'Here is seen the siren, a horrible sea monster.'

Waldseemüller's legends about these sea monsters derive from the *Hortus sanitatis* (or *Ortus sanitatis*), an anonymous illustrated encyclopedia of plants, animals, reptiles, birds, fish, and stones, which was first published in 1491 in Mainz by Jacob Meydenbach (not to be confused with a shorter herbal with the same title that was first published somewhat earlier). Much of the material about sea monsters in this encyclopedia comes from the *Etymologies* of Isidore of Seville (c. 560-636) and the *De natura rerum* of Thomas of Cantimpré (1201-1272) — that is, from medieval sources.

The situation on Waldseemüller's *Carta marina*, finished just nine years later in 1516, is entirely different. The cartographer has abandoned these medieval texts about sea monsters, and now has just one image of a sea monster, off the southeastern tip of Africa, which shows King Manuel of Portugal riding one (see fig. 1). Following Vasco da Gama's successful return from his voyage to India by sailing around Africa in 1499, King Manuel adopted a new title, 'Lord of



Fig. 1. King Manuel of Portugal riding a sea monster on Waldseemüller's *Carta marina* (1516)

1. For a recent study of Waldseemüller's two large world maps see John Hessler and Chet Van Duzer, *Seeing the World Anew: The Radical Vision of Martin Waldseemüller's 1507 & 1516 World Maps* (Delray Beach, FL: Levensger, and Washington, DC: Library of Congress, 2012).



the conquest, and navigation, and commerce of Ethiopia, Arabia, Persia and India.' His adoption of this title is recorded in two sources that we know Waldseemüller consulted. I would suggest that Waldseemüller created this image of Manuel riding the sea monster as a way to express this title graphically.

While the sea monsters on Waldseemüller's 1507 map are dangerous, and thus would discourage navigation, the image on the *Carta marina* shows a human controlling a sea monster, and thus boldly proclaims human control over the dangers of the sea, and by extension, dominion over the oceans themselves. The ocean is thus no longer so much a place of danger, as an element that can be conquered by humans, and across which trade can be conducted. This emphasis on the economic possibilities offered by control of the seas is evident elsewhere on the *Carta marina*: in the southeastern corner of the map there is a large text box that supplies the prices and sources of the spices and other merchandise available in the great emporium of Calicut (Kozhikode), India.

The sea monsters on the two maps thus show that in the short space of nine years, Waldseemüller set aside an essentially medieval view of the ocean, and adopted a much more modern conception.

The sea monster on the *Carta marina* is also artistically a product of the Renaissance: the texture of the creature's skin, its teeth, and the folds of skin on its neck are rendered naturalistically, the monster is clearly depicted as three-dimensional, and it is in motion, apparently struggling against the bit in its mouth. A similar Renaissance aesthetic of sea monsters is visible in a map published a few years later. The book *Novus orbis regionum ac insularum veteribus incogni-*

tarum [The New World of Regions and Islands Unknown to the Ancients], edited by Simon Gyrnaeus and Johann Huttich and first published in separate editions in Paris and in Basel in 1532, is an important collection of travel literature, including accounts of the voyages of Columbus, Vicente Yáñez Pinzón, Amerigo Vespucci, Marco Polo, Ludovico di Varthema, and others. The Basel edition includes a world map entitled *Typus cosmographicus universalis* made by Sebastian Münster (1488-1552) and the artist and engraver Hans Holbein the Younger (1498-1543).² The borders of the map have images of cannibals, exotic animals, and spices; within the map itself there is a pair of stylised dolphins in the southern ocean and a siren in the Ocean off the eastern coast of Asia — the traditional location of sirens on maps.

These creatures exemplify the new Renaissance imagery of sea monsters. Dolphins are described by Isidore of Sevilla (12.6.11), and are described and sometimes illustrated in manuscripts of Thomas of Cantimpré (6.16) and in medieval bestiaries, but the dolphins on Sebastian Münster's map are different. They were inspired by classical images of dolphins, and show no resemblance to medieval images of these animals. They are rendered with shading to indicate their three-dimensionality, and are shown in motion, making waves in the water. The siren, instead of statically holding up her fishy legs as her medieval predecessors do, is writhing in the water, full of movement (see fig. 2). The visual dynamism, the use of shading to indicate three-dimensionality, and the use of classical sources are typical of Renaissance art, and these monsters mark a new stage in the development of sea monsters on maps.



Fig. 2 Detail of Sebastian Münster's world map of 1532

2. Münster's *Typus cosmographicus universalis* of 1532 is reproduced in A. E. Nordenskiöld, *Facsimile-Atlas to the Early History of Cartography* (Stockholm: Norstedt, 1889; New York: Dover Publications, 1973), plate 42; for discussion of the map see Henry Harrisse, *Bibliotheca americana vetustissima* (New York: G. P. Philes, 1866), pp. 291-296; and Robert W. Karrow, *Mapmakers of the Sixteenth Century and Their Maps* (Chicago: Speculum Orbis Press, 1993), p. 416.

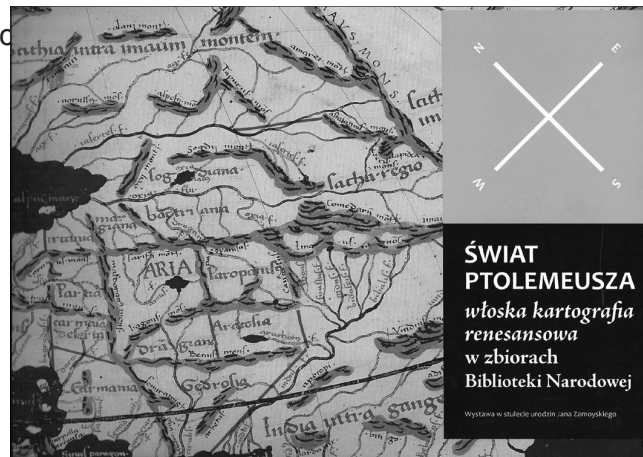


The Quest for Ptolemy in Alexandria and Warsaw

by Peter Galezowski
galezpe@hotmail.com

You wouldn't think Alexandria in Egypt and Warsaw in Poland had much in common. And you would be right. Different cities in different continents, heirs to different cultural traditions. But in one respect you would be wrong. They are in fact united by the great cartographer, Claudius Ptolemy, or Ptolemy (ca. 90 - 168 AD). Although he was born and worked in Alexandria, probably the finest surviving testament to his work - the 15th century manuscript copy of his *Geographia* (*Geographike hyphegesis*) by Nicolaus Germanus - happens to be in Warsaw's National Library. And until a few weeks ago it was on display there as highlight of the exhibition entitled 'The World of Ptolemy - Italian Renaissance cartography in the collections of the National Library' (I am indebted incidentally to Lucyna Szaniawska of the National Library's cartographical department for a copy of the splendid exhibition catalogue which she and others have compiled). Its precursor, a special exhibition with a similar title held in 2011, has also been reviewed in these pages (see BIMCC Newsletter No 43, 'Ptolemy and Renaissance Cartography', at pp. 6/7).

Actually there is another interesting parallel between the two cities - the tragic fate of their libraries. As I was strolling through the concrete and glass disc tilted towards the sea that is the refounded *Bibliotheca Alexandrina*, during the week in which the Egyptians were marking the second anniversary of their revolution, it struck me that just as its predecessor - the great royal or ancient library of Alexandria, the first universal library founded by the



Ptolemaic dynasty in the 3rd century BC - was wantonly destroyed in 48 BC, and again at the end of the 4th century, to be reopened again in 2002, so the same fate overtook Warsaw's National Library. Then known as the Żaluzki Public Library after its founder, carted off to St Petersburg in 1794 as a result of the Third Partition of Poland, returned in 1921 and completely destroyed in 1944 after the Warsaw Rising, it has since risen again from its ashes.

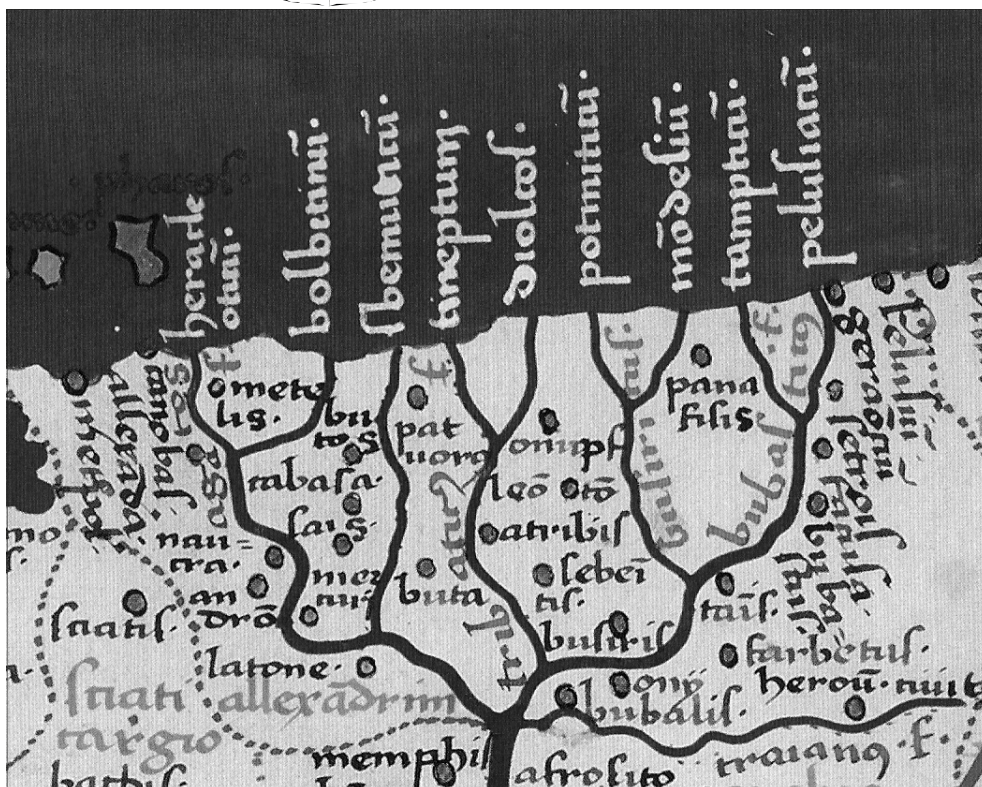
Somewhat surprisingly Ptolemy himself proved more elusive in Alexandria than in Warsaw. My quest for him in the *Bibliotheca Alexandrina* got off to an unpromising start. There was no sign of him in the Maps and Plans Department, opened in April 2010, where my attention was captured and held by two large facsimiles instead: Al Sharif Al Idrisi's huge map



Bibliotheca Alexandrina, then and now.



The Nile delta with Alexandria
on Germanus's Ptolemaic
map of Egypt, 1467



of the world drawn for Roger II of Sicily in 1154, originally in 70 sections, with 7 climatic zones of equal width, and divided into 10 equal parts by lines of longitude. The upper half represents the south, the lower half the north, in the Arab style of the time. And alongside it, anonymous though equally impressive, a 17th century Ottoman manuscript map of the Turkish empire as it was then, from the upper reaches of the Tigris/Euphrates to the Arabian Sea, the navigation route shown as one axis and with prominent features (cities, ports, mosques and so on) highlighted.

My luck turned, to some extent, in the Manuscripts and Rare Books Museum, also housed inside the futuristic disc, where, in a showcase intriguingly labeled 'Egyptology', I found no less than three facsimile editions of the great cartographer's magnum opus, somewhat incongruously placed alongside Champollion's monumental *Description de l'Egypte* (1821). An attempt to elicit more information about the editions on display was sidestepped and I was diverted to what is claimed to be the last survivor of the ancient Library of the Ptolemies, a delicate fragment of a papyrus scroll, the original being preserved in Vienna.

Last but not least, my footsteps within these hallowed precincts then led me to the Impressions of Alexandria exhibition, a display of the Awad collection charting the great city's evolution over the centuries. A wide-ranging collection of views of the city from the earliest times awaited me there, starting with Hartmann Schedel's Nuremberg Chronicle (1493) and Braun and Hogenberg's well-known panorama (though the version on display is from the 1619 Janssonius edition). Ptolemy himself did not leave us a view of his birthplace, but another ancient

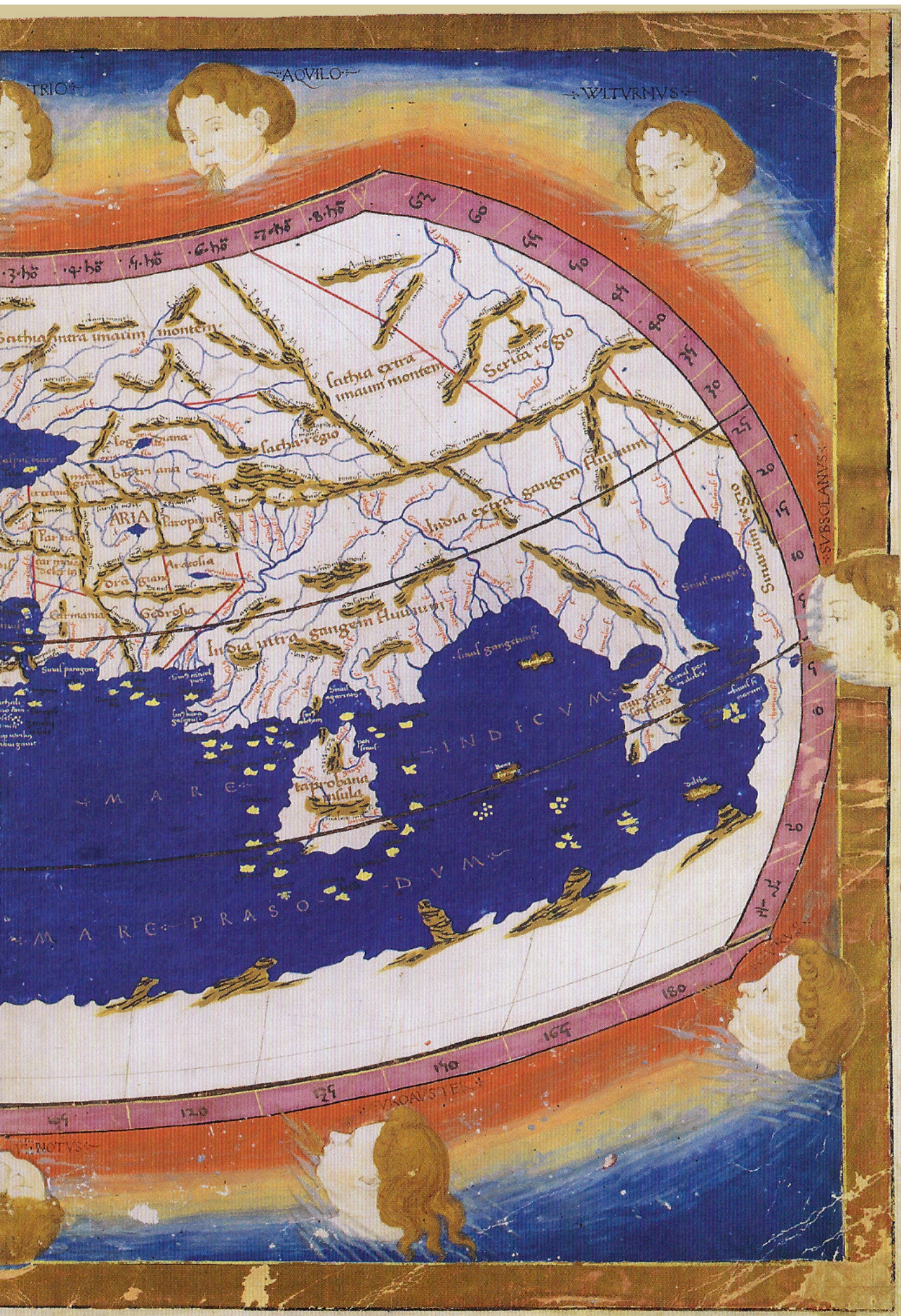
geographer, Strabo (ca. 58 BC to 24/25 AD), did, for the Braun and Hogenberg view seems to have been inspired by Strabo's own *Geographia* in which he described Alexandria as 'a great and illustrious city'.

Which brings me back to Warsaw, where Ptolemy could finally be admired at his very best, with the aforesaid copy of his *Geographia* as the centrepiece of the two exhibitions mentioned in the first paragraph. Some of the maps were first displayed in the special exhibition held in 2011. What made this (2012) exhibition quite unique, however, was that for the very first time, it was possible to see all 30 maps showing different parts of the world from this one atlas, displayed in one place side by side. The author, Nicolaus Germanus, probably a Benedictine monk working in Florence and Rome, dedicated it to Pope Paul II in 1467. Later it was presented to Poland's Renaissance Crown Chancellor Jan Zamoyski by Pope Gregory XIII - which is how it came to find itself in Poland. Although several Ptolemaic manuscript atlases are attributed to Germanus, only three are actually signed by him, and the Warsaw copy, the maps brilliantly illuminated on parchment, seems to be the finest of these.

Displayed alongside the Ptolemy were two of the National Library's portolan charts, by Angelo Freducci (1554) and Antonio Millo (1583) respectively (see once again BIMCC Newsletter No 43, cited above). Although these charts were produced less than a century later, they reflect the revolution in the image of the world brought about by the Age of Discovery, with the discovery of America and of the route to India, which filled in many of the blank spaces on the map and finally put paid to the Ptolemaic vision of the world of antiquity.



Ptolemaic world map by Nicolaus Germanus





The History of Cartography Project

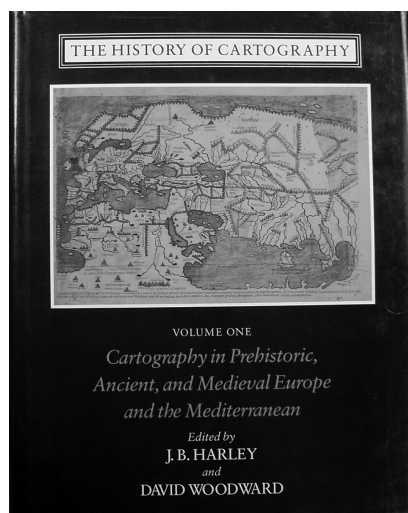
By Mary Pedley
mpedley@umich.edu



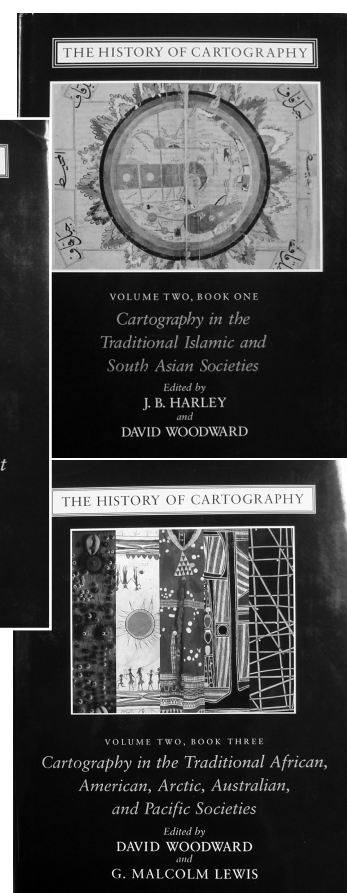
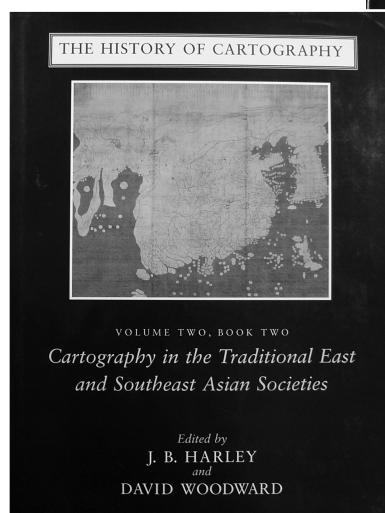
It began with a conversation between two youngish British geographers interested in the history of mapmaking on a footpath in Devon in late May 1977. Brian Harley (then 45) and David Woodward (then 35) shared two essential traits: their enthusiasm for a deeper understanding of the many processes – intellectual, social, political, economic, and technical – that go into mapmaking and map use and their acute awareness of the need to set the study of the history of maps squarely in the centre of intellectual inquiry and to give it its proper place in the academic and public sun. By the summer of 1977 they were creating the general outline and ideas behind the six volume reference work that became *The History of Cartography*, a project that officially began in 1981 with important public funding.

It is no surprise that among the most viewed pages of the online volumes are those of the Introduction to Volume One. Here, Harley and Woodward clearly explained the wide-ranging importance and value of maps. Their all-encompassing definition of a map has enlarged and enhanced this history of cartography by drawing in many fields of study, from geography to art history and literary criticism, to conceptual psychology and neuroscience: ‘maps are graphic representations that facilitate a spatial understanding of things, concepts, conditions, processes, or events in the human world’ (Volume One, p. xvi).

Volume One



Volume Two
(in three books)



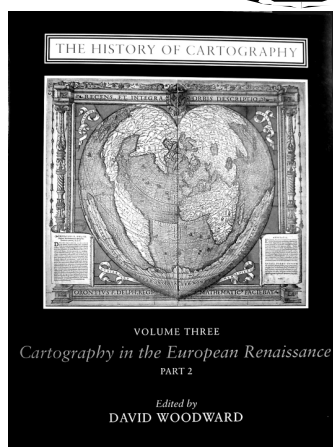
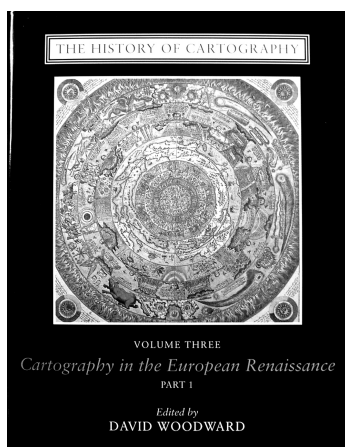
The first volume, *Cartography in Prehistoric, Ancient, and Medieval Europe and the Mediterranean*, was published in 1987. In the thirty-plus years since the Project's inception, the original editors have sadly died (Harley in 1991 and Woodward in 2004), but their initial vision and the goals for the volumes to be published by the Project have remained as they were set out in the Preface to the first volume: ‘This *History of Cartography* was born of a belief in the importance of maps, and their underlying cartographic concepts and techniques, in the long-term development of human society and culture... [Maps] are the primary medium for transmitting ideas and knowledge about space. As enduring works of graphic synthesis, they can play a more important role in history than do their makers. In this sense their significance transcends their artifactual value.’

This definition allowed Volume Two of the *History* to consider long-neglected themes in three separate books:

- 1) *Cartography in the Traditional Islamic and South Asian Societies* (1992);
- 2) *Cartography in the Traditional East and Southeast Asian Societies* (1994); and
- 3) *Cartography in the Traditional African, American, Arctic, Australian, and Pacific Societies* (1998).

The editors not only expanded traditional definitions of maps but also encouraged interpretative essays for the volumes.

NB: Mary Pedley is Co-Editor of Volume Four, *Cartography in the European Enlightenment*



Volume Three (two books)

This meant that the eagerly awaited Volume Three, *Cartography in the European Renaissance*, was a long time in the making; its appearance in 2007, in two large books, has benefited from recent scholarship in many fields contributing to the understanding of maps and has encouraged much further research. The authors of the essays in the volume include such scholars as Cornelis Koeman and Peter van der Krogt, Günter Schilder, Kees Zandvliet, Monique Pelletier, Peter Meurer, Rob van Gent and Elly Dekker, all well known to the Brussels Map Circle from their own programmes.

The complexity of the volumes has grown apace with their size and scope, because of both the current state of research and the manner in which mapmaking developed technologically and socially from the early modern period to the present day. To accommodate the wide range of topics and approaches, the last three volumes of the *History* are organised as interpretive encyclopedias. They cover *Cartography in the European Enlightenment* (Volume Four, Matthew Edney and Mary Pedley, Editors), *Cartography in the Nineteenth Century* (Volume Five, Roger Kain, Editor) and *Cartography in the Twentieth Century* (Volume Six, Mark Monmonier, Editor). These volumes are being prepared concurrently and are slated for fairly rapid—given the long gestation period of the thirty-year-old project—publication in 2014 (Volume Six), 2017 (Volume Four), and 2020 (Volume Five).

The volumes of *The History of Cartography* are designed as reference works of first resort, prepared by experts and thoroughly checked for accuracy and consistency by a team of editors and researchers under the aegis of the History of Cartography Project at the University of Wisconsin–Madison. This daunting description does not mean, however, that their intended audience is scholars only: in fact, the volumes' authors are clearly instructed to write for the general public, without academic jargon or overly technical language, aiming their texts at any person interested in maps and their stories, readers who may not have any specialised background. With this mantra in mind, the only thing that may be daunting about the volumes is their weight (each book of Volume 3 weighs just

over 4 kg!) and their cost (USD 260-430). Research of this calibre does not come cheaply, and the books are not often found on the used book market, attesting to their value on the map lover's bookshelf and in the library's reference room. Nonetheless, because much of the funding for their production has come from government support in the form of ongoing grants from the National Endowment for the Humanities, the National Science Foundation, and from private donors and institutions, the *History's* publisher, the University of Chicago Press, has made the first two volumes available free, online, and Volume Three will soon be available online as well on <http://www.press.uchicago.edu/books/HOC/>...

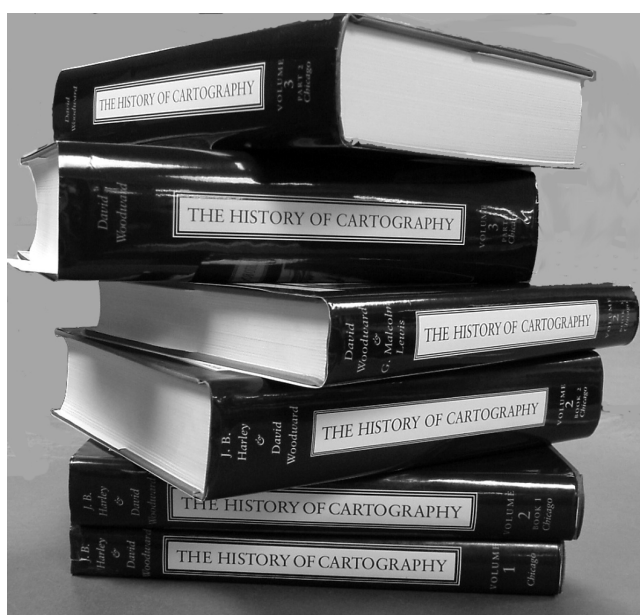
Printed copies of all the volumes of *The History* continue to be available from the University of Chicago Press. <http://www.press.uchicago.edu/ucp/books/series/HOC.html>.

As with many other enterprises that run on slim budgets and much goodwill, the History of Cartography Project welcomes support and donations from private individuals, whose names may be found in the front of each volume. Donors to the project receive regular newsletters about each volume's preparation and volume highlights; in addition, donors receive special, hand-printed broadsides showcasing maps and literature. Past newsletters and broadsides may be seen on the project's website:

<http://www.geography.wisc.edu/histcart/>

By becoming a supporter of the Project, you can participate in this innovative and award-winning venture and share in the excitement of creating a new field of study. Visit the History of Cartography Project website to learn more and to join the *History's* worldwide family!

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How I Got Into Cartography

Dr. Thomas Horst, Postdoctoral researcher based in Munich, Germany

thomashorst@gmx.net

1 What does Cartography mean to you?

Maps serve as a mirror of our view of the world. I already realised this as a young boy, when I got my first map of the world, a huge piece of modern cartography with lots of flags and borders, which I posted in prime position on the wall in my bedroom, beside my terrestrial globe. Both cartographic items helped me appreciate the modern geography of the Earth, but they were also extraordinary, very interesting subjects of my dreams, including my special interest in foreign cultures.

Later, as a student of history, I found out that maps and globes are a visual representation, not only of today's geographic space, but also of that of former times. There are three aspects that need to be studied: first, the study of human beings, which is an important part of history; second, the calendar system, studying chronological time. Adding the third aspect - research into the history of cartography - can be the key to understanding our view of the world in the past.

2 What did you need to study to get this far?

As a teenager I was fascinated to learn more about the history of my family. After completing my genealogical research into my family tree in 1996, which took me to different archives in Bavaria and South Tyrol (Italy), I started studying 'Auxiliary Sciences of History' at the Ludwig-Maximilians-University in Munich. This special subject is very useful for historians, because it helps them read and evaluate old documents. It comprises different areas of research, such as the study of old handwriting (Palaeography), the study of ancient inscriptions (Epigraphy) and the textual analyses of historical documents (Diplomatics). Besides that, I studied Cultural History, the History of Science and Anthropology (Ethnology); this took me to the Amazon region (Brazil) in 2003 and 2005, where I ran an ethnological field research project on the descendants of the Mundurukú Indians.

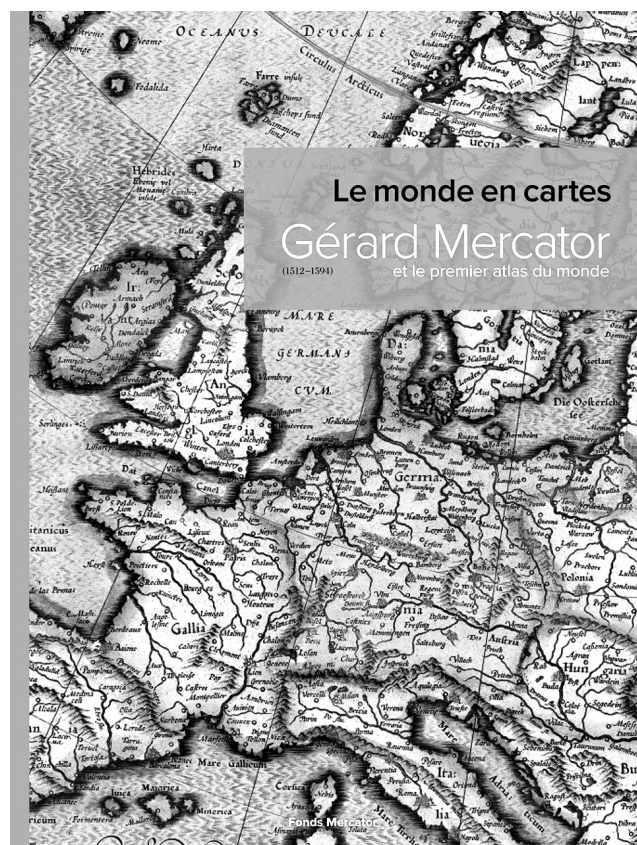
After a semester abroad in Vienna (Austria), where I started to specialise in the history of cartography, I wrote my Master's thesis on the development of the urban cartography of my home city Munich. This led me step by step to my interdisciplinary PhD, which I finished in 2008. My thesis deals with the development of up-to-now unknown manuscript maps of Bavaria; these were drawn for legal purposes from the 15th century onwards. I have analysed hundreds of early modern legal maps, particularly those relating to the history of culture. For instance, I found out that old maps document early forms of vegetation (such as viticulture in the case of Bavaria) or the more recent glacier advances in the Eastern Alps during the so-

called 'Little Ice Age' (especially from 1650 to 1850). This is why these examples of cartography can also be used as excellent proxy data for the history of climatology, a major concern in our times.

3 What exactly does your research involve?

My recent postdoctoral research focuses on different projects, but they all deal with late medieval and early modern cartography as part of the History of Science.

First, my regional studies brought me to the study of the image of the world, which is made manifest precisely on old globes (terrestrial and celestial) as well as on armillary spheres, telluria and planetaria. The study of pairs of old globes and other related astronomical instruments is a very specific field. In my research I try to take stock of all the old globes made before 1850 which are preserved in Bavaria and Tyrol. This is a very exciting area to study, because globes often witness voyages of the early discoverers (see my report '*The Manuscript Globes of Heinrich Arboreus and Philipp Apian*', published in *Globe Studies* 57/58 (2011), pp. 107-123, for which the International Coronelli Society for the Study of Globes awarded me the prestigious Fiorini-Haardt-Prize in 2010). Old maps are often researched very accurately,





but detailed studies of three-dimensional objects such as globes are still highly sought after. They allow us to compare these objects, and give new hints as to how much cosmographical knowledge was available in former times.

Second, the history of the discoveries, which can be seen in maps and texts, plays an important role in my postdoctoral research. One of my first papers dealt with Balthasar Sprenger, a German, who went to India in 1505/06. He wrote a travelogue about his expedition, which was co-organised by a wealthy trade house of Upper Germany, the Welser family, who also tried to settle in Venezuela in the 16th century. The meticulous study of contemporary texts lead us to a better understanding of the knowledge of this period. This is why I turned my attention also to examples of printed maps in the Renaissance era.

My third sub-project involves the study of decorative atlas maps. On occasion of the 500th birthday of the cosmographer Gerhard Mercator (born 1512 in Rupelmonde), I wrote a commentary (in German) on his famous atlas of 1595, which has been translated into Dutch and French (see the review of Jean-Louis Renteux and Eric Leenders, in the Map Circle Newsletter No. 43, pp. 9-10). For this book I was awarded the Georges Erhard-Prize of the 'Société de Géographie' in Paris last year.

Last but not least: In the past few months the main focus of my interdisciplinary research has changed a bit. In cooperation with the Martin Grabmann Research Institute of Medieval Theology and Philosophy (LMU, Munich) I am researching the relationship between cartographers and philosophers in the Middle Ages, including also my newest study about "The Secrets of Terrestrial Paradise on Medieval Iconography".

4 In your experience, are there a lot of young people interested in cartography?

I think a lot of young people are fascinated by modern maps on their smartphones, even if for the most part they don't know a lot about the history of cartography. This is a general problem, which is related to the fact that the history of cartography is rarely a subject for study at universities. Anyway, in the last few years, the 'iconic turn' - starting to value images as documents for scientific research - has sensitised particularly younger historians so that they now look not only at artwork or photographs, but also at old maps. This is a positive trend.

5 Are there careers to be made in cartography?

It is very difficult to find a job in the 'cartographic world', in such a specific field, because for a long time we didn't even have an academic society. This is why I was one of the founding members of the International Society for the History of the Map (ISHM, cf. <http://ishm.elte.hu/>). The objective of this new Society is to advance research into the history of maps in all societies and over all periods of time by

promoting the education of the general public in the subject. I am one of the news editors and trustees of the ISHM, which also tries to support research, so that hopefully in the future careers can be made in the history of cartography.

6 As a final comment, what do you consider the highlights of your career to date?

The best thing in my cartographic life is learning more about cosmography every day. It is hard work, but when I discovered an original astrological disc, made by Gerhard Mercator, on the bottom of one of his original celestial globes, it gave me a very good feeling – because this unique object was something new to the academic world. The 2012 Mercator Year led me not only to Belgium, but also to Switzerland, Austria and even Turkey, where I was invited to give a paper!

Another highlight of my career up to now was the co-production of a short film about selected subjects of my PhD thesis, which was shown on Bavarian television in 2010.

My globe studies have also taken me to various museums, monasteries and some extraordinary private collections. It is always good to communicate with other specialists. That's why in 2010 I was one of the organisers of a major German conference on map history which was held in Munich (together with an exhibition, see the Map Circle Newsletter No.39, p. 8 and 30-31.).

Interview by Nicola Boothby
nicola.boothby@telenet.be



Horizontal Ring of Mercator's Celestial Globe,
Leuven 1551 with astrological information
(Berlin State Library, Map Department, Kart. A. 147).



BIMCC Annual Activity Report, March 2012 – March 2013

1. **The Executive Committee** held six meetings on 3-3-12, 2-6-12, 6-10-12, 17-11-12, 12-1-13 and 23-2-13.

Among the most important items decided were:

- Future conferences:

2012: Mercator-Hondius

2013: India (Europalia)

2014: joint conference with the ICA Commission on the history of cartography and Ghent University

- Further establishing of the matrix of all tasks in the Circle and of the responsible members

- Public Relations: elaborating a strategy for the future (presence at map fairs etc.), printing of flyers, business cards for EC members, a banner, more focus on our website etc.

2. AGM and Map Evening, 24 March 2012

Both events took place at La Pergola restaurant in Brussels. The AGM agreed, in particular, a change to the statutes regarding the adoption of the new denomination 'Brussels Map Circle'.

The Map Evening once more allowed interesting exchanges about a variety of maps (see on photo below, Paul De Candt explaining the digital reconstitution of a coloured Mercator world map).



3. Mercator Conference, 25-28 April 2012:

This major cartographic event in Belgium was hosted in the Mercator Museum in Sint-Niklaas and organised by the Ghent University. Many of our members attended; our former president, Eric Leenders, gave a presentation *A surveying symbol connects G. Mercator and J. van Deventer*, that he had prepared together with Jan De Graeve; Jan was also curator of a special 'side-exhibition' on the books in Mercator's library; and our member Stanislas De Peuter made a presentation on Cornelis Van Wytfliet.

4. **Excursion, 2 June 2012**, to the Mercator Museum with exhibition *Mercator Digitaal* in Sint-Niklaas. Harry van Royen, one of the curators of the museum, guided us. The visit was followed by a tour of the 'treasury room' (a book exhibition on Mercator's library) with presentation by Jan De Graeve.

5. Conference, *Mercator and Hondius*, 8 December 2012, :

2012 was not only the 500th anniversary of Mercator's birth, but also the 400th anniversary of Jodocus Hondius' death. The Brussels map Circle wished to pay tribute to both of them.

- Jan Mokre, Head of Map Department and Globe Museum, of the Austrian National Library talked about *Old Globes in Austria. A comprehensive overview with special attention to the globes of Mercator and Hondius*.

- Kazimierz Kozica, Curator of the cartographic collection of the Warsaw Royal Castle Library presented: *Gerard Mercator's map of Europe 1554) formerly kept in Wroclaw (Breslau)*.

- Sjoerd de Meer, Map curator Maritiem Museum Rotterdam made a presentation on *The 'Atlas of the World': Gerard Mercator's map of the world (1569)*.

- Finally, Peter van der Krogt, Researcher, Teacher and head of the URU-Explokart research program for the History of Cartography at Utrecht University talked about *Jodocus Hondius versus Gerard Mercator*.

Of course, Jean-Louis Renteux, the editor of our Newsletter again made a beautiful hand-out!

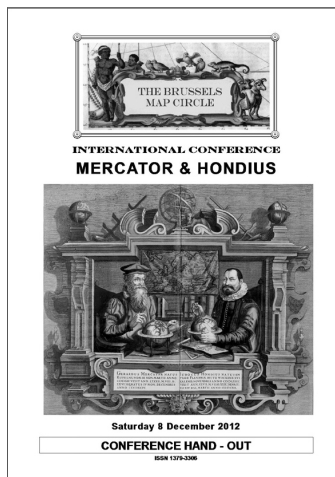
6. Joint event with University of Gent: October 2011 – May 2012, *Het lezen van oude kaarten* [The reading of old maps]

The last leg of the introductory course on the history of cartography was held in the spring of 2012. From September 2011 on, eight Saturdays had been devoted to a morning lecture on an aspect of the history of cartography and an optional programme in the afternoon. Open to all (students, collectors, antiquarians, etc.), this course was a great success and was fully booked with some 50 participants.

7. Newsletters and Website

As usual, between events, contact between BIMCC members was maintained permanently through the website (www.bimcc.org) and the publication of three issues of 'Maps in History' (with, respectively, 44, 40 and 40 pages).

BIMCC President
Caroline De Candt
president@bimcc.org





15th Annual General Meeting Saturday 23 March 2013

Seventeen active members gathered for the Map Circle AGM in the boardroom of Arcadis on rue Royale in Brussels; members who could not attend had sent their proxies.

Compared with last year, the agenda was relatively straightforward.

Caroline de Candt, President, opened the meeting welcoming everyone, and especially the new active members, and thanked Jean-Christophe Staelens for arranging the venue. The agenda was adopted, elections and resignations listed, and Jean-Louis Renteux was asked to present the activity report.

Activity Report and Accounts

2012 was a good year for the Map Circle. Many of the events centred on it being 'the Mercator year', starting with our Happy Birthday greetings on the Petit Sablon/Kleine Zavel, and moving on to the AGM and Map Evening, and then the excursion to Jan de Graeve's Mercator library. The year ended with the annual conference on the themes of Mercator and Hondius with speakers from Poland, the Netherlands (two) and Austria, plus Caroline's two scoops: an extract from the film *Sea Hawk* featuring Hondius, and the surprise visit of BBC presenter and broadcaster Nicholas Crane.

In between these events, the year saw the last few sessions of the Cartography course organised in conjunction with the University of Ghent, a successful team effort at the Paris Map Fair, an ever-improving website, and not forgetting three high standard 'Maps in History', our Newsletter, now with the front and back covers and the middle pages in colour.

The year also proved fruitful in monetary terms. Eddy Masschalk took the meeting through the accounts. The overall picture is very positive; the Map Circle is financially healthy. Sponsorship has increased, and membership has increased both in number and in geography with the Circle now having members in 24 countries. The 2012 accounts were approved and the 2013 budget adopted.

The Matrix

Caroline took the meeting through 'the matrix', which divides the main Map Circle responsibilities into task clusters, with one EC member to look after each.

Caroline emphasised that a name in the frame doesn't necessarily mean that the person concerned has to do all the work, but s/he is responsible for getting it done. At the AGM next year, Caroline would like each EC member to report briefly on their own area.

The EC members were discharged.



AOB

- Jan de Graeve reminded the meeting that the Mercator museum in St Niklaas reopened on 24 March. See the website for details of the newly-refurbished museum.

- 2013 conference: Mapping India – in conjunction with the Europalia festival. Date and venue: 7 December at the Royal Library in Brussels. The programme is ready and is published in this Newsletter and on the website. Congratulations to Caroline – it's looking good.

- Jean-Louis gave the meeting an impressive overview of the historical weekend he is organising around the excursion to Valenciennes – 19-20 October. Bravo Jean-Louis for the effort you've already put in; it's going to be a great weekend. Jean-Louis asked members to check their diaries and start to give him an idea of attendance for the various options; he will finalise the programme accordingly and publish it on the website and in the September issue of *Maps in History*.

Many thanks to everyone for making it a very good meeting, and in particular to:

- Caroline: who did a sterling job as usual despite the vestiges of flu,

- Jean-Christophe: who arranged the venue and catering,

- Jean-Louis, who engineered the slideshow of the year's activities and the 2013 excursion, and

- Eddy, who once again demonstrated that the Map Circle finances are in very good hands.

Jan De Graeve
jan@degraeve-geo.eu

Nicola Boothby
nicola.boothby@telenet.be



15th Map Evening Saturday 23 March 2013

Around 20 map enthusiasts gathered in the boardroom of Arcadis in rue Royale in Brussels for the annual Map Evening. In fact we were a little delayed due to the delicious catering and animated conversation, until Jean-Christophe rang the bell for the Evening to start.

A very rare map of 'Zwanzanie'

Jan de Graeve had his audience chuckling once again as he presented a modern - 2009 - map drawn up by Paul Vankeuken, a specialist in the 'language of the capital of Europe'. The linguistic ability required to fully appreciate the map was shared by most of the audience, with the rest of us determined to study 'Brusseler' to be ready for Jan's next offering.

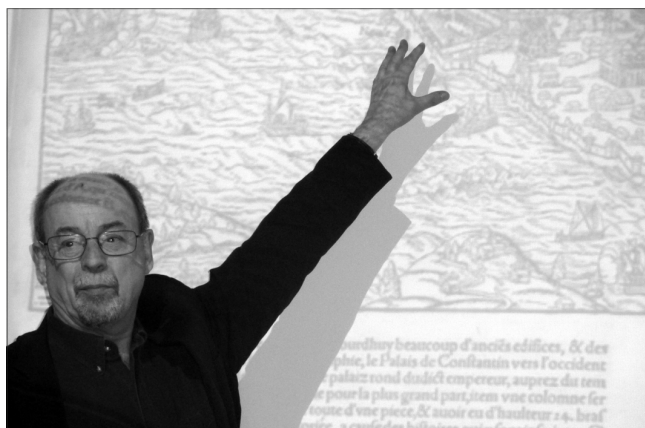


Strijd om de Stroom

Eric Leenders showed us a new book by Eric van Hooydonk. It's a political history of the river Scheldt/Escaut. The book marks the 150th anniversary of the final toll paid in 1863 to the Netherlands by Belgium, with the help of other Nations, in order to free up the use of the Scheldt river.

Constantinople with errors

Alain Servant presented several maps, among them a map of Constantinople from Münster's Cosmographia (from 1544). We had the map itself to



look at; meanwhile Alain showed us several slides, pointing out the errors. Several buildings – the arsenal, for example, did not exist at the time when the map was drafted. Alain also showed us a Piri Reis map from the early 16th century where the details do not correspond to the Cosmographia map.

Reclaiming the Haarlemmermeer

Hans Kok brought along four maps which are all connected, as they describe various aspects of the reclamation of the Haarlemmermeer, the Haarlem lake.

1. Holland, 1564 by Sebastian Münster, Basel, printed by Henrici Petri, a woodcut published from 1550 to 1628, based on Van Deventer, published in German Cosmographie (and maybe also in a Guicciardini edition). The map shows a very 'watery' Holland, with the Brittenburg fort, part of the Roman border defense (limes) at the mouth of the Rhine. There are no roads, just waterways.

2. Haarlemmermeer, unreclaimed, c.1700 by Van der Aa (Leiden). The map shows the Haarlem lake - the 'waterwolf', the name for a lake which often floods its banks - at the eastern shore, and the narrow separation from the Y, near Spaarndam, which was saltwater at the time. Two shipping routes are shown from Leiden to Haarlem and to Amsterdam. The toponyms are Dutch, with some translated into French.

3. A plan of a proposal for reclamation which was never executed as it was beyond the technological capabilities of the time. It resembles the final version of the reclamation completed in 1852. The plan shows 114 windmills in a three 'gang' configuration and a central draining canal, pumping the waters into the Y near Amsterdam/Spaarndam in the north and via Leiden into the Rhine river exiting into the North Sea at ebbside. By Bartel Veeris, engraved by Daniel van Breen for Nicolaes Visscher (c.1700, not later than 1702)

4. 1843 plan drawings for the final reclamation of the Haarlem lake, using steam engines: Leeghwater-de Kaag, Spaarndam, and Cruquius-Heemstede -- this last one being the biggest steam engine in the world. It is still operable with its dipping buckets rotating to unload and can be visited. The buildings are shown in cross-section, with their wooden piles.

Panorama of the Yser

Inspired by 'the Cape of Good Hope in the round' that Hans Kok showed us last year, Eddy Masschalk treated us to the story of a beautiful, very informative panorama of the Yser, painted by Alfred Bastien and others, 1920-21. The panorama - 120 metres by 14 metres - shows successive episodes of the Battle of the Yser, which was fought along the Belgian coast 16 -31 October 1914. It was a true war of attrition, with a large number of casualties. Contrary to most other panoramas, the painting is not a real vista but a



Francis Herbert
peruses the Yser battle
panorama,
while other members
examine various maps
at their disposal



narrative over a two-week period. The panorama's key moment is the opening of the locks at Nieuwpoort on 30 October, causing the entire Yser river area to flood and putting the German military at risk. The panorama sadly now lies in the cellars of the Army Museum in Brussels, so we can only appreciate it through copies such as the one Eddy showed us.

Campaign maps of the Napoleonic period

Eric Schellen brought with him three folded maps of the same type, backed in dark blue linen 45 cms by 29 cms, and asked the meeting for advice on who the mapmaker might be. A preliminary opinion was that they had been made by Jean-Baptiste de Bouge, active in the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

Mappamundi with music

Francis Herbert began his presentation quizzing the audience on the definition of a mappamundi. Why? Because his, on the cover of a piece of sheet music - published in 1820 by Robert Cocks - shows a circular map of the world...minus the Americas. No matter. It still counts as a mappamundi. Francis then gave an amazing account of all the research he'd done into various aspects of this cover sheet. From a cartographic point of view, the map leaves something to be desired, but its objective was to illustrate that the music sheets inside were from various countries. Cocks was a supplier of music to Queen Victoria, the Prince of Wales, and to the French Emperor, Napoleon III.

Layer upon Layer

Paul De Candt gave us some insights into the latest technical feats at Aquaterra. They have taken a series of maps covering Flanders, from 1600 up to the present day. Each map has itself been geo-referenced, and then also geo-referenced compared with the other maps. Every set of maps, e.g. those of Popp, Ferraris, etc has been digitised on the same projection, so that for any part of Flanders, a user can

see history and geography transforming the landscape. Paul's short but stunning presentation through the layers of history included some amusing anecdotes – maps that are missing because at the time they belonged to a different Empire, the near takeover of part of Knokke by two powerful landowners with one plot left for the Prime Minister of the day and quite a few more!

A tribute to Paul Gallez, a forgotten compatriot and geographer

Marcel van Brussel gave a nicely-illustrated introduction to the life and works of the Brussels-born cartographer and historian Paul Gallez, who lived and worked in Bahia Blanca until his death in 2007. Gallez was a Professor at the University of Bahia Blanca and Trelew, and founder and director of the *Instituto Patagonico*. Author of 200 articles and studies published in 16 countries, he and his colleagues represent the so-called 'Argentinian school of proto-cartography'. He did extensive research into maps to show that America was known long before the Age of Discovery, and he was the first to identify South America's principal river system in the Henricus Martellus' map of 1489.

After the presentations we had a choice of moving back to the delicious catering in the adjoining room, or of looking at the maps and books in more detail, or both! There were lively discussions in both areas, and everyone agreed that it had been a most enjoyable evening.

Many thanks to all the presenters and to Jean-Christophe!

Nicola Boothby
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Photos: A. Servantie, JL Renteux and E. Masschalk



BIMCC Programme for 2013

Historical week end in the French Hainault 19 - 20 October 2013

In the 16th century, Valenciennes was the main city of the County of Hainault and one of the most important trade centres of the Spanish Low Countries, thanks to its direct connection to Ghent and Antwerp via the Scheldt river. However, since then Valenciennes has been besieged and/or bombed by the Spaniards, the French, the Austrians, the English, the Dutch, the Germans and the Americans! Nevertheless, a few ancient buildings managed to survive! Among them is the library of the Jesuit college, rebuilt in the 18th century.

Louis XIV seized Valenciennes in 1677 – after a failed siege in 1656 – thus severing its traditional trade relations, down the Scheldt river.

In the 19th century and until the 1960s, Valenciennes was a prosperous industrial city in the heart of a region devoted to the coal mining and steel industries. This prosperity stimulated a rich cultural and artistic life. Works by artists of that period can be seen throughout the city centre and in the fine arts museum. In particular, Jean-Baptiste Carpeaux who was a very successful sculptor at the court of Napoléon III, left a monument to Antoine Watteau (famous painter at the court of Louis XV – now the subject of an exhibition in Brussels) and the statue which tops the façade of the town hall – which miraculously withstood a fire which destroyed the town hall in 1940.

We propose a series of optional activities around the excursion of the Brussels Map Circle in Valenciennes on 19-20 October 2013. Some of these activities can be carried out individually, while others require a minimum number of participants to be properly organised; please let me know as early as possible in which activity you would be interested, by registering on our web site (www.bimcc.org). The finalised programme will be published in the September issue of Maps in History and on the website.



The Carpeaux room in the Valenciennes Museum

Saturday 19 October 2013

10.30 or so: individual visit of the Fine Arts Museum of Valenciennes (opens at 10.00; plan for 1 hour visit; fee 5€). This small museum boasts a nice collection of 16th and 17th centuries Flemish and Dutch masters (Bosch, Rubens, Van Dyck, Jordaens,...) and a unique series of works by Jean-Baptiste Carpeaux, the most famous sculptor of the Second Empire.

12.15: lunch at a rather chic Italian restaurant opposite the Municipal Library (price about 30€; group reservation anticipated).



The 18th century Jesuit library in Valenciennes



14.00: **BIMCC excursion:** visit of the map collection of prince Emmanuel de Croÿ (1718-1784) in the Bibliothèque Municipale de Valenciennes (2 rue Ferrand – F-59300 Valenciennes).

Valenciennes' library is housed in a nice 18th century building which belonged to a Jesuit college created during the Spanish period. Among other treasures, this library houses the collections of Emmanuel de Croÿ who was a prince of the Holy Roman Empire, but also led a military career in France where he was appointed to the grade of marshal. A learned gentleman interested in science and in all the new discoveries of the 18th century, he collected books and maps; these were seized from his chateaux near Valenciennes during the Revolution (<http://bookline-03.valenciennes.fr/bib/accueil/ducdecroy.asp>).

The visit will be guided, in French, by Marie-Pierre Dion, Director of the Library, who researched the life of E. de Croÿ; ad-hoc translation into English will be provided to those members requiring assistance.



Prince Emmanuel de Croÿ (1718 - 1784)

16.00 or so: individual visit of the city centre: Place d'Armes, new 'Coeur de ville' commercial centre, Saint-Gery church, etc.

19.30: gastronomic dinner at 'L'auberge du bon fermier', a cosy

17th c. inn (price about 40€; group reservation anticipated; see www.bonfermier.com)

overnight stay at 'L'auberge du bon fermier' (4* hotel classified as 'Châteaux & demeures de tradition', about 125€ per double room) or 'Les jardins de Flore' nearby (3* hotel, less than 100€ per double room).



Auberge du Bon Fermier

Sunday 20 October 2013

10.00: meet at Le Quesnoy, a charming town 15 km south of Valenciennes, for a guided visit of the well-preserved fortifications created by the Spaniards and transformed by Vauban:

- welcome by the President of the local historical circle,

- introduction to Le Quesnoy's history supported by maps, plans and scale models of the fortifications

- walk around the ramparts, bastions, moats, etc. of the fortifications.

12.30: lunch at a local restaurant (price about 25€; group reservation anticipated)

14.30 or so: individual visit of the archaeological site of Bavay, probably the most important Gallo-Roman site in northern France (15 km east of Le Quesnoy): excavation site of the Roman forum and other remains of the city of Bagacum, and Archaeological Museum (closes at 18.00; plan for 1.5 hour visit; free admission every 3rd Sunday of the month).



Walking around the remparts of Le Quesnoy

Valenciennes is some 100 km from Brussels, about one hour's drive. Train connections are possible with a change of train in Lille. Bus services are also available (e.g. Eurolines, L'élan). If you have problems organising your trip to Valenciennes, please let me know; we will try to find a solution (including car sharing).

Jean-Louis Renteux
j.renteux@scarlet.be





international arts festival
europalia.india

MAPPING INDIA

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

Saturday 7 December 2013 (9.30 – 16.30)

Royal Library of Belgium, Brussels

Once more the BIMCC Conference will take place in the framework of the multicultural festival Europalia, which is devoted, this year, to India.

A General Introduction to the Mapping of India

Dr Manosi Lahiri, Delhi University, author of *Mapping India*

Early Mapping Indian Style

Susan Gole, author of many reference works on the cartographic traditions in early India

India in the Islamic Medieval Cartography

Prof Dr Jean-Charles Ducène, Université Libre de Bruxelles (ULB)

Mapping under the British

Dr Andrew Cook, Former Map Archivist, India Office Records, British Library, London

Portuguese mapmakers in Goa

Dr Dejanirah Couto, Maître de conférences, EPHE, Sorbonne, Paris

Sailing for textiles and spices. The Ostend maritime trade with India and Bengal, 1714-1744

Dr Jan Parmentier, scientific advisor to the Antwerp MAS Museum, and
Hans Kok, IMCoS Chairman



Venue: Royal Library of Belgium, Keizerslaan 2 Boulevard de l'Empereur, Brussels, (near the Central Station), in the 'Small Auditorium' on level 2.

Admission is free for BIMCC members, non-members pay 10€ at entrance.

Lunch is being arranged in the Library's cafeteria, with catering services. Price: about 35€.

Please register at:

www.bimcc.org/bimcc-programme.htm



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

Milano Map Fair.

On 16 March 2013 the first edition of the Milano Map Fair opened at the hotel Michelangelo in Milan.

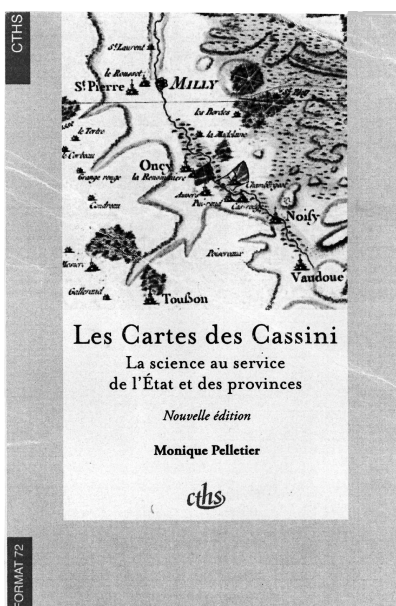
The fair was visited by a lot of people, mainly Italian collectors, happy to have now a well presented and well organised fair at home. Sixteen exhibitors (9 Italians and 7 foreigners from Germany, France, US and England) took part in the fair. The walls of the large square room were hung with maps; the view was impressive. Some very rare maps like Rughesi's wall maps of Asia, Europe and Africa, atlases like Ortelius' or town books like Mortier's 'Theatrum' in four volumes were among the most exciting items to be seen. In this difficult period, the event signalled good expectations for the future of the market in Italy. This will become a yearly event on the cartographic scene.

<http://www.milanomapfair.it>



Carte de Cassini, Presses des Ponts et Chaussées, 1990). The emphasis here is on the way the first general triangulation campaign of the Kingdom of France was conducted, which had started in 1668 and was terminated in 1744. Also reviewed, in more detail, are the circumstances under which the following survey was performed, commissioned by Louis XV in 1747. This operation, under the direction of Cassini III and IV, resulted in the preparation of the first sheets of the 181-sheet map of France. As the study embraces the activities of four generations of Cassinis, the title of this new publication was changed to the plural.

Les cartes des Cassini – La science au service de l'État et des provinces [The maps by the Cassinis, Science in the service of the State and provinces] Paris, Éditions du CTHS, 2013. 384 pp., paper back, 12 x 18.5 cm. ISBN 978-2-7355-0785-6, EUR 16.00.



New edition of maps by Cassini

Monique Pelletier, Honorary Chief Curator of Libraries and well-known historian of cartography, recently presented her latest publication, a new edition of her previous work on maps by Cassini. This took place on 6 February at the Paris Observatory, as one of the Seminars on the History of Astronomy organised by professor Jean Eisenstaedt.

The author showed the results of her latest research regarding the surveying and mapping activities of the Cassini family, expanding on the findings of her earlier *The Map by Cassini* (La

Reopening of the Mercator museum in Sint-Niklaas, Belgium

The museum reopened on 24 March 2013 after a much needed overhaul of electric circuits and renovation work on windows, floors, walls and roofs. The museum was built in 1961-1962, so technical refurbishment had become necessary before the much acclaimed 2012 exhibition Mercator Digitaal could be incorporated into the permanent exhibition.

The presentations of Mercator's Terrestrial and Celestial Globes, his 'people' network, the Mercator projection and his biography will be integrated in a slightly updated format. A (partially) new selection of atlases and maps will tell the cartographic story pre- and post-Mercator, until 1914.

The reopening is a perfect opportunity to come and discover Mercator's legacy and the history of cartography. Since 24 December 2012 (see Le



Moniteur belge - 25 January 2013) four exhibits have been put on the list of Flemish masterpieces (major cultural artefacts which are not allowed to leave Flanders), amongst them – of course – both globes. To ensure that the digitised atlases (1584, 1595 and 1607) are not the only objects which can be browsed at will, the other atlases on show will present a different country or region every six months. These variations will be in line with the six months changes of the Chair of the European Union - for Europe - and other worldwide events. This year a new era will start at the Mercator museum. Apart from the digital updates the concept of art related to cartography will be introduced. The first artist in Residence, Inge Panneels, a lecturer at the University of Sunderland and glass artist (Idagos) will present her interpretation of the cartographic legacy of Gerardus Mercator!

Address: Museum park, Zwijgershoek
Opening hours: Tuesday - Saturday: 14.00 – 17.00 / Sunday: 11.00 – 17.00. Schools and parties are welcome at other times, by reservation: +32 (0) 3 778 34 50
E-mail: stedelijke.musea@sint-niklaas.be
URI: <http://musea.sint-niklaas.be/mercator>

Faut-il abolir



les frontières ?

[Should frontiers be abolished ?]

In the series *Manière de voir*, a bi-monthly dossier published by Le Monde diplomatique, No 128, the April-May 2013 issue, carries this provocative title. Twenty-two journalists, researchers and authors discuss the subject under three headings: *Territories dissected*, *Zones of friction*, *Protective barriers*. The history of the often irrational and arbitrary draughting of boundaries and their effects are explored for diverse regions of the globe: the Balkans, colonial and post-colonial Africa, Korea, the China Sea, the Middle East, South America, and many others. Bones of contention, sources of conflict, walls of confinement - 57 maps in colour illustrate the complexities of international agreement and disagreement.

Bookshops and Newsstands, EUR 6.90 in Belgium,

www.monde-diplomatique.fr

Commemorating the bi-centenary of Dr Livingstone's birth, 19 March 1813

Following an exhibition entitled 'Dr Livingstone, I presume' at the National Museums of Scotland in Edinburgh (23 November 2012 - 7 April 2013), the Royal Geographical Society in London organised a series of Lectures on Livingstone's person and life, the last of which was given on 18 March. A day later, on 19 March, Livingstone's birthday, a wreath-laying ceremony took place at Westminster Abbey, London, where he is buried. There are also a number of events organised in and around Blantyre (Scotland), Livingstone's birthplace, and in Zambia, where he died (www.davidlivingstone200.org).

The next event in honour of this great explorer will be in Brussels: an exhibition with the title 'Dr Livingstone, I presume?', organised by the King Baudouin Foundation and the Royal Museum for Central Africa (RMCA) at the BELvue Museum in Brussels, from June to October, 2013.

A World of Innovation: Cartography in the time of Gerhard Mercator

The papers given in Vienna at the IMCoS International Symposium last September will be published by Cambridge Scholars under this title. The twenty speakers at the symposium commemorating the 500th anniversary of the birth of Gerhard Mercator have all been invited to convert their presentations into essays by the middle of this year with a view to publication some time afterwards. The preface will be written by Stefaan Missinne who was head of the organising committee of the symposium. The book's editors are Gerhard Holzer, Curator of the Woldan Collection of Geographica and Cartographica at the Austrian Academy of Sciences, Valerie Newby (formerly Scott), Consulting Editor of the *IMCoS Journal* and Vice-Chairman of IMCoS, Dr Petra Svatek, who is a scientific university assistant in the Department of History at the University of Vienna and Dr Georg Zolti, a computer scientist and astronomer who has developed a simple technology to create globes.

André Vanden Eynde

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Events

History of the World in 12 Maps and Irish Cartography

7 May 2013

Sint-Niklaas, Belgium

Jerry Brotton (Queen Mary University, London) will comment on the history of cartography as a result of his new book. As the Republic of Ireland is Chair of the European Union he will also look into some aspects of the (English) cartography of Ireland.

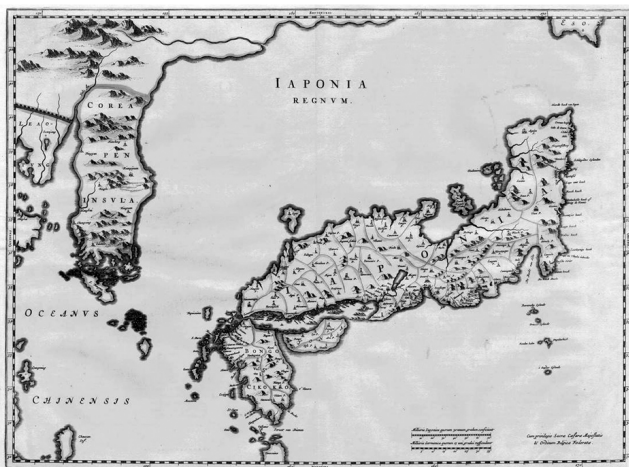
Language: English

Venue: Mercatormuseum, Zamanstraat 49, Sint-Niklaas, Belgium

The lecture starts at 20.00. Free of charge for BIMCC members and friends. Information on lectures and publications: Harry.VanRoyen@sint-niklaas.be

Maps and Society lectures series, London

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):



Early Sino-Korean Atlases in an Enduring East Asian Cartographical Enterprise

16 May 2013

Lecture by Dr Vera Dorofeeva-Lichtmann (Chargée de recherche, CNRS-EHESS, Paris).

Venue: Warburg Institute, School of Advanced Study, University of London, Woburn Square, London WC1H 0AB

Language: English

Contact: telephone +44 20 8346 5112, e-mail info@tonycampbell.info

At 17.00 h. Admission is free and the meeting is followed by refreshments. All are most welcome.

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

The Oxford Seminars in Cartography.

'Everything is related to everything else, but near things are more related than distant things': a cartographic genealogy of globalism.

2 May 2013

By Jerry Brotton (Queen Mary, University of London).

Oriel College Library and Archives. University of Oxford, Centre for the Environment, South Parks Road, Oxford, OX1 3QY

From 17.00 to 18.30. - Space limited on the field trip

Contact: Nick Millea, Map Librarian, Bodleian Library, Broad Street, Oxford, OX1 3BG. Tel: +44 (0)1865 287119.

E-mail: Nick Millea

URI: <http://www.bodleian.ox.ac.uk/guides/maps/>

London Map Fair

8 - 9 June 2013

London

The largest Antique Map Fair in Europe, established 1980. This event brings together around 40 of the leading national and international antiquarian map dealers as well as hundreds of visiting dealers, collectors, curators and map aficionados from all parts of the world. A very large selection of Original Antique Maps will be available for sale, ranging in age from the fifteenth century to the twentieth century, covering all parts of the world and priced to suit all pockets: from GBP 10.00 to GBP 100000.00.

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

Saturday 8 June 2013: 12.00 - 19.00,

Sunday 9 June 2013: 10.00 - 17.00.

URI: <http://www.londonmapfairs.com/>

London Map Fair Lectures -

Saturday 8 June 2013

Guest speaker: (tbc) plus talks by Ashley Baynton-Williams throughout the weekend on map collecting for beginners.

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

at 14.30 in the RGS Ondaatje Theatre - Admission: free.

URI: <http://www.londonmapfairs.com/>

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

July 2013

Helsinki, Finland

The presentations will address the history of cartography--i.e., the study of maps, their making, and their use in the past--from any disciplinary perspective, such as art history,

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



history of science, geography, literary studies, cultural history, etc.

This Conference is organised under the heading 'The Four Elements'. Inspiration was derived from the antique symbolism found in many old maps. The four elements in classical antiquity were believed to reflect the building blocks from which the universe was constructed. As the main theme, Earth, Air, Fire and Water symbolise the essential elements in the history of cartography and the importance of cartography in the representation of nature and our understanding of the world.

A post-conference tour is organised to a location of interest as to the themes of the conference. This time it will be directed at one of the station points of the Struve Geodetic Arc in the unique landscape of Middle Finland. Exhibitions are organised in connection with the conference.

URI: <http://ichc2013.fi/>

26th International Cartographic Conference 25 – 30 August 2013

Dresden, Germany

The 26th International Cartographic Conference will be held in Dresden in August 2013. This conference returns to Germany again, with ICA conferences being held previously in Germany in Frankfurt in 1962 and Cologne in 1993. The International Cartographic Conferences take place every two years. 2013 sees the conference in the 'Florence of the North'.

It will bring together cartographers and GI Science specialists from across the globe to Dresden for the International Cartographic Conference - ICC 2013. The conference will provide a forum for the presentation of scientific papers illustrating the efforts of the research community, professional papers describing the cutting-edge methods employed by mapping organisations, meetings of the ICA Commissions and Working Groups, furthering their international collaborative efforts to advance knowledge and techniques in cartography, map exhibitions and the chance to meet again with colleagues and friends.

Dresden boasts the highest density of art treasures in Europe. And, for cartographers, the possibility to view one of the top international globe collections. Dresden is also the home of educational and research institutions that have progressed the theoretical and practical elements of

Cartography and GI Science.

Venue: Dresden's congress centre. The state-of-the-art congress centre is in the very middle of Dresden, affording the opportunity for conference delegates and accompanying persons to explore this wonderful city.

International Congress Center Dresden, Ostra-Ufer 2, 01067 Dresden, Germany

URI: <http://www.icc2013.org>

Festival international de géographie (FIG) – 24^e édition [Saint-Dié-des-Vosges International Festival of Geography]

3 - 6 October 2013

Saint-Dié-des-Vosges, France

URI: <http://www.fig.saint-die-des-vosges.fr/>

Excursion to the map collection of prince Emmanuel de Croÿ (1718-1784)

19 October 2013

Valenciennes, France

Valenciennes' library is housed in a nice 18th century building which belonged to a Jesuit college created during the Spanish period. Among other treasures, this library houses the collections of Emmanuel de Croÿ who was a prince of the Holy Empire, but also led a military career in France where he received the grade of marshal. A learned gentleman interested in science and in all the new discoveries of the 18th century, he collected books and maps; these were seized in his chateaux near Valenciennes during the Revolution (<http://bookline-03.valenciennes.fr/bib/accueil/ducdecroy.asp>).

At 14.00. The visit will be guided, in French, by Marie-Pierre Dion, Director of the Library, who researched the life of Emmanuel de Croÿ. More details on page 34.

Venue: Bibliothèque de Valenciennes, 2 rue Ferrand, 59300 Valenciennes

Language: French; ad-hoc translation into English will be provided to those members requiring assistance.

URI: <http://www.bimcc.org/bimcc-programme.htm>

BIMCC International Conference - Mapping India

7 December 2013

Brussels, Belgium

Programme of lectures: see page 34.

Venue: Royal Library of Belgium, Boulevard de l'Empereur / Keizerslaan 2, 1000 Brussels

At 9.30

Fees Members - Free admission | Non-Members - EUR 10.00 (to be paid at the door) - Lunch - EUR 30.00 approx.

To register, please fill the on-line 'Registration form' on www.bimcc.org before 30 November 2013.

26th International Conference on the History of Cartography (ICHC)

July 2015

Antwerp, Belgium



Exhibitions

Steady as she goes - Sailing by Mercator's map

Until 8 September 2013

Rotterdam

Discover everything about navigation at sea – both with and without Mercator's map – with your family at this exhibition. Historical maps and shipmodels will help you, but you will also be working with globes, binoculars, compasses, the stars and modern navigation equipment such as satellites and GPS. The only remaining copy of Mercator's world map in atlas format and his recently restored globe can also be admired at the exhibition.

Maritiem Museum Rotterdam, Leuvehaven 1, Rotterdam
Tel. +31 10 402 92 42, e-mail j.freijser@maritiemmuseum.nl
URI: <http://www.maritiemmuseum.nl>

Labaya Noirmoutier, Yeu, baie de Bourgneuf & côtes vendéennes, cartes marines depuis 1313 [Marine charts since 1313]

15 June - 15 Septembre 2013

Noirmoutier, France

Château de Noirmoutier, free admission
<http://cartogallica.hypotheses.org/>

'Dr Livingstone, I presume?'

June to October 2013

Brussels

Exhibition organised by the King Baudouin Foundation and the Royal Museum for Central Africa (RMCA) at the BELvue Museum in Brussels, Curated by Dr Mathilde Leduc-Grimaldi (RMCA), the exhibition will retrace the incredible tale of Dr Livingstone's African exploration with original documents and artefacts.

For more details see our web-site www.bimcc.org or www.africamuseum.be

The Widening View of the World – Treasures from the Adolf Erik Nordenskiöld map collection and Life and work of A. E. Nordenskiöld

25 April to 27 October 2013

Helsinki

The exhibition takes place in the framework of ICHC 2013.

This is one of the most extensive collections of early maps in the world. Nordenskiöld made ten expeditions to the Arctic Ocean, Spitsbergen and Greenland, and he was the first who sailed the Northeast passage between 1878 and 1879 with one ship. He collected and studied early maps and became a pioneer in the study of historical cartography. Through the maps the exhibition



vividly depicts the development of European geographical knowledge starting from the classical era and shows how the Age of Discovery increased people's knowledge of the world.

The exhibition has been organised in collaboration between The National Library of Finland, The National Museum of Finland, The John Nurminen Foundation and The Museum of Technology.

A publication will be prepared in connection with the exhibition. National Museum of Finland; open: Tue-Sun 11.00 - 18.00. Mondays closed
<http://www.nba.fi/en/nationalmuseum>

Charting the Land of Flowers: 50 Years of Florida Maps

28 September 2013 - 15 February 2014

Tampa, Florida, USA

The exhibition tells the story of exploration, settlement and growth of Florida and the significant role it played in US history. The publication of the catalogue and opening of the exhibition will coincide with the 500th anniversary of Ponce de Leon's arrival in, and the naming of, Florida in 1513. In addition to the 150 maps, dating from the 1500s to the present, included in the primary exhibition and its catalogue; there will be a 'secondary' exhibition of 75 or more other (and generally more casual or more contemporary) maps in another area within the History Center.

Tampa Bay History Center, 801 Old Water Street.
Hours: open daily 10.00 - 17.00. Closed Thanksgiving and Christmas Day.

Contact: Tampa Bay History Center, 801 Old Water Street, Tampa, Florida, 33602

The earliest maps of Malta from Ptolemy to before the Great Siege of 1565

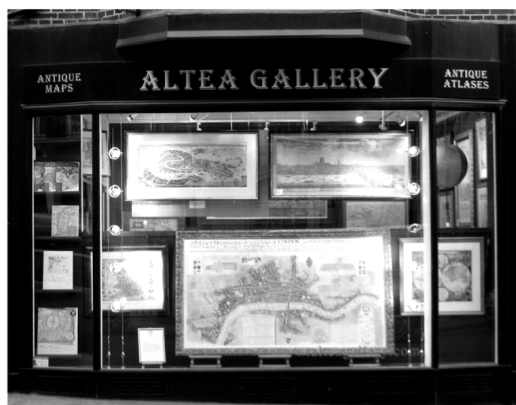
December 2013

Valetta, Malta

A catalogue and update of Dr Albert Ganado's ground-breaking preliminary study of this period will also be published at this time.

Venue and details to be decided
www.maltamapsociety.com

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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

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**16 June, 8 Sept. and
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25 May 2013

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**14 - 15 June and
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Paulus Swaen Internet Auctions

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paulus@swaen.com
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4 - 5 October 2013

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info@venator-hanstein.de
22 - 23 March 2013

In the forthcoming issues of *Maps in History* do not miss ...

- *Jean-Baptiste Bourguignon d'Anville's Map of India (1752)*, by Wulf Bodenstein
- *Mapping the world in order to get a better understanding*, by Harry van Royen
- *Mechelen*, by H. Deynckens and E. Leenders
- *Mapping the fourth dimension*, by Jean-Louis Renteux
- *The Battle of Nieuwpoort, 1600*, by Eddy Masschalck
- *Jacques de Surhon, Cartographer of the 16th century - The man and his topographic work*, by Jean-Louis Renteux and Eric Leenders



This issue of 'Maps in History' 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.



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BRUSSELS MAP CIRCLE
(BIMCC asbl/vzw)
<http://www.bimcc.org>

Aims and functions

The BIMCC was created, as the Brussels International Map Collectors' Circle, in 1998 by Wulf Bodenstein. Now known as the Brussels Map Circle, it is a non-profit making association under Belgian law (asbl/vzw 0464 423 627) . Its aims are 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 or exhibition.
- AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE on a specific major topic in December.

The BIMCC also publishes a Newsletter three times a year and maintains a website.

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B-1050 Brussels

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Becoming (and staying) a Member

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

Annual membership: EUR 30.00,
Students and Juniors
under 25: EUR 12.00.

To become (and stay!) a member, please pay the membership dues EXCLUSIVELY by bank transfer (no cheques please) to the BIMCC bank account:

IBAN: BE52 0682 4754 2209

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and notify the Membership Secretary (treasurer@bimcc.org) indicating your name and address.

Maps in History (BIMCC Newsletter)

The BIMCC currently publishes three issues per year.

It is distributed, not only to members of the Circle, but also to key institutions (universities, libraries) and to personalities active in the field of the history of cartography, located in eighteen different countries.

Please submit calendar items and other contributions to the editor (e-mail: editor@bimcc.org) by the following deadlines:

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

Items presented for publication are submitted to the approval of the Editorial Committee.

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

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