Lodovico Guicciardini and his *Descrittione* of the Low Countries

The Arlon-Luxembourg excursion Anniversary Programme
Dear Map Friends,

In this issue of Maps in History you get the usual mix of ‘Looks at Books’, interview, news and articles on history.

Wouter Bracke, who has spent the last few years promoting Belgian culture in Italy, revisits the work of one of his predecessors, Lodovico Guicciardini who, in the 16th century, had promoted the knowledge of the Low Countries with the publication of his Descrittione di tutti i paesi bassi. Wouter particularly analyses the evolution of the maps and plans illustrations through the successive editions of the Descrittione.

The other core item in this issue is the report of our excursion to Arlon and Luxembourg which took place in May, on the theme: ‘1839: when Luxembourg was last cut to pieces’. The photos give a clear impression of the success met by this event organised by Pierre Parmentier and Marie-Anne Dage.

Celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the Brussels Map Circle have already begun! Our Mapaf (Map Afternoon) on 24 March opened with a reception offered by the Circle to its members on the top floor of the Royal Library of Belgium (KBR). Speeches over a glass of ‘bubbles’ evoked the various activities of the past twenty years, with emphasis on the special relationship which has been established with the KBR ‘Maps and Plans’ department (see the full report on p.27-29 of MiH 61 of May 2018).

It is also important to note the full programme of festivities planned to celebrate the 20th anniversary of our Circle on 1 December 2018, at the prestigious Plantin-Moretus Museum in Antwerp. This UNESCO World Heritage Site will be ours for the whole evening. There will be guided tours, a small exhibition of maps and special pieces from their collection, a retrospective of our activities since 1998 and ... good catering. For our Members and their partners! Registration is now open on our website www.bimcc.org. Do not wait!

Cartographically yours,

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

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Cover: Frontispiece (detail) of the 1582 edition of Lodovico Guicciardini’s Descrittione di tutti i paesi bassi (KBR, RP, VH 25763 C)
Aus allen Welteilen
Ägypten mit Sudan und Libyen

[From around the World – Egypt, the Sudan and Libya]

by Imre Josef Demhardt

It has taken some time, it would seem, for the nineteenth century to come into focus with map collectors, most of whom are usually, and quite naturally, attracted to the imaginative and artistic representation of our world in the earlier maps of the Renaissance and the seventeenth century. A large corpus of specialised literature and works of reference is available to guide them towards a fuller understanding of these maps and their historical significance, although the survey of many of the more important ones ends in 1750.

Those wishing to probe into the mapping of the eighteenth or later centuries therefore patiently await the publication of forthcoming volumes of the History of Cartography project. Volume 4 (Enlightenment) is expected in 2019, with Vol. 5 (19th century) to follow in 2022. Imre Demhardt is co-editor of the latter, assisting editor Roger Kain together with Carla Lois of the History of Cartography project. Volume 6 (20th century) appeared in 2015, and in this monumental task. Volume 6 Roger Kain together with Carla Lois follow in 2022. Imre Demhardt is co-editor of the History of Cartography project. Publication of forthcoming volumes of these maps and their historical significance, although the survey of many of the more important ones ends in 1750.

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The Island of Malta and the Order of St John

Original by Grigory Krayevsky (1747-1802, St Petersburg), published in St Petersburg in 1800 by the Imperial Academy of Sciences

This version: Introduction and editing by Joseph Schirò
Translation from Russian: Elena Yasnetskaya Sultana
Published by Midsea Books in collaboration with MMS, 2018
124 pages, colour and sepia illustrations, hard cover, 24 x 15.5 cm
ISBN 978-99932-7-640-1, hardback USD 52.80

Krayevsky wrote the book on his trip to Malta in 1785 where he was working as a translator ‘on the non-hazardous expedition’ of Count Paul Martinovich Skavronsky (1777-1793), who was then the Russian Ambassador to Naples. The first part describes in detail the history of the island of Malta, its main attractions, and the life and traditions of the locals. The second part deals with the history of the Order of Malta since 1530.

In 1799 the Russian Emperor Paul I became the Grand Master of the Order of the Knights of St John. Krayevsky seized the opportunity to publish his travelogue and history of Malta and the Order, so presented the Emperor with the book’s manuscript. The Emperor found the contents very interesting and sponsored its publication and distribution.

The first two-thirds of the book is a ‘Description of the Island of Malta’. It is a kind of 18th-century ‘Lonely Planet’ or ‘Rough Guide’ which, according to Joseph Schirò’s introduction, owes a lot to descriptions published in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries in Lyon and Frankfurt. This part ends with a very rare map of the Maltese islands. Entitled (in translation) ‘A Map of the Islands of Malta, Gozo and Comino in the year 1800’, it is the only known contemporary Russian printed map of the islands. Three variants are known, the one reproduced here was engraved by Johann Christoph van Maÿr, a copper engraver born in Nuremberg who died in St Petersburg. It is printed on thick green paper and hand-coloured. Other variants are printed on thin white paper, and another on whitish-grey paper. The map is based on a French map published in 1752, which is oriented with the southwest at the top, whereas the Russian map is oriented north. For map-lovers there are other interesting maps and plans here, chosen carefully by Mr Schirò, inter alia: a copper-engraved map of Malta by Giovanni Francesco Camocio (1757), the oldest known separate map of Gozo, undated manuscript now in the Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, Rome; and an undated ‘unique map of Valletta’, manuscript, showing the harbour fortifications, by Evangélista Azzu, from Mr Schirò’s collection.

The last third of the book gives ‘Brief Information about the Order of St John of Jerusalem’, history, rules, regulations, and so on. The only map plan in this part is of Acre from Jean Baudoin’s ‘Histoire des Chevaliers de l’Ordre de S. Jean de Hierusalem’, no date given.

In short, this would be the ideal book for a map-lover exploring Malta! What a shame it was not available, the map especially, for the exhibition on Malta at Bozar, Brussels last year.

Une Carrière de géographe au siècle des Lumières

[A geographer’s career in the Enlightenment century]

Jean-Baptiste d’Anville

Edited by Lucile Haguët, Catherine Hofmann

Jean-Baptiste d’Anville (1697-1782) is considered as an ‘emblematic’ character in the development of French cartography. His production and his own map collection (over 9000 items) constitute the core of the Bibliothèque nationale de France (BnF)’s cartographic treasures. Although a number of biographies and hagiographies were written in the 18th and 19th centuries, it is only in 2010 that a comprehensive research project on d’Anville was launched, under the aegis of the BnF. To have a fresh look at all historical evidence and to overcome stereotypes, while recently digitised maps from d’Anville’s collection and related archive documents were put online on BnF’s Gallica, Lucile Haguët maintained a blog where the first research results were made available. This allowed researchers from three continents to contribute to the project. In September 2012, the BnF organised an international colloquium with all interested parties to take stock of the research results. This book is the outcome.

The book is edited by the project leaders Lucile Haguët (then researcher at the BnF) and Catherine Hofmann (Head of the BnF’s Maps and Plans Department), but many researchers contributed chapters on specific subjects.

The first part of the book aims at explaining the extraordinary career path of d’Anville: how the son of a modest Parisian tailor named ‘Bourgnon’ managed to become, at 22, a geography tutor for the young king of France Louis XV and, later, to pursue an internationally successful career as a cartographer.

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The first part of the book aims at explaining the extraordinary career path of d’Anville: how the son of a modest Parisian tailor named ‘Bourgnon’ managed to become, at 22, a geography tutor for the young king of France Louis XV and, later, to pursue an internationally successful career as a cartographer.
D'Anville's cartographic depiction is distinctive colour to the cartography of the world without leaving his cabinet! Moreover, Lucile Haguet first explains that his personality through the contemporary press, in particular the journal Le Mercure, whose pages allow us to follow the geographer's career in the light of the scholarly who read him. In its pages one sees d'Anville's arrival on the public stage, through the gradual establishment of his name and the acquisition of a succession of titles, each emphasised (or de-emphasised) according to the times. He asserts himself as an arbiter of the knowledge and practices of the learned world. Only after his secure appointment as secretary to the duc d'Orléans did d'Anville abandon the role of author for authoritative document, by Brazilian diplomats to locate their borders with the Portuguese State; yet, at the same time, this policy retained indigenous toponyms to identify the physical features and landscape. The second instance occurred between 1880 and 1906, long after Brazil had become an independent country (and more than a century after D'Anville's death). At that time, D'Anville's map 'Amérique méridionale' was used again, as an authoritative document, by Brazilian diplomats to locate their borders with the Portuguese crown. Nevertheless, in the nineteenth century the Royal Library granted D'Anville pride of place and celebrated him as a 'great man'. Eventually, in 1924, the maps from the Foreign Affairs Library were transferred to the then National Library, which became the depository of D'Anville's legacy.

In the third part of the book the reception of D'Anville's work in France and abroad is examined. We learn that the brilliant scientist was also aware of the need to develop and promote his reputation, in France and abroad, in order to expand his 'market'. His maps were translated into English, German and Spanish.

Nicolas Verdier approaches D'Anville's cartographic output. By comparing with other sources, a study of d'Anville in press, in particular the journal Le Mercure, thereafter only making guest appearances in its pages as a reference. Thus a study of D'Anville in Le Mercure reveals both the process of fabricating celebrity and the route to obtaining position and status in the second third of the eighteenth century.

The book's fourth part discusses the status of D'Anville as a 'famous man' for over a century after his death. Lucile Haguet studies D'Anville's large and long-lived reputation in France, from its highest point to its decline, both during his lifetime and after his death in the 1820s, around forty years after his death, D'Anville was chosen from a thousand applicants to be pictured on a collection of coins dedicated to the 'great men' of France. D'Anville then became a quasi-mythical figure of the positive reference. Thus a study of d'Anville in press, in particular the journal Le Mercure, thereafter only making guest appearances in its pages as a reference. Thus a study of D'Anville in Le Mercure reveals both the process of fabricating celebrity and the route to obtaining position and status in the second third of the eighteenth century.

The British scholar could not help but show interest in the works of one of the only scholars who shared the problem of how to spatialise history. D'Anville's maps were sold in England before the publication of 'Decline and Fall.' However, it is thanks to Gibbon that the mapmaker enjoyed such fame across the Channel, since Gibbon quoted d'Anville as an authority and a major source of inspiration throughout his main work, Gibbon made d'Anville the ultimate mapmaker. Without the Francophile Gibbon, d'Anville, the 'prince of geographers' according to the historian, would not have had such an aura in England.

Iris Kantor shows how the map 'Amérique méridionale' (1746) by Jean-Baptiste d'Anville was used at two different and defining historical moments. The first occurred after the signing of the Treaty of Madrid between Portugal and Spain in 1750, when the Portuguese diplomats rejected d'Anville's guidelines on the use of indigenous place names. The Portuguese crown established a policy of renaming towns and indigenous villages, using only Portuguese forms to prove and support possession by the Portuguese State; yet, at the same time, this policy retained indigenous toponyms to identify the physical features and landscape. The second instance occurred between 1880 and 1906, long after Brazil had become an independent country (and more than a century after D'Anville's death).

At that time, D'Anville's map 'Amérique méridionale' was used again, as an authoritative document, by Brazilian diplomats to locate their borders with the Portuguese crown. Nevertheless, in the nineteenth century the Royal Library granted D'Anville pride of place and celebrated him as a 'great man'. Eventually, in 1924, the maps from the Foreign Affairs Library were transferred to the then National Library, which became the depository of D'Anville's legacy.

In the 20th century D'Anville's fame faded as cartographic methods evolved radically; today he remains a fascinating subject for historical research.

Obviously this book will now be the reference on d'Anville. But it is a book by specialists for specialists. It would be nice, if a shorter and simpler version could be derived from it for a wider audience, and, considering d'Anville's reputation worldwide, if it could be translated into English.
By the end of August 2018, the editor deadline for getting Maps in History he himself was leaving for a trip to Brazil in September and somehow President, refused to make haste to What our good man didn’t know, was that we were planning to publish our course without him knowing. Sorry Jean-Louis, for the additional stress that the plan was to publish these grateful anniversary wishes to him, of course without him knowing so. Sorry Jean-Louis, for the additional stress Executive Committee from the very beginning, participating in the first of the Circle. He became Member n° 005. (One wonders who 007 might have been.)

Jean-Louis himself sketched most of The BIMCC Newsletter story for the 50th issue of the magazine, in September 2014, pointing out the role of his wife Jacqueline, who since the start has been one of the proof-readers. In addition, they have hosted many of our Map Circle Conference speakers.

Of course, Jean-Louis had a life before the Map Circle! He is a graduate of the French Ecole Nationale Supérieure de l’Aéronautique, the University of California and the Université Libre de Bruxelles. He is a certified aeronautical engineer, a Master of Science and a qualified economist. When he helped found the BIMCC, he had been working for Eurocontrol, the European Organisation for the Safety of Air Navigation, since 1969. Just before Jean-Louis retired in 2003, he had been the organisation’s first ever Capacity Enhancement Manager with the objective of increasing the capacity of the European air traffic network by integrating the different systems in use in Europe. No doubt this experience has helped him help us to be more efficient!

Working in such ‘moving’ circles must have given Jean-Louis the great appetite for travelling that has become apparent in recent years. Indeed, Jean-Louis and Jacqueline, the world is round. keep calm and circle (pun intended)! Working in such ‘moving’ circles must have given Jean-Louis the great appetite for travelling which he has been showing these last years. Indeed, Jean-Louis and Jacqueline, the world is round; keep calm and circle (pun intended)! on!!!

All of us at the Circle wish you a very Happy 75th Birthday!

The maps in the early editions of Guicciardini’s Descrittione di tutti i paesi bassi.*

by Wouter Bracke

Lodovico Guicciardini’s Descrittione di tutti i paesi bassi, altrimenti detti Germania inferiori [Description of all the low countries, in other words lower Germany] is one of the earliest and definitely most successful descriptions of the Low Countries. During his lifetime the author (1521-1589) published several editions of his perigee’s1 first with Willem Silvius in 1567-1568 and then with Christopher Plantin in 1576-1581 and 1588. Already in 1580 Sebastian Henricpetri in Basel published a German version based on Silvius’ edition. Almost 20 years after the author’s demise an enlarged and heavily modified edition was published by Cornelis Claesz. in Amsterdam and by Abraham Mair in Calais, in a very different political and cultural context. In this article we will concentrate on the Flemish editions published during the author’s lifetime and try to elucidate, through the study of the relationship between the illustrations in the Descrittione and its text, the author’s role in the ever changing selection of cartographic material to enrich his work.

One of the remarkable features of the Descrittione is indeed the growing number of its illustrations, especially of regional maps and city views and its text, the author’s role in the ever changing selection of cartographic material to enrich his work. A heavily modified edition was published by Cornelis Claesz. in Amsterdam and by Abraham Mair in Calais, in a very different political and cultural context. In this article we will concentrate on the Flemish editions published during the author’s lifetime and try to elucidate, through the study of the relationship between the illustrations in the Descrittione and its text, the author’s role in the ever changing selection of cartographic material to enrich his work. A heavily modified edition was published by Cornelis Claesz. in Amsterdam and by Abraham Mair in Calais, in a very different political and cultural context. In this article we will concentrate on the Flemish editions published during the author’s lifetime and try to elucidate, through the study of the relationship between the illustrations in the Descrittione and its text, the author’s role in the ever changing selection of cartographic material to enrich his work. A heavily modified edition was published by Cornelis Claesz. in Amsterdam and by Abraham Mair in Calais, in a very different political and cultural context. In this article we will concentrate on the Flemish editions published during the author’s lifetime and try to elucidate, through the study of the relationship between the illustrations in the Descrittione and its text, the author’s role in the ever changing selection of cartographic material to enrich his work.

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* This article is a reduced version of a conference given at the Royal Dutch Institute in Rome in 2015.

Obituary

We were informed that our long-standing member Herman Deijnckens, born 7 December 1936, passed away on 29 August 2018. Herman was an active contributor to our magazine together with our former president Eric Leenders he wrote many articles for it.

The Map Circle presents its sincere condolences to the family.

Making Maps in History

This issue of Maps in History was coordinated and edited by Jean-Louis Rentenx, Paul De Candt did the lay-out on the basis of a design by David Raes.

Contents have been checked by the Editorial Committee comprising Wulf Bodenstein, Wouter Bracke, Lisette Danckaert, Francis Herbert and Pierre Parmentier.

MAP CIRCLE NEWS

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For their substitution? And if so, is it purely technical, the substitution of a majority of woodcuts by engravings, or is there more? Is it a matter of taste, or is there a connection with the text, more precisely is there a relationship between the textual changes in the different editions and the choice of illustrations? What is the author’s role in the substitution of images?

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2 Editor’s note: printing workshop

Obituary

We were informed that our long-standing member Herman Deijnckens, born 7 December 1936, passed away on 29 August 2018. Herman was an active contributor to our magazine together with our former president Eric Leenders he wrote many articles for it.

The Map Circle presents its sincere condolences to the family.

Making Maps in History

This issue of Maps in History was coordinated and edited by Jean-Louis Rentenx, Paul De Candt did the lay-out on the basis of a design by David Raes.

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Frontispiece (coloured) of the Descrittione published by C. Silvius - 1567 (ABeBooks collection)
Lodovico Guicciardini mentions the maps in his *Descrittione* for the first time in his letter to the reader in the first Plantin edition (1581). The letter is still dated 1566, year in which it was written in preparation of the first Silvius edition. The author explains he decided not to publish the maps oriented north because he wanted to show as much land as possible. If the reader should want to find the right (north) orientation, he ought to re-orientate his book. The French version of 1582 indicates that buyers can, at their own cost, insert the maps in the right place: ‘les cartes géographiques qui sont faites pour les mettre (qui voudra) chacune en son lieu dedans ce livre’ [for the pleasure and commodity of those who would like to have them separately or together in the said book]; there follows a list of regions and cities in the book to which the maps and plans refer (ff. [8r–9v]). In his letter to the reader of the third (1588) edition, dated 20 November 1587, Guicciardini informs the reader1 that ‘Or' bisogna notare come in questa tinta impressione, le carte di geografia del paese, et i rilievi delle terre, per non integrar tanto l'opera, et non romper tanto passaggi e proposi, come a faccia per la presciedent, si mettono tutte insieme alla fine del libro, accetto la carta generalia, che si mettre nel principio, perché da lume al tutto, similemente il ritratto d'Anversa, per privilegio speciale, si pone all'luogo suo proprio. La qual risoluzione sara più commoda al lettore, che le voglia avere, et piu commoda per chi non velesse tanto spendere, che le now all maps are grouped together at the end of the volume except for the general map of the Low Countries and the plan of Antwerp. He continues stating he also updated the authorities' names but did not think opportune to go into details as far as the events, destructions and temporary constructions of the most recent years are concerned. It is clear then that, at least from Plantin onwards, the cartographic lore was considered an important part of the *Descrittione*. And indeed, when in October–November 1581, Plantin announces to Arias Montanus its Italian edition he writes2: ‘I have under the press Guicciardini's Description of these countries twice as large, in Italian, to which maps of all these regions and cities represented in plan to nature will be added in the appropriate places, all engraved in copper. This work is very sumptuous for the time.

Plantin's first Italian edition of 1581 and the French one of 1582 are his first illustrated publications with home-made etchings. In choosing this less time-consuming and thus less expensive technique, rather than drypoint engraving, he follows contemporary practice. Another way of diminishing the production costs was to group all the illustrations together at the end of the book, as is specified in the letter to the reader published in the 1588 edition.

So the publisher Plantin had an important word to say in the book’s production. But what about Guicciardini himself?

Illustrations and their collocation in the book were clearly important to the author: they should make the text more comprehensible. Already in the first edition by Silvius we read with regard to the general description of the *Low Countries*: ‘... we will go on to explain the site, and its limits, referring in that part to the drawing made geographically with its degrees given in the beginning of the work: by means of this portrait, not only the shape of these countries, but the shape of the whole Belgica, with its borders and neighbours, can be summarily seen; thus, thanks to this image and to the following words, it will be possible...

6 GUICCIARDINI 1568, p. 5. Or laissant a part de parler de sa forme, a laquelle pour son extravagance ne peut estre par parole donnée aucune idéée similitude, nous viendrons a declarer sa situation, termes et confins, nous referons an c'est endroit au desssein geographique, avec ses degrez ou qu'avez pose à l’entrée de ce present liure. Moyennant laquel, sa viert, non seulement la forme de ces Pais Bas, mais aussi de toute la Gaule Belgique, avec ses frontieres et pais confins, ainsi par le dit pourtraict et les declaracion suyvante, nostre propos et dessien clairement se pourra complernde.’ In the 1581 edition reference is made to the famous von Arltz map, p. 5.

13
In his attitude towards city views and plans, Guicciardini also remains very attentive to adapting the text to the inserted image. For instance, he introduces his description of Louvain in Brabant with the words ‘hor’entriamo in sua forma in prospettiva’ [we enter in Brabant with the words "hor’entriamo"

In the 1581 edition, the view has been replaced by a plan, the introductory phrase having first seen its natural shape in perspective] (1567, p. 50), and in the 1588 edition, where the text presents their correct location. The Plantin editions present Joris Hoefnagel’s plan with the new castle and ample space dedicated in the text to this new construction. Both gates are now correctly indicated on the map, but the two newly constructed gates, adequately described in the text, are not represented on the map (1588, p. 90-97 and 1588, p. 89-90). So, if the text has been updated by the author, the cartographic illustration, although updated as well, does not reflect the most recent city innovations.

To conclude, maps were important for the author and to the publishers of the "Descrittione", and for every single edition the most updated version of a topographical or chorographical map available on the market was looked for, but the images were illustrative and not sources as such.

**Bibliography**


diverses cartes géographiques dutt\dut\t païs. Aussi le pourtraict d\'aucune villes principales selon leur cru\' naturel, pour entendre plus facilement la d\'escription [...]. En Anvers, Par Guillaume Silvius, imprimeur du Roy, 1568.

GUICCIARDINI 1582 – Descrittione di tutti i Paesi Bassi, altrimenti detti Germania inferiore [...]. In Anvers, Apresso Christofano Plantino, Stampatore Regio, 1582.

M. Lodovico Guicciardini, gentilhomme florentin, de tutti i Paesi Bassi, altrimenti detti Germania inferiore [...]. In Anvers, Apresso Christofano Plantino, Stampatore Regio, 1588.


Curriculum vitae of Lodovico Guicciardini (1521-1589)

Lodovico Guicciardini was an Italian merchant, born in Florence on 19 August 1521. He came from a noble family of large landowners who held high positions in the city-state of Florence from the 14th till the 16th century.

His uncle Francesco (1485-1540) was the author of La Historia di Italia, an important work on the history of Italy from 1492 till 1534 (death of Pope Clement VII). In 1529 Francesco and his brother Giordano went to Antwerp to establish a branch of the family trading business. At that time Antwerp was the most important commercial metropolis of the North.

As business was booming, they requested more family members to join them. After a first experience in the Guicciardini company and the bankruptcy of his brother Giordano in 1543, Lodovico decided to dedicate himself to writing.

In 1567 the Spanish King Philip II ordered the Duke of Alva to stop and defeat the Protestant rebellion. At that time Silvius was even in prison on the suspicion of participation in the religious Iconoclastic Fury and many of his printers fled the city.

From 1570 till 1581 Lodovico must have lived through the many religious conflicts that battered the Low Countries and Antwerp in particular.

In 1569 he was arrested on Alva\'s orders because he criticised the Tenth Penny (a tax form introduced by Alva). He spent sixteen months in prison in Ypres and was only released on the occasion of the (fourth) marriage of Philip II with Anne of Habsburg in 1570.

In 1576 the Spanish Fury (the Sack of Antwerp) was completely disrupted life in Antwerp killing more than 7,000 people...

In 1585 the rebellions city of Antwerp was reconquered by the Spanish after a 14 month long siege by Alexander Farnese. Many people were forced to leave the city. Especially non-Catholics, merchants, wealthy people and intelligentsia fled Antwerp and went north to the Netherlands.

These circumstances strongly influenced new publications of the Descrittione. Still, between 1578 and 1588, Guicciardini was able to publish the Descrittione in three different versions with Christopher Plantin in Antwerp (1578-Italian, 1582-French and 1588-Italian). After 1588 no more publications took place.

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Lodovico Guicciardini by Francesco Allegri, from Giuseppe Zocchi, 1763 (Rijksmuseum RP-P-1909-4638)

Although Lodovico must have enjoyed periods of relative financial comfort (he even bought a house in Antwerp on the Markgravenstraat), his life ended in poverty.

Lodovico died in Antwerp on 23 March 1589, the very same year Christopher Plantin died. He was buried in the Antwerp cathedral of Our Lady and in 1790 the city council even ordered the renewal of his tombstone.

It would take more than 20 years till 1609 to see a new publication of the Descrittione by Cornelis Claesz in Amsterdam. It was based on the French edition from Plantin of 1582. In total between 1575 and 1605 more than 28 editions of the Descrittione were produced by more than 15 different publishers/printers in several languages (Italian, French, German, English, Latin and Dutch). There even exists an unpublished Spanish manuscript of 1616 (Madrid - lib. Nacional).

The Treaty of London of 9 April 1839 dealt with a split of Luxembourg. Why and How? These were the main questions for which a group of our members went to Arlon, in the Belgian Luxembourg, and to Luxembourg, capital of the Grand Duchy, the last weekend of May.

The first meeting point was at the Archives de l\'État d\'Arlon, settled since 1810 in the Parc des Expositions, next to the source of the river Semois. We were welcomed, with a cup of coffee (and chocolate!), by the archivist and head of the department, Michel Trigalet, accompanied by second archivist Vincent Pirlot, and with two of the 22 \'volunteers\', who provide help to the Archives on a voluntary basis (in particular, they had helped to set up the display of maps for our visit).

Michel Trigalet, who had graciously prepared a text beforehand for the participants of the excursion, explained that they store archives on 8 km of shelves and are expanding to receive the archives now located in Saint-Hubert. Besides the administrative or private documents to be kept they have a collection of maps, and the oldest one is from 1531.

They store now around 24 000 town maps and over 250 000 architectural plans of buildings.

The first cadastre was prepared during the French administration, under Napoleon, to collect properly the land tax. We were shown the \'plan de Tintigny de l'An 15\' (1604 idee inftra) established on the base of the \'masse de culture\' and signed by an arpenteur [surveyor], a new job allocated by public contract. The colours indicate the nature of the properties. Since 1801 the use of the decimal metric system was compulsory. In 1808 the new system of \'cadastre parcellaire\' through land measuring was the rule; and in 1810 specific colours were used to separate public from private buildings.

The maps were afterwards regularly updated \'à la plume\' [with a pen]. For the province of Luxembourg, established after the birth of the Belgian state in 1830, due to the political situation, the cadastre was only ready on 1 January 1845! In this section, we also saw some particularly striking maps of public works. Concerning the \'split of Luxembourg\', as the whole story is in the May issue of Maps in History (No 60), Michel Trigalet just emphasized some important facts linked to the setting up of the maps, among which – of course – the \'plans relatif\'s an Traité de Maastricht of 1815, establishing the
Oil-painted map “La Terre et Prévôté de Neufchâteau” of 1609, from the Prince of Arenberg archives. [Archives de l’État d’Arlon]
current border between Belgium and the Grand Duchy, of which we were shown some parts.

Our readers will remember the cover of Maps in History No 60, featuring the manuscript map Carte de Saint Hubert en Ardenne of 1551 by Surhon. Well, we finally got to see the real map, together with some other interesting manuscript ones, as well as fine printed ones from the 16th and 17th centuries (De Jode, Surhon & Ortelius, Surhon & van den Keere, Sanson, etc.).

Finally, we were shown a particularly striking huge oil-painted map on wood of 1609, from the archives of Prince of Arenberg, lord of Neufchâteau.

The next step of our journey was the visit to the Archives nationales de Luxembourg in Luxembourg City. Philippe Nilles accompanied by Sanja Simic explained that there was no ‘archival tradition’ until now in the Grand Duchy. Since 10 July 2018, a new law establishes this duty. And the Fonds Belva assumes the role of contracting authority for the construction of a new building for the Archives. As an introduction to our topic we could see the splendid map, painstakingly made for the above-mentioned 1843 Treaty of Maastricht (implementing the 1839 Treaty of London) by the Commission consisting of five high-ranking military from Belgium and The Netherlands each, who had to establish the border between the new state of Belgium and The Netherlands (including the Grand Duchy), marked with a golden line.

In fact the border between the two Luxembourgs was materialized with 287 landmarks in cast iron made in Seraing, and 220 in stone! And it was noticed that there are some differences in the borders depending on the origin of the copy!

Another curiosity shown: the road going through Martelange, where the Treaty of London stated that the village should go to the Grand Duchy and the Arlon-Bastogne road cutting through its territory should go to Belgium. Impossible, since in 1843 the village sprawled on both sides of the road! But in 1839 the Great Powers in London used the 1776-78 Ferraris map, with the then Arlon-Bastogne road on it. In 1839, however, the ‘Ferraris road’ had been replaced by another that followed a different route. So the 1843 Commission chose the road as the borderline, adding the east part of the road to the Duchy. Today every Belgian knows this place on the Nationale 4: where a multitude of petrol stations on the east side and everyone passing by fills up the car, since the price of petrol is much cheaper in the Grand Duchy than in Belgium. Talk about the importance of using the correct up-to-date map.

At the end of our visit two extraordinary maps dated 1776 were shown, true cartographic treasures witnessing a quarrel between the Duchy of Luxembourg and the Electorate of Trier about the course of the border.

The Archives also offered us (in the person of Sanja Simic) the visit to their special, well-documented exhibition, extended until 18 August 2018. Halt! Douane. It was set up to mark the 175th anniversary of the entry of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg in the ‘Zollverein’ [customs union], which was really beneficial for its industrial development, especially the metallurgy. The customs and commercial union between 24 German states, linked in the German Confederation, was active from 1834 until 1918. The aim was to create a single internal market and harmonize tax and economic rules, a topical question now!

We could later enjoy a wonderful city tour in the old historical part of Luxembourg, on the UNESCO ‘World Heritage’ list since 1994, and along the Corniche, under the guidance of an eminent specialist: Jean-Claude Muller, Premier Conseiller de Gouvernement. He explained the evolution of the town and the role of the famous fortress, considered as the ‘Gibraltar of the North’ which had to be dismantled after the second Treaty of London signed in 1867.

As the weather was exquisite we could end the day with a cheerful dinner-party in open air.
17th PARIS Map Fair
Globes & Scientific Instruments

Saturday 3 November 2018
11am – 6pm
Hotel Ambassador
16 Bd Haussmann - 75009 PARIS

maps - charts - atlases - globes - instruments
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Friday Night Welcome Cocktail
FREE FOR BIMCC MEMBERS

Cocktail reception FREE for Members of the Brussels Map Circle!

On the occasion of the 17th Paris map fair, a cocktail reception will be held on Friday evening 2 November 2018, in Salle Mogador of the Ambassador Hotel, 16 Blvd Haussmann, 75009 Paris. It is open for visitors and participating dealers. This is a great opportunity to meet all of the dealers in a relaxed atmosphere before the fair.

The reception starts at 19.00 and will last for one hour. Free entry - by reservation only; make sure to make your reservation at www.map-fair.com/cocktail.

The 17th Paris Map, Globe & Scientific Instrument Fair’ is co-organised, as usual, by Beatrice Loeb-Larocque (loeb-larocque.com) and Pierre Joppen (swaen.com). This year, they joined forces with ‘Le Zograscope’, a Paris dealer specialised in scientific instruments.

The fair will open its doors on Saturday 3 November, at 11.00, at the Hotel Ambassador (free entrance, until 18.00). This year, there will be 37 international exhibitors from 10 countries, including six globe and antique instrument dealers. As usual, the Brussels Map Circle will have a booth.

For more information, visit: www.map-fair.com.

This year, to emphasize its new domain of activity the fair will include a special exhibition on the history of ‘Globe Making’. It will show some of the most important early Dutch and French globes and how they were made according to ancient manuals.

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Series:
Terrarum Orbis, Volume 14

PUBLICATION SCHEDULED FOR OCTOBER 2018

Au croisement de l’histoire de l’art, du droit et de la cartographie, cet ouvrage propose d’observer le développement des usages de la carte locale et du plan au cours des derniers siècles du Moyen Âge et d’en analyser les causes.

On Sunday morning we met on the plateau du Kirchberg, mostly known as Luxembourg’s ‘European district’. We had a special tour in English in the Museum Dräi Eechelen in the former ‘Fort Thüngen’, now fully restored. Going from one casemate underground to the other, we received further details about the story of the city and the fortress. The Museum has numerous original documents and maps related to the partition of Luxembourg. Another exceptional map: a huge ‘plan en relief’ of Luxembourg in 1867, that has been turned into a contemporary sound- and-light show, telling the history of Luxembourg City.

The Musée Dräi Eechelen in the former Fort Thüngen of the Luxembourg City.

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Jean-Baptiste Nothomb who in 1831 and only 26 years old, was sent to London to negotiate the borders of the new Belgian Kingdom.

After a short break in the adjacent MUDAM cafeteria, the last meeting point was in the afternoon at Musée Gaspar in Arlon, dedicated to the history and the fine arts of Belgian Luxembourg and to the ‘sculpteur animalier’ Jean Gaspar. Jean-Claude Muller met us again with a welcome in the name of the Museum. We began the tour in front of the famous ‘Retable de Fisenne’, then saw various other regional ‘objets d’art’.

A special exhibition - Arlon chef-lieu de province, un destin entre les deux Luxembourg - showed us the whole story of Arlon, which became headquarters of the administration after the partition of 1839. Of course, maps about this split were shown as well as a portrait of one of Arlon’s famous sons: Jean-Baptiste Nothomb, cartographic hero of the article that had been published in preparation of our excursion (see MiH 60 of May 2018).

The day ended joyfully as Arlon was celebrating its famous Maitrank.

Marie-Anne Dage ma.dage@skynet.be
December 2018: Celebration of the Brussels Map Circle’s 20th anniversary!

Saturday 1 December 2018 at 18.00

As already announced, the Circle decided to conclude this celebration year in the Plantin-Moretus Museum in Antwerp (www.museumplantinmoretus.be).

This museum is UNESCO world heritage, as it still is housed in the original residence and workshop of the publishing dynasty. It contains – among many other things – the oldest printing presses in the world and a library with the works of the Officina Plantiniana, that dates back to 1555. Bibles, scientific works and dictionaries were published here, as well as many maps and atlases, Ortelius’ Theatrum Orbis Terrarum arguably being the most famous one.

In this grand decor we offer our members and their partners, who are cordially invited, a private evening on Saturday 1 December 2018.

All for free, of course!

**HIGHLIGHT OF THE EVENING FOR OUR MEMBERS:**

In the beautifully refurbisherd Reading Room maps, atlases and scientific books of the museum’s collection will be on continuous display. There will be expert explanation provided by our own members, each in his/her own field of expertise. Some of the shown pieces are unique, so don’t miss this occasion!

To give you already a small glimpse of what you may expect:

- A historical atlas for King Louis XIII, containing cosmographiae of G. Mercator, K. Peutinger map, Parergon maps of Ortelius (P. Bertius, Theatrum geographiae veteris; 1618)
- The first school atlas (J. Honterus, Rudimentorum cosmographicorum; 1556)
- A Veitstue Francois, containing also the nine charts engraved by Romain de Hooge and the large Mediterranean map (C. Pene-Cassini and P. Mortier; 1693)
- A map of Part of Africa with figures by Th. de Bry and van Linschoten (P. Pigaletta-E. Lopes, Regnum Conquis Vita description Regni Africani; 1598)

And much more!

**PROGRAMME**

- 18:00 – 18:30: arrival of guests
- 18:30 – 20:00: guided tours in English, French and Dutch
- 18:30 – 20:00: Reading Room display of maps & atlases (see above)
- 20:00 – 22:00: reception with finger food
- 20:00 – 22:00: slideshow about the 20 years of activity of the Circle

Venue: Museum Plantin-Moretus, Vrijdagmarkt 22, 2000 Antwerp
E-mail: info@bimcc.org
Suggested parking site: Parking Cammerpoorte, Nationalestraat 38-40, B-2000 Antwerpen
Registration on our website is kindly required before 24 November (http://www.bimcc.org/events/an-evening-at-plantin-moretus-the-brussels-map-circle-20th-anniversary)

**Caroline De Candt**
carolinedecandt@gmail.com
On this photo found by Lisette Danckaert in the papers of her father, then Second-Lieutenant Jean-François Danckaert (arrow), a group of Belgian officers of the First Line regiment are practicing topography ca 1911, in their bright pre-WW I uniforms. They are using a planchette to take aim at various leveling rods, apparently without the help of a telescope; they would draw the angles and positions of the surveyed points on their paper, pretty much in the same way as their predecessors a couple of centuries before.

Over the last century, however, surveying techniques have evolved considerably, as exemplified by this young man I met recently. He was drawing a plan of my village in northern France for a utility network, on his own. The rod he carries has a GPS antenna which gives him the latitude and longitude of any point he chooses (road sign, pole, house corner, etc) with an accuracy of a few centimeters; these coordinates are entered directly into his graphical tablet and he can then draw lines between those points and produce a very accurate, and georeferenced, plan of the village, sufficiently precise to design a network of cables or pipes through the village.

The work done in a day by this single surveyor would have taken weeks for the group of officers in 1911 ...
How I Got Into Cartography

Interview with Chet Van Duzer

John Carter Brown Library, Brown University, Providence RI, USA

by Luis A. Robles-Macias

Chet Van Duzer
chet.van.duzer@gmail.com

Brief bio

I studied mathematics, English literature, ancient Greek, and Latin at the University of California at Berkeley. I have published extensively on medieval and Renaissance maps in journals such as Imago Mundi, Terrae Incognitae, Word & Image, and Viator. I am the author of Johann Schöner’s Globe of 1524: Transcription and Study, the first detailed analysis of one of the earliest surviving terrestrial globes that includes the New World; and (with John Hessler) Seeing the World Anew: The Radical Vision of Martin Waldseemüller’s 1507 & 1516 World Maps. My book Sea Monsters on Medieval and Renaissance Maps was published in 2013 by the British Library, and is now available in German and Russian editions, with a Chinese edition in early 2017. My book The World for a King: Pierre Descliers’ Map of 1530 was published at the end of 2015 by the British Library, and in 2016 brill published a book I co-authored with Ilya Dienes, Apocalyptic Cartography: Thematic Maps and the End of the World in a Fifteenth-Century Manuscript. My recent NEH-Mellon project at the Library of Congress was a study of the annotations in a heavily annotated copy of the Latin edition of Ptolemy’s Geography. Currently I am the David Rumsey Research Fellow at Stanford and the John Carter Brown Library and a board member of the Lazarus Program at the University of Rochester, which brings multispectral imaging to cultural institutions around the world.

What did you get into cartography?

I first became interested in maps during a visit to the Vatican Museums in 1997, well after finishing my university studies. I saw a manuscript of Ptolemy’s Geography from the mid-fifteenth century on display, a manuscript that had been made in Italy. It was open to the folios immediately following the Ptolemaic world map, and on them a later artist – also Italian – had added a second world map in about 1530. At that time, which was long before the discovery of Antarctica or Australia, many geographers and cartographers believed that there was a continent in the far south, probably to balance the landmasses in the north, and on maps from that period one sometimes sees a continent, basically a large island, near the South Pole. This map on display in the Vatican Museums had a hypothetical southern continent, but in this case, rather than being a large island, it was a huge ring of land around the South Pole. That really inspired my curiosity. Granted that one believed that there had to be land in the far south, how could one conclude that it was in the shape of a huge ring, with open water at the South Pole? So I started investigating, and that study drew me to devote more and more of my energy to old maps. I like the fact that they have curious features that seem at first glance to defy explanation; usually in fact there is a very good reason for those features, but one must find the explanation through research.

How do you get into cartography?

For me the history of cartography means a series of very engaging research challenges, and also the opportunity to appreciate how people went about understanding and depicting their world in earlier centuries. I find it particularly interesting when cartographers depict their hypotheses on maps, as these cases reveal more about the cartographers themselves, their ideas and sources, than a more straightforward depiction of a known land.

What exactly does your day-to-day work involve?

My day-to-day work involves library research, preparing talks, writing, and administrative details associated with these activities. One of my primary interests is determining the sources that cartographers were using, so I spend a lot of time searching for images and texts that cartographers availed themselves of in maps and books created before the particular map I am studying projects that involve the multispectral imaging of maps and globes for the Lazarus Project at the University of Rochester, and we have a number of promising ventures in the works.

What did you need to study/where have you needed to gain experience to get this far?

As there are very few university programmes in the history of cartography, and in any case it was after university studies that I came to the field, I have had to teach myself much about the field. I believe that incorporating an art historical perspective into the study of maps is very important, as is experience working with maps as physical objects, whether they are manuscript or print. Discussions with colleagues during various research fellowships have also been important to me.

Would you describe your career path to date as ‘straightforward’?

No, my career path has not been straightforward. It took me some years to “find” the history of cartography. Fortunately a number of the subjects I studied earlier proved useful in working in the history of cartography.

Actually your first university degree was in mathematics...

Yes, in fact I originally wanted to become a biophysicist, but at UC Berkeley I got more interested in math courses. Later on, I developed a passion for Renaissance English literature. I don’t use math in my current work, in the sense that I don’t apply mathematical techniques to the analysis of old maps, but I like the structured method of reasoning that you learn by studying mathematics.

Where do you see yourself going from here?

I maintain a list of the map projects that I want to undertake, and it continues to get longer: for every one item that I cross off the list when I finish it, I have probably added five or more in the meantime. In addition, I organise conferences and seminars in various cultural institutions around the world. I have published extensively in journals such as Imago Mundi, Terrae Incognitae, Word & Image, and Viator. I have probably added five or more in the meantime.

As a final comment, perhaps you’d like to tell us the ‘best thing’, in your view, about your cartographical life right now.

I’m very excited about my current project studying Urbano Montes’s manuscript world map of 1587; recently purchased by David Rumsey for the David Rumsey Map Center at Stanford. The map is a very rich document in terms of both its texts and images, and reveals a lot of its creator’s personality.

Luis A. Robles-Macias
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Photos:

Urbano Montes’s world map 1587 - David Rumsey Collection
Stanford - Tavola 24 King Philip II detail

Chet Van Duzer
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Record sale of a Blaeu atlas in Brussels

by Jean-Louis Renteux

It is not so often that old maps make it to the headlines of the press, but it was the case last June, after a copy of Blaeu’s ‘Atlas Maior’ was sold for a record price.

Brussels was once more the scene for a major event in cartography: at an auction taking place on 26 May, (our sponsor) Arenberg Auctions sold the eleven volumes of the ‘Atlas Maior’ 1662 edition for a top hammer price of EUR 480 000,00 (close to EUR 600 000 with premium), whereas their catalogue gave an estimate bracket of EUR 250 to 350 000.

This work by Joan Blaeu comprises 594 maps, all hand-coloured, accompanied by 3 000 pages of texts, descriptions of continents, regions and countries. It testifies to the emergence of Amsterdam as a large cartographic centre, in the middle of the Dutch golden century. The book was already, in the seventeenth century, an object of great value, if not the most expensive of its time and it has been a big success in publishing. Today, 300 copies of this work would still be recorded (cf. Peter Van der Krogt, Blaeu. Atlas Maior, Cologne, 2005), of which 129 copies are written in Latin; but the Dutch cartographer also proposed the work in other languages: French, Dutch, German and Spanish.

The version sold last May is an excellent copy of the first Latin edition, very complete with all eleven volumes in their original Dutch vellum bindings, and including all the original title pages and 592 maps (out of 594).

Those of us who cannot afford such an original masterpiece can still enjoy browsing the maps of another copy of Blaeu’s ‘Atlas Maior’ 1662 edition kept at the Royal Library of Belgium which is accessible online in its Latin version and in its Dutch version (https://www.kbr.be/fr/collections/imprimes-anciens-et-precieux).


Fortification mapping started as early as 1588 with the review of the city walls of Basel. Larger scale defensive concepts only emerged in 1885. Beginning with the fortifications of the southern front of the Gotthard, the project progressively covered other strategic positions, employing up to 150 topographers. Accurate maps, eventually drawn at 1:20 000, helped overcome a particular problem: at certain locations, cannons had no line of sight towards anticipated targets, requiring indirect firing methods to be developed. The secret cartographic material was declassified only in 2009.

Vol. 53, 2016: Reisekarten der Schweiz – Von den Anfängen bis ins 20. Jahrhundert [Travel maps in Switzerland – From the beginnings to the 20th century]

Switzerland was an important transit country for pilgrims heading for Rome and for international trade between northern Europe and Italy. Two articles are devoted to the famous Peutinger Table and to Etzlinth’s Romaei Weg [Way to Rome, ca. 1500], before road maps came into use for postal routes, followed by steamship maps...
for navigation on the Rhine and on Lake Constance. The publication of proper rail and road maps stimulated travelling into and within this country as of the middle of the 19th century, and a few charming posters are included in the line-up of maps, documenting the country’s fantastic potential for tourism.


This Volume is devoted to Guillaume-Henri Dufour (1767-1835), a Swiss army officer and topographer, creator of the Topographische karte der Schweiz in 27 sheets on the scale of 1:200,000. Generally known as the Dufourkarte, it is a copper engraved map each sheet of which measures 48 x 70 cm, resulting in a total size of 1,240 x 770 cm. It took twenty years to complete, from 1815 to 1835.

Following higher education in Paris and Metz, Dufour served in the French army from 1811 to 1817, and in Paris and Metz, Dufour served in the French army from 1811 to 1817, having re-discovered the country's fantastic potential for tourism.

Replica of the St. Gall Glass, St. Gall Monastery Library. The original Gall Globus, was captured in 1712 by Zurich troops.

The first three articles dealing with the mapping of the Swiss canton of Saint Gall and the upper course of the Rhine are probably of interest mainly to the Swiss readership. However, the remaining two essays should attract the attention of readers abroad and they are therefore briefly summarised here.

Jost Schmid-Lanter has studied the so-called globe of St. Gall (St. Gall Globus) and offers a first account of his research. The large globe (diameter 121 cm) is a combined model of a celestial and a terrestrial sphere. In 1712, Zürich troops captured St. Gall, just south of Lake Constance, and transported the precious booty to Zürich where it is now kept in the Swiss National Museum. Claims by St. Gall for its return were unsuccessful, but in 2009 Zürich handed over a faithful replica of the original to the previous owner, the monastery library of St. Gall.

Third map of Europe by Joachim Vadian, manuscript, Berne, University Library (MUe Inc. V 106-3). Based on the Waldseemüller maps in the Cosmographia, Vadian redrew the Ptolemaic maps into the trapezoidal Doni projection and added toponyms from the Tabulae Modernae.

Commentaries into some copies of which his manuscript Ptolemaic maps were integrated. Up to now eight exemplars containing the 26 maps are on record in libraries in Switzerland (Berne, St. Gall, Winterthur), Chicago (Newberry Library), Ljubljana (National Library of Slovenia), Paris (Bibliothèque Nationale), and in Vienna (University Library). Also covered are Vadian's biography and a few of his other geographical works.

Although, in respect of its thematic choices, Cartographica Helvetica is essentially concerned with Swiss cartography, Hans-Uli Feldmann has managed to keep a door open to the international map scene in two ways.

Apart from the usual annual subscription, single copies of the Journal may be obtained; visit www.kartengeschichte.ch, or contact Hans-Uli Feldmann on info@cartographica-helvetica.ch, or write to Cartographica Helvetica, Uniere Längmatt 9, CH-3260 Murten, Switzerland.

Replica of the St. Gall Glass, St. Gall Monastery Library. The original Gall Globus, was captured in 1712 by Zurich troops.

For more information and announcements of major events world-wide (exhibitions, conferences, including our Brussels December event, and auctions), plus book reviews and news about important map personalities and projects.

Wulf Bodenstein
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Auction calendar 2018

Arenberg Auctions
(A merging of The Romantic Agony and Henri Goits).
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B-1000 Brussels
Tel +31 23 532 39 86
Fax +32 02 640 73 32
arenbergauctions.com
14-15 December 2018

Bubb Kuyper
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Tel. +31 23 532 39 86
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Bubb Kuyper
12-13 October 2018

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The Brussels Map Circle

AIMS AND FUNCTIONS
The Circle was created, as the Brussels International Map Collectors’ Circle (BIMCC), 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 423 621).

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-AFTERNOON 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 Brussels Map Circle also publishes Maps in History (formerly known as BIMCC Newsletter), three times a year and a monthly electronic news bulletin ‘WhatsMap’.

Information on events and exhibitions should be sent to webmaster@bimcc.org.

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Events Calendar
The calendar of events and exhibitions will no longer be printed in this magazine but will instead be sent to you with ‘WhatsMap’, our new electronic notice, with hyperlinks to the detailed information on our website. If you have not received the first issues of ‘WhatsMap’, make sure to send us your e-mail address; and do not hesitate to inform us of events and news you would like to share with other members.

The Brussels Map Circle 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 16 different countries. Please submit articles and contributions to the editor (e-mail: editor@bimcc.org) by the following deadlines:
- 15 Nov. for the January edition.

Members receive three issues of our magazine ‘Maps in History’ per annum and have free admission to most of the Circle’s events.

Non-members pay full rates.

Annual membership: EUR 40.00, Students and Juniors under 25: EUR 15.00.

To become (and stay?) a member, please pay the membership dues EXCLUSIVELY by bank transfer (no cheques please) to our bank account: IBAN BE52 0682 4754 2209.

To change your name and address, please contact the Membership Secretary (treasurer@bimcc.org).

MAPS IN HISTORY
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