

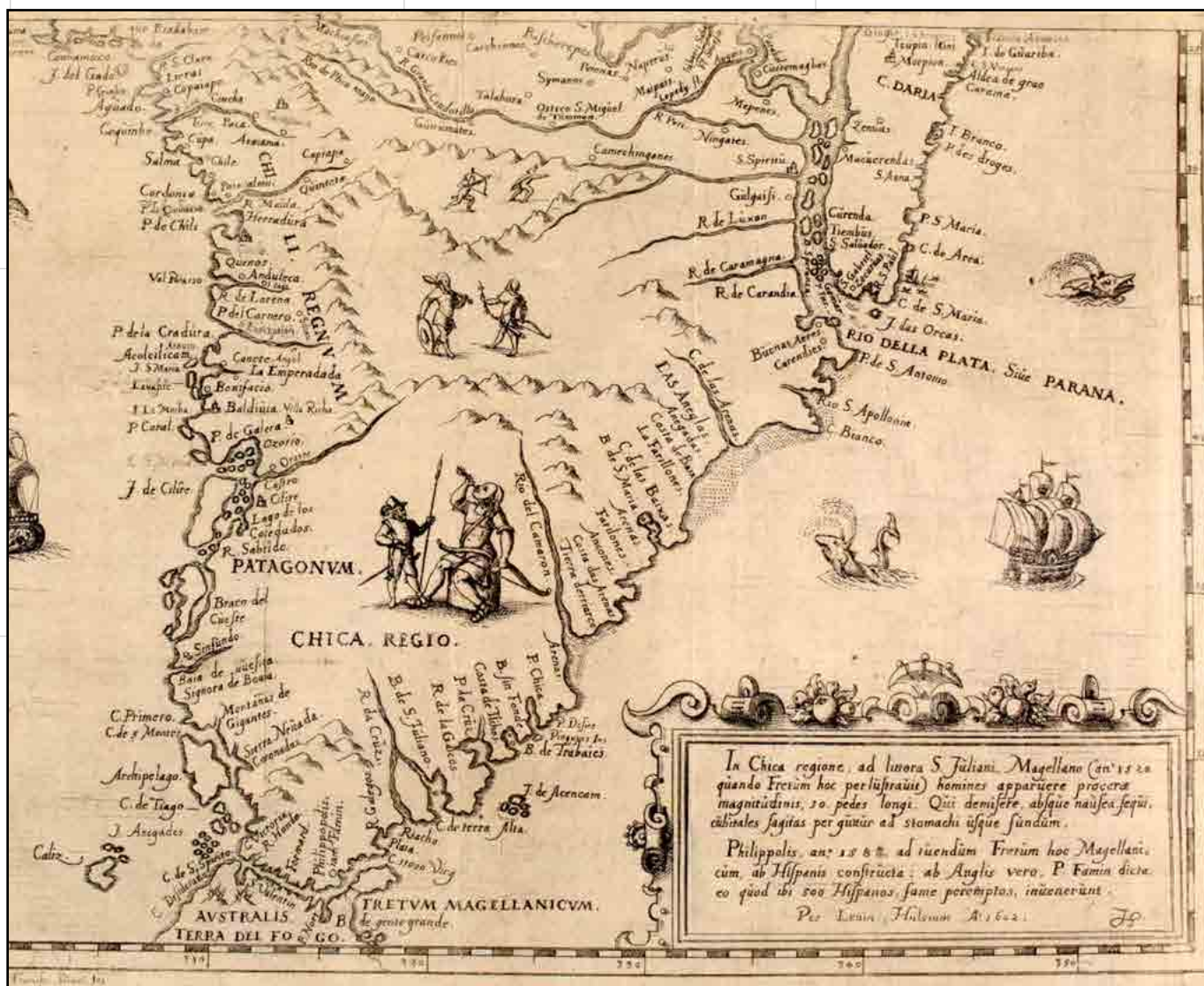
MAPS IN HISTORY



SEPTEMBER 2023
Newsletter No

77

Levinus Hulsius Gandensis - A brewer from Ghent turned mapmaker Cartographic depictions of Ukraine (part I) Frames that speak: an introduction to cartographic cartouches



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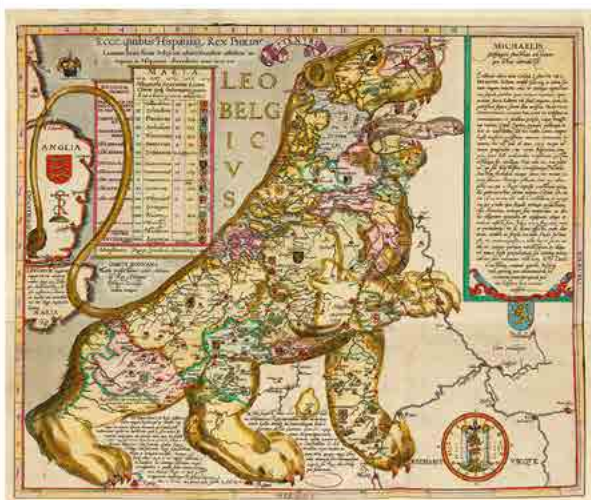
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Intro

Dear Map Circle Members,

You may remember that our June issue included numerous contributions which were all relatively short. For this September issue, we are pleased to bring you two long articles. One of them, by Caroline De Candt, describes the numerous maps made by Levinus Hulsius, a Flemish polymath who would deserve a thorough biography. The other long article, in which Volodymyr Dmyterko delves into the early maps of what is nowadays Ukraine, is actually so comprehensive that it has had to be split between this issue and the next one. This contribution makes the topic accessible to all those who were not able to listen to Volodymyr's talk at our Mapping Ukraine conference held December 2022.

A third long article, by Marc Drassier on the Brussels Line, will have to wait till January but we have included a brief preamble in these pages. In addition you will find here reports of three events held by the Circle: the Annual General Meeting, the much more fun Map Afternoon, plus Chet Van Duzer's presentation of his new book on map cartouches at the KBR. Stay tuned for a thorough review of Chet's book in the January issue. A summary of an external conference and a self-introduction from a new member complete this issue.

Once more, I wish to warmly thank the contributors, the Editorial Committee for their reviews and advice, and particularly Paul De Candt for his patience with and dedication to the layout.

Enjoy your read.

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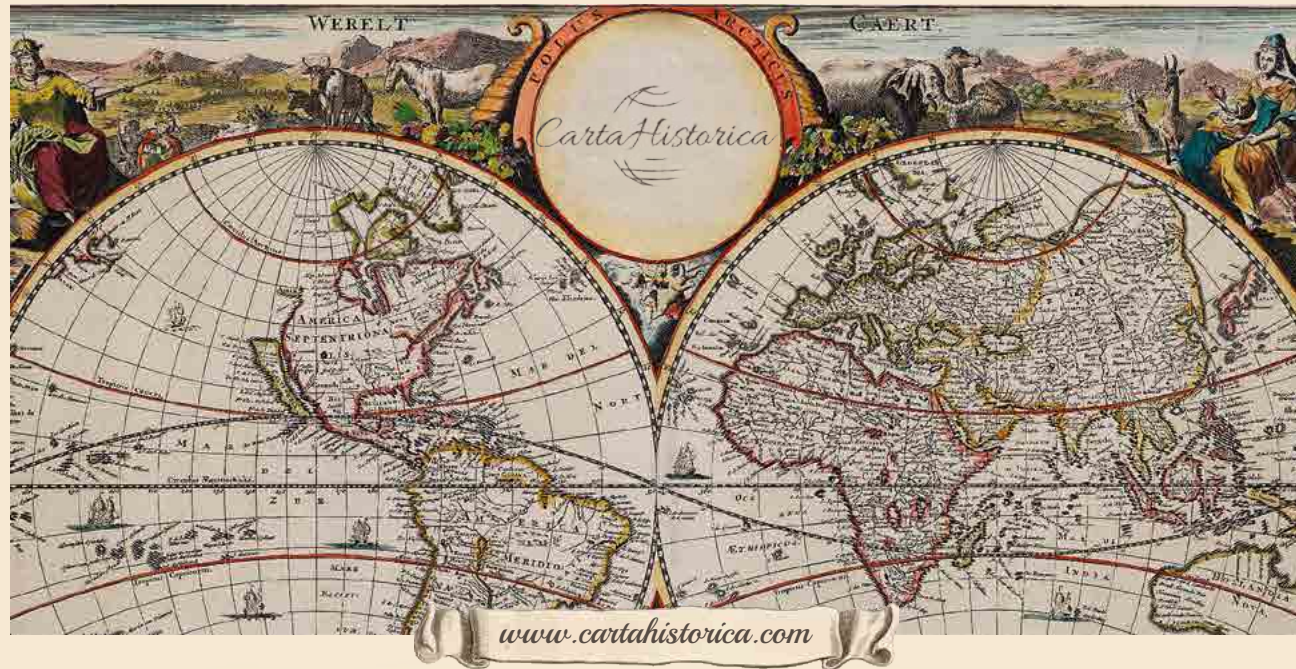


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Cover : Nova et exacta delineatio Americae (BLR-Coll.)
Southern part of the Map of South America published in
two parts : upper part dated 1599 and signed by Hulsius,
the lower part not dated and signed by Johan Sibmacher
(see also fig. 14 page 12).

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Levinus Hulsius Gandensis.

How a brewer from Ghent turned a mapmaker.

Levinus Hulsius (ca 1550 – 1606) was a 16th-century Ghent brewer, notary, linguist and publisher, who sold and wrote treatises on astronomical instruments he himself sold, published the travelogues of explorers such as Magellan, Drake, van Heemskerck and many others, in between also drafted and published the first German-French dictionary and finally produced some geographical maps.

Largely forgotten, he deserves a closer look, especially as far as his maps are concerned.

The first years of life in Ghent

Levinus Hulsius was born around 1550, perhaps in 1546, in Ghent (the city today officially called Gent in Belgium) as Lieven van Hulze (also Hulse and Hulsen). His parents owned a brewery and were well-to-do.

In the Low Countries the sixteenth century is the century of the start of the so-called religious wars when the conflict between Catholics and Protestants erupts. 1568 saw the start of the open military conflict that has gone down in history as 'The Eighty Years' War'; it eventually led to the division of the Netherlands. In this context, a Calvinist Republic was installed in Ghent from 1577 to 1584. After the Calvinist seizure of power, a committee is formed to manage the city. Among the 'notable persons' who are appointed in this committee is Lieven van Hulze.

As his later work proves, Lieven must have had a solid education in Ghent.

Flight from Ghent and further life

After the military reincorporation of the city to the Catholic Habsburg monarchy and the fall of the Calvinist Republic, the former Catholic regime was reinstalled and Lieven had to flee. From 1583 he lived in Frankenthal, running a very successful French-language school. He eventually went to Nuremberg in 1590, where he developed an activity as language teacher and 'notarius' (scrivener). He became a publisher and started attending the Frankfurter Messe. He was also a dealer in mathematical-astronomical instruments. The earliest printed work with the name Hulsius dates to 1594. Already twice widowed, around 1600 he married Maria Ruting.

Between 1600 and 1602 he travelled to Holland and England, where he frequented the circles around Haklyut, which gave him inspiration to publish the accounts of the contemporary explorers.

From 1602 on, he was based in Frankfurt am Main, where he continued all the aforementioned activities, together with the publication of the first 9 of 26 stories of Voyages of discovery (*Schiffarten*) which would

bring him the greatest fame. We know he had business contacts there with Antwerp publisher Plantin. He died in Frankfurt in 1606. His widow, Maria Ruting, who is said to have been left with large debts continued to run the business but had to move to Oppenheim.

A man of many trades

Hulsius' work spanned many different domains:

- **Linguistics:** In a nutshell, from 1596 on he wrote and published several dictionaries and grammars involving French, German, Italian and Latin; among them the first German-French dictionary ever.
- **History / numismatics:** He authored two works on Roman coins and the emperors who issued them.
- **Astronomical instruments:** As already mentioned, he became a publisher in Nuremberg but he also sold scientific instruments.

Hulsius is also said to have sold terrestrial and celestial globes for which Cornelis De Jode supplied the engravings of the gores. Cornelis is the son of mapmaker Gerard and professor at a nearby university.

From 1596 on, Hulsius wrote and published several works on scientific instruments like the quadrant, compass, and sundial. It was around this time he started working on a kind of encyclopaedia of contemporary mechanical and geometrical instruments. In 1602 the first part (*Erster Tractat*) was published in Frankfurt. In 1605 the fourth part (*Vierdter Tractat*) was published, also in Frankfurt, one year before his death.

Making Maps in History

This issue of Maps in History was edited by Luis Robles.

Paul De Candt did the lay-out.

Contents have been checked by the Editorial Committee comprising Jean-Louis Renteux, Nicola Boothby, Wouter Bracke, Francis Herbert, Pierre Parmentier, Soetkin Vervust and Luis Robles.

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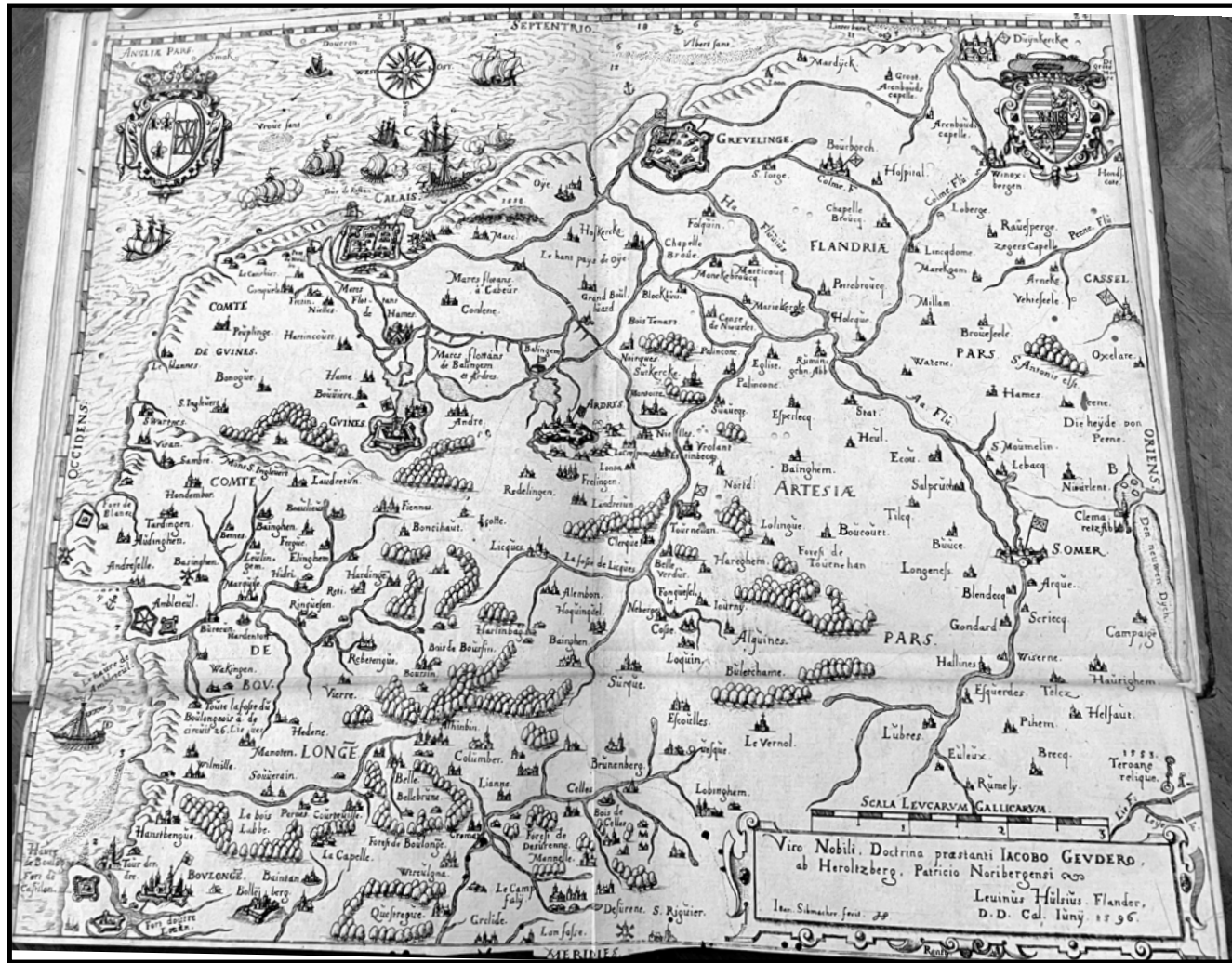


Fig. 4. Map of Flanders and Artois. The image shown here is of the 1598 issue.

Source: Universiteitsbibliotheek Gent - BIB.G.007891

Flanders and Artois

This map of Flanders and Artois is signed and dated by Hulsius in the insert, bottom right: 1596 (fig. 4). The engraver is Johan Sibmacher ('*Ioan. Sibmacher fecit*').

In the same insert the map is dedicated to 'Viro nobili doctrina praestanti Iacobo Geudero, ab Heroltzberg, Patricio'. Jakob Geuder (1575–1616) belonged to the Geuder von Heroldsberg family, one of the oldest patrician families in the imperial city of Nuremberg.

The map is part of a work, written by Hulsius: *Geographische Beschreibung einiger Provinzen in Frankreich und Flandern mit einer beigegeführten Charte* (Nuremberg, 1596) or, in a reissue: *Kurtze und Warhafftige beschreibung, dises hierzu gehörenden Landtäftelein, begreifend, die fürnemste Stätt, Calais, Ardres, Guines, Hames, Boulongne, &c. in Franckreich. Item. Grevelinge, Duynkercke [...] in Flanders. Item. S. Omer [...] in Artois.* (Nuremberg, 1598).

The date 1558 near Grevelingen, then belonging to the Spanish Netherlands, refers to the battle that pitted the Spaniards against the French. The French had recaptured the English exclave of Calais earlier

that year, but they failed to conquer Grevelingen. At Terwaan (present-day French Théroutanne) 'Teroane relique 1553' refers to the complete destruction of the city by Charles V.

The map is strongly inspired by the map *Caletensium Et Bononiensium Ditionis Accurata Delineatio ...* by the French cartographer Nicolas de Nicolay (1517–1583) who published it in Paris in 1558. This map must have circulated widely by the time Hulsius used it as basis.

For example, Ortelius had included it in his *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*.

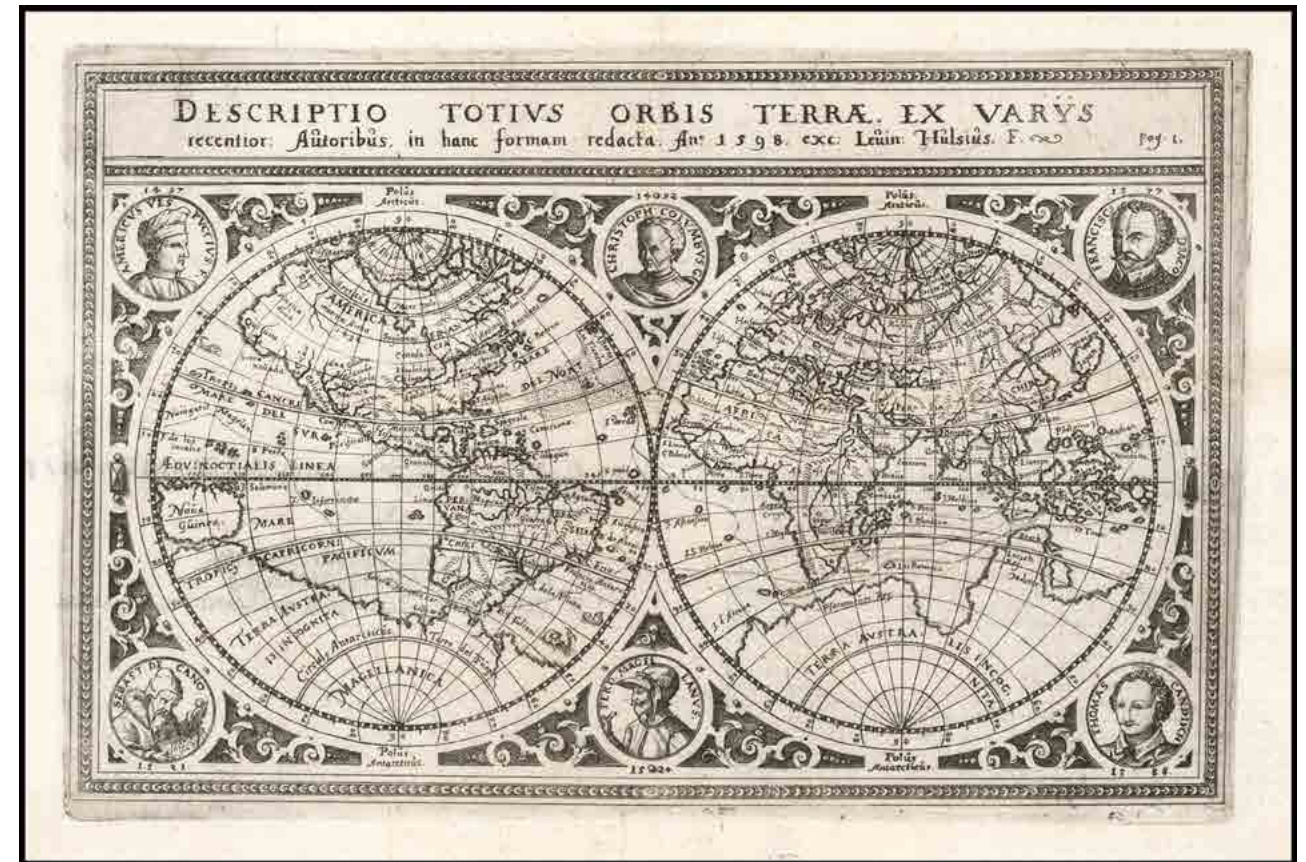


Fig. 5. Descriptio Totius Orbis Terrae
Source : Barry Ruderman Antique Maps

Descriptio Totius Orbis Terrae

All following maps come from Hulsius' publications of travelogues. It can be said that whatever fame Hulsius enjoys is mainly due to his editions of travelogues of sixteenth-century Voyages of discovery, a series that he started publishing in 1598 and that was continued by his heirs until 1650. It is known as the *Sammlung von 26 Schiffahrten in Verschiedene Fremde Länder* and has been published and translated into several languages.. A warning to the reader: because the idea of a 26-part series of travelogues only arose in the course of the publications (in 1599), the chronology of works may deviate from the numbering (Erste...Vierte...Achte...Schiffart) in its title. Moreover, only those travelogues that were written during Hulsius' lifetime (up to and including the Ninth Voyage) are considered here, not those published by his widow and heirs.

Hulsius is very often compared to one of the most important publishers of voyages of discovery of the sixteenth century: Théodore De Bry, a refugee just like Hulsius but from a previous generation. He was born in Liège (Belgium) and also had Calvinist sympathies. So it's no wonder that in 1598 Hulsius meets De Bry in Frankfurt, where about a fifth of the population came from the Low Countries.

In 1590, De Bry had started to publish his emblematic work: *Les Grands Voyages*, which would eventually number thirty volumes. This work not only contained important engraved images of the New World, but also some important maps. *Les Grands Voyages* was published in German, Latin, French and English. From 1598 on De Bry also published his *Petits Voyages*, not about America this time but about the discoveries of the East Indies.

This world map was published in the first travelogue: *Erste Schiffart* (1598). In its title, the map refers to the fact that it is based on various 'modern' authors. It is dated 1598 and mentions 'exc. Levin. Hulsius' (fig. 5). It is strongly inspired by the world maps of 1569 and 1595 by Mercator, but of a significantly lower engraving quality. Since Hulsius needed a much smaller format for his travelogue books, he reduced the Mercator map considerably. It refers to the great explorers of the time in the six round medallions: Amerigo Vespucci (dated 1497), Christopher Columbus (1492), Francis Drake (1577), Juan Sebastián de Elcano (1522), Ferdinand Magellan (1520), Thomas Cavendish (1588). Magellan and Elcano's first circumnavigation of the world is indicated by dotted lines, as is Drake's discovery of Anglia Nova in western North America. Hulsius uses the Azores as the prime meridian. He will also do so on his small-scale maps of South America and Africa (see further below).



Fig. 6. Die Insel Iava Maior
Source Internet Archive, John Carter Brown Library

Die Insel Iava Maior

The map of Java (fig. 6 - undated and unsigned, included in the *Erste Schiffart*, 1598) had already been distributed through various channels when Hulsius used it. In 1598 Barent Langenes published in Middelburg Cornelis de Houtman's travelogue from 1595/7 to the East Indies. This is the same journey that Hulsius publishes here. Langenes inserted the map of Java that he had previously used in his Caert-Thresoor of the same year, signed by Petrus Kaerius (fig. 7). In London, John Wolfe published the same story in English in the same year, copying the map of Java. And perhaps it is ultimately on the version that the English engraver Benjamin Wright made for the second edition of Caert-Thresoor in 1599 that Hulsius based his edition of 1599. Hulsius may have even reused the copperplate, since his booklet is of the same format as the Caert-Thresoor. Hulsius is probably the one who added the latitudes in the margin of the map. The reference to Drake's circumnavigation does not appear on the previously mentioned copies: halfway down the right side of the chart, Drake's ship is labelled 'Draco 1577'. So probably this too was an addition by Hulsius.

Die Insul Madagascar, Laurenti Genand

This map (fig. 8 - not dated or signed, in the first Voyage from 1598, describing the First Dutch Expedition to the East Indies by de Houtman) has a similar history as the previous one: a similar map but with significant differences appeared in Caert-Thresoor's edition in 1598, again without latitude scale but marked with the Tropic of Capricorn (though there mislabelled *Linea Aequinoctialis*). In the Caert-Thresoor version, the map was also oriented differently than the Hulsius map, with the east at the top. So, even though it might have served as a source of inspiration for Hulsius, the differences are too big to call it a copy. Hulsius changed the shape of the island, added the scale and the Portuguese name (Saint Lawrence), as well as part of the African coast at that latitude and, as was his custom, the dotted line representing the



Fig. 7. The version signed by Kaerius for Langenes' Caert-Thresoor. Source Internet Archive

Voyage. There was sufficient cartographic inspiration for this, such as Mercator's maps.

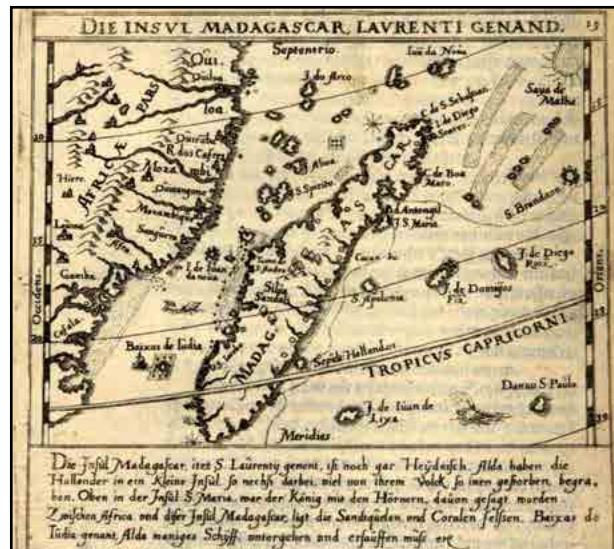


Fig. 8. Die Insel Madagascar- Source Google Books; National Library of Austria, edition 1599

Lappiae pars.

A map from the third Voyage published in 1598, about the three attempts by the Dutch to find the Northeast passage. (fig. 9).

It shows the Russian coast (Lapland) with the placename Kola near Murmansk. To the right of the estuary the island of Kildin, where Barentsz's ships arrived on 25 August 1597. In the cartouche at the top right three front images of costumes of the local inhabitants.

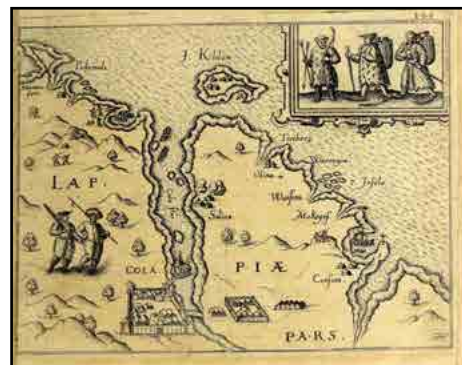


Fig. 9. Lappiae pars (Lapland)
Source : John Carter Brown Library

Nova Zembla

This map (fig. 10) was also part of the third Voyage. In 1598 Cornelis Claesz published De Veer's account in Dutch, with a map of Nova Zembla, engraved by Baptista van Doeticum. In the same year Hulsius published his version, 'a translation of Gerrit De Veer's in German', as he states on the titlepage. Hulsius' book is kept at the Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam, so the version of the map shown here must be that of Hulsius in 1598. It bears some typical Hulsius features: scales of both latitude and longitude are given, the itinerary of the Dutch explorers is shown with dotted lines and below the lower margin some 'last minute' geographical information is added, with an enigmatic placename 'S. Nicola'. On the upper part of the west coastline a small boat is depicted, showing the fight with a polar bear and on the eastern coastline, near the bay, the 'Behouden Huis' is shown, i.e. the makeshift wooden cabin in which the surviving crew spent the winter.

Various versions of this map can be found on the internet, all with small differences, making it impossible to say who copied whom. Fig. 11 shows an undated one, without mention of the author but with mention of the engraver, Baptista à Doutechum. This version is from a 1605 issue of Gerrit De Veer's *Waarachtige beschryvinghe...* kept at the Radboud University in Nijmegen. It shows degrees of latitude (stating one degree equals fifteen German miles), no longitude, no itinerary and the lower margin is cutting off some parts of the coastline of Laponia and Russia ('Moskovia') that is shown by Hulsius.

There is also a coloured copy (fig. 12), undated but with mention of De Veer as author, although this time without the name of an engraver. The source is Geographicus Rare Antique Maps (via Wikipedia), who attributes it to the 1601 edition of De Bry (so later then Hulsius). It does show the explorers itinerary and a more detailed Russian coastline.

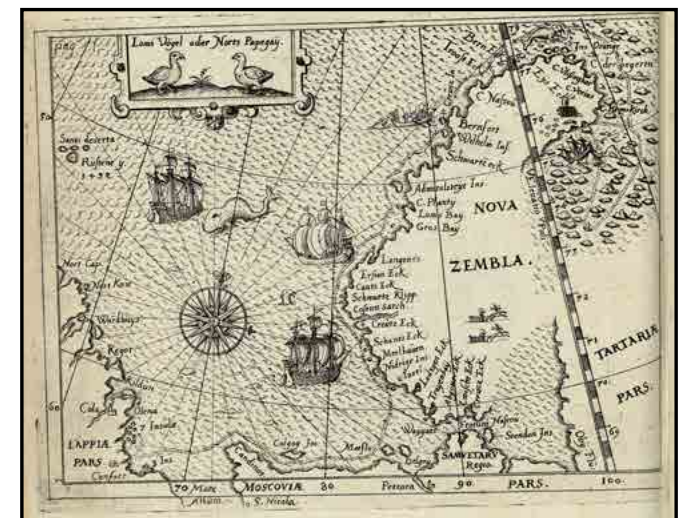


Fig. 10. Map of the west coast of Nova Zembla
Source : Rijksmuseum Amsterdam



Fig. 11. Map of the west coast of Nova Zembla
Source : Wikimedia Commons

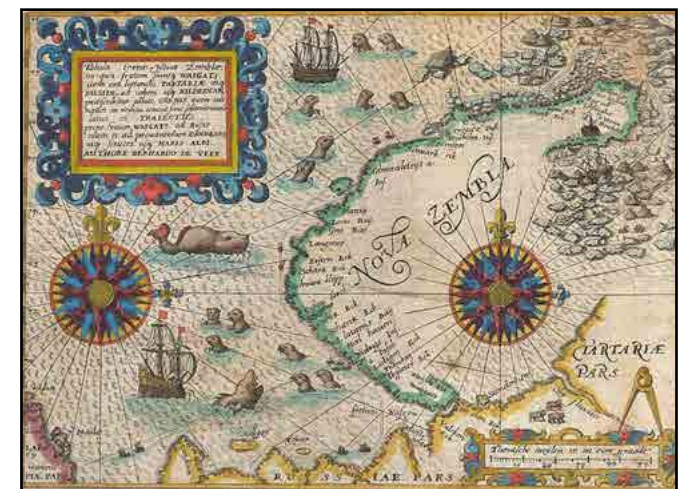


Fig. 12. Map of the west coast of Nova Zembla
Source : Geographicus Rare Antique Maps (via Wikipedia).

Nova et exacta delineatio Americae ...

This map of South America (fig. 13) was published in the fourth Voyage (Schmidel van Straubing to South America 1534–54, published in 1599) and in the fifth Voyage (Raleigh's Expedition to Guyana 1594–6, published in 1599), but in two parts, the upper part dated 1599 and signed by Hulsius, the lower not dated and signed by Johan Sibmacher.

The map is shown here as available on the market: as a loose-leaf map and in one piece⁵. In this first state of the map (dated 1599 at the top and printed on two map sheets).

South America is shown from the Tropic of Cancer to Tierra del Fuego in the far south. The Antilles, Guyana, Brazil, Chile, and Patagonia are indicated, as well as the Rio de la Plata and the Strait of Magellan. Natives, fauna and flora, sea monsters and ships decorate the map.

In the inset at the bottom right is mentioned that giant people live in the Strait of Magellan who can swallow arrows without discomfort and that a city was built by the Spaniards in 1588 that they called Philippopolis but which the English baptised 'Port Famine' because they found the graves of 500 starving Spaniards there (nowadays Puerto del Hambre in Chile).

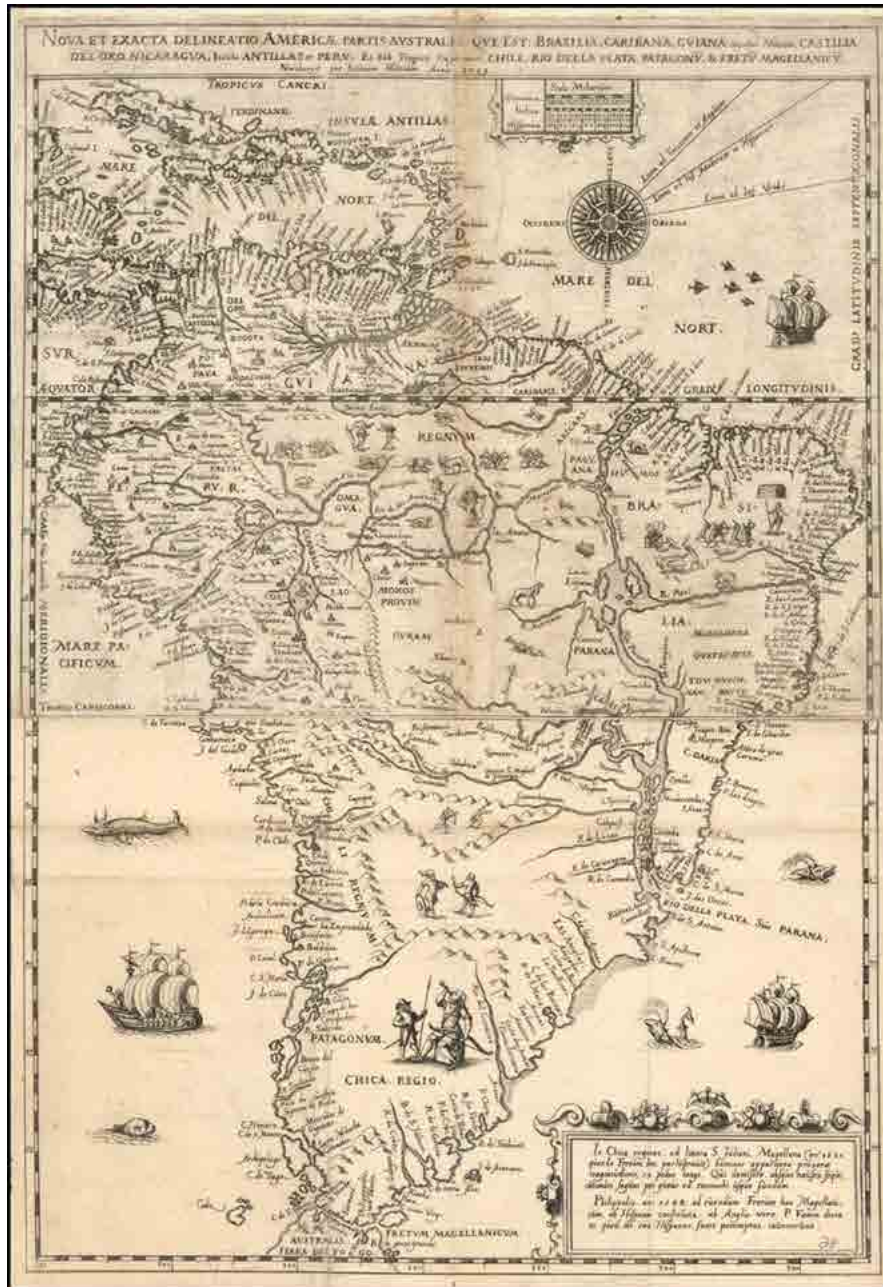


Fig. 13. Nova et exacta delineatio Americae ...
Source : Barry Lawrence Ruderman Antique Maps Collection

⁵ On the internet only one exemplar of the fifth Voyage is to be found containing this map; it is in the University Library Virginia, but the scan doesn't allow to see what state it is.

Hulsius cannot have made his map from scratch. The source becomes clear on the titlepage of his publication of the same year (fig. 14), the fifth Voyage: it is a map by Hondius.

The title page shows that this edition contains a map: it is the very same map of South America as in the fourth Voyage. As indicated, the map actually is by Jodocus Hondius, but Hulsius added some explanations in High German.

These explanations are contained in a table (fig. 15), in which Hulsius lists various places, regions and rivers with their latitude. In addition, he explains to the reader that in order to find a place, he must look either north ('septentrio' S) or south ('meridies' M) from the equator line. For these places the table also indicates the longitudinal direction, for which it indicates the degree distribution on the equator line.

In the second state (fig. 16) several names have been added on the west coast as well as three small islands that even fall outside the bottom edge of the map and are named after Francis Drake. In 1578 he had circumnavigated the world via the Strait of Magellan.

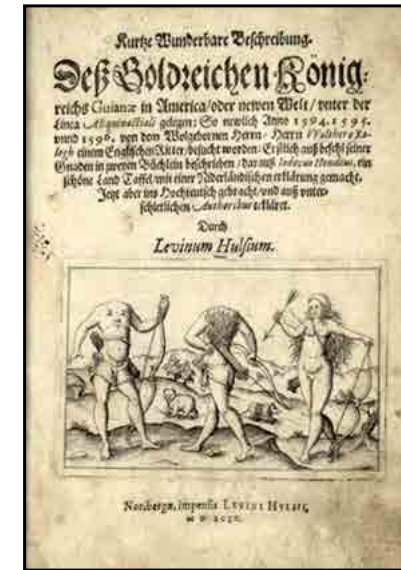


Fig. 14. Title page of the fifth Voyage, 1599 edition.
Source : Internet Archive

Tabel der Örtern / so in diesem Buchlein gedacht sind, da S. steht, so Septentrio bedeutet, muß man hienon der Linea Aequinoct. hinauswärts in der Landt Laß suchen / Da aber M. so Meridies ist, liegt / müssen von dem Aequatore, hienunterwärts gesuchet werden.					
	G. lon. G. la.		G. lon. G. la.		
Amapaia	111	1 S	Jaos	121	1 S
Amazonen Flu.	118	0	Ivaiponoma	111	1 S
Amazon. regio	117	11 M	Macarvini	114	6 S
Angla S. Luca.	149	1 M	Macuregnarai	116	1 S
Arvaca.	118	6 S	Manoa	120	1 S
Assumpcion.	117	11 M	Moriquito	117	4 S
Brasilis.	110	9 M	Orellana Fl.	118	0 S
Cajane Flu.	111	4 S	Orenoque Fl.	116	1 S
Cap. de vela.	110	18 S	Orthucil	114	18 S
Cep. de corda.	114	1 S	Parabel Fl.	110	11 M
Capervacka.	111	4 S	Paragna	115	10 M
Capuri Flu.	112	7 S	Paria	119	8 S
Calipia.	111	1 S	Parime lacus	120	0 S
Calipagotes	116	11 S	Peru	119	7 M
Cañia del Orco	113	11 S	Rio de las A.	118	0 S
Dorado	120	1 S	amazonen	118	0 S
Demoray Flu.	116	1 S	Scherucus	113	11 S
Ellebeke Flu.	111	1 S	Teponovini	111	11 S
Guanas.	110	1 S	Trinidado	121	9 M
Humos	116	6 M	Waibego	121	4 S

F I N I S.

Gedruckt zu Nürnberg/durch Christoff Lochner/
Johannegans Levin Hölzl.
1642

Fig. 15 Table of latitudes in the fifth Voyage.
Source : John Carter Brown Library via Internet Archive

However, the islands remain a mystery and are usually considered a phantom.

This state of the map proves that Hulsius closely followed the developments of the voyages of discovery as well as of cartography.

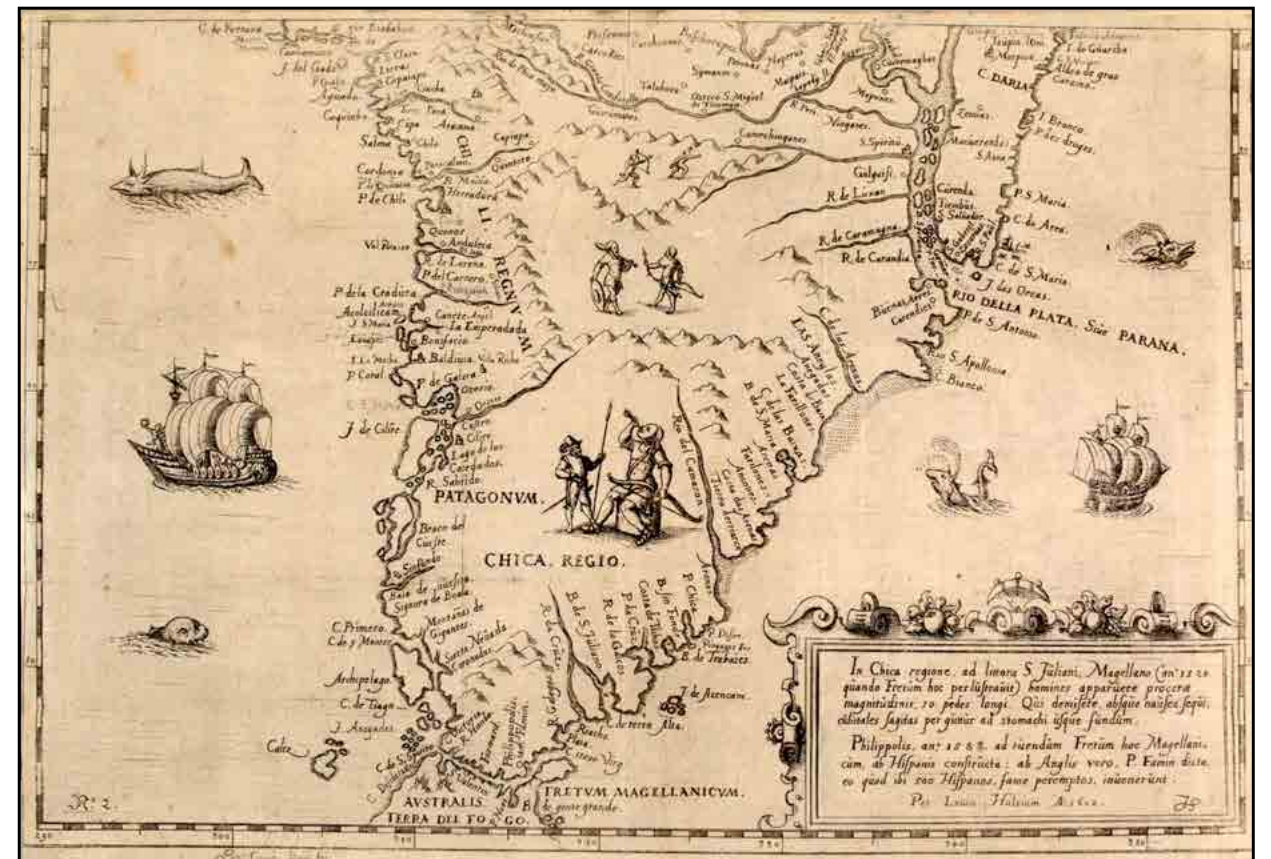


Fig. 16. According to the Library of Congress, this second state of 1602, was included in the fourth Voyage reissue. Kohl Collection of Early Maps, 366. Source: Library of Congress.



Fig. 17. second state, showing reissue of 1618 Source : John Carter Brown Library

Africa (parts 1 and 2)

Just like the map of South America, this map was printed and published in two parts: an upper and a lower part.

Upper part: see fig. 17

Untitled but signed and dated 'per Levinum Hulsium 1602' (and 'Nr 1') at the bottom left, it appears in the sixth Voyage (the travels by Magellan, Elcano, Drake, Cavendish and Oliver van Noort), published in 1603. The image shows the second state of the map, from 1606, although still dated 1602 on the map. This second state was published in the seventh Voyage (The discoveries of the Dutch in Guinea 1600-2), second edition of 1606. Hulsius then added the coastline in the bottom margin of the map and mentioned C. de lopo Gonsalves, today's Cape Lopez, reached in 1474 by the Portuguese explorer Lopes Gonçalves.

Lower Part: see fig. 18

A bit further on in the sixth Voyage of 1603, namely as the fourth map (it also bears this number). It is also signed and dated by Hulsius in 1602: see bottom right, under the compass rose. No second state of this part is known.

The map as a whole is based on the work of several earlier cartographers. According to Betz⁶, West Africa would be based on the Mercator map of Africa of 1595, with a river flowing east to the Nile and the Niger River flowing west into the Atlantic Ocean. The rendering of the Niger, however, is not based on Mercator, as Betz states, but according to Bodenstein⁷ on Gerard De Jode's map of Africa in his *Speculum Orbis Terrarum* of 1573 and the toponymy along that river probably on Cornelis De Jode's map of Africa from 1593 (as we saw earlier, Hulsius met Cornelis in Nuremberg at that time). Bodenstein also points out that Hulsius does not copy the imaginary underground passage of the Niger shown in most maps he could have consulted, including De Jode and Ortelius.

In central Africa, Hulsius follows Ortelius's Africa and Abyssinia maps as well as De Jode's 1573 map with a dominant lake, the *Zaire Lacus*, and a second unnamed lake. From the small anonymous lake in southern Africa on the Hulsius map flows only one river, the *S. Spirito* (*Limpopo*). The Cuama river is missing, which is unusual because this river was very important for the East African port city of Cefala (Sofala) and it is on the Mercator world map and on the 1595 Africa map, named *Sachaf Lacus*.

6 Betz Richard L., The mapping of Africa, a cartobibliography of printed maps of the African continent to 1700, t Goy-Houten: Hes & de Graaf, ca. 2007.

7 Bodenstein Wulf, Exploring Africa with Ancient Maps, Royal Museum for Central Africa, Tervuren, 2017.

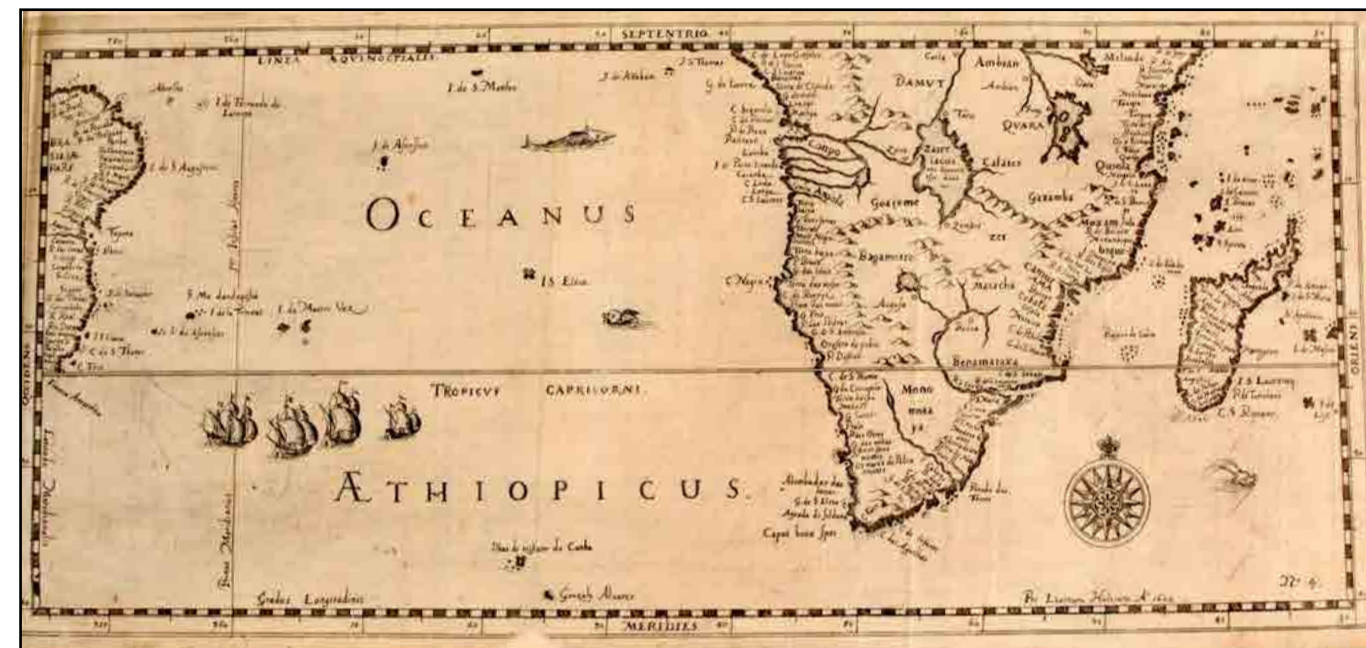


Fig. 18. Only state, showing reissue of 1618 - Source: Internet archive -John Carter Brown Library.

It is interesting to compare this map with Lopes/Pigafetta's seminal map of Africa, published in Rome in 1591. It appeared again (in a copied version) in the 1598-99 edition of De Bry's first edition of the *Petits Voyages*. It is on this map that 'C. the lope G' figures. Possibly Hulsius got his information about Cape Lopez here.

It is equally interesting to compare the map to the one (undated, unsigned and much less detailed) published in the Van Keerbergen *Epitome* of 1602 (see further for the Epitomes) (fig. 19), a map one could expect Hulsius to simply copy, since he was already involved in the German *Epitome* and the small size of these maps would fit well into Hulsius' *Schiffarten*. The fact Hulsius opted to make a much more elaborate map shows his aspiration to produce accurate maps.

The Epitome

In 1570 Abraham Ortelius published his famous *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*. This atlas avant la lettre will be published in 7 languages (accompanying texts will be included). In 1577 a 'pocket version' appeared in Dutch, authored by Filip Galle, printed by Plantin and titled *Spiegel der Werelt*. Ortelius had nothing to do with these booklets in any way. It is generally assumed that Ortelius simply tolerated these publications, because Galle was a good friend of his.

In terms of size, only 1/20 of the space is available in these publications, compared to the *Theatrum*. In addition to the fact that the maps were greatly reduced, this was also the case for the text. Yet the maps are still derived from the *Theatrum*.

8 From the Greek 'temein': to cut, with the preposition 'epi-': above, over, on. Could be translated as summary.

9 Van der Krogt, Peter, Koeman's *Atlantes Neerlandici*, New edition Volume III, p. 268

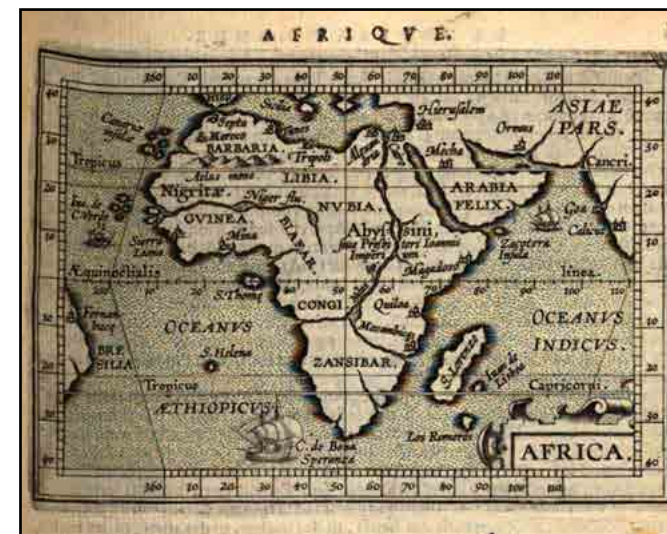


Fig. 19. Map of Africa in the Van Keerbergen Epitome of 1602 Source : Bayerische Staatsbibliothek.

In 1588 Galle published a new edition of the *Spiegel*, in French and titled *Epitome du Théâtre du Monde* with a whole series of new maps. It cited Abraham Ortelius by name, which was not the case before, even though here Ortelius had not contributed to the atlas either. In 1589 a Latin version appeared also bearing the title *Epitome*⁸. It is under that name that these pocket atlases are generally known in the literature, usually with the addition 'of Ortelius'. They appeared until 1697, in a total of six languages.

After the *Spiegel* and the *Epitomes* of Galle, Van Keerbergen's Epitome appeared in Latin in 1601, followed by French, an Italian and an English version⁹.

The maps in this *Epitome*, copied from Philippe Galle's last edition of 1598, are all newly engraved by Ambrosius and Ferdinand Arsenius and the text (also new) is written by Michel Coignet. All maps now bear a graduation for longitude and latitude. Finally, in 1604, Van Keerbergen asked Hulsius to make a German version. This Hulsius-Van Keerbergen co-production appeared in 1604 under the title *Ausszug aus des Abrahami Ortelij Theatro Orbis teutsch beschriben durch Levinum Hulsium*, Frankfurt am Main. M.DC.III.(fig. 20)

Hulsius added five maps to this *Epitome* from his earlier publications :

- the world map '*Descriptio Totius Orbis Terrae...*' This map appears for the first time in the first Voyage mentioned above, published in 1598 (map 1 in the *Epitome*)
- the map of Madagascar (map 7 in the *Epitome*) This map appears for the first time in the first Voyage. Compared to the previous publication, in 1604 two capes are added in southern Madagascar, and an *I. do Cirne Suie [sive] Maurity* is added. The previous dotted line showing the Voyage along the east coast of Madagascar is now dated 1596 et 1598 and a new trace further east, passing by Mauritius, is marked Año 1598.
- Java Major (map 20 in the *Epitome*), also from the first Voyage
- the maps of Lapland (map 77 in the *Epitome*)
- and the map of Nova Zembla (map 78 in the *Epitome*), from the third Voyage of 1598



Fig. 21. The Hulsius Anglia map in King, *Miniature antique maps*, p. 92

10 Geoffrey L. King, *Miniature antique maps*, second edition, Tooley Adams & Co, OXON, 2003

11 Götzfried Antique Maps, Germany



Fig. 20. Titlepage of the German Epitome. Source: Bayerische Staatsbibliothek.

There is however a problem with the map *Anglia* made by Hulsius, which according to van der Krogt only appears in one case. According to King¹⁰, basing himself on an atlas sold at Christie's in 2002 (fig. 21) the printing plate of the map of Anglia (map 56) eventually became too worn and Hulsius had to produce a new one in a hurry. He had the *Anglia* map of Kaerius (Pieter van de Keere) (fig. 22) re-engraved, omitting the name Kaerius.

King argues that Hulsius' map was of inferior quality. That is consistent with the image he shows in his book and an exemplar of the *Ausszug* 1604 to be found online on the website of a German map dealer¹¹. However, the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek shows two 1604 editions (so bound) of the *Ausszug* that contain a different copy of Anglia, shown in fig. 23. So it remains unclear which version of the Anglia map is truly made by Hulsius. As he always was keen to add longitude and latitude to his maps, I am inclined to take the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek exemplar as the one made by Hulsius. But it remains unclear who made the version King refers to and why two versions were made.

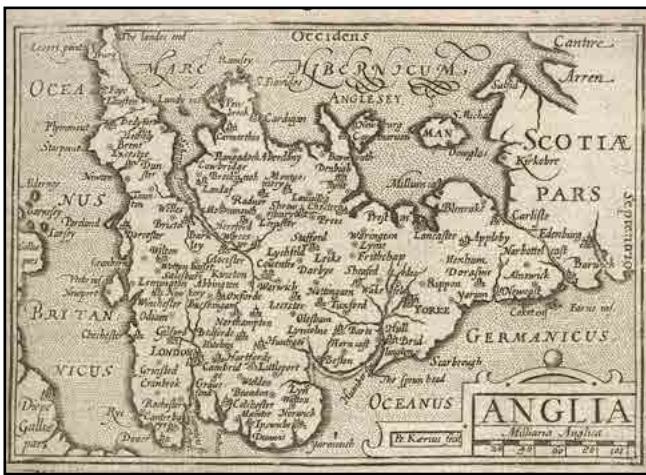


Fig. 22. This is the 'master map' by Kaerius that Hulsius used according to King. It comes from Langenes' Caert-Thresoor of 1598. (Source British Library)

Conclusion

Lieven van Hulze was a typical example of a sixteenth-century intellectual, of wealthy descent and with a good education, who was forced by social circumstances to reinvent his life in a completely new environment.

As a brewer Van Hulze was not immediately suited to resume his old profession elsewhere, unlike contemporaries such as De Bry, who thanks to his training as an engraver was less dependent on the environment in which he worked. Yet Hulsius managed to use the skills and knowledge he had to build a new life for himself as well as for his family, where commercial considerations often clashed with his purely intellectual aspirations. Perhaps this explains the fact that his third wife was left in debt after his death?

The multiplicity of fields in which Hulsius ventured considerably complicates a comprehensive study of this man's works. It is only possible for specialists in these diverse disciplines to form a well-founded judgment about it. What is certain is that he played a significant role in the wide dissemination of knowledge of the New World, also from a geographical point of view, and that he was also one of the many valuable cogs in the slow construction of a cartographically accurate picture of the world.



Fig. 23. Map of England in a 1604 exemplar of the *Ausszug* Source : Bayerische Staatsbibliothek.



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Sixteenth-century travelogues

In addition to the great success that travelogues enjoyed at the time of their publication, comments and studies about them have since then constantly been published. In fact, these studies are very popular at the moment and mainly examine the lens through which the explorers of the time and their audience viewed the newly discovered peoples and their customs. It is therefore almost exclusively an ethnographic and anthropological perspective. Significantly less attention is paid to the cartographic aspect.

Within the many contemporary sources that pay attention to the travel literature of the 16th and 17th centuries, less attention is paid to Hulsius than to De Bry. Yet Hulsius is always criticised less harshly than De Bry, as in the discussion on the publication of Ulrich Schmidel's travelogue by De Bry and Hulsius, where Hulsius, unlike De Bry, at least used Schmidel's original manuscript, which was much more accurate. Besides these possible differences in content quality, where Hulsius would have been a little more accurate, there was also a big difference in printing quality, with De Bry clearly the better. Hulsius' publications were much less prestigious than those of De Bry. They were smaller in size and aimed at a less affluent segment of the market than De Bry.

In any case, Hulsius' great merit was to make the travelogues accessible to a broader part of the population through his cheaper editions.

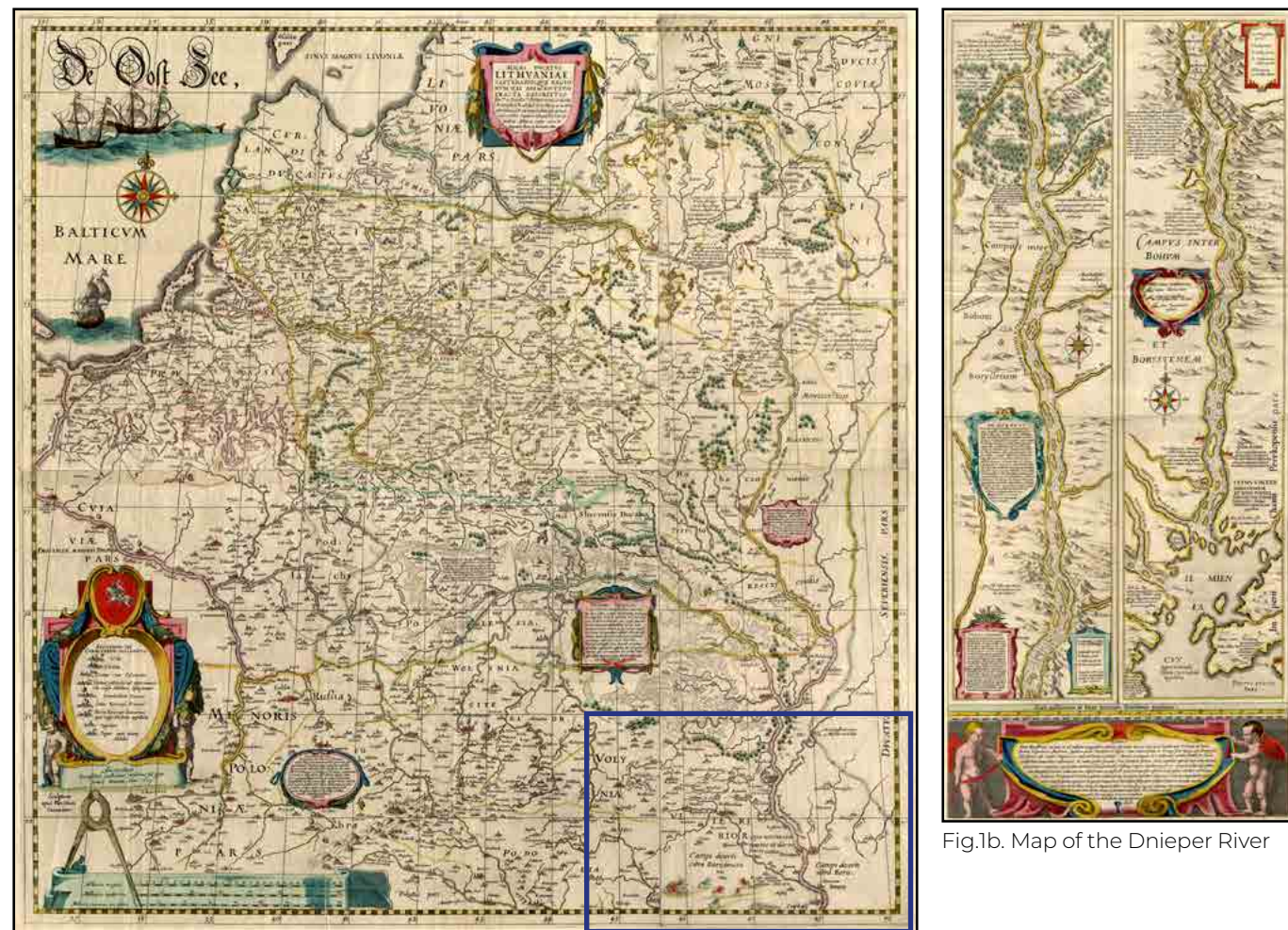


Fig. 1a. Radziwiłł-Makowski maps of Lithuania and the Dnieper River from the Toonneel des Aerdrycx, ofte nieuwe Atlas by W. & J. Blaeu, 1647-50. The original sizes of the maps are 75.5 × 73.5 cm and 74.5 × 32.5 cm, respectively (all maps reproduced here are from private collections).

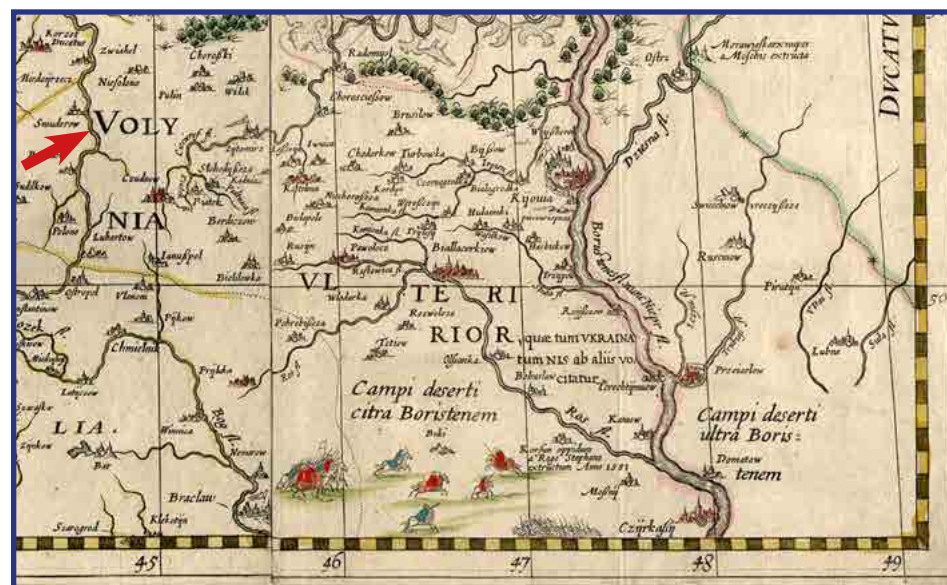


Fig. 2. 'Detail of map in fig. 1a showing the first mention of Ukraine on a printed map. Volynia Ulterior which is called Ukraina or Nis'

Cartographic depictions of Ukraine

Part I: Beginnings, Beauplan and Beyond

The name 'Ukraine' has its roots in the twelfth century when it was used to describe the regions bordering the steppes on the northern coast of the Black Sea. It is believed to mean 'borderland' or 'the country', although there are varying theories. These territories remained part of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania from the thirteenth century until 1569 when the Union of Lublin was established between the Grand Duchy and Poland, forming the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. As a result, the Ukrainian lands came under Polish control. The name Ukraine was used in Polish legal documents in the second half of the sixteenth century. The first map featuring the name appeared at the beginning of the following century¹. This article presents that first map as well as the landmark map by Beauplan.

Radziwiłł-Makowski map of Lithuania

In 1613 Willem Blaeu published a remarkable map entitled '*Magni Ducatus Lithuaniae ... exacta descriptio*' which translates as '*Exact description of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and adjoining regions*.' The map was engraved and printed on four sheets and measured 79 × 109.5 cm (fig. 1a-1b). The first state of the map comprised three sections: the first included a map of the territories that were under the Grand Duchy of Lithuania's control before the Union of Lublin in 1569, with a scale of 1:1 300 000. The second section was an unnamed map depicting the course of the Dniro or Dnieper River, starting from the town of Cherkasy and ending at the Black Sea, with a scale of 1:530 000. Finally, a printed Latin text with a description of Lithuania was attached at the bottom of the map. From a cartographic perspective, the map was an impressive achievement that was only surpassed in some areas at the end of the eighteenth century. The map featured over a thousand new place names, introducing almost 80% of new toponyms in some regions. In addition, the map was designed with a nod to medieval mappae mundi, as it included text insets and small pictures, and was filled with a wealth of

historical and iconographic information. Despite a great deal of scholarship on the subject, very little is known about the production of the map due to the lack of documentation. Almost everything we know can be deduced from the contents of the map itself. Four names are associated with the map. Prince Mikolaj Krzysztof Radziwiłł (1549-1616) nicknamed 'the Orphan', at whose behest and expense the map was produced and published. Prince Radziwiłł was one of the most important personalities of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. At various times he held important posts such as Grand Marshal of Lithuania or Palatine of Vilnius. He was a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire. He made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land and wrote a book about it (the second edition was published by Moretus in Antwerp in 1614). Willem Blaeu published the map in 1613 (still as Willem Janssonius, changing his name to Blaeu a few years later). Hessel Gerritsz, another famous name in the history of cartography, engraved the map. The fourth person signed only with his initials at the end of the printed text: T. M. Pol. Geogr. This stands for Tomasz Makowski (1575-1630), Polish cartographer and engraver. We are certain that it was him because Gerritsz in the same year 1613 engraved and published his famous map of Russia with an inset map of Moscow. It was on this map that direct reference to Tomasz Makowski and to his map of Lithuania was made (apparently in connection with the latitude of Kyiv).

There is a long tradition according to which there existed a map printed by Tomasz Makowski around 1604. No copy of such a map has ever been found. The wall map published by Willem Blaeu is preserved in only one copy in Weimar². In 1631 Willem Blaeu included the map in his first atlas, the *Appendix Theatri A. Ortelii et Atlantis G. Mercatoris*³. It was evidently too big to be included in atlases so it was divided into two maps. Already the second edition of the same atlas (also published in 1631) contains separate maps of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania printed from four plates⁴, and of the Dnieper printed

1 Plochy, Serhii. Princes and Cossacks: Putting Ukraine on the Map of Europe. Harvard University Press, 2009, pp. 323-338.

2 Anna Amalia Bibliothek, Kt 237 - 201 S.

3 Imago Poloniae. Dawna Rzeczpospolita na mapach, dokumentach i starodrukach w zbiorach. Tomasz Niewodniczański. Warszawa 2002, K89/I; van der Krogt, 1730/I-4:2A

4 Van der Krogt, 1730/I:2A. There are two states of this map.

from two plates⁵; the decorative border was discarded. Both maps appeared together in the atlases published by Willem and Joan Blaeu up to 1647.

In 1648 Joan Blaeu re-engraved both maps in oblong atlas format⁶. They were published in Joan Blaeu atlases including the *Atlas Maior*. The map of Lithuania was later printed by de Wit and Mortier. The plate of the Dnieper was probably destroyed in the 1672 fire at the Blaeus' workshop.

In the map's south-eastern corner, Ukraine is mentioned as '*Volynia Ulterior quae Ukraina tum Nis ab aliis vocitatur*' or '*Outer Volynia which is called Ukraina or Nis*', referring to the lower course of the Dnieper; 'Volynia' denotes the lands between Kyiv and the current Polish-Ukrainian and Belarusian-Ukrainian borders (fig. 2). These territories were heavily affected by Mongol invasions and were repopulated by the Volynian nobility in the eighteenth century. During this time, Prince Konstanty Ostrogski played a crucial role in local politics. Based in Ostrog, he founded an Orthodox academy and financed the publication of the first complete edition of the Bible in Church Slavonic, known as the Ostrog Bible (1580). It is speculated that either he or someone associated with him surveyed Volynia and the Dnieper River.

Underneath the above-mentioned words, we find a small picture depicting a combat scene between organised troops and scattered horsemen in oriental outfits. The Polish regiments are shown fighting against the Tartars, a semi-nomadic people who inhabited the Crimea and the northern shores of the Black Sea. The Tartars were notorious for organising massive slave-hunting expeditions in Poland-Lithuania and Russia to meet the high demand for slaves in the Ottoman Empire. In addition to the Tartars, the Cossacks also played a significant role in the region. They inhabited the lands around the lower course of the Dnieper. Some of them were hired by the Commonwealth to guard the frontiers, while others lived from plunder, attacking the Ottomans and their vassals. To deter both Cossacks and Tartars, the State tried to fortify the border.

To construct a defensive line of castles and forts, the Commonwealth needed skilled military engineers.

Guillaume Le Vasseur de Beauplan

Guillaume Le Vasseur de Beauplan was born in Dieppe, Normandy, around 1600 into a noble Huguenot family. His father, also named Guillaume Le Vasseur, was a mathematician and cartographer (some of his portolan charts are preserved at the BnF in Paris). In the 1620s, Guillaume Le Vasseur junior worked as a military engineer in Rouen. However, religious intolerance and lack of opportunity for advancement in France led him to seek his fortune elsewhere. In 1630, he moved to the Polish Commonwealth, entered the service of King Wladyslaw IV, and was stationed in an artillery unit in southern Ukraine. He built fortresses and fortifications, planned new settlements, and surveyed and mapped the countryside. He participated in military campaigns against the Tartars, Cossacks, Muscovy, and Sweden. Thanks to his merits, he was promoted to the rank of Captain of Artillery and appointed Courtier to the king. On 10 March 1645, he received a royal privilege to publish his maps. On 29 March 1647, he was dismissed from the service of the Polish Crown and returned to France. From there, he travelled to the West Indies. Upon returning to France, he finally came to the attention of Louis XIV's administration and was employed in both his specialties as a military engineer and cartographer. He passed away in 1675⁷.

Beauplan's most notable achievement is the '*Delineatio Specialis et Accurata Ukrainae*,' also known as the Special Map of Ukraine. It was engraved and published by Willem Hondius in Gdansk in 1650. The map consisted of eight sheets, each 42 × 54 cm in size, for a total of 83 × 216 cm, with the title printed on four strips. The map is oriented to the south, with a scale of 1:460 000. It is a remarkable example of what an energetic man can accomplish using simple tools such as a device for measuring distance on horseback, a magnetic compass, and an astrolabe⁸.

The map's rarity is striking, with only about 13 known copies that exist in different states of preservation and completeness. However, it was rapidly reproduced by diligent map publishers and incorporated into atlases.

In 1665, Nicolas Sanson and Pierre Mariette published an atlas entitled *Cartes générales de toutes les parties du monde*, which included five maps based on Beauplan's



Fig. 3. "Haute Volhynie, ou Palatinat de Lusuc" in *Cartes générales de toutes les parties du monde* by Nicolas Sanson and Pierre Mariette, 1665. Map of Volynia from Beauplan's Special map of Ukraine. 38.5 × 56.5 cm.

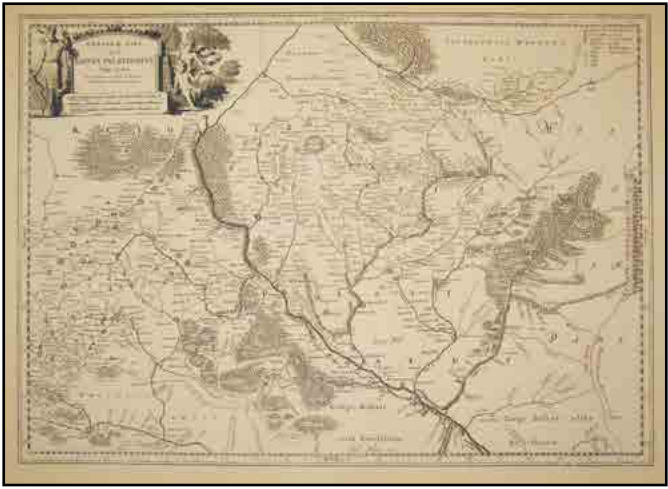


Fig. 4. "Ukrainae pars quae Kiovia Palatinatus Vulgo dicitur" by Joan Blaeu, ca. 1670. Map of Palatinat of Kyiv from Beauplan's Special map of Ukraine. 40 × 57 cm.

Special map of Ukraine. These comprised two maps of Podolia (Basse and Haute), two maps of Volynia (Basse and Haute, (fig. 3), and Russie Noire⁹. The maps were later re-published by the Sanson Heirs and by Gilles Robert and Didier Robert de Vaugondy. The last edition of these maps appeared in 1769.

Around 1670, Joan Blaeu published a reduced version of Beauplan's Special map on four folio sheets respectively entitled 'Ukrainae pars quae Barclavia (Kiovia/ Podolia/Pokutia) Palatinatus Vulgo dicitur' (fig. 4)¹⁰. Proof copies without titles and scales can be found in the Van der Hem atlas at the Austrian National Library in Vienna. The plates were subsequently bought by de Wit, and later acquired by Pieter Mortier who published them as the second state around 1710, and then by Covens & Mortier as the third state around 1725.

In the second volume of the *Atlas Maior*, published in 1662, Joan Blaeu included a translation of the first edition of Beauplan's Description of Ukraine. This text was accompanied by three maps of the Dnieper with the title 'Tractus Borysthenis Vulgo Dniepr et Niepr'¹¹, which were copied from Beauplan's Special map of Ukraine (fig. 5). The maps show the course of the river from Kiev to the estuary in six sections, with the river oriented horizontally across each section. Additionally, a map of the Dnieper from the Radziwill map of Lithuania was also included. These maps and text were included in all editions of the *Atlas Maior*. In 1663, Janssonius published a reduced copy of this map on one sheet with the same title. There are

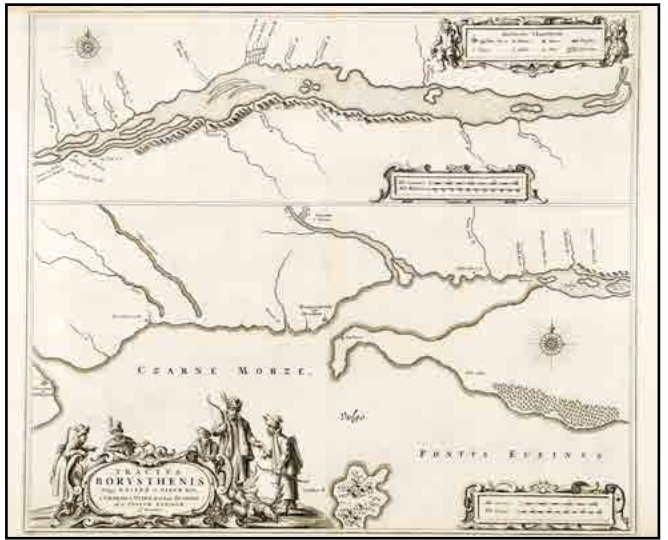


Fig. 5. Tractus Borysthenis Vulgo Dniepr et Niepr dicti, a Kiovia usque ad Bouzin' in the *Atlas Maior* by Joan Blaeu, 1663; one of three maps of the Dnieper River from Beauplan's Special map of Ukraine. 46 × 54 cm.

also states with imprints of the Heirs of Joannes Janssonius, Janssonius van Waesbergen, and Petrus Schenk and Gerard Valk¹².

Beauplan was granted a royal privilege by King Wladyslaw IV for his Special map. However, for various reasons, a smaller scale map entitled '*Delineatio Generalis Camporum Desertorum vulgo Ukraina*', or *General map of Ukraine*, was first engraved and published by Willem Hondius in 1648¹³. This map was printed on a single folio sheet measuring 42 × 54.5 cm and was also south oriented, with a scale of approximately 1:1 800 000 (fig. 6).

5 Van der Krogt, 1730/II:2A

6 Imago Poloniae, K90, K96/1; van der Krogt, 1730:2B, 1760:2A.

7 Pernal, Andrew and Essar, Dennis F. (eds.), *A Description of Ukraine*. Translated and with introduction by Andrew Pernal and Dennis F. Essar, Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, Harvard University Press, 1993.

8 Pernal & Essar, A.2.a-c

9 Pernal & Essar, A.2.d.

10 Pernal & Essar, A.2.d; van der Krogt, 1741:2, 1742:2, 1743:2, 1744:2; Imago Poloniae, K98.

11 Pernal & Essar, A.4.a; Van der Krogt, 1760/1:2B, 1760/2:2B, 1760/3:2B; Imago Poloniae K96/2-4

12 Pernal & Essar, A.4.b-e; Van der Krogt, 1760:1.1; Imago Poloniae, K95/4.

13 Pernal & Essar, A.1.b-d; Imago Poloniae, H15/2

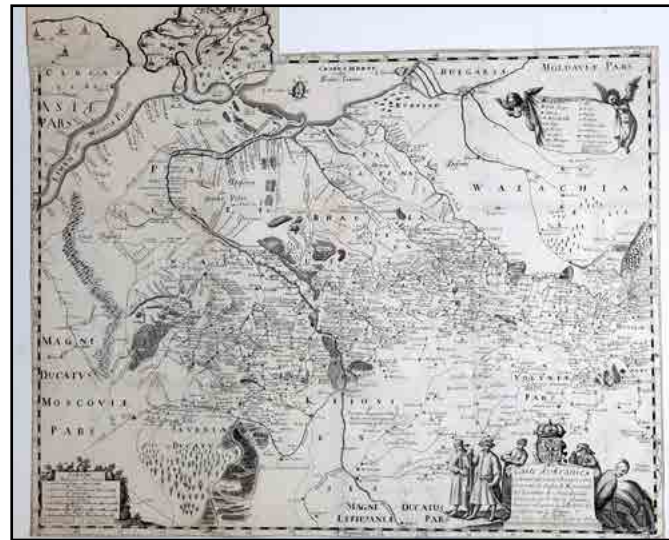


Fig. 6. 'Carte d'Ukraine'. Beauplan's General map of Ukraine from the Description d'Vkraine, 1660. 42.5 × 54.5 cm.

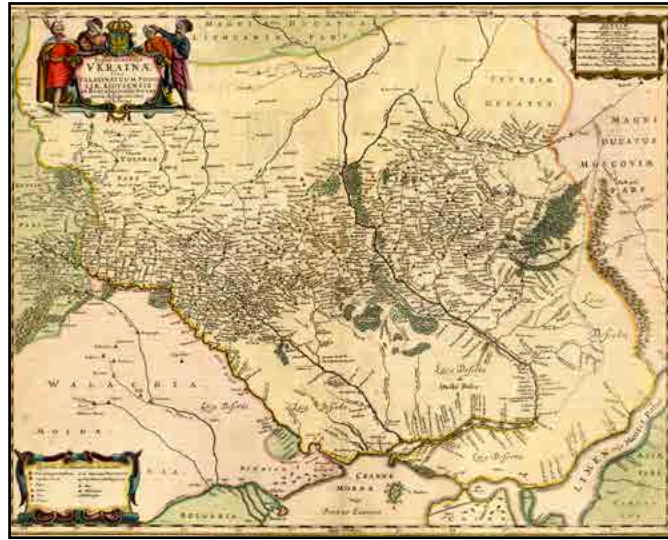


Fig. 7. 'Typus generalis Ukrainae'. General map of Ukraine included in Janssonius atlases from 1660. 42.5 × 54 cm (see also pp. 24-25)

In 1651, Beauplan published a book in Rouen entitled *Description des contrees du Royaume de Pologne*, which was a private edition limited to 100 copies intended for distribution among his friends. This information was revealed in the preface to the second commercial edition, published in 1660 under the revised title *Description d'Vkraine*. Some copies of this second edition, as well as reissues from 1661 and 1673, include a copy of the General map of Ukraine engraved by Jean Toutain and entitled 'Carte d'Ukraine'.

Four states of this map are known¹⁴. The first was included in the 1660 edition of the book, while the second was included in the 1661 edition and usually appears with a tipped-on inset map of Crimea. It seems that the map was also sold as a separate publication without the inset and can be found in some composite atlases folded once only. The third state was published by Gérard Jollain in Paris in 1673 and was included in the 1673 re-issue of the book and sold separately (it appears in Jollain's composite atlases). There is only one known copy of the fourth state with a different Jollain imprint and the date 1686.

The first state of the Hondius edition of the General map of Ukraine was copied by Joannes Janssonius with the title 'Typus Generalis Ukrainae ... nova delineatione' and was included in the first volume of Janssonius atlases starting from the *Nieuwen Atlas* in 1658 or 1660 up to 1675 (fig. 7)¹⁵. There are copies without text on verso, which possibly indicates that the map was sold as a separate publication. The second state was published by Joannes Janssonius van Waesbergen in 1680, with a grid added, and was included in *The English Atlas and Atlas Novus*. The third state of this map was published around 1690 by Petrus Schenk and Gerard Valk.

14 Pernal & Essar, A.1.e-h

15 Pernal & Essar, A.4.i-k; Van der Krogt, 1740:1.1; Imago Poloniae, K95/1-3.

16 Imago Poloniae, K95/8.

17 Imago Poloniae, K95/5.

A map with a similar title, 'Typus Generalis Ukrainae... Nova Delineatio', was published in 1672 in Nuremberg by Johannes Hoffman. It was made by the geographer Johann Heinrich Seyfried and the engraver Wilhelm Pfann for the booklet entitled *Summarische Beschreibung der Ukraine mit gehöriger Karte*.

A small and very rare map with the title 'Descriptio Ukrainae' was published by Joannes Janssonius van Waesbergen in Amsterdam in 1676 (fig. 8)¹⁶. The second state was issued by Amsterdam publisher Henri du Sauzet in his *Atlas portatif* around 1730.

Finally Pieter van der Aa published in Leiden a copy of the General map with the title 'Ukraine, Grand Pays de la Russie Rouge', which was included in Van der Aa's atlases *La Galerie Agreeable du Monde* (1714) and the *Nouvel Atlas*¹⁷.

Willem Hondius—the engraver and publisher of the first editions of Beauplan's maps – was born in 1598 in The Hague and was the son of Hendrik Hondius the Elder, one of the most important Dutch printmakers and publishers in the early seventeenth century. Willem was an excellent engraver, and Anthony Van Dyck even included his portrait in the *Iconographia*. In 1636, Hondius moved to Gdansk, where he pursued a successful career, becoming the official engraver of Polish monarchs. Hondius was highly esteemed for his portraits, but he also engraved views, book frontispieces, and maps.

Beauplan visited Gdansk twice: the first time in 1647 on his way back to France, staying in Gdansk for a few months and working with Hondius. He returned to Gdansk in 1650 or 1651 for the same purpose. During his second visit, they worked on a project which later received the title *Theatrum Poloniae or Atlante Polonicus*. It is unclear what this was meant to be: a small atlas of Poland or a set of illustrations



Fig. 8. 'Descriptio Ukrainae'. Small-scale copy of the General map of Ukraine from the Nieuwe en beknopte Uytbeeldinge en Vertooninge der gantscher Aerd bodem by Joannes Janssonius van Waesbergen, 1676. 18.5 × 25 cm.

for Beauplan's book. The work came to an end in 1652 with Hondius' death. Twelve small maps survive¹⁸, of which eleven are unfinished. They are kept at the Library of the Polish Academy of Sciences (PAN) in Gdansk. Only the general map of Poland was made public and is known to exist in two states, published in 1651 and 1652 respectively. Although there is just one known copy of the first state, kept at the BnF¹⁹, the second state has been preserved in three copies (fig. 9). Entitled 'Nova totius regni Poloniae ... exacta delineatio'²⁰, it is a small map measuring 14 × 18 cm, with a scale of 1:1 800 000, however it was very influential and was soon copied.

One example is 'Nova totius Regni Poloniae... cum suis Palatinatibus ac Confiniis', which was published by Huych Allard in Amsterdam around 1665 without any mention of Beauplan²¹. Another is by the German print and map maker Jakob Sandrart who published a map entitled 'Nova totius Regni Poloniae... Exacta Delineatio per G. le Vasseur de Beauplan' in Nuremberg around 1675²².

In 1687, Sandrart also published a book entitled *Des Königreichs Pohlen Lands- Staats- und Zeit-Beschreibung in Sultzbach*, which included nine maps based on his map of Poland, four of which depicted Ukraine's historical regions. The map published by Carel Allard in Amsterdam ca.1697, entitled 'Regni Poloniae ... Tabula'²³, is considered one of the most beautiful maps of Poland. The cartouche, designed by Philipp Tidemann and engraved by Gilliam van Gouwen, depicts the triumph of Catholicism following the conversion

18 Pernal & Essar, A.3.a-p.

19 Bibliothèque nationale de France, ark:/12148/btv1b52510760s.

20 Pernal & Essar, A.3.a.

21 Imago Poloniae, K8/8

22 Imago Poloniae, K9

23 Imago Poloniae, H27/1

24 Kozica, Kazimierz. "Mapa bagien Polesia Daniela Zwickera z 1650 roku – dwa znane i dwa nieznanne egzemplarze odkryte w zbiorach polskich." *Polski Przegląd Kartograficzny*, vol. 46, no. 2, 2014, pp. 173-191

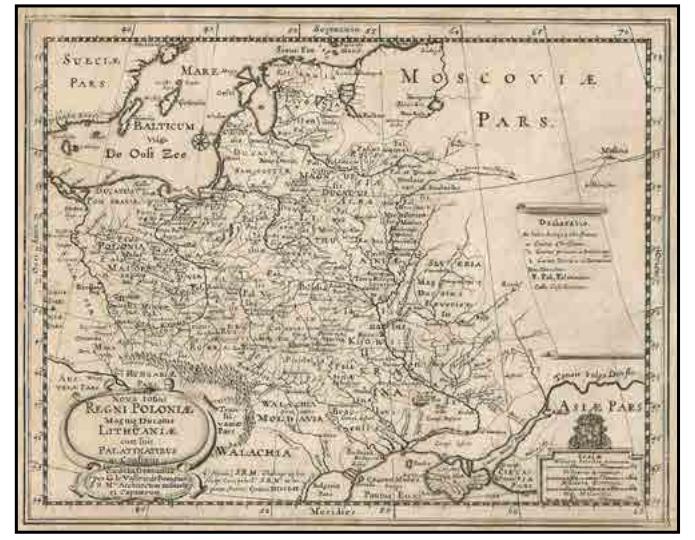


Fig. 9. Guillaume Le Vasseur de Beauplan, 'Nova totius regni Poloniae ... exacta delineatio' by Willem Hondius, 1652. 14 × 25 cm

of the Polish king Augustus II to this faith. Also worthy of interest is that, by order of Peter the Great, Pieter Picart made a copy of this map in Russian with the translated title [Map of the Kingdom of Poland and the Grand Duchy of Lithuania]. It is known to exist in only one copy.

Hondius also collaborated with other mapmakers. He engraved and published a large plan of the siege of Smolensk and plans of the salt mines in Wieliczka near Krakow. He also worked with Daniel Zwicker (1612-1678), a physician from Gdansk. Zwicker had to leave Gdansk in 1643 due to his religious beliefs and sought refuge on the estate of the Nemyrych brothers in Volynia, west of Kyiv. The map was financed by one of the brothers, Yuriy or Jerzy, who was an interesting figure in Polish and Ukrainian seventeenth century politics.

Zwicker's map, entitled 'Nova, et nunc primum edita, Paludum Polesiae Tabula' [New map of the Polesian swamps], is considered one of the most beautiful maps published by Hondius despite its relatively unattractive title (fig. 10). The map measures 36 × 47 cm on a scale of 1:650 000 and is extremely rare with only five known copies. It was first published in 1650 with a second state appearing later. In 1648, a civil war broke out in Poland and major battles were fought there.

Information about these battles is included in the later states of both Beauplan's and Zwicker's maps²⁴. The Radziwill-Makowski map of Lithuania and Beauplan's maps of Ukraine also had a major impact on maps published



'Typus generalis Ukrainae'. General map of Ukraine included in Janssonius atlases from 1660. (source: BLR)

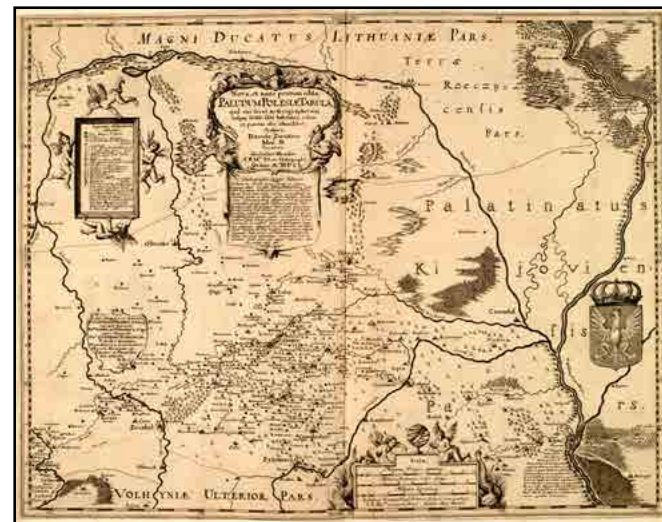


Fig. 10. Daniel Zwicker, 'Nova, et nunc primum edita, Paludum Polesiae Tabula' by Willem Hondius, 1650. 36 x 48 cm

in atlases, where they were adapted and connected to those of neighboring countries and to the map of Europe in general. Ukraine was shown as part of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. One of the most accurate maps of Poland at the time is the one by the French cartographer Guillaume Delisle, 'La Pologne dressée sur ce qu'en ont donné Starovolsk, Beauplan, Hartnoch, et autres Auteurs' (first edition Paris, 1702)²⁵.

Delisle corrected maps published earlier by Nicolas Sanson and his heirs. The Sanson Heirs' atlases are a rare instance where a separate map of Ukraine was included. The title of this map is long and complicated: 'La Russie Noire ou Polonoise qui Comprend les Provinces de la Russie Noire de Volhynie et de Podolie ... Vulgairement Connues sous le Nom d'Ukraine ou Pays des Cosaques'. The first edition was published by Adrien & Guillaume Sanson in Paris 1674-75 in their *Cartes Générales de la Géographie Ancienne et Nouvelle*. The fifth and last state was published by Gilles Robert de Vaugondy in 1730. Sanson's heirs not only changed the design by adding a decorative frame around the title, but as from the third state around 1706, Russie Noire was changed to Russie Rouge.

The map of Ukraine created by Italian cartographer Giacomo Cantelli da Vignola in 1684 was based on Sanson's maps. Entitled 'Tartaria d'Europa ouero Piccola Tartaria,' the map features a list of different Tartaries and two Ukraines (fig. 11). This little-studied map is interesting due to its curious placenames, such as Golfo di Moscovia, and to the curious shape of Crimea. Cantelli's map was published to illustrate events related to the war of the Holy League against Turkey, which started in 1684. The map belongs to the category of 'Cartes du théâtre de la guerre' or maps of the theatre of the war. It is on these maps that Ukraine most frequently appears in the eighteenth century.

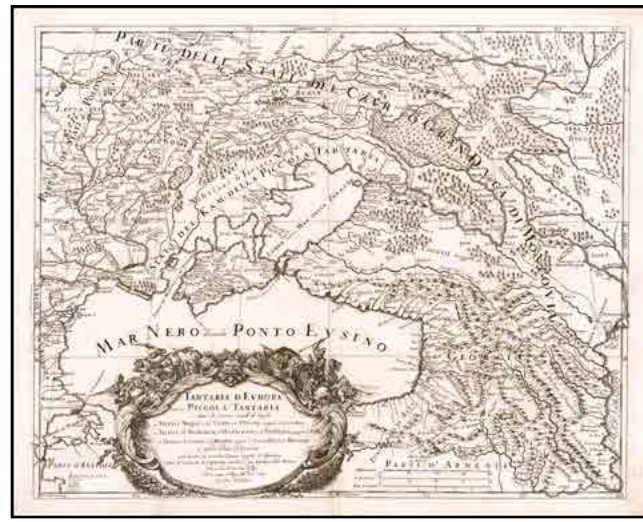


Fig. 11. Tartaria D' Europa ouero Piccola Tartaria divisa da Giacomo Cantelli da Vignola ne Tartari Nogai e del Crim, o di Precop... 1684 (source: BLR)

Acknowledgement

The author wishes to express his sincere appreciation for the invaluable contribution made by Peter Galezowski in the development and completion of this study through his expertise in the historical cartography of Eastern Europe.

Part II of this article will appear in
Maps in History No 78, January 2024.

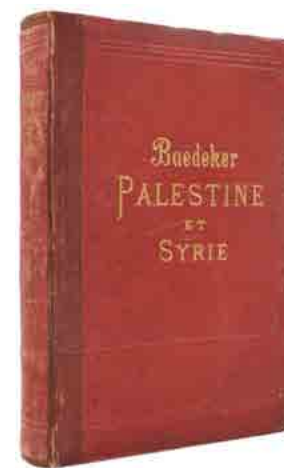


Voldymir Dmyterko
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25 Imago Poloniae, K37/1-14

Making a frontier : The Brussels line between Iraq and Turkey

Part I : Why not starting with a Baedeker guide ?



During the Map Afternoon meeting on 21 May 2022 at the Royal Library of Belgium (KBR), I presented some maps related to Albert Paulis' career in the Congo and Iraq, plus other maps related to the Iraqi issue in the period between the two World Wars.

At the time I did not speak about the Baedeker Palestine and Syria guide that, for sure, this tireless traveller (1875-1933) took with him to Iraq. This 'treasure', found in the collection of his family descendants, was not something that should be stuck in a library! It served him well when, in 1924, he was appointed as one of the three commissioners to a League of Nations. Commission

entrusted with the study of the frontier between Syria and Iraq. The challenge then was to settle a serious dispute between the new State of Iraq under British mandate and the new Turkey of Mustafa Kemal over the province (*vilayet*) of Mosul, which had fallen in the hands of Britain at the Moudros Armistice, 30 October 1918.

Analysing this issue requires first an overview of the past. This is precisely where the Baedeker with its detailed content and maps helps the reader to visualise and understand the Ottoman world two years before the Great War (WWI). So let us follow in Paulis' footsteps using the guide and extracting some elements from its introduction plus other useful aspects.

This marvellous map (fig. 1) is a part of the Baedeker tourist guide Palestine et Syrie (Palestine and Syria: French version). Usually, Baedeker published



Fig. 1. Palestine and Syria including Mesopotamia - English-language map included in Albert Paulis' French-language Baedeker travel guide, 1912.

in German, English and French, but not always simultaneously in these three languages. Here the first edition was published in 1882 according to the eminent Orientalist Albert Socin from Basel. From 1891, the new publications were supervised by Dr I. Benzingerist, an inhabitant and a constant traveller in the region. Longitudinal coordinates on this English map are from Greenwich, whereas a French map of Great Syria in the guide uses longitudes from Paris.

In publishing this French version in 1912 (4th edition, Leipzig by K. Baedeker and Paris by Paul Ollendorf), Karl Baedeker was taking a risk – as he did with his *Konstantinopel, Klein Asien und Balkanstaaten*, 1914. After all, in the pre-war period the Ottoman Empire was put under serious pressure by the European Powers, and the Balkan and Arab nationalists. Nevertheless as a good German, given the considerable investments of his country (Germany) in the Porte, Baedeker might have been confident that no cataclysm was to take place in the area shown on this map, which included Mesopotamia from the north of Mosul to Basra, an entry to the Persian Gulf.

Alas, despite some progress in the German Bagdadbahn railway project in the Ottoman Empire, political affairs did not go well. In Europe the war process took off. In the pre-war period it had already been clear that the Young Turks Government (Union and Progress Party) was changing tack from a new liberalism to exacerbated nationalism. Thus this map is one of the last to refrain from showing the then hostile mosaic of borderlines erected by the Sykes-Picot cartel process of 1915-1916 in the Near East.

Welcome to our new member, Alexandre Pingel

Heir to a long tradition of antique dealers, I grew up surrounded by beautiful objects that forged my taste. While my academic pursuits led me to study business, it was my unwavering passion that eventually guided me back to the heart of it all – *our family's trade in antique objects*. During this journey, I found cartography to be an incredibly captivating field. In a matter of months, I delved deep into this world, culminating in an article published in the esteemed Dutch magazine *Caert-Thresoor* in September 2021.

From the array of specialities our bookstore offers, my focus settled on cartography. This choice was at the heart of our participation in the TEFAP in March 2023, where we took the decision to centre our entire showcase around the world of maps. The theme was both ambitious and captivating: tracing the evolving representation of the earth and the sky from the 15th to the eighteenth century. This era saw the birth of cartography as we know it today give rise to incredible maps infused with enthralling tales.

Anyway, for somebody who wanted to travel in the Region, and chose the Mosul-Baghdad-Basra axis, this guide was the best reference, given that the Baedeker guide took in Mesopotamia. At the time 'Iraq' was not the term used for the area.

The Baedeker uses a range of road itineraries detailing plans and texts, talks about curiosities, oriental customs, the way to be. Numerous bibliographies are provided. Paulis, given his role as a major railway constructor, would have been interested in the active section in the railway network from Konia to Ereglin (Turkey) and a planned Aleppo-Baghdad section, shown in red on this map, as well as the strategic highway between Aleppo and Medina. In addition, and of high geopolitical value, is the description of the powerful 'Basra-India' axis, one prelude to the increasing British influence in Mesopotamia and Persia which was already under way before World War I. The Baedeker initiative – as well the entire collection of the Baedeker guides – which the author himself called 'manuals' – should today be viewed and used with considerable added value as a user manual covering history, art, geography, and cartography.

This brief description of the 1912 Baedeker guide is an appetiser to a thorough reconstruction of the step by step and very complex process that led to the making of the frontier between Iraq and Turkey, the so-called 'Brussels Line'. Based on archival documents, including unpublished ones from the Albert Paulis family papers, it will be published in an upcoming issue of *Maps in History* as part II.



Marc Dassier with bronze portrait of Albert Paulis.
marc.dassier@skynet.be

Through international fairs but also serendipitous encounters at our Parisian bookstore, I've had the honour of connecting with remarkable people who share a common passion for maps. Engaging in conversations with fellow map enthusiasts has been incredibly rewarding. These discussions are infused with a genuine curiosity for the narratives concealed within maps. The shared fascination for history and geography creates a unique bond, forming the foundation of connections that extend beyond the surface.

I am excited to engage with the rich community of map enthusiasts within the *Brussels Map Circle* and look forward to contributing to the collective appreciation and understanding of cartography.

Thank you for providing this platform for us to connect and share our passion for maps.

Sincerely,

Alexandre Pingel

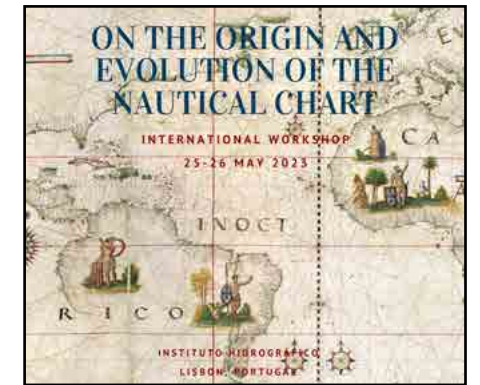
Director of Pingel Rare Books

www.pingelrarebooks.com



On the Origin and Evolution of the Nautical Chart

(international workshop)



The IV International Workshop On the Origin and Evolution of the Nautical Chart was held at the *Instituto Hidrográfico of Lisbon, Portugal* on 25-26 May 2023. This was the final act of the MEDEA-Chart project on the origin and evolution of portolan charts, which started in 2017 with funding from the European Research Council (ERC).

The event was broadcast live over the internet and attended physically by around 40 people, all of whom received complimentary copies of two books authored by members of the MEDEA-Chart project¹. Attendees also had the opportunity to visit the temporary exhibition *What is a nautical chart, really?* organised by the project.

The programme, which is available at www.portmeeting.org, included fifteen talks overall. Around half of them were devoted to newly found or at least newly interpreted portolan charts:

- Jacques Mille opened the workshop with his latest findings on the Avignon chart². He focused on the northern regions, where questions abound and answers can only be tentative at best.

- Chet Van Duzer demonstrated that the nautical-style world map known as the Hamy planisphere (Huntington Library, HM 45) was authored by Battista Agnese, most likely in the mid sixteenth century and not ca 1504 as had traditionally been stated. This planisphere should thus be seen as a historical map. Chet's arguments were so convincing that one can only wonder 'how come nobody noticed before?'
- Joaquim Gaspar presented the results of a detailed study of the polar azimuthal southern hemisphere preserved at the Topkapi museum in Istanbul (see fig. 1). This map is not a nautical chart but uses some of the nautical-style conventions such as toponym orientation. Since Marcel Destombes first reported it almost a century ago, no one had been able to study the original. Armed with high-resolution digital images, it can now be unequivocally concluded that the entry to the Strait of Magellan is drawn at its correct location, with the Malvinas / Falkland Islands shown but not the strait itself, and that the Moluccas are drawn within the Portuguese hemisphere. Taken together



Fig. 1. Joaquim Gaspar's presentation, as seen remotely via YouTube

¹ Joaquim Alves Gaspar and Šima Krtalić, *A Cartografia de Magalhães / The Cartography of Magellan* (Tradisom, 2023); and Bruno Almeida, *A Carta de Navegar: antologia de textos, 1464-1599* (Althum, 2022)

² See *Maps in History* No 59 (September 2017)

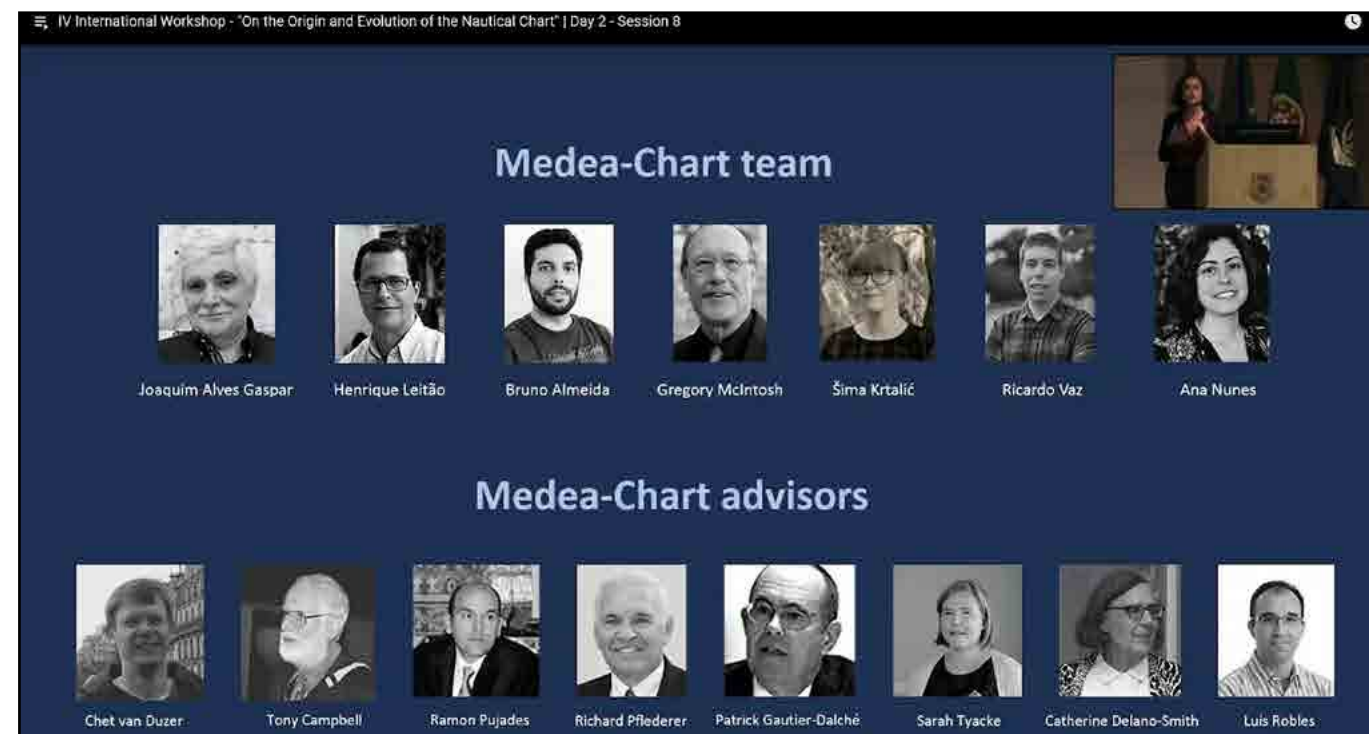


Fig. 2. A slide showing the members and advisors of the MEDEA-Chart project during the closing session of the workshop.



Fig. 3. A lithographic stone of the Instituto Hidrográfico's collection.

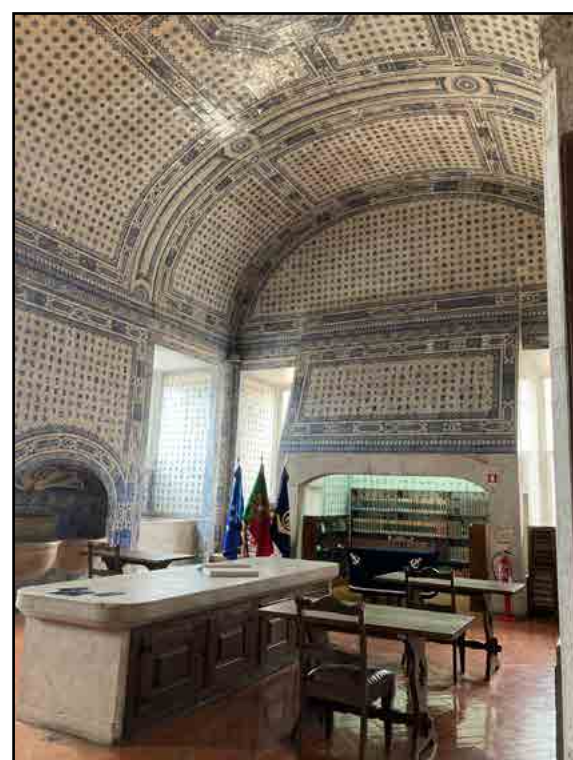


Fig. 4. A room in the magnificent building of the Instituto Hidrográfico.

with documentary evidence, Gaspar concludes that the map was made by Pedro Reinel in 1521.

- Emmanuelle Vagnon reported the discovery of two large fragments of a portolan chart, once more found in the bindings of a notary register at an archive in southern France; in this case the Archives Départementales du Var in Draguignan. The fragments depict the central and eastern Mediterranean and Black Seas and have been attributed to either Petrus Rosselli or Gabriel Vallseca ca mid-fifteenth century. The city of Rome is unusually highlighted by a vignette.
- Vagnon went on to describe two unstudied charts that have been recently donated by a private collector to the University of Heidelberg. One was signed by Domenico Vigliarolo in Naples in 1580 and is similar to another by the same author held by the Staatsbibliothek in Berlin except for the presence of Iceland. The other chart was authored in Livorno in 1598 by Vincenzo Volcio and has the peculiarity of including a large map of the Adriatic.
- A portolan chart dubbed the Yates-Houghton has recently changed hands between private collectors. This has given Kristoffer Damgaard, head of research at Neatline Antique Maps, an opportunity to describe it to us. Dated 1617, this map is what Corradino Astengo called a doppia because it shows the Mediterranean basin twice, above in the traditional tilted manner and below with 'corrected' coastlines i.e. drawn according to latitudes. A long discussion ensued during which we were reminded that the earliest nautical-style map with a Mediterranean drawn according to latitudes is the Castiglione planisphere of 1525.
- Turning our attention to Asia, Noell Wilson presented the first Japanese attempt to make a nautical chart in 1800, after a hiatus of 140 years. The author was a samurai astronomer, Nisuke Hotta, who was the first to cross a 500-kilometre stretch of open sea between Honshu and eastern Hokkaido. The compass roses in Hotta's map are peculiar: they have 24 points – instead of the 16 or 32 typical of European charts – and they were carefully placed at useful places where pilots had to change rhumb, thus giving them a practical use.
- Yannan Ding then followed with a talk about an atlas of Chinese nautical charts captured by a British warship in 1841 and now kept at Yale University. He focused in particular on the identification of one of the depicted islands.

Four other speakers provided new insights about groups of already known charts:

- Tony Campbell gave a synopsis of an article he is finishing about the incorporation of portolan chart coastlines into medieval world maps. He explained how, from 1450 onwards, the portolan model was in competition with the Ptolemaic one and numerous mapmakers hesitated between the two until eventually portolans prevailed.

- Šima Krtalić revealed the techniques that Battista Agnese used to produce at least 100 atlases. She provided evidence of copying from master charts and of the use of carbon transfer. Agnese was also found to have delivered finished atlases to his customers even though he outsourced some decoration to illuminators.
- Tome Marelić shared his cartometric study of the Adriatic Sea on portolan charts. One of the key results is that, over the 1280–1580 period, charts became increasingly alike but not more accurate. Counterintuitively, large high-resolution charts turned out to have similar accuracy to smaller low-resolution ones.
- Sarah Tyacke introduced us to her research into Robert Dudley (1574–1649), an Englishman who after an expedition to Guyana entered the service of Ferdinand II of Tuscany (1610–1670) and produced the *Arcano del mare*, a nautical atlas of the entire world with charts drawn in Mercator projection. I was fascinated to see Dudley's annotations of his ship's location on a nautical chart he owned and to hear that English and Dutch pilots at the time seemingly used globes to find the shortest route at sea (great-circle navigation). Joaquim Gaspar commented that this talk was a great appetizer for the big unanswered question of how the transition from plane and latitude charts to Mercator charts really happened.

The three remaining talks dealt with miscellaneous topics:

- Greg McIntosh mused about the use of an orthogonal grid by Marino Sanuto and Pietro Vesconte in their maps of Palestine as well as telling us about the 'Icarian gaze' as a preamble to imperialist maps.
- Stephen McCormick took us to fifteenth-century Florence, where maps were used as literary backgrounds for certain chivalric literature works.
- And Filipa Candeias talked about the use of lithography by the Portuguese Navy in the 19th and 20th centuries. This motivated us to search and inspect the impressive lithographic stones displayed in the Instituto Hidrográfico's corridors.

In an emotional closing session, each of the MEDEA-Chart project team members gave a brief speech with their impressions, feelings and immediate plans for the future.

All the advisors, including yours truly, heartily congratulated the team for their accomplishments.

We all came out of this workshop refreshed and ready to embark on new projects.

Luis A. Robles Macías
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Fig. 1. Cartouche - fig. 76 in the Book of Vincenzo Coronelli



Fig. 2. Cartouche - fig. 119 in of the Book of Matthäus Seutter



Fig. 3. Jean-Baptiste Nolin (1686-1762), L'Amérique dressée sur les relations les plus récentes, 1740 (chapter 25 of the book) - KBR collection

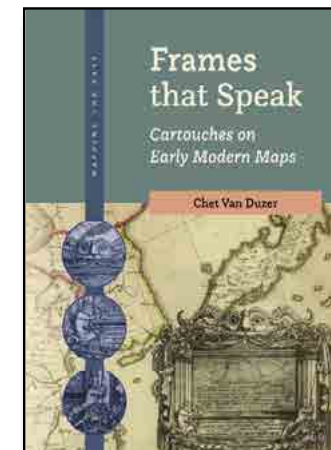


Fig. 4. Juan de la Cruz Cano y Olmedilla, Mapa geográfico de América Meridional, 1775. (chapter 29 of the book) - KBR collection

Frames that speak: an introduction to cartographic cartouches

Lecture by Chet Van Duzer
University of Rochester (USA)

Brussels, KBR Map Room, 1 July 2023



The Brussels Map Circle was honoured to welcome Chet Van Duzer, leading historian of cartography, to Brussels. His lecture followed the publication of his new book on cartographic cartouches, *Frames that Speak*.¹ It was a real eye-opener in terms of looking at maps. In his talk, Chet discussed the early history and development of cartouches, examined some of their sources, and explained in detail the symbolism of several remarkable examples.

Brussels Map Circle President, Wouter Bracke, opened the conference by thanking Chet for his visit to Brussels and introducing this 'wandering scholar', a leading historian of cartography who manages projects involving maps and globes for the Lazarus Project at the University of Rochester (USA). The Lazarus Project brings multispectral imaging to cultural institutions around the world.

Chet Van Duzer is not new to the Circle. He was interviewed in 2018 by Luis Robles, as featured in *Maps in History* No 62. Chet is a renowned cartography specialist, historical geographer, and researcher who has authored some 25 books on map history, with a focus on maps from the medieval and early modern periods. His works often explore the history of mapmaking, the evolution of geographical knowledge and the cultural and social contexts in which these maps were produced. Through his research, he has shed light on the early mapping of America, the exploration of the New World, and the cartographic achievements of different cultures.

His new lavishly illustrated book¹ is the first detailed study of cartographic cartouches, the decorated frames

that surround the titles, or text or imagery, on maps. It addresses the history of their development, the sources cartographers used creating them, and the political, economic, historical, and philosophical messages their symbols convey. Cartouches are the most visually appealing part of maps, and are also the space where the cartographer uses decoration to express his or her interests or prejudices – so they are key to interpreting maps. They were an important cartographic design element from the fifteenth to the nineteenth century, and continue to be used on twenty-first century maps. The book describes in thirty-three chapters as many map cartouches in detail, which range from 1569 to 1821, and were chosen for the richness of their imagery.

Chet defined cartouche as 'a framed device on a map containing text or decorative elements, together with associated adjacent images'.

He explained that the French word *cartouche* comes from the Italian *cartoccio*, a paper container. The word *cartouche* was first used in English in a cartographic context in 1839, as part of a legal case. Alexander Humphrys-Alexander claimed ownership of a huge swath of Eastern Canada based on documents affixed to the back of a map, and the trial turned on the genuineness of those documents, and thus in part on the date of the map.

The French bibliophile Mathieu-Guillaume-Thérèse Villenave gave his opinion on the date of the map in a letter which was translated into English, using for the first time the word '*cartouche*' for scroll or tablet.

Chet also considered the sources that cartographers were using for their cartouches and mentioned books of patterns or models as a cheaper alternative to hiring a

¹ Chet Van Duzer, *Frames that speak: cartouches on early modern maps*, Brill, 2023, 260 p.

specialised artist to design the cartouche. These books were published from the sixteenth century onwards. Finally, Chet explained that one could observe a sort of stylistic evolution in cartouche designs: in the seventeenth century, cartographers began illustrating cartouches with local people, animals, plants and products. Elaborate cartouches continued to be produced in Europe into the eighteenth century but became rarer thereafter. The preference for minimalist cartouches which can be observed from the eighteenth century onwards, has been explained in different ways: George Kishhas suggested that decorative cartouches declined following the Napoleonic wars (1803-15) as maps became more utilitarian. Mary Pedley on the other hand has suggested that decorative cartouches declined following the French Revolution because of the end of noble patronage, royal support, and increase in 'scientific' mapping. According to Chet the situation is more complicated than this as there were minimalist cartouches before the French Revolution as well, and a substantial period of time passed between the revolution and the abandonment of elaborate cartouches.

Chet confided that the cartouches on the maps of Vincenzo Coronelli and Matthäus Seutter are amongst his favourites (see fig. 1 and fig. 2 (p. 32) respectively).

The following three maps were exhibited in the KBR Map Room:

- Matthäus Seutter, *Postarum seu cursorum publicorum diverticula en mansiones per Germania*, ca 1731 (chapter 24 of the book); [fig. 2 -p. 32 is the cartouche extract of that map]
- Jean-Baptiste Nolin (1686-1762), *L'Amérique dressée sur les relations les plus récentes*, 1740 (chapter 25 of the book); [fig. 3-p. 32]
- Juan de la Cruz Cano y Olmedilla, *Mapa geográfico de América Meridional*, 1775. (chapter 29 of the book); [fig. 4 - p. 32]

At the close of the session, we all enjoyed a drink at a nearby cafe.

Many thanks to Chet and the organisers for a most interesting afternoon.



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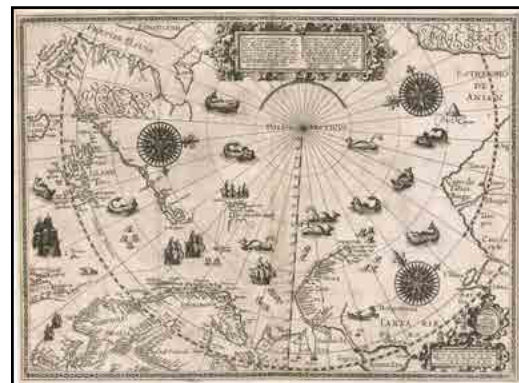


Fig. 3. Stéphane Delodder and a map of Willem Barentz of 1598

Delineatio cartae trium navigationum per Batavos, ad Septentrionalem plagam [...] of Willem Barentz 1598



Fig. 2. Caroline De Candt presenting Levinus Hulsius' work...



Map Afternoon

Saturday 22 april 2023

Map Room - Royal Library of Belgium



Fig.1. Jan de Graeve speaking about Mercator... who else?..

As tradition prescribes, the afternoon of the Annual General Meeting is dedicated to seeing, reviewing and exploring maps brought by members and invitees of the Circle. This year 26 enthusiasts gathered in the Map Room of the Royal Library of Belgium. We warmly welcomed, amongst others, Mathilde Leduc-Grimaldi, Curator of Maps at the AfricaMuseum in Tervuren; Kris De Baere, Professor at the Antwerp Maritime Academy, and David L. Jones, Map Librarian Emeritus of the University of Alberta (Canada).

Jan De Graeve, who has made a study of Gerard Mercator's scientific library and has spent some years reconstructing it, started the afternoon giving a short lecture on the Ptolemaic atlases in Mercator's collection (fig.1). Jan listed no less than 11 different editions, published between 1502 and 1584, which he has documented.

Of no lesser interest was the contribution by Caroline De Candt on Levinus Hulsius (1550-1606) (fig.2), an all-round humanist author, printer, publisher and bookseller, engraver, mathematician, maker of and dealer in fine scientific instruments. As a linguist and lexicographer he composed the first German-Italian dictionary in 1605 while, as an editor, he published several reports on maritime expeditions¹.

Showing a fine copy of Willem Barentsz' *Delineatio cartae trium navigationum per Batavos, ad Septentrionalem plagam [...]*, dated 1598, Stéphane Delodder (fig.3) illustrated Barentsz' different attempts (1594, 1595 and 1596), together with Jan van Linschoten, to find a north-east passage to the Indies. While doing so, they discovered Nova Zembla as well as Spitzbergen, both of which are shown on this very decorative map.

Colin Dupont, a staff member at the Royal Library's Map Room, (fig.4) then presented an example of a map conveying a huge density of historic information through text, legends and symbols. De Bouge's *Carte*

du Théâtre de la Guerre aux Pays-Bas shows the evolution of the military situation in the confrontation of the Belgian Patriots with the Austrian Army during the Brabant Revolution in 1791, in particular at the Meuse river and beyond.

More military material was displayed by Hans Kok (fig.5) who brought with him six large colourful maps (each 1.00 x 1.50 m) produced by the Educational Services of the U.S. Army. They were clearly intended to inform soldiers going to the battlefields during World War II in different parts of the world: the Mediterranean, the South China Sea, the North Sea, the Pacific (North and South), plus a general overview entitled 'We Fight a Global War'.

A topic of current interest was Francis Herbert's contribution of a map of Ukraine, in Ukrainian Cyrillic, produced in Vienna, in 1918, for publication/distribution in Kiev in 1919 (fig.6).

Next up was David L. Jones (David.Jones@ualberta.ca) who spoke about the digitisation of the 'William C. Wonders Map Collection' of the University of Alberta containing approximately 450 000 sheets, 5 000 atlases and close to 500 000 air photos. This is 'work in progress' since so far 2 400 sheets have been digitised; they can be found at <http://archive.org/details.wcw>. An index to the major sheet collection is accessible at <http://maps.library.ualberta.ca>.

Last, but very definitely not least, Wulf Bodenstein, Founder and Honorary President, reminded the audience of the 25th anniversary of the Circle by giving a short historical overview.

Our thanks go to all participants and especially to our host the Royal Library of Belgium, and to Colin Dupont. Let's meet again next year.

Henri Godts
henri@arenbergauctions.com

¹ See Caroline De Candt's full article on Hulsius in pages 5-17 of this issue.



Fig. 4. Colin Dupont showing and commenting De Bouge's map of the KBR.

Map Afternoon impressions



Fig. 5. Hans Kok and other map connoisseurs... looking at informative maps of the Educational Services of the U.S. Army



Fig. 6. Francis Herbert's contribution with a map of Ukraine

Annual General Meeting 2023

Saturday 22 april 2023

Map Room

Royal Library of Belgium



Wouter Bracke, President, welcomed the Members at 10.00 and thanked them for attending the Annual General Meeting (AGM).

Before starting the meeting agenda he gave the floor to Honorary President Wulf Bodenstein who announced the death of Circle Member Johan Vanvolsem. After mentioning Johan's many interests and activities, Wulf Bodenstein said that the funeral was taking place that very day and that he regretted not being able to attend due to the AGM.

Wouter asked for a minute's silence in memory of Johan Vanvolsem.

The meeting then started following the agenda.

Prof. Wouter Bracke summarised his report, which had been sent to the Active Members. There were three board meetings in 2022. Active Members were invited to the Extraordinary General Meeting on 5 March in Ghent, called to adapt the statutes to the new Belgian regulations, and on 21 May to the Annual General Meeting, followed by the Map Afternoon (MAPAF) open to all Members, at the Royal Library of Belgium. Three guided visits were organised for Circle Members: in Ghent, Paris and Sint-Niklaas. The annual conference took place on 3 December at the Royal Library of Belgium with three eminent speakers presenting on the theme of Mapping Ukraine.

The magazine Maps in History (MiH), under the efficient editorship of Luis Robles Macías, with layout by Paul De Candt, was published, as usual, three times in the year.

Pierre Parmentier published the digital Newsletter WhatsMap? at the beginning of each month. He is looking for a replacement to manage the website.

Jean-Christophe Staelens, Treasurer, presented the financial report that had been approved by our statutory auditors Paul De Candt and Alex Smit. At the start of 2022 there was a reserve of € 28 272. At the end of 2022 it was € 28 498. The Circle enjoyed a very healthy financial situation; there were no debts. 111 members paid their subscription and all the sponsors

renewed their support (seven paying and two free of charge in exchange for services). Concerning expenses, MiH remained the main cost which amounted to a total of € 4 961. In 2022 there had been an increase of 23% due to new postal rates and various cost increases. This led us to ask for an increase in the membership fee to € 50 for 2023. Thanks to Pierre Parmentier there was no charge for the monthly digital WhatsMap? The other expenses were due to costs for the two AGMs, the MAPAF, the conference in December, the three excursions, Executive Committee meetings, publication costs in the *Moniteur belge*, fees for the website, and insurances. AXA had already sent the bill for 2023 at the end of 2022; the insurance was therefore paid twice last year.

The accounts of 2022 having been approved, Jean-Christophe presented a conservative budget drawn up together with Marijn van Zundert. As detailed above the main cost is for MiH where costs vary according to the number of pages. A provision of € 800 has been made for the website because of possible changes.

Wulf Bodenstein said that he hoped that the number of pages and editions of the magazine be maintained as it is the 'flagship' of the Circle. Paul De Candt warned that he will not be able to do the layout forever, and said that the price for printing is fixed up to 250 copies. Luis Robles Macías, Editor, asked what the costs of outsourcing the layout would be. Paul De Candt estimated that it could cost up to € 2 000 per issue. Henri Godts proposed to make a provision for the increase in costs related to the magazine. Wouter recommended increasing the budget for MiH to € 5 000 as proposed by Caroline De Candt. The assembly accepted the corrected budget. Jean-Christophe Staelens thanked the two auditors for their extensive work and the members 'free of charge' who had voluntarily paid fees.

The assembly then gave unanimous discharge to the members of the Executive Committee, now officially called *Organe d'Administration* (OA).

The renewal of the mandates of three Executive Committee members, Wouter Bracke, Luis Robles Macías and Marie-Anne Dage, was then proposed

and accepted. Marijn van Zundert was elected as new Executive Committee Member, with applause.

Luis Robles Macías announced that he would be working from France after the summer, but was willing to continue as the magazine's editor if there were no legal objections. He thanked the Members of the editorial committee for their hard work. He was warmly thanked for his outstanding work for the magazine.

Pierre Parmentier had already announced that he wanted to hand over the management of the website. At the request of the President, Colin Dupont might take over the task. Colin Dupont then formerly accepted and was warmly thanked for this by the other members.

Jean-Louis Renteux announced that he had decided to give up his position as Vice-President on his 80th birthday, but wanted to remain member of the Executive Committee.

Jean-Christophe Staelens mentioned that this year he is being assisted as Treasurer by Marijn van Zundert who will take over from 2024 onwards. The other Members warmly thanked Jean-Christophe for his outstanding work as Treasurer these past years and welcomed Marijn van Zundert as the new Treasurer-elect.

Wouter Bracke once more confirmed that he would hand over the presidency of the Map Circle on 1 September 2023. No successor has yet been found. Wulf Bodenstein asked if it was the Executive Committee that would elect the successor amongst its members. This was confirmed by the assembly. Henri Godts recalled that, to be eligible for election by the Executive Committee, the successor must have been first elected by a General Assembly as Active Member, and then, also in a General Assembly, as a member of the Executive Committee with a mandate of three years. If a candidate does not fulfil these conditions an extraordinary AGM should be convened.

At Wulf Bodenstein's request, Wouter Bracke reminded everyone that the Circle's next events would be the visit to the exhibition Open Kaart in Amsterdam on 13 May 2023, the presentation of the new book about cartouches on maps by Chet Van Duzer on 24 June 2023, and the annual conference on 2 December 2023 on the theme of Colonial mapping of the Congo.

The meeting closed at 12.00 with Wouter thanking everyone for coming and inviting them to the Map Afternoon after the lunch break.

MAPPAE MUNDI (VIII^e-XII^e siècle)

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Patrick Gautier Dalché





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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 423 627).

Its aims are to:

1. Provide an informal and convivial forum for all those with a special-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?'. It also maintains a website.

Information on events and exhibitions to be placed on the calendar of our website and announced in WhatsMap? should be sent to webmaster@bimcc.org

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BECOMING (AND STAYING) A MEMBER

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 50.00,
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 BIC: GKCCBEBB and notify the Membership Secretary (jcs@loginfra-strategy.com) indicating your name and address.

MAPS IN HISTORY

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