

MAPS IN HISTORY

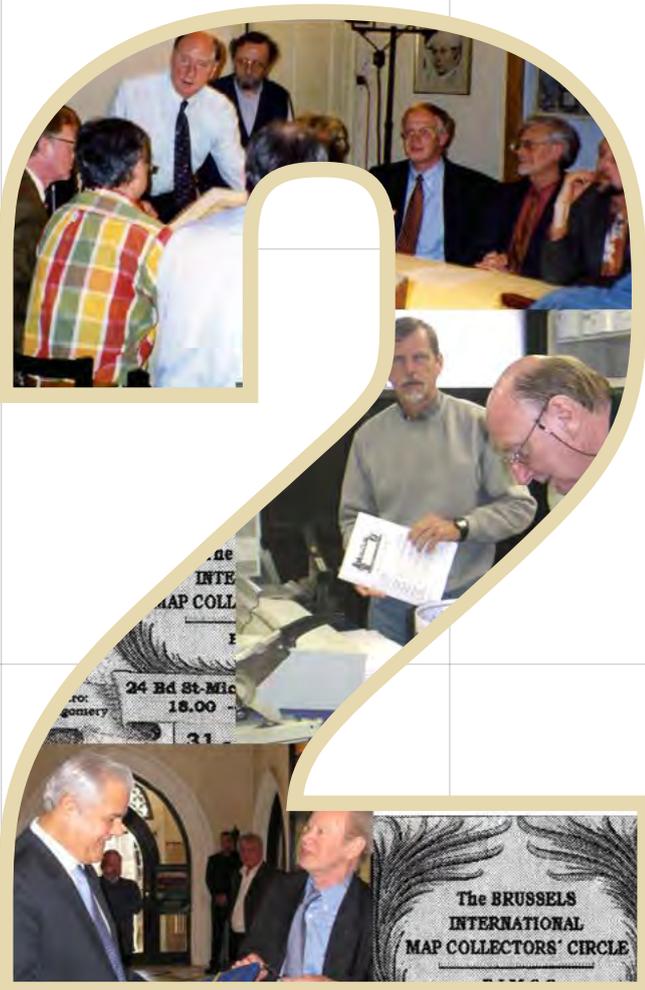


January 2019
Newsletter No

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Intro

Dear Map Friends,

For the beginning of this New Year, we have a gift for you: we're sending you a '20-year retrospective of the Brussels Map Circle' together with this January issue of 'Maps in History'. This special issue was distributed to the participants at our twentieth anniversary celebration on 1 December 2018 at the Plantin museum in Antwerp; if you did not have the opportunity to join us for the party, you can get a feeling for how the evening went by reading the report of the event on page 26.

The core article of this issue No 63 of 'Maps in History' is a new study by Roger Stewart on the Cape of Good Hope, bringing new insight on rarely available maps in Peter Kolbe's influential book. This issue also brings you a particularly rich mix of exhibition reports (including two which were organised by our members!), book reviews, news and an interview with our precious 'secretary', Karen De Coene

My best wishes to you for a happy cartographic year,

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



'Il Friuli - Cartografia Segreta Dei Collezionisti'

[Il Friuli - Secret cartography of the collectors]

Map Exhibition in Udine, Italy, October 2018

INTRODUCTION – A FEW HISTORICAL ASPECTS OF THIS REGION

The Friuli/Venezia/Giulia region is situated in the north-eastern part of Italy at the borders with Austria, Slovenia and the Adriatic Sea. For thousands of years it has been a main strategic area for various powers to maintain or gain access to the Mediterranean Sea and thus commerce with different countries and continents. The Romans already in 181 BC founded an important city, Aquileia, with a fluvial port situated close to the sea between Trieste and Venice, which later became an independent Christian patriarchal state until conquered by Venice in 1420. A century later the Habsburgs took this town over and kept it until the First World War, with a short interruption during the conquest of this region by Napoleon. As the access to this port became increasingly difficult, the Habsburgs developed Trieste into a stronghold, as their main sea port, due to its fine location on the Adriatic Sea.

The region suffered greatly from the impact of numerous wars and occupations over the centuries, with resulting frequent changes of its political boundaries. Many treaties made an impact on the way it was configured, which resulted in a steady need to adapt its maps. At first the frontiers on the maps were not very specific, more related to natural borders with mountains in the north and north-east and several small rivers. But as of the 18th century these borders became more political and precise. The Republic of Venice was the dominant political and economic

power in the region for a period of about a thousand years until ended by Napoleon Bonaparte. The other most prominent power in this region was the Austro-Hungarian Empire of the Habsburgs on the northern side, which absolutely needed to maintain access to the port of Trieste. During the First World War a large part of this region was totally devastated by years of fierce military action.

THE EXHIBITION 'IL FRIULI'

For a long period mapmakers did not pay much attention to the Friuli region, focussing their attention on Venice and other parts and states of Italy. Due to the military interest of the region, many maps were locked up immediately, once draughted, to prevent their getting into the hands of an enemy. Thanks to a prominent local collector of maps of this region and a member of the Italian map collectors' Associazione Almagià, Gabrielle Briatti and his wife, a very interesting exhibition was organised in an old church in the ancient town of Udine. The exhibition of maps and atlases was open to the public during the month



Fig. 1: The collector's corner at the exhibition with, in the background, different maps by Magini.



of October 2018. It covered the period between the middle of the 16th century and the early 19th century under the title: 'Il Friuli, cartografia segreta dei collezionisti' [Friuli, the secret cartography of collectors]. The title of the exhibition refers to 'secret' maps as all the exhibited maps have been selected out of private collections only, so not available for general access and often shown for the first time in public.

A very nice catalogue was produced with support given by the Associazione Almagià, local authorities and institutions. The scientific coordination and editing was by Prof. Orietta Selva of the University of Trieste. The catalogue also contains a general overview of the history of cartography with emphasis on the contribution of Italian mapmakers. The exhibition shows close to 50 maps which are all reproduced in the catalogue. A typical map collector's study has been reconstituted with a desk and equipment and reference books (Fig. 1). The official opening of this exhibition coincided with the annual meeting of the Associazione Almagià in Udine.

ABOUT A FEW MAPS

In 1553 Giovanni Andrea Vavassore (ca 1495 – 1572), also named 'Il Guadagnino' [the small earner], made a copperplate map of the Friuli region, based on an anonymous woodblock map without a title, probably made towards the end of the 15th century. This is the first known separate map of the Friuli region, which has been widely copied by mapmakers in Italy and also in the northern countries, as for example by Ortelius in his 'Parergon'. It is interesting to note that Vavassore made this map in the context of the Protestant reform and the counter reform, as illustrated by the long text in the cartouche, as propaganda for the catholic church with a reference to 'the barbarians from the other side of the mountains'. Copies of this map were used for many years with little modification by mapmakers even throughout the 17th century, so that maps often did not respect the geographical and political context at the time of publication (Fig. 2).

However, Giacomo Castaldi, Matteo Pagato and Lafreri already featured Friuli in their maps made between

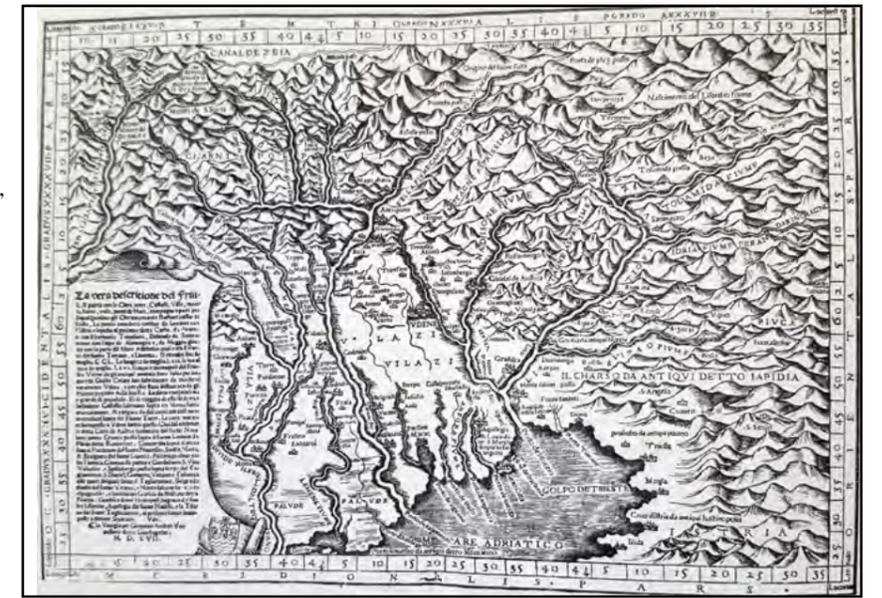


Fig. 2: 1553 Giovanni Andrea Vavassore's map of the Friuli

1546 and 1560, as part of a much wider region, often including the Balkans, Dalmatia and the countries along the Danube river. But Vavassore was the first to put Friuli on a single map. The well-known mapmaker Antonio Magini (1555 – 1617) used this map and improved it substantially, when residing in Bologna in 1595–1598. To obtain access to precise information, Magini obtained official maps made by Pirro Ligorio from Venice and he

corresponded widely for consultation on details with rulers and scientists of Italian States and local leaders. Draft maps were returned to them for review before publication. He indicated for the first time the borders in subtle hatched lines on this map (Fig. 3). Shortly after his death his son Fabio published this map in a collection of regional maps under the name 'Italia'. This map of Friuli in turn became a reference for well over a hundred years, being copied widely, also by Vincenzo Coronelli for his 'Patria del Friuli' published in 1696.

The exhibition was a real success enjoyed by many visitors and by several classes from local schools.

The catalogue is available in Italian only and can be obtained for € 25 (excluding shipment cost) from : Edizioni Goliardiche Editrice srl, Via del Prato 2/C, 34127 Trieste, Italy

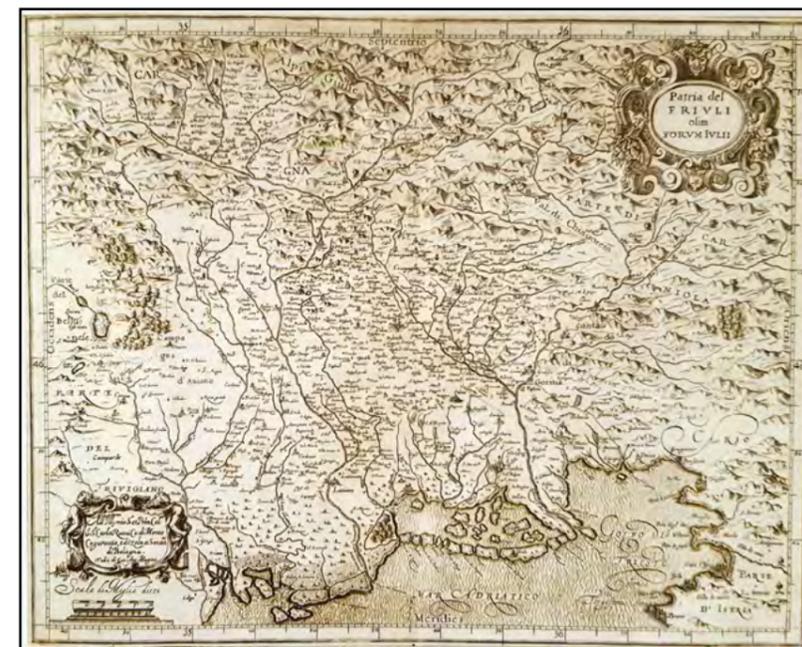


Fig. 3: Antonio Magini's map



Alex Smit
alex.smit@orange.fr

Horizons de la Beauce : Cartes géographiques de l'ancien grenier de la France

[The Horizons of the Beauce: Maps of the former Granary of France]

28310 Janville (Eure-et-Loir, France), Médiathèque, 16 rue du Cheval Bardé, 8 September – 9 November 2018

— Catalogue by Wulf Bodenstein. Editor: Jean-Louis Baudron (Mayor of Janville), 156 pp., 98 illustrations in colour incl. 50 full-page maps, 21 x 29.7 cm, soft cover, ISBN: 979-10-699-2720-9, September 2018, EUR 20.00.

— To order: Mairie de Janville, 12 Place du Martroi, 28310 Janville, France, janville.mairie@wanadoo.fr, Tel. +33(0)237-90 00 53.

All French men and women have heard of la Beauce. Most even know, more or less, where it is – just south of the Paris region and north of the Loire valley, with its historical centre around the city of Chartres. They will probably also know that, at some time in the past, it was the granary of France, or more realistically, of the Paris region.

But the image remains vague, imprecise, and for good reason. The Beauce has never really existed as a concrete administrative or religious entity, only economically; even today it is among the richest cereals producing zones in France, producing over 5 million tons of cereals each year on some 600 000 hectares of excellent agricultural land. But here again, the word 'some' is important, for the region has never been precisely defined, and the last 230 years, since the French Revolution, have seen it become even vaguer. Indeed, in 1790 la Beauce was parcelled out to form just a part of each of five contiguous départements, and this has not changed since.

Even the name Beauce itself remains obscure, as the text on the back of the first map devoted to the region clearly proclaims: 'Many people interpret the name Beelsia or Bellosiana in different ways and they do not agree among themselves; whatever they say is purely conjectural.'¹ All that seems certain is that it is of pre-Roman, Celtic origin.

¹ J. Metellus in his atlas *Francia, Austrasia, Helvetia*, Cologne, 1594

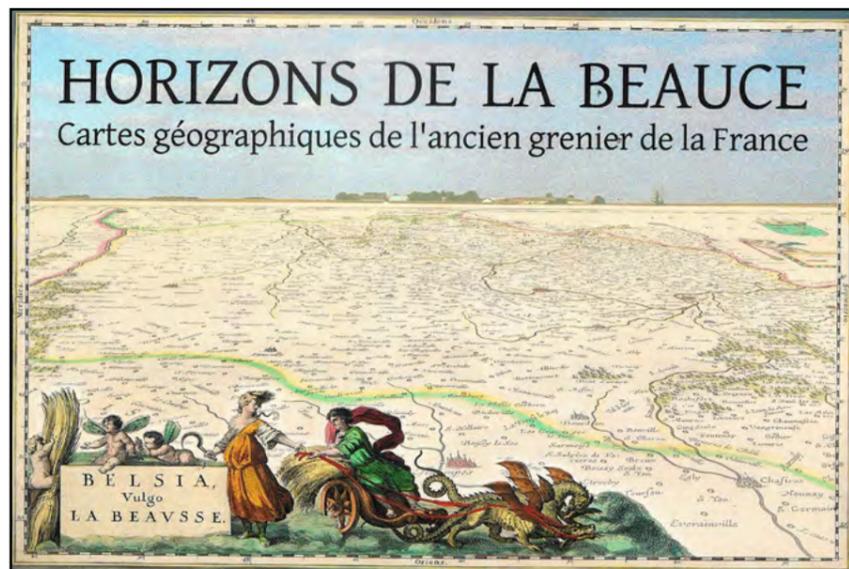


Fig. 1 The cover of the catalogue

It is in this context that the Mayor of the town of Janville, Jean-Louis Baudron, in his role as President of the Community of neighbouring towns (called 'Heart of the Beauce') called on Wulf Bodenstein, long-time secondary resident of the Beauce and Honorary President of the Brussels Map Circle, to mount a cartographic exhibition and, literally, to put the Beauce on the map. Regional exhibitions of antique maps are very rare in France, especially when the region is landlocked and so very flat. Mr. Baudron thus took an initiative which is almost unique in France and which resulted in a fascinating and instructive exhibition (and its catalogue) of printed maps of the Beauce and its surrounding areas from 1482 through well into the 19th century.

However, since this review will not appear before the exhibition has ended, it is above all the accompanying catalogue (Fig. 1) that will be of lasting interest to map enthusiasts. As the catalogue states (in French), both exhibition and catalogue were prepared with three main aims in view:

- To provide a concrete, tangible introduction to the history of cartography,
- To document and comment historical depictions of the Beauce and its surrounding areas, and
- To use old maps to encourage the study of the region's history.

To these I think we may add: to show the very best of the Beauce and make it more widely known as a tourist destination.



Fig. 2 One of the two exhibition rooms in the Médiathèque in Janville.

The exhibition ran from September to early November 2018 in a purpose-designed exhibition room in the Médiathèque in Janville (Fig. 2).

As its aims suggest, it targeted visitors of all ages and interests, from groups of local schoolchildren to academics of international renown (two were present at the opening).

But the lasting legacy of the exhibition will lie in its excellent catalogue, a well designed, copiously colour-illustrated description and commentary on almost all of the exhibits.

The chapters in the catalogue follow the seven sections of the exhibition itself:

1. The Beauce on maps of France.

Three maps are presented here, taking us from its first naming on a printed map, 'LABEALS' on the Gallia Novella map in Berlinghieri's *Geographia* of 1482, through Jean Jolivet's 'La beaulse', shown here in Ortelius's 1570 edition, to Mercator's 'Beavsse' on his 1585 map of Brittany and Normandy.

2. Individual maps of the Beauce.

This section is the focal point of the catalogue, with 12 maps representing almost all the printed representations of the region until the Revolution.

The first map dedicated solely to the Beauce is the somewhat crude, small-format and very rare map by Metellus (Jean Matal) mentioned above (catalogue number 4). Taken from Mercator, it extends the Beauce up to the north west of Paris and down far to the south of the Loire valley!

But the first folio map, and probably the most important of all, is the one by the somewhat mysterious Damien de Templeux. With the north to the right, it was first published by Jean Leclerc in his atlas that appeared in 1619. The plate was reworked and reissued until 1670, including by Jean Boisseau in 1644 (Fig. 3).

It was in 1631 that the first Dutch copy of de Templeux's map of the Beauce appeared, in Hondius's *Atlantis Maioris Appendix*, and then again, with the same plate

reworked, in the atlas of Jansson. Blaeu's inevitable copy of this appeared in his atlases from 1634, with an interesting attempt to define the Beauce in the text on the verso (catalogue number 9.2). But the most amusing and also one of the rarest maps in this series is the copy of the Hondius map by Nicolas Berey (*Carte Generale du Gouvernement de la Beausse*, Paris, 1653) with its cartouche that shows a very questionable mastery of the French language (Fig. 4).

3. On the horizons of the Beauce.

Here we are presented with a sample of 14 maps of the main neighbouring regions of the Beauce: the Gâtinais to the east, the Blaisois and Perche to the south and west, and the Île de France (the Paris region) to the north.

4. Triangulation and the surveyor's instruments.

A display case half way through the exhibition presented a selection of instruments that would have been used by the surveyors of the time, and these are shown and commented on in the catalogue.

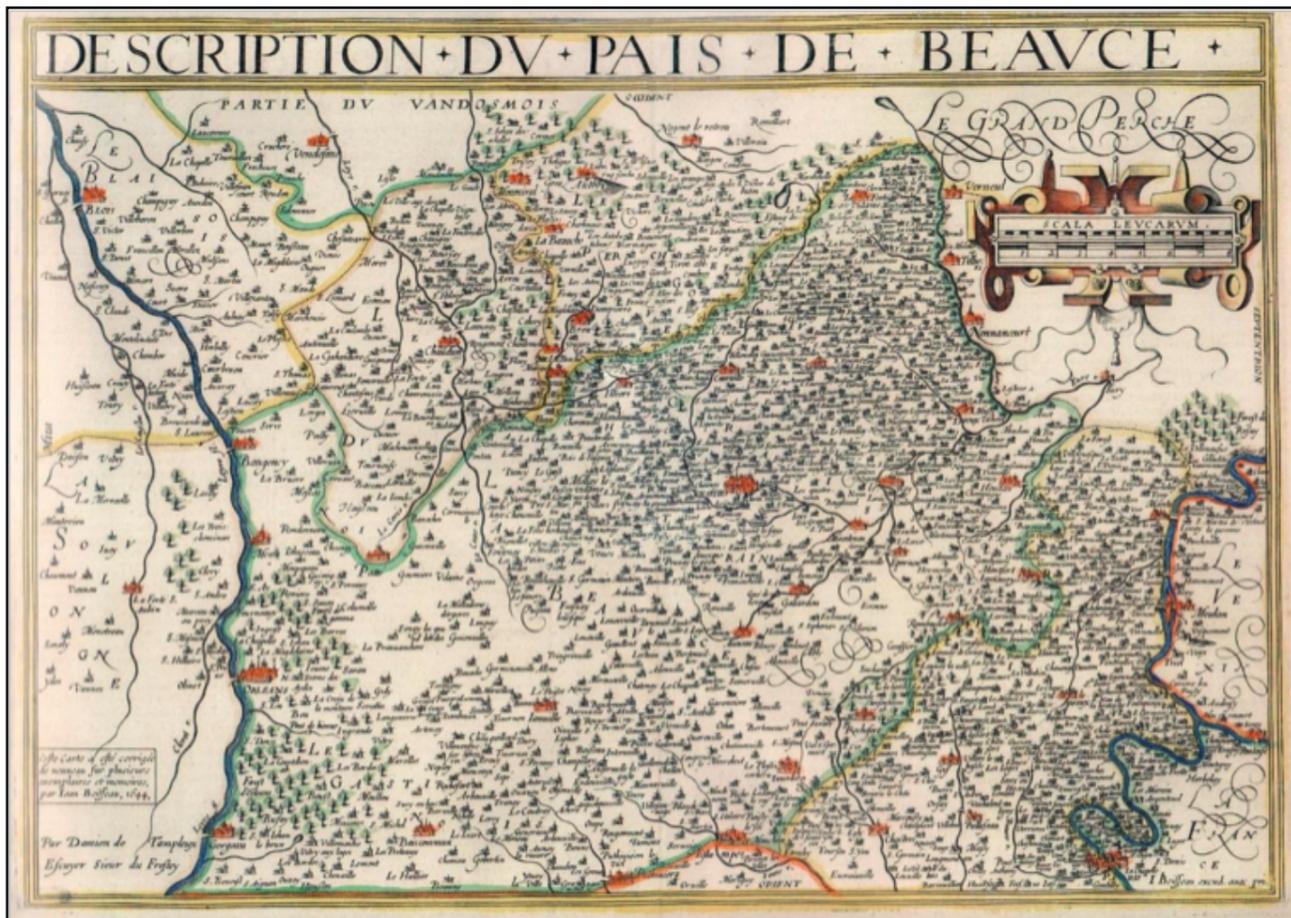


Fig. 3 The first "real" map of the Beauce, DESCRIPTION DV PAIS DE BEAVCE, by Damien de Templeux, first issued in 1619 by Jean Leclerc but here in a later state by Jean Boisseau from 1644 (catalogue number 6).

5. **The Beauce and the supra-region of Orléans.** The catalogue then returns to the depiction of the Beauce within one of the largest supra-regional administrative areas of France at the time, the 'Gouvernement Général' of Orléans. This extended from the Atlantic to Orléans and far beyond to the east, including the majority of the Loire valley, with the Beauce just a small part of this vast area.

6. **Canals.** Two maps, by de Fer and Jaillot, trace the paths of three gigantic projects to build canals running through the periphery of the Beauce: two in order to transport goods from the Loire into the Paris region (canal de Briare, canal d'Orléans), the other to bring water from the river Eure to Versailles. This latter project never happened,

but the maps are impressive in their detail and visual impact.

7. **The transformation of the Regions into Départements.** The Revolution sealed the fate of all the royal administrative divisions of France: the 'gouvernements', the généralités, and, of course, the Beauce, which was carved up between five new 'départements', with the lion's share going to Eure-et-Loir. This final section of the catalogue traces the cartographic depiction of the départements concerned from their creation in December 1789.

The first map, Carte des Départemens de la Mayenne ... by Desnos, Paris, 1790, shows the new départements with the old regional names superposed on them, a gentle way of breaking their Citoyens into

the new order of things. We then have the very rare, first wall map of France to show all the new départements (Carte de France suivant ... , by Louis Capitaine, Paris, 1790), followed by a series of departmental and district maps relating to the Beauce. At the end of this section we are shown two 19th century maps of Eure-et-Loir that, unlike all the other maps in the catalogue, are not copperplate engravings. The first, produced by lithography, is the map from the 1835 edition of the splendidly 'baroque' Atlas de France by J. Henry, and the other, engraved on steel and coloured, from the much more common but even more splendid Atlas National by Lasseur (here dated 1849).

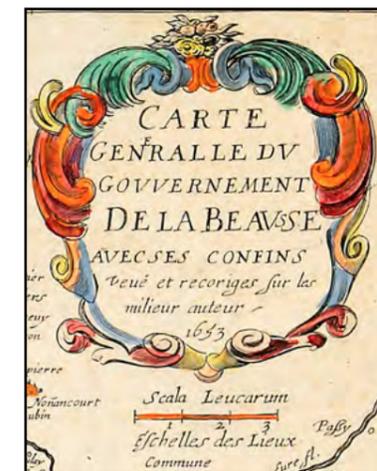


Fig. 4. The cartouche from Bery's map of 1653, Carte Generale dv Gouvernement De la Beavsse (catalogue number 13), one of the rarest maps in the exhibition and showing a command of the French language worthy of a teenager's tweet.

The catalogue concludes with three appendices: a discussion on the frontiers of the Beauce, a brief quantitative assessment of the accuracy of some of the key maps, and a historical timeline. There are also a short glossary and a bibliography.

The only criticism one could reasonably make here would be concerning the absence of any maps from the vastly important, 182-sheet Carte de France by Cassini from the end of the 18th century. But since the catalogue is describing the contents of an exhibition, its defects are in fact those of the exhibition itself. Indeed, the Carte de Cassini was omitted from the exhibition on purpose, since a link to a digitised version of it was available to the public on line in the Janville Médiathèque.

The overall impression of the catalogue is of a very professionally written and produced document that does well what it sets out to do. It shows the development of the depiction of an important but elusive area of France and it does it in a surprisingly attractive and interesting way, particularly since the Beauce possesses neither sea coasts, mountains nor even major cities.

Indeed, it is much more than just a simple exhibition catalogue. The writing is both scholarly and anecdotal, telling stories around the maps and what they depict, and using information gleaned from the author's earlier detailed studies of the maps themselves² and, as a long time resident of the Beauce, from his knowledge of the terrain that his mapmakers were describing.

It is too late now for you to visit the exhibition, but the catalogue is a must for any collector of maps of France.

Andrew Cookson
mercury75@free.fr

² His article in BIMCC Newsletter No 45, and his publication: Premier Recueil de cartes géographiques anciennes de la Beauce (1594-1790) in: J. Clément (ed.), Mémoire XXXVI-1 2012, Supplément au Bulletin 114-2012-4 de la Société Archéologique d'Eure-et-Loir, Chartres: SAEL, 2012

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[The Republic Models the World]

Exhibition in St-Niklaas (September–December 2018)

This exhibition was the third one organised by our member Stanislas De Peuter around his own private map collection. The first one, in 2016, was devoted to the 'Glorious Netherlands' and took place at the Tervuren cultural centre near Brussels (see MiH57, p.37). The second one, presented in the Mercator Museum last year, focused on 'Europe Revisited' (see MiH60). The third exhibition, once again in the Mercator Museum in Sint-Niklaas, turned to the rest of the world, following the tracks of the Dutch Republic's effort in the 16th century to 'model the world', i.e. to explore the world in search of precious spices and find a better sea route to the Spice Islands (Moluccas), and back.

On Sunday 2 December, Stanislas welcomed a group of members and friends of the Brussels Map Circle who had come, from Italy, France and the Netherlands, to celebrate the Circle's 20th anniversary in Antwerp the previous night (see page 26). For one and a half hours Stanislas guided them – in English -- through more than a hundred beautifully coloured maps (also nicely framed). Stanislas repeated the guided tour for a second group from the Circle on the last day of the exhibition, Sunday 16 December 2018.

The visits were well structured, around the story of the search for spices and of the resulting discoveries, depicted on maps. After the fall of Constantinople (1453) the Silk Road was closed, as was the spice trade overland from the Orient.



Europeans were demanding pepper and other spices; new maritime routes had to be found; attempts were made in five directions:

- around the southern tip of Africa
- towards the West (leading to the discovery of America instead of India)
- to the North-West, through the ice of northern Canada
- to the North-East, through the ice of Siberia, and
- around the southern tip of the Americas (with the discovery of the Le Maire strait).

Each of these areas of exploration was reflected in a section of the exhibition. The most important one concerned the eastwards route to the Spice Islands operated by the United East India Company (VOC), founded in 1602.



Stanislas De Peuter explaining his maps to an international group on Sunday 2 December 2018

Other sections of the exhibition touched upon areas such as the Dutch presence, at some point in time, as reflected in maps: Africa, North America (New Amsterdam), Brazil, Japan and China (on which Stanislas has abundantly written – see NL39-40).



The visits were very lively and the audience was captivated by the many anecdotes Stanislas had gathered about his maps.

Jean-Louis Renteux
jl.renteux@gmail.com



Le Monde vu d'Asie. Une histoire cartographique

[The World seen from Asia. A Cartographic History]

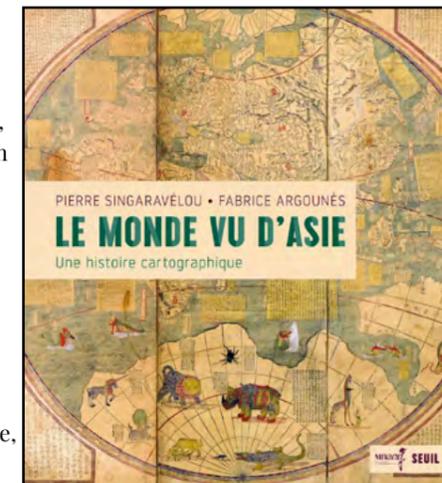
edited by Pierre Singaravélou and Fabrice Argounès

— Paris, Musée National des Arts Asiatiques - Guimet (MNAAG)-Seuil, 2018, 192 pp., colour ill., soft cover, 26 x 28,5 cm.

— ISBN 978-2-02-137500-8. EUR 35.00.

In 2018, the Guimet Museum in Paris offered a superb exhibition. A magnificent catalogue was published, featuring well-known or little-known maps and illustrations produced in Asia. They document the exchanges between the various Asian regions and between them and the rest of the world from the 15th to the 20th century. The authors have combined their skills for this beautiful book: Pierre Singaravélou, professor at the University Paris I Panthéon-Sorbonne, is a specialist in on Asia; Fabrice Argounès, teacher at the University of Rouen, is expert in cartography and geopolitics. Their purpose is to offer a different perspective of the world from the one we are accustomed to: the world has points of reference other than Jerusalem or Mecca. Hindu and Buddhist maps place their centres in the Himalayas, in particular Mount Meru in Tibet. Chinese maps show the empire ('Middle Kingdom') whose power is symbolised by Peking (called Dadu in Chinese, Khanbaliq in Mongolian, then Beijing, finally Beijing). Similarly, Japanese and Korean maps continue to stage their country in an "Asia-World" until the 19th century.

The maps presented, the oldest dating back to the 15th century, are often works of art, calling on painting, drawing and calligraphy. They depict holy places, such as the Potala Palace of Lhasa in Tibet or Mount Fuji in Japan. They are also useful for showing



Cover of the book: detail of a folding screen with a world map decoration (Korea, 1860).

the power of emperors, kings and governors, by depicting conquests, borders, major works (roads and canals), and the building of capitals. In China for example, maps of the Yellow River illustrate the imperial policy to combat disastrous floods. In order to design the map of a territory, the topographer has to know it. This implies that he travels, observes, measures the distances in a scholarly way, not only to select the elements to be drawn, but also to highlight the exceptional character of a given river or mountain. The landscape can then become an object of admiration. Now, the beauty of a site reflects the power of the nation; it is therefore represented on folding screens, porcelains, painted scrolls, fans and many objects. The Chinese emperor in particular appears travelling

through his lands on horseback, like a conquering traveller at the head of a vast territory, seeming to merge with the whole world. Topography is a science asserting the power of the emperor. Imperial maps, such as monuments and paintings, may have political significance, as the "Complete Map of the Great Unified and Eternal Qing Empire", known as the "Blue Map" (dated 1811 on a model of 1767).

The great discoveries from Europe resulted in the neglect of Asian geographical knowledge. Many Chinese, Javanese, Arab and other travellers, scientists, monks, traders, sailors and adventurers nevertheless played their part in the enlargement of the world. They played a role in economic and cultural globalisation, preceding Europeans in the Indian Ocean and on the eastern coasts of Africa.

There is the ancient Silk Road, the 13th century Pax Mongolica, which promoted exchanges by land routes and increased knowledge of the western part of the Asian continent. Or the expeditions of the Chinese navigator Zheng; he sailed all over the Indian Ocean during the 15th century. All these elements promoted the circulation of Persian, Mongolian and Arab geographical knowledge and cartographic techniques throughout Asia, with astronomical tables, astrolabes and other measuring instruments. The travel stories and



Thangka (painting on cloth) with a view of Lhasa, Potala and main monuments of central Tibet (Tibet, 19th century) (© MNAAG, Paris).

the resulting cartographic documents facilitated Marco Polo's journey and perhaps even helped Fra Mauro in the development of his Mappamundi. Asian maps finally arrived in Europe thanks to sailors and explorers and filled the gaps of western cartographers such as Abraham Ortelius. But they mainly led the Asian leaders to blend Asia with the world, relegating Europe, Africa and the Arab world to the margins

At the end of the 16th century, there was an important evolution in the designing of maps. The horizon of Asia widened under the influence of European cartography. The first Chinese world maps were initiated by Jesuit missionaries, Matteo Ricci (1552-1610) and Ferdinand Verbiest (1623-1688), showing the four known continents in more exact proportions. They cooperated with mandarins and

succeeded in transmitting knowledge of European cartography to the imperial elites, while integrating Chinese contributions for the description of East Asia. They adopt the Chinese nomenclature, but place Asia in the centre of the world, surrounded by Europe and Africa to the west, America to the east. From then on, Eurocentrism is no more.

From the 18th century, western presence increases and is reflected in the maps. Nevertheless, local knowledge and autochthonous informants continue to play a key role in territorial representation. Many maps still represent an 'Asia-World' until the 19th century, relegating Europe, Africa and the Arab world to the background, reducing them even to islands in an ocean lost in a corner of the map!



Monumental Geographical Map of the Chinese Empire in the Ming Dynasty (Japanese copy, 1762) (© MNAAG, Paris)

This book is a beautiful invitation to reverse the perspectives through the study of Asian cartographic and iconographic masterpieces. The many illustrations rise to the task and give a good idea of this globalisation and of commercial and scientific-cultural exchanges that have already been taking place for centuries.



Christiane De Craecker-Dussart
c.decraecker@skynet.be

Der Kupferstecher Karl Kolbe (1777-1842) und seine Rundkarten.

Ein Berliner Künstlerleben im Biedermeier zwischen Goldmedaille und Pistolenkugel

[The copperplate engraver Karl Kolbe (1777-1842) and his circular maps – A Berlin artist's life in the Biedermeier period, from gold medal to pistol shot]

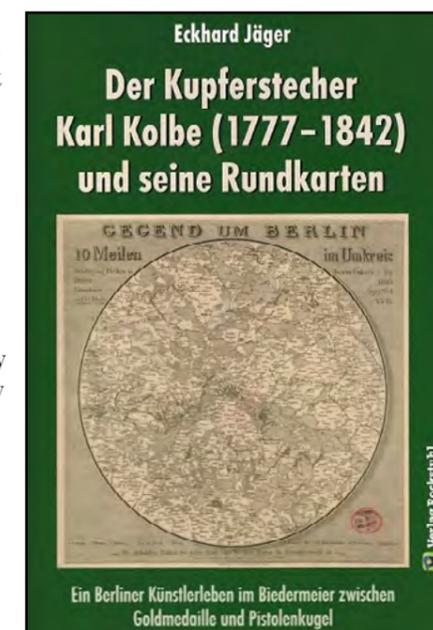
by Eckhard Jäger

- Bad Langensalza: Verlag Rockstuhl, 2018
- 120 pages, 50 colour and 10 black and white illustrations, hard cover, 29.7 x 21 cm
- ISBN 978-3-95966-338-0, EUR 36.00

Little was known about Karl Friedrich Wilhelm Kolbe, the 19th- century artist and engraver of maps, until this new publication by Eckhard Jäger, the distinguished German historian. Four years ago, I reviewed his previous major contribution to the history of cartography, a carto-bibliography of the Island of Rügen.¹ The importance of Jäger's recent research is evident from his extensive archival study, fully documented here, and from his survey of the rather scant if not erroneous bio-bibliographical entries in existing works of reference.

The first chapter is devoted to Kolbe's eventful life. Born into the family of a copperplate printer in Leipzig, Karl Kolbe moved to Weimar where he was trained to become a copperplate engraver. As from 1802 he began working for the Landes-Industrie-Comptoir, created by Justin Bertuch in 1789. He played a major role in the engraving of the six maps for the Atlas des ganzen Erdkreises by Christian Gottlieb Reichard (1758-1837) which Bertuch published in 1803. As of 1806, these six maps were offered for sale to be used for the construction of a globe

¹ Die Insel Rügen auf alten Karten. Vier Jahrhunderte Kartografiegeschichte 1523-1885 (Rügen Island on old maps. Four hundred years of history of cartography), in: Maps in History n° 51, January 2015, pp.10-11



in the form of an earth cube, a most intriguing cartographic object.²

Having settled in Potsdam, Kolbe participated in the making of a 22-sheet topographical map of Westphalia, based on a survey by the Prussian chief of staff General von Le Coq. Drawn on the scale of 1: 86.400 (following Cassini's map of France), it was finally published in 1815. After the War of Liberation (1813-1815) he established himself in Berlin where he

² Reconstructed by Andreas Christoph for the exhibition Die Welt aus Weimar; see my review in Maps in History n° 42, January 2012, p. 5

got married. His outstanding talent as an engraver, and particularly his work on battle maps, earned him the honorific title of "academic artist" from the Prussian Academy of Arts in 1816.

Not surprisingly, many of the leading contemporary publishers sought to engage him under contract, for varying periods of time. Among them was Adolf Stieler, for whom he worked on the first edition of Stielers Handatlas, published in 1817. A crowning event in his life came when, in 1824, Friedrich Wilhelm III, king of Prussia, bestowed on him a gold medal, acknowledging the significance of his contribution to Prussian cartography. As from 1837 he engraved 19 maps for Heinrich Berghaus's famous *Physikalischer Atlas*, published in instalments by Justus Perthes in Gotha until 1848.

However, the rather irregular schedule of temporary assignments deprived him of the financial stability he needed to sustain a growing family (his seventh child was born in 1834). He desperately looked for a permanent post, in vain. Examples of the heart-breaking letters he and his wife addressed to the Prussian hierarchy at ministerial level and even to the king, attest to the alarming distress caused by lasting financial difficulties.

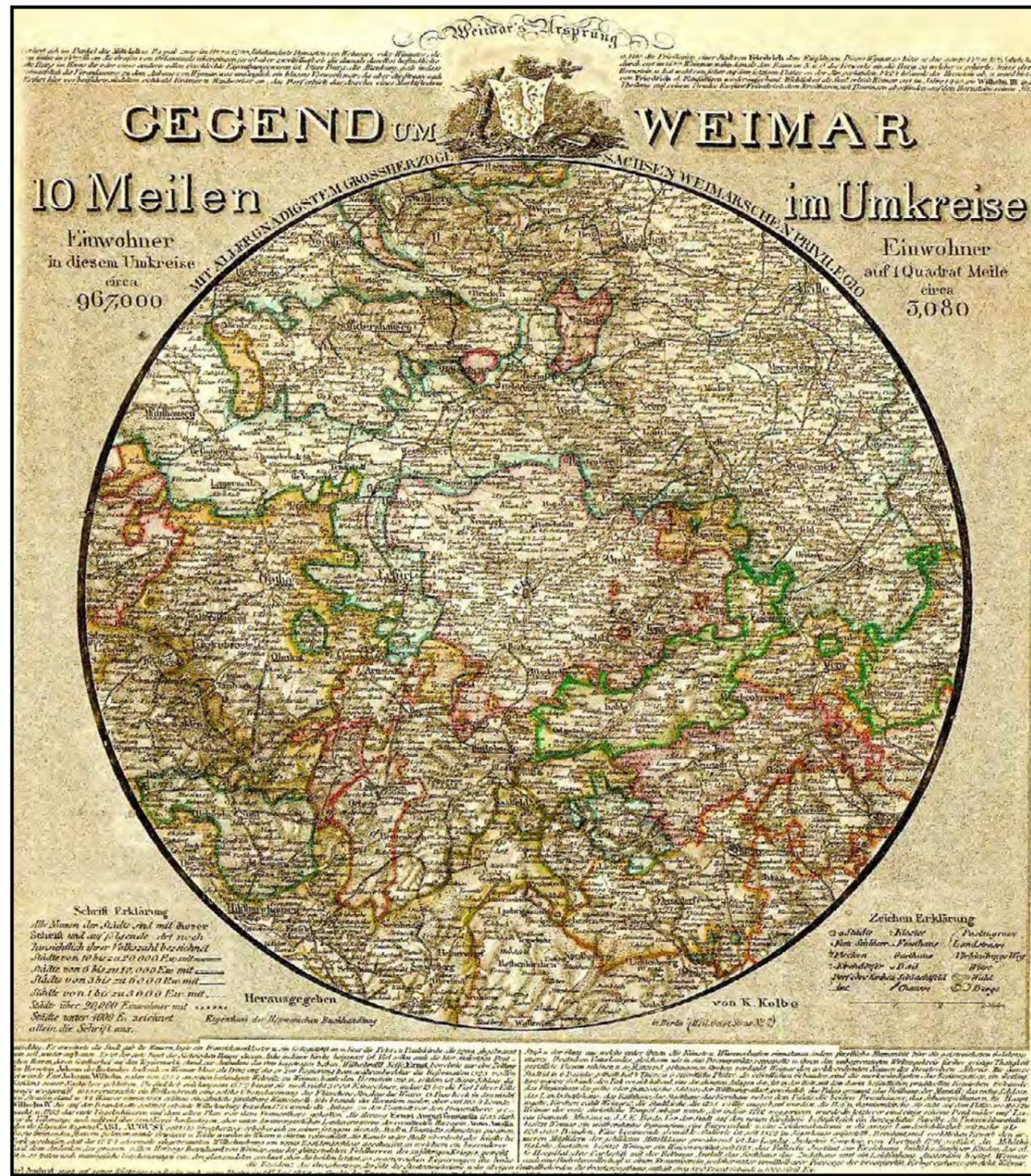


Fig. 1. 'Ten Miles around Weimar'

Making Maps in History

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

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

Fewer incoming orders, partially due to his failing physical strength and eyesight, combined with the advance of lithography which he did not master, led to severe depression and finally to total resignation. In 1842 he shot himself in a crowded street in Berlin.

In the early 1820s, Kolbe believed that there was a popular demand for maps showing the surroundings of larger cities. It is possible that he had previously seen some of Edward Mogg's road maps and circular plans, such as the "Twenty four miles around London" (1812), which may well have served him as a model for his own design. Between 1826 and 1845 Kolbe prepared 35 'Rundkarten' the presentation and discussion of which is the subject of the next two chapters.

Jäger's catalogue of these circular maps consists of a brief carto-bibliographical description of each of the 'Rundkarten' by Kolbe (35) and by his contemporaries F. Nowack (3) and Heymann (1). Within a circle of generally 25 cm in diameter, these maps depict the road network, the natural environment and some tourist attractions up to 10 miles around 20 German cities.³ Also engraved on them is a short history of the region, with a description of the life of the country's sovereigns and their accomplishments over the ages. Some population statistics complete the picture. These maps are very rare today, probably on account of lower public demand than had initially been expected.

Twenty-two of the 39 maps are reproduced on a full page, in colour, reduced from about 32 x 29 cm of the original map size to 20 x 18 cm, i.e. by about 38%. Although the text in

3 Berlin, Bremen, Breslau, Dresden, Erfurt, Hamburg, Hannover, Kassel, Köln, Königsberg, Leipzig, Liegnitz, Magdeburg, München, Neustrelitz, Potsdam, Schwerin, Stettin, Stralsund, and Weimar

the reproductions may be read with a magnifying glass without too much difficulty, the transcriptions provided by the author on the opposite page of 16 of these are most helpful for the study of such documents. The example at Fig. 1, 'Ten Miles around Weimar', shows the typical outline colouring used to mark territorial limits.

In the last three sections Jäger addresses topics that expertly round off the preceding analysis and considerations. First, there is a survey of press announcements of 1828 that advertise the circular maps, usually endorsing their quality with respect to the accuracy of the information they contain, the engraver's precision of work, and the maps' affordability. There follows a well-documented and nicely illustrated overview of older and contemporary circular maps, going back as far as de Jode's *Speculum Orbis Terrarum* (1578), with English and German maps of the 18th and 19th centuries up to 1850. Finally, we are offered a short discourse on a subject regularly considered in the author's publications, the question of engravers' wages in relation to cost of living and prices of maps and atlases in the period examined. As it is difficult to establish the equivalent of older currencies in Euros, the price of consumable goods is given, as an indication of comparable rates. The price of one of Kolbe's circular maps was about ½ Reichsthaler, equal to four pounds of beef, a duck or 1½ pounds of butter. In 1841, a copperplate engraver employed by Perthes earned about 450 Reichsthaler per annum, working a 12-hour day under difficult conditions, from Monday to Saturday. Kolbe shared these conditions but hardly reached that salary, as he was employed under contract only. For example, on a large plan of the Berlin zoological gardens he worked twelve hours a day for ten months, for which he received 150 Reichsthaler. No

wonder he was in difficulty as we have seen.

As usual, a bibliography and an index of personal names complete this book.

Eckhard Jäger's new publication provides a most interesting insight into the cartographic scene in Weimar and Berlin during the first half of the 19th century. Major events in Karl Kolbe's professional and private life are illustrated with quotations from correspondence between publishers and their engravers. In this context, the author admirably succeeds in bringing to life some of the obscurer facets of this decisive period of mapmaking in Germany. In the process we obtain a notion of Kolbe's considerable output of many different kinds of maps. Focusing his research on the elusive portion of his work, the circular maps, Eckhard Jäger fills an important gap in our awareness of the role played by such little-known map personalities as Karl Kolbe. This is a substantial, thoroughly researched and well-presented source of cartographic information for anyone interested in German mapmaking of the early 19th century.

Wulf Bodenstein
wulfbo@outlook.com



Peter Kolbe's Maps of the Cape of Good Hope

by Roger Stewart

rogerstewartonline@gmail.com



ABSTRACT

There is scant information on the rarely available maps from Peter Kolbe's influential book on the Cape of Good Hope. The German and Dutch editions of his book included crude maps of southern Africa; the Dutch map also was published in colour in a posthumous edition of an atlas by Nicolaas Visscher and, in the second state in outline and full colour, with the imprint of the Ottens brothers. The Dutch map of the Cape of Good Hope was derived from the map in François Valentijn's book and gave rise to numerous derivatives, the most commonly available by Jacques-Nicolas Bellin.

I present new insights into uncommonly available maps in the Peter Kolbe's influential book on the Cape of Good Hope.

Peter Kolbe (also known as Kolb and Kolben) was appointed in 1705 as the first official astronomer in South Africa (Figure 1). He wrote an influential account of the Cape of Good Hope, *Caput Bonae Spei Hodiernum* [The Cape of Good Hope at the present time] (Ref. 1).

Little is known about Lakeman, the Amsterdam publisher who presumably had the right to produce and publish a Dutch edition of Kolbe's *Caput Bonae Spei Hodiernum*. In 1727 Lakeman published the two-volume Dutch translation of Kolbe's book: *Naaukeurige*



Figure 1. Peter Kolbe, 1675–1726 (Wikimedia Commons)

en Uitvoerige beschryving van de Kaap de Goede Hoop [Accurate and comprehensive description of the Cape of Good Hope] (Ref. 2). It competed directly with the volume on the Cape of Good Hope by François Valentijn (Ref. 3). Theal commented that 'Kolbe's writings were the basis of nearly everything that was published concerning South Africa for the next half century' (Ref. 4). The influential Dutch edition of Kolbe's book contained maps that were not in the German edition: the Dutch maps of the Cape of Good Hope almost certainly contributed to the stature of the book, but they were derived, without acknowledgement, from Valentijn's competing volume published the year before! Kolbe's 1727 Dutch edition was updated in 1777 but this update had no maps (Ref.5).

Accurate Vorstellung

Kolbe's *Caput Bonae Spei Hodiernum* included one map of obscure origin: *Accurate Vorstellung von Capo Bonae Spei in Africa* [An accurate presentation of the Cape of Good Hope in Africa – see Figure 2] (Ref. 6). This inaccurate map (38 x 23 cm), with exaggerated Table and Algoa Bays, is not of the Cape of Good Hope, but is of southern Africa (south of about 22°S). A crude prospect of Cape Town is above the map; there are two small but informative insets within the neatline of the map: a bird's eye view of Table Bay and a plan of the Castle, the fortress of the Dutch East India Company. *Accurate Vorstellung* is scarce: Antique Map Price Record (AMPR) does not list a sale since 1982 (Ref. 7).

Nieuwe Caarte van Kaap de Goede Hoop

The Dutch translation of Kolbe's book published by Balthazar Lakeman included a new, uncoloured map of southern Africa, but still with a somewhat misleading title: *Nieuwe Caarte van Kaap de Goede Hoop en't zuider deel van Africa* | Te Amsterdam by Balthazar Lakeman [New map of the Cape of Good Hope and the southern part of Africa]. Valentijn's book did not include a similar map of southern Africa. Lakeman's *Nieuwe Caarte van Kaap de Goede Hoop* (56 x 44 cm) has insets of Table Bay and the Castle that were copied from the map in the 1719

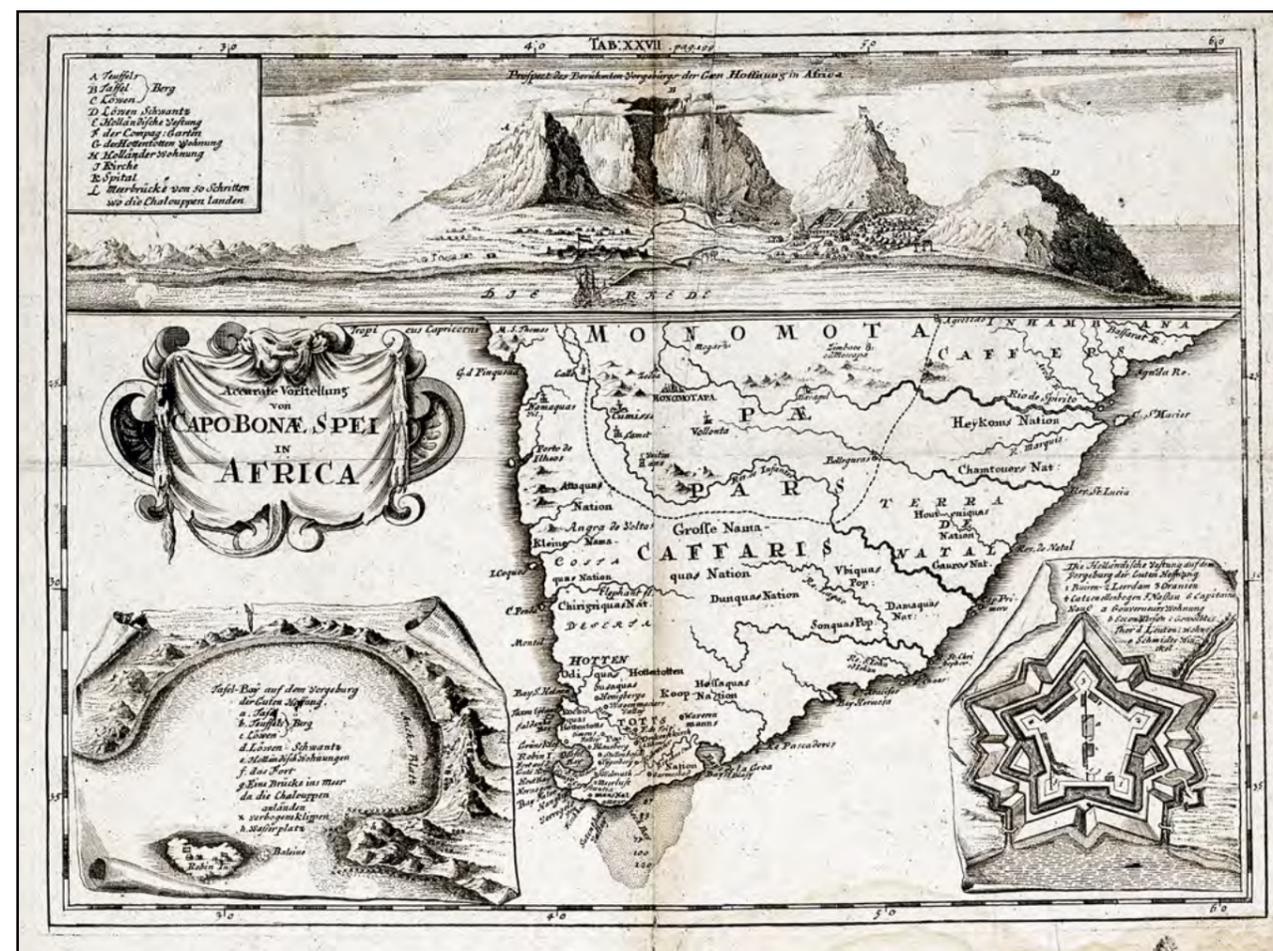


Figure 2. Accurate Vorstellung von Capo Bonae Spei in Africa (source: Wellcome Library no. 576753i – Creative Commons)

edition of Kolbe's book. When present in the book, the map is page 48, which explains why the map has the printer's instruction Page 48 within the plate-line. (Ref. 8,9)

A full colour version of *Nieuwe Caarte van Kaap de Goede Hoop*, with Lakeman's imprint, was also published as map 81 in an undated example of *Variae tabulae geographicae* by Nicolaas Visscher II; this example is in the Library of Congress (LoC) – see the map in Figure 3, left. (Ref. 10). Page 48 is present at the top right within the plateline – as it is on the map in the Dutch edition of Kolbe's book.

The brothers Reinier and Josua Ottens published the *Nieuwe Caarte van Kaap de Goede Hoop* (56 x 44cm) that differs from the Lakeman map only in the imprint and colour (Figure 3, right). The Ottens map in this author's inventory

has no evidence of prior folding or binding but other examples may well have been bound. The National Library of South Africa has a full colour example of *Nieuwe Caarte van Kaap de Goede Hoop* with the Ottens imprint and no MS page number at the top right of the page, but with the same palette as Lakeman full coloured map in the *Variae* (Ref. 11).

It is likely that Lakeman commissioned the engraving of *Nieuwe Caarte van Kaap de Goede Hoop* for inclusion as Page 48 of his Dutch edition of Kolbe's book and that the Ottens brothers acquired the plate after the map had been published in Kolbe's book and in Visscher's *Variae*. The Ottens brothers altered only the imprint and published the map in outline or full colour, without deleting Page 48. Inspection of Lakeman's edition of Kolbe's book and retention of Page 48 by the Ottens

have provided clarity on the order of publication of *Nieuwe Caarte van Kaap de Goede Hoop*: the Ottens map is the second state of the Lakeman map and not vice versa, as implied by Norwich (Ref. 12). *Nieuwe Caarte van Kaap de Goede Hoop* (Figure 4) is uncommonly in the market: the AMPR lists only one sale of the Lakeman state and five of the Ottens state (Ref. 13).

Caarte van de Kaap de Goede Hoop

Lakeman's Dutch edition of Kolbe's book included a map of the Cape of Good Hope (Figure 4): *Caarte van de Kaap de Goede Hoop Leggedend in't zuyder gedeelte van Africa* [Map of the Cape of Good Hope in the southern part of Africa], 38 x 30cm; the title is accurate but confusingly similar to the misleading title of the map of southern Africa in the same book (Figure 3).



Figure 5: Le pays des Hottentots ..., the most commonly available derivative of the Lakeman/Kolbe map. Insert cartouche : acknowledgement of Kolbe as Bellin's source



Figure 3. Top: the Lakeman map in full original colour and the Ottens state with outline colour. Below: Lakeman imprint and Page 48 & MS 81, left, and Ottens imprint & Page 48, right, with no atlas page number outside the plateline. (Lakeman map image Library of Congress G1015.V6 1700 and Ottens from author's inventory.)

Lakeman's map of the Cape of Good Hope is a new engraving closely derived and insignificantly different from Valentijn's main map of The Cape: *Nieuwe Kaart van Caap der Goede Hoop in hare rechte tegenwoordige staat* [New map of the Cape of Good Hope in its real current state] (Ref. 14). An inset in the top right hand corner of Valentijn's map was replaced inelegantly by Lakeman with the ill-fitting, square title cartouche; Lakeman's distance scale at the bottom of his map filled some of the space occupied by the title cartouche on Valentijn's map.

'Colonies' of the Cape

Having omitted Valentijn's inset map from his *Caarte van de Kaap de Goede Hoop*, Lakeman produced three maps of 'colonies' that, together, comprise most of Valentijn's inset map. Two of these maps were of neighbouring inland districts of the south-western corner of the Cape: *Caarte van de Colonie*

van Stellenbosch [Map of the Colony of Stellenbosch] (30 x 38cm) and *Caarte van die afgelegenste Colonien Drakenstein en Waveren* [Map of the most remote Colonies of Drakenstein and Waveren] (38 x 30cm). Lakeman's *Caarte van de Colonie van de Kaap Colony of the Cape of Good Hope* (38.5 x 30cm) (Ref. 15) is a copy of the most south-western, coastal corner of Valentijn's inset.

Derivative maps

Lakeman's maps, derived from Valentijn enhanced the quality of his Dutch edition of Kolbe's book and presumably contributed to its stature. Consequently, Lakeman's *Caarte van de Kaap de Goede Hoop Leggend in't zuyder gedeelte van Africa* had a significant influence on published maps of the Cape resulting in a number of derivative maps summarised in Table 1. The most commonly available derivative map is Bellin's *Le pays des Hottentots aux environs du Cap de Bonne Esperance*

(Figure 5) and seems to have been used as the source for maps included in other books on travels.

Acknowledgements

I am grateful to the Wellcome Free Library and the Library of Congress for providing map images in Figures 2 and 3 (top left) respectively; to Paul Mills of Clarke's Africana and Rare Books for access to Kolbe's *Beschryvinge* of 1727 and to unbound examples of Kolbe's maps in his inventory; and to Lynne Fourie of Special Collections at the G.S. Gericke Library, University of Stellenbosch for examining the *Nieuwe algemene beschryving* of 1777.

Roger Stewart
 Roger Stewart is the representative in South Africa of the International Map Collectors' Society.



Figure 4 *Caarte van de Kaap de Goede Hoop ...*: Lakeman's copy of Valentijn's map for the Dutch edition of Kolbe's book (Author's Collection)

Title	Place	Publisher	Date	Reference
A new map of the Cape of Good Hope	London	Innys	1731-38	16
Caarte van de Kaap de Goede Hoop / Carte du Cap de Bonne Esperance	Paris	Catuffe	1741-2	17
A map of the country of the Hottentots, towards the Cape of Good Hope	London	Astley	1745-47	18
Le pays des Hottentots aux environs du Cap de Bonne Esperance	Paris	Didot	1748	19
Le pays des Hottentots aux environs du Cap de Bonne Esperance/ 't Land der Hottentotten, omstreeks de Kaap de Goede Hoop	Amsterdam	De Hondt	1749	20
Hottentoternes Land ved det gode Haabs Forbjerg ...	Copenhagen	Møller	1751	21
A map of the country of the Hottentots, towards the Cape of Good Hope	London	Baldwin	1753-1755	22
Carte du Pais des Hottentots aux Environs du Cap de Bonne Esperance	Paris	Bellin	1764	23
Das land der hottentotten an dem vorgebirges der guten hoffnung	Leipzig	Arkstee & Merkus	1764	24
Ager Promontorii Bonae Spei	Augsburg	Lotter	1778	25
Il Paese Degli ottentotti ne' Contorni del Capo di Buona Speranza	Venice	Formaleoni	1781	26

Table 1. Derivative maps of Kolbe's, i.e. Lakeman's *Caarte van de Kaap de Goede Hoop*

Kolbe's Maps of the Cape of Good Hope (by Roger Stewart)

References :

1. Peter Kolbe. *Caput Bonae Spei Hodiernum das ist: vollständige Beschreibung des africanischen Vorgebürges der Guten Hofnung.* (Nürnberg: P.C. Monath, 1719).
2. Peter Kolbe. *Naukeurige en Uitvoerige beschryving van de Kaap de Goede Hoop* (Amsterdam: Balthazar Lakeman, 1727).
3. François Valentijn. *Beschryving van de Kaap der Goede Hoop in Oud en Nieuw Oost-Indie.* (Dordrecht and Amsterdam: Johannes van Braam and Gerard onder de Linden, 1724 – 6).
4. George McCall Theal. *Catalogue of books and pamphlets relating to Africa south of the Zambezi ...* (Cape Town: T. Maskew Miller, 1912), 166
5. Peter Kolbe and Petrus Conradi. *Nieuwe algemene beschryving van de Kaap de Goede Hoop.* (Amsterdam: Petrus Conradi; Harlingen: Volkert van der Plaats, 1777)
6. Jeffrey Stone, ed. *Norwich's Maps of Africa* (Norwich VA: Terra Nova Press, 1993), Map #213. The map is Wellcome Library no. 576753, which may be viewed at: <https://goo.gl/NsQ1oe>.
7. *Antique Map Price Record* (at www.oldmaps.com), which lists published sales of antique maps since 1982.
8. Jeffrey Stone, Note 7 Map #168
9. Example of *Naukeurige en Uitvoerige beschryving van de Kaap de Goede Hoop* in the possession of Clarke's Africana and Rare Books (<https://antiquarianauctions.com/sellers/clarkes-africana-rare-books>)
10. NicolasVisscher. *Variae tabulae geographicae in quibus loca in orbe bello flagrantia conspiciuntur ...* (Amsterdam, 1700), map #81. Library of Congress Call Number: G1015 .V6 1700
11. 'Nieuwe caarte van Kaap der Goede Hopp en't zuyderdeel van Africa. Te Amsterdam R & J Ottens [cartographic material 42 x 54cm]'. National Library of South Africa, Shelf number: KHC AS 1726-1750
12. Jeffrey Stone, Note 7, #163
13. See *Antique Map Price Record*, Note 8
14. Roger Stewart. Valentijn's map of the Cape of Good Hope *Maps in History* 2017; May 58: 15 – 19. N image is available here: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Nieuwe_kaart_van_Caap_der_Goede_Hoop_-_in_hare_rechte_jegenwoordige_staats_LOC_2014589087.jpg
15. Jeffrey Stone, Note 7, #217
16. In Peter Kolb & Mr. Medley. *The Present State of the Cape of Good Hope.* (London: W. Innys, 1731; London: W. Innys & R Manby, 1738). An image of this scarce map is available at the University of Pretoria Repository, <https://goo.gl/91Hhi7>, p. 21 (i.e. last page).
17. In Peter Kolbe, *Description du Cap de Bonne-Esperance: où l'on trouve tout ce qui concerne l'histoire-naturelle du pays, la religion, les moeurs & les usages des Hottentots, et l'établissement des Hollandois.* (Amsterdam: Chez Jean Catuffe, 1741 & 1742). An image is available at *Biblioteca Digital*: <https://goo.gl/s2NDxY>
18. In John Green. *A new general collection of voyages and travels.* (London: T Astley, 1745 – 1747). An image is available at <https://goo.gl/QAzjhy>.
19. In Antoine Prévost d' Exile. *Histoire Générale des Voyages* (Paris, Didot 1746 – 1759). This map appeared in Volume 5, published in 1748. An image is available at <https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b77595771>
20. In Antoine Prévost d' Exile. *Historische beschryving der reizen* (The Hague, De Hondt, 1747 – 1780), Book 14, Volume 16, 1749). The map in this pirated edition of the book is from a new engraving by Jacob van der Schley, with the title and distances scales in a more flamboyant cartouche. An image is available at <http://www.atlasofmutualheritage.nl/en/Map-Cape-Good-Hope.7958>.
21. In *Almindelig historie over reiser til lands og bands ...* (Copenhagen: Niels Hansen Møller, 1751). Available at JCB Map Collection: <https://goo.gl/zBiiFN>.
22. In Thomas Salmon. *Universal Traveller.* (London: Baldwin, 1752 – 1759). The map in this book is the same as in John Green, Note 27.
23. In Jacques-Nicolas Bellin. *Le Petit Atlas Maritime* (Paris 1764). An image is available at <https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b7759573c>
24. In *Allgemeine Historie der reisen.* (Leipzig: Arktee & Merkus, 1764).
25. *Inset on Africae Pars Meridionalis cum Promontorio Bonae Spei* from *Atlas géographique de cent et huit cartes générales et spéciales / par les géographes.* (Augsburg: Tobias Conrad Lotter, Matthieu Seutter, et Jan-Michel Probst, 1778 ; Nuremberg : Heritiers de Homan, 1778. This inset map is a derivative of Lakeman's *Caarte van de Colonie van de Kaap* (Figure 7). An image is available at: <https://digital.lib.sun.ac.za/handle/10019.2/777>
26. Jacques Nicolas Bellin *Teatro della Guerra Maritima.* (Venice: Formaleoni, 1781). An image is available at <https://purl.stanford.edu/fzo4jt8212> This map is similar to the map in Note 24 and not to the map in *Atlas Maritime*.

How I Got Into Cartography

Interview with Karen De Coene

— by Luis A. Robles Macías

What does Cartography mean to you?

Cartography's most appealing aspect is, to me, its symbolic nature. My past as a mediaevalist haunts me in that way. *Mappae mundi* are conceptual images intended to give a complete picture of life and the position of man in it. As such, I find this philosophical interpretation of reality far more interesting than the projection of a physical reality as cartography ended up being; a projection that is never more than a two-dimensional reconstruction of reality, and never reality as a whole. Often quoted in that sense but never surpassed is Jorge Luis Borges' *On Exactitude in Science* that was written in 1946 about the map-territory relationship.¹

Nonetheless, as many years went by, I gradually got interested in the way modern cartography turns space into place. By mapping the unknown land, land surveyors and cartographers created places to visit, places to

¹ Jorge Luis Borges, *On Exactitude in Science*, *Collected Fictions*, translated by Andrew Hurley: (...) In that Empire, the Art of Cartography attained such Perfection that the map of a single Province occupied the entirety of a City, and the map of the Empire, the entirety of a Province. In time, those Unconscionable Maps no longer satisfied, and the Cartographers Guilds struck a Map of the Empire whose size was that of the Empire, and which coincided point for point with it. The following Generations, who were not so fond of the Study of Cartography as their Forebears had been, saw that that vast Map was Useless, and not without some Pitiableness was it, that they delivered it up to the Inclemencies of Sun and Winters. In the Deserts of the West, still today, there are Tattered Ruins of that Map, inhabited by Animals and Beggars; in all the Land there is no other Relic of the Disciplines of Geography.

conquer, places that eventually could become home... This approach characterises my research at the moment.

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

I work at Arenberg Auctions, Brussels where I contribute to the auction catalogue in describing maps, atlases, but also works on topography, geography, travel, instruments and even non-cartography related books. Besides I am preparing a biography of the Austrian general Ferraris who promoted the mapping of the Austrian Netherlands. Originally, it was part of a research project at the Department of Geography, Ghent University, but from January 2019 onwards, I expect to continue as an independent researcher.

Why Ferraris? What led you to write his biography?

In the minds of Belgian geographers and cartographers, there exists one hero only: Ferraris is his name. When working at a department of modern geography and cartography, it was almost impossible not to be surprised by this deep fascination for the Austrian general. When, by coincidence, I later started reading his private correspondence, I noticed how different the man was from the perception we nowadays have of him. Ferraris was everything but a cartographer. Since a biography had never been written, it was the next logical step.

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



Karen De Coene
karen.decoene@gmail.com

After studying art history, I did a PhD in medieval cosmology, collaborated on several exhibitions, and curated *Desire* (Mechelen, Lamot, 2009), a cultural historical exhibition on alabaster. That experience was crucial for the job I got at Ghent University; first, to curate an exhibition about the medieval manuscript *Liber Floridus*. Then, after more than 10-years of temporary appointments, it was a great thing that I could start working at Henri Godts', which provided me with the necessary bit of financial security. Surprisingly, it has taught me more about maps than I had initially expected. First, about the way map collectors deal with maps. Second, it offered a wider perspective on historical cartography, because you are daily describing a lot of maps. Last year, Godts merged with The Romantic Agony, becoming Arenberg Auctions. This new organisation will, I hope, further develop in the coming years and become a major player on the auction market, if it is not already the case.

How did you learn about your current job?

It was actually our president, Caroline De Candt, who suggested the idea to Henri and myself almost five years ago. Henri embraced the superb idea for which I am still very grateful to both! The fact that the Brussels Map Circle played a crucial role, makes me remember how, in my early years at Ghent University, Philippe De Maeyer encouraged me to participate at its annual events. So did one of our members, Christophe Klein, whom I met at the Copenhagen ICHC conference in 2009. Five years later,

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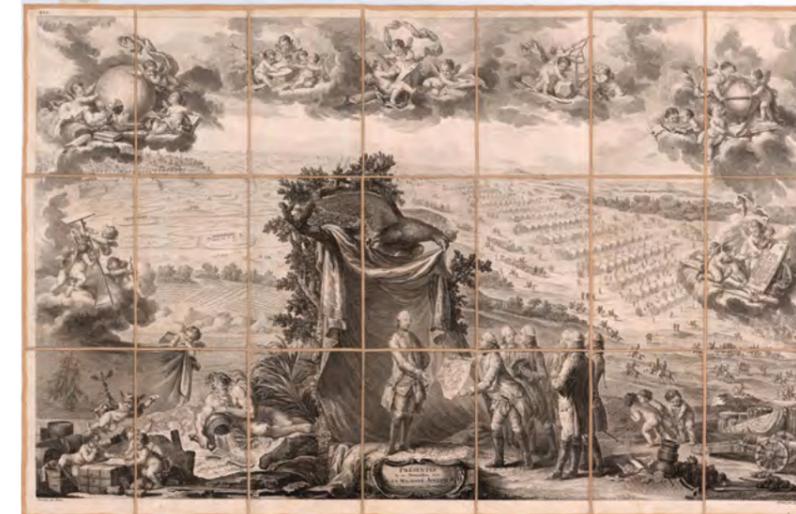
in 2014, our president, Caroline De Candt, asked me to become a member of the Executive Committee, and afterwards, in 2016, secretary. It has been a pleasure ever since to collaborate with the EC, as well as to meet the always enthusiastic members of our circle. It may surprise some of our readers but the Brussels Map Circle was for me personally the most important channel in giving me the feeling to be appreciated for having invested, for many years, most of my personal life in a very, very peculiar cause. More importantly, in the complete understanding of how bizarre and time-consuming the life of a map-lover is, during these years, I also developed a strong fascination for the partners who are standing at our members' side and have to deal with the unusual interest of their husbands or, more rarely, wives. As a consequence, the moments I value the most were these when I could have a chat with them, or even better, make them understand some of what fascinated their partners. It is definitely this, what I hope to do even more in the future, especially with the upcoming Ferraris biography...

What careers are there to be made in cartography?

In modern cartography there are always GIS-specialists needed. But in historical cartography, the situation is different. In Belgium, there are only maybe 3 or 4 full-time and permanent positions: one in the National Library and a few in some archives. In addition, there are temporary research projects in universities, as well as jobs dealing with modern applications in the heritage sector. If you are willing to move abroad, there are probably more opportunities; but then again, there are also more competitors.

You have one foot in academia and the other at an auction house. What is the relationship between these two worlds?

That relationship is gradually developing. The careful choice of new employees with often an academic



Ferraris presenting his Carte Marchande of the Austrian Netherlands to Emperor Josef II.

background as well as their long-term instruction actually results in a surprising amount of expertise present within the walls of the auction house. However, while these employees usually describe the objects for sale, there is also a long tradition of asking for specialist support when required. This approach is more appropriate, however, for medieval illuminated manuscripts and other exceptional pieces. For cartography, this is less necessary, and is often more interesting for the academic researcher than for the auction house itself. Most maps represent, financially speaking, a rather limited part of the auction sales. Nonetheless, given that both the academic world and the auction houses share an interest in cartography, and given the limited possibilities for historical cartography in the academic world, one sees now a joint interest in research, and I would not be surprised if in the future a lot of cartographical research will take place within or in close connection with auction houses. It is already not exceptional that the preliminary research and identification of a map before sale stands the test of time, and is later used in exhibitions, museums etc. Besides, you see also the organisation of joint conferences, as with map dealer Barry L. Ruderman [who is a sponsor of Maps in History]. But in a

Belgian context, I guess we have to wait a bit, and of course only the big players will be able to fit into this model.

Where do you see yourself going from here?

I hope to continue my work at Arenberg Auctions part-time and, in the shorter term, to finish the study of Ferraris and to get it published. Aside from that, the continuous job uncertainty over the years has made any long-term perspective very illusive. I actually wonder whether maps can remain an essential part of my future at all... The quantity of maps to be sold on the auction market varies greatly, making it very likely that, though cartography brought me into Arenberg Auctions, I will gradually get out of cartography, in the sense that the uncertain job perspective and the fortunate luck of working at Arenberg Auctions brings me into other areas of interest. Cartography, apparently, opens a window to a new world...

As a final comment, perhaps you'd like to tell us the 'best thing', in your view, about your cartographical life so far.

The way it enables travelling and the people you meet, at least if you find substantial funding!



Luis A. Robles Macías
luis.a.robles.macias@gmail.com

The Brussels Map Circle 20th Anniversary Celebration

On Saturday evening, 1 December 2018, around six o'clock, those visiting the Antwerp Vrijdagmarkt and enjoying their usual glass of Belgian beer or their weekly cocktail, suddenly noticed people speedily crossing the square and heading through the rain towards the closed Plantin-Moretus Museum. By a strange twist of fate, though, a gentle lady opened the door and they all managed to sneak in...



Fig. 1: On the way to the reading-room, through the 17th century courtyard of the Plantin-Moretus Museum.

Inside, it was all light that shone bright. A warm welcome followed, either from the BMC's webmaster, Pierre Parmentier, at the reception desk, or from some members of the Executive Committee. Most of the EC members, however, were moving through the rooms of the magnificent building to prepare for an excellent evening and ended up rather by chance at the entrance the moment the members of the Map Circle arrived, all of them invited to bring their partners.

This was indeed a special occasion. The Map Circle's twentieth anniversary demanded a fancy celebration. That had been decided a long time ago. Through the tenacious efforts of our president, Caroline De Candt, and the good relationship our EC member Jan De Graeve has with the museum management, the Brussels Map Circle was able to enjoy exclusive evening access to the Plantin-Moretus Museum (Fig. 1). The museum is housed in the original residence and workshop of the publishing dynasty; the oldest printing presses in the world and a library with the works of the Officina Plantiniana, dating back to 1555, bore witness to that.

According to some of the guests this meant that just looking around already made the evening worthwhile. It was a real delight to walk through the rooms, as if for one moment you were not a mere museum visitor, but instead an actual guest of the Plantin family at their 'table ouverte' in a far-away past. Although – I have to admit – I sincerely doubt the Plantins held 'open house' in the 1600s, the setting was perfect;

we were all intrigued by that exciting 'mélange' of lifestyles that had developed through the course of history and now merged into a memorable Map Circle evening.

Immediately on their arrival, our guests were advised that they could walk around the museum on their own, visit the special exhibition in the reading room and/or participate in a guided tour (Fig. 2). They were also asked to come back to the entrance hall by 8 o'clock for the official opening of the party. Throughout the evening people passing through, or standing in, the entrance hall could watch a slideshow (Fig. 3) prepared



Fig. 3: Paul De Candt arranging the projection of the slideshow prepared by Jean-Louis Renteux.



Fig. 2: Guided tour through the permanent display of the museum.



Fig. 4: President Caroline De Candt with the Italian delegation accompanied by Alex Smit.

by Jean-Louis Renteux to illustrate the activities of the Map Circle in which he has participated (and which he photographed) since the very beginning.

So, while Dutch-, French- and English-speaking museum guides did their best to show the best of their collection, we were especially delighted to have some Italian guests from Bergamo (Lombardia), Udine (Friuli) and Varese (also Lombardia), all in the company of Alex Smit (Fig. 4). They were members of the 'Associazione Roberto Almagià', the Italian equivalent of our Map Circle. Their president, Emilio Moreschi from Bergamo whom we met during our excursion in Rome, also attended. They were invited on a guided tour in Italian, much to the delight of my Italian colleague at Arenberg Auctions, Marie Palmucci, who joined them. As one of the sponsors of our map circle, the auction house was well represented, by Henri Godts (one of the first members and sponsors of the Circle), Marie and myself, and also by Patrick Janssen who was happy to join in our event.

The special highlight of the evening was, however, the refurbished reading room where Eric Leenders, president of the Circle from 2008 until 2011, had carefully prepared a selection of maps and atlases for our guests (Fig. 5). Some of the pieces were really extraordinary.

First, there was Petrus Bertius' most celebrated 'Theatrum geographiae veteris', a historical atlas consisting of three parts bound together in a single volume. Bertius (1565–1629), originally from the town of Beveren, in what is now Belgium, became cosmographer and historiographer to Louis XIII of France in 1618. His atlas includes maps of Ptolemy's Geographia as published by Mercator, engravings of the Peutinger Roman World Map from the plates by Ortelius, as well as some of the Parergon maps of Ortelius.

Second, Eric's selection included a copy of Johann Honter's cosmography manual in verse, published under the title 'Rudimentorum cosmographicorum' (1556). This miniature atlas contains 13 maps, engraved by Honter himself showing all known parts of

the world, and included amongst its maps a double page cordiform world map first published in 1546, which was highly influential at the time in having the most recent discoveries included in it, such as the Americas and the Spice Islands in the Far East.

Third, Jacopo d'Angelo's Latin translation of Ptolemy's Geography was on display. It was the edition published by Nicolaus Germanus (c. 1420 – c. 1490) in 1486, and is known as the first atlas to be coloured by its publisher prior to sale.

Fourth, we could see a 'Neptune François' published in 1693 by Mortier, including a second part, entitled 'Cartes marines à l'usage des armées du roy de la Grande Bretagne'. This part contains nine large-size charts



Fig. 5: Wulf Bodenstein, Jean-Christophe Staelens and Eric Leenders debating on a precious atlas...



Fig. 6: Eric Leenders indicating some city locations to Pierre Dumolin and Jean de Borchgrave in the Ptolemy Atlas of Joannes Reger of 1486



Fig.7: Wulf Bodenstein, Colin Dupont and Jean-Louis Renteux discussing the map of Congo



Fig.8: Marie-Anne Dage and Karen De Coene admiring Lucan's 'Pharsalia'

which were designed and engraved by Romeyn de Hooghe, then in the service of William III, the king-stadholder.

Fifth, there was the 1598 Latin edition of Filippo Pigafetta's account of Odoardo Lopez's voyage to the Congo in 1578. Theodor de Bry had published this in Frankfurt under the title



Fig.9: Jean-Christophe Staelens holding the woodblock of the Flanders map in Guicciardini's first edition (note the hole for placing different titles, according to the language of the edition)

'Regnum Congo hoc est vera descriptio regni Africani', based on the Italian editio princeps of 1591. It contains the

first detailed map of the Congo (Fig. 7). Ortelius reproduced it from the original edition in an inset to his map of Fez and Morocco (1595), map which was on display next to the book to permit a comparison. From then on it became a model for the geography of this part of Africa for more than a century.

So far, a glimpse of what the Plantin-Moretus had at our disposal. To my great surprise and everlasting pleasure, Marie-Anne Dage (Fig. 8) showed a huge interest in Lucan's 'Pharsalia' and medieval mappae mundi! Lucan joined the conspiracy against the dictator Nero, and was forced to commit suicide in spring 65. His 'Pharsalia' contained eloquent denunciations of tyranny and provided an important precedent for epics whose sympathies favour the losing side. In the 12th-century copy of the museum, there is a medieval T-O map. In later copies, a map of Europe and the Mediterranean is also included.

Last but not least, the display included a series of woodblocks used (by Silvius) to print maps in the first (1567) edition of Guicciardini's 'Description of all the Low Countries' (Fig. 9).

Given this cartographic wealth in the reading room, it is no coincidence that most of the pictures taken that evening, were taken there! Even our ever-enthusiastic partners from the

Royal Library in Brussels chose it as their favorite spot. Lisette Danckaert (also an EC-member!), Wouter Bracke (also scientific advisor!), Colin Dupont and even Marguerite Silvestre were spotted between both Plantin's and Eric's choice of maps and books.

Caroline, our president, was being everywhere at once, but managed to stay still for a while at 8 o'clock when she made a short speech, presented the EC-members to the gathering and introduced – as if that was even necessary – the two former presidents with a few, but highly enthusiastic, words. Both presidents, graciously sitting on the stairs (Fig. 10), were well aware of our being thirsty and kept their speeches very short. Wulf Bodenstein, founder of the Circle, expressed his gratitude for the presence that evening of some of the Circle's early members. Among them, he mentioned Hans Kok whom I have met at almost every event the last ten years; the same goes for Francis Herbert, whom I did not even manage to say hello to, last Saturday. I am really sorry, Francis!

Of the first decade of our Circle, I am – unfortunately – not an eyewitness; the same goes for many among you. There was a special gift for all our guests designed to remedy that.

Our editor Jean-Louis Renteux (a founding member of the Circle), and Paul De Candt had prepared a special

issue of 'Maps in History', a 20-year retrospective of the Brussels Map Circle, with plenty of pictures (Fig. 11). They show the presence and active participation of many of the wives of our first members.

Now, even their daughters and sons appear to be interested, as is for sure Diane Staelens, daughter of our new treasurer Jean-Christophe. Needless to say, also our former treasurer, Eddy Masschalck, was present, just as he has been in the preceding years. Many thanks, Eddy for all the work you have done!

However, one cannot keep the waiters waiting forever! This was the point on which everyone agreed, and the reception started (Fig. 12). So, somewhere between the Spanish Cava, South-African wine, Japanese dim sum, French Quiche Lorraine, Spanish tortilla, and a Caesar's salad (invented by

the Italian immigrant Caesar Cardini) our national and international guests went beyond the borders of Antwerp, and Brussels, and everyone ended the evening having had a very good time. It occurred to me that if an employee of the Plantin Presses in the 1600s had been hiding in our company, he might have questioned what was happening at the print workshop that evening. He would definitely have concluded that, by a strange twist of history, his daily work and routine had turned into a completely different reality, a museum case, for our present world. Yet, his life really aroused the interest of successive generations, and, luckily for us, if we may believe the pictures (Fig. 13), this magazine appears to ensure our future membership!

Karen De Coene
karen.decoene@gmail.com



Fig. 11: The special issue of Maps in History - a 20 year retrospective...



Fig.10: On the staircase a final word of gratitude was given by the presidents Wulf Bodenstein, Eric Leenders and Caroline De Candt. Also present: vice-president J-L Renteux, former and new treasurers Eddy Masschalck and Jean-Christophe Staelens, Marguerite Silvestre, Francis Herbert Pierre Dumolin and Karen De Coene.



Fig.12: Let the party begin!



Fig.13: A future member of the Circle ?

The Brussels Map Circle 2019 Programme



Saturday 23 March 2019: Annual General Meeting (AGM)

Open only for Brussels Map Circle Active Members.

Time schedule: 10.00 - 11.45

According to the Statutes, only Active Members have a vote.

All members are encouraged to become Active Members by applying to the President at least 3 weeks before the meeting: president@bimcc.org.

A personal invitation to this AGM with the agenda and a possibility of proxy vote will be sent out to Active Members by separate mail at least 2 weeks before the meeting.

Venue: Royal Library of Belgium, Mont des Arts /Kunstberg, 1000 Brussels, Boardroom / Raadzaal / Salle du conseil

Public transport: train and metro station Central Station / Centraal Station / Gare Centrale

Public parking: Interparking Albertine-Square

Saturday 23 March 2019: Map Afternoon (MAPAF)

Time schedule: 12.00 - 16.30

The Brussels Map Circle kindly invites its members and non-members to bring and present at the Map Afternoon:

- an antique map
- a contemporary map
- an atlas
- a globe
- a cartographic instrument or
- an interesting book on cartography.

Please send us some details about your item (name, author, date, etc - if known of course). We noticed over the last years that it is easier to follow your comments related to a specific item if they are supported by a short projection (using a slideshow or, e.g., a Microsoft PowerPoint® presentation) while your item is being properly displayed on a large table; this (optional) presentation should comprise a maximum of two slides per item in order to allow all participants to present their items. The details of your item and your presentation, if any, should reach Henri Godts (henri.godts@godts.com) by 1 March 2019.

You are expected at 12.00 for a convivial drink and sandwich lunch.

Registration:

- Prior registration on our website is requested at www.bimcc.org
- Entrance fee for members: EUR 10.00 (members only pay for the catering cost)
- Entrance fee for non-members: EUR 15.00 (catering included)
- Fees are to be prepaid on our bank account before the MAPAF: IBAN BE52 0682 4754 2209, BIC GKCCBEBB (no cash payments during the event please)

Venue: Royal Library of Belgium, Mont des Arts / Kunstberg, 1000 Brussels, Boardroom / Raadzaal / Salle du conseil.

Public transport: Central Station and metro station Central Station / Centraal Station / Gare Centrale

Public parking: Interparking Albertine-Square

Note :

The yearly excursion and International Conference are still being organised. These will be announced in the next issue of Maps in History, on our website (www.bimcc.org) and by e-mail (WhatsMap?).

Caroline De Candt
carolinedecandt@gmail.com



Thank You Eddy !

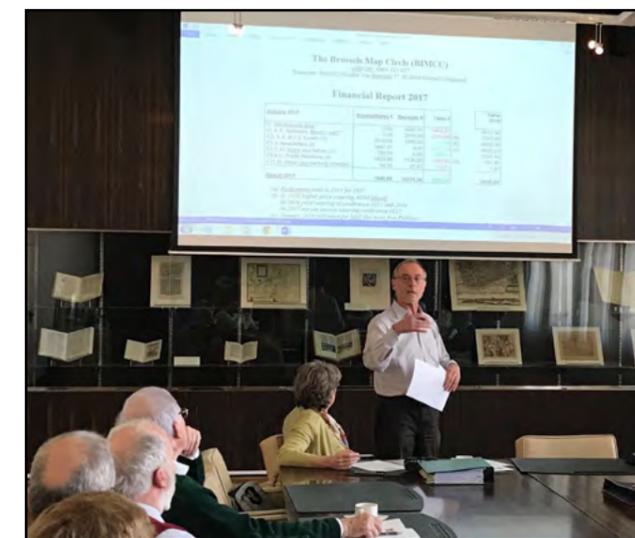
As you know, dear Reader, our association is run by several women and men who divide the tasks that need to be done among them. One of the very important ones is keeping an eye on finances.

The person in charge of this needs to be familiar with numbers, precise, well organised and above all honest. In our Circle, with many absentminded members ('Did I pay? Can you check again please? Are you sure I paid *twice*?...') it also helps to be patient. Very patient.

All of this applies to Eddy Masschalck who for many years was our Treasurer and who has now decided to pass on the torch to EC-member Jean-Christophe Staelens. Eddy has done a splendid job as treasurer. Indeed, as a former engineer he was the right man for the job, as far as a penchant for numbers is required, and as a very amiable person he had the right characteristics too. As Eddy has travelled the world for his former employer, the Agfa-Gevaert multinational, he is also very well at ease in the international world of our Circle.

Many of you will remember Eddy running around at events, collecting fees ('Did I pay? Can you check again please? Are you sure I paid *twice*?...'), keeping notes of everything, looking for change and overall being very patient.

Behind the screens he kept track of membership fees and of sponsors' payments, acknowledging payments or sending out reminders ('Did I pay? Can you check again please? Are you sure I paid *twice*?...') dealing with bookkeeping and tax procedures.



Eddy during his 2017 Financial Report presentation

Of course, all Active Members will remember Eddy's annual presentation of the financial report and the estimate of next year's budget. Accurate, precise and correct, as affirmed by the commissioners who control the accounts of the Circle.

But many members will also remember Eddy's 'performances' at the MAPAF, where he provoked roaring laughter with his 'Who am I?' comic-tragic story about the most isolated tree on earth and the only one ever presented as a landmark on a map of 1:4 000 000: the Tree of Ténéré in Niger. It got run over by a lorry.... Or the time when he came up with a frame, containing a piece of embroidery hanging on the wall of some obscure Flemish café, representing Flanders after the Treaty of Utrecht (1713) and the fruit of 1500 hours of needlework of 'granny from the café'. I'm sure not many learned map societies can boast such discoveries!

So Eddy, it is with regret we see you step down from the EC but of course, we are looking forward to many new and extra-ordinary map discoveries in the coming years. Keep bringing them to the MAPAF!



With Lisette Danckaert at the 20th anniversary Celebration in Plantin Moretus



An embroidery ! map of Flanders found by Eddy in a Flemish café....

Caroline De Candt
carolinedecandt@gmail.com

Paris Map Fair Globes & Scientific Instruments

Paris, 3 November 2018

Attended by The Brussels Map Circle

This very interesting annual Fair was held in its 17th year in the Ambassador/Marriott Hotel in Paris on Saturday 3 November 2018. The number of exhibitors was about equal to last year, which is very positive as compared with the declining trend experienced a few years ago. In old maps, atlases and books the offering was very international with prominent dealers from many European countries, the USA and Korea. The instruments and globes section is maintaining a stable number of stands and has now become an integral part of this Fair.

The BIMCC was represented again with a stand which was manned in turn by a strong team composed of our members Wulf Bodenstein, Pierre Dumolin, Jan de Graeve and Alex Smit.

The number of visitors was lower especially during the afternoon, but private collectors showed a very high level of interest. There also were dealers visiting from Europe and North America. As reported last year, again more attention was paid to atlases, with several sales reported. Several large companies seem interested to acquire these. In general, the dealers were very satisfied with their level of business among their group of colleagues, but much less with private collectors. Several reasons were given for this trend: the already important practice of buying on the internet by private collectors is increasing steadily and fewer sales are being made at the Fair. Recently there has been more interest in extravagant maps. It is also

felt that there also are too many fairs in Europe, such as the ones created in Naples and Rome recently, and there were fewer French visitors due to the long 1st November weekend. A few overseas' and European dealers continue to display only very few maps for sale, as their real interest is to buy at the Fair.

The organisers continue to look for the most appropriate timing for this Fair, but it is difficult to find an acceptable alternative for dealers without this conflicting with their commitments elsewhere. Despite the lower level of activity, in general dealers were satisfied with their contacts and overall business.

The exhibitors in the instruments and globe section were pleased with the level of interest and contacts made. Private pre-fair meetings are important in this respect. Several firms confirmed without hesitation their intention to attend again next year.



Wulf Bodenstein and Alex Smit attending our stand at the Paris Map Fair 2018.



Wulf browsing



Alex Smit
alex.smit@orange.fr

Représentations de l'espace et de l'altérité

[Representations of Space and Otherness]

a study day at the Université Catholique de Louvain

— by Luis A. Robles Macías

The Centre d'études sur le Moyen Âge et la Renaissance (CEMR) of the Université Catholique de Louvain has devoted this year to the study of historical representations of space. As part of that programme, on 7 December 2018 the Centre held a 'study day' (journée d'étude) that consisted of four presentations by renowned scholars involved in the study of ancient maps.

The day started with a stimulating talk by **Chet van Duzer** (now at the University of Rochester; see his interview in MiH 62) on how researchers can make use of old maps as sources for history, not just as illustrations. At the very least, a map is 'a precipitation of the spirit and the practice of its time' and can therefore be used as a window to peek into the time and place when it was drawn. Furthermore, in many cases old maps contain unique pieces of information not found in written texts. Van Duzer illustrated this with examples as diverse as the early use of skis, unrecorded naval explorations and the iconography of the walrus.

Thibaut Maus de Rolley (University College London) then presented his research on the myth of the rukhs: giant flying birds that you may remember from the stories of Sinbad the Sailor. While medieval travellers like Marco Polo documented such birds, it turns out that one key step in the chain of transmission of the myth was one map, drawn in 1522 right

after the first circumnavigation of the world by Juan Sebastián de Elcano. This otherwise quite objective and politically sensitive map included two islands in the Indian Ocean where two rukhs reigned supreme. From then on, rukhs would appear on many other maps well into the 17th century, moving progressively away from areas criss-crossed by sea routes until they became associated with the then unknown Antarctic continent.

Marianne O'Doherty (University of Southampton) described a little-studied map of Jerusalem found in a 15th-century codex, focussing mainly on the geography of the Holy Land that otherwise contains only texts. While numerous circular maps of Jerusalem are found in medieval manuscripts, this one stands out for several distinguishing features such as the number of gates in the city's walls. One noteworthy observation is that the top edge of the page that contains the map seems to be dirtier and more thumbbed than the rest of the codex. This suggests that the map was indeed useful to readers, who consulted it frequently while they read the texts.

Finally, **Jean-Charles Ducène** (École pratique des Hautes Études) presented an analysis of the maps of the North African region known today as 'the Sahara' in the work of the 12th-century geographer al-Idrīsī. In general, al-Idrīsī's work was based on a variety of sources, including Ptolemy's



Thibaut Maus de Rolley during his presentation

Geography and later Byzantine, Latin and Arab treatises; and also on first-hand geographical information gleaned from pilgrims and other travellers. Ducène has investigated which sources al-Idrīsī may have used for the Sahara, a region that Ptolemy did not cover, and has identified clear traces of caravan itineraries, as well as the earliest occurrence of numerous toponyms. It was striking to see how accurate al-Idrīsī's depiction of Lake Chad was compared with current maps.

Overall, a rich half-day on the Louvain-La-Neuve campus, that reached an audience of around 20 people, including four members of this Circle. We can only wish that this event find a larger echo and help those historians who still ignore old maps in their research to realise just how much they are missing out.

Luis A. Robles Macías
luis.a.robles.macias@gmail.com



Auction calendar 2019

Arenberg Auctions

(A merging of The Romantic Agony and Henri Godts).

19, Wolstraat / Rue aux Laines
B-1000 Brussels
Tel +32 (0)2 647 85 48
Fax +32 (0)2 640 73 32
arenbergauctions.com

29-30 March

Loeb-Larocque

31, rue de Tolbiac
F-75013 Paris
Tel. +33 (0)6 11 80 33 75 or
Tel./Fax +33 (0)1 44 24 85 80
www.loeb-larocque.com
info@loeb-larocque.com

check website

Venator & Hanstein

Cäcilienstrasse 48
D-50667 Köln
Tel. +49 221 257 54 19
Fax +49 221 257 55 26
www.venator-hanstein.de
info@venator-hanstein.de

29-30 March

Paulus Swaen Internet Auctions

www.swaen.com
paulus@swaen.com

12-19 February
12-19 March
16-23 April
14-21 May
18 - 25 June

Peter Kiefer Buch- und Kunstauktionen

Steubenstrasse 36
D-75172 Pforzheim
Tel. +49 7231 92 320
Fax +49 7231 92 32 16
www.kiefer.de
info@kiefer.de

15 - 16 February.

Events Calendar

The calendar of events and exhibitions will no longer be printed in this magazine but will instead be sent to you with *WhatsMap?* our new electronic notice, with hyperlinks to the detailed information on our website.

If you have not received the first issues of *WhatsMap?*, make sure to send us your e-mail address; and do not hesitate to inform us of events and news you would like to share with other members.

Your advertisement here ?

To advertise in 'Maps in History' and reach a selected public of map lovers and collectors, contact:

vp@bimcc.org

Paul Bremmers Antiquariaat

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Brusselsestraat 91
Maastricht
Tel +31 43 3253762
www.paulbremmers.com
info@paulbremmers.com

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 specialist interest in maps, atlases, town views and books with maps, be they collectors, academics, antiquarians, or simply interested in the subject
2. Organise lectures on various aspects of historical cartography, on regions of cartographical interest, on documentation, paper conservation and related subjects
3. Organise visits to exhibitions, and to libraries and institutions holding important map and atlas collections.

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

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

The Brussels Map Circle also publishes *Maps in History* (formerly known as *BIMCC Newsletter*), three times a year and a monthly electronic news bulletin 'WhatsMap?'. 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

OFFICIAL ADDRESS

c/o Arenberg Auctions
Wolstraat 19/2 Rue aux Laines
B-1000 Brussels
www.bimcc.org
info@bimcc.org

HONORARY PRESIDENTS

Wulf Bodenstein
Avenue des Camélias 71
1150 Bruxelles
telephone: +32 (0) 2 771 23 14
e-mail: wulfbo@outlook.com

Eric Leenders
Zwanenlaan 16
2610 Antwerpen
telephone: +32 (0) 3 440 10 81
e-mail: eric.leenders3@telenet.be

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE PRESIDENT

Caroline De Candt
Burggravenlaan 341
9000 Gent
telephone: +32(0)9 222 80 14
e-mail: president@bimcc.org

VICE-PRESIDENT AND EDITOR (ÉDITEUR RESPONSABLE)

Jean-Louis Renteux
Rue des Floralies 62
1200 Brussels
telephone: + 32 (0)2 770 59 03
e-mail: vp@bimcc.org

Co-Editor: Paul De Candt
telephone: + 32 (0)475 899 224
e-mail: pdc@aquaterra.be

TREASURER

Jean-Christophe Staelens
e-mail: treasurer@bimcc.org

SECRETARY

Karen De Coene
e-mail: secretary@bimcc.org

WEBMASTER

Pierre Parmentier
e-mail: webmaster@bimcc.org

SCIENTIFIC ADVISOR

Wouter Bracke
e-mail: wouter.bracke@kbr.be

OTHER OFFICERS

- Lisette Danckaert
- Jan De Graeve
jan@degraeve-geo.eu
- Henri Godts
henri@arenbergauctions.com

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 40.00,
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