

Maps, Myths and Narratives

23rd International Conference on the History of Cartography

July 12-17, 2009

Dept. of Maps, Prints and Photographs, The Royal Library, Copenhagen, Denmark

Patron of the 23rd International Conference on the History of Cartography

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Frederik

President of the Royal Danish Geographical Society

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Dear Friends!

Welcome to the 23rd International Conference on the History of Cartography.

All Paper Sessions will take place in the Queens Hall in the Black Diamond Building of the Royal Library, as will the opening and closing ceremonies.

The Poster Session on Tuesday will take place in a number of rooms inside the Black Diamond Building.

Several smaller meetings are scheduled during the conference. They will all take place in the Seminar Room in the old wing of the Royal Library, which is immediately connected to the Black Diamond.

We wish you a successful conference and a pleasant stay in Denmark.

Christopher Jacob Ries

General Secretary

ICHC 2009

ICHC 2009

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12:00-16:00 **Registration for ISCEM and ICA meetings**

09:30-12:30 **ISCEM meeting** **Seminar Room**

14:00-17:30 **ICA meeting** **Seminar Room**

15:00-17:30 **ICHC Registration**

Conference Programme

9:30-13:15 **Registration**

13:15-14:35 **Opening ceremony**

14:45-16:00 **Session 1: Myths and the Mapping of the Arctic** / *Chair: Joachim Neuman*

- 1.1 A Northern Refuge of the Monstrous Races: Asia on Waldseemüller's 1516 Carta Marina / *Chet van Duzer*
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- 1.2 The Influence of Myths and Spurious Voyage Accounts on the Cartography of the North Pacific and Alaska on Maps published after 1740 / *Marvin Falk*
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- 1.3 Taking Wild Theories Seriously / *Michael Robinson*
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16:00-16:30 **Break**

16:30-17:45 **Session 2: Playful Geographies** / *Chair: Matthew Edney*

- 2.1 An Octopus, Girls on Rollerskates and Angry Neighbours / *Marleen Smith*
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 - 2.2 The Screen: An 18th Century Map Device / *Franz Reitinger*
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 - 2.3 Orbis Lusus: A Forgotten 17th Century Geographical Game / *Jernej Sekolec*
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- 18:00-20:00 **Exhibition reception (Black Diamond)**

8:00 **Registration desk opens**

8:15-8:45 **Display of maps in the Centre for Maps, Prints and Photographs/Black Diamond Building (20 persons max.)**

09:00 – 10:45 **Session 3: Politics and Cartography / Chair: Roger Kain**

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3.2 At Home Among Strangers, Strangers at Home / Mitia Frumin
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3.3 'German Ocean' or 'North Sea': the Anglo-German Cartographic Freemasonry, 1842-1914 / Richard Scully
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3.4 Ethnographic Maps and Politics in Austria from the First to the Second World War / Petra Svatek
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10:45 – 11:15 **Break**

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4.2 The Map Making Activity of the Casa de la Contratación of Seville / Antonio Sánchez
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4.3 A Whaler-Cartographer: The Charts and Descriptions of Greenland by Laurens Feykes Haan / Diederick Wildeman
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12:30 – 14:00 **Lunch**

14:00 – 15:15 **Session 5: Religious Mappings of Place / Chair: Catherine Delano Smith**

5.1 Kunlun Mountain from Early Texts to Representations in Maps / Vera Dorofeeva-Lichtmann
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5.2 Urban Maps and Patron Saints / Lucia Nuti
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5.3 Mapping a Myth: The Overthrowing of Sodom and Gomorrah and the Creation of the Dead Sea (Genesis 19) / Rehav Rubin
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6.2 The Arctic on the "Barbara Codonea" Map of Konrad Celtis / Leonid Chekin
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6.3 Cartography in the 12th Century Liber Floridus or 'How a Map can Symbolize Life' / Karen de Coene
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18:30 – 20:30 **Reception (City Hall)**

8:00 **Registration desk opens**

8:15 – 8:45 **Display of maps in the Centre for Maps, Prints and Photographs/Black Diamond Building (20 persons max.)**

09:00 – 12:30 **Poster Session**

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7.2 Localizing Sanctity / *Nathaniel Prottas*
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7.3 Off the Wall: The Depiction of Wall-Maps in Ortelius' Parergon Atlas / *Geoffrey Shamos*
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8.2 From the Far South: The Utmost Ends of the Earth in Argentinian National Cartography / *Carla Lois*
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8.3 The Ways to Perceive a Fatherland / *Vytautas Petronis*
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17:15 **Boat departure for exhibition reception (Amalienborg Castle)**

8:00 **Registration desk opens**

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9:00-10:45 **Session 9: Indigenous Peoples and the Mapping of Northlands / Chair: Mary Pedley**

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9.2 Kohklux and Kandik Maps / *Linda Johnson*
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9.3 The Continuing Light Shed by the Kohklux Maps / *John Cloud*
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10.3 Re-Imagining the Top of the World / *Michael Heffernan*
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12:30 – 14:00 **Lunch**

14:00 – 15:15 **Session 11: Re-examinations of Renaissance Mapping** / Chair: Hans-Uli Feldmann

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- 11.2 A Forgotten Mappa Mundi of Castilian Origin: The So-Called 'Genoese World Map' (1457) in the Biblioteca Nazionale in Florence / Angelo Cattaneo p.63
- 11.3 An Old Friend Revisited: The Cottonian Map of Great Britain / Peter Barber p.64

15:15 – 15:45 **Break**

15:45 – 17:00 **Session 12: Limits to Mapping and Movement** / Chair: Sarah Tyacke

- 12.1 The View from Above / Mary Zundo p.65
- 12.2 Maps, Itineries and River Routes in the Early United States / James Akerman p.67
- 12.3 Maps That Say 'No!' / Mark Monmonier p.68
- 17:15 *Meeting of the Directors of Imago Mundi Seminar room*
- 19:00 **Optional dinner at Nørrebro Bryghus**

8:00 **Registration desk opens**

8:15-8:45 **Display of maps in the Centre for Maps, Prints and Photographs/Black Diamond Building (20 persons max.)**

09:00 – 10:45 **Session 13: Military Mapping** / Chair: Alexei Postnikov

- 13.1 Study of two Chinese Maps brought to France by Viscomte Vaulserre in 1897/ Chuan-Hui Mau p.70
- 13.2 Looking Glass: Cartographic and Artistic Reflections of an Unknown Map of the Habsburg Ottoman Frontier (1566) / Zsolt Török p.71
- 13.3 'The Art of Depicting with a Soldier's Eye': Military Maps and Plans of Scotland, c.1689–1815 / Carolyn Anderson p.72
- 13.4 Mapping Land and Sea / Maria Gussarson Wijk p.73

10:45 – 11:15 **Break**

11:15 – 12:30 **Session 14: Geographical Concepts in Medieval Mapping** / Chair: Peter van der Krogt

- 14.1 North Eurasian Toponyms in the Map of Al-Idrisi / Irina Konovalova p.74
- 14.2 The Transfer and Transformation of Arabic-Islamic Knowledge in Medieval Climate Maps / Stefan Schröder p.75-76
- 14.3 Dismantling a Myth through Maps: the Conquest of the 'Torrid Zone' from Antiquity to the Renaissance / Sandra Sáenz-López Pérez p.76-77

12:30 – 14:00 **Lunch**

14:00 – 15:15 **Session 15: Medieval Maps and the Written Word** / Chair: Peter Barber

- 15.1 Maps and Texts in the "Liber de omnibus rebus" of Giovanni da Fontana (c. 1390-c.1455) / *Junia Furtado*
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- 15.2 Geography in the Margins / *Alfred Hiatt*
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- 15.3 The Annotated Atlas / *Evelyn Edson*
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15:45 – 17:00 **Session 16: Mapping the Eighteenth-Century American Colonies** / Chair: Marcus Heinz

- 16.1 Mapping Mythical and Imaginary Places in D'Anville's South America Cartography / *Junia Furtado*
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- 16.2 Shaping the New Empire / *S. Max Edelson*
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- 16.3 Cartography, Urban Police and Bourbon Reforms in the Viceroyalty of Peru in the 18th century / *Isaac D. Saenz*
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18:00 – 20:00 **Exhibition reception (Copenhagen City Museum)**

8:00 **Registration desk opens**

8:15-8:45 **Display of maps in the Centre for Maps, Prints and Photographs/Black Diamond Building (20 persons max.)**

9:00 – 10:15 **Session 17: Techniques in Modern Cartography** / Chair: Robert Karrow

- 17.1 Alexander von Humboldt's Earliest Surviving Manuscript Map of New Spain / *Dennis Reinhartz*
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- 17.2 Expedition Route Sketches and Geographical Maps by Nikolay V. Przhevalsky: A History and Methods of their Compilation / *Alexey Postnikov*
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- 17.3 18th and 19th Century British Cartography Heritage in Porto/ *Monica Oliveira*
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10:45 – 12:00 **Session 18: Sources and Methods in Early Cartography** / Chair: Hanne Brande Lauridsen

- 18.1 Maps and Politics in 15th Century Italy / *Marica Milanese*
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- 18.2 The Origin of the Grid on Vesconte's 14th-century Palestine Maps / *Paul D. A. Harvey*
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- 18.3 After Dilke: Renaissance Interpretations of the Corpus Agrimensorum / *John Hessler*
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12:00 – 13:30 **Lunch**

13:30 – 15:15 **Session 19: Historiography and Methodology** / Chair: *Jim Akerman*

19.1 The Swiss Contributions to the International Development of Cartography / *Philippe Fôret*
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19.2 Facts and Myths about the Vinland Map and its Context / *René Larsen*
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19.3 Handmaidens and Awakening Identities: Necessary Conditions and Scientific Chauvinism in the Histories of Cartography / *Ruth Watson*
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19.4 Lines Drawn in the Snow / *Robert Wheelersburg*
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15:30-16:30 **Closing ceremony**

19:00 **Farewell dinner in Tivoli Gardens**
(Open until 00:30)

Paper Abstracts

Chet Van Duzer

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Van Duzer, Chet, and Dines, Ilya, "The Only Mappamundi in a Bestiary Context: Cambridge, MS Fitzwilliam 254," *Imago Mundi* 58.1 (2006), pp. 7-22;

Van Duzer, Chet, "Cartographic Invention: The Southern Continent on Vatican MS. Urb. Lat. 274, Folios 73v-74r (c.1530)," *Imago Mundi* 59.2 (2007), pp. 193-222;
Van Duzer, Chet, "A Newly Discovered Fourth Exemplar of Francesco Rosselli's Oval Planisphere of c.1508," *Imago Mundi* 60.2 (2008), pp. 195-201.

1.1 A Northern Refuge of the Monstrous Races: *Asia on Waldseemüller's 1516 Carta Marina*

The "monstrous races" – men with the heads of dogs, sciapods, blemmyae, and so on – appear grouped together in southern Africa on a number of medieval maps, such as the Psalter Map, Hereford map, and Ebstorf map. As knowledge of Africa increased in the 15th and 16th centuries, this location for the monstrous races became untenable, but cartographers, still interested in depicting exotica, found sources which placed them in other regions.

Martin Waldseemüller, in his famous Carta Marina of 1516, both describes and depicts a number of monstrous races in northern Asia. No earlier map shows a similar grouping of monstrous races in this region. All of the races on the Carta Marina can be traced to two sources: Vincent of Beauvais' 13th-century *Speculum historiale*, and the *Otia imperialia* of Gervase of Tilbury or his source, the *Imago mundi* of Honorius Augustodunensis.

Waldseemüller carefully separates with a line the two groups of races (those derived from Vincent, and those derived from Honorius or Gervase). The cartographer is generally faithful to the locations assigned to the races by his sources: Vincent places them in

northern Asia, and Honorius and Gervase place them in India. Waldseemüller no doubt placed the later group in northern India because southern India was quickly becoming well known.

Although the Carta Marina is famous, the great majority of its legends have never been carefully studied. In addition to analyzing Waldseemüller's textual sources, I will also investigate the iconographical sources for his depictions of the monstrous races.

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Marvin Falk is a professor emeritus at the University of Alaska Fairbanks, where he has worked as a bibliographer, taught history and northern studies, and has served as curator of the rare book and map collections.

His publications include articles on historical cartography related to Alaska and published bibliographies and a cartobibliography (Garland, Clio Press, Praeger). He edits the Rasmuson Library Historical Translation Series, published by the University of Alaska Press.

1.2 The Influence of Myths and Spurious Voyage Accounts on the Cartography of the North Pacific and Alaska on maps published after 1740.

There was no easy way for cartographers to have reconciled spurious discoveries with information provided by early expeditions in Alaskan waters. Important geopolitical issues were at stake including the existence of a Northwest Passage or a system of waterways further south.

The oldest concept was the Strait of Anian. Other myths perpetuated were attributed to the accounts of Ferrer Maldonado, Bernardo, Juan de Fuca, and Admiral De Fonte. Several cartographers supporting these concepts had impressive, internationally recognized credentials. The issues became even more complex when actual discoveries were put in the wrong place on maps.

The maps of Captain Cook were in general circulation by 1784. In the early 1790s, two of the era's greatest surveyors, whose work survived through the many iterations of maps published from this date onwards, were actively engaged in survey work: Gavril Sarychev for the Russians and George Vancouver for the British. Their maps first reached print from 1798 to 1802.

The spurious voyages were in retreat, but did not disappear entirely until well into the 19th century. This paper will systematically examine the transformation occurring on published maps and hydrographic charts. This paper is an extension of my earlier work on pre-discovery maps of Alaska and my research into the historical maps published on Alaska.

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Michael Robinson is assistant professor of history at the University of Hartford. His book, *The Coldest Crucible: Arctic Exploration and American Culture* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2006) examines the fascination with Arctic exploration in the United States. Robinson currently serves as: guest-curator for an exhibition on Arctic exploration at the Portland Museum of Art (Maine), advisory editor to the journal *Isis*, and steering committee member of the Maury Workshop for the History of Oceanography.

1.3 Taking Wild Theories Seriously *A New Look at the Arctic's Mythic Places*

For centuries, the Arctic regions have existed as mythic places in the Western imagination, the subject of scientific reports, speculative geographies, and gothic novels. From this deep well of polar material, one can find just about anything at the poles: holes to the center of the earth, warm seas teeming with life, magnetic mountains, and lost continents. That the Arctic of today has no such features has led scholars to dismiss these earlier visions of the Arctic as the products of overeager imaginations, the fantasies of geographers mapping the north from the comfort of their armchairs or perhaps the hopes of explorers anxious to find open seas leading the way to the North Pole. Yet the mythic places of polar geography should not be so easily dismissed.

Support for "wrong" theories of polar geography were multifaceted, sustained not only by wild-eyed optimists and polar enthusiasts but also by serious scholars who felt that they offered key pieces in a hydrographic system of the world. As much as theories of geography were driven by explorers and publishers with vested interests in geographical discovery, the reverse was also true: explorers took their lead from the work of institutional and scientific elites who offered theories of polar geogra-

phy based upon current temperatures, animal migration patterns, tidal measurements, and the reports of observers.

Looking at 19th- and 20th century polar debates, this paper argues that knowledge about the polar regions did not trickle down to the public from the press reports of the British Admiralty or the U.S. Hydrographic Office, nor did it merely appear, unchallenged, in the hasty telegrams of returning explorers. Rather it developed, like so many geographical projects, out of the clumsy back-and-forth between different authorities: elite scientists, trusted explorers, popular writers, and geographical publishers.

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Smit is an historian from the Netherlands, who obtained her MA degree in European History in 2008 during a joined programme of the University of Leiden, Sorbonne-Panthéon Paris and University of Oxford. Theme of her thesis was national symbols and stereotypes in 19th century cartoon maps of Europe. Smit is currently working as a PR- and communication adviser in Amsterdam and writes articles on the history of cartography in her spare time.

2.1 An Octopus, Girls on Rollerskates and Angry Neighbours

19th century Cartoon Maps of Europe Cartoon maps are a slightly neglected type of maps. There is still a lot of research necessary to unfold the extensive information they have to offer. Cartoon maps are a brilliant example on how maps can help us access the minds of contemporaries. Cartoon maps are maps of geographical units, the areas within geographical borders are filled up with zoomorphic or anthropomorphic figures. These maps offer a lot of information on international relations, national symbols and stereotypes.

This paper shows clear examples of 19th century cartoon maps and the information they have to offer. Of course the symbols used for Denmark in the cartoon maps will also be covered in this lecture.

Research has been conducted in Dutch, French and English collections, resulting in the most extended overview of cartoon maps so far. This paper offers an insight in the fashion of cartoon mapping in the 19th century and will clarify the value of this category of maps.

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Franz Reitinger, historian, Salzburg/Austria, field of specialization: modern visual resources, research in non-art-images. Recent publications and appearances: *Kleiner Atlas amerikanischer Überempfindlichkeiten* (Small Atlas of American Idiosyncrasies), Klagenfurt: Ritter, 2008. 'Substance: The Mapping of an Early Ism-Movement', in: *Acta historiae artium* (Budapest), 49, 2008, p. 125-134. 'L'Acher dans la tapisserie d'Alexandre', in: *Fortuna iconografica di Alessandro Magno: A proposito degli arazzi quattrocenteschi con storie di Alessandro della collezione Doria Pamphilj di Genova*. IV Giornata Warburghiana, Genova, 21.-23. Febbraio 2008. 'Mapping Mockeries: Die Entstehung des modernen Parteiensystems', in: *Shandyismus. Autorschaft als Genre*, ed. Helmut Draxler, Sezession, Vienna, Stuttgart: Merz & Solitude, 2007, pp. 211-220 and 308-313. "Géographe sans le savoir": Voltaire's Personal Contribution to Cartography', in: *22nd International Conference on the History of Cartography*, Berne, 8.-13. July, 2007.

2.2 The Screen. An 18th Century Map Device

In a paper at the 22nd ICHC in Berne, we were able to show that the mid-18th century Parisian map firm of Longchamps & Janvier was founded by Voltaire's former secretary with the financial aid of the philosopher himself. The maps by Longchamps & Janvier were long considered to be of minor quality compared to those of Bourguignon d'Anville (1697-1782), Gosselin (1751-1830), or Arrowsmith (1750-1823).

Even though this judgment is not entirely wrong, it needs differentiation. We might already gain a better understanding of these maps if we shift our focus from cartographic production to publicist activity.

In at least one respect, however, Longchamps & Janvier were indisputably ahead of their contemporaries. This is the invention of the map screen which under Louis XVI developed into a major educational tool.

In our paper, we shall trace the career of this widely forgotten cartographic device from its first appearance by Longchamps & Janvier through the Napoleonic era.

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Jernej Sekolec, LL.M, PhD, a national of Slovenia, is an amateur of old books and maps and a member of IMCoS. Until 1982 he was a Law Professor at the University of Maribor, Slovenia. Thereafter, he joined the Secretariat of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL), and from 2001 to 2008 served as the Secretary of UNCITRAL and Director of the International Trade Law Division of the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs. He lives in Vienna, Austria, and works as an arbitrator and consultant.

2.3 *Orbis lusus*, a forgotten 17th century geographical game

In August 1659, a student at Graz University and his professor demonstrated a game based on a world-map divided into 1,680 fields. The game involved choosing fields by lot, finding them on the map, listening to viva voce reading of their geographical descriptions and

attempting to occupy them with one of the 38 tokens representing various modes of travel.

The rules were complex but intuitive in that generally a token could occupy a field only if there was a connection between the token's characteristics and the field's geography.

The two men, Count Wolfgang Engelbert von Auersperg from Ljubljana in the Duchy of Carniolia, and Professor Matthias Kirchoffer, a Jesuit native of Verona in the Venetian Republic, published a book about the game: *Orbis lusus* (Game of the world, [7] 254, Graz [s.a.], quarto).

The book contains a compendium of geographical knowledge which the players were recommended to read in order to enjoy the game (41 pages), a description of the map, tokens and other accessories (12 pages), the rules of the game (13 pages) and geographical descriptions of the 1,680 fields (188 pages).

The presenter will describe the game, contrast it with similar pastimes of the time, consider the map, reflect upon geographical knowledge involved in playing, and propose a tentative conclusion that the game, which apparently has not yet been written about by historians, is the first known game with a map as a playing surface.

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Michael Jones has worked at the Department of Geography in Trondheim since its establishment in 1975. Prior to this he worked for some years in Finland, where he used land-survey maps and documents to study of human responses to land emergence on the Ostrobothnian coast. In Norway he has used land reorganization maps and documents to investigate central legislation's impact on the landscape. His present research includes an investigation of Tycho Brahe's cartographical legacy.

3.1 *Between great power politics and everyday life Cartography and boundary-making in northern Scandinavia in the 18th century*

The paper examines cartography's role in the dynamics of boundary-making in the spectrum between great power politics and everyday life in border regions. A case study will focus on investigations preceding the Norwegian-Swedish boundary treaty of 1751. Earlier the border regions of northern Scandinavia formed "common districts" where Saamis (Lapps) paid taxes to Denmark-Norway and Sweden and in some areas also to Russia.

This formerly tributary territory was subject to encroaching legal and ecclesiastical administrative control by the neighbouring states from the 16th century onwards. While between 1595 and 1720 boundary changes between Denmark-Norway and Sweden occurred mainly through warfare, border disputes after 1720 were settled by negotiation. In 1738–1751 Norwegian and Swedish border commissions attempted to support their respective claims through extensive documentation in texts and maps of local perceptions of the border.

This paper analyses the content and context of the Norwegian major Peter Schnitler's border examination protocols and maps (1742–1745). As a basis for surveying the provisional Norwegian boundary claim, these provided a

wealth of topographical, place-name and ethnographical information on everyday resource use and customary rights. In the final boundary negotiations, compromises were made against the backdrop of great power politics.

Schnitler's documentation also provided evidence for the Norwegian-Russian border settlement of 1826. The boundary demarcations had significant impacts on everyday practices in this multicultural area by promoting monocultural territorialization. Concerning the "power of maps," the question arises how far the maps and accompanying documentation were decisive for the final results.

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Mitia Frumin is a PhD student in the Department of Geography at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. Originally from the USSR, Mitia received his Master degree in Oceanography at the St. Petersburg University (Russia). Since 1994 he lives in Israel. He completed his Ph.D. in Atmospheric Sciences. Currently Mitia is finishing another Ph.D. project in Historic Geography. His new dissertation will examine the input of Russian military in extending the geographical knowledge of the Levant during the late 18th to the first half of the 19th century. Mitia's other academic interests include GIS, historic cities.

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3.2 At Home Among Strangers, Stranger at Home

Name of French cartographer and engineer François Kauffer (~1751-1801) is well known due to his detailed and accurate maps of Istanbul and the Straits. Closely associated with Count Choiseul-Gouffier, the last French Royal ambassador to the Sublime Porte, Kauffer advanced quickly at Turkish service and became one of Selim III most prominent cartographers. As an engineer, Kauffer was involved in planning and construction of numerous projects, including fortifications. His knowledge made him a desirable source of information to the Ottoman enemies. In early 1790s Kauffer was recruited into Russian service and started to supply them with copies of top secret Turkish maps he was producing, using the Russian ambassador as a channel. Napoleon's landing in Egypt brought Russia and Turkey to an unexpected alliance, forcing two empires to begin an information exchange. This allowed Kauffer to partially legalize his relations with the Russians. But at the same time it complicated the issue of Kauffer's loyalty and moral obligations because he was indirectly involved in a struggle against his motherland. Letters of Russian ambassador in Istanbul together with Kauffer's manuscript cartographic materials, which can be traced in the Russian archives, allow to reveal missing parts of Kauffer's puzzled

biography and shed light upon the complicated fate of a cartographer at foreign service in the age of Empires
Cross-cultural cartographies

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Richard Scully completed his doctorate in the School of Historical Studies at Monash University in 2008, where he had been a Lecturer, Associate Lecturer and Tutor in history since 2004. Richard commenced as Lecturer in Modern European History at the University of New England, Armidale, in 2009, where he continues to teach and research questions of the image of Germany and the Germans in Britain, c.1860-1914. The image of Germany in maps is of particular interest, and represents an ongoing field of research. A version of this paper is scheduled to appear in *Imago Mundi* (v 62, 1, Jan. 2010).

3.3 'German Ocean' or 'North Sea': the Anglo-German Cartographic Freemasonry, 1842-1914.

In recent years, historians of maps and mapping have come to realise that cartography is an inherently transnational discourse. The lines on the map delineating the boundaries which separated nations and their association national traditions of cartography have always been less important than those other lines (railways and steamship routes) which showed connections between those nations and their mapmakers.

A case in point is the remarkable 'freemasonry' which existed throughout the late nineteenth century between cartographers of the British and German traditions.

This paper takes as central focus the close connection between Britain's greatest cartographic firm J. G. Bartholomew & Son, and its professional relationship with key German firms (Justus Perthes and Wagner & Debes), while also offering a reassessment of relations between the British atlas-reading public and the German originals upon which publications like the first *Times Atlas* were based. It was only with the coming of the First World War, and the explosion of anti-German nationalism occasioned by that conflict, that the Anglo-

German 'freemasonry' was broken and scorn for German cartography replaced admiration.

After 1914, the Bartholomew firm turned their art from collaboration with Germany to combating Germany, producing maps for the war effort; and two of Bartholomew's sons took up arms on the Western Front in the most overt indication of this shift. By 1922 the new, Bartholomew *Times Atlas* not only depicted the dissolution of the German Empire in its pages, but (in advertising for the atlas) 'at last... transferred the supremacy in the science of map making from Germany to Great Britain'.

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3.4 Ethnographic Maps and Politics in Austria from the First to the Second World War

With the end of the First World War and the subsequent peace negotiations of Saint-Germain, Austrian ethnographic cartography received a notable impulse that

continued until the demise of the National Socialist regime in 1945.

At the end of the 1910s and in the 1920s, the reason for the great number of maps produced mainly lay in the collapse of the multiethnic Austro-Hungarian monarchy; during the Second World War, their proliferation was chiefly motivated by the importance of the Austrian region for the ethnographic research of South-eastern Europe. In particular, the lecture addresses the reciprocity and interactions between ethnographic mapmaking and politics.

On the one hand, this involves the various continuities and changes among the collaborators involved and the initiators of these projects; the grounds for the production of such maps and their relative propagandistic effect are to be analysed on the other hand. Both at the end of the First World War and during the National Socialist regime, ethnographic maps provided politicians with key data for the implementation of specific core projects. In this, the initiative did not always lie with the politicians but sometimes also with the scientists themselves.

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4.1 An Unknown 16th Century Portuguese Chart from the Biblioteca Centrale di Palermo

In December 2007 an unknown 16th century Portuguese manuscript chart was discovered in the Central Library of the Sicilian Region at Palermo. The chart is drawn on parchment and was serving as cover for a 17th century codex originally held at the Capuchin Monastery in Palermo.

The document is in excellent condition, the colours are still vibrant, and the toponyms and legends are readable. It encompasses the Mediterranean Sea to the Balkan Peninsula in the East and the Atlantic Ocean to the latitude of the Cape Verde islands on the West.

A central wind rose is depicted in Africa; three smaller wind roses are also depicted on the circle that defines the geometric structure of the map. A scale of longitude is depicted in the Atlantic, while a geographic scale is placed in the lower left corner of the map.

This paper aims to analyse the chart in the framework of the European Cartography of the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea by comparing it to similar charts of the 16th century that comprehend the same geographical space, namely Portuguese, Spanish and Italian charts. It also intends to shed new light on the circulation of cartographic knowledge between Portugal and Italy during the sixteenth century.

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4.2 The Map Making Activity of the Casa de la Contratación of Seville

Nautical cartography represented a new medium of visual communication with new observation and representation techniques in Sixteenth Century Spain. The aim of this paper is to recover the voice of an epistemological model unprecedented: the Padrón Real of the Indian House of Seville.

The Padrón Real was a universal map representing the entire known world; a model map that was prepared in accordance with progressive discoveries of the shorelines of the New World. This epistemological model of cartographic representation would serve as a prototype to the other nautical charts made in Seville. In the case of the Padrón Real, there were many internal disputes in the Indian House on how practical and theoretical works should be mixed in the pilot training. As a matter of course, the practice, useful and applicable knowledge was

given priority over any other. A question emerges: Why the Padrón Real was created? What for? The Padrón Real arose due to security reasons in the navigation to the Indies. Both the use of an appropriate nautical chart and of accurate instruments was compulsory in the pilot's instructions.

Given the diversity of cartographic models under the personal interpretation of each observer, Fernando and Isabel, the Catholic Monarchs, thought to create a single and objective model of which was obtained authorized and officer copies. The Padrón Real, along with the problem of determining the length, was one of cartographic problems in Sixteenth Century Spain, and probably the most important one.

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4.3 A Whaler-Cartographer. *The charts and descriptions of Greenland by Laurens Feykes Haan*

In 1719 a change took place on the Greenland coast of Davis Strait when the first wave of whaling vessels entered the area. In the years that followed whalers - predominantly Dutch whalers - became a common sight. One of the early whaling captains was Laurens Feykes Haan from the island of Terschelling. Surprisingly in the same year, 1719, an up to date chart by Haan of the region and a set of coastal views was published by the Amsterdam firm of Van Keulen with an accompanying pilot guide in the form of a 14 page booklet.

Haan's name also appeared on a 1725 manuscript chart issued by Van Keulen and a later improved chart of Davis Strait ca. 1731. In the year 1720 a further book by Haan was published with additional information of the land and peoples of Greenland. This book is now an important historical source for the early history of Greenland. By tracing Haan's biography and voyages it

is possible to explain how he was able to compile the charts and books in 1719-1720. His books and charts have been giving little attention, except for a few Danish authors, in particular Louis Bobé and some Dutch whaling historians. In this paper I will try to assess the significance of the work of Haan in the history of the cartography, exploration, whaling and later Danish colonization of Greenland.

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5.1 Kunlun Mountain from Early Texts to Representations in Maps: *Shifting Cosmological Positions*.

Kunlun Mountain is one of the most important landmarks in Chinese culture. According to the early written tradition, it is a cosmic mountain related to the Queen-mother of the West (Xi wang mu) granting immortality and the source of the Yellow River.

In modern physical maps Kunlun is a mountain range found in the north-western part of the Tibetan Plateau, but at least seven major identifications of Kunlun with different mountains in the western regions of contemporary China are proposed in traditional Chinese scholarship, and even more identifications, sometimes well beyond the western regions, are advanced in sinological literature.

In Chinese cartography Kunlun is represented as the most prominent mountain in the western periphery of the inhabited world with the centre around the core territories of the Chinese civilisation encompassing the basins of the Yellow and the Yangzi rivers. The earliest of such maps showing Kunlun Mountain date from the Southern Song dynasty (1127-1279). However, an examination of the ancient texts referring to Kunlun reveals its much closer location to the core Chinese territories.

I shall explore cosmological positions of Kunlun in texts and maps, and try to determine the time and the reasons of its shift to the Far West.

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5.2 Urban maps and patron saints

The proposed paper aims at discussing a widespread subject in urban representation: the coupling of the city and the patron saint, or the Madonna, or even more saints together, in the attitude of protecting it against Evil. This specific iconographic solution is outstanding for a number of reasons: -precocity and endurance (from the late Middle-Ages to the nineteenth century) -widespread diffusion -wide range of techniques -variety of locations.

It witnesses the steps and modes of the evolution of urban representation from a synthetic and symbolic form to a very sophisticated lifelike portrait, the perspective plan, attained through the combination of observation from life, measuring instruments and perspective devices. The imaginary point of view for perspective plans had been elevated to the sky, where pagan Gods appeared as symbols of the divine eye overwhelming human faculties.

Later, in the 16th century Italy, when a counteroffensive was launched by the Popes and ecclesiastic hierarchies to face the centrifugal impulses of heresies, the so-called Counter Reformation, urban portraits, owing to their popularity, were used as a means of persuasion and were constructed to attract the beholder and

at the same time to convey a religious message in favour of the Catholic church. The sky above the city was meant as the place from where the rays of intellectual light and celestial love of the only God emanate while the city below, described in detail, was presented as a theatre of human misery and suffering.

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5.3 Mapping a Myth – *The Overthrowing of Sodom and Gomorrah and the Creation of the Dead Sea (Genesis 19)*

The Book of Genesis includes various mythological themes, many of which have Cosmological and Geographical aspects, such as the creation of the world, the location of Paradise, the travels of the Patriarchs from Mesopotamia to the Land of Canaan, etc. Since these episodes entail geographical aspects, they could have been mapped and indeed they were actually mapped. The paper will present and analyze the history of the cartographic representation of one of these Biblical Myths, the story of the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah and the creation of the Dead Sea.

The earliest depiction of the four destroyed cities on a map is in the maps of William Wey and in that of Gabriel Capodilista, who both traveled in 1458. There the destroyed cities are depicted under the Dead Sea. This graphic tradition was followed by Wissenburg (1538), who drew the cities as burning flames and later by Jenichen (1570), Arias Montanus (1572), Adrichom (1590) and many others.

More complicated is the depiction of the area in the maps drawn by Bunting (1585). In his map of Canaan the Dead Sea does not exist yet, and the Jordan River

flows peacefully between the four cities. In a second map from the same book, the Dead Sea is depicted in its full dimensions with the four destroyed cities under its water. This twofold cartographic presentation of the peaceful valley of Sidim and the creation of the Dead Sea during the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah was also followed by later mapmakers.

The paper will present the different patterns of the depiction of the Dead Sea and discuss their development and meaning, especially in the context of Biblical interpretation and the concept of Sodom and Gomorrah as an ultimate example of crime and punishment.

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Adele Haft (Ph.D., Princeton) is Professor of Classics at Hunter College, City University of New York. She became enchanted by maps while co-authoring <The Key to "The Name of the Rose">. Her articles on maps in twentieth-century poetry appear in *Mercator's World and Cartographic Perspectives*; her entry on twentieth-century literature and cartography is forthcoming in the *History of Cartography* series. She has offered NEH workshops at the Newberry Library, Chicago, and presents papers world-wide.

6.1 "It started with her Shape on the Map" *Mapping the Body in 20th-Century Poetry*

Immortalized by Donne in the 17th century, the Body as Map has been a prominent metaphor since antiquity in European literature and cartography, and in many non-Western cultures. In 20th-century fiction, the metaphor found its supreme expression in Joyce's narrative map, *Finnegans Wake* (1939).

Yet the Body as Map is barely mentioned in groundbreaking studies of map metaphors in literature (Philip and Juliana Muehrcke, Jules Zanger, Graham Huggan). And, although critical theory associates the metaphor with colonialism, sexism and racism, twentieth-century poetry remains unexamined. This paper introduces twenty (excerpted) 20th-century poems; discusses their map-related themes; and investigates their debt to cartographic literature, maps, and the history of exploration. Like their predecessors, 20th-century poets use the metaphor humorously, erotically, politically, and didactically. Bodies are imagined as mapped globes; female bodies, as sexualized geographic fantasies. Love affairs with places begin with their appearance on a map. Faces are maps of life; shapes of mapped regions conjure up other body parts. Poets contemplate anthropomorphic star charts, vellum maps, and x-rays.

The metaphor links the larger world to a poet's town or country; or expresses the fragility of life and our relation to the transcendent. Louise Bogan's important love-poem "Cartography" (1938), for example, reveals Donne's influence in its eroticism and view of the male body as a map of the cosmos, yet contains none of his possessiveness or desire to master the beloved.

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6.2 The Arctic on the “Barbara Codonea” Map of Conrad Celtis

In 1502 in Nuremberg Conrad Celtis, the first poet laureate of the Holy Roman Empire, published *Amores*, a book of erotic geographic poems. In each of the four parts of the book one of his lovers appeared as the symbol of one of four parts of Germany. Celtis opened the fourth part of the book, which was devoted to the North, with a map of Germany, Scandinavia, and the Arctic.

The map was based on the 1482 Ulm Cosmography of Ptolemy, but both the map and the accompanying text offered a clarification of the Ulm image of the Arctic in light of a new discovery. Historians of Icelandic cartography are aware of the fact that the Ulm Ptolemy shows two islands identifiable with Iceland, which seems to be the result of copying between the maps that used different projections. Celtis recognized one of those islands as the northernmost “glacial island that had been recently discovered for the King of the Hyperboreans.”

The map shows no correlation with cartographic works of the Nuremberg associates of Celtis, who had developed different images of Scandinavia and the Arctic. However, a study of Celtis’ contacts demonstrates

that the humanist played a key role in transmitting knowledge about the northernmost “island” of Grulanda, or Filopodia, that was mentioned in narrative sources of the late 15th century (works by Pomponius Laetus, Hieronymus Münzer, and „il Vvagriese” – a source of Mauro Orbini) and that modern scholars variously understand as Spitsbergen or Novaya Zemlya.

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6.3 Cartography in the 12th century Liber Floridus or 'how a map can symbolize life'

Medieval maps represent besides geographical and topographical information a lot of mythical topoi: the location of Paradise, Gog and Magog, the land of the Antipodes, even the Northern Scandza as the mythical homeland of the Goths.

Gender research has pointed out how western intellectual tradition operates through dualisms such as reason and emotion, rationality and irrationality, objectivity and subjectivity etc. Whereas both parts are defined as mutually exclusive opposites, the first is superior and positively valued compared to the second. Consequently myth is within western intellectual tradition often seen as mere fantasy. Nonetheless anthropological and psychoanalytical research has described its way of functioning in several cultures. By using their methodological tools the specific logic of 12th century cartography can be better understood.

As the authority of the Church Fathers and even the Ancient authors could not be questioned, there was no tolerance for even slightly dissident ideas within the written word. But one could express an opinion visually by using maps. So did Lambert of Saint Omer when he wrote his Liber Floridus in the twelfth century. His maps

were epistemological tools to conceptualise life and the surrounding world. Different from contemporary intellectual tradition, the epistemology is opaque, multiscalar and full of associations. Space became organized by the cycle of light which was associated with the cycle of nature: the green bursts into leaf in spring, it flowers and blossoms, bears fruit in summer, leaves are falling from the trees in autumn and nature dies in winter. The cycle of nature was transposed to the course of history.

By making use of the 12th century maps of Lambert of Saint Omer, the structure of early cartographic epistemology will be studied.

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Masha Kowell is a Ph.D. candidate in the History of Art Department at the University of Pennsylvania, where she studies Russian modernist art and film created during the early twentieth century. As part of her research, she examines the intersection between revolutionary politics and avant-garde art during this period. Her substantial interests lie in theories of ideology, critical theory, and feminism. Recently, she has been researching the cinematography of Esther Shub, an important Soviet documentary filmmaker. The paper that she will present at the conference is drawn from her master's thesis on the propaganda representation of Peter the Great.

7.1 Peter's Vantage Point: *The Military Maps of Peter the Great*

"The view point is a royal topos, both a Maximum and Minimum, God in Heaven and His representative on earth." Louis Marin, *Utopics: Spatial Play*, 1984 At the beginning of the eighteenth century, Peter the Great commissioned numerous siege-maps and other map-like renderings of military campaigns. Rarely discussed in scholarly literature, these images were intended to demonstrate Peter's martial accomplishments at a time when Russia was becoming a legitimate, European power. The apparent accuracy and impartiality of cartographic depiction masks and amplifies the propagandistic function of these widely circulated battle maps. By relying on deconstructive theories and the writings of Louis Marin, this paper will investigate how the Petrine maps exploit various formal features in the promotion of Peter's imperial ambitions.

The manipulation of the vantage point played a particularly significant role in the dissemination of royal ideology. Through the combination of horizontal and vertical views, many of the maps allow the viewer to observe certain details while simultaneously surveying a wide expanse. Though seemingly innocuous, such a perspective serves a multitude of ideological functions. The ele-

vated viewpoint represents a form of power through the equation of vision and territorial possession, a concept with particular resonance in portrayals of martial conquest. By removing the viewer from the immediacy of battle, the maps also present military action as a purely pragmatic endeavor purged of human suffering. Finally, the construction of the vantage point reflects Peter's desire to project himself as an omniscient monarch, a controlling engineer of his people as well as nature. Rather than territory, it is ideology that underlies the maps of Peter the Great.

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7.2 Localizing Sanctity: *Map of the World in the Beatus from Osma de Burgo*

Of the 108 canonical images that decorate the Commentaries on the Apocalypse written by the Spanish monk Beatus in the 8th century, the Map of the World is one of only seven based on the Commentaries rather than Revelations itself. While much scholarly attention has been paid to the various narrative illustra-

tions in the twenty-six remaining copies, scholars have failed to interrogate the manner in which Beatus' Map of the World functions within the exegetical and devotional context of its users.

This talk examines closely the Beatus from Osma de Burgo, focusing attention on the map's relationship to late 11th century monastic devotion, importantly the Vita Apostolica and practices of memoria. Through an examination of the drastic changes made to the map at Osma de Burgo, including Apostle bust reliquary heads to indicate the Apostolic regions, the mappamundi reveals itself to be not simply another "edition" but an object that was altered to fit the particular devotional and exegetical needs of its viewers.

Conflating the general and the local, the confined and the unconfined, and the past, present and future the map echoes the monastery itself and offered an exegetical link between the monk's place on earth and his spiritual journey to Heaven. Thus, the Map of the World in the Osma Beatus should be understood as connecting the monks' own place and time with their Apostolic past and Apocalyptic future, literally and figuratively locating them within the sacred narrative of Christian time.

Session 7.3

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7.3 Off the Wall: *The Depiction of Wall-Maps in Ortelius' Parergon Atlas*

In his popular atlas, the Theatrum Orbis Terrarum (first edition 1570), Abraham Ortelius presents two maps as if hanging on walls. In the 1579 French edition of the Theatrum, for example, the map of Strasburg is shown tacked up in a window frame, its edges curling to reveal a view of the city beyond. Similarly, the "Wanderings of Patriarch Abraham," one of the mainstays of the Parergon section of the atlas, appears to hang from a nail in the wall. By converting atlas maps into wall-maps through the use of trompe l'oeil techniques, Ortelius draws attention to the pictorial foundations of carto-

graphic representation. This paper explores the intentions and consequences of these anomalous entries within the Theatrum, focusing in particular on the relation between maps and pictures.

Placing maps on a fictional wall alters the representational status of the entries. This manner of portrayal creates pictures within pictures, adding a layer of mediation between the viewer and the depiction. The transformation of the atlas page into a wall also involves a shift from the horizontal plane to the vertical, which undermines the overhead view of cartographic depiction and aligns the maps with pictures.

The resulting pictorialization of the maps repositions the viewer, who now views the entries orthogonally, as if standing before a wall. The inclusion of pictorial imagery in both instances suggests that the depiction of atlas maps and wall maps may have served as a means of neutralizing differences between various forms of representation.

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8.1 Cartography and National Identity in South America

The paper discusses the construction of national identities in South America throughout its cartographic representation.

The territory of South America was divided between the Portuguese and the Spanish by the Treat of Tordesilhas (1494). The area colonised and ruled by the Portuguese became one country while the area of the Spanish was divided into several different countries. Political and administrative actions might explain this result.

The main focus of this study lies on how the cartographical representation of South America throughout time shows the state-formation of the New World. The representation of the South America has been historically produced by the maps. The way that the maps have shown the territorial distribution of South America might have influenced this outcome since maps have not only political authority but they also can be seen as an assertion of sovereignty.

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8.2 From the far South: *the utmost ends of the Earth in Argentinean national cartography*

The southern limits of the world have always has been characterized by a blurring of the boundaries between fact and fiction. Unusual images and toponyms, and indeed imaginary coastlines, have been common in maps of the far south, and some of them persist up to today. Some of these elements were selected, incorporated into and even re-interpreted in the creation of the official national maps of Argentina during the second half of the 19th century.

Since the Cabo de Hornos (Tierra del Fuego, Argentina) is considered the southernmost point of inhabited continental lands, it became and has remained a focal point in discussions of Argentinean national cartography, and in analyzing maps of the area, we find a peculiar mixture of information about early European discoveries, native peoples, anti-Chilean claims and national geographical visions. Under these circumstances, the images of the southernmost inhabited land of the world took a particular shape in Argentinean maps. The aim in this paper is to analyze some images of "the utmost ends of the Earth" in Argentinean national cartography. I begin with an overview of some typical elements in early modern maps (16th Century) of Tierra del Fuego.

Then I make a comparative study of three 19th-century foreign maps which have a key place in Argentinean imaginative geography and national narratives. Finally, I examine the nationalistic re-interpretation of Tierra del Fuego in Argentinean maps, and the representation of the utmost ends of the Earth (including some curious relocations). In addition, this imagery of Tierra del Fuego will be contrasted with other contemporary images of it.

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8.3 The Ways to Perceive a Fatherland: *Lithuanian Cartography and National Geographical Education before 1914*

The problem of national territory building has attracted much attention in recent decades. Consequently, the new insights emanating from the studies of nationalism, cartography and other related fields have widened earlier theoretical and methodological approaches.

However, when trying to investigate the popular perception of a territory in the late 19th and early 20th century, it can be argued that the examination of cartographic depictions from the period together with the geographical education that was given, is, perhaps, one of the best analytical approaches, especially as these phenomena were at the forefront of the attempts to introduce and regulate imaginary boundaries.

By way of illustration this paper focuses on early Lithuanian national maps and explores how the image of 'national Lithuania' was conceptualised in early Lithuanian cartography through examining the chronological sequence of maps vis-à-vis the changing political situation in the country. Furthermore, most of the early Lithuanian cartographic works were published as visual aids for the national school geographic textbooks.

In relation to this, the paper also explores the importance of maps for early Lithuanian geographical education. While doing this, not only is the interrelation between the explanatory text and the cartographic image and its change over time brought into focus, but also, the subtle techniques of the ideology-driven visual construction of Lithuanian national territory are elucidated.

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9.1 Century-old inughuit maps of North-West Greenland (75°–80°N): *an example of regional cartography by the Arctic's indigenous people.*

This lecture focuses on six coastline inughuit maps from the Knud Rasmussen collection housed at the Ilulissat Museum, Greenland, that were published in the book "A passion for drawing. The first drawings made by Inughuit" (Forlaget Atuagkat, 2004). However, in the book the true location of two maps was not recognised, neither that the maps form a designed set. The maps show that the first Danish surveying expedition to northern Greenland in the beginning of the last century did not use the valuable first-hand knowledge of the indigenous population as a cartographical source.

Pencil and paper arrived to the world's northernmost people in the late 19th century when American explorer Robert E. Peary led wintering expeditions to northern Greenland and Arctic Canada. Living and working with the inughuit, Peary was the first to foster local artistic expression on paper, including map drawing. Danish exploration in Greenland's far north began with the so-called Literary Expedition (1902–04). Cartography was an important aim but primary effort was directed towards describing the land and its inhabitants from cultural and artistic points of view. Stimulated by artist

Harald Molkte, the inughuit were encouraged to draw, their renderings being collected by acting ethnographer Knud Rasmussen.

The maps are drawn in pencil and annotated with place names. They comprise a set covering the coast from Melville Bugt (c. 75°N) to Washington Land (c. 80°N) while one map depicts Smith Sound, the seaway separating Greenland and Ellesmere Island (Canada). Presumably commissioned in 1903 by the Literary Expedition, the maps represent an example of early regional cartography undertaken by indigenous people. One intriguing element is that the 400 km-long, ice-infested coast of Melville Bugt – the ultimate cartographic objective of the Literary Expedition – is considerably more refined on the inughuit maps than on the official expedition map published in 1906.

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9.2 The Social Life of the Kohklux and Kandik Maps

The Kohklux and Kandik maps are significant cartographic records of Alaska and the Yukon drawn in the late 1800s by indigenous people of the region. Both maps are preserved at the Bancroft Library in California. Although their provenance differs, and more than a decade separates them in age, the maps are linked by an intriguing web of connections between the indigenous people who created them and the non-native peo-

ple who acquired them. Understanding their significance and learning about their creators requires research into both past and present sources of information about the people, languages, and landscapes connected to them. The maps share a new vitality today as vehicles for exploring and expanding cultural links between communities in the Alaska-Yukon borderlands.

In 1869 Tlingit Chief Kohklux and his two wives drew a map for George Davidson of the US Coast and Geodetic Survey. Davidson visited their village at Klukwan on the southeast coast of Alaska to observe the solar eclipse of that year. The Tlingit people revealed their trade routes and contacts from the Alaskan coast to Ft. Selkirk in the Yukon interior, information then unknown to non-native travelers. Why did they do that? Davidson later wrote that the map was drawn for him as a result of his ability to predict the eclipse. No oral traditions about the exchange have emerged in Klukwan, however Tlingit people today have numerous ideas about why the map was drawn by their ancestors. Davidson took the map home to San Francisco where he preserved it carefully throughout his long career. He repeatedly shared it with other northern adventurers, probably including Ivan Petroff, who acquired the Kandik Map 11 years later in Alaska.

Paul Kandik drew his remarkable map during the summer of 1880 when Ivan Petroff took the first American census in Alaska. The map documents the major river systems of interior Alaska-Yukon, including the Yukon, Tanana, Porcupine, Pelly and Kuskokwim rivers, along with trading posts, Native trails and gathering places, and other features. French Canadian fur trader Francois Mercier annotated the map with place names in several Native languages, French and English. This map connects to the Kohklux maps in several ways, with some of the same geographical features, including the Tlingit trail to Ft. Selkirk.

This paper will examine the social life of the Kohklux map, and its connections to the Kandik Map, using archival sources and recent narratives constructed in Alaska and the Yukon about the maps.

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9.3 The Continuing Light Shed by the Kohklux Maps

In 1869, two years after the United States purchased "Russian America," later renamed Alaska, George Davidson (1825-1911) head of the West Coast Survey of the US Coast Survey, came to the coastal fiord area now known as the Lynn Canal, in southeastern Alaska, to observe a total eclipse of the sun. There he met Kohklux (1819-1889), a major leader of the Chilkah Tlingit nation of indigenous peoples.

The two men had a significant encounter, which led to activities and travels together over several months. As part of a complex exchange

between them, Kohklux and two of his wives created a series of maps, which presented the terrain of a complex series of trails and river passages from the Alaskan coast over many mountain ranges and down into the great Yukon River basin to the site of Fort Selkirk, covering a distance of about 500 miles. In exchange, George Davidson created, for Kohklux, a series of vividly colored diagrams illustrating how solar and lunar eclipses occurred.

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9.4 Linguistic Research on the Kohklux Maps

The paper will summarize work to date on interpreting both the chronology of these maps (from Alaska, USA, and Yukon, Canada), and the transcriptions of Tlingit and Athapaskan geographic names. Since 1977 the Yukon Native Language Centre (YNLC) has been documenting the eight languages native to the Yukon: seven Athapaskan languages and Tlingit. This work includes recording place names and their cultural background (see ynlc.ca).

The focus of YNLC work on the 1869 maps by the Tlingit chieftain Kohklux is the native language content and its cultural, geographic and historical context. A main goal is to determine the original Tlingit, Tagish, Southern Tutchone or Northern Tutchone form(s) underlying Davidson's spellings, and to match these with known geographic features in Alaska and Yukon.

There are at least six maps with Tlingit or Athapaskan content transcribed by Davidson. These vary in geo-

graphic and transcription content. YNLC has been trying to determine the order of the production of the maps, and whether and when Davidson made further annotations. This information can help interpret the spellings. For instance, the Teslin River, Tagish/Athapaskan is spelled Tae-sleen-a in the first map, and Tes-s'l-heen-a in the last. Davidson had recognized that Tlingit hîn means "river", and incorrectly imposed this linguistic knowledge on the later spellings, which makes the name harder to recognize.

YNLC is also researching the place name information recorded by early non-native travellers along the route such as Glave, Schwatka, Hayes and Dawson. This complements the traditional information collected from native elders by YNLC and other institutions.

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10.1 August Petermann and the German Quest for the North Pole in the 1860s and 1870s

The lifelong commitment to Arctic cartography of August Petermann (1822-78) and many others derived from involvement in the search for the doomed Franklin-Expedition. Based on meticulously researched hydrographic data, the up-and-coming cartographer contended that the Gulf Stream was mightier and extended further north than assumed hitherto and that the perceived insuperable ice fields barring off the higher latitudes were breaking up in summer making the navigation to the Pole possible. In this context he already found evidence for global warming (!) since the days of James Cook.

His 'Petermanns Mitteilungen' hit the nerve of the time when propagating a German mission to explore the Arctic ingeniously coupling emerging natural sciences, unsaturated nationalism and a circulation boosting adventurism. Raised public interest and subsequent donations made possible two "Deutsche Nordpolar" expeditions directed by the journal and often exclusive coverage of numerous other Arctic voyages. This paper presents two cartographic relevant expeditions as case studies: The Second German Arctic Expedition (Koldewey & Payer, 1869-70) which pushed north the

frontier of knowledge and mapping for the east coast of Greenland; and the Austro-Hungarian Expedition (Weyprecht & Payer, 1872-74) culminating in the discovery of the archipelago of Franz-Josef-Land.

Petermann did not succeed in his quest for the Pole and he did not live to see Erik Nordenskiöld's North East Passage (1878-79) that finally proved his once disputed concept of polar ice drift. However, his journal made one of the most significant contribution to Arctic Exploration by publishing 135 articles and over 50 maps and drawings in the 1860s and 1870s.

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10.2 Spitsbergen – Competitive Cartography 300 Years in the Making

From the end of the 16th century, Spitsbergen was mapped with surprising frequency for an area of the world that was uninhabited, difficult to reach, and whose climate made it impossible for colonial powers to settle. From 1598, two years after its discovery, not only did Spitsbergen appear on world and polar maps, but maps of Spitsbergen, alone, and even a few large-scale maps of smaller areas of the coast, were included in atlases and in collections of voyages.

The Dutch and British were the most frequent producers of these maps, reflecting their commercial activities there, primarily whaling. The maps from this era reflect, through their toponymy, the national interests of the map producers, and also reflect the conflicts between the nations attempting to exploit the natural wealth of the region. The focus on the mapping of Spitsbergen declined with the decline in whaling. But three centuries later, in 1919, a remarkable book was published, a large-format, richly illustrated cartobibliography of Spitsbergen. This was a time when cartobibliography was rarely undertaken. The author was the well-known Dutch historian of cartography, F. C. Wieder.

This paper will discuss how it came to pass that the remote archipelago of Spitsbergen became the focus of a detailed cartobibliographical study, at a time when cartobibliographies of other areas (e.g. the world, the British Isles, Africa, etc.) had yet to be undertaken. It will explore how the politically motivated cartography of the 17th century re-emerged in the 20th century as politically motivated cartobibliography.

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10.3 Re-Imagining the Top of the World: Million Scale Mapping North of the 60th Parallel in the 20th Century

The long-running project to construct an International Map of the World (IMW) on the million scale based on a single projection and using a common set of symbols had a complex and chequered history. First mooted in the

late 19th century, the programme was based initially at the British Ordnance Survey and from 1953 at the United Nations in New York before it finally fizzled out in the 1970s. The history of this project, which was carried out by national cartographic agencies working, sometimes very loosely, to IMW guidelines, provides a revealing commentary on the difficulties of co-ordinating international projects through national institutions when confronted with world wars, economic depression, and the global ideological division of the Cold War.

This presentation provides a critical commentary on the IMW and associated million-scale map sheets for areas lying to the north of the 60th parallel and evaluates the different contributions of national mapping agencies from Britain, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Norway, Japan, Sweden, the USA, and the USSR. The common environmental conditions, challenges and opportunities of the far north provided an ideal opportunity to create a new, international map series that might have had lasting scientific, cultural and political value but, as this presentation will reveal, these larger objectives were continually undermined by the national objectives of the countries involved in compiling these map sheets.

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11.1 A Swiss humanist's version of Northern Europe: Aegidius Tschudi's manuscript map (Codex Sangallensis 664)

Aegidius Tschudi, author of the famous map of Switzerland first printed in 1538, left behind him more than 60 map-drawings. One of them shows the northern parts of Europe, from Greenland to the White Sea, and from Lapland to Ireland, Denmark and the Baltic coast.

Since Carl Enckell (1953), it has been generally accepted that this map is based on Jacob Ziegler's work "Schondia" (1532). First it was said to be an accurate copy of a lost original drawing by Ziegler for the map accompanying his text, a wood-cut much reduced in size and, consequently, in detail. Recently scholars have pointed to the fact that Tschudi did not restrict himself to Ziegler's materials, but more generally, without looking into the problem of additions or corrections. However, Tschudi's correspondence and the information on his readings – principally Ptolemy and Olaus Magnus – suggest new lines of enquiry which we can follow.

It is now time to reconsider Tschudi's map, identify its various sources, and attempt to understand the compilation process. Eventually, we will try to explain why the European Far North so fascinated a scholar and politician who lived in the middle of the continent that he drew a map of this exotic region for his compatriots and himself.

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11.2 A Forgotten Mappa Mundi of Castilian Origin: The So-Called 'Genoese World Map' (1457) in the Biblioteca Nazionale in Florence

The anonymous so-called "Genoese World Map" (1457) shows the entire then "known world." In 2007, I was commissioned by the Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale of Florence to study this map, to transcribe and translate all the

toponyms and legends, and to analyze the text and the rich iconography. Previous transcriptions of the legends were incomplete and unreliable, partly because much of the gold pigment had flaked off the parchment. Several modern technologies were now used to render the text readable.

The full transcription of toponyms and the legends would indicate this map as the only known example of a mappa mundi of Castilian origin before 1500. The majority of the legends are written in Latin, but the toponyms are written in a patois with a strong Castilian flavour, though one legend in Asia is written in clear Castilian. The Genoese coat of arms and several Genoese flags in the Black Sea suggest that this map once had a Genoese patron or owner. Based on the transcription, the general analysis of the text, the cartography, and the iconography, it is now evident how several features derived from Ptolemaic maps were combined with Isidore of Seville's Etymologiae and Poggio Bracciolini's Book IV of the De varietate fortunae transmitting Niccolò de' Conti's Travel to India to create a more "modern" reconstruction of the entire known world. Archival research into the provenance of this map helps confirm the hypothesis that this mappa mundi was part of the Medici collections and belonged to the corpus of maps on display in the Stanza delle matematiche in the Uffizi Palace at least since the beginning of the seventeenth century.

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11.3 An old friend revisited: *the Cottonian Map of Great Britain*

The British Library's 'Cottonian Map' of Great Britain and Ireland (BL Cotton MS Augustus I.i.9), traditionally dated to 1534-1546, has been accessible to the public for nearly 400 years, but it has been studied only in terms of its conceptual modernity as a 'New' Ptolemaic map and the accuracy of its depiction of the British Isles. The map defies neat categorisation in terms of its modernity or adherence to tradition but in this respect it may be typical of many Renaissance 'new Ptolemaic' maps and demonstrates the artificiality and a-historical nature of such characterisations.

A detailed analysis of the map's content and context makes it possible to suggest its hitherto unidentified maker, his priorities and values, the sources available to him and the occasion for the map's creation. In a broader societal context, the background to the map also throws light on early sixteenth-century west European mapmakers as a group, the value attached to maps in the court culture of their time and the non-geographical role that they could play within it.

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12.1 The View from Above: *Cartography, Flight, and 19th-Century American Pictures of Empire*

As the unprecedented movement of populations to a geographic west shifted the 19th-century American frontier rapidly westward, American artists responded with pictures of floating allegorical female figures leading the march of "civilization" across the landscape. In John Gast's painting, American Progress, for example, the white-robed "Star of Empire" strings telegraph wire across the landscape, school book in hand as she floats above an army of wagons, farmers, and trains that frighten away fleeing Indians and buffalo from sea to sea. And while naturalists and men of letters expressed envy for the birds whose flight and sight spanned the continent, pictorial eagles scanned the view from Atlantic to Pacific from the cartouches of national maps. Correspondingly, with the annexation of new territories, bird's-eye views of gridded prairie towns promoted new immigration, privileging the viewer with a perceptual vantage point from the air.

Such landscapes and maps, prolifically and democratically disseminated as prints in such forms as atlases and emigrant guides, together functioned ideologically as powerful agents of Manifest Destiny, the "divinely ordained" Euro-American conquest of the continent.

Reexamining these symbolic images and “views from above” in terms of the political context of mapping the land for empire, this paper considers the ways in which such pictures constituted the aesthetic and conceptual links between cartography and 19th-century American landscape painting, forming the grounds for methods of seeing and knowing – the articulation and definition of the ideas of race, nation, and national space the outcome of their pictorial and perceptual work.

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12.2 Maps, Itineraries, and River Routes in the early United States

The first American road atlas was published by Christopher Colles in 1789, only a few years after the end of the American Revolution. But, in spite of the importance of travel to the expansion of the Republic, the fledgling U.S. map trade was slow to follow-up on this and other early experiments in road mapping.

Instead, most early travel guides used verbal itineraries and other forms of prose to describe specific routes of travel. Not until the great overland migrations of the 1840s and 1850s did American publishers turn once again to the mapping of land routes, and these maps of the Oregon and California trails were of dubious navigational value. Guides to navigation on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers were the great exceptions to this general rule.

This paper traces the arc of early U.S. navigational mapping and verbal route description, with a particular focus on river guides from 1800 to 1860, pondering the balance and function of cartographic and verbal route description. The history of these guides suggests that navigational needs alone rarely justified the inclusion of maps in nineteenth-century travelers guidebooks.

Though river guide maps did offer useful navigational

information about river hazards and landing spots, their evolution suggests that the popularity of this unique form of early American commercial cartography had more to do with evocation of the experience of river travel than with practical matters.

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12.3 Maps That Say 'No!': The Intensification of Prohibitive Cartography in the Twentieth Century

Prohibitive cartography, whereby maps promulgate restrictions on movement or activity, emerged as a distinct dimension of map use sometime after 1900, when restrictive maps increased markedly in variety, pervasiveness, and impact. Although this intensification has roots in Roman property maps, partly intended to thwart trespass, any map with boundary lines delineating a territory as small as a farm or as large as a nation-state is fundamentally a restrictive map.

Familiarity with these longstanding uses quite likely underlies an expectation that prohibitive maps would be understood and accepted if used more widely. Prohibitive elements are now apparent in most of the cartographic modes and institutional practices identified by Matthew Edney for the Enlightenment. Factors underlying this expansion include advances in transportation technology and public administration as well as an increased wariness of urban growth and hazardous geographical environments.

While maps portraying historic districts and marine protected areas are necessarily prohibitive, nautical charts and many recreation maps include restrictive elements but largely address other, more important con-

cerns. Perhaps the quintessential prohibitive map is the aeronautical chart, which produces, reproduces, and regulates navigable airspace.

Complex and often ephemeral restrictions embedded in contemporary aeronautical charts reflect a historically significant transition from maps as tools for exploration, discovery, and navigation to maps as comparatively complex instruments with roles that include public safety, growth management, and environmental protection. Among the diverse roles of prohibitive cartography, the 'no-fly' zone has emerged as a tool of humanitarian intervention, and map-based regulations have become indispensable in wildlife conservation.

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13.1 Studies on two Chinese maps brought to France by Vicomte Vaulserre in 1897

In 1897, while on his mission in Sichuan province, the Vicomte Vaulserre, a member of the "Mission française d'exploration d'Asie Centrale" discovered two maps and brought them to Paris. Later he used the maps to trace a map of routes running along the Yangzi River. The first map found by Vaulserre shows the Chinese armies' disposition in the Southern part of Sichuan province inhabited by the Lolo ethnic group; the second one depicts the location of Lolos.

The author of the latter map apparently aimed to find a way to efficiently ensure the security of that region, and the two maps most likely had a high military value for Qing Empire. It remains unknown how did Vaulserre obtain these maps.

The present paper addresses the following questions:
1) Who and how did produce the Chinese maps found by Vaulserre? 2) What was the military value of these maps in the eyes of the Chinese authorities? 3) How did the Vicomte Vaulserre obtain the maps and how did he use them when working on his own map of the region?

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13.2 Looking glass: Cartographic and Artistic Reflections of an Unknown map of the Habsburg-Ottoman Frontier (1566)

The transformation of the Hapsburg-Ottoman military border was centrally organized after 1566 from Vienna. Systematic fortification work required architectural plans, views and maps. In the 16th century these were made by

Italian military architects, whose cartographic legacy of a Hapsburg military cartography is represented by the manuscript military atlases of the Angelini family from the 1570s.

The author has discussed their significant work and emphasized the novel concept on which the collections was based. The Angelini atlas included the holistic view, the geographical map of the military border. The unique Dresden copy was first dated 1566, but based on the representation of the state of the fortifications, I argued that it was produced in the mid-1570s.

However, the recent discovery made the author to reconsider this opinion. A map painting found in Vienna is a unique object: a miniature painted on glass, most likely from the imperial collection. This artistic work is dedicated to Emperor Maximilian II, and dated 1566. The painting is highly important and, in our opinion, it may reflect the cartographic data of a mid-16th century map of Hungary, now lost.

Beyond the content, moreover, the style of execution and the symbolic iconography of the miniature bear startling resemblance to the maps in the different Angelini atlases. Based on the cartographic (e.g. Venetian prints) and artistic context of the painting we can explore its relations to other contemporary works and its identification.

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I am a doctoral research student in Historical Geography at the Institute of Geography, the University of Edinburgh. My research on 'Constructing the Military Landscape: the Board of Ordnance Maps and Plans of Scotland, c.1689-1815' is in collaboration with the National Library of Scotland (NLS). The project is funded by the Arts and Humanities Research Council (Landscape and Environment Programme) and supported by the NLS, a Helen Wallis Fellowship at the British Library Map Library, and the Trustees of the Brian Harley Fellowship. Prior to my studentship, I was Head of Cartography at Oxford University Press.

13.3 'The Art of Depicting with a Soldier's Eye': *Military Maps and Plans of Scotland, c.1689-1815*

Mapping the military landscape of Scotland was a central imperative of the British state during the eighteenth century. Jacobite risings, Highland unruliness, and the threat and fear of overseas invasion gave rise to the need to know the

condition of Scotland's defences and the geography of the nation.

This paper investigates elements of the work of the engineers and draughtsmen of the Board of Ordnance. Commissioned by the state, they were charged with planning, constructing and recording landscapes of military action—that conjunction of forts, roads, and battlefields—by which the government sought to control internal unrest, to defend against external attack and to plan for a future in Scotland.

My aim is to evaluate how the Board of Ordnance envisioned eighteenth-century Scotland through mapped representations of landscapes and fortifications. The paper considers how political and military power was embodied in their maps and plans and explores the extent to which the Scottish landscape was an imagined space, an unknown territory demanding intellectual and material civilisation.

Many of the maps relate to intentions, some realised, some not; others offer a trace of eighteenth-century landscapes—plans of battles, maps of campaigns, views of fortifications, barracks, roads and bridges—now built over or otherwise unrecorded in today's landscapes. In examining these themes—imagined landscapes, lost landscapes, military landscapes—my concern is to consider the purpose of these maps as visual expressions of geographical and political knowledge.

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13.4 Mapping land and sea: *two Swedish military cartographers at the turn of the 18th century*

At the second half of the 18th century, it became clear to the Swedish military leadership that the Military needed new and better maps and sea charts of the Kingdom. Considerable parts of it were not yet measured and drawn – or done so in a defective way. This situation led to the establishment of systematic and well organised map making.

As for land maps, the Finnish Reconnaissance Authority was set up for this purpose in 1776, followed by the Field Measuring corps in 1805. As for sea charts, a contract was signed for the making of a Swedish sea chart atlas on a private basis in 1798, and in 1809 this private undertaking was completed with a Hydrographical Corps. But who were the military cartographers who actually made the maps? This presentation is about two of them: Wilhelm Maximilian Carpelan, an officer in the Field Measuring Corps, and Gustaf af Klint, who was assigned to draw the sea atlas in 1798. But it is not just two personal portraits that will be given; the two map makers will be firmly placed in the political, military organisational and cartographic development of their time.

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14.1 North Eurasian Toponyms in the Map of al-Idrisi

The paper is devoted to the specific features of North Eurasian toponyms in the geographical work of al-Idrisi "Kitab Nuzhat al-mushtak fi ikhtirak al-afak"/"The Amusement of him who desires to traverse the Earth" (12th century).

All geographical objects plotted in his map were taken by cartographer as the real ones, while in fact part

of physico-geographical objects in "Nuzhat al-mushtak" is virtual. Vivid examples of such toponyms are the river Athil which only partly coincides with the real Volga; the "Russian river" that personifies the idea of crossing the East-European plain by water in the meridian direction; the Kukaya mountain that reflects the idea of remote, inaccessible and uninhabited northern regions; the Tirma lake whose description and depiction is a complex combination of al-Khwarazmi's and al-Battani's material on the Sea of Azov and reports of merchants and travellers on Northern Rus' lakes. Though these toponyms designate single objects, their semantics is much wider.

The description of these objects resembles a complex structure in which data of different character are combined and closely interwoven by the author's will. These data embrace mythological lore, geographical information preserved by tradition, reports of merchants and travelers, including the contemporary ones. That is why there is principal difference between a modern geographical name, that strictly corresponds to a certain object, and medieval geographical nomenclature, which may also include speculative authors' constructions reflecting his own ideas about the geography of the region described.

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14.2 The transfer and transformation of Arabic-islamic knowledge in mediaeval climate maps

The interrelations between certain mediaeval Arabic-islamic and Latin-christian maps are mentioned occasionally in cartography research. Already Joachim Lelewel or Konrad Miller explained the southern orientation of maps or Arabic names on charts as the result of the direct use of an Arabic map, or as the indirect result of the transfer of geographical and cartographic knowledge from the Islamic world.

One of the best examples of this cross-cultural cartography may be the maps of Marino Sanudo the elder, probably derived from maps of the famous geographer al-Idrisi; or the world-map in one 14th century manuscript of the Livres dou Trésor of Brunetto Latini. However, these adoptions have mostly been regarded only as efforts of the mapmakers to create a more realistic geographical image of the world. Other intentions and explanations as well as the conditions which made a transfer of knowledge possible have usually not been taken into account.

The purpose of my paper is to analyze the conditions, methods and matters of exchange of cartographical knowledge between the two cultures, based on a case study on climatic maps from the 12th to the 15th century. Because of the orientation to the south, the seven cli-

mates and the mythical city of Aren, scholars have interpreted the maps of Petrus Alfonsi, John of Wallingford or Pierre d'Ailly as early evidence in using Arabic knowledge. But neither the sources have been identified nor the role of their maps within the accompanying texts has been considered. Based on a presentation of digital material I will argue that the climate maps are not only a special form of the quadripartite type of mappa mundi. Rather, as the example of Petrus Alfonsi shows, the mapmakers combine and transform Arabic-islamic knowledge into a new type of a map to challenge old doctrines about the shape of the earth and tried to present themselves as progressive experts compared to scholars without access to the Islamic culture.

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14.3 Dismantling a myth through maps: the conquest of the 'torrid zone' from Antiquity to the Renaissance

According to the classical idea of climatic zones, the equatorial area of the earth was a 'torrid zone', uninhabitable due to the heat of the sun. This concept passed to the Middle Ages, especially through the influence of

Macrobius and Martianus Capella. In the late Middle Ages and early Renaissance, exploration of the African coast and the discovery of America confirmed that the equatorial zone was inhabitable and indeed inhabited. By the 16th century the idea was totally denied: José de Acosta experienced cool temperatures in Peru, and Girolamo Ruscelli and Gioseppe Rosaccio in their *Descrittione della geografia universale* assured readers that the earth was habitable in all parts.

In this paper I trace the decline of the concept of the Torrid Zone in maps, a subject which has not been treated before. I will begin with medieval zonal mappamundi which emphasize the heat of that zone by painting it red, or even depicting flames there. By the mid 15th century, the decline of the concept is reflected on maps. Andreas Walsperger in his mappamundi of 1448, although he discussed the northern and southern cold zones, denied the existence of a Torrid Zone. The Catalan Estense Mappamundi (c.1450) placed Terrestrial Paradise and other cities there, confirming that the region was temperate. Fra Mauro neglected the idea in his mappamundi (1459) and Behaim mentioned the habitability of the equator in his globe (1492). Cantino's map (1502) showed the existence of life around the equator in the form of towns and vegetation.

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Doctoral thesis, 'Eyewitness Accounts of the Indies in the Late-Medieval West: Reading, Reception, and Re-use, 1300-1500', Institute for Medieval Studies, University of Leeds, 2006

15.1 Maps and Texts in the *Liber de omnibus rebus of Giovanni da Fontana (c.1390-c.1455)*

The *Liber de omnibus rebus naturalibus quae continentur in mundo*, written by the Venetian physician and scientific all-rounder Giovanni da Fontana in or around 1454 (but printed only in 1544) is an interesting and valuable work in many ways, and its discussion of the varieties of map of which its author either was aware, or had personal knowledge, adds considerably to its interest.

The book synthesises cosmological, geographical and scientific knowledge into five volumes. Its geographical sections (book 4 and sections of book 5) form an enlightening case-study of the reception of cartographic and geographical artefacts, texts, and data beyond the inner-circles of Florentine and Roman humanism — a case study that can be fruitfully placed alongside Fra Mauro's famous *Mappamundi* of the same era, with which *De omnibus rebus* shares a number of sources.

In this paper I propose to discuss: how Giovanni categorises and discusses the varieties of map and written description of the world known to him, and that he expects to be available and known to his reader(s); the purposes that he sees maps serving and their limitations; how the text presents and how it manages in

practice to negotiate conflicting information from cartographic and textual sources (specifically, descriptive geography, maps, and eyewitness travel accounts).

Time permitting, I will end by comparing a couple of instances of Giovanni's practice that of his fellow-Venetian and contemporary Fra Mauro's practice when faced with the same kinds of conflict.

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'The Map of Macrobius before 1100', *Imago Mundi* 59 (2007), 149-76
'Blank Spaces on the Earth', *The Yale Journal of Criticism* 15 (2002), 223-250
'The Cartographic Imagination of Thomas Elmham', *Speculum* 75 (2000), 859-886

15.2 Geography in the Margins: *Reading Classical Literature in the 14th and 15th Centuries*

While many aspects of the medieval reception of the classics have been studied, relatively little has been written on the history of medieval responses to the geographical references contained in classical literature. This paper considers the late medieval evolution of the traditions of glossing Lucan's *Bellum civile* and Sallust's *Bellum Iugurthinum*. Since at least the 9th century scribes and illustrators had inserted maps and topographical diagrams to help readers understand Lucan's and Sallust's histories.

As Patrick Gautier Dalché has established, prior to the thirteenth century such visual aids became part of the apparatus of commentary with which these texts were habitually read and studied. Through the choice of a limited number of examples of Lucan and Sallust mss, I will explore the following questions: To what extent were traditions of illustrating manuscripts developed between the 9th and 13th centuries maintained in the 14th and 15th centuries? Do 14th- and 15th-century manuscripts reveal evidence of the development of new responses to classical geography, for instance as a result of the humanist interest in geography explored by Natalie Bouloux?

More broadly I will consider the relevance of the cartographic illustration of classical material for the sub-theme of the conference: 'maps and the written word'. To what extent might we view illustrative maps and diagrams as evidence for readers' interest in mapping the ancient world? How far did medieval scribes and illustrators adapt, and perhaps distort, the meaning of classical texts by inserting topographical maps and diagrams?

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15.3 The Annotated Atlas: *Henricus Martellus Germanus, 1475-1490*

The form of the atlas, as introduced by the early 15th century edition of Ptolemy's work, presented its maps with almost no textual accompaniment. Not only were there few inscriptions beyond mere place-names on the map, but the text of the *Geographia* was primarily a list of names and coordinates. Quite different was the tradition of the island book. In Cristoforo Buondelmonti's

Liber Insularum Archipelagi each map was accompanied by a lively description, telling how the island got its name, how it figured in Greek mythology, what its chief geographical features were, and a story or two, sometimes drawn from recent history and sometimes from the author's own experience.

When the German mapmaker Henricus Martellus Germanus made his first expanded version of Buondelmonti's *Liber*, he added maps of islands beyond the Aegean Sea, such as Sicily, Sardinia, and Britannia. Eventually he went on to add *tabulae novae*, or modern maps, with which he was familiar as a copyist of Ptolemy's work. Eventually the "Book of Islands" became a true world atlas. In order to make these additions fit in with Buondelmonti's work, Martellus felt the need to attach a page or two of explanatory text to each new map. What were the sources from which he drew these essays, and how did they expand upon or clarify the image presented by the map?

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16.1 Mapping mythical and imaginary places in D'Anville's South America cartography

This paper will address the remains of a mythical geopolitical vision in the "Carte de l'Amérique méridionale/ 1748". Produced by Jean-Baptiste Bourguignon d'Anville, the map was meant to serve the purposes of the Portuguese court in the negotiations of these boundary-lines between Spanish and Portuguese America.

Since the seventeenth century, cartographers started

representing Brazil's interior. But they created an imaginary geography of the area that put together a series of mythological images that came from the Bible, and circulated from Asia, to Africa, to North America and finally to South America. These images were often also reminiscent of indigenous myths, as well as the misunderstandings of the geographical shape of the interior land reproduced by explorers. D'Anville had a talent lay in the critical assessment and correlation of older cartographical sources, and with contemporary observations.

He was a scholar, working basically from written texts, which he collated with existing maps, and expressing his conclusions cartographically. He had an extensive collection of cartographic material (c. 12000 pieces).

He used 490 maps (BNF/Paris) and some travellers texts, specially those of La Condamine expedition, as sources to make his South America. This paper intends to show the results of my research in this map collection.

D'Anville went far beyond in removing the conventional and largely fictitious topography of it, but as we will see in this presentation, in his "Carte de l'Amérique méridionale", by comparing it with the sources that he used, some of this imaginary topoi still remained.

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16.2 Shaping the New Empire: *The Board of Trade's Plan for British America, 1763-1783*

Britain's decisive victory in the Seven Years' War dramatically enlarged its American empire. Once concentrated in Jamaica and the Leewards, the British Caribbean expanded to encompass several new Windward Islands. Once confined to the coastal plain, British North America extended after 1763 from Hudson's Bay to the

Florida Keys and across the Appalachian Mountains to the Mississippi River, at least on paper. In a June 8, 1763, report to the King, the Board of Trade outlined an ambitious set of geographic objectives and imperial priorities designed to understand these new territories and bring them under control. Its report gave rise to the General Survey of North America, the Grenada Land Commission, and the Proclamation Act. The maps produced by these initiatives laid out a new vision of colonization, settlement, and imperial governance in British America. This paper tracks the cartographic record of the Board's plan, explaining the relation of key maps in terms of larger policy discussions between the Board and officials in Florida, Nova Scotia, and the Windwards during the 1760s and 1770s. This juxtaposition of text and image illuminates a few core principles behind this new vision for empire.

Among the most important was the idea of a coastal, commercial empire that involved strategic decisions to encourage the occupation of territory in some places (the Caribbean, Florida, and Nova Scotia) and discourage it elsewhere (in the trans-Appalachian west and Cape Breton Island).

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16.3 Cartography, urban police and bourbon reforms in Viceroyalty of Peru, 18th century

This paper seeks to examine the multiple relationships between cartographic production and the urban modernization project, proposed by the borbonic authorities in viceroyalty of Peru during the 18th century, especially in Lima, the capital city. We emphasize the role that plays the urban cartography in the construction of an ordered,

healthy and safe urban space. One of the borbonic project's objectives was focused on the recovery of public space, through different measures: a city's rational arrangement, disposing the standardization of streets; the secularization of the urban space, and a city's military order, organizing the city in districts and quarters. Cartography was a valuable instrument in these reformer purposes. On the one hand, it contributed in the construction of a disciplined urban space, facilitating the city's rigorous checking: streets, houses and public buildings and the systematization of the street's numeration and nomenclature. On the other hand, the urban cartography allowed understanding the city as a whole.

As important as the downtown, were the suburbs and walls. Therefore, the cartography was seen as a tool that organized and facilitated the entire city's control and healthy. It envisioning was in opposition to the baroque city, centred on churches and convents, where the city's image is fragmentary and incomplete. Furthermore, the urban cartographic representation built during the 18th century, underlined the new public buildings, the great infrastructures and the ordered streets and spaces, including its new names. Thus, the authorities intended to build a new city's urban image, based on control and order.

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17.1 Alexander von Humboldt's Earliest Surviving Manuscript Map of New Spain

The 150th Anniversary of the death of the German naturalist, astronomer, explorer, and geographer Alexander von Humboldt (1769-1859) perhaps is an appropriate time to reconsider his depiction of the North American Greater Southwest. His masterpiece in this regard was the map of New Spain completed in 1809 to accompany his *Political Essay on the Kingdom of New Spain*... published in Paris and London in 1811. It was the product of researches carried out by Humboldt on his officially sanctioned tour of the Spanish Americas in 1799-1804.

A manuscript copy, *Carte Geografica Gral del Reyno N.E. Sacada de la Original hecha en 1803 por el Sor. Baron de Humboldt. Y Dedicada al Sor. Conde Valenciana* (Guanajato, Mexico), currently is on loan for study by permission by its owner to the Virginia Garrett Library on the History of Cartography at The University of Texas at Arlington.

This rare map will first be evaluated in its own distinct historical context. Thereafter it will be contrasted with Humboldt's published map of New Spain to gain a fuller understanding of the process of its construction and final presentation. And finally, the manuscript map will be examined in the light of the controversial accusa-

tions of plagiarism made by Humboldt against the American explorer Zebulon Montgomery Pike and his map of New Spain published in Philadelphia in 1810. Pike had access to a now-lost manuscript copy of Humboldt's map given to Thomas Jefferson to facilitate the exploration of the southern part of the Louisiana Purchase in 1805-1807.

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17.2 Expedition Route Sketches and Geographical Maps by Nikolay V. Przhevalsky: A History and Methods of Their Compilation

Russian officer, explorer, and geographer, Nikolay Mikhailovich Przhevalsky (1839 – 1888) had added profusely to geographical knowledge and cartography, especially, of River Ussuri Region and Central Asia, where he had traveled with route survey some 33,000 km. He crossed arid deserts, ascended mountain passes higher than greatest summits of Europe. He had been the first to describe in details, and partly map the great desert Gobi and other deserts of Central Asia. At that period the Russian field cartography reached an international level of sophistication.

Przhevalsky as graduate of the Academy of the General Staff of the Russian Army, performed his surveys and mapping using more or less standard methods of the military reconnaissance surveys of the time, but my analysis of the original manuscript materials of Przhevalsky's expedition surveys, maps, and field notes, as well as of his published geographical works led me to a conclusion that besides world acclaimed outstanding general geographical results of his pioneer exploration, one should acknowledge his creative contribution to the development of the field cartography.

Nikolay Przhevalsky himself tried hard to make clear for future users all details of his surveys' methods, instruments, and sources for geographical information for regions out of his direct observations. One might find this data as in his published books, so in manuscript diaries and route survey maps stored at the Archives of the Russian Geographical Society in Saint-Petersburg.

These materials and their importance for the history of cartography are being studied and presented in copies for the first time in our presentation.

Note: The presentation will be illustrated with 12 color copies of Przhevalsky's manuscript and published maps stored at the Archives and Library of the Russian Geographical Society at Saint-Petersburg. Manuscript expedition maps of this collection have not been published before.

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17.3 18th and 19th century British cartography heritage in Porto: *scientific cartography vs cartographical propaganda*

The aim of this paper is to present and analyse the cartographic heritage of historical globes in the city of Porto, most of which are of British origin. The present study, which is based on a Master's thesis written for the Department of History and Geography at the University of Porto, strives to demonstrate that the presence of the British in Porto bore a very strong influence on local cartography, and consequently affected the history of Portuguese "globology".

The paper is divided into two main parts which focus on different aspects of cartographic heritage in Porto. In the first part, a census of the existing globes is presented, a task which proved to be difficult due to the lack of knowledge and interest in the subject in Portugal. The second part analyses the history of each one of these globes, in each institution that incorporate them, in which the interpretative complexity of a cartographic document comes to light through the many facets it incorporates, such as the history of science and technology, ecclesiastic scholarship, university teaching, imperial propaganda and many more.

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Marica Milanesi (1947) teaches the history of geography and cartography at the University of Pavia, Italy. She studies the representation of terrestrial space in European culture between XV and XVIII centuries. The main topics of her researches are as follows: 1) knowledge, use and imitation of classical and medieval patterns and sources in the descriptions and maps of Italy, and political use of the maps during the Renaissance; 2) the experience of Asia and the New World as reflected in XVIth and XVIIth century learning, and in the mapping of the world; 3) cartography and globology at the end of XVIIth century, and the works of Vincenzo Coronelli (1650-1715).

18.1 Maps and Politics in 15th century Italy

The object of this paper is a small group of XVth century chorographic maps of Italy; drawn on vellum, the size of a marine chart, elegantly and sometimes gorgeously illuminated, they belong to a non-Ptolemaic tradition. They still lack detailed studies, and their historical background is unknown. That this kind of maps had a role in the political culture of their time is now emerging from the studies on the group, and first of all of the British Library Cotton roll XIII 144 map of Italy.

Until now, our understanding of late Mediaeval and Renaissance era representations of Italy has been founded on descriptive texts like Biondo's *Italia Illustrata* (around 1450). Since the ancient model is always utilized here as the underlying structure of a rational and comprehensive description of the Italian landscape, such descriptions show how the rereading of classical texts and the reception of classical geography orients and shapes the representation of the origins and the historical identity of the various Italian states, and the description of their territories, in a dynamic relationship between Roman Antiquity and modern world.

But the large chorographic maps of Italy, drawn in the same years, tell another story: they follow a local, medieval tradition, and their design of the country –

rich, detailed, painstakingly established from local sources, both cartographical and administrative – has no relationship with the Roman past. They are modern in contents and often vernacular in language; they can be used to make strategic choices; and there is evidence – in the case of the British Library map – that the shape given to Italy, the contents of the map, and its framing text were accurately chosen to build an historical identity and to convey a political message.

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18.2 The origin of the grid on Vesconte's 14th-century Palestine maps

Seven copies are known of a map of the Holy Land attributed to Pietro Vesconte of Venice; dating from the 1320s, probably all were produced to illustrate manuscripts of the 'Liber secretorum fidelium crucis' by Marino Sanudo. Two further copies, produced in Naples, are in slightly later manuscripts of the 'Chronologia magna' by Paolino Veneto. The most striking feature of these nine maps is the overall grid that divides Palestine

into twenty-eight squares from east to west, eighty-three from north to south. In his text Sanudo identifies the square in which each of 158 places is to be found. There has been much speculation on the origin of this grid, and connections with Islamic and even with Chinese cartography have been suggested.

The map is in fact an abridged version of a much larger map of Palestine; three copies survive from before about 1400. On one, of perhaps the 1330s (New York, Pierpont Morgan Library), the same grid plainly appears. Close examination of the earliest of the three, from about 1300 (Florence, Archivio di Stato), shows that it was originally drawn with the grid that was then erased. From this it is argued that the grid originated simply as an aid to accurate copying and was ingeniously put to use by Sanudo, perhaps at Vesconte's suggestion, to serve as a key to locations on the map.

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18.3 After Dilke: Renaissance Interpretations of the *Corpus Agrimensorum*

Before Oswald Dilke's pioneering work on the history and purpose of the maps found in the *Corpus Agrimensorum*, historians of cartography took little notice of the text and diagrams in this 5th century compendium of treaties on Roman land surveying. The texts contained within the *Corpus* were written by different authors and are of widely varying dates. The specific subject of each of the texts in the *Corpus* also varies from the purely geometrical to practical illustrations of actual Roman surveying techniques. The collection, parts of which are often included in early editions of Euclid's *Geometry*, survives in many early manuscripts and went through a number of printed editions in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Two early editions were printed in Paris, *De agrorum conditionibus* in 1554, and the *Auctore finium regundorum*, in 1614, and contain many maps and diagrams that are variants of those found in the manuscripts. The maps and diagrams in these first printed editions have yet to be examined in terms of their relationships to Renaissance theories of cartography and geometry. The following study builds on the work of Dilke by examining the two Paris editions of this important classical cartographic text, along with their maps, grids and

illustrations, in terms of the reception and influence of Roman surveying and cartography on various aspects of mathematical, theoretical and practical cartography in the late sixteenth and early seventeenth century. In this paper we ask how these texts were by read humanists and cartographers of the period and how the *Corpus* enabled them to theorize the relationship of practical cartography to the more abstract fields of geometry and cosmography. We discuss how these texts were of more than antiquarian interest to many cartographers in the sixteenth century, providing them with what was perceived to be an essential classical and textual link between the practical and the theoretical aspects of mapmaking.

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Asie*, 2003 *Mapping Chengde*, 2000

19.1 The Swiss Contributions to the International Development of Cartography: *The Eduard Imhof Era, 1920-1970*

We will present the crucial initiatives a Swiss academic took to develop cartography worldwide. In the course of our analysis of Professor Eduard Imhof's interactions with his foreign colleagues, we will add cross-cultural perspectives to the interpretation of contemporary progress in the mapping sciences. Despite the contentious political environment of his time, E. Imhof (1895-1986) used his personal charisma to systematically encourage cooperation worldwide.

We will explain how he forged a common professional identity and improved modes and venues to communicate across cultures. Eduard Imhof will thus allow us to touch on important themes in the geography of knowledge in the mapping sciences.

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19.2 Facts and Myths about the Vinland Map and its Context

Since Yale University announced its discovery in 1965, the Vinland Map (VM) has been subject to much discussion concerning its authenticity. This includes also whether or not it has been bound together with the copies of *Speculum Historiale* and the *Tartar Relations* from the first half of the 15th century and if the TR has originally been bound together with SH.

The present paper will present our most recent studies based on visual and microscopic observations and experiments. These have brought new information and clarification about the ink, writing and worm holes including the effect of possible conservation and restoration treatments. In addition, new information about the watermarks in the paper of the books and the time period that the map or its parchment may have been included and removed from the books will be presented. Finally, comparison with the around 100 years older Lucern copies of *Speculum Historiale* and the *Tartar Relations* have been made that shows relations but also differences between the two sets of books and their production.

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I am an emerging scholar in the field of the history of cartography. I have a PhD from the Australian National University with a dissertation on the cordiform (heart-shaped) maps of the sixteenth century, about which I published an article in the recent issue of *Imago Mundi* (2008). I also was the winner of the 2005 Ristow Prize for an essay on Oronce Fine's double cordiform map of 1531.

19.3 Handmaidens and awakening identities: necessary conditions and scientific chauvinism in the histories of cartography

Most scholars generally consider that the history of cartography properly began around the mid-nineteenth century. Yet a body of literature from before this time exists in relation to maps. Why these studies – which vary in quality, length and current accessibility – are not considered part of our newfound confidence in the discipline of the history of cartography will be examined and

questioned. Reasons for the current state of affairs may begin with issues of nomenclature, but these are problems other disciplines have surmounted. A second, related reason is categorical, as these writings often focus on themes of less interest today. Another reason is historical, based on the occasionally damning descriptions of scholars determined to move the discipline in new directions: repeated shifts in foundational paradigm has had unfortunate consequences for preceding bodies of literature. Each of these reasons will be discussed, particularly in relation to the current paradigm for the discipline – that it be conscious of its own role, a definition proposed in 1987 by the founding editors of the monumental series *The History of Cartography*, J.B. Harley and David Woodward.

While there may indeed be problems in including some of the earlier literature as histories of cartography, not including them can cause even greater problems for contemporary scholarship, as I have recently shown in my work on the cordiform maps of the sixteenth century. This encounter with nineteenth century histories of cartography and their relationship to preceding literature will be a means of investigating some parameters and arguably, limitations, to contemporary practices in the field.

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Robert Wheelersburg Professor of International Studies and Anthropology, Department of Anthropology, Elizabethtown College. Twice Fulbright Scholar to Sweden; Research Fellow, Center for Arctic Cultural Research and Visiting Professor, Department of Saami Studies – all at Umeå University. Recently completed a five year study of Saami historic resource use areas on the western Kola Peninsula, Russian Federation supported by the US National Science Foundation Arctic Social Science Program (*Arctic Anthropology* 45(1) 2008).

19.4 Lines Drawn in the Snow: Swedish Historical Mapping of Saami Reindeer Herding Territories and Indigenous Resource Use Rights

From the 1700s until today Sweden created maps of the realm's northern third to establish hegemony over the territory and to control the ethnic populations living there. On at least two occasions, government mapping fixed external and internal Swedish borders to protect the

land and water use rights of Saami reindeer herders in the north.

The Lapland Boundary was established in the 1750s to regulate conflicts between the nomadic Saami and the settled population, while the Cultivation Limit instituted a century later sought to limit the impacts of Scandinavians moving deeper into Saami territory. In the present decade, historic maps documented Saami traditional land and water usage to establish indigenous protection under the auspices of the European Community. Sweden appointed a border delineation commission, which determined that the Saami reindeer herding area consisted of two types of regions. One region contained protected indigenous resource use territories for Saami herding villages, which reduced conflicts and limited court litigation.

The other type of region was deemed an historic Saami use area not protected by indigenous rights and therefore subject to exploitation by other ethnicities. The second region is today the source of many conflicts and court cases as claimants on both sides seek to establish either indigenous or historical use patterns from maps. This paper examines maps produced by the Swedish Crown through time as a case study to illustrate how Arctic populations can produce their own resource use histories for research and legal purposes.

Poster Abstracts

ICHC 2009

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Jorge Macle (ISPEJV, University of Havana, 1981) is the head specialist and curator of the Map collection of the National Archives of the Republic of Cuba and member of the National Commission of Geographical Names. He has participated in several investigation projects related with the information science, climate, natural disasters and dynamics of environmental changes, GIS and on the History of the Cartography. It has published articles in Cuba, U.S.A., India, Argentina and Dominican Republic.

The french connection that went beyond the borders of Cuban 18th century Cartography.

Maps and plans began losing ornamentations and gaining scientific nature in Cuba since the end of 18th century: those were the echoes of European illustration, proportionally driven by French representatives after the Bourbon reforms of the metropolis, fostering a territorially based administration from the geographical knowledge, cadastres, Statistics and the professionaliza-

tion of engineers and surveyors that are interrelated as tools of a colonial control plan.

The French left in that role their stamp in Cartography through a hundred works. Once concluded the great European expeditions and some national maps, it arrived to Cuba the scientific-military expedition headed by the Count of Mopox and Jaruco in 1797, accompanied by men like Felix and Francisco Lemaure –who was acknowledged by A.V. Humboldt –, some time afterwards they participated in the foundation of the only French city of Spanish America: Cienfuegos, to which Honorato Bouyon –engineer of the navy –, Felix Bouyon and Alejo Helvecio Lanier had arrived. At other times, names like Francisco Lavallée, Juan A. Dulong and Julio Sagebien among others also stood out. Their hydro-graphic maps and topographical mappings occupied a preponderant place because of their finish, geometrical accuracy and geographic coincidence –verified using GIS and MapAnalyst –, standardization of colors and shading, organization of urban development practices and the application of triangulation networks for the first time. The illustration crossed the Atlantic, enriched the cartographic language and helped the National Map make its first steps.

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THE History of the Iconographic Tradition in the Arab Cartography

The rapid expansion of Islam in the 7th century permitted to the Arabs conquerors, sailors and scientists to visit numerous countries in Europe, Asia and also Africa. That was the occasion for them to realise a consistent corpus of terrestrial and maritime maps. Their techniques will improve during centuries, with the exchanges with other communities.

This study focuses on a particular aspect: the iconography associated to the drawing of these maps, and in particular the use of images of animals and vegetal. What was the role of the numerous images which illustrated the Arab maps? Was there just an esthetical purpose? Did the Muslims phobia of images have an influence on the iconography of the Arab maps? How was the images integrated in the maps of Al Muqaddassi, Al Idrissi, Al Charfi and other famous Arab cartographers?

Why did the arabesques have such a success in the illustrating of the Arab maps?

These are some of the questions to which I will try to find answers. The research is organised into three sections. The first one reminds briefly the history of the Arab cartography, since its origins. The second part discusses the iconography of the Arab maps, focusing on the representation of the fauna and flora in the Islamic culture. The last part of the paper deals with the modern Arab maps, and on their “new style” iconography.

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Zsombor Bartos-Elekes (Tétouan, 1976): GIS-course (University of Utrecht, 1998); M.Sc. in Cartography (Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest, 1999); PhD in History of Cartography and Toponymy (Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest, 2006). Since 2000 he has been teaching cartography and toponymy at Babeş-Bolyai University (Cluj-Napoca) as a lecturer. His edited maps and papers are published by Hungarian and Romanian publishers and periodicals.

Far End Regions – Selections from a Map Collection

Jeno Cholnoky (one of the greatest Hungarian geographers) developed the map and photo collection of University of Cluj before WWI. In the takeover's disorders this collection had disappeared. After some decades of anonymity it was found some years ago. The collection has 6000 maps and 5000 non-series photos; it is the second largest old map collection in Romania.

The latest unexplored areas disappeared from maps

before WWI. Middle-continental and arctic expeditions discovered territories which prior were mapped as mythical and imaginary places. We selected old maps and photos from the collection showing these far end regions.

Our collection is detailed in maps of Arctic and Scandinavian regions: they were brought home by Cholnoky from his study-tour in Stockholm and Svalbard.

The maps edited by Cholnoky on his expedition in Inner and Eastern Asia are also valuables.

The above mentioned maps on our poster will be completed by old photos made by Cholnoky. In that period was also terra incognita Inner Africa. The whereabouts of the manuscript map made by Magyar László in the last 150 years was unknown. We know this map only from his copy published by Petermann. Now this manuscript – which is an example of cross-cultural mapping – was also found in our collection.

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The expeditions of Adrien de Gerlache to Antarctica and in the Northern Waters: a Presentation of his Maps

Adrien de Gerlache de Gomery (1866-1934), is one of Belgian most illustrious explorers of the polar regions. He accomplished the first hibernation on Antarctica. From the early 1890's onwards, de Gerlache conceived the idea of going to Antarctica. He even wrote to Otto Nordenskjöld about it. But only in 1897 a first team of scientists (besides de Gerlache, Roald Amundsen, Frederick Cook, Emile Danco, Georges Lecoq, Antoine Dobrowolsky, Emile-G. Racovitza and Henry Arctowski) left Antwerp for the Antarctic regions on board of the Belgica. The expedition returned to Antwerp in November 1899. Several participants in the

expedition published an account of their adventures.

After having led a commercial and zoological expedition to the Persian Gulf in 1900-1901, de Gerlache directed three subsequent oceanographic expeditions into the arctic polar seas undertaken by Philippe, Duke of Orléans (1905, 1907, 1909). Numerous reports and scientific articles have been published on the expedition under the Duke's name.

The Royal Library of Belgium holds a small collection of about 100 maps from the personal archives of de Gerlache. They were given to the library by Marie-Louise, de Gerlache's daughter, in 1941. Although showing many manuscript notes from de Gerlache and his colleagues related to the different expeditions – some maps clearly have been used en route, others are drawn afterwards in view of one of the numerous scientific publications – the maps have hardly been studied.

The poster proposes a description of the collection in close relationship to the different existing narratives of the four polar expeditions.

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Founding member of HisKIS (founded 2002), the National Danish Network for Digital Historical Cartography.
Organiser of two of the national HisKIS conferences.
Publications on historical cartography and historical aerial photography.
Coordinator of contract between the National Mapping Agency and the Danish museums in matters of historical cartography.*

A presentation of The Danish National Network for digital Historical Cartography

The poster presents HisKIS – the Danish National Network for digital Historical Cartography – and shares the Danish experience on how to disseminate knowledge on historical cartography and promote the use of historical maps for administrative and scientific purposes.

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Reproduction of Yu Di Tu (a map of East Asia, 1603-1626) using a computer-based software

Yu Di Tu is an old map of China, Korea and Japan made in 17th Century in Ming Dynasty of China. The map (180cm*190cm) survives in the France National Library (BnF) in Paris. The map is drawn on a piece of thin, tough silk, covering Korea and Japan to the east, the desert region to the west, the Mongolian Plateau and the Heilungjiang river valley to the north, and the Nanhai sea to the south.

China appear very clearly in colours, and different symbols are used to mark out the names of over 5,000 places of the two capitals, the thirteen provinces and their subordinate prefectures, counties, garrisons and posts. Korea and Japan are also very clearly depicted. It is one of the masterpieces with full and accurate geographical details and large-size vivid colorful presentation.

I have drawn the reproduced map since 2006 using a computer-based vector type graphic program based on a

photograph of the map from the BnF. However, several place names are still unrecognized. Through this presentation, I would like to enrich network with international scholars who interested in the map, and complete the reproduction of the map with their cooperation.

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Dr. des. Thomas HORST, born in 1980, studied History and Anthropology in Munich, where he gives lectures about the history of cartography. Student of Professor Dörflinger (University of Vienna). 2003 and 2005 ethnological field-work on the Amazon (Brazil). 2004 M.A. about the development of the city maps of Munich. 2008 PhD about so far unknown manuscript maps of Bavaria, which will be published in "Schriftenreihe zur Bayerischen Landesgeschichte".

A forensic study of a legal map of the area around the Zugspitze, Germany's highest mountain

In 2005, the discovery of a manuscript map in the Munich archives of the German Alpine Club (DAV) depicting the Reintal in the Werdenfels county (Bavaria) led many people to rush to conclusions about an early first ascent to the Zugspitze, Germany's highest mountain. However, this presumption soon proved unfounded.

This newly found map is, in fact, a legal map (Augen-

scheinkarte), which was made around 1730 in the course of a border conflict between the Werdenfels county and the county of Tyrol.

The paper intends to analyse this map in a meticulous way and will show that there exist more manuscript maps of the 18th century showing the area around the Zugspitze. They were all part of tribunal files, which is why the region was inspected closely and mapped by sworn artists. Therefore these highly specified maps, which document the former cultivated landscape, show small areas and so can serve as excellent sources for the cultural history.

The forensic study also will demonstrate that it is essential to include handwritten files in the research of manuscript maps, because they often can give useful hints for the development of these maps in the early modern times.

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b. 1951; studied geography, history and history of architecture in Aachen, Bonn and Berlin (M.A. 1977, Dr. rer. nat. 1991); activities as curator, consultant and freelancer; director of research projects at the universities of Trier (Corpus der älteren Germania-Karten), Duisburg (Die Manuskriptatlanten Christian Sgrooten) and Cologne (the present project); about 150 publications on the history of cartography.

Caspar Vopelius (1511-1561): An edition of his collected works

Caspar Vopelius (1511-1561) is a rather monolithic figure in the history of renaissance cartography. He worked as a private teacher of mathematics and probably a few years as a lecturer at the Cologne faculty of arts. His scientific activities include the construction and publication of a wide range of cartographical products: a pair of globes (1536), armillary spheres (1541-1557), other instruments such as a printed astrolab (1540-1558) and

wall maps of the world (1545), of Europe (1555) and of the Rhine area (1555). He also was the editor of a star atlas (1534) and of a writing book (1549, authored by the teacher Caspar Neffe).

All works by Vopelius are of outmost rarity today. Moreover the extant literature on the life and the work of Vopelius is superficial and obsolete. This was the reason for the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG) to accept a two years project which is based at the University Library (Universitäts- und Stadtbibliothek) Cologne.

The project's aim is a new definition of Vopelius's position in the history of cartography, with a new catalogue of his collected works and an edition of his maps. The research will include inter alia: analyses of accuracy and sources of the maps; the study of the methods of map printing; a transfer of the globes into a plain image; a first comparative catalogue of the armillary spheres (c. 12 exemplares); the first study and edition of the writing book (6 issues up the 1594).

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Dr Marco van Egmond, born on 5 October 1969, studied Human Geography at Utrecht University from 1988 until 1994, and in 1998 started with his research on the Dutch publishing house of Covens & Mortier. This led to his doctoral thesis in 2005, and recently to the commercial edition in English. Presently he works as curator of the Faculty of Geosciences map collection which is housed in the University Library in Utrecht.

The Dutch publishing house of Covens & Mortier (1685-1866): results of a decade of research

During almost two centuries – from 1685 to 1866 – the well-known Dutch publishing house of Covens & Mortier supplied the then modern world with maps and atlases. From the late 17th century this company developed rapidly into one of the most leading wholesalers in cartographic products. As a result almost every present-day map lover is familiar with the name of Covens & Mortier.

Moreover, Covens & Mortier maps can be found in map collections all over the world. There is hardly a cartographic exhibition catalogue to be found in which the name of this Amsterdam firm is not mentioned. Despite this great reputation, until recently map historians groped in the dark about the exact development, size and meaning of this publishing house.

To what internal and external circumstances did Covens & Mortier owe its great expansion? How did they sell their maps and atlases? In which cartographic areas did innovation take place? What was the firm's position from an international point of view?

Thanks to the results of an intensive ten-year research into the publishing activities of Covens & Mortier these questions can finally be answered. The lecture focuses on the definitive research results which were recently published in a richly illustrated book in English.

Florian Mittenhuber – Switzerland
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Dr. Florian Mittenhuber (born 1972) studied Classical Philology at the University of Bern, Switzerland. From 2001 to 06 he was a fellow of the Ptolemy research centre and in 2006 he was appointed Deputy Director of the centre. In 2004 he obtained his PhD (his dissertation on the tradition of Ptolemy's maps is due to be published in 2008). Since 2006 he has been a fellow of the Karman Center in Bern (postdoc: Cartography in Antiquity project).

Supplementary volume to the Greek/German edition of Ptolemy's Geography

C. Ptolemy's Geographike Hyphegesis of AD 150 is one of the most eminent pieces of ancient scientific writing. After being rediscovered around 1300 and translated into Latin, it had enormous influence on early modern cartography. However, for a long time a complete critical edition of the Geography was unavailable, and it was only in 2006 that the Ptolemy research centre (Ptolemaios-Forschungsstelle) of the University of Bern

made the text accessible again with the publication of a new Greek/German edition of the text and maps.

The initial concept of the project included publishing a supplementary volume that would consist of about 25 articles on the most important research topics regarding Ptolemy's Geography. The work has now been completed, and the volume, which contains many maps, diagrams, tables etc., is due to be published in the spring/summer of 2009. The articles discuss, among other things, questions concerning the Geography's textual tradition, the tradition of maps, literary sources, measuring methods, the geographical view of the world, as well as the book's influence, its language and terminology. In other words, the volume encompasses a complete range of topics. A particular feature is an edition of Ptolemy's writings on geographical subjects, the so-called Kanon bedeutender Städte, which forms part of the Astronomische Handtafeln (procheiroi kanones). As the last edition dates back to 1822, a revision was long overdue.

Lucyna SZANIAWSKA – Poland
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I graduated Warsaw University Department of Geography and Regional Studies in 1976, then completed postgraduate African Studies with thesis "Map as Source of Documented Knowledge of Africa in the Days of Renaissance". Since 1975 I have been with the Department of Cartography of National Library of Poland, since 2001 as head of Scientific Description Unit. Have published 7 books – monographs or catalogues and 68 articles. I lecture in cartography history and do editorial work.

Comparing the world map presentations in the Renaissance epoch: *Mappae mundi* – Ptolemy's world map – double hemisphere world map

Crossover of the ancient knowledge of the continents and new land discoveries (especially Americas) caused the grand change of Earth understanding in the Renaissance epoch. That is why the different presentations of world maps existed at the same time in the parallel prepared images – ellipse-shaped presentation,

called Ptolemaic projection, originated from ancient geographies and discovered in the beginning of fifteenth century; circle-shaped medieval presentation (*mappae mundi*) and, finally, double hemisphere presentation elaborated probably in the second half of sixteenth century. The three examples of world map presentations are described precisely in the poster: 1467 dated copy in Ptolemy's Geography manuscript prepared by Donnus Nicolaus Germanus; 1483 dated copy Venice edition of *Etymologiae* by Isidorus Hispalensis, and 1572 dated copy in "Antwerpian edition" of Polyglot Bible by Benedictus Arias Montanus. Each world map presentation was originally supplemented with text, which explained the Earth's description in detail.

The poster contains comparison cartographic presentations with geographical descriptions and accompanying conclusions based on analyse of cartographic data similarities and differences included in descriptions. Also different scopes and purposes of map examples are discussed. Deliberations are well founded and richly illustrated by copies from the National Library of Poland collections.

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*Sjoerd de Meer (1958) is curator of maps at the Maritime Museum in Rotterdam. He is one of the editors of *Caert-Thresoor*. Recently he published "het Zeekaartenboek" (Zutphen 2007).*

Mercator's North Pole: *Ideas about the North Pole in the sixteenth century*

In 1569 Gerard Mercator published his famous worldmap. Three copies still exist of this map, one of them in the Maritime Museum in Rotterdam.

Mercator incorporated the map of the North Pole as an inset on his 1569 world map. He was the first who made a more or less independent map of the North Pole. He depicted the North Pole as a group of islands around the Pole. He was not the first who did so. Already Johann Ruysch used this concept in 1507 on his world map.

Ruysch, Fine and Mercator depicted the North Pole as a group of four islands. In my paper I will discuss the stories and ideas behind the cartography of the North Pole in the sixteenth century and why at the end of the sixteenth century the image of the North Pole area in the cartography changed.

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Spyridon Gkounis, after acquiring the degree of MA in Medieval Studies at the University of Leeds, is now a PhD student at the Ionian University, Corfu. His dissertation is entitled 'Desertum et mare: Depictions of Monsters and Monstrous Races in Medieval World Maps'. In this, an attempt to identify the relation of monstrosities on medieval mappaemundi, their use and symbolism, as well as their legends and their literary sources is being made.

The Northernmost Edges of the World: Northern Europe in Medieval mappaemundi

The edges of the world in medieval world maps were usually covered with depictions and references of monsters and/or monstrous races. It was common because of the difficulty of approaching these regions, the unfamiliarity with them and the extreme climates for many myths and legends about extraordinary beings to arise.

This paper explores the regions of Northern Europe as depicted in medieval mappaemundi and tries to examine whether this practice is followed or not.

The southern edge, which coincides with the part of Africa below the river Nile, is terra incognita and full of monstrosities. These parts of the world remained unexplored and only mentioned in fictitious written works such as Pliny's *Historia Naturalis* and Solinus' *Collectanea rerum memorabilium*. The northern parts, on the other hand, were partly known and people had already come in contact with the inhabitants of these places; Vikings had made their appearance raiding all over Europe while commercial routes had been also established.

Thus, these parts of Europe were far from being unknown. However, it was the people themselves who believed to be living in the edges. Are there references or depictions of monsters and monstrous races in the northern parts of Europe? Is there a connection between the northern and southern limits of the world? Are there any similarities between the various world maps concerning the way the northernmost edges are depicted?

These are only a few questions that the present paper will try to answer. Examples of world maps under examination include the two best examples of monumental mappaemundi –the Hereford and the Ebstorf maps- the Psalter map and the Swaley map.

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EDUCATION:

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Dissertation: Intellectual Foundations of the Cartographic Revolution
University of Wisconsin – Madison: Master of Library Science degree (June 1971)
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Administrative Curator of Special Collections, 1989-
Curator of Maps, 1975 -, Acting Curator of Maps, 1974 –
1975, Map Cataloger, 1971 - 1974*

The Cartographic Career of Frank Debenham

Frank Debenham (1883-1965), was trained as a geologist but became a distinguished geographer, the subject he taught at Cambridge for some thirty years. And of all

geographical/geological endeavors, perhaps that closest to his heart was the making of maps.

Australian by birth, he had studied at the University of Sydney under Edgeworth David, himself a notable surveyor and cartographer, who helped him get hired as Assistant Geologist for Scott's British Antarctic Expedition of 1910-13. Debenham proved himself an indefatigable surveyor and mapper, producing almost single-handedly the first maps of hundreds of square miles of Antarctica.

In 1913, just after returning from the far south, Debenham was appointed RGS Lecturer in Survey and Cartography at Cambridge, where he would spend the rest of his professional career. Surveying and mapping were part of the Cambridge geography curriculum from 1907 until 1967, and Debenham was always interested to cultivate the skills of surveying and map making among the general public, as well as among geographers and other professionals. He published two influential textbooks while at Cambridge: *Map Making* (1936) and *Exercises in Cartography* (1937). Later publications included a general history of cartography and a very popular atlas of exploration.

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Alan Boraas, Ph.D. has taught and researched Dena'ina Athabaskan culture and language for thirty-five years at Kenai Peninsula College, Soldotna, Alaska, U.S.A.. He has a close association with indigenous peoples and is an honorary member of the Kenaitze Indian Tribe. In addition to print publications, in 2007 he posted a web-based Dena'ina language and ethnogeography (<http://qenaga.org/kq/index.html>). Boraas is also a monthly op-ed writer for the Anchorage Daily News.

Cognitive Cartography and the Moral Landscape of the Dena'ina Athabascans of Alaska, U.S.A.

The Dena'ina Athabascans of Alaska, U.S.A. had an extensive place name system such that each person had a cognitive map of their territory formed through experience and travel. In addition, Dena'ina traditional cosmology held that locations could both absorb and exude information about historic events that occurred at a place.

This historic information existed as a kind of scent and could be good, called beggesha, or bad, called beggesh. Thus the landscape was not strictly a spatial domain, but a geo-historic space/time domain of places and the moral history of their use.

Individuals had varying abilities to detect geo-historic information with those achieving a state of k'ech eltani (true belief) having the most acute perceptions. In addition, animals (believed to be sentient), ancestor spirits, and other disembodied spirits could detect the moral history of a place. Animals might "leave the country" or spirits may become menacing if they detected the scent of a bad human event though it happened in the distant past.

To the Dena'ina, to travel the landscape was to encounter the history of the people, and great care was taken to behave correctly whether in a village or alone in the equivalent of wilderness lest one's actions impart negativity to a place.

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Independent programmer and consultant specialized in web technology, map publishing and open-source software development. Technical manager of the project OldMapsOnline.org (Moravian Library in Brno) and PhD candidate (Geodesy & Cartography) at Czech Technical University in Prague. Membership in the International Cartographic Association (ICA) Working Group for Cartographic Heritage. Active contributor to Open Source Geospatial Foundation (OSGEO). Participant in the program Summer of Code 2007 & 2008 of the company Google Inc.

OldMapsOnline.org: On-line georeference tool for scanned old maps

Project OldMapsOnline.org recommends a set of open-source tools suitable for on-line publishing of scanned images of old maps and their further processing after publication. We are simplifying the map publishing

process with open-source software tools which are available for free.

Your map can overlay Google Maps and Google Earth base maps and can be also combined with existing GIS data. Dissemination and online geographic search with ranking in huge map collection is also subject of our research.

We developed a new web-based tool for image to map registration. This tool allows the identification of ground control points (GCPs) on already published on-line images (Zoomify, JPEG, image servers) and on a public reference web map (Google Maps, Yahoo Maps, Microsoft Virtual Earth, OpenStreetMap) or on any WMS server.

With this tool it is possible to georeference an image of a scanned map published online anywhere on the web. This is very practical nowadays when thousands of old maps are massively scanned and published, but are missing spatial reference and are spread all over the Internet.

The fact that the quality of the georeference data for one particular map can be improved at any time by correcting coordinates of control points or by specifying exact map projection of the original document is also important.

Geo-metadata suitable for search and cataloguing purposes (formatted as MARC, DublinCore or ISO-19115) are

automatically generated from a given set of control points.

Georeference generated from GCPs (if they are chosen well) is usable for 3D visualization, for accuracy analysis of old maps and even for rectification of the map. When the image is warped using this data then an overlay of existing maps is also possible. The described online registration tool is reusing functionality from existing open-source projects like GDAL, PROJ.4, MapAnalyst and UMN MapServer. It is published as an open-source project as well and it is part of the workflow developed by OldMapsOnline.org project (<http://www.oldmapsonline.org/>).

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Born in 1955 (Budapest), got an MSc in cartography (1980) in Budapest. Started as a mariner, then a map-editor (mainly tourist and city maps) at Cartographia until 1985. Worked for cartographic firms until 2004, when joined the Institute and Museum of Military History. I am a researcher of historic maps. Research interest: Hungarian cartography in 1850–2000. Published about 30 research and popular papers on map history.

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Cartographic activity of the top spy Sándor Radó (Dóra)

Sándor Radó (1899–1981) was a recognized cartographer. He headed a Soviet intelligence group in Switzerland during World War II. He was honoured by several awards and ten years in detention camp (1945–1955).

His contribution to cartography was always recognized. He made the first Western maps of the USSR (1920s), and was considered a USSR expert. He coined the name, Soviet Union. He compiled the first air charts in Germany and France, while survived three air accidents. He “invented” the media maps (1930s), which he prepared in Germany, France, Switzerland and in Hungary after 1955.

Publishing media maps covered his espionage in Switzerland (maybe earlier). His maps expressed his political ideas: he prepared *Der Imperialismus*, *Arbeiteratlas* (Berlin, 1930) and *The Atlas of To-day and To-morrow* (London, 1939).

Returning to Hungary in 1955, he soon became the head of civil cartography. Having several positions, he supported cartographic publishing. Thousands of maps were published under his supervision. Most important is the 1:2.5M world map series, completed in ten years by Eastern Block countries. He was the editor-in-chief of

the well-known *Cartactual* journal, which presented the changes from all over the world in map form. He was active in the standardization of geographical names supervised by the UN and the ICA.

Although officially he never obtained a university diploma due to his tiring life, he became a professor and received high scientific degrees. He was a highly cultured man. His legendary memory, knowledge of several languages and organizational skills made him a successful man until his death in 1981.

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Common research fields: Historical Geography, History of Geography and History of Cartography (topographical mapping, land surveying, cartographers' biographies and carto-bibliographical inventories, early modern map-production in the Sabaudian states).

Topographical mapping in the Sabaudian States during the 18th century: words inside and outside the map.

The long-standing alliance between maps, landscape images and texts as integrated means for the communication of geographical knowledge began to fade during

the 19th century, when cartography established itself as an autonomous discipline. Since then a growing emphasis on exactness and scientific objectivity opposed the map to the more flexible character of different representational strategies, like text and imagery. On the contrary, recent studies have stressed the strong interdependence of texts and maps in Enlightenment Geography, with particular reference to printed maps and published memoirs or descriptions.

The poster will explore the links between cartographic images and written texts for a different kind of sources in the Enlightenment. Attention will be focused on the manuscript production deriving from topographical surveying of the Sabaudian territories, both by local and foreign mapmakers. The different ways in which landscape is described through the joined use of word and sign will be investigated. The connections between graphic and written language will be analyzed, both within the map and linking maps to other documents, on three different levels: -instructions, memoirs and topographical maps -legends and descriptive texts inside the maps -toponymy and graphic symbols on the maps.

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Doctorate in Architecture in the School of Architecture of the Politechnic University of Madrid (Spain), Professor and Director of the School of Architecture and Geodesy of the University of Alcalá (Spain). Main search subjects: maps as cultural heritage, databases and GIS on cultural heritage, history of the evolution of the territory and the landscape; she has written many articles and awarded publications. Actually is leading a project about an e-library of ancient Spanish cartography.

Plans and sketches in civil disputes: Sources for the study of the historical evolution of the territory and the landscape in Castile through the Archive of the Real Chancillería de Valladolid (Royal Chancellery of Valladolid), 1371-1834

The Royal Chancellery of Valladolid was one of the oldest courts of justice in Europe, settled in 1371 and suppressed in 1834. Created by order of king Henry II of Castile was legislated through a corpus of legal instructions. Among its different sections, "Pleitos Civiles"

judged the civil disputes about ownership or rights to particular pieces of land, as it happened in other countries as England, France or the Low Countries mainly since the 16th century, although there are some earlier examples of the 13th and 14th centuries (Kirkstead Psalter, Tarn, Oostburg) or even the Jean Imberts' treatise (1550).

This section keeps more than 800 colour manuscript plans and sketches made by the twelve "escribanías" (clerks) or put in charge of a painter to produce a figure for an easy understanding of the disputed territories. Separated from the original written depositions, they compose a complete collection of urban and architectural plans and perspective views of the territories of Castile between the North of the Tajo River and the Cantabric Sea. They depict with detail the villages and distances between them, the roads and the bridges, the land cover and the forests, the rivers and their industries, as well as the mountains and the boundaries with their milestones.

The ensemble shows the changing images of those territories between the 16th and the late 18th centuries, and a careful study of them is a step towards our main target that is to reconstruct the evolution of the old territorial frames.

Nikolay Komedchikov – Russia
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Komedchikov, Nikolay, Dr. Born in 1959. Graduated from the Department of Geography of the Lomonosov Moscow State University in 1982. Works at the Institute of Geography, Russian Academy of Sciences, since 1984; head of its Cartography Department. Carries out researches on the theory and history of cartography, and atlas mapping. The author of more than 120 scientific works, took part in the creation of the 12 fundamental atlases. Teaches at the Lomonosov Moscow State University.

West-European, Russian, and Japanese Maps of the Kuril Islands up to the 19th century: a comparative analysis

The ancients showed on their maps in the Far East of the Asian continent the two legendary islands – Chryse and Argyra, they believed that the soil of the former consisted of gold, while that of the latter did of silver. After the Marco Polo's voyage Europeans acquired a clearer idea of Pacific islands including the Japanese ones.

Some maps of the 16th century equaled the island of Iapan (Zipangri) with Chryse, to the north of which they showed the island «La Plata» («Argyra»), as on maps by Abraham Ortelius compiled in 1570 and 1589. The discovery of the Kuril Islands was the result of two independent colonization directions: the exploration and development of Siberia and the Far East by Russian pathfinders and the voyages of West-European sailors. The formers were attracted by fur-bearing animals and virgin lands, the latter – by Eastern spices, gold and silver mines. The Europeans obtained the information on this chain of islands only after they reach Japan in 1565, this information interlaced with information about the island of Eso (Yedso), that is modern Hokkaido. In 1643 the ships of the Holland expedition under Maarten Gerritsz Vries sailed along the Eastern shores of

Eso and southern Kuril Islands. On the results of this expedition they compiled a map which was published in Amsterdam in 1650. The 17th century European maps of Eso, Compagnies Land, and the southern Kuril Islands are considered and analyzed. When the Russians reached the Pacific coast in the late 17th century, it became possible for the first time to survey new accurate maps of the whole Kuril Islands. Besides that, Japanese maps of Eso and neighboring islands of that time are characterized by very poor information on the geography of the southern Kuril Islands.

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Krisztina Irás (M.Sc. in Cartography, 2003 and in Geography, 2004 at Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest) is a PhD student in Cartography. Her research interests lie in the cartography of portolan charts. She presented posters on this topic on the last three ICHC conferences, and she was the academic secretary of ICHC 2005. Besides her teaching activity at Eötvös Loránd University she has done researches in Porto and in Lisbon.

Anonymous portolan chart in Hungary: A possible Agnese work

This research was started on the basis of Prof. Corradino Astengo's hypothesis according to which the anonymous portolan chart preserved in the National Széchényi Library (Cod. Lat. mediaevi no. 353, bought in 1889) shows a remarkable similarity to Battista Agnese's works.

The author's name and the year of creation are not indicated on the chart of this examination but the

details, mainly the labels and decorative elements (eg windheads) resemble to those of Agnese's sea atlases.

The rich decoration of the chart consists of thirty miniatures of sovereigns (fifteen Europeans) besides numerous towns, forests and chains of mountains. Some sovereigns are depicted with name, eg "Suleymansac Imperator Turc" and "Philipus R. Hispanie", thus the chart was created between 1556 and 1566. To identify the author, the examination focuses on the overall arrangement of cartographic elements, the calligraphic features of written elements and the decorative illustrations.

Battista Agnese (c. 1500-1564) worked in Venice. In his workshop, a great number of manuscript sea atlases and charts were created between 1536 and 1564. As more than 70 pieces of his works are known at present, he is considered one of the most significant cartographers of the 16th century.

The aim of this poster is to present a comparative analysis and prove that the most beautiful portolan chart of Hungary is one of Battista Agnese's unidentified works.

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Born 1936; retired Professor of Cartography at Fachhochschule Karlsruhe. Numerous publications to cartography and history of cartography.

A Survey of the Efforts Made During the Last 100 Years to List Atlases Bibliographically

This paper will describe and analyse the different methods and systems used to list and catalogue atlases, e.g. Atlantes Neerlandici, Atlantes Austriaci, Philips-Legear, inventories of private collections such as Roger Baskes, special bibliographies such as Badziag et al. for school atlases or Petermann's Planet for hand atlases.

Because the approaches used in these lists and catalogues are mutually incompatible, the analysis will identify the bibliographical elements which could be used to create a more comprehensive cataloguing of atlases. Stress is laid on world atlases of all kinds published in a regular format, ergo mostly from 1800 onward.

The paper will provide the foundation for a proposal discussed in the paper: Considerations with Regard to the Bibliographical Listing of World Atlases of German Provenance 1800-1955.

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Jürgen Espenhorst was born in 1944. He is currently working as a cartographic historian and publisher. At present he is concentrating on a history of German-language handatlases. This work is being published in English under the title Petermann's Planet. Volume I appeared in 2003, volume II in 2008. Since 2006 he is organizing Internationale Atlas-Tage in Germany, a meeting of people who are interested in atlases of the 19th and 20th century.

Considerations with Regard to the Bibliographical Listing of World Atlases of German Provenance 1800-1955

We present a project which has the aim to create a new bibliographical directory of atlases produced in Germany. One of the planned features is the inclusion of images. We estimate that in the period from 1800-1955 approximately 10 000 atlases were published in Germany. Up to now there is no possibility to have an overview of the wealth in diversity by region and subject.

The basis for the project will be the classification of handatlases as we find it in "Petermann's Planet". It also contains the school and pocket atlases. In addition to that, there are many small atlases of every kind, which could only be catalogued in an unsystematic and incomplete way. For these an approach based on a regional classification has been developed.

In cooperation with the map department of the State Library Berlin (Wolfgang Crom, Dr. Markus Heinz), specialists (Prof. Dr. J. Neumann) and collectors have taken the initiative to create a web-based system. Following the Wikipedia model, the new system should offer to many registered users the possibility to enter information on their private holdings and thus make accessible

the abundance of atlases produced in Germany. It is planned to not only enter bibliographical details, but also to include images which give a visual impression of the object. Information on the location of copies is to be included as well. Contributors may create their own catalogue and thus get an overview of their collection. This will also open new ways for specific research.

This system, developed in detail by Robert Michel (Potsdam), is currently in a test phase. The ICHC is an opportunity for specialists to learn something about classification and cataloguing methods and to discuss ways of participation. Your interlocutors will be: Prof. Dr. Joachim Neumann, Dr. Markus Heinz (map department of the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin) and Jürgen Espenhorst, the initiator of the project.

Mikael Lagerborg – Norway
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I'm a librarian at the University Centre on Svalbard in Longyearbyen. Living on Svalbard since 1987 and my main interest is the history of Svalbard. I have had the privilege to work with The Svalbard Collection containing 1200 books, 60 maps and 250 private banknotes, all items connected to the history of the archipelago, from the first printed narration on the discovery by Barentz in 1596 to banknotes from mining companies in the last century.

The whaling industry and the first centuries of the mapping of Svalbard

Henrik Varming was the head clerk in the Norwegian coal company in Longyearbyen, Svalbard. His collection of 60 maps of Svalbard is now a part of the foundation The Svalbard Collection. The collection has now been catalogued and the maps have been digitalized by the Norwegian National Library. The collection shows the development of the geographical discovery of Svalbard archipelago in a very representative way: starting with

the first known map from 1598 to a late van Keulen-type from 1827.

Spitsbergen was discovered in 1596 by a Dutch expedition on an attempt to find a northern way to China. Few years later whalers from Holland, Germany, England, France and Denmark followed to catch the Greenland whale for the valuable oil. The industry developed rapidly and the whalers explored the archipelago searching for new whaling grounds. New coastlines were discovered followed by new maps. Despite the presence of many nations, nearly all maps were made by the great Dutch mapmakers as Bleau, Janssonius, Doncker and van Keulen.

In the season of 1707 Cornelis Giles managed to circumnavigate the archipelago. The coastline was close to complete: just some minor islands and some sounds were undiscovered. A map with the new discoveries was published by van Keulen in ca 1710. This type of representation of the archipelago stays leading for about 150 years, until new maps made with modern technology appears.

This presentation will show and discuss the impact of the whaling era and the dominance of the Dutch mapmakers in the mapping of Svalbard.

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1995 MA in Oriental Sciences, University of Latvia
2005 PHD student in History, University of Latvia
Since 1989 specialist, Museum of Decorative Arts and Design
2008 reads a course on history of cartography at the University of Latvia*

Depiction of Eastern Europe and Trade Routs in the Maps of the al- Balkhi School

The heritage of the Arabic cartography preserves several manuscripts which bear a certain relationship similarity. These manuscripts belong to the hand of Ibn Hawqal, al-Istakhri; and al-Mugaddasi; and contain sets of maps. European researchers in a longer period of time did the reading of them and selected out some of the maps, afterwards joining them under one school, by Russian researchers named as the School of classical geographers, but the researchers in the West called it the Balkhi; School. Nevertheless these maps are closer to reality in depiction

than the maps of T-O type, popular at that time in Europe. The geographic ideas presented by the al- Balkhi; School received criticism by researchers. "His idea (al- Istakhri;) about North East Europe is absolutely wrong and misinterpreted, and we can get proof of this just having a look at his map of the world". The representatives of the al-Balkhi; School are also criticised because of excessive geometry. Geographers of the al-Balkhi; School have their own vision of the river net of the Eastern Europe. According to them – the Black Sea and the Mediterranean Sea are linked with a tributary to the Outer Sea. Initially according to them the Caspian Sea and Volga are not linked with any other waterway at all, but afterwards, the maps of a later period show some alterations.

The area of Eastern Europe has almost been neglected by researchers. Doing research in cartographic material of the al-Balkhi; School we arrive to a conclusion that the Arabic authors were not interested in the actual flow of the rivers in Eastern Europe, but instead they were interested in the rivers as one of the kind of trading routes. So we see that they had good knowledge of rivers depicted in maps. Rivers in the Middle Ages were the most secure trade routes, they also were the cheapest way of transportation of goods and the main route to transport goods from North East Europe to the Caliphate.

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Cartography and Colonial Propaganda in Portugal (1918-1945)

The aim of our presentation is to explain the cartographic representations in the colonial propaganda related to the Portuguese Empire in Africa between the two World Wars. Therefore, we will analyse general production aspects of the propaganda cartography at the time, with intention of inquire the rhetorical properties of the documents. We will also try to understand how cartographic tecnics were used to transmit ideologicals contents and images that have been dessiminated through different the publics and contributed for the creation of stereotypes about the colonial spaces in Portuguese culture and imaginary.

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MA in History - history of cartography, Universität Passau, 2006
BA in History, University of Southern Maine, 1998
"Der Atlas Major von 1719-21 des Kurfürsten Karl III. Philipp von der Pfalz -" (Universität Passau, 2005); "How Long Did it Take to Engrave an Early Modern Map?:" (Imago Mundi Vol. 56 part 2, 2004); "An Exercise in Map Genealogy: Guillaume Delisle's L'Amérique Septentrionale and its Many Offspring," (Mercator's World 6, no.4, and no.5, 2001).*

Frederick de Wit and the invention of the "Modern Reference Atlas"

The publishing houses of Janssonius and Bleau dominated the atlas market in Amsterdam and most of the European world until the 1670s. Their monumental works are premier examples of Dutch commercial cartography during this period, but by the 1680s their atlases were out of date and ceased to be scholarly works.

The oneupsmanship of the Blaeu and Janssonius firms had over the preceding forty years expanded their atlases from a single volumes to sets of eleven volumes containing over six hundred maps and more than twelve hundred pages of text. With a price of 350 guilders for an uncolored copy and 450 guilders for a colored copy, they were no longer within the financial reach of any but the wealthiest patricians. It has been thought that the demise of their publishing houses in 1694 and 95 signaled the end of Dutch dominance in commercial map printing and publishing.

But Dutch publishing did survive, largely due to the invention of the modern reference atlas by Frederick de Wit. The de Wit atlas was a compact reference work that appealed to middle class tastes and budgets. With price of ~15 guilders for an atlas with fifty maps or ~ 45

guilders for one containing 150, everyday scholar and educational institutes were able to afford de Wit's atlases. De Wit published his first atlas in ca. 1660, and with it, he started a publishing trend that secured the Dutch hegemony of the European commercial atlas market well into the next century.

Sofia Coutinho – Portugal
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Images of Portugal through the XVIII century

In 1729, the first map of Portugal was edited for the first time in Portuguese territory. It was printed in a book edited under the power of the king João V, through the Royal Portuguese Academy of History. But this map is signed with a foreign name: Charles de Grandpré. The only data we actually have about the author of this map is that it was an artist who engraved other pictures and maps in this same period.

This map was considered until recently like a genuine image of the kingdom of Portugal, like the first original view of the independent territory of Portugal. However, the analyze of the content of this map and the technical conditions of its features revealed to us that it results from another maps that they was in part edited from the 17th century in the most important place of edition and production of cartography.

Grandpré was an engraver: he made a new map like another cartographer product maps in this period, by

copying almost exactly (changing the scale) some elements like coastline, rivers, cities... but, some other elements of this map putted by Grandpré was genuine in the way that we can't found that information in another map: the borderlines of the country and the regions, the localisation of important battles for the independence of Portugal along its history.

In fact this map doesn't reflect the progress towards the scientific cartography that was so expected and searched along the 18th century, but it's the expression of the Portuguese absolute monarchy face with the another forces in Europe. This also represents a period of time already shared between sciences, techniques and arts. The map became inserted in the books; another way to read the map and to perform it was introduced in the society, like a beautiful and powerful representation.

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I have got MA in History (Moscow State University, 2003), MSt in Medieval History (St Peter's College, Oxford University, 2008). I worked as junior research member at the Institute 2003-2007. I gave papers at Leeds Congress (2005, 2007), Harlaxton Symposium (2007). My prime interest is urban history of Medieval England.

Visualization of Town: Depiction of Town on the Medieval and Early Modern English Maps

The Idea of town can be illustrated by the way it was presented on the maps, and the signs which were used to designate urban settlements.

The aims of this paper are to categorise all images used for towns on the Gough map (as starting point) and to define the reason behind them, compare it with other medieval and later maps, to find out the principal of selection of towns to be denoted on the maps, and also to make some comparison with the written description of towns to find out if there is similarity between the two ways of town visualization.

The main source is The Gough Map, and some other maps of Britain or world maps of English origin, with addition of travellers' descriptions and pictures of towns' coats of arms.

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I'm secondary school geography teacher. I hold a Master in history of populations from the University of Minho. PhD student on the history of 18th-century Portuguese cartography, University of Minho. Involved in several investigation projects in the area of cartographic history. I'm a member of the research team of the History and Teaching of Geography and Cartography from the Centro de Estudos Geográficos, university of Lisbon.

From the Geographical descriptions to the road map: The "Carte Militaire des Principales Routes du Portugal" (1808)

By the end of November 1807 a French army invaded Portugal and forced the queen Maria I to transfer the government to Rio de Janeiro, the capital of the Portuguese Southern America colony. Among the official documentation transported to Brazil were the main Portuguese cartographic archives. In Lisbon, among the French invasion force there was an engineering unit

commanded by Colonel Vincent who, rapidly ordered the printing of the "Carta Militar das Principais Estradas de Portugal" (Military map of the main roads of Portugal) in a large scale and a bilingual edition (Portuguese and French) which should be used by the French soldiers during the occupation and for future military operations.

The original map was made by a Portuguese military engineer, Lourenço da Cunha de Eça and it was the final outcome of a long process of compiling old sources, namely the Tomás López's map of Portugal edited in Madrid in 1778. The main roads were collected from Portuguese written texts such as 18th century Geographies and Chorographies and then transformed into cartographic information.

The map (and its copies and different versions) became an important military and strategic tool not only for the French army who ignored the Portuguese territory, but also for the British and the Portuguese armies during the entire Peninsula War campaign under the command of the Duke of Wellington.

Antonio Sánchez Martínez – Spain
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My current position is Postgraduate Student. I am a graduate in Philosophy. I have a M. Phil in History of Science (2005-2007). The title of my doctoral thesis is: Precision, Equivalence, and Conformity in the Philip II's Cartographical Representation of New World. Department: History and Philosophy of Science. University: Autonomous University of Madrid. I was Visiting Scholar at the University of Oxford (2007). And now I am Non-Degree Visiting Student at University of Chicago (2008).

Enclosing the Atlantic

Among the scientific and cartographic projects from Charles V and Philip II's reigns scholars have focused on urban landscapes or city views, not to mention indigenous and colonial cartography during the Imperial Spain. By contrast hydrographic representations as means of control and as planning tools have been neglected.

In the 16th century there were numerous handbooks styled Regimientos or Artes for navigation, geographical and cosmographical Sumas, and treatises about the sphere as a rebirth of the old Almagestos, but now devoted to ocean shipping. This was a new literary genres compounds to target train, guide and assist pilots in the art of navigation. Treatises, all of them, of navigation, cosmography and cartography aimed at solving specific practical problems.

Each of these works contained one or more hydrographic charts of notable historical and cartographical value (that I will show in my poster) for their content and for what they can tell us about the process of making them. After the charts of the very early sixteenth century, such as that of Juan de la Cosa (1500), many Spanish mapmakers, cosmographers, and navigators produced charts of this kind which might be termed 'mirror of sailors'.

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Sebastian is a Political Scientist, a Historian and currently a Geography graduate student in Colombia, where he coordinates Razon Cartografica a local network for history of geography and history of cartography
www.razoncartografica.wordpress.com.
Sebastian has organized and participated in different workshops, lectures, seminars and conferences aimed to stimulate academic exchange in critical cartography, the understanding of past geographies and the protection and diffusion of cartographic heritage in Colombia and Latin-America.

Utis Possidetis and Rubber Boom in the cartographic clash over the andean-amazonian basin.

Imagined contested amazonian borders between Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru, in the second half of the 19th century.

During the nineteenth century, national maps and atlases helped Southamerican governments to naturalize ideas about national territorial coherence in a scientific and symbolic way, and to legitimize territorial desires over bordering disputed regions. The emerging Southamerican national authorities organized cartographic collections and cartographic expeditions to generate their own nationalistic visions and juridical arguments – “Utis Possidetis” – to shape the official cartographic body of their country.

In the second half of nineteenth century, the national authorities of the Andean-Amazonian region (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru) faced the particular challenge of having to represent sovereignty over Amazonian areas traditionally conceived as wild and unknown, and very poorly delimited; but with increasing geopolitical, ideological and economic value, mostly related with Brazilian expansionism over the region, and with European and Northamerican interests and investments in rubber business and river navigation.

This poster compares the evolution of the official cartographic discourses of Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, during the second half of nineteenth century, paying special attention to the cartographic clash over Rubber regions. I show that the Rubber Boom (1870-1910) exacerbated new geographical imagination and cartographic discourses of “Utis Possidetis”; legitimizing national desires for Amazonian regions, and justifying border conflicts, colonialism and militarism.

Razon Cartografica, a Colombian network for history of geography and history of cartography: A project promoting Iberoamerican scholarship

With this poster we want to present Razon Cartografica, a Colombian network for history of geography and history of cartography, to the 2009 ICHC participants.

From its very inception, the network was conceived as a node to promote and diffuse academic, technical and scientific exchanges among teachers, investigators, students, scientific communities, specialized archival centers, collector’s libraries, and other professionals and related entities whose interests lie with the history of cartography and geography in Colombia and Iberoamerica.

The project initiated with a blog portal in order to generate an up-to-date database of Colombian researchers interested in this topics, with bibliography, links to digital map collections, on-line articles, news and a selection of web resources and links (www.razoncartografica.wordpress.com). The project now has gain positive impact beyond Colombia and is part of a growing “movement” towards critical cartography and history of cartography in Iberoamerica, with important academic production from Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Peru, Mexico, and from Spain and Portugal

With our presence at ICHC2009 we want to contribute increasing the participation of Latinamericans or Latinamericanist researchers at the ICHC, and to stimulate more academic exchange between Latin-America and the vibrant international community.

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Kris Butler, Attorney at Law, currently Senior Manager of Career Development at Holland & Knight, LLP, a law firm. Member of the Oregon and New Jersey bars (US). Write professionally for brewing publications; speak and publish regularly on legal matters. Taught law school for two years. Interest in cartography is from a legal perspective, which is why sought Dr. Grim for guidance and collaboration on map history and illustrations on this topic.

The Lines of the Law: Shifting Legal Boundaries of Backfilled US Coastlines

This paper will examine one aspect of historical forensic cartography, specifically the use of 18th and 19th century maps as resource materials for legal disputes involving the measurement, delineation, and representation of backfilled coastal shorelines. Specific cases will focus on examples relating to the 1641 Massachusetts law designating low-tide boundaries on maps as a guide to the backfill expansion of Boston (resulting in "commissioner lines") to the present-day Supreme Court case involving the moving under-water boundary between Virginia and Maryland relating to the Alexandria, Virginia, waterfront.

Nancy Seasholes, Mark Monmonier, Louis Devorsey, and others have examined the changing lines themselves; however, an historical examination of the laws and cases that have influenced how US backfilled coastal boundaries have been defined and depicted on maps has not been compiled.

With access to the Boston Public Library's Norman B. Leventhal Map Collection, as well as the resources of the Geography and Map Division at the Library of Congress, I propose to conduct an historical analysis of US coastlines in urban settings from a legal perspective.

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Historian of the National University of Colombia (2007). Student of the Master of Philosophy and Letters at the Federal University of Minas Gerais (UFMG). Researcher of the history of geography and relationships among culture and environment in Antiquity. Articles concerning the topic of the paper: «Living the environment: changes in the perception of space in late antiquity» grade essay; «Spectacles of truth on the Geography of Strabo», Journal Aeiforos, number 1, 2007.

Imaginary cartography in Hulsius' Guiana

The myth of El Dorado imbued the mind not only of explorers and geographers, but also of cartographers. When Levinus Hulsius published an abridged latin translation of The Discovery of Guiana of Sir Walter Raleigh in the year 1599, he applied his own knowledge in cartography in order to elaborate maps of the Guiana based upon the accounts of Raleigh and the captain Keymis. Including in such elaboration the illustration of fantastic inhabitants and wonderful places mentioned in the texts, adding in this form an imaginary content that extended their roots even back to classical Antiquity.

Doing so, Hulsius goes beyond the literary description of marabilia that binds Raleigh with a customary discursive tradition. Hulsius mix the impressive nature of illustrated matters with the intended accurate description of space that represents cartography in their period. The paper will explain the ways in which Hulsius remains as much as Raleigh a messenger among their contemporaries of the myth of El Dorado, but keeping the power of it with the touch of credibility that brings the status of cartography in their times.

Lucile Haguët – France
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2008: Post-doctorate at the Ecole pratique des hautes Etudes (EPHE) Paris under the direction of Danielle Jacquard (dean of the « Ecole »), The Jean-Baptiste d'Anville's mapcollection.

2007: PhD in History. University Paris IV Sorbonne: "Aegyptus, the Egypt of the West. Concept and representation of Egypt in the western cartography from the 15th century to the 18th century." (*Aegyptus, l'Égypte de l'occident. Concept et représentations de l'Égypte du XVe au XVIIIe siècle.*)

**The Jean-Baptiste d'Anville's method (1697-1782):
Mapmaking Egypt between the cartographical turn
and the Expédition d'Égypte**

The methods of French geographer Jean-Baptiste d'Anville were as famous as mysterious in the 18th century. His maps were considered as the most accurate of that time even though he never travelled, even in France. This project will be an analysis of his mapmaking methods which allowed him to draw very precise maps with accurate astronomical positions without travelling or using scientific tools. The only tool he used was a compass. In fact, d'Anville made no mystery about his method: he described it widely in many Mémoires that were associated with his maps, their purpose being to justify the results achieved by the geographer. Furthermore, he collected about 10 500 printed and manuscript maps which allowed him to improve his own maps. Fortunately, this collection was never dispatched but was kept within the Bibliothèque Nationale de France under the cotation Ge DD. 2987. So we have the rare opportunity to study the whole map archives of a geographer. The BNF kept also some manuscripts of d'Anville's maps, « mémoires » and letters. We will be able to understand the way he was elaborating his maps by analyzing the different states of his work.

The topic being too wide to be developed on a simple poster, we will concentrate on only one map : the map of the ancient Egypt. We know that there is enough documentation about it : maps' manuscripts (Ge D. 10612, Ge D.10617-10619, Ge D. 10363), rough work (BnF Cpl Ge DD-2987 (7804,3 B)), and Mémoires (Mémoires sur l'Égypte ancienne et moderne, Paris, Imprimerie royale, 1766). Moreover this map is one of the most famous d'Anville's work.

Bonaparte went in Egypt in 1798 with a map by d'Anville. Later, the Aegyptus antiqua by d'Anville was chosen to be published in the first edition of the Description de l'Égypte. And if possible, it would be very interesting to compare the method used by d'Anville in Egypt with the one he used for his South American maps which were already studied by Neil Safier.

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Mapping the mythical Far East, Japan.

From the western point of view, the Far East, Japan had been the mythical place before Marco Polo's Description of the World written in c.1299. Although Waku-waku in Al-Idrisi's map in 1154 was said to be the first record of Japan in the world map in the end of 19th century Europe, it is now identified as the place bearing human-head tree.

The first mention of Japan in maps can be confirmed in the world map of Fra Mauro in c.1459. *Ixola de cim-pagu* inserted in the Far East as only a small island with rocky hill, but the situation is totally different from the description of Marco Polo. Faithfully reflection of it appeared in the terrestrial globe Martin Behaim as *Cipangri Insula* in 1492.

In this poster comparing the description of Marco Polo with the expression in the European maps and globes, it makes clear how the mythical place of Japan, the wonder of Far East appear in the world history of cartography and conversely how the Japanese recognize the imaginary Europe in their history of cartography.

Patricia Seed – USA
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Professor, History University California, Irvine, American Council of Learned Societies and National Endowment for the Humanities digital fellowships for cartographic history. "Elefantordenens Portugiske Forbindelse," Siden-Saxo 23 (2) 2006, 14-23; Ceremonies of Possession in Europe's Conquest of the New World; Cartographic websites: www.rice.edu/latitude and http://denali.tlc2.uh.edu:9080/PMOCA/charting-a-continent

Medieval Catalan Coastal Cartography of Denmark

Accurate drawings of the eastern side of the Jutland peninsula appear on Catalan maps by the early fourteenth century. These largely Mediterranean nautical charts often have only rough outlines of the southern coasts of Norway and Sweden, yet manage to provide detail on the eastern side of Denmark. This paper will present the evolution of the coastline of Denmark on medieval Catalan charts, and point in the likely direction of the sources of information. Interestingly enough, Italian maps of the same period fail to show Denmark as clearly as do Catalan maps, suggesting a much closer (commercial) relationship between the two regions than previously suspected.

Ananda Abeydeera – Sri Lanka
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Ananda Abeydeera is an independent scholar from Sri Lanka. His publications include articles on Sri Lanka in Medieval travel literature and in the history of cartography.

Mapping an Island of Paradoxes: A Realistic Depiction of Taprobanê in Antiquity Becomes A Mythical Representation in Christian Middle Ages.

This presentation concerns the depiction of Sri Lanka in medieval mappamundi such as those of the Beatos, Hereford, Isidore and Ebstorf and in the Catalan atlases. Known to the ancient Greeks and Romans as Taprobanê, Sri Lanka figures as a tiny insular speck on the modern map of the world. Nevertheless, the variety of dimensions, positions and mythical attributes bestowed upon it in course of its long history by classical authors and medieval mapmakers had maintained with considerable positiveness, that it was a large land-mass of continental proportions, called Antichthonês by Pliny, counter-balancing the oikoumenê or the inhabited part of the

globe. It appeared as such uninter ruptedly in European maps ever since Ptolemy outlined it with the respective coordinates as the largest island in the world in the final regional map, the Twelfth Map of Asia, in his Geograhya. It always bulked large in the popular imagination of both Westerners and Easterners who had acces to Ptolemy's data directly or indirectly.

With the disappearance of the Roman empire, a long period sets in during which contacts between the East and the West become rarer. As it was no longer possible to travel to the East and learn in situ, the West, not less avid to know the vast world, was obliged to depend on the bits and pieces of information gathered from the storehouse of Greek and Roman learning. Thus were the Middle Ages gradually led to the conviction that ancient authors always knew all that was necessary and possible to know about Taprobanê. Consequent to the rise of Islam, Greek and Latin literature lost its hold on geograhya of Taprobanê and the knowledge of the island remained unupdated becoming subsequently a legendary island of conspicuously mythical attributes in the medieval geographical lore. If Taprobanê was out of reach in the reality.

Elri Liebenberg – South Africa
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The names of Indigenous Tribes on 10th-Century Maps of Southern Africa – Facts or Fiction?

19th century maps of Southern Africa show a profusion of names of indigenous tribes which often differ from one map to another. The question arises whether these names bore any resemblance to reality.

A plausible explanation is that they were imaginary fabrications of European cartographers who, for their limited knowledge of Africa, still relied on earlier Portuguese and Dutch representations.

It is also possible that the names of many indigenous tribes were plotted on maps by European map-makers using nothing but the travelogues of missionaries, travellers and hunters who had visited (parts of) Southern Africa.

A third explanation for the varied information on indigenous tribes is that the geographical and ethnographical information published by local private and public sources, was in itself faulty. Such information was

often not based on personal observation, but on hearsay and the evidence of unreliable sources. Although presented as truthful, this faulty cartographical information was often copied which resulted in different interpretations.

A fourth possibility for the variance in tribal names is the notion supported by some post-colonial historians that 19th century cartographers had a political agenda and that the information printed on maps was often positioned in such a way as to influence public opinion and imperial decision-making.

Rostyslav Sossa – Ukraine
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First Complex Atlas of Ukraine: “Atlas of Ukraine and Adjoining Countries”; 1937

Throughout long time the Ukrainian lands were the parts of other states. And this was a reason why the first complex atlas of Ukraine was developed only in 1937 when the territory of Ukraine was affiliated to four states – USSR, Poland, Romania and Czechoslovakia. Development of “Atlas of Ukraine and Adjoining Countries” was done due to scientific and organizational genius of Professor Volodymyr Kubijovych (1900-1985).

“Atlas of Ukraine and Adjoining Countries” is sizable by volume (146 maps, diagrams, charts, text part etc) complex atlas where social and economic maps are dominated in content. One of the main problems during development of social and economic maps was processing of information related to different states. This information was heterogeneous in time, often different by parameters and units of administrative-territorial division.

The Atlas consists from two parts: textual and cartographical. The latter is supplemented by statistical and graphical data. The content of the Atlas consists 70 themes on geography, nature, population, social sphere and economic.

Structurally the maps in Atlas are grouped into six sections – Nature (12 maps); Population (37); Agriculture (37); Other branches of economy (Industry, Transport etc) (19); History and Culture (23); Ukrainian Lands in Poland (18). The new generations geographers and cartographers grew in Ukraine and knew nothing about this outstanding cartographic work. Only after declaration of independence the geographic community got the opportunity to find out more about the Atlas.

Claudio Aporta – Canada
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Inuit Hunters and a Geography Based on Memory

This presentation will provide ethnographic and historic evidence for the existence, in time and space, of a network of well-established trails connecting most Inuit settlements and significant places across the Canadian Arctic. The geographic and environmental knowledge connected to trails (and place names associated to the trails) has been orally transmitted through many generations of Inuit.

This research uses historical documents, ethnographic research, and new geographic tools such as GPS, GIS and Google Earth, to show the geographic extent of the network and its historical continuity. It particularly draws on a trip following Inuit along a traditional trail connecting the communities of Iglulik and Naujaat (Repulse Bay).

The presentation will suggest that Inuit have made systematic use of the Arctic environment as a whole and that trails are, and have been, significant channels of communication and exchange across the Arctic. It also states that some types of oral history and knowledge can be accurately transmitted through generations, and it proposes that some aspects of Inuit culture are better understood in terms of moving as a way of living.

Exhibitions

1. Maps, Myths and Narratives: Cartography of the Far North

Royal Library, Black Diamond, Søren Kierkegaards Plads 1, DK 1016 Copenhagen K

Editors: *Christopher Jacob Ries* and *Henrik Dupont*

Exhibition coordinator: *Sidsel Becker*

Exhibition assistant: *Kristine Solkær Buskov*

Exhibition support

Peter R. Dawes, Jakob Lautrup, Henrik Højmark Thomsen (GEUS)

Gilles Cuny, Asger Ken Pedersen, Ole Post (SNM)

Kirsten Klüver (DPC)

Exhibition music

Composer: *Thomas Agergaard*

Live musicians at reception: *Thomas Agergaard* (tenor saxophone), *Jeanette Balland* (soprano saxophone),

Dorte Benikke (bassoon), *Peter Fuglsang* (clarinet), *Jakob Munck* (tuba)

2. Mapping the Kingdom: Maps from HM The Queens Reference Library

Christian VIII's Palæ, Amalienborg Slotsplads 5, DK-1257 Copenhagen K

Editors: *Christian Gottlieb, Inger Uldal, Jeppe Strandsbjerg*

3. Strange Maps of the City: Copenhagen like you have never seen it before...

Copenhagen City Museum, Vesterbrogade 59, 1620 København V

Editors: *Johan Møhlenfeldt Jensen* and *Jakob Ingemann Parby*

Exhibition Coordinator: *Jens Brøndbjerg*

ICHC2009 organization

Department of Maps, Prints and Photographs

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Jeppe Strandsbjerg, International Center for Business and Politics, Copenhagen Business School.

Special thanks to *Tony Campbell*, Chairman of Imago Mundi Ltd., for guidance, support and sound advice.

Special thanks also to *Christina Back* for design of conference logo and poster.

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ICHC 2009

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Further information will be available on
<http://www.ichc2011.ru> .

For printed documentation, including the Call for
Papers (available in summer 2010), please contact:

Dr. Liudmila Zinchuk, ICHC 2011 Conference Secretary
Department of Cartography, Russian State Library,
119019, 3/5 Vozdvizhenka · RUSSIA

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The conference will be organized by the Russian State Library, the State Historical Museum, the Institute of Geography of the Russian Academy of Science, the Institute of the History of Science and Technology of the Russian Academy of Science in collaboration with Imago Mundi Ltd. It will be held in the Russian State Library. This venue is well equipped with all modern facilities.

The official language of the conference will be English. And all the abstracts and presentation should be also in English. There will be no simultaneous translation.

Post-Meeting Excursion to the Island of Hven

Saturday, July 18, 09:15-17:30

Tour Voucher

Tour Name: Post-Meeting Excursion to Hven
Date: July 18, 2009
Supplier: Spar Shipping
Congress: ICHC Congress

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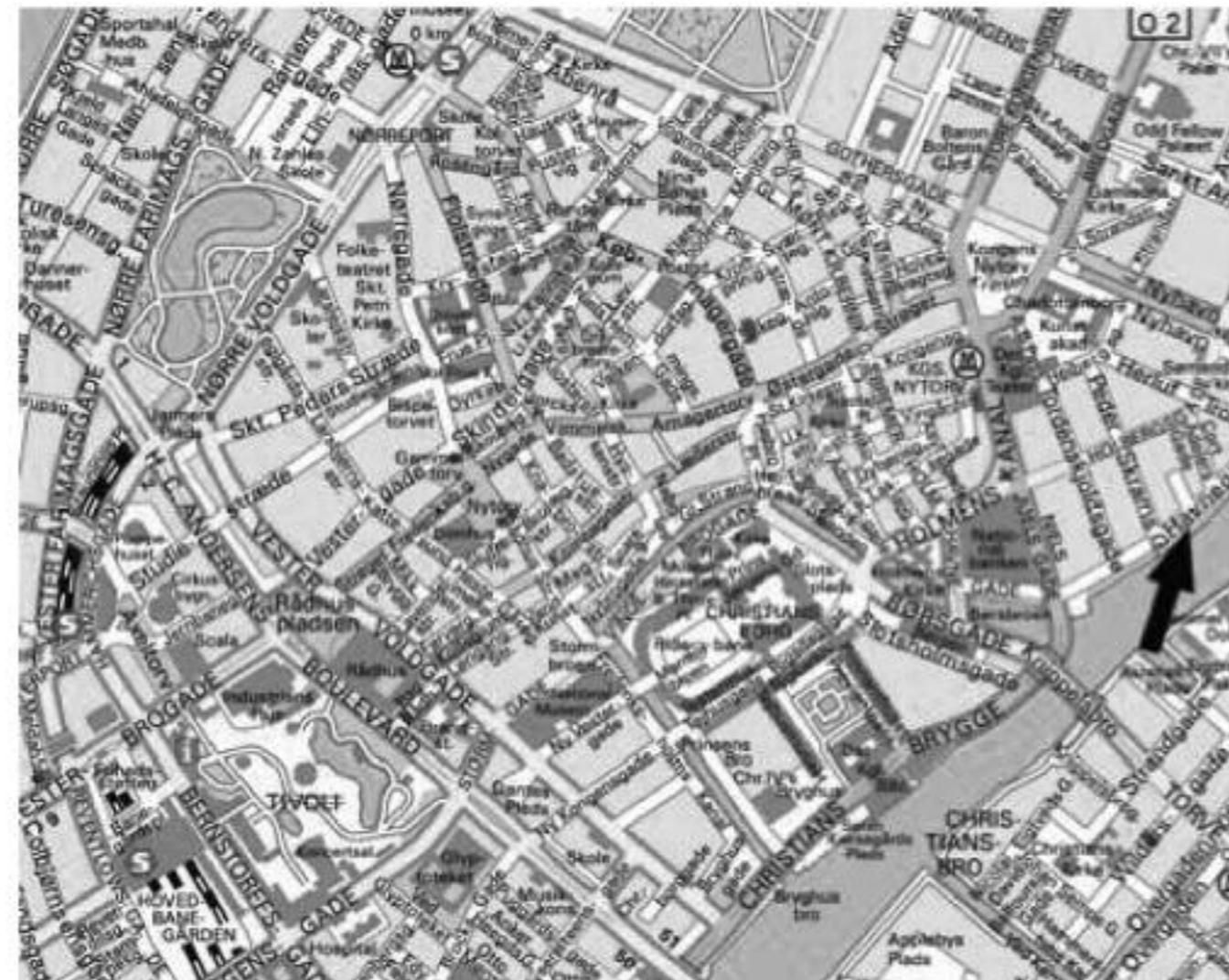
Tour Description:

The Swedish island of Hven, home of Tycho Brahe's observatories and the Museum, is approximately 4,5 km long and 2,4 km wide and has only 360 inhabitants. The island has a lot to offer in addition to its astronomical fame. Many artists and craftsmen have found peace and inspiration on the island, so galleries and workshops have also opened here. Hven is also known for its production of whisky(!) and ecological durum wheat.

Program Details:

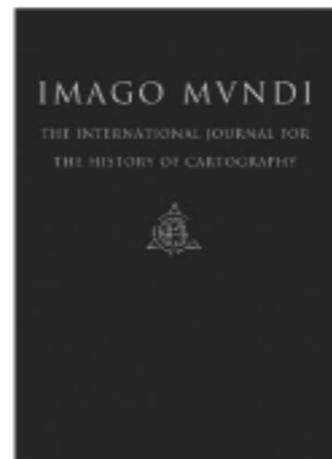
| | |
|---|-------|
| Departure of ferry to Hven | 09:15 |
| Transfer to museum | 10:45 |
| Tour at Tycho Brahe Museum | 11:00 |
| Lunch & Coffee included (Traditional Swedish meal) | 13:00 |
| Ferry depart & return to Copenhagen | 16:00 |
| Arrive Copenhagen | 17:30 |

Transportation: From Copenhagen City Hall Square bus terminal, you can take Bus 26 (to "Færgehavn Nord" direction) or 29 (to Amaliegade direction) and get off at Holmens Kirke; or Bus 2A (to Lergravsparken Station direction) and get off at Børsen. From Holmens Kirke or Børsen, it is about 5 minutes walk to Havnegade 39. One bus ride is DKK20.- and tickets can be purchased from the driver. Location of Havnegade. Ferry departs at 09:15 at the pier in front of Havnegade 39



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Maps, Myths and Narratives – Carthography of the Far North

COWI wishes The Royal Library and the ICHC 2009 organizing team
Good luck with the ICHC 2009 Conference in Copenhagen, 12th – 17th July 2009



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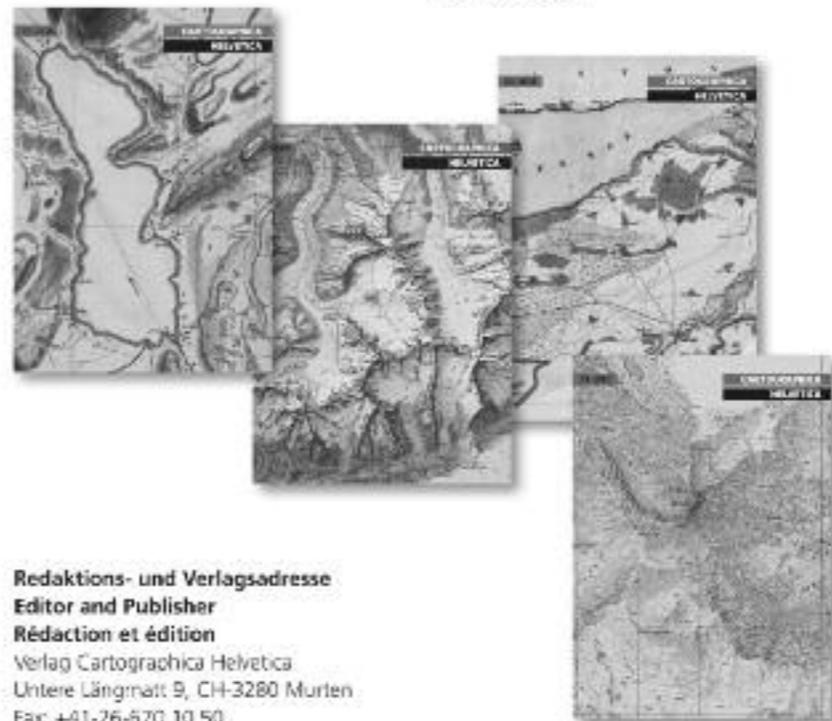
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