



ISHM a p

International Society for the History of the Map

VII Symposium II Workshop

Program



Berlin,
Germany

July
12-14,
2023

Max Planck Institute for the History of Science
Harnack House, Conference Venue of the Max Planck Society
Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin



ISHMap

The International Society for the History of the Map (ISHMap) advances the study of the history of maps and mapping in all societies and over all periods of time

- by promoting the education of the general public in the subject
- by promoting communication between members & non-members
- by promoting the research, teaching and funding of the subject

These tasks are carried out by the members of the society or in association with relevant organizations by means of publications, conferences, seminars, courses and other suitable methods at a university or other institution (e.g. library, archive or museum) worldwide. ISHMap activities and initiatives include:

A Symposium organized every two years since 2012.

A Workshop for young professionals every two years since 2022.

H-Maps, a free international digital forum in the historical study of the making, circulation, use and preservation of maps from the ancient to the contemporary period. Established in collaboration with H-Net in October 2019, <http://networks.h-net.org/h-maps>.

Prizes in Map History (established in 2020)

Best Paper Delivered live at the ISHMap Symposium by a Participant with a terminal degree (e.g., PhD, MLA, MFA, etc..).

Best Paper Delivered live at the ISHMap Symposium by a Participant without a terminal degree

Project in Map History (awarded in 2021) recognizes a project that increases accessibility and engagement with maps and map history through innovative presentation, rather than academic publication.

Annual dues are £20. Members may subscribe at a discount to *Imago Mundi*.

To learn more about ISHMap or to become a member of the Society, consult the ISHMap website, <https://ishmap.wordpress.com/>



ISHMap Workshop II for Young Professionals in Map History

Monday and Tuesday 10.07.2023-11.07.2023

Harnack House, Conference Venue of the Max Planck Society

Convener: Jordana Dym, Vera Dorofeeva-Lichtmann, Diana Lange

Shih – Pei Chen | Working on Historical Maps Digitally

Matthew Edney | Map History's Narrative Structures

Diana Lange & Oliver Hahn | Maps and Colors

David Weimer | Art Making and the Limits of the Map

ISHMap VII Symposium

Wednesday 12.07.2023

Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, Wilhelm von Humboldt-Saal; Theodor Fontane-Saal

- 13:30 – 14:45 ISHMap General Meeting
- 15:00 – 16:00 Session 1 | Mapping Early Modern China | Cams, Lin, Stori
- 16:00 – 17:00 Session 2 | Assembly and Collections | Gravon, Storms, Dupont/Gersten
- 17:15 – 18:15 Stabi Map Reading Room Visit with Markus Heinz
- 18:30 – 19:30 Welcome & Keynote | Pegg and Papelitzky
- 19:30 – 20:30 Reception

Thursday 13.07.2023

Harnack House, Conference Venue of the Max Planck Society, Goethe Hall

- 08:30 – 09:00 Registration
- 09:00 – 10:30 Session 3 | Movement Matters | Vannieuwenhuyze, Zheng, Griffioen, Rodriguez Arrillaga
- 10:30 – 10:40 Coffee Break
- 10:40 – 12:00 Session 4 | Data Driven | Wang, Panecki, Bakhmetyeva/Weaver
- 12:00 – 13:00 Lunch
- 13:00 – 14:30 Session 5 | Blending Knowledge? | Schroeder, Parker, Altic, Ferreira Furtado
- 14:30 – 14:40 Coffee Break
- 14:30 – 15:30 Poster Session | Hellström, Moura, Olson, Degger, Słomska-Przech, Pratte
- 15:30 – 17:00 Session 6 | Roundtable/Reroutings | Chant, Torello / Suarez, Morcrette, Duffau/Fernández Guerra

Friday 14.07.2023

Harnack House, Conference Venue of the Max Planck Society, Goethe Hall

- 08:30 – 09:00 Registration
- 09:00 – 10:00 Session 7 | Imperial Borderlands | Azarbadegan, Mukherjee, Sarkar
- 10:00 – 10:45 Session 8 | Border Mapping | Vorminder, Reyes Novaes
- 10:45 – 12:15 Coffee Break & Library Visit (Max Planck Institute for the History of Science, Boltzmanstrasse 22)
- 12:15 – 13:15 Lunch
- 13:15 – 14:40 Session 9 | Selective Incorporation | Benison, Edelson, Yang, Soh
- 14:45 – 15:45 Session 10 | Maps in Twentieth-Century Books | Skurnik, Seeman, Močičková
- 15:45 – 16:00 Coffee Break
- 16:00 – 17:00 Session 11 | Material Matters | Serchuk, Leca, van Schaik
- 17:00 – 18:00 Session 12 | Shaping Spaces | Edney, Martinez, Montaner

II ISHMap Workshop, July 10-11, 2023

Organizer: Jordana Dym (Skidmore College)

Co-Conveners: Vera Dorofeeva-Lichtmann (EHESS) and Diana Lange (University of Hamburg)

Maps and Colors

Oliver Hahn, Centre for the Study of Manuscript Cultures, Universität Hamburg

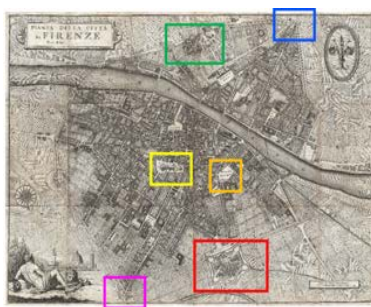
Diana Lange, Centre for the Study of Manuscript Cultures, Universität Hamburg, and Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin



Map materiality provides insights into their manufacture as well as mapmakers' practical and technical knowledge, skills and techniques. This workshop introduces two methods, analysis of textual sources and scientific analysis of the material objects, to explore the color palettes used by early modern map makers and colorists. We will look first at painting manuals, which provide information about colorants and pigment availability, recipes to prepare color, and their practical use. Then we will introduce the material science analysis of colorants and present “basic” techniques such as elemental analysis (X-ray fluorescence analysis), VIS-spectroscopy, and MSI microscopy. This material scientific analysis refers to information about the material composition of colors on maps in order to re-trace production history.

Working on Historical Maps Digitally

Shih-Pei Chen, Max Planck Institute for the History of Science



While most historical maps were produced before the digital age, digital technology has much to offer for studying maps. This workshop will give an overview of such tools, including desktop (full package) and online (light-weight) mapping tools. One can convert a historical map to the modern coordination system (so called “geo-referencing”) and bring maps and geospatial datasets from different sources together within such tools, creating additional referential contexts and signaling spatial correlations among datasets. We will also give examples of how our projects on Chinese history use digital technologies to benefit from layer effects between diverse datasets.

Map History's Narrative Structures

Matthew Edney, University of Southern Maine; University of Wisconsin-Madison



Different sets of map historians have, since the 1830s, developed several narrative structures for “the history of cartography.” Erwin Raisz, for example, was key in the formation of the “art-to-science narrative” in the early twentieth century, which reconfigured the older developmental model and the progressive teleology of surveying and mapping. This workshop outlines the sets of map historians and their narratives, and discusses how their narrative structures work and have intersected, as a guide to understanding the historiographical concepts that continue to shape the field. Students read, discuss, and present on predefined sets of short, exemplary readings in English, French, and German.

Art Making and the Limits of the Map

David Weimer, Newberry Library



The Welsh artist Ed Fairburn took a copy of a map from a 1920s guide to the Lake District and made this portrait. When, if ever, did the map stop being a map? What can we learn about the objects we study as map historians? In this workshop, we discuss some examples of map-based art, try our own hands at making art objects from maps, and reflect on what is (and is not) unique about maps as sources for historical inquiry.

Full Symposium Schedule

Wednesday 12.07.2023

Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, Unter den Linden,
Theodor Fontane-Saal (registration) ; Wilhelm von Humboldt-Saal (Panels and Keynote)

13:00 – 17:00 Registration

13:30 – 14:45 **ISHMap General Meeting**

15:00 – 16:00 **Session 1**

Mapping Early Modern China

Moderator | Ines EBEN VON RACKNITZ

Mario CAMS | From Text to Map: Maps and Geographies as Catalysts for
Cross-Cultural Contact in Late Ming China

LIN Hong | Mapping of Natural Landscapes in Martino Martini's *Novus Atlas
Sinensis*

Bruno STORI | Depictions of East Asian Geography, Ethnography, and History
on the *Novus Atlas Sinensis* (1655)

16:00 – 17:00 **Session 2**

Assembly and Collections

Moderator | David WEIMER

Danielle GRAVON | The Carto-Collages of Gerhard Mercator: Assembling a
Fragmented World

Martijn STORMS | Abraham Vorsterman van Oyen and his Collection of Russian
Manuscript Maps, c. 1780–1790

Colin DUPONT & Tatiana GERSTEN | A Replica to Sublimate the Original: Jules
Malou and the Making of the Facsimile of Mercator's Gores
(1875)

17:15 – 18:15 **Map Reading Room Visit**

Markus HEINZ, Deputy Head of Department, Map Reading Room, Staatsbibliothek

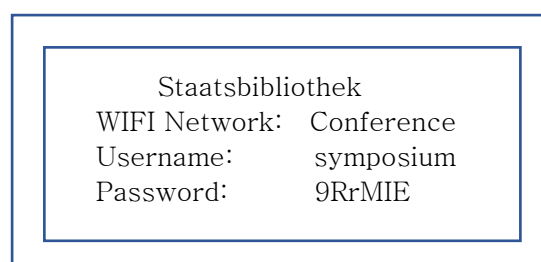
18:30 – 19:30 **Keynote Presentation**

Chair | Diana LANGE

Richard A. PEGG & Elke PAPELITZKY

Mapping Heaven and Earth: The Blue Maps of China

19:30 – 20:30 **Reception**



Thursday 13.07.2023

Harnack House, Conference Venue of the Max Planck Society, Goethe Hall

08:30 – 09:00 Registration

09:00 – 10:30 **Session 3**

Movement Matters

Moderator | Matthew EDNEY

Bram VANNIEUWENHUYZE | Map Response: The Case of the Maps Published by Eighteenth-Century Dutch Map Publisher Isaak Tirion

ZHENG Man | The In-homogeneity of Knowledge Circulation: Circulation of *Daying Quantu* 大瀛全圖 after the Publication of its Revised Version

Marissa GRIFFIOEN | Exploring Early Modern Map Encounters: Representations of Map Circulation and Use in the Low Countries (1500–1800)

Lucia RODRIGUEZ ARRILLAGA | Milan and Paris in the Passo del Jacuy: The Circulation and Validation of Cartographic Images in a Debate between Iberian Officials from Mid-18th Century Río de la Plata

10:30 – 10:45 Coffee Break

10:45 – 12:00 **Session 4**

Data Driven

Moderator | Markus HEINZ

Michelle WANG | Diagramming Terrestrial Space in Early China: The Case of Two Mawangdui Maps

Tomasz PANECKI | Charles Perthée's Late Eighteenth-Century Maps of Poland's Palatinates: Success or Failure?

Tatyana BAKHMETYEVA & Stewart WEAVER | The Measure of Ice: Photogrammetric Cartography and Glacial Climate Science in 1890–1940

12:00 – 13:00 Lunch

13:00 – 14:30 **Session 5**

Blending knowledge?

Moderator | Roger KAIN

Iris SCHRÖDER | Rethinking the Scramble for Africa and Its Maps: Towards a Transcultural Approach of Late Nineteenth–early Twentieth-Century Maps of Africa

Katherine PARKER | A 'Good' Map: Tupaia, James Cook, and the Politics of Mapmaking and Imperial Memory

Mirela ALTIĆ | Reinventing the Space of Greater Syria: Landscape as Religious Experience in an Account by French Jesuit Joseph Besson (1660)

Junia FERREIRA FURTADO | A Guarani War-Era Manuscript Map between Indians, Jesuits and Luso – Brazilian Colonizers

Harnack House

MPIWG

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14:30 – 14:40 **Coffee Break &**

14:30 – 15:30 **Poster Session**

Petter HELLSTRÖM | Unmapping Africa (Video Poster)

Denise A. SOARES DE MOURA | Through the Eyes of the Indian Woman:
Cartography, Spatiality, and Gender in Mapping Process, South
América (Eighteenth Century)

Kory OLSON | Michelin's 1954 and 1962 Côte d'Ivoire: Mapping a New Nation

Brenda DEGGER | Between Satire and Convention: The Mapping of Terry
Pratchett's Discworld by the End of the Twentieth Century

Katarzyna SŁOMSKA-PRZECH | Cartography and the City: Exploring Historic
Town Plans through Urban Ontologies

Anne-Sophie PRATTE | The Mongolian Manuscript Maps of the
Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin: Reconstructing the Administrative
Geography of Qing Mongolia in the Early Twentieth Century

15:30 – 17:00 **Session 6**

Roundtable/Rerouting

Moderator | Jordana DYM

Elizabeth CHANT | 'Following the Conquerors': Maps in Early Twentieth
Century Latin American and Caribbean Cruise Advertising

Francesca TORELLO & Louis SUAREZ | Mapping Subjective Experience: An
American Architect in Rome, 1893

Quentin MORCRETTE | Dismantling the Maps: Semiology, Categories, and the
Display of Geographical Information

Nicolás DUFFAU & Amparo FERNÁNDEZ GUERRA | A Cartography of Afro-
Descendant Peoples

Friday 14.07.2023

Harnack House, Conference Venue of the Max Planck Society, Goethe Hall

08:30 – 09:00 Registration

09:00 – 10:00 **Session 7**

Surveying Imperial Borderlands

Moderator | Iris SCHRÖDER

Zeinab AZARBADEGAN | Before Sykes-Picot: Ottoman and Iranian Mapping of
Ottoman Iraq in the Nineteenth Century

Sayantani MUKHERJEE | The Constitution of 'Colonial' Cartography: Native
Surveyors and the Building of a new Trans-Himalayan Episteme,
1860–1904

Oyndrila SARKAR | Mapping Networks of Knowledge in the Himalayas, 1830–1920

10:00 – 10:45 **Session 8**

Border Mapping

Moderator | Iris KANTOR

Sarah VORMINDER | The Linear Hegemony: Land Surveying and Bordering
Practices during the Swedish Enclosure Movement, 1783–1864

André REYES NOVAES | Maps, Borders, and the Practice of Diplomacy: The *uti
possidetis* as a Historical Narrative in Duarte da Ponte Ribeiro's
Documents on the Boundaries between Brazil and Paraguay



10:45 – 12:15 Coffee Break & Library Visit

Library visit is at MPIWG, Boltzmanstrasse 22, a 5-minute walk each way

12:15 – 13:15 Lunch

13:15 – 14:45 **Session 9**

Selective Incorporation

Moderator | Vera DOROFEEVA - LICHTMANN

Liam BENISON | Observation and Omission in Seventeenth-Century Print and Manuscript Cartographies of the 'Australian' Coast

S. Max EDELSON | Ogilby's *America* (1671): Mapping Restoration Colonization in the English Atlantic World

YANG Yulei | The Mapmaking of the Korean Revised Editions of Giulios Aleni's World Map, *Wanguo quantu*

SOH Jeanhyoung | Making Korea the Center of Civilization Project: A Korean Copy of *Wanguo quantu* and Remeasuring the Size of Joseon

14:45 – 15:45 **Session 10**

Maps in Twentieth-Century Books

Moderator | Katherine PARKER

Johanna SKURNIK | Maps in 1920s-1930s Finnish Geography Books: Copies, Adaptations, Translations

Jörn SEEMANN | 'Maps of Primitive Peoples': Bruno Adler (1874–1942) and the Cultural Approach to Cartography

Jitka MOČIČKOVÁ | Heroes or Traitors? Transformation of Historical Narratives in Historical Atlases in Twentieth Century Czechoslovakia

15:45 – 16:00 Coffee Break

16:00 – 17:00 **Session 11**

Material Matters

Moderator | Carolina MARTINEZ

Camille SERCHUK | Out of Bounds: Early Modern Cartography and the Grotesque

Radu LECA | Landmarks, Scale and Viewpoint: Parameters of Spatial Representations of Hong Kong in Cartographic and Artistic Sources

Anne-Rieke VAN SCHAİK | Flying Maps: Pamphlets, Mapping and Materiality in the Low Countries (c. 1550–1650)

17:00 – 18:00 **Session 12**

Shaping Spaces

Moderator | Elizabeth CHANT

Matthew EDNEY | Framing a Region with Intent: Retelling 'the Mapping of New England' from a Material Perspective

Carolina MARTINEZ | Something Borrowed, Something New: The Strait of Magellan in a late Seventeenth-Century French Travel Account

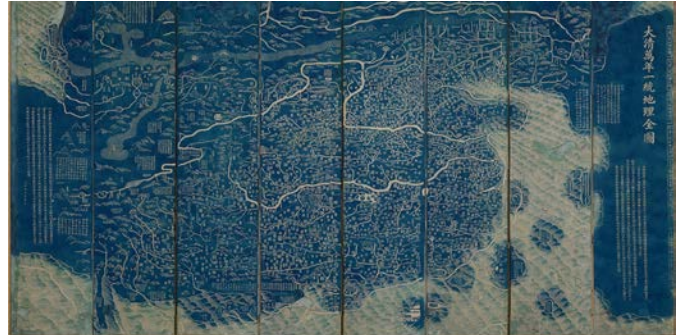
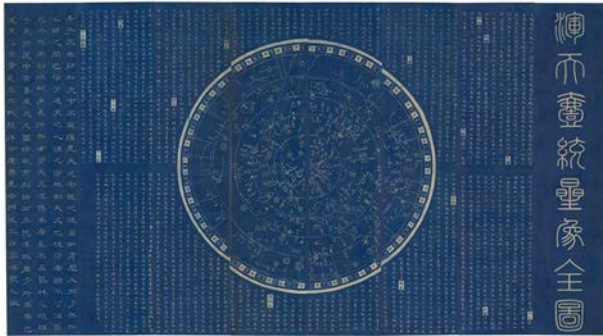
Carme MONTANER | Relief Maps as a Reconversion of the Religious Imagery Industry in Revolutionary Times (Spain, 1936–1939)



Keynote

July 12, 2023, 6:30pm

Wilhelm von Humboldt Saal, Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, Unter den Linden



Mapping Heaven and Earth: The Blue Maps of China

Richard A. Pegg and Elke Papelitzky

During the early decades of the nineteenth century, scholars in Suzhou, China, created a pair of large format maps depicting heaven and earth. Their production, consumption, and function make these maps unique in the global history of mapmaking. They were printed as eight loose sheets using Prussian blue, the first large-scale use of this pigment in East Asia, in the unusual manner of a rubbing from a stone-stele, resulting in most of the paper appearing in bright blue. Immensely popular in East Asia, the maps were mounted in a variety of formats, ranging from hanging scrolls in China to folding screens in Japan. The terrestrial map presents the realm of the Qing Empire using a typology distinctive to East Asia, while the celestial chart presents a planisphere surrounded by texts introducing astronomical phenomena. Combined, the two maps function to inform of the correlations between heaven, earth, and humans in a cosmological framework.



Richard A. Pegg is currently Director and Curator of Asian Art for the MacLean Collection, an Asian art museum and separate map library located north of Chicago Illinois. Dr. Pegg has a BA and MA in East Asian Literature from The George Washington University and a PhD in East Asian Art History from Columbia University. He has written and lectured widely on the visual, literary, cartographic and martial arts traditions of East Asia.



Elke Papelitzky obtained her PhD from the University of Salzburg (Austria) in 2017 and is currently a postdoctoral fellow at KU Leuven (Belgium) as a team member of the ERC funded TRANSPACIFIC project. She has published extensively on the perception of the world of early modern Japanese and Chinese scholars, including *Writing World History in Late Ming China and the Perception of Maritime Asia* (Harrassowitz, 2020).

Image Credit: Celestial Map, Daniel Crouch Rare Books; Terrestrial Map, The MacLean Collection.

Mirela Altic
Institute of Social Sciences, Croatia

**Reinventing the Space of Greater Syria:
Landscape as Religious Experience in an Account by French Jesuit Joseph Besson (1660)**



Joseph Besson's travel account about Jesuit missions in Syria (*La Syrie Sainte. Ou la mission de Jésus et des Pères de la Compagnie de Jésus en Syrie*. Paris: Jean Henault, 1660) represents one of the earliest published descriptions of Syria that was written from the discourse of French Jesuits who lived in local multicultural communities consisting of Jews, Christians (Greek-Orthodox and Catholic), and Muslims. Based on unpublished letters and annual relations written by his colleagues between 1625 and 1659, Besson brings different, often confrontational testimonies about the cultural landscape of Greater Syria in a text accompanied by an unsigned map, undoubtedly of Jesuit provenance. In the paper, we analyze the content and sources of the map, its relation to the text to which it was attached, as well as how Jesuit spirituality affected their understanding of the physical space shown on the map. It further shows their contribution to the geography of biblical history, demonstrating its role in both the European view of the Orient and the Holy Land and the development of the idea of Orientalism in general.

Dr. Mirela Altic is a Chief Research Fellow at the Institute of Social Sciences and Full Professor in the Department of History, University of Zagreb. She specializes in social history of maps, cross-cultural knowledge exchange and early modern encounter. She is the author of twenty books, numerous scholarly papers and a contributor to The History of Cartography Project. Her research interests include Central European map history, over and Jesuit cartography and missionary contribution to the history of mapmaking and exploration. Recent publication: *Encounters in the New World: Jesuit Cartography of the Americas* (University of Chicago Press, June 2022).

Contact Information: mirela.altic@gmail.com

Image Credit: Carte de la Syrie: nouvellement corrigée by an anonymous Jesuit mapmaker. 28,5 x 26,5 cm. The map refers to Greater Syria (present-day Syria, Lebanon, Israel, Palestine, and western Jordan), which was then part of the Ottoman Empire. This copy is from 1724. The map's original publication was within Joseph Besson's account *La Syrie Sainte* (Paris, 1660). BNF, Cartes et plans, CPL GE DD-298.

Zeinab Azarbadegan
London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE)

**Before Sykes-Picot:
Ottoman and Iranian Mapping of Ottoman Iraq in the Nineteenth Century**

The Sykes-Picot Map drawn up during WWI has become a staple in analysis of Middle East history and politics as a means to demonstrate “inventedness” of the Arab states, especially Iraq, by the French and the British. This paper contributes to the large body of critiques of this stance by looking at how the space of Iraq was surveyed and mapped by the Ottomans and the Qajars in Iran before WWI and their contributions to the global exchange of geographic and cartographic knowledge. The Ottomans ruled Iraq before WWI and began to systematically survey the Iraqi lands from 1831. These were conducted by army surveyors and cartographers trained in modern military schools established from the late eighteenth century. However, the Ottoman maps and surveys of the lands they administered in the nineteenth century and the underpinning discourses in their production has rarely been analyzed. In the same vein, the Qajars have been seen as a weak state without enough resources to survey even their own territories. In reality, their surveyors conducted two sets of surveys of Iraq, which lay beyond their southwestern borders, in the 1870-71 and 1882 at different historical junctures in Ottoman-Qajar relations. These surveyors were trained in Dar al-Funun, a new school established in 1851.

This paper highlights the surveying and cartographic traditions of these two non-European empires and their competition in claiming Ottoman Iraq through geographic knowledge production. By focusing on the discursive practices that underpinned the place-naming and focus on portrayal of certain topographic features, it demonstrates incorporation of new cartographic techniques into extant forms of claiming and representing space. It also argues that European maps, such as the Sykes-Picot, were highly influenced by the Ottoman and Qajar knowledge production as European surveyors lacked appropriate access and local knowledge about the space of Iraq before WWI and the end of the Ottoman Empire.

Zeinab Azarbadegan is a British Academy Postdoctoral Fellow at the London School of Economics and Political Science. She received her PhD in International and Global History from Columbia University. Her dissertation, “Bloodless Battles: Contested Sovereignty and Citizenship in Ottoman Iraq, 1831–1909,” focusing on the intersection of scientific knowledge production and legal and symbolic claims to sovereignty in the nineteenth century was awarded The Howard and Natalie Shawn Prize in modern Political History. Her work has appeared in the *Journal of Ottoman and Turkish Studies Association*, *Philological Encounters*, and *Jerusalem Quarterly*.

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Tatyana Bakhmetyeva
University of Rochester

Stewart Weaver
University of Rochester

The Measure of Ice: Photogrammetric Cartography and Glacial Climate Science, 1890 - 1940



Focusing on the work of two Bavarian glaciologists and cartographers, Sebastian Finsterwalder (1862-1951) and his son Richard (1899-1963), this paper argues that precise glacial mapping made possible by Sebastian's improvements to the phototheodolite and high-altitude photogrammetry was crucial to the emergence of glaciers as objects of scientific inquiry and to the rise of glaciological and climate change studies. Deployed by the Finsterwalders, first in the Alps and then in the Pamirs and the Himalaya, photogrammetric cartography translated the vast, unknowable mountain icescapes onto small and finite glass plates that could move across time and space. Back in the laboratory, these plates became the glacial maps that turned these liminal and ever-shifting landforms into stable and quantifiable images amenable to scientific study and measurement. The paper looks at the Finsterwalders' early photogrammetric maps of the Vernagtferner (Austria), Fedchenko (Tajikistan), and Rakhiot (Pakistan) glaciers.

Tatyana Bakhmetyeva is an Associate Academic Director and Associate Professor at the Susan B. Anthony Institute for Gender, Sexuality, and Women's Studies and Associate Professor of History at the University of Rochester. Since the publication of her first book, *Mother of the Church: Sofia Svechina, the Salon, and the Politics of Catholicism in Nineteenth-Century Russia and France* (Northern Illinois University Press, 2016; winner of 2018 Harry Koenig Book Award, American Catholic Historical Association), she has shifted her research interests to masculinity, science, and environment.

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Stewart Weaver is a Professor of History at the University of Rochester in Rochester, New York (USA). His books include *Fallen Giants: A History of Himalayan Mountaineering from the Age of Empire to the Age of Extremes* (with Maurice Isserman 2008), and *Exploration: A Very Short Introduction* (2015). In 2019 he was awarded an Andrew Carnegie Senior Scholars Fellowship for his on-going work on the history and experience of climate change in the Trans-Himalayan region of Ladakh, India. He is now participating in the Swiss Polar Institute's PAMIR Project--a study of the Fedchenko Glacier in Tajikistan.

Contact Information: stewart.weaver@rochester.edu

Image Credit: Richard Finsterwalder, Rakhiot Glacier and Nanga Parbat massif, 1934, from *Forschung am Nanga Parbat* (1935).

Liam Benison
University of Verona

Observation and Omission in Seventeenth-Century Print and Manuscript Descriptions of the ‘Australian’ Coast

Seventeenth-century Dutch maps are recognized for a remarkable attention to the detail of cartographic representation given the technologies of the time, but some conservative features are hard to explain. An example is Joan Blaeu’s new map of southeast Asia issued in 1659, which centers a description of ‘Hollandia Nova’ (Australia) but omits details recently observed by Dutch East India Company pilots. Why were printed maps sometimes not updated with new information, and what does this case reveal about the creative processes involved in map production? This paper compares the 1659 and 1663 states of Blaeu’s new map with two manuscript charts of the Australian coast drawn by Joan Nessel (c. 1658).

Through a consideration of the use and arrangement of toponyms, illustrations, titles, perspective and other features, this paper sheds light on the combination of observation, omission and creative invention in the representation of space in mid-seventeenth century Dutch maps.



Liam Benison is a researcher in the Department of Cultures and Civilizations, University of Verona, an affiliated scholar of the Centre for Privacy Studies, University of Copenhagen, and a collaborating researcher at CETAPS, University of Porto. His research explores the history of privacy through early modern utopias, paratexts, letters and maps. Publications include a chapter on geographical poetics in *The Palgrave Handbook of Utopian and Dystopian Literatures* (2022) and an article on privacy in utopian literature in the spring 2023 issue of *KNOW: A Journal on the Formation of Knowledge*.

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Mario Cams
University of Oslo

From Text to Map: How Chinese Works of Geography Shaped the European Imaginary of China in the Seventeenth Century

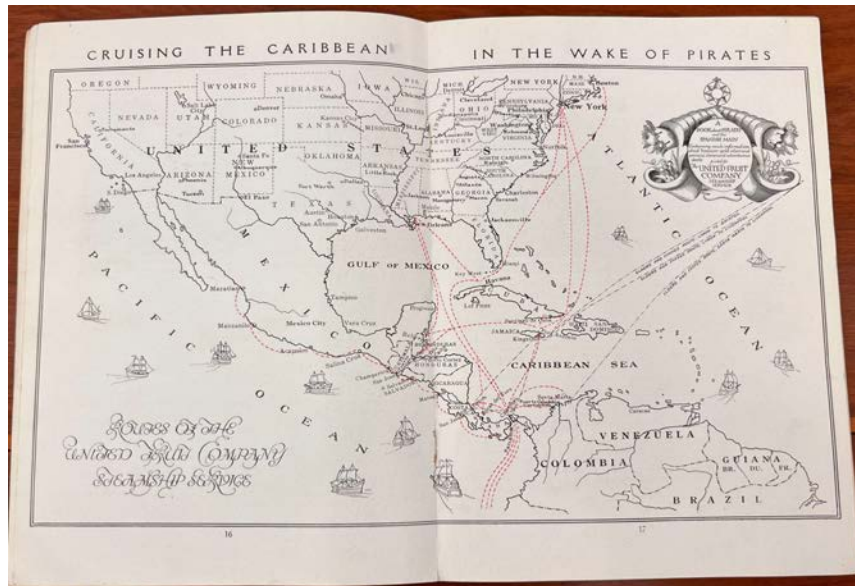
The vigor of commercial life and book culture in Ming China during the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries produced a large corpus imperially commissioned, privately composed, and commercially produced empire-wide comprehensive geographies that included a wealth of maps. Perhaps the best-known and most authoritative of these was the Extended Territorial Maps (*Guang yu tu* 廣輿圖) by Luo Hongxian (羅洪先, 1504-1564). Effectively an atlas, Luo's work is widely assumed to be the source of many of the early maps and atlases of China produced by Europeans in the seventeenth century. Starting from a wider typology of comprehensive works of geography produced in China during the Ming period, this paper throws new light on exactly which Chinese-language maps and geographies were consulted and copied from by European traders and missionaries. These works ultimately shaped what Chinese Empire came to look like for the European readership.

Mario Cams is a sinologist and historian of knowledge based at the University of Oslo. His publications have mostly centered on early modern global connections, late imperial China (Ming-Qing history), and the history of the map and mapping technologies.

Contact Information: mario.cams@ikos.uio.no

Elizabeth Chant
University of Warwick

**'Following the Conquerors':
Maps in Early Twentieth Century Latin American and Caribbean Cruise Advertising**



As luxury transatlantic cruise liners became a key fixture of the travel circuit into the twentieth century, companies encouraged travellers to follow in the footsteps of pirates and conquistadores by purchasing their holidays. This paper examines travel ephemera produced in this context by three companies: The Pacific Steam Navigation Company, United Fruit Company, and Royal Mail Lines, focusing on the role of maps in the promotion of Latin American and Caribbean itineraries. Route maps feature prominently in these documents, often being adorned with inset illustrations of sun soaked beaches, or, in some examples, typography reminiscent of early modern European maps. I argue that these elements present a sanitized version of the Americas' colonial history that can be experienced from the safe confines of the liner, examining how the routes of the likes of Columbus and Magellan are redefined as being synonymous with long-distance luxury travel.

Elizabeth Chant is Teaching Fellow in Liberal Arts at the University of Warwick. Her research examines the commodification of nature particularly in relation to travel in Argentina and Chile. Liz is currently developing a monograph on the trope of desolation in literature and visual culture depicting Patagonia while also advancing a project that examines domestic tourism to industrial sites across Argentina, Chile, and the Western United States in the early twentieth century. More broadly, Liz is interested in map and ephemera history, travel writing, and environmental history in Latin America.

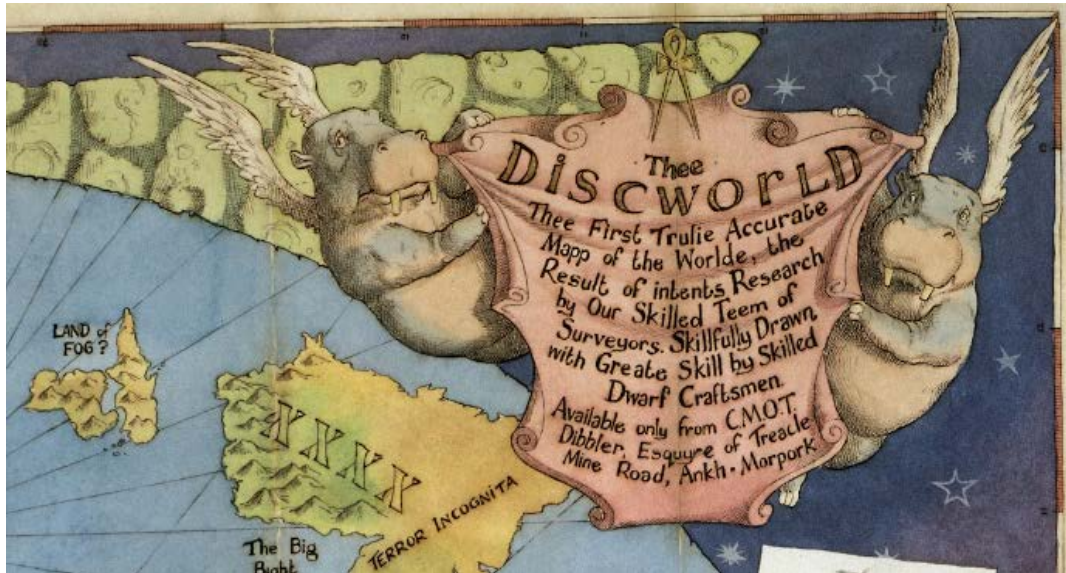
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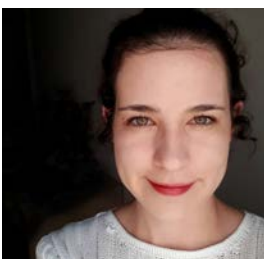
Image Credit: 'Cruising the Caribbean in the Wake of Pirates', United Fruit Company, 1915. John Haskell Kemble Commercial Maritime Ephemera Collection, Huntington Library.

Brenda Degger
Universidade Federal do Paraná

Between Satire and Convention in the Late Twentieth Century: The Mapping of Terry Pratchett's Discworld



Contrary to other 20th century fantasy writers, Terry Pratchett (1948–2015) wrote in the foreword of *The Colour of Magic* (1989) that in his books “there are no maps. You can’t map a sense of humor”. He considered that the Discworld had a “fuzzy geography” which would render it impossible to map. Later, Pratchett reconsidered and published four maps of the Discworld with the collaboration of Stephen Briggs (1951-). The author justified that he “did worry about the ‘map first, then chronicle the saga’ school of fantasy writing” which was not his method for creating Discworld, while also admitting that he “needed a map”. *The Discworld Mapp* (1995) is a satire of real-world explorers, theories of prehistoric migration and the history of geography. By examining two aspects of this map and its accompanying book, mapping and exploration, I expect to further the discussion on the connections between maps and literature.



Brenda Degger is currently a PhD candidate in History at Universidade Federal do Paraná with a Master’s Degree and a Bachelor in History at the same University. Degger’s main research interests are the history of literary maps and mapping, especially from the 19th and 20th centuries, and their relations with formal mapmaking practices.

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Image Credit: Detail of *The Discworld Mapp* by Terry Pratchett and Stephen Briggs. London: Corgi Books, 1995.

Nicolás Duffau

Facultad de Humanidades y Ciencias de la Educación, Universidad de la República

A Cartography of Afro-Descendant Peoples



This project seeks to elaborate a linguistic-historical cartography of the Black rural villages from the end of the eighteenth century until well into the twentieth century. These villages formed part of the geography and social space of the current territory of Uruguay. The presence of enslaved Africans and later of “free” Afro-descendants can be seen in multiple activities through different historical records. However, Uruguay constructed a narrative of national identity centered on the presence of White populations, especially those who arrived from European countries because of massive population displacements starting in the mid-nineteenth century. These narratives made the Afro-descendant presence invisible in Uruguay, reducing their participation in the world of labor to a largely urban environment. Nevertheless, Afro-descendants carried out numerous tasks in rural areas, which led to the formation of various inhabited spaces that today are remembered as “Black towns” or “Black villages”.

Nicolás Duffau holds a PhD in History from the University of Buenos Aires and is a full professor of American History at the University of the Republic. With Ana Frega, he coordinates the research group “Revolutionary crisis and state building processes in the Río de la Plata.” He is a member of the National System of Researchers-ANII. **Contact Information:** nicolasduffausoto@gmail.com

Image credit: Afro towns in Uruguay

Colin Dupont
Royal Library of Belgium (KBR)

Tatiana Gersten
Royal Library of Belgium (KBR)

**A Replica to Sublimate the Original:
Jules Malou and the Making of the Facsimile of Mercator's Gores (1875)**

In 1875, Jules Malou, head of the Belgian government, published a facsimile of Mercator's gores that the Royal Library of Belgium had just acquired. Malou wanted to disseminate and preserve what he thought was the only remaining copy of Mercator's works. He also intended to reconstruct the globes to compensate for the lack of original versions. Additionally, Malou returned to the copy he offered to the Library to colour it by hand.

This publication's history raises questions about the relationship between copy and original and can be viewed against practices of digitization and facsimile production: if the copy allows the original to be preserved, or even made sacred, does it also become a precious, prestigious object? This paper is based on newly found archives and on digital and material examination of Malou and Mercator's works, keeping in mind contributions on facsimile by Edney and on copy culture by Schwartz.



Tatiana Gersten obtained her master's degree in conservation-restoration of works of art at ENSAV La Cambre in Brussels, where she also taught between 2009 and 2018. Since 2013, as a book and paper conservator at the Royal Library of Belgium (KBR), she carries out restorations of books and works on paper and parchment, participates in KBR Museum activities and contributes to research projects, notably on manuscripts. Her main interests cover the material study of documents and books, their conservation-restoration and the history of bookbinding.

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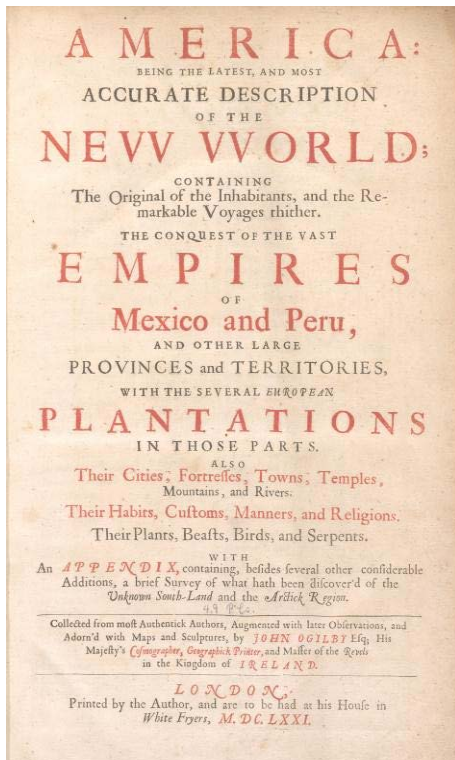


Colin Dupont is assistant-curator of the Maps and Plans Department at the Royal Library of Belgium (KBR) and holds a doctorate in history from the KULeuven. His research focuses on the history of cartography as well as on the conservation of cartographic collections. He is the author of the book "Cartographie et pouvoir au XVI^e siècle : l'Atlas de Jacques de Deventer". He is a member of the editorial board of *Imago Mundi* (in charge of the bibliography) and co-director of *ModerNum* (network of French-speaking modernists in Belgium).

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S. Max Edelson
University of Virginia

Ogilby's *America* (1671): Mapping Restoration Colonization in the English Atlantic World



In 1671, John Ogilby published *America: Being the Latest, and Most Accurate Description of the New World*. Like the Dutch original on which it was based, Ogilby's book recounts the history of discovery and conquest and marvels at outlandish Native cultures and exotic flora and fauna. Its fifty-eight illustrations, thirty-three urban views, and nineteen maps visualized nearly two centuries of European engagement with the New World for readers eager to experience the thrill of first encounters. This paper examines how Ogilby reoriented this volume to offer a new prospectus for colonization in America in the second half of the seventeenth century. I will discuss the five new maps (of the Americas, Maryland, Carolina, Jamaica, and Barbados) included in the London edition and the ways in which they help define English empire in relation to Spanish and Dutch histories and places in the hemisphere.

S. Max Edelson is Professor of History at the University of Virginia, where he teaches the history of colonial British America, the history of cartography, and digital humanities. He is the author of *Plantation Enterprise in Colonial South Carolina* (Harvard, 2006) and *The New Map of Empire: How Britain Imagined America before Independence* (Harvard, 2017). Current research projects examine cartography and empire in the early English Atlantic world and the significance of the Proclamation of 1763. With UVA students, he is building a digital portal to the Seymour I. Schwartz Collection of North American Maps, 1500-1800.

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Image credit: [If keep, it's from "[America: being the latest, and most accurate description of the Nevv vworld](#)" Lionel Pincus and Princess Firyal Map Division, The New York Public Library. *The New York Public Library Digital Collections*. 1671.]

Matthew Edney
University of Southern Maine; University of Wisconsin–Madison (United States)

**Framing a Region with Intent:
Retelling ‘the Mapping of New England’ from a Material Perspective**

This presentation uses the case example of the sixteenth- through nineteenth century mapping of the region of New England to demonstrate how attention to the (im)material nature of maps is crucial in establishing the discursive contexts within which maps circulate among producers and consumers.

The standard narrative—still dominant even after four decades of critical scholarship—is one of frame fracturing. Map historians traced the growth of geographical information of a region by carefully selecting maps to show the apparent inevitability of the accumulation of information. Over time, regional maps repeatedly filled up with new information so that geographers had to fracture the regional framing to map a smaller region. The narrative passes from maps of eastern North America, to maps of New England before US independence, then of individual colonies/states, of counties and towns, and eventually of topographical (USGS) quadrangles.

But what about, say, the persistence of maps of all of New England after US independence? Although omitted from the bibliographies, they continued to be made in the 1800s. Why? By considering their material nature—form, size, and location—clearly distinct patterns emerge of circulation and intended function. Instead of the standard teleology, we can identify small maps in books that celebrate the idea and history of New England as an English and Puritan colony; larger single-sheet maps in atlases depicting imperial conceptions; and multi-sheet wall maps that possess a variety of functions. Only through materiality can we establish the discursive contexts of mapping and therefore develop a valid diachronic map history.

Matthew Edney (BSc 1983, MS 1985, PhD 1990) is a trustee and past chair of ISHMap. He taught at SUNY–Binghamton (1990–95) and then the University of Southern Maine, where he holds the Osher Chair in the History of Cartography. Since 2005, he has also directed the History of Cartography Project at the University of Wisconsin, for which he edited vol. 4 with Mary Pedley, *Cartography in the European Enlightenment* (2019). His other books are *Mapping an Empire* (1997), *Origins and Development of J. B. Harley’s Cartographic Theories* (2005), and *Cartography: The Ideal and Its History* (Chicago, 2019).

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Junia Ferreira Furtado
 Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais

A Guarani War-Era Manuscript Map between Indians, Jesuits and Luso-Brazilian Colonizers



This presentation, an analysis conducted with Artur Henrique Barcelos, considers the map *Terrarum S. Michaelis Oppidi Americae Meridionalis ...* that presents Paraguay missions (Sete Povos das Missões), assigning its authorship to the Bohemian Jesuit priest Tadeo (Tadeás) Xavier Enis/Henis (1714/1769). Among other territories exchanges, after the Madrid Treaty, assigned between Portugal and Spain in 1750, the Jesuit Sete Povos das Missões was granted to Portugal and it provoked the Guarani war when a large indigenous army faced Luso-Brazilian troops between 1754 to 1756. Enis accompanied the Guarani troops as a priest and a nurse and during the conflict wrote a war diary that was later published.

Our intention is to compare other maps attributed to Enis to confirm his authorship and present the map as related to the Guarani and Jesuit view of the region focused on the Guarani War conflict. Importantly, we argue that it is a rare map in which we can see Guarani natives as map makers: in the Guarani language used in the toponymies that we analyze as territory markers and as a reflection of an intermixed native American and Jesuit construction of their own spatialization of border territories.

Junia Ferreira Furtado is Full Professor at the Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais/Brazil and Visiting Professor at Universidade Federal de Ouro Preto and author of numerous publications on the history of cartography, including *Oráculos da Geografia iluminista* (EdUFMG/2012); *The map that invented Brazil* (Versal Editors/2013; best book in Human Science - Jabuti Award, year 2014, prize by Brazilian Chamber of Books); and *Quebra cabeça africano: como um embaixador português, um geógrafo francês, um escritor inglês e um pirata imaginário transformaram a cartografia da África* (Miguilim/Odisseia, 2021).

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Artur Henrique Barcelos is Professor at the Universidade Federal do Rio Grande - FURG. and author of numerous publications on the history of cartography, including *Espaço e arqueologia nas missões jesuíticas: o caso de São João Batista* (Ed. PUC_RS, 2000) and co-authored with Edward Newman *A razão gráfica missionária: escrita e cartografia indígena nas Reduções da América colonial* (Martins Editora, 2022)

Danielle Gravon
Minnesota State University Moorhead

The Carto-Collages of Gerhard Mercator: Assembling a Fragmented World



Between 1570-1578, Gerhard Mercator made two prototype map-books in preparation for his Atlas (1595). The first contains several maps by him, including two sets of *Nova et aucta orbis terrae descriptio* (1569), nine plates from *Europae descriptio* (1554), and six maps of Great Britain (1564). It also includes maps from Abraham Ortelius's *Theatrum orbis terrarum* (1570). The second contains several copies of Mercator's cylindrical projection.

Mercator cut these maps, pasted them together, and bound them into volumes. He filled the gaps with drawings - the only known hand-drawn examples by Mercator. Collage has long centered on Modernist art and is considered representative of a crisis in consciousness associated with fragmented social and political experiences induced by capitalism and mechanical reproduction. This research extends this theoretical framework to

Mercator's carto-collages, arguing that Mercator's borrowed, ripped up, and refashioned maps materially embody the religious, social, and political fragmentation of his own time.



Danielle Gravon is an art historian of early modern print and book cultures, with special interest in scientific images, particularly maps. She is the Director of Exhibitions at Minnesota State University in Moorhead, Minnesota, and she teaches studio art and art history at Concordia College and Minnesota State Community and Technical College.

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Marissa Griffioen
University of Amsterdam

**Early Modern Map Encounters:
Representations of Map Circulation and Use in the Low Countries (1500-1800)**

To understand the historical context of the many surviving maps, it is necessary to study how maps were used and interacted with. However, researching this topic has proved to be challenging. In this paper, I propose to address this issue from a different perspective. The concept of map encounters offers an overarching and holistic approach to the broader study of map use and circulation. This concept is put to the test by examining the variety of representations of maps and their users in visual and textual sources from the early modern Low Countries. The paper considers whether and how these representations shed light on the context in which cartographic objects circulated and were used and in what ways they add new insights to the history and material culture of maps. In addition to using existing map historical research, the paper will draw on approaches from material and visual culture studies, gesture studies, and the history of consumption and reading.

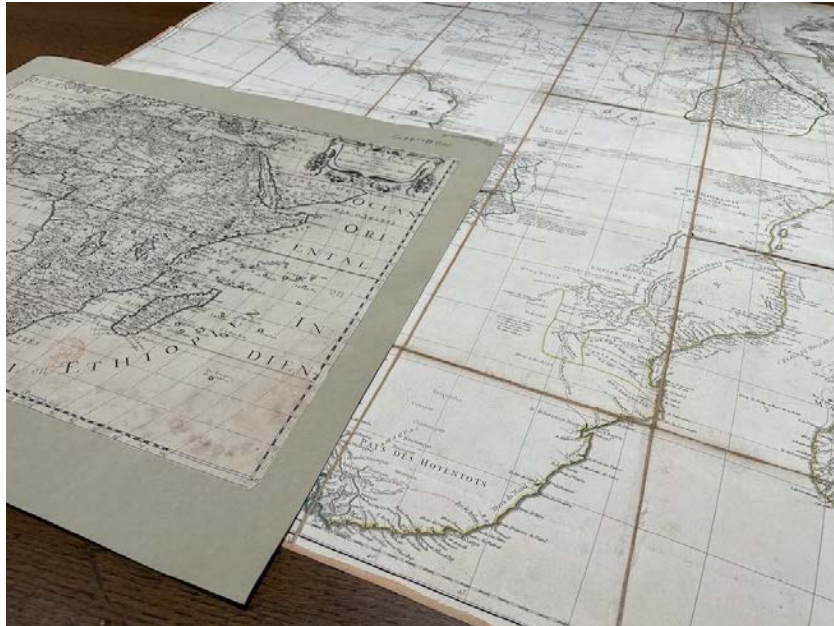


Marissa Griffioen (MA) is a PhD candidate at the University of Amsterdam and a member of the Explokart research network. Her PhD project is titled 'Map Encounters: The Material Culture of Maps in the Early Modern Low Countries (1500-1800)' and focuses on the representation of maps and their users in early modern society. She also works on the Maps in Context-project and is co-author of a new Dutch handbook on historical cartography.

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Nils Petter Hellström
Uppsala University

Unmapping Africa



In the course of the eighteenth century, European maps of Africa became increasingly empty. Rivers and mountains, kingdoms and cities that had been mapped for centuries, suddenly disappeared and were replaced by nothing. Whereas historians have explored the role of blank spaces in creating and sustaining the perception of Africa as an unknown and unclaimed continent, the blanks themselves have long been understood as the unintended bi-product of improved scientific standards.

In the research project “Unmapping Africa” (2022–2025), I explore the epistemological concerns and practical priorities that informed and motivated European geographers as they transformed Africa into a largely unwritten sheet. In thus shifting the focus from a critical examination of the finished maps to a critical examination of their making, I scrutinize the ways in which not only the employment of the maps – but also their making – was shaped by contemporary power relations.

Nils Petter Hellström is a teacher and researcher at the Department of History of Science and Ideas, Uppsala University. A specialist in the visual culture of knowledge, his research explores the role of images in the generation and circulation of scientific knowledge.

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Radu Leca
Hong Kong Baptist University

**Landmarks, Scale and Viewpoint:
Parameters of Spatial Representations of Hong Kong in Cartographic and Artistic Sources**

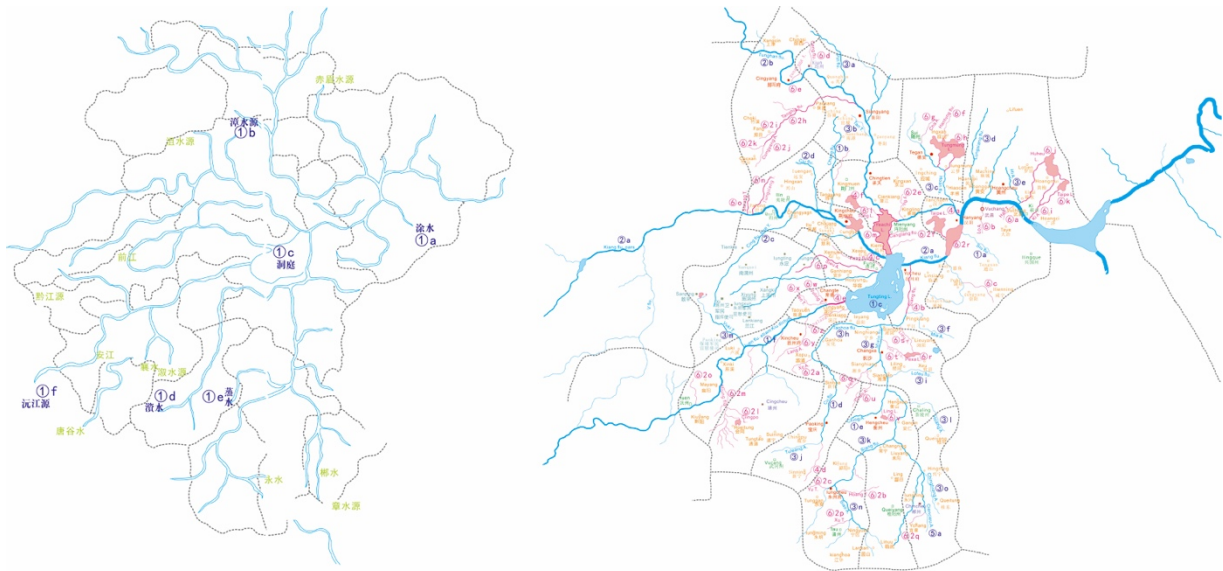
Overlapping theoretical developments in the history of cartography and history of art have made it possible for maps and artworks with spatial content to be considered together as complementary representational strategies. However, few studies have investigated that complementarity when applied to a common geographical space. This paper partakes in a two-year project which addresses that gap by asking: how did maps and artworks shape Hong Kong's spatial imaginary for different audiences? And what is the relationship between these two representational media? This paper will limit itself to deploying three spatial parameters - landmarks, scale, and viewpoints - to compare strategies of representation across both official and vernacular sources. Through its analysis of distinct but overlapping representations of a specific geographical space in both artistic and scientific contexts, this paper explores the theme of Intersections. The discussion also exemplifies how hybrid cultural spaces in East Asia engender complex forms of spatial representations.

Radu Leca holds a BA in Japanese Literature at Kanazawa University, MA and PhD in art history at SOAS, with a thesis on the spatial imaginary of late 17th century Japan. Radu also researches the history of cartography through fieldwork in collections in Japan, UK, US, Netherlands. Radu curated the Mapping Japan exhibition at SieboldHuis Leiden, resulting in a co-edited volume from Brill. Radu then researched the materiality of Ihara Saikaku's poetic works at Heidelberg University. He currently teaches the history and theory of art at the Academy of Visual Arts, Hong Kong Baptist University.

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LIN Hong
Shanghai Normal University

Mapping of Natural Landscapes in Martino Martini's *Novus Atlas Sinensis*



Jesuit missionary Martino Martini's *Novus Atlas Sinensis* (1655) was the first published provincial atlas of China in Europe, and depicts China's natural landscape in unprecedented detail. The mapping of natural landscapes was hardly based on Martini's own field observations, but rather on a reference to a Chinese primary source, the geography book *Guangyu Ji* 广舆记 (between 1600 and 1626).

The origins of almost every mountain and river depicted on Martini's atlas can be traced to the textual descriptions in *Guangyu Ji*, and the provincial maps in the same book. Martini was heavily influenced by the structure, content, and quality of *Guangyu Ji*. Martini also made many misinterpretations of the original texts which heavily influenced his mapping. This study can deepen the understanding of Martini's mapping methods, process and purpose, as well as the cultural encounter of Chinese and European printed maps.



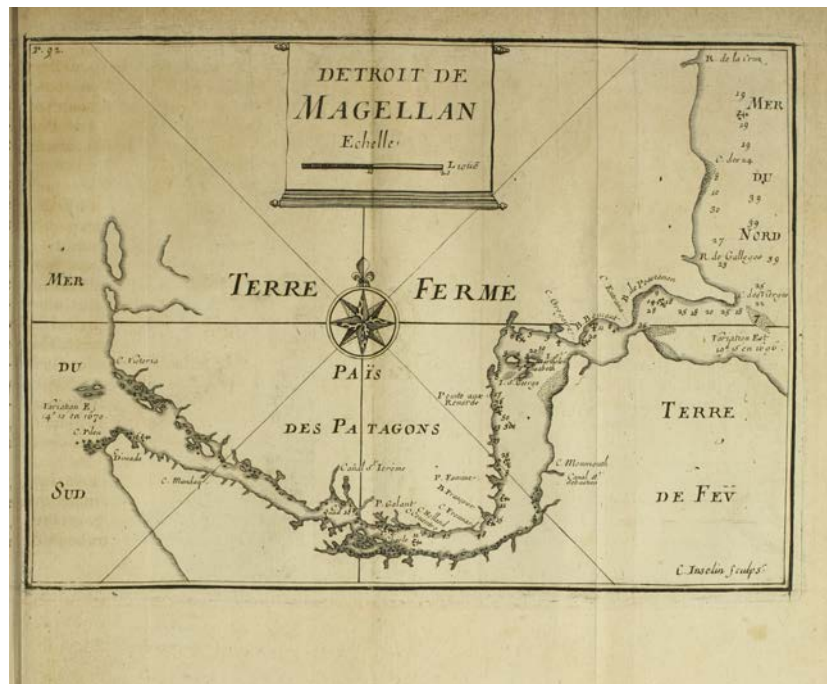
LIN Hong is Associate Professor in the Department of History, School of Humanities, Shanghai Normal University (with a PhD in Historical Geography, Fudan University). He is now leading the research project, "A Study on the Cartographic Methods and the Genealogy of the Early European Maps of China (1500-1734)," supported by the National Social Science Fund of China (19CZS078). His study focuses on the history of cultural exchange between Chinese and European maps, and regional historical geography based on old maps.

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Map Information: The thematic digitized maps: waters depicted on the map of Huguang Province in *Guangyu Ji* (left) and *Novus Atlas Sinensis* (right), adding the author's classification of Martini's mapping method of drawing waters.

Carolina Martinez
 CONICET - UNSAM (Universidad Nacional de San Martín)

**Something Borrowed, Something New:
 The Strait of Magellan in a Late Seventeenth Century French Travel Account**



This presentation aims to explore the processes of circulation, appropriation and copying of maps in the specific case of François Froger's *Relation d'un voyage: fait en 1695, 1696 et 1697 aux côtes d'Afrique, détroit de Magellan, Brésil, Cayenne et isles Antilles, par une escadre des vaisseaux du roy, commandée par M. De Gennes*, published by Nicolas de Fer, in Paris, in 1698. It proposes that the relevance granted to the traveler's on-the-ground experience did not necessarily invalidate the appropriation and adaptation of cartographic knowledge and material produced by agents in other political and imperial contexts. The maps and descriptions of the Strait of Magellan included in Froger's travel account will be compared with the map of the Strait included in Nicolas de Fer's *Atlas curieux* (1700) as well as with the printed versions of the map produced as a result of John Narborough's expedition to Patagonia and the Chilean coast (1669-1671).

Carolina Martinez is a researcher at the National Scientific and Technical Research Council (CONICET) in Argentina. In 2014 she obtained her PhD in Modern History at the University of Paris 7 Diderot and the University of Buenos Aires (UBA) and is currently an Assistant Professor both at the UBA and the Universidad Nacional de San Martín (UNSAM), where she conducts research on cultural history and the impact of travel narratives in the shaping of an early-modern *imago mundi*. She is also a trustee of the International Society for the History of the Map (ISHMap) and an editor of the H-Maps digital forum.

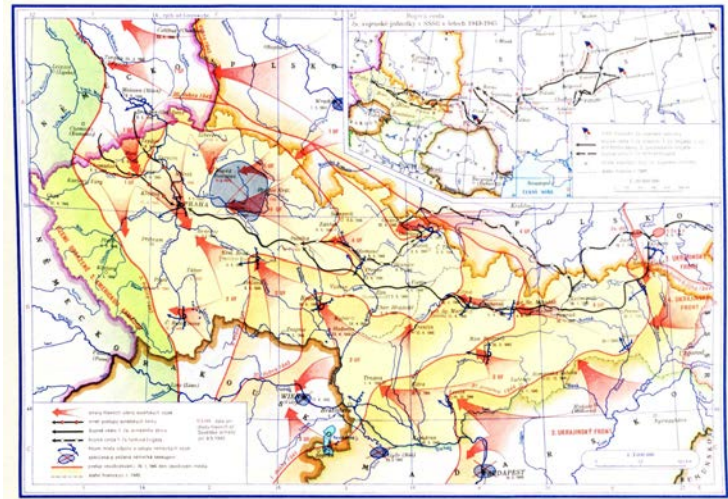
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Image Credit: Le Detroit de Magellan, Charles Inselin, engraver, for François Froger, *Relation d'un voyage...* (1698).

Jitka Močíčková

Institute of History of the Czech Academy of Sciences

Heroes or Traitors? Transformation of Historical Narratives in Historical Atlases in Twentieth Century Czechoslovakia



Historical atlases in Czechoslovakia (1918-1989) were a traditional genre created mainly for school education. They conveyed the official, state-approved image of history to the wider public. Over the course of the turbulent 20th century, the maps created for the atlases reflected the changes in political and social discourse and served as powerful tools of political propaganda.

During the First Czechoslovak Republic (1918-1938), historical atlases had to deal with their 'Austro-Hungarian' heritage and search for a new republican identity. A fundamental transformation took place after the communist takeover (1948). Historical atlases radicalized in content and rhetoric, expressing themselves not only against Nazism but also against the entire interwar period and the "imperialist" West. By comparing these atlases, it is possible to identify specific examples of discursive shifts in the narratives of national history (from heroes to traitors and vice versa), as well as the manipulative practices commonly employed in the production of historical maps.



Jitka Močíčková is a post-doctoral researcher and map curator at the Institute of History of the Czech Academy of Sciences and an external lecturer at the Faculty of Arts, Charles University in Prague. Her main research interest is the history of cartography in Central Europe in the 19th and 20th centuries. She focuses on historical atlases, ethnic mapping and the relationship between cartography and nationalism.

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Image Credit: Osvobození Československa sovětskou armádou (Liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army), in: František Desiderius Pór et al., *Historický atlas revolučního hnutí* (Praha, Ústřední správa geodesie a kartografie, 1956), map sheet 43. Map collection of the Institute of History, Czech Academy of Sciences.

Carme Montaner
Grup d'Estudis d'Història de la Cartografia

Relief Maps as a Reconversion of the Religious Imagery Industry in Revolutionary Times (Spain, 1936–1939)



With Franco's coup d'état and the start of the Spanish civil war in 1936, a revolutionary process began in a large part of the republican area, notably in Catalonia. Companies were collectivized and the Catholic religion was considered an evil for society. One of the economic sectors damaged by the revolution was religious imagery making. Although the businesses were collectivized by their workers, they were left without orders from the Church. To alleviate their situation, the government of Catalonia ordered the creation of relief maps of Catalonia to be distributed to the schools. Despite the war, several relief maps were made, and some have survived to the present day. Once the war and the revolution were over, the industry returned to making religious imagery and it would take many years to have industrially made relief maps again in Catalonia. This presentation tells the story of these relief maps.

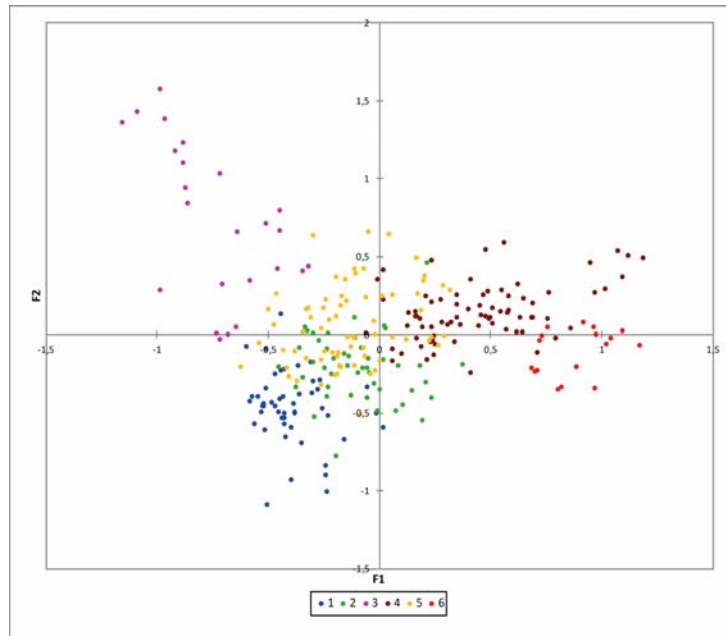
Carme Montaner just retired after more than 20 years as a head of the map library of the Institut Cartogràfic i Geològic de Catalunya in Barcelona. Holding a doctorate in Geography (University of Barcelona, 1995) she has specialized in map cataloging and digital map libraries as well as the history of cartography of Catalonia, Spain and Spanish America. She is author of numerous publications related to these subjects and has organized various cartographical exhibitions. She is a member of the Grup d'Estudis d'Història de la Cartografia and editorial board member of the international journals *Imago Mundi* and *e-perimetron*.

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Image Credit: Map of Catalonia by J. Carulla [1936-1939]. Olot: Nova Indústria de les Arts Decoratives (ICGC, RM.57720)

Quentin Morcrette
CY Cergy Paris Université

Dismantling the Map: Semiology, Categories and the Display of Geographical Information.



In research on 18th-21st century route specific maps published in France and in the United States, I employed quantitative and systematic approaches based on a dataset created from three hundred maps. Part of this research aimed to analyze the semiological variations and the density of geographical information around mapped itineraries.

A first step in the project was the creation of variables and categories. Confrontation with the materials frequently led to their redefinition, which in turn fed the theoretical reflection. A second step was the systematic description of the maps in a spreadsheet describing the content of each map and its contextual data. This quantitative process made possible multivariate analysis, among other techniques, to identify groups, or families, of maps.

This presentation addresses the methods and the results of the comparison between maps in terms of graphic semiology. It also discusses the contributions and limitations of this method in relation with the materiality of maps, in the context of a comparison between paper and digital production.

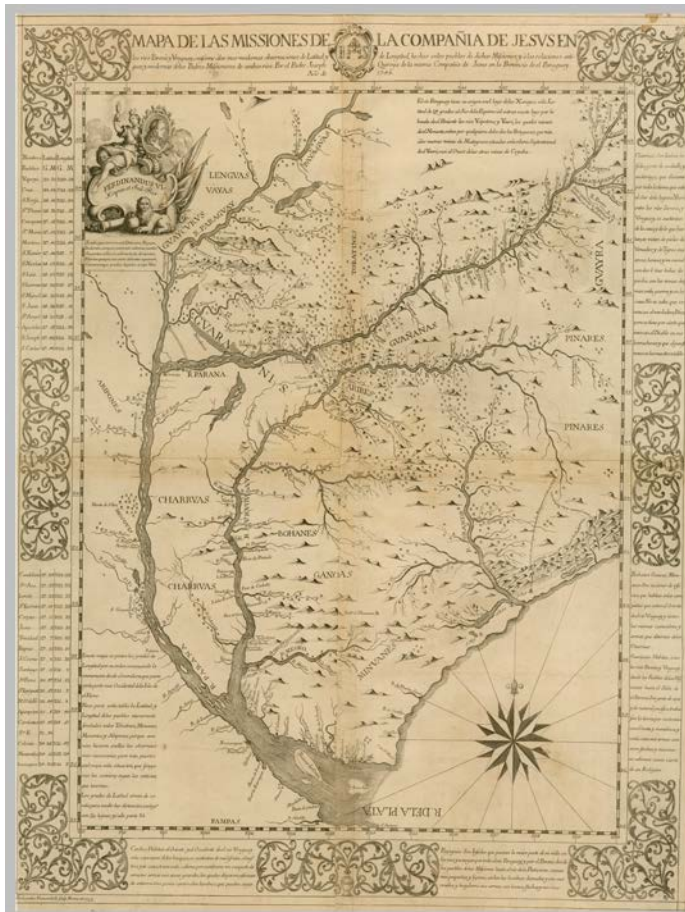


Quentin Morcrette received his PhD in Geography from Université Lumière Lyon 2 (France) in 2018 and is now teaching assistant at Cergy Paris Université. He is a moderator of H-Maps online network and a trustee of ISHMap. His research in the field of cartography focuses on travel maps and iconography from the contemporary period. He is particularly interested in the study of the materiality of maps and of their discourses from a critical point of view.

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Denise A. Soares de Moura
São Paulo State University

Through the Eyes of the Indian Woman: Cartography, Spatiality, and Gender in Eighteenth-Century South American Mapping



This is an experimental work on the history of cartography and gender. In a poster session I will present preliminary results of a methodology in progress to verify the spatiality of indigenous women. This methodology is being tested on the map *Mapa de las Misiones de la Compañia de Jesvs en los rios Paraná y Uruguay conforme à las mas modernas observaciones de latitud y de longitud, hechas en los pueblos de dichas misiones, y à las relaciones antiguas y modernas de los Padres Misioneros de ambos rios*, originally made in 1749 in the Provinces of Rio de La Plata by the Jesuit Joseph Quiroga Mendéz and printed in 1753 in Rome.

Geographic data from this map are analyzed with ethnographic data on women's roles in indigenous groups in regions around some rivers of South America, including tributaries of the Paraná, Paraguay and Uruguay Rivers. The women's influence over their group put them in direct contact with the Jesuits. The hypothesis is that they may have been filters of their spatiality on the maps. For example, one responsibility women shared was the preparation of ritual drinks using natural resources such as the *algarrobo*, a plant gathered in fluvial regions and represented in the Quiroga map.



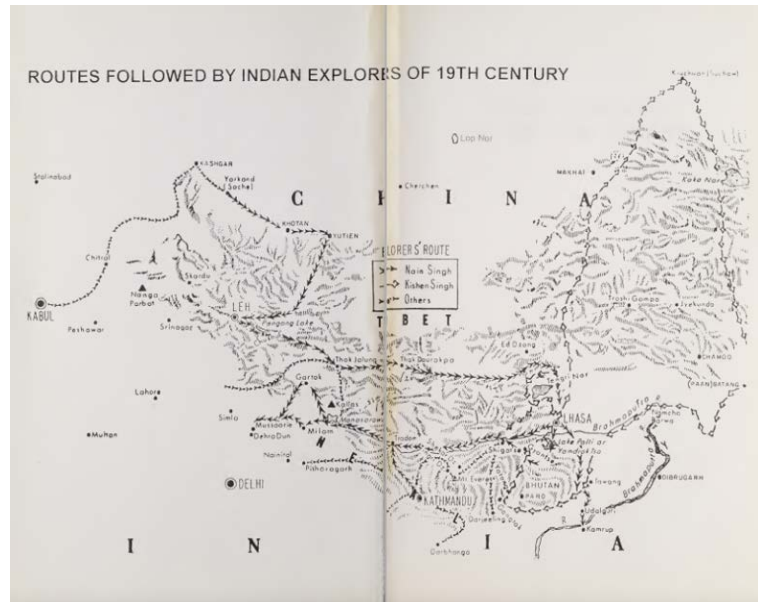
Denise A. Soares de Moura is Professor of Brazilian History at São Paulo State University and researcher of History of Cartography since 2015. I have recently completed the book *Simulacros de Impérios: territórios, mapeamentos e invenção das fronteiras ibero-americanas (século XVIII)*, currently being edited. Author of several articles in Brazilian and international magazines on the subject, Moura is currently researching cartography made by Jesuits, mestizos and indigenous peoples in 18th-century South America and is the creator of the Atelier for Projects and Research in Visual Cultural (APROVISUAL), which fostered research in the area.

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Sayantani Mukherjee
Ashoka University, Department of History and Ashoka Centre for China Studies

**The Constitution of ‘Colonial’ Cartography:
Native Surveyors and the Building of a New Trans-Himalayan Episteme, 1860-1904**

The Survey Department of India had, since its inception in 1767 recruited and trained native surveyors in their ranks. These recruits, known as “chain-men”, were an informal corps trained in routine survey and reconnaissance work to assist their British and European expedition leaders in mapping and surveying the expanse of India. This paper foregrounds the maps and publications produced by native surveyors who led surveying expeditions in the trans-Himalayan and Tibetan frontier regions between 1860-1904. In 1860, for the first time in its history, the Department began to train South Asian and Tibetan agents to lead their own surveying expeditions to



provide geographical insights about the regions at the borders of British India where it was considered “too dangerous” for Europeans to venture, namely, Tibet and Central Asia. These surveyors were chosen for the language skills and local capital they possessed, and they wove through multiple traditions of knowledge in their work. Further, their participation in the knowledge networks that created and disseminated knowledge about the trans-Himalayan Tibetan regions was fundamental to the British Indian state’s identification of territory at this frontier.

Against the constraints of an imperial system desirous of diminishing their contributions, this paper analyzes how these surveyors straddled multiple registers of knowledge about place-making, traversing, cartography, and navigation, to create a corpus of geo-knowledge about Tibet and the trans-Himalayan regions. By dissembling the various strands that informed this archive of colonial knowledge, I investigate the processes by which state-produced “scientific” narratives about a mountainous geography attempted to overwrite local histories about the same region.



Sayantani Mukherjee is a historian of modern China and the trans-Himalayan Tibetan border worlds of nineteenth and twentieth century Asia. She is Assistant Professor at Ashoka University in the Department of History and the Ashoka Centre for China Studies, and received her Ph.D. in History from Columbia University. Her doctoral research focused on imperial cartographical and surveying practices in the trans-Himalayan and Tibetan borderlands of British India and Qing China. At Ashoka, she teaches classes on the history of statecraft, imperial and transnational history, and borderlands histories.

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Image Credit: Indra Singh Rawat, *Indian Explorers of the 19th Century*, pg. 1,

Kory Olson
Stockton University

Michelin's 1954 and 1962 Côte d'Ivoire: Mapping a New Nation

This poster examines Michelin's view of the nation via maps as it transitioned from a French colony to independence.



Abidjan,
Afrique occidentale 1951

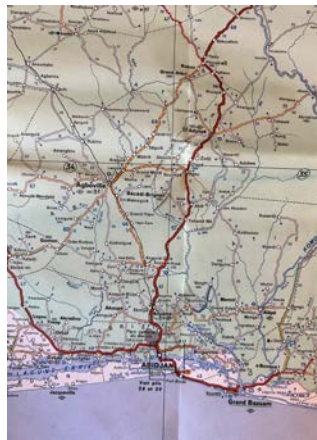


Portion of legend,
Afrique occidentale 1954

Michelin Tire Company published various road maps of French colonial Africa. In 1954, it released the final *carte routière* of pre-independence West Africa. Its 182 *Afrique occidentale* presents Côte d'Ivoire as a space for bourgeois readers to drive and enjoy within a larger west Africa, with French-built roads, flights to Paris, and information on the best months to track game.



insert Abidjan
Côte d'Ivoire 1961



Abidjan
Côte d'Ivoire 1962

In 1962, Michelin published 175 *Côte d'Ivoire*; two years after independence. This map presents the new nation in much more detail as a market for French drivers to cross, and most likely “improve” on behalf of the government and large companies back home. Instead of game, Michelin locates valuable natural resources and provides a detailed insert for ‘Abidjan et ses environs’ to ensure easy access to Côte d'Ivoire’s growing political hub.

Kory Olson is Professor of French at Stockton University (New Jersey). His recent book, *The Cartographic Capital: Mapping Third-Republic Paris* (Liverpool UP 2018) explores the state’s role in presenting urban space to its citizens. He has published on colonial cartography, geographic education in France, Michelin guides and other aspects of cartography and geography in nineteenth and twentieth century France.

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Tomasz Panecki

Tadeusz Manteuffel Institute of History of the Polish Academy of Sciences

Charles Perthée's Late Eighteenth-Century Maps of Poland's Palatinates: Success or Failure?

In the presentation I will demonstrate maps of Poland's palatinates by Charles Perthées (1:225,000; 1783-1804), and argue whether these maps were a successful endeavor. Perthées's method of work did not involve triangulation and field surveys but the help of the catholic church administration. The parsons of each of the parishes filled in a geographical questionnaire indicating the existence of the most notable topographic objects with their relative location to the parish church. On this basis, quasi-cartographic sketches were created, and eventually – 12 maps of palatinates. Maps show different kinds of localities, industrial facilities, roads and natural environment. The main feature of the maps is their high reliability of attributes to the localities, but the geometric precision is low. In answering a question in the title, one needs to contextualize this map series in social, political, and economic conditions of Poland-Lithuania in the era of its dawn.

Dr. Tomasz Panecki is a researcher at the Institute of History Polish Academy of Sciences (IH PAN) and a lecturer at the Faculty of Geography and Regional Studies, University of Warsaw. He holds a master's degree in history (2012) and geography (2013), and a doctoral degree in geography (2018) with a specialization in cartography. Since 2020 he has been a Chair of the Historical Atlas Department at IH PAN. Major fields of interests include: Scholarly Digital Editions (SDEs) of historical cartographic sources, history of cartography and cartographic representations of historical phenomena.

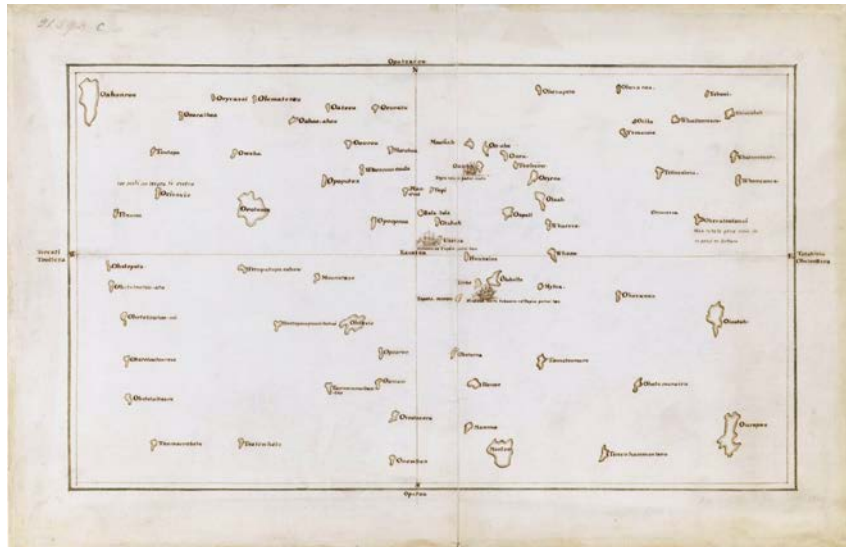
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Image Credit: Fragment of the map of the Kalisz palatinate (after 1798, 1:225,000). Courtesy of the Central Archives of Historical Records in Warsaw, 1/403/0/-/AK 102.

Katherine Parker
 Royal Geographical Society

A 'Good' Map: Tupaia, James Cook, and the Politics of Mapmaking and Imperial Memory



James Cook lies at the center of an ongoing controversy over history, commemoration, and the fraught legacies of empire. While most biographies acknowledge the difficulties in recounting his story, they also offer a redemptive statement: he was a skilled hydrographer. This paper wishes to complicate that phrase by looking at how maps and mapmaking are invoked in contemporary discussions of Pacific exploration. It will discuss Cook’s portrayal as a ‘good’ mapmaker, contrasting his treatment with another man touted for his cartographic and navigational acumen, the Ra’iatean priest Tupaia. While both men are described as ‘good’ mapmakers, the ways in which this title is granted and conditioned reveal much about the obstacles to open discussions about the history of colonization and the ongoing process of decolonization.

Dr. Katherine Parker is the Cartographic Collections Manager at the Royal Geographical Society, London. She is also the co-editor of *Imago Mundi: The International Journal for the History of Cartography* and Administrative Editor of the Hakluyt Society. Her research focuses on the production of geographic knowledge by Europeans in the early modern period, especially as it pertains to Pacific exploration. She is the author of *Historical Sea Charts: Visions and Voyages Through the Age* (White Star, 2020).

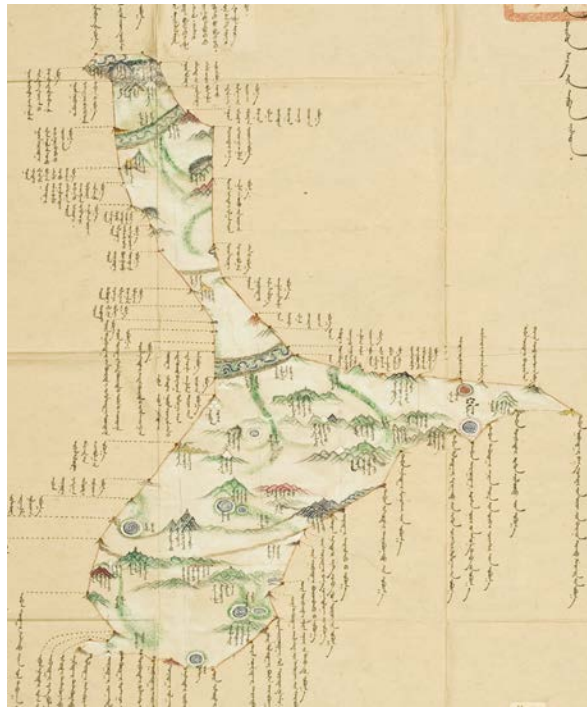
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Image Credit: Tupaia's map, ca. 1769. British Library Add MS 21593C. Image courtesy of Wikimedia Commons

Anne-Sophie Pratte
Georgetown University in Qatar

The Mongolian Manuscript Maps of the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin: Reconstructing the Administrative Geography of Qing Mongolia in the Early Twentieth Century



From the early 19th century, the territory of Mongolia under Qing (1644-1911) rule became a site of intensive efforts by the state to produce geographical information. This paper examines a collection of manuscript maps of Mongolia held at the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, which includes a total of 182 manuscript Mongol maps of steppe localities. First, I cross-examine these maps with archival documentation on the process through which local Mongol rulers drew maps of their land, in response to mapping instructions from the metropole. Second, I use Geographical Information System (GIS) methods to reconstruct the map of the administrative geography of Qing Mongolia based on the local maps from the Berlin collection. Ultimately, this study sheds light on how an alternative system of geographical correspondences was used to map the steppe. This system differed from the coordinate system as it was derived from an Inner Asian cultural repertoire.

Anne-Sophie Pratte is an assistant professor of history at Georgetown University in Qatar. Prior to this appointment, she held a postdoctoral fellowship from the Social Sciences and Research Council of Canada and was a visiting scholar at the Fairbank Center for Chinese Studies at Harvard University. She completed her PhD in Inner Asian and Altaic Studies at Harvard University and her M.A. in East Asian Studies at McGill University.

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Image Credit: Cat. 762 (Hs. Or. 102), Karte des Banners des Gombosurun, 1910, Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin.

André Reyes Novaes
Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro

Maps, Borders and the Practice of Diplomacy: The *uti possidetis* as a Historical Narrative in Duarte da Ponte Ribeiro's Documents on the Boundaries between Brazil and Paraguay



The Luso-Brazilian diplomat Duarte da Ponte Ribeiro played an essential role in defining the boundaries between South American countries during the 19th century. His collection of maps and documents was the primary source of the Brazilian Empire's arguments in border disputes with its neighbors.

In this paper, I will argue that Ribeiro's role in the negotiations on the boundaries between Brazil and Paraguay, which took place before and after the War against the Triple Alliance (1864 - 1870), was fundamental in the process of systematizing the *uti possidetis* as a historical, cartographical and diplomatic narrative. By exploring the personal archives of Duarte da Ponte Ribeiro, with an emphasis on the collection and production of maps, this article seeks to propose a new look at the concept of *uti possidetis* and its cartography, approaching the diplomatic idea as a documented and embodied historical practice.



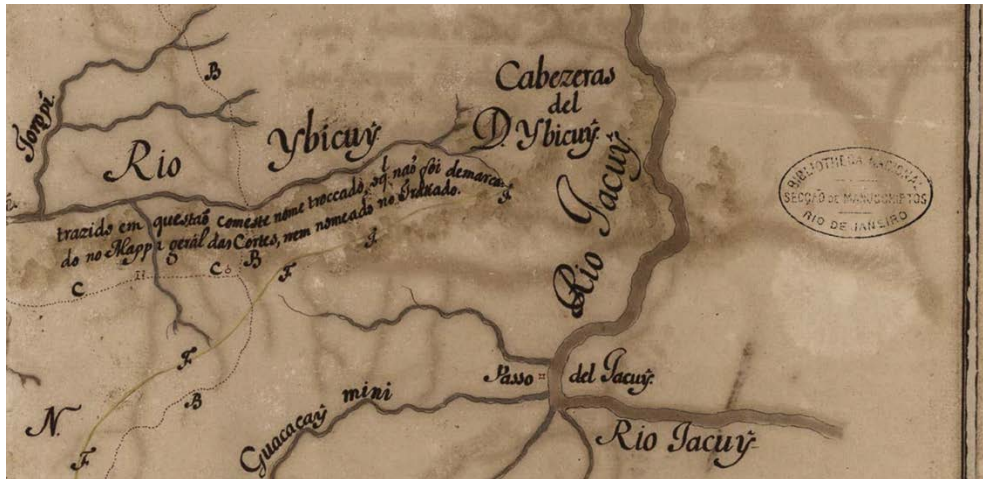
André Reyes Novaes is Associate Professor at the Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. He is an Honorary Research Associate at Royal Holloway, University of London. He was a Brian Harley Fellow and is currently a John Carter Brown Library fellow. He is a member of the commission on the history of geography at the International Geographical Union (IGU) and is one of the editors of the book series *Geographers: Biobibliographical Studies*. He is on the editorial board of academic journals such as the *Journal of Historical Geography*, *Imago Mundi* and *Espaço e Cultura*.

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Image Credit: *Carta da Fronteira do Império do Brasil com a República do Paraguay* (1872). Organized by Duarte da Ponte Ribeiro. Arquivo Histórico do Itamaraty, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Lucia Rodriguez Arrillaga
Universidad de la República, Uruguay

Milan and Paris in the Passo del Jacuy: The Circulation and Validation of Cartographic Images in a Debate between Iberian Officials from Mid-Eighteenth Century Río de la Plata



This communication discusses the forms of transimperial circulation and validation of cartographic images mobilized by Iberian officials with the task of establishing their positions in the debates for the delimitation of the domains of their respective monarchs in the Río de la Plata in the mid-18th century.

From analysis of the correspondence and reconstruction of the paths followed by the printed and manuscript maps referred to in these debates, it is possible to establish the criteria of authority and hierarchy that operated with respect to the reliability of their sources of knowledge. The project tries to show how the contenders mobilized this hierarchy in a self-serving way, with some privileging the D'Anville's map of what ('Chart') printed in Paris in 1748 or what the 'curious on geography' from Milan had to say about territories an ocean away over maps produced locally by 'Indians raised without science and Doctrine' or maps produced by officials of the respective monarchies

Lucía Rodríguez Arrillaga is a teacher and researcher at the Department of American History of the Institute of History of the Faculty of Humanities and Educational Sciences of the University of the Republic, Uruguay. She is a PhD student in the Postgraduate Program in Social History at the University of Sao Paulo.

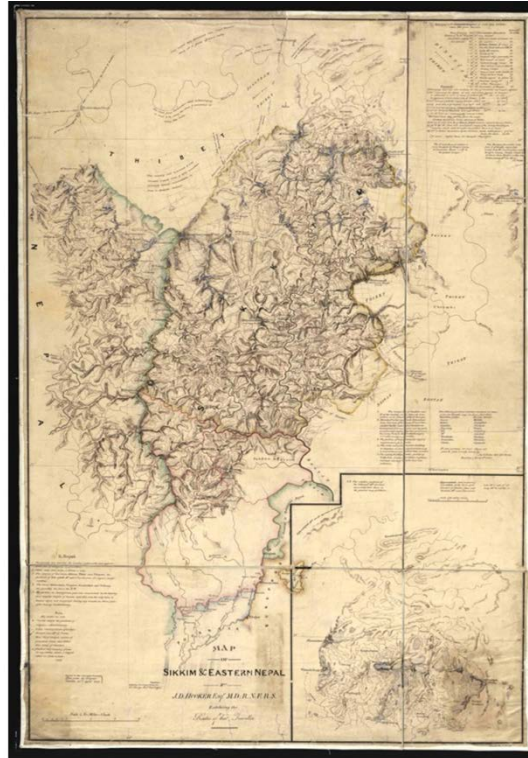
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Image Credit: Detail of *Demostración del modo más fácil y exacto para poder averiguar el origen principal del Ybicuy y concluir la demarcación*, 1758, Biblioteca Nacional de Río de Janeiro, 049.02.024, f. 8.

Oyndrila Sarkar
Presidency University, Kolkata

Mapping Networks of Knowledge in the Himalayas, 1830-1920



Interaction and exchange between western and Asian textual and cartographic practices often depended on the technically desirable against the economically viable. The interface between the emergence of Tibetan civilization, and the movement and translation of Tibetan texts, was accompanied by parallel movements in geographical exploration. Evidence of entangled lives of scientific explorers overlapping in the Trans-Himalayan region raises important questions as to how surveying and cartography converged with ethnology and religion to produce a knowledge system in premodern South Asia. Expanding on such evidence and the *geographica sacra*, this paper seeks to first, map the sites of knowledge production by the different agents of survey, and chart how these affected the development of mapping policies. Second, this also looks at the limitations of cartographic explorations which depended on the availability of technology, and the practicalities of explorations, into the historiography on scientific knowledge of the Himalayas and Trans-Himalayas.

Oyndrila Sarkar teaches History at Presidency University, Kolkata, India. Her doctoral thesis from the University of Heidelberg is on the Great Trigonometrical Survey and the Mapping of Spaces in Assam: 1830–1890. She graduated from the University of Calcutta and completed her M.Phil. from the Centre for Historical Studies at Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. Her research interests include histories of mapping, within the broader histories of science and technology.

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Image credit: Joseph Dalton Hooker, *Map of Sikkim and Eastern Nepal* (1850). MCADD-PAHAR | Mountains of Central Asia Digital Data Set by People's Association for Himalaya Area Research.

Iris Schröder

University of Erfurt, Centre for Transcultural Studies /Perthes Collection

Rethinking the Scramble for Africa and its Maps: Towards a Transcultural Approach of Late Nineteenth – Early Twentieth Century Maps of Africa

During the late nineteenth and the early twentieth centuries, the European conquest of Africa was also about mapping, as maps provided the colonial masters with convenient overviews. However, adopting such a perspective falls short of the complex processes of map making, as it takes maps as artifacts of a purely European erudition excluding African knowledge. Hence, this paper suggests a different approach, drawing on sources taken from Justus Perthes Gotha. In a first step, I will discuss both the complex mixtures of contemporary African and European spatial knowledge production in the field, then, second, discuss the materialities and the choices of map production. Thirdly, I will discuss the contemporary use of a particular historical maps that was taken up an African ruler, too. I will mainly draw on maps of North-Eastern Africa, as I could work on the political geography of this area together with my Ethiopian colleagues.

Iris Schröder, Professor of Global History and Director of the Centre for Transcultural Studies/Perthes Collection at Erfurt University (Ger). Publications: *Das Wissen von der ganzen Welt. Globale Geographien und räumliche Ordnungen Afrikas und Europas, 1790-1870*, Paderborn 2011; Eine Weltkarte aus der Provinz: Die Gothaer Chart of the World und die Karriere eines globalen Bestsellers, in: *Historische Anthropologie* 25/3 (2017), pp. 353-376; *Jenseits des Terrazentrismus. Kartographien der Meere und die Herausbildung der globalen Welt*, ed. by I. Schröder; F. Schürmann; W. Struck, Göttingen 2022.

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Jörn Seemann
Ball State University

**‘Maps of Primitive Peoples’:
Bruno Adler (1874-1942) and the Cultural Approach to Cartography**

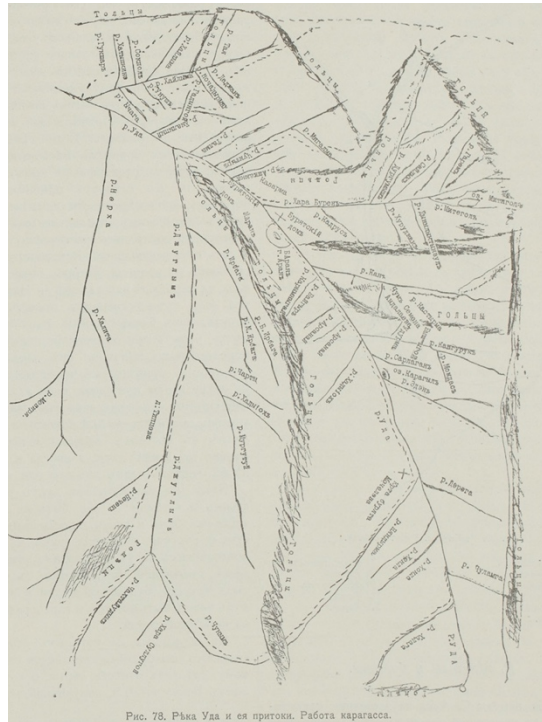
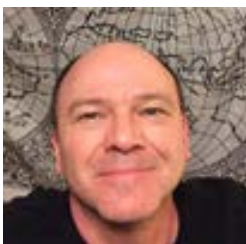


Рис. 78. Река Уда и ее притоки. Работа карагасса.

The Russian anthropologist Bruno Adler is an almost forgotten scholar in the history of cartography. His 350-page book “Maps of Primitive Peoples,” published in Russian in 1910, included numerous sketch maps and drawings from different regions in the world. The aim of this paper is to literally flip through Adler’s book after more than 110 years of oblivion and make a preliminary reassessment of his contributions to the present-day debates on the history of cartography, especially with regards to cultural perspectives in the subfield. I argue that Adler was part of an anthropological tradition influenced by German scholars like Adolf Bastian who attempted to understand maps and mapping in comparative and cultural terms rather than based on dominant evolutionary ideas. Adler’s approach to maps and culture could be a useful, decentered and decolonial contribution to the study of cartographic history as comparative cultural history of mapping.



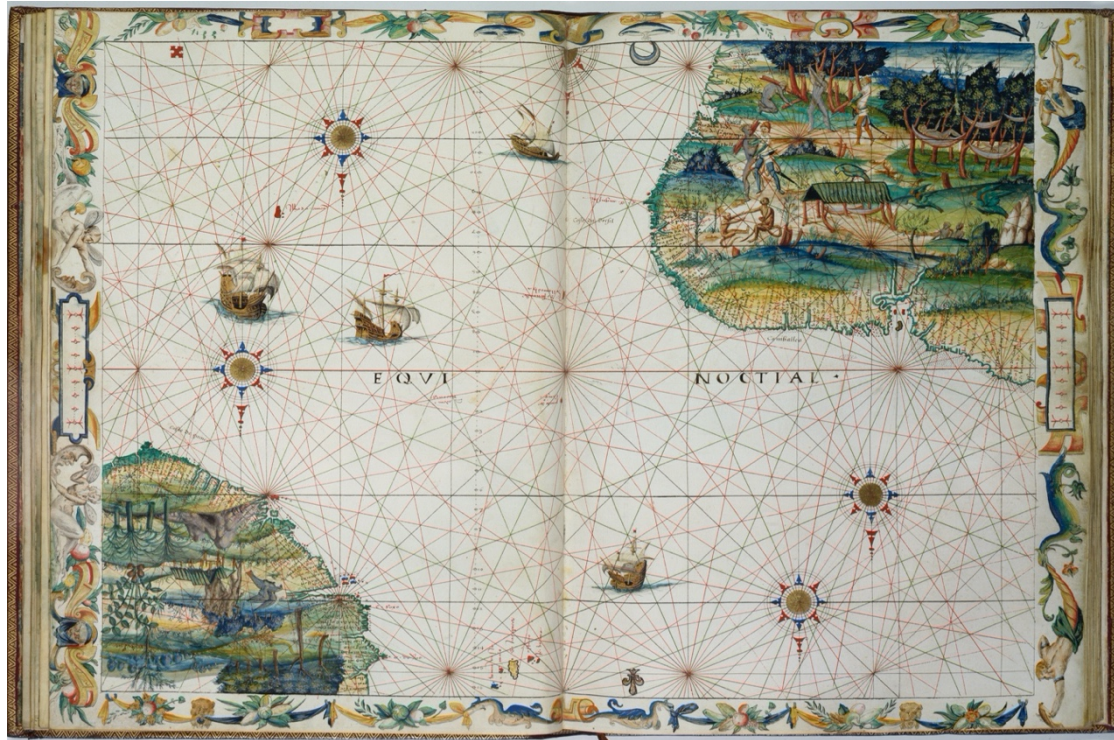
Jörn Seemann is Associate Professor of Geography at Ball State University, Indiana, United States. He received his master’s degree from Universität Hamburg (1993) and his PhD from Louisiana State University (2010) and taught cartography in Brazil between 1998 and 2015. As a cultural-historical geographer, he is particularly interested in the relations between maps and society in space and time, geographic and cartographic history and visual narratives, with a regional focus on Latin America.

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Image Credit: The Uda River and its tributaries (Karaga drawing with added river names), Figure 78 from Adler (1910, p.157-158).

Camille Serchuk
Southern Connecticut State University

Out of Bounds: Early Modern Cartography and the Grotesque



In the early modern period, grotesque border forms were consonant with themes of abundance, of the submissive and sumptuous, and of the exotic and enigmatic, and also of the invented and imaginary. These alluring and disturbing forms appear in prestigious cartographic examples like the Vatican Map Gallery, the Villa Farnese in Caprarola, and in atlas manuscripts produced for royal and aristocratic patrons. In these works, grotesques serve as unruly boundaries mediating between the spaces they depicted and the spaces from which they were viewed, between the lively dimensions of the natural world and the flattened artifice of cartography, and, in collections of maps, as expansive incisions between the maps themselves, marking the ruptures of an otherwise contiguous globe. The interjection of this complex and contested décor into the framing of cartography suggests that grotesques operated both as ornament and as epistemological intercessors between sophisticated viewers and the world they beheld.

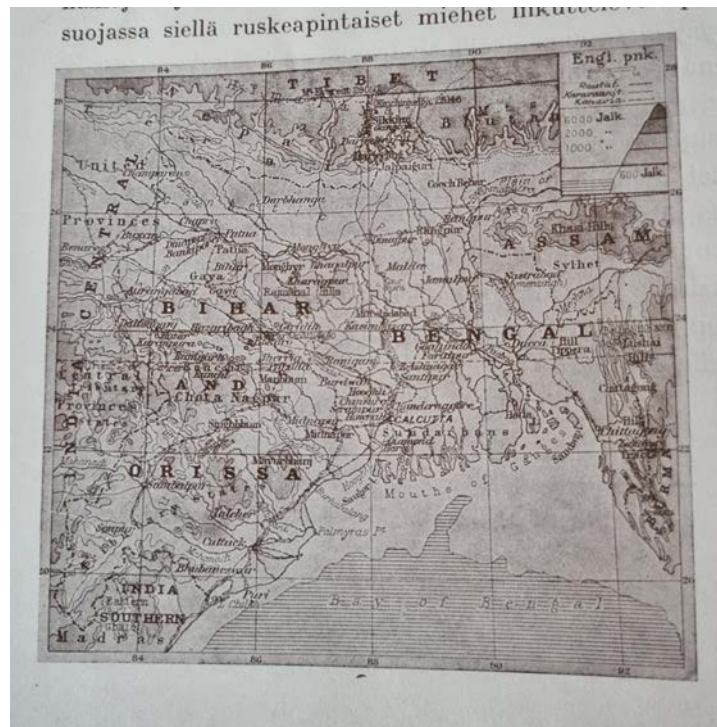
Camille Serchuk is Professor of Art History at Southern Connecticut State University. Her research focuses on the relationship between painting and mapmaking in late medieval and early modern Europe; her forthcoming book, *Lie(s) of the Land: Art and Cartography in Sixteenth-Century France*, will be published by Penn State University Press in 2024. With Juliette Dumasy-Rabineau, she organized the 2019 exhibition *Quand les artistes dessinaient les cartes*, which was awarded the 2021 ISHmap Prize in Map History; the catalog received the Prix Duchalais from the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres in 2020.

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Image Credit: Koninklijke Bibliotheek, The Hague.

Johanna Skurnik
University of Helsinki

Maps in 1920s-1930s Finnish Geography Books: Copies, Adaptations, Translations



In this presentation I analyze the maps that were included in popular geography books published in Finland in the 1920s and 1930s. I focus on two book series in particular: the ten volume *Maapallo* [The Globe], which was published in 1922-1929 and edited by geographers J. E. Rosberg and Viljo Tolvanen and the three-volume *Maailman maat ja valtiot* [The Countries and Nation-states of the World] by geographer Iivari Leiviskä, published in 1930-31. Both book series aimed at transmitting information about world geography via texts, images, and maps. Leiviskä's volumes, in particular, included approximately five hundred; in contrast, there were some one hundred and twenty maps in the ten volumes of *Maapallo*. I will examine where the maps included in the volumes originated and analyze what their origins reveal about the transnational mobilities of maps, their shifting meanings and mutability as they were copied, translated, and adapted to new material environments.

Johanna Skurnik is a postdoctoral researcher at the University of Helsinki. She specializes in the history of geographical knowledge, history of science, map history and colonial history. Her current research project examines the production and mobilities of geographical knowledge in Finnish society, c. 1850-1930.

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Image Credit: Map of Bengal from J. E. Rosberg & Viljo Tolvanen (eds.) *Maapallo: Maantieteellinen tietokirja*, vol. 7. Otava, Helsinki, 1927, p. 14. Photo: Johanna Skurnik.

Katarzyna Słomska-Przech
Institute of History, Polish Academy of Sciences

Cartography and the City: Exploring Historic Town Plans Through Urban Ontologies



The aim of this poster is to explore the possibilities of comparative approaches to historic town-plans using an ontology developed in an international research project, 'Historical Ontology of Urban Spaces,' (HOUSE) funded through Poland's National Agency for Academic Exchange. The ontology provides an analytical tool for mediating between cartographic sources as well as for analyzing the features of urban landscapes. Here the focus is on the UrbanOnto ontology created by HOUSE collaborators using a Polish town-plan by William H. Lindley (1:2500), and a British Ordnance Survey 1:2500 scale map (Warwickshire XXI.12 of 1889). The paper explores the methodology devised for map comparison, which will be of interest and use in the history of cartography as a process to disaggregate the conventions and symbologies used in nineteenth century European large-scale topographic mapping of urban centers. The case-studies considered here are a comparative model drawing together the conference themes on materiality and cross-cultural research, as well as addressing specifically the material attributes of historic maps, and their significance for scholars working with digitized cartographic and textual sources.

Katarzyna Słomska-Przech, Institute of History, PAS is a cartographer interested in the usability of maps, historical cartography, history of cartography, and studying space of historical towns with use of GIS. **Contact Information:** kslomska@ihpan.edu.pl; Twitter: [@KatSłomska](https://twitter.com/KatSłomska)

Keith Lilley, Queen's University Belfast, is an historical geographer with research expertise in interpreting historic landscapes, maps, and built environments. His research covers the fields of: Historical/cultural geography; Landscape history/archaeology; Histories of cartography/archaeology of cartography; Urban morphology/urban history/urban archaeology; Heritage studies/heritage practice.

Map Credit: (r) Lindley's Plan, 1:2,500, sheet no 15, 1897-1901, Warsaw State Archive, 72/1001/0/1.9/785

SOH Jeanhyoung
Seoul National University

**Copies and creations: rediscovery and rearrangement
of East Asian geographical information in the late Joseon period
in three copies of Aleni's *Wanguo quantu***



This research examines three Korean copies of Giulio Aleni's *Wanguo quantu* (1623) (the complete Map of the Myriad Countries) and their ways of rediscovering of East Asian traditional geographical ideas: *Manguk jeondo* (1661) by Bak Jeongseol, *Cheonha do jido* made by the order of Joseon government (late eighteenth century) and *Taeseo boesa yimadu manguk jeondo* (1821) by Ha Baekwon (shown here). In all three reproductions, the Korean Peninsula and its environs were not depicted according to Aleni's map. Instead, it is enlarged and placed in the center, along with borders, military locations, cities, and the Ryukyu kingdom (now Okinawa), all of which are absent on Aleni's map. Why did the Korean copyists draw the map differently from Aleni? In this presentation, I claim that the maps reveal the reconstructed worldview and show how their worldviews have been reconfigured to incorporate new knowledge and the urge to retrieve the traditional geographical information which the *Wanguo quantu* provoked.

SOH Jeanhyoung is a research scholar at the Institute of Humanities, Seoul National University. In 2018, she was a Henry Luce postdoctoral fellow at the Ricci Institute of Chinese-Western Cultural History, University of San Francisco. she has taught Premodern East Asian history, the intellectual history of the Joseon Period, and political thought in East Asia. She is focusing as an intellectual historian, on the political language and rhetoric of the 18th and 19th centuries. Her research interests include the Jesuit translations of Coimbra texts in China, the translation of Western political texts in Asia, and the reception of Western geographical knowledge by Korean intellectuals and their reconstructed worldview.

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Image Credit: Baekwon Ha (1781-1844), *Taeseo boesa Yimadu Mankuk jeondo* (1821), Collection of the National Library of Korea.

Bruno Stori
Universidade Federal do Paraná, Brazil

**Depictions of East Asian Geography, Ethnography, and History on the
Novus Atlas Sinensis (1655)**



This paper discusses connections between geographical, ethnographic, and historical knowledge on the *Novus Atlas Sinensis* (1655). Authored by the Jesuit Martino Martini, the atlas is the product of successive processes of knowledge translation from different sources and geographical traditions. Whilst the maps that comprise the atlas disclose a mathematized understanding of space based on Martini's extensive work in compiling latitude and longitude data from various Chinese sources, some iconographic features on some cartouches refer to the author's ethnographic and historical narratives about the Chinese and Manchu societies. Since the knowledge presented in the atlas includes both mathematical data as well as ethnographic and historical information, this paper considers the possibility of the *Novus Atlas Sinensis* confronting dichotomies not only between Chinese and European cartographic traditions, but also between mathematical and allegorical elements, putting geographic, ethnographic, and historical data into dialogue through connections between image and text.

Bruno Stori is currently a Master's Degree student at Universidade Federal do Paraná, Brazil, with a Bachelor's degree in History at the same university (2021).

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Image Credit: J. Blaeu and M. Martini, Imperii sinarvm nova descriptio in *Novus Atlas Sinensis* (Amsterdam, 1655), Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/resource/g7820m.gct00076/>.

Martijn Storms
Leiden University Libraries

Abraham Vorsterman van Oyen
and his collection of Russian Manuscript Maps, c. 1780-1790



One of the sub-collections in the Bodel Nijenhuis Collection at Leiden University Libraries is a set of Russian manuscript maps from the late eighteenth century acquired by retired military officer and Amsterdam nobleman Abraham Vorsterman van Oyen (1767–1825) during his years touring Russia. Vorsterman van Oyen amassed a large collection of Russian books, pictures, maps, minerals and other objects. After Vorsterman van Oyen's death, map collector Johannes Tiberius Bodel Nijenhuis (1797–1872) purchased 71 maps from his collection, including a series of 43 provincial maps from 1787 and thirteen hand-drawn Russian maps. These manuscript maps include town plans of the cities of Irkutsk (including a proposed new street plan after a great fire), Kazan and Yekaterinburg and the smaller places Nerchinsk and Kirensk, maps of the Irkutsk and Perm governorates, sea charts of the Sea of Azov, Sea of Okhotsk and the Aleutian Islands, and a map of Kodiak Island off the coast of Alaska. Given the similarities in style, some of the maps may have been drawn by the same mapmaker – but the name of the makers are not known. This paper examines the content of this set of manuscript maps as well as the route that these maps took from their origin in Russia and Siberia to the university library in Leiden in the Netherlands.



Martijn Storms MA (Arnhem, 1978) is curator of maps and atlases at Leiden University Libraries. Besides he is project coordinator for 'Koeman's Atlantes Neerlandici' at Brill publishers. He studied human geography and planning at Utrecht University where he specialized in GIS and cartography. In his research he mainly focuses on manuscript maps and the Bodel Nijenhuis Collection. He recently published *Maps That Made History: 1000 Years of World History in 100 Old Maps* (Tiel: Lannoo, 2022).

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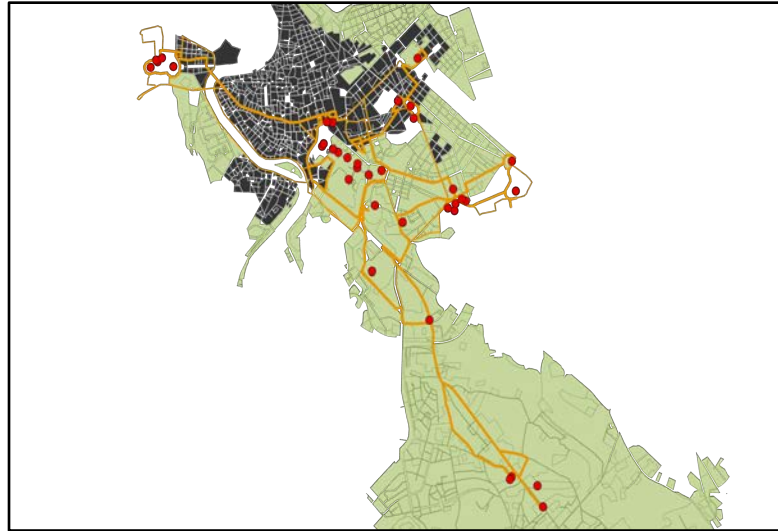
Social Media: @mapstorms (Twitter); @mapstorms (Instagram)

Image Credit: *Karta generalnaya Irkutskago, Kolyvankago s chatiyu Tobolskago, c. 1785* (UBL, COLIBN 006-12-014).

Francesca Torello
Carnegie Mellon University

Louis Suarez
Carnegie Mellon University

Mapping Subjective Experience: An American Architect in Rome, 1893



Mapping American travel to Europe at the turn of the twentieth century means simultaneously describing the expected path of the urban tourist, who follows the cues of guidebooks to “must see” sites, and reconstructing the elusive effort to stray from the beaten path in search of a more remarkable and unique individual experience. Based on the 1893 travel journal of architect Henry Hornbostel, this paper engages with the question of how to map a highly personal travel narrative. We discuss an experimental digital map, inspired by the historical innovations of Nolli and Piranesi, that associates figure-ground with multi-informational media, making it possible to read at once the city fabric traversed by the architect-as-tourist and witness where a finer-grain exploration happens. We can follow the architect’s eye while he examines buildings interiors and sketches details and ornamentation and where exactly he annotates “Ideas” to be applied in his own designs.



Francesca Torello is an Architectural Historian and is Special Faculty with the Carnegie Mellon University School of Architecture. She writes about the role of history in architectural education and practice, particularly at the turn of the twentieth century. She is also engaged in digital humanities projects that explore architecture's latent virtuality and the cultural shifts brought about by digital technologies, such as the Augmented Reality experience for historic plaster casts "Plaster ReCast" (2018) and "Virtual Fresco", for the Great Hall of the College of Fine Arts, a Beaux Arts building on the Carnegie Mellon Pittsburgh campus.

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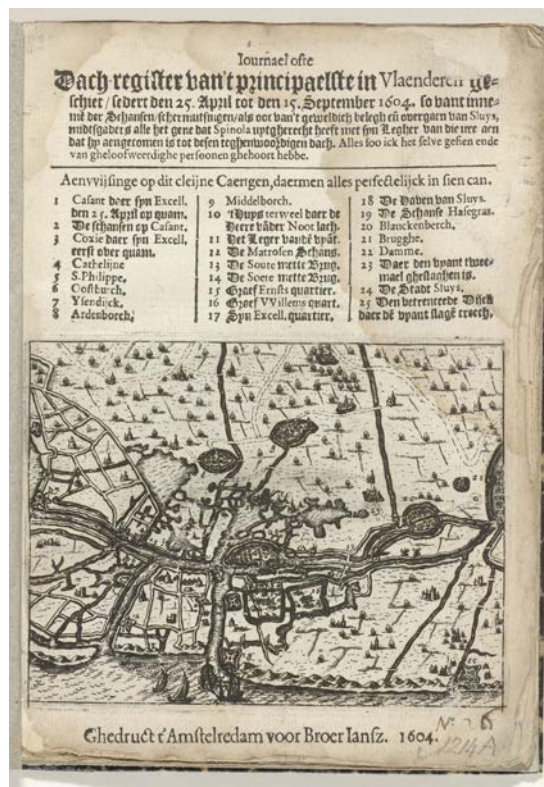


Louis Suarez is an emerging architectural designer, scholar, and educator based in Pittsburgh. He has worked with the Manufacturing Futures Initiative where he researched additive manufacturing approaches to circular economy and is currently pursuing architectural history research on the links between travel and pedagogy in early 20th century American architectural education. As a professional, Louis has recently joined Perfido Weiskopf Wagstaff + Goettel Architects as a graduate architect.

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Anne-Rieke van Schaik
University of Amsterdam

Flying Maps: Pamphlets, Mapping and Materiality in the Low Countries (c. 1550-1650)



'Flying maps' refer to the maps that were originally part of pamphlets: small booklets ('flying sheets') that were produced quickly, dealing with current events or topics. Those popular prints were widely disseminated and were presumably not intended to be preserved for eternity. What is the function of the maps incorporated in early modern ephemeral prints? What are indications of how the maps were (intended to be) used, touched, and engaged with? In this paper, a few striking examples from a survey of over 100 'pamphlet maps' found in Dutch pamphlet collections are presented, mostly relating to events of the Dutch Revolt (1568-1648). The pamphlets include maps that are inserted, removed, replaced, folded, or loose. Pamphlet maps invite readers to engage with the materiality of the map and with the stories they represent in specific ways.



Anne-Rieke van Schaik is in the first year of her PhD project *Navigating through Narratives: Cartographic Storytelling in the Early Modern Low Countries (ca. 1550-1750)* at the University of Amsterdam. The project explores the role of narrative cartography in early modern media, public opinion, and memory. She is a member of the research group Explokart, affiliated with the Allard Pierson Museum and the University of Amsterdam.

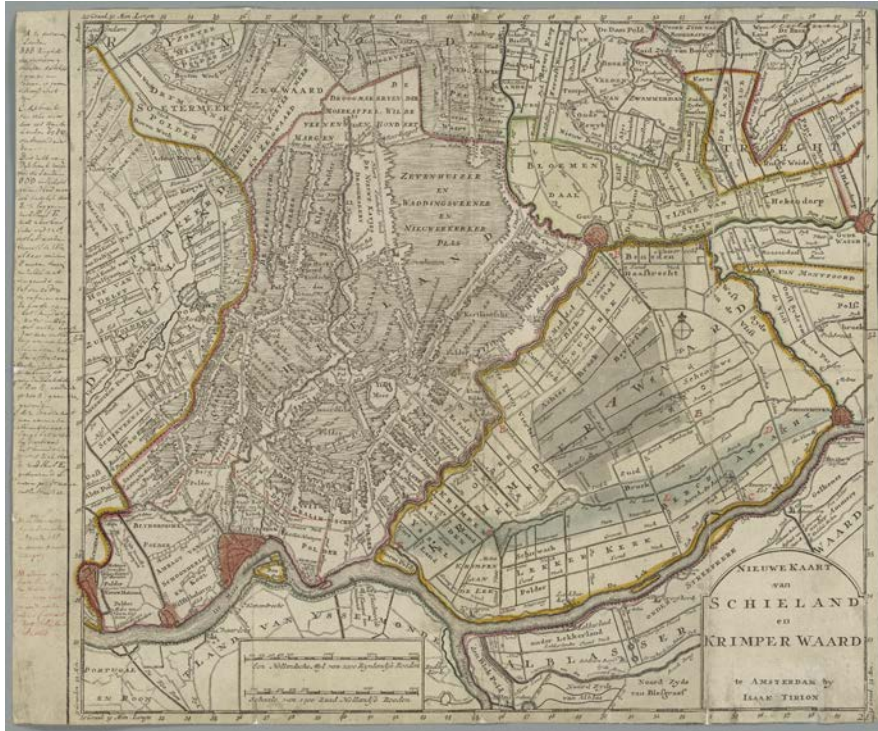
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Image Credit: Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam.

Bram Vannieuwenhuyze
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**Map Response:
The Case of the Maps Published by Eighteenth-Century Dutch Map Publisher Isaak Tirion**



This paper argues that studying map response, appreciation and use is very important to understand what maps really meant to individuals and to society both in the past and in the present. It is not only a necessary step in order to distinguish the ‘maps that matter’ from those who had little or no influence at all, but also to gauge the benefits the map-mads had over the map-less. The paper will show that studying the material attributes of maps helps to tackle some of the heuristic problems connected to this kind of research, by focusing on the maps published by the eighteenth-century Dutch map publisher Isaak Tirion (1705-1765). How did people use and respond to Tirion’s maps and atlases, and how did they think about them? All the different responses and uses help to assess to what extent Tirion’s products impacted society.

Bram Vannieuwenhuyze is professor by special appointment of Historical Cartography at the University of Amsterdam. He is one of the coordinators of the Explokart research group and project leader of Maps in Context.

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Sarah Vorminder
Department of Arts and Cultural Sciences, Lund University

The Linear Hegemony. Land Surveying and Bordering Processes during the Swedish Enclosure Movement, 1783-1864

The Enclosure Movement in Sweden (1749-1928) has long been characterized as a continual consolidation of private rights compared to traditional land ownership. This had consequences on both economic and judicial levels, but was also visible in the landscape transformed through cadastral maps constructed by the land surveyors tasked with enacting these reforms. Besides the obvious changes in size, numbers and the placements of plots thereby connected to a single landowner, there are also noticeable and so far, understudied changes in the borders between villages as they were redrawn in a linear, more uniform fashion.

In this presentation, I will discuss my current Ph.D. project that delves into the physical border processes that took place during this period in Sweden. The linearized border will be showcased as conceptualized in a new spatial understanding of the agricultural landscape, with privatization, improvement and securitization as common frameworks.

Sarah Vorminder is a Ph.D. student at the department of Arts and Cultural Sciences (division of History of Science and Ideas) at Lund University since autumn 2020. Her main research interests are centered at the intersection of early modern scientific and agrarian history, with her doctoral thesis focusing on the processes of bordering and land surveying during the Enclosure Movement in Sweden from the perspective of emerging ideas and techniques, circa 1783-1864

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Michelle Wang
Reed College

Diagramming Terrestrial Space in Early China: The Case of Two Mawangdui Maps

This presentation focuses on two terrestrial diagrams—a literal translation of the Chinese term *ditu*—excavated from the site of Mawangdui (c. 168 BCE) in modern-day Changsha, Hunan province. The first part of the talk argues that the uniformity and standardization on these two early Chinese terrestrial diagrams are the products of an elaborate ornamental system rather than evidence of cartographic representation. The ornamental patterning transforms topography into topological elements whose distance, scale, and forms do not refer to mountains, rivers, and towns in nature but rather to their internal placement, order, and relationships within the logics of the drawing. The second part of the talk compares the processes of drawing the ornamental programs with silk embroideries excavated from Mawangdui. This turn to material process aims to deprioritize the representational functions of the drawings in order to highlight the ways in which the drawings make auspicious worlds for the afterlife.



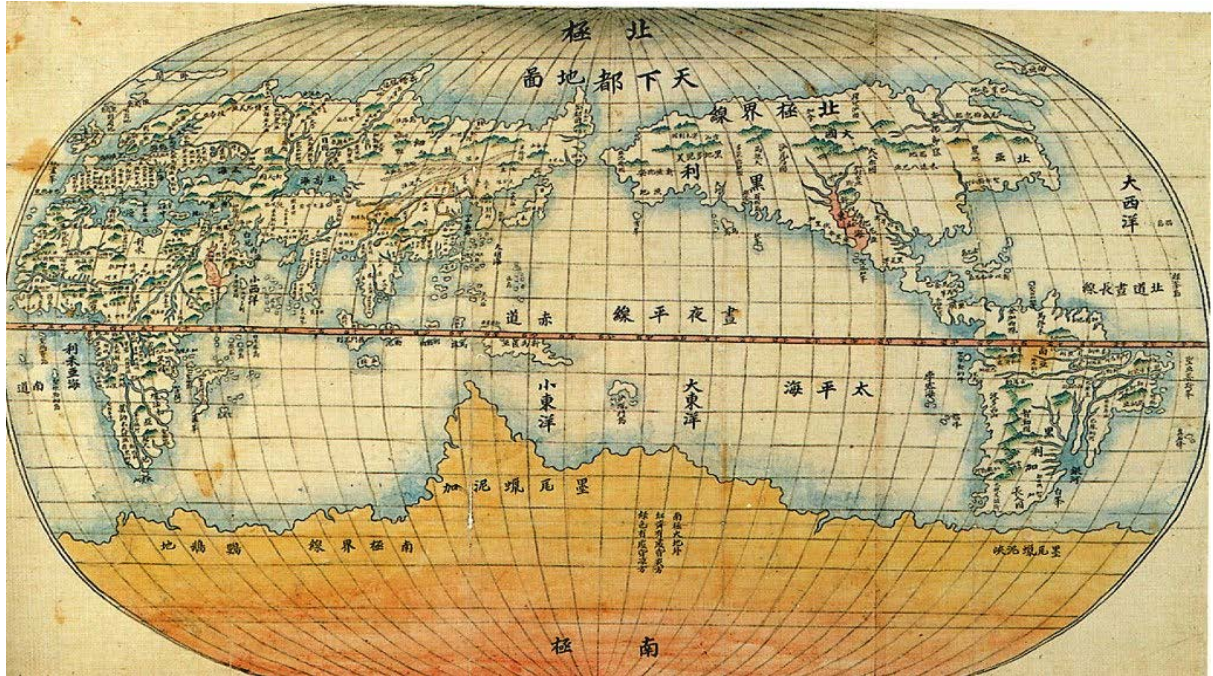
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Image Credit: Detail of the *Garrison Diagram (Zhujun tu)*, Western Han dynasty (206 BCE-9 CE), excavated from tomb 3 at Mawangdui, Changsha, Hunan Province. Ink and pigment on silk, 98 x 78 cm. Photography by Michelle Wang.

YANG Yulei
Zhejiang University, Hangzhou

The Mapmaking of the Korean Revised Editions of Giulios Aleni's World Map, *Wanguo quantu*



Wanguo quantu 萬國全圖 (General Map of 10000 Countries) first appeared in *Zhifang waiji* 職方外紀 (1623), edited by Giulios Aleni. *Zhifang waiji* and *Wanguo quantu* arrived in Korea in 1631 and considerably influenced Korean mapmaking and image of the world. Three revised Korean editions of this map survive to the present day. These editions merge the geographical knowledge included on continental maps into the general map *Wanguo quantu*, and also incorporate characteristics of Korean mapmaking, which highlight the attention paid by Korean intellectuals to Western geographical knowledge in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The editions also reflect Korean intellectual efforts to combine the knowledge of world geography with traditional geographical cognition. The Korean revised editions of *Wanguo quantu* are a kind of typical map that combined Eastern and Western map production



Yulei YANG 杨雨蕾 is Professor in School of History & Research Institute for Premodern Chinese History of Zhejiang University. Her current research work focuses more on the history of East Asian cartography and cultural exchanges between East Asia and Europe during the Ming and Qing Dynasties. She led the research project “East-West Dialogue in the Era of Great Navigation” (2019-2021) supported by National Museum of China.

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Image Credit: Kyujanggak Institute for Korean Studies of Seoul National University, Seoul.

ZHENG Man
Free University of Berlin

**The In-homogeneity of Knowledge Circulation:
Circulation of *Daying Quantu* 大瀛全圖 after the Publication of its Revised Version**

I propose to make a presentation on the circulation of the first world map printed in Chinese, *Daying Quantu*, from the perspective of knowledge history. In my presentation, I will focus on the interpersonal network and the geographical space in which knowledge circulates and analyze the heterogeneity in terms of space and time in the circulation process of this map after its revised version's publication. Two critical aspects will be discussed: 1) the underrepresented role of oral-aural communication in knowledge circulation, often overshadowed by the dominant visual material focus, and 2) the uncritical acceptance of an idealized knowledge circulation notion, particularly in relation to mapping practices.

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Man Zheng is a PhD student studying history of mapping in early modern Europe and late Ming dynasty in China from the perspective of knowledge history and transcultural history and with a processual approach. She is currently working on her dissertation, 'Knowledge Transformation and the Reinvention of Locality in the Encounter of Chinese and European Mapping Practices, 1582-1644,' under the supervision of Prof. Dr. Daniela Hacke. Publications include articles and book reviews on historical geography, history of mapping and personal history in mainland China and Taiwan. For additional details, see: https://www.geschkult.fu-berlin.de/e/fmi/bereiche/ab_hacke/promovierende/Zheng.html.

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S. Max EDELSON
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FIELD TRIP

July 15, 2023

Gotha, Germany

Forschungskolleg Transkulturelle Studien / Sammlung Perthes



Original map storage cases, Perthes Forum, Justus-Perthes-Str. 5, Gotha Germany

ISHMap has organized a field trip to Gotha, Germany, in collaboration with the Centre for Transcultural Studies and Perthes Collection of the Research Library of Erfurt University, housed in the "PerthesForum," the original home of the Justus Perthes publishing house. Perthes is well-known to map history enthusiasts as the publisher of mapmaker August Petermann's journal, the *Geographische Mittheilungen* (PGM). The firm also produced many national atlases and wall maps, among other geographic and cartographic materials, and collected maps produced globally. Its mapmakers were embedded in a global 'republic of letters,' with correspondents regarding geographic topics reporting from all over the world.

In 2003, the Free State of Thuringia acquired the Perthes Collection with funds provided by the Kulturstiftung der Länder (KSL) (Federal Cultural Foundation). It was added to the Gotha Research Library of the University of Erfurt, where we will be introduced to a map collection with more than 180,000 map folios, including 10,000 navigational marine charts and 3,450 school wall maps; Perthes' research library of more than 100,000 volumes, including 2200 atlases, and an extensive archive with correspondence and material pertaining to the 200-year history of the publishing house, including its own publications and more than 1,600 copper plates.

Our hosts are Dr Petra Weigel, Curator of the Perthes Collection at the Gotha Research Library and Prof. Iris Schröder, Director, Center for Transcultural Studies / Gotha Perthes Collection. The Research Center website includes links to Fellowships available for research with the collections. <https://www.uni-erfurt.de/forschungskolleg-transkulturelle-studien>

HOST VENUE

The Max Planck Institute for the History of Science

Founded in 1994, the Max Planck Institute for the History of Science (MPIWG) in Berlin is one of more than 80 research institutes administered by the Max Planck Society in the sciences and humanities. The Institute has become an internationally recognized center of the history of science and technology studies. Recently, Department III of the MPIWG, directed by Dagmar Schäfer, explores links between the history of science and the history of maps with a focus on East Asia and the Middle East.

Completed and ongoing map-related projects include (1) Translating Terroirs: East Asia between Autochthonous and European Cartographic Language (2019-2022; principal investigator, Dagmar Schäfer, Director of the Dept. III of the MPIWG, and coordinator, Vera Dorofeeva-Lichtmann coordinator; (2) digital humanities projects directed by Chen Shih-pei Chen related to Chinese Local Gazetteers (LoGaRT), particularly one on graphical representations, including maps, in the Local Gazetteers (“Tu (圖)” in Local Gazetteers) and another on the so-called Field Allocation system of the Earth-Heaven correspondences represented as maps (Fenye in Local Gazetteers) and (3) a project on Visualization and Material Cultures of the Heavens in Eurasia and North Africa (4000 BCE–1700 CE), including astronomical maps (directed by Sonja Brentjes, which includes a useful database of images of the heavens).

Since 2016, due to Dr. Schäfer’s initiative, the MPIWG collects maps relevant to East Asia. Preference is given to items not easily found in other map collections, or items relation to the on-going research projects. See the map collection of the MPIWG [here](#).

WORKSHOP AND SYMPOSIUM ORGANIZATION

The Workshop and Symposium are convened by the Trustees of the International Society for the History of the Map (ISHMap). They are organized by:

Jordana DYM, Professor of History, Skidmore College (US) and Chair, ISHMap Trustees. Her research and teaching interests include Latin America, the history of cartography, book history and public history. She is co-editor of *Imago Mundi* and an associated researcher at CREDA (CNRS UMR 7227, Paris).

Vera DOROFEEVA-LICHTMANN, CNRS (France); MPIWG (Germany). Dorofeeva-Lichtmann is Chargé de Recherche at the CNRS (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique), France, and a permanent member of the UMR8137 Chine-Corée-Japon (CCJ), CNRS-EHESS. Since 2017, she has been a recurrent short-time Visiting Scholar at the MPIWG. Her research is focused on early Chinese concepts of space and their reflection in Chinese cartography.

Diana LANGE, Centre for the Studies of Manuscript Cultures, Universität Hamburg (Germany). Lange is visiting professor for Tibetology at the Institute for Asian and African Studies at the Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin and principal investigator of the research project ‘Maps as Know-ledge Resources and Mapmaking as Process: The Case of the Mapping of Tibet’ at the Universität Hamburg. In 2019-2021, she was a short-time Visiting Scholar at the MPIWG.

Dagmar SCHÄFER is managing director of the Max Planck Institute for the History of Science, Berlin and director of the department “Artifacts, Action, Knowledge.” In 2020 she was awarded the Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz Prize by the DFG for new approaches to cultural studies and the resulting comparative perspectives on a comprehensive global history.



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The Symposium and Workshop Organizing Committee and ISHMap Trustees express our deep thanks to the many people working with our host institutions who provided direct and indirect support for this event:

At the Max Planck Institute for the History of Science and Harnack House Conference Venue of the Max Planck Society, which hosts the Workshop and the July 13-14 sessions of the Symposium, we thank Department III Director, Dagmar Schäfer for generous support and hosting, Shih-pei Chen for leading a workshop, Cathleen Paethe for preparing a visit to the library, the Harnack House and MPIWG staff and Danyang Zhang for admirable logistics support.

At the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, Unter den Linden, which hosts the ISHMap General Meeting, the first day of the Symposium and the Keynote talk, as well as organizing a visit to the library's Map Reading Room on July 12, we deeply appreciate the support and contributions of Markus Heinz and Janina Witthun. The Symposium maps were kindly provided by the Staatsbibliothek.

For the fieldtrip, we thank hosts Dr Petra Weigel, Curator of the Perthes Collection at the Gotha Research Library and Prof. Iris Schröder, University of Erfurt and Director, Center for Transcultural Studies / Gotha Perthes Collection, and Anna-Maria Hünnes, Nikole Borchardt, Dominic Keyssner, Verena Pichler and Madeleine Raeder of the Center for Transcultural Studies, and Kandetzki at the Perthes Collection. Jitka Močíčková's guidance, particularly on the atlas collection, is also warmly appreciated.

Skidmore College, Department of History and LEDS

Jennifer Monderer, Skidmore College, ISHMap Logo

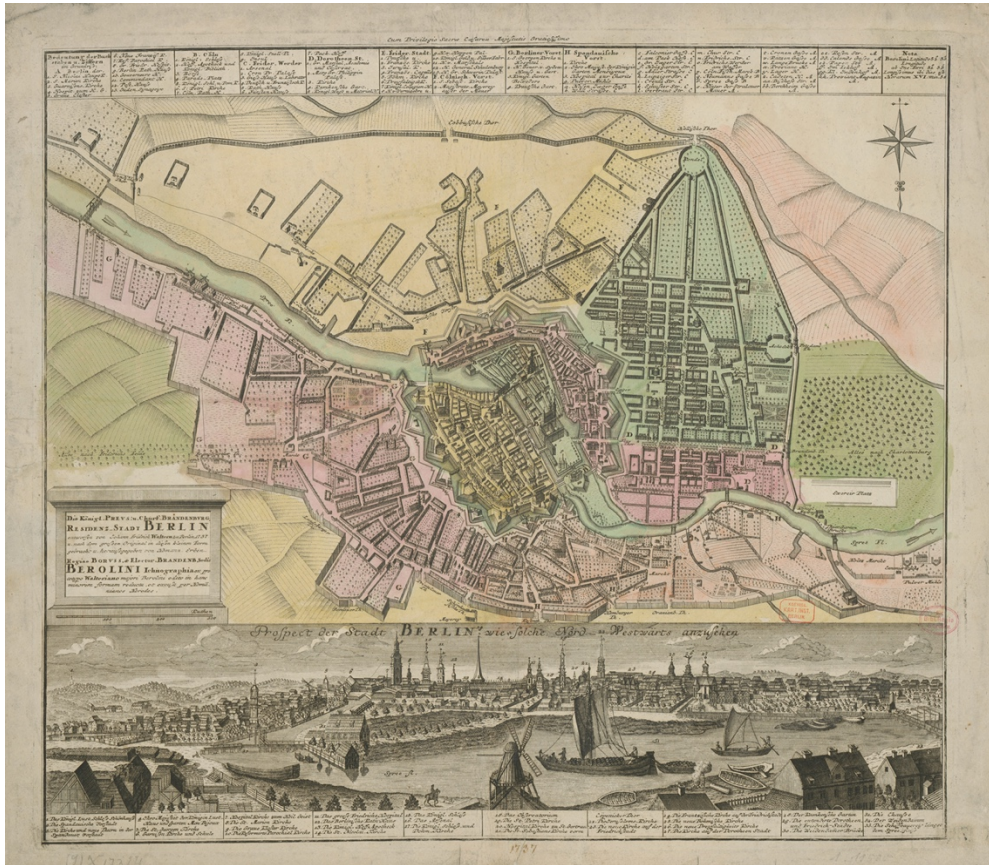


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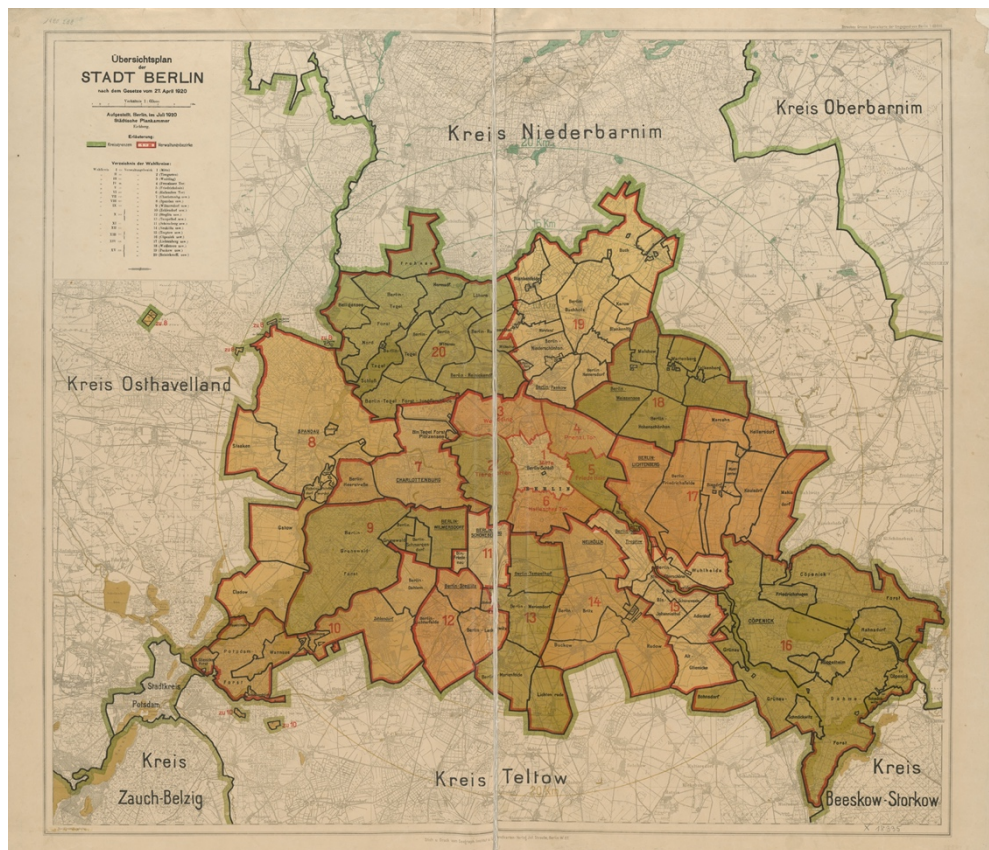
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Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, Kart. X 17324



Übersichtsplan der Stadt Berlin nach dem Gesetze vom 27. April 1920 (Berlin : Julius Straube, 1921)
Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, Kart. X 18335