THE HISTORY OF CARTOGRAPHY

Fall 2007 Newsletter

Cartography in the European Renaissance, Volume Three

The long-awaited third volume in The History of Cartography series has been published! (To order, see page 2.) With the help of the University of Chicago Press, we were able to have an unbound copy of the volume available, with the jackets and 80 color plates, for viewing at the 22nd International Conference on the History of Cartography this summer. The volume is bound in two parts totaling 2,332 pages with continuous pagination and with both the bibliographical and general indexes at the end of Part 2.

In addition to co-founding the History of Cartography Project and coediting each of the earlier books in the series, David Woodward, who died in August 2004, acted as the sole editor of Volume Three. His deep passion for the Renaissance period is evident in the structure he devised for this massive undertaking and in the long years he devoted to its completion. Although he did not live to see the published books, David would be (as we are) eternally grateful for the hard work and continuous support of the volume’s sixty-four authors, the production and editorial staff at the University of Chicago Press, and our many donors. Without you, we would not have been able to see Cartography in the European Renaissance through to publication. Please accept our heartfelt thanks.

Cartography in the European Enlightenment, Volume Four

Mary Pedley provides a closer look at her work for Cartography in the European Enlightenment, Volume Four of The History of Cartography series. Pedley is Adjunct Assistant Curator of Maps at the William L. Clements Library, University of Michigan; teaches Latin in the Ann Arbor Public Schools; and serves, with Matthew Edney, as coeditor of the Enlightenment volume. She writes:

Much of the past year has been spent in contact and correspondence with many of the first 145 energetic contributors who have agreed to write for Volume Four, Cartography in the European Enlightenment. They are writing entries as fast as (or faster than!) we can edit them, and we greatly appreciate their timely and excellent work. Our exchange with authors provides much stimulation: answering questions, reading entries, and helping with the revision process are all important steps in the gradual assembly of this rich reference work.

It has been very gratifying to see the entries emerge and dovetail with each other. More than 60% of the entries for Volume Four have been assigned to a particular contributor or to cocontributors, and nearly 200 entries have already been submitted for editing.

It takes money to keep a project such as this on track. Volume Four, and the series as a whole, received welcome news from the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) in March 2007, when the Division of Preservation and Access offered...
additional funding in response to a grant proposal we submitted in July 2006. The new grant support began on 1 July 2007 and continues through 30 June 2009. NEH has allocated some guaranteed funds to support our work and also has offered to match, dollar for dollar, up to $120,000 in private donations made to the Project over the two-year grant period. We greatly appreciate this major financial support, without which we could not move forward on the Enlightenment volume, and we hope that friends of the Project will help us reach our fundraising goals.

Work on Volume Four found a welcome outlet when I was honored to give the first David Woodward Memorial Lecture at the Osher Map Library and Smith Center for Cartographic Education at the University of Southern Maine in early November 2006. The talk, entitled “Art, Science, and Design in Eighteenth Century Cartography,” discussed topographical surveying and the visualization of the landscape during the Enlightenment. I drew particularly from the work of one of our contributors, Catherine Bousquet-Bressolier, who has written with a special focus on eighteenth-century surveying manuals and the instructions given to topographical surveyors of the period. This mode of cartography is especially important for Volume Four because during the period covered, surveying techniques underwent many changes, and methods of rendering landscape were subject to both considerable experimentation and scientific scrutiny. The resulting maps, both manuscript and printed, reveal that older pictorial traditions continued to function and were even integrated with newer, more abstract, measured and scaled views. The staff and the enthusiastic supporters of the Osher Map Library, as well as Dr. Harold Osher and his family, offered a warm and generous welcome and expressed a lively interest in topics related to the History of Cartography Project.

As winter set in, squeezing Michigan ever more tightly, I was able to escape to Miami in January 2007 to talk to the Miami Map Fair on “The Art of Acquisition: The Importance of Map Collecting for the History of Cartography.” This talk described the contributions of map collectors to the history of cartography in general and to our own History of Cartography Project in particular. Great map collections offer glimpses of the map production and consumer taste of any period; they gather in one place cartographic works focusing on an area or region; they assemble materials related to cartography – books, manuscripts, objets d’art – that reveal the nature of a chronological period. In addition, collectors often generously donate their collections to public institutions, where they enrich our general knowledge of the history of cartography. Collectors are among the most important donors to our project, as we rely on the fruits of their collections to write our History. May their interest and support ever continue! The stimulating atmosphere of the annual Miami Map Fair and the splendid organizational skills of Joe Fitzgerald and Marcia Kanner make a trip to this venue a must for any map collector and for those of us interested in the results of collecting.

Snows receded and with spring came a long-planned trip to Turkey during my school’s spring vacation. Every Latin teacher needs to see Troy at least once in a lifetime, and this was my opportunity. A visit to Turkey also allowed me to meet our Turkish contributors to Volume Four, who are writing entries on cartography in the Ottoman Empire. This was a particular pleasure for me and for the Project. After nearly two years of correspondence, the chance to meet and exchange ideas about Ottoman cartography was a rare moment of shared east-west enthusiasm for maps. The study of the Ottoman Empire during Volume Four’s period (ca. 1650-1800) offers special challenges to historical and cartographic researchers. It is not a glamorous epoch in the history of this empire: historians take the Ottoman defeat at Vienna in 1683
to mark the beginning of 150 years of territorial and political stagnation, preceding the empire’s nineteenth-century decline. Yet during the 1700s, the work of geographer/travelers like Evliya Çelebi, the printing experiments of İbrahim Müterferikka, and increasing interest in science and technology demonstrate that the Ottoman Turks were aware of the shifts going on in Europe in the geographical representation and scientific understanding of the globe. The essays in Volume Two, Book One, of the History that cover the cartography of the golden period of Ottoman hegemony complete their survey just as the period of Volume Four begins. Therefore, we have been very pleased to find scholars keen and able to write on this more difficult moment in Ottoman history, a subject requiring much archival work, even in archives that are notoriously difficult to access. My colleague at the University of Michigan, Gottfried Hagen, has been a tremendous source of information and support, as have Tom Goodrich and Volume Two, Book One, contributor Svat Soucek. Through them we were able to contact colleagues in Turkey who are close to the archives and the subject and invite them to write for Volume Four. And what a warm welcome we were given upon our arrival in Istanbul.

Professors Fikret Sarıcaoğlu and Mustafa Kaçar, in the company of their graduate student Özgür Koçak, treated us to a splendid lunch at the faculty club of Istanbul University (photo at left) in all the comfort and décor of a pasha’s palace. We met again in the home of Professor A. M. Çelâl Sengör, whose warm hospitality and large library encouraged lively conversation on the subject of Ottoman science, on which Professor Sengör’s advice is particularly welcome in the preparations for Volume Five.

These Istanbul encounters and my general reading on Ottoman cartography emboldened me to offer a short paper to the Great Lakes Ottoman Workshop, held in Ann Arbor in April 2007. This gathering of scholars working in Ottoman history meets yearly to discuss a wide range of topics of mutual interest. I described the basic outlines of the History of Cartography Project and the essential themes of Volume Four, illustrated with images from Cartography in the Traditional Islamic and South Asian Societies (Volume Two, Book One, of the History) that support the subjects and questions considered in eighteenth-century cartography. I also drew on items from the Clements Library collection, including a detail from a map of the western United States taken from an Ottoman atlas of 1803, copied from the work of William Faden, and printed in Istanbul for use in a military school (illustrated on front page of newsletter). Printed maps were a rarity in the Ottoman Empire until the nineteenth century. The detail of the Great Lakes with labels in Ottoman Turkish demonstrates the importance accorded to imported European knowledge within a key Ottoman institution by the early nineteenth century. However, at larger cartographic scales, the Ottomans continued to use more traditional visualizations of landscape and man-made structures, as demonstrated by plans illustrated in Volume Two, Book One, one of which (dating from the eighteenth century) is shown above.

As spring turned into early summer, I had the good fortune to meet another of our contributors, Emilie d’Orgeix, who traveled to Ann Arbor to lecture. Her visit allowed us to discuss various aspects of her work on entries for Volume Four, some of which involve the themes of art, color, and architecture. These conversations enjoyed throughout the spring only intensified my eagerness to attend the International History of Cartography conference in Berne, Switzerland, in July, where I had the opportunity to reunite with many friends, colleagues, supporters, and contributors to the History of Cartography Project.
Cartography in the Twentieth Century, Volume Six

During the past year, Mark Monmonier, editor of Volume Six, Cartography in the Twentieth Century, has shifted his effort from recruiting contributors to editing manuscripts, which involved time-consuming communications with contributors on matters of scope, content, clarity, and format. Because manuscript editing is labor-intensive and questions from contributors and potential contributors seemed more pressing, most of the 171 entries received between 31 August 2006 and 31 May 2007 were merely acknowledged with a promise to get back to the contributor in due course. Significant progress occurred during June, when Dr. Monmonier commenced the editing of 66 entries and essentially completed 61 of them. By the middle of July 2007, a total of 432 (83%) of the assignable entries were agreed or under contract; 243 entries had been submitted; 108 had been edited, approved, and sent forward to Madison; and another 22 had been sent back to contributors by the editor or were awaiting further action following resubmission.

Throughout the year Claudia Sawyer, graduate assistant in Syracuse, was a tremendous help with editing and editorial correspondence, including reminder notices and responding to numerous requests to extend deadlines. Following enhancements to our database in the spring, the Madison office was able to generate automated reminders of impending and missed due dates and to provide improved tracking of entries.

Because the current National Science Foundation (NSF) grant, which has funded work on Volume Six since summer 2003, had no provision for a research assistant during its final year (2007-08), Monmonier successfully applied to the Gladys Krieble Delmas Foundation for a “bridging grant.” The $22,000 awarded to Syracuse University made it possible for Sawyer to work on Volume Six for an additional 300 hours this summer and will support a graduate research assistant for the upcoming academic year.

We are grateful to the Delmas Foundation for helping maintain continuity in the Syracuse Project office.

In the spring, Monmonier worked on a new grant proposal to the NSF, which was submitted in late July 2007, and requested five years of support for Volume Six beginning in the summer of 2008. The proposal will be considered by both the Science and Society program and the Geography and Regional Science program in the coming months, and we hope to

Volume Six Associate Editors

Karen Severud Cook received a Ph.D. in geography from the University of Wisconsin–Madison in 1978 and a M.I.S. from the School of Library and Information Management, Emporia State University, Emporia, Kansas, in 2001. She has held several positions involving map design and execution; editing maps, an atlas, and scientific reports; and teaching cartography. Since 1987 she has worked in national and academic map and special collections libraries. While a curator in the British Library’s Map Library, she prepared historical map exhibitions and catalogs and was guest editor of an issue of the British Library Journal about the history of American cartography. Currently she is a tenured associate librarian at the University of Kansas and holds a courtesy appointment in the Geography Department, where she co-teaches a course on the history of cartography. Cook’s research interests and publications include the history of map design and printing focusing on the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, as well as various topics in fifteenth- and sixteenth-century European cartography, eighteenth- through twentieth-century American cartography, and the nineteenth-century exploration and mapping of Australia. She has written thirteen informative and highly accessible entries for Volume Six.

Joel L. Morrison received a Ph.D. in geography from the University of Wisconsin–Madison in 1968. His academic career includes sixteen years on the geography faculty at Madison with a three-year term as department chair, and five years at The Ohio State University, where he directed the Center for Mapping between 1998 and 2003. In 1983, Morrison joined the U.S. Geological Survey becoming Assistant Division Chief for Research in the National Mapping Division in 1986, and in 1995 he moved to the Bureau of the Census as Chief of the Geography Division. He has chaired the United States Board on Geographic Names and has worked with numerous professional and academic organizations, including the National Center for Geographic Information and Analysis (as chair of the advisory board) and the International Cartographic Association (as vice-president from 1980 to 1984, and president from 1984 to 1987). He is also the senior author for later editions of Elements of Cartography, an associate editor and senior consultant to Rand McNally for Goode’s World Atlas, and chief editorial consultant for the National Geographic Society’s Atlas of North America. He was coeditor of Elements of Spatial Data Quality. Morrison has provided several years of excellent input as an advisory board member for Volume Six and also has written two substantive entries.
hear news by the spring. If awarded, a portion of the grant will allow the Project to move into the next phase with increased editorial support.  

Monmonier has recruited two outstanding scholars, Drs. Karen Cook and Joel Morrison, as associate editors for Volume Six. Cook and Morrison are collectively knowledgeable about a wide range of important issues in twentieth-century cartography, aware of the importance of concise, carefully constructed language for a project such as ours, and have a strong commitment to the completion of the volume. Their role will be to assist Monmonier in adjusting the content of the volume, recruiting new contributors, and, most importantly, reducing the growing backlog of submissions that await editing.

Monmonier’s exceptional scholarship was recognized formally on two occasions this spring. In April he received the annual Outstanding Research Award from the Syracuse chapter of Sigma Xi (The Scientific Research Society), and in May he was awarded the Charles L. Hosler Alumni Scholar Medal by the Pennsylvania State University’s College of Earth and Mineral Sciences. In other news, the University of Chicago Press accepted Monmonier’s manuscript for Coast Lines: How Mapmakers Frame the World and Chart Environmental Change, which is to be published in spring 2008. In July he attended the International Conference on the History of Cartography, in Berne, where he presented a paper titled “TheFour Shorelines of Coastal Cartography: From Navigation Tool to Inundation Forecast.”

22nd ICHC

The 22nd International Conference on the History of Cartography was held in Berne, Switzerland, 8-13 July 2007. In attendance were project director Matthew Edney, managing editor Jude Leimer, volume editors Mary Pedley and Mark Monmonier, associate editor Karen Cook, Rosalind Woodward (wife of the late Project co-founder David Woodward), and many contributors to the volumes in the History series. The conference was packed with over 60 insightful lectures and several wonderful exhibitions and receptions. The volume editors made good use of the time between sessions, meeting with future contributors as well as other scholars and Project friends.

The Project staffed an exhibit for six days of the conference, and we were pleased to have one unbound copy of Volume Three – along with our usual postcards, stickers, brochures, and posters – on display for conference participants. Matthew Edney presented a paper in the session on cartobibliography, and Volume Six editor Mark Monmonier gave a lecture about shorelines and coastal cartography in the relief mapping session. The conference was attended by 266 participants from 38 countries along with 34 accompanying persons. Many thanks to the organizing committee and its president Hans-Uli Feldmann, to conference secretary Christoph Graber, and to all who made this stimulating event possible. The next ICHC will be held in Copenhagen, Denmark, from 12-18 July 2009.

Upcoming Events

The forthcoming major exhibition, Maps: Finding Our Place in the World, at The Field Museum, Chicago, has spawned an amazing “Festival of Maps” in which more than 25 cultural institutions in Chicago will mount significant exhibitions on maps and their history. The Field Museum’s Maps will feature more than 100 of the world’s greatest cartographic treasures together with engaging, high-tech interactive displays. Organized by The Field Museum and The Newberry Library, the exhibit is presented by NAVTEQ. For more information:

Festival of Maps Chicago
(beginning November 2007)
http://www.festivalofmaps.com/

Maps: Finding Our Place in the World
http://www.fieldmuseum.org/exhibits/maps_tempexhib.htm

A particularly noteworthy conjunction of events will take place in association with the festival on 8-13 November 2007. First, on 8-10 November, the Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography at The Newberry Library hosts the Sixteenth Kenneth Nebenzahl, Jr., Lectures, under the title “Ancient Perspectives: Maps and Their Place in Mesoamerica, Egypt, Greece, and Rome.” This series of seven lectures, organized for the Smith Center by Dr. Richard Talbert (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill), will range from urban to cosmological mapping. The lectures are made possible by the generosity of Kenneth and Jossy Nebenzahl. Second, the Society for the History of Discoveries will hold their 48th annual

(continued on page 6)
meeting at The Newberry Library on 11-13 November. For more information on these two events:

The Kenneth Nebenzahl, Jr. Lectures in the History of Cartography
(8-10 November 2007)
www.newberry.org/smithsmithhome .html

Society for the History of Discoveries
(11-13 November 2007)
http://www.sohistdisc.org/annual _meetings/annual_2007/annual _meeting_2007.htm

Also, on 10 November 2007, 5:30 – 7:30 PM, the University of Chicago Press will host, at the Field Museum, a reception to celebrate the release of The History of Cartography, Volume Three, Cartography in the Eu- ropean Renaissance, ed. David Woodward (July 2007) and Maps: Finding Our Place in the World, ed. James R. Akerman and Robert W. Karrow, Jr., foreword by John McCarter (co-published with the Field Museum; October 2007). For more information or to be placed on the invitation list for the reception, please contact:

University of Chicago Press Reception
(10 November 2007)
Laura Anderson at <landersen@press.uchicago.edu>

Finally, Project director Matthew Edney has organized a session, “Maps and the Visions of Space and Place in Italy,” for the 54th annual meeting of the Renaissance Society of America. The meeting will be held at the Renaissance Chicago Hotel, Chicago, 3-5 April 2008. The session features four Volume Three authors: Victoria M. Morse (Carleton College) will examine how local traditions of representing space in northern Italy changed in the fourteenth century to accommodate new political realities; David H. Fried- man (MIT) will discuss the impact of new representation technologies on the process of urban design in mid-six- teenth century Rome; Francesca Fiora- ni (University of Virginia) will explore the different systems of representation, modes of description, and signs used in Renaissance Italian mapping; and Tom Conley (Harvard University) will be the respondent. The session has been dedicated to the late History of Cartography Project co-founder David Woodward. For more information:

Renaissance Society of America
(3-5 April 2008)
http://www.rsa.org/

David Woodward Memorial Fellowship Available

Applications are solicited for an annu- al two-month memorial fellowship in honor of David Woodward, a founding editor with Brian Harley, of The History of Cartography. The fellow- ship is made possible by the generosity of Arthur and Janet Holzheimer. The purpose of this fellowship is to attract a scholar to the University of Wis- consin–Madison campus to research and write on a subject related to the history of cartography. The fellow chosen for the 2008-2009 academic year will focus on a period relevant to Volume Four or Volume Six of The History of Cartography, which is to
say ca. 1650-1800 or ca. 1900-2000; preference will be given to work that compliments either volume.

The two-month residence, taken at any time between July 2008 and June 2009, will be at the Institute for Research in the Humanities, which will provide office space and other facilities and support given to scholars at the Institute. Participation in the scholarly community of the Institute is strongly encouraged. The stipend is $3,500 per month for two months. The selection of the fellow will be made on the recommendation of the editors of Volumes Four and Six and of the Executive Committee of the Institute for Research in the Humanities.

The Institute for Research in the Humanities (1959), the first institute in North America devoted solely to the support and encouragement of humanistic scholarship, is housed in the historic Washburn Observatory (1878), overlooking Lake Mendota on the University of Wisconsin campus. The Institute supports research in the traditional humanistic areas of literature, history, and philosophy; it also promotes interdisciplinary scholarship, while cultivating methodological diversity and breadth.

The University of Wisconsin Libraries are particularly well suited to humanistic and cartographic scholarship. Memorial Library (three million volumes) is the principal research facility on campus for the humanities and social sciences and has an excellent collection of historical monographs and reference books and an extensive periodical collection. It also houses the Department of Special Collections, which contains the Chester H. Thordarson Collection in the history of science and is strong in the history of books and printing. The Geography Library contains the University of Wisconsin–Madison’s primary collection of geography and cartography. This library is in Science Hall, the location of the Geography Department and the Robinson Map Library. For more information, consult http://www.library.wisc.edu/libraries/. The History of Cartography Project, also housed in Science Hall, maintains an archive of articles and illustrations used in previous volumes, and its staff is available for consultation.

Applicants for the David Woodward Memorial Fellowship, who should hold a Ph.D. or equivalent, should submit an application form and a proposal not exceeding four double-spaced pages explaining what they intend to study during the two-month residence and what the end product is likely to be. A simple application form and additional information about the Fellowship and Institute is available on request from:

Loretta Freiling
Institute for Research in the Humanities
Phone: (608) 262-3855
Fax: (608) 265-4173
Email: freiling@wisc.edu
Application deadline: 18 January 2008
Please consider supporting the History of Cartography Project. Gifts are tax deductible and may be matched by the National Endowment for the Humanities. Donors are acknowledged on the financial support page of the books and in our winter newsletter. As a token of our thanks, supporters also receive a limited edition, hand-printed broadsheet featuring a literary passage about cartography.

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Contributions by mail:
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U.S. Bank Lockbox
P.O. Box 78807
Milwaukee, WI 53278-0807

Credit card contributions welcome on-line:
www.geography.wisc.edu/histcart/#support

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