

THE HISTORY OF CARTOGRAPHY

Newsletter 2003: Summer

Volume Three Moves Forward

Two anonymous readers selected by the University of Chicago Press read the typescript for Volume Three, *Cartography in the European Renaissance*, over a four-month period. Both readers enthusiastically praised the volume as a whole, but had extensive, detailed, and helpful comments that have been reviewed by editor David Woodward and managing editor Jude Leimer. The comments are now being forwarded to individual chapter authors so they can make final revisions to their essays. Volume Three will be presented to the University of Chicago Press Board in September with an editorial response to the readers' comments. With board approval, the final typescript can be sent to the press for copy editing, which is the first stage in the production process.

Volume Four Underway

In March we received the excellent news that our proposal to the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) for support of Volume Four had been successful; we look forward to two years of much-appreciated outright and matching grant support. As part of our continued planning of the encyclopedic format of *Cartography in the European Enlightenment*, we asked advisory board members to respond to the headwords and general organization of the volume. Their comments and suggestions have helped us to expand and refine the headword list and to develop a strong team of potential authors. We have also started to prepare scope descriptions for the content of each of the categories of headwords. These, along



World map from "De geographia," by Henricus Glareanus, Basle, 1527. The text was written shortly after 1510. Glareanus seems to have copied the Ptolemy and Vespucci hemispheres that are inset at the top of Martin Waldseemüller's 1507 world map, Universalis cosmographia, but he

extended the hemisphere of the ancient world to include AMERICA to the west. In addition to being a cosmographer, Glareanus (1488 - 1563) was a Swiss musical theorist, poet, and humanist. The original manuscript is in the John Carter Brown Library at Brown University.

with an author's handbook, will help authors be consistent in content and style for each headword entry.

The International Conference on the History of Cartography in Boston and Portland (June 2003) introduced many new faces to the field, including potential authors for Volume Four, whom we anticipate will bring new approaches and information on many headword topics. In August, the Volume Four editors will attend the quadrennial congress of the International Society of Eighteenth-Century Studies at the University of California in Los Angeles, which is focused this year on the "Global Eighteenth Century." The editors will be hosting a session on

cartography and the Enlightenment on Friday, 8 August 2003. For more information about the conference, visit <http://www.isecs.ucla.edu/>.

Volume Six Work Set to Begin

Cartography in the Twentieth Century editor Mark Monmonier and series editor David Woodward are delighted to report that the substantially-revised proposal submitted to the National Science Foundation (NSF) in January was successful. The NSF Science and Technology Studies Program will provide five years' support for Volume

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Six. Our immediate plan is to rapidly expand our board of advisors, refine the list of headwords, and begin recruiting authors. We are also working with university development staff in Syracuse and Madison to solicit additional support from corporations and private foundations. We are confident that multiple corporate donors will recognize the long-term value of a systematically compiled and carefully edited history of twentieth-century cartography.

The special issue of *Cartography and Geographic Information Science*, 29, no. 3 (2002), which features exploratory essays on the history of cartography in the twentieth century, has been very popular. The Madison Project office alone has distributed over 200 copies to students, professors, researchers, commercial cartographers, libraries, and federal agencies. There appears to be great interest in seeing Volume Six come to fruition.

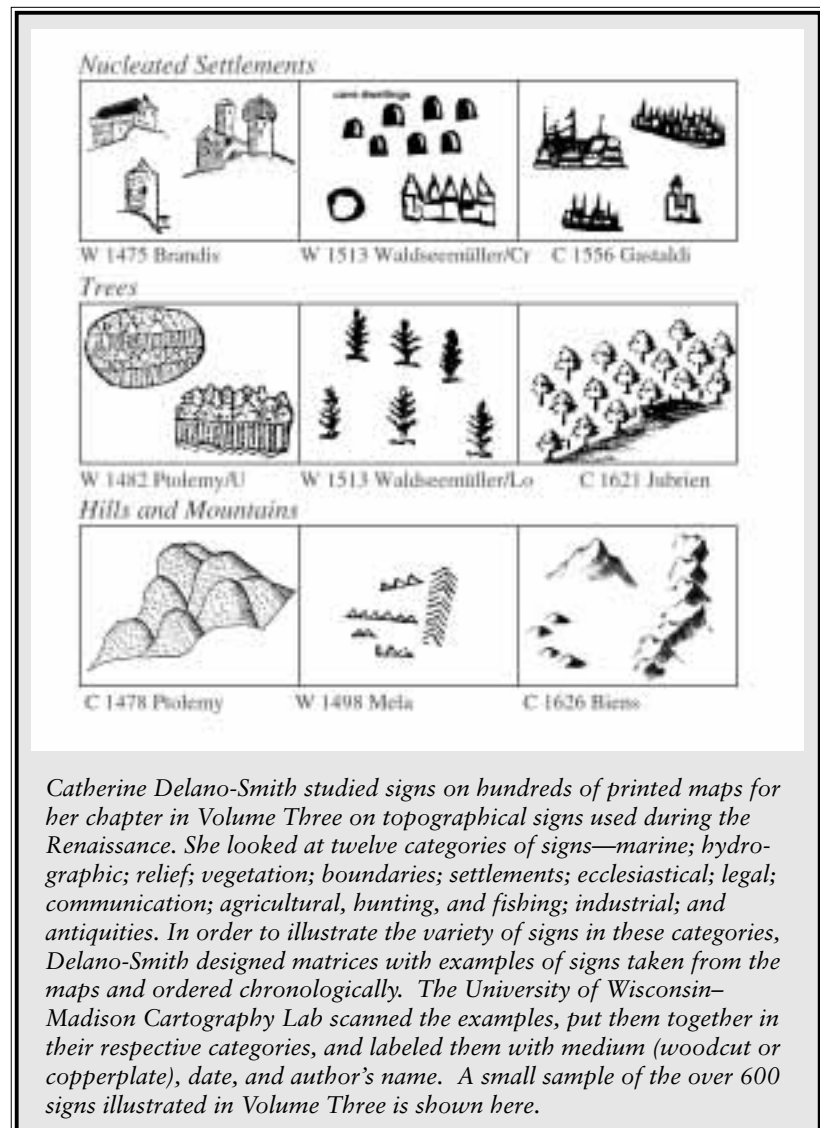
Illustrating the *History of Cartography*

The first three volumes of the *History of Cartography* contain approximately 2,750 illustrations from hundreds of different sources. These images not only illustrate points made in the text; they also serve as a useful resource for the study of the history of cartography as a whole. *History of Cartography* illustrations fall into two categories: photographs of maps (including paintings, manuscripts, prints, and maps in books, etc.) and line drawings. To obtain photographs of maps, our authors request the reproduction of a specific image that relates to their text, often supplying a location and catalog number but sometimes only providing a description of the image. Our illustration editor locates the image and sends a letter to the museum, library, or individual that owns the item and holds its copyright. The lending institution supplies a photograph or digital image, and we gather as much refer-

ence information as we can, including the cartographer, author, or artist's name; size of the original; catalog number; and date completed or published. Photographic fees range from \$0 - \$200 for each image, and it can take from two months to an entire year to receive a photograph. Next, we solicit written permission to reproduce the image from the owner and pay permission fees when necessary. Shortly before publication of a book in the series, the illustration editor sends photographs with permission to publish to the University of Chicago Press.

The University of Wisconsin Cartographic Laboratory handles the preparation of all line drawings needed for *History of Cartography*

volumes. These images include reference maps, graphs, diagrams, and reconstructions of damaged or lost maps; they are often original designs by our authors. Cartography Lab staff use modern scanning and desktop-publishing technology to prepare initial drafts. These are then reviewed by our managing editor and the author, who suggest necessary changes. Final versions of each line drawing are sent to the University of Chicago Press shortly before publication. Throughout the illustrations process, Project staff pay special attention to accuracy and completeness of information in order to create the high quality and informative images that readers have come to expect from the *History of Cartography*.





Managing editor Jude Leimer staffing the History of Cartography ICHC XX exhibit. Photo courtesy of Dr. Prasad Gogate.

Report from the ICHC XX

The 20th International Conference for the History of Cartography took place in Boston, Massachusetts (14-17 June 2003), and Portland, Maine (18-21 June 2003). We enjoyed stimulating talks and good company, and the conference was able to boast 321 attendees and 63 accompanying persons—the largest number of participants ever. In Boston, the History of Cartography Project set up a table during the poster session. In Portland, the Project was able to have a table outside the lecture halls for all three days. We gave away hundreds of postcards, magnets, bookmarks, brochures, outlines, special issues of *CaGIS*, and newsletters to friends and supporters. It was rewarding to talk with people who were not familiar with the Project and to see new interest in our mailing list, published volumes, and forthcoming volumes.

Madison Office Staff News

Two of our reference editors will be leaving the Project this summer. Lisa Saywell has accepted a summer internship at the Smithsonian Institution in

Washington, D. C., and will return to a new project assistantship at College Library on the University of Wisconsin—Madison campus in the fall. Ben Sheesley, who has been checking manuscripts for the *History of Cartography* since September 2000, has chosen a new position in the geography department that will allow him to focus on his area of interest—new techniques in cartographic representation. We appreciate Lisa's and Ben's expertise and hard work, and we wish them both well.

History of Cartography Project reference editor and geography Ph.D student Jeff Bernard recently gave a talk entitled "Mapping the Middle Kingdom: Chinese Culture and Chinese Cartography in an Age of Western Expansion." Jeff presented Chinese and Western maps created during the past 500 years, many of which are reproduced in previous volumes of the *History of Cartography*, and discussed the importance of cultural conceptions in mapping enterprises. The talk was part of a UW—Madison Center for East Asian Studies outreach program "All Under Heaven: New Perspectives on China," designed for teachers in the humanities, sciences, and arts.

Editors' News

It has been almost a year since David Woodward retired from classroom teaching and university administration to devote energy to the History of Cartography Project. In recognition of his more than 22 years of service to the College of Letters and Science at the University of Wisconsin—Madison, he received the Career Service Award for 2002. In April and May, he traveled in Italy to work on and promote the History of Cartography Project. His time was mainly spent at the Bellagio Conference Center run by the Rockefeller Foundation on Lake Como to rework his introduction to Volume Three. There, he gave a talk "Cartography in the European Renaissance: Issues of Continuity and

Change." While in the area, he visited the sites of prehistoric maps at Bedolina near Capodiponte, Val Camonica, a sixteenth-century frescoed map of the world at the Palazzo Besta in Teglio, and the mural maps at the Palazzo Farnese in Caprarola. At the end of his stay, he gave a keynote speech at "Giambattista Nolli, Imago Urbis, and Rome"—a conference organized by the Studium Urbis—and received a medal as Socio corrispondente from the president of the Società Geografica Italiana. This was an especially happy occasion, as David and all the Italian authors for Volume Three were together for the first time.

Other talks closer to home included: "Renaissance Italian Cartography" for the Italian Workmen's Club; "A Recent NSF Initiative: History of Cartography in the Twentieth Century" for the University of Wisconsin Spatial Information and Analysis Consortium G.I. Science seminar; and "Seventeenth-Century French Maps of Wisconsin" for the Voyageur Club of Madison. He attended the 20th International Conference on the History of Cartography, Boston and Portland, where he chaired a session and presented "Did John Donne Have a Map in Mind in Hymn to God, my God, in My Sickness?" In July, he gave three talks at the summer institute "Everyday Maps" organized by the Smith Center at the Newberry Library, Chicago. In other news, he published

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Participants in the Smith Center Summer Institute attending a lunch-time discussion on the History of Cartography Project.

Visit the History of Cartography World Wide Web site at
<http://www.geography.wisc.edu/histcart>

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a review of *Geography, Cartography and Nautical Science in the Renaissance: The Impact of the Great Discoveries*, by W. G. L. Randles (Burlington: Ashgate, 2000) in *Renaissance Quarterly* (Spring 2003): 206-8.

Woodward's plans for the fall include a promotional tour of lectures and workshops in Australia and New Zealand, including stops at Sydney, Canberra, Melbourne, and Auckland. He also plans to present a workshop at the Rare Books School at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, 8-12 March 2004 (further information will be available at <http://www.rarebookschool.org>).

In addition to his planning efforts for Volume Six, **Mark Monmonier** is finishing one book and starting another. The University of Chicago Press recently forwarded referees reports on his social history of the Mercator projection, broadly defined. He is slowly wading through comments from the three readers, all of whom liked the manuscript but enthusiastically offered diverse suggestions, which must be addressed in a formal response. On the front burner is a new book on derogatory or otherwise controversial toponyms; Monmonier hopes to get his geographic names project well underway before Volume Six moves into high gear at the end of the summer. In January he was reappointed to a three-year term on the Mapping Science Committee of the National Research Council. Last spring he presented a paper to the American Society of Environmental History and spoke at Hamilton College, Central Michigan University, the University of Pennsylvania, and the University of British Columbia. At the International Conference on the History of Cartography he presented a paper in Boston and chaired a session in Portland. In July he will spend two weeks at the National Library of Medicine preparing a paper for the Library's October symposium on Visual Culture and Public Health.

D. Graham Burnett has had a productive year at Princeton, where he co-organized the annual Workshop Series in the History of Science, which dealt with, among other things, ocean charting and sea exploration. Burnett taught a graduate seminar on related material and has been writing on the biogeographical work of Matthew Fontaine Maury (1806-1873), first superintendent of the U.S. Naval Observatory. In addition, Burnett served as an editor of the Spring 2003 issue of *Daedalus*, on the subject of time and time-reckoning, and participated in a year-long interdisciplinary faculty seminar at Princeton on that theme. Fellowship support from several sources will permit Burnett to take a full year of leave in 2003-2004, which he will use to continue work on his current monograph, tentatively titled "Knowledge of Leviathan."

Matthew Edney has had a busy year. In addition to his regular job at the University of Southern Maine (USM), he was one of the triumvirate (with David Cobb and Yolanda Theunissen) who organized the 20th International Conference on the History of Cartography, held at Harvard University and USM, 15-20 June 2003. His areas of responsibility were to coordinate the academic program and to edit conference publications. In conjunction with the conference, Matthew also prepared an exhibition for USM's Osher Map Library and Smith Center for Cartographic Education, "Mapping the Republic: Conflicting Concepts of the Territory and Character of the USA, 1790-1900" (the web version will be up by the end of September 2003 at usm.maine.edu/maps/exhibit11), and he served as consultant, or "project humanist," for an exhibition at the Maine Historical Society: "The Shape of Maine: Drawing

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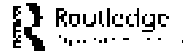
The International Journal for the History of Cartography

Volume 55, 2003, 1 issue per year
Print ISSN 0308-5694; Online ISSN 1479-7801
Editor Catherine Delano Smith, *University of London, UK*

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Boundaries, Mapping History." During the year of planning before the conference, Matthew declined to make any academic presentations, a move which proved to have been very sensible. He was, however, able to continue work both on his continuing study of the colonial mapping of New England and on Volume Four of the *History*. He also accepted a nomination as a director of Imago Mundi, Ltd., as of January 2003.

Mary Pedley received good news that the manuscript for the Fourteenth Kenneth Nebenzahl, Jr. Lectures in the History of Cartography has been accepted for publication in 2004 by the University of Chicago Press. Pedley is in the course of revising the manuscript based on readers' comments and suggestions. She wrote a brief essay on French and English map trade in the eighteenth century that appeared in October 2002 in the catalog accompanying the exhibit (titled "ausersesene und allerneueste Landkarten"—Der Verlag Homann in Nürnberg 1702-1848) at the town archive of Nuremberg. The exhibit, organized by Markus Heinz, celebrated the 300th anniversary of the foundation of the mapmaking firm of Johann Baptiste Homann and his heirs. Pedley also spoke to the Michigan Map Society in November 2002, presented a paper at the International Conference on the History of Cartography in Boston and Portland in June 2003, and continues her work on Volume Four of the *History*.

Holzheimer Fellowship

Applications are solicited for an annual two-month fellowship made possible by the generosity of Arthur and Janet Holzheimer. The purpose of this fellowship is to attract a scholar to the University of Wisconsin—Madison campus to research and write on a subject related to the history of cartography. The fellow chosen for the 2004-2005 academic year will focus on the period 1640-1800, the European Enlightenment, and their research will be appropriate for Volume Four of the Madison-based History of Cartography Project. The two-month residence, taken at any time between July 2004 and June 2005, will be at the Institute for Research in the Humanities, which will provide office space and the 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 Institute for Research in the Humanities Executive Committee.

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. It also houses an extensive periodical collection. The Department of Special Collections 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, the Robinson Map Library, and the History of Cartography Project. For more information on the libraries, consult <http://www.library.wisc.edu/libraries/>

The History of Cartography Project maintains an archive of articles and illustrations used for previous volumes, and its staff is available for consultation. Applicants for the Holzheimer 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, a current list of headwords for the volume, and further information about the Fellowship and Institute is available on request from:

Loretta Freiling
Phone: 608-262-3855
Fax: 608-265-4173
Email: freiling@wisc.edu

The deadline for completed applications is 15 January 2004.

Donor Acknowledgements in Renaissance Volume

As you may notice on the back page of this and all our newsletters, the History of Cartography Project designates categories of giving. Donors enter the Founder and Sponsor categories when their life-long cumulative contributions reach \$5,000 or \$15,000, respectively. Some friends of the Project have set personal goals about how they would like to be acknowledged in Volume Three, *Cartography in the European Renaissance*. We anticipate publication in 2005, and we expect to acknowledge all donations received by 31 December 2004 in that volume.

If you would like information about your giving history, please call Beth Freundlich at the Madison office (608) 263-3992 or send her an email message at efreund@wisc.edu.

Matching Your Gifts

Charitable contributions to the History of Cartography Project go a long way. Not only do they provide much-needed financial support for research, editing, and preparing books for publication. They tell us that you are eager to see the series completed and that you support our mission.

Your employer may wish to provide additional support. Many companies have implemented corporate matching gift programs. Through them, they match the charitable contributions their employees make to 501(c)3 organizations such as ours (through the University of Wisconsin Foundation). Some companies will even match gifts made by retirees and spouses of employees. Please check with your personnel or human resources department to see if your employer offers such a program. Your gift may go twice as far. Moreover, the National Endowment for the Humanities matches gifts made by individuals and those made by corporations—so for each dollar you contribute, the History of Cartography Project may receive four!

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