

November 2017

Dear Friends,

I am writing to share a few thoughts (and maps!) and to ask you to support the History of Cartography Project.

Globes, which are the focus of several recent imaging projects, remind me that a global perspective is fundamental to *The History of Cartography*. In revealing the intricacies of maps, mapping processes, and human experience, the *History* reaches through time and preserves knowledge for the future.

A global view allows us to step back and consider what a small place the world is. It shows us that we can have a positive impact, as individuals, beyond our own countries and cultures. Providing immediate and personal aid is essential, but I hope that support for scholarship and the humanities will also be preserved.

Please consider making a gift to the History of Cartography Project. Your donation contributes to a lasting interpretive resource, complete with beautiful representations of our world. Next month, Volume 4 (Enlightenment) will go to press. We will then concentrate on the last volume in our series: Volume 5, which covers the nineteenth century and the globalization of cartography—and is already well underway.

I hope I can count on your support.

Many thanks,

Matthew Edney

Matthew Edney, Project Director

"As each individual person confronts the world anew and seeks to grasp the vastness of the globe...fundamental questions arise: who are we, how does where we live and where we travel help define us...?"

-Denis Cosgrove, Apollo's Eye: A Cultural Geography of the Globe

SUPPORT THE PROJECT

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IMAGING GLOBES

The online proliferation of high-resolution imagery has revolutionized the study of early maps. We can sit at home examining old maps in exquisite detail while we relax with our favorite beverages! Most of the pragmatic issues of digitizing have been resolved and some institutions are now tackling the next frontier in cartographic imaging: globes.

Globes pose technical and philosophical challenges to digital imaging. Users must *imagine* that they are looking at and can rotate a physical globe. Harvard Map Collection implemented one solution in about 2000. It imaged each of its pair of globes by Gerhard Mercator (1541– 51) in 32 facets and displayed each ball separately. Mátyás Márton has used Google Earth as a geometrical frame on which to hang 2D images of each ball; he displays the results in his Virtual Globes Museum (Budapest). Most recently, the Bibliothèque nationale de France used complex mathematical methods borrowed from photogrammetry for its digitizing. The Hungarian and French websites allow the user to rotate and zoom.

> Philosophically, globes comprise more than the ball alone. As scientific instruments they were meant to be used within their furniture, with specifically calibrated horizon and meridian rings. To show globes as instruments, the University of Southern Maine creates three animations per globe: the entire globe, the ball, and also just the stand (for anyone out there who is really into joinery!).

For links to the collections mentioned above, visit: geography.wisc.edu/histcart/globes

of Southern Maine (Smith Collection) [OML].

Ball and furniture of Willem Jansz. Blaeu, Sphæra stellifera (1606). Osher Map Library and Smith Center for Cartographic Education, University

> "Mr. Wyld's Model of the Earth. Sectional View." Illustrated London News 18 (7 June 1851): 511.

On the front: Charles François Delamarche, terrestrial globe (1787), OML.

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SEPTEMBER 2018 is the cut-off date for recognition in Volume Four. Every contribution helps, and we are pleased to acknowledge prior donations, new gifts, and pledges. Email us if you have questions about the volume's support pages or giving categories. Thank you.

Dennis Townsend, patent folding globe (1870). Norman B. Leventhal Map Center Collection, Boston Public Library.