



ISHMap Symposium, Paris, Friday 13th June, 2014.

Bibliothèque nationale de France, Paris, France.

Summary of Papers

Please note that all lectures will be in English.

Morning. 1st session, Maps for War and for Peace, 9.30

1. Conflict and Cartography in Artois, 1559-1560.

Camille Serchuk, Southern Connecticut State University, USA.

This paper will analyze the maps made to resolve the territorial disputes surrounding the Imperial enclaves in Artois identified in the Treaty of Cateau-Cambrésis in 1559. Territorial disputes in sixteenth-century France were often resolved with maps, although primarily at a local rather than a royal level. Thirteen maps of the enclaves survive, produced by two artists, Zacharie de Cellers and Hugues le Febvre, the former working for the French king Henri II, the latter for the Spanish king Philip II. The paper will identify the maps made by each artist, examine the relationship of the maps to the circumnavigation of the territory described in the *procès verbaux*, and suggest that the maps and their makers nonetheless retained a modest measure of independence from the conflict.

The maps engage the theme of conflict in several ways. They are the visual representations of the conflict, supplementing large dossiers of documents describing the negotiations. The maps are intended to resolve the conflict; their representations of the disputed territory were intended to provide a basis for diplomatic negotiation of the boundaries of the areas held by the French and of those held by their Habsburg enemy. Yet, as the *procès-verbaux* associated with the maps reveal, the maps themselves were also the cause of conflict. First, disputes arose about the necessity for the maps—the party of Philip II argued that maps were too expensive and time consuming—and then about the content of the maps themselves. Maps that met with the approval of both parties were signed to establish their authority. Yet in one instance, two maps of a region were produced, and only one was signed, evidence that the artists' visions of the territory differed, and only one garnered signatures. The French *procès-verbal* affirms the precarious nature of these maps: in one instance the diplomats sought the opinions of local villagers to determine the accuracy of the images.

These remarkable documents, conserved today in the *Trésor des chartes* (J 789), have never been the subject of exhaustive study. This presentation will offer a close analysis of the maps and situate them in their historical and cartographic context.

Morning. 1st session, Maps for War and for Peace , 10.00

2. Cartography out of Conflict: Mapping the Habsburg-Ottoman Frontier and Emerging Military Cartography in the 16th century

Zsolt Török, Eötvös Lorand University, Budapest, Hungary.

The European Renaissance was a period of conflict, and cartographic changes took place against the background of warfare. Although maps were considered important for political and military leaders, contemporary maps were actually of little practical use to armies. During the early modern 'military revolution', characterized by new warfare technology, firearms and fortifications, new strategies and training, military-purpose maps remained scarce exceptions. Whereas military cartography did not yet exist in the Renaissance, systematic, military- purpose mapping did. The activity of an Italian family of military architects working in Austrian Habsburg territories produced a body of maps and plans for military use and a novel concept of their collection in the format of an atlas. In our presentation we would like to introduce these collections of plans, views and chorographic maps as indicators of a nascent military cartography in the region. In our presentation we explain why they can be considered as forerunners of a new cartographic mode, military cartography.

By the second half of the 16th century the war against the Ottoman Empire became an all-European conflict. The transformation of the Habsburg military border was organized from Vienna and an extensive and sophisticated system of border fortresses was constructed. Systematic fortification work, modernization and maintenance required technical drawings, plans of fortresses and maps. In the 1570s, Italian military architects were commissioned to undertake a grand cartographic enterprise and to prepare a collection of plans, views and maps. Documents relating to the cartographic output of the Angielinis' family workshop survive in the form of manuscript atlases. These atlases comprise copies of a military-chorographical mapping project, comparable with Italian mural map cycles or the famous printed atlases by Ortelius and Mercator. Working in the context of the Habsburg imperial cosmography, architectural surveying, planning and drawing and Renaissance pictorial art, the Angielinis developed their own cartographic imagery into the form of a military atlas. The entire atlas can be interpreted as both reflections and instrumental aids for military-political visions of contested space and conflicts.

Morning. 1st session, Maps for War and for Peace , 10.30

3. *From a Landscape of Peace to a Landscape of War: The Many Lives of Robert de Villeneuve's 1686 Map of Quebec*

Nicholas Gliserman, University of Southern California, USA.

In May 1685, French military engineer Robert de Villeneuve arrived in Quebec where he began a busy year of mapping and surveying New France. Among his early accomplishments was the *Carte des Environs de Quebec en La Nouvelle France Mesuré sur le lieu très exactement en 1685 et 86*. This large map detailed the geological topography, waterways, roads, forests, clearings, villages, land plots, farms, and the names and dwellings of *habitants* along the St. Lawrence River. The map, crafted to plan colonial defences, presented the area around Quebec as a peaceful and controlled landscape of political, religious, and economic improvement.

While the map showed few signs of conflict, the same could not be said of Villeneuve's tenure in Canada. The governor denounced him in correspondence with Versailles and begged that the engineer be recalled. Accordingly Villeneuve left Canada only four years after arriving there. He was thus not present when an English fleet arrived on Quebec's doorstep in 1690, an opening salvo in the imperial conflict later known as King William's War. Although he did not personally witness the assault, Villeneuve nevertheless chose to depict it cartographically by redirecting his earlier *Carte des Environs...* A landscape of peace quickly became a landscape of war.

A long century of geopolitical conflict between the English (British after 1707) and French in North America stimulated perennial interest in this revised map, retitled *Plan de Québec en la Nouvelle-France assiégé par les Anglais*. It was copied, recopied, and printed; the engraved version was also copied (and altered) in manuscript by French, British, and Spanish hands. This paper explores Villeneuve's time in New France and the several iterations of his map in order to tease out the conflicts embedded in mapping contested colonial spaces.

Morning. 2nd session, Dispute Maps, 11.15

4. The Use of Maps in the Equity Courts of Early-Modern England

William D. Shannon, University of Lancaster, UK.

Dispute maps were maps made to be produced in court, in support of one side or the other in a lawsuit, or to assist the court in resolving the conflict before it. Where each side produced one of an adversarial pair, they are clearly partisan and as such did not have evidential value. However, when the court commissioned 'a true and perfecte plotte', there was an expectation that the result would be objective, acceptable to both sides in its depiction of those things which were not in dispute between the parties, and therefore capable of being treated by the court as evidence. Either way, they are by definition single-purpose, ephemeral objects: yet they often contain more information than is strictly necessary for the case in hand; and they were routinely stored and sometimes brought forward by the courts for reuse in later suits – which can lead to their subsequent mis-dating.

As a category, dispute maps have not been exhaustively studied. The aim in this paper is to examine why such maps, almost unknown prior to the sixteenth century, become familiar objects in the English Equity Courts during that century, only to fade away from the middle of the seventeenth century. A range of maps will be discussed, from early rough sketch maps, to elaborate and often decorative picture maps of the middle period, to the accurate scale maps produced by professional surveyors working for the courts from the late-sixteenth century. It will be argued that these maps are important in terms of wider cartographic history for the part they played in raising the general awareness of maps, making them more familiar objects to a wider circle of people than before. It will also be argued, however, that we should see these maps as texts as well as artefacts, and look at the light they might throw on landscape, agricultural and social history in particular, whilst being aware of the risks inherent in approaching them uncritically - and remembering, above all, that whatever it is that they *do* show, these maps do *not* show a neutral topographic reality.

Morning. 2nd session, Dispute Maps, 11.45

5. *When Indian and Missionary Spaces Collide: The Ucayali in the Late Seventeenth Century*
Roberto Chauca, University of Florida, USA.

My paper analyzes a moment—the last two decades of the seventeenth century—and a region—the Ucayali basin, Eastern Peru—in which Indian and missionary concepts and practices of territoriality collided. In the 1680s, the Ucayali became contested by members of the Jesuit and Franciscan orders. Both parties claimed to have possession over a mission, named San Miguel by Franciscans and Santísima Trinidad by Jesuits, and both sent expeditions to the region. The mission, inhabited by Conibo Indians, was located near the confluence of the Ucayali and Pachitea Rivers. Years of exploration and evangelization came to an abrupt end during the late 1690s not only due to the clash of missionary interests but, above all, because local Ucayali societies refused to accept these friars in their territories.

The Jesuit-Franciscan dispute engendered a series of documents, including three manuscript maps held at the Archive of Limits in Lima, Peru. Each map delineates different areas of Western Amazonia and was used as supporting evidence by the parties involved in the lawsuit for the Conibos mission. Despite their importance as some of the earliest cartographic descriptions of Western Amazonia—one of them is the first ever made of the Ucayali River—, these maps have not been analyzed and have remained anonymous until now. Scholars interested in the history of missionary cartography of Amazonia have usually focused on the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, when printed missionary maps reached a wider circulation. I would rather seek to incorporate these manuscript maps into the study of the cartography of colonial Amazonia during the seventeenth century.

In sum, I propose to examine these maps as lenses in an analysis of the different representations of conflict—a conflict between Jesuits and Franciscans but also between these missionaries and local Ucayali natives. At the same time, I shall suggest names for the authors of the three maps and discuss issues of cartographic authorship as the outcome of European and native performances of space in late-seventeenth-century Western Amazonia.

Afternoon. 3rd session. Maps as Narrative and Memory of Conflicts, 13.45

6. *Venetian - Ottoman conflict on Italian urban maps on the conquest of Cyprus, 1570-1*
Merve Senem Arkan, Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest.

The conflict of two significant powers, the Venetians and the Ottomans, is illustrated in Italian urban maps of conquest of Cyprus in 1570-1. In the 16th century, the Eastern Mediterranean island of Cyprus was under the command of the Venetians until the Ottoman Empire conquest. In this conquest, two cities in particular played a significant role; the capital city of Nicosia and the island's main port city, Famagusta. As an administrative power in the center of the island, the capture of Nicosia was a crucial step in the process of seizing control over the whole island. In contrast, Famagusta's formidable fortifications meant it was the last city to be conquered, and then only after a year's siege. These two cities determined the fate of the island and its population; their maps serving the purpose of portraying the clash between the Europeans and the Ottoman Empire.

Because of the Ottoman Empire's power, and the threat it posed to the countries of Europe, the conflict between the East and the West was prominent and worth mentioning. Contemporary urban maps depicted the cities under the Ottoman siege in detail in order to emphasize the clash between the Venetians inside the city and the Ottomans surrounding them. They were made by Italian map makers for a European audience, and to illustrate the important moments of attack and defense on both sides. The map makers prioritized the stance of the Ottomans, showing the view from their army and camps around the two cities. Although the maps were created by different cartographers, they all depict the Ottoman troops in a similar manner. This paper focuses on the way the Italian map makers portrayed the conflict between the East and the West, especially how they illustrated the Ottoman army from European perspective, and on the kind of image created for the European audience, for whom the maps played role of relating events and creating an image of what was happening in the Eastern Mediterranean. These urban maps allow us to witness a turning point in history of Cyprus through the eyes of Italian map makers as they depicted the conflict between the Venetians and the Ottomans.

Afternoon. 3rd session. Maps as Narrative and Memory of Conflicts, 14.15

7. Imperial Conflicts in the Maps of Herman Moll, 1700-1725

Alex Zukas, National University, San Diego, USA.

As British elites contended with their French and Spanish counterparts for imperial prerogatives in the early 18th century, Herman Moll, a cartographer with important political and economic connections, crafted maps that highlighted Britain's imperial conflicts with Spain and France in the Americas and Europe. Moll, a German mapmaker who immigrated to London in the late 17th century and became Geographer to the King in 1715, was a strong proponent and propagandist of British imperial expansion. Many of the maps in his most famous atlas, *The World Described* (ca. 1715), represent theatres of conflict in the War of the Spanish Succession in Europe (especially in the Low Countries and Germany) and in the Caribbean. Another map in his atlas initiated a 'map war' with the French royal cartographer Guillaume Delisle. The map brusquely and indignantly challenged Delisle's version of British territorial claims in North America around 1720. In my talk I will show that Moll's cartography not only recorded major imperial conflicts in the early 18th century, it also contributed to a dispute over how British, French, and Spanish colonial territory in North America should be mapped. In addition, I will explore how Moll engaged map readers by examining his visual and graphic depictions of imperially contested landscapes and frontiers in Europe and North America.

Afternoon. 3rd session. Maps as Narrative and Memory of Conflicts, 14.45

8. *Religious Conflicts in Historical Atlases*

Manuel Schramm, Technische Universität Chemnitz, Germany

The paper looks at maps of religious conflicts in historical atlases, focusing especially on the 16th-century Reformation, and its depiction in German, French and English historical atlases. Whereas 19th-century classical historical atlases, such as the 'Atlas Lesage' and Karl von Spruner's 'Historisch-Geographischer Handatlas' (1886), did not include maps of religious affiliations, this changed in the late nineteenth century. From then on, the different religions were mostly shown in different tints. However, there was no consensus about the colours to be used, so different colour choices can still be found in current historical atlases. This paper explores how nineteenth-century cartographers tried to make sense of the religious conflicts of the earlier period. How did they select the different confessions portrayed on their maps? Did they group Protestant confessions together or did they distinguish between Lutheran, Calvinist, Anglican and others? Did they also include Orthodox Christianity and Islam in Eastern Europe? Did they emphasize Christian unity, or did they highlight the differences between Protestants and Catholics? How did they show mixed areas? In general, the answer seems to be that German atlases (in a tradition going back to Gustav Droysen) highlight the difference between Catholics and Protestants in general, whereas British atlases more often show the Anglican Church as a separate denomination, clearly different from both the Lutheran and the Calvinist creeds.

The presentation comprises three parts. The first part discusses attempts to show the Reformation in black and white terms, as in the 19th-century historical atlases. The second discusses the approach found in Droysen's *Handatlas*, which shows only central Europe in the mid-16th century and presents Protestant territories in pink, and Catholic territories in blue, a pattern of colouring that is still be found in German (and other) historical atlases today and that emphasizes the difference between Catholics and Protestants while ignoring other religious divisions. The third part discusses other ways to portray the Reformation in British and French historical atlases (such as the *Times Atlas of World History* and Georges Duby's *Atlas historique*). All in all, the Reformation was portrayed in remarkably different ways. The choice of colours was crucial, as was the area shown