






Title: Types of topographic representation in 17th century German news cartography

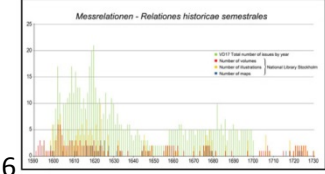

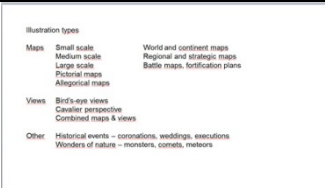

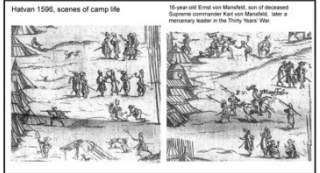
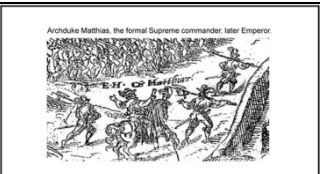
Abstract: Starting-point is the map “Daniae et partis Svediae typus” displaying Denmark and Southern Sweden and illustrating the “Kalmar war” 1611 between the two countries, which came into my hands in 1983. Much later I found out that it belonged to the autumn 1611 issue of the “Theodori Meurers Relationis Historicae Continuatio”. This is one of the “Frankfurter Messrelationen”, a series of political-military chronicles covering all Europe and occasionally Middle East and the Americas. They were issued twice a year in connection with the Frankfurt book fairs from 1591 until ca 1806, a forerunner of the modern political news magazines and an important source for the history of the time. They are usually illustrated with one or several copperplate engravings in each issue, containing mostly maps and battle and siege plans, occasionally other historical events like natural disasters, royal weddings, the execution of famous criminals. The maps and plans show a considerable diversity as regards topographic representation, with different scales and types of perspective, in a kind of continuous variation between “orthophoto maps” and views from ground level.


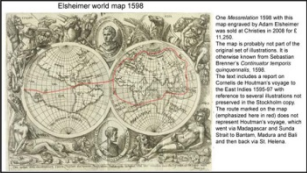




In order to put the Denmark-Sweden map in context, I have made an inventory of the topographic illustrations in the ca 150 “Messrelationen” issues available in the National Library of Sweden. There are altogether ca 150 specimens from the years 1596-1730. Analysis is not yet finished, but the number of specimens should be big enough to allow conclusions regarding the relation between topographic form and thematic content, as well as development over time. This would throw light over the use of maps and topography in a literary genre, which, like the contemporary broadsheets, represents an early type of mass medium.


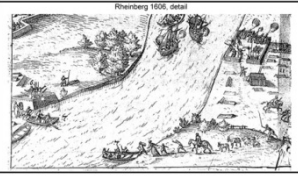
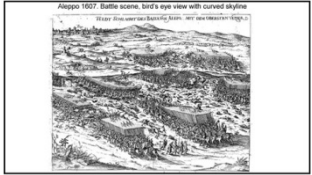



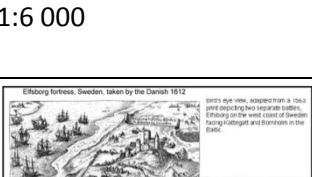

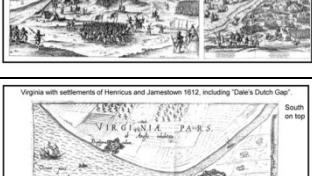
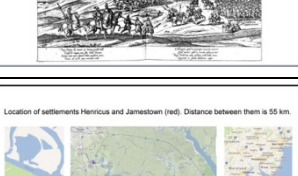
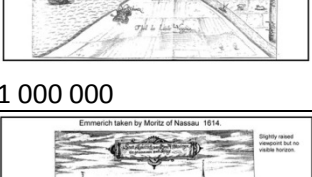
Overview: Chronology


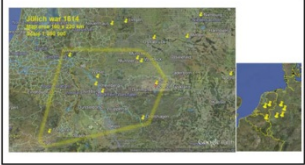
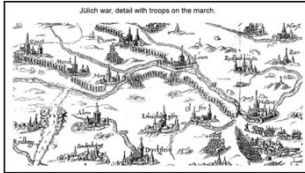

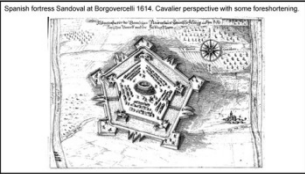







	Introduction		
1		My interest in this field started with this Ortelius-like map with border colouring, which came under my eyes many years ago. I noticed at once the military camp at Kalmar, which indicated that it was about the “Kalmar war” 1611-1613.	
2		It was no question of buying it, but I made a copy and over the years I asked colleagues about it, with no result. But a few years ago, I made a websearch on the title and found it in the Military Archives in Stockholm, where simple shelflists have been available in the most commendable way.	

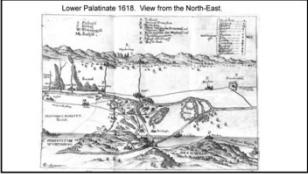

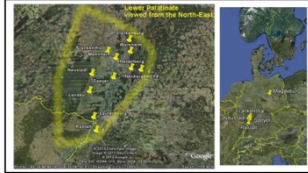

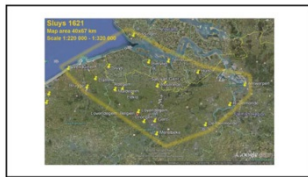


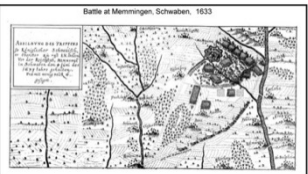
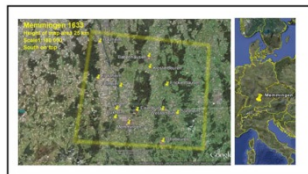




3		The engraver's signature appeared to belong to Georg Keller (1568-1634), trained by Jost Amman and working for the Frankfurter Messrelationen and in the workshop of Franz Hogenberg.	
4	5	The Kalmar war included the sack of the Swedish town of Kalmar by the Danish and a little later the sack of Danish Christianopol and the killing of all its inhabitants, the first military command of the 16-year old prince who was later to become king Gustavus Adolphus.	
		The faulty location of Christianopol in NV Scania instead of in the correct place 50 km south of Kalmar could be explained by the lack of space in the correct place and the importance of the event in the narrative of the war as an example of the vicissitudes of Fortune. So it had to be included in the illustration.	
		Another explanation could be that the engraver Georg Keller actually didn't know. Christianopol was the first Renaissance town in Scandinavia, founded as recently as 1599, fortified 1603-1605 with bastions after Italian models and named after the king himself, so its destruction by the Swedes was symbolic.	
		I have not seen it in any published map earlier than 1613. So it would be interesting to know how an engraver working in 1611 would know the correct location of a fortress founded 12 years earlier. And in general, how quickly geographic information reached the public, apart from the military who were certainly informed of such things.	
		Messrelationen	
5	7	The Messrelationen were a political-historical chronicle published twice a year to for the book fairs at Frankfurt and Leipzig. It was begun in Köln 1583 by Michael von Aitzing, and later were published in Frankfurt and Leipzig by several others, many by Conrad Lautenbach (1534-95) under the pseudonym Jacobus Francus, which was used by others after his death well into the 18 th century.	
		In the VD17-database there are some 680 entries, which often give the number and type of illustrations. There is a bibliography by Klaus Bender 1994 over those published until 1648. The Messrelationen continued in Frankfurt until 1806. But there is no bibliography comparable to the VD17.	







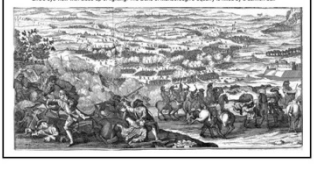


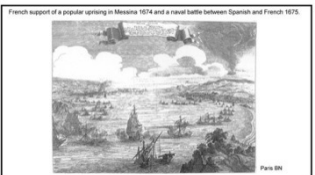
6		<p>In the Stockholm library there are 149 volumes, 8 of them not in the VD17 database. I made an inventory of the ca 208 illustrations, most of which are topographical. In this diagram the green bars represent the total number of issues in the VD17 database by year, while the red bars are those present in the Stockholm Library.</p>	
		<p>With two exceptions, the following examples are taken from the Stockholm library:s set of Messrelationen</p>	
7		<p>Illustration types</p> <p>Maps Small scale: World and continent maps Medium scale: Regional and strategic maps Large scale: Battle maps, fortification plans</p> <p>maps</p> <p>plans</p> <p>Views Pictorial maps: Allegorical maps View from ground or slightly raised level</p> <p>Cavalier perspective Bird's-eye views Landscape panoramas Combined maps & views</p> <p>Other Historical events : coronations, political meetings, weddings, religious events, executions Wonders of nature: monsters, miscarriages, comets, meteors</p>	
	Examples		
8		<p>Hatvan 1596</p> <p>This is a remarkable view of the Christian siege of Turkish Hatvan . A close-up of the camp where the traditional topography is relegated to the right border</p>	
9	10	<p>Hatvan 1596. Almost intimate sketches of camp life with the naming of important persons. But the text does not refer to this image with its letters, but instead to another plan with numbers and with other names, e.g. archduke Maximilian. The print has no borders and looks like a sketch.</p>	
10	11	<p>Hatvan 1596 Archduke Matthias</p>	



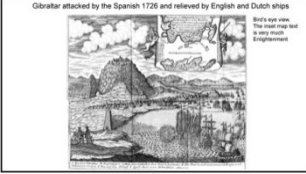

1 1	12	Hatvan 1604 The traditional aspect of Hatvan, used also in a 1665 rendering of the 1596 events.	
1 2	 <p>13</p>	<p>Elsheimer world map 1598</p> <p>One <i>Messrelation</i> 1598 with this map engraved by Adam Elsheimer was sold at Christies in 2008 for £ 11,250.</p> <p>The map is probably not part of the original set of illustrations. It is otherwise known from Sebastian Brenner's <i>Continuator temporis quinquennalis</i>, 1598.</p> <p>The text includes a report on Cornelis de Houtman's voyage to the East Indies 1595-97 with reference to several illustrations not preserved in the Stockholm copy.</p> <p>The route marked on the map (emphasized here in red) does not represent Houtman's voyage, which went via Madagascar and Sunda Strait to Bantam, Madura and Bali and then back via St. Helena.</p>	
1 3	 <p>14</p>	<p>Spanish Europe 1598</p> <p>Attributed to Paul Brachfeld, Frankfurt.</p> <p>One of several maps inspired by Emperor Charles V's marriage to Princess Isabella of Portugal and Emperor Rudolph II's unconsummated betrothal to a Spanish princess.</p> <p>In the first place though it announces Dutch resistance to Catholicism, as it is related in the text</p>	
1 4	 <p>15</p>	<p>Allagona 1599</p> <p>Dutch attack, finally unsuccessful</p>	
1 5	 <p>16</p>	<p>Budapest 1604</p> <p>Christian and Turkish camps on the Donau and fight about the Adon = Margareta Island</p>	
1 6		Budapest 1604	 <p>17</p>

1 7	 <p>18</p>	Rheinberg 1606 Cavalier view of the town under Spanish siege. Interesting details including family fleeing with their cattle over the river	
1 8	 <p>20</p>	Aleppo 1608 Bird's eye view curved horizon similar to Norden's London view 1600 but less emphasized	
1 9	 <p>21</p>	Riga 1609 Relatively low view but with visible horizon and battle in the background	
2 0	 <p>22</p> <p>400 000</p>	Strassburg Molsheim 1610 Map with scale and coordinates showing Molsheim and Dachstein being attacked by cannons	
2 1	 <p>1:6 000</p>	Mülheim 1612 http://digital.ub.uni-duesseldorf.de/ihd/content/titleinfo/3346648 Established by the Dukes of Berg on the east bank of the Rhine to compete with Köln. Its walls were pulled down several times. Scale ca 1:6 000.	
2 2	 <p>23</p>	Elfsborg 1612 Elfsborg fortress taken by the Danish 1612, copied from a 1563 print which shows also Bornholm	
2 3	 <p>24</p> <p>1 000 000</p>	Virginia 1612 Possibly the ditch could be the draughtsman's interpretation of "Dale's Dutch Gap" which would have been a kind of moat,	 <p>25</p>
2 4	 <p>26</p>	Emmerich 1614 Low view with no visible horizon	

2 5	 <p>355 000</p> <p>27</p>	<p>Jülich war 1614</p> <p>Great overview map of the war region with troops on the march, camps and allegorical cartouche with war-god Mars climbing out of his grave at the sound of drums.</p>	 <p>28</p>
2 6			 <p>29</p>
2 7			 <p>30</p>
2 8	 <p>31</p>	<p>Sandoval 1614</p> <p>Fortress built by Spanish governors of Milano against threat from Savoy. Still visible mid 19th century</p>	 <p>32</p>
2 9	 <p>1 400 000</p> <p>33</p>	<p>Friuli 1617</p> <p>Senj 1617</p> <p>Uskoks were Croatian mercenaries used by the Austrian against the Turks. They were underpaid and resorted to piracy against the Venetians which led to war between Venetians, Dutch and English against the Austrians and Spanish 1615-1619.</p>	 <p>34</p>
3 0		Trieste 1617	 <p>35</p>
3 1	 <p>76 000</p> <p>37</p>	Isonzo 1617	 <p>36</p>
3 2			 <p>38</p>

3 3	 39	Unterpfalz 1618 Wide view, 80-90 km wide	 40
3 4		Unterpfalz 1618	 41
3 5	 42 200 000-300 000	Sluys attacked 1621 Somewhat careless map with pictorial elements of marching soldiers	 43
3 6	 44	Jülich 1610 Georg Keller Jülich 1622 Less careful but lively and much commented	 45
3 7	 46 175 000	Memmingen 1633 Simple pictorial battle map	 47
3 8	 48	Augsburg 1646 failed siege by Swedish and French Combined cavalier and bird's eye view with selective town plan in a rather common manner. Area just a few km	
3 9	 49	Montmelian 1706 Combined bird's-eye and cavalier view with elements of plan	
4 0	 50	Foça 1649. Cavalier view. Graphic illustration of the fleeing Turks and those drowned with their turbans floating on the water. Less pronounced in the broadside	 51

4 1		Foça 1649	
			52
4 2		Sasbach 1675 Striking representation of the terror at the death of a great man	
			53
4 3		Stralsund 1678 Striking cavalier perspective representation of the town in flames under shelling from the Brandenburgers	
			55
4 4		Barcelona 1697 Birds-eye view with emphasized foreground and several scenes of the misery of war	
			56
4 5		Stockholm 1697 View of the palace fire, adapted from Hieronymus Scholeus' Stockholm view in Braun & Hogenberg Civitates Orbis Terrarum Observe frozen lake in May	
			57
4 6		Judoigne 1706 wide perspective 50 km Bird's eye view where the abstract overview has been replaced with strongly emotional close-ups of battle scenes in the manner typical of the later 17 th century.	
			58
4 7		Norway 1716 Map without pictorial elements except a large number of ships. Instead with a combat scene referring to an event 1716 where a Norwegian/Danish officer was taken prisoner but pardoned by the king because of his brave attitude	
			59
	1 925 000		
4 8		Messina 1718 Bird's eye view Striking graphic expression	
			60
			61

4 9		<p>Caspian Sea 1722 – Van Keulen 1720</p> <p>This map is also educating</p>	
5 0	 <p>62</p>	<p>Gibraltar 1726</p> <p>Perspective view low viewpoint + map with figures in foreground, strangely calm in a military operation</p>	
5 1	 <p>63</p>	<p>Constantinople 1730</p> <p>Kavaljersvy</p> <p>Seen from the East. Cavalier perspective. Rebellious Turks are gathered in the open places. This was the first large-scale social revolution in Constantinople (Philip Mansel) and led to a shift on the throne, as told in the text.</p>	
5 2		<p>Broadsheets (as published by Paas) are even a little more productive for comparisons than the Theatrum Europaeum published by the Merian family covering 1618-1718 and published 1646-1738.</p>	
		<h2>Conclusion ...</h2>	
		<p>No evident change in types of perspective. All types exist throughout.</p> <p>Parallels are to be found among broadsheets rather than in the Theatrum Europaeum.</p> <p>The publisher's need for haste would have competed with the artist's ambition to attract the reader's eye and move his heart.</p> <p>Georg Keller appeals to the reader's compassion, later artists rather to curiosity and sense of wonder.</p> <p>Size of engravings go up with time and they get more standardized, execution more schematic and "baroque" in accordance with the sentiment of the later part of the period treated here.</p>	