






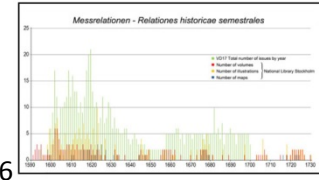
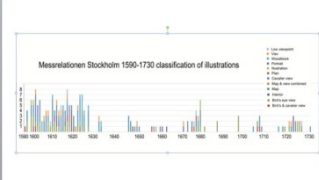
Title: Types of topographic representation in 17th century German news cartography

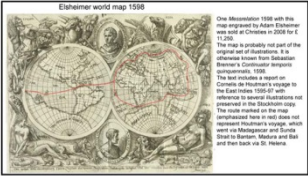

Abstract: Starting-point is the map “Daniae et partis Svediae typus” displaying Denmark and Southern Sweden and illustrating the “Kalmar war” 1611 between the two countries, which came into my hands in 1983. Much later I found out that it belonged to the autumn 1611 issue of the “Theodori Meurers Relationis 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.


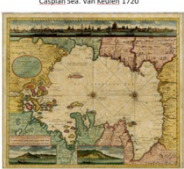

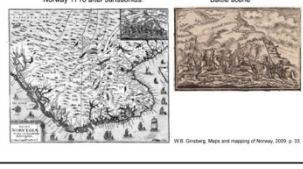

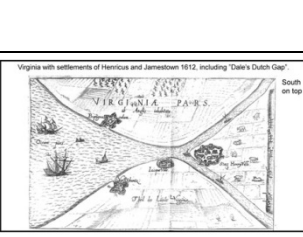
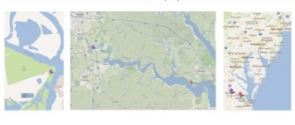

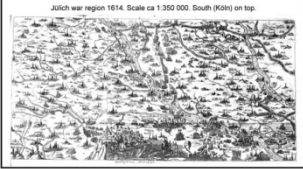



In order to put the Denmark-Sweden map in context, I have made an inventory of the topographic illustrations in the ca 150 “Messrelationen” issues available in the National Library of Sweden. There are altogether ca 150 specimens from the years 1596-1730. Analysis is not yet finished, but the number 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.

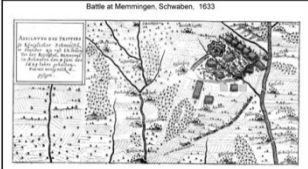
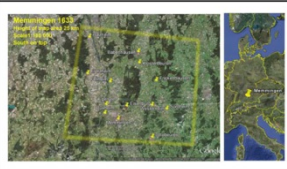

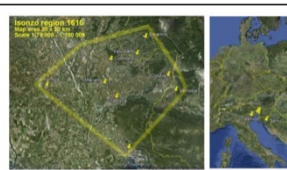




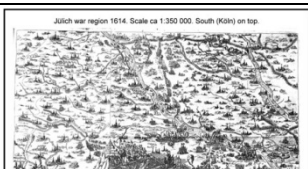
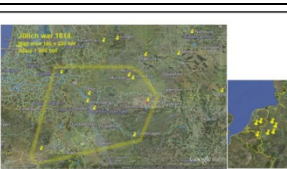
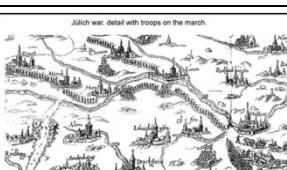
Overview: Typology



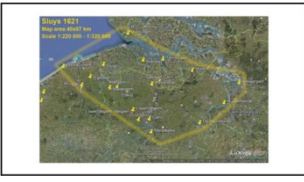







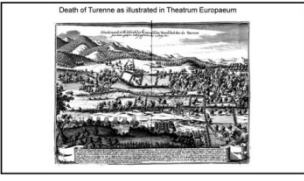
		Introduction	
1		My interest in this field started with this Ortelius-like map with border colouring, which came under my eyes many years ago. I noticed at once the military camp at Kalmar, which indicated that it was about the “Kalmar war” 1611-1613.	
2	 2 550 000	It was no question of buying it, but 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	 62	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. The map illustrates a narrative of the beginning of the war included in this volume published 1611.	



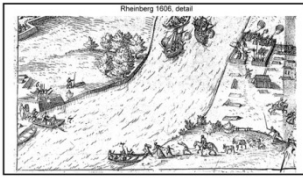


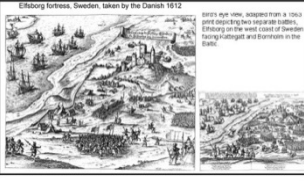

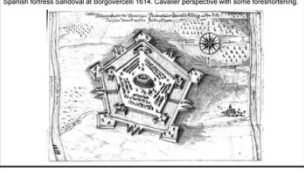
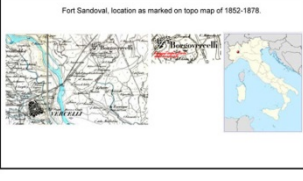
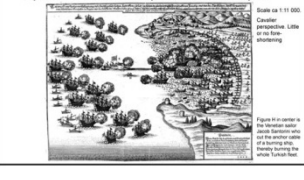

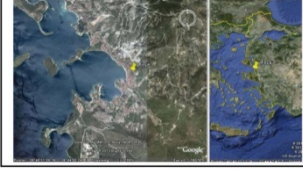

4		<p>The Kalmar war included the sack of the Swedish town of Kalmar by the Danish and a little later the Swedish sack of Danish Christianopel and the killing of all its inhabitants, the first military command of the 16-year old prince who was later to become king Gustavus Adolphus.</p>	
		<p>The faulty location of Christianopel 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 map.</p>	
		<p>Another explanation could be that the engraver Georg Keller actually didn't know. Christianopel 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.</p>	
		<p>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.</p>	
		<h2>Messrelationen</h2>	
5	<p><u>Messrelationen</u> <i>Relatio Historicae</i>, Köln 1583 published by Michael von Aitzing "Jacobus Francus" Frankfurt 1581-1806 Leipzig 1605-1730 Usually published twice a year for the spring and autumn fairs Each volume ca 100 pages Many different publishers, e.g. Conrad Lautenbach (1534-1595), Theodor Meuser, Sigmund Latomus. VD17 database: <i>Messrelationen</i>: 684 hits 1595-1700 Klaus Bender, <i>Relationes historicae - ein Bestandsverzeichnis der deutschen Messrelationen von 1583 bis 1648</i>, 1994 National Library of Sweden, Stockholm: 149 volumes with ca 208 illustrations</p>	<p>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 18th century.</p>	
		<p>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.</p>	
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>	











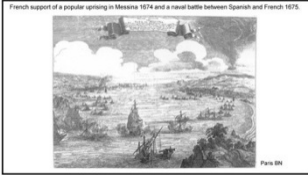
7	<p>Illustration types</p> <p>Maps Small scale Medium scale Large scale Pictorial maps Allegorical maps</p> <p>Views Bird's-eye views Cavalier perspective Combined maps & views</p> <p>Other Historical events – coronations, weddings, executions Wonders of nature – monsters, comets, meteors</p>	8	<p>Illustration types</p> <p>Maps Small scale - 1:600 000 - Medium scale 1:75 000 - Large scale</p> <p>Pictorial maps: Allegorical maps</p> <p>Views View from ground or slightly raised level Cavalier perspective Bird's-eye views Landscape panoramas Mixed or combined perspectives</p> <p>Other Historical events : coronations, political meetings, weddings, religious events, executions Wonders of nature: monsters, miscarriages, comets, meteors, natural disasters</p>	
			<p>The definition of map scales is taken from Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms. US Department of Defense 2005.</p> <p>occasionally with a draughtsman in the foreground which is a convention</p> <p>Profile view (Nutti 1994 p. 109) as against the perspective plan (Nutti 1994 p. 113).</p>	
	Examples			
	Maps	Small scale		
1 2	 <p>1a</p>	<p>Elsheimer world map 1598</p> <p>One illustration 1598 with this map engraved by Adam Elsheimer was sold at Christie's 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 map's caption mentions the "New Indian voyage" but the route marked (emphasized here in red) is not that of Houtman, who went via Madagascar and Sunda Strait to Bantam, Madura and Bali and then back via St. Helena.</p>	<p>Elsheimer world map 1598</p> <p>One <i>Messrelation</i> 1598 with this map engraved by Adam Elsheimer was sold at Christie's 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 map's caption mentions the "New Indian voyage" but the route marked (emphasized here in red) is not that of Houtman, who went via Madagascar and Sunda Strait to Bantam, Madura and Bali and then back via St. Helena.</p>	
1 3	 <p>3</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> <p>Scale 1:22 000 000</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> <p>Scale 1:22 000 000</p>	

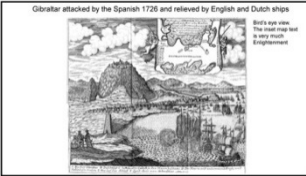
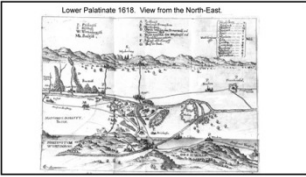

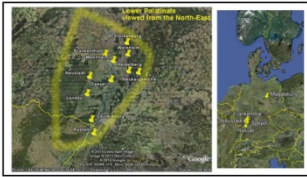

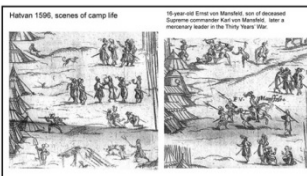
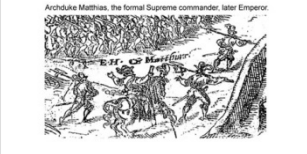

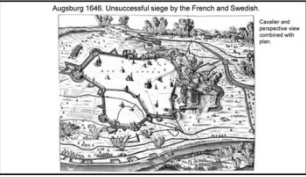
	 <p>Caspian Sea 1722 Scale ca 1:5 000 000 Cropped from Van Keulen 1720</p>	198	<p>Caspian Sea 1722 – Van Keulen 1720 1:5 000 000 This map is also educating</p>	 <p>Caspian Sea Van Keulen 1720</p>
	 <p>Dania et partis Svediae typus</p>	62	<p>Dania 1611 1:2 550 000</p>	
4 7	 <p>Norway 1716 after Janssonius Battle scene</p>	192	<p>Norway 1716 1 925 000 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</p>	
b 1 925 000				
2 9	 <p>Uskok war 1615-1618</p>	84	<p>Friuli 1617 Senj 1617 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>	
1 400 000				
2 3	 <p>Virginia with settlements of Henricus and Jamestown 1612, including "Dale's Dutch Gap"</p>	69	<p>Virginia 1612 1:1 000 000 Possibly the ditch could be the draughtsman's interpretation of "Dale's Dutch Gap" which would have been a kind of moat,</p>	 <p>Location of settlements Henricus and Jamestown (red). Distance between them is 55 km.</p>
				25
			<h2>Medium scale</h2>	
2 0	 <p>Strassburg Molsheim 1610. Molsheim & Dachstein attacked with cannons.</p>	56	<p>Strassburg Molsheim 1610 1:400 000 Map with scale and coordinates showing Molsheim and Dachstein being attacked by cannons</p>	
400 000				
2 5	 <p>Jülich war region 1614. Scale ca 1:350 000. South (Völs) on top.</p>	77	<p>Jülich war 1614 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>Jülich war 1614</p>
355 000				28
3 5	 <p>Sluys-Gent-Antwerp-Vlissingen region 1621. Failed Spanish attack. South on top.</p>	108	<p>Sluys attacked 1621 Somewhat careless map with pictorial elements of marching soldiers</p>	 <p>Sluys 1621</p>
200 000-300 000				43


3 7	 <p>140</p> <p>175 000</p>	<p>Memmingen 1633</p> <p>Simple pictorial battle map</p>	 <p>47</p>
3 1	 <p>89</p> <p>76 000</p>	<p>Isonzo 1617</p>	 <p>38</p>
		<h2>Large scale</h2>	
2 1	 <p>65</p> <p>1:6 000</p>	<p>Mülheim 1612</p> <p>http://digital.ub.uni-duesseldorf.de/ihd/content/titleinfo/3346648</p> <p>Established by the Dukes of Berg on the east bank of the Rhine to compete with Köln. Its walls were pulled down several times.</p> <p>Scale ca 1:6 000.</p>	
		<h2>Formal map</h2>	
2 0	 <p>56</p> <p>400 000</p>	<p>Strassburg Molsheim 1610</p> <p>1:400 000</p> <p>Map with scale and coordinates showing Molsheim and Dachstein being attacked by cannons</p>	
		<h2>Pictorial elements</h2>	
	 <p>198</p>	<p>Caspian Sea 1722 – Van Keulen 1720</p> <p>1:5 000 000</p> <p>This map is also educating</p>	
		<h2>Pictorial map</h2>	
2 5	 <p>77</p> <p>355 000</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>
3 5	 <p>108</p> <p>200 000-300 000</p>	<p>Sluis attacked 1621</p> <p>Somewhat careless map with pictorial elements of marching soldiers</p>	 <p>43</p>
	 <p>133</p>	<p>Lower Saxonia 1627 illustrating Danish-Imperial battle at Bleckede</p> <p>Scale 1:870 000 – 1:1 159 000</p> <p>Pictorial map</p>	
		Allegorical map	
1 3	 <p>3</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. See Dutchman with lion putting away the Papist flotilla with a boathook.</p> <p>Scale 1:22 000 000</p>	
		Profile view	
2 4	 <p>75</p>	<p>Emmerich 1614</p> <p>Profile view with no visible horizon</p>	
1 9	 <p>49</p>	<p>Riga 1609</p> <p>Profile view with visible horizon and a battle in the background</p>	
	 <p>88</p>	<p>Senj 1617</p> <p>View from the sea of Senj i Croatia, capital of the Uskoks.</p>	
4 2	 <p>165</p>	<p>Sasbach 1675</p> <p>Striking representation of the terror at the death of a great man</p>	 <p>165 jfr</p>

4 5	 <p>185</p>	<p>Stockholm 1697</p> <p>View of the palace fire, low horizon, adapted from Hieronymus Scholeus' Stockholm view in Braun & Hogenberg Civitates Orbis Terrarum</p> <p>Observe frozen lake in May</p>	
		<h2>Cavalier perspective</h2>	
1 7	 <p>41</p>	<p>Rheinberg 1606 Cavalier view by Georg Keller of the town under Spanish siege. Interesting details including family fleeing with their cattle over the rivet</p>	
3 6	 <p>57</p>	<p>Jülich 1610</p> <p>Georg Keller</p> <p>Not horse skeletons in lower margin</p> <p>Jülich 1622</p> <p>Less careful but lively and much commented</p>	 <p>110</p>
2 2	 <p>64</p>	<p>Elfsborg 1612</p> <p>Elfsborg fortress taken by the Danish 1612, copied from a 1563 print which shows also Bornholm</p> <p>Cavalier perspective with some foreshortening</p>	
2 8	 <p>78</p>	<p>Sandoval 1614</p> <p>Fortress built by Spanish governors of Milano against threat from Savoy.</p> <p>Still visible mid 19th century</p>	 <p>32</p>
4 0	 <p>150</p>	<p>Foça 1649. Cavalier view.</p> <p>Graphic illustration of the fleeing Turks and the turbans of those drowned floating on the water. Less pronounced in the Frankfurt-published broadsheet. The Theatrum illustration is a view from ground level.</p> <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>	 <p>51</p>
4 1		<p>Foça 1649</p>	 <p>52</p>
4 3	 <p>172</p>	<p>Stralsund 1678</p> <p>Striking cavalier perspective representation of the town in flames under shelling from the Brandenburgers</p>	

5 1	 <p>Constantinople 1730 Seen from the East. Cavalier perspective. Rebellious Turks are gathered in the open places.</p> <p>208</p>	Constantinople 1730 Cavalier perspective, Seen from the East. 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.	
		Bird's eye view	
1 4	 <p>Allagona (La Laguna) = Las Palmas, Canary Islands. Dutch attack 1599. Bird's eye view</p> <p>5</p>	Allagona 1599 Dutch attack, finally unsuccessful	
1 5	 <p>Margareta Island, Budapest 1604. Turkish and Christian camps and fighting between them.</p> <p>32</p>	Budapest 1604 Christian and Turkish camps on the Donau and fight about the Adon = Margareta Island	 <p>Budapest 1604 detail</p> <p>17</p>
1 8	 <p>Aleppo 1607. Battle scene, bird's eye view with curved skyline. Water from over the burning city. Very rare historical map.</p> <p>46</p>	Aleppo 1608 Bird's eye view curved horizon similar to Norden's London view 1600 but less emphasized	
3 0	 <p>Trieste 1616/17. Naval battle Venice-Austria</p> <p>86</p>	Trieste 1617	
	 <p>Gredica-Isonzo battlefield 1617</p> <p>87</p>	Isonzo Mariano 1617	
4 4	 <p>Barcelona taken by the French 1697 Perspective view with foreground detail</p> <p>184</p>	Barcelona 1697 Birds-eye view with emphasized foreground and several scenes of the misery of war	
4 6	 <p>Battle between Judoigne and Wavre 23 May 1706 Bird's eye view with close-up of fighting. The Duke of Marlborough's victory is noted by a cannon ball.</p> <p>188</p>	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.	
4 8	 <p>Messina Strait with a naval battle 1718. Copied from a 1676 print</p> <p>194</p>	Messina 1718 Bird's eye view Striking graphic expression	 <p>French support of a popular uprising in Messina 1674 and a naval battle between Spanish and French 1676. Paris 181</p> <p>61</p>

50	 <p>205</p>	<p>Gibraltar 1726</p> <p>Bird's eye view from elevated ground + map with figures in foreground, strangely calm in a military operation</p>	
		<h2>Landscape panorama</h2>	
33	 <p>98</p>	<p>Unterpfalz 1618</p> <p>Wide view, 80-90 km wide</p> <p>This large view was made to show the situation of fortress Udenheim, built by the bishop of Speyer but demolished by the Count Palatine the same year.</p> <p>The construction of perspective presents problems. Sightlines do not agree. Meydenburg = Magdeburg should actually be at the spectator's back.</p>	 <p>40</p>
34		<p>Unterpfalz 1618</p>	 <p>41</p>
		<h2>Mixed perspective</h2>	
8	 <p>91</p>	<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</p> <p>Archduke Matthias</p>	
11	12	<p>Hatvan 1604</p> <p>The traditional aspect of Hatvan in a bird's eye view, used also in a 1665 rendering of the 1596 events.</p>	
38	 <p>146</p>	<p>Augsburg 1646</p> <p>failed siege by Swedish and French</p> <p>Combined cavalier and bird's eye view with selective town plan in a rather common manner. Area just a few km</p>	

3 9	 <p>189</p>	<p>Montmelian 1706</p> <p>Combined bird's-eye and cavalier view with elements of plan of this strong fortress which was considered a threat</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".</p>	