A historical map of Central Europe, likely from the 18th century, featuring a portrait of Frederick Augustus II in the upper left corner. The map is overlaid with a decorative border of yellow and red diagonal lines. The text is centered on the map.

The influence of maps on society and contemporary art

Andrew Kapochunas

November 13, 2013

Walsh Gallery, Seton Hall University

MapmakersOverview

MapmakersA-F

MapmakersG-L

MapmakersM

MapmakersN-R

MapmakersS

MapmakersT-Z

Maps1507-52

Maps1553-76

Maps1577-93

Maps1594-1600

Maps1601-22

Maps1623-50

Maps1651-75

Maps1676-83

Maps1684-95

Maps1696-1700

Maps1701-09

Maps1710-14

Maps1715-19

Maps1720-30

Maps1731-39

Maps1740-49

Maps1750-55

Maps1756-60

Maps1761-69

Maps1770-75

Maps1776-85

Maps1786-94

Maps1795-98

Maps1799-1800

Maps1801-15

Maps1816-25

Maps1826-50

Maps1851-75

Maps1876-1900

Maps1893-1921GermanAustrTopo

Maps1901-19

Maps1920-39

Maps1920-39LatLithTopo

Maps1920-39PolishTopo

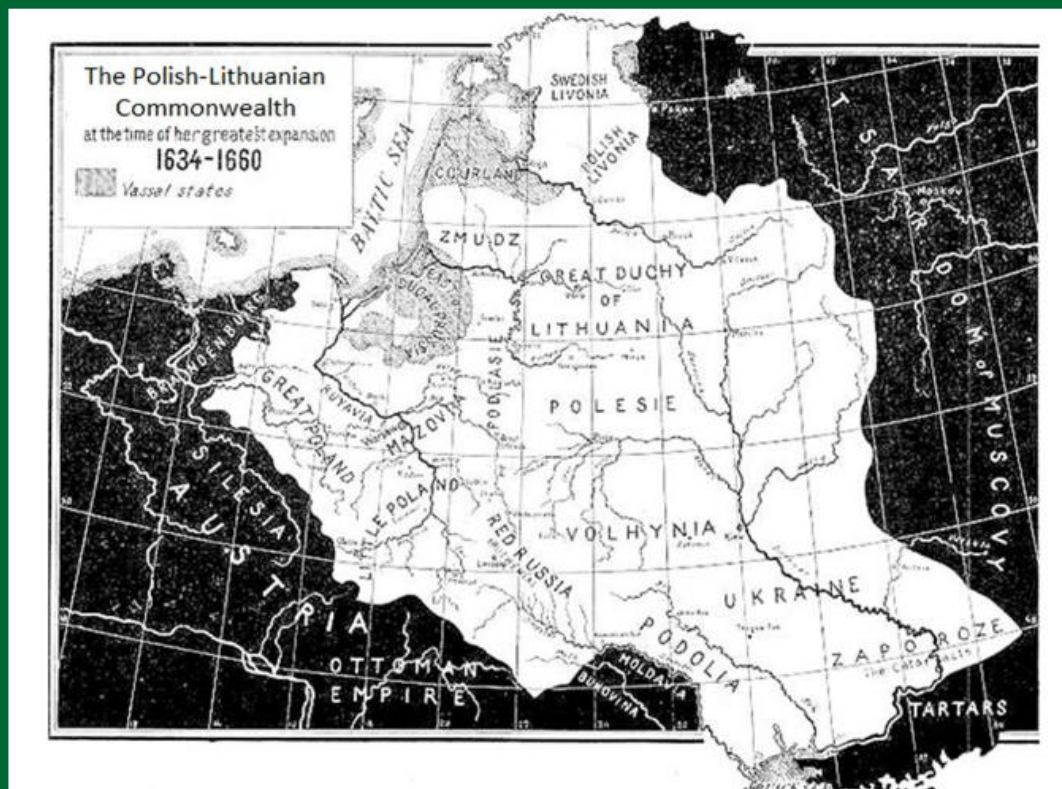


200 metų ąžuolas. 200-year-old oak in Mažeikiai, Lithuania, by Aras Mileska

LithuanianMaps.com

View this site using **Explorer** or **Firefox** or **Yahoo!/Bing** at **100%** for best results. Use **Google Chrome**, and you may **NOT** see a full screen, you may **NOT** see correct colors for links, and text might overlap! "Zoom" over 100%, and pages mess up. ALWAYS RELOAD/REFRESH (or try "Ctrl" + "F5") BEFORE VIEWING SO THAT YOU DON'T SEE AN OLD, CACHED, VERSION OF THE SITE!

Hello/Labas! I'm Andrew Kapochunas (*Kapočiūnas*) and this site reflects my interest in maps of the *historic* Lithuanian area."The Kingdom of Poland and the Grand Duchy of Lithuania," 1569 - 1795, at one point 400,000 square miles and the largest country in Europe. It's the area represented today by Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belarus, Kaliningrad Oblast, eastern Poland and western Ukraine. So if you or your ancestors are from any of these areas, you will find maps here of interest.

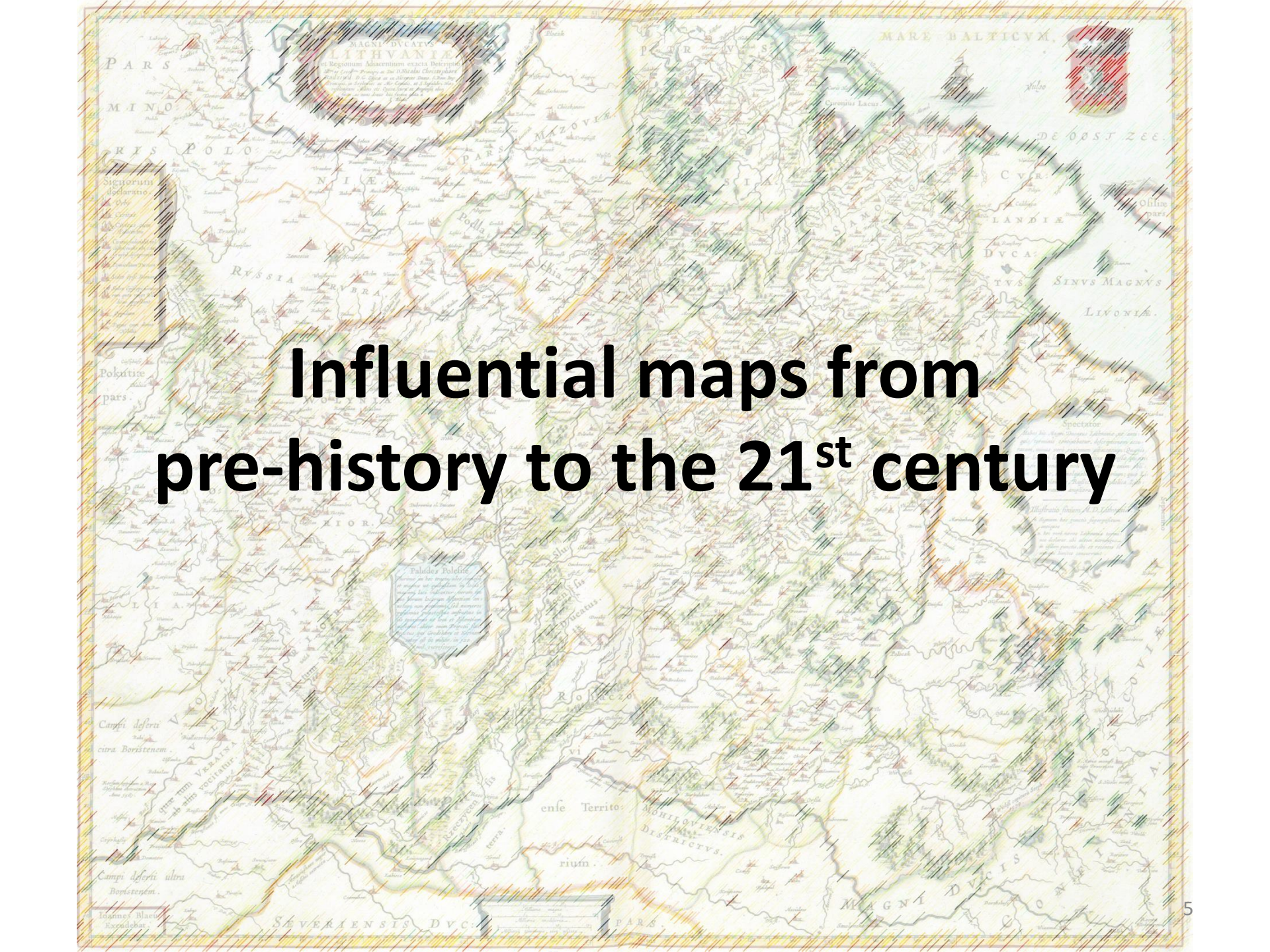


“Map” Definitions

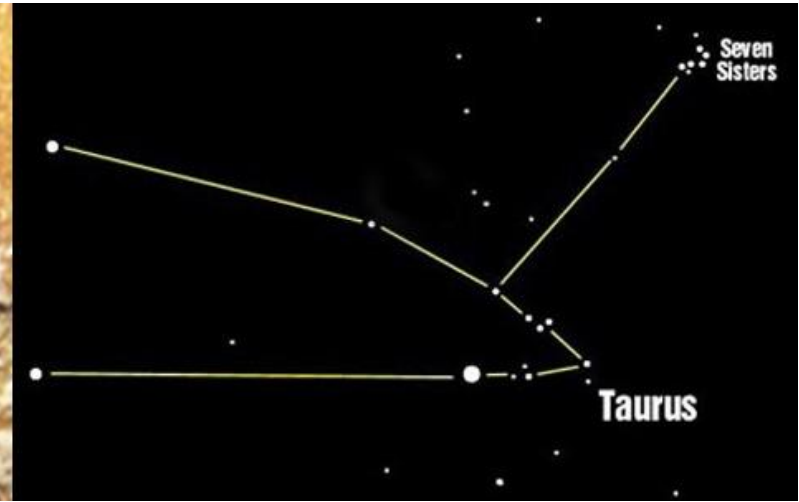
- **Google:** *1. a diagrammatic representation of an area of land or sea showing physical features, cities, roads, etc.*
- **Thefreedictionary.com:** *1. a representation, usually on a plane surface, of a region of the earth or heavens.*
- **Oxford Dictionaries.com:** *1. a diagrammatic representation of an area of land or sea showing physical features, cities, roads, etc.:*
 - *a street map*
 - *a two-dimensional representation of the positions of stars or other astronomical objects.*
 - *a diagram or collection of data showing the spatial arrangement or distribution of something over an area:*
 - *an electron density map*
 - *a representation of the sequence of genes on a chromosome or of bases in a DNA or RNA molecule.*

Maps can help us better understand...

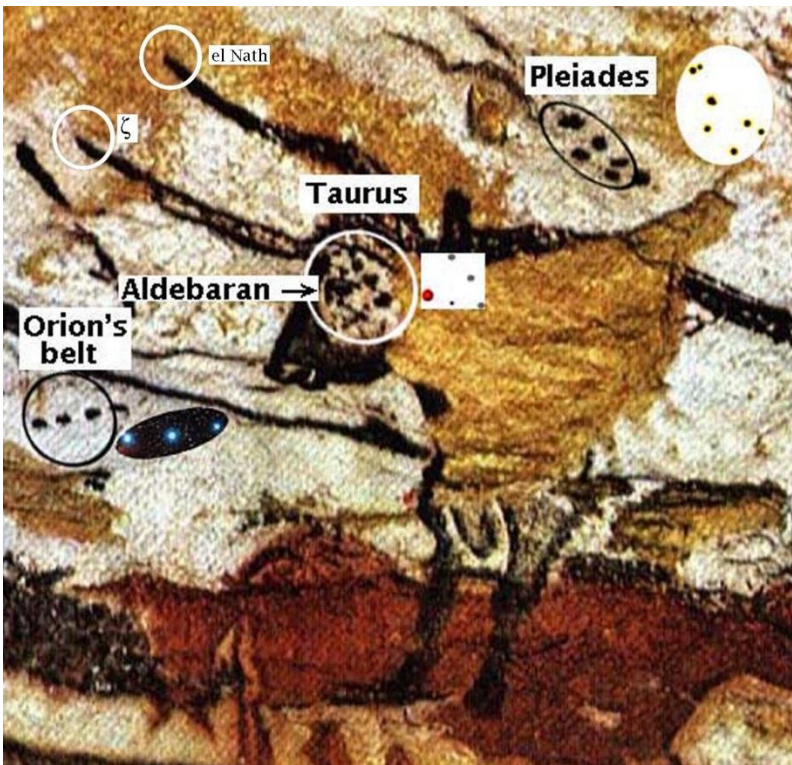
- *Where we are*
- *Where we have been*
- *Where we can go*
- *How we can get there*
- *Facts, numbers, percentages, trends, points of view*

A detailed historical map of Eastern Europe and the Baltic region, likely from the 17th or 18th century. The map is densely packed with Latin labels for various territories, including 'LITHVANIA', 'RUSIA', 'POLONIA', 'MAGNA DVXIS', and 'SEVERIENSIS DVC'. It shows major rivers, coastlines, and numerous smaller place names. The map is framed by a decorative border. A large, bold text overlay is centered on the map.

Influential maps from pre-history to the 21st century

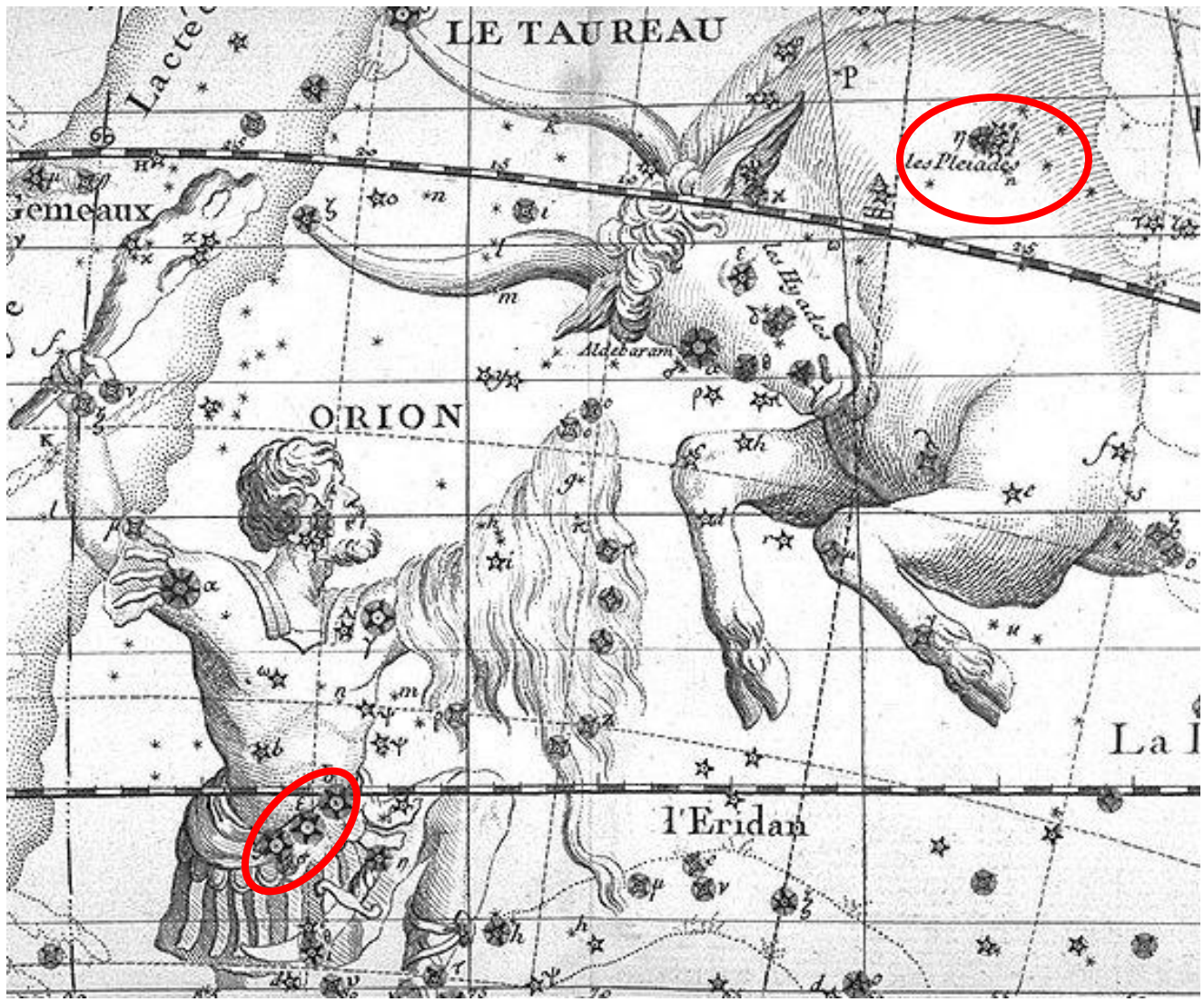


<http://journalofcosmology.com/>



Recent interpretation of a 15,300 BC Lascaux Cave paintings in “The Great Hall of the Bulls” -- *they are star maps.*

<http://www.ps-19.org/Crea00Intro-Ps19/Astronomy.html>



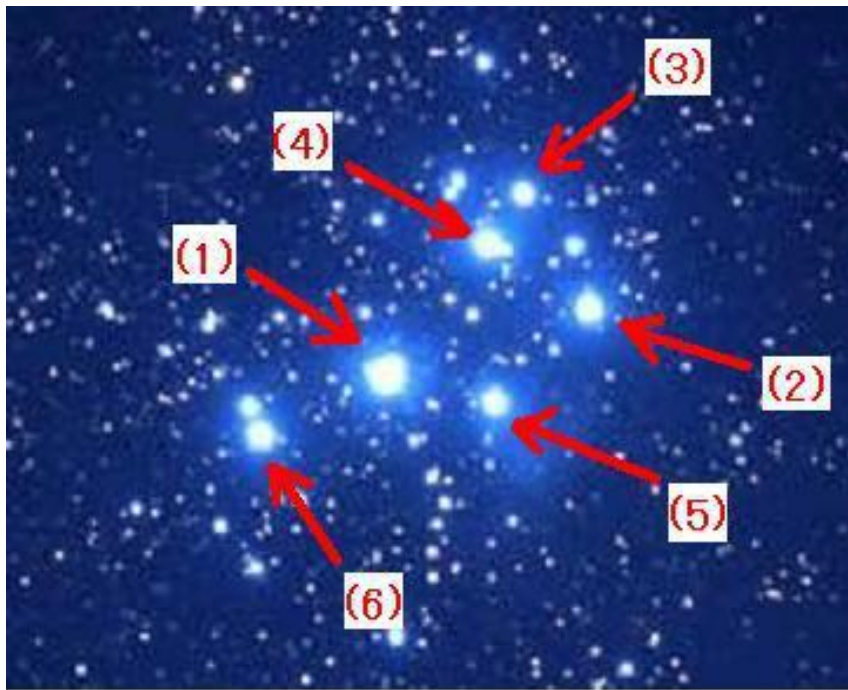
**John
Flamsteed's
1729 "Atlas
Coelisticus,"
drawings by
James
Thornhill.**

<http://nhn.nhn.ou.edu/~jeffery/astro/skymap/>



The 1600 BC “Sky Disc of Nebra” told early Central European farmers when to harvest and when to plant – via presence/absence of the Pleiades star cluster.

http://www.bibliotecapleyades.net/arqueologia/nebra_disk.htm



Contemporary Star map:

"Subaru:" the Japanese name of the Pleiades star cluster, portrayed in the company logo.

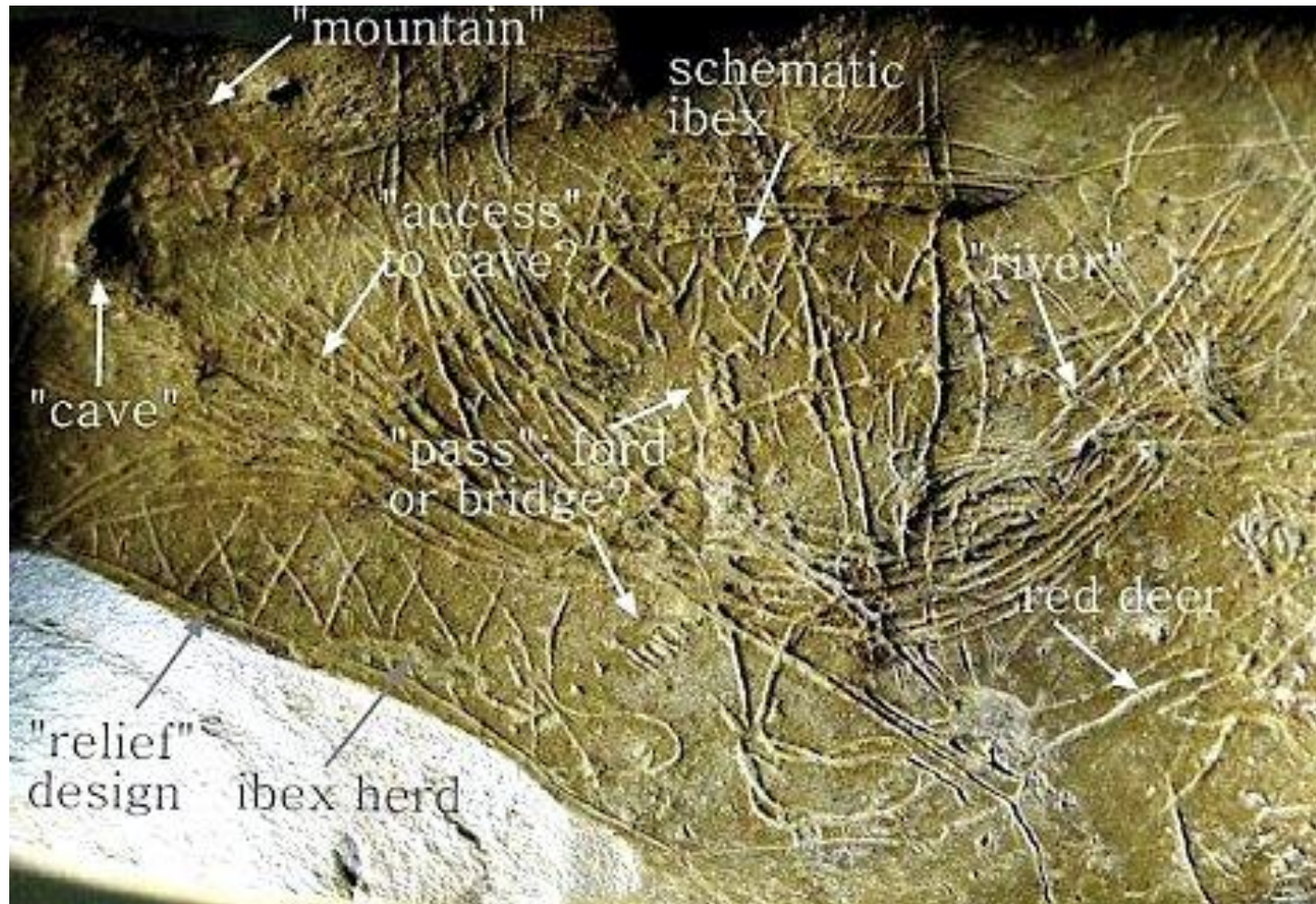
Alcyone A (1) is the brightest star in the cluster.



1958 logo



Current logo



Journal of Human Evolution

As the last Ice Age was ending, *geographical* maps – like this 11,650 BC map on a rock found in a Spanish cave -- helped hunter-gatherers survive.

We navigate in different ways

Hunter vs. Gatherer? Wiring or culture?

Jersey City, NJ

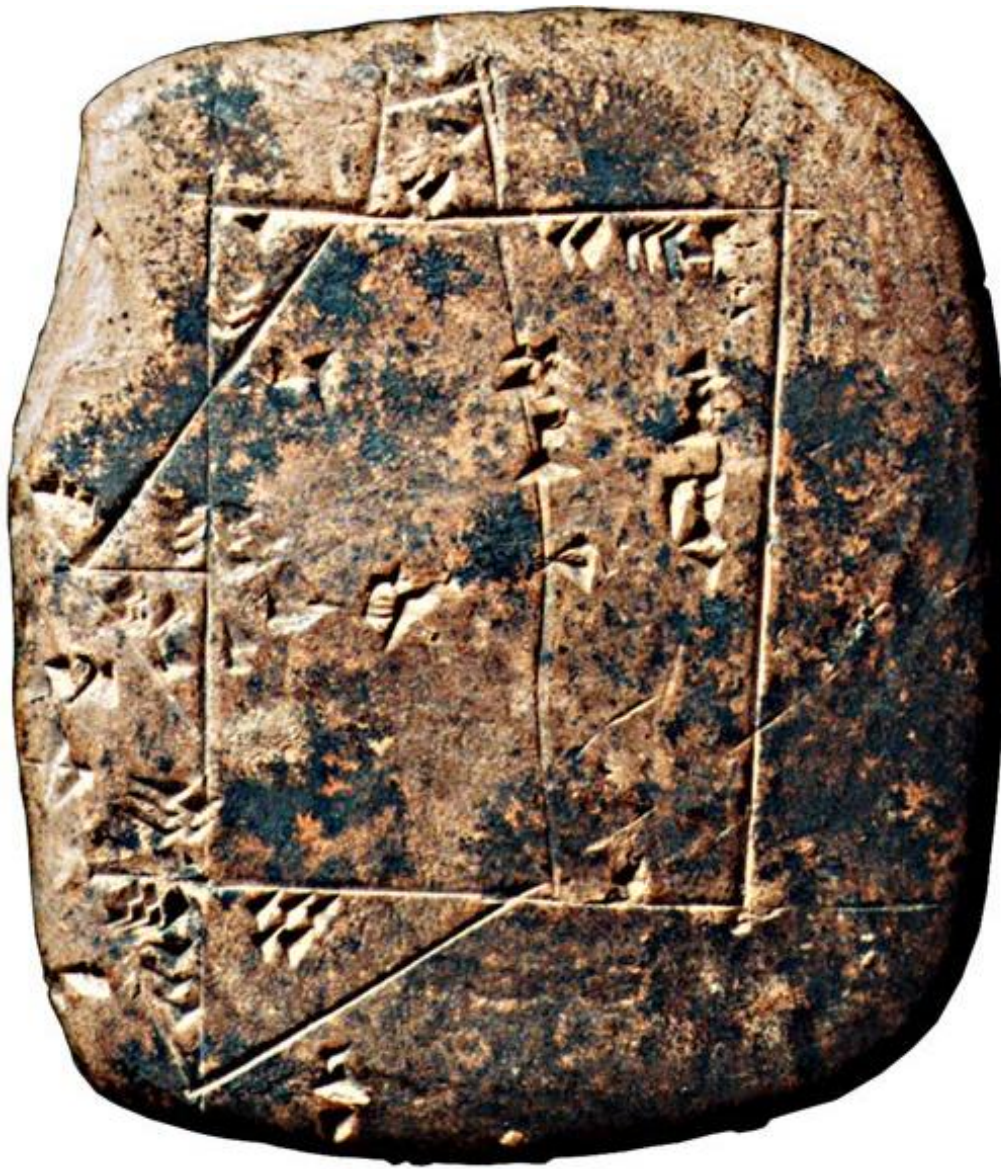
1. Take Erie St to I-78 W/14th St
0.2 mi / 2 min
2. Take NJ-139 W, Newark Turnpike, Take I-280 W to Freeway Dr W in East Orange.
Take exit 12A-1B from I-280 W
10.6 mi / 15 min
3. Take Sanford St to S Orange Ave
2.7 mi / 8 min
4. Right onto Freeway Dr W
0.4 mi
5. Left onto Evergreen Pl/Washington Pl
0.4 mi
6. Continue onto Essex County 605
174 ft
7. Continue onto Sanford St
1.1 mi
8. Right onto S Orange Ave
0.8 mi

Seton Hall University

Jersey City, NJ

1. Go left at the flashing red light, at the Vietnamese restaurant
2. Go to second light, at the Salvation Army building, make a left; stay in second lane from the left, and go straight to the underground road
3. Stay in the left lane until you see signs for 280, which will be a right exit
4. Stay on 280 until Freeway Dr., exit
5. Left at the Brick Church Mall
6. Pass the Extra Supermarket
7. Pass St. Mary's Villa on your right, then make a right on S. Orange Ave.
8. Bear left when you see the Seton Hall sign on the brick fence on your left, to the front gate

Seton Hall University

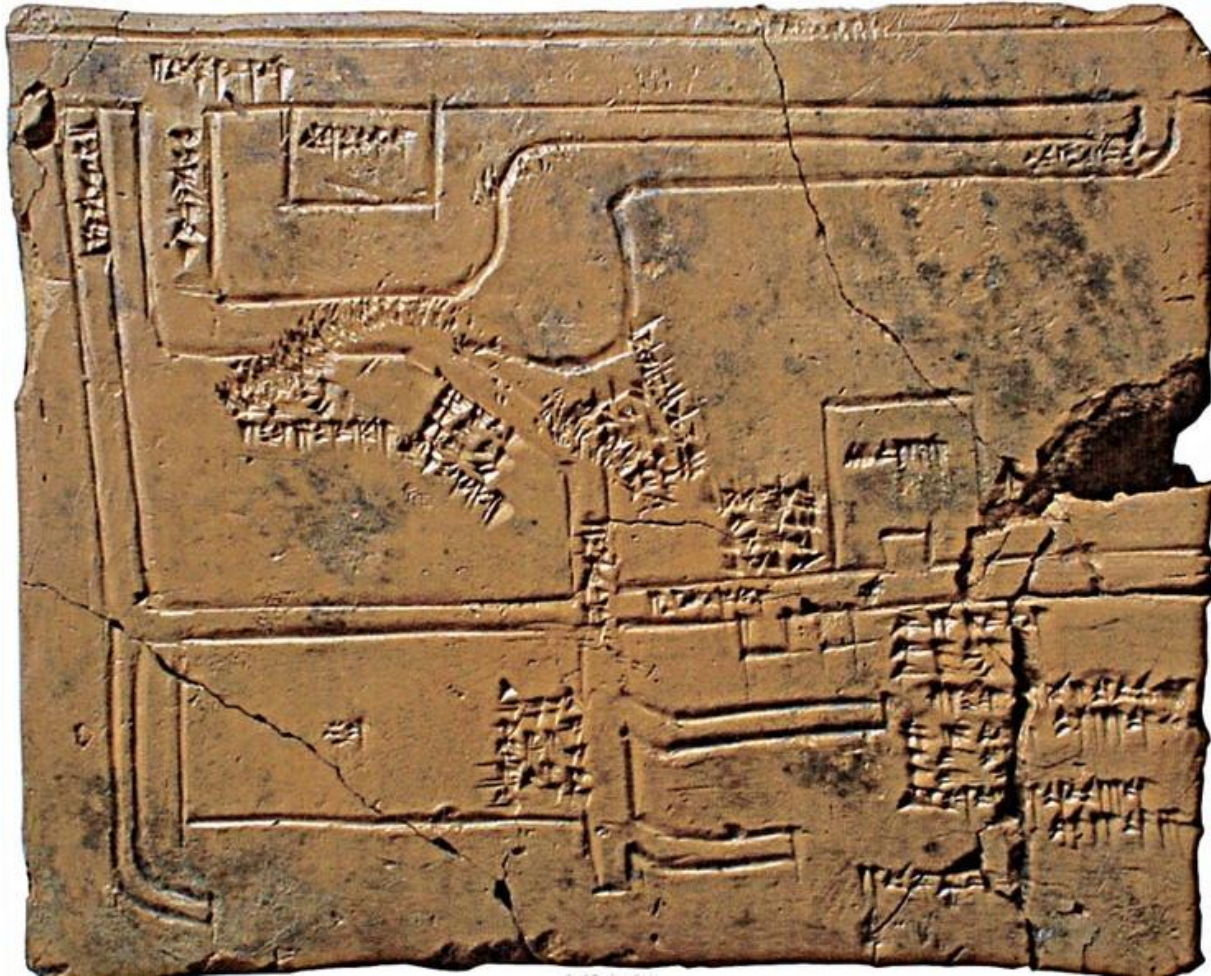


<http://www.schoyencollection.com/smallercollect>

Maps – *confirmed in writing*, like this one from 2112 BC -- facilitated the concept of private property.

“Fields belonging to Abu-inim-ma-An,” Umma

Cultivation of barley and wheat
In Mesopotamia: **7500 BC**
Permanent settlements: **4000 BC**
Private ownership of land: **2000 BC**



“Private property” inevitably led to property taxes – to pay for services such as canals and irrigation systems.

<http://www.schoyencollection.com/smallercollect>

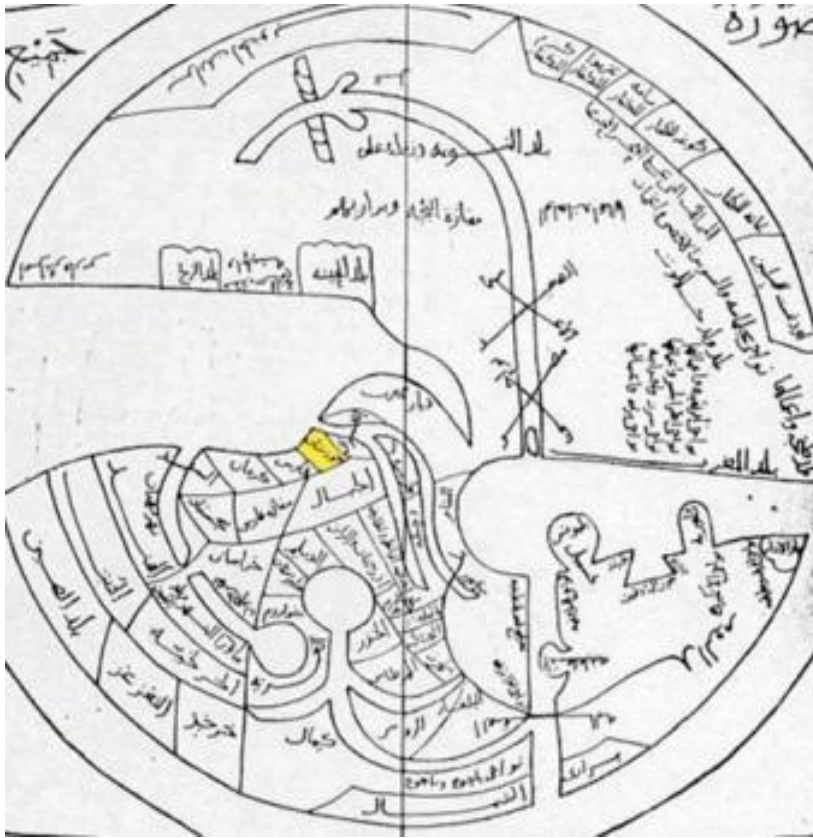
*Canals and irrigation systems to the west of the Euphrates, Babylonia, **1684 – 1647 BC***



**Earliest known world map:
700 – 500 BC, shows the
world as a circle surrounded
by water.**

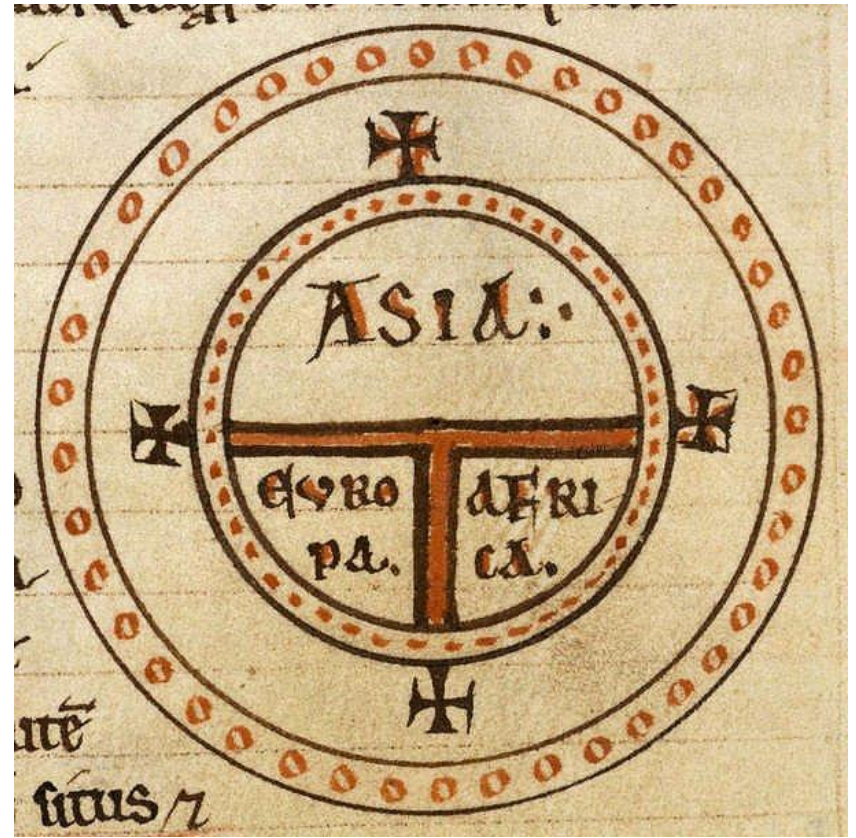
***604 – 561 BC: Nebuchadnezzar
rebuilds Babylon after the
destruction of the Assyrian
Empire, and builds the **Ishtar
Gate**, and the **Hanging Gardens
of Babylon** -- one of the seven
wonders of the ancient world***

*Babylonian, from southern Iraq.
British Museum*



10th century world map

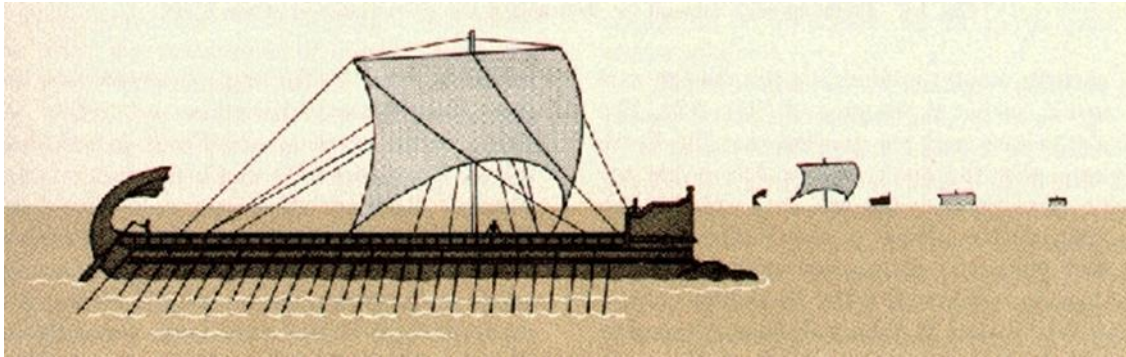
The Iranian National Museum



12th century "T and O" map

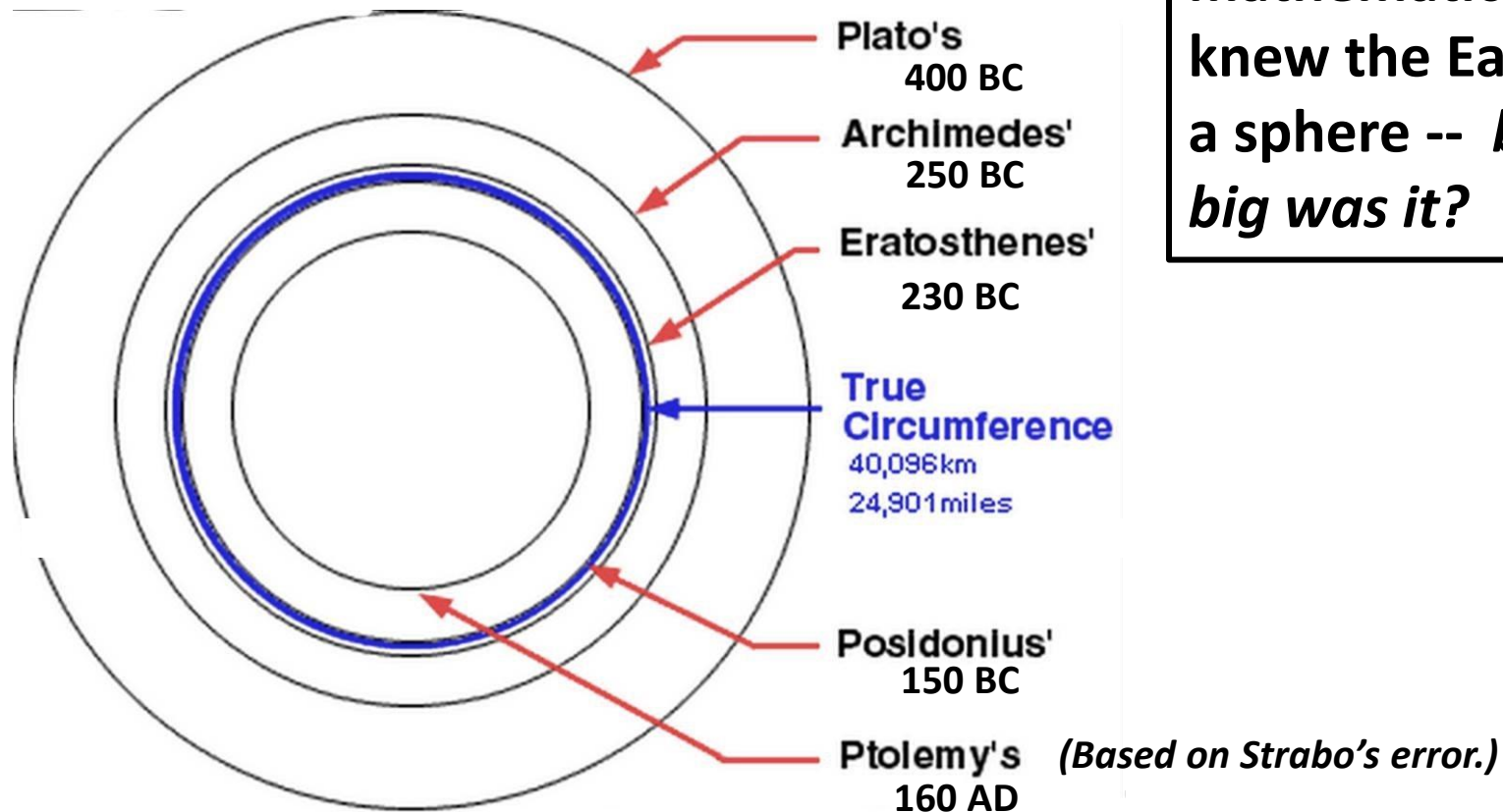
The British Library

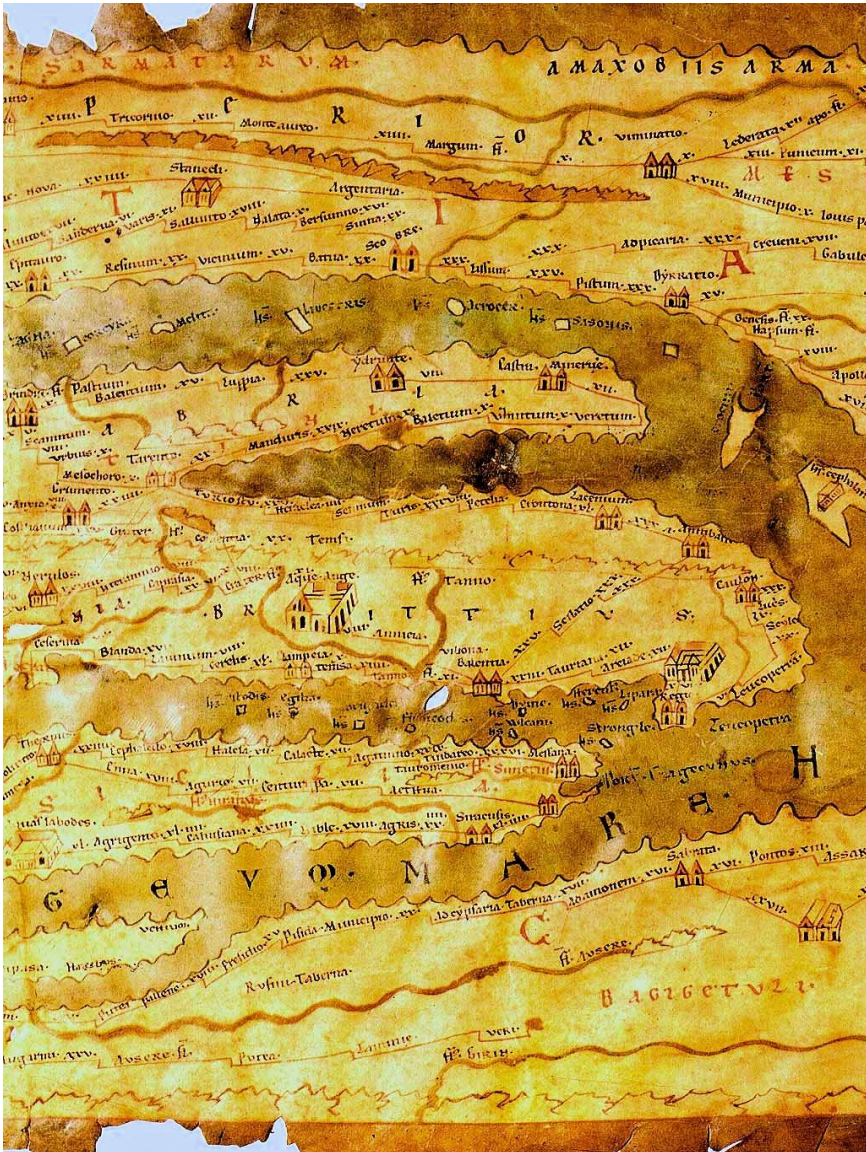
Map convention, for a thousand years after the Babylonian map: show top half of the Earth's sphere as a circle, with Jerusalem/Baghdad at the center, the outer edges surrounded by ocean.



Ancient sailors knew the Earth wasn't flat – *it was curved.*

By 500 BC, Greek mathematicians knew the Earth was a sphere -- *but how big was it?*





Along the way, “world” maps, like this 13th century copy (13” x 22’) of a 4th century road map of the “Cursus Publicus:” Roman Empire roads, helped travelers explore the known world.

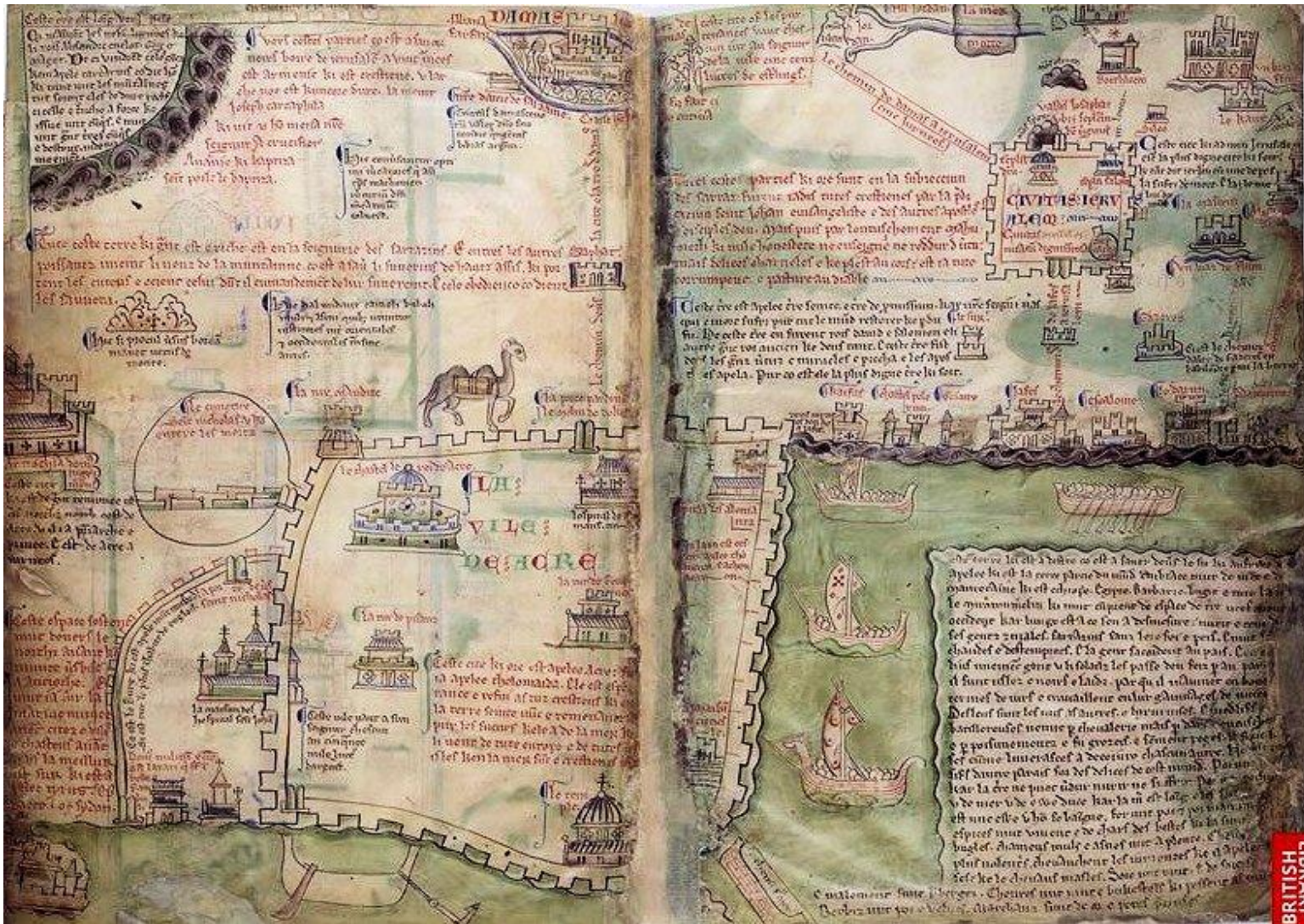
Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, Hofburg, Vienna



Canterbury Cathedral

**Pilgrims began
visiting holy sites
around 320 AD.**

**The Crusades
began 1095.**



1250 pilgrim road map: London to Jerusalem, by Matthew Paris.

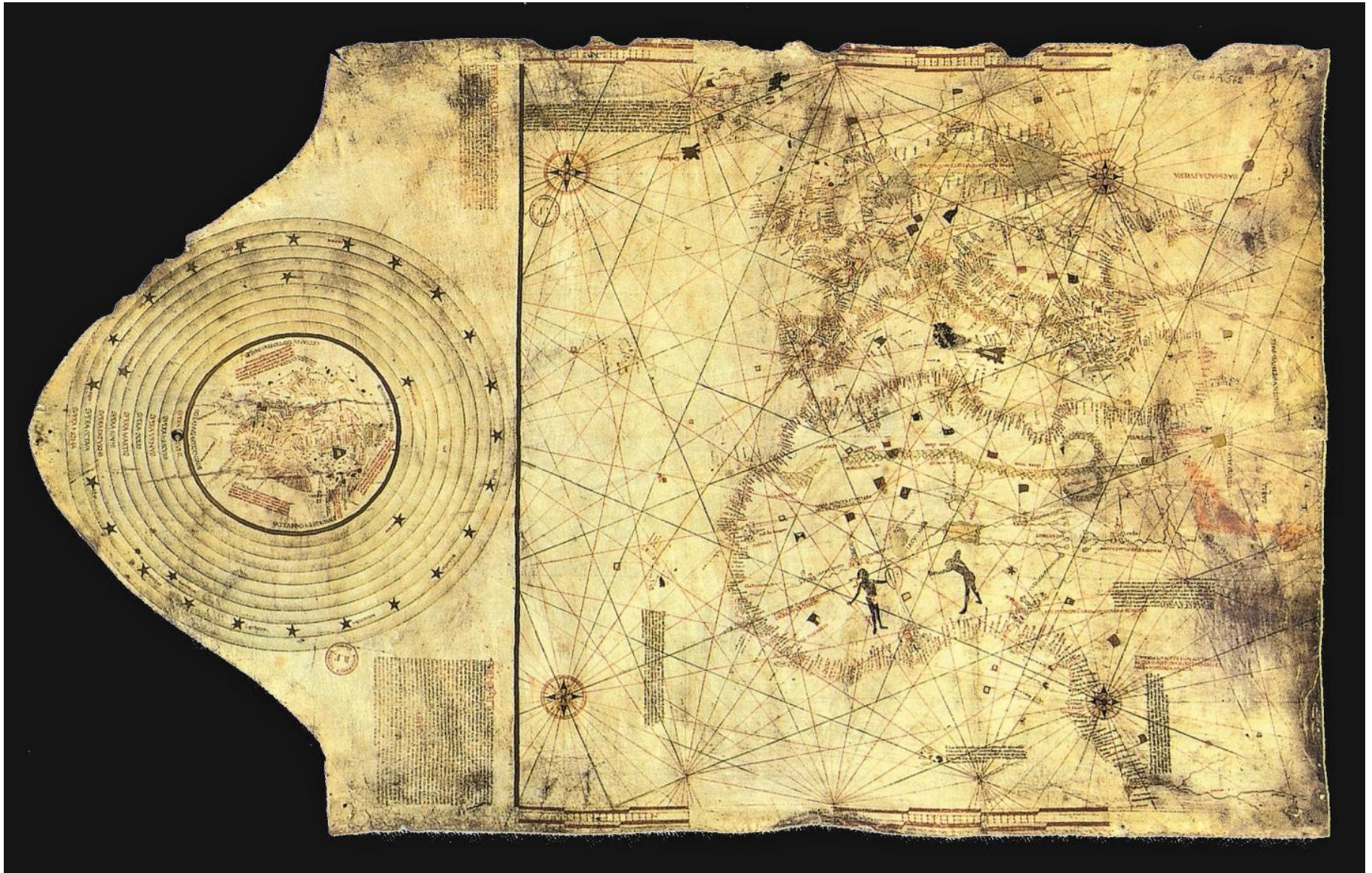


Debis dicitur a rota et est quibet figura sperica et rotunda. Et ideo mundus orbis dicitur quod rotunda est deus orbis terre vel orbis terra. Dicitur autem secundum vineam filii sem obtinuisse asiam filii chanaan affricam et filii iaphet europam. Item in libro Ezechiele dicitur quod orbis diuisus est in tres partes secundum quod dicitur. Nam asia a meridie per orientem versus ad septentrionem peruenit. Europa vero a septentrione versus ad occidentem peruenit. Sed affrica ad occidentem per meridies se extendit. Sola quoque Asia

continet unam partem nostre habitabilis. scilicet medietatem alicuius mundi presertim affrica et europa aliam medietatem sunt sortite. Inter has autem partes ab oceano mare magnum progreditur. easque interfecat. quapropter si in duas partes orientis et occidentis orbem diuidas in vna erit asia in alia vero affrica et europa. Sic autem diuiserunt post diluuium filii Noe inter quos Sem cum posteritate sua asiam. Iaphet europam: cham affricam possederunt. ut dicitur in libro super Genesim. et super libro Paralippo. primo. Item dicitur in libro Iosue et in libro Iudith.

<http://www.flhistoriccapiitol.gov/exhibits/maps.cfm>

1493 map of the world – before the voyage of Columbus.



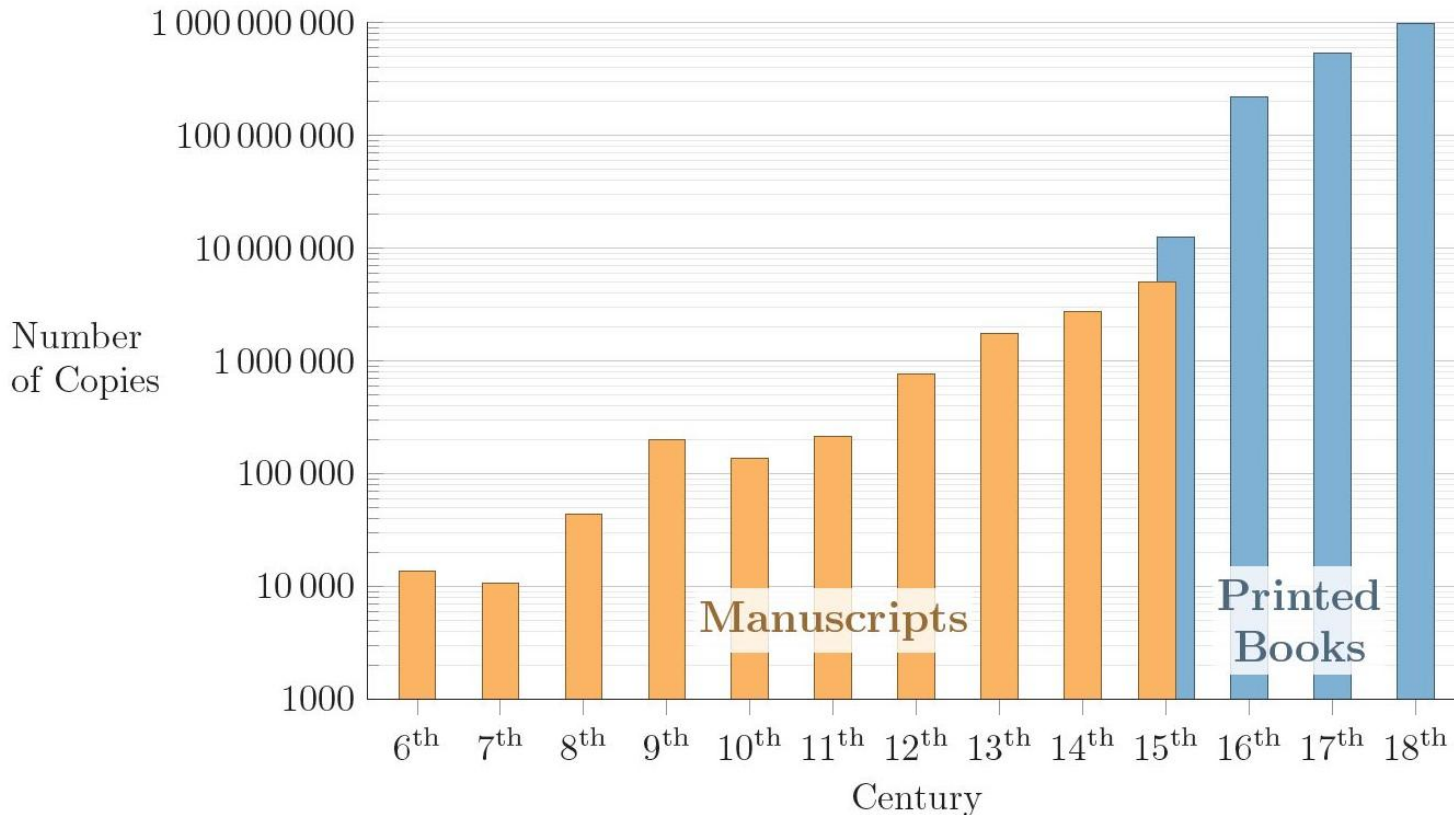
Bibliothèque Nationale de France

The 1490 nautical chart Columbus used in 1492



Brown-dotted lines and areas: what Columbus was expecting
Black solid line: a better view, just eight years later
Blue solid lines: reality

European Output of Books 500–1800*



*The Journal of
Economic History,
Vol. 69, No. 2 (2009)*

*without Southeast Europe (Byzantine, later Ottoman realm) and Russia

1377: “Jikji” (*Selected Teachings of Buddhist Sages and Seon Masters*): earliest-known book printed with movable metal type, in **Korea**

1455: The Bible: first major book printed in Europe, by Johannes Gutenberg.

1477: “Geographia” in Bologna, Italy. First printed book with engraved illustrations.



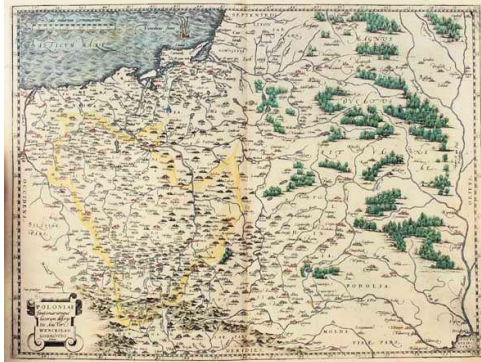
1570 First edition, Antwerp



1573



1576



1571



1574 AK-12



1579



1572



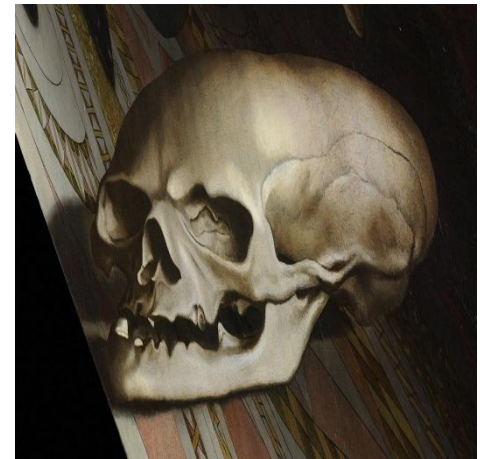
1575

"Poloniae finitimarumque locorum descriptio."

*Engraver: Vaclavas Grodeckis
Publisher: Abraham Ortelius,
from his "Theatrum orbis terrarum," the first "real" atlas.*



1533's "The Ambassadors," Hans Holbein the Younger, is noted for use of *perspectival anamorphosis*.



The National Gallery, London



Johannes Schöner

The painting includes a finely painted globe, reflecting recent discoveries, as well as a celestial globe.



17th Century:
atlases had
become the
ultimate
“coffee table”
(*cabinet?*)
book.

1662-72: Blaeu’s “Atlas Maior” was the largest and most expensive book of the 17th century.



Koninklijk Museum voor Schone Kunsten Antwerpen

Willem Buytewech: early specialist in the “merry company “ genre in Dutch painting. His c1620 “Merry Company” was the first Dutch painting to include a map as a major motif.



Jan Vermeer was pre-eminent in using maps in his interiors.

**c1655-60:
“Officer with a laughing girl.”**

The Frick



**Vermeer's c1662-64
"Woman with a lute"
has significantly
darkened with age.**

The Metropolitan Museum of Art



Lightened with photo editing software, his only map NOT of The Netherlands, but of Europe, becomes visible.

The map is either Jodocus Hondius' map of 1613, or the version reissued 1659 by Joan Bleau.



**Vermeer's c1662-65
"Woman in blue
reading a letter."**

Rijksmuseum, The Netherlands



**Vermeer's c1662-65
"Young woman with
a water pitcher"
appears to have had
a larger map in an
early version.**



Metropolitan Museum of Art



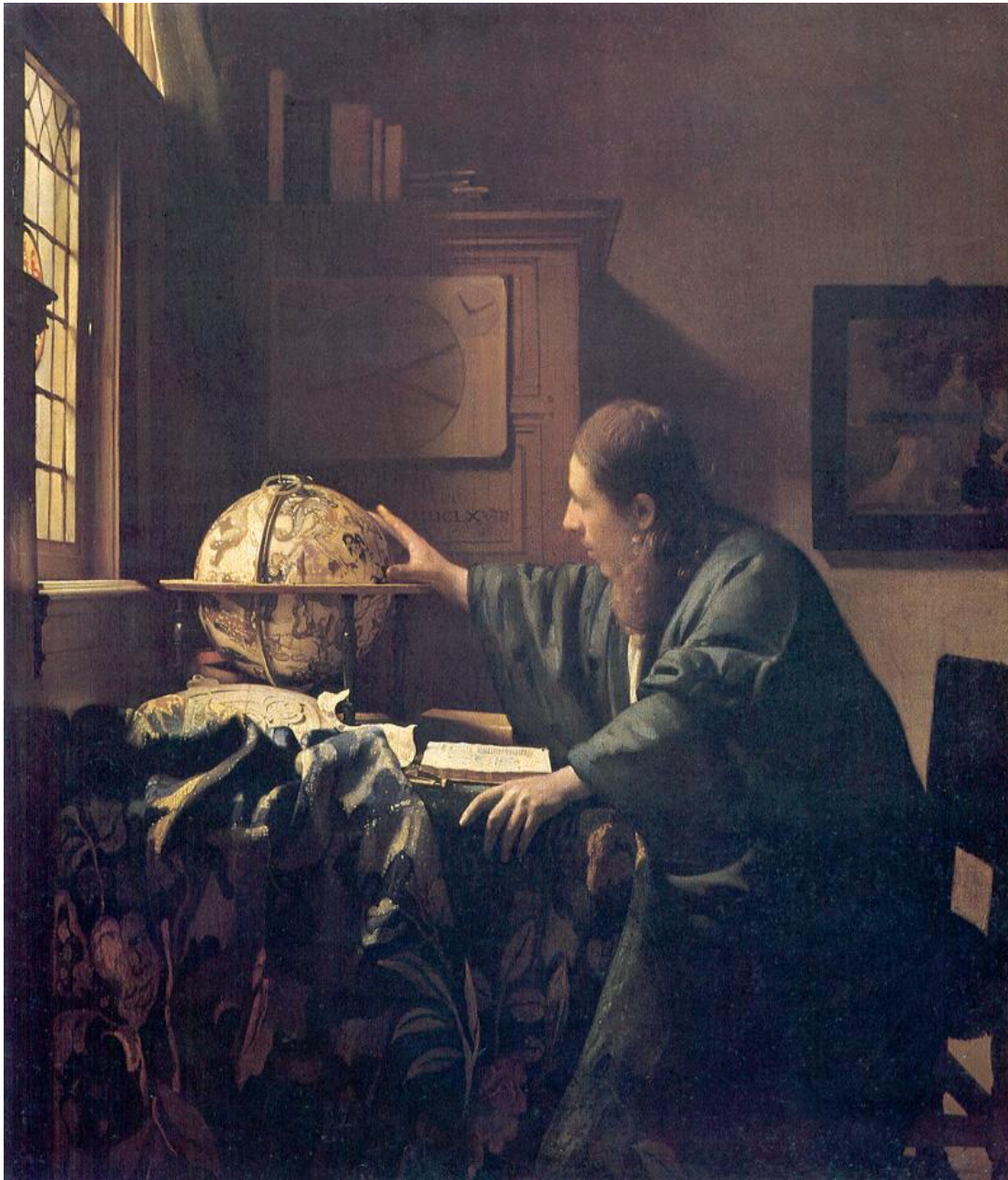
A radiograph of Vermeer's c1664 "Woman with a pearl necklace" shows an earlier version had a map.



*Staatliche Museen Preußischer Kulturbesitz,
Gemäldegalerie, Berlin*

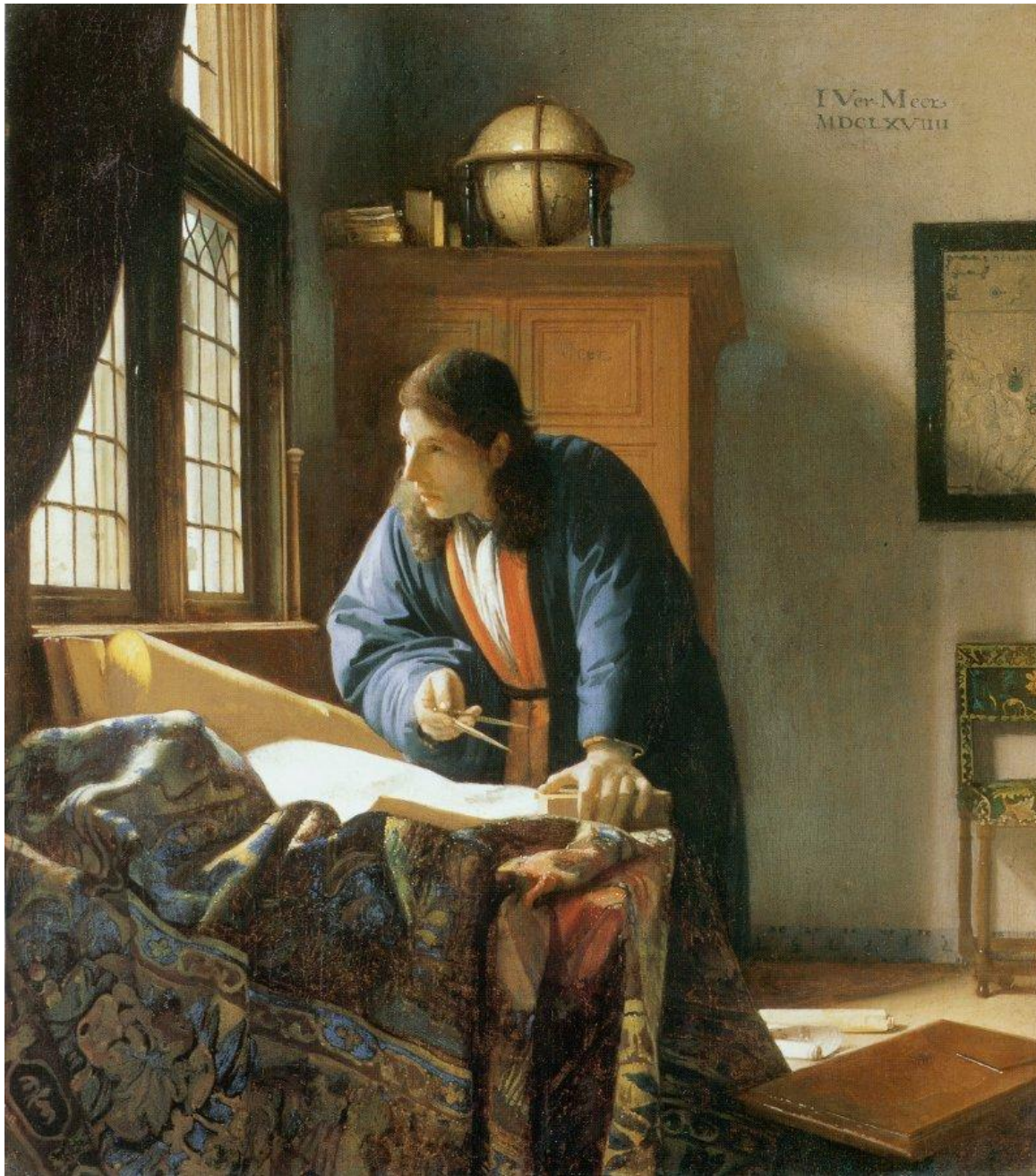


**Vermeer's 1666
The Art of Painting,
includes a 1636 map:
*"Seven United
Provinces of the
Netherlands,"* flanked
by city views, by Claes
Janszoon Visscher.**



**Vermeer's c1668
"The Astronomer"
includes a celestial
globe made by
Jodocus Hondius.**

*Celestial globes were
always produced as
a pair, with a
geographical globe.*



**And, lastly, Vermeer's
c1668-69
"The Geographer"
includes part of a
1600 nautical chart
by Willem Blaeu.**



*Städelsches Kunstinstitut,
Frankfurt am Main*



Printed maps have been used, since their inception, to express a point of view.

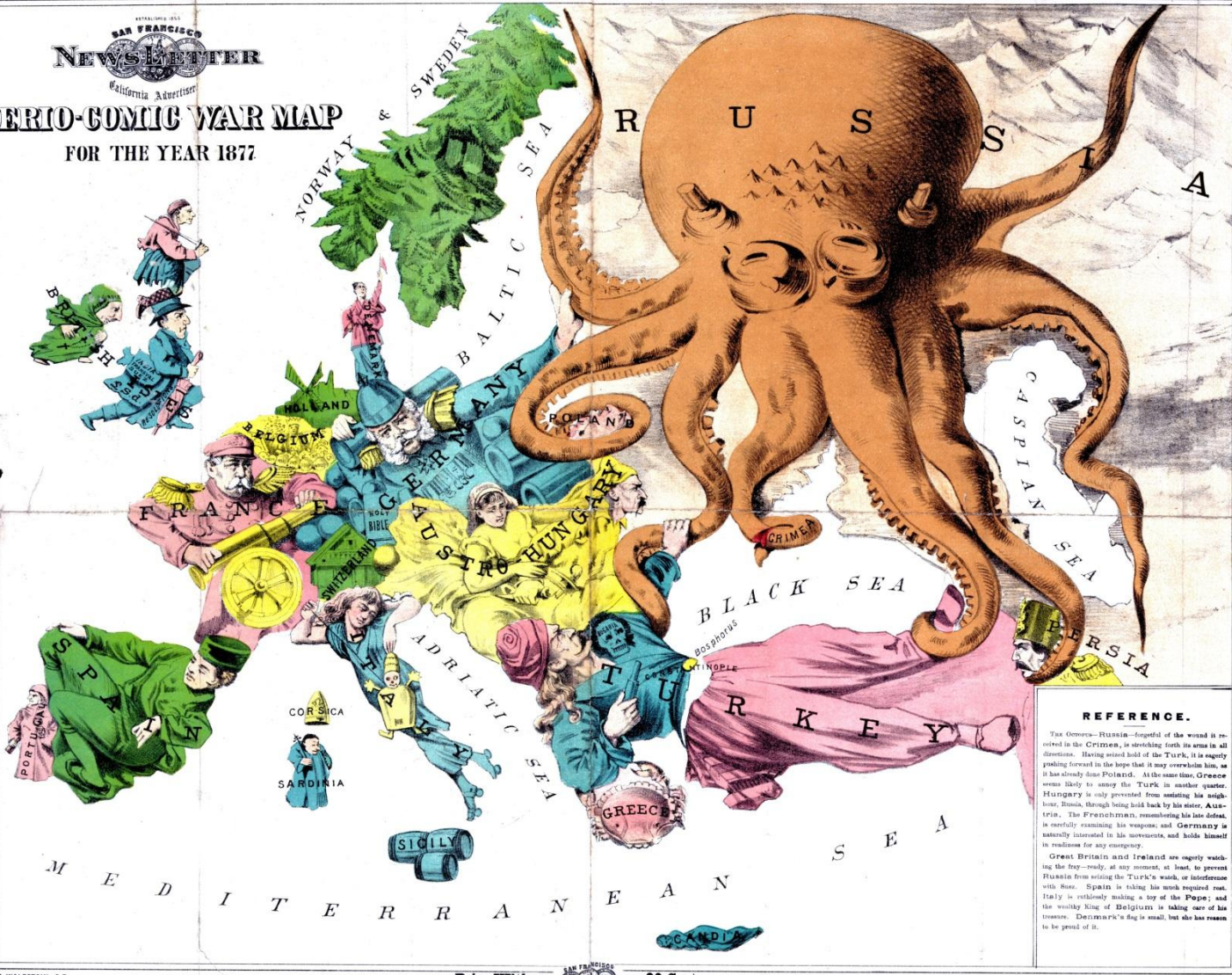
Sebastian Munster's 1570 Europe as "Queen of the World" reflected both common belief as well as justification in the Age of Exploration.

zwischen General Tafeln vnd in der neuen Tafel die allein Europam beareth. Doch wann man ansehen will vnd darzu rechnen die grossen Landschaften die gegen Mitnacht gehn solt wol die breite Europam ubertreffen die länge. Wie aber Ptolemæus Europam beschriben hat ist sein länge grösser dann die breite. Das ist ein mal gewis, das Europa ist ein trefflich fruchtbar vnd wol erba-

Europa die
fruchtbar
ist.

weil

SAN FRANCISCO
NEWS-LETTER
 California Advertiser
SERIO-COMIC WAR MAP
 FOR THE YEAR 1877



REFERENCE.
 The Octopus—Russia—forgetful of the wound it received in the Crimea, is stretching forth its arms in all directions. Having seized hold of the Turk, it is eagerly pushing forward in the hope that it may overwhelm him, as it has already done Poland. At the same time, Greece seems likely to enjoy the Turk in another quarter. Hungary is only prevented from assisting his neighbor, Russia, through being held back by his sister, Austria. The Frenchman, remembering his late defeat, is carefully examining his weapons, and Germany is naturally interested in his movements, and holds himself in readiness for any emergency.
 Great Britain and Ireland are eagerly watching the fray—ready, at any moment, at least, to prevent Russia from seizing the Turk's waist, or interfering with them. Spain is taking the watch required next. Italy is ostentatiously making a toy of the Pope; and the wealthy King of Belgium is taking care of his treasury. Denmark's flag is small, but she has reason to be proud of it.

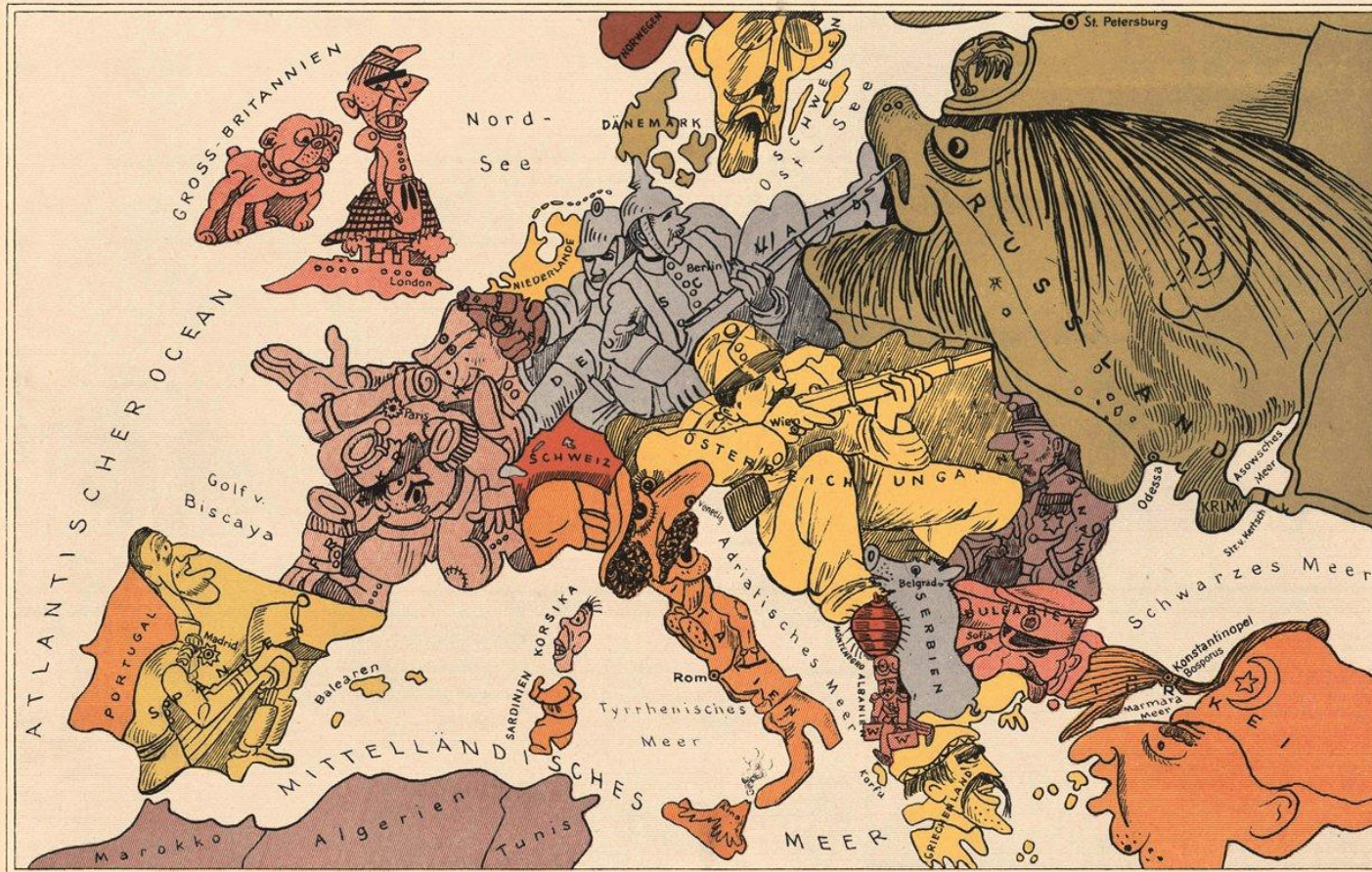
LITH. A. WALDBEIN, S.F.

Price With NEWS-LETTER 20 Cents.

For well over 100 years, fear of Russian expansion inspired cartographic creativity. This map satirizes the Russo-Turkish War of 1877–78.

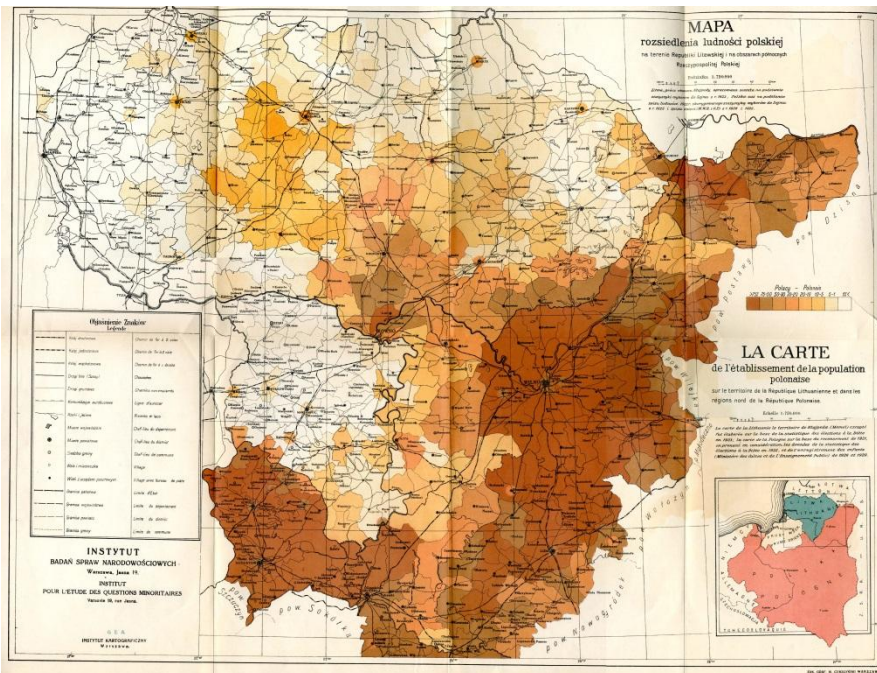
KARTE VON EUROPA IM JAHRE 1914

Gezeichnet von W. Trier

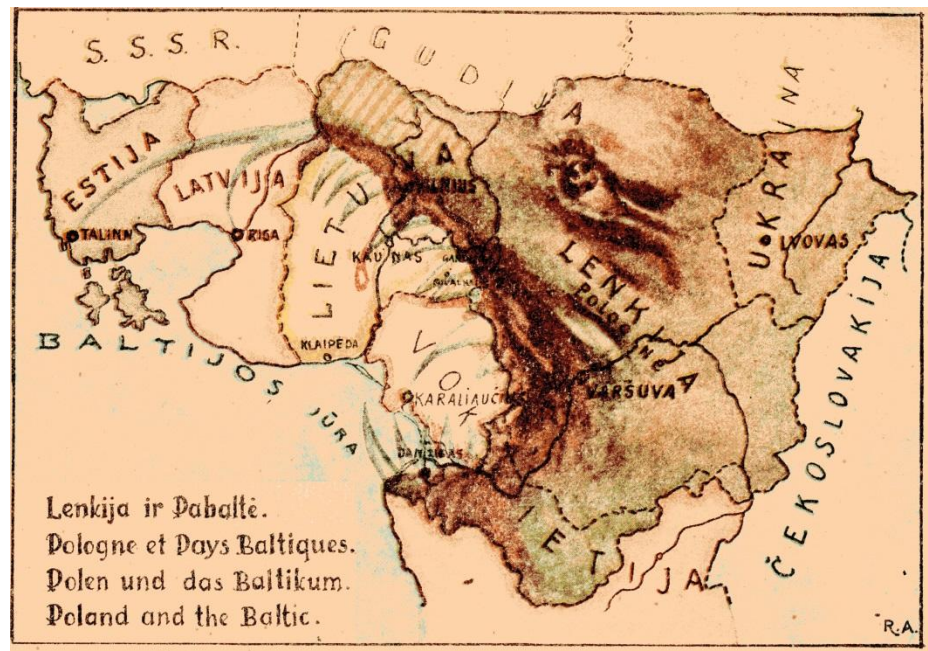
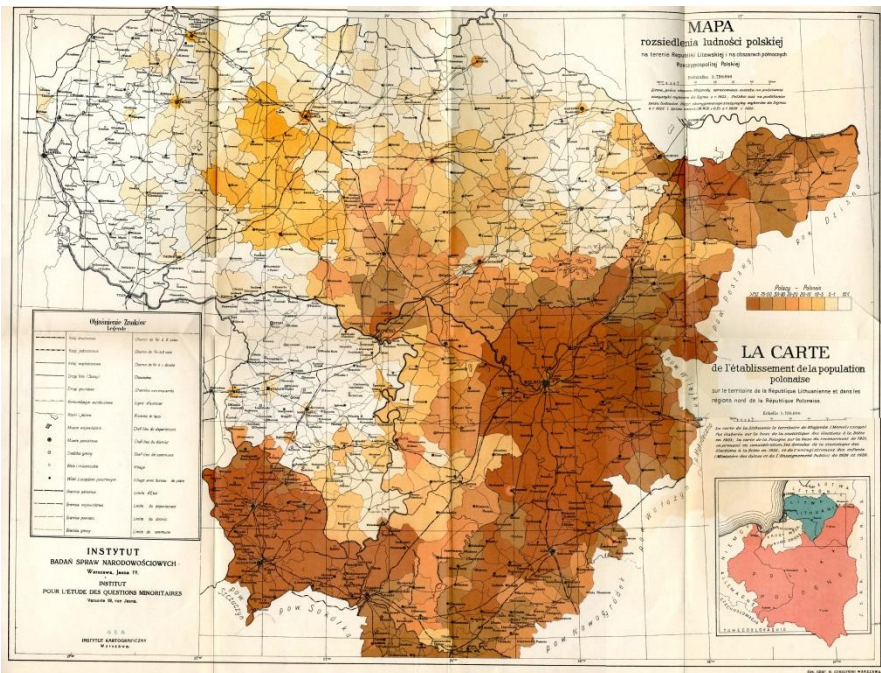


<http://timbryars.tumblr.com/post/14824179535/satirical-maps-of-the-great-war-1914-1915>

Satirical maps mocked and stereotyped opposing nations in WWI, and were produced by both sides and neutrals. This is by Walter Trier, a Czech artist living in Berlin.



This 1929 Polish map shows the percentage of Poles in Lithuania – Poles who, the Polish government claimed, were oppressed by a Lithuanian government that refused to recognize Poland’s occupation of its historic capital.



This 1929 Polish map shows the percentage of Poles in Lithuania – Poles who, the Polish government claimed, were oppressed by a Lithuanian government that refused to recognize Poland’s occupation of its historic capital.

In apparent response, this Lithuanian-produced postcard map showed a wolf’s head mirroring areas of Polish influence, a wolf determined to swallow Lithuania and the other Baltic states.



Massimo Vignelli's
New York subway
map, used 1972-79,
sacrificed geographic
for visual clarity.

Vignelli: “The 50% of
visually oriented people
have no problems
reading any kind of
map...the 50% verbal
people... can never read
a map.”

Verbal people
complained; the map
was scrapped.



"The Map as Art: Contemporary Artists Explore Cartography," by Katharine Harmon

Enrique Chagoya's **2003** "Road Map," created as the US was about to invade Iraq, comments on an American-centrist view of the world.



Maps used in ads can alienate the very people they hope to positively influence.

Absolute's **2008** ad using a c1830 map intended, they said, to "appeal to a Mexican sensibility."

Instead, in the US it led to calls for a boycott .

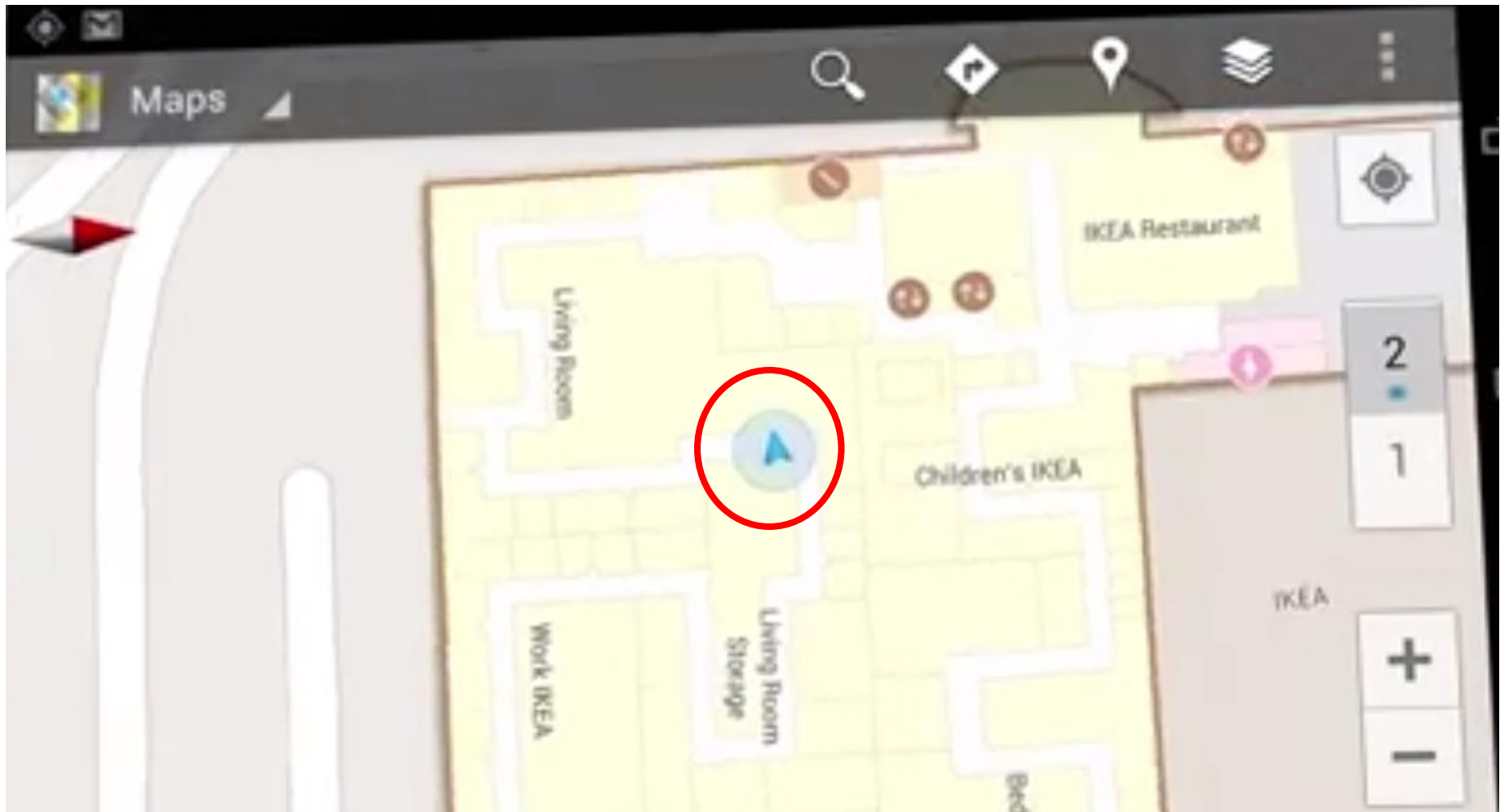
MY ASSESSMENT OF OUR KEY COUNTRY RELATIONS

I will clearly distinguish between our friends and our adversaries – and make it known that we will stand by our friends.



This map shows the density of Facebook connections around the world. It illustrates how entrepreneurship and freedom can light up the world with friendship.

Herman Caine's 2012 campaign leveraged Facebook connections.



GoogleIndoors : find the restroom at IKEA: the cursor shows you where you are as you walk.

AWKWARD NYC EVERYWHERE

A MAP OF AWKWARD SOCIAL INTERACTIONS IN PUBLIC SPACES

MAP ADD YOUR STORY DATA VIZ ABOUT

THERE ARE 236 STORIES

Like 416 people like this. Sign Up to see what your friends like.

Follow Sign Up to see who your friends are following.

Use the map controls to find a location. Click [here](#) to reset map.



KEY:

- physical altercation
- emotional outburst
- unwelcome advances
- overheard comment
- break-up
- argument
- romantic encounter
- animal life encounter
- unusual attire
- assisting strangers
- other

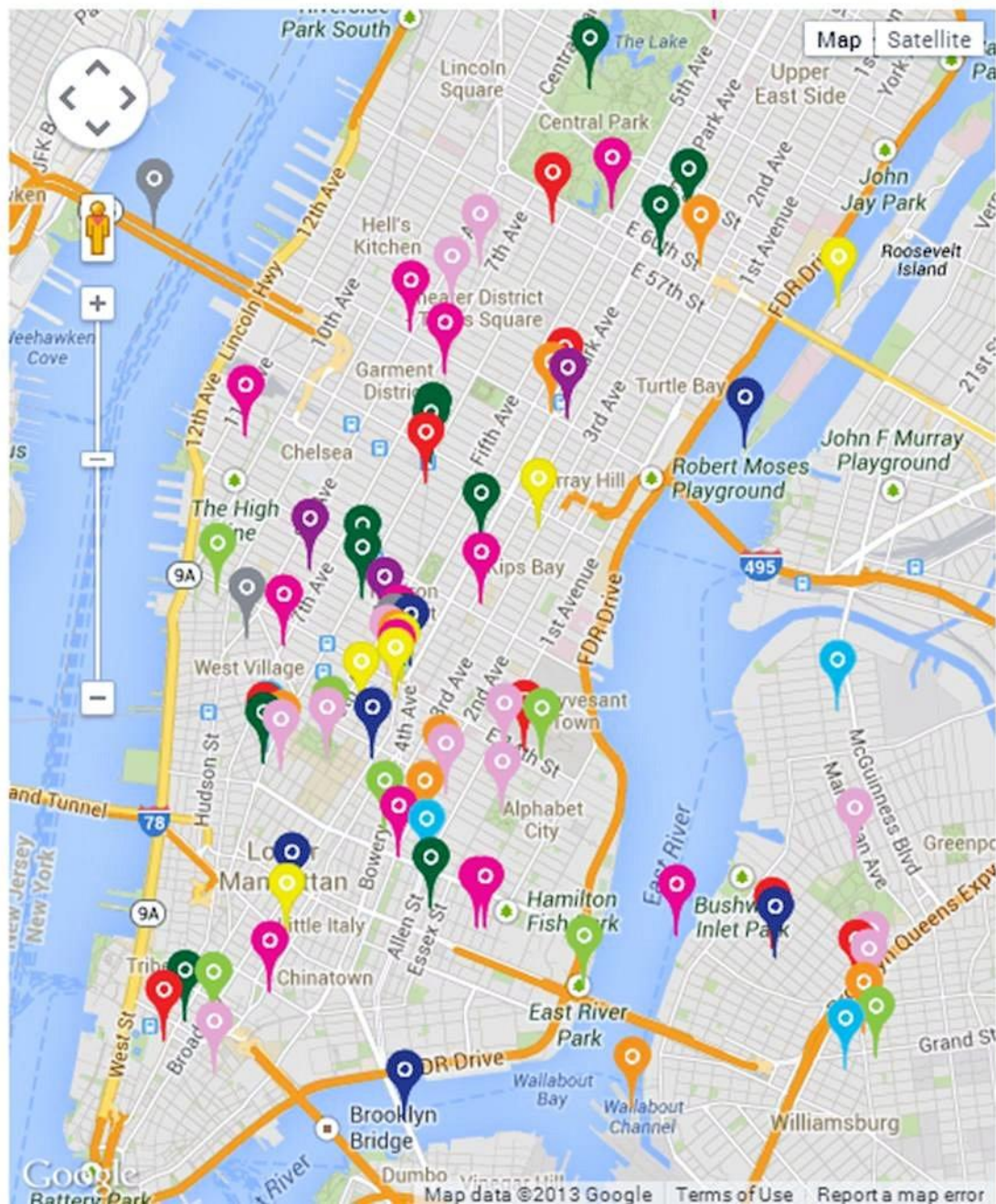
SEE ALL MARKERS

SEE NEWEST MARKERS

Click on a marker to see a story

SHARE THIS STORY!

<http://turbulence.org/Works/awkwardnyc/>



KEY:

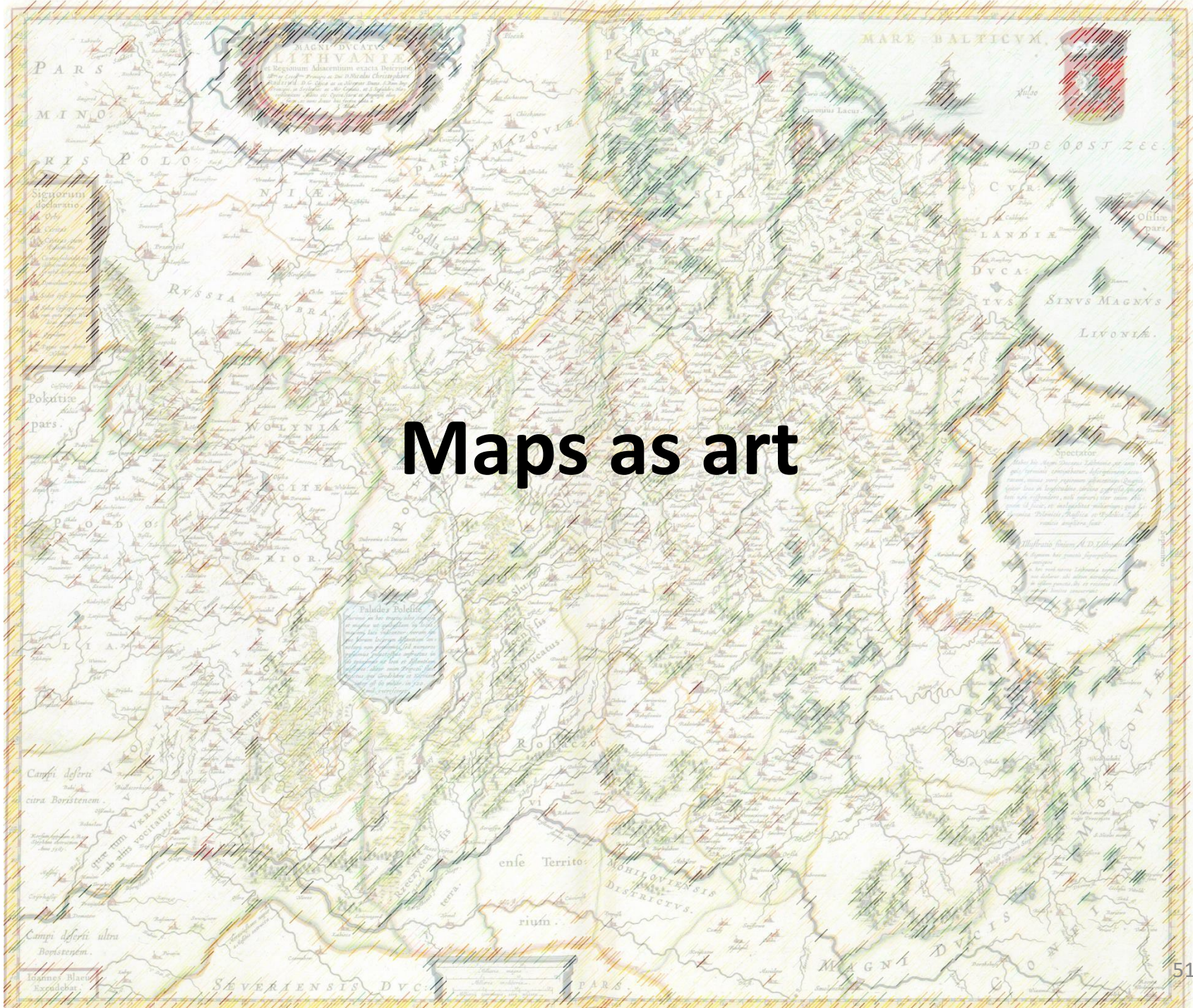
-  break-up
-  argument
-  physical altercation
-  emotional outburst
-  romantic encounter
-  unwelcome advances
-  animal life encounter
-  unusual attire
-  overheard comment
-  assisting strangers
-  other

[SEE ALL MARKERS](#)

[SEE NEWEST MARKERS](#)

 Click on a marker to see a story

SHARE THIS STORY!



Maps as art



1587 Ortelius, www.raremaps.com

16th century mapmakers competed for patrons' dollars by offering increasingly detailed and fanciful images.



The map was accurate was the most accurate of its time, the “monsters” described in detail:

H. The largest kind of Whale, more like an island than a fish...

I. SKAUTUHVALLUR. This fish is fully covered with bristles or bones...with its fins it overturns boats



1792 Jan Barend Elwe, Amsterdam



1797 Giovanni Maria Cassini, Rome

By the 18th century mapmakers competed for the most artistic cartouches. By the beginning of the 19th century, most maps became utilitarian, cartouches were devoid of art, and atlases were commonplace – even in grade school.



CIRCA 1900 NEW YORK MAP
\$1295

Our reproduction of an archival map of Manhattan captures New York on the verge of the modern era. Created at the dawn of the 20th century by a European publisher, this impeccable scale illustration reproduces the lithographer's magnificent creation in exacting detail.

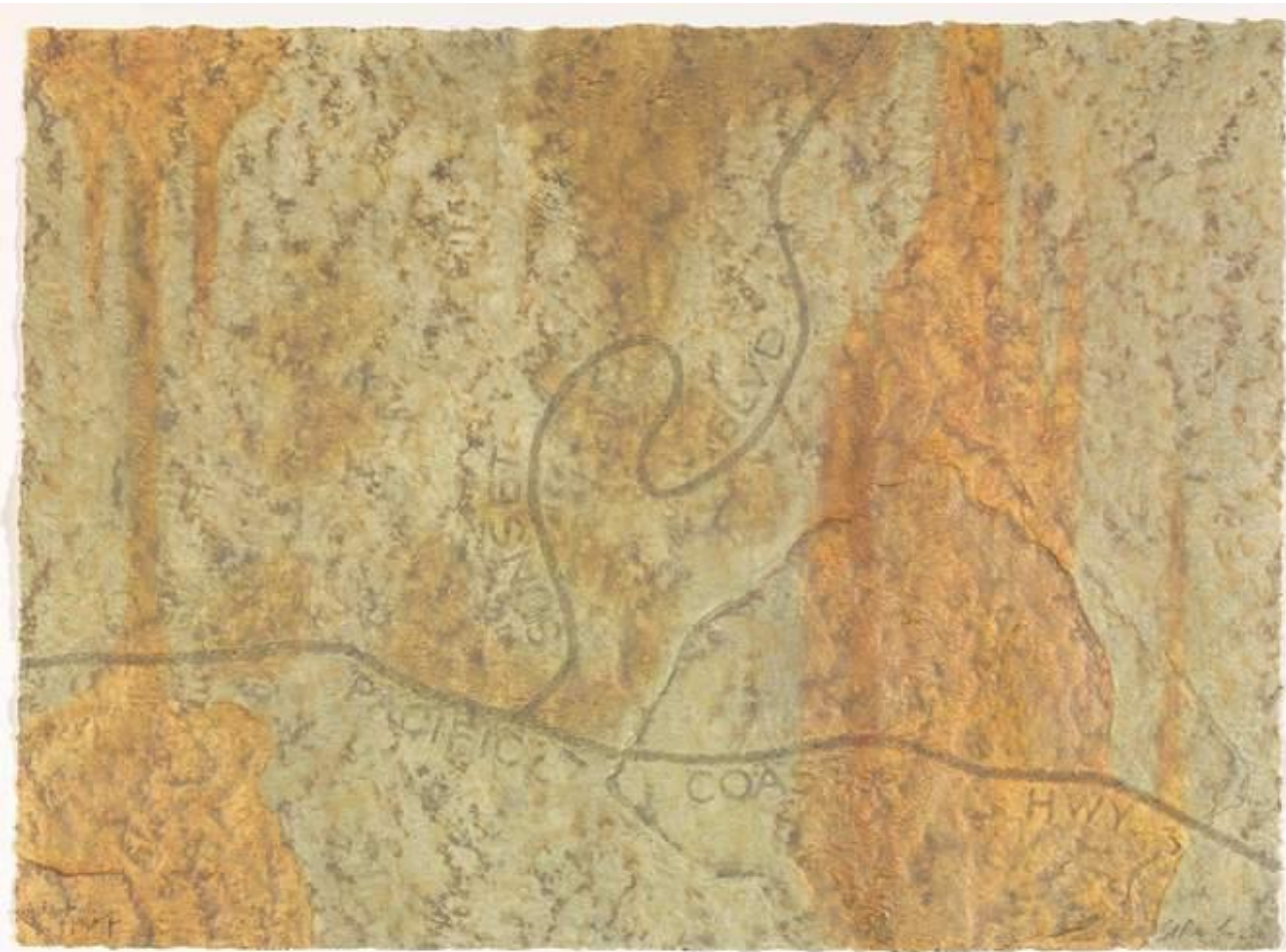
[Hide product details.](#)

- Original lithograph map created in the 19th century for an Eastern European publisher
- Expertly produced giclée print features the subtle mottling and fading of the original vintage paper
- Printed on archival watercolor paper
- Sepia-toned to create a deep amber hue
- Framed in vintage black wood with rubbed gold accent behind Plexiglas®
- Catalog and Web only

DIMENSIONS
61¼"W x 31"D x 49¼"H
Weight: 40 lbs.



Today, Martha Stewart recommends decorating with antique maps, and Restoration Hardware sells toned maps as wall decorations – a revival of a 17th century practice.



Edward Ruscha, American, b. 1937. American Pacific Coast Highway/ Sunset Boulevard from the Petroplots Suite, 2001. Mixografia print on handmade paper. 711 x 991 mm (28 x 39 in.) Gift of the artist to the Anderson Collection, de Young Fine Arts Museums of San Francisco

For Richard Diebenkorn, David Hockney, Jasper Johns, William Kentridge, Vik Muniz, Julian Schnabel, Wayne Thiebaud and many other contemporary artists, maps have been the inspiration for creating art.



Marking Territory:

“Balkan Palimpsest #1” by **Aileen Bassis** was inspired by a trip taken along the Danube in Eastern Europe.

Her series “Balkan Palimpsest” explores the tumultuous history and centuries of conflict the Balkan area has endured.

“Palimpsest:” a manuscript whose original writing has been erased for reuse, but where traces of the old writing remain.

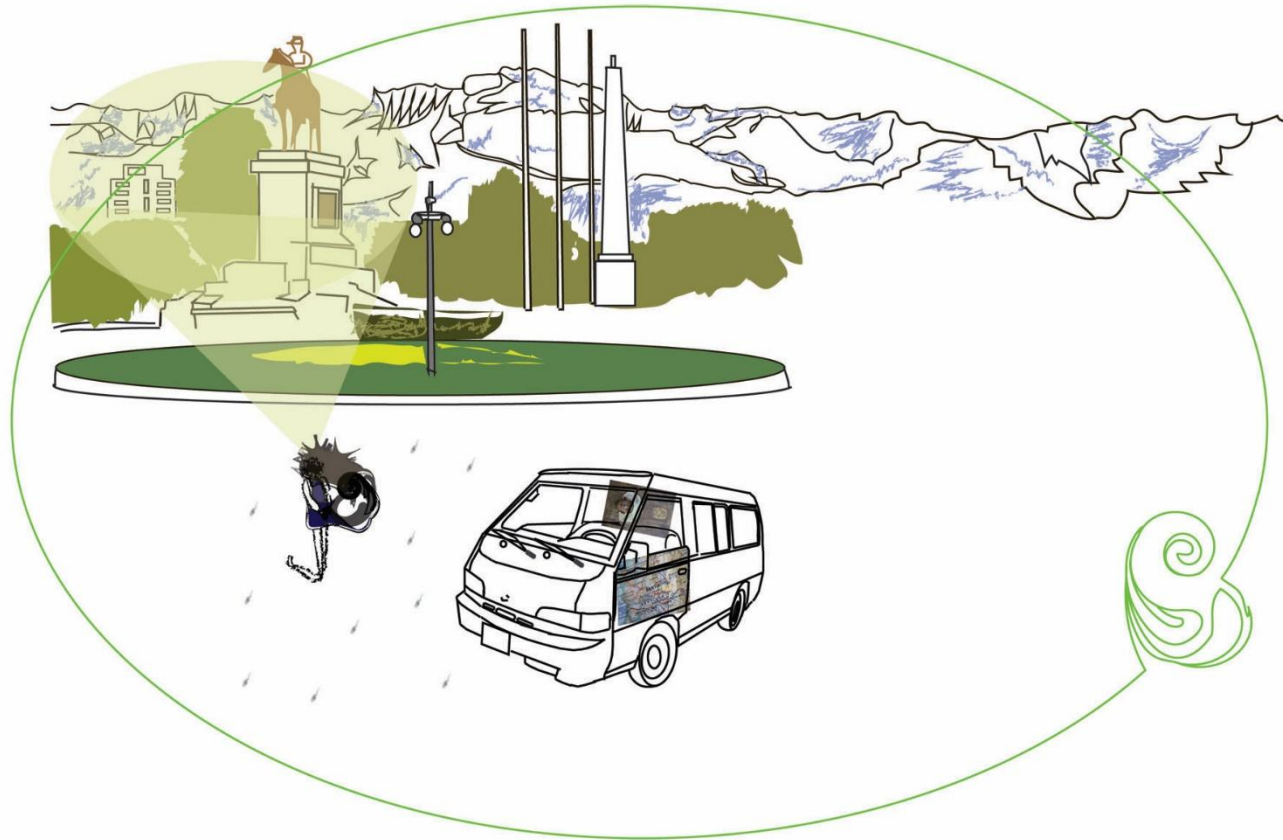


Marking Territory:

“Rooster,” by Wenye Fang is a result of exploring personal experiences from a recent trip to his hometown in China.

This piece deals with memory, identity and personal interpretations of the past.

“Rooster” is representative of deformed memories which created aggrandized impressions of places and experiences of a culture that did not exist.



Marking Territory: "Unfinished Conquest" by **Disnarda Pinilla** explores issues of memory, individual psychology, and social psychology to convey a narrative. Each piece in this series embodies a distinct emotional state of mind to explore deep into the human condition.



Marking Territory:
“Sun of the Soil” by
Nyugen Smith combines
sections of maps of Africa
and the Caribbean with
hand-painted maps of
imagined locations to
present a cluster of details
that represent a fictional
colonized territory.

The work references Carl Jung's
theory of racial memory as it
relates to the creation of the
map details.



Marking Territory:
“Silene Colorata: Ein Tamar” by Mimi Weinberg is part of a series that includes photographs, taken by the artist in 2005, of vegetation native to the Holy Land.

The images have then been super-imposed onto maps of the region. As politically derived borders are often clearly demarcated, plants find their own territories to flourish and survive.

Map Quiz

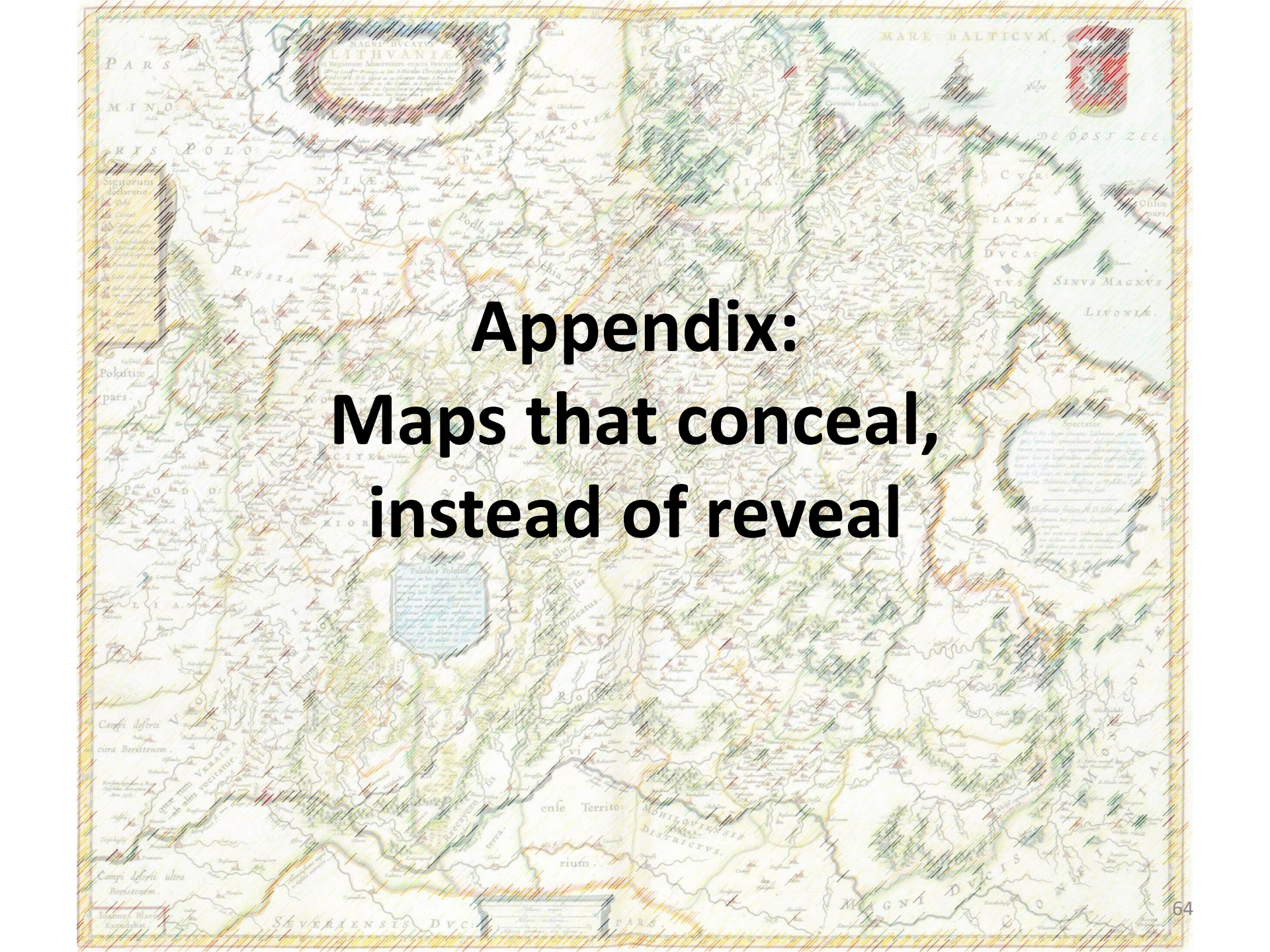
- A map T-shirt for the first right answer

Thank you!

Enjoy the show:

Marking Territory



A historical map of Eastern Europe, likely from the 17th or 18th century, showing various regions and territories. The map is overlaid with a large, bold, black text box. The text reads: "Appendix: Maps that conceal, instead of reveal". The map features various geographical labels in Latin, such as "LITHVANIA", "RUSSIA", "MAGNA DVXIS", and "SEVERIENSIS DVC". There are also several inset boxes containing text, possibly providing details about specific regions or events. The map is framed by a decorative border.

**Appendix:
Maps that conceal,
instead of reveal**



Maps these days often conceal, as well as reveal



Google's Earth Map view pixilates license plates and other personalized information...



**...including peoples'
faces – and
product logos –
caught by
Google cameras**



This is as close to the Pentagon as Google allows on their “Street View” in Earth Maps



“Trap streets,” and towns are routinely denied and rarely acknowledged by publishers. This is not always the case, however. A popular driver's atlas for the city of Athens, Greece, warns inside its front cover that potential copyright violators should beware of trap streets. But sometimes football fans are to blame.