INTERNATIONAL MAP COLLECTORS' SOCIETY

IMCS JOURNAL

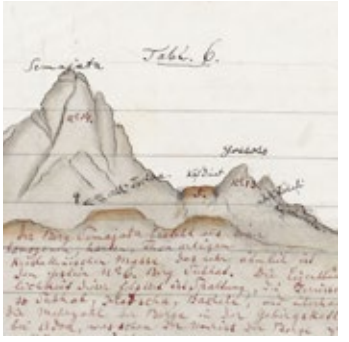
JUNE 2020 No. 161

FOR PEOPLE WHO LOVE MAPS

JOURNAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL MAP COLLECTORS' SOCIETY

JUNE 2020 No.161 ISSN 0956-5728

ARTICLES



REGULAR ITEMS

Copy and other material for future issues should be submitted to:
Editor Ljiljana Ortolja-Baird. Email **Ljiljana.editor@gmail.com** 14 Hallfield, Quendon, Essex CB11 3XY, UK **Consultant Editor** Valerie Newby **Designer** Bobby Birchall **Advertising Manager** Jenny Harvey, 27 Landford Road, Putney, London SW15 1AQ, UK, Tel +44 (0)20 8789 7358. Email **jeh@harvey27.co.uk**

Front cover **G.W. Schimper, detail of manuscript map of 'Kolla Noari' in western Ethiopia. © The British Library Board, add. MS 28506 f.16.**


AMERYKA

ANTIQUE GLOBES IN POLAND, 1480–1860

A new inventory

Małgorzata Taborska

In the 1960s, Tadeusz Przypkowski (1905–1977), one of Poland's prominent gnomonist,[1] initiated a project to compile an inventory of antique scientific instruments in Poland.[2] Globes were entrusted to Bolesław Olszewicz (1893–1972).[3] Janina Piasecka (1928–2016) concentrated on the Polish-language globes.[4] Olszewicz identified eighty-two globes.[5] Since then there have been many changes to his list, including the status of some of the country's museums. The results of a nationwide investigation conducted in 2019 into the status of pre-1860 globes, and which included a re-evaluation of Olszewicz's 1967 and Ernst Bernleithner's 1973 lists are published in this article.[6] It represents the most comprehensive listing of pre-1860 antique globes in Poland.

In assessing globes of the former Commonwealth of Poland,[7] the country's political developments and its shifting borders in the twentieth century need to be taken into account. A complete inventory of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century globes is impossible at the moment as it would require searching the collections of those countries which were in the past part of the Commonwealth: Ukraine, Lithuania, Belarus or Russia (Kaliningrad). Some collections which today are regarded as Polish, such as the collection of scientific instruments from the Astronomical Observatory of Wrocław University, which had been established by Longinus Anton Jungnitz, a German astronomer (1764–1831) in 1791, date back to the Prussian Partition (1772–1918). Today, they are exhibited in the Mathematical Tower of the Wrocław University Museum. Many treasures of the Commonwealth of Poland became wartime loot, taken to Sweden after the Polish-Swedish wars in the seventeenth century and later to Germany and Russia. Warfare in the Polish territories (including the First and Second World Wars), national liberation uprisings, seizures of properties during the partition periods, and massive resettlement programmes contributed to the low survival rate of globes in Poland.

Globes as scientific and didactic aids

The earliest information about scientific instruments in Poland dates back to the thirteenth and the fourteenth centuries. They were used in academies and monasteries or owned by scholars. The oldest source which confirms their use as didactic aids at the Jagiellonian University[8] is the document *Gratiarum Actio* (*c.*1430) by Piotr of Zvanow.[9] Additionally, the 1541 and 1551 Mercator globes and two pairs of Blaeu

TABLE 1. COMPARISON OF THE NUMBER OF GLOBES ON OLSZEWICZ'S LIST (1967) AND THE NUMBER OF GLOBES KNOWN TODAY.

CENTURY	1967			2020			DIFFERENCE
	Terrestrial	Celestial	Total	Terrestrial	Celestial	Total	
15th	-	1	1	-	1	1	-
16th	4	3	7	4	4	8	+1
17th	10	13	23	10	15	25	+2
18th	14	17	31	10	20	30	-1
1800–1860	13	2	15	20	2	22	+7
TOTAL	41	36	77	44	42	86	+9

Fig. 1 One of the first Polish-languages terrestrial globes by Carl Abel-Johann Georg Klinger, Nuremberg, Germany, 1851–1855 (Tab. 2, No 17). Diameter 21 cm, hand-coloured lithographic gores over gypsum sphere, wooden base, paper scale on the horizon. Gift of Franciszek Ksawery Pusłowski. Jagiellonian University Museum. Photograph by Grzegorz Zygier.

globes (1603 and 1640)[10] in the collection of the Jagiellonian University Museum were probably used for teaching purposes (Table 2).

Ownership of globes increased with the reforms initiated by the Commission of National Education (1773–1795), a sovereign ministry of education. Modern teaching methods based on experiment and observation were introduced. Textbooks and teaching aids were adopted at all levels of education and it can be assumed that many maps and globes were purchased with funds provided by the Commission. Unfortunately, only a scattering of information has survived regarding the acquisition of globes during that period, and there is, for example, no comprehensive list of the scientific instruments that were taken from Jesuit schools after the suppression of the Jesuit Order in 1773.[11] The largest Jesuit school in Poland, the Jesuit College in Poznań (after 1571–1773), boasted abundantly equipped classrooms for the teaching of zoology, botany, mineralogy and physics, as well as an astronomical observatory. Amongst the items purchased by the Commission from the College's observatory was a pair of De Vaugondy's globes (Table 2). These they transferred to the Jagiellonian University Astronomical Observatory which, at that time, was being set up by the astronomer Jan Śniadecki (1756–1830).[12]

Globe manufacture was expensive and when Poland lost its independence in 1795 the Polish language was effectively eliminated from public life, a situation which discouraged publishing and the production of globes. It took nearly eighty years before the first Polish-language globes were manufactured by Abel-Klinger in Nuremberg (Fig. 1).

The 2019 inventory (Table 2)

All the globes considered for the investigation were manufactured before 1860. Of the 82 listed by Olszewicz and Bernleithner, 77 met this criterion (five by Jan Felkl were made after the cut-off date). Eleven from their list could not be verified as there is no documentation to indicate their current whereabouts.[13] However, sixteen additional globes have been identified giving a total of 86 globes (Table 2).[14] Only the oldest Polish-language globes have been included, those manufactured by Abel-Klinger in Nuremberg. The current list should be perceived as a work in progress as private, school and church collections have not yet been thoroughly investigated. The list does not verify the production date of all the globes and follows the information provided by the relevant institutions. The investigation noted several inaccuracies regarding the diameter and the type of globes.[15] 21.6 percent of the globes have a diameter of more than 50 cm, the largest ones being the three library globes by Coronelli (diam. 110 cm).

The Wright-Dollard globe[16] was not included in the 2019 list as only its base has survived; the sphere was destroyed after World War II.[17] Two of the three privately-owned globes mentioned by Olszewicz

Fig. 2 Hans Dorn, celestial globe with planispherical astrolabe, Buda, Hungary, 1480. Engraved on brass, height: 133.5 cm from its base to the top of the astrolabe. Gift of Prof. Marcin Bylica. Jagiellonian University Museum. Photograph by Grzegorz Zygier.

could not be found. The first is a terrestrial globe (Leipzig, 1840), issued by Schreibers Erben, which had belonged to Olszewicz [18] but was not included in his cartographic collection that he granted to the Ossolineum.[19] The second is the Cary globe (1806) which belonged to Zofia Kremnicka (1878–1965), owner of the Górski Manor House in Nałęczów. In 1974 her successors sold the property after which no further information about the globe has been discovered.[20] The 2019 investigation also allowed for errors in Olszewicz's and Bernleithner's lists to be corrected. For example, the 1855/56 globe by Abel-Klinger (see Table 2) had been recorded as belonging to the Przypkowski family and on display at their private museum in Jędrzejów when, in fact, the family had already gifted it to the state.

The 1967 list was based on the actual locations of the globes at the time the inventory was being carried out. Thus, it included globes that were then on loan to the Jagiellonian University Museum, the National Museum in Kraków and the Institute of Geography of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Warsaw. Olszewicz incorrectly noted the location of a Coronelli globe as the Rogalin Palace when, in fact, it was the property of the Museum of the National Museum in Poznań. It had been on show at Rogalin Palace along with De Vaugondy's globes during the first temporary exhibition there after the war (1948/1949), and, as the Poznań Town Hall had been devastated in World War II, it remained there until the Town Hall's reconstruction. At present, all three globes are in the Poznań Town Hall, a branch of the National Museum.[21]

The current list of globes includes the work of thirty-four different cartographers or manufacturers and ten whose makers have not been identified (Table 2). The makers of the sixteen additional globes are: Abel-Klinger,[22] Adami,[23] Bauer and Sotzman,[24] Bauerkeller,[25] Boehm,[26] Cary,[27] Doppelmayr,[28] Güssefeld,[29] Hoene-Wroński,[30] Jüttner,[31] Kiepert,[32] Mercator[33] and Schöninger[34] (Table 2). Two are anonymous.[35]

The oldest globes noted in the 2019 inventory belong to the Jagiellonian University Museum. They are the celestial globe by Dorn (1480) (Fig. 2) and the engraved gilded copper terrestrial globe known as the

Fig. 3 Anonymous, the Jagiellonian terrestrial globe, Italy (?), 1510–1511. Gilded copper and brass, height: 42 cm from its base to the top. Gift from Jan Brożek. Jagiellonian University Museum. Photograph by Grzegorz Zygier.