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**A Cartographic Analysis of Matrakci Nasuh's Miniatures**

P. 280-294

Huseyin Zahit Selvi & Gaye Bekiroglu Keskin

**Abstract**

Within Ottoman cartography, the maps of Piri Reis (1470–1553) are more widely known than the miniature maps of Matrakci Nasuh (c.1480–1564). The maps of Piri Reis are important in the history of marine cartography and Matrakci's miniatures are valuable in terms of landscape cartography. This paper examines the miniatures of Istanbul, Galata, Konya and Kutahya, which were designed by Matrakci Nasuh in his own style. Landmarks, such as mosques and towers, shown in the miniatures were compared with modern maps and Google Earth images. In addition, the miniatures were examined in terms of their planimetric and topological accuracy. The results indicate that the planimetric accuracy of the miniatures was poor, but their topological accuracy was good.

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**Military Cartography of WWII: The British Geographical Section of the General Staff and the US Army Map Service and their Production of the Topographic Map Series of the Balkans (1939–1945)**

P. 295-320

Mirela Altić

**Abstract**

This paper analyzes the methods and processes of the compilation of the British/US topographic maps of the Balkans created for the purpose of military operations during World War II. It presents the challenges that the cartographers of the British Geographical Section of the General Staff and the US Army Map Service faced during the compilation of their editions of the map of the Balkans. It discusses how they managed to homogenize different mathematical base data and geographical contents from the numerous source maps, how they sorted out the complications of name spellings, how they brought the maps up to date to make them reliable, and which specific features were maintained in some of the sheets of the topographic map series for the Balkans.

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**Enhanced Conceptual Model for Spatial References in Works of Fiction: Mapping Vilnius Literature**

P. 321-334

Giedrė Beconytė, Julija Snežko, Andrius Balčiūnas & Inga Vidugirytė-Pakerienė

**Abstract**

This paper presents a data model developed during the project of mapping the literature of Vilnius, capital of Lithuania. The city has for centuries been an important place for Lithuanian, Polish, Jewish and Russian culture. Various literary texts reflect different spatial conceptualizations. The diversity of spatial references in the literature of Vilnius calls for a comprehensive literary database that would store the different types of spatial references: locations, zones, routes, spatial links and events, related both to literary spaces and to authors' biographies. For this purpose, a data model proposed by previous researchers has been modified and enhanced. A Web GIS application was designed for the input of geographic data. The elaborated conceptual model is not limited to Vilnius literature. It can readily be applied to any work of fiction or biography depending on the academic interests of the researcher.

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**Chinese and Russian Language Equivalents of the IAU Gazetteer of Planetary Nomenclature: an Overview of Planetary Toponym Localization Methods**

P. 335-354

Henrik Hargitai, Chunlai Li, Zhoubin Zhang, Wei Zuo, Lingli Mu, Han Li, Kira B. Shingareva &amp; Vladislav Vladimirovich Shevchenko

**Abstract**

The Gazetteer of Planetary Nomenclature (GPN) is maintained by the International Astronomical Union Working Group for Planetary System Nomenclature. It contains the internationally approved forms of place names of planetary and lunar surface features. In the last decades, spacefaring and other nations have started to develop local standardized equivalents of the GPN. This initiated the development of transformation methods and created a need for auxiliary information on the names in the GPN that is not available from the database of the GPN. The creation of 'localized' (local language) variants of the GPN in non-Roman scripts is an unavoidable necessity, but is also a cultural need. This paper investigates the localization methods into Chinese and Russian; two nations with different scripts, and two that are spacefaring ones. The need for the creation of a localized GPN is related to the local importance of scientific papers published in the local language and the existence of locally developed and operated scientific planetary spacecraft, but exceptions exist.

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**Cartographic Delimitation of the City Centre Using Mental Sketches**

P. 355-367

Kamil Nieścioruk

**Abstract**

The paper deals with the problem of the city centre delimitation. The direct, survey research of almost one hundred respondents has been conducted. The test groups were teenagers, students of two Lublin schools. The research method was a freehand, basic mental sketch map, giving surveyed people a freedom of both content and form of a sketch. The mental (or cognitive) mapping is a well-established approach in the fields of psychology, geography, social science, planning and more with a wide scope of topics being tested with this methodology. The gathered data were processed in the GIS software using vectorization of the centre extents and map algebra approach. The results are presented in a form of data-aggregating maps for a whole group of students as well as for subgroups (different schools, different place of residence).

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