

Notable maps CoGH 201501

[1] ID #: 1

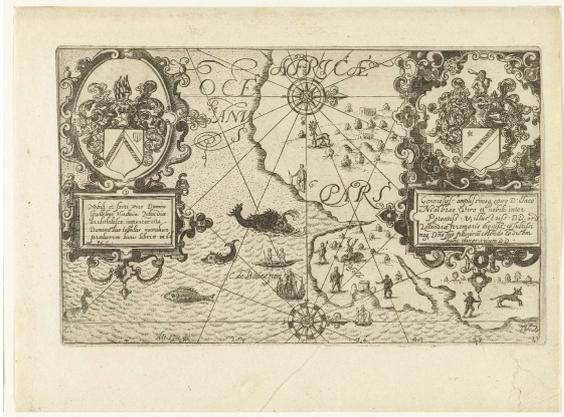


Image notes: 1. Mirror image of 1605 map (Commelin); 2. Map from Petit Voyages (1612)

Year: 1605 **Cartographer:** Theodore De Bry **Title:** Africae Pars [Part of Africa]

Width x Height (cm.): 22.0 x 14.0

Information: *This map seems to be the first to depict only the Cape of Good Hope. It illustrated numerous publications of Joris van Spilbergen's travels, which he undertook from 1601 to 1604; the map is from the 1602 voyage, fifty years before the Dutch settlement was established at the Cape of Good Hope. The map is dedicated to Willem de Zoete and Jacques de Malderé, whose armorial shields decorate the map on the left and right respectively.*

The numbers on the map, best seen on the De Bry edition, are explained in the text of Spilbergen's journal: 1. Table Bay; 2. Table Mountain 'which is seen 9 or 10 miles at sea'; 3. Isla d'Elizabeth (now Dassen Island); 4. Isla de Cornelia (now Robben Island); 5. Caep de bon Esperance; 6. 'These inhabitants have a clucking speech like turkeys (*Khoekhoe*, formerly known as Hottentot), and there are many harts and hinds (male and female deer) here' - from the translation by R. Raven-Hart.

The engraver of the Baltharsz map is unknown. The De Bry map was engraved by GK, i.e. Georg Keller.

Source & References: First illustrated map: 't *Historael Journael ... van Joris van Spilbergen* in Isaac Commelin's *Begin ende Voortganch van de Vereenighde Nederlantsche Geoctroyeerde Oost-Indische Compagnie*. (Amsterdam: Johannes Janssonius, 1646); the illustrated map is the mirror image of the map used in the first publication of the 't *Historael Journael* (Delft: Floris Balthasarsz van Berckenrode, 1605).

Second illustrated map, with the headline *Delineato Promontorii, Quod Cabo de bona Esperanca vulgo vocatur* [Map of the promontory, commonly known as the Cape of Good Hope], in Theodore de Bry, [*Petit Voyages*] *Collectiones Indiae orientalis* (Frankfurt: Wolfgang Richter, 1612), v.9, pl.3 (17cm x 14cm).

The first edition of the De Bry Map has the headline *Warhafftige Abbildung deß Busems Toffel Baije genant* [A true representation of the Gulf called Table Bay]; it was published in [*Petit Voyages*] *Collectiones Indiae orientalis* (Frankfurt: Matthias Becker, 1605), v7, pl.3. The map was also published in other editions of *Petit Voyages*: with the headline *Delineato sinus illius, quem Hollandi, sua lingua Taffel Baje, nominarunt* in 1606, v7, pl 3 and with the headline 'Abbildung der Cabo de Bona Esperanca' in 1612, v9, pl.3

Norwich #205 (De Bry map); not in Tooley; Margaret Cartwright; Europeana web page.

Image Acknowledgement: First image:Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam - Public Domain; second image: Private collection

[2] ID #: 2

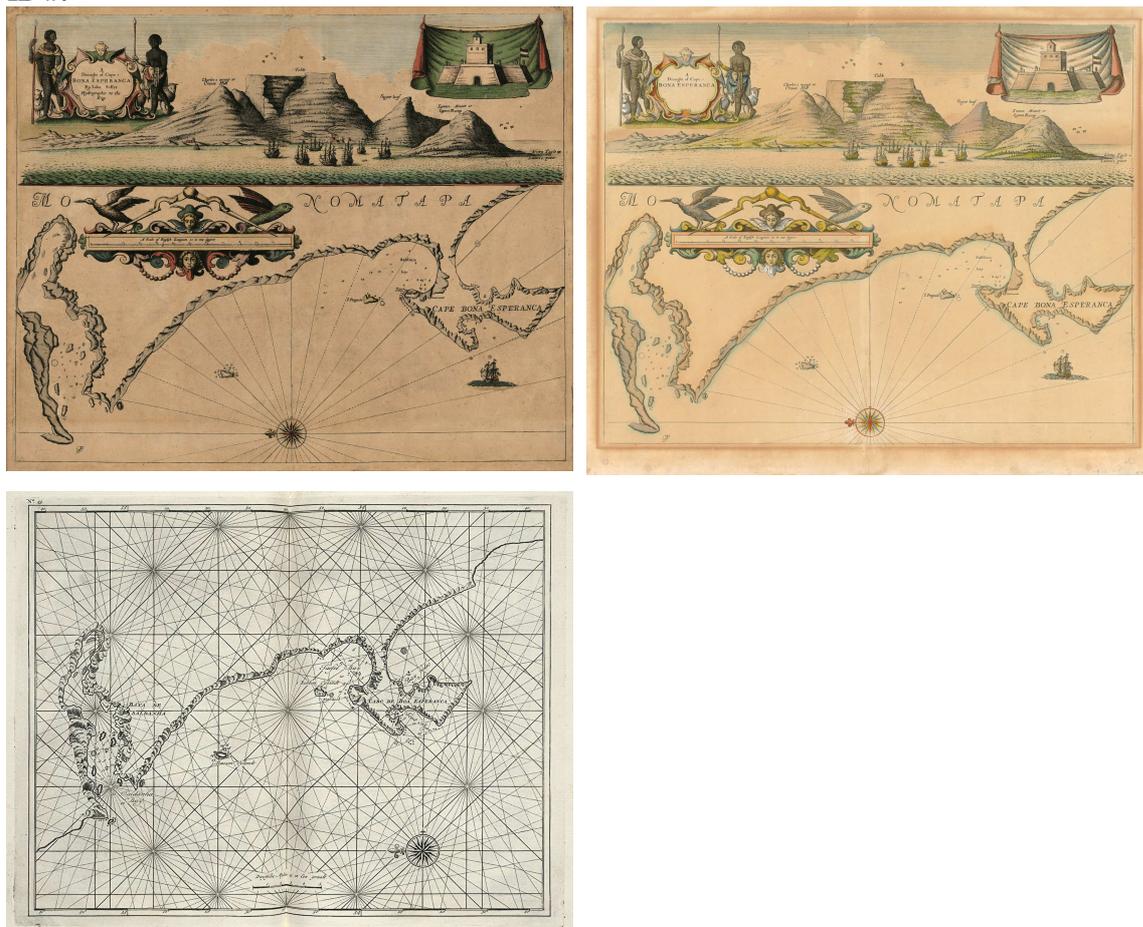


Image notes: 1. First state; 2. Second state; Valentijn map **Year:** 1675

Cartographer: John Seller

Title: A Draught of Cape Bona Esperanca by John Seller Hydrographer to the King

Width x Height (cm.): 53.3 x 43.2

Information: *This is the first English sea chart of the Cape of Good Hope, although it was derived from a Dutch source. The vignette above the chart also includes the much copied drawing of the small wooden fort.*

On the maps from the 1675 plate (first image): I. Penguin is today's Robben Island; the unnamed island to the left (i.e. north) is today's Dassen Island; Green Point is named for the first time - now the site of Cape Town's controversial football stadium built for the 2010 FIFA World Cup. In 1703, John Thornton redrew the map and cartouche on a new plate: he eliminated Saldanha Bay at the 'Entrance to Saldina (*sic*) Bay', the major change; named Coney (i.e. Dassen) Island; changed Saldinia Bay to Table Bay; and added a key (A-P); this map is plate 78 in Tooley. In 1711, Samuel Thornton replaced his brother's name in the title with his own; in 1734, Bay of Falso and two annotations in the bay were added, but the Thornton imprint was deleted. In c. 1739, Mount and Page returned to the original (1675) plate, but deleted the Seller imprint (second image). All of these maps are scarce.

This very inaccurate map, with its grossly distorted coastline, was based on one of two Dutch manuscript maps from c. 1664: *Kaart van Saldanhabaai tot de Falsbaai* by Caspar van Weede (4.VEL 168 in the Dutch National Archives) or a similar map with the same title by Johannes Vingbooms (4.VELH 619.35 at the Dutch National Archives). Another printed version of the MS map was published in 1726 by François Valentijn in *Oud en Nieuw Oost-Indien* (third image) - see map #5 for publication details and for his other map of the region.

King James I of England had decided not to take possession of the Cape, when two captains in the English East India Company, offered it to him after they had laid claim to the land in 1620; consequently, the Dutch settled there in 1652. Seller's prospect of the early settlement captures the paradox: the English names of the mountains, which the English captains had assigned to them, and a symbol of the Dutch occupation: a Dutch flag atop the fort built in 1652. The fort was made of wood

and mud and was replaced in 1679 by a stone fort known as The Castle (the oldest extant building in Cape Town).

Source & References: First map: English Pilot (Book V) and Atlas Maritimus (London: John Seller, 1675)

Second map: *English Pilot* (Book V) and *Atlas Maritimus* (London: Mount and Page, 1739) - second state of the 1675 plate

Third map: *infra*

Norwich #219 (different state); Tooley pp. 104 - 105; plates 77 & 78

Image Acknowledgement: University of Stellenbosch: <https://digital.lib.sun.ac.za/handle/10019.2/780>; second image, Private Collection

[3] ID #: 3

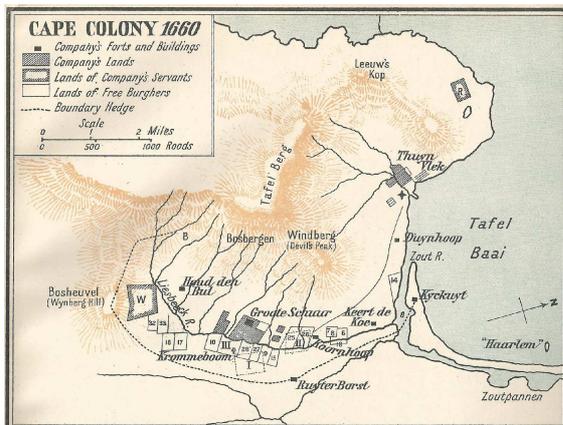
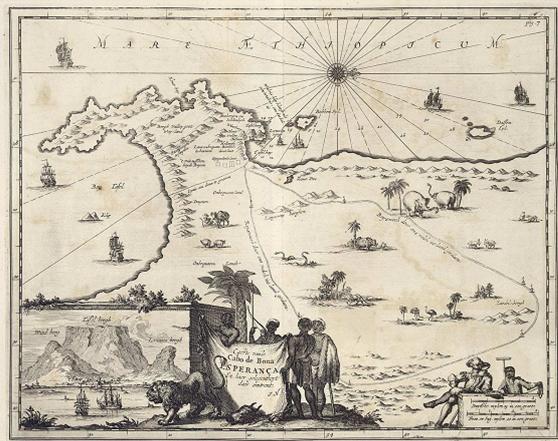


Image notes: 1. Nieuhof map; 2. English translation; 3. Walker's map **Year:** 1682

Cartographer: Johan Nieuhof

Title: *Caerte van de Cabo de Bona Esperança* en haar gelegenheit daer omtrent [Map of the Cape of Good Hope and its true situation]

Width x Height (cm.): 34.0 x 26.8

Information: *This is a scarce and historically important map. It is the first printed map to show the initial eastern expansion of the colony beyond the tiny village on the southern shore of Table Bay and also the first to show the routes of two of the earliest inland explorations by the VOC, under the command of Jan van Riebeeck.*

Nieuhof worked for the VOC from 1660 to 1667 and visited the Cape in 1653, 1659 and 1671-1672, when the tiny settlement had not extended beyond the territory displayed on the map. Although the maps is said to have been engraved from Nieuhoff's drawings, it seems that Nieuhof based his drawings on a VOC manuscript map taken to the Netherlands in 1658 (NL-HaNA, Kaarten Leupe, 4.VEL, inv.nr. 846); the MS map probably was drawn by Pieter Potter, a surveyor on the journeys; consequently, the coastal outline of the Nieuhof map is a significant improvement on the Seller map (map # 2). Nieuhof added toponyms and comments on the agricultural suitability of the land and an artist added crude drawings of animals and trees, a cartouche and a prospect of the settlement.

In 1657, the VOC allowed some of its employees (*Vryburghers* - free citizens) to establish farms along the Liesbeeck River below the Wind Berg (Wind Mountain, now Devil's Peak) and the eastern cliffs of Table Mountain. These rectangular parcels of land were added by Nieuhof and are annotated as *uytgedeelte lant* (granted land) on the map. The map engraved for the English edition of Nieuhoff's journeys shows this development without annotation - see the second image.

The actual position of the Liesbeeck settlement is more accurately seen in the third image (Walker's inset map of the colony in 1660); on this map, *Vlek* (old Dutch slang for a small settlement) is the village that became Cape Town; *Thuyne* is the Company (VOC) Garden. The line of the Boundary Hedge of the settlement is shown on Walker's map; part of what is now known as Van Riebeeck's Hedge (of Wild Almonds) is still growing on the *Bosheuvel* in the famous Kirstenbosch Botanical Gardens. The original land grants are now part of the densely populated suburbs of Cape Town.

Nieuhof's scarce map is also the first to show the route taken by some of the first VOC explorers: the routes shown on this map (*Reyswech*) are of Cpl. Muller's party in 1655 to explore the land to the east of the *Vlek* and Abraham Gabemma's party in 1657 to explore the north-east. The map also shows the canal between Table Bay and False Bay proposed, probably in 1657, by Rijckloff van Goens, a visiting VOC official; the canal was never constructed. Hout (Wood) Bay on the northern coast of the peninsula is identified for the first time on a printed map; the bay was one of the few sources of wood used in construction and it was later guarded by fortifications, the ruins of which still can be seen along today's scenic Chapman's Peak Drive. False Bay is incorrectly named Bay Tafel (Table Bay).

By the time Nieuhof's map was published, settlers had started to occupy land further to the east, e.g. the village of Stellenbosch (1674) - see Loots's 1698 map (map #4).

Source & References: First image: Johan Nieuhof, *Die gedenkwaardige ... zee- en Lant-Reise door verscheide Gewesten van Oostindien* (Amsterdam: Weduwe Jacob van Meurs, 1682).

Second image: Mr. John Nieuhoff's Remarkable Voyages in Awnsham and John Churchill, A Collection of Voyages (London: 1704 & a number of times between 1732 and 1752)

Third image: Eric Walker, Historical Atlas of South Africa (Cape Town: Humphrey Milford Oxford University Press, 1922)

Norwich #209; not in Tooley

Image Acknowledgement: Wikimedia Commons

[5] ID #: 5



Year: 1726

Cartographer: François Valentyn

Title: Nieuwe Kaart van Caap der Goede Hoop in hare rechte

tegenwoordige staat. [New map of the Cape of Good Hope in its correct position]

Width x Height (cm.): 56.7 x 44.7

Information: *This eclectic map was surprisingly influential and is the first printed map to show part of Simon van der Stel's 1685 successful journey to the north, to the Copper Mountains* (the party's exploratory

diggings can be seen near today's town of Springbok). François Valentijn (1666-1727) was a Calvinist Minister and an historian of the *Vereenigde Oost-Indische Compagnie* (V.O.C.), the United Dutch East Indian Company. His book, *Oud en Nieuw Oost-Indien* (Old and New East-India), described the VOC settlements and trade in the Far East, Ceylon, Mauritius and Cape of Good Hope. This massive work of eight folio volumes comprises approximately 5 000 double column pages and 1 000 illustrations. *Beschryvinge van de Kaap der Goede Hoop* (Description of the Cape of Good Hope) comprises four chapters in Volume 5 of the book; and it includes this map.

Valentijn knew the south-western corner of the Cape Colony well. In 1685, 1695, 1705 and 1714 he visited the expanding Dutch colony *en route* to and from the Far East, the total duration of his residence being a little more than six months. While the map is attributed to Valentijn, the cartographer and engraver were probably associated with the VOC; nevertheless, Valentijn almost certainly contributed to the content of the map. The main map, *Nieuwe Kaart van Caap der Goede Hoop*, depicts almost the entire colony known at that time, while the inset, *Kaart van de Caap der Goede Hoop* (31.2cm x 21.9cm), shows the second eastward expansion of the colony, i.e. beyond the Liesbeek River, copied from the Loots map (map #4). While Valentijn had not travelled to the north, he was the first to publish new cartographic information on a narrow strip of the interior of the west coast, along the old 'northern highway' which was used initially to search for the fabled riches of Monomotapa. Valentijn obtained information on the northern route from the journals of the expeditions led by Simon van der Stel (in 1685 - 1686) and Johannes Starrenburg (in 1705). Despite numerous inaccuracies and anachronisms, Valentijn's map had a surprisingly significant impact on maps of the region; for example, it was copied for inclusion in the posthumous, Dutch edition of Peter Kolbe's book.

Source & References: François Valentijn (AKA Valentyn), *Oud en Nieuw Oost-Indien* (Dordrecht and Amsterdam, Johannes van Braam and Gerard onder de Linden, 1724 - 6), volume 5.

Norwich # 214; not in Tooley. The map is analysed in some detail by Petrus Serton

Image Acknowledgement: Private collection

[6] ID #: 6

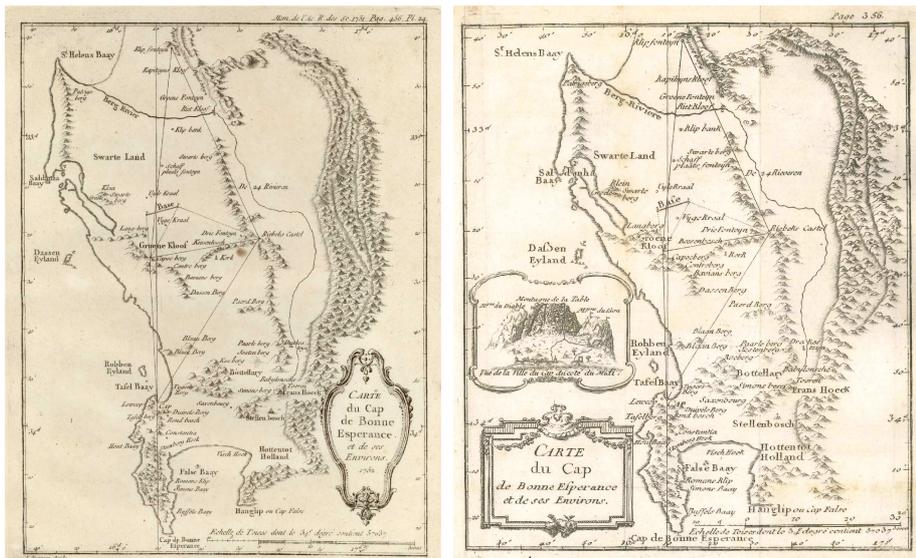


Image notes: 1. Ingram engraving (1755); 2. Dupin engraving (1763) **Year:** 1755

Cartographer: Nicolas-Louis de Lacaille

Title: CARTE du Cap de Bonne Espérance et de ses Environs. 1752. [Map of the Cape of Good Hope and its surroundings]

Width x Height (cm.): 14.7 x 19.6

Information: *This small map signals the beginning of scientific surveying and cartography in Southern Africa. The most prominent and famous feature of Lacaille's influential map is its geodetic record:* the date of the survey, which is captured in the title that is set within a decorative cartouche at the bottom right of the map; the geodetic triangles; and the result recorded above the scale bar, viz. 57 037 Toises (111.17km). The latter was the length of Lacaille's arc, across one degree of latitude ('at the 34th degree of South latitude'), of the terrestrial meridian through his observatory, about 600m north-west of Cape Town's Castle of Good Hope. The geodetic record is also known for its error (0.13km), which implied a slightly pear-shaped Earth. The error was caused by Lacaille's failure to take into account the effect of the gravitational force of nearby mountains on the plumb bob of his instruments; this effect was most significant at the northern and southern terminals of his survey.

Despite its French title, Lacaille's map is notable for its mainly Dutch toponymy. The coastline, which he did not survey, has significant errors in the north-west and south-east; the source of the errors is obscure: probably from a VOC map, which has yet to be identified. Nevertheless, the accuracy of the map was a vast improvement on the earlier maps. Lacaille's map had a great influence on mapping of the Cape and his survey established scientific surveying in the country.

The first edition of the map (1755), which was engraved by John Ingram, is very scarce. A new engraving of the map, with a tiny prospect of Cape Town, was published in Lacaille's posthumous *Journal Historique* (1763), *inter alia*; this map (see second illustrated map) is better known, but also is uncommonly available.

Lacaille's manuscript map of the Cape of Good Hope is in the Cape Town Repository of the National Archives of South Africa (M1/166).

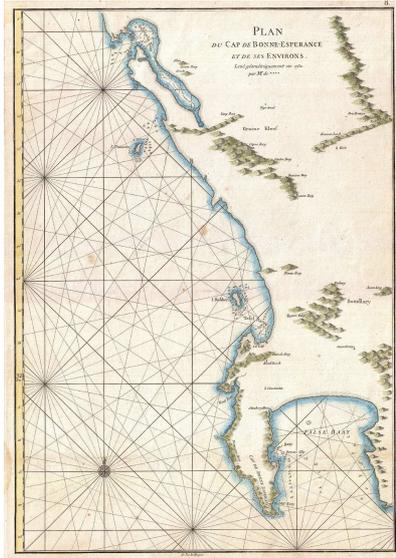
Source & References: N-L De Lacaille, *Diverses Observations Astronomiques et Physiques in Histoire de l'Académie Royale des Sciences Année M. DCCLI (1751) Avec les Mémoires de Mathématique & de Physique, pour la même Année. Tirés des Registres de cette Académie.* (Paris: De l'Imprimerie Royale: M. DCCCLV (1755), 398-456.

Due to a confusing publishing anomaly, the map illustrated Lacaille's article in the 1751 edition of the journal, which was published in 1755.

Norwich #220 (1763 edition of the map); not in Tooley; Roger Stewart, A mystery resolved. Lacaille's map of the Cape of Good Hope. *IMCoS Journal* 119 (2009): 7 - 11

Image Acknowledgement: Private collections

[7] ID #: 7



Year: 1775

Cartographer: Jean-Baptiste Après de Mannevillette

Title: **Plan du Cap de Bonne Esperance et de ses Environs.** Levé géométriquement en 1752. par Mr. de **** [Map of the Cape of Good Hope and its surroundings. Surveyed geometrically in 1752 by Mr. de ****]

Width x Height (cm.): 33 x 48

Information: *This is the first sea chart of the Cape of Good Hope and environs that does not have a grossly distorted coastline*, although the coastline in the north-west remains somewhat distorted e.g. Saldanha Bay is too long. The map is based on the trigonometric survey conducted by Nicolas Louis de Lacaille ('*Levé géométriquement en 1752*') - see map #6.

Jean-Baptiste d'Après de Mannevillette (1707 - 1780)

was a captain in the French East India Company and a respected hydrographer. He is famous for his nautical atlas and manual, *Neptune oriental*, which first was published in 1745, without a chart of the Cape of Good Hope. In 1751, he commanded *Le Glorieux* on a voyage from France to the Cape of Good Hope; on board was l'Abbé Nicolas-Louis de Lacaille, the astronomer, geodesist and mathematician. Lacaille's main objectives for his visit to the Cape were to survey the southern skies and fix the position of Cape Town using astronomical methods (map #6).

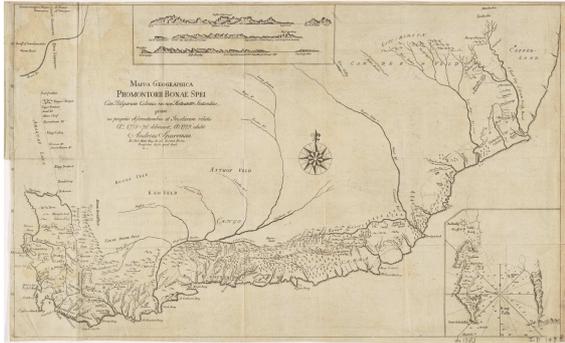
After Lacaille disembarked at the Cape, Mannevillette continued with his mission to improve the charting of the route from France to the East Indies; his mission culminated in 1775 with the publication of the widely influential second edition of his *Neptune oriental*, which included this map.

Source & References: Jean-Baptiste Après de Mannevillette, *Le Neptune Oriental: dédié au Roi and Instruction Sur La Navigation Des Indes Orientales Et De La Chine, Pour Servir Au Neptune Oriental: dédié au Roi.* (Paris: Demonville; Brest: Malassis, 1775).

Norwich #276 (1781 edition); Tooley, p. 7 & Pl. 7.

Image Acknowledgement: Kevin Brown, Geographicus Fine Antique Maps, www.geographicus.com

[8] ID #: 8



Year: 1779

Cartographer: Anders Sparrman

Title: Mappa Geographica Promontorii Bonae Spei [Geographical map of the Cape of Good Hope] Cum Belgarum nec non Hottentott^m Stationibus quam ex propriis observationibus et Incolarum relatis A delineavit, A 1779 edidit Andrea Sparrman Med. Coct. Membr. Reg. Acad. Scient. Holm. Praefectus Musei ejusd Acad.

Width x Height (cm.): 53.8 x 32.7

Information: *Sparrmann's map was the first to be published which attempted to show, in any detail, most of the area of the settlement, which extended about 800km to the east of Cape Town and 450km to the north.* He made no claim of being a competent cartographer - his primary interest was natural history; nevertheless, *the map was a significant advance* despite it been being 'laid down only from my own observations with a compass, and the accounts obtained from others'; the map has no longitude scale.

Sparrman had arrived in the Cape in 1772, ostensibly as a tutor. In the same year, he joined Johann Reinhold Forster, as assistant naturalist, aboard Capt. James Cook's *Resolution* for the circumnavigation about the Antarctic Circle. Sparrman returned to the Cape in 1775 and for two years undertook extensive journeys in the colony.

Sparrman's map was copied and the toponyms poorly translated for the travelogue of William Paterson, a plant hunter who did no mapping of the territory. François Le Vaillant's map (map #10) was based on Paterson's map and Forster's scarce *Die südliche Spitze von Afrika* (1796) and *Charte von der südlichen Spitze von Africa* (1797) were, in turn, based largely on Le Vaillant's map.

Sparrman's coastal outline is an improvement on previous maps, although it is distorted in the north-east partly because the southern coast's inflection to the north-east occurs at Plettenberg Bay (Sparrman's Bay Contant); this is 200km too far to the west (of Algoa Bay). However, the inset of False Bay, Sparrman corrects the misshapen bay in Lacaille's map (map # 6). Sparrman introduced 244 new place names and more than half are still used today.

Sparrman's book has been considered by Cape historians as one of the most trustworthy descriptions of the colony and its people. His map is analysed in detail by Vernon Forbes (pp. 47 - 52; p.81 Paterson's map).

Source & References: First published unbound in 1779.

The illustrated map is from: Anders Sparrman, *Resa Till Goda Hopps-Udden, Södra Pol-Kretsen, Och Omkring Jordklotetm Samt Till Hottentott- Och Caffer-Landen, Aren 1772-76* (Stockholm: Anders J. Nordstrom, 1783).

Norwich #223. Not in Tooley

Image Acknowledgement: Image donated by The Afriterra Foundation, Boston Massachusetts, www.afriterra.org

[9] ID #: 9

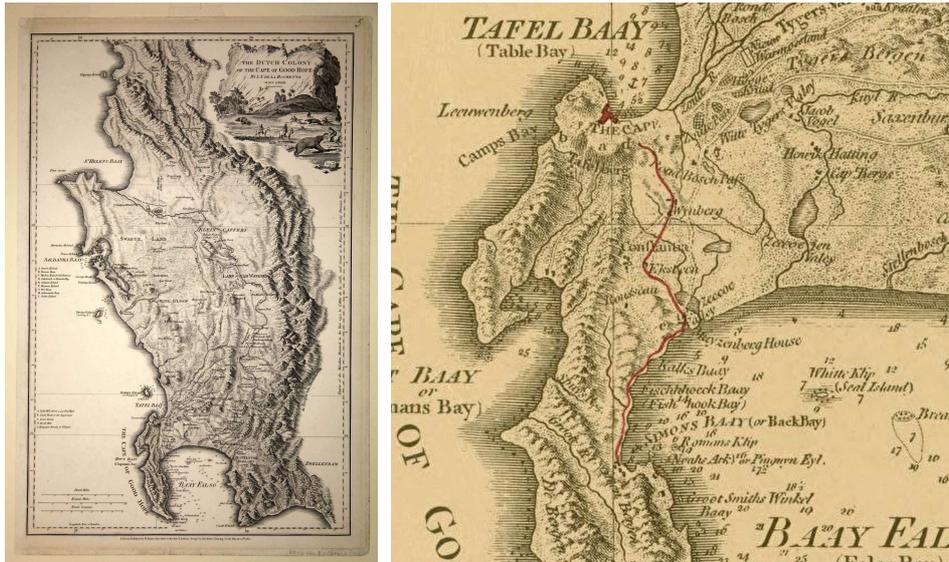


Image notes: 1. 1782 map; 2. detail from 1795 map **Year:** 1782

Cartographer: Louis Stanislas de la Rochette

Title: *The Dutch Colony of the Cape of Good Hope* by L.S. de la Rochette. M. DCC. LXXXII.
Engraved by W. Faden.

Width x Height (cm.): 33 x 50

Information: *This is an eclectic and somewhat anachronistic map that filled a need for the British public which had become increasingly interested in the Dutch Colony of the Cape of Good Hope. The map was a significant advance on Seller's inadequate map, which had been published more than a century before; however, much of the information on property and people was very outdated. The 1795 edition of the map include new information after the British had captured the colony in the same year. Furthermore, on some examples of the 1795 map, the author drew by hand, in red ink, the route that the victorious British troops marched from Simonstons Bay to Cape Town - see second image. In their haste to publish the map, Faden and De la Rochette forgot to change the title of the map to reflect the British victory!*

Along the right border of the map, De la Rochette reports the result in 1752 of Lacaille's measurement of the arc of the meridian at the Cape. While the map has a much improved coastline, De la Rochette repeats the error of the excessively long Saldanha Bay present on the maps of both Lacaille (map #6) and Mannevillette (map#7) and his Hout Bay is too large.

De la Rochette's map must have been popular: it was published by Faden in 1782 and 1795, by James Wyld the Elder in 1825 and by his son in 1838; Frans Schraembl published a German edition in 1789 (*Das Vorgebirg der Guten Hofnung ...*).

Source & References: Faden's General Atlas (London, 1782 & 1795)

Norwich #236; Tooley pp. 41 - 42; Roger Stewart, De la Rochette's map of the Cape of Good Hope, *IMCoS Journal* 132 (2013): 22 - 27

Image Acknowledgement: The William and Yvonne Jacobson Digital Africana Program, University of Cape Town.

[10] ID #: 10



Image notes: 1. Published map; 2. Manuscript map **Year:** 1796

Cartographer: François Le Vaillant (Levaillant *Delin* & Perriez *Sculp*)

Title: *Carte de la Partie Meridionale de L'Afrique* [Map of the Southern Part of Africa]; Pour servir Intelligence aux deux Voyages de Levaillant, Se trouve chez H. J. Jansen et Perronneau Imprimeurs Libraires

Width x Height (cm.): 88 x 59.5

Information: *Le Vaillant's map is the first printed map to show travel beyond the Orange River, to the north of the northern border of the Colony, into what would become South West Africa, now Namibia. The map also is notable and, perhaps, notorious for not being what Le Vaillant represented.*

Le Vaillant was one of the more colourful naturalists in the Cape, who had a penchant for hunting; he travelled extensively in the Cape from 1781 to 1784. He was a better naturalist and storyteller than a geographer and there seems to be little substance behind his stated intent to produce a 'topographical plan' of the colony. Indeed, his map was produced eleven years after his return to France, in response to some criticism about the lack of a map in the popular first book on his voyages, which was published in 1790. Le Vaillant claimed to have used a quadrant during his travels, but Vernon Forbes (pp. 125 - 127), a geographer, doubted that Le Vaillant knew how to use one. After retracing Le Vaillant's routes, Forbes concluded that substantial parts of Le Vaillant's plotted routes were inconsistent with Le Vaillant's text, in some areas to have been unlikely and in others to have been impossible. *Despite initial doubts, however, Forbes concluded from a drawing by Le Vaillant and on the spot photographs that Le Vaillant's plotted route across the Orange River (at Ramans Drift) was genuine.*

Much of Le Vaillant's map, but not his charted routes, was copied from the map of William Paterson, a plant collector who did no mapping and whose map was a very close, but poorly translated copy of Sparrman's map (see map #8). Le Vaillant's map was copied for the successive English, Dutch and German editions of his book.

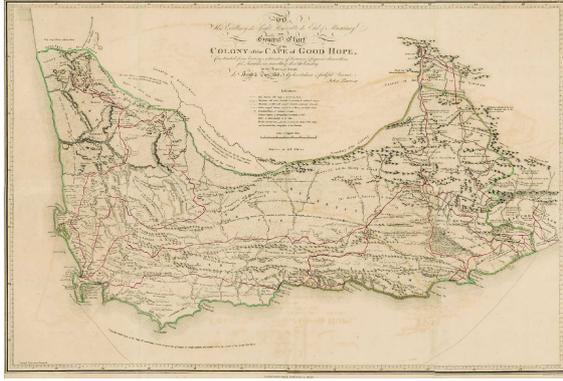
Le Vaillant's printed map is a reduction of a very large and beautiful manuscript wall map, now in the French National Library (Partie Méridionale de l'Afrique depuis le Tropique du Capricorne jusqu'au Cap de Bonne Esperance; second illustrated image). At least three artists, working under the direction of Jean-Benjamin de la Borde, produced a map that is a beautiful work of art. Le Vaillant also produced and had produced for him many beautiful illustrations, especially of animals, that are conserved in the South African Library of Parliament.

Source & References: François Le Vaillant, *Second Voyages dans l'interieur de l'Afrique par le Cap de Bonne Esperance, dans les annes 1783, 1784 et 1785.* (Paris: H.J. Jansen et Comp., 1796).

Norwich # 181 (English edition); not in Tooley

Image Acknowledgement: Private collection; the second image is available to the public at the site of the French National Library.

[11] ID #: 11



Year: 1801

Cartographer: John Barrow; engraved by S.J. Neele

Title: To His Excellency the Right Honorable the Earl of Macartney
This **General Chart of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope**,
Constructed from bearings, estimation of distances & frequent observations for Latitudes in travelling thro' the Country in the Years 1797 & 1798 Is Humbly

Inscribed, by his obedient & faithful Servant John Barrow.

Width x Height (cm.): 71.2 x 47.0

Information: *Barrow's was the first published map that attempted accurately to depict the entire Colony* (which now extended to the Great Fish River, in the east, and the Koussie (now Buffels) River, in the North). *It was a significant advance on Sparrman's map and signalled a new era of increasingly accurate printed maps of the expanding colony.*

Barrow came to the Cape Colony in 1797 as the private secretary of Lord McCartney and undertook a number of extensive journeys in the colony. One of Barrow's declared goals was to map the colony; when the British took control of the Cape, many of the Dutch MS maps had been shipped to the Netherlands, so much of Barrow's map was an original contribution; his mapping method was that of the compass traverse, with distances estimated by the average speed of an ox-waggon over varying types of country. His latitudes were determined by solar observations at intervals of about 35 km, and his longitudes were estimated from dead-reckoning.

Barrow's map is considered the earliest relatively accurate map of the colony; nevertheless Koeman did not consider it much better than the secret Dutch MS maps. Barrow's published map was widely disseminated and the information on it used by other cartographers and map publishers for many years (e.g. Aaron Arrowsmith); it was the first correctly to position the north-easterly upswing of the southern coastline at Algoa Bay.

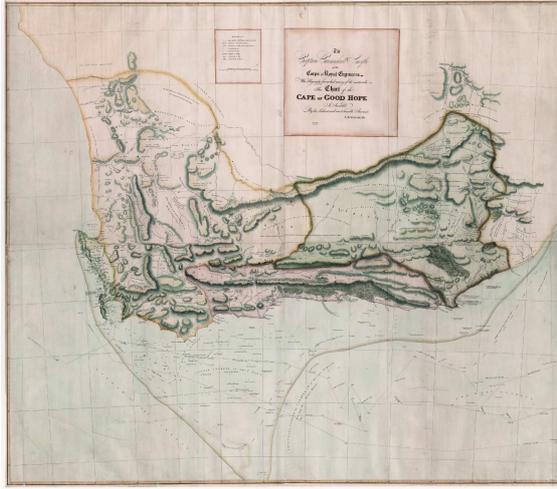
Barrow's map was roundly criticised by Lichtenstein (map # 13) and Burchell (Map #14); it was also analysed in detail by Vernon Forbes (pp 134 - 135). Because of Barrow's mapping and scholarly approach to the geography and geology of the country, *Forbes considered Barrow as the first geographer and geologist in South Africa*. On the other hand, Barrow has been criticised for his prejudice against the Cape settlers and his indiscriminate criticism of other Cape visitors and travellers, who published books and/or maps of the region.

Source & References: John Barrow, *Travels into the interior of Southern Africa* (London: Cadell and Davies, 1801).

Norwich #228; not in Tooley

Image Acknowledgement: University of Stellenbosch: <https://digital.lib.sun.ac.za/handle/10019.2/810>

[12] ID #: 12



Year: 1805

Cartographer: Aaron Arrowsmith I

Title: To Captain Carmichael Smyth of the Corps of Royal Engineers, Who obligingly furnished many of the materials, This **Chart of the Cape of Good Hope** is inscribed by his obedient and most humble servant, A. Arrowsmith.

Width x Height (cm.): 4 sheets, each 71 x 61 (joined: 141 x 123)

Information: *This map was the first large-scale, adequate printed map of the Cape Colony. It shows the extent of the Cape Colony and its divisions up to the beginning of*

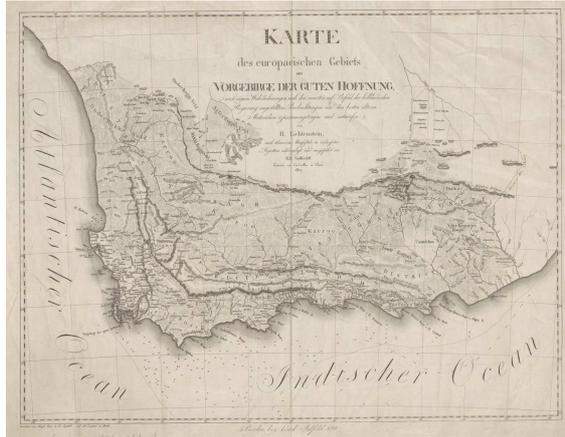
Batavian rule (1803). The interior of the map is based on Barrow's map and includes many of his annotations on indigenous peoples, animals, vegetation and agriculture. The map also contains considerable *new nautical information*, presumably obtained from English hydrographers who were very active in the Cape seas after the British took occupation of the colony in 1795. Soon after this map was published, the colony was handed back to the Dutch, the Batavian Government and not the VOC, which had been liquidated after becoming bankrupt. This large map is now scarce; it seems that only six institutions have the map and there has been only one sale in the past three decades, according to Antique Map Price Record.

Source & References: Aaron Arrowsmith (London, No 25 Rathbone Place, 1805); republished (No 10 Soho Square. Hydrographer to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, 1811).

Not in Norwich; Tooley p. 10.

Image Acknowledgement: The William and Yvonne Jacobson Digital Africana Program at the University of Cape Town

[13] ID #: 13



Year: 1812

Cartographer: Hinrich (Henry) Lichtenstein

Title: Karte des europaischen Gebiets am Vorgebirge der Guten Hoffnung [Map of the European territory at the Cape of Good Hope]: ... entworfen von H. Lichtenstein, nach kleinerem Maassstabe (Maßstabe) in verbesserter Projection niedergelegt und ausgeführt von H. H. Gottholdt. Gestochen von Carl Mare in Berlin 1811. Gezeichnet von Joseph Jones in der Capstadt und

Carl Langner in Berlin

Width x Height (cm.): 60 x 46

Information: *Lichtenstein's map was an advance on Barrow's map because of the significantly more accurate longitude and because it shows the journey of both Lichtenstein, in the company of commissary-general De Mist, and the journey, a few months earlier, of the governor of the short-lived Batavian government 1803 - 1806.* The map also shows the new districts of Tulbagh and Uitenhage created by the government in order to reduce the size of the Stellenbosch and Swellendam districts which had become too large to manage. As a consequence of his journey to the north-east, Lichtenstein was able to write the first creditable record of the anthropology (including the language) of the Bechuana (Tswana) nation.

Between 1803 and 1806 Henry Lichtenstein, a physician and future naturalist, visited the Cape Colony where he undertook three long journeys. Lichtenstein's map of the Cape of Good Hope has received little attention; the increased accuracy of longitude on his map was an important milestone in the history of travel and cartography in South Africa. On the other hand, Koeman (pp. 34 - 36) did not rate Lichtenstein's map as highly as others. Lichtenstein's approach to the accurate mapping of the Cape was radically different from Barrow's. The amiable Lichtenstein befriended and worked closely with and relied heavily on local surveyors, cartographers and hydrographers e.g., Josephus Jones in Cape Town.

Confusingly, Lichtenstein's map was drawn in 1811 and described in the same year in Volume 1 of his book, but published in Volume 2 (1812). New engravings of the map of the Cape of Good Hope were produced for Dutch (1814) and English (1815) translations of his book. Lichtenstein described another map in Volume 2 of his book, but it was published in elsewhere, and earlier, perhaps in draft form. All of these maps are scarce.

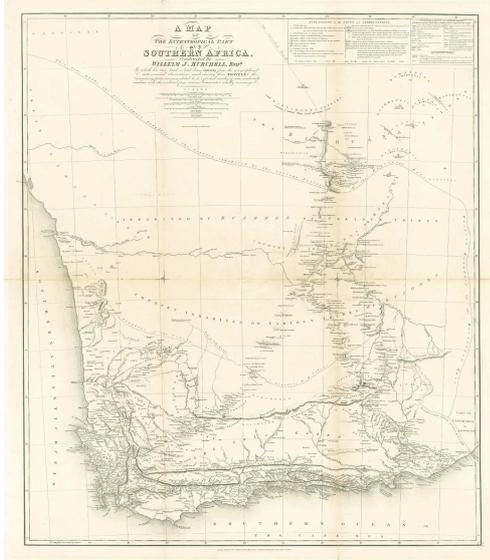
Lichtenstein had nothing good to say about Barrow's map (from which he did, however, draw information); when Barrow wrote a vituperative attack on Lichtenstein, he was silent on Lichtenstein's map and criticism of Barrow's map.

Source & References: Hinrich Lichtenstein, *Reisen im südlichen Africa, in den jahren 1803, 1804, 1805 und 1806.* (Berlin: C. Salfeld, 1811 & 1812).

Norwich # 231 (English edition of the map); not in Tooley.

Image Acknowledgement: National Archives of the Netherlands: NL-HaNA, Janssens / Kaarten, 4.JSF, inv.nr. 1

[14] ID #: 14



Year: 1822

Cartographer: William Burchell; engraver: Sydney Hall (not signed)

Title: **Map of the Extratropical part of Southern Africa.** Constructed by William J. Burchell, Esq., in which his own track is laid down entirely from the geographical and astronomical observations made during these Travels and the remaining parts accommodated to it, and formed mostly of new materials combined with others selected from various documents and wholly re-arranged.

Width x Height (cm.): 70.0 x 82.5

Information: *The multi-talented Burchell was a self-taught surveyor and cartographer, whose map influenced professional cartographers such as the*

Arrowsmiths. The map is based on Burchell's extensive travels and meticulous surveying of his route in the territory (1811 - 1815). This is the first map of the colony to be backed by a detailed description, in his book, of the author's survey and cartographic methods. For the first time, the territory beyond the north-east border of the Cape was surveyed and mapped: the land of the Cora and Tswana nations that later would be annexed by the government of the Cape Colony

(Lichtenstein had travelled in the territory, taken an inaccurate latitude reading and produced a small scale map - see commentary on map #13). *Burchell's map displayed his route, stations and latitudes in a level of detail that was not surpassed.* Burchell's map of Southern Africa is mentioned favourably, but usually *en passant*, in publications on South African cartography. Burchell devoted 5 ½ pages in Volume 1 of his book to explain his cartographic methods. His faded field sketch maps are now at Oxford University; from these and his tabulated data, Burchell constructed a map on a scale of 9 inches to one degree of latitude. The result was a large manuscript map of approximately 7 ½ feet by 8 ½ feet (2.9m x 3.3m). Burchell's map was an important primary source for the 1825 and subsequent editions of the maps of the Cape Colony by Aaron II and Samuel Arrowsmith, who plotted Burchell's route; it also was a primary source for the 1828 map of South Africa by Sydney Hall (Burchell's engraver). Furthermore, Burchell's map influenced the Hebert MS map that was used in the compilation of the landmark Arrowsmith and SDUK maps of 1834 (earlier Arrowsmith maps had been based on Barrow).

Burchell's map is rare: only 750 copies of the first volume of his book were printed and many were broken up for the illustrations and map - unbound examples of the map are scarce. His book is sought after by Africana collectors because of its veracity, its scope, beautiful prose and illustrations and its excellent map. Volume 2 is also valued for its five chapters on the anthropology of the Tswana nation.

Source & References: William Burchell, *Travels in the interior of southern Africa*. (London: Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, Brown and Green, 1822), Volume I.

Not in Norwich or Tooley. Roger Stewart, A meticulous cartographer. William John Burchell's map of South Africa. *IMCoS Journal* 125 (2011): 12 - 15.

Image Acknowledgement: National Library of South Africa: KHC AZ 1822

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