

Small & Miniature Maps South Africa 20150209

[1] ID #: 1



Image notes: Africa nova tabula
DATE: 1548

Headline: AFRICA NOVA
TABVLA [Africa a New
Map]

CARTOGRAPHER: Giacomo
Gastaldi

Source: Pietro Mattiolo (Ed). *La
Geographica di Claudio
Ptolemeo Alessandrino*
(Venice: Giobattista
Pedrezano, MDXLVIII
[1548])

W x H cm [Inches]: 17.0 x 12.5
[6.7 x 4.9]

Technology: Copperplate

Artist: G Gastaldi

Verso/Recto: Italian text (*Dell 'Aphrica Moderna*) on the 'back' of the left page (i.e. recto) of the double-page map

Prime meridian: Ferro; possibly Azores

Information: Giacomo Gastaldi was one of the foremost Italian (Venetian) cartographers in the sixteenth century. This first small map of Southern Africa comes from the first atlas of the New World, which was also the first 'pocket atlas' (actually a geography), the first Italian edition of the influential *Geographia universalis* by Claudius Ptolemy (90 - c. 168) - translated by Girolamo Gastaldi.

Gastaldi's map (#1) is engraved in the style of woodcuts. The map extends from about 10°N to the Cape of Good Hope, in the south, which is the most southern point on the map (instead of Cape Agulhas) and which is located on the graticule about 18° too far east of Ferro. The shape of the Southern African coast is too pointed, an error that persisted until the beginning of the nineteenth century. Equinoctialis [equal day and night; i.e. the equator] and Tropic of Capricorn are identified on the map.

The Portuguese controlled the trade along most of the Sub-Saharan Africa coast through its trading outposts and forts. These included Elmina Castle (not on the map), in present day Ghana, which became notorious for its role in the Atlantic slave trade; Sofala (Cofala, on the map) in today's Mozambique; and Zanzibar (Zenzibar, on the map), on the route to Goa in India and to Macau in China. Trade along the north-east coast of Africa was controlled by the Arabs, who also provided cartographic information to the Venetians. Sedia del Prete Ianni [Territory of Prester John] appears in the north, below the A of NOVA. Nubia was the region along the Nile River in northern Sudan and southern Egypt; it is shown too far west on the map. The western equatorial Manicongo was the Portuguese name of the Kingdom of Congo, an area now occupied by Angola and the Democratic Republic of Congo. Nil F. [Nile River] is shown arising from a lake in Manicongo.

Isola de S. Lorenzo [Island of Saint Lawrence] was the name for Madagascar given by Bartholomew Dias's brother, Diogo, who found the island on the St. Lawrence's day (19th of August) in 1500, after his ship had been blown off course. The island became a common stopover for European sailors in search of fresh produce and water. Scurvy develops within nine to twelve weeks if the diet had inadequate vitamin C; the disease would definitely have affected most of the crew by the time a ship reached Madagascar from Europe, and probably affected most of the crew in voyages from Indonesia. The (entire) island was not shown again on a small or miniature map of Southern Africa for more than a century (see #17). The Ocean on the west is named Oceano Meridional [Southern Ocean] and Indian Ocean is unnamed.

Reference: Tooley, p. 46; 1548 map; Map Forum Website **Image source:** RSFT Collection

[2] ID #: 2



Image notes: 1. Æthiopia interior Africa exterior, De Bry; 2. portrait of Sebastian Münster

DATE: 1572

Headline: 1328 DE AFRICÆ REGIONIBVS

[About the countries of Africa]

Title: ÆTHIOPIA | INTE | RIOR| AFRICA EXTERIOR | OR [Lower Ethiopia Upper Africa]

CARTOGRAPHER: Henricus Petrus [Heinrich Petri] (1508 - 1579) - publisher; mapmaker obscure

Source: *Cosmographiae universalis libri sex: authore Sebastiano Munstero.* (Basileæ [Basel]: Ex officina Henricpetrina. MDLXXII [1572]), Libri VI

W x H cm [Inches]: 15.5 x 12.5 [6.1x4.9]

Technology: Woodcut

Artist: Unknown

Verso/Recto: Latin text (headline: Liber VI and, at the top right, page number 1327

Prime meridian: Ferro or Azores

Information: The map is sometimes incorrectly

attributed to Sebastian Münster (1489 - 1552; second image). However, after Münster's death from the plague, his publisher son-in-law, Heinrich Petri had this map drawn and published it with other small maps in a Latin edition of Münster's *Cosmographia*. Münster was the foremost cartographer, geographer and cosmologist of his time; in 1540, he produced an edition of Ptolemy's *Geographia* and, in 1544, the exceptionally popular *Cosmographia*, the first German description of the world (twenty-four editions published over 100 years). Somewhat paradoxically, Petri the publisher is perhaps best known for his publication of *De revolutionibus orbium coelestium* in which Copernicus proposed the heliocentric theory of the revolution of the planets in contrast with Ptolemy's geocentric model. This map of South Africa is rare because it was published in only the posthumous, 1572, Latin edition of Münster's *Cosmographia*. This is the only small or miniature woodcut map dedicated to Southern Africa; there are five woodcut small or miniature maps of Africa, the continent.

The coastline on this map is similar to Gastaldi's (map #1) and Cape of Good Hope is still too far east. Zafala, on the east coast near the Tropic of Capricorn, is the island of Zafala Aurifodina [Zafala Gold mine], from which King Solomon was thought to have obtained gold and silver. The Nile River arises from a lake and the Paludes Nili [Marshes of the Nile], close to Lune Mont [Mountain(s) of the Moon]. Agysimba, in the west (possibly today's Chad), is a Ptolemaic region that abounded with large animals and was reported by two Roman soldiers to be about four months' march to the south of the Garamantes (in the southern part of modern Libya). The southern part of Africa is named Cazatia Regio, a name I have not found on other maps of the period. Qviola [Quiola] and Monbacha [Mombasa] along the east coast were regions in which the Arabs dominated trade. Mare Prassodum, the Indian Ocean, is named after the Prasum Promontory mentioned in Ptolemy's *Geographia*, but which cannot be identified today (Mare Prassodum also appears on the Waldseemüller map of South Africa). The Mozambique Channel is named Sinus Barbaricus [The Barbarian Gulf], a name also derived from Ptolemy. Madagascar is so named, although only the southern tip of the island is included on the map.

Reference: King, p55, **Image source:** Map: RSFT Collection; Munster Portrait: Wikimedia Commons

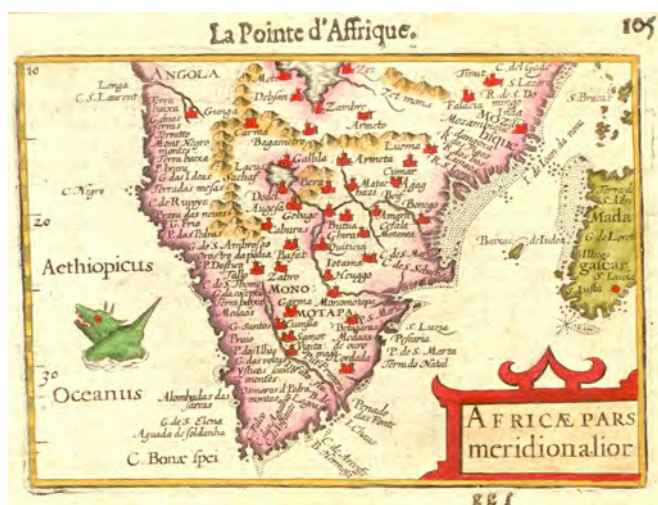


Image notes: 1: AFRICÆ pars meridionalior, 1598; 2. headline error on the correct page (see below); correct headline, page number & signature in latqer 1602 & 1610 editions of *Thrésor de chartes*

DATE: [1598] 1599 **Headline:** Abssin ou pays du Pretre [Abyssinia in the land of the priest]

Title: AFRICÆ PARS | meridionalior [The southern part of Africa]

CARTOGRAPHER: Pieter van den Keere (1571 - c.1646)

Source: *Thrésor de chartes* (Amsterdam: Cornelis Claesz; 1599 (this map), 1602; Frankfurt: Henry Laurentz, 1610)

W x H cm [Inches]: 12.2 x 8.5 [4.8 x 3.4] **Technology:** Copperplate **Artist:** Pieter van den Keere

Verso/Recto: French text describing the land of Prester John: 'Description d'Abissin, ou pays de Pretre Jean'

Prime meridian: No longitude

Information: This map, without latitude or longitude scale, first appeared in 1598 in the Dutch book, *Caert-thresoor* [Map Treasury] of Barent Langenes, a printer, and Cornelis Claesz, the publisher from Amsterdam. Map #3 was included in at least six books, most of which ran into a few editions; when excised from the book, the pages are distinguished by the headline, page number and printer's signature. The illustrated, very scarce map, is from the first edition of *Thrésor de chartes*, the French translation of *Caert-thresoor*; it is printed on a page with the incorrect and a misleading French headline. The map below the illustrated headline on page 101 was meant to be the map of the land of Prestor John (Abissinorum Imperium) and the headline for the illustrated map should have been La Pointe d'Afrique (on page 105 - see third image); the very scarce erroneous placement of the maps was corrected in subsequent printings of the first edition of the editions of *Thrésor de chartes* and in subsequent editions. There was a spelling error in the headline, when the map was printed on the correct page - see the second image; I have been unable to find an example of the book with this error.

Despite the title of 'Map Treasury', *Thrésor de chartes* is actually a geography text, with 'a clear explanation of each of the maps'. The book was offered at an affordable price and with the promise that it would 'delight the reader' with a fresh look at the world. It must have fulfilled its promise because the *Caert-thresoor* was translated into French, Latin and German, with the last edition published in 1650. The map and other maps from *Caert-thresoor* usually are misattributed to Petrus Bertius, who provided only the text for Latin editions of *Caert-thresoor*, *Tabularum geographicarum contractarum* (1600, 1602 and 1606 - a scarce 1649 edition by Claes J Visscher had no text).

The geography of *Africa pars meridionalior* is fairly typical of the period: the coastline, with Portuguese place names, is too pointed and the interior is mostly legend and myth. Madagascar is so named and Angola and Mozambique appear for the first time on a miniature map of the region. Also new on the west coast, are G. De S. Elena [St. Helena Bay], north of Table Bay; Aguada Saldanha [Saldanha's watering place], the first name of Table Bay (today's Saldanha Bay is 140km to the north); Terra do Natal appears on the east coast - it later became Natalia, an independent Boer republic, a British colony of Natal and ultimately a province of South Africa, now KwaZulu-Natal.

Reference: King, p. 80-82 **Image source:** RSFT Collection

[4] ID #: 4



Image notes: Motapa, Claesz

DATE: 1598

Title: MOTA | PA

[Monomotapa] - the title is written across the map

CARTOGRAPHER: Cornelis Claesz (1560 - 1609), the publisher; map maker unknown

Source: G.M.A.W.L (Willem) Lodewijcksz. *Prima pars descriptionis itineris navalis in Indiam Orientalem, earumque rerum quae*

navibus Battavis occurrerunt (Amstelodami: Ex officina Cornelij Nicolaj, 1598). [Amsterdam, on the Amstel River, was also known as Amstelodami]. The first edition of the Lodewijcksz journal was in Dutch, followed by Latin and French translations. The Latin edition was republished in 1614 by Johannes Walschaert, therefore the illustrated map could be from this later edition.

English edition: *A Collection of voyages....* (London: Freeman, 1703) The map also was published in Isaac Commelin's *Begin ende voortganch van de Vereenighde Nederlandsche Geoctroyeerde Oost-Indische Compagnie* (Amsterdam: Johannes Janssonius, 1646). A French translation with the map (*Recueil des Voyages qui ont servi a l'establissement et aux progres de la compagnie des Indes Orientales*) was published in 1702 (Amsterdam) and 1725 (Rouen).

W x H cm [Inches]: 21.4 x 14.3 [8.5 x 5.6] **Technology:** Copperplate; later colour

Artist: Unknown **Verso/Recto:** Latin text **Prime meridian:** No longitude

Information: The very rare and scarce map illustrated here is from the second edition, in Latin, of the journal kept by Willem Lodewijcksz aboard The Mauritius; this ship was one of four in the fleet that undertook the first Dutch expedition to the East Indies (1595 to 1597), led by Cornelis de Houtman. WorldCat records four institutions (two in each of Germany and Australia) with the Latin edition of Lodewijcksz's journal and I know of one example with a private collector in South Africa; the translations are also very scarce. It seems that most extant examples of this map are from *Begin ende voortganch der Vereenighde Nederlantsche geoctroyeerde Oost-Indische compagnie*, a book on the VOC by Isaac Commelin, to whom the map is sometimes attributed. A re-engraving of the map, without rhumb lines and decorative elements in the Indian Ocean and with a less ornate cartouche, was published in a translation of Commelin.

On the outbound trip, De Houtman's small fleet passed by the Cape of Good Hope and anchored about 400km [250 miles] further east, in Mossel Bay (1595); the visitors went ashore, where they found fresh water and bought fresh meat. The inset map is of Mossel Bay, named De Baij Van A. de S. Bras [Aguada de São San Bras, the Bay of the watering place of St Blaize - today, the rocky point, with a cave and ancient mussel middens, is named Cape St. Blaize]. Raven-Hart provides a translation of the map's legend, A: 'a small river whence we got fresh water' (probably from the stream that flowed from the spring near the Postal Tree - now a heritage site - where they found a small stone fort). B: 'A rock or islet where we took many penguins and sea-wolves [seals]', which is today's Seal Island, populated by the Cape Fur Seal. C: 'Birds ... seen near the Cape of Good Hope' D: 'Trombás (presumably Kelp), of which many are seen adrift, also signs of nearing the Cape'; Kelp is a large seaweed that grows in abundance about the Cape of Good Hope (Cape Kelp species include *Ecklonia maxima*, *Laminaria pallida* and *Macrocystis angustifolia*).

The sailors suffered from scurvy which was not relieved by their visit to Mossel Bay; there is no mention in the diary that they obtained fresh fruit or vegetables. Many of those on board, apparently about seventy, died of scurvy on the outbound journey and were buried later in southern Madagascar on the shore of an island (Nosy Manitsa) that became known as Dutch Cemetery. Scurvy and lack of fresh water continued to beset the party on the return voyage; on reaching the Netherlands, only 87 of the original 249 people aboard had survived - too weak to moor the boat without assistance.

Above the map, on the left, is a prospect of the mountains to the south of Table Bay and are not, as the label suggests, the cliffs about Cabo de Bona Esperanca [Cape of Good Hope]. Although Cape Agulhas (correctly) is south of the Cape of Good Hope, the southern coastline is still too pointed. The map

includes the coastal names introduced by early Portuguese explorers, e.g. I. de Fera (Ilha de Fera - Island of Wild Creatures), between C. Falco and C. da Aguilhas, is identified for the first time on a small map. I. de Fera is today's Dyer Island, a small group of islands, 20 hectares [50 acres) in area, a conservation site about 5km [3 miles] from the coast; the islands are a breeding ground for a greatly diminished colony of endangered African Penguins (*Spheniscus demersus*) and other coastal birds; it is also home to the Cape Fur Seal (*Arctocephalus pusillus*) and the Great White Shark (*Carcharodon carcharias*) - see maps #8.

The interior is filled with cities and rivers, many but not all of which are the stuff of legends. Motapa, written across the map, is Monomatapa, an ancient Portuguese name for the southern part of Africa - a kingdom in and about today's Zimbabwe. The prominent state of Butua was renowned for gold trade with the Arabs and Portuguese. The Dutch expeditions to the north, soon after they settled at the Cape (1652), did not find mythical cities in Monomatapa, such as Vigi Magna and Cumissa (on the map), nor did they find the fabled riches.

By acquiring only a few pots of peppercorns, Houtman established the spice trade, which the Dutch gradually took over from the Portuguese. However, it was Jacobus van Neck (1598 - 1600), who led the next Dutch Voyage, who both avoided the ravages of scurvy and returned a healthy trading profit to the investors in the voyage.

Reference: Norwich #206 (probably the Commelin edition). R Raven-Hart pp. 16 - 19 & opp p. 68

Image source: RSFT Collection



Image notes: 1. Descriptio Æthiopiæ inferioris, Groß; 2. portrait of Hieronymus Megiser; 3. The 1602 Latin edition of *Africæ pars merionalior*.

DATE: 1610 **Headline:** None **Title:** DESCRIPTIO | ÆTHIOPIÆ | INFERIORIS

CARTOGRAPHER: H Groß [Grosse] Jnr. (1582 - 1622), after Pieter van den Keere

Source: Hieronymus Megiser, *Hodeporicon Indiae Orientalis das ist: warhafftige beschreibung der ansehnlich lobwürdigen reyss, welche ... H. Ludwig di Barthema ... inn die Orientalische und Morgenländer* (Leipzig: Henning Groß; 1608, 1610; Altenburg in Meissen: Henning Groß des jüing; 1609.

A Dutch edition (*De Uytmemende en seer vvonderlijcke zee-en-landt reyse van de Heer Ludovvyck di Barthema*), translated by Felix Sambix (Utrecht, 1654)

W x H cm [Inches]: 12 x 8 [4.7 x 3.2] **Technology:** Copperplate **Artist:** Henning Groß der jüingere

Verso/Recto: 388 **Prime meridian:** No longitude, or latitude scale

Information: This is an unusual and scarce, flamboyant re-engraving by Henning Grosse Jnr. of van den Keere's *Africæ pars meridionalior* (#3). The map is folded, which is unusual for a miniature maps (the vertical fold is at the stain to the left of the title). The title of the map is the same as the Latin headline on the page with the map in *Tabularum geographicarum contractarum*, the Latin translation of *Caert-thresoor* (see third image). The map was used to illustrate the translation into German by Hieronymus Megiser (second image) of the century-old, biographical travelogue of Ludovico di Varthema (AKA Barthema or Vertomannus).

Between 1502 and 1508, the Italian Varthema undertook an overland journey to the Middle-East, India and the East-Indies. He is reputed to have been the first non-Muslim European to enter Mecca and Medina as a pilgrim (apparently disguised as a mamluk, an owned slave). Why a map of Southern

Africa? Di Varthema returned to Italy via the coast of Southern Africa by ship, from the Portuguese Fort Kannur in India . The party went on land in Mozambique, but not at or near the Cape of Good Hope. There was no Cape settlement at that time, although Table Bay was well known for its fresh water (its primary attraction) and opportunity to trade for fresh meat. However, the weather sometimes prevented anchorage and the ships continued to Atlantic Islands, such as St. Helena.

Reference: Not in Tooley or Norwich

Geoffrey King on Grosse

Wikipedia **Image source:** Map: RSFT Collection; portrait

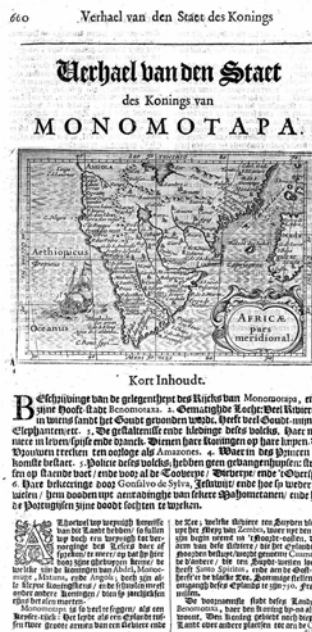


Image notes: 1. *Africae pars meridional.*, Hondius II (1616); 2. title page of the enlarged *Tabularum geographicarum contractarum*, 1616 3. Map in French edition; 4. the map in *Wereld Spiegel* (1621)

DATE: 1616 **Headline:** DESCRIPTIO ÆTHIOPIÆ INFERIORIS

Title: AFRICA | pars | meridional. [Africa the southern part]

CARTOGRAPHER: Jodocus Hondius II ((1593 - 1629))

Source: *P. Bertii Tabularum geographicarum contractarum libri septem* (Amsterdam: Jodocus Hondius II, 1616 and 1618). Latin & French editions with the identical title were published in 1618.

La Géographie racourie de Pierre Bertius (Amsterdam: Jodocus Hondius II, 1618)

W x H cm [Inches]: 13.1 x 9.4 [5.2 x 3.7] **Technology:** Copperplate **Artist:** Jodocus Hondius II

Verso/Recto: Latin or French text, depending on the language of the book. **Prime meridian:** Ferro

Information: Jodocus Hondius II engraved a new set of maps slightly larger than map #3, which were used for a new and enlarged edition of the *Tabularum* published in 1616 (first and second images). In 1618, a French translation was published both with the Latin book title and as *La Géographie racourie de Pierre Bertius* (third image is the South African map with the French headline). The plates also were used, probably on loan, to illustrate other books with maps, such as *Wereld spiegel* (published in 1621 by Jan Evertsz Cloppenburgh (1621 - fourth image); and by Hendrik Hondius (Jodocus II's brother) for Paulus Merula's *Cosmographia generalis* (published in 1621 by Elsevier).

The geography of the maps in the new edition of the *Tabularum* was updated; a longitude scale has been added and Latin names are given for the cardinal directions; the sea is now hachured and the monster has been replaced by a ship. The southern coastline remains erroneously shaped, although Cape Agulhas is clearly south of the Cape of Good Hope; this is a significant improvement on the earlier maps, but the latter is 10° too far east of Ferro. There has been no significant improvement in the geography of the interior because knowledge had not increased appreciably: the Portuguese kept mainly to their coastal entrepôts and the Dutch first settled on the shore of Table Bay in only 1652.

Reference: King pp. 96-99

Image source: Maps: RSFT Collection; *Tabularum* title page: Geoffrey King

[7] ID #: 7



Image notes: L'Empire du Monomotapa et costes de Caffres, Boisseau

DATE: 1642

Headline: None; the plate number, 15, is engraved within the neatline at the bottom right.

Title: *L'EMPIRE du | MONOMOTAPA | et COSTE | DES CAFFRES* [The Empire of Monomotapa and the Coast of the Caffers].

CARTOGRAPHER: Jean Boisseau (fl. 1637 - 1658)

Source: *Trésor des cartes géographiques des principaux estatz de l'univers* (Paris: Jean Boisseau, 1643)

W x H cm [Inches]: 18 x 13 [7.1 x 5.1] **Technology:** Copperplate

Artist: Possibly Hugues Picart (who had engraved earlier maps for Boisseau)

Verso/Recto: Blank **Prime meridian:** Ferro or Cape Verde

Information: Jean Boisseau was a French publisher and highly regarded illuminator and map colourist.

This scarce map is from *Trésor des cartes géographiques*, the first comprehensive French world atlas, apparently prepared for the education of King Louis IV. The map is very scarce, despite the atlas having been published several times: in 1643 by Boisseau, in 1653 by Louis Boissevin; in 1651 and 1659 by Nicolas Picart; in 1660 and 1687 by François Jollain. The plate for this map seems to have been used, but a distance scale added in the Indian Ocean to the left of the cartouche, for 'L'empire du Monomotapa et la Coste des Caffres'; this state of the map was published in 1688 by Thomas Amaulry in the popular *Relation universelle de l'Afrique, ancienne et moderne* by A. Phérotée de la Croix (the map number, 15, is still present in the bottom right hand corner, outside the map border).

The Cape of Good Hope remains 10° too far to the east of Ferro and the southern coastline remains pointed. For the first time, prominent mountain ranges appear in a small map of Southern Africa, although no Europeans had travelled into the interior when the plate was engraved. The shape of these ranges appeared in an earlier large format map of Africa by Boisseau and was to be copied in numerous small and miniature maps by French cartographers.

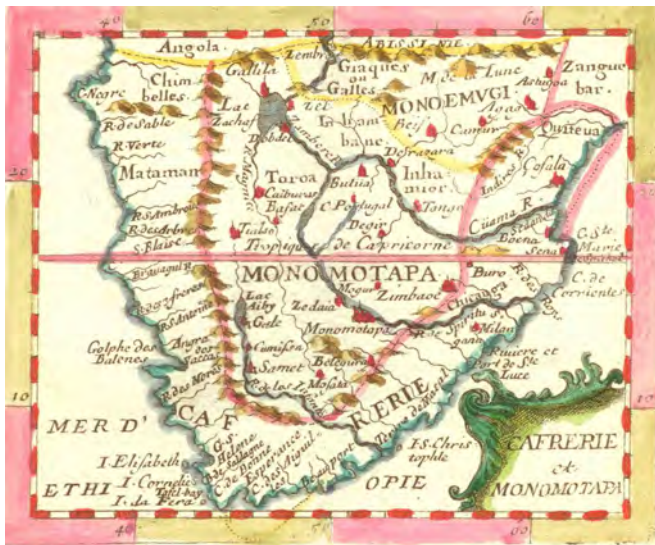
The prominent River Infantis is the Great Fish River, which, on this map, arises from a lake to the south of the mythical Lake Zachaf and then flows into the southern ocean. The Zambere (Zambezi) River also arises from Lake Zachaf and flows eastwards to enter the Ocean Meridional [Southern Ocean]. The coastal town of Zefala (now Nova Sofala) is located on the eponymous river, to the north of Zambere River, but the town is actually south of the Zambezi. Sofala was Monomotapa's port and a Swahili trading centre established in about 700CE by Somali merchants. In 1507, the Portuguese established a fort at Sofala, but it did not last long because many members of the militia died of fever, probably malaria, and the remaining force was transferred to Zanguebar (i.e. Zanzibar) and Kilwa islands.

The Kingdom of Monoemugi appears for the first time on a small or miniature map of the region. Monoemugi was north of Monomotapa and had boundaries similar to today's Tanzania; the Kingdom was established in the sixteenth century and lasted for 200 years. Knowledge of its existence came from the Portuguese who traded from the coastal entrepôts of Mombassa, Kilwa, Melindi and the island of Zanzibar, which they had established north of Sofala (cf. #1). The traders sought ivory, honey, bees wax and various minerals which came from inland regions of the Kingdom. Monemugi seems to have been in constant conflict with Monomotapa and Manicongo.

Reference: Wikipedia on Monoemugi ; Betz #72 - on Boisseau's Africa map.

I am grateful to Barry Ruderman (www.raremaps.com) for his assistance with determining the author of this map, which had been a mystery to me for years.

Image source: RSFT Collection



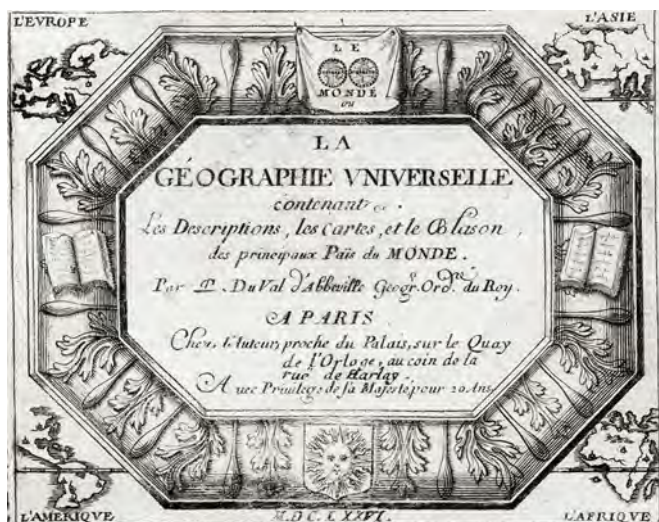


Image notes: 1. Cafreria et Monomotapa, Duval 1st state; 2. Second state; 3. Portrait of Pierre du Val; 4. Title page of *La géographie universelle* (1676)

DATE: 1676 [1660] **Title:** *CAFRERIE* | et | *MONOMATAPA* [Cafreria and Monomotapa]

CARTOGRAPHER: Pierre Duval (1619-1683)

Source: *Le monde ou la géographie universelle* (Paris: Nicolas Pepingue, 1663, 1670, 1672, 1676, 1677, 1682 (2 editions), 1688) - fourth image.

Also *Géographie universelle* (Paris: Pierre Duval, 1660 & 1661).

W x H cm [Inches]: 12 x 10.4 [4.7 x 4.1] **Technology:** Copperplate **Artist:** Pierre du Val

Information: Pierre Duval d'Abbeville (third image) was a prolific Parisian publisher, mapmaker and 'Geographer to the King of France'. Duval learned his trade from his famous uncle, Nicolas Sanson. The rare first state of this map (1660 - 1663; first image) did not label Table Bay nor did it show the Agulhas Bank, the dotted line beyond Cape Agulhas that extends over the neatline in the second state (second image). The second state of the map is more commonly available and was widely influential: it was copied by Hoffmann and clearly the model for maps by Morden (# 11), Moll (# 12), Mallet (# 13) and Müller (# 16).

The map seems to be based on Sanson's larger map: *Pays et Coste des Caffres: Empires de Monomotapa Monoemugi &c*, which also has similarities to Boisseau's map (#7). The Zambere River (Zambezi) arises in Lake Zachaf and then divides, with the northern branch, named Cuama. The southern branch of the Zambere is the Spiritu Sancto (the Limpopo River today). The river port of Çofala is Sofala, which should be south of the Cuama (i.e. Zambezi) River.

There is no indication on the map of the Dutch settlement established more than fifty years earlier on the shore of Tafel-bay [Table Bay]; Table Bay is about 4° too far north and 10° too far east. Cap des Aguiles [Cape Agulhas] is slightly north, instead of south of the Cape of Good Hope (this Cape of the Needles possibly was so named because of the zero magnetic declination in the seventeenth century; another possibility is that it was named after the sharp rocks at the cape). The island of I. de Fera is misplaced: a short distance off the south-west coast of the Cape of Good Hope (it is actually between False Bay and Cape Agulhas - see map #4). The southern Atlantic and Indian Oceans are named the Mer d'Ethiopie [Ethiopian Sea]. I cannot explain Beauport, to the east of Agulhas; the similarly sounding, short-lived Port Beaufort in the area was established only in the nineteenth century and named after the father of the Cape Governor at the time.

Monoemugi and Monomotapa occupy the central northern part of the map, Cafrerie the south, and now Angola appears in the north-west and Zanguebar in the north-east. Zanguebar comprised Zanzibar Island and several islands off today's Tanzania, which Arabs and Portuguese visited for trade in spices, ivory and slaves.

Reference: King pp. 132-135

Image source: Maps: RSFT Collection; portrait; Wikimedia Commons; Title page

[9] ID #: 9



Image notes: The lower Ethiopia, Seller

DATE: 1679 [1676 on a playing card]

Title: The Lower | ETHIOPIA

CARTOGRAPHER: John Seller 1630 - ca. 1697

Source: *Book of geography* (London: John Seller, 1677).

Atlas minimus (London: John Seller 1678 and c.

1690; London: John Senex and Charles Price, 1708)

W x H cm [Inches]: CHECK

Technology: Coperplate

Artist: Probably James Clark

Information: John Seller's miniature map of Southern Africa is very scarce, but is otherwise unremarkable. Seller was a London map and instrument maker and a publisher, who became Hydrographer to the King, yet ended up in penury. He is best known for his sea charts published in *The English pilot* and *Atlas maritimus*. His miniature maps of the world first appeared on a set of playing cards (1676), with each suit devoted to one continent. His miniature atlas first was published in 1677 as *A book of geography*, with

descriptive text on the facing page. The book was modified and published in 1678 as *Atlas minimus or a book of geography*.... The dates of publication of some of his books seem to be uncertain. The British Library has a copy his *Book of geography* that was published after 1691. Copies of his *Atlas minimus* are also given as 1679 and an example, apparently dated 1689, has recently been on sale.

Seller's Lower Ethiopia (Abyssinia) is an inaccurate interpretation of the geography known in the mid seventeenth century. Mossel Bay is the only named bay on the south-east coast, probably because it was popular anchorage for Portuguese and Dutch ships prior to the establishment of the Dutch settlement at Table Bay - there was perennial spring on shore and also the possibility of trading with the local inhabitants for fresh meat.

Reference: King, p. 143 **Image source:** Barry Ruderman, www.raremaps.com

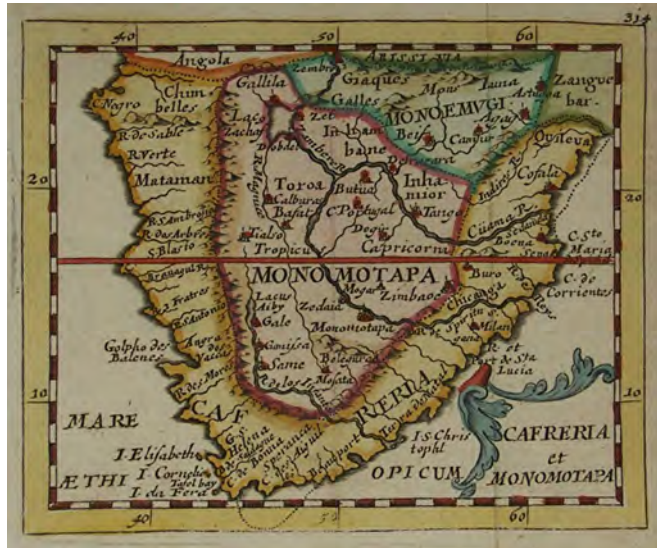


Image notes: 1. Cafreria et Monomotapa, Hoffman (1678?) 2. 1679 map **DATE:** 1679 [1678]

Title: CAFRERIA | et | MONOMATAPA [Cafreria and Monomotapa]

CARTOGRAPHER: Johann Hoffmann (1629 - 1698), publisher, after Duval (#8)

Source: *Geographiae universalis pars prior (posterior). Das ist: der allgemeinen erd-beschreibung* (Nuremberg: Johann Hoffmann, 1678, 1679, 1681, 1685, 1690, 1694)

W x H cm [Inches]: 12.5 x 10.2 [4.9 x 4.0] **Technology:** Copperplate

Artist: Sigismund G Hipschmann **Verso/Recto:** Blank **Prime meridian:** Ferro

Information: Duval's *La géographie universelle* was translated by Johann C. Beer and published by Hoffmann, seemingly without permission (the maps sometimes are misattributed to De Beer). The new engraving of the Southern Africa map is a very close copy of the second state of Duval's map (# 8); but the map now has a Latin title (Caffreria vs. Caffrerie), some of the place names are also in Latin, and the page is numbered. Hoffman's popular *Geographiae universalis* was published six times and Duval's map was published eleven times - all within thirty-four years. Hoffmann's map was copied in turn by Herman Moll (#12) and it was a model for Johann Müller (#16); Hoffmann, Moll and Müller all copied Duval's misplacement of I. da Fera (see #8).

The triangle of marks at the bottom left of the second image is an ink stain, presumably from damage to the copperplate. The stain is present on all examples of the map I have seen with page 238 at the top right (all dated 1679 by the mapsellers), but not on other editions of the map (see first image).

Reference: King, p. 144 **Image source:** First state; second state: RSFT Collection

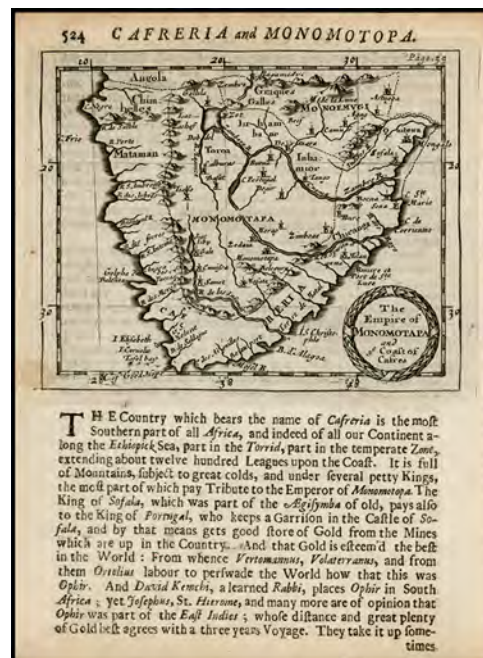


Image notes: 1. Empire of Monomotapa and coast of Cafres, Morden (second state); 2. Detail of amended scale on the second state; 3. Third state

DATE: 1688 [1680] **Headline:** 494 CAFRERIA and MONOMATOPA (sic)

Title: The | Empire of | MONOMOTAPA | and | ye Coast of | Cafres

CARTOGRAPHER: Robert Morden (c.1650-1703)

Source: *Geography rectified or a description of the world in all its kingdoms, provinces, counties* (London: Robert Morden, 1680, 1688, 1693 and 1700)

W x H cm [Inches]: 12 x 9.8 [4.7 x 3.6] **Technology:** Copperplate **Artist:** Robert Morden

Verso/Recto: English text on the Congo

Prime meridian: London prime meridian at top; Tenerife prime meridian at bottom

Information: Robert Morden was a commercially successful cartographer, geographer, publisher, bookseller and globe maker. He collaborated with many other publishers to produce high quality atlases. *Geography rectified* was a geographical text that included sixty-four miniature maps in the first edition; it was one of the earliest books with maps of the world that was engraved, printed and published in England; the London meridian is used for the first time on a map of South Africa. Between 1688 and 1691, the maps were also issued folded, numbered and published in an atlas without text. Morden also produced playing cards with miniature maps of the world.

The Southern Africa map is one of four maps in the book not signed by Morden; it is printed above explanatory text (first image). The map clearly is based on and very similar to Duval's map, but the

longitude of the Cape of Good Hope is much improved. Morden has also added Mossel and Alagoa (Algoa) Bays on the south-east coast.

In the very scarce first state of the map, Morden used the London meridian for the scales above and below the map, but in 1688 untidily amended the plate to the Tenerfie prime meridan on the scale at the bottom of the map (see close-up in second image). The scarce third edition of *Geography rectified* has the third state of this map: all the maps were numbered at the top right (this map: 'Page. 55'), between the longitude scale and map border (third image). The pages with all three states of the map have the incorrectly spelled MONOMOTQPA in the letterpress headline.

Reference: King, pp 148 -149 **Image source:** RSFT Collection; 3rd edition



Image notes: 1. Monomotapa, Moll; 2. Portrait of Herman Moll (1723); 3. Portrait of Jonas Moore (1660)

DATE: 1681 **Title:** MONOMATAPA [Monomotapa]

CARTOGRAPHER: Herman Moll (ca. 1654 - 1732), after Hoffmann, after Duval

Source: Sir Jonas Moore. *A New Systeme of the Mathematicks* Printed in London by A. Godbid and J. Playford for Robert Scott, bookseller at the Princes Arms in Little Britain, M. DC. LXXXI i.e. 1681).

A new geography with maps to each country, and tables of longitude and latitude was bound in Volume II.

W x H cm [Inches]: 12.5 x 10.2 [4.9 x 4.0] **Technology:** Copperplate **Artist:** Herman Moll

Verso/Recto: Blank **Prime meridian:** Ferro

Information: Herman Moll was a prolific cartographer, engraver and publisher, but little is known about him. He is thought to have arrived in England in 1678 from the Netherlands or Germany. He first worked as an engraver for other cartographers such as John Senex and Emmanuel Bowen, but soon opened his own shop in London and became a globe maker and publisher of maps and books. Moll moved in circles with intellectuals, travellers, scientists and authors, such Daniel Defoe and Jonathan Swift, who's Gulliver referred to 'my worthy friend, Mr. Herman Moll'.

Moore was a mathematician and surveyor who played a major role in the founding of the Royal

Observatory in Greenwich. He died before completing the book, which was completed and some of it reworked by Moore's former pupils, the famous astronomers John Flamsteed and Edmund Halley (as in Halley's Comet). The book is scarce: only three sets of both volumes of the book have been sold in thirty years.

Moll was 27 years old when he engraved this map, soon after having arrived in England; he copied Hoffmann (#10) for this very scarce map of Southern Africa. Moll's map titles could be very long - this map's one-word title is exceptional. This and other maps by him were included in Volume II of *A New System of the Mathematicks* by Sir Jonas Moore (third image). The textbook was 'designed for the use of the Royal Foundation of the Mathematical School in Christ- Hospital', where Moore had been a governor from 1676 until his death in 1679. The book also includes sections on arithmetic, trigonometry, cosmography and navigation, arguably the first explicit use of miniature maps specifically for education.

Reference: King, p. 150; Wikipedia on Moll

Image source: Map: The Library Company of Philadelphia (Wing M2579 Log. 193.Q); Moll; Moore



Image notes: 1. Monomotapa et la Cafrerie, Mallet; 2. Title page Volume II of *Description de l'univers*; 3. Portrait of Alain Mallet

DATE: 1683 **Headline:** DE L'AFRIQUE 115 | FIGURE X LIV

Title: MONOMATAPA | ET LA | CAFRERIE [Monomotapa and the Cafreria]

CARTOGRAPHER: Alain Manesson Mallet (1630–1706)

Source: *Description de l'Univers, contenant les différents systèmes du monde, les cartes generales & particulieres de la geographie ancienne & moderne* (Paris: D. Thiery, 1683)

W x H cm [Inches]: 14 x 10 [5.5 x 3.9] **Technology:** Copperplate **Artist:** Unsure

Verso/Recto: Text: DE L'AFRIQUE De fort du Sofala ou de Cuama **Prime meridian:** Ferro

Information: Alain Manesson Mallet (third image) was a French cartographer, engineer and mathematician, who worked for the Portuguese. He then became Inspector of Fortifications for King Louis XIV of France, who as a child had studied Boisseau's atlas (see #7). Although a miniature book, *Description de l'Univers* is a monumental publication in five volumes (each with its own title page - see second image for title page of Voume III), a work that was unsurpassed in the seventeenth century. The book is an encyclopaedic world history that also describes the cultures, governments, lands and customs of the people known at that time; it includes numerous engraved maps, views and images of flora, fauna and people from different parts of the world. The book was published only once, but it's printing is

unstable, e.g. this map (#13 - first image) was Figure XLIV [44] on page 115 in Volume III and the identical map is also found as Figure XCIX [99] on page 251 in another example of the same volume on Africa.

This Southern Africa map seems to be based on Duval's map in that the mountains, lakes and rivers are similar, although the coastline is less pointed than in earlier maps; Cape Agulhas is not prominent and is too far eastward and it should be noticeably (almost two degrees) south of the Cape of Good Hope. This is the first miniature map to name the Indian Ocean (Mer des Indes); the ocean to the south is still Mer d'Ethiopi, [Ethiopian Sea]. The ancient desert along the west coast (now the Namib Desert) is identified for the first time in small and miniature maps. Although Table Bay is identified, there is no indication of the Dutch settlement that had been established three decades before publication of the map.

Reference: King 152-153 **Image source:** Map: RSFT Collection; portrait: Wikimedia Commons

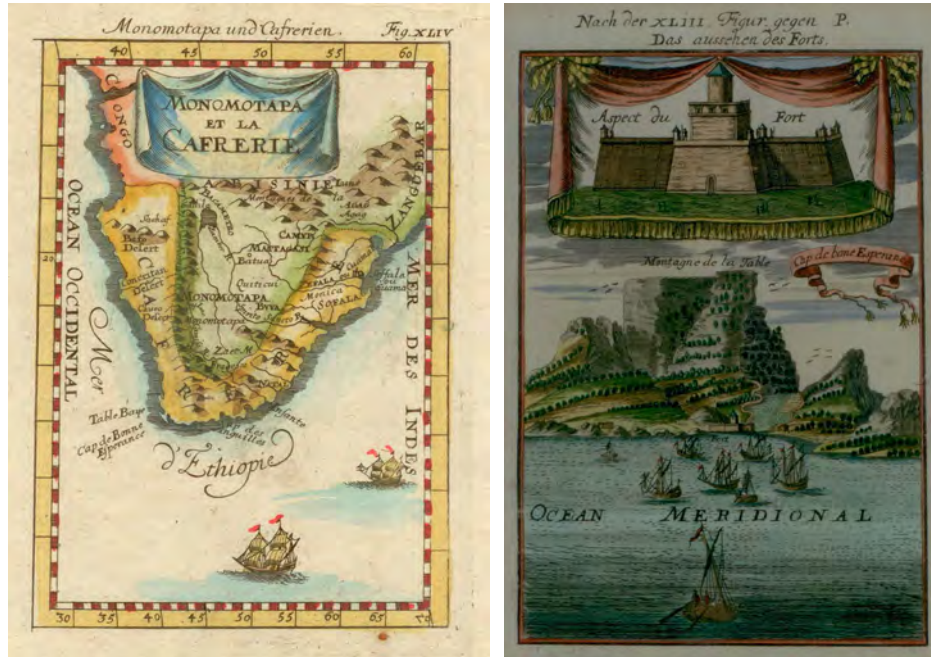


Image notes: 1. Monomotapa et la Cafrerie, Zünner; 2. Fort de Goede Hoop

DATE: 1719; [1684 (Vol I) - 1685 (Vols 2 - 5)]

Headline: *Monomotapa und Cafrerien. Fig. XLIV* [Monomotapa and the Cafraria] - engraved

Title: MONOMATAPA | ET LA | CAFRERIE [Monomotapa and the Cafraria]

CARTOGRAPHER: Johann David Zünner (fl. 1665-1704), after Alain Mallet, after Pierre Duval

Source: *Beschreibung des ganzen welt-kreises* (Frankfurt: Johann David Zünner, 1684 & 1685; Frankfurt: Johann Jung, 1719).

Also, *Description de l'Univers* (Frankfurt: Johann David Zünner, 1685 - 1686)

W x H cm [Inches]: 15 x 11 [5.8 x 4.1] **Technology:** Copperplate

Artist: Probably one of J.P. Aubry, Johann Vogel, W Daucher **Verso/Recto:** Blank

Prime meridian: Ferro

Information: Johann Zünner was a printer and published in Frankfurt. The map (#14) was published in Volume III of a probably unauthorised German translation of Mallet's *Description de l'Univers*. Zünner also published a French edition of Mallet's book (1685 - 1686).

The map is a new engraving and close copy of Mallet's map, with no new geographic features. The page headline in German is also engraved; there is no text on the verso. Zünner's book included a copy of Mallet's distorted prospect of the mountains overlooking Table Bay and a much-copied view of the Fort de Goede Hoop (second image). The Fort was built in 1652 and demolished in 1674, a decade before the illustration was published. It was adjacent to the Fresh River, the water of which was the primary attraction of Table Bay; the river passed close to the original fort and a few hundred metres to the west of the Fort's replacement, The Castle, which still stands today. The river water was (and still is) excellent drinking water and it also powered the first grain mills in Cape Town; the river still flows, but is now tunnelled and unknown to most Capetonians, although guided tours take one though some of the tunnels.

Reference: King, pp. 154-155 **Image source:** RSFT Collection

[15] ID #: 15



Image notes: 1. Carte des pays et des Peuples du Cap de Bonne Esperance, Tachard; 2. Cotumes &c Cap de Bonne Esperance, Chatelain

DATE: 1686

Title: Carte des | Pays et des Peuples | du CAP de | **Bonne Esperance**. Nouvellement decouverts | par les Hollandois [Map of the land and people of the Cape of Good Hope. New information from the Dutch.]

CARTOGRAPHER: Guy Tachard (author), after Hendrik Claudius (according to Tachard)

Source: G Tachard, *Voyage de Siam des Pères* (Paris: Chez Arnould Seneuze et Daniel Horthemels, 1686; Amsterdam: Pierre Mortier, 1687)

W x H cm [Inches]: 16.5 x 16.5 [6.5 x 6.5] **Technology:** Copperplate **Artist:** Unknown

Verso/Recto: Blank

Information: This map appeared in the travelogue of Father Guy Tachard, the expert astronomer in a Jesuit delegation sent to the Far East via the Cape of Good Hope. A new engraving of this map was published in *Atlas Historique* on a page that included copies of other illustrations from Tachard's book - see second image.

Tachard's map is grossly distorted and does not have a longitude scale; nevertheless, Tachard was the first suitably experienced astronomer to determine the longitude of Cape Town. Tachard and his fellow astronomers established an observatory at the site of the Lodge de Goede Hoop (today, a Masonic Lodge) near De Tuynhuys [Garden House], currently the office of the South African President. Tachard took observations in 1685 and again on his return to Paris, in 1686. He used the eclipses of the moons

of Jupiter to determine time and, therefore longitude. Inexplicably, Tacahard did not correct for the difference between true and mean solar time (the Equation of Time) and, consequently, his longitude was 2° too far east.

Tachard named Hendrik Claudius as the source of his map. Claudius was the artist in Governor Simon van der Stel's party, which journeyed successfully in 1685 and 1686 through Namaqualand in search of copper about 550km north of Cape Town (at the north-west corner of this map). However, Tachard's distorted map is unlike Claudius's map of the Van der Stel expedition. In any event, Claudius was banished by Van der Stel to Mauritius and then Batavia for leaking secret VOC information to the French.

Reference: Norwich, #161 **Image source:** Map; Chatelain page: RSFT Collection



Image notes: 1. A map of South Africa, Müller (1702 Atlas); 2. 1692 in the *Geographia totius*
DATE: 1702 [1692] **Headline:** XI.b **Title:** No title [A map of Southern Africa]
CARTOGRAPHER: Johann Ulrich Müller (1633-1715), after Johann Hoffmann, after Pierre Duval
Source: *Neu-außgefertigter kleiner atlas. Oder unständliche beschreibung deß gantzen erde-kreises* (Ulm: Ulm: Georg Kühnen and Frankfurt: Johann P Andreae, 1702).

The first publication of the map was in *Geographia totius orbis compendiaria* and in *Kurtzbündige abbild-und vorstellung der gantzen welt* (Ulm: Georg Kühnen; 1692).

Atlas minor sive orbis terræ (no imprint, but probably Augsburg: c. 1700); the Africa map in this atlas has 'I.b' above the map, but there is no text below the map.

W x H cm [Inches]: 7.7 x 6.3 [3.0 x 2.5] **Technology:** Copperplate

Artist: Probably Gabriel C Boehner or G Kirsch **Verso/Recto:** Blank **Prime meridian:** Ferro

Information: This scarce, very small map after Hoffmann (#9) is one of sixteen maps of Africa and its parts (Plates I - XVI) in Müller's atlas; it is one of only three maps in the atlas that are without titles. The map first was printed in a geography published in Latin and German editions in 1692 in Ulm; there is extensive geographical text below the map and the headline to the text, below the map, is Caffaria und Monomotapa (second image), which would have been an appropriate map title.

This is one of the tiny maps of Southern Africa, and it includes an amazing amount of information for such a tiny map: Müller identifies Monamugi [Monoemugi]; Monomotapam [Monomotapa], and its associated kingdoms; Cafrariam [Caffaria]; while southern parts of Angola and Abissinia are to the north. Lake Zachaf and the key rivers are as in Duval's and Hoffmann's maps. Müller includes I. de Fera (misplaced off the Cape Peninsula - see map #8). The east and west oceans jointly are named Ocean Meridionalis Æthiopicus [Southern Ethiopian Ocean].

Reference: King, pp 160 - 161 **Image source:** 1702 map: RSFT Collection; 1692 map

[17] ID #: 17



Image notes: Southern part of Africa, Cowley

DATE: 1742

Headline: 23 (the map number at the top left); 'facing p. 228' (an instruction to the book binder at the top right).

Title: *The South Part of* | **AFRICA** containing ye. | *Kingdoms of* | **MONOEMUGI** | & **MONOMOTAPA**; the | *Coasts of Congo, Cafres &* | **Zanguebar**, with the | Island

of MADAGASCAR

CARTOGRAPHER: John Cowley (1719 - 1797)

Source: John Cowley (ed), Johann Hübner, *An introduction to geography, by way of question and answer* (London: Thomas Cox, 1738).

Also in: *A New and easy introduction to the study of geography, by way of question and answer. Principally designed for the use of schools ... revised and corrected by J. Cowley* (London: Thomas Cox & James Hodges 1742, 1746, 1753; London: H. Woodfall et al., 1776. London: J Buckland et al., 1777).

W x H cm [Inches]: 12.6 x 10.9 [4.5 x 4.3] **Technology:** Copperplate

Artist: Emanuel Bowen (probably)

Information: John Lodge Cowley was an English geologist, mathematician and geographer, one of the first to produce maps in England, who also was cartographer to King George II of England. The map is from the second book that clearly was directed at education; Cowley 'faithfully translated' Johann Hübner's 1696 geography book, *Kurtze fragen aus der neuen und alten geographie*, which he also corrected and revised. Cowley's books must have been popular because six editions were published between 1742 and 1777. Some of the maps in the book include Cowley's name (he could engrave), but 27 of the maps were signed 'E. Bowen sculp'. Emanuel Bowen was a prolific engraver, cartographer and seller of maps and prints. This map is engraved and titled in his style and similar to his larger map with a similar title, but published only in 1747 - Norwich #170).

Despite the book's popularity, maps from it are scarce - who keeps school books? Therefore, I had to accept and love the illustrated map in its shabby condition: carelessly dissected and laid out on creased, heavier paper.

The map was the second to use the London meridian (the first was # 11). The map extends from Cape Agulhas to the Equator and is the first miniature map of Southern Africa to include the entire island of Madagascar (Map #1 includes Madagascar but is small rather than miniature, per King's definition of less than 150cm² or 23 inches²); the also names the Mozambique Channnel, in the Indian Sea, between the island and mainland. Loango, in the north-west, is not mentioned in the map title: it was a Kingdom from the fifteenth to nineteenth centuries, which is now within the Democratic Republic of the Congo. This is the first miniature map of Southern Africa to name the Zambeze River (i.e. Zambezi). Mauritius was so named in the seventeenth century by the Dutch; when the French occupied the island in 1715, they renamed it Isle de France, but Cowley used the Dutch name; the French surrendered the island in 1810 and it was renamed Mauritius (now République de Maurice) - once the only home of the Dodo which was over-hunted to extinction within 64 years after its discovery by the Dutch in 1598.

Reference: King, 170; King website; Tooley p. 31 **Image source:** RSFT Collection



Image notes: 1. South Africa, De Rabatta & De Baillou (Lamberti); 2. Dedication page in Nuovo atlante generale

DATE: 1779

Headline: 35 (at top left); headline to text below the map: *P. IV. | CARTA III dell' AFRICA* [P. IV. Map III of Africa]

Title: Untitled map of Southern Africa

CARTOGRAPHER: Agostino da Rabatta & Giovanni de Baillou (the map also attributed to Aniello Lamberti, engraver and publisher)

Source: Agostino da Rabatta and Jean de Baillou (eds.), *Nuovo atlante generale metodico ed elementare tascabile per lo studio della geografia ed istoria antica e moderna*: (Firenze [Florence]: Aniello Lamberti, 1779)

W x H cm [Inches]: 5.5 x 4.8 [2.1 x 1.9] - map only **Technology:** Copperplate; original outline colour

Artist: Aniello Lamberti ('Aniello Lamberti sc. e propriet' on the dedication to Leopold II) - see second image

Verso/Recto: Blank **Prime meridian:** Ferro

Information: This tiny map (# 18) is a very scarce curiosity. It was published in a rare set 97 cards for Minchiate, a late Medieval Florentine card game, a kind of Tarot; the crown at the bottom right of the Southern Africa probably signifies a trump card. The map was also included in an extremely rare atlas dedicated to Leopold II, the Grand Duke of Tuscany (see second image). WorldCat® lists only one complete atlas and this map from the atlas very seldom is available: a 'once in a lifetime opportunity'. Da Rabatta and De Baillou, were editors who may have been responsible for the maps, engraved and published by Lamberti.

The other Africa maps in the atlas include a map of Africa, the entire continent, with east on top; Carta I dell'Africa (north-west); Carta II dell'Africa (north-east) and Carta IV Isole Canarie / Isole di Cape Verde. Carta III quite accurately positions the Cape of Good Hope on the graticule; the shape of the coastline also seems more accurate than on earlier maps.

Reference: King, 180 & his website **Image source:** Map: RSFT Collection; dedication

[19] ID #: 19

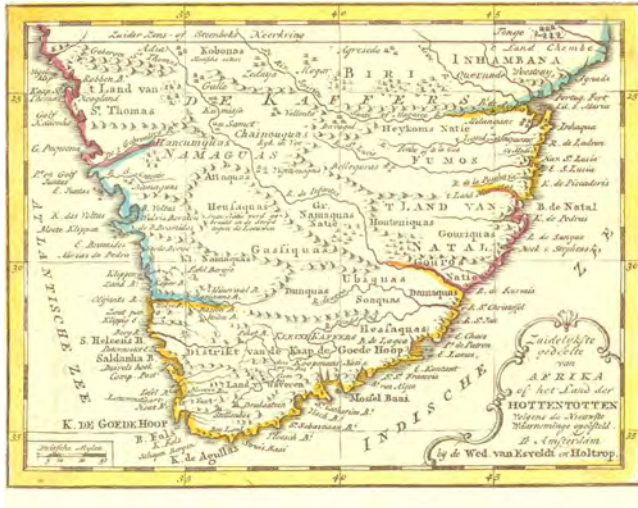


Image notes: Zuidelijkste gedeelte van Afrika, Holtrop
DATE: c.1794 [1789 - see below]

Title: Zuidelijkste gedeelte van | AFRIKA | of het Land der | HOTTENTOTTEN | Volgens de Nieuwste Waarneming opgesteld | Te Amsterdam | bij de Wed van Esveldt en Holtrop
[Southern part of Africa or the land of the Hottentots. Compiled according to the latest observations. In Amsterdam, by the Widow

of Van Esveldt and Holtrop]

CARTOGRAPHER: Willem Holtrop (1766 - 1806)

Source: *Zak-atlas voor den reiziger, den koop-, den krijgs-, den zeeman, tevens en ten meer duidlijken verstande der nieuwspapieren. Atlas portatif, ou guide du voyageur* (Amsterdam: bij W Holtrop; 1794).

The Atlas title is printed in both languages.

Facsimile atlas, Amsterdam: Robas, 1994; ISBN 9072770536

W x H cm [Inches]: 11.5 x 8.3 [4.2 x 3.7] **Technology:** Copperplate; original colour

Artist: One of Christiaan Sepp, Jan van Jagen & Hendrik Klockhoff **Verso/Recto:** Blank

Prime meridian: Ferro

Information: The map is from one of a number of small geography books for schools or from a very scarce *Zak-atlas* [Pocket Atlas]. The atlas title is in both Dutch and French and all but five map titles are in Dutch. The widow of Steven van Esveldt continued her late husband's publishing business from 1778 until 1784 with her son-in-law, Willem Holtrop, who then took over the business. This map is one of three in the atlas that has the joint imprint of Holtrop and his mother-in-law. Holtrop's *Zak-Atlas* and the dissected maps are very scarce; WorldCat® lists two atlases, both in the Netherlands. The facsimile atlas gives the date of publication of the original as c. 1794, however WorldCat® has 1789. The Southern Africa map seems to have taken its title and geography from the much larger eponymous map by Isaac Tirion (1760: Tooley, 118, Pl. 87). Geoffrey King provides a lucid description of the complicated publication history of the maps (see Reference).

While the position of the Cape of Good Hope is acceptable, the shape of the south-east coastline remains pointed. This is the first miniature map of Southern Africa to name both the Indian and Atlantic Oceans and the first on which the shapes of St. Helena Bay and Saldanha Bay are clearly discernable and quite accurately shaped, albeit too large.

Reference: King's website **Image source:** Facsimile atlas



Image notes: 1. Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, Faden; 2. Portrait of William Faden; 3. Wyld (second) state of the map

DATE: 1819 **Headline:** 52

Title: COLONY | of The CAPE of | GOOD HOPE | with the course of the Orange River.

CARTOGRAPHER: William Faden (1749 - 1836)

Source: William Faden. *Atlas minimus universalis or A geographical abridgement, ancient and modern, of the several parts of the earth, in fifty-five maps, composed principally for the use of schools* (Charing Cross, London: W Faden, 1819 & 1821; London: J Wyld; 1825 & 1826).

W x H cm [Inches]: 12 x 10 [4.7 x 4.0] **Technology:** Copperplate

Artist: Daniel Henwood (second state: additional border and new imprint added in 1825/6 by Wyld - third image)

Verso/Recto: Blank **Prime meridian:** Greenwich

Information: William Faden (1749-1836) was an important English cartographer and map-publisher of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century, who was renowned for the accuracy of his maps. This map is from the second edition of *Atlas minimus universalis* 'composed principally for schools' - the map was not included in the first edition [1798, reprinted in 1804]. WorldCat® does not list a library with the scarce second edition; the long title of the 1819 atlas was not changed, although there were now three additional maps. In 1823, James Wyld the Elder took over Faden's business and in that year published Faden's *Atlas minimus universalis* in his own name as 'Successor to Mr. Faden' (and reprinted it in 1836); he made unimportant non-geographical changes to Faden's map, although there had been significant development about Grahamstown, near the Great Fish River in the south-east.

This scarce miniature map is crammed with information and, arguably, is the finest miniature map of Southern Africa published before the arrival of the 1820 settlers from England. Cape Town is quite accurately positioned on the graticule; the map was the first miniature map of Southern Africa to name the Greenwich prime meridian, predating its formal establishment in 1851 and near-universal adoption three decades later; it is also the first English miniature map of the region to name both the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. The general shape of the coastline is a great improvement; it is the first miniature to reflect an tolerably accurate shape of the coastline of Southern Africa - almost certainly influenced by John Barrow's map.

Faden's map recognises four magisterial districts, as there were when Barrow's map was published, but the Dutch Batavian Government (1803 - 1806) added Tulbagh and Uitenhage because of the expansion of the colony. The north-east corner of the colony is at Van 'Plettenbergs Baaken' (near today's small town of Colesberg). The beacon was named after the eponymous Governor, whose party had left a stone memorial in 1778; when the map was published, the beacon had been reduced to four fragments by the Khoisan - a symbol of their resistance to settler occupation. The fragments are in the Iziko Museum in Cape Town (the old Slave Lodge building).

The map also locates regions inhabited by some other named indigenous peoples. Faden identifies a number of missionary settlements in- and out-side the Colony (probably from the maps of John Campbell and Christian Latrobe). His Klaboliggmie Fn., outside the colony and in the land of the "Booshuanas", is The Eye, the copious spring at today's Kuruman. A famous mission station would be established here in 1821 by Rev. Robert Moffat, David Livingstone's future father-in-law.

Reference: King pp. 182 & 215 and website **Image source:** Maps: RSFT Collection; portrait

[21] ID #: 21



Image notes: Afrique méridionale, Perrot

DATE: 1827

Headline: 52

Title: AFRIQUE |
MÉRIDIONALE | Par A.M.
Perrot | 1827 [Southern
Africa]

CARTOGRAPHER: Aristide
Michel Perrot (1793 - 1879)

Source: Yet to be identified

W x H cm [Inches]: 16.1 x 16.4
[6.3 x 6.5]

Technology: Copperplate

Artist: Frères Malo [Brothers
Malo]

Verso/Recto: Blank

Prime meridian: Paris

Information: Perrot was a cartographer and engineer. This map seems to be very uncommon; I have not been able to identify the book in which it was published.

The map extends to 10° N (cf. M01) and is typical of the period in which terra incognita was left vacant, rather than filled with legend, mythology and 'elephants for want of towns'. The map identifies the location of indigenous peoples and the location of colonies controlled from Europe. This is the first small map to use the Paris prime meridian (through the Paris Observatory, 2°20'E of Greenwich). France had used Ferro until 1667, when it adopted the Paris meridian, and, in 1884, rejected the Greenwich meridian and continued to use Paris for navigation until 1914. Cape Town is correctly located on the graticule, at about 16°30'E of Paris.

Djebel-al Qamar, near the equator, is Arabic for Mountains of the Moon, now taken to be the Rwenzori Mountains in Uganda, the supposed source of the White Nile River. The map records the names of numerous rivers in west central Africa where the French and Belgians would establish colonial control. Perrot retains the names of Isle de Bourbon and Isle de France, instead of Réunion and Mauritius; the latter names were applied to these Mascarene Islands during the first French Revolution in the late eighteenth century, changed back to the original names after the English invaded the Mascarene Islands in 1810 and restored again after the French Revolution of 1848. The map retains Monomotapa and its trading centres of Butua, Manica and Sofala (Manica and Sofala are towns in today's Mozambique). There is little information on the map in the most developed part of Southern Africa, the south-western part of the Cape Colony; the French had no colonial interest, but, after King Louis XIV's revocation of the Edict of Nantes, French Huguenots had settled in significant numbers from the late seventeenth century, initially in today's Franschoek (French Corner) - previously known as Olofantshoek (Elephant's Corner) after the animals that lived there (and which have been locally extinct for centuries).

Image source: RSFT Collection

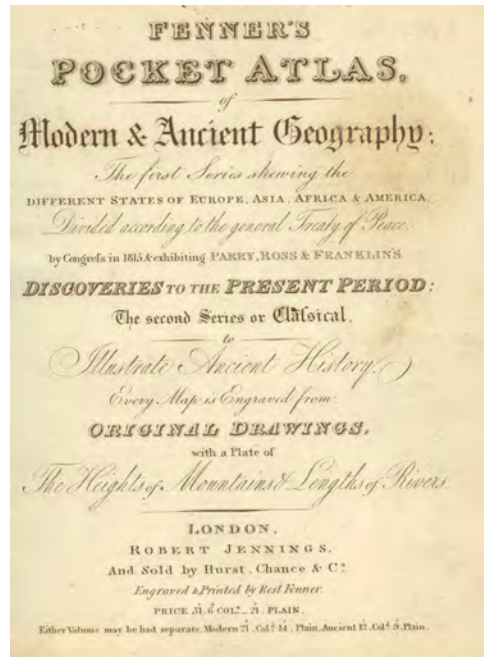


Image notes: 1. Colony of Good Hope, Fenner; 2. Title page of Fenner's Pocket Atlas; 3. 1820 Settlers Memorial, Grahamstown

DATE: 1828 **Headline:** 40 (top right) **Title:** COLONY OF GOOD HOPE

CARTOGRAPHER: Rest Fenner (ca. 1778 - ?)

Source: *Fenner's Pocket Atlas of Modern and Ancient Geography* (London: Robert Jennings, 1828 and 1831 - atlas undated) - second image.

Re-issued as a companion to *Popular geography : a companion to Thomas's library and imperial school atlases*, by Rowland Bond (London: Joseph Thomas, 1836).

W x H cm [Inches]: 13.6 x 10.6 [5.3 x 4.2] **Technology:** Steelplate

Artist: 'Fenner Sc Paternoster Row' **Verso/Recto:** Blank **Prime meridian:** Greenwich

Information: Rest Fenner was a famous London publisher, cartographer, artist and author. Fenner himself drew and engraved the maps for his atlas. This map was printed from a steelplate, the first steelplate map in this collection; steelplate engraving and printing of maps was new in England where it took off in the 1830s. Fenner worked near St. Paul's Cathedral in Paternoster Row, the centre of the English publishing district and the street address of the shops of many famous map makers and sellers (the clergy in medieval times were said to walk along Paternoster Row saying the Lord's Prayer, the "Pater Noster" in Latin). In about 1836, J. Thomas took both Fenner's Pocket atlas and Thomas's Popular geography and interleaved and rearranged all the maps from the first work with the text of the second work.

This miniature map shows the borders of the Cape Colony many decades before the map was published. For example, the Baaken (beacon) at the north-east corner of the Colony's border is Van Plettenberg's Beacon (see #21). By 1828, the border had move to the Orange River. On the other hand, it is the first miniature map to include the district of Albany, where most of the 1820 English immigrants settled. The map records the location of the tiny villages of Bathurst and Grahamstown, the latter being the capital of Albany. The British and Cape governments executed planned immigration

into the district as they wanted the new settlers to establish farms and to strengthen the region near the volatile border with the Xhosa nation, at the Great Fish River. The first group of immigrants arrived in 1820 (third image) and settled in Albany, the name of which has an American connection. Albany was named after the Albany NY, the American home town of the then magistrate of Uitenhage, General Jacob Glen Cuyler, whose district of responsibility included Albany; Cuyler's homestead in Uitenhage is now a museum.

Image source: Map & title page: RSFT Collection; 1820 settler's monument



Image notes: 1. Southern Africa, Starling; 2. Bloody River detail **DATE:** 1850 [1831]

Headline: LXXVI at the top of the left margin **Title:** SOUTHERN AFRICA

CARTOGRAPHER: Thomas Starling

Source: *Family Cabinet Atlas* (London: Edward Bull, 1831). *Geographical annual or Family Cabinet Atlas* (London: Edward Bull 1831).

Geographical annual or Family cabinet atlas (London: Edward Bull, 1832, 1833).

Geographical annual and Family cabinet atlas (London: Edward Bull, 1834).

Royal Cabinet Atlas (London: Edward Bull & Edward Churton, 1835 and London: James Reynolds, 1850 (this map).

Geographical annual and Universal Gazeteer (London: Edward Bull, 1836).

W x H cm [Inches]: 14.2 x 8.9 [5.6 x 3.5] **Technology:** Steelplate

Artist: Thomas Starling (signed below the title) **Verso/Recto:** Blank **Prime meridian:** London

Information: Surprisingly little seems to be known today about Thomas Starling, a London engraver, draughtsman and a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. The first edition of his atlas was 'Specially Patronized By Their Most Gracious Majesties, William IV and Adelaide'; from 1840, it was patronized by 'Her Most Gracious Majesty (Queen Victoria) and Prince Albert'. Starling's preface to the atlas states that 'The Geographical Annual will be published every year, for the purpose of including the Latest Discoveries, and the Changes that are continually taking place in various quarters of the Globe'. Indeed, this royalty-endorsed atlas was aimed at informing families, was widely influential and, consequently, it went into numerous editions. The atlas was published under different names. In 1850, the prolific publisher, James Reynolds, removed the imprints of the printer and publisher; the illustrated map (#2), without an imprint, is from Reynolds's *Royal Cabinet Atlas*. Starling's miniature maps were copied in the USA (#24) and Germany (#26).

The maps in Starling's atlas were printed from steelplate, which had taken over from copper plate because steel could be hardened and was less subject to wear than copperplate. The finely engraved map of South Africa reveals that the settlers had migrated beyond the immediate environs about Table Bay, but not yet in significant numbers beyond the Cape Colony (bordered by the Keiskama River in the east and Orange River in the north and north-east). This was Southern Africa a short time before The Great Trek. The Great Trek of the disenchanted Boers was to start in the middle of the 1930s and we'll see evidence of their migration and settlement in later maps of the nineteenth century.

Starling gives two older names for the Orange River: the Great River (Groot Rivier in Dutch) and the Gariep, the latter being the Khoisan name now used today to name a dam on the river. Starling also names the Desert of Chalahengah (AKA Karri Harri and Kallegghanny, now Kalahari and Kalagadi - place of thirst). There are very few settlements beyond the Cape Colony: Griqua Town, previously known as Klaarwater, developed about a mission station; Sensavan Fn, at today's Postmasburg, was also known as Blinkklip [Shining Stone], which was known for its ancient Specularite mine that provided a decorative body paint used by the Bechuana people. The use of 'Sensavan' suggests that Starling's map was influenced by the map of William John Burchell. The first edition of Starling's map (1831) was the first miniature map to record Port Natal (now Durban), where 25 British soldiers established a small settlement in 1824 (near today's Francis Farewell Square, named after the eponymous leader). The Bloody River on this map (second image) is not the river named after the infamous Battle of Blood River (between Voortrekkers, Boer pioneers, and Zulus) which occurred in

1838; that river, now the Ncome, is north of Port Natal.

Reference: King p. 188 and website. **Image source:** RSFT Collection

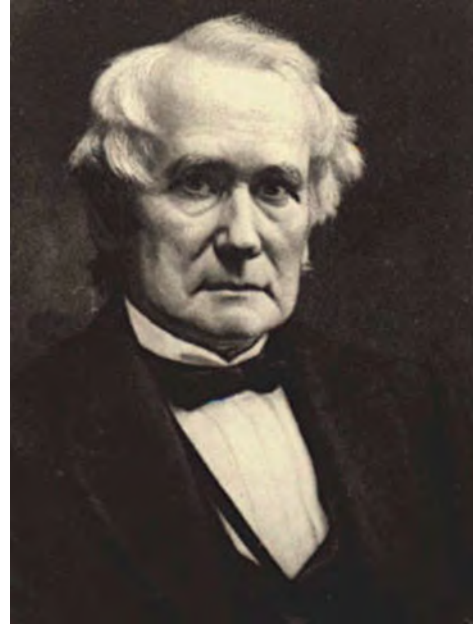


Image notes: 1. Southern Africa, Carey; 2. Portrait of Henry Charles Carey

DATE: 1832 **Title:** SOUTHERN AFRICA

CARTOGRAPHER: Henry Carey (fl. 1819 - 1839), after Thomas Starling

Source: Henry Carey. *Family Cabinet Atlas* (Philadelphia: Henry Carey & Isaac Lea, 1832; Philadelphia: Henry Carey, Isaac Lea & William A. Blanchard; 1834, 1836).

W x H cm [Inches]: 14.4 x 8.9 [5.6 x 3.5] **Technology:** Steelplate

Artist: Joseph Yeager (signed below the title) **Verso/Recto:** Blank **Prime meridian:** London

Information: The year after Starling's *Family cabinet atlas* was published in England, Carey and Lea issued their atlas with close copies of Starling's maps. Starling's atlas was 'Revised, Corrected, and Enlarged', and two new maps of the United States were added. The printers coloured the 11 magisterial districts of the Cape Colony, which was a visually appealing improvement on Starling's map; there were no significant geographic changes (see #23 for more information on the maps).

Henry Charles Carey (second image) was the son of Matthew Carey, a politically active Irish immigrant, who established a prominent cartography firm in Philadelphia. In 1832, his firm had been taken over by his son and Isaac Lea, his son-in-law. When William Blanchard joined the firm in 1833 to run business operations it became known as Carey, Lea and Blanchard. Henry became interested in finance and economics; he retired from the firm in 1838 and rose to become a chief economic adviser to President Abraham Lincoln. Carey is remembered for promoting American Capitalism and protectionism and was not popular with the economists in Europe. Isaac Lea was a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia; he worked in the company and pursued his interest in geology, exclusively so after retiring from the firm in 1851. Joseph Yeager was one of three engravers involved in the atlas. A citizen of Pennsylvania, he also was well known as a publisher of children's book and as the President of the chartered Harrisburg-Lancaster Railroad that opened service with horse-drawn train carriages in the the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the USA.

Reference: King website **Image source:** Map: RSFT Collection; Carey

[25] ID #: 25



Image notes: Afrique méridionale, Levasseur
DATE: [1838]
Headline: None: 73 at bottom right of map
Title: AFRIQUE | MÉRIDIONALE [Southern Africa]
CARTOGRAPHER: Victor Levasseur (1800–1870)
Source: *Atlas Classique Universel de Géographie Ancienne et Moderne* (Paris: La Société Nationale, 1833);

Paris: La Société des Dictionnaires, 1837; Paris: Auguste Desrez, 1838; Paris: Didier, 1839, 1840, 1842, 1846, 1850)

W x H cm [Inches]: 11.5 x 8.0 [4.5 x 3.2] **Technology:** Steelplate

Artist: Frédéric Laguillermie; drawn by V. Levasseur, Geog. **Verso/Recto:** Blank

Prime meridian: Paris

Information: Victor Levasseur was an influential nineteenth century French engraver, cartographer, and engineer. The miniature *Atlas classique universel* first was published by the French Société Nationale pour L'Émancipation Intellectuelle, which had been founded in 1830 by Émile de Girardin. Girardin was a socially and politically active journalist who established a number of very popular publications. His *Atlas Classique* must also have been popular because it went into eight editions. Unfortunately, the illustrated example of the map Southern African map was printed when the steel plate was quite worn (it must have come from one of the later editions of the atlas); nevertheless, the excellent quality of the engraving of the tiny text still can be appreciated.

Unusual for small and miniature maps of the region, Levasseur focused on numerous Indian Ocean Islands about Madagascar, which were also caught up in the Scramble for Africa and in which France had interests. Madagascar was split from India during the break up of Gondwana about 88 million years ago and, because of its isolation, developed unique and diverse flora and fauna, which have become threatened by human encroachment. The French would take possession of the Madagascar in 1897, which it retained until full independence in 1960. The Comores, in the northern end of the Canal de Mozambique [Mozambique Channel] had been visited frequently by the Portuguese in the sixteenth century, but it was the French who colonised the islands in 1841. Mahé is the largest island of the Seychelles archipelago, which the British had taken over from the French in 1812.

The map gives optional names to two islands: Bourbon ou (or) Réunion and Isle de France ou [or] Maurace (i.e. Mauritius). The Dutch colonised Mauritius in 1638, the French in 1715, English in 1810 and independence was achieved in 1969. Mauritius is now known to most South Africans as a holiday destination, but the mostly forgotten connection goes back to the seventeenth century. The first Dutch governor was Adriaan van der Stel, whose son with Maria da Costa, daughter of a freed Indian slave, was Simon van der Stel, the first governor of the Dutch Cape Colony. Mauritius was also the island to which some early settlers in the Cape were banished for various offences (e.g. Claudius, map #15). Tanarive on Madagascar is now Antananarivo.

Reference: King website **Image source:** Map: RSFT Collection



Image notes: 1. Britische Colonien von Süd Africa, Meyer; 2. Inset of Cape Town

DATE: 1834

Headline: Headline: Lief CIV. **Footer:** Stahlstich (Diretionv, Kleinknecht) aus den Schweinfurter Geographischen Graviranstalt Instituts zu Hildburghausen, Amsterdam und Philadelphia.

Title: BRITISCHE COLONIEN | VON | SÜD AFRIKA | Nach den beste Materialien. [British colony of South Africa Using the best materials]

CARTOGRAPHER: Kleinknecht, of the Bibliographisches Institut, after Thomas Starling.

Source: Meyer's *Pfennig-Atlas* (*Atlas zum Handgebrauch für die gesamte Erdbeschreibung*) (Hilburghausen: Bibliographisches Institut, 1834).

W x H cm [Inches]: 14.5 x 9.0[5.7 x 3.5] **Technology:** Steelplate ('Stahlstich' in Footer)

Artist: Captain Radefeld and First Lieutenant Renner, directed by Kleinknecht

Verso/Recto: Blank **Prime meridian:** Ferro

Information: The Meyers were a family of well-known German publishers of encyclopaedias and atlases. In 1826, Joseph Meyer (1796-1856) founded the Bibliographisches Institut in Gotha. It moved to Hildburghausen in 1828 and Leipzig in 1874. According to the map footer, the firm has also offices in Amsterdam and Philadelphia, USA. From 1884-1914, the firm was in the hands of Joseph's four grandsons, three of whom were also cartographers: Hans, Arndt, and Carl Emil. After the Insitut survived Allied bombings and then Communist expropriation, it was re-established in Mannheim. In 1984, the Institut merged with F.A. Brockhaus, its major competitor.

The Meyer's concept of a cheap atlas, the *Pfennig-atlas* [Penny-Atlas] sold for eight pfennigs, was later adopted in Britain: e.g. Moffatt's *Penny atlas* (# 29) and Pears' *Shilling Cyclopaedia* (#41). [100 Pfennigs = 1 German Mark and, in the 19th century, 12 shillings = 1 British Pound Sterling]. The *Pfennig-atlas* was published in 29 installments of 4 maps each, at a rate of about four installments a year. The buyer was expected to provide a binding for the maps.

The Meyer map is a finely engraved copy of Starling's 1832 map (#24); the illustrated map is from the first edition of the atlas; in 1839, the date was inserted into the title. The tiny inset (third image) is a novel feature and most unusual on a miniature map. The inset identifies 'Botany Bay' on the western seaboard. The bay was named after a famous, small medicinal garden on the hill above the bay. The garden was owned by an apothecary, Dr. Friedrich Liesching, who had left Germany to settle in Cape Town. The name of Botany Bay survived for a century, but was renamed Bantry Bay during WW I after a bay in the home country of an Irishman who then owned land above the bay. Engl. Lager [English Garrison] at the southern end of the road from Cape Town is in Wynberg [Wine Mountain], still the site of a military camp and hospital.

Reference: http://www.atlassen.info/atlassen/bibl_inst/meypa01/meypa01.html

Image source: RSFT Collection



Image notes: 1. Cape of Good Hope, Montgomery Martin; 2. The Eye of Kuruman

DATE: 1835

Headline: For Montgomery Martin's History of British Colonies, Vol. IV, Possessions in Africa and Australasia

Title: CAPE OF GOOD HOPE **CARTOGRAPHER:** J & C Walker

Source: Robert Montgomery Martin. *Montgomery Martin's History of British Colonies* (London: Cochrane & Co, 1835), Volume IV.

W x H cm [Inches]: 18.4 X 10.8 [7.2 x 4.3] **Technology:** Steelplate

Artist: J & C Walker (John and Charles Walker) **Verso/Recto:** Blank **Prime meridian:** London

Information: Robert Montgomery Martin was an Anglo-Irish medical doctor, author and civil servant. In 1823, he arrived at the Cape of Good Hope, where he joined William Fitzwilliam Owen's famous hydrography expedition that charted the south-east coast of Africa; Montgomery Martin was temporary assistant surgeon and also served as naturalist. When the *History of the British Colonies* was completed in 1831, he obtained an introduction to the King and received permission to dedicate the book to the King. The 5-volume book was published three years later. The *History* was written during the rapid expansion and dominance of world trade by the British Empire during its Imperial Century (1815 - 1914).

The prolific J & C Walker 'drew and engraved' the map at the beginning of the Great Trek. The eleven magisterial districts of the Cape are outlined in colour. There were very few colonial settlements beyond the Cape Colony; one was Kuruman, so named for the first time on a miniature map. Kuruman is a town in the Kalahari Desert on the dolomitic Ghaap (Cape) Plateau. The town developed about the copious perennial spring known as Die Oog / The Eye/ Gasegonyana, which daily delivers 20 million litres (5m US gallons) of crystal clear water in this semi-desert oasis (second image). In the year after this map was published, Robert Moffat completed his church at the London Missionary Society's station in the village, which formally was established as a town only in 1887.

The south-eastern part of the Nu Gariep (Orange) River is called the Cradock River, a name given in 1822 by John Campbell, of the London Missionary Society; the name did not last for long; the eastern tributary became known as the Caledon River. The Yellow Gariep was known as the Ky Gariep and is now the Vaal [Grey] River. Port Natal on the north-east coast was named after the area discovered by Vasco Da Gama when he sailed past it during Natal [i.e. Christmas] in 1497. The port was in 'Fynn's territory' a parcel of granted to Henry Fynn, an adventurer and trader who persuaded Shaka, the Zulu Chief whom he had befriended, to grant him a parcel of land about the port. The 'Zoolahs or Vatwahs' (i.e. Zulus) lived to the north of the port. which later would be incorporated into Natal (now the province of Kwazulu Natal).

Image source: RSFT Collection; Eye of Kuruman

[28] ID #: 28



Image notes: Zuid Afrika, Witkamp

DATE: 1862

Title: ZUID AFRIKA | 1862 | UITGEGEVEN DOOR | de Gewest. Vereeniging Noord-Holland van | het Ned. Onderwijzers-Genootschap [SOUTH AFRICA | 1862])

CARTOGRAPHER: P. H. Witkamp del.

Source: Uncertain, possibly: C.L. Brinkman, *Atlas van het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden, het Groot-Hertogdom*

Luxemburg en de bezittingen der Nederlanders in Azië, Afrika, Amerika en Australië (Amsterdam: C.L. Brinkman, 1862)

W x H cm [Inches]: 18.5 x 14.2 [7.3 x 5.6] **Technology:** Steelplate **Artist:** D. Veelwaard sculps.

Verso/Recto: Blank **Prime meridian:** Paris, probably

Information: I am uncertain about the source of this map. The Paris prime meridian is unusual for a Dutch map. The map shows the Groote Namakwasland [Great Namqualand], in what became German South West Africa (now Namibia) at the notorious 1884 Berlin Conference, sarcastically characterised by Joseph Conrad, in *The Heart of Darkness*, as 'the International Society for the Suppression of Savage Customs'.

A prominent feature of this map is the identification of mission stations which had sprung up from the time of Batavian Rule (1803 - 1806); somewhat paradoxically, the first (Moravian) mission station in the Colony (est. 1738), at Genadendal (near 'Zwellenndam' in the south-west), does not feature on the map. At the beginning of the nineteenth century, missionaries from the Rhenish, Wesleyan and London Missionary Societies entered the Little Namaqualand (south of the Orange River) and Great Namaqualand (north of the Orange River). The journey from Cape Town was particularly arduous because of both sandy and stony terrain, punishing heat and lack of fresh water. The town of Rehoboth (in the north-west) was established in 1845 about the Rhenish Mission by Franz Heinrich Kleinschmidt. He lived amongst the Nama (Khoekhoen) whose language Khoekhoegowab (i.e. Nama) he studied and mastered, resulting in his producing a Dutch-Nama dictionary. Wesley Vale (now Leonardvale, to the north-west of Rehoboth) was named by Joseph Tindall and his son, Henry, who established a Wesleyan missionary station and school in 1843. To the south of the Orange River, German missions were established at Wupperthal and at Zilverfontein [Silver Spring], in the granitic Kamiesbergen mountains that had been a major obstacle to VOC travellers in the second half of the 1600s. In the border region between the Woestyn Kalihari [Kalahari Desert] and the Oranje Vrystaat (Orange Free State) is the London Missionary Society's station of Klaarwater that became Grikwastad (Grikastad on the map). Koeroeman is Kuruman, the site of a Scottish mission station established in 1816 by Robert Moffat, David Livingstone's future father-in-law.

The town of d'Urban (today's Durban) appears for the first time on a small map; it was named after Sir Benjamin d'Urban, then governor of the Cape Colony. The village was established in 1835 at Port Natal in what was Fynn's territory, within the colony of Victoria/Natal, which was proclaimed in 1843. The town of Potchefstroom was the capital of the Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek (ZAR) [South African Republic] from 1848; in 1860 the capital was moved to Pretoria, today the administrative capital of the Republic of South Africa. Bloemfontein [flower Spring], the capital of the Boer-controlled Oranje Vrystaat (Orange Free State), had been established in 1846 as a British fort.

The map shows a number of small districts that had a short lifespan, e.g. Victoria, Albert and British Kaffraria, because they soon were annexed into the Cape Colony. The Wittwatersrand (now Witwatersrand), in the ZAR, is a continental divide of sedimentary rock hills. It is famous for being rich in gold and uranium, gold having been discovered in 1852; thirty years later gold was discovered in the rich main Witwatersrand reef. The latter discovery set off a gold rush, the establishment of Johannesburg and new railway lines connecting the town to seaports in the Cape Colony and Natal;

dependence on the British prompted the Boer-controlled ZAR to establish connection with the ports, Beira and Lorenzo Marques (now Maputo), in what would become Mozambique.

Image source: RSFT Collection

[29]

ID #: 29



Image notes: South Africa, Moffatt

DATE: 1885 [1882]

Title: SOUTH AFRICA

CARTOGRAPHER: William Moffatt or George Philip & Son

Source: *Moffatt's Penny Atlas* (London: Moffatt and Paige, 1882, 1885) and (London: G. W. Bacon & Co., 1885)

W x H cm [Inches]: CHECK

Technology: Lithograph

Artist: George Philip & Son

Verso/Recto: Recto: General Index to British Possessions

- Map of the World

Prime meridian: Greenwich

Information: *Moffatt's Penny atlas* comprised fifty-five tiny maps authored by William Moffatt and Thomas Paige, who were involved in the publication of numerous educational books for teachers and pupils.

The very small map of South Africa shows the diamond fields (on the wrong side of the Vaal River) and is the first miniature map to show the nascent Cape railways being constructed in order to open rail communication with the diamond fields. The map also captures the short-lived British controlled Orange River Sovereignty. This had been established in 1848 but in 1854, under the Orange River (Bloemfontein) Convention, Britain abandoned and renounced 'all dominion' over the Sovereignty and it become an independent Boer republic, the Orange Free State. The Transvaal also appears as the alternative name for the Boer-controlled South African Republic, which had been independent from 1852 to 1877 and then again from 1881, after the end of the first Anglo-Boer War.

Reference: Bodleian Library

British Library: Cartographic Items Maps 40.a.1; 40.a.8; 40.a.9

Worldcat **Image source:** Bodleian



Image notes: 1. South Africa, Bartholomew (1887); 2. Railway network highlighted (green: completed; yellow: planned)

DATE: 1887 [1886] **Headline:** SOUTH AFRICA Pocket Atlas No. 38

CARTOGRAPHER: John Bartholomew (1831-1893)

Source: John Bartholomew. *Pocket atlas of the world* (in some editions: *a comprehensive and popular series of maps, illustrating physical and political geography*) (London: John Walker, 1886 - 1891 17 editions; New York: G.P. Putnam's and Sons; 1887 - 1897 (3 editions) & 1897).

This map: 1886 & 1887

W x H cm [Inches]: 13.6 x 10 [5.4 x 3.9] **Technology:** Chromolithograph

Artist: 'J. Bartholomew Edin^r' **Verso/Recto:** Blank **Prime meridian:** Greenwich

Information: The Bartholomews were an Edinburgh family firm of map makers who exploited chromolithography technology to produce excellent maps; the business is now a subsidiary of HarperCollins. The firm produced numerous miniature atlases which included maps of South Africa and which tracked the rapid changes taking place in the territory.

In 1886, John Bartholomew (1831 - 1893) produced and published an atlas published by John Walker and Co. in London: *The British Colonial Pocket Atlas: a complete series of maps illustrating the geography of the British Empire with Complete index and geographical statistical notes*. The atlas was published ten times in the period 1886 - 1887, one for the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge and two in New York. In 1889, Bartholomew's son, John George (1860 - 1920), produced a fifth edition under signature and it has been thought he might also have published a final edition in 1891. The binding of all editions of the atlas used gutta-percha; with exposure to air, the latex lost much of its adhesive property and the atlases disintegrated. Therefore, despite the large number of atlases published, intact examples are remarkably scarce today.

This map is crammed with detail and is especially notable for displaying the nascent railway network of

Southern Africa, the bold initiative of the first Prime Minister of the Cape Colony, the forward- and free-thinking John Molteno. See the second image with railways highlighted in green, completed, and yellow, planned. He wanted Cape Colony railways to connect the Kimberly diamond fields (not on the map) to the ports of Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and East London. The north-east railway line from Cape Town can be seen extending through Worcester (1876) to the north-west as far as Beaufort (1880), now Beaufort West, with the planned extension to Hope Town and the early diamond fields. The map also shows the planned connection of d'Urban, in Natal, with the Cape network.

The towns on the map in the South African Republic all had British forts that had been besieged by the Boers during the first Anglo-Boer War (1880-1881). Gold was discovered and Johannesburg established in 1886, but is not yet on the map. Port Beaufort, near Swellendam in the south-west, was a port and is now a seaside resort named Witsand [White Sand] at the mouth of the Breede [Broad] River a short distance north-east of Cape Agulhas. The port was beset by sandbars and violent winds, but a few boats regularly carried cargo of local produce, e.g. wool, sheep, butter, grain and bitter aloes (a laxative) to Cape Town and returned with goods for the local store owners. It was an alternative to the wagon road to Cape Town, which included two notoriously difficult and dangerous passes: Houw Hoek and Hottentots Holland Kloof, the latter now replaced by Sir Lowry's Pass.

The map also shows some early colonial partitioning of Southern Africa and the independence of the Boers in the 'Orange River Free State' and the South African Republic. The Zulus also sought independence; Ulundi was the capital of the Zulu kingdom that fell to the British in 1879 at the end of the Anglo-Zulu Wars, but Zululand was annexed into the Colony of Natal in 1887. Gubuluwayo [Bulawayo] is seen in the Matebele Kingdom, north of the Limpopo River; the British had started to settle there from about 1840 and the region was later to become Southern Rhodesia and now is included in Zimbabwe. David Livingstone was the first European to view the magnificent Victoria Falls (1855), on the Zambezi River, which are shown for the first time on a miniature map of Southern Africa. Since the sixteenth century, the Portuguese had occupied Sofala, in the north-east. Lourenço Marques (now Maputo), was established in 1850 and named after the Portuguese explorer who settled there and married a local woman. Within German West Africa (now Namibia) is the British enclave of Walfisch (Whale) Bay, which the Cape Colony annexed in 1878; it and a number of small islands, annexed for their guano deposits, are shown for the first time on a miniature map.

Reference: King website **Image source:** RSFT Collection



Image notes: 1. South Africa, Mecuthcen and Harrower (Iverson et al); 2. Copper mines' mule train to Port Nolloth

DATE: 1887 **Headline:** LXXXIX **Title:** SOUTH AFRICA

CARTOGRAPHER: Samuel Mecutchen & Henry Draper Harrower

Source: *A pocket atlas of the world*; New York & Chicago: Iverson, Blakeman & Co.

W x H cm [Inches]: 12.1 x 8.0 [5.0 x 3.4] **Technology:** Chromolithograph

Artist: Unsure **Verso/Recto:** Map of Central Africa **Prime meridian:** Greenwich

Information: Iverson and Blakeman was one of the largest publishing houses in the USA and specialised in books for education. Its founder was Henry Iverson, an immigrant from Scotland, who started out as an apprentice bookbinder. In 1890, the firm joined three other companies to form the American Book Company, which was acquired by Litton industries in 1967.

The map of South Africa does not extend further north than the Orange Free State and only a small part of the South African Republic is included. The short-lived Griqualand Colony (to be distinguished from the Griqualand Protectorate, now Botswana, to the north) is captured for the first time on a miniature map. In 1873, Griqualand was proclaimed a British colony, with its capital at Kimberley, and in 1880 it was annexed by the Cape Colony. When the Union of South Africa was formed in 1910, Griqualand West, as it was also known, was part of the Cape Province, but continued to have its own 'provincial' sports teams, which it still does, although the region is now in today's Northern Province. The Griqua people were known to colonial settlers as 'Bastard Hottentots'; today's Griquas are descended from European, Khoekhoe (previously known as Hottentots) and Tswana ancestors, with a small percentage of San (previously Bushman) ancestry.

The map reflects the gradual migration of settlers and development of small towns in the wake of the Great Trek (1830s - 1840s), the discovery of diamonds and gold and the early development of the railway network. The small mission station of Lilyfontein [Leliefontein or Lily Spring], in the west, became infamous for the massacre in 1902 by a Boer leader. Manie Maritz executed 35 indigenous inhabitants of the settlement as punishment for attacking his party when he entered the village to speak to the missionaries; the Boer senior command condemned his act.

Further north is Springbokfontein (now Springbok) close to the copper mine discovered by Simon van der Stel's party in 1685. Copper first was exported from Hondeklipbaai [Dog Stone Bay, named after a large dog-shaped rock] and then from Port Nolloth, which was established in Aukwatowa Bay, first sighted by Bartholomew Dias in 1487. Drawn in red on the map is the private railway line, completed by the Cape Copper Mining Company in 1875, between Port Nolloth and the Namaqualand copper

mines. The first train was 'powered by mules' (second image)! The railway passed through Steinkopf, a London Missionary Society and then Rhenish mission named Kookfontein (Cook Spring). Port Nolloth is now a small fishing town and holiday resort.

Reference: King website **Image source:** Map: RSFT Collection; mule train.

[32] ID #: 32



Image notes: Cape Colony, Natal etc., Rand McNally
DATE: 1889 [1886]
Headline: ATLAS OF THE WORLD 55
Title: MAP OF CAPE COLONY, NATAL ETC
CARTOGRAPHER: Rand McNally
Source: John. B. Alden (ed), *Alden's handy atlas of the world* (New York: John. B. Alden; 1887 - 1889.

Rand McNally's pocket atlas of the world (Chicago and New York: Rand McNally & Co., 1886, 1887).
W x H cm [Inches]: 12.5 x 7.1 [4.9 x 2.8] **Technology:** Cerography **Artist:** Rand McNally & Co
Verso/Recto: Text on Transvaal, Liberia and Congo Free State
Prime meridian: Washington (bottom) and Greenwich (top)

Information: This map first was published in the second edition of *Rand McNally's pocket atlas of the world* and then subsequently by John Berry Alden in his *Handy atlas of the world*. Rand McNally was an American publisher and printer of maps, atlases, globes, and tourist guidebooks. It was founded in 1856 and now is the oldest firm of its kind in the USA and one of the leading and respected mapmakers. John Berry Alden (1847 - 1942) was an American publisher and bookseller. He was greatly disliked by his competitors because he disrupted the market by selling good literature to the masses at low cost.

This map is the only miniature of the region printed from a wax engraving (cerograph). Cerography was invented in 1839 in the USA by Sidney Morse, a geographer, inventor and journalist, together with Henry Munson (The audio-visual Morse Code of 'dots and dashes' was invented by Sidney's brother, Samuel); Rand McNally made extensive use of the cerography, which had its origins in Egyptian Mummy portraits (100 - 300CE). The map image was drawn directly onto a wax-covered plate from which a master printing plate was cast by an electroplating process. Cerography did not last long as it was replaced by lithography, a simpler process.

This is also the only miniature map of Southern Africa with the Washington prime meridian that passed through the dome of the Old Washington Observatory on Navy Hill, one of three meridians that had been used in Washington. This meridian was used from 1850 until at least 1869, certainly until 1884 when the USA agreed to the Greenwich meridian. Dual meridians on the map made sense during the transition to Greenwich.

The Cape Colony and Natal were separate colonies under British rule; this map and the very similar Ivison and Blakeman map (# 33) show the early railway lines to the interior under construction by the Cape and Natal Government Railways. The Transvaal (South African Republic) and Orange Free State were still independent republics under the rule of the Boers. Quathlamba appears for the first time; it is the Sotho word for what are now named the Drakensburg Mountains [Dragon Mountains], the eastern part of the Southern African Great Escarpment.

The map shows Rorke's Drift, a mission station that became the site of a battle in 1879 in which the small British force repulsed a Zulu attack after the ill-considered invasion of Zululand at the Battle of Isandlwana, which was disastrous for the British. Transkei (on the north-eastern side of the great Kei River) appears for the first time; Beechamwood was a Methodist mission station.

Reference: King website **Image source:** RSFT Collection



Image notes: 1. Cape Colony, Arbuckle; 2. Front cover: Illustrated atlas of fifty principal nations of the world

DATE: 1890 **Title:** CAPE COLONY **CARTOGRAPHER:** Arbuckle Coffee Company (Publisher)

Source: *Illustrated atlas of fifty principal nations of the world* (New York: Arbuckle Coffee Company, 1890) - copyright dated 1889

W x H cm [Inches]: 13.4 x 8.3 [5.3 x 3.3] **Technology:** Chromolithograph

Artist: George W Donaldson Company **Verso/Recto:** Text in English on 'Modern Civilisation'

Information: Two brothers, John and Charles Arbuckle, initiated a new concept in the United States coffee industry: selling roasted coffee in one pound [454g] packages. The offering was a great success and the Arbuckles' company became the largest supplier of coffee in the world. The maps in the Arbuckles' Illustrated Atlases were issued as individual trade cards with Arbuckle's Ariosa brand of coffee. The beautiful, coloured chromolithograph illustrations included a map and representative scenes of the each mapped territory. The first set of cards and atlas were of the United States. The second atlas and the related trade cards of *Fifty principal nations* (second image) are scarcer than the first. The atlas was printed on loose pages held together with a twisted string tie. The atlas was delivered to customers who mailed to the Arbuckle Coffee Company 15 signatures (later reduced to 10) cut from 1-lb. packages of Arbuckles' Ariosa Coffee, together with a 2c stamp.

The Cape Colony was one of a set of four maps (Cape Colony, Guiana, Argentina and Siam, i.e. Thailand) printed on a single page in the Atlas. The trade card with the map of the Cape Colony shows an African oil palm (*Elaeis guineensis*), from the fruit (not the kernel) of which a highly saturated, red cooking oil is derived. The card has an inaccurate vignette of Cape Town drawn from Table Bay and also a vignette of the diamond diggings at the Big Hole in Kimberley, a town that is not shown on the map.

The Arbuckles were both entrepreneurs and technical innovators. John Arbuckle sought a way to eliminate the expensive bottleneck of manually packing bags of coffee. Together with technical experts, he invented a machine that filled, weighed, sealed, and labelled the bags of coffee in a continuous operation. The innovation increased productivity tenfold and, today, it is standard packaging equipment. He soon applied the technology to packing small bags of sugar, the start of an infamous trust-busting price war that cost the champion of free trade a fortune - yet he prevailed.

This map of the Cape Colony includes emerging areas of colonisation, viz. Orange Free State, a Voortrekker (Pioneer) settlement of the Boers; Griqualand West (rich in diamonds); Natal (with Port

Natal and Pietermaritzburg), which briefly was a Voortrekker republic, but was annexed by the British in 1843; and an independent Basutoland. The small town of Grahamstown is shown because it was the capital of the district of Albany, the major area of settlements of the '1820 Settlers', reflecting a shift in the eastern border of the Cape Colony. The maps also shows the northern expansion of the Cape colony to the Orange River.

Reference: King website; David Rumsey **Image source:** RSFT Collection

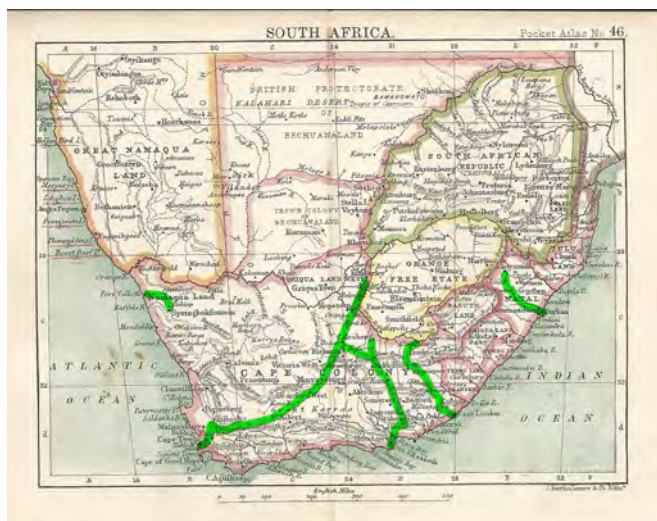


Image notes: 1. South Africa, Bartholomew (1891); 2. Railway network highlighted; 3. Greenstone from Barbeton

DATE: 1891 **Headline:** SOUTH AFRICA; Pocket Atlas No 46

CARTOGRAPHER: John Bartholomew & Co

Source: John Bartholomew. *Pocket atlas of the world* (London: Walker, 1891)

W x H cm [Inches]: 13.2 x 10 [5.2 x 3.9] **Technology:** Chromolithograph

Artist: J. Bartholomew & Co. Edin^b. **Verso/Recto:** South Africa **Prime meridian:** Greenwich

Information: Four editions of the *Pocket atlas* were published between 1888 and 1891. In this edition, there was a subtle change to the Bartholomew's signature at the bottom right: from J. Bartholomew & Co. Edin^r to J. Bartholomew & Co. Edin^b.

Despite undersea telegraph cables and faster, regular shipping service between Southern Africa and England, the rate of change in the region made it difficult for cartographers to keep up to date, but the Bartholomews were seldom far behind. This is a very detailed miniature map that is all about further infrastructure development. The extension railway lines since the Bartholomews' 1886/7 map (# 30) is dramatic as is the establishment of numerous towns in the South African Republic (ZAR). For example, the Crown Colony of British Bechuanaland (into which was annexed the very short-lived, previously Boer-controlled United States of Stellaland) had ceased to exist in 1885, having been incorporated in the Cape Colony. The British Protectorate of Bechuanaland to the north (today's Botswana) had been

established in 1885.

The railway line from Cape Town had reached Kimberley with its diamond mines (richer than in the originally planned destination of Hope Town), and was also connected to Port Elizabeth and Grahamstown, via the Karoo villages of Naauwpoort and De Aar. The route to Johannesburg in the ZAR, via Naauwpoort and Bloemfontein (in the Boer-controlled Orange Free State), was completed in 1892. The line from Durban was at Utrecht and reached Johannesburg in 1896. The key railway lines are highlighted in green in the second image.

Gold was discovered in the Witwatersrand in 1886 and led to the establishment of Johannesburg; gold also was discovered in 1881 at the De Kaap Gold Fields near Barberton, about 35km east of Johannesburg. The mountains about Barberton are amongst the oldest on Earth (3.5 billion years - from the Archean Eon, prior to the formation of continents); and they also contain the beautiful greenstone (third image).

Anderson Vley in the far north of the Protectorate was one of many usually dry, seasonal Vleys [shallow lakes] in the Ngamiland district; it was discovered by the intrepid Swedish explorer and hunter, Karl Johan Andersson. At this time in the history of the region, most other explorers were in search of mineral riches. Griqualands West and East are shown, as are Pondoland and Tembu Land. Tembu Land, the land previously known to the colonials as the land of the 'Tambookies', was a separate kingdom under the rule of the clan of kings named Madiba; the most famous Thembu was Nelson Mandela (AKA Madiba). Tembu Land was a short lived territory about the settlement of Clarkesbury (a Wesleyan mission school later attended by Mandela) and was a separate magisterial district that became incorporated into the Cape Colony in 1885; it still has a traditional leader, a king, although it is not a sovereign entity.

Reference: King **Image source:** RSFT Collection

[35] ID #: 35



Image notes: South Africa, Bartholomew (1894)

DATE: 1894

Headline: SOUTH AFRICA; 122 Miniature Atlas (lower right border)

CARTOGRAPHER: J G Bartholomew

Source: J.G. Bartholomew.

Miniature Atlas and Gazetteer of the World (New York: Thomas Nelson and Sons, 1892; London: J Walker & Co., 1891 & 1894; London:

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1894).

W x H cm [Inches]: 11.0 x 7.1 [5.5 x 2.8] **Technology:** Chromolithograph

Artist: J. Bartholomew & Co., Edin^r **Prime meridian:** Greenwich

Information: This atlas and gazetteer first was published in London in 1891 by John Walker & Co. This map of South Africa is notable for its identification of colonial control. The green-shaded area was controlled by Germany; the red by Britain, which paradoxically controlled Portuguese East Africa: this was achieved through concessions granted by Portugal to British-controlled chartered companies; the yellow-shaded area included the Boer-controlled republics and Swaziland; the latter was recognised by Britain as independent, but jointly was administered between 1890 and 1894 by the Boer Republics, Britain and Swazis.

This is one of the very few printed maps to show the very short-lived Stellaland. Stellaland was known officially as the Republic of Stellaland (Dutch: Republiek Stellaland) from 1882–1883: a republic created by the unification of Goshen and Stellaland, both of which are shown on the map.

Walfish Bay and thirteen tiny, guano-rich Penguin Islands (combined surface area 2.35km²) were annexed by the British between 1861 and 1867; they became part of the Cape Colony in 1873, which, to satisfy international uncertainty, was confirmed by an Act of the Cape Government. The map identifies a number of the islands, some of which had wonderful names, e.g. Plumpudding and Roast Beef. Today, the islands are better known as the main breeding ground for a number of endangered coastal sea birds that deposit the previously sought-after guano. The British had been intent on controlling and governing both South West Africa (now Namibia) and the Cape Colony, but a breakdown in relations between Britain and the Cape Colony prevented this. Consequently, in 1884, Germany invaded and took possession of South West Africa, but the British right to Walfish Bay and the Penguin Islands was respected.

On the coast a short distance from the Penguin Islands is Angra Pequena [Small Cove], now Lüderitz, discovered by Bartholomew Dias in 1487, where he erected a stone padrão [a standard in the form of a cross]. Between 1862 and 1864, the CSS Alabama, a successful confederate merchant raider, used the bay as a base; the ship was repaired in Cape Town in 1863, an event captured in a still-popular traditional Cape Malay song: 'Daar kom die Alibama' [There comes the Alabama]. In 1883, with the support of Chancellor Bismarck, Adolf Lüderitz purchased land at Angra Pequena from the indigenous Nama. He transformed the bay into a trading station, even though the bay is set on the inhospitable Skeleton Coast of the world's oldest desert, the Namib. In 1884, he transferred to Germany his rights to the small and inadequate port; in 1886, Germany renamed it Lüderitzbucht [Lüderitz Bay], after Lüderitz failed to return from an expedition to the Orange River. A short distance from the bay today is Kolmanskop, a ghost town and now a tourist attraction, which had sprung up during the short-lived rush after the discovery of alluvial diamonds in the area. Within Angra Pequena is Shark Island, actually a peninsula, which became a notorious concentration camp in the early twentieth century, during the Herero and Namaqua genocide. Lüderitz remains a small town tourist destination, with a shallow harbour.

Reference: King, website; Wikipedia on Stellaland; **Image source:** RSFT Collection

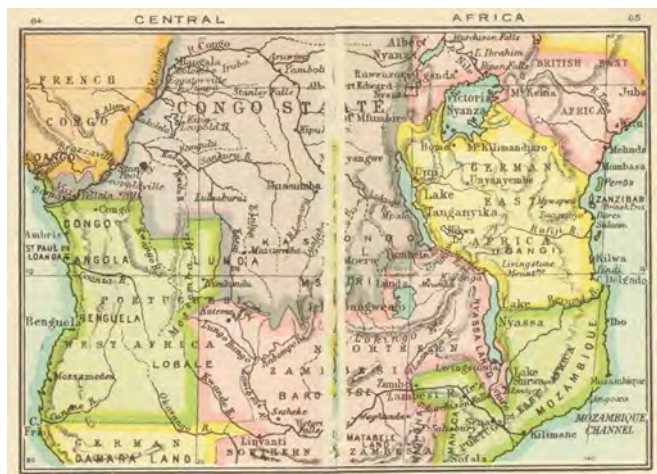
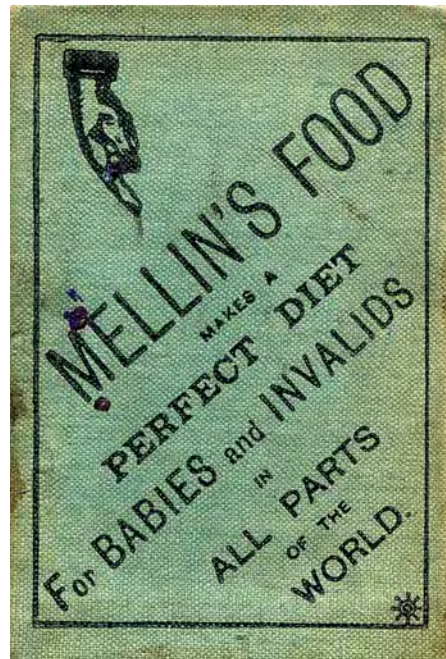
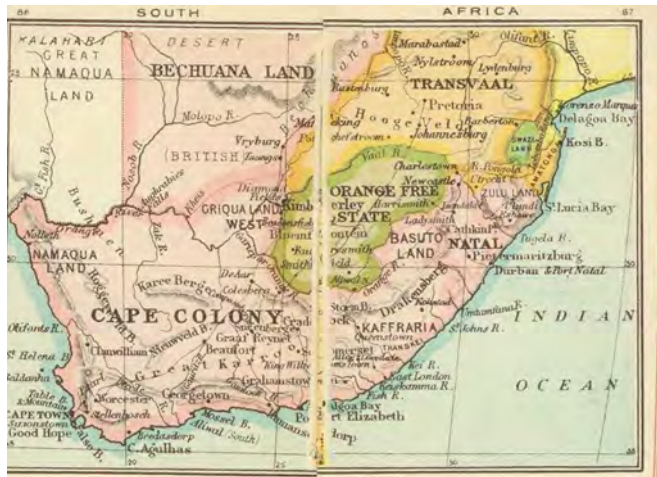


Image notes: 1. South Africa, George Philip & Son; 2. Mellin's Pearl atlas; 3. Central Africa, George Philip & Son showing the Scramble for Africa

DATE: 1894 [1893] **Headline:** SOUTH AFRICA

CARTOGRAPHER: Messrs. George Philip and Son

Source: *Mellin's Pearl Atlas containing 72 Maps Of Reliable Geographical Information In The Smallest Possible Space* (Glasgow: David Bryce & Son, 1893).

Also in Bryce's and Pears' *Pearl Atlases* Glasgow: David Bryce & Son, 1893.

W x H cm [Inches]: 10.2 x 7.6 [4.0" x 3.0"] **Technology:** Chromolithograph

Artist: Messrs. George Philip & Son (acknowledged in the preface to the atlas)

Verso/Recto: Two pages: Recto: Eastern Central Africa; Verso: Western part of Australia

Prime meridian: Greenwich

Information: The firm of David Bryce was established in 1832 in Glasgow, Scotland, and became a publisher that specialised in miniature books. Lionel William Lyde, a geographer, edited the atlas and George Philip and Son provided the maps. This map comes from the Mellin edition (1894 - see second image) of Bryce's *Pearl atlas of the world* [1893]; Bryce's atlas also was published as the very scarce Pears' *Pearl atlas of the world* and also included in Bryce's *Knowledge in a nutshell*. In 1866, Gustav Mellin, a pharmacist in England, introduced a product for infants and children that was formulated from dried malt; when added to diluted cow's milk it produced a 'complete and perfect diet', he claimed. Mellin and his agents in the USA were exceptionally good at brand management (as were the Arbuckles - # 33), a term that did not exist at the time, and used maps of distant lands to capture the attention of customers. Mellin's Food Works exploited the opportunities offered by new printing and other technologies

On this map, Amatonga is the small territory from Utrecht to Kosi Bay in the north-east, shaded light yellow. The name is derived from Amatongo, ancestor worship amongst the Zulus. The South African Republic wished to control Amatongaland because it provided access to the coast. Britain antagonised the Boers by placing Amatongaland under its protection in 1895, annexing it in 1897 and a few days later, annexing Natal together with Zululand. Within two years the British and the Boers were at war.

The map shows the short-lived name of Aliwal (South) for the town of Mossel Bay, located on the shores of the eponymous bay, named by the Dutch in 1595 (# 4). In 1848, the English Governor of the Cape Colony, Sir Harry Smith, decided to change Mossel Bay's name to Aliwal (south) ... after a Sikh victory in a battle in India! The unpopular name change soon was reversed.

A wider context of the developments in Africa can be gleaned from the maps of South Africa (first image) and Central Africa (third image) together provide a snapshot of how the European Scramble for Africa was playing out. Colonial division of Central Africa, 2°N - 20°S. France: orange; Portugal: green; Germany: yellow; British: pink; Belgium: grey

Reference: King **Image source:** RSFT Collection

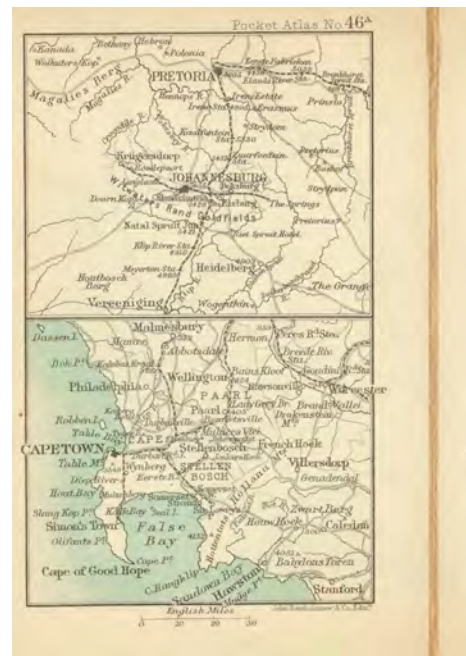
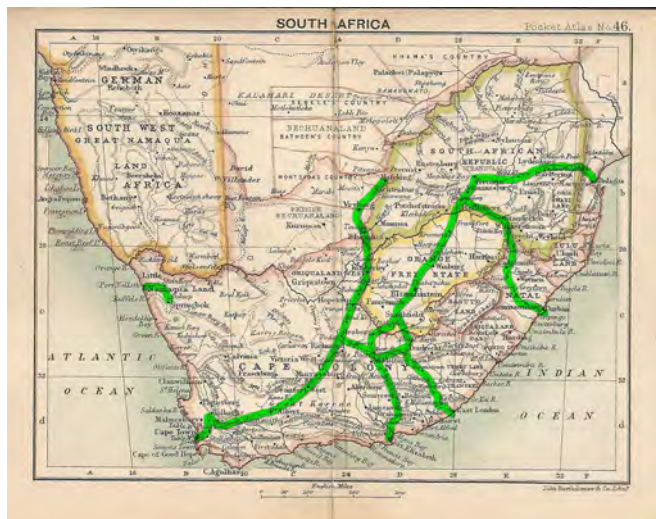


Image notes: 1. South Africa, Bartholemew (1897); 2. Railway network highlighted; 3. Verso maps of Johannesburg and Cape Town environs

DATE: 1897 **Headline:** SOUTH AFRICA **CARTOGRAPHER:** John Bartholemew & Co.

Source: *Pocket Atlas of the world. A comprehensive and popular series of maps* (London: John Walker, 1897)

W x H cm [Inches]: 13.3 X 10 [5.2 x 3.9] **Technology:** Chromolithograph

Artist: John Bartholemew & Co, Edinburgh

Verso/Recto: Half-page maps (5.9 x 4.9) [2.3 x 1.9] of the regions about Cape Town and Johannesburg-Pretoria

Prime meridian: Greenwich

Information: The Bartholemews' Pocket Atlas map of South Africa had tracked the rapid development of the region since the publication of its first miniature atlas in 1886. This landmark map is the penultimate update. It reveals further colonial and infrastructural development, the railways (second image) and peri-urban development, the latter meriting two tiny verso maps, one of Witwatersrand gold fields and Pretoria and the other of the region about Cape Town (third image).

Bechuanaland includes areas allocated to four chiefdoms: Bathoen's Country, Sebele's Country, Montsida's County and Khama's Country. Seretse Khama brought about the independence of Bechuanaland in 1966 and the creation of today's Botswana, with its own capital, Gabarone (Gaberones is on a miniature map for the first time). Today's Mozambique is still called Gazaland, part of Portuguese East Africa, one of the main recruiting areas for the mines in South Africa. The

guano-rich Penguin Islands off the coast of German South West Africa (SWA) are still British; they became South African Territories on unification of South Africa in 1910 and were integrated into Namibia in 1994. Swakopmund (a few kilometres north of Walvis Bay) had been established in 1892 as the main port of SWA, but is not identified on the map, nor is the railway line that connected the two coastal towns to Windhoek in 1895. Zululand is demarcated as a separate area about Ulundi; it was annexed into the Colony of Natal in 1897. Half of the Zulu Kingdom had gone to the boers, who created the New Republic about Vryheid [Freedom]; the Republic was soon incorporated in the South African Republic and, after the second Anglo-Boer War, the town was incorporated into the Colony of Natal; the town is now in the province of KwaZuluNatal, which includes the original Natal Colony and the Kingdom of Zululand.

The railway lines from Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London and Durban all reach Johannesburg and Pretoria, the latter now also linked to Lourenço Marques (1895); the backbone of the rail network of the future Union of South African (1910) was complete. In the year the map was published, the Cape ports were linked via Kimberley to Bulawayo in Rhodesia (so named in 1895, Southern Rhodesia in 1901 and Zimbabwe in 1980); the route from Kimberley followed Vryburg and Mafeking, (previously capital of the United States of Stellaland) to Palachwi (Palapye) and Francistown in Bechuanaland and to Bulawayo.

The village of Melville (on earlier maps) on the south coast of the Cape Colony is now Knysna. The small area of remaining nearby forests of hardwoods arguably is better known today for the few unfenced Knysna Elephants, survivors of the herds that roamed the Tsitsikamma forests until they were brought to the brink of extinction in the late nineteenth century by hunting and destruction of the forests by farms and fires; the Great Fire of 1869 that raged from Swellendam to Humansdorp had been devastating.

Reference: King website **Image source:** RSFT Collection

[38] ID #: 38



Image notes: Central and South Africa, George Philip & Son.

DATE: 1898 [1897]

Headline: CENTRAL AFRICA; SOUTH AFRICA

CARTOGRAPHER: Messrs. G. Philip and Son (Copyright)

Source: A & F Pears, *Pear's shilling cyclopaedia* (Glasgow & London: Printed by David Bryce & Sons for A & F Pears limited; 1898 (2nd edition).

Numerous editions

W x H cm [Inches]: 10.0 x 6.0 [3.9 x 2.4] (both maps together)

Technology: Chromolithograph

Artist: Messrs. G. Philip and Son (Copyright)

Verso/Recto: Maps of Australia

Prime meridian: Greenwich

Information: *Pears shilling cyclopaedia* was launched in December 1897, on Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee. However, the first edition of the cyclopaedia confusingly was

dated 1898. The cyclopaedia, which included *Pears' atlas of the world containing sixty maps printed in colours*, is still published today (122nd edition), but does not include a miniature atlas. Including the map of Central Africa in the image of South Africa allows one to appreciate the change over 450 years in the cartography of the region and the significant infrastructural development. The region had changed from an African territory, largely unknown to Europe, isolated from Europe to one controlled from Europe ... and which from the mid-twentieth century reverted to African control.

The maps reveal well the colonisation of Africa south of the equator in the wake of the 1884 Berlin Conference. The Congo was divided in two by the French and King Leopold II of Belgium. Leopold had personal control of the Belgian Congo Free State, through a front organisation, the Association Internationale Africaine. Today, these territories form significant parts of the Congo Republic and Central African Republic respectively, although there is some overlap between the two and also with neighbouring states. The Portuguese territories in the west and east became Angola and Mozambique respectively. The German territories became today's Namibia, Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi. The British-controlled territories became Kenya; Nyasaland (Malawi); Bechuanaland (Botswana); Swaziland; Basutoland (Lesotho); and the Union of South Africa, after unification of the Cape and Natal colonies with the former Boer Republics in 1910).

A new feature on the map is independent Swaziland. Its independence was recognised by the British in 1888 (hence the different colouring from British territories on the map), although in 1894 it was placed under control of the South Africa Republic until 1903, when it became a British Protectorate. During the 1960s, Swaziland went through a period of transition that included it being a British Protected State for brief period; it became the fully independent Kingdom of Swaziland in 1968. The map shows the Transvaal, still the South African Republic in 1898, but informally known as the Transvaal Republic. It became the Transvaal Colony after the Second Anglo-Boer War ended in 1902. The Orange Free State was also an independent Boer Colony in 1898 and is so named on the map. The two former Boer states became provinces on their unification with the two former British colonies, the Cape and Natal, to form the Union of South Africa.

Reference: King **Image source:** RSFT Collection

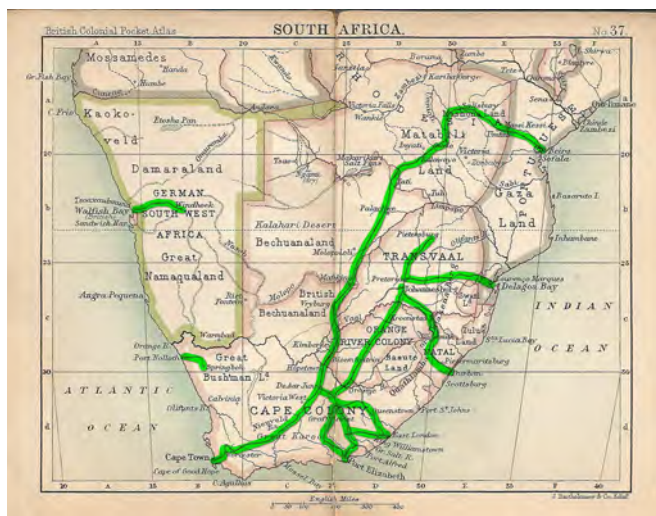


Image notes: 1. South Africa, Bartholomew (1903); 2. Completed railway network highlighted; 3. Verso map: of the Cape Colony

DATE: c. 1903 **CARTOGRAPHER:** J. Bartholomew & Co. Edin^r

Source: J. Bartholomew & Co. *British colonial pocket atlas* (London: John Walker, dated 1889, but published c.1903)

W x H cm [Inches]: 13.5 x 10.1 [5.3 x 4.0] **Technology:** Chromolithograph

Artist: J. Bartholomew & Co. Edin^r **Verso/Recto:** Cape Colony **Prime meridian:** Greenwich

Information: This extremely scarce map is a chronological anomaly: it was published in an atlas still dated 1889, but it included maps printed in 1902, which almost certainly were published in 1903. The

British colonial pocket atlas was replaced in 1904 by Bartholomew's Handy Atlas of the British Empire, which included a different map.

The Bartholomew Archives at the National Library of Scotland (NLS) reveal that on 1 November 1902, in response to an order placed in March 1902, J. Bartholomew & Co printed, 1000 copies of this and six other maps for the publisher John Walker and Co. The new maps were inserted into an unrecorded, short-run update of the atlas still dated 1889, but in all likelihood published in 1903. I am very grateful to Geoffrey King, who sent me the South African maps from his distressed example of the scarce atlas; it was only recently that we both appreciated the importance of these maps and the atlas.

The reason for Walker's order in March 1902 remains a bit of a mystery and suggests prescience: the war ended on 31 May 1902. These new maps included information available very soon after the signing of the Treaty of Vereeniging that brought an end to the Second Anglo-Boer War. The Britain's colonies had increased in number and value ... the new colonies included rich gold fields and fertile agricultural land. Furthermore, the territorial change had come about the bitter war that had touched many people in parts of the Empire beyond Southern Africa. Soldiers on the British side (about half a million) had come from not only the Cape and Natal colonies, but from Britain itself and from parts of its Empire as far away as Canada, Ceylon (now Sri Lanka), Australia and New Zealand; and prisoner of war camps, for about 25 000 soldiers on the Boer side, had been established in the Empire, viz. in Ceylon, India, Bermuda and St. Helena.

The Southern African maps in this c. 1903 publication of the *British colonial pocket atlas* are cartographically and historically important; we are indeed fortunate that the Bartholomew and NLS records are so comprehensive and accurately are able to elucidate the publication history of an extremely scarce atlas. They are the first miniature maps, and arguably the first maps of any size printed in an atlas to depict the British-controlled colonies of South Africa after the Second Anglo-Boer War. The new colonies, the Orange River and Transvaal, were added to the colonies of the Cape and Natal that had been under British control prior to the War. Upon unification (31 May 1910), these four colonies would become the provinces of the Union of South Africa.

The other historically important feature of these Southern African maps is their depiction, soon after its completion, of the economically important, core railway network. The construction of a railway network linking ports to the interior had been the vision of and was launched in 1873 by John Charles Molteno, a successful farmer and the liberal first Prime Minister of the Cape Colony under responsible government. The initial goal was connection of the Cape ports with the diamond fields near Hope Town; the destination shifted to Kimberley with its richer diamond deposits and, after the discovery of gold on the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg became an additional destination - across Boer-controlled republics. The rail links between Johannesburg and the ports were achieved in twenty years. Northern expansion of British interests extended the network. The extended network connected the South Africa network to the neighbouring Bechuanaland Protectorate (now Botswana) and Mashona- and Matabele-land (which became Southern Rhodesia and then Zimbabwe); these land-locked territories also gained access to the ports that, by 1900, included Beira in Portuguese East Africa (now Mozambique). German South West Africa's short railway line had no connection to the south and south-eastern network until 1914.

Mapping of the railway network is also important because it was a feat of engineering, supply-chain management and human endurance that had enormous socio-economic benefits for the region. About six thousand kilometres of railway had been constructed in less than thirty years; this was before a steel industry had been established in a region, which also had a limited supply of hard wood for sleepers. The imported railway tracks were laid on wooden sleepers, many also imported, across land with significant mountain barriers and an inhospitable climate, ranging from punishingly hot semi-deserts to malaria-beset subtropics.

Reference: King website; Roger Stewart **Image source:** RSFT Collection