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**An Agent in Pretoria? Fred Jepe, the Cartography of the Transvaal and Imperial Knowledge Before 1900**

P. 111-120

Lindsay Frederick Braun

**Abstract**

The German-born technocrat Friedrich Heinrich (Fred) Jepe (1833–1898) is identified more than any other individual with the nineteenth-century cartography of the South African Republic (Transvaal). Many existing studies note that he was an Anglophile who served the short-lived British colonial government (1877–1881), a bureaucrat who operated within the settler republics that preceded and followed it, and a figure whose work extended beyond the realm of cartography narrowly. Very few, however, have considered his role as a passive and, at times, active agent who channelled information to the British government at least until his own death in June 1898. Based on extensive archival research, this essay highlights Jepe's British connections to draw out a different, more partisan thread in the life and work of this meticulous mapmaker, one that had a direct effect on military intelligence just before the conflagration of the South African War in 1899.

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**Explorations Between the Barents Sea and the Bering Strait: Reporting on the Pursuit of the Northeast Passage**

P. 121-137

Imre Josef Demhardt

**Abstract**

The cartographic unveiling of the Northeast Passage was a continuous and cosmopolitan process from the 1820s (Novaya Zemlya) to the 1910s (Severnaya Zemlya). Milestones including the ship expeditions *Tegetthoff*, *Vega*, and *Jeannette* are discussed from the angle of contemporary coverage in German geography journals.

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**Franz Ritter von Hauslab (1798–1883): A Multifaceted Austrian Representative of the Progress in Cartography in the Nineteenth Century**

P. 138-149

Jan Mokre

**Abstract**

Franz von Hauslab is regarded as innovator of chromolithography in cartography and as originator of the principle of 'the higher, the darker' in the monochrome and polychrome design of height layer maps. His impact on cartography was, at the same time, much more multi-layered; the spectrum of the maps that he created respectively that he discussed in theoretical discourse comprised topographic maps, hypsometric maps (contour-lines maps and height layer maps) as well as thematic maps: among them above all geological maps, ethnographic maps as well as historical maps. He also designed two atlases. Furthermore, Hauslab was involved in the creation of several important Austrian map series. Most of his cartographic works, however, remained unpublished. His collection of books, graphics and maps, which was known and esteemed beyond the borders of Austria, was assembled based on rigorous scientific considerations.

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**The Transformation of Relief Representation on Topographic Maps in Hungary:  
From Hachures to Contour Lines**

P. 150-158

László Zentai

**Abstract**

Although the maps of the Third and Fourth Military Surveys of the Austria–Hungarian Empire were classified, after its dissolution the new countries had access to the topographic maps covering their own territories. Lehmann's slope hachures were used for representing relief, both at the survey scale and the derived scales. Contour lines were used to plan the hachures, which were the primary method of relief representation; therefore, most of the contour lines were removed from the final map. Following the political and administrative changes, a new organization, the independent Military Mapping Group was established in Hungary in 1919. After developing it into an institute, Hungary started a new topographic survey revising the former Austro-Hungarian 1:25 000 scale topographic maps. The revision changed the relief representation from hachures to contour lines and the language of the map lettering from German to Hungarian.

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**Hungarian Military Mapping Abroad 1919–1990**

P. 159-169

László Zentai, László Buga &amp; Gábor Gercsák

**Abstract**

The Hungarian military cartography scarcely mapped foreign areas until World War II. The 1:50 000 survey of the areas occupied temporarily by Hungarian soldiers in the Soviet Union in 1941–1942 was an interesting event. The transformation of Hungary into a Soviet-type system was practically completed by 1950. Being part of the Warsaw Pact, the socialist countries systematically produced maps of the areas of NATO countries: 1:100 000 and 1:200 000 maps (and even smaller scale sheets of larger areas) were made. The topographic maps were completed with many city plans at larger scales. This type of city maps became a special product of Hungary: the Hungarians prepared maps of numerous cities lying outside the mapped area. The Hungarian army was thrown into open combat only once in the Cold War era when it took part in the invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968. This event also has its interest for cartography historians.

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**Drawn for the Mind's Eye: Map Metaphors in Early Modern English Literature**

P. 170-177

Karen Severud Cook

**Abstract**

Curiosity about imaginary thematic maps described in *The Consolidator*, Daniel Defoe's 1705 satirical fantasy about a trip to the Moon, inspired research into the early modern English public's knowledge of maps. The Early English Books Online (EEBO) and Eighteenth Century Books Online (ECCO) databases of digitized early modern literature were employed. A full-text EEBO search of 1600–1700 found the word 'map' and its variants in 3382 records. A similar search in ECCO of 1701–1710 yielded results in 1425 records. About half of the results are printed map illustrations and mentions of actual maps, while the remainder are map metaphors in sermons, poems, plays, etc. The metaphors can be classified using Oxford English Dictionary definitions of 'map'. This literary use of map metaphors arguably prepared the public to accept maps as tools for the visualization of invisible or intangible physical and cultural phenomena, when thematic maps began to develop in the mid-eighteenth century.

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**The Use of Minority Place Names on Maps of the Third Austrian Military Survey –  
With a Regional Focus on Slovenian and Croatian Lands**

P. 178-186

Peter Jordan

**Abstract**

The paper investigates into the rendering of minority place names on maps of the Third Austrian Military Survey, i.e. the Francisco-Josephinian topographical survey in the scales 1:75 000 ('Special Map') and 1:200 000 ('General Map') executed and edited by the Military-Geographical Institute in Vienna in the 1870s and 1880s with a regional focus on two sample areas, i.e. bilingual (German–Slovenian) southern Carinthia and Italian–Croatian parts of the Austrian Littoral. On

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the background of already well-established national identities and a rather well-developed nationality legislation in these Austrian crownlands, the paper shows the extent to which the rendering of place names for all feature types on official maps reflects nationality rights, inter-ethnic relations and Viennese state policies.

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**The Statistical Atlases of the Baltic States 1918–1940: The First National Atlases of the Three Newly Independent Countries**

P. 187-195

Thomas Schulz

**Abstract**

When 'classical' statistical atlases in Western Europe and North America had already seen their heyday by the end of the First World War and were in decline, newly independent nations in Eastern Europe and elsewhere revived the idea of issuing atlases as marketing instruments as their new nations were shaped and the first census results became available. Amongst them were the three Baltic States, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. Only a few years after finally gaining independence in 1918, five substantial statistical atlases had been issued in Riga, Tallinn and Kaunas. They offered for the first time a visual portrait of the new countries and their political, social and economic situations in an equally attractive and completely fact-based manner. This paper gives an overview of the structure, content and cartographic design of the atlases. The historical context and rationale for issuing the atlases are examined, as well as their place in the wider history of statistical and national atlases.

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