The Occasional Papers
A Philip Lee Phillips Map Society Publication

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Library of Congress
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Summer 2018
The Hauslab-Liechtenstein Map Collection

By

Walter Ristow
(1908-2006)

Edited by Ryan J. Moore
Foreword

It is with great pleasure we have republished former Geography and Map Chief Walter Ristow’s article on the Hauslab-Liechtenstein Map Collection. The piece originally appeared in the April 1978 edition of The Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress, which is no longer in publication. The Division has chosen to posthumously republish the article forty years later because for the first time a catalog record and a finding aid, both completed in 2018, represent the collection online. Ristow’s article was invaluable in the preparation of these resources. In fact, Ristow’s article remains the most substantial study of this amazing and unique collection of cartography that dates from the sixteenth to nineteenth centuries.

The collection has an interesting provenance, which I shall leave to Ristow’s article to tell in complete detail. However, briefly stated, the materials were collected by the Austrian general and mapmaker Franz Ritter von Hauslab (1798-1883). Upon Hauslab’s death, Prince Johann II of Liechtenstein (1840-1929) purchased the collection, and following World War II, the Princely House of Liechtenstein later sold it along with portions of their own collection to New York antiquarian dealer Hans Peter Kraus (1907-1988). Hence the hyphenated name, Hauslab-Liechtenstein, by which it is known today. Most of the items in the collection are divided between the Library of Congress, which holds the majority, and the Harvard Houghton Library. Complicating the collection’s history is the fact that some select pieces were sold separately, including the famous 1507 Martin Waldseemüller globe gores to the James Ford Bell Library at the University of Minnesota.

The Library of Congress acquired the collection in 1975 from the U.S. Air Force. The collection is remarkably preserved and contains many superb examples, including early cartographic methods of relief, a variety of print and production styles, and wide range of military maps, thematic maps, and set maps, such as a beautifully colored Cassini Survey of France that includes a very rare index sheet. The collection is a blend of art and science. What I mean by this statement is that while the information on the maps was plotted accurately as possible, given the scientific limitations of the era in which the maps were produced, the data is complemented by beautiful cartouches and border art. Several wall-sized pieces that were designed for maximum impact upon the viewer particularly reflect this approach. These maps likely educated, impressed, and inspired observers to know the world both near and far. Consider Johann
Christoph Mueller's rare 1720 map *Regni Bohemiae*... a work of cartography so detailed to include nearly every populated place and major geographic feature in the region, but then amplified by expertly drawn depictions of Prague Castle and Charles Bridge. Grand pieces, like a portion Mueller’s map, have been included as illustrations in this paper, as seeing the maps is a necessary part of truly experiencing and appreciating this wondrous collection.

Although the Hauslab-Liechtenstein collection has been in the possession of the Geography and Map Division for many decades, public access to the collection has been limited largely because of the constraints of pre-Internet librarianship to make descriptions of the material available externally. As curator of the Division’s special collections, I moved to tackle the problem. In the winter of 2018, I created a collection-level record and a complementary online finding aid, which are in no small way indebted to the efforts of librarians that previously had curatorial responsibility over the collection. The catalog record and finding aid are significant, because they allow greater access to the materials than ever before. Following this step, the Division decided to highlight and promote the collection by way of republishing Ristow’s 1978 article. In the summer of 2018, Anna Balaguer, a Junior Fellow at the Library of Congress, assisted in the review of the materials to illustrate this publication and assisted in writing the captions. Ms. Balaguer was chosen for this project because of her studies in German and Latin at the Colorado College located in Colorado Springs, Colorado. Both of these languages are represented in the majority of the maps in the collection. Concerning preparing Ristow’s original article for republication, myself, Ms. Balaguer, and David Ducey of the Geography and Map Division, have updated the piece’s style and made edits only for the sake of clarity and flow.

The paper’s author, Walter Ristow, was born in 1908 and passed away in 2006, having devoted his life to the study of cartography, the history of cartography, map librarianship, and map collecting. Ristow was very well educated in these fields. He earned a bachelor’s degree in geography from the University of Wisconsin, Madison in 1931, a master’s degree in geography and geology from Oberlin College in 1933, and a doctorate in geography from Clark University in 1937. Ristow had a long and successful career in map librarianship. He was the chief of the Map Division of the New York Public Library from 1937 to 1946. During World War II, he served with the Military Intelligence Service as a wartime map analyst from 1941 to 1944. He moved to Washington, D.C. in 1946 and commenced a thirty-two-year career in the
Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress. In his tenure, he served as assistant chief from 1946 to 1968 and chief from 1968 to 1978. After he retired, Ristow was named Honorary Consultant in the History of American Cartography at the Library of Congress from 1978 to 1987.

A prolific writer, Ristow prepared a long list of publications between 1933 and the late 1980s. Among his most noteworthy contributions were: *The Emergence of Maps in Libraries* (1980), the prized *American Maps and Mapmakers; Commercial Cartography in the Nineteenth Century* (1985), (with R.A. Skelton) *Nautical Charts on Vellum in the Library of Congress* (1977), the scholarly commentary to the facsimile of *A Survey of the Roads of the United States of America in 1789* by Christopher Colles (1960), (editor) *A la Carte; Selected papers on maps and atlases* (1972), *Marketing Maps of the United States* (1951, 1952, and 1958), and *Aviation Cartography* (1956, 1957, 1960). And of course, the article at hand, which is an interesting and engaging look at one of the Geography and Map Division’s finest collections.

Before you, our reader, begin this journey to learn about the amazing Hauslab-Liechtenstein Map Collection, I thank you for your support and interest in the Philip Lee Phillips Map Society, whose funds the Division used for the publication of this paper. Founded in 1995 by Chief Ralph E. Ehrenberg, it stands today as one of the most active and diverse groups of its kind anywhere in the world. I have been proud to serve as the group’s Executive Secretary from 2012 until 2018. It has been a very memorable and fulfilling experience. I thank former Chief Ehrenberg, the Steering Committee, and the membership for allowing me the opportunity to serve in this capacity. With that all being said, please enjoy this history about a collection gathered by a well-traveled military mapmaker, held in a castle by a map-loving prince, sold to a famous New York auctioneer, and finally transferred to the Library of Congress by the U.S. Air Force.

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Introduction

Many of the world's great libraries are indebted to private collectors for some of their rarest and most distinctive holdings. Cartographic collections, no less than book libraries, have been the fortunate beneficiaries of the labors of enterprising and discerning individuals who assembled and subsequently presented or bequeathed to institutions noteworthy maps, atlases, and globes. In some instances, individuals sold private collections to antiquarian dealers or other individual collectors before such collections ended in permanent repositories, such as libraries and archives.

In 1975, the U.S. Air Force Cambridge Research Laboratories Library at Hanscom Air Force Base in Bedford, Massachusetts (hereafter “Hanscom Library”) transferred the Hauslab-Liechtenstein Map Collection to the Library of Congress. The transfer comprised the largest segment of the noteworthy cartographic collection assembled during the nineteenth century by Franz Ritter von Hauslab, one of the Austrian Empire's most distinguished students of military science, cartography, geography, history, and art. Hauslab's book, print, and map collections have, for nearly two centuries, been highly esteemed by scholars, antiquarian dealers, and collectors in many countries. Individual pieces and groups of material from the collections have, from time to time, been offered for sale or presented as gifts and have been dispersed among a number of libraries and private collections.

Acquisition by the Library of the residue of Hauslab's cartographic collection prompts this review of the long and eventful career of Feldzeugmeister ("master general of ordnance") Franz Ritter von Hauslab and an examination of his many varied interests and activities, which are reflected in the collection. This report also documents the actions that fragmented and dispersed the Hauslab-Liechtenstein Map Collection, records where identifiable segments or individual pieces of the collection are now preserved, analyzes the Library's Hauslab-Liechtenstein accession, and describes a few of its more distinctive items.

Franz von Hauslab

Franz von Hauslab, who later in life had the title Ritter, which is the German equivalent of knight, was born in Vienna, Austria, on February 1, 1798, into a distinguished family from Styria, a state in southern Austria. The paternal line of the family had attained noble rank as
early as 1744. His father, also named Franz, was an army officer and artist. Young Hauslab studied briefly at the Vienna Academy of Art and entered the Vienna Engineering Academy (hereafter “Engineering Academy”) in 1809, where he was recognized as an outstanding student. In 1815, he was commissioned as a sub-lieutenant in an Austrian infantry regiment that fought on the side of Czar Alexander I of Russia's forces against the Grande Armée of Napoleon Bonaparte. Following Napoleon’s defeat, Hauslab spent several months at an army camp near Dijon, France.

Upon his return to Vienna, Hauslab joined the staff of the Austrian quartermaster general and began an assignment in a unit engaged in mapping the Tyrol and Vorarlberg. The young officer’s competence and skill in surveying, cartography, and drafting attracted the attention of the Austrian general staff, which at this time was interested in the possibility of applying the new reproduction technique of lithography to map printing. Hauslab was sent to Munich in 1817 to learn about lithography from its inventor, Alois Senefelder. Two years later, he was named to a committee chaired by Colonel Ludwig August Fallon that was evaluating the potential military applications of lithography. From these early experiences, Hauslab developed an interest in printing methods, and he subsequently became familiar with other book and map reproduction processes.

In 1819, Franz von Hauslab was promoted to lieutenant in the Engineer Corps and assigned to teach topographic mapping and drawing at the Engineering Academy under the direction of Crown Prince Johann. Hauslab was then but twenty-one years old. With his characteristic industry, he sought to master all aspects of the subject by a careful perusal of the monographic and serial literature published in Europe's intellectual and scientific centers. Through these pursuits, he learned about the use of contours to show relief and passed this knowledge on to his students and military colleagues. Hauslab served at the Engineering Academy for more than twelve years, during which time he was promoted to first lieutenant in 1821 and to captain-lieutenant in 1826.

Motivated to improve cartographic depictions of relief, in 1825, Hauslab introduced a color key that, in combination with contours, portrays generalized relief on small-scale and medium-scale maps. The system employs lighter colors for lowlands and ranges to darker gradients for higher elevations. For water depths, the key follows the principle "the deeper the dark-
Hauslab's color gradient technique is still employed today for showing generalized relief on some maps.

Hauslab’s curiosity about relief representation led him to study topography and the development and evolution of landforms. From these disciplines, his fields of inquiry progressed to geology, geodesy, and volcanism; he pursued these studies at the University of Vienna concurrently with his teaching assignment at the Engineering Academy. Hauslab also found time to do geologic fieldwork in Styria's Erzberg region during the summer of 1827.

The young officer, while engaged in cartographic activities, prepared maps of the city of Baden, Austria, and the environs of Vienna, which he and others drew at the scale of 1:14,400. In 1828 and 1829, the maps were printed using a process known as chromolithography, a method of creating multi-colored prints and, depending on the number of colors required, could take printers months to produce. The maps are among the earliest examples of the application of lithographic color printing to map reproduction.

International events affected Hauslab’s career and interest in maps. One such development was Greece's war for liberation from Ottoman control during the 1820s, which stirred European sympathy and brought about military assistance for the Greeks. The struggle climaxed on October 20, 1827, when the combined fleets of France, Great Britain, and Russia defeated the Ottoman naval forces in the harbor of Navarino (modern Pilos), on the southwest coast of the Peloponnesus Peninsula. Although Austria was not involved in the conflict, the country’s leaders were concerned about the possible political impact of the decline of Ottoman influence in the Balkan Peninsula. An Austrian naval detachment was accordingly dispatched to the Middle East shortly before the Battle of Navarino, where Franz von Hauslab was assigned to the fleet as an observer. The experience he gained led to his subsequent assignment, in 1828, as military attaché in the Austrian embassy in the Ottoman capital of Constantinople. He remained in this post for two years. Residence in Constantinople had so awakened Hauslab's interest in Middle Eastern studies and languages, that by the time of his departure in 1830, he had become fluent in Turkish.

Hauslab resumed his teaching duties at the Engineering Academy upon returning to Vienna. He also continued with his own education at the University of Vienna and the Polytechnic Institute, where he enrolled in courses in botany, chemistry, geology, mineralogy, and phys-
ics. His military career was also on the rise. High-ranking officers of the Austrian general staff recognized Hauslab for his varied activities and achievements. He was accordingly promoted to captain in March 1833; the following January he was assigned to an infantry regiment. His scientific contributions were also recognized, and, in 1834, he was accepted as a member of the Geological Society of Paris. In the same year, he completed a twelve-sheet map of Styria.

From time to time, Hauslab received unique assignments in the service of the empire. In 1834, he was detailed to the royal court to teach principles of military science to the four sons of Archduke Karl: Albrecht, Karl Ferdinand, Wilhelm, and Friedrich. This occupied a major part of his time during the next five years. Because of his knowledge of Turkish, Hauslab also served as interpreter for Ahmed Fethi Pasha, the official representative of Ottoman Sultan Mahmud II to the coronation ceremonies for Kaiser Ferdinand I in 1835; also that year, he was advanced to the rank of major. To develop closer ties with the Ottoman Empire, the Austrian government invited six young Ottoman officers to Vienna for study and orientation in 1836, and the Turkish-speaking Hauslab served as their instructor and supervisor. The following year, he revisited Constantinople to present the greetings of the Austrian emperor to Ottoman Sultan Mahmud II.

Two years later, Hauslab returned to the field and was one of a small group of Austrian officers selected to observe the extensive military maneuvers at Voznesensk, an area in southern Russia, in 1837. Following the exercises, he inspected Russian military posts and traveled through the southern part of the Russian Empire, including the Crimean Peninsula. His return to Vienna was a leisurely but educational one, with stops in Smyrna, Syria, Athens, and the Ionian Islands before he terminated the sea voyage at Trieste. The journey helped to augment his book and map collections and expanded his knowledge of geography, political science, and military strategy and tactics.

In 1838, Hauslab, while attached to the Austrian chancery, served as an instructor to the officers of the Ottoman guards stationed in Vienna. During this period, he also tutored Princes Ludwig and Friedrich of Baden and continued to instruct the sons of Archduke Karl. In 1839, while attached to an infantry regiment commanded by Baron von Trapp, he rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel in 1840 and to colonel in 1843. With experience in the field and a proficiency as an instructor, Hauslab received further tutoring assignments. Thus, from 1843 to 1848,
his students included the two eldest sons of Archduke Franz Karl-Franz, Joseph and Ferdinand Max. The former was later crowned as emperor Austria and king of Hungary, and the latter became Emperor Maximilian I of Mexico.

His military career ascended after his fiftieth birthday in 1848. Hauslab was promoted to major general and brigadier in Brunn. Subsequently, he was given command of the Artillery Brigade of Lower Austria, which was quartered in Vienna. In August 1848, he was made chairman of a committee charged with planning a new arsenal for Austria's capital city. In 1849, General von Hauslab commanded the Austrian Field Artillery in Hungary, which played a major role in crushing the Hungarian nationalist revolution directed by Louis Kossuth. For Hauslab’s distinguished performance at the crucial battles of Szoereg and Temesvár, he was awarded the Military Cross of the Order of Maria Theresa. In October 1849, he was promoted to field marshal lieutenant and commander of the field artillery, and in 1850, he commanded the artillery of the Austrian First Army. During the next eight years, he earned further promotions, culminating with his appointment as general director of the artillery corps in 1858. The following year, he commanded the Austrian artillery on the Italian front.

Then more than sixty years old and with his health suffering from the rigors of military life, Hauslab recognized his limitations and accepted a quiet assignment as the garrison commander of the city and fortress of Prague. When even this post proved too demanding for his deteriorating health, he retired from the army on February 14, 1861, with the rank of master of field ordnance. The old soldier returned to active duty briefly in 1865 to serve on several military boards. Also in that year, he held the office of president of the Geographical Society in Vienna. Hauslab died on February 11, 1883, several days after his eighty-fifth birthday.

The Hauslab Library and Map Collection

It is uncertain exactly when Hauslab began assembling his library of books, prints, and maps and is also undetermined what factors motivated him to do so. It is likely, however, that he began acquiring such materials as early as 1820, when he was teaching in the Engineering Academy and furthering his own interests and studies at the University of Vienna. By this time, he already had experience in field mapping, had participated in a brief military campaign, and had been introduced to lithography and studied its possible applications to military map repro
duction. While Hauslab was engaged in acquiring materials for the library throughout his career, he was not able to give full attention to the task until after his retirement in 1868. Then, during the last two decades of his life, he focused the majority of his time on his collections. Fraulein Laura Bertuch, his faithful and long-time housekeeper and assistant, worked with him in organizing and maintaining the library.

The collections grew along with his widening interests, such as his studies and experiments with relief representation, topographic maps, works on cartographic representation, and books on color perception and theory. He acquired many of the multi-sheet topographic maps produced in the several decades following the Napoleonic wars. His travels, too, influenced his collecting. Hauslab's assignments in the Ottoman Empire stimulated the acquisition of linguistic books; maps of the Middle East, Russia, and other locations in Asia; historical and archaeological monographs; and works on geography, cartography, geology, and volcanism. He also continued to persistently search for military maps and monographs.

Hauslab’s collecting habits extended beyond maps, as he also acquired paintings, engravings, and prints. Perhaps his interest in them stemmed from the fact that Hauslab was a gifted artist who created landscapes, panoramas, and portraits. This author presumes that Hauslab’s father and grandfather, both of whom were talented drawing teachers, inspired his interest in visual art.

At the time of Hauslab's death in 1883, it is estimated that his personal library included thirteen thousand books, twenty thousand engravings, etchings, and prints, some ten thousand maps, and an unspecified number of globes. The library reportedly filled two large rooms in Hauslab's residence at Number 3 Laurenzgasse in south-central Vienna. Laurenzgasse is today intersected by Hauslabgasse, a street some five blocks in length, which is named for the distinguished military geographer.

Although his library was organized by type of material, the divisions were not rigidly observed, and there was a certain amount of intermixing. Most atlases, for example, were in the book collection. However, a few atlases and certain technical works on cartography were filed with the map collection. Books were arranged on shelves, and prints and maps were enclosed in large buckram and leather portfolios. All materials were systematically organized, but there was no comprehensive card or book catalog with descriptions of individual items.
From the residue of the map collection in the Library of Congress, it is possible to make only a general determination of the system employed by Hauslab to organize and file his maps. As previously noted, the maps were originally preserved in some seventy or more large (75 x 100 cm) portfolios constructed of heavy boards covered with buckram and leather. The portfolios comprise six different series with two portfolios in the smallest group and twenty-four in the largest. The unifying factors of the series are not clearly apparent, and maps that appear to have common features may be filed in different series. In some portfolios, subject was given priority, while in others, the arrangement was by administrative or geographical divisions. Within most portfolios, maps were inserted in large brown paper folders. On the face of each such folder was written, in large German script, a brief description of its contents, the number of sheets therein and the date span. Subgroups such as maps depicting lesser political entities were customarily filed in smaller white or gray folders within the larger folder.

Concerning the subject matter of the materials, two portfolios contained more than five hundred campaign, battle, and siege maps of the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries. Some four hundred city plans, arranged alphabetically, occupied two others. *Alte Karten* ("historical maps") were obviously a major interest of Hauslab's, and several portfolios are so labeled. Originals and facsimiles were filed together as *Alte Karten*. Hauslab's area priorities appear to have been Austria, with particular emphasis on the Vienna and Tyrol regions.

**Prince Johann II of Liechtenstein**

Franz Ritter von Hauslab had no direct heirs, and on January 28, 1883, just two weeks before his death, Hauslab, by written testament, transferred ownership of his valuable and extensive library of books, prints, and maps to his assistant Laura Bertuch. It is very likely that Fraulein Bertuch intended to follow Hauslab's wishes and maintain his collection, but after his death, she felt considerable pressure to sell the library. The Austrian government, several antiquarian dealers, and Prince Johann II of Liechtenstein, reportedly, were among the interested bidders. On July 17, 1883, six months after the death of her benefactor, Fraulein Bertuch signed an agreement with Prince Johann II to sell to him the books, prints, and maps in the library assembled by Franz Ritter von Hauslab. The sale price was 155,000 Austrian gulden. The Liechtenstein purchase comprised old and current books, copper engravings, woodcuts, etchings, lithographs, miniatures, manuscripts, historic and contemporary maps, and a small
number of rare globes and globe gores. Not in the sale were manuscript maps, original drawings, and Hauslab's personal papers and writings. Most of the latter material was acquired by the Austrian Military Archives in 1922.

The prince added the Hauslab materials to the renowned Liechtenstein Library and art collection, then located in the Gartenhaus Palace in Vienna. Many atlases from the Hauslab collection were incorporated into the Liechtenstein Library, and a three-volume author catalog of the library, published in 1931, two years after the death of Prince Johann II, has a number of listings under Blaeu, Mercator, Ortelius, and Ptolemy, among others. Some two decades earlier, a separate catalog of incunabula in the Liechtenstein Library and the Hauslab collection was published.

The Liechtenstein Library was one of richest in private ownership and had its origins in the last quarter of the sixteenth century, on the initiative of Hartmann II of Liechtenstein. Subsequent heads of the family enlarged the artistic and bibliographic holdings by purchasing individual pieces and collections during the next several centuries. After the Principality of Liechtenstein formed in 1719, the distinguished collection was licensed as a Fideikommissbibliothek ("Trust Library").

Three years after its purchase, the Hauslab map collection was analyzed in considerable detail by Carl Haradauer Edler von Heldendauer, director of the map department in the Austrian Military Archive and librarian of the Geographical Society of Vienna. In his 1886 essay, Haradauer detailed the long and eventful career of Hauslab and described the noteworthy collection by major groups. Haradauer estimated that some 4,500 maps sheets were in the Hauslab collection when Prince Johann II made the purchase. However, a summary of the holdings of the Liechtenstein’s Library, published in 1915, offers the following figures for the Hauslab collection: 20,000 volumes, 20,000 prints, and 10,000 maps. The last figure is more compatible with the number of maps in the segment of the cartographic collection now in the Library of Congress.

Between 1883 and 1899, Prince Johann II made generous gifts of portions of the Hauslab collection to libraries and museums within and outside Austria. Among the gifts were maps and books which were presented to the University of Vienna Library, the Austrian Milit-
tary Archives, and the Austrian Education Ministry. In 1893 and 1896, the prince also sold duplicate maps from the collection to antiquarian dealers.

After World War II, the Princely House of Liechtenstein sold a number of prints from the Hauslab collection, most of which went to London antiquarian dealers. Shortly thereafter, the balance of the prints, contained in some eighty portfolios, were sold to London dealers. In 1949, a number of portfolios housing the Hauslab-Liechtenstein map collection, along with rare globes and globe gores, were sold to New York antiquarian dealer Hans Peter Kraus. This author, however, could not find any record concerning the amount Kraus paid for the cartographic collection.

Kraus decided to sell more the desirable pieces separately from the bulk of the collection. The Library of Congress was an early recipient of a Hauslab item purchased in 1950 from the Kraus firm: a large morocco-bound album with a handwritten German title page. The English translation reads: "Copper engravings of all kinds of battles and encounters on land, sieges, conquests and the like from Anno 1566 to Anno 1711, 206 pieces, and 33 pieces without dates; also all kinds of sea battles from Anno 1570 to 1705, 16 pieces, and 2 pieces without dates." A coat of arms stamped in blue bears the name F.Z.M. Fr. Ritter v. Hauslab. Each of the 250 broadsides in the album, now held in the Library’s Prints and Photographs Division, consists of an upper part (woodcut or copper engraving) that portrays a historical event and a lower part with printed descriptive text. Library of Congress staff member Renata Shaw analyzed fifty-five of the broadsides in a paper published in the January 1975 issue of the (now defunct) Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress.5 A number of the broadside illustrations are cartographic in appearance and show, in perspective or vertical representation, battles, cities under attack and siege, and army encampments.

Among the rarest items in the Hauslab-Liechtenstein map collection were Martin Waldseemueller's globe gores, dated 1507, which like Waldseemueller’s Universalis Cosmographia of the same date, include the name "America." It is not known how or when Hauslab acquired the gores, but they have long recognized as one of the brightest stars in the Hauslab-Liechtenstein Map Collection. Haradauer, however, did not mention the Waldseemueller gores in his 1886 article.
The story of separation of the gores from the collection began in 1950. Parke-Bernet Galleries held an auction on May 24 and offered for sale the “Martin Waldseemueller Hauslab-Liechtenstein Globular Map of the World on Which the Name America Appears for the First Time.” A notice on the verso of the auction’s catalog states: "The consignor has advised us that a previous bona fide private offer of $50,000 for the map has been received and declined. Bidding at the sale will, in consequence, begin above this figure, and if no bids in excess of $50,000 are received, the map will be withdrawn." The "consignor" in this instance appears to have been the Princely House of Liechtenstein.6 Presumably no bids in excess of $50,000 were received at the Parke-Bernet auction. In October 1954, the University of Minnesota’s James Ford Bell Library had acquired the Waldseemueller globe gores.7 The prince of Liechtenstein's agent negotiated the sale, but there is no publicly available record of the sale price of the gores, but it was probably less than the original gallery estimate of $50,000.8

When listed in the 1950 Parke-Bernet catalog, the Waldseemueller globe gores were described as "the only known copy." Kraus, however, subsequently acquired a second set of the gores bound in a copy of the 1486 Nicolaus Germanus edition of Ptolemy's Cosmographia, which was published in Ulm by Johann Reger. This copy is described as "item No. I" in Globes and Globe-Gores, the H. P. Kraus Private Collection, published in 1969 as a supplement to Monumenta Cartographica, Kraus catalog 124. (Editor's note: Kraus’ widow sold the gores to the Bavarian State Library in 1990, but they were proven to be a forgery in 2018.)

Among the nine entries in the Kraus globe catalog are manuscript terrestrial globe gores on paper "from the Hauslab-Liechtenstein Collection" (cat. no. IX). It is assumed that the gores were prepared to order for Franz von Hauslab by an unidentified cartographer between 1835 and 1840. Two other items listed in the Kraus globe catalog were also from the Hauslab-Liechtenstein collection. Item IV comprises a pair of terrestrial and celestial globe gores prepared in the late sixteenth century by Joannes Oterschaden, and item VIII consists of Louis Charles Desnos's terrestrial globe gores published in 1757. Items IV and IX, as well as four other items in the Kraus globe catalog, were purchased by the University of Texas's Humanities Research Center Library.9 Hauslab's interest in and contributions to the history of early globes was noted by Oskar Regele in an article published in Der Globusfreund in 1953.10
Kraus catalog 56, published in 1951, offered *Choice Manuscripts, Books, Maps and Globes Important for the History of European Civilization and the Discovery of America*. The subtitle called attention to "Illuminated Codices, Early Drawings, Incunabula and Illustrated Books, Remarkable Maps from the Prince Liechtenstein Collection and Globes from a Private Library." Part II of the catalog, including items 17 to 28, is subtitled "Early Cartography of America, twelve great maps illustrating the progress of geographical knowledge of the New World selected from the recently acquired Hauslab-Prince Liechtenstein Collection of Maps."

The items described in this section of the catalog range in date from 1518 to 1659 and include two sets of globe gores, a manuscript portolan chart of the east and Gulf coasts of America, a Hondius wall map of Europe, and eight world maps, several of them also wall-sized. Prices for the individual pieces ranged from $900 to $15,000, with the total for the twelve items adding up to $67,400. Before any of these pieces were sold, Harvard University's Houghton Library negotiated for the purchase of these as well as an additional 148 rare items from the Hauslab-Liechtenstein Collection. Two Harvard alumni, Stephen W. Phillips of Salem, Massachusetts, and Curt H. Reisinger of New York City, provided funds for the acquisition. This author, however, could not locate any record of the price paid for the lot. Based upon the catalog listings for the original 12 items, and noting that many of the other 148 pieces are of comparable rarity, one might speculate that the Houghton sale may have brought the dealer $150,000 or more.

The *Houghton Library Report of Accessions* for the year 1951-52 (Cambridge, Mass., 1952), under the heading "The Hauslab-Prince Liechtenstein Map Collection," includes this announcement:

This year, through the generous gift of Stephen W. Phillips, '95, and Curt H. Reisinger, '12, the cartographical collection of the Prince Liechtenstein was purchased. This addition of over 150 wall and sheet maps, two-thirds of which are of the sixteenth century, brings to Harvard one of the world's great collections of Renaissance maps. A good many of these maps are unique, and very few of them are to be found in any other American collection. Over thirty are wall-maps extending to as many as a dozen sheets, and two are manuscript, a portolan chart of the Mediterranean by Vesconte Mag-
giolo dated Naples, 24 August 1513, in its original tin chart-case, and a portolan of the East and Gulf coasts of North America and the Northern part of South America by Nicholas Comberford, 1659.

There are three of the rare pilgrim maps of Europe printed in Nuremberg in the last decade of the fifteenth century and the first of the sixteenth, attributed to Erhard Etzlaub, which are among the earliest maps to have been printed. Included in the dozen sixteenth-century world maps are several that are unique, such as the Vespucci, Vopell, Oronce Fine, and Rosaccio, while among the five sets of printed gores for globes are also several unique ones, of which the Ingolstadt terrestrial globe, which is dated about 1518, is one of the earliest to name America and is remarkable for its coverage of cartographical information of that date.

The Liechtenstein maps were for the most part collected by General von Hauslab, and although half of them were printed in Italy, they contain a large number of rare maps of Eastern Europe, nine, for example, being Russian. They also include seven detailed maps of cities including Moscow, St. Petersburg, Warsaw, and Vienna. The names of their makers are enough to start one's imagination traveling—Herberstein, Vavassore, DeMongenet, Mercator, Hondius, Kyrilov, and Blaeu.

Some of the maps purchased by Houghton were in Hauslab's collection before it was sold to the Prince of Liechtenstein. We note that a number of the maps were described by Haradaluer in his article referenced above. The number of Houghton maps that were in the Hauslab or original Liechtenstein collections is unascertained by this writer.

Kraus' catalogs provide insight about the acquisitions of Hauslab-Liechtenstein materials by the University of Texas at Austin. Kraus' catalog 124, *Monumenta Cartographica* (ca. 1969), included eight Hauslab-Liechtenstein items under catalog numbers 1, 11, 14, 16, 18, 19, 21, and 25. Listed prices for these eight pieces totaled $22,625. The University of Texas Harry Ransom Center purchased the Hauslab-Liechtenstein items, as well as fifty-seven other pieces listed in catalog 124. As noted above, this library also acquired six of the nine globes and globe gores (including two from the Hauslab-Liechtenstein Collection), which were described in
Globes and Globe-Gores, The H. P. Kraus Private Collection that was issued as a supplement to Monumenta Cartographica.\textsuperscript{11}

It is worth mentioning that in the same year the Houghton Report was published, twenty-one of the Houghton Hauslab-Liechtenstein items were displayed in "The World Encompassed," an exhibition of the history of maps held at the Baltimore Museum of Art from October 7 to November 23, 1952. The exhibit, jointly sponsored by the museum, the Walters Art Gallery, and the Peabody Institute, featured cartographic rarities from a number of the country's foremost collections. The exhibit catalog, published by the Walters Art Gallery, includes descriptions of the Houghton items.

The Library of Congress Acquisition

Turning to the Library of Congress acquisition of Hauslab-Liechtenstein maps, the story began earlier, in 1951, when Kraus sold a large segment of the map collection, containing some eighty-eight hundred sheets, to the Hanscom Air Force Base Library. The reported price was $12,000. The collection of historic maps acquired by the Hanscom Library had little reference value to the Air Force scientists and technologists who were the library’s principal patrons.

The librarian responsible for the collection, however, had a strong personal and custodial interest in the material. As time permitted during the two or more decades that the maps were in his custody, he compiled a "Short-Title List for Twenty-Six Liechtenstein Folios." The catalog describes some 620 titles in 2,400 sheets. The numerical sequence lacks approximately 635 numbers, indicating that many items originally in these portfolios were dispersed before this portion of the Hauslab-Liechtenstein map collection was purchased by the Hanscom Library. While accomplishing this work of librarianship, some of the original Hauslab paper folders were discarded, and the twenty-six portfolios were compacted to seventeen, indicating that some of their contents may have been removed during sales previously. A condensed list, entitled "Dates and Incipits for Twenty-six Liechtenstein Folios," gives dates of individual maps, the first word in the title, and the number of sheets for multi-sheet series. A manuscript note on the cover of the condensed list reads: "The folios having very few sheets have probably been denuded for Harvard." This seems to be confirmed by the small number of pre-1700 maps. The seventeen Hanscom Library portfolios contained approximately 620 map titles in some 2,400 sheets. This represents approximately a fourth of the maps in the Library of Congress
Hauslab-Liechtenstein accession. All but four of the portfolios inventoried in the Hanscom Library list constitute the original Prince of Liechtenstein map collection and were not part of the prince's Hauslab purchase.

In April 1975, the Hanscom Library transferred the Hauslab-Liechtenstein maps to the Library of Congress Geography and Map Division. Encased in sixty-nine portfolios, they arrived in a large wooden shipping crate, the contents of which weighed more than 330 pounds. Seventeen of the portfolios acquired by the Library, which compact the contents of twenty-four original ones, constitute a separate collection that are more systematically arranged and in better order than those that were in the remainder of the collection. This group of maps was in the original Liechtenstein Map Collection that was in the princely library from the end of the eighteenth century. There is a manuscript list of the maps in the original Liechtenstein collection in the Vaduz Castle library. Maps dating from the sixteenth to the mid-nineteenth century are part of this collection.

A preliminary inventory by the Library of Congress revealed that the Library's Hauslab-Liechtenstein accession includes, approximately, 4,073 titles in some 10,000 sheets. It totals perhaps 80 percent of the material purchased by H. P. Kraus from the Princely House of Liechtenstein. Although, as previously noted, some of the interesting items have, in the century since Hauslab's death, been removed, the Library now has custody of the major portion of the cartographic collection assembled by Franz Ritter von Hauslab and the princes of Liechtenstein.

During the inventory, differences in the physical state and arrangement of the Hauslab and Liechtenstein materials were discovered. The Hauslab maps show heavier use and are less preserved and have the Hauslab ownership stamp. The Hauslab materials are grouped by types of map or subject, such as city plans, military maps, relief representations, topographic maps, and volcanic maps. The Liechtenstein maps can be identified from a portfolio number in Roman numerals and a sheet or map number in Arabic numerals. In terms of physical condition, the group are backed with heavy paper and have blue tissue affixed to their borders, apparently as a unifying feature. The arrangement in the Liechtenstein collection is based exclusively on administrative geographical divisions.

The Library's accession encompasses the world and its various divisions and subdivisions but is strongest in European maps. Hauslab's native country of Austria is particularly well
represented, as are the provinces of the country and its capital city, Vienna. There is also good coverage for other areas of the collector's interest, including Russia, Turkey, the Middle East, Italy, and Germany. There are perhaps fewer than two or three hundred American maps, more than half of which are of the southern continent. Most of the limited number of U.S. maps, moreover, were issued by European publishers.

Notwithstanding the extensive and comprehensive holdings of the Geography and Map Division, the Hauslab-Liechtenstein accession adds considerable depth and strength to its collections. This is true in part because the Library had no separate map department until 1897. Although there were a number of maps and atlases in the collections before that date, the acquisition emphasis had been on American materials. This was also a primary interest of the first Superintendent of Maps Philip Lee Phillips. He also sought after rare and historical materials, particularly atlases, and his efforts are evidenced by the Library's very considerable collection of cartographic rarities. Nineteenth-century materials were not deemed to be of collectible significance during the early decades of the twentieth century. The Hauslab-Liechtenstein accession, with its great strength in nineteenth-century European maps, therefore richly complements the holdings of the Geography and Map Division. Of particular interest are the many multisheet topographic map series issued by official and commercial publishers during the latter decades of the eighteenth century and throughout much of the nineteenth.

Although there are few individual pieces that compare with the Hauslab-Liechtenstein items purchased by Harvard's Houghton Library, the Library of Congress accession does include a number of separate maps and map series which have great cartographic significance as well as intrinsic value. The collection contains a number of interesting manuscript pieces, including more than forty delicately rendered chalk and sepia sketch maps, views, and profiles of volcanoes from the pen of Carl Ritter, the notable nineteenth-century German geographer. Other Ritter manuscripts are hand-drawn facsimiles of the thirteenth-century medieval world map by Isador of Seville and Fra Mauro’s world map of 1450. Ritter’s contemporary, Alexander von Humboldt, is represented by a small hand-drawn sketch map of the northern half of South America and two related manuscript graphs.

Hauslaub’s drawings and papers were, reportedly, not included in the sale to the prince of Liechtenstein, but several of his manuscripts are in the Library accession. A group of four
manuscript maps of the Styria region of Austria demonstrates his skill in portraying cartographic relief. Of particular interest is a map of Vienna that was drawn at the scale of 1:28,800 and includes Hauslab’s signature, annotations, a tracing paper overlay sheet with re-revisions, and a handwritten page outlining plans for expanding the city. The annotated map likely dates from 1848, a time when Hauslab chaired a committee that was concerned with developing plans for the city's growth. There is also a manuscript tracing of an early Chinese world map that bears Hauslab’s signature.

Scattered throughout the collection are a number of unsigned manuscript maps, many of which display a high level of cartographic and artistic skill. Some, dating from the late eighteenth century, are similar in technique and symbolism to the maps prepared by English military engineers during the revolutionary war. The anonymous manuscript maps, which show various European cities as well as the Bay of Gibraltar, islands, and other features, may have been drawn by some of Hauslab's students or military associates.

Hauslab’s interest in military science and history is reflected by the inclusion of several hundred maps and plans of campaigns, sieges, and battles of the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries. Two large portfolios hold maps and plans for most of the world's major cities and towns, although North America is only meagerly represented. The plans date from the late sixteenth to the end of the nineteenth century, with the majority in the latter period. Most are on single sheets, but several at large or medium scales are comprised of many sheets, such as a plan of the central portion of Paris, published in 1739. At the large scale of 1:14,000 is an 1830 plan of Vienna and vicinity, which was published in 150 small sheets. There is also an 1809 engraved map of Vienna and vicinity in twelve sheets. A seventeen-sheet map of the environs of Buda and Pest (then called Ofen and Pesth), Hungary, which was published in 1836, was also lithographed.

The three-dimensional pictorial perspective used in the 1726 reproduction of a twelve-sheet map of Goerlitz, by Joseph Melsker, originally published in 1566, is quite interesting. Also in the collection are woodcut reproductions of sixteenth-century maps of Nuremberg, Germany, and vicinity and the city of Prague. There is also a four-sheet woodcut map of Das Landt und Freistisst Berchtesgaden, published in 1628. A copy of this included in the Houghton Library Hauslab-Liechtenstein purchase. Grundriss der k.k. Stadt Karlsbad, 1819, by Franz
von Weiss, was lithographed and colored by hand. There are also engraved plans, with detailed hand coloring, of a number of cities, including Belgrade and Trieste.

As noted, Hauslab had a keen interest in topographic maps. Residing in Vienna, the capital of the Austrian Empire, he was well situated for acquiring maps that were issued during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. He possessed several maps made by the Austrian general staff, which published a number of detailed series during the early decades of the nineteenth century. Among such series in the Library Hauslab-Liechtenstein accession are *Herzogtums Salzburg,* published in 1810 in fifteen sheets, a map of the Archduchy of Austria dated 1813 in 49 sheets, and an 1823 series of Tyrol, Vorarlberg, and Liechtenstein in 23 sheets. As a young engineering officer, Hauslab conducted surveys for this last map in 1816. He collected commercially published maps, too. Examples of unofficial series are F.A. Schrambl’s *Neueste Generalkarte von Deutschland in XXIV Blaetter,* published in Vienna in 1797; D.F. Sotzmann’s fifteen sheet *Nordliche Theil des Herzogthums Warschau,* published in Berlin in 1808; and W. Mueller’s multi-sheet *Chorographische Karte des Koenigreichs Hannover,* an 1818 publication.

Several earlier topographic series are of special importance to the history of cartography. These reflect Hauslab’s interest in Tyrol, and he appears to have made a persistent effort to collect all the map series for this province. One of the earliest is a twelve-sheet woodcut reproduction of Matthias Burgklehner’s *Die Fuerstlich Grafschaft Tirol,* published in 1611. Also of considerable rarity is *Archiducatus Austriae Inferiors Accuratissima Geographica Descripto,* by the Tyrolean cleric and cartographer Georg Matthaeus Vischer. Included in collection are 1670 and 1697 editions of this early topographic map. Both are at the approximate scale of 1:150,000 and are on sixteen small sheets backed with stiff board. The 1670 edition was engraved by Melchior Kuesell, and Jacobus Hoffman and Jakobus Hermundt were the engravers for the later edition. There is a place name index for the 1697 version. A ten-sheet copy of the 1697 edition, mounted as a wall map, was one of the items in the Houghton Library Hauslab-Liechtenstein purchase. The Houghton Library also acquired a twelve-sheet wall map of upper Austria by Vischer, whose *Archiducatus Austriae Inferiors Accuratissima Geographica Descripto,* also in the Library of Congress accession, is undated.
Another interesting early topographic map of Tyrol is the twenty-sheet *Atlas Tyrolensis* published in 1774. The map, at the scale of 1:103,800, was prepared by Peter Anich and Blasius Hueber, two farmers who were natives of the village of Oberperfuss, near Innsbruck. Although Anich had little formal education, he became interested in astronomy at an early age. For five years, from 1751 to 1755, Anich spent his weekends in Innsbruck studying mathematics and astronomy with Ignatz Weinhart, a Jesuit priest. Anich died in 1766, and the *Atlas Tyrolensis* was completed by Blasius Hueber who had been his fellow townsman's assistant. Two copies of Anich and Hueber’s *Atlas Tyrolensis*, which was published in 1774, are in the collection. In 1801 France’s Deport General de la Guerre published a reproduction of the Anich-Hueber map at the approximate scale of 1:140,500. Two copies of this map are also in the Hauslab-Liechtenstein in accession. These duplications confirm that the accession includes parts of two separate collections.

A copy of the Cassini map of France acquired with the Hauslab-Liechtenstein transfer was printed from engraved plates and is in the Liechtenstein collection portion of the accession. The map was the first scientific topographic survey of France and was initiated in 1741 and completed in 1783. Four generations of the Cassini family were involved in its production. The map was published in 1789 in 180 sheets at the scale of 1:86,400. The sheets were colored by hand, mounted on heavy paper and, in contrast to most extant series of the map, unfolded. This magnificent map was probably a presentation copy. The National Library of France only has scattered sheets of this series.

Before the Cassini map was published, an Austrian military officer, Le Comte Josef de Ferraris, undertook a survey of the Austrian Netherlands (today the country of Belgium) on an extension of the Cassini triangulation network at the same scale. *Carte Chorographique des Pays-Bas Autrichiens* was published in twenty-five sheets in 1777.

Among early historical maps in the Library’s accession are Theodor de Bry's 1596 map of America, Orontius Finaeus's world map of 1531 on the double cordiform projection, and Hartmann Schedel's 1493 *Libri Chronicorum* (zodiac chart), from the *Nuremberg Chronicles*. Facsimiles of early maps, such as those reproduced in Edme Francois Jomard's 1862 *Les Monuments de la geographie*, are in the collection. There is an unbound incomplete set, and an 1882 reproduction of Gerard Mercator's *La Grande Carte de Flandre*, initially published in 1540. Al-
so present is an unbound copy of the 1859 *Entdeckungsgeschichte Amerikas* by Kunstmann, Sprunner, and Thomas.

Among early examples of lithographically printed military maps were those produced between 1808 and 1825 by the British Quartermaster General’s Office, Horse Guards, London. There are five Horse Guards maps in the Hauslab-Liechtenstein accession, including the 1808 *Sketch of the Attack upon the French Position at Zambuiera*.

Lithographic maps published before 1830 were, with some few exceptions, printed black on white. Some, like their engraved predecessors, were hand colored. As previously noted, a multi-sheet map of Vienna published in 1830 was reproduced by chromolithography. During the 1830s, Herders Geographical Institute in Freiburg, Germany, published a series of multi-sheet maps which employed lithography in two colors. They were prepared under the direction of J. E. Woerl. In the Hauslab-Liechtenstein materials, there are Woerl series for Central Europe, France, and Baden-Wuerttemberg.

European printers experimented with movable type in printing maps as early as 1776. These early efforts produced rather stereotyped and unattractive maps, and the invention of lithography discouraged further experiments. In 1839, however, Franz Raffelsperger of Vienna published a typographic postal map of Austria in four sheets. He subsequently published other maps by this technique, some three or four of which were collected by Hauslab.

Especially in his later years, Hauslab developed an interest in thematic or special-subject maps and atlases. We thus find in the collection such items as J. Albu’s *Hygienisch-topographischer Atlas von Berlin* (1877); C. L. Baur’s *Geneographische Karte von Deutschland* (1867); *Sprachkarte von Pruessischer Staat* (1861), by Richard Boeckh; *Oesterreichs Weinbrau*, published in 1868 by K.K. Landwirtschafts Gesellschaft, Vienna; and H. Kiepert’s *Voelker-und Sprachen Karte von Deutschland und des Nachbarlaenden* (1866).

Astronomy and outer space were of interest to Hauslab. Accordingly, there are a number of related charts in the Library’s accession. Of note is a small map that portrays the earth as seen from the moon (*Die Erde vom Mondgesehn*). Inset maps also visualize Mars and Jupiter as viewed from the moon.
The collection also includes profiles showing elevations and heights of mountains, speleological maps, representations of subsurface mines, historical time charts, mileage tables, world maps at various sizes and scales, and multi-sheet maps of the courses of the Danube, Lahn, Neckar, and Rhine rivers. Among the relatively few U.S. items is a series of ten state maps, each with descriptive text in German, published in 1825 by Geographisches Institut, Weimar.

Hauslab not only collected the best contemporary and historic maps, he also purchased curiosities, such as a *Whimsical Representation of England and Wales*, portraying these entities as a woman riding on the back of a fish. Also in this category are a map of Europe in the form of Elizabeth I of England (*Europa Prima Terra in Forma Virginis*) and a companion one of Asia as the body of the winged horse Pegasus (*Asia Secunda Pars Terrae in Forma Pegasi*). Other zoomorphic cartographic portrayals are *Nova Dilionsis Bernensis Tabula Geographica Ursae officie delineata*, showing Switzerland as a bear, and the familiar *Leo Belgicus*, with the Netherlands represented as a lion. The copy now in the Library is the Strada version, with German title, described under number 51 in Tooley. Finally, there is a perspective of Mount Brocken, in Germany's Harz Mountains (*Vue del la Montagne de Broken situe dans le Territoire du Comte de Wenigerode, qui est dans le forêt de Hartz*). Homan's 1749 edition is a plagiarism of L.S. Bestehorn's 1732 map. Popular legend associates Brocken with Walpurgis Night (May 1), when witches assemble on the mountaintop. The map shows a number of witches approaching their destination, riding on brooms.

**Acknowledgements**

In preparing this paper, the author has had the assistance and cooperation of the following individuals, to whom he extends his appreciation and thanks: Ilse Hurtl, student at Die Universitaet Wien, who sent a copy of her unpublished paper "Franz Ritter von Hauslab"; Dr. Johannes Dorflinger, Historisches Institut, Die Universitaet Wien; Dr. Ernst Bernleithner, Coronelli-Weltbund der Globusfreunde, Wien; Dr. Friedrich Rennhofer, Direktor, Universitaetsbibliothek, Wien; Dr. Wagner, Direktor, Das Kriegsarchiv, Vienna; Dr. Rudolf Kinauer, former Direktor, Kartensammlung, Osterreichische National Bibliothek; Dr. John Parker, Curator, James Ford Bell Library, University of Minnesota; Evano L. Cunha, Chief, U.S. Air Force Geophysical Laboratory Research Library, Hanscom Air Force Base, Massachusetts; Mrs. Sally
Leach, Associate Librarian, Humanities Research Center, University of Texas; and Dr. Gustav Wilhelm, Library of the Prince of Liechtenstein, Vaduz Castle, Liechtenstein.

Endnotes

1. Ernst Nischer von Falkenhof, Oesterreichische Kartographen, Ihr Leben, Lehren und Wirken (Vienna: Oesterreichischer Bundesverlag, 1925), 162.


12. This information was provided in a letter from Dr. Gustav Wilhelm, Sammlungen des Regierenden Fuersten von Liechtenstein, Schloss Vaduz, Vaduz, Liechtenstein, December 5, 1977.
Gallery of Photographs & Maps
Franz Ritter von Hauslab (1798-1883) was an Austrian general and cartographer. Hauslab acquired a vast array of cartographic specimens that ranged from military maps to novelties that date from the sixteenth through the nineteenth centuries.
Prince Johann II of Liechtenstein (1840-1929) purchased Hauslab’s collection and added it to his family’s library of maps and texts.
Walter Ristow (1908-2006), the paper’s author, served thirty-two-years in the Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress. In 1975, he preliminarily reviewed the Hauslab-Liechtenstein Map Collection and made studies of the collection thereafter, which included the original publication of this paper in 1978.
A map of Mt. Vesuvius and the adjacent coast and islands of Italy was prepared in 1794 by Anton Rizzi-Zannoni, a late eighteenth century skilled Italian cartographer. The severity of the mountainous terrain, and especially of Mt. Vesuvius, seems to have been exaggerated by the cartographer, who depicted the slope using hachures, a non-data based modality that preceded contour lines. It is one of several visually stunning maps in the collection that features a volcano.

A reproduction of Reunion Island, a volcanic island off the coast of Madagascar, is one of some forty delicately drawn manuscript maps and views of volcanoes by the famous nineteenth-century German geographer, Carl Ritter, who along with his contemporary Alexander von Humboldt, is among the founders of modern geography.

This attractive map of St. Petersburg and the Gulf of Finland is from the Prince of Liechtenstein collection. The inset image likely shows the port and skyline of Cronstadt, a small city that was traditionally seat of the Russian admiralty. The Hauslab-Liechtenstein collection includes several well-preserved examples of early Russian maps.
These two sheets are part of Johann Christoph Mueller's rare 1720 map *Regni Bohemiae*. The first sheet shows the elaborately decorated cartouche, while the second contains a detailed inset of Prague, with a depiction of the Charles Bridge. The map features many other illustrations that allude to the economic activity and natural setting of the region shown.
Presented here is a portion of the Paris sheet of the Cassini Survey of France (1741-1783), which was drawn at the scale of 1:86,400. The copy of this 180-sheet map is printed on heavy paper and is hand colored.
The Battle of Krezcor was a confrontation associated with the more well-known Battle of Kolin, a notable Austrian victory over Prussian forces led by Frederick the Great. This is the only broadside of this type in the Geography and Map Division's Hauslab-Liechtenstein accession. Some 250 such broadsides, also from the Hauslab-Liechtenstein Collection, are in the collections of the Library's Prints and Photographs Division.
Globes and globe gores were among the cartographic interests of Hauslab. This set of hand-colored engraved gores by Josef Jüttner and Franz Lettany was designed to fit on a 12.5-inch terrestrial table globe. Note the absence of a depiction of Antarctica and the labeling of Australia as “Neu Holland.”
HL 11-85. Joseph Peschke, *Plan from the Bord to the West Side of the Title St. Lucie Drawn in the year 1763. designet from Joseph Peschke in the year 1795.*

Peschke copied a 1763 map of the then British-controlled island of St. Lucie, which is now referred to as St. Lucia. The mapmaker’s use of lines, color, and shading bring a sense of realism to the viewer.
Hauslab's collecting interest included such cartographical oddities such as this map titled, *A Whimsical Representation of England and Wales*. England and Wales are depicted as an old woman seated on a fish. This map is unique, as the human and animal forms are illustrated into an accurate depiction the landmass. More commonly, the geographic forms were altered to fit the artistic theme.
HL 54-8. Heinrich Buenting (1545-1606), *Europe Prima Pars Terrae in Forma Virginis*, [1581].

Buenting depicted Europe in the shape of Elizabeth I of England. His map dates to the mid to late 1500s. It represents an early example of the anthropomorphic maps featured in Hauslab's collection.
Holland is portrayed as a lion, the symbol of the Dutch royal family. The country’s seventeen historic provinces are shown along with ships representing it as a maritime power.
Stoeller depicted European countries zoomorphically on this map, which was published during the era of the Franco-Prussian War. Prussia is illustrated as an octopus to propagandize against its growing military power and reach in Europe. The dual-monarchy of the Austro-Hungarian Empire (1867-1918) is represented by a dual-headed beast labeled “kalfsvlees,” the Dutch word for veal.
Notes on Front and Back Cover


A portion of an illustrated map of Austria that shows mapmakers surveying the land from a high vantage point.


A map in the shape of the flying horse Pegasus, which shows the landmass of the present-day Middle East and Southeast Asia but omits Japan, Korea, and much of modern-day China. This omission may have been a result of a lack of knowledge on the part of the cartographer; however, as the exploration of these lands by Europeans occurred well before the map was thought to have been made, it seems intentional. The text on the reverse of the map also contains interesting commentary on Quinsai (modern-day Hangzhou, China), the single Chinese city on the map, which the cartographer put on the tail of Pegasus. The key describes Quinsai in seemingly mythological terms, stating that it is “the biggest city in the entire world /and one finds in it twelve hundred bridges.”
The Philip Lee Phillips Map Society of the Library of Congress is named in honor of Philip Lee Phillips (1857-1924), the first Superintendent of Maps at the Library of Congress when the Hall of Maps and Charts was established in 1897.

The group is a non-profit, voluntary association whose objective is to develop, enhance, and promote the work of the Geography and Map Division by advancing its publication, education, exhibition, preservation and acquisition programs.