



Teaching about Africa with Historical Maps

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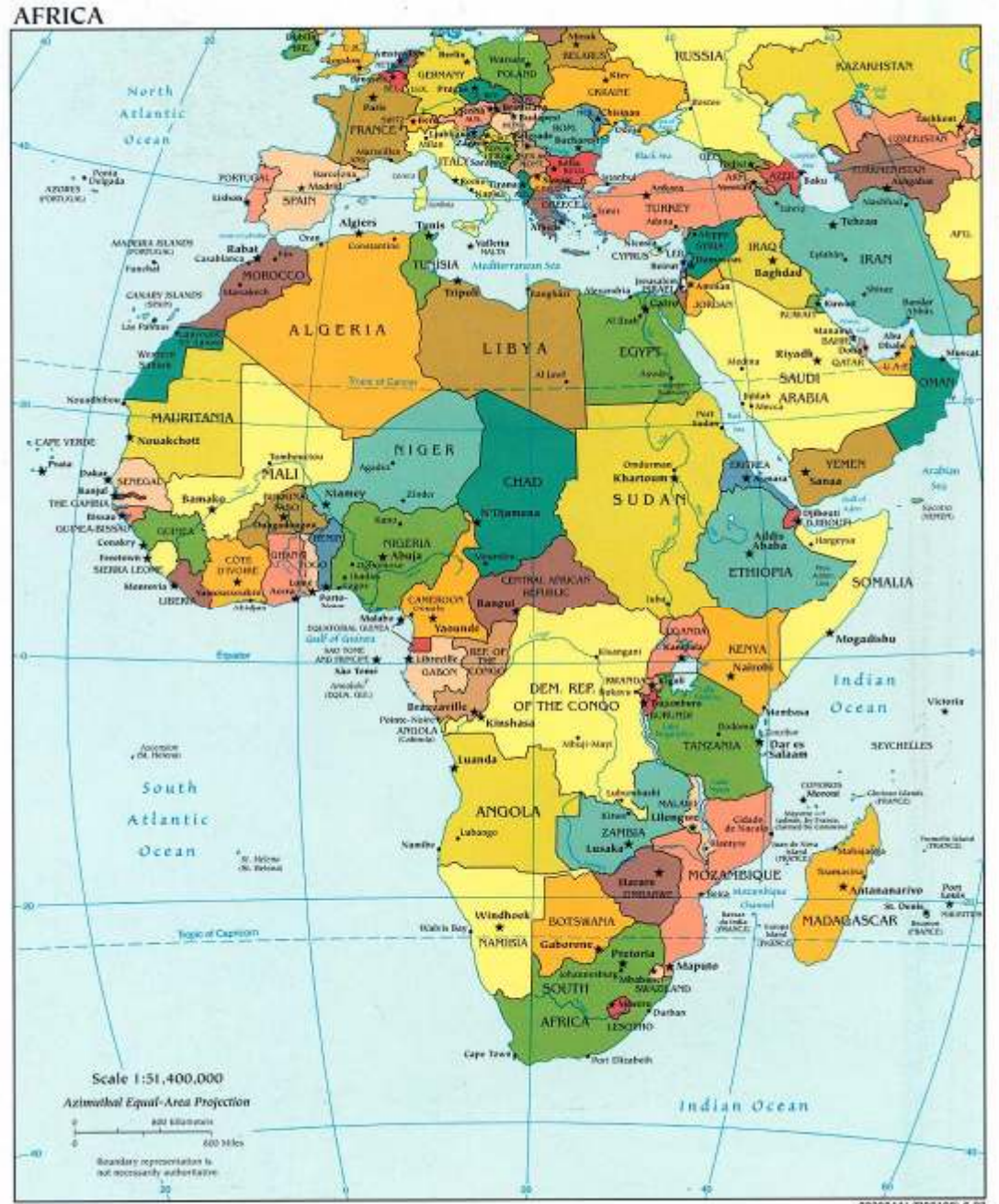
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Aim of this presentation

- Introduce and trace some of the trends and implications in the history of mapping Africa (by Europeans)
- Provide materials that can be reproduced and utilized in your classrooms
- Introduce a free digital resource and tools available to teachers and students
Courtesy of Department of Special Collections of Stanford University Libraries (also Michigan State University's Scanned Maps, Newberry Library)
- Demonstrate Visual Thinking Strategies/Learner-Centered Strategies
- Get your feedback on this material and for future engagements with teachers

Number of African nations...

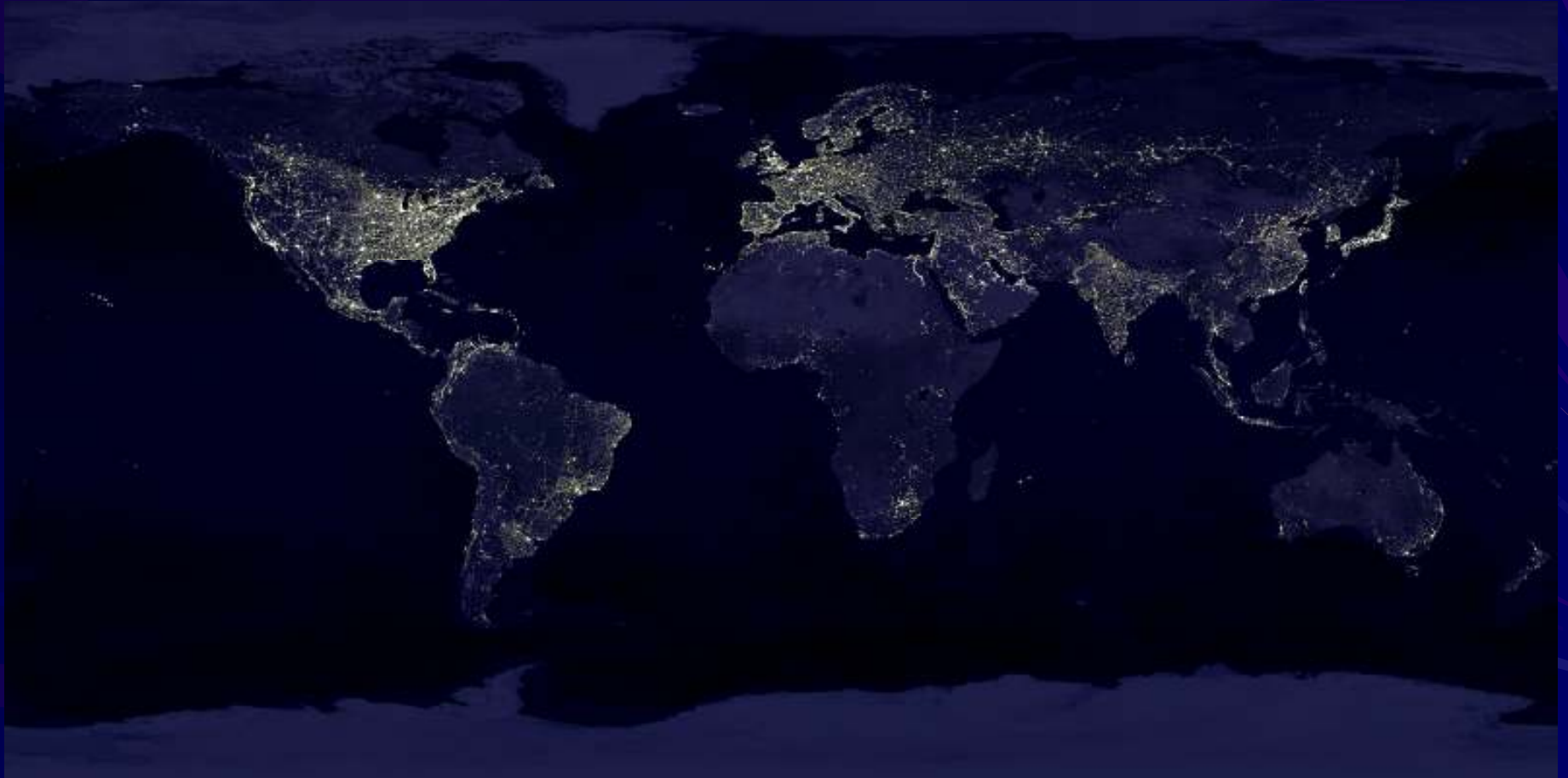
55



Source: Perry-Castañeda Library Map Collection
http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/africa/africa_pol_2003.jpg

Africa's population is approximately...

868 million (~12% of world's population)



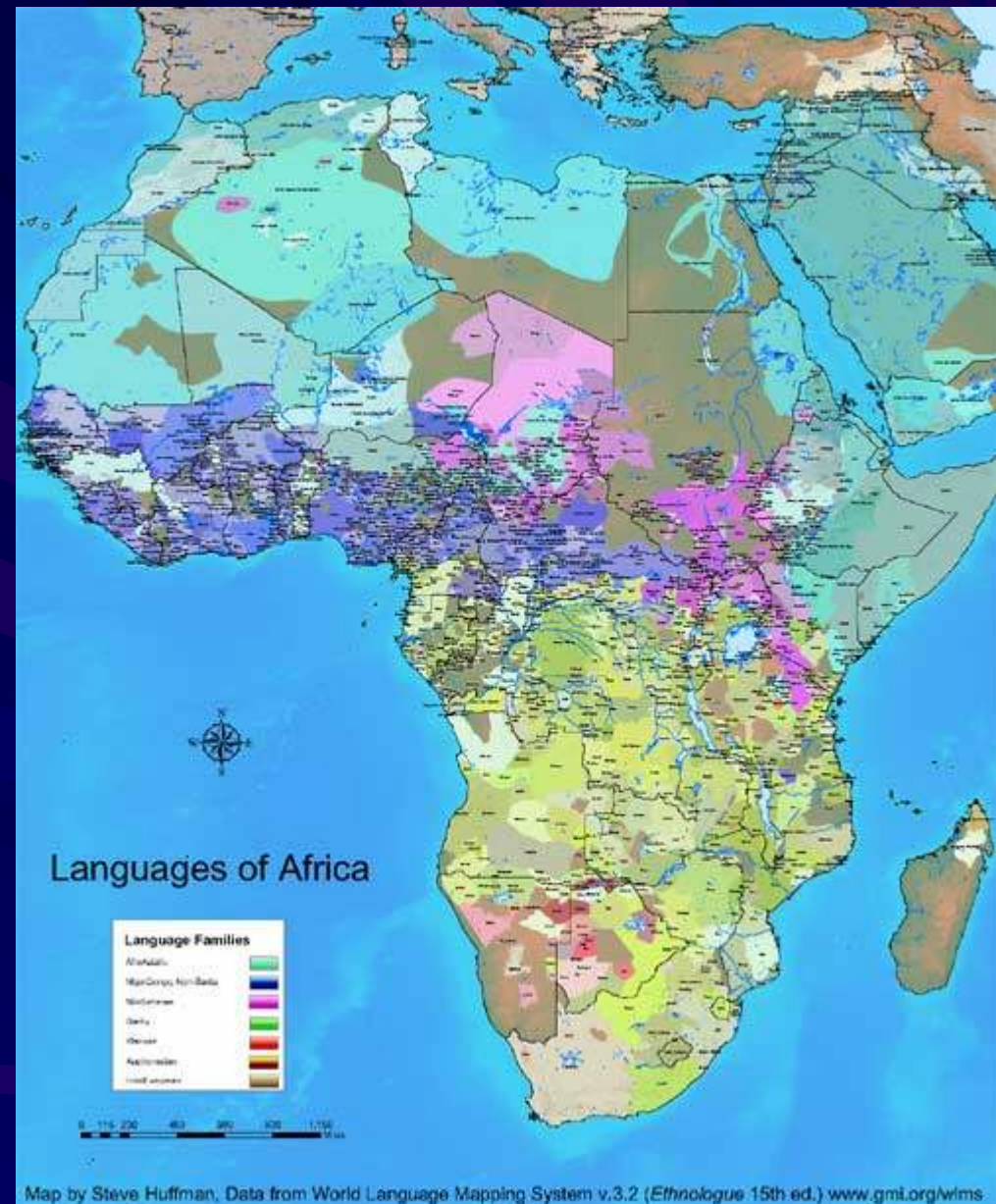
Credit

Data courtesy Marc Imhoff of NASA GSFC and Christopher Elvidge of NOAA NGDC. Image by Craig Mayhew and Robert Simmon, NASA GSFC.

Visit: <http://visibleearth.nasa.gov/> or
http://visibleearth.nasa.gov/view_rec.php?id=1438

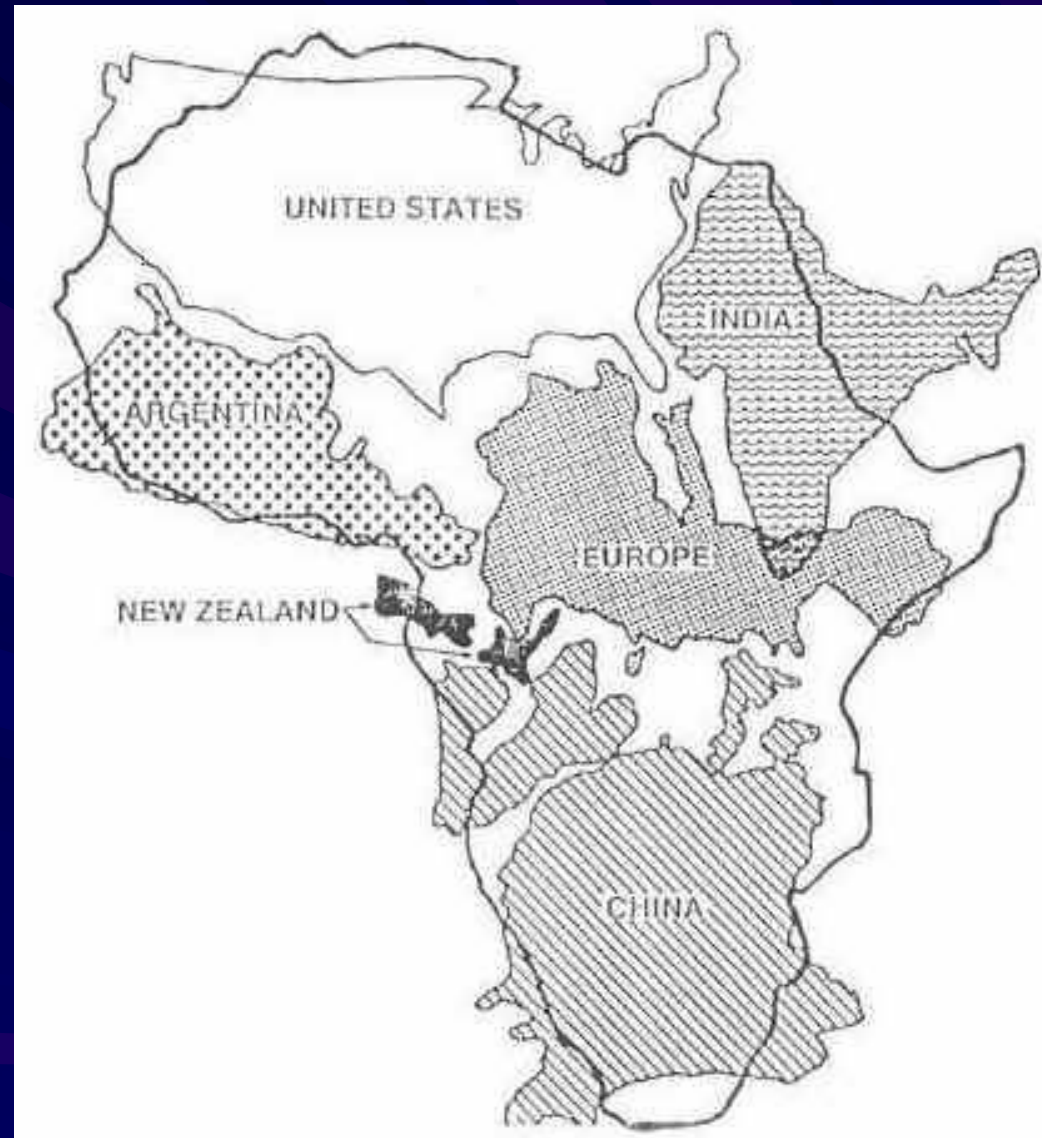
Number of African languages are estimated between ...

700 - 3000



<http://www.gmi.org/wlms/users/huffman/>

Africa's land mass over
11.6 million square miles



What is a map?

MAP

A chart, plan, diagram, etc.

1. a. A drawing or other representation of the earth's surface or a part of it made on a flat surface, showing the distribution of physical or geographical features (and often also including socio-economic, political, agricultural, meteorological, etc., information), with each point in the representation corresponding to an actual geographical position according to a fixed scale or projection; a similar representation of the positions of stars in the sky, the surface of a planet, or the like. Also: a plan of the form or layout of something, as a route, a building, etc.

OED Online. Sept. 2000. Oxford University Press.

Are maps neutral or value free? Or can they be?

Maps are..... representations of power and knowledge.

They represent the place being mapped as well as the people and values of the people constructing the map.

They help to demarcate boundaries, nations, property, belonging and identity.

They help to empower spatial dimensionality to social, political and economic life.

So Geographers in Afric-maps,
With Savage-Pictures fill their Gaps;
And o'er unhabitable Downs
Place Elephants for want of Towns

Jonathan Swift 1733, p. 12

On Poetry, A Rhapsody. Dublin.

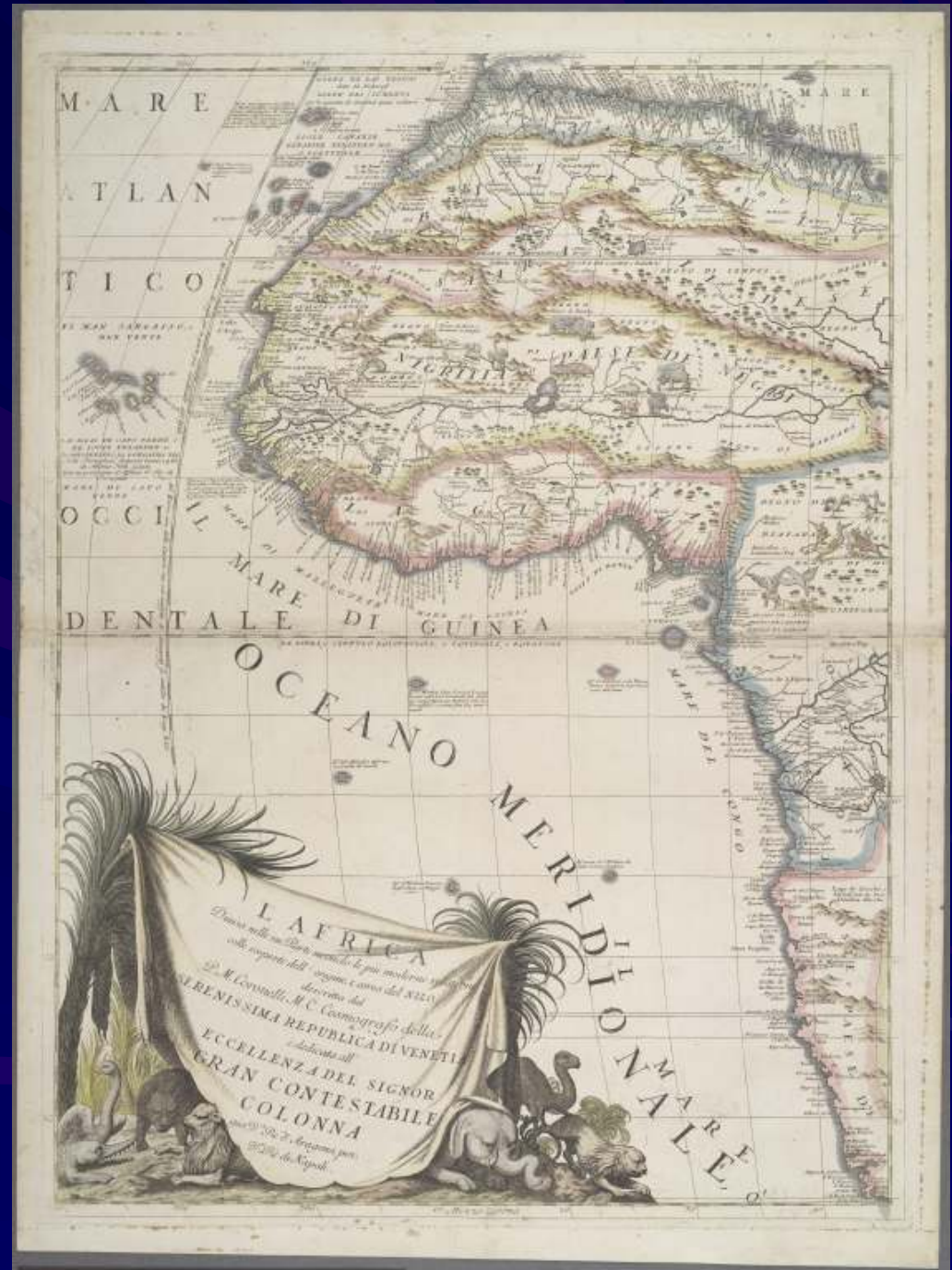
Title: L'Africa divisa nelle sue Parti secondo le piu moderne, relazioni colle scoperte dell'origine e corso del Nilo ...

Title in Translation:- Africa divided into its several parts according to recent information with the discoveries of the source of the Nile.

Publication Place: Venice **Publisher:** Coronelli, Vincenzo, 1650-1718 **Publication Date:** 1691 **Height:** 59 cm. **Width:** 44 cm. **Scale:** Scale in Italian miles, French, Spanish, German and English leagues, sea leagues **Color:** Colored

Descriptive Notes:- First issued in Coronelli's atlas, Atlante Veneto. Double-sheet map includes a cartouche surrounded by various animals such as, an ostrich, crocodile, leopard, lion, camel, and an elephant. On the mainland a large piece of drapery with information about the Nile is encircled by two angels and Father Nile. Dedicated to Eccellenza del signor Gran Contestabile Colonna; Prime meridian through Ferro Island

Cartographer: Coronelli, Vincenzo, 1650-1718

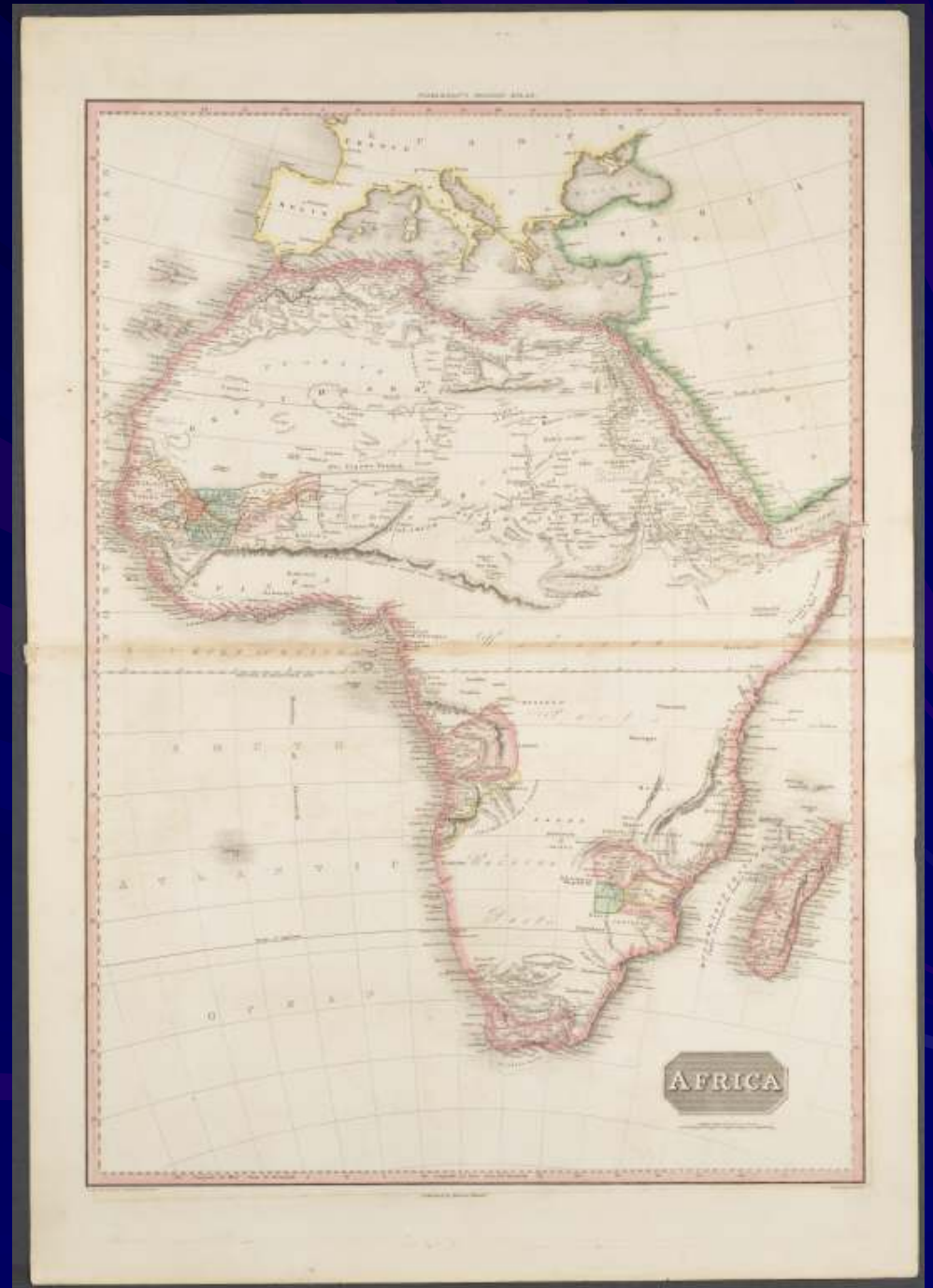


Now when I was a little chap I had a passion for maps. I would look for hours at South America, or Africa, or Australia, and lose myself in all the glories of exploration. At that time there were many blank spaces on the earth, and when I saw one that looked particularly inviting on a map (but they all look that) I would put my finger on it and say, 'When I grow up I will go there.' ... But there was one yet--the biggest, the most blank, so to speak-- that I had a hankering after.

True, by this time it was not a blank space any more. It had got filled since my boyhood with rivers and lakes and names. It had ceased to be a blank space of delightful mystery-- a white patch for a boy to dream gloriously over. It had become a place of darkness.

-- Charlie Marlow in Joseph Conrad's
Heart of Darkness (1902)

Title: Africa. **Publication Place:** Philadelphia
Publisher: Dobson, Thomas, 1751-1823
Publication Date: No date
Height: 69 cm. **Width:** 50 cm. **Scale:** Scale in British statute miles
Color: Colored **Source:** Modern Atlas (1815)
Descriptive Notes:- Much of the geography proves to be inaccurate due to the fact it was based on antiquarian maps. "Large tracts of the interior of Africa are marked unknown". Across the top: Pinkerton's Modern Atlas.
Cartographer: Pinkerton, John, 1758-1826
Engraver: Neele, Samuel John, 1758-1824
Artist: Herbert, J.



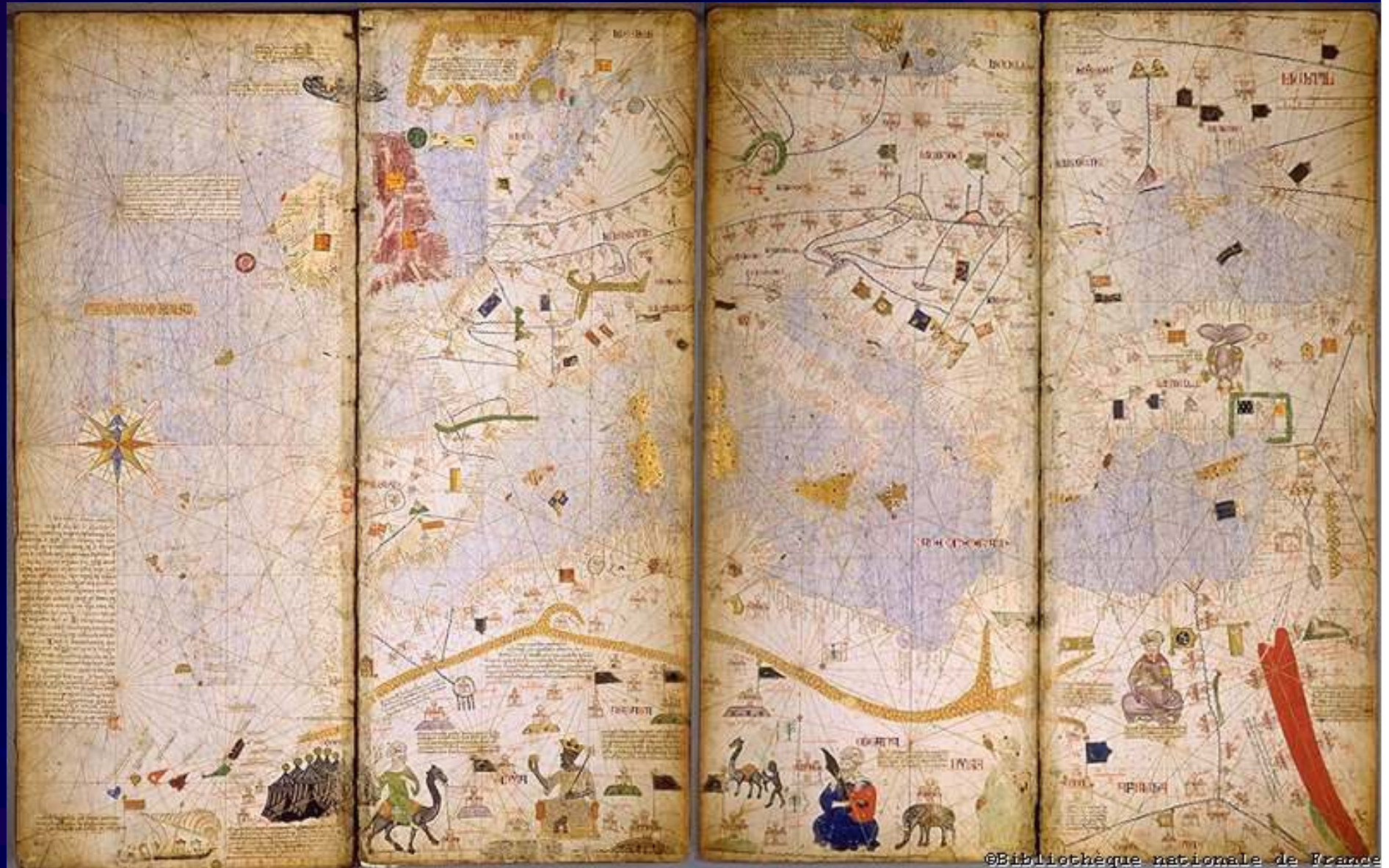
They are landing with rulers, set-squares,
compasses, sextants
White skin, clear eyes, bare speech and thin mouth
And thunder on their ships.
...I saw in my dream all the lands in the four
corners of the horizon
Subjected to the ruler, the T Square, and the
compass,
The forests torn out, hillsides razed, valleys and
rivers in chains.
I saw the lands in the four corners of the horizon
Under the gridwork of iron rails. I saw the people
of the south
Like a silent, laboring anthill.

--Leopold S. Senghor's poem,
"Chaka" in *Ethiopiquest*



A surveyor's life (C.W.L. Crompton) in
Ghana, 1920s.

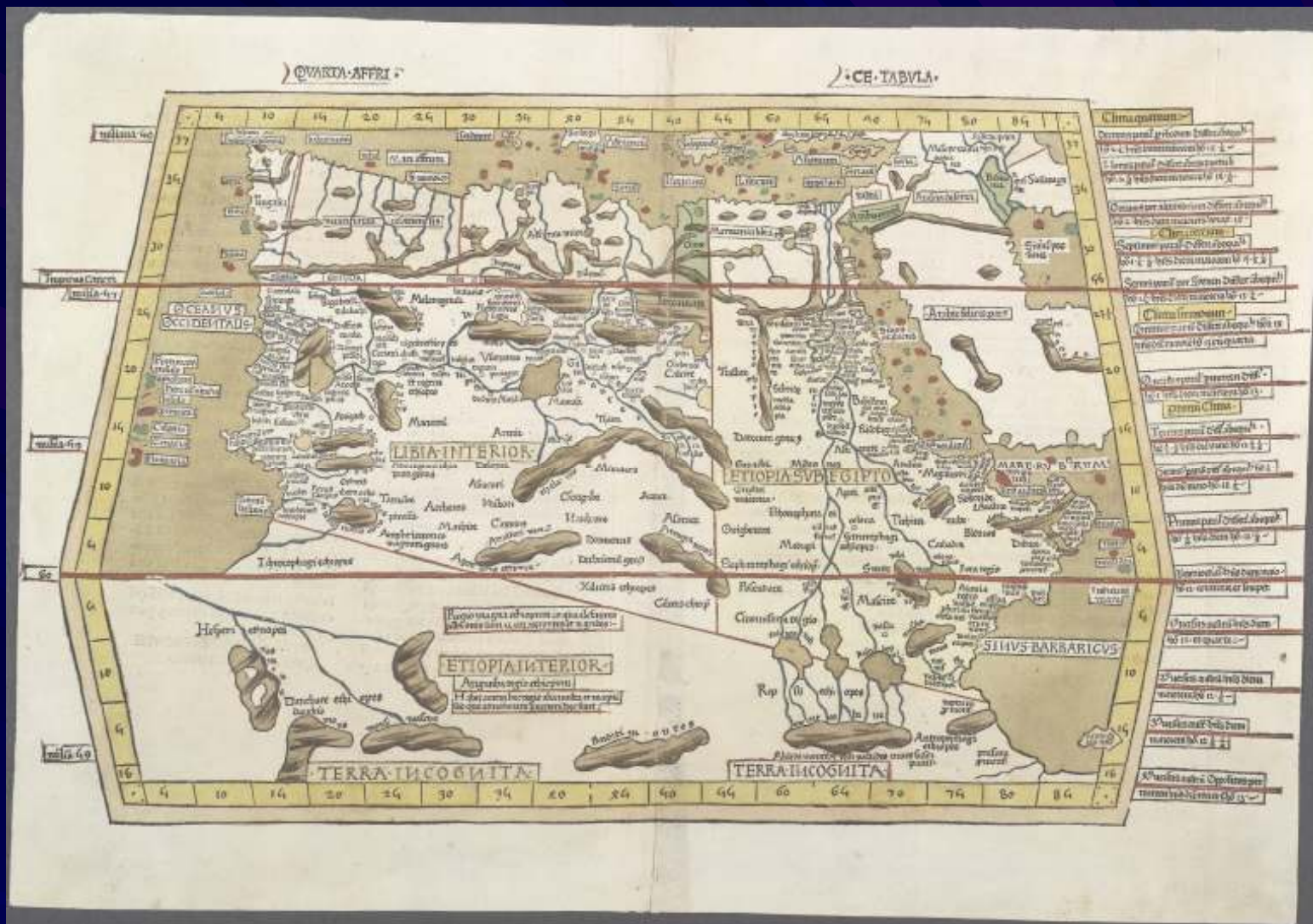
Courtesy Mr K Crompton.



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Carte du monde appelée Atlas Catalan, Abraham Cresques
Manuscrit enluminé sur parchemin, Majorque,
Published in 1375 (64 x 200 cm)

The Catalan Atlas of 1375 –portolan charts and maps made for Charles V of France.



Title: Quarta Affrice Tabula.

Title in Translation: Map of Africa.

Publication Place: Ulm

Publisher: Leinhardt Holle, Ulm (1482 edition); Johann Roger, Ulm (1486 edition)

Publication Date: 1486

Physical Description: Woodcut

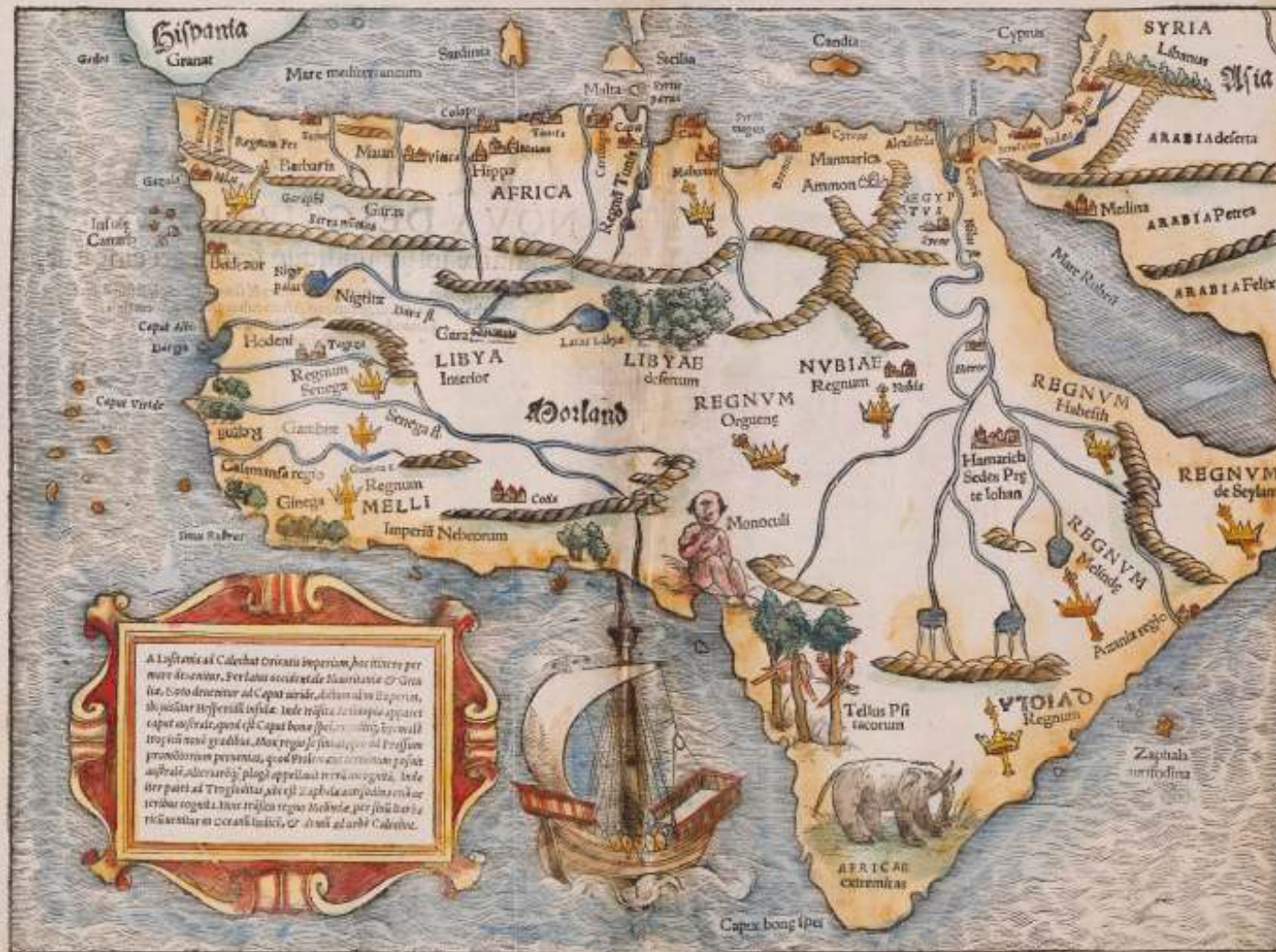
Height: 31 cm. **Width:** 47 cm. **Scale:** No scale given **Color:** Colored

Source: Cosmographia (1482) (second edition)

Descriptive Notes: Trapezoidal in projection. Map is one of several based on Ptolemy's Geographike (about 120-150 AD), printed in Vicenza, Bologna, Florence, Rome and Ulm between 1475 and 1486. These Ptolomaic maps appeared after fall of Constantinople to the Ottoman Turks in 1453.

Cartographer: Germanus, Nicolaus

Totius Africae tabula & descriptio uniuersalis etiam ultra Ptolemæi limites extensa:



Title: Totius Africae tabula et descriptio universalis etiam ultra Ptolemaei limites extensa. **Title in Translation:** Map of the whole of Africa based on Ptolemaic sources.

Publication Place: Basel **Publisher:** Munster, Sebastian, 1489-1552 **Publication Date:** 1542

Physical Description: Woodcut **Height:** 26 cm. **Width:** 34 cm. **Scale:** No scale given **Color:** Colored

Source: Geographia Universalis (1540-1542) (Latin edition)

Descriptive Notes: Latin edition of Munster's map. Includes three places printed upside down: Quiloa, Mantes and Regnu[m]. **Cartographer:** Munster, Sebastian, 1489-1552

Title: Africae Tabula Nova.
Publication Place: Antwerp
Publisher: Diesth
Publication Date: 1570
Height: 37.5 cm.
Width: 50 cm.
Scale: 1:23 mill.
Color: Colored
Descriptive Notes: Latin text, p. 4; Watermark.
Cartographer: Ortelius, Abraham, 1527-1598





Title:- Africae nova Tabula. **Title in Translation:** New map of Africa. **Publication Place:** Amsterdam
Publication Date: 1623 **Height:**45.5 cm **Width:**56.5 cm. **Scale:-** No scale given **Color:-** Colored
Descriptive Notes:- Border illustrates views of towns and natives in traditional dress. Two Dutch ships are shown in the Atlantic Ocean, with flying fish and sea monsters. Bottom left: Jansson imprint added.
Cartographer: Hondius, Jodocus, 1563-1612



Title: Africae Accurata Tabula. **Title in Translation:** Accurate map of Africa.

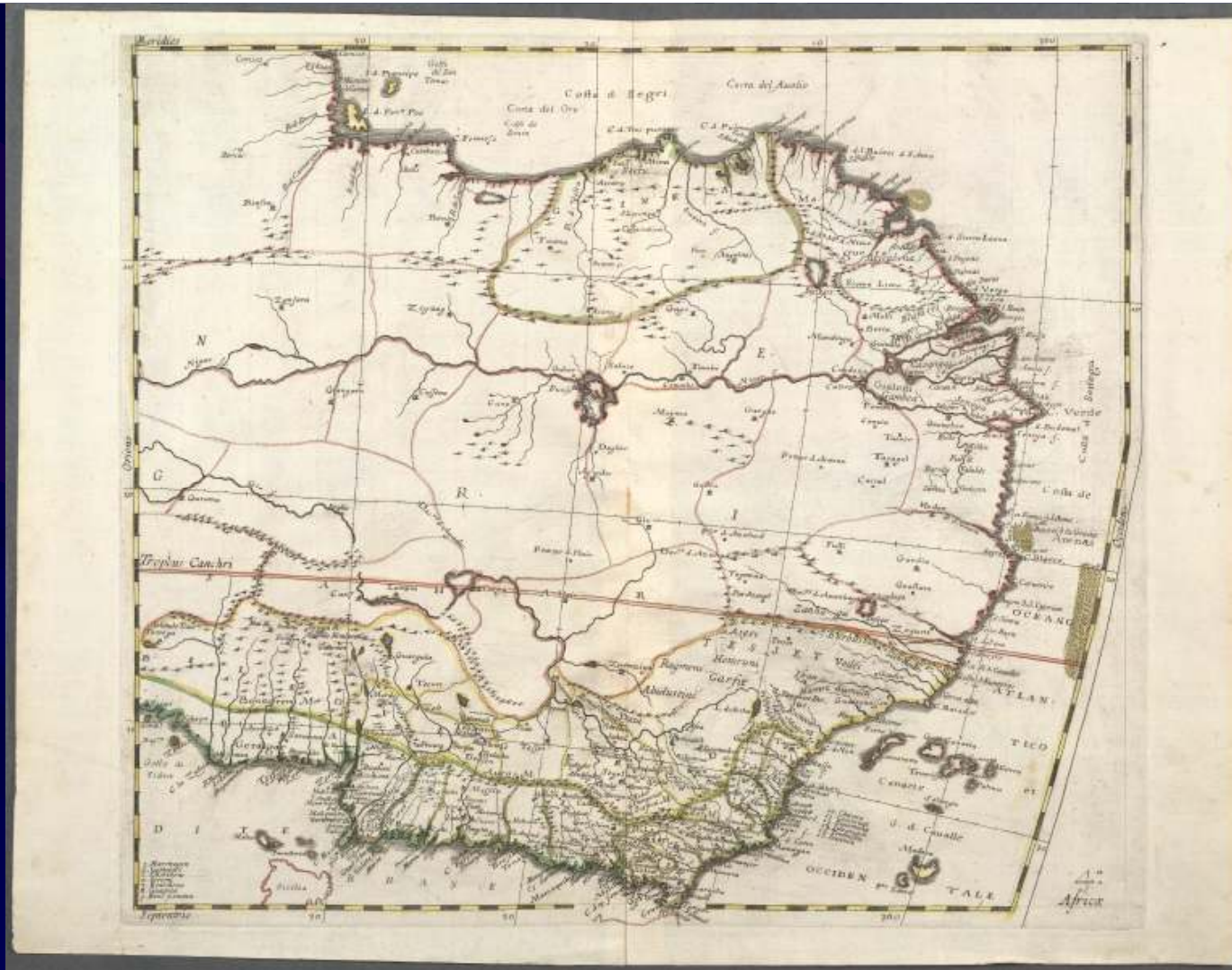
Publication Place: Amsterdam **Publisher:** Meurs, Jacob van, 1619-1680 **Publication Date:** 1670

Height: 43 cm. **Width:** 54 cm **Scale:** No scale given **Color:** Colored

Descriptive Notes: Similar to Visscher's map. Map was issued several times, in Dutch, French and German in Dapper's Africa. Blank shield in cartouche at lower left of map; Prime meridian through Tenerif.

Cartographer: Meurs, Jacob van, 1619-1680





Title: Africa ... sic describente.

Title in Translation: Africa described.

Publication Place: Rome

Publisher: Nicolosio, Joanne Baptista, 1610-1670

Publication Date: 1671

Height: 38 cm. **Width:** 44 cm. **Scale:** No scale given **Color:** Colored

Source: Hercules siculus sive studium Geographicum (second edition)

Descriptive Notes: Four-sheet folio map. Atlas first issued in 1660. "The map appears upside down, as was the custom with other Italian cartographers."

Cartographer: Nicolosio, Joanne Baptista, 1610-1670

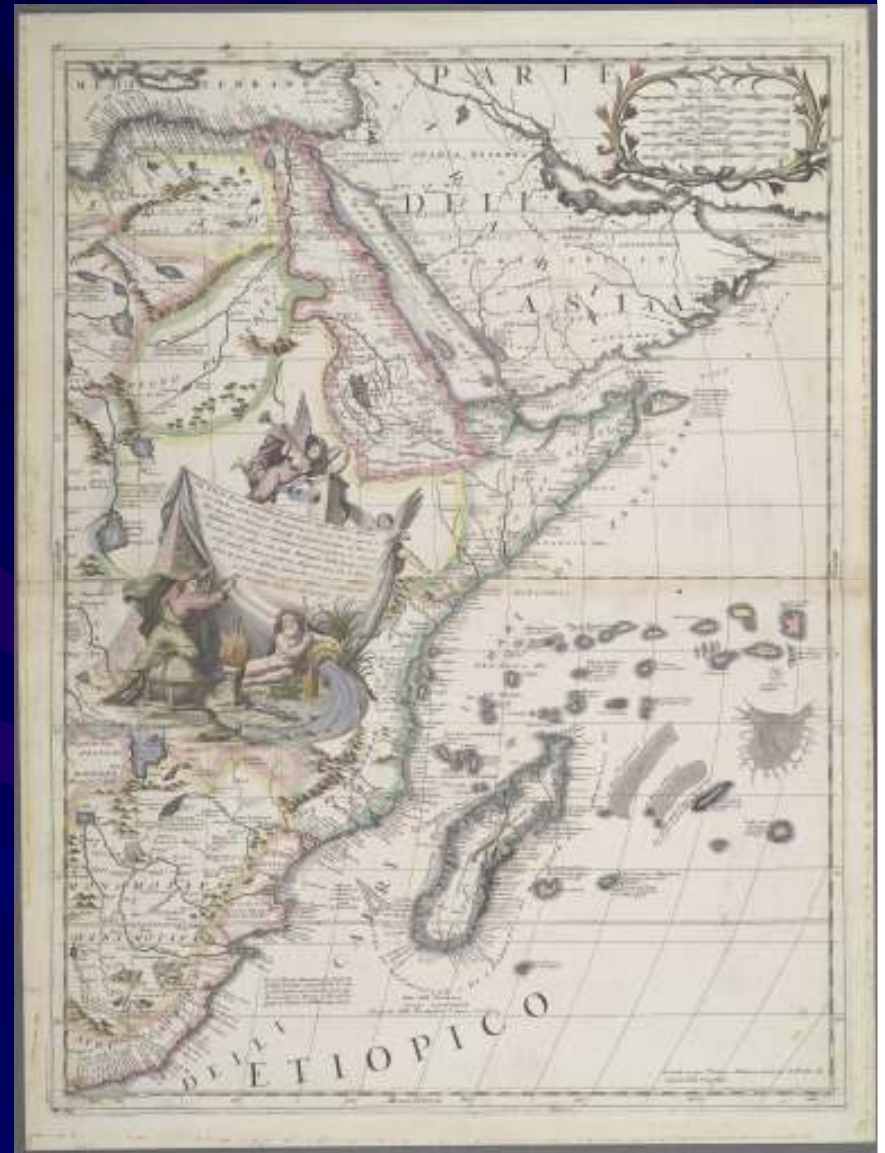


Title: Hydrophylacium Africae precipuum, in Montibus Lunae Situm, Lacus et Flumina praecipua fundens ubi et nova inventio Originis Nili describitur

Title in Translation: Map of southern Africa showing sources of the Nile in a cavern beneath the Mountains of the Moon. **Publication Place:** Amsterdam **Publisher:** Kircher, Athanasius, 1602-1680

Publication Date: 1665 **Descriptive Notes:**- Illustrates Kircher's view on the source of the Nile. Oval-shaped cartouche is surrounded by cherubs and a angels. Upper right: Tomus 1.72.

Cartographer: Kircher, Athanasius, 1602-1680



Title: L'Africa divisa nelle sue Parti secondo le piu moderne, relationi colle scoperte dell'origine e corso del Nilo ... **Title in Translation:** Africa divided into its several parts according to recent information with the discoveries of the source of the Nile. **Publication Place:** Venice **Publisher:** Coronelli, Vincenzo, 1650-1718 **Publication Date:** 1691 **Descriptive Notes:** First issued in Coronelli's atlas, Atlante Veneto. Double-sheet map includes a cartouche surrounded by various animals such as, an ostrich, crocodile, leopard, lion, camel, and an elephant. On the mainland a large piece of drapery with information about the Nile is encircled by two angels and Father Nile. Dedicated to Eccellenza del signor Gran Contestabile Colonna; Prime meridian through Ferro Island.

Cartographer: Coronelli, Vincenzo, 1650-1718



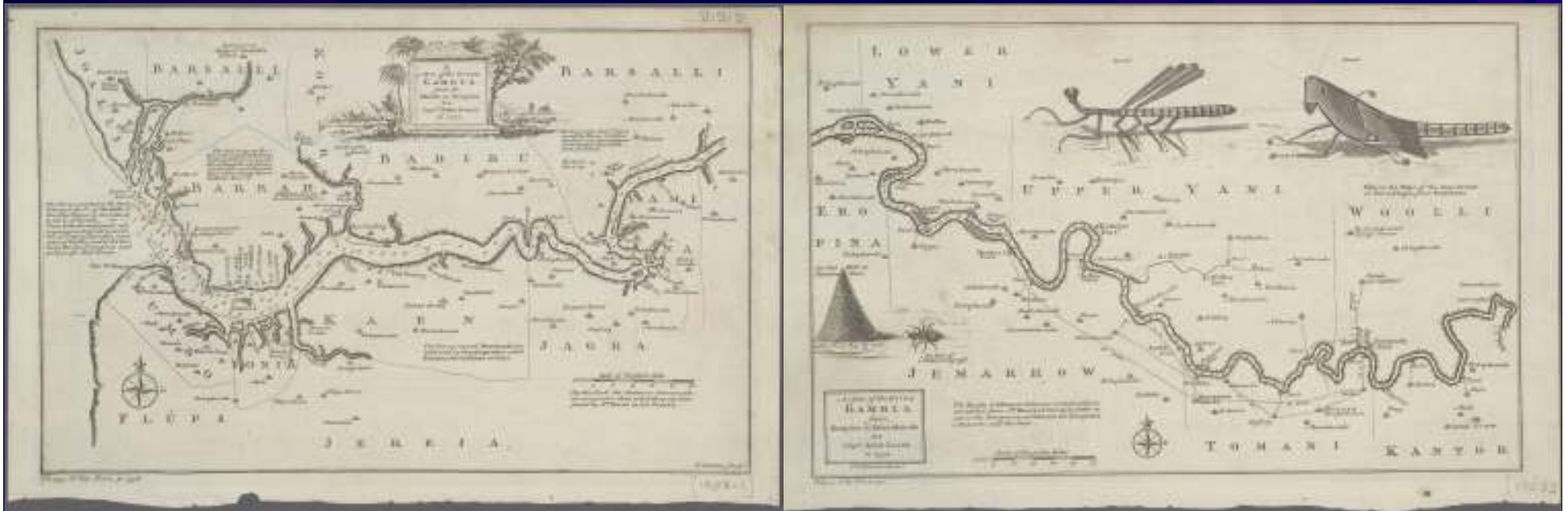
Title: A Map of the Cape of Good Hope with its true Situation.

Publication Place: London **Publication Date:** 1703

Height: 27 cm. **Width:** 35 cm. **Scale:** Scale in Dutch miles, English and French leagues **Color:** Colored

Descriptive Notes: Map shows "early routes of one of the early exploring expeditions." Mainland is decorated with various animals, elephants, lion, snakes, ostriches, cows and sheep. The seas contain several sailing vessels and a compass rose. Inset: View of Table Mountain. Top left: Vol. 2 p. 141. **Map Use:** Exploration

Cartographer: Nieuhof, Johannes, 1618-1672



Title: (1) A Map of the River Gambia from its Mouth to Eropina by Capt. John Leach in 1732 -- (2) ... Gambia from Eropina to Barra Kunda ... 1732.

Publication Place: London **Publication Date:** 1732

Height: 21 cm. **Width:** 32.5 cm. **Scale:** No scale given **Color:** Uncolored

Descriptive Notes: 2 sheets. 4 insets: 2 insects (large unusual winged), 1 ant of natural bigness, 1 anthill or Pismires nest; Pl. 149, No. 87, vol. 2, p. 356.

Cartographer: Leach, John

Engraver: Kitchin, Thomas, d. 1784

Title: Afrique publiee sous les auspices de Monseigneur le Duc d'Orleans Premier Prince du Sang.

Title in Translation: Africa published under the patronage of the Duke of Orleans.

Publication Place: Paris

Publisher: Anville, Jean Baptiste Bourguignon d', 1697-1782

Publication Date: 1749

Height: 97 cm. **Width:** 97 cm.

Scale: Scale in French leagues, sea leagues, arabic miles, Giaman arabian sea measure, traveling hours for caravan

Color: Colored

Descriptive Notes: Similar features to Clouet's map (see NOR 0088). Large wall map of two double-folding sheets. Inset of Azores; Prime meridian through Ferro Island.

Cartographer: Anville, Jean Baptiste Bourguignon d', 1697-1782

Engraver: Haye, G. de la.



Explanation of our New MAP of the Coast of AFRICA &c

1. The Northernmost Settlement is that at Arguin, on the Gum Coast, belonging to the French.
2. The River Senegal, the French have Forts and Factories several Miles up, and thereby engross all the Gum Trade of the Coast.
3. The Isle of Goree, the French have a strong Castle.
4. Gambia River has James Fort and Island, belonging to the English Company, together with several Factories for above 600 Miles up the River, such on the North as Gillifre, Joar, Cuttear, Samy, Wally, Fatatenda, Baracunda; and on the South of the River, they have the following Factories, Cabata, Vintain, Geregia, Lancrowall, Brusoe, Jemarew, and Yamyamacunda, &c.
5. Cutcheo and Bijeco, two Portuguese Settlements.
6. Biango, a Portuguese Factory.
7. Sierraleone River. The English Company had on this River, before 1728 a Factory at Bence Isle and the Isle of Tafsa, but have had none since.
8. Sherbro, on York I. the English Company had a Fort here, but have now only a Factory.
9. Ancebin, the first European Factory on the Gold Coast, belonging to the Dutch West India Company. See the separate Map of the Gold Coast on a larger Scale.
10. Azim, a Fort belonging to the Dutch West India Company. See ^{Map} large.
11. Fredericksburg, at Cape Three points, a Fort and Factory belonging to the Dutch West India Company.
12. Dixcove, a Fort belonging to the English African Company.
13. Beutrou, a Fort belonging to the Dutch West India Company. See separate Map of the Gold Coast.
14. Taccarudo, a Factory house, belonging to the Dutch West India Company. ^{See Ditto}
15. Succoondee, a Fort belonging to the Dutch West India Company. See ditto
16. Chamah, a Fort belonging to the Dutch West India Company. See ditto
17. Commenda, a Fort belonging to ditto.
18. S^t. Jago, a Fort on the top of a hill, within gun shot of S^t. George delmina, belonging to ditto. See ditto



24. Annemaboe Fort, belonging to the English Company, but relinquish'd for want of support before the year 1730. also lately necessary to be rebuilt for English account, the French having supplied their Sugar Colonies from hence, where they have no right to trade, with vast quantities of the choicest Negroes upon the whole coast, and having also attempted to build a Fort there since the English have abandon'd it. See Gold Coast Map.
25. Cormantine, a Fort belonging to the Dutch West India Company. See ditto.
26. Tantumquerry Fort, belonging to the English Company. See ^{ditto}
27. Appam, or Apny, a Fort belonging to the Dutch West India Company. See ditto.
28. Winnebah, a Fort belonging to the English Company. See ditto
29. Barracoe, a Fort belonging to the Dutch West India Company. See ditto.
30. Sheddoo, a Factory belonging to the English Company. See ditto
31. Accra, a Fort belonging to the English Company, about 6 leagues to E. of Sheddoo.
Accra, also a Fort belonging to the Dutch West India Company, within gun shot of the last mention'd English fort. See

Title: The Western Coast of Africa from Cape Blanco to Cape Virga, Exhibiting Senigambia Proper.

Publication Place: London

Publisher: Sayer, Robert, 1725-1794

Publication Date: 1789

Height: 71 cm. **Width:** 52 cm.

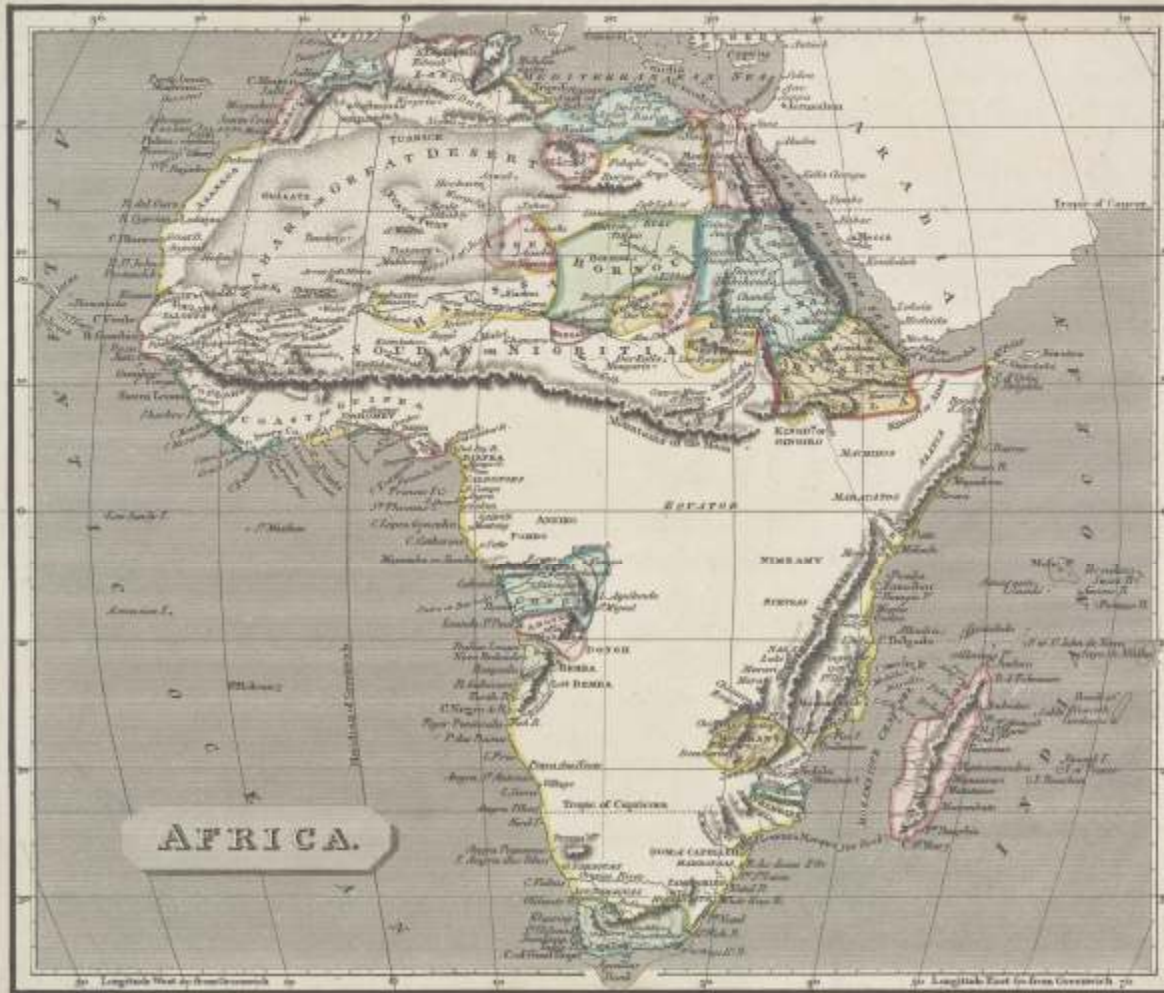
Scale: Scale in British leagues and British statute miles

Color: Colored

Descriptive Notes: Note: "This map is copied from an original drawn by Mons. d'Anville at the expense of the French East India Company and published at Paris in 1751. But since the Peace of 1762 that Map has been suppressed. The Country through which the R. Senegal runs has been improved & corrected from a large & curious survey of the river found in the fort of Senegal"; Prime meridian through Ferro Island.

Cartographer: Jefferys, Thomas, d. 1771





[1959]

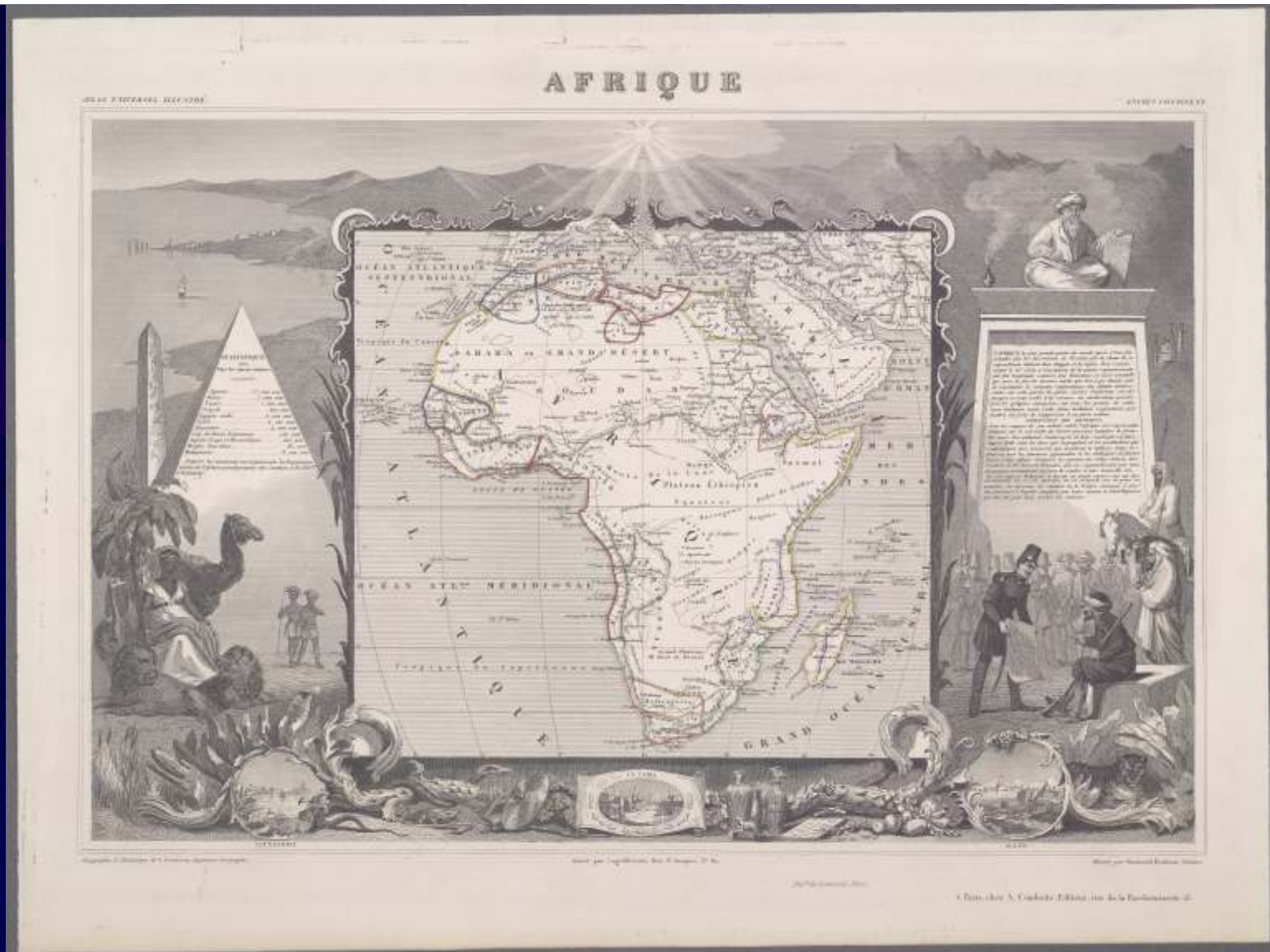
Title: Africa.

Publication Place: London **Publisher:** Stratford **Publication Date:** 1809

Height: 18.5 cm. **Width:** 22 cm. **Scale:** No scale given **Color:** Colored

Engraver: Russell, John, fl. 1733-1795

Artist: Russell, John, fl. 1733-1795



Title: Afrique.

Publication Place: Paris **Publisher:** Combette, A. **Publication Date:** 1840 ca.

Height: 29 cm. **Width:** 43 cm. **Scale:** No scale given **Color:** Outline color

Descriptive Notes: "Framework consists of landscape, fruit, foliage and animals, with descriptive text and statistical information on towns and islands." Three insets: Alexandria, Cairo and Algiers. Top left: Atlas Universel Illustre. Top right: Ancien continent.

Cartographer: Lavoisier, Victor

Engraver: Laguillermie

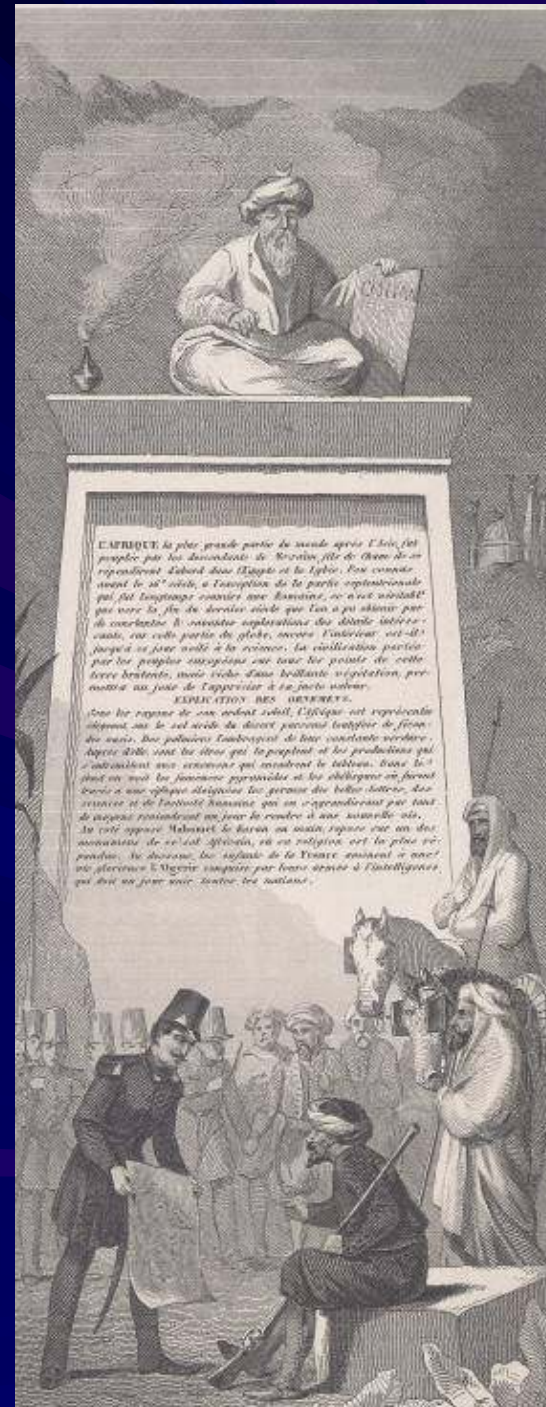
Artist: Bonheur, Raimond

Symbolism and text embedded within the vignettes/ frame

“Civilization brought by European peoples to every corner of this burning land with a luxuriant vegetation will enable one to appreciate its true worth some day.”

“Mohomet holding the Coran, sitting on one of the monuments of this African soil where his religion is the most widespread.”

“Below, the children of France bring a glorious life to Algeria conquered by their arms of intelligence which must one day unite all nations.”





Title:- Lower Egypt, Including Alexandria, Cairo, Port Said and the Suez Canal.

Publication Place: London **Publication Date:** 1882

Height: 21.5 cm. **Width:** 33 cm. **Scale:-** No scale given **Color:-** Uncolored **Source:** Army & Navy Gazette, Aug. 19, 1882

Descriptive Notes:- Shows railways, canals, etc.

Cartographer: Dower, John, fl. 1838-1846?

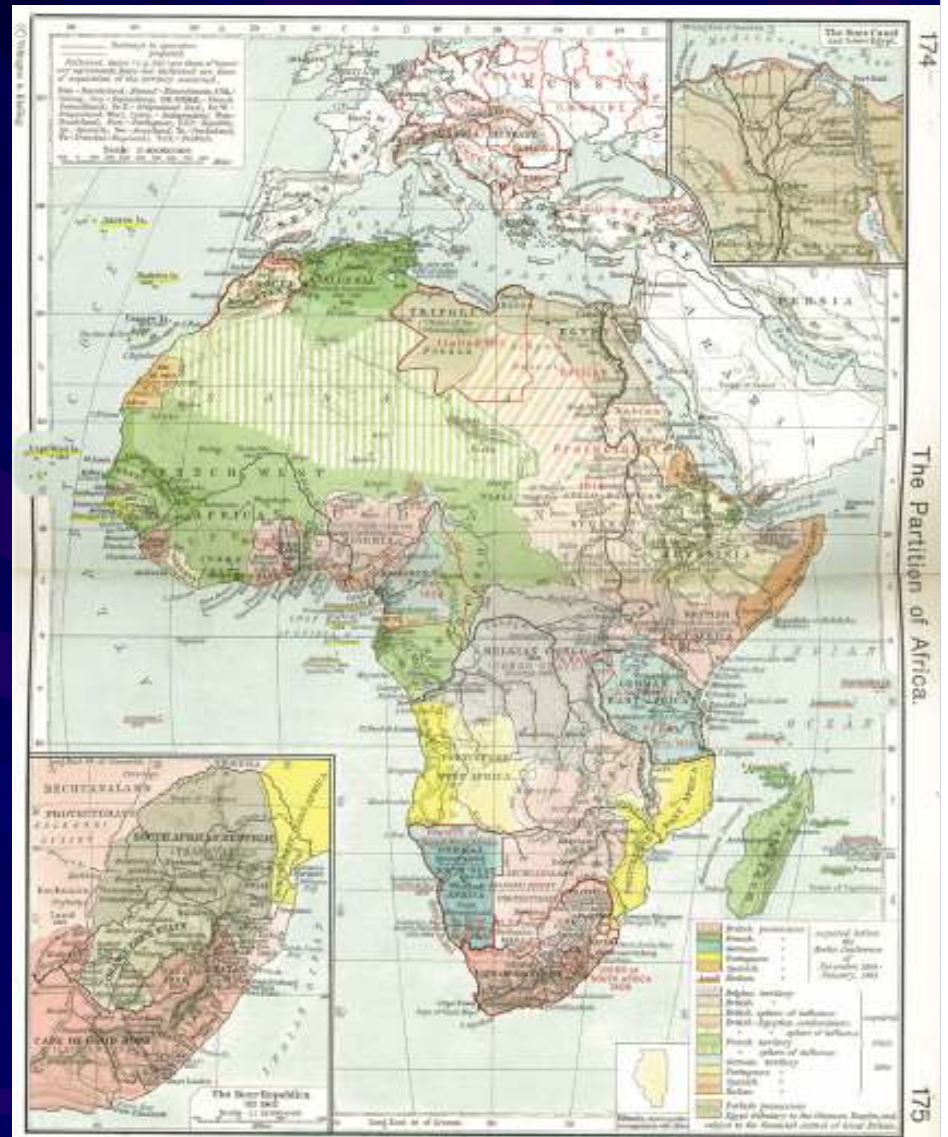
**The Rhodes Colossus:
Striding from
Cape Town to Cairo**

(*Punch* Magazine 1892)





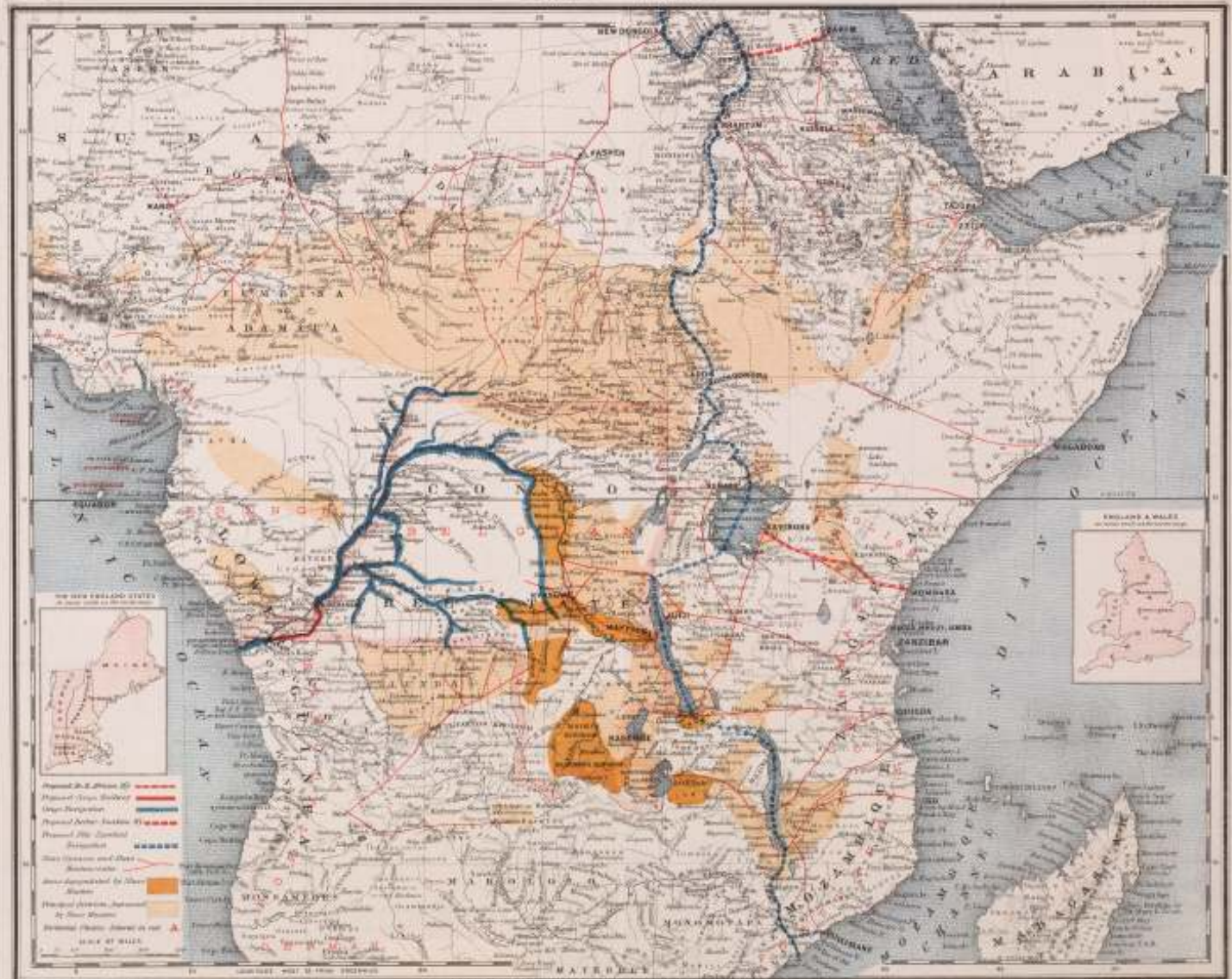
[Africa 1885](#), *The Scottish Geographical Magazine*. Published by the Scottish Geographical Society and edited by Hugh A. Webster and Arthur Silva White. Volume I, 1885.



"Partition of Africa" in William R. Shepherd, *Historical Atlas*. New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1921, pp. 174-75.

http://www.newberry.org/smith/k-12plans/africa/africa_notes.html

MAP OF EQUATORIAL AFRICA SHOWING
THE RELATION OF THE PROPOSED LINES OF RAILWAY & NAVIGATION ROUTES TO THE EXTINCTION OF THE
SLAVE TRADE



Title: Map of Equatorial Africa showing the relation of the proposed links of railway & navigation routes to the extinction of the slave trade.

Publication Place: New York

Publisher: G.W. Colton & Co.

Publication Date: 1889

Height: 32 cm.

Width: 38 cm.

Scale: [ca. 1:14,000,000]

Color: Colored

Descriptive Notes: Illustrates areas of depopulation and districts "harassed by slave hunters".

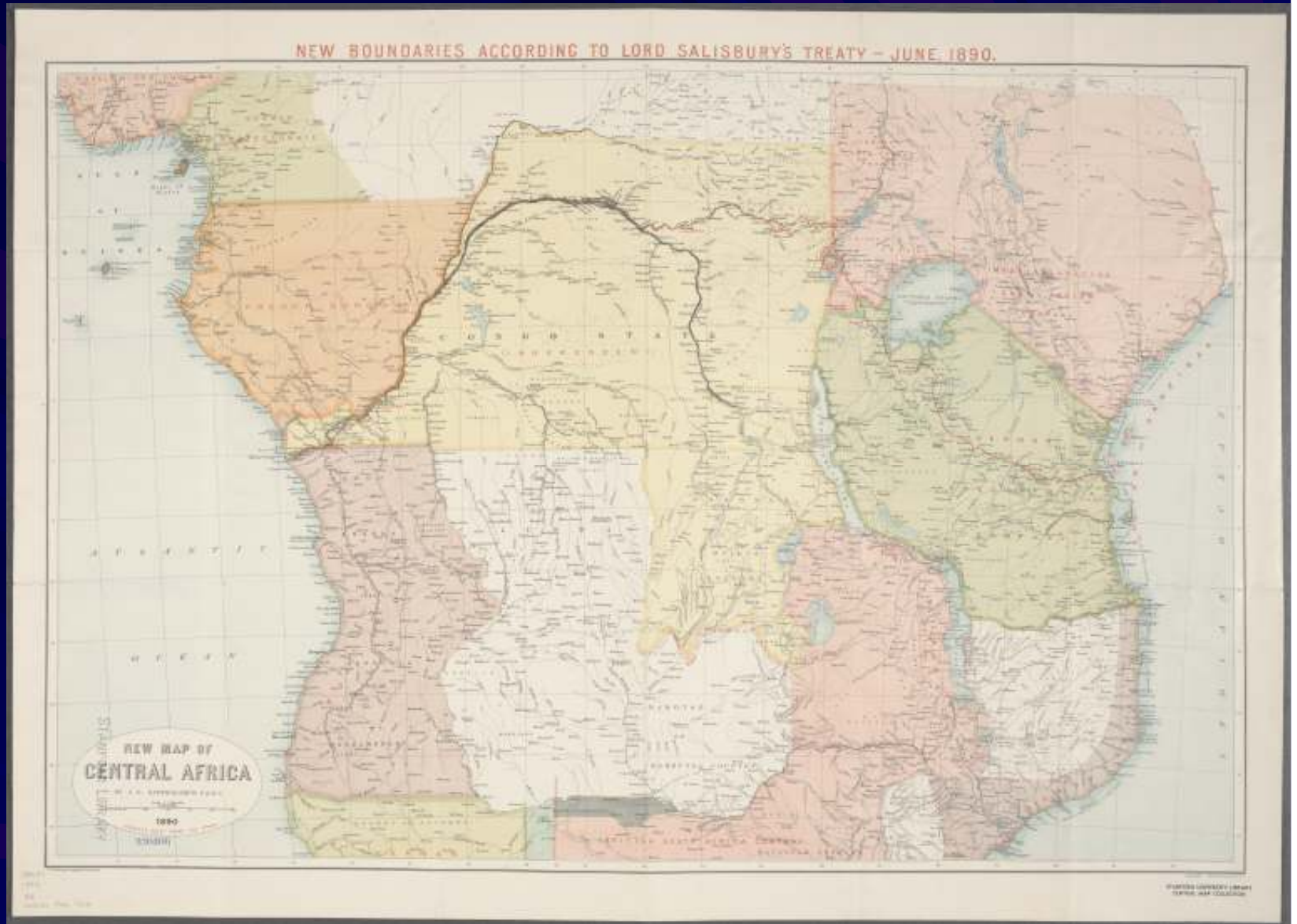
Cartographer: G.W. & C.B. Colton & Co.

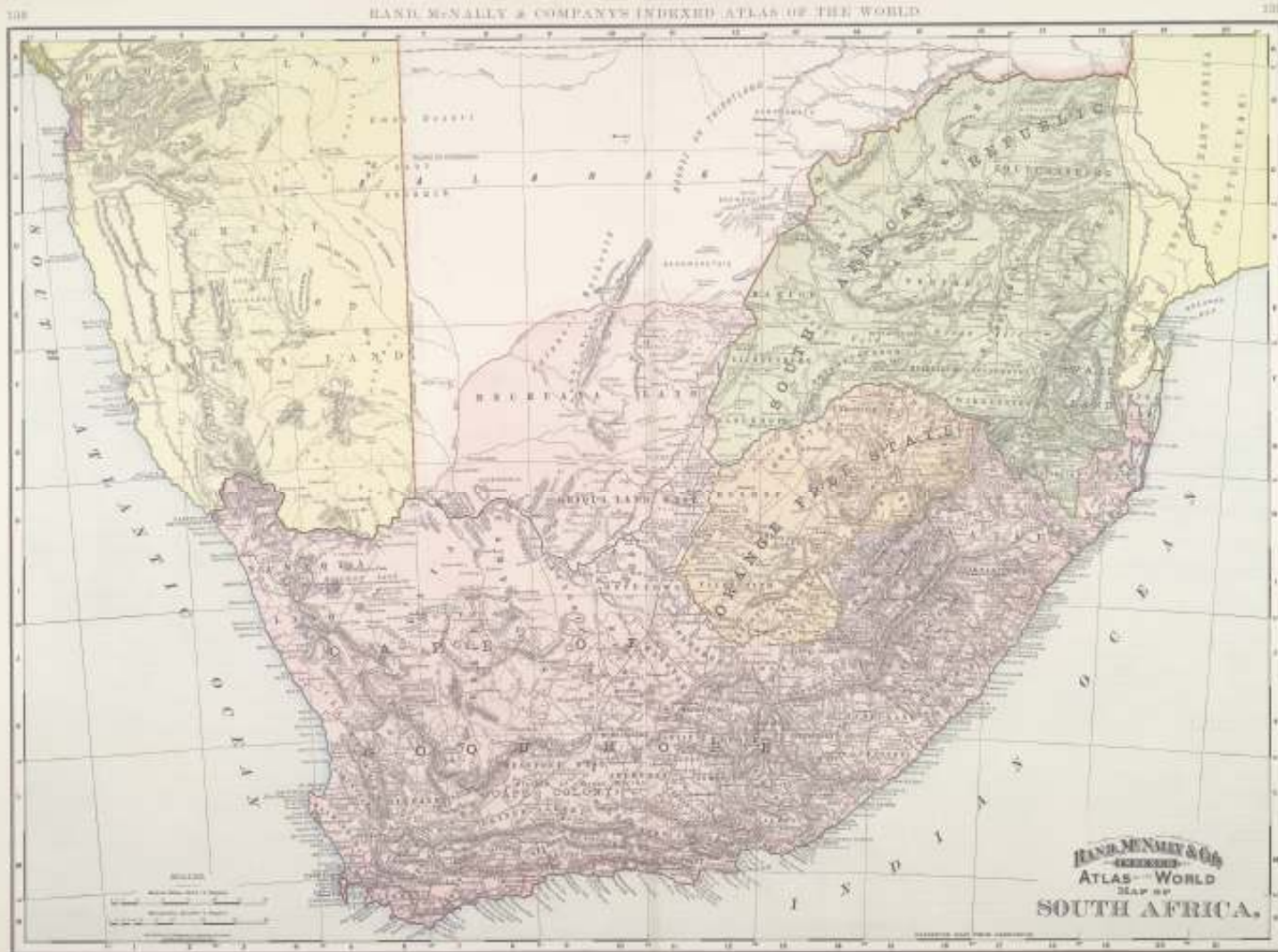
G2201 P1 1889 63 Local Map 622

Presented with Compliments of C.P. HUNTINGTON, 23 Broad St New York.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY
Stacks 1000

Title: New map of Central Africa / by J.G. Bartholomew.
Publication Place: Edinburgh
Publisher: Edinburgh Geographical Institute, John Bartholomew & Co.
Publication Date: 1890
Height: 52 cm.
Width: 76 cm.
Scale: 1:5,600,000
Color: Colored
Descriptive Notes: Shows the new boundaries according to Lord Salisbury's treat of June 1890.
Cartographer: Bartholomew, J. G. (John George), 1860-1920





Title: Map of South Africa.

Publication Place: Unknown **Publisher:** Rand, McNally & Co. **Publication Date:** 1892

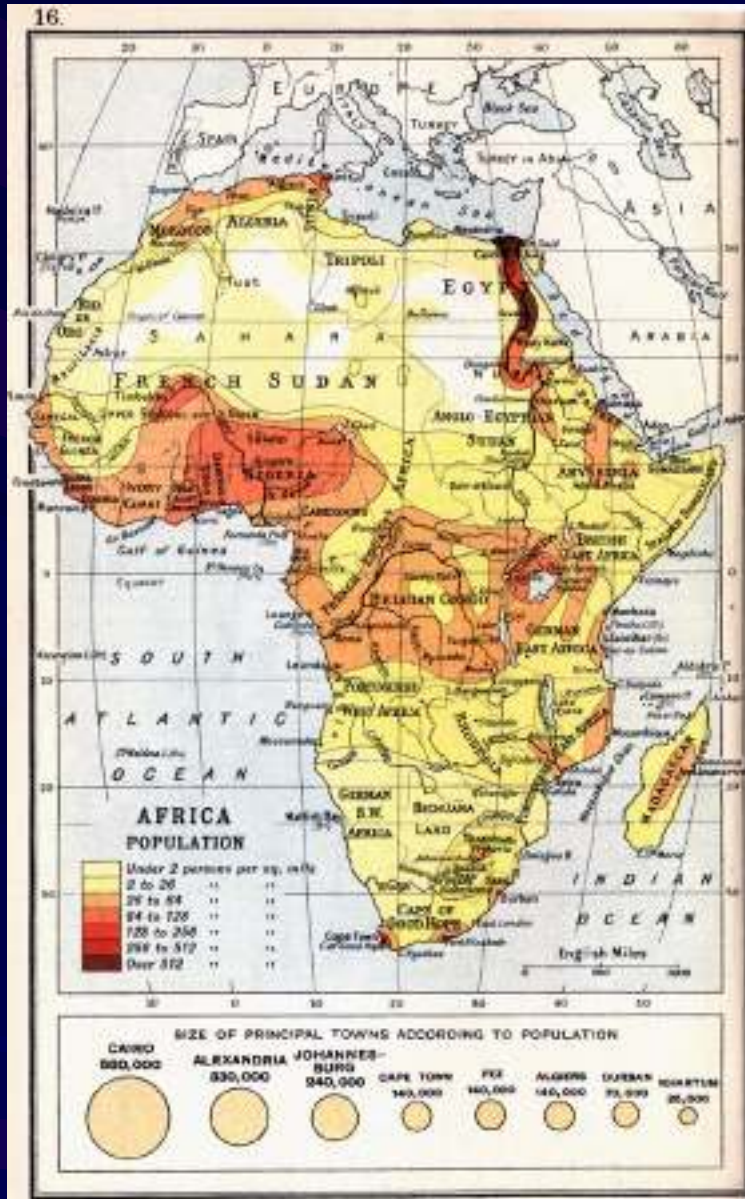
Height: 48.5 cm. **Width:** 66.5 cm. **Scale:** Scale in statute miles and kilometers **Color:** Colored

Descriptive Notes: Historic sites are illustrated, such as the diamond fields of Griqualand West. Title across top: Rand, McNally & Company's Indexed Atlas of the World. Top left: 138. Top right: 139; Prime meridian through Greenwich.

Cartographer: Rand, McNally & Co.

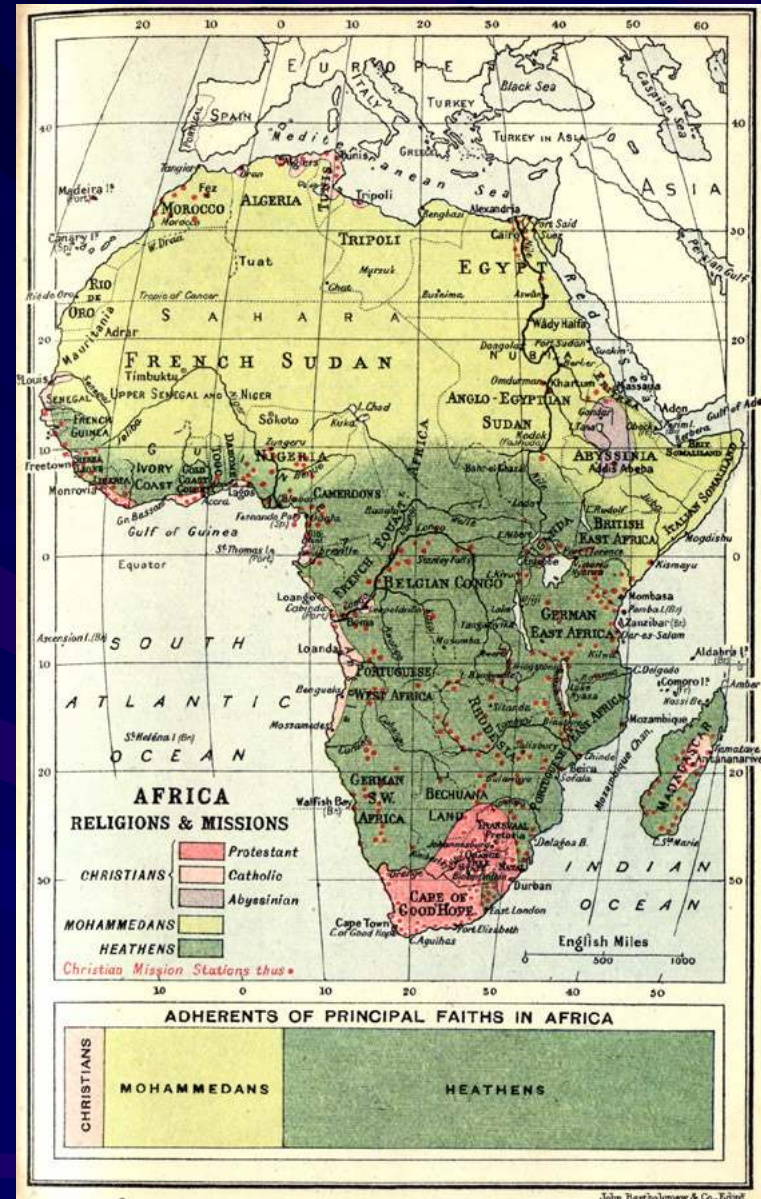


Title: Map of Part of West Africa including Gold Coast, Northern and Southern Nigeria.
Publication Place: London **Publisher:** Topog. Soc. Gen. Staff **Publication Date:** 1904-07
Height: 28 cm. **Width:** 38.5 cm. **Scale:** 1: 6,336,000 **Color:** Outline color
Descriptive Notes: Keyed references.



"Africa Population" in *A literary and historical atlas of Africa and Australasia*, by J. G. Bartholomew, LL.D. London: J. M. Dent & Sons Ltd; New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Inc. 1913.

<http://www.lib.msu.edu/coll/main/maps/mapscan/AFthumbs.html>

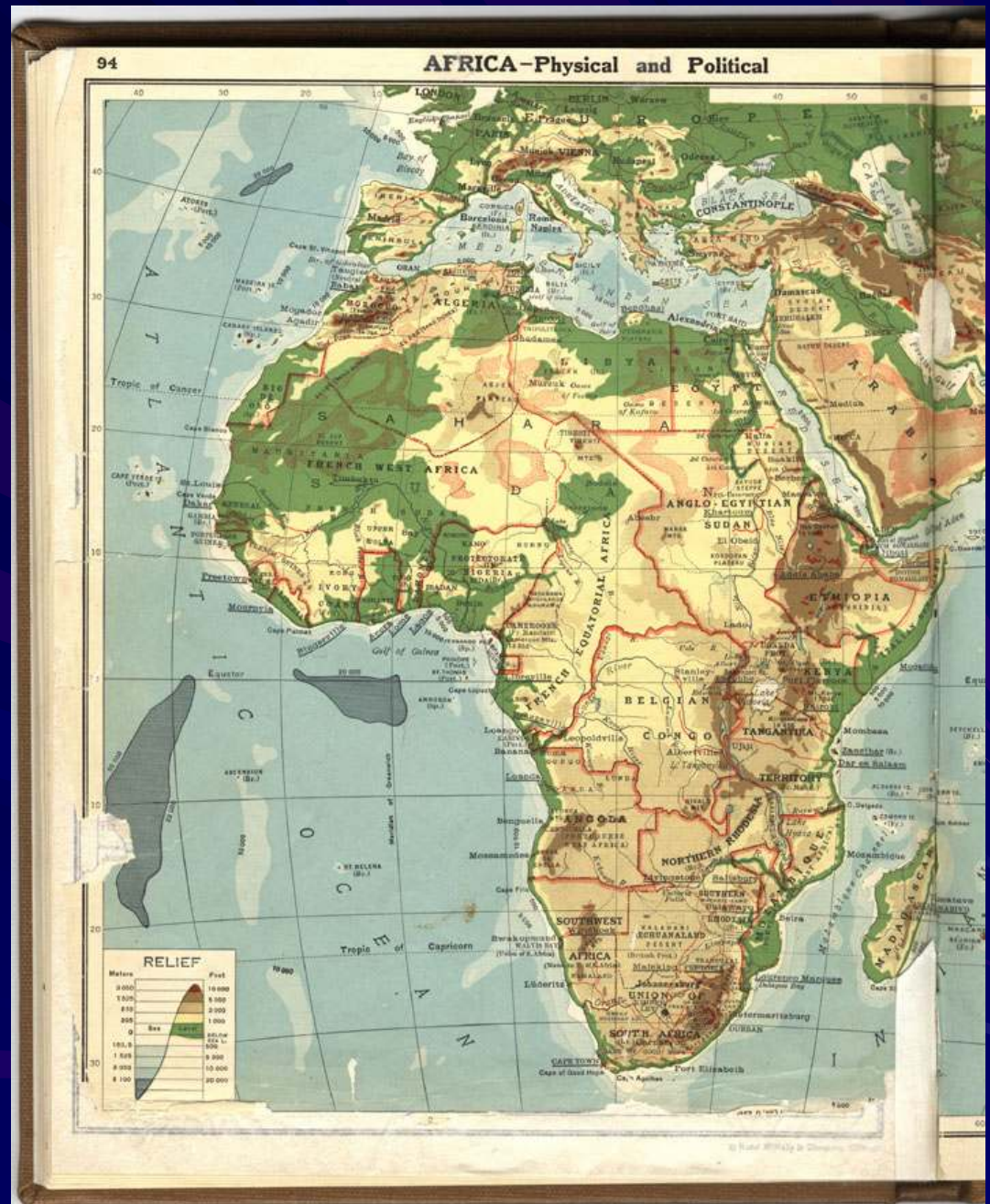


"Africa Religions & Missions" in *A literary and historical atlas of Africa and Australasia*, by J. G. Bartholomew, LL.D. London: J. M. Dent & Sons Ltd; New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Inc. 1913.

<http://www.lib.msu.edu/coll/main/maps/mapscan/AFthumbs.html>

"Africa - Physical and Political" in *Goode's school atlas, physical, political and economic, for American schools and colleges*. Chicago, New York, Rand McNally & Co. 1923.

<http://www.lib.msu.edu/coll/main/maps/mapscan/AFthumbs.html>



Bathurst [Banjul] Gambia 1941
Surveyed in 1910-11 and partly
Revised in 1918 by W.F. Crook,
Engineer Reproduction Plant ,
U.S. Army 1941.



Overview of European Mapping of Africa

History of Europeans' Mapping of Africa: Europe's changing perspectives on the African continent

- 14th C. – Respectful portrayal of people (Catalan atlas)
- 15th C. – After the fall of Byzantium – Ptolemy's works are found and influence map making.
Distorted imagery –land with cyclops and animals (Munster)
Post-crusades / missionary interests in Africa (Ortelius' "Land of Prester John")
- 16 -17th C. – Ornate and highly decorative maps
Rise of Dutch map-making with the emergence of the Dutch East India Co – and most "accuracy" with coast cities
Alternative perspectives -- Italian positioning the continent with a southern orientation
- 18th C. – Enlightenment -- the unfolding of technology and philosophies around science and modernity leads to more blank spaces within maps– but still decorative cartouches and vignettes with lots of symbolism.
- 1750s – As the height of the Trans-Atlantic Slave trade – shifting focus on maps towards European exploitation of people and resources
- 18-19th C. – Exploration and route maps – tracing rivers and trajectories into Africa. Rivers as a primary means of transportation and extraction of resources
- 1884 – 85 – Berlin Conference and European colonialism – with demarcation of colonies and increasing European administration of people, lands and resources, economies, and so on.
- 19-20th C. - Professionalization of map-making with surveyors and engineers – during the colonial period
Administrative purposes
Mapping broad social, physical traits

Some Curricular Themes

Timeline of these maps in relation to global, European, & African events

(Mansa Musa and his journey to Mecca, Dutch East India Company and settlements in southern Africa (1650), the rise of the Trans-Atlantic slave trade, enlightenment and science, the Berlin Conference, colonial resistance in Africa, WWI or WWII, independence movements in Africa)

Tracing a particular region over time – the Nile River and Egypt or Southern Africa, for example.

Examine pre-colonial, Colonial, and post-colonial changes in names and mapping of space

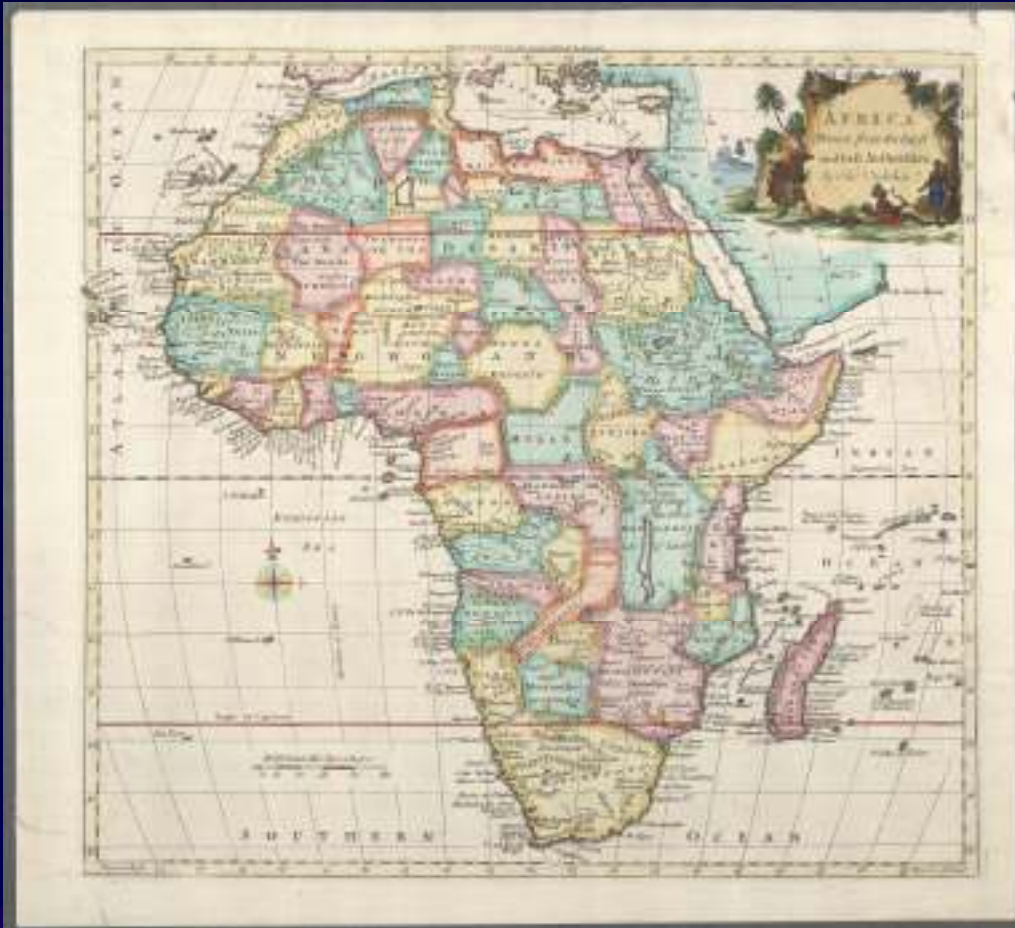
Transportation and the mapping of Africa – rivers, coast zones, route maps. How did transportation relate to trade and the maps that seems to focus on trade or slavery.

Maps that can be connected to a novel – e.g. *Things Fall Apart* (Chinua Achebe) or *Journey to Jo'Burg* (Beverly Naidoo). What's portrayed in the books but not the map? And what's portrayed on the map but not the book?

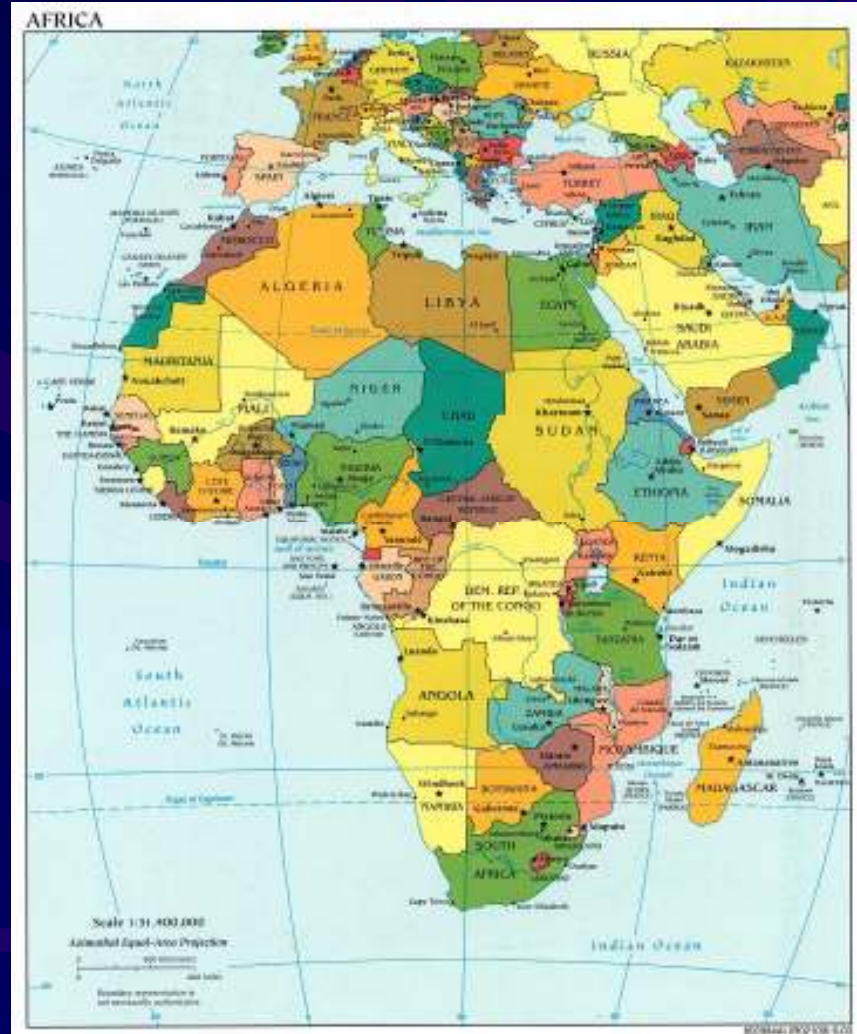
Maps and the changing understanding of Physical Geography– theories that rivers emerged from Mountains, lakes or had some super-natural controlling forces (The Nile)

Your Ideas?

What do you think about this 1770 map in relation to the present-day political map of Africa?

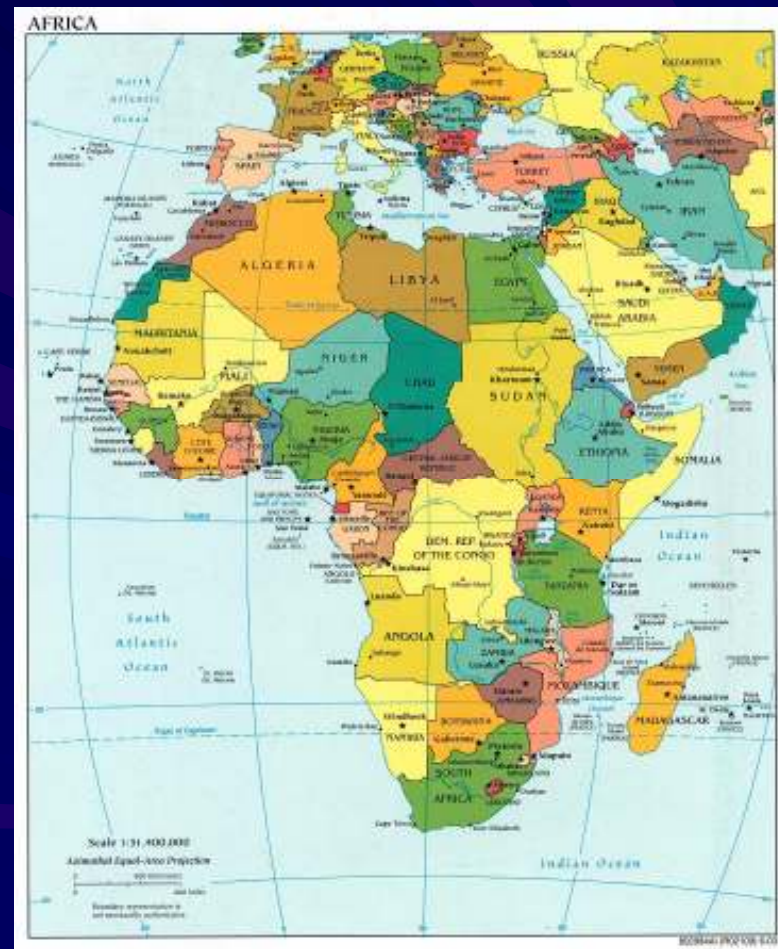
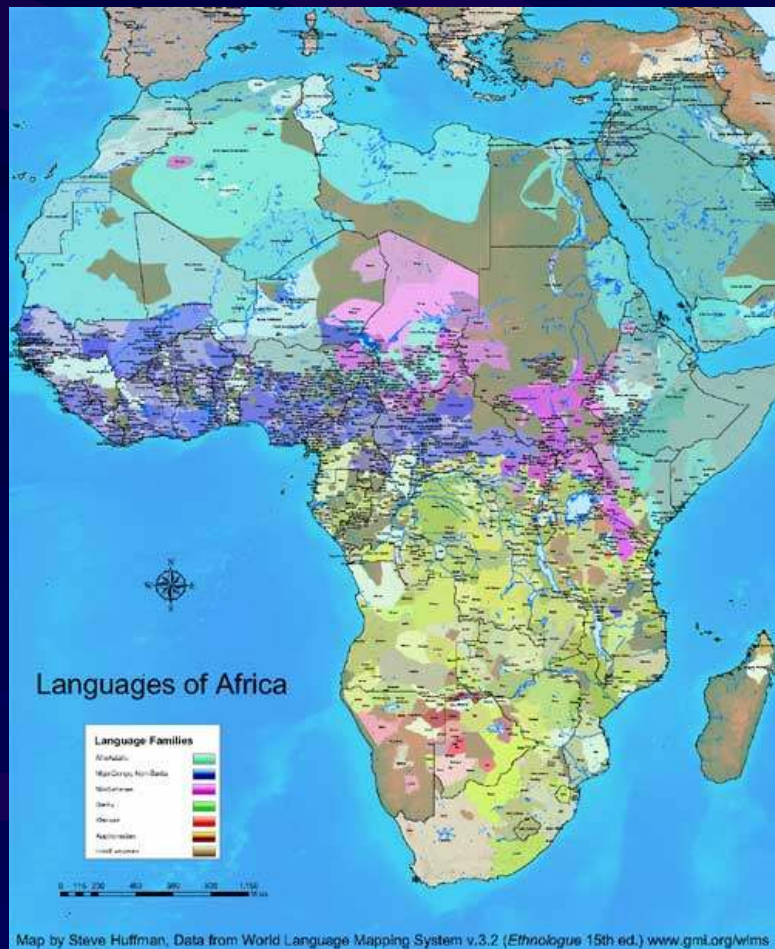


Title: Africa Drawn from the latest and best Authorities.
Publication Place: London **Publisher:** Kitchin, Thomas, d. 1784 **Publication Date:** 1770 **Height:** 34 cm. **Width:** 37 cm. **Scale:** Scale in British statute miles
Color: Colored **Descriptive Notes:** Gold mines are indicated south of Zimbabwe. Title across top: Engraved for Guthrie's new Geographical Grammar; Prime meridian through London.
Cartographer: Kitchin, Thomas, d. 1784
Engraver: Kitchin, Thomas, d. 1784



Are these maps value free?

What will people say about them in 50-100 years?





World map of Mohammed al-Idrisi

Note: South at the top of the map

Date: 1154

Location: Bodleian Library, Oxford University, United Kingdom

Earliest Map of Africa, dates to 1389.

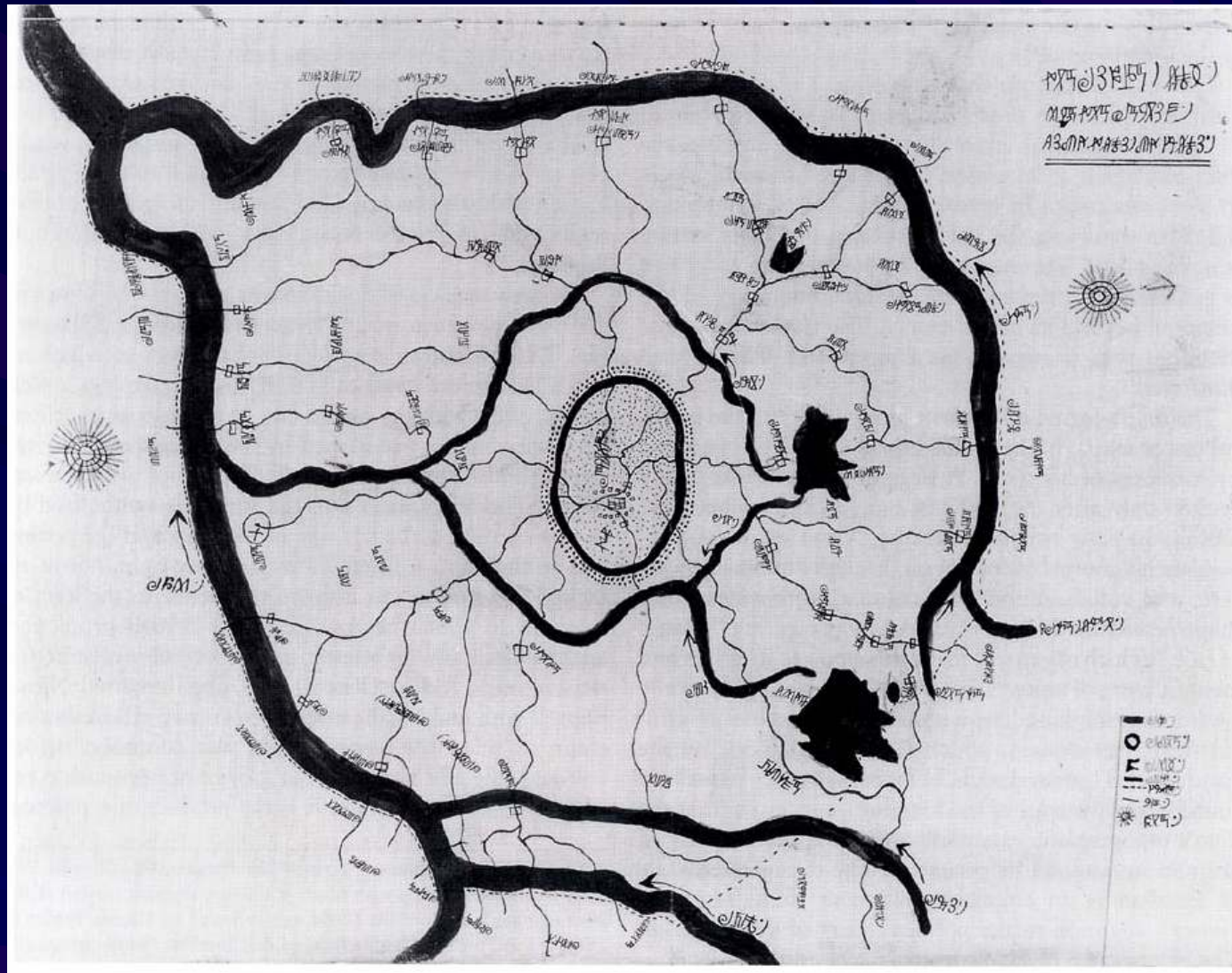
The Da Ming Hun Yi Tu, or Amalgamated Map of the Great Ming Empire.

The Chinese map, covering more than 17 square meters, was produced in silk. It is thought to be a copy of a map sculpted into rock 20 or 30 years earlier.

Created in China in 1389, and clearly showing the shape of Africa, more than 100 years before Western explorers and map-makers reached the continent.

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/africa/2446907.stm>





King Njoya's Map of His Kingdom presented to British Authorities in 1916.

South at the Top.

Paper and Ink

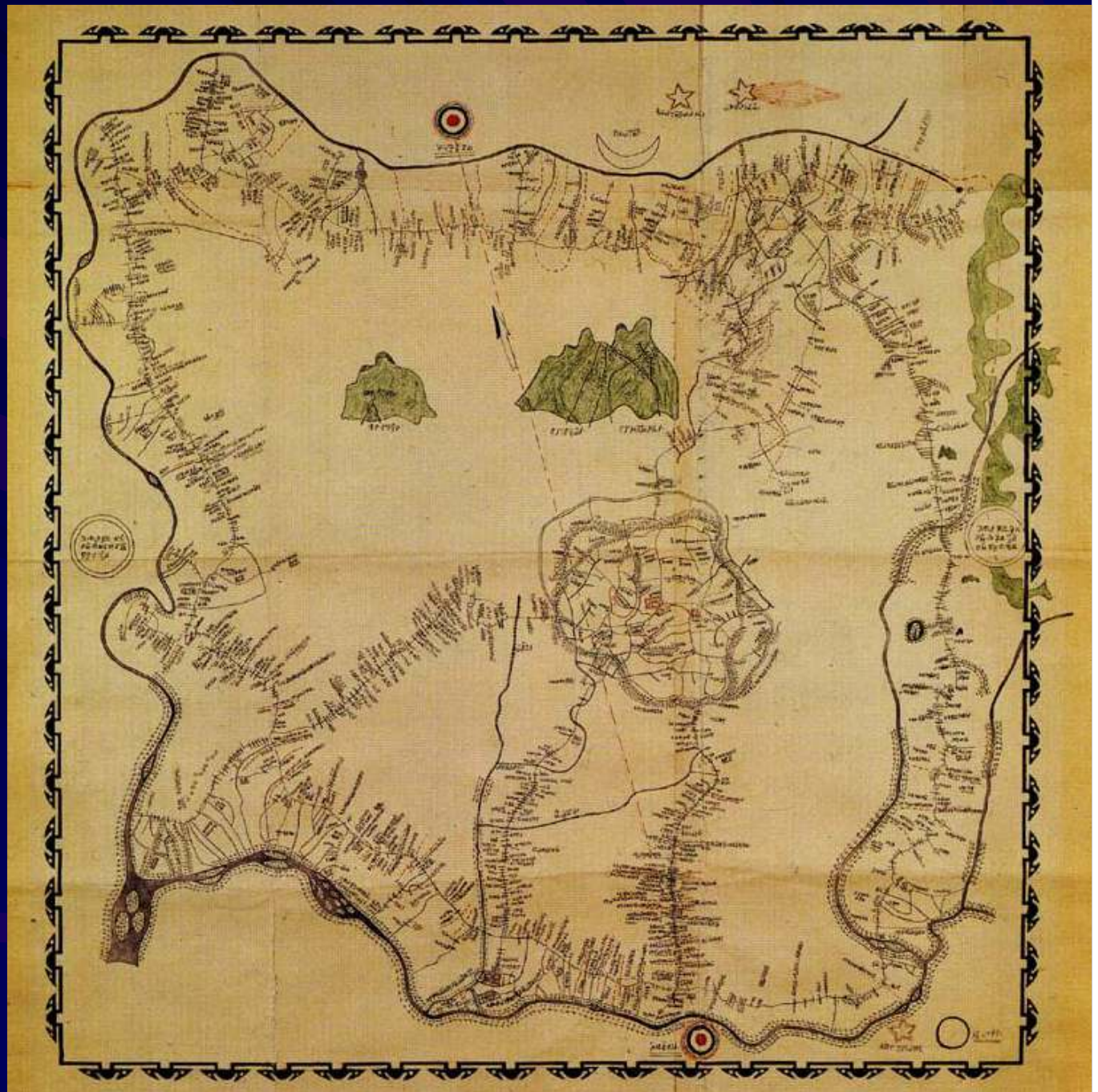
Size 21 x 29.5 cm. Courtesy of Public Record Office, London. (CO 649/7)

King Njoya's Survey Map of Bamum
(Cameroon)

By Ibrahim Njoya
Ink and Crayon

Size: 93.0 x 87.5 cm

Notes: Oriented to the west. Place
names in mfemfe alphabet. Acquired in
1937. Held by Museum of
Ethnography, Geneva. (Gift of Jean
Rusillon, 1966, no. 33553)



Resources on VTS

<http://www.vue.org/whatisvts.html>

Open-ended questions beginning with
What's going on in this image, map, picture?
What makes you say that?
What more do we see?

Paraphrase responses –listening, validating views, demonstrating language use, reinforcing a range of ideas

Facilitate discussions, scaffolding observations and interpretations

Opinions supported with evidence, listen and share information and ideas, to construct meanings together

How to explore “Maps of Africa” with your students?

Download the Luna Insight Browsers at:

<http://library.stanford.edu/depts/hasrg/hdis/insight.html>

Turn off your pop-up blocker

Go to <http://library.stanford.edu/depts/hasrg/hdis/aboutinsight.html>

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Luna Insight™ for image collections at Stanford

[Insight Quick-Start Guide \(PDF\)](#)

Launching Insight

If you have already downloaded and installed the Insight program, you can access Stanford's image collections by launching Insight...

- from your **Windows** Start Menu (usually *Start — Programs — Luna Imaging — Insight 5.5*)
or
- from your **Macintosh OS-X** desktop shortcut, dock or Applications folder

Insight should not require you to log in, but if it does, use one of the following username and password combinations:

- **Stanford users:** enter **stanford** for both username and password
- **Non-Stanford users:** enter **public** for both username and password

Downloading Insight
















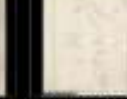




Windows Instructions	Macintosh OS-X Instructions
<p>Use this link to download the installation package. Choose "Run this program from its current location," or save the file to your desktop and double click on its icon.</p> <p>Windows Download</p> <p><i>Warning: This file is approximately 33 Mb, and download times may be quite long over a slow connection!</i></p>	<p>Use this link to download the installation package to your Applications folder. Unstuff the package, and launch the file named "InstallInsight."</p> <p>Macintosh OS-X Download</p> <p><i>Warning: This file is approximately 17 Mb, and download times may be quite long over a slow connection!</i></p>



Stanford University Libraries Maps of Africa

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Maps of Africa

								
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A Map of Abyss... London 1766 Africa 1920b	A Map of Abyss... London 1794 Africa 1920c							