

21.0. O. A. Wangensteen, *Kongeriget Norge*, 1761.

21. Ove Andreas Wangensteen

Hamburg, 1761

KONGERIGET | NORGE | afdelet | i sine fire Stifter, nemlig | AGGERSHUUS, CHRISTIANSAND, | BERGENHUUS og TRONHJEM, | samt underliggende Provstier. | Med Kongelig Allernaadigst | Tilladelse og Bevilling | forfærdiget Aar 1761. | af | O:A: Wangensteen. | Capitain ved det Norske | Artillerie Corps.

Inset: NORDLAND | og | FINMARKEN | under | TRONHIEMS STIFT

Along bottom of map: TAPingeling Junior Sculp:

Copperplate engraving, 54.3 x 47.5 cm

Separately published

24. S. J. Baumgarten

Halle, 1768

Kongeriget | NORGE | afdelet | i sine fire Stifter, nem= | lig AGGERSHUUS, CHRISTIAN= | SAND, BERGENHUUS og TRONHJEM, | samt underliggende Provstier. | forfærdiget Aar 1761 af O. A: | Wangensteen, Capitain ved det | Norske Artillerie—Corps.

Inset map at upper left: NORDLAND | og | FINMARKEN | under | TRONHIEMS STIFT

Above map at upper right: A.H.XXXII. N.H.XIV.

Below map at right: A.

Copperplate engraving, 32.5 x 21.1 cm

From *Algemeine Welthistorie*, 32. Band

28. Matthäus Albrecht Lotter and Georg Friedrich Lotter

Augsburg, c. 1780

REGNUM | NORWEGIAE | divisum in | Quatuor Collegia, | quae dicuntur | AGGERHUS, CHRISTIANSAND, | BERGEN, et TRONTHEIM, | una cum Praepositoris, | quae iis comprehenduntur. | Cura et Sumtibus | FRATR. LOTTER

Inset map at upper left: NORDLAND | et | FINMARKEN | sub Colleg. | TRONTHEIM

Copperplate engraving, 55.5 x 47.7 cm

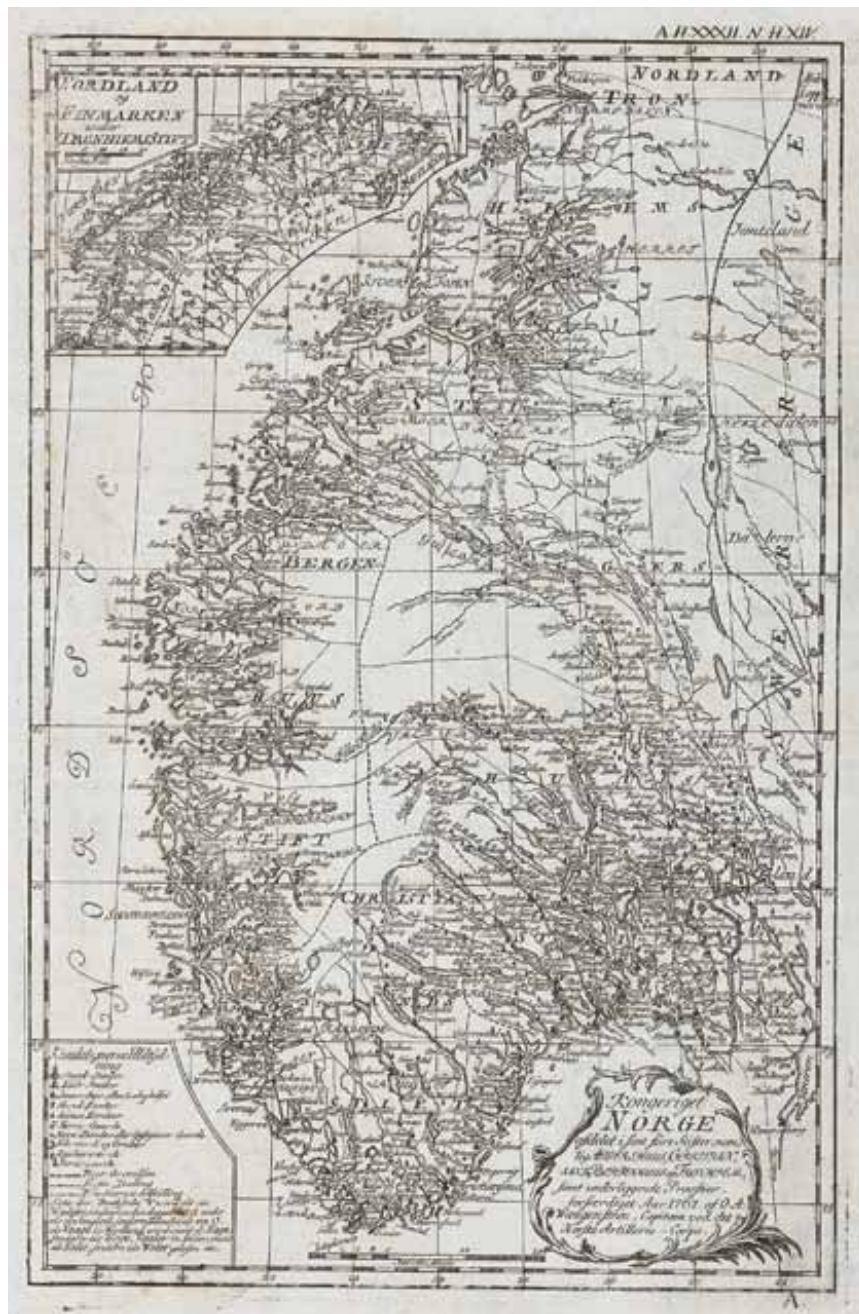
From *Atlas Minor*

Kongeriget Norge by Ove Andreas Wangensteen (fig. 21.0) has special significance as the first map of Norway drawn and issued by a Norwegian cartographer; it was “the only completely independent Norwegian work available” at the time.¹ Wangensteen received his education in the military, beginning service in 1743 and advancing to captain in 1759. He worked under difficult conditions as a cartographer, as evidenced by his requesting an advance of 400 riksdaler to pay for the engraving of his first map. The advance was to be repaid when he received his own command.²

Wangensteen continued with the two-part layout created by de Wit, showing “The Kingdom of Norway divided into its four bishoprics, namely Aggershuus, Christiansand, Bergenhuus and Tronhjøm and their constituent parishes” in the main map at a scale of approximately

1:1,500,000, and “Nordland and Finmark in Trondhiem’s bishopric” in an inset at one-third that scale.³ Wangensteen’s symbolic designs illustrate characteristic Norwegian commercial activities, such as logging, fishing, hunting, and shipping, which were common on earlier maps of the country as well. A merman at the lower right holds a shield with a crown bearing the Norwegian coat of arms.

The explanation of symbols printed between the inset and cartouche denotes about a dozen features, including cities, towns, villages; main and secondary churches; silver, copper, and iron works; and administrative boundaries. The text immediately below strongly suggests that Wangensteen anticipated a good market for his map in Germany: “The German nation is notified through this, that in those names in which the letter V is found, it should be



24.0. Copy of *Kongeriget Norge* in *Algemeine Welthistorie*, 1768.

read as a W; similarly, the double aa is not pronounced as a long ā, but nearly read as an o. Thus, Vaage in Nordland is not to be read as 'Fage,' but rather as 'Woge'; in the same way, Vaaler in Solöer is not read as 'Faler,' but as 'Woler,' etc."

Critically, Wangenstein broke with prior representations of Norway, producing a map of an entirely different quality from the existing foreign ones. Most notably, his much rounder, smoother western coast from north of Bergen

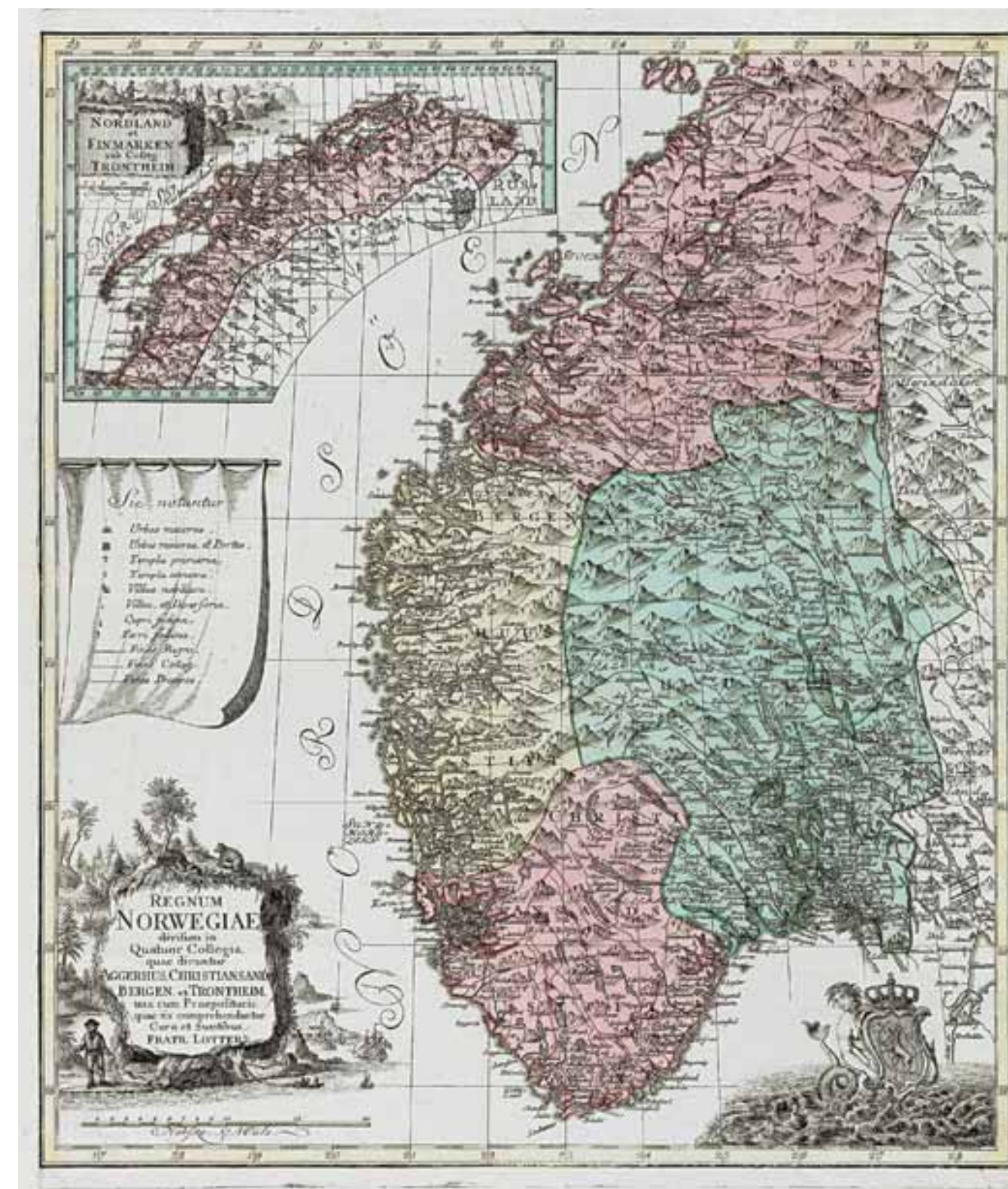
to the southern tip of the country is totally unlike the somewhat protruding coast around Bergen and the fairly straight coast running south from there on earlier maps by Blaeu, Janssonius, Sanson, de Wit, and Homann (see figs. 2.0, 3.0, 4.0, 6.0, and 12.0, respectively).

Unlike those cartographers, Wangenstein had knowledge of and access to the original map *Delinatio Norwegiae* by Jonas Ramus and Joachim Frederik Ramus (Entry 15). As noted in that entry, Kristian Nissen in correspondence to R. A. Skelton in October 1961 referred to a full size (142 x 81 cm) manuscript copy of the Ramus map signed as "O. A. Wangenstein" and dated "MDCCLIII," now in the Gunnerus Library, part of the University Library in Trondheim. By reintroducing the form of Norway originated by these cartographic pioneers, Wangenstein influenced all subsequent maps of the country.

In 1768, a copy of Wangenstein's map, at about one-quarter the size of the original (fig. 24.0), was issued in the *Algemeine Welthistorie*, a series begun by German theologian Siegmund Jakob Baumgarten.⁴ The engraved title page notes that the volume is the 32nd part of this work, or equivalently the 14th part of the *Historie der neuern Zeiten*, thus explaining the notation above the map at the right. The book has two main chapters, "Die allgemeine Geschichte des Königreichs Norwegen" on pages 1–272, and "Die allgemeine

Geschichte des Königreiches Dänemark" on pages 273–684. Three other plans in the book (of Norwegian/Danish territories, Denmark, and a Danish residence) have the letters "B," "C," and "D" printed at the lower right, analogous to the "A" that appears on the copy of Wangenstein's map. The volume has a preface by Johann Christoph Gatterer and was published by Johann Justinus Gebauer in Halle.

By coincidence, another map of Norway with an attribution to Wangenstein in its title was also published in



28.0. M. A. Lotter and G. F. Lotter, *Regnum Norwegiae*, c. 1780.

1768. *Mappa Geogr. R. Norvegiae eller Geogr. Charta öfwer K.R. Norrige efter Wangenstens Charta* by Anders Åkerman from the *Atlas Juvenilis* is discussed in Entry 25.

More than ten years later, Matthäus Albrecht Lotter and Georg Friedrich Lotter published a double-folio map of Norway (fig. 28.0) based on the Wangenstein model. Sons

of Tobias Conrad Lotter, they took over the family firm upon their father's death in 1777 and signed their work as the "Brothers Lotter." Dating the map precisely is not possible, though it must have appeared between 1777, when they took over the business, and 1801, when Georg Friedrich died.

The Lotter brothers did not follow the precedent of their father, who simply reprinted the map of Norway of his father-in-law, Matthäus Seutter, with his own name substituted for Seutter's (see Entry 17). Instead, they produced a new map, albeit a close copy of Wangenstein's, as comparison of figures 21.0 and 28.0 makes evident. They removed reference to ecclesiastical divisions in the title: "Kingdom of Norway divided into four regions called Aggerhus, Christiansand, Bergen and Trontheim, together with the districts that they include. Under the care and at the expense of [i.e., edited and published by] the Brothers [Fratres] Lotter." Matthäus Albrecht and Georg Friedrich retained the basic cartouche design and the merman holding the shield, but simplified the key at the center of the left hand side by removing some of the symbols and the text below.

Regional Map by Ove Andreas Wangenstein

Hamburg, 1763

AGGERSHUUS STIFT, | *afdelet i sine Amter og Fogderier;* | *Med Kongelig Allernaadigst Tilladelse og Bevilling* | 1762 *forfærdiget, og udgivet af* | O A Wangenstein | *Capitain ved det Norske Artillerie Corps.* | *TA Pingeling Jun. Sculp: 1762 & 1763 Hamb:*

Copperplate engraving, 57.0 x 47.8 cm
Separate publication

Ove Andreas Wangenstein's regional map of *Aggershuus Stift* (fig. WAN 1) was issued in 1763, the year of his death and two years after his general map of Norway. The full title identifies Thomas Albrecht Pingeling (1727–1803) of Hamburg as the engraver: "The Bishopric of Aggershuus, divided into its counties and bailiwicks, with most gracious royal permission and license, 1762, made and issued by O A Wangenstein, Captain of the Norwegian Artillery Corps, engraved by T. A. Pingeling Jr., 1762 and 1763, Hamburg."

The map encompasses a large expanse of Norway, as the Akershus diocese comprised Smaalenenes, Akershus,

Oplandenes, Buskerud, and Bratsberg amts plus the count estates of Laurvigen and Jarlsberg (Vestfold). (See the essay, "Amts Kart: Mapping Norway's Counties.") Covering almost 7 degrees west-east and 4 degrees south-north, the area portrayed by Wangenstein is about 3.5 times greater than that shown in Johann Baptist Homann's map of Aggerhus (see fig. HOM 2 in Entry 12), which extends approximately 4 degrees of longitude by 2 of latitude.

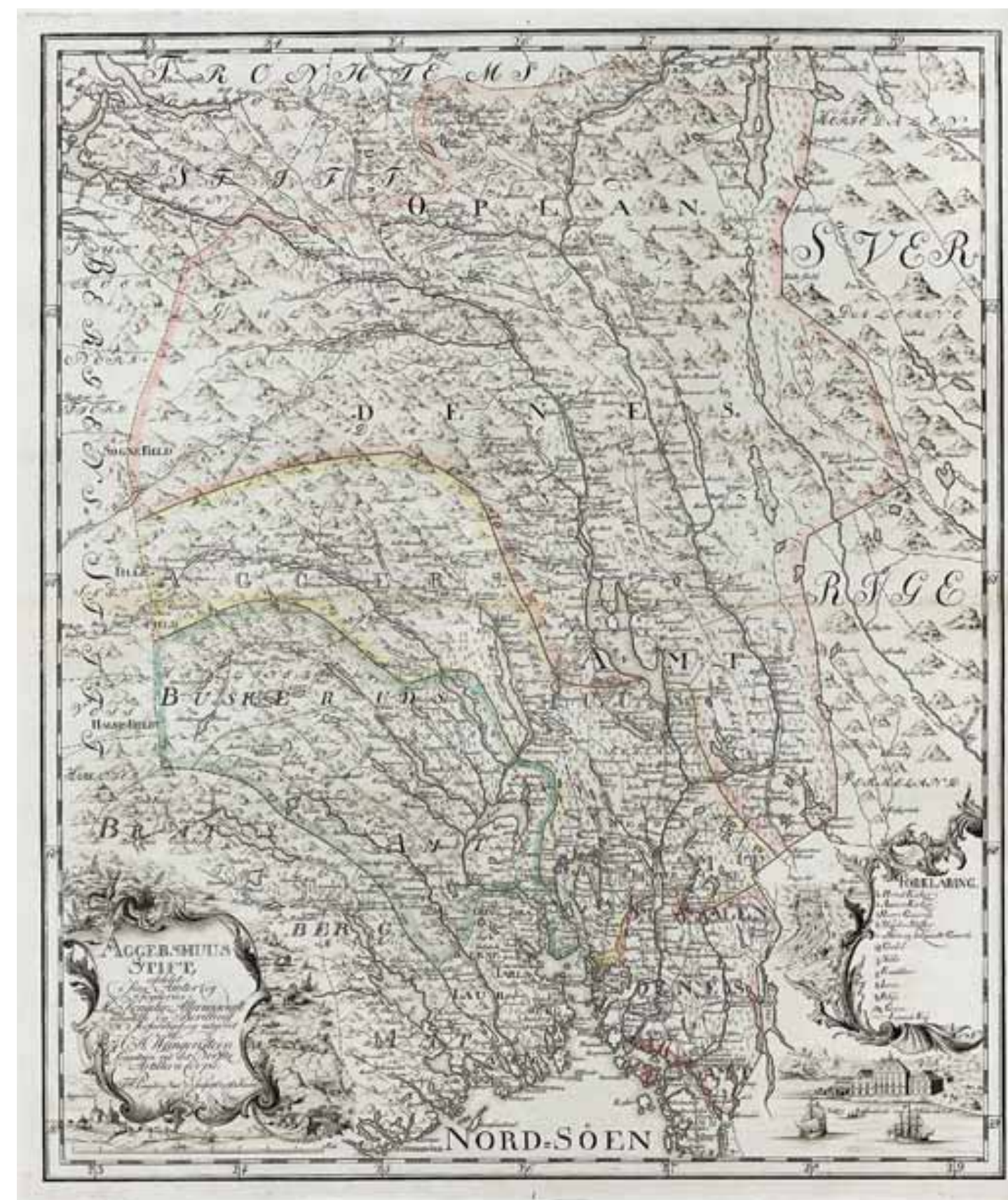
Small detailed illustrations fill the spaces around the title cartouche and the symbol explanation inset, but outside the map proper: Aggershuus and Friderichsteen fortresses, animals and ships in the former; Sarp-foss, Havs-lund, a sugar refinery by Friderichshall (Halden), and more ships in the latter. Symbols indicate five types of mines: gold, silver, copper, iron, and lead. An impressive network of country routes,⁵ denoted with double lines, runs all over the map, with many of them precursors of today's vehicular roads.

COLLECTORS' NOTE: Uncommon to scarce

All three of these maps of Norway are uncommon, bordering on scarce. The same is true of Wangenstein's regional map of Aggershuus.

NOTES

1. Ehrensverd, *The History of the Nordic Map*, p. 333.
2. Hoem, *Norge på Gamle Kart*, p. 54.
3. *Ibid.*, pp. 54–55, explains that "stift" was the official designation for bishopric from the Reformation until 1918. The seat of the Stavanger bishopric was moved to Christiansand in 1682, with a corresponding change in the name to Christiansand Stift. Nord-Norge was first established as its own bishopric in 1804.
4. Siegmund Jakob Baumgarten (1706–1757), "the crown of German scholars" according to Voltaire, studied and taught in Halle. A prodigious author, he wrote the first 16 volumes of the *Algemeine Welt-historie* beginning in 1744. Johann Salomo Semler, his former disciple, assistant, and biographer, and others including Johann Christoph Gatterer continued the work after Baumgarten's death. When completed, the work comprised 66 main and 6 supplement volumes.
5. Several are described in Hoem, *Norge på Gamle Kart*, p. 104.



WAN 1. O. A. Wangenstein, *Aggershuus Stift*, 1763.