

Lithographer
Text

HERMANN HAACK

In 1897 **Hermann Haack** (1872–1966) took up employment with Justus Perthes. He began with the editing of school atlases and from 1907 onwards he became the main editor of the Sydow-Wagners Methodischer Schulatlas. In 1902 he became responsible for the Stieler. It was the second time that this was accompanied by a textbook. In 1934 he started on the international Stieler. For this project, a lot of maps were redrawn and toponyms were given in local language. A Dutch reviewer read the subtitle *Grand atlas de géographie moderne* as meaning that the atlas would be complemented with some maps in the style of the *Physikalischer Atlas*. Unfortunately the Second World War terminated this project before it was complete. In 1908, he began a carto-bibliographic supplement in PGM, that contained many reviews of maps. In 1941–1945 this was succeeded by the feature *Kartographie*.

Haack was especially renowned for the publication of his wallmap series, of which 250 items were planned. In 1903 he began with the series *Große Historischer Wandatlas* [Large historic wall atlas] (41 maps, 1908–1931) and in 1907 with the *Großer Geographischer Wandatlas* [Large geographic wall atlas] (47 maps, 1907–1930). A third series concerning physical geography was produced between 1913 and 1937, but this was not a commercial success because of the high production

costs. His last project was the Zentralasien-Atlas [Central Asia atlas] for Sven Hedin, but because of the Second World War this project ended. Three editions were made of each map (geographical, historical, physical). Very strong colours ensured that the essential map content was easily recognizable in the classrooms, even from a distance. He further developed the existing colour symbolism for physical maps. This physical coloring, developed by the cartographer Emil von Sydow in the 19th century, has hardly lost any importance for school lessons to this day. Haack also played an important role in a complete revision of Stieler's Handatlas. The tenth edition was published from 1920 to 1944 in several editions containing over 250 maps, which were still engraved in copper.

In 1903 Haack founded the magazine *Geographischer Anzeiger*. When he founded the *Verband Deutscher Schulgeographen* (Association of German School Geographers) in 1912, it functioned as the association's magazine. In 1944 Haack withdrew into private life. After the end of World War II, the Soviet occupation forces returned Haack to the Geographical Institute, where he worked almost to the end of his life. After the expropriation without compensation by the city council of Gotha in January 1953, the now public Justus Perthes Publishers was renamed "VEB Hermann Haack Geographic Cartographic Institute Gotha".

Johann Georg Justus Perthes was a German publisher and founder of the name. He was born in the Thuringian town of Schwarzbürg a Schwarzburg court physician. From 1808 he worked in nearby Gotha, where he founded Justus Perthes Geographische Anstalt in 1814 by his son Wilhelm Perthes (1808–1877) publishing house of Justus's nephew Johann Heinrich Perthes in Hamburg. On his death in Gotha, Wilhelm laid the foundation of the geographical atlas, which it is chiefly famous, by the first edition from 1817–1823 after Adolf Stieler (1770–1825) engaged the collaboration of the most prominent geographers of the time, including Stieler, Heinrich Christian Gottlieb Reichard (1758–1837) and Adolf Stieler in the compilation of the atlas, 1817–1823, by Emil von Sydow. The business passed to Bernhard Wilhelm Perthes (1821–1857) and then to August Heinrich Petermann under whose name the periodical Petermanns Geographische Monatsblätter was published.

PARABOLIC
Moonbeams

STEAMSHIP
Extravagant

LANDSCAPE
Geographical

REQUISITES
Cartographer

GUARDIANSHIP

Circumnavigate

IDIOSYNCRATIC

Transcendentals

CONSEQUENCES

Prestidigitatorial

UNMISTAKABLE

Neurotransmitter

INCONSPICUOUS

Misunderstanding



Lithographer Text is a Modern serifed typeface with vertical stress, inspired by the lettering on the schoolroom maps published by the Justus Perthes Publishing Company in the 1920s. A spiritual cousin to Club Lithographer, this typeface softens the most dramatic elements of pointed pen calligraphy and modulates the contrast, making it more palatable to read across extended passages of text.

Available formats:

Desktop OpenType CFF (OTF)
Web WOFF, WOFF2
App/E-book OpenType TrueType (TTF)

Designer: David Jonathan Ross

DJR draws letters of all shapes and sizes for custom and retail typeface designs. A native of Los Angeles, he began drawing typefaces at Hampshire College and joined The Font Bureau in 2007 where he honed his bézier-wrangling skills. Now he publishes visually imaginative and technically advanced designs at his own foundry, including Fit, Manicotti, Input, Gimlet, and Bungee. You'll find him in Western Massachusetts.

Supported Languages include:

Afrikaans, Albanian, Alsatian, Basque, Bislama, Bosnian (Latin), Breton, Catalan, Chamorro, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, Estonian, Faroese, Finnish, Flemish, Franco-Provençal, French, Frisian, Friulian, Galician, German, Greenlandic, Hungarian, Icelandic, Indonesian, Irish, Italian, Kurdish (Latin), Ladin, Latin, Latvian, Lithuanian, Luxembourgish, Malay, Manx Gaelic, Moldovan, Norwegian (Bokmål, Nynorsk), Occitan, Polish, Portuguese, Rhaeto-Romance, Romanian, Romansh, Sami (Inari, Lule, Northern, Skolt, Southern), Scottish Gaelic, Slovak, Sorbian, Slovenian, Spanish, Swahili, Swedish, Tagalog, Turkish, Uzbek (Latin), Vietnamese, Walloon, Welsh.

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