



Jan Felkl & syn, továrna na glóby / Jan Felkl & Son, a Globe-Making Factory. By Eva Novotná

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To cite this article: Thomas Horst (2018) Jan Felkl & syn, továrna na glóby / Jan Felkl & Son, a Globe-Making Factory. By Eva Novotná, *Imago Mundi*, 70:2, 251-251, DOI: [10.1080/03085694.2018.1451158](https://doi.org/10.1080/03085694.2018.1451158)

To link to this article: <https://doi.org/10.1080/03085694.2018.1451158>



Published online: 30 May 2018.



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the pedagogic production of planetary consciousness' especially in India. Chapter one, 'In Pursuit of a Global Thing' introduces the subject and looks at the changing roles of globes in general, their introduction into India, and in education. Ramaswamy traces this role, impact, through history and space by means of four global encounters, which form the four primary chapters. First, in 1794, an exiled prince is presented with a globe by a 'cartographic evangelist' from the East India Company. Then, in 1815, a Christian woman presents a crude silk globe to a young Brahmin to educate him in the nature of the earth.

The third encounter takes place in the late nineteenth century when students, especially girls, learn the use of globes in classrooms. Geography and the use of globes had become an important subject in both England and the United States by this time, and much use is made in this chapter of photographs of students in classrooms studying globes. The final encounter is in 1956 in a film entitled *Aparajito*, where a young boy is learning about geography.

The last chapter, the 'Epilogue', has an interesting discussion on global knowledge that describes research carried out in 1995 to evaluate the Indian public's understanding of science. The first series of questions ascertain people's knowledge of the earth's shape. This, of course, demonstrates the effectiveness of the previous two centuries of global pedagogy. The Epilogue also looks at 'god posters' that show Hindu gods with modern global images as a part of the picture. Ramaswamy notes that these map and globe images 'enable and ease the passage of Hindu gods into the scientific modern'.

The book is well-written and tells an interesting story in an engaging way. The notes are extensive and detailed, the bibliography is comprehensive and the index is well done and complete. The photographs are integral to the story and are part of the discussion; they are not simply decoration. In all I found this a valuable book and a welcome addition to my cartographic history library.

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<https://doi.org/10.1080/03085694.2018.1451157>

Jan Felkl & syn, továrna na glóby / Jan Felkl & Son, a Globe-Making Factory. By Eva Novotná. Praha: Univerzita Karlova, 2017. ISBN 978-80-7444-053-3. Pp. 184, ill. Euro €12.00 (paper). [Available from Map Collection, Faculty of Science, Charles University, Albertov 6, 12843 Prague 2, Czech Republic. Distribution is provided by Mgr. Mirka Tröglová Sejtková, email: sejtjm2af@natur.cuni.cz.]

In remembrance of the Bohemian globemaker Jan Felkl (1817–1887), whose 200th birthday was commemorated in 2017, a large globe exhibition (supported by the Geographical Section of the Faculty of Science, Charles University, and the Central Bohemian Museum in Roztoky) was organized by Dr Eva Novotná, the director of the map collection at Charles University in Prague. For the event, and to present the international success and popularity Felkl's scientific instruments enjoyed throughout Europe

in the second half of the nineteenth and early twentieth century, an illustrated monograph in Czech and English has been published. The book, which includes an illustrated catalogue of 32 globes in various languages, describes an almost century-long history (1854–1952) of the largest Austro-Hungarian globe manufacturer and gives the reader ample information (some new) on Jan Felkl's family, his collaborators and successors, the Saxon geographer Otto Delitsch (1821–1882) and the cartographer Josef Erben (1830–1910).

The founder of the company was financially supported at the beginning by the well-known Prague printer of copper plates and cartographer Václav Merklas (1809–1866), who had made the first Czech globe in May 1848. Soon after, in 1854, Felkl registered his company and went on to produce German- and Czech-language globes in different sizes. Finding that these sold so well, he gradually expanded production to include globes in other languages (Hungarian, Dutch, English, Russian and Polish) and special astronomical devices such as tellurians (1858), lunaria (1860), planetaria (1861), induction globes and armillary spheres. On 28 July 1870 the company was registered with the Austro-Hungarian Commercial Court in Prague as 'J. Felkl & Son'. In the same year, Felkl's prosperous business moved to the small village Roztoky, where thousands of handmade globes were produced each year.

After the founder's death in 1887, the company was managed by his son Kryštof Zikmund Felkl (1855–1894), who died during a business trip in Munich at the young age of 38. His brother Ferdinand Felkl (b.1846), the second son of the company's founder and holder of two patents (1899 and 1901) for folding globes, took over the company. He died in 1925, followed four years later by his wife, Katherina Möller (1848–1929). The last owner of the factory, which ceased production in 1950, was their grandson Vilém Otto Kraupner (1909–1983).

The Felkl firm's output included terrestrial and celestial globes in eight different sizes and seventeen languages. Its products combined good Czech craftsmanship with a highly professional technical standard. The company was awarded numerous prizes at international exhibitions (Paris, 1867; Vienna, 1873) as well as national ones. Throughout the Austro-Hungarian Empire, Felkl's globes had a reputation as excellent teaching aids in primary schools. They were also used, thanks to Jan Felkl's manual on the use of globes, in secondary schools. (German versions of the manual were published in 1856 and 1877, with an edition in Czech in 1866; other manuals were produced for planetaria, tellurians and lunaria in the same year.)

Eva Novotná has produced a well-written study that can be recommended to every globe lover. The text is supplemented by a short glossary, a Felkl family tree, and helpful (but unfortunately somewhat confusing) lists giving an overview of nearly 300 extant globes made by J. Felkl & Son in the Czech Republic (112), Austria (118), Poland (28), Hungary (20) and Germany (10).

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<https://doi.org/10.1080/03085694.2018.1451158>