In 1824, Lohrman, of Dresden, proposed to issue in twentyfive sections a lunar map $36\frac{1}{2}$ inches to the moon's diameter; but, his sight failing, only four sections were printed. As Lohrman was a professional surveyor, and was assisted by the astronomer Eneke, and used one of the celebrated telescopes made by Frauenhofer, of Munieh, his work had rare merit, and is still referred to.

In 1834-6 appeared the map of the moon, by Beer and Mædler. It was on a seale of 3 ft. 2 in. to the moon's diameter, and was followed the next year by their great explanatory work-Der Mond ; oder allgemeine vergleichende Selenography. Their labors carried lunar investigation far beyond the most advanced stages reached by their predecessors. Their book of more than 400 elosely-printed pages, for exhaustive descriptions, and their map for minute details, won them unstinted praise, and still command the highest esteem. Later workers in their field of labor have employed more powerful instruments and made out details they failed to record, but their drawings and descriptions are still standards of authority, and are likely to remain such. Their mode of working shows the value of their work. To fix ninety-two chief points on the moon's disk, as bases for further measurements, they made nearly a thousand micrometric measurements from the limh of the moon. They also measured one hundred and forty-eight lunar formations with the micrometer. They made one thousand and ninety-five measurements of the shadows thrown by eight hundred and thirty different lunar mountains, minutely noting particulars of illumination at each measurement. From the length of these shadows the height of each mountain was earefully computed, and the resultant heights served as standards for determining the elevation of minor peaks whose shadows were projected under like conditions of illumination. They named one hundred and fifty lunar formations not named before, but made no innovations on the accepted nomenelature except that in carrying out Schreeter's plan of designating un-named eraters by Greek and Roman letters they used Greek letters only for elevations, lower-case Roman letters for depressions, and Roman capitals for measured points. Their telescope was a Frauenhofer refractor of 834 in. aperture, having a magnifying power ranging from one hundred and forty to three hundred diameters. They worked chiefly with an aperture of $4\frac{1}{2}$ in., and did not often use so high a power