



The public has only to look at the Catalogue of this Atlas, to see that it is the richest and most magnificent that has been put in our country, for sale in memory of man. I will not undertake to mark here in detail all the advantages that are gathered there, I may be suspected of exaggeration, I am content to add only that this collection is so beautiful that it cannot refuse your admiration, but has been made by a curious man, who for his curiosity has made a great deal of expense; that it contains many geographical riches which one could not seek anywhere elsewhere; and that Geographical Maps & Figures are illuminated with perfect beauty. Those who wish to purchase the book will be able to see and examine it, some time before the sale.

Auction sale catalogue for the library of Comte de Cobenzl 1771, item 1247.

Daniel Crouch Rare Books LLP
4 Bury Street, St James's
London
SW1Y 6AB

+44 (0)20 7042 0240
info@crouchrarebooks.com
crouchrarebooks.com

Daniel Crouch Rare Books New York LLC
24 East 64th Street
New York
NY 10065

+1 (212) 602 1779
info@crouchrarebooks.com
crouchrarebooks.com

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p4-5: The Atlas Le Mire/Cobenzl

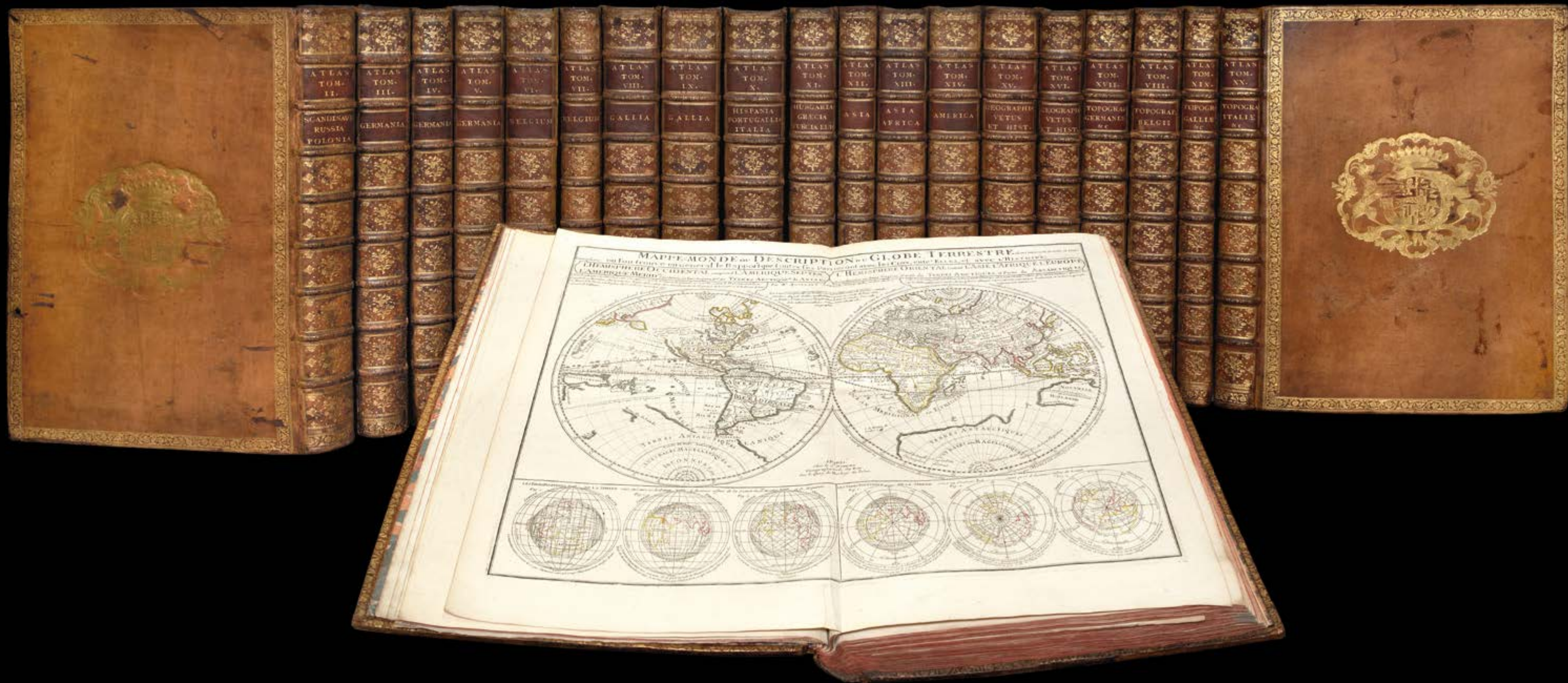
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The Atlas Le Mire/Cobenzl

DANIEL
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BOOKS



An unique, 20 volume monumental grand composite atlas in magnificent condition, compiled by Pierre Jean le Mire (d1753), Canon of the Collegiate Church of Saint Vincent de Soignies in Hainaut.

The contents include:

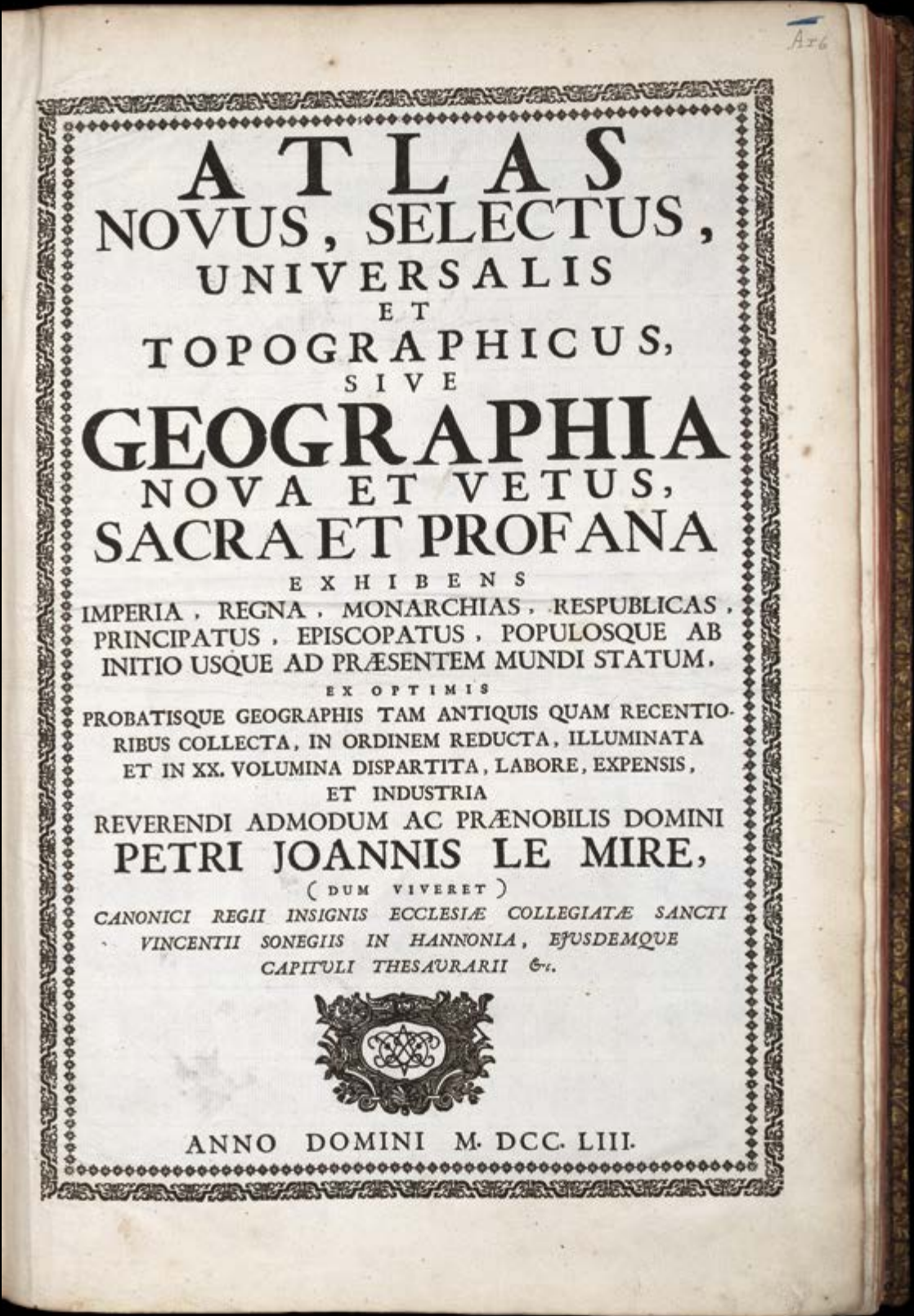
- The near complete stock-in-trade in c1750 of the firm of Covens and Mortier, including the atlas maps of Sanson, Jaillot, De Wit, supplemented with a large collection of separately published maps and multi-sheet wall maps.
- An atlas of nearly 400 town plans.
- Delisle's 'Atlas Russicus', the first atlas of Russia.
- D'Anville's 'Nouvel atlas de la Chine', the first printed survey of China.
- A set of wall maps of the world and four continents by Nolin.
- Edmund Halley's 'Nova et accuratissima totius terrarum', the first world map to show isogonals, which were considered of paramount importance for the determination of longitude.
- The first printed plan to name Montreal.
- De Fer's 'Le cours du Mississippi', one of the most important maps of French America.
- The Covens and Mortier 4-sheet reduction of Popple's map of North America.
- The first chart devoted solely to the St Lawrence River.
- The first map to use the name "Texas", and the first to show New Orleans.
- Many wall maps and separately-published broadsheet maps.

The atlas is offered together with the auction catalogue in which the atlas appeared in 1753. The work was acquired then by Charles-Jean-Philippe, Comte de Cobenzl (1712-1770), Minister Plenipotentiary of the Austrian Netherlands in Brussels under Empress Maria Theresa (1753-1770), who had the collection bound at some point between 1753 and 1765 with his arms tooled in gilt to the upper and lower boards of each volume.

Following the death of the Comte de Cobenzl in 1770, his library of some 2,821 works was sold again at an auction in 1771, where the atlas was the most expensive book in the sale and sold for 825 florins. After this, the atlas was purchased by a prominent Dutch collector in the late nineteenth century, and subsequent ownership has been by descent.

The atlas is an early attempt at comparative geography made at the birth of the study of historical cartography – and a triumphant portrait of the world as inherited by Empress Maria Theresa at the end of the War of Austrian Succession (1740-1748): a bloody conflict that encompassed most of Europe and the colonial landscape of England and France.

Image
Letterpress title to the atlas, apparently unique.



The Atlas Le Mire/Cobenzl

Covens and Mortier et al

Atlas, Novus, Selectus, Universalis et Topographicus, sive Geographia nova et vetus sacra et profana exhibens imperia, regna, monarchus, respublicas, prncipatus, episcopatus, populosque, ab initio usque ad praesentem mundi statum ex optimis probatisque geographis tam antiquis quam recentioribus collecta, in ordinem reducta, illuminata et in XX. volumina dispartita, labore, expensis, et industria reverendi admodum ac praenobilis domini Petri Joannis Le Mire, (dum viveret) canonici regii insignis ecclesiae collegiate Sancti Vincentii Sonegiis in Hannonia, ejusdemque capituli thesaurarii &c.

Publication

[Brussels], 1753.

Description

20 volumes, folio (560 by 390mm), title-page, seven frontispieces (to be found in volumes I (two), XI, XII, XIII, XIV, and XV), 32 pages of text and tables, and 2541 engraved mapsheets incorporating 2023 maps, many multi-sheet, mostly double-page or folding, and with fine original hand-colour in full or outline, mainly superb impressions in very fine condition throughout, a very small number of maps with marginal tears, skillfully repaired, some uneven paper toning, but generally remarkably fine, crisp, and clean, contemporary, or very near contemporary calf, upper and lower covers of each volume decorated with large central gilt arms of Charles-Jean-Philippe, Comte de Cobenzl et du Saint-Empire, Baron de Proseck, Saint-Daniel etc., Chevalier de la Toison d'or (1712-1770)¹, and surrounded by elaborate roll-tool acanthus leaf border, gilt, spines in nine compartments separated by raised bands, richly gilt, and decorated with gilt thistle motif in each compartment, red morocco lettering-piece, gilt, to second and third compartments.

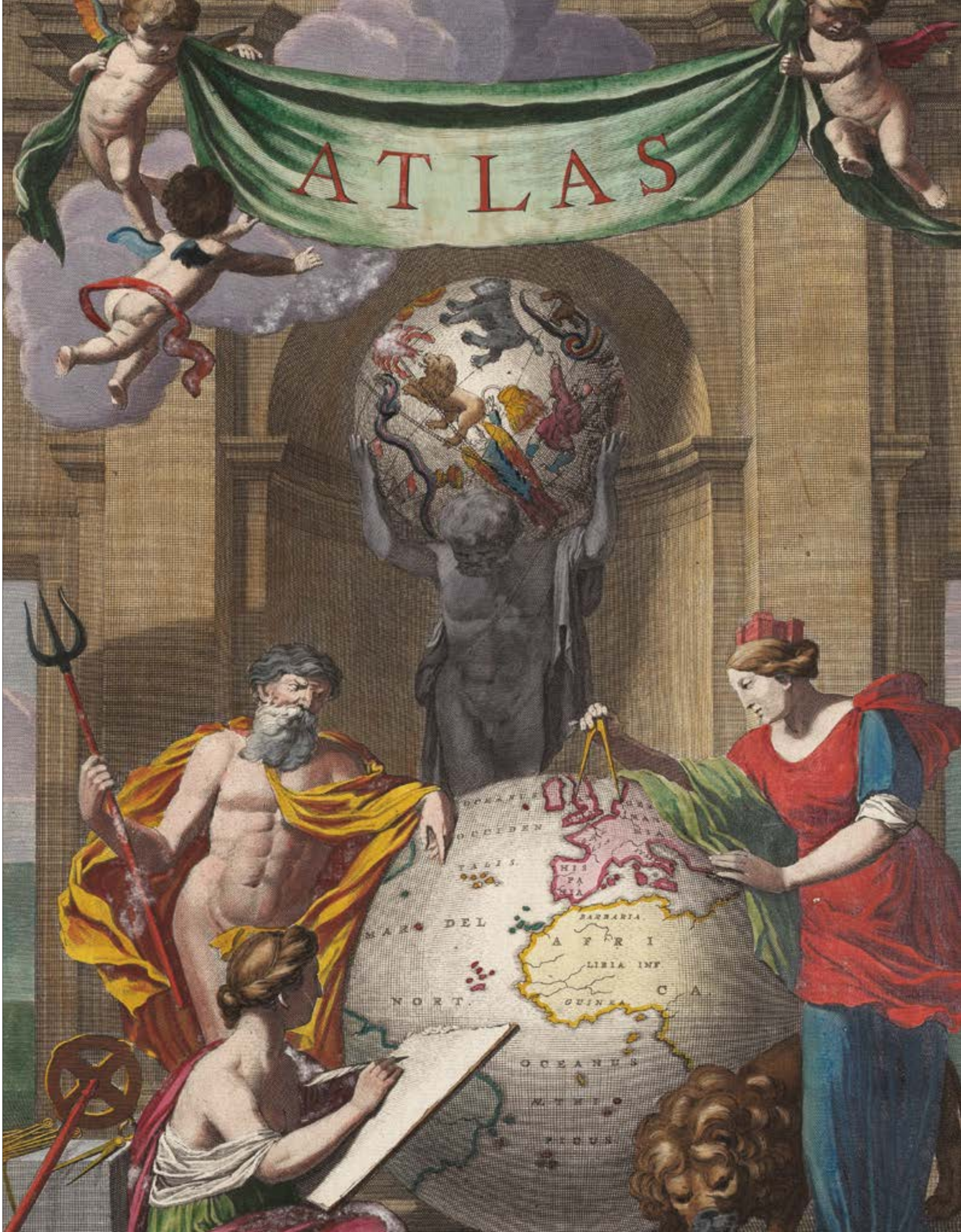


Image: Frontispiece to volume I.

Overleaf: Item 1 (for description, please see pp64-75).

¹de Jonghe d'Ardoye, Théodore, vicomte de, *Armorial belge du bibliophile*, III, p. 699.



Monumental Grand Composite Atlases

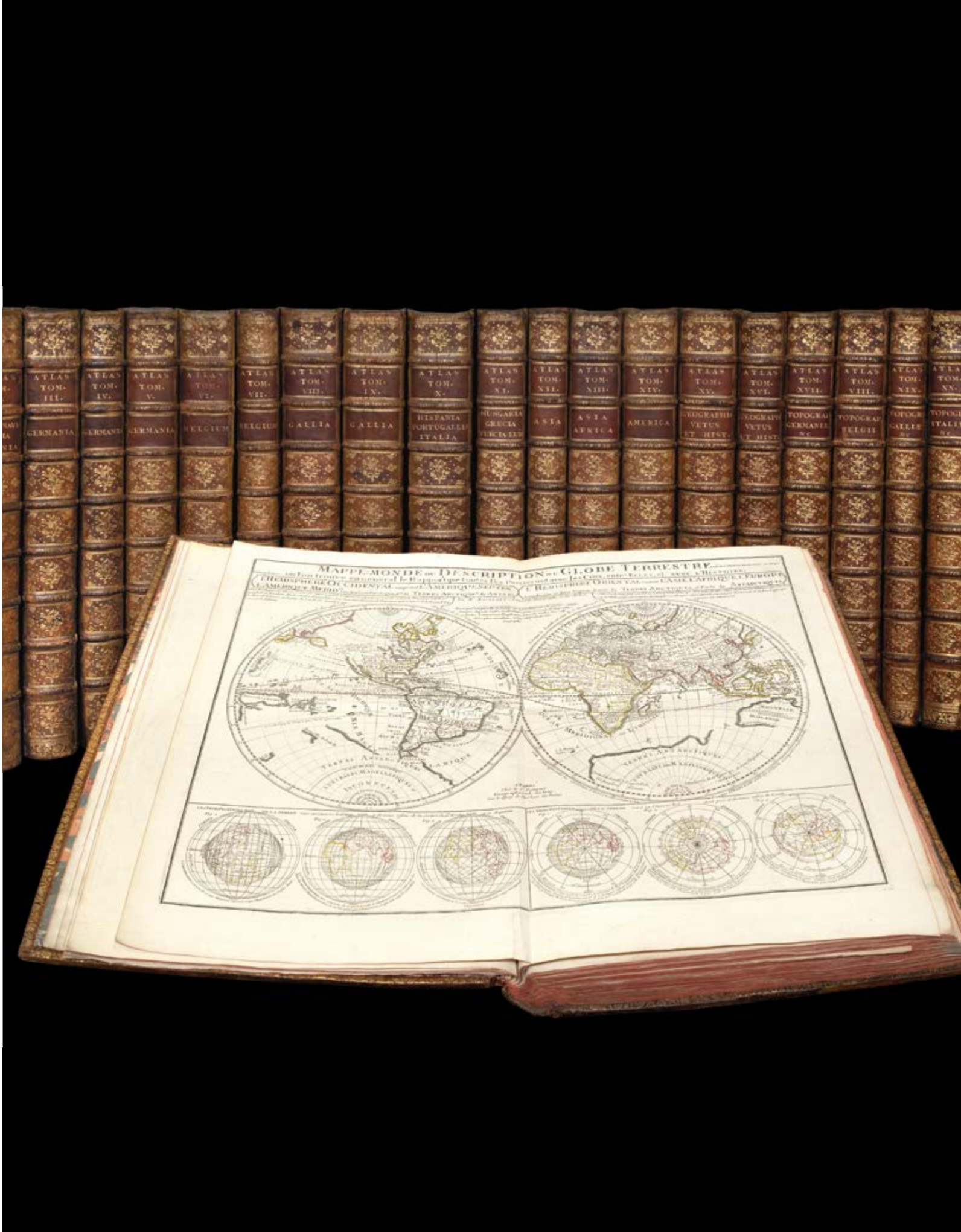
This unique atlas comprises over 2000 maps selected and organized by Pierre Jean le Mire. Its contents, therefore, reflect the personal tastes and inclinations of its compiler. It should not, however, be considered in isolation. The specific form that it takes - the self-assembled, multi-volume atlas - was characteristic of its time. According to Peter Barber, former curator of maps at The British Library: “The craze for assembling encyclopaedic, systematically organized ‘atlases’ of maps, charts, and architectural and topographical prints and drawings, originated among west European merchants and administrators in the late seventeenth century. It became popular in the course of the next century with monarchs and the ruling elites, to become one of the most characteristic expressions of the library culture of late Baroque and Enlightenment Europe”². In order to understand how this “craze” came about, it is necessary to understand the evolution of commercial printed cartography.

The commercial trade in printed maps and atlases began in Renaissance Italy. The rediscovery of ancient geographic texts combined with advances in surveying techniques, and the invention of the printing press, enabled the production and dissemination of accurate, uniform maps to an audience beyond the monastic library. The barriers to entry in this trade were, however, high: the cost of copper printing plates, the labour and materials involved in engraving, printing, and binding, and the possibility of being beaten to market by speed or the advent of new discoveries, made making a new map a risky investment. In order to offset this risk, early map publishers worked cooperatively. They spread the cost of their profession by sharing maps to produce collections to order for customers and patrons - a renaissance version of just-in-time production or print-on-demand. This spirit of laissez-faire cooperation lent itself to abuse, however, and over-enthusiastic entrepreneurs had few compunctions about copying the work of others: “borrowing” and outright plagiarism was rife.

In order to accommodate buyers who wanted some organization to their collections, mapmakers printed lists of the maps in stock that could also serve as the “Table of Contents” to a book. Map books made in this way in Italy in the sixteenth century are often called Lafreri School atlases, after Antonio Lafreri, who lends his name by virtue of his stocklist having been one of the very few to have survived. Such atlases are also sometimes (and more accurately, if less elegantly) called “IAATO” (Italian Atlases Assembled to Order).

Concurrent with early Italian atlas production, Gerard Mercator, an established geographer and globe-maker from Rupelmonde, Belgium, and

²Barber, Peter, *George III as a map collector*, unpublished text, 2015. For this craze, see John Brewer, *The Pleasures of the Imagination. English Culture in the Eighteenth Century* (London: Harper-Collins, 1997), pp. 450-1, 458-9, 461.



whose name means literally “Sea Charter” or “Merchant”, embarked upon a project to instil order and consistency in design, scale, and coverage in cartography. The aged Mercator was in no hurry, however, and so was pipped to the post by Abraham Ortelius in 1570 and Gerard de Jode in 1578, both of whom knew Mercator. Mercator nonetheless managed to book his place in history, both with the projection named after him and giving the name “Atlas” (after the Mauritanian King, not the Greek Titan) to his book of maps that was finally published posthumously in 1595. These three mapmakers from the Low Countries were, therefore, the first to systematize the contents, size, and design of collections of maps, and added accompanying topographical descriptions. Maintaining the spirit of cooperation characteristic of the early Italian atlases, the northern European mapmakers made use of existing, usually acknowledged, sources to prepare the maps and text.

Following their sixteenth century, pioneering, fellow countrymen, publishers in Amsterdam and Antwerp in the seventeenth century compiled larger and larger collections of maps. These multi-volume atlases reflected the growing wealth, confidence, and expanded horizons of merchants in the Low Countries at the time. The apex of this development was reached in the 1660s with the publication of Joan Blaeu’s and Joannes Janssonius’ ‘Atlantes majores’ in nine to twelve volumes. Nonetheless, it seems that the public wanted more. In order to demonstrate their worldliness and wealth, collectors added many maps and topographical prints to their ‘Atlas major’. For this reason, map dealers came to add the option of purchasing atlases in loose sheets or folders for augmentation and, for those that could afford it, personalized and extravagant binding at a later stage. As a result, there were atlases in dozens of volumes, sometimes more than 100. Such collections are often called “atlas factice” or “Grand Composite Atlases”. The fashion for works of this type became so great that publishers ceased production of “real” atlases altogether and instead bought out large numbers of separate maps and prints in atlas format.

In addition to atlases, map dealers also sold large multi-sheet maps for hanging on the wall, often with decorative borders composed of topographical prints and geographical descriptions. These were often pasted on linen and mounted on rods for display in the houses and offices of wealthy merchants and nobility. Indeed, several such maps can be seen in the background of Old Master paintings by artists such as Vermeer.

A third category of cartographic document sold by early map dealers and, if we go by the number of advertisements placed in the ‘Amsterdamse Courant’, by far the most popular, consisted of cartographic news-sheets – maps illustrating current events. In seventeenth century Europe, with the Northern War (1700 to 1721), the War of the Spanish Succession (1701 to 1713), The Turkish War (1715 to 1718), the War of the Polish Succession (1733 to 1738), and the War of the Austrian Succession (1740 to 1748), “current events” became practically a synonym for war.



Images
Top right
Item 2 - ROBERT DE VAUGONDY, Gilles
and Didier. Mappemonde... 1743 (for
description, please see p76).

Bottom right
Item 3 - LE ROUGE, George Louis, Mappe
monde nouvelle... 1744 (for description,
please see p76).

Because of this, maps of “current events” usually bore the French title ‘Théâtre de la Guerre...’, and depicted the area where hostilities took place. Consequently, such maps were not limited by national borders, but depicted sections of one or more countries.

The “ideal” grand, or monumental, composite atlas would include all three types of cartographic document: atlas, wall map, and news-sheet. The works are often structured around an “off the shelf” grand multi-volume atlas, collection of maps, or stock-in-trade of a tame neighbourhood map dealer, and then enhanced with wall-maps and news-sheets to provide current dramatic demonstrations of politics, power, and patronage on a larger scale. Further, the “cooperative” habits of the early Italian map dealers were inherited by their northern European cousins, and both authorized, and “less authorized” exchanges of inventory took place. This meant that a large composite atlas could include the works of numerous mapmakers across all three categories of cartographic document: a headache for modern day bibliographers, but a delight to the collector, as each atlas stands as a unique monument to the tastes and times of its editor and, often, subsequent owners. A survey of surviving examples demonstrates these themes. We are extremely grateful to Peter Barber who has given us permission to reproduce the findings of his survey of such collections:

The Atlas Blaeu-van der Hem

Perhaps the most famous predecessor of the Atlas Le Mire/Cobenzl is the 46-volume Atlas Blaeu-van der Hem, created by the Amsterdam merchant Laurens van der Hem (1621-1678), and now in the Austrian National Library³. The atlas was bought at auction in The Hague in 1730 by the Austrian general and statesman, Prince Eugene of Savoy, and following his death in 1736, acquired by Emperor Charles VI for the Imperial Library.

The Stosch Atlas

The Austrian National Library is also home to the (originally) 324-volume ‘atlas’ assembled from 1719 by the antiquary and spy Philipp von Stosch (1691-1757). The Stosch atlas was acquired for the Imperial Library in 1769. It was dis-bound during the mid-nineteenth century and, since 1905, split between the Albertina and the geographical and topographical collections of the Nationalbibliothek, with the architectural drawings (including most of the known drawings by Francesco Borromini) in the



Image
Item 43 - JAILLOT, Alex-Hubert and Pieter
Mortier. Les Etats de Savoye ...[c1700]
(for description, please see p132).

³Krogt, Peter van den and E. de Groot (eds.), *The Atlas Blaeu - Van der Hem of the Austrian National Library*, 7 vols. (r’Goy-Houten: HES and de Graaf, 1996 - 2006).

Albertina, and the topography and maps in the Nationalbibliothek. It consists of 28,253 printed and 2,551 manuscript images⁴. Both the Atlas Blaeu-van der Hem, and the Stosch Atlas are built up around the contents and structure of Blaeu’s ‘Atlas Maior’.

The Innys Atlas

Using a slightly different structure, and without the backbone of the, by then, slightly outdated Blaeu maps, a 113-volume collection, assembled between 1719 and 1749 by the Bristol-born London bookseller John Innys (1695-1778), may be found in the library of the Earl of Leicester at Holkham Hall, Norfolk. This magnificent collection contains approximately 20,000 items and, much like the Atlas Le Mire/Cobenzl, until now, remains largely uncatalogued and unknown.

Kartensammlung Ryhiner

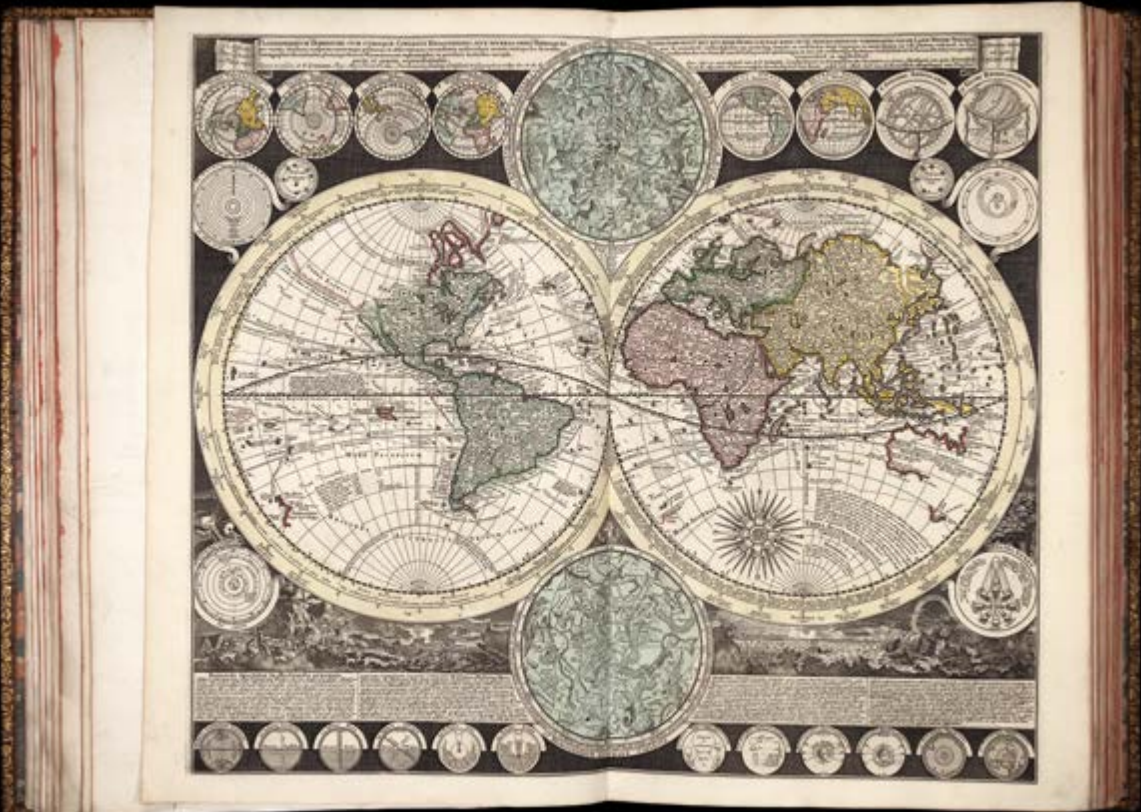
The Bernese statesman Johann Friedrich von Ryhiner (1732-1803) put together approximately 16,000 maps and views in 541 volumes covering the whole world, but with a particular emphasis on Switzerland. This is now in the Stadt und Universitätsbibliothek Berne⁵. Similar universal atlases were created by or on behalf of European monarchs in the course of the eighteenth century, with several being continued or extended beyond the lifetime original compiler by their spouse or successors.

The Sächsische Landesbibliothek and Copenhagen Atlases

Those that survive include the splendid nineteen-volume ‘Atlas Royal’, with 1400 maps, views and portraits assembled, and professionally coloured, in Amsterdam between 1706 and 1710 for Augustus the Strong, Elector of Saxony and King of Poland (ruled 1697-1733), the 25-volume ‘Atlas Selectus’ assembled in 1793 for his grandson Frederick Augustus of

⁴For Stosch and his atlas see *Kartographische Zimilien: Die 50 schönsten Karten und Globen der Österreichischen Nationalbibliothek* eds. Wawrik, Franz, Helga Hühnel, Jan Mokre, and Elisabeth Zeilinger (Vienna: Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, 1995), pp. 5,6, 122; Kinauer, Rudolf *Der Atlas des Freiherrn Philipp von Stosch der Österreichischen Nationalbibliothek* (Unpublished Ph.D thesis, University of Vienna, 1950); Kinauer, Rudolf ‘Der “Atlas” des Freiherrn Philipp von Stosch und seine Karten’, in Meine, K.H. (ed.), *Kartengeschichte und Kartenbearbeitung. Festschrift zum 80. Geburtstag von W. Bonacker* (Bad Godesberg, 1968), pp. 115-119; Kinauer, Rudolf ‘Neue Karten zum Atlas des Freiherrn Philippp von Stosch’, in Mayerhöffer, J. W. Ritzler, (eds.) *Festschrift J. Stummvoll* (Vienna, 1970), pp. 177-190; Lewis, Lesley, *Connoisseurs and Secret Agents in eighteenth-Century Rome* (London: Chatto and Windus, 1961), particularly pp. 60-1, 64, 192-3.

⁵See <http://www.digibern.ch/katalog/kartensammlung-ryhiner-ryhiner-map-collection> (consulted 7 July 2016). and the printed catalogue *Die Sammlung Rhyner Collection*. [Catalogue] ed. Thomas Klöti, (Berne: Stadt und Universitätsbibliothek, 2003), 4 vols.



Images
Top right:
Item 4 - AA, Pieter van der. Mappede-monde...
[1713] (for description, please see p77).

Bottom right:
Item 5 - ZÜRNER, Adam Friedrich; and Pieter
Schenk. Planisphaerium terrestre ... [c1700]
(for description, please see p77).

Saxony (ruled 1763-1827) [both now in the Sächsische Landesbibliothek]⁶, and the 55-volume ‘Atlas of Frederick V’ (ruled 1746-1766) and the 39-volume ‘Atlas of Juliane Marie of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel’ his queen (1720-1796), respectively, in the Danish Royal Library and in the Amalienborg Palace in Copenhagen⁷.

The Hanover Atlas

There is also a very large collection in the Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz Bibliothek, the former Niedersächsische Landesbibliothek, in Hanover. The collection was catalogued in about 1865 by George V’s librarian, Hermann Böttiger, but its origins probably date to the reigns of George I and George II. Containing many manuscript military maps associated with George II, it seems to have reached its present form largely during the reign of George III and possibly under his absentee direction. In addition to a large atlas collection, including numerous atlases “factices” and late fifteenth and early sixteenth century editions of Ptolemy, (which tend not to be found as part of most of the other collections mentioned, presumably because such works were considered “ancient” rather than “modern” geographies), there were originally 37 guard volumes, containing some 6,700 formerly loose maps with a supplementary volume destroyed during the Second World War of single sheet maps published after 1820, with an overwhelming emphasis on what was then the Holy Roman Empire.

The Gough Collection

Side-by-side with the universal atlases, merchants and antiquaries, and also sometimes monarchs, assembled atlases devoted to the culture, antiquities and geography of their own country. The 49-volume collection of British topography, assembled by the antiquary Richard Gough, now in the Bodleian Library in Oxford is a paradigm case of such an undertaking⁸.

⁶Hantzsch, Viktor, *Die Landkartenbestände der Königlichen öffentlichen Bibliothek zu Dresden* (Leipzig, 1904), pp.24-26, 62-4, 69. Augustus the Strong’s interest in maps is also demonstrated by the creation, under his auspices, in 1701 of the first known separate map room in a library (Skelton, *Maps*, p.46).

⁷Gottlieb, Christian & Inger Udal, *Kongernes Kort. En Udstelling af Landkort fra H.M. Droningens Handbibliotek/Mapping the Kingdom. An Exhibition of Maps from the Queen’s Reference Library* [Exhibition Catalogue, Amalienborg Palace, Copenhagen, 14 July – 18 October 2009].

⁸The Gough collection is now divided up into 61 guard books and portfolios, but, unlike the King’s Topographical Collection – but underlining the individuality of such collections, it includes the sixteenth century ‘Sheldon’ tapestries, prayer books and texts extending from the twelfth to early nineteenth centuries. For a collection level description see <http://www.bodley.ox.ac.uk/dept/scwmss/wmss/online/1500-1900/goughCLD/goughCLD3.html> (consulted 23 August 2016).

The ‘Green Frog’ dining service

A parallel, and not immediately obviously related survival, is that of the so-called ‘Green Frog’ dining service. The dining service was commissioned by Catherine the Great from Josiah Wedgwood in 1773 [and, like the drawings collection of the Comte de Cobenzl, the second owner of the Atlas Le Mire/Cobenzl] is now in the Hermitage Museum, St Petersburg. The original 944 pieces of the ‘Frog Service’ were adorned with 1222 views of British towns, gardens and natural and improved landscapes⁹.

The Beudeker Collection

An outstanding example of other ‘national’ collections is the Beudeker collection, assembled from an early age until the time of his death by Christoffel Beudeker (1675-1756), a wealthy, Catholic confectioner, sugar merchant and landowner of Amsterdam, and based around Joan Blaeu’s Town Book of the Northern and Southern Netherlands (or ‘Tooneel der Steden van de Vereenighde Nederlanden’) (1649) and the Netherlandish volumes of his ‘Grand Atlas’ (1662). Originally consisting of 27 volumes, 24 were acquired for the British Museum in 1861 and are now in the British Library¹⁰.

The Van Loon Atlas

The so-called Van Loon Atlas of 18 volumes of maps of the North and South Netherlands, assembled for the Amsterdam merchant, Frederik Willem van Loon (1644-1708) and consisting of Blaeu, Janssonius and Goos atlases, now in the Nederlands Schepvaartsmuseum, was a predecessor but lacks the eclectic nature of the Beudeker Collection¹¹.

The Moll Collection

A collection matched in size and importance to the Beudeker Collection, but comprising an atlas of Germany and the Habsburg dominions, and containing 13000 maps, plans and views in about 123 volumes was brought together by the German diplomat Bernhard Paul Moll (1697-1780) and is now in the Moravian Library in Brno, Czech Republic¹².

⁹See Voronikhina, Ludmila, *The Green Frog Service and its History in Russia*, in *The Green Frog Service* eds. Ludmila Voronikhina and Andrew Nurnberg (London: Cacklegoose, 1995), p.9. 770 pieces of the ‘Frog Service’ (which takes its name from the Russian palace for which the service was intended) with 1025 views still survive.

¹⁰See Simoni, Anna E.C., ‘Terra Incognita: *The Beudeker Collection in the Map Library of the British Library*, *British Library Journal*, (London, 1985), pp. 143-175. For electronic version see: <http://www.bl.uk/ebj/1985/articles/pdf/article12.pdf> (consulted 7 July 2016). And for a selection of images see <http://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/ttp/dutchgardens/accessible/introduction.html> (consulted 7 July 2016).

¹¹See <http://members.ziggo.nl/ekamper/blaeu/blaeu1649steden.html> (consulted 7 July 2016).

¹²Papp, Julia, *The Catalogue of Bernhard Paul Moll (1697-1780) and his ‘Atlas Hungaricus’, Imago Mundi*, 57/2 (London, 2005), 185-194 pp.

King George III’s Topographical Collection

Perhaps the most famous, and certainly the largest, of such collections is the King George III’s Topographical Collection at the British Library. Containing some 50,000 items, dating back from 1824 to around 1500. As well as manuscript and printed maps, many of which are treasures of cartography, the collection includes topographical drawings, watercolours and prints, a few letters and reports, and some very rare local printed ephemera. Around 40% of the collection relates to the British Isles and 10% to the former colonies. About a third is taken up by the countries of Europe associated with the Grand Tour. France, the Netherlands, Germany and Italy are all strongly represented.

These grand atlases were a symptom of the raised public and educational profile of geography and particularly of maps in eighteenth century Europe. They themselves also raised that profile still further, enhancing the prestige of astronomy, cosmography and geography, as compulsory elements in royal education, and an element in their royal ‘gloire’. The systematic collecting inherent in the creation of these geographic atlases put considerable intellectual demands on their creators – forcing them to grapple with the problems of selection, and of creating a coherent and informative structure for the archiving of maps and views extending from the universe to individual buildings and making provision for future additions¹³.

Once the work was done and the atlas in being, moreover, it became easy, for the first time, for scholars who leafed through them to trace the evolution of the mapping of their native countries or provinces, at least in broad terms. It is no coincidence that the earliest published European history of cartography and carto-bibliography, the ‘Versuch einer umständlichen Historie der Land-charten’ and its appendix ‘Historische Nachricht von den Land-Charten dess Schwäbischen Creisses’ should have been composed and published in this period, in Ulm in 1724, by the theologian and cartographer Eberhard Hauber.

¹³See for instance, John Innys’s, *Short Account of the Geographical Collections of John Innys, in a Letter to a Friend*, dated 4 June 1744 (BL Lansdowne MS 685, fols. 48v-56, a later autograph version of which, addressed to Lord Coke, is in the archives of Holkham Hall, Norfolk).

In 1726, Johann Hübner (1668-1731), an academic adviser to the Nuremberg map publisher, Johann Baptiste Homann, tried to provide some assistance when he published a geographically classified list of available sheet maps, and gave instructions for assembling 24 atlases varying in size from 18 to 1500 sheets (in five volumes)¹⁴. Similarly, in 1742 in France, M. L’Abbé Lenglet Du Fresnoy published ‘Catalogue des meilleurs cartes géographiques générales et particulières’¹⁵ in a similar vein. “This important but almost unknown booklet mainly deals with maps published by French geographers” (Koeman), but also, of interest to the collation of the Atlas Le Mire/Cobenzl because, at the end, it includes a section on the ‘Cartes de C. Mortier et J. Covens D’Amsterdam’. A comparison between the contents of the Atlas Le Mire/Cobenzl and the works of both Hübner and Lenglet Du Fresnoy immediately suggests that its compiler was influenced by both works. Further, it can be argued that the contents of the atlas were put together with the assistance of the firm of Covens and Mortier, drawing heavily upon their inventory of French maps, and cooperative relations with many European map dealers, including the heirs of J.B. Homann. In order to understand these relations, it is necessary to discuss the genealogy of the Covens and Mortier families.

Image
Overleaf:
Item 53 - RELAND, Adriaan; OTTENS, Joshua and OTTENS, Reiner. Imperium Japonicum...[c1740] (for description, please see p144).

¹⁴Hübner, Johann, *Museum geographicum, das ist: ein Verzeichnis der besten land-Charten so in Deutschland, Frankreich, England und Holland von den besten Künstlern gestochen worden; nebst einenVorschlage wie daraus allerhand grosse und kleine Atlantes können gemacht werden* (Hamburg: Theodor Felginer, 1726). Skelton, *Maps*, p.52
¹⁵ in *Méthode pour étudier la géographie*, Tome I, Paris, 1742.



M A R I S J A P O N I C I P A R S.



VIRO PERILLVSTRI
JOHANNI PAVLO BIGNONIO
ABBATI S. QVINTINI
Potentissimo Galliarum Regi
a consiliis sanctionibus,
Academiae Regiarum,
quibus cura scientiarum atque
incriptionum mandata est,
praefidi,
litteraturae Sinicae et Japonicae
uti bonarum artium ac disciplinarum
omnium promotori eximio
hanc imperii Japonici tabulam
sacram facit
BRIANVS RELANDVS.

Eci regina maris, quae prima ciuitates
Conficis a rubro gurgite Solis equos,
Et his tricenae late digesta per oras,
Sic populus gaudes inspicenda dari.
Fecimus hic sales Batavi. Num denique credam
Pesse quid intactum circibus esse meis?



CONSPECTVS
VRBIS
NANGASACKI.
et
Insulae ante illam sitae,
in qua sedes est
Batavorum.



In his introduction to the facsimile edition of Covens and Mortier's inventory lists of 1738 and 1763, Peter van der Krogt refers to the eighteenth century commercial production and trade of printed maps as “the stepchild of historical cartography”, stating that: “In contrast to the numerous publications on seventeenth century map dealers, Blaeu, Hondius and Janssonius, there are only a few brief notes on the[ir] eighteenth century counterparts, Mortier, Covens, Ottens, van Der Aa, de Leth and Tirion”. Of these map dealers, the publishing house of Covens and Mortier may be considered to be the biggest producer of and dealer in maps and atlases in Amsterdam during this period.

Pieter Mortier

Pieter Mortier, (1661-1711) was born in Leiden, and traveled to Paris in 1681 to learn the bookselling trade. He established his own business in Amsterdam in 1685 on the Vijgendam in 'De Star Parjis'. “One of his first publications was the ‘Voyage de Siam’, a travel report of the French delegation to the East Indies and the direction of de Chaumot (1687), which included 30 prints. Sales catalogues of his books appeared in 1694: ‘Catalogus librorum quo Petrus Mortier, vel propriis edidit, vel majori numero sibs comparavit. Amstelædame, ex officina Petri Mortier MDCXCIV’ and the ‘Catalogue des livres Français et latins, qui se trouvent a Amsterdam, chez Pierre Mortier, libraries su le Vygendam, á la Ville de Paris’.

Mortier started to publish maps in the 1690s. He realized that publishing the reprints of old Dutch maps would not be lucrative in the long run because these maps were so outdated. In France in the last decades of the seventeenth century, there was a great flourishing of cartography. French maps were made according to the latest technical and scientific methods and contained the most up-to-date geographical information. Given his contacts with France, Mortier seized the opportunity to sell the modern French maps in Amsterdam. Difficulties in transport and, perhaps, also limited French printing capacity made him decide not to sell copies printed in Paris, but to copy the maps (re-engrave them) and have them printed himself” (Koeman C&M).

On September 15, 1690 Pieter Mortier won the privilege from the States of Holland and West Friesland to publish the maps of the French geographer Nicholas Sanson (1600-1667) and the publisher Alexis-Hubert Jaillot (c1632-1712) for the period of 15 years. He based his maps on the ‘Atlas nouveau continent routes les parties du mode (...) Présenté à Monseigneur le Dauphin’, the first edition of which Jaillot had published in 1681 in Paris. He sold the maps separately as well as in atlas form.

Around 1692 his first catalogue came out: ‘Catalogue des castes et tables géographiques de M. Sanson. A l’usage de Monseigneur le Dauphin; Qui se vendetta à Amserdam, chez Pierre Mortier, libraries su le Vygen-dam,

Image
Item 26 - Covens and Mortier. Novissimum
Silesiae Theatrum ... [c1748] (for description,
please see p112).



à la Ville de Paris’. In this catalogue, 93 maps are listed, but there is no mention made of an atlas. In 1692, the atlas was advertised as ‘Atlas de Sanson á l’usage de Dauphin’. The title is identical to the Jaillot original – even the dedication to the dauphin is signed with Jaillot’s name; the second volume also bears Jaillot’s imprint.

“In addition to the Sanson/Jaillot maps, Mortier also copied Beaulieu’s European town maps which were sold in atlas form in 1692, but which can also be found as additions to the large Jaillot/Sanson maps in Mortier’s ‘Atlas nouveau’. In 1693 he copied the sea atlas and ‘Le Neptune François’ which had appeared in the same year. Mortier also included Jaillot’s imprint in this sea atlas, even though the latter never published it” (Koeman C&M).

Success always attracts imitators, and soon Gerard Valk and Petrus Schenk began to copy French maps as well. This led to conflict with Mortier, who saw their actions as an infringement upon his charter agreed in 1696.

In the first years of the eighteenth century Mortier changed tack and, on his own initiative, and in addition to continuing to supply the maps of Sanson and Jaillot, started to publish multi-sheet wall-maps, and news-sheets or ‘Théâtre de la Guerre’. At the same time, he began to buy up old copperplates in order to alter the imprint and republish under his own, presumably capitalizing on a gap in the map market for comparative cartography, and to bring a new lease of life to older maps issued by Amsterdam publishers for parts of the world not covered by the maps of Sanson and Jaillot. In 1704-05, for example, Pieter Mortier reprinted Blaeu’s four town books of Italy, originally dating from in 1663; each had a Dutch, French and Latin edition. This edition may have been related to the increased interest in Italy, as a theatre of war.

“On August 7, 1708, there was a public sale of more than 1600 lots of maps and atlases by Carel Allard. Many, if not all, of them must have been bought by Mortier because later he seemingly had the plates of Allard’s atlas in his possession. And, in March 1710, he purchased Frederik de Wit’s (1630-1706) copper-plates for the world atlas, along with the available supply of printed copies. He also reprinted the complete atlas and the town books. De Wit’s town books were put together based on the copper-plates of Blaeu and Janssonius, so that their maps too could bear Mortier’s imprint.

Nonetheless, he did not give up copying French maps. In 1702, he published a collection of 276 maps, entitled ‘Les forces de l’Europe, Asie, Afrique et Amérique’. This atlas includes copies of the work of Nicholas de Fer (1626-1720) namely the ‘Forces de l’Europe’ from 1690-1695 and his ‘Théâtre de la Guerre dans les Pays Bas’ (1696-1697), to which Mortier added 43 plates of ‘Les costes de France et d’Espagne, sur l’Océan et sur la Mer Méditerranée’, copied from de Fer’s 1690 republication of Christophe Tassin’s 1634 atlas. In 1708, Mortier advertised maps by the

French geographer Guillaume Delisle (1675-1725), 12 to 15 of which were ready in October of that year.

A striking and very confusing practice of Mortier was his inclusion of the imprints of Parisien publishers [appropriately] for copies of books made by the indicated publisher and [inappropriately] for works the attributed publisher had nothing to do with” (Koeman C&M), including the above mentioned ‘Le Neptune François’ with Jaillot’s address, and ‘Atlas des voyageurs’ attributed to Sanson on the title-page, even though Sanson never made such an atlas. “Mortier occasioned even greater confusion with the publication of ‘Atlas Royal’ which bore the address of Nicolas de Fer and the date 1695. This ‘Atlas Royal’ is a copy of the ‘Atlas François’ published by Alexis-Hubert Jaillot in 1695 and contains only maps by Sanson/Jaillot, or by Jaillot” (Koeman C&M). Mortier further added to this confusion by using different title-pages for the same atlas, and, more annoying still, would often paste tables of contents in the front of atlases that had only the vaguest of relations with the maps that then followed, the actual content of the atlas having been stipulated by the buyer!

“Pieter Mortier died in 1711. His children were under-age at the time. The legal documents concerning his estate can be found in van Enghen. Guardians were Pieter’s brother, David Mortier, who lived in England and returned to the Netherlands specifically for this guardianship, and Gerard Valk, the map dealer [with whom Pieter had evidently patched things up following their legal dispute in 1696]. The book and map business continued under Pieter’s widow, Amelia’s-Gravesade, who sometimes worked with Petrus Shenk’s widow also. Amelia’s-Gravesade specified in her will that the business would remain in common hands until her children had reached the age of majority. Her son Cornelius would be allowed to take what he wanted at the assessed value when the estate was divided. After her death in 1719, Cornelius continued the business under guardianship. The inventory [some 178 pages of it] was drawn up on March 21, 1720. The total value was given as 364,000 guilders, which gives witness to Mortier’s business success. On June 13, Agatha Amelia and Cornelius Mortier received permission from the aldermen to continue the business with their uncle David Mortier, as he had done with their mother; otherwise the estate would have to be sold at a loss to be able to divide it among the heirs. Five months later Cornelius declared his unwillingness to continue the partnership. Valuers were then appointed to assess the books, art and map plates he wanted to take for himself. He took books valuing almost 34,500 guilders and copper-plates and prints worth more than 12,500 guilders. As early as April, 1721, he received possession of them, and in July he advertised in the ‘Amsterdamsche Courant’ that he had assumed the business of Pieter Mortier’s widow. The books were auctioned off between March 17 and 22; the copper-plates followed on August 12 and 13, 1721. A printed catalogue

was made up for this auction, the ‘Catalogue van verscheyde cooper platen’. The books and plates Cornelius did not take were sold and made 188,700 guilders, which sum was divided among the five children. After this auction David Mortier tried to be released from his guardianship because he wanted to return to England” (Koeman C&M).

“Cornelius Mortier, who was registered in the booksellers guild as of July 1721, seemingly was not capable of carrying on his father’s business alone. On November 20, 1721, he established a trading company in books and maps with his brother-in-law, Johannes Covens (1697-1774). The firm began business as early as February 1, 1721 and lasted 25 years; it was the continuation of business Mortier and later his widow. Later, Cornelius carried on the business alone. It was agreed that Covens would see to the financial direction of the company; all other aspects they would take care of together” (Koeman C&M).

Initially the firm of Covens and Mortier traded in only news-sheets and current maps, such as the island of Malta in 1722, and the flooded areas of South Holland and Utrecht (1726), Gibraltar, and Porto Bello in the West Indies (1727). After 1727, they began to issue their own general maps, and atlases were first advertised in 1730 when they had expanded the atlas of Guillaume Delisle to 50 maps; later, this was increased to more than 130 maps. “An important addition to their stock was made in 1735; Covens and Mortier advertised in 1738 that at that shop “zyn the bekomen all de Kaerten, Plans en Prenten van wile den Here Pieter van der Aa” (all the maps, town maps and plans from the late Pieter van der Aa could be procured). Van der Aa’s estate was auctioned in 1735. Apparently, Covens and Mortier purchased a large number of copper-plates and prints from that source” (Koeman C&M). This substantial purchase must have been the impetus to publish a new stock catalogue, which appeared in 1738 entitled the ‘Catalogue Nouveau des cartes géographiques’. A supplement to this catalogue was issued in 1746.

“Later, Covens and Mortier occasionally worked together with Johannes Covens Jr (1722-1794), the son of Johannes Covens who established his business at the corner of Warmoesstraat and the Vijgendam about 1748. After Johannes Covens Sr died in 1774, Johannes Jr took his place. From that year on the name of Covens and Mortier and Covens Jr was used” (Koeman C&M). In 1783 Cornelis Mortier died without issue. The business continued under various different guises until it was disbanded in 1866 by the unimaginatively named Cornelis Johannes Covens, and by which time it had been in existence for 145 years.

Images
Item 1 - NOLIN, Jean Baptiste I & II, and
Nicolas François BOCQUET. L'Europe
Dressee sur les nouvelles observations...
1740 (for description, please see pp64-75).

Overleaf:
Item 8 - CASSINI, Jacques. Planisphere
terrestre ... [c1742] (for description, please
see pp84-85).





Advertisements, publisher’s catalogues, book lists, and bibliographies provide a potential survey of the maps and atlases published by Covens and Mortier. Six such sources throw some light onto the composition of the Atlas Le Mire/Cobenzl.

These are:

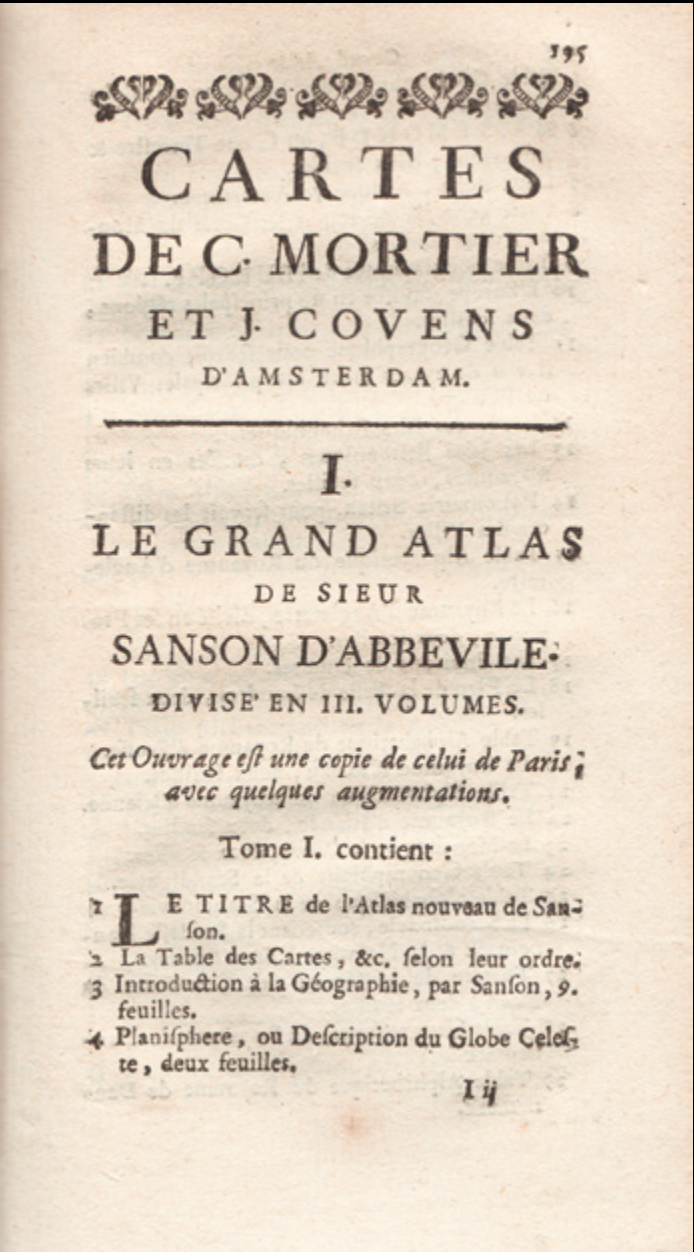
1. 1738 catalogue of Covens and Mortier

The only known copy of the 1738 catalogue is in the Herzog August Bibliothek in Wolfenbüttel. This catalogue comprises 79 pages and lists 853 atlas maps, some on two sheets. Next the contents of the atlas of the Ancient World by Mr le Clerc, and of the ‘Veteris Orbis Tabulae’ by Pomponius Mela are given, with 105, and 67 maps respectively. There then follows a list of some 59 wall-maps, including several, by now rather old, maps by Blaeu, de Wit, and Visscher, and then the following atlases on pp40-41:

- ‘Atlas nouveau’ by Nicolas Sanson.
- ‘Atlas nouveau’ by Sanson and Jaillot.
- ‘Atlas maior’ by Frederick de Wit (with a warning about plagiarism by Ottens).
- ‘Atlas minor’ by Carel Allard (with 56 maps).
- ‘Atlas nouveau’ by G. Delisle.
- ‘Atlas antiquus, sacer, ecclesiasticus et profanes’ by Nicolas Sanson and published by Jean Le Clerc.
- ‘Atlas de l’Italie’ in 51 maps.
- ‘Nouvel atlas de la Chine... par Mr. D’Anville’, 42 maps.
- -13. Atlases of 18, 25, 50, 100, and 160 maps respectively. These atlases include the maps from Hübner’s ‘Museum geographicum’ – “Atlases divers selon le recueil de Monsieur Jean Hubner dans son Livres de Geographie”.

The catalogue continues with a list of ‘Les Principals Villes, Chateaux, Fortresses de l’Univers, en Plus et Profil’ “sur du papier d’Elephant”, containing 439 items. “This is followed by 42 (!) town plans comprising 4 or more sheets and a list of 298 plans of fortresses”.

Image:
LENGLET DU FRESNOY ‘Catalogue des
meilleurs cartes géographiques’ 1742,
not included for sale.



2. 1742 Lenglet Du Fresnoy ‘Catalogue des meilleurs cartes géographiques...’

The book-list of recommended works of L’Abbé Lenglet Dufresnoy itemises the complete contents of the following atlases:

- Le Grand Atlas de sieur Sanson d’Abbeville, divisé en III volumes. 400m.
- L’Atlas de Sr. Sanson ou Jaillot, divisée en II volumes, 277m.
- Atlas Major, autore Frederico de Witt, en II volumes, 190m.

3. 1745-1754 Naamregister

Koeman records the following reference to atlases published by Covens and Mortier in J. van Abkoude’s ‘Naasmregister of verzaameling van Nederdutsche boeken sedert 1640 tot 1741 uytgekomen...’, Leiden, 1745-1754.

- Atlas van Sanson “op dubbele olifantsbladen gedrukt”, 3 deelen – 300 gld.
- Atlas of Neptune François, Zeeatlas. Fol. 3 deelen – 125gld.
- Atlas van Jaillot. 2 deelen. Fol. – 120gld.
- Atlas of Groot-Stedenboek van Europa bestaande in 439 steden of plans à 10 st. het blad.
- Atlas van de Wit. 190 kaarten. Fol. 2 deelen – 58gld.
- Atlas van de l’Isle.
- Atlas (Kleene) van 106 kaarten in twee deeltjes van Messieurs de l’Academie – 18gld.
- Atlas van Allard in 56 kaarten – 18gld.
- Atlas van de Oude Geographie door le Clerq van 100 kaarten – 36gld.
- Atlas van de Oude Geographie door Pomponius Mela. 67 Kaarten. – 6gld. 14 st. en bovendien nog een aantal Zakatlassen, te weten.
- Atlasje van de 4 gedeeltens der Waereld in 50 kaartkes – 4gld.
- Atlasje van Duytschland in 51 kaartjes – 4gld.
- Atlasje van Engeland, Schotland en Ierland in 26 kaartjes, 10 stuks – 2gld.
- Atlasje van de XVII provintien in 19 kaartjes – 2gld.
- Atlasje, ditto in 35 kaartjes met een uitvoerige beschrijving – 4gld.
- Atlasje can Frankrijk en Switserland in 27 kaartjes – 2gld 10st.
- Atlasje van Italien in 12 kaartjes – 1gld.
- Atlasje XXXI kaartjes zonder beschrijving 2gld 10st.
- Atlasje van Spanje in 12 kaarten met eene beschrijving 2gld 10st.
- Atlasje van 40aan elkander sluitende kaartjes van de kusten van Frankrijk, Spanje en Portugal – 6gld.
- Atlasje van Zweden, Denemarken, Polen en Moskovien in 19 kaarten – 2gld.

4. 1746 Supplement to the 1738 catalogue of Covens and Mortier

The only known example of the 1738 catalogue contains a supplement of 90 maps from the period 1738-1749.

On page 28, the publisher announces that “on trouve encore chez le même Covens and Mortier, outre les cartes géographiques si dessus specifiques, quelques-unes, de Nolin, de Fer, Moll, Overton, Morden, Seller, Lea & plusieurs autres auteurs anglois & étrangers”.

5. 1763 catalogue of Covens and Mortier

Like the 1738 catalogue, the Covens and Mortier stock list for 1763 survives in a single example¹⁶. The type is newly set, although organised along the same lines as the 1738 catalogue, but several of the older maps by Blaeu, Carel Allard etc are omitted or replaced by more modern maps by Covens and Mortier.

6. Atlas Nouveau Advertisment c1775

In a copy of the ‘Atlas Nouveau... par G. de L’Isle’, published by Covens and Mortier c1775, the following advertisement appears:

“Le Grand Atlas de Sanson & le Neptune François 4 volumes. L’Atlas de Jaillot 2 volumes. L’Atlas par de Wit 4 volumes. L’Atlas d’Allard. L’Atlas Antique par le Clerq. Recueil de toutes fortes de Villes principals des quatre parties du Monde au nombre de plus 400 tant en Plan qu’en Profil. Toutes les Cartes Angloises par H. Moll, & Presque tous les Originaux gravés en France. Les quatre Partie du Monde, par Visscher chaque en 6 f. Le même par Allard chaque en 4f”.

Koeman notes the following of the town atlas referred to in both the 1738 catalogue and the Atlas Nouveau Advertisment of c1775 (items 2 and 5 above): “We [have]failed to find a copy of the large Townbook of Europa with 439 town plans, although F.C. Wieder saw a smaller book at Madrid, in the ‘Deposito de la Guerra” (Koeman, Atlases, p48).

¹⁶Private Collection, Netherlands, as reported in Koeman C&M, p16.

Image
Overleaf:
item 58 - DE FER, Nicolas. Le Cours du
Mississippi, 1718 (for description, please
see pp152-153).



Contents of the Atlas Le Mire/Cobenzl

The atlas is composed of three parts:

- I. Terrestrial atlas (1339 maps)
- II. Historical atlas (287 maps)
- III. Atlas of town plans (398 maps)

Each part is arranged geographically, using a scheme taken from antiquity: World maps first, then Europe, Asia, Africa, and, finally, the Americas.

It can be seen that, at 1339 maps, the Atlas Le Mire/Cobenzl terrestrial atlas is considerably greater than the 853 maps advertised as available from Covens and Mortier in their 1738 catalogue. The historical atlas, with 287 maps, far exceeds the 172 for the combined historical atlases of Le Clerc and the Pomponius Mela advertised in the same catalogue; and the atlas of town plans, with 397 maps, is very close in number to the elusive ‘Townbook of Europa’ untraced by Koeman, but referred to in the 1745-1754 ‘Naamregister’ (‘Atlas of Groot-Stedenboek van Europa bestaande in 439 steden of plans’), and the 1738 catalogue (‘Recueil de toutes fortes de Villes principals des quatre parties du Monde au nombre de plus 400 tant en Plan qu’en Profil’). Of the 398 maps in the town books, 38 are by Homann and 36 are by Seutter. Therefore, if the present atlas is the only known surviving example of the ‘Atlas of Groot-Stedenboek van Europa’ (as seems likely), then it would suggest a level of cooperation between the firms of Covens and Mortier, Homann and Seutter.

A survey of the advertisements and publisher’s catalogues of Covens and Mortier, together with references to the firm and its inventory in book lists and bibliographies, reveal the Dutch firm as the principal contributor to the atlas, both through its own original publications and works of others held under license. However, the Covens and Mortier “skeleton” of the atlas has been fleshed out with many other works, and leans heavily on contributions from the German firms of Homann and Seutter.

The contents of the Atlas Le Mire/Cobenzl, together with the reference to “Hübner” in the Covens and Mortier catalogues of 1738 and 1763, indicate that it was compiled following the advice given in two geographical works popular at the time: Hübner’s ‘Museum Geographicum’ of 1726, and L’Abbe Lenglet Du Fresnoy’s ‘Methode pour etudier la geographie’ of 1742. The atlas, however, includes more than double the number of maps than prescribed in Hübner’s most ambitious suggested “ideal” 1000 map atlas.

Image
Item 55 - CORONELLI, Vincenzo. Les
Royaumes qui luy sont Tributaires et les Isles
de Sumatra... 1687 (for description, please
see p146).

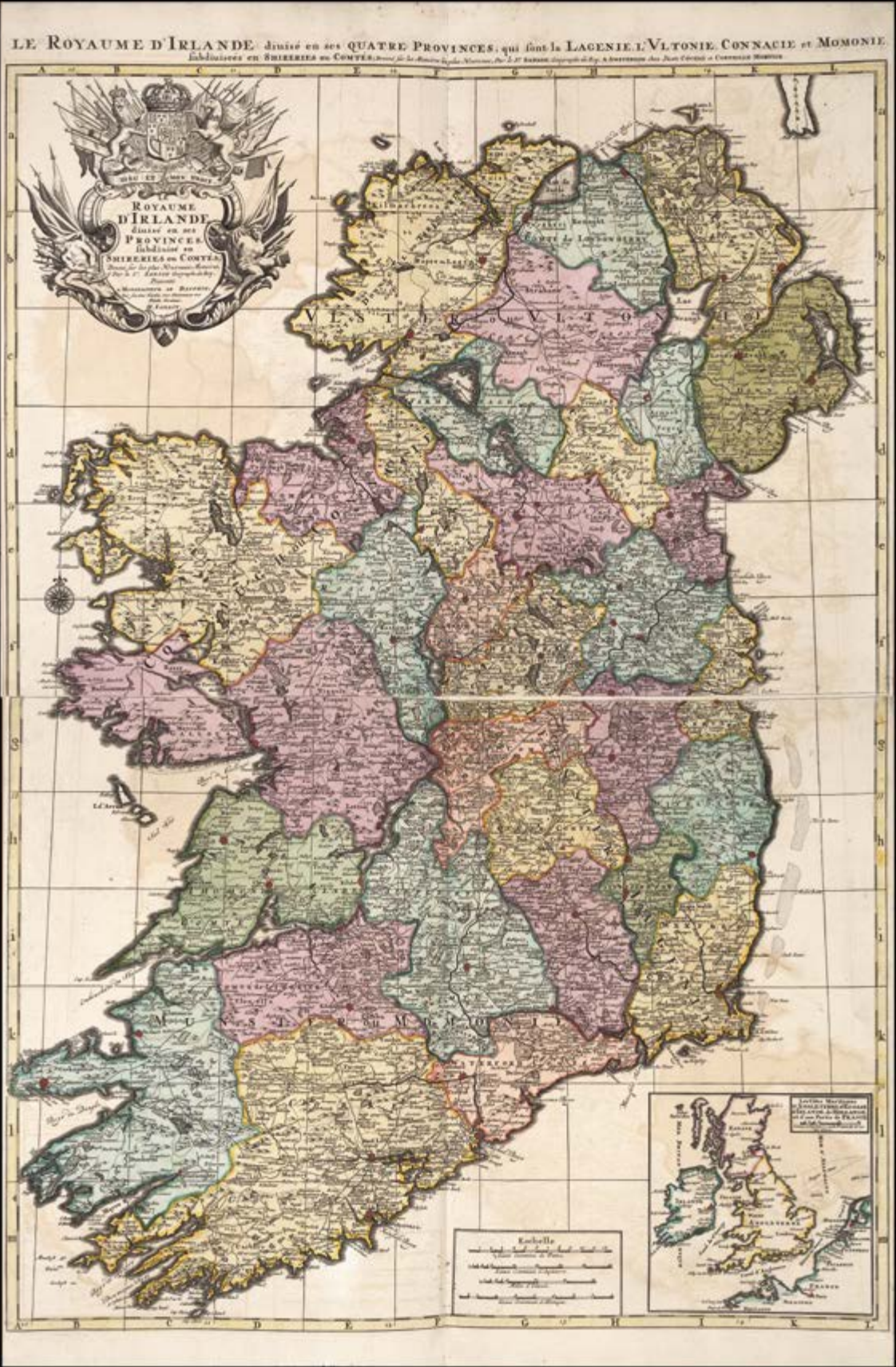


The convoluted nature of the sources of Covens and Mortier’s stock-in-trade, combined with Pieter Mortier’s propensity to alter imprints, mis-attribute authorship and, on occasion, plagiarise, makes identifying the origins of all of the maps in a Covens and Mortier composite atlas difficult. Further, neither the stock lists of Covens and Mortier, nor their advertisements, nor the works of Mssrs Hübner and Lenglet Du Fresnoy, give complete titles for maps, and so the reader must make certain assumptions when trying to collate an atlas. However, subject to this healthy level of qualification, it may be conjectured that the atlas comprises the following:

I. Terrestrial atlas (volumes I-XIV)

1. Allard, Carel	<i>Atlas minor</i>	21 maps	This corresponds, broadly, with item 5 in the 1738 catalogue of Covens and Mortier, p238 in Lenglet Du Fresnoy (22 maps), item 8 in the 1745-1754 Naamregister, and the ‘Atlas d’Allard’ in the advertisement of c1775.
2. Delisle, Guillaume	<i>Atlas nouveau</i>	88 maps	This corresponds, broadly, with item 4 in the 1738 catalogue of Covens and Mortier and item 6 in the 1745-1754 Naamregister.
3. De Wit, Frederick	<i>Atlas maior</i>	31 maps	This corresponds, broadly, with item 3 in the 1738 catalogue of Covens and Mortier, pp220-231 ‘Atlas Major, autore Frederico de Witt in Lenglet Du Fresnoy (also 190 maps), item 5 in the 1745-1754 Naamregister (also 190 maps), and the ‘L’Atlas par de Wit’ in the advertisement of c1775.
4. Homann, Johannes Baptist	<i>‘Grosser Atlas...’</i>	142 maps	Homann’s magnum opus ‘Grosser Atlas uber die gantze Welt’, first published in 1716, was the uniform title for atlases of various sizes and compositions, and often included his town plans also (see III. 31 below). The inclusion of Homann’s maps indicates the influence of Hübner’s ‘Museum Geographicum’ of 1726 on the compilation of the Atlas Le Mire/Cobenzl (Hübner was the academic adviser to the Homann firm, and included numerous maps by the firm in his list of recommendations). That Covens and Mortier were also influenced by Mr Hübner’s work is attested by the reference to it in items 9-13 of their 1738 catalogue.
5. Jaillot, Hubert	<i>Atlas nouveau</i>	152 maps	This corresponds, broadly, with item 2 in the 1738 catalogue of Covens and Mortier, pp211-220 ‘L’Atlas de Sr. Sanson ou Jaillot’ in Lenglet Du Fresnoy (277 maps), item 3 in the 1745-1754 Naamregister, and part of the ‘Le Grand Atlas de Sanson & Le Neptune François’ in the advertisement of c1775.
6. Sanson d’Abbeville, Nicolas	<i>Atlas nouveau</i>	206 maps	This corresponds, broadly, with item 1 in the 1738 catalogue of Covens and Mortier, pp195-211 ‘Le Grand Atlas de Sieur Sanson D’Abbeville’ in Lenglet Du Fresnoy (400 maps), item 1 in the 1745-1754 Naamregister, and part of the ‘Le Grand Atlas de Sanson & Le Neptune François’ in the advertisement of c1775.

Image
Item 21 - JAILLOT, Hubert. Le Royaume
d'Irlande...[c1730] (for description, please
see p106).



These have been augmented with complete series' of maps from following works:

7. D'Anville, Jean Baptiste Bourguignon

'Nouvel Atlas de la Chine...'

42 maps

The first printed survey of China. Published in The Hague by Henri Scheurleer in 1737. A rare atlas containing detailed maps of China's provinces, created to accompany Jean Baptiste du Halde's 'Description de la Chine'. Here, they have been issued without du Halde's text. Du Halde, who became a Jesuit priest in 1708, was entrusted by his superiors to edit the published and manuscript accounts of Jesuit travellers in China. The finished work records the narratives of 27 of these missionaries, covering every aspect of Chinese society, from the language to the production of silk and porcelain¹⁷. This corresponds to the 'Nouvel atlas de la Chine' (item 8) in the 1738 catalogue of Covens and Mortier. Interestingly, Lenglet Du Fresnoy lists Blaeu's atlas of China (p241), and makes no mention of D'Anville's work on China.
8. Fer, Nicolas de

'L'Italie, aux environs du Po'

1 map

De Fer's 16 sheet map published in Paris c1690¹⁸.
9. Delisle, Guillaume

'Atlas Russicus'

20 maps

The maps from the first Russian national atlas, together with the title and text. First published in 1745, the atlas was published in Cyrillic, French, German, and Latin¹⁹. This corresponds, broadly, with item 21 in the 1745-1754 Naamregister.
10. Dheulland, Guillaume

'... Carte nouvelle des principaute...'

1 map

Dhelland's 24 sheet map published in Paris in 1748²⁰.
11. Marsigli, Luigi Ferdinando de

'La Hongrie et le Danube'

15 maps

Title and 15 maps on 31 mapsheets. An uncommon atlas of the lands surrounding the Danube first published in 1725²¹.
12. Ottens, Joshua & Reiner

'[Atlas of the XVII Provinces]'

1 map

Comprising 44 map sheets, the Ottens map of the 17 provinces was first published in 1730.

¹⁷Rowbotham, A.H. 'The Impact of Confucianism on Seventeenth Century Europe', The Journal of Asian Studies 4.

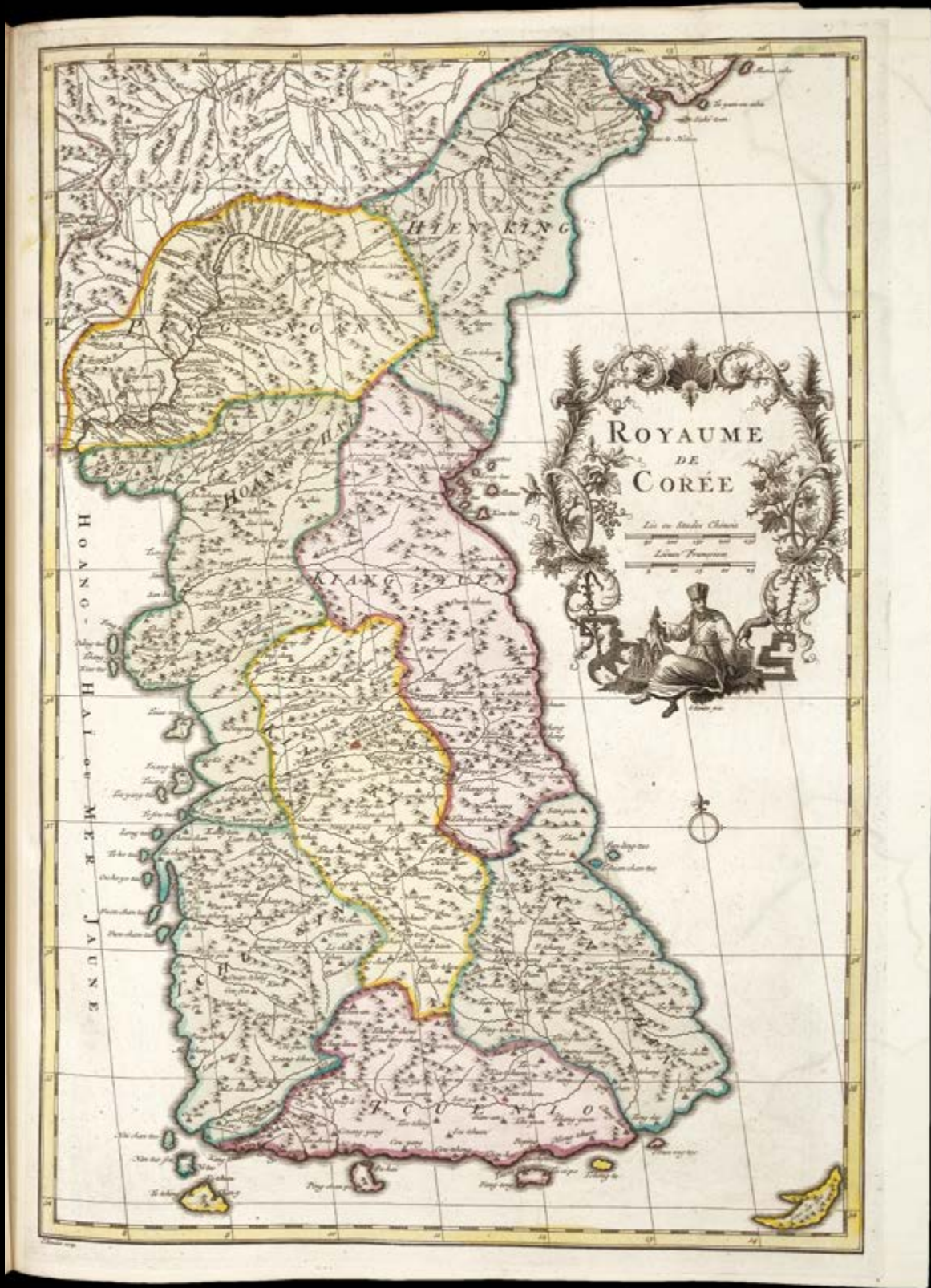
¹⁸BNF GE C-5778.

¹⁹Bagrow-Castner II, pp.177-253 (collation pp.243-244); Phillips, *Atlases* 4060; Whittaker, *Russia Engages the World*, pp.96-7; cf. Svodnyi Katalog 344 (for the Russian-language issue).

²⁰BNF GE BB 565 (12, 42-50).

²¹Phillips, *Atlases* 2867, calling for 30 maps.

Image
Item 52 - D'ANVILLE, Jean Baptiste
Bourguignon. Nouvel Atlas de la Chine...
1737. (for description, please see p142).

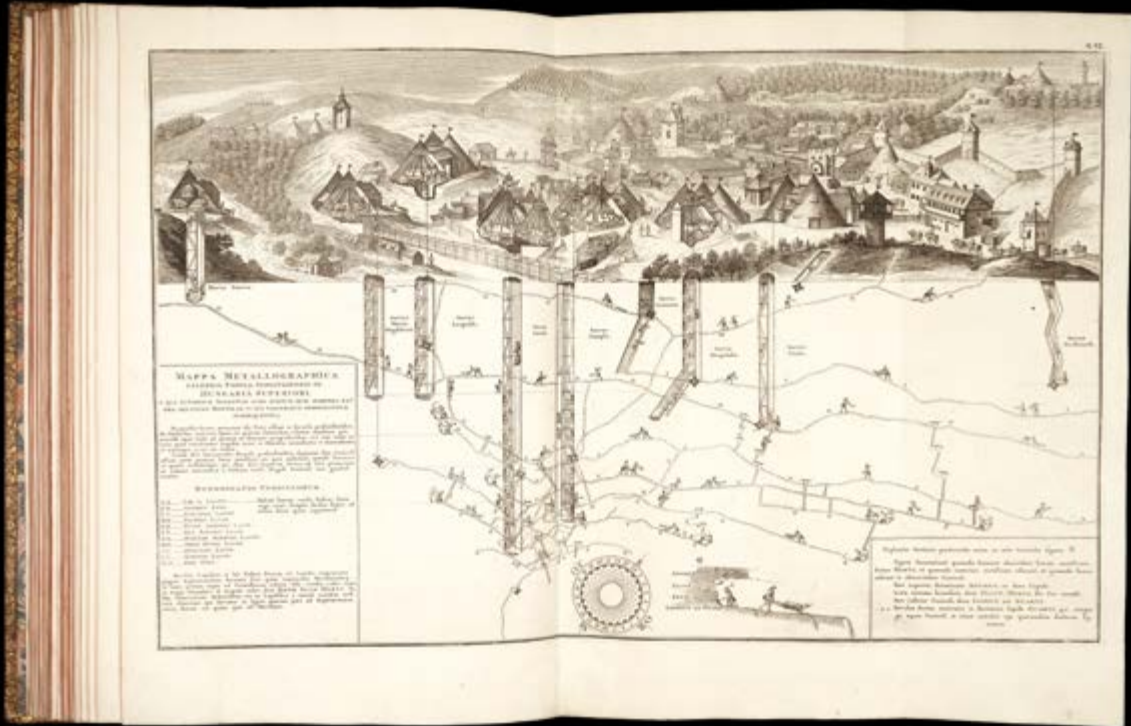


Together with large sections from the following works:

13. Fricx, Eugene Henri *‘Table des cartes de Pays-Bas...’* 14 maps
14 maps, including Fricx’s large 15 sheet map of the Low Countries. Published in 1727, Fricx’s original work comprises the 28 maps here, plus 47 town plans and illustrates the military campaigns in the Low countries during the War of Spanish Succession 1707-1714²².

14. Kaempfer, Engelbert *‘Histoire... du japon...’* 11 maps
First published in 1727. Until the nineteenth century Kaempfer’s ‘History of Japan’ was regarded as the single most important source about Japan. Engelbert Kaempfer (1651-1716) was a physician to the VOC trading post in Nagasaki 1690-1692. With the help of his interpreter Imamura Gen’emon Eisei (1671-1736) he formed an important collection of books, maps, and artefacts which he managed to take back with him to Europe (the collection is now in the British Library). Twice he was allowed to make the journey to Edo on the annual mission (Edo sanpu) to visit the Shogun. He secretly took a compass which gave him the opportunity to collect the most accurate geographical information to date of the region along the Tokaido and parts of Kyushu. The ‘History of Japan’ was first published by C. Scheuchzer (1702-29), librarian to Sir Sloane (1660-1753) who had acquired Kaempfer’s manuscripts as well as his collection after his death²³.

15. Moll, Herman *‘The World Described’* 19 maps
The set of maps entitled ‘The World Described’ was the most important folio atlas of its day. It was produced by the German-born Herman Moll (1654?-1732), who became the most famous cartographer in early eighteenth century Britain. The maps were printed separately between 1708 and 1720, and then collected in different editions from 1715 to 1754. Customers paid an extra shilling for a hand-coloured copy. The world atlas represents Britain as a strong colonial power with wide-reaching commercial interests. The intricate illustrations and unusual personal notes showcase Moll’s skill as an engraver. But they also reveal his racial prejudices and show Britain’s central role in the transatlantic slave trade²⁴. The inclusion of Moll’s set of maps corresponds with the advertisement for “outre les cartes géographiques si dessus specifies...” in the 1746 supplement to the 1738 catalogue of Covens and Mortier, and “Les Cartes Angloises par H. Moll” in the advertisement of 1775.



Images
Top right: MARSIGLI Luigi Ferdinando de ‘La Hongrie et le Danube’, 1725 (please see description on p44).
Bottom right: DELISLE Guillaume ‘Atlas Russicus’, 1745 (please see description on p44).

²²cf Koeman II-110; Bracke, W., ‘Les cartes de Fricx’ (http://www.ngi.be/Common/Fricx_fr.pdf); Lemoine-Isabeau, C., ‘Les militaires et la cartographie des Pays-Bas meridionaux et de la principaute de Liege a la fin du XVIIe et au XVIIIe siecle’, Bruxelles, 1984, 94/95; National Maritime Museum Catalogue 3, 90.
²³cf Cordier, 414-415; Streit VI, 1429; Laures, 594; Landwehr 530.
²⁴BL Maps C.46.f.12.

And others including maps from various works by:

16. Aa, Pieter van der	35 maps
17. Baillieu, Gaspard de	10 maps
18. Bellin, Jacques Nicolas	35 maps
19. De Fer, Nicolas	36 maps
This corresponds with the advertisement for “outre les cartes géographiques si dessus specifics...” in the 1746 supplement to the 1738 catalogue of Covens and Mortier.	
20. Le Rouge, George Louis	34 maps
21. Nolin, Jean Baptiste	68 maps
This corresponds with the advertisement for “outre les cartes géographiques si dessus specifics...” in the 1746 supplement to the 1738 catalogue of Covens and Mortier.	
22. Robert de Vaugondy, Gilles	19 maps
This corresponds, broadly, with Lenglet Du Fresnoy pp245-247 (14 maps).	
23. Ottens, Joshua & Reiner	48 maps
24. Schenk, Pieter and Valk, Gerard	71 maps (including re-issues of 26 maps by Blaeu, 31 by Janssonius, and 37 by Visscher).

II. Historical atlas (volumes XV-XVI)

25. Clericus, Joannes	<i>Atlas Antiquus...</i>	93 maps
First published in 1705 by Jean Le Clerc with maps by Nicolas Sanson. The inclusion of this work corresponds with item 9 in the 1745-1754 Naamregister, item 6 in the 1738 catalogue, pp232-234 in Lenglet Du Fresnoy, the advertisement for “outre les cartes géographiques si dessus specifics...” in the 1746 supplement to the 1738 catalogue of Covens and Mortier, and “L’Atlas Antique par le Clerq” in the advertisement of 1775.		
26. Alting, Mensonis	<i>Descriptio, secundum antiquos...</i>	15 maps
Published in 1701 ²⁵ .		
27. Weigel, Chrisoph	<i>Descriptio Orbis Antique...</i>	44 maps
Atlas by Johann David Kohler, published in 1720 ²⁶ .		

And others including maps from various works by:

28. D’Anville Jean Baptiste Bourguignon	15 maps
29. Delisle, Guillaume	16 maps
This corresponds, broadly, with maps on pp234-236 of Dufesnoy	
30. Duval, Pierre	10 maps
This corresponds, broadly, with maps on pp234-236 of Dufesnoy	
31. Homann, Johannes Baptist	50 maps
32. Moullart-Sanson, Pierre	12 maps

Image
Item 51 - JANSSONIUS, Joannes. Arabiae Felicis ... c1685 (please see description on p142).

²⁵Klaversma/Hannema 50-51; Brunet VI, 25131; Tiele 36-37.
²⁶Phillips, *Atlases* 30.



III. Atlas of Town Plans (volumes XVII-XX)

33. Cardon, Antonio after Gabriele Ricciardelli et al

[Maps and Views of Naples] 8 maps

14 double-page mapsheets comprising four maps and four panoramas of Naples. The views comprise: [sheets 1-2] Piccinino, Felix, 'Icon crateris Neapolitani', engraved map on two sheets; [sheets 3-4]; [Bracci, Giuseppe?]. 'Antiquitatum Neapolitanorum', engraved map on two sheets; [sheet 5] [Bracci, Giuseppe?] 'Icon Sinus Baiarum', engraved map; [sheet 6] [Bracci, Giuseppe?], 'Icon Sinus Baiarum uti nunc videtur', engraved map; [sheets 7-8] Cardon, A. after Ricciadelli, G. 'Veduta di Ponte Nuovo', engraved panorama on two sheets; [sheets 9-10] Cardon, A. after Ricciadelli, G. 'Veduta di Chiaia... parte di levante', panorama on two sheets; [sheets 11-12] Cardon, A. after Ricciadelli, G. 'Veduta di Chiaia... parte di ponente', panorama on two sheets; [sheets 13-14] Cardon, A. after Ricciadelli, G. 'Veduta di Napoli... parte di ponente', panorama on two sheets.

The view on sheets 7-8 is dedicated to Comte 'di' Cobenzl; 9-10 to Sir William Hamilton; 11-12 to Luigi de Walmoden; and 13-14 to John Stuart, Viscount Mountstuart.

The tentative date of 1765 may be given to the collection from the dedication to 'Milord Mountstuart'. John Stuart, Viscount Mountstuart, the eldest son of the 3rd Earl of Bute, who visited Naples between March and April 1765. This collection is mounted on different guards to the maps in the rest of the atlas and are NOT included in collation found in the Le Mire sale catalogue of 1753. This suggests that the collection was tipped-in to the atlas at a later date as a souvenir of the Comte de Cobenzl's trip to Naples.

These rare views were later included in Morghen's collection of views of Naples issued c1780²⁷.

And others including maps from various works by:

34. Baillieu, Gaspard de 11 maps

35. Beaurain, Jean, Chevalier de 39 maps

The availability of Beaurain's maps from the firm of Covens and Mortier is confirmed by Dufesnoy (p247-250).

36. Homann, Johannes Baptist 39 maps

37. Seutter, Mattaeus 36 maps

38. De Wit, Frederick 69 maps

48 maps from De Wit's town book of the Low Countries, and 21 from his work on Italy.



Image
CARDON, Antonio after Gabriele
RICCIARDELLI et al. [Maps and Views of
Naples], [c1765] (please see description
above).

²⁷Pane, G. and Valerio, V., *La Citta di Napoli*, Naples, 1987.

1. Pierre Jean le Mire [Latinized as Petri Joannis Miraeus] (d1753), Canon of the Collegiate Church of Saint Vincent de Soignies in Hainaut.

2. Sale at auction #1

De Vos, Brussels, 4-5 October 1753. Catalogue:

‘Catalogus seu Index Novi Atlantis cui Titulus; atlas novus, selectus, universalis et topographicus; sive, geographia nova et vetus, sacra et profana exhibens Imperia, Regna, Monarchias.Ex optimis Probatisque Geographis tam antiquis quam recentioribus collecta, in ordinem reducta, illuminata & in XX. Volumina dispartita, Labore expensis, & Industria. Reverendi. Petri Jonannis Le Mire’.

[bound after:]

‘Catalogus Librorum Speciatim Historicorum et Geographicorum Reverendi Admodum Domini Petri Joannis Le Mire, (dum viveret) Canonici Regii.Sti Vincentii Sonégiis in Hannonia.Qui Libri Auctione Publicâ vendentur. In Aula Majori Domus Civicae’.

Bruxellis, Apud Carolum De Vos, [1753].

Small octovo, (155 by 85mm), (4) + 104 pp [and] (2) + 94 pp. Contemporary full mottled calf, spine decorated in gilt with red morocco lettering-piece, skilful repair to small part of the top of the spine.

Reference: BNF: Ye.336l.

De Vos’book auction sale catalogue, bound with an auction sale catalogue of the Le Mire map collection. While the books, 580 lots, were sold on October 2nd 1753, the map collection was set to be sold on the 4th and 5th of October. Astonishingly, all the maps in each of the 20 volumes are listed with subject and name of the cartographer or editor. An example of the sale catalogue is included with the atlas.

The De Vos catalogue indicates that the map collection comprised twenty volumes and was set to be sold on the 4th and 5th of October. The same catalogue also states that the rest of Le Mire’s library, some 580 lots, were to be sold on October 2nd 1753. Given that the auctioneer is comfortable offering 580 lots in a day, it is obvious that it does not take two days to sell one lot. It is evident, therefore, that De Vos, concerned about the marketability of such a vast collection, proposed an innovative fall-back scheme for the sale of the atlas. This scheme would either have offered the collection as individual maps should a buyer not be found for the atlas in its entirety, or, perhaps, the maps were notionally “sold”

Image
Title of sale catalogue for the atlas:

‘Catalogus seu Index Novi Atlantis cui Titulus; atlas novus, selectus, universalis et topographicus’ De Vos, Brussels, 4-5 October 1753.

An example of the catalogue, one of two known, is included with the atlas.



individually, with a separate, additional, lot at the end offering a single buyer the opportunity to purchase the whole for the sum of its parts (or greater) with a trumping bid. The evidence does not record the exact method of sale but, fortunately for the modern reader, the Comte de Cobenzl was able to acquire the collection intact.

3. Charles-Jean-Philippe, Comte de Cobenzl et du Saint-Empire, Baron de Proseck, Saint-Daniel etc., Chevalier de la Toison d'or (1712-1770), Minister Plenipotentiary of the Austrian Netherlands in Brussels under Empress Maria Theresa (1753-1770).

An avid collector and patron of the arts, Comte de Cobenzl restored the library of the Dukes of Burgundy, which had burned down in 1731, in 1755, and founded the Academy of Science and established the Literary Society in Brussels in 1769. He must have acquired the atlas from the Le Mire sale shortly after arriving in Brussels in 1753, which makes it unlikely that he had anything to do with its assembly. In 1768, Catherine the Great bought the Comte de Cobenzl's collection of old master drawings, which are now displayed in the Hermitage Museum in Saint Petersburg, Russia.

Cobenzl's "rich library of precious rare works from all branches of science" (Wurzbach) was of considerable size: Sorgeloos counted 2,821 titles, against 3,473 in Charles de Lorraine's personal library. After his death in 1770, his possessions were dispersed and his library was sold at auction in 1771.

4. Sale at auction #2

Vleminckx, H., 10-11 June 1771. Catalogue: Ermens, Josphe, *Catalogue des livres en toutes sortes de facultez et langues de feu S.E. le comte de Cobenzl... Dont la vente se sera publiquement (en argent de change) à Bruxelles à la maison du Roi le 10 Juin 1771 & jours suivans*. A Bruxelles: Chez H. Vleminckx, 1771.

OCLC records four institutional examples of the catalogue: Erfgoesbibliotheek Hendrik Conscience; Staatsbibliothek Bamberg; Bayerische Staatsbibliothek; Harvard.

The catalogue was compiled by Joseph Ermens, the Belgian bibliographer (see Hoefer), who added interesting comments to a number of items. The library was particularly strong in German, Austrian, and Netherlandish law and history, including, in its bibliographical section, an unusual group of 'Indices Expurgatorii', annotated by Ermens. Blogie I, col. 15.

Image
Charles Comte du St Empire Romain de
Cobenzl, Baron...!, engraving, c1750.
Image courtesy of Österreichische
Nationalbibliothek, Bildarchiv und
Grafiksammlung, Porträtsammlung,
Vienna, Inventory number: PORT_00123625_01
(not included for sale).



The Le Mire/Cobenzl atlas was sold as item 1247 with the following note:

“Le public n’a qu’à jeter les yeux sur le Catalogue de cet Atlas, pour voir que c’est le plus riche & le plus magnifique qui ait été mis, en nôtre Païs, en vente de mémoire d’homme. Je n’entreprendrai point de marquer ici en détail tous les avantages qui s’y trouvent rassemblés on me soupçonneroit peut-etre d’exageration je me contente seulement d’ajouter, que cette collection est d’une si grande beauté, qu’on ne peut lui refuser son admiration qu’elle a été faite par un curieux, qui pour sa fatissaction y a fait beaucoup de dépenses; qu’elle contient bien de richesses Géographiques que l’on chereneroit inutilement ailleurs; & qu’ensin les Cartes Géographiques & figures sont illuminées d’une parsaitte beauté Les personnes qui auront quelque envie d’en faire l’acquisition pourront le voir et examiner, comme ausli le Catalogue qui se trouve de ce Recueil, quelque tems avant la vente”.

(The public has only to look at the Catalogue of this Atlas, to see that it is the richest and most magnificent that has been put in our country, for sale in memory of man. I will not undertake to mark here in detail all the advantages that are gathered there, I may be suspected of exaggeration, I am content to add only that this collection is so beautiful that it cannot refuse your admiration, but has been made by a curious man, who for his curiosity has made a great deal of expense; that it contains many geographical riches which one could not seek anywhere elsewhere; and that Geographical Maps & Figures are illuminated with perfect beauty. Those who wish to purchase the book will be able to see and examine it, some time before the sale).

Sorgeloos notes: “l’ouvrage le plus dispute de la vente fut un atlas novus du chanoine pierre-jean le mire, en 20 volumes in-folio relies de veau fauve et contenant des cartes geographiques coloriees; un volume supplémentaire en constituait l’index. Les encheres pour cet atlas allerant jusqu’a 825 florins”.

(The most contested book of the sale was a novus atlas of the canon pierre-jean le mire, in 20 folio volumes connected with tawny calf and containing colored geographical maps; an additional volume constituted the index. The auction for this atlas made 825 florins) (Sorgeloos).

Date of compilation

The latest publications in the work are dated 1750²⁸. The atlas was first sold in 1753. The letterpress title-page, printed as a uniquem for this work, states that the book was put together by “Petri Joannis Le Mire, (dum viveret [while alive])”, which indicates that its compiler did not have long to enjoy it.

Contents

The atlas was compiled by Pierre Jean Le Mire at some point just prior to 1750 and, at the latest, in the years before his death in c1753. He was influenced by both L’Abbe Lenglet Du Fresnoy’s ‘Methode pour etudier la geographie’ of 1742 and Hübner’s ‘Museum Geographicum’ of 1726, and was assisted by, or, at least, drew heavily on the works held by, the Amsterdam publishing house of Covens and Mortier to conctruct the atlas, together with a large section of the maps of Homann and Seutter.

Binding

The atlas is bound with the arms of Charles-Jean-Philippe, Comte de Cobenzl et du Saint-Empire, Baron de Proseck, Saint-Daniel etc., Chevalier de la Toison d’or (1712-1770) on the upper and lower board of each volume²⁹. Whilst the atlas is mentioned as being in “20 volumes” in the De Vos auction of 1753, the work was evidently either rebound by the Comte de Cobenzl or, perhaps, has his arms added to both the upper and lower covers of each volume. A tentative date may be attributed to this process as the views of Naples by Cardon after Ricciardelli in III. 33 above, one of which was dedicated to the Comte de Cobenzl, are tipped-in as a supplement post binding. These were produced in 1765. It was customary to present such views to the dedicatee on publication, and so it is likely that the atlas was already bound by this date.

²⁸8 works: Map 355: Schenk, Pieter (Jnr), *Geographischer Entwurff des Amtes Leipzig...*; Map 368: Mayer, Johann Tobias, ‘Comitatus Mansfeld’; Map 404: Riese, G. Hier, Mayer, Johann Tobias, *Mappa specialis principatus Halberstadiensis...*; Map 1532: Harenbergh, Joannis Christoph, *Palestina in XII Tribus*; Map 1636: Rocque, John, *A Survey of the City and Suburbs of Bristol...*; Map 1637: Chassereau, Pierre, *Plan de la Ville et faubourgs de York...*; Map 1856: Ockley, Edward, *Plan de la ville port & citadelle de calais*, Map 1962: Rocque, John, *A Plan of Rome...*
²⁹de Jonghe d’Ardoye, Théodore, viscomte de., *Armorial belge du bibliophile*, III, Brussels, Société des Bibliophiles et iconophiles de Belgique, 1930, p699.

Image overleaf
item 9 – S.* [?]; engraved by F.
Desbrulins. Horizon de Paris, 1740
(please see description on pp86-87).

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- Atlas Tom. I. Orbis Terrarum, Europa [World, Europe, and the British Isles]**
Letterpress title-page, engraved general frontispiece by I. van Munnikhuyse after L. Webbers, published by Ottens, two historical tables, additional engraved frontispiece 'Europe' after Blaeu, table 'Introduction a la Geographie...', and 146 mapsheets, incorporating 107 maps. Comprising: World (33 maps); the continent of Europe (17 maps); Iceland (two maps); British Isles (55 maps); and including the following highlights: map 8, 9, 12, 14, 19, 20, 23, 24, 28, 47, 59, 73, 78, 80, 81, 82, 83, 86, 88, 104 and 105.
- Atlas Tom. II. Scandinavia, Russia, Polonia**
Letterpress title-page to 'Atlas Russicus', 137 mapsheets incorporating 125 maps. Comprising: Scandinavia (55 maps); Russia (33 maps); Eastern Europe (37 maps); and including the following highlights: maps 163-182, 109 and 131.
- Atlas Tom. III. Germania**
128 mapsheets incorporating 114 maps. Comprising: Germany (74 maps); Austria (17 maps); Bohemia (7 maps); Silesia (10 maps); Moravia (six maps), and including the following highlights: map 250, 285 and 311.
- Atlas Tom. IV. Germania**
84 mapsheets of Germany incorporating 81 maps, and including the following highlight: map 349.
- Atlas Tom. V. Germania**
115 mapsheets, incorporating 90 maps. Comprising: Germany (78 maps); Switzerland (12 maps), and including the following highlights: map 477, 495 and 509.
- Atlas Tom. VI. Belgium**
182 mapsheets of the Low Countries incorporating 82 maps, and including the following highlights: map 533, 557 and 564.
- Atlas Tom. VII. Belgium**
80 mapsheets of the Low Countries, incorporating 53 maps, and including the following highlights: map 645 and 652.
- Atlas Tom. VIII. Gallia**
Six tables of French history, and 127 mapsheets incorporating 79 maps of France, and including the following highlights: map 659, 661 and 693.

Images
Frontispieces to the continents found in
volumes 1, 12, 13, and 14.



Atlas Tom. IX. Gallia

Eight tables of French history, and 136 mapsheets incorporating 111 maps of France, and including the following highlights: map 798, 800 and 813.

Atlas Tom. X. Hispania, Portugallia, Italia

201 mapsheets incorporating 124 maps. Comprising: Spain (35 maps); Portugal (7 maps); Italy (76 maps); Corsica (four maps); Malta (two maps), and including the following highlights: map 852, 893, 899, 901, 913 and 924.

Atlas Tom. XI. Hungaria, Graecia, Turcia Eur.

Frontispiece and letterpress title-page to Luigi Ferdinando de Marsigli's 'La Hongrie et le Danube', letterpress 'explanation' to Captain Charles Frauendorff's map 'Versus Chersonesi Tauricae', [c1740], 102 mapsheets incorporating 72 maps. Comprising: Hungary and the Balkans (43 maps); Greece (15 maps); Ukraine and the Black Sea (9 maps); Turkey (5 maps), and including the following highlights: map 992, 994, 996-1008, 1019 and 1037.

Atlas Tom. XII. Asia

Frontispiece 'Asia' from Blaeu, geographic and historical table 'L'asie table géographique' by de Gourne, 88 mapsheets incorporating 58 maps. Comprising: Turkey (21 maps); Cyprus (2 maps); Holy Land (4 maps); Arabia (2 maps); Central Asia (24 maps); Tibet (5 maps), and including the following highlights: map 1060, 1066, 1067, 1089, 1092-1094, 1096-1097, 1099-1113 and 1126.

Atlas Tom. XIII. Asia, Africa

Frontispiece 'L'Afrique' from Blaeu, geographic and historical table 'L'afrique table géographique' by de Gourne, and 129 mapsheets incorporating 118 maps. Comprising: China (29 maps, including 17 maps from D'Anville's 'Nouvel Atlas de la Chine' mentioned as a highlight in the previous volume); Korea (1 map); Japan (14 maps); East Indies (3 maps); India (8 maps); Sri Lanka (2 maps); The Far East (14 maps); Africa (47 maps), and including the following highlights: map 1128, 1147, 1155, 1162 and 1198.

Atlas Tom. XIV. America

Frontispiece 'L'Amerique' from Blaeu, and 152 mapsheets incorporating 125 maps. Comprising: The continent of the Americas (6 maps); North America (62 maps); Central America and the Caribbean (25 maps); South America (32 maps), and including the following highlights: map 1227, 1228, 1234, 1235, 1236, 1250, 1251, 1252, 1259, 1272, 1273, 1277, 1278 and 1282.

Atlas Tom. XV. Geographia Vetus et Hist.

Frontispiece 'Atlas Antiquus Sacer at Profanus', table, and 162 mapsheets incorporating 162 maps, and including the following highlights: map 1469 and 1483.

Atlas Tom. XVI. Geographia Vetus et Hist.

Table, nine pages text and table, and 129 mapsheets, incorporating 125 maps, and including the following highlights: map 1514, 1519 and 1520.

Atlas Tom. XVII. Topograp. Germania &c

124 mapsheets incorporating 111 town plans. Comprising: British Isles (12); Scandinavia (3); Russia (4); Eastern Europe (19); Germany (66); Switzerland (7), and including the following highlights: map 1628, 1633, 1634, 1635, 1636, 1637, 1638, 1661, 1700 and 1737.

Atlas Tom. VIII [misnumbered, but XVIII]. Topograp. Belgii

118 mapsheets incorporating 116 town plans. Comprising: Low Countries (94); France (22), and including the following highlights: map 1741, 1754 and 1853.

Atlas Tom. XIX. Topogra. Galliae &c

84 mapsheets incorporating 74 town plans. Comprising: France (63); Spain (10); Portugal (1), and including the following highlights: map 1866, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1914 and 1919.

Atlas Tom. XX. Topogra. Italiae &c

Table and 109 mapsheets incorporating 97 town plans. Comprising: Italy (52); Malta (4); Romania (1); Serbia (2); Ukraine (1); Greece (3); Turkey (2); Holy Land (3); Iraq (1); Persia (2); India (5); Thailand (1); China (1); Japan (3); Africa (2); Americas (14), and including the following highlights: map 1934, 1948, 1951, 1953, 1959, 1967-1974, 1981, 1988, 1992, 2000, 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2012.

Wall maps of the world and four continents by Nolin

1 NOLIN, Jean Baptiste I & II, and Nicolas François BOCQUET

[World and four continents] Le Globe Terrestre représenté en deux plans-hémisphères : dressé sur la projection de Mr. de la Hyre de l'Académie Royale des Sciences, et sur plusieurs routiers et mémoires des plus habiles pilotes et savans voyageurs le tout rectifié et calculé selon les dernières observations, et dédié à Mgr. l'Abbé Bignon, conseiller d'état ordinaire [with] L'Europe Dressée sur les nouvelles observations... [with:] L'Asie dressée sur les nouvelles observations... [with:] L'Afrique... [with:] L'Amérique dressée sur la relations les plus recentes et rectifiées Sur les dernieres observations.

Publication
Paris[World:] Chez l'Auteur sur le Quay de l'Horloge du Palais a present Rue St. Jacques a l'enseigne du Lio d'Argent. Privilege du Roi, 1740; [the continents:] chez le fils de l'auteur rue saint jacques..., 1740.

Description
Five engraved wal-maps, each printed on four sheets, hand-coloured in outline, world map with border of biblical scenes.

Dimensions
[World] 1190 by 1480mm (46.75 by 58.25 inches); [Europe] 875 by 1140mm (34.5 by 45 inches); [Asia] 880 by 1150mm (34.75 by 45.25 inches); [Africa] 860 by 1100mm (33.75 by 43.25 inches); [America] 860 by 1100mm (33.75 by 43.25 inches).

References
[World map] Shirley 605.

Position in atlas
Maps #7, 41, 1042, 1174, and 1220.

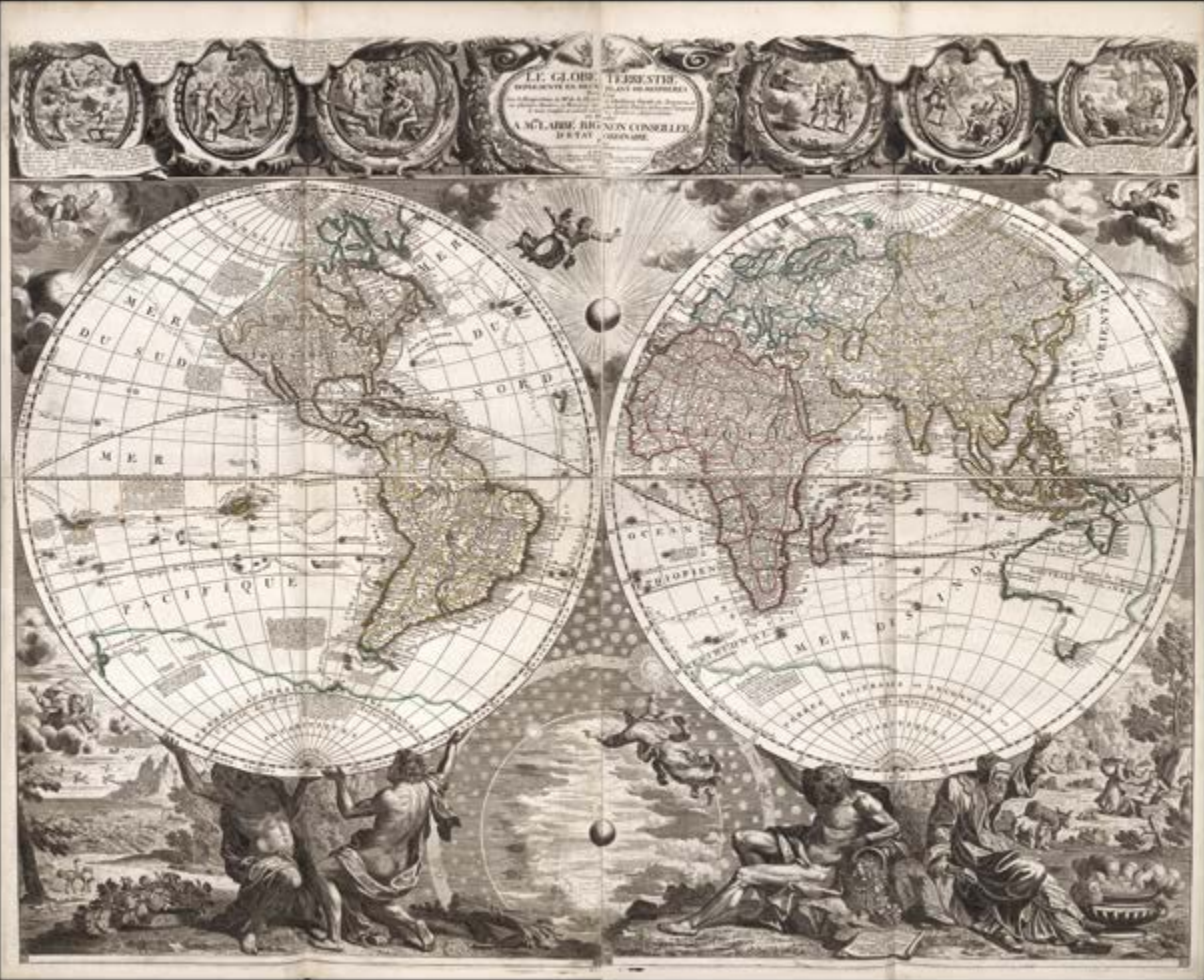
A magnificent set of the world and four continents by the Nolin family.

The World
This splendid 'Globe Terrestre' by J.B. Nolin, first published as a wall-map in 1700, is one of the finest large-scale world maps to be produced and is a fitting bridge between the geographical and artistic skills of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The twin hemispheres and their decorative surround are engraved on four sheets, and when issued separately has additional comprising a broad pictorial border and, at the bottom, architectural columns of text. In the Le Mire/Cobenzl map, only the upper border is present, decorated with six medallion vignettes, each depicting in contemporary terms an incident from biblical history.

The geographical content of the hemispheres is particularly interesting, and controversial, as two areas - Australia and North America - are shown conjecturally in advance of the 'most modern' rendering in Delisle's world map, also produced in 1700. Australia is given a new eastern coastline, in provisional shading, linking Papua-New Guinea and Tasmania in one sweep. This feature is to be found in many later eighteenth century maps and was not to be corrected until the discoveries of Captain Cook in the 1770s. In North America, there is to be seen for the first time a great Mer De L'Ouest reaching from just north of California deep into the centre of the Continent. A further channel is conjecturally shown linking the Pacific Ocean all the way through to Hudson's Bay. A guarded inscription queries whether such a route really exists as only the approach entrances have been navigated. This fictitious channel gained currency in the early 1700s through the publication of Baron De Lahontan's 'Nouveaux Voyages' in 1703 although rumours of a Mer De L'Ouest had circulated earlier.

It appears that a manuscript map prepared by Delisle in 1699 was presented to M. Boucherat and thence lent to Nolin who copied it for his own world map a year later. A lawsuit was subsequently brought against Nolin as, according to statements made by Delisle's brother and son-in-law Philippe Buache in 1753, the Mer De L'Ouest was shown on Delisle's 1699 manuscript. Whatever the truth, Nolin did not rely entirely on Delisle's map and he does not follow him in making Japan an extended peninsula of the Terre D'Yeco.

Each of Nolin's hemispheres is supported by two large mythological figures. In the corners and between the hemispheres are pictures relating to the creation of the world, the heavens, and mankind on earth. The engraving and design is of the highest quality: as the imprint states, the artist was the painter Bocquet who carried out this work according to Nolin's conception.



The maps of the continents were produced by Nolin II's, also Jean-Baptiste, and draw heavily on the work of the father. The Nolin family were known both for the decoration of their maps and for including the latest cartographic discoveries - sometimes lifted from the works of their contemporaries.

The cartography of the map of Asia reveals the substantial gaps remaining in European geographical knowledge. North America descends almost to Japan. Although Vitus Bering had made his voyage through the Bering Strait in 1740, after the first publication of the map, the results of his discoveries were not widely known outside Russia. Curiously, the Mariana Islands are shown twice: once in the main map according to the account of the Jesuit explorer Paul Clain; and again in the upper right corner after another Jesuit report of 1697. India is very narrow, possibly following the example of Nicolas Sanson. Greenland is enlarged, almost meeting Nova Zemyla, which is in turn attached to Asia. Japan is drawn after the accounts of Maerten de Vries and Cornelis Jansz Coen. Hokkaidō, or "Terre d'Yesso", is attached to what is now Sakhalin Oblast. The islands to the northeast are meant to represent the Kuril Islands.

See also images on pp10, 11, and 31.











Robert de Vaugondy’s enlightened world map

2 **ROBERT DE VAUGONDY, Gilles and Didier**

Mappemonde ou description du globe terrestre ou l'on trouve en general le rapport que toutes les parties ont avec cieux et entre'elles.

Publication
Paris, chez le Sr. Robert, 1743.

Description
Double-page engraved map, contemporary hand colour in outline.

Dimensions
475 by 750mm (18.75 by 29.5 inches).

Position in atlas
Map #8.

An attractive mid-eighteenth century double-hemisphere world map based on earlier examples by Nicolas Sanson and his heirs, but added to, revised and published by the father and son cartographers Gilles and Didier Robert de Vaugondy. Sanson, often labelled the inventor of the French school of cartography, stripped away centuries of guesswork and rejected the longstanding tradition of superfluous embellishment in favor of known fact and scientific detail. This enlightened approach to mapmaking is on full display in this world map by his successors. For example, the unexplored parts of America and Australia are left blank, and Antarctica is left out of the map entirely, with only a label saying “Terres... inconnues qui pouront former un continent” (“Unknown lands that may form a continent”). See image on p15.

New discoveries and mythmaking in the Pacific Northwest

3 **LE ROUGE, George Louis**

Mappe monde nouvelle dediée a Monseigneur le Comte de Maurepas Ministre et Secretaire d'Etat.

Publication
Paris, chez le Sr le Rouge rue des grands Augustins vis a vis le panier Fleuri, 1744.

Description
Double-page engraved map, contemporary hand colour in part.

Dimensions
520 by 740mm (20.5 by 29.25 inches).

Position in atlas
Map #9.

The rare first edition of Le Rouge’s attractive double-hemisphere world map. This edition includes recent discoveries from the Russian voyages of 1741, 1742 and 1743 in the Pacific Northwest of America. In the heavily revised 1748 second edition of this map, the Pacific Northwest and Siberian Arctic are greatly expanded upon to include a variety of imaginary waterways and land masses based on the apocryphal De Fonte voyage, as well as new and accurate information on the region based on the factual discoveries of Tchirkow and Behring. The map shows a wealth of inaccuracies in the relatively unexplored coastlines of Australia, New Guinea and New Zealand, and it includes the mythical Compagnie Land to the north of Japan. The imagery is an allegorical celebration of Western arts and sciences, such as medicine, astronomy and architecture. This is starkly contrasted with images of a wild natural world, as represented by the African lion and Native American. See image on p15.

4 **AA, Pieter van der**

Mappe-monde, ou description generale du globe terrestre et aquatique. Selon les Nouvelles observations de Messrs. de l'Academie des Sciences etc.

Publication
Amsterdam, Chez J. Covens et C. Mortier, [1713].

Description
Double-page engraved map contemporary hand colour in part.

Dimensions
505 by 660mm (20 by 26 inches).

Position in atlas
Map #12.

Van der AA’s world map, with his signature elaborate allegorical border

An appealing double-hemisphere world map by the Dutch cartographer Pieter van der Aa, also issued in his 1713 atlas, ‘Le Nouveau Theatre du monde, ou la geographie royale’. This map depicts California as an island, and unusually, it includes a long imaginary coastline in the Pacific heading northwest from Cape Horn. The elaborate allegorical border shows the heavens, populated with classical gods surrounding the earth. The lower border shows mankind and civilization, with allegorical figures representing the four continents. See image on p19.

Zürner’s multifaceted world map

5 **ZÜRNER, Adam Friedrick; and Pieter Schenk.**

Planisphaerium terrestre cum utroque coelesti hemisphaerio, sive diversa orbis terraquei.

Publication
Amsterdam, Pieter Shenk, [c1700].

Description
Double-page engraved map, contemporary hand colour in part.

Dimensions
490 by 550mm (19.25 by 21.75 inches).

References
Shirley 639.

Position in atlas
Map #14.

A fine example of Zürner’s complex and informative double-hemisphere world map, published by Pieter Schenk. This map is, according to Shirley, cartographically up-to-date for its time. It shows California as an island, and it includes Nova Britannia, an island adjacent to New Guinea that is identified in an inscription as having been discovered by Dampier. The tracks of various explorers, including Magellan, Dampier and Tasman, are also included. There are markings encircling the hemispheres that show the directions of the winds and climates, and there are twenty-six smaller diagrams, both celestial and terrestrial, surrounding the border. Below the map is a view showing various natural occurrences and disasters, such as tides, rainbows, tempests, earthquakes, whirlpools and volcanic eruptions. Below this panorama is a large text block containing a commentary on the natural phenomena depicted above. This map is sometimes found in copies of Shenk’s ‘Atlas Contractus’, published from c1700, and later in copies of R. & I. Ottens eighteenth century atlases. Shirley also suggests that it may have been published separately as well, which could be the case with the present example. See image on p19.



An accurate and up-to-date map of the Arctic, with the primary source to prove it

6 DELISLE, Guillaume

L'hémisphere septentrional pour voir plus distinctement les terres arctiques.

Publication
Amsterdam, chez I. Covens and C. Mortier, 1740.

Description
Double-page engraved map, contemporary hand colour in part.

Dimensions
470 by 515mm (18.5 by 20.25 inches).

Position in atlas
Map #19.

An example of the Covens and Mortier edition of Guillaume Delisle's scientifically accurate map of the Arctic, here shown on a polar projection. Delisle's map was the first to accurately place the west coast of North America, by moving it substantially eastward.

Delisle's map was first published in 1714, and the 1740 edition includes much of the same information. For example, California is still correctly shown as a peninsula, but has a dotted line indicating that it may be an island. However, Covens and Mortier's 1740 edition includes a number of substantial additions to the northern and northeastern coastlines of Russia. Interestingly, the map's text contains an explanation substantiating these changes. It first states that they have corrected certain inaccuracies with the help of Ivan Kyrilov's 1734 map. It then includes the full transcript of a letter, dated January 1740, by Mr. Swartz. Mr. Swartz was tasked with relaying the news of Captain Spangberg's new discoveries to St. Petersburg. Spangberg had found a sea route to Japan and had explored 34 islands to the south of the Kamchatka peninsula, The Kuril Islands. Martin Spangberg was a Danish captain involved in the Great Northern Expedition, acting as Vitus Bering's second in command during both Kamchatka expeditions. This is a fascinating example of a cartographer including his primary source material as indisputable proof of his map's being up to date and accurate.



Delisle’s map of the South Pole, with additions based on Lozier de Bouvet’s discovery in the South Atlantic

7 DELISLE, Guillaume

L’hemisphere meridional pour voir plus distinctement les terres australes.

Publication
Amsterdam, chez I. Covens and C. Mortier, [c1742].

Description
Double-page engraved map, contemporary hand colour in part.

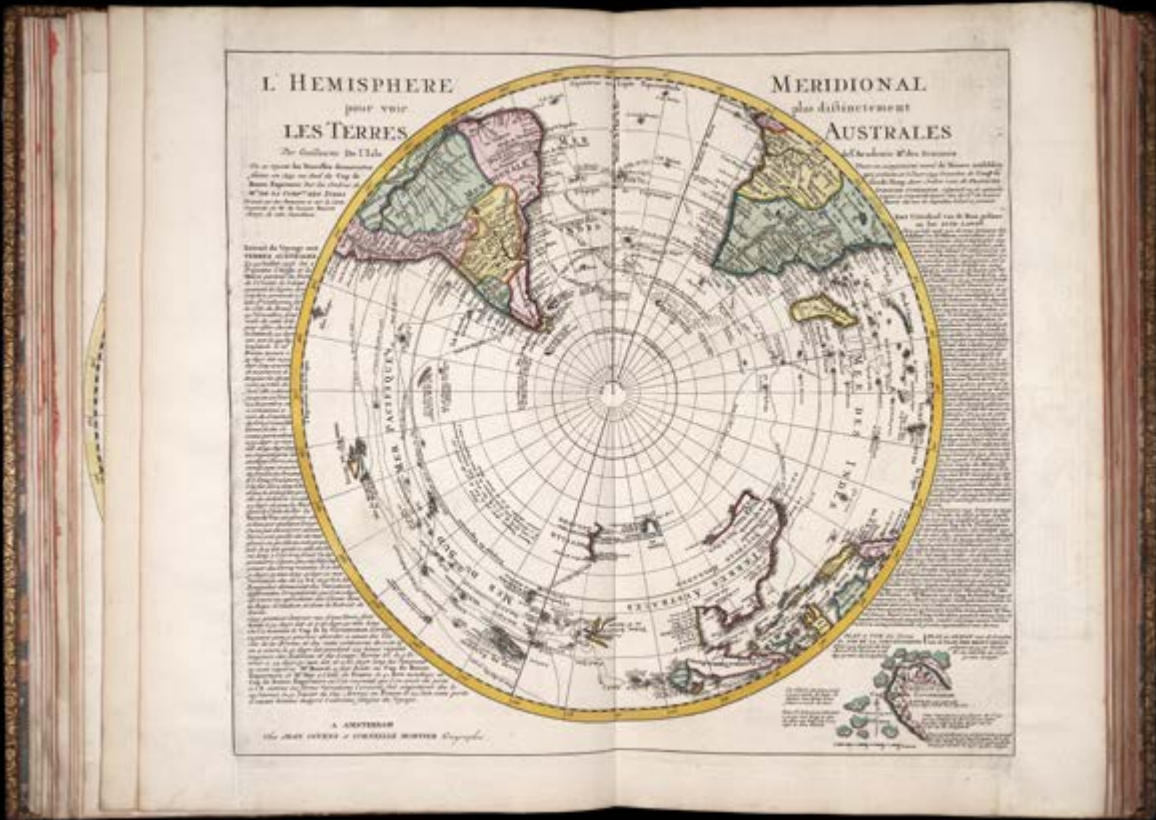
Dimensions
496 by 524mm (19.5 by 20.75 inches).

Position in atlas
Map #20.

A fine example of Covens and Mortier’s edition of Guillaume Delisle’s map of the Southern Hemisphere from a polar projection, updated with an account of Lozier de Bouvet’s explorations and a plan of Cape Circoncision. Jean Baptiste Charles Lozier de Bouvet (1705-1786) was a French sea captain, explorer, and later the governor of the Mascarene Islands. After serving as a lieutenant in the French East India Company, he convinced his employers to provide him with two ships for an exploratory mission in the South Atlantic. In January of 1739, while searching for a hypothetical southern continent, Bouvet spotted Cape Circoncision on tiny Bouvet Island, the most remote island in the world. Unfortunately, he calculated the island’s longitude as being about 23 degrees too far to the East, and so it would not be rediscovered, despite Captain Cook’s best efforts, until 1808.

Back in Paris, Bouvet’s discovery of Cape Circoncision became a useful tool for the geographer Philippe Bauche de la Neuville, who was the major proponent of the existence of a Southern Continent. He theorized that Cape Circoncision was attached to a massive continent that was located even further south. Bauche’s assumed that, in order for the earth to remain balanced, an equally large landmasses must exist in the Southern Hemisphere as in the Northern. Covens and Mortier’s map suggests that Bauche could be correct in his assumption by their leaving the Southern coastline of Bouvet Island blank and open-ended.

This map also records the tracks of various other explorers, such as Magellan, Le Maire, Tasman, Dampier, and Halley. It includes partial coastlines in Australia, New Guinea and New Zealand, which were all still in the process of being mapped.



The Covens and Mortier edition of Cassini’s important planisphere

8 CASSINI, Jacques

Planisphere terrestre suivant les nouvelles observations des astronomes.

Publication
Amsterdam, chez J. Covens and C. Mortier, [c1742].

Description
Double-page engraved map, contemporary hand coloured in part.

Dimensions
543 by 662mm (21.5 by 26 inches).

Position in atlas
Map #23.

An example of the Covens and Mortier edition of Jacques Cassini’s scientific map of the Arctic from a polar projection.

The reason behind this map’s creation, first published by Nolin in 1696, was to improve the determination of longitude. This was necessary in order to correct longstanding inaccuracies in maps, and most importantly in navigational sea-charts. Over a period of 20 years, the Academie des Sciences in Paris had collected astronomical data on sightings of the moons of Jupiter taken from forty-three different observatories located all over the globe. These points, marked on this map with an asterisk, were located both in major Western cities such as Paris, London and Rome, as well as in remote locales such as Quebec, Goa and the Cape of Good Hope. Giovanni Domenico Cassini drew his original, twenty-four foot in diameter, planisphere by hand on the floor of the Paris Observatory. Cassini’s son, Jacques, copied and reduced his father’s manuscript map, and had it printed by Nolin in 1696. A copy of Jacques Cassini’s map was published by Pierre Van der Aa in 1713, who added his signature allegorical decorative border. Covens and Mortier purchased Van der Aa’s plates in 1730, and reissued this plate with a revised imprint.

Despite its scientific accuracy, this map contains some significant inaccuracies in terms of its cartography. Most notably, it details two separate Northwest Passages, the Straight of Anian and the Straight of Vries, neither of which had been proven to exist.

See also image on pp32-33.



A scientific map of the world centred on Paris

9 S.* [?]; engraved by F. Desbrulins

Horizon de Paris.

Publication
Paris, chez Sr. Durand, 1740.

Description
Double-page engraved map, contemporary hand colour in outline.

Dimensions
610 by 840mm (24 by 33 inches).

Position in atlas
Map #24.

A fascinating and useful world map on an azimuthal projection that is centred on Paris.

According to its lengthy surrounding text, this map would have allowed the reader to easily calculate the distance from Paris to any location on the globe, as well as to gauge time zones in faraway places. Also, if correctly oriented, the text states that the map could be used as a sundial.

This example appears to be an early state of the map, in that it is lacking the “Se vend Rue des Prouvaires au Bureau des Eaux Minerales...” imprint on the lower left.



Nova et accuratissima totius terrarum orbis Tabula Nautica Variationum Magneticarum Index juxta Observationes Anno. 1700 Habitas Constructa per Edm: Halley.

Publication
Amsterdam: Reinier and Joshua Ottens, 1740.

Description
Engraved wall-map of the world, on two maps in five sheets, joined, centred on the Atlantic Ocean and showing magnetic variation, with an inset of the north polar projection lower left, with side-panels of text in French and German, with contemporary hand-colour in full.

Dimensions
540 by 1850mm (21.25 by 72.75 inches).

References
Koeman, Atlantes Neerlandici, III p. 87; cf Shirley, p.xiv; Suarez (Pacific) p.111, fig.104; Wagner (NW) 540.

Position in atlas
Map #28.

The first world map to show isogonals, which were considered of paramount importance for the determination of longitude

One of the most important world maps of its time, and the first world map to show isogonals, or lines showing equal magnetic variation in the oceans, a feature considered of paramount importance for the determination of longitude.

Halley was the greatest English astronomer of his day, and honoured by the comet that bears his name. In 1686 Halley became the first to depict trade-winds and monsoons on a map, which appeared on his untitled diagrammatic world map. He was granted temporary Captainship in the Royal Navy for his scientific voyage through the Atlantic on the ship ‘Paramore’, during which he investigated the laws governing the variation of the compass. He published his findings in ‘General Chart of the Variation of the Compass’, 1701, a chart of the Atlantic Ocean which was the first to use isogonic, or Halleyan, lines to show the pattern of magnetic variation.

The following year Halley extended his chart to the western Pacific, using data from journals of voyages in the Indian Seas. Published by Reinier and Joshua Ottens, this world map on Mercator’s projection records both trade winds and magnetic variation, being the first map to represent both aspects of Halley’s ground-breaking work. Numerous explorers’ discoveries are noted throughout, and the route of Halley’s voyage is also shown. The interiors of the continents are left largely blank, with place names focused on the coasts. Eastern Asia and the south Pacific are repeated on both sides of the map, and Australia (Nouvelle Hollande), Tasmania (Pays de Diemen), New Guinea (Nouv’ Guine), and New Zealand (Nouvelle Zeelande) are only partially delineated. A large semi-circular inset of the north polar region is depicted in the south Pacific. There are two explanatory panels of text in French at left, and German to the right, and a decorative cartouche at right dedicated to Queen Anne, who ascended the thrones of England, Scotland and Ireland in 1702. The decorative title-cartouche is surmounted by three female figures representing astronomy, navigation, and exploration.

“The greatest of European astronomers, and next to Newton among the greatest scientific Englishmen of his time” (Suarez), Edmund Halley is best remembered today for the comet that bears his name. By the age of twenty, in 1676, his fame as a student of celestial phenomena was already so great that he was sent to the island of St. Helena to make the first scientific determinations of the positions of the stars in the Southern Hemisphere. Upon his return to England in 1678, Halley was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1686, at his own expense, he published Newton’s Principia, in which the Law of Gravity was first set forth. In 1703, Halley was appointed professor of geometry at Oxford, and in 1721, he was made Astronomer Royal at Greenwich, succeeding Flamsteed. Halley’s most celebrated work, his synopsis of the movement of comets,



was published in 1706, and it was here that he identified his namesake, correctly predicting its reappearance at 76 year intervals.

In 1698 at the command of William III, Halley was sent to sea with the mission of examining compass variations. He returned in 1700 and in 1702 his isogonic chart of the world was published by Mount and Page in London. A second edition was published soon after by Pierre Mortier in Amsterdam, and this third edition by R. & J. Ottens also in Amsterdam.

Halley's map is recommended by Dufresnoy in his 'Addition du catalogue des meilleures cartes' (p250).



Hase’s large-scale, historical and mathematical map of Europe

11 HASE, Johann Matthias

Europa in partes suas X methodicas a primariis regnis denominatas divisa secundum sidem recentissimarum observationum mathematicarum et historicarum...

Publication
[Nuremberg], Heredibus Homannianis, [c1740].

Description
Engraved map on four sheets, contemporary hand coloured in part.

Dimensions
995 by 1130mm (39.25 by 44.5 inches).

References
Tooley, 'Tooley's Dictionary of Mapmakers' Vol. 2 p. 240.

Position in atlas
Map #47.

A rare large-scale map of Europe that delineates the borders of European kingdoms in the mid-eighteenth century.

Johann Mattias Hase (1684-1742) was a historian, mathematician, theologian and of course, a cartographer. He worked as a university professor in Augsburg, Liepzig and Wittenberg until, in the 1730s, he began producing maps for the Nuremberg based publishers, Homann's Heirs. Hase specialized in historical maps and town plans. The map in question, as advertised in its title, contains both historical and mathematical information relating to Europe in its surrounding text.

This map appears to be quite rare. We are only able to locate three copies in libraries (Strasburg, Regensburg, BSB Munich) as per OCLC, and no copies in recent auction records.



Willdey's large wall-map of England and Wales

12 [WILLDEY, George] and R[ichard] W[illiam] SEALE

A New and Correct Map of England and Ireland Containing all ye Cities, Market-Towns & Principal Villages. Taken from Actual Surveys, wherein is exactly describ'd ye Arch-Bishop's & Bishops, Post-Towns, Boroughs, Forts, Castles and whatever else in remarkable; With the names of hills, marshes, forests, rivers, seaports, sands, rocks &c. And all the great post-roads, & principal cross roads, with the distances in computed miles from town to town. To which is added a map of Scotland containing all the cities & market towns, with the roads & distances in computed miles.

Publication
London, T. Jefferys, Geographer to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, at the corner of St Martin's Lane Charing Cross, and by W. Herbert at the Golden Globe on London Bridge, [1750-58].

Description
Engraved map on six sheets, original hand-colour in outline, inset map of Scotland upper right, elaborate title cartouche lower left, and advertisement upper left.

Dimensions
1210 by 1520mm (47.75 by 59.75 inches).

References
State ii of v.

Position in atlas
Map #59.

On 3 February 1732, George Willdey placed an advertisement in the Daily Post for “...a large new Map of Great Britain and Ireland, together with a very curious Set of Heads of all the Kings of England from William the Conqueror to King George the Second, to place roundit, and is esteemed the handsomest Map ever done, it is six Feet square, the Map alone is four Feet deep by five Feet long”.

The only surviving example of the first state survives in the Mann Atlas at Eton College. The present map bears the imprint of Thomas Jefferys, who, following Willdey's death, had purchased a large quantity of his stock from his son in 1737. An advertisement to upper left of the map echoes the Willdey's 1732 advert:

“This Map with or without of ye Heads of ye Kings of England round it. Also a large beautiful & Correct Map of the World with or without 20 large sheet maps of ye chief dominions in Europe, and Coelestial Hemispheres round it may be fitted upon screens, or be hang'd against a wall and made to fit different places & sizes, being every way handsome and diverting. Also a set of 23 large 2 sheet maps of the Kingdoms and chief states of Europe the World and Quarters &c. Likewise a complete sett of One sheet maps of all ye Counties of England, the Provinces of Ireland and the several Islands, and Plantations of the English Empire in America. NB most of them are actual surveys done by the best masters; and not to be matched for six times their value.”

The advertisement not only mentions the map of England and Ireland, and other single and two-sheet maps for sale, but also a map-screen; one such screen bearing the imprint of Thomas Jefferys is housed in the British Library. The present map, like the screen in the British Library, would appear to have been published in the 1750s, as it bears not only Jefferys' imprint “at the corner of St Martin's Lane, Charing Cross”, where he resided between 1750-1771, but also William Herbert “at the Golden Globe on London Bridge” who was active at the address between 1749-1758.

The map would later be reissued in the 1760s by Thomas Jefferys with a re-engraved title-cartouche, the scale bar removed, a new key replacing the advertisement in the upper left, and a strip added to the lower part of the map to show the northern coast of France together with an inset chart of the English Channel.

Rare we are unable to trace any example appearing at auction in the last 45 years. The collector Art Kelly is aware of five states of the map; all of which are rare. The present example is the second state with one recorded institutional examples: Karlsruhe (Germany)-BLB, #M5; and the other in a private collection.





The first large-scale map of Northumberland

13 **WARBURTON, John**

A New Map of the County of Northumberland, shewing the Extent and Situation of the several of Kings & Ancient Baronies, Mannors, Forrests, Parks, Fields of Bottles, Incampments, Collieries, Lead works, medicinal waters & Nature of Soil...

Publication
[1716].

Description
Engraved map, printed on two sheets, joined.

Dimensions
720 by 910mm (28.25 by 35.75 inches).

Scale
2.5 inches to one mile.

References
Roger 333.

Position in atlas
Map #73.

The first large-scale map of Northumberland, and Warburton's first large-scale county map.

The map is dedicated to His Royal Highness George Augustus Prince of Wales (the future King George II), and surrounded by images of Roman coins and antiquities retrieved from around Hadrian's Wall in the county. Warburton was, himself, a keen, if unscrupulous, collector of antiquities, and is recorded in Horsley's 'Britannia Romana' as having attempted to sell an altar dug up near the wall to Humfrey Wanley, first keeper of the Harleian Library (now the Harleian Collection in the British Library).

Roger only records two institutional examples of this map: one in the King's Topographical Collection at British Library, and one in the British Museum.



14 **OVERTON, Philip and Thomas BOWLES**

The Counties of Essex, Middlesex & Hertfordshire.

Publication
By Phil. Overton mapseller in Fleet Street and Tho. Bowles mapseller in St Pauls Church Yard, 1726.

Description
Engraved map, hand-coloured in outline, printed on two sheets, joined. Inset map of St Albans, and a prospect of Colchester.

Dimensions
612 by 960mm (24 by 37.75 inches).

Scale
0.5 inches to one mile.

References
Roger 118.

Position in atlas
Map #78.

Based on the c1724 survey of the three counties undertaken by Warburton, Bland and Smyth.

Roger records five institutional examples: British Library, British Museum, Cambridge, Gloucester Public Library, and the Public Records Office (now the National Archives).



John Seller’s rare map of Middlesex

- 15 **SELLER, John**
- The County of Middlesex ...*
- Publication
[London], 1734.

Description
Engraved map on two sheets joined, fine original full-wash colour.

Dimensions
602 by 908mm (23.75 by 35.75 inches).

Scale
¾ inch to 1 statute mile.

References
Roger 280; Skelton 115.

Position in atlas
Map #80.

The map was first issued by Seller in 1679. The map was to be part of Seller’s large folio county atlas of England and Wales, titled ‘Atlas Anglicanus’. However the project, like much of Seller’s over-ambitious schemes, never got off the ground, with only six of the counties - Middlesex, Surrey, Hartfordshire, Kent, Buckinghamshire, and Oxfordshire - being surveyed. In 1693, he was forced to sell the plates to Philip Lea, who issued them separately and as part of the composite atlases of England and Wales. After Lea’s death in 1700, the business was run by his widow Anne, until her death in 1730.



Seller’s large-scale map of Kent

- 16 **[SELLER, John]**
- Kent Actually survey'd and Delineated. Newly Corrected & Amended with many Additions.*
- Publication
Sold by H. Moll... and by J. King Map and Printseller at the Globe in the Poultry [London, c1720].

Description
Engraved map on two sheets joined, fine original full-wash colour.

Dimensions
595 by 910mm (23.5 by 35.75 inches).

Scale
One inch to two statute miles.

References
Roger 216.

Position in atlas
Map #81.

The names of the engravers, John Oliver and Richard Palmer, are given in the lower right corner while Herman Moll and Peter Overton have their names in the title cartouche. This is the fourth state (of six) of the map from a never-completed atlas project, the ‘Actual Survey Of All The Counties’ to be titled ‘Atlas Anglicanus’. The atlas was advertised in 1679, Palmer, Seller and Oliver having collaborated on a map of Hertfordshire as early as 1676, but this was never completed. Only Middlesex, Surrey, Hertfordshire, Kent, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire were completed due to commercial reasons.

Roger identifies three institutional examples: British Library, British Museum, and Royal Geographical Society.



Overton’s large-scale map of Oxfordshire

17 **OVERTON, Philip**

Oxfordshire Actually Survey'd &c.

Publication
Sold by Phil Overton Mapseller against St Dunstan's Church in Fleet Street, London, 1715.

Description
Engraved map with fine original hand-colour, printed on two sheets, joined.

Dimensions
587 by 900mm (23 by 35.5 inches).

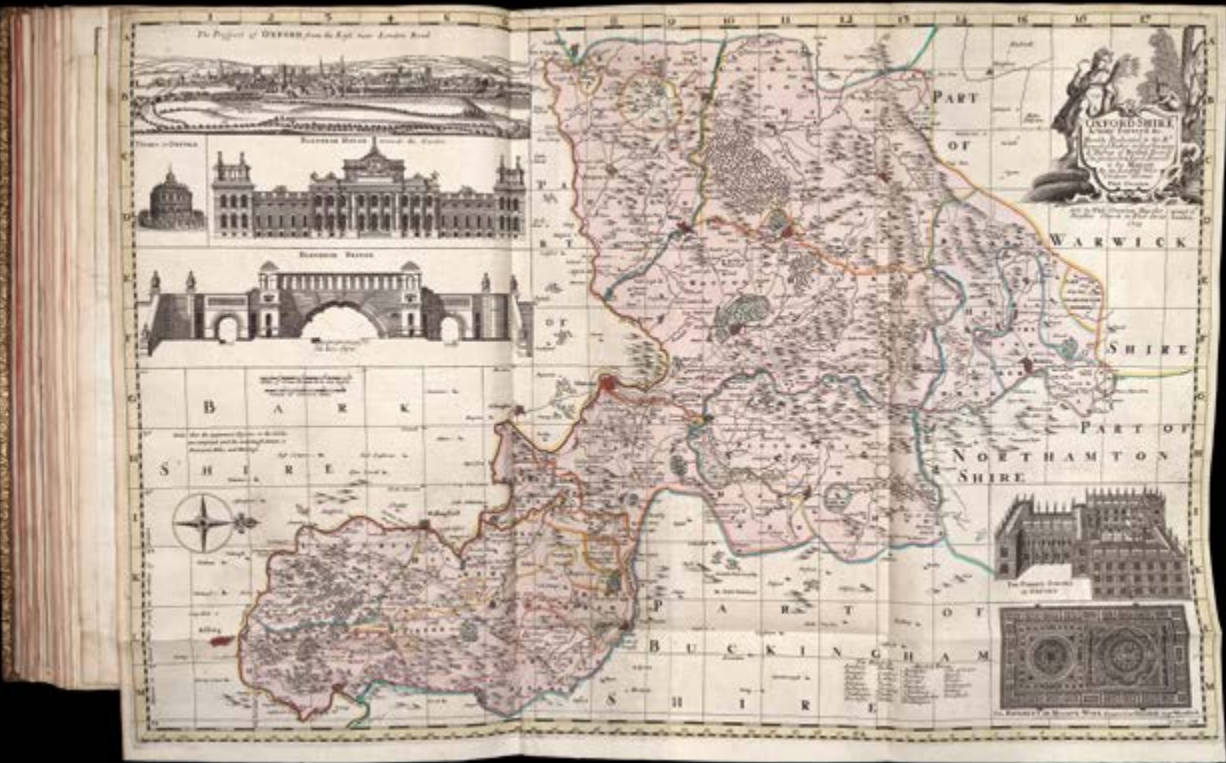
Scale
0.75 inches to one mile.

References
Roger 368.

Position in atlas
Map #82.

The map is surrounded by vignettes of a prospect of the city of Oxford, and views of the Sheldonian Theatre, Blenheim Palace, the bridge at Blenheim Palace, the Schools Building at the Bodleian Library, and a mosaic discovered at Stonesfield.

Roger identifies five institutional examples: The British Library, The British Museum, Cambridge, Royal Geographic Society and Yale.



Only one recorded example

18 **OVERTON, Philip**

A New Map of the County of York...

Publication
Printed for and sold by Phil. Overton... and Thomas Bowles Print and Map Seller, next ye Chapter House in St Paul's Church Yard, 1728.

Description
Engraved map with fine original hand-colour, printed on two sheets, joined.

Dimensions
563 by 949mm (22.25 by 37.25 inches).

References
Not in Roger. Whitaker 172.

Position in atlas
Map #83.

The map is a very close copy, on a reduced scale, of Warburton's 1720 map - even to the extent of repeating Warburton's errors in longitude and on the East riding boundary where the border is given following the River Derwent where it joins the Ouse, making "Ouse and Darwent Wapontake" part of the North Riding.

Rare. Not known to Roger, Whitaker notes two examples: his own, and one, unlocated, copy in a Covens and Mortier atlas: "I think this map is certain to have been sold separately, but my copy has been bound up in some other work, and the above atlas is the only one I know of, which did include the map" (Whitaker).



The largest map of Yorkshire published in first half of the eighteenth century

19 **WARBURTON, John**

[Yorkshire] To the King's Most Excellent Majesty...

Publication
1720.

Description
Engraved map, printed on four sheets.

Dimensions
1010 by 1270mm (39.75 by 50 inches).

Scale
2.5 inches to the statute mile.

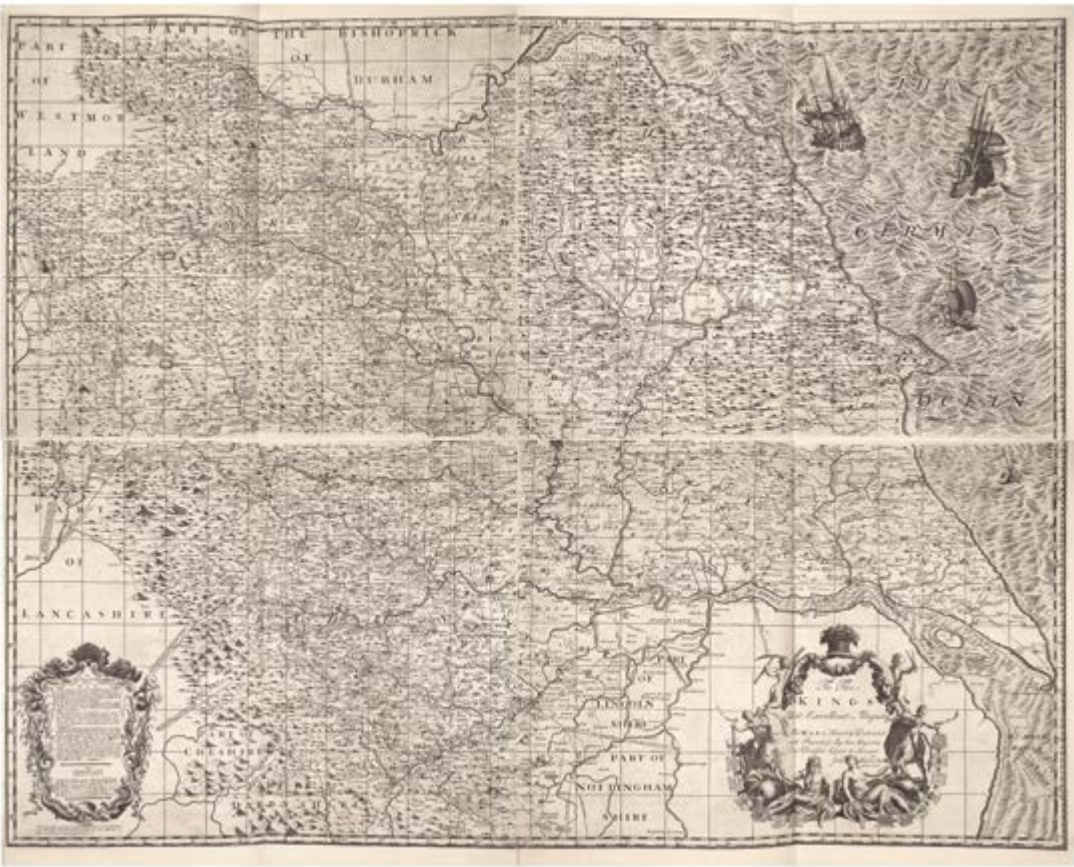
References
Roger 507.

Position in atlas
Map #86.

The cartographic content, only, of Warburton's famous map – the second (after Acerlebout's), large scale map of the county. The map was originally issued with three further sheets comprising 693 shields and “An Alphabetical Table of all the Towns, Villages &c....”. The title is supplied on one of these additional sheets. “Of the details set out in the title, the roads, which represent the personal surveys and investigations of Warburton, added very much to those of Ogilby” (Whitaker).

The map is on the scale of one inch to 2.5 statute miles and was the largest of the county to date. The longitude graticule is rather inaccurate, with the line of one degree West passing, incorrectly, through Richmond, where it should pass through (or very near to) York. This error is repeated on several subsequent maps.

Roger locates five examples: British Library, British Museum, Cambridge, Leeds University, and Royal Geographical Society.



Nolin's map of Scotland

20 **NOLIN, Jean Baptiste**

Le Royaume d'Escosse...

Publication
Chez J.B. Nolin sur le quay de l'Horloge du Palais vers le Pont Neuf a l'Enseigne de la Place des Victoires, 1708.

Description
Engraved map, hand-coloured in outline, inset maps of the Faroe, Shetland, and Orkney Islands.

Dimensions
468 by 857mm (18.5 by 33.75 inches).

References
NLS Marischal 27.

Position in atlas
Map #88.

The map was first issued by Coronelli in 1689 and is dedicated to “James III” – James Edward Stuart, Prince of Wales (1688-1766), the ‘Old Pretender’.



Sanson’s map of Ireland on a larger scale

21 JAILLOT, Hubert

Le Royaume d’Irlande...

Publication
A Amsterdam chez Jean Covens et Corneille Mortier, [c1730].

Description
Engraved map, printed on two sheets, with fine full original hand-colour. The inset map shows the position of Ireland relative to the British Isles.

Dimensions
908 by 622mm (35.75 by 24.5 inches).

References
Bonar law 40, state iii of iv.

Position in atlas
Map #104.

Jaillot’s enlargement of Sanson’s map of Ireland.
See image on p43.

Moll’s large map of Ireland

22 MOLL, Herman

A New Map of Ireland Divided into its Provinces, Counties, and Baronies, wherein are Distinguished the Bishopricks, Borroughs, Barracks, Bogs, Passes, Bridges, &c., with the Principal Roads, and Common Reputed Miles.

Publication
London, Printed for H. Moll over against Devereux Court in ye Strand. I. Bowles at the Black Horse in Cornhill. P. Overton Map and Printseller next to the Chapter House in St. Pauls Church Yard. And by I. King Map and Printseller at the Globe in the Poultry, 1714.

Description
Engraved map with original outline colour.

Dimensions
1030 by 620mm (40.25 by 24.5 inches).

Position in atlas
Map #105.

An elegant and detailed map of Ireland, showing its division into four provinces and thereafter into counties. It is supplemented by five plans of important cities: Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Waterford and Galway. Moll also includes views of notable places in Ireland: Kinsale Harbour, where Charles II was declared king after his father’s execution, and where James II fled England after the Glorious Revolution; the Giant’s Causeway, basalt columns supposedly built by warring giants; and the Isle of Saint Patrick’s Purgatory, a pilgrimage site in County Donegal where Jesus supposedly showed Patrick an entrance to Purgatory. Finally, there is a table at the lower right listing the number of British soldiers garrisoned in each Irish town to keep the population under control, surmounted by a small plan of western Europe.

Relations between Britain and Ireland were strained at the time. Ireland had been subdued by the English over the sixteenth and seventeenth century, culminating in the harsh Penal Laws enacted against Catholics during the Interregnum, disenfranchising them and dissolving the Irish parliament. Although the parliament was restored with the restoration of the monarchy, Catholics were still not allowed to vote. As they comprised the vast majority of the population, Irish politics was dominated by Anglo-Irish outsiders, causing deep resentment.

The map is dedicated to Charles Talbot, Duke of Shrewsbury, with an elaborate cartouche surmountned by his arms. Shrewsbury served as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland between 1710 and 1714, was recalled that year to court and appointed Lord High Treasurer by Queen Anne on her deathbed.



Delisle’s two sheet map of Scandinavia

23 DE L'ISLE, Guillaume

*Carte des Courones du Nord
Dediee Au tres Puissant et Tres
Invincible Prince Charles XII.
Roy de Suede, Des Gots et des
Valdales, Grand Duc de Finlande.*

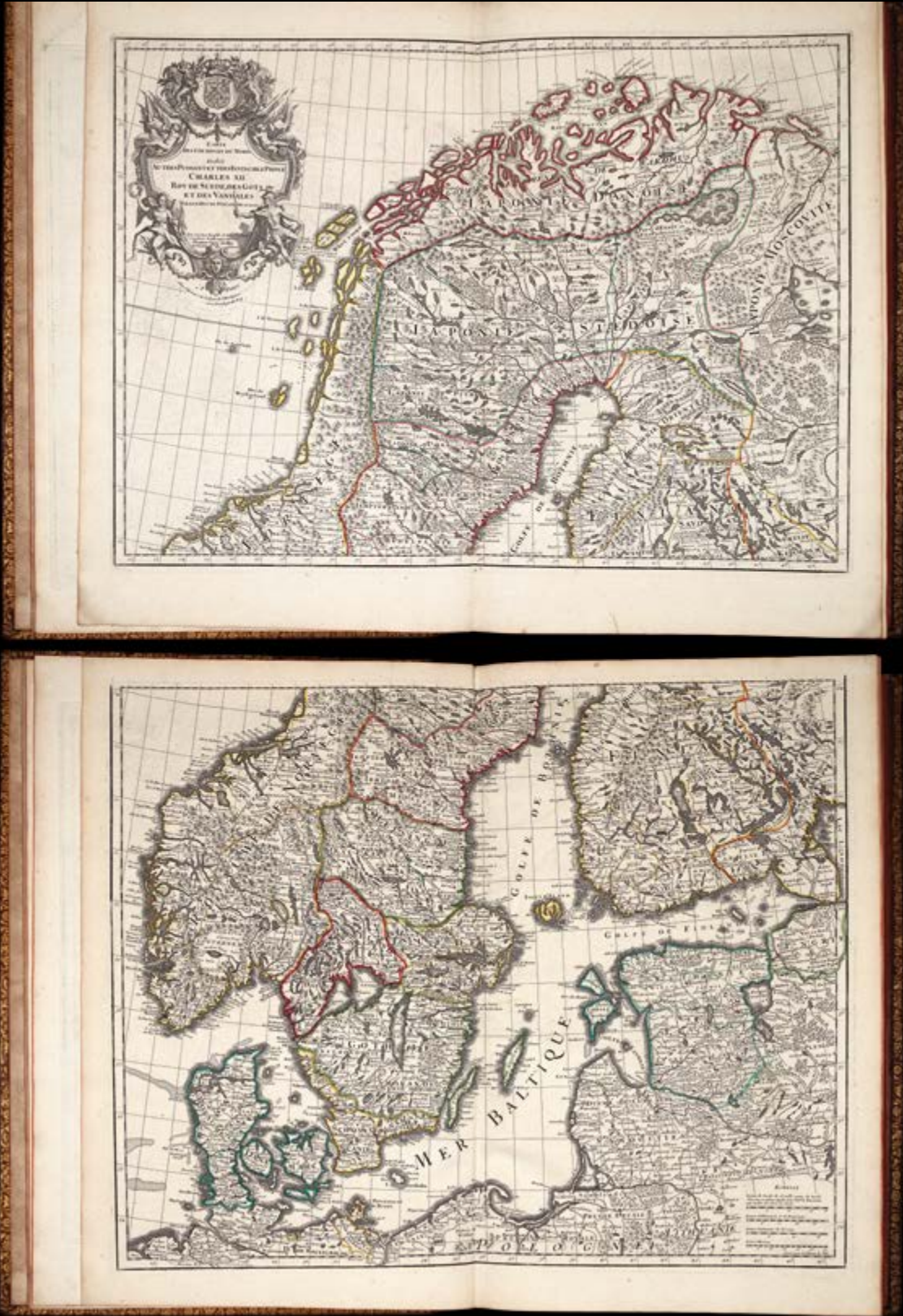
Publication
Paris, Chez l'Autour sur le quai de l'Hologe,
[1706].

Description
Engraved map on two sheets, with
contemporary hand-colour in outline.

Dimensions
980 by 620mm (38.5 by 24.5 inches).

Position in atlas
Map #109.

A large map of Scandinavia and the Baltic States, engraved by Henri Liexbaux: the first showing the northern regions of Norway, Sweden, including the islands and fjords, Finland and part of western Russia; the second map showing the Baltic Sea in the centre and the lower parts of Norway, Sweden, Finland and all of Denmark to the west, with northern Poland and the Eastern states, including Estonia, to the east.



The nibelung in Norway

24 HOMANN, Johann Baptista

*Tractus Norwegiae Danicus
Magnam Dioceseos
Aggerhusiensis Partem Sistrens.*

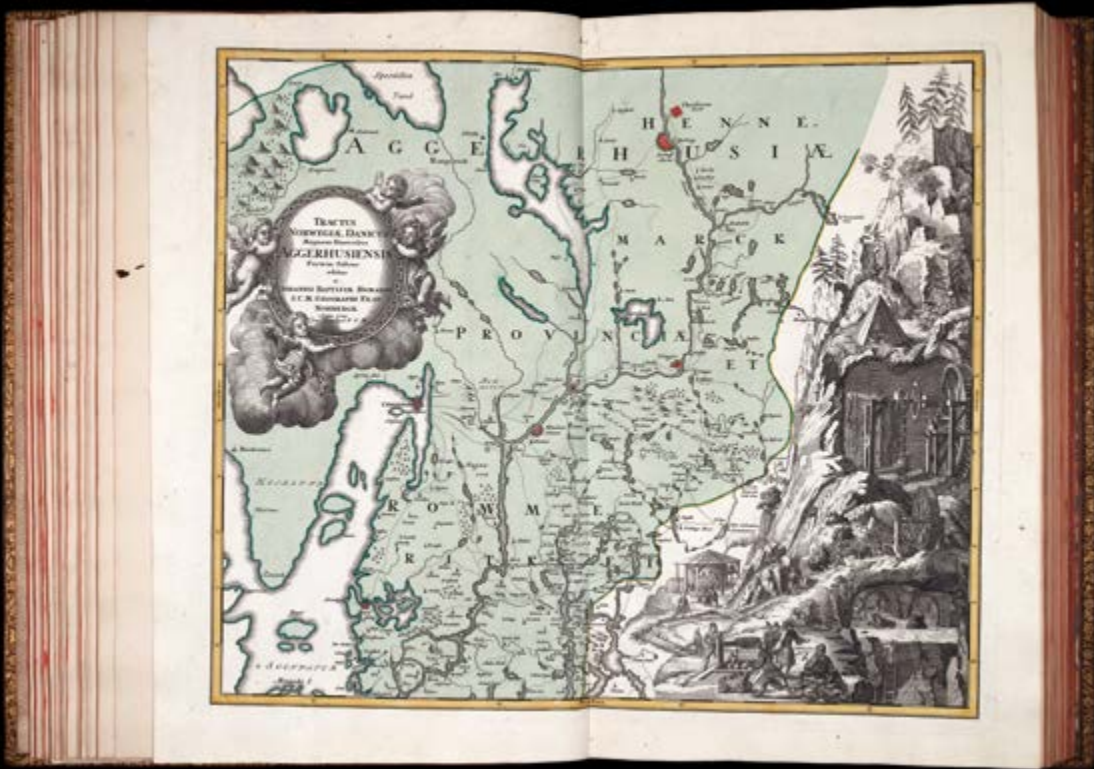
Publication
Editus A Johannis Baptista Hommani.
Nuremberg, 1729.

Description
Double-page engraved map with
contemporary hand-colour in full.

Dimensions
590 by 570mm (23.25 by 22.5 inches).

Position in atlas
Map #132.

This map of southeast Norway is dominated by a magnificent vignette of a mountainside mining operation: showing industrious miners digging, transporting and smelting the ore.



First map of the Austrian Empire

25 HOMANN, Johann Christoph

*Tabula Geographica Europae
Austriacae Generalis...*

Publication
Nuremberg, [c1730].

Description
Double-page engraved map, original hand
colour in outline and in part.

Dimensions
460 by 560mm (18 by 22 inches).

References
BL Cartographic Items Maps * 27720.(1.)

Position in atlas
Map #250.

The first map of the Austrian Empire, and a powerful demonstration of the power of Emperor Charles VI.
The extensive territorial possessions of the Austrian crown are shown highlighted in yellow. To the left of the map is a column depicting the Hapsburg line culminating with a bust of Charles VI. To the left above the title-cartouche are the coats-of-arms of empire’s dominions, together with text dedicated to the emperor. Flanking the cartouche are two figures: the right seated figure represents Austria, who receives a map of Belgrade and a coat-of-arms with a severed boar’s head, the symbol of old Serbia, from a Christian knight with a marshal’s baton.



Covens and Mortier's two-sheet map of Silesia

26 **Covens and Mortier**

*Novissimum Silesiae Theatrum
id Exactissimus Superioris et
Inferioris Silesia Comitatus
Glacensis.*

Publication
Amsterdam, Covens and Mortier, [c1748].

Description
Engraved map on two sheets, fine original
full wash colour.

Dimensions
880 by 770mm (34.75 by 30.25 inches).

Position in atlas
Map #285.

Large and detailed map of Silesia, situated in modern day Poland.

The impressive title cartouche to the upper right depicts the fecundity of the region with putti fishing, hunting, and collecting the fruits of the forest. A key to the lower left provides information on cities, towns, villages, churches, monasteries, bishoprics, lakes, rivers, post roads, and roads.

The map was published by Covens and Mortier and based on Johann Jacob Lidl's two-sheet map of Silesia.

See image on p26.



Kolleffel's map of Swabia

27 **KOLLEFFEL, Johann Lambert**

*Per inclyti circuli
Suevici supremorum
ordinum, celsissimorum
praesulum... primoribus
eminentissimiseorunique
illustribus... consiliariis... delegatis
hancre geographicam Sueviae
universae descriptionem... /
consecrat Johann. Lambert
Kolleffel. circuli. Suev. Ingen. Capit.
impensis Joh. Andrea Pfeffel...*

Publication
[Homann Heirs], Nuremberg, c1750.

Description
Engraved map on nine sheets, joined in
three sections, original outline hand colour.

Dimensions
1400 by 1330mm (55 by 52.25 inches).

References:
Bibliothèque nationale et universitaire de
Strasbourg, MCARTE1543.

Position in atlas
Map #312.

Johann Lambert Kolleffel's monumental map of Swabia in southern Germany. The most detailed and accurate map of the area published in the eighteenth century.

Kolleffel (1706-1763) was a military engineer in the service of the Austrian army.



Zolmann's map of Saxony

28 ZOLMANN, Philipp Heinrich, and ZOLMANN, Friedrich

Ducatus Electorat et Principat Ducum Saxoniae prout illorum conditio hodierna est Geographice consignati per Phil. Henr. et Frid. Zollmann in lucem prolati ab Homannianis Heredibus. Geographis Norib. MDCCXXXI.

Publication
Nuremberg, 1731.

Description
Engraved map on two sheets, fine original hand-colour in full.

Dimensions
580 by 950mm (22.75 by 37.5 inches).

References:
BNF CPL GE DD-2987 (3690 B).

Position in atlas
Map #350.

The first in a series of three maps of Saxony by Friedrich Zollman and his brother Philipp Henrich, with an elaborate title-cartouche featuring a portrait of the Elector of Saxony, Frederick Augustus I, and coat-of-arms of the electors on a family tree on the sides.



Michal’s map of the Rhine

29 MICHAL, Jacque de

*Rhenus per tres Tabellas
delineatus cum finitimis
fortificationes...*

Publication
Augsburg, M. Seutter, [c1730].

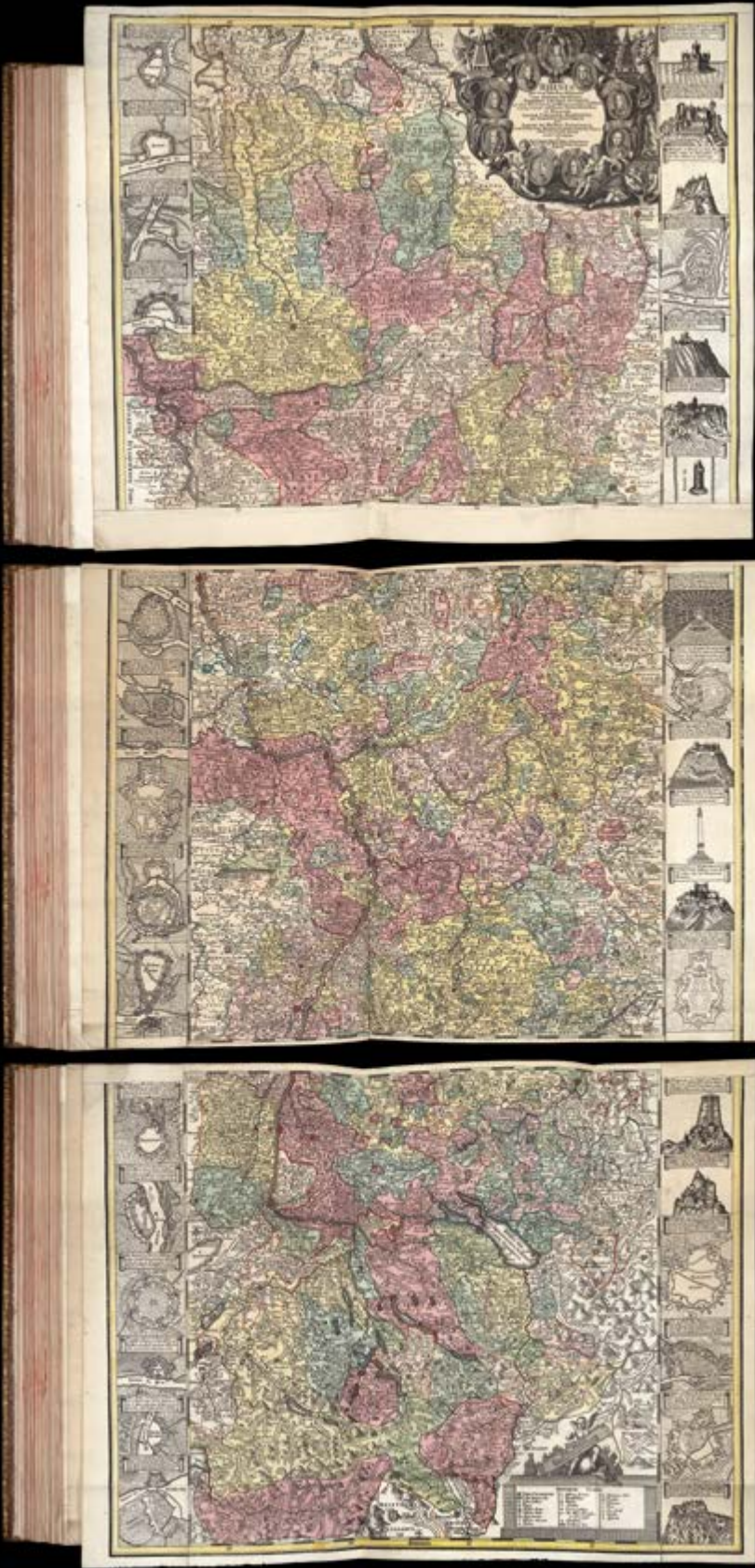
Description
Engraved map on three sheets, flanked
by 34 plans and views of cities and towns
along the Rhine.

Dimensions
550 by 1600mm (21.75 by 63 inches).

References
BL Cartographic Items Maps * 27060.(25.)

Position in atlas
Map #478.

Jacque de Michal’s rare separately issued three-sheet map of the Rhine. The title cartouche to the upper right is surrounded by allegorical figures of the Rhine and its tributaries, together with portraits of the Emperor Charles VI, and the electors Clement-Auguste, François-Louis and François-Georges, bishops of Cologne, Mainz and Trier, Charles, Albert of Bavaria, Augustus II King of Poland, George II of Britain, Frederick William, King of Prussia, and Charles Philip, Count Palatine. To the left and right margins of the map are views and plans of: Wesel Bonn, Coblentz, Mayntz, Manheim, Fort Louis, Philipsburg, Landau, Strasburg, Freyburg. Alt Breyrach, Neu Breysach, Rüningen, Rheinfelden Costantz Befort, Ulm, Schlettstatt, Pfaltzburg, Hanau, Rheinfels, Hohen Twiel, Salm, Fleckenstein, Lichtenberg, Hohenzollern, Säulen bey Oppenheim dem König in Schweden in 1639, Maus Thurm, Ehrenbreitstein, Hohenfels, Landskron, and Pfaltz.



The largest map of the Rhine published in the eighteenth century

30 LE ROUGE, George Loius

*Le cours du rhin de bâle à hert
prés philisbourg, en 5 feuilles,
contenant l'alsace et partie du
brisgau...*

Publication
Paris, 1745.

Description
Engraved map on five sheets, original
hand-colour in outline.

Dimensions
725 by 2525mm (28.5 by 99.5 inches).

References:
BL Cartographic Items Maps K.Top.57.49.2
TABLE.

Position in atlas
Map #496.

Le Rouge's monumental map of the Rhine Valley, on a scale of 1:100,000. The most detailed map of the region published in the eighteenth century.



“Probably the most handsome map ever produced of Switzerland”

31 SCHEUCHZER, Johan Jacob

Nova Helvetiae Tabula Geographica...

Publication
Amsterdam, Peter Schenk, [c 1720].

Description
Engraved map, on four sheets, with fine original colour in full, elaborate title-cartouche upper left.

Dimensions
920 by 1130mm (36.25 by 44.5 inches).

References:
BL Cartographic Items Maps K.Top.85.18.11 TAB.

Position in atlas
Map #510.

Johann Jakob Scheuchzer (1672- 1733) was a Swiss scholar born at Zürich, who wrote on, and travelled extensively in Switzerland. One of the results of his travels was the publication of the present map, in 1712. The map would become the standard work on Switzerland for the rest of the eighteenth century. The map marks cities, towns, villages, hamlets, churches, rivers, roads, and passes. To the four corners of the map are depictions of Switzerland’s natural features, including mountains and passes, its industries and agriculture. The most striking of which is the illustration of Mount Pilatus (Dragon Mountain), which features a dragon on its summit. Scheuchzer mentions the existence of dragons in his ‘Itinera alpina tria’, published in 1708. Although he goes on to cast doubts on their existence, he still illustrates his text (as on his map) with several fanciful representations of the fabled beast.



32 COENDERS VAN HELPEN, Wilhelm and Frederik GRONINGEN

Provincia Groningæ et Omlandiaë Tabula.

Publication
Wilhelm & Frederik Coenders van Helpen, [1678].

Description
Engraved map printed on four sheets with fine original hand-colour.

Dimensions
each sheet 540 by 680mm (21.25 by 26.75 inches); 1180 by 1465mm (46.5 by 57.75 inches) if joined.

References
P.H. Wijk, Groninga Dominium, 58 (double-page illustr. on pp. 160-1, not coloured “all in all an impressive map”); Vredenberg-Alink IV A 20; 4 folding sheets, each measuring ca. 54 by 68cm); A. Pathuis, ‘De datering van de kaart van de gebroeders Coenders’, in: Groningse volksalmanak, 1958; N. Tonckens, ‘De kaart van de gebroeders Coenders ...’, in: Groningse volksalmanak, 1961; Donkersloot-de Vrij, Topografische kaarten van Nederland voor 1750, no. 743.

Position in atlas
Map #534.

The first wall-map of Groningen

The first wall-map of Groningen, including a small part of Friesland and German Ost-Friesland (including the city of Emden). The map is based on the Wicheringe map and the maps published by Blaeu and De Wit. The main image is flanked, left and right, by two rows of 12 illustrations of the manor houses (‘borgen’) in the province of Groningen, together with their coat-of-arms depicted on two columns: Fraam tot Huysinga, Nienoord op de Leecke, Billingeweer, Onsta tot Wensinge, Verhildersum tot Leens, Asinga tot Uldrum, Lulema tot Warshuysen, Dyxsterhuyis tot Pieterbouden, Ompta op t Sant, Lellens, Harsens, Snelgersma tot Appingedam, Nittersum tot Stedum, Farmsum, Tammingahuysen tot den Post, Fraeylenborch tot Slochter, Holwinda, Fraeylema tot LUSDORP, Warsumborch tot Warsum, Meyema tot Rasquet, Tenham tot Loppersum, Feerwert, De Eest tot Doesum, and Luinga tot Berum. These are the oldest, fairly accurate depictions of the Groninger mansions (‘Borgen’, or ‘Staeten’; each c45 by 85mm).

At the top are a richly decorated ‘architrave’ with the caption “Prov. Groningæ et Omlandiaë Tabula” and two coat-of-arms of the stadtholder Ernst Casimir, and the ‘Stad en Ommelanden’ of Groningen. In the border underneath are the coat-of-arms of the three water board districts (Waterschappen): Awerder Zylvest, Winsumer en Scaephalster Zylvest, and Delfzylster Zylvest; in between views of Groningen and Appingedam.



Rare map of ‘t Gooi

33 POST, H.

Nieuwe kaart van Gooilandt word met schuldige eerbiedigheid aan den wel. ed. gestr. Heere en Mr. Henrick Bicker schepen der stadt Amsterdam, raadt en advt. fiscaal ter Admiraliteit aldaar meestersknaap van Gooilandt, enz, enz. opgedragen door Reinier & Josua Ottens.

Publication
Amsterdam, Reinier & Joshua Ottens, [c1740].

Description
Engraved map in fine original hand-colour, inset map of ‘Maatlanden’.

Dimensions
525 by 820mm (20.75 by 32.25 inches).

References
Donkersloot-de Vrij, ‘Topografische kaarten van Nederland voor 1750’, no. 799; H. Tromp, & J. Six, ‘De buitenplaatsen van ‘s Gravenland’, 1975, p.44 & 46.

Position in atlas
Map #558.

Extremely rare map of ‘t Gooi, by H. Post, dedicated to Hendrick Bicker schepen at Amsterdam (his coat-of-arms is also shown). Amongst others the villages Naarden, Huyzen, Bussum, Laren, Hilversum and Eemnes are depicted. Furthermore several estates at ‘s Gravenland a.o. that of the brothers Bicker, two estates of Jacob Roeters and Blommert, etc., are shown.

The information on this map is partly derived from earlier maps: the map of Justus van Broekchuysen form 1709, and the map by Maurits van Walraven from 1723. In the present map new information is added on the estates at ‘s Gravenland and a legend with the surface of the ‘erfgooiersgronden’.



Le Clerc’s map of Liege

34 MAIRE, [Christopher] and LE CLERC, Nicolas

Carte de la principaute de Liege et ses environs tirée des observations faites sur les lieux par R.P. Nicolar Le Clerc, avec un plan de la ville de Liege levé par R.P. Christophe Maire D.L.C.D.J. Dediee a son altesee eveque Prince de Liege et a ses etats Par leur tres humble serviteur P. Maire.

Publication
Everard Kintz, Liege, [c1750].

Description
Engraved map on four sheets, hand-coloured in outline.

Dimensions
1080 by 830mm (42.5 by 32.75 inches).

References
BLMC *Maps 31405.(13).

Position in atlas
Map #646.

An engraved map, with an inset plan of the Liege, surmounted with an engraved pastoral scene incorporating the arms of the city after Le Loup.



Duval’s rare four-sheet map of France

35 DUVAL, Pierre

La France par p. du Val, geogr. Ordinaire du roy. Reveuë augmentée sur les manuscrits de l'auteur, et selon les nouvelles observations. Par le r. p. Placide.

Publication
Paris, 1704 [but later].

Description
Engraved map on four-sheets, joined as two, fine original hand colour.

Dimensions
810 by 1140mm (32 by 45 inches).

References
BNF GE C-9018 (1).

Position in atlas
Map #660.

Pierre Duval’s rare four-sheet map of France augmented and published by Duval’s brother in-law R. P. Placide. Explanatory text to the borders provides information on individual French departments and their major cities. A key to the upper right provides further details on cities, towns, villages, ports, roads, and rivers. Each sheet bears a separate title, with the main title contained in the lower left sheet, meaning that Duval could sell individual sections as well as the complete map.

Placide de Sainte-Helene (1649-1734), was geographer to the Kings Louis XIV and XV.



Louis XV’s victories durind the Nine Years War

36 NOLIN, Jean Baptiste

Le royaume de france avec ses acquisitions...

Publication
Paris, [c1710].

Description
Engraved map on four sheets, original hand-coloured in outline.

Dimensions
1300 by 960mm (51.25 by 37.75 inches).

References
BNF GE D-14627..

Position in atlas
Map #661.

Jean Baptiste Nolin’s separately issued wall-map of France on four sheets. The most accurate and one of the largest maps of France published in the seventeenth century.

The map is not only a detailed depiction of the country at the end of the seventeenth century, but also a paean to Louis XIV’s victories during the Nine Years’ War. A cartouche to the upper right lavishes praise on the king, and is surrounded by the vignette plans of his notable victories in the war. The title-cartouche to lower left, shows Louis XIV crushing Medusa under foot – a personification of the Grand Alliance of Britain, the Dutch Republic, and the Hapsburg Empire – France’s opponents during the war. The imagery is reinforced by a classical figure to Louis’ right holding up an intentionally small map of Britain, the evident cause of his troubles. The image was designed by the court painter Arnould de Vuez, and engraved by Nolin.

The map was first published in 1692, at the height of the Nine Years War. The present example is a later impression: an advertisement for Tillemon’s description of France has been added above the title, the date has been removed and a new imprint added, “a present st. jacque au dessus de la r. des mathurins à l’enseigne de la place des victories et du lion d’argent” – the address of Noin’s son, Jean Baptiste Nolin II, who continued the business following Nolin’s death in 1707.

We are unaware of an example of this map appearing at auction since the war.



The most accurate map of the Channel Islands published in the seventeenth century

37 MARIETTE DE LA PAGERIE, G.

Unelli, Seu, Veneli. Diocèse de Coutances divisé en ses quatre Archidiaconés, et vint-deux Doiennés ruraux avec les Isles de Iersay, Grenesey, Cers, Herms, Aurigni etc.

Publication
Paris, J. Mariette, 1689.

Description
Engraved map on four sheets, joined as two, original hand-colour in outline.

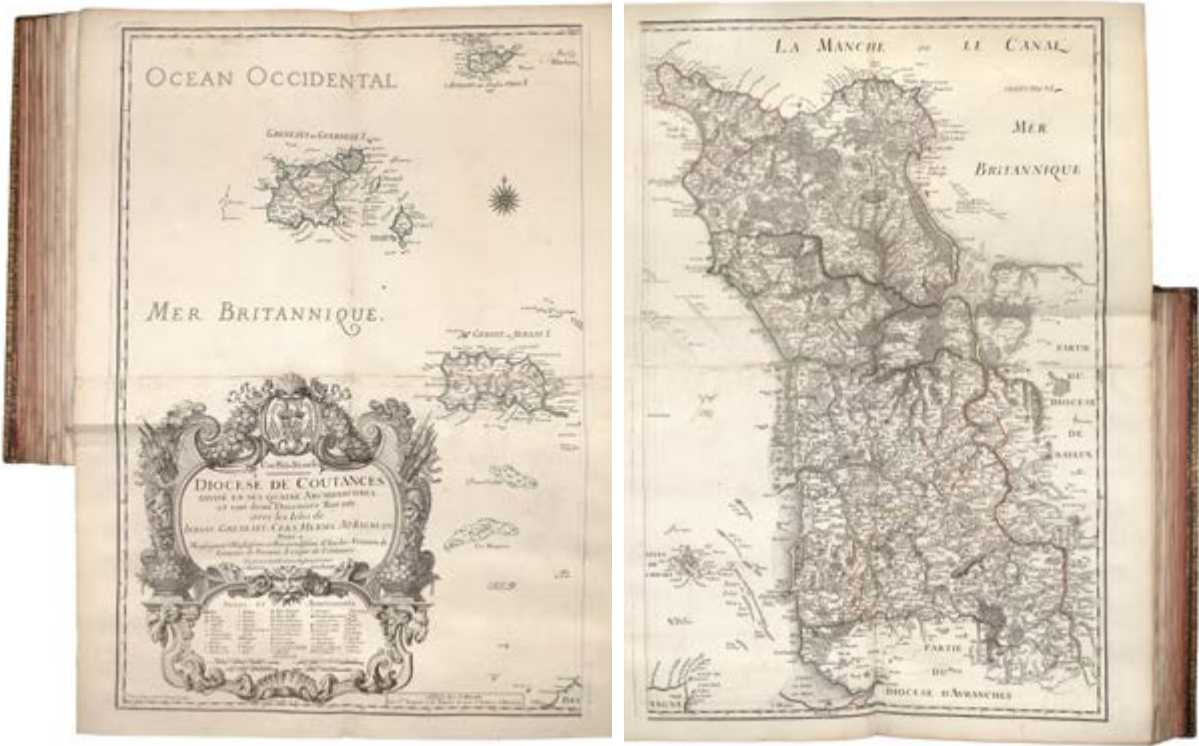
Dimensions
850 by 1100mm (33.5 by 43.25 inches).

References
BNF GE BB 565 (7, 73-76).

Position in atlas
Map #693.

Mariette de la Pagerie’s separately issued four-sheet map of the Channel Islands and the Brittany coast. The most accurate map of the Channel Islands published in the seventeenth century, which would continue to be the most accurate representation of the area for the next eighty years.

The map is dedicated to the bishop of Coutances, Charles-François de Loménie-de-Brienne (1637-1720).



The oldest lighthouse in France

38 NOLIN, Jean Baptiste

La generalité de la rochelle comprenant le pays d'aunis la saintonge, &c.

Publication
Paris, J. B. Nolin, [c1710].

Description
Engraved map on two sheets joined, original hand-colour in outline.

Dimensions
730 by 640mm (28.75 by 25.25 inches).

Position in atlas
Map #798.

Nolin’s two sheet map of La Rochelle, Ile d’Orléron, Ile Ré and the entrance of the river Gironde. Also shown on the map are the important Champagne and Cognac regions of France. An extensive to the left of the title provides information on, among other things, cities, towns, villages, rivers, bridges, ports, and salt pans. Above the title cartouche is a vignette view of La Rochelle, with a view of Rochefort below. To the far left is a plan and elevation of the Cordouan Lighthouse, the oldest lighthouse in France; work was begun on its construction in 1584 and completed in 1611. It was extensively remodelled in the late eighteenth century.



Limoges

39 NOLIN, Jean Baptiste

Le diocese de Limoges divisé en ses dix huict archipretré et les gouvernemens...

Publication
Paris, [c1720].

Description
Engraved map, original hand-colour in outline.

Dimensions
500 by 520mm (19.75 by 20.5 inches).

References
BL Cartographic Items Maps K.Top.67.41.

Position in atlas
Map #800.

Rare map showing the dioceses of Limoges and Tulle, dedicated to Antoine de Charpin de Genetines, bishop of Limoges from 1707 to 1729, and abbot of Pibrac. The title-cartouche is adorned with a cherub holding the coat-of-arms of the dedicatee. The cartouche, top left, contains a list of the 18 archpriests of the diocese.



One of the greatest engineering feats of the seventeenth century

40 NOLIN, Jean Baptiste

Le canal royal de languedoc pour la jonction de l'ocean et de la mer mediterrannée...

Publication
Paris, J. B. Nolin, 1697 [but later].

Description
Engraved map on three sheets, original hand-colour in outline.

Dimensions
580 by 1460mm (22.75 by 57.5 inches).

References
BNF CPL GE DD-2987 (1474 B).

Position in atlas
Map #811.

Nolin's rare separately published three-sheet map of the Canal du Midi – one of the largest and greatest civil engineering feats of the seventeenth century. The canal which connected the Mediterranean Sea to the Atlantic Ocean through the Garonne River, was a triumph of French engineering and source of considerable national pride. The canal was proposed by the entrepreneur Pierre-Paul Riquet to the minister Jean-Baptiste Colbert and designed with collaboration from both local countrymen and the best military engineers in the country. Work on the canal began in 1666, and would take a further 20 years to complete.

Nolin's map shows the full extent of the canal, and is surrounded by numerous diagrams of locks, basins, and aqueducts; together with maps of the mouth of the Garonne and the port of Sète. The borders also contain 59 coats-of-arms of the local aristocracy who provided much of the funding for the project. Above the title is a cameo of Louis XIV.

The present example is a second state with the addition of “a present a rue st jacque” to the imprint, and a further imprint to the right of the title cartouche – “chez j.b. nolin r. st. jacque au dessus de la r. des mathurins à l'enseigne de la place des victories et du lion d'argent” – the address of Nolin's son, Jean Baptiste Nolin II, who continued the business following Nolin's death in 1707.



Ottens’ wall map of Spain

41 OTTENS, Joshua and OTTENS, Reiner

Novissima et accuratissima tabula, quâ Gallæciae et Legionis Regna, Asturiarum principatus, Portugalliae tractus septentrionalis, ut et utriusque Castellae, Extremaduræ et Biscajæ partes, confines exactissimè ostenduntur - Exactissima et postomnes alias nunc demùm edita tabula continens perfectam descriptionem Regnorum Arragoniæ et Navarrae, principatûs Cataloniæ, nec non partium conterminarum Biscajæ utriusque Castellae ac Valentiae - Perfectissima geographica delineatio Regnorum Vandalitiæ, Granatae, et Algarbiæ; tractuum, meridionalium Portugalliae Extremaduræ ac Castellae Novae - Accuratissima et nunc novissimè revisa correctaque tabula Regnorum Valentiae et Murciae, insularum Majorcae, Minorcae et Ivicæ. Amst.

Publication
Batavo: R. & J. Ottens, [c1740].

Description
Large engraved wall-map on four sheets joined to make two maps, with contemporary hand-colour in full.

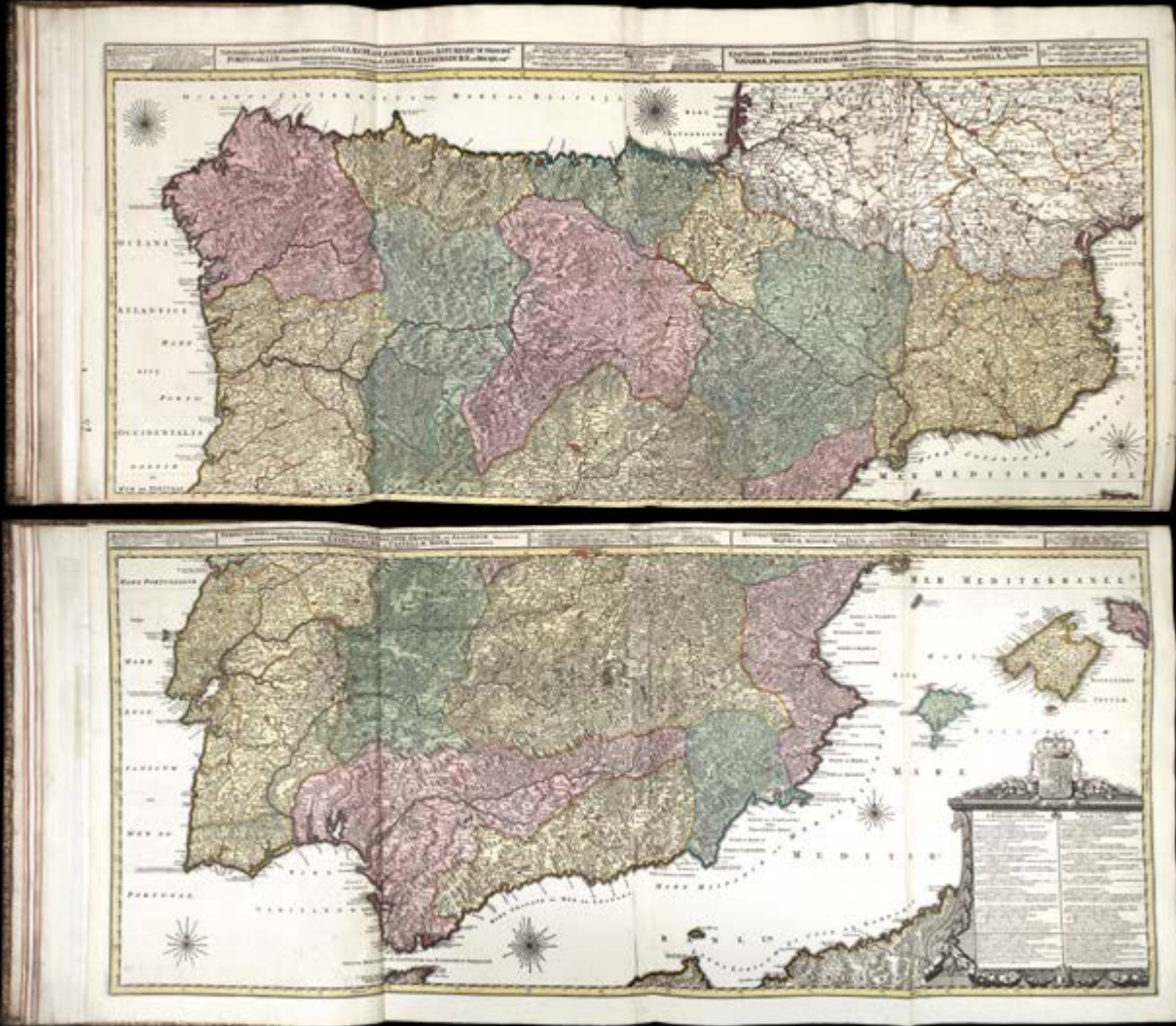
Dimensions
1010 by 1130mm (39.75 by 44.5 inches).

Position in atlas
Map #850.

The Ottens brothers’ and Luggert van Anse’s monumental, detailed, and rare wall-map of the Iberian peninsula: Spain, Portugal and the Balearic Islands, at a time of relative stability in the region, between the War of Spanish Succession and Napoleon’s invasions. A panel lower right explains the political divisions in French and Dutch.

The Ottens brothers founded their firm in 1726 as ‘R & I Ottens’. On the death of Reinier I in 1750, his son Reinier II continued his work, but with reversed order of names, as Joshua & Reinier Ottens, until 1765. Joshua’s widow, Johanna de Lindt, held a sale of their engraved plates in 1784 (see Hollstein p16).

Rare. We are only aware of two institutional examples: those at Harvard and in the British Library.



De Fer’s unrecorded wall-map of Italy

42 FER, Nicolas de and BERNARD, Jacques-François

L'Italie divisee suivant l'etendue de ses etats, royaumes, republiques, principautes, duches &c. Par N. de Fer, Geographe de S.M. Catholique. Mise au jour par J.F. Bernard son Gendre.

Publication
A Paris, Quay de l'Horloge du Palais a la Sphere Royal, 1740.

Description
Engraved wall map, four sheets joined to make two maps, with contemporary hand-colour in outline.

Dimensions
870 by 990mm (34.25 by 39 inches).

Position in atlas
Map #891.

As with De Fer’s other rare wall-maps, this is a magnificent production, and an apparently unrecorded map, “brought to light” by his son-in-law Jacques-François Bernard, twenty years after his death. The long title runs in a banner across the top of the map, decorated with the arms of the separate kingdoms. A shorter title appears within an elaborate allegorical cartouche lower right.



Savoy and Piedmont

43 JAILLOT, Alex-Hubert and Pieter Mortier

Les Etats de Savoye et de Piedmont Presente a Monseigneur le Duc de Bourgogne Par Son tres Humble et tres Obeissant Serviteur Hubert Jaillot.

Publication
A Amsterdam, Chez Pierre Mortier, et Comp.y. Avec Privile, [c1700].

Description
Engraved map with contemporary hand-colour in full.

Dimensions
580 by 500mm (22.75 by 19.75 inches).

Position in atlas
Map #899.

An impressive map of Savoy and Piedmont in northern Italy, with a border on each side of the arms of the principal families of the area.
For this map, Jaillot has partnered with Pieter Mortier (1661-1711), also Pierre, with whom he published the ‘Le Neptune François’, 1693.
See image on p17.



The War of Spanish Succession

44 MORTIER, Pierre

Le Grand Teatre de la Guerre en Italie. Dresse sur les Memoires des plus Habiles Ingenieurs Suivans les Armees. Presente a son Altesse Serenissime le Prince Eugene de Savoye. Par son Tres Humble et Tres Obeissant Serviteur Pierre Mortier.

Publication
Amsterdam, chez I. Covens et C. Mortier, [c1720].

Description
Engraved wall-map on four sheets joined to make two maps, with contemporary hand-colour in full.

Dimensions
1000 by 1180mm (39.25 by 46.5 inches).

Position in atlas
Map #922.

A large-scale detailed map of the area of conflict of the War of Spanish Succession, 1701-1714, in Northern Italy, Bavaria and Austria. It is dominated by a superb cartouche of Prince Eugene of Savoy (1663-1736), to whom the map is dedicated, and the main commander of the forces of the Holy Roman Empire in the war, leading the fight in the Alps and showing the capture of Marshal François de Neufville de Villeroy, during the night of January 31- February 1, 1702. The War was a bitter struggle for the dominance of Europe against the forces of Louis XIV of France, and much of the initial fighting took place in northern Italy.

First published by Pierre Mortier in about 1705, this example has been issued by his son Cornelis Mortier, and his business partner Johannes Covens.



Ottinger's map of the Balkans

45 OTTINGER, Johann Friedrich

Regnum Bosniae, una cum finitimis Croatiae, Dalmatiae, Slavoniae, Hung et Serviae partibus, adjunct praecipuorum in his regionibus munimentorum ichnographia Curantibus omanianis Heredibus Norib.

Publication
Nuremberg, Homann Heirs, after 1730.

Description
Engraved wall-map with a folding extension, on five sheets joined, contemporary hand-colour.

Dimensions
620 by 1200mm (24.5 by 47.25 inches).

Position in atlas
Map #990.

A large and detailed map of the Balkans, showing the Austrian Empire in Bosnia (1718-1739) and the Ottoman Empire in Serbia (1389-1878), attributed to Johann Friedrich Ottinger in a cartouche within the map, where the map is described as 'Theatrum Belli inter Imperat. Carol. VI. et Sult. Achmet IV. in partibus regnorum Serviae et Bosniae'. The map, which shows the course of the Danube and the lower Sau rivers, is surrounded on three sides by a border of fifteen vignettes of views and plans: Ussitza, Brodt, Wihaz, Zwornek, Ratscha, Sabatz, Belgrad, Orsava, Widden, Nicopolis, Nissa, Chatchek, Searglio, Krakoivaz, and Valiova.



The siege of Belgrade

46 FER, Nicolas de

Les Environs de Belgrade ou les Marches et les Compemens des Imperiaux et des Turcs sond manquez. Dresser sure les Memoires de Mr. Massard Ingenieur, Par N. de Fer, Geographe de sa Majeste Catolique.

Publication
Paris, Dans l'Isle du Palais sur le Quay de l'Orloge a la Sphere Royale, 1717.

Description
Engraved map with contemporary hand-colour.

Dimensions
370 by 480mm (14.5 by 19 inches).

Position in atlas
Map #992.

An exceptionally rare map that shows the siege of Belgrade on the Danube, by the Ottoman Empire, explained in a legend lower left: “Cette Carte a ete Levee sure les Lieux de l’Ordre des Grands Visirs, Elmas Mehemet Pacha, et Hussein Pacha, Par Mr. de Massard Ingenieur, qui en 1696, 1697, et 1698 Dressa la Carte des Frontieres de l’Empire Ottoman vers la Hongrie”. In the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, Belgrade, the capital of Serbia, was occupied twice by the Hapsburgs: by Prince Maximillian of Bavaria, from 1688-1690; by Prince Eugene of Savoy in 1717-1739.

Rare: one institutional example known, in Dresden, Germany.



Ottens' map of Corfu

47 OTTENS, Joachim

Nova et accurata geographica tabula insulae Corfu seu Corcyrae: cum confiniis suis ac portibus ex adverso in Graecia iacentibus.

Publication
Amsterdam, Joachim Ottens, op den Nieuwendyk aan de oost zyde in de werelt caart tusschen den dam en de soutsteeg, [?1716].

Description
Engraved map with contemporary hand-colour in full.

Dimensions
530 by 400mm (20.75 by 15.75 inches).

Position in atlas
Map #1017.

The first edition of this large-scale map of Corfu, signed by Joachim Ottens, rather than 'J. Ottens'. With insets of 'Mare Adriaticum, vulgo Golfo di Venetia' and 'Urbs Corfu in plano exhibitā'.



De Hooghe’s Mediterranean

48 DE HOOGHE, Romeyn

Carte nouvelle de la mer Mediterranee ou sont exactement remarques tous les ports, golfes, rochers, bancs de sable &c: a l'usage des armees du Roy de la Grande Bretagne. Dresse sur les memoires les plus nouveaux par le Sr Romain de Hooge.

Publication
Amsterdam, J. Covens et C. Mortier, [c1730].

Description
Engraved chart on three sheets joined, surrounded by 38 etched insets of towns and ports, with contemporary hand-colour sin outline.

Dimensions
600 by 1420mm (23.5 by 56 inches).

Position in atlas
Map #1035.

The map was originally commissioned by William of Orange, then king of both England and the Netherlands, and is one of a series of nine charts produced by de Hooghe for Mortier’s magnificent sea atlas ‘Neptune François’, 1694. The sheer overpowering nature of it, its rich record of sailing routes, the extensive inventory of the ports that are illustrated, and even the inclusion of chained Africans among its vignettes, suggest a document that was as much a statement of territorial dominance as it was a geographic map. In fact, it was the centerpiece of the monumental atlas, the ‘Neptune François...’: “the most expensive sea-atlas ever published in Amsterdam in the seventeenth century. Its charts are larger and more lavishly decorated than those of any preceding book of this kind” (Koeman). This is an example of the fourth state, published by Covens and Mortier.



Cyprus

49 MOULLART-SANSON, Pierre

L'Isle (et autrefois Royaume) de Chypre Distingueé en ses onze Quartiers sous le Beylerbeylick ou Gouvernement de l'Isle de Chypre.

Publication
A Paris, Par le Sr. Moullart-Sanson, Geographe ord. du Roy, 1720.

Description
Engraved map with original outline colour.

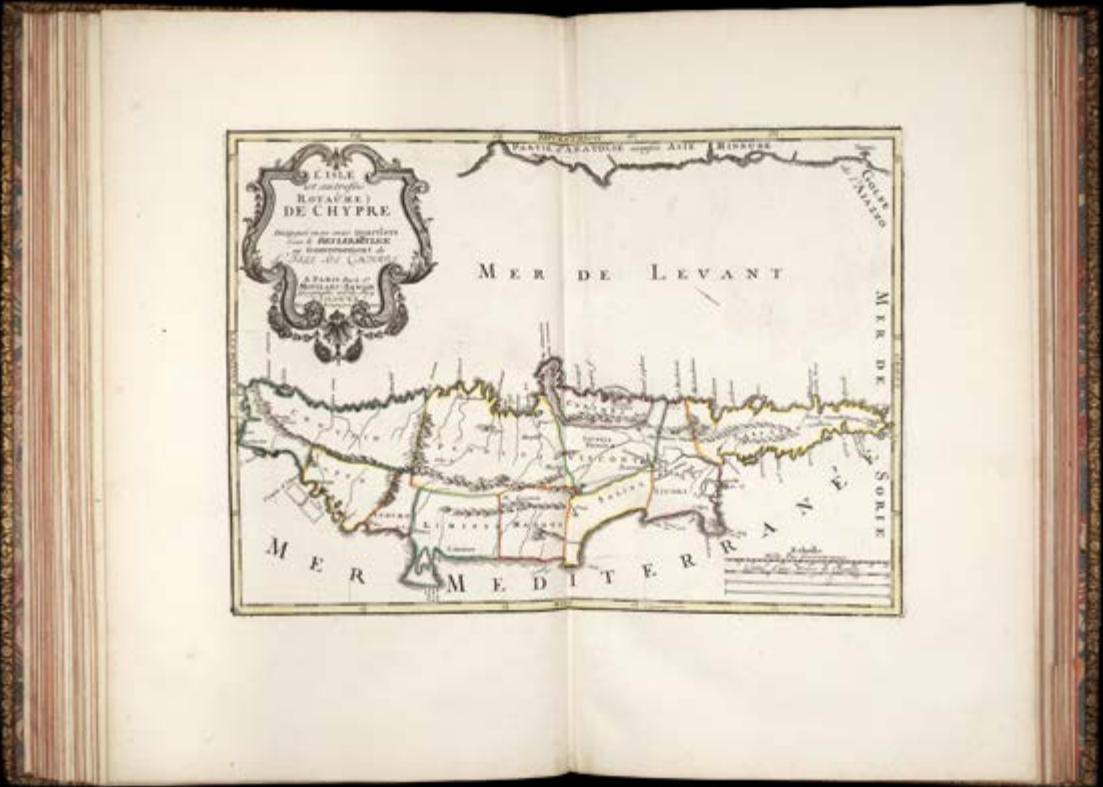
Dimensions
440 by 540mm (17.25 by 21.25 inches).

References
Stylianou (128); Zacharakis 2408/2119.

Position in atlas
Map #1058.

An unusual map of Cyprus showing the island divided into 11 medieval districts, defined by outline colour. The title cartouche suggests that these were also the districts used during the Ottoman Empire’s (“Beylerbeylick”) rule of Cyprus.

Pierre Moullart-Sanson (d1730) was the grandson of the great French cartographer Nicolas Sanson. He bought the Sanson business from his uncles Nicholas II, William and Adrian, who all died without male heirs, in 1692. His grandfather and uncles never produced a map of Cyprus, so this was an entirely original work. Stylianou notes that this is the only proof that the French-Venetian districts of the island were retained by the Ottoman administration. Moullart-Sanson also produced a map of Cyprus divided into nine ancient city-kingdoms – it has been suggested that both maps were specially produced for an unrealised history of Cyprus from antiquity to the medieval period when it was still a Frankish kingdom, as they have never been found in an atlas.



An early large-scale map of the Arabian Peninsular

50 SANSON D'ABBEVILLE, Nicholas and Pierre MARIETTE

Carte des Trois Arabies Tiree en Partie de l'Arabe de Nubie, en partie de deivers autres Autheurs.

Publication
Paris, Pierre Mariette, 1654.

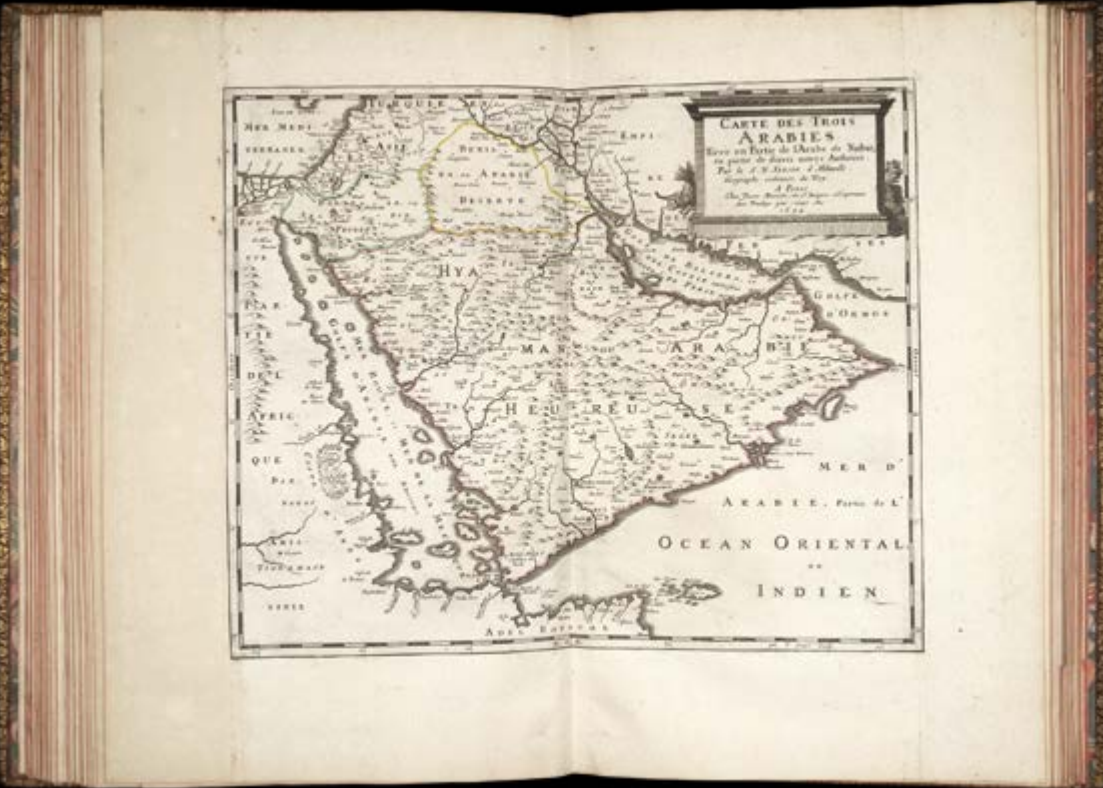
Description
Engraved map, with contemporary hand-colour in outline and extended margins.

Dimensions
400 by 490mm (15.75 by 19.25 inches).

References
Pastoureau, Sanson V, 6.

Position in atlas
Map #1064.

One of the first large-scale maps specifically of the Arabian Peninsula, highlighting the regions of ‘Arabie Petree’, ‘Arabie Deserte’, and ‘Arabie Heureuse’.



Jansson's Arabia

51 JANSSONIUS, Joannes

Arabiae Felicis Petraeae et Desertae, nova et accurate delineato. Amsterdam, Apud P.

Publication
Schenk et G. Valk, c1685.

Description
Engraved map with contemporary hand-colour in full.

Dimensions
520 by 440mm (20.5 by 17.25 inches).

Position in atlas
Map #1065.

A decorative map of the Arabian peninsula and the Red Sea, with two allegorical cartouches, first published by Janssonius in 1649. Schenk was active as an engraver and publisher from the 1680s. His name appears on the title-page of Robyn's 'Zee-Atlas' of 1683 and three years later a joint privilege was granted to him and his partner Gerard Valck.
See image on p48.

D'Anville's seminal atlas of China

52 D'ANVILLE, Jean Baptiste Bourguignon

Nouvel Atlas de la Chine, de la Tartarie Chinoise, et du Thibet Contenant Les Cartes g n rales & particulieres de ces Pays, ainsi que la Carte du Royaume de Coree.

Publication
The Hague, Henri Scheurleer, 1737.

Description
42 engraved maps with contemporary hand-colour in outline.

References
A.H. Rowbotham, 'The Impact of Confucianism on Seventeenth Century Europe', The Journal of Asian Studies 4 (1945).

Position in atlas
Top right map# 1087, bottom right map #1108.

A rare atlas containing detailed maps of China's provinces, created to accompany Jean Baptiste du Halde's 'Description de la Chine'. Here, they have been issued as an atlas without du Halde's text. Du Halde, who became a Jesuit priest in 1708, was entrusted by his superiors to edit the published and manuscript accounts of Jesuit travellers in China. The finished work records the narratives of 27 of these missionaries, covering every aspect of Chinese society, from the language to the production of silk and porcelain.
Jean Baptiste Bourguignon d'Anville (1697-1782) was a French geographer and cartographer, known for the careful scholarship and accuracy of his work. He was provided with the Jesuit testimonies and also with the maps created from their reports by the Chinese government in 1718. He used this information to create the most comprehensive survey of China published in the eighteenth century, and the first new set of maps of the area since the Blaeu and Martini atlas (item 7) of the previous century. Not only does it incorporate d'Anville's highly accurate map of China, but it also contained the first separately issued European maps of Korea and Bhutan, and the first accurate map of Tibet, in ten sheets. China was highly fashionable in France at the time. The Abb. Raynal, for example, emphasised China's lack of hereditary nobility, the "benevolent despotism" of the Emperor, and the supposedly moderate taxes, all issues in contemporary France. This interest in China's political system was offset by an interest in its literature. Parts of Confucius had been translated into Latin in 1669, and Voltaire himself advocated reading Confucius' works. The publication of du Halde and d'Anville's works marked the point at which "French Sinophilism developed into Sinomania" (Rowbotham).



The beginning of Japanese influence in western cartography

53 RELAND, Adriaan; OTTENS, Joshua and OTTENS, Reiner

Imperium Japonicum per Regionis Digestum sex et sexaginta atque ex ipsorum Japonensium Mappis Descriptum ab Hadriano Relando.

Publication
Amsterdam, R. & I. Ottens, [c1740].

Description
Hand-coloured engraved map.

Dimensions
573 by 676mm (22.5 by 26.5 inches).

References
Hubbard 68.5.

Position in atlas
Map #1126.

The fifth state of Adriaan Reland’s important map of Japan, distinguished by the addition of both Joshua and Reiner Ottens’ imprint and the removal of the date.

Adriaan Reland (1676-1718) was a university professor, holding seats in both philosophy and eastern languages.

Reland’s map was based almost entirely on Japanese sources, an unusual step for a European mapmaker; the only part taken from Western sources is the inset showing Nagasaki, decorated with the crests of Japanese noble families. The text at the lower margin of the map states that Reland copied the inset map from an unpublished map in his collection, and that he has chosen deliberately to otherwise use only Japanese sources. The most important of his sources was one “eight times the size of the map we publish”, sourced from the library of Benjamin Dutry, a director of the Dutch East India Company. Japan is divided into 66 “Kingdoms” or provinces, identified in both western and Kanji script.

The map is dedicated to Jean-Paul Bignon (1662-1743), a French statesman and writer. The dedication cartouche is at the lower edge, surmounted by two angels supporting Bignon’s arms. There are Japanese ceramics at the bottom of the cartouche, suggesting the reason for Dutch interest in the region. The vignettes on either side are taken from illustrations in Arnoldus Montanus’ ‘Gedenkwaerdige Gesantschappen Der Oost-Indische Maatschappy in ‘t Vereenigde Nederland’.

See also image on pp24-25.



Rare separately issued map of the mouth of the Hoogly River

54 HARREWYN, François; and Eugene Henri FRICX

Partie Du Gange ou Sont Les Etablissements du commerce des Nations de l'Europe dans les Indes orientales.

Publication
Brussels, Eugene Henry Fricx, 1726.

Description
Engraved map with contemporary hand-colour in outline, printed on two sheets, joined.

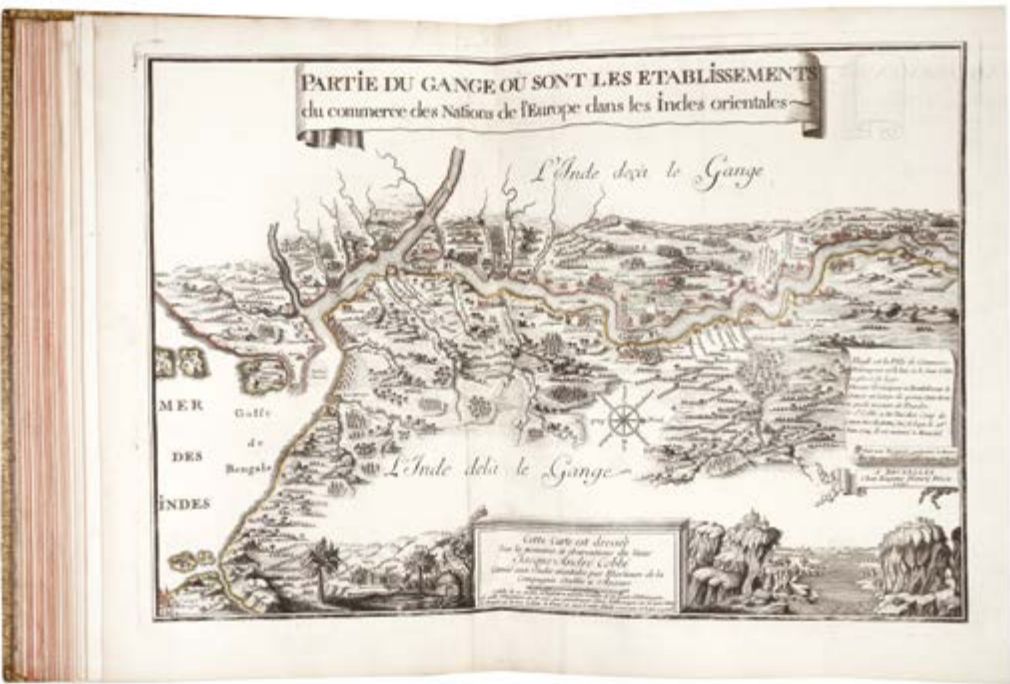
Dimensions
470 by 660mm (18.5 by 26 inches).

Position in atlas
Map #1145.

An attractive and detailed map of the mouth of the Hoogly River, extending to the city of Hoogli-Chinsurah (Hugli). All the major settlements are highlighted along the river including the European factories: the English at Calcutta or Kolkata (Coulicassa); the Dutch at Chinsurah (Sinsura); and the French at Chandannagar (Chandengor).

The map is based upon the writings and observations of the Jacques André Cobbé, an envoy of the company established at Antwerp. The company in question was most probably the Ostend East India Company. The company was set up in 1715, when the Austrian Government decided to issue licences for trade with the West and East Indies to merchants in Ostend, Antwerp, and Ghent. The company’s existence was short-lived as it met with significant resistance from the well- established national companies of England, Holland, and France. In 1727, in an act of political expediency by the Austrian authorities the company’s licence was revoked.

Below the map is a fine panoramic view of the Hoogly.



Coronelli’s map of Southeast Asia

55 CORONELLI, Vincenzo

Les Royaumes qui luy sont Tributaries et les Isles de Sumatra, Andemaon, etc Corrige’s Selon les Observations des Six Peres Jesuites Enhoyez par le Roy en Qualite de ses Mathematiciens dans les Indes et a la chine. Ou est aussi Tracee la Route quils ont tenue par le Destroit de la Sonde Jusqu’a Siam Dresse et Dedie a M.r L’Abbe de Dangeau Par Son tres humble Servit le Pere Coronelli Cosmographe de la Republiue de Venise, avec Privilege du Roy.

Publication
Paris, Chez Jean Baptiste Nolin, sur le Quay de D’Horloge du Palais a l’enseigne de la Place des Victoires, 1687.

Description
Engraved map with contemporary hand-colour in outline.

Dimensions
610 by 450mm (24 by 17.75 inches).

Position in atlas
Map #1153.

A decorative and important map of Southeast Asia, extending from southern Indo-China to Java and eastern Borneo, based on the results of the French embassy of 1685, led by Chevalier de Chaumont, whose route is recorded on the map. The Siamese revolution of 1688 resulted in the French being ousted from the country.

See image on p40.

56 KEULEN, Joannes van and Adriaan REELANT

Insulae lavae Pars Occidentalis Edente Hadriano Relando, [and] Insulae lavae Pars Orientalis Edente Hadriano Relando.

Publication
Amsterdam, Gerard van Keulen, [1753].

Description
Engraved map, with contemporary hand-colour in full, on two sheets, joined.

Dimensions
520 by 1180mm (20.5 by 46.5 inches).

References
Koeman Van Keulen IV pp. 382-3 (267-8).

Position in atlas
Map #1160.

The most detailed map of Java published in the eighteenth century

A magnificent map of the island of Java, one of the most important islands in the East Indies during the Dutch Golden Age, issued in Volume VI of Van Keulen’s ‘De Nieuwe Groote Ligtende Zee-Fakkel, ‘t Vyfde Deel’ of 1753, but after Adriaan Reelant, noted scholar, cartographer, philologist, and one of the very earliest Orientalists.

The discovery and mapping of Java
In 1513, Francisco Rodrigues sailed with the “Portuguese expedition from Malacca to find the unknown source of the rich trade in nutmeg, mace and other spices. They sailed along the north coast of Java, a trip from which Rodrigues prepared the first European map of Java, a basic outline only of the north coast, from direct observation. The Dutch, who followed the Portuguese, also ignored the interior in their mapping.

In 1619, when the VOC (Dutch East India Company) established Batavia (presentday Jakarta) as a trading entrepot, the south coast remained relatively unknown: it did not lie on the route to the valuable Molucca Spice Islands. The interior lands away from Batavia were ignored as long as the Javanese kingdoms remained quiescent; the VOC was intent only on ensuring a profitable return for its investors. Pursuit of these immediate economic goals restricted the exploration and associated topographic cartography of Java for nearly a century... The van Keulen map is large and beguilingly decorative and informative. With little detail along the south coast, the north coast abounds in coastal place-names, sea depths, compass roses, latitude and longitude, and insets. The interior of the island is presented differently: a bird’s-eye pictorial view of a three-dimensional landscape is revealed, including mountain ranges, some settlements, rice-fields with accompanying harvest scenes, even wild elephants. Inscriptions in the interior tell of “woods with much wild game, a gentleman with a leaning to field sports could be satisfied” (Col Simpson: ‘Java Emerging Unfolding Cartographic Views’, The National Library Magazine, December 2010).

Adrien Reelant (1676-1718)
By 1701, at the age of 25, Reelant was completely fluent in Hebrew, Arabic and other Semitic languages, and so was appointed professor of Oriental languages at the University of Utrecht. He was interested in the Eastern myths in relation to the Old Testament and also studied Persian. He published a work concerning East Asian myths, ‘Dissertationum miscellanearum partes tres’ (1706-1708), and discovered the link for the Malay language to the western Pacific based dictionaries written by Willem Schouten and Jacob Le Maire.

The map was first published without the inset of the harbor or the profile view by van Keulen in 1728.

INSULAE IAVAE PARS OCCIDENTALIS EDENTE HADRIANO RELANDO

Amsterdam by GERARD van KEULEN
aan de Nieuwe brug met Persepolis



INSULAE IAVAE PARS ORIENTALIS EDENTE HADRIANO RELANDO

Amsterdam by GERARD van KEULEN
aan de Nieuwe brug met Persepolis



The Red Sea

57 MORTIER, Pieter

Carte Particuliere De La Mer Rouge &c Amsterdam, Auparavant chez Pierre Mortier Libraire sur le Vygen Dam Avec Privilege de Nos Seigneurs les Etats de Holl. Et de Westfrise.

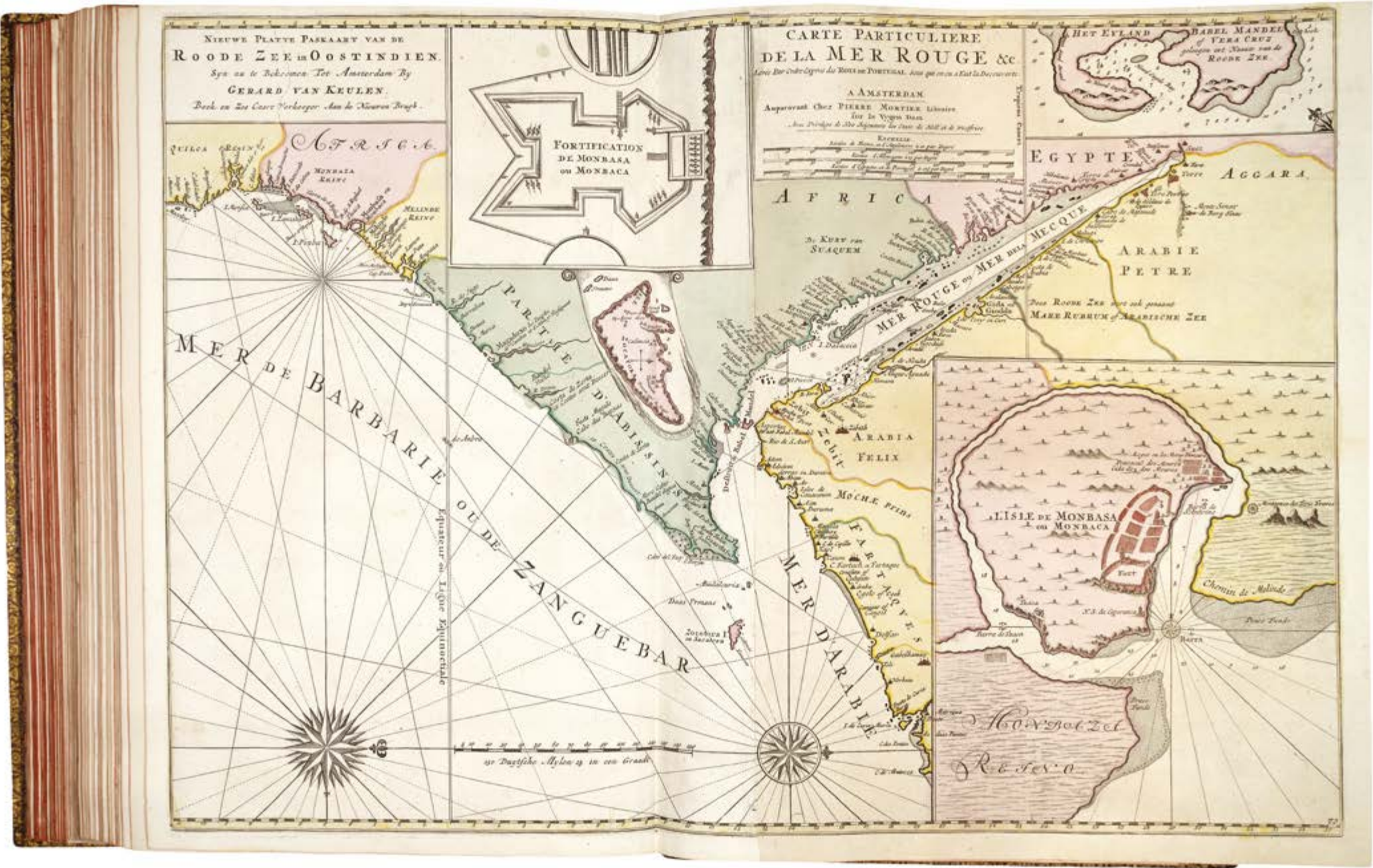
Publication [c1700].

Description Engraved map with contemporary hand-colour in full.

Dimensions 520 by 750mm (20.5 by 29.5 inches).

Position in atlas Map #1196.

A map showing the coast of eastern Africa from Somalia to Yemen, including the Gulf of Aden from the magnificent sea atlas 'Neptune François', the third part of which was first issued in 1700 as a supplement, containing 37 charts, of which 20 cover the Africa coast, five Asia, and 11 the Americas.



“One of the most important maps of French America” (Taliaferro)

58 DE FER, Nicolas

Le Cours du Mississippi ou de St. Louis Fameuse Riviere de l' Amerique Septentrionale aux Environs de laquelle se trouve le Pais appelle Louisiane Dresse sur les Relations et Memoires du Pere Hannepin et de M.rs de la Salle, Tonti, Laontan, Tonstel, des Hayes, Joliet, et le Maire etc. Par N. de Fer, Geographe de Sa Majeste Catolique. Touse ces Memoires Relations et decouvertes se sont faites depuis 1682 jusques en 1717, qui est lannee de l'Establissement de la Compagnie doccident et pour laquelle cette Carte a ete Dressit.

Publication
Paris, Chez Bernard, Isle du Palais a la Sphere Royale, 1718.

Description
Engraved map, four sheets joined to make two maps, with contemporary hand-colour in outline.

Dimensions
1960 by 620mm (77.25 by 24.5 inches).

References
Towner, Gardens of Delight, 8.

Position in atlas
Map #1225 and 1226.

A fine example of one of the rarest and most important maps of French America of the early eighteenth century, published on the occasion of the establishment of the Compagnie Française d’Occident.

The map has a complicated publishing history, and was marketed in three formats:

As a four-sheet wall map, as here, consisting of two full sheets (at left) and two half-sheets (at right); a two-sheet map consisting of the two full sheets; and a one-sheet map consisting of the lower full sheet.

The one-sheet map was published first, in 1715, and has a separate title along its upper margin (‘Partie Meridionale de la Riviere de Missisipi’). It is the only printed version of Guillaume Delisle’s 1701 manuscript map of the lower Mississippi Valley, which seems to the first to show Iberville’s discoveries in Louisiana. This original edition is very rare; the sheet was revised in 1718 when it was incorporated into the larger map.

The two-sheet version supplements the original full sheet with an upper full sheet that shows the northern course of the Mississippi and the Great Lakes. Together, the two full sheets form a large-scale map of the interior of North America. The four-sheet version supplements the two full sheets with two half-sheets that show the Atlantic coast of the continent from North Carolina to Hudson’s Bay. Both the two and four-sheet versions are exceptionally rare, and to our knowledge the latter has not appeared on the market since the 1980s. It was one of the most frequently copied maps for America of the period, with reduced versions published by Chatelain (1719), Van Keulen (1720), and others.

The map is an encyclopedic compilation of the French explorations in the Great Lakes and Mississippi Valley, and includes information taken from Hennepin, La Salle, Tonti, Lahontan, Joutel, Joliet and Le Maire, and Franquelin. It was evidently compiled to promote the Company of the West, founded in 1717 by John Law, Controller of French Finances, with a charter that gave it a monopoly over trade in North America and the West Indies. Law exaggerated the wealth of Louisiana, which led to wild speculation before the “Mississippi Bubble” burst in 1721. De Fer includes the Arms of the Company at upper left.

Of particular importance is the large inset map of the coast of Louisiana from Ascension Bay to Apalachicola River, Florida. Based on a 1716 manuscript by Le Maire, it is one of the most important printed documents for early French activity in the region.

Rare: no examples of this map have been offered publicly for sale in current records; only the Hargrett Rare Book and Manuscript Library in Georgia appears to have an example of this 4-sheet issue.



The Covens and Mortier reduction of Popple’s map of America

59 POPPLE, Henry

Nouvelle carte particuliere de l'amerique.

Publication
Amsterdam, Covens and Mortier, [c1737].

Description
Engraved map on four sheets, plus key map, sheet of harbour maps, four engraved views of Quebec, New York, Niagara Falls, seven sheets in all, contemporary hand colour.

Dimensions
1200 by 1000mm (47.25 by 39.25 inches).

References
Babinski, M., 'Henry Popple's 1733 map', New Jersey, 1998, state i of iv, with the word Hollandish in the title at bottom left of southwest sheet; Cumming, 'The Southeast in Early Maps' 249; cf. Goss, J., 'The Mapping of North America', 1990, 55 (key map only); Graff 3322; Howes P481, "b"; Lowery 338; McCorkle, et al. 'America Emergent' 21; McCorkle, 'New England' 741.3; Phillips Maps 569; Sabin 64140; Schwartz & Ehrenberg p.151; Streeter Sale 676; Stephenson & McKee, 'Virginia in Maps', map II-18A-B.

Position in atlas
Map #1232.

The first state of the Dutch version of Henry Popple’s landmark map of North America.

Popple produced the map under the auspices of the Lord Commissioners of Trade and Plantations to help to settle disputes arising from the rival expansions of English, Spanish and French colonies. “France claimed not only Canada, but also territories drained by the Mississippi and its tributaries - in practical terms, an area of half a continent” (Goss *The Mapping of North America* p.122.) The thrust of British mapmaking after 1718 was to establish her presence cartographically on the French. Hence the title ‘The British Empire in America...’.

In making the map, Popple used the best available geographical information: Colonel Barnwell’s map of the southeast; Delisle’s ‘Carte de la Louisiane’; Cadwallader Colden’s map of the Iroquois nations, and seems to have come up with a map that did not please imperialistic British viewers as much as it did those who only wanted an accurate depiction. The result was and is a vast map of North America never before delineated in such detail, and a source of delight and intrigue. The map was eventually very successful and there were several editions. Babinski notes that George Washington owned a copy of the Key map (Popple’s abbreviated version) and Benjamin Franklin ordered two copies for the Pennsylvania Assembly in 1746 and another in 1752. The Popple and Mitchell (1755) maps were the most important maps of North America made in the eighteenth century and were widely known and referred to throughout the formation of the United States.

The seven-page Popple map appeared in the Covens and Mortier edition of Delisle’s ‘Atlas Nouveau’.

The Covens and Mortier version of Popple offers, in a rather more manageable and accessible form, all the geographical and political material of the original, including the depiction of Wager’s sea-battle with the Spanish near Cartagena in 1707. The region in question, the Eastern half of North America and a portion of northern South America, is laid out on four sheets, which joined would be roughly 52 by 43 inches. Each sheet is titled with its content. In addition to this are three more sheets: the Key map, a sheet with four views: Mexico City, New York, Quebec and Niagara Falls, and a sheet with eighteen harbor and island plans from Annapolis Royal in Nova Scotia to Porto Bello in Panama.



Partie Occidentale du Canada ou de la Nouvelle France ou sont les Nations des Illinois, de Tracy, les Iroquois, et Pluiers autres Peuples; Avec la Louisiane Nouvellement decouverte etc. Dressee sur les Memoirs les plus Nouveaux Par le P. Coronelli Cosmographe de la Ser.ne Repub. De Venise Corrige'e et augmentee Par le S.r Tillemon; et Dedie'e A Monsieur l'Abbe Baudrand.

Publication
Paris, Chez J.B. Nolin Sur le Quay de l'Horloge du Palais Vers le Pont Neuf a l'Enseigne de la Place des Victories. Avec Privilege du Roy, 1688 [but c1690].

Description
Engraved map with contemporary hand-colour in outline.

Dimensions
400 by 600mm (15.75 by 23.5 inches).

References
Burden 630.

Position in atlas
Map #1233.

The first accurate depiction of the Great Lakes and the Mississippi

Third state of Coronelli’s separately published map, which, when it was first published in 1687, was the first accurate depiction of the Great Lakes and the Mississippi river. The geography is based on reports of French missionaries and explorers, such as Louis Jolliet, Jacques Marquette, Louis Hennepin, René-Robert Cavalier de La Salle and Claude-Jean Allouez, who founded in 1669 the mission of St. Francis Xavier, appearing on this map for one of the first times. Coronelli’s map improves significantly on that of Sanson of 1650, ‘Amerique Septentrionale’, and would remain the definitive map of the region for fifty years: four states of the map were published between 1687 and 1690. In the current map, the imprint acknowledges the corrections to the map in the second state of 1688, attributed to Jean Nicolas du Talage, Sieur Tillemon (d1696-1699).

“The whole bears a myriad of legends referring to points of interest and events. Lake Frontenac (Ontario) is named after the contemporaneous Governor of new France. Identified near Niagara Falls is ‘Fort Conty’ built by La Salle in 1679. The north shore of Lake Erie indicates the three peninsula’s for the first time in print. ‘Lago Illinois, o Michigami’ first appeared on the Melchisedech Thevenot map of 1681. At its southern point is ‘Chekagou R. Portage’, the first mention of the name on a printed map. Lake Superior is clearly derived from the account of Father Claude Dablon. ‘Lac Nadovessans’ to its north-west derives from the account written by Louis Hennepin and published in 1683 of his travels with La Salle up the Mississippi 1679-1680. Two further forts built by La Salle are identified, ‘Forts des Miamis’ at the southern tip of Lake Michigan, which later would become Fort Saint-Joseph. ‘Fort Creuecoeur’ was constructed on the shores of Lake Peoria on the Illinois River. The river is given its alternative name of Seignelay after Jean-Baptiste Colbert, the Marquis de Seignelay, and the most formidable minister in France. Travelling north we pass the Misconsin River identified as the point at which in 1673 Marquette and Jolliet were the first Europeans to enter the Mississippi River. Further downriver the Missouri is labelled the ‘Riu Des Ozages’, and the Riviere Ouabache refers to the Ohio. Virtually the only error of judgement that can be labelled is the placing of a large mountain range along the western shore of the Mississippi, presumably a reference to the Rocky Mountains about which early explorers had already heard” (Burden).

The map is embellished with a large and beautiful title-cartouche, decorated with the coat-of-arms of Michel Antoine Baudrand, dedicatee of the map in 1688, and with Indians hunting with bows and arrows.



Coronelli’s map of Nouvelle France

61 CORONELLI, Vincenzo Maria

Partie Orientale du Canada ou de la Nouvelle France ou sont les Provinces, ou Pays de Sagvenay, Canada, Acadie etc. Les Peuples, ou Naitons des Etechemins, Iroquois, Attiquameches etc. Avec la Nouvelle Angleterre, la Nouvelle Ecosse, la Nouvelle Yorck, et la Virginie. Les Isles de Terre Neuve, de Cap Breton etc. le Grand Banc etc. Dresse sur les Memoires les plus Nouveaux par le P. Coronelli Cosmographe de la Serenis. me. Rep. De Venise. Corrige'e et augmente Par le S. Tillemon; et Dedie'e A Monsieur l'Abbe Bavdrand par son tres humble Serviteur I.B. Nolin.

Publication
A Paris Chez I.B. Nolin sur le Quay de l Horloge du Palais, proche le Pont Neuf a l'Enseigne de la Places des Victoires. Avec Privilege du Roy, 1689.

Description
Engraved map with contemporary hand-colour in outline.

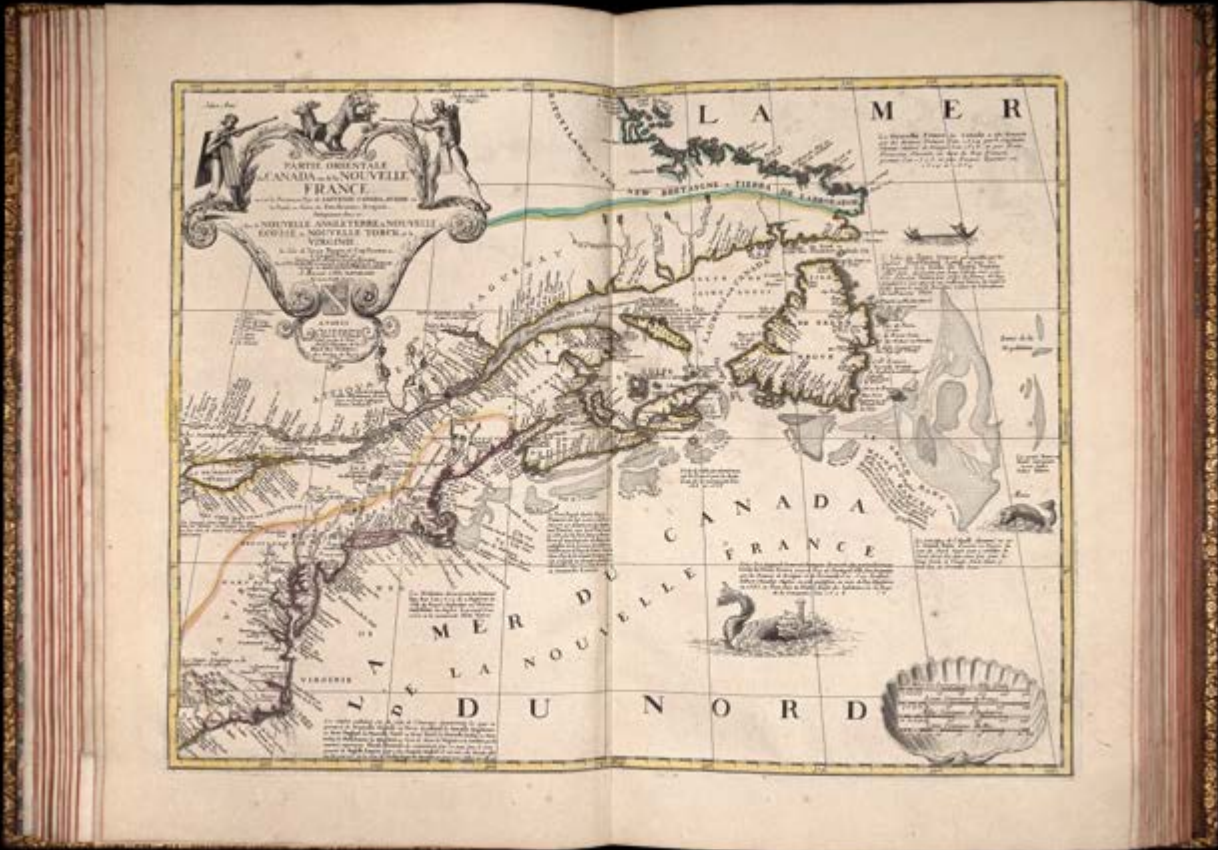
Dimensions
590 by 600mm (23.25 by 23.5 inches).

References
Burden 657.

Position in atlas
Map #1234.

Separately published, and considered a companion to Coronelli’s map ‘Partie Occidentale’ (map 1233), this is the third state with the address altered in the imprint, and also acknowledging the corrections to the map in the second state, attributed to Jean Nicolas du Talage, Sieur Tillemon (d1696-1699). In addition, a legend to the left of ‘Quebec’ appears. ‘Bristol’ is altered to ‘Boston’. ‘Kenebeck’ town and river are inserted in Maine. Large legends appear at an angle off the Grand Banks, one lower left detailing the English possessions, and another Dutch discovery of New Amsterdam.

As with ‘Partie Occidentale’, Coronelli’s map is remarkably accurate for the time. The majority of French colonials lived in the eastern part of Canada, and this map was produced specifically for that market, with the assistance of Jean-Baptiste Nolin, taking information from the work of French cartographers Jean Baptiste-Louis Franquelin, Louis Hennepin, George Boissaye du Bocage, and their English counterparts.



The first chart devoted solely to the St. Lawrence River

62 DESHAYES, Jean de; and Nicolas de FER; and Jacques François BERNARD

De la Grande Rivière de Canada: appelée par les Europeens de St. Laurens.

Publication
Paris, chez N. de Fer dans l'isle du palais sur le quay de l'orloge a la sphere royal, avec permission du Roi, [1715].

Description
Engraved map on two sheets joined, with contemporary hand-colour in full.

Dimensions
610 by 920mm (24 by 36.25 inches).

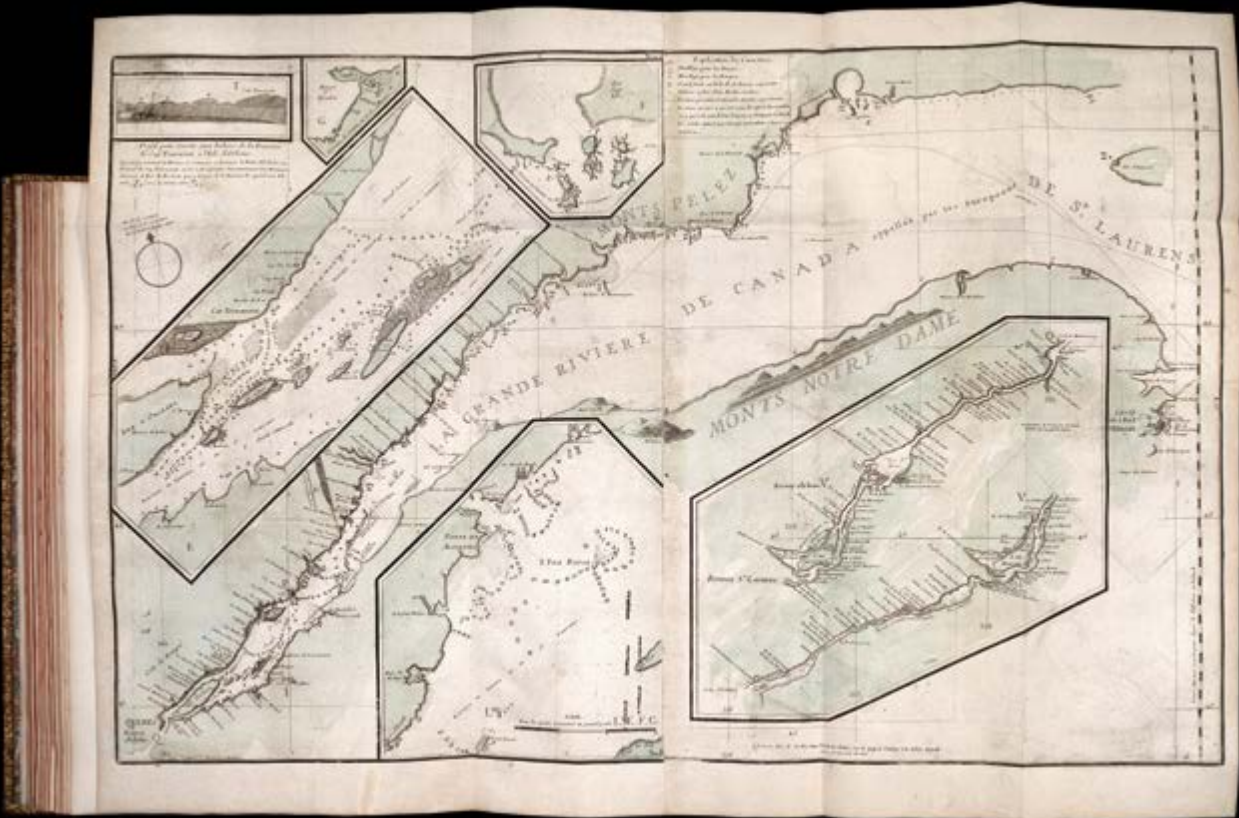
References
Kershaw 618 "the first printed chart of the St Lawrence".

Position in atlas
Map #1248.

Deshayes' elegant map of the great St. Lawrence River, was first published by De Fer in about 1702, when it was accompanied by full sailing directions, printed in the wide margins, by Pierre Lemoyne d'Iberville, made during the 1690's.

Jean Deshayes (d1706), was appointed by Louis XIV to survey the St. Lawrence River in 1685: he arrived in "Quebec in August 1685 and, although in frail health, accompanied Governor Brisay de Denonville on a journey to Fort Frontenac (Cataracoui, now Kingston, Ont.), landing at frequent intervals to observe and calculate latitudes and to draw a map. During the next year, he was fully occupied in carrying out a detailed hydrographic survey of the St Lawrence below Quebec. In November, for some unknown reason, he left the colony without completing the survey. Nevertheless, this work became the basis for a chart of the river that was published around 1700 on the recommendation of the Académie Royale des Sciences; a second edition appeared in 1715. These charts were the first engraved maps devoted solely to the St Lawrence River. They became a basic navigational tool of the pilots and masters of New France and served as such until the final years of the French régime. It was probably because of the appearance of this chart rather than by any influence exerted on his behalf, that Deshayes was appointed royal hydrographer of New France in 1702. He arrived back in the colony that same year, and for the next four years taught navigation and pilotage to the youth of the colony. In 1703, he was appointed deputy engineer. During the following year, he drew a chart of the north shore of the St Lawrence to show Augustin Le Gardeur de Courtemanche's voyage of exploration to Labrador" (James S. Pritchard for DCB online).

The current map is an example of the 1715 reissue, and became a basic navigation tool for French pilots in Canada.



The first map to use the name “Texas”, and the first to show New Orleans

63 DELISLE, Guillaume

Carte de la Louisiane et du Cours du Mississipi Dressée sur un grand nombre de Memoires entrau.tres sur ceux de M.r le Maire Par Guill.aume Delisle de l'Academie R.le des Scien.ces.

Publication
Paris, chez l'auteur le S.r Delisle sue le quay de l'hologe ave privilege du roy, juin 1718.

Description
Engraved map with contemporary hand-colour in outline.

Dimensions
460 by 500mm (18 by 19.75 inches).

References
Cumming, *Southeast in Early Maps*, entry 170 and pp. 21–24; Schwartz and Ehrenberg, *Mapping of America*, p. 146.

Position in atlas
Map #1249.

This is the second state of the map, with the addition of ‘Orleans’ at the mouth of the Mississippi. There is an inset ‘Carte particuliere des embouchures de la Rivie S. Louis et de la Mobile’ lower right.

“One of the most significant maps of America ever made” (Taliaferro). Covering the territory between the Hudson River in the east and the Rio Grande in the west, among its many distinctions, the map provided a relatively accurate depiction of the watershed of the Mississippi, was the first to show New Orleans (as here in second state), and the first to use the name Texas. Because he was mapmaker to the king, Delisle’s maps were regarded as quasi-official documents that reflected the opinions and policies of the French government. His expansion of French territorial claims at the expense of the British and Spanish empires caused great alarm in London and Madrid.

Delisle extended Louisiana westward to the Pecos River (Rio Salado de Apaches), thereby claiming Texas as a part of that French colony, while restricting the British to the eastern slope of the Appalachian Mountains. He extended Pennsylvania only as far west as the Susquehannah River and asserted that Carolina was originally discovered, named, and settled by the French. However, based on the royal charters of Virginia and North Carolina, Britain claimed all the territory from the Atlantic to the Mississippi. Governor William Burnet of New York was so outraged by Delisle’s claims that he wrote to the Board of Trade in 1720:

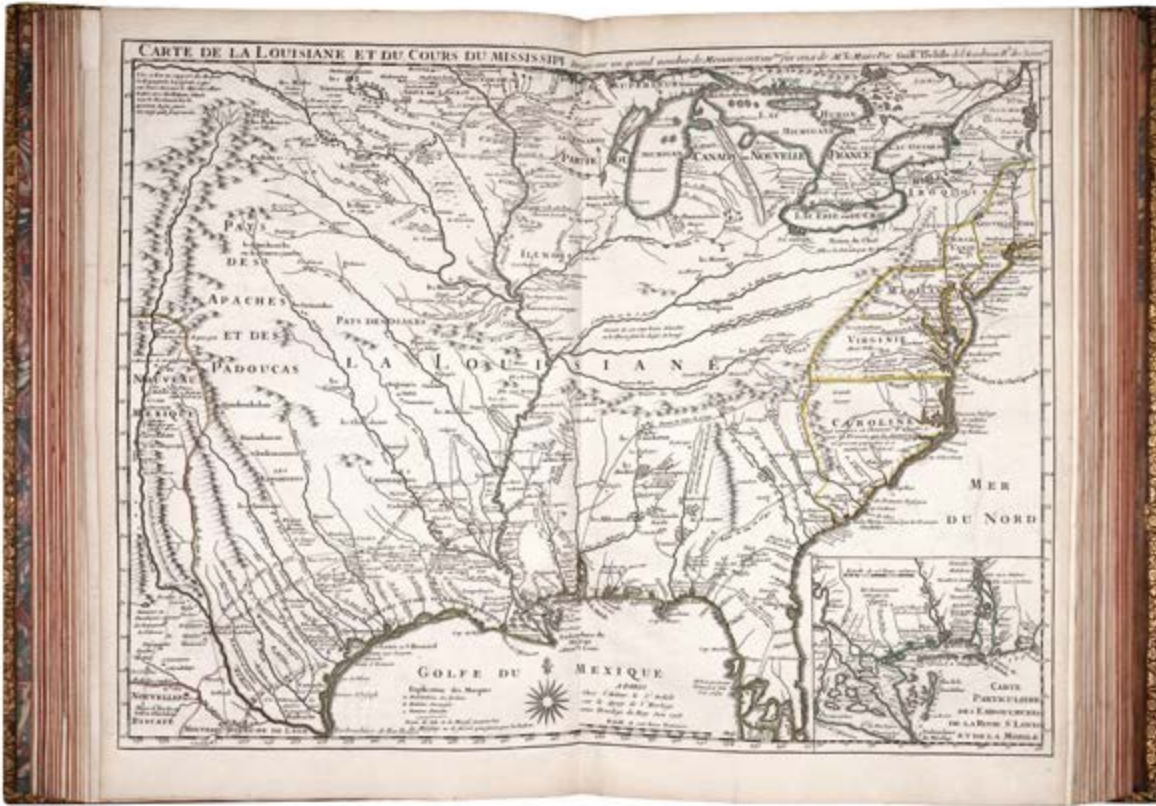
“I observe in the last mapps published at Paris with Privilege du Roy par M de Lisle in 1718 of Louisiana and part of Canada that they are making new encroachments on the King’s territories from what they pretended to in a former Mapp publishd by the same author in 1703”.

Delisle understood the strategic importance of the Mississippi Valley and also recognized that little was known of the geography north of the Gulf of Mexico. Therefore, when compiling information on the area, he studied the routes taken by earlier explorers such as Hernando de Soto, René-Robert Cavelier, sieur de La Salle, and Pierre Le Moyne, sieur d’Iberville. Delisle also relied on information gleaned from more recent expeditions such as those of Louis Juchereau de Saint Denis and the reports of missionary François Lemaire.

Delisle was the first “modern” mapmaker to attempt to trace de Soto’s route. The second exploration recorded on his map was La Salle’s of 1684. La Salle’s failure to locate the mouth of the Mississippi was one of concern to the French king and made him hesitant to sponsor another expedition. Nevertheless, d’Iberville persuaded Louis XIV to persist. He sailed from France in 1698, successfully located the entrance to the Mississippi, and erected a fort on Biloxi Bay. In 1714, Saint Denis led the final French expedition illustrated by Delisle. The explorers made their way well into Texas, penetrating the Spanish missions there. Saint Denis made a second journey up the Rio Grande in 1716. He built the

important post of Natchitoches in present-day Louisiana, which Delisle included on the map. Delisle also located Mission de Los Teijas established in 1716 near the Trinity River in eastern Texas, the first appearance of the name Texas in any form on a printed map.

Despite Delisle’s controversial territorial claims on behalf of France, British cartographers recognized the importance of the geography he depicted and were quick to incorporate his work into their own. ‘Carte de la Louisiane et du Cours du Mississipi’ became a primary resource for the American Southwest for many years.



Homann's buffalo map of the Mississippi River

64 HOMANN, Johan Baptis

Amplissima Regionis Mississipi.
Nuremberg, Io. Bapt.

Publication
Homanno, [c1720].

Description
Engraved map, contemporary hand colour.

Dimensions
500 by 590mm (19.75 by 23.25 inches).

Position in atlas
Map #1250.

An attractive example of Johann Baptist Homann's map of the course of the Mississippi river.

Homann's map is based on the reports of Louis Hennepin, a member of the Recollect Order of Franciscans, who published the account of his journey in 'Description de la Louisiane', first published in 1683. The map closely follows Guillaume Delisle's significant 1718 map of Louisiana, though Homann's map covers a larger area to the north and includes New England.

The colour divides the map into various regions, with the English colonies in yellow, Florida (and much of the American Southeast) in green, Louisiana (stretching from Texas all along the length of the Mississippi to the Great Lakes) in blue, and Canada and Mexico both in red. It includes information on various explorers' voyages, as well as the locations of missionary settlements, American Indian villages and much more.

Homann's map enjoyed longlived popularity throughout Europe, and was included in his 'Neuer Atlas,' his 'Atlas Major,' as well as, like the present example, in composite atlases. This is perhaps due to its attractive decorative cartouches, showing Niagara Falls and a buffalo.



The beaver map!

65 MOLL, Herman

A New and Exact Map of the Dominions of the King of Great Britain on ye Continent of North America Containing Newfoundland, New Scotland, New England, New York, New Jersey, Pensilvania Maryland, Virginia and Carolina.

Publication
London, Hermann Moll, 1715 [but 1731].

Description
Engraved map on two sheets, contemporary hand colour.

Dimensions
610 by 1020mm (24 by 40.25 inches).

References
Tooley, *The Mapping of America* 55(c); *Degrees of Latitude* 19; Cumming, *British Maps* pp. 6-12; Cumming, *Southeast in Early Maps* 158; Reinhartz, *Herman Moll Geographer* pp. 18-36.

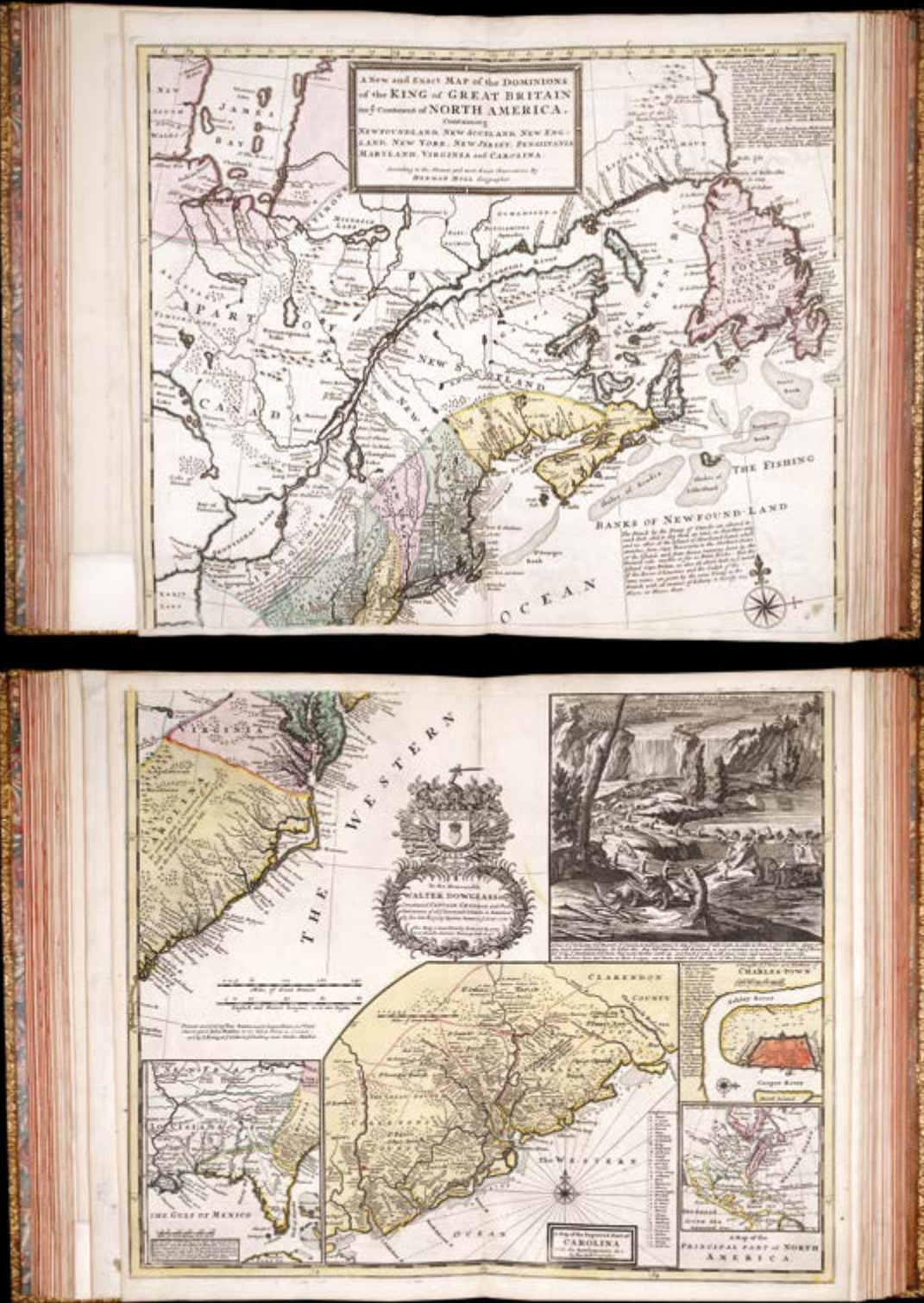
Position in atlas
Map #1257.

A beautiful example of the third state of Herman Moll’s celebrated ‘Beaver Map’, his delineation of the British colonies. It was the first large-scale map to show English developments in North America, and the first to show postal routes. As such, it is considered to be the first American postal map.

The beaver map marks an important point in the dispute between France and Britain over their American territories. Moll uses it to make a clear statement of British intent: “The map was the primary exponent of the British position during the period immediately following the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713” (Pritchard & Taliaferro). Britain controls all the land south of the St. Lawrence River and eastern Great Lakes. The insets include an important early map of South Carolina by Thomas Nairne, a map of English, French and Indian settlements in the Carolinas, and a view of Charleston Harbour. All the insets stress British interests in America: Charleston was an important British base, offering free access to the sea and support for inland expansion, and was the southernmost point of British settlement on the American mainland at the time. Moll was known for the detail of the notations on his maps, and this is no exception. Inscriptions detail everything from local Native American tribes to the condition of the terrain (one notes that a Cherokee leader was in England in 1730). In keeping with Moll’s primary aim of asserting British dominance, there is much information on the claims to various settlements.

Moll’s map is justly famous for the charming vignette of the Niagara Falls, with beavers working in the foreground. The original view of the Falls was first published in Utrecht in 1697, as part of Louis Hennepin’s ‘Nouvelle decouverte d’un tres grand Pays Situe dans l’Amerique’. The beavers were added in 1713 by Nicholas de Fer, cartographer to Louis XIV, and published in his “Carte de La Mer du Sud & de La Mer du Nord”. The beavers had a dual significance. The beaver pelt industry was a major source of income for settlers, and was used to promote emigration to North America. Beavers also symbolised industry and diligence, and the fruitful results of these virtues. The colony of beavers stood as a cipher for the success of the British colonies in America.

There is a picturesque dedication to the Hon. Walter Dowglass, the captain general and governor of the Leeward Islands.



Seutter’s version of the Novi Belgii map

66 SEUTTER, Matthaeus

Recens Edita totius Novi Belgii in America Septentrionali.

Publication
Augsburg, Matthaei Seutteri, [c1730].

Description
Engraved map, contemporary hand colour.

Dimensions
500 by 580mm (19.75 by 22.75 inches).

References
Tooley, *The Mapping of America*, 26, p.291.

Position in atlas
Map #1270

The first state of the Seutter’s map of New England, based on the seventeenth-century Jansson-Visscher Map. The series began with Jansson’s c1650 map, which was repeatedly copied and revised over the course of the next hundred years.

Seutter’s version of this map includes a new cartouche depicting American Indians and gods presenting tributes to the English King, probably George II. Below this is the Restitutio view of colonial New York, here titled “Neu Jorck sive Neu Amsterdam”. This view first appeared in Allard’s version of 1674. It shows a greatly expanded city, indicative of the widespread prosperity during the first English occupation of 1664-1673. At the far right is the Dutch wall that later became Wall Street. The city is already beginning to spread beyond the wall to the north. The fort, at the foot of Bowling Green, can be seen at left. At centre, a canal that cut into the city from the harbor is shown. Also shown are Cornelius Evertsen’s Dutch fleet, which re-captured New York in 1673, off the south coast of Long Island.

Tooley writes that, “this is the first map in the series to show by means of printed lines the boundaries of Massachussets, New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania”. Earlier maps of the region, without printed borders, had allowed colourists to decide where the boundaries between the colonies lay. Philadelphia, previously shown as a ground plan beginning in Dancker's second state of the map, is now represented in relief by a small grouping of houses.



English propaganda to persuade Germans to settle in Virginia

67 HOMANN, Johan Baptist

Virginia Marylandia et Carolina.

Publication
Nuremberg, Ioh. Bapt. Homann, [c1720].

Description
Double-page engraved map, contemporary hand colour in part.

Dimensions
500 by 590mm (19.75 by 23.25 inches).

References
Cumming, 'The Southeast in Early Maps' 156.

Position in atlas
Map #1271.

An attractive map centered on the American Southeast, showing the area from Connecticut to South Carolina, published to encourage German settlement in Virginia.

Homann initially published the map in his 1714 'Atlas Novus', and its continuing popularity is evidenced by the number of atlases it appeared in throughout the century, and by the number of extant separately published copies. Though in many ways similar to Visscher's 'Nova Tabula... Borealiorem Americae', Homann here provides additional and very recent information on German settlements in Virginia. For example, this is the first printed map to include 'Germantown Teutsche Statt'. Germantown, or Germanna, was founded in 1714 by the Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, Alexander Spotswood. Since English settlers preferred to settle near the coastline, he found that Virginia was vulnerable to French encroachment and attacks by American Indians. He hoped that a wave of German settlers inland would provide a safeguard against these dangers, while at the same time making him fabulously wealthy from the associated property speculation. Additionally, they would operate his newly constructed ironworks. Perhaps the most persuasive part of this map's propaganda, however, comes from its decorative cartouche. It shows prosperous European settlers surrounded by their riches and trading with American Indians.

The cartography, though generally accurate for its time, contains a certain number of fallacies and inaccuracies. For example, Homann includes the mythic Apalache Lacus, and Lake Erie has been severely enlarged and placed too far to the South.



Early settlement in the Carolinas - Charleston

68 MORTIER, Pierre

*Carte generale de la Caroline
dresse sur les memoires le plus
nouveaux par le Sieur S[anson].*

Publication
Amsterdam, Jean Covens & Corneille
Mortier, [c1730].

Description
Double-page engraved map, contemporary
hand colour in part.

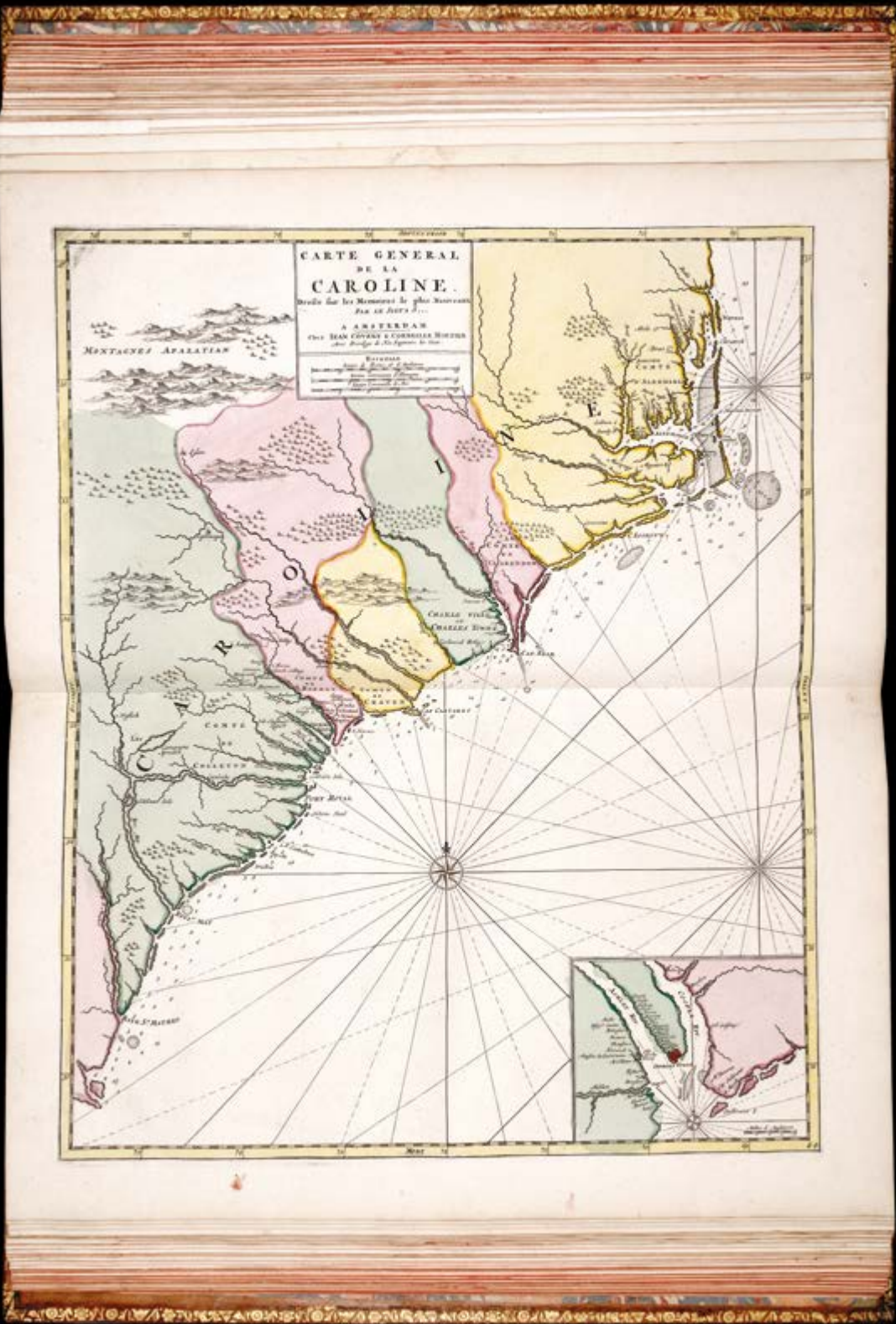
Dimensions
570 by 470mm (22.5 by 18.5 inches).

References
Burden II, 787 state 3; Cumming, *The
Southeast in Early Maps* 120.

Position in atlas
Map #1275.

Mortier's map is based upon Thornton, Morden & Lea's extremely rare map of the region, first published in 1685. Cumming observed that the two maps are identical to the smallest geographical detail and provides the most complete and up to date view of the Carolinas available at the end of the seventeenth century. The original counties are named, and numerous estates and plantations are identified.

The map includes an inset of Charleston, founded in 1669.



The first map of Carolina printed outside England

69 MORTIER, Pierre

*Carte particuliere de la Caroline
dresse sur les memoires le plus
nouveaux par le Sieur S[anson].*

Publication
Amsterdam, Covens and Mortier, [c1730].

Description
Double-page engraved map, contemporary
hand colour in part.

Dimensions
480 by 600mm (19 by 23.5 inches).

References
Cumming, *The Southeast in Early Maps* 121.

Position in atlas
Map #1276.

Detailed map of the area around Charleston, South Carolina - the first map of South Carolina printed outside of England.

Mortier’s map is based upon surveys and manuscript maps prepared by Maurice Mathews and an extremely rare map of South Carolina by Thornton and Morden, published c1695.

“Carolina was established in 1663, when Charles II granted the province to eight favourites (including Colleton), known as the Lord Proprietors, who had helped him regain the throne of England. The original grant included the territory between the 31st degree to 36 1/2 degrees north latitude, from Jekyll Island, Georgia, to Currituck Inlet, North Carolina. Two years later, the tract was enlarged to include the land between the 29th and the 31st degree north latitude, thus adding a large portion of Florida. The grant extended west to the Pacific Ocean” (Degrees of Latitude, p.93).

The map extends from the Edisto River in the South to the Sewee and Santee Rivers in the North, centred on Charles Town and the Cooper River. The map includes the names of dozens of early landowners around Charleston and along the coastline and the major rivers, extending far up the Ashley and Cooper Rivers, Goos Creek, Edisto River and Wando River. At the northernmost point on the Cooper River, the Santee Indian Fort, Faralaunes, and the Colleton’s Barony are shown. Sir John Colleton (1608-1666) lost most of his property to the forces of Parliament, but was later knighted by Charles II, upon restoration of the Stuart Monarchy. He was a member of the Council for Foreign Plantations and of the Royal African Company which introduced slavery into British possessions in North America.

The present map is a later state, which bears the imprint of Covens and Mortier, and shows the 1712 division of Carolina into two separate colonies.



California as an even bigger island!

70 FER, Nicolas de

La Californie ou Nouvelle Caroline.

Publication
Paris, 1720.

Description
Double-page engraved map, contemporary
hand colour in outline.

Dimensions
460 by 660mm (18 by 26 inches).

References:
Burden II, 768; Cumming, *The Southeast
in Early Maps* 121; Kendall *Early Maps of
Carolina* 17c.

Position in atlas
Map #1280.

One of the largest depictions and, surprisingly, also one of the later maps of California as an island.

The myth that California was an island began in the late-sixteenth century, when Juan de Fuca suggested that the Baja peninsula was the entrance to a great bay in the northern part of America. In 1622, Henry Briggs produced a map based on these reports and on those of Samuel Purchas. Brigg’s map spread the concept of California as an island among even the most sophisticated mapmakers. Although the myth was refuted by Father Kino in 1698, when he traveled to the west coast of California, it still took a royal decree from Ferdinand VII of Spain in 1747 to finally persuade cartographers to alter their delineations.

This map shows over 300 settlements in what is now California, Arizona and New Mexico, and its text details the history of California up until 1695.



Cyprus and her ancient kingdoms

71 MOULLART-SANSON, Pierre

*Cyprus Praestantia nulli cedens
Insulae Singulae hujus Insulae
Urbes suis antiquitus paruerunt
Tyrannis deinde Novem Regnorum
Sedes fuerunt Regi Persarum
Subditae Cleopatrae patruo
Cypri rege inique agente Romani
insulam occupaverunt ac in
Praetoriam Provinciam sub
orientis Diocesi redegerunt.*

Publication
Paris, in via vulgodicta Rue Froimanteau
vis a vis le Louvre, Petri Moullart-Sanson,
1718.

Description
Engraved map with original outline colour.

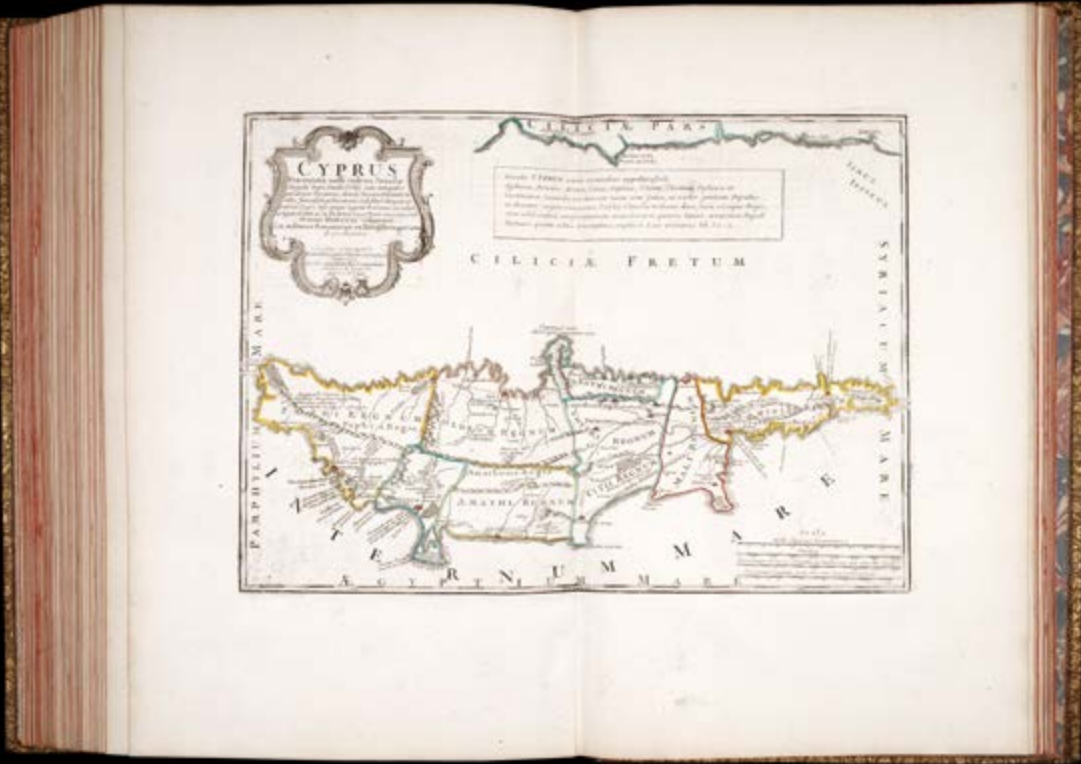
Dimensions
468 by 600mm (18.5 by 23.5 inches).

References
Stylianou (129); Zacharakis 2409/2120.

Position in atlas
Map #1467.

An unusual map of Cyprus showing the island divided into nine ancient city-kingdoms, defined by outline colour. Moullart-Sanson has chosen to include Amathus, Chytroi, Salamis, Soloi, Paphos, Marion, Lapethos, Kourion and Kition; the number and names of the city-kingdoms fluctuated in different classical sources. Moullart-Sanson used works by Herodotus, Strabo and Ptolemy to collate information on Cypriot history.

Pierre Moullart-Sanson (d1730) was the grandson of the great French cartographer Nicolas Sanson. He bought the Sanson business from his uncles Nicholas II, William and Adrian, who all died without male heirs, in 1692. His grandfather and uncles never produced a map of Cyprus, so this was an entirely original work. Stylianou notes that this is the only proof that the French-Venetian districts of the island were retained by the Ottoman administration. Moullart-Sanson also produced a map of Cyprus divided into its 11 medieval districts - it has been suggested that both maps were specially produced for an unrealised history of Cyprus from antiquity to the medieval period when it was still a Frankish kingdom, as they have never been found in an atlas.



Ancient Arabia

72 KOHLER, Johann David

*Arabiae Veteris. Typus. Per Christ:
Weigelium Norimberge cum Privit
S.C.M.*

Publication
Nuremberg, Christoph Weigel, [c1720].

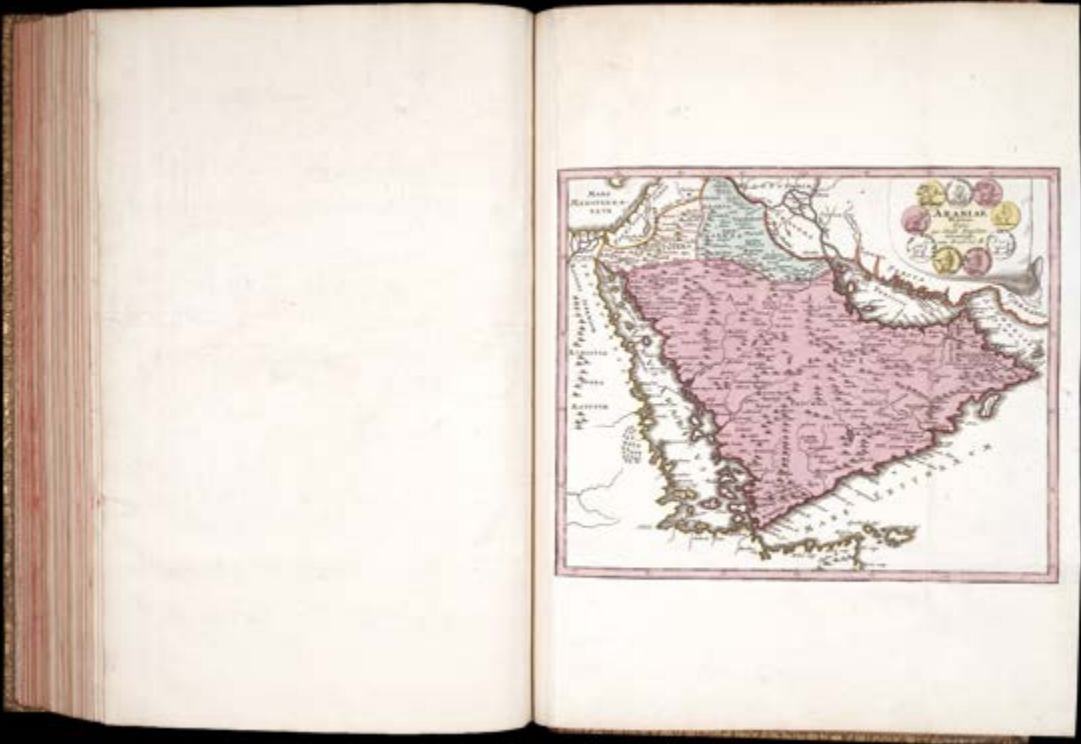
Description
Engraved map with contemporary hand-colour.

Dimensions
310 by 375mm (12.25 by 14.75 inches).

References
Khaled Al Ankary 293.

Position in atlas
Map #1481.

Chrsitoph Wiegel’s attractive map of the Arabian Peninsula published in ‘Descriptio Orbis Antiqui’. Koehler’s popular work on ancient geography. The title is surrounded by nine Arabian coins.



The 12 Tribes of Israel

73 RUE, Philippe de la

*Terra promissa in sortes seu
tribus XII distincta seu tabula ad
librum Iosue.*

Publication
Amsterdam, Apud I. Covens & C. Mortier,
[c1730].

Description
Engraved map with contemporary hand-
colour in full.

Dimensions
405 by 528mm (16 by 20.75 inches).

References:
Laor 416, 425.

Position in atlas
Map #1512.

Covens and Mortier’s re-issue of Phillipe De La Rue’s map of the Holy Land, from De La Rue’s ‘La Terre Saint en Six Cartes Geographiques’, originally published in Paris by Pierre Mariette in 1651. The map depicts the 12 Tribes, based upon geographical information derived from biblical sources.



The Ark of the Covenant

74 GRIVE, Abbe de la

Nouvelle Carte de la Terre Sainte.

Publication
Paris, Rue St. Jacques pres les Mathurins,
1722.

Description
Engraved map, with contemporary hand-
colour in part.

Dimensions
903 by 622mm (35.5 by 24.5 inches).

Position in atlas
Map #1517.

Large and elaborate map of the Holy Land.

The main body of the map depicts the 12 Tribes of Israel, with vignettes of biblical items and scenes, including the Ark of the Covenant. To the left are four insets of: the banishment of Adam and Eve; the Israelite camp in the dessert; a plan of Jerusalem; and St Paul’s journey.

The Abbe Jean de la Grive (1689-1757) was for a while geographer of the city of Paris, and a member of the Royal Society of London. He published a nine-sheet plan of Paris in 1740, that John Roque used as the basis for his map of 1754, and worked with Cassini at the Observatoire.



Israel and her ancient neighbours

75 **SANSON, Guillaume**

*Terrae Sancta ad Eusebium & D.
Hieronymum descriptae a Guill.
Sanson Geog. Reg altera edition
ab Aeg Robert Geog. Regis.*

Publication
Paris, Robert de Vaugondy, 1743.

Description
Engraved map, with contemporary hand-
colour in full.

Dimensions
637 by 492mm (25 by 19.25 inches).

Position in atlas
Map #1518.

Robert de Vaugondy's edition of Guillaume Sanson's map of the Holy Land.
To the left of the map are two inset maps, one of the ancient lands
to the east of the Holy Land, and the other showing the journey of the
Isrealites out of Egypt. Above the map is an elaborate title cartouche
depicting a bishop, and Moses holding the Ten Commandments.



Morden and Lea’s large and attractive plan of London and the surrounding country

76 COVENS, Johannes and Cornelius MORTIER

This Actual Survey of London, Westminster & Soutwark [sic] is Humbly dedicated to ye Ld. Mayer & Court of Aldermen. Plan de la Ville de Londres, Westmunster [sic] & Southwark; dédié aux très nobles Seigneurs le Lord Maire & Conseillers de la Ville.

Publication
Amsterdam, Chez Iean Covens et Corneille Mortier, Libraires et Marchands des Cartes, [c1750].

Description
Engraved plan, on two sheets, joined.

Dimensions
650 by 1070mm (25.5 by 42.25 inches).

Scale
7 1/2 inches to 1 statute mile.

References
Howgego 42 between (4) and (5).

Position in atlas
Map #1626.

This map is a reissue of a 1690 plan published by Morden and Lea. The dedication and title are on a banderole across the top of the plan, with the City of London arms and compass rose at top center. Below the plan is a key to public offices, wards, parishes within the city walls, which numbered 97 before the Great Fire and 62 after, halls, companies, markets, prisons, and hospitals. Prominent buildings are shown in elevation.

The plan is an intermediate state between Howgego 42 states (4) and (5): the spelling of ‘Actual’ is the same as in state (4); Westminster Bridge is depicted, which was completed in 1750, but not Blackfriars Bridge [as is shown on state (5)], which was begun in 1760.



Rare broadsheet plan of this Yorkshire town

77 JOLLAGE, Paul

A Plan of Pontefract in York-Shire Pontefract, or Broken-bridge, commonly call'd Pont-freit, which arose out of the Ruins of Legeolium... Engraved by John Pine.

Publication
[London: Paul Jollage, 1742].

Description
Engraved map, printed on two separate sheets.

Dimensions
695 by 1200mm (27.25 by 47.25 inches).

Position in atlas
Map #1631.

A remarkable broadsheet survey of Pontefract, performed at a scale of about 2 inches to 100 feet, by this otherwise unknown surveyor. The engraving was made in London, by John Pine, one of the most expert practitioners of the craft in England at the time, and this is reflected in the high standard of execution, whether in the elaborate cartouches, the frame border or in the several insets.

This is a particularly good example of this rare plan, perhaps the finest printed plan of any English city, other than London, from the eighteenth century.



Rocque’s plan of Exeter

78 ROCQUE, John

To the Right Worshipfull ye Mayor, Alderman & Common Council of the City of Exeter...

Publication
[London], 1744.

Description
Engraved map with ten inset views and one inset map.

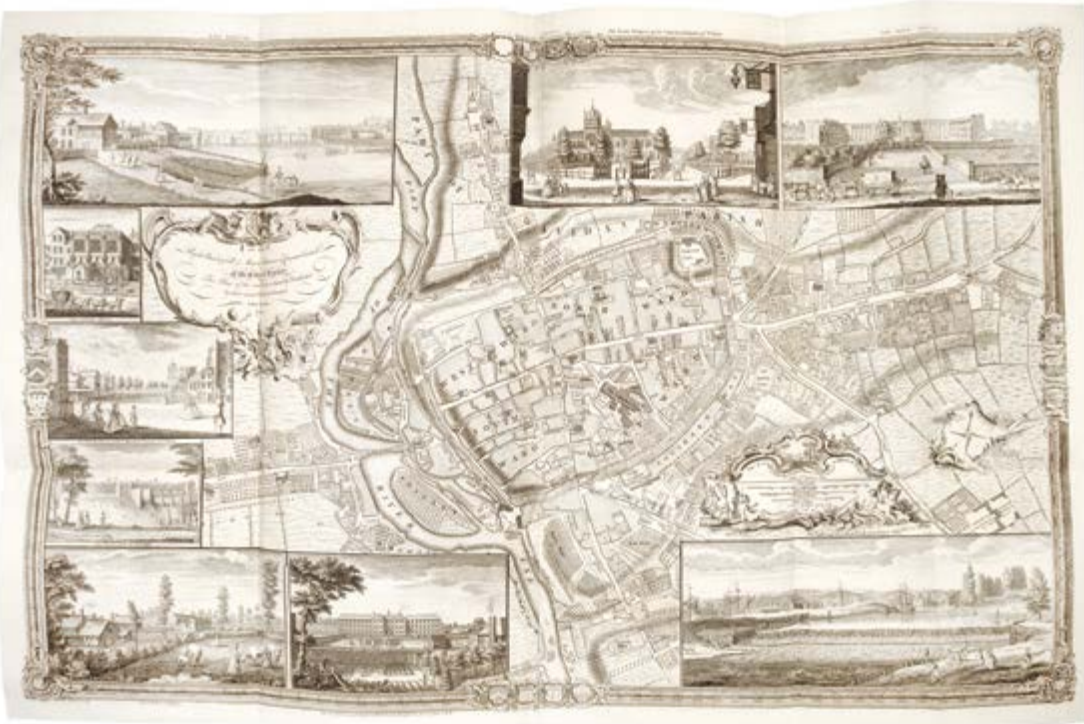
Dimensions
752 by 1165mm (29.5 by 45.75 inches).

References
MapForum – *John Rocque Catalogue of his engraved works*, <http://www.mapforum.com/05/rocqlist.htm>, item 24.

Position in atlas
Map #1632.

Inset views of the ‘The North Prospect of the Cathedral Church of St. Peter’, ‘The Guild Hall’, ‘The West Prospect of the Cathedral Church of St. Peter’, ‘The North View of the Castle’, ‘The City Hospital’, ‘The City and County Hospital which is now finished as far as from A to B’, and ‘The Prospect of the Customs House from Trew’s Ware’. Rocque’s portrayal of the surrounding market gardens, orchards and pasture betrays his earlier career as an estate surveyor and ‘dessinateur de jardins’.

The work was advertised for sale by Rocque for £1 and 1s.



Rocque’s Shrewsbury

79 ROCQUE, John

To the Right Honourable William Baron of Hedon... This Plan of Shrewsbury...

Publication
1746.

Description
Engraved map with inset views of the 'The Market House', 'The Free School', and 'The Castle of'.

Dimensions
465 by 642mm (18.25 by 25.25 inches).

References
MapForum – *John Rocque Catalogue of his engraved works*, <http://www.mapforum.com/05/rocqlist.htm>, item 24.

Position in atlas
Map #1633.

The work is not mentioned on John Rocque’s ‘A list of the works of John Rocque to be had at his House...’.



Rocque’s Bristol

80 ROCQUE, John

A Survey of the City and Suburbs of Bristol.

Publication
London, published as the Act Directs, 1750.

Description
Engraving on two sheets, joined.

Dimensions
520 by 730mm (20.5 by 28.75 inches).

References
MapForum – *John Rocque Catalogue of his engraved works*, <http://www.mapforum.com/05/rocqlist.htm>, item 50, state i/ii.

Position in atlas
Map #1634.

A fine plan of mid Georgian Bristol by John Rocque.

To the left and right hand side of the plan are ten inset views of Bristol’s major landmarks, which include: ‘A view of Redclift Church’; ‘A view of the Great Chain’; ‘The elevation of the Exchange of Bristol as it fronts north to the peristyle of that structure together with the section of the building on each side the peristyle’; ‘The elevation of the Exchange of Bristol as it fronts south to the general market’; ‘A view of the College and Rope Walk.’; ‘A view of Clifton and Brandon hills.’; ‘A view of the High Cross and Cathedral Church’; ‘The elevation of the Exchange of Bristol as it fronts north to Corn Street’; ‘The elevation of the Exchange of Bristol as it fronts south to the peristyle of that structure together with the section of the building on each side the peristyle’; and ‘A view of St Vincents well from Mr Warrens house’.

The work was advertised for sale by Rocque in his catalogue for £1 and 1s.



Chassereau’s plan of Georgian York

81 CHASSEREAU, Pierre

A Plan of the City of York Survey'd by Peter Chassereau.

Publication
London, John Rocque, Charing Cross, 1750.

Description
Engraved map with ten inset views and one inset map.

Dimensions
455 by 655mm (18 by 25.75 inches).

References
MapForum, *John Rocque Catalogue of his engraved works*, item 57.

Position in atlas
Map #1635.

Rocque’s fine plan of York after a survey by Pierre Chassereau.

The plan is surrounded by inset views of: the archbishop’s bonet, the county hospital, the city house, the west prospect of the cathedral church, a section of the assembly room, the Thursday market cross, the pavement cross, the prison, the assembly rooms and cliffords tower, and with an inset ‘Map of the County of York with all the Roman roads’.

The work was advertised for sale by Rocque in his catalogue for 2s and 1d.



Gordon’s view of Edinburgh

82 AA, Pieter van der [after] James GORDON

Plan de la Ville d'Edenbourg Capitale d'Ecosse.

Publication
A Leiden, [c1729].

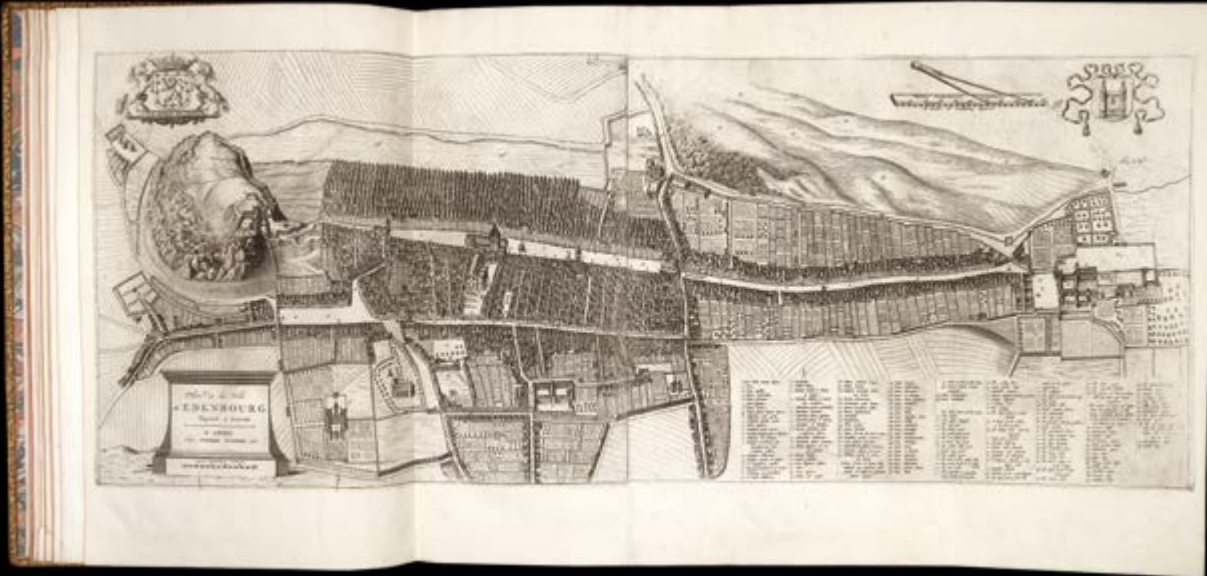
Description
Engraved prospect on two sheets joined.

Dimensions
422 by 1070mm (16.5 by 42.25 inches).

References:
NLS: EMS.s.53.

Position in atlas
Map #1636.

A large prospect of Edinburgh after the view by James Gordon of Rothiemay (c1615-1686).
In 1647, Gordon drafted the most detailed bird’s-eye view of the town to date. This became the standard view of Edinburgh for nearly a century, often copied and reprinted. It is not surprising that, in addition to paying him 500 merks for his labours, the Town Council elected him a burgess and guild brother as a token of their appreciation.
The present example by van der Aa appeared in his monumental atlas ‘La galerie agréable du monde’, in 1728.



The Siege of Prague

83 LE ROUGE, Georges-Louis

Plan de l'Attaque et de la Defense de Prag. Dresse sur les derniers Plans de Monseigneur le Prince de Soubise.

Publication
Paris, Par et chez le Sr. Le Rouge Ingenieur Geographe du Roy rue des grande Augustins A.P.D.R.[c1742].

Description
Engraved map.

Dimensions
506 by 715mm (20 by 28.25 inches).

References:
BNF GE BB 565 (3, 44).

Position in atlas
Map #1659.

A comprehensive plan of the Siege of Prague of 1742 during the War of Austrian Succession, in which the French forces were surrounded by a large Austrian contingent in June of 1742. In December, after a daring escape by 14,000 French troops commanded by the Duc de Belle-Isle, the French withdrew with full honours.



Schmettau’s Berlin

84 ROCQUE, John

Plan de la Ville de Berlin, Capitale de l’Electorat de Brandebourg et la Residence Ordinaire du Roi de Prusse Reduit tres exactement d’apres le Plan en 4 Feuilles Leve et Dessine par ordre et Privilege privative du Roi sous la Direction de M. Le Feld Marechal Comte de Schmettau Approuve par L’Academic Royale des Sciences. Ce Plan est reduit a l’Echelle du Plan de Paris Publie en 1749 Par Mr. L’Abbe de la Grive L’un et l’autre se Vendent.

Publication
London, chez Jean Rocque Geodesiste, demeurant dans le Hide Parck Rood, 1749.

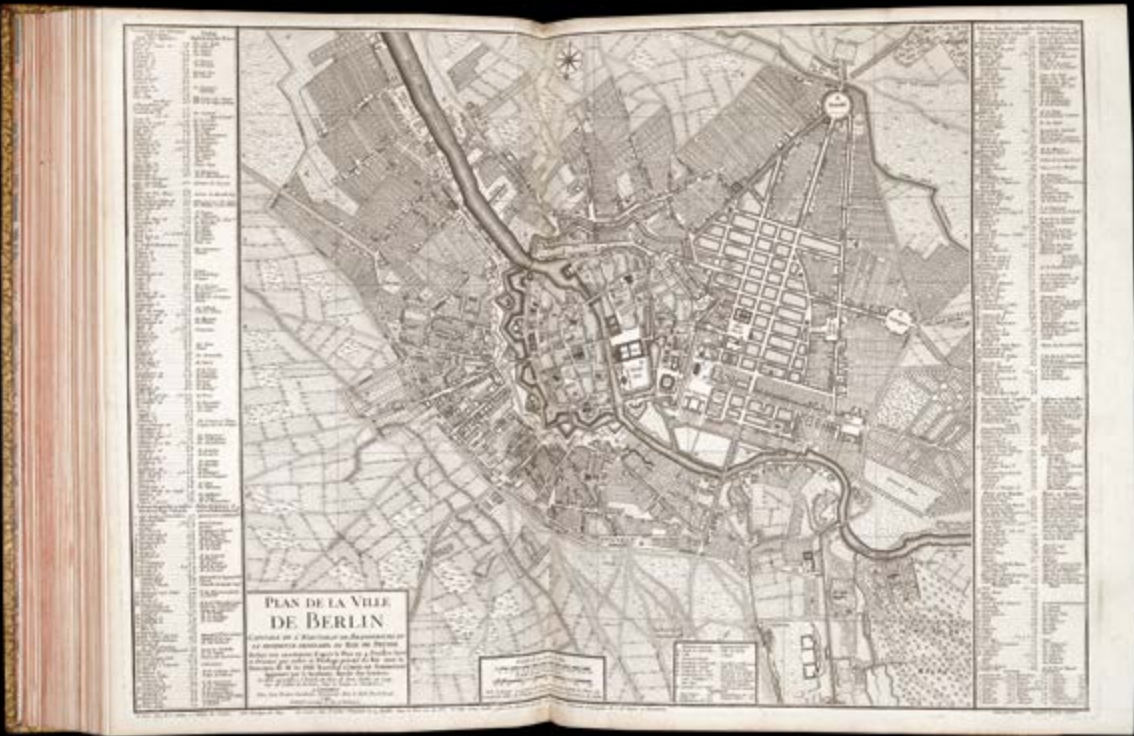
Description
Engraved map.

Dimensions
525 by 735mm (20.75 by 29 inches).

References
MapForum, *John Rocque Catalogue of his engraved works*, item 43.

Position in atlas
Map #1698.

Rocque’s detailed one sheet plan of Berlin based on Schmettau’s four sheet plan of the city.
Samuel Graf von Schmettau’s (1684-1751) large-scale plan of Berlin, published in 1748, was the most accurate plan of the city to date, and would continue to be the standard work for the rest of the eighteenth century. The following year, Rocque reduced the plan on to one sheet, something he had done for both Grive’s plan of Paris, and his own plans of London, and Dublin, among others. All of which were on the same scale, and thus enabled the gentleman to easily compare the capital cities of Europe.
The work was advertised for sale by Rocque in his catalogue for 2s.



The man who named Mont Blanc

85 MARTEL, Peter

A Plan of Geneva with Adjacent Parts – Plan de Geneve avec ses Environs.

Publication
1743.

Description
Engraved map, with original hand-colour.

Dimensions
505 by 650mm (20 by 25.5 inches).

Position in atlas
Map #1735.

Detailed plan of Geneva by Peter Martel.
As well as the plan, the work contains three inset maps: ancient Geneva; the city’s fortifications in 1715; and a small map of the lands surrounding Geneva by Grenier commissaire of the Republic, with areas coloured red representing ‘ye Liberties of the Republic’, and those in yellow ‘the Chapter’s Land of Geneva’.
Peter Martel (1706-1767) was a Swiss engineer and geographer, who visited the valley of Chamonix in the Alps of Savoy in 1742. In a now famous a letter he referred to the highest mountain as Mont Blanc. The name prevailed, and the mountain first appeared as such on Martel’s map of 1744, in ‘An Account of the Glacieres or ice Alps in Savoy’.
The plan was advertised by John Rocque in his catalogue for 2s 6d.



De Wit’s plan of Amsterdam

86 **WIT, Frederick de.**

Exactissima Amstelodami Veteris et Novissimi Delineatio per F. De Wit.

Publication
Amsterdam, Fredrick de Wit inde Kalverstraet by den Dam inde Witte Pascaert,[c1680].

Description
Engraved map.

Dimensions
535 by 620mm (21 by 24.5 inches).

Position in atlas
Map #1739.

De Wit’s striking plan of Amsterdam in the Golden Age, with an inset panorama of the city, running along the bottom edge of the map.
First published in 1657 in Janssonius' town book, who had copied Blaeu’s earlier map of the city, first published in 1649. De Wit acquired Janssonius’ plates in the 1680s, and reissued them, with his own imprint.



Block’s plan of The Hague

87 **BLOCK, Joan**

Nieuwe Platte Grond van Gravenhage met de voornaemste gebouwen in het Koper Gebragt en Uytgegeven door Joan Block in 's Gravenhage.

Publication
[The Hague, c1735].

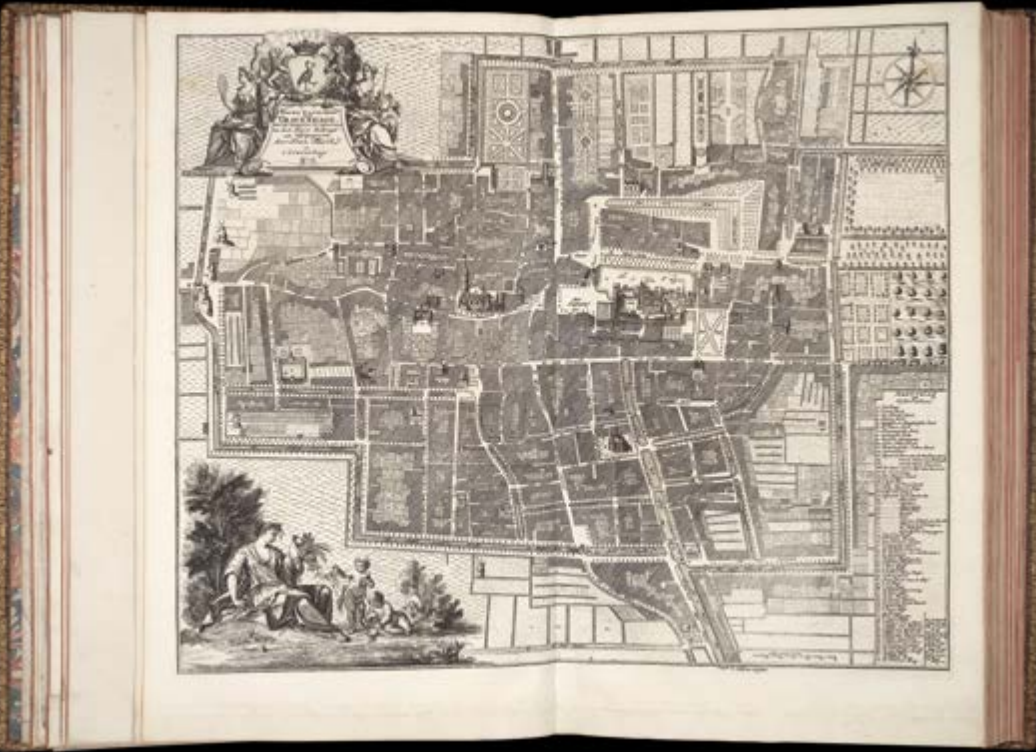
Description
Engraved map.

Dimensions
485 by 580mm (19 by 22.75 inches).

References
BL Cartographic Items Maps K.Top.107.42.

Position in atlas
Map #1752.

A fine and detailed view of The Hague, with an allegorical vignette of Plenty, lower left. Joan Block, in spite of announcing himself as an engraver in his imprint appears to have produced only this plan, and two maps of the Ukraine. “Vaart ne delff en Leyden” appears beneath the neatline.
Rare OCLC records only institutional example: The British Library.



Luxembourg

88 BEAURAIN, Jean de

Plan de Luxembourg ville forte Capitale du duche de meme nom, ornee de beaux edifices elle fut prise en 1684. Le 7 juin par l'armee du roy commandee par le M.al de Crequy. Grave par C. Inselin.

Publication
Paris, chez M.r de Beaurin geographe ordinaire du roy quay des Augustins proche la rue Pavée, [c1745].

Description
Engraved map.

Dimensions
272 by 340mm (10.75 by 13.5 inches).

Position in atlas
Map #1851.

Detailed plan of Luxembourg by Beaurain. The city had been under French rule for a brief time during the seventeenth century, when in 1684, during The War of Reunions, the Marshal François de Créquy capured the city from the Spanish. The Duchy was returned to the Hapsburgs in 1697 at the Treaty of Ryswick.

De la Lande’s plan of Caen

89 BUACHE, Philippe [after] de la LANDE

Plan de la Ville de Caen Capitale dela Basse Normandie. Avec son Chateau et ses Fauxbourgs. Execute par les soins de Philippe Buache, sur le Plan Leve Geometriquement par M.r de la Londe.

Publication
Paris, sue le Quay de l'horloge Avec Prive.e du Roy, Fevrier, 1747.

Description
Engraved map.

Dimensions
510 by 820mm (20 by 32.25 inches).

Position in atlas
Map #1864.

Large and detailed plan of Caen, in Normandy.
The plan is dedicated by de la Lande, to François de Franquetot de Coigny (1670-1759),, Marsahll of France and, from 1747, duc de Coigny.
The plan shows both the city and its environs, with two inset plans of the town by M.r Huet, and Belle-Forest plan published in 1575. To the left and right border is an extensive key listing all the important sites and buildings delineated on the plan.



Grive’s plan of Paris

90 GRIVE, Abbe de la

Plan de Paris. dedie a messieurs les Prevot des Marchands & Echevins de la ville par M. Abbe Delagrive geographe de la ville de Paris de la societe roiale de Londres MDCCXLI.

Publication
Paris, de l'imprimerie de Charbonnier rue st. Jacques au Chariot d'Or, 1741.

Description
Engraved map.

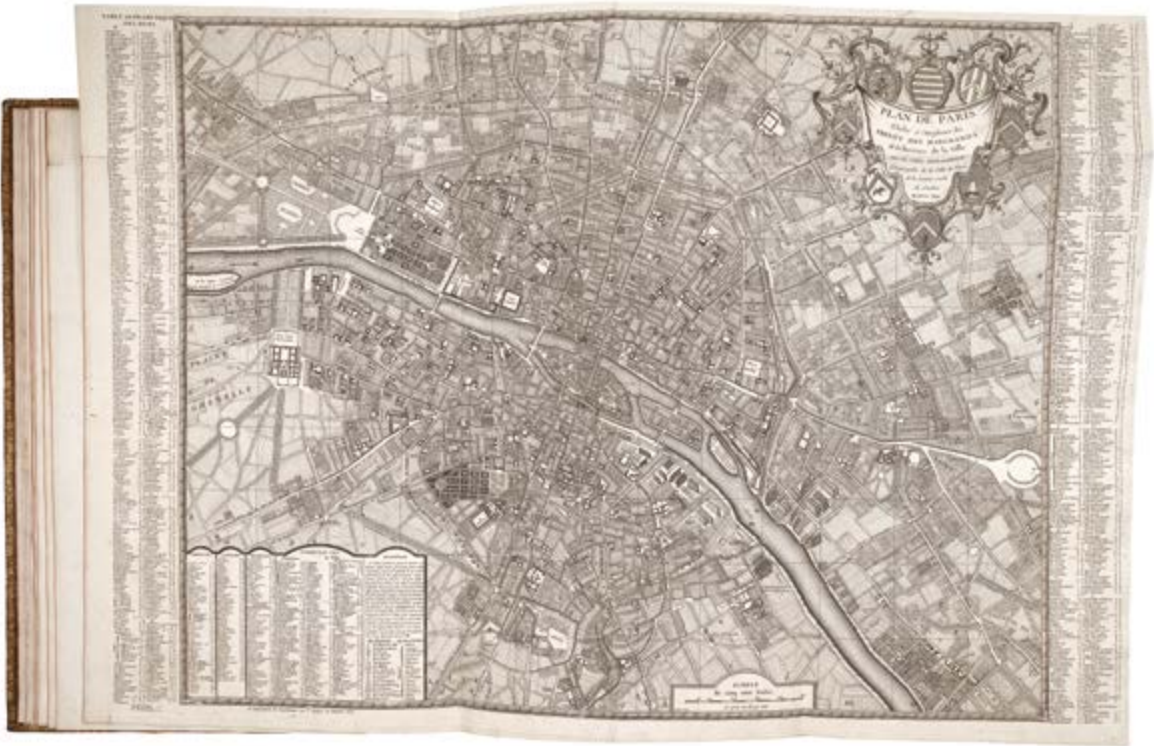
Dimensions
610 by 910mm (24 by 35.75 inches).

Position in atlas
Map #1869.

A reduced version of Grive’s nine-sheet map of Paris published in 1740, which was subsequently copied by John Rocque.

To the right and left borders is an extensive index of street names, together with their grid reference. A table to the lower left provides details of important public buildings.

The Abbe Jean de la Grive (1689-1757) was for a while geographer of the city of Paris from 1728, and a member of the Royal Society of London. He published a nine-sheet plan of Paris in 1740 - which John Rocque used as the basis for his map of the city - and worked with Cassini at the Paris Observatoire.



Paris throughout the ages

91 CREPY, Louis ; Etienne Louis CREPY; and Offizin, CREPY

Nouveau plan de Paris et ses nouvelles limites comme aussi les vues des maisons roiales chateaux et autres edifices tant dedans la ville qu'aux environs. Avec les differents accroissements dans plusieurs siecles demontre par les plans qui sont aux quatre coins pour faire voir quell etoit sa grandeur et sa disposition sous differents regne de nos rois, dresse sur les memoirs les plu nouveaux par Crepy.

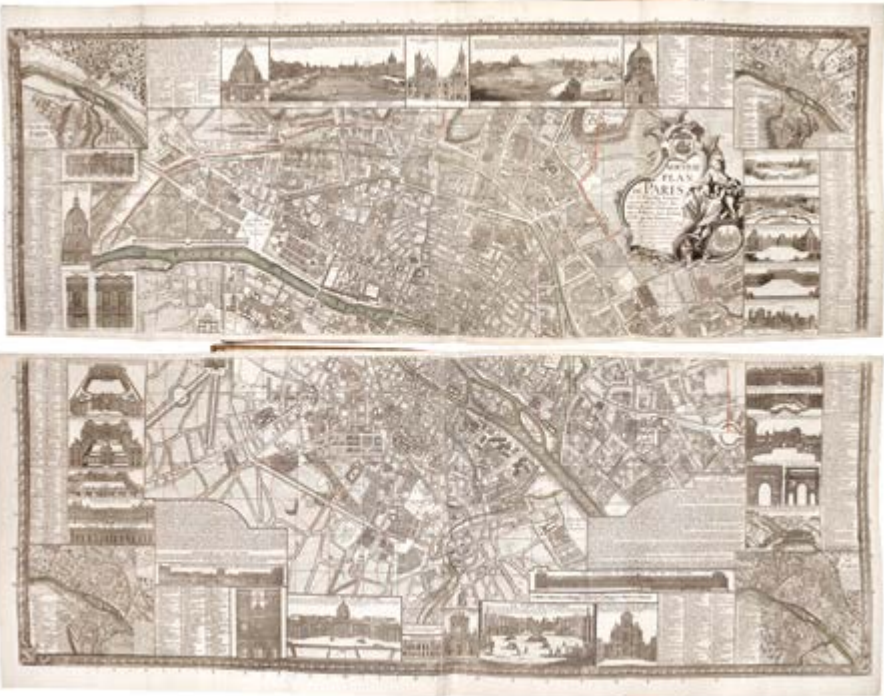
Publication
Paris, chez les freres Crepy rue St. Jacques a St. Pierre, 1741.

Description
Engraved map, on four sheets joined as two, with contemporary hand-colour in outline.

Dimensions
1010 by 1420mm (39.75 by 56 inches).

Position in atlas
Map #1870.

A majestic map of Paris, published by the Crepy family of map-makers, after the Abbe de la Grive’s map of 1740. With vignette maps of earlier plans in each corner, and surrounded by thirty vignette views of landmarks, such as the Louvre, and the Place des Victoires, all with a key and explanatory text.



Views of Paris

92 [Anonymous]

[Monuments of Paris].

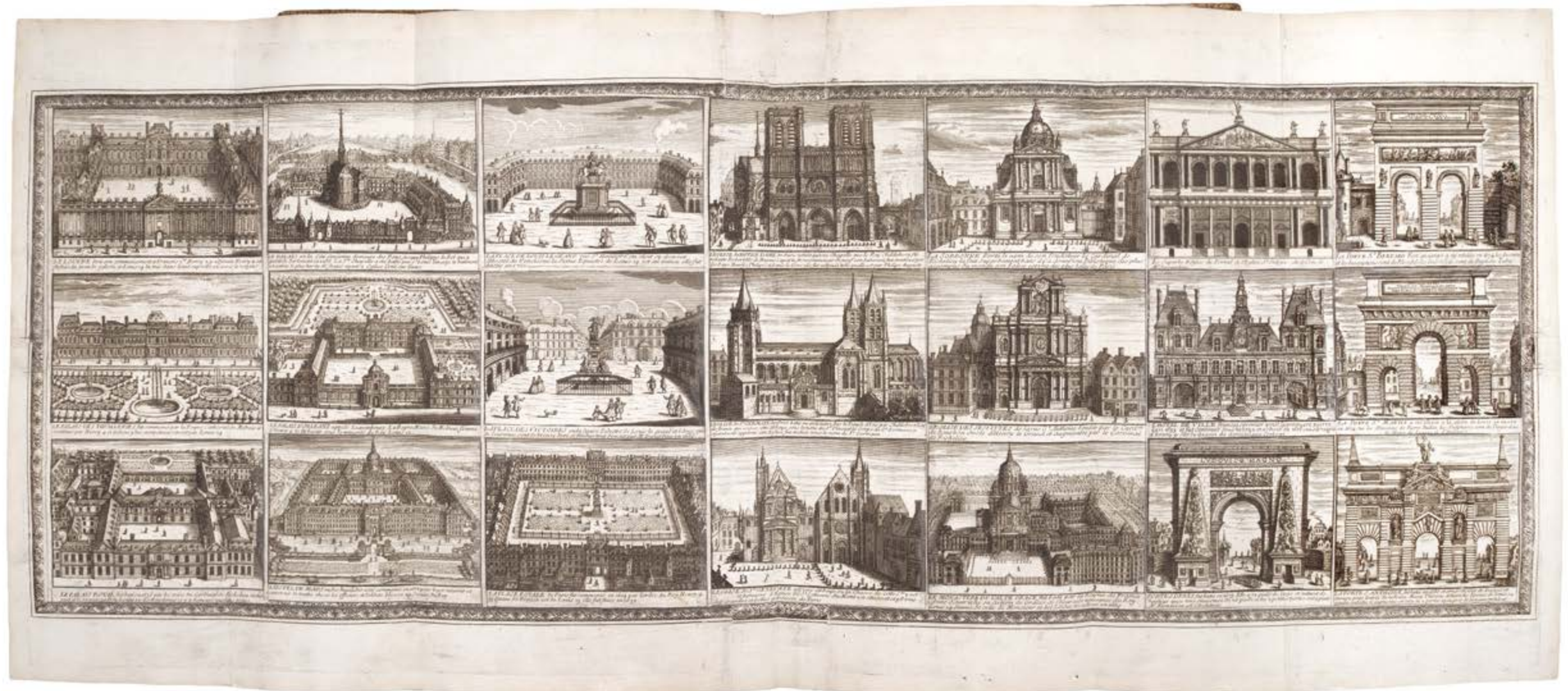
Publication
[Paris, c1740].

Description
21 separate engraved vignette views laid down onto a single sheet and surrounded by a decorative border.

Dimensions
430 by 1240mm (17 by 48.75 inches).

Position in atlas
Map #1871.

Although anonymous, the plans bear stylistic similarities to those by Le Pautre, Mariette, Blondel, Herisset and Marot. The views include: Louvre, Le Palais en la Cite Ancienne, La Place de Louis le Grand, L'Eglise de Notre Dame, La Sorbonne, Le Superb Edifice de Portail de l'Eglise St. Sulpice, La Port St. Bernard, La Porte St. Martin, L'Hotel de Ville, L'Eglise des Jesuittes, L'Eglise de St. Germain, La Place des Victoires, Le Palais d'Orleans, Le Palais des Thuilleries, Le Palais Royal, L'Hotel de Mars, La Place Royale de Paris, L'Eglise de St. Genevieve, Le Monastere du Val de Grace, Porte St. Denis, and La Porte S. Anthoine.



Marseille

93 **RAZAUD, Joseph**

Plan geometral de la ville citadelles, port et arcenaux de Marseille. A monseigneur de Phelippeaux conseiller du roy en tous ses conseils, secretaire d'etat et des commandemens de sa majeste. Par son tres humble et tres obeisant serviteur Razaud ingenieur ordinaire du roy.

Publication
Amsterdam, chez Nicolas Vissher avec privilege, [c1720].

Description
Engraved map.

Dimensions
580 by 890mm (22.75 by 35 inches).

Position in atlas
Map #1912.

First editon of Razaud’s detailed plan showing battlements, streets, fortifications, principal buildings, dockyards, and the estates that surround the port of Marseille. To the upper left is a key - listing 97 places of interest on the plan - framed within an elaborate cartouche celebrating the Marseilles maritime power. The plan is dedicated to Monseigneur de Phelippeaux (Louis II Phélypeaux de Pontchartrain - 1643-1727) who was among many other things Secretary to the Navy between 1690 and 1699.

Joseph Razaud (1685-1754) was a military engineer who oversaw the fortifications of Guyenne et du Béarn en 1737, and took part in the Italian campaigns of 1747-1748.

OCLC records five institutional examples: BNF, Library of Congress, Bern University Library, Danish National Library, and the University of Cambridge.



Eighteenth century Madrid

94 **FER, Nicolas de and BERNARD, Jacques-François.**

Madrid. Par N. de Fer, Geographe de S.M. Catholique. Mise au jour par J.F. Bernard son Gendre.

Publication
A Paris, Quay de l'Horloge du Palais a la Sphere Royal, avec Pri.e du Roy, 1706, [but after 1720].

Description
Engraved map.

Dimensions
600 by 890mm (23.5 by 35 inches).

Position in atlas
Map #1917.

A rare map prepared by Nicolas de Fer before his death and subsequently “brought to light” by his son-in-law Jacques-François Bernard. Engraved by P. Starckman, the detailed plan of Madrid is dedicated to ‘D. Antonio Martin de Toledo Duc d’Alba &c., Ambassadeur Extraordinaire de sa Majeste Catolique a la Cour de France’, and includes a lengthy legend about the city.



The Siege of Genoa

95 GROOT, Antoine de

Plan de l'enceinte de la ville de Gènes avec ses environs et les postes que l'armée impériale occupait devant cette ville le 16 avril 1747, levé sur les lieux par un ingénieur autrichien.

Publication
The Hague, Chez Antoine de Groot, et Fils, 1747.

Description
Engraved map.

Dimensions
515 by 595mm (20.25 by 23.5 inches).

Position in atlas
Map #1932.

Detailed plan of the Siege of Genoa during the War of Austrian Succession.

The Siege of Genoa took place in 1747 when an Austrian army under the command of Count Schulenberg launched a failed attempt to capture the capital of the Republic of Genoa.

The Austrians had captured and then lost Genoa the previous year and made it the central objective of their strategy for 1747 before they would consider further operations against Naples or an invasion of France. Schulenberg's force reached the outskirts of the city in April, but realising they needed more troops they waited until twelve battalions of infantry from their Sardinian allies arrived in June. The delay allowed the French and Spanish to send reinforcements to the city under Joseph Marie, Duke of Boufflers to bolster the garrison.

The approach of a Franco-Spanish force under Marshal Belle-Isle and General Las Minas pressured the Sardinians to withdraw to try to defend a possible threat to Milan, and Schulenberg then abandoned the siege blaming the Sardinians. The to their British allies in London about the alleged betrayal of the other.



Forlani’s plan of Venice

96 FORLANI, Paolo and Bolognini ZALTIERI

Venetia.

Publication
Venice, ex aenis formis Bolognini Zalterii 1566.

Description
Engraved map, printed on two sheets, joined.

Dimensions
435 by 730mm (17.25 by 28.75 inches).

References
IM III, [582]; Novacco 142 (ill); see Wilson 'Venice, print, and the early modern icon', in Urban History, 33, 1, 2006; Woodward, 42.03.

Position in atlas
Map #1946.

Forlani’s separately issued bird’s-eye view of Venice: Forlani state 4, Zaltieri state 3, first published in 1565, this is the third issue to bear Zaltieri’s imprint and features the printed impressions of a horizontal row of rivets where the printers had attempted to join the engraved plates of the view and the 23-line key.

Shown from the same perspective as Jacopo de’ Barbari’s monumental woodcut map of c1500, Venice is seen rising like Venus fully formed from the lagoon, witnessed by an array of satellite islands and watercraft, the Venetian mainland compressed to a thin band at the horizon and to the left. Each canal, bridge and building is meticulously depicted and named in the comprehensive key below, so that contemporaries could have recognized each house and every parish or district, practically identifying every resident in the city to the locals.

At the end of the fifteenth century, Venice was the capital of a vast empire, a mercantile centre and a departure point for travellers to the East. Located at the crossroads between East and West, Venice was a destination for foreign merchants and pilgrims. The Campanile and the Piazza San Marco, the Rialto Bridge, and other icons of the city, familiar to the foreigner, make this view of Venice accessible to them too. It is not surprising therefore that the lagoon is filled with every kind of boat, from gondola to the impressive barge of the Doge, and even an English barque.

Printed by Bolognini Zaltieri, who is most famous for his map of North America, ‘Il Disegno del scoperto della nova Franza’ published simultaneously as this view of Venice in 1566, and which is the earliest printed map devoted solely to North America, and also reduced from a much larger predecessor, Gastaldi’s large nine sheet map, printed to accompany his pamphlet “La Universale Descrittione del Mondo”. Other maps published by him include a map of Ireland, of the Holy Land, and two plans of Tunis. He also issued a series of maps of the individual provinces of the Low Countries, copied from Tramezzino.

In his dedicatory text Forlani draws veiled comparison to the larger work of his predecessor de’ Barbari by pointing out the convenience of the smaller and finer form of printing from copper that would become the format for future maps of Venice, such as Braun and Hogenberg’s birds-eye view of 1572.



Gironcoli’s plan of Udine

97 GIRONCOLI, Antonio

*Stemma della Citta d'Udine
Metropoli del Friuli.*

Publication
Grave a Paris par les soins du S.r de
Baurain geographe ordinaire du Roy, 1728.

Description
Engraved map, printed on four sheets,
joined.

Dimensions
970 by 970mm (38.25 by 38.25 inches).

Position in atlas
Map #1949.

An elegant and large-scale plan of Udine in northeast Italy, part of the Republic of Venice until 1797, with vignettes of principal monuments and lengthy legends. The plan when published was the most accurate plan of the city to date, and would not be superseded in accuracy until the nineteenth century.

Antonio Gironcoli (1670-1729) was canon and rector of the church of S. Maria della Castello in Udine, and an amateur chemist and cartographer. The present plan would appear to be his only cartographic work.

Gironcoli’s map is recommended by Lenglet Du Fresnoy in his ‘Addition du catalogue des meilleures cartes’ (p251).

Rare. OCLC records only one institutional example, in the BnF.



Florence

98 **WIT, Frederick de [after, ?Wenceslaus HOLLAR]**

Florentia pulcherrima etrusiae civitas.

Publication
Amsterdam, Frederick de Wit, 1695.

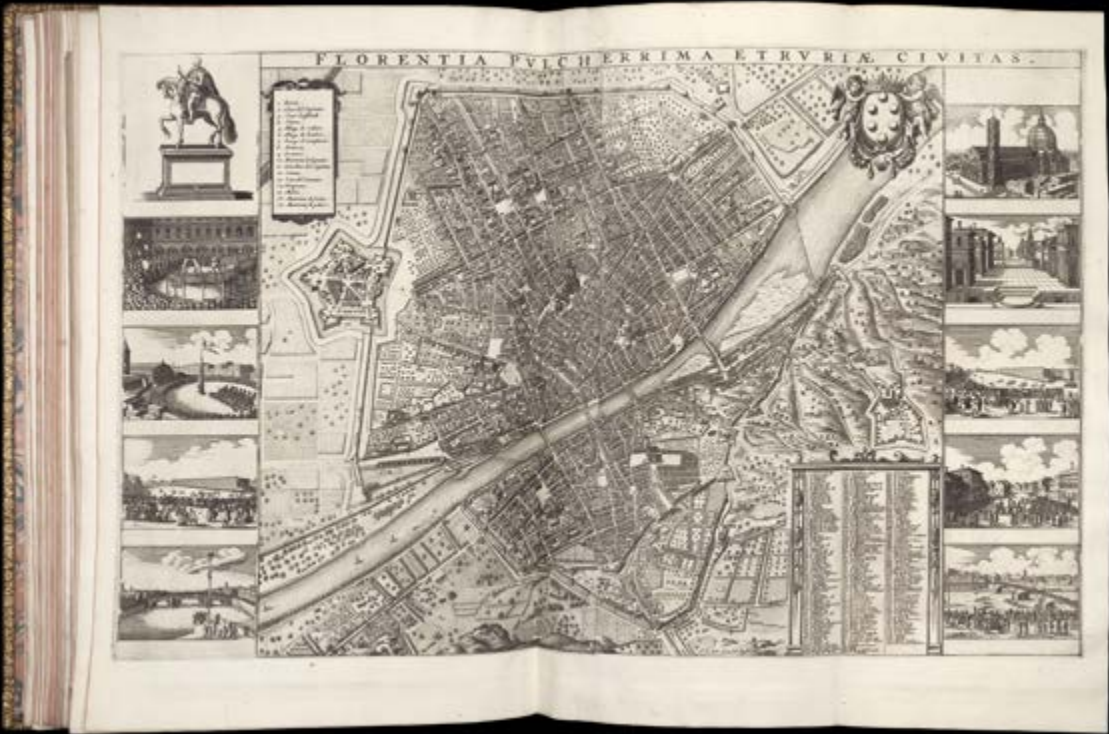
Description
Engraved map on two joined sheets.

Dimensions
460 by 745mm (18 by 29.25 inches).

References:
Boffito, Firenze Nelle Vedute E Piante, pp. 70-71.

Position in atlas
Map #1951.

A remarkably detailed and beautiful plan of Florence and its immediate surroundings, including Fiesole. No fewer that 228 structures are listed and keyed to the plan. In a departure from the usual subjects that ordinarily flank early maps, this work offers several scenes of cultural events, most being athletic in nature, such as boxing, boat and horse racing, and other physical spectacles. However, fine vignettes of the Pitti Palace and the Duomo are also included. Boffito says this work was originally engraved by the Czech master artist and engraver, Wenceslaus Hollar, in 1660. Whether this issue is from the same plate or from a new one is unclear.



Rome

99 **FALDA, Joan Baptist**

Novissima et Accuratissima delineatio Romae Veretis et Novae Tabulae – Nieuwe en Naukeurige Afbeelding van Oud en Nieuw Rome Getekent door Joan Baptist Falda.

Publication
Amsterdam, François Halma met Privilegie der Ed. Mog. Heeren Staten van Holland en Westfriesland, 1704.

Description
Engraved map.

Dimensions
500 by 640mm (19.75 by 25.25 inches).

Position in atlas
Map #1957.

This superb bird's eye-view of Rome is based on Giovanni Battista Falda's influential 12-sheet wall map of Rome 'Nuova pianta et alzata della citta di Roma', 1676. The detail is remarkable: right down to the streets, churches, houses, gardens, piazzas, bridges and gates with the Vatican appearing in the immediate foreground. The legends flanking the map contain a key to 464 locations. The map is embellished with large figurative cartouches, the arms of Pope Innocent XII, and several cherubs.



Schmettau’s map of Malta

100 SCHMETTAU, Baron Samuel von

Malte. Renvoy et Explication des Chiffres Compres au Plan General des Villes, Forts, et Chateaux de Malte.

Publication
Paris, Leve p. S. Bar des Schmet, [c1748].

Description
Engraved map.

Dimensions
505 by 638mm (20 by 25 inches).

References
Lind, 'War for Every Day', p182.

Position in atlas
Map #1979.

Showing the city of Valletta and the land surrounding the peninsula, with fortifications. The large cartouche upper left provides a key to 150 places of interest, engraved by M.S. Sallamus-muller.

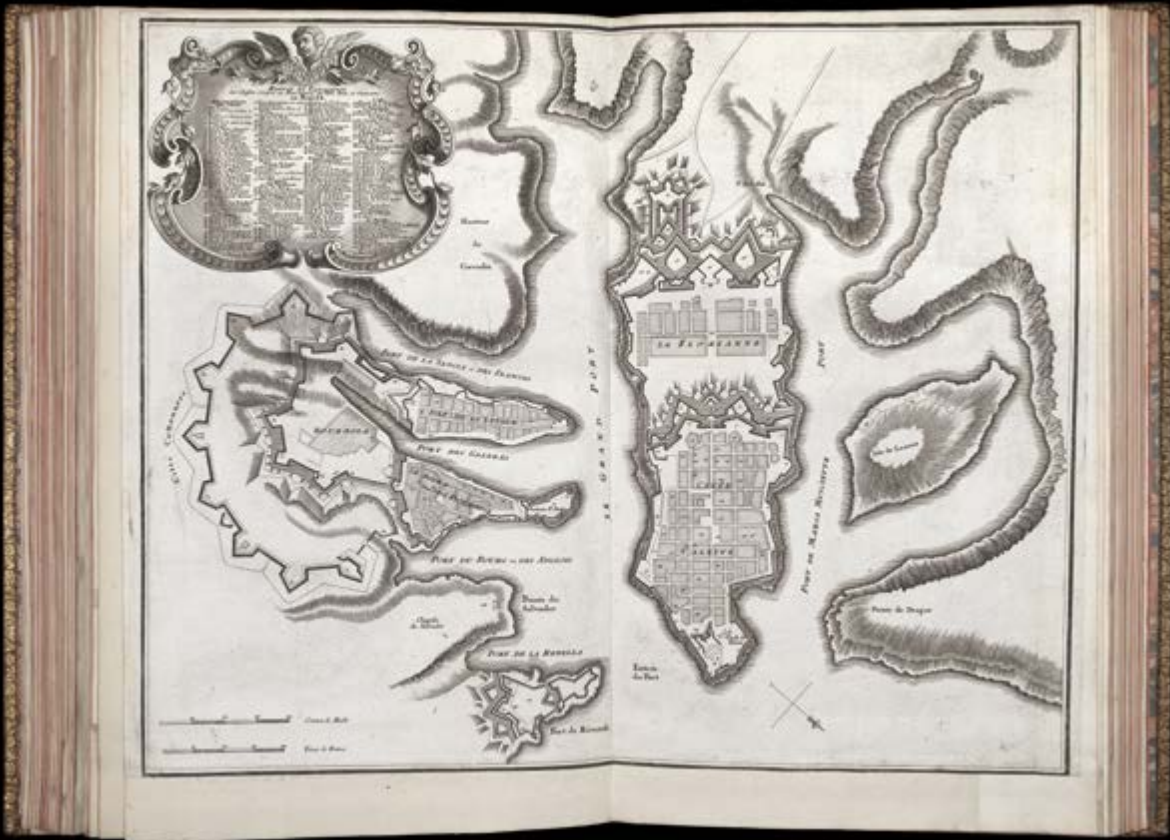
Samuel Graf von Schmettau (1684-1751), ultimately a Field-Marshal in the Prussian army, initially entered the service of the Hapsburg army in the War of Austrian Succession (1740-1748). He was stationed in Sicily, where he was Quartermaster General 1719. In 1742, he defected from the army and prepared a history of the war based on his own and his brother's war diaries, the 'Memoires secrets', which were published by his nephew, Major General Count Friedrich Karl (1742-1806), a distinguished staff soldier, and tutor of Carl von Clausewitz.

Isaac Brouckner prepared his famous 12-sheet map/atlas of the world 'Der erste preussische seeatlas', 1749 (Phillips 4146) on the orders of Schmettau "who did so much in Prussia to raise the level of the scientific undertakings, not only theoretical but practical, of the Berlin Royal academy of sciences during the eighteenth century. In order that this atlas might be as complete as possible, Count von Schmettau placed at Brouckner's disposal all the sheets and memoirs that were available, which were dealt with in a masterly way by the geographer, with the result that a most creditable marine atlas for the time was prepared, which certainly deserves to be designated as the first Prussian marine atlas" (Phillips).

Schmettau is also known for his detailed map of Berlin, 1748, his birthplace; Sicily, 1748; and another map of Malta and surrounding islands, 1724. At the time of his death he was working on a trigonometrical survey of the Prussian border. However, he did not have the full support of Frederick II, the Great, for the project, who keenly felt the consequences of the maps falling into enemy hands. Interestingly, his daughter Amelia was the wife of Alexander Golitsyn (1718-1783), governor of St. Petersburg under Catherine the Great.

The War of Austrian Succession was a Europe-wide conflict arising from the death of Charles VI, Holy Roman Emperor, and head of Austrian branch of the house of Hapsburg, in 1740. Essentially, upon his death, when the Hapsburg Empire seemed weakened, all hell broke loose, and battles were fought on three main fronts: France, Bavaria, Saxony and Spain v Austria; Frederick II, the Great, of Prussia, and France v Austria; and France v Britain for colonial possessions in India and North America (which had the side-effect of empowering Bonnie Prince Charlie to lay claim to his Scottish and English inheritance). Most of these conflicts were resolved by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in October of 1748, which preserved most of the Austrian inheritance for Maria Theresa (Charles VI's daughter); and Prussia gained Silesia; but none of the colonial or other conflicts between France and Britain were properly resolved until about 1815.

Rare: no institutional examples known; and only one example found in auction records, 2013.



Corfu

101 HOMANN HEIRS

Plan de Corfu: Renvoy pour les Nouvelles Fortifications Proietees, et Executees par S.E. Mr. le Felt-Marechal C.e de Schulenburg.

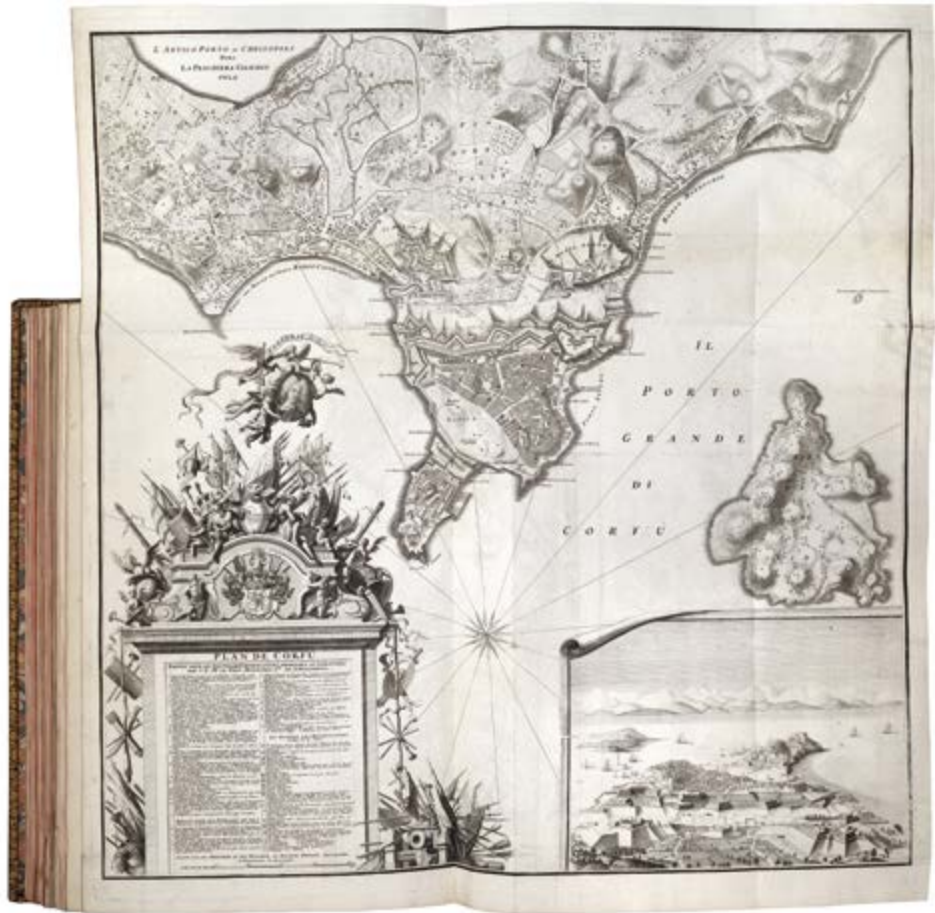
Publication
Nuremberg, Grave par les Heritiers de Feu Monsieur le Docteur Homann, Geographe, [1735].

Description
Engraved map.

Dimensions
770 by 745mm (30.25 by 29.25 inches).

Position in atlas
Map #1986.

A superb map of the strategic island of Corfu with an inset bird’s-eye view of the fortress, the key set within a monumental cartouche bristling with the tools of warfare. German General (and one-time mercenary) Johann Mathias von Schulenburg (1661-1747) was a Commander of the Venetian Republic at Corfu during the siege of 1716. During an earlier reconnoiter of the island and its defenses, in anticipation of an attack by the Turks, Schulenburg had given precise instructions to the Venetian forces on how best to prepare the less adequate defenses. Their precise detail is outlined in the map, not a single recommendation was acted upon before Schulenburg returned, and the invading force arrived, and yet against all odds the Venetians prevailed. Schulenburg was rewarded with a handsome pension, and a home for life in Venice, which he put to good use, by filling it with an exceptional and world renowned collection of art.



The Holy City

102 MILONIS, Father Paulus

Vera delineatione Hodierni situs almae Civitatis Ierusalem cum omnibus viis intra et extra muros adjacentibus. Delineavit Reverendus Pater Paulus a Milonico minorita Hierosolimitanus octogenarius, 1687. Cum privilegio Regis.

Publication
Paris, prope maiorem conuentum P.P. Augustinensium sub signo duorum globorum. Cum privilegio Regis, 1687. [Paris, Jaillot, 1687].

Description
Engraved bird's-eye view on two sheets, joined.

Dimensions
557 by 900mm (22 by 35.5 inches).

Position in atlas
Map #1990.

Rare example of an elegant and large-scale plan of Jerusalem and environs, with a key listing 64 places of significance. Father Paul, a Franciscan friar who was in Jerusalem during the 1680s, and his plan, unlike many others, is drawn from first-hand knowledge. He was a member of the ‘Custodia Terrae Sanctae’, “an arm of the Franciscan order that is entrusted with tending to sacred places in the Holy Land on the Vatican’s behalf. The monks that served in the Custody were well-acquainted with Christian sites, cultivated Catholic traditions, and led Western visitors along the established pilgrimage routes. Some of them, like Antonio de Angelis, Franciscus Quaresmius, and Paulus Milonis crafted detailed maps of Jerusalem and its environs. By virtue of their breadth and credibility, their maps became invaluable sources on the city’s landscape between the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries” (Suleiman A. Mourad).

Within a cartouche of palm fronds lower left is the legend ‘Regi Christianissimo Sanctorum Locorum Invictissimo Protectori Dicata a R.P. Galliarum Commissario Generali pro Terra Sancta’. This confirms Fr. Paulus’ affiliation with the Pope’s commission to the Franciscans as guardians of the Holy Places, given in 1342. It is possible that the map was sold to raise money on behalf of the French arm of the commission.

Rare: two other examples of this map are known, each with slightly differing titles, one at the BnF, and another offered at auction in 2011.



Jakarta under Dutch rule

103 DE JONGHE, Clement de

Afbeldinge van 't Casteel en de Stadt Batavia, gelegen op 't groot Eylandt Java-Maior, int Coninckryck van Iaccatra.

Publication
Amsterdam, by R. & I. Ottens, [c1740].

Description
Engraved map and view.

Dimensions
415 by 500mm (16.25 by 19.75 inches).

Position in atlas
Map #1998.

An iconic view of the strategic outpost of Batavia in the East Indies, first published by Clement de Jonghe in 1650, and re-engraved by Nicolaes Visscher in 1659, by Van der AA for his ‘La Galerie Agreable du Monde’, in the first decades of the eighteenth century, and by the Ottens brothers, as here.

In 1513, Francisco Rodrigues sailed with the “Portuguese expedition from Malacca to find the unknown source of the rich trade in nutmeg, mace and other spices. They sailed along the north coast of Java, a trip from which Rodrigues prepared the first European map of Java, a basic outline only of the north coast, from direct observation. The Dutch, who followed the Portuguese, also ignored the interior in their mapping. In 1619, when the VOC (Dutch East India Company) established Batavia (present-day Jakarta) as a trading entrepot, the south coast remained relatively unknown: it did not lie on the route to the valuable Molucca Spice Islands. The interior lands away from Batavia were ignored as long as the Javanese kingdoms remained quiescent; the VOC was intent only on ensuring a profitable return for its investors. Pursuit of these immediate economic goals restricted the exploration and associated topographic cartography of Java for nearly a century” (Col Simpson: ‘Java Emerging Unfolding Cartographic Views’, The National Library Magazine, December 2010).



Ayutthaya the capital of Thailand

104 COURTAULIN, Jean de Maguelonne de

Siam ou Iudia. Capitale du Royaume de Siam Dessigné sur le lieu Par Mr. Courtaulin missre. Apostolique de la Chine.

Publication
Paris, Franciscus Jollain excudit Cum Privilegio Regis Christianissimi, 1686.

Description
Engraved map.

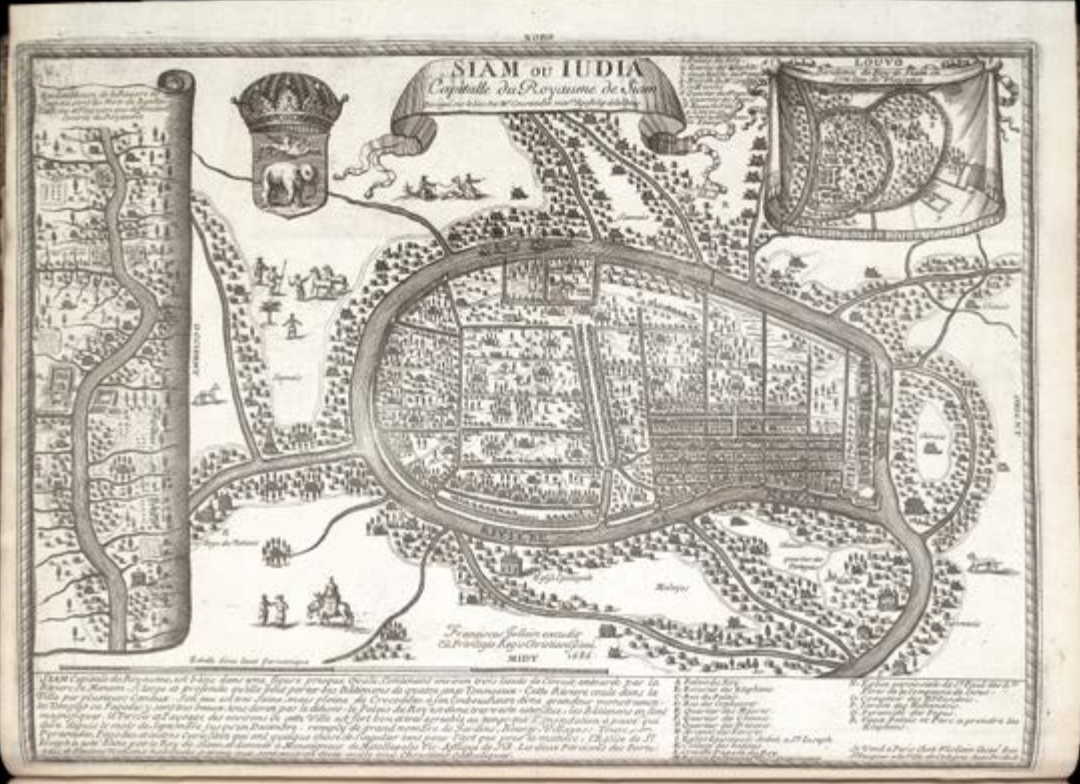
Dimensions
375 by 520mm (14.75 by 20.5 inches).

Position in atlas
Map #2001.

An early decorative but also informative French map of the capital of Thailand, Ayutthaya, shortly before relations between France and Thailand came to an ignominious end with the Siamese revolution of 1688. It shows the Jesuit mission, and has an inset map of the Lop Buri river. Interestingly, it does not show the site of Wat Ratchaburana, although that of Wat Plappla Chai, which is to the north of Wat Ratchaburana, is depicted.

A Jesuit missionary, de Courtaulin (b1635), from Limoux entered the seminary of Saint-Sulpice in 1660. His journey to Siam from Paris had taken two years by the time he had arrived at the St. Joseph mission in October 1672. In June of 1674 he left for Cochinchina, returning to Paris about ten years later.

Rare: only one institutional example found, in the BnF.



Guangzhou

105 AA, Pieter van der

Plan de la ville de Quancheu ou Kanton.

Publication
Leiden, chez Pierre Vander Aa, 1728.

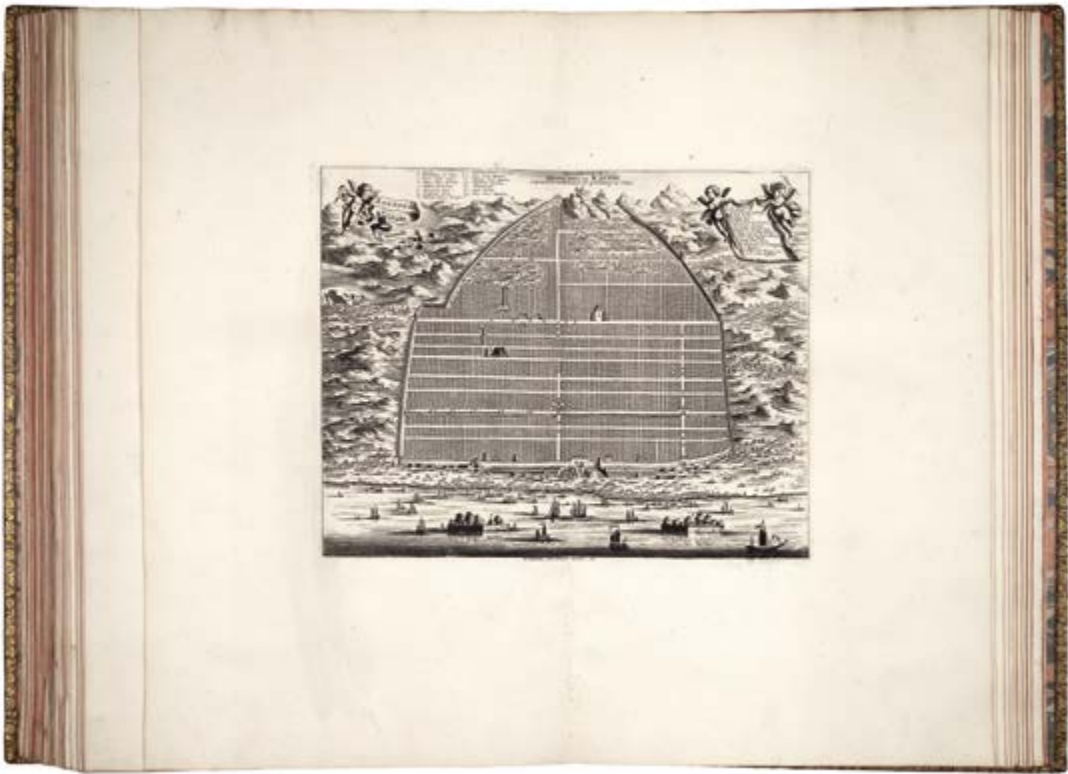
Description
Engraved plan and view.

Dimensions
290 by 360mm (11.5 by 14.25 inches).

References
Peter van de Krogt, 56:34.

Position in atlas
Map #2002.

An early view of Guangzhou, or Canton, the capital of the province of Quangtung in China, after Jean Nieuhoff. Published in Van der Aa's 'La galerie agreable du monde', 1728. A key to the map appears above the plan, and the presence of native and western boats and ships in the harbour testify to the importance of the city, even at this date, as an international trading post.



Nagasaki

106 KAEMPFER, Engelbert

La Ville de Nagasaki avec le Port et les Environs.

Publication
Le Haye, P. Gosse & J. Neaulme, 1729.

Description
Engraved map.

Dimensions
325 by 470mm (12.75 by 18.5 inches).

Position in atlas
Map #2003.

A detailed plan of Nagasaki, with engravings of Japanese currency beneath, from the French language edition of Kaempfer's account of Japan, 'Histoire naturelle, civile et ecclesiastique du Japon'. The first edition appeared in English in 1728 and this French language version was produced almost immediately after, retaining the same maps as in the first.

Engelbert Kaempfer (1651-1713) was a German naturalist and physician employed by the Dutch East India Company (VOC), travelling on their behalf to Java in 1688. He spent six months there and then carried on to Japan, where he lived until October 1692, accompanying the head of the VOC on two missions to the imperial court at Edo. He returned to Germany and published a book describing Japanese flora and fauna, but died before finding a publisher for his general work on the country. Sir Hans Sloane, English scientist and head of the Royal Society, acquired Kaempfer's estate and commissioned a translation of the work by Johann Gaspar Scheuchzer. It was published in English, then French and Dutch over the next half a century.

The 'History of Japan...' is encyclopedic, and profusely illustrated, describing the Japanese flora and fauna, government and industries. It remained the chief source of Western knowledge of Japan for over a century.



The first printed map of Montreal

107 MOULLART-SANSON, Pierre; and Gedeon de CATALOGNE.

Plan de la Ville de Montreal en Canada a 46 d. 55 m. Latitude Septent.le.

Publication
[Paris], Rue Froimanteau vis a vis le Vieux Louvre, 1723.

Description
Engraved plan.

Dimensions
265 by 585mm (10.5 by 23 inches).

References:
Kershaw 1086.

Position in atlas
Map #2010.

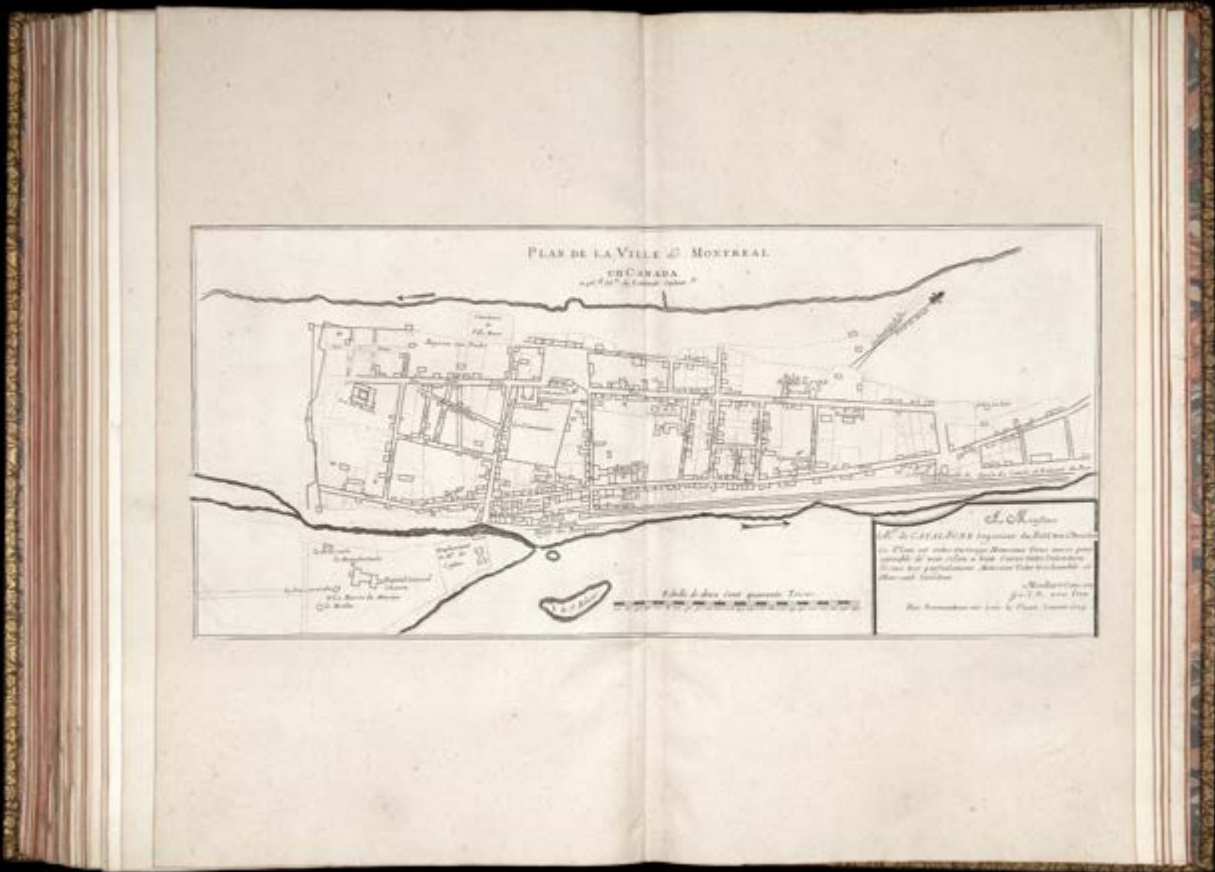
Dedicated by Moullart-Sanson, to Mr. de Catalogne (1662-1729), Ingenieur du Roi, whose original manuscript plans of Montreal were drawn in 1713 and are now housed at the British Library as part of the Amherst papers: one, as here, showing the city as is in 1713, and one with proposed fortifications.

De Catalogne’s plan of Montreal is one of the earliest of the French city. He came to Canada in 1683, “under the nom de guerre of ‘La Liberte’, serving as a soldier and surveyor in the colonial regular troops and taking part in both Le Febvre de La Barre’s campaign against the Iroquois (1684) and the attacks against English posts on Hudson Bay led by the Chevalier de Troyes (1686). In 1687, after his conversion to Roman Catholicism, he was commissioned”. He participated in several campaigns against the Iroquois and the English, including the siege of Quebec led by Phips, and supervised the construction of various earthworks and stockade fortifications on, amongst others, an unfinished canal at Lachine for the Sulpicians, and on the Richelieu River invasion route. “Most important during the war of 1703–13, however, was his detailed mapping of the three administrative districts of Canada, beginning about 1708 and culminating in the well-known survey reports of 1712 and 1715. During the same period, he sought recognition from the Académie des Sciences for two scientific papers: one in 1706 on longitude and the drift of ships and the other in 1710 on a method of taking soundings; the academy was unable to adopt them. The intendants, Jacques and Antoine-Denis Raudot, who were most impressed with his work, recommended a captaincy for him; but the court would do no more than name him sub-engineer, with a supplementary salary of some 200 livres per annum. He held this post at Montreal from 1712 until 1720, preparing plans and maps, and directing work on the enceinte, and occasionally assisting with the works at Quebec” (F.J. Thorpe, for DCB online).

In the intervening ten years, between Catalogne’s survey and Moullart-Sanson’s printed map, the city’s fortifications had been improved, along the lines of those proposed in another of Catalogne’s maps, by Chaussegros de Lery, who had been in charge of building them since 1716, something which is not reflected in the current map, but which do appear.

The first printed view of Montreal appears on Ramusio’s map of 1554, as the Indian village of Hochelaga, based on the information of Jacques Cartier. Montreal is recorded on Sanson’s 1650 map, ‘Amerique Septentrional’, at the important junction of the R des Prairies, Ottawa River, and the St. Lawrence River. The site was chosen by Champlain in 1611 as a trading post. The Fort of Ville-Marie was built on the island of Montreal in 1642. And in spite of 100 years of improvements to its defenses, surrendered to the English in 1760.

Rare: only one institutional example known, at the BnF.

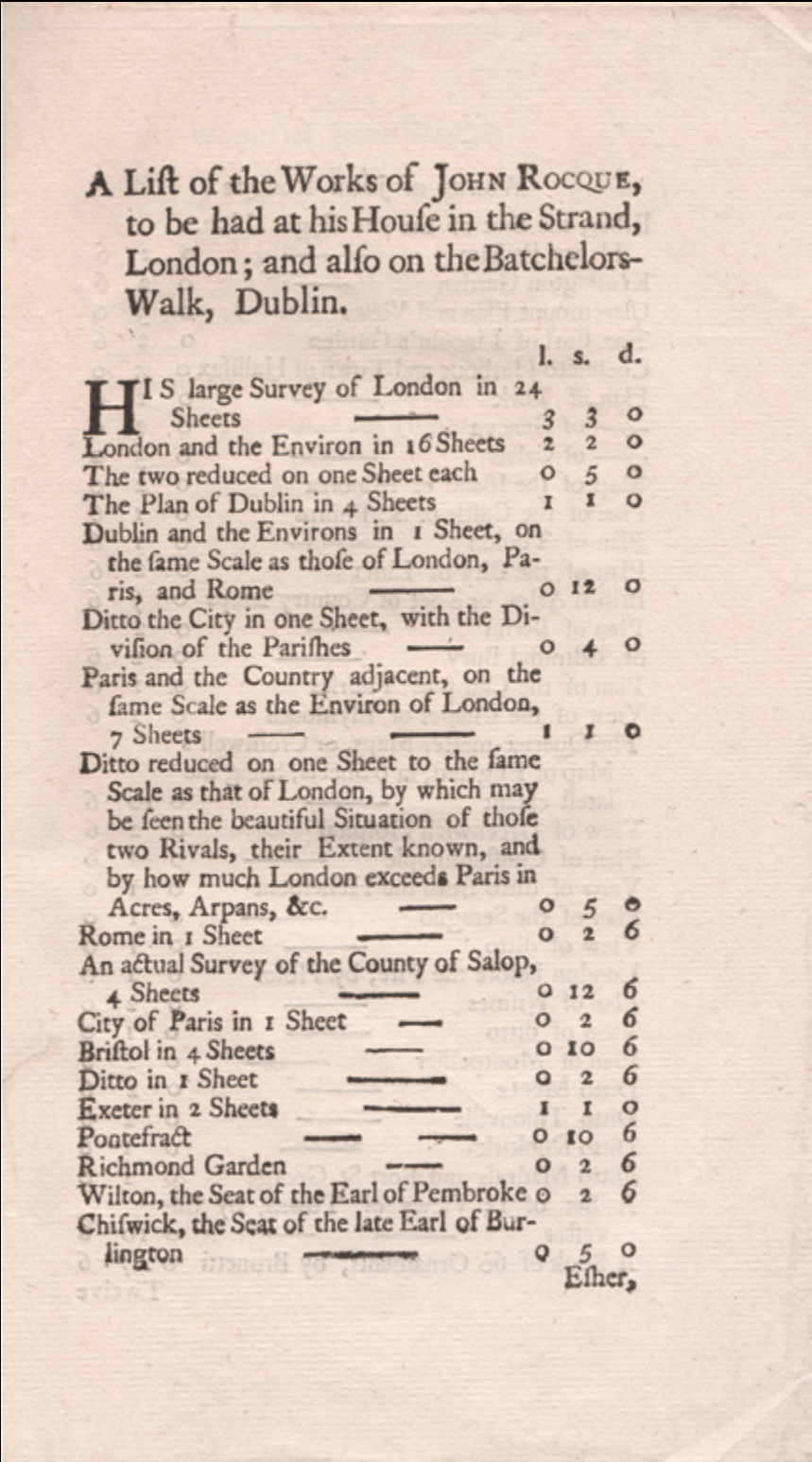


The mapmakers whose works are included within the Atlas Le Mire/Cobenzl may be summarized as follows:

Aa, Pieter van der	35 maps
Allard, Charles	21 maps
Alting, Mensonis	15 maps
Baillieu, Gaspard de	21 maps
Beaurain, Jean, Chevalier de	46 maps
Bellin, Jacques Nicolas	35 maps
Blaeu, Johannes	41 maps
Buache, Philippe	17 maps
Covens Johannes and Mortier, Cornelis	68 maps
D'Anville, Jean Baptiste Bourguignon	52 maps
De Fer, Nicolas	36 maps
De Wit, Frederick	117 maps
Delisle, Guillaume	124 maps
Fer, Nicolas de	33 maps
Duval, Pierre	21 maps
Fricx, Eugene Henri	14 maps
Homann, Johannes Baptist	231 maps
Jaillot, Hubert	152 maps
Janssonius, Johannes	31 maps
Kaempfer, Engelbert	11 maps
Le Rouge, George Louis	34 maps
Marsigli, Luigi Ferdinando de	15 maps
Moll, Herman	19 maps
Moullart-Sanson, Pierre	16 maps
Nolin, Jean Baptiste	68 maps
Ottens, Joshua & Reiner	48 maps
Robert de Vaugondy, Gilles	19 maps
Rocque, John	7 maps
Sanson d'Abbeville, Nicolas	273 maps
Schenk, Pieter and Valk, Gerard	71 maps
Seutter, Mattaeus	115 maps
Weigel, Chrisoph	47 maps
Other mapmakers	120 maps

A selection of biographies of mapmakers associated with the Alas Le Mire/Cobenzl may be found on pages 224 to235.

Image
John Rocque's pricelist c1750.
(not included for sale).



AA, Pieter van der (1659-1733)

Pieter van der Aa was a Dutch publisher and printer. He was best known for his cartographic work, but was also produced a range of pirated copies of foreign bestsellers. He entered the bookseller’s guild in Leiden in 1677, and started his first business there in 1683. By 1694 he was made printer to Leiden University, and, by 1715, he was appointed the official printer to the town of Leiden.

Van der Aa did not, in general, produce his own maps, but he had a distinctive and elegant style, and his works were highly sought after. He produced a series of atlases and collections of voyages composed of plates acquired from other cartographers. His career culminated with the publishing of his illustrated atlas of the world, the ‘Galerie Agreeable du Monde’, the largest book of prints ever published. The ‘Galerie’ did not just cover geography, but also carried over 3,000 plates of native peoples, architecture and history from around the world, and was issued in an astonishing 66 parts. Most of the plates were by other contemporary publishers, to which van der Aa added his signature broad decorative borders. A complete copy of the ‘Galerie’ cost the equivalent of a master craftsman’s annual salary.

In 1729, after a career spanning over 50 years, van der Aa sold his working library of nearly 11000 items at auction.

BEAURAIN, Jean de (1696-1771)

De Beaurain became Geographer to Louis XV at the age of 25: “at the age of 19 he went to Paris, and applied himself to geography under the celebrated Pierre Moullart Sanson, geographer to the king. His progress was so rapid, that at the age of 25 he was favoured with the same title. A perpetual almanac that he invented, and with which Louis XV amused himself for twenty years, procured him the honour of being known to that prince, for whom he drew a number of plans and charts, the enumeration whereof would here be needless. But what completed his reputation, was the topographical and military description of the campaigns of Luxembourg, from 1690 to 1694, Paris, 1756... The honour of contributing to the education of the dauphin procured him a pension 9n 1756. Independently of his talents for geography, he had others that qualified him for negotiations. The cardinal de Fleury and Amelot had reason more than once to be glad at having made choice of him on delicate occasions” (Robinson, ‘A New and General Biographical Dictionary: Containing an Historical and Critical Account of the Lives and Writings of the Most Eminent Persons in Every Nation’, 1798, pp199-200). His ‘Histoire militaire de Flandre, depuis l’année 1690. jusqu’en 1694’, was published in three volumes between 1755 and 1756.

BUACHE, Philippe (1700-1773)

Philippe Buache was a pupil of de Delisle’s, and eventually went into business with his widow, after marrying their daughter Charlotte. He was made Géographe du Roi and a member of the Royale Académie des Sciences

CORONELLI, Vincenzo (1650-1718)

Vincenzo Coronelli was an Italian cartographer and globe maker, who was summoned to Paris to create two huge globes for Louis XIV. The globes each had a diameter of fifteen feet, and were built with trapdoors so they could be worked on from the inside. As a result of this, he was made royal cartographer to Louis XIV in 1681, and worked in Paris for two years. He collaborated with Jean Baptiste Nolin, who went on to become the French publisher for all of Coronelli’s work. On his return to Venice, Coronelli was made cosmographer to the Republic, and granted a stipend of 400 florins a year.

Covens and Mortier

See note on pp26-30.

DELISLE, Guillaume (1675-1726)

Guillaume Delisle - or “de l’Isle” studied under Jean-Dominique Cassini, and was admitted into the Académie Royale des Sciences in 1702. In 1718, he gained full membership of the Académie and was appointed geography tutor to the Dauphin, as well as being appointed chief royal geographer. Delisle had access to news of the latest discoveries through his membership of the Academy.

DUVAL, Pierre (1618-1683)

Pierre Duval was born in Abbeville. He was the nephew and pupil of the geographer Nicolas Sanson. Encouraged by Louis XIV to move to Paris, he later became Geographe Ordinaire du Roy.

FER, Nicolas de (1646-1720)

Nicolas de Fer was one of the great map-producers of the seventeenth century. He became the protégé of Le Grand Dauphin, Louis de France, son of the great Louis XIV in 1689, and when the Duke of Anjou (grandson of Louis XIV) acceded to the throne of Spain, de Fer was proclaimed ‘Geographer of the King Spain and of the Dauphin’, or again ‘Geographer of the Royal children’. De Fer, like the other map-editors encouraged Royal propaganda in his publications, with such headings as “This map that I distribute to the people displays the theatre of your victories.” His shop’s sign was in fact ‘the Royal Globe’ an emblem he was very proud of, for the image of his armillary sphere can be found in the majority of his publications. While he enjoyed this official support,

Nicolas de Fer produced atlases as numerous as their content was important. His principal quality was to have drawn all his maps according to the new observations and calculations of the Académie des Sciences, and he even solicited for his purposes the Mathematician and Astronomer Ph. De la Hire, himself a member of the Académie des Sciences and Professor at the Collège de France. His father Antoine de Fer had been a modest merchant of engravings and prints and had begun to specialise in map-printing and illuminating from 1646. His productions were third rate, however, and he often reused copper-plates produced by other editors. His son, Nicolas, succeeded him with far more success and talent.

De Fer was apprenticed to Parisian engraver Louis Spirinx, and made his first map at the age of 23, of the Canal du Midi. He inherited his father's business in 1687. The fortunes of the firm improved rapidly under De Fer's management, and he combined cartographic skill with a keen eye for advancement. In 1689, he produced a map of Franche-Comte to honour the Grand Dauphin's leadership of a campaign to capture new territories in the Rhine, with a blurb saying that the Dauphin's conquests had lent legitimacy to the campaign. He then became official geographer to the Dauphin.

His output subsequently became closely tied to the French crown's interests: for example, the 'Forces De L'Europe Ou Introduction A La Fortification', published in 1695, which showed towns drawn as a plan to outline the fortifications designed by the groundbreaking French engineer Sébastien de Vauban, rather than as an elevation or view. He then went on to become the official geographer to Philip V and Louis XIV (both the French and Spanish branches of the House of Bourbon) and eventually, in 1720, the Pope. De Fer published the 'Atlas curieux' between 1700 and 1705, adding plates each time, covering astronomical and geographical subjects. De Fer also published a well-known wall-map of the Americas, with vignettes designed by Nicolas Guérard, including one of beavers creating a dam. This vignette was later used by Herman Moll for his famous 'Beaver Map' of the British colonies in North America.

FORLANI, Paolo (fl1560-1574)

Paolo Forlani was a Venetian engraver and publisher of many significant maps and charts in the Renaissance. It was in Italy, and particularly in Venice, that the map trade, which was to influence profoundly the course of cartographic history, was most highly developed during the first half of the sixteenth century.

Forlani was one of the leading mapmakers of the Lafreri school – a name given to a loose collection of mapmakers, publishers and engravers working in Rome and Venice between 1540 and 1580. Little is known about Forlani's life, except that he originated from Verona, and was active in Venice between 1560-1574. He was somewhat unusual in being not

only a mapmaker, but also an engraver, publisher and mapseller. He was evidently in much demand during his time in Venice as we know that he was employed by no fewer than four prominent publishers – Giovanni Francesco Camocio, Ferrando Bertelli and Bolgnini Zaltieri from Venice, and Claudio Duchetti from Rome.

HOMANN, Johann Baptist (1664-1724)

Johann Baptist Homann was educated as a Jesuit and destined for an ecclesiastical career, but converted to Protestantism and then worked as a notary in Nuremberg. He founded a publishing business there in 1702, and published his first atlas in 1707, becoming a member of the Academy of Sciences in Berlin in the same year. He was appointed Imperial Geographer to Charles VI in 1715, and produced his great work the following year, 'Grosser Atlas uber die ganze Welt'. Homann was well placed to take advantage of the decline of Dutch supremacy in cartographic publishing, and he became the most important map and atlas producer in Germany. After his death, the company was continued by his son Johann Christoph. When Johann Christoph died in 1730, the company continued under the name of Homann Heirs until 1848.

HOOGHE, Romeyn de (1645-1708)

Romeyn de Hooghe was born in Amsterdam in 1645 “and worked there until c1680-1682, when he moved to Haarlem, where he died in 1708. For several Netherlandish provinces, he created interior architectural paintings and other works. In 1662 De Hooghe was invited by Adam Frans van der Meulen (1632-1690) to Paris, where he etched the baptism of the Dauphin in 1668. There he met King Jan III Sobieski of Poland and was knighted by him in 1675.

De Hooghe painted, engraved, sculpted, designed medals, enameled, taught drawing school, and bought and sold art as a dealer. During the 1690s he made sculptures for the palace of Het Loo (1689-1692), designed and etched triumphal arches and medals for William III's entry into the Hague (1691), and designed the Haarlem market festival decorations for the peace celebration after the capture of Naumur (1695). His political, legal, and economic interests are evident in his writings: 'Schouburgh der Nederlandsche Veranderingen' (1674), 'Æsopus in Europa' (1701), 'Spiegel van Staat des Vereenigde Nederlanden' (1706), and 'Hieroglyphica of Merkbeelden der oude Volkeren' (1735), all of which he also illustrated. He was well-educated and may have attended law classes at a university in Harderwijk or Leiden.

De Hooghe's earliest print, after Nicolas Berchem, was made around 1662. He created about 3500 images, most after his own designs, some after other artists, for himself and other authors, publishers, and printers. His plates were often retouched and adapted for later events, sometimes

by De Hooghe, sometimes by others. He etched allegories and mythological scenes, portraits, caricatures, political satires, historical subjects, landscapes, topographical views (especially of Netherlandish cities), battle scenes, genre scenes, title pages, and book illustrations. From 1667-1691 he illustrated various newspapers: ‘Hollandsche Mercurius’, ‘Princelycke almanac’, ‘Orangien Wonderspiegel’.

The first political iconographer of the Netherlands and its first great caricaturist, De Hooghe was closely associated with William of Orange. He repeatedly caricatured James II and Louis XIV, sometimes using pseudonyms on his most audacious images. He was an expressive master of physiognomy; and his original, lively style displayed the baroque fashion for spectacular and allegorical fantasy. Romeyn de Hooghe was the most significant and prolific Netherlandish engraver in the second half of the seventeenth century”(Anne-Marie Schaaf, The Getty Research Institute, Research Library).

JAILLOT, Alexis Hubert (1632-1712)

Alexis Hubert Jaillot followed Nicholas Sanson and his descendants in ushering in the great age of French cartography in the late seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The publishing centre of the cartographic world gradually transitioned from Amsterdam to Paris following the disastrous inferno that destroyed the Blaeu firm in 1672. Jaillot was born in Franche-Comte and trained as a sculptor. When he married the daughter of the ‘enlumineur de la Reine’, Nicholas Berrey, he found himself positioned to inherit a lucrative map and print publishing firm. When Nicholas Sanson, the premier French cartographer of the day, died, Jaillot negotiated with his heirs to republish much of Sanson's work. Though not a cartographer himself, Jaillot's access to the Sanson plates enabled him to publish numerous maps and atlases with only slight modifications and updates to the originals. As a sculptor and an artist, Jaillot's maps were particularly admired for their elaborate and meaningful allegorical title cartouches and other decorative elements. Jaillot used his allegorical cartouche work to extol the virtues of the Sun King Louis XIV, and his military and political triumphs. These earned him the patronage of the French crown who used his maps in the tutoring of the young Dauphin. In 1686 he was awarded the title of ‘Geographe du Roi’ and with it significant prestige and the coveted yearly stipend of 600 livres. Jaillot was one of the last French map makers to acquire this title. Louis XV, after taking the throne, replaced the position with the more prestigious and singular title of ‘Premier Geographe du Roi’. Jaillot died in Paris in 1712. He was succeeded by his son Bernard Jean Hyacinthe Jaillot (1673-1739).

KEULEN, Johannes van (1654-1715)

Johannes van Keulen established himself in Amsterdam in 1678 and in 1680 he obtained a privilege from the States General of Holland and West Friesland allowing him to print and publish maritime atlases and shipping guides. This privilege, which protected against the illegal copying of printed material, was especially important for the cartographer's atlases, which were produced with extensive initial costs. Van Keulen named his firm ‘In de Gekroonde Lootsman’ (In the Crowned Pilot), and began collaborating with cartographers Claes Janz Vooght and Johannes van Luyken. The firm would go on to become one of the most successful publishing firms in Amsterdam; and produce “the largest and finest marine atlases in Holland” (Koeman). Van Keulen's first atlas was his ‘Zee Atlas’ with about 40 charts. “The culmination in the development of Dutch pilot books was reached with the publication of ‘De Nieuwe Groote Lichtende Zee-Facke’ in 1681...The work was immediately recognized as superior to anything else on the market and enjoyed a considerable reputation for accuracy and detail” (Martin & Martin, 11). On the death of Johannes in 1704 the firm passed to his son, then his grandson, and on the death of Cornelis Buys van Keulen the name of the firm “was altered after much palaver into Gerard Hulst van Keulen. The surviving son conducted the publishing business with more ambition than before. A considerable number of books appeared in the period 1778-1801. Greater activity was developed in the cartographic branch and new issues of the ‘Zee-Fakkell’ again saw the light” (Koeman page IV 279).

LE ROUGE, Georges Louis (c1707-1793/94)

Le Rouge was probably the son of French architect Louis Remy de La Fosse, who supervised his education and raised him to be an engineer and architect. He began his cartographical career in the 1730s, becoming ‘Ingenieur Geographe du Roi’ and settling in Paris in 1736. In spite of publishing a number of important maps, mostly after the original work of others, and paid for by wealthy patrons, or public funds; Le Rouge barely maintained himself, and supplemented his income by working as a military engineer and landscape designer.

MARIETTE, Pierre (1596-1657)

Pierre Mariette (I) was an engraver, print dealer, and founder of four generations of print publishers and collectors. By 1633, “the date of his marriage to Geneviève Lenoir, daughter of a bookseller, he was living in the Rue Saint-Jacques at the sign of the elephant. As well as engravings he sold maps, illuminated manuscripts, religious prints, ‘coquilles d’or’ and German silver. In 1634, the year he probably travelled to Italy, he was noted also as a picture dealer. His acquisition, in 1637, of Jean Messenger’s print shop and, in 1644, of that of Melchior Tavernier, the publisher of

Abraham Bosse, and others, significantly increased the stature of Mariette’s business, which henceforth was known by Messenger’s sign, ‘L’Espérance’. Pierre Mariette I was one of the principal publishers of the prints of Stefano della Bella. In addition to engravings after works by Jacques Blanchard, Claude Vignon, Titian and others, the five presses owned by Pierre I published original engravings by Daniel Rabel, François Collignon, Israël Silvestre and Michel Lasne. He was also closely associated with a number of painters, including Charles Le Brun. In 1651, he married as his second wife Catherine de Bray (d 1658), sister of a publisher” (Grove Art online).

MORTIER, Pieter (1661-1711)

Pieter, or Pierre, Mortier of Leiden, was the son of a Huguenot emigrant from France. He obtained the privilege of printing French maps in Holland in 1690, but he also published musical scores. After his death, his widow ran the firm until her death in 1719, when their son Cornelis (1699-1783) took the reins. In partnership with Johannes Covens I (1697-1774) they were known as Covens and Mortier.

NOLIN, Jean-Baptiste II (1686 - 1762)

Nolin II inherited his father’s business and all that came with it, operating from the same premises in Paris at Rue St. Jacques. Nolin I was a publisher of considerable business acumen, operating in partnership with Vincenzo Coronelli, Jean-Dominique Cassini, and Jean Nicolas du Trallage, Sieur de Tillemont (1620–1698).

OTTENS FAMILY (1663-1719)

Joachim Ottens, initially an engraver, was the founder of the Ottens firm, in 1711: a publishing and printing business, selling books, maps, and views. His sons, Joshua and Reinier Ottens continued the firm, changing its name in 1726 to ‘R & I Ottens’. On the death of Reinier I in 1750, his son Reinier II continued his work, but with reversed order of names, as Joshua & Reinier Ottens, until 1765. Joshua's widow, Johanna de Lindt, held sale of their engraved plates in 1784 (see Hollstein p.16).

ROBERT DE VAUGONDY, Gilles and Didier (1688-1766) & (c1723- 1786)

Gilles Robert de Vaugondy and his son Didier were among the leading cartographers working in eighteenth century Paris. They were related to the great French cartographer Nicolas Sanson, whose grandson, Pierre Moullart-Sanson, was Gilles's uncle. Upon the death of Pierre in 1730, Gilles acquired the large Sanson stock and, in 1734, was appointed geographer to the king.

ROCQUE, John (1704/5?-1762)

Rocque, a French Huegenout, emigrated with the rest of his family to London in the 1730s, where he began to ply his trade as a surveyor of gentleman’s estates, with plans of Kensington Gardens, and Hampton Court, soon catching the attention of many of the country’s aristocracy. Rocque’s work began with plans of private estates, and expanded to town plans based on surveys commissioned by Rocque himself. These larger town and county plans were a response to a growing demand for improved regional cartography borne out of civic pride. Rocque’s effort in this sphere were part of a larger trend in British cartography towards more accurate surveying and cartography, but he was the only one of his contemporaries initiating projects on this scale not to declare bankruptcy. His *modus operandi* was to dedicate each work to an influential or wealthy figure, as the costs of surveys were rarely met by the proceeds of sales. In 1737 he applied his surveying skills to a much great task, that of surveying the entire built-up area of London. Began in the March of 1737, the map would take nine years to produce, eventually being engraved upon 24 sheets of copper and published in 1746.

SANSON D'ABBEVILLE, Nicholas (1600-1667)

Nicolas Sanson d’Abbeville supposedly began to make maps to supplement his study of history, and a map of Ancient Gaul made early in his career brought him to the attention of Cardinal Richelieu. This foothold in the French court allowed him to rise to the position of ‘Geographe du Roi’, teaching both Louis XIII and Louis XIV. Louis XIII even made him a counsellor of state.

Sanson produced an atlas, ‘Cartes generales de toutes les parties du monde’, which contained important maps of the post roads and waterways of France. He also produced two major maps of North America: ‘Amerique Septentrionale’ (1650) was the first map to show the Great Lakes in a recognisable form, aided by Sanson’s access to The Jesuit Relations, a collection of accounts by French missionaries to the area. The map was also drawn on a sinusoidal projection, which Sanson was the first to use. In 1656, he made ‘Le Canada ou Nouvelle France’, which showed the Great Lakes in greater detail, and included accurate representations of the Hudson Bay area, the Delaware and the Gulf of Saint Lawrence.

After Sanson's death the business was carried on by his two surviving sons and grandson, in partnership with Hubert Jaillot.

MOULLART-SANSON, Pierre (d1730)

Pierre Moullart-Sanson was the grandson of the great French cartographer Nicolas Sanson. He bought the Sanson business in 1692 from his uncles Nicholas II, William and Adrian, who all died without male heirs.

Seller had an important output of separately published maps, notably his map of New Jersey (1674), New England (1676) and a pair of celestial charts, the Southern Hemisphere drawn by Sir Edmund Halley (1678).

While Seller’s career may not have been a financial success, he brought William Fisher and John Thornton into publishing; his successors and apprentices (and theirs) carried on the trade and supplied, by direct master-apprentice descent, some of the leading figures of the London map trade into late Victorian times, a heritage of over two hundred years.

SEUTTER, Matthaeus (1678-1757)

Matthaeus Seutter was a prolific German mapmaker based in Augsburg. After apprenticing as an engraver with Johann Baptist Homann, in 1707 Seutter established his own business where he continued to produce maps, and later on atlases, until his death in 1757. Much of his output was based on earlier sources, such as Homann and Delisle. He was successful in his endeavours and, in 1732, Seutter was given the title of Imperial Geographer by the German Emperor Charles VI.

WIT, Frederick de (1630-1706)

Frederick de Wit was a mapmaker and publisher. He moved to Amsterdam in 1648 and studied under Willem Blaeu, and by 1654 he began his own business. He was already a well-established cartographic artist, engraving a plan of Haarlem around 1648 and providing city views for Antonius Sanderus’s ‘Flandria Illustrata’. He issued his own map of the world, ‘Nova Totius Terrarum Orbis Tabula’, as both a wall map and a folio in 1660. Two years later, he began to print atlases, which developed from small compositions mainly compiled of prints from bought stock to larger productions containing his own work.

From about 1680, “and possibly earlier, de Wit issued a topographical atlas whose contents vary considerably from as little as 17 maps to about 160. None of them bears any date so assigning a timing to the ensuing states is made difficult. About the only tools of identification are the presence of ‘cum privilegio’ which was awarded to de Wit late in 1689, and the fact that a few de Wit’s other maps are dated at various times. The privilege was awarded despite the fact that he was a Catholic in a Protestant city... De Wit died in 1706 in Amsterdam and his widow Maria continued the business. In the spring of 1710 the plates of De Wit’s atlas were sold to Pierre Mortier, the son François presumably not being interested in the business. The following year Maria died. Mortier himself would die in the same year and his business was continued by his own widow assisted by his brother, David Mortier, who moved back to Amsterdam from London where he was living. Following the widow’s death in 1719 an inventory was made of the estate. The house of Mortier was very wealthy,

it being valued at 364,000 guilders. By 1721 the business was in the hands of Pierre’s son Cornelis and his daughter Agatha who had married one Jean Covens. The firm was known as Covens and Mortier” (Koeman).

ZÜRNER, Adam Friedrich (1679-1742)

In spite of his industrious output, over 900 maps throughout his career, Adam Zürner remains relatively unknown. This is perhaps due to the fact that his work usually appeared in atlases published by other cartographers. However, Zürner had an impressive career during his lifetime, being both the Royal Geographer to the King of Poland and to the Electorate of Saxony. His most important commission at home was his work surveying and mapping Saxony and its postal routes. Pieter Shenck, the cartographer and publisher in Amsterdam, procured a number of Zürner’s plates that he published during Zürner’s lifetime. He later went on to purchase the contents of Zürner’s workshop and continued to publish his maps.

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