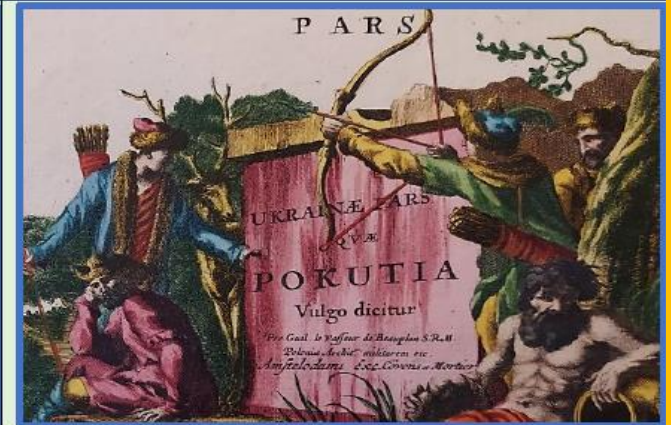
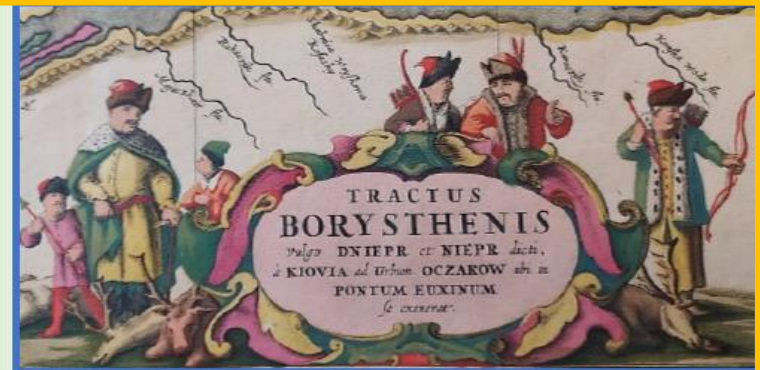
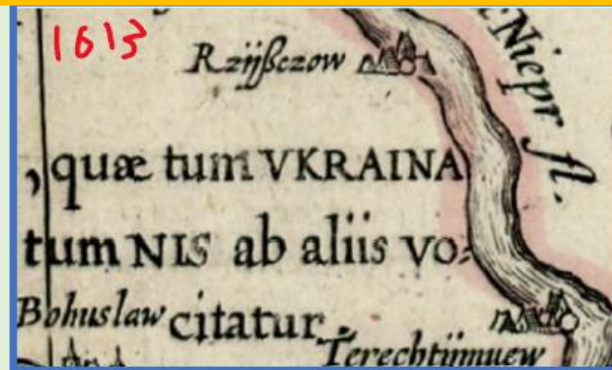


**UKRAINE MAPS FROM 1580 - 1860 [Collection Heinsohn-Sidorczak; Gdańsk; February 2023].**



# Sebastian MÜNSTER (1488-1552)

*LANDTAFEL DES UNGERLANDS/ POLANDS /  
REUSSEN / LITTAW / WALACHEN UND BULGAREN.*  
[Hungary / Poland / Russia /Lithuania\* / Rumania and Bulgaria]

Woodcut; hand color. Paper size: 42 x 34.5 cm. Image size: 36 x 31 cm.

From MÜNSTER'S

*COSMOGRAPHIA* (1<sup>st</sup> ed. 1544; in German. Latin, French,  
Italian, and Czech editions followed.)

Basel: 1578 (one of the 21 German editions published up to 1620)

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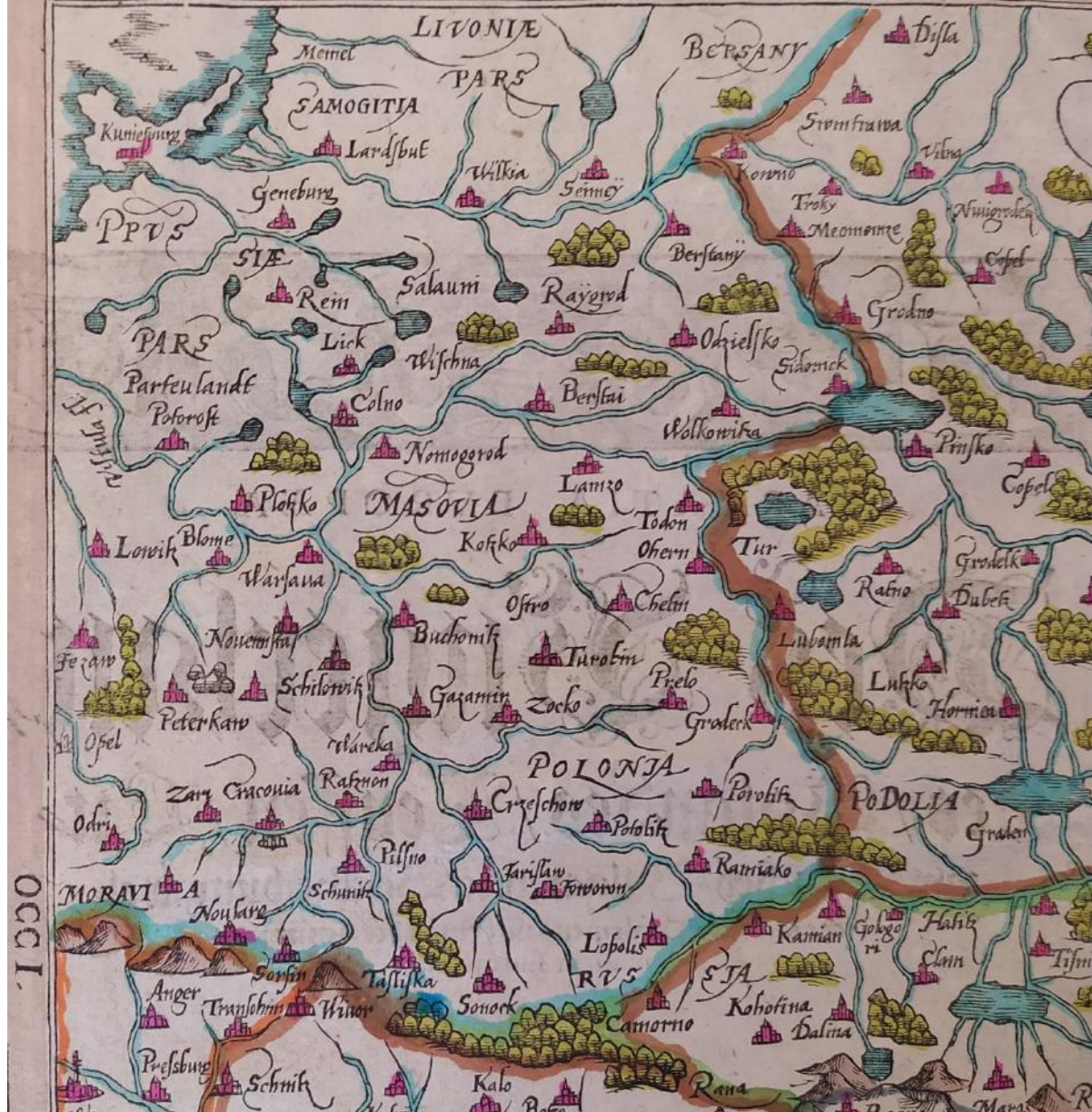
\*No use of the term “Ukraina” yet. “KIAW” is shown as part of  
Lithuania.

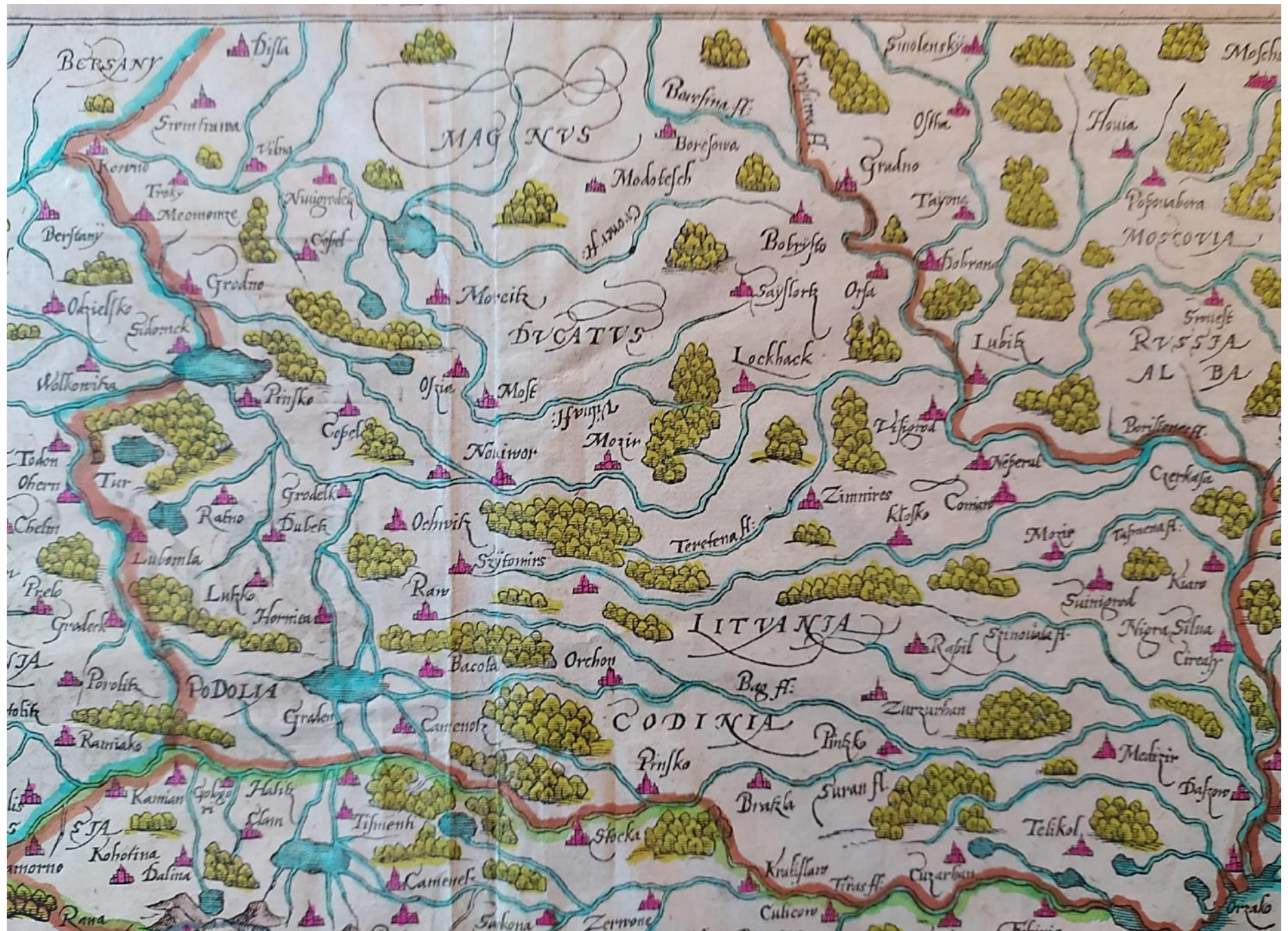
Landtafel des Niderlands, Polands, Neussen, Littaw, Walachey und Bulgaren.

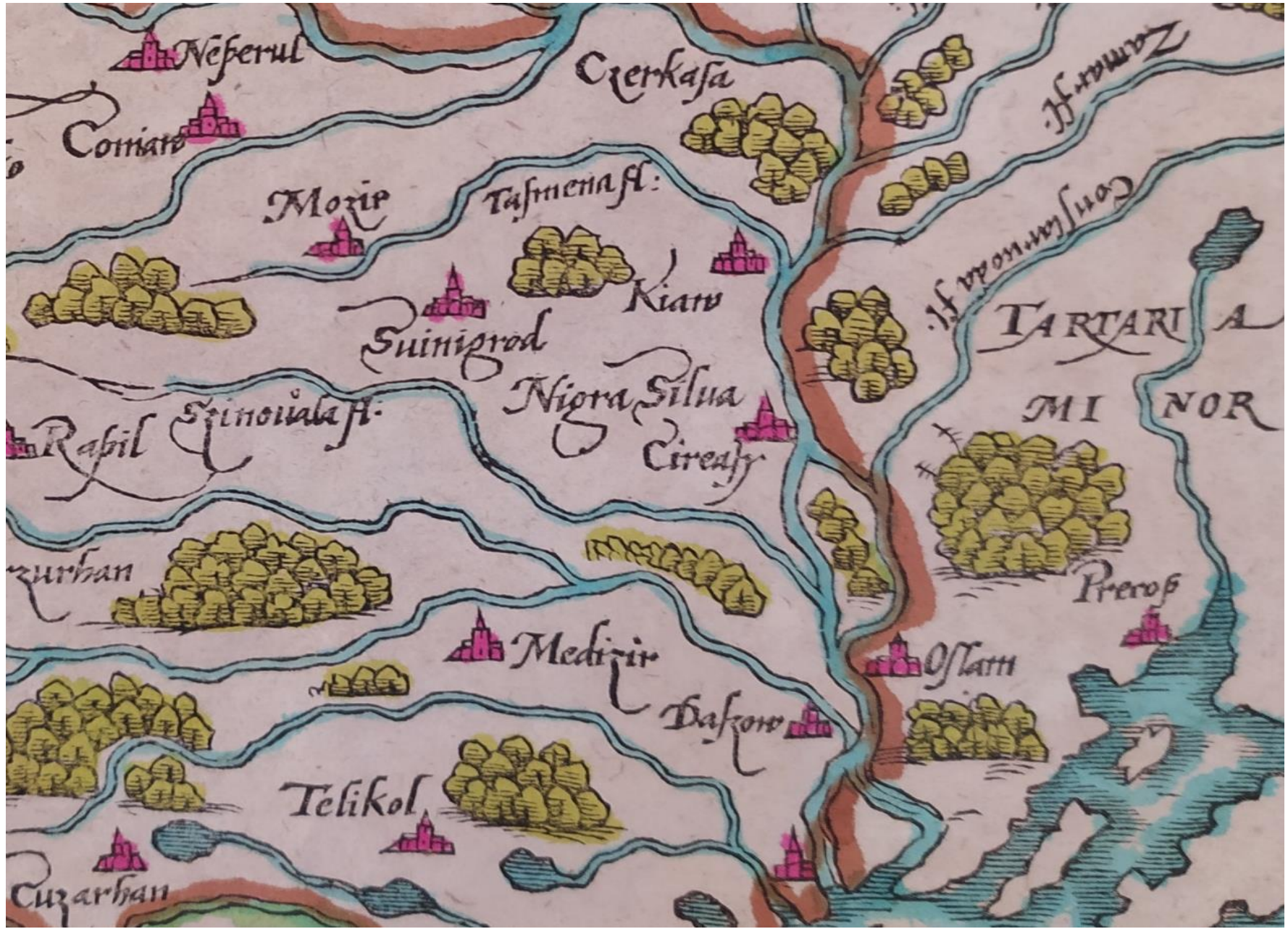


# Landtafel des Ngerlands/Polands/Re

S 1







**T H E B L A C K S E A DURING THE 1<sup>st</sup> MILLENNIUM BC  
ACCORDING TO GREEK LEGENDS**

**Abraham ORTELIUS (1527-1598)**

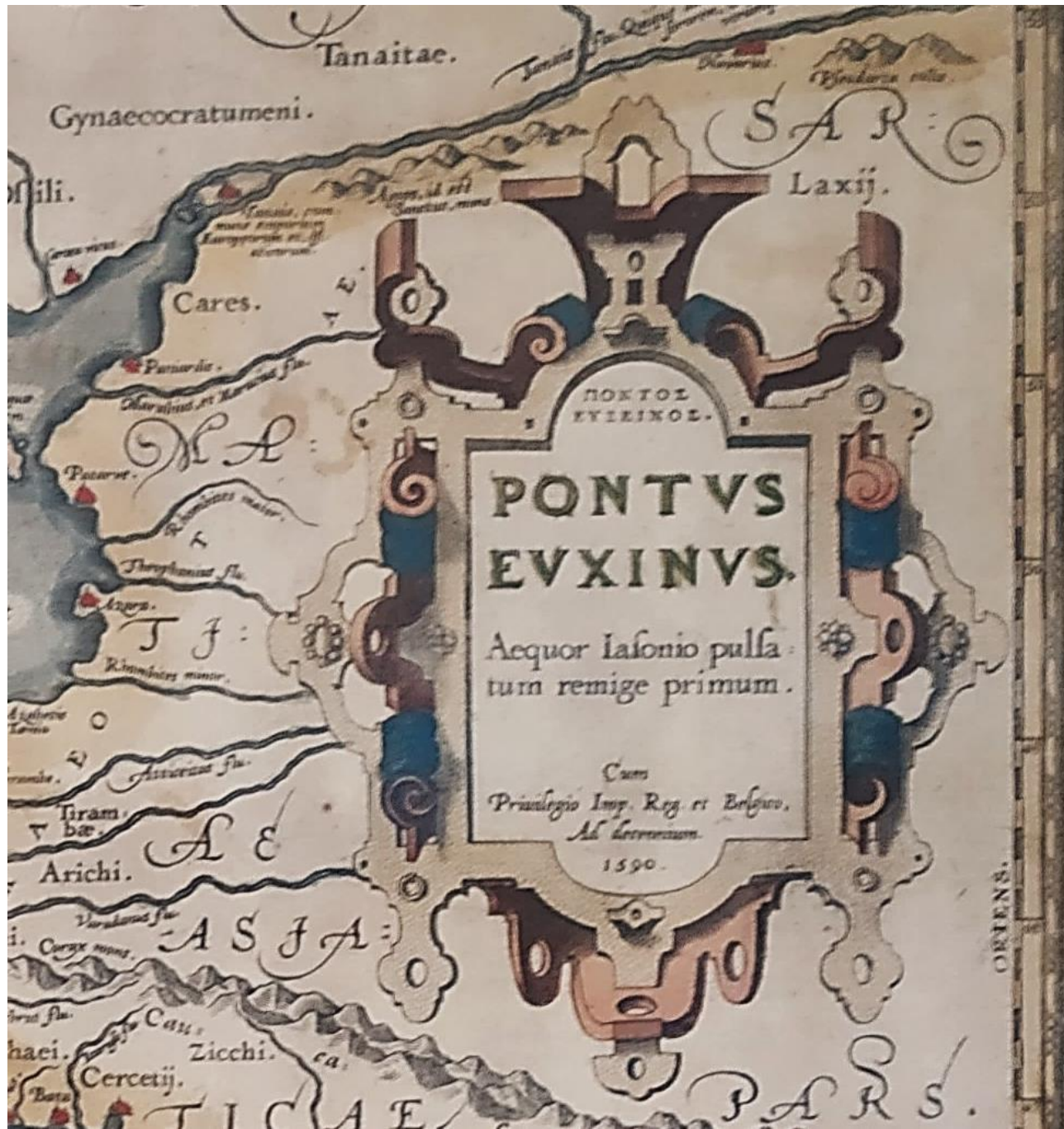
***PONTUS EUXINUS AEQUOR IASONIO  
PULSATUM REMIGE PRIMUM***

**[Black Sea as first sailed by Jason {to find the Golden Fleece}.]**

**Copper engraving in original hand color. (Photographed through glass.)**

**Image size: 50 x 35.5 cm. Paper size: 56 x 42 cm.**

**Antwerp: Cristoffel Plantijn/Plantin: 1590.**









# Gerhard MERCATOR (1512-1594)

## *TAB. VIII. EUROPAE, IN QUA SARMATIA, MAEOTIS PALUS AC GERMANIAE, DACIAQUE PARS.*

Copper engraving in original hand color. **Rare**

Image size: 42.5 x 34 cm. Paper size: 58.5 x 51.5 cm.

Amsterdam: ca. **1630** (1<sup>st</sup> ed. **1578**)

Mercator's regional map of the area between the Baltic and the Black Seas, based upon the writings of Claudius Ptolemy, from a later edition of Gerard Mercator's *Tabulae geographicae Cl. Ptolemaei ad mentem autoris restitutae et emendatae per G. Mercatorem*, first published in 1578. The atlas, published in 1578, included Ptolemy's twenty-seven maps, handsomely engraved, and supplemented by an index of place names and an enlarged boundary map of the Nile Delta. A total of 8 editions were published between 1578 and 1730.



TABVIII. EUROPE,  
 in qua  
 SARMATIA, MÆOTIS palus,  
 ac GERMANIÆ, DACIÆ pars.  
*Medius Meridianus 57, reliqui descripti sunt  
 ex ratione parallelorum 50 et 58.*

SARMATI

CVS OCE

ANVS

sinus

Venedicus

Germanicum

mare

*Cimbricę chersonesi pars*

*Scandię insule quatuor*

*Scandia proprie dicta*

Dauciones

Gutę

Agathy

Sauari

*Rubon fluvius*

*Turmbas fluvius*

de

C A P





EASTERN EUROPE [BEFORE 2<sup>nd</sup> MILLENNIUM AD NATION STATES] ACCORDING  
TO GREEK, LATIN, AND ARMENIAN SOURCES OF **THE FIRST MILLENNIUM AD.**

**John SENEX (1678-1740)**

*THEATRUM HISTORICUM AD ANNUM CHRISTI  
QUADRINGENTESIMUM IN QUO IMPERIUM ROMANI TUM  
BARBARORUM CIRCUM INCOLENTIUM STAT OB OCULOS  
PONITUR. PARS ORIENTALIS. AUTORE GUILLELMO DEL'ISLE [1675-1726]\**

15

Copper engraving in original outline color. **Rare.**

Paper size: 68 x 54 cm. Image size: 63 x 47 cm.

London: Sold by J. Senex at the Globe over against St. Dunstons Church in Fleetstreet;  
**1712.**

---

\* Shows the eastern Roman Empire as it is imagined for the time of 400 AD. It covers the West from Libya to the Baltic and the East from Scythia to India.

THEATRUM  
HISTORICUM

ad annum Christi quadringentesimum  
*in quo*  
tum IMPERII ROMANI tum BARBARORUM  
*circum incolentium status ab oculis ponitur*

PARS ORIENTALIS

*Autore* Guillelmo Del'Isle

Regiæ Scientiarum Academix Socio  
*et Primo Regis Geographo*  
PARISIIS

*Sold by J. Senex at the Globe  
over ag: St. Dunstons Church,  
in Fleetstreet London.*









# Christoph CELLARIUS (1638-1707)

## *SARMATIA*

[in the 1<sup>st</sup> millennium AD according to authors of Antiquity]

Copper engraving in original hand color

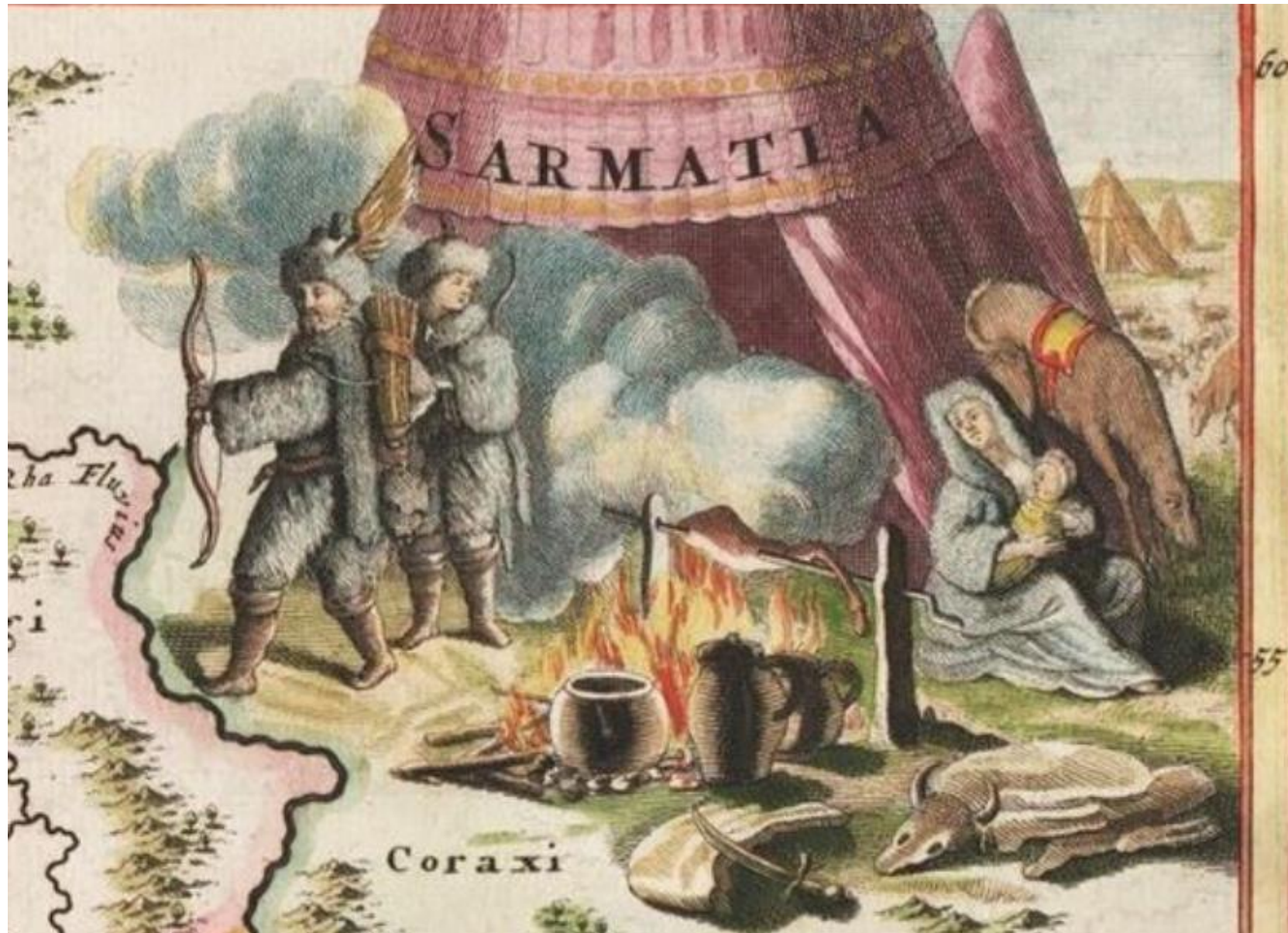
Paper size: 32 x 25 cm. Image size: 30 x 20 cm. **Very rare!**

From *Historia universalis breviter ac perspicue exposita, in antiquam, et medii aevi ac novam divisa, cum notis perpetuis*

Jena: **1702.**



**Phantasy** view of pre-Ukrainian Sarmatians of the 1<sup>st</sup> millennium AD in winter outfit.



# Pre-Ukrainian South-Eastern Europe in Antiquity.



# Willem Janszoon BLAEU (1570-1630)

(1) *Magni Ducatus LITHUANIAE Caeterarumque Regionum illi Adiacentium Exacta Descriptio*

(printed on 4 sheets; 76 x 74 cm).

(2) *Lectori S. Hunc Borysthenis tractum ut ad nostrum Geographiae tabulam* (printed on 2 sheets: 76 x 32 cm).

**Two** maps together: 76 x 102 cm.

Copper engraving in original color by Hessel GERRITSZ (1581-1632)  
after the drawing of Tomasz MAKOWSKI (1575-1630).

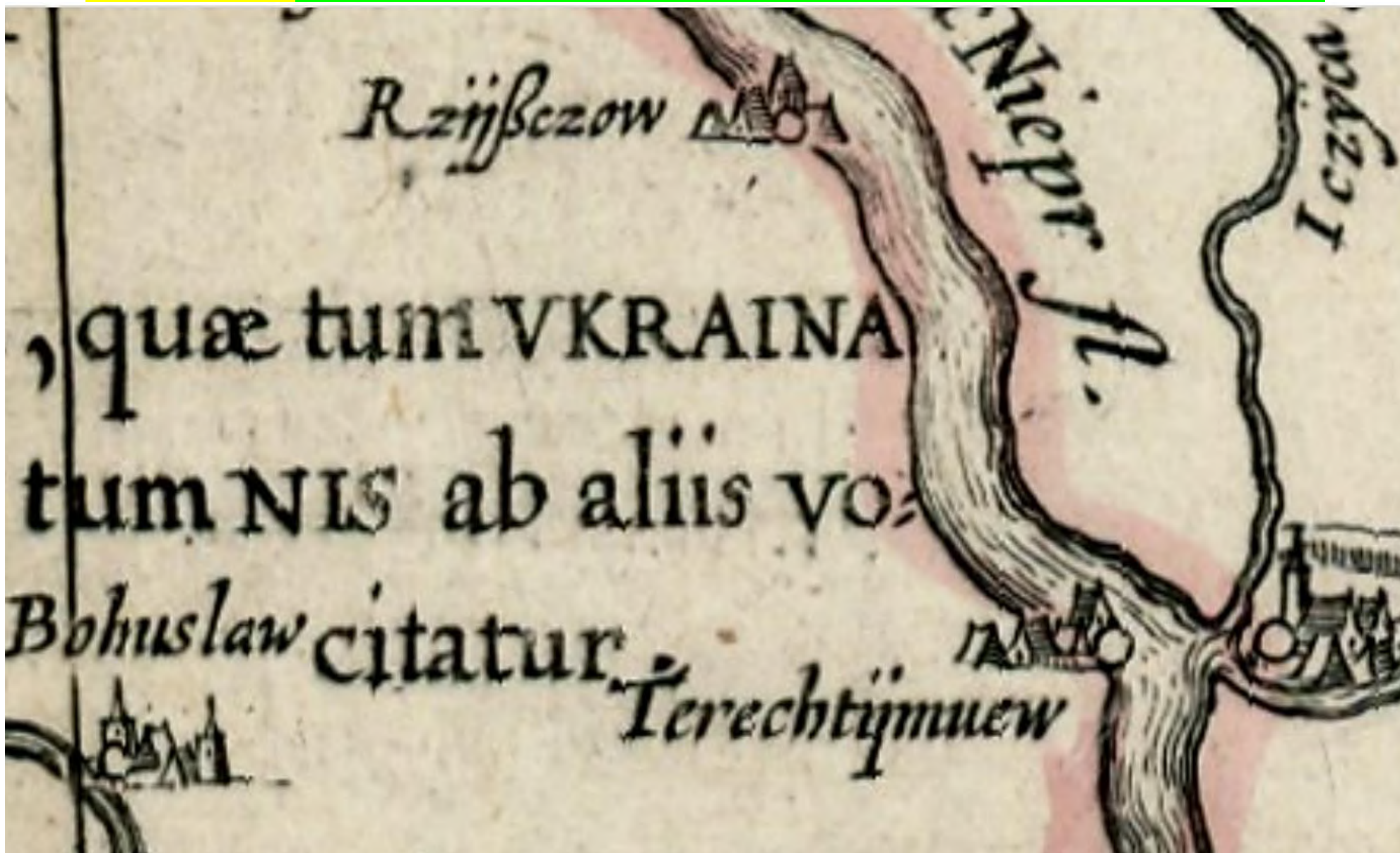
Date of the first edition as an individual map: **1613**. Date of the first edition in an atlas: 1631.

Until about 1800 it remains the most accurate overall map of the area it covers. With 12 cartouches and 3 wind roses it was the most richly decorated map of the copper engraving period.

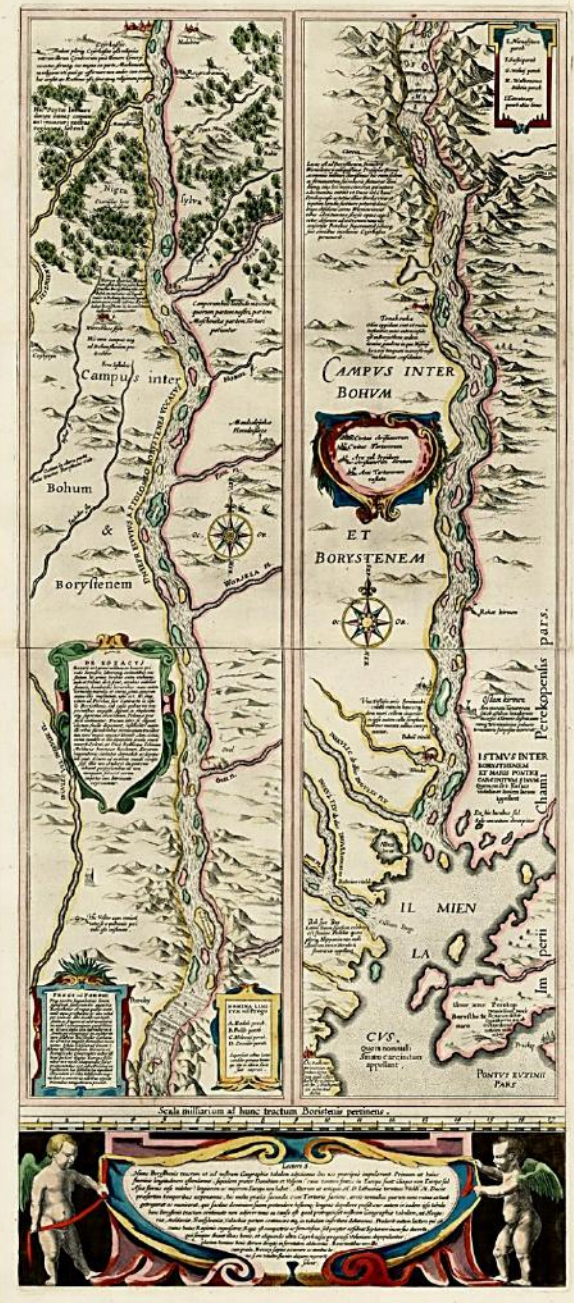
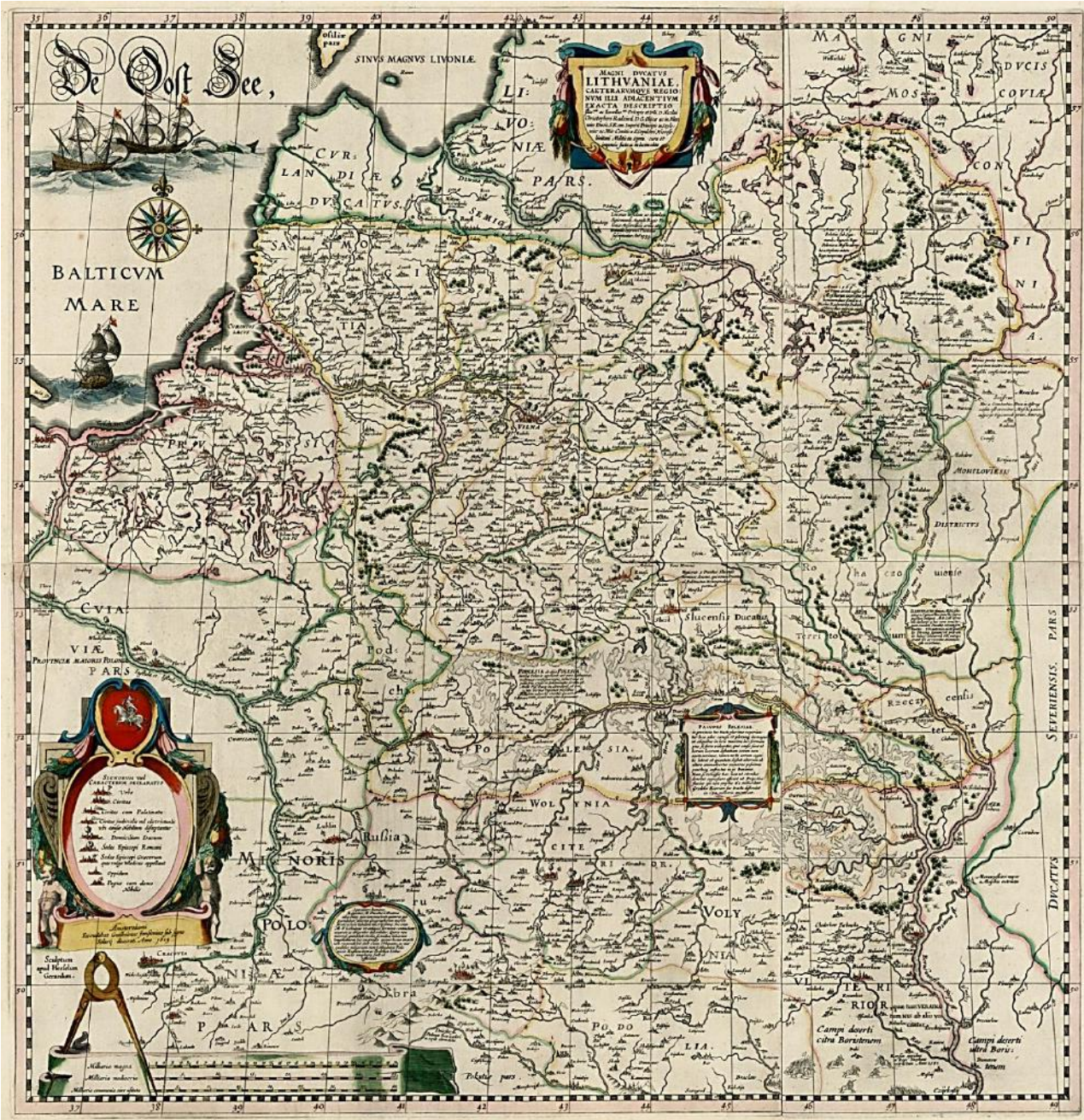
Amsterdam: 1631.

**Rare as complete set of two maps.**

1613 AD: First mentioning on a map of “VKRAINAINA.”









The cartographic work on the **LITHUANIA** MAP, prepared since the 1570s/80s by Tomasz MAKOWSKI (1575-1630) under Prince Mikołaj Krzysztof RADZIWIŁŁ/Mikalojus Kristupas RADVILA (1549-1616), was probably completed in 1599. Correspondence between Matthias/Maciej STRUBICZ (ca. 1534-1605), Cartographer Royal of Stefan BATHORY (\*1533; king: 1576-1586), and Chancellor Jan ZAMOYSKI (1542-1605) in which the cartographer asks ZAMOYSKI for support in obtaining material relating to the Grand Duchy of Lithuania from the King, proves that work on the map was well advanced already in 1579. RADZIWIŁŁ's correspondence indicates that he sought assistance from Lithuanian, Belorussian, and perhaps even Ukrainian magnates, and also from officials at the Royal Court. This clever strategy allowed him to make use of various influences and support to execute his ambitious task in minute detail. One of such noble assistants could have been the Palatine of Kiev, Prince Konstanty Wasyl OSTROGSKI/OSTROZKY (1526-1608), whom RADZIWIŁŁ asked to collect data on the lower course of the Dnieper river. RADZIWIŁŁ's **LITHUANIA MAP** becomes the **first cartographic work that mentions VKRAINA**. In his 1579 letter to ZAMOYSKI, STRUBICZ wrote:

*“I am positive that there exists a more reliable and precise description of those Lithuanian lands, made in the times of war, without which I started my work, but am not able to complete. I would be much obliged to Your Excellency for your support to my earlier request to His Majesty the King, to lend me for a short time such description of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania.”*

In 1599, STRUBICZ began his search for an engraver of the many texts in Latin and the 12 cartouches with Latin texts as well as a publisher of the final draft of the entire map. Below follows an excerpt from STRUBICZ's letter to Mikołaj RADZIWIŁŁ, written during the former's trip to **GDAŃSK**, where he originally tried to publish the map and have it engraved by a local **goldsmith, Joannes KOLNER**. **(The company of KOLNER was indeed listed in the records of GDANSK'S goldsmiths of that period)**. STRUBICZ, along with “Father Rector” (1586-1591) Jan UBERUS, was accompanying RADZIWIŁŁ's sons during their journey to GDAŃSK:

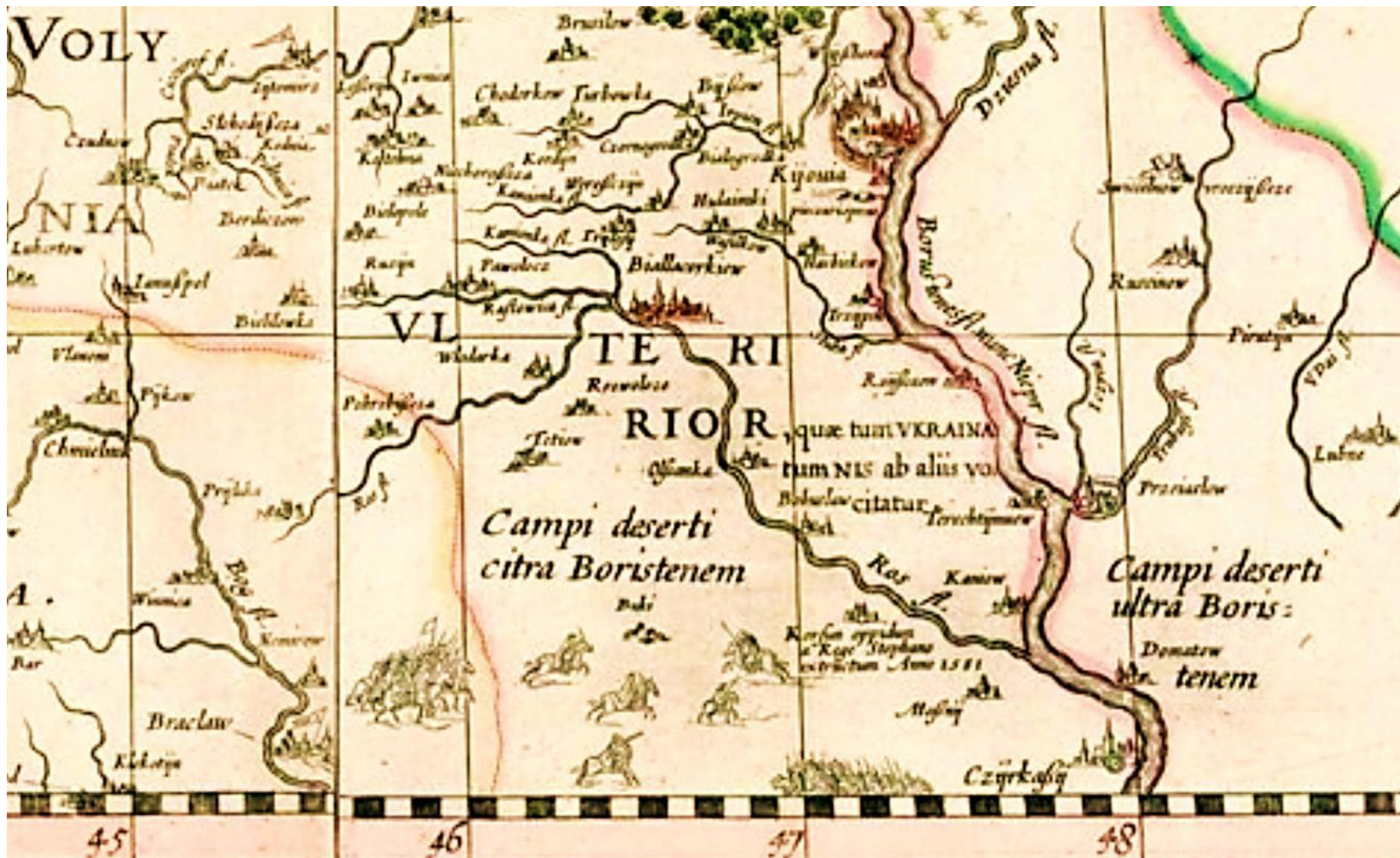
*"We could meet a 'perfectum sculptorem et expertum artificem,' who could accept the commission and engrave that map done by Your Excellency with due care and skill **Here in GDAŃSK we happened to find an 'artifex' who would undertake the work: a Joannes KOLNER.** He only wishes to see the drawing of the map, ready for engraving. Therefore the Rector suggests to send here the descripta for the engraver's inspection, as it may be God's wish to have it made and prepared here in **GDAŃSK**. I would be infinitely grateful if Your Excellency could let me know his mind in this respect..."*

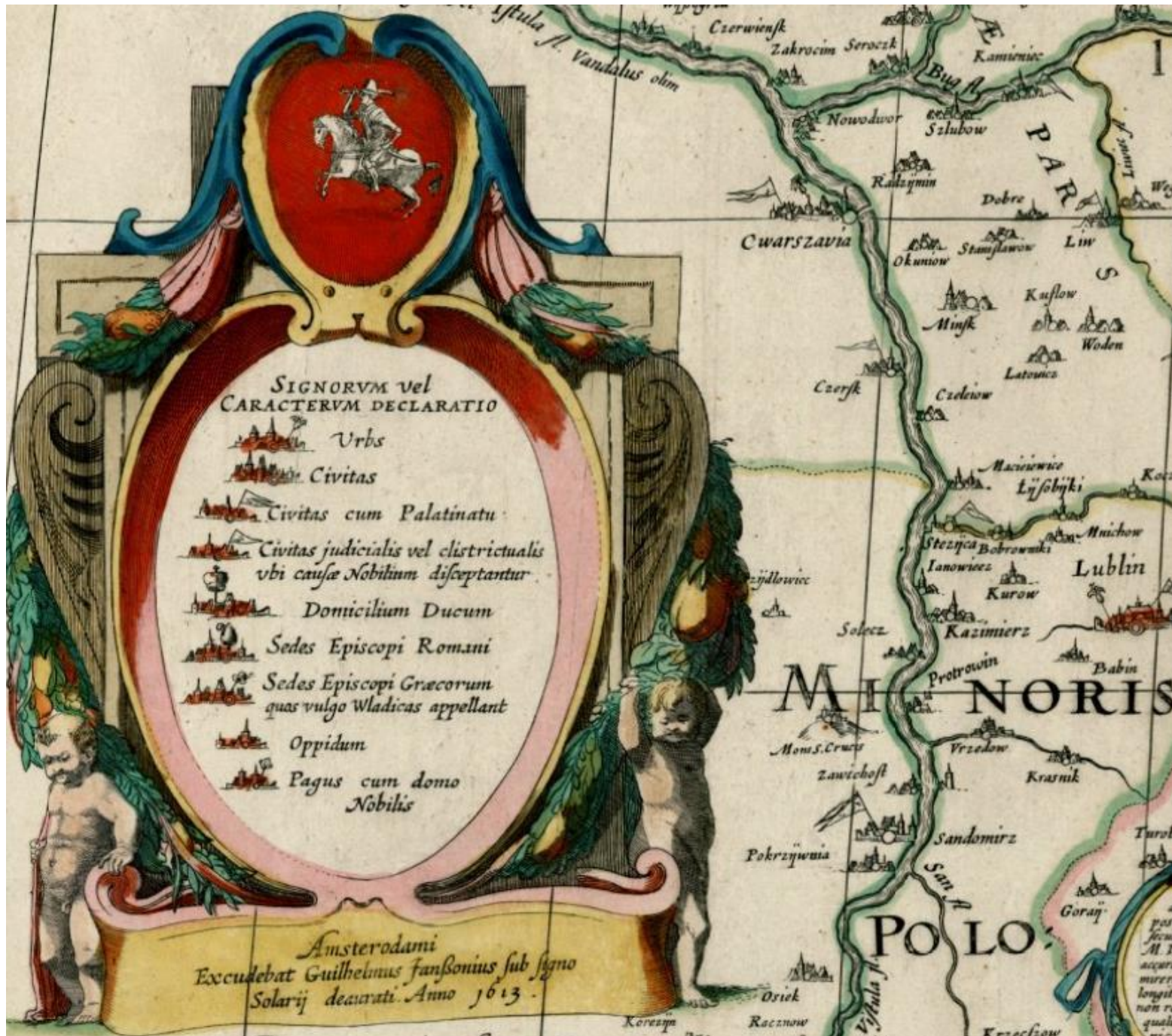
In 1604, the cartographer's son, Samuel STRUBICZ, sent a message from Augsburg (where he had ordered 40 maps for the prince) to RADZIWIŁŁ, informing him that his exlibrisses (actually the emblem of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, the Vytis) were ready to be engraved for these 40 maps:

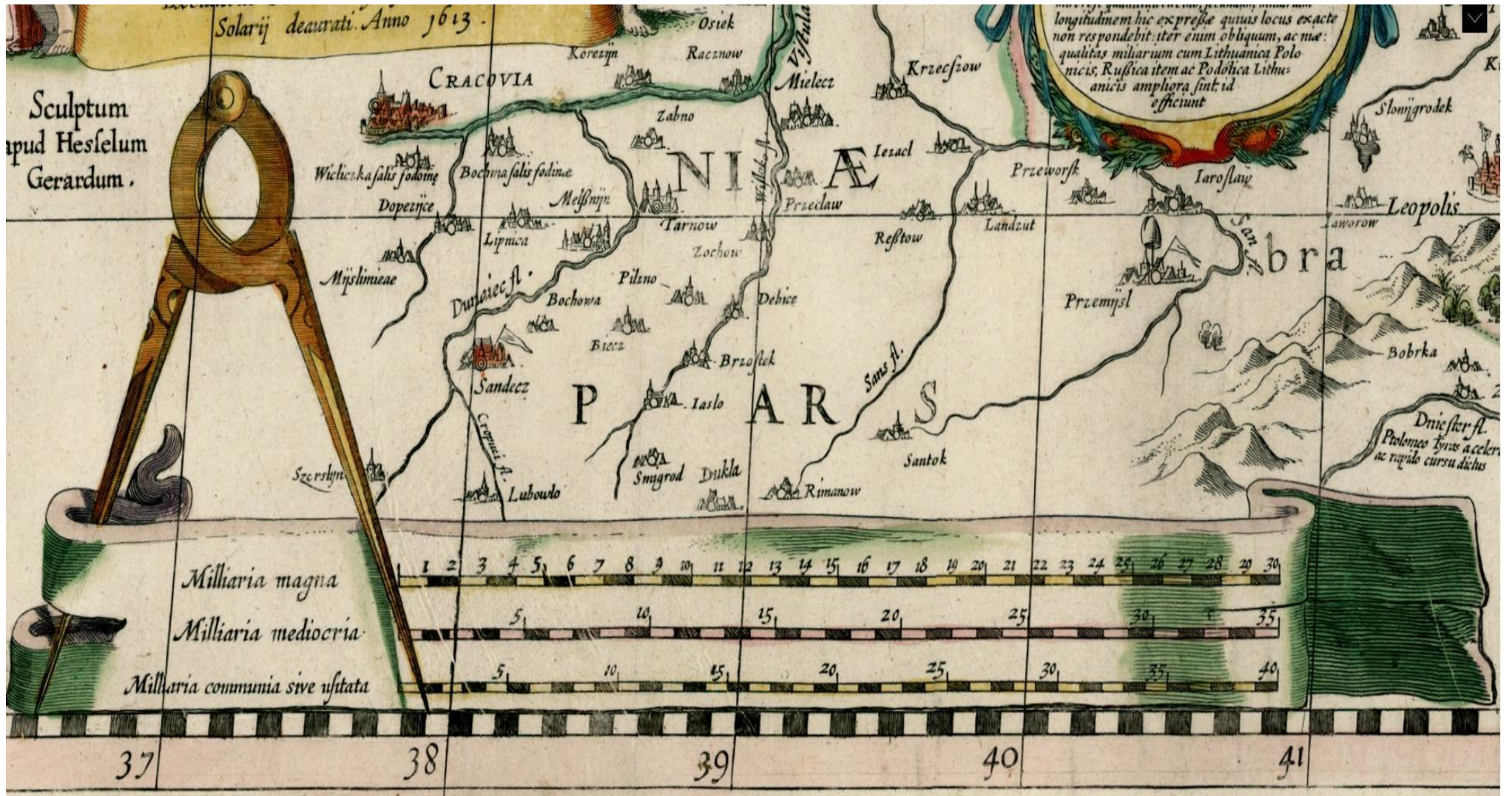
*"[I had] an excellent sculptor engrave Your Excellency's coat of arms on a copper plate, in order to stick it on the maps which are here..."*

However, there are no sources to confirm, whether (prior to Hessel GERRITSZ) the engraving of the map (or the text cartouches) had been made in **GDAŃSK** or in Augsburg where 40 maps were prepared with the Vytis ("exlibrisses"). Samuel STRUBICZ did neither mention the entire Lithuania map nor the name of the Augsburg engraver, from whom he had ordered the set of 40 maps. Augsburg of the early 17<sup>th</sup> century was an important center of cartography and publishing. Lucas KILIAN (1579–1631) and Wolfgang KILIAN (1581-1662), like STRUBICZ from Silesia, are possible candidates. Since Wolfgang KILIAN, from 1604–1608, worked in Venice, Mantua, and Milan (<https://rkd.nl/en/explore/artists/44341>), he must already have been a master in 1604. Nevertheless, it is not possible to safely identify (before Hessel GERRITSZ) any engraver of the **LITHUANIA MAP** (or parts of it) and to determine, whether one of the KILIANs or **Joannes KOLNER from GDAŃSK** had participated in that work.

(See also: <http://mapy.muzeum-polskie.org/articles-about-the-collection/the-radziwi-map-of-lithuania.html>; <http://www.draugas.org/news/a-grand-undertaking-the-famous-radvila-map-of-the-grand-duchy-of-lithuania/>; [https://www.jstor.org/stable/1150439?read-now=1&refreqid=excelsior%3A10456c3366d8282caab9b16b5fc56897&seq=5#page\\_scan\\_tab\\_contents](https://www.jstor.org/stable/1150439?read-now=1&refreqid=excelsior%3A10456c3366d8282caab9b16b5fc56897&seq=5#page_scan_tab_contents).)









Hunc Borysthenis tractum ut ad nostram Geographiae tabulam adjiciamus duo nos praecipue impulerunt. Primum ut huius fluminis longitudinem ostendamus, siquidem praeter Danubium et Volgam (cuius tantum fontes in Europa sunt idioque non Europae sed Asiae fluvius esse videtur) longiorem ac majorem Europa non habet. Alterum ut antiquos M. D. Lithuaniae terminos Vitoldi M. Ducis praesertim temporibus exponamus, hic multa praelia secunda cum Tartaris faciens, arcēs nonnullas quarum nunc ruinae extant extraxerat ac muniverat, quo facilius dominium suum protendere hostemq; longius depellere possit cur autem in eadem ipsa tabula hunc Borysthenis tractum continuate non adjecerimus ea causa est quod protraxisset nostram Geographiae tabulam, ut Hungariae, Moldaviae, Transylvaniae, Valachiae partem continuare atq; in tabulam inscribere deberemus. Proderit autem lectori qui sit status huius Regionis cognoscere; Regio est campestris ac feracissima, sed propter asiduas Scytarum incurfus deserta, qui semper ibiant illius bonis, et aliquando ultra Czyrkasos progressi Voluniani depopulantur, plurimos homines bonis illorum diruptis in servitute abducentes. Revertentibus vero illis cum praeda, Kozacy saepius occurrere ac omnibus bonis si eos tranātes fluvium aliquem repererit solent.



## DE KOZACYS

Kozacij est genus militum ex honore pri-  
vatis expulsis, laboremq; evitantibus con-  
stitutum. Hi armis levibus antea utebantur,  
unde et Velites dicti sunt, arcibus videlicet  
frameis, bombardis levioribus: nunc autem  
tormenta muralia et omne genus, annorum  
antea illis inusitatum, usu est. Hi itaq;  
vitam ad Porohas sive Cataracta in insu-  
lis Borysthenis, sub casis quibusvis tem-  
pestatibus expositi, degunt, in obedientia  
atq; suprema exercituum Polonice præ-  
fecti continentur. Ducum inter se eligunt,  
electum facile deponunt, infeliciter autem  
illi rebus succedentibus nonnunquam trucidant  
tum vero inopia annonæ laborant, clam civitates  
vicinis invadere et illis depopulatis præda omni  
reverti solent, ut Duce Podkowa Tchiniam  
Moldaviae Kosinscio kozlonum. Turcarum  
Imperatoris civitates deprædati ac depopu-  
lati sunt. Si vero ad externos eundi occasio  
sepe illis non obtulerit ita paternis  
inhiant possessionibus ut non  
nunquam feroces eorum  
impetus cum detrimento  
reprimantur.

## PROGI vel. POROHI

Prog nostra lingua latinis limen  
significat: sunt enim hic angustie  
Borysthenis ob rupes quibus coar-  
tatur aqua profluentis et ideo veluti  
per limen ex alto decidit cum tanto  
sonitu ac fragore ut ad tria miliaria  
ex audiri nonnumquam queat Veter-  
es Græci talia loca κατὰ δούρα α  
sonitu qui elonginquo ex auditur vo-  
care solebant. His similes Catharac-  
te In his magnis fluminibus inveni-  
untur. Istula videlicet ad Ghiew  
Rheni ad Schauhufiam. Niemene ad  
Runyszki Quapropter in Boryst-  
hene quilibet magnis Europe flumi-  
nibus non modo ad equandum sed et  
præponendus est infra Porohas na-  
vigationem hæ Catharactæ impediunt  
ultra autem et citra tutissimam mag-  
nis licet ac onerarius navibus utpote  
triremibus navigationem præbet.

**Henricus HONDIUS (1573-1650)**

***MAGNI DUCATUS LITHUANIAE  
CAETRARUMQ REGIONUM ILLI  
ADIACENTIUM EXACTA DECRIPT.***

**Copper engraving in original hand color.**

**Image size: 54 x 43 cm. Paper size: 59.5 x 50.5 cm.**

**Amsterdam: 1644**



Zakro

Signorum vel Characterum declaratio.

IOH. Vrbs

IOH. Civitas

IOH. Civitas cum Palatinatu

IOH. Civitas judicialis ubi causae nobilium disceptantur

IOH. Domicilium Ducum

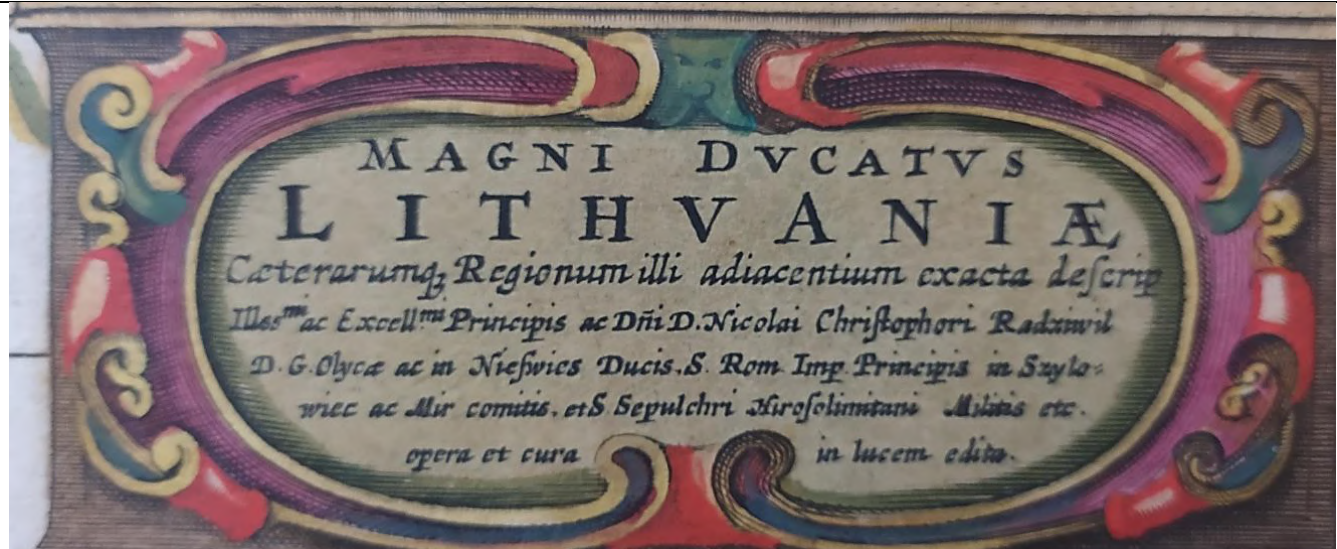
IOH. Sedes Episcopi Romani

IOH. Sedes Episcopi Graecorum quos vulgo Wallucas appellant

IOH. Oppidum

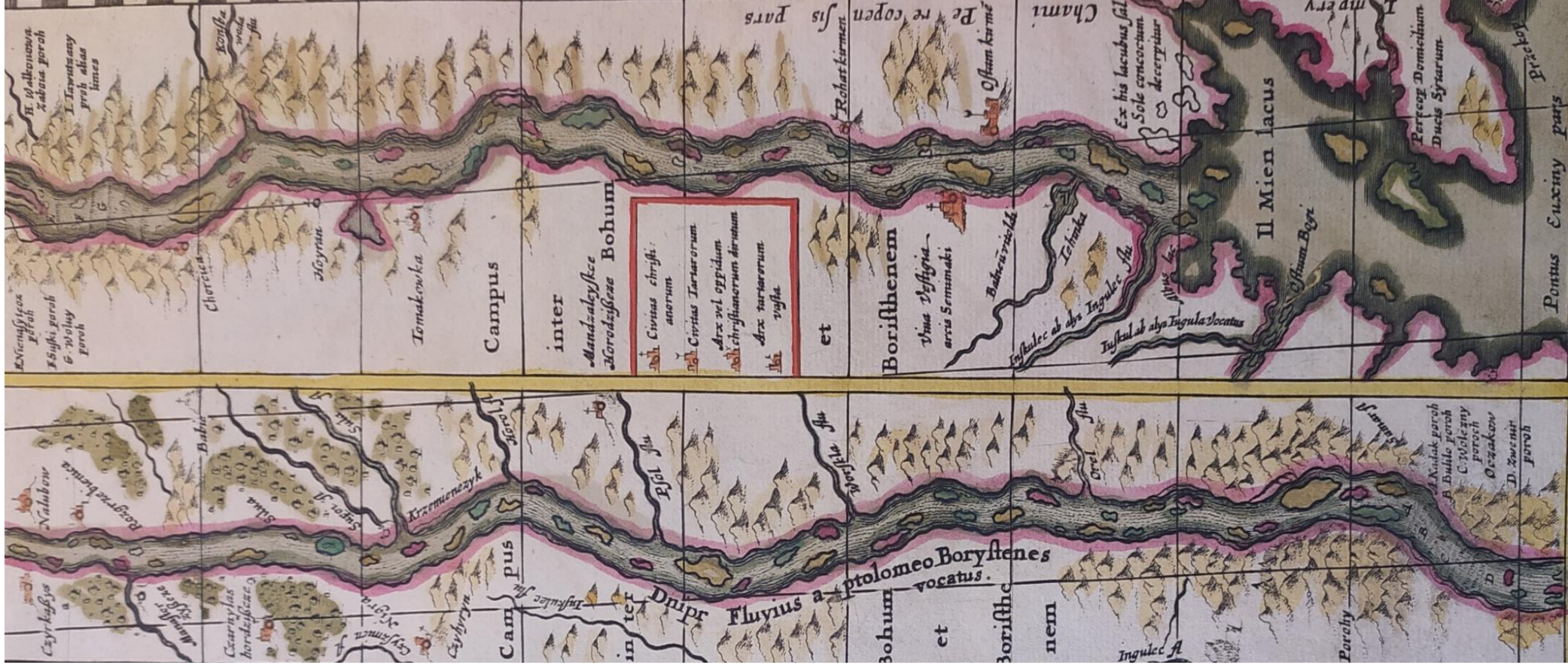
IOH. Pagus cum domo Nobilis

Ra.



Lectori Sal. Hunc Borysthenis tractum ut ad nostram Geographiae tabulam adjiciamus duo nos praecipue impulerunt Primum ut huius fluminis longitudinem ostendamus siquidem praeter Danubium et Volgam cuius tantum fontes in Europa sunt idioque non Europae sed Asiae fluvius esse videtur longiorem ac majorem Europa non habet Alterum ut antiquos M. D. Lithuaniae terminos Vitoldi M. Ducis praesertim temporibus exponamus hic multa praelia secunda cum Tartaris faciens, arces nonnullas quarum nunc ruinae extant extruxerat ac muniaverat. quo facilius dominium suum protendere hostemq; longius depellere posset cur autem in eadem ipsa tabula hunc Borysthenis tractum continuate non adjecerimus ea causa est quod protraxisset nostram Geographiae tabulam ut Hungariae Moldaviae, Transylvaniae, Valachiae partem continuare atq; in tabulam inscribere deberemus Proderit autem lectori qui sit Status huius Regionis cognocere. Regio est campestris ac feracissima. sed propter assiduos Scytarum incursus deserta qui semper ibiant illius bonis, et aliquando ultra Czirkasos progressi Voluniam depopulantur plurimos homines bonis illorum direptis in servitutem abducentes Revertentibus vero illis cum praeda Kozacy saepius occurrere ac omnibus bonis si eos tranantes fluvium aliquem repererit solent.





# The term “Ukraine” is not used.



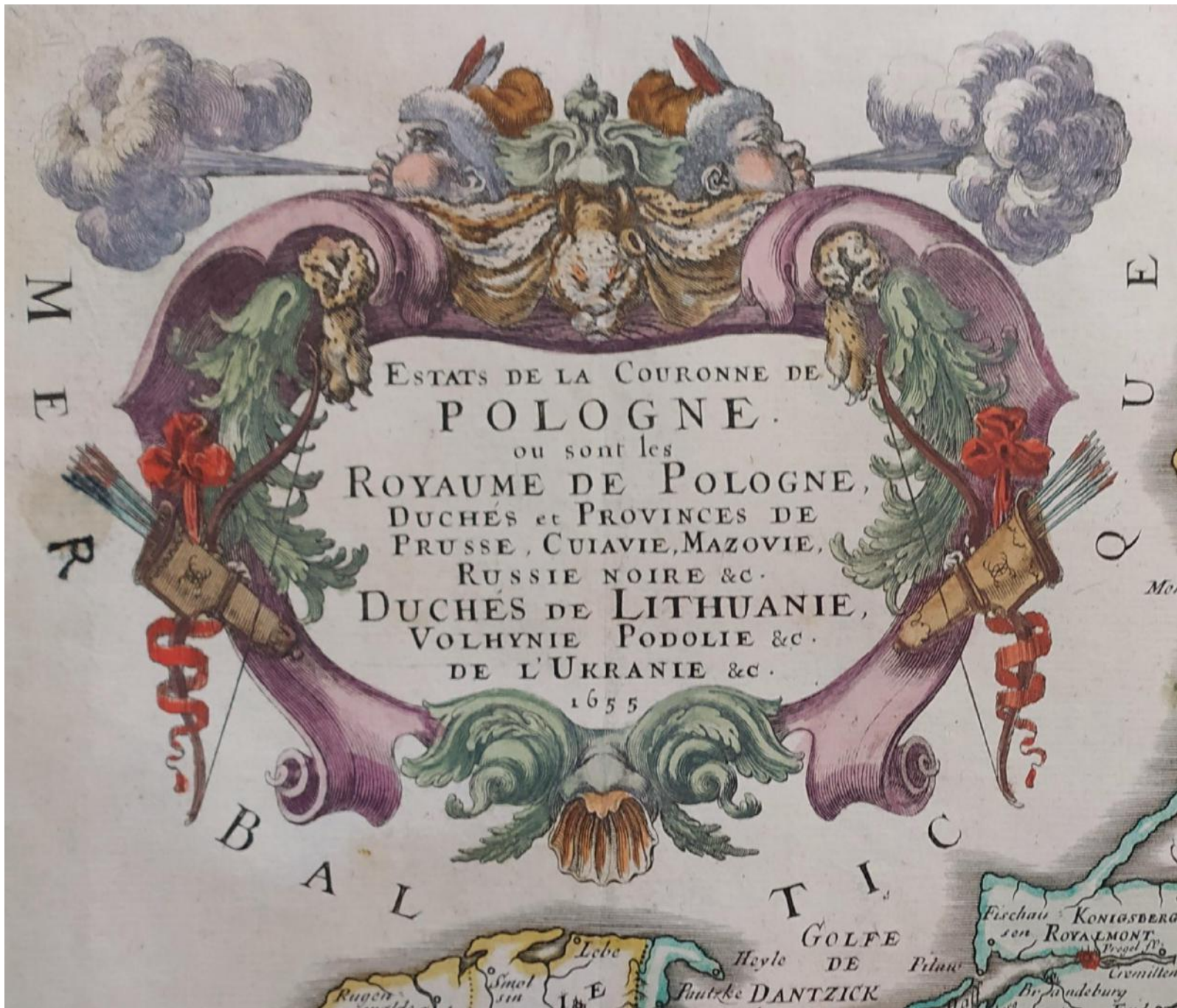
# Nicolas SANSON D'ABBEVILLE (1600-1667)

*Etats de la Couronne de Pologne, Duchés et Provinces de Prusse, Cuiavie, Mazovie, Russie Noire etc., Duchés de Lithuanie, Volhynie, Podolie etc., de l'Ukraine etc.*

Copper engraving in original hand color. Paper size: 62 x 47 cm. Image size: 58 x 45 cm.

Paris: 1655.





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Q

ESTATS DE LA COURONNE DE  
**POLOGNE.**  
ou sont les  
**ROYAUME DE POLOGNE,**  
DUCHÉS et PROVINCES DE  
PRUSSE, CUIAVIE, MAZOVIE,  
RUSSIE NOIRE &c.  
**DUCHÉS DE LITHUANIE,**  
VOLHYNIE, PODOLIE &c.  
DE L'UKRANIE &c.

1655

Rügen  
Smol  
Lebe  
Heyle  
Puteke  
DANTZICK  
Pilau  
Fischau  
KONIGSBERG  
son ROYALMONT  
Pragel  
Crimilien  
Br. Wandeburg

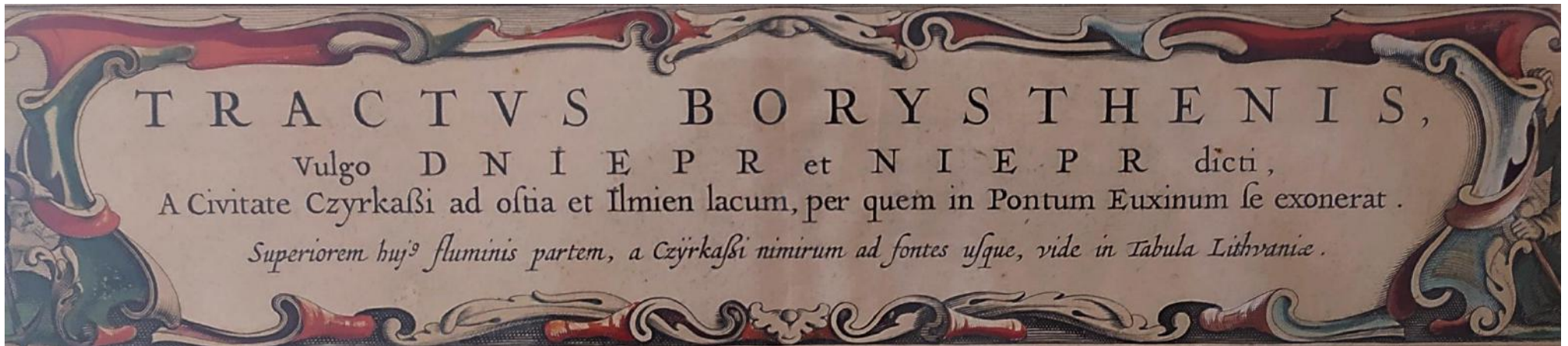






## Joan BLAEU (1596-1673)

*Tractus Borysthenis, Vulgo Dniepr et Niepr dicti,  
a Civitate Czyrkassi ad ostia at Ilmien lacum, per  
quem in Pontum Euxinum se exonerat.*



Copper engraving in original color. **Rare!** Paper size: 58 x 44 cm. Image size: 54 x 38 cm.

**Amsterdam: 1662.**

The map shows the upper part of the Dnieper River in two horizontal strips (cf. map on the right of page 15 above), the upper map with a compass rose orienting the map. It serves as a geographical orientation in the conflict between Tatars and the Polish-Lithuanian Empire in a territory that today belongs to Ukraine.



# TRACTVS BORYSTHENIS,

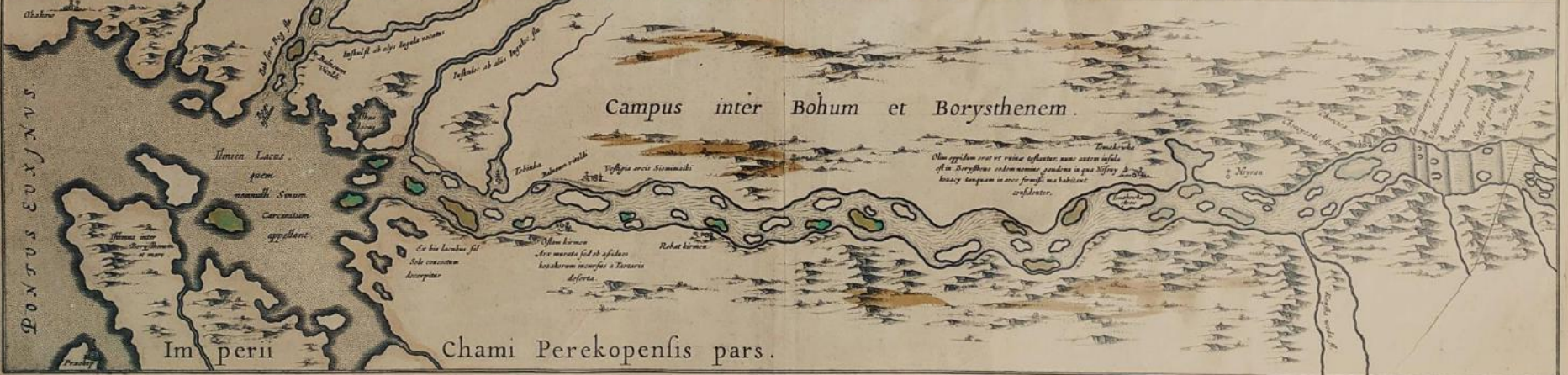
Vulgo D N I E P R et N I E P R dicti,  
 A Civitate Czirkaſi ad ofia et Ilmien lacum, per quem in Pontum Euxinum ſe exonerat.

Superiorem hujus fluminis partem, a Czirkaſi nimirum ad fontes uſque, vide in Tabula Luthvaniz.



Civitas Chriſtianorum	Arx vel Oppidum Chriſtianorum ſitum		
Civitas Tartarorum	Arx Tartarorum reſta		

Scala milliarum ad hunc tractum Borysthenis pertinens



# Compare also page 15 above!



# Poles/Cossacks





# Turks and Tatars





# Matthäus MERIAN the Younger (1621-1687)

*Bohdan Chmielnicki\**

*Exercitus Zaporouien Praefectus, Belli serulis autor  
Rebellium q. Cosaccorum et plebis Ukrajnen: Dux.*

Copper engraving. Paper size: 18 x 20 cm. Image size: 11 x 13.5 cm.

*Theatrum Europaeum. Vol. 7.*

Franckfurt am Mayn: 1663.

---

\* Bohdan KHMELNYTSKY/*Chmielnicki* (1596-1657) was a military commander and Hetman of the Zaporozhian Host, which was then under the suzerainty of the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth. He led an uprising against the Commonwealth and its magnates (1648–1654) that resulted in the creation of an independent Ukrainian Cossack state. In 1654, he concluded the Treaty of Perejaslawiu with the Russian Tsar and allied the Cossack Hetmanate with Tsardom of Russia, thus placing central Ukraine under Russian control.



*Bohdan Chmielnicki Exercitus Zaporouien :  
Praefectus, Belli Seruilis autor Rebelliumq;  
Cosaccorum et Plebis Ukrajnen: dux .*



**Giovanni Battista BONACINA (ca. 1620-1664)**

***Giorgio Chimilinschi\* Generale de Cosacchi.***

**Copper engraving. Paper size: 20 x 26.5 cm. Image size: 15.5 x 22 cm.**

**From**

**Galeazzo GUALDO PRIORATO (1606-1678); *Historia di Leopoldo Cesare.***

**Wien/Vienna: Battista Hacque; 1674.**

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**\* A slightly later portrait of Bohdan KHMELNYTSKY/*Chmielnicki* (1596-1657) than the preceding one.**

CHIMIELINSKI, 85.

137



Giorgio Chimilinski Generale de Cosacchi.  
Bonacina fecit.

7234E

137



# Johann Martin LERCH (1643-1693)

## *Pietro DOROZENKO\* Generale de Cosacchi Zaporoviensi.*

Copper engraving. Paper size: 18 x 26.5 cm. Image size: 14.5 x 17.5 cm.

From: Galeazzo GUALDO PRIORATO (1606-1678); *Historia di Leopoldo Cesare.*

Wien/Vienna: Battista Hacque; 1674.

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\* Piotr/Petro DOROSZENKO (1627-1698). He was born in Chyhyryn to a noble Cossack family. He became fluent in Latin and Polish and had a broad knowledge of history. In 1648, Doroszenko fought with Bohdan KHMELNYTSKY (1596-1657) against the Polish domination of Ukraine. He primarily served in his home regiment from Chyhyryn regiment. In 1657, he was appointed colonel of the Pryluky regiment. After Khmelnytsky's death in 1657, Doroshenko supported the election of general chancellor Iwan WYHOWSKY (?-1664) as his successor. Between 1657 and 1658 he helped Hetman Vyhovsky to suppress the pro-Russian uprising of Jakub/Jakiv BARABASZ (Zaporoscy Ataman 1657-58) and Martyn PUSZKAR (1599-1658), a fratricidal conflict, resulting in some 50,000 deaths. In 1665, Doroszenko, supported by Crimean Tatars and Turkey, crushed the pro-Russian Cossack bands and eventually became Hetman of Ukraine (right bank of Dnjeper). After the anti-Turkish division of Ukraine between Poland and Russia, without consulting the Ukrainians, Doroszenko moved away from Poland. Much later, after alliances with Turkey, he became a Russian nobleman. From 1679 to 1682, he served as a Tsarist voivode of Vyatka, some 800 km northeast of Moscow.

881



DOROZENKO, P.

138



PIETRO DOROZENKO GENERALE DE COSACCHI ZAPOROVIANSI

Lench sc.

72960

# **Matthäus MERIAN the Younger (1621-1687)**

## ***Michael KRZYCZEWSKI\** (ca. 1610-1649).**

**Copper engraving portrait.**

**Paper size: 20 x 28.5 cm. Image size: 12 x 14 cm.**

**\*He was born Stanisław KRZECZOWSKI or KRZYCZEWSKI to a Roman Catholic family in the Brest Litovsk Voivodeship. Eventually he became a friend of Bohdan KHMELNYTSKY (1596-1657). He met him while both served in the Chyryryn Cossack unit. In 1647, he helped Khmelnytsky, who had been arrested and sentenced to death under a suspicion of preparing another Cossack uprising. After receiving guarantees of Khmelnytsky's innocence (from Krychevsky and others), Stanisław KONIECPOLSKI (1590/94-1646) allowed Khmelnytsky to go free. He promptly went to Zaporizhian Sicz where he started the Khmelnytsky Uprising. There are diverging legends how Krychevsky joined the rebellion. All agree that he converted to Orthodoxy from Roman Catholicism, adopting a new name, Mykahilo. He was given the title of acting Hetman and was considered a very able and promising commander by Khmelnytsky. He was mortally wounded in the battle of Loyew on 31 July 1649. Field Hetman of Lithuania, Janusz RADZIWIŁŁ (1612-1657), wanted to save his life, so he could be put on trial for joining the uprising, but his wounds were too great and he died soon afterwards, on 3 August 1649.**

KRZYCZEWSKI



MICHAEL KRZYCZEWSKI Nobilit. Lituanus  
Cotacorum rebellium contra Lituanos Dux, a Principe  
Januino Radovilo caesus, captus et triduo tantum ex  
vulnere superstiti, post fata delinatur.

1649. Fürst gethan alles, was zu ihm müßlich war, und sich anserstet zu hemtzen, damit er vom Feind Rundschaft erlangen möchte, welche er denn eher nicht erhalten können, bis auf den 29. Juli, auf nachfolgende Weise:  
Nachdem der Cosacken Gen. Krzyzewski im Zweifel stand, ob er auf des Fürsten Radovils Lager, oder auf die Statt Niecep, angehen sollte, bekam er von den Darnen Rundschaft, daß zwey starke Partien auß dem Lager gangen, und eine Anzahl Volck am Haupt des Flußes lige, welches verursachte, daß er ihnen eingeschilber, einen größern Vortheil zu erlauffen, wann er auf das Lituanische Lager,

als auf die Statt Niecep angehe. Wante sich derhalben dem Lager zu und nahm unterwegs durch Verräther oder Dieber, das Stättlein Chalmey ein, in dem die Juncker sich stellten, ob wolten sie ihr Viehe zur Abend aufreiben, und ihm also das Thor öffnen, daß er vermittelst gegebenen Blocken schlags, als eines Zeichens strey hinein ziehen mögen.  
Gedachtes Stättlein Chalmey war besetzt mit ungefehr 100. Mann von den Lituan. Voldemern, unterm Commando des Rittmeist. Solowash, die aber benedenst etlichen Kranken von unerschiedlichen Comp. niedergelangen worden, außser etlichen sonder der Flucht entkommen.

Der nimt das Stättlein Chalmey durch Verräther ein.

6613





# Moritz LANG (2<sup>nd</sup> half of 17<sup>th</sup> century)

*Ianusio Radziwil\** [1612-1655] *Duca di Birza, e  
Dubing Principe del Sacro Romano Imperio Capitan  
Generale Dell'Esercito del Gran Ducato di Litvania.*

Copper engraving. Paper size: 19 x 27.5 cm. Image size: 15.4 x 18.7 cm

From: Galeazzo GUALDO PRIORATO (1606-1678); *Historia di Leopoldo Cesare*

Wien/Vienna: Battista Hacque. 1674

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\*Janusz Radziwiłł was born on December 12, 1612 in Popiel (Wilkomierski powiat). He died on the night of December 30-31. There were spots on his body that might indicate poisoning. He was buried in Tykocin. After the outbreak of the uprising under Bohdan Khmelnytsky (1596-1657), he fought against the Cossacks as Hetman of the army of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. In 1649, he was victorious at the Battle of Łojów. In the campaign of 1651, he crushed the Cossack army also in the second battle of Łojów and took Kiev.



IANVSIO RADZIWIŁ DVCA DI BIRZA, E  
DVBBING PRINCIPE DEL SACRO ROMANO IMPERIO  
CAPITAN GENERALE DELL ESERCITO DEL  
GRAN DVCATO DI LITVANIA &c.

*Maurit Lang sculp:*

71945



# Joan BLAEU (1596-1673)

Set of four maps of Ukraine (folio)

*Ukrainae Pars quae Kiovia Palatinatus vulgo Dicitur*

*Ukrainae Pars quae Pokutia vulgo Dicitur*

*Ukrainae Pars quae Podolia Palatinatus vulgo Dicitur*

*Ukrainae Pars quae Barclavia Palatinatus vulgo Dicitur*

Guillaume Le Vasseur de BEAUPLAN\* (c. 1600-1673;*Poloniae architectum militarem*) provided the geographical information for the Ukraina maps of Joan BLAEU. A later edition of the four map set was published by Johannes COVENS (1697-1774) & Cornelis MORTIER (1699-1783) in Amsterdam, c. 1740. All maps are in original hand color.

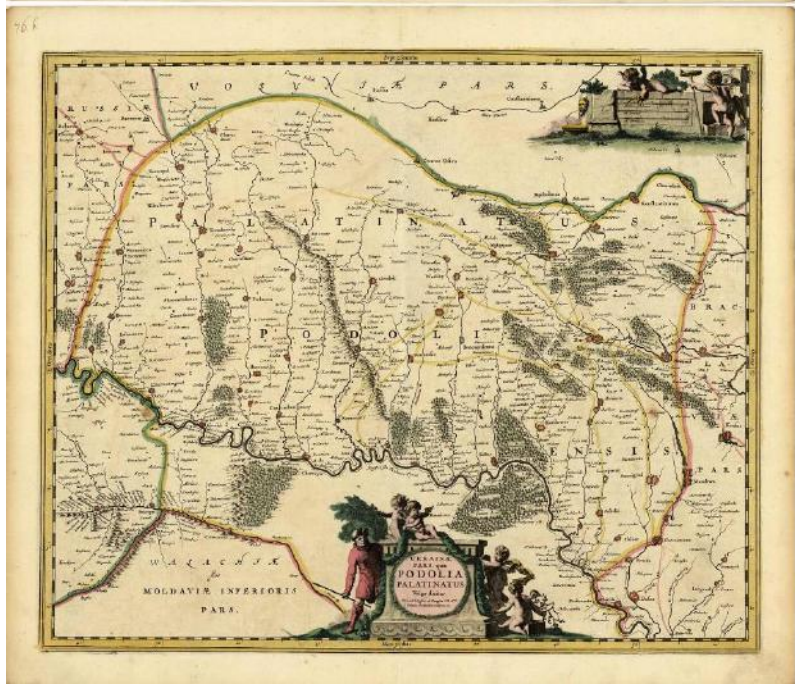
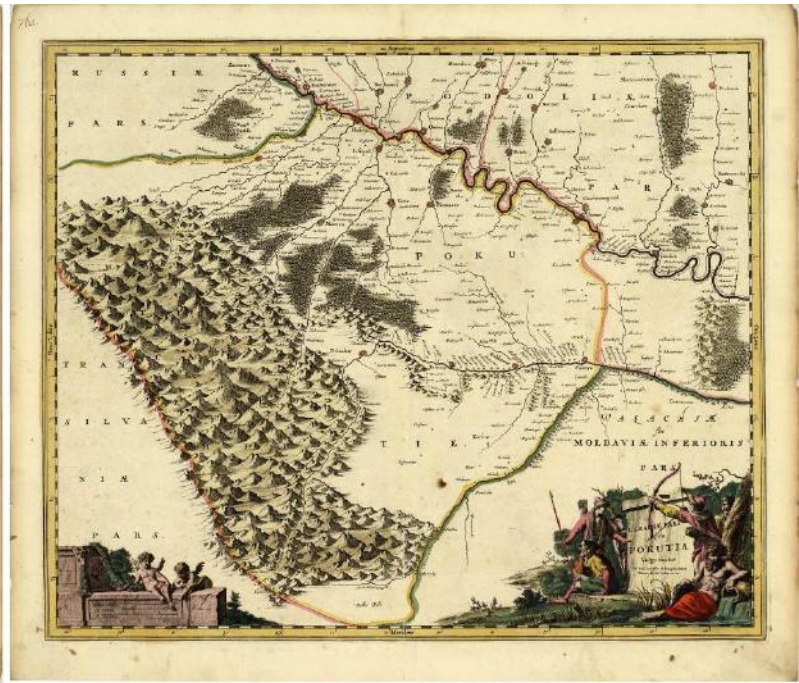
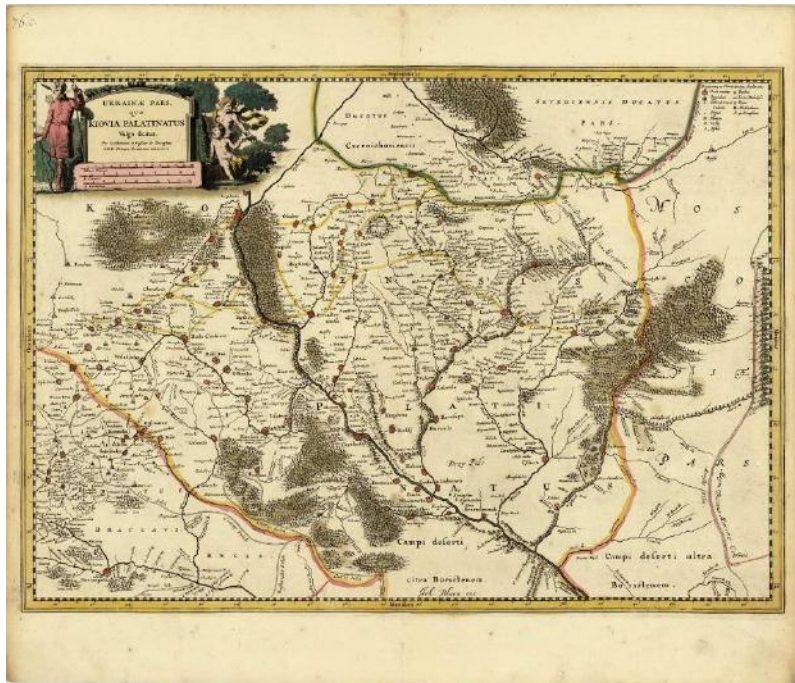
Amsterdam: 1662. Extremely rare as full set.

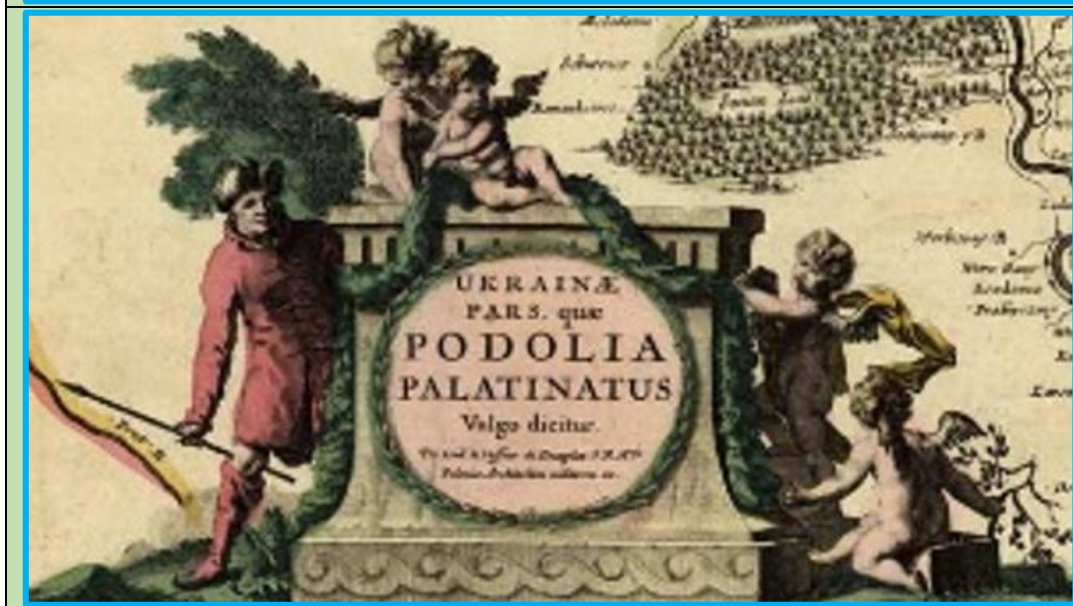
59

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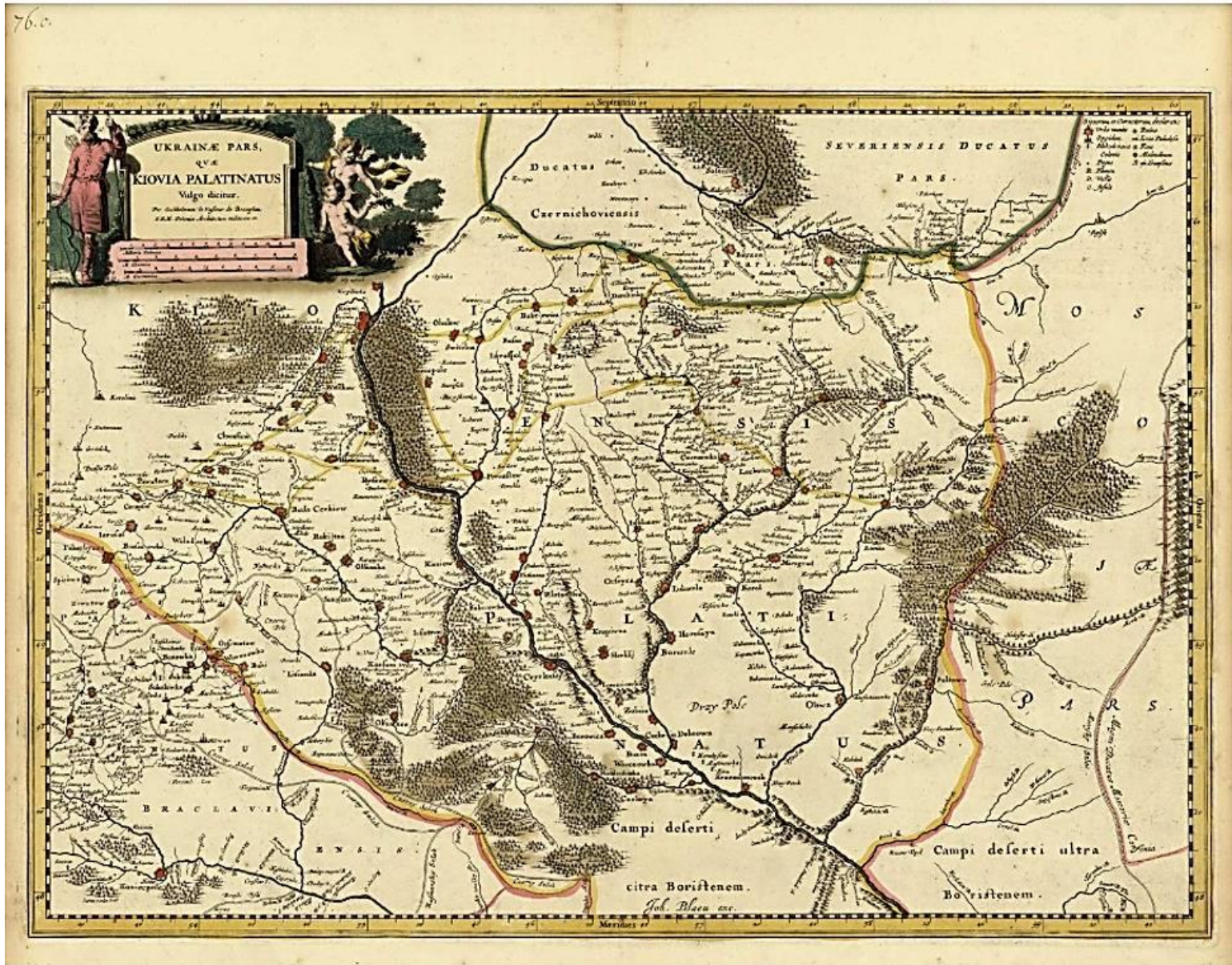
\* BEAUPLAN was, from 1630 to 1648, a captain in the artillery of the Polish army. In 1637/38 he took part in the campaign of Hetman Stanisław KONIECPOLSKI (1591-1646) against Pavlo PAVLIUK (executed 1638 in Warsaw) and Yakiv OSTRIANYN. In 1639, he rebuilt the fortress Kodak, which had been destroyed by the Cossacks. He also built the fortresses at Bar, Brody, and Kremenchuk. Already in 1634, he took part in the definition of the border between Russia and Poland-Lithuania. Poland's King WŁADYSŁAW IV WASA (1632-1648) commissioned BEAUPLAN in 1645 with the *Delineatio specialis et accurata totius Ukrainae cum suis palatinatibus ac districtibus provinciisque adiacentibus*, i.e. a general map of Polish Ukraine.

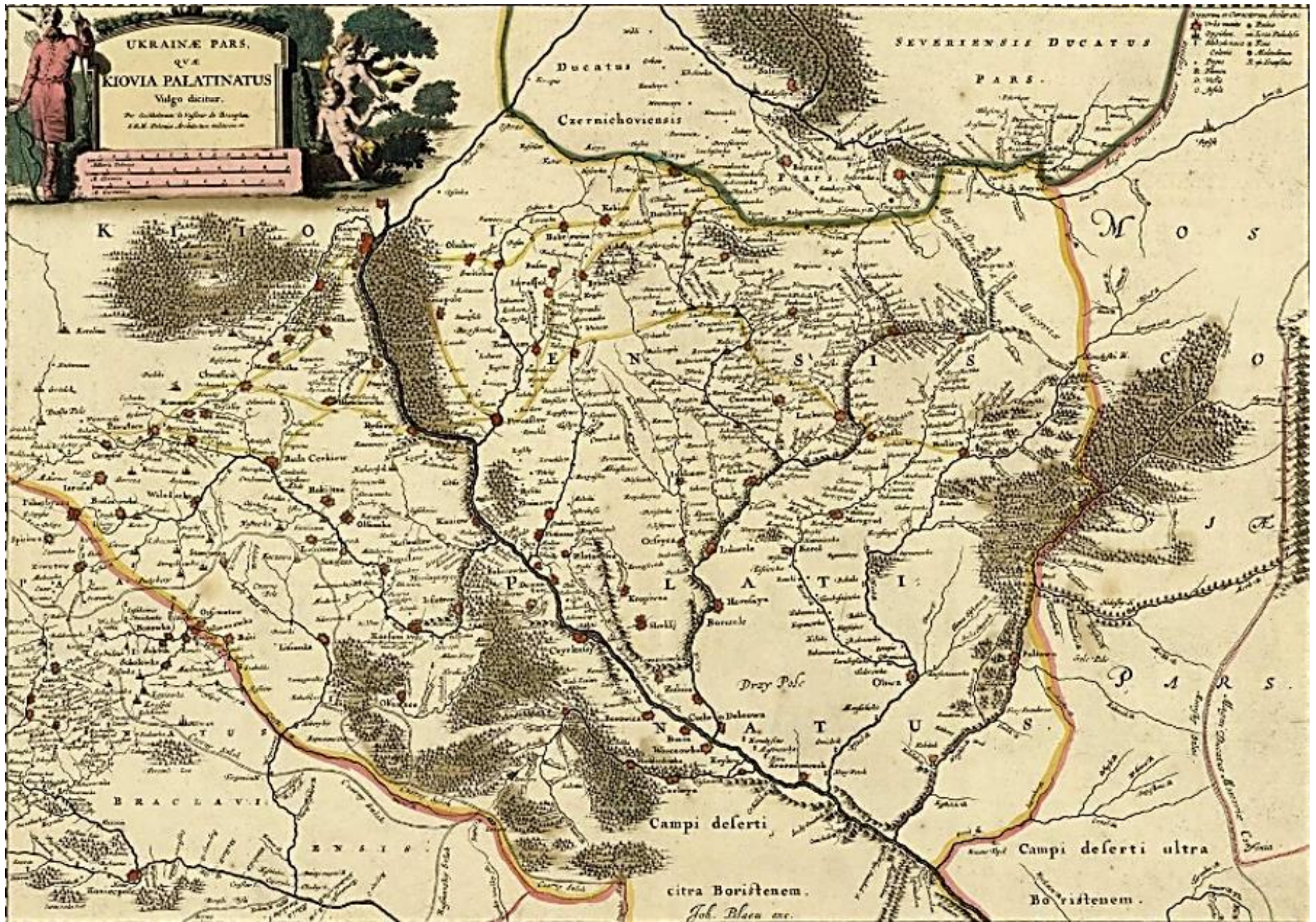
In 1648, BEAUPLAN cooperated in Danzig/Gdańsk with the geographer and engraver Willem HONDIUS [\*1598/The Hague-; +1652/Danzig/Gdańsk] to complete the Ukraine map on one sheet: *Delineatio Generalis Camporum Desertorum vulgo Ukraina. Cum adjacentibus Provinciis* (Gedani 1648). A new version on 8 sheets was published (also in Gedani/Danzig/Gdańsk) in 1650. Joan BLAEU used, around 1660, the eight sheets as the basis for his four sheet set that was later re-published, around 1740, by Covens & Mortier (see pp. 198 ff. below).





# *Ukrainae Pars quae Kiovia Palatinatus vulgo Dicitur.*





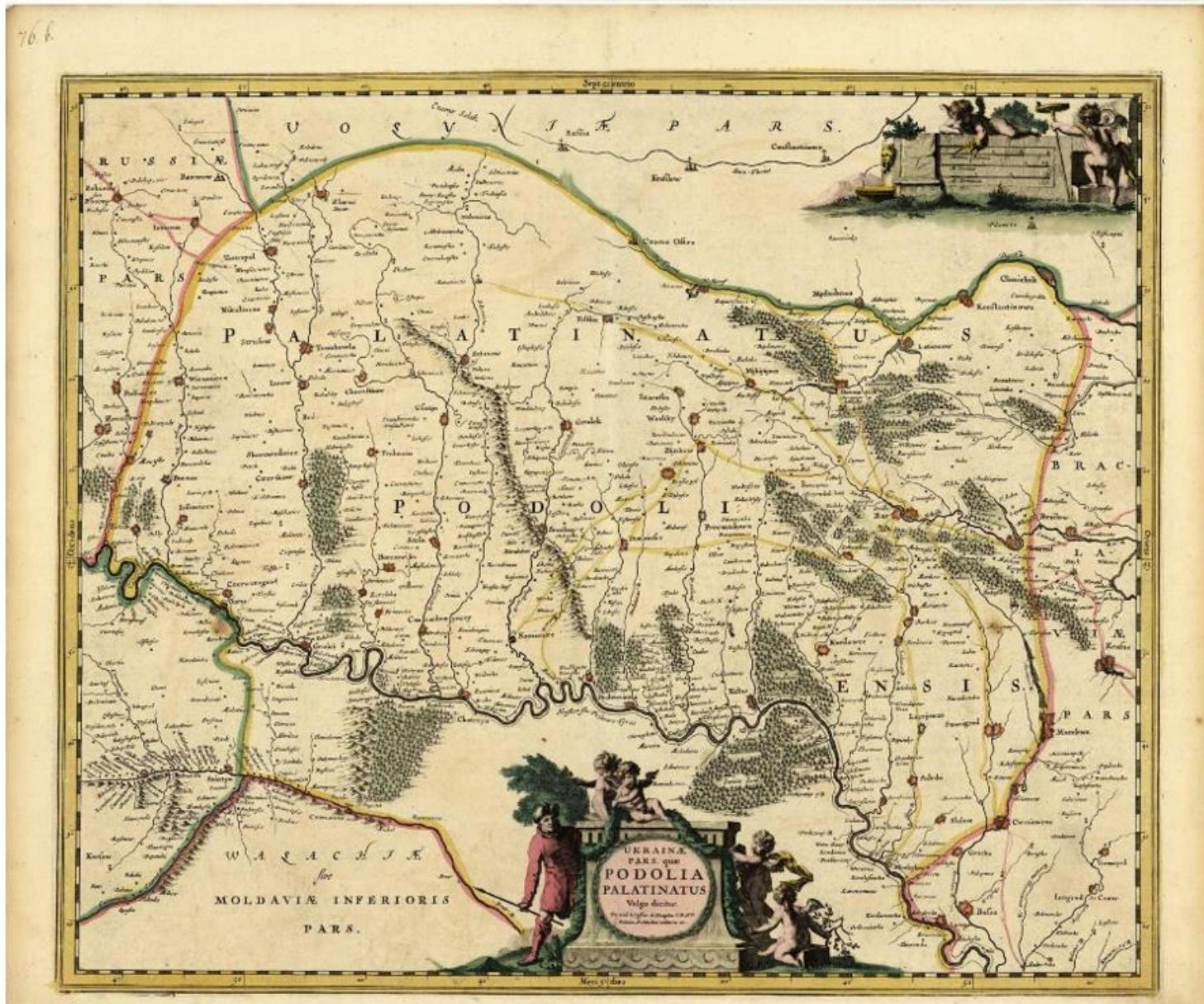
*Ukrainae Pars quae Pokutia vulgo Dicitur.*

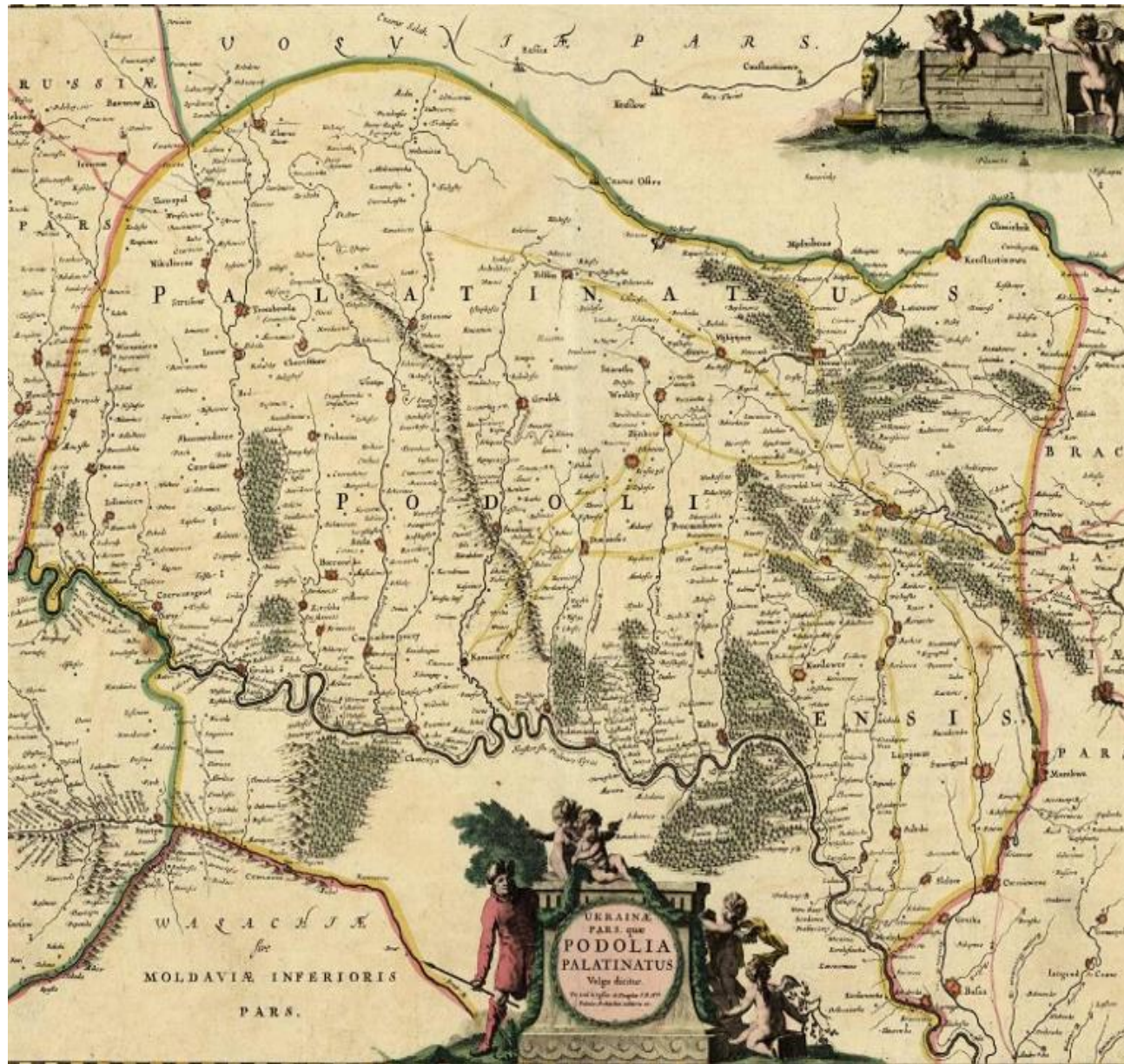




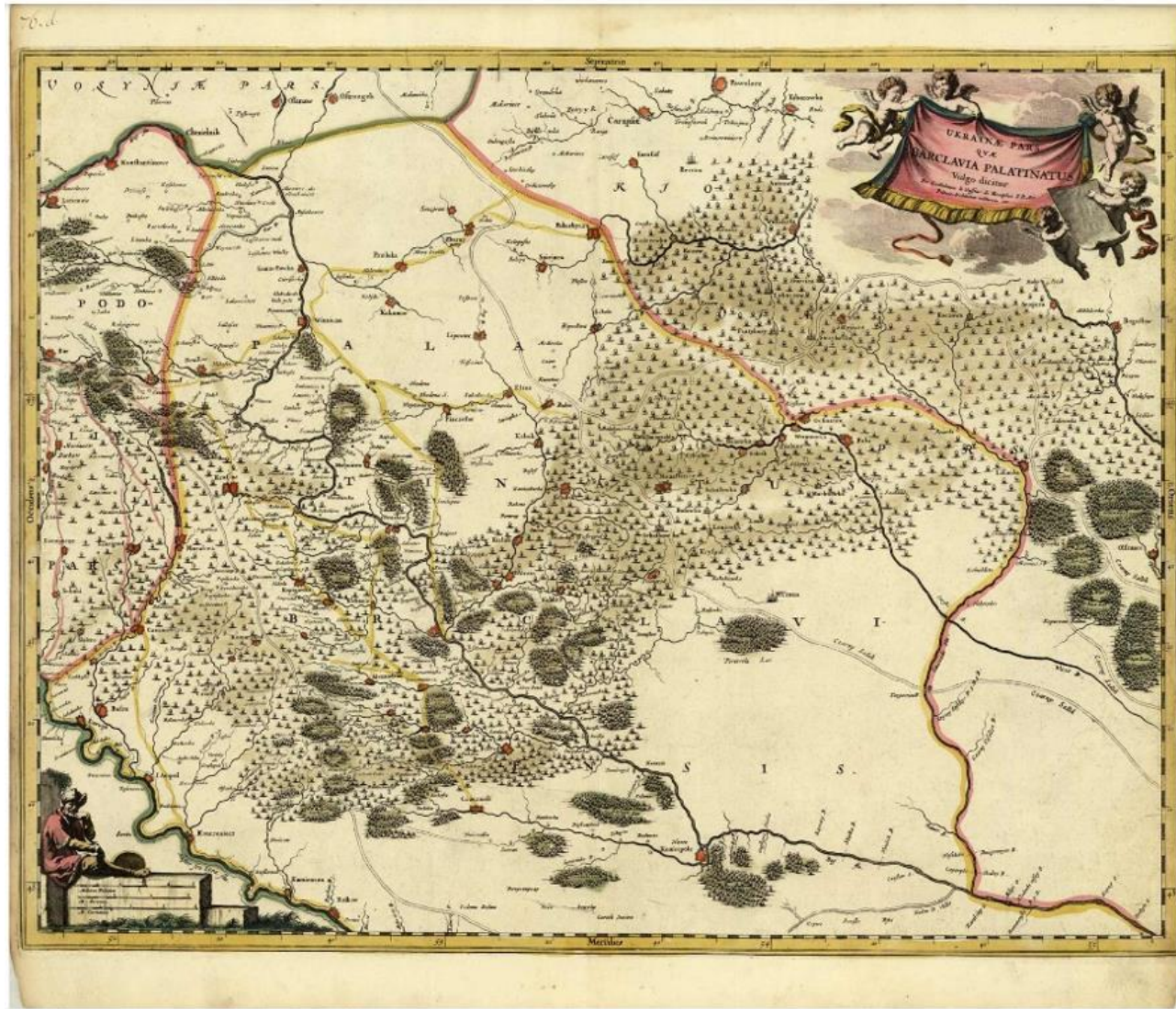


*Ukrainae Pars quae Podolia Palatinatus vulgo Dicitur.*





*Ukrainae Pars quae Barclavia Palatinatus vulgo Dicitur.*





# Nicolas SANSON d'ABBEVILLE (1600-1667)



Like the preceding four map set by Joan BLAEU, Nicolas SANSON also based his set on the geographical work of Guillaume Le Vasseur de BEAUPLAN (c. 1600-1673; *Poloniae architectum militare*)

# Nicolas SANSON d'ABBEVILLE (1600-1667)

Geographe ordinaire du Roy.

*RUSSIE NOIRE DIVISÉE DE SES PALATINATS  
TIRÉE POUR LA PLUS GRANDE PARTIE DE LA GRANDE  
UKRAINE, DU SR. LE VASSEUR DE BEAUPLAN.*

Copper engraving by Robert CORDIER (died 1673 or 1688).

**Very rare in complete set of four maps.**

Paper size: 60 x 45.3 cm. Image size: 52 x 44.3 cm

À PARIS: Chez Pierre Mariette, Rue St. Jacques a l'Esperance.

Avecq Privilege pour Vingt Ans. **1665**

Chichwa

Barko



RUSSIE NOIRE .

divisée en ses Palatinats . &c.  
tirée pour la plus grande partie  
de la grande Carte de l'Ukraine ,  
du S<sup>r</sup>. le Vasseur de Beauplan .

*Par le S<sup>r</sup> SANSON d'Abbeville Geogr<sup>e</sup> ord<sup>e</sup> du Roy .*

A PARIS .

*Chez P. Mariette, rue S. Jacques a l'Esperance  
Avecq Priuilege pour Vingt Ans .*

1665 .









**RUSSIE NOIRE.**

séc en ses Palatinats & c  
 e pour la plus grande partie  
 a grande Carte de l'Ukraine,  
 r. le Vasseur de Beauplan.  
 SANSON d'Abbeville Geogr. ord. du Roy.

A PARIS.  
 P. Mariette, rue S. Jacques a l'Esperance  
 avec Privilège pour Vingt Ans.  
 1665.

# Nicolas SANSON d'ABBEVILLE (1600-1667)

Geographe ordinaire du Roy.

*HAUTE VOLHYNIE, OU PALATINAT LUSUC  
TIRÉE POUR LA PLUS GRANDE PARTIE DE LA GRANDE  
UKRAINE, DU SR. LE VASSEUR DE BEAUPLAN.*

Copper engraving by Robert CORDIER (died 1673 or 1688).

**Very rare in complete set of four maps.**

Paper size: 59.5 x 44.5 cm. Image size: 57.3 x 38.5 cm

À PARIS: Chez Pierre Mariette, Rue St. Jacques a l'Esperance.

Avecq Privilege pour Vingt Ans. **1665**



**HAUTE VOLHYNIE, ou  
PALATINAT DE LUSUC ;**  
tire de la Grande Carte d'Ukraine ,  
du S<sup>r</sup> le Vasseur de Beauplan .

*Par le S<sup>r</sup> SANSON d'Abbeville Geogr. ord<sup>r</sup> du Roy .  
A PARIS .*

*Chez Pierre Mariette, Rue S<sup>t</sup> Jacques, à l'Esperance  
Avecq Privilege pour Vingt Ans .  
1665 .*







# Nicolas SANSON d'ABBEVILLE (1600-1667)

Geographe ordinaire du Roy.

*HAUTE PODOLIE OU KAMIENIC  
TIRÉE POUR LA PLUS GRANDE PARTIE DE LA GRANDE  
UKRAINE, DU SR. LE VASSEUR DE BEAUPLAN.*

Copper engraving by Robert CORDIER (died 1673 or 1688).

**Very rare in complete set of four maps.**

Paper size: 59 x 46 cm. Image size: 53 x 40 cm.

À PARIS: Chez Pierre Mariette, Rue St. Jacques a l'Esperance.

Avecq Privilege pour Vingt Ans. **1665**





HAVTE PODOLIE,  
OU  
PALATINAT DE KAMIENIEC

tirée entierem<sup>t</sup>. de la Gr. Vkranie,  
du S<sup>r</sup>. le Vasseur de Beauplan .

Par le S<sup>r</sup>. SANSON d'Abb. Geogr. ord. du Roy .

A PARIS .

Chez Pierre Mariette Rue S Jacques a l'Esperance  
Avec Priuilege de Sa Majeste'  
pour Vingt Ans .

1665

Nou  
Podha







# Nicolas SANSON d'ABBEVILLE (1600-1667)

Geographe ordinaire du Roy.

*BASSE PODOLIE, OU PALATINAT DE BRACLAW, TIRÉE  
POUR LA PLUS GRANDE PARTIE DE LA GRANDE  
UKRAINE, DU SR. LE VASSEUR DE BEAUPLAN.*

Copper engraving by Robert CORDIER (died 1673 or 1688).

**Very rare in complete set of four maps.**

Paper size: 59.5 x 44.5 cm. Image size: 53.5 x 35.2 cm

À PARIS: Chez Pierre Mariette, Rue St. Jacques a l'Esperance.

Avecq Privilege pour Vingt Ans. **1665**



BASSE PODOLIE,  
ou  
PALATINAT DE BRACLAW,

tiré de la Grande Ukraine,  
du S<sup>r</sup>. le Vasseur de Beauplan.

Par le S<sup>r</sup>. SANSON d'Abbeville Geogr. Ord<sup>re</sup> du Roy.

A PARIS.

Chez Pierre Mariette, Rue S<sup>t</sup>. Jacques à l'Espérance,  
Avecq Privilege pour Vingt Ans.

1665.

Gloto  
eberybis

Wicze







# **Giacomo Giovanni ROSSI (1627-1691)**

*Russia Bianca o Moscovia divisa de Guglielmo Sansone [1633-1703] ne suoi Regni, Ducati, Principati, Provincie, e Popoli, che presentemente sono soggetti al gran'Duca di Moscovia. E di nuovo data in luce da Gio Iacomo De Rossi in Roma alla Pace Con Pr. del S. Pont l'anno 1678.*

**Copper engraving in original hand color.**

**Paper size: 59.5 x 47.5 cm. Image size: 55 x 40 cm.**

**Roma: 1678 (very rare first edition).**



# RVSSIA BIANCA o MOSCOVIA

diuisa da Guglielmo Sansone ne suoi  
Regni, Ducati, Principati,  
Prouincie, e Popoli

che presentemente sono soggetti al  
GRAN' DVCA DI MOSCOVIA

E di nuouo data in luce da Gio. Iacomo  
Rossi in Roma alla Pace cō Pr. del

S. Pont. l'Anno 1678.





# **Giacomo Giovanni ROSSI (1627-1691)**

***STATI DELLA CORONA DI POLONIA DIVISA NELLE SUE  
PRINCIPALI PROVINCIE E PALATINATI DA GUGLIELMO  
SANSONE [1633-1703] GEOGRAFO DEL RE CHRIST[IANO].***

**Copper engraving in hand color.**

**Paper size: 60 x 46 cm. Image size: 56 x 42 cm.**

**Roma: 1678.**



STATI DELLA CORONA DI  
POLONIA  
Diuisa nelle sue Principali  
PROVINCE, E PALATINATI  
Da GVGLIELMO SANSONE Geografo del Rè Christ.  
E di nuouo data in luce da Gio: Giacomo Rossi,  
in Roma, alla Pace, l'Anno 1678.

MARE BALTICO ouero OSTZEE







# Moses PITT (1639-1697)

*TRACTUS BORYSTHENIS VULGO DNIEPR ET  
DNIEPR DUCTI Á KIOVIA AD URBUM OCZAKOW  
UBI IN PONTUM EUXINUM SE EXONERAT.*

Copper engraving in original hand color.  
Paper size: 60 x 50,5 cm. Image size: cm.

97

London: Apud Janssonio-Waessbergios\* et Mosem Pitt.

1680

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\*Johannes JANSSONIUS VAN WAESBERGE (active 1660-1681)



Deferti

citra

Boristhenem

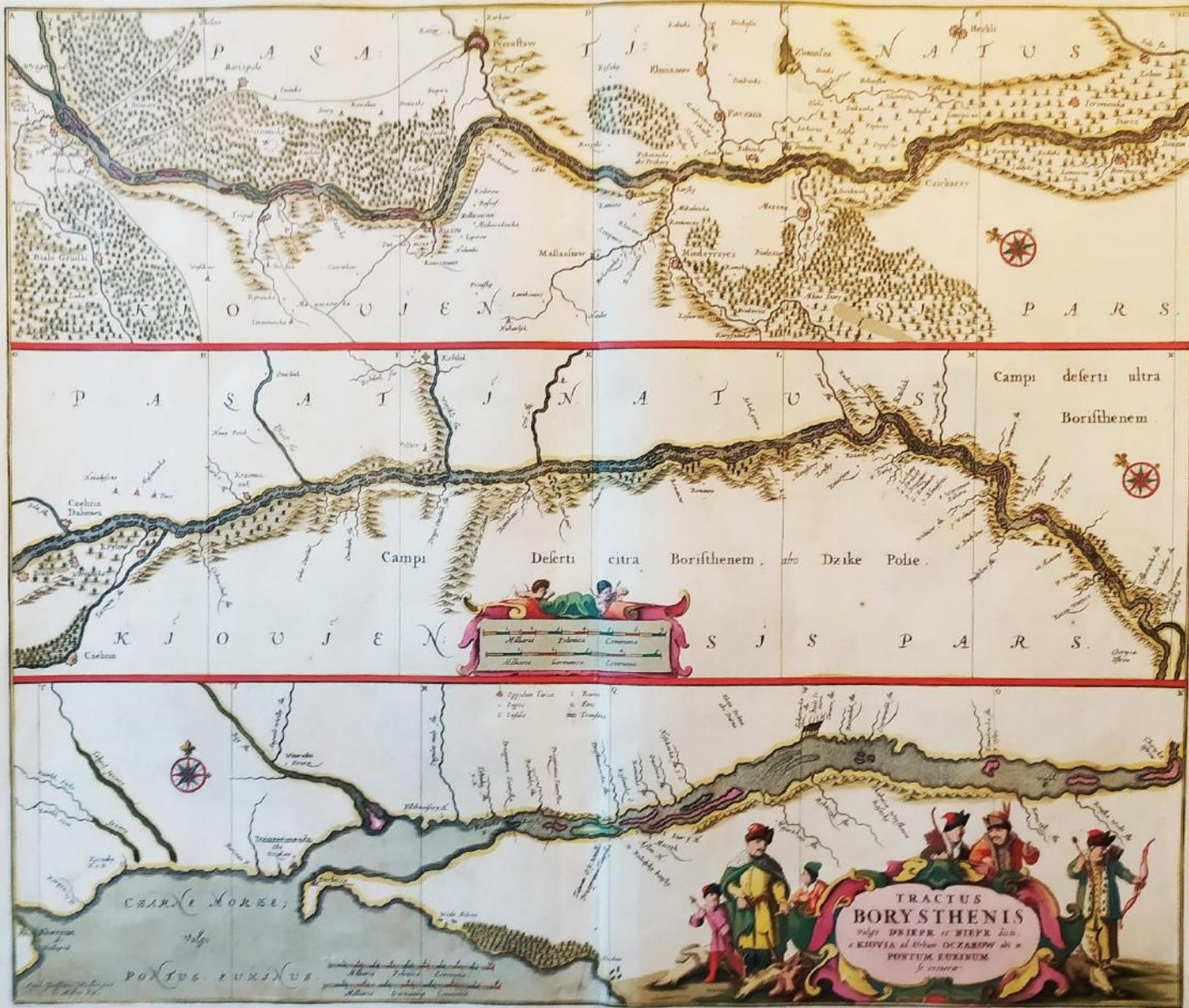
Mosow Roy Doka

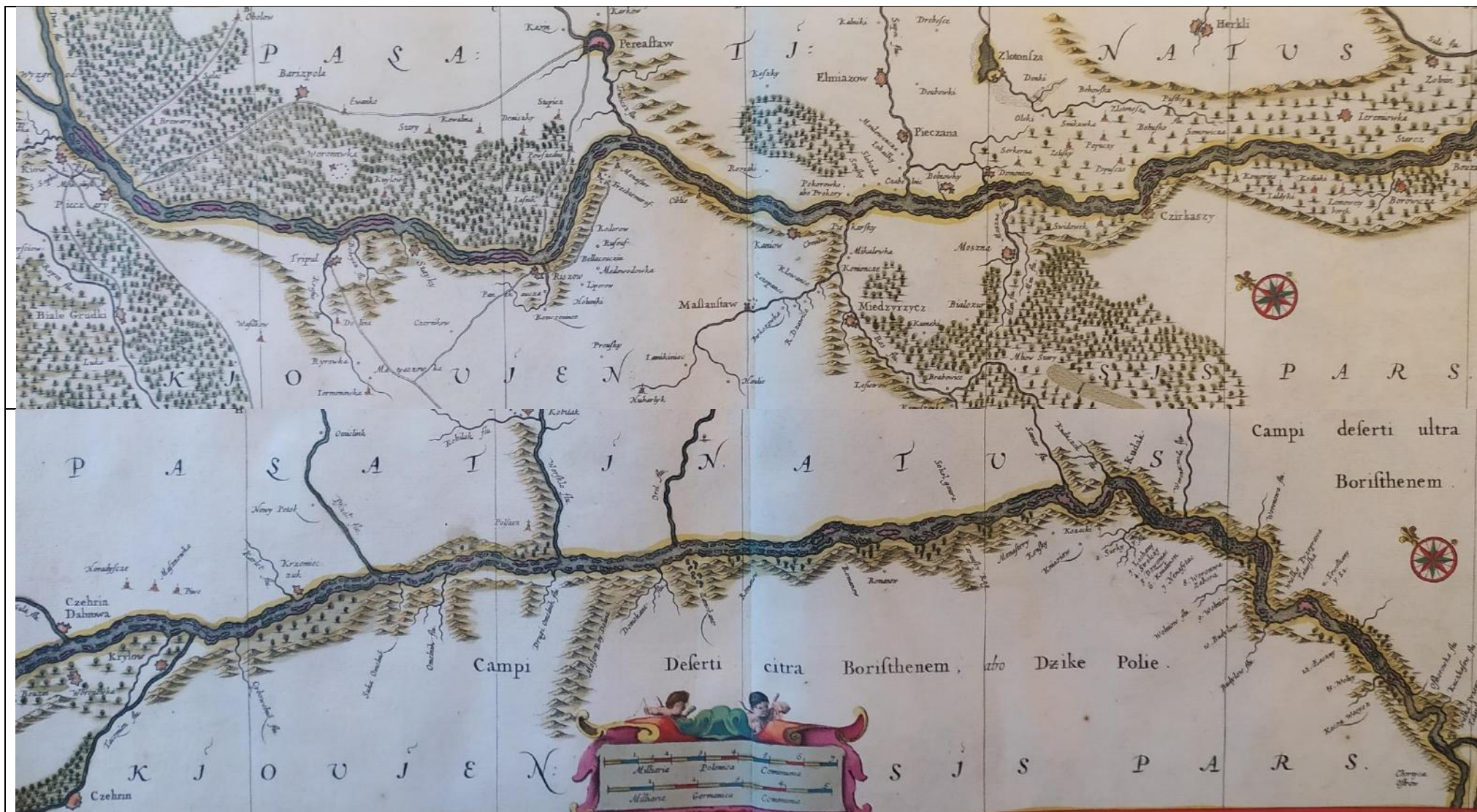
Domon

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S

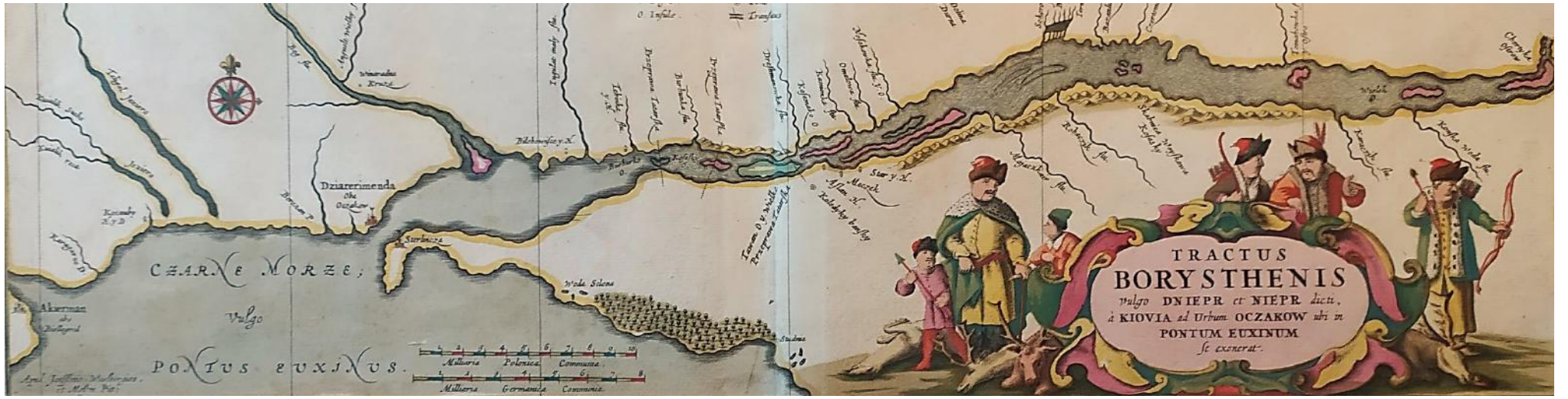




P A R S  
 Campi deferti ultra  
 Boristhenem

Campi Deferti citra Boristhenem, abo Dzike Polie





Only item in this collection that is a reproduction. It will be replaced when we find an acceptable original!

**Moses PITT\* (1639-1697)**

***TYPUS GENERALIS UKRAINAE SIVE  
PALATINATUM PODOLIAE, KIOVIENSIS  
ET BRACZLAVIENSIS.***

**Oxford: 1681.**

\*Moses PITT combined the (preceding) 1662 set of four maps (Joan BLAEU after Guillaume Le Vasseur de BEAUPLAN) into a single overview. [The reproduction included here was made by *HISTORIC PICTORIC*.]



Typus Generalis  
**UKRAINÆ**

sive

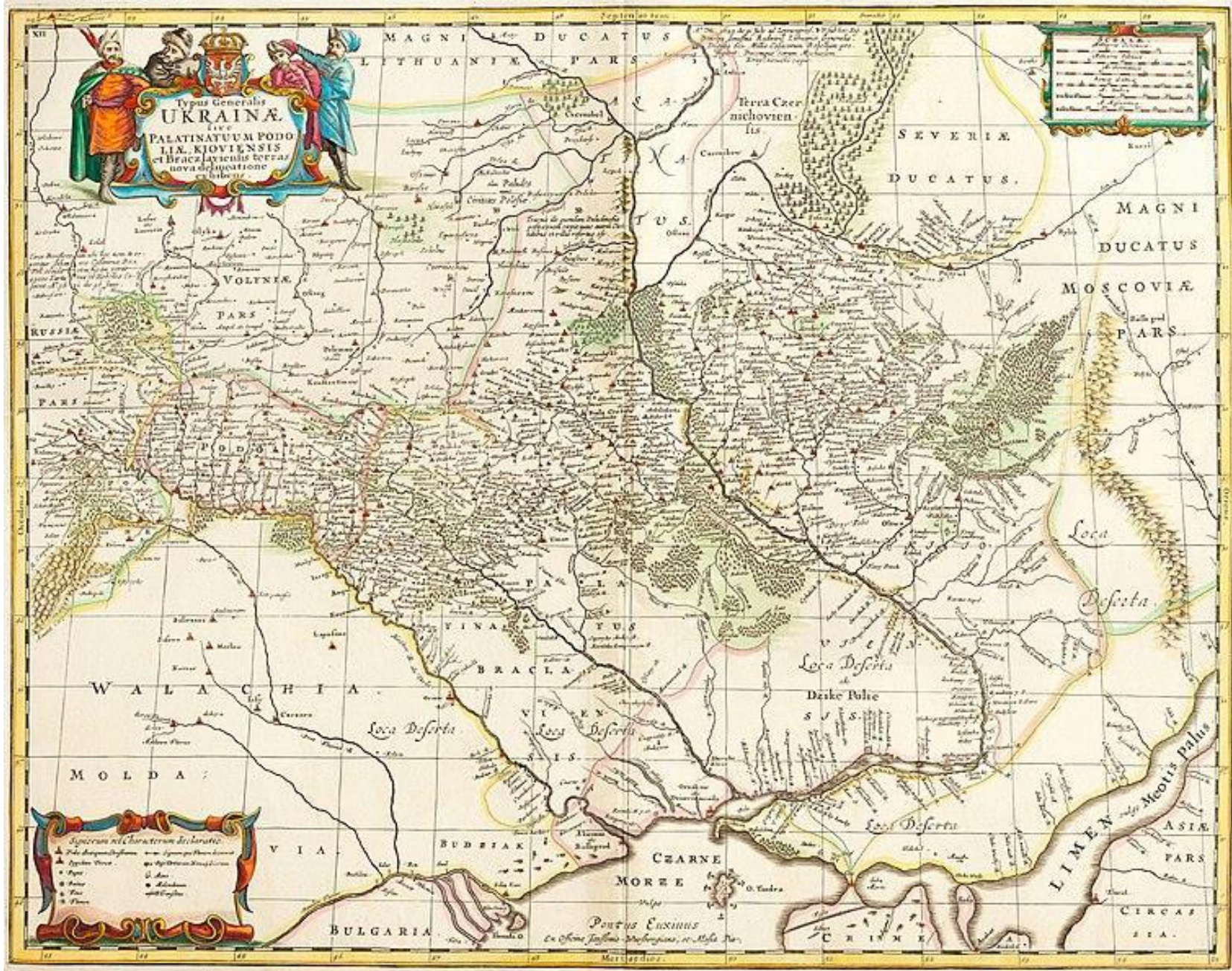
PALATINATUUM PODO:  
LIÆ, KIOVIENSIS  
et Braczlaviensis terras  
nova delineatione  
exhibens.





*Signorum vel Characterum declaratio.*

 <i>Urbs Antiquum Christianum</i>	 <i>Signum quo Flumen decurrit.</i>
 <i>Oppidum Turcæ.</i>	 <i>Pagi Tartarum Hamaybiorum</i>
 <i>Pagus.</i>	<i>G. Mons.</i>
 <i>Ruinæ.</i>	 <i>Molendinum.</i>
 <i>Fons</i>	 <i>Transitus.</i>
<i>R. Flumen</i>	



Vincenzo Maria CORONELLI (1650 – 1718)

# *POLONIA PARTE ORIENTALE*

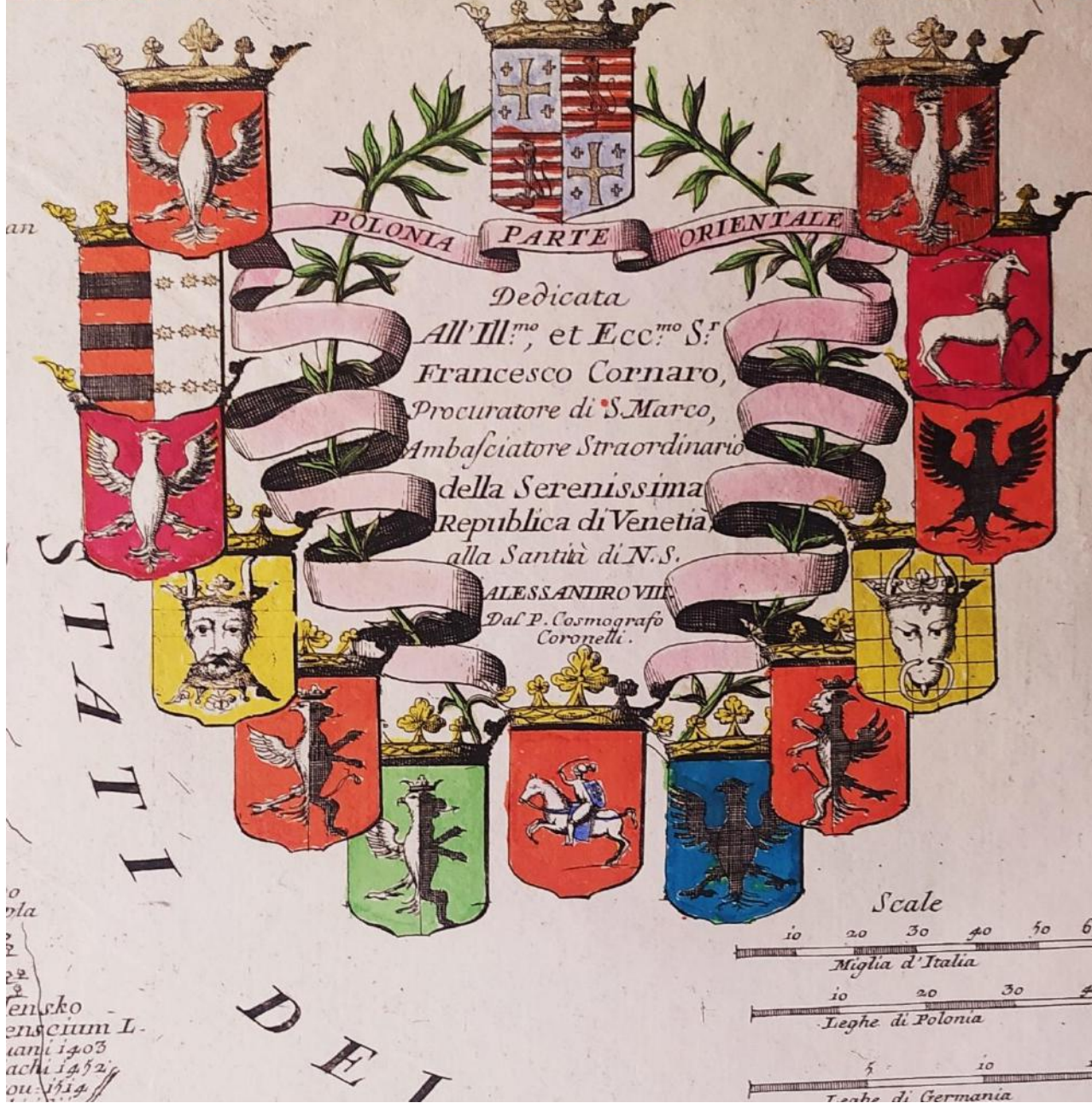
[With “Volinia” and “Podolia” as main parts of today’s Western Ukraine]

Copper engraving; hand color (later as always). Rare!

Paper size: 49 x 64 cm. Image size: 44.9 x 59.5 cm.

From *TRATTA DA CORSO GEOGRAFICO*

Venezia: 1688







# Guillaume SANSON (1633-1703)

## “Géographe Ordinaire du Roy”

*Estats De la Couronne De Pologne, subdivises en leurs Palatinats, qui comprennent Le Royaume de Pologne, Le Grand Duché de Lithuanie, Les Duches e Prusse, Maovie, Samogitie, Les Provinces Volynie, et de Podolie, ou est compris L'Ukraine ou Pays des Cosaques.*

[Complete title as inscribed above the map. For the cartouche title see next page!]

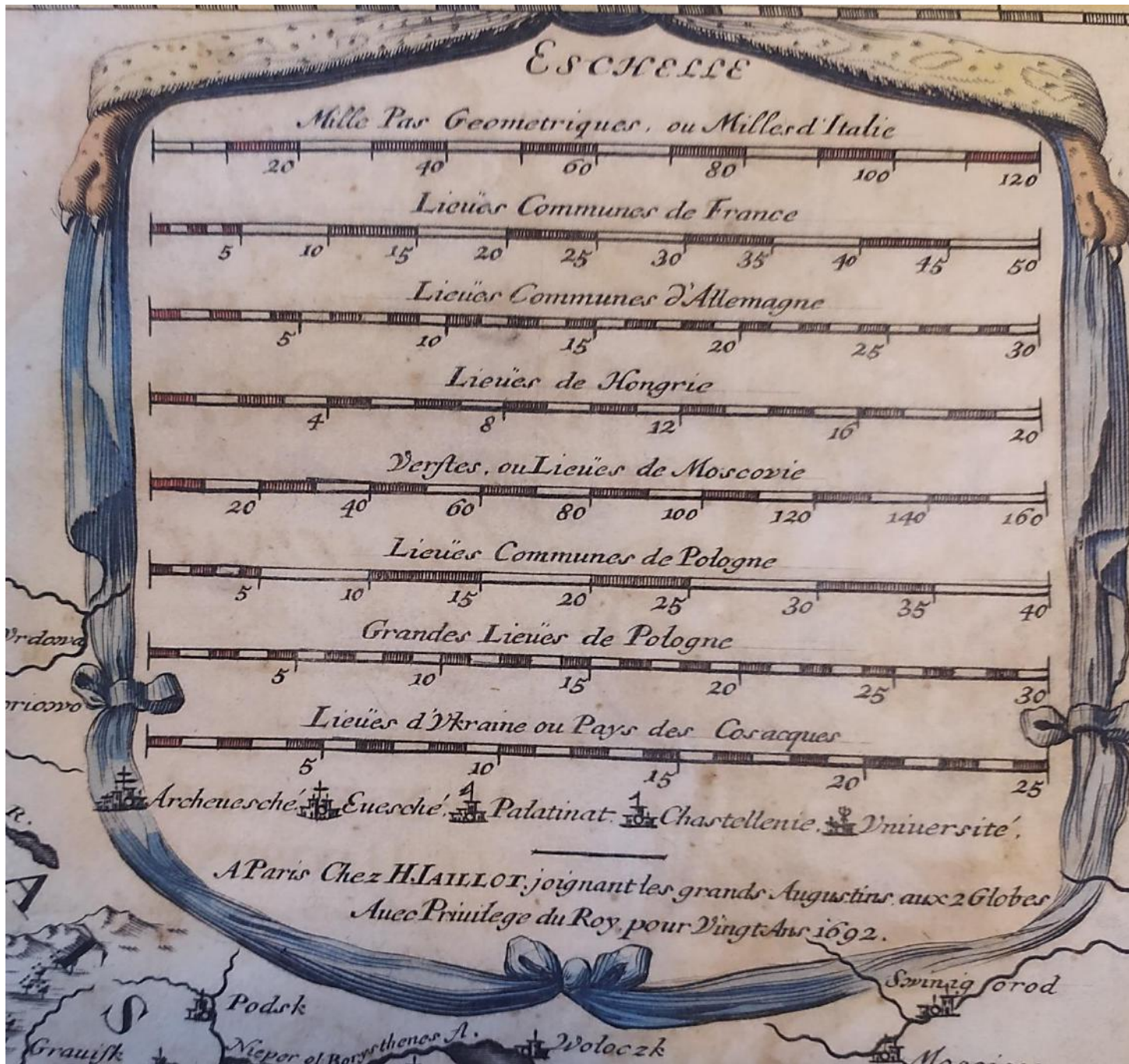
Copper engraving in hand color. Paper size: 96.5 x 61.5 cm. Image size: 87 x 54 cm.

One of the last huge maps that show Ukraina before 1710 when the Sejm confirmed the the transfer of Eastern Ukraine (first negotiated 1667 in Andrusow) for good.

Paris: chez Hubert JAILLOT (1632-1712): **1692.**







LES ETATS DE LA COURONNE de POLOGNE, subdivisés en leurs PALATINATS, qui comprennent LE ROYAUME DE POLOGNE, LE GRAND DUCHÉ DE LITHUANIE, LES DUCHÉS DE PRUSSE, MAZOVIE, SAMOGITIE, LES PROVINCES DE VOLHYNIE, ET DE PODOLIE, ou est compris L'UKRAINE ou PAYS DES COSAQUES. Sur les données de Gilles Blaeuw 1651.





# Alexis Hubert Jaillot ( 1632 -1712)

*La Russie Blanche ou Moscovie divisée suivant  
l'estendue des royaumes, duchés, principautés, provinces  
et peuples qui sont présentement sous la domination du  
czar de la Russie cogneu sous le nom de grand duc de  
Moscovie / dressé sur plusieurs mémoires et relations les  
plus récentes par le Sr.[Guillaume] Sanson [1633-1703]\*  
Géographe Ordinaire du Roy.  
Presentée à MONSEIGNEUR LE DAUPHIN\*\**

116

Copper engraving with original hand color. Paper size: 99.5 x 63 cm. Image size: 87.5 x 54 cm.

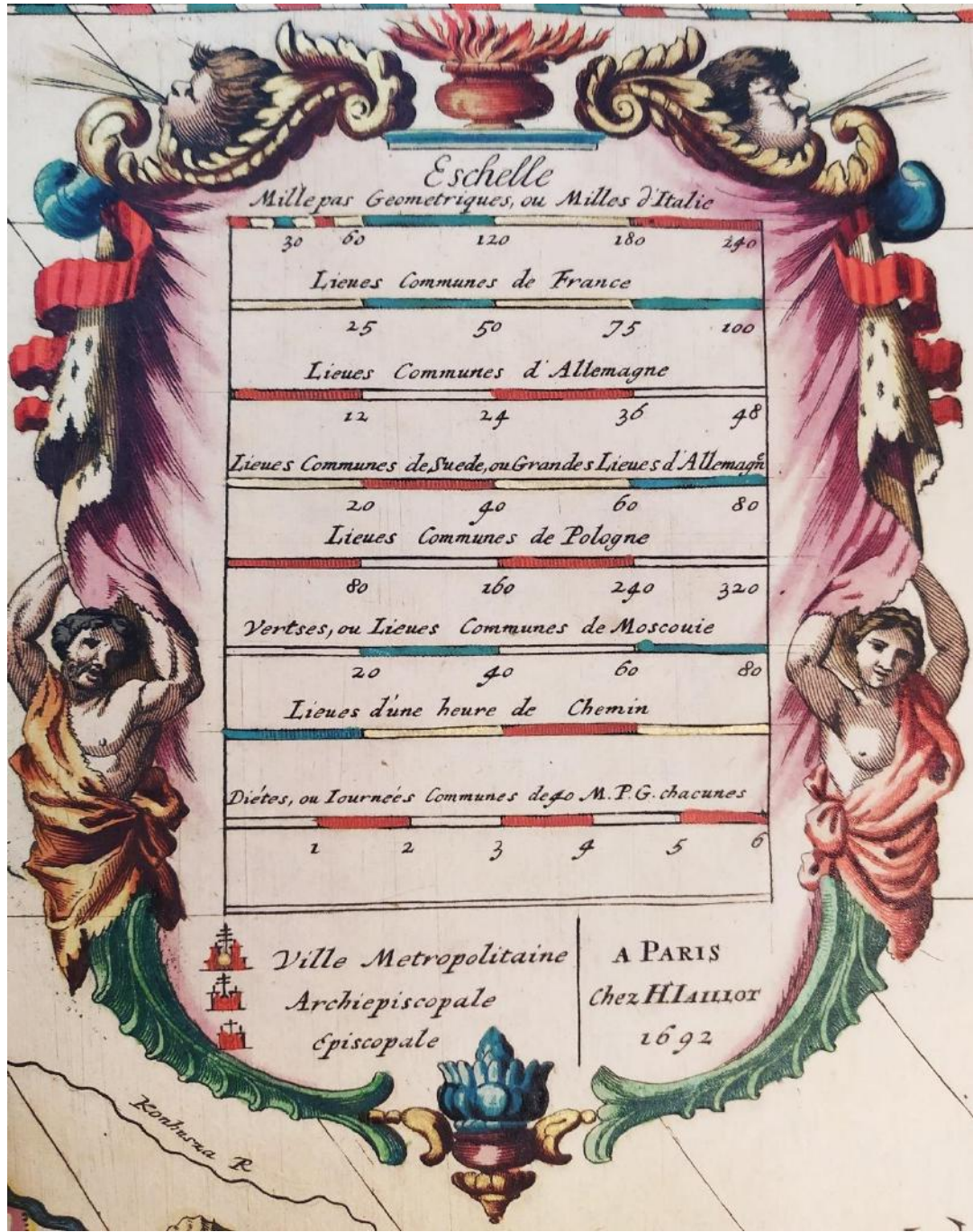
Paris: H. Jaillot. 1692

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\* Guillaume Sanson published, with Pierre MARIETTE (1634-1716) his first (much smaller) map of “Russie Blanche” in 1667. Nicolas SANSON (1600-1667) had preceded him with a “Russie Blanche” map in 1648.

\*\*The map is basically a map of Poland and Russia- The term “UKRAINE PAIS DES COSAQUES” is still restricted to the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. “Russie Blanche” was still the appropriate term for what was, in 1721, termed “Russian Empire.” Still, Jaillot’s map of Russia is seen by many as the most beautiful ever done in double folio format.





LES ETATS DU CZAAR DE LA RUSSIE BLANCHE & GRAND DUC DE MOSCOVIE. ou sont

LES DUCHES DE MOSKOW WOLODIMER REZANSKY WOROTIN NOVOGOROD SEWTERSKY CZERNIHOW SMOLENSK RESCHOW IWERSKY NOVOGOROD WELIKY BIELIE JEZERSKY WOLOGDISKY IEROSLAWSKY ROCHTOWSKY SUSTAL NIST NOVOGORODI BOLGARSKY WIADSKY PERMSKY IUBORSKY ORDOSKY  
 LES PRINCIPAUTES DE PLESKOW BIELSKY KABAIDINSKY CYRCASKY & LES PROVINCES DE DWINA GARGAPOLOUTTUGH PETZORALUCOMORIA OCHATNA & LES PEUPLES LAPONS SAMOIEDES TINGOISES CZEREMISSE MOROWA LES ROYAUMES D'ASTRACHAN CARAN & SIBERIE. *Paris chez la Citoyenne, Libraire de Roy*









**Nicolas DE FER (1646-1720)**  
**Pierre MORTIER (1661-1711)**

***PROFIL DE LA FORTERESSE DE  
MONGAST EN HONGRIE***

**[View of the fortress of Mongast/Mukachevo; originally in  
Hungary (today Ukraine). Palanok Castle\*]**

**Copper engraving; original hand color. Rare.**

**Paper size: 18.7 x 13.8 cm. Image size: 16.6 x 11.8 cm.**

**Amsterdam: Pierre Mortier. 1700**

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\*Palanok Castle (built on a 68 m high hill) is located in the city of Mukachevo in Western Ukraine (Oblast Zakarpattia). Stefan I the Holy of Hungary (970/1000-1038) strengthened the castle. In 1241, the Mongol Khan Batia completely destroyed the town, but could not take the castle. In 1633, it was purchased by the Hungarian prince György Rákóczi (1593-1648). The Rákóczi dynasty turned the castle into the capital of their principality and owned it until 1711. In 1649, the castle was visited by the envoys of Cossack Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytskyi. From 1685 to 1688, the castle was under siege by troops of the Habsburg emperor Leopold I (1640/1658-1705). The Austrians turned it into the strongest fortress in the east of their Empire.





**Nicolas DE FER (1646-1720)**  
**Pierre MORTIER (1661-1711)**

***PLAN DE LA FORTERESSE DE MONGAST***  
**[Aerial view of the fortress of Mongast/Mukachevo in Hungary**  
**(today Ukraine). Palanok Castle]**

125

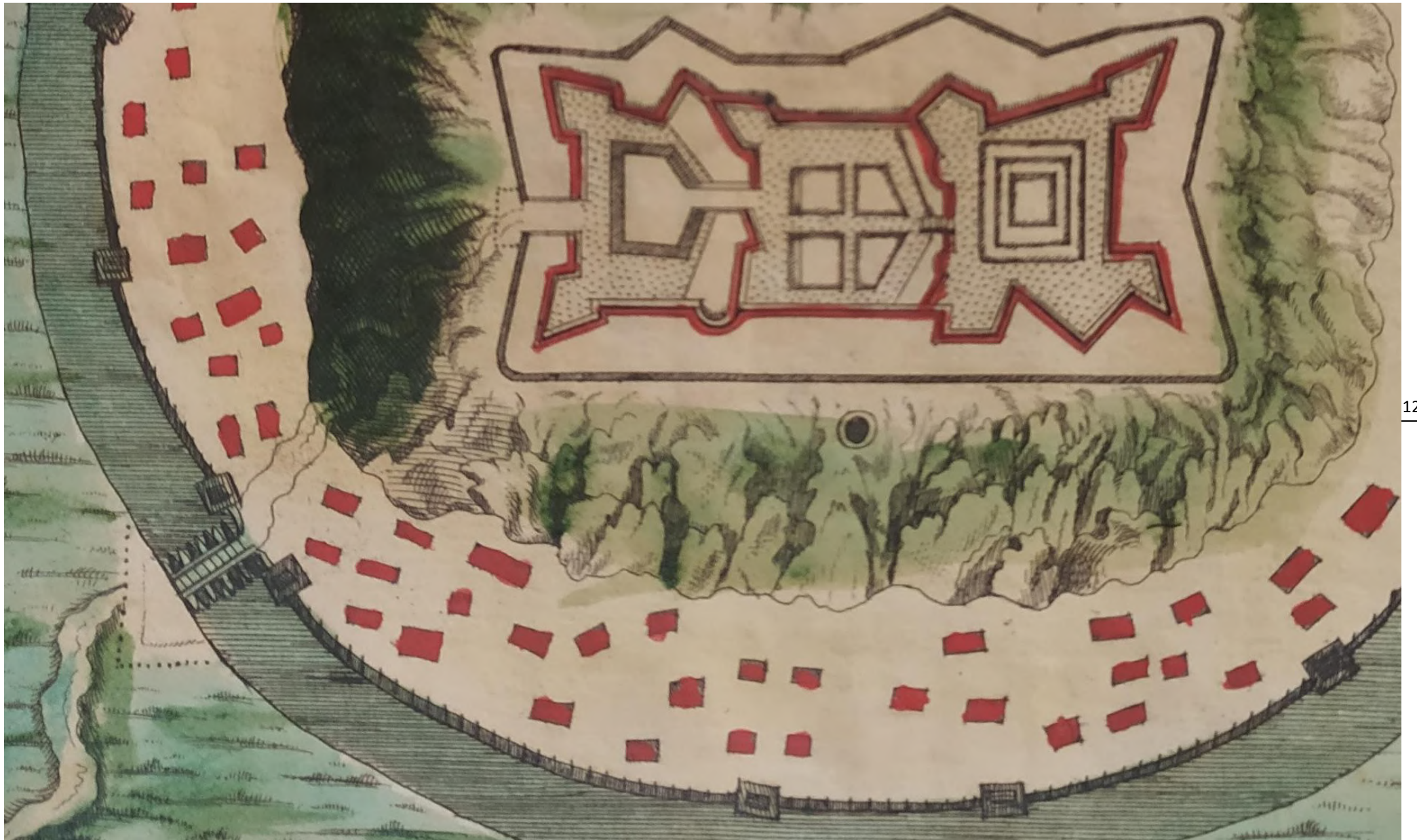
**Copper engraving; original hand color. Rare.**

**Paper size: 19.5 x 13.7 cm. Image size: 16.5 x 12 cm.**

**Amsterdam: Pierre Mortier. 1700**

PLAN  
DE LA  
FORIERESSE  
DE  
MONGAST.





**Gabriel BODENEHR (1664/73-1756/66)**

***COMPENDIOSA POLONIAE REPRAESENTATIO  
POLEN MIT ANGRAENZENDEN LAENDERN.***

**Copper engraving, original outline color. Very good condition.**

**Paper size: 31.5 x 20 cm. Image size: 21 x 15.5 cm.**

**From:**

***Curioses Staats und Kriegs Theatrum in Polen durch unterschiedliche  
Geographische und Historische Land-Carten.***

**Augsburg: 1704.**









# Nicolas DE FER (1646 – 1720)

*KAMIENIEC PODOLSKI. VILLE FORTE DES ESTATS DE POLOGNE, ET DE LA HAUTE PODOLIE AVEC TITRE D'EVÉCHÉ ET DE PALATINAT, SITUÉE SUR LE SOMMET D'UNE MONTAGNE ENTOURÉE DE LA RIVIERE DE SMOTRYCZ, ET ENVELOPÉE DE ROCHERS ESCARPEZ, À 48. DEG. 45. MINUTES DE LATITUDE ET 50. DEG. 10. MIN. DE LONGITUDE. CETTE PLACE FUT PRISE PAR LES TURCS SUR POLONAIS LE 29<sup>e</sup> Aoust 1672.\**

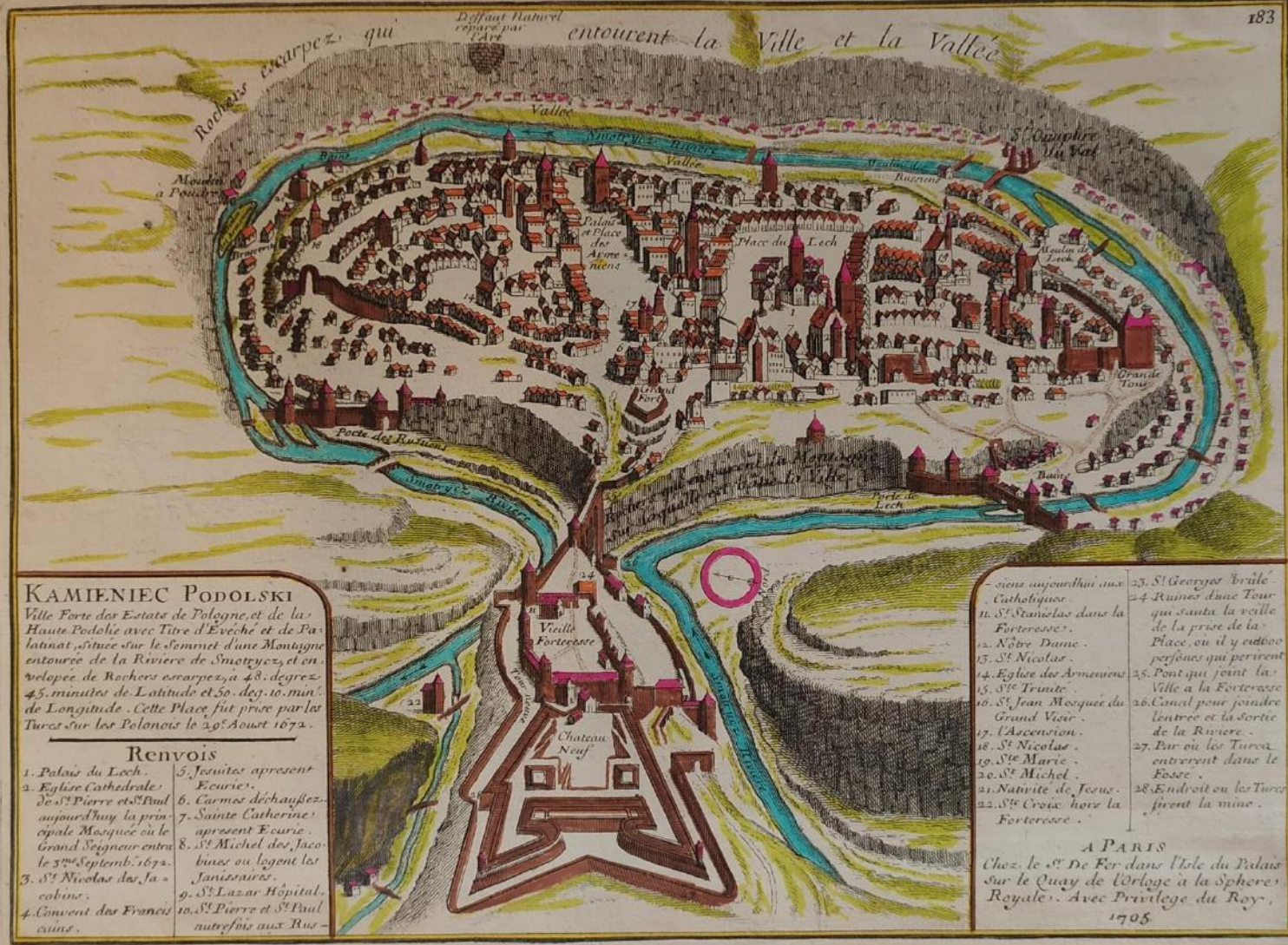
Copper engraving; hand color. Paper size: 38 x 24 cm. Image size: 28.5 x 20.5 cm.

Paris: 1705

\* TRANSLATION OF TITLE: *Kamieniec Podolski, the fortified city of the Polish state, and of the high Podolia land [today Ukraine], with the title of Bishop and Palatinate, is situated on the top of a mountain surrounded by the Smotrycz River and high rocks located on 48 degrees 45 minutes Latitude and 50 deg. 10 min. Longitude. This palace was taken by the Turks of Poland on the 29th of August, 1672.*

---

Tatar invasions of 1448, 1451, 1509, and 1528, as well as an Ottoman siege of 1533, caused damage to the Polish fortress of Kamieniec. Yet, all invasions failed. In 1651, a siege by Cossacks was broken by Polish relief units. However, a 60,000 force under Khmelnytsky briefly occupied Kamieniec in 1652. In 1653, it was attacked by 40,000 Crimean Tatars. In 1672, a 300,000 Ottoman army, allied with 40,000 Tatars and Cossacks, laid siege to Kamieniec. The city capitulated. But the chief of artillery, a Baltic officer in the service of Poland, blew up the castle's remaining gunpowder, killing himself, the commander Jerzy Wołodyjowski, and some 800 defenders. Up to 1699, the fortress served as the base of Ottoman rule in Podolia. The Karlov Peace Treaty of 1699, after the Ottoman defeat of 1683 at Vienna against Polish king Jan Sobieski, returned Kamieniec to Polish control. In 1793, Kamieniec was transferred to Russia.



**KAMINIENEC PODOLSKI**  
 Ville Forte des Etats de Pologne, et de la Haute Podolie avec Titre d'Evêché et de Palatinat, située sur le Sommet d'une Montagne entourée de la Rivière de Smotrycz, et envelopée de Rochers escarpez, à 48. degrés, 45. minutes de Latitude et 50. deg. 10. min. de Longitude. Cette Place fut prise par les Turcs sur les Polonois le 29<sup>e</sup> Aoust 1672.

- Renvois**
- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Palais du Lech.  | 5. Jecuites apresent Ecuries.  |
| 2. Eglise Cathedrale de St Pierre et St Paul aujourd'hui la principale Mosquée ou le Grand Seigneur entra le 3 <sup>me</sup> Septemb. 1672. | 6. Carmes déchauffez. apresent Ecurie.                                       |
| 3. St Nicolas des Jacobins.   | 7. Sainte Catherine apresent Ecurie.   |
| 4. Couvent des Franciscains.  | 8. St Michel des Jacobins ou logent les Janissaires.                         |
|   | 9. St Lazar Hospital.  |
|   | 10. St Pierre et St Paul autrefois aux Russiens aujourd'hui aux Catholiques. |

- |                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 11. St Stanislas dans la Forteresse. | 23. St Georges brûlé Catholique.  |
| 12. Notre Dame.                      | 24. Ruines d'une Tour qui s'entre la ville de la prise de la Place, ou il y eut des personnes qui perirent. |
| 13. St Nicolas.                      | 25. Pont qui joint la Ville a la Forteresse.  |
| 14. Eglise des Armeniens.            | 26. Canal pour jonder l'entrée et la sortie de la Riviere.  |
| 15. St Trinite.                      | 27. Tur ou les Turcs entrèrent dans le Escre.   |
| 16. St Jean Mosquée du Grand Vicer.  | 28. Endroit ou les Turcs firent la mine.  |
| 17. L'Ascension.                     |   |
| 18. St Nicolas.                      |   |
| 19. St Marie.                        |   |
| 20. St Michel.                       |   |
| 21. Nativité de Jesus.               |   |
| 22. St Croix hors la Forteresse.     |   |

**A PARIS**  
 Chez le Sr De Fer dans l'Isle du Palais sur le Quay de l'Orloge à la Sphere Royale. Avec Privilege du Roy.  
 1705

173.

# KAMIENIEC PODOLSKI

Ville Forte des Estats de Pologne, et de la Haute Podolie avec Titre d'Évêché et de Palatinat, située sur le Sommet d'une Montagne entourée de la Riviere de Smotrycz, et envelopée de Rochers escarpez, à 48. degrez 45. minutes de Latitude et 50. deg. 10. min. de Longitude. Cette Place fut prise par les Turcs sur les Polonois le 29<sup>e</sup>. Aoust 1672.

## Renvois

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Palais du Lech.  | 5. Jesuites apresent Ecurie.  |
| 2. Eglise Cathedrale de S <sup>t</sup> Pierre et S <sup>t</sup> Paul aujourd'huy la principale Mosquée où le Grand Seigneur entra le 5 <sup>me</sup> Septemb. 1672. | 6. Carmes déchaufez.  |
| 3. S <sup>t</sup> Nicolas des Jacobins.   | 7. Sainte Catherine apresent Ecurie.                                |
| 4. Convent des Francis cains.   | 8. S <sup>t</sup> Michel des Jacobins ou logent les Janissaires.    |
|   | 9. S <sup>t</sup> Lazar Hôpital.                                    |
|   | 10. S <sup>t</sup> Pierre et S <sup>t</sup> Paul autrefois aux Rus- |

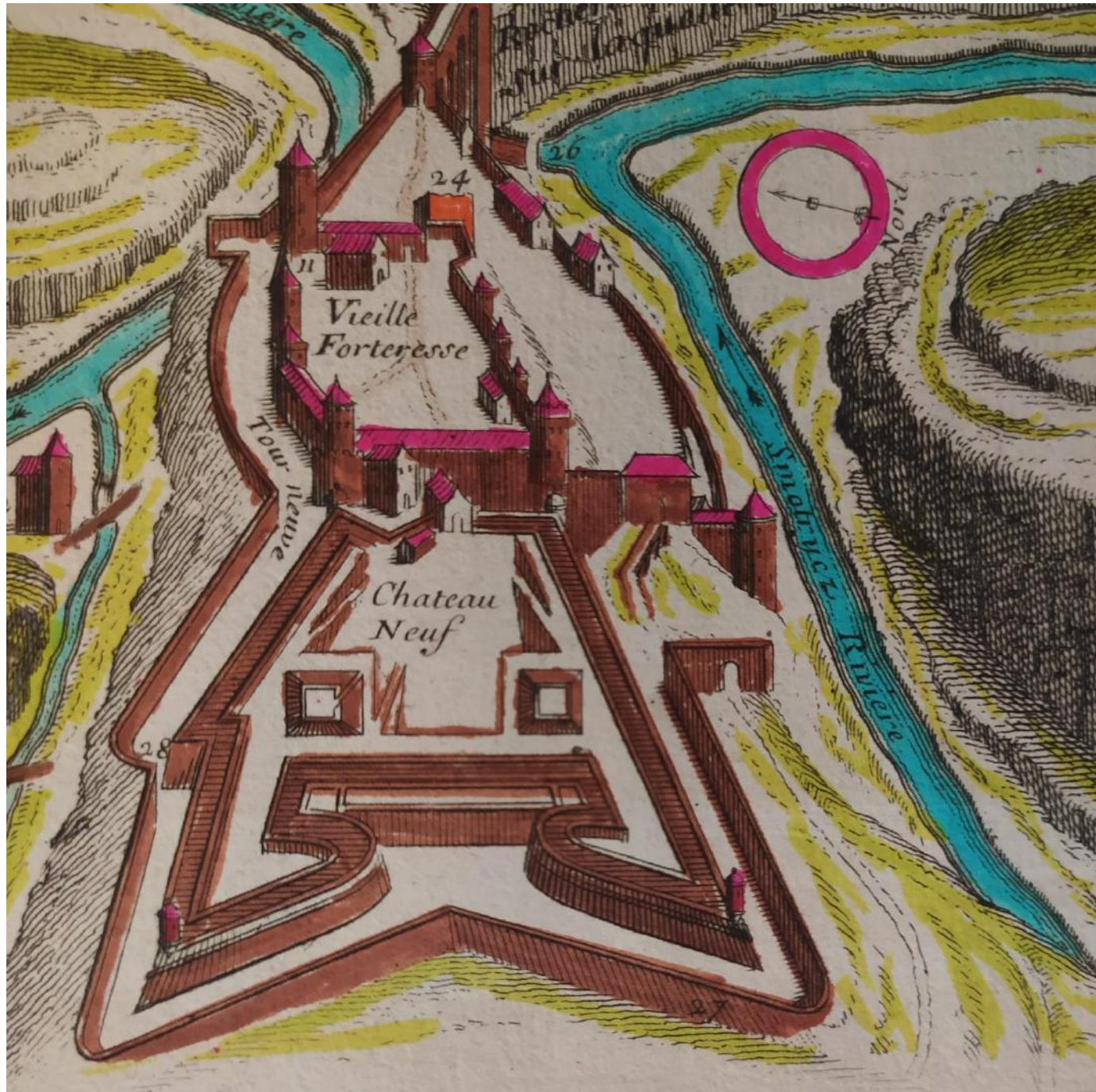
- |  |   |
|--|---|
| - siens aujourd'hui aux Catholiques.             | 23. S <sup>t</sup> Georges brûlé.   |
| 11. S <sup>t</sup> Stanislas dans la Forteresse. | 24. Ruines d'une Tour qui sauta la veille de la prise de la Place, où il y eut 600 personnes qui perirent |
| 12. Nôtre Dame.                                  | 25. Pont qui joint la Ville a la Forteresse   |
| 13. S <sup>t</sup> Nicolas.                      | 26. Canal pour joindre l'entrée et la Sortie de la Riviere.   |
| 14. Eglise des Armeniens                         | 27. Par où les Turcs entrerent dans le Fosse.   |
| 15. S <sup>te</sup> Trinite.                     | 28. Endroit où les Turcs firent la mine.  |
| 16. S <sup>t</sup> Jean Mosquée du Grand Visir.  |   |
| 17. l'Ascension.                                 |   |
| 18. S <sup>t</sup> Nicolas.                      |   |
| 19. S <sup>te</sup> Marie.                       |   |
| 20. S <sup>t</sup> Michel.                       |   |
| 21. Nativité de Jesus.                           |   |
| 22. S <sup>te</sup> Croix hors la Forteresse.    |   |

## A PARIS

Chez le S<sup>t</sup> De Fer dans l'Isle du Palais sur le Quay de l'Orloge à la Sphere Royale. Avec Privilege du Roy,

1705.







**Herman MOLL (1654 - 1732)**

***MAP OF EUROPE\****

***TO HER MOST SACRED MAJESTY ANN [\*1665/1702-1714] QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE & IRELAND. THIS MAP OF EUROPE ACCORDING TO THE MOST EXACT OBSERVATIONS IS HUMBLY DEDICATED BY YOUR MAJESTIES MOST OBEDIENT SERVANT HERMAN MOLL GEOGRAPHER.***

**Copper engraving in original hand color. **Rare**.**

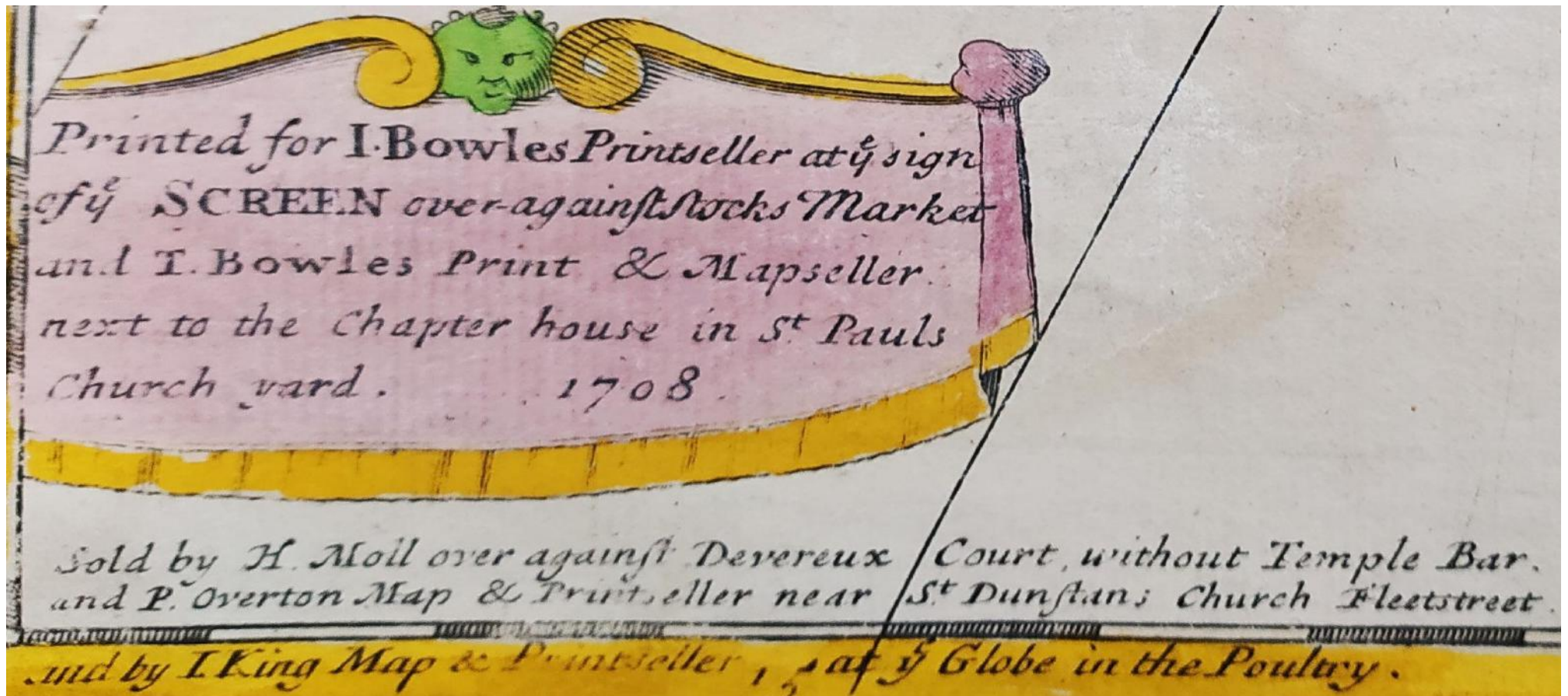
**Paper size: 98 x 60 cm. Image size: 96.5 x 58.5 cm.**

**London: **1708****

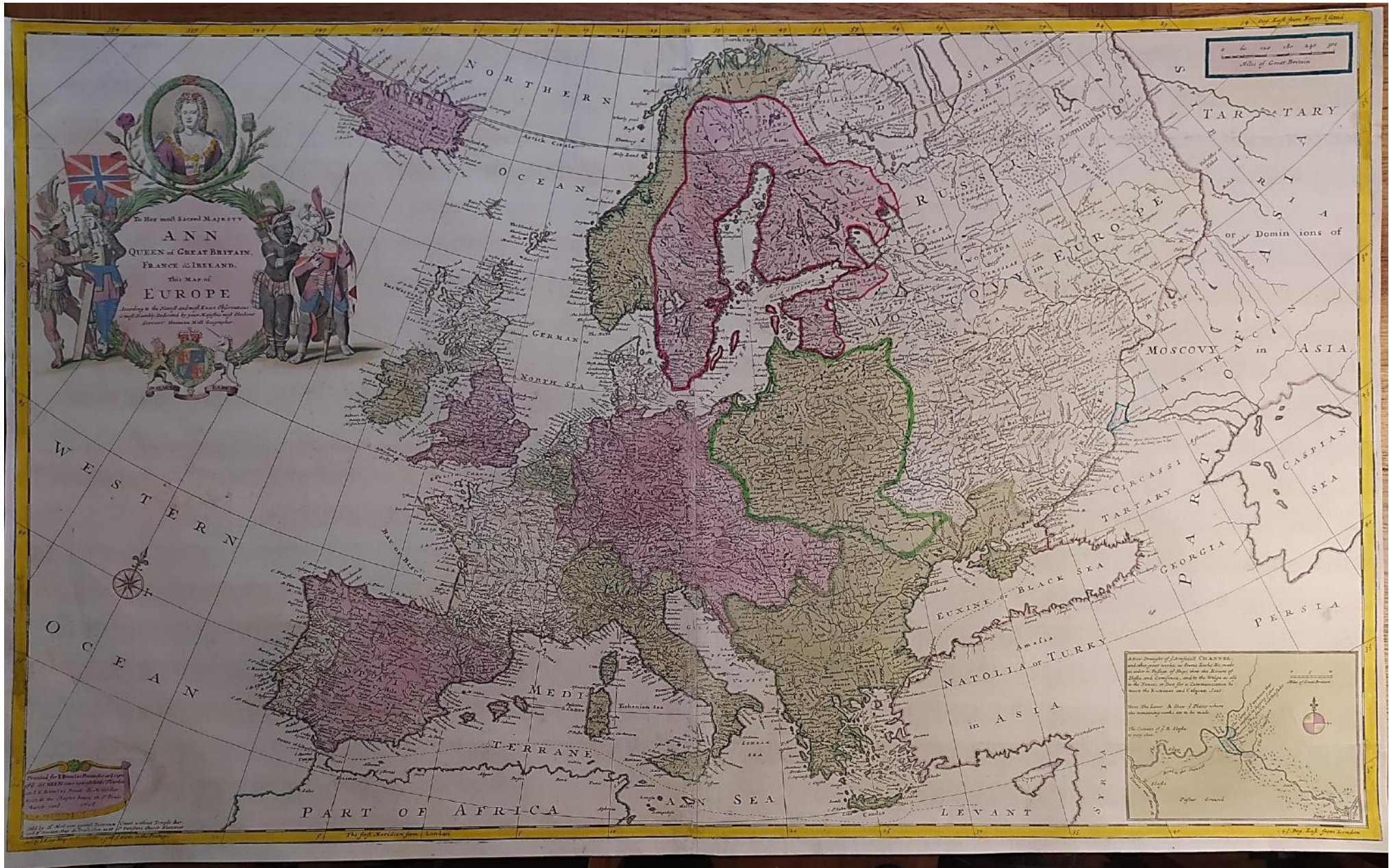
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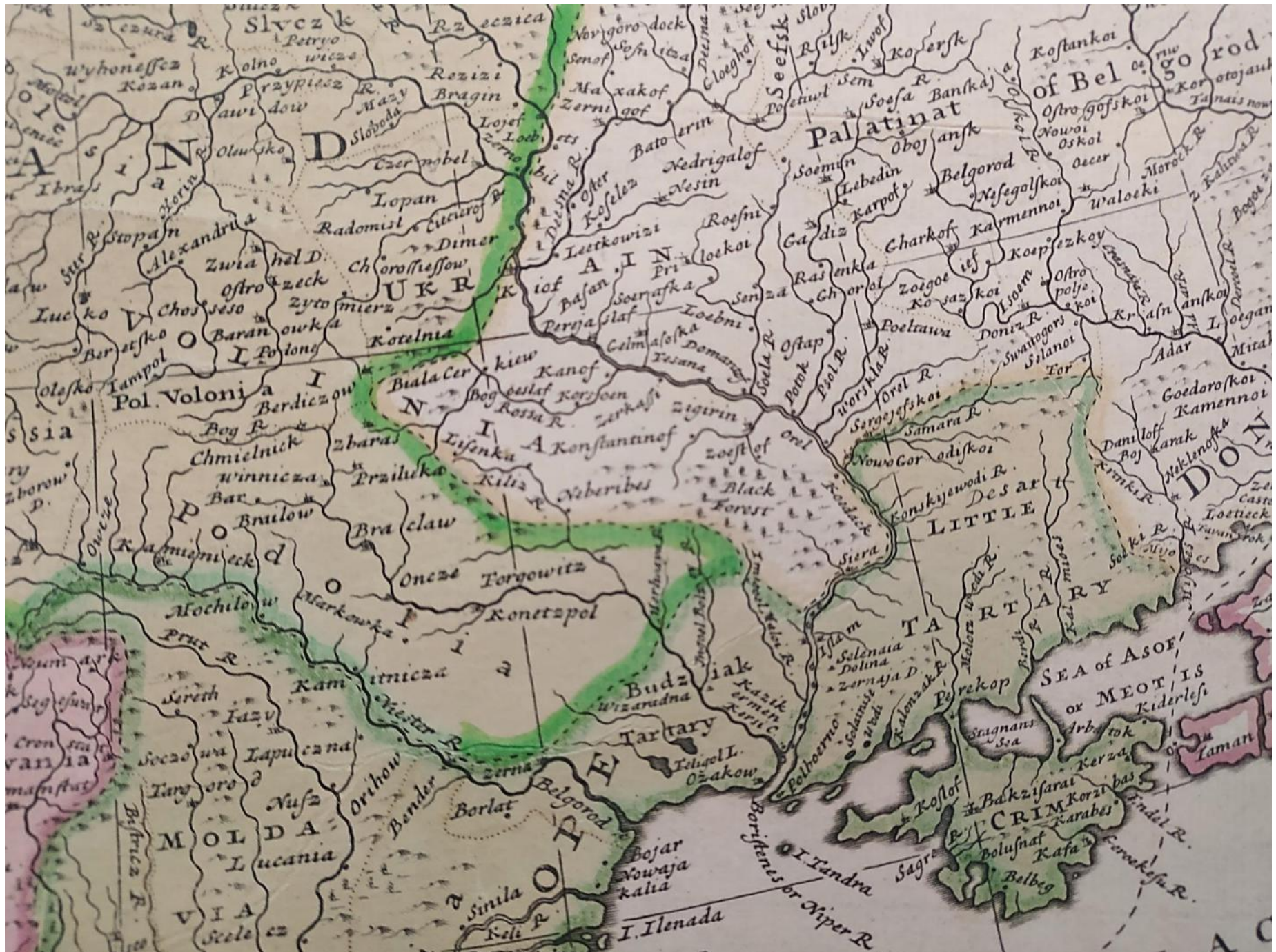
**\*One of the finest Europe maps from the beginning of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. It shows the maximum extent of the Swedish Empire. Its power was broken by Tsarist Russia in the battle of Poltava (Ukraine) on 8 July 1709. The Cossack Hetmanate under Ivan MAZEPA (1639-1709; Hetman of Zaporizhian Host; 1687-1708), an Ukrainian ally of Sweden, lost its independence to Russia. Anti-Russian elements in Ukraine from the 18th century onwards were derogatorily referred to as Mazepintsy (Mazepists). The alienation of Mazepa from Ukrainian historiography continued up to 1991.**





Printed for J.[ohn] BOWLES [+1720] print and map seller at the Black house in Cornhill and T. BOWLES print & mapseller next to the chapter house in St. Pauls church yard. Sold by H. MOLL over against Devereux Court, without Temple Bar and P. OVERTON map & printseller near St. Dunstans Church Fleetstreet and by L. KING Map & Printseller 15 at ye Globe in the Poultry.

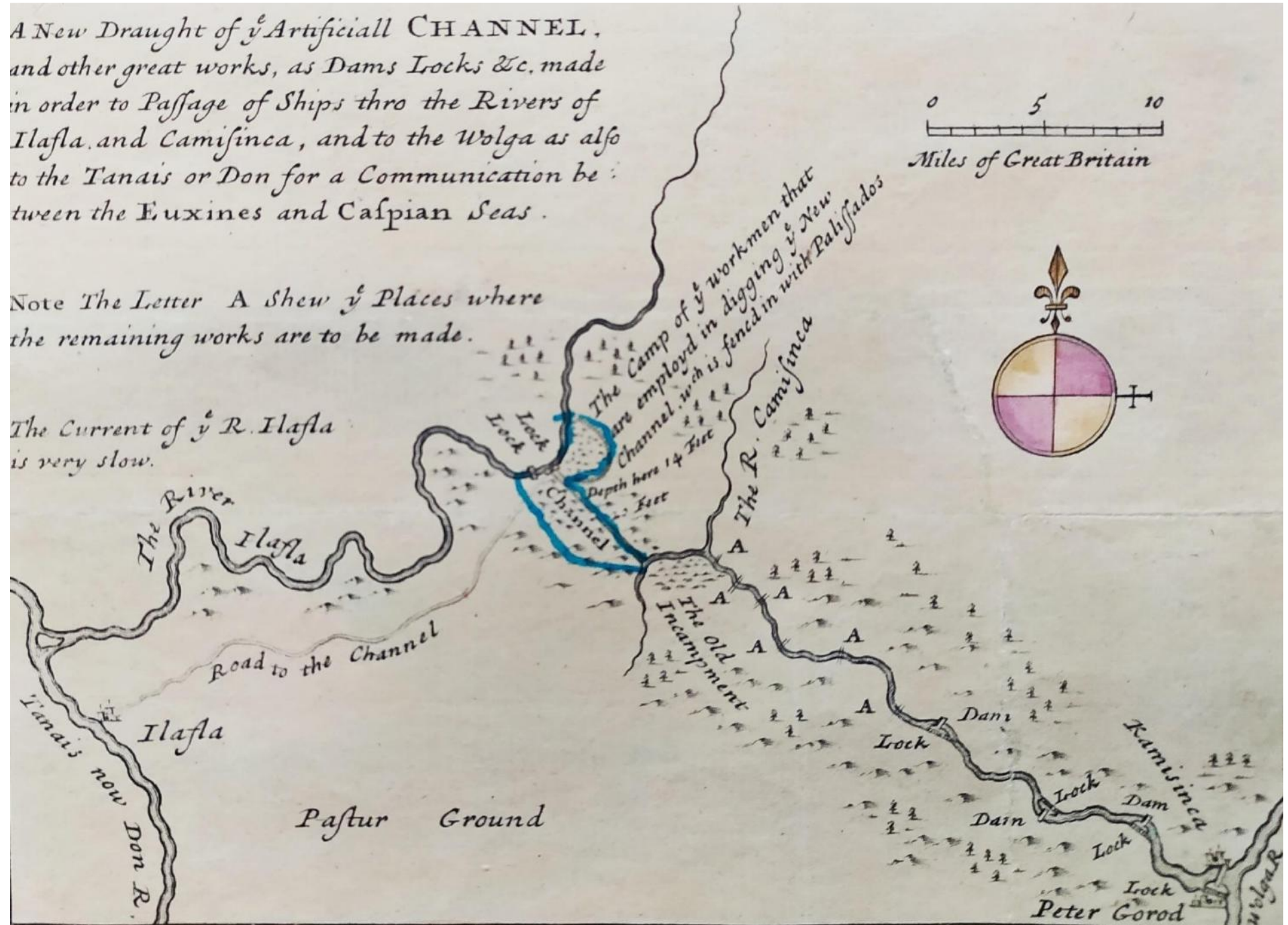




A New Draught of y<sup>e</sup> Artificiall CHANNEL,  
 and other great works, as Dams Locks &c. made  
 in order to Passage of Ships thro the Rivers of  
 Ilafla and Camisfinca, and to the Wolga as also  
 to the Tanais or Don for a Communication be-  
 tween the Euxines and Caspian Seas.

Note The Letter A Shew y<sup>e</sup> Places where  
 the remaining works are to be made.

The Current of y<sup>e</sup> R. Ilafla  
 is very slow.



**John CHURCHILL (fl 1690-1714)**

**Herman MOLL( 1654-1732)**

*Veteris et Novae Regni Poloniae Magniq Ducatus Lithuaniae  
cum suis Palatinatibus ac Confinus Descriptio.*

**Copper engraving, original hand color.**

**Paper size: 27.5 x 22.5 cm. Image size: 25.5 x 20 cm.**

**London: Awnsham and John Churchchill; c. 1709**









**Jacques CHIQUET (1673-1721)**

***LES ETATS DE LA  
COURONNE DE POLOGNE.\****

**Copper engraving in original hand color.**

**Paper size: 27 x 20.5 cm. Image size: 22 x 16.5 cm.**

**Paris: 1719**

---

**Though the map is dated 1719, it shows Poland's borders up to 1710 when the Sejm finally confirmed the transfer of Kiev (first negotiated in 1686) to Russia.**



**ROIS DE POLOGNE.**

Bolcoslas I	Roy de Pologne
Micolas I	Ladislas V
Casimir I	Ladislas VI
Bolcoslas II	Casimir IV
Ladislas I	Jean Albert I
Bolcoslas III	Alexandre I
Ladislas II	Sigismund I
Bolcoslas IV	Sigismund II
Micolas II	Henry I
Casimir II	Estienne I
Lescus I	Sigismund III
Ladislas III	Ladislas VII
Bolcoslas V	Jean Casimir I
Lescus II	Michel I
Bolcoslas VI	Jean Sobieski III
Primislas I	Frederic August
Ladislas IV	Stanislas le C
Polcoslas I	Stanislas le C
Casimir III	Stanislas le C
Louis I	Stanislas le C

**AVERTISSEMENT**  
 Les Palatinats de ce Royaume sont marquez par un Equi est ensuite du nom de leur Ville Capitale.



ROIS DE POLOGNE.	
Boleslas p <sup>r</sup> Roy de Pologne.	Ladislav V
Micislas I	Ladislav VI
Casimir I	Casimir IV
Boleslas II	Jean Albert I
Ladislav III	Alexandre I
Ladislav IV	Sigismond I
Boleslas V	Sigismond II
Micislas II	Henry I
Casimir II	Estienne I
Lescus I	Sigismond III
Ladislav III	Ladislav VII
Boleslas IV	Jean Casimir II
Lescus II	Michel I
Boleslas VI	Jean Sobieski III
Primislas I	Frederic Aug
Ladislav IV	Stanislas Lec
Vencelas I	zinski I
Casimir III	
Louis I	

AVERTISSEMENT  
 Les Palatinats de ce Royaume sont marquez  
 par un P qui est suite du nom de leur Ville Capitale.



**Johann Baptiste HOMANN (1664-1724)**

***VKRANIA*** [sic! Misspelling of VKRAINA]  
***quae et Terra Cosaccorum cum  
vicinis Walachiae, Moldoviae.***

151

**Copper engraving in original hand color with additions.**

**Paper size: 62 x 51.5 cm. Image size: 57.5 x 47 cm.**

**Nuremberg: 1720.**











## **John SENEX (1678-1740)**

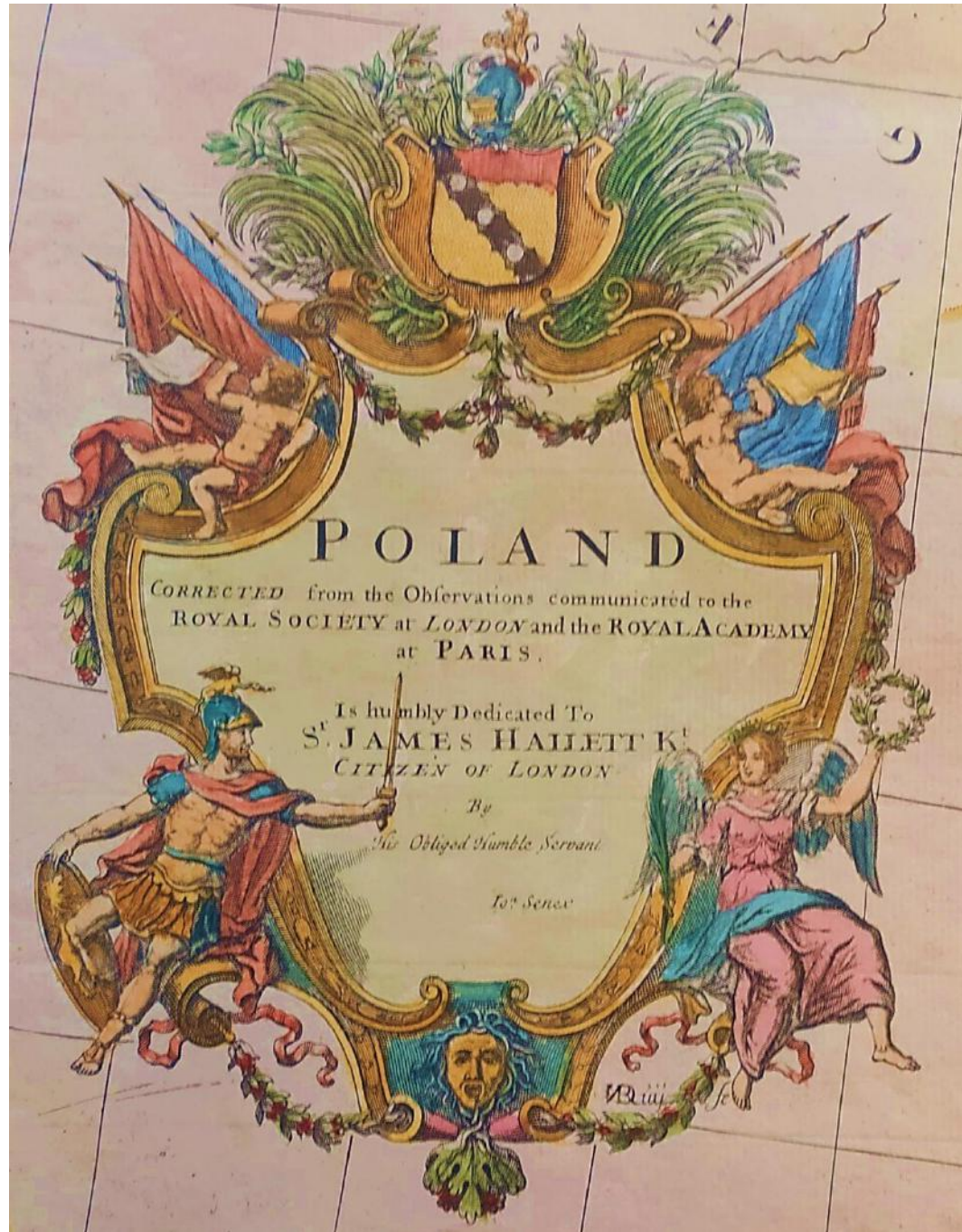
*Poland Corrected from the Observations Communicated to the Royal Society at London and the Royal Academy at Paris Is humbly Dedicated to Sr. James Hallett K<sup>t</sup> Citizen of London by his obliged Humble Servant Ion Senex.*

Coppy engraving in original hand colour. **Rare.**

Paper size: 103 x 66,5 cm. Image size: 94 x 64,5 cm.

2 sheet map of Poland. The largest non-segmented copper engraving map of Poland ever made. It extends from the Baltic, Silesia and Hungary in the West, to Biela, Molenskow and Severia in the East, showing Poland and **Ukraina (mis-spelled as VKRANIA)** in one of its most splendid configurations.

London: **1725** (1<sup>st</sup> edition 1708 or 1710).











# Georg Christoph KILIAN (1709–1781)

[TRECHTYMIRÓW. Cossack fortress on Dnjepr received, in 1576, as fiefdom from the King of Poland, Stefan BATORY (1533/1576-1586). The Cossacks had, in 1638, to return the fortress to Poland when Władysław IV Waza (1595/1632-1648) was king. Later, the Cossacks regained the site. /  
Vin Kaniv Raion, Cherkasy Oblast, Ukraine]

Copper engraving, some hand color. **Very rare!**

Paper size: 29 x 19 cm. Image size: 18.5 x 11 cm.

Augsburg: **1727**

Eine Casackische Vestung  
in dem Nieper Fluß  
in der Ukraine 12 meilen  
von Kiou, wozu  
ein großer Fürst lan-  
des gehört. Der Kö-  
nig Stephanus von Po-  
len räumte selbige dē  
1576. den Casackē ein,  
nebst einem gantzen  
District von 20. meilen,  
u. machten sie einen  
Waffen-Platz dar aus,  
worinnen sie eine be-  
ständige besatzung  
hielten. Allein als sie  
nach diesem zu mäch-  
tig werden wolten,  
nahmen ihnen die Po-  
len dē 1638. unter  
König Vladislao selbigen  
ort wieder ab,  
restituerten ihn aber  
bald wieder.



Eine Casackische Fortbau  
 an dem Nieper Fluß  
 in der Ukraine 12 me-  
 len von Kiou, wozu  
 ein großer Stroh lan-  
 des gehört. Der Kö-  
 nig Stephanus von Po-  
 len raumte selbste im  
 1576. den Casackē ein-  
 nebst einem gantzen  
 Distrikt von 20. meile.  
 ū. machten sie einen  
 Waffen-Platz dar aus,  
 worin sie eine be-  
 ständige besatzung  
 hielten. Allein als sie  
 nach diesem zu mäch-  
 tig werden wolten,  
 nahmen ihnen die Po-  
 len im 1638. unter  
 König Vladislaw selb-  
 sten Ort wieder ab,  
 vertheilten ihn aber  
 bald wieder.



Nieper Fluß.

Georg Christ. Kilian. exc. A.V.

TECHTIMERO



Nieper Fluss.

**Matthäus SEUTTER (1678-1757)**

***Nova Mappa Geographica Maris Assoviensis  
vel de Zabache et Paludis Maeotidis***

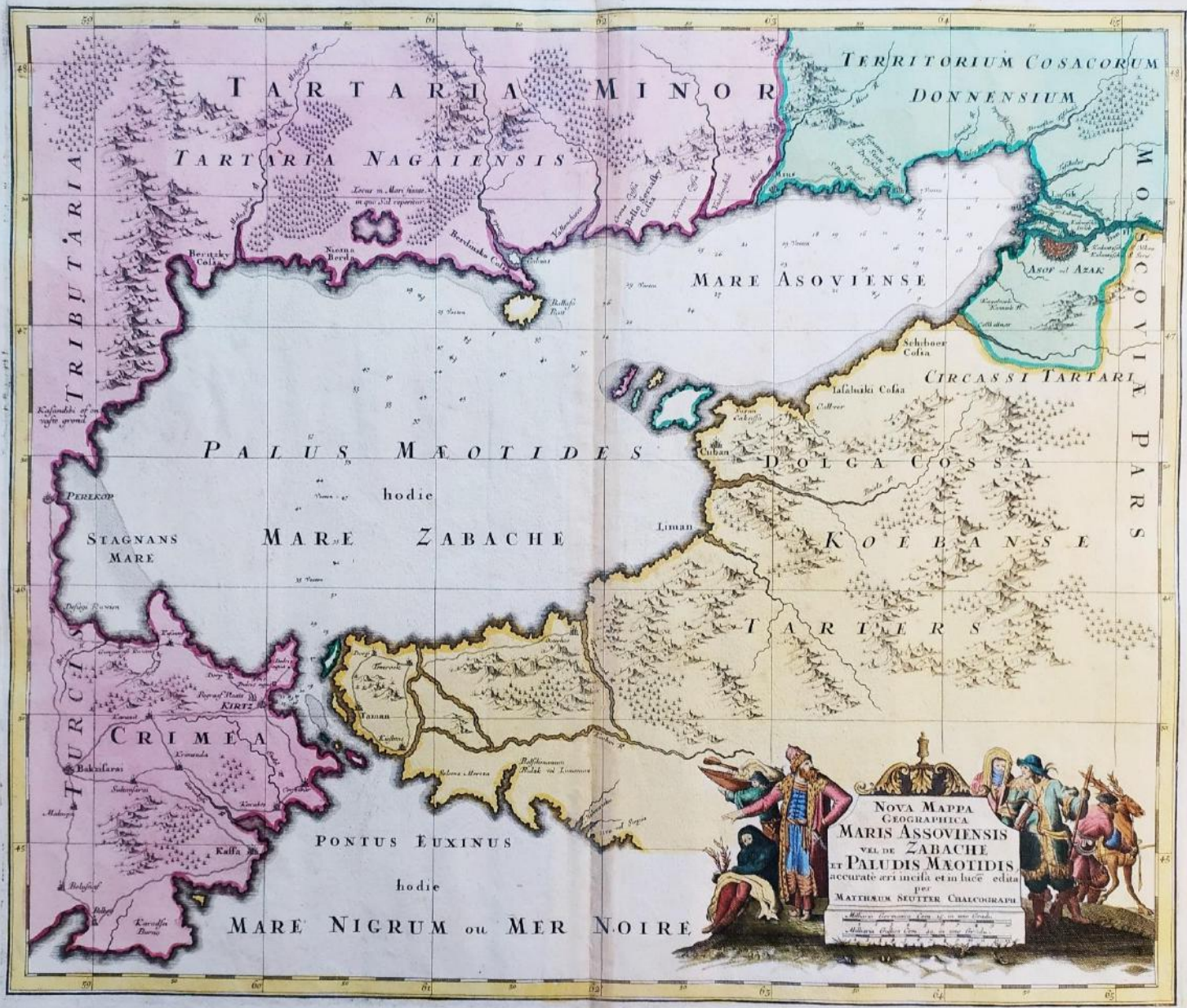
**[Sea of Azov, Ukraine, Russia, Kerch, Rostov, Mariupol.]**

**Copper engraving in original hand color with additions.**

165

**Paper size: 61.7 x 54.5 cm. Image size: 56.7 x 48.5 cm.**

**Augsburg: 1730.**









# **Johann Baptiste HOMANN (1664-1724)**

*Tabula Geographica qua pars Russiae Magnae Pontus Euxinus seu mare Nigrum et Tartaria Minor cum finitimis Bulgariae, et Romaniae et Natoliae Provinciis exhibetur.*

**Copper engraving in original hand color.**

169

**Paper size: 64 x 54.4 cm. Image size: 58 x 48.7 cm.**

**Nuremberg: ca. 1730.**





# RUSSIA MINORIS [Ukraine] and Russiae Maximae



**Tobias Conrad LOTTER (1717-1777)**

***NOVA MAPPA MARIS NIGRI ET FRETI  
CONSTANTINO POLITANI QUAM  
EXACTISSIME CONSIGNATA ET IN LUCEM  
EDITA PAR TOB. CONR. LOTTER.***

**Copper engraving in original hand color.**

**Paper size: 65 x 55.5 cm. Image size: 57.5 x 49 cm.**

**Augsburg: 1730.**





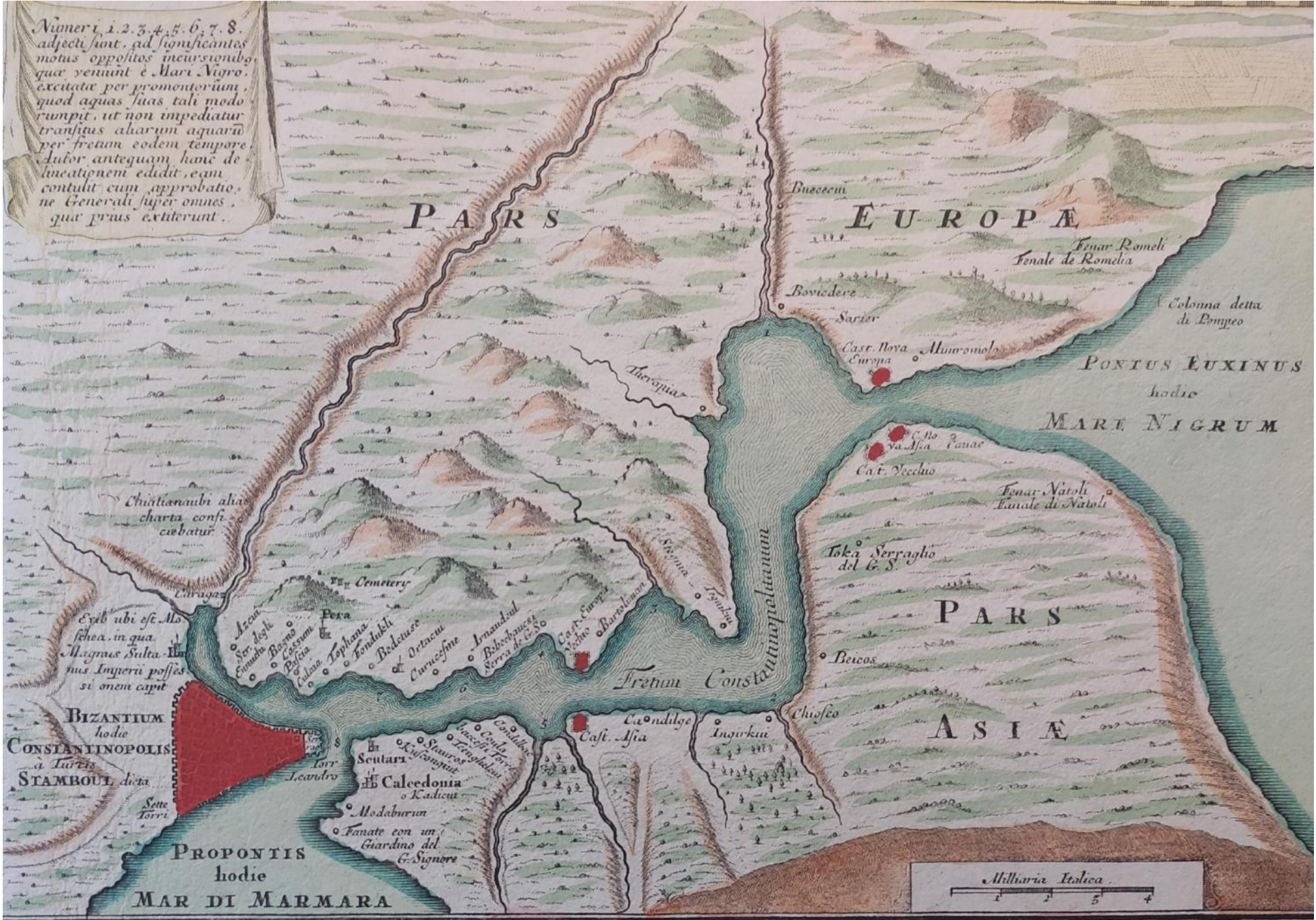


quae rem  
excitatae  
quod agi  
transtus  
per fret  
Aulor a  
luculati  
contulit  
ne Gene  
qua p

Ep  
fite  
Mag  
mar  
si  
Biz  
CONSTANTINOPLE  
STAMBOULI



Numeri 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. adjecti sunt, ad significantes motus oppositos incursionibus, quae veniunt e Mari Nigro. excitatae per promontorium, quod aquas suas tali modo rumpit, ut non impediatur transitus aliarum aquarum per fretum eodem tempore auctor antequam hanc de lineationem edidit, eam contulit cum approbatione Generali super omnes, quae prius extiterunt.



**Antoine du CHAFFAT** [1734-1750 cartographer of Bavarian court]

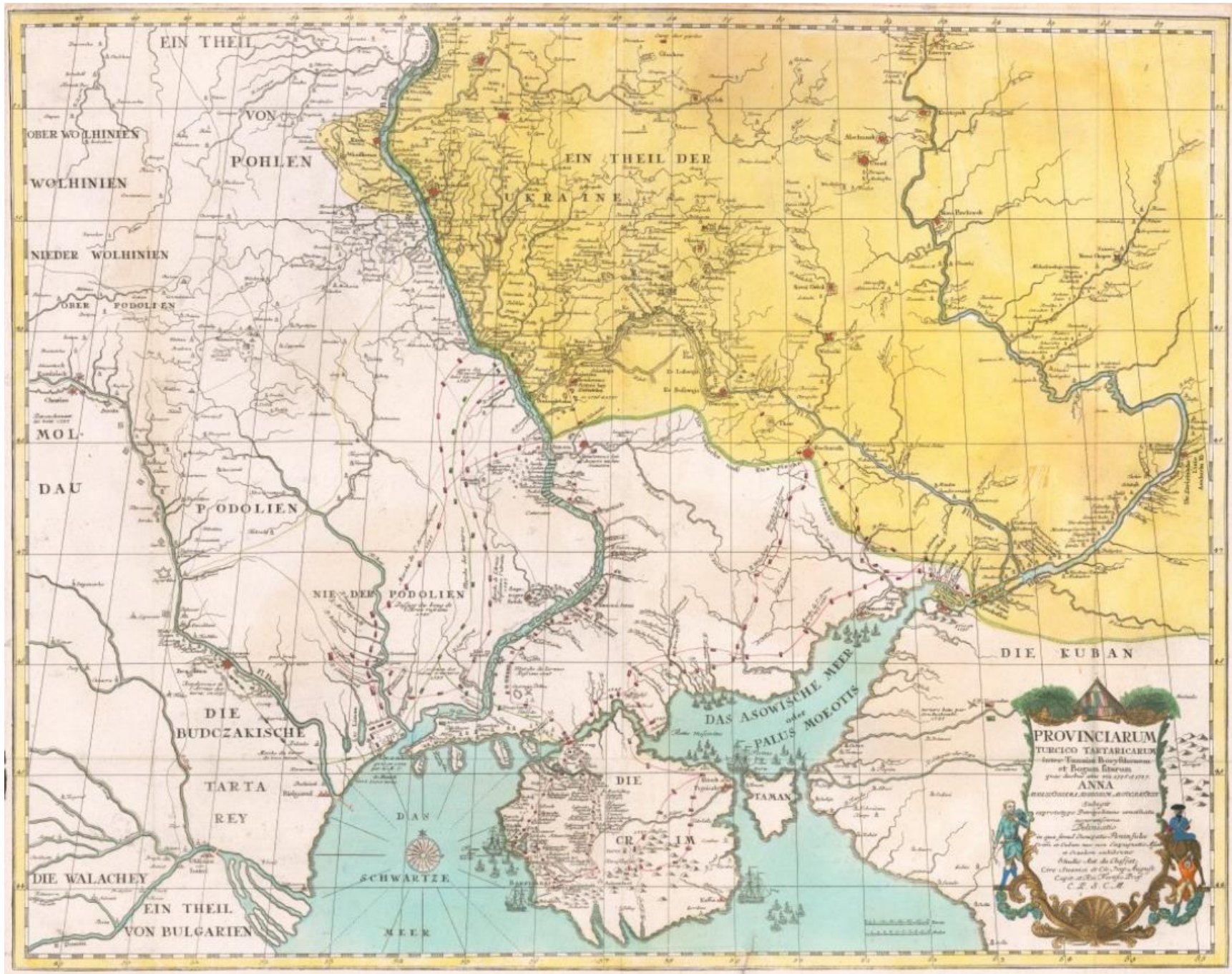
*Provinciarum Turcico Tartaricarum inter Tanaim  
Borysthenem et Bogum sitarum quas decobus anis viz.  
1736 et 1737. Anna Augustissima Russorum Autocratrix  
Subegit exprototypo Petropolitano concinata accuratissima  
Delineatio in qua simul occupatio Peninsulae Crim et  
Cuban nec non expugnatio Assow et Oczakow exhibentur.*

[The map depicts the military events and movements of the years 1736 and 1737. The Russian-Austrian Turkish War (1736-1739, also 5<sup>th</sup> Russian Turkish War and 7<sup>th</sup> Austrian Turkish War) was a struggle of the Austro-Habsburg Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire - allied with the Russian Tsar - against the Ottoman Empire. The movements of the Tartar Army is shown in green and the movements of the Russian Army are shown in red.]

Copper engraving in original hand color. Image size: 74 x 59 cm

Probably Augsburg: **1737. Extremely rare.**









**Johannes COVENS (1697-1774)**  
**Cornelis MORTIER (1699-1783)**

***THEATRUM BELLI AD BORYSTHENEM  
TYRAM & DANUBIUM FLUVIOS GESTI  
A<sup>o</sup> MDCCLXXXVIII\****

Copper engraving in original hand color. **Rare!**

Image size: 62.2 x 48.3 cm.

**Amsterdam: Covens & Mortier; **1738.****

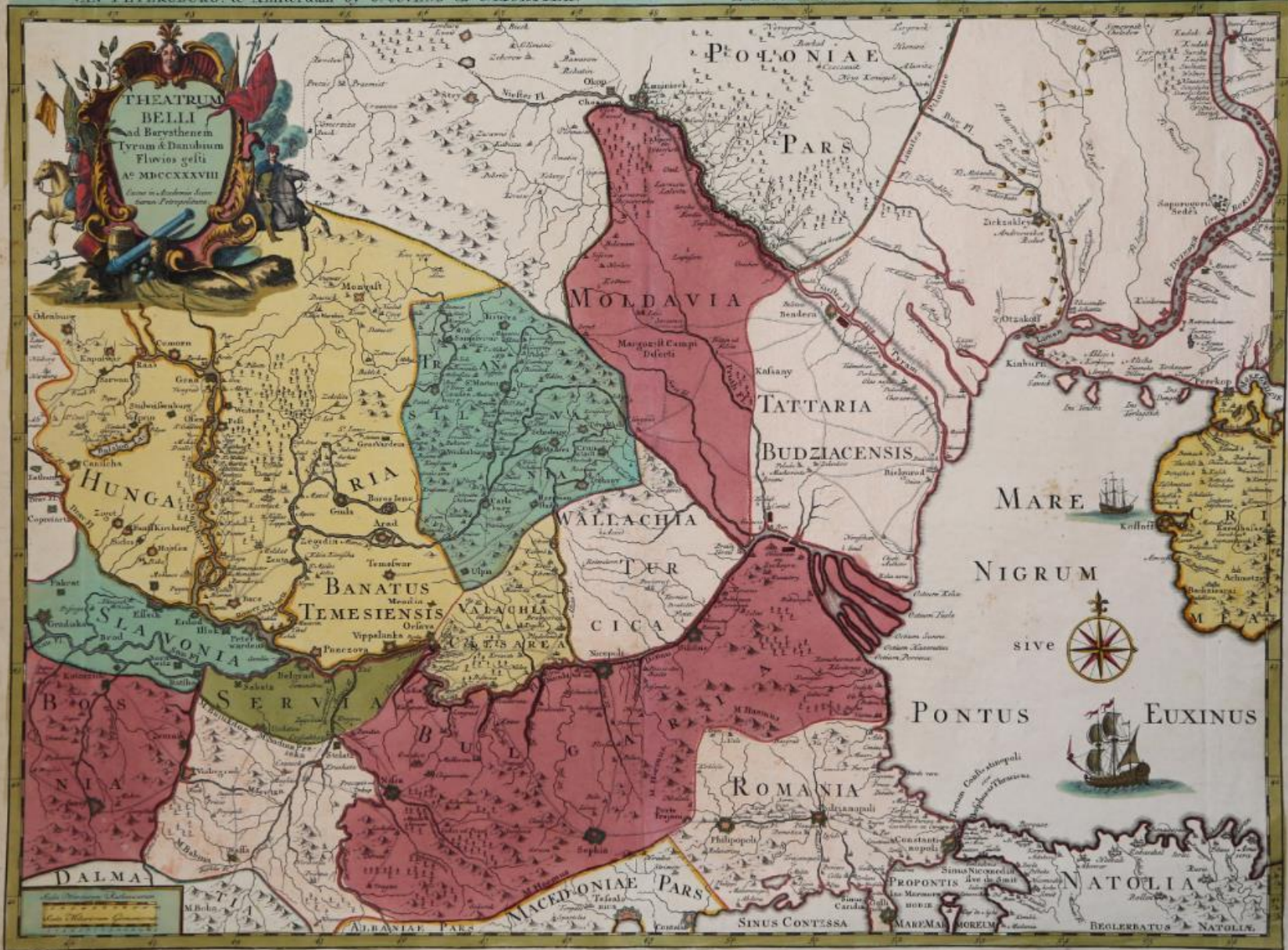
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\*The map illustrates the theater of in Turkey and Balkans during the Russo-Turkish War of 1735-39, and is drawn from a map published by the Russian Academy of Science in St. Petersburg in 1738. It shows the principal rivers, roads, and fortified towns of parts of Albania, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Crimea, Dalmatia, Hungary, Macedonia, Moldavia, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, and Polish and Russian territories that belong today to Ukraine. In detail illustrated is the march of the Russian army to Ochakov, under the command of Burkhard Christoph von MÜNNICH (1683-1767).

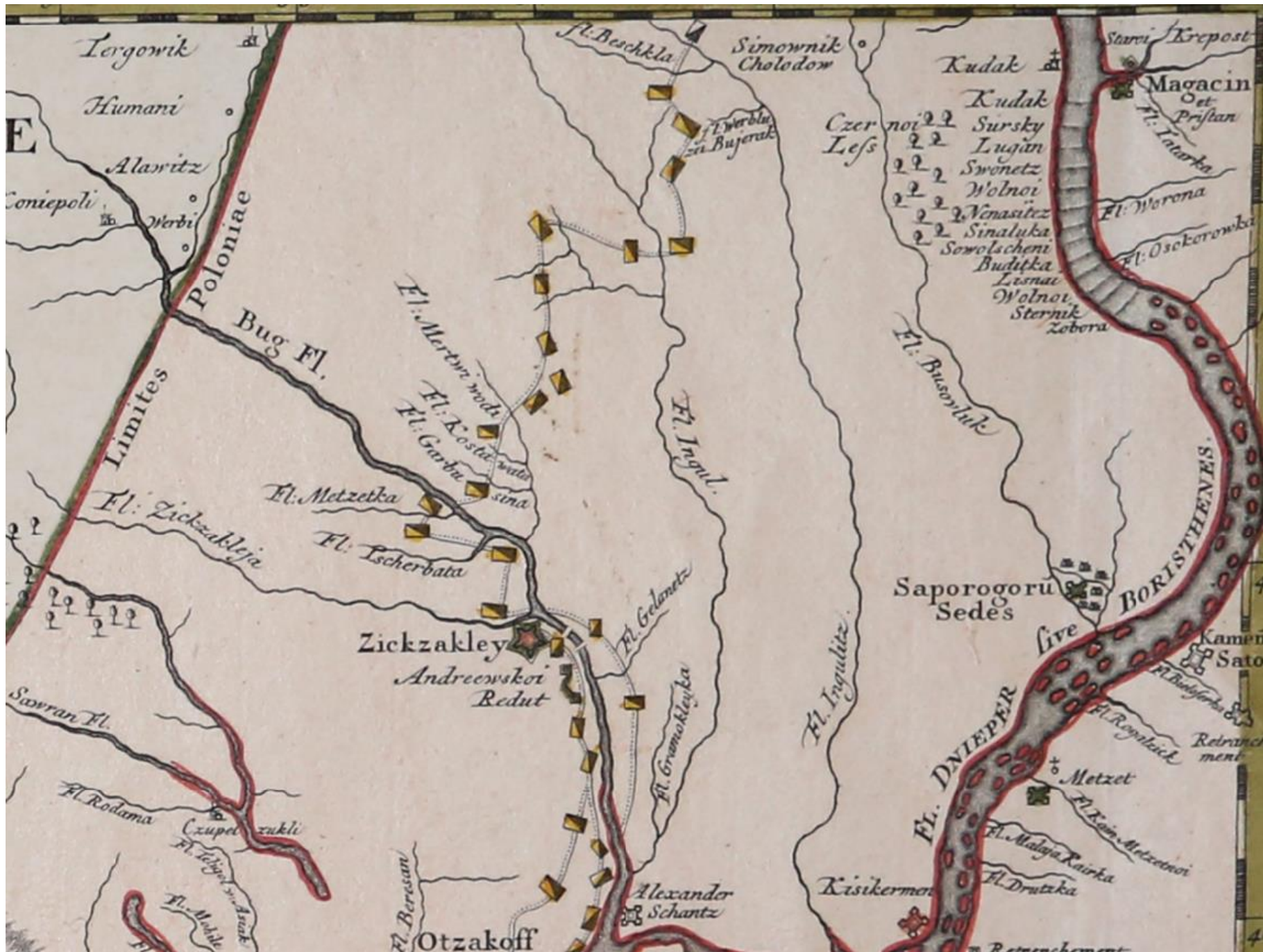




TOONEEL DES OORLOGS AAN DEN DNIEPER, TIRA EN DONAUW | THEATRE DE LA GUERRE SUR LES RIVIERES DE DNIEPER,  
 TIRA ET DANUBE, FAITE EN L'ANNÉE 1758. IMPRIMÉE  
 VAN PETERSBURG. te Amsterdam by J. COVENS en C. MORTIER. A L'ACADEMIE DES SCIENCES A PETERSBOURG.







**Gabriel BODENEHR (1664/73-1756/66)**

***PRECOP***

**[Perekop {Or Qapi fortresse}; located on the Perekop Isthmus connecting the Crimean peninsula to the Ukrainian mainland.\*]**

**Copper engraving, some hand color. Rare.**

**Paper size: 28.5 x 19 cm. Image size: 15.5 x 10 cm.**

**From:**

***Geographische Vorstellung der so genandten Kleinen Tartarey***

**Augsburg: c. 1740**

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**\*In the 5<sup>th</sup> Russian-Turkish War in 1737, the main Russian army under Commander-in-Chief Field Marshal Burkhard Christoph von MÜNNICH (1683-1767) stormed the Crimean Tatar defense lines built on the isthmus.**



Somit auch Or oder Taphra genant, ein fester Pall u. gleichsam Schlüssel an dem Isthmo oder Erd =  
 Spitze zu der halb Insel der Cronischen Tartarier bei Chersoneso Taurica. A<sup>o</sup> 1736. wurde sie von  
 denen Russen, nachdem sie den tag zu vor die überaus feste u. vor unüberwindlich gehaltenen Inse  
 mit zurückschlagung der Tartarier überstiegen, den 21. Mai eingenommen u. dar durch den weg in die  
 halb Insel glücklich geöffnet u. gute Progressen gemacht.

Gabriel Bodenehr Sc. et exc. a. V.

PRECOP



# Gabriel BODENEHR (1664/73-1756/66)

## KAFFA

[Kaffa/Caffa is now called Feodosia. It is a city in Ukraine, on the south-eastern coast of Crimea on the Black Sea at the foot of the Oba-Tepe-Massif.]

Copper engraving.\* Image size: 19 x 13,5 cm (laid on old paper). **Rare.**

From: *Geographische Vorstellung der so genandten Kleinen Tartarey*

Augsburg: c. **1740**

191

\*The description beneath the illustration (comparable to the preceding and the following item) was unfortunately cut off. The photo below from another copy reproduces the missing part.

*Ligt in der halb Insul Crimea an dem Schwartzten Meer, Eine vornehme Türckische Handels Statt, so auch einen Basa od. Statthalter nebst einer Besatzung unterhält; Sie ist mit starcken Mauern ü. Einem guten Wall auf einer Höhe wohl versehen, hat einen guten Haven, ü. haben die meiste Gebäu, die Gemüser, denen sie weiland zugehörig gewesen, erbauet. Althier wohnen bey 1000. Armenier, ü. 500. Griechen, so beede ihre Bischöffe, ü. unterschiedliche Kirchen haben, jeder Christ so über 15. Jahr, muß Ein ü. einen halben Reichsthaler Tribut bezahlen. Außser den Stattmauren, gehört die Landschaft schon dem Cham in der Kleinen Tartarey.*

*Gabriel Bodenehr sc. et exc. A. V.*

KAFFA.







**Gabriel BODENEHR (1664/73-1756/66)**

# **OKZAKOV**

**[Ochakiv/Ochakov. Ochakiv raion, Ukraine.\*]**

**Copper engraving, some hand color. Rare.**

**Paper size: 28 x 18.8 cm. Image size: 16 x 9.5 cm.**

**From:**

*Geographische Vorstellung der so genandten Kleinen Tartarey*

**Augsburg: c. 1740**

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**\*In the 5<sup>th</sup> Russian-Turkish War in 1737, the main Russian army under Commander-in-Chief Field Marshal Burkhard Christoph von MÜNNICH (1683-1767) stormed the Crimean Tatar defense lines built on the isthmus.**



Eine wohl Fortificierte Stadt, nebst einer Schönen Citadell auf einer Höhe, in der Woiwodschafft Kiow in der Ukraine, wo der Fluß Nieper od. Dnieper in das Schwarze Meer fällt, gehört denen Türken, welche eine starke Besatzung daselbst gehalten ü. ein Proviant Haus ü. Arsenal angelegt. A<sup>o</sup> 1644. erlitten die Türken eine starke Niederlag von denen Polen in dieser Gegend. A<sup>o</sup> 1737. wurde Sie zu end des Iuli unter dem General Feld Marschall Graf von Münch von denen Russen nach einem zätigen Gefecht mit Sturm eingenommen, alles darin niedergemacht ü. große Beute erobert.

G. Bodenehr sc. et exc. a. v.



Eine wohl Fortificirte Stadt, nebst einer Schönen Citadell auf einer Höhe, in der Weichenschaft Kiew in der Ukraine, wo der Fluß Nieper od Dnieper in das Schwarze Meer fällt, gehört denen Türken, welche eine starke Besatzung dazuliet behalten u ein Proviant Haus u Arsenal angelegt. A° 1699. erlitten die Türken eine starke Niederlag von denen Polen in dieser Gegend. A° 1737. wurde Sie zu end des Juli unter dem General Feld Marschall Graf von Münnich von denen Russen nach einem zehnten Gefecht mit Sturm eingenommen, alles darin niedergemacht u. große Beute erobert.

G. Bodensch. sc. et exc. a. v.



**Johannes COVENS (1697-1774) & Cornelis MORTIER (1699-1783)**  
**Guillaume Le Vasseur de BEAUPLAN; *Poloniae architectum militarem* (c. 1600-1673)\***

**Set of four maps of Ukraine (folio)**

*Ukrainae Pars quae Barclavia Palatinatus vulgo Dicitur.*

*Ukrainae Pars quae Kiovia Palatinatus vulgo Dicitur.*

*Ukrainae Pars quae Pokutia vulgo Dicitur.*

*Ukrainae Pars quae Podolia Palatinatus vulgo Dicitur.*

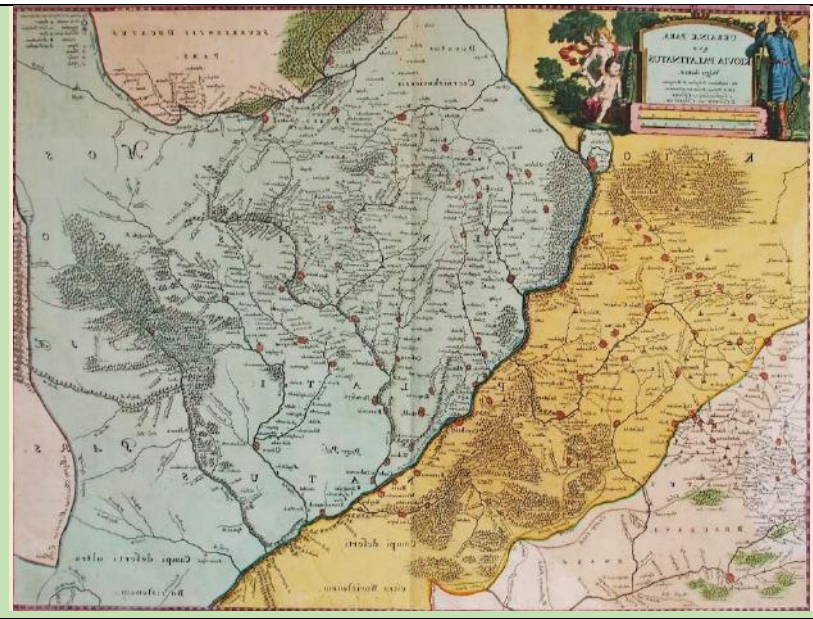
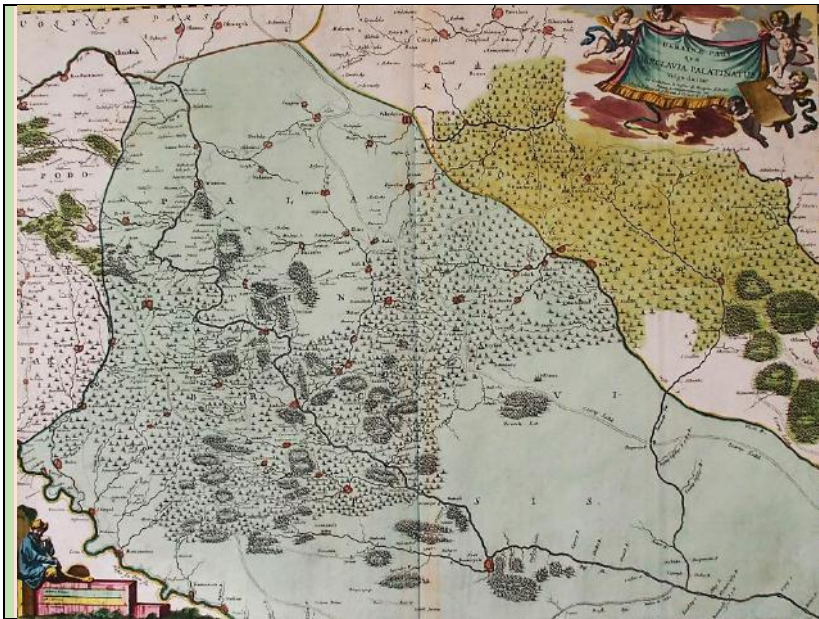
**First published by Joan BLAEU (1596-1673): Amsterdam, 1662.**

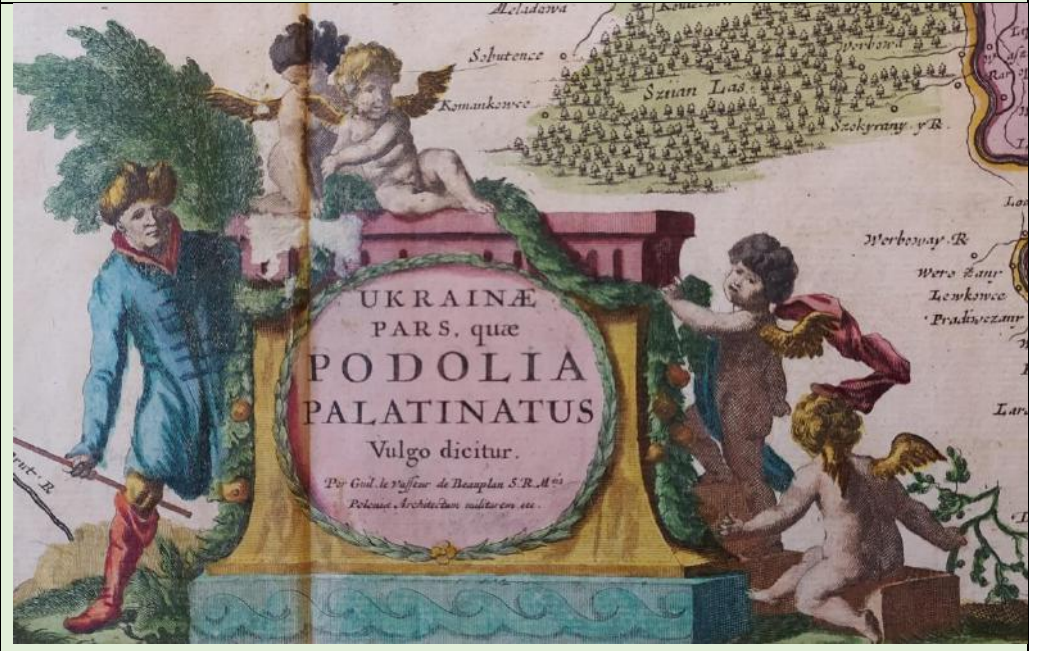
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\* BEAUPLAN was, from 1630 to 1648, a captain in the artillery of the Polish army. In 1637/38 he took part in the campaign of Hetman Stanisław KONIECPOLSKI (1591-1646) against Pavlo PAVLIUK (executed 1638 in Warsaw) and Yakiv OSTRIANYN. In 1639, he rebuilt the fortress Kodak, which had been destroyed by the Cossacks. He also built the fortresses at Bar, Brody, and Kremenchuk. Already in 1634, he took part in the definition of the border between Russia and Poland-Lithuania. Poland's King WŁADYSŁAW IV WASA (1632-1648) commissioned BEAUPLAN in 1645 with the *Delineatio specialis et accurata totius Ukrainae cum suis palatinatibus ac districtibus provinciisque adiacentibus*, i.e. a general map of Polish Ukraine.

In 1648, BEAUPLAN cooperated in **Danzig/Gdańsk** with the geographer and engraver Willem HONDIUS [\*1598/The Hague-; + 1652/**Danzig/Gdańsk**] to complete the Ukraine map on one sheet: *Delineatio Generalis Camporum Desertorum vulgo Ukraina. Cum adjacentibus Provinciis* (Gedani 1648). A new version on 8 sheets was published (also in Gedani/**Danzig/Gdańsk**) in 1650. Joan BLAEU used, around 1660, the eight sheets as the basis for his four sheet set (see pp. 59 ff. above).

**Amsterdam: 1740. Extremely rare as full set.**







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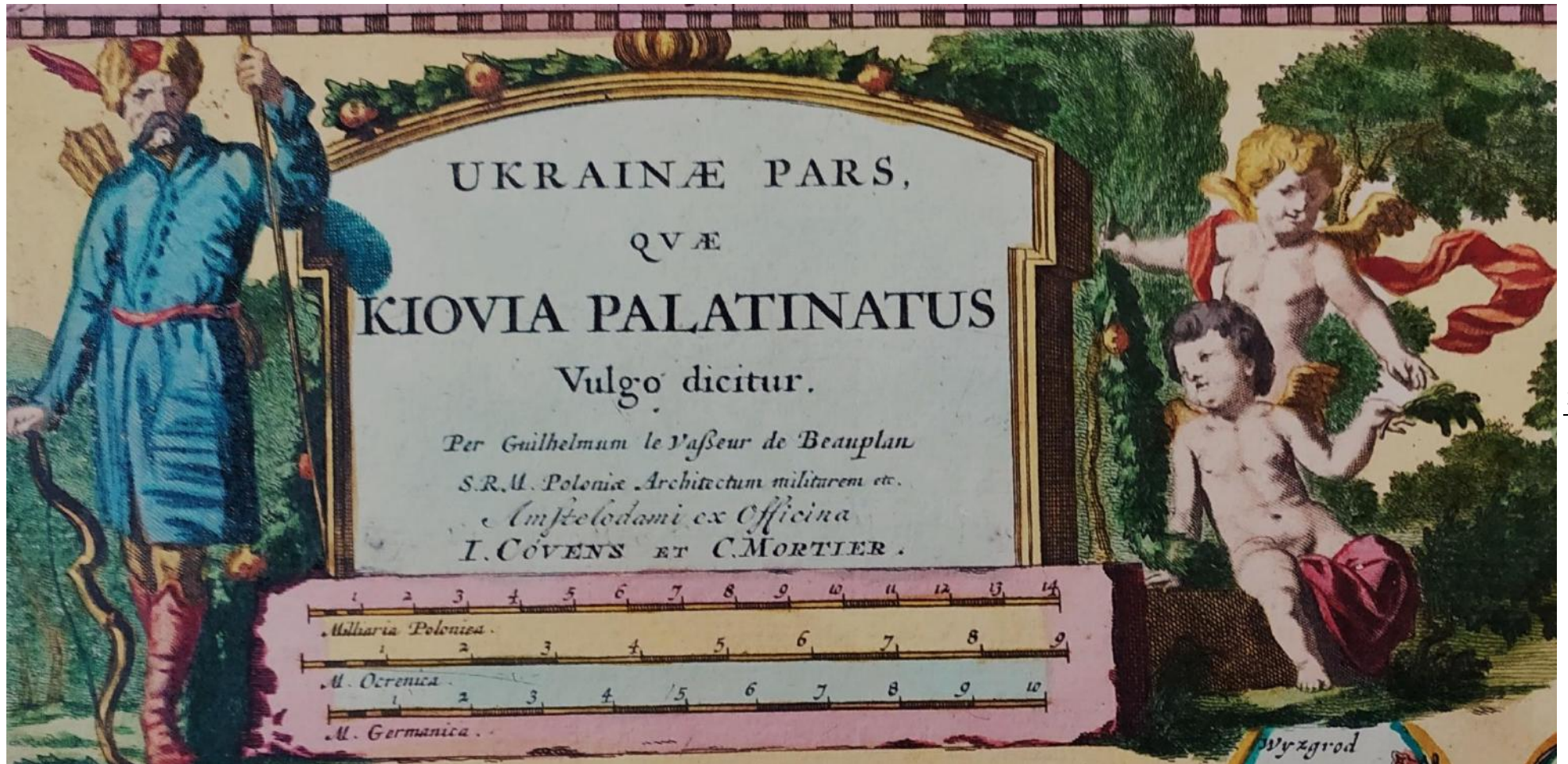
*Ukrainae Pars quae Barclavia Palatinatus vulgo Dicitur.*

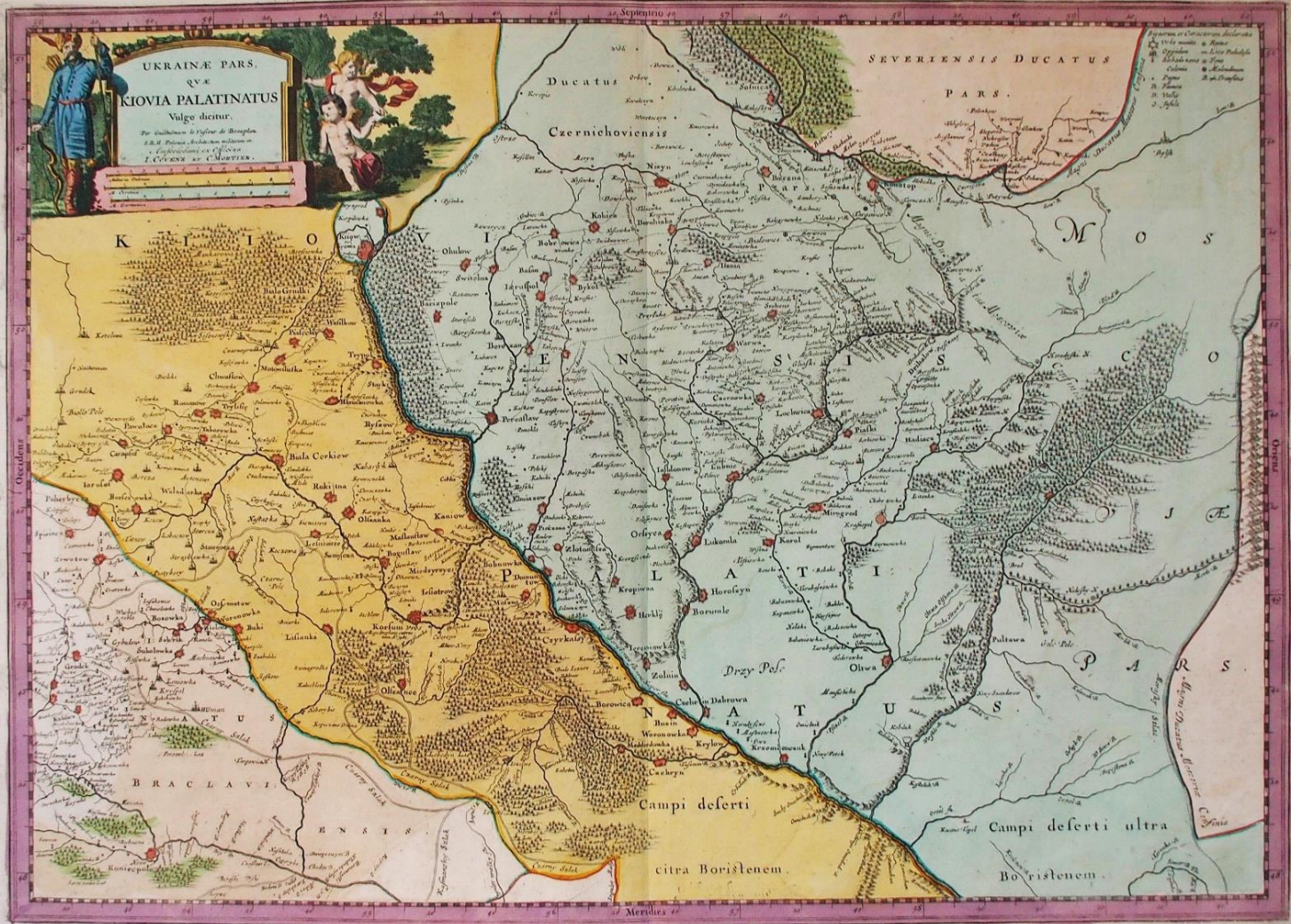






*Ukrainae Pars quae Kiovia Palatinatus vulgo Dicitur.*







*Ukrainae Pars quae Pokutia vulgo Dicitur.*



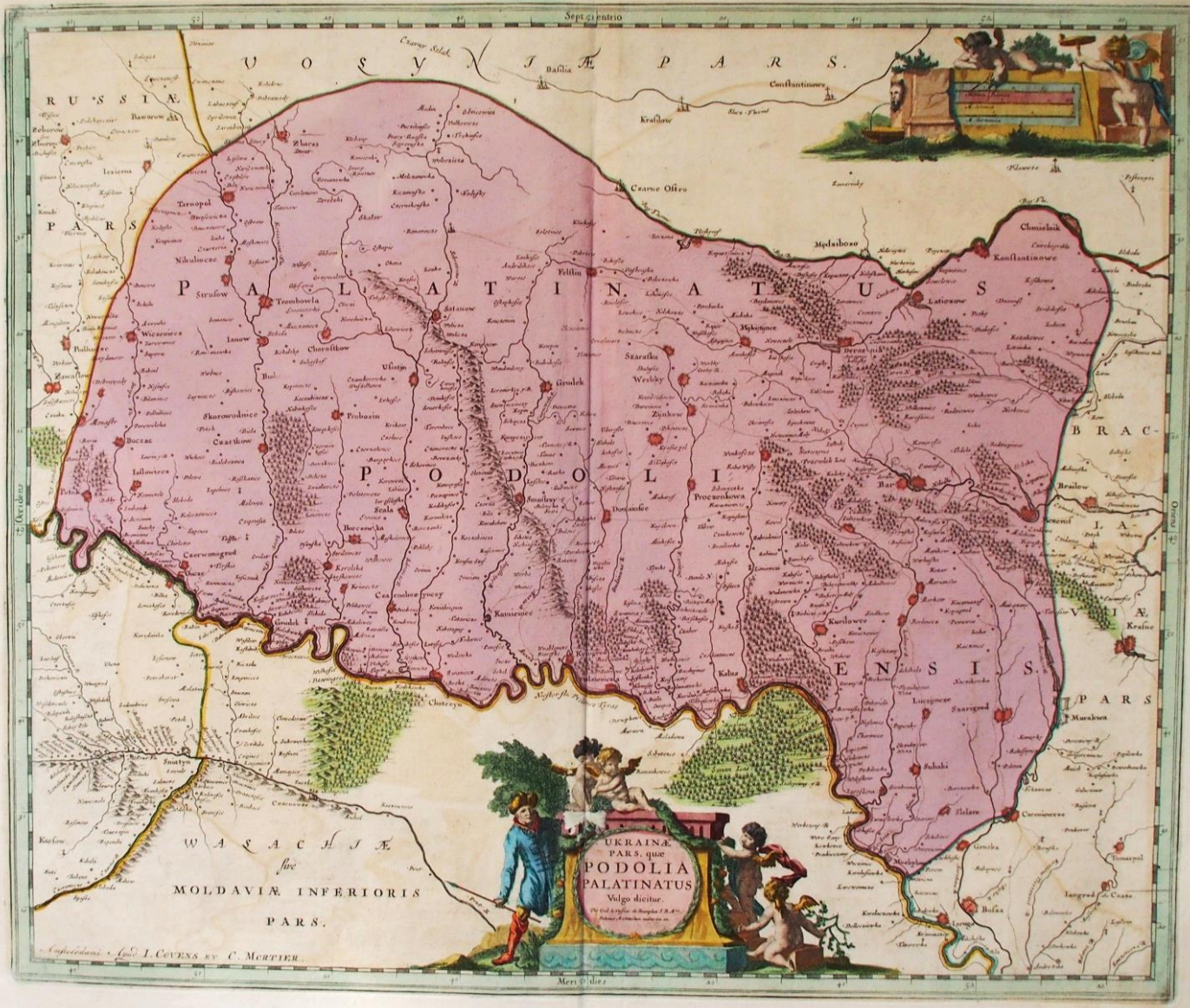


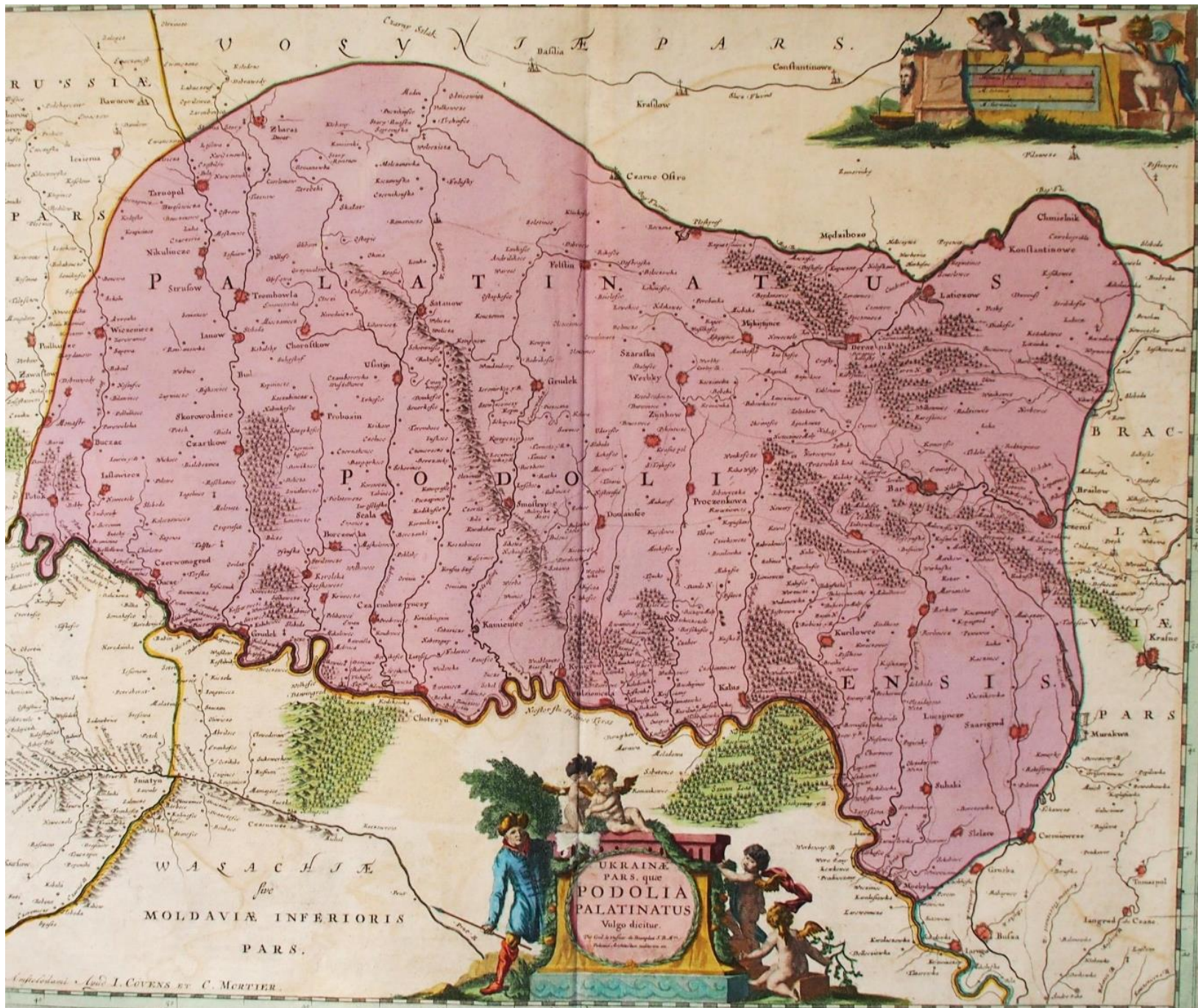




*Ukrainae Pars quae Podolia Palatinatus vulgo Dicitur.*







**Johannes COVENS (1697-1774)**

**Cornelis MORTIER (1699-1783)\***

[originally by Nicolas SANSON (1600-1667)]

***SARMATIA UTRAQUE EUROPAE ET  
ASIATICA AUTORE N. SANSON.***

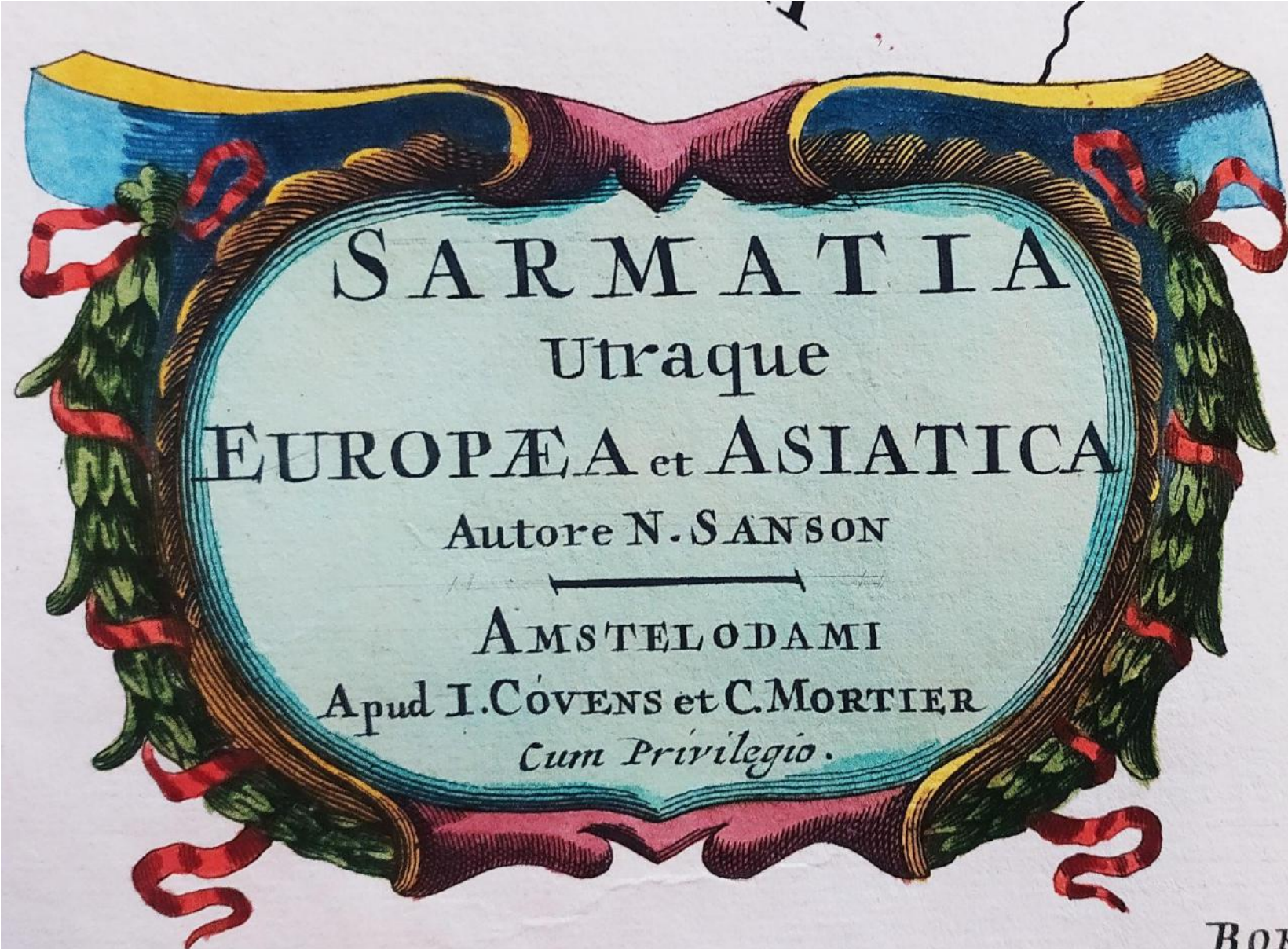
Copper engraving in original hand color.

Paper size: 61.5 x 53 cm. Image size: 58 x 40 cm.

**Amsterdam: Covens & Mortier; 1710.**

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\*Nobody has made more beautiful maps of **Western Ukraine** than Covens & Mortier (see the preceding four maps) . And nobody has cartographically more sumptuously implemented the vague sources from the 1<sup>st</sup> millennium AD on **Eastern Ukraine** than, again, Covens & Mortier. **Rare.**



SARMATIA  
Utraque  
EUROPÆA et ASIATICA

Autore N. SANSON

AMSTELODAMI

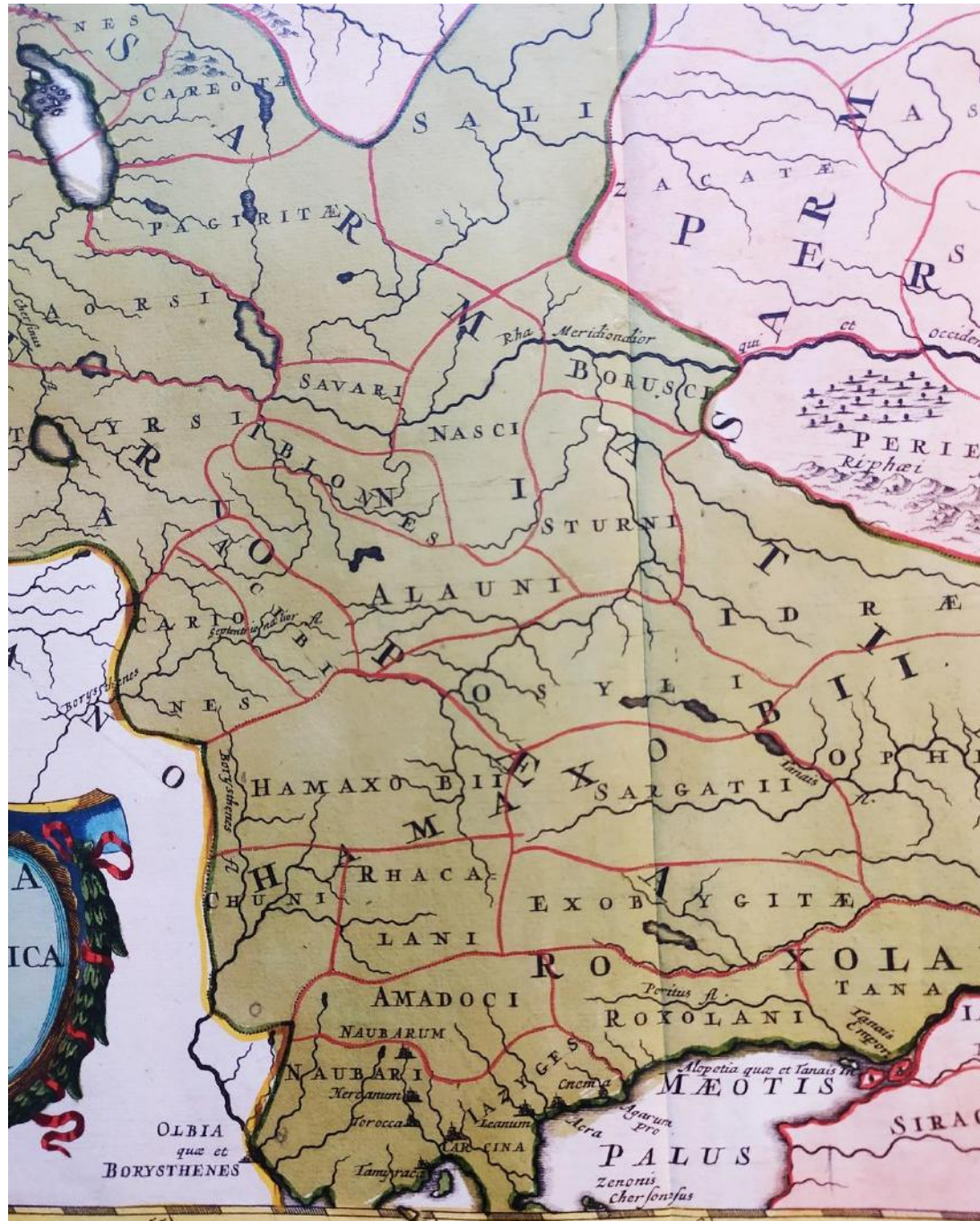
Apud I. COVENS et C. MORTIER

*Cum Privilegio.*

OLBIA  
que et  
BORYSTHENES



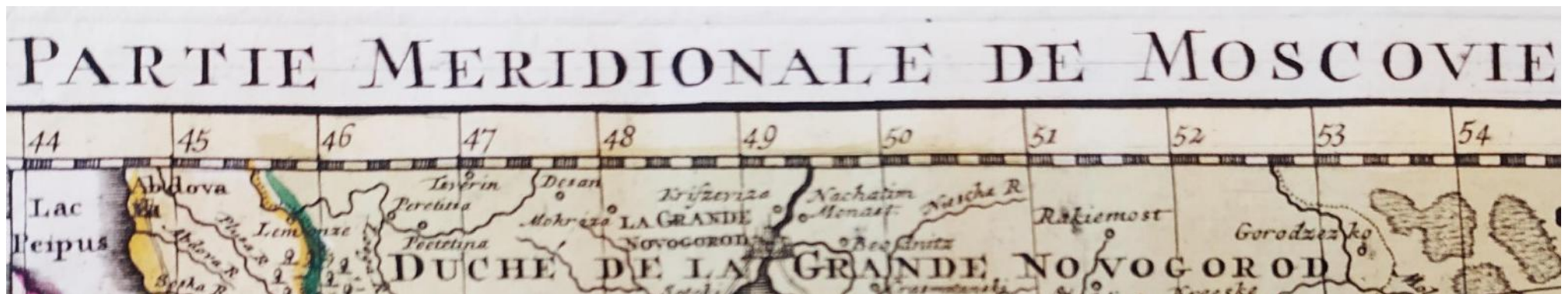




**Reinier OTTENS (1698-1750)**

**Joshua OTTENS (1704-1765)**

***PARTIE MERIDIONALE DE MOSCOVIE***



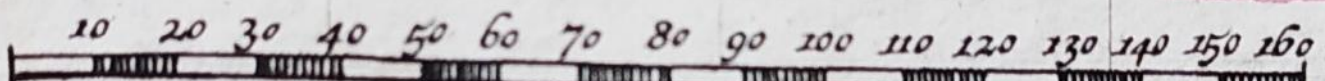
**Copper engraving after design of Guiliemum de L'ISLE [1675-1726],  
with improvements by the OTTENS, in original hand color.**

**Paper size: 63 x 57 cm. Image size: 55 x 40.5 cm.**

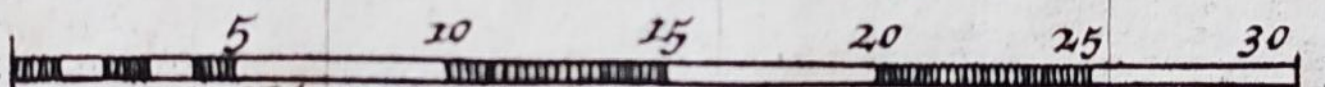
**Amsterdam: ca. 1720**

*Nisnirou*  
**PALAT. de BRACLAW**  
*Kalnik*  
*Human*  
**BRACLAW**  
*Nosouska*  
*Kryspot*  
*Na berybes*  
*Horodecz*  
*Jezioro*  
*Wictze R*  
*Tasmin R*  
*Cuna ou Curie*  
*Targowica*

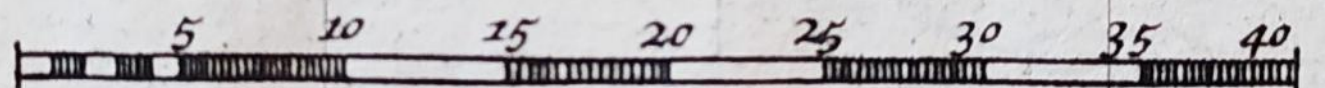
48



*Verstes ou Milles de Moscovie*



*Lieues Communes d'Allemagne*



*Lieues Communes de Pologne*

*Bois d*  
**Tzarni**  
*Probyle*  
*Bog R*  
*Kremenczic*  
*Chryczkie*  
*Ols*

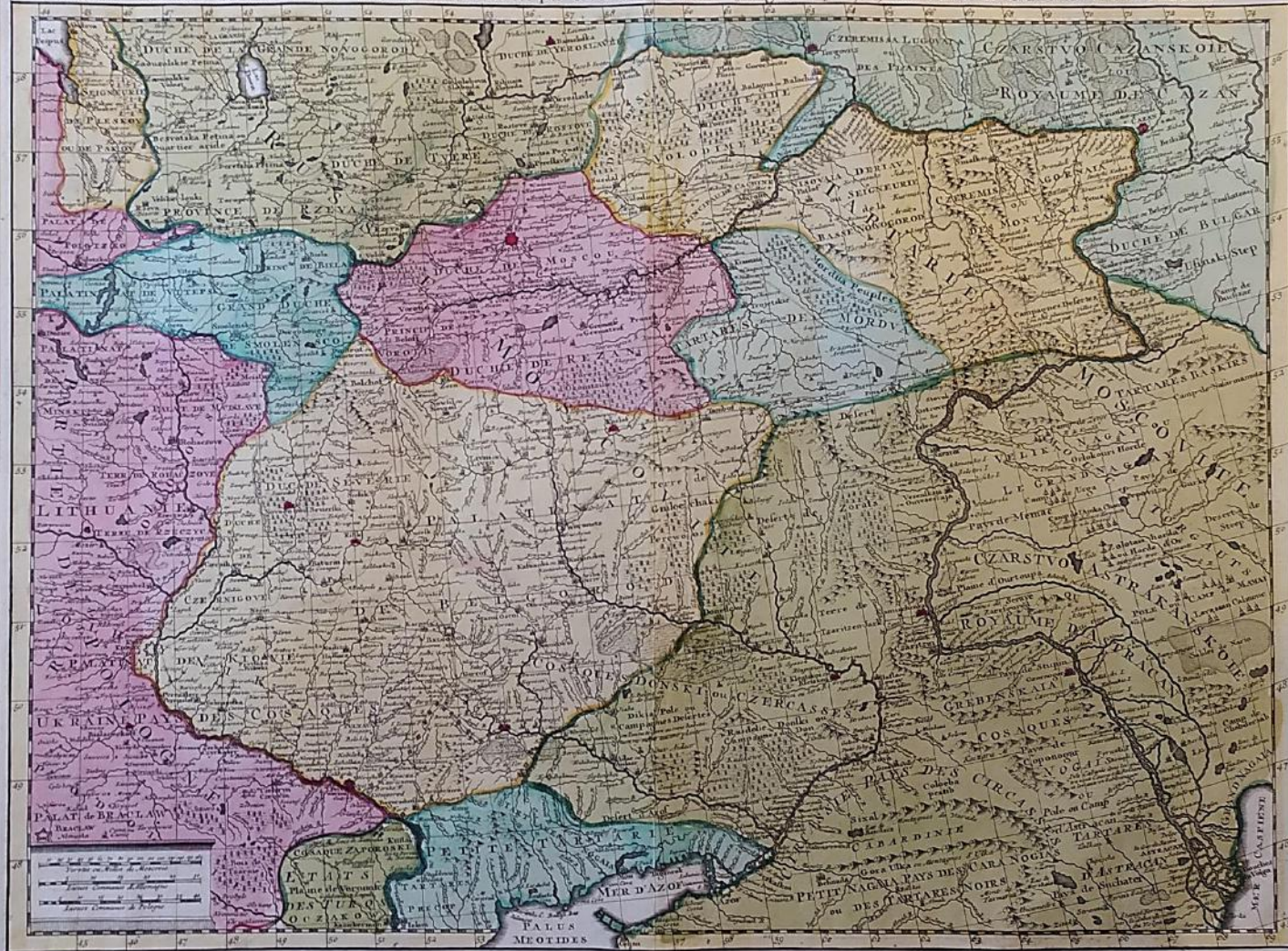
45

46

47

48

PARTIE MERIDIONALE DE MOSCOVIE dressée par G. DE LISLE Rectifié & Augmenté par R. & J. OTTENS GEOPHRES A AMSTERDAM.













# Tobias Conrad LOTTER (1717-1777)

*Amplissima Ucraniae regio, palatinatus Kioviensem et Braclaviensem complectens, cum adjacentibus provinciis juxta recentissimam designationem aeri incisa arte et sumtibus Tobiae Conradi Lotteri.*

Copper engraving in original hand color with additions.

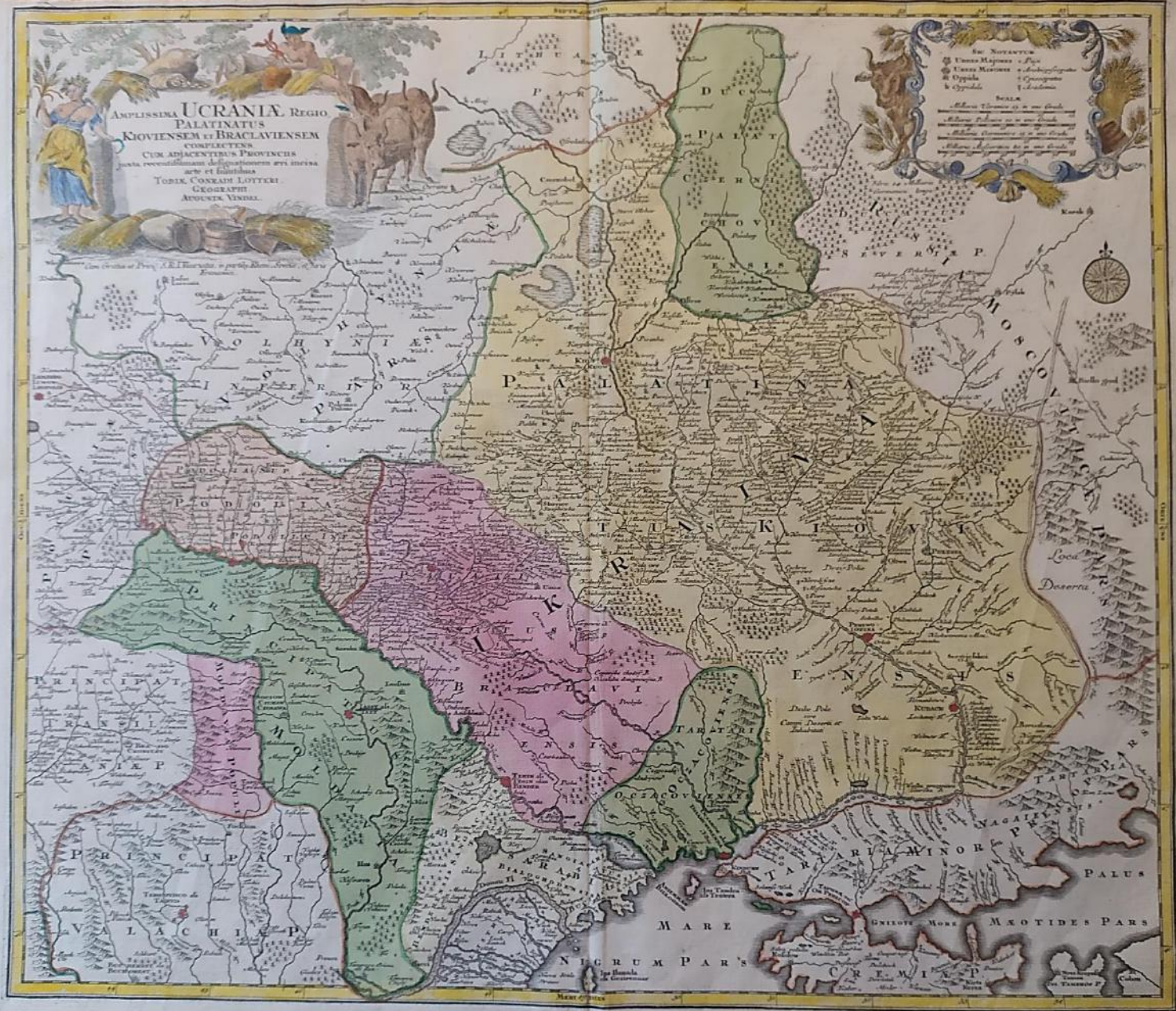
Paper size: 63 x 52 cm. Image size: 57 x 49 cm.

Augsburg: 1740 (1<sup>st</sup> edition by Matthäus SEUTTER [1678-1757] in 1720).



AMPLISSIMA **UCRANIAE** REGIO,  
PALATINATUS  
**KIOVIENSEM ET BRACLAVIENSEM**  
COMPLECTENS,  
CUM ADJACENTIBUS PROVINCIIS  
juxta recentissimam designationem ari incisa  
arte et sumtibus  
TOBIAE, CONRADI LOTTERI,  
GEOGRAPHI.  
AUGUSTAE VINDEL.

Wladimirz Cum Gratia et Privilegio S. R. I. Vicariatus, in partibus Rheni, Sveciae, et Juris



SIC NOTANTUR

- URBES MAJORES ◦ *Pagri*
- URBES MINORES ≠ *Archiepiscopatus*
- Oppida † *Episcopatus*
- Oppidula § *Academia*

SCALE



*Sibra 24. Milliaria Germanica longa*



Kursk

