

Maps of all types are found in miniature and a few of them were used to decorate book title-pages. The ornamentation of many folio maps featured miniatures as insets too. There are not all that many individual ones compared with all those from the various series of countries of the world, which range from a few to in excess of 200 items. Most of these include maps of the world and of the continents, in addition to countries, regions, provinces and islands, though there were two with just islands (see 1528 & 1572). All the early world series had a very European emphasis and this did not change for over two centuries.



Johann Hervagius, Basle, 1535

World maps are available in greater variety than any other type. The earliest ones (see 1472 & 1489) are rather fanciful woodcuts, mostly from pocket editions of Macrobius, although one folio issue contains a miniature of the old world instead (see above). More individual miniatures followed in a profusion of styles, including circular, oval, rectangular and all kinds of hemispheres.

In his 1525 edition of Ptolemy's *Geographia*, Johann Grüninger's 'D' and 'L' woodcut initials are decorated with thumbnail world maps (see Introduction 2). In 1532, 1541 and 1542 there were miniature versions of Hans Lufft's strange Wittenberg World Map or 'Daniel's Dream' map of 1529. Full information is available on the website of Ernst Gallner: daniels-dream-map.com. A miniature Ptolemaic map of the Roman world was first printed in a 1496 quarto edition of the *Nuremberg chronicle* (see 1496) and another much later one in 1616.



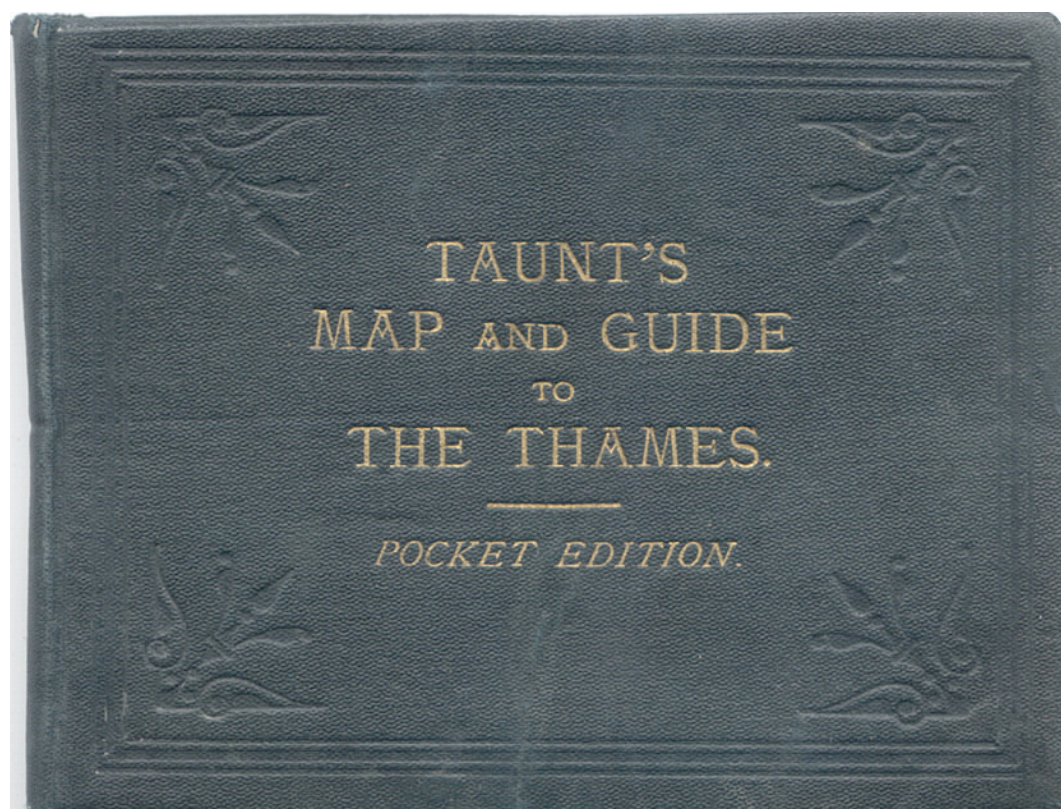
Crispin van de Passe, Cologne, 1598

Two world maps engraved by Jodocus Hondius for title-pages, later became the basis of the *Map-treasury* series (see 1598a). A tiny version of Hondius' famous 'Drake & Cavendish' map appeared on portraits of both men: signed by Hondius (1592); unsigned (1595); by Crispin van de Passe (see above). A copy of the first of these was sold at Sotheby's, London, on 13th May 2004, lot 302. Just the plate of Cavendish by Robert Boissard also has the map and another print has it in reverse. A later example of copying, but of a miniature, is the new version of Pieter van den Keere's twin hemispheres (see 1646).

Maps of the English and Welsh counties have always been popular with collectors born there and they include many miniatures (see 1590, 1617, 1619, 1626, 1635a, 1643, 1676a, 1676b, 1717, 1720, 1741, 1759, 1789, 1795, 1798b, 1799, 1803, 1803a, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1819a, 1820, 1820a, 1823, 1834b, 1842, 1852, 1868a, 1881a, 1885c, 1890d). Among these are some of the most attractive, unusual and uncommon county maps. Some have more than one on a plate, some are on sets of cards, some omit Welsh counties, one includes Scotland, four relate to the whole British Isles and some series are incomplete. There was a vogue for pocket county atlases in the first quarter of the nineteenth century.

There were other national atlases, notably of the provinces of France, Belgium and the Netherlands (see 1659, 1667 & 1672). One world atlas virtually developed into a national atlas of Germany (see 1744). Miniature atlases published in Paris related to Spain (see 1757a), Bohemia (see 1757b), Spanish America, (see 1758a) and France (see 1760, 1764 & 1775a). The provinces of Russia appeared on paper and cards (see 1760b, 1830 & 1860). In the nineteenth century there was a pocket atlas of Scottish counties (see 1832a), another of the Netherlands (see 1843) and one of Mexico (see 1884a). There were several of the departments of France (see 1791, 1792, 1819, 1821, 1822, 1833b, 1835c, 1837, 1842a & 1873a) and later three sets of cards (see 1883, 1885a & 1888). Atlases of the U.S.A. were issued (see 1859, 1878, 1879b, 1884, 1885, 1885b & 1899), sets of cards (see 1880c, 1888, 1889 & 1891) and Californian counties (see 1892a).

Only a small number of early maps have themes, usually religious (see 1589, 1598a & 1640), but thematic atlases followed relating to religion (see 1662a, 1764a & 1826) and wars (see 1757, 1757b & 1881). A few have historical content, usually of Roman times and based on classical texts (see 1832b & 1834), but include a Japanese one (see 1879). Some Bible atlases were issued too (see 1819b, 1832d, 1835 & 1850b). Although rivers featured on early maps, roads were largely absent but gradually became a main feature. A few atlases related specifically to transport, with maps of roads (see 1768, 1771, 1774, 1784, 1800, 1826b, 1834c, 1851 & 1896) and railways (see 1852 & 1854b) but just one of a river (see below & 1873). A miniature Japanese travel atlas has the widest scope: road, rail and sea (see 1889a). Just a few amusing caricature maps are known (see 1808).



Henry W. Taunt, Oxford, (1873)