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## Maps from *Atlas Silesiae* (1750): a listing of plates and states

**Abstract.** The paper sets out to attempt identification of all known plates used to print maps included in the *Atlas Silesiae* and of all identified states of these maps. While the early states of the *Atlas* maps are relatively well studied (though far not in every detail), printings pulled from the same though deeply reworked plates, published in Nurnberg in the first two decades of the 19<sup>th</sup> c., are not always recognised as the late states of the same maps. For each of twenty maps from *Atlas Silesiae* listed are all identified states together with the most distinctive differences between them. Eleven copies of *Atlas Silesiae* were also examined in search for possible regularities of their composition in terms of states of the included maps. Public collections with exemplary copies of the *Atlas* maps in each state identified in the paper are listed in the Appendix.

**Keywords:** 18<sup>th</sup> c. cartography, *Atlas Silesiae*, maps of Silesia, Homann Heirs, Christoph Fembo

### 1. Introduction

Sixteen maps of Silesian principalities included in the *Atlas Silesiae* (hereinafter also referred to as *Atlas*) resulted from the first official mapping of the territory of Silesia, commissioned in 1720 by the Austrian emperor Charles VI. Silesia, the Habsburgs' hereditary land, was mapped shortly after Moravia and Bohemia, which, together with Silesia, constituted a political structure within the Habsburg monarchy known as the Czech Crown.<sup>1</sup> Surveying works in Silesia had been carried out in 1722–1733 by Austrian engineer lieutenant Johann Wolfgang Wieland. His measurements were revised, corrected, and supplemented in 1736–1740 by Matthaeus von Schubarth, another imperial military engineer. Wieland-Schubarth's manuscript originals turned into copperplates at Homann Heirs, a Nurnberg publishing enterprise, which did also the printing. Maps of individual principalities are presented in the *Atlas* according "to the order in which representatives of these duchies took

their seats and spoke in the Silesian parliament" (Horodyski, 2002, p. 142).

Sixteen maps of principalities are preceded in *Atlas Silesiae* by four general maps created by other authors. Maps of the Lower and Upper Silesia were drawn by Johann Matthias Haas, professor of mathematics in Wittenberg and inventor of new cartographic projections. Both are compilations and generalizations of the Wieland-Schubarth maps of the respective Lower and Upper Silesian principalities and appeared first as separate prints (with dates 1745 and 1746 respectively). These two maps served as a basis for the general map of the country, dated 1749, drawn by a renowned astronomer and mathematician Tobias Mayer (1723–1762). The fourth general map in the *Atlas* shows administrative structure of the Wrocław (Breslau) diocese of the Catholic Church, encompassing nearly all territory of Silesia. This map was created in 1751 under supervision of the Żagań (Sagan) canon Johann Ignaz Felbiger (1724–1788), known as a reformer of the Catholic education system in the Habsburg empire.

<sup>1</sup> Maps of Moravia (1716) and Bohemia (1720) were the works of Johann Christoph Müller.

All those twenty maps, with an engraved title page and “Index mapparum” added, were published by Homann Heirs as *Atlas Silesiae* in summer of 1752 (with date 1750 on the title page). The pioneering nature of the *Atlas* – from surveying works to the publication, momentum of this undertaking and the resources involved, bureaucratic obstacles hindering every stage of its realisation, together with political and military developments in that crucial period of the history of Silesia, made *Atlas* a subject of particular interest to historians of cartography. With surprisingly rich documentation from the epoch extant in the archives they have reconstructed the genesis of the *Atlas* (Horodyski, 2002) and analysed cartometric aspects of its maps (Konias, 1995). These major works have been supplemented by many publications on various facets of the *Atlas*’ maps (hydrography, legends, orography, etc.).

Abundance and variety of publications relating to the *Atlas* contrasts with lack of works on the publishing history of its maps. To illustrate: none author dealing with the *Atlas* has even noted that the maps of the principalities of Żagań (Sagan) and Wrocław (Breslau) were printed from two different plates each (although prints from only one are included in the *Atlas*). Poorly known and only marginally mentioned in the cartographic literature are radical changes of the content and layout of the maps of Silesian principalities, made by Daniel Friedrich Sotzmann after Christoph Fembo’s takeover of the Homann Heirs company.<sup>2</sup> Little is known about editions of the maps printed from the altered plates. Their later states were compiled into so-called “second edition” of the *Atlas Silesiae* published by Fembo with date 1813, “the forgotten atlas of Silesia” (Wytyczak, 2019, pp. 78–81).<sup>3</sup> This paper attempts to partly fill that gap and contribute to reconstructing the *Atlas* maps’ genealogy.

<sup>2</sup> Fembo was the co-owner of the Homann Heirs company since 1804 and its sole owner from 1813; see Diefenbacher et al. (2002).

<sup>3</sup> Fembo’s 1813 *Atlas Silesiae* is not considered here as a genuine second edition but rather as a non-uniform compilation of outdated maps from the original 1750 edition (maps of Lower Silesia, Upper Silesia and Wrocław diocese), with a new general map of Silesia (*Generalcharte von SCHLESSEN* by F.L. Güssefeld) and late states of sixteen maps of the Silesian principalities, updated by Sotzmann and reworked in Fembo’s workshop (see also note 18).

## 2. Method and sample

Details differentiating individual states of *Atlas Silesiae* maps were sought for by comparing digital images of available copies of each of the maps. The images were first normalized, which included conversion to black and white, correction of brightness and contrast (if necessary), aligning (rotation and scaling), and cropping (to remove inessential “noise” like parts of image outside the printed area). To make sets of so prepared images homogeneous (on a macro level) images of the maps of each Silesia principality were pre-sorted to two sub-sets, comprising of images dated before and after 1800, i.e. before and after Sotzmann’s intervention in the printing plates. For each of the four general maps only one sub-set of images was created because these maps have not undergone any substantial re-working after 1800. In each sub-set a template was selected as a reference to be compared with remaining images. Superimposed images of the template and the “target” maps were alternatively displayed in resolution dependant on graphic complexity of the inspected part of the images. Differences between both images (manifesting themselves by blinking) were either evaluated as “false positives” and rejected (stains, etc.), or re-checked and eventually confirmed if genuine.

This method of detection of minuscule differences in the letterpress material was devised in the late 1940’s by Charlton Hinman and applied in his opto-mechanical comparator used for textual collation (Nury & Spadini, 2020). Though algorithms of automated text collation have made considerable progress in recent years, human eye has yet to be replaced by a software when it comes to search for differences in the graphic material, at least on a more general level than pixel-by-pixel comparison. An old age of the graphic material (antique maps being one example) makes automation of such process even harder, due to many non-essential differences between printings pulled from the same plate (paper blemishes, dirt and paint stains, hand insertions, bleed-through, etc.).

Examined were in total 868 images of the unique copies of maps from the *Atlas* (number of examined images of individual maps is given with their descriptions). Only most easily noticeable or significant features of each state have been listed here.

### 3. Some clarifications

– Titles of the maps listed below do not mirror their original layout, except for the use of the upper and lowercase letters. If the title changes between different states of the map than all titles are given with information to which state each title refers. The map's second or additional title (if any), usually located on the map's upper margin, is preceded by note "[2<sup>nd</sup> title]".

– Repeating names of the authors and contributors are abbreviated as follows: JMH = Johann Matthias Haas (1684–1742); JWW = Johann Wolfgang Wieland (?–1736); MS = Matthaeus von Schubarth (active 1723–1758); DFS = Daniel Friedrich Sotzmann (1754–1840); CF = Christoph Fembo (1781–1848).

– Dating of the maps refers to their earliest states. Dates of the later states are given in the descriptions (if available).

– Dimensions (width x height) refer to the outermost lines framing the map, not to the plate-mark, and are rounded to the nearest 0.5 cm.

– Name of the first linear scale is given for each map, with number of other scales present (if any).

– Location of the prime meridian of the map's longitude system is given as XX deg YY min west of Greenwich.

– Foliation is the number of the map in *Atlas Silesiae* (1750), engraved next to the bottom right or the bottom left corner of the map's frame.

– Uppercase letters A and B are symbols of

the copperplates from which given map was printed. Number added to the letter refers to the state of the plate and state of the map printed from that plate; e.g., B3 refers to the 3<sup>rd</sup> state of map printed from plate B (being also in the 3<sup>rd</sup> state).

### 4. General maps of Silesia

#### 4.1 Map no. 1 in *Atlas Silesiae* (1750): all Silesia

**DUCATUS SILESIAE Tabula geographica generalis, statui hodierno, ei nempe qui post pacem Dresdense[m] locum obtinet** (plate A and B, all states)

[2<sup>nd</sup> title, plate A and B, all states] **LE DUCHÉ DE SILESIE, suivant l'état présent**

Contributors Tobias Mayer (1723–1762), JMH

Date 1749 (plate B)

Dimensions, cm 54.5 x 46.0 (maps from plate A and B)

Math scale ca. 1:850,000 (plate A and B)

Linear scale Milliaria Silesiaca (10 = 75 mm) and 2 other (plate A and B)

Prime meridian 17 deg 45 min (plate A and B)

*Images examined* 33 (plate A), 51 (plate B)

The map presents territorial shape of Silesia after the Dresden Peace ending the Second Silesian War (December 25<sup>th</sup>, 1745), with the country divided in Upper, Middle and Lower

Table 1. General map of Silesia – plates and states

Ducatus Silesiae ... generalis <i>Atlas Silesiae</i> , map no. 1		Plate A			Plate B				
		3 state	1 state	2 state	1 state	2 state	3 state	4 state	
distinguishing features	plates	date	no date			"1749" in title cartouche and above map			
		"Divisio Silesiae" note	in 8 lines			in 7 lines			
		symbols in legend	5 in 2 lines			5 in 3 lines			
		in legend's upper frame	shell-like element			none			
	states	pattern in cartouches	"brick"		"lines"	"lines"			
		a hill below "Widania"	no	yes [1]		no			
		privilege	no			yes		no	
		letters in map's frames	yes			no	yes		
		"Septentrio" in upper frame	yes			no			yes
		atlas foliation "1"	inclined			none	straight		

[1] Single hill was added below placename „Widania”, next to the range of hills in shape of an inclined letter „V”

Table 2. Map of Lower Silesia – plates and states

Ducatus Silesiae ... inferiorem <i>Atlas Silesiae</i> , map no. 2			Plate A			Plate B		
			1 state	2 state	3 state	1 state	2 state	3 state
distinguishing features	plates	note below legend in	10 lines			9 lines		
		4 and 6 line of title begins with	old “s” (“r”)			new “s”		
		word “DVCATVS” in title	does not touch ribbon			touches ribbon		
		Lubawka and Chelmsko as	Li-ebau, Schomberg			Lie-bau, Schonberg		
	states	date in title cartouche placed	low (above linear scale)		high (below title)		none [2]	
		privilege	yes [1]	no		no		yes [3]
		atlas foliation “2”	none	yes		none	yes	

[1] Imperial privilege granted to Homann Heirs (“Cum Priv. Sac. Caes. Majest.”)

[2] Date in cartouche replaced with note “nunc Christopho. Fembo”, date from the upper margin removed

[3] Privilege of the king of Bavaria granted to Christoph Fembo (“C.P.R.B.M.”)

parts. The map can be found in the atlases published in Nurnberg by Homann Heirs: in *Atlas Germaniae specialis* (from 1749), *Atlas novus* (after 1749), and *Atlas Silesiae* (1750, i.e. 1752).

The map was printed from two plates:<sup>4</sup> plate A was engraved probably between 1746<sup>5</sup> and 1749, plate B in 1749 (after 1749 both plates could have been used simultaneously). Some details of plate A2 were re-engraved (e.g., cornucopia). The privilege present on map in states B1 and B2 was erased but its traces can be discerned in later states. A few details of the three states of the map printed from plate A and of four states printed from plate B are presented in Table 1. Maps in each of these seven states can be found in copies of *Atlas Silesiae*.

#### 4.2 Map no. 2 in *Atlas Silesiae* (1750): the Lower Silesia

##### DUCATUS SILESIAE TABULA GEOGRAPHICA PRIMA, INFERIOREM EIUS PARTEM (plate A and B, all states)

[2<sup>nd</sup> title, plate A and B, all states] **LA BASSE SILESIE, qui comprend les Principautés de Schweidnitz, de lauer, de Glogau, de Breslau, de Liegnitz, de Brieg, de Wolau, de Oels & de Sagan**

<sup>4</sup> For some maps of Germany two or even three plates were engraved in Homann’s workshop, for increasing productivity of the printing process and securing against possible damage. See Edney and Pedley (2020).

<sup>5</sup> Homann Heirs cooperated with Mayer since 1746, see Nopitsch (1805).

Contributors JMH, JWW, MS  
 Date 1745 (plate A in all states and plate B in states 1 and 2)  
 Dimensions, cm 55.5 x 39.5 (maps from plate A and B)  
 Math scale ca. 1:600,000 (plate A and B)  
 Linear scale Milliaria Germanica communia (8 = 101 mm) and 1 other (plate A and B)  
 Prime meridian 17 deg 55 min (plate A and B)  
*Images examined* 58 (plate A), 14 (plate B)

The map drawn according to the project of Haas is a compilation of the individual maps of the Lower Silesian principalities listed in its second title. The map appeared in *Atlas Germaniae specialis* (from 1749), *Atlas Silesiae* (1750, i.e. 1752), *Atlas compendarius* and other.

The map was printed since autumn of 1745 from plates A and B engraved at the Homann Heirs’ workshop. Printouts from both plates are known in three states each. Some differences between them are listed in Table 2. Map printed from plate A in all states as well as states B1 and B2 can be found in copies of *Atlas Silesiae* (1750), map in state B3 was included only in the Fembo’s 1813 “edition” of the *Atlas*.

#### 4.3 Map no. 3 in *Atlas Silesiae* (1750): the Upper Silesia

**DUCATUS SILESIAE TABULA ALTERA SUPERIOREM SILESIAM** (plate A and B, all states)  
 [2<sup>nd</sup> title, plate A and B, all states] **LA HAUTE SILESIE, qui comprend les Principautés de**

**Neise, de Munsterberg, de laegerndorf, de Troppau, d’Oppeln, de Ratibor, de Teschen**

Contributors	JMH, JWW, MS
Date	1746 (plate A in all states and plate B in state 1 and 2)
Dimensions, cm	56.5 x 40.0 (maps from plate A and B)
Math scale	ca. 1:600,000 (plate A and B)
Linear scale	Milliaria Germanica communia (6 = 76 mm) and 1 other (plate A and B)
Prime meridian	17 deg 55 min (plate A and B)
<i>Images examined</i>	51 (plate A), 19 (plate B)

This first ever map of Upper Silesia, drawn by Haas, is a compilation of the Wieland-Schubarth individual maps of the duchies listed in the map’s second title. It was issued shortly after the Peace of Dresden (December 25<sup>th</sup>, 1745), ending the Second Silesian War. “Linea auro obducta” divides Silesia in Prussian and Austrian parts, as established after the First Silesian War in the Treaty of Berlin (July 28<sup>th</sup>, 1742). The map was included in *Atlas Germaniae specialis* (from 1749), *Atlas Silesiae* (1750, i.e. 1752), *Atlas compendarius* and other. It was printed since 1746 from plate A and B. Some differences between maps pulled from these plates are listed in Table 3. Examples of the map pulled from plate A in all states (possibly except of state 1) as well as printouts from plate B in states 1 and 2 can be found in copies of *Atlas Silesiae* (1750). Map in state B3 appeared only in Fembo’s 1813 “edition” of the *Atlas*.

**4.4 Map no. 4 in *Atlas Silesiae* (1750): the diocese of Wroclaw (Breslau)**

**Amplissimi EPISCOPATUS WRATISLAVIENSIS primum in suos IV Archidiaconatus deinde in Circulos Archipresbyteriales divisi Tabula Geographica** (1<sup>st</sup> state)  
 [2<sup>nd</sup> title 1<sup>st</sup> state] **Carte du Diocese de BRÉSILAV, avec ses IV. Archidiaconats, subdivisés en ses Cercles Archipresbyteriales** (2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> state)

Contributors	Johann Ignaz Felbiger (1724–1788), JMH
Date	1751 (1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> state)
Dimensions, cm	54.0 x 47.0
Math scale	ca. 1:750,000
Linear scale	Milliaria Silesiaca (10 = 88 mm) and 2 other
Prime meridian	17 deg 45 min
<i>Images examined</i>	38

Map of the Wroclaw (Breslau) diocese, one of the earliest thematic maps of Silesia, was created under supervision of Żagań (Sagan) canon, Felbiger. The map shows diocese divided in four archdeaconries, together with seats of parishes, abbeys, collegiate churches, monasteries of various orders, etc.

The map was printed from a single plate and is noted in 3 states:

- 1<sup>st</sup> state: with title **Amplissimi EPISCOPATUS WRATISLAVIENSIS** in the cartouche. The fifth symbol in the legend is described as “Parochia”. The map features a single-line note

Table 3. Map of Upper Silesia – plates and states

Ducatus Silesiae ... superiorem <i>Atlas Silesiae</i> , map no. 3		Plate A						Plate B				
		1 state	2 state	3 state	4 state	5 state	6 state	1 state	2 state	3 state		
distinguishing features	plates	placename “Kraszna” [1]	precedes signature						follows signature			
		note’s last line begins with	Oppelensis						viensis			
	states	in title cartouche	“Norimb. Ao MDCCXXXVI”						[as plate A]	[2]		
		privilege	yes			no			yes			
		note below legend from	Asseruit	Cognovimus						Cognovimus		
		in note below lower frame	posterioe				posteriori		posteriori			
		legend and note on	scroll					none	none	scroll		
atlas foliation “3”	none		partly rounded				fully rounded					

[1] Place name located just above lower frame of the map

[2] Note “Norimbergae, nunc Christopho. Fembo”. Date erased from the title cartouche and from upper margin

on colours and atlas foliation “4” below the lower frame. A note on the upper margin mentions “Pere Felbiger” and date “l’An MDCCLI” (1751).

– 2<sup>nd</sup> state: title in the cartouche replaced by dedication to Philip Gotthard von Schaffgotsch, bishop of Wrocław and the duke of the Nysa-Grodków principality, to whom the map is dedicated. Note on the upper margin names author as “Sieur de Felbiger”. The fifth symbol in legend is described as “Parochi Domicilium”, legend of colours on the bottom margin is printed in two lines.

– 3<sup>rd</sup> state: as state 2 but without date “l’An MDCCLI” on the upper margin.

The reason for emergence of the 2<sup>nd</sup> state is revealed by change in Felbiger’s status from the ordinary “père” to the noble “sieur”. The 2<sup>nd</sup> state must have been created soon after the 1<sup>st</sup> because in copies of *Atlas Silesiae* (dated 1750 but issued in July 1752) exemplars with “sieur” are more frequent (both states are dated 1751). The 3<sup>rd</sup> state of the map, with date erased, appeared only in the Fembo’s 1813 “edition” of *Atlas Silesiae*. The map may be accompanied by the list of archipresbyteries and parishes of the Wrocław (Breslau) diocese printed from a separate plate.

## 5. Maps of Silesian principalities

### 5.1 Map no. 5 in *Atlas Silesiae* (1750): the principality of Grodków and Nysa

**PRINCIPATUS SILESIAE GROTKANI exactissima Tabula Geographica exhibens TERRAM NISSENSEM simul ac Circulos GROTKAU, OTTMUCHAU, et ZIEGENHALS** (1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> state)

**DAS FÜRSTENTHUM NEYSSE oder GROTKAU, nach den zwey Kreisen NEYSSE und GROTKAU, nebst dem unter Oesterreichischer Hoheit stehenden Theil, vorgestellt** (3<sup>rd</sup> and later states)

Contributors	JWW, MS, DFS, CF
Date	1736 (1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> state)
Dimensions, cm	82.5 x 55.5
Math scale	ca. 1:150,000
Linear scale	Milliaria Silesiaca (3 = 124 mm) and 1 other (1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> state)
	Schlesische Meilen (3 = 124 mm) and 1 other (3 <sup>rd</sup> and later states)

Prime meridian 17 deg 56 min (states 1 to 3);  
17 deg 38 min  
(4<sup>th</sup> and later states)

### *Images examined* 39

Map of the bishopric principality of Grodków (Grotkau) and Nysa (Neysse) was printed from a single plate and is recorded in at least 7 states:

- 1<sup>st</sup> state: dated 1736, with “Haeredibus Homannianis”, imperial privilege, coordinate grid, letters in frames, Schubarth’s name as “MATTHAEUM SCHUBARTH”. No foliation number on the bottom margin.

- 2<sup>nd</sup> state: Schubarth’s name changed to “MATTHAEU[M] a SCHUBARTH”, foliation number “5” added next to bottom right corner of the map. The map in either 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> state was included in *Atlas Silesiae* (1750).

- 3<sup>rd</sup> state: with new title and publishing address “Homanns Erben 1806”. The map was radically reworked: all cartouches were removed; Latin title, names and explanations in the legend changed to German. Geographical content was updated by Sotzmann who added many farms, mills, newly founded settlements (“colonies”), etc.<sup>6</sup>

- 4<sup>th</sup> state: publishing address “Homanns Erben 1808”, no privilege, letters from the frames removed. Prime meridian of the longitude system shifted 18 arc minutes eastward.

- 5<sup>th</sup> state: with privilege of the Bavarian king “Mit Kön. Bayer. allergn. Freyheit” added.

- 6<sup>th</sup> state: with two publishing addresses: “Homanns Erben 1808” and “Christoph Fembo 1813”. Map in either 5<sup>th</sup> or 6<sup>th</sup> state was included as no. 5 in the 1813 Fembo’s “edition” of *Atlas Silesiae*.

- 7<sup>th</sup> state: with undated publishing address of Fembo and territorial changes between individual counties effected by the Prussian administrative reform in January 1817, corrected in January 1818.<sup>7</sup> Foliation “5” erased.

### 5.2 Map no. 6 in *Atlas Silesiae* (1750): the principality of Oleśnica

**PRINCIPATUS SILESIAE OELSNENSIS in suos Districtus OELS BERNSTADT et TREBNITZ divisi exactissima Tabula geographica,**

<sup>6</sup> See Bertuch (1809a, pp. 246–248).

<sup>7</sup> See “Amts-Blatt der Königlichen Oppelnschen Regierung pro 1817, Bd. 2” (1817, pp. 524–525).

**exhibens insimul circumjacentes Dynastias liberas TRACHENBERG et MILITSCH, cum statibus minoribus FREYHAIN NEUSCHLOS, GOSCHÜTZ et ZULAUF** (states 1 to 3)  
**DAS FÜRSTENTHUM OELS, nebst dem Fürstenthum TRACHENBERG, den freyen Standesherrschaften MILITSCH, WARTENBERG und GOSCHÜTZ, der Herrschaft FESTENBERG und den freyen Minderherrschaften NEUSCHLOSS, SULAU und FREYHAN, oder der OELS-BERNSTÄDTSCHE, OELS-TREBNITZSCHE, MILITSCH und WARTENBERGISCHE KREIS** (states 4 to 6)  
**DAS FÜRSTENTHUM OELS, nebst dem Fürstenthum TRACHENBERG, den freyen Standesherrschaften MILITSCH, WARTENBERG und GOSCHÜTZ, der Herrschaft FESTENBERG und den freyen Minderherrschaften NEUSCHLOSS, SULAU und FREYHAN, oder der OELSSCHE, TREBNITZSCHE, MILITSCH und WARTENBERGISCHE KREIS** (7<sup>th</sup> state)

Contributors	JWW, MS, DFS, CF
Date	1739 (states 1 to 3)
Dimensions, cm	82.0 x 55.5
Math scale	ca. 1:160,000
Linear scale	Milliaria Silesiaca (2 = 82 mm) and 1 other (states 1 to 3) Schlesische Meilen (2 = 82 mm) and 1 other (4 <sup>th</sup> and later states)
Prime meridian	17 deg 56 min (states 1 to 3); 17 deg 41 min (4 <sup>th</sup> and later states)

*Images examined 40*

Map of the principality of Oleśnica (Oels) was printed from a single plate and is recorded in at least 7 states:

- 1<sup>st</sup> state: dated 1739, with “Haeretibus [!] Homannianis” and imperial privilege. Without coordinate grid, letters in frames, and foliation number. Schubarth’s name in title cartouche as “Matthaeum Schubarth”.
- 2<sup>nd</sup> state: Schubarth’s name changed to “Matthaeum a Schubarth”, added were coordinate grid and letters in the map’s frames.
- 3<sup>rd</sup> state: foliation number “6” added next to the bottom right corner of the map. The map in either 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> state was included in *Atlas Silesiae* (1750).
- 4<sup>th</sup> state: new title and publishing address “Homanns Erben 1808”, no privilege. The map

was heavily reworked: ornamental cartouches and letters from the frames removed; Latin title, names and explanations in the legend changed to German. Content of the map was updated by Sotzmann who added farms, mills, new settlements, etc.<sup>8</sup> Prime meridian of the longitude system was shifted 15 arc minutes eastward, latitudes 1 arc minute southward.

- 5<sup>th</sup> state: privilege of the Bavarian king “Mit Königl. Baier. allergn. Freyheit” added.
- 6<sup>th</sup> state: with two publishing addresses: “Homanns Erben 1808” and “Christoph Fembo 1813”. Map in this state was included as no. 6 in the 1813 Fembo’s “edition” of *Atlas Silesiae*.
- 7<sup>th</sup> state: title slightly changed, map with undated publishing address of Fembo. Territorial changes between individual counties shown on the map were effected on January 1<sup>st</sup>, 1817, and corrected on January 1<sup>st</sup>, 1818.<sup>9</sup> Foliation “6” erased.

**5.3 Map no. 7 in *Atlas Silesiae* (1750): the principality of Opava (Troppau)**

**PRINCIPATUS SILESIAE OPPAVIENSIS novissima Tabula geographica** (1<sup>st</sup> state)  
**DIE FÜRSTENTHÜMER TROPPAU UND JÄGERNDORF, oder der LEOBSCHÜTZER UND JÄGERNDORFER KREIS, ersterer unter Preussischer, und letzterer, mit den Minderherrschaften FREUDENTHAL und OLBERSDORF, unter Österreichischer Hoheit** (states 2 to 4)  
**DIE FÜRSTENTHÜMER TROPPAU UND JÄGERNDORF, oder der RATIBORER, LEOBSCHÜTZER UND JÄGERNDORFER KREIS, erstere unter Preussischer, und letzterer, mit den Minderherrschaften FREUDENTHAL und OLBERSDORF, unter Österreichischer Hoheit** (5<sup>th</sup> state)

Contributors	JWW, MS, DFS, CF, Christoph von Reinsperger (1711–1777)
Date	1736 (1 <sup>st</sup> state)
Dimensions, cm	82.5 x 55.5
Math scale	ca. 1:150,000
Linear scale	Milliaria Silesiaca (3 = 128 mm) and 1 other (1 <sup>st</sup> state) Schlesische Meilen

<sup>8</sup> See Bertuch (1809b, pp. 98–103).

<sup>9</sup> See “Amts-Blatt der Königlichen Regierung zu Breslau. Bd. 8, Stück 45.” (1817, p. 481).

(3 = 128 mm) and 1 other (2<sup>nd</sup> and later states)  
 Prime meridian 17 deg 58 min (1<sup>st</sup> state);  
 17 deg 39 min (2<sup>nd</sup> and later states)

#### *Images examined* 31

Map of the principality of Opava (Troppau) was printed from a single plate and is recorded in at least 5 states:

– 1<sup>st</sup> state: dated 1736, with “Haeredibus Homannianis”, imperial privilege, coordinate grid, letters in frames, foliation number “7” next to bottom right corner of the map. Engraver’s signature “J.C. Reinsperger” starts just above 35 deg 21 min of longitude in the lower frame. The map in the 1<sup>st</sup> state was included in *Atlas Silesiae* (1750).

– 2<sup>nd</sup> state: with new title and publishing address “Homanns Erben 1808”, no privilege. The map was heavily reworked: cartouches and letters from the frames were removed; Latin title, names and explanations in the legend changed to German. Content of the map was updated by Sotzmann who added new farms, mills, settlements, etc.<sup>10</sup> Prime meridian of the longitude system was shifted 19 arc minutes eastward, latitudes 1 arc minute northward.

– 3<sup>rd</sup> state: privilege of the Bavarian king “Mit Königl. Bayer. allergn. Freyheit” was added.

– 4<sup>th</sup> state: with two publishing addresses: “Homanns Erben 1808” and “Christoph Fembo 1813”. Map in either 3<sup>rd</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> state was included as no. 7 in the 1813 Fembo’s “edition” of *Atlas Silesiae*.

– 5<sup>th</sup> state: with new title and undated publishing address of Fembo. Shown are territorial changes between individual counties in Prussian Silesia resulting from the administrative reform effected on January 1<sup>st</sup>, 1817 and corrected from January 1<sup>st</sup>, 1818.<sup>11</sup> Foliation “7” erased.

#### **5.4 Map no. 8 in *Atlas Silesiae* (1750): the principality of Krnov (Jägerndorf)**

#### **PRINCIPATUS SILESIAE KARNOVIENSIS nova et exactissima Tabula geographica, commonstrans insimul districtus ac STATUS MINORES FREUDENTHAL OLBERS-**

**DORF et STEUBERNDORF** (1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> state)  
**DAS FÜRSTENTHUM JÄGERNDORF, oder ein Theil des LEOBSCHÜTZER KREISES unter Preussischer, und ein Theil des IÄGERNDORFER KREISES unter Oesterreichischer Hoheit, mit der Minderherrschaft Olbersdorf** (states 3 to 5)

**DAS FÜRSTENTHUM JÄGERNDORF, oder der LEOBSCHÜTZER KREIS unter Preussischer, und ein Theil des IÄGERNDORFER KREISES unter Oesterreichischer Hoheit, mit der Minderherrschaft Olbersdorf** (6<sup>th</sup> state)

Contributors JWW, MS, DFS, CF, Michael

Rössler (1705–1777)

Date 1736 (1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> state)

Dimensions, cm 82.0 x 55.0

Math scale ca. 1:95,000

Linear scale Milliaria Silesiaca (1½ = 99 mm) and 1 other (1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> state)

Schlesische Meilen

(1½ = 99 mm) and 1 other (3<sup>rd</sup> and later states)

Prime meridian 17 deg 58 min (1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> state), 17 deg 39 min (3<sup>rd</sup> and later states)

#### *Images examined* 61

Map of the principality of Krnov (Jägerndorf) was printed from a single plate and is recorded in at least 6 states:

– 1<sup>st</sup> state: dated 1736, with “Haeredibus Homannianis”, imperial privilege, coordinate grid, letters in frames, and foliation number “8” next to bottom right corner of the map.

– 2<sup>nd</sup> state: engraver’s signature “Rösler sculpsit” added to the pedestal next to cornucopia. The map in either 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> state was included in *Atlas Silesiae* (1750).

– 3<sup>rd</sup> state: new title and publishing address “Homanns Erben 1808”, no privilege. The map was heavily reworked: cartouches and letters from the frames were removed; Latin title, names and explanations in the legend changed to German. The map was updated by Sotzmann with new farms, mills, settlements, etc. added.<sup>12</sup> Prime meridian of the longitude system was shifted 18 arc minutes eastward, latitudes 1 arc minute northward.

– 4<sup>th</sup> state: privilege of the Bavarian king “Mit Königl. Bayer. allergn. Freyheit” was added.

<sup>10</sup> See Bertuch (1809b, pp. 103–105).

<sup>11</sup> See “Amts-Blatt der Königlichen Oppelnischen Regierung pro 1817, Bd. 2” (1817, p. 526).

<sup>12</sup> See Bertuch (1809b, pp. 105–106).



– 5<sup>th</sup> state: with two publishing addresses: “Homanns Erben 1808” and “Christoph Fembo 1813”. Map in either 4<sup>th</sup> or 5<sup>th</sup> state was included as no. 8 in the 1813 Fembo’s “edition” of *Atlas Silesiae*.

– 6<sup>th</sup> state: with new title and undated publishing address of Fembo. Map shows territorial exchanges between individual counties in Prussian Silesia introduced by the administrative reform from January 1<sup>st</sup>, 1817, and corrected on January 1<sup>st</sup>, 1818.<sup>13</sup> Foliation “8” erased.

### 5.5 Map no. 9 in *Atlas Silesiae* (1750): the principality of Żagań (Sagan)

**PRINCIPATUS SILESIAE SAGANENSIS in suos Circulos, SAGAN, PRIEBUS, et NAUMBURG divisi** (plate A and 1<sup>st</sup> state of plate B) **DAS FÜRSTENTHUM SAGAN, oder der SAGANSCHKE KREIS** (2<sup>nd</sup> and later states of plate B)

Contributors	JWW, MS, DFS, CF
Date	1736 (1 <sup>st</sup> states of plates A and B)
Dimensions, cm	81.0 x 55.0 (map from plates A and B)
Math scale	ca. 1:125,000 (plate A and plate B)
Linear scale	Milliaria Silesiaca (3½ = 204 mm) and 1 other (plate A and 1 <sup>st</sup> state of plate B)
Prime meridian	Schlesische Meilen (3½ = 204 mm) and 1 other (2 <sup>nd</sup> and later states of plate B)
	17 deg 50 min (plate A and 1 <sup>st</sup> state of plate B)
	17 deg 40 min (plate B, 2 <sup>nd</sup> and later states)

*Images examined* 6 (plate A), 28 (plate B)

Map of the principality of Żagań (Sagan) was printed from two plates: plate A known in one state and plate B noted in at least 5 states.

Plate A. Distinguishing features: coordinate grid, letters in frames, foliation number “9” next to the lower right corner of the map. Map dated 1736 was published by “Haeredibus Homannianis”, with imperial privilege and Schubarth’s name in the title cartouche as “MATTHAEUM

a SCHUBARTH”. Forested area between title cartouche and the Bóbr River (Bober Fluss) includes place names Gorsche, Sabbath and Bobersberg.

Plate B. Distinguishing features: map without coordinate grid and letters in frames. Recorded are 5 states of map printed from plate B:

– 1<sup>st</sup> state: Schubarth’s name as “MATTHAEUM SCHUBARTH”, without forested area and place names as on the map from plate A, no foliation number (on some copies “9” added in hand). Map dated 1736 by “Haeredibus Homannianis” and with imperial privilege. The maps printed from plate A and from the 1<sup>st</sup> state of plate B were included in *Atlas Silesiae* (1750).

– 2<sup>nd</sup> state: new title, publishing address changed to “Homanns Erben 1808”, no privilege. The map was heavily reworked: cartouches were removed; Latin names and explanations in the legend changed to German. Sotzmann updated geographical content of the map adding farms, mills, new settlements, etc.<sup>14</sup> Forested area and place names Gorsche, Sabbath and Bobersberg were added between title cartouche and the Bóbr River (Bober Fluss), as on the map from plate A. Foliation “9” engraved next to the lower right corner of the map. Prime meridian of the longitude system shifted 10 arc minutes eastward, latitudes 2 arc minute northward.

– 3<sup>rd</sup> state: privilege of the Bavarian king “Mit Königl. Bayer. allern. Freyheit” added.

– 4<sup>th</sup> state: with two publishing addresses: “Homanns Erben 1808” and “Christoph Fembo 1813”. Map in either 3<sup>rd</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> state was included as no. 9 in the 1813 Fembo’s “edition” of *Atlas Silesiae*.

– 5<sup>th</sup> state: with undated publishing address of Fembo. Map presents definitive borders of the Żagań county as set on January 1<sup>st</sup>, 1820 (Jehke, 2013). Foliation “9” erased.

### 5.6 Map no. 10 in *Atlas Silesiae* (1750): the principality of Ziębice (Münsterberg)

**PRINCIPATUS SILESIAE MUNSTERBERGENSIS exactissima Tabula Geographica exhibens CIRCULOS ejusdem MUNSTERBERG et FRANKENSTEIN una cum adjacentibus Civitatibus REICHENSTEIN et SILBERBERG**

<sup>13</sup> See “Amts-Blatt der Königlichen Oppelnischen Regierung pro 1817, Bd. 2” (1817, p. 525).

<sup>14</sup> See Bertuch (1809b, pp. 106–109).

**ad Principatum Bregensem alias pertinentibus** (1<sup>st</sup> state)**DAS FÜRSTENTHUM MÜNSTERBERG, oder der MÜNSTERBERGSCHEN UND FRANKENSTEINSCHEN KREIS** (2<sup>nd</sup> and later states)

Contributors	JWW, MS, DFS, CF
Date	1736 (1 <sup>st</sup> state)
Dimensions, cm	81.5 x 55.5
Math scale	ca. 1:90,000
Linear scale	Milliaria Silesiaca (2 = 136 mm) and 1 other (1 <sup>st</sup> state) Schlesische Meilen (2 = 136 mm) and 1 other (2 <sup>nd</sup> and later states)
Prime meridian	17 deg 55 min (1 <sup>st</sup> state), 18 deg 11 min (2 <sup>nd</sup> and later states)

*Images examined* 40

Map of the principality of Ziębice (Münsterberg) was printed from a single plate and is recorded in at least 5 states:

– 1<sup>st</sup> state: dated 1736, with “Her. Homann.”, imperial privilege, oblique coordinate grid, letters in frames, foliation number “10”. The map in the 1<sup>st</sup> state was included in *Atlas Silesiae* (1750).

– 2<sup>nd</sup> state: new title, publishing address “Homanns Erben 1809”, no privilege. The map was heavily reworked: cartouches and letters from the frames were removed; Latin names and explanations in the legend changed to German. Sotzmann updated geographical content of the map adding farms, mills, new settlements, etc.<sup>15</sup> Some toponyms were modernized (Niemsch to Nimptsch, Neiss to Neisse, etc.). Prime meridian of the longitude system was shifted 16 arc minutes westward, latitudes 3 arc minutes southward.

– 3<sup>rd</sup> state: privilege of the Bavarian king “Mit Königl. Baier. allergn. Freyheit” added.

– 4<sup>th</sup> state: with two publishing addresses: “Homanns Erben 1809” and “Christoph Fembo 1813”. Map in either 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> state was included as no. 10 in the 1813 Fembo’s “edition” of *Atlas Silesiae*.

– 5<sup>th</sup> state: with undated publishing address of Fembo. In this state map presents definitive territorial shapes of the Ziębice (Münsterberg) and Ząbkowice (Frankenstein) counties as set on January 24<sup>th</sup>, 1818 (Jehke, 2013). Foliation “10” erased.

Incorrect orientation of the map (ca. 24 deg eastward deviation from the N–S direction) resulted in an oblique coordinate grid. For this very reason, there are no names of cardinal directions in the map’s frames.

**5.7 Map no. 11 in *Atlas Silesiae* (1750): the principality of Świdnica (Schweidnitz)****PRINCIPATUS SILESIAE SCHWIDNICENSIS Secundum ipsius CIRCULOS SCHWEIDNITZ, STRIEGAU, BOLCKENHAIN-LANDESHUT & REICHENBACH** (1<sup>st</sup> state)**PRINCIPATUS SILESIAE SCHWIDNICENSIS Secundum ejusde[m] CIRCULOS, SCHWEIDNITZ, STRIEGAU, BOLCKENHAIN-LANDESHUT & REICHENBACH** (2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> state)**DAS FÜRSTENTHUM SCHWEIDNITZ, oder der STRIEGAUSCHE, BOLCKENHAYN-LANDSHUTSCHE, SCHWEIDNITZSCHE und REICHENBACHSCHE KREIS** (states 4 to 7)  
**DAS FÜRSTENTHUM SCHWEIDNITZ, oder der STRIEGAUSCHE, BOLCKENHAYN, LANDSHUTSCHE, WALDENBURGISCHE, SCHWEIDNITZSCHE und REICHENBACHSCHE KREIS** (8<sup>th</sup> state)

Contributors	JWW, MS, DFS, CF
Date	1739 (1 <sup>st</sup> state), 1736 (2 <sup>nd</sup> and 3 <sup>rd</sup> state) [!]
Dimensions, cm	81.0 x 55.5
Math scale	ca. 1:125,000
Linear scale	Mill. Silesiaca (1½ = 78 mm) and 1 other (states 1 to 3) Schlesische Meilen (1½ = 78 mm) and 1 other (4 <sup>th</sup> and later states)
Prime meridian	17 deg 45 min (states 1 to 3), 17 deg 43 min (4 <sup>th</sup> and later states)

*Images examined* 36

Map of the principality of Świdnica (Schweidnitz) was printed from a single plate and is recorded in at least 8 states:

– 1<sup>st</sup> state: dated 1739, with “Hered. Homanianis” and imperial privilege; without coordinate grid, letters in frames, and foliation number. Schubarth’s first name as “MATTHAEI”.

– 2<sup>nd</sup> state: title changed,<sup>16</sup> map dated 1736 (by erasing final “III” from “MDCCXXXVIII”

<sup>15</sup> See Bertuch (1812, pp. 212–215).

<sup>16</sup> On changes in title of this map see Horodyski (2002, p. 105).

present on plate in the 1<sup>st</sup> state), Schubarth's first name as "MATTHAEU[M]".

– 3<sup>rd</sup> state: dated 1736, added were coordinate grid, letters in frames and foliation number "11" below bottom left corner of the map's frame. The map in either 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> state was included in *Atlas Silesiae* (1750).

– 4<sup>th</sup> state: new title, publishing address "Homanns Erben 1808", no privilege. The map was heavily reworked: cartouches and letters from the frames were removed; Latin names and explanations in the legend changed to German. Sotzmann updated geographical content of the map adding farms, mills, new settlements, etc.<sup>17</sup> Foliation number "11" was moved to below bottom right corner of the map's frame. Prime meridian of the longitude system was shifted 2 arc minutes eastward, latitudes 3 arc minutes southward.

– 5<sup>th</sup> state: privilege of the Bavarian king "Mit Königl. Bayer. allergn. Freyheit" was added.

– 6<sup>th</sup> state: with two publishing addresses: "Homanns Erben 1808" and "Christoph Fembo 1813".

– 7<sup>th</sup> state: with publishing address "Christoph Fembo 1817". Changes on the map are limited to Dzierżoniów (Reichenbach) county and its close neighbourhood. Map in either 6<sup>th</sup> or 7<sup>th</sup> state was included as no. 11 in Fembo's "edition" of *Atlas Silesiae* dated 1813 [!].<sup>18</sup>

– 8<sup>th</sup> state: with new title and undated publishing address of Fembo. Map presents new county of Wałbrzych (Waldenburg) created from part of the Świdnica (Schweidnitz) county on January 24<sup>th</sup>, 1818 (Jehke, 2013). Foliation "11" erased.

### 5.8 Map no. 12 in *Atlas Silesiae* (1750): the principality of Jawor (Jauer)

**PRINCIP. SILESIAE IAVORIENSIS in IV. Circulos, IAUER, HIRSCHBERG, LEMBERG und BUNTZLAU divisi** (state 1 to 3)

**DAS FÜRSTENTHUM JAUER, oder der JAUERSCHE, HIRSCHBERGSCHES UND LÖ-**

**WENBERG-BUNZLAUSCHE KREIS, welcher letztere in zwey Districte den Bunzlauer und Löwenberger getheilt wird** (4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> state)  
**DAS FÜRSTENTHUM JAUER, oder der SCHÖNAUSCHES, JAUERSCHES, HIRSCHBERGSCHES, LÖWENBERG und BUNZLAUSCHES KREIS** (6<sup>th</sup> state)

Contributors	JWW, MS, DFS, CF
Date	1736 (states 1 to 3)
Dimensions, cm	82.0 x 55.5
Math scale	ca. 1:155,000
Linear scale	Mill. Germ. (1½ = 73 mm) and 1 other (states 1 to 3) Deutsche Meilen (1½ = 73 mm) and 1 other (4 <sup>th</sup> and later states)
Prime meridian	17 deg 56 min (states 1 to 3), 17 deg 42 min (4 <sup>th</sup> and later states)

#### *Images examined* 35

Map of the principality of Jawor (Jauer) was printed from a single plate and is noted in at least 6 states:

– 1<sup>st</sup> state: dated 1736, with "Hered. Homanianis" and imperial privilege; without coordinate grid, letters in frames, and foliation number.

– 2<sup>nd</sup> state: coordinate grid and letters in frames were added.

– 3<sup>rd</sup> state: foliation number "12" added below bottom right corner of the map's frame. Map in either 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> state was included in *Atlas Silesiae* (1750).

– 4<sup>th</sup> state: new title, with publishing address "Homanns Erben 1812" and privilege of the Bavarian king "Mit Königl. Baier. allergn. Freyheit". The map was heavily reworked: cartouches were removed; Latin notes, names and explanations in the legend were changed to German. Sotzmann updated geographical content of the map adding farms, mills, new settlements, etc.<sup>19</sup> Prime meridian of the longitude system was shifted eastward by 10 arc minutes (according to longitudes in the upper frame) and by 14 arc minutes (according to ones in the lower frame), system of latitudes northward by 1 arc minute (according to the left frame) or by 2 arc minutes (as in right frame).

– 5<sup>th</sup> state: with two publishing addresses: "Homanns Erben 1812" and "Christoph Fembo 1813". Map in either 4<sup>th</sup> or 5<sup>th</sup> state was included

<sup>17</sup> See Bertuch (1809b, pp. 109–117).

<sup>18</sup> Presence of map dated 1817 in an atlas dated 1813 demonstrates that through at least 4 years Fembo issued compilations of the maps, some obsolete and some updated, which cannot be treated as the specific 1813 edition (see note 3).

<sup>19</sup> See Bertuch (1812, pp. 222–230).

as no. 12 in the 1813 Fembo's "edition" of *Atlas Silesiae*.

– 6<sup>th</sup> state: with changed title and undated publishing address of Fembo. Administrative territorial units named "District" (present in two earlier states) changed to "Kreis" (county), e.g. the District of Jelenia Góra (Hirschberg) turned to two counties: "Kreis Hirschberg" and "Kreis Schonau". The map shows administrative changes effected on January 1<sup>st</sup>, 1820.<sup>20</sup> Foliation "12" erased.

### 5.9 Map no. 13 in *Atlas Silesiae* (1750): the principality of Głogów (Glogau)

**PRINCIPATUS SILESIAE GLOGOVIENSIS novissima Tabula Geographica sistens VI. ejusdem Circulos GLOGAU, FREYSTADT, GUHRAU, SPROTTAU, GRÜNBERG et SCHWIEBUS, cum districtu POLCKWITZ nec non Liberam Dynastiam BEUTHEN et CAROLATH** (1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> state)

**DAS FÜRSTENTHUM GLOGAU, in seine sechs landrätlichen Kreise, GLOGAU, FREYSTADT, GUHRAU, SPROTTAU, GRÜNBERG UND SCHWIBUS getheilt, mit dem FÜRSTENTHUM CAROLATH** (states 3 to 6)

**DAS FÜRSTENTHUM GLOGAU, in die Kreise GLOGAU, FREYSTADT, GUHRAU, SPROTTAU, GRÜNBERG UND ZÜLLICHAU getheilt, mit dem zum Freystädter Kreise gehörigen FÜRSTENTHUM CAROLATH** (7<sup>th</sup> state)

Contributors JWW, MS, DFS, CF, Michael Rössler (1705–1777)

Date 1739 (1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> state)

Dimensions, cm 81.5 x 55.5

Math scale ca. 1:205,000

Linear scale Milliar. GERMAN.  
(4 = 143 mm) and 1 other  
(1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> state)

Deutsche Meilen  
(4 = 143 mm) and 1 other  
(3<sup>rd</sup> and later states)

Prime meridian 17 deg 54 min (states 1 to 3),  
17 deg 42 min (4<sup>th</sup> and later  
states)

#### *Images examined* 38

Map of the principality of Głogów (Glogau) was printed from a single plate and is recorded in at least 7 states:

– 1<sup>st</sup> state: dated 1739, with "Haeredibus Homannianis", imperial privilege, coordinate grid, letters in frames, and foliation number "13" next to the bottom right corner of the map.

– 2<sup>nd</sup> state: engraver's signature "Rösler fec." added to the pedestal next to the right coordinate frame. The map in either 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> state was included in *Atlas Silesiae* (1750).

– 3<sup>rd</sup> state: new title, with publishing address "Homanns Erben 1806" and imperial privilege "Mit Röm. Kayserl. allergn. Freyheit". The map was heavily reworked: cartouches were removed; Latin notes, names and explanations in the legend were changed to German. Sotzmann updated geographical content of the map adding farms, mills, settlements, etc.<sup>21</sup>

– 4<sup>th</sup> state: with publishing address "Homanns Erben 1808", without privilege. Removed were letters from the frames and inscription "Süd Preussen" beneath the linear scales. Foliation number "13" was engraved anew in the same place with changed shape of digits. Prime meridian of the longitude system was shifted 12 arc minutes eastward.

– 5<sup>th</sup> state: privilege of the Bavarian king "Mit Kön. Baiersch. allergn. Freyheit" was added.

– 6<sup>th</sup> state: with two publishing addresses: "Homanns Erben 1808" and "Christoph Fembo 1813". Map in this state was included as no. 13 in the 1813 Fembo's "edition" of *Atlas Silesiae*.

– 7<sup>th</sup> state: with changed title and undated publishing address of Fembo. Territorial exchanges between individual counties were consequence of the Prussian administrative reform. The latest changes shown on the map were effected on January 1<sup>st</sup>, 1820.<sup>22</sup> Foliation "13" erased.

### 5.10 Map no. 14 in *Atlas Silesiae* (1750): the principality of Opole (Oppeln)

**PRINCIPATUS SILESIAE OPPOLIENSIS exactissima Tabula geographica, sistens CIRCULOS OPPOLIENSEM OBER-GLOGAU GROS STREHLIZ, COSEL, TOST, ROSENBERG, FALCKENBERG & LUBLENIZ** (1<sup>st</sup> state)  
**DAS FÜRSTENTHUM OPPELN, oder der OPPELNSCHE, FALKENBERGSCHER, LU-**

<sup>21</sup> See Bertuch (1809a, pp. 242–246).

<sup>22</sup> See "Amts-Blatt der Königlichen Regierung zu Liegnitz, 1819, Jg. 9, No. 52" (1819, pp. 470–471).

<sup>20</sup> See "Amts-Blatt der Königlichen Regierung zu Liegnitz, 1819, Jg. 9, No. 52" (1819, p. 471).

**BLINITZSCHE, ROSENBERGSCH, GROS STREHLITZSCHE, COSELSCH, TOSTER UND NEUSTÄDTSCHE, KREIS, nebst der freyen Standesherrschaft Beuthen oder dem BEUTHENER KREISE (2<sup>nd</sup> and later states)**

Contributors	JWW, DFS, CF
Date	1736 (1 <sup>st</sup> state)
Dimensions, cm	81.5 x 55.5
Math scale	ca. 1:215,000
Linear scale	Mill. Silesiaca (2½ = 73 mm) and 1 other (1 <sup>st</sup> state) Schlesische Meilen (2½ = 73 mm) and 1 other (2 <sup>nd</sup> and later states)
Prime meridian	17 deg 55 min (1 <sup>st</sup> state), 17 deg 40 min (2 <sup>nd</sup> and later states)

*Images examined* 32

Map of the principality of Opole (Oppeln) was printed from a single plate and is recorded in at least 4 states:

– 1<sup>st</sup> state: dated 1736, with “Homannianis Heredibus”, imperial privilege, coordinate grid, letters in frames, and foliation number “14” next to bottom right corner of the map. The map in the 1<sup>st</sup> state was included in *Atlas Silesiae* (1750).

– 2<sup>nd</sup> state: new title, with publishing address “Homanns Erben 1812” and privilege of the Bavarian king “Mit Königl. Baier. allergn. Freyheit”. The map was heavily reworked: cartouches were removed; Latin notes, names and explanations in the legend were changed to German. Sotzmann updated geographical content of the map<sup>23</sup> adding mills, farms and many newly established settlements (“colonies”).<sup>24</sup> Prime meridian of the longitude system was shifted 15 arc minutes eastward, latitudes 5 arc minutes northward.

– 3<sup>rd</sup> state: with two publishing addresses: “Homanns Erben 1812” and “Christoph Fembo 1813”. Map in either 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> state was included as no. 14 in the 1813 Fembo’s “edition” of *Atlas Silesiae*.

– 4<sup>th</sup> state: with undated publishing address of Fembo. Removed were foliation “14” and

“Herzogthum Warschau” caption alongside east border of the principality. “Wunderthätiges Bild” in the legend was replaced with “Wald”. Territorial changes presented on the map resulted from the Prussian administrative reform effected on January 1<sup>st</sup>, 1818.<sup>25</sup>

**5.11 Map no. 15 in *Atlas Silesiae* (1750): the principality of Racibórz (Ratibor)**

**PRINCIPATUS SILESIAE RATTIBORIENSIS nova et exactissima Tabula geographica com[m]onstrans insimul Liberas Dynastias PLES et BEUTHEN, cum Statu minore LOSSLAU (1<sup>st</sup> state)**

**DAS FÜRSTENTHUM RATIBOR oder der RATIBORER KREIS, nebst der freyen Standesherrschaft PLESS, der freyen Minderherrschaft LOSSLAU und der Herrschaft ODERBERG, oder dem PLESSISCHEN KREISE (2<sup>nd</sup> and later states)**

Contributors	JWW, DFS, CF
Date	1736 (1 <sup>st</sup> state)
Dimensions, cm	81.5 x 55.5
Math scale	ca. 1:110,000
Linear scale	Milliaria Silesiaca (2 = 115 mm) and 1 other (1 <sup>st</sup> state) Schlesische Meilen (2 = 115 mm) and 1 other (2 <sup>nd</sup> and later states)
Prime meridian	17 deg 57 min (1 <sup>st</sup> state), 17 deg 37 min (2 <sup>nd</sup> and later states)

*Images examined* 30

Map of the principality of Racibórz (Ratibor) was printed from a single plate and is recorded in at least 5 states:

– 1<sup>st</sup> state: dated 1736, with “Heredibus Homannianis”, imperial privilege, coordinate grid, letters in frames, and foliation number “15” next to bottom right corner of the map. The map in the 1<sup>st</sup> state was included in *Atlas Silesiae* (1750).

– 2<sup>nd</sup> state: new title, with publishing address “Homanns Erben 1812” and privilege of the Bavarian king “Mit Königl. Baier. allergn. Freyheit”. The map was heavily reworked: cartouches were removed; Latin notes, names and explanations in the legend were changed to Ger-

<sup>23</sup> See Bertuch (1812, pp. 464–477).

<sup>24</sup> The colonies were settled by peasants recruited in Prussia and other countries during so-called “Frederician colonisation”, a process organised and backed by the Prussian government in the second half of 18<sup>th</sup> c. This process was particularly intensive in the principality of Opole.

<sup>25</sup> See “Amts-Blatt der Königlichen Oppelschen Regierung pro 1817, Bd. 2” (1817, p. 525).

man. Sotzmann updated geographical content of the map adding farms, mills, newly founded settlements, etc.<sup>26</sup>

– 3<sup>rd</sup> state: publishing address, dating and privilege as in previous state. Prime meridian of the longitude system was shifted 20 arc minutes eastward, latitudes 4 arc minutes southward. New details were added next to the title area (vicinity of Moravská Ostrava). Caption “17,18 auf einen Grad” was added to “Schlesische Meilen” in the first linear scale.

– 4<sup>th</sup> state: with two publishing addresses: “Homanns Erben 1812” and “Christoph Fembo 1813”. Map in this state was included as no. 15 in the 1813 Fembo’s “edition” of *Atlas Silesiae*.

– 5<sup>th</sup> state: with undated publishing address of Fembo. Caption “Herzogth. Warschau” was removed from the upper right corner of the map. “Wunderthätiges Bild” in legend was replaced with “Wald”, added were new roads, symbols of post stations, a few creeks, etc. Territorial changes shown on the map, introduced by Prussian administrative reform, were effected on January 1<sup>st</sup>, 1818 (e.g., county of Rybnik was created from the eastern part of Racibórz county).<sup>27</sup> Changes on the map are listed in a note next to the left frame. Foliation “15” erased.

### 5.12 Map no. 16 in *Atlas Silesiae* (1750): the principality of Wrocław (Breslau)

**PRINCIPATUS SILESIAE WRATISLAVIENSIS exactissima Tabula Geographica sistens simul Circulum NEOFORENSEM, et Districum CANTIENSEM, ac status minores vulgo BURGLEHN dictos LISSA, KRAICKA, WEIGWITZ, ROMMENAU, KROLCKWITZ, BOGENAU MALCKWITZ, AURAS, GR. PETERWITZ et HALT-GROSBURG** (plate A and 1<sup>st</sup> state of plate B)

**DAS FÜRSTENTHUM BRESLAU, oder der BRESLAUSCHE UND NEUMARCKTSCHER KREIS** (2<sup>nd</sup> and later states of plate B)

Contributors	JWW, MS, DFS, CF
Date	1736 (1 <sup>st</sup> states of plates A and B)
Dimensions, cm	80.5 x 55.5 (map from plates A and B)

Math scale	ca. 1:125,000 (plate A and plate B)
Linear scale	Milliaria Silesiaca (2 = 106 mm) and 1 other (plate A and 1 <sup>st</sup> state of plate B) Schlesische Meilen (2 = 106 mm) and 1 other (2 <sup>nd</sup> and later states of plate B)
Prime meridian	17 deg 55 min (maps from plate A) 17 deg 43 min (maps from plate B in 1 <sup>st</sup> state) 17 deg 41 min (maps from plate B in 2 <sup>nd</sup> and later states)

*Images examined* 11 (plate A), 30 (plate B)

Map of the principality of Wrocław (Breslau) was printed from two plates: plate A known in one state and plate B recorded in at least 4 states.

Plate A. Distinguishing features: coordinate grid, letters in frames, foliation number “16” next to the lower right corner of the map. Map dated 1736 was published by “Haeredibus Homannianis”, with imperial privilege and Schubarth’s name in the title cartouche as “MATTHAEUM a SCHUBARTH”.

Plate B. Distinguishing features: map without coordinate grid and letters in frames. Recorded are 4 states of map printed from plate B:

– 1<sup>st</sup> state: Schubarth’s name as “MATTHAEUM SCHUBARTH”, no foliation number (“16” sometimes added in hand). Map dated 1736, with “Haeredibus Homannianis” and imperial privilege. Geographical coordinates differ relative to plate A: prime meridian is shifted 12 or 11 arc minutes eastward (comparing to coordinates in upper and lower frame respectively), latitudes 3 arc minutes southward. Maps printed from both plate A and the 1<sup>st</sup> state of plate B were included in *Atlas Silesiae* (1750).

– 2<sup>nd</sup> state: new title, with publishing address “Homanns Erben 1812” and privilege of the Bavarian king “Mit Königlich Baierscher allergnädigster Freyheit”. The map was heavily reworked: cartouches and names of cardinal directions from the frames were removed; Latin notes, names and explanations in the legend were changed to German. Foliation “16” was added below the map at right. Sotzmann updated geographical content of the map adding farms, mills, new settlements, canals cutting off the meanders of the Odra River, etc. Prime meridian of the longitude system was shifted 2 arc minutes eastward, latitudes 2 arc minutes southward.

<sup>26</sup> See Bertuch (1812, pp. 477–482).

<sup>27</sup> See “Amts-Blatt der Königlichen Oppelnischen Regierung pro 1817, Bd. 2” (1817, pp. 526–527).

– 3<sup>rd</sup> state: with two publishing addresses: “Homanns Erben 1812” and “Christoph Fembo 1813”. Map in this state was included as no. 16 in the 1813 Fembo’s “edition” of *Atlas Silesiae*.

– 4<sup>th</sup> state: with undated publishing address of Fembo. Added were several hills, new roads and one symbol to the legend (“Jägerhaus”). The map records territorial exchanges between neighbouring counties and their new borders effected on January 1<sup>st</sup>, 1818.<sup>28</sup> Foliation “16” erased.

### 5.13 Map no. 17 in *Atlas Silesiae* (1750): the principality of Legnica (Liegnitz)

**PRINCIPATUS SILESIAE LIGNICENSIS in suos 3. Circulos GOLDBERGENSEM, HAYNAUVIENSEM & LUBENENSEM partiti** (1<sup>st</sup> state)  
**PRINCIPATUS SILESIAE LIGNICENSIS in suos circulos, tres nempe Lignicenses GOLDBERGENSEM, HAYNAUVIENSEM et LUBENENSEM divisi** (2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> state)  
**DAS FÜRSTENTHUM LIEGNITZ, oder der LIEGNITZSCHE, LÜBENSCHER UND GOLDBERG-HAYNAUISCHER KREIS** (4<sup>th</sup> and later states)

Contributors	JWW, MS, DFS, CF
Date	1739 (1 <sup>st</sup> state), 1736 (2 <sup>nd</sup> state) [!]
Dimensions, cm	82.0 x 55.5
Math scale	ca. 1:105,000
Linear scale	Milliaria Germanica (1½ = 108 mm) and 1 other (states 1 to 3) Geographische deutsche Meilen (1½ = 108 mm) and 1 other (4 <sup>th</sup> and later states)
Prime meridian	17 deg 46 min (states 1 to 3), 17 deg 44 min (4 <sup>th</sup> and later states)

*Images examined* 35

Map of the principality of Legnica (Liegnitz) was printed from a single plate and is recorded in at least 6 states:

– 1<sup>st</sup> state: map dated 1739 and published by “Homannianis Heredibus”, with imperial privilege, without foliation number, coordinate grid and letters in frames. Schubarth’s name as “MATTHAEUM SCHUBARTH”.

– 2<sup>nd</sup> state: changed title, map dated 1736 (by erasing final “III” from “MDCCXXXVIII” present in the 1<sup>st</sup> state),<sup>29</sup> publisher’s address changed to “Hered. Homan[n]ianis”.

– 3<sup>rd</sup> state: with coordinate grid, letters in frames and foliation number “17” added below lower right corner of the map. Schubarth’s name as “MATTHAEUM a SCHUBARTH”. Geographical content of the map remained unchanged. Map in either 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> state was included in *Atlas Silesiae* (1750).

– 4<sup>th</sup> state: new title, with publishing address “Homanns Erben 1813” and privilege of the Bavarian king “Mit Königl. Baier. allergn. Freyheit”. The map was heavily reworked: cartouches and cardinal directions from the frames were removed; Latin notes, names and explanations in the legend were changed to German. Sotzmann updated geographical content of the map adding roads, farms, mills, canals shortening the meanders of the Odra River, etc. Prime meridian of the longitude system was shifted 2 arc minutes eastward, latitudes 3 arc minutes southward.

– 5<sup>th</sup> state: with two publishing addresses: “Homanns Erben 1813” and undated “Christoph Fembo”. Map in either 4<sup>th</sup> or 5<sup>th</sup> state was included as no. 17 in the 1813 Fembo’s “edition” of *Atlas Silesiae*.

– 6<sup>th</sup> state: with undated publishing address of Fembo. Foliation “17” was removed from the bottom margin and names of cardinal directions from the frames. Map presents changes of borders between neighbouring counties effected on January 1<sup>st</sup>, 1820.<sup>30</sup>

### 5.14 Map no. 18 in *Atlas Silesiae* (1750): the principality of Brzeg (Brieg)

**PRINCIPATUS SILESIAE BREGENSIS exactissima Tabula Geographica exhibens Circulos BRIEG, OHLAU, STREHLEN, NIMBTSCH, CREUTZBURG et PIETSCHEN una cum adiacente Districtu NAMBSLAVIENSI, ad Principatum Wratislaviensem alias pertinente** (1<sup>st</sup> state)

**PRINCIPATUS SILESIAE BREGENSIS exactissima Tabula Geographica exhibens**

<sup>29</sup> See Horodyski (2002, p. 105).

<sup>30</sup> See “Amts-Blatt der Königlichen Regierung zu Liegnitz, 1819, Jg. 9, No. 52” (1819, pp. 470–471).

<sup>28</sup> See “Amts-Blatt der Königlichen Regierung zu Breslau. Bd. 8, Stück 45.” (1817, p. 481).

**Circulos BRIEG, OHLAU, STREHLEN, NIMBTSCH, CREUTZBURG et PITSCHEN una cum adjacentibus Districtu NAMBSLA-VIENSI, ad Principatum Wratislaviensem alias pertinente** (2<sup>nd</sup> state)

**DAS FÜRSTENTHUM BRIEG, oder der NIMPTSCHEN, STREHLENSCHEN, OHLAUSCHEN, BRIEGSCHEN und KREUTZBURGSCHEN KREIS, nebst dem zum Fürstenthum Breslau gehörigen NAMSLAUER KREISE** (3<sup>rd</sup> and later states)

Contributors	JWW, MS, DFS, CF
Date	1736 (1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> state)
Dimensions, cm	82.0 x 55.5
Math scale	ca. 1:145,000
Linear scale	Milliaria Silesiaca (3 = 121 mm) and 1 other (1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> state) Schlesische Meilen (3 = 121 mm) and 1 other (3 <sup>rd</sup> and later states)
Prime meridian	17 deg 43 min (1 <sup>st</sup> state), 17 deg 55 min (2 <sup>nd</sup> state), 17 deg 40 min (3 <sup>rd</sup> and later states)

#### *Images examined 43*

Map of the principality of Brzeg (Brieg) was printed from a single plate and is recorded in at least 6 states:

– 1<sup>st</sup> state: dated 1736, with “Hered. Homanianis” and imperial privilege, without foliation number, coordinate grid and letters in frames. Name of Byczyna in the map’s title as “PIETSCHEN”, Schubarth’s name as “MATTHAEUM SCHUBARTH”. Trace of erased name “Dyherrfurth” (Brzeg Dolny) can be seen in the upper left corner of the map.<sup>31</sup>

– 2<sup>nd</sup> state: changed title, added were coordinate grid, letters in frames and foliation “18” (below lower right corner). “PIETSCHEN” was corrected to “PITSCHEN”, Schubarth’s name to “MATTHAEUM a SCHUBARTH”. A few anonymous signatures from the 1<sup>st</sup> state got names (e.g. “Wiersche”), added were some settlements and names (e.g. “BARONAT. WARTENBERG. PARS” below upper frame). Prime meridian of the longitude system was shifted 12 arc minutes westward, latitudes 3 arc minutes

southward. Map in either 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> state was included in *Atlas Silesiae* (1750).

– 3<sup>rd</sup> state: new title, publishing address “Homanns Erben 1809”, without privilege. The map was heavily reworked: cartouches and letters from the frames were removed; Latin notes, names and explanations in the legend were changed to German. Sotzmann updated geographical content of the map adding farms, mills, settlements, etc.<sup>32</sup> Prime meridian of the longitude system was shifted 15 arc minutes eastward, latitudes 1 arc minute southward.

– 4<sup>th</sup> state: privilege of the Bavarian king “Mit Königl. Baier. allergn. Freyheit” was added.

– 5<sup>th</sup> state: with two publishing addresses: “Homanns Erben 1809” and “Christoph Fembo 1813”. Map in either 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup> or 5<sup>th</sup> state was included as no. 18 in the 1813 Fembo’s “edition” of *Atlas Silesiae*.

– 6<sup>th</sup> state: with undated publishing address of Fembo. The latest administrative changes shown on the map were effected on January 1<sup>st</sup>, 1818 (e.g., change of borders between Wrocław and Oława counties).<sup>33</sup> Foliation “18” erased.

#### **5.15 Map no. 19 in *Atlas Silesiae* (1750): the principality of Wołów (Wohlau)**

**PRINCIPATUS SILESIAE WOLANI in suos Circulos, WOHLAU, WINTZIG, HERRNSTADT, RÜTZEN, STEINAU und RAUDEN divisi** (1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> state)

**DAS FÜRSTENTHUM WOHLAU, oder der Wohlau-Winzig-Herrstädtische und Rützensche Kreis, welche jezt zusammen den WOHLAUSCHEN KREIS ausmachen und der STEINAU-RAUDTNESCHE KREIS** (3<sup>rd</sup> and later states)

Contributors	JWW, MS, DFS, CF
Date	1736 (1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> state)
Dimensions, cm	82.0 x 55.5
Math scale	ca. 1:95,000
Linear scale	Mill. Germ. (1 = 78 mm) and 1 other (1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> state) Geographische Meilen (1 = 78 mm) and 1 other (3 <sup>rd</sup> and later states)

<sup>31</sup> This suggests that the map featuring the place name “Dyherrfurth” may exist. If it does then it would be example of the yet hypothetical first state, preceding all the states listed here. Any information about such map would be appreciated.

<sup>32</sup> See Bertuch (1812, pp. 215–222).

<sup>33</sup> See “Amts-Blatt der Königlichen Regierung zu Breslau. Bd. 8, Stück 45.” (1817, p. 482).



Prime meridian 17 deg 55 min (1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> state), 17 deg 42 min (3<sup>rd</sup> and later states)

*Images examined* 37

Map of the principality of Wołów (Wohlau) was printed from a single plate and is recorded in at least 5 states:

– 1<sup>st</sup> state: dated 1736, with address of “Hered. Homan[n]ianis”, imperial privilege, coordinate grid and letters in frames, without foliation number.

– 2<sup>nd</sup> state: foliation “19” added below lower right corner of the map. Map in the 2<sup>nd</sup> state was included in *Atlas Silesiae* (1750).

– 3<sup>rd</sup> state: new title, with publishing address “Homanns Erben 1812” and privilege of the Bavarian king “Mit Königlich Baierscher allergnädigster Freyheit”. The map was heavily reworked: cartouches were removed; Latin notes, names and explanations in the legend were changed to German. Sotzmann updated geographical content of the map adding farms, mills, new settlements, canals shortening the meanders of the Odra River (“Canal”), modernised some place names (e.g. in vicinity of Wołów), etc.<sup>34</sup> Prime meridian of the longitude system was shifted 13 arc minutes eastward.

– 4<sup>th</sup> state: with two publishing addresses: “Homanns Erben 1812” and “Christoph Fembo 1813”. Map in either 3<sup>rd</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> state was included as no. 19 in 1813 Fembo’s “edition” of *Atlas Silesiae*.

– 5<sup>th</sup> state: with undated publishing address of Fembo. A note below the title area informs that the counties of Wołów and Ścinawa are presented “after a new [territorial] division”, referring to the Prussian administrative reform effected on January 1<sup>st</sup>, 1818, which influenced also neighbouring counties of Milicz and Trzebnica.<sup>35</sup> Foliation “19” erased.

**5.16 Map no. 20 in *Atlas Silesiae* (1750): the principality of Cieszyn (Teschen)**

**PRINCIPATUS SILESIAE TESCHINENSIS nova et accurata Delineatio distincte insimul exhibens Status minores vulgo Burglehn dictos, FREYSTADT, ROY, REICHWALDAU,**

**BIELITZ, FRIEDECK, DEUTSCHLEUTHEN et ODERBERG** (1<sup>st</sup> state)

**DAS FÜRSTENTHUM TESCHEN, oder der TESCHENSCHKE KREIS, enthaltend das Fürstenthum BIELITZ und die Minderherrschaften FRIEDECK, ODERBERG, DEUTSCHLEUTHEN, REICHWALDE, FREYSTADT und ROY** (2<sup>nd</sup> and later states)

Contributors JWW, DFS, CF  
Date 1736 (1<sup>st</sup> state)  
Dimensions, cm 82.5 x 55.5  
Math scale ca. 1:125,000  
Linear scale Milliaria Silesiaca (1½ = 82 mm) and 1 other (1<sup>st</sup> state)

Geographische Meilen (1½ = 82 mm) and 1 other (2<sup>nd</sup> and later states)

Prime meridian 17 deg 58 min (1<sup>st</sup> state), 17 deg 38 min (2<sup>nd</sup> and later states)

*Images examined* 32

Map of the principality of Cieszyn (Teschen) was printed from a single plate and is recorded in at least 4 states:

– 1<sup>st</sup> state: dated 1736, with address of “Homannianis Heredibus”, imperial privilege, coordinate grid, letters in frames, and foliation number “20” below the map at right. A Latin note in southern part of principality refers to the disputed borderline between Silesia and Hungary. Map in the 1<sup>st</sup> state was included in *Atlas Silesiae* (1750).

– 2<sup>nd</sup> state: new title, with publishing address “Homanns Erben 1813” and privilege of the Bavarian king “Mit Königl. Baier. allergnädigster Freyheit”. The map was heavily reworked: cartouches were removed; Latin notes, names and explanations in the legend were changed to German. Sotzmann updated geographical content of the map adding roads, farms, mills, new settlements. Some names were updated (e.g., “Regni Poloniae pars” was replaced with “Ost oder alt Galizien”). Note referring to the Silesia-Hungary borderline was erased. Prime meridian of the longitude system was shifted 20 arc minutes eastward.

– 3<sup>rd</sup> state: with two publishing addresses: “Homanns Erben 1813” and undated “Christoph Fembo”. Map in this state was included as no. 20 in the 1813 Fembo’s “edition” of *Atlas Silesiae*.

<sup>34</sup> See Bertuch (1812, pp. 215–222).

<sup>35</sup> See “Amts-Blatt der Königlichen Regierung zu Breslau. Bd. 8, Stück 45.” (1817, p. 477).

– 4<sup>th</sup> state: with undated publishing address of Fembo. Symbol of “Gnadenbild” in legend was replaced with “Wald”, foliation “20” erased.

## 6. States of maps in copies of *Atlas Silesiae*

Although all copies of Homann Heirs’ 1750 edition of *Atlas Silesiae* include the same set of twenty maps<sup>36</sup> a limited search was carried out for possible regularities in terms of these sets’ plate and state composition. Examination of a limited sample of eleven copies of the *Atlas* demonstrates that maps in almost all existing states are represented, and in differing combinations (results of the search are presented in Table 4). This diversity is a consequence of the maps having been printed in several runs, at different dates, in some cases from different plates, and in differing states (see Horodyski, 2002, pp. 161–172, passim). The only noticeable regularity is similar composition of some *Atlas* copies which may have been compiled more or less at the same time when nearly the same stock of ready maps was available for binding at the time of compilation (see Table 4., *Atlas* copies #9, #10, and #11). This conforms the “economization” rule known since Ortelius’ *Theatrum orbis terrarum*, that before printing a new copy of a map for binding into an atlas the printouts of that map made earlier were used first.

## 7. Ending remarks

Vast majority of examined maps of Silesian principalities is in pre-1800 states known from original 1750 edition of *Atlas Silesiae*. Share of copies in later states, printed from plates updated by Sotzmann after 1800, constituted only 10 to 20 percent of the total sample of available maps, depending on principality. Such disparity is consequence of the much lower

number of these later states having been printed, evidenced by the rarity of the Fembo’s 1813 “edition” of the *Atlas* to which they were included.<sup>37</sup> Moreover, fewer copies of these late states have survived because they were distributed mainly as separate prints, more prone to loss and destruction.

Maps from *Atlas Silesiae* (1750) in pre-1800 states are available in much greater quantities. Besides being issued as separate prints a great deal got to the antiquarian market and into collections from disbound volumes of the original 1750 (i.e. 1752) edition of the *Atlas*. In spite of this abundance number of maps being in individual states significantly differs. Some are so rare that the question arises whether they are regular printouts or just test copies and whether states they represent should be included. A good example is **PRINCIPATUS SILESIAE OELSNENSIS**, a map of the principality of Oleśnica (Oels), whose first state has been found in only one copy and is not seen in any copy of the *Atlas* known to the author. Lack of coordinate grid, of indexing letters in the frames, and of one letter in Schubarth’s name is all what differs this map’s first state from the second. However, these deficiencies hardly disqualify the map’s “regular” status, as some other maps, with the same elements absent, are known in great number and can be found in the *Atlas* (e.g., **PRINCIPATUS SILESIAE SAGANENSIS** printed from plate B).

Although every effort has been made to make the presented list of plates and states complete, there may of course exist examples of *Atlas Silesiae* maps in states unnoticed here. The author would appreciate information about such findings.

**Acknowledgements.** Author would like to thank Ms. Mirosława Koćwin of Opole Public Library for her kind assistance with the Library’s copy of *Atlas Silesiae*.

<sup>36</sup> Some copies include also map of the County of Glatz *COMITATUS GLACIENSIS Tabula Geogr.* though it does not belong to the *Atlas* and is not listed in the “Index mapparum”.

<sup>37</sup> WorldCat records only three copies of this edition (two in Warsaw’s National Library, one in London’s Royal Geographical Society).

Table 4. States of maps in copies of *Atlas Silesiae*.

Maps in <i>Atlas Silesiae</i>		States of the maps in copies of <i>Atlas Silesiae</i> (1750)										
no.	title	# 1	# 2	# 3	# 4	# 5	# 6	# 7	# 8	# 9	# 10	# 11
1	Silesia generalis	B1	B4	B2	A3	A1	B1	A1	A2	B3	B3	B3
2	Silesia inferior	A2	A3	A3	B2	A3	A1	B1	A3	A3	A3	A3
3	Silesia superior	A2	A6	A4	B2	B1	A3	B1	A6	A5 [e]	A6	A6
4	Episcopatus Wratisl.	1	2	1	2	[-]	1	2	2	2	2	2
5	Grotkani	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
6	Oelsnensis	3	3	2	3	3	2 [a]	3	3	3	3	3
7	Oppaviensis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8	Karnoviensis	2	2	2	1	2 [d]	2	[-]	1	2	2	2
9	Saganensis	B1	B1 [a]	A1	B1	B1	B1 [a]	[-]	A1	B1	A1	B1
10	Munsterbergensis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
11	Schwidnicensis	3	3	3	3	2	2	[-]	3	1	3	2
12	Iavoriensis	2	3	3 [b]	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	3
13	Glogoviensis	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2
14	Oppoliensis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
15	Rattiboriensis	1	1	1	1	1	1	[-]	1	1	1	1
16	Wratislaviensis	B1	A1	[-]	B1	A1	B1	A1	B1	A1	A1	B1
17	Lignicensis	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	3	2
18	Bregensis	1	2	1 [c]	2	2	1 [a]	[-]	2	2	2	2
19	Wolani	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
20	Teschinensis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Examined copies of *Atlas Silesiae*:

- #1 Biblioteka Narodowa, Warszawa, sign. 0.2943  
 #2 Biblioteka Narodowa, Warszawa, sign. 0.762  
 #3 Biblioteka Uniwersytecka KUL, Lublin, sign. A-6  
 #4 Götzfried (2022). (accessed 31.03.2021)  
 #5 Biblioteka Uniwersytecka, Oddział Zbiorów Kartograficznych, Wrocław, sign. 59-IV.B  
 #6 Wojewódzka Biblioteka Publiczna, Opole, sign. 168k  
 #7 Biblioteka PAN, Kórnik, sign. A V 021  
 #8 Centralna Biblioteka Geografii i Ochrony Środowiska, IGiPZ PAN, Warszawa, sign. B.KS.444  
 #9 Oberösterreichische Landesbibliothek, Linz, Austria, sign. IV-60016 (accessed 31.03.2022)  
 #10 Private collection 1  
 #11 Private collection 2

## Remarks

- [-] Map wanting  
 [a] Foliation number added by hand  
 [b] Supposed state (map partly damaged)  
 [c] Coordinate grid, letters in frames, and foliation number added by hand  
 [d] Foliation number "8" removed from the paper copy of the map  
 [e] Framing of the legend and note ("scroll") heavily worn out and barely visible

## Literature

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## Appendix

Location of exemplary copies of maps in states listed in the paper

Symbols of libraries

AC	Author's collection	Ossolineum Zakład Narodowy im. Ossolińskich, Gabinet Kartografii, Wrocław, Poland
BKUL	Biblioteka Katolickiego Uniwersytetu Lubelskiego, Lublin, Poland	PAN-BK Polska Akademia Nauk, Biblioteka Kórnicka, Kórnik, Poland
BN	Biblioteka Narodowa, Warszawa, Poland	Ryhiner Universität Bern, Bibliothek, Ryhiner Collection, Bern, Switzerland
BNF	Bibliothèque Nationale de France, Paris, France	SBB Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin – Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Berlin, Germany
BP-W	Biblioteka Publiczna, Warszawa, Poland	SLB Sächsische Landesbibliothek, Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek, Dresden, Germany
BSB	Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Munich, Germany	ULB Universitäts- und Landesbibliothek, Münster, Germany
BUWa	Biblioteka Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego, Warszawa, Poland	VKO Vědecká knihovna, Olomouc, Czech Republic
BUWr	Biblioteka Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego, Wrocław, Poland	WBP-B Wojewódzka Biblioteka Publiczna, Bydgoszcz, Poland
CBG	Centralna Biblioteka Geografii i Ochrony Środowiska IGIPZ PAN, Warszawa, Poland	WBP-O Wojewódzka Biblioteka Publiczna, Opole, Poland
LABW	Landesarchiv Baden-Württemberg, Stuttgart, Germany	s. signature (shelfmark, system number, call number, access number, collocazione, cote, etc.)

**Map no. 1 (Silesia generalis)**

Plate A: 1. state: BUWr s. 59\_IV\_B [1]; 2. state: BN s. 6960; 3. state: ULB s. RK Haxt 1253.

Plate B: 1. state: BN s. ZZK 0.2943 [1]; 2. state: ULB s. RK 231; 3. state: BN s. ZZK 1566; 4. state: BN s. ZZK 0.762 [1].

**Map no. 2 (Silesia inferior)**

Plate A: 1. state: BUWr s. 2462-IV.B; 2. state: BN s. ZZK 0.2943 [2]; 3. state: VKO s. III 640.180.

Plate B: 1. state: CBG s. Ds.8017 [II.7A-3]; 2. state: Ryhiner 4502:7; 3. state: BN s. ZZK 0.359 [2].

**Map no. 3 (Silesia superior)**

Plate A: 1. state: BUWr s. 2463-IV.B; 2. state: WBP-O s. 25k; 3. state: WBP Opole s. 168k [3]; 4. state: BNF s. CPL GE DD-2987 (3430 B); 5. state: AC; 6. state: BN s. ZZK 0.762 [3].

Plate B: 1. state: image in AC; 2. state: Ryhiner 4502:8; 3. state: BN s. ZZK 0.359 [3].

**Map no. 4 (Episcopatus Wratislaviensis)**

1. state: SLB s. KS A15173; 2. state: Ossoli-neum nr 8972; 3. state: BN s. ZZK 0.359 [4].

**Map no. 5 (Grotkani)**

1. state: BN s. ZZK 0.2943 [5]; 2. state: BN s. ZZK 0.762 [5]; 3. state: WBP-B s. MAGS C III 2784; 4. state: BSB s. Mapp. X,133v-5; 5. state: SBB gr-2"@Kart. N 14941-5; 6. state: LABW s. N 100 Nr 344; 7. state: SBB s. Kart. N 17494.

**Map no. 6 (Oelsnensis)**

1. state: image in AC; 2. state: BKUL s. A-6 [6]; 3. state: BN s. ZZK 13635; 4. state: ULB s. RK 219; 5. state: PAN-BK s. A III 009; 6. state: LABW s. N 100 Nr 344; 7. state: SBB s. Kart. N 18476.

**Map no. 7 (Oppaviensis)**

1. state: BN s. ZZK 779; 2. state: BSB, s. Mapp. X,133v-7; 3. state: PAN-BK s. s. A III 010; 4. state: LABW s. N 100 Nr 344; 5. state: SBB s. Kart. O 7724.

**Map no. 8 (Karnoviensis)**

1. state: ULB s. RK Haxt 1258; 2. state: BN s. ZZK 798; 3. state: BSB s. Mapp. X,133v-8; 4. state: SBB gr. 2"@Kart. N 14941-8; 5. state: PAN-BK s. A III 011; 6. state: SBB s. Kart. O 7376.

**Map no. 9 (Saganensis)**

Plate A: ULB sygn. RK Haxt 1257.

Plate B: 1. state: BN s. ZZK 0.762; 2. state: BSB s. Mapp. X,133v-9; 3. state: SBB s. Kart. N 14941-9; 4. state: PAN-BK s. A III 012; 5. state: SBB s. Kart. N 18817.

**Map no. 10 (Munsterbergensis)**

1. state: BN s. ZZK 13642; 2. state: SBB s. gr-2"@Kart. N 14941-10; 3. state: SBB s. Kart.

N 18256/1; 4. state: BN s. ZZK 23304; 5. state: SBB s. Kart. N 18258.

**Map no. 11 (Schwidnicensis)**

1. state: BN s. ZZK 3160; 2. state: ULB s. RK Haxt 1360; 3. state: ULB s. RK Haxt 1255; 4. state: BSB s. Mapp. X,133v-11; 5. state: SBB s. gr-2"@Kart. N 14941-11; 6. state: BN s. ZZK 20859; 7. state: SBB s. Kart. GfE L 5,230; 8. state: SBB s. Kart. N 18921.

**Map no. 12 (Iavoriensis)**

1. state: image in AC; 2. state: BN s. ZZK 13638; 3. state: BN s. ZZK 0.2943 [12]; 4. state: SBB s. Kart. N 17713; 5. state: BN s. ZZK 20860; 6. state: SBB s. Kart. N 17718.

**Map no. 13 (Glogoviensis)**

1. state: ULB s. RK Haxt 1266; 2. state: BN s. ZZK 13639; 3. state: BN s. ZZK 22646; 4. state: BSB s. Mapp. X,133v-13; 5. state: BP-W s. 44/18; 6. state: SLB s. 28450; 7. state: SBB s. Kart. N 17156.

**Map no. 14 (Oppoliensis)**

1. state: BN s. ZZK 13641; 2. state: SBB s. gr-2"@Kart. N 14941-14; 3. state: BN s. ZZK 20862; 4. state: SBB s. Kart. N 18598.

**Map no. 15 (Rattiboriensis)**

1. state: BN s. ZZK 13646; 2. state: PAN-BK s. A III 018; 3. state: BN s. ZZK 20863; 4. state: SBB s. Kart. N 18685; 5. state: SBB s. Kart. N 18687.

**Map no. 16 (Wratislaviensis)**

Plate A: BN sygn. ZZK 0.762 [16].

Plate B: 1. stan: BN sygn. ZZK 0.2943 [16]; BUWr sygn. 2486-IV.B; 2. stan: BN sygn. ZZK 20864; 3. stan: BN sygn. ZZK 23303; LABW sygn. N 100 Nr 344; 4. stan: SBB sygn. Kart. N 16331.

**Map no. 17 (Lignicensis)**

1. state: BN s. ZZK 3161; 2. state: LABW s. N 100 Nr 425 II; 3. state: BN s. ZZK 3312; 4. state: SBB s. gr-2"@Kart. N 14941-17; 5. state: SBB s. Kart. N 17980; 6. state: SBB s. Kart. N 17982.

**Map no. 18 (Bregensis)**

1. state: BNF s. GE DD-2987 (3443 B); 2. state: BN s. ZZK 13634; 3. state: SBB s. gr-2"@Kart. N 14941-18; 4. state: BN s. ZZK 20866; 5. state: LABW s. N 100 Nr 344; 6. state: SBB s. Kart. N 16566.

**Map no. 19 (Wolani)**

1. state: SLB s. KSA15279; 2. state: BN s. ZZK 13636; 3. state: BN s. ZZK 20867; 4. state: LABW s. N 100 Nr 344; 5. state: SBB s. Kart. N 19383.

**Map no. 20 (Teschinensis)**

1. state: BN s. ZZK 13647; 2. state: BN s. ZZK 20868; 3. state: LABW s. N 100 Nr 344; 4. state: SBB s. Kart. O 7649.