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Johann George Schreiber's *Atlas selectus*: new findings

Abstract. This update to the earlier paper on Schreiber's *Atlas selectus* (Paprotny, 2020) presents new findings supplementing and specifying information about the *Atlas*, its editions, dating, and maps. Discussed are recently discovered prototype versions of the *Atlas* which preceded series of "canonical" editions, and status of post-1795 copies. An updated list of 32 *Atlas* editions known today has been compiled, together with catalogue of its maps, identifying their occurrence in the individual editions. Corrections to Jäger's catalogue of maps from Schreiber's workshop are proposed.

Keywords: *Atlas selectus*, Johann George Schreiber, Johann Christian Schreiber, Schreibers Erben

1. Introduction

In the earlier paper (Paprotny, 2020) an attempt was made to identify individual editions of the almost never dated *Atlas selectus* (hereafter AS), and estimate dates of their publication. That work was based on analysis of 27 unique "registers" – letterpress listings of maps included to these editions, constantly updated to reflect ever expanding contents of the *Atlas*.

The 2020 paper needs to be updated for several reasons: (1) hitherto unknown registers have emerged since 2020, enlarging total number of known AS editions to 32; (2) analysis of several AS maps has allowed to specify the dating of a few editions; (3) evidence was found for three prototype versions of the *Atlas*, which preceded series of 32 "canonical" editions; (4) some arguments from the earlier paper as well as opinions presented in the literature require clarification and/or correction.

Sticking to notation adopted in my 2020 paper, with "R" standing for the "regular" AS editions and "S" for the "special" ones, each with number of leaves in the appropriate register, the newly identified editions are R32, R76, R138, R147,

and R155¹ (for location of exemplary copies from these editions see Table 1). Additionally, the second copy of S50B have recently come into light.²

Throughout the paper EJ numbers refer to Eckhard Jäger's catalogue of maps published by Johann George Schreiber and his successors (Jäger, 2019, pp. 50–66). Letters added to EJ numbers indicate maps absent in the Jäger's listing, supplemented by this author (see Table 4). Initials JGS stand for Johann George Schreiber, JGSSW (JGSSE) for Johann George Schreibers Seelige Wittbe (... Erben), JChS for Johann Christian Schreiber, SE for Schreibers Erben.

2. Is every edition of *Atlas selectus* the *Atlas selectus*?

Both this paper and the 2020 one deal mainly with "canonical" editions of AS, defined here as:

¹ Copy of R155 AS edition was offered by Ketterer Kunst, auction 509, 2020, November 30, lot 172. Ketterer Kunst staff is to be thanked for kind assistance with information and images. For details of other "new" editions see Table 1.

² Reiss & Sohn auction 218, 2023, November 1, lot 1055.

Table 1. Editions of *Atlas selectus* (known as of December 2023)

Edition symbol	Number of leaves	maps	Publication date	Edition symbol	Note	Number of leaves	maps	Publication date	Note
R32	32	32	1741	R100	4	100	98	1749?	
R33	33	33	1742	R112	4	112	110		
R36	36	34		R117	7	117	115		
R37	37	36		R120	5	120	118		
R38	38	37	n.a. 1743	R126	5, 8	126	124	ca. 1756	
R39	39	37		R129		129	127	n.b. 1758	
R40	40	38		R130		130	128	n.a. 1761	
R42	42	40		R131		131	129		
R44	44	42		R133		133	131	n.a. 1768	1
R45	45	43		R136		136	134		
R-55	~55	~53		R138	3	138	136		6
R64	64	62	dated 1746	R144	2	144	142	n.a. 1772	1
R70	70	68		R147		147	145		1
R76	76	74		R149		149	147		
R85	85	83	n.b. 1747	R155		155	153	n.b. 1795	
R90	90	88		R159		159	157	n.b. 1795	1

Notes

- 1 Photocopies of registers received courtesy of Dr. Eckhard Jäger.
- 2 Register dated 1746 (possibly the only edition of the atlas dated by the publisher).
- 3 One page of the register preserved, maps listed up to "33. Schwä[e]bischer Creiss".
- 4 "Titul-Blatt" and "Meilen-Zeiger" not listed in the register.
- 5 "Meilen-Zeiger" not listed in the register.
- 6 Register wanting, otherwise complete.
- 7 Two variants of register known, with the same list of maps but set differently, with "Creiss" (var. A) or "Kreis" (var. B) in letterpress titles of German regional maps.
- 8 List of maps from this edition presented by Zedler (1743, Bd.35, col.1156).

n.a. not after
n.b. not before

"image of register in author's files" refers to copies of the atlas in private collections or offered by auction houses / internet sellers.

Exemplary copies from editions of *Atlas selectus* listed in the table:

R32	PLBS sign. 10.260	Rara	R100	BUWr sign. 8 F	6699
R33	UOT sign. G 1015. S37	1782	R112	BSB sign. Mapp. 71	
R36	variant A: BEL sign. A-194-II		R117	UGB sign. 814/14	
	variant B: SBB-PK sign. B 660		R120	FSW sign. Sa	
R37	image of register in author's files		R126	UCB sign. ff G1015. S34	1749
R38	image of register in author's files		R129	AMH sign. B 77 (G)	
R39	BL sign. C.7.b.31		R130	SDUB sign. 982.6	
R40	BUL sign. GZ Sch7		R131	SBB-PK sign. B 664	
R42	image of register in author's files		R133	image of register in author's files	
R44	ELB sign. IV f 1		R136	image of register in author's files	
R45	SBBa sign. AlI geogr. 63-m		R138	ETH sign. Rar 1696	
R-55	UWM (AGS) sign. Al.050		R144	image of register in author's files	
R64	PANBG sign. B.1.29		R147	BA sign. S2/4469	
R70	image of register in author's files		R149	SLB sign. Geogr.A.201.m	
R76	UOK sign. G 1019		R155	image of register in author's files	
R85	image of register in author's files		R159	image of register in author's files	
R90	OeNB sign. 721465-C				

Symbols of libraries:

AMH	Altonaer Museum, Hamburg, Germany
BA	Das Bundesarchiv, Berlin, Germany
BEL	Biblioteka Elbląska, Elbląg, Poland
BL	The British Library, London, UK
BSB	Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, München, Germany
BUL	Brown University Library, Providence, RI, USA
BUWa	Biblioteka Uniwersyteu Warszawskiego, Warszawa, Poland
BUWr	Biblioteka Uniwersyteu Wrocławskiego, Wrocław, Poland
ELB	Eutiner Landesbibliothek, Eutin, Germany
FSW	Fürst zu Stolberg-Wernigerodesche Bibliothek, Hitzenheim, Germany
OeNB	Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, Wien, Austria
PAN-BG	Polska Akademia Nauk, Biblioteka Gdańska, Gdańsk, Poland
PLBS	Pfäzische Landesbibliothek, Speyer, Germany
SBB-PK	Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin - Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Berlin, Germany
SBBa	Staatsbibliothek Bamberg, Bamberg, Germany
SDUB	Syddansk Universitetsbibliotek, Odense, Denmark
SLB	Sächsische Landesbibliothek, Dresden, Germany
UCB	University of California, Berkeley, CA, USA
UGB	Universitätsbibliothek Greifswald, Greifswald, Germany
UOK	University of Kent Library, Canterbury, Kent, UK
UOT	University of Ottawa Library, Ottawa, Canada
UWM	University of Wisconsin Library, Milwaukee, WI, USA

- featuring unique letterpress “Registers” reflecting contents of AS copies issued within given edition;
- comprising maps conforming to the “Schreiber-like” AS standard (see below);
- presenting ordered sequence of the maps: the world, the continents, maps of individual countries following appropriate continent (European countries listed from the west to the east), regional maps following appropriate country, map of the Promised Land (EJ 297) always closing the volume;
- featuring title page and bound folded or oblong plano.³

An updated list of 32 canonical AS editions identified as of December 2023 is presented in Table 1.

Origin of the Schreiber-like map standard in context of the AS cartography can be traced back to *SAECHSISCHE POST-CHARTE nebst vielen angraentzenden Orthen* (EJ 155) published as a separate print in 1727 (Jäger, 2019, pp. 29–30).⁴ The standard includes more or less similar size of the maps (W x H of the maps ca. 24.0 x 16.5 cm on the average), a side panel with a key deciphering abbreviations used on the map, much the same wind rose and palette of colours used, uniform style of publisher's address (with few exceptions), no printed pagination or foliation, etc.⁵ All these features make Schreiber's AS maps easily recognizable.

Publication history of the canonical AS editions lasted more than fifty years, from 1741 R32 edition, possibly the first, to R159 issued at the very end of the eighteenth century, probably the last. Preceding and following that

series were two periods when collections of maps by J. G. Schreiber and his successors had been issued, not necessarily meeting all requirements set here for canonical editions. They are discussed below.

2.1. *Atlas selectus* prototypes

The *Atlas* was J. G. Schreiber's materialized idea to assemble maps he had issued and sold as single prints (on beginnings of the AS see Jäger, 2019, pp. 29–32). Before the first canonical AS edition appeared (presumably R32 in 1741)⁶, Schreiber produced a few smaller collections of maps which cannot be acknowledged as canonical though their individual maps had already met requirements of the Schreiber-like AS standard. Apart from the title page possibly present in these collections (the same as used later for all succeeding AS editions), they featured also a simple table of contents (ToC), not printed in letterpress but pulled from small copper plates. ToCs from recently discovered prototype predecessors of canonical AS editions are presented on Figure 1. Hereafter they are called PT-16⁷ and PT-22/26⁸ (the latter representing both PT-22 and PT-26), with PT for “prototype” and number of maps on the engraved list (maps added in manuscript are ignored).

A closer look at the content of these prototypes allows to draw a few conclusions:

- PT-16, with less maps listed, represents an earlier prototype than PT-22 (which, in turn, precedes PT-26). This conclusion is supported by analysis of the composition of the prototypes (see Table 2).
- It is not unreasonable to assume that the prototypes included all available AS format maps issued by Schreiber by the time of the prototype's publication.
- Schreiber not always engraved a new copper plate to print ToC of the prototype enlarged with new maps, but rather modified plate

³ Hensel and Stams (2020) suggested that AS had been distributed as a collection of single sheet maps kept in a box (they admit that no such exemplar is known). They also maintain that the letterpress AS registers were not printed in the Schreiber's workshop but by librarians and/or owners of individual *Atlas* copies. Comparison of typographic details of the registers (fonts used for printing, graphic layout, etc.) easily falsifies this unfounded assertion.

⁴ *SAECHSISCHE POST-CHARTE (...)* is state 1 of this map, never seen in the AS. It was very soon replaced by state 2 with title changed to *NEUE REISE CHARTE durch SACHSEN* (EJ 156). This corrected and supplemented map, printed from the same though changed plate, is present in all known prototypes and canonical editions of the AS.

⁵ Annotated list of maps in all known AS editions, based on the reviewed, corrected, and supplemented EJ catalogue, is available from the author. Its size prevented it from being printed with this paper.

⁶ Both Zedler (1743, col. 1155–1156) and Jäger (2019, pp. 29–31) present R38 as the first AS edition.

⁷ ToC from PT-16 is included into R32 AS copy (Pfälzische Landesbibliothek, Germany, sign. 10.260 Rara).

⁸ Complete PT-26 copy is preserved in the Rare Book and Manuscript Library, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA, sign. 912 Sch72at.

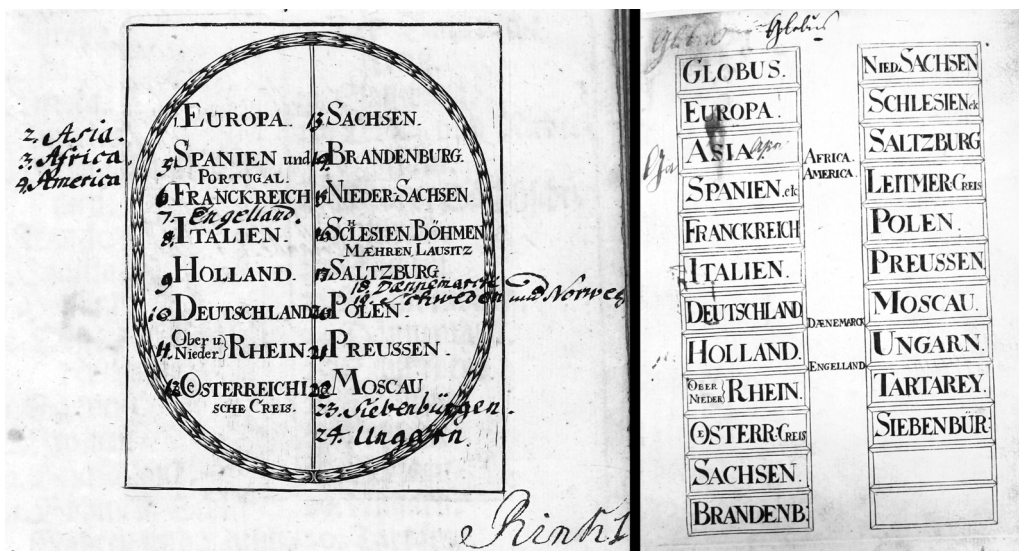


Figure 1. Tables of contents from *Atlas selectus* prototypes PT-16 (left) and PT-22/26 (right). Images courtesy Pfälzische Landesbibliothek, Germany (PT-16) and Rare Book & Manuscript Library, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA (PT-22/26)

used for printing ToC of the prototype issued earlier. As Figure 1 demonstrates, adding four maps between columns of the list with content of PT-22 transformed it to the ToC of PT-26, saving Schreiber time and effort necessary to manufacture a brand new plate.

- Geographically ordered sequence of maps, a standard for the later canonical AS editions, had been observed also when the prototypes were compiled, as demonstrated by the titles of new maps inserted between those listed earlier rather than located in an empty space available at the end of the list.

- Comparing contents of the prototypes with each other and with the earliest known canonical edition (R32) allows to reconstruct sequence in which groups of individual maps comprising these publications were created (see Table 2).

- Map of Poland (EJ 274), ready in 1733 at the latest (see point 4), was included into PT-16 what allows this prototype to be dated ca. 1734. PT-16 includes also the map of Prussia (EJ 271) which illustrated a 1733 book (Jäger, 2019, p. 68), strengthening argument for ca. 1734 date of that prototype.

- Presence of the Siebenbürgen map (EJ 292) in PT-22 sets origin of this prototype for the

period 1735–1739 (see point 4). The averaged date ca. 1737 has been assumed here.

One more example of the AS prototype may be the set of 28 maps mentioned by Lierz (1986, p. 804). However, Lierz estimated origin of this otherwise unrecorded collection for ca. 1720, an improbably early date, particularly when compared with PT-16 prototype, relatively firmly dated ca. 1734 and featuring only 16 maps.

2.2. Post-1795 *Atlas selectus*

According to the earlier adopted definition of canonical AS edition the most extensive one, and the last published as assumed today, is R159.⁹ Its appearance ended series of canon-

⁹ A letterpress listing of 166 maps ("Verzeichniss der Schreiberschen Landkarten"), included in the AS copy auctioned by Hartung & Hartung in 2021 (auction 149, lot 238), is not a register as known from canonical AS editions, but the trade catalogue of maps and globes published and offered by Schreibers Erben in the first decade of nineteenth century. Map of the ephemeral Duchy of Warsaw listed in this catalogue (not recorded in EJ) indicates printing date between 1807 and 1815.

Table 2. Maps in prototypes of *Atlas selectus* and in R32 edition

Prototypes of <i>Atlas selectus</i>			1st canonical AS	EJ no.
PT-16	PT-22 (+6 maps)	PT-26 (+4 maps)	R32 (+6 maps)	
ca. 1734	ca. 1737	ca. 1739	1741	
---	Globus	Globus	Globus	EJ 6
Europa	Europa	Europa	Europa	EJ 10
---	Asia	Asia	Asia	EJ 15
---	---	Africa	Africa	EJ 23
---	---	America	America	EJ 27
Spanien &c.	Spanien &c.	Spanien &c.	Spanien &c.	EJ 44
Franckreich	Franckreich	Franckreich	Franckreich	EJ 47
Italien	Italien	Italien	Italien	EJ 60
Deutschland	Deutschland	Deutschland	Deutschland	EJ 73
---	---	Daenemarck	Daenemarck	EJ 265
Holland	Holland	Holland	Holland	EJ 52
---	---	---	Oest. Niederlande	EJ 55
---	---	Engelland	Engelland	EJ 51
---	---	---	Schweitz	EJ 59
Rhein	Rhein	Rhein	Rhein	EJ 136
Oesterreich	Oesterreich	Oesterreich	Oesterreich	EJ 122
---	---	---	Bayerische Creis	EJ 127
Sachsen	Sachsen	Sachsen	Sachsen	EJ 156
Brandenburg	Brandenburg	Brandenburg	Brandenburg	EJ 253
Nieder-Sachsen	Nieder-Sachsen	Nieder-Sachsen	Nieder-Sachsen	EJ 146
Schlesien &c.	Schlesien &c.	Schlesien &c.	Schlesien &c.	EJ 77
Saltzburg	Saltzburg	Saltzburg	Saltzburg	EJ 129
---	Leitmeritzer	Leitmeritzer	Leutmeritzer	EJ 87
---	---	---	Schlesien	EJ 93
---	---	---	Schweden &c.	EJ 267
Polen	Polen	Polen	Polen	EJ 274
Preussen	Preussen	Preussen	Preussen	EJ 271
Moscau	Moscau	Moscau	Moscau	EJ 281
---	Ungarn	Ungarn	Ungarn	EJ 283
---	Tartarey	Tartarey	Tartarey	EJ 286
---	Siebenburgen	Siebenburgen	Siebenburgen	EJ 292
---	---	---	Gelobte Land	EJ 297

Notes:

- Highlighted are new maps added to AS prototypes and to R32 edition.
- Date ca. 1737 for PT-22 is averaged for the 1735-1739 period (see text).
- EJ 87 with “Leitmeritzer” in PT-22/26 ToC, “Leutmeritzer” in R32 register and on the map.

ical AS editions in ca. 1795 not coincidentally. In that year Christian Gottlieb Riedig had married into the Schreiber's family and soon would become the sole owner of the "Schreibers Erben Verlag", as the publishing business was named more or less at that time (Jäger, 2019, pp. 41–43). Riedig must have been aware that plates from which AS maps had been printed, majority engraved by J. G. Schreiber more than fifty years ago, are mostly outdated and need to be updated, if not replaced. Some had been used, unchanged and with JGS address, throughout all history of the canonical AS editions (e.g. continents of Europa, Africa, America), only to be replaced much later by SE signed maps printed from new plates. Many other ones featured Johann Christian's address merely replacing that of Johann George's or of his widow, with no updating done to the maps' content. To illustrate: map of the North America signed by JGSSW (EJ 31), introduced at the latest ca. 1756 to R126 edition, is seen with JChS address and no other changes in R159 edition published ca. 1795 (EJ 32). Some maps were updated with minimal expense of time and effort, as exemplified by the rare map of Poland signed by JChS (EJ 275, see point 4). After the 1795 Third Partition it was transformed to EJ 278 – with SE address, adequately modified title and a legend of colours added to the bottom margin, marking territorial gains of Poland's neighbours after the three partitions. Modernizing changes were introduced to obsolete maps gradually: ornate title cartouches, initially replaced with simple linear frames, were finally completely abandoned, with title and publisher's details printed directly in the map area.¹⁰ Side panels with additional information, a distinctive element of all AS cartography, in a simplified and reduced form are still present on some eighteenth-century maps printed from the newly engraved plates (*cf.* maps of Africa in Jäger, 2019, p. 51), etc.

Post-1795 copies of the atlas, recorded in library catalogues and offered by auction houses under the name of *Atlas selectus*, are often *ad hoc* compilations of the old and new cartography signed by Schreibers, sometimes with original AS title page and a handwritten list of

maps. They are composed of maps known from the canonical editions, sometimes slightly updated and modernized, mixed with a more recent material, often signed by external authors (A. Sadebeck, H. Leutemann, B. Schnorr, etc.). Best known example is Baskes 6838 AS copy dated ca. 1810 (as the latest map included), with maps mostly from the Schreiber's workshop.¹¹ It includes left-over printouts of maps in states preceding those available at the date of compilation,¹² mixed with post-1800 maps signed by Schreibers Erben, and a few others with no relation to AS or Schreiber.

Riedig's efforts to update Schreibers' maps were vital for keeping stock of cartography he traded attractive in the early decades of the nineteenth century, a period of changing political borders and many geographical discoveries. At the same time, he had been busy preparing his trademark product: the school atlases. A series of terrestrial and celestial school atlases published by Schreibers Erben and dated from 1809 onwards are listed by Jäger (2019, pp. 74–76). It is possible that before new maps for these atlases were ready Riedig traded selections of AS cartography as school atlases, as suggested by the advertisement in *Wiener Zeitung* offering variants of Schreiber's *Atlas für die Jugend* with 38, 45, 69, and 123 maps (*Wiener Zeitung*, 1806, June 28, p. 362).

3. Comments on individual editions of *Atlas selectus*

Comments presented below on a few editions listed in Table 1 provide new or updated information supplementing my 2020 paper. Titles of individual maps are in italics if presented as on the maps, or shortened to the catchwords as worded in the registers.

R32 edition

The first known canonical edition of AS is not R33 as stated in Paprotny (2020, p. 28) but the recently found R32 (Figure 2).¹³ Details

¹¹ Newberry Library, Baskes folio G1015 .S44 1810.

¹² Baskes copy includes eight maps of Silesian principalities with obsolete JGSSW or JGSSE addresses, though their later states signed by JChS already existed at the time when this copy was compiled.

¹³ More precisely, AS copy from Pfälzische Landesbibliothek collection (sign. 10.260 Rara) includes a letterpress register from R32, most of the maps listed there, and a few

¹⁰ Titles in simple linear frames instead of ornate cartouches appeared already on a few JChS maps (e.g. EJ 74b, see point 4).

revealed on the map of Silesia (EJ 93) allow to identify year 1741 as the publication date of both this map and the R32 AS edition where the map appeared for the first time (more on these details in Paprotny, 2020, p. 28).

R33 edition

Composition of R33 corresponds to R32 with the map of Moravia (EJ 121) added next to that of Silesia. The new map features a note in German informing that "County of Glatz does not belong to the Kingdom of Bohemia but is [part of] province of Silesia incorporated to Germany". This territorial change, one of the outcomes of the First Silesian War, was agreed between Austria and Prussia in the Treaty of Breslau (1742, June 11) and formalised in the Treaty of Berlin (1742, July 28). The year 1742 may therefore be adopted as the date of publication of the map of Moravia and R33 AS edition. This conclusion is strengthened by an old manuscript note "1742" on the Ottawa AS copy from that edition.¹⁴

R130 edition

The new map *Die CARIBISCHEN INSULN in NORD AMERICA GUADALOUPE MARTINIQUE MARIA GALANTA DOMINIQUE u. DESIDERADE* (EJ 34) was added to this edition. Together with maps of the Americas (EJ 27) and the North America (EJ 31, introduced around 1756 to R126 AS edition), *Die CARIBISCHEN INSULN* illustrated the first volume of the third edition of *Das Britische [!] Reich in America*. The book was published by Gottlob Hebold in Sorau (now Żary in Poland's Lower Silesia) in 1761, the year adopted here also for R130 AS appearance.¹⁵ This map of the Caribbean was also included to some exemplars from preced-

later ones, that of Elsass (EJ 50) being the latest (first seen ca. 1743 in R40 edition). This copy includes also AS title page, engraved table of contents from PT-16 prototype and a manuscript listing of maps corresponding to the actual composition of the volume. The volume has been digitized and is accessible at <https://www.dlibri.de/rlb/content/titleinfo/3495751> (accessed 2024, January 28).

¹⁴ Ottawa University Library, call #G 1015 .S37 1782

¹⁵ The first, much differing edition of *Das Britische Reich*, which appeared in Leipzig in 1756, was illustrated with EJ 27 and EJ 31. This edition was an anonymous abridgement in German of the John Oldmixon's *The British Empire in America* originally published in London in 1708. Second German edition of the full translation of the Oldmixon's book (1744), *Das Britische Reich in America* (note one "t" in "Britische"), was illustrated with Germanised versions of Hermann Moll's maps.

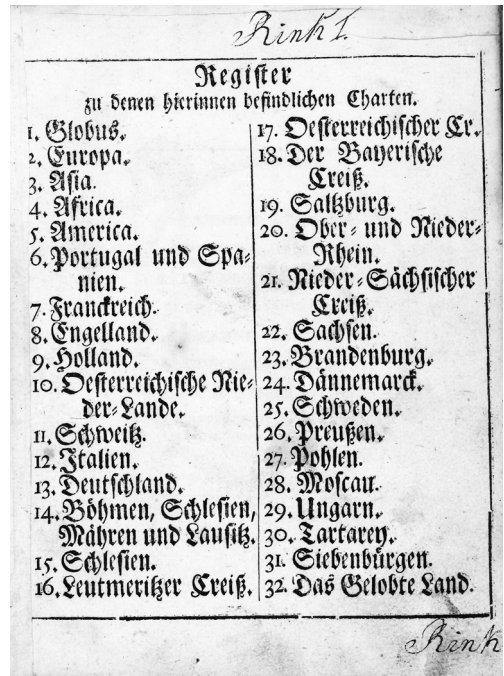


Figure 2. Register from the earliest known "canonical" edition of *Atlas selectus* (Pfälzische Landesbibliothek, Germany)

ing R129 edition, though it is yet not revealed in its register.¹⁶

R133 edition

Assumed *terminus ante quem* for this edition is 1768 as it is listed in so dated catalogue of Peter Roessler, a map seller in Dresden (Roessler, 1768, p. 5).

R138 edition

The only known exemplar from this edition lacks printed register though otherwise is complete. Its contents exactly repeat sequence of maps seen in the preceding R136 edition, with two new maps inserted in geographically appropriate places: that of Wallachia (EJ 288), and of Romania (EJ 290). The R138 edition appeared ca. 1770.

R144 edition

Absence of any signs referring to the First Partition of Poland on the map *GROS und*

¹⁶ E.g. in AS copy offered by Hartung & Hartung at auction 107, 13.05.2003, lot 816.

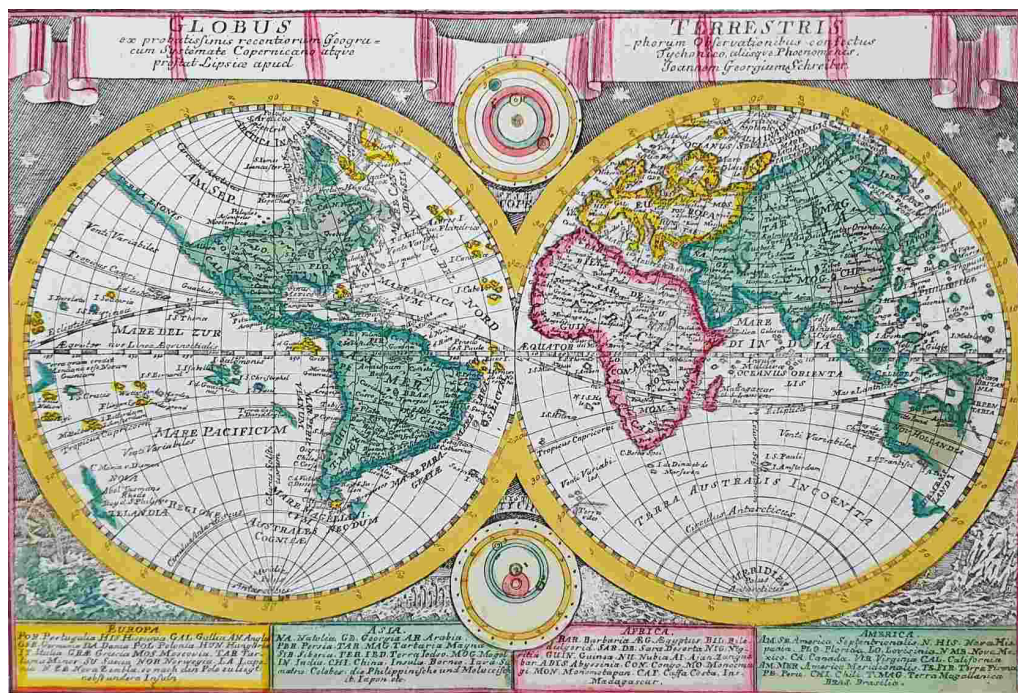


Figure 3. *Globus Terrestris* (EJ 6), state 1 (private collection)

KLEIN-POLEN in seine Woiwodschaften eingetheilet sets year 1772 as the upper limit for its origin and for publication of R144 AS edition in which the map had its premiere.

R147 edition

Compared to the preceding edition (R144) the R147 one was expanded with two regional maps in the Kingdom of Bohemia (Ko[e]nig-gra[e]tzer Kreis and Buntzlauer Kreis), and the map of Thuringia's Herrschaft Gera.

R149 edition

Individual exemplars from R149 edition may include maps of the same area being in different states or even printed from different plates, making R149 the transitional AS edition. Examples of differing maps are "Meilenzeiger" (EJ 2 in Sächsische Landesbibliothek copy, EJ 3 in David Rumsey collection copy), map of Silesia (see comments on EJ 93 in point 4), Leipziger Amt (EJ 186 in SLB copy and EJ 187 in Rumsey), Brandenburg by JGS (EJ 253) in SLB and by "Joh. George Schreibers seel. Wittbe" (not listed in EJ) in Rumsey, etc. Such differences did not necessarily occur in every

exemplar of R149 as maps therein are mostly printed from the same and unchanged plates.

R155 edition

Six maps had their premiere in the R155 edition: Sardinia, Croatia, Bannat, and three maps of Germanic regions: Leissnig, Wolkenstein, and Thu[e]ringische Kreis. Additionally, in the sequence of cartography representing Poland through all earlier AS editions, a new map signed by Schreiberschen Erben appeared in R155: *POLEN nach seiner letzten [...] u. gänz. Theilung (...) im Jahr 1795* (EJ 278; see point 4). It shows territorial situation after the 1795 Third Partition of Poland setting that year as the earliest date of R155 publication. Some exemplars from R155 edition include also later maps, not conforming to Schreiber-like AS standard and not listed in the register.¹⁷

¹⁷ The map of Australia (EJ 22), and the map of the South Pole (not in EJ), were added to AS copy from R155 edition auctioned by Ketterer Kunst (auction 509, 2020, November 30, lot 172), though none of them is listed in R155 register.

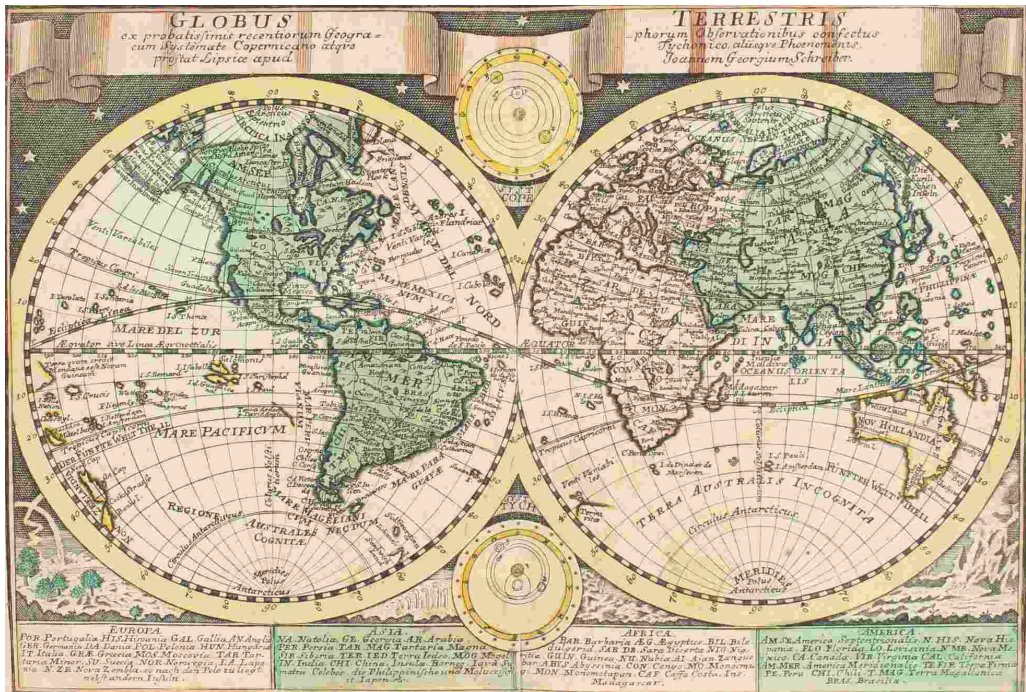


Figure 4. *Globus Terrestris* (EJ 6), state 3 (Reiss & Sohn auction 218, 2023, November 1, lot 1055)

R159 edition

Four new maps appeared in R159 edition (not ten as stated in my 2020 paper, as six were already included into R155 edition, at that time unknown to the author): San Domingo (i.e. Haiti) and Canarischen Insuln, both drawn by August Sadebeck, and two maps of the German regions (Culmbach and Onolzbach), drawn by Saarbach. Recently unearthed two-volume exemplar from R159 edition is dated by an old hand on June 16 and July 20, 1795, suggesting 1795 as the date of R159 appearance.¹⁸ The same year 1795 adopted here for publication of both R155 and R159, the latter by four maps more extensive, may be explained by the external origin of these maps. Outsourced and added to the R155 edition they changed it to R159 one (with appropriately updated letterpress register).

4. Comments on individual maps

GLOBUS TERRESTRIS (EJ 6)

Three states of the map presenting terrestrial hemispheres are known, collectively recorded in Jäger's catalogue as EJ 6: state 1, without NW part of North America and with Australia's coastline reflecting Abel Tasman's discoveries of 1642 and 1644 (Figure 3); state 2, with corrections to longitude descriptions at the equator; state 3, with full coastline of North America (including Alaska), and eastern coastline of Australia shown as charted by James Cook in 1770 (Figure 4). State 1 is present in all AS editions up to and including R147 as well as in some copies from R149 edition. Rare state 2 can be found in other R149 copies (e.g. Rumsey collection copy). Map in state 3 was included to R159 edition and possibly also to R155.

Two pirated copies mimicking the first state of this map are known, not listed by Jäger

¹⁸ Reiss & Sohn (auction 218, 2023, November 1, lot 1054).

(2019, pp. 69–70).¹⁹ Apart from the much lower quality of engraving, both lack the note “prostat Lipsiae apud Joannem Georgium Schreiber”, which follows the title of the original Schreiber’s map. One of these copies is anonymous,²⁰ the other features note “Ioseph Marianus fecit Aug. Vindel.” on the bottom margin.²¹

KARTE von AUSTRALIEN oder POLYNESIEN (EJ 22)

The map with “Schreibers Erben” address shows Australia’s conjectured coastline, with peninsular Van Diemens Land in place of Tasmania, implying ca. 1800 for the upper limit on its dating.²² Among Pacific sailings plotted (Bougainville, Wallis, Carteret, etc.) the latest is the third Cook’s voyage ended in 1780, the year being *terminus post quem* for the map’s origin. This map significantly differs from the Schreiber-like AS standard and was not part of any canonical AS edition though might have been later added to some exemplars (see comment on R155 edition in point 3).

Das meiste von der LOMBARDEY als MEYLAND, PARMA und PIACENZA (EJ 64)

A note in the side panel of this map mentions the Treaty of Worms which was signed on 13 September 1743 and became effective in 1744. Political consequences of the Treaty, division of the duchy of Piacenza in particular, might have been the reason for drawing this map as it appeared for the first time in the 1746 R64 AS edition, the only one known which was dated by the publisher.

REISE CHARTE durch DEUTSCHLAND (EJ 73, EJ 74, EJ 74a, EJ 74b)

EJ 73, the “travel” map of Germany, was one of the earliest engraved and published by JGS. Featuring most important post routes and a figure of Mercury, the god of trade, it might have been targeted at traders visiting Leipzig fairs (along with several other maps with titles beginning with “Reise Charte”). The map was present in PT-16, the earliest known AS proto-

type, and in all canonical AS editions up to R149, a transitional one. R149 exemplars may include either EJ 73 map with JGS address (as Sächsische Landesbibliothek copy), or very similar EJ 74 with the same title, but printed from the newly engraved plate and signed by JGSSW (as Rumsey collection copy). Apart from EJ 74 with JGSSW address, being the first state of this map, two later states pulled from the same plate are known, both with the JChS address (none in EJ catalogue). EJ 74a (state 2) features JChS address in place of JGSSW, “Carlsruhe” place name added, and “S. Andre” just above the bottom frame replacing “S. lean” seen in state 1. In EJ 74b (state 3) an ornate title cartouche with Mercury and rural landscape was replaced by simple oval frame with the same title and JChS address.

An anonymous pirate copy of EJ 74 exists missing on the list of copies of Schreiber’s maps (Jäger, 2019, pp. 69–70), with single word *DEUTSCHLAND* on the outspread scroll hold by the figure of Mercury.²³ Folds of the paper suggest that the map was probably part of some unidentified book.

Der LEUTMERITZER CRAEYS in dem KÖNIGREICH BÖHMEN (EJ 87)

Presence of the map of one of the Kingdom of Bohemia’s regions in PT-22, an early prototype of the *Atlas*, then in R32 and all later canonical AS editions, is baffling for several reasons: (1) it appeared about five years earlier than the map of the whole Bohemia (first seen in R36 AS edition published ca. 1742–1743); (2) it is the only regional map of territory outside the Germany proper in both PT-22/26 and R32; (3) the map displays Latin note “Schreiber fecit” (without mentioning Leipzig), not seen on any other J. G. Schreiber’s map. While the last point may be a consequence of the early origin of the map, when standard features of AS cartography (including the style of the publisher’s address) had not yet been finally settled, the former two points avoid easy explanation.²⁴

¹⁹ Ironically, also Schreiber’s *GLOBUS* is not an original work but a reduced copy of J. B. Homann’s 1707 map *Planiglobii Terrestris*.

²⁰ Geographicus Rare Maps, New York, map offered in December 2023.

²¹ Antique Print and Map Room, Ultimo, NSW, Australia, map offered in December 2023.

²² The Bass Strait was sailed through by M. Flinders and G. Bass in 1798–1799.

²³ Image in the author’s files.

²⁴ Tilman Römpp has suggested that *Der LEUTMERITZER CRAEYS* might have been a commissioned work intended to illustrate some book (personal communication, 2020, July). Having been ready at the time of PT-22 publication, the map might have been included both in this prototype and in later AS editions.



Figure 5. Monograms on the map of Silesia (public domain)

Das HERTZOGTHUM SCHLESISIEN (EJ 93)

A note “Diese Linie...” on the map of Silesia (referring to the First Silesian War) allows to determine publication date of the earliest known AS edition (R32) in which the map, then in state 2, appeared for the first time (1741). The rare state 1, also featuring the note and an empty area north of “Kl. Glogau”, is not registered in any AS edition and may be a proof copy printed before this area was filled with “trees”, which transformed the map to the second state.²⁵ Map in state 2, present in all AS editions up to at least R112, was replaced with state 3 not later than in R117 edition. In this state “Diese Linie...” note is still present but “Kobelgura” replaces “Ostroszow” as the uppermost place name beneath the title cartouche. In exemplars of AS R149 edition the map of Silesia is seen in state 3 (as in Sächsische Landesbibliothek copy), or in the final state 4 (Rumsey collection copy) – with “Diese Linie...” note erased, “Widawia” and “Wielun” added below title cartouche, and many other changes (details in Paprotny, 2022, p. 202). Some of these changes, revealed on the map only in the last state, occurred actually much earlier (e.g. the free state of Carolath-Beuthen, listed

as such on map in states 1 to 3, was upgraded to the rank of a duchy on 6 November 1741²⁶, the status reflected only in state 4). Map in state 4 was also included into the final R155 and R159 AS editions. This example illustrates opportunities – and perils – of interpreting states of maps as indication for determining publication dates of the AS editions.²⁷

A few copies of this definitely J. G. Schreiber's map of Silesia are known with “JG” monogram changed to “JC”, suggesting Johann Christian's address (Figure 5). Though the latter's manipulation cannot be entirely ruled out, it is rather doubtful, as no other example of such intervention is known. Moreover, JChS used to put his full or only slightly abbreviated name on AS maps, also on those printed earlier from the same plate by his predecessors, e.g. map of Franconia (EJ 130 signed by JGS and EJ 131 by JChS), maps of Silesian duchies like Münsterberg (EJ 107 by JGSSW and EJ 107a by JChS), etc.

²⁶ Historische Commission bei der Königliche Akademie der Wissenschaften (1891, p. 255).

²⁷ JGS heirs were not strict in keeping his maps updated. A good example is *SPANIEN und PORTUGAL* (EJ 44) with Minorca described as English. Actually, it was captured by Great Britain in 1708, in 1756 lost to France, in 1763 returned to Great Britain, in 1782 regained by Spain, invaded by British in 1798, and finally retrieved by Spain in 1802. This long time span overlaps with many AS editions, all featuring an unchanged map of Spain.

²⁵ The only copy of the map's first state known to the author is among thirteen Schreiber's maps of Silesia compiled and bound in 1811, possibly by a collector (Warsaw University Library, sign. M 301).

Because exemplars of the map featuring re-worked monogram are scarce it may not be easy to determine whether this change was done to the copperplate or to the printouts.²⁸

Die Aemter DRESDEN RADEBERG mit LAUSNITZ MORITZBURG u. GRÖLLENBURG (EJ 175)

West of Dresden the map features a simple plan of the battle of Kesselsdorf dated “d. 15. Xbr. 1745” (15 December 1745), the last clash of the Second Silesian War. The battle may have been the cause of the origin of this map, soon included in 1746 AS edition, the single dated by the publisher.

REISE CHARTE durch das KÖNIGREICH POLEN (...) (EJ 274).

This early map, present already in PT-16 AS prototype, illustrated J. G. Schaumburg's book *Historische und politische Betrachtungen über die gegenwärtigen pohnischen Begebenheiten. Erster Theil*, published in 1733 in Leipzig by Johann Michael Teubner.²⁹ This sets year 1733 as the upper limit on the date of the map's origin.

Das KÖNIGREICH POLEN (EJ 275).

POLEN nach seiner letzten [!] u. gänzl. Theilung (...) im Jahr 1795 (EJ 278).

According to Jäger (2019, p. 42) EJ 275 was engraved by JChS in 1785, a few years before his death. Its first state is not noted in AS editions listed in Table 1 although manuscript number “140” seen on one of the few known exemplars suggests, that it might have been part of one or two yet unknown AS editions which appeared between publication of R149 and R155. After the Third Partition of Poland (1795) the copperplate used to print EJ 275 was modified to EJ 278, forming the plate's state 2: the title was changed, JChS address replaced by that of SE, and the legend of colours added to the bottom margin. After the next modification, the plate was used to print also state 3 of the map, with additional legend of colour marking Poland's border before the 1793 partition (in Jäger's catalogue EJ 278 represents both states 2 and 3).

Neue Kriegs-Charte von SIEBENBÜRGEN MOLDAU, WALACHEY und dem TEMESWÄRER BANNAT (EJ 292)

The map was present in PT-22 and PT-26, the early prototypes of AS, then in all known canonical editions. Its south-east part features the Kingdom of Serbia (“KS” on the map), an ephemeral province of the Austrian Habsburg monarchy, existing from 1718 to 1739. Together with the words “Kriegs-Charte” in the map's title, this indicates to the 1735–1739 war after which Austria had to return the Kingdom to the Ottoman Turkey. This implies that the map originated between 1735 and 1739.

5. Update to Jäger's catalogue of Schreiber's maps

The scope of the Jäger's (2019) monograph is not limited to J. G. Schreiber (as might be inferred from the book's title), but presents also cartography published by his successors. Nothing strange then that the Jäger's catalogue lists more maps than seen in AS. Although the catalogue is a handy tool when referring to individual maps and their “variants” (Jäger's term), it lists several maps that do not exist, omits a few existing ones and becomes inconsistent when presenting post-1800 cartography with Schreibers Erben address. Corrections to the catalogue proposed by this author are presented in Tables 3 and 4. It should be stressed that these listings do not aspire to be complete or final.

5.1. Nonexistent maps

Nonexistent maps listed in the Jäger's catalogue, all but one with JGS address, are presented in Table 3. The earliest among listed are maps of Tyrol (EJ 125) and Pommern (EJ 259). Both appeared for the first time with JGSSE address in R112 edition published after 1750, the year of Johann George's death. Moreover, since these maps are not seen in the closest preceding edition known (R100 dated 1749), we may safely accept that EJ 124 and EJ 258, JGS “variants” of the Tyrol and Pommern maps, did never exist. All other maps with JGS address listed in Table 3 appeared in AS editions later than R112, which makes existence of their JGS variants all the less probable.

²⁸ Exemplars in Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, sign. Kart. B 666-26; National Library, Warsaw, sign. ZZK 0.3315 [25]. Dzikowski (1940, p. 385, no. 329 [12]) and Kot (1970, p. 165, no. 26) erroneously attributed this map to JChS.

²⁹ The same map was later included to Gottfried Stollert's book *Entwurf einer pragmatischen Geschichte von Polen* (Christian Gottlob Hilschern, Leipzig, 1768).

Table 3. Nonexistent maps listed in the EJ catalogue

Map title's catchword	Nonexistent variant		Earliest existent "variant" known			Note
	EJ no.	address	EJ no.	address	AS edition [1]	
Portugal	EJ 41	JGS	EJ 42	JGSSW	R144 (R138)	
Sardinien	EJ 71	JGS	EJ 72	JChS	R155 (R149)	
Königingraetzer	EJ 81	JGS	EJ 82	JGSSW	R147 (R144)	
Bunzlauer	EJ 84	JGS	EJ 85	JGSSW	R147 (R144)	
Satzer	EJ 88	JGS	EJ 89	JGSSW	R126 (R120)	
Oelsa	EJ 95	JGS	EJ 96	JGSSE	R120 (R117)	
Brieg	EJ 98	JGS	EJ 99	JGSSE	R117 (R112)	
Münsterberg	EJ 106	JGS	EJ 107	JGSSW	R131 (R130)	
Troppau	EJ 109	JGSSE	EJ 108	JGSSW	R133 (R131)	2
Neissa	EJ 111	JGS	EJ 112	JGSSW	R126 (R120)	
Oppeln	EJ 114	JGS	EJ 115	JGSSW	R136 (R133)	
Tyrol	EJ 124	JGS	EJ 125	JGSSE	R112 (R100)	
Cleve	EJ 143	JGS	EJ 144	JGSSW	R126 (R120)	
Torgau	EJ 181	JGS	EJ 182	JGSSE	R117 (R112)	
Gera	EJ 212	JGS	EJ 213	JGSSW	R147 (R144)	
Goerlitzische	EJ 242	JGS	EJ 243	JGSSW	R144 (R138)	
Brandenburg	EJ 251	JGS	EJ 251a	JGSSW	R155 (R149)	3
Pommern	EJ 258	JGS	EJ 259	JGSSE	R112 (R100)	
Croatien	EJ 284	JGS	EJ 285	JChS	R155 (R149)	
Romanien	EJ 289	JGS	EJ 290	JGSSW	R138 (R136)	
Temeschwarer	EJ 293	JGS	EJ 294	JChS	R155 (R149)	

Notes

- 1 In this column AS editions are given in which maps appeared for the first time (the last preceding edition known, yet without the map, is in parentheses).
- 2 No copy of Troppau JGSSE variant is known, map most probably nonexistent (see text).
- 3 JGSSW variant of the Churfürstenthum Brandenburg map (EJ 251a) is not listed in EJ. Both EJ 251a and EJ 252 (JChS variant of the same map) with "Brandenbug" in the title.

Existence of the Troppau map with JGSSE address (EJ 109) is highly doubtful because: (1) copies of the earlier JGSSW variant (EJ 108) are present in all consecutive AS editions from R133 (first appearance) to R149 (R155 and R159 were not available for inspection); (2) Troppau map with JChS address (EJ 110) is known, making existence of the intermediary JGSSE variant even less probable; (3) no exemplar of such map is known to exist.

5.2. Missing maps

Maps missing in the Jäger's catalogue, listed in Table 4, are assigned to "pre-1800" and

"post-1800" groups: the first with JChS and JGSSW addresses and undated, the second signed by SE and dated after 1800. Apart from JGSSW Brandenburg map (EJ 251a), which is state 1 (EJ 251 with JGS address does not exist), all other missing maps in pre-1800 group are later states of maps already present in the catalogue, with the earlier address changed to JChS. Post-1800 group in Table 4 includes only those maps missing in EJ catalogue whose earlier states or other "variants" have been listed by Jäger. This list has no ambition to be complete, as the post-1800 maps listed in Table 4, a compilation of the author's more or less accidental findings, are beyond the scope of this research.

Table 4. Maps missing in the EJ catalogue

Pre-1800 maps				
Map title's catchword(s)	# assigned	Address	In AS edition	Note
Reise Charte Deutschland	EJ 74a	JChS	later than R149	1, 2
Reise Charte Deutschland	EJ 74b	JChS	later than R149	1, 3
Münsterberg	EJ 107a	JChS	later than R149	1
Aemter Dresden	EJ 175a	JChS	later than R149	1
Churfürstenthum Brandenburg	EJ 251a	JGSSW	R149	4

Notes to pre-1800 maps

- 1 Not seen in editions up to and including R149. AS copies from R155 and R159 editions were not available for inspection.
- 2 State 2 of EJ 74 with address changed from JGSSW to JChS.
- 3 State 3 of EJ 74 with JChS address and modernized title cartouche.
- 4 Map present in some copies of R149 only (e.g., Rumsey collection copy).

Notes to post-1800 maps

- a Printed from new plate ("H. Leutemann sc.").
- b Published between 1807 and 1815.
- c New state of EJ 162 ("Leutemann sc.").
- d New states of EJ 76?
- e New plate or new states of EJ 161?

Post-1800 maps			
Map title's catchword(s)	# assigned	Address	Note
Beiden Halbkugeln	EJ 7a	SE 1819	
Ostliche Westliche Halbkugeln	EJ 7b	SE 1824	a
Karte von Europa	EJ 13a	SE 1821	
America ganz neu entworfen	EJ 30a	SE 1821	
Niederlande	EJ 54a	SE 1820	
Karte von Deutschland	EJ 76a	SE 1817	d
Karte von Deutschland	EJ 76b	SE 1821	d
Osterreichische Monarchie	EJ 123a	SE 1816	
Osterreichische Monarchie	EJ 123b	SE 1821	
Karte vom Königreiche Sachsen	EJ 161a	SE 1813	e
Karte vom Königreiche Sachsen	EJ 161b	SE 1822	e
Königreich Sachsen	EJ 162a	SE 1821	c
Daennemark	EJ 266a	SE 1821	
Schweden, Norwegen	EJ 268a	SE 1817	
Preussische Monarchie	EJ 273a	SE 1821	
Herzogthum Warschau	EJ 278a	SE	b
Polen und Preussische Monarchie	EJ 279a	SE 1817	
Polen und Preussische Monarchie	EJ 279b	SE 1830	
Türkische Reich	EJ 295a	SE 1821	

6. Concluding remarks

(1) Each new and unique register discovered, representing hitherto unknown AS edition, as well as maps it lists, fit in adequate place in the series of the earlier identified editions, confirming the validity of assumptions underlying this research (see Paprotny, 2020, p. 27).

(2) Call for letterpress registers representing contents of yet undiscovered AS editions is still relevant. As shown in the present update such findings allow to reconstruct publication history of the *Atlas selectus* more and more accurately.

The same applies to possibly existing engraved ToCs from the *Atlas* prototypes, other than those identified in this paper. Search for historically datable indications on individual *Atlas* maps would help to find dates of their origin and, indirectly, dates of the source AS publication.

(3) Research on post-1800 AS editions (analogous to the present work on canonical ones) could hardly be possible because of the inhomogeneity of this group, with individual exemplars being most often *ad-hoc* compilations, with non-standardized and irregularly changing composition and structure.

(4) Although there are not less than 32 individual AS editions known today, with publication dates ranging from 1741 to 1795, in the cartographical literature *Atlas* is usually dated 1749 (as the only dated map of Greece) and described as published once or few times only.³⁰

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³⁰ Szaniawska (2021, p. 23, footnote 31): "During the author's [i.e. JGS] lifetime *Atlas* was published twice, in 1740 and 1749, first edition with 40 to 42 maps, second with more than hundred [...]" (translation ZP).

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Errata to Paprotny (2020)

Page 21. Johann George Schreiber (1676–1750) was born in Spremberg part of today's Neusalza-Spremberg, not in Neusalza.

material on *Atlas selectus* he has kindly shared with me. I am obliged to Dr. Eckhard Jäger for keeping me informed about new developments relating to the *Atlas*. Thankfully noted is kind assistance of Prof. Jenny Marie Johnson of the University of Illinois Library who provided details of PT-22/26 prototype. I also thank Dr. Armin Schlechter of Landesbibliothekszen-trum Rheinland-Pfalz for digitizing their copy of the *Atlas*, as well as Holger Scheerschmidt from Berlin Staatsbibliothek's Map Division for continuing help with the images.

Page 28. Second sentence in description of R129 edition should read: "Year 1759 is adopted here for that map and for the R129 edition in which it was published for the first time".