

OJAS
ART

Cartographic Tales

INDIA THROUGH MAPS

17th Century to 1946

August 02 to September 22, 2024

11 am to 7 pm

Closed on Mondays and National Holidays





Ojas refers to a Sanskrit word that may be best described as an embodiment of the creative energy of the universe. Ojas Art has an innovative approach to Indian art and presents the freshest ideas in the contemporary art space with a pronounced mission of presenting projects that are well researched and socially inclined. It is headed by its curatorial director, Anubhav Nath.

Ojas Art firmly believes in the positivity that art generates. Over the past few years and has been instrumental in incorporating visual arts into the programme of the Jaipur Literature Festival through large scale installations at the Festival and by introducing the Ojas Art Award. Initiated in 2015, the Ojas Art Award celebrates and encourages excellence in contemporary Indian indigenous arts by providing a platform for artists to showcase their work at the Festival.

Ojas Art also presents historical materials from its archives.

It's interesting how maps define the borders of each country. Pre-Independent India included Pakistan and Bangladesh (erstwhile East Pakistan) and Post-Independence they became three different nations.

To mark the 78th year of India's independence, Anubhav Nath presents a selection of 78 maps by cartographers like Seutter, Rennell, Mortier, Lapie, Bonne and Tallis. Each map narrates a unique story and shows how boundaries have changed over the centuries. The maps have been printed in England, France, Italy and the USA. Each map tells a story. A story that can be traced back through her maps.

Cartography is the art of graphically representing a geographical area. As an art it was at its zenith in 17th-19th centuries as explorers discovered more places and were also able to mark their exact geographical locations with the help of longitudes and latitudes. During that time, there was a vast commissioning of maps by the western powers. Cartography is also educational as it helps in understanding changing geographical boundaries and the possible reasons behind them. The collection on display focuses on maps of Pre-independence India when it represented present day India, Pakistan and Bangladesh.

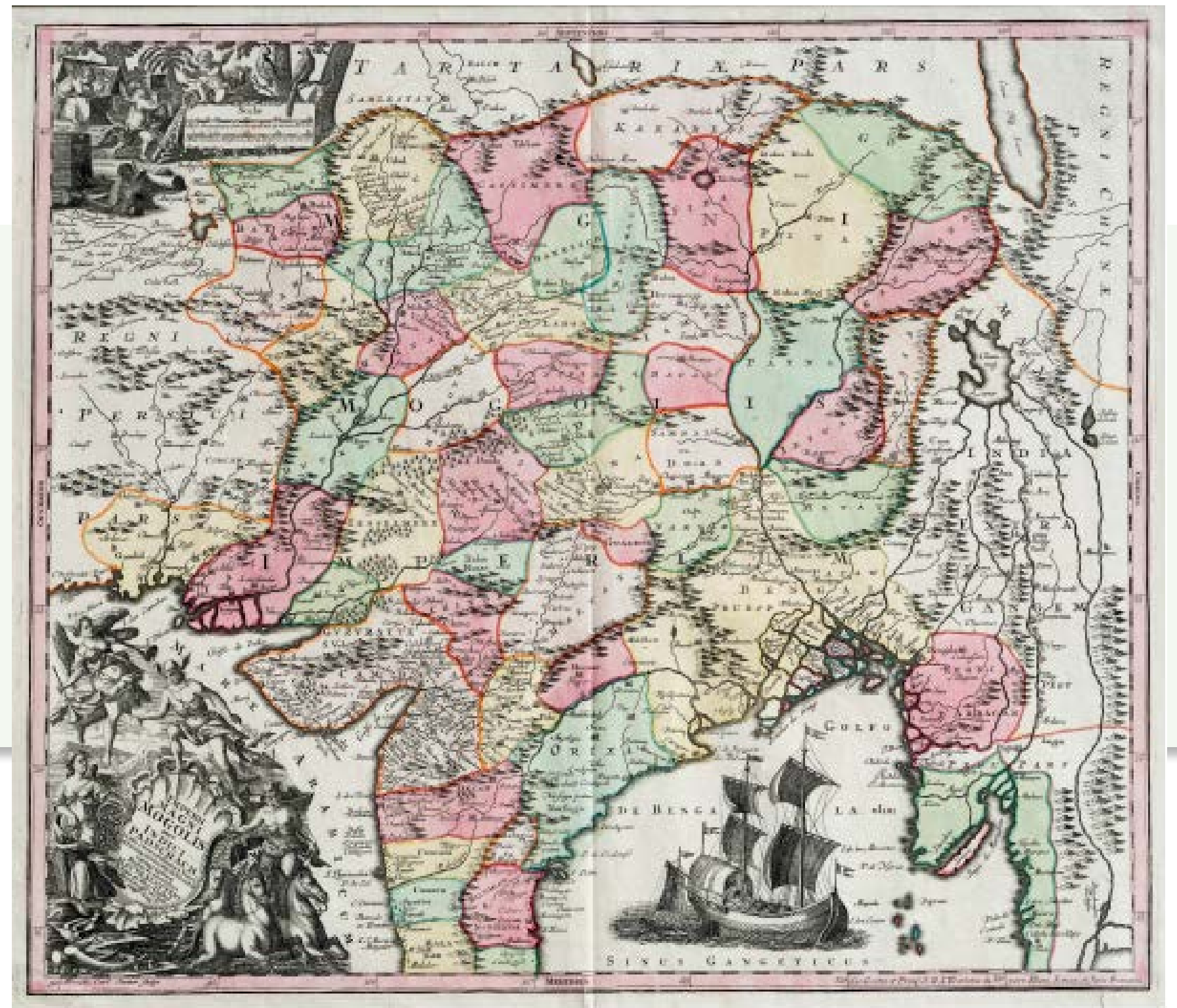
The exhibition presents cartographic works from spanning a period of 350 years. The display does not follow a chronological sequence; it's very possible that the two works displayed next to each other are actually two or three centuries apart.

IMPERII MAGNI MOGOLIS SIVE INDICI PADSCHACH, 1728

Publisher: Matthaus Seutter

This original hand colour and detailed map of India is an example of German cartography at its best. It shows the extent of the Mughal Empire extending from Persia to Gulf of Thailand. This map shows important cities of the day, river systems, and several important trade routes including the caravan trail from Agra into Persia. The highly decorative allegorical cartouche in the lower left hand side quadrant depicts Poseidon, Hermes, an angel and the goddess Fame admiring the wealth of Asia, as represented by jewels, ivory and precious metals. In the upper left hand quadrant, child angels are going through a chests full of treasure while exotic birds look on. In the right hand lower quadrant shows a large trade ship resting in the Indian ocean.

Map Size: 19.6 x 22.6 inch | 49 x 57 cm
Sheet Size: 20.5 x 23.5 inch | 52 x 59 cm



COLOURED MAP OF THE MUGHALS CELEBRATING 50 YEARS OF RED FORT, DELHI

Year: 1687 C.E.

Cartographer Publisher Wagner

This Wagner map of Mughals shows the Mughal territories and has a rare view of the Red Fort in Delhi.

The Mughal Emperor Shah Jehan announced the building of the Red Fort in 1639, which was completed in 1648 and the Mughal capital was shifted to Delhi. The building spacing is very accurate and Diwan-e- am and Diwan-e-khaas are clearly identifiable.

Aurangzeb took over as Emperor in 1658 and immediately constructed the Moti Masjid in 1659-60 within the Fort Grounds. The map does not show the Moti Masjid. The three cartouches on the top, (in German) are very significant and give a lot of information.

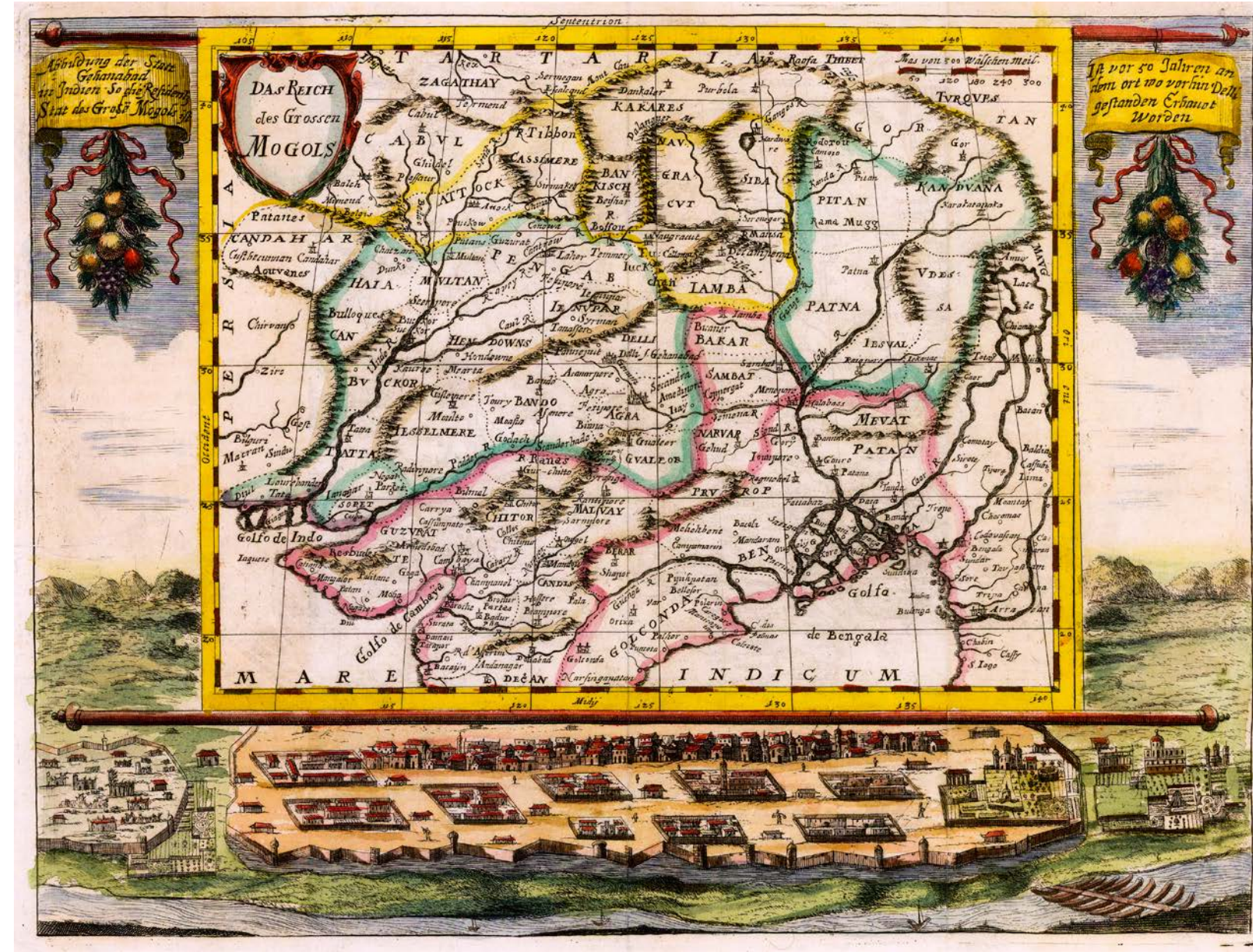
The top left corner cartouche translates as “Illustration of the state Shahjahanabad in India - the residence of the Grand Mogols” , followed by the center cartouche which reads, “The Empire of the Great Mughals”. Finally, the right cartouche reads, “50 years ago in the place 100 before Delhi had been built.”

On further understanding, one may decipher “100” is a typo error - it basically translates from old German as - “50 years ago in this place, Delhi was built”.

Also, the map incorporates all the words on the same map — DELLY is DELHI & GEHANABAD is Shahjahanabad, the new name of the place. Then it uses - GRAND MOGOL - the popular term which caught Europe’s imagination and painters including Rembrandt painted art with that title.

Do note an anomaly - Someone must have mentioned a “BOAT bridge” on the Jamuna. Instead of a string of wooden boats, joined together, the cartographer has chosen to make one large boat skeleton instead - a loss in translation, most likely.

Map Size: 13 x 10 inch | 33 x 25 cm



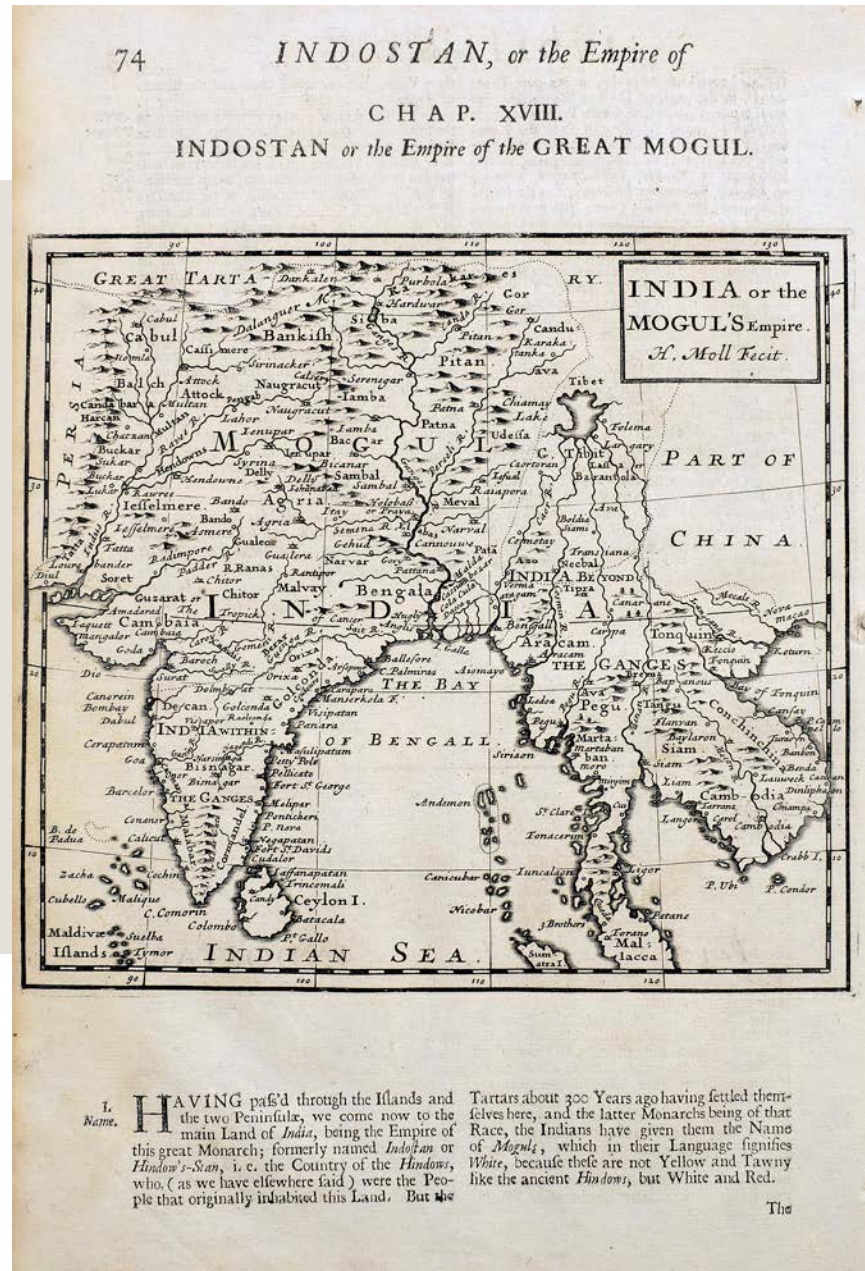
INDIA OR THE MOGUL'S EMPIRE

Year 1701 circa, London

Publisher: MOLL, H.

A detailed map showing India, Sri Lanka, Tibet, Siam, Cambodia, etc. Names towns, rivers, and islands. With text below the map and on verso.

Map Size : 6.7 x 7.4 inch | 17.1 x 18.8 cm



PARTIE DE LA TERRE FERME DE L'INDE OU L'EMPIRE DU MONGOL

Year 1684, Frankfurt

Publisher: MALLET, A.M.

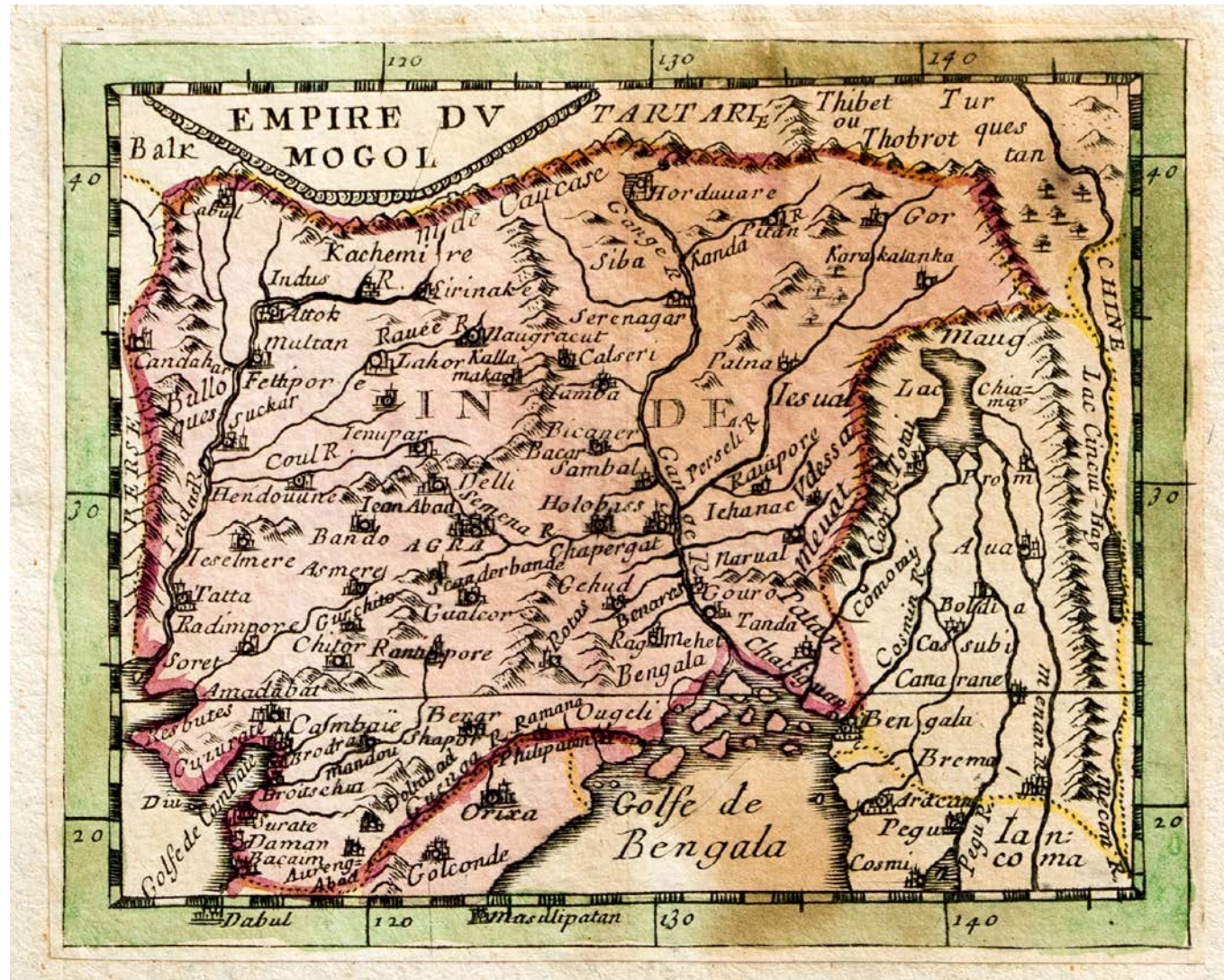
Map of India. From the German text edition published by Johann David Zunnere of Frankfurt.

Allain Manneson Mallet (1630-1706), a well traveled military engineer and geographer who worked in 17th century France under King Louis XIV.

Map Size: 5.4 x 3.9 inch | 13.8 x 10 cm

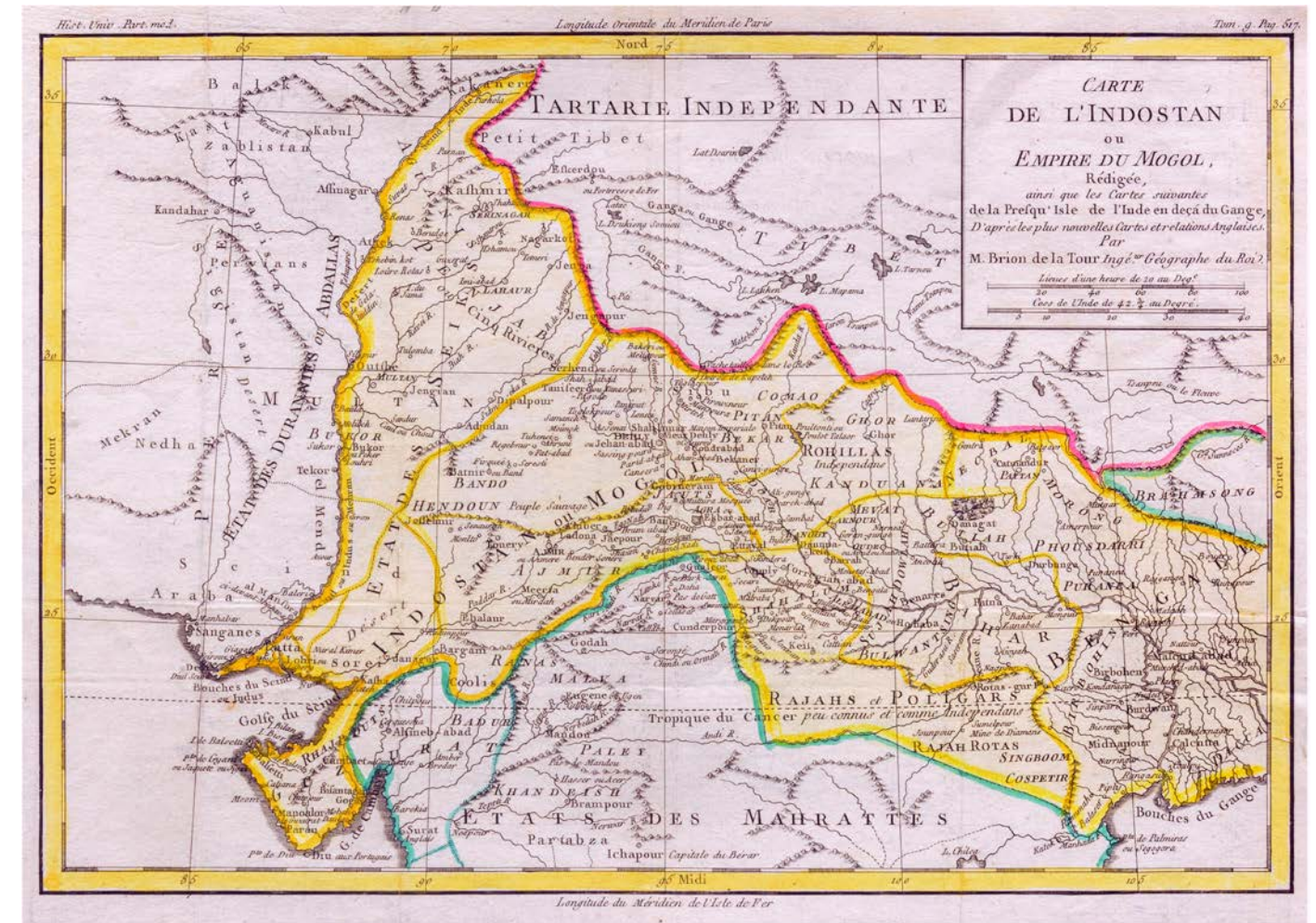


EMPIRE DV MOGOL



Map Size: 5 x 4 inch | 12.7 x 10.16 cm

CARTE DE L'INDOSTAN OU EMPIRE DU MOGOL



Map Size: 13.5 x 10 inch | 34.2 x 25.4 cm Sheet
Size: 15.5 x 11 inch | 39.3 x 27.9 cm

LASIE MAP

Year 1841, Nouvel Le Edition

The map is exceptionally detailed and covers the Ottoman Empire, Arabia, the detailed and complicated borders of India, impressive detail in Siberia and the internal provinces of China, the Philippines, and East Asia.

Brue's multiple-sheet map of Asia stands as a monumental work in the field of early 19th-century cartography, synthesizing a wide array of contemporary sources to depict the continent with unprecedented accuracy and detail. This map highlights Brue's dedication to integrating diverse geographic information from explorers, surveyors, and previously published maps. This essay explores the primary sources and methodologies used by Brue, shedding light on the meticulous process behind the creation of this significant map.

Map Size: 42.8 x 51 inch | 108 x 129 cm

Sheet Size: 47 x 53.5 inch | 119 x 136 cm



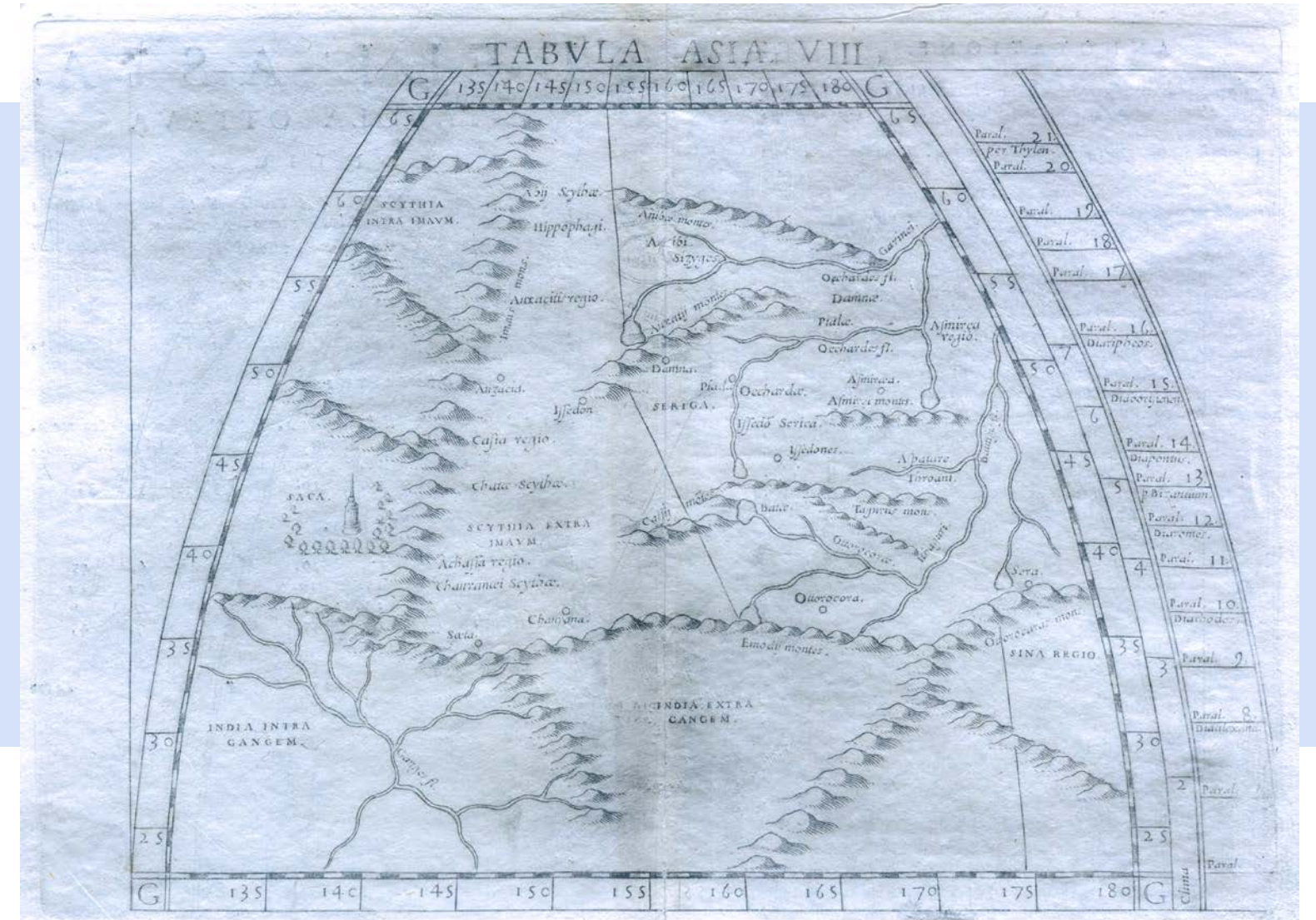
TABULA ASIA VIII.

Year 1598, Venice

Maker / Publisher: PTOLEMY / MAGINI, G.A.

The ancient regions of Scythia Intra Imaum, Serica, Scythia Extra Imaum, India Intra Gangem, India Extra Gangem, and Sina Regio are distinctly divided by mountain ranges. This map covers these little known parts of Central Asia and Northern India with a few recognizable rivers and only a few place names.

Map Size: 6.9 x 9.4 inch | 17.5 x 23.9 cm



CHINE ET INDES

Year 1766

Map Size: 18.8 x 11 inch | 47 x 28 cm
 Sheet Size: 19.2 x 11.5 inch | 48 x 29 cm



Suite des Remarques sur l'Arabie.

Les contrées voisines de la mer, sont moins stériles que l'intérieur: delà le nom d'Arabie heureuse, qu'on leur donne.

L'Arabie pétrée confine à l'Égypte & à la Palestine; là se trouvent les montagnes anciennement appelées le *Mont-Sinaï* & le *Mont-Oreb*. C'est dans les déserts de l'Arabie pétrée que les Israélites ont demeuré pendant quarante ans.

Les autres parties de l'Arabie, sont comprises sous le nom général d'Arabie déserte.

Les Chérifs de la Mecque & de Médine, sont avec les Rois d'Yemen, & de *Yartach*, les principaux Souverains de l'Arabie, dont le Grand Seigneur & le Roi de Perse possèdent aussi quelques parties.

ANALYSE

De la seconde Carte pour le détail de l'Asie.

Nous traiterons particulièrement ici de l'Indostan, de la presque île de l'Inde en-deçà du Gange, de la presqu'île au delà du Gange, des provinces Chinoises, & des îles de la Sonde, Molucques, Philippines, &c.

Indostan.

Vous voyez que le Gange en arrose les parties Orientales; il reçoit une rivière nommée le *Gemen*, sur laquelle se trouve *Agra*, ville que l'on dit être deux fois aussi grande qu'*Ipahan*, & qui passe pour la plus considérable du Levant. *Dehli*, sur la même rivière, est partagé en vieille & nouvelle ville; cette dernière qui a été bâtie au commencement du dernier siècle, est particulièrement appelée *Gehan-Abad*: elle est le séjour de l'Empereur & de tous les Grands de la Cour pendant l'été. *Agra*, *Dehli*, & la ville de *Patna*, située sur le Gange, donnent leurs noms aux provinces qui les renferment.

Vous voyez sur le bras oriental du Gange, la ville de *Daca*, & sur le bras occidental, celles d'*Ougli* & *Chandernagor*. La Province qui renferme ces trois villes, se nomme *Bengale*, & le golfe qui forme les deux presqu'îles de l'Inde, en reçoit la dénomination.

En tirant du côté du Midi, vous trouvez la province d'*Orixia* & les villes de *Jagrenat*, *Sicacola* & *Nasfinga* qui en dépendent.

Les provinces de l'Indostan, voisines de la Perse, sont arrosées par l'Inde. Remarquez les villes de *Kashmir*, *Lahaur*, *Cabul*, *Multan*, *Bukor* & *Tatta*, qui sont capitales d'autant de provinces auxquelles elles donnent leurs noms. Les villes de *Surate*, *Amedabad*, *Camboye* & *Diu*, dépendent de la province de *Guzarate*.

Presqu'île de l'Inde en-deçà du Gange.

Les villes de *Golconde*, *Gingi*, *Tanjaor*, *Maduré*, *Cochin*, *Cranganor*, *Calicut*, *Cananor*, *Mangalor*, *Barcelor*, *Onor*, & *Visapour*, sont capitales d'autant de Royaumes de mêmes noms. *Bisnagar* est la capitale de celui de *Carnate*.

Les villes de *Ruolconde*, *Coulour* & *Majulipatan*, dépendent du Royaume de *Golconde*. Celles de *Paliacate*, *Madras* & *Meliapur* ou *S. Thomé*, dépendent du Royaume de *Carnate*. *Pondichéri* est dans le Royaume de *Gingi*. *Tranquebar*, *Karikal* & *Negapatan*, sont dans le Royaume de *Tanjaor*. *Tatucurin* est dans celui de *Maduré*. *Goa*, *Chaul*, *Bombai*, *Bacaim* & *Daman*, sont du Royaume de *Visapour*.

La plupart de ces villes sont au pouvoir de diverses Nations Européennes.

Les François sont maîtres de *Pondichéri* & de *Karikal*. *Mahé*, au Nord de *Calicut*, leur appartient pareillement.

Bombai & *Madras* appartiennent aux Anglois.

Tranquebar est aux Danois.

Les Portugais ont *Goa*, *Chaul*, *Bacaim* & *Daman*. *Diu* dans l'Indostan leur appartient aussi.

Les Hollandois possèdent *Negapatan*, *Cochin*, *Cananor*, *Mangalor*, *Barcelor* & *Onor*.

Presqu'île de l'Inde au-delà du Gange.

Le Roi d'*Ava* & le Roi de *Siam*, sont, comme nous l'avons remarqué, les plus puissants Souverains de cette presqu'île. Les États du premier, sont composés des Royaumes d'*Afan*, de *Tipra* & de *Pegu*. Les deux villes d'*Ava* & de *Pegu*, ont chacune un grand nombre d'habitants. Dans celle de *Pegu*, les maisons sont bâties de cannes

& de roseaux; il s'y fait un grand commerce, particulièrement de rubis. L'Idolâtrie règne dans tous ces pays, & elle est portée si loin dans le petit Royaume de *Marsaban*, uni à celui de *Pegu*, que chacun s'empresse de servir de victime aux Idoles: celles-ci sont promenées en certain temps de l'année sur des chars de triomphe, & il n'est personne qui ne se croie heureux, lorsque les roues du char lui passent sur le ventre.

Atacan est la ville capitale du Royaume de même nom, dont le Roi se qualifie Roi de l'Éléphant blanc. Il n'est pas de Monarque à qui l'on témoigne plus de respect. Personne, même ceux qui le servent, n'osent paroître devant lui, que les yeux fermés.

La ville capitale du Royaume de *Siam*, se nomme *Jadja*: elle est bâtie dans une île que forme la rivière de *Menan*. Le Roi y fait sa résidence, & le palais qu'il habite renferme des richesses immenses. Il y a dans cette ville un grand nombre de Pagodes ou Temples. On admire entr'autres celle qui est renfermée dans le palais, à laquelle on n'arrive qu'après avoir traversé huit ou neuf cours. L'Idole qui est au fond de ce Temple a 45 pieds de haut & 7 de large. *Merghi*, près de l'embouchure de la rivière de *Tenasserim*, est à remarquer: c'est l'entrepôt de tout le commerce que les François font dans ces contrées.

Les peuples de la presqu'île de *Malaca*, connus sous le nom de *Malayes*, obéissent à divers Souverains tributaires du Roi de *Siam*: tels sont les Rois de *Tenasserim*, de *Queda*, &c. *A Patane*, il n'y a jamais de Roi; c'est toujours une Reine: elle n'a aucune autorité; mais elle reçoit tous les honneurs, & jouit souverainement de tous les plaisirs qu'elle peut désirer.

Le Roi de *Camboye*, aussi tributaire du Roi de *Siam*, réside à *Leuek*. Les Royaumes de *Cochinchine*, de *Tunkin* & de *Laos*, ont leurs villes capitales qui sont ici marquées, savoir *Sinhoo*, *Kecho* & *Lanchan*. Le *Tunkin*, pays des plus abondants & des plus fertiles, est en même temps si peuplé, que quelques laborieux & actifs que soient les habitants, c'est tout ce qu'ils peuvent faire que de vivre. On y voit beaucoup de pauvres réduits à vendre leurs enfants & à se vendre eux-mêmes pour se procurer le nécessaire.

Provinces Chinoises.

Trois de ces Provinces s'étendent le long de la grande muraille. Ce sont de l'Orient à l'Occident, le *Petcheli*, le *Chanfi* & le *Cherfi*. C'est dans la première que se trouve *Pekin*. *Tayven* & *Singan*, sont les villes capitales des deux autres.

La province de *Setchuen*, est arrosée par le *Kian* ou *Fleuve bleu*, qui de là continue son cours à travers les provinces d'*Hukouan*, *Kianfi*, & *Kiannan*. Ce fleuve qui sort de la Tartarie indépendante, passe par la province d'*Pannan*, avant d'entrer dans celle de *Setchuen*. *Tchintou*, est la ville capitale du *Setchuen*. C'est *Setchuen*, qui est de la Province d'*Hukouan*, appelée le grenier de la Chine. *Nantchan*, est la capitale du *Kiannan*, province fameuse par ses belles porcelaines. *Nankin*, seconde ville de la Chine, est dans le *Kiannan*, au Nord, à l'Ouest & au Sud duquel vous trouvez les provinces de *Chanton*, *Honan* & *Tchekian*, qui ont pour villes capitales *Cayfon*, *Tjnan* & *Nautcheu*.

Les autres provinces à nommer, sont celles de *Fokien*, *Quanton*, *Quanfi* & *Koitchou*. Leurs capitales, *Futcheu*, *Quanton*, *Keilin* & *Koeyan*, sont autant de villes considérables, sur-tout celle de *Quanton*, dont nous avons déjà parlé.

Îles.

Sumatra, le plus puissant Souverain de cette île, est le Roi d'*Achem*. Les peuples de l'intérieur sont sauvages & antropophages. Lorsqu'ils font quelques prisonniers, ils les coupent par morceaux, les assaisonnent de sel & de poivre, les mangent, & par-là les tiennent quittes de toute rançon.

Java. On y voit la ville de *Batavia*, résidence du Gouverneur général, que les Hollandois ont dans les Indes. *Materan*, est la capitale d'un Royaume qu'ils se font rendre tributaires.

Borneo. Nous n'en connoissons que les côtes, dont les habitants originaires de la presqu'île de *Malaca*, sont appelés *Malais*. La ville de *Borneo*, est la capitale d'un Royaume de même nom.

Les îles *Célebes*, *Gilolo*, *Ceram* & *Timor*, sont les plus grandes des îles *Molucques*, qui ont la plupart des Rois particuliers, dont plusieurs dépendent des Hollandois.

Philippines. Ces îles furent découvertes en 1520, par les Espagnols, qui les reconquirent de nouveau en 1541, & en firent la conquête en 1564.

A GENERAL MAP OF THE EAST INDIES AND THAT PART OF CHINA WHERE THE EUROPEANS HAVE ANY SETTLEMENTS OR COMMONLY ANY TRADE

Cartographer : Kitchin, Thomas

Publisher : T. Kitchin, Geogr.

An eighteenth century map of Asia, engraved by Kitchin for the London Magazine, and stretching from India in the West to China, Japan, and the Spice Islands in the East. In the bottom right corner, the northernmost limits of Australia, here marked New Holland, can be seen. The various islands, nations, and kingdoms of south-east Asia are thoroughly mapped, including Tonkin and Cochin (Vietnam), Camboja (Cambodia), Siam (Thailand) Pegu (Burma Myanmar), Malaya, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, the Celebes, the Philippines, and part of New Guinea. The Maldives feature a note about the the domicile of their king, reefs and sand banks are labelled, and a description off the coast of Cape Espiritu Santo notes the capture of the Acapulco Galleon by Commodore Anson. Sea coasts are outlined in hand colour, and principle cities, ports, and trading hubs are picked out in red. In the bottom left, a large ornate cartouche encloses the title.

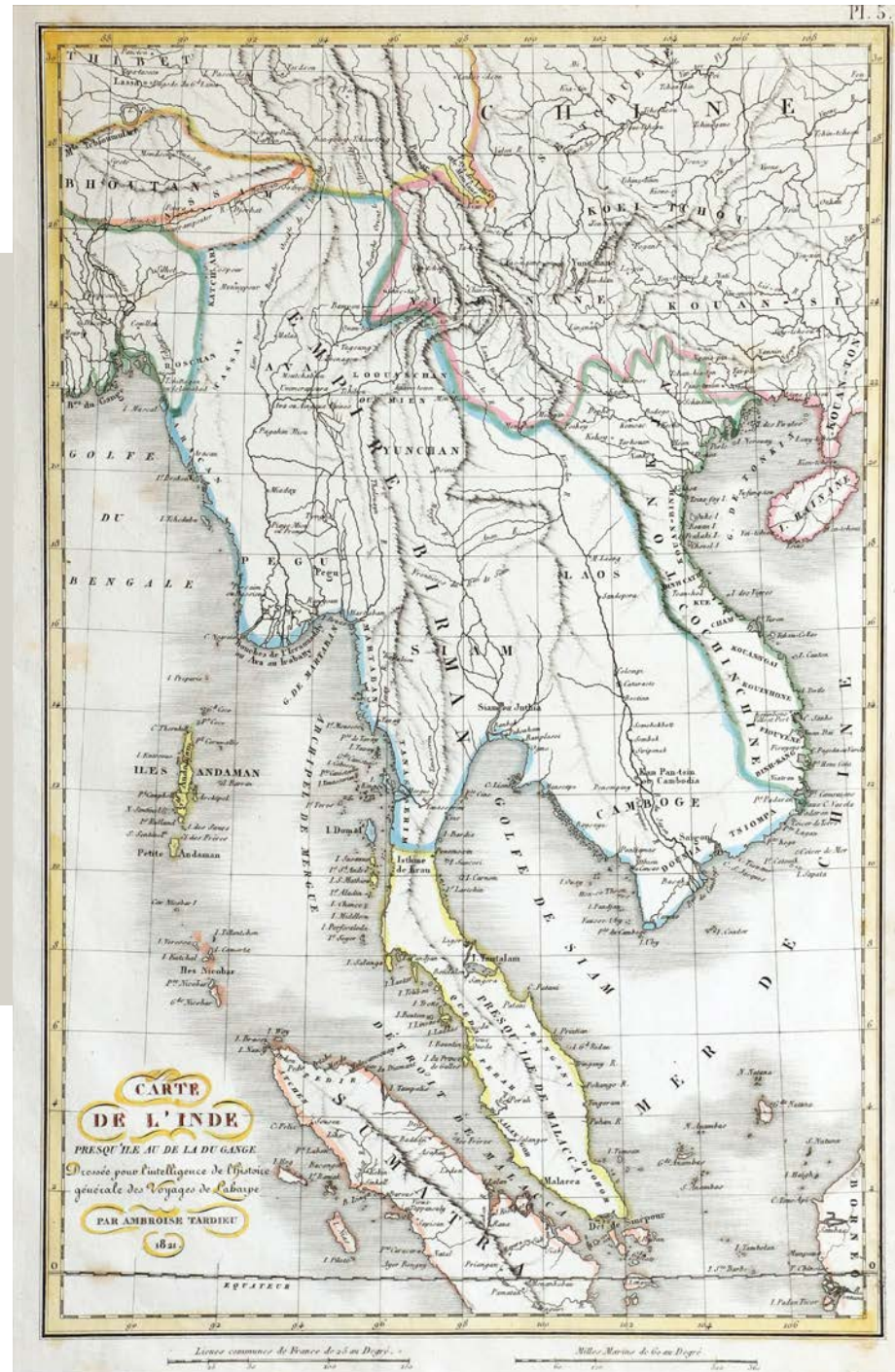
Map Size: 16.5 x 12 inch | 42 x 30 cm



CARTE DE L'INDE PRESQU'ILE AU DE LA DU GANGE

Year 1821, Par Ambroise Tardieu

Map Size: 11 x 16.5 inch | 28 x 42 cm



ASIA, 1861 CA, EDINBURGH

Publisher: JOHNSTON, Keith

A large, highly detailed map of the continent of Asia, from Johnston's General Atlas published around 1860 in Edinburgh. Various countries are highlighted in differing outline colours, with a plain title and with mileage scales. Map extent is from eastern Turkey across to Japan and the Philippines, through India Thailand Laos, Vietnam and Malaysia.

Map Size: 17.5 x 22.6 inch | 44.5 x 57.5 cm



TABULA ASIA XII°, INDIA, SRI LANKA, CEYLON, 1597

Year 1597 Ptolemy / Magini – Ultra Rare Map

Cartographer: Giovanni Antonio Magini

Engraver: Girolamo Porro

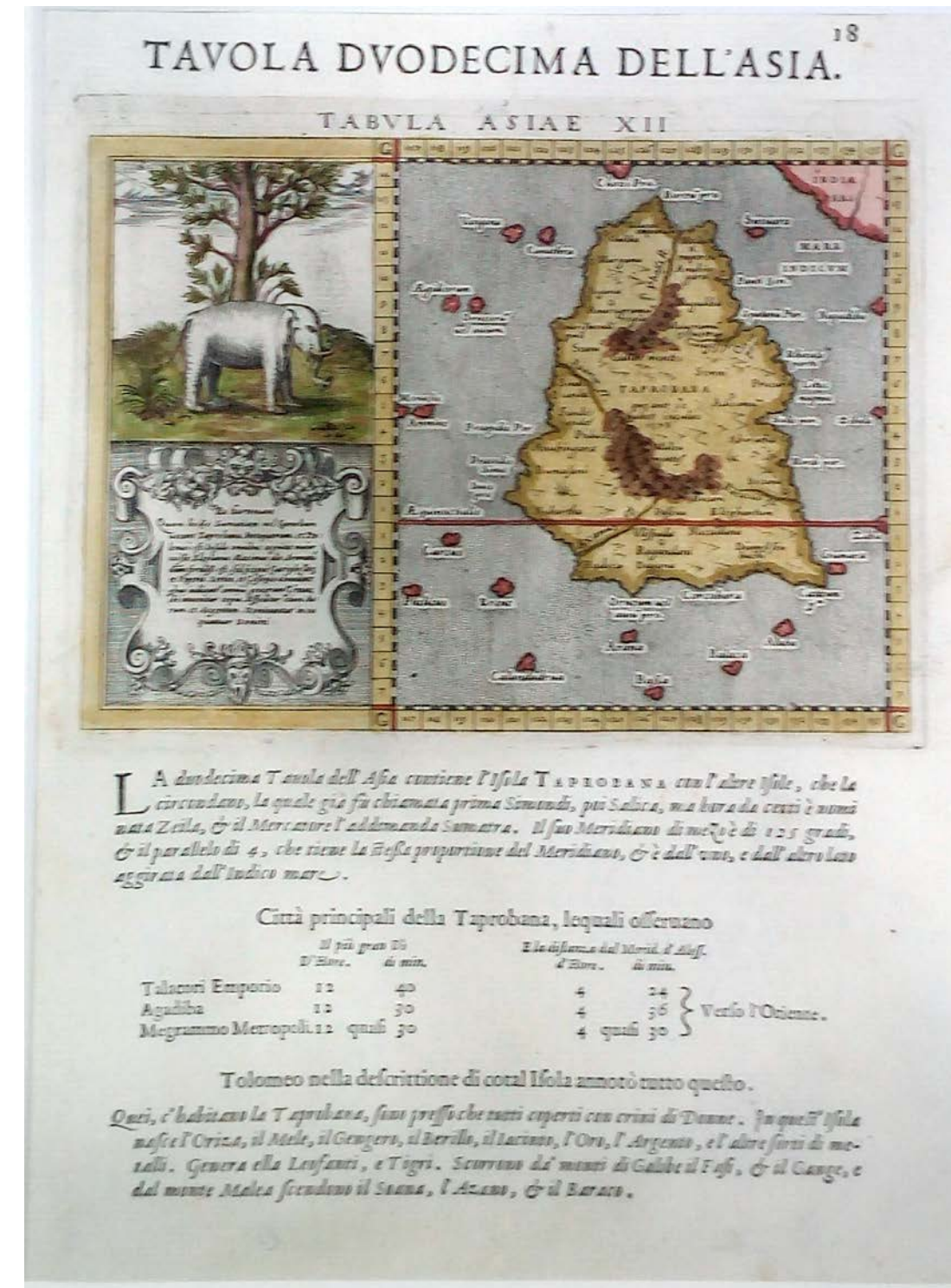
Publisher: Appressor G.B & G. Galignani

Claudius Ptolemy—c. AD 100 - c. AD 170—was a Greco-Egyptian writer, known as a Mathematician, Astronomer, Geographer, Astrologer, and Poet of a single Epigram in the Greek Anthology. He lived in the city of Alexandria in the Roman province of Egypt. He wrote in Koine Greek and held Roman citizenship. Beyond that few reliable details of his life are known. His birthplace has been given as Ptolemais Hermiou in the *Thebaid* in an uncorroborated statement by the 14th Century astronomer Theodore Meliteniotes. This is a very late attestation, however, and there is no other reason to suppose that he ever lived anywhere else than Alexandria, where he died around the AD 168.

Ptolemy wrote several scientific treatises, three of which were of importance to later Byzantine, Islamic and European Science. The first is the Astronomical Treatise now known as the *Almagest*, although it was originally entitled the *Mathematical Treatise* and then known as the *Great Treatise*. The second is the *Geography*, which is a thorough discussion of the geographic knowledge of the Greco-Roman world. The third is the astrological treatise in which he attempted to adapt Horoscopic Astrology to the Aristotelian Natural Philosophy of his day. This is sometimes known as the *Apotelesmatika* but more commonly as the *Tetrabiblos* from Greece meaning Four Books or by the Latin *Quadripartium*.

Claudius Ptolemy died at Alexandria, Egypt, about 168 AD.

Map Size: 10.5 x 7.5 inch | 26.67 x 19.05 cm

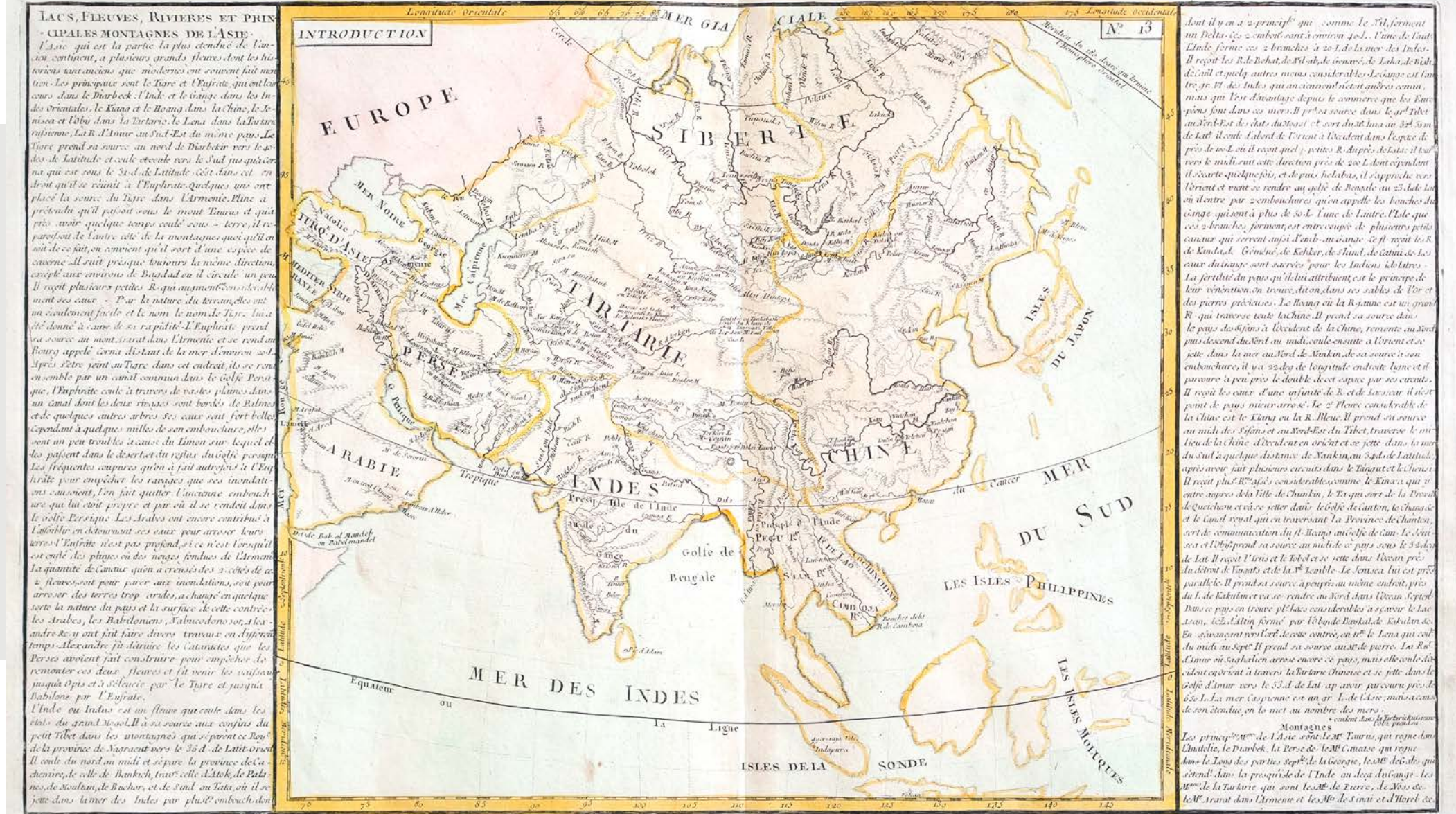


LACS FLEUVES RIVIERES ET PARIS CIPALES MONTAGNES DE LASIE

Cartographer: Jean Baptiste Louis Clouet

The map is stretched from Europe in West to the South East Asia which shows India, Ceylon (Sri Lanka), present Thailand, Vietnam, Malaysia, Indonesia. The map also shows the text in French in left and right panels respectively. Political and regional borders are highlighted in outline yellow colour.

Map Size: 21.5 x 12.5 inch | 55 x 32 cm
 Sheet Size: 22.5 x 16 inch | 57 x 41 cm



**CARTE DU MONDE CONNUES ANCIENS
AU TEMPS DE PTOLEEMEE**

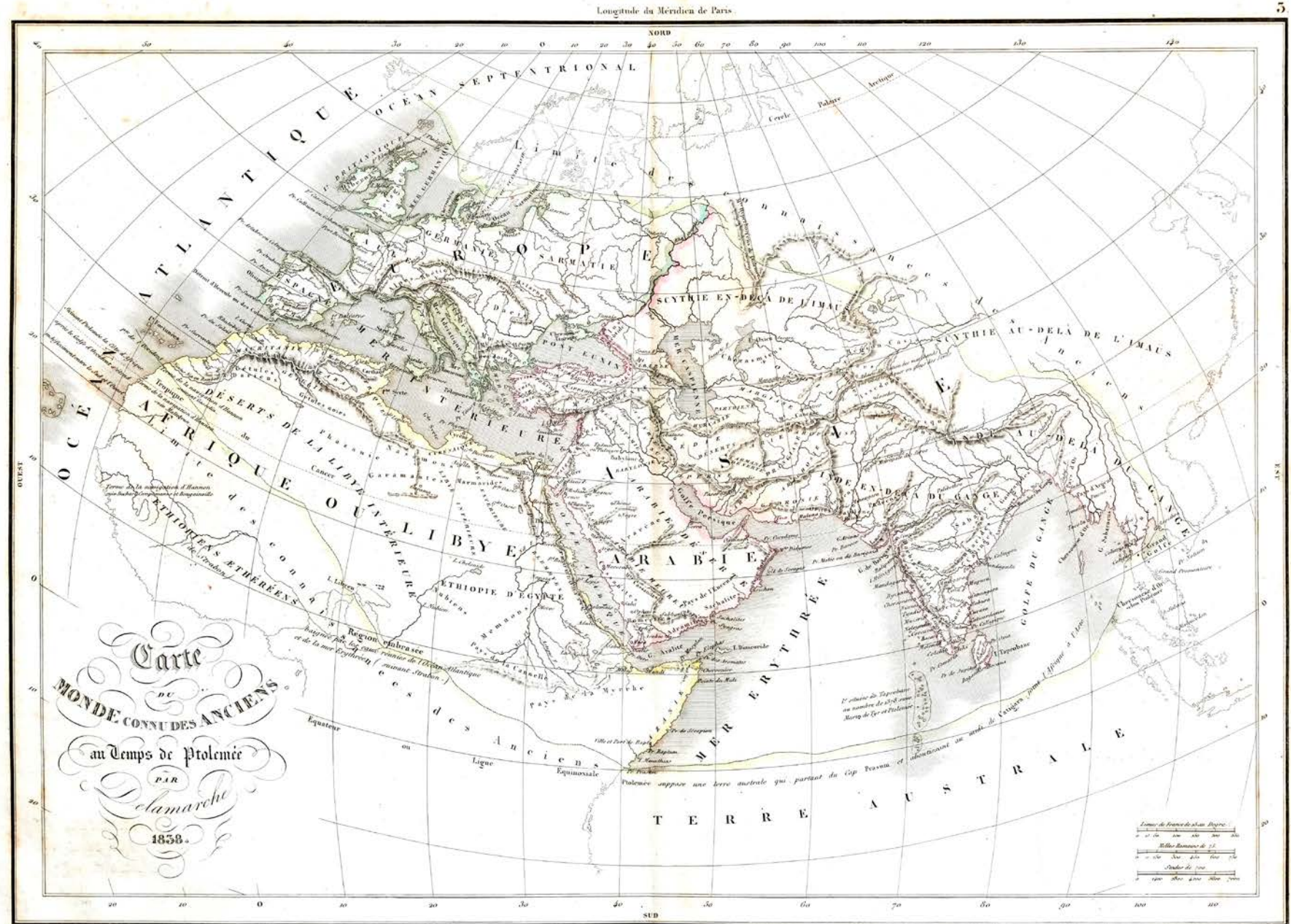
1838, Paris

Cartographer: Charles- Francois Delamarche

The shows the ancient world, including Asia, Europe and Africa. The map shows the world of antiquity from the Atlantic Ocean to Burma in Asia and from the India Ocean to the North Sea. It also includes Europe, Arabia and some parts of Asia including the Indian Subcontinent and the northern part of Africa. Throughout the map identifies various cities, towns, rivers, mountain passes and an assortment of additional topographical details. Political and regional borders are also highlighted in outline colours with pink, yellow and green.

Map Size: 16 x 11 inch | 40 x 28 cm

Sheet Size: 18.5 x 13 inch | 47 x 33 cm



INDIA ORIENTALIS CUM ADJACENTIBUS INSULIS NOVA DELINEATIONE OB OCULOS POSITA

Year 1730, Augsburg

Cartographer: George Matthäus Seutter

Engraver: George Matthäus Seutter

Publisher: George Matthäus Seutter

A nice example of Seutter's scarce map of the East Indies and part of Australia, from the Atlas Novus. The map extends from Japan and Persia in the North, to the Maldives and Australia and the Ladrões in the South and West. One of the most notable features of the map is that Australia continues to be attached to Nova Guinea, albeit with some hesitation, as the image extends outside the inner neatline to convey this information--this in spite of the fact that there are 20 or more place names along Australia's Northern Coastline. The detail throughout Southeast Asia is excellent and the print style typically strong. The cartouche is one of the most ornate Seutter cartouches we have seen, with elaborate scenes from sea, land, jungle and mythology.

Map Size: 22.2 x 19 inch | 56 x 48 cm

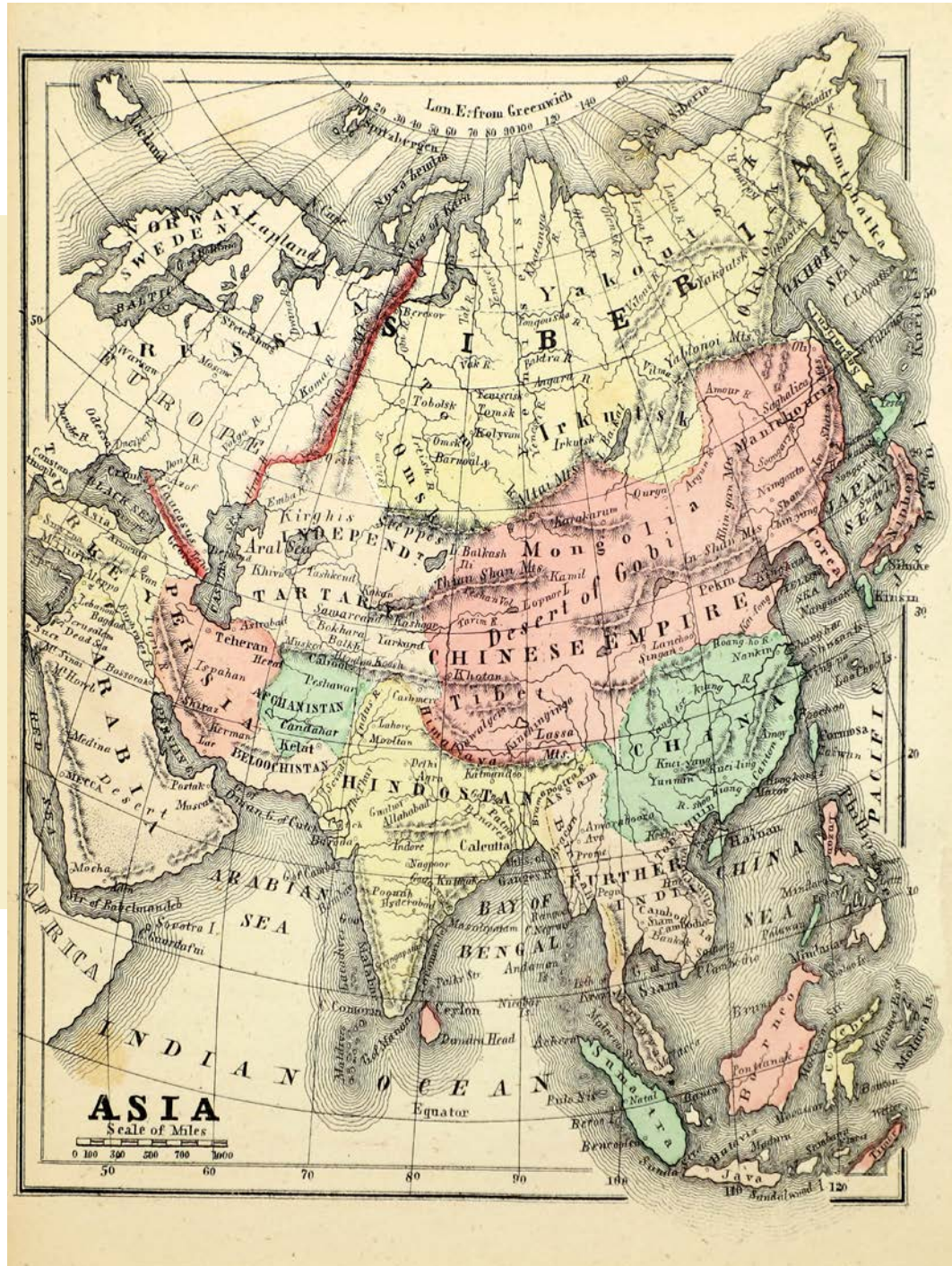
Sheet Size: 22.8 x 19.5 inch | 58 x 49 cm



ASIA

Map Size:
6 x 5.4 inch | 15 x 13.7cm

Sheet Size:
6.8 x 6 inch | 17 x 15cm



AN ACCURATE MAP OF THE EAST INDIES FROM THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS

Year 1778, London

Maker / Publisher: Mideleton

Map Size: 7.7 x 11.2 inch | 19.8 x 28.7 cm



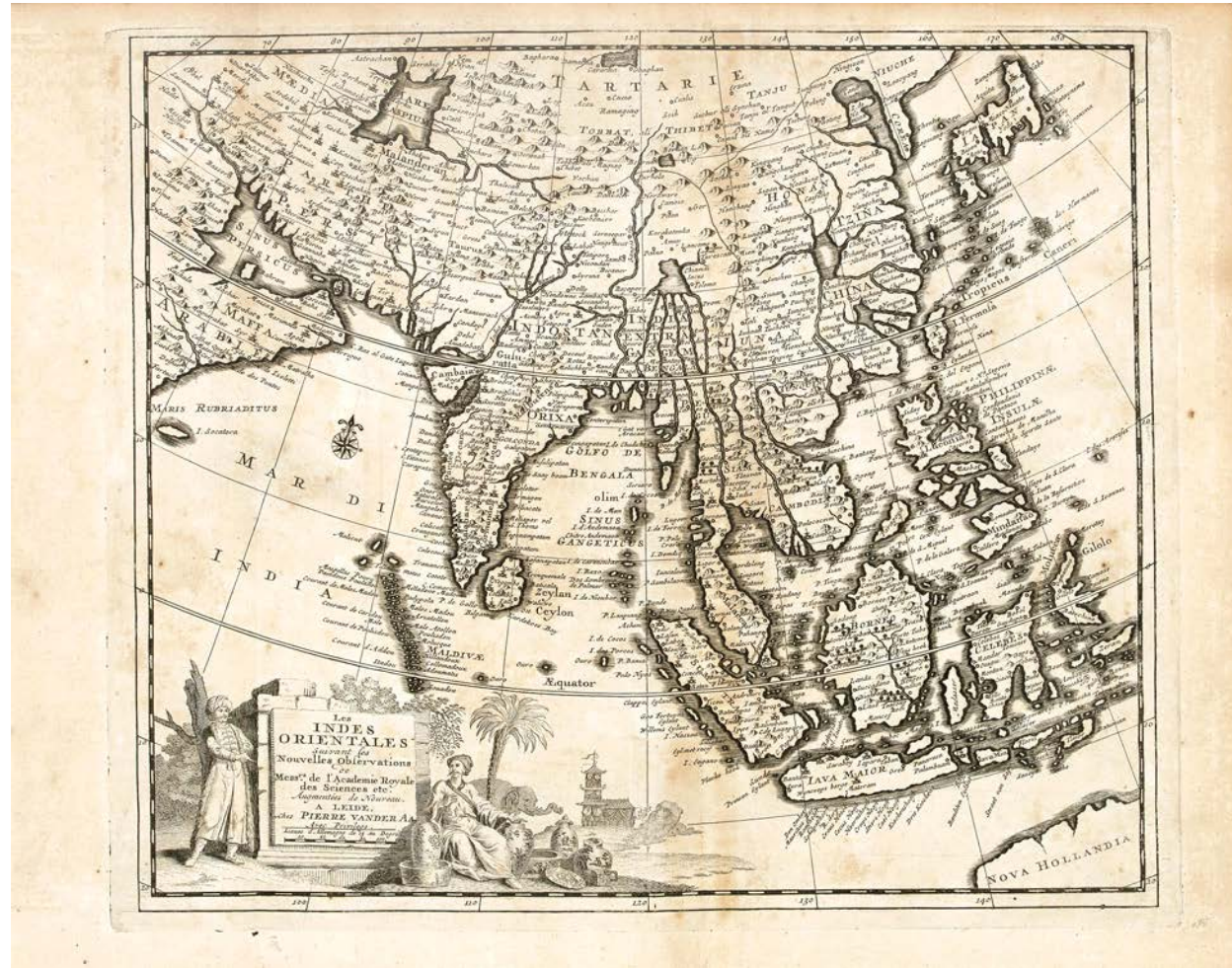
Map 2402

LES INDES ORIENTALES SUIVANT LES NOUVELLES OBSERVATIONS DE MESSRS. DE L'ACADEMIE ROYALE DES SCIENCES ETC. AUGMENTÉES DE NOUVEAU

Year 1719, Leiden

Maker / Publisher: VAN DER AA, P.

Fine and uncommon map of South East Asia, Japan, Korea, India and a the tip of Australia in lower right.



Map Size : 11.1 x 12.9 inch | 28.2 x 32.8 cm

Map 2404

PRESENT ASIA

Map of sea of Korea.

Year 1783. United States

Maker / Publisher: Stackhouse, T.

Map Size: 16.5 x 22 inch | 40.9 x 55.9 cm

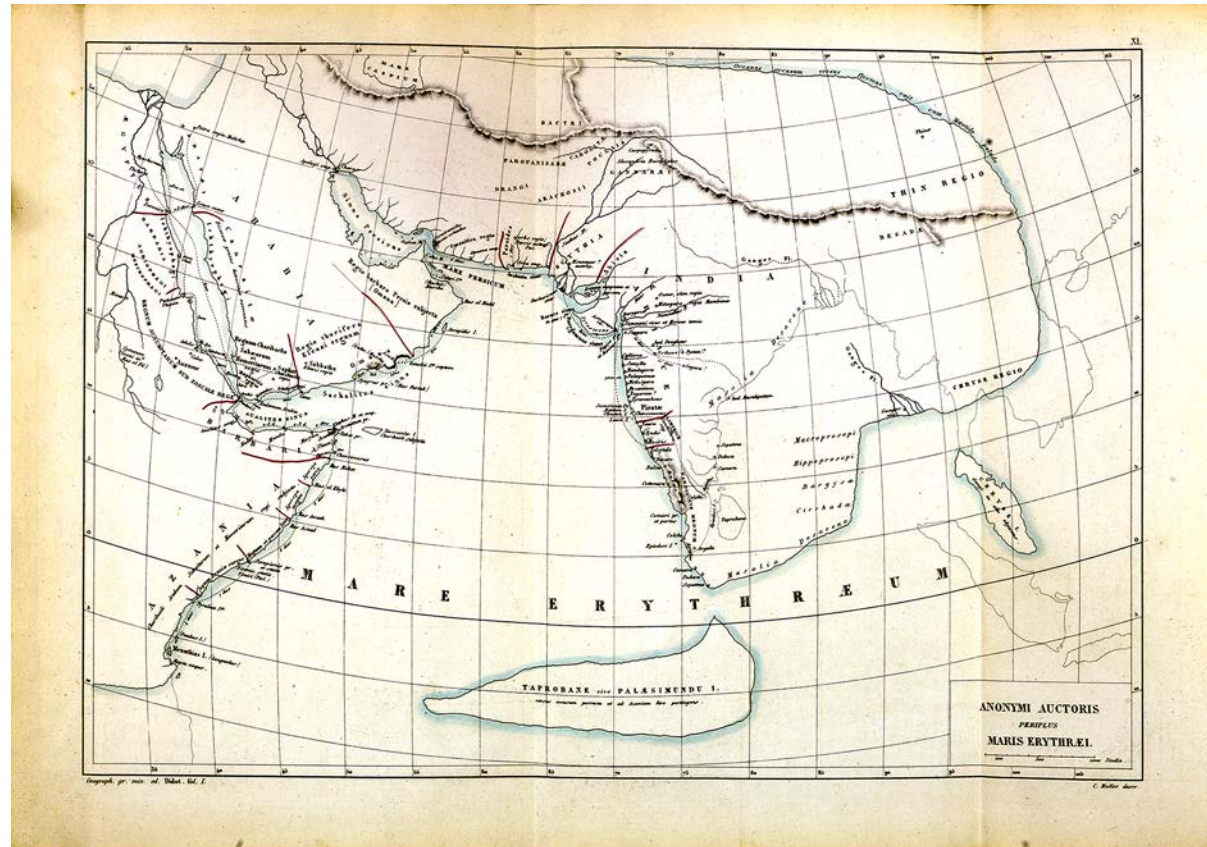


ANONYMI AUCTORIS PERIPLUS MARIS ERYTHRAEI

1855, Paris

Cartographer: Wilhelm Ludwig Muller (1813-1894)

Publisher: Muller, K.W.L.



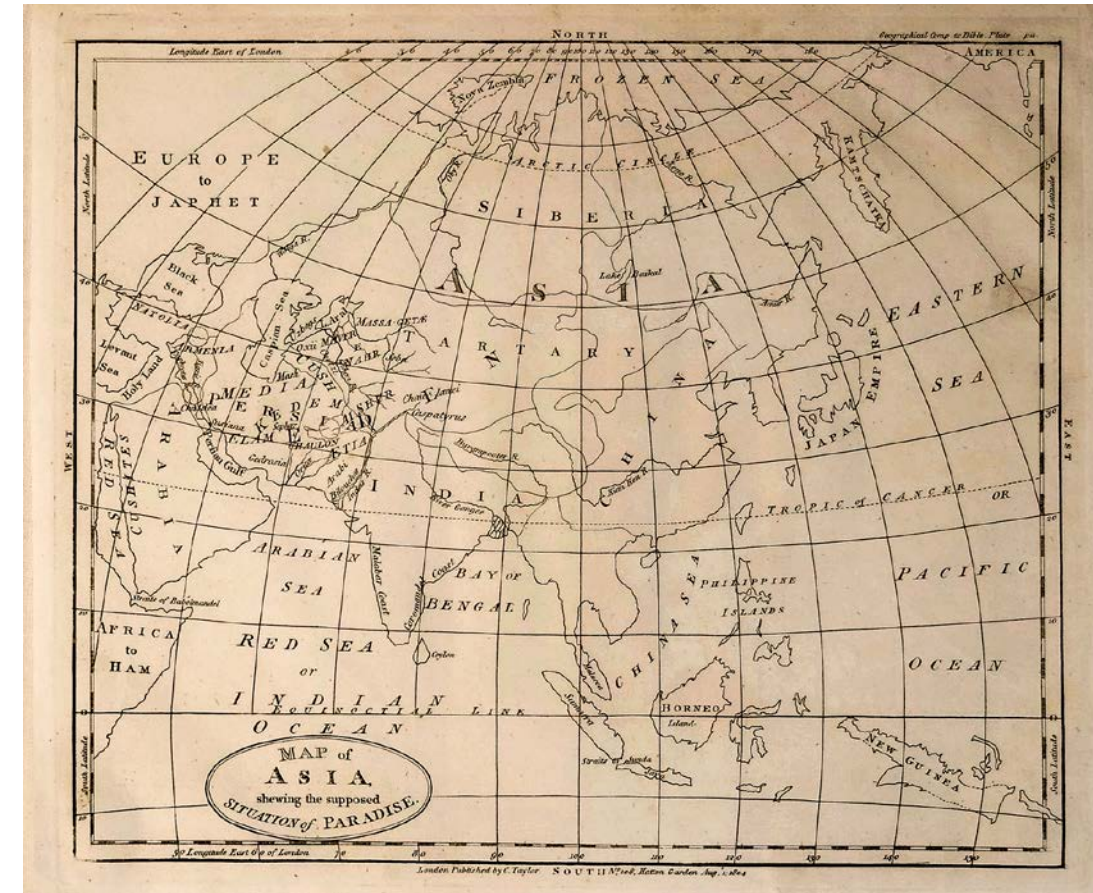
Delicate map showing the Indian Ocean during ancient times according to the “Stadiasmus Maris Magni”, and prepared by Karl Wilhelm Ludwig Muller (1813-1894) and published in “Geographi Graeci Minores”. Showing a large Taprobane south of India.

Map Size : 12.8 x 8.8 inch | 32 x 22 cm
 Sheet Size : 13.2 x 9 inch | 33 x 22 cm

MAP OF ASIA, SHEWING THE SUPPOSED SITUATION OF PARADISE

Year 1817, London

Publisher: Wells, E.



An antique copper engraved map, published in 1817, in London for “A Companion to the Holy Bible” by Edward Wells. It was published by C Taylor. Edward Wells was a Church of England clergyman and advocate for education. He published prolifically, including several atlases of the ancient and contemporary world.

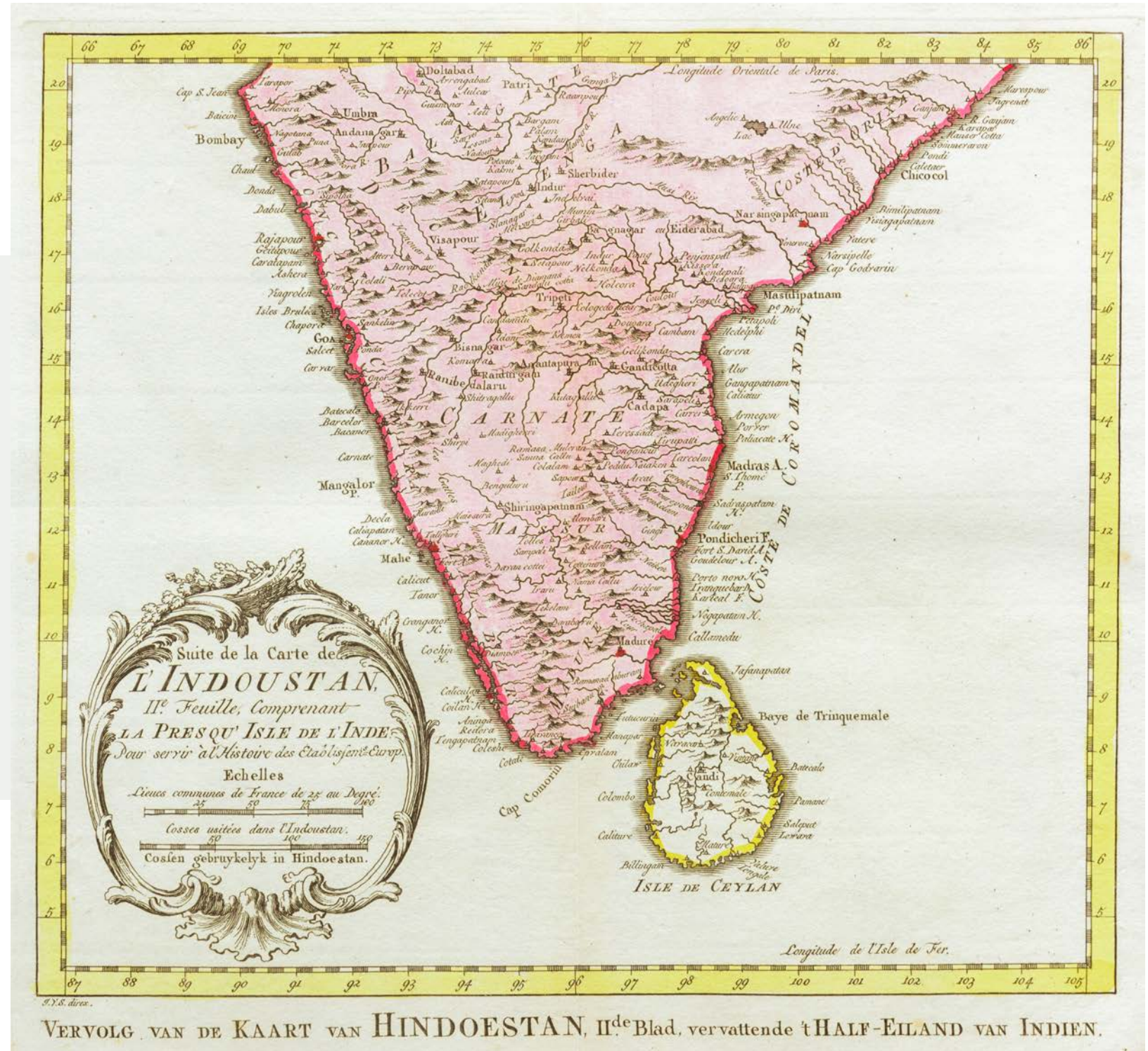
Map Size : 7.7 x 9.1 inch | 19.5 x 23 cm

SUITE DE LA CARTE DES L'INDOUSTAN, IIE FEUILLE

Year 1773, Amsterdam

Maker / Publisher: Harrevelt, E.van / Changuion, D.J.

Map Size: 8.6 x 9.3 inch | 22.1 x 23.9 cm



CARTE DE L'INDE EN DECA DU GANGE

Comprenant L'Indoustan & c., 1752



Map Size: 9.5 x 14 inch | 24 x 35 cm

CARTE DE LA PARTIE SUPERIEURE DE L'INDIE EN DE CA DU GANGE

Year 1780, Paris

Publisher: BONNE, R.



Rigobert Bonne (1727-1795), French cartographer. His maps are found in the 'Atlas Moderne' (1762), Raynal's 'Histoire Philos. du Commerce des Indes' (1774) and 'Atlas Encyclopédique' (1787-1788). Rigobert Bonne's map of Northern India and Bangladesh, with an inset of the mouth of the Ganges River. Plain box title, wind directions, mileage scales and with some good map detail.

Map Size : 8.3 x 12.5 inch | 21.2 x 31.8 cm

CARTE DE LA PARTIE SUPERIEURE DE L'INDIE EN DE CA DU GANGE

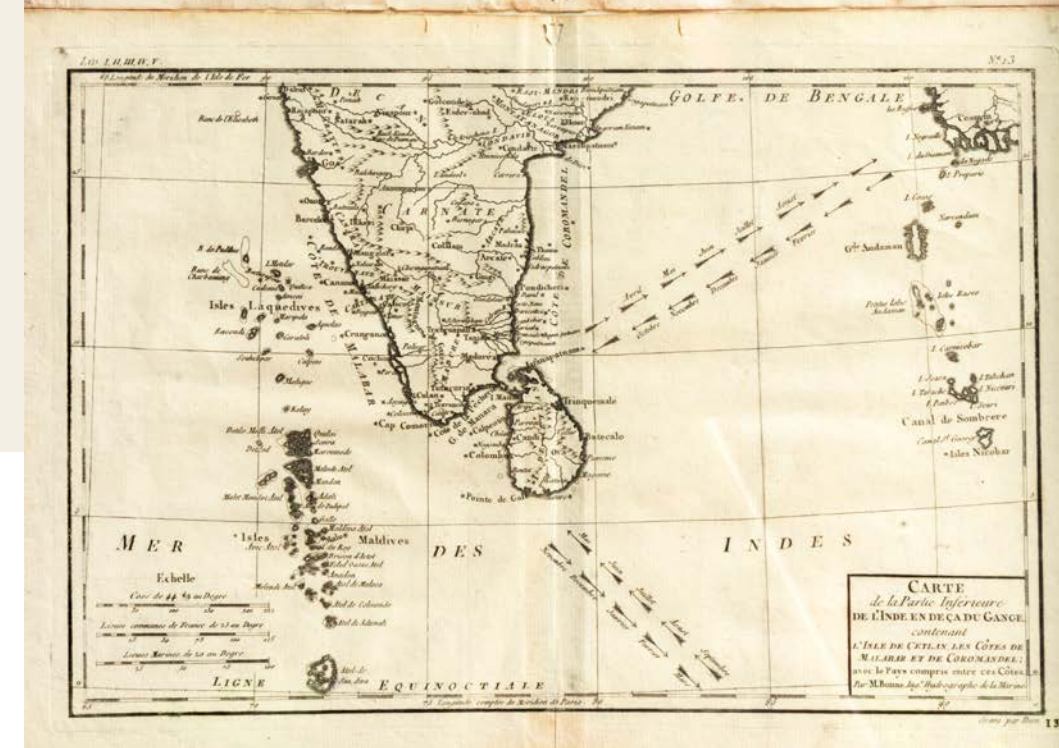
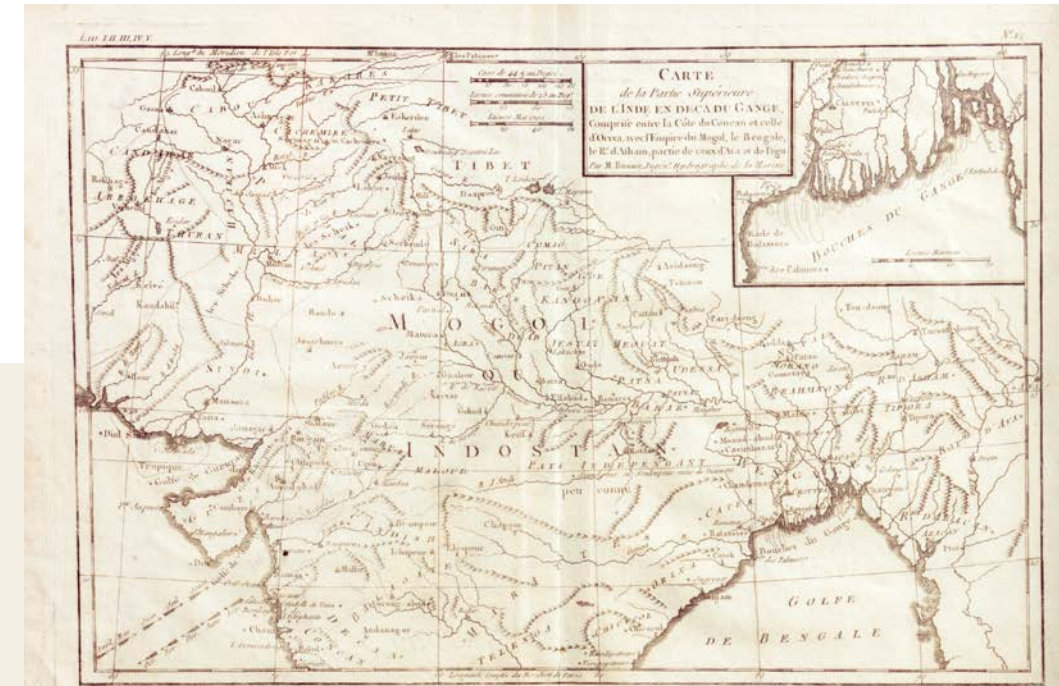
Year 1780, Paris

Publisher: Rigobert Bonne

Rigobert Bonne (1727-1795), French cartographer. His maps are found in the 'Atlas Moderne' (1762), Raynal's 'Histoire Philos. du Commerce des Indes' (1774) and 'Atlas Encyclopédique' (1787-1788). Rigobert Bonne's map of Northern India and Bangladesh, with an inset of the mouth of the Ganges River. Plain box title, wind directions, mileage scales and with some good map detail. While the bottom map shows the southern coasts of Malabar and Coromandel. Map extent is from the Deccan plateau south as far as the Maldives and as far east as the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, it also includes Ceylon (Sri Lanka). Wind arrows highlight the direction of the important Indian Ocean trade winds and their corresponding seasons. Published in Bonne's 1780 Atlas de Toutes les Parties Connues du Globe Terrestre. With three mileage scales and a plain box title.

Map Size: 8.5 x 12.5 inch | 22 x 32 cm (each)

Sheet Size: 14.5 x 10 inch | 37 x 25 cm (each)



INDES LERE, FEUILLE (BONNE MAP OF NORTHERN INDIA, BURMA AND PAKISTAN)

Year 1770, Paris

Maker / Publisher: Rigobert Bonne / Jean Lattre

A beautiful example of Rigobert Bonne's 1770 decorative map of northern India. Covers the subcontinent from Kandahar east as far as Burma (Pegu) and south to just past Goa. Names countless important Indian cities, river systems and mines. Rhumb lines appear in nautical zones. Arrows in the lower left and lower right show the direction of prevailing winds during the dry season and the monsoon season. Drawn by R. Bonne in 1770 for issue as plate no. A 26 in Jean Lattre's 1776 issue of the Atlas Moderne.

Map Size: 17 x 12.5 inch | 43.2 x 31.8 cm



MAP OF MALABAR

Map Size: 7.5 x 5 inch | 19 x 12.7 cm



CALECVT NVOVA TAVOLA

Year 1564, Venice

Publisher: Ruscelli, G



Early map of India, extending from west of the Gujarat peninsula eastward to Bengal and south as far as northern Ceylon (Ceilam). Girolamo Ruscelli first published the map in his “La Geographi di Claudio Tolomeo” (Venice, 1561). In 1574 a new plate was used which lasted until the final edition of 1599.

Map Size: 12.5 x 9 inch | 32 x 23 cm

CARTE DE LA PARTIE INFERIEURE DE L'INDE EN DECA DU GANGE

1780, Paris

Publisher: BONNE, R.



A late eighteenth century map of southern India by the French cartographer Rigobert Bonne. Shows the southern coasts of Malabar and Coromandel. Map extent is from the Deccan plateau south as far as the Maldives and as far east as the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, it also includes Ceylon (Sri Lanka). Wind arrows highlight the direction of the important Indian Ocean trade winds and their corresponding seasons. Published in Bonne's 1780 Atlas de Toutes les Parties Connues du Globe Terrestre. With three mileage scales and a plain box title.

Map Size: 8.4 x 12.6 inch | 21.3 x 32 cm

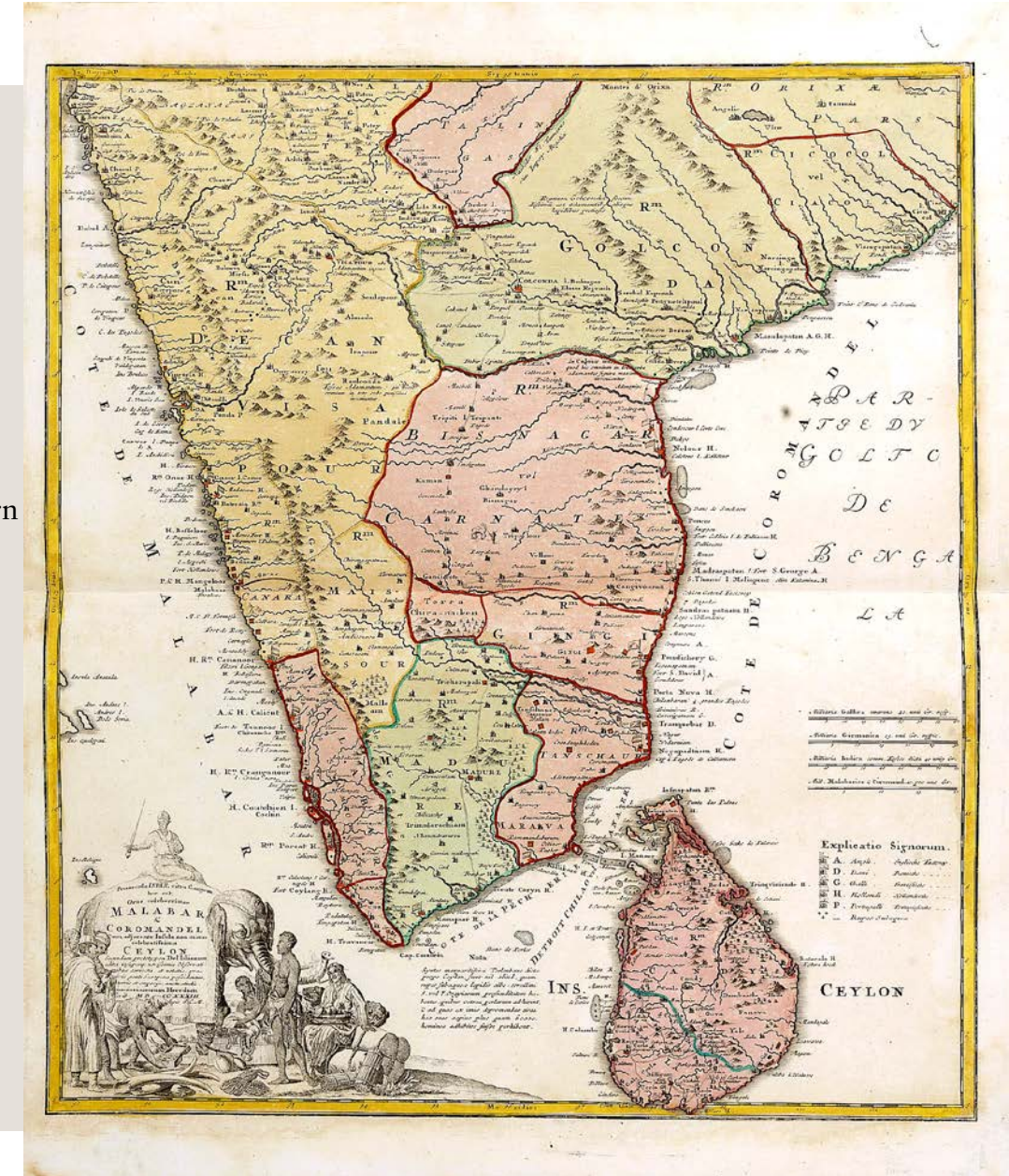
PENINSULA
INDIAE MALABAR
COROMANDEL
CEYLON

Year 1733, Nuremberg

Publisher: Homamm Heirs

Johann Baptist Homann's well-engraved map of southern India and Ceylon. Johann Baptist Homann (1663-1724) was a German engraver and publisher, who established himself and his family as perhaps the most famous German map publishers. Following his death in 1724, the business continued under the name Homann Heirs.

Map Size:
21.5 x 18.9 inch
54.5 x 48 cm



THE PENINSULA OF INDIA, FROM THE KHRISHNAH RIVER TO CAPE COMORI

Complete title : The Peninsula of India, from the Khrishnah River to Cape Comorin: Drawn chiefly from Materials in the Collection of Alexander Dalrymple, Esqr To Whom This Map is Inscribed, By his much obliged & faithful Friend & Servant, J. Rennell

Year 1788, London

Maker / Publisher: RENNELL, James

This is a superb map of the lower peninsula of India providing extensive details of interior roads, settlements, hills, and rivers. The map extends from Goa and Bijapur across to Hyderabad and the Krishna Delta down to the southern tip of Kanyakumari. Gives names of local political entities (Country of Nizam Ally; Country possessed by Tippoo Sultan; Country of the Mahrattas). Certain regions not controlled by the British are left fairly blank.

Map Size: 29 x 24 inch | 73 x 61 cm



MAP OF THE PENINSULA OF INDIA FROM THE 19TH DEGREE NORTH LATITUDE TO CAPE COMORIN (SRI-LANKA)

Year 1795

Cartographer: William. Faden

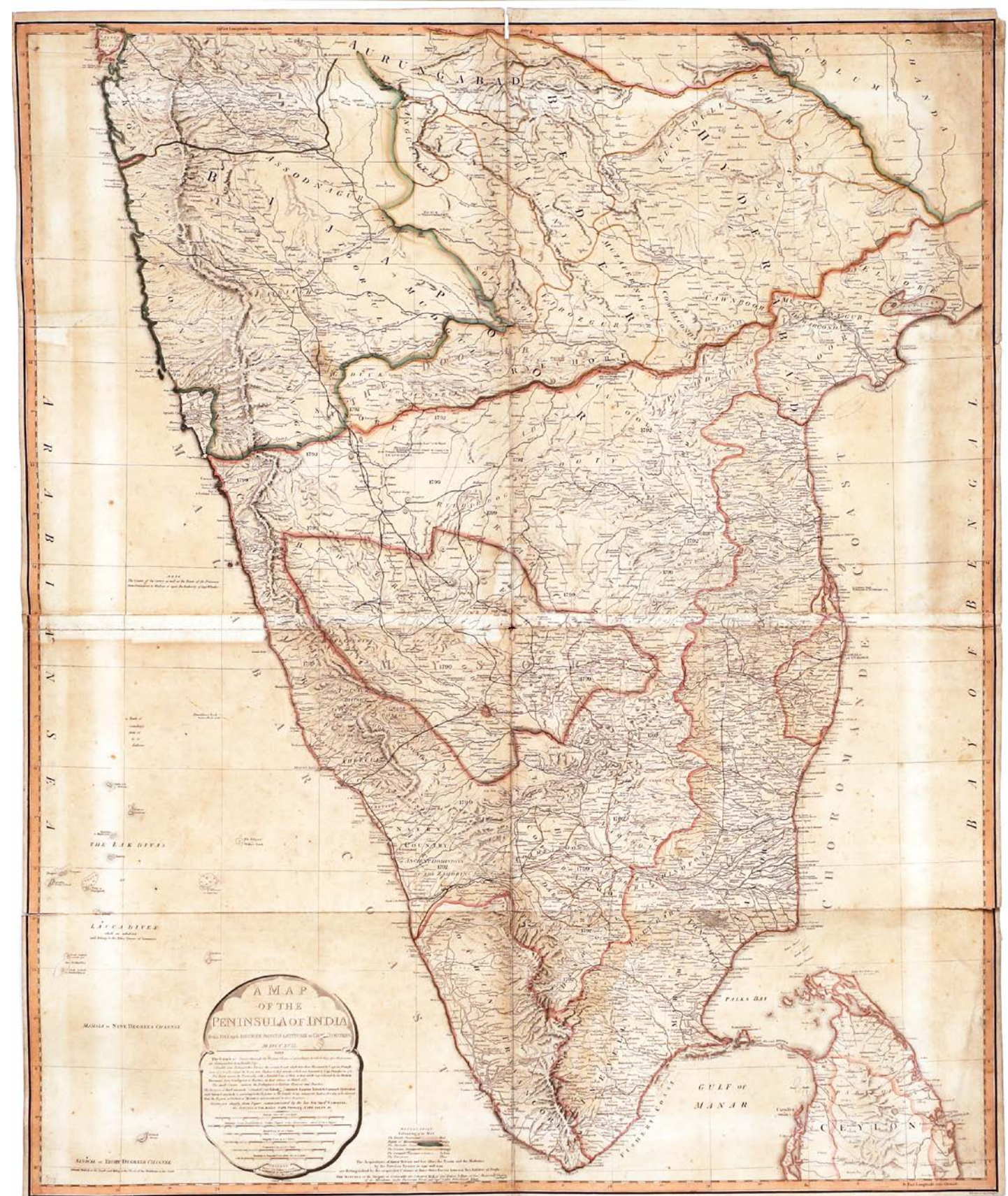
Engraver | Printer: W.Eadon- London, Geographer to the King

Publisher: William Faden, Charing Cross, London

This is James Rennell's magnificent mapping of the Indian subcontinent, one of the largest and most impressive maps of India to appear in the 18th century. Highly desirable third edition. Presented in two panels, as issued. This chart depicts the subcontinent from Bombay (Mumbai) and Aurangabad, south including the northern half of Sri Lanka (Ceylon). Color coded according to political territory, noting British Possessions (red), the territory claimed by the independent holdout Rajah of Mysore (Purple), the Marhatta Countries (Green), the Nizam Dominions (Orange), the Carnatick (Yellow), and the Travancore (Blue). Includes the routes of various military marches and campaigns relating to the British conquest of India, including the 1784 March of British Prisoners from Condapoor to Madras, the march of the Marquis of Cornwallis, the march of General Medows, and the march of General Abercromby. Also shows the acquisitions of the British through the Partition Treaty of 1792. This map was engraved by R. Baker and printed in by William Faden, "Royal Geographer to the King and to the Prince of Wales". The whole is masterfully presented in visually stunning almost three dimensional engraving and stunning period color. A must for any serious collection of South Asia maps. Compiled by James Rennell from papers communicated by the late Sir Archibald Campbell, the surveys of Col. Kelly, Capt. Pringle, Capt. Allan, etc.

Map Size: 39 X 32.2 inch | 99 x 82 cm

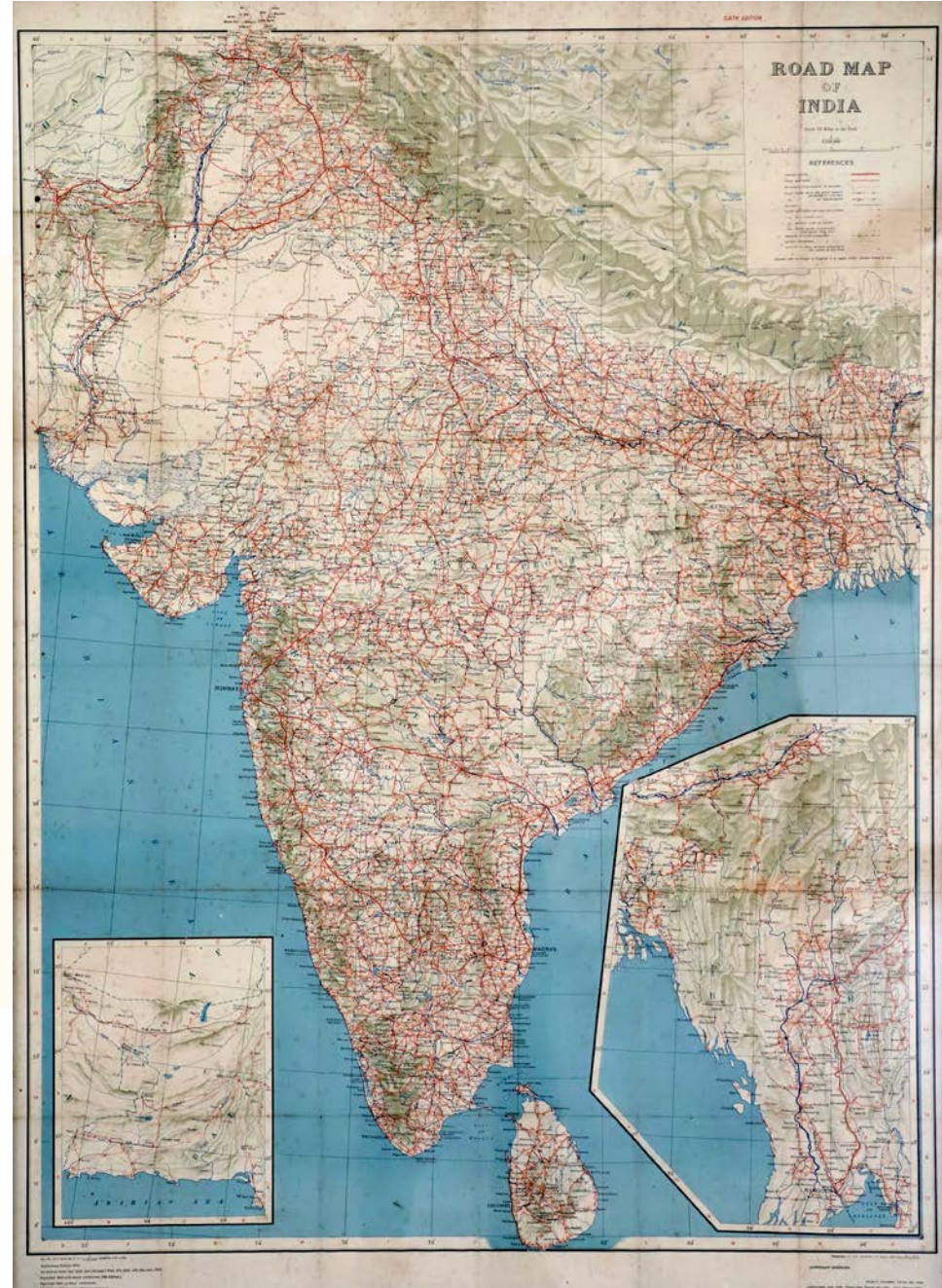
Sheet Size: 39.8 X 32.5 inch | 101 x 82 cm



ROAD MAP OF INDIA

A detailed road map of India. Printed at the Survey of India Offices (H.L.O). It includes thorough routes and other main roads, motor vehicles routes subject to weather, places with lodging, provinces of state boundaries, district boundaries.

Map Size:
29.5 x 39.8 inch | 75 x 101 cm
Sheet Size:
30.5 x 42 inch | 77 x 106 cm



HINDOOSTAN

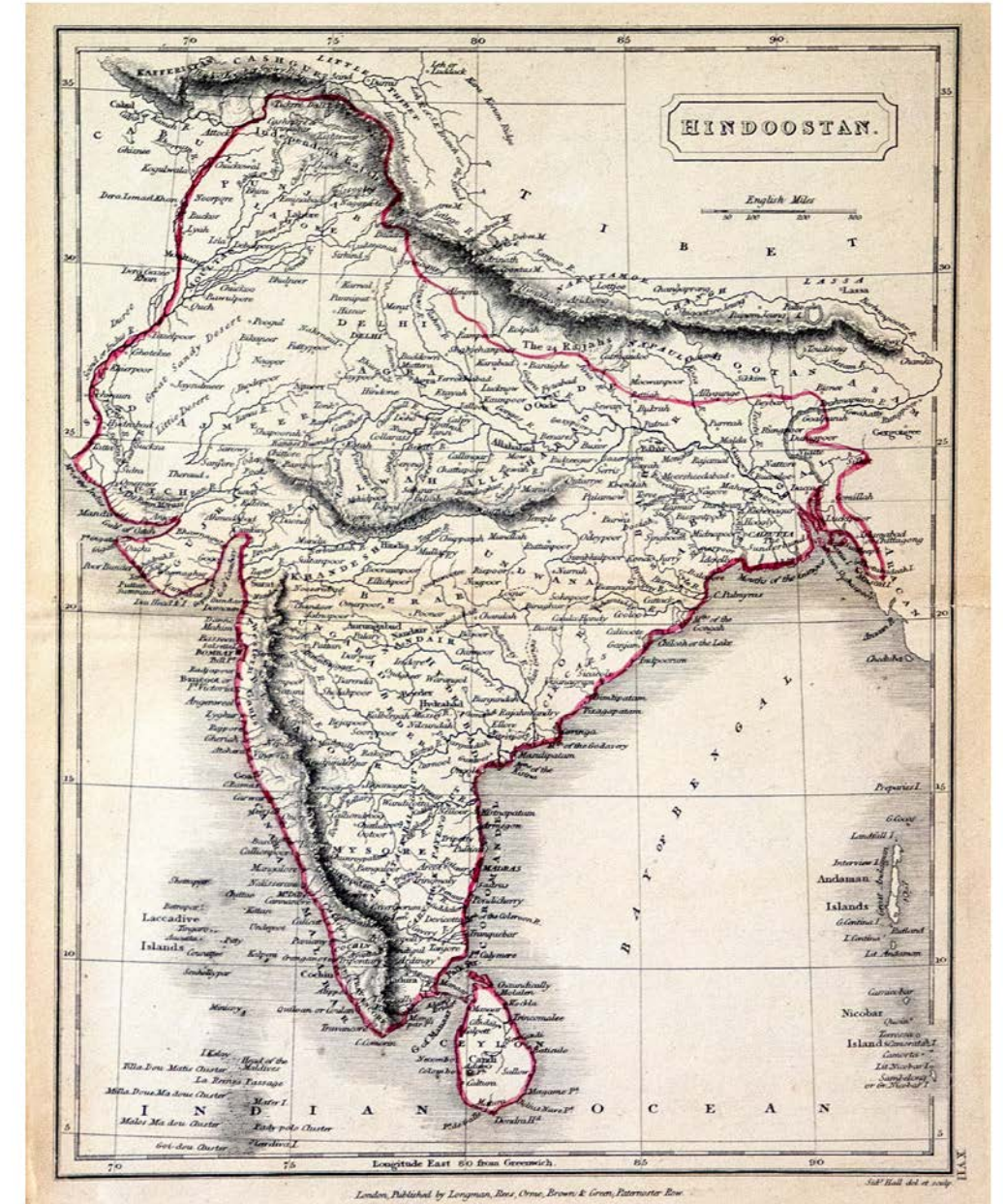
Year 1829

Cartographer: An Atlas of Modern Geography by Samuel Butler, D.D.

Engraver/Printer: Sidney Hall & Selina Price Hall

Publisher: Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown & Green, London, 1829

Map Size:
7.5 x 9.5 inch | 19 x 24 cm
Sheet Size:
8 x 10.2 inch | 20 x 26 cm



HINDOSTAN

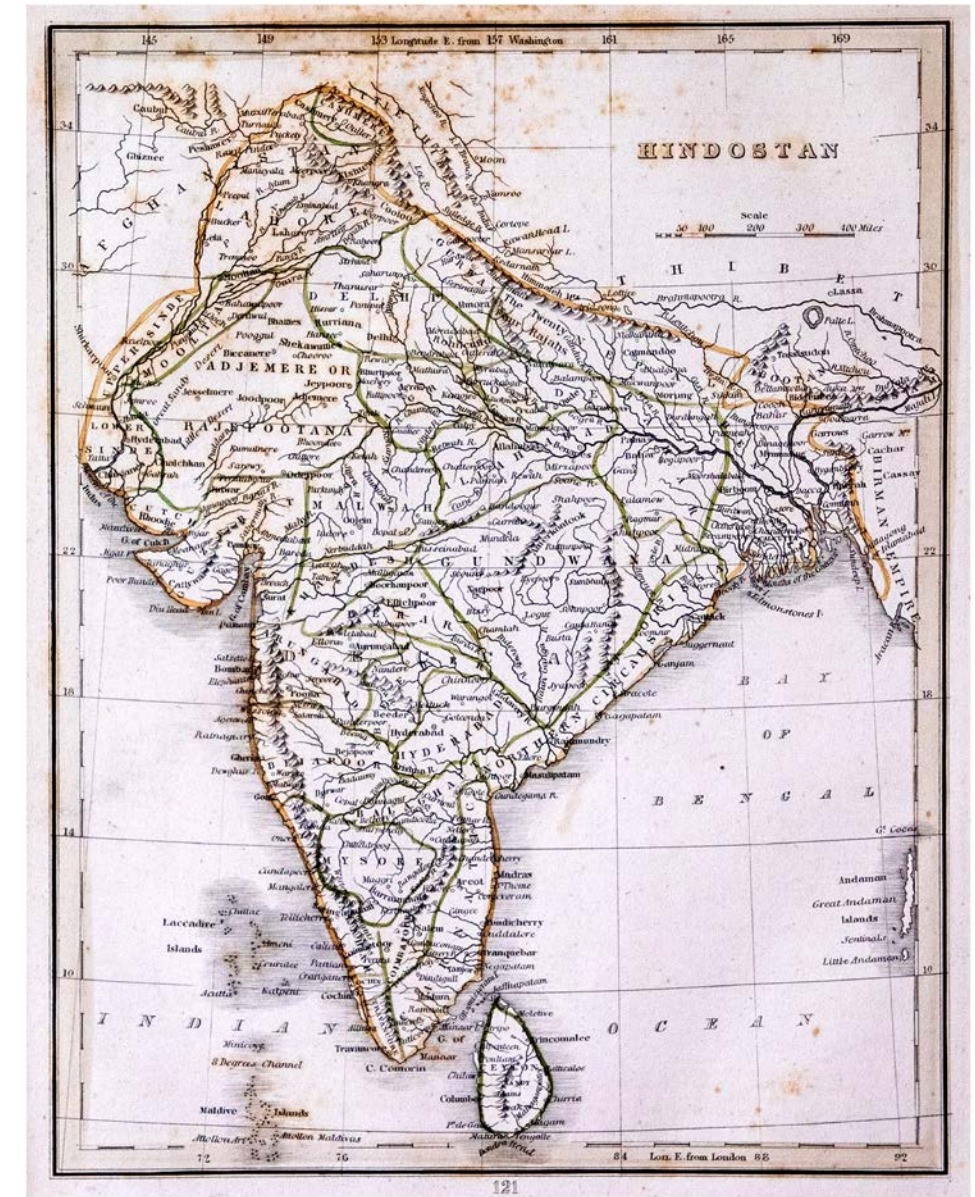
An eighteenth century map



Map Size: 10 x 7.8 inch | 25 x 19 cm
Sheet Size: 10.5 x 8.2 inch | 26 x 20 cm

HINDOSTAN

18th Century



Map Size: 8 x 10 inch | 20 x 25 cm
Sheet Size: 8.5 x 10.5 inch | 21 x 26 cm

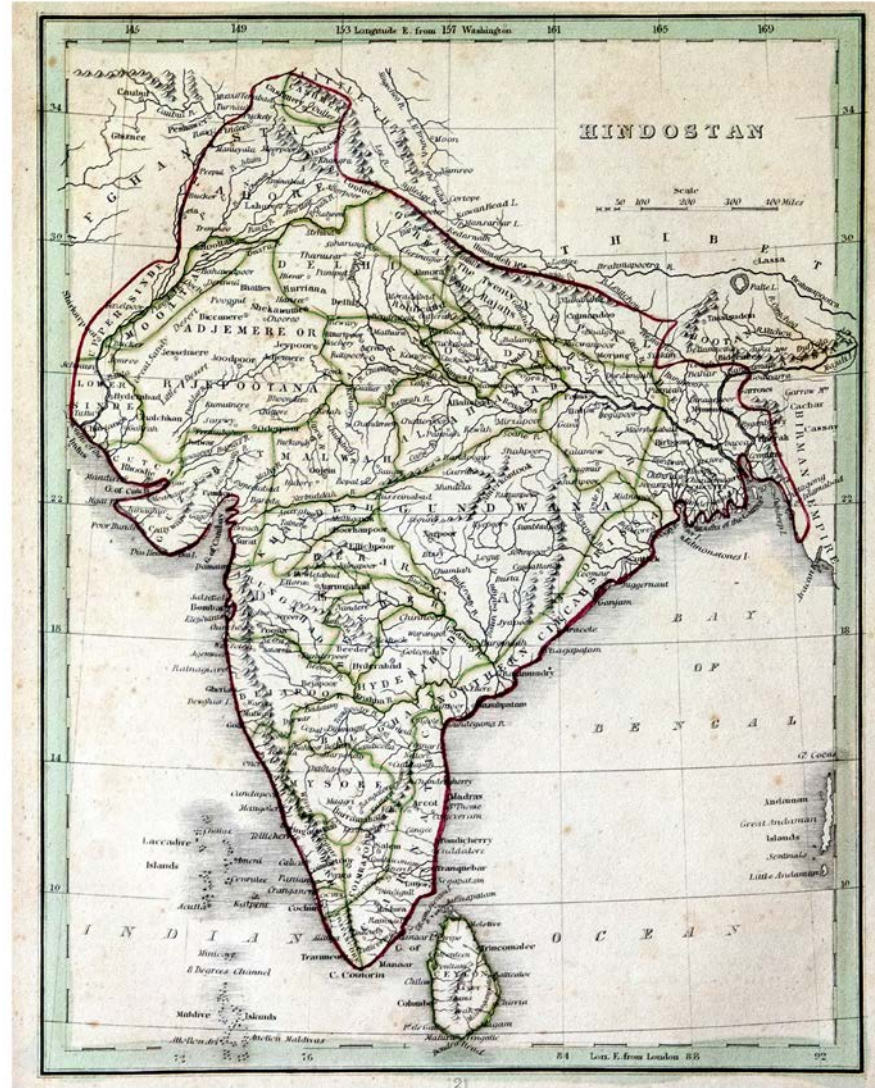
HINDOSTAN

Year 1835

Cartographer: Thomas G. Bradford

Thomas G. Bradford (1802-87) of Boston Massachusetts included this map in his first atlas, titled “A Comprehensive Atlas Geographical, Historical and Commercial,” published in 1835. These skillfully created maps were hand colored, which adds to their classic, decorative appeal. A sage border surrounds this map of Hindostan (India). Pink, yellow, and green are used as outline colors throughout the body of the map. Counties, important cities, rivers, and bodies of water are identified.

Map Size:
10 x 7.8 inch | 25 x 19 cm
Sheet Size:
10.5 x 8.5 inch | 26 x 21 cm



MAP OF INDIA CHINA TIBET

Year 1868

Engraver: Oliver T. Stuart, New York



Map Size: 10.5 x 8.5 inch | 26 x 21 cm
Sheet Size: 11.5 x 9.5 inch | 29 x 24 cm”

MAP OF HINDOOSTAN, FARTHER INDIA AND CHINA AND TIBET

Year 1887

Cartographer: Samuel Augustus Mitchell/Wm. M. Bradley & Bro.

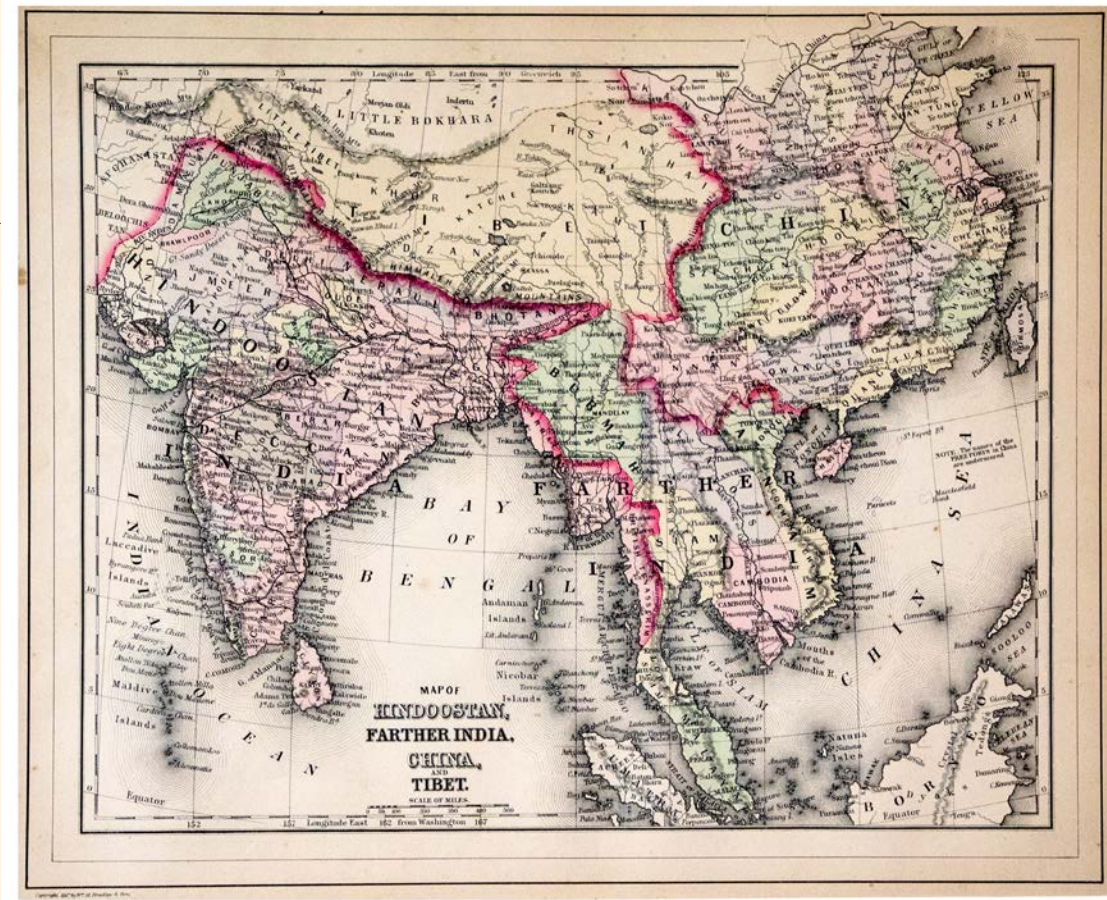
This map of Hindoostan, Farther India, China, and Tibet was made by S. Augustus Mitchell for *Mitchells New General Atlas* published in 1888, by WM. M. Bradley & Co.

The well maintained maps in this atlas feature Mitchell's characteristic pastel coloring and abundant details of geographical features.

Details include the names of countries, cities, towns, transportation routes, mountain ranges, rivers, lakes, bays and seas.

These 1888 maps offer a fascinating perspective of areas that have since undergone significant growth and change, in addition to their value as great examples of Mitchell's work.

Map Size: 11.5 x 14 Inch | 28.7 x 35 cm



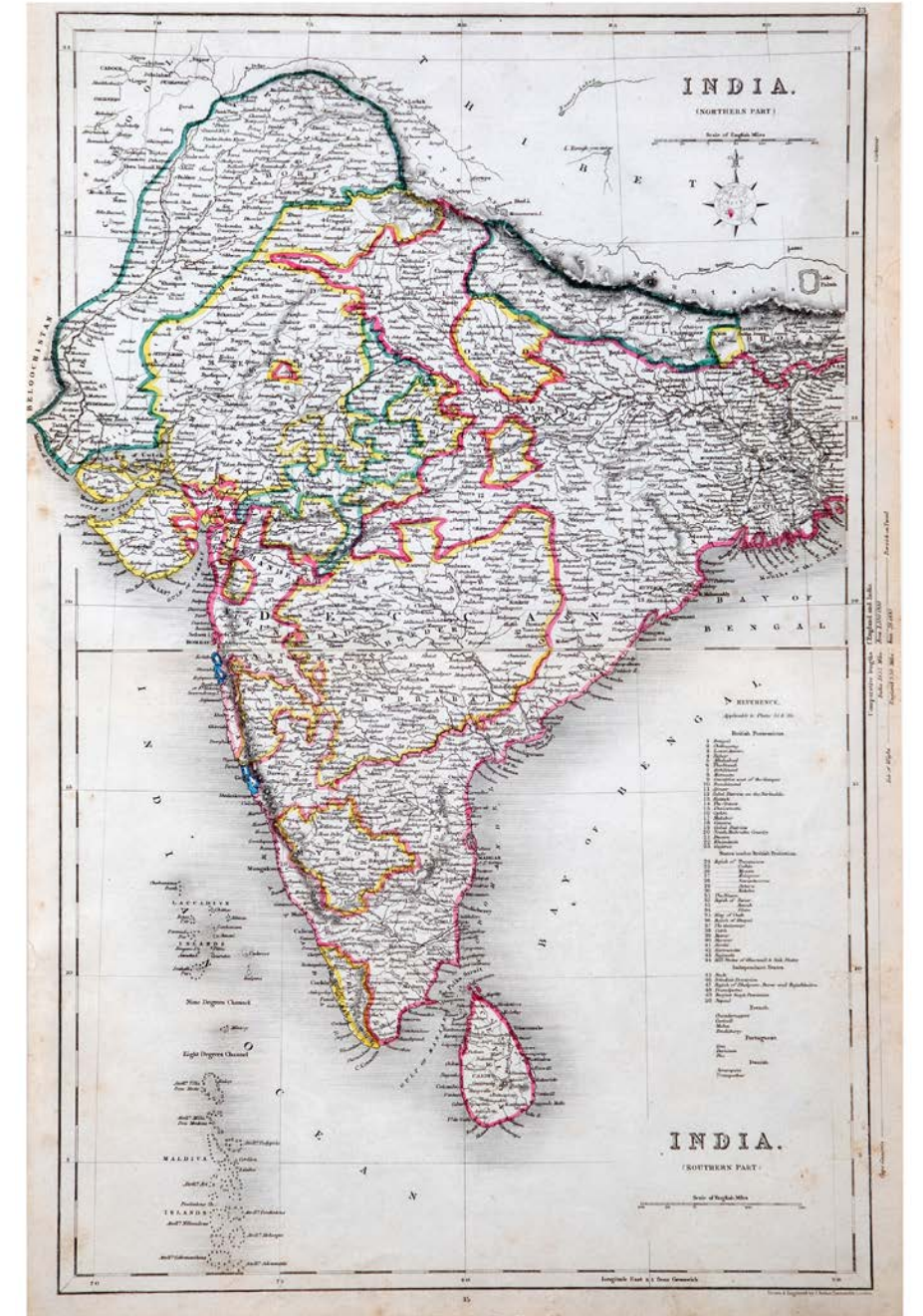
INDIA

18th Century

Engraver: J. Archer Pentonville

Publisher: James Gilbert, London

Map Size:
11 x 17.5 inch | 28 x 44 cm
Sheet Size:
12.2 x 18 inch | 31 x 45 cm



PRESQU'ILE DE L'INDE

Publisher: Alexandre Aime Vuillemin, Paris

Cartographer: Ambroise Tardieu

This map depicts the Indian Subcontinent where it covers the entire subcontinent from Himalayas south as far as Ceylon and from Singh to Burma. The modern day nations India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Burma and parts of Thailand, Tibet and Afghanistan are also included. The map also shows the political and Physical data.

Map Size: 16.5 x 13 inch | 42 x 33 cm
Sheet Size: 21 x 17 inch | 53 x 42 cm



NEUSTE KARTE VON HINDOSTAN

Year 1788

Cartographer: Franz Anton Schraembl, Jacob Rennell

Publisher: Franz Anton Schrämbel, The Allgemeiner Grosser Atlas, 1800

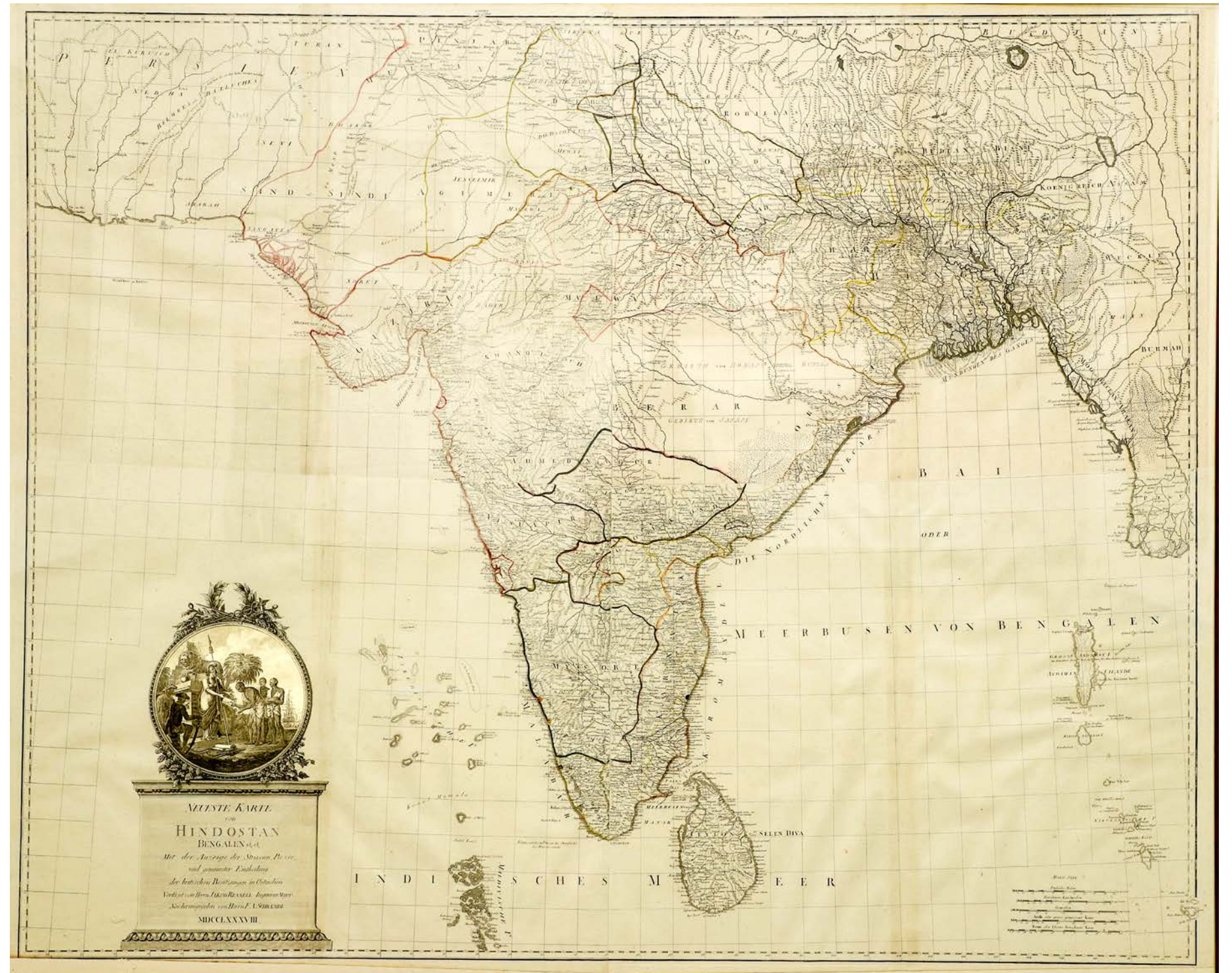
Franz Anton Schrämbel (1751-1803) published his Allgemeiner Grosser Atlas in 1800. One of the first Austrian world atlases, the Allgemeiner Grosser Atlas proved noteworthy in the cartographic world as an early contributor to Viennese cartography. Vienna had only just begun to establish itself as a cartographic center in 1766 with the founding of the Viennese School of Engraving. In an effort to make a significant contribution to the formation of the Viennese cartographic tradition, Schrambl chose works from authoritative cartographers to enhance the reputability of his production. He featured cartographers such as Jean Baptiste-Bourguignon D'Anville, James Rennell, and Thomas Kitchin, as well as works from institutions such as the Berlin Academy of Sciences and the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences.

The Cartouche

The cartouche is highly suggestive of the British imperial drive, portraying Britannia receiving books from the traditional Hindu scholarly class of Brahmins, as Sepoys, or Indian soldiers in service to Britain, look on. A pedestal of British Victory supports Britannia and gives her the authority to maintain influence in India. Although Schrambl's Allgemeiner Grosser Atlas was one of Austria's first world atlases, his cartouche was more emblematic of British imperial ideals than Austrian – By reproducing this particular aspect of Rennell's original map, Schrambl was profiting from British imperialism.

Map Size: 56 x 45.5 inch | 142 x 115 cm

Sheet Size: 58 x 47 inch | 147 x 119 cm



NEW MAP OF INDOSTAN OR EAST INDIES

Year 1770 circa, London

Publisher: T. Kitchin

Map Size : 14 x 15.5 inch | 35 x 39 cm



**CARTE PARTICULIERE D'UNE PARTIE D'ASIE OU SONT
LE ISLES D'ANDEMAON, CEYLAN, LES MALDIVES**

Year 1700, Amsterdam

Publisher : Mortie, P.

Map Size: 34.4 x 23.4 inch | 87.5 x 59.5 cm

Intriguing map of India, Ceylon, Maldives and East Coast of Sumatra, and Malaysia. Sumatra peeks out of the eastern border, with the southwest peninsula showing the Kingdoms of Siam, Mataban, Pegu, and, to the north, Grant Tibet.

The Indian subcontinent is divided into smaller regions, with the entire north labeled as the Empire of the Great Mogol. The Mughal Empire was an Islamic dynasty that dominated much of the Indian subcontinent from the sixteenth to the eighteenth centuries.

From Suite du Neptune François, ou Atlas Nouveau des Cartes Marines. From the rare and important part of the Neptune François, a sequel to the parts published in 1693, with the charts of the outer European waters. It was first published at Amsterdam by Pieter Mortier in 1700.

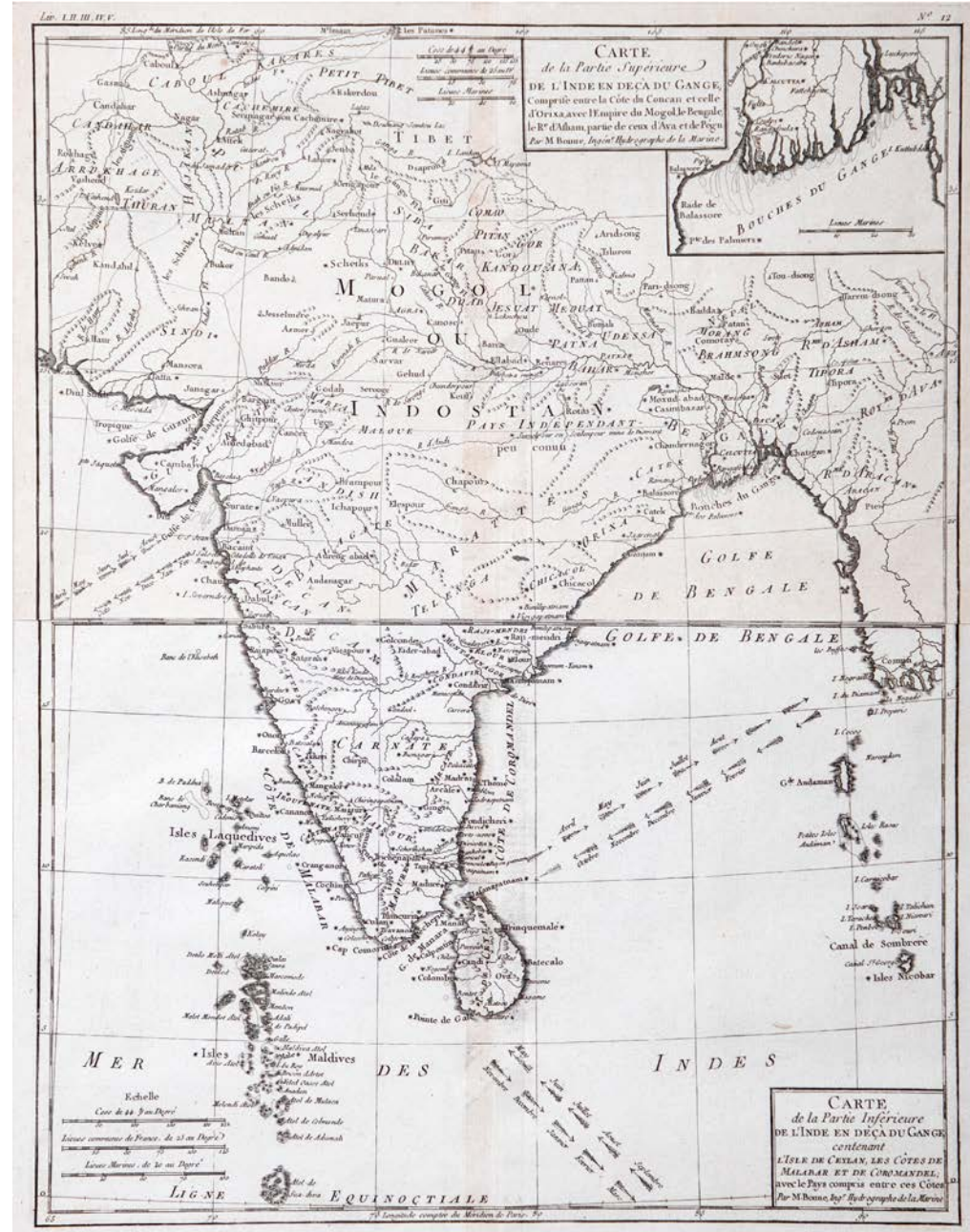
Reference: Koeman, Atlantes Neerlandici, VI, M.Mor 7 (24)



Map 21216

CARTE DE LA PARTIE INFERIEURE DE L'INDE EN DECA DU GANGE

Year 1780, Paris



Map Size:
16.6 x 12.7 inch | 42 x 32 cm
Sheet Size:
17.3 x 13.5 inch | 43 x 34 cm

Map 21205

HINDOOSTAN

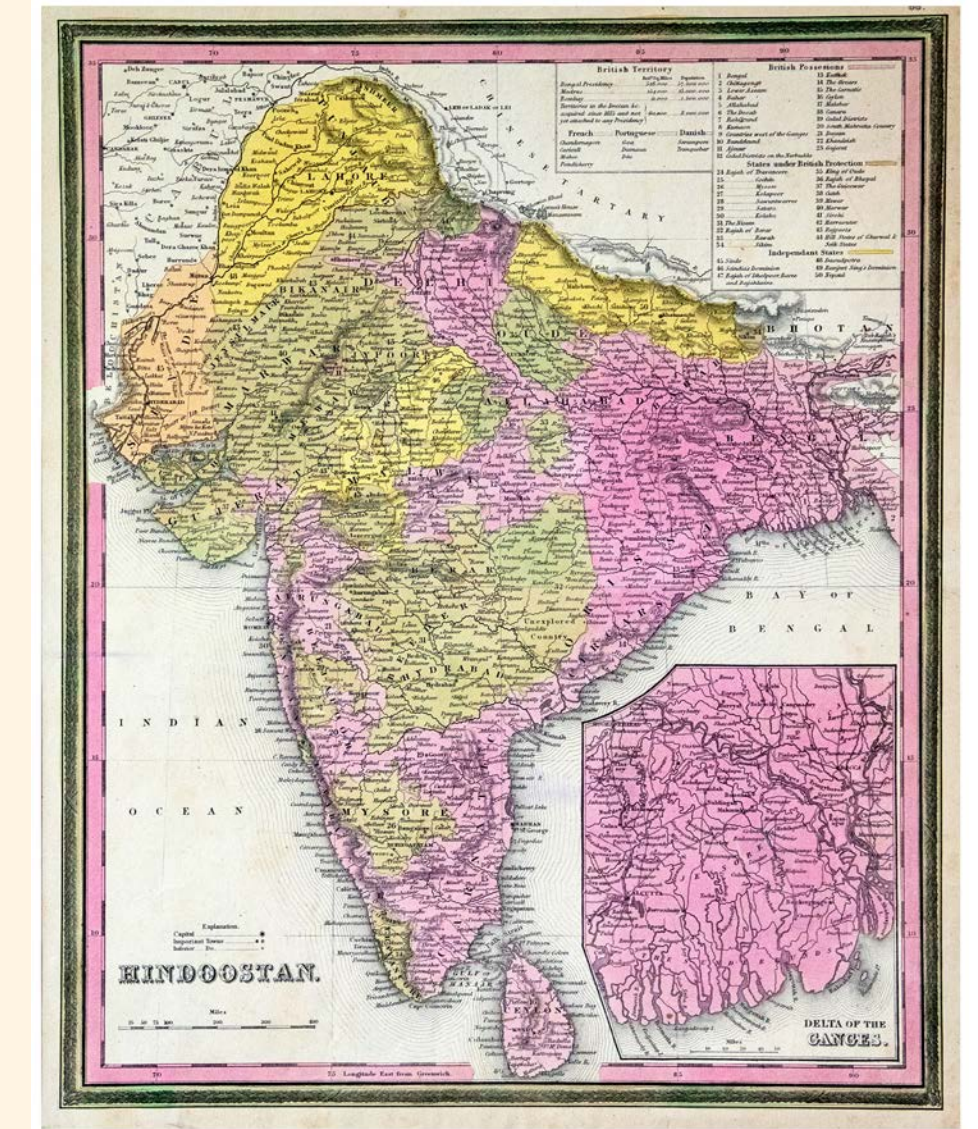
Year 1846, Philadelphia

Cartographer:
Samuel Augustus Mitchell

Engraver/Printer:
Samuel Augustus Mitchell

Publisher:
Samuel Augustus Mitchell

This unique and colorful map of Hindoostan came from Mitchell's increasingly rare 1849 New Universal Atlas. Major transportation routes, towns, and rivers, as well as Mitchell's distinctive pink and green border are some of the features shown on this map. Also included on this map is an inset of "Delta of the Ganges".



Map Size:
12 x 15 inch | 30 x 38 cm
Sheet Size:
12.5 x 15.5 inch | 31 x 39 cm

TUNISON'S INDIA

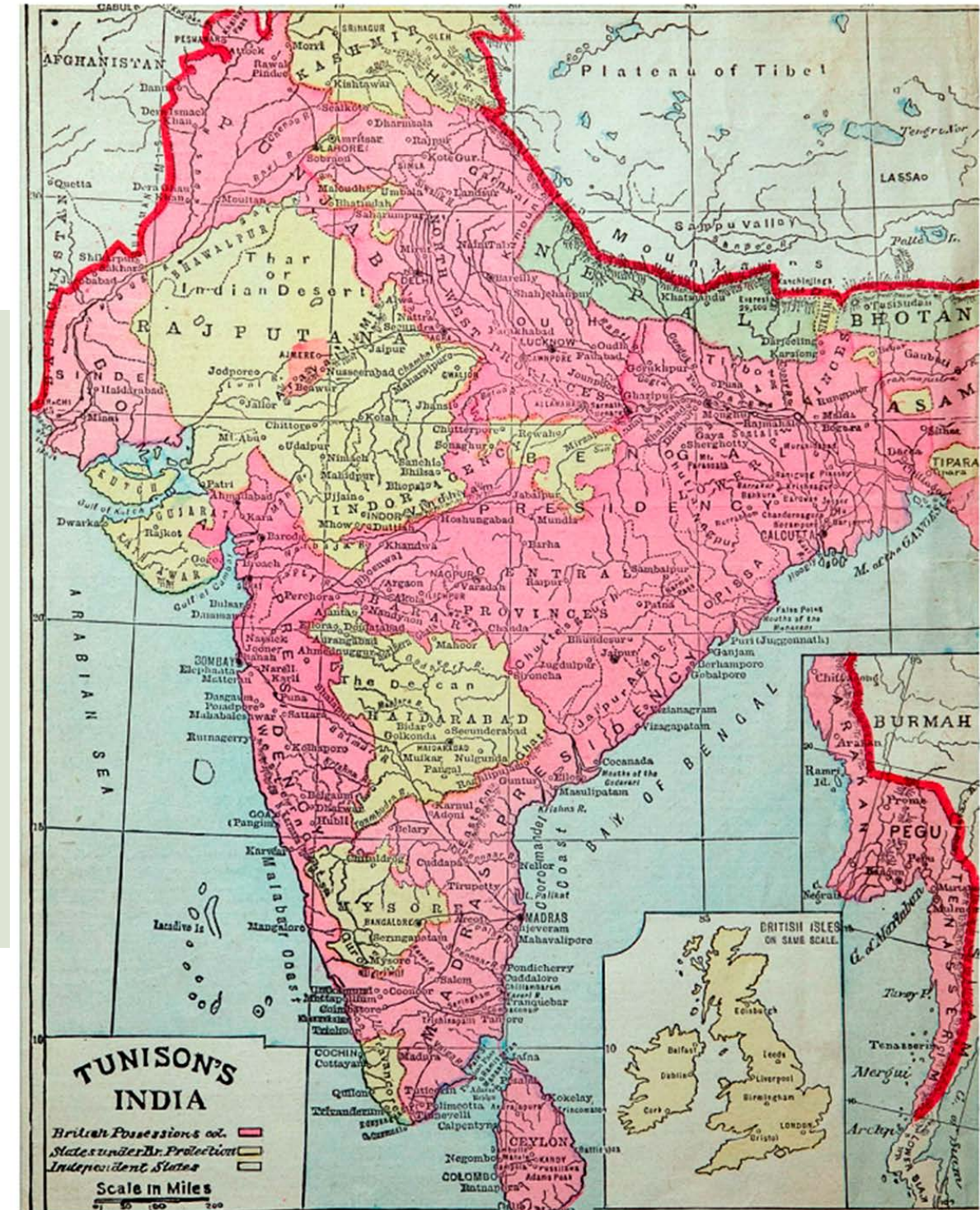
Year 1887

Cartographer: Henry Tunison

Publisher: Henry Tunison, 1887

Map Size: 11.5 x 9.2 inch | 28 x 23 cm

Sheet Size: 12 x 10 inch | 30 x 25 cm



CARTE DE L'INDE DRESSE POUR LA COMPAGNI DES INDES

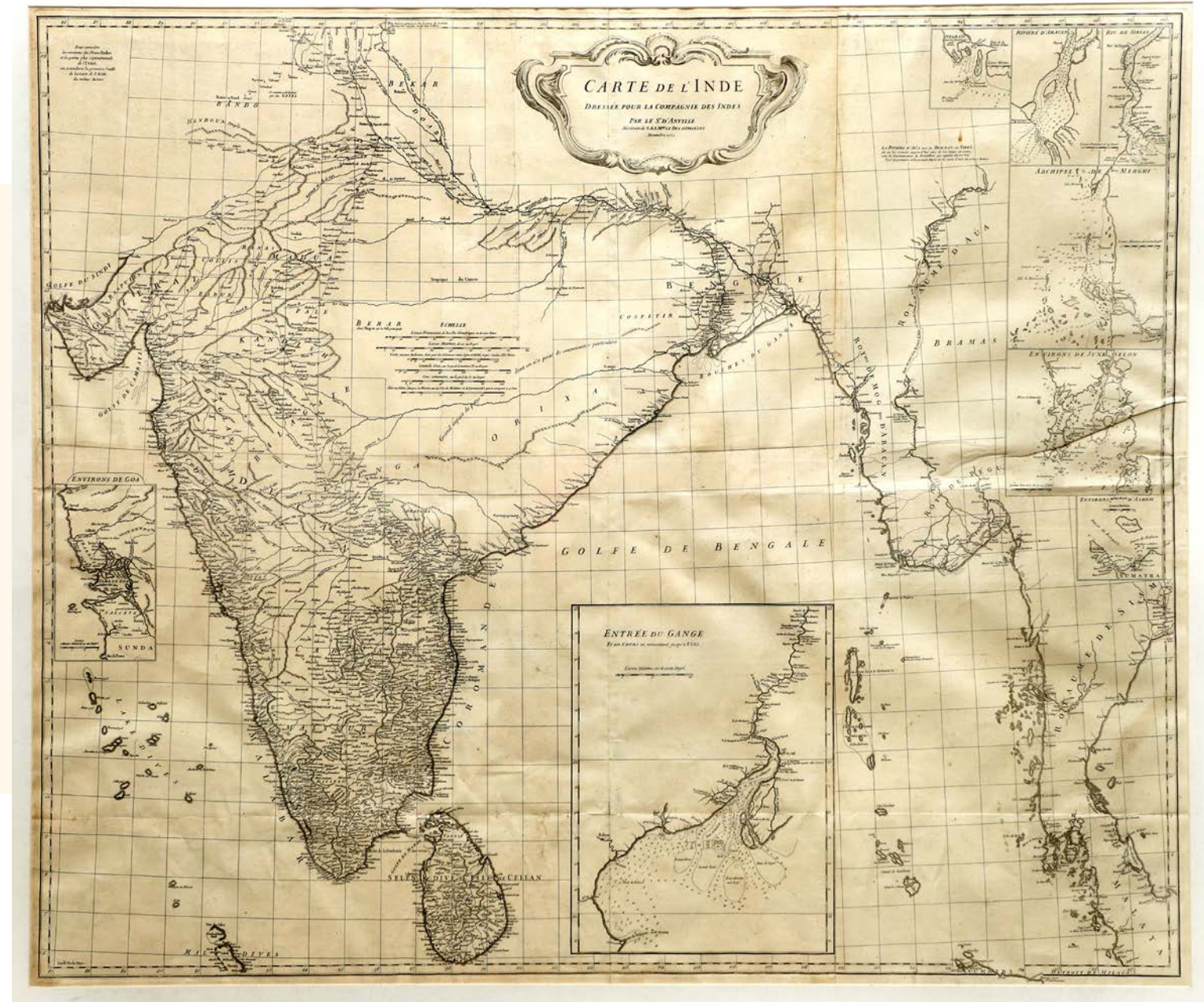
Year 1752, Paris

Publisher: D'Anville, J.

A large map of 18th century India, published by D'Anville in 1752. It reflects the state of knowledge of this area mid-century. The map shows excellent detail of Southern India and coastlines. The two inserts are the environs of Goa, and the entrance to the Hugli River. It features a decorative title cartouche. Jean-Baptiste Bourguignon d'Anville (1697-1782) was one of the foremost French geographers of the eighteenth century. He performed serious research to create his maps, which greatly developed the technical proficiency of mapmaking during his lifetime. His style was simpler and less ornate than that of most of his predecessors. It was widely adopted by his contemporaries and successors.

Map Size: 40.8 x 34.5 inch | 103 x 87 cm

Sheet Size: 41.5 x 35 inch | 105 x 88 cm



INDIA

Period: 18th Century

Publisher: Hunt & Eaton,
New York

Map Size:
18.5 x 25 inch | 47 x 63 cm



INDIA I-XII

Year 1834, London

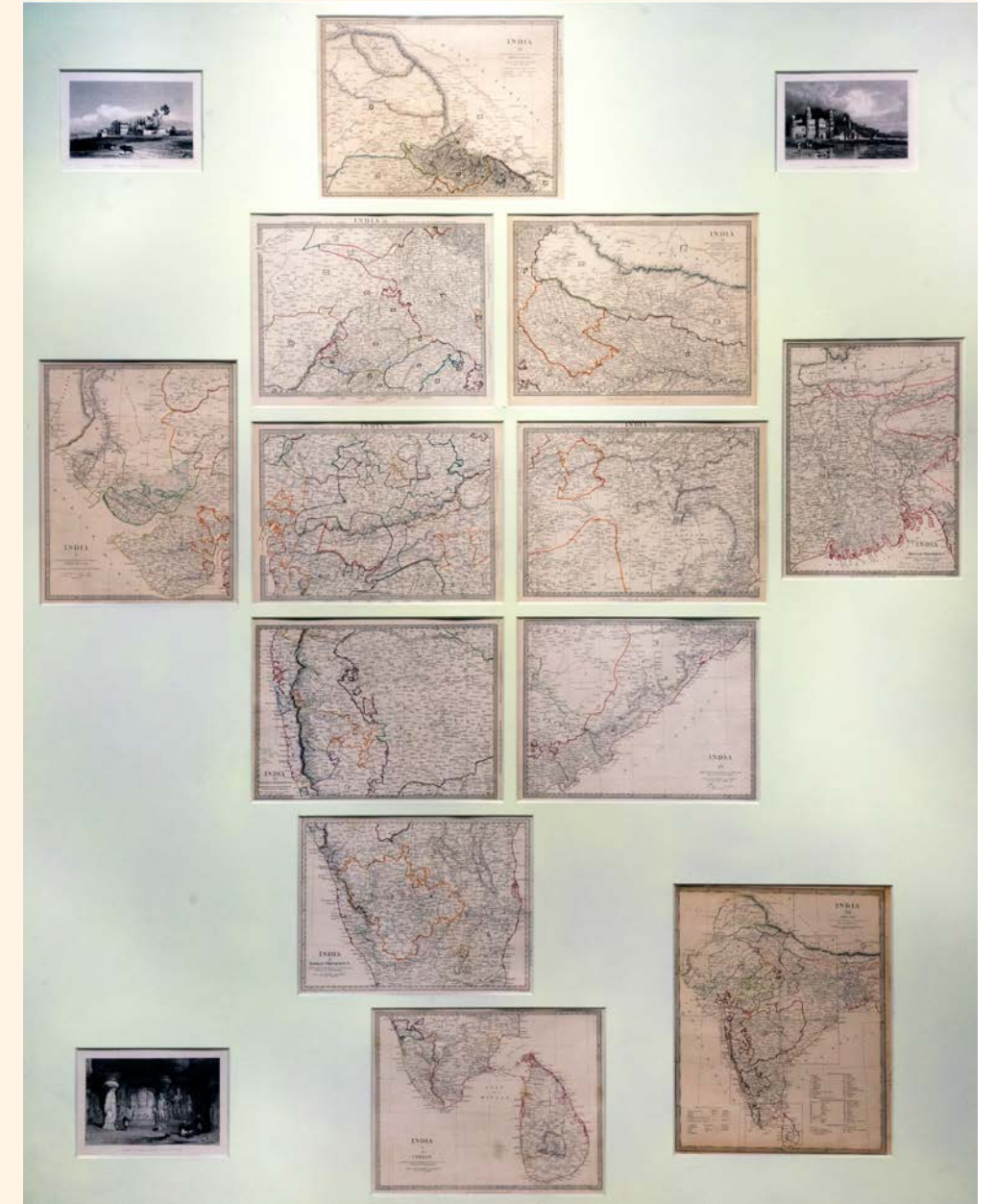
Engraver: J. & C. Walker

Publishers: Robert Baldwin
and Cradock

Map Size: Approx.
14 x 10.7 inch | 35.5 x 26.4 cm
(each)

Sheet Size: Approx.
16 x 13.5 inch | 40 x 34 cm
(each)

Framed Size: Variable



JOHNSON'S HINDOSTAN OR BRITISH INDIA

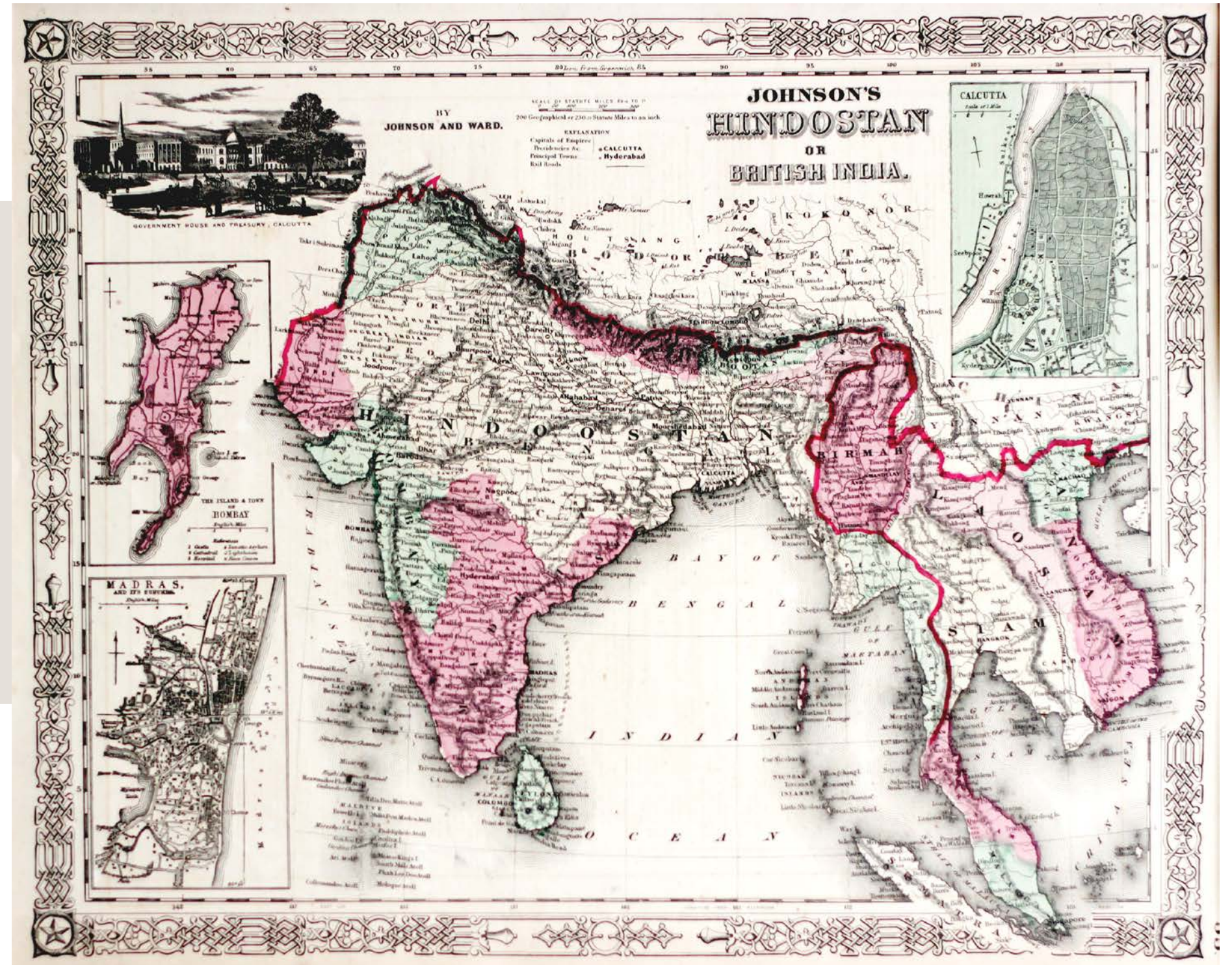
Year 1864

Cartographer: Philip Baldaeus

Publisher: Alvin Jewett Johnson

Map Size: 12.8 x 15.8 inch | 32 x 40 cm

Sheet Size: 13.5 x 16.5 inch | 34 x 42 cm



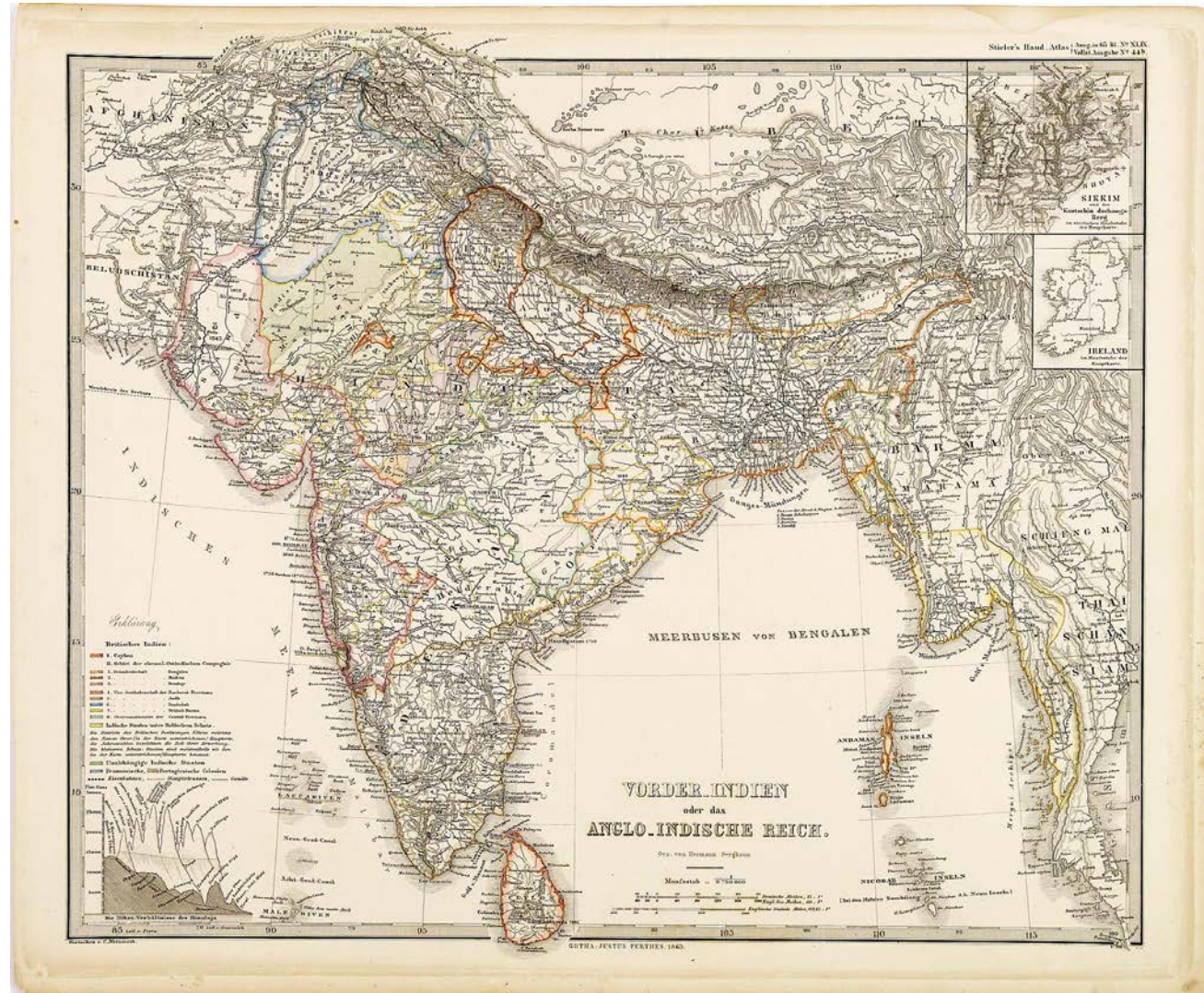
Map 42578

VORDER INDIEN ODER DAS ANGLO_ INDISCHE REICH

Year 1863 Gotha

Publisher - Justus Perthes

Map Size: 16.5 x 14 inch | 41.9 x 35.6 cm



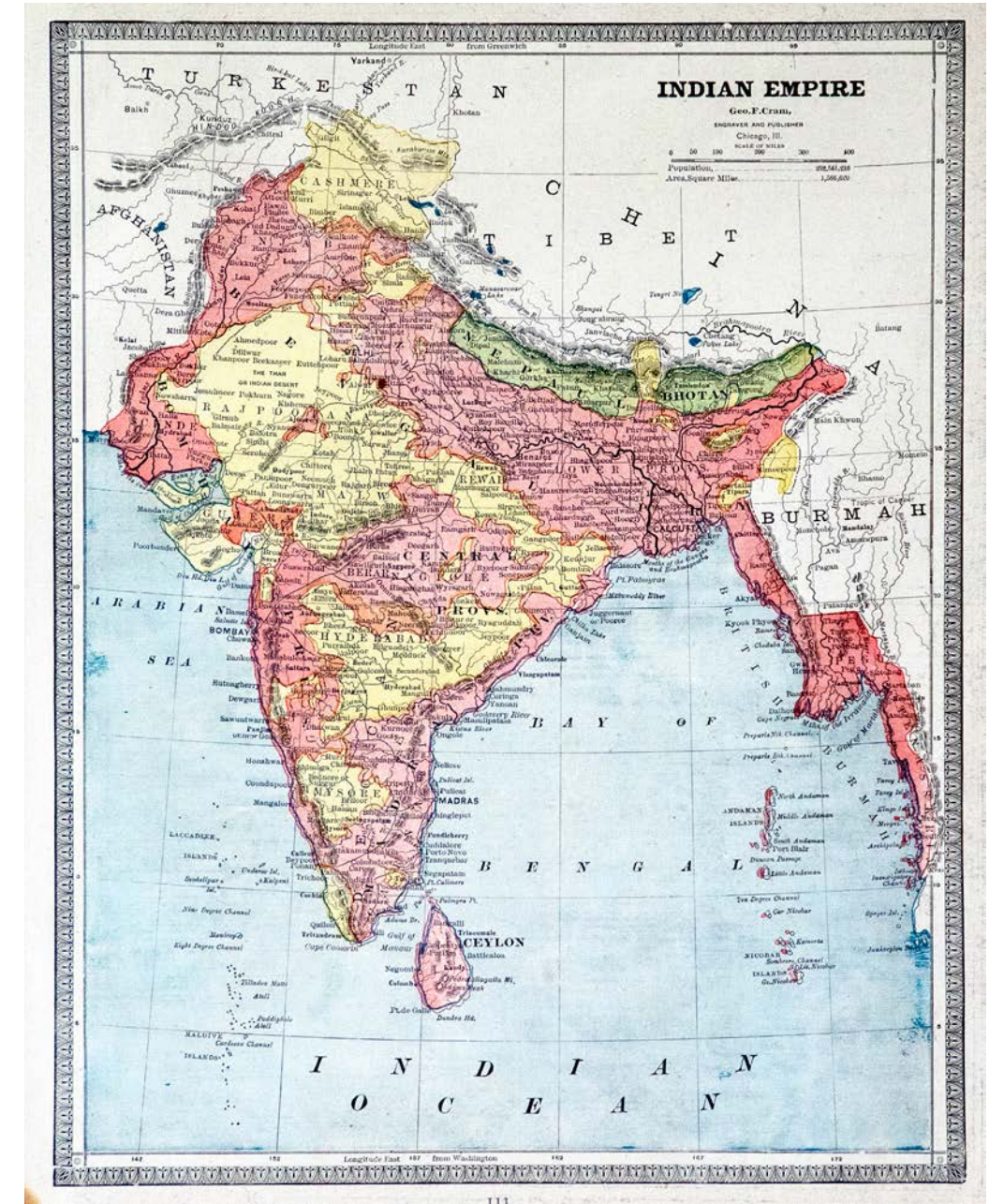
Map 21247

INDIA EMPIRE

Engraver: Geo. F. Cram

Publisher: Geo. F. Cram

Map Size:
9.2 x 10 inch | 23 x 25 cm
Sheet Size:
11.9 x 12.5 inch | 30 x 31 cm



OVERLAND ROUTE TO INDIA

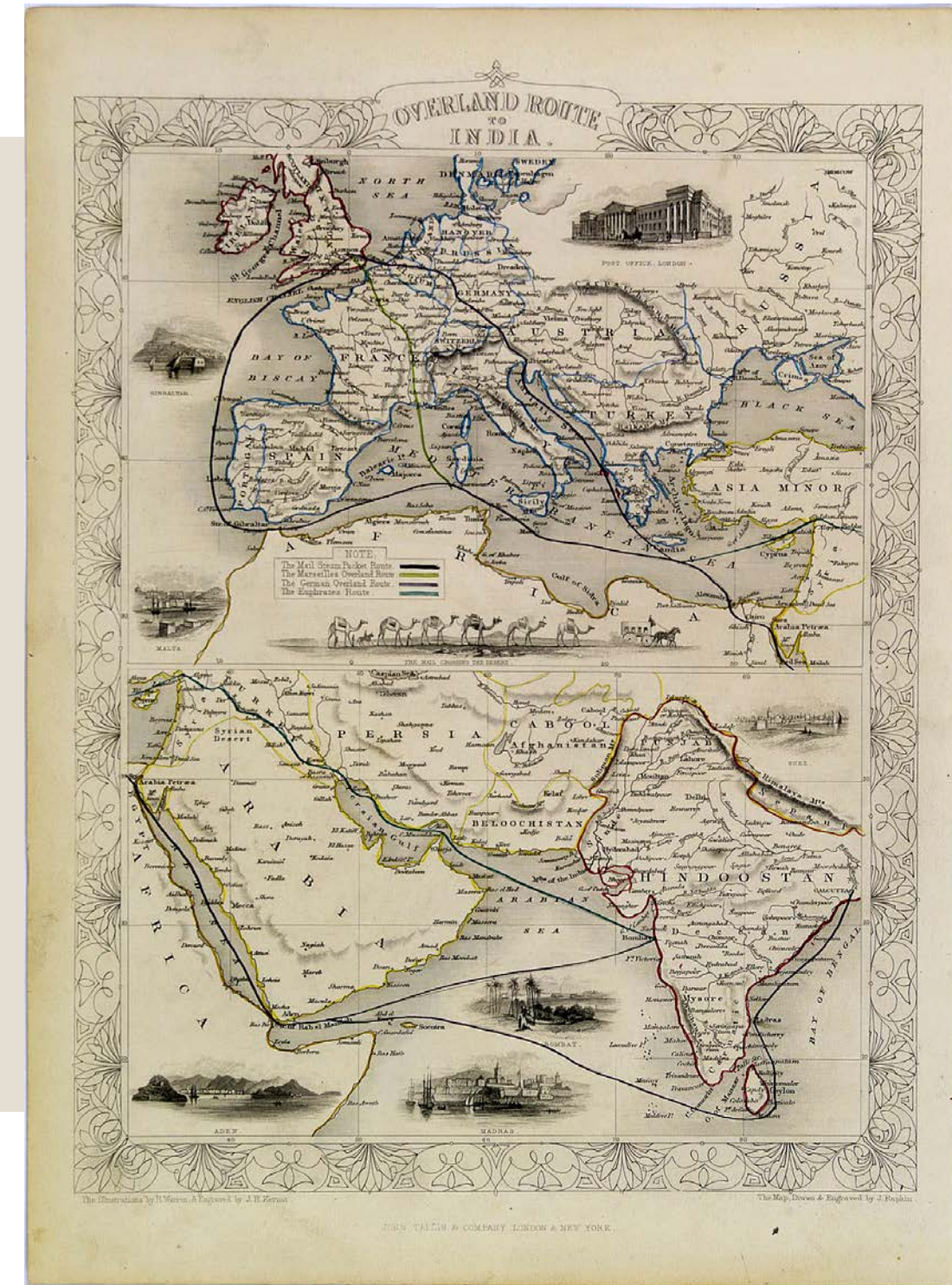
Year 1851, London

Publisher: Tallis, J

Decorative steel engraved map of the Overland Route to India, surrounded 8 decorative vignettes. Taken from “The illustrated atlas and modern history of the world by John Tallis”, published between 1849 and 1853. The Illustrations after a design by H. Warren and engraved by J Rapkin and J.Rogers. The decorative map is divided into 2 separate maps top map is the route taken from London down through the Mediterranean to the Syrian city of Aleppo. The bottom map shows the route taken from Aleppo through the Persian Gulf, across the Arabian Sea to Bombay in west India. The Map was drawn and engraved by John Rapkin.

John Tallis a London publisher was one of the most popular cartographers of the 19th Century. He became famous for the very accurate and visually appealing maps that featured the extensive use of vignette views from around the World and ornamental perimeter engraving. Principal engraver and mapmaker to John Tallis was John Rapkin, renowned for his extraordinary artistic and engraving skills. Between them they produced many books of travel and exploration.

Map Size: 12.6 x 9.7 inch | 32.0 x 24.7 cm



NORTHERN INDIA

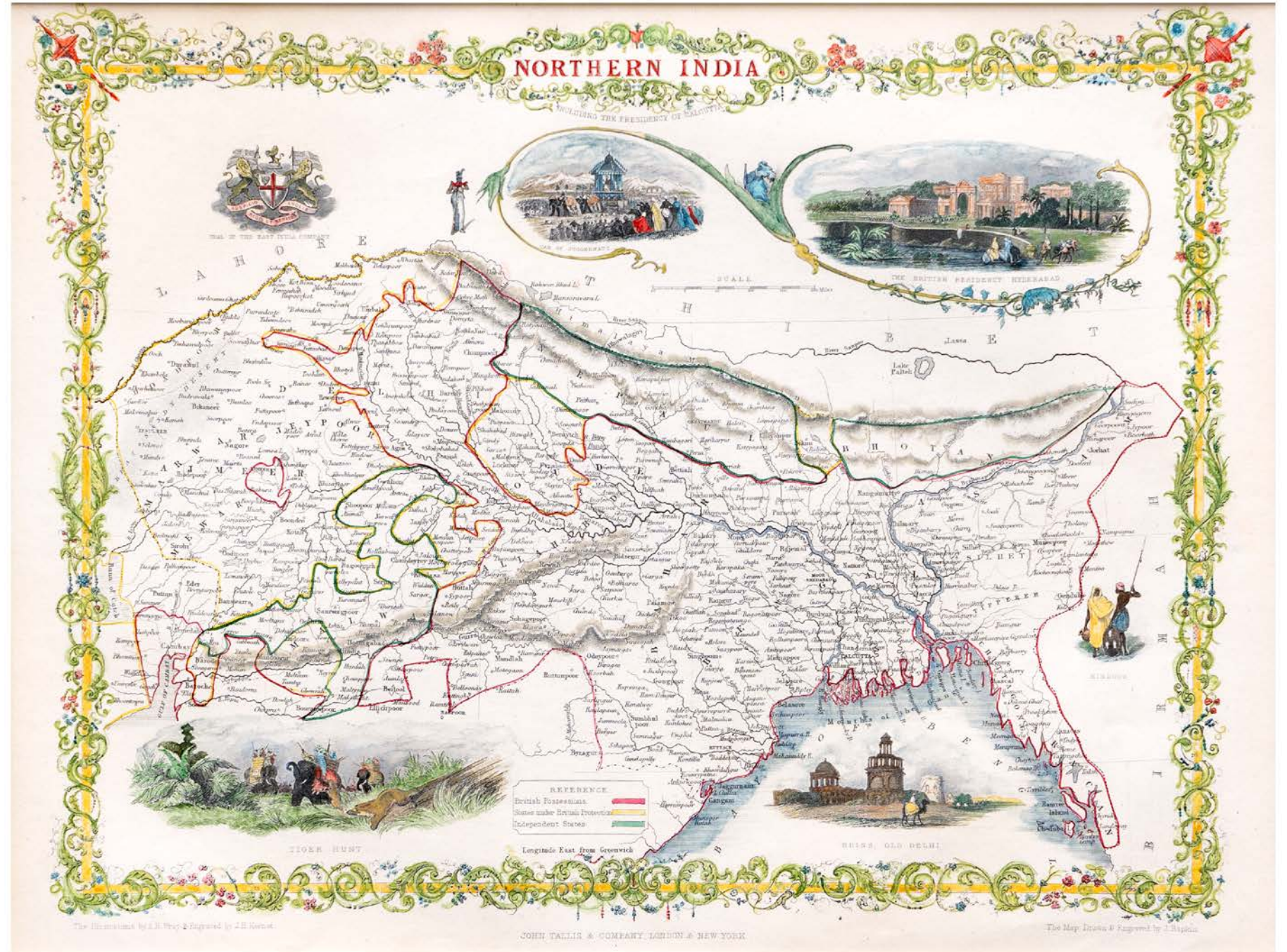
Circa 1850s, London

Cartographer: John Tallis

Drawn and Engraved by J. Rapkin (vignettes by A. H. Wray & J. H. Kernot)

Publisher: John Tallis & Co.

Map Size: 10 x 13.5 inch | 25 x 33.7 cm



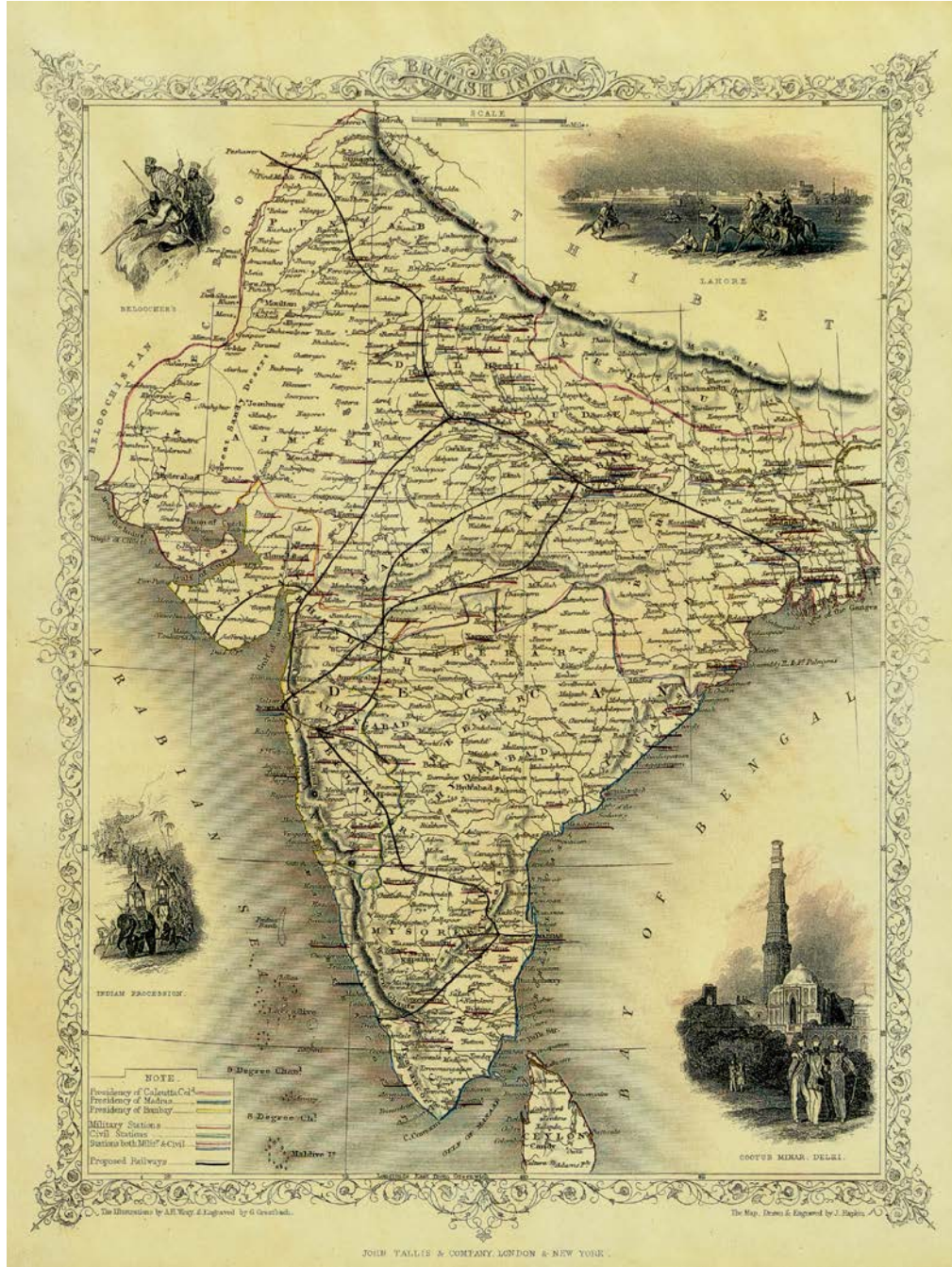
BRITISH INDIA

19th Century

Cartographer: John Tallis

Engraver/Printer: John Rapkin

Publisher: John Tallis



Map Size:
8.5 x 11.5 inch | 21 x 29 cm
Sheet Size:
10.7 x 14 inch | 27 x 35 cm

CABOOL THE PUNJAB AND BELOOCHISTAN



Engraver: J. Rapkin

Illustrator: A. Fussell

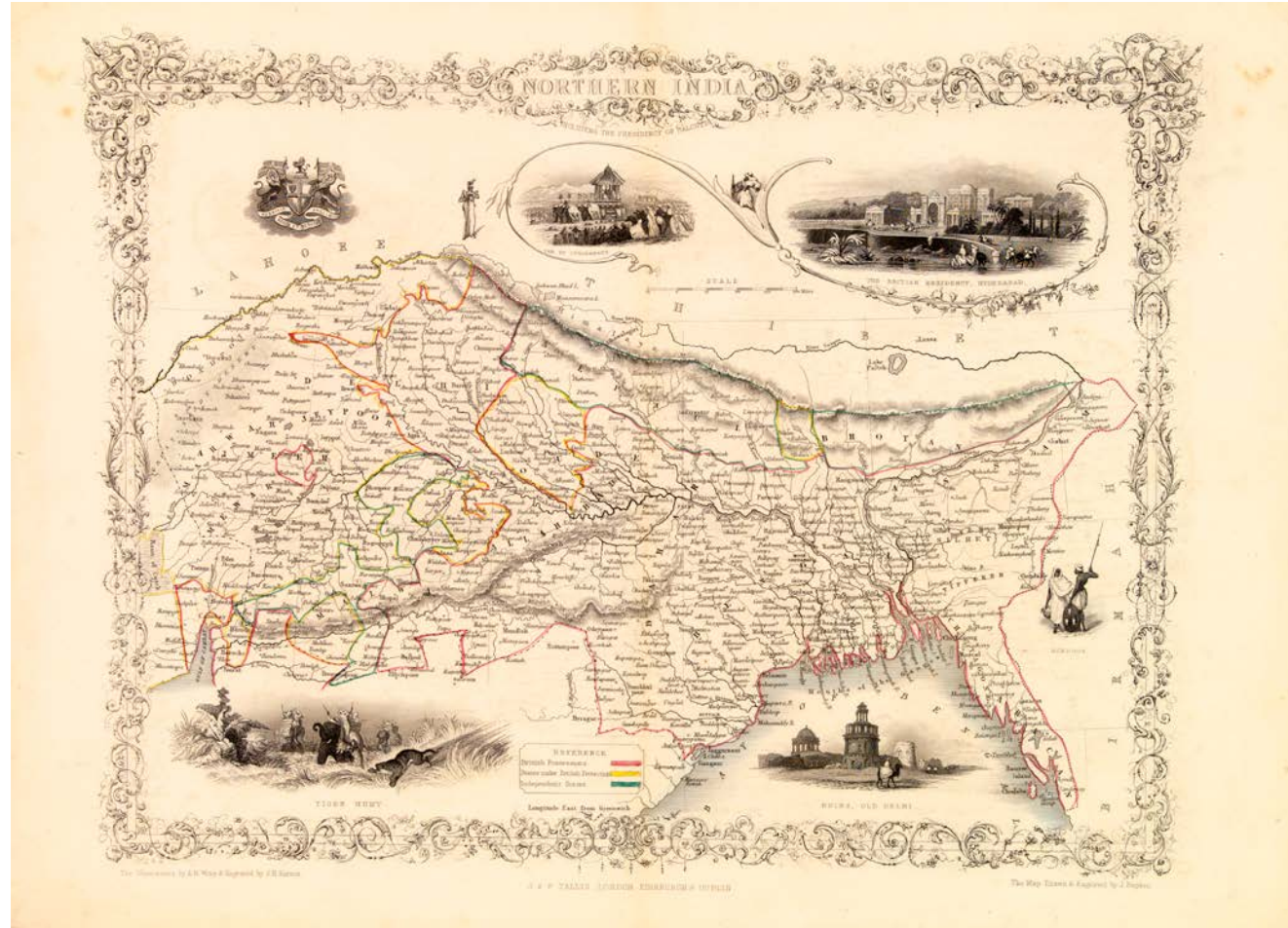
Publisher: John Tallis & company

Published: London & New York

Map Size: 10.3 x 13 inch | 26 x 33 cm

NORTHERN INDIA INCLUDING THE PRESIDENCY OF CALCUTTA

Engraver: J.H. Kern ot & J. Rapkin



Illustrator: A.H. Wray

Publisher: J&F Tallis

Published: London, Edinburgh & Dublin

Map Size: 10 x 12.5 inch | 25 x 32 cm

Sheet Size: 11 x 15 inch | 28 x 38 cm

GOA



Year 1672, Amsterdam

Publisher: BALDAEUS, P.

A combined panoramic and bird's eye-town-plan of Goa, the main Portuguese trading post in India. From Philippus Baldaeus "Naauwkeurige Beschryvinge Van Malabar en Choromandel". There is a cartouche identifying 43 buildings and the plan includes the harbor full of ships, a royal seal, a small compass rose, and even two elephants working on the harbour.

Map Size: 14 x 11 inch | 35 x 28 cm

**GOA FORTISSIMA INDIAE URBS IN CHRISTIANORUM
POTESTATEM ANNO SALUTIS**

Year ca.1572, Frankfurt

Maker / Publisher: BRAUN,G. /
HOGENBERG, F.

A nice example of Braun & Hogenberg's Goa / Diu on the western coast of India. This view was originally part of a larger sheet; sharing with Diu, Anfa and Azaamurum. This present view of Goa sees a small walled city with a vibrant shipyard at its heart. Interspersed across the print you see small settlements, Adil Sha's palace (Pangura) to the right, Benastery to the left, fortifications, churches, hills and trees. Portuguese (?) ships are seen anchored at sea. Goa was the first Portuguese territory in Asia, and was the capital of Portuguese Asia. This view is from the monumental work by Braun & Hogenberg the "Civitates Orbis Terrarum."

Map Size: 5 x 18 1/4 inch |12.7 x 46.4 cm



PLAN DE GOA

Year 1750

Engravers by Jacques Nicolas Bellin

Map Size: 9 x 14.5 inch | 23 x 37 cm



A MAP OF BENGAL, BAHAR, OUDE & ALLAHABAD WITH PART OF AGRA AND DELHI EXHIBITING THE COURSE OF THE GANGES FROM HURDWAR TO THE SEA

Year 1786, London

Engraver : James Rennell F.R.S Surveyor General of India

The map was drawn by James Rennell F.R.S., Surveyor General of India, and engraved from the original drawing in the Possession of the East India Company. The map includes a great amount of detail and shows roads and military outposts. Cartouche shows a bearded sea god resting his arm on a bull's head, and an alligator and leopard are beside him. At right, an Indian woman holds a bowl over a kneeling man, as two other men look on.”

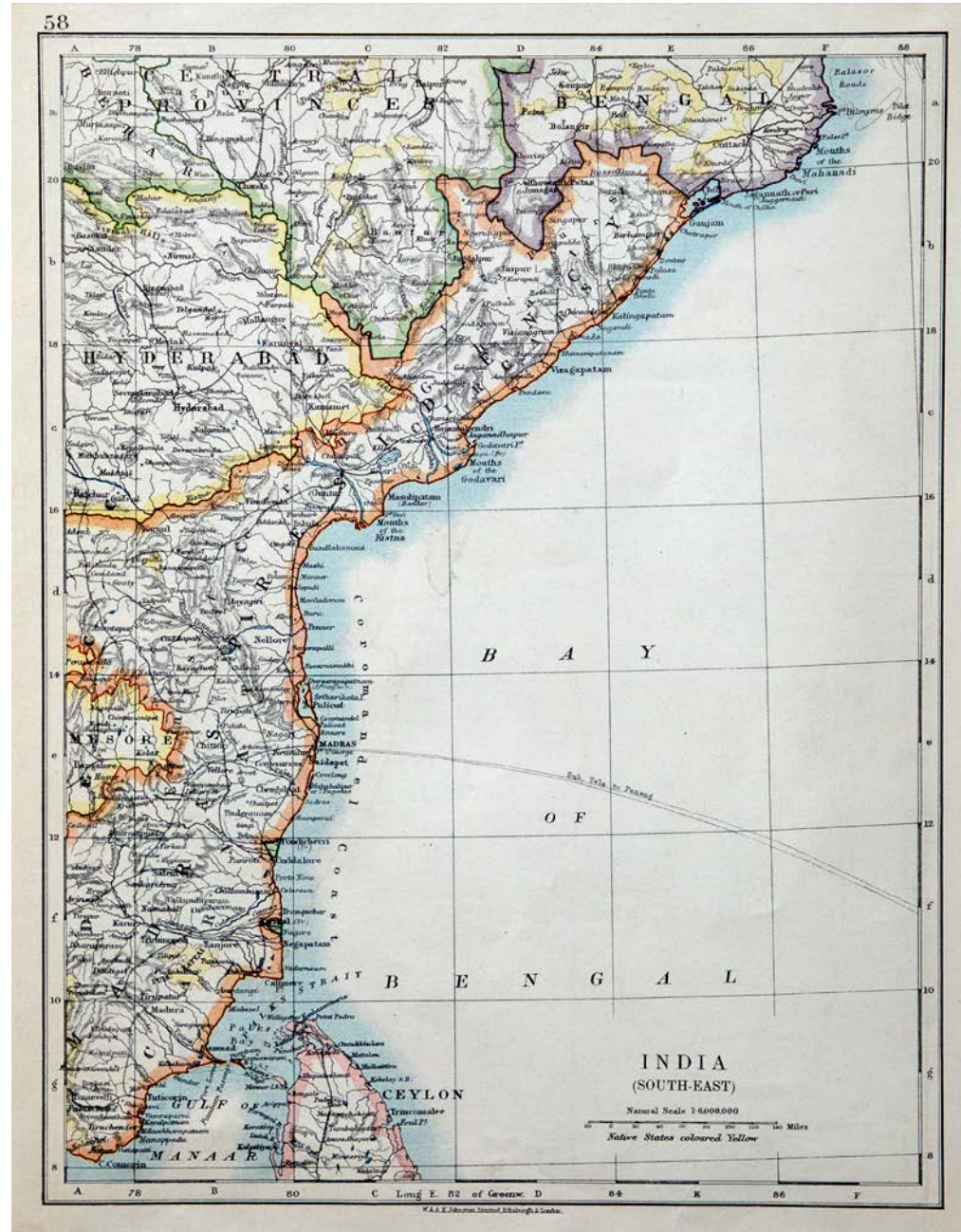
Map Size: 43 x 29 inch | 109 x 73 cm
 Sheet Size: 45 x 31 inch | 114 x 78 cm



Map 21233

INDIA (SOUTH-EAST)

Map Size:
8 x 10.5 inch | 20 x 26 cm
Sheet Size:
8.8 x 11 inch | 22 x 28 cm



Map 21220

A MAP OF THE MOUTH OF THE GANGES

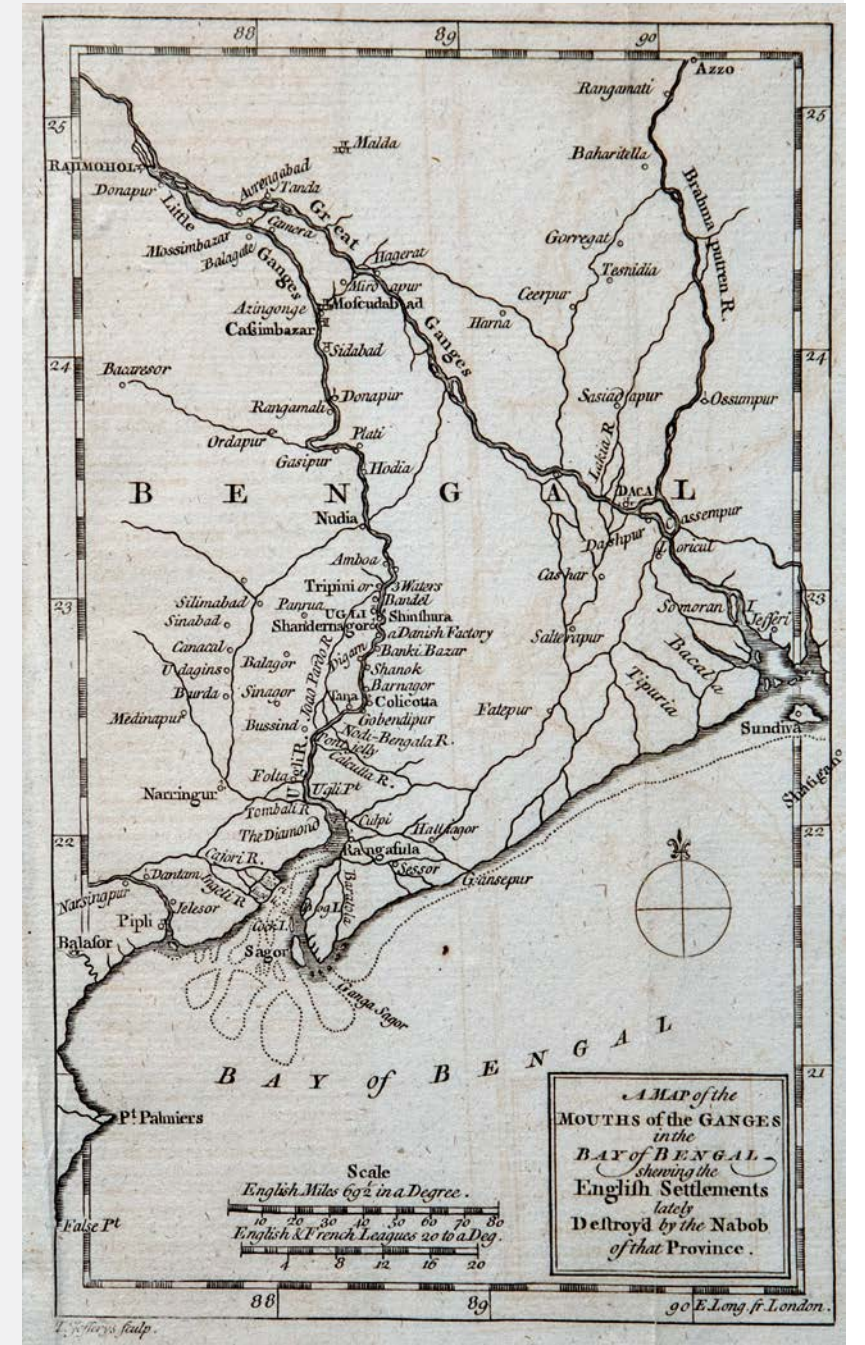
CALCUTTA DHAKA
BANGLADESH WEST BENGAL,
JEFFERYS

Year 1757

Cartographer : Thomas Jefferys

Engraver : Thomas Jefferys

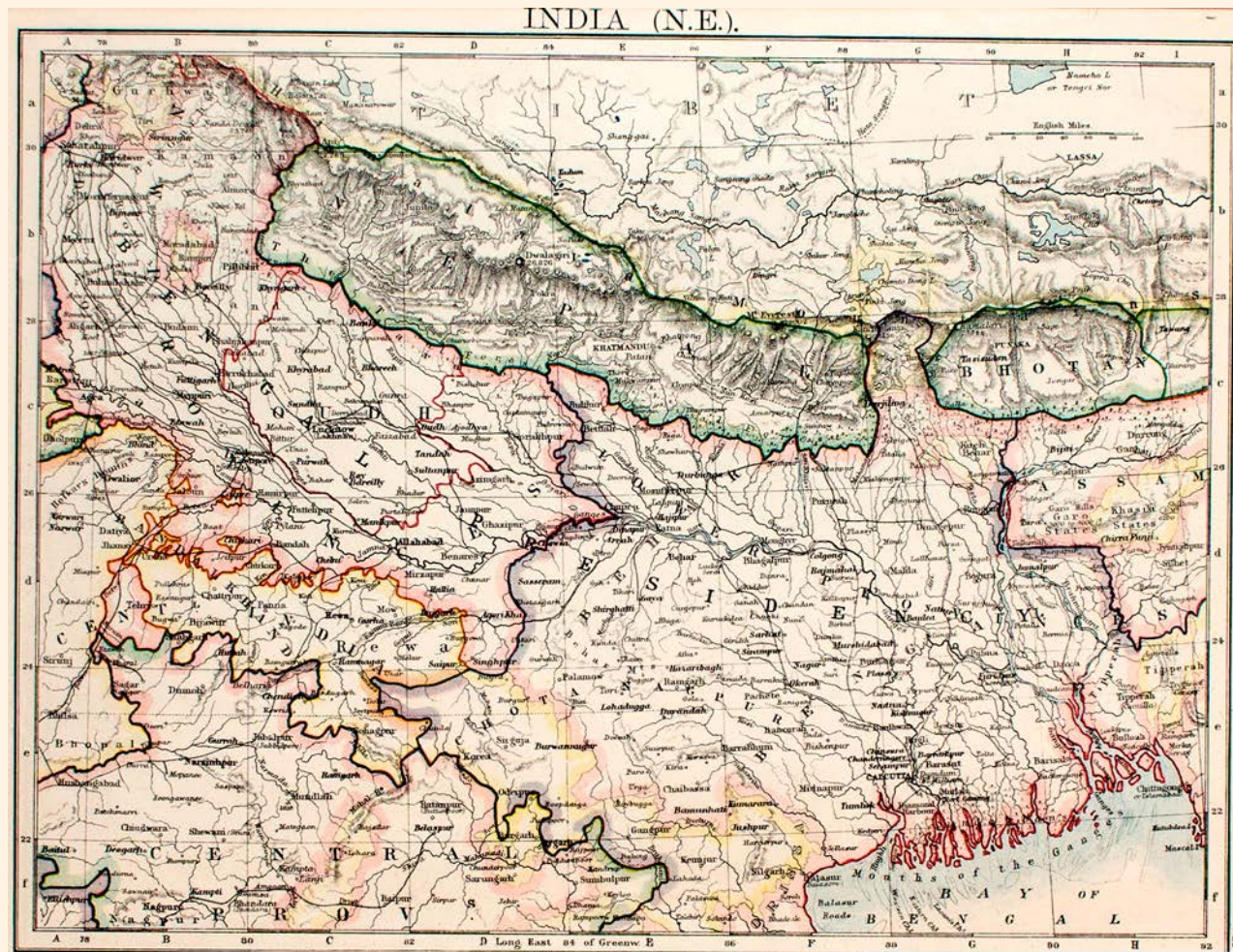
Map Size: 8 x 5 inch | 20 x 12 cm



MAP OF ASIA

Year 1844, Hartford

Publisher: Daniel Burgess/John Paine

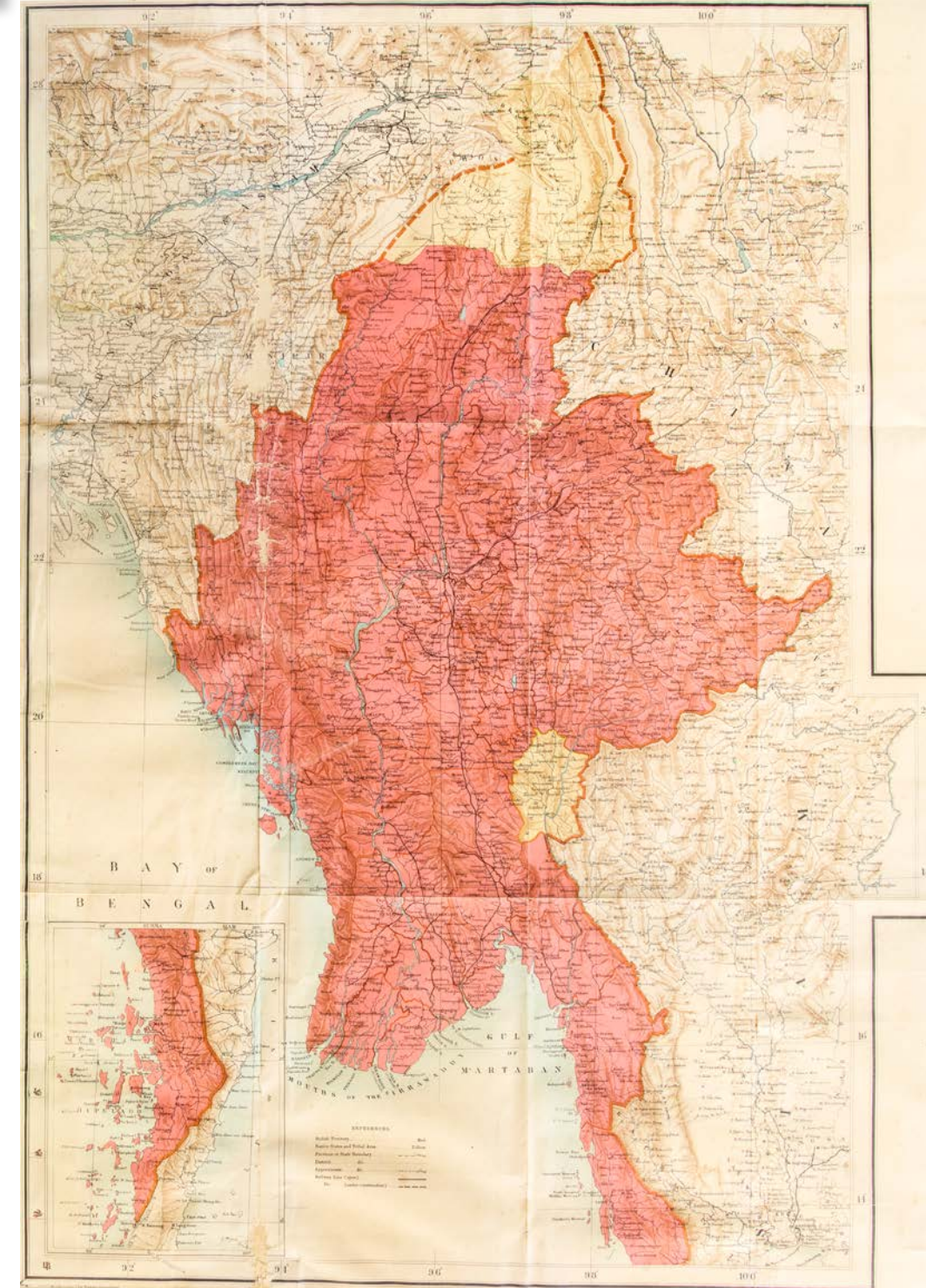


Map Size: 7 x 10 inch | 20 x 26 cm

BAY OF BENGAL

Map Size:

38 x 25 inch | 96 x 63 cm



CARTE DU DISTRICT DE TRANQUEBAR

Circa 1760, Paris

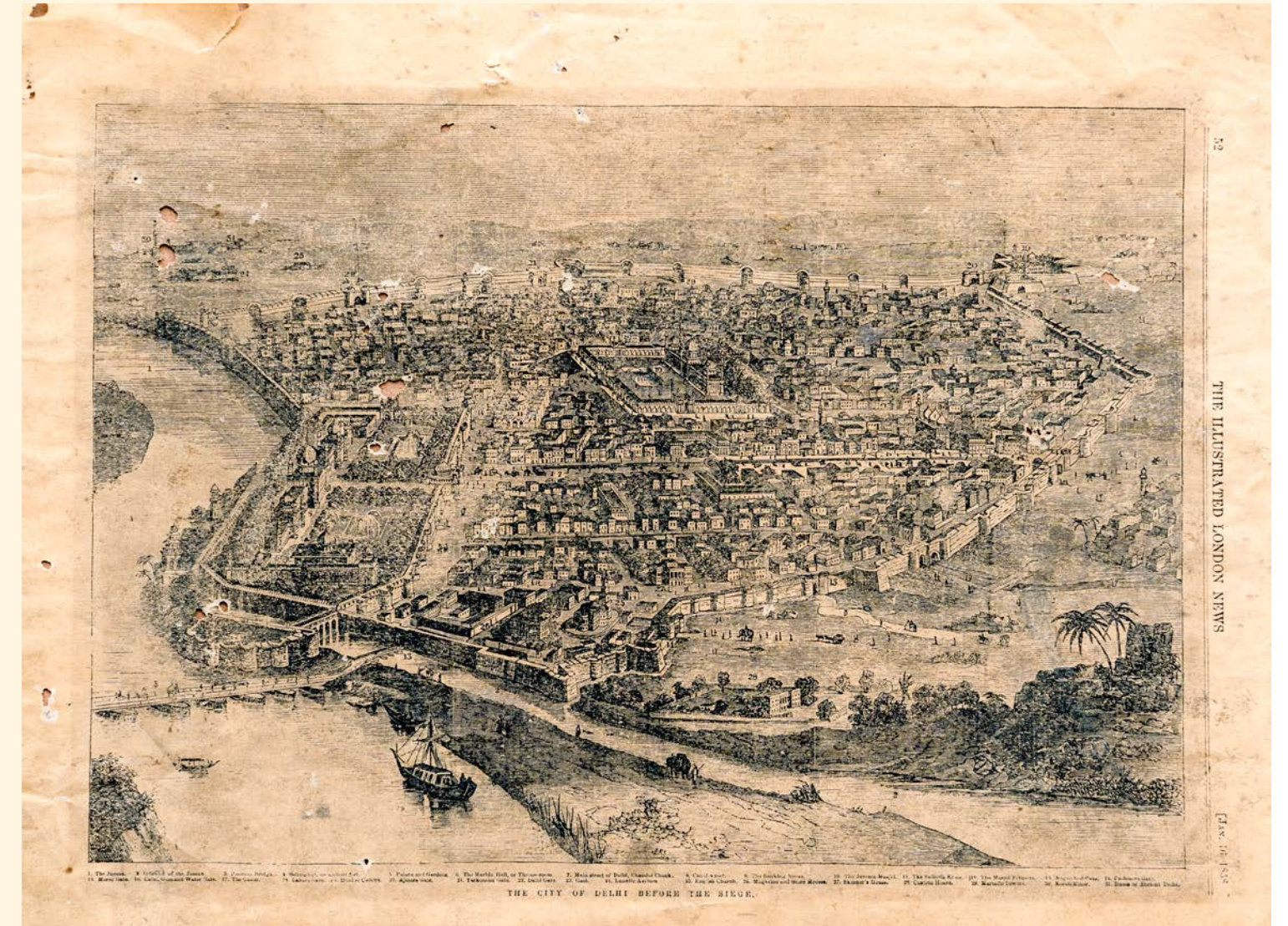
Publisher: BELLIN, J.N



Map Size: 11.6 x 12.0 inch | 29.5 x 30.5 cm

THE CITY OF DELHI BEFORE THE SEIGE

The illustrated London News, 1838.



Map Size: 13.5 x 10 inch | 34.3 x 25.4 cm

PLAN DE BOMBAY

This finely executed miniature map depicts Bombay, adjoining islands and its environs in the mid-eighteenth century. The decorative cartouche embellishes the map in the lower right quadrant, inside which is included a distance scale in both French and English forms of measurement.

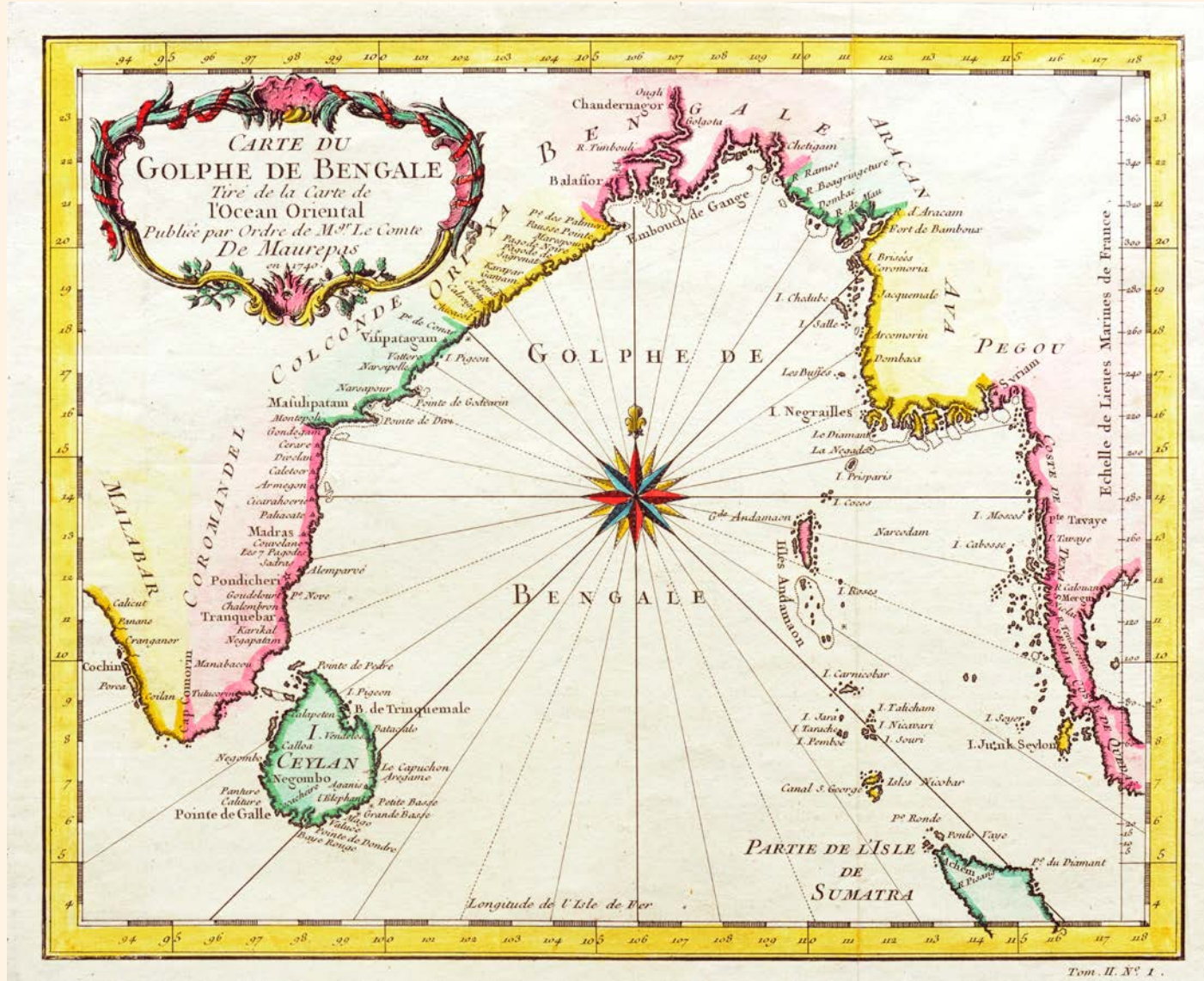
“Jacques Nicolas Bellin (1703 - 21 March 1772) was a French hydrographer, geographer, and member of the philosophes. In 1721, at age 18, he was appointed hydrographer (chief cartographer) to the French Navy. In August 1741, he became the first Ingenieur de la Marine of the Depot des cartes et plans de la Marine (the French Hydrographical Office) and was named Official Hydrographer of the French King.” (Source: Wikipedia)

Map Size: 10.5 x 7.6 inch | 26 x 19 cm



CARTE DU GOLPHE DE BENGALE

Map Size: 10.5 x 9 inch | 26 x 22.8 cm
 Sheet Size: 15 x 11 inch | 38.1 x 27.9 cm



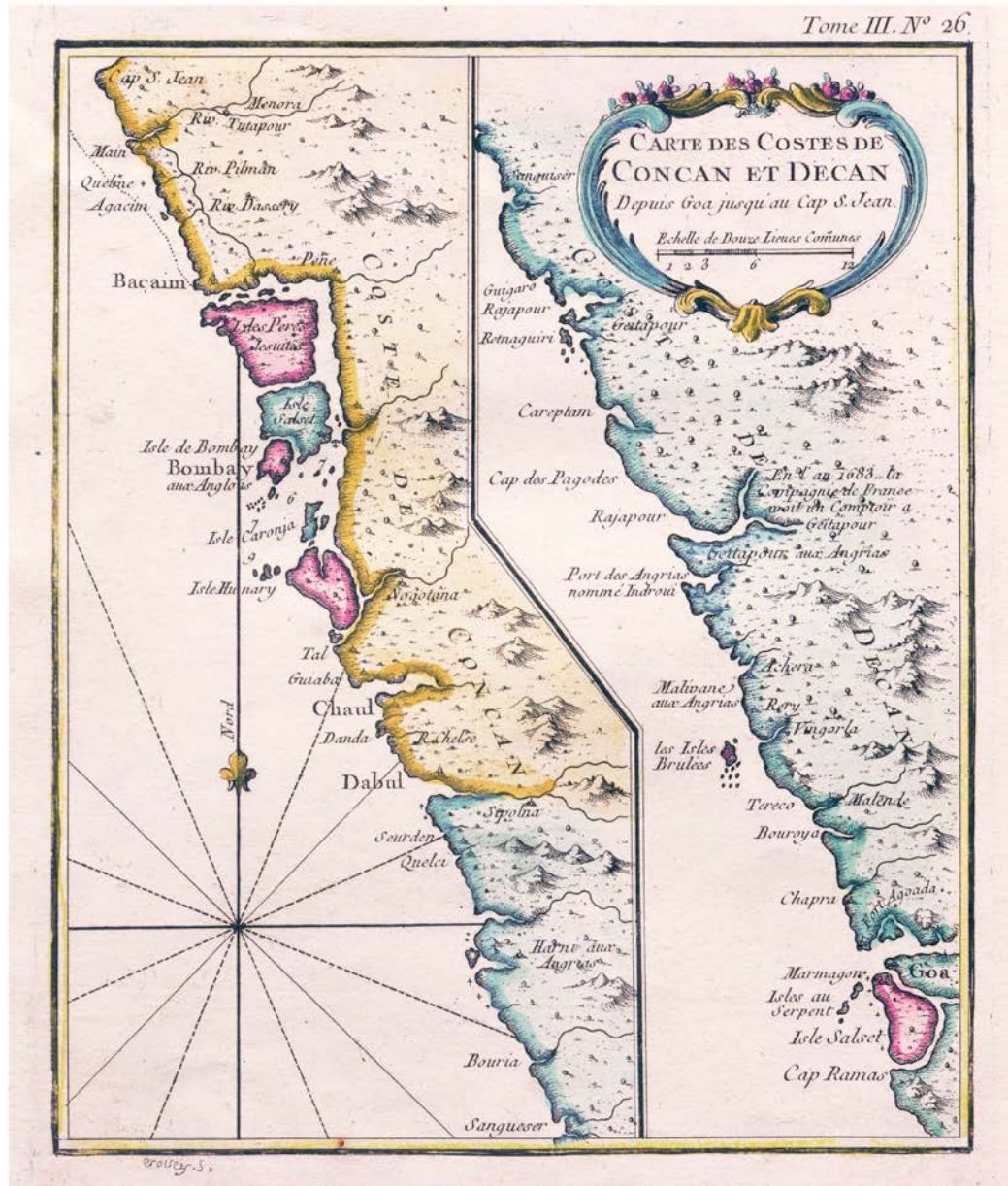
PLAN DE LA LOGE HOLLANDOISE D'OUGLY A.,1721

Map Size: 11 x 7.5 inch | 27.9 x 19.1 cm
 Sheet Size: 12.5 x 11 inch | 31.7 x 27.9 cm



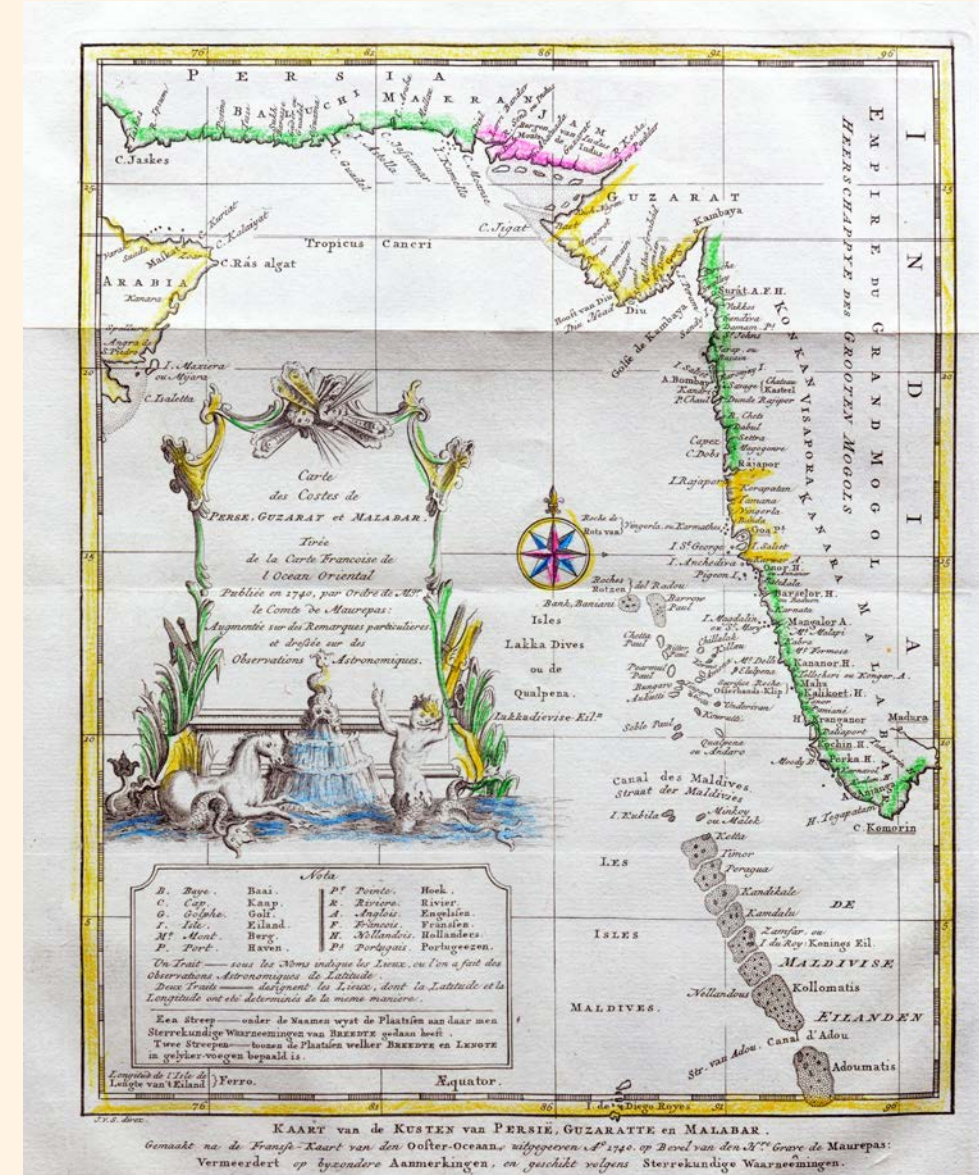
Map Size: 11 x 7.5 inch | 27.9 x 19.1 cm
 Sheet Size: 12.5 x 11 inch | 31.7 x 27.9 cm

CARTE DES COSTES DE CONCAN ET DECAN



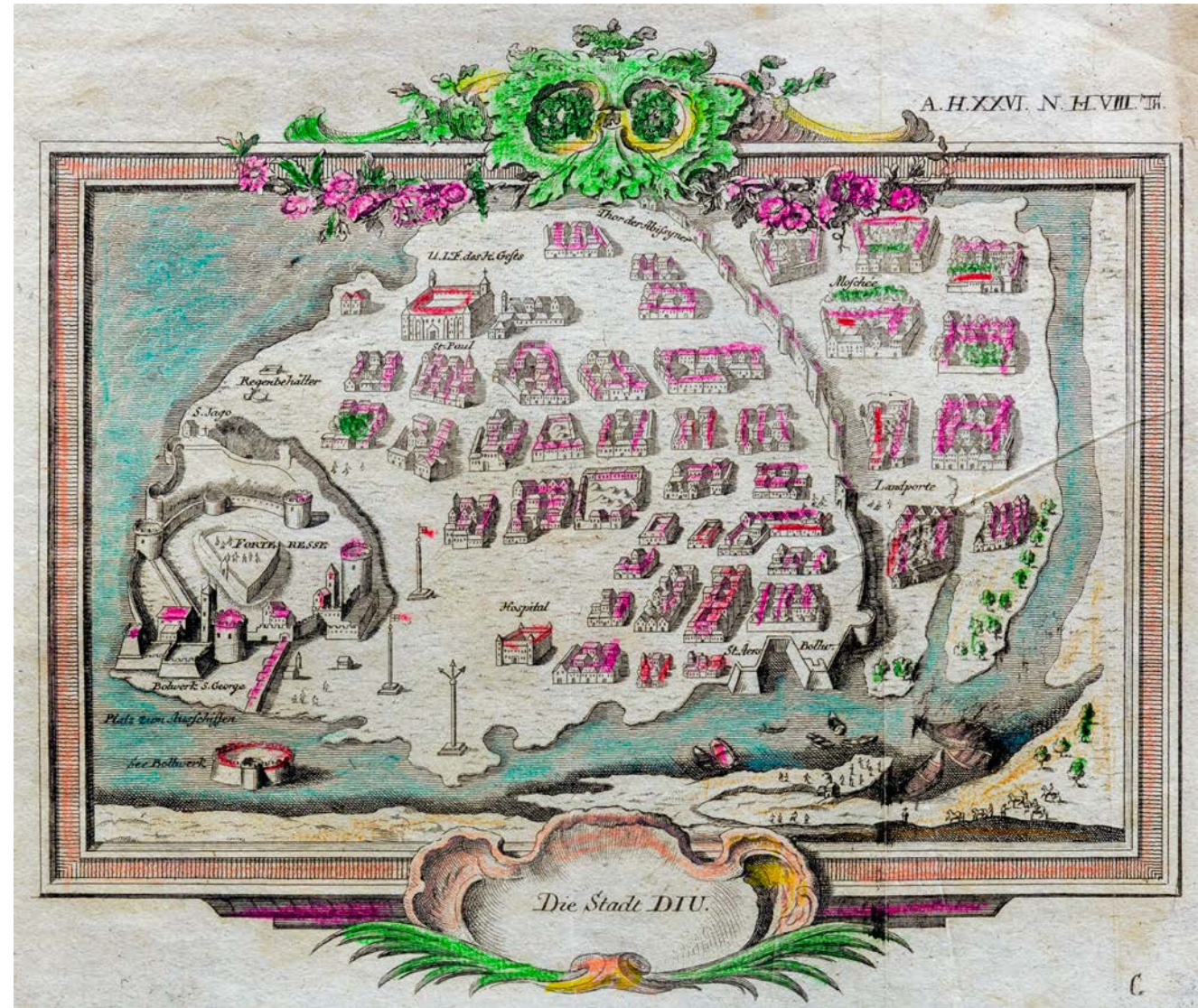
Map Size: 7 x 9 inch | 17.7 x 22.8 cm
 Sheet Size: 9.5 x 13 inch | 24.1 x 33.1 cm

CARTE DES COSTES DE PERSE, GUZARAT ET MALABAR, 1740



Map Size: 8 x 10 inch | 20.3 x 25.4 cm
 Sheet Size: 10 x 12.2 inch | 25.4 x 30.9 cm

DIE STADT DIU



Map Size: 9 x 7.5 inch | 22.8 x 19.1 cm
Sheet Size: 10.2 x 9 inch | 25.9 x 22.8 cm

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