

Engraved chart, with a few pale stains.

DELINEATING INDIVIDUAL SULTANATES

Penisola dell India di la dal Gange Divisa ne I Regni, che in essasi contengono et accrescuiuta di uarie notizie Da Giacomo Cantelli da Vignola e conforme le Relationi d’alcuni Padri della Comp.a di Giesu di Monsu Tavernier, Mandeslo e d’altri Illustri Viaggiatori del nostro Secolo

Author
DE ROSSI, Giovanni Giacomo and DA VIGNOLA, Giacomo Cantelli

Publication date
1683, [but 1692].

Publisher
Data in Luce da Gio: Giac.o de Rossi in Roma alla Pace con priv: del Sommo Pont,

Publication place
Rome,

Physical description
Engraved chart, with a few pale stains.

Dimensions
620 by 475mm. (24.5 by 18.75 inches).

Notes
In this map, engraved by Franciscus Donia-Messis, drawn by Giacomo Cantelli da Vignola, improves on its Dutch models by incorporating the information of Johan Albrecht de Mandelslo and Jean-

Baptiste Tavernier. It was published by Giovanni Giacomo de Rossi in his atlas ‘Mercurio Geografico overo Guida geografica in tutte le parti del mondo conforme le tavole di Giacomo Cantelli da Vignola’, volume II, 1692.

Focused on the Malay Peninsula, the map delineates the individual sultanates, and shows “Sincapura” as an island. The map extends to include the Bay of Bengal, Cambodia, Cochinchina, southeast China and Sumatra. Where the island of Borneo should be, is a large and elaborate title cartouche.

Giacomo Cantelli da Vignola (1643-1695) was an Italian cartographer and engraver. He joined the retinue of Count Rinieri Marescotti, and whilst travelling with the Count, met the publisher Giovanni Giacomo de Rossi, who became his partner. He eventually became court geographer to Reggio Francesco II d’Este, Duke of Modena.

Founded in 1633, the de Rossi printing press was the most important and prolific in Rome during the seventeenth century. Just before the death of its founder, Giuseppe de Rossi (1570-1639), it was inherited by his son Giovanni Giacomo (1627-1691), under whom it produced some of its finest work. These included the etchings of several influential artists, such as Pietro Testa, Giovan Francesco Grimaldi and Giovanni Benedetto Castiglione, as well as a wealth of cartographic material.

From the mid 1680s, Giovanni Giacomo published his first atlas, the ‘Mercurio Geografico’, in partnership with his adopted son Domenico de Rossi, who would ultimately become best-known as a sculptor. The first edition consisted of 30 maps dated from between 1669 and 1715, generally derived from the work of Cantelli da Vignola, the important seventeenth century cartographer whose fine style of bold engraving would have great influence on Vincenzo Coronelli.

Bibliography

Provenance

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