



Barry Lawrence Ruderman Antique Maps Inc.

7407 La Jolla Boulevard
La Jolla, CA 92037

www.raremaps.com

(858) 551-8500
blr@raremaps.com

[Emperor Charles VI]

Stock#: 46964
Map Maker: Homann
Date: 1717
Place: Nuremberg
Color: Uncolored
Condition: VG+
Size: 19 x 11 inches
Price: SOLD



Description:

Striking image of Emperor Charles IV, published in Nuremberg by Johann Baptiste Homann.

Portrait of Charles VI (1685 -1740), in a long curled wig, wearing armour, a mantle fastened with a jewelled strap, and a sash, his right hand extended with baton.

In the background is drapery printed with portraits of emperors and other figures, titled, within ovals.



Barry Lawrence Ruderman Antique Maps Inc.

7407 La Jolla Boulevard
La Jolla, CA 92037

www.raremaps.com

(858) 551-8500
blr@raremaps.com

[Emperor Charles VI]

In the lower right corner, a child looks up, wearing a helmet and cape, holding onto a globe which depicts 'Africa', 'America' and 'Europa', with the latin phrase 'Constantia et fortitudine', meaning, 'through perseverance and bravery', below.

A crown sits on a plinth with the crest of Charles VI underneath, to the left.

Charles VI

Charles VI (1685 - 1740.) succeeded his elder brother, Joseph I, as Holy Roman Emperor, King of Bohemia (as Charles II), King of Hungary and Croatia (as Charles III), and King of Serbia, Archduke of Austria, etc., in 1711. He unsuccessfully claimed the throne of Spain as Charles III, following the death of its ruler, and Charles's relative, Charles II of Spain, in 1700. He married Elisabeth Christine of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, by whom he had his two children: Maria Theresa, born 1717, the last Habsburg sovereign, and Maria Anna, born 1718, Governess of the Austrian Netherlands.

Four years before the birth of Maria Theresa, faced with his lack of male heirs, Charles provided for a male-line succession failure with the Pragmatic Sanction of 1713. The Emperor favoured his own daughters over those of his elder brother and predecessor, Joseph I, in the succession, ignoring the decree he had signed during the reign of his father, Leopold I. Charles sought the other European powers' approval. They exacted harsh terms: Britain demanded that Austria abolish its overseas trading company. In total, Great Britain, France, Saxony-Poland, the Dutch Republic, Spain, Venice, States of the Church, Prussia, Russia, Denmark, Savoy-Sardinia, Bavaria, and the Diet of the Holy Roman Empire, recognized the sanction. France, Spain, Saxony-Poland, Bavaria and Prussia later reneged.

Charles died in 1740, sparking the War of the Austrian Succession, which plagued his successor, Maria Theresa, for eight years.

Detailed Condition: