



**Barry Lawrence Ruderman  
Antique Maps Inc.**

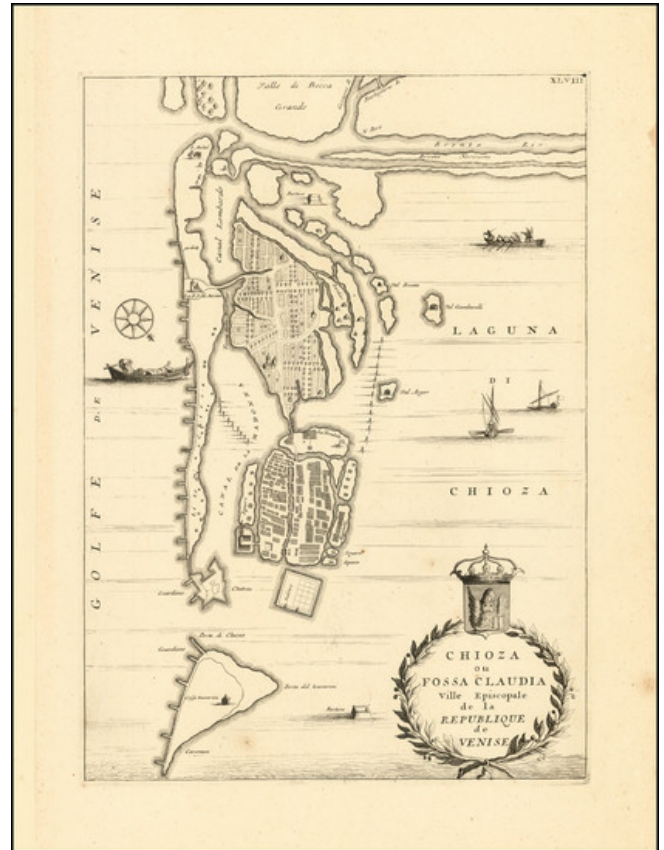
7407 La Jolla Boulevard  
La Jolla, CA 92037

[www.raremaps.com](http://www.raremaps.com)

(858) 551-8500  
[blr@raremaps.com](mailto:blr@raremaps.com)

**(Venice Region) Chioza ou Fossa Claudia Ville Episcopale de la Republique de Venise  
[Chioggia or Fossa Clodia, Episcopal City of the Republic of Venice]**

**Stock#:** 92317  
**Map Maker:** Blaeu / Mortier  
**Date:** 1704 circa  
**Place:** Amsterdam  
**Color:** Uncolored  
**Condition:** VG+  
**Size:** 10.5 x 14.5 inches  
**Price:** \$ 295.00



**Description:**

Attractive and scarce antique engraved map of Chioggia and Fossa Clodia in the Veneto Region of Italy.

Chioggia and Fossa Clodia are both cities located in the Venetian Lagoon, near the city of Venice, in northeastern Italy. The title of the map suggests that Chioggia and Fossa Clodia were considered Episcopal Cities, meaning that they were under the jurisdiction of a bishop or were centers of religious authority in the Republic of Venice.

The Republic of Venice was a maritime republic that existed from the 7th century until the end of the 18th century. It was a major power in the Mediterranean and played an important role in the politics and trade of Europe during its existence. This map likely represents one of the many maps that were created during this time to document and represent the territory and power of the Republic of Venice.



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The "Nouveau Theatre de l'Italie" was a collection of maps and views of Italian cities published in Amsterdam by Pierre Mortier in 1704/5. This atlas consisted of four volumes and included maps from the earlier work on Italian cities by Willem Blaeu, which had been published in the 17th century. However, Mortier's edition also added numerous new maps of his own design, particularly focused on the cities of the northern part of the Italian peninsula. The new maps were contained in the first volume of the work, while the remaining volumes included maps from Blaeu's earlier publications.

Interestingly, Mortier's atlas was published with text in three languages: Latin, French, and Dutch. Unlike Blaeu's original maps, the text was not printed on the back of each individual map, but rather found at the beginning of each volume.

Blaeu's earlier work on Italian cities was published in three volumes in 1663, with separate sections devoted to the State of the Church, Rome, and the Kingdom of Naples and Sicily. After Blaeu's death, his heirs published two more volumes in 1682 that focused on the cities of Piedmont and Savoy. These volumes were later reprinted by other publishers in 1693 and 1697.

The Mortier edition of Blaeu's work on Italian cities was highly successful, leading to another reprint of the atlas, practically identical to the original, edited by R. Alberts and published in 1724/5. Overall, these publications provide a valuable historical record of the topography, architecture, and cultural significance of Italian cities during the 17th and early 18th centuries, and demonstrate the importance of maps in documenting the urban landscape of Italy during this time period.

**Detailed Condition:**