

MoW Register Nominations - Moll's collection

1. Title / Titre

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Moll's collection

2. Summary / Résumé

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The Moll's collection of maps and vedute, named after its author Bernard Paul Moll, constitutes unique evidence of collecting activities in the mid-18th century. The unique structure of the collection is documented by two editions of original manuscript catalogues indicating its progressive growth; the excellent physical condition of the collection reveals the contemporary method of mounting of individual works.

The collection stands out due to its exceptional scope and geographical coverage. The number of 12,774 units ranks it among the largest late Baroque collections of its kind. It is exceptional that it owes its creation to a mere member of the upper middle class with original interests and not to an institution or a monarch.

The collection offers a representative cross-section of cartographic production and vedute of the 16th to 18th centuries and depicts the territory of Central Europe, the countries of today's Benelux, Italy and major parts of the Balkans. It includes a large number of manuscript plans, maps and illustrations that offer unique representations of the places and territories in question. Similarly, manuscript catalogues are an outstanding testimony to the contemporary methodological approach to the organisation of cartographic collections and, for some territories, they constitute the first inventories of map production.

The collection is an extremely valuable and unique resource for the history of collecting, cartography, urbanism, military science and mining.

3. Nominator contact details / Coordonnées de l'auteur

3.1 Name of nominator / Nom de l'auteur de la proposition

Moravian Library in Brno

3.2 Relationship to the nominated material / Relation avec l'élément considéré du patrimoine documentaire

The Moravian Library is the custodian of the nominated collection.

3.3 Address / Adresse

Moravian Library in Brno
Kounicova 65a, 601 87 Brno, Czech Republic

3.4 Telephone / Téléphone

+420 541 646 223

3.5 Email / Courriel

Jindra.Pavelkova@mzk.cz

3.6 Co-nominator(s), if any / Co-auteur(s), le cas échéant

4. Declaration of Authority / Déclaration sur l'honneur

I certify that I have the authority to nominate the item, or items, described in this document to the Memory of the World Register.
Je certifie sur l'honneur, proposer le patrimoine documentaire décrit dans ce document au Registre international de la Mémoire du monde

Declaration of authority / Déclaration sur l'honneur

Yes

Full name / Nom et prénom

Tomáš Kubiček

Date

5. Legal information / Informations juridiques

5.1 Name of owner / Nom du propriétaire

The nominated collection is owned by the Czech Republic represented by the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic. Its custody has been entrusted to the Moravian Library.

5.2 Address / Adresse

118 11 Prague 1, Maltézské náměstí 1, Czech Republic

5.3 Telephone / Téléphone

+420 252 085 371

5.4 Email / Adresse électronique

dita.limova@mkcr.cz

5.5 Name and contact details of custodian / Nom et coordonnées du dépositaire

Jiří Dufka, Moravian Library, Kounicova 65a, 601 87 Brno, Czech Republic

Phone: +420 541 646 158, e-mail: Jiri.Dufka@mzk.cz

5.6 Legal status / Statut juridique

The Moll's collection is part of the permanent historical collection of the Moravian Library.

The Moravian Library in Brno is liable for the custody of the nominated collection legally and administratively. The Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic is the founder of the Library.

Its rights and responsibilities in this respect are laid down in Act no. 257/2001 Coll., on Libraries and the Conditions for the Operation of Public Library and Information Services (the Library Act), as amended, specifically mentioning the Moravian Library.

The responsibilities of the Moravian Library are further laid down by the Decision of the Minister of Culture of the Czech Republic No. 24/2011 of 30 November 2011 establishing the Founding Charter of the Moravian Library in Brno, as amended.

5.7 Copyright status / Droits d'auteur

Pursuant to Act No. 121/2000 Coll. on Copyright, on Related Rights and on Amendments to Certain Acts (the Copyright Act), as amended, works from the Collection and the Collection, as a sui generis oeuvre, are no longer subject to author's economic rights. Since the Moll's collection represents copyrighted work pursuant to the said regulation, the provisions of Section 11(5) apply thereto as far as moral rights (i.e. of B. P. Moll) are concerned (quote): "After the death of the author, no one may claim authorship to the work, the work may only be used in a manner that does not decrease its value and, if customary, the author of the work must be indicated...".

For non-commercial purposes, digitalised documents are provided freely. The condition is only an exact indication of the title, author and publisher of the work, including the shelfmark and the name of the custodian. The conclusion of a license agreement is the condition for a reproduction to be published where the publisher undertakes to submit one copy in addition to the mandatory one.

5.8 Accessibility / Accessibilité

The entire collection has been digitised in the past and is accessible via the mapy.mzk.cz website which is available in Czech, English and German. The presentation of originals is possible only in justified cases in the Study Hall of Manuscripts and Old Prints in the building of the Moravian Library in Brno in accordance with the Research Rules of this study hall.

Digital copies in user resolution can be freely downloaded from the mapy.mzk.cz website. Full resolution copies can be requested by a contact form on the indicated website or by email: mapy@mzk.cz. For private and non-commercial purposes, copies are provided free of charge. When using documents for publication purposes, it is required to send one copy of the publication free of charge to be included in the collection of the Moravian Library. To this end, a license agreement is signed. As with the loans for exhibitions, when publishing a copy, it is necessary to indicate not only the shelfmark of each work but also the name of the Moravian Library as its custodian.

Loans of originals for exhibitions are provided on an exceptional basis. The physical condition of the document is decisive. Making facsimiles is preferred. Any export to a foreign country is covered by a special regulation and is possible only with a valid certificate under the Act on the Sale and Export of Items of Cultural Value. The Moll's collection is also covered by the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property which the Czech Republic is a party to.

6. Identity and description of the documentary heritage / Identité et description de l'élément du patrimoine documentaire

6.1 Name and identification details / Nom et identification de l'élément proposé

Title of the nomination: Moll's collection

Name of Institution: Moravian Library

6.2 Type of document/ Type de document

Maps / Cartes, Manuscripts / Manuscrits

6.3 Catalogue or registration details / Détails du catalogue ou de l'inscription

Documents from the Moll's collection may be clearly identified based on shelfmarks beginning with Moll- *. Four manuscripts bear, for historical reasons, shelfmarks beginning with RKP2-0047.948 *. The entire collection has been catalogued. All sheets were assigned a bar code ensuring their clear identification. The collection has also been entirely digitised and is presented on the website at mapy.mzk.cz/en/.

The website also allows searching in electronic book catalogues of the Moravian Library. An older register is provided in the printed catalogue "The Map Collection of B. P. Moll in the University Library in Brno" (Prague 1959).

The Moll's collection is separated from the other collections of the Moravian Library by its unique registration location designation, as well as physically, as it is placed in a special store room for manuscripts and old prints. The records thereof are supported by a modern electronic record keeping system, a printed catalogue and older catalogue cards. Due to the scope of the collection, the complete catalogue is not attached hereto. For an overview, the basic structure of Moll's collection is provided:

Atlas Austriacus

Austriaci circuli pars I (Historical and general maps of the Austrian lands, ecclesiastical maps, general maps of Lower Austria, a set of engravings of monasteries of the Servite Order. Geyer's drawings of buildings and ancient monuments from the Weinviertel region)

Austriaci circuli pars II (Geyer's drawings of buildings and ancient monuments from the area of Waldviertel)

Austriaci circuli pars III (Geyer's drawings of buildings and ancient monuments from the area of Industrieviertel)

Austriaci circuli pars IV (Geyer's drawings of buildings and ancient monuments from the area of Industrieviertel)

Austriaci circuli pars V (Geyer's drawings of buildings and ancient monuments from the area of Mostviertel)

Austriaci circuli pars VI (General and special maps of Lower Austria, engravings from Vischer's and Merian's topography, Delsenbach's engravings of Liechtenstein estates, engravings of Lower Austrian monasteries)

Austriaci circuli pars VII. Viennae pars I (Plans and overall vedute of towns, engravings of palaces, religious buildings and squares)

Austriaci circuli pars VIII. Viennae pars II (Engravings of the Imperial Library, Vienna palaces, the palace of Eugene of Savoy in Favoriten)

Austriaci circuli pars IX. Austriae superioris pars I (Geyer's drawings of buildings and ancient monuments from the area of Upper Austria)

Austriaci circuli pars X. Austriae superioris pars II (General and special maps of Upper Austria, Vischer's topography, engravings from Merian's Topographiae Windhagianae, engravings of religious buildings, Geyer's drawings of mine works)

Austriaci circuli pars XI. Austria anterioris pars I (Geyer's drawings of cross-sections of mine works, buildings, and ancient monuments from the Tyrol region)

Austriaci circuli pars XII. Austriae anterioris pars II (General and special maps of Tyrol, maps of Further Austria, engravings from Merian's Topography, vedute and plans of fortifications of cities)

Austriaci circuli pars XIII. Austriae interioris pars I. Carinthiae archiducatus pars I (Historical, general and special maps of Carinthia, engravings from Valvasor's Topography, Geyer's drawings of buildings, ancient monuments and mine works)

Austriaci circuli pars XIV. Austriae interioris pars II. Carinthiae archiducatus pars II (Geyer's drawings of cross-sections of mine works, buildings, and ancient monuments from the region of Carinthia)

Austriaci circuli pars XV. Austriae interioris pars III. Carniolae ducatus pars I (Geyer's drawings of buildings, ancient monuments and mine work from the Carniola region)

Austriaci circuli pars XVI. Austriae interioris pars IV. Carniolae ducatus pars II (General and special maps of Carniola, Istria, Windic March, coast maps, engravings from Valvasor's topography)

Austriaci circuli pars XVII. Austriae interioris pars V. Styriae ducatus pars I (Geyer's drawings of buildings and ancient monuments from Styria)

Austriaci circuli pars XVIII. Austriae interioris pars VI. Styriae ducatus pars II (General maps of territories of the territory of Styria, engravings from Merian's topography, vedute of cities)

Austriaci circuli pars XIX. Austriae interioris pars VII. Styriae ducatus pars III (Geyer's drawings of buildings and cross-sections of mine works from the area of Styria)

Bohemiae regni pars I. Bohemiae pars I (Geyer's drawings of buildings and cross-sections of mines, general maps of the Czech lands)

Bohemiae regni pars II. Bohemiae pars II (Special maps, plans and vedute of Prague and other Czech cities, maps of counties, engravings from Merian's topography, plans of the castle in Roudnice nad Labem)

Bohemiae regni pars III. Moravia (Geyer's drawings of buildings, mines, and ancient monuments, general map of Moravia, maps of regions)

Bohemiae regni pars IV. Silesia (Maps of the whole territory of Silesia, Upper Silesia and individual principalities, plans and vedute of cities, monasteries, evangelical grace churches)

Burgundici circuli pars I. Belgii Austriaci pars I (Historical maps, general maps of all 17 provinces, maps of the Austrian Netherlands, plans of battlefields and maps of boundaries)

Burgundici circuli pars II. Belgii Austriaci pars II (General maps of the Austrian Netherlands, maps of part of England, plans of battlefields and urban fortifications, military atlas Crepy-Mainand)

Burgundici circuli pars III. Belgii Austriaci pars III (Special maps of the Austrian Netherlands—especially of Artois, Brabant. Sets of

engravings of Brussels palaces and gardens, vedute and town plans)

Burgundici circuli pars IV. Belgii Austriaci pars IV (General and special maps of Flanders, Geldern, Hainaut, Cambrai (county and archdiocese), Limburg, Luxembourg, the territories of Mechelen, Namur, vedute and plans of cities, engravings of urban fortifications)

Burgundici circuli pars V. Belgii Foederati pars I (General maps of the Netherlands, maps of Friesland, Zutphen and Geldern, Groningen. Plans and vedute of towns and their fortifications, engravings of palaces and gardens)

Burgundici circuli pars VI. Belgii Foederati pars II (Maps of Holland, Amsterdam-city plans, engravings of buildings, streets, and port, Rotterdam, the palaces of Honslardyck and Rijswijk, urban fortifications plans)

Burgundici circuli pars VII. Belgii Foederati pars III (Maps of Overijssel, Utrecht, Zeeland, engravings of the Soesdyck palace, a set of engravings of the Riviera of the Vechta River, vedute and town plans)

Italiae pars I (General maps of Italy, maps of electorate territories, postal maps, maps of Upper Italy (Lombardy), the river Po, plans of battlefields)

Italiae pars II. Status regis Sardiniae (Maps of the Duchy of Savoy, the Principality of Piedmont, County of Nice, Margraviate of Monferrata, and the island and Kingdom of Sardinia. Plans and vedute of cities.)

Italiae pars III. Venetiarum respublica (Maps of the Venetian territory, city maps, a series of engravings of Venetian palaces, churches, squares, and channels)

Italiae pars IV. Status Mediolanensis (Maps of the territory of Milan, Cremona, Pavia, Lodi, Novarro, Tortona, the Duchy of Mantua and the city of Mantua. Hand-drawn and printed town plans)

Italiae pars V. Modena, Parma, Genua (Maps of the Duchy of Parma, Piacenza and Guastalla, Genovese Republic, the island of Corsica. Plans and vedute of cities.)

Italiae pars VI. Status ecclesiasticus pars I (Maps of central Italy, of the Margraviate of Ancona and Bologna territory. Engravings of buildings in Bologna, and the Duchies of Castro and Ferrara, the territory of Orvieto, patrimonium Sancti Petri, the territory of Perugia, Romagna, Sabina, the Duchy of Spoleto, Duchies of Urbino and Campagna e Marittima. Set of engravings of Roman ruins, ancient statues, vedute and building plans. Engravings from the funeral of Queen Christina of Sweden.)

Italiae pars VII. Status ecclesiasticus pars II (Sets of engravings of Roman palaces, squares, and churches.)

Italiae pars VIII. Status ecclesiasticus pars III (Roman gardens and fountains, fountains at Frascati by Faldo, Fountains at Tivoli by Venturini)

Italiae pars IX. Magnus ducatus Hetruriae (Historical and contemporary maps, special maps of Tuscany, the city of Florence, maps and vedute of Tuscan towns and rural villas, the Republic of Lucca.)

Italiae pars X. Neapolis et Siciliae regnum (Historical and contemporary maps, general and special maps, the island of Sicily, engravings of Naples.)

Hungariae regni pars I. Tabulae generales (Historic maps of Pannonia and Illyria, maps of the Ottoman Empire, maps of waters, of the Danube River from Vienna to Istanbul, general maps of Hungary, maps of territories bordering with the Ottoman Empire, general maps of battlefields of wars with Turks.)

Hungariae regni pars II. Hungaria superior et inferior (General and special maps of Hungary, administrative division of Hungarian counties and districts, Geyer's drawings of mine works, vedute and plans of fortification of cities.)

Hungariae regni pars III. Croatia, Dalmatia, Slavonia (General and special maps of Bosnia, Croatia, Dalmatia, Slavonia, Serbia, maps of Turkish Wars in the 18th century, vedute and plans of forts, Geyer's drawings of urban fortifications.)

Hungariae regni pars IV. Banatus temesvarensis, Transylvania (General maps of the Banat of Temeswar, Bessarabia, Bulgaria, Moldavia, Transylvania, Wallachia, Geyer's drawings, vedute of cities.)

Varia

6.4 Visual documentation (if available and appropriate) / Documentation visuelle le cas échéant (si disponible et approprié)

The entire collection is available in digitised form at <http://mapy.mzk.cz/en/>

HOMANN, Johann Christoph: Tabula Geographica Europae Austriacae Generalis

Nuremberg, 1733

Shelfmark Moll-0000.001

The map both provides the first representation of the Habsburg lands and is a programme map of the entire Moll collection – it is the key for its whole arranging. The yellow-coloured parts served as the basis for the Atlas Austriacus and the parts bordered by a red line for the Atlas Germanicus. The map has also a strong symbolic character: it is a celebration of the Habsburg expansion into the Balkans. Near the right edge, a scene is depicted in which Eugene of Savoy, wearing an armour of a Christian Knight, presents a plan of Belgrade and a shield with a boar's head, a coat of arms of old Serbia, to the personified Austria. The scene is framed by a plaque with a dedication to Charles VI. and a figure of an imperial eagle. In the shadow of its wings, the coats of arms of all Habsburg lands are placed, together with a depiction of the globe and the armour of the defeated opponents.

<http://mapy.mzk.cz/mzk03/001/045/140/2619265500/>

Unknown author: Mappa der Grenzscheidung des Banat Temeswar von Ann. 1740

Ca 1750

Shelfmark Moll-0003.388

A unique manuscript map of the Banat of Temeswar (the territory of today's southwestern Romania and northeastern Serbia) shown within its 1740 borders with accompanied depictions of major mosques and, as with other similar maps kept in the collection, also cross-sections of the fortifications of the capital city. It is an example of numerous manuscript maps from the territory of the Balkan Peninsula which survived in the collection and were created by an individual or a workshop traditionally referred to as Geyer according to the used shelfmark.

<http://mapy.mzk.cz/mzk03/001/052/886/2619316644/>

MARSIGLI, Luigi Ferdinando: Mappa Metallographica Celebris Fodinae Semnitiensis In Hungariâ Superiori

The Hague 1741

Shelfmark Moll-0003.128,07

In addition to a number of manuscript plans of mine works, Moll's collection also contains thematic sets of engravings. As a matter of fact, ore mining was one of the most important areas of interest of Bernard Paul Moll, the author of the collection. The plan shows major gold and silver mine works in Kremnica, Slovakia, and originally comes from the book "La Hongrie et Le Danube" by Luigi Marsigli, an important military cartographer. Similar engravings were apparently a model for numerous drawings depicted in Moll's collection.
<http://mapy.mzk.cz/mzk03/001/051/667/2619316359/>

GEYER: Plan des Haupthandel der Bergstadt Schemniz, 1751

The plan of the mines in Banská Štiavnica in present-day Slovakia represents a large number of rough drawings of mining localities and mining works provided with the Geyer signature. Often fictitious depictions of real places are probably based only on written reports. Their models could be the engravings of the mines published by the press. The floor plans of the buildings are then probably inspired by the way in which the fortresses were drawn, as it was taught in military schools.

<https://mapy.mzk.cz/mzk03/001/052/335/2619316565/>

Unknown author [Geyer?]: Action bei Krozka den 22. Iullii MDCCXXXIX.

Ca 1740

Shelfmark Moll-0003.377

The manuscript plans of the battle of 22 July 1739 show an important Battle of Grocka near Belgrade fought between the Ottoman and Habsburg armies. The unexpected defeat of the Austrian troops led to the signing of the Belgrade Peace treaty in September 1739. The unique plan of the battle is supplemented by the view of the Kolari castle and a cross-section of the glasswork buildings in Grocka. Again, the plan comes from the same workshop as the map of the Banat of Temeswar and represents a series of unique battle maps which survived in the collection.

<http://mapy.mzk.cz/mzk03/001/052/823/2619316668/>

KLEINER, Salomon: Eigentliche Vorstellung der vortreflichen und kostbaren Kaiserlichen Bibliothec [...]. Tab. VI Durchschnitt der ganzen Bibliothec nach der Länge

Vienna, 1737

Shelfmark Moll-0000.519,09/2

In addition to typical maps and vedute, the Moll's collection also includes entire sets of views of the interiors of buildings. The example could be this engraving, which comes from a set of depictions of the Imperial Court Library in Vienna published in 1737 by Johann Peter van Ghelen. A number of similar sets relating to palace-type buildings survived in the collection, especially in Vienna, Rome, Florence but also a number of other cities in Central and Southern Europe.

<http://mapy.mzk.cz/mzk03/001/042/205/2619266062/>

KEULEN, Johannes van: Paskaerte van het inkoomen van de Maes

Amsterdam, first half of the 18th century

Shelfmark Moll-0002.358

Dutch maps of coasts and estuaries interwoven with a dense network of lines that helped in ship navigation constitute a substantial part of the rich sections of the Moll's collection dedicated to the Netherlands and offer a representative cross-section of the production of such special maps. The map shows the Moselle estuary from the first half of the 18th century.

<http://mapy.mzk.cz/mzk03/001/047/630/2619269513/>

SCHOUTEN, Gilbert: Plan du Champ de Bataille, prés d'Oudenaerde l'11. Juillet 1708

Den Haag, 1708

Shelfmark Moll-0002.078

The Battle of Oudenaarde is one of the major engagements of the War of the Spanish Succession and is specific in its course during which two armies campaigning next to each other engaged in a battle. Within the Moll's collection, dozens of similar maps can be found documenting the Franco-Austrian rivalry for the hegemony over Europe in the 17th and 18th centuries. As with other sets, these plans survived in an excellent condition since they were mounted on sheets.

<http://mapy.mzk.cz/mzk03/001/046/542/2619267950/>

ZOCCHI, Giuseppe: Veduta di Lung Arno, e del Ponte a S. Trinita presa dal Terrazzo dé SSri. Rucellai

Augsburg, 1744

Shelfmark Moll-0002.942,08

Views of town streets rank among the most beautiful parts of the Moll's collection. This veduta depicts the embankment of the Arno River in Florence and represents just one sheet of a larger set entitled "Scelta Di XXIV Vedute delle principali Contrade, Piazze, Chiese, e Padazzi della Citta di Firenze" which survived in the first edition of the Moll's collection from 1744. The collection contains hundreds of similar vedute.

[http: //mapy.mzk.cz/mzk03/001/063/353/2619268937/](http://mapy.mzk.cz/mzk03/001/063/353/2619268937/)

VOGEMONT, Lothar: Reductio Cartae de qua in Capit. IV. complectentis, partem Moraviae, Beczuae et Oderae

Vienna, 1709

Shelfmark Moll-0001.752

The map of the planned connection of the Danube, Moravia and Odra rivers was one of the plans to boost the economy of the Habsburg lands. The Moll's collection includes several plans related to this project from the 17th and 18th centuries, thus providing another evidence of the collector's special interest in economic issues.

[http: //mapy.mzk.cz/mzk03/000/907/223/2619267510](http://mapy.mzk.cz/mzk03/000/907/223/2619267510)

Unknown author Arx Bisemberg infra Grein

Vienna, ca 1730

Shelfmark Moll-0006.249,26

A set of illustrations of river flows constitutes an exception in the structure of the Moll's collection which is consistently sorted by territory. The greatest attention is paid to the Rhine and the Danube which are covered both by individual maps or map series and large sets of vedute. In addition to natural landscapes and architectural monuments, they often capture everyday life nearby the rivers.

[http: //mapy.mzk.cz/mzk03/001/062/780/2619320871_01/](http://mapy.mzk.cz/mzk03/001/062/780/2619320871_01/)

Unknown author: Plan de Capove

1st half of the 18th century

Shelfmark Moll-0003.009

In addition to the territory of the Balkan Peninsula, unique manuscript plans of fortresses mainly of Italian cities survived. Many of these monumental fortifications were pulled down during the 19th century and are now documented only by these old illustrations. In the case of Capua, the original scope of the fortifications may be compared with the current situation thanks to the preserved drawing.

[http: //mapy.mzk.cz/mzk03/001/063/095/2619269148/](http://mapy.mzk.cz/mzk03/001/063/095/2619269148/)

Unknown author: Carte dv Golf[e] de Naple[s]

ca 1st half of the 18th century

Shelfmark Moll-0003.013

The manuscript plan of the Port of Naples is part of a series of unique maps of the Italian territory created in the early 18th century, i.e. at a time when the Kingdom of Naples and Sicily was part of the Habsburg Hereditary Lands. These unique maps are probably not modelled on printed works and are justifiably objects of scholarly interest.

[http: //mapy.mzk.cz/mzk03/001/063/103/2619269144/](http://mapy.mzk.cz/mzk03/001/063/103/2619269144/)

HOGENBERG, Frans: Palermo

1572–1590

Shelfmark Moll-0003.098

On separate sheets, numerous depictions originating from the well-known work entitled Civitates Orbis Terrarum have survived. Its several volumes contained hundreds vedute of not only European cities. This is an example of a veduta of the Port of Palermo. Like most printed maps and vedute, it is yet to be identified with one of the many editions of this "first atlas of cities."

[http: //mapy.mzk.cz/mzk03/001/063/271/2619316346/](http://mapy.mzk.cz/mzk03/001/063/271/2619316346/)

MOLL, Bernard Paul: Manuscript catalogue, the Bohemia volume

ca 1750

Shelfmark Moll-RKP-0090.900,13

The volume represents the surviving voluminous manuscript catalogues for each shelfmark of the Moll's collection. In addition to the bibliographic citations, the records also contain author's comments on the contents of maps, drawings of ancient monuments and in

biographic stations, the records also contain author's comments on the contents of maps, drawings of ancient monuments and, in some cases, also extensive treatises on places sent by correspondents from individual locations.

<http://www.digitalniknihovna.cz/mzk/view/uuid:b0f566eb-a060-489f-9c86-8f20b7787661?page=uuid:dd4e00bd-addc-4c2f-a23b-3abcd661fca1>

<http://www.digitalniknihovna.cz/mzk/view/uuid:b0f566eb-a060-489f-9c86-8f20b7787661?page=uuid:9b17b7de-38b6-4a14-be25-f80ac80becd3>

6.5 History/Provenance / Histoire/Provenance

Bernard Pavel Moll (1697 – 1780) came from a Lutheran parish family. The family worked for a long time in the territory of the Öttingen family in central Franconia, and apparently the proximity to the ruling family led Bernard Pavel Moll to diplomacy. For decades, he represented several monarchs of smaller German territories as an ambassador to the imperial court and was an active member of the community around the diplomatic Lutheran parish in almost exclusively Catholic Vienna. He was also closely affiliated with the Bratislava Lutheran community, which is probably the key to his interest in the Hungarian environment. Many of his relatives were also part of the Austrian environment, and excelled especially in diplomacy, natural sciences and art.

The interests of his social class were well reflected in the collection. Unlike the aristocracy, his modest income did not allow him to build a space-consuming collection. Not only his interest in depicting the earth's surface in cartographic language is clear, but also in the form of vedute and visual plans, he paid special attention to war events and battle plans. The connection to military engineers is also well shown in the number of drawing plans of fortresses, mining works and ancient monuments, created in a way typical for military-trained artists. Moll's collecting activities are mainly concentrated in the 1740s and 1750s, when two series of mapographic (topographic and cartographic) catalogues were also created. It is not just about record-keeping tools, but in many cases they form short texts devoted to individual maps and views of the work that first discussed the cartographic image of the area.

The core of the collection was compiled by Moll in the 1740s and 50s. Later on, additions to the collection were made until 1775.

After Moll's death in 1780, the collection passed on to his daughter and her descendants who tried to sell it since the 1790s.

Negotiations with the Imperial Court in Vienna or with the Russian tsar were not successful. Unlike the Moll's Library and the Natural History Collection, the map collection was not sold in subsequent auctions either. Moll's grandson, Friedrich Vockel who settled in Moravia at the beginning of the 19th century (Moravia is one of the historical lands that now form the territory of today's Czech Republic) was at the heart of the local late Enlightenment society. In 1821, he decided to dedicate the collection to the Francis (today the Moravian) Museum in Brno which was established in 1817. Over time, his library evolved into today's Moravian Library which is still the custodian of that collection. Around 1900, part of the vedute of Moravia was set aside from the collection and was set aside for the so-called Schram's collection of views of Moravian towns.

In the mid-1950s, a modern catalogue of the collection was compiled; between 2006–2010, a basic electronic catalogue of the collection was made. In 2010, the collection was digitised.

6.6 Bibliography / Bibliographie

Borbély, A.: Beiträge zur Problem von Bernhard Moll's Atlas Austriacus. Mitteilungen der geographischen Gesellschaft Wien 76, 1933, pp. 224-227.

Buora, Maurizio: Una mappa falsa di Aquileia e altre mappe settecentesche firmate Geyer nella Biblioteca morava di Brno. *Arte e architettura* 15, 2013, pp. 473-492.

Kubitschek, W.: Bemerkungen zum sogenannten Atlas Austriacus. Eine vorläufige Mitteilung, Mitteilungen der geographischen Gesellschaft Wien 78, 1935, pp. 118-126.

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6.7 Referees

Mr. Peter Barber—Director Emeritus of the British Library Map Collections, peter_barber@mac.com

Mr. Jan Mokre—Director of the Austrian National Library Map Collection, jan.mokre@onb.ac.at

Mr. Géza Pálffy Professor—Hungarian Academy of Sciences, palffy.geza@btk.mta.hu

7. Assessment against the selection criteria / Evaluation des critères de sélection

7.1 Primary criteria - significance value to the world. Comment on one or more of the following significance criteria / Critères principaux - valeur d'importance mondiale.

Commentez sur un ou plusieurs des critères d'importance suivants

Not all the criteria will apply to your documentary heritage. Choose only those criteria that are relevant to your nomination.

Tous les critères ne s'appliqueront pas à votre patrimoine documentaire. Choisissez uniquement les critères pertinents pour votre candidature.

7.1.1 Historic significance / Signification historique

The Moll's collection provides unique evidence of a map collecting activity as a specific intellectual achievement of an individual. Its uniqueness lies in the preserved original sophisticated structure created in the middle of the 18th century and documented not only by the preserved shelfmark system but also by the original manuscript catalogues. Moreover, these catalogues surviving in two editions, reflect the process of how the collection was progressively built. And not only that—in the case of some territories (especially the Kingdom of Hungary)—they represent the first inventories of cartographic treatments of the given areas. It also contains a large number of manuscript plans and maps. It thus represents a unique and exceptionally voluminous evidence of a map collecting activity in the era of early Enlightenment which also contains irreplaceable documents with an evident significance to the region of Europe.

The collection has survived in the original structure as designed by Bernard Paul Moll. It is divided into two basic units—Atlas Germanicus and Atlas Austriacus—which are further sorted by group of countries and sometimes further by topic. It is a corpus created by an individual who was not a member of the high nobility or a prelate of the Church whose collections survived most often; it is a reflection of private interests of an Enlightenment intellectual. Also in this regard, it is a singular example.

The scope of Bernard Paul Moll's collecting activity was very wide and extraordinary even on the contemporary scale, just as the scope of the collection. It includes maps and vedute from the late 16th century to the 1760s, geographically covering vast territories roughly within the borders of the following present-day states: Austria, the Czech Republic, Slovenia, Germany, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Belgium, Italy, the Vatican, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Romania, Hungary, Slovakia, and, in a marginal way, Moldova, Bulgaria, Ukraine and France. A number of plans from area of the Czech Republic, Austria, Hungary, Slovakia, Romania, Slovenia, Croatia, Italy and Bosnia are manuscript, so they represent unique depictions of the territories in question. Due to their unique nature, a loss of these depictions would be an irretrievable loss of an important source of information. The Moll's collection is probably the only set that—inter alia—provides, to such an extent, a comprehensive picture of the Habsburg expansion to the Balkans in cartographic documents through the eyes of a contemporary who, by his selection of individual works, revealed the emphasis placed on individual themes.

Fully in compliance with the contemporary understanding of an atlas and in addition to political maps, the thematic breadth includes maps and plans of battlefields and fortresses, sets of plans and vedute of cities, castles, chateaux or city palaces, plans of mining areas and drawings of ancient monuments.

At the time of its compilation, it was a well-known and prized collection, however, after the collector's death, it was no longer given the attention it deserved.

After the collection was moved from Vienna to Brno, it drew only local interest which focused mainly on the depictions of the territory of Moravia. Its potential for the history of cartography, reception of ancient monuments, political history or mining remained untapped, although the informative significance of the collection lies in the often unique information about more distant European territories and locations.

However, ironically enough, the aforementioned lack of interest is the reason of the very good condition of the surviving collection. The conditions of this good state were already provided by B. P. Moll who had most of the sheets mounted on quality paper of uniform size. Thus, the state of preservation also shows, in a unique manner, the manner of conservation of maps and graphic collections in the second half of the 18th century.

The Moll's collection is a unique collection that reflects the period of the territorial expansion of the Habsburg Empire to the Balkans. It contains almost all the available cartographic documents. With town plans and their fortifications, it documents the military importance of the newly acquired territory. With its plans of major battles, it also captures the process of conquering these territories. Indeed, the expansion of the Habsburg Empire to the Balkans is illustrated by the works of copperplate engravers which usually supplement the map image—from the figures of the defeated Turks to large scenes of the most important battles.

It therefore serves as an important testimony to this period of history with implications also in later times, such as for the WWI or the recent conflicts in Serbia, Croatia and Bosnia.

In a similar way, the period when the Holy Roman Empire struggled with France over the hegemony on the European continent is also illustrated. A number of manuscript plans of the newly acquired fortresses and cities have, in addition to practical and documentary significance, also a symbolic meaning: by drawing a map of a territory, it is symbolically put under control.

The increased interest in ore and mineral mining, which is manifested by a large number of thematic drawings, mirrors contemporary mercantilist theories in collecting. Similarly, the interest in antiquity and the effort to record real and hypothetical monuments from this period which may be clearly seen in a number of other documents in the collection reveals the thoughts and value orientation typical for the intellectual elites of the Enlightenment era. In this regard, the collection serves as very important evidence of the interests of the period of Enlightenment.

In the case of a number of manuscript map sheets and drawings, it constitutes the first and, for a long period of time, the only depiction of the places under review (in particular, of areas in today's Romania, Serbia, Croatia and Bosnia) at the given time. Also from this point of view, the Moll's collection is a valuable source of information thereon.

In a highly comprehensive manner, the collection covers the territory under the rule of the Habsburgs, i.e. a dynasty that, directly or indirectly, determined the course of the Western world in its time. It includes areas under the rule of the Habsburgs as Roman emperors (the German, Austrian and Czech lands, the territory of the Benelux, northern Italy and the Kingdom of Naples and Sardinia) and countries controlled by the Habsburgs as Kings of Hungary.

In particular, manuscript representations of plans and fortresses from the area of the Military Frontier and Transylvania which capture the appearance of fortresses and cities, some of which no longer existing, and which played an important role in the battles between Austria and the Ottoman Empire in the 17th and 18th centuries, i.e. events that were important for the history of the world of that time, may be considered as having crucial importance. Plans of mine works and ancient monuments also deserve great attention. These are often the only representations of these locations or, alternatively, their as yet unknown depictions. As regards the depictions of ancient monuments, these may in part involve artefacts that, in the mid-18th century, were still existent but which no longer exist today. The Moll's collection is therefore a source of often unique information about these locations.

On the basis of a part of the collection dedicated to the Hungarian lands (i.e. the territory of today's Hungary, Slovakia and parts of Austria, Croatia, Bosnia, Serbia, Romania and Ukraine), also called *Atlas Hungaricus*, preparations began for the publication of the first atlas of Kingdom of Hungary but was never eventually printed. Nevertheless, this initiative is very well known in the Hungarian milieu and marks the beginnings of the local atlas production.

The Moll's collection, as a collection compiled by a single person, provides above all an image of its author—a collector who can be seen as a representative of his social class. Thereby, an insight into the world of thoughts of an Enlightenment intellectual is provided.

Bernard Paul Moll came from the family of a German protestant minister and, because of his capabilities, he became a typical representative of the class of civil servants of the middle of the 18th century whose interests were centred on technical sciences and cartography. In this respect, he represents an extraordinarily well-documented example of the interests of a personality who was a member neither of the ecclesiastical nor of the secular aristocracy but who worked his own way to his position.

His vivid interest in technology and the military science is documented by plans for military forts and battlefields. As regards his interest in ore mining and processing, he often did not succeed in obtaining printed maps or vedute, so he did not hesitate to commission their drawings on the basis of information obtained from local correspondents. It is similar with his interest in Roman monuments which could not be satisfied by works published until then. Handwritten notes in the catalogue suggest that he was also able to appreciate the correctness of the map representations, as well as their aesthetic quality.

Many similar collections survived only in fragments. Such large and comprehensive ensembles preserved in their original structure are very rare. It can be said that Moll's interests, uniquely documented by the compiled collection, reflect the interests of a large part of the social class which played a crucial role in the entire upcoming period of European modernity.

The separate graphic sheets contained in the collection also have their information value, since they document the way of dressing typical of the given area or, more precisely, genre-like scenes from the life of urban and rural inhabitants. Although these are prints that have survived in many copies in a number of European libraries, here they are concentrated in one place and in an unusually large number.

The collection represents a cross-section of the cartographic production from the end of the 16th to the middle of the 18th centuries. It is thus a representative illustration of the transformation of the ways of transferring the image of the earth's surface onto a flat surface until the time of the first maps constructed on a mathematical basis. It is therefore essential for the research and documentation of the development of cartography.

A large number of drawings of battles scenes and plans of forts document the engineering activities of builders and military technicians of the 18th century or, more precisely, the evolution in this field. The emphasis on mines then serves as a reference to mining.

Of course, maps very often also had a political charge contained not only in the claimed territories but also in their artistic decoration. Intricate allegories expressed the ambitions of the individuals or corporations to whom they were dedicated. After all, even the map of Europe which is placed first in the collection is an allegory of the power of the Habsburg rulers and, at the same time, an ideological programme, on the basis of which the entire collection was compiled.

7.1.2 Form and style / Forme et style

The concept of the collection is based on the contemporary idea of the atlas as a cosmography that had its roots still in the 15th and 16th centuries. In this respect, the Moll's collection is a great example.

Such an atlas integrated all forms of the image of the earth's surface—from detailed vedute and architectural elevations to maps of entire countries and continents. Various forms of depictions are also represented, from allegorical to purely technical drawings, as well as contemporary production techniques.

Due to the long period of time in which the collected maps were published, as well as the scope of the collection, it is possible—in a representative way—to demonstrate the transformation of the artistic design of map sheets. The collection represents a cross-section not only of the map and vedutist production but also of their artistic decoration which often also bears major propaganda significance. The method how individual vedute, maps and plans taken out from larger works were physically connected can also be described as unique. Most often, several such works were mounted on one sheet of quality handmade paper. The collection thus also documents the mounting procedure of works to form a collection used in the middle of the 18th century.

7.1.3 Social, community or spiritual significance / Importance sociale, spirituelle ou communautaire

The social significance of the collection has been very high already in the past. First, this was the case when it was compiled—in a way, it was a celebration of the Habsburg victories over the Ottoman Empire. For the second time, the collection played an important role in

the process of the emancipation of the lands and nations when atlases were newly conceived to legitimise the relationship of an initially land-based nation to a certain territory. A representation on maps provided territorial anchorage and geographical self-identification to the nation.

The collection played a similar role once again, not because of its content but because of the circumstances under which it was donated to the Francis Museum in Brno at the beginning of the 19th century. When it was founded, it was a question of social prestige of the Moravian provincial nobility to donate the first artifacts to the collections of the newly established institution. The donation of the Moll's collection to the museum thus became a manifestation of provincial patriotism which was one of the stages of the national emancipation movement.

The collection played a certain role in the promotion of cartography still in the second decade of the 21st century. The media response in connection with its digitisation and the presentation of the mapy.mzk.cz website, together with a liberal approach to scan sharing, paved the way to a new manner of using the collection. The hitherto neglected strata of the society from almost all over the world were concerned. Maps no longer serve for scholarly purposes only but they also bring pleasure to lay persons who can print them out as gifts for their friends. Due to web accessibility, the use of the collection has vastly increased. Its international impact is best documented by its visit rate with foreign visitors outnumbering by far the number of Czech users.

7.2 Comparative criteria. Comment on one or more of the following comparative criteria / Critères comparatifs.

Commentez sur un ou plusieurs des critères comparatifs suivants :

7.2.1 Comparative criteria: Rarity / Critères comparatifs: Rareté

Such large and well-preserved collections from the period under review compiled by a single person are very rare, including on the global scale, in particular if the person in question was not a member of the ruling family or the aristocracy. From the Enlightenment Period, comparable collections that have survived were rather compiled by institutions. The Moll's collection may only be matched by the Ryhiner's collection which is only slightly younger and is now stored in the Stadt- und Hochschulbibliothek in Bern, Switzerland. From the 17th century, the collection of the Amsterdam lawyer Laurentio van der Hem has survived in the collections of Eugene of Savoy, now owned by the Österreichische Nationalbibliothek. However, in comparison with the first ensemble, the Moll's collection distinguishes itself by the number of manuscript maps and plans and a comprehensive portrayal of the Ottoman-Austrian rivalry for dominance over southeastern Europe and, in comparison with the second ensemble, by its overall extent and comprehensive nature of preservation (the collection of Eugene of Savoy is scattered in the library collection).

7.2.2 Integrity, completeness, condition / Intégrité, complétude, état

The collection is preserved at high degree of completeness. In comparison with the condition as established after the author's death, only 6.6 % of the collection is missing today, in particular, sheets from the territory of today's Czech Republic. To a large extent, most of similar collections were dispersed in the collections of libraries and archives, but the Moll's collection was always kept separate, thus retaining its unique structure and integrity.

7.3 Statement of significance / Déclaration d'importance

The authenticity of the Moll's collection as a whole is beyond dispute and relies on its traceability. It was created by B. P. Moll as a result of his determined efforts. The collection was donated to the Francis Museum in Brno, the institutional predecessor of the Moravian Library, by Moll's grandson after Moll's death in 1821 and has remained in the possession of this library to this day.

The authenticity is documented not only by references in the literature dating back to the time when the collection was compiled but also based on the link between the individual documents from Moll's collection and the original manuscript catalogues. Moll's mounting of the documents from the collection also contributes to its authenticity.

8. Consultation with stakeholders / Consultation des partenaires

8.1 Details of consultation / Consultation des partenaires

The nomination dossier was consulted with:

- The Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic
- The Department of Geography of Masaryk University in Brno
- The Map Collection of the Faculty of Science, Charles University in Prague
- The working group for the Memory of the World Programme which was temporarily empowered by the Czech Commission for UNESCO to fulfil the role of the National Committee for the Memory of the World Programme whose function is temporarily performed by the Commission until the establishment of the national committee.

All consulted organizations expressed their support to the nomination. Their suggestions and comments on the draft of this completed form were reviewed by the Moravian Library and incorporated upon consideration, resulting in the present text.

9. Risk assessment / Evaluation des risques

9.1 Nature and scope of threats / Evaluation des risques

The Czech Republic is a party to the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and both Protocols thereto. Therefore, as part of the Moravian Library, the collection is protected from destructive effects of a war conflict under international law.

The collection is located in an area that is seismically inactive and it is not at risk of flooding, so there are no risks of natural disasters.

The Moravian Library is equipped with a fire alarm system and fire-extinguishing appliances that, in the event of a fire, may be used for library collections. In connection with the responsibilities of the Moravian Library set out by the law referred to in 4.3, an internal Fire Alarm Directive (Directive No. 3/2001) was issued.

The Moll's collection is protected against theft by an electronic security system; only three appointed employees of the library have access to the depository. The collection is regularly revised according to the revision plan approved by the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic.

The collection is protected against physical degradation caused by lending and copying by the fact that, except in rare and justified cases, documents therefrom are lent and provided only in digital form.

The collection is protected from degradation due to the composition of the atmosphere and light by storage in an air-conditioned depository with controlled humidity. In 2014, new map cabinets were purchased for the collection.

Proper conservation and storage of the collection is also provided by the fact that the Moravian Library is located in a modern building which won the 2001 Building of the Year award.

The collection is protected from degradation by biological agents such as fungi, moulds, etc. by suitable storage and preventive checks of its physical condition by library employees; if necessary, the library's Department of Restoration can be used.

Deterioration of paper begins to appear on a few sheets. These specimens and specimens that have been exhibited in the past or that were placed at the beginnings or ends of individual shelfmark units, require basic restoration treatment. Restoration is therefore only needed in isolated cases. The restoration is performed by a professionally trained restorer who is an employee of the library. The collection is in very good physical condition.

10. Preservation and access management plan / Plan de préservation et d'accessibilité

10.1 Existing plans or proposed conservation, storage and access strategies / Plans existants ou stratégies de conservation, de stockage et d'accès proposés

No particular management plan exists for the Moll's Collection but, as regards the management of the regular historical collection which the Moll's Collection is included in, the Moravian Library complies with the obligations set out in its Founding Charter referred to in 4.3, namely (quote:) "The library shall manage and protect library documents and collections. It shall provide for the restoration, conservation, reformatting and preventive treatment of library resources and collections which it manages and shall perform repairs and maintenance of items of a cultural nature in the field of book culture" and also (quote:) "The library shall process all documents in accordance with international standards for the purpose of their easy national and international use and sharing of bibliographic records and authority records." The Strategy of the Moravian Library for the period 2015–2025 also includes, inter alia, the following task (quote:) "In the following period, the Moravian Library shall continue to focus on the expert processing, conservation and further dissemination of the collection of manuscripts, first editions and old prints of Bohemian and Moravian items and on various forms of access to this collection by the professional and lay public."

The management of the collection is further governed by the Moravian Library Directive entitled "Supplementing and Processing of the Library Resources (Sm NŘ 01/2015)" and by the Crisis Management Plan of the Moravian Library.

As regards the main steps in the conservation of the Moll's collection, the following measures will be implemented, depending on the available funds from the state budget:

At present, the storage of the Moll's collection is satisfactory. In the future, we would like to buy more map cabinets so that the maps can be stored in drawers in smaller numbers than today. In the future, deficiencies in the collection cataloguing will also need to be remedied, in particular the attribution of pieces of graphic art and maps to the works from which they have been taken will need to be standardised and records of maps printed on multiple sheets corrected. Furthermore, the links between the records and authority bases for geographical names and links with basic bibliographies (especially with the work of Cornelis Koeman and others) should be improved. Ideally, each map sheet should be linked to entries in manuscript catalogues.

To date, no records were made of watermarks on papers used for printing and for mounting individual smaller engravings.

In the past, the digitisation of the collection focused only on individual works, often mounted on a common sheet; however, this sheet was not captured. Since this is one of the characteristic features of the collection, which also shows the mounting procedure and the filing of the sheet in the past, these scans will need to be added in the future.

The collection is waiting for a detailed evaluation of the surviving maps and vedute—it is necessary to deepen knowledge not only of the manuscript maps but also about the printed maps because in some cases these represent very rare prints.

Thematic virtual exhibitions are and will be created occasionally. Ideally, it would be appropriate to do so regularly, given the public's interest.

The inscription in the Memory of the World Register can help to implement the aforementioned planned measures.

11. Additional information / Informations complémentaires

11.1 Additional information / Informations complémentaires

The inscription in the Memory of the World Register will definitely help to gain public support leading to the achievement of the aforementioned objectives which relate both to its physical condition (better storage of the collection) and to the possibility of increasing its integration with international databases (harmonisation and extension of the record keeping, additional digitisation).

It has been verified by many years of experience in the Czech Republic that every inscription in one of the prestigious UNESCO registers, including in the Memory of the World Register, raises media attention in the Czech Republic, thus also the interest of both the lay and professional public and, in connection therewith, of the decision-makers. The potential inscription of the Moll's collection in the Memory of the World Register of UNESCO may create a greater opportunity for the Moravian Library to reach necessary economic support for the implementation of the said goals, especially under the grant scheme for the "Public Library Information Service" managed by the Ministry of Culture or from other public or other grant sources.

We also expect that the confirmation of the significance of the collection by its inscription in the Memory of the World Register will

increase the scholarly interest in the collection, whose systematic promotion abroad has not taken place yet to the extent that it deserved given its contents. Thus, a number of experts learn about the actual scope and significance of the Moll's collection more or less accidentally only when visiting the mapy.mzk.cz website. Visibility provided thereto through its potential inscription on the Memory of the World Register will allow this public to become aware of another important source for scientific research in the field of cartography, historical geography, political, economic and military history and the history of civilization in general.

With regard to the impact on the general public, it may be stated that its increased interest generated by the potential inscription in the Register will lead to increased knowledge, as the cartographic cultural heritage contained in the Moll's collection combines, in a unique way, technical knowledge, cultural content and artistic design, thus helping people whose interests have been directed to only one of the said directions so far, to broaden the horizons of their knowledge.

In the Czech milieu, cultural heritage sites inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List have had a firm place in the public discourse since the 1990s. In recent years, also elements of the intangible cultural heritage inscribed on the UNESCO's Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity, as well as documentary heritage inscribed on the Memory of the World Register are becoming widely known in the Czech Republic.

Submission / Soumission

Submit to UNESCO

Yes

12. Checklist / Liste de contrôle

Summary completed / Résumé terminé (section 2)

Yes

Nomination and contact details completed / Nomination et coordonnées complétées (section 3)

Yes

Declaration of Authority signed and dated / Déclaration sur l'honneur signée et datée (section 4)

Yes

If this is a joint nomination, section 4 is appropriately modified, and all Declarations of Authority obtained / S'il s'agit d'une proposition d'inscription conjointe, la section 4 est modifiée de manière appropriée et toutes les déclarations d'autorité s

No

Legal information / Informations légales (section 5)

Yes

Details of custodian if different from owner / Détails du dépositaire si différent du propriétaire (section 5)

Yes

Details of legal status completed / Détails du statut juridique complétés (section 5)

Yes

Details of accessibility completed / Détails de l'accessibilité complétés (section 5)

Yes

Copyright permission for images completed / Autorisation de copyright pour les images complétée (section 5)

No

Catalogue and registration information / Catalogue et informations d'enregistrement (section 6)

Yes

History/provenance completed / Histoire / provenance complétée (section 6)

Yes

Bibliography completed / Bibliographie terminée (section 6)

Yes

Independent referees identified / Arbitres indépendants identifiés (section 6)