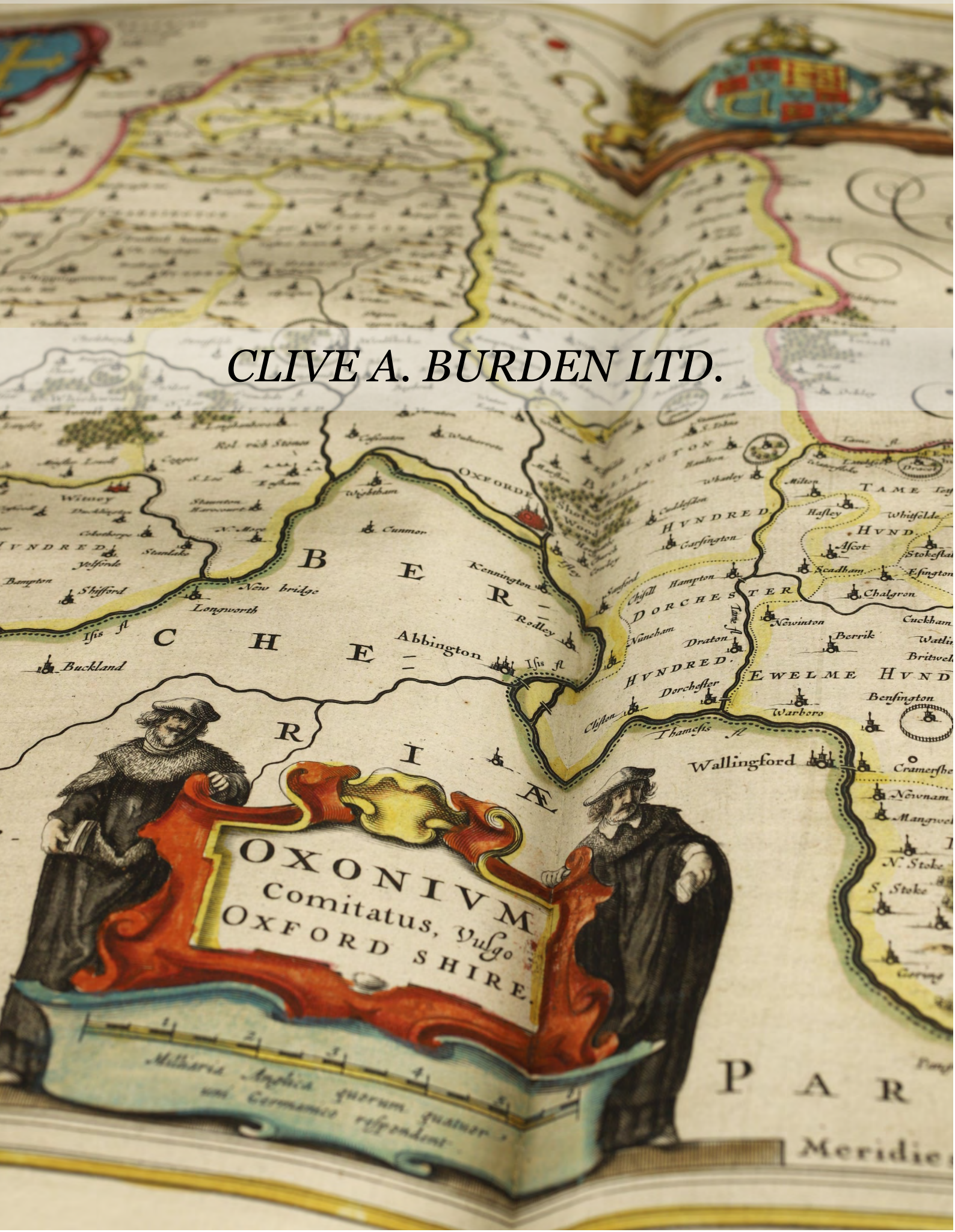


CATALOGUE XX

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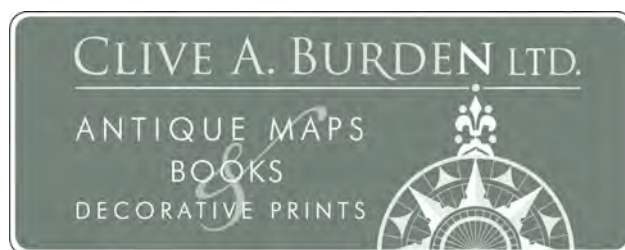




Richard Blome—Thomas Taylor. c.1716. England Exactly Described (Item 12)



Emanuel Bowen—Thomas Kitchin. [1767]. The Large English Atlas. (Item 14)



CATALOGUE XX



John Gibson. [1759]. *New and Accurate Maps, of the Counties of England and Wales.*
First edition in early outline colour. Item 29.

Terms & Conditions

All items are original maps or books printed at the time indicated.

If an item is coloured the following terms are used. Early colour means an item was coloured at or near the time of publication. Modern colour refers to an item coloured within the last few decades. All measurements are given in millimetres, height by width. The condition of each item is described noting serious flaws.

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Front cover illustration: Willem Blaeu. 1645. Item 10 (detail).
Back cover illustration: Frederick de Wit. c.1690. Item 25 (detail)

Photographic edit: Julia Burden
Layout: Stephanie and Samantha Burden

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IMCS

1 - ALLARD, Carol. Regni Angliae et Walliae Principatus Tabula. c.1689-[c.1721]. Amsterdam. Joannes Covens and Cornelis Mortier. 500 x 590 mm., early outline colour, a very attractive example in very good condition.

A very attractive map of England and Wales. Although the map is undated Shirley speculates that it was issued at around the time of the crowning of William and Mary as they are featured in the ornate title cartouche designed by Philip Tiedman and engraved by Gelliam van den Gouwen. Although Shirley identifies two known states, there are now four recorded, this example is not recorded in Shirley's 'Printed Maps of the British Isles 1650-1750'. It bears the Covens and Mortier imprint along the bottom as described in Shirley's state 2, however Allard's name remains in the cartouche.

Carol Allard (1648-c.1706) was the son of Hugo Allard (1625-91), also a cartographer in Amsterdam. He took over the business of his father upon his death. By 1706 he had transferred ownership to his own son, Abraham (1676-c.1730). In 1708 a wholesale auction of the stock took place. Carol Allard is mainly known for selling the works of others although some of his own were published such as this. He never received a privilege from the authorities and was often in trouble with the Guild. In one instance for selling 'obscene and scurrilous prints and drawings'.



This is an original work by Allard which Koeman states 'are very decorative, well-composed and up-to-date. They surpass the then obsolete maps by Blaeu and Janssonius'. This plate came into the hands of Johannes Covens and Cornelis Mortier, one of the most successful publishers in eighteenth century Amsterdam. At first their imprint was added to the bottom of the plate only before a fourth state replaced that of Allard in the title also. Provenance: acquired from Doreen Green 2005; private English collection. Koeman (1967-70) I Al.5; refer Shirley (1988) Allard 3. [10535] - £375

ONE OF A HANDFUL OF LARGE-SCALE MAPS
AT TWO INCHES TO THE MILE

2 - ANDREWS, John & DURY, Andrew. A Topographical Map of Wiltshire on a scale of 2 inches to a mile, from an Actual Survey, by John Andrews & Andrew Dury. 1773. London. Folio (535 x 395 mm.), recent half calf, marbled paper boards, with ribbed spine, red calf gilt title label. With general index map of the county and 18 double page sheets, each approximately 460 x 630 mm. All in early outline colour, some light foxing, otherwise a good example.

This large-scale map of Wiltshire is one of three county surveys published by the partners John Andrews and Andrew Dury. The other counties were Hertfordshire published c.1766 and Kent in 1769. This, the last of their counties, was first published in 1773. All three were undertaken at the very large scale of TWO INCHES TO THE MILE, only a handful were published with this much detail in the eighteenth century. John Andrews (fl.1766-98) was a geographer, surveyor, engraver, and mapseller in London who is particularly well known for his fine



collaborations with Andrew Dury (fl.1742-78). The latter is an under recognised publisher, printer, engraver, mapseller, and surveyor. He produced many detailed and significant maps of various parts of the world. The large scale of this map affords a level of detail seldom achieved in other large-scale county surveys.

The ornate dedication cartouche to the landowners of the county was the designed by Giovanni Battista Cipriani and engraved by James Caldwell (1739-1822). The imprint of the second sheet bears a personal advert for Andrews outside the neatline with their imprint 'NB The said Jon. Andrews, Surveys & neatly Draws, Noblemens & Gentlemens Estates Plans & c. on moderate Terms'. The final leaf bears the title and below an extensive list of subscribers. There are 80 names who acquired a total of 179 examples. The list includes several Dukes including the Duke of Marlborough, General Carleton, the Governor of Canada and Viscount Weymouth of Longleat who took 4 sets. The Duke of Queensberry of Amesbury and the Earl of Shelburne from Bowood took 40 copies each. Provenance: private English collection. Kentish 'Large Scale County Maps of England and Wales 1705-1832', no. 62; Rodger (1972) 495; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9571] - £2,950



3 - ANDREWS, John & DURY, Andrew. A Topographical Map of the County of Wilts. Describing the Seats of the Nobility and Gentry, Turnpike and Cross Roads, Canals, etc.

1773-[1 January 1810]. London. William Faden. Folio (560 x 400 mm.), contemporary half calf, ornate blind ruled, with original red calf gilt title label affixed to upper board, rebacked. With typographic title page, index table, general index map of the county, and 18 double page sheets each approximately 460 x 630 mm., all in early outline colour, light offsetting as usual, otherwise in good condition.

This is one of three large-scale county surveys published by the partners John Andrews (fl.1766-98) and Andrew Dury (fl.1742-78). The other counties were of Hertfordshire published c.1766 and Kent in 1769. This, the last of their counties, was first published in 1773. All three were undertaken at the very large scale of TWO INCHES TO THE MILE, only a handful were published with this much detail in the eighteenth century.

This is an example of the second edition published by William Faden, it is rarer than the first. Indeed, the general index map is known by only the one example in the Royal Geographical Society and one other example found in the Kentish Catalogue of 1997. Faden

improved the map considerably with new information. A further feature is the introduction of a title page and a list of the towns, villages and 'Principal Seats of the Nobility and Gentry'. The numeration of the plates was also altered; it now starts in the north west corner of the county. He removed the old list of subscribers and replaced it with a new title. The ornate dedication cartouche to the landowners of the county was designed by Giovanni Battista Cipriani and engraved by James Caldwell (1739-1822). Provenance: private English collection. Kentish 'Large Scale County Maps of England and Wales 1705-1832', no. 63; Rodger (1972) 495; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9574] - £1,750

THE FIRST LARGE-SCALE MAP OF THE COUNTY

4 - ARMSTRONG, Andrew. The County Palatine of Durham Survey'd by Capt Armstrong and Engraved by Thomas Jefferys Geographer to His Majesty MDCCLXVIII. 1768. London. Printed for John Chapman Land Surveyor. Four uncut sheets 490 x 630 mm. each, with deckled edges, some surface dirt commensurate with separate publication, otherwise in good condition.

This is the first map of the county of Durham to be produced at a scale of one inch to the mile and the only one issued in the eighteenth century. It was surveyed by Lieutenant Andrew Armstrong and his son Mostyn John Armstrong; both were cartographers although only the son published any atlases. At the time Andrew Armstrong described himself as "Lieut. on half pay from the 32nd Regt." Their focus was on Scottish related material with the notable exception of the large-scale county surveys of the

neighbouring county of Northumberland which would be published the following year and two further of Lincolnshire in 1779 and Rutland in 1780.

This map was engraved and published by Thomas Jefferys. There are three states all published in rapid succession in the same year this being the second state with the imprint of John Chapman (fl.1770-77). Little is known of him beyond his known work. An Explanation upper right helps to identify the Market Towns, Parishes, Churches, Seats, Farms or Cottages, Parks, Turnpike Roads, 'Inclosed' partial and open roads and Roman points of interest.



Also indicated are Coal Pits and Lead Mines along with natural features such as Hills, Woods and Parks etc. A fine plan of the town of Durham appears lower left accompanied by a compass rose and encapsulated by an ornate border. A nearby note records the fact that the latitude figures used were taken by Professor Hornsby in 1765. The longitude was deduced from the solar eclipse of 1766 and compared with those made at London, Sherborn and Oxford. The map is dedicated to Henry Earl of Darlington, the Lord Lieutenant of the county. The title appears in an ornate cartouche upper left with a mining scene. To its right is a model of the Bases and Triangles used to triangulate the county. All issues are rare. Provenance: acquired in The Netherlands 2006 for a private English collection. Harley (1965); Rodger (1972) 100; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [10486] - £1,250

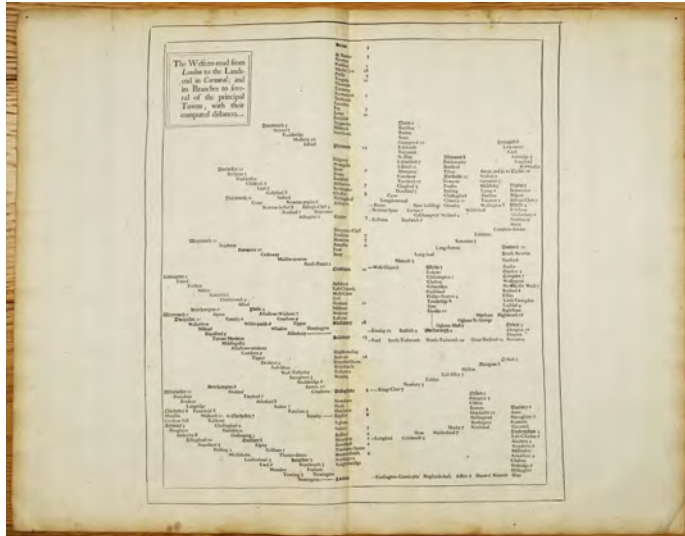
5 - BARRETT, William. The History and Antiquities of the City of Bristol. [1789]. Bristol. Printed by William Pine, in Wine-Street. Quarto (260 x 205 mm.), full contemporary calf, ornate blind panelled boards, rebacked preserving original spine, with ornate gilt bands and blind compartments, red calf gilt title label. With typographic title page with the arms of Bristol laid down, pp. xix, (1), 704 pages, with folding engraved plan, a further plan and 30 engraved plates, steel engraved portrait of the author inserted before the title, some light foxing, otherwise in good condition.

William Barrett (1733-89) is the author of this history of the city of Bristol. The fine large folding plan of Bristol dated 1780 is engraved by Richard Benning (fl. 1743-81). This example collates complete according to Upcott. Anderson (1881) p. 108; Upcott (1978) p. 1160; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [10505] - £295



FIRST EDITION, FIRST ISSUE OF THE
FIRST DIAGRAMMATIC ROAD MAPS OF ENGLAND AND WALES

6 - BASSETT, Thomas & CHISWELL, Richard. (A set of word maps of the roads). 1675. London. Five folio pages (405 x 360 mm. each), a couple of rustmarks on one sheet, light centrefold browning, otherwise in good condition.



The publication of John Ogilby's 'Britannia' was a landmark moment in the mapping of England and Wales. For the first time a lot of data was available on the road network. It is well known that the first atlas derivatives of the work were all pocket size in nature. These were published by Thomas Gardner in 1719, John Senex in 1719, and Emanuel Bowen in 1720. There was also an unfinished work instigated by Herman Moll in 1718. What is less well known is that the Ogilby data first appeared in a series of maps in which the roads were the main feature.

The first map derived from the work of Ogilby was published by John Adams in twelve sheets in 1677. That map and his two-sheet derivative published in 1679

were both accurate maps in that the shape of the country portrayed was accurate at the time. However, an extremely rare series of diagrammatic maps also appeared. The roads are the main feature of the map and are laid down in virtually straight double ruled lines. The computed distance in miles between towns is plotted. The majority were separately issued and are extremely rare.

The first diagrammatic map identified by Shirley was that of William Berry in 1679. This did not even bear a coastline, only double ruled lines across the map to indicate the roads. Shirley however made no mention of the inspiration for these which began with this series of five so-called word-maps published by Thomas Bassett and Richard Chiswell in their edition of the folio Speed atlas in 1675. Ogilby's 'Britannia' was certainly available by 18-22 November 1675 when it was advertised for sale in the London Gazette. By 13-17 January 1676 Ogilby was complaining in the same journal that 'Certia[sic] tables being taken out of Mr. Ogilby's Britannia, and Printed in five sheets with Mr. Speeds Maps'.

They are printed woodblocks with inset metal type. Ogilby's data is broken down into five regions: the North-Road, North-West-Road, West-Road, Western-Road, and 'South-East, South and South-west-roads'. Hodson describes them thus: 'Each map comprises a sequence of place-names arranged in order, so as to indicate the approximate directions of each route on an imaginary map of England and Wales. Each of the five plates is devoted to one main route, from London, with its branches. In every case the primary road is depicted by a central stem of place-names along the route, with London at the bottom and the destination town at the top. The main branches leave this stem at the appropriate point and some of these, in turn, have sub-branches. Attached to most, but not all, of the names is a mileage figure representing the computed distances along the route; there are no cumulative mileage figures.'

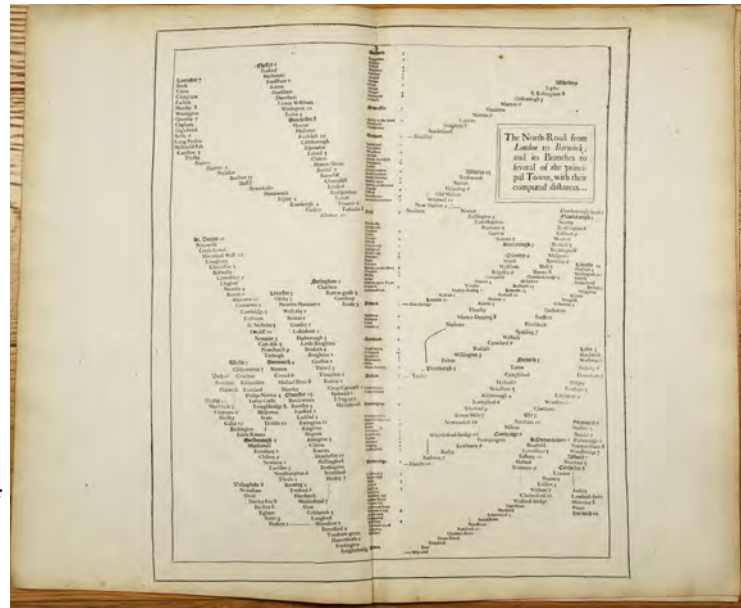
They were to be included in their own tall slim duodecimo work later in 1676 entitled "The English Travellers Companion". Only two examples are recorded, in the British Library (Maps C.21.b.16(1) and the Royal Geographical Society (F137). In this they are folded three times to fit. These examples are the first issue from the atlas and have only the usual centrefold. It would have been obvious at the time that the folio sized 'Britannia' was impractical to carry on the road and that more portable derivatives were required. These are the very first, issued within weeks of the book's availability. A reflection of its immediate impact.

Ogilby's reaction was to apply for a License granted to him on 31 March 1676 to publish Mr. Ogilby's Tables of his Measur'd Roads which was issued in tall narrow duodecimo in the same year. Examples of this work survive in the British Library. Ogilby himself died 4 September 1676. Delano-Smith & Kain (1999) pp. 168-72; Fordham (1924) pp. 10-11; Hodson (2000) pp. 493-7; Shirley (1988); Skelton (1970) 92; Tyacke (1978) 49; Woodward (1978) pp. 174-5. [9572] - £1,950

7 - BASSETT, Thomas & CHISWELL, Richard. The North-Road from London to Barwick; and its Branches to several of the principal Towns, with their computed distances. 1675. London. 405 x 355 mm., some light foxing, otherwise in good condition.

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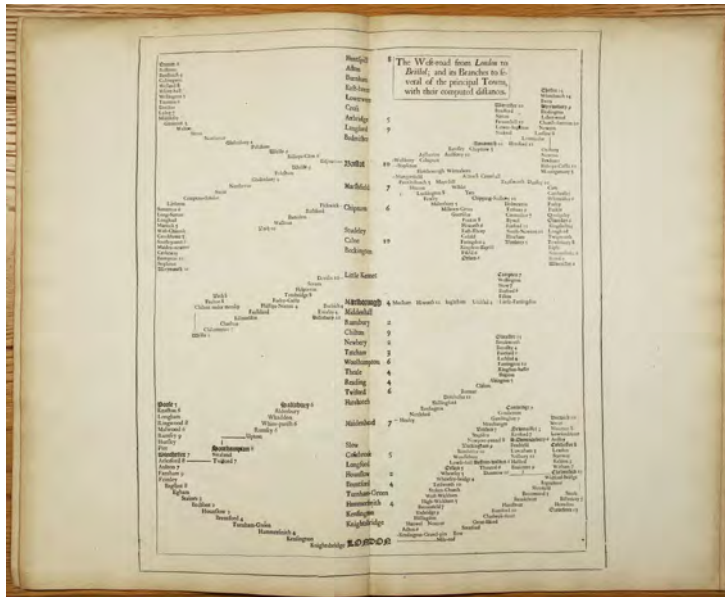
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8 – BASSETT, Thomas & CHISWELL, Richard. The West-road from London to Bristol; and its Branches to several of the principal Towns, with their computed distances. 1675. London. 405 x 360 mm., in good condition.



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FIRST HONDIUS EDITION

9 - BERTIUS, Petrus. Tabularum Geographicarum Contractarum Libri septem. In quibus Tabulae omnes gradibus distinctae, descriptiones accuratae, caetera supra priores editiones politiora, Auctioraq. ad Christianissimum Galliae & Navarrae Regem Ludovicum XIII. 1616. Amsterdam. Jodocus Hondius Jr. Oblong octavo (120 x 190 mm.), 7 parts in one volume, twentieth century full calf, ornate blind panelled boards, ribbed spine with blind ornate decoration to compartments, gilt title and date. With engraved title, 7 divisional half titles, pp. (14), 808, (10), with 221 miniature maps and plans engraved by Pieter van den Keere, Salomon Rogier, Jodocus Hondius Jr and others, 2 mm. loss of lower outside corner on about 50 leaves, otherwise in very good condition.

FIRST HONDIUS EDITION. The 1612 edition of Petrus Bertius' 'Caert Thresoor' was published in Frankfurt and soon after the plates came into the possession of Johannes Cloppenburg. This is presumed to have been before 1616, as in that year Jodocus Hondius Junior re-issued Bertius' text with an entirely new, expanded series of 221 copperplate maps. Bertius (1565-1629) was the librarian of the University of Leyden and was a brother-in-law to Jodocus Hondius. The maps were slightly larger in size and the book was dedicated to King Louis XIII of France. This is the first edition of this new series of plates and appeared with Latin text. Koeman listed 220 plates in his reference work on Dutch atlases but omitted to list the Bay of Cadiz on page 170.



A rival publication was the miniature Ortelius atlas whose last edition had been in 1612. Another was the 'Atlas Minor' published by Jodocus Hondius senior and Johannes Janssonius from 1607. Following Hondius senior's death in 1612 its publication was continued by his widow and sons in partnership with Janssonius and issues appeared in 1613 and 1614. Since the following edition did not appear until 1620 at the hands of Janssonius alone it appears that the partnership broke up sometime after 1614. This was quite probably the impetus for Hondius and Bertius to work together on a new edition of the 'Caert Thresoor'.

There were further editions in 1618 with Latin and French text. In the same year, Bertius was appointed Cosmographer to Louis XIII and spent the rest of his life in Paris. Sometime after the plates came into the possession of Willem Jansz. Blaeu whose son Joan in 1637 published an exceedingly rare atlas entitled 'Atlas Minor sive Tabulae Geographicae'. It survives in only three known complete examples. Provenance: Sterling Books; private English collection. Koeman (1967-70) Lan 11A; Nordenskiöld (1979) 15; Phillips (1909-) 5924; Sanderson (1971) NMM 57; Shirley (2004) T.Bert 2a. [10888]

- £18,500

FIRST EDITION HEIGHTENED IN GOLD

10 - BLAEU, Willem Janszoon and Joan. Theatrum Orbis Terrarum sive Atlas Novus pars Quarta. 1645. Amsterdam. Folio (500 x 340 mm.), full contemporary Dutch yap vellum with ornate gilt panelled decoration, manuscript title to spine, gilt edged, with ornate blind edging near spine, vellum replacement to lower corner portion of rear board. With magnificent engraved architectural title page in early wash colour HEIGHTENED IN GOLD, title printed on an overslip and pasted down, pp. (8), 460 (paginated), (2), with 58 copperplate engraved maps (57 double-page), 3 half-page illustrations, all in early outline and wash colour. The maps comprise 4 general and 54 county and island maps of England and Wales, with Latin text, mounted on guards throughout, light spotting throughout, some leaves with even toning as usual, some light marginal water staining to first few leaves, otherwise a good example.

FIRST EDITION. This is an example of the fourth volume of Joan Blaeu's 'Theatrum Orbis Terrarum', covering England and Wales, with fine colouring, the title beautifully illuminated in gold. Blaeu's first topographical atlas appeared in 1630 in one volume and was gradually expanded. By 1640 it was in three volumes and contained just 4 British Isles maps. His chief rival, the Hondius-



Jansson publication, contained 18 maps. Both joined a race to make their fourth volumes a complete atlas of the British Isles. Blaeu was first, publishing this magnificent work in 1645, one year before that of Jansson's. The work of Blaeu set a standard of design, beauty and quality that arguably has never been surpassed. This is an example of the first edition. Provenance: private foreign collection. Koeman (1967-70) Bl 43A pp. 175-7; Van der Krogt (1997-2010); Skelton (1970) 28. [10718] *Detail on the front cover* - £9,950

FIRST EDITION

11 – BLAEU, Joan. Tooneel des Aerdrycx, ost Nieuwe Atlas, uytgegeven door Joan Blaeu, Vyfde Deel. 1654. Amsterdam. Folio (565 x 360 mm.), full contemporary vellum, ornate gilt panelled boards, rebacked in sheepskin with gilded raised bands, each compartment with ornate central gilt feature, gilt calf title labels affixed, later endpapers. With ornate heavily gilded engraved title page, pp. (8), 189, (1), 70, (2), with 54 double page maps and 1 single page, all in excellent early outline and wash colour.

FIRST EDITION with Dutch text. 'We should be in no doubt that volume V of Blaeu's 'Atlas', based on Pont's chorographical work and others' maps and words, is a hugely important work in the history of



Scottish mapping' (Fleet ...). Joan Blaeu's atlas of Scotland of 1654 is a landmark publication, being the first ever printed of that country. The source for the material was Robert Gordon of Straloch (1580-1661), Aberdeenshire. He was ably assisted by his son James Gordon (c.1615-1686). Blaeu (c.1599-1673) had supplied them with Timothy Pont's incomplete manuscript material from earlier in the century. However, Robert Gordon seemed unsure of just exactly what was required of him as he duplicated some of the maps which Blaeu had already engraved. Of the maps 36 are assigned to Pont, 3 to Robert Gordon and 1 to James Gordon.

In June 1654 Blaeu applied for a Privilege stating 'that he has acquired, with great pain and costs, and that he has ordered the engraving and printing of the maps and descriptions of the province of Scotland and its adjoining islands, as made by Jacobus Gordonius and Thimotheus Pont. In order to avoid counterfeiting he asks for a prelegio [sic] to print and sell the work in the Netherlands during a period of 25 years' (Koeman). The atlas was published in Latin, Dutch, French and German in the first year, 1654. Chubb (1927) 2; Fleet (2002); Fleet (2004); Fleet, Wilkes and Withers (2011) pp. 62-6; Koeman (1967-70) Bl 48; Moir (1973) Vol. 1 pp. 37-53, Vol. 2 p. 150; Phillips (1909-) 406; Shirley (2004) T.Blalj; Skelton (1970) 58 & 59; Tooley's Dictionary (1999-2004). [10719] - £7,500

FULL EARLY WASH COLOUR

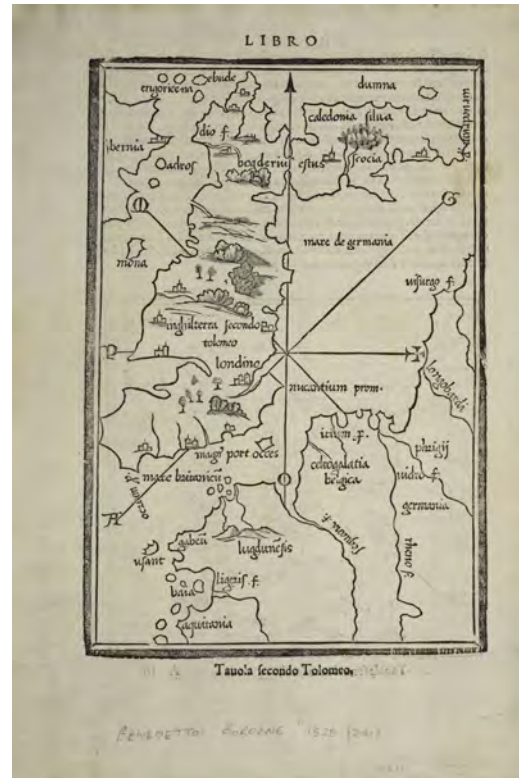
12 - BLOME, Richard & TAYLOR, Thomas. England Exactly Described Or a Guide to Travellers. c.1716. London. Thomas Taylor at ye Golden Lyon in Fleetstreet. Quarto (240 x 160 mm.), full early calf, ornate gilt panelled boards, rebacked spine with gilt ruled raised bands, red calf gilt title. With engraved double page title, 41 double page maps numbered to 41 (Scotland unnumbered, Cumberland and Westmoreland combined '8 & 9'). England and Scotland both first state, as called for, all in fabulous early wash colour, in good condition.

A good example of the Blome-Taylor atlas. The plates used in this atlas were first published by Richard Blome (1635-1705) as 'Speed's Maps Epitomiz'd' in 1681. A further edition followed in 1685 and a 'Cosmography and Geography' in 1693. The whereabouts of the Blome plates after 1693 is unknown. Blome had died in 1705, but it is unlikely that Thomas Taylor (c.1670-1730) acquired them at this date as no issue is known before 1715. The earliest we hear of Taylor in business is 1711. The 'England Exactly Described' was first advertised in the 'Daily Courant' 24 September 1715. The earliest versions of the atlas did not contain a map of Scotland but reacting to news of the Jacobite Rebellion earlier in the month he quickly rectified this advertising the fact by the first week in November. A further enlargement is dated from an advert placed in the 'Daily Courant' 1 March 1717. It bears a re-worded title and four new leaves describing the roads. A general map of Ireland dated 1716 has been added to

the work giving a total of 42 maps. This atlas is that identified as 'F' in Hodson's listing, indeed it is his own copy. Hodson extended the work of R. A. Skelton in studying county atlases of the British Isles and was the first to fully understand the history of this work. Provenance: Clive A Burden Ltd.; Donald Hodson collection (1933-2016), carto-bibliographer. Chubb (1927) 136; ESTC T166161; Hodson (1984-97) 139 Atlas F; Roberts (1994) pp. 34-9; Shirley (2004) T.Blom 3c; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9491] *Illustrated inside front cover* - £4,500

13 - BORDONE, Benedetto. inghilterra secondo tolemeo/ Tavola secondo moderni (verso). 1528-[34]. Venice. 230 x 155 mm. & 135 x 145 mm., in good condition.

These two maps appear in an atlas of the islands of the world, or 'Isolario' as they were called. The first such atlas was issued in c.1485 by Bartolommeo dalli Sonetti and confined to the islands of the eastern Mediterranean. The second, containing this map, covered the whole world. The first edition was entitled 'Libro di Benedetto Bordone'. All of the three subsequent editions of this work carried the title of 'Isolario'. Two maps are found on this leaf on either side of the page. The first is a map of 'modern' England and Wales occupying the lower portion of the sheet. In style it follows closely contemporary portolans of the day. The cities of London, 'Dobla' (Dover) and 'Antona' (Southampton) can clearly be identified. The Isle of Man is named 'aman' and 'Scocia' (Scotland) is separated by an apparent strait. The nearby continent is shown in some detail too. The full-page map depicts the British Isles according to Ptolemy. This example is from the second edition dated to 1534 and was printed by Nicola Zoppino. Karrow (1993) pp. 89-93; Shirley (1991) nos. 19 & 20; Shirley (2004) T.Bord 1a; Skelton (1966). [10611]- £795



14 - BOWEN, Emanuel & KITCHIN, Thomas. The Large English Atlas: or, a New Set of Maps. [1767]. London. Sold by Robert Wilkinson, at No. 58, in Cornhill, Successor to Mr. John Bowles, deceased. Folio (600 x 415 mm.), contemporary half calf, marbled paper boards, spine with raised bands, gilt ruled compartments and gilt burgundy calf title label, worn. With typographic title, general map of England and Wales by Kitchin, general map of Scotland, Bayly of Ireland, and 44 engraved double-page map sheets, all with early outline colour, creasing to title-page and three general maps, otherwise in good condition.

An example of the rare Robert Wilkinson edition of Emanuel Bowen and Thomas Kitchin's beautiful 'Large English Atlas'. The maps were first separately published from 1749 to 1760 and early issues of the work can be found with varying contents. The final tally of sheets for the atlas was forty-five. The project began at the hands of the publisher John Hinton before he ran into financial difficulties and ownership passed to the Bowles family and Robert Sayer. They are superb clear and concise engravings. In the history of English county atlases, it is hard to think of one with finer quality. Wardington praised the book saying that 'the size of the plate presented the publishers, the engravers and the printers with as formidable a task as any posed by the finest productions of Louis XIV or XV, the best of the Dutch engravings fifty years earlier, or the Ordnance Survey sheets fifty years later'. Hodson provides a thorough account of the complex history of this at-



las, which was finally completed and issued with a title-page c.1762. Around 1763 two additional general maps of Scotland and Ireland were incorporated making a total of 47.

John Bowles died in 1779 and by the end of the year the business passed to Robert Wilkinson (1752?-1825). In December 1779 Robert Strahan printed 150 titles printed in black only for the 'Large English Atlas' for 15s. Ownership of the plates was shared with Carington Bowles and Robert Sayer. Hodson believed the shareholding was now Bowles three, Sayer two, and Wilkinson four. Provenance: manuscript inscription on the title of 'Anthony ?field'; further early inscription on final rear endpaper; private English collection. Bonar-Law (1997) 97.iii; Chubb (1927) 199; Hodson (1984-97) 227; Moir (1973) p. 191; Bayton-Williams (2011). [10738] *Illustrated inside front cover* - £7,500

HENRY CARINGTON BOWLES'S OWN COPY
WITH MANUSCRIPT ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

15 - BOWLES, Henry Carington & CARVER, Samuel. Paterson's British Itinerary being A new and accurate Delineation and Description of the Direct and Principal Cross Roads ... 1796. London. No. 69 St. Paul's Church Yard. Small quarto (185 x 110 mm.), two volumes, full early marbled calf, gilt panelled, rebacked spines with ornate gilt and blind ruled bands, ornate central gilt decoration to compartments, calf gilt title and volume numbers affixed. Volume 1 with engraved general double-page map of England and Wales with old tape repair to lower centrefold split, engraved title page, dedication, General Contents, Preface, Index, 340 engraved road strip maps (2 to a page), Direct Roads of a lesser notes paginated 341-403, pp. xxxv, blank. Volume 2: Engraved title page, 46



[cross] road strip maps (2 to a page), pp. 450-634, some strips with early outline colour, manuscript notes throughout, otherwise in good condition.

Daniel Paterson (1738-1825) was born at Duddingston, Edinburgh in 1738. He was commissioned in the army in 1765 and served in the Quartermaster General's department until 1812. He made Assistant Quartermaster General for the last eight years before his retirement. He then became Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec until his death in 1825. According to the ODNB it seems unlikely that he ever went there. 'Paterson's Roads' was first published in 1771 and it proved to be a popular work being published into the nineteenth century. It only contained one general map. In 1785, this rarer profusely illustrated work was published by Carington Bowles (1724-93) running to only five editions. There are two road strips per page, each individually numbered. It is notable for including some of the first road maps of many parts of Scotland. Paterson made no significant cartographic contribution but did however compile useful works containing much information on the roads.

This second edition of 1796 is by Bowles' successors, Henry Carington Bowles (his son, 1763-1830) in partnership with Samuel Carver. In this issue there is a change of format, the direct roads are all consecutive in the first volume. The crossroads are in the second volume. All plates and text pages are numbered consecutively throughout the two volumes. The general map has had the engraved dividing line marking the two volumes erased. This example is the publisher Henry Carington Bowles's own copy, complete with his bookplate. There are several notations by hand within which no doubt are in his own hand. Provenance: Henry Carington Bowles (publisher) with bookplate; Donald Hodson collection. Carroll (1996) Appendix 15; Fordham (1924) p. 37; Fordham (1925b) 'Paterson's Roads' pp. 344-55; ODNB; Shirley (2004) T.Pat 1c (lacking the second volume). [9517] - £750

THE FINEST COLLECTION OF BRITISH PANORAMAS IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

16 - BUCK, Samuel & Nathaniel. Buck's Antiquities; or Venerable Remains of above four hundred Castles, Monastries, Palaces, & c. & c. in England and Wales. With near ONE HUNDRED VIEWS of Cities and Chief Towns. 1774. London. Printed by D. Bond, and sold by Robert Sayer. Three volumes, folio (Prospect volume 455 x 480 mm., 2 plate volumes each 465 x 300 mm.), Prospect with full contemporary marbled calf, gilt panelled boards, rebacked with ornate gilt compartments and titles, light wear, two volumes of plates in fine full contemporary tree calf, gilt panelled boards, ribbed spines with very ornate gilt decoration to panels and with both title and volume calf gilt labels affixed. Volume 1 with mezzotint portrait, engraved title page, pp. 24 including typo-

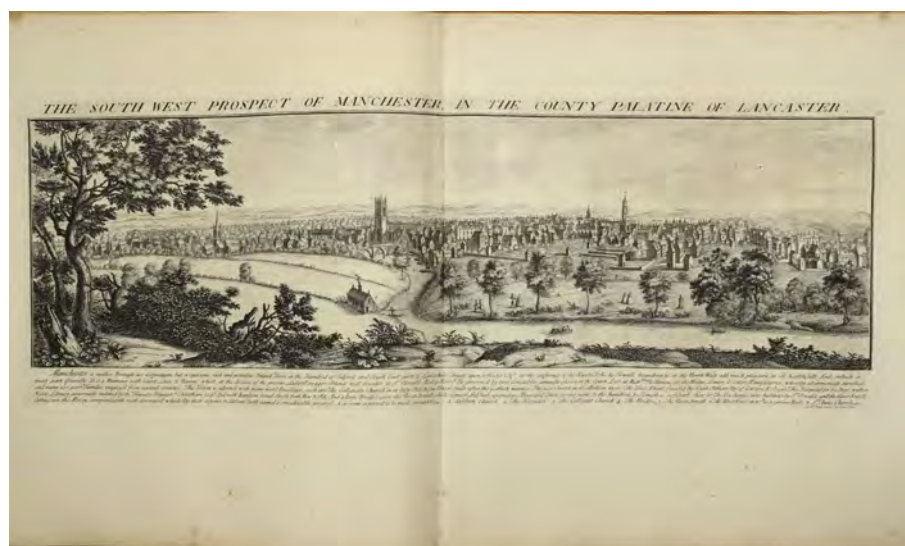
graphic title page, unnumbered list of plates, folding index map, and 224 numbered (mostly by hand) plates (2 folding); volume 2 with typographic title page not included in pagination, pp. 17, unnumbered list of plates on recto of last leaf, further plates numbered 225 to 428 (4 folding), plate 256 of the Cross at Bristol never bound but loosely inserted, Prospect volume with typographic title page, Preface with List of Plates to the verso, Additional Historical Accounts, pp. 22, and 83 double-page city prospects, plates 1, 4, 10, 21, 30, 36, 45 and 47 with lower centrefold splits, 32 with tear lower margin, 33 split in margin, first and last with a little creasing, some light foxing in some margins, generally a good example of a very rare work.



Samuel and Nathaniel Buck's 'A Prospect of Britain' printed in London in 1774, is generally accepted as the finest collection of panoramas of British cities to be published in the eighteenth century. The work contained a series of 81 large views and was published by Robert Sayer. The brothers Samuel and Nathaniel Buck were born in Richmond, North Yorkshire and became interested in sketching town prospects because of Ralph Thoresby, a local antiquary. From 1719 they produced and published a series of views of towns in the north of England. Each was available to subscribers for between 2 and 5 shillings each. They soon outgrew the north and moved south to London. Their tours to sketch were prepared well in advance, potential subscribers being contacted before-hand usually through local press. The following summer season would be when the view was prepared. At the end of the season, they would return to London and began the process of engraving. On occasions other artists were employed to enhance the foreground image and bring it to life, many including labourers, fishermen, sportsmen and peddlers. The work was finally completed in 1753 after 34 years. It has been suggested by Ralph Hyde that the engraver Jean-Baptiste Chatelain (1710-1771) may have been employed to produce many of the later plates.

The commercial success of the enterprise initially made the brothers wealthy. However, they both appear to have developed financial problems later in life. Nathaniel Buck died in 1756 and in 1774 Robert Sayer acquired the copper plates from Samuel and published them here in 'Buck's Antiquities', a magnificent three volume work priced at 20 guineas. In 1779 Samuel Buck died. Much of the topography documented in the views has subsequently been lost and they are a very valuable record of a pre-industrial Britain. These perspective panoramic views have never been surpassed; no other series of views ever published was as extensive or detailed. The front of the work bears a very fine mezzotint double portrait of Samuel and Nathaniel Buck dressed finely. It was engraved by Joseph Highmore after a painting by Richard Houston (1692-1780).

They provided the model for numerous derivatives including the inset views to Emanuel Bowen and Thomas Kitchin's 'Large English Atlas' c.1755, Robert and James Dodsley's 'England Illustrated' 1764, Nathaniel Spencer's 'Complete English Traveller' 1773, George Walpole's 'New & Complete English Traveller' 1784 and the European, London and Universal Magazines from the 1750s. Provenance: London Antiquarian Book Fair 1996; private English collection; Clive A Burden Ltd. 2014; private English collection. Clayton (1997) p. 65; Hyde (1985); Hyde (1994); Upcott I, page xxxiii. [10737] - £67,500



17 - BUCK, Samuel & Nathaniel. The South-East Prospect of Leeds in the County of York. 1745-[74]. London. Robert Sayer. 310 x 810 mm., in recent wash colour, light toning due to prior framing, otherwise in good condition.



A magnificent panorama of the city of Leeds first separately issued in 1745. This second state as usual with the plate number 36 engraved top right indicates its publication in Samuel and Nathaniel Buck's 'A Prospect of Britain' printed in London in 1774. It is generally accepted as the finest collection of British city panoramas to be published in the eighteenth century. The work contained a series of 81 panoramas and was published by Robert Sayer.

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18 - CARY, John. London, Westminster and Southwark, Accurately delineated from the latest Surveys. 1782-[84]. London. J. Cary No. 86 St. James's Street. 415 x 560 mm., early outline and wash colour, dissected and laid on contemporary linen, light toning to the text below, otherwise in good condition.

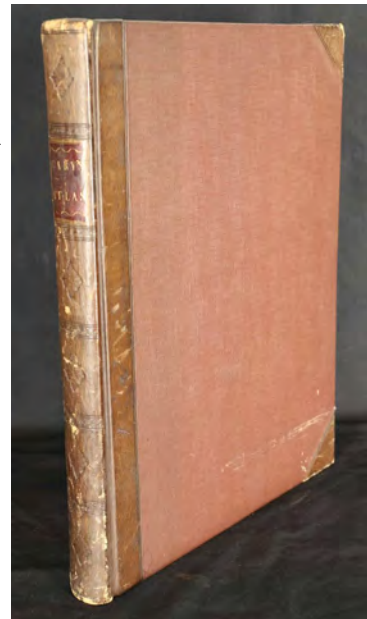
This is John Cary's first plan of London first published in 1782 and was available through 1787. This is the third state of six according to Howgego. It is amongst his earliest publications. It extends from Hyde Park in the west to Stepney in the east, Islington in the north to Newington in the

south. A detailed table below outlines the 'Hackney Coach Fares' throughout the city, indeed the title claims upwards of 350 of them. Below that is a reference to the 'Rates of Oars up and down the River for the whole Fare or Company'. In August of the same year, 1784, the first mail coach between London and Bristol commences.

John Cary (c.1754-1835) and members of his family were prolific producers of maps, charts, and globes. Cary's name, as an engraver, appears on plans dated 1779 although he did not formally set up his business in the Strand until 1783. Fordham (1925) pp. 11-12 (not listing this issue); Howgego (1978) 173; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [11006] - £650

FIRST EDITION, FIRST ISSUE

19 - CARY, John. Cary's New and Correct English Atlas: Being A New Set of County Maps from Actual Surveys. 1787-[89]. London. John Cary, Engraver, Map and Print-seller, the corner of Arundel Street, Strand. Quarto (320 x 250 mm.), recent half calf, cloth boards, blind ruled, spine with blind panelled compartments, red calf gilt title, later endpapers. With engraved title page, engraved dedication, Advertisement (first state), typographic Contents (first state), map of South Britain, and 43 county maps on 44 plates (West Riding being on two plates), and both North and South Wales, 47 maps in total, each accompanied by a leaf of descriptive text, all in early outline colour with main routes coloured brown with wash to wooded areas, pp. 6 'Directions for the Junctions of the Roads of England and Wales through all the Counties', pp. 4 'Market and Borough Towns in England and Wales', pp. 7 'List of the Principal Post and Sub-Post Towns in England and Wales', pp. 6 List of Subscribers (first state), margin repair to text leaf of Essex, otherwise in good condition.



FIRST EDITION, FIRST ISSUE. With the Advertisement, Contents, and List of Subscribers all in their first states. John Cary (1755-1835) and descendants were possibly the most prolific publishers of cartography around the turn of the nineteenth century. Cary is noted for the clarity of detail in his maps and was the first to use the Greenwich meridian. Cary was born in Warminster in 1755 to a prominent family. At fifteen he was apprenticed to the engraver William Palmer and made free in 1778. His very earliest works were engravings for or publications in partnership with others. Many of these suffered bankruptcy or other ill fortune. Undeterred he opened his own premises at 188 Strand taking over from the bookseller Samuel Hooper. His first sole publication was a very rare road book displaying the route from London to Falmouth published in 1784.

At this point in time no fresh county atlases had been issued since the 'Large English Atlas' of the 1750s. Since then, between Robert Sayer and the Bowles family, now in the hands of Carington Bowles, the market had to make do with reissues or derivatives of earlier works. However, during much of this period many counties had undergone fresh large-scale survey's, most of which had been published. Both individuals were as Hodson stated 'now in their 60s, were wealthy, and furthermore quite uninterested in undertaking the compilation of a new English county atlas'. Having worked already on books to do with roads and canals Cary could see the rapidly transforming landscape and its use by the public. The huge increase in the number of Turnpikes towards the end of the eighteenth century helped to ensure comfortable and relatively safe travel across country.

This is the first of three significant English County productions by Cary drawing on new material. The 'New and Correct English Atlas' would incorporate all these new surveys and include all the modern improvements of transport. The atlas was issued in twelve parts, the first being issued in September 1787, and the last in early 1789. It was then offered as a complete atlas at the competitive price of £1 11s 6d. coloured. It was received very well. The 'English Review' in December 1789 noting 'the purchaser of Cary's Atlas will find that the work itself contains much more useful matter than is announced in the title-page'.

The work was consistently updated, even whilst in production of the parts issue. This has inevitably led to instability of content between examples. Cary's attention to the road network is seen in the additions at the edge of the county roads of, for instance, 'to Cambridge' or 'from Oxford'. Distances are also recorded. However, he also provided at the end of the atlas six pages describing 52 roads, each listing the major towns passed through and the county maps on which it may be found. This, therefore, for the first time combined a county atlas with an itinerary. It is reminiscent of the Thomas Bowles and Eman-

uel Bowen 'Britannia Depicta' of 1720 in which road strips dominated the work but were extra illustrated with otherwise small county maps.

A further new feature was the seven page 'List of the Principal Post and Sub-Post Towns, with their Receiving Houses'. Mail had until now been sent by individual rider moving between 'posts' where the postmaster would remove local mail and pass the remainder and further mail onto the next rider. The system was inefficient and constantly subjected to robbery. On 2 August 1784, the first mail coach ran from Bristol to London arriving in just 16 hours, 22 hours quicker than the previous service. It grew rapidly, originally using contractors. They also charged to take passengers. The attraction for them was that it was faster than a stagecoach as it made less stops but was generally not as comfortable. Cary's list provides the time of day the mail arrived at each postal town, the time of its departure and the cost. It is easy to see why the atlas proved so popular. Cary acknowledges the direct help of the Post Office in the Advertisement 'the proprietor is indebted to the liberal permission he was honoured with by the Comptroller General of the Post Office, to resort to such official documents as enables him to vouch for the correctness and accuracy of these important articles'. Provenance: F. Arthur Wadsworth collection, bookplate affixed inside front cover; acquired by Clive A. Burden Ltd. 16 August 1994; private collection. Burden, E. (1991); Chubb (1927) 260; Fordham (1925a) p. 23; Hodson (1984-97) 285; Shirley (2004) T.Cary 2a; Smith (1988); Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [10741] - £850

THE RARE SECOND ISSUE

20 - COLE, George and ROPER, John. The British Atlas; comprising A Complete Set of County Maps, of England and Wales. 1810-[17]. London. Vernor, Hood, and Sharpe; Longman, Hurst, Rees, and Orme; J. Harris; J. Cuthell; J. Cundee; W. Faden; J. and A. Arch; Crosby and Co.; J. Richardson; and J. M. Richardson. Quarto (325 x 240 mm.), contemporary half calf, marbled paper boards, spine with gilt ruled compartments, each with central gilt feature, with gilt title, top of the spine missing, light wear, uncut. With typographic title (reinstated), contents, 2 general maps of England and Wales, 56 further maps of the counties all in early outline colour and 21 town plans, with 2 additional folding plans of Bristol and Bath inserted, the maps are fresh, the plans with some light foxing, otherwise in good condition.

Very little is known about either George Cole or John Roper (1771-1810). The latter appears to have engraved the plates to the atlas from the drawings of Cole. Two however were not engraved by him, Cheshire and Caernarvonshire. The publishers were the established firm of Vernor, Hood and Sharpe who began publishing the 'British Atlas' in parts from 1 October 1804. An example in parts survives at the Bodleian Library, Oxford. Thomas Vernor was the senior partner having been a bookseller since 1766. Thomas Hood joined him in partnership in 1794, followed by Sharpe in 1806.

The maps were originally produced to accompany J. Britton and E. W. Brayley's 'Beauties of England and Wales' issued 1801-16 in twenty-five volumes, a statement to which effect is found on most of them. The maps and text were however never issued together. The maps were announced in part 32, issued in May 1804. The first part of 'The British Atlas' appeared 1 October 1804, each would contain two maps and one town plan, or three county maps. The final part was published 1 October 1808. Britton's autobiography states that the maps were reduced from 'original surveys ... published by Mr. Faden whose permission was exclusively granted.' The maps are very attractive. The complete work was pub-



lished under the same title in 1810 by a conglomerate of ten different publishers.

The contents leaf stated that the atlas contained 57 maps and 22 plans. It did not list that of the Isle of Wight which is always present, and the list of town plans includes one of Shrewsbury which was never issued. Therefore, the true count is always 58 maps and 21 town plans. Most examples of the atlas contain a contents leaf with these errors. Chubb had recorded a variant in the British Library which matches this example in which it has been corrected with the Isle of Wight now named and Shrewsbury removed from the list. At the same time to numeric counts above each section have been corrected and now read '58 Maps' instead of '57' and '21 Plans' instead of '22'.



This example bears the addition of two further inserted plans of Bristol and Bath, both folding. That of Bristol is 'Donne's New and Correct Plan of Bristol, Clifton and the Hot Wells', here dated 1815. It was first published in 1800 and is engraved by John Cary. It is not in Fordham's list of his works. Benjamin Donne (1729-98) was a surveyor and mathematician and the first winner of the Royal Society's prize for his one inch to a mile survey of Devon, published in 1765. The even larger folding plan of Bath is by George Manners (1789-1866) dated 1817. An architect and surveyor of Bath, it was published by Barratt & Son in that city. Neither are listed in Tooley's Dictionary of Mapmakers. Provenance: Donald Hodson collection, (1933-2016), carto-bibliographer. Beresiner (1983) pp. 88-90; Britton (1849) part 2 'A Descriptive Account of the Literary Works' pp. 63-4; Carroll (1996) 62; online 'Catalogue of British Town Plans'; Chubb (1927) 339; Eden (1975); not in Fordham (1925); Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9532] - £2,500

21 - COWLEY, John. A New and Correct Map of the Roads of England. 1744. London. 315 x 280 mm., with folds as issued, lower margin missing as bound, in good condition.

This very rare item falls into the rare group known as diagrammatic maps of the roads of England and Wales which are after John Ogilby's road book entitled 'Britannia'. The roads are the main feature of the map and are laid down in virtually straight double ruled lines. The computed distance in miles between towns is plotted. There were very few ever published of England and Wales, the majority were separately issued and are extremely rare. The first map derived from the work of Ogilby was published by John Adams in



twelve sheets in 1677. That map and his two-sheet derivative published in 1679 were both accurate maps in that the shape of the country portrayed was accurate at the time. The first diagrammatic map published was that of William Berry in 1679, this did not even bear a coastline, only double ruled lines across the map to indicate the roads. John Overton published a similar map next bearing a crude geographical outline and is given the date c.1685 by Shirley.

This map is the work of John Cowley (fl.1733-44) who was a political writer, geographer to the King from about 1741, and about whom little is known. It was produced for inclusion in Robert Dodsley's 'Geography of England' and as indicated on the map to be 'Place this at the end of the Book'. Dodsley (1704-64) was a successful writer, poet and publisher born in Mansfield as the son of a schoolmaster. From 1735 to his death, he published mainly the literary material of his day including that of his friend Dr Samuel Johnson. Indeed, it is believed Dodsley was one of those encouraging Johnson in the undertaking of the 'Dictionary'. The title cartouche features surveyors measuring the roads with a way-wiser. An Explanation below describes the map.

Provenance: J. Coombes 1999; private English collection. Chubb (1927) 181; ESTC T57743; Hodson (1984-97) 194; Shirley (2004) T.Cowl 1a; Marston (1902) pp. 45-55; refer Shirley (1988) p. 163 (not listed); refer Woodward (1978) pp. 174-5; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [10571] - £495

UNRECORDED STATE

22 - CROSS, Joseph. Cross's New Plan of London. 1828-[55]. London. 18, Holborn Hill, opposite Furnivals Inn. 640 x 1000 mm., full early wash colour, dissected and laid on contemporary linen, endpapers, complete with publisher's original green cloth slipcase with printed title label pasted on, in very good condition.



This large-scale plan is an unrecorded edition of Joseph Cross' first of London. It was first published in 1828 to the large-scale of four and a half inches to the mile. The title label on the slipcase states that the 'whole surface of the Plan is divided into half mile squares.' The Great Western Railway Terminus is shown on the edge of the map, much of it remains to this day. Designed by Isambard Kingdom Brunel it opened in the previous year. The beginnings of the extensive railway network in London are already seen. Howgego identifies 14 editions, the last being c.1864. This one dated 1855 is not listed. The 1854 edition extended

the London and Southampton railway to Waterloo. Also, at the end of 1854 was one of the worst cholera outbreaks in London killing 10,000 people.

Joseph Cross (c.1791-c.54) was an engraver, mapseller, and publisher. He was a founding member of the Royal Geographical Society in 1830. His son of the same name joined him in the business about 1847. Provenance: inscription of G. C. Graham 1856; private English collection. Howgego (1978) 317 (this edition not recorded). [10846] - £1,350

UNRECORDED ISSUE

23 - CRUCHLEY, George. Cruchley's New Plan of London, improved to 1840. 1830-[40]. London. No. 81 Fleet Street, London. (From 38 Ludgate Street). 525 x 1380 mm., early outline and wash colour, dissected and laid on linen, green cloth ends, one small split, otherwise in good condition.

An UNRECORDED ISSUE of one of the largest plans of London published by George Frederick Cruchley (1797-1880) at the scale of nearly 5 inches to a mile. This plan was published in three different versions, this being version C, the largest of them. The first issue in this format was in 1830 with ten further recorded through 1846. The 1838 is recorded as altering the imprint address to 81 Fleet Street as here but no 1840 issue is noted. The map extends from Hammersmith in the west to the east India Docks in the east. The south includes Vauxhall Gardens and to the north the Zoological Gardens in



Regents Park. The Great Western Railway from Paddington is illustrated, the first section to Maidenhead having opened on 4 June 1838. The title runs in the border above with adverts in the lower border for a companion map of the environs.

George Frederick Cruchley (1797-1880) had learned his trade with Aaron Arrowsmith and began to work for himself in 1823. His early days concentrated on publishing maps of London but following the death of John Cary in 1834 he acquired much of the stock from the surviving heirs. Cruchley made lithographic transfers from the plates until he sold them all in 1877. Cruchley's main marketing tool was to add to the original plates, details of the railway's, postal, telegraph and other useful information. Provenance: private English collection. Not in Howgego (1978) but refer to 304C; Nicholson (2003); Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [10850] - £2,500

24 - DARTON, William & DIX, Thomas. A Complete Atlas of the English Counties, Divided into their Respective Hundreds &c. 1822. London. 58, Holborn Hill. Folio (460 x 310 mm.), contemporary half calf, marbled boards, gilt ruled, rebacked with gilt ruled compartments, each with central gilt floral feature, red calf gilt title label. Double page typographic title, dedication, contents, and forty-two double-page engraved maps with excellent original wash colour, Chester, Hampshire, Shropshire, and Sussex with centrefolds repaired, otherwise a good example.

An EXTREMELY RARE AND DESIRABLE atlas begun by Thomas Dix (1770-1813) which was completed with the help of William Darton. Dix was a junior master at Oundle School and became Master of North Walsham Classical, Commercial and Naval Academy. Dix first published in the subject of land surveying in 1799 and would produce a 'Juvenile Atlas' in 1811 published by William Darton. There is a reference in the 'Norfolk Chronicle' for 11 January 1806 to the Academy referring to Dix's published 'Treatise on the Construction and Copying of Geographical Maps'. Dix died in 1813 having lost all five of his children before the age of two. Before his death he had clearly been working on a folio atlas.

William Darton was a publisher who after the death of Dix in 1813, along with his son, saw the atlas through to completion. The title page states, 'commenced by the late Thomas Dix, of North Walsham; carried on and completed by William Darton'. The maps are generally thought to have been drawn from those of Robert Rowe whose own folio atlas began in 1810 but was finally published in 1816. Both had also worked on material for the juvenile market. The biggest difference is the addition of beautifully engraved vignette views to these maps.

The great publishing house of William Darton [1755-1819], was by 1822 in the hands of his son, also William [1781-1854]. William Darton, the founder, was a Quaker and engraver who established a bookshop in the City of London in 1787. As a publisher of prints and books, his work was intend-



ed for a youthful audience. His son, also William, was apprenticed to his father and made free in 1802. He formed his own business in 1804 in partnership with his brother Thomas Darton (1783-1855) which lasted until 1810.

The earliest maps are those of Cumberland and Essex, both dated 6 July 1816. During production, the maps were issued separately, dissected, and backed on linen, or as loose sheets. The latest dated map is of Rutland, 21 May 1821. Nineteen of the maps bear the imprint of 'William Darton', and 23 that of 'W. Darton, junr.', both at 58, Holborn Hill. The complete work was published in 1822 under the title of 'A Complete Atlas of the English Counties'. A dedication to the recently crowned George IV is dated 30 March 1822. Each map bears an attractive circular title cartouche and an uncoloured vignette view of somewhere in the county. The atlas is of great rarity, only five examples have appeared on the market in the last 50 years. Provenance: inscribed 'Violet from Cecil G. Wilson Christmas 1910' on the verso of the title; Donald Hodson collection (1933-2016), carto-bibliographer. Beresiner (1983) p. 96-7; Carroll (1996) no. 75; Chubb (1927) no. 387; Eden (1975) D203; Kingsley (1982) no. 75; Quixley (2018) 73; Smith (1982) pp. 130-2; Tooley's Dictionary (1999-2004); Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9541] - £8,500

25 - DE WIT, Frederick. *Novissima prae caeteris aliis accuratissima Regnorum Angliae Scotiae Hiberniae.* c.1690. Amsterdam. 595 x 500 mm., in very attractive recent wash colour, in good condition.



An extremely decorative map of the British Isles by Frederick de Wit (1630-1706) in its FIRST STATE. He was one of the most successful Dutch engravers and map publishers of the second half of the seventeenth century. His first two maps of the British Isles were sea charts. A landscape format map was published circa 1675. Here an improved, more ornate portrait format map is issued. This is seen most particularly in the delineation of Ireland which his improved following the survey work of William Petty. It can be dated to c.1690 by the presence of the Royal Arms of William and Mary (1689-1694). Upper right is an inset of the Feroes, Orkneys and Shetlands. Upper left is an ornate cartouche with cherubs holding aloft the arms of the nations. Shirley describes 3 states although the existence of 5 are now known. For the second state four compass roses were added along with some additional placenames.

De Wit was one of the most prominent publishers in Amsterdam in the period following the decline of the Blaeu and Jansson establishments. His output covered most aspects of cartography including sea charts, world atlases, an atlas of the

Netherlands, 'town books' covering plans of towns and cities in the Netherlands and Europe, and wall maps. His work, notable for the beauty of the engraving. He continued in business it seems until his death in 1706 at the age of seventy-six. Provenance: Haas 2006. Koeman (1967-1970) III pp. 193-204; Shirley (1988) De Wit 6.1; Tooley's Dictionary (1999-2004). [10552] *Detail on the back cover* - £750

THE RARE ENLARGED EDITION.
ONE OF THE LONGEST POEMS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

26 - DRAYTON, Michael. [Poly-Olbion] *A Chorographical Description of All the Tracts, Rivers, Movntains, Forests, and other Parts of this Renowned Isle of Great Britain, With intermixture of the most Remarkable Stories, Antiquities ... Diuided into two Bookes; the latter containing twelve Songs, neuer before Imprinted.* 1622. London. Marriott, John Grismand and Thomas Dewe. Folio (270 x 180 mm.), two parts bound in one, full contemporary calf, blind panelled boards with ornate corner features, rebacked with ribbed spine, very ornate gilt decorated compartments, gilt calf title label affixed, speckled-edged, with original endpapers. Verses describing the engraved frontispiece, recto blank; engraved allegorical title (with title 'Poly-Olbion'), verso blank; typographic title page worded as above, verso blank; Dedication to Henry Prince of Wales,

verses on the verso; engraved portrait of Prince Henry at lance exercises in its second state, verso blank; Address by Michael Drayton 'To the Generall Reader' [A1]; 'From the Author of The Illustrations' [John Selden] dated 9 May 1612 [A2r-A4v]; 'A Table to the Chiefest Passages, in the Illustrations ...' pp. 8; Text of the 18 poems by Drayton, each preceded by its proper map most probably engraved by William Hole; misprint in pagination of 285 for 258 still present; without 'Finis' sometimes found between the two woodblocks at the end of the first part on p. 303; typographic title to the second part without Drayton's name present; Dedication to Charles Prince of Wales, verso blank [A1]; Drayton's Preface [A2]; Commendatory verses [A3r-4v]; text of the 12 further songs by Drayton, each song preceded by its proper map most probably again engraved by William Hole. pp. (22), 303, (1); (10), 168, with contemporary manuscript notations to first and last free endpapers, in excellent condition.

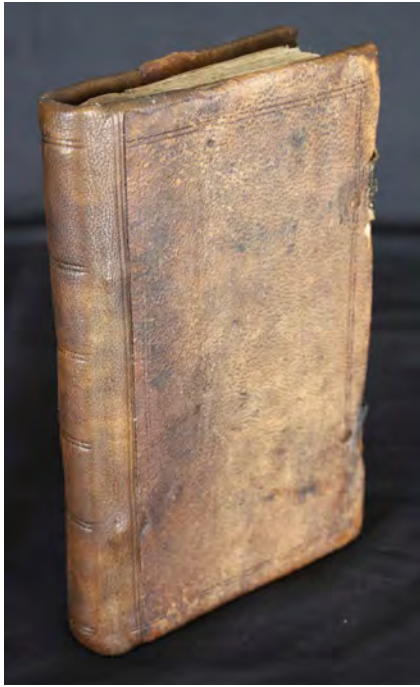


THE RARE ENLARGED EDITION. ONE OF THE LONGEST POEMS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. The most complete edition of a book of poems by the Elizabethan poet Michael Drayton (1563-1631) and his magnum opus. It is one of the longest poems ever written in the English language. He was born in 1563 at Hartshill, near Atherstone, Warwickshire. He began working on his longest poem at least 14 years before publication in 1612. It comprises a series of thousands of twelve syllable rhyming couplets divided into 18 songs or books in praise of the English and Welsh countryside each with accompanying allegorical map. Despite the nature of the text the work is full of antiquarian and historical detail relating to events and people related to localities. It is relied upon by historians and many of the references are not recorded by William Camden in his opus the 'Britannia'. This 1622 issue is the first complete edition, containing all thirty sections, each with a highly attractive engraved map. The notes to the songs were written by the polymath John Selden. The nineteenth song, the first in the additional work, is of particular note as it celebrates English voyages to northern Europe, the East Indies, the North West Passage and Virginia. American references name Fenton, Jackman, Forboshier [Frobisher], Davies, Gilbert, Drake, Rawleigh [Raleigh], Amadas, Barlow, Greenvile, Hawkins, Candish [Cavendish] and Sir Robert Dudley [pp. 8-9].

The newly engraved maps for the second book also contain page numbers engraved near the upper margin and are therefore found in only one state. The new maps as stated in the title to the second part cover the area 'betwixt the two famous Riuers of Thames, and Tweed'. The general title page replaces the original one found in the earlier editions. In this example the engraved portrait of Henry Prince of Wales is found in the second state. Henry was the eldest son of James I who tragically died of typhoid fever in the year, 1612. The title page to the second part is known in two forms, either with or without Drayton's name. Their priority is unknown and in this example his name is present.

Yates argues that the 'Poly-Olbion' was one of the most important attempts during the Stuart era to connect them with the Tudor myth of 'British' history. This is best seen in the allegorical title page which displays both the Stuarts and the Tudors as descendants of Brut. It depicts a virginal Albion wrapped in a cloak resembling a map of England. The symbolism suggests that the descriptive 'maps' in the work have a serious historical context. Yates asserts that the graceful nymphs displayed on many of the maps recalls the masque of the Tethys Festival given at court in June 1610 on the occasion of the creation of Henry as Prince of Wales. Drayton died 23 December 1631 and is buried in Westminster Abbey. Provenance: Astle Library stamp inside upper board; private English collection. Carroll (1996) 8; Chubb (1927) XXXV; ESTC S121639; Hodson (1974) Supp I.ii; Kingsley (1982) IV 1.ii,3; Shirley (2004) T.DRA-1d; Skelton (1970) 13; Taylor (1968) p. 51; Yates (1975) 'Shakespeare's Lost Plays' [10943] - £8,950

27 - GARRETT, John. A Direction for the English Traveller By which he Shall be inabled to Coast about all England and Wales. c.1677. London. Printed and are to be sold By John Garrett, at the south Entrance of ye Royall Exchange in Corn-hill. Duodecimo (140 x 85 mm.), full contemporary calf, blind panelled, repaired and rebaced with blind ruled compartments and just one brass clasp. With title page, two engraved pages explaining 'The use of all the ensuing Tables', plate number 2 supplied from another copy, 37 plates each bearing a triangular distance table with accom-



panying small map of the county, 4 folding plates: 'The high Wayes', table with map of England and Wales, table with Yorkshire map and another table with Wales, plate 2 with some margin loss, otherwise in good condition, engraved throughout.

Matthew Simmons (fl.1635-54) is most associated with printing John Milton's works but in 1635 he published his one and only cartographic work 'A Direction for the English Traveller'. Known famously as the 'thumbnail maps' due to their diminutive size, the three editions of this work are all exceedingly scarce. The maps were engraved by Jacob van Langeren and incorporated into a plate containing a distance table for the county, an invention of John Norden's in 1625. In 1643 Thomas Jenner published an improved edition with four extra folding plates, three of which were maps of England, Wales and Yorkshire. For this new work, the van Langeren maps were entirely re-engraved slightly larger.

In 1649, he added text and published it under the title of 'A Booke of the Names of all the Hundreds', of which only one complete example is known. This was followed in 1657 by a slightly re-named work, which was effectively an expansion listing all the towns and hundreds. Accompanying each map are printed from type lists of towns and their hundreds in three columns continued on additional leaves. These all derive from the lists in John Speeds 'Theatre of the Empire of Great Britaine'.

Thomas Jenner died on 2 January 1673 and was succeeded by his wife Anne. Some money was left to John Garrett and his wife to take care of his widow. It was Garrett who acquired Jenner's business and stock shortly after. In 1677, he re-issued the 'Book of the Names' using the existing leaves of text but with a completely reset title page. At about the same time the plates last appearance was under the original title of 'A Direction for the English Traveller', it is given the date c.1677 in the bibliographies. Skelton listed two undated Garrett issues of this title; they have since been proven to be the same edition. Garrett (fl.1667-1718) was probably the son of William Garrett and therefore brother-in-law of John Overton. Provenance: ownership inscription on front free endpaper of 'Arthur Irwin Dasent 1885', (1859-1939), a British civil servant, author and clerk of the House of Commons; private English collection. Bennett (2007) p. 8; Chubb (1927) 47 & 48; ESTC R19489; Fordham (1924) p. 10; Shirley (2004) T.Lang 1n; Skelton (1970) 99 & 101; Tyacke (1978) p. 114-6. [10951] - £2,250

28 - GENT, Thomas G. The Antient and Modern History of the Famous City of York; and in a Particular Manner Of its Magnificent Cathedral, commonly call'd York Minster.

1730. London. Thomas Hammond & A. Bettesworth. Octavo (160 x 95 mm.), full contemporary calf, gilt panelled, ribbed spine rebacked, double gilt ruled compartments with red calf gilt title label affixed. With 2 folding plates plan and view of York), typographic title page, pp. viii, 256, (8), complete with the Addenda, subscribers' list, Errata and adverts, some light foxing, otherwise in good condition.

Thomas Gent (1693-1778) was born in Ireland and became apprenticed to a printer in London in 1710. Settling in York, he became the sole printer in the city and county. Proposals for the 'Antient and Modern History of the Famous City of York' were issued in 1729 and about 170 subscribers were obtained. One thousand copies were printed on the book in 1730, it is his first substantial work. This topographical work contains two folding plates, a plan and a view of the city. The list of subscribers contains 177 names. Gent wrote a manuscript of his life as a printer which survives today in York Minster, it was

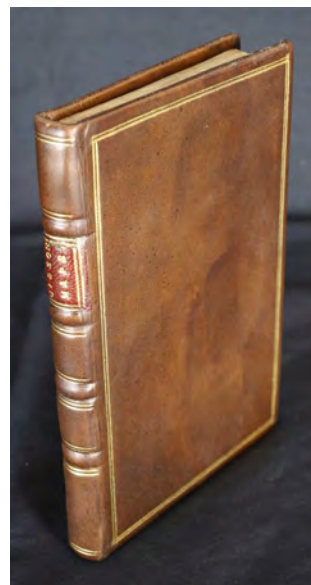


published in 1832. Provenance: contemporary ownership inscription of 'Robt. Allanson' on front and final free endpapers; 'D. L. Cumming' inscribed inside upper cover. Anderson (1966) p. 330; BBTI; ODNB; Tooley's Dictionary (1999-2004); Upcott (1968) pp. 1356-7. [10424] - £395

FIRST EDITION IN EARLY COLOUR

29 - GIBSON, John. New and Accurate Maps, of the Counties of England and Wales. [1759]. London. J. Newbery at the Bible and Sun in St. Pauls Church Yard. Duodecimo (130 x 90 mm.), rebound full calf, gilt panels, spine with gilt ruled raised bands and gilt red calf title label. With engraved title and 53 maps, all in early outline colour, otherwise in good condition.

The FIRST EDITION of Gibson's highly desirable little atlas. John Gibson (fl.1750-1787) was an engraver who worked for several of the cartographers of the day. Published and advertised extensively in May of 1759 by John Newbery (1713-67) the 'New and Accurate Maps' was most probably intended for children. It was priced at '4s. bound in Calf, or 5s. 6d. with the Maps coloured' Newbery was the first to provide educational books for children. In 1758 Newbery had published the 'Atlas Minimus', with plates engraved by Gibson, a similar sized world atlas. It is Newbery who is depicted in Oliver Goldsmith's *The Vicar of Wakefield* as the philanthropic bookseller. He also published *Goody Two Shoes*, the first in his series of the Juvenile Library. The *Atlas Minimus* contains a leaf stating 'Speedily will be Publish'd, in the same Size of this Volume, the Counties of England and Wales. Drawn & Engrav'd By J: Gibson, Engraver at No. 18 Georges-Court Clerkenwell'.



Below the title is a brief explanation of the symbols used on the maps. The maps themselves contain some brief topographical and statistical notes. There were two editions of this pretty county atlas, both of which are very rare. On Newbery's death, the business was taken over by his son, Francis Newbery, and his stepson, Thomas Carnan. His name is honoured in America with the annual award of a medal since 1922 for the most distinguished contribution to children's literature by an American resident. Provenance: With inscriptions on front free endpaper of 'G. Coles 1767', 'to H. J. North', 'H. North to J. North Jan 14 1781'; acquired 1972 for the collection of Donald Hodson (1933-2016), cartobibliographer. Chubb (1927) no. 213; not in the ESTC; Hodson (1984-97) no. 219; Shirley (2004) T.Gib 2a; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9499] *Illustrated on the title page* - £4,950

A FORERUNNER OF THE EARLY ORDNANCE SURVEY MAPS

30 - GREAM, Thomas. A Topographical Map for the County of Sussex. 4 June 1795. London. William Faden. 790 x 1915 mm., the whole, in four separate sheets, early outline colour, trimmed to the top and bottom borders, sheet 2 with tear upper left just into the image, repaired, a couple of areas of margin weakness otherwise a good example.

This is one of the most important maps of Sussex and one of the rarest, here offered in the preferred sheet format rather than folding. It is the first map of the county to be based on a trigonometrical survey. Although the title credits William Gardner (1739-1800) and Thomas Yeakell (fl.1758-1787) as the mapmakers the influence of the Board of Ordnance was significant. The Master of the Board was the Duke of Richmond under whom the Ordnance Survey became fully operational in 1790. Both Yeakell and Gardner worked for it. Under the patronage of the duke, a map of Sussex by Yeakell and Gardner was announced in 1791. Unsurprisingly the map was a forerunner of the early Ordnance Survey maps.



Published by William Faden this map won a Society of Arts Gold Medal in 1796. The 'Proposals' claim that 'every farm-house, barn and garden will have its place. Every enclosure with the nature of its fence whether bank, ditch, pale or wall, will be delineated.' This detail was the work of Thomas Gream (fl.1782-1809). This is an example of the third state of four dated 1795 according to Kingsley, the first being a proof example. On paper watermarked 'Pard 1794'. Baynton-Williams, Roger (1995); Kingsley (1982) 57.iii; Rodger (1972) 459. [11009] - £1,750

THE FIRST EDITION, SECOND ISSUE,
OF THE FIRST REDUCTION OF GREENOUGH'S GEOLOGICAL MAP

31 - GREENOUGH, George Bellas. Geological Map of England and Wales reduced by permission from the map in 6 sheets published by the Geological Society. July 21st 1826. London. James Gardner, with pasted on label of J. Wyld, Geographer to the King Charing Cross East (nearly opposite Northumberland House). 685 x 535 mm., dissected laid on contemporary linen, in full early wash colour, endpapers, silk edged, with Wyld's printed label over the imprint below, in good condition.



A good example of the first reprint of Greenough's large-scale geological map of 1820. Although 'reduced by permission' it curiously does not cite Greenough. One of the most significant geological maps of England and Wales ever published was produced by George Greenough (1778-1855). At the time of its publication in 1820 he was accused of plagiarism, just five years after the landmark work of William Smith published in 1815. Greenough was one of the founding members of the Geological Society of London and was its first president to 1811. 'In 1808 he first sketched the boundary-lines of the various strata in England and Wales, and in 1810 he travelled over a great part of the country for the purpose of mapping it. At the request of the Geological Society, he then, with the help of Conybeare, Buckland, and Henry Warburton, coloured a large-scale map drawn by Webster, and in 1820 published it in six sheets' (DNB).

It began a bitter feud, Greenough published a 'Memoir of a Geological Map of England' in which he defended his work. He claimed 'Mr Smith's map was not seen by me till after its publication, and the use I have since made of it has been very limited. The two maps agree in many respects, not because the one has been copied from the other, but because both

are correct ...' (Memoir). 'Much has been written on to what extent Smith's Map influenced Greenough and exactly when the latter actually saw a version of the work, but certainly both the Society and Greenough were amongst the list of subscribers to the publication, and each received a copy of the first imprint. Tellingly, the sheets of Greenough's copy are marked with notes recording that he did indeed consult it, with comments such as 'This sheet can be of no further use to the Geol Map, Nov 1818' (Geological Society website).

Greenough's map is now recognised as a separate work of scholarship which drew on other surveyors which he then collated. 'There are a number of key visual differences between the two men's maps, most notably the scale – Smith's at 5 miles to the inch and Greenough's at 6 miles to the inch. Another distinction is that whilst Smith's base map has virtually all the topography removed, hills and mountains are included in Greenough's version. Smith's Map used his distinctive fading watercolour technique, whilst Greenough's employed flat colour washes and patterning to depict his stratigraphy' (The Geological Society).

Greenough's six-sheet map was not issued again until 1839, making this the first re-issue of the map since originally published. It was first published with the date 1 June 1826; however, no copies are listed on Library Hub and only one auction record could be identified. This second issue bears a date of

21 July 1826, just seven weeks later. Alterations have been noted to the outline of the geological strata. Issues with this date are noted with printed slips added of either C. Smith or G. F. Cruchley over the imprint. None appears to be recorded with a Wyld imprint as here.

The map was published by James Gardner (fl.1822-50) about whose early career little is known. Worms & Baynton-Williams speculate that he worked as a surveyor under Thomas Colby on the Ordnance Survey from about 1809-20. Certainly, he became the sole agent for the Ordnance Survey in 1823 on the retirement of William Faden. He was a founding member of the Royal Geographic Society in 1830. James Wyld (1790-1836) was an apprentice to William Faden and became Geographer to His Majesty George IV and later William IV. He too was a founder member of the Royal Geographic Society in 1830. He introduced lithography into mapmaking in 1812. His death in 1836 was said to be due to 'overwork'.

Set within a piano-key styled border, the boundaries of the strata are marked by faint dotted lines, each hand coloured and lettered to a key upper right with similar colour coding. The underlying map displays the road and canal network. The whole is engraved to a scale of 17.5 statute miles to 1 inch by William Gardner (fl.1816-29) who appears to be of no relation. He was declared bankrupt in September 1829 after reportedly extensive forgeries were detected ('The Times'). He fled the country the same year with his eight-year-old son seeking passage to New York. He left behind his wife and three other children who claimed to be unaware. Herries Davies (2007); Rumsey 10516.002; Tooley's Dictionary; Ward & Carozzi 882 (issue points not stated); Winchester (2002); Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [10848] - £1,950

32 - GREENWOOD, Christopher & John. Atlas of the Counties of England, from Actual Surveys made from the years 1817-33. 1834. London. Greenwood & Co., Burleigh Street, Strand. Large folio (655 x 425 mm.), contemporary half calf, blue cloth boards, gilt panelled, with red calf gilt panelled title affixed to upper board, spine with ornate gilt raised bands and blind decorated compartments, marbled endpapers, light wear. With engraved title-page containing an early wash coloured map of England and Wales, 46 double-page early wash coloured engraved maps by J. and J. Neale, J. and C. Walker and others, Chester, Derby, Stafford, Shropshire, Worcester, Warwick, Buckingham, Gloucester with lower centrefold splits, first and last plate with minor crease, otherwise a good example.

Christopher Greenwood (1786-1855) and his brother John Greenwood (1791-1867) were both surveyors. Christopher Greenwood was from Yorkshire, he settled in Wakefield by about 1815 before moving to London in 1818. His first large-scale survey was of Yorkshire published in 1817. His brother John joined forces in 1821. Along with the distribution capabilities of George Pringle and Son, they made an immediate impact with their series of large-scale surveys of many English counties.

Following the extensive work carried out by them on these, a reduced sized atlas was planned. It was advertised in 1828 to appear in four parts at three guineas per part and began as early as 1829, the date recorded on 11 of the plates. There were to be 46 plates, all at the scale of one-third of an inch to a mile. They ran into financial difficulties towards the end and had to take in partners to finish in 1834. Indeed, Christopher was imprisoned for debt in the same year.

'For detail, general accuracy and balance allied to high quality engraving and colouring these sheets are probably the finest ever single sheet maps of the counties' (Carroll). The maps are reductions of Greenwood's large scale maps of the counties as stated except for those of Bucks, Cambridge, Hereford, Hertford, Norfolk and Oxford which they did not survey. Studies of individual counties show many were improved with new detail on a regular basis. Provenance: Donald Hodson collection. Carroll (1996) 102; Chubb (1927) 458b; Tooley (1999-2004); Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9593] - £3,250



LARGE-SCALE

33 - GREENWOOD, Christopher & John. Map of the County of Somerset, from Actual Survey made in the Years 1820 & 1821, By C. & J. Greenwood. 1 October 1822. London. Published for the Proprietors By George Pringle Junr. 70 Queen Street, Cheapside. Folio (660 x 420 mm.), later half calf, preserving original red morocco gilt title label affixed to upper board, housed in a modern solander box. Six double page sheets making up a map 1360 x 1860 mm., printed on J. Whatman wove paper watermarked 1821 all in full early wash colour, crease in lower corner of first sheet, otherwise in good condition.

This large-scale map by Christopher Greenwood (1786-1855) is one of the first issued with his brother. The survey of Somerset is one of three published in 1822, it is issued in partnership with George Pringle, Junior. Christopher Greenwood was a surveyor and mapmaker from Yorkshire who settled in Wakefield by about 1815 before moving to London in 1818. His first large-scale survey was of Yorkshire published in 1817. His brother John was also a surveyor and in 1821 they joined forces. Along with the distribution capabilities of George Pringle and Son, they made an immediate impact with their series of large-scale surveys of many English counties.



The map is engraved by Samuel John Neele (1758-1824) and his son James Neele (1791-1868). It is engraved in large-scale at one inch to the mile and differentiates between woods and plantations, heaths and commons, different types of waterway and roads. Watermills, windmills and coal pits are identified indicating their significance to the local economy. A large vignette of Wells Cathedral occupies the lower left corner and a compass rose to the title sheet. The early 1800s was a time of rapid change in the landscape with the burgeoning industrial revolution.

Their surveys utilised the latest system of triangulation adopted by Colonel Mudge and his surveyors for the Ordnance Survey. Indeed, they were in open competition with them. The Greenwood maps were coloured as opposed to the more functional black and white Ordnance Surveys of the period. Provenance: Rennie Sinclair collection. Needell (1995) 50; Rodger (1972) 400; Tooley's Dictionary (1999-2004); Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [10880] - £1,950

FIRST EDITION

34 - HARRISON, John. Maps of the English Counties, With the Subdivisions of Hundreds, Wapontakes, Lathes, Wards, Divisions & c. To Which are Added Two Folio Pages of Letter – Press, To Face Each Map. 1791. London. Printed by and for John Harrison No. 115, Newgate-Street. Oblong folio (410 x 530 mm.), contemporary half calf, marbled paper boards, expertly rejointed preserving the original spine, with gilt title, later endpapers but preserving original front endpapers with extensive manuscript notations about bricks. With typographic title page upper and lower edges strengthened, pp. (2), viii, with 38 side bound engraved maps, each in early outline colour, facing each other in pairs with interleaved descriptive text facing



each map, stained upper right corner on first few leaves, light paper wrinkles first and last leaves, otherwise in good condition.

The FIRST EDITION of John Harrison's 'Maps of the English Counties', this example is side bound. For many years, this series of English County maps was first thought to have been published in the 'Maps of the English Counties' in 1791. Then in 1974 Hodson identified an advertisement in 'The Morning Herald' for 2 May 1787 which stated, 'This day are published, by J. Harrison ... Specimens of Maps of the Counties of England and Wales'. Hodson believed that they may have been published in Harrison's edition of 'The History of England' by Paul Rapin de Thoyras although he was unable to locate an example. Three examples have since been identified but all are without the full complement of maps, none are dated beyond July 1790. The last few maps were issued after the event, those of Lincolnshire and Yorkshire were dated 1 February 1791 and Sussex 1 March 1791. That of North and South Wales is dated 26 February 1791. This made up the full complement of 38 maps.

There were curiously no general maps of England and Wales, Scotland or Ireland despite all being in Harrison's stock. Early copies note the price on the title pages as 3l. 9s. 6d. Clearly it struggled to sell, this example, that in the British Library and Cambridge University Library examples all have an altered price of 3l. 3s. The price came down further for the second edition the following year at 2l. 2s. Apart from the county descriptions there are eight folio pages of tables to be found at the beginning.

Noting the endpaper notations on brick and the inscription on the title, it is worth mentioning that an Edward Oakley (d. in or before 1765) was an architect and builder in London who wrote 'Every Man a Compleat Builder', first published in 1766. This might possibly a descendant carrying on the same profession. Provenance: 'P. Oakley London 1793' inscribed on the title page; Clive A. Burden Ltd.; private collection. Chubb (1927) 291; Carroll (1996) 52, n. 5; ESTC N33259; Hodson (1974) no. 50; Shirley (2004) refer T.Harr 2a; Tooley's Dictionary (1999-2004); Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [10742] - £1,500

35 - HARVEY, William. Wales. [1869]. London. Hodder and Stoughton. 275 x 205 mm., chromolithographic anthropomorphic caricature map, light foxing as often, otherwise a good example.

A caricature map of Wales reflecting the perspective of Victorian Britain. It appeared in a work by William Harvey (1796-1873) who used the pseudonym 'Aleph'. He was a doctor and active journalist for the City Press who wrote on London and the author of London Scenes and London People published in 1863. In his introduction he writes how the maps were drawn by a fifteen-year-old girl for the amusement of her sick brother. Her identity has since been identified as Lillian Lancaster, born Eliza Jane Lancaster in 1852 (d.1939) in London. She most likely met Dr. William Harvey through her family in Islington. She went on to the stage as a pantomime artist, comedy actress and singer. The idea apparently came from an earlier drawing of England represented by Punch riding on a dolphin. Their intent was not just entertainment but also educational as the introduction states 'no history no journal can be understood without acknowledge of maps, and good services is done when we make such information more easy and agreeable'. Provenance: Joanna Booth 1990; private collection. Barron <http://barronmaps.com/lilian-lancaster-1852-1939/>; Slowther (1981). [10660] - £350



FIRST EDITION WITH FINE BINDING

36 - HERDMAN, William Gawin. Pictorial Relics of Ancient Liverpool. 1843. London & Liverpool. Henry Graves & Company and William Holden. Folio (370 x 270 mm.), full contemporary calf, extremely ornate gilt panelled boards, rebacked preserving the original spine, raised bands, ornate gilt compartments, gilt title, luxurious silk lined endpapers with ornate gilt panelling, gauffered edges with gilt. With lithographed frontispiece title, additional typographic title,



pp. xii, 104, with 48 lithographed plates, several with more than one subject, some slight spotting and soiling as usual, otherwise in good condition.

FIRST EDITION with FINE BINDING. William Gawin Herdman (1805-82) was a landscape painter and author. He became a noted artist and member of the Liverpool Academy to which he was admitted as a student. He notably opposed the pre-Raphaelite movement and was expelled in 1857 for protesting the award of the annual prize to J. E. Millais. 'His outstanding achievement was as a topographical artist, recording the changing streets of his native town and copying earlier pictures of its vanished buildings. He began producing such works at the age of about thirteen and published them in the form of lithographs as Pictorial Relics of Ancient Liverpool in 1843' (ODNB). Several of the watercolours survive today in the Central Library, Liverpool. A rare work. Provenance: 'Presented to Mr Joseph Sutcliffe, as a token of esteem, from his friend, D. Marples Liverpool, July 18, 1845' inscribed on front free endpaper; private collection. Abbey (1952) 201; ODNB. [10754] - £595

LARGE-SCALE

37 - HODSKINSON, Joseph. The County of Suffolk Surveyed by Joseph Hodskinson.

1783. London. William Faden, Geographer to the King, (Successor to Mr. Jefferys) Charing Cross. 1310 x 1610 mm., on six sheets, each dissected and mounted on linen, in full early wash colour, minor surface dirt, folding into near contemporary marbled paper slipcase, early gilt red calf label affixed to upper cover, in very good condition.

The first printed large-scale maps of Suffolk to the scale of one inch to a mile were by James Corbridge in 1735 and John Kirby in 1736. Neither advanced the cartography of the county, merely drawing up on earlier works on a larger scale. This survey was undertaken by Joseph Hodskinson (1735?-1812) who first announced it in a set of Proposals published in 1776. He had already engraved a large-scale map of Bedfordshire for Thomas Jefferys in 1765 and Cumberland for Thomas Donald in 1771. He was also co-surveyor of the magnificent large-scale map of Yorkshire published by Thomas Jefferys in 1771-72. His assistant in this project on Suffolk was Andrew Dury (fl.1754-78) who died in 1777 causing some delay. Further Proposals were published in March 1780 with an apology caused by his death (illustrated Harley, 1965, p. 61). The promise of having your seat and name added to the map as a subscriber would cost one and a half guineas when published.



The undertaking of the survey is displayed on the map with the use of a triangulation diagram, one of only a handful published to include one. The finished work was engraved by William Faden. A very fine plan of Ipswich upper centre follows the survey of Joseph Pennington in 1778 and is drawn at the excellent scale of 66 yards to an inch. The map indicates all the usual features found in maps of the period including water mills, windmills, and even farms and cottages. The road network is defined by 'Inclosed' or open roads with two different mileages recording those from either London or a nearby town. The contours of the land are defined by graduated shading. An engraving of the Abbey Gate at Bury St. Edmunds is lower left. The map is dedicated to the Duke of Grafton, Lord Lieutenant of the county.

The work was considered worthy enough to be awarded the Gold Medal from the Society of Arts. However, recent research has shown that he underestimated the size of the county by some 3-4 percent. A second edition was also published by Faden in 1820. Provenance: Rennie Sinclair collection. Eden (1979) H419; Harley (1965); Kentish (2004); Kentish (2012) no. 84; Rodger (1972) 415; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [10881] *Illustrated on the back cover* - £3,750

38 - HOMANN HEIRS. Regionis quae est circa Londinum, specialis representatio geographica / Ausführliche Geographische Vorstellung der Gegend um London. 1741. Nuremberg. 510 x 570 mm., full early wash colour, in good condition.

A desirable map of the environs of London adorned with a fine panorama of the city below. The title indicates that it is derived from that published separately by Thomas Bowles the previous year. George Louis Le Rouge would also publish a French derivative later, in 1745. The area covered extends to the counties of Berkshire in the west, Surrey to 'Lederhead' and Woking, Kent as far as Rochester, Essex to Chelmsford, and 'High Wickham' and 'Ludon' in the north west. The famous German firm of cartographic publishers was founded by Johann Baptist Homann (1664-1724) in 1702 in Nuremberg. In 1707 he published the 'Neuer Atlas' whose success continued for many years. In recognition of this Homann was elected to the Berlin Academy of Sciences. In 1715 he was appointed Geographer to the Emperor. His successor was his son Johann Christoph Homann (1703-30) who died young. The business was continued as Homann Heirs who published this map. Provenance: Doreen Green 2005; private English collection. Heinz (1997); Howgego (1978) 88; Tooley's Dictionary (1999-2004). [10686] - £650



39 - HONDIUS, Jodocus. Cambriae Typus Auctore Humphredo Lhuydo Denbighiense Cambro=britannico. 1607-[c.62]. Amsterdam. Joannes Jansson. 350 x 490 mm., in recent outline colour and good condition.

This fine engraved map of Wales by Pieter van den Keere was first issued in the Latin edition of Jodocus Hondius' edition of Gerard Mercator's 'Atlas Sive Cosmographiae' issued in 1607 as an additional plate. This example is from the sixth volume of the 'Atlas Novus' issued c.1662, a relatively rare issue. This represents the plates third state in which the map is heavily revised. The title is now moved to the upper right, the stippled sea is erased, and a new compass rose is positioned in the Irish Sea. The outline of the map is derived from Humphrey Lloyd's as published by Abraham Ortelius, the first modern map of Wales. Degrees of longitude and latitude remain in the borders. Booth (1977) no. 5; Evans (1964) pp. 4-5; Koeman (1967-70) Me 177A no. 787 p. 501; Van der Krogt, P. (1997-2010) 5500:1B; Roberts (1994) 5. [10514] - £550





40 - HONDIUS, Jodocus. Cambriae Typus Auctore Humfredo Lhuydo, Denbigiense Cambrobritannno; Petrus Kaerius Caela. 1607-[28]. Amsterdam. 350 x 490 mm., in recent outline colour, with French text to the verso, in good condition.

This fine engraved map of Wales by Pieter van den Keere was first issued in the Latin edition of Jodocus Hondius' edition of Gerard Mercator's 'Atlas Sive Cosmographiae' issued in 1607 as an additional plate. This example is from the French edition of 1628. It is derived from Humphrey Lloyd's map as published by Abraham Ortelius, the first modern map of Wales. The most notable difference is the addition of a quarter compass rose in the lower left corner. Degrees of longitude and latitude

are also added in the borders. Booth (1977) no. 3; Evans (1964) pp. 4-5; Koeman (1967-70) Me 16 no. 143 p. 308; Van der Krogt, P. (1997-2003) 5500:1A.1; Roberts (1994) 5. [10631] - £750

WITH ENGLISH TEXT

41 - HONDIUS, Jodocus. Cambriae Typus Auctore Humfredo Lhuydo, Denbigiense Cambrobritannno; Petrus Kaerius Caela. 1607-[36]. Amsterdam. 350 x 490 mm., in recent outline colour with English text on the verso, in good condition.

The rare ENGLISH TEXT edition. This fine engraved map of Wales by Pieter van den Keere was first



issued in the Latin edition of Jodocus Hondius' edition of Gerard Mercator's 'Atlas Sive Cosmographiae' issued in 1607 as an additional plate. This example is from the English edition of 1636. It is derived from Humphrey Lloyd's map as published by Abraham Ortelius, the first modern map of Wales. The most notable difference is the addition of a quarter compass rose in the lower left corner. Degrees of longitude and latitude are also added in the borders. This is an example of the second state first introduced here in 1636, the title cartouche is entirely re-engraved. Provenance: Ingol Maps 1987; private collection. Booth (1977) no. 4; Evans (1964) pp. 4-5; Koeman (1967-70) Me 39A no. 9 p. 372; Van der Krogt, P. (1997-2003) 5500:1A.2; Roberts (1994) [5]. [10632] - £750



FIRST STATE, FIRST ISSUE

42 - JANSSON, Jan. Comitatus Pembrochiensis. 1644. Amsterdam. 385 x 520 mm., with upper and lower margin tear with old repairs, otherwise in good condition.

FIRST STATE, FIRST ISSUE of Jansson's map of Pembrokeshire and Caermarthen. EXTREMELY RARE. By the 1630s the publication houses of Willem Blaeu and Henricus Hondius were in a race to produce ever more new maps of the world. Hondius in partnership with Jan Jansson began collecting plates of Britain and in 1636 published an 'Appendix' of the Atlas including 17 maps, two of which were general ones. Unfortunately, they were

not ready in time for the English edition published in 1636 and are only found in the German edition. This marks the beginning of the race between the two houses to produce a separate volume devoted to England and Wales which Blaeu would win in 1645. In 1644 a further 11 maps were issued in a Dutch 'Appendix' by Jansson. Examples of maps from these early issues are very rare and highly desirable. The plates are often extensively altered for their ultimate issue in the completed work, the 'Atlas Novus' of 1646.

The final finished version of this map would include a new title cartouche in the lower right corner and a series of coats of arms across the top of the map. All so-called pre-issue Jansson county maps are very rare and desirable. Jansson was a very successful publisher who continued the business first founded by the great Gerard Mercator and subsequently taken over by the Hondius family. Provenance: acquired from Doreen Green 1998; private English collection. Koeman (1967-70) II ME 75A no. 553; Van der Krogt (1997-2003) 5531:1.1; Map Collectors Circle no. 34 Notes and Addenda pp. 16-18; Skelton (1970) no. 34, and pp. 224-6. [10701] - £495

43 - JENKINS, James. The Martial Achievements of Great Britain and Her Allies; From 1799 to 1815. (1815-20). London. Printed for Js. Jenkins, no. 48, Strand, By L. Harrison & J.C. Leigh, 373, Strand. Quarto (405 x 320 mm.), large paper copy, full red straight grained morocco, covers with gilt floral borders, central diagonal panel bearing royal arms, rebacked with ornate gilded raised bands, each compartment with blind and gilt borders and central gilt crown, gilt title, gilt edged. With engraved title (vignette uncoloured), engraved dedication leaf with the hand-coloured coat-of-arms of the Duke of Wellington, hand coloured aquatint title page (Martial Achievements, Vol. I), pp. viii, (2), in all 52 hand-coloured aquatint plates (15 on India paper), each with original tissue, pp. iv providing a list of subscribers, watermarked 1811 throughout, in good condition.



A very early printing of James Jenkins' 'Martial Achievements' with J. Whatman watermarked paper dated 1811 throughout. The work was first issued in thirteen parts from 1811-12, indeed this example is most likely bound from the parts. Abbey states that 'one hundred sets on large paper at 42s. a part' were issued. Abbey's copy on large paper measured 14½ x 11¾ inches, this is even larger at 15¾ x 12½. As expected, this example is without the portrait of the Duke of Wellington, Abbey states 'this was not issued during part publication but is a later insertion comparable to the Founders in the Colleges published by Ackerman'. The vignette on the title is uncoloured as called for in the first issue.

Hardie extols the work stating that it depicts 'battle-scenes and make[s] a glorious record of acts of heroism and valour performed by our soldiers ... form a brilliant and worthy record of a brilliant period in our country's history'. The artist William Heath (1794/5-1840) was a talented artist specialising in military themes. If the obituary notice in the 'Gentleman's Magazine' is accurate, he was only 14 years old when his first prints were published. This is the best known of his works. The prominent aquatint engraver Thomas Sutherland produced 38 of the plates.

The plates were rearranged for publication in book form into a chronological order. In this example 15 of the plates are printed on India paper, 'the use of India paper for coloured aquatints at this period is very uncommon' (Abbey). Along with the list of subscribers bound at the end is a four-page list of the Names of the British Officers Killed, Wounded or Missing, 16th June 1815. The book was popular, but it is important to check the dates of the watermarks. Examples have been found with dates as late as 1835. The best are those with pre-publication dates, here they are the earliest possible, all 1811. Abbey (1953) 365, Hardie (1973) pp. 146-7; Mackenzie (1998); ODNB; Tooley (1987) 281. [10750] - £6,750



44 - JENNER, Thomas. The Kingdome of England, & Principality of Wales, Exactly Described Whi=th every Sheere, & the small townes in every one of them, in Six Mappes, Portable for every Mans Pocket. 644-[1752]. London. John Garrett. Folio (420 x 310 mm.), recent half calf preserving the original paper boards, spine with raised bands. With single page leaf containing the title and a separate plate displaying the Isle of Man and Cornwall extension folding from below, and six double page maps making a general map, overall, in very good original condition.



This great map is known as the Quartermaster's Map. This is because in its first edition the title referred to its usefulness to 'all Comanders for Quarteringe of Souldiers, & all sorts of Persons, that would be informed, Where the Armies be; never so Commodiously drawne before this. 1644'. It was as stated used widely during the English Civil War particularly by the Parliamentarians with whom the publisher Thomas Jenner's sympathies lay. Jenner (fl. c.1618-73, d.1673) was a print and mapseller who set up in business at the White Bear in Cornhill about 1618. Until the impending Civil War Jenner was not known for cartographic material. Then in 1643 he published a revised edition of the 'Direction for the English Traviller' whose plates he had acquired from his printer Matthew Simmons. Jenner had timed his move perfectly. Demand for maps and tools to help the large numbers of people moving about the country at the time of the Civil War was on the increase. The market for the little atlas clearly proved so great that he was attracted to do more. He engaged the services of the noted engraver Wenceslaus Hollar to etch a reduction of Christopher Saxton's great wall map of 1583. This would enable his customers to have a more detailed and yet still portable map of England and Wales.

Hollar (1607-77) is described by Pennington in glowing terms: 'Of all etchers, Hollar is certainly the most varied in subject, one of the most accomplished in technique, and with a style that is full of a charm, a humour, and a good nature that are evidently the character of the man himself'. He was born in Prague and made his way to England in the party of Lord Arundel arriving in London in late December 1636. By 1644 Hollar had already done some work for Jenner which included working on at least two of the re-engraved plates for the 'Direction for the English Traviller' published in 1643.

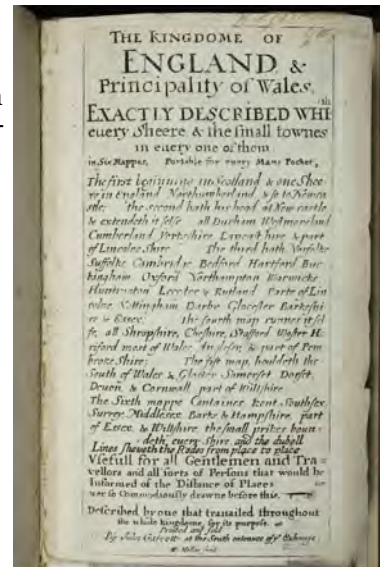
The published history of the Quartermaster's Map is long and complicated extending to 1824. Its earliest form is considered that which bears the date 1644 on the title. This was revised for the second edition in 1671. Of the 1644 edition recent studies have highlighted three issues. The plates were then acquired by John Garrett who issued the third edition in 1675. It was revised almost immediately in to a fourth edition the following year. In 1688 single line roads were added to those double-lined which had only just been introduced. This particular state is a variation of Skelton's state D which he does not record.

There was an additional seventh engraving which contained three further maps of 'extensions'. These were maps of the Isle of Man and part of Cornwall which were not covered properly on the other sheets. A very fine example of an historically fascinating item, a rare survivor of a very rare state. Provenance: bookplate of Frederick Arthur Wadsworth (1871-c.1942), dispersed 1994, a solicitor in Nottingham, pasted inside front cover; private English collection. Harley & Skelton (1972) refer to D; refer Pennington (1982) 652-7; refer Shirley (1991) no. 537. [10919] - SOLD

45 - JENNER, Thomas. The Kingdome of England, & Principality of Wales, Exactly Described Whi=th every Sheere, & the small townes in every one of them, in Six Mappes, Portable for every Mans Pocket. 1644-[c.1752]. London. John Garrett. A VERY RARE EDITION. Small quarto (220 x 125 mm.), twentieth century half calf, marbled paper boards, blind ruled, spine with raised bands and gilt panelled compartments. With single page leaf containing the title and a separate plate displaying the Isle of Man and Cornwall extension folding from below, and six double page maps making a general map, all in early outline colour, some professional repairs to folds and a tear to sheet 2, otherwise in good original condition.

Until recently this was an unrecorded issue of this great item otherwise known as the Quartermaster's Map. It is so called because in the first edition the title referred to its usefulness to 'all Comanders for Quarteringe of Souldiers, & all sorts of Persons, that would be informed, Where the Armies be; never so Commodiously drawne before this. 1644'. It was as stated used widely during the English Civil War particularly by the Parliamentarians with whom the publisher Thomas Jenner's sympathies lay. Jen-

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There are however two notable differences to this issue. The first sheet bears many new names including 'RENFREW' and 'LIDISDALE' along with the administrative boundaries of Scotland reflecting the Rebellion of 1745. But this issue is also supposed to contain the 'Picts Wall' or Hadrian's Wall, but doesn't. It also lacks a new sheet produced including a title 'A New Mapp of Eng-Land. called ye Quartermasters Map' intended to be cut and added to the top plate of the map. In 1745 Bonnie Prince Charlie began a rebellion in Scotland and crossed the line of Hadrian's Wall to conquer Carlisle. He was eventually defeated the following year and forced to withdraw. Interestingly from our perspective, in the early 1750s a military road was built along the line of Hadrian's Wall from Newcastle to Carlisle. It was seen by many at the time as a reincarnation of the Roman Wall. We therefore conjecture that c.1750-51 Rocque acquired the plates to the Quartermaster map and made some immediate changes cited above. It was not until the early 1750s that the new military road was constructed, and its significance was such that Rocque added it to the plate. The issue we offer here was therefore only available for a short period of time. Current study identifies only two known examples of this issue, both uncoloured (Bodleian Allen 3437, 2 private American collection, private English collection). Provenance: manuscript ownership to the title partially trimmed '... York'; Sotheby's 30 July 1985 lot 972; private English collection. Harley & Skelton (1972); Pennington (1982) 652-7; Shirley (1991) no. 537; Tooley (1999-2004); Tyacke (1978) p. 11-16. [10942] - SOLD

46 - LAURIE, Robert & WHITTLE, James. Laurie and Whittle's New and Improved English Atlas, divided into Counties. 1807. London. Robert Laurie and James Whittle, No. 53, Fleet-Street. Oblong quarto (230 x 295 mm.), later half red calf to style, preserving original paper boards with ornate printed panels, spine with gilt ruled compartments, each with central gilt floral design, gilt title. With finely engraved frontispiece title, typographic title, Advertisement, Contents, engraved Explanation in early colour and 48 engraved maps (West Riding in 2 sheets) all in fine early outline col-



our with wash borders, each accompanied by a leaf of descriptive text, some surface dirt to first general map, South Wales with light paper folds, otherwise in good condition.

Most of the plates for this atlas were first issued in the 'Universal Magazine' from 1791 to 1798 and are engraved by Benjamin Baker (1766-1841) who was particularly active through 1824 as an engraver for the Ordnance Survey. These early Surveys are highly prized for their detail. The publisher of the 'Universal Magazine' was William Bent. In 1804, the plates appeared in a rare atlas entitled 'Maps of the Several Counties and Shires in England' by William Darton (1755-1819) and Joseph Harvey (1764-1841). Then they were acquired by the firm of Laurie and Whittle.

Often thought of as mere publishers, Robert Laurie (1755-1836) was a noted craftsman. He was a talented mezzotint engraver who invented a method of mezzotint printing in colour, an achievement that won him an award from the Royal Society of Arts in 1776. In the early 1790s he entered the publishing business with James Whittle (1757-1818) as his partner. The acquisition of Sayer's stock catapulted them into the major league.

In 1806, they published a road book entitled 'Laurie and Whittle's New Traveller's Companion' which included road maps. It was originally thought that in the following year this work was published having just acquired the Baker plates of the English counties. The two were clearly meant to complement each other in their stock. Then in 2003 an example dated 1806 on the title page appeared at auction. It remains the only example traced. Three further maps were supplied including the general map dated 1801 by Laurie and Whittle, an apparently new plate of the Isle of Wight engraved by Baker dated 1806 and a general map of Yorkshire to complement those of the Ridings also dated 1806.

The descriptions include a wealth of information including the population data gathered by the Government in 1801. An interesting note on the Explanation states 'The connection of the Turnpike Roads from one County to another, are shown by Reference Letters'. This feature was of course first introduced by John Cary in 1793. Provenance: Donald Hodson collection (1933-2016), carto-bibliographer. Beresiner (1983) p. 50; Carroll (1996) 53; Chubb (1927) 294; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9526] - £1,200



47 - MILNE, Thomas. Hampshire or the County of Southampton including the Isle of Wight. 4 June 1796. London. William Faden Charing Cross. 665 x 580 mm., early outline and wash colour, cut and dissected as issued in 20 sections, linen-backed with original publisher's label of Faden attached to the verso, folding into the original marbled paper slipcase, worn, with printed label of William Faden dated 1796, otherwise in good condition.

This is a scarce single sheet reduction of Thomas Milne's six-sheet map of Hampshire which was engraved to the scale of one inch to the mile. This reduction by William Faden is still engraved to a respectable half inch to the mile but was not issued to accompany that map which appeared five years earlier. This stand-alone map retains much of the information including denomination of the hundreds with outline colour. All the major roads bear mileage markers for recording distance. Different grades of road are recorded, individual farms, mills etc. The

Solent is detailed with numerous soundings and warnings. Similar notes to the larger map are found upper left detailing the canals from Basingstoke to the River Wey and Andover to Redbridge. Further details cover the contents of the Aliceholt, Woolmer, and New Forests.

William Faden (1749-1836) was a successor to the business of Thomas Jefferys (1719-71). On the death of Jefferys much of the stock was sold but his son, also Thomas Jefferys (fl.1772-76), continued in partnership with Faden. By 1776 Jefferys appears to have stepped aside leaving Faden in complete control. He went on to produce many fine large maps of all parts of the world. ODNB; Tooley's Dictionary (1999-2004); Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [11003] - £850

AN UNRECORDED ISSUE OF MORDEN'S 'NEW DESCRIPTION'

48 - MORDEN, Robert. The New Description and State of England, Containing the Maps of the Counties of England and Wales, In Fifty Three Copper-Plates ... The Second Edition. 1704. London. Printed for Ralph Smith, at the Bible under the Piazza of the Royal-Exchange Cornhill. Octavo (190 x 130 mm.), full contemporary calf, gilt panelled boards, ribbed spine with ornate blind ruled and decorated compartments, calf gilt title label, gilt ruled top and bottom. With frontispiece engraved portrait of Queen Anne facing typographic title page, address to the reader, General Account, Contents and 55 copper engraved double page maps, pp. (4), i-[xx], 96, 89-96, 129-36, 113-128, 137-287 with 79-80 mis-numbered 78-79, despite the pagination the counties are in order, title page with old paper backing, some light water stain at the top in the centre of the book, a wormtack in the last twenty leaves of text, otherwise in good condition.

Robert Morden was by 1701 a successful publisher on the London scene. His most notable cartographic contribution to date was arguably the county maps for Gibson's edition of Camden's 'Britannia' in 1695. A smaller more manageable atlas seemed to be called for and in 1701 he teamed up with Thomas Cockeril and Ralph Smith to produce 'The New Description and State of England'. Morden contributed 54 small maps known as known as miniature Morden's.

Following the death of Robert Morden in August 1703 there would have been a distribution of shareholding. Unfortunately, no record survives of these transactions. We can see from the new list of publishers on the title page that Thomas Cockerill also disposed of his shares, Ralph Smith retained his ownership and may well have expanded it. This edition was first advertised in the 'Term Catalogues' for Hilary in 1703/4 indicating a publication early in the year. Smith alone advertised the work in the 'Daily Courant' 9 March 1703/4. The title is entirely reset including now a reference to Robert Morden. The body of text however is a reissue of leftover sheets from the 1701 printing, complete with pagination errors. Both the 1701 and 1704 editions were issued in two formats, octavo and oblong quarto. However, in 1704 both formats were also issued with Ralph Smith named alone on the title page supporting the case that he expanded his ownership. The oblong quarto format is known by one example only at the Folger Library, Washington DC. This octavo issue is unrecorded although there is one other example in the Burden collection. The text is identical except for the 'Address to the Reader' which has "Their Humble Servants & c." added at end. Also Hodson is incorrect in stating there are no alterations apart from the title page. The 'List' of notable people bound at the end is entirely renewed and expanded by a further fifty-one pages. Provenance: private English collection. Refer Chubb (1927) 125; refer Hodson (1984-97) 125; refer Shirley (2004) T.Mord 4b. [10886] - £2,250



49 - MORDEN, Robert - COX, Thomas - NUTT, Elizabeth. Magna Britannia et Hibernia, Antiqua & Nova or, A New Survey of Great Britain, wherein to the Topographical Account given by Mr. Camden, and the late Editors of his Britannia, is added a more large History ... 1720-31. London. In the Savoy: Printed by Eliz. Nutt; and Sold by M. Nutt in Exeter-Exchange in the Strand, and J. Morphew near Stationers-Hall. Quarto, six volumes (235 x 190 mm.), full contemporary blind panelled mottled calf, with ornate blind corner decoration, re-backed ribbed spine with blind ruled compartments, gilt calf title labels to each volume. Volume 1: dated 1720 pp. (4), viii, 752, with 18 maps, 12 tables and 3 plates.



Volume 2: dated 1720 pp. (2), 753-1516, with 9 (of 10) maps and 9 tables, lacking Lancashire. Volume 3: dated 1724 pp. (2), 762, with 4 maps and 4 tables. Volume 4: dated 1727 pp. (2), 912, with 5 maps and 5 tables. Volume 5: dated 1730 pp. (2), 920, with 5 maps and 5 tables. Volume 6: dated 1731 pp. (2), 710, with 5 maps and 4 tables. Volumes 1 and 2 only have continuous pagination, the publishers imprint for volumes 3-6 is 'Printed by E. and R. Nutt; and sold by T. Cox'. The work contains 47 (of 48) maps, 40 tables and 3 plates. With extensive manuscript notations in the hand of Thomas Reeve.

FIRST EDITION. Robert Morden was by 1701 a successful publisher on the London scene. His most notable cartographic contribution to date was arguably the county maps for Gibson's edition of Camden's 'Britannia' in 1695. A smaller more manageable atlas seemed to be called for and in 1701 he teamed up with Thomas Cockeril and Ralph Smith to produce 'The New Description and State of England'. Morden contributed 54 small maps known as miniature Morden's. The work was issued in differing formats in the same year and re-published similarly in 1704. In 1708, they appeared under the title of 'Fifty Six New and Accurate Maps', which included in fact 57 maps.

The next phase in the life of the quarto Robert Morden plates was to accompany one of the earliest serialised published works. The first part of the 'Magna Britannia' was published in January 1714, a total of 92 parts would be issued before completion in April 1731. The original conception was to be a part of another substantial work entitled the 'Atlas Geographicus'. However, it was soon realised that with so much material available for the work that a separate publication for the British Isles was justified.

At first it was the publisher's intention to issue one part per month but inevitably it fell behind. John Nicholson who had been behind many of the newly engraved plates died about May 1717. From part 21, issued in April 1718, each one was printed and sold by Nutt and Morphew. Then Morphew died on 18 November 1720 and publication inevitably slowed. The 'Evening Post' 21-23 March 1723, the new publisher Elizabeth Bell announced, 'The Occasion of the great Delay that has attended this Work was owing to the Decease of several of the Proprietors.' She herself died in April 1724 and ownership changed for the last time to Thomas Cox. The final 92nd part for England appeared in April 1731, seventeen years after it began. The remainder of Great Britain and Ireland was never published.

Of the original Morden copper plate maps only the 40 representing the English counties were utilised. The three general maps introduced in 1708, the 12 Welsh counties and Monmouthshire, are all unused. Six new plates were introduced, all in the first volume; a general map of the British Isles, two historical maps of the same, a map in two parts of the River Thames derived from Philip Lea, a map of the rivers and coasts of England and finally a reduction of Sir Jonas Moore's map of the Fenns. Hodson does not call for the map of the Smaller Islands, but it is here present bound with the Hampshire section as is usual in the earlier works in the series. Each county map is accompanied by a table of distances derived from those of John Norden in 1625. Provenance: with manuscript ownership mark of 'E. Libris Tho: Reeve 1721'; a descendant's bookplate of 'William Reeve, Leadenhall House, Lincolnshire' pasted inside each volume; sold at Christie's, London, 26 June 1968 lot 46; acquired by Clive Burden Ltd. for £150 at Christie's, London, 18 February 1970 lot 261; Burden collection duplicate. Chubb (1927) 127; ESTC T107759; Hodson (1984-97) 128; Shirley (2004) T.Mord 4d; Tyacke (1978) 400. [9515] - £1,950

FIRST EDITION IN EARLY WASH COLOUR

50 - MOULE, Thomas. The English Counties Delineated; Or, A Topographical Description of England. 1837. London. George Virtue, 26, Ivy Lane Paternoster Row. Quarto, 2 volumes



(275 x 210 mm. each), contemporary half calf, marbled paper boards, gilt ruled, ornate gilt ribbed spines, calf gilt title labels, marbled endpapers. With engraved frontispiece of King William IV bearing title, further engraved title page with vignette of Greenwich Hospital, typographic title page, pp. xxiv, 484; typographic title, pp. (2), 582, with 57 maps on 60 plates, comprising 2 general maps (1 folding, the other in 4 sheets), 42 maps of the English counties, 3 islands, 3 plans of London (2 folding), 7 further plans of towns and environs, 1 further engraving of the 'Principal Hills', all in EARLY WASH COLOUR, large folding London with repaired binders tear, Metropolitan Boroughs with minor tear, otherwise a good example.

Thomas Moule (1784-1851) was a noted historian, mapseller and publisher. His finest work is this, the 'English Counties Delineated', first published in 1837 following its issue in parts from May 1830 to the spring of 1836. The publisher was George Virtue (1793-1868) who used the same beautiful plates later in his publication of Rev. James Barclay's 'Dictionary'. The maps are considered the most attractive of all the later English county maps. They are embellished with topographical views, coats of arms and decorative borders. They were engraved by James Bingley (1796-1869), John Crane Dower (1791?-1847) and William Schmollinger (fl.1830-37). Bingley was born in Leicester and was in London by 1820, when he married in Chelsea. He was imprisoned for debt in 1833 at which time he was in partnership with Schmollinger. Dower was born in London and left a son John James Dower who was also an engraver. Schmollinger was also declared bankrupt in 1856. 'One of the earliest atlases to show the beginnings of the railway network that was to cover Great Britain' (Wardington Catalogue).

Thomas Moule wrote books on heraldry and antiquities. From 1816-23 he was a bookseller in Duke Street, Grosvenor Square, London. He was then employed in the General Post Office to 'interpret illegible addresses' (BBTI), whilst also working as Chamber-Keeper in the Lord Chamberlain's Department. The last position gave him a residence at St. James's Palace where he died in 1851. After the completion of the parts issue sometime in 1836, the 'English Counties Delineated' appeared as a two-volume book in 1837, with subsequent editions in 1838 and 1839. The first edition offered here includes a frontispiece portrait of William IV, indicating its most likely publication before his death on 20 June 1837. Later issues include a portrait of the young Queen Victoria. Several pages of descriptive text accompany each county map. A large index ends volume two. A fine example of the work with all the maps in the preferred early wash colour state. Provenance: Prof. R.C.G. Williams, OBE, his sale Clarke Gammon, Guildford, 14 November 2000 lot 190; Burden Collection duplicate. BBTI; Campbell (1985); Carroll (1996) 95; Chubb (1927) 472; Sotheby's Wardington sale 10 October 2006 lot 308; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9563] - £1,950

51 - NOLIN, Jean Baptiste. Le Royaume D'Angleterre Divise en Plusieurs Parties. 1689. Paris. I. B. Nolin sur le Quay de l'Horloge du Palais proche la Rue de Harlay. 450 x 600 mm., early outline colour, very small hole near upper margin, otherwise in good condition.

FIRST STATE. This is the first map of England and Wales produced by Vincenzo Maria Coronelli (1650-1718) and published by Jean Baptiste Nolin (1657-1708). Coronelli spent much of the 1680s working in Paris at the behest of Louis XIV. Separately published it is rarely found. The map is dedicated to James II of England who was living in France at the time and still claiming the throne. In the year of this map's publication, he landed in Ireland attempting but was defeated at the Battle of the Boyne in 1690. Indeed, the title cartouche designed by the artist Nicolas Guérard is set on a harp to represent Ireland.



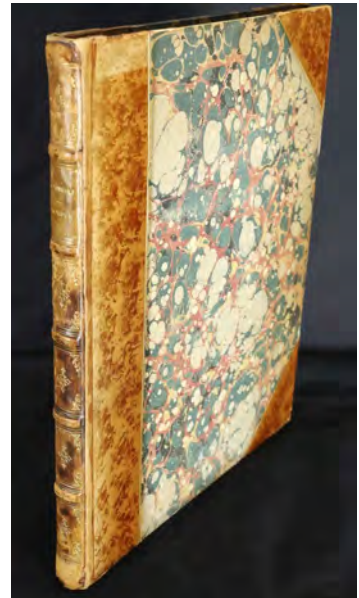
The map represents both the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms and the current counties. An inset lower right illustrates the Channel Islands. A table on the left side provides statistical data for each county. Shirley only identified two states, this being the first but to date 5 states in all are known. This remains the first before the addition of Tillemon's name to the title. Provenance: Doreen Green 2001; private English collection. Pastoureau (1984); Shirley (1988) Coronelli 1.1; Tooley's Dictionary (1999-2004). [10546] - £295

EXTREMELY RARE IN EARLY OUTLINE COLOUR

52 - NORDEN, John. Speculi Britanniae Pars. A Topographical and Historical Description of Cornwall. 1728. London. William Pearson for the editor, and sold by Christopher Bateman. Quarto (290 x 230 mm.), fine recent half calf, marbled paper boards with gilt ruling, rebaced preserving original ornate gilt decorated ribbed spine, with calf title label. With engraved title, typographic

title, engraved dedication leaf and 10 double-page engraved maps (1 general of Cornwall), all in EARLY OUTLINE COLOUR, pp. (18), 104, (2), with 13 engravings set within the text, 1 full page and 1 letterpress table, in very good condition.

John Norden (c.1547-1625) is noted as being the first person to undertake a complete series of county histories. Unfortunately, he suffered financial issues during his life which limited the reach of the project. This is largely due to 'the Puritan tracts he wrote to raise money and his flattering dedication to Essex shortly before the uprising of 1599 set him so far out of political favour that he never received the patronage necessary to finance expensive surveys' (Globe). The first part was successfully published in 1593 which covered Middlesex, Hertfordshire followed in 1598. No others were published during his lifetime, but he left a few further county histories in manuscript form. That of Cornwall was written in 1610 and was eventually published here in 1728. Lowndes states that the text is derived from Richard Carew's 'Survey of Cornwall', 1602, although it is thought Norden was in the county as early as 1584.



Ravenhill studies the history of the manuscript which was acquired by Benjamin Cowse in 1720. Shortly after he was persuaded to part with the accompanying manuscript maps to Roger Gale. He was a bookseller at the Globe in Paternoster Row active from 1714-44. By 1726 Cowse had sold the manuscript text to his "friend and associate" Christopher Bateman for £20 (Ravenhill). Bateman was similarly a bookseller at the Bible & Crown in Paternoster Row. He hoped to redeem his business by publishing the manuscript. Gale was happy to loan the manuscript maps which had been removed, so that they may be engraved for the intended work. This engraving was undertaken by John Pine (1690?-1756), and is one of his earlier works.

Four examples were printed on vellum, one for his patron, the Earl of Oxford, another for Dr. Richard Rawlinson. Indeed, it was Rawlinson who penned the four page 'Some Account of the Author, by the Editor'. The plate of 'St. Germans in Cornwall' is duly dedicated to him. In this example it found bound as is often the case opposite page 93 and the alphabetical description of the location. One of four examples of this work printed on vellum was sold by Christie's in 2002 for £11,950. It came from the library of Beriah Botfield at Longleat.



Ravenhill goes on to speculate that Bateman “arranged for a set of the engraved maps to be coloured with hues similar to those on the original maps”. That example went to the library of Lord Oxford from where it was transferred to the Harleian Collection at the British Museum, now British Library. He goes on to state that about 200 copies were printed. This is a desirable example in early colour; indeed, no example could be found on Rare Book Hub having appeared in auction.

The manuscript, originally presented to James I, survives in the Department of Manuscripts at the British Library (Harl. MS 6252). In 1971 it was reported that the 14 manuscript maps to accompany the text had been rediscovered at Trinity College, Cambridge (MS. 0.4.19). Provenance: Blackwells Bookshop; private English collection; Clive A. Burden Ltd. Catalogue IX (2012) item 68; private English collection. ESTC T127847; Globe (1985) p. 98; ‘Imago Mundi’ no. 25 p. 100 Chronicle; Lowndes (1864) p. 1698; Quixley (2018) 6; Ravenhill (1972); Shirley (2004) T.Nord 1a & 1b; Upcott (1968) I p. 78; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [10957] - £3,950

53 - NORDEN, John - OVERTON, John. Hampshire. c.1595-[c.1720]. London. Printed and sold by John Overton at ye white horse without Newgate. 395 x 425 mm., in early outline colour with wash to the sea and cartouche, in good condition.

John Norden (c.1547-1625) is noted as being the first person to undertake a complete series of county histories. Unfortunately, he suffered financial issues during his life which limited the reach of the project. This is largely due to "the Puritan tracts he wrote to raise money and his flattering dedication to [Robert Devereux, the Earl of] Essex shortly before the uprising of 1599 set him so far out of political favour that he never received the patronage necessary to finance expensive surveys" (Globe). The first part was successfully published in 1593 which covered Middlesex, Hertfordshire followed in 1598. No others were published during his lifetime, but he left a few further county histories in manuscript form. The remainder of his manuscripts remained unpublished apart from the maps of Hampshire, Surrey and Sussex, which were privately financed. That of Surrey survives in just one example and is engraved by Charles Whitwell, the Sussex similarly is known in just one example and is engraved by Christopher Switzer. There are no known printed examples of the Hampshire in its first issue, indeed only the one known example of the map in its second state by Peter Stent (RGS).



Norden's maps were pioneering, he introduced the graticule or grid system to maps with reference numbers and letters in the margins. This was to enable the location of places. In this map of Hampshire, a list of the 40 Hundreds of the county is found on the left side with below a note on the scale which "goeth rounde about the mapp". An explanation sits beside it with the arms of the Marquis of Winchester and the Earl of Southampton on the right side. His surveying was considered superior to that of Saxton and as such was the preferred source by the likes of John Speed, William Hole and William Kip.

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Stent (fl.1642-65) died from the plague 29 September 1665, which was raging in London that year and which before it was done would claim 20% of its population. He bequeathed his estate to his wife Susanna, who shortly after sold it to John Overton (1640-1713) the printseller. Stent's stock was arguably the largest collection of prints on the market at the time. Amongst this he found twelve copper plates of the English counties by William Smith. These formed the nucleus of a set of maps of the English Counties. Those counties which Overton could not provide from his own stock were supplied by the acquired maps of Speed, Blaeu or Jansson. These county atlases were an English version of a rich seam of similar Dutch composite atlases published from the mid-seventeenth century. They are exceedingly rare SURVIVING IN JUST FOUR KNOWN EXAMPLES, none complete. Later atlases sold by his son Henry are similarly rare, only seven survive. This is an example of the third state of the map which judging by the large margins and colour was published by Overton's son Henry in who sold it separately and placed them in his composite atlases. Baynton-Williams (2006); Globe (1985) p. 98 & no. 344; Hind (1952-64) I pp. 195-202; Hodson (1984-97) p. 61; Rodger (1972) 163; Shirley (2004) T.OVE 3a, no. 14; refer Skelton (1970) 89; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [10977] - £2,750



54 - ORDNANCE SURVEY. (Surrey). 1855-[98]. 1100 x 1130 mm., dissected and laid on contemporary linen, in early outline and wash colour, marbled endpapers, in very good condition. A magnificent one inch to the mile Ordnance Survey map attractively coloured of the county of Surrey. It extends north west to take in all of Reading, north east to Southwark, south to Pulborough, and south west to Petersfield. It consists of sheets 317 and 318 conjoined and has been updated to 1901. The distributor's label of Edward Stanford is pasted lower right. [11008] - £395

THE ONLY EDITION WITH THE SIX LARGER PLATES UNFOLDED

55 - ORTELIUS, Abraham. Theatri Orbis Terrarum Enchiridion, Minoribus Tabulis per Philippum

Gallaeum [bound with] Amphitheatridion. 1585-[97]. Antwerp. Philippe Galle. Quarto (205 x 150 mm.), two works bound as one, full contemporary vellum, manuscript title to spine. Typographic title page with woodcut printer's device, pp. (8), 170, (2), with 1 allegorical engraving and 83 (6 double-page) copperplate maps, [blank]. Typographic title page, pp. (44), 147, with 5 (2 double-sided, folded with text on the back in the page and 3 folded) copperplate maps, slight loss of text to p. 115, otherwise in very good condition.

The first modern atlas by Abraham Ortelius entitled 'Theatrum Orbis Terrarum' was published in Antwerp, 1570, and enjoyed enormous success. It was republished no less than four times in the first year alone. A friend of Ortelius' named Philip Galle was an engraver and is believed to have been the person who first conceived the idea of a smaller version of the atlas. Another friend Pieter Heyns had translated the folio atlas into Dutch for the 1571 edition. Both Ortelius and Heyns fled the religious troubles threatening Antwerp in the 1570s and whilst Ortelius went to London in November 1576, Heyns returned to Antwerp in 1577 in a destitute way. Galle, along with the publisher Christopher Plantin, decided to publish the reduced Ortelius atlas to support Heyns financially.



Heyns provided the Dutch text in verse. This is evoked in the first edition which was entitled 'Spiegel der Werelt' where it also alludes to the fact that Ortelius was unaware of the atlas, but they were sure that he would approve. Koeman theorises that the engravings must have been ready earlier as Ortelius must have had some input, it being almost impossible for Galle to reduce the 70 folio maps in less than a year without the help of Ortelius. There is strong evidence that 1574 would have marked the beginning of the project as of the six larger format maps in the atlas one, the world map, is dated 1574. It might be argued that these formed the size of the intended work and that the religious and financial troubles encouraged a resulting reduced sized format.

The six larger plates which are engraved to a higher standard are of the world, Europe, France, Germany, the Low Countries, and Italy. Shirley describes the world as a 'neatly engraved reduction of Ortelius's first world map.' They were replaced in 1588 by smaller maps similar in size to the rest of the atlas. Any of the

five editions with the larger plates present is highly sought after and of those only this edition contains these larger maps unfolded. Above each of the smaller maps in the atlas is a typographic title with a number which relates to the equivalent map in the folio 'Theatrum'.

The first edition was an immediate success and was followed in 1579 by a French edition of this pocket-size atlas which is more widely referred to as the 'Epitome'. They are the only two issues before the atlas was expanded with 11 further maps for further editions in Dutch and French in 1583. This is the first Latin edition and the text, also in verse, was translated by Hugo Favoli (1523-85) from Middelburg, and chief surgeon of Antwerp.

This example is bound with a work derived from the 'Relationi Universali' by Giovanni Botero (1540-1617), a priest and geographer. First published without maps in Rome, 1591, it was an edition in Venice, 1596, that first included any maps. In that same year the work was taken up by the Cologne school and issued under various titles. The 'Amphitheatridion' as with others, was published by Lambert Andreas (fl. 1590-98). The first two parts describe the Spanish and Turkish Empires, arguably the two most dominant at the time. The ensuing sections describe another twenty kingdoms. It contains a 5 double page maps including a world, Turkish Empire, Europe, Asia, and Africa. The world map is attributed to Andreas by Shirley, largely based on a lack of viable alternative evidence. This was issued in the middle of the Austrian and Ottoman Empire wars. Most of the works in the Cologne school are scarce, indeed this one is not cited by Shirley at all. Brown Library (1980-97) 585/30 & 597/5; Burden (1996) 48; Koeman (1967-70) Ort 51; Van der Krogt (1997-2010) 331:21; Meurer (1988) Bot 3; Nordenskiöld (1979) no. 169; Phillips (1909-) 391; Shirley (1984) 132 & 190; Shirley (2004) T.Ort 2d; Tooley's Dictionary (1999-2004). [10920] *Illustrated inside back cover* - £15,000

56 - ORTELIUS, Abraham. Cambriae Typus Auctore Humfredo Lhuydo Denbighense Cambrobritano. 1573-[87]. Amsterdam. 370 x 495 mm., fine recent full wash colour with French text to the verso, in good condition.

'The first separate map of the whole of Wales in its second state, it was compiled in 1568 by Humphrey Llwyd (1527-68) or Lhuyd, a Welshman from Denbigh' (Roberts). It was first published in the 'Theatrum Orbis Terrarum' by Abraham Ortelius in 1573 but according to Karrow was engraved by 1572. A letter from October 1572 written by the diplomat and historian Daniel Rogers and asks Ortelius to send him two copies so that he may augment them 'with the ancient castles, neglected by Fludd [Lluyd] but noticed by a friend of mine' (Karrow). It illustrates the three main regions of Venedotia (Gwynedd), Poviaia (Powys) and Dehenbartia (Deheubarth). Placenames are provided in Welsh, English and Latin. Provenance: acquired from Doreen Green 1990; private collection. Booth (1977) no. 2; Van Den Broecke (1996) no. 21; Evans (1964) pp. 4-5; Karrow (1993) 50/1.1; Roberts (1994) [1]. [10630] - £1,100



A RARE SEPARATELY PUBLISHED MAP OF YORKSHIRE

57 - OVERTON, Philip - BOWLES, Thomas. A New Map of the County of York. 1728. London. Two sheets, 565 x 480 mm. each (565 x 960 mm. if joined), in superb full contemporary colour, in very good condition.

The fashion for publishing larger format two-sheet maps began with Alexis-Hubert Jaillot in Paris in 1674. It was the English however, who took to the new format. William Berry quickly followed but it was at the turn of the century when it really gained momentum. Atlases by Herman Moll, John Senex, and George Willdey were published. In 1715 Philip Overton had the foresight to see the demand for larger scale maps of the English counties. The 'Post-Boy' for 26 February to 1 March 1714/15 carried an announcement for a two-sheet map of Oxfordshire. It was ten years later, and in partnership with Thomas Bowles that any further counties were issued.

A reduction of John Warburton, Joseph Bland, and Payler Smyth's map of Essex, Middlesex, and Hertfordshire was published in 1726 by Overton and Bowles. This was followed by one of Sussex at about



the same time which drew on Richard Budgen's map of 1724. This rare map of Yorkshire from 1728 is the only other county he published. It is a reduction of Warburton's extremely rare map of c.1720. This itself is very rare, when offered to the British Library in 1983 it was described as unrecorded, indeed it is not recorded in Rodger's book of 'Large Scale County Maps of the British Isles'.

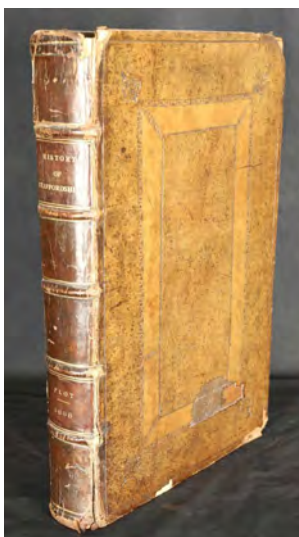
Philip Overton (fl.1707-45) was the third son of the map and printseller John Overton (1640-1713). In 1707 his father set him up in business with £200 'toward his advancement and

setting up a trade', independently from his older brother Henry Overton ((1676?-1751). In 1708 he was in partnership with John Bowles, Thomas Bowles, and others to publish the two-sheet maps of Herman Moll which were later published as 'The World Described'. He worked in partnership with several other publishers including, Christopher Browne Two further sums of £100 each were made in 1711. He died in 1745 and his widow Mary Overton continued the business for a short time before it was acquired by Robert Sayer in 1749.

The fact that these maps were separately published accounts for the poor survival. It is mainly those examples preserved in composite atlases over the years which have survived. Provenance: Alex Jackson collection; private English collection since 2002. Armitage & Baynton-Williams (2012); Hodson (1984-97) I pp. 166-8; not in Rodger (1972) 116; Tooley's Dictionary (1999-2004); Worms & Baynton-Williams. [9516] - £2,500

58 - PLOT, Robert. The Natural History of Staffordshire By Robert Plot. LLD. Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum And Professor of Chymistry in the University of Oxford. 1686. Oxford. Quarto (315 x 195 mm.), full early contemporary calf, ornate blind panelled boards, spine re-backed with raised bands, gilt ruled compartments with gilt titles, later endpapers. With typographic title page with engraved vignette of Minerva seated, a view of the Theatre in the background, pp. (16), 450, (10), comprising Dedication, Preface, James the Second, Verses, Directions to the Map, text, Index, with large folding map in excellent condition printed on thick paper and 37 engraved plates (26 double page). With the uncorrected mistake in pagination of p. 5 for p. 3, title and plate at p. 39 with small paper repairs lower margin, otherwise in good condition.

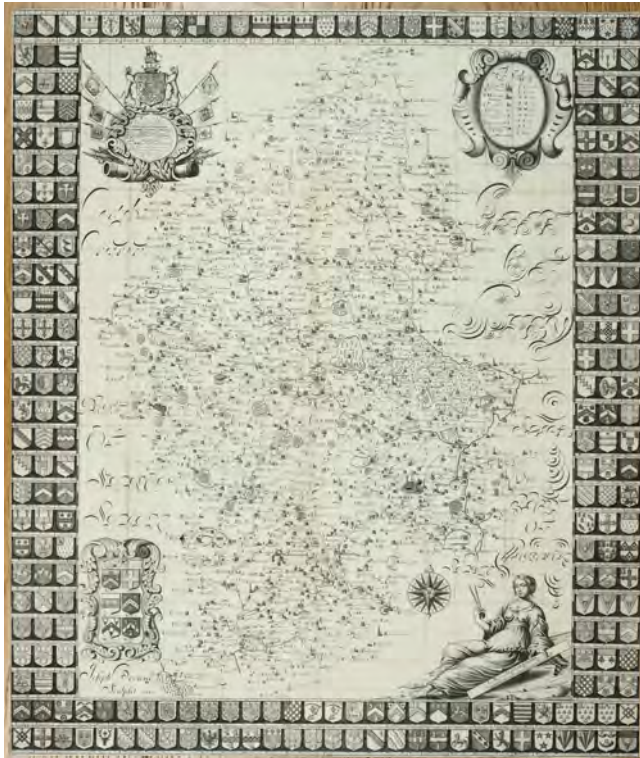
A good example of Plot's 'Staffordshire' with an excellent example of the map in its second state. Robert Plot (1640-96) was the first keeper of the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford and official historiographer to James II. Following the success of Plot's first published work, the



'Natural History of Oxford', published in Oxford in 1677 he issued this work on Staffordshire. It has been described as better written than that of Oxfordshire. Both were accompanied by large and extremely attractive maps of the counties. The map of Staffordshire is by Gregory King (1648-1712), engraved by Joseph Browne (fl.1678-82) and dated 1682. King (1648-1712) from Lichfield was a surveyor, draughtsman and engraver, who went to London in 1672. There, through the great engraver Wenceslaus Hollar, he met John Ogilby and helped produce many of the road strips for his 'Britannia' in 1675. It is known from his autobiography that he had worked on a map of the county early on. It is an extremely ornate map decorated by numerous coats of arms of the subscribers. This is an example of the second state of five known, issued just before roads were added. It is a very fine dark engraving on thick paper. Of the engraved plates by Michael Burghers (1647?-1727) twenty-six are double page images of county seats or towns. They are very attractive, often including scenes of life in the foreground. Burghers was a native of Holland and settled in Oxford by 1673.

It is also an important work on Freemasonry. Plot was a secretary of the Royal Society and friends of both Samuel Pepys and John Evelyn, through

whom he met Elias Ashmole. In this work he describes at length the Society of Freemasons and describes how it is 'spread over the nation ...'. This work carries even more weight when one bears in mind, he was not a mason himself. Provenance: private English collection. Anderson (1881) p. 257; ESTC R21986; King (1988) pp. 25 & 66-8; Tooley (1999-2004); Upcott (1968) 1172-1174; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [10722] - £1,850



FIRST STATE

59 - PLOT, Robert. To the most Honble. This Map of Staffordshire ... 1682-[86]. Oxford. FIRST STATE. 640 x 540 mm., trimmed close, with folds as issued, in good condition.

Robert Plot (1640-96) was the first keeper of the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford and official historiographer to James II. Following the success of Plot's first published work, the 'Natural History of Oxford', published in Oxford in 1677, he issued a work on Staffordshire. It is considered by bibliographers to be a superior work to that of Oxfordshire. Both were accompanied by large and extremely attractive maps of the counties. This map of Staffordshire is by Gregory King (1648-1712), engraved by Joseph Browne (fl.1678-82) and dated 1682. It is the first large and detailed map of the county to be published.

King (1648-1712) from Lichfield was a surveyor, draughtsman and engraver who went to London in 1672. There through the great engraver Wenceslaus Hollar he met John Ogilby and helped produce many of the road strips for his

'Britannia' in 1675. It is known from his autobiography that he had worked on a map of the county early on. It is an extremely ornate map decorated by numerous coats of arms of the subscribers. This is a good example of the FIRST STATE of five known, a very fine dark engraving. Provenance: private English collection. King (1988) pp. 25 & 66-8; Tooley Dictionary (1999-2004); Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [10975] - £950

60 - ROGERS, William. Britannia Provincia Romanorum. 1600. London. 175 x 205 mm., in good condition.

An attractive map of Roman Britain including England, Wales and portions of Scotland and Ireland. It appeared in the first illustrated edition of William Camden's seminal 'Britannia', 1600. First published in 1586, an issue with county maps had been contemplated since at least 1589 when Abraham Ortelius



advised Camden to use the services of a Dutch firm of engravers such as the brothers Doetecum. It would not appear until 1607. Indeed, for that edition a larger version of this map was engraved. 'No praise was thought too high for the 'Britannia'' (Taylor). Camden (1551-1623) was an antiquary and historian. An academic by profession he would become the headmaster of Westminster School in 1593. He spent much of his time travelling and collecting material for his highly respected 'Britannia'. The 'Britannia' is a noble piece of literature carefully composed over many years and is the fruit of deep and diligent research. It was the first great history of the Islands. An instant success it would go on to many editions over the ensuing two centuries. This edition is the first in which Camden answers the charges raised by Ralph Brooke in his 'Discoverie of Certaine Errours', 1599.

The publisher George Bishop (fl. 1562-1611) was one of the first English born booksellers to be significant in the import trade. He would also be behind the 1607 edition which bore county maps. The maps here are engraved by William Rogers in a beautiful style. This one includes all the early tribal names and Hadrian's wall in the north. Provenance: Doreen Green 2001; private English collection. ESTC S107386; Shirley (1991) 231; refer Skelton (1970) 5; Taylor (1968) pp. 9-13; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [10616] - £650



61 - ROGERS, William. Englonnd Anglia Anlgosaxonum Heptarchia. 1600. London. 175 x 210 mm., light toning to top and bottom margin, otherwise in good condition.

An attractive map of Anglo-Saxon Britain including England, Wales and portions of Scotland and Ireland. It appeared in the first illustrated edition of William Camden's seminal 'Britannia', 1600. First published in 1586, an issue with county maps had been contemplated since at least 1589 when Abraham Ortelius advised Camden to use the services of a Dutch firm of engravers such as the brothers Doetecum. It would not appear until 1607. Indeed, for that edition a larger version of this map was engraved. 'No praise was thought too high for the 'Britannia'' (Taylor). Camden

(1551-1623) was an antiquary and historian. An academic by profession he would become the headmaster of Westminster School in 1593. He spent much of his time travelling and collecting material for his highly respected 'Britannia'. The 'Britannia' is a noble piece of literature carefully composed over many years and is the fruit of deep and diligent research. It was the first great history of the Islands. An instant success it would go on to many editions over the ensuing two centuries. This edition is the first in which Camden answers the charges raised by Ralph Brooke in his 'Discoverie of Certaine Errours', 1599.

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FIRST AVAILABLE MAP TO ILLUSTRATE AMERICA

62 - RUYSCH, Johannes. Universalior Cogniti Orbis Tabula Ex Recentibus Confecta Observationibus. 1507. Rome. 410 x 550 mm., in two sheets joined as issued, with two tears in the right side lower margin, both about 9 cms., professionally repaired, otherwise in good condition with margins all round.

STATE 1-B, ONE OF ONLY THREE EXAMPLES THAT MCGUIRK RECORDS. HE ONLY CITES THREE OF STATE 1-A. AN EXTENSIVE EXAMINATION OF RECORDS SHOWS THAT NO OTHER EARLY STATE HAS APPEARED ON THE MARKET SINCE 1986. THE 'FIRST PUBLISHED MAP MADE BY AN ACTUAL EXPLORER OF THE NEW WORLD'. This is only pre-dated by a handful of manuscript portolan maps and the printed map by Giovanni Matteo Contarini and Francesco Rosselli of 1506, of which only one example survives (British Library). Martin Waldseemuller's legendary wall map of 1507 at the Library of Congress might also pre-date it.

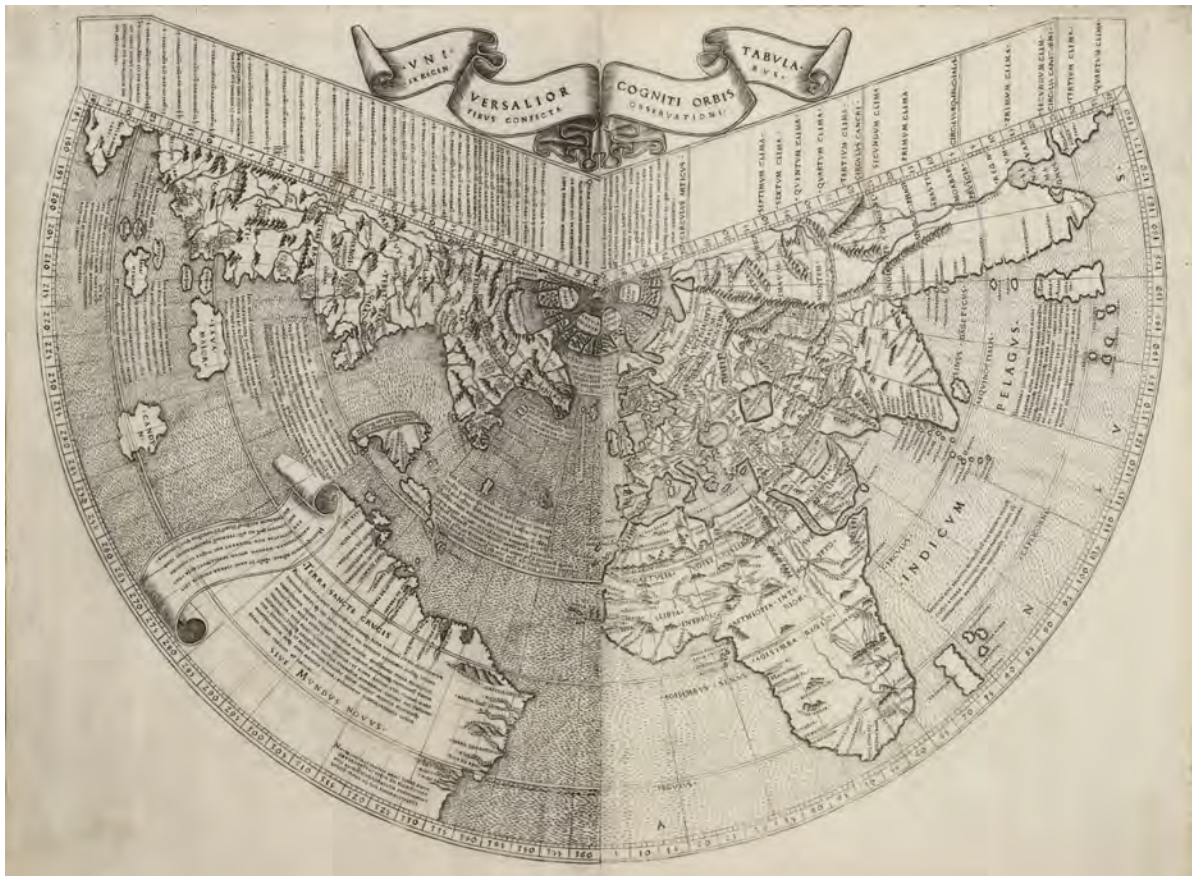
This map by Johannes Ruysch uses the same fan-shaped conical projection as the Contarini—Rosselli. However, where the former draws on a largely Ptolemaic format, Ruysch incorporates extensive current knowledge drawn from Portuguese, Spanish and English sources. Some of this it appears 'is the first-hand knowledge of Ruysch himself who, it is said in the commentary that accompanies the map in the following edition of 1508, 'has navigated from the southern part of England to 53o north latitude, and that he has sailed on the latter parallel as far as the eastern coasts [of America]' (Burden). Thus, it may be said that this is the FIRST PRINTED MAP OF AMERICA BY SOMEONE WITH FIRST HAND KNOWLEDGE.

Johannes Ruysch (c.1470-1533) is thought to have accompanied Sebastian Cabot on his 1497 voyage to Newfoundland. He was born in Utrecht, Netherlands, and after his travels he lived in Germany and then Italy. He became a lay priest and settled in Rome. He was an accomplished astronomer and cosmographer. With the patronage of Pope Julius II, Ruysch is believed to have assisted Raphael in painting the 'Astronomia' and other frescoes in the Stanza della segnatura in the Vatican (1509-10).

A new edition of the 1490 Rome 'Geographia' by Ptolemy was planned for 1507. It was revised and edited by Marcus Beneventanus and Joannes Cota of Verona. The printer was Bernardinus Venetus de Vitalibus and publisher Evangelista Tosinus, a French publisher who had settled in Rome. For this, six new modern maps were published. The world map was intended to be a seventh but was not ready in time. Thacher wrote that 'There is no map of the New World found in the examples bearing the date of 1507 on the title. That it was intended that there should be such a map is evident from the permission or exclusive permit to sell granted to the publisher Tosinus by Pope Julius II, and which permission is granted as a recompense for the expense Tosinus was under in securing a map of the new regions. This permission is dated July 28, 1506 ... In the Rome printing office, the map was not yet ready when the first copies were printed. Shortly after, with the title page simply bearing the date 1508, but with the colophon still dated September 8, 1507, copies were issued announcing that Marcus Beneventanus had prepared a description of the New World and of the ocean pathway from Lisbon to the Indian Ocean, and that accompanying the description was a map of the entire world by Johannes Ruysch, a German'. In the text Beneventanus described Ruysch as 'an exact and painstaking geographer'.

We do now know that the map does appear in a very few examples, clearly late issues, of the 1507 edition. The delay was undoubtedly due to the efforts made to make it accurate for there are several corrections made to the plates both before and after first printing. Donald McGuirk studied these various states in the 1980s which were complicated by the fact that each half was printed from a different copper plate. Earlier carto-bibliographers recorded 5 states but as each plate exists in 3 states, a possible total of 9 versions exist. McGuirk's census of 47 maps in institutions and 17 maps in private hands, recorded examples in 6 different combinations. He came up with a logical system which labelled the states of the left plate numerically and the right one alphabetically. The earliest '1-A' was found in 3 examples only. The one offered here is '1-B' of which there were also only 3 recorded, this being one of them. Most of those surviving are in the final '3-C' state.

Further evidence on the delay in preparation of the map may be found in the fact that both plates show



alterations made before the first state was printed. In the left sheet this is most notable in the region of 'Cuba'. Although clearly labelled as such there are clear signs of alteration in this area. To its northwest is an area which has an irregularly hachured sea. Closer examination by McGuirk managed to re-create the text which had been erased. It referred to the peoples living in the northern climates and was drawn from 'De Inventio Fortunatae', a text of ancient origin. It described the northern region as consisting of four islands a format found on the Behaim globe of 1492. Later it was most famously taken up by Gerard Mercator in his wall map of 1569.

To the north of Cuba 'Newfoundland is named TERRA NOVA for the first time, a harbinger of its future name. Off the coast I BACCALAVRAS is the most recognisable name, being, in fact, Baccalieu Island in the south-east of Newfoundland. The Cape of the Portuguese is found nearby' (Burden). The latter is a reference to the rich cod-fishing grounds offshore which were being harvested by the Portuguese and English by this time. Indeed, there is evidence to suggest that this had been occurring as early as the 1470s. Suarez cites 'records in the Azores show ... that Joao Vaz Corte Real, father of Gaspar and Miguel, had already returned from a voyage to 'Bacalhaos' by 1474. Similar evidence exists to suggest the English from Bristol were in the same waters prior to Columbus's first voyage.

South America is named MVNDVS NOVVS for the first time' (Burden). This is an affirmation of Amerigo Vespucci's 'Mundus Novus' first published in 1504 where the term 'New World' is recorded for the first time. A legend records that the Portuguese have explored the Atlantic coast of South America to 50 degrees south. Brasil appears for the first time on a map with 'R de Brasi?'. It also records that the west has not yet been explored by the Spanish. North America is however depicted as part of the 'Asian continent, a theory consistent with the beliefs of Christopher Columbus at the time.

Marco Polo's Spangu (Japan) was depicted clearly on the Contarini-Rosselli but here Ruysch was troubled by its location. He says as much in an inscription and believes incorrectly that it must refer to 'Spagnola' (Hispaniola).

McGuirk noted nine changes to the right plate, mostly minor. It is the first printed map to record any of the Portuguese discoveries in Asia. The Indian subcontinent is more pronounced than on the Contarini-Rosselli and includes on its west coast a large amount of nomenclature. The old Ptolemaic coastline of south east Asia is fundamentally improved as are the size and position of Ceylon and Madagascar. A legend near Taprobana (Sri Lanka) identifies a Portuguese voyage to the area in 1507. This is the latest reference on the map and clearly indicates his access to the very latest Portuguese knowledge.

The depiction of the continent of Africa omitted some of the available Portuguese toponymy 'but the sense of the proportions of the continent was sound. Naturally, the Nile was still Ptolemaic, with the Mountains of the Moon well down in southern Africa, ill conceived' (Hadsel). '[Ruysch] subsequently moved to Lisbon, where he served as astronomer to the royal court of Manuel I. He died at an advanced age at the St. Martin's Monastery in Cologne.'

As referred to before there are only three recorded examples of state 1-A, at Princeton and Yale Universities and a third which we sold to private hands in 1986. Of this following state 1-B, McGuirk also recorded only three examples, James Ford Bell Library, Yale University and this example. An extensive examination of records shows that no other early state has appeared on the market since 1986, most examples were in state 3-C.

Provenance: private English collection since 1986. Baldacci (1997) pl. XX pp. 93-6; Burden (1996) pp. xiv-xxiii; Fite & Freeman (1926) pp. 28-31; Hadsel (1999) pp. 23-30; HARRISSE (1866) no. 56 pp. 105-10; HARRISSE (1892) p. 76; Hubbard (2012) pp. 29-30; McGuirk (1989) pp. 133-41 (no. 25 in the census); Meurer (2007) 'History of Cartography' vol. 3, pt. 2, pp. 1188-9; Nordenskiold Collection (1979) nos. 202-3; Nordenskiold (1889) 'Facsimile Atlas' pp. 63-7, pl. 32; Suarez (1992) pp. 40-51; Shirley (1984) no. 25; Stevens (1908) p. 42; Thacher (1896) p. 210; Swan (1951); Woodward (1983). [10386] - £275,000

63 - SANSON, Nicolas. Principaute de Galles: ou sont les Comtés ou Shires de Anglesey I, Carnarvan, Denbigh, Flint, Merioneth, et Montgomery en Nort - Walles; Cardigan, Radnor, Breknock, Glamorgan, Carmarden, et Penbrock en Sout - Walles. 1658. Paris. 370 x 435 mm., in fine early outline colour, good condition.

An attractive map of the whole of Wales first published in Nicolas Sanson's 'Les Cartes Generales de Toutes les Parties du Monde' in 1658. Sanson was France's premier cartographer and helped to lift the field onto another level during his career. With an attractive title cartouche lower left in a nice dark impression. The cartography is derived from that of John Speed and includes the neighbouring English counties including Herefordshire, Shropshire, Worcestershire, Cheshire, parts of Gloucestershire

and Staffordshire. To the west the proximity of the Irish coast is depicted. Provenance: Doreen Green 1996; private collection. Not in Booth (1977); Pastoureau (1980) Sanson V, 27; Roberts (1994) [14]; Shirley (2004) T.San 2a no. 13. [10634] - £325



64 – SAXTON, Christopher - LEA, Philip. Hampshire by C: Saxton Corrected & many Additions by P: Lea. 1575-[1693]. London. Philip Lea. 385 x 440 mm., with an old repair to lower centrefold split 30 mm. into the map, otherwise in good condition.

Christopher Saxton's map of the county of Hampshire is one of the earliest he produced, two were made in 1574 and according to Evans and Lawrence only two or three maps were likely to have preceded it in 1575. It was engraved by Lenaert Terwoort (fl.1575-91), he was one of several Dutch engravers of the work and apart from the five maps he contributed and that he originated from Antwerp, little is known of him. Saxton (1542?-1610?) produced one of the earliest national surveys of any kind and the first uniformly conceived cartographic survey of England and Wales. It was begun in about 1574 and completed by 1579: "in the long list of British atlases the first name is also the greatest, the name of Christopher Saxton" (Chubb). Evans and Lawrence wrote that he "left a legacy of maps of the counties of England and Wales from which succeeding generations of map-makers drew extensively ... amazingly accurate in detail, [the atlas] survives as testimony to his expertise when surveying techniques and comprehension of the mathematical sciences were still limited." They are arguably the most highly prized by collectors of county maps.

Philip Lea (fl.1666-1700) was a cartographer, globe, instrument maker and mapseller. His atlases were rarely uniform usually being made to order and his editions of Saxton's atlas are similarly varying in content, although built around his stock of the original plates. These he acquired sometime around 1689, but from who is unknown. After acquisition Lea set about updating them for publication. This process involved extensive re-engraving of the old plates by incorporating new geographical and decorative material. However, during this process some copies of the atlas were sold and two distinct issues have been identified with two different versions of the title page. The early edition dated c.1689 survives in just three known examples.

Lea gradually effected the alterations to the plates he desired which included converting the remaining Latin titles to English, the addition of crowns, crosses and mitres to represent various categories of town. Roads were added to the maps following the publication of John Ogilby's landmark 'Britannia' in 1675. Similarly, Hundreds were added to the remaining maps as were town plans. The finished set of plates was complete by 1693 and represents their final cartographic form as only the imprints were altered after this date. In the finished form they also appeared in a French edition entitled 'Atlas Anglois contenant Les Cartes Nouvelles tres Exactes ...' surviving in a unique example. Provenance: private English collection. Barber (2007) pp. 1623-31; Chubb (1928) I; Evans & Lawrence (1979) pp. 9-43, 50-3, 63 & 159; Harley (1979); Hind (1952-64) vol. 1 p. 73; Lawrence (1984); Shirley (1991) no. 128; Shirley (2004) T.Sax 1h; Shirley (2007); Skelton (1970) nos. 110, 112 & 113; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [10978] - £2,250



EXTREMELY RARE FINAL STATE OF SAXTON'S MAP

65 - SAXTON, Christopher - JEFFERYS, Thomas. The County of Northampton together with ye three small Counties of Bedford Huntingdon and Rutland, exactly drawn by one Scale by C.S. Corrected & Amended with many Additions By P. Lea. 1576-[1693]. London. Philip Lea. 400 x 525 mm., early outline colour, in excellent condition.



One of the rarest states of Christopher Saxton's map of the counties of Northamptonshire, Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire and Rutland. These counties were surveyed early in 1576 according to Evans and Lawrence but the engraver is unknown. Saxton (1542?-1610?) was born in the West Riding of Yorkshire. While the details of his early life are sketchy, it is known that he attended Cambridge University, and in 1570 he was apprenticed as a map maker to John Rudd, vicar of Dewsbury.

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long list of British atlases the first name is also the greatest, the name of Christopher Saxton" (Chubb). Evans and Lawrence wrote that he "left a legacy of maps of the counties of England and Wales from which succeeding generations of map-makers drew extensively ... amazingly accurate in detail, [the atlas] survives as testimony to his expertise when surveying techniques and comprehension of the mathematical sciences were still limited." They are arguably the most highly prized by collectors of county maps.

Over the years the plate had been updated. For the ill-fated c.1665 edition town plans of Northampton, 'Oukham', Huntington, 'Bedforde' and 'Peterburgh' were added, all after those of John Speed. Philip Lea flourished from 1666-1700 as a cartographer, globe, instrument maker and mapseller. He published the Saxton plates from 1689. Lea gradually effected the alterations to the plates he desired which included converting the remaining Latin titles to English, the addition of crowns, crosses and mitres to represent various categories of town. Roads were added to the maps following the publication of John Ogilby's landmark 'Britannia' in 1675. Similarly, Hundreds were added to the remaining maps as were town plans. The finished set of plates was complete by 1693 and represents their final cartographic form as only the imprints were altered after this date.

The plates then passed to George Willdey (1676?-1737) who applied his imprint below the margin lower left. Thomas Willdey, successor to George, died in 1748 and the business was closed as there were many creditors. It would seem logical to assume that it was sometime shortly after that Thomas Jefferys (1719-71) acquired them. Only two years earlier he had been appointed Geographer to the Prince of Wales and was just finding his feet. He began his esteemed career as an engraver and turned to publishing. No doubt these plates came his way at a tempting price. The atlas was not advertised and Jefferys was content to sell the maps loose only binding a collection of the maps on request. Certainly, this is supported by the fact that only FOUR EXAMPLES SURVIVE. Jefferys removed the imprint of Willdey and in most cases it is otherwise difficult to differentiate this state from that of Philip Lea previously. An extremely rare edition. Provenance: private English collection. Deadman & Brooks (2012) p. 46; Evans & Lawrence (1979) pp. 53-8 & 163; Hodson (1984-97) I no. 184; Shirley (2004) T.Sax 1k; Skelton (1970) nos. 110, 112 & 113; Whitaker (1948) 202; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [10976] - £1,500

A VERY RARE SECOND EDITION

66 - SCALE, Bernard. An Hibernian Atlas; or General Description of the Kingdom of Ireland: Divided into Provinces; with its sub-divisions of Counties, Baronies, &c. 1788. Lon-

don. Robt. Sayer, Map & Printseller, No. 53, Fleet Street. Quarto (240 x 190 mm.), contemporary half calf, marbled paper boards, spine with gilt ruled compartments, red calf gilt title label. With engraved title page, Preface, Index and 37 engraved maps, all in early wash colour, with interleaved descriptive text printed back-to-back, in good condition.



A VERY RARE SECOND EDITION. When John Bennett joined with Robert Sayer in partnership in 1774 it brought a new lease of life to the business. The plates from Thomas Jefferys 'Small English Atlas' were reissued with a short descriptive text. They recognised that the available county atlases of Scotland and Ireland were at least a generation old, those of Moll's being first issued in 1725 and 1728 respectively. It is conceivable that even Francis Lamb's atlas of Ireland first published in 1689 might have been available at the shop of John Bowles. It was recorded in his Catalogue as late as 1768.

Work began on the Irish atlas as early as 1774, an announcement in the Hibernian Journal for 16-19 September 1774 refers to the work. No further adverts for the atlas were published and the date of issue is drawn from that of 1 February 1776 given throughout the finished work. Sayer and Bennett used the talents of Bernard Scale (1739-1825). He was born in London and became brother-in-law to John Rocque. Scale married well and prospered in Ireland as a land surveyor. As engravers they employed Joseph Ellis and William Palmer. John Cary was an apprentice to the latter. The one frivolity in Scale's maps were his compasses, often supported by objects. He is also recognised for the cruciform design placed at the junction of three boundaries.

The finished work is engraved throughout and contains a general map, 4 of the provinces and 32 county maps. Hodson highlights the significance of the atlas; 'the rococo decoration characteristic of the work of Emanuel Bowen and Thomas Kitchin has disappeared from the maps: the new style, with its neo-classical influences, is simple and unadorned, almost austere.' The cartography appears to be drawn from the two-sheet map of Ireland by his brother-in-law John Rocque published in 1773.

In 1781 Bennett began to show signs of insanity and 'in 1783 was admitted to Dr. Thomas Monro's asylum in Clapton. In June 1784 Sayer brought a case to dissolve the partnership and Bennett's name disappeared from the imprint after 1785' (Worms & Baynton-Williams). This second edition ensued in 1788 with Sayer's imprint alone on the title. Hodson records that the imprints throughout were altered over time to reflect the change of ownership. In this example all imprints on the maps have been updated.

Chubb recorded the only known example at Cambridge University, even today Library Hub can cite only one more at Ushaw College Library, Durham. Provenance: with early manuscript notation on the title of 'Will Eliott? June 1797'; Donald Hodson collection (1933-2016), carto-bibliographer. Bonar-Law (1997) A13; Chubb (1927) 9; Hodson (1984-97) III 262; Shirley (2004) not in BL refer T.Scl 1a; Tooley's Dictionary (1999-2004); Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9511] - £2,350

MAGNIFICENT FULL EARLY WASH COLOUR

67 - SCHENK, Pieter & VALK, Gerard. [Tomus III. Engeland, Schottland, Ireland]. c.1700. Amsterdam. Folio (510 x 325 mm.), contemporary half calf, paper boards with armorial shaped paper pasted to upper board containing in manuscript the title above, spine with raised bands and worn. With contemporary manuscript index inside front cover and 64 maps all in early



wash colour, consisting of 10 general maps, 9 Scottish counties, 4 regional Irish, 37 of the English counties and 4 Welsh, 4 maps with Japanese tissue repairs to verso, some browning of colour, otherwise in good condition.

The Jansson series of copper plates first published in 1646-47, were sold by his heirs to Janssonius van Waesberghe in 1676. The plates were utilised for an abortive series by Moses Pitt from 1680. Van Waesberghe died in 1681 and on 9 June 1694 the stock was auctioned by his two sons. The plates were acquired by Pieter Schenk (1660-1718/19) and Gerard Valk (1652-1726). Hodson states that they never published the maps as an atlas. This bears no title and in manuscript on the upper board 'Tomus III', forming most likely part of an atlas factice.

As was common practice in Holland at the time, many atlases were sold which were composite in nature. Contents varied to order and maps were often bought in from other suppliers. The general maps consist of the British Isles by Schenk, four of Scotland by Schenk, Visscher, Allard and Homann; Ireland by Schenk and two of England and Wales by Schenk and Visscher. Along with the presence of the entire suite of British Isles County maps with Schenk and Valk imprints lead us to conclude the likelihood this volume was put together by Schenk and Valk.

Shortly after acquiring them their imprints were added to the plates. On some a graticule was also added along with small plans for the major towns. Fifteen of the English counties lack a graticule. Plate numbers were added in the lower corners of some, cartobibliographers vary in their priority. In this atlas there is no sign of plate numbers having been erased. We possess another composite atlas dated to c.1761 in which the plate numbers are present. It is my belief that these were added later. Hodson records their presence in the 1714 edition of the 'Atlas Anglois'. A similar composition of maps was included in the Schenk and Valk atlas in the Lord Wardington sale (Sotheby's 10.10.2006 lot 517. With an addition 5 world maps and a handful of others, that very finely coloured example sold for \$105,600! Provenance: Fürstensteiner Bibliothek stamp to verso of first map; private foreign collection. Hodson (1984-97) I pp. 31-8; Koeman (1967-70) iii pp. 107-10 & 136; Krogt (1997-2010) I pp. 37-8; Tooley's Dictionary (1999-2004); Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [10726] - £17,500

ONE OF THE MOST DECORATIVE MAPS OF MIDDLESEX

68 - SEALE, Richard William. To the Most Noble Thomas Holles Pelham, Duke of Newcastle ... this Map of the County of Middlesex is Dedicated. 1751-[c.67]. London. John Bowles Cornhill & Carington Bowles in St. Pauls Church Yard & Robt. Sayer, in Fleet Street. 525 x 725 mm., early outline colour, small tear in upper margin repaired, not effecting the image, light fraying to margin lower right, otherwise in good condition.

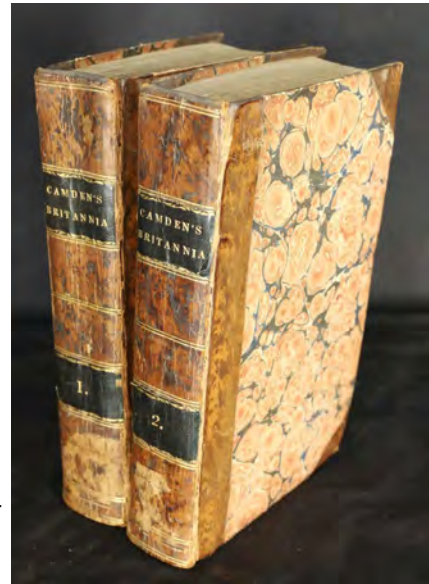


This is arguably one of the most decorative folio maps of the county of Middlesex. It is lined with the 92 coats of arms of all the Free Companies of London and is headed by the arms of the City of London. It was published in Emanuel Bowen's 'Large English Atlas'. Donald Hodson describes the Large English Atlas as 'by far the most important eighteenth-century English atlas to be published before the appearance of John Cary's New and Correct English atlas in 1787'. Almost without exception the maps were carefully based on the latest surveys available. It is derived from John Warburton's separately published rare two-sheet map of 1749. No doubt itself in drawn from the work of John Rocque and his large survey in 16 sheets published in 1746.

Hodson lays out the various states of the map, the first two being proof issues. This is state 6 of 8 which was issued from the c.1767. The engraver Richard Seale dedicates the map to Thomas Holles Pelham, Duke of Newcastle and the Lord Lieutenant of Middlesex and Westminster at the time. Provenance: Clive A. Burden Ltd. 2013; private English collection. Hodson (1984-97) I pp. 175-6 & II no. 221 & p. 133 state f; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [10974] - £750

69 – SELLER, John. Camden's Britannia Abridg'd with Improvements, and Continuations, to this present

Time. 1701. London. Joseph Wild, at the Elephant at Charing-Cross. Octavo, two volumes (185 x 111 mm. each), early half calf, marbled paper boards, spine with double gilt ruled compartments, dark calf gilt title labels affixed. With typographic title pages to both volumes laid down, pp. (34), 462 (lacking final two leaves); (10); frontispiece engraved portrait of William Camden by M. V. Gucht (repaired tear), (2), (paginated 467-822), 103, 2 copies of Camden's portrait laid down, with 61 engraved maps (complete).



The origin of this small two volume edition of William Camden's 'Britannia' is laid out in the Preface. 'The last Edition of our Author, Publish'd by the Ingenious Mr. Gibson, met with that Acceptance in the World as might be expected: But it being a very large Volume, and, upon account of its Maps and other Sculptures, unavoidably high in its Price, it was thought it might be of Publick Use, to Publish an Abridgement of this Author ...' To enable this the text was drawn from the Latin text of Regner Vitellius from the edition of Willem Blaeu published in Amsterdam in 1617. This edition was printed by J. Brockwell and included the series of maps by John Seller first published in the 'Anglia Contracta'. The bibliographies call for 60 maps but in this example a map of the Isle of Wight is included in the chapter on Hampshire. It is interesting to note that John Seller's junior at first shared his premises with a printer called Richard Wilde. It is possible that Richard Wilde and Joseph Wild the printer here are related. Provenance: inscription of James Bourke dated 25 February 1789 on dedication leaf; George Mealy, Kilkenny 1968; acquired from Clive A. Burden Ltd. March 1990; private collection. Chubb (1927) 120; ESTC T110653; Hodson (1984-97) no. 122, pp. 123-4; Shirley (2004) T.Camd 6a; Skelton (1970) 122; Tyacke (1978) p. 140; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [10724] - £1,150

A RARE SEPARATELY PUBLISHED MAP OF KENT

70 - SELLER, John. Kent Actually Survey'd and Delineated. 1681-[c.1715]. London. H. Moll over against Devereux Court in ye Strand P. Overton ... near St. Dunstands Church Fleetstreet and by I. King ... at the Globe in the Poultry. 570 x 870 mm., in early outline colour, some professional margin repair, the ink mark near the title is a plate issue as it appears on other examples, otherwise in very good condition.

In the 'London Gazette' for November 1679 John Seller, along with John Oliver (1616?-1701) the surveyor and the engraver Richard Palmer (fl.1673-89), announced their intention to publish a folio English County atlas to be titled 'Atlas Anglicanus'. That of Hertfordshire had appeared as early as 1676. At the beginning of the following year, they announced in the 'Term Catalogues' that maps of Middlesex, Surrey and Hertfordshire were available and that Kent was underway. A total of five single sheet folio maps appeared but at the same time three were published on a larger scale in two sheets each, quite why is not clear. Those were of Middlesex, Oxford, and Kent offered here. No example of the Kent in the first state survives; indeed, all states are extremely rare.

The project languished until the partnership broke up in 1693 when the maps were sold to Philip Lea. The differing issues reflect changes in ownership and publication. According to Tony Burgess' study of Kent



maps, this is an example of the fifth state of six in which the imprint of John King (fl.1700-38) is added. Kent is depicted on the large-scale of 1 inch to two miles. The grid squares are each contain an area of four-by-four miles. The Explanation states that the "Roads are exprest by Parrallel lines, the prickt Parrallels are ye open Roads". A further note near the title states that the circles on the map contain above the computed distance in miles and below the measured mileage. The map is adorned with an ornate compass rose in the Thames Estuary and three cartouches. Its final publication was at the hands of Robert Sayer c.1775. A fabulous map. Provenance: private English collection since 2008. Burgess (2009) no. 25.v; Rodger (1972) no. 216; Skelton (1970) pp. 186-187. [9548] - £2,950



71 - SHARPE, John. Sharpe's Corresponding Atlas, Comprising Fifty-Four Maps, Constructed upon a System of Scale and Proportion ... 1849. London. Chapman and Hall. Folio (470 x 370 mm.), contemporary half green morocco, cloth boards, gilt ruled with gilt title to the upper board, rebacked, ornate gilt decorated ribbed spine, with gilt title, marbled endpapers. With half title, typographic title page, Preface, Contents, 52 maps numbered to 54 (2 double page), all in early outline colour, 22 pp. Index, in very good condition.

This is a very rare atlas. John Sharpe (1777-1860) describes in his Preface the purpose of the atlas, which was to reduce the confusion of

many atlases that used up to fifty different scales throughout, to just four. He goes on to depict the globe in an unusual projection being in effect four gores on two sheets. The double page map of England and Wales features the already extensive railway network. The map showing the United States displays it extending to the Pacific Ocean following its cession after the Mexican War in 1848, however it is pre-Gadsden Purchase. The two of Africa record the latest knowledge of the interior. That of Australia depicts a prominent 'Colony of South Australia'. The maps were engraved by Joseph Wilson Lowry (1803-79) who was especially known for more scientific works, he was also a founder member of the Royal Geographical Society. In 1850 the maps were re-issued in a different work entitled 'Sharpe's Students Atlas'. Provenance: Goldsworth Books and Prints; private English collection; Clive A. Burden Ltd. Catalogue IX (2012) item 17; private English collection. Phillips (1909-) 4327; Tooley (1999-2004); Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [10956] - £1,250

72 - SMITH, Charles. (Smith's New English Atlas). c.1822. London. Six matching slipcases, each half calf with marbled paper boards, spines with gilt ruling and black calf gilt titles. With 47 engraved maps comprising 1 general, 44 county maps including a larger one of Yorkshire in four sheets, and two of Wales, all in fine early wash colour, all dissected and laid on contemporary linen, each with paper title label affixed, in good condition.

Charles Smith (1768?-1854) was born in London. Of his early life, little is known. His year of birth is derived from his age, given as 83 on the 1851 census. Founded in 1799, his earliest known publications both appear in May 1800. One is Smith's 'New and Accurate Map of the Lakes, in the Counties of Cumberland, Westmoreland and Lancaster', the other is his 'Actual Survey of the Roads from London to Brighthelmstone'. By 1809 he was appointed Mapseller to the Prince of Wales, later the King George IV.



The 'New English Atlas' was first issued in fifteen parts, each consisting of three maps. It was priced at '6s. 6d. neatly coloured, or 8s. handsomely stained'. A complete set is held in the British Library (Maps. MT.6.a.1). The final part contains a note to the subscribers dated 24 February 1804. Both Charles Smith and John Cary were great rivals in the first half of the nineteenth century. Smith's 'New English Atlas' was completed first. Cary's work was also issued in parts, the first of which also ap-

peared in 1801. However, Cary's 'New English Atlas' would not be completed until 1809.

Although Smith's county maps were drawn on earlier sources, they bear the distinction of being the first to show longitudes from the meridian of Greenwich Observatory. The first acceptance of Greenwich as the meridian appears on John Cary's 'New Map of England and Wales', first published as a wall map in 1792 but more readily known by the atlas format issued in 1794. Individual maps of counties had been published using it before. However, the first county atlas to utilise it is the 'New English Atlas' by Smith, 1804. The maps were often revised in the early years and from the beginning were available individually.

The atlas issue states that 'The roads to the different Counties which are connected may be traced by Alphabetical Letters placed at the extremities.' This is a feature drawn from John Cary's 'New and Correct English Atlas', 1793, and was the forerunner of the road numbering system we know of today. The engravers are identified as 'Jones & Smith sculp.', the latter of which is of no known relationship to Charles Smith the publisher of the atlas. The quality of the engraving is easily a match for those by Cary. This work is probably Charles Smith's most respected.

An interesting note about the map of Surrey is that it is believed to be the earliest to depict a railway. Identified as a 'Proposed Iron Railway', it was incorporated on 21 May 1801 and ran from Frying Pan Creek or the River Wandle, a wharf on the River Thames, to Croydon: a little over 9 miles. Prior iron railways were all linked with canals. This was the 'first public line that was not owned by a canal company' (Pryor). It was the 'first public railway to be statutorily incorporated. Traction was by horses and mules only' (James). It was constructed because a canal was deemed not feasible due to the nearby River Wandle not having enough spare water capacity to support one. It was not a financial success and closed in 1846. Part of the route is still used today by British Rail.

There were later editions of 1808, 1818, and 1820. This was followed by an edition in 1821 in which the dates on all the maps bear 'Corrected to 1821' below each title, excepting the general map of Yorkshire which is dated 1822 reflecting its inclusion in Smith's quarto sized 'New English Atlas' of the same year. This is an example with all the maps dissected on linen and placed in a series of attractive contemporary slipcases. The paper used is wastermarked 'J. Whatman Turkey Mill'. Provenance: Donald Hodson collection (1933-2016), carto-bibliographer, acquired 1969. Carroll (1996) 56; Chubb (1927) 312; James (1983) p. 10; Pryor (2010); Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9542] - £1,350

ONE OF THE RAREST EDITIONS OF SPEED

73 - SPEED, John - OVERTON, Henry. England Fully Described in a Compleat Sett of Mapps of ye County's of England and Wales, with their Islands. Containing in all 58 Mapps. 1743. London. Printed & Sold by Henry Overton at ye white Horse without Newgate. Folio (435 x 290 mm.), contemporary quarter calf, marbled paper boards, spine with raised bands, black calf gilt title label affixed, light wear. With engraved title page dated 1743, 'A Sett of the Counties of England and Wales' with contemporary manuscript notations, and 58 double-page engraved maps, all in fine early outline colour, front free endpaper with light water stain, wormtrack though lower corner of first few leaves, mostly in the margin, Lincoln with wax mark, Northumberland with old repaired tear, final map with wrinkle to right side, otherwise in good condition.

A very fresh example of one of the rarest editions of John Speed's folio atlas. Hodson recorded only two complete examples, I have now identified seven. Following Henry Overton's acquisition of the Speed plates from Christopher Browne in 1713, the printed maps had only been available in loose form. Clients did request them to be bound as atlases and a few survive. But until 1743 there was no intention on Overton's behalf to publish an atlas. Neither of the two adverts located refer to the maps being available in this manner. In February 1743 the papers of the day carried an advertisement stating 'Lately Re-Printed, Speed's Sett of the Counties of England and Wales ... each printed on a Sheet of Royal Paper neatly colour'd and bound in Marble Paper, with red Leather Backs and Corners. Price 18s. Sold either in Setts or single Mapps, by Henry Overton ...' These were available either



‘Coloured or Plain’ according to the index in the atlas. The reason for its issue is unclear.

Following the earliest known issue of the maps whilst in Overton’s possession, two further distinct periods of issue can be defined before this atlas edition. Following the Jacobite rising in 1715 five of the northern county maps were revised to include Henry Overton’s imprint, those of Cumberland, Durham, Lancashire, Northumberland and Westmoreland. They all included roads and in the case of Northumberland, this can be sourced to the John Warburton map of the county published in August 1716. Of this Speed—Overton II as it is called there are two known examples. During this period the plates became very worn, and Overton had many of them retouched. There are two known examples falling into this classification of which only one survives.

For this final issue in atlas form, many of the old dates on the plates were removed crudely. Also, for a reason unknown, the date 1738 was added to that of Huntingdon. This Speed — Overton IV as it is classified, contained the same engraved title page by Robert White (1646-1703), with the addition of ‘by John Speed. Reprinted Anno, 1743.’ The typographic index is entirely re-set with the title ‘A Sett of the Counties of England and Wales, with their Ilands, containing Fifty Eight MAPS; each on a Sheet of Royal Paper. By JOHN SPEED. Reprinted in the YEAR, 1743. With ADDITIONS.’ There follows a list of the 58 maps after which is an advert stating ‘Sold either in Compleat Setts, Bound, or Single, either Coloured or Plain ... Neatly Bound in Marble Paper, with Leather Back, and Corners, Coloured, Price 1l. 4s.’ Overton’s two sheet atlas of the world is also noted.

Known complete examples:

Burden collection

Cambridge University Library (Atlas 3.74.3)

Phillips auction, 30 April 1987 lot 477 to Burgess

Bonham’s, London 27 March 2007 lot 469 (with other maps)

Bonham’s, London 11 November 2015 lot 146 (with 6 additional maps)

Sizergh Castle, Cumbria, National Trust

This example

The Speed — Overton atlas, or collection of maps, was still available for sale on 7 October 1745 during the Jacobite rising when an advert was placed in the ‘General Advertiser’. The atlas no doubt continued to be available until his death in 1751 and was probably still available at the hands of his successor, his son, also Henry Overton. Although Henry the Younger remained in business until at least 1763, it is known that by 1754 he had sold the Speed plates to the firm of William and Cluer Dicey who list them in their catalogue of that date (Bodleian 258.c.109).

Provenance: undeciphered manuscript inscription upper corner inside front board; bookplates of Richard Heywood Thompson (1850-1935) and Lieut.-Col. Cecil Henry Fairer Thompson D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D., both of Nunwick Hall, Penrith, both at one time High Sheriffs of Cumberland; Sotheby’s, 21 June 1977 lot 345 to Francis Edwards; Clive A. Burden Ltd., June 1990; private foreign collection. Chubb (1927) 31; not in the ESTC; Hodson (1984-97) 138; Shirley (2004) T-Spe 1n; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011) pp. 503-5. [10728] *Illustrated inside back cover* - £42,500

AN IMPORTANT RECORD OF THE COMMERCIAL LIFE IN VICTORIAN LONDON



74 - TALLIS, John. Tallis' Guide through London. 1838-39. London. Oblong quarto (145 x 220 mm.), 66 uncut parts (nos. 3-68), all with the accompanying text, bound in contemporary marbled paper boards, rebaked to style, blind ruled, spine with gilt ruled bands and decorative features, gilt title, otherwise in excellent condition.

'Tallis's 'Street Views' are among the rarest of all publications of London interest. The most nearly complete and perfect set I have seen is that of Charles W. F. Goss and which was acquired by the Guildhall Library in 1941 ... The British Library has all 88 elevations bound in a book with the text and advertisements but lacks the wrappers' (Jackson). He goes on to list further institutional examples none of which are complete. 'The main reason for the scarcity of the 'Street Views' is the fact that they were published in parts. This was, of course, already common practice at the time. But with Tallis there was no question of continuity and so they were not necessarily collected together to form a whole as were the works of contemporary novelists' (Jackson).

Publication was erratic 'We have no way of knowing whether or not they came out at regular intervals; indeed after the first few numbers their publication must have been somewhat erratic, for we know that some parts were altered and appeared later out of sequence. They were sold, we learn from the wrappers, 'By all Booksellers and Toyshops' ... This capricious form of distribution accounts for the fact that, although odd parts sometimes turn up, complete unbroken runs are excessively rare' (Jackson).

Tallis's 'London Street Views' was more of an ephemeral piece being as it was more of an advertising tool and trade directory. This is the main reason why it is of such extreme rarity. Each part consisted generally of a central double page view with elevations of both sides of a notable street and included upwards of 100 buildings, each identified. To the sides is a map identifying the immediate area of the street, and a view of a notable building. Each is accompanied by four pages of descriptive text with adverts placed by the businesses identified, that of Oxford Street bears 6 pages. The original paper wrapper included the title and a street directory. The wrappers are particularly rare and survive in only a handful of the collections known. Parts 1-36 appeared in 1838, 37-79 in 1839 with the final parts 80-88 in 1840. John Tallis (1818-76) was the son of the bookseller John Tallis who originally from Birmingham moved to London around 1820. The son joined the business, and it appears that by 1838 was in control of the firm. The undoubted wealth this series generated does not appear to have fallen to his father who died leaving very little to his wife. This is one of the earliest works attributable to him. An exceedingly rare item. We handled a complete example in 2012, the only other complete example known to have appeared on the market was back in 1968 with the firm of Weinreb & Breman Ltd. which was then priced at £875! Provenance: Jonathan Potter 1990; private English collection. Adams (1983) p. xiv; Barber (2012) pp. 212-13; Jackson (2002); Manasek (1998) p. 227. [10952] - £3,750

75 - VISSCHER II, Nicolaas. Magnae Britanniae Tabula; Comprehendens Angliae, Scotiae, ac Hiberniae Regna. c.1695. Amsterdam. 475 x 570 mm., in full recent wash colour, one small margin tear in right margin only repaired and lower left corner strengthened, otherwise in good condition.

This extremely attractive map of the British Isles was most likely published in or shortly after 1694 when William III became the sole sovereign following the death of Queen Mary. Published by Nicolaas Visscher the map shows an updated Ireland according to Sir William Petty's survey. Shortly after publication the map was updated with the addition of 'Silly Islands' to Sorlinges and 'Straits of Dover'. The extremely attractive title cartouche glorifies William III whose portrait is framed above. Upper left are three cherubs holding aloft the coats of arms of England, Scotland, and Ireland. On the verso are two pages of placenames keyed to the map using upper and lower case letters in the margins.

Nicolaas Visscher II (1649-1702) had inherited the shop of his father of the same



name upon his death in 1679. The following year he married Elizabeth Versey of Gouda. In 1682 he applied to the States of Holland and West Friesland for a patent for printing and publishing maps, it was granted the same year. From about 1683 he first published the 'Atlas Minor'. A second patent was granted in 1697. Provenance: Gebr. Haas 2004; private English collection. Koeman (1967-70) III p. 180 no. 121; Shirley (1988) Visscher 4.2. [10547] - £325

76 - VISSCHER, Nicolaas - OVERTON, John. A New Mapp of the Kingdome of England, Representing the Princedome of Wales, and other Provinces, Cities, Market Towns, with the Roads. c.1685-[c.94]. Amsterdam. Nicolas Visscher upon the Dam at the Signe of the Fisher. John Overton at the White Horse without Newgate. 575 x 500 mm., with minor tears in the margin repaired, upper right margin repaired, otherwise in good condition.



This is one of the earliest derivatives of John Adam's large-scale distance map of 1677. It is an interesting collaboration between England and Holland before the ascendancy of William of Orange to the throne of England in the Glorious Revolution. In the first state the map is dedicated to James II indicating its original publication between 1685-88. Adam's original map on 12 sheets can arguably be called one of the first thematic maps of the country. It was designed with straight lines joining the towns which display distances in miles. This enabled the reader to work out the distances without the use of the scale or compass. The computations were done by Gregory King, who had worked with John Ogilby on the production of the 'Britannia' road book in 1675.

All states of the map include the joint imprint of Nicolaas Visscher II and John Overton (1640-1713) indicating that publication occurred in both countries. Shirley identified 5 states, but we have now identified 8. This example was most likely first published in or shortly after 1694 when William III became the sole sovereign following the death of Queen Mary. Nico-

laas Visscher II (1649-1702) had inherited the shop of his father of the same name upon his death in 1679. The following year he married Elizabeth Versey of Gouda. In 1682 he applied to the States of Holland and West Friesland for a patent for printing and publishing maps, it was granted the same year. From about 1683 he first published the 'Atlas Minor'. A second patent was granted in 1697.

John Overton (1640-1713) who had only been made free in 1663. He was born in London, the son of Thomas Overton, a tailor in Covent Garden. He is believed to have been related to the bookseller Henry Overton. He acquired Peter Stent's stock in 1665 and set up shop in his premises at the White Horse in Giltspur Street which were burned in the Great Fire of London. He was forced to relocate to Little Britain just outside the extent of the fire. By 1668 he had returned to a rebuilt Newgate on 'the corner of the little old Baly neere the fountaine tavern without Newgate'. Provenance: Doreen Green 2001; private English collection. Koeman (1967-70) III p. 181 no. 144; Shirley (1988) Visscher 2.4 and Adams 1, Appendix V (listing derivatives). [10548] - £395

'THE ADMIRAL'S MAP' in EARLY WASH COLOUR

77 - WALDSEEMULLER, Martin. Orbis Typus Universalis iuxta Hydrographorum Traditionem. c.1508-[13]. Strasbourg. 'THE ADMIRAL'S MAP' in EARLY WASH COLOUR. 440 x 580 mm., in full early wash colour, trimmed close as usual due to the map being larger than all the others in the atlas, with some loss to lower portion including the scale, some reinforcement to the centrefold due to not being published with guards, again as usual, otherwise in good condition.

One of the most important maps in one of the most significant editions of Ptolemy's 'Geographia'. It represents a decisive shift away from Ptolemaic geography to a focus on more current knowledge and exploration. There are arguably only two earlier obtainable printed maps to show America; the Jo-

hann Ruysch of 1507 and the Bernard Sylvanus of 1511, both world maps appearing in editions of Ptolemy.

This is known as the ‘Admiral’s map’ based on some of the introductory text to the atlas which states ‘the Charta Marina which they call the Hydrographia, made known from the most authentic voyages by a former Admiral of the most serene King of Portugal Ferdinand, and finally [from those] of other explorers, was given out to be engraved for the press, together with certain of the maps specified on the front of this leaf, through the generous assistance, whilst he lived, of René most illustrious Duke of Lorraine, now piously deceased’ (Stevens). The Admiral is generally understood to be Christopher Columbus, by which name he was referred to at the time. The other explorers we know included a large amount from Amerigo Vespucci. The manuscript map referred to was that in the possession of the Duke of Lorraine, it ‘was almost certainly the large chart by Nicolo de Caveri that is now in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris (illustrated Burden I p. xxi). If it was not this chart, it was another nearly identical’ (Karrow).

Waldseemüller

Martin Waldseemüller (c.1475-c.1521) was born near Freiburg, Germany and became the greatest geographer of his age. His family moved into the town and in 1490 he enrolled at the university. One of his classmates was Johannes Schott, the printer of Waldseemüller’s 1513 Ptolemy. Amongst his tutors was Gregor Reisch. By the early 1500’s the Duke of Lorraine, René II, had developed a place of considerable learning at St. Dié. Waldseemüller was encouraged by his fine library and support for scholars and in about 1506 moved there.

Geographia

This 1513 edition of Ptolemy’s ‘Geographia’ is notable for being the first to separate the ancient Ptolemaic maps from the modern ones. With their own title page there were twenty in all. It is considered the first modern atlas to have been printed. As the first map in the modern part, pride of place goes to this world map.

Karrow succinctly outlines the majority view of the history of this atlas. ‘Waldseemüller and [Matthias] Ringmann work energetically on the Ptolemy after 1507 (and quite likely earlier) and complete most of the textual collation and the drawing of the maps by 1511, when Ringmann dies. Some of the printing blocks have already been cut. The greatest obstacle to completion of the new



edition is financial'. The death of their supporter the Duke of Lorraine, René II (1451-1508) hurts the project. Karrow goes on to state that the St. Dié press was too small to work on such a large book, indeed a quarto size was the largest they had produced and one small woodcut.

It was a pair of Strasbourg lawyers who rescued the project; Jacob Aeszler and Georg Uebelin. 'With their help, the types and equipment of the St. Dié press are transported in 1510 to Strasbourg, where Schott opens a printing shop ... Aeszler and Uebelin finance the cutting of the remaining blocks from Waldseemuller's drawing and pay for the production of the whole edition, in which Waldseemuller assists Schott at the press' (Karrow).

'America'

Under the influence most likely of Vespucci's book, 'Mundus Novus' printed c.1504, Waldseemuller 'hailed Vespucci as the modern Ptolemy and proposed that the New World should be named America in his honor' (ADNB). It is Waldseemuller's 'Cosmographiae Introductio', 25 April 1507 which called for this honour. The work refers to two maps which as late as the end of the nineteenth century were unknown. In his dedication Waldseemuller states 'So it comes about that, while I was collating Ptolemy's books from a Greek manuscript, by the help of certain persons [believed to be Matthias Ringmann], and supplementing them from the description of Amerigo Vespucci's four voyages, I have prepared a representation of the whole world both in the form of a globe and in that of a map' (Skelton). Both have since come to light.

We know from contemporary correspondence that the gores were printed most likely in April 1507. A letter on 12 August 1507 written by Johannes Trithemius wrote that he had 'a few days before purchased cheaply a handsome terrestrial globe of small size lately printed at Strasbourg, and at the same time a large map of the world'. He goes on to describe that the large map 'extends south almost to the 50th parallel'.

Although Henry Stevens concluded that this single sheet world map might be contemporary to, or even pre-date 1507, none of the contemporary documents surviving indicate this. The fact that this map extends to 60 degrees dismisses this map as a candidate for those mentioned. It would be more likely that a smaller derivative of the multi-sheet world map would be prepared for the intended publication of an edition of Ptolemy's 'Geographia'.

That larger map of course was famously discovered at Wolfegg castle, Germany, in 1901 by Fr. Joseph Fischer. It was famously acquired by the Library of Congress in Washington, for US \$10,000,000 in 2003.

'Orbis Typus Universalis'

Karrow notes that the maps in the atlas were all woodcuts, 'although a few have titles, place-names, or marginal information printed by means of metal type inserted in the blocks or by stereotype plates. These, it has been argued, were probably early blocks made at a time when it was hoped to use type-set lettering for all the maps.' This being one of them.

The idea that the map pre-dates the publication date of the atlas by some margin is supported by three other factors; the geographical content, the fact that it is larger than all the others and the presence of the name 'America' in one surviving example acquired for the John Carter Brown Library in 1900. Henry Stevens had acquired it in an auction in London, December 1893. It was the only map bound into a largely imperfect example of the 1513 edition of Ptolemy's 'Geographia'. He paid two pounds and four shillings!

Aeszler and Uebelin stated that they had saved the project from 'six years of neglect'. If the map dates from the earlier period, then we are placing a c.1507 date on the map. It would appear not to pre-date the large world map or set of gores therefore a date of issue in late 1507 or before Duke René dies on 10 December 1508.

There is an argument that Ringmann was the force behind the naming 'America' and that following his death in 1511 Waldseemuller was freed to pursue a different path and removed all reference to the name and Vespucci's part in it. This decision was no doubt influenced by the publication of a collection of travel narratives first published in Italy in Vicenza 1507 entitled 'Paesi Novamenti Retrovati' [Lands recently discovered]. News of it likely did not reach St. Dié before it was translated into German as 'Neue Unbekanthe Lanndte'. The book argued for Columbus' primacy in discovering the new world. It went on to describe those of Cabral in 1500 and then Vespucci in 1501, not 1497 as had been claimed. The chronology it laid out was adopted henceforth by him. Despite this the name had taken seed in popular culture. It was resurrected in Petrus Apianus' reduction of the 1507 wall map published in 1520. This might be an indication of its ready use by this time.

Geographical content

In the middle of the North Atlantic is a large unidentified island with jagged east coast. This likely relates to the Portuguese voyages of Gaspar and Miguel Corte-Real, brothers from the Azores. They landed in Newfoundland in 1501 which has numerous inlets in which European processing of cod was already active. No doubt it is due to their Portuguese allegiance that the land is placed far enough east to fall on their side of the Papal Demarcation Line of 1494 and not the Spanish. To the south west are Cuba and Hispaniola, both named, and an unidentified Jamaica.

In South America are only a small number of place names. 'Batoia' represents the Gulf of Venezuela. Nearby are 'giganti' and 'brasil', the latter was an Irish myth usually placed in the Atlantic. It would morph into the discoveries of Pedro Álvares Cabral. When he landed in present-day Brazil in April 1500, he named the area Cape of the Holy Cross, displayed as 'Captit Ste Cruns' on the map. Terra da Santa Cruz was the official, original name for Brazil but the demand for Brazilwood in Europe ultimately morphed the two into one. Found all along the coast the wood produced a deep red dye which was highly sought after in Europe. It is derived from the word for ember which in Portuguese is 'Brasa'. Also found is 'Canibiles' indicating the Gulf of Paria, Columbus' landing point which he believed led to Paradise. The furthest south is 'alto pago de S. paulo' or the village of St. Paul. The origin of Sao Paolo?

The continent of Africa is very well depicted with extensive knowledge of the Portuguese discoveries along its coasts. Bartolomeo Dias' voyage of 1487-88 passed the southern tip of Africa and into the Indian Ocean extends to knowledge of the western coast of India. The depiction of the Indian subcontinent is considerably improved. Further east the Malay peninsula is less accurately so and the even larger one further east is a Ptolemaic relic, here at least, divorced from its prior land bridge to Africa in a southern continent. Asia is depicted with a clear eastern coast, separating it from the New World.

Watermark

A study of three examples of the 1513 edition at the Library of Congress identified three different papers used. The Fleur de Lys, Crown watermarks or none, the latter being on inferior paper.

Provenance: private English collection for nearly 40 years. Albro et. al. (2011); Baldacci (1997) pl. XXIV pp. 113-4; Brotton (2012) pp. 146-85; Dalche (2007); Harris (1985); HARRISSE (1892) p. 97; Karrow (1993) pp. 568-83, no. 80/32; Nordenskiöld (1889) p. 19-20, 69-70; Nordenskiöld (1979) no. 205.28; Pastoureau (1984) Ptolemee A.29; Schwartz (2007); Shirley (1993) World no. 35; Shirley (2004) T.Ptol-6a; Skelton (1966) Introduction to facsimile of 1513 Ptolemy; Stanton (1935); Stevens (1928); Suarez (1992) no. 11 & p. 56; 'World Encompassed' (1952) no. 56. [9745] - £106,000

78 - WALKER, John. The Copper Plate Magazine, or Monthly Cabinet of Picturesque Prints, Consisting of Sublime and Interesting Views in Great Britain and Ireland, Beautifully Engraved by the Most Eminent Artists from the Paintings and Drawings of the First Masters. 1792-1802. London. Oblong quarto, five volumes (200 x 245 mm. each), full contemporary marbled calf, elaborate gilt panelled boards, spines with ornate gilt compartments, green calf gilt title and volume numbers, marbled endpapers. Each volume with engraved title page, typographic Advertisement and 50 copper engraved plates, each with interleaving descriptive text on the recto and contemporary tissue, 250 plates in total, in excellent condition.

The 'Copper Plate Magazine' appears to have been issued approximately monthly with two engraved views in each part and was priced at one shilling. The first plate of Oxford indicates that William and John Walker were the engravers although the title page cites John Walker alone. John was the son of William Walker (1729-93), the latter worked for John Boydell amongst others. They worked in partnership from about 1784. John (fl.1784-1802) was an engraver, etcher and printseller at 16 Rosomons St., Clerkenwell. The volumes are undated, but the dates of issue are drawn from the parts. The text leaves include the issue number and cumulative plate number in roman. Each volumes bears an index to the contents; the final volume contains a cumulative index also. Sixteen of the plates are the first after drawings by J. M. W.





Turner, Paul Sandby also provided others. The work is regarded for the number of high-quality engravings of regional towns and villages. Provenance: Steef Lemmers 1999; private English collection. BBTI; ESTC P172; ODNB (Anthony Walker, uncle); Russell (1979) pp. 33, 39 & 47-8; Upcott (1968) xxxiv; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011, William Walker). [10510] - £3,950

FIRST EDITION, FIRST ISSUE

79 - WALKER, John & Charles. British Atlas, Comprising separate Maps of every County in England. 1837. London. Longman,

Rees & Co. Paternoster Row, and J. & C. Walker, 3, Burleigh Street, Strand. Folio (420 x 350 mm.), contemporary half calf, thick gilt ruling, ornate cloth boards, with gilt calf title label affixed to upper board, with red calf gilt title label affixed to spine. With engraved title page and 47 high quality steel engraved maps as indicated on the title, all in early outline colour, those of Wales in opposing pairs, general map with some marks upper right, otherwise in condition.

John Walker (1787-1873) and his brother Charles Walker (1799?-1872) inherited the engraving firm of their father, John Walker I (fl.1783-1831) who was chiefly known for his work with the Admiralty. The 'British Atlas' commenced production early in 1835, shortly after completion of the engraving work for the large folio Greenwood atlas. No doubt taking advantage of the success of that atlas and the financial difficulties that the Greenwoods found themselves in.



The latest date found is the 1 March 1837 which is on the Derbyshire map and on the title page. It was jointly published with Longman, Rees & Co. The title dedicates the work to their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent and Princess Victoria. On the 20 June 1837, King William IV died, and Princess Victoria ascended the throne. The title page was immediately corrected to reflect the new monarch. This is an example of the true first issue of the atlas available for a very short time only.

It proved to be a popular atlas with several editions up to 1880. Originally the atlas was issued with 47 maps as here; those of Scotland and Ireland were added later. In 1850 lithographic transfers were made in partnership with William Hobson to create 'Hobson's Fox Hunting Atlas', another atlas which was successful. A later use still was by Lett's, Son and Co. in 1884. A fine example of an atlas which in its true first edition is very scarce. Provenance: acquired by Donald Hodson in 1969, (1933-2016), carto-bibliographer. Beresiner (1983) pp. 232-3; Carroll (1996) 105; Chubb (1927) 476 (citing one known copy at CUL); Smith (1982) pp. 213-5; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9559] - £750

FIRST EDITION, FIRST ISSUE

80 - WHITCOMBE, Thomas. The Naval Achievements of Great Britain from the Year 1793 to 1817. 1817. London. L. Harrison for James Jenkins. Quarto (340 x 275 mm.), recent half blue morocco, cloth boards with gilt rules, spine with raised bands with ornate gilt, gilt panelled title, gilt edged. Engraved title with vignette by W. Bartlett, 53 hand-coloured aquatints; two uncoloured etched illustrations on one plate supplied loose, with contemporary tissue guards, omitting leaf of subscribers, otherwise a good fresh example.

FIRST EDITION, FIRST ISSUE, with the title vignette of a castle, Neptune, and Britannia uncoloured and the plates with pre-publication J. Whatman watermarks. This work is one of the finest published records of the naval achievements of Britain spanning the Napoleonic Wars to 1817. It includes two plates on the Battle of the Nile, two plates on the Battle of Copenhagen, three plates on the Battle of Trafalgar and two relating to the War of 1812 with America. 'As a record of naval events spanning a period of over twenty years Jenkins' Naval Achievements has no precedent. At no time prior to 1817 had a publisher attempted such a complete volume of documentary naval prints. It is the quality of

the accuracy which makes Jenkins so valuable above all, and it is the pictures rather than the text to which the value can be attributed.' (Roger Quarm, the National Maritime Museum, introduction to the 1998 facsimile edition). Hardie extols the work stating that it depicts 'battle-scenes and make[s] a glorious record of acts of heroism and valour performed by our soldiers ... form a brilliant and worthy record of a brilliant period in our country's history'.

The work was intended as a companion volume by the publisher James Jenkins to the 'Martial Achievements' 1814-15. It did not however sell as well and examples today of the early issues are rare. These are identified by the uncoloured title frontispiece and the presence of J. Whatman watermarks dated between 1812 and 1816 to the plates and text as here. Tooley notes that the two portraits of Lord Nelson and Lord St. Vincent sometimes bound after the title were additional plates but that 'the work is complete without them.' The superb aquatint engravings are the work of Thomas Sutherland amongst others after paintings by the maritime artist Thomas Whitcombe (1760-1824). The final uncoloured plate bears two uncoloured etched plans of the Bombardment of Algiers and of the Battle of Trafalgar, here it is provided loose. They reproduce coloured aquatints in the book and along with the text on the verso help to identify the vessels involved. Abbey (1953) 337; Hardie (1973) pp. 146-7; NMM, V, 2159; Quarm (1998); Tooley 282. [10751] - £5,950



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Abraham Ortelius. 1585-[97]. Theatrum Orbis Terrarum & Amphitheatridion. (Item 55)



John Speed– Henry Overton. 1743. England Fully Described in a Compleat Sett of Mapps (Item 73)



S E P T

Ylen Dunbeo
Rouvinos
Sagram mou
Nya moir
Kyrtæ
Balverneray
Flada
Tollofea
Skarpa
Tueme
Taruufa
Ihol
Illuray
Kil
Trinidad
Kilvanon
How
Kilphedro
Byisdail
Barra I.
Bory
Sandrewa
Megala

Lollofea
Corby
Stenish
Sherborft
Fl. na Eabhl
Souardin
N. Delle
mille
Grampett
Laska
Scalpay
Dun
Y. Sbeni
Ferelem
Waterfa
Loch na Maddy
Kilvanon
Kannay
Killybr
Sodtfa
Killinaig
Col I.
Kilmola
rag
Kirka
Lunga
Back
Tyrrif I.
Iona

I N S U

O C C I D
N A S L I S

T A E I S

Collanfa I. IURA I.

Orvonfa I.

YLA I.

O C E A N U S .

Kilchona
Bourfa
Rathlin I.
Epidium