

# CATALOGUE XVI

SINGLE OWNER COLLECTION OF THE BRITISH ISLES



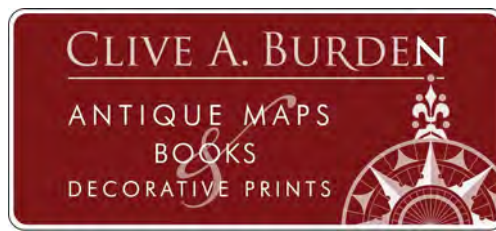
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# *CATALOGUE XVI*

*A SINGLE OWNER COLLECTION*



*Item 76.*

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IMCS

# ENGLISH COUNTY ATLASES

**1 - AA, Pierre van der. Vues des Villes, Edifices & autres choses remarquables de la Grand' Bretagne & d'Irlande, Representees en tailles-douces tres exactes, avec une courte Description sous chaque figure.** c.1730. Leiden. Oblong quarto (190 x 240 mm.), full contemporary calf, joint to upper board weak, spine with raised bands, ornate gilt decorated compartments, gilt title and volume number. With three half titles to each part, part 4 contains 6 maps, 9 town plans and 39 plates; part 5 contains 2 maps and 34 plates; part 6 contains 8 maps, 4 plan and 16 plates, in total 114 plates consisting of 16 maps, 9 plans and 89 plates light water stain affecting about 6 plates, otherwise in good condition.

Pierre van der Aa (1659-1733) was born in Leiden, the son of a stone cutter or sculptor. By the time he was but nine years old he was already apprenticed to a bookseller. By 1682 he was the owner of a bookshop and auction. His output is so large that Koeman was sure that there were works yet to be identified. His printed catalogue of 1729 alludes to the fact that works could be made to order.



As with many of his published books the source of the plates contained within is various. This work appears to be on the British Isles and to consist of 6 parts, the last three of which are present here. The 16 maps were those first published in Jan Jansson's 'Atlas Minor' of 1648. Here the fundamental difference is the titles are now in French. The 9 plans were all first published in 'Britannia Magna sive Anglia' by Rutger Hermannides. The main difference here is the addition of a key above and some additional toponyms on each plate. The 89 views, largely birds-eye images of country houses, are all from James Beeverall's 'Les Delices de la Grand Bretagne et L'Irlande' first published in 1707 and expanded in 1727. Beyond this work we now very little about Beeverall. The illustrations are derived from Loggan, Kip, Slezer and others and are engraved by Jan Goeree (1670-1731). First published in 1707 this second edition is greatly expanded and updated. Despite many images being derived from earlier published works they are by no means slavish copies. Many bear additional decoration of features.

Provenance: bookplate of Sir William Maxwell of Monreith pasted inside upper cover. Adams (1967) 20; Brunet (1860-80) 1735; Burden (1992) 'Berkshire Town Plans' pp. 10-11; Deadman & Brooks (2015) pp. 22 & 24; Frostick (2011) no. 15; Koeman (1967-70) I pp. 1-30, II Me 204; Lowndes (1864) 146; Upcott (1968) p. xxiv. [9775] - £1,000

**2 - AIKIN, John. England Delineated; or, a Geographical Description of Every County in England and Wales: with a concise account of its most important products, natural and artificial.** 1803. London. Printed for J. Johnson, St. Paul's Church-Yard. Octavo (195 x 120 mm.), full contemporary calf, rebacked with gilt ruled spine, gilt calf title label affixed. With typographic title page, pp. 396, (4), numbered to 'x' in roman, with 43 copper plate maps consisting of England (folding), 40 county, North Wales and South Wales, in good condition.

Joseph Johnson (1738-1809) was originally from Liverpool. He was a bookseller and publisher who specialised in medical works and was Joseph Priestley's first publisher. This work was first issued in 1788 and only one example at Cambridge University Library is known to bear a series of maps. They are accepted to have been first published for the second edition of 1790. They are indeed not 'called for' until the third edition of 1795 when first mentioned on the title page. A fourth edition was issued in 1800 followed by this fifth edition. Carroll states that Johnson was the engraver of the maps but does not identify the evidence for this. The maps are simple with no scale or compass and are shown in basic outline. Features shown are rivers, market towns, boundaries and neighbouring counties. The Preface by John Aikin (1747-1822) states that 'the principal object of this work is to make my young countrymen better acquainted than they are usually found to be with their native land'.

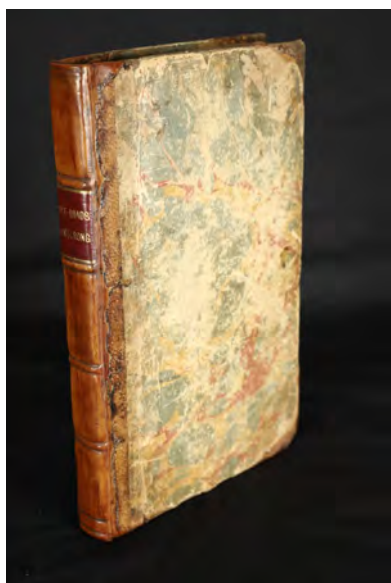


Aikin was born at Kibworth, Leicestershire, and following an apprenticeship with an apothecary in Uppingham then a surgeon. He studied medicine at Edinburgh and Leyden. He pursued his practice in Great Yarmouth and London before suffering a stroke. As a bit of a dissenter he settled in Manchester and took up writing and befriended Joseph Priestley and Thomas Pennant. He has the distinction of being named in Karl Marx's 'Das Kapital'; 'What would the good Dr. Aikin say if he could rise from his grave



and see the Manchester of today'. Provenance: ownership inscription of 'Isabella Hunter' on title page; private English collection. Carroll (1996) 48; Chubb (1927) 289; refer Shirley (2004) T.Aik 1a. [9920] - £195

**3 - ARMSTRONG, Mostyn John. An Actual Survey of the Great Post-Roads between London and Edinburgh.** 1st of August 1776. London. Octavo (190 x 120 mm.), contemporary half calf, marbled paper boards, spine with raised bands, blind ruled, with gilt red calf title, worn. With engraved title, pp. 7, (1), 44, (1), with general plan and 44 maps, in early outline colour, in good condition.



Mostyn John Armstrong (fl.1769-91) was the son of Andrew Armstrong, both were cartographers although only the son published any atlas. Their focus was on Scottish related material with the notable exception of three large-scale county maps of Cambridgeshire, Lincolnshire and Norfolk. This is the second edition of this work, the date on the title page is altered to 1 August 1776, from 1 June, matching that of the dedication to Thomas Pennant on the following page. The title is expanded also with the insertion of 'With the Country Three Miles, on each Side, Drawn on a Scale of Half an Inch to a Mile' to promote the scale of the depiction. The ensuing preliminary leaves are also altered somewhat being reduced from 8 to 7 pages. The advert for the map of Lincolnshire is replaced for an announcement of the availability of 'An Actual Survey of the Great Post-Road between London and Dover; With a general View of the Road to Paris' from December for 3s. The 'Alphabetical Index of the Post-Towns' is reduced from two to one page, those towns within 3 miles of the route now deemed unnecessary to list.

The plates themselves are also altered now bearing the names of the main towns and cities across the top. A further advert is placed at the back 'For the Convenience of

Persons who wish to lighten the Expence of a Journey, and chuse at the same time their own Hours, Inns, Carriages, Company and Accommodations of every sort: there had been for some time established, A Traveller's Office', this being at 'No. 2, Bridge-Street, opposite Ludgate-hill'.

This example contains a small inserted map opposite plate number 24 of Durham. It is entitled 'Plan of the Roads from Scarbro' Whitby, & c. to Sunderland, Shields, & c. Through York, Durham, & c. and of that through Guisbro' Stockton, Castle Eden, & c.'. It records new turnpike roads opened in 1790 and 1797. Provenance: manuscript ownership inscription on the title of 'J. Clarke 1793', bookplate of William Gordon Ross, Royal Engineers, pasted on verso of the title; private English collection. References: Carroll (1996) App. 14.1; ESTC N16384; Fordham (1924) p. 31 not differentiating the two 1776 editions. [9829] - £395

**4 - BADESLADE, Thomas & TOMS, William Henry. Chorographia Britanniae.** 1742. London. Octavo (165 x 105 mm.), half recent calf, blind ruled, marbled paper boards. With blind ruled raised bands, each compartment with blind and gilt ruling, gilt calf title attached. With engraved title, dedication, 3 tables, 4 general and 42 county maps and rates for Hackney carriages etc. engraved throughout. Middlesex and Oxford with lower centrefold split, otherwise a good example.



Thomas Badeslade (fl.1719-1745) was a surveyor and engineer who was involved in many schemes to improve the waterways. He was also an established author and in 1742 he had William Henry Toms engrave a series of maps from his draughts and publish them as the 'Chorographia Britanniae'. It is the first pocket size English county atlas published in the eighteenth century. It is surprising that it took so long considering the runaway success of the 'Britannia Depicta' of 1720. This is the identical to Hodson's atlas 'J' will all maps dated 1742 below. This is a late 1742 edition as it includes the two plates numbered 49 and 50 of the 'Rates of the Hackney Coaches'. Provenance: acquired in 2011 from Brian Kentish for a private English collection. Beresiner (1983) pp. 49-50; Hodson (1984-97) no. 189; Shirley BL T.Bad 1b. [9777] - £750

**5 - BELLIN, Jacques Nicolas. Essai Geographique sur les Isles Britanniques contenant une Description de l'Angleterre l'Ecosse, et l'Irlande.** 1757. Paris. de l'Imprimerie de Didot. Quarto (255 x 195 mm.), full contemporary French mottled calf, gilt ruled, with central gilt Royal arms of Louis XV and gilt arms of the library of Versailles on both boards, rebaked, preserving the original ribbed spine with ornate floral gilt decoration, calf gilt titled label., marbled endpapers. With engraved title page, typographic title page bearing engraved vignette view of

Cambridge, pp. (6), 471 with 5 maps in early outline colour and 36 vignette plans, maps and views in total set within the text. Royal Library stamp to title, Ireland inserted, one or two fox marks, otherwise in good condition.

Jacques Bellin (1703-72) was Hydrographer in the French Dépôt de la Marine. With access to the latest navigational reports, he produced a great many maps and charts of excellent quality. The French government commissioned Bellin to translate a large section of Greenville Collin's 'Coasting Pilot' for the use of French seamen. The atlas consisted of 19 charts; the text was issued separately in this work entitled 'Essai Géographique sur les Isles Britanniques' in the same year 1757. These uncommon works of the British Isles were issued at the outbreak of the Seven Years War between Britain and France.

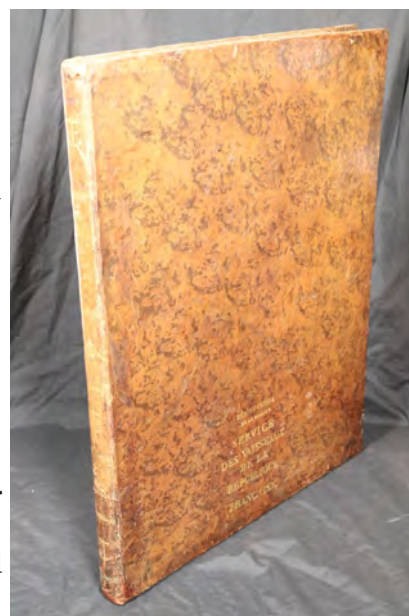
There are five maps of the British Isles, England, Scotland, Ireland and the Gulf of Edinburgh. The book also contains 36 vignette views, town and harbour plans engraved in remarkably fine detail. The plan of London on page 4 is not listed in Darlington and Howgego's study of London plans. A second edition of the text was issued in Paris by Nyon Libraire, Imprimerie de Moreau in 1759. Provenance: Beeleigh Abbey Books, Catalogue BA56 item 3, June 1995; Rodney Shirley collection. Bonar-Law (1997) no. 87; Cohen-de Ricci (1912) p. 129; Cox (1935-39) III p. 92. [9906] - £1,100



**6 - BELLIN, Jacques Nicolas & others. Le Pilote des Iles Britanniques, Publie D'Apres les Ordes du Contre-Amiral Decres, Ministre de la Marine et des Colonies.** c.1804. Paris. Par le Depot General de la Marine. Large folio (650 x 500 mm.), in full contemporary mottled calf, large gilt embossed title to the upper cover 'Depot General de la Marine Service des Vaisseaux de la Republique Francaise', with gilt ruled bands to the spine, alternating anchor and floral gilt decoration to the compartments, gilt title, some light spine repair. With typographic title page, typographic 'Table Des Cartes' listing 32 charts, all but two double-page, map 14 with small area of margin loss, overall, in excellent condition.

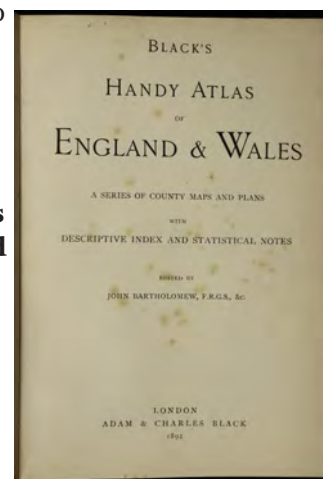
There had been a long tradition of private publishing houses in Europe issuing sea atlases. The French Admiralty were the first to publish a government work. Jacques Nicolas Bellin (1703-72) held official status as Royal Hydrographer and Ingénieur Géographe de la Marine et du Dépôt des Cartes et Plans. He was responsible for compiling atlases of sailing charts for military and official use as well as for commercial publication. The Depot was founded in 1720 and the following year Bellin began working for them.

One of his greatest achievements was the revision of, and additional plates for the Neptune Francois to be reissued under the title Hydrographie Francoise. A similar work was published on the British Isles utilising official charts overseen by Bellin. With access to the latest navigational reports, he produced a great many maps and charts of excellent quality. This example included maps dating from 1757-1804, these include 'those compiled by J.-N. Bellin to the charts of England's south coast harbours, prepared for Napoleon. There are two general charts of the North Atlantic following by detailed charts covering the whole of the British Isles (particularly places of strategic importance such as the Isle of Wight, Portsmouth, Torbay and Plymouth)' (Wardington). This example is identical in content to the example in the Wardington collection. Provenance: Dominic Winter 17 September 2014 lot 63; private English collection. Phillips (1909-) Atlases 8000; Sotheby's London 18 October 2005 lot 133; not in the British Library (Shirley) or the National Maritime Museum. [9837] - £3,950



**7 - BLACK, Adam & Charles. Black's Handy Atlas of England & Wales A Series of County Maps and Plans with Descriptive Index and Statistical Notes Edited by John Bartholomew, F.R.G.S., &c.** 1892. London. Adam & Charles Black. Octavo (200 x 145 mm.), full modern brown cloth, gilt ruled spine with green calf gilt title label affixed. With typographic half title, title, Contents, pp. xvi, 47, with 64 double page coloured maps, in good condition.

This series of maps was first published in the 'Encyclopaedia Britannica', ninth edition by





Adam and Charles Black in 1880. It was issued in further editions to at least 1900. However only the one atlas form as 'Black's Handy Atlas' in 1892. Adam Black (1784-1871) set up as a bookseller in Edinburgh in 1807 and in 1834 was joined by his nephew Charles in 1834. Black acquired the copyright to the 'Encyclopaedia Britannica' in 1827.

Ten general maps are followed by those of the counties and finally a series of town plans. The maps however are down to John Bartholomew who acquired the rights to prints maps for the Encyclopaedia in 1839. A privilege he had until 1938. The Population statistics used are taken from the 1891 Census. Those of 1881 are also recorded. Provenance: AbeBooks 2017. Carroll (1996) 137; Smith (1997) IMCoS Journal 71 pp. 15-21; Tooley's Dictionary (1999-2004). [9962] - £95

**8 - BLAEU, Willem Jansz. Guilielmi Camdeni, Viri clarissimi Britannia, sive florentissimorum Regnorum Angliae, Scotiae, Hiberniae, & Insularum.** 1617. Amsterdam. Guilielmi Janssonii. Octavo (150 x 95 mm.), full contemporary vellum, spine with raised bands, manuscript title in ruled compartment, with recent cloth slipcase. With typographic title page, pp. (16), 714, (26), with forty six engraved maps, two of which are folding, with manuscript notation on front free endpaper 'The Description of England, Ireland and Scotland' in very good condition.



This is the first atlas of the entire British Isles and it has mysterious origins. The year 1617 is the first true published issue of this series of maps in an edition of William Camden's 'Britannia' at the hands of Willem Janszoon (Blaeu). Three of the plates are dated 1599 and the series are known popularly as the 'miniature Speed', a title acquired following its first published issue in England in 1627 by George Humble who similarly published the folio Speed atlas.

Collections of the original 44 plates are known lacking title page and text dated to c.1605; Skelton in 1970 recorded seven known examples, one of which was broken shortly after. Only four are complete. If it had been published around 1599, they would pre-date the 'Theatre of the Empire of Great Britaine' by John Speed, 1612, as the first 'atlas' of the British Isles. Christopher Saxton's published in 1579 contained only maps of England and Wales.

Pieter van den Keere (1571-c.1646) engraved 22 of the maps although some authorities quote 21. The remainder are all in a similar style and are deemed to have been his work. Van den Keere was a protestant émigré to London in 1584 travelling with his sister Colette. She married Jodocus Hondius in 1587, and quite probably they returned together to Amsterdam in 1593. Van den Keere married Anna Bertius, sister to Petrus Bertius. Of the maps 33 are derived

from Saxton, some having more anglicised titles; that of Yorkshire only appears in one example and is not considered part of the original set. Indeed, in the RGS example it is supplied in manuscript. The 6 maps of Scotland are derived from Abraham Ortelius' map published in 1573. The 5 of Ireland are from van den Keere's own engraving of Baptisto Boazio, published in 1591. Three of the maps are dated - Warwick & Leicester, Radnor etc., and northern Scotland.

In this first published edition of van den Keere's copper plates two further maps are included. These are both folding; one of the British Isles the other of Yorkshire. There is some debate as to whether the latter was engraved at the time of the original proofs. From about 1600-02 the plates were sold as a collection without title page as indicated by Cornelis Claesz's catalogue of 1609. Claesz died in May 1609 and the following year there was an auction of his stock. The van den Keere plates were amongst many items acquired by Willem Janszoon (Blaeu).

In 1617 the plates were used in an abridgement of William Camden's 'Britannia', compiled by Regner Vitellius and published in Amsterdam by Blaeu. For this edition the maps have Latin text on the verso and a typographic page number printed. The only plate altered is that of 'TIMEA' whose title now reads 'MIDEA', which also appears on the face of the map, this was the toponym used by Camden. The work was reprinted in 1639 using a different series of maps, by Bertius, as those of van den Keere were then owned by George Humble. He used 40 of Van den Keere's plates, but has them reworked, titles changed into English and plate numbers added. Provenance: old library stamp to the title of 'Capni Trento'. Burden (2007) 'The Origins of the 'miniature' Speed atlas. The first atlas of the British Isles' in 'Mappae Antiquae Liber Amicorum Günter Schilder' pp. 497-508; Chubb (1927) X; Kingsley (1982) no. 5; Krogt (1997-2010) 373:02; Shirley (2004) T.Camd 2a; Skelton (1970) no. 12 (erroneously calling for a portrait). [9769] - £3,500

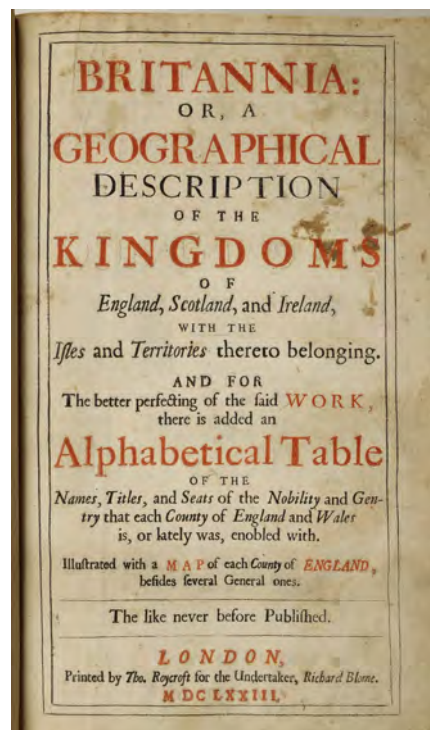
**9 - BLOME, Richard. Britannia: or, a Geographical Description of the Kingdoms of England, Scot-**



**land, and Ireland.** 1673-[74]. London. Printed for Tho. Roycroft for the Undertaker, Richard Blome. Folio (300 x 195 mm.), 2 parts in one volume, recent half calf, blind ruled, cloth boards, spine with raised bands, blind ruled compartments, gilt date and red calf gilt title label. Typographic title printed in red and black, verso blank, dedication to Charles II, verso blank, Preface 5 pp., Table of Benefactors 5 pp., paginated 1-341, typographic title page 'An Alphabetical Account', verso blank, paginated 345-464, with some marginalia, pp. (14), 464. With 51 engraved maps (49 of 50 double page or folding maps, one single page map of London by Wenceslaus Hollar), 24 pages of engraved coats of arms on 12 leaves in numbered to 812. General map split at the fold, Cheshire apparently never bound in, Dorset with repaired tear, Rutland and Staffordshire inserted from another example, Worcester and East Riding with small corner loss, North Wales with right side torn away, otherwise in good condition.

Richard Blome (1635-1705) was the son of Jacob Bloome a member of the Stationers' Company. Although his family name is written in contemporary documents as Bloome he himself used Blome. He was made free of the Stationers' Company in August 1660 at the time of the Restoration of Charles II. According to Skelton he began as a ruler of paper and a heraldic painter, both features which are seen in his later works. His earliest known work is a geographical treatise published in 1663. From 1667 the first of a series of maps of the world was engraved for 'A Geographical Description of the Four Parts of the World' published in 1670. The maps were openly described as copies of those of Nicolas Sanson in Paris and Blome's work was derided by earlier commentators. This was a very early phase of English map publishing and the undertaking was full of peril.

Arguably the most difficult part of atlas production was the finance; these were expensive works to produce. Although the system of selling subscriptions was not a new one at the time, Blome became one of the best exponents of the practice. In return for an early deposit to finance its publication the subscriber would not only receive a copy of the final work but his coat of arms engraved on a particular map or elsewhere in the book. This is particularly well illustrated in the 'Britannia' published in 1673 where twenty-four pages of coats-of-arms of subscribers are included, a grand total of 806 in the first issue. Each subscriber was charged 20s., 10s. paid in advance. Pandering to that market he included at the end of the work 'An Alphabetical Account of the Nobility and Gentry Which are (or lately were) related unto the several Counties ...' This 118-page catalogue contained the names, titles, seats and offices held of the nobility as Blome claimed 'the like never before published'.



The 'Britannia' it appears was first conceived in 1668. On 28 July 1668 Richard Blome entered the title 'English Atlas' at Stationers' Hall. Shortly after he issued a Prospectus in which he announced that Volume I would be an English translation of Bernhard Varenius' 'Geographia Generalis' with 100 maps, first published in Latin in Amsterdam 1650. Volume II was to be a world atlas with the text and maps drawn from that of Nicolas Sanson. Volume III was to be a description of Britain. The second volume was published in 1670 and soon after a further prospectus was issued claiming that the work would be printed by Trinity Term 1671. It was announced as being ready for the press on 13 February 1671 followed by a further prospectus promising it by Michaelmas Term 1671. It was finally advertised in the 'Term Catalogues' on 24 November 1673 for 30s.

The initial plates of coats of arms exist in a number of variants with 806 coats of arms, 807, 808, 811, 812 and 827 coats-of-arms. This example is the most usually found issue with 812 arms. Similarly, it bears the later state of the four maps which were altered: Cumberland, Middlesex, Warwick and the West Riding. The latter is dedicated to the Viscount Latimer, a title created in 1674. Blome conceived his work as a successor to William Camden's 'Britannia' of which he stated it was "scarce, much out of print, and never like to be reprinted" (Robert Morden would publish a further edition in 1695). The maps are largely copied from Speed reduced to about two-thirds in size and the text from Camden. Both led later commentators to deride the work, not entirely undeservedly. However, as a feat of publishing it must be admired. Blome did request new material from people with local knowledge to correct and update the existing authorities. Each chapter is headed by a map of the region with the notable exception of the seventeen pages of the 'Isles and Territories Belonging to His Majesty in America'. Four of the maps are signed by their engravers: the general map of the British Isles is by Francis Lamb, Berkshire is etched by Wenceslaus Hollar as is the fine plan of London, Scotland and Ireland are by Richard Palmer. There are five maps of Yorkshire, an unusual one being of 'Richmond Shire'. Provenance: ink inscription on first original flyleaf 'J. Jenkins Ashby 1831; private English collection. Arber (1903-06) I. 69; Chubb (1927) 99; ESTC R7330; Pennington (1982) no. 659; Shirley (2004) T.Blom 2a; Skelton (1970) 90; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9774]

- £4,500

**10 - BOUNDARY COMMISSION. Report of the Boundary Commissioners for England and Wales; Report ... Scotland; Report ... Ireland.** 1885. London. Folio, two volumes (365 x 270 mm. each), full contemporary brown cloth, gilt titles to spines, gilt ownership name to upper cover. With title pages to each: Part I, Counties pp. 196, with 50 largely folding county maps in early outline colour; Part II, Boroughs pp. 100, with 37 largely folding plans, in early outline colour, in good condition.



An early issue of the Boundary Commission report of 1885 before the inclusion of a plan of Salisbury which is replaced by a Memorandum slip stating that one 'is in preparation, and will be issued shortly'. The Commission reported on proposed boundary changes to the election of Members of Parliament. It was the third occasion in which an attempt was made to equalise the representation of the population across the United Kingdom in the Houses of Parliament. The first major reform was undertaken in the Reform Act of 1832. This was followed by another distribution during the Reform Acts of 1867 and 1868 which proved unsatisfactory. By 1885 the industrial growth of the country and the population movements this encouraged, had made the imbalance worse. This third Bill was the result of long and difficult negotiations between William Gladstone of the ruling Liberal Party and Lord Salisbury of the Conservative Party. It required the intervention of Queen Victoria to settle the course of action.

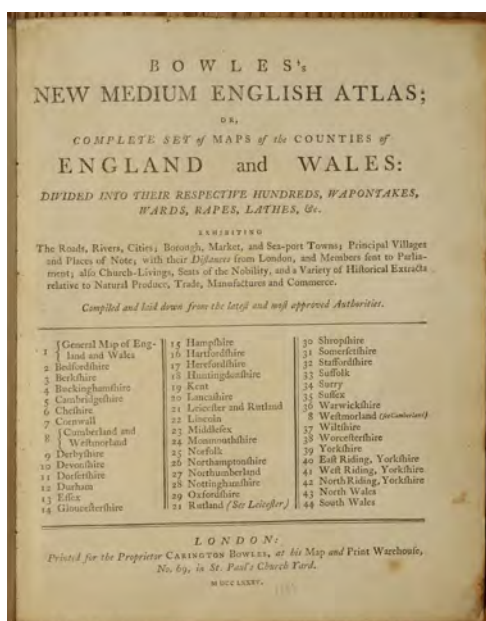
The Reform Bill of 1885 was to draw upon the Ordnance Survey maps in order to determine the boundaries of divisions. The direct consequence of the Bill was the decline of the control of Parliament by the aristocracy.

For the first time the number of MPs who represented industry and commerce outnumbered those connected with the landed gentry. The first volumes contain all of the English counties and four Welsh counties as called for. They are all bound in strict alphabetical order. Those of the West Riding are divided into three separate maps and those of Lancashire into four. Of the Boroughs, 15 relate to London. This report appears to be extremely rare, indeed this example is the last complete one we could find in auction having sold at Sotheby's on 6 December 1976. It is one of the most influential 'atlases' in British history. This example once belonged to Joseph F. B. Firth who wrote on the 'Reform of London Government and of the City Guilds' in 1888. Provenance: gilt ownership of 'Joseph F. B. Firth' on both covers; withdrawn stamp from Croydon Public Library with their blind stamp to margins of many maps; private English collection. Smith (1985) XIV. [9953]

- £395

**11 - BOWEN, Thomas & Emanuel. Bowles's New Medium English Atlas; or, Complete Set of Maps of the Counties of England and Wales.** 1785. London. Carington Bowles at his Map and Print Warehouse, No. 69, in St. Paul's Church Yard. Quarto (260 x 220 mm.), contemporary quarter calf, rebaked in cloth preserving the original boards. With typographic title and 44 copper engraved maps in early wash colour, in good condition.

This atlas was first published in 1767 as the 'Atlas Anglicanus' in response to Ellis' popular 'English Atlas' first published in 1765. The 'Atlas Anglicanus' like many projects at the time began



life by being published in monthly numbers. Each contained three maps with, apart from the first, the part numbers being engraved on them. Until recently no example of the parts issue had been located and the only evidence we had for its issue came from a contemporary account of Gough and two located adverts. Shortly after production began, Emanuel Bowen (c.1693-1767) died; his death on 8 May 1767 was reported in the 'London Magazine'. The project was continued by his son Thomas (c.1733-90) although the issues were becoming somewhat irregular towards the end.

Near completion Thomas Kitchin (1718-84) stepped in and buys the rights to the atlas, the last part is issued with a title page indicating Kitchin as sole publisher. Kitchin was originally apprenticed to Emanuel Bowen in 1732 and would marry his master's daughter, Sarah, in 1739. Quite soon the pupil's output became prolific including several high-quality English county atlases. Bowen was successful too and despite the death of Sarah in 1761 the ties between Bowen and Kitchin would remain close. But whilst Bowen's wealth declined over the years Kitchin remarried into a wealthy Baptist

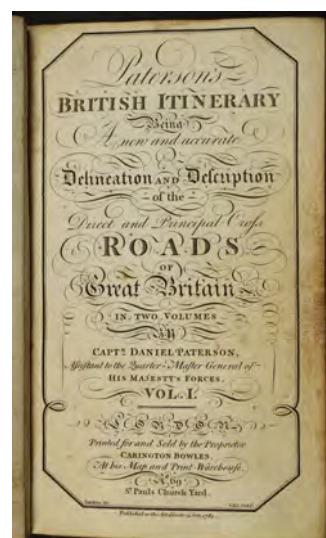


family. The maps are reductions of those published in the 'Royal English Atlas', themselves reductions of the 'Large English Atlas', both great atlases. Carington Bowles acquired the plates sometime before 1785 and immediately set about revising them. The titles are all changed, the imprints brought up to date and all now are numbered upper right to 44. The general map of the roads is omitted from this edition as is the leaf with contents which is now situated on the title page. The compass roses are now more uniform in style throughout and distances have been erased being replaced by those from London to the major cities.

The atlas faced stiff competition from the continued presence of the Ellis atlas and the introduction of the hugely popular 'New and Correct English Atlas' by John Cary in 1787. Bowles priced his atlas at £1 16s, whilst the Ellis was 10s 6d and even the new Cary atlas was £1 10s. This atlas is therefore considerably rarer than that of the Cary. Provenance: private English collection acquired in 2015. Chubb (1927) 232; ESTC T301089; Hodson (1984-97) 256; Shirley (2004) T.Bow 5d; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9782] - £2,350

**12 - BOWLES, Carington. Paterson's British Itinerary being A New and Accurate Delineation and Description of the Direct and Principal Cross Roads ...** 1785. London. Carington Bowles, At his Map and Print-Warehouse, No. 69 St. Pauls Church Yard. Small quarto (185 x 110 mm.), two volumes, full early marbled calf, gilt panelled, rebaked with raised bands, blind ruled, calf gilt title and volume numbers affixed. Volume 1 with engraved general double-page map of England and Wales in early wash colour, engraved title page, dedication, General Contents, Preface, Index to the Direct Roads, Branch Roads and 186 strip road maps (2 to a page), 187 & 188 blank, pp. x, xxix, (1), 40 [paginated 189-228]; volume 2 with engraved title page 142 strip road maps (2 to a page), branch roads pp. 24 [paginated 143-167], (1), engraved title page to the Cross Roads, a further 30 strip road maps of the Cross Roads beginning on the verso of the title (2 to a page), Cross Roads and Roads in Scotland, Errata to the verso pp. 90, (1) [paginated 31-121].

FIRST EDITION. Daniel Paterson (1738-1825) was born at Duddingston, Edinburgh in 1738. 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 DNB 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 work was published by Carington Bowles 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. Provenance: bookplate of James Martin pasted inside cover of second volume; private English collection. Coventry 13 Dec 1785' on the final English road strip plates in both volumes; private English collection. Carroll (1996) Appendix 15; ODNB; ESTC T93554; Fordham (1924) p. 36; Fordham (1925b) pp. 344-55; Shirley (2004) T.Pat 1a. [9830] - £495



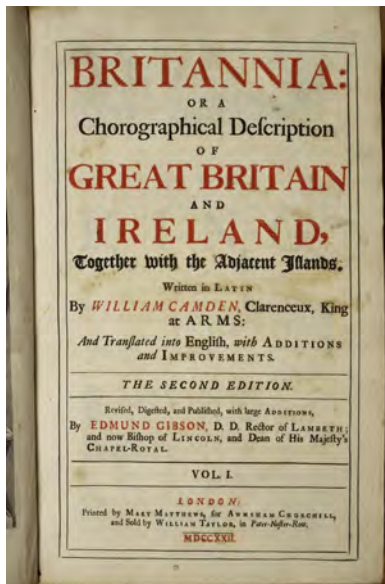
**13- CAMDEN, William. Guili. Camdeni Viri Clarissimi Britannia, sive flor-entiss. Regnorum Angliae, Scotiae, Hiberniae, Insularumq, Adiacentium ex intima antiquitate Descriptio.** 1639. Amsterdam. Guilielmum Blaeu. Duodecimo (125 x 70 mm.), full contemporary calf, gilt panelled, spine with raised bands, gilt ruled compartments, red calf gilt title label affixed. With typographic title page including printers vignette device, Lector, Index Tabularum and index, pp. 458, [10], with 19 engraved maps, first map with exposed fold damage, otherwise in good condition.

This is an illustrated pocket edition of William Camden's 'Britannia' first published in 1586. An issue with county maps had been contemplated since at least 1589 but would not appear until 1607. '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'. It 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 in Latin was published by the powerful Dutch map publisher Willem Blaeu. To illustrate it he used some of the copper plate maps he had acquired from Petrus Bertius a few years earlier. Bertius had published a miniature atlas entitled 'Petri Bertii Tabularum Geographicarum Contractarum' in 1616. That expanded edition contained an enlarged number of plates reduced from the Mercator-Hondius folio atlas published in Amsterdam in 1606. Further editions appeared in Latin and French in 1618. Sometime after they were acquired by Blaeu who gave his son Joan the task of publishing an 'Atlas Minor' in 1637 which survives today in just three known complete examples. The nineteen plates relating to the British Isles were included in this, Willem Blaeu's edition of the 'Britannia' in 1639. The three general maps of England, Scotland and Ireland are engraved by Salomon Rogiers. Provenance: manuscript inscription on the title page of 'R. Belwood' (repeated on following page), Roger Belwood (-1694?) of Middle-Temple and 'Jo. Comins'; 'Georgii Dickins M.D' on ensuing page. Chubb (1927) 55; Shirley (2004) T.Camd 4a; Skelton (1970) 24 & pp. 227-8. [9899] - £650

**14 - CAMDEN, William. Britannia: Or A Chorographical Description Of Great Britain And Ireland, Together with the Adjacent Islands. Written in Latin By William Camden, Clarenceux, King at Arms: And Translated into English, with Additions and Improvements.** 1722. London. Printed by Mary Matthews, for Awnsham Churchill, and Sold by William Taylor, in Pater-Noster-Row. Folio (390 x 245 mm.), two volumes, modern quarter calf, blue cloth boards, ribbed spine, ornate blind ruled, gilt titles and volumes numbers. Volume 1 with engraved portrait of Camden by R. White, typographic title printed in red and black within double ruled border to both volumes and 51 engraved maps including 3 engraved general maps, 42 double-page county maps and general maps of North and South Wales, North and South Scotland, Ireland and the Smaller Islands by Robert Morden all in early outline colour, 9 engraved plates of coins, 4 engraved illustrations in the text, one full-page, pp. (66), cclxviii (double column numeration), (2), 696 (double column numeration); (2), 697-1526 (double column numeration), (175), one or two maps trimmed close.



Robert Morden is arguably best known for the series of maps he produced for the first edition of Dr. Edmund Gibson's translation of William Camden's 'Britannia'. Gibson (1669-1748) had first projected the work in 1692 when a Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford. He turned to Morden (d.1703) to provide the maps. His sources are varied and are analysed by Skelton. This second edition of Edmund Gibson's version of William Camden's 'Britannia' was some years in the making as evidenced by the Preface where he states that 'about twelve Years since, I turn'd my Thoughts in earnest, towards the farther Improvement and Perfecting of this Work'. This included new information received from a variety of correspondents he goes on to name. It appears the delays were largely due to the pressure of his diocesan career. He became Bishop of Lincoln (1716-20) and of London (1720-48).

The Churchill brothers Awnsham and John had become in the interim one of the most successful booksellers in London. Indeed, Awnsham having made his fortune bought an estate in Dorset and became M.P. for Dorchester 1705-10. John Churchill died in 1716 as indeed had Robert Morden in 1703. The third partner Abel Swale was out of business having fallen on desperate times. Despite closing his shop in 1719

and selling most of his stock to William Taylor it appears Churchill had retained the rights to the 'Britannia'. For this edition, he arranged for Taylor to be the distributor.

In answer to some of the original criticism about the accuracy of the maps Churchill had all but eleven of the plates amended. Hodson in his remarkable bibliography, details some of the alterations to each plate. On the county map this was possibly due to there being no suitable correspondent to supply the necessary information. That of the smaller Islands was altered during the issue of this edition and provides a later variant. In this example, the map is in the later state. Of the original fifty plates two were replaced, that of North Wales is one. That of Scotland is replaced by two separate maps of North and South Scotland derived from that by John Senex published in the New General Atlas, 1721. The text underwent a large printing, enough to supply the following edition c.1730. Provenance: private English collection. Carroll (1996) no. 19; Chubb (1927) 115; ESTC T144701; Hodson (1984-97) 169; Shirley 'Atlases in the British Library' T.Camb 5c. [9902] - £975

**15 - CAPPER, Benjamin Pitts. A Topographical Dictionary of the United Kingdom; compiled from Parliamentary, and other Authentic Documents and Authorities; containing Geographical, Topographical, & Statistical Accounts of every District, Object, and Place, in England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and the various small islands dependent on the British Empire.** 1808. London. Richard Phillips, Bridge-Street, Blackfriars. Octavo, two volumes (215 x 130 mm. each), full contemporary mottled calf, gilt panelled,

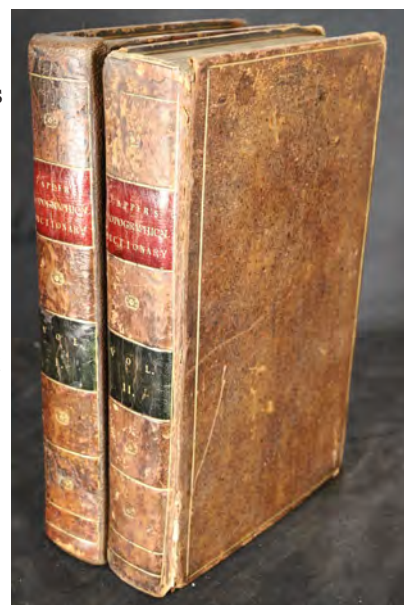


spines with gilt ruled compartments, each with gilt central feature, red and blue calf gilt title and volume numbers, marbled endpapers. With typographic title page, pp. xiv, (2), unpaginated signatures B8-Ll2; Ll3-3X2, with 46 engraved maps comprising general map of the British Isles (folding), 40 single sheet English county maps, Wales (folding) and 2 sheet maps of Ireland and Scotland, all folding, all in fine early wash colour, some light spotting to text at the beginning of volume one, otherwise in good condition.

FIRST EDITION. Benjamin Pitts Capper produced just this one work but it proved to be a successful one. It was first published by Richard Phillips (1767-1840) in 1808. Capper worked in the Secretary of State's office. The Introduction states that the 'compiler having assisted in preparing the abstracts of the answer and returns made to the Population Act, as well as in arranging the returns of the Cultivation of the Kingdom, which were laid before Parliament, in 1802, he has been enabled to correct in this Work every error which appeared in the account printed for the Parliament'.

Phillips was born in London to a Leicestershire family. He founded the 'Leicester Herald' in 1792. He was sentenced to 18 months in gaol for selling Thomas Paine's 'Rights of Man' the following year. In 1795 his premises burnt to the ground and with the insurance money he returned to London where he founded 'The Antiquarians' Magazine and Monthly Magazine'. He became Sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1807 and was knighted in 1808.

To accompany the work, Phillips employed Henry Cooper (fl.1804-19) to engrave a series of plates. They are loosely drawn on those of Cary. Wales is described in the list of maps as consisting of two plates when in fact it is just one. The title page announces the work is available 'Price 24s. complete in boards' although the work can be acquired without maps for 18s. Similarly, the maps may be bound alone for 9s. or with colour for 12s. and entitled 'Atlas of the British Islands', a very rare work. Phillips was bankrupted in 1811 and sold the rights in the book to the new publishers Longman, Hurst, Rees and Co. Provenance: private English collection. Carroll (1996) no. 64; Chubb (1927) 327; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9937] - £350

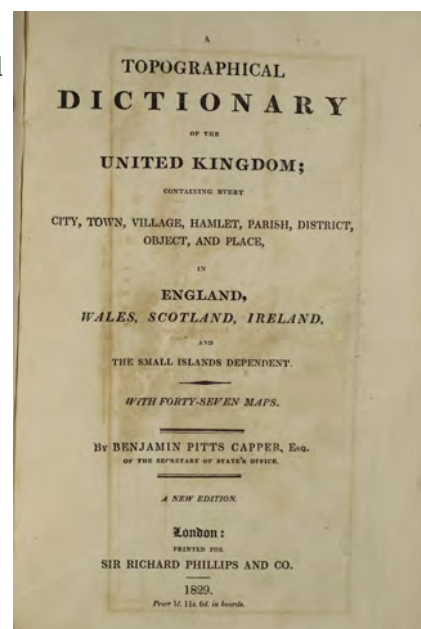


**16 - CAPPER, Benjamin Pitts. A Topographical Dictionary of the United Kingdom; containing every City, Town, Village, Hamlet, Parish, District, Object, and Place, in England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and the Small Islands Dependent.** 1829-[c.32]. London. Sir Richard Phillips and Co. Octavo (230 x 140 mm.), original quarter green vellum and marbled paper boards, printed paper title label affixed to spine. With typographic title page, pp. iv, (2), unpaginated signatures B8-3Y2, 10, (2), with folding engraved general map of the British Isles and 40 English county maps (Yorkshire folding) and folding maps of Wales, Scotland (2 maps) and Ireland (2 maps), light offsetting, otherwise in good condition.

This is a later edition of a work first published by Richard Phillips (1767-1840) under the same title in 1808 (see previous entry). Benjamin Pitts Capper worked in the Secretary of State's office. The first edition states that the 'compiler having assisted in preparing the abstracts of the answer and returns made to the Population Act, as well as in arranging the returns of the Cultivation of the Kingdom, which were laid before Parliament, in 1802, he has been enabled to correct in this Work every error which appeared in the account printed for the Parliament'.

To accompany the work, he employed Henry Cooper (fl.1804-19) to engrave a series of plates. They are loosely drawn on those of Cary. Wales is described in the list of maps as consisting of two plates when in fact it is just one. Phillips was bankrupted in 1811 and sold the rights in the book to the new publishers Longman, Hurst, Rees and Co. Ownership would change hands again to George Whitaker for later editions in 1825 and 1826. By 1829 however Phillips appears to have regained control and published this edition.

The work was priced at £1. 11s. 6d. according to the label on the spine and title page. The alphabetical text is broken into three sections: England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland. This example dates from circa 1832 based on the inclusion of a ten-page list of population data for drawn from the 1831 census. A fifth edition was issued in 1839. Provenance: private English collection. Provenance:



with bookseller's label of Holloway and Sons, Bampton, Oxon, pasted inside front cover. Carroll (1996) no. 64; Chubb (1927) 331; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9936] - £240

**17 - CARY, John. Cary's Survey of the High Roads from London to Hampton Court, Bagshot ... On a Scale of one Inch to a Mile; Wherein Every Gentleman's Seat, situate on, or seen from the Road ...** July 1st., 1790. London. Quarto (255 x 165 mm.), recent half calf, with marbled paper boards, spine with gilt title, in a recent solander box. With engraved title page, folding general map, map of the Turnpike Gates, both in early wash colour, Explanation and Advertisement leaf, and 80 strip road maps on 40 sheets all in early wash colour. Engraved throughout, with some very minor foxing, complete with original endpapers, in good condition.

An example of the FIRST EDITION on LARGE PAPER. John Cary (c.1754-1835) 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. In 1794, he was commissioned by the Postmaster-General to survey the roads of Great Britain. Cary had already published road books; indeed, his first publication is one showing the roads between London and Falmouth in 1784. In 1790 Cary published his 'Survey of the High Roads' from London which contained twelve routes from the town and eighteen crossroads. All the plates are in lovely early colour and display a wealth of information. It was particularly pointed out by Cary that the country houses along the route could be seen from certain vantage points which are marked out on the maps. It was reissued unaltered in 1799, in 1801 and again in 1810. There were no further editions. Provenance: manuscript inscription to title of 'R. Harries Jr?'; bookplate of Taylor inside front cover; Clarendon Books; private English collection. Beresiner (1983) pp. 80-2; Fordham (1924) p. 40; Fordham (1925a) pp. 40-1; Shirley (2004) T.Cary 4a. [9831] *Illustrated front cover* - £850



**18 - CARY, John. Cary's Traveller's Companion, or, a Delineation of the Turnpike Roads of England and Wales; shewing the immediate Rout to every Market and Borough Town throughout the Kingdom. Laid down from the best Authorities, On A New Set Of County Maps. To which is added An Alphabetical List of all the Market Towns, with the Days on which they are held.** 1 Jan 1790. London. Printed for John Cary, Engraver, Map & Printseller, Strand. Sextodecimo (105 x 95 mm.), CONTEMPORARY SOFT RED MOROCCO WRAP complete with flap and retainer, marbled endpapers and two pockets. With engraved title page, Advertisement and Contents and 41 (of 43) engraved maps, omitting Cheshire and Yorkshire, all in early outline colour, pp. 8 Index with 'maps Printed for John Cary' on the verso; bound with a pp. 36 blank paper notebook with marbled endpapers, small tear to title page, Durham and Somerset repaired, otherwise in good condition.

This is the FIRST EDITION of the smallest of three English county atlases produced by John Cary. The 'Advertisement' for 'Cary's New Itinerary' for 1802 described it as being an abridgement of the 'New and Correct English Atlas' of 1787-89. The immense success of the 'New and Correct English Atlas' clearly encouraged Cary to issue a smaller, pocket size version for the traveller. It was designed to be of use to travellers on the widening network of turnpike roads.

Travel is at the core of each of the maps. The clear feature of each is the road network. The Advertisement at the beginning stated his intent, 'With an anxious desire to render this work useful to travellers, the Proprietor has paid every attention to accuracy, and in the endeavour to render it of real utility ...'

On each map Cary is prominently identified as the engraver. Above the title on each map may be found a compass rose with the points of the compass, these indicate the orientation of the map. In the border below are found a list of distances to London from key towns and cities found within. The seven-page Index at the end compacts a considerable amount of information. The market days for each town are given, borough towns are marked with an asterisk with the number of their representatives given in brackets. Cities and universities are given in capital letters. As might be expected a clear and detailed method. The work proved extremely popular. So much so that not one, but two, entirely new series of copper plates were produced during the lifetime of the work. The book is found in two formats, printed on thin paper on one side only as here and printed on thicker paper back to back. Provenance: 'Js. Ay. Wickham Frome Somerset' James Anthony Wickham (1768-1854), solicitor, inscribed on front free endpaper. Chubb (1927) 273; ESTC N26945; Fordham (1925a) pp. 35-7; Shirley (2004) T.Cary 3a; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9913] - £250

**19 - CARY, John. Cary's Traveller's Companion, or, a Delineation of the Turnpike Roads of England**

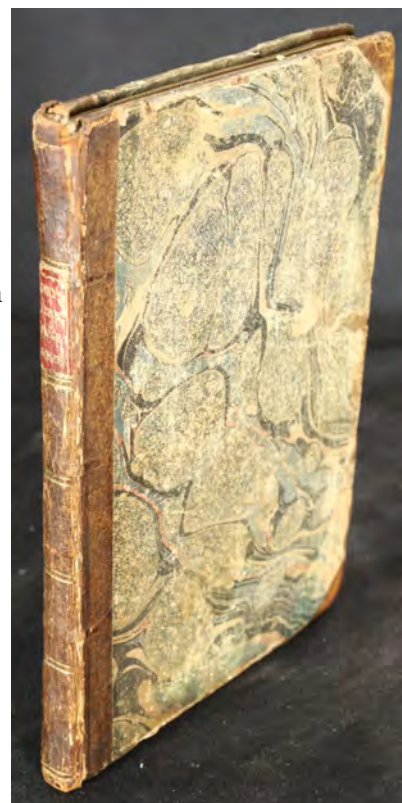


**and Wales; shewing the immediate Rout to every Market and Borough Town throughout the Kingdom. Laid down from the best Authorities, On A New Set Of County Maps. To which is added An Alphabetical List of all the Market Towns, with the Days on which they are held.** 1 Jan. 1791-[92]. London. Printed for John Cary, Engraver, Map & Printseller, Strand. Small quarto (165 x 105 mm.), contemporary half calf, marbled paper boards, spine with gilt ruled bands, red calf gilt title. With engraved title page, Advertisement and Contents and 43 engraved maps bound back to back, all in early outline colour, that of Yorkshire folding, 6 page Index with an advert leaf for John Cary, in good condition.

This is the second edition of the smallest of three English county atlases produced by John Cary. The 'Advertisement' for 'Cary's New Itinerary' for 1802 described it as being an abridgement of the 'New and Correct English Atlas' of 1787-89. The immense success of the 'New and Correct English Atlas' clearly encouraged Cary to issue a smaller, pocket size version for the traveller. It was designed to be of use to travellers on the widening network of turnpike roads. Travel is at the core of each of the maps. The clear feature of each is the road network. The Advertisement at the beginning stated his intent, 'With an anxious desire to render this work useful to travellers, the Proprietor has paid every attention to accuracy, and in the endeavour to render it of real utility ...'

On each map Cary is prominently identified as the engraver. Above the title on each map may be found a compass rose with the points of the compass, these indicate the orientation of the map. In the border below are found a list of distances to London from key towns and cities found within. The seven-page Index at the end compacts a considerable amount of information. The market days for each town are given, borough towns are marked with an asterisk with the number of their representatives given in brackets. Cities and universities are given in capital letters. As might be expected a clear and detailed method. The work proved extremely popular. So much so that not one, but two, entirely new series of copper plates were produced during the lifetime of the work. The imprint date on all but that of Yorkshire has been altered to 1 September 1792 and the index is now in six pages. Provenance: manuscript inscriptions on the title page of 'Stephen Oliver'. Chubb (1927) 275; ESTC N26954; Fordham (1925a) pp. 35-7; Shirley (2004) T.Cary 3c; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9914]

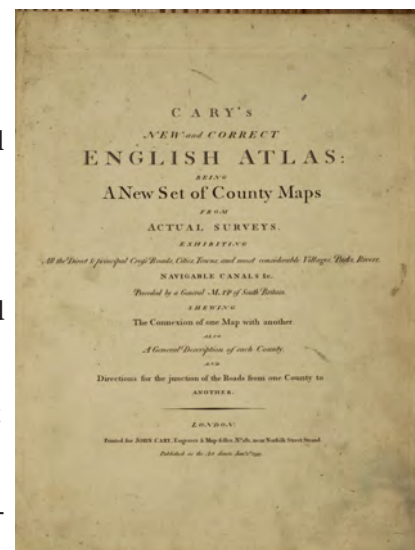
- £250



**20 - CARY, John. New and Correct English Atlas: Being A New Set of County Maps from Actual Surveys.** Jany. 1st. 1793. London. John Cary, Engraver & Map-seller, No. 181, near Norfolk Street, Strand. Quarto (235 x 170 mm.), contemporary half calf marbled paper boards, rebaked preserving original calf title label, blind ruled compartments, later endpapers. Engraved title page, contents leaf with Note to the verso, map of South Britain and 43 county maps on 44 plates (West Riding being on two plates) and both North and South Wales, 46 maps in total. All in early outline colour with main routes coloured brown with wash to wooded areas. 6 pp. 'Directions for the Junctions of the Roads of England and Wales through all the Counties', 4 pp. 'Market and Borough Towns in England and Wales', 7 pp. 'List of the Principal Post and Sub-Post Towns in England and Wales'. Some minor pencil notations to Devon and Somerset, that of the East Riding of Yorkshire with minor paper crease, otherwise in fine condition.

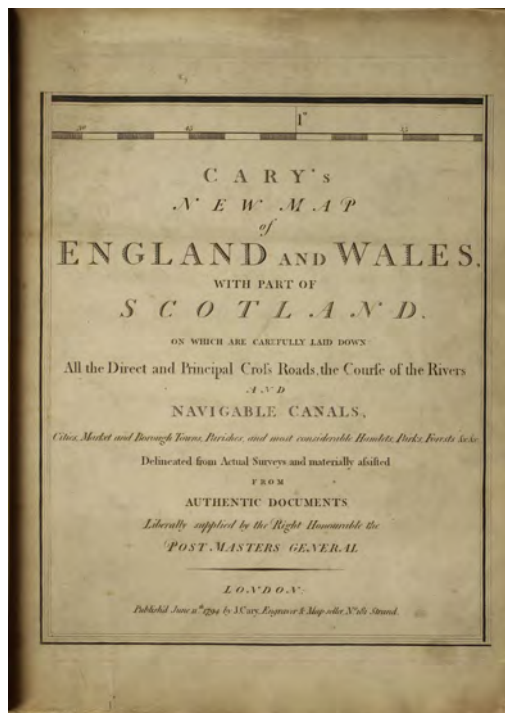
John Cary (c.1754-1835) and descendants were possibly the most prolific publishers of cartography around the turn of the eighteenth century. This is the first of three significant English County productions. Cary is noted for the clarity of detail in his maps and was the first to use the Greenwich meridian. This example of Cary's 'New and Correct English Atlas' is from the second edition of 1793. It was however continuously available and in reality, only reflects a move to new premises. An innovative feature he introduced was to place a letter at the exit point of a road from the county. This letter would correspond to that found on the neighbouring county. This was an early form of numbering the roads. Provenance: Chubb (1927) 261; Fordham (1925a) p. 23; Hodson (1984-97) 286; Shirley (2004) T.Cary 2c; Smith (1988a). [9911]

- £600



**21 - CARY, John. Cary's New Map of England and Wales with part of Scotland. On which are carefully laid down All the Direct and Principal Cross Roads, the Course of the Rivers and navigable Canals, Cities, Market and Borough Towns, Parishes, and most considerable Hamlets, Parks, Forests &c.**

**Delineated from Actual Surveys: and materially assisted from Authentic Documents Liberally supplied by the Right Honourable the Post Masters General.** 1794-[1804]. London. J. Cary, Engraver & Map-seller, No. 181 Strand. Quarto (325 x 250 mm.), later paper boards, spine largely worn. With engraved title, dedication, early outline coloured general map, Explanation and Scale and map in 76 sections, numbered to 81, in early outline colour, with pp. 14 list of roads and Index, pp. 88 general Index bound at the end, minor print offsetting, otherwise in good condition.



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 of earlier works. However, during much of this period many counties had undergone fresh large-scale survey's, several 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 general 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 the country.

In 1787-89 Cary published the 'New and Correct English Atlas' which proved immediately successful. This work was first published as a separately issued wall map in eighty-one sheets in 1792. An example of it is found in the British Library (Maps \*1130.2). Although strictly a wall map, it is best known through its publication in 1794 as an atlas with all eighty-one sheets bound in. The whole measures approximately 1775 x 2235 mm. and is drawn on a scale of 5 miles to the inch. It is also widely recognised as the first English atlas to be published using Greenwich as the Prime Meridian. This was agreed worldwide at an international conference in Washington in 1884. It was John Seller who, with his map of Hertfordshire published in 1676, first popularized the use of St. Paul's Cathedral in London as the Meridian. Some individual maps had been published prior to 1794 using Greenwich, but none of the whole country.

This map extends as far north as Edinburgh and gives extensive detail of the country at the time. It is dedicated to the Earl of Chesterfield and Lord Walsingham, the Post Masters General. An innovative feature he introduced was to place a letter at the exit point of a road from each map. This letter would correspond to that found on the neighbouring sheet. This was an early form of numbering the roads. Each sheet includes in the border a small square illustrating the numbers of the adjoining sheets for easy reference. The title, dedication, index map, explanation and scale bound at the beginning form sheets 80, 71, 62, 72 and 63 accordingly. All are to be found in the upper right of the whole. The top right sheet 81 is bound in order in the main part of the book.

Special attention was paid to the roads and fourteen additional pages found here were added at a later stage. This example also includes the place list in 88 pages, its second state as first issued in 1804 according to Fordham. The last leaf of which includes an advert dated at the foot May 1804. A brief look at watermarks finds the latest being 1802. Fordham (1925a) pp. 44-7; Smith, David (1988a); Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9912] - £495

**22 - CARY, John. Cary's New English Atlas; Being A Complete Set of County Maps, from actual Surveys, Corresponding in Size with his General Atlas.** 1809-[29]. London. Printed for J. Cary. Engraver and Map-seller, No. 181 near Norfolk Street, Strand. Folio (565 x 355 mm.), contemporary half calf, marbled paper boards, gilt ruled, rebacked preserving original spine with raised bands, gilt and blind ruled compartments, gilt title. With double page title and 42 maps on 46 sheets in early outline colour (Warwickshire in early wash colour), pp. 40, in good condition.



By the turn of the century the quarto sized 'New and Correct English Atlas' by John Cary (c.1754-1835) had proven to be a runaway success. He was well established and set about producing two folio atlases. Cary's New Universal Atlas of the world was begun in 1799 and completed in 1808. Cary's New English Atlas was issued in parts from 1801.

The general title highlights Cary's role and inclusion of the roads surveyed for the Postmaster General. It was priced at £8. 8s, half bound and in full colour or £7. 12s in outline colour. The beautifully engraved maps are largely derived from his earlier folio maps produced for Richard Gough's edition of Camden's Britannia in 1789. They were updated to incorporate new survey work including several recent large-scale maps which had been published. The atlas contains a large Index to the cities, towns and 'Places as are chargeable with Poor Rates'. For each location, the number of houses and population are recorded. Similarly, the sum of Poor Rates paid as recorded to Parliament for the year ended Easter 1803.

The Poor Law's in England at this point date from the 1601 Act empowering parishes to raise money for the relief of the poor. It began as a tax based on ability to pay, a form of income tax. Over time this became a system of property tax based on the value of real estate. The Napoleonic Wars were raging at the time, and the price of grain was high. This created a great deal of poverty in the country and had brought the issue to the forefront of public debate. Hence, most likely, the inclusion of this data in the atlas. It would culminate in the Poor Law Amendment Act of 1834. The Index states the total population of England at the time at 8,331,434, the Poor Rate tax amounted to £4,113,164.

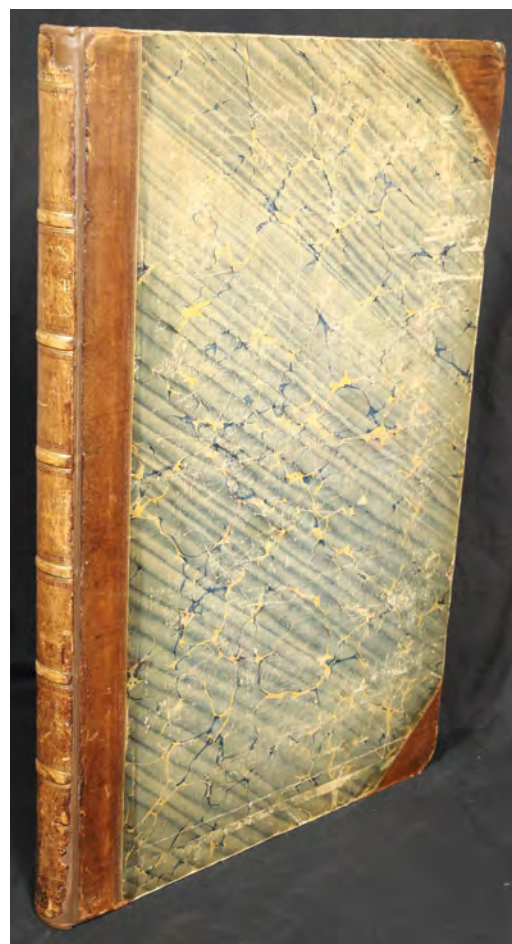
Following the first edition of John Cary's New English Atlas in 1809, further editions appeared in 1811 and 1818. The next phase of publication is both complicated and fascinating. It was John Cary who produced William Smith's (1769-1839) landmark Delineation of the Strata of England and Wales published in 1815. Following that Cary and Smith had the idea of producing a county atlas displaying the geological strata in a similar, fully coloured manner. It was to be produced in parts and utilised the same plates that Cary had engraved for the New English Atlas in 1809. Smith however was struggling financially and in June 1819 he was imprisoned for ten weeks. After his release Smith went into exile in northern England to get away from the stresses of London and the lack of recognition of his work.

He continued to correspond with Cary but the project was never completed. A total of twenty-one counties were published between 1819 and 1824. Three further maps were engraved with geological content but were never published coloured. These are Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire and Somersetshire. Each map bears above the neatline Geological Map of ..., by W. Smith Mineral Surveyor. Outside the county boundaries are legends identifying each stratum and their characteristics. They are accompanied by a small rectangular area coloured the same as the stratum on the map and a number corresponding to those found on the Geological Table, c.1817. The colours are as close as possible to their actual strata. The maps were also available separately and are today extremely rare.

The 'New English Atlas' was reissued in 1821, 1824, 1828 and 1834. All these editions are very rare. They contained the same county maps retaining their geological engraved information, but they were not coloured geologically. Instead they were coloured according to their parliamentary divisions. The Cary issues of the county maps have the Smith title above blanked out, but evidence of this can be readily seen if held in the correct light.

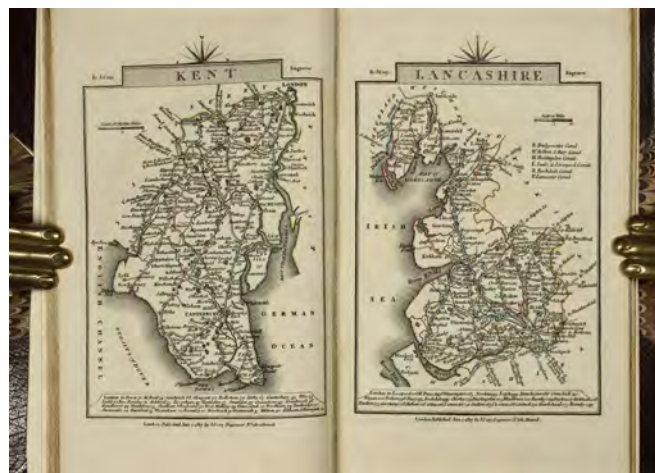
Although the title page of this atlas still records 1809 the date of the contents varies. A total of 14 maps have dates ranging from 1827 to 1829. The table below lists them along with identifying the 5 which contain geological information. All others bear their original publication dates and are likely remaining stock. This is evidenced by their earlier dated watermarks. Those listed below are largely with watermarks dated 1826.

Cornwall 1828  
Cumberland 1829 geological  
Derby 1827  
Gloucester 1828 geological  
Hereford 1828  
Monmouth 1828  
Oxford 1828 geological  
Shropshire 1828  
Somerset 1829 geological



Stafford 1828  
 Sussex 1828 geological  
 Warwick 1827  
 Worcester 1828  
 Wales 1827

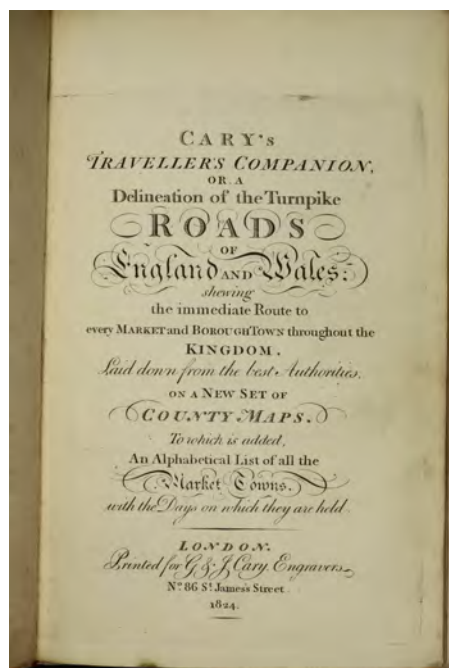
Carroll (1996) no. 57; Chubb (1927) 333; Davis (1952); Eyles (1969); Fordham (1925a) pp. 82-5; Henry (2014); Nicholson (2003); ODNB; Smith, David (1988a); Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9787] - SOLD



**23 - CARY, John. Cary's Traveller's Companion, or, a Delineation of the Turnpike Roads of England and Wales; shewing the immediate Route to every Market and Borough Town throughout the Kingdom. Laid down from the best Authorities, On A New Set Of County Maps. To which is added An Alphabetical List of all the Market Towns, with the Days on which they are held.** 1817. London. Printed for John Cary, Engraver, and Map-seller, Strand. Sextodecimo (185 x 115 mm.), modern half calf, marbled paper boards, blind ruled. Gilt ruled panels to spine with gilt title label. Engraved title, advertisement and contents, with general map and 42 county maps, that of Yorkshire folding and backed on publishers silk, all in early outline colour, placed in pairs facing each other, pp. 16 of tables, in good condition.

The first edition of this second series of John Cary's 'Traveller's Companion' was published in 1806. In the interim issues had appeared dated 1810, 1812 and 1814. This 1817 example bears the same title with just the date in the imprint altered. All the maps now bear imprints with similar date and there are alterations to the detail on the maps. The list of Market and Borough Towns at the end is expanded and now fills the fifth page. The ensuing list of Routes is also reset. There is now no imprint of the printer. Chubb (1927) 280; Fordham (1925a) pp. 39; Smith (1988a). [9915] - £195

**24 - CARY, John. Cary's Traveller's Companion, or, a Delineation of the Turnpike Roads of England and Wales; shewing the immediate Route to every Market and Borough Town throughout the Kingdom, Laid down from the best Authorities, On A New Set Of County Maps. To which is added An Alphabetical List of all the Market Towns, with the Days on which they are held.** 1824. London. Printed for G. & J Cary. Engravers, No. 86 St. James's Street. Sextodecimo (185 x 115 mm.), recent marbled paper covers. With engraved title, contents leaf, advertisement, general map of England and Wales, 40 county maps, that of Yorkshire folding, North and South Wales, in all 43 maps all in early outline colour, index of 'Market and Borough Towns' in pp. 5, 'Routes; Exhibiting the Direct Road' in pp. 11, followed by four pages of adverts for Cary's products, in good condition.



On 17 January 1820, John Cary's premises on the Strand burned down. The fire also destroyed his brother William's premises next door. The business moved to 86 St. James's Street shortly thereafter. John was now about 66 years old and chose this moment to retire to the King's Road in Chelsea and died in 1835 aged 81.

The business was continued by his sons George (1787-1859) and John (1791-1852). It is not known if the plates for the 'Traveller's Companion' were lost in the fire or that they were again worn by overuse. Whichever it was, in 1822 a new series of copper plates was introduced. This series under new management were slightly different. Notable alterations are the removal of John Cary's name as engraver either side of the title at the top. The plates are now all un-

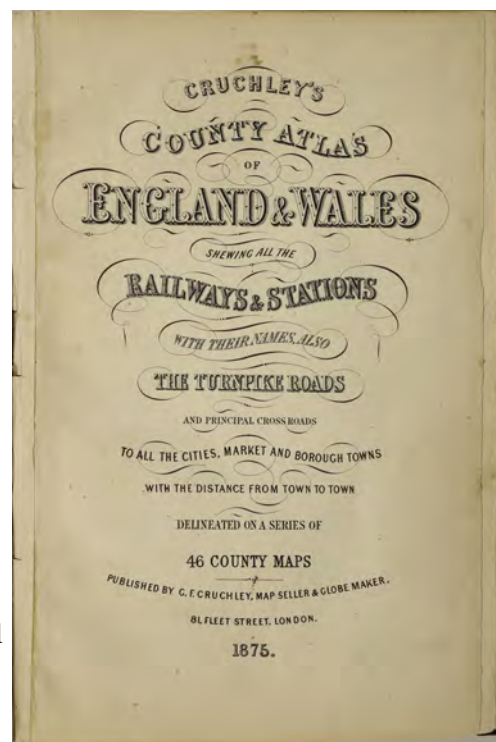
dated and bear the imprint of G & J Cary below. A subtler change to the plates occurs in the alteration of the place-names on those of Berkshire, Cheshire, Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Durham, Essex, Herts, Kent, Middlesex, Norfolk, Northants, Rutland, Somerset, Suffolk, Surrey, Sussex, Westmoreland, North Wales and South Wales. These are now read from west to east.



This example is the second edition of the new series. The maps are printed on one side only and bound facing each other in pairs. It bears four pages of 'Works published by John Cary' bound at the end. The 'Traveller's Companion' is listed for '17s Half Bound', a 2s increase since the turn of the century. Chubb (1927) no. 284; Fordham (1925a) pp. 35-9; Smith (1988a); Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9916] - £195

**25 - CARY, John - CRUCHLEY, George Frederick. Cruchley's County Atlas of England & Wales Shewing all the Railways & Stations with their names, also The Turnpike Roads and principal cross roads to all the cities, market and borough towns with the distance from town to town.** 1875. London. G. F. Cruchley, Map Seller & Globe Maker, 81, Fleet Street, London. Quarto (235 x 160 mm.), full contemporary cloth boards, blind ruled, rebacked preserving original spine, gilt double ruled compartments, gilt titles, recent endpapers. With title page, Index of maps, general map of England and Wales, 43 county maps on 44 plates (West Riding being on two plates) and both North and South Wales, 47 maps in total, all in early wash colour, the general map with small centrefold split, Norfolk with lower centrefold issue, Suffolk omitted, otherwise in good condition.

George Frederick Cruchley (1797-1880) had learned his trade with Aaron Arrowsmith and began to work for himself in 1823. His early days were 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 railways, postal, telegraph and other useful information. These plates were originally published by Cary as the 'New and Correct English Atlas', 1809. Although quite probably acquired at an earlier date, Cruchley does not appear to have made use of them until 1863 when he published the 'County Atlas of England & Wales'. There were further editions of c.1864 and 1875. This is an example of the last dated edition of George Cruchley's 'County Atlas of England & Wales'. All editions are rare. Provenance: private English collection. Beresiner (1983) pp. 93-5; Chubb (1927) 555; Nicholson (2003); Smith, David (1989b). [9809] - £295



**26 - CASSELL, John. Cassell's Complete Atlas Containing Two Hundred and Sixty Folio Maps, (Beautifully Engraved and Coloured,) Presenting a Full and Most Accurate Survey of the World's Surface.** c.1866. London. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin, La Belle Sauvage Yard, Ludgate Hill, E.C. Folio (490 x 360 mm.), contemporary half calf, marbled paper boards, rebacked with burgundy calf gilt title label, later endpapers. With titlepage, Preface, Index and 86 (of 87) maps as per the index, lacking Derbyshire, mostly in early outline colour, all unusually on good thick paper, some light restoration to the first two leaves, otherwise in good condition.

The 'Weekly Dispatch' was published between the years 1856 and 1862 and included in each edition was a map of a part of the world. Those of England were derived from the Ordnance Survey. The engravers varied but included John Dower and Edward Weller. In 1863 'The Dispatch Atlas' was published which contained the complete series of maps published to date included the set of English county maps.

In 1864 the stones passed to the publishers Cassell, Petter and Galpin who re-issued them as 'Cassell's Complete Atlas' in c.1865 with 260 maps. The Directions for Binding state that the work could be had in one, two or three volumes. This was so that it could be divided geographically if desired. This example has 'Vol 1' in manuscript on the title page and contains only those relating to England. It does in fact follow the Index sheet exactly to plate number 87. Each of the three columns listed has a different volume number atop in manuscript. Its contents include the county maps, the full complement of railway, the Agas plan of London and the magnificent nine sheet plan of London amongst others. The latter was drawn on a large-scale of nine inches to the mile.



John Cassell came from abject poverty in the north of England and soon became a supporter of the teetotal movement. The publishing firm founded in 1848 is still a going concern as Cassell & Co. An advertisement of the verso of the Index to this copy records the number of ways in which the maps were grouped to offer differing publications, eleven in all. Another variant title was 'Cassell's County Atlas' with just 50 maps, believed to have been published just prior to this enlarged 'Cassell's British Atlas'. Provenance: private English collection. Beresiner (1983) pp. 85-7; Carroll (1997) no. 120; Hyde (1975) 73.(6). [19807] - £995

**27 - CASSELL, John. Cassell's British Atlas: Consisting of the Counties of England, with large divisional maps of Scotland, Ireland, and Wales; copious maps of all the Principal Routes of Railway Throughout the Country, With indications of every object of importance and interest to the Traveller along the Lines; Separate Maps of the Cities, Towns, and Places of Importance; The Great Map of London, (on a scale of nine inches to the mile,) with the Suburbs and Environs, and also a fac-simile of Ralph Agas's Map of Old London, as it was in the Time of Queen Elizabeth.** c.1867. London. Cassell,



Petter, and Galpin, La Belle Sauvage Yard, Ludgate Hill, E.C. Folio (495 x 340 mm.), contemporary half dark blue calf, burgundy cloth boards, gilt ruling, rebaked with blind ruled compartments preserving the original calf gilt title label and endpapers. Bookbinders inside back cover 'Bound by Geo. Coward 34 Scotch Street Carlisle. With title, Index and 102 numbered sheet maps as per the index, all in early outline colour except the Agas in wash colour, omitting the supplementary map of London identified in the index, some light foxing, one or two light tears repaired, otherwise a good example.

An atlas with an interesting history. 'The Weekly Dispatch' was published between the years 1856 and 1862 and included in each edition was a map of a part of the world. During this period a total of 118 maps were issued, those of England were derived from the Ordnance Survey.

The engravers varied but included John Dower and Edward Weller. In 1863 'The Dispatch Atlas' was published which contained the complete series of maps published to date including the set of English county maps.

In 1864 the stones passed to the publishers Cassell, Petter and Galpin who re-issued them as 'Cassell's Complete Atlas' in c.1865 with 260 maps. John Cassell came from abject poverty in the north of England and soon became a supporter of the teetotal movement. The publishing firm founded in 1848 is still a going concern as Cassell & Co. An advertisement of the verso of the Index to this copy records the number of ways in which the maps were grouped to offer differing publications, eleven in all. Another variant title was 'Cassell's County Atlas' with just 50 maps, believed to have been published just prior to this enlarged 'Cassell's British Atlas'.

The atlas contains many double sheet maps of larger counties or regions. Most notable however are the town plans of several cities and several strip maps of the main railways. The work concludes with the panoramic reproduction of Aggas's map of London as it was in the Elizabethan era. Provenance: private English collection. Beresiner (1983) pp. 85-7; Carroll (1996) no. 120. [9806] - £995

**28 - CLARKE, B. The British Gazetteer, Political, Commercial, Ecclesiastical, and Historical ... Illustrated by a full set of county maps, with All the Railways accurately laid down; forming at once an iron road-book and county atlas.** 1852. London. Published (for the proprietors) by H. G. Collins, Paternoster Row. Quarto, three volumes (250 x 170 mm. each), contemporary half calf, marbled paper boards, gilt ruled, spine with ornate blind raised bands, each compartment with ornate gilt decoration, with red calf gilt title and volume numbers, marbled endpapers. With engraved title pages to each volume, pp. vi, 783; (2), 768; (2), 1054, with 48 folding lithographic maps on 51 sheets, consisting of 2 folding general maps of England and Wales, 1 folding plan of Liverpool, 2 folding of London, large folding map of the Isle of Wight bound under 'N' for Newport, North and South Wales and 40 maps of the counties on 43 sheets and 31 steel engravings, one or two with binders tears, environs of London with larger binding tear, Surrey and Wiltshire wrinkled, otherwise in very good condition.

The first use of the plates in this series was in Robert Rowe's 'English Atlas' published in 1816, of which only two examples survive. Rowe (c.1775-1843) is recorded as an engraver and it is possible that he was responsible for these plates. It was Henry Teesdale (fl.1828-45) however, who made the most use of the plates with the 'New British Atlas'



being published from 1829 through to 1842. These were the last intaglio printings. Sometime prior to 1848 the plates were acquired by Henry George Collins (fl.1832-58). Teesdale became a partner in the Royal Bank of Australia and it is possible that this was the time at which they were disposed of.

Collins' early career in books included various partnerships, a bankruptcy in June 1839 and spending four months in jail for embezzlement in 1847. He then began map publishing, employing Anthony la Riviere as a lithographer. These maps were lithographed for issue in parts as 'The New British Atlas' in about 1848. The second work in which Collins employed the maps is this 'British Gazetteer'. The maps now include a decorative foliate border.

The earlier general maps of Scotland and Ireland are not reused and there is a new general map of England and Wales recording the British Railroads, by now an extensive network. Three folding maps of Liverpool, London and the environs of the capital are added alongside a new large map of the Isle of Wight. It should be noted that the collation in Chubb is inaccurate, omitting the general maps, those of Oxford, Wiltshire and South Wales. He also records Yorkshire consisting of three sheets instead of two. Provenance: private English collection. Beresiner (1983); Chubb (1927) 534; Hyde (1975) 371.1; Kingsley (1982) 72; Tooley's Dictionary (1999-2004); Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9941] - £550



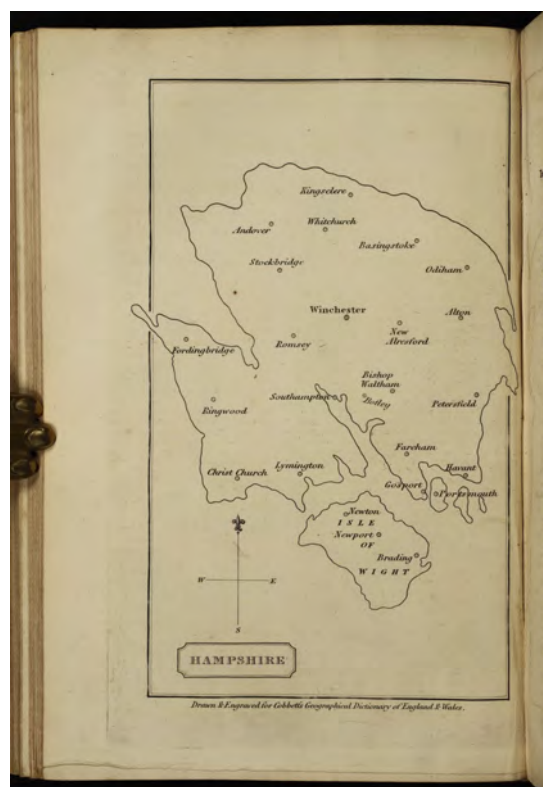
**29 - COBBETT, William. A Geographical Dictionary of England and Wales.** 1832. London. Octavo (210 x 135 mm.), contemporary half calf, floral blind embossed cloth, blind ruled, spine with gilt bands and gilt title, light wear. With typographic title page, pp. lxxxiv, 546, (2), with 43 maps, consisting of 1 general and 42 of the counties of England and Wales, some light offsetting, otherwise in good condition.

The 'Geographical Dictionary' was written by William Cobbett (1762-1835) but the cartographer is unidentified. Cobbett was self-educated and the son of a labourer. An avid reader in his youth he served in the military from 1783 to 1791 including a spell in New Brunswick, Canada. Although rising to the rank of sergeant-major he took up the cause of the underpaid and poorly treated soldier's in a pamphlet. This did not go down well and he fled to France before going to the United States between 1792-1800. He wrote on several subjects usually under the pen name Peter Porcupine including against the French Revolution and Thomas Paine. Being pressurized by a libel case he returned to England in 1800.

The government under William Pitt, pleased with his anti-Jacobin stance, offered him the opportunity to run a government owned newspaper. Preferring independence, he later launched the 'Political Register', a weekly work, from January 1802. From 1804 he actively collected and printed parliamentary debates since the Norman conquest. He also launched 'Cobbett's Complete Collection of State Trials'. Extending himself too far he was forced to sell his interest in 1812 to T. C. Hansard and the Parliamentary debates have been known by that name ever since.

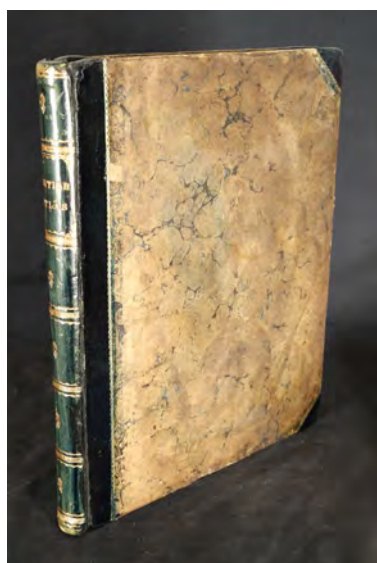
In 1805 he acquired a farm in Botley, Hampshire, and settled into the farming community with ease. Constantly willing to tackle the issues of the day he spent time in Newgate prison between 1810-12 and had to flee again to the United States in 1817. He was a prolific writer, the Oxford English Dictionary stating that he 'wrote and published some 30 million words over the course of forty years (perhaps more than any other English writer)'.

The 'Geographical Dictionary' of 1832 records his thoughts in the Explanatory Preface; 'Table No. IV. gives the names of all the rotten boroughs wholly cashièred, and also of those half-cashièred, by the Act of 4 June, 1832 [the Reform Bill], together with the counties in which they are, and the number of voters which they formerly had, this being matter which never ought to be effaced from the minds of Englishmen'. He concludes 'it is a truly curious act that I am putting this on paper in the VERY ROOM



in which Dr. Johnson wrote his plaintive preface to the prodigious production of his patient toil'.

The simple maps only show the county boundary and key towns. Indeed, their proportions are only guidelines and are not accurate. A quick look at those of Cornwall and Devon will illustrate that. There was a second edition in 1854 but none of the examples found bear any maps. Provenance: manuscript annotation of 'John Harrison, Doddington, 1859' on front flyleaf; blind stamp of John Harrison, Peacock Hotel, Belvoir Grantham; Clive A. Burden Ltd. 2011. Batten & Bennett (1996) 106; Carroll (1996) 97; Chubb (1927) 440; ODNB. [9939] - £250



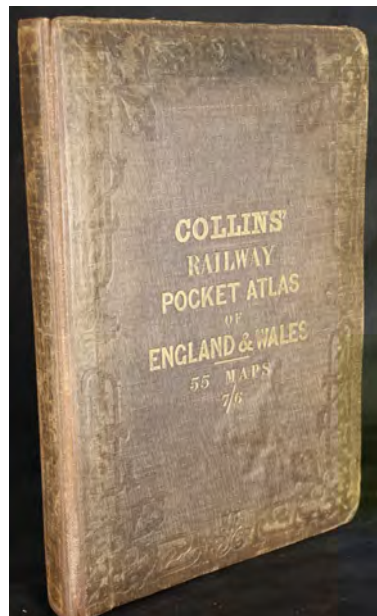
**30 - COLE, George and ROPER, John. The British Atlas; comprising A Complete Set of County Maps, of England and Wales.** 1810. London. Vernor, Hood, and Sharpe; Longman, Hurst, Rees, and Orme; J. Harris; J. Cuthell; J. Cundee; W. Faden; J. and A. Arch; Crosby and Co.; J. Richardson; and J. M. Richardson. Quarto (285 x 225 mm.), contemporary half calf, marbled paper boards with ornate gilt ruling, expertly rebacked preserving the original spine with decorative gilt ruled compartments, each with central gilt floral feature, with gilt title. With typographic title, contents, 2 general maps of England and Wales, 56 further maps of the counties all in early outline colour and 21 town plans, the latter bound next to the relevant county, plans a little foxed, otherwise in good condition.

THE RARE SECOND ISSUE. 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 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 announcement appears in part 32 issued in May 1804. The first part of 'The British Atlas' appeared in 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 published under the same title in 1810 by a conglomerate of ten different publishers.

The contents leaf originally 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 included one of Shrewsbury which was never issued. Therefore, the true count is always 58 maps and 21 town plans. 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 the numeric counts above each section have been corrected and now read '58 Maps' instead of '57' and '21 Plans' instead of '22'. It is considerably rarer than the earlier version. Provenance: private English collection. Beresiner (1983) pp. 88-90; Carroll (1996) 62; Chubb (1927) 339; Jones (1849) part 2, pp. 63-4; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9935] - £1,500



**31 - COLLINS, Henry George. Collins' Railway Pocket Atlas of England and Wales.** c.1855. London. H. G. Collins, 22, Paternoster Row: Sold by all Booksellers, and at all the Railway Stations. Quarto (195 x 135 mm.), full contemporary cloth, ornate blind panelling, gilt title on upper board, rebacked preserving original spine. With lithographic title and 55 maps consisting of 43 maps of the English counties and 12 of Wales, all in early outline colour with wash to the seas and a one page advert.

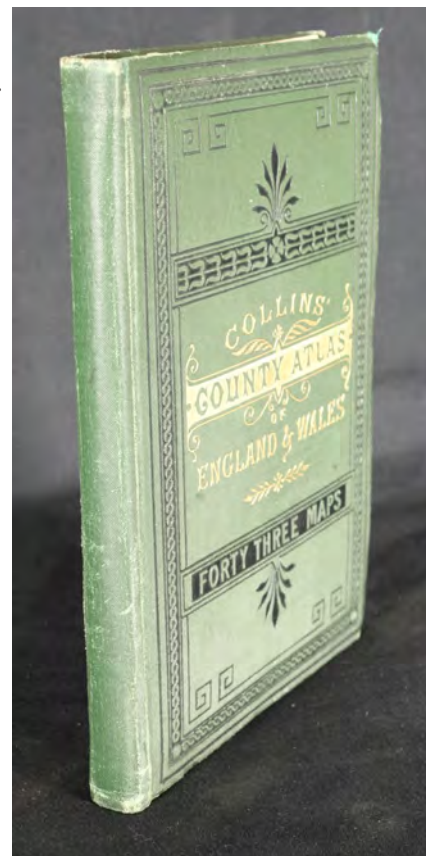
These plates were originally published in George Cole and John Roper's 'British Atlas', issued in parts between 1804 and 1808. Their last intaglio printing was included in Thomas Dugdale's 'Curiosities of Great Britain' published by Tallis and Co. 1835-[41]. Following that they were published in lithographic form in 'Collins' Railway and Pedestrian Atlas of England', [1858]. However, several carto-bibliographies refer to an atlas in Cambridge University Library in which the maps represent an earlier issue. Unfortunately, it lacks a title page. This work however does have a title and the state of the plates appears to match. This therefore is the only known complete exam-



ple. The title on the cover refers to 55 maps and that it is for sale at '7/6'. Burden (1994) 62A; Burgess (2009) 91A. [9810] - £275

**32 - COLLINS, William, Sons & Company. Collins' Series of Atlases. Atlas of England and Wales, containing Maps of all the Counties.** 1877. London. William Collins, Sons & Company. Octavo (185 x 120 mm.), full contemporary green cloth, ornate blind panelled boards with decorative central gilt title to upper board, later endpapers. With typographic title, Preface with Contents on the verso and 43 maps comprising one general and 42 maps of English and Welsh counties, all in full colour, Yorkshire folding with small split, otherwise in good condition.

William Collins (1789-1853) founded his business in Glasgow, which was continued by his son, also William (1817-95). The latter was knighted in 1881. As the Preface to the book explains the maps were first issued as a series of 'County Geographies' from about 1873 (the accession date at the British Library), but 'it occurred to the publishers that the Maps alone, published in a convenient form and at a reasonable price, might be acceptable to the public at large.' The atlas commences in the north with Northumberland and works its way south at Surrey before covering the Welsh counties. A few combine counties into one map. Each bears a plate number in varying positions outside the border and the imprint below of Collins. The mapmaker is Edward Weller whose name is found in the titles to their first issue as 'County Geographies'. There is also an undated issue of the atlas, their priority is unknown. The British Library received its undated copy on 14 June 1877, the Preface here is dated May 1877. Provenance: pencil inscription on first free endpaper of 'John Brewster'. Burgess (2009) 181A; Carroll (1996) 131.C; Hodson (1974) 120B. [9961] - £95

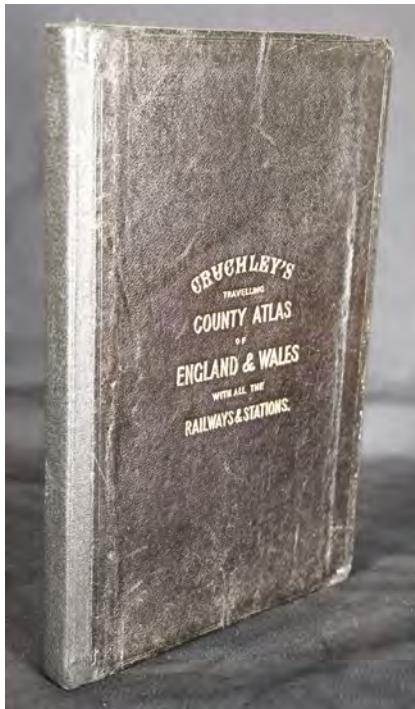


**33 - COOKE, George Alexander. Topography of Great Britain, or, British Traveller's Pocket Directory.** c.1820. London. Octavo, twenty-six volumes (145 x 95 mm.), in full contemporary marbled calf. Spines gilt ruled in compartments with gilt embossed volume numbers and gilt calf title label and county label. Volume 1 only re-backed to match, some light wear. With 46 maps, some with foxing. The whole in a specially fashioned box with two shelves laid in green baize cloth, three wooden spacers provided for ease of access. Complete with lovely inlaid wood sliding front.

Charles Cooke was a bookseller who began in 1806 a part issue county topography generally entitled 'Cooke's Topography of Great Britain'. It was issued one county per part although some were large enough to occupy two. By 1808 the series was finished and the counties were bound together in groups to make a 28-volume work. Charles Cooke ceased business in 1817 and died before 1822. Copyright was assigned to his executors, whose imprint appears on this edition's title page 'Printed, by Assignment from the Executors of the late C. Cooke, for Sherwood, Neely, and Jones, Paternoster-Row' who were near neighbours. George Alexander Cooke whose name prominently appears on the title page is according to Tooley's Dictionary of no relation. Provenance: bookplate of seller C. Brown of Maidstone upper left corner inside upper board; bookplate of Henry Sotheran Ltd. lower right inside front cover; private English collection. Beresiner (1983) pp. 92-3; refer Chubb (1927) 305; Carroll (1996) 63. [9924] - £795



**34 - CRUCHLEY, George Frederick. Cruchley's County Atlas of England & Wales Shewing all the Railways & Stations ...** c.1864. London. G. F. Cruchley, Map Seller & Globe Maker, 81, Fleet Street, London. Quarto (235 x 150 mm.), full contemporary dark blue calf, rebacked in cloth with a recent saddlebag cloth flap and new endpapers. With title page, Index and 47 lithographic maps comprising a general map of England and Wales, 43 county maps on 44 plates (West Riding being on two plates) and both North and South Wales, all in early outline colour, otherwise generally fine.



George Frederick Cruchley (1797-1880) had learned his trade with Aaron Arrowsmith and began to work for himself in 1823. His early days were 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 railways, postal, telegraph and other useful information. These plates were originally published by Cary as the 'New and Correct English Atlas', 1809. Although quite probably acquired at an earlier date, Cruchley does not appear to have made use of them until 1863 when he published the 'County Atlas of England & Wales'. There were further undated editions of c.1864 as here, c.1868 and a final one dated 1875. All issues are rare. Provenance: with attractive railway engine bookplate of P. H. Edwards pasted inside upper cover; private English collection. Beresiner (1983) pp. 93-5; not in Chubb (1927); Nicholson (2003); Smith (1989b). [9808] - £450

**35 - DARTON, William & Son. The Counties of England: with General Maps of North and South Wales.** c.1835. London. William Darton and Son. Folio (375 x 265 mm.), recent half calf by The Abrams Bindery, marbled paper boards, blind ruled, preserving original red morocco gilt panelled title label affixed to upper cover, spine with raised bands, heavily gilded, central gilt compass to each compartment, gilt title. With typographic title, Contents and 42 maps consisting of 40 of the counties, North and South Wales, the last two and York-

shire folding, with a couple of splits to folds professionally repaired, with offsetting to most maps, Worcestershire with some edge strengthening and holes upper centre, otherwise in good condition.

A very rare atlas begun by Thomas Dix (1769/70-1813) which was completed with the help of William Darton (1781-1854). Dix was a schoolmaster before becoming a surveyor in Northamptonshire and Norfolk. One of his earliest cartographic items was the 'Juvenile Atlas' published by Darton. On Dix's death he had been working on a folio county atlas. The title of the first edition states 'commenced by the late Thomas Dix, of North Walsham; carried on and completed by William Darton'. That first edition appeared in 1822 and is extremely rare. Darton was the son of William Darton (1755-1819), the founder of a family of engravers, book and mapsellers, publishers and printers. Our William Darton 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 first edition of this work was published in 1822 under the title of 'A Complete Atlas of the English Counties'. The maps bear dates varying from July 1816 to February 1821. Examples of the maps loose, cut and dissected are known and it is probable that they were first sold individually. It is known that examples of the county maps have the date in the imprint altered to 1830, indeed Cambridge is so dated here. In 1830 his son John Maw Darton (1810-81) joined him in the business and the name was changed around that time to Darton & Son, the imprints on these maps were changed accordingly.

This example is watermarked 1833 and the undated atlas is normally ascribed to c.1835. The partnership was dissolved when William Darton retired in 1837. Each map bears an attractive uncoloured vignette view of somewhere in the county. One of the main alterations is the addition of Parliamentary information drawn from the Representation of the People Act, otherwise known as the Reform Act, of 1832 which spurred its issue. Provenance: Dominic Winter Auctions 21 September 2011 lot 91; Dominic Winter Auctions 10 October 2012 lot 68; private English collection. Carroll (1996) no. 75; not in Chubb (1927); Kingsley (1982) no. 75; Tooley's Dictionary (1999-2004); Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9796] - £3,950

**36 - DAWSON, Robert K. Copies of Instructions Given by the Secretary of State for the Home Department with Reference to Parliamentary Representation [with] Reports on the Proposed Divisions of the Counties Mentioned in Schedule (F.) of the Reform Bill (England) [with] Returns Relative to the 120 Smallest Boroughs at Present Returning Members to Parliament.** 27 March 1832. London. Folio, 8



volumes (355 x 225 mm. each), uncut, blue paper boards, each with printed title on upper board, most spines weak or perished. Each with printed title page, pp. iv, (2), 128; (4), 128-244; (4), 130; (4), 131-236; (4), 94; (4), 95-216; (4), 86; (4), 87-210, with 279 lithographic maps comprising all the English and Welsh counties, the Isle of Wight and all of the boroughs ordered by county, all in early outline colour, each accompanied by text leaves, Banbury with tear. The 'Reports on Proposed Divisions' pp. 60, uncut, with 25 county maps in early outline colour. The 'Returns Relative' pp. (6), 264, uncut with 71 town plans all in early outline colour. Otherwise in good condition.

This work is the official one produced in connection with the Representation of the People Act, otherwise known as the Reform Act, of 1832. There are several titles for which these maps were used reflecting the development of the proposals to re-arrange the parliamentary representation in England and Wales.

Robert Kearsley Dawson (1798-1861) was born in Dover, the son of Robert Dawson (1771-1860) who worked on the Ordnance Survey of Kent. He entered the Royal Engineers in 1818 and assisted Thomas Colby on the triangulation of Scotland and Ireland. He was recalled in 1831 and 'appointed commissioner under the Reform Bill to settle and map the boundaries of parliamentary boroughs' (ODNB). His maps drawn to the scale of one and two inches to the mile often pre-date the Ordnance Survey's, particularly in the north of the country.



This was the first major attempt to equalise the representation of the population across the United Kingdom in the Houses of Parliament. The Parliament website ([www.parliament.uk](http://www.parliament.uk)) details the reforms:

- 1 - Disenfranchised 56 boroughs in England and Wales and reduced another 31 to only one MP
- 2 - Created 67 new constituencies
- 3 - Broadened the franchise's property qualification in the counties, to include small landowners, tenant farmers, and shopkeepers
- 4 - Created a uniform franchise in the boroughs, giving the vote to all householders who paid a yearly rental of £10 or more and some lodgers

One other notable change brought about was the 'formal exclusion of women from voting ... as a voter was defined in the Act as a male person' ([www.parliament.uk](http://www.parliament.uk)).

The Act 'was the best-mapped legislation of the century with each proposed change and the final reforms fully illustrated' (Smith). This series has a complicated bibliographical history. Chubb records only one title being in two volumes. This is in eight volumes and includes two maps not called for in Chubb, plans of Llandaff and St. Davids, both in Wales. English counties are followed by those in Wales. Following each county map which is quite simple in detail are magnificent detailed plans of the parliamentary boroughs. Each one is accompanied by a brief description of the borough followed by a summary of the area's limits, population, number of houses, amount of assessed taxes and number of electors. It was first published on 20 January 1832 and republished here on 27 March 1832.

This set is accompanied by 'Reports on the Proposed Divisions of the Counties Mentioned in Schedule (F.) of the Reform Bill (England)' dated similarly 27 March 1832. It includes 25 of the county maps printed in the eight-part work, likely in different states. The 'Returns Relative to the 120 Smallest Boroughs at Present Returning Members to Parliament' is published slightly earlier on 10 February 1832 containing a further 71 lithographic plates, some of which are repeated in the larger work.

Provenance: New College Oxford, de-accession stamp on first blank endpaper, with bookplate. Carroll (1996) 96.iii; Chubb (1927) 439; Hodson, Yolande (1991); Kingsley (1982) 99; ODNB; Smith (1985) p. 39; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9946]

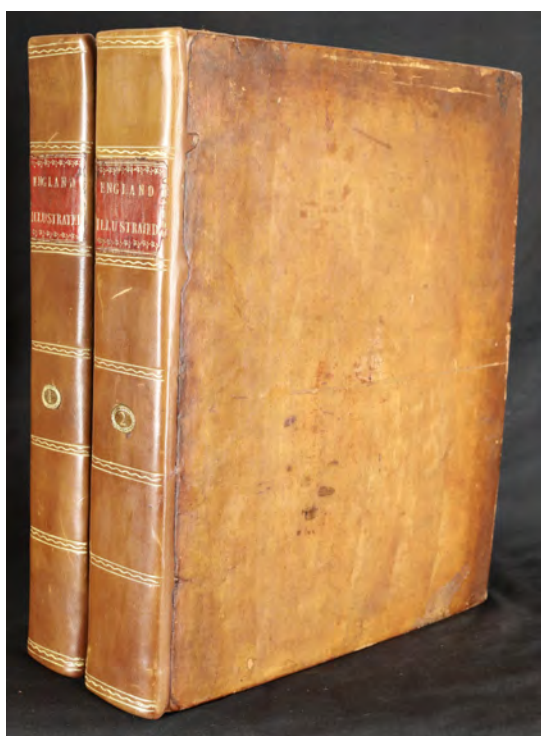
- £1,500

**37 - DEPPING, George Bernard. *L'Angleterre ou Description Historique et Topographique*. 1824. Paris. Chez Étienne Ledoux, Libraire, Rue Guénégaud, No. 9. Duodecimo, six volumes (160 x 110 mm. each), contemporary quarter calf, marbled boards, spines with raised bands, gilt calf titles and volume numbers, light wear to spine head and tails, retaining contemporary silk page marks. With typographic half title and title page to each volume, pp. (4), viii, 272; (4), 288; (4), 268; (4), 226; (4), 226, (2); (4), 268, with 58 early outline coloured maps (1 folding), 19 aquatint plates and three further engravings, otherwise in good condition.**



This series of miniature maps were drawn it is believed by Aristide Michel Perrot (1793-1879). They accompanied a topographical description of Great Britain by George Bernard Depping (1784-1853). He was a naturalised Frenchman who was born in Münster, Germany in 1784. He became a professor of German and a member of the French Royal Society of Antiquaries. Perrot was a geographer who produced several works related to this field. The maps appear to be the work of the Parisian engraver Adrien Migneret (1786-1840). Each is adorned with what appears to be unrelated imagery. A very nice example of the first edition. Provenance: Clive A. Burden Ltd. 2011; private English collection. Carroll (1996) no. 83; not in Chubb (1927); Tooley (1999-2004). [9923] - £1,100

**38 - DODSLEY, Robert and James. *England Illustrated or a Compendium of the Natural History, Geography, Topography and Antiquities Ecclesiastical and Civil, Of England and Wales. With Maps of the several Counties*. 1763[64]. London. Printed for R. and J. Dodsley, in Pall-mall. Quarto, two volumes (290 x 230 mm. each), full contemporary calf, rebaked, spines with decorative gilt ruled compartments, gilt calf title and volume number labels. With typographic title page, Preface, Contents, Introduction, pp. (8), xiii, blank, 426; typographic title page, Contents, pp. (4), 490, with two general folding maps, 52 engraved county maps, all by Thomas Kitchin and all in early outline colour, 39 engraved town views and numerous other engravings set in the text, complete with blank endpapers, some offsetting from maps to text second folding map wrinkled, otherwise a good example.**



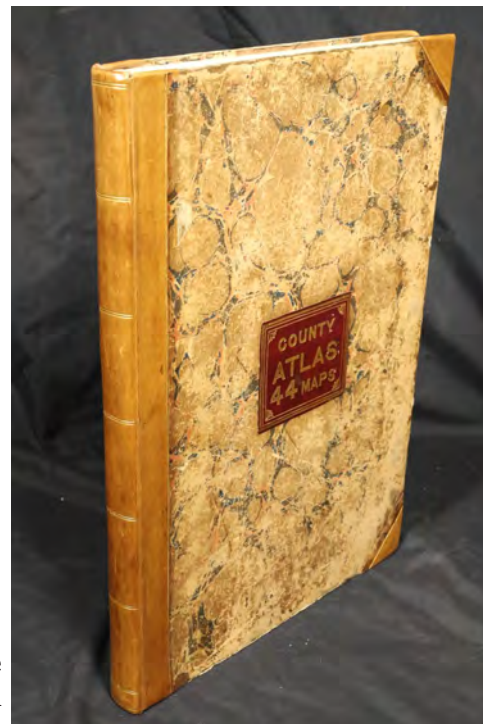
An EARLY OUTLINE COLOURED example. Thomas Kitchin (1718-84) was one of the most notable English cartographers of the eighteenth century. He was both an engraver and publisher of considerable reputation who was made Hydrographer to King George III. He worked with many of his contemporaries on various projects. In late October 1763 Robert (1703-64) and James Dodsley announced the publication of the two-volume 'England Illustrated' utilising 54 maps engraved by Kitchin. Each map was accompanied by descriptive text of the county with engravings by others. The maps give remarkable detail of major roads, each having a decorative cartouche. The atlas appeared on time being advertised as available on the 1 December 1763. A total of 1000 copies were printed. The same maps were re-issued in 1765 by James Dodsley as 'Kitchen's English Atlas', a very rare work. Robert Dodsley died on 23 September 1764, he was a successful writer, poet and publisher before moving into cartographic items. His first contribution was John Cowley's 'Geography of England', 1744. Provenance: bookplates to both volumes of Myles Storr Nigel Kennedy (1889-1964), barrister, army officer and politician; private English collection. Beresiner (1983) pp. 98-9; Chubb (1927) 224; Hodson (1984-97) 231; Shirley (2004) T.Kit 3a. [9908] - £1,750

**39 - DUNCAN, James. *(A Complete County Atlas of England & Wales, containing Forty Four Superior Maps)*. c.1833. London. Folio (410 x 270 mm.), contemporary half calf, marbled paper boards with gilt ruling and ornate red calf gilt title on upper board, spine with gilt ruled bands, with early manuscript table of contents on inside of upper cover. With double page typographic 'Geographical and Statistical Table', map of England and Wales and a further 43 maps of the counties and Wales bound in geographic order commencing with Sussex, light foxing throughout otherwise in good condition.**

James Duncan is thought to have started as early as 1805 but the 'Complete County Atlas' is his best-known work.



Their early history involving William Ebdon is complicated and was detailed in David Smith's article. It is believed that Duncan acquired the plates in 1832 and adjusted the titles and added information drawn from the Reform Bill of 1832. First published in 1833 as 'A New Atlas of England and Wales', the county maps are engraved by Edward Hoare and James Reeves. The maps are derived from those of John Cary. Ensuing editions were entitled 'A Complete County Atlas' and examples are known omitting a title as here. This is an early issue as it lacks any railways. Provenance: bookplate of Rogers, Nottingham in inside front cover; private English collection. Carroll (1996) 85.ii; Chubb (1927) 455; Smith, David (1991d). [9928] - £595



**40 - FISHER, SON & Co. Fisher's County Atlas of England and Wales. Compiled from Authentic Surveys, and Corrected to the Present Time.** [1845]. London. Fisher, Son, & Co. Folio (370 x 310 mm.), contemporary half calf, cloth boards blind ruled, spine with gilt ruled compartments, gilt title, light wear. With title page, preface and contents leaf and 96 pages of descriptive text interspersed with 48 maps consisting of 1 folding general map of England and Wales, 39 maps of the counties (Leicestershire and Rutland together) and Wales made up of 6 sheets, those of Lincolnshire and Devon are double page, all in early wash colour, general map with tear repaired, Gloucestershire with old tear repair, otherwise in good condition.

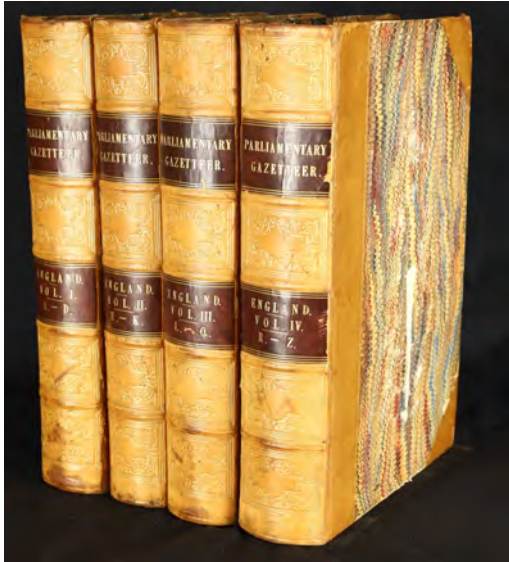
**FIRST EDITION.** This work by Fisher, Son and Co. was first issued in parts from 1842 to 1845, it is the only such atlas produced by them. The first nine county maps bear the imprint of 'Gilbert's County Atlas' suggesting that it may have been begun by James Gilbert. These early plates were engraved by Joshua Archer, five of them are dated between April and June 1842. These suggest a publication rate of one or two maps per month. The last two of Oxford and Gloucestershire both have a change of imprint to Fisher indicating a change in publisher. Gilbert was an active publisher of cartographic items from the mid-1820s. The Fisher firm was founded by Henry Fisher (d.1837) and became Fisher, Son & Co. when his son Robert joined the firm in 1825.



The remainder of the maps are engraved by F. P. Becker & Co. They all bear a resemblance to those of Walker's 'British Atlas' of 1837. The date of the general map is 1845, suggesting the date of completion. The atlas bears two double page county maps in Lincolnshire and Devonshire. Quite why these two are depicted so is unclear. The binding order is also curious starting with those of Leicestershire and Rutland combined, they reflect the order in which the part issues were published. Roman numerals on most of the plates confirm this. Provenance: bookplate of Harold Egan pasted inside front cover; Brian Kentish catalogue 2012 item 23; private English collection. From here they jump geographically and alphabetically. Beresiner (1983) p. 101; Carroll (1996) 111; Chubb (1927) 504; Smith (1985) pp. 136-7. [9804] - £495

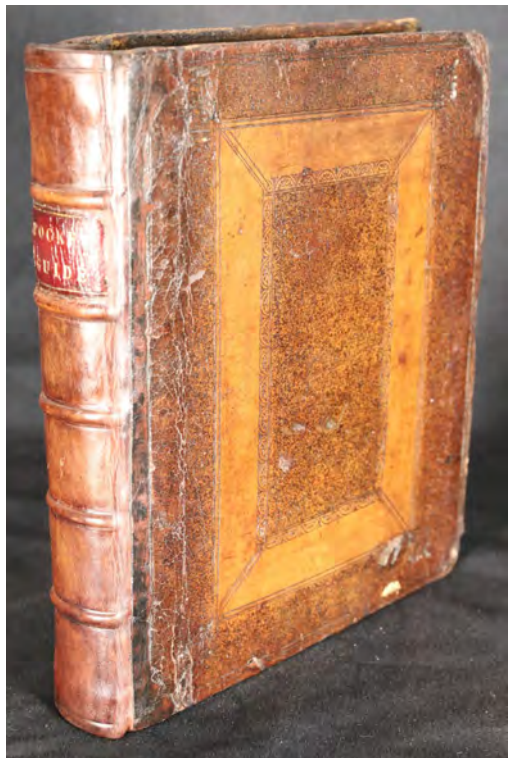
**41 - FULLARTON, Archibald. The Parliamentary Gazetteer of England and Wales, Adapted to the New Poor-Law ...** 1843. London. A. Fullarton and Co. Quarto, 4 volumes (245 x 165 mm. each), contemporary half calf, marbled paper boards, ornate blind ruling, ribbed spines with ornate gilt decoration, each compartment elaborately decorated in gilt, red calf volume and title labels affixed, marbled endpapers. With 46 steel engraved maps comprising 42 maps of the English counties (Yorkshire in 3 Ridings), 4 folding of Wales (North East in duplicate in error) and 3 steel engraved plates, with light foxing otherwise in good condition.

In 1833-34 James Bell published 'A New and Comprehensive Gazetteer' in parts. Much of its source material was from Lewis' 'Topographical Dictionary of England'. In 1839 Lewis managed to obtain an injunction against Bell. The maps engraved for the work were acquired by Archibald Fullarton & Co. who utilised them in the 'Parliamentary Gazetteer' with new text, it was also issued in parts. For this issue, the North and South Wales single sheet maps are replaced by four folding sheets. The Fullarton maps each contain a decorative vignette and many bear the addition of



newly constructed railways. The maps are filed alphabetically except for Hampshire which is filed under its alternative name Southampton. Provenance: Sotheby's auction of Library of Shadwell Park 22 October 1992; private English collection. Beresiner (1983) p. 102; Carroll (1996) 99; Chubb (1927) 510. [9940] - £495

**42 - GARDNER, Thomas. A Pocket-Guide to the English Traveller: Being a Compleat Survey and measurement of all the Principal Roads and most Considerable Cross-Roads in England and Wales in One Hundred Copper-Plates.** 1719. London. Jacob Tonson & John Watts. Quarto (185 x 155 mm.), full contemporary calf, ornate blind panelled boards, rebaked with ribbed spine with gilt calf title label affixed. With typographic title page printed in red & black, Preface and index pp. (4), 8, and 100 engraved road strip plates, trimmed close at the lower edge, otherwise in good condition.



Gardner is described as an engraver in Tooley's 'Dictionary of Mapmakers' but the recent work of Worms and Baynton-Williams casts doubt on that. Indeed, this is his only known cartographic work. In the period 1718-20 there were no less than four reduced versions of John Ogilby's landmark Britannia first published in 1675. The attempt of Herman Moll was publicised first but was never completed. One of the reasons for this may well have been the impending competition of Gardner, arguably the most desirable of the published works. The 'Pocket-Guide to the English Traveller' is in fact the first of the versions to reach the market being advertised 30 December 1718 in the 'Daily Courant'. The publishers were Jacob Tonson and John Watts. Tonson (1656-1736) was a well-known publisher who earlier in his career had worked with Abel Swall, the last publisher of the folio Ogilby 'Britannia' c.1705. Watts (c.1678-1763) was renowned for the quality of his typesetting and at one point counted amongst his compositors one Benjamin Franklin.

The Preface best describes the aim of the work 'The [Britannia] ... has been done with so much Care and Exactness, and esteem'd a Work so useful, that it wanted only to be reduc'd to a portable Volume, to render it of general Advantage to an English Traveller. As the original Plates are in large Sheets, the general Use of them has been hitherto lost, and the Book rather an Entertainment for a Traveller within Doors, than a Guide to him upon the Road ...' Just two days after the announcement of its publication John Senex announced, 'An Actual Survey Of all the Principal Roads of England and Wales'. This undoubtedly hurt sales but the biggest threat

was yet to arrive in the name of Emanuel Bowen's 'Britannia Depicta'. A battle took place in the press at this time for the new market between the published works of Gardner and Senex and the impending work of Bowen. Tonson retired about 1720 which may also explain the lack of another edition, his business being handed to his nephew. Harley stated that Gardner had signed four plates although I could not identify them, plate number 33 is signed by W. Caslon (1693-1766) who most likely engraved others. He is described as 'A celebrated typefounder', 'the Elzevir of England' (Worms & Baynton-Williams). Provenance: private English collection. Bennett (2007) pp. 36-7; Carroll (1996) Appendix 3; Chubb (1927) 137; ESTC T154207; Fordham (1924) p. 18; Harley (1970); Hodson (1984-97) I p. 80; Shirley (2004) T.Gard 1a; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9824] - £2,950

**43 - GIBSON, John. New and Accurate Maps, of the Counties of England and Wales Drawn from the Latest Surveys.** [1759]. London. J. Newbery at the Bible and Sun in St. Pauls Church Yard. Duodecimo (130 x 85 mm.), full contemporary calf, gilt panelled, rebaked with raised bands, gilt red calf title label, later endpapers. With engraved title and 53 maps, engraved throughout, title and general map with professional repair to lower edge, 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. Newbery had married the widow of William Carnan in 1740, the owner and publisher of 'The Reading Mercury and Oxford Gazette' and at first,



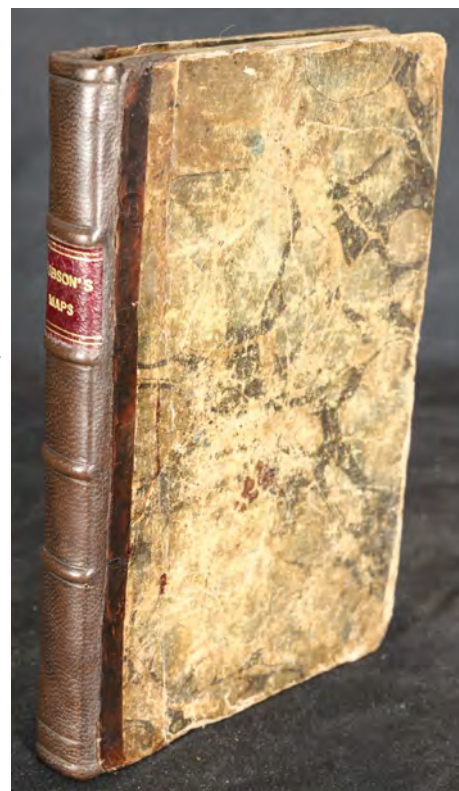
he continued to run business. It was one of the earliest papers outside of London. Then in 1744 he moved to London. Newbery was the first publisher to focus on the market for children's books most of which he priced around 6d. or 1s. So this work was one of his most expensive items on offer at 4s. and 5s.6d. coloured. In 1758 Newberry 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. Newbery's 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.

At the bottom of the title below is a brief explanation of the symbols used on the maps. The maps themselves contain some brief topographical and statistical notes. Cartographically most of the maps are drawn from Morden although Hodson identifies some more recent sources for some maps, usually large-scale county surveys which were beginning to appear on the market at the time. 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. Provenance: private English collection. Chubb (1927) no. 213; not in ESTC; Hodson (1984-97) no. 219; Shirley (2004) T.Gib 2a. [9780] - £2,950



**44 - GIBSON, John. New and Accurate Maps, of the Counties of England and Wales Drawn from the Latest Surveys.** [1759]-[c.79]. London. T. Carnan, in St. Paul's Church Yard. Duodecimo (135 x 85 mm.), contemporary quarter calf, rebaked preserving original marbled paper boards, spine with raised bands, blind ruled compartments, with red calf gilt title label. With engraved title and 53 numbered maps, engraved throughout, title with small tear repaired, light water stain lower gutter to a few maps, light surface dirt here and there, otherwise in good condition.

John Gibson (fl.1750-1787) was an engraver who worked for several of the cartographers of the day. This atlas was first published and advertised extensively in May of 1759 by John Newbery (1713-67), it was most probably intended for children. Newbery was the first to provide educational books for children. 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. There were two editions of this pretty county atlas, both of which are very rare. Newbery died on 22 December 1767 and the business was continued by his son, Francis Newbery, and his stepson, Thomas Carnan. As half-brothers, they continued in business for a while but somewhere around 1779 or 1780, Newbery left to sell 'quack' medicines. As the imprint is for the remaining Thomas Carnan alone it might be presumed that this edition followed shortly after. Certainly, before his own death on 29 July 1788. The business was continued by John Newbery's grandson Francis Power until about 1792. It is likely he continued to sell the little atlas during this period but no evidence of this has been found and certainly there is no later edition of the work noted. Provenance: various pencil inscriptions; private English collection. This edition not in the British Library. Chubb (1927) 214 (only one copy seen); ESTC T301091; Hodson (1984-97) 220; refer Shirley (2004) T.Gib 2a. [9781] - £2,250



**45 - GORTON, John. A Topographical Dictionary of Great Britain and Ireland, compiled from Local Information, and the Most Recent and Official Authorities.** 1833. London. Chapman & Hall 186, Strand. Octavo, three volumes (215 x 135 mm. each), full contemporary calf, blind and gilt panelled boards, spines with raised bands, each compartment with ornate gilt decoration, upper board to volume 3 loose, gilt green calf title and volume labels to each. With typographic title, Preface, List of Maps, pp. xx, (2), 110, 760; (2), 876; (2), 875, (3), 20, 45, (1), 88, with 54 double page maps by Sidney Hall, some with light print offset, early outline colour, some minor offsetting, but otherwise a good example.

Sidney Hall (1788?-1831) began his career as an engraver for the Arrowsmith family. Hall was a prolific engraver of

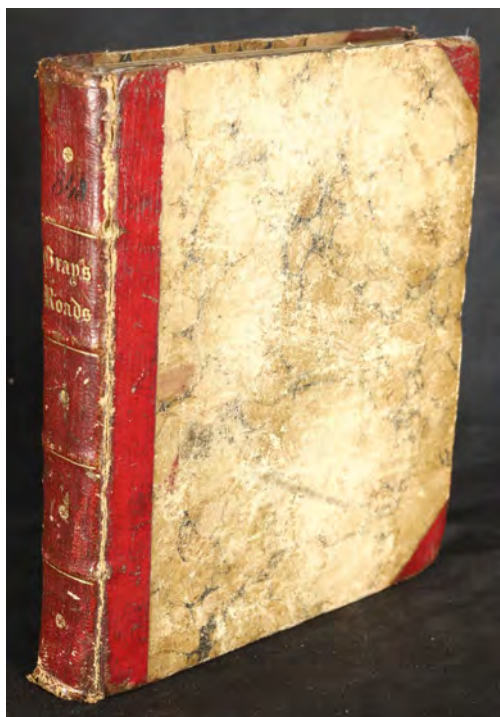


the period and according to Worms and Baynton-Williams 'was almost certainly the first engraver to use the new harder steel plates for map work, using plates manufactured by the Jacob Perkins process as early as 1821'. His first county maps were those published by Samuel Leigh in 1820 in 'Leigh's New Picture of England and Wales', a miniature county atlas which proved a success.

This series of maps was engraved for John Gorton's 'Topographical Dictionary' issued in parts from 1831-32. The publishers were Chapman and Hall, there is no known familial link between the two Hall's. We cannot conclude for sure that Sidney Hall engraved all of the plates as his will was proved 26 March 1831. The dates on the maps vary between 1830 and 1832. His widow Selina Hall was also an engraver and as she signed hers 'S. Hall' it is difficult to tell. The maps are bound alphabetically with those of Yorkshire, Ireland, Scotland and Wales consisting of two plates. A final general map of 'Inland Navigation' backed on cloth is bound at the end with a four-sheet list of canals and railways. As early as 1833 the list rec-

ords 36 railways, each recording the date of opening. Ireland, Scotland and Wales are in 2 sheets as is that of Yorkshire. Population statistics are given from the Census for 1831. Carroll (1996) 94; Chubb (1927) 451; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9938] - £250

**46 - GRAY, George Carrington. Gray's New Book of Roads. The Tourist and Travellers Guide to the Roads of England and Wales, and Part of Scotland.** 1824. London. Sherwood, Jones, and Co. Paternoster Row. Octavo (150 x 120 mm.), contemporary half red calf, with marbled paper boards, spine with raised bands, central gilt star to each compartment, gilt ruled bands, gilt title. Typographic title with a woodcut vignette, 1 leaf of adverts, folding general map in early wash colour, further typographic title as above, pp. (4), (viii), 86, (70), (28) with 49 further maps (3 folding), Index general map opposite 'Reference to the Maps' numbered 'o', maps numbered to 47 including 40 counties, 3 of Yorkshire Ridings, Lake District, South Scotland, North and South Wales and the Isle of Thanet unnumbered but '48' in the list of contents, otherwise in good condition.



A fine road book featuring a complete set of English county maps by Charles Cooke (1750-1816). The plates are like those in Wallis's 'New Pocket Edition' of c.1812. He was a bookseller who succeeded his father in Paternoster Row around 1789. The maps were originally published in 'Cooke's Modern British Traveller' of 1802-10 with text written by George Alexander Cooke. They were not related. It was issued in 25 volumes. Following Charles Cooke's death in 1816 the plates were published by Sherwood, Neely and Jones in 'Topography of Great Britain or British Traveller's Directory' in 1817. The text was updated and published 'by Assignment from the Executors of the late C Cooke'.

George Carrington Gray's 'Book of Roads' was available according to the initial title page 'Price Seven Shillings Bound; or, With a Series of Maps, Forming a Complete County Atlas, Twelve Shillings Bound'. This also includes a nice little vignette scene of a rider paying at a tollgate. With extensive details of the roads followed by the county atlas and an Index. The maps are unaltered from earlier issues beyond the addition of a plate number. About the compiler Gray, little is known. The Preface states that he is aware of the 'two books of established reputation on the subject, those of Paterson and Carey'. He goes on to state that 'a third book ... may also possess advantages, exclusively its own'. There follows an extensive

description of these beginning 'we are enabled to concentrate and bring under the immediate notice of the traveller, at one reference from the General Index, the various lines of route leading to any required point of distance ...' Provenance: inscription of 'John Patton. Holly House Sidcup 1884' on advert leaf; 'Stephen Shearman 14.7.2003' written on the same leaf; Francis Edwards, Hay-on-Wye; private English collection. Carroll (1996) no. 63; Chubb (1927) 392; Fordham (1924) p. 58; Tooley's Dictionary (1999-2004). [9799] - £295

**47 - GREEN, William. The Picture of England Illustrated with correct colour'd Maps of the several Counties.** 1804. London. J. Hatchard, Bookseller to his Majesty, Piccadilly. Octavo (205 x 125 mm.), one volume (of two), uncut, contemporary half calf, paper boards, spine with gilt band ruled compartments, with gilt title and vol-



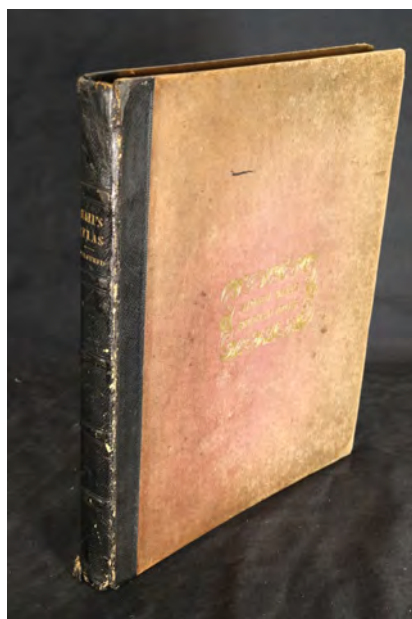
ENGLAND AND WALES.

Hatchard after completing his apprenticeship to a printer and bookseller went to work for the leading bookseller Thomas Payne in 1789. Leaving his employ in 1797 he opened his first shop at 173 Piccadilly and struggled. But not without considerable industry he made it work and moved again in 1801 to 190 Piccadilly. His son joined him in 1808 and in 1823 they made their final move to 187 Piccadilly where they remain to this day. Hatchard borrowed from Payne, who was the first to combine a coffee house and booksellers and offered the same convivial surroundings. Provenance: private English collection acquired in 2014. Carroll (1996) 58; Chubb (1927) 318; ODNB; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9784] - SOLD

Following the extensive work carried out by Christopher and John Greenwood on the series of large-scale county surveys (many of which are available below), 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. '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: with private English collection. Carroll (1996) 102; Chubb (1927) 458b; Tooley (1999-2004); Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9918] - £2,950



**49 - HALL, Sidney. A New British Atlas; Comprising A Series of 54 Maps, Constructed from the most Recent Surveys and Engraved by Sidney Hall.** 1836. London. Chapman & Hall 186, Strand. Quarto (270 x 215 mm.), contemporary quarter morocco, cloth boards, ornate gilt title to the upper board, ribbed spine with blind ruled compartments, gilt title, with recent solander box in blue cloth, marbled paper inside, gilt black calf title on spine, light water stain on front cover. With engraved title page, List of Maps and 47 steel engraved maps on 54 sheets all in early wash colour, each accompanied by a leaf of descriptive text with the exception of more for the last few maps, last 4 sheet map of Inland Navigation as one folded and laid on contemporary linen, occasional light foxing, otherwise in good condition.

Sidney Hall (1788?-1831) began his career as an engraver for the Arrowsmith family. Hall was a prolific engraver of the period and according to Worms and Baynton-Williams 'was almost certainly the first engraver to use the new harder steel for map work, using plates manufactured by the Jacob Perkins process as early as 1821'. His first county maps were those published by Samuel Leigh in 1820 in 'Leigh's New Picture of England and Wales', a miniature county atlas which proved a success.

This series of maps was engraved for John Gorton's 'Topographical Dictionary' issued in parts from 1831-32. The publishers were Chapman and Hall, there is no known familial link between the two Hall's. We cannot conclude for sure that Sidney Hall engraved all of the plates as his will was proved 26 March 1831. The dates on the maps vary between 1830 and 1832. His widow Selina Hall was also an engraver and as she signed hers 'S. Hall' it is difficult to tell.

The earliest edition of the maps in an atlas was the 'British Atlas', first published by Chapman and Hall in 1833. For this the date in the imprints was updated to 1833 and one or two minor alterations made to the plates. The maps are bound alphabetically with those of Yorkshire, Ireland, Scotland and Wales consisting of two plates. A final general map of 'Inland Navigation' backed on cloth is bound at the end with a four-sheet list of canals and railways. As early as 1833 the list records 36 railways, each recording the date of opening. Provenance: with the bookseller's label of 'Jarrold & Sons London Street Norwich' pasted inside front cover as well as the ex Libris of Taylor. Carroll (1996) 94; Chubb (1927) 451; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9942] - £375

**50 - 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 (405 x 535 mm.), contemporary half calf, marbled paper boards, worn, rebaked ribbed spine, with red calf gilt title affixed, later endpapers. Typographic title page with tissue repairs, 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, water-stained throughout, 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

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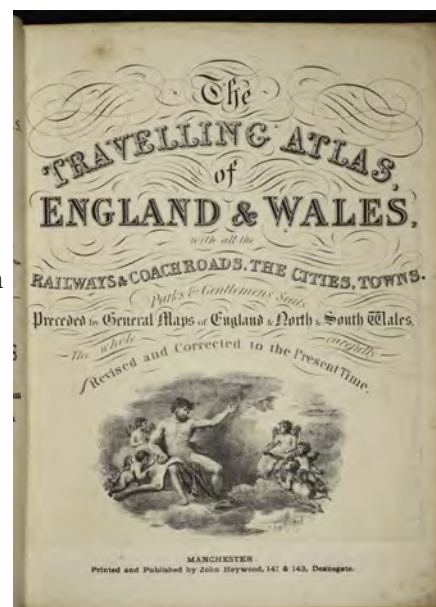


July 1790. The last few maps were issued after the event, those of Lincolnshire and Yorkshire were dated 1 February 1791 and Sussex 1 March 1791. That of North and South Wales is dated 26 February 1791. This made up the full complement of 38 maps.

There were curiously no general maps of England and Wales or the British Isles despite one of the latter being in Harrison's stock. Early copies not 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. Carroll (1996) 52, n. 5; not in Chubb (1927); ESTC N33259; Hodson (1974) no. 50; Shirley (2004) refer T.Harr 1a & 2a; Tooley's Dictionary (1999-2004); Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9783]

- £995

**51 - HEYWOOD, John. The Travelling Atlas, of England and Wales, with all the Railways & Coach Roads, The Cities, Towns, Parks & Gentlemens Seats Preceded by General Maps of England & North & South Wales, The whole carefully Revised and Corrected to the Present Time.** c.1868. Manchester. Printed and Published by John Heywood, 141 & 143, Deansgate. Small quarto (230 x 175 mm.), original brown paper wrappers with title and contents on upper cover, adverts on the back cover, later cloth spine, further advertisement of Heywood printed inside upper cover. With title page as above containing allegorical vignette, folding map of England and Wales, regional maps of South and North Wales and 42 county maps, general map folding with old binder's tear and 1 small split at a fold, otherwise in good condition.



Henry Teesdale (1776-1855) was a successful publisher in London who is best known for two English county atlases. In 1829, he acquired the county plates to Robert Rowe's exceedingly rare 'English Atlas' and after revision published them as the 'New British Atlas'. Encouraged by its undoubted success he embarked on a reduced sized county atlas which he published the following year entitled 'A New Travelling Atlas'. In this work, the roads are made the principal feature. For some reason, it was not a great success, at least judging from the fact that only two examples survive: Cambridge University Library and a private English collection. For the second edition in 1843 plate numbers were added as were railways in the counties where they had been introduced. It appears that he took in a partner D. W. Martin, which might explain the possible delay in publication. This is similarly extremely rare with only about a half dozen examples known.

Both series of copper plates became the property of Henry George Collins (fl.1832-58) and this series of maps was re-issued in lithographic transfers with his imprint as the 'Travelling Atlas' in 1849. By 1857 the business had failed and ownership of the atlas had passed to William Somerville Orr whose one edition is given the date of c.1852, although possibly later. Then they passed into the hands of John Heywood (1804-64) who would issue a number of editions. This issue dates from circa 1868 which is generally accepted based on the state of the railway network depicted and a series of quotes from the press on the back cover, the latest of which dates from 20 October 1867. Burgess (2009) no. 124; Carroll (1996) no. 92; Chubb (1927) no. 531; Tooley's Dictionary (1999-2004); Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9954]

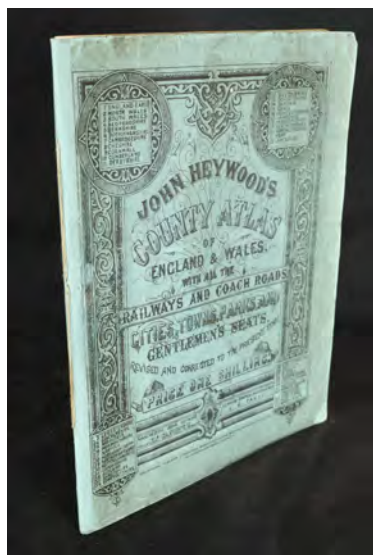
- £195

**52 - HEYWOOD, John. The Travelling Atlas, of England and Wales, with all the Railways & Coach Roads, The Cities, Towns, Parks & Gentlemens Seats Preceded by General Maps of England & North & South Wales, The whole carefully Revised and Corrected to the Present Time.** c.1881. Manchester. John Heywood, Publisher & Educational Bookseller, Excelsior Buildings, Ridgefield Manchester, And 18, Paternoster Square, London, E.C. Small quarto (240 x 190 mm.), original paper wrappers with title page containing allegorical vignette. With folding map of England and Wales, regional maps of South and North Wales and 42 county maps, all but the general map printed back to back on thick paper, light foxing, otherwise in good condition.



A later issue of the previous entry by John Heywood (1804-64) who would publish a number of editions. This one dates from circa 1881 which is generally ac-

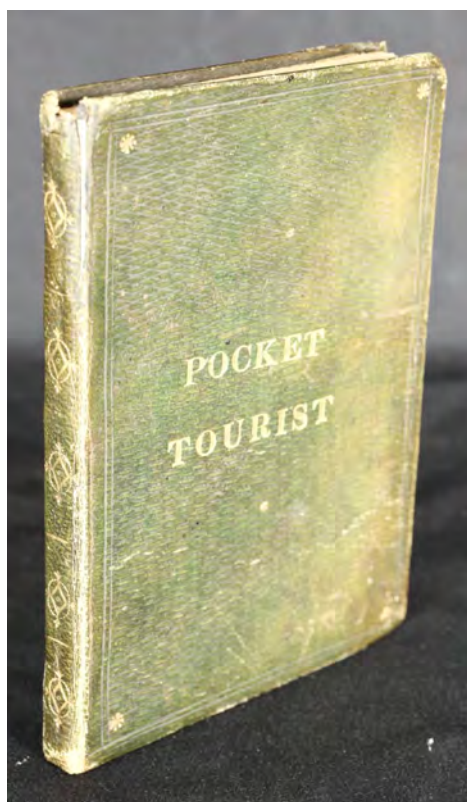
cepted based on the state of the railway network depicted. Burgess (2004) no. 124; Carroll (1996) no. 92; refer Chubb (1927) no. 531; Tooley's Dictionary (1999-2004); Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9955] - £195



**53 - HEYWOOD, John. The Travelling Atlas, of England and Wales, with all the Railways & Coach Roads, The Cities, Towns, Parks & Gentlemens Seats Preceded by General Maps of England & North & South Wales, The whole carefully Revised and Corrected to the Present Time.** c.1881. Manchester & London. John Heywood, Publisher & Educational Bookseller, Excelsior Buildings, Ridgefield Manchester, And 18, Paternoster Square, London, E.C. Small quarto (240 x 190 mm.), original blue paper wrappers with title printed on the upper cover and advert on the back cover. With title page as above, folding map of England and Wales, regional maps of South and North Wales and 42 county maps, all but the general map printed back to back on thick paper, in good condition. Another example of the previous entry. The advert on the back cover refers to the date 1876. Burgess (2009) no. 124; Carroll (1996) no. 92; refer Chubb (1927) no. 531; Tooley's Dictionary (1999-2004); Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9956] - £250

**54 - HODGSON, Orlando. The Pocket Tourist & English Atlas, Being A New and Complete Set of County Maps, Exhibiting The Whole of the Turnpike Roads, Cities, Market Towns, Great Rivers, and Navigable Canals, with the distances from London. Also. The Number of Acres & Inhabitants, &c. &c Including a Copious Topographical Account of Each County.** c.1827. London. Printed for O. Hodgson, Maiden Lane Wood St. Small octavo (125 x 80 mm.), full contemporary green diced morocco, blind panelled boards with corner gilt decoration, upper cover with gilt embossed title 'Pocket Tourist', spine with gilt ruled compartments, gilt decoration to each. With title page, Explanation and Contents on 1 leaf, both supplied in facsimile, general map of England and Wales in wash colour and 42 maps of the English counties and North and South Wales in early outline colour, otherwise in good condition.

The origin of this series of copper plate county maps was until 1983 unknown. Joseph Allen was a publisher and engraver of 3 Hampden Str., Sommerstown, London. When originally uncovered, Yasha Beresiner identified the author as John Allen. It was in 1993 that Eugene Burden reported in private correspondence that he looked up the 1811 Directory and identified him as Joseph Allen (fl.1798-1821). His major work appears to be the co-engraving with Robert Rowe (c.1775-1843) of a plan of London entitled '... London, Westminster and Southwark', first published in 1804. Allen was apprenticed to William Palmer in 1791 as was interestingly Robert Rowe (apprenticed 1789). Allen was identified as being the son of a farmer from Wallop, Hampshire.



Rowe had already engraved one series of county cards as a game for John Fairburn in 1798. Clearly encouraged, he persuaded Joseph Allen to produce another. Indeed, it appears from the second example of Fairburn cards, that Allen may already have been a partner or owner of that series. It is worth noting that the wording of the rules on the cover of the case are identical to that found on the cover of the second set of Fairburn cards in the Burden Collection. The maps are derived from the 1806 issue of John Cary's 'Traveller's Companion'. There are now three known examples of the first state. Only two known examples of the second state survive.

The ensuing history is even rarer. Only two examples are recorded of John Thomson's 'New English Atlas' 1823. These reside in the Bodleian Library and a private collection. Their final issue is this exceedingly rare work by Orlando Hodgson and is engraved throughout. The plates were unaltered, and the title is very similarly worded. The main difference is that here the title calls for a 'Copious Topographical Account'. None of the surviving examples bears any text so the likelihood is that it was a separate publication for which this was an accompaniment. Undated, the work is now believed to have been published between 1826 and 1828, the years during which Hodgson is recorded at the Maiden Lane address in the Post Office London Directory. Orlando Hodgson was a part of the family firm of Hodgson and Company at 10 Newgate Street, London, in 1825. It seems he then operated under his own name from 21 Maiden Lane, London, from where he published this work. Only three institutional examples are known. The British Library (Maps



2.aa.4), Aberdeen University (Lib R 912(42) Hod) and the Bodleian Library (C.17.f.9) which lacks the title page and preliminaries as here. Provenance: Brian Kentish Catalogue 2012 item 28; private English collection. Carroll (1996); Chubb (1927) 371; Smith, David (1991d); Tooley's Dictionary. [9788] - £3,250

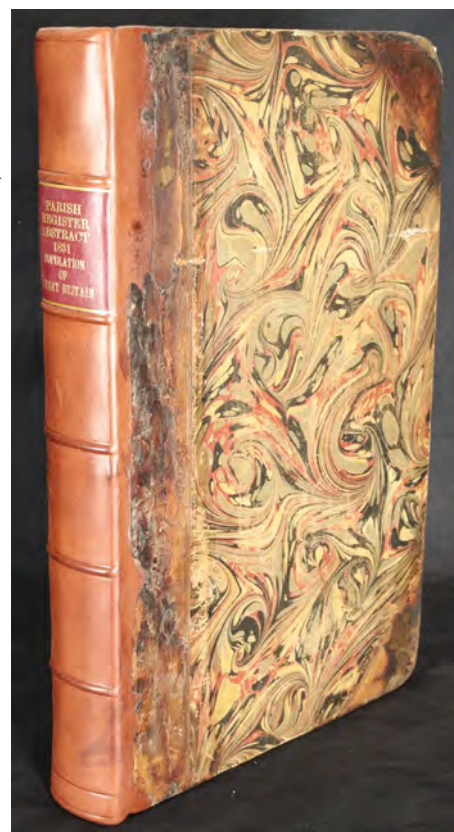
**55 - HOUSE OF COMMONS. Abstract of the Answers and Returns Made pursuant to an Act, passed in the Eleventh Year of the Reign of His Majesty King George IV, Intituled, 'An Act for taking an Account of the Population of Great Britain, and of the Increase or Diminution thereof'. Parish Register Abstract.** 2 April 1833. London. Folio (335 x 205 mm.), contemporary half calf, marbled paper boards, blind ruled, rebaked with raised bands, red calf gilt title, light wear. With title page, pp. (2), 500, with 18 lithographic maps all in early wash colour, all but one double page, otherwise in good condition.

This is arguably one of the EARLIEST SOCIOLOGICAL ATLASES of England and Wales. 'Although the census, first taken in 1801, only gradually evolved into a useful source of sociological data, it did in time develop into a prolific and fundamental source of information, the decennial appearance of which often stimulated the up-dating and re-issue of atlases ... four sets of maps were produced specifically to accompany the Censuses of 1831, 1851, 1871, and 1891 respectively.

The 1831 lithographed maps of grouped counties were divided into 'Parish-Register Limits', gave tables of population statistics around the map for each county, and on the map face, for each area, listed population figures for 1801, 1821, and 1831, and baptism, burial and marriage figures for 1800, 1810, 1820, and 1830' (Smith). For each Hundred there is also a list of all of the existing parish registers and the years they cover. The end of each counties text provides the following tables:

Summary of Baptisms, Burials and marriages  
 Ages of [number] persons buried in the County (broken into male and female)  
 Table of Mortality  
 Proportion of Burials to the Population  
 Increase in Population (a comparison of Census data with baptism and burial records)

Provenance: manuscript notation on verso of title 'This Volume to be preserved in the Office of the Town Clerk, Newport'; bookplate of William Page Thomas Phillips. Burden (1994) 98A; Smith (1985) p. 38. [9991] - £ 200



**56 - HUGHES, W. A New County Atlas of Great Britain and Ireland Containing Sixty-Eight Coloured Maps.** 1873. London. Virtue & Co., City Road and Ivy Lane. Folio (360 x 265 mm.), contemporary half calf, marbled paper boards, blind ruled, spine with raised bands, each with ornate gilt decoration, gilt title, light wear. With title page, pp. (4). 186 and 68 chromolithographic county maps of England, Scotland and Wales, some foxing to text, otherwise in good condition.

This series of maps was first issued as 'The National Gazetteer' in parts from 1863-68. It was then made available as a twelve-volume work in 1868. Their next appearance was here in atlas form with some accompanying descriptive text. William Hughes (1818-76) worked as a cataloguer at the British Museum on geography books from 1841-43. From 1863-75 he was a Professor of Geography at King's College, London, and wrote several theoretical works on the subject. The founder of the publishing firm was George Virtue (c.1793-1868) whose company records show Hughes as a supplier of plates. The maps here are attractive and of individual counties except for Scotland where they are grouped together in regions. They are all derived from the Old Series One Inch Ordnance Survey. The map of the North Atlantic now acts as a frontispiece and the county maps begin with Northumberland working their way south to Cornwall. The Scottish counties are grouped together and the Irish are individual. Beresiner (1983) p. 117; Carroll (1996) 126; refer Chubb (1927) 562; Tooley's Dictionary (1999-2004). [9951] - £175





**57 - JANSOON, Jan. (Novus Atlas sive Theatrum Orbis Terrarum -'Belgii, Britannia, Norvegie').** c.1652. Amsterdam. Folio (475 x 315 mm.), early half calf binding, thick boards, marbled paper boards, rebaced preserving original spine, spine with gilt and blind ruled compartments, calf gilt title label affixed. With 97 maps, many laid on contemporary paper, NO TEXT on the verso, very sharp impressions, in good condition.

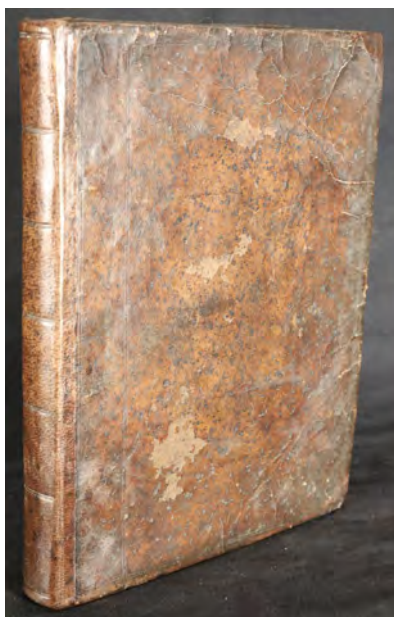
Johannes Janssonius (1596-1664) was the great rival of the Blaeu family of publishers. In 1630 Blaeu published his 'Appendix' which was a challenge to the pre-dominance of the Mercator-Hondius atlases of the day. A publishing race ensued and Jodocus Hondius joined forces with Janssonius

who co-published and distributed the 'Atlas Novus'. It was expanded over the years to six volumes and eventually formed 12 volumes in the 'Atlas Major'.

This volume is notable for having NO TEXT on the verso. Skelton states on page 83 'the maps were also printed (probably continuously from 1646) without text on the back'. It's composition is also unusual, not matching any of the volumes of the 'Atlas Novus'. It consists of three geographical sections: the Low Countries consisting of 36 maps, the British Isles in 52 maps and that of Scandinavia consisting of 9 maps. This is quite likely the second volume as the manuscript pagination begins with 97 and runs consecutively through the British section to 186. Those of Scandinavia run from 112 to 120. Clearly the atlas has been reconstructed. It is also notable that a small wormhole appears right through the British section into some of the Low Countries. This curiously only appears on the left side of the map indicating that these two sections were originally sidebound.

The construction of the British section is interesting. It consists of just 52 maps, the first complete edition of 1644 contained 56. The differences are notable. Five maps are omitted: The Fens, the islands, the Channel Islands, Lothien and the Orkneys. One extra map is 'Cambriae Typus' was first published in the historical atlas of 1652. It is also noteworthy that the Somerset and Merioneth and Montgomery are in proof states as issued in the Dutch edition of 1644. In 1640 Janssonius began work on a volume covering England and Wales. Progress was slow and it was not until the competition of Blaeu's own atlas of England and Wales published in 1645 that Janssonius pushed his to completion the following year. The volume is finished with 9 maps of Scandinavia.

Some conclusions can likely be made. The collection was put together either at the publishers or over a period of time as loose maps. The presence of the Welsh map first issued in 1652, with consecutive numeration and the worm hole indicates that they were sidebound after that date. Later still they were rebound in a different order, in the normal folio manner, most likely in this binding which may well be early eighteenth century. An interesting bibliographical story. Provenance: Norwich Public Library; private English collection. Keuning (1947); Koeman (1967-70) II pp. 395; Krogt (1997-2010) I pp. 238, 657-70; Skelton (1970) no. 34 and pp. 225-6. [9773] - £9,950



**58 - JENNER, Thomas. A Book of the Names of all Parishes, Market Towns, Villages, Hamlets, and smallest Places, In England and Wales.** 1668. London. Printed by M. S. for Tho. Jenner, at the South-entrance of the Royall Exchange. Quarto (185 x 140 mm.), full contemporary calf, blind panelled, rebaced with blind ruled compartments. With typographic title page, the verso of the following leaf 'The Use of all the insueing Tables' from type, 37 engraved cartographical county mileage tables with 'thumbnail' maps set within text, complete with all four folding plates, pp. 197 paginated 5-197 with errors in pagination of 90 for 89, 104 is omitted so that from 105 onwards even numbers appear on the recto as in the prior edition, in addition 156 printed as 256, browned and chipped on the edges, only just into the lined border at the top of the title, otherwise in good condition.

This is the second, largely corrected, edition dated 1668, the first to be issued following the Great Fire of London. The city would still be largely in ruins. 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 size the three edi-



tions 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 (lacking in this example). For this new work, the van Langeren maps were entirely re-engraved slightly larger.

In 1649 he added text and published it as '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 renamed work, which was effectively an expansion, listing all of 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 those in John Speeds 'Theatre of the Empire of Great Britaine'. This 1668 edition has an entirely reset title and text. Despite the revision of errors for this corrected 1668 edition, many are repeated. The practice of combining typographic text and engraved plate on the same leaf required two runs through the press. The printer 'M.S. is quite likely Mary Simmons, the surviving widow of Matthew Simmons. Bennett (1996) p. 8; Chubb (1927) 51; ESTC R170715; Fordham (1924) p. 10; Shirley (2004) T.Lang 1k; Skelton (1970) 88; Tyacke (1978) p. 118. [9771]

- £1,250

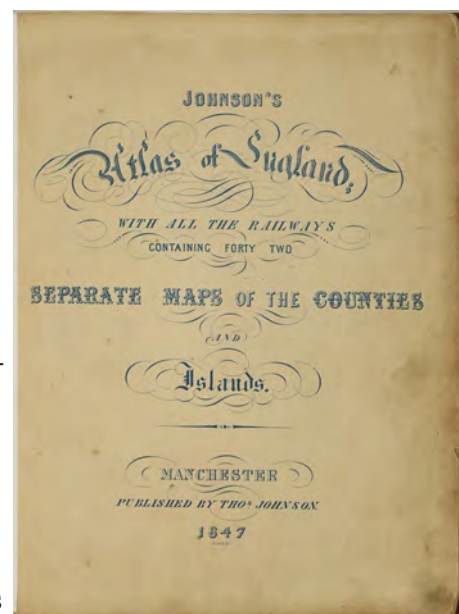
**59 - JENNER, Thomas. A Direction for the English Traveller By which he Shal be inabled to Coast about all England and Wales.** c.1677. London. Printed and are to be sold By John Garrett, at the south Entrance of ye Royall Exchange in Corn-hill. Duodecimo (135 x 70 mm.), full modern calf, with ornate gilt panels, very ornate gilt spine with raised bands, red calf gilt title label. With title page, two engraved pages explaining 'The use of all the ensueing Tables', thirty-seven plates each bearing a triangular distance table with accompanying small map of the county, with the four folding plates: 'The high Wayes', a table with map of England and Wales, table with Yorkshire map and another table of with a map of Wales, engraved throughout, a good clean example.

In 1649, he added text and published it under the title of 'A Booke of the Names of all the Hundreds', a later edition of which is offered as the previous entry. 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: Kentish (2012) 'A Catalogue of County Atlases ...' item 49. Bennett (1996) 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. [9772]

- £2,250

**60 - JOHNSON, Thomas. Johnson's Atlas of England; With all the Railways Containing Forty Two Separate Maps of the Counties and Islands.** 1847. Manchester. Thos. Johnson. Quarto (280 x 215 mm.), recent full cloth binding, preserving original cover gilt title label, gilt titles to the spine. With title page, contents leaf and 42 full early wash coloured maps, each interleaved, with some minor foxing as usual, otherwise in good condition.

The plates for this VERY RARE atlas are by Joshua Archer (1792?-1863) and were first published in William Pinnock's 'Guide to Knowledge', 1833. Archer was declared bankrupt shortly after in 1835 and was in prison for debt again in 1845. What is unusual about the plates for this period is that they were produced using woodblocks and printed directly, resulting in a map which is white on black. The process of lithographic transfer was used for Thomas Johnson's atlas offered here. This preserves the original block or plate from excessive wear and allows an extended life. A Thomas Johnson is recorded as being a bookseller, stationer, bookbinder, printer and publisher in Liverpool between 1833-43. This is possibly the same Johnson as our publisher after a move to Manchester. For this atlas, the existence of some of the early railways





is recorded. One further edition appeared in 1863 surviving in just two known examples. Provenance: private English collection. Carroll (1996) no. 98; Chubb (1927) no. 523; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9801] - £1,250

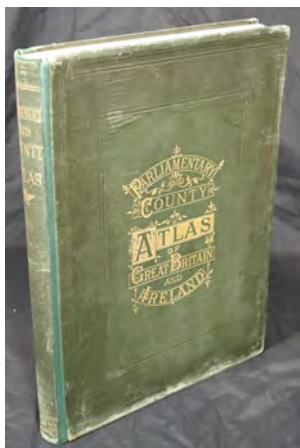
**61 - JOHNSTON, William & Alexander Keith. The Statistical Atlas of England, Scotland and Ireland by G. Phillips Bevan.** 1882. Edinburgh. W. & A. K. Johnston. Folio (510 x 360 mm), contemporary half red calf, red cloth boards, gilt ruled, with gilt title on upper board, gilt tooling and title, spine with raised bands, ornate gilt ruled compartments each with central gilt feature, light wear at corners, marbled endpapers. With lithographic title in black and red, Preface, Contents and 45 maps of England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland, those of England Wales being double page, all in original early colour, pp. (8), 76, (6). A fascinating atlas with statistics about the Educational Condition of the People, Industrial Condition, Criminal Condition, Pauper Condition, Military and Naval etc. Shirley (2000); Smith, D. (2000); Smith, D. (2001). [9950] - £195



**62 - JOHNSTON, William & Alexander Keith. The Modern County Atlas of England & Wales.** 1889. Edinburgh. Quarto (285 x 205 mm.), full later green cloth binding, with red calf gilt title label affixed to the spine. With general map of England and Wales, 57 further single and double page maps of the counties all on one scale as stated on the title page. With 62 page index of place-names bound at the back, with small centrefold split to general map, 1 is free from its guard, otherwise in good condition.

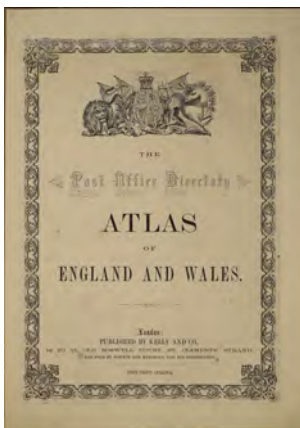
The successful firm of W. & A. K. Johnston was founded by Sir William Johnston and was based in Edinburgh from 1825. The following year he was joined by his brother Alexander Keith Johnston. The maps for this atlas which ap-

peared in just the one edition are lithographic transfers from the 'Modern Map of England and Wales' by the Johnston brothers issued the same year. Provenance: bookplate of Sir Campbell Stuart (1885-1972), the Canadian newspaper magnate, pasted inside front cover; private English collection. Carroll (1996) no. 146; Shirley (2000); Smith, D. (2000); Smith, D. (2001). [9813] - £175



**63 - KEANE, Professor Augustus Henry. A New Parliamentary and County Atlas of Great Britain and Ireland.** 1886. London. J. S. Virtue & Co., Limited, City Road. Quarto (365 x 275 mm.), full contemporary publishers cloth binding, with blind panelling, ornate gilt title to upper board, rebaked preserving original spine with gilt title, worn. With 72 coloured maps, each with descriptive text, pp. xii, (2), 180, internally clean and in good condition.

This series of maps was first published as 'The National Gazetteer' which was issued in parts from 1863-68. William Hughes (1817-76) was Professor of Geography in King's College, London, from 1863-75. Interestingly Hughes worked at the British Museum as a cataloguer between 1841-43 working on geography books. The publishers were the firm of Virtue and Co. founded by George Virtue. This new atlas edited by Professor Keane is in a larger format with the maps edge bound. There is only the one edition of this work. Batten & Bennett (2000) 144; Carroll (1996) 126. [9812] - £125



**64 - KELLY and Co., Frederick. The Post Office Directory Atlas of England and Wales.** 1861. London. Kelly and Co., 18 to 21, Old Boswell Court, St. Clement's, Strand; and sold by Simpkin and Marshall, and all booksellers. Quarto (365 x 275 mm.), full contemporary red cloth, ornate blind panelling, central gilt title on upper board, rebaked. Title and List of Maps remargined, 46 maps comprising a double page general map of England & Wales bound after Durham (as cited in Chubb), maps of North and South Wales and 43 county maps, Lancashire in two sheets, Yorkshire in 3 Ridings, light stain to Surrey otherwise in good condition.

From 1800 the Post Office produced Directories. By 1835 it was sold to Frederick Kelly who continued to publish them for each county as 'Kelly's Post Office Directory'. From this date



maps were published to accompany them. Indeed, Kelly's Directory only ceased publication in the 1970s. Apart from this atlas the maps only ever appeared in the Directories or separately. Undated, this work can be placed to 1861 based on a list of 'Works Published by Kelly and Co.' Provenance: private English collection acquired 2011. Carroll (1996) 116; Chubb (1927) 546; Smith (1985) pp. 141-2. [9805] - £350

**65 - KITCHIN, Thomas. Kitchen's Post-Chaise Companion, through England and Wales; Containing All the Ancient and New Additional Roads, With Every topographical Detail relating thereto.** 1767. London. Robert Sayer, at No 53, in Fleet-street; John Bowles, at No , in Cornhill; and Carington Bowles, at No 69, in St. Paul's Church-Yard. Oblong quarto (190 x 245 mm.), recent full cloth, gilt title to upper cover and spine, preserving original soft leather cover. With typographic title page, 3 leaves of tables, one general map of England and Wales and 103 plates printed back to back as usual, light crease to centre reflecting original limp binding, with wormhole affecting first 5 leaves, one or two areas of waterstain, otherwise in good condition.



Many earlier carto-bibliographers believed this work to be a later issue of John Senex's 'Actual Survey of the Principal Roads' first published in 1719. Recent examination has identified that it is actually a new series of plates. The 104 maps were engraved by Thomas Kitchen (1718-84), one of the most notable English cartographers of the eighteenth century. They are drawn very closely from those by Senex. He was both an engraver and publisher of considerable reputation who was made Hydrographer to King George III. He worked with many of his contemporaries on various projects, in this case John Bowles, Carington Bowles and Robert Sayer.

Although dated 1767 there is some evidence that the work might have been available in 1766. It was not unusual for works published late in the year to bear the date of that following. In Robert Sayer's 'New and Enlarged Catalogue for the Year 1766' he advertised it as 'fitted up in a portable Manner for the Conveniency of Travellers'. This is supported to some degree by the lack of an address for John Bowles in the imprint. Hodson records that John Bowles had to vacate the Black Horse in Cornhill because of a possible fire 'till his house is rebuilt, or another procured'. It might be seen that the actual address in Cornhill in the imprint is blank. When he returned to the street he used the address 'no. 13', it is not known if this was the same building or not.

It was priced at 7s. 6d. and as was common practice at the time the first edition is found with two different imprints. In this case that of the Robert Sayer is found after that of the senior John Bowles and his son Carington. The other title is clearly printed at the same time with identical type setting, only the imprint of Sayer is placed first. The priority indicates through whose shop this example would have been sold. Provenance: private English collection. Bennett (2007) p. 65; Chubb (1927) 141; ESTC T200473; Fordham (1924) p. 27 (erroneously identifying it as a later issue of the Senex); Hodson (1984-1997) I p. 187 & II p. 187; Shirley (2004) T.Kit 4a; Smith (1991a & b); Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9827] - £450

**66 - KITCHIN, Thomas - JEFFERYS, Thomas. The Small English Atlas, being A New and Accurate Sett of Maps of All the Counties in England and Wales.** 1751. London. Small quarto (155 x 110 mm.), recent quarter calf, marbled paper boards, ornate blind ruling, spine with raised bands, blind ruled compartments with gilt date and title. Engraved throughout, pictorial title, one leaf containing preface and index, 50 engraved maps, Middlesex with light wash colour, the Isles of Scilly with centrefold split, otherwise a good example.

This small and attractive atlas was first published November 1748 in thirteen weekly parts by a consortium of nine publishers. No copy of this version survives and it seems likely that Thomas Jefferys and Thomas Kitchen took over the project at an early date. A first edition of the atlas was published in 1749. At some point before the publication of the second edition in 1751 alterations were made to some of the plates. During the issue of this 1751 edition plate numbers were added therefore the states of the maps can vary. This example of the edition bears 8 maps still unnumbered.

Although dated 1751 on the title page the earliest known advertisement for



the work appeared in the 'London Daily Advertiser' on 16 May 1752. It was offered for 5s. half-bound or 7s. 6d. bound and coloured. It could be bought at Thomas Jeffery's shop as well as that of John Boydell in Cheapside and William Herbert at the Golden Globe on London Bridge. The title page itself also indicated that it was for sale in Dublin courtesy of George Faulkner and in Paris with George Louis Le Rouge. Jeffery's would develop strong connections in Paris. Thomas Kitchin is not identified as a vendor, as at this point in his career he did not have any retail premises. The atlas proved popular, running to 6 editions, with various changes and additions. Provenance: acquired from the Brian Kentish catalogue of 2012, lot 31, for a private English collection. Chubb (1927) 193; Hodson (1984-97) 210; Pedley (1986) pp. 20-23; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9779] - £2,500



**67 - 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 300 mm.), early half red calf, paper boards with ornate printed panels, spine with gilt ruled compartments, each with central gilt floral design, and gilt title, worn. With finely engraved title page, typographic title, Advertisement, Contents, engraved Explanation in early colour and 48 engraved maps (West Riding in 2 sheets) all in fine early outline colour with wash borders, each accompanied by a leaf of descriptive text. Light water stain to lower edge of first couple of leaves, otherwise in good condition.

FIRST EDITION. 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. The following year this work was published having clearly just acquired the Baker plates of the English counties. 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 and 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: John Bond with his stamp to the title page and his initials stamped on final leaf; private English collection; Burden collection duplicate; private English collection since 2017. Beresiner (1983) p. 50; Carroll (1996) 53; Chubb (1927) 294; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9793] - £1,200



**68 - LAURIE, Robert & WHITTLE, James. Laurie's New Traveller's Companion and Guide through the Roads of England and Wales, including Great part of Scotland; with a General Map.** 1836. London. Robert Holmes Laurie. Quarto (275 x 185 mm.), early full limp red morocco, with locking flap and marbled endpapers. With engraved title page as above, 12 pp. of adverts, an Explanation and indexes, folding engraved general map of England and Wales and 25 double page engraved maps all in early outline colour, complete with blank endpapers. With some light offsetting, otherwise a fine example.

The firm of Laurie and Whittle relied heavily on the plates of Robert Sayer which were acquired following his death in 1794. 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 the 'Laurie and Whittle's New Traveller's Compan-



ion' which included road maps. They were compiled by Nathaniel Coltman who working for the Post Office was perfectly placed to produce them. Engraved by J. Bye, E. Jones, B. Smith and W. West they covered territory as far as the Isle of Wight and Scotland. The format was a change from the past which up to now had largely followed the strip map format devised by John Ogilby in 1675. Coltman produces here clear maps which cover larger areas for easier reference. The maps are strictly functional concentrating just on roads and distances, the earlier use of nearby features such as churches and hills is omitted. It was a success with a number of editions following and alterations were constantly made to the plates to bring them up to date.

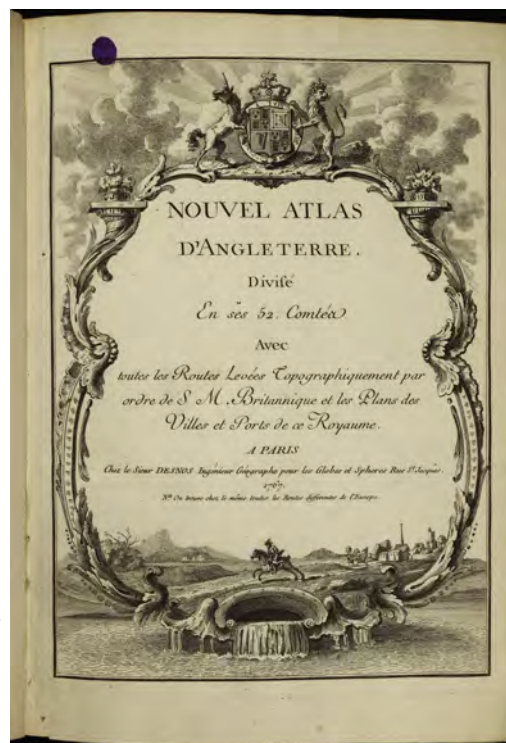
In 1812 Robert Laurie retired and was replaced in the partnership by his son Richard Holmes Laurie and the firm changed its name to Whittle and Laurie. Then in 1818 James Whittle died and the firm became known as that of R. H. Laurie. The firm still exists today under the name Imray, Laurie, Norie & Wilson Ltd. This example from 1836 reflects those changes. Provenance: with manuscript inscription of 'Geo Stockwell' on the title page. Beresiner (1983) pp. 136-9; Carroll (1996) Appendix no. 16; Fordham (1924) p. 51. [9794] - £395

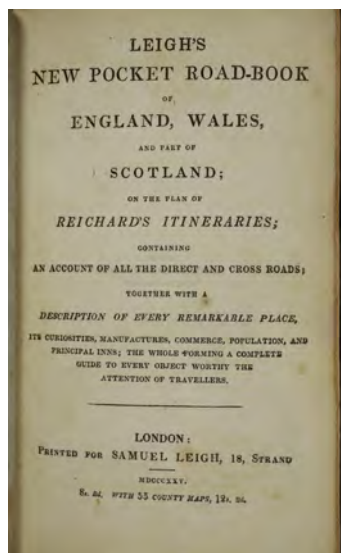
**69 - LE ROUGE, George Louis - DESNOS, Louis Charles. Nouvel Atlas d'Angleterre Divise En ses 52 Comtee Avec toutes les Routes Levees Topographiquement par ordre de S M Britannique et les Plans des Villes et Ports de ce Royaume. 1767-[66].** Paris. Desnos Ingenieur Geographe pour les Globes et Spheres Rue St. Jacques. Quarto (285 x 205 mm.), large paper copy, contemporary quarter calf, with ornate embossed paper boards, with raised bands to the spine, each compartment with blind and gilt embossed decoration, gilt title, marbled endpapers. With attractive engraved title page, key map and twelve double page engraved maps all with full early wash colour, engraved title in French and English 'Itineraraire de Toutes les Routes', pp. Introduction (2), Table des Villes (4), Table des Routes (2), small general map of England and Wales, 101 engraved road strips with blank versos bound to face each other in pairs, engraved title 'Recueil des Villes Ports D'Angleterre' dated 1766, double page engraved table to the plan of London, double page engraved plan of London, engraved map of the 'Bouche de la Tamise' and 16 engraved single page plans and views of British and Irish towns, with small ink stain to title, otherwise in good condition.

George Louis Le Rouge was a military engineer who took up cartography from about 1740. This work is a French edition of 'An Actual Survey ... of the Principal Roads' by John Senex first published in London, 1719. It consists of three parts, all of which had been issued in earlier editions. Louis Charles Desnos (1725-1805) was a noted mapmaker, globe maker and publisher in Paris. Desnos was not the most successful of Parisian publishers, he went bankrupt in 1784. Despite being appointed globe maker to the King of Denmark he spent most of his life in Paris. He had a particular penchant for road books producing a number of France. The first part of this work consists of a general map of England and Wales in twelve sheets which is entitled 'Partie Meridionale de la Grande Bretagne ... a Londres Chez T. Jefferis ... 1760'.

The second was first published in 1759 as 'Les Routes D'Ogilby par l'Angleterre' and comprises 101 plates of road strips preceded by an unaltered general map of England and Wales. Desnos was not known for his originality and here he just acquired the plates first issued by George Louis Le Rouge. Some minor alterations were made, for instance in the first plate a note in French is added beneath. The engraved title page is reissued with alteration to the French title, it now reads 'Itineraire De Toutes Les Routes De L'Angleterre ...' It ends by removing the name of Le Rouge '... Ouvrage traduit de l'Anglois. A Paris, Chez le Sr. Desnos ... 1766'. The English title is unaltered with just the imprint changed to 'For Desnos, Geographer, at the Globe St. James Street'. It is followed by the same presumably remaining preliminary leaves of text here rotated to enable viewing upright.

The third and final part is entitled 'Recueil des Villes Ports D'Angleterre Tire des Grands Plans de Rocque et du Portuland de l'Angleterre du Sr. Belin' and is a fine work containing a series of town plans and views. The first is a double page plan of London, preceded by a Table or key to it. This third part was first issued under the same title in 1759 by Le Rouge. The beautiful arms featuring a large central peacock are those of Guillaume Gabriel Pavée of Vendœuvre (1779-1870), born in Troye, a French politician and peer who served on the National Assembly for many years. His library was only dispersed at auction about ten years ago. Provenance: acquired 2015. Carroll (1996) Appendix no. 8; Chubb (1927) 143; Fordham (1924) p. 27 (not recognising them as a later edition of the Le Rouge); Phillips (1909-) 2918; Shirley (2004) T.Desn 3a. [9907] - £1,500





**70 - LEIGH, Samuel. Leigh's New Atlas of England and Wales [bound with] Leigh's New Pocket Road-Book of England, Wales, and part of Scotland.**

1825. London. Samuel Leigh, 18, Strand. Duodecimo (145 x 90 mm.), full contemporary green morocco, with gilt title on upper cover, rebacked preserving original spine, gilt ruled, gilt titles. With engraved postal rates, typographic title, engraved title, pp. iv, 404, 55 numbered county maps and 1 folding general map, in good condition.

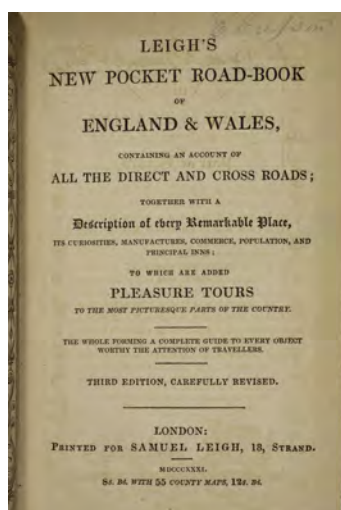
In 1820 Samuel Leigh (fl.1812-d.31) published the 'Picture of England and Wales'. It included one general map only, but stated 'The proprietor has availed himself of the talents of Mr. Sidney Hall to project a series of correct county maps, the same size as this book, which may be had in a separate volume, with a complete Index of the towns, villages, etc.'. 'Leigh's New Picture of England and Wales' was published in the same year. It was a miniature county atlas which proved successful. Sidney Hall (1788?-1831) engraved the series of maps which were derived from those of John Cary. Hall was a prolific engraver of the period and according to Worms and Baynton-Williams 'was almost certainly the first engraver to use the new harder steel plates for map work, using

plates manufactured by the Jacob Perkins process as early as 1821'.

In 1825 Leigh published an accompanying 'New Pocket Road Book' which can be found alone or bound with this atlas as here. The extensive text provides fascinating descriptions of towns and places. Later editions of the atlas are rarely found without the road book. Provenance: manuscript ownership of 'J. Flilden', 1826; private English collection. Chubb (1927) 374; Fordham (1924) p. 58; Tooley's Dictionary (1999-2004); Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011).

[9925]

- £125

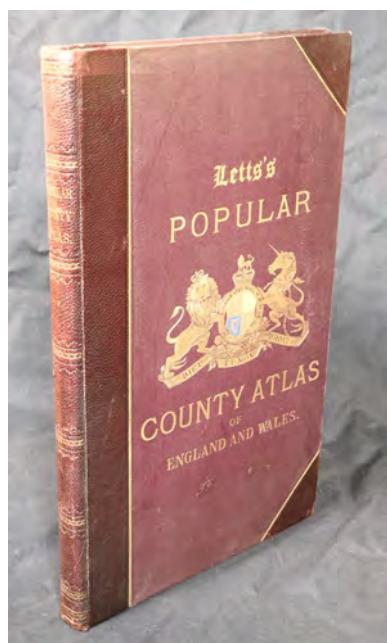


**71 - LEIGH, Samuel. Leigh's New Atlas of England and Wales [bound with] Leigh's New Pocket Road-Book of England, Wales, and part of Scotland.**

1831. London. M. A. Leigh, 421, Strand. Duodecimo (145 x 90 mm.), full contemporary green morocco, with gilt title on upper cover, rebacked with green cloth spine, gilt titles. With engraved postal rates, typographic title, Preface leaf, engraved title, pp. (4), 486, (2), with 55 numbered county maps and 1 folding general map in early outline colour, in good condition.

This third edition of the previous entry was published by Mary Ann Leigh, wife to Samuel, who died by his own hand in 1831. The Preface indicates that the first two editions sold well and that the 'Editor has carefully revised the whole, re-arranged the Cross-Roads on an improved plan, inserted Pleasure tours to the most picturesque parts of the country ... which for fear of making the book too large prevented him from introducing into the former editions.' Clearly this was the work of Samuel who died before publication, his widow seeing the work through. She ran the business for two years before a son joined as Leigh & Son. A further son, James Mathews Leigh (1808-60), was a noted art educator and painter. Provenance: manuscript ownership of 'J. Flilden', 1826; private English collection. Chubb (1927) 374; Fordham (1924) p. 58; Tooley's Dictionary (1999-2004); Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9926]

- £125



**72 - LETTS, Thomas. Letts's Popular County Atlas. Being a Complete Series of Maps Delineating the Whole Surface of England and Wales.**

1884. London. Letts, Son & Co. Limited, London Bridge, E. C. Folio (36 x 220 mm.), contemporary half burgundy calf, cloth boards, gilt ruled with gilt title decorated with ornate gilt Royal Coats of Arms to upper cover, spine with ornate gilt bands, blind ruled compartments, gilt title. With publishers' adverts bound inside both the covers, front loose endpaper replaced. With title (soiled) and Preface with Contents on the verso, 47 chromolithographic maps of England and Wales and a 'copious index of 18,000 names' pp. 35, complete with Omissions slip, a few maps showing minor damage at the edges, otherwise in good condition.

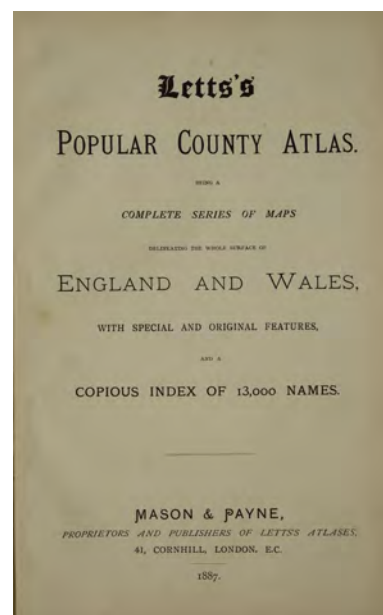
The firm of Letts, Son and Co. are best remembered in English minds by their diaries first published in 1835 by John Letts (1772-1851), the founder of the firm in 1809. It was his son Thomas (1804-73) who upon taking over the business, rapidly expanded the diaries and general publishing. This particular series of maps began



life as John and Charles Walker's 'British Atlas' in 1837. From about 1849 they were also published concurrently as lithographs in 'Hobson's Fox-Hunting Atlas' by William Colling Hobson. Charles Walker died in 1872 and John the following year. Further lithographic transfers were published here in 1884 by the Letts firm. Thomas Letts had died in 1873 and by 1885 the firm was in liquidation. The rights to the diary were taken over by Cassell, Petter and Galpin who continued to publish using the Letts name. The atlas was acquired by Mason & Payne who published one further edition in 1887, again retaining the Letts name.

Letts's 'Popular County Atlas' consists of a general map, 42 maps of the English counties including the 3 Yorkshire Ridings, and maps of the four quarters of Wales. Each map is detailed and coloured. The Preface announces the detail enclosed including 'the recent earthquake in Essex'. The map itself is with a Red Cross, thus X denotes recorded locations of Earthquake Shock, April 22nd, 1884. Size of the Cross represents comparative intensity.' Beresiner (1983) pp. 143-4. Carroll (1996) no. 105.M; Tooley's Dictionary (1999-2004). [9959] - £280

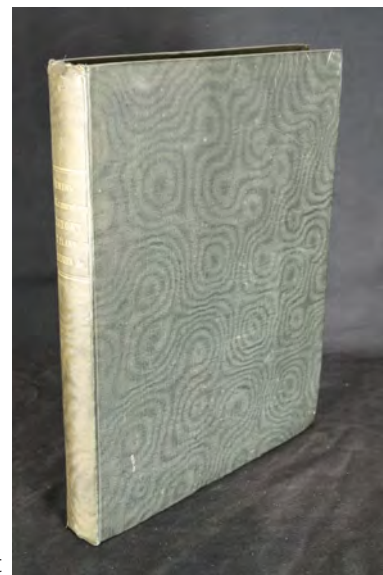
**73 - LETTS, Thomas. Letts's Popular County Atlas. Being a Complete Series of Maps Delineating the Whole Surface of England and Wales.** 1887. London. Mason and Payne, Proprietors and Publishers of Letts's Atlases, 41, Cornhill, London, E. C. Folio (365 x 225 mm.), contemporary half dark blue calf, cloth boards gilt ruled, with gilt title to upper board, spine with raised bands, gilt ruled compartments and gilt title, light wear. With title and Preface with Contents on the verso, 47 chromolithographic maps of England and Wales and a 'copious index of 13,000 names' pp. 35, some light foxing, otherwise in good condition.



A later edition of the previous entry. Thomas Letts had died in 1873 and by 1885 the firm was in liquidation. The rights to the diary were taken over by Cassell, Petter and Galpin who continued to publish using the Letts name. The atlas was acquired by Mason & Payne who published one further edition offered here, in 1887, again retaining the Letts name. The Preface is reissued with a further Preface to the second edition stating that 'though the printing and publishing has passed into other hands, the Editor has not been changed, so that this edition has been carried out on the same lines as the first.' The maps are further updated. A further interesting alteration is the titles reference to the 'Copious Index' which previously referred to 18,000 names. Although unchanged it now reflects a more accurate total of 13,000, some artistic license being taken in the first. Beresiner (1983) pp. 143-4. Carroll (1996) no. 105.N; Tooley's Dictionary (1999-2004). [9960] - £295

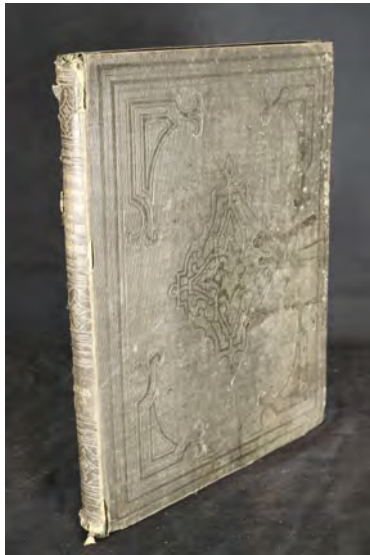
**74 - LEWIS, Samuel. A Topographical Dictionary of England ... Supplementary Volume, Comprising a Representative History of England, With Plans Describing the Electoral Divisions.** 1835. London. S. Lewis and Co., 87, Aldersgate-Street. Quarto (280 x 225 mm.), full contemporary green cloth, marbled effect to cloth, gilt title to spine. With typographic title, pp. (2), viii, 81, (1), (2), 5, (1), with 116 engraved maps numbered in roman all in early outline colour, comprising 42 of the English counties and 74 plates of the towns and boroughs, many more than one to a page, in good condition.

FIRST EDITION. For the third edition of Samuel Lewis' 'Topographical Dictionary' a new series of maps was added. This was to reflect the Reform Bill of 1832 and the changes to local government boundaries. The draughtsman was again Robert Creighton and Thomas Starling, John and Charles Walker were the engravers. The maps were derived from those of Robert K. Dawson produced for the Bill. They comprise those of counties along with all the boroughs and town plans. All are collected into the fifth volume, the only one offered here. They are bound by county, many of the town and borough plans are in detail and of towns of which very little at all would have been produced prior. Hampshire is bound under 'S' for Southampton. Provenance: With inscription of 'John Bullen 3 New Inn Strand 16th January 1836' on first free endpaper. Carroll (1996) 104; Chubb (1927) 464. [9947]



- £250

**75 - LEWIS, Samuel. Atlas to the Topographical Dictionaries of England and Wales, Comprising a General Map of England and Wales, A Plan of London, and Maps of the Counties of ...** 1842. London. S. Lewis and Co., 13, Finsbury Place, South. Quarto (285 x 220 mm.), full contemporary green cloth, ornate blind decoration to boards, spine with blind ruling and decoration, gilt title, light wear to spine. With typographic title, with 57 maps comprising a folding general map of England and Wales, folding plan of London, 40 maps of the counties and



Isle of Man, Jersey and Guernsey (Yorkshire folding), 12 maps of the Welsh Counties, of which a further 11 are smaller folding ones, all in early outline colour, in good condition.

Samuel Lewis (1782-1865) was the successful publisher of the 'Topographical Dictionary' first published in 1831, an earlier issue is described as the previous entry. Chubb omits listing the maps of Guernsey and Jersey present here. The large folding plan of London is of particular note. That of Hampshire is filed alphabetically under its title Southampton. The 'Topographical Dictionary' was issued in four volumes with later editions in 1842, 1844, 1845, 1848 and 1849. In later editions, the maps were often put together as a separate fifth volume or atlas as here. Lewis would publish similar works on Wales in 1833, Ireland in 1837 and Scotland in 1846. He brought a successful suit against Archibald Fullarton for plagiarism with the 'New and Comprehensive Gazetteer' issued 1833-37. Beresiner (1983) pp. 144-148; Carroll (1996) 93.v; not in Chubb (1927) refer 430; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9948]

- £250



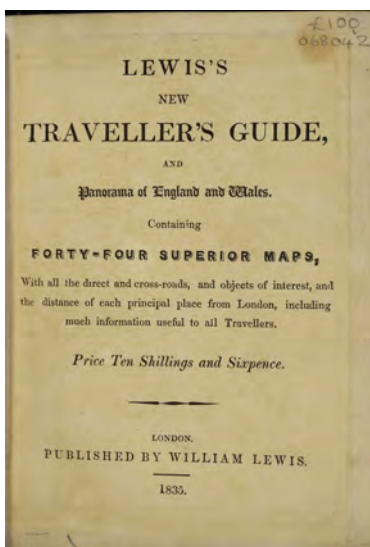
**76 - LEWIS, William. Lewis's New Traveller's Guide, or a Pocket Edition of the English Counties. Containing all the Direct & Cross Roads in England & Wales.** [1819]. London. W. Lewis, No. 21 Finch Lane, Cornhill. Octavo (155 x 125 mm.), contemporary half red calf, ornate blind ruling, with marbled paper boards, spine with gilt panelled title. With general map of England and Wales, engraved title page, Preface dated 1819, Contents, List of Mail-Coaches etc., 40 maps of the counties, North and South Wales as called for, in all 43 maps, each with a page of descriptive text, Yorkshire folding, all in full contemporary wash colour. Some light foxing to the text, generally clean, otherwise a good example.

This fine little series of maps was first published by James Wallis (fl.1810-25) c.1812 as 'Wallis' New Pocket Edition of the English Counties or Traveller's Companion'. The maps are easily distinguished by the design of the title at the top of the map. They include a wealth of information with a key in the lower margin. A further edition was published c.1814 before they were used in two works by Patrick Martin, as

the extremely rare 'Sportsman's Almanack' and the 'New Travellers Guide' surviving in just the one known example.

By 1819 the work was in the hands of William Lewis (fl.1796-1838) who reissued it as 'Lewis's, New Traveller's Guide'. For the work a new title page was engraved with an attractive vignette of a coach and four with postillions. Although undated the Preface is signed 16 October 1819. It was first issued with the maps still bearing the imprint of Martin below. This was understandably altered quickly; this example bears the corrected imprints of Lewis at Finch Lane. There have been some alterations to many of the maps, roads have been re-engraved, the etching to the coast lines has been removed and many new place names added. All of them are in lovely full early wash colour. The atlas was issued for many years unaltered and here the maps of Essex and Warwickshire, Worcestershire and South Wales all bear watermarks of Whatman 1821. Provenance: private English collection. Carroll (1996) 68; Chubb (1927) 364; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9792]

- £395



**77 - LEWIS, William. Lewis's New Traveller's Guide, and Panorama of England & Wales. Containing Forty-Four Superior Maps.** 1835. London. William Lewis. Octavo (155 x 115 mm.), full contemporary green cloth binding, with pasted paper title label to upper board, rebacked preserving original spine, gilt ruled top and bottom. With general map of England and Wales, letterpress title page, Preface dated 1819, Contents, List of Mail-Coaches and 42 maps of the counties and North and South Wales, as called for, each with leaf of descriptive text, Yorkshire is folding, otherwise in good condition.

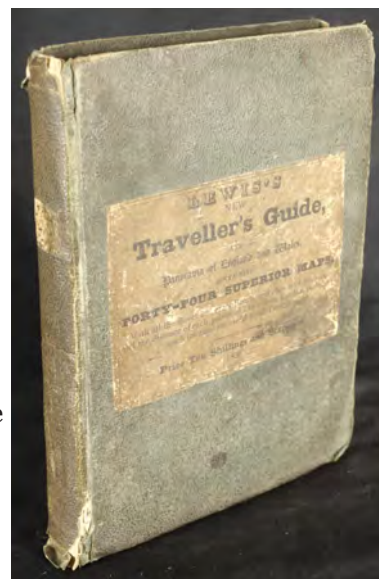
This fine little series of maps was first published by James Wallis (fl.1810-25) as 'Wallis' New Pocket Edition of the English Counties or Traveller's Companion' c.1812. A further edition was published c.1814 before they were used in two works by Patrick Martin: the extremely rare 'Sportsman's Almanack' and the 'New Travellers Guide'. William Lewis (fl.1796-1838) acquired the plates c.1818 and immediately published this particular atlas in 1819. In 1835 Lewis re-titled the work as 'Lewis's New Traveller's Guide, and Panorama of England & Wales' with a new typographic title page. It



was for sale at 'Ten Shillings and Sixpence' as stated on the cover title. A further edition was published in 1836, this being an example of the first edition. Despite calling for 44 maps as originally published by Wallis, there are only 43. Provenance: with ink inscription inside front cover of 'Harry Robertson 13 Mill Lane Sharnford'; pencil inscription inside back cover 'John Robertson Hilltop Sharnford Hinckley Leicestershire'; private English collection. Carroll (1996) 68; Chubb (1927) 365; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9933] - £195

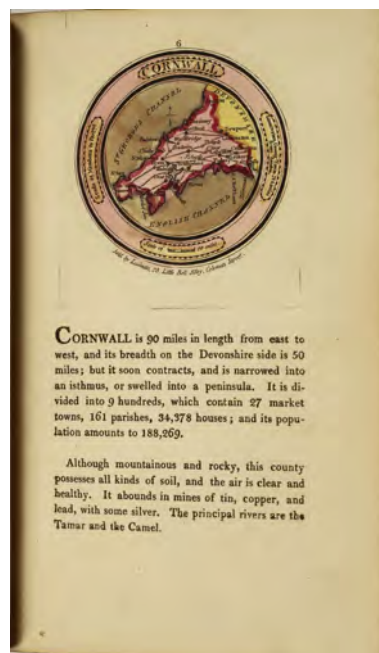
**78 - LEWIS, William. Lewis's New Traveller's Guide, and Panorama of England & Wales. Containing Forty-Four Superior Maps.** 1836. London. William Lewis. Octavo (155 x 120 mm.) full contemporary green cloth binding with pasted paper title label to upper board, spine with gilt ruling, light wear. With general map of England and Wales, letterpress title page with extreme upper right corner torn away no loss, Preface, Contents, List of Mail-Coaches and 42 maps of the counties, North and South Wales as called for, each with leaf of descriptive text.

A later issue of the previous item. In 1835 Lewis re-titled the work as 'Lewis's New Traveller's Guide, and Panorama of England & Wales' with a new typographic title page. It was for sale at 'Ten Shillings and Sixpence' as stated on the cover title. A further edition was published in 1836 offered here. It is otherwise unaltered with the price being the same. Despite calling for 44 maps as originally published by Wallis, there are only 43. Carroll (1996) 68; Chubb (1927) 365; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9934] - £195



**79 - LUFFMAN, John. A New Pocket Atlas and Geography.** 1803-[06]. London. Lackington, Allen & Co. Octavo (185 x 115 mm.), contemporary half red calf, marbled paper boards, gilt ruled, with original paper title label affixed to the upper board, later endpapers, worn, rebaked to style. With ornate engraved title, half title 'England', Preface dated March 1803, 42 circular maps of the English counties, half title 'Wales', 12 maps of the Welsh counties, all in FULL EARLY WASH COLOUR, a double page map of England and Wales in early outline colour, Index leaf, 54 early wash colour roundel maps in total, each with typographic text below, some light show through on a few maps to the versos, some offsetting to final map and Index, otherwise in good condition.

John Luffman (1751-1821) had a varied career being a publisher, engraver, goldsmith, author and geographer. He also became bankrupt in 1793 but appears to have recovered. His earliest recorded work is the engraving of the road strips for Taylor and Skinner's 'Survey and Maps of the Roads of North Britain' in 1776. In 1781 he was the engraver of Armstong's large-scale map of Rutland. These curious circular engravings of the counties of England and Wales are his most noted work and accompanied a geographical text. A rare atlas that has always been desired by collectors. It was first published in 1803 by Luffman as a 'New Pocket Atlas and Geography of England and Wales'. A further issue was published in the same year, the maps in which are all in their second state, but by 1806 ownership had passed to the firm of Lackington Allen & Co. This firm was founded in 1774 by James Lackington from Somerset as a shoemaker. From there he moved temporarily to Bristol where he first began buying books at market stalls. It is stated he was to ashamed to enter bookshops! A legacy of £10 enabled him to rent a shop in London from where he started selling both shoes and books. Soon he focused on the books and by 1803 their catalogue contained 800,000 books! Lackington retired in 1798 and died 1815. The firm finally closed when George Lackington retired in 1826. Provenance: private English collection acquired 2018. Refer Batten & Bennett (1996) 66; refer Carroll (1996) 59; Chubb (1927) 308; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9785] - £3,250



**80 - MARTIN, Patrick. Martin's Sportman's Almanack, Kalendar, and Traveller's Guide, for 1819; Containing Ample Directions, in Monthly Order, for Shooting, Coursing, Hunting, Fishing, and Gardening ... A Series of Maps of every County in England.** 1819. London. W. Simpkin and R. Marshall. Duodecimo (195 x 115 mm.), contemporary paper boards, old cloth spine with paper cover, worn, uncut. With half title (trimmed), typographic title page, pp. (4), 244, engraved Address and Contents and 43 maps, including general map of England and Wales, 40 maps of the English counties (Yorkshire double page) and separate maps of North and South Wales, all in early wash colour, lacking some preliminary material, otherwise in good condition.



These maps were engraved by James Wallis (fl.1810-25) who was also a printer and publisher in London. There were according to Worms and Baynton-Williams three James Wallis' active at the time who are often confused with each other. There is a bookseller (fl.1787-1807) of Ivy Lane and Paternoster Row and an engraver and jeweller of Fleet Street who became bankrupt in 1810. The belief is that this James Wallis was born in Southampton in 1784. He was apprenticed to John Roper in 1799 and made free 1811.

These maps were first published in about 1812 in 'Wallis's New Pocket Edition of the English Counties or Traveller's Companion'. The maps are easily distinguished by the design of the title at the top of the map. They include a wealth of information with a key in the lower margin. Initially the maps bore no plate numbers which were duly added over a period of time.

This work was produced by a Patrick Martin. Todd records a Patrick Martin residing at 196 Oxford Street from 1813-1818 who ran a business from next door at number 198. We know little else about Martin other than the issue of the 'Sportsman's Almanack' in 1818.

The maps themselves are bound alphabetically, despite the previously published index indicating otherwise. Although apparently written by Martin, the work was published by Simpkin & Marshall, a firm which remained extant until the 1940s. This Almanac which was specifically produced for the sportsman. The text is divided into the twelve months and provides useful information for field sports, shooting and fishing. Empty tables are provided for 'Game Taken', 'Memorandums' and 'Cash Accounts'. The title page of the book bears the required red stamp of the tax being paid of one shilling and three pence. This second edition of 1819 is extremely rare. Provenance: private English collection. Beresiner (1983) pp. 234-7; not in Chubb (1927) 344; Smith (1982); Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9791]

- £500



**81 - MILLER, Robert. Miller's new Miniature Atlas, containing a Complete Set of County Maps ...** [1821]. London. Duodecimo (145 x 95 mm.), modern half calf, marbled paper boards, blind ruled, gilt title to spine. With engraved title, Index and 56 copper plate maps, all in full early wash colour, engraved throughout, lacking the 11 page Catalogue, otherwise in good condition.

A VERY RARE WORK. The maps were originally published as a set of exceedingly rare card maps of the counties by Thomas Crabb. Their first atlas publication was in this 'New Miniature Atlas' of 1820 by Robert Miller (fl.1810-21), a publisher and bookseller. This is his one cartographic production. Miller was apprenticed to the Stationers Company in 1801 and made free in 1809. Eugene Burden reported that Miller was at the Fish Street address from 1817 to 1822. All the map imprints now reflect Miller's address and each is now numbered. The maps are bound in a curious order. Beginning with Middlesex it extends through Hertfordshire to the north, then starts again with Surrey before extending through the west ending with those of Wales.

The plates were then acquired by the great publishing house of William Darton [1755-1819], by now in the hands of his son, also William [1781-1854]. These plates were famously issued even later in the much better-known atlas by Reuben Ramble (1810-75), whose name is a pseudonym for the Reverend Samuel Clark. Provenance: bookplate of Roy H. Johnstone; Sotheby's 20 September 2001 lot 35; private English collection. Beresiner (1983) p. 154; Carroll (1996) 74; Chubb (1927) 340; Tooley (1999-2004); Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9795]

- £1,100

**82 - 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, 6 volumes (225 x 175 mm. each), full contemporary blind panelled mottled calf, ribbed spine with gilt ruled compartments, each with central gilt feature, gilt calf title and volume labels, lightly worn. Volume 1: dated 1720 pp. (4), viii, 752, with 19 maps, 12 tables and 3 plates. Volume 2: dated 1720 pp. (2), 753-1516, with 10 maps and 9 tables. Volume 3: dated 1724 pp. (2), 762, with 5 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 48 maps, 40 tables and 3 plates, extra illustrated with 2 maps



and several eighteenth-century engravings, some brown-ing occasionally as usual, some water staining to volumes 1, 4 & 5, otherwise in good condition.

**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 Morpew. Then Morpew 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.

This example is extra illustrated with numerous plates inserted into the text and two further maps. One is the John Speed of Berkshire in an early issue with George Humble's imprint alone and no text on the verso. The other is Thomas Kitchin's plan of ten miles around London first published in 1747. Provenance: bookplates of 'Ja. Baldwin Rr: de Bunwell' and James Beethom Whitehead pasted inside front covers: private English collection. Chubb (1927) 127; Darlington & Howgego (1964) no. 97; ESTC T107759; Hodson (1984-97) no. 128; Shirley (2004) T.Mord 4d; Tyacke (1978) 400. [9901]

- £2,500

**83 - MURRAY, T. Laurie. An Atlas of the English Counties Divided into Hundreds & c, containing the Rivers, Roads, parks, Parishes, & c in each, Exhibiting the whole of the Inland Navigation, Rail Roads, & c. And accompanied with Maps of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, Projected on the Basis of the Trigonometrical Survey By Order of the Honble, The Board of Ordnance.** 1830. London. Folio (485 x 380 mm.), contemporary half red calf, paper boards, gilt ruled, with ornate gilt red calf Royal Arms label pasted to upper board, spine with gilt ruled compartments, gilt title, complete with contemporary blank endpapers. With engraved title, Dedication and 44 engraved maps including 1 large folding map of England, double-page maps



of Ireland, Scotland and Wales and 40 maps of the counties (Yorkshire in 2 sheets), all in fine early outline colour, an excellent example.

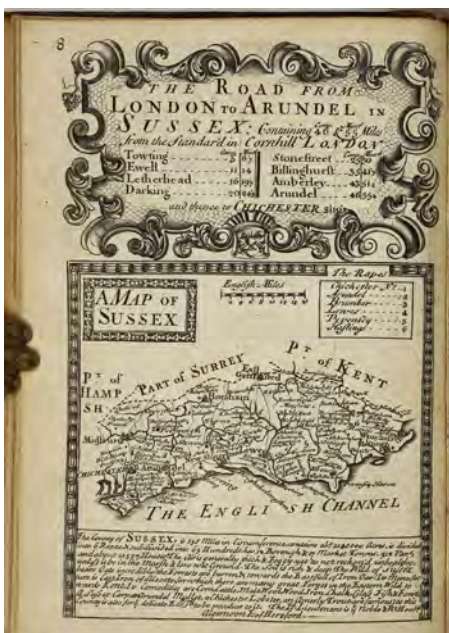
T. Laurie Murray was a surveyor, publisher and founder member of the Royal Geographical Society. His major cartographic work was this English county atlas entitled 'An Atlas of the English Counties' first published in 1830. It contained forty-four maps engraved by Hoare and Reeves and identifying Murray as publisher. The second edition offered here, was issued the following year and involved the imprint dates being altered to each plate. The further history of the plates is murky, particularly after they left Murray's possession. They appear in the hands of William Robson. Beresiner (1983) pp. 164-5; Chubb (1927) 420; Tooley's Dictionary (1999-2004). [9929] - £1,350



**84 - OSBORNE, Thomas. Geographia Magnae Britanniae. Or, Correct Maps of all the Counties in England, Scotland, and Wales; with General ones of both Kingdoms, and of the several Adjacent Islands ...** 1748-[c.56]. London. Printed for T. Osborne. J. Robinson. D. Browne. W. Johnston. J. Hodges. P. Davey & A. Millar. B. Law. Quarto (175 x 105 mm.), nineteenth century half calf, marbled paper boards, blind ruled, spine with raised bands, red calf gilt title and date labels. With engraved title page, pp. 39, (27), (2), with 61 double page maps numbered to 60, the folding general map at the beginning being unnumbered. There are two maps numbered 19 and two 56. There are no maps numbered 22 or 50, each map identified in contemporary hand on verso, light waterstain to index leaves, one or two maps trimmed close, otherwise in good condition.

In the 'London Evening Post' for 21-23 July 1747 was an advert stating that 'Now Engraving, In a beautiful Manner, and of proper Size to carry in the Pocket, or to bind with the Tour ... A Complete Set of Maps of all the Counties in England, Scotland, and Wales ... on a larger Scale than any Pocket Map hitherto publish'd'. The 'Tour' referred to the well-known book by Daniel Defoe of the period, it was partly owned by the same publishers. There appears to have been a minor delay in the first issue as it was not advertised as being complete until the 'General Evening Post' of 8-10 November 1748. Despite naming Scotland the two were made available separately and we may normally find England and Wales together, as in this example which was originally priced at 6s. Numerous adverts were placed in the ensuing months and no doubt this was due to the competition of Thomas Badeslade & William Toms' 'Chorographia Britanniae' and the Thomas Kitchin and Thomas Jeffery's 'Small English Atlas'.

This second and final edition of the 'Geographia Magnae Britanniae' was issued utilising the original letterpress material. The date of 1748 remains on the title page which has otherwise been retouched and had its imprint altered to reflect the new partners. John Osborne had left the trade by November 1751 and Samuel Birt had died in November 1755. The transfer of their shareholding is not recorded but the revised title records the new shareholders are William Johnston and P. Davey and Bedwell Law. No advert has been located for this edition, it is presumed that it was issued shortly after and the date of circa 1756 is generally accepted. Evidence for this date also comes from the fact that the companion atlas of Scotland was issued dated 1756. The maps are unaltered including the errors of numeration and in this example the letterpress follows them. The leaf containing the Tables and unaltered advert is placed at the end of the atlas.



The maps of England and Wales and Gloucestershire in the atlas are signed by Thomas Hutchinson as engraver and although there are similarities in style with the remainder of the maps, Hodson does not believe he was responsible for them all. Chubb (1927) 189; ESTC N18304; Hodson (1984-97) 206. [9905] - £1,250

**85 - OWEN, John & BOWEN, Emanuel. Britannia Depicta or Ogilby Improv'd.** 1736. London. Octavo (195 x 140 mm.), full contemporary calf, gilt panelled, gilt ruled raised bands to the spine with red calf title label attached, later endpapers. Pp. 5, (3), 273. With 273 engraved plates of road strips and county maps printed back to back. Title page with small tear, maps of Berkshire and Gloucestershire inserted from another example, otherwise a clean example.

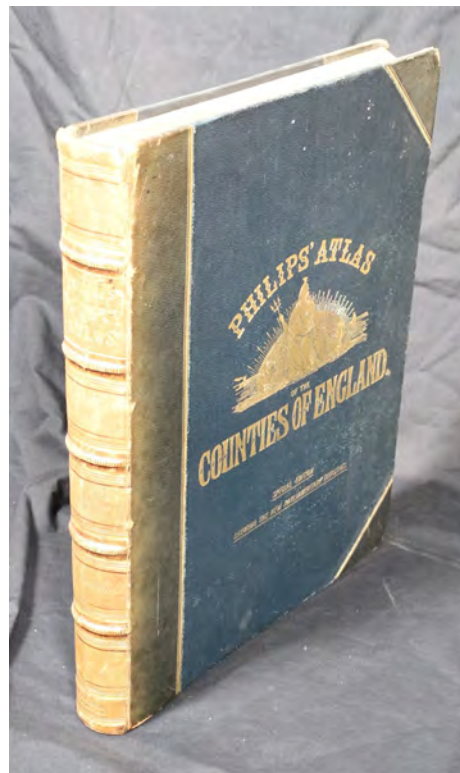
Emanuel Bowen was one of the most prominent figures in English cartog-



raphy during the middle of the eighteenth century. Since the highly influential 'Britannia' by John Ogilby had been first published in 1675 no smaller version had been issued. Then in the period 1718-20 a flush of four projects were conceived, three of which were completed. In 1720 Owen and Bowen's 'Britannia Depicta or Ogilby Improv'd' was published. This was unquestionably the most successful. It is the only one of the three to include a set of county maps with the road strips. The author of the text was John Owen an antiquarian who had been admitted to the Middle Temple in 1718. Although known as the Owen and Bowen atlas it was in fact published jointly by Bowen and John Bowles. It had a long life running to numerous editions; this is an example of the 1736 issue. Provenance: acquired 2009 for a private English collection. Bennett (1996) pp. 40-1; Carroll (1996) 23; Chubb (1927) 153; Harley, J B (1970); Hodson (1984-97) 159; Shirley (2004) T.Bow 11. [9776] - £850

**86 - PHILIP, George & Son. Philips' Atlas of the Counties of England, Including Maps of North & South Wales, The Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man. Reduced from the Ordnance Survey, and coloured to shew the new Parliamentary divisions, according to the Redistribution Bill, 1885.** c.1889. London & Liverpool. George Philip and Son, 32 Fleet Street. Liverpool: 45 to 51 South Castle Street. Folio (370 x 270 mm.), contemporary half calf, gilt ruled boards with ornate gilt embossed title to upper board, spine with raised bands, compartments with blind and gilt ruling, gilt titles, marbled endpapers with booksellers label of Edward Stanford inside front cover. With titlepage, Contents leaf, pp. (4), (106) and 49 wash coloured lithographic maps consisting of one general and 48 numbered counties etc., in good condition.

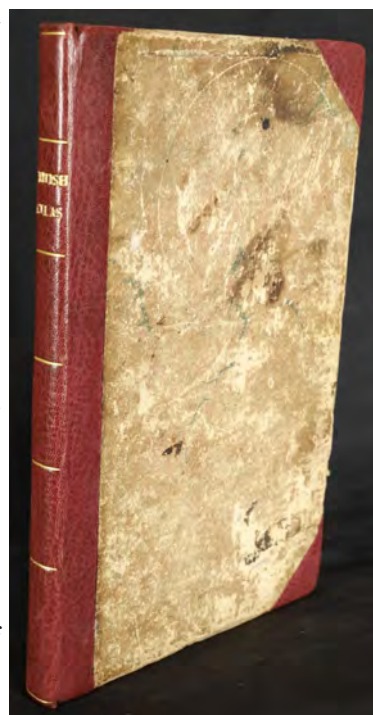
George Philip (1800-82) was born in Aberdeenshire and left in 1819 for Liverpool. He joined his brother who was a minister in the city. He began working with a bookseller before opening his own shop in 1834. His son George joined him in 1848. This particular series of county maps were first issued separately in the early 1860s. They were collected together for 'Philips' Atlas of the Counties of England' published in 1865. The plates for these maps were never printed in intaglio form and were used only to produce lithographic transfers. The maps themselves are derived from the one-inch Ordnance Survey. Lancashire is made up of two-sheets and Yorkshire is in four.



This 'New and Revised Edition' illustrates the new Parliamentary Divisions according to the Redistribution Bill of 1885. This Act redistributed the seats with the idea of equating population in each constituency. Each map had continuously been updated over time, particularly with regard to the expanding railway network. Following the maps is a 106 page index to places. Provenance: private English collection acquired 2010. Burden (1994) 119I; Carroll (1996) 123; Smith (1985) pp. 147-9. [9811] - £250

**87 - PHILLIPS, Richard. An Atlas of the British Islands; Containing Forty-Six Maps Newly and Originally Drawn From the Population Returns, and Other Modern Authorities.** 1808. London. Richard Phillips, Bridge-Street, Blackfriars. Octavo (210 x 130 mm.), recent half red calf, preserving original marbled paper boards, spine with gilt ruled compartments, gilt title, with original blank endpapers. With typographic title page, Contents leaf, and 46 maps, one unnumbered double page general map, 40 maps of the English counties, Wales, 2 maps comprising Scotland and 2 of Ireland (Yorkshire and all general maps double page), all in early wash colour, British Isles and northern Scotland with repaired centrefold split, light foxing affecting some maps, otherwise in good condition.

FIRST EDITION. This extremely rare atlas by Richard Phillips (1767-1840) appeared in just the one edition in 1808. It contains a series of maps engraved by Henry Cooper (fl.1804-19). The same series of maps are also found in 'A Topographical Dictionary of the United Kingdom', also published by Phillips in 1808. Phillips was born in London, although of a Leicestershire family and founded the 'Leicestershire Herald' in 1792. However, the following year he was sentenced to 18 months in gaol for selling Paine's 'Rights of Man'! After his sentence, his house and business burnt down and with the insurance money he moved back to London. He became Sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1807 and received a knighthood the following year. However, bad fortune struck again when he was declared bankrupt in 1811. Only the one



recorded example of this work is known in the Cambridge University Library, although we have handled examples in 2008 and 2017. Provenance: acquired 2014 for a private English collection. Refer Beresiner (1983) p. 80; Carroll (1996) 64; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9919] - £1,150



**88 - PIGOT, James. Pigot & Cos. British Atlas, Comprising the Counties of England, (upon which are laid down all the railways completed and in progress), with Separate Large Sheet Maps of England and Wales, Ireland and Scotland, and a Circular one of the Country Round London.** 1840. London. J. Pigot & Co. 59, Fleet-Street, London, and Fountain-Street, Manchester. Quarto (400 x 295 mm.), contemporary half calf, cloth boards, gilt ruled, rebacked in matching calf, blind ruled compartments, red calf gilt title label, final endpaper with some tissue repair. With engraved title page, Address with Contents, double page 'Reciprocal Distance Table' with tables of routes on the verso, with 41 steel engraved maps in early outline and wash colour, including a large folding map of England & Wales dated 1840, Yorkshire and the London plate also folding, each with a leaf of descriptive text, those of Lancashire and Yorkshire with an extra leaf describing the railways, in good condition.

James Pigot (1769-1843) began as an engraver and printer in Manchester before moving to London. In 1811 he began his own business and concentrated from 1822 on publishing directories of the whole country. In 1826-27 he published one of the Home Counties which was according to the title 'embellished with a new

series of Elegant Maps ...' An advert in 1829 indicated that the full series of maps were available bound up separately in an atlas.

A dated edition of 1830 was followed by one dated 1831 and undated ones. This undated issue is from 1840, the date found on the large folding general map. In the interim the maps were constantly updated with Polling Stations data relating to the Reform Act of 1832 and of course the expanding railway network. The counties of Lancashire and Yorkshire even have a separate leaf of text describing the network. Some interesting information is given, for instance on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway detailing passenger numbers and costs.

The maps were based on those of John Cary published in 1809. They are believed to be the first engraved on steel and each contains attractive vignette scenes of the county. The title records the 'Price, Bound, with Coloured Maps, Two Guineas and a Half'. Beresiner (1983) pp. 177-80; Carroll (1996) 88; Chubb (1927) 427; Darlington & Howgego (1964) no. 341.(3); Smith (1982) pp. 187-9; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9932] - £1,500

**89 - PIGOT, James. A Pocket Topography and Gazetteer of England: with Historical and Statistical Descriptions.** c.1841. London. Pigot & Co. Fleet Street; Longman & Co. and Sherwood & Co. Paternoster-Row, and Simpkin and Marshall, Stationer's Court; and Pigot and Slater, Fountain-Street, Manchester. Octavo, 2 volumes (200 x 125 mm. each), contemporary half calf, cloth boards, gilt ruled, spine with raised bands, ornate gilt ruled compartments gilt title and volume. With title pages to each volume, pp. xii, 502; x, 484, with 39 county maps in early outline colour, with 40 plates illustrating the text, Buckinghamshire with small corner tear, otherwise in good condition.



James Pigot (1769-1843) began as an engraver and printer in Manchester before moving to London. In 1811, he began his own business and concentrated from 1822 on publishing directories of the whole country. In 1826-27 he published one of the Home Counties which was according to the title 'embellished with a new series of Elegant Maps ...'. An advert in 1829 indicated that the full series of maps were available bound up separately as the 'British Atlas'.

Perhaps following his partnership with Isaac Slater in 1839 this set of reduced sized maps was issued in fortnightly parts. The final work was issued as 'A Pocket Topography' and is undated. However, there are numerous references to events and data from 1841 and the last part issued was in August of that year. The Preface outlines the reasoning for the binding order 'the publishers of the Pocket Topography, deemed it more convenient for travellers, to prevent the necessity of taking both volumes with them on a journey, to divide the Kingdom into two nearly equal portions, and to place the Northern and Midland Counties in one Volume; and the Southern, South-eastern, and South-western in the other'. In



each they are bound in alphabetical order, Leicestershire and Rutland appearing in one map. The title supports this stating 'Price, each Volume, 12s. 6d. Beresiner (1983) pp. 177-80; Burden (2000); Carroll (1996) 108; refer Chubb (1927) 462. [9949] - £695

**90 - PINNOCK, William. The Guide to Knowledge.** 1833-36. London. Large quarto (295 x 220 mm.), four volumes, full contemporary green cloth, gilt titles to spines, light wear, upper hinge to volume one detached. Separate title, 4 pp. Index, 2 pp. List of maps and engravings, and 87 maps and prints. Bound in parts from 7 July 1832 to 19 December 1835 in three volumes, numbered to 208. The fourth volume no issue dates are given.

The maps engraved for the 'Guide to Knowledge' are unique in English county maps in that they are incised into the woodblock, so that upon printing the image is white on a black background. The maps were the work of Joshua Archer and Sidney Hall, both active engravers in the field of map production. The editor of the work was William Pinnock and it was issued weekly. By the time it was completed, the work contained 43 maps of the counties, 11 British town plans, 32 of the countries of the world and 1 view of Sydney. A lithographic transfer was taken from these blocks later in their life and used in the production of the rare 'Johnson's Atlas of England', 1847. Provenance: Dr. Adrian Almond Collection; private English collection. Beresiner (1983) p. 181; Carroll (1996) 98; not in Chubb (1927). [9802]

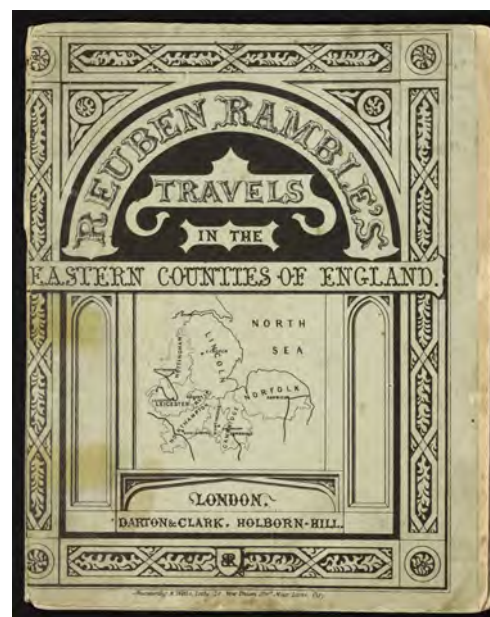
- £280



**91 - RAMBLE, Reuben. Reuben Ramble's Travels in the Eastern Counties of England.** 1843. London. Darton and Clark. Quarto (205 x 165 mm.), one part (of five) contemporary paper wrappers, with ornate printed title to upper wrapper and advert to the lower one. With 8 early wash coloured lithographic plates, 2 pasted to insides of the covers, each with accompanying leaf of descriptive text.

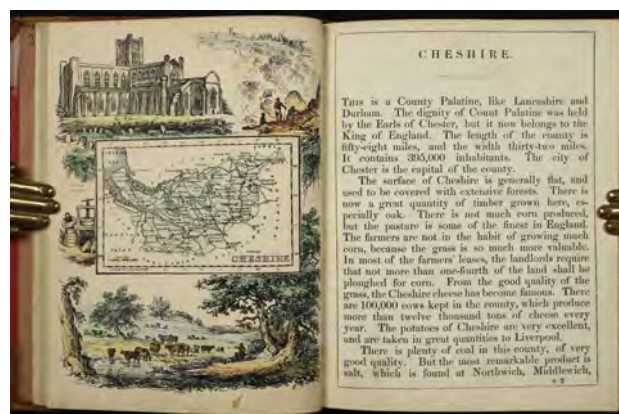
Reuben Ramble (1810-75) designed this atlas for children and it is now highly desired. The maps were originally published as a set of exceedingly rare card maps of the counties by Thomas Crabb circa 1819. They were then issued by Robert Miller as the 'New Miniature Atlas' of 1821. Here Ramble surrounds the wide margins of the maps with a series of ornate vignettes. Ramble's name is a pseudonym for the Reverend Samuel Clark who left his father's business in 1836 and went to London. He soon became a partner to William Darton. He went on to write geography books for children and later in life became the Rector of Eaton-Bishop. The bibliographies normally place a date of c.1845 on this work however we have owned an example of the atlas bearing the ownership inscription dated 1843. Issued in five parts that offered here is of the Eastern Counties which include Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire, Norfolk, Rutland, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire and Northamptonshire. Carroll (1996) 74B; Chubb (1927) 517. [9943]

- £475

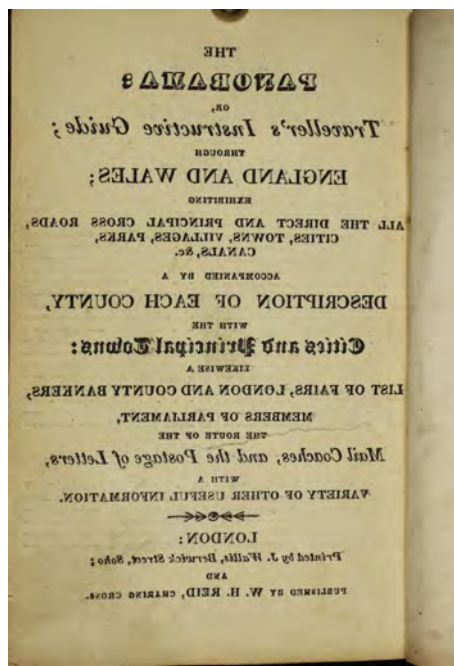


**92 - RAMBLE, Reuben. Reuben Ramble's Travels through the Counties of England.** c.1844. London. Darton and Clark, 58 Holborn Hill. Quarto (205 x 160 mm.), contemporary half calf, red cloth boards with ornate gilt ruling, gilt title embossed on the upper board, rebounded with raised bands, blind ruled compartments. With pictorial frontispiece and title, further letterpress title, Preface and 40 early wash coloured lithographic plates, some light offsetting as usual, otherwise a good example.

The previous entry is one part of five issued which are here offered as a complete atlas. The reference works normally place a date of c.1845 on it, however the work is made up of five parts the southern part of which is dated 1843. We have also had an example of this atlas bearing an ownership inscription dated 14 December 1844. Ramble, whose name is a pseudonym for the



Reverend Samuel Clark (1810-75), left his father's business in 1836 and went to London. He soon became a partner to William Darton. He went on to write geography books for children and later in life became the Rector of Eaton-Bishop. Provenance: with inscription on verso of frontispiece 'Daniel Collyer Impington 1855 from John ... formerly his book' and on front free endpaper 'Daniel Collyer Impington Hall Cambs. 1855'; private English collection. Carroll (1996) 74B; Chubb (1927) 517. [9944] - £1,500

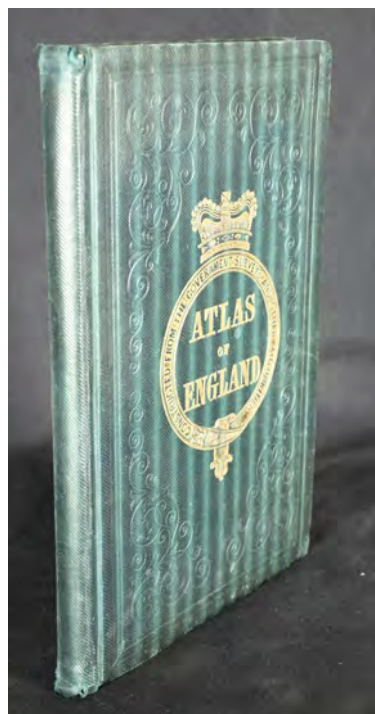


**93 - REID, William Henry. The Panorama: or, Traveller's Instructive Guide; Through England and Wales; Exhibiting all the Direct and Principal Cross Roads, Cities, Towns, Villages, Parks, Canals, &c ... 1820.** London. Printed by J. Wallis, Berwick Street, Soho; and Published by W. H. Reid, Charing Cross. Octavo (120 x 80 mm.), recent full calf, ornate blind panelling to boards, spine with raised bands, blind ruled compartments, blue calf gilt title label. With engraved Contents, typographic title page with Index on verso (small paper fault), Address with Errata on the verso, two engraved divisional titles of England and Wales, pp. (4), 160, and 53 maps (1 general and 52 county maps) all in full original wash colour, omitting engraved title page and final leaf of postal charges, upper corners shaved, otherwise in good condition.

A VERY RARE CHARMING ATLAS. Little is known about William Henry Reid. A W. H. Reid is listed in 'Johnstone's London Commercial Guide' for 1818 as an 'Appraiser & auct. 32, Charing-cross'. Further research found a William Henry Reid listed in the Post Office London Commercial Directory for 1843 as 'architectural, engineering & scientific bookseller & publisher, 15 Charing Cross'. It is a reasonable assumption to conclude this is one and the same person. His name appears on the title page as publisher but many of the

maps bear the imprints of James Wallis and C. Hinton. As Reid's name does not appear on the maps they are often referred to as the Wallis-Reid maps.

James Wallis (fl.1810-25) was born it is believed in Southampton in 1784. He was apprenticed to John Roper in 1799 and freed on 5 February 1811. It appears he started out as an engraver, becoming a bookseller, printer, stationer and publisher. He was at one point imprisoned for debt in 1835. Wallis had earlier produced the 'New British Atlas' in 1813 and 'Wallis's New Pocket Edition' c.1812. His last atlas production was the plates for this work, 'The Panorama' of 1820. Several maps cite Wallis and Hinton as publisher which might indicate that towards the end of the project, they sold the rights to Reid whose imprint appears as sole publisher on the title page. Wallis retained the printing rights. We know Wallis became bankrupt later but maybe his financial difficulties began much earlier. Each map is accompanied by extensive descriptive text. A rare work, Chubb recorded 'the only copy I have seen is in the possession of Dr. F. B. Penfold'. Provenance: private English collection. Beresiner (1983) p. 234; Chubb (1927) 372; Tooley's Dictionary (1999-2004); Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9921] - £850



**94 - REYNOLDS, James. Reynolds's Travelling Atlas of England: With All The Railways and Stations Accurately Laid Down. [1848].** London. James Reynolds, 174, Strand. Octavo (200 x 135 mm.), full contemporary cloth, with ornate blind embossed boards, the upper board with ornate title in gilt repeated blind on the back cover. With a typographic title page, Index of maps and 32 double page maps including 1 general map of England and Wales, North and South Wales, in good condition.

The 'Reynolds' Travelling Atlas of England' was first published in intaglio in 1848 by James Reynolds (fl. 1848-60). The maps were all engraved by John Emslie (1813-75) whose imprint is found lower left on each. A plate number is found lower right. Below is the imprint of Reynolds. Emslie was born in Surrey he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society in 1863. From 1860 Reynolds used lithographic offprints of these maps for a 'Geological Atlas of Great Britain' in lithography adding to each county coloured geological delineations. Reynolds himself was elected to the Royal Geographical Society in 1874. Provenance: pencil inscription on first free endpaper '16 July 1850'. Beresiner (1983) pp. 183-6; Carroll (1996) 114; Chubb (1927) 526; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9958] - £150

**95 - REYNOLDS, James. Reynold's Geological Atlas of Great Britain,**



**Comprising a Series of Maps in which the Roads, Railways, and Geological Features of England and Wales are Accurately Laid Down.** [1860]. London. James Reynolds, 174, Strand. Octavo (215 x 140 mm.), full contemporary green cloth, with ornate blind embossed boards, the upper board with ornate title in gilt repeated blind on the back cover, rebaked in matching cloth, new endpapers but preserving the original ones. A typographic title with index of maps to the verso, introduction with a coloured Geological Reference chart on the verso and 33 coloured maps including general maps of England and Wales, North Wales, South Wales and Scotland, pp. (4), otherwise in good condition.



The 'Reynolds' Travelling Atlas of England' was first published in intaglio in 1848 by James Reynolds, see the previous entry. From 1860 Reynolds used lithographic offprints of these maps for a 'Geological Atlas of Great Britain' adding to each county coloured geological delineation's. The atlas was also expanded with a geological map of Scotland. The Introduction refers to the sources consulted in the construction of the maps. These include those of Greenough, Lyell, Murchison and others. Provenance: private English collection. Beresiner (1983) pp. 183-6; Carroll (1996) 114; Chubb (1927) 542; Smith, D. (1985) p. 153; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9957] - £125

**96 - ROBSON, William. [Robson's County Atlas].** c.1839. London. Folio (475 x 370 mm.), full recent blue cloth boards with gilt title to upper cover and spine, with original endpapers. With 43 (of 44) maps comprising three general of Ireland, Scotland and Wales (lacking that of England and Wales) and 40 maps of the English counties with that of Yorkshire being in two sheets, minor tissue repair to last two leaves, some light foxing, otherwise in good condition.

ONE OF ONLY TWO KNOWN EXAMPLES. T. Laurie Murray was a surveyor, publisher and founder member of the Royal Geographical Society. His major cartographic work was the English county atlas entitled 'An Atlas of the English Counties' first published in 1830. It contained forty-four maps engraved by Edward Hoare and James Reeves and identified Murray as the publisher. A second edition the following year involved the imprint dates being altered to each plate.

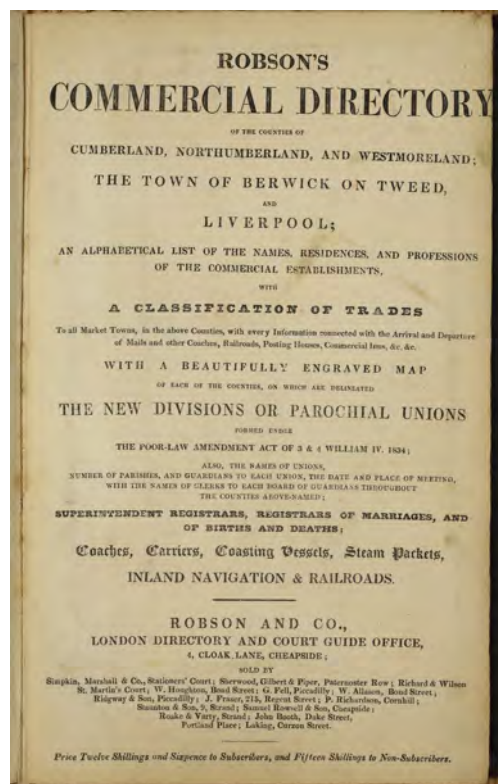
The further history of the plates is murky, particularly after they left Murray's possession. William Robson is not even listed in the revised edition of 'Tooley's Dictionary of Map-makers'. Some of the county bibliographies refer to him issuing later states of the respective county maps and one complete collection of the maps in this state exists in a private English collection. Robson issued commercial directories



from 1819 to about 1842 and it appears also issued the Murray maps separately. From about 1838 he expanded into producing county directories, often bound along with that for London. According to Shaw and Tipper's work on English and Welsh Directories, Robson published eight of them between the years of about 1838 and 1840. These covered all but the following counties: Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, Nottinghamshire, and Rutland in the midlands, and Cumberland, Northumberland and Westmoreland in the north. That of Lancashire is represented by Liverpool only, Staffordshire and Warwickshire by Birmingham and Yorkshire only by the West Riding and Sheffield. It is notable that the first eight counties above are the only ones lacking any imprint. This is the case in both known examples. Similarly, those of Wales, Scotland and Ireland are also omitted.

His Directories were compilations of earlier publications including the Murray maps and were poorly assembled. This was a fiercely competitive arena and one in which it appears he suffered against the more professional and thorough opposition of the likes of James Pigot and Co. The most notable change to each map is the replacement of Murray's imprint with that of 'William Robson & Co Directory Office London'. Most county bibliographies do not record the imprint at all. Further revisions include those to the railway network and the addition of the poor law unions on

each map. The Poor Law of 1834 brought about the grouping of local parishes to form Poor Law Unions, each with its own workhouse. No other example of this atlas could be located online, only the one example in a private collection is known. Beresiner (1983) pp. 164-5; Burgess (2009) 125/v; not in Carroll (1996); Hodson (1974) no. 90; not in Tooley's Dictionary (1999-2004). [9803] - £1,250



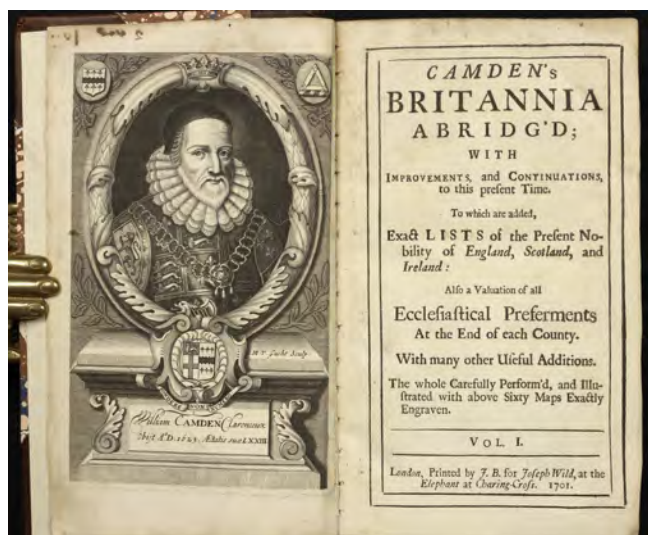
**97 - ROBSON, William. Robson's Commercial Directory of Cumberland, Northumberland, and Westmoreland; The town of Berwick on Tweed, and Liverpool; An Alphabetical List of the Names, Residences, and Professions of the Commercial Establishments, with a Classification of Trades ... with a Beautifully Engraved Map of each of the Counties ... c.1845.** London. Robson and Co., London Directory and Court Guide Office, 4 Cloak Lane, Cheap-side. Quarto (245 x 155 mm.), full contemporary cloth, ornate blind panelled boards, embossed gilt title to upper board, spine with blind ruling. With title page, pp. (2), 102, (2), 242, 30, Liverpool pagination 101-258, 301-466, with 3 large folding maps in early outline colour, each with binders' tears, otherwise in good condition.

T. Laurie Murray was a surveyor, publisher and founder member of the Royal Geographical Society. His major cartographic work was the English county atlas entitled 'An Atlas of the English Counties' first published in 1830. It contained forty-four maps engraved by Edward Hoare and James Reeves and identified Murray as the publisher. A second edition the following year involved the imprint dates being altered to each plate.

The further history of the plates is murky, particularly after they left Murray's possession. William Robson is not even listed in the revised edition of 'Tooley's Dictionary of Mapmakers'. Some of the county bibliographies refer to him issuing later states of the respective county maps and one

complete collection of the maps in this state exists in a private English collection. Robson issued commercial directories from 1819 to about 1842 and it appears also issued the Murray maps separately. In about 1838 he expanded into producing county directories. This was a fiercely competitive arena and one in which it appears he suffered against the more professional and thorough opposition.

Hodson in his study of Hertfordshire identifies a work in the Guildhall Library entitled 'Robson's Commercial Directory of ... with a beautifully engraved map of each of the seven counties ... for 1839'. The makeup of this item appears to be similar. A search on Copac records a few Commercial Directories of individual and groups of counties. None are recorded for Cumberland, Northumberland, Westmoreland or Liverpool. The most notable change to each map is the removal of Murray's imprint. Further revisions include the addition of the poor law unions on each map. The Poor Law of 1834 brought about the grouping of local parishes to form Poor Law Unions, each with its own workhouse. The latest information however appears to be the railway network. The Maryport to Carlisle railway is illustrated which opened in 1845. Beresiner (1983) pp. 164-5; Burgess (2009) 125/v; not in Carroll (1996); not in Higham (1997); Hodson (1974) no. 90; not in Tooley's Dictionary (1999-2004). [9967] - £350



**98 - SELLER, John. Camden's Britannia Abridg'd with Improvements, and Continuations, to this present Time.** 1701. London. Printed by J. B. for Joseph Wild, at the Elephant at Charing-Cross. Octavo, two volumes (195 x 115 mm. each), recent half calf, marbled paper boards, spine with raised bands, gilt ruled compartments, gilt date and volume number, red calf gilt title labels. With frontispiece engraved portrait of William Camden by M. V. Gucht in both volumes, typographic title pages to both volumes, pp. (34), 466, (2); (4), (paginated 467-822), (2), 103, (5), with 61 engraved maps, in good condition.

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 be-



ing 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: private English 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). [9900] - £1,250

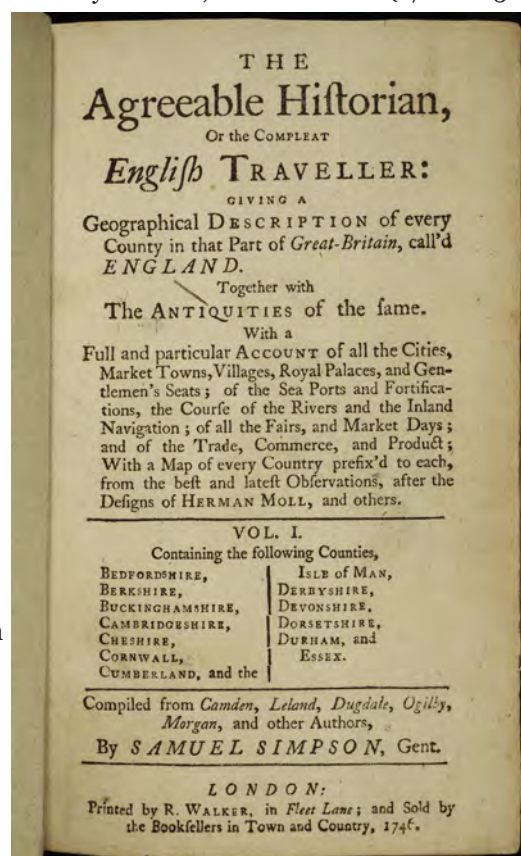
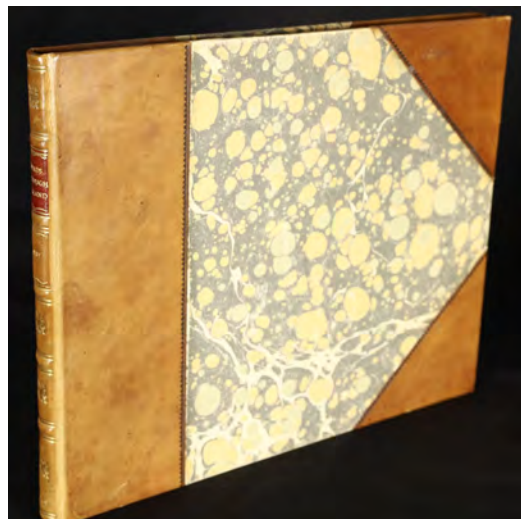
**99 - SENEX, John. The Roads through England Delineated or Ogilby's Survey.** 1759. London. John Bowles & Son. Oblong quarto (180 x 230 mm), recent half calf, marbled paper boards, with ornate gilt ribbed spine, gilt red calf title label. With engraved title, eight pages of text and explanation, engraved general map of England and Wales and 101 engraved road strip maps printed back to back, with light crease to centre indicating that probably it was originally in a limp binding, some general browning particularly to the final few leaves, otherwise in good condition.

John Senex (c.1678-1740) was geographer to Queen Anne and a Fellow of the Royal Society. He began his career as a bookseller, later becoming an engraver and publisher. In 1714 he published the large folio 'English Atlas' which was followed by the folio 'New General Atlas' of 1721. In 1719 Senex published a pocket version of John Ogilby's 'Britannia' road book. It contained reductions of the originals suitable for carrying. It was published again by his widow Mary in 1742 after which the plates were acquired by John Bowles & Son. It was issued by them c.1753, then as 'The Roads Through England Delineated' in 1757 and again in 1759 as offered here. Further editions were to appear in 1762 and c.1768 by John Bowles alone. There were even later editions at the hands of Robert Wilkinson. Provenance: private English collection. Bennett (1996) pp. 37-9; not in Chubb (1927); Fordham (1924) p. 18; refer Shirley (2004) T.Sen 3a (this edition not in the BL); Smith, D. (1991a & b). [9826] - £975

**100 - SIMPSON, Samuel. The Agreeable Historian, Or the Compleat English Traveller: Giving A Geographical Description of every County in that Part of Great-Britain, call'd England.** 1746. London. Printed by R. Walker, in Fleet-Lane; and Sold by the Booksellers in Town and Country. Octavo, three volumes (170 x 105 mm. each), recent half calf, marbled paper boards, blind ruled, spines with raised bands and blind ruled compartments, red calf gilt title labels. With typographic title page to each volume, pp. (2), 554 with 12 maps; (2), 638 with 11 maps (duplicate Somerset bound in Middlesex); (2), paginated 639-1194 with 20 maps, offering 43 (of 42) maps in total, Essex with lower fold split, Northampton with repair, Wiltshire torn, otherwise in good condition.

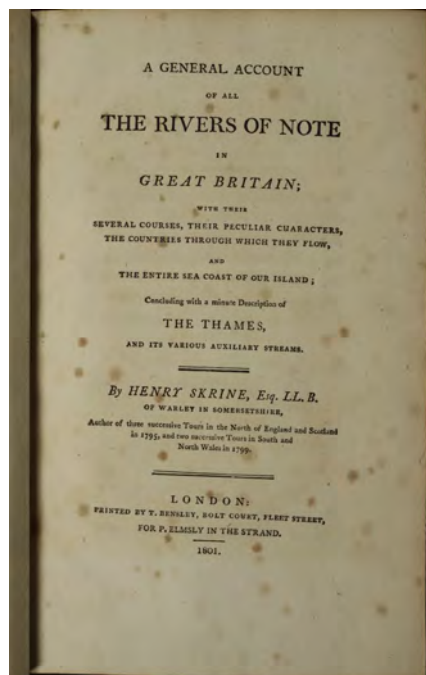
The date of issue of the first part of this work is deduced from an advert placed for the second in the 'Universal London Morning Advertiser' for 9-12 December 1743. It stated that 'the first Number was published last Monday' which meant 5 December 1743. This is only nine days after the first part of the English Traveller was printed by Thomas Read. This is more significant given the great similarities of the descriptive text. The compiler of the text for the 'English Traveller' is unknown and that for this series is identified as Samuel Simpson. About Simpson we know nothing, he is otherwise entirely unidentified. The main difference is that Simpson drops the list of roads at the end of each county description and instead offered to publish a new complete list at the completion of the work which he announced at the end of the first county description, of Bedfordshire.

Hodson debates the connection between the two works and concludes that due to the narrow time frame between the two there was a common unknown compiler of the text. The advert describes the format of the



parts issue as being issued weekly stitched in blue paper for the price of 2d. and that 'several Maps of each County shall be deliver'd gratis in their proper Places'. A large map of England and Wales was also promised with the last number, which Shirley listed as a lost map. Since then it has been identified, but only two examples are recorded at the Guildhall Library and in the Burden Collection bound curiously into an example of Read's 'English Traveller'. Robert Walker it appears had an established network of distributors as the work proved more successful. This no doubt was helped by the price of 2d. when the 'English Traveller' was being sold for 3d.

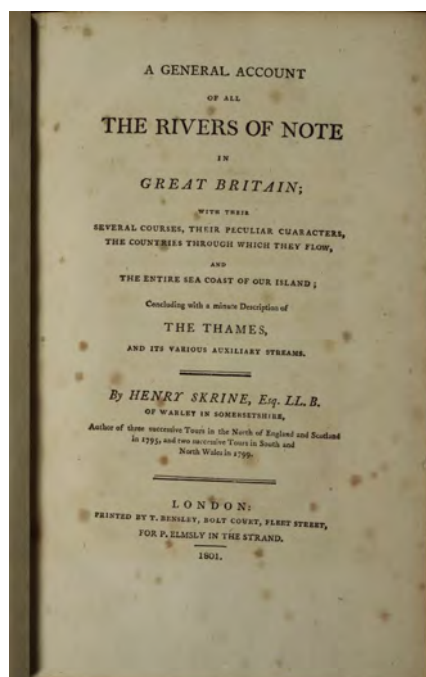
Hodson calculates that if Walker applied the same printed format, the 109 parts required would have taken until 30 December 1745. The title page of the three bound volumes of the work are all dated 1746. The title pages are here in a different text setting to that cited by Hodson, the third line of the main paragraph here ends '... Fortifications,' i.e., not hyphenated. Each ensuing line also differs. The accompanying maps are drawn from various sources which if identified are noted by Hodson. Provenance: Kentish (2012) 'A Catalogue of County Atlases ...' item 45; References: Chubb (1927) 184; ESTC T194858; Hodson (1984-97) 204; Shirley (2004) T.Simp 1a. [9778] - £2,950



**101 - SKRINE, Henry. A General Account of all the Rivers of Note in Great Britain; with their several courses, their peculiar characters, the countries through which they flow, and the entire sea coast of our island.** 1801. London. Printed by T. Bensley, Bolt Court, Fleet Street, for P. Elmsley in the Strand. Octavo (215 x 130 mm.), full contemporary mottled calf, ornate gilt panelled, spine with decorative gilt bands to the spine and central compartment features, gilt green calf title, marbled endpapers. With double page folding aquatint frontispiece, pp. xx, 412, with 17 engraved maps, in good condition.

FIRST EDITION. This is a curious work focusing on the rivers of Great Britain, seventeen regional maps illustrate them with their tributaries. The accompanying text describes each one and the country through which they flow. The title page describes Henry Skrine as being the successful author of 'three successive Tours in the North of England and Scotland in 1795, and two successive Tours in South and North Wales'. The work is published by Peter Elmsley (1736-1802) who was according to the British Book Trade Index born in Aberdeenshire and became printer to the Royal Society. Provenance: bookplate of John Vandeleur; private English collection. Upcott (1968) xxviii. [9968] - £220

**102 - SLATER, Isaac. Slater's (Late Pigot & Co.) Royal National and Commercial Directory and Topography of the Counties of Derbyshire, Herefordshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Monmouthshire, Northamptonshire, Nottinghamshire, Rutlandshire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Worcestershire. Comprising Classified Lists of the Merchants, Bankers, Professional Gentlemen, Manufacturers and Traders ...** 1850. Manchester & London. Isaac Slater, Fountain-Street, and Portland-Street, Manchester, and Fleet-Street, London. Quarto (245 x 150 mm.), full contemporary diced russia calf, rebaked with black calf gilt title label, marbled endpapers. With typographic title page, Address, Index and 12 county sections with their own pagination and accompanying folding map (except Rutland which is combined with Leicestershire), 11 engraved county maps, all in early outline colour, list of Bankers, very large section of advertisers, the outer edge of some maps browned, a few with restoration, lacking general map, otherwise in good condition.



FIRST EDITION. The maps in this Directory were engraved by James Pigot (1769-1843). He began as an engraver and printer in Manchester before moving to London. In 1811 he started his own business and concentrated from 1822 on publishing directories of the whole country. In 1826-27 he published one of the Home Counties which was according to the title 'embellished with a new series of Elegant Maps ...' An advert in 1829 indicated that the full series of maps were available bound up separately in an atlas. Editions continued to be published through 1842. In the interim the maps were constantly updated with Polling Stations data relating to the Reform Act of 1832 and of course the expanding railway network. The maps were based on those of John Cary published in 1809. They are believed to be the first engraved on steel and each contains attractive vignette scenes of the county.



Isaac Slater joined in partnership from about 1839 until Pigot's death in 1843. Pigot's directories often combined with various neighbouring counties. This combination of counties was first published here, in 1850 by Slater. The detail provided for each county is remarkable and provides considerable research material. At the end of the work is a large 15-page list of London and Provincial bankers. This is followed by exactly 200 pages of wonderful adverts placed by various trades. Beresiner (1983) pp. 177-80; Carroll (1996) 88; Smith (1982) pp. 187-9; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9966]  
- £250

**103 - SMITH, Charles. Smith's New English Atlas.** 1808. London. 42 engraved maps (of 46), each map sectionalised and laid on linen, each map approximately 500 x 455 mm, all with contemporary wash colour, lacking Kent, Lancaster, Lincoln and Sussex, in good condition.

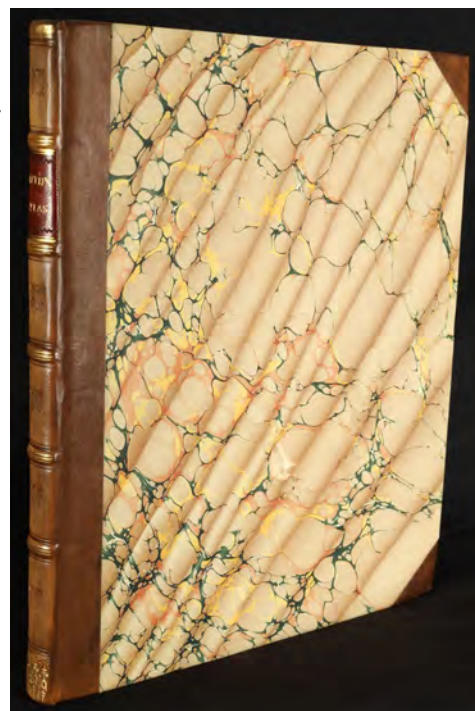
All contained in six contemporary book boxes with marbled paper, calf fore-edges, calf spine with gilt morocco labels to spines for title, index and volume numbers, gilt ruled compartments, boxes worn, frayed and chipped. Both Charles Smith (1768?-1854) and John Cary were great rivals in the first half of the nineteenth century. Smith 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. The 'New English Atlas' was first issued in fifteen parts, each consisting of three maps. 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' first published in 1804 is a large, handsome and detailed county atlas. Indeed, Cary would model his similarly entitled work of 1809 on it, although production ran concurrently at the beginning. Smith's county maps bear the distinction of being the first to show longitudes from the meridian of Greenwich Observatory. The quality of the engraving is easily a match for those by Cary. This work is probably Smith's most respected.



The maps were often revised in the early years and from the beginning were available individually. There were several later editions to 1839. The second edition of the 'New English Atlas' was published in 1808. For that edition, the date of the imprint on all the maps is altered to 1804 and 'corrected to 1808' is added below. These two editions are by far the most seen. A third edition was issued in 1818 followed by an 1820. All but two maps bear '3rd. Edition Corrected to 1818', the exceptions are those of England and Dorset, both dated 1821, the year of a further edition. Provenance: R. Rycroft stamp on verso of one map, manuscript notation of a Rycroft burial site on South West Yorkshire sheet; RHCR; Hastings Public Library; private English collection. Chubb (1927) 314; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9786]  
- £950

**104 - SMITH, Charles. Smith's New English Atlas, Being a Reduction of his Large Folio Atlas Containing a Complete Set of County Maps, on which are delineated All the Direct & principal Cross Roads, Cities, Towns, & most considerable Villages, Parks, Rivers and Navigable Canals: Preceded by A General map of England & Wales. The whole carefully Arranged according to the Stations & Intersections of the Trigonometrical Survey of England.** 1825. London. C. Smith, Mapseller extraordinary to His Majesty No. 172 Strand. Quarto (280 x 230 mm.), recent half calf, marbled paper boards, with gilt ruled ribs to spine, ornate blind feature to each compartment, red calf gilt title label. With engraved title page, contents leaf, 43 engraved maps including a large folding one of Yorkshire with small binder's tear its folds supported by original? cloth, all in fine early outline colour, a 4 page list of Principal Towns followed by 2 blank leaves for 'Remarks', in good condition.

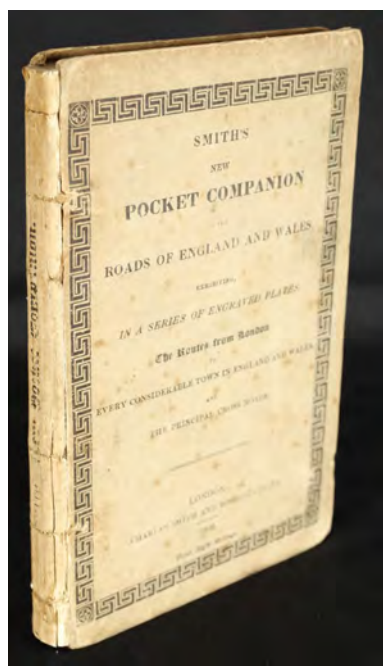
Charles Smith (fl.1799-1852) is perhaps best known for the 'New English Atlas' first published in 1804 and offered above. A handsome work, Smith went on to specialise in British publications. In 1822, this quarto sized version of the atlas was published. The scarcity of the work indicates that it was not a great success. Only two examples are recorded: Cambridge University Library and Leeds University Library. There were two engravers involved, Gilbert Jesser Pickett (1787-1867) produced the title page and seventeen of the maps. He had previously contributed some maps for Smith's 'New General Atlas' of 1814. The remainder are the work of William Robert Gardner



(fl.1816-29). Worms and Baynton-Williams record a couple of interesting anecdotes about him 'Bankruptcy proceedings were initiated against him in September 1829, but then 'The Times' of 21 September 1829 reported that 'extensive forgeries had lately been detected'. Gardner, aged about forty and of 'a very prepossessing exterior and agreeable manners', had maintained an opulent lifestyle, but was now thought to have fled the country with perhaps £10,000 obtained with forged bills. He had left home on 29 July 1829 with his eight-year old son and was later seen at London Docks seeking passage to New York. his wife and three other children were left behind, claiming to know nothing' (Worms & Baynton-Williams).

Chubb does not record any later edition than the first illustrating how rare this work is in any edition. This is in fact the second edition known, further issues appeared in 1828, 1833 and 1844. Provenance: with pencil ownership inscription of 'F. Richardson apr 22nd 1903' on first original blank endpaper; Leslie Aitchison 2003; private English collection. Beresiner (1983) pp. 208-9; Carroll (1996) 82; refer Chubb (1927) 388; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9797]

- £1,100



**105 - SMITH, Charles. Smith's New Pocket Companion to the Roads of England and Wales and part of Scotland.** 1826. London. Octavo (185 x 125 mm.), contemporary paper boards, spine worn with title. Upper board bears full title, back board an advert. With 1 double page engraved general map, typographic title page, 2 page advert, 32 page index, 42 single-page engraved road strips (3 strips on each), and a single page map of the Isle of Wight, an Errata slip bound at the front, with some light foxing, otherwise in good condition.

FIRST EDITION. Charles Smith is perhaps best known for the 'New English Atlas' published in 1804. Smith went on to specialise in British publications. A quarto sized version of the atlas was first published in 1822. In 1826 he published 'Smith's New Pocket Companion to the Roads', the work offered here. It was based on the road strips of John Ogilby and here 3 strips appear to the page. They are like those of Laurie and Whittle in that the point of origin for each plate's measurement is at the foot of each plate. They were all engraved by J. Gardner. There were three further editions appearing in 1827, 1830 and 1835. The scarcity of the work indicates that it was not a great success when measured against the main competition of the day, Laurie and Whittle's 'New Traveller's Companion'. Carroll (1996) Appendix 18; Chubb (1927) 402; Fordham (1924) p. 60. [9832]

- £250

**106 - SPEED, John. England Wales Scotland and Ireland Described and Abridged With ye Historie Relation of things worthy memory from a farr Larger Voulume Done by John Speed.** 1627. London. George Humble. Oblong octavo (95 x 150 mm.), full recent calf, extremely ornate two-toned blind panelled decoration to boards, spine with raised bands, each compartment with ornate blind decoration, with gilt embossed date and title. Engraved title trimmed and laid down, engraved 'Catalogue of all the Shires', 63 full page engraved maps by van den Keere after Speed, 2 folding, that of the British Isles inserted from another example. No pagination but signatures A-Z8, [Aa4]. Light browning and foxing throughout, otherwise a good example.

FIRST ENGLISH EDITION of the 'miniature Speed' printed by John Dawson rarely found complete. The plates for this series were first engraved by Pieter van den Keere and only consisted of 44; they were later expanded to 63 as included here in the first English edition. This work is known more commonly as the miniature Speed atlas. The title



refers to the folio edition of Speed's atlas published also at this time by George Humble, hence the attribution. Of the original 44 plates, 5 were of groups of counties and were replaced by Humble with individual ones - all except that of Cumberland and Westmoreland. These original 39 maps plus the two folding ones added early on were therefore expanded to 57. The additional 6 were miniature versions of the folio atlas which were not yet accounted for, those of Wales, Scotland, Ireland and the various island maps. The titles of all the maps are now in English, the earlier van den Keere plates being in Latin. The maps are all enumerated. There were many later editions of this work, all largely shadowing the folio editions. The first three editions all bear title pages dated 1627, causing some confusion. Provenance: acquired from Brian Kentish Catalogue 2012 item 50 for a private English collection. Burden (2007); Chubb (1927) no. 11; ESTC S103213; Shirley (2004) T.Kee 1d; Skelton (1970) no. 17. [9770]

- £3,950



**107 - STANFORD, Edward. Stanford's Parliamentary County Atlas and Handbook of England and Wales Containing also Geological and Orographical Maps of Great Britain.** 1885. London. Octavo (215 x 155 mm.), contemporary half calf, blue cloth boards, blind ruled rebound in red calf, spine with raised bands, blind ruled compartments, gilt title, marbled endpapers. With typographic half title, title, List of Maps, pp. xi, (1), 10 and 89 part printed and part hand coloured maps, several general maps and town plans along with the counties, mostly double page, North Riding of Yorkshire with tape repair, West Riding west split, otherwise in good condition.



Edward Stanford (1827-1904) is a name many are familiar with, not least because the business he began still exists. He began his career working with various stationers and went into a short-lived partnership as Saunders & Stanford 1852-53. He began his own business in 1857 which grew rapidly. By 1861 he was employing 41 people and 71 by 1871. He acquired the stock of John Arrowsmith in 1874. Edward Stanford Junior (1856-1917) was working with him by 1881 and on 1 January 1882 he passed control to him.

The maps to this county atlas are lithographic transfers from 'Stanford's Library Map of England & Wales' first published in about 1881 and drawn from the Ordnance Survey. A wonderful atlas detailing in maps all aspects of the country, both physical and human. There is only the one edition of this work. The new address for the firm has been added below the printed one on the title and reads 'now 1897, at 26 & 27 Cockspur Street, Charing Cross'. Provenance: with ownership inscriptions on title 'S. F. Creswell, DD., Northrepps; Tu. Novr 10th, 1885'. Carroll (1996) 138; Tooley's Dictionary (1999-2004); Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9963] - £175

**108 - STOCKDALE, John. Britannia: or, a Chorographical Description of the Flourishing Kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the Islands Adjacent; from the Earliest Antiquity. By William Camden. Translated from the Edition Published by the Author in MDCVII [1607]. Enlarged by the Latest Discoveries, By Richard Gough, F. A. & R. SS.** 1806. London. Printed for John Stockdale, Piccadilly. Folio, four volumes (425 x 265 mm.) each, modern quarter calf, cloth boards, spines with raised bands, ornate gilt ruled compartments, gilt volume numbers and titles. With frontispiece engraved portrait of William Camden in the first volume, typographic title pages to each volume, pp. ccvi, 415, [29]; iv, 518, [26]; iv, 527, [30]; [2], iv, 570, [30]. With 160 engraved plates and maps. Of these, 104 are engraved plates of which 8 are double page and 56 are engraved maps, of which 51 are double page, there is one further plate set within the text listed in the contents of volume IV accordingly, a folding letterpress in volume two (p. 263) on the genealogy of Oliver Cromwell. Other additional engraved illustrations within the text, omitting Saxon England never bound, otherwise in good condition.

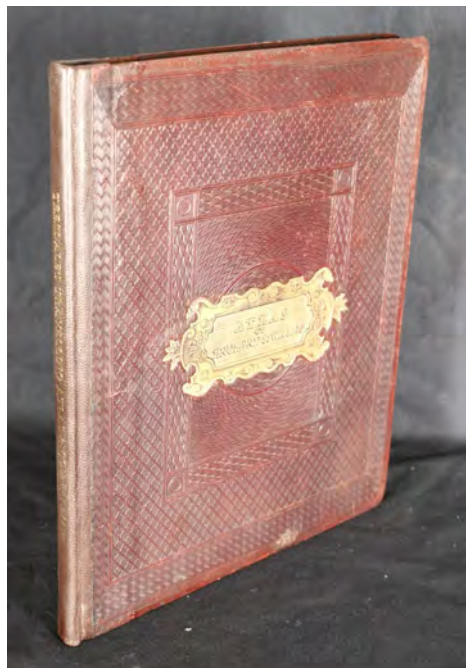


This is the second edition of Richard Gough's translation of William Camden's Britannia. Gough had been working on updating and expanding the work in preparation of a second edition. The acquisition by John Stockdale of the rights to Gough's text of the Britannia, is said by the printer John Nichols, to have upset Gough who refused to have anything further with the publication. It is believed Gough personally oversaw the first volume but on 14 March 1806 'publicly disclaimed any connexion with the succeeding volumes'. He stated 'Mr. Gough, finding it of importance to his health that he should suspend such pursuits, considers himself at full liberty to decline proceeding any further than to complete the Volume which Messrs. Robinsons had begun to print'. From about 1806 Gough began to suffer repeated bouts of epilepsy (Gentleman's Magazine).

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To complete the work Stockdale is understood to have sought the services of Sir William Betham (c.1779-1853) to complete the second edition. The evidence to support this comes from his obituary published in the Gentleman's Magazine in 1853. The work was issued in what appears to have been monthly parts, the first being issued on 27 February 1806. The four completed volumes were to be priced at four guineas or six guineas on superior paper with the

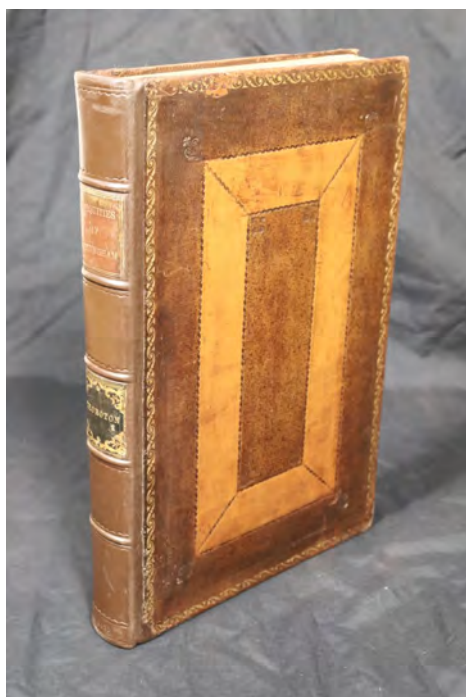
maps coloured. The date of issue of the final part is unknown but a clue may be found in the earlier mentioned obituary piece on Betham, where a note states that 'the completed work was published in 1807 by Mr. John Stockdale'. The date 1806 is found on each of the four title pages, however the printers imprint varies. The first two volumes were undertaken by J Nichols and Son. The third was printed by T. Bensley, Bolt Court, Fleet Street and the fourth by S. Gosnell, Little Queen Street. The printer Nichols suffered a destructive fire on 8 February 1808 at his premises which is presumably unrelated. Gough's name is credited in all four volumes, no doubt due to his reputation but presumably without his approval. Most of the maps now bear the imprint of Stockdale below the title and the date 1805. Carroll (1996) no. 49; Chubb (1927) 272; Fordham (1925a) pp. 31; 'Gentleman's Magazine' May 1814 p. 480; Nichols, J. (1812-15) Literary anecdotes of the eighteenth-century volume 8 p. 482. [9904] - £650



**109 - TEESDALE, Henry. A Travelling Atlas.** 1830-[43]. London. Henry Teesdale and Sold by D. W. Martin. Quarto (235 x 190 mm.), full original red calf, with extremely ornate blind embossed panelling to both boards, ornate central gilt title embossed on upper boards, rebaked with gilt title, original endpapers. With engraved title page with minor ink marking, engraved Contents leaf and 45 engraved maps including 1 large folding general map of England and Wales (small fold tear repaired) and 44 single page maps of North and South Wales and the English counties, with light water stain, otherwise in good condition.

Henry Teesdale (fl.1828-45) was a successful publisher in London and is best known for two English County atlases. In 1829 he acquired the county plates to Robert Rowe's exceedingly rare 'English Atlas' and after revision, published them as the 'New British Atlas' in 1829. Encouraged by its undoubted success he embarked on a reduced sized county atlas which he published the following year entitled 'A New Travelling Atlas'. In this work the roads are made the principal feature.

The engraved title page bears an attractive vignette above the imprint displaying five cherubs being educated in geography. The maps bear a distinct piano keyboard design. For some reason it was not a great success, at least judging from the fact that only two examples survive: Cambridge University Library and a private English collection. For the second edition in 1843, plate numbers were added, as were railways in the counties where they had been introduced. Chubb pointed out that the Cambridge map bears the London to Cambridge Railway which was officially opened July 1845. This later title page bears across the top 'This Edition Contains All The Railways'. We have identified two issues of this edition, this being the earlier one. The later issue bears the latest railways added to several maps. Only A HANDFUL OF EXAMPLES survive. Provenance: Bloomsbury Auction 21 March 2012; private English collection. Burgess (2009) no. 124.ii; Carroll (1996) no. 92.2; refer Chubb (1927) no. 418; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9800] - £950



**110 - THOROTON, Robert. The Antiquities of Nottinghamshire, Extracted Out of Records, Original Evidences, Leiger Books, other Manuscripts, and Authentick Authorities. Beautified with Maps, prospects, and Portraictures.** 1677. London. Printed by Robert White, for Henry Mortlock, at the Sign of the Phoenix in St. Paul's Church-yard, and at the White-hart in Westminster-Hall. Folio (345 x 225 mm.), later full calf, ornate blind and gilt panelling, rebaked with raised bands, blind ruled compartments, retaining original gilt calf labels, later marbled endpapers. Impri-matur leaf possibly from another copy, followed by title page printed in red and black, backed, pp. (xvi), 507, (37), with folding map, 13 other double page and folding engraved plates, 22 single page plates and others set within the text, 8 pages of coats of arms, with the often lacking extra slip of 8 further coats of arms, small tear with old repair to plate of tombs on p. 164, otherwise in good condition.

FIRST EDITION of the FIRST HISTORY of the county of Nottinghamshire. Most of the plates in this work are engraved by Wenceslaus Hollar (1607-77). In the annals of English copper plate engraving few hold such a high reputation, it is in the seventeenth century that he contributed so much. He is one of the first to record in such detail and quantity the English way of life at the time. The breadth and depth of his work is remarkable. He was born in Pra-



gue 13 July 1607 as Václav Hollar which he would later anglicise. His childhood was a life of some privilege which enabled him access to some of the finest art works of the era including that of the principal court engraver Aegidius Sadeler with whom it is believed Hollar learnt to engrave. Hollar's early work was in Prague but the turmoil at home encouraged him to go to Stuttgart, Germany in 1627, then to Strasbourg two years later.

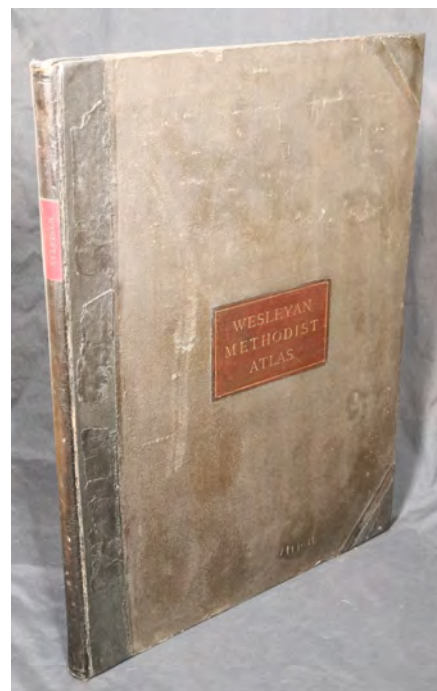
It was in 1636 that a fortuitous meeting occurred with the English envoy Thomas Howard, the Earl of Arundel. Hollar joined the entourage and was employed to record their travels. At the end of the year the Earl of Arundel returned to England and was joined by Hollar. For the next six years he worked closely alongside him. The Earl and his circle were fervent Royalists which it appears matched Hollar's own sympathies. According to the eighteenth-century engraver George Vertue, he fought during the Civil War being present at the garrison of Basing House in 1644 with other notable artists such as Inigo Jones and William Faithorne.

Robert Thoroton (1623-78) was born into an old Nottinghamshire family which took its name from the hamlet of Thoroton, formerly Thurveton, near Newark. Educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, and became a medical practitioner in 1646. He took little part in the Civil War and after the Restoration was made Justice of the peace for the county. He began work on the 'Antiquities of Nottinghamshire' in 1677. His father-in-law Gilbert Boun had transcribed notes from the Domesday Book. 'For his researches he employed paid assistants at considerable expense to himself, delving into family archives, registers (some now lost), estate papers, church monuments, and epitaphs. Like a number of county antiquaries he was little concerned with his own times, or indeed with his own century, but tried to trace the manorial history of each parish back to Domesday. He showed little interest in Roman remains, while protesting at enclosure and destruction of woods. His notes, made on the back of letters from his patients in Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, and Derbyshire, are now in Nottingham Public Library' (ODNB). The book is dedicated to Gilbert Sheldon, archbishop of Canterbury and Sir William Dugdale, both personal friends. 'Dugdale wrote to the antiquary Sir Daniel Fleming, 'Dr Thoroton's book cost me 16s to 18s. I do esteem the book well worth your buying, though had he gone to the fountain of records it might have been better done' (1 Sept 1677, Le Fleming MSS, 139-40)' (ODNB). This example is complete with the folding map of the county dated 1676 and the rare slip of Arms. Provenance: private English collection. Anderson (1881) p. 235; ESTC R22553; ODNB; Upcott (1968) 1047-51. [9833] - £995

**111 - TINDALL, Reverend Edwin. The Wesleyan Methodist Atlas of England and Wales, containing fifteen plates, carefully designed and arranged by the Rev. Edwin H. Tindall.** c.1873. London. Bemrose & Sons, 10, Paternoster Buildings; and Derby. Large folio (600 x 450 mm.), contemporary half calf, cloth boards with original burgundy calf gilt title label to upper cover, spine with further calf gilt title label affixed, worn and repaired. With title page, Dedication, Introduction, Table of Contents, pp. 46, (2) and 15 large double page maps, each with outline colour, many leaves with the edges reinforced, otherwise in good condition.

The Victorian era saw the flourishing of thematic cartography. In an age of religious strength being challenged by scientific works such as Charles Lyell's 'Principles of Geology' and Charles Darwin's 'On the Origin of Species', it was natural that religious maps play a roll. The Introduction refers to a general 'Wesleyan District map of England, Wales, and Scotland' published by George Booth in 1848. It goes on to detail further maps issued. Here the Reverend Edwin Tindall produced this atlas which curiously provides a sort of hit list for the Methodist religion. Amongst other features each map identifies 'Townships, Parishes and Places of 250 Inhabitants and upwards WITHOUT A WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL OR PREACHING HOUSE'. The accompanying tables draw upon the census data of 1871 for each town. It goes on to state it was done

'under the direction of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference, on the 1st December 1873. District boundaries are shown and the railway lines are coloured in red. Burgess (2009) no. 167/B; Smith (1985) p. 110. [9838] - £350



**112 - TUNNICLIFF, William. A Topographical Survey of the Counties of Somerset, Gloucester, Worcester, Stafford, Chester, and Lancaster. Containing A new-engraved Map of each County, with a complete Description of the Great, Direct, and Cross Roads ...** 1789. Bath. Printed and sold by R. Cruttwell ... Octavo (210 x 135 mm.), later half calf, marbled paper boards, spine with decorative gilt raised bands, each compartment with central gilt feature, blind embossed title. With typographic half title and full title, six parts bound in two sections, pp. (vi), (2), 34, (2), 35-64, 6, (2), 67-88; (2), 40, (2), 41-68, (2), 69-118, with 6 folding maps and each with 8 plates of the Arms of the Nobility for each county, those of Lancashire not numbered correctly, one



or two maps with binders tears, otherwise in good condition.

William Tunnicliff (fl.1784-96) was a land surveyor and cartographer. In 1786 he began publishing a series of 'Topographical Surveys' of individual counties. In that year he was also advertising for employment and it seems that the series was a stop gap to further employment. Those of Staffordshire, Cheshire and Lancashire were all issued with maps dated 1786 and bearing 'Price 7 Shills.' in the title. These three were then brought together under one title in 1787.

Clearly successful he decided to expand the work with three further neighbouring counties, namely Worcestershire, Gloucestershire, and Somerset. The map for Worcestershire is dated 1788. The six appeared as 'A Topographical Survey of the Counties of

...' in 1789 offered here. The two groups of three counties have their own contiguous pagination.

The work was effectively a cross between a road book and commercial directory. Each county contains a description of all the main roads with an index, a list of subscribers, followed by a fascinating directory of the 'Principal Merchants and Manufacturers' for each town. Each town also identifies market days, fairs and principal inns. The work was supported by subscription and encouraged by the plates of coat of arms. Numerous blank ones remain possibly to encourage further contributions. A large amount of industrial information is included including a focus on canals, a feature which was dramatically changing the landscape at the time. This was a time that the industrial revolution was rapidly changing the country.

The first three counties issued each contain slightly smaller folding maps. Typical of them the Lancashire records the Manchester to Mersey canal and even the intended Liverpool to Leeds Canal. The map of Staffordshire records the Soho Manufacturing plant north west of Birmingham. It was an early factory to work on the principal of mass production on an assembly line principal. Founded in 1766 by Matthew Boulton it was the first to use a Watt steam engine in 1782. It would also be home to the first steam powered mint. The three ensuing counties, here bound first, are each accompanied with a much larger folding map. Certainly, larger than might be expected for a work this size. The resultant scale is likewise improved. Provenance: early manuscript ownership inscription of 'J. Tyndall' on front free endpaper. Fordham (1924) p. 39; King (1988) no. 45; Needell (1995) no. 106; not in Saunders (2013); Smith (1989a); Whittaker (1942) nos. 260 & 266. [9836] - £495

**113 - TUNNICLIFF, William. A Topographical Survey of the Counties of Hants, Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall, Commonly called the Western Circuit.** 1791. Salisbury. Octavo (230 x 140 mm.), recent half calf, marbled paper boards, uncut, spine with gilt ruled compartments and gilt titles. Six parts bound as one, pp. (xii), 256, with 7 folding maps comprising one general map of the region and large folding ones for each of the six counties, all in early wash colour, each with a double page Index Table of Distances and 48 plates of the Arms of the Nobility for each county, in good condition.

Two years after the previous entry this further volume was issued covering six south-western counties. The county of Somerset appeared in both works although here is represented by an entirely new map and reset text. The structure is broadly the same except each now bears a triangular distance table. A more detailed 'Travelling Index' or table now accompanies each one also. At the beginning is a folding map of the whole.



The work was supported by subscription a list of whom is provided for each county. Many are encouraged by the plates of coat of arms, here bound together at the end of the volume. This is followed by a six-page index to the market towns. A large amount of industrial information is included including a focus on canals, a feature which was dramatically changing the landscape at the time. This was a time that the industrial revolution was rapidly changing the country.

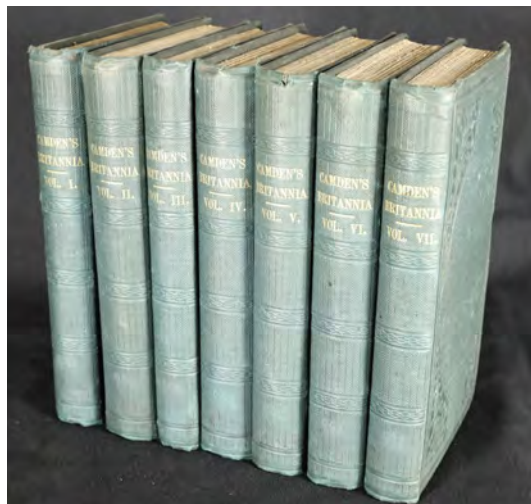
The six new maps are all oversized for the work and engraved in the new plain style being popularized by Cary. They are also now in early wash colour. This was the last of the surveys. We do not know what happened to Tunnicliff beyond this publica-



tion, certainly no further publications appeared. A clue might be found in a letter at the National Archives in America addressed to Thomas Jefferson. An attached note records that this may be the same gentleman who was a surveyor back in England. If so, he arrived in Washington in 1796 under the employ of Robert Morris, a land promoter. The city was at the time being developed to become the capital of the newly independent United States of America. 'He operated the Washington City Hotel near the Capitol on A Street, 1799–1804. Tunnicliff later became a merchant in Washington, in which capacity he imported books, maps, scientific instruments, two globes, a telescope, and London porter for Thomas Jefferson' (Bedini). Batten & Bennett (1996) no. 58; not in Beaton (2001); Bedini (2000) p. 574; Fordham (1924) p. 39; Needell (1995) no. 107; Quixley (1966) no. 46 & (2018) no. 55; Smith (1989a); Upcott (1968) I p. xxvii; Whittaker (1942) no. 260 & 266. [9835] - £650

**114 - TYMMS, Samuel. Camden's Britannia Epitomized and Continued; being A Compendious Account of the Antient and Present State of the Counties of England. 1832-43. London.**

Henry G. Bohn, York Street, Covent Garden. Octavo, 7 volumes (170 x 105 mm. each), each in full contemporary green cloth, blind panelled boards, gilt titles to spine. Typographic half title and title to first volume, the remaining volumes each with 1 typographic title page, pp. xii, (2), 224; iv, (4), 296; (8), 223; (8), 296; (8), 40, 30, 40, 40, 30, 10, 36, (2), 46, (6); (8), 39, (1), 31, (1), 43, (1), 43, 28, vii, (1), 112; (8), 1-16, 13\* -16\*, 17-92, 172, with 41 engraved maps. In good condition.



Despite being entitled 'Camden's Britannia' it bears no relation to William Camden famous text. It is virtually page for page the same content as the 'Family Topographer' with new titles. The first two volumes lack a date but the remainder bear the same dates. Carto-bibliographies cite the date 1842 for this publication without supplying evidence. The last volume is clearly dated 1843. Either the work was issued simultaneously with the 'Family Topographer' and the 'Compendium' or as one complete work in 1843. The latter is more likely as a different publisher is involved. All volumes bear the imprint of Henry George Bohn who worked from the York Street address from 1831 to 1881. As a different publisher is involved it is more likely that he acquired the remainder text after the final volume was issued and re-issued it under a new title.

Although this series of maps does not readily identify the engraver they are the work of James Cox (fl.1815-41). A distinction of these maps is that the county capital bears the distance from London whereas all other towns the distance is from the county capital. Their first issue identifies the publisher as John Bumpus, believed to be the brother of Thomas Bumpus, founder of the well-known booksellers of the same name still in operation. John Bumpus drowned himself in the Surrey Canal in 1832 leaving a widow and six children.

The first identified use of the maps is in 'British Atlas' of 1822. It is extremely rare with none recorded in institutions. They next appear in Samuel Tymms's 'Family Topographer' in which the volumes are organised by Circuits, the Home Circuit, Western Circuit, Norfolk Circuit, Oxford Circuit, Midland Circuit, Northern Circuit and Middlesex, London and Westminster. This work with a new publisher in Henry George Bohn appears to have re-issued the text of the 'Family Topographer' with the same maps unaltered. Provenance: with inscription of 'C. H. Welyn White' added to first free endpaper. Carroll (1996) no. 81; Chubb (1927) 441; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9952] - £275

**115 - WALKER, John & Charles. Walker's County Atlas. 1837. London.** Octavo, 4 slipcases with flaps (180 x 110 mm.), full contemporary green calf, blind panelled with ornate corners, spines with black calf gilt title labels attached. With 47 steel engraved maps, each dissected and laid on contemporary linen, with green embossed endpapers, each with small paper title and in early outline colour, one box lacking flap tie, light water stain to one or two maps, otherwise in good condition.

FIRST EDITION. The 'British Atlas' was first published jointly with Longman, Rees & Co. on 1 March 1837 and dedicated to their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent and Princess Victoria who later that year ascended to the throne. It proved to be a popular atlas with several editions up to 1880. At the same time as the atlas was published a rarer format entitled 'Walker's County Atlas' was issued as here. In four calf slipcases, the title is drawn from the spines. The set of maps were is-



sued dissected and laid on linen. The maps would continue to be issued individually, but with their own individual slipcase and not as sets like this. John and Charles Walker were well known engravers and publishers of the nineteenth century. They also produced engraved maps for other works including 'Ellis's English Atlas', Greenwood's county atlas and 'Lewis' Topographical Dictionary of England'. A fine example of an atlas in an unusual format. Provenance: public auction. Beresiner (1983) pp. 232-3; Carroll (1996) 105; Chubb (1927) 476; Tooley's Dictionary (1999-2004); Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9945] - £1,750

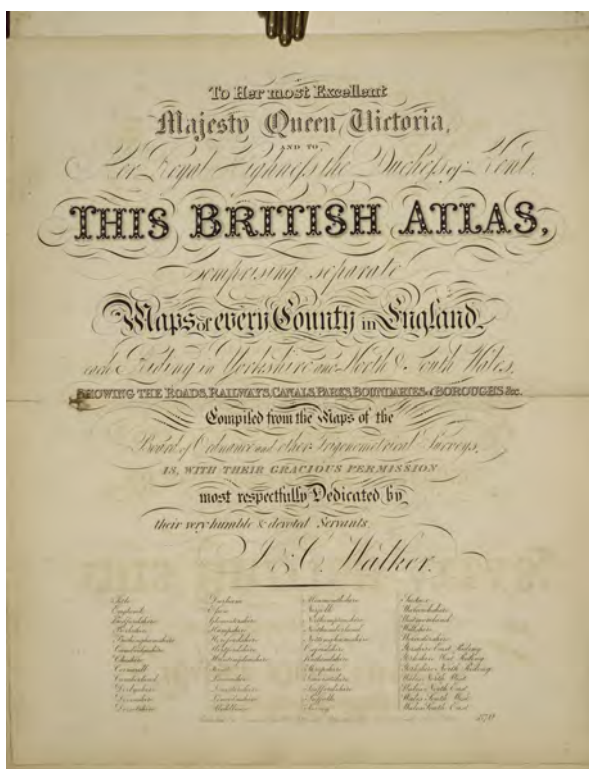
**116 - WALKER, John & Charles. Hobson's Fox-Hunting Atlas; Containing Separate Maps of Every County in England, and The Three Ridings of Yorkshire.** c.1860. London. J. and C. Walker, 9, Castle Street, Holborn. Folio (360 x 245 mm.), contemporary half red calf, cloth boards, ornate gilt ruling and title to upper board, spine with raised bands and gilt titles, with marbled endpapers. With title page, Reference to the Hunts and 42 lithographic maps in early outline colour, three with old Sellotape repair to centrefold, otherwise in good condition.



The 'British Atlas' was first published jointly by John and Charles Walker with Longman, Rees & Co. in 1837, the year Queen Victoria ascended the throne. An example is listed as the previous entry. It proved to be a popular atlas with several editions up to 1880. In 1850, lithographic transfers were made in partnership with William Colling Hobson to create 'Hobson's Fox Hunting Atlas', another atlas which was successful. John and Charles Walker were well known engravers and publishers of the nineteenth century. Amongst other works they contributed to was the engraving of the maps for Christopher and John Greenwood's 'Atlas of the Counties of England' 1834 and Lewis' 'Topographical Dictionary of England' 1831. As has been commented by various carto-bibliographers the

Walkers were very casual about the usage of the numerous states they produced and often it is hard to determine the age of an issue. This is particularly so with 'Hobson's Fox-Hunting Atlas' which was never dated. From internal evidence the best estimate of issue is c.1860. Provenance: bookplate of 'Ward' pasted inside front cover; private English collection. Beresiner (1983) pp. 232-3; Carroll (1996) 105E; Hodson (1974) 103. [9931] - £600

**117 - WALKER, John & Charles. This British Atlas, Comprising separate Maps of every County in England, each Riding in Yorkshire and North & South Wales, Showing the Roads, Railways, Canals, Parks, Boundaries of Boroughs &c. Compiled from the Maps of the Board of Ordnance and other Trigonometrical Surveys.** 1870. London. Longman, Rees & Co. Paternoster Row, and J. & C. Walker, 9, Castle Street, Holborn. Folio (365 x 245 mm.), contemporary half calf, cloth boards, rebaked with matching calf, blind ruled compartments, with gilt title, marbled endpapers. With engraved title page, 5 double pages of statistics, 47 high quality steel engraved maps as indicated on the title and two further ones of Scotland and Ireland, all in early outline colour, some light offsetting to title, otherwise in good condition.



The 'British Atlas' was first published in 1837 (an example is offered earlier) and dedicated to their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent and Princess Victoria who later that year ascended to the throne. It proved to be a popular atlas with several editions up to 1880. The atlas was issued with 47 engraved maps. From 1850 lithographic transfers were made in partnership with William Hobson to create 'Hobson's Fox Hunting Atlas', another work which was successful (see the previous entry). A later use still was by Lett's, Son and Co. in 1884 (again see item 72).

John and Charles Walker were well known engravers and publishers of the nineteenth century. They also produced engraved maps for other works including 'Ellis's English Atlas', Greenwood's large county atlas and 'Lewis' Topographical Dictionary of England'. Provenance: inscribed 'Basil L. Gimson April 1946 [rebound Nov. 1947]'. Beresiner (1983) pp. 232-3; Chubb (1927) 481; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9930] - £495

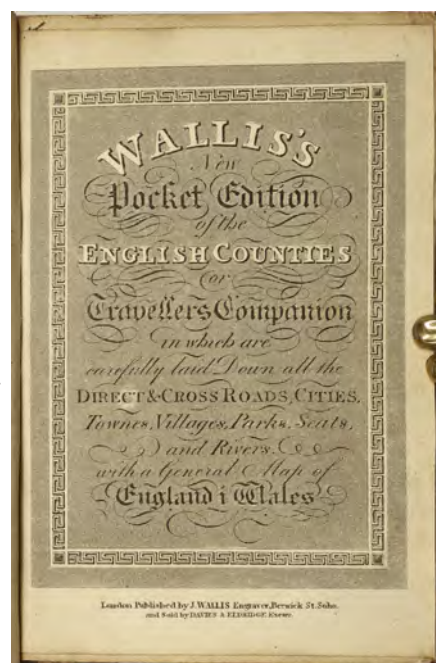
**118 - WALLIS, James. Wallis's New Pocket Edition of the English Counties or Traveller's Companion.** c.1812-[14]. London. J Wallis Engraver, Berwick St. Soho and Sold by Davies &



Eldridge Exeter. Octavo (145 x 110 mm.), recent half calf, preserving original paper boards, later paper title label affixed to the upper board, worn. With engraved title page, Address to the Public, 44 maps including general map of England and Wales, 40 maps of the English counties, separate maps of North and South Wales and the last a smaller map of the Isle of Wight not called for in the contents, all single page with the exception of the double page map of Yorkshire, all in early wash colour. Otherwise in good condition.

James Wallis (fl.1810-25) was an engraver, printer and publisher in London. There were according to Worms and Baynton-Williams, three James Wallis' active at the time who are often confused with each other. There is a bookseller (fl.1787-1807) of Ivy Lane and Paternoster Row and an engraver and jeweller of Fleet Street who became bankrupt in 1810. The belief is that this James Wallis was born in Southampton in 1784. He was apprenticed to John Roper in 1799 and made free 1811.

In about 1812 he first published 'Wallis's New Pocket Edition of the English Counties or Traveller's Companion'. The maps are easily distinguished by the design of the title at the top of the map. They include a wealth of information with a key in the lower margin. In the first edition, the maps bear no plate numbers which were duly added for the second of c.1814 as here. This is an example with maps in the second state. In 1813, he also produced the larger format 'Wallis's New British Atlas' published by Samuel Augustus Oddy although dated 1812 on the title page. Their priority is unclear. Provenance: private English collection. Beresiner (1983) pp. 234-7; Chubb (1927) 344; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9790]



- £225

### 119 - WALLIS, James. Wallis's Second & Superior British Atlas Containing a Complete Set of County Maps Divided into Hundreds.

c.1814. London. Jas. Wallis, Berwick Street, Soho. Folio (335 x 235 mm.), later half calf preserving original marble paper boards, upper board with blue calf gilt title label with ornate gilt borders pasted on. With engraved title page, engraved Contents, 1 general map of England and Wales, 42 maps of the counties and 2 maps of North and South Wales, all in early wash colour (Westmoreland uncoloured), bound slightly out of alphabetical sequence as usual but true to contents list, some light foxing to first two leaves, with tape show through to the last map of South Wales, otherwise in good condition.

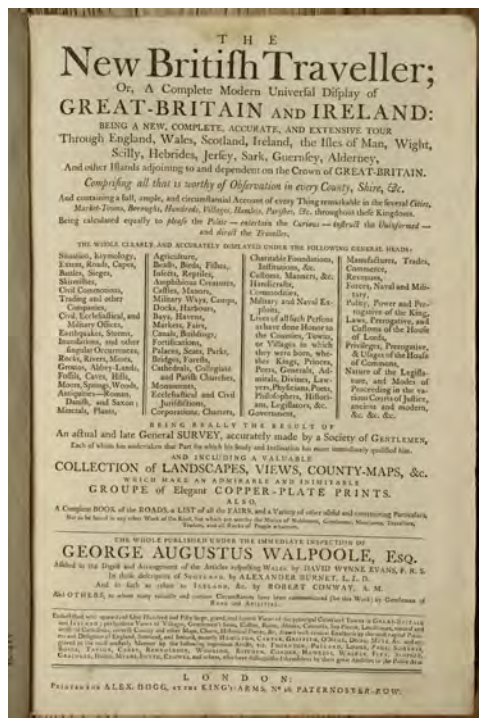
James Wallis (fl.1810-25) was born it is believed in Southampton in 1784. He was apprenticed to John Roper in 1799 and freed on 5 February 1811. It appears he started out as an engraver becoming a bookseller, printer, stationer and publisher. For these county maps Wallis, it appears, largely copied George Cole and John Cary. They were produced for Samuel Augustus Oddy whose publishing career appears to have been short. The first edition entitled 'Wallis's New British Atlas' was published in 1813, although dated 1812 on the title page. This second edition is by Wallis himself and was issued from c.1814. Examples are noted with imprint dates altered to 1816 but the few changed are to 1814.



Those altered maps all bear a further note above stating 'Second Edition with Considerable Improvements & Additions, by L. [or G.] Hebert, Geographer'. G. Hebert is listed in Worms & Baynton-Williams as being at 16 Noel Street, Soho, in 1814, as a draughtsman, cartographer and surveyor. Whilst L. Hebert is not, the two may well be related. Two additional maps of North and South Wales appear for the first time in this edition. Many of the maps still bear imprints of Oddy who held an interest in the first edition alone. According to the upper board the atlas was available priced 'L2 12s 6d'. By 1819 the plates were in the hands of George Ellis whose 'New and Correct Atlas of England and Wales' was published in that year. Provenance: private English collection. Not in Chubb (1927); Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9789]

- £550

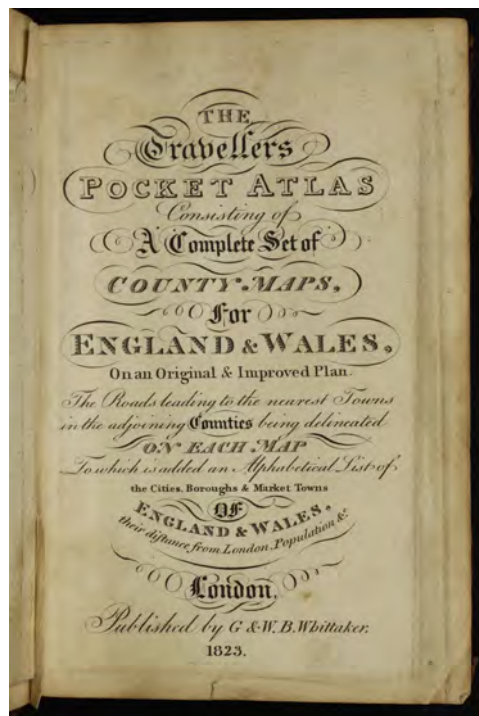
**120 - WALPOOLE, George Augustus. The New British Traveller; or, A Complete Modern Universal Display of Great-Britain and Ireland: Being a New, Complete, Accurate, and Extensive Tour Through England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, the isles of Man, Wight, Scilly, Hebrides, Jersey, Sark, Guernsey, Alderney, and other Islands adjoining to and dependent on the Crown of Great-Britain.** 1784. London. Printed for Alex. Hogg, at the King's-Arms, No. 16, Paternoster-Row. Folio (385 x 250 mm.), fine modern quarter calf, cloth boards, spine with raised bands each compartment blind ruled, red calf gilt title label, preserving original marbled endpapers, manuscript index on front endpapers which have reinforced edges. With engraved frontispiece,



typographic title page, pp. vi, 520, (4), with 85 engraved plates comprising 144 views and 3 portraits and 23 engraved plates displaying 48 maps in total, with the 4 page list of subscribers often but not always found, in good condition.

The 'New British Traveller' is a book in five parts. It was the work of a 'Society of Gentleman' who assisted George Walpoole in its writing. However, there is some doubt as to the genuine identity of some of the contributors. The maps used are found on twenty-three plates. Hodson in his detailed study states 'It seems that maps [Orkney etc.] and [Ulster], and not maps [Scotland] and [Ireland], were originally intended to be present in the work since, from the direction to the binder, they are described ... and it is maps [Orkney etc.] and [Ulster] which are found in early variants. The presence of these two maps ... suggests that the original plan was to include a full set of maps of multi-county districts of Scotland, together with the provinces or Ireland. If so, it seems that this scheme was not proceeded with and that instead the general maps ... were commissioned from Kitchin and, after a delay, introduced to the volume.' This is an example of Hodson's Variant C in which the scheme had been dropped as were the two maps of Orkney etc. and Ulster for general maps of Scotland and Ireland. The date on the typographic title page is effaced as described by Hodson and the general map of England and Wales is in its second state in which Hogg's imprint occurs above the map. A reference below highlights the later availability of new maps of Scotland and Ireland. Chubb (1927) 251, Hodson (1984-97) 269 variant C. [9910] - £550

**121 - WHITTAKER, George & W. B. The Travellers Pocket Atlas Consisting of A Complete Set of County Maps for England & Wales On an Original & Improved Plan.** 1823. London. G & W. B. Whittaker. Duodecimo (150 x 95 mm.), contemporary half red morocco, marbled paper boards, gilt ruled, spine with ornate gilt decoration and central bordered title, marbled endpapers. With engraved title page, pp. 22, (2) with List of towns and an advertisement, including 42 (of 43) engraved maps including a folding circular map of the Environs of London, all in fine early wash colour, light waterstain to first couple of leaves, lacking Yorkshire, Lancashire loose, otherwise in good condition.



This is the first dated edition of Whittaker's 'Travellers Pocket Atlas' but it is believed that the undated issue is earlier, perhaps as early as 1820. The maps were also issued in 'Pinnock's County Histories' also published by Whittaker (1793-1847). A fine example of a lovely little English County atlas engraved by Samuel John Neele (1758-1824). Although advanced in age at this time he was engraving to the year of his death. He became a schoolmaster before becoming a bookseller. Whereas Pinnock's work ran to 6 volumes, Whittaker clearly saw the opportunity to issue these small maps in atlas form. In this edition, most of the maps are dated 1821 and bear the publishers imprint of Whittaker. The map of Hampshire is deliberately bound under 's' for Southampton, a clear intention as seen from the order of the counties as seen in the initial index. Provenance: manuscript ownership mark of 'Mr. Acart 1824' on front endpaper; private English collection. Carroll (1996) no. 77; Chubb (1927) no. 390; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9798] - £295

## BRITISH ISLES MAPS

**122 - CARY, John. Cary's Reduction of his Large Map of England and Wales, with part of Scotland; Comprehending the whole of the Turnpike Roads, With the Great Rivers and the Course of the different Navigable Canals ...** 1832. London. J. Cary Engraver & Mapseller No. 86 St. James's Street. 770 x 630 mm., dissected and laid on contemporary linen, early outline colour, marbled endpapers, with original publishers marbled paper open slipcase, with publishers paper title label and further label of original sellers 'J. & J. Thomson', in good condition.



2. The last known edition was in 1844.

Brothers of the Strand as the base for one of  
slipcase 'J. & J. Thomson Booksellers & Book-  
Thomson, trading from 1814 to 1855 at least;  
ester 1833'. Fordham (1925a) pp. 54-6; Smith,  
- £250

**England, & Principality of Wales, Exactly  
one of them, in Six Mappes, Portable**  
South entrance of ye Exchange. Tall octavo  
backed with ribbed spine, red calf gilt title la-  
plets varying in height from 275 to 410 mm. and  
to folds, otherwise in excellent condition.

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ing on at least two of the re-engraved plates for the 'Direction for the English Traveller' 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. The plates were then acquired by John Garrett (fl.1676-1718) who issued the third and fourth editions. It is last known in Garrett's hands in his catalogue of 1718, the year of his death. Its whereabouts after that is not known for sure but according to Tyacke his business was taken over by Thomas Glass ('Daily Post' 4 August 1720) at the Royal Exchange. He appears to have flourished from 1720 to 1750, the earliest and latest references found to him. He was succeeded by Philip Glass who appears to have sold the plates to John Rocque. Jean Rocque (c.1704-62), to use his native name, was a Huguenot émigré who with his family settled in England by about 1709. By 1734 he was a surveyor, engraver and publisher and worked first in the region of Soho, a known centre for French emigrants. Rocque's importance to map making in the eighteenth century should never be underestimated. For this edition, the bibliographers note a few alterations were made to the plates. Amongst these is the addition of a French title to sheet 5 dated 1752 bearing Rocque's imprint. On this sheet also lines radiation from the compass rose are inserted, but not on any other sheet. The small engraved title still bearing Garrett's imprint is reworded slightly.

Previously thought to exist in the one issue an earlier one was recently identified lacking Hadrian's Wall. 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. 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.

Only one example known is later still, that in the King's Topographical Collection at the British Library is described by Harley and Skelton. That is until we discovered this example. All six larger plates have been retouched, notably to the hachuring along the coastlines, scales and compass roses just as described by Skelton. He recorded single line roads converted to double lines on sheets 3 and 4. Notably south east from 'Darbye' to 'Leicester' and Shrewsbury to Newport. The King's copy lacks a title page which is present here, unaltered from its previous issue. One further difference noted is that on sheet 5 the date 1752 is still present. This therefore is a complete example of a previously unrecorded issue.

Sir John Thorold's copy from Syston Park. Thorold was one of the 'leading figures of the 'bibliomania' of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, when bibliophiles such as William Beckford, the third Duke of Roxburghe, and the second Earl Spencer vied to outbid one another in the sale rooms. He began collecting about 1775; the pace of acquisitions is believed to have slackened somewhat round about 1800' (ODNB). A new library was constructed by his son, Sir John Hayford Thorold, tenth baronet (1773-1831), from 1822-24. 'This was visited by T. F. Dibdin and described by him as 'perhaps one of the most splendid and taking book repositories in Europe' (ODNB). The library was sold off in two main sales in 1884 and 1923.

Provenance: Sir John Thorold (1734-1815), Syston Park, Lincolnshire, and noted book collector, bookplate pasted inside upper cover; John (Ian) Bartholomew (1890-1962), great grandson of the engraver George Bartholomew (1784-1871) and grandson of the founder of the cartographic publishers John Bartholomew (1831-93), note of change of address dated 1931 with notes on the Hollar map in manuscript on the verso; Sotheby's, London, 2 July 1990 lot 137, sold for £462 to Jackman; private English collection. ESTC refer T301097; Harley & Skelton (1972) refer state F; ODNB; Pennington (1982) 652-7; refer Shirley (1991) no. 537; Tooley (1999-2004); Tyacke (1978) p. 11-16; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9834] - £3,950



**124 - WALLIS, John. Wallis's Tour Through the United Kingdom of England, Scotland and Ireland, a New Geographical Game, Comprehending All the Cities, Principal Towns, Rivers &c. in the British Empire. 1811.**

London. John Wallis, No. 42 Skinner Street, Snow Hill. 570 x 470 mm., dissected and laid on contemporary linen, full early wash colour, light foxing, with publishers original marbled paper slipcase complete with publisher's paper title label and label of shop acquired from, with 8 page manuscript rules, otherwise in good condition.

The late eighteenth century saw a growing market for cartographic games. John Bowles was one of its earlier proponents. John Wallis (1745?-1818) was apprenticed to William Johnson, a bookseller at Ludgate Street, London. Made free in 1769 he



was in a brief partnership before going bankrupt in 1778. He recovered to be a highly successful publisher of children's games and puzzles. According to the label on the front of the slipcase this map was sold at 'Edlin's Toy Shop, 37 New Bond Street'.

In 1794 he published 'Wallis's tour through England and Wales, a new geographical pastime', a similar work on just England and Wales. This publication covers the whole of the United Kingdom and takes in 190 places. The accompanying booklet of rules is long since separated but a manuscript one is present. The game begins at Windsor and finishes in London having travelled the length and breadth of the country including Ireland. Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9970]

- SOLD

**125 - WYLD, James. Map of The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.** c.1872. London. James Wyld, geographer to Her Majesty. 11 & 12 Charing Cross 477 Strand & 2 Royal Exchange. 485 x 375 mm., dissected laid on contemporary linen, in full early wash colour, marbled endpapers, with publisher's green cloth slipcase and Wyld's printed label on the front, in good condition.

A fine geological map of England and Wales complete with the extant railway network. A key below the title identifies the various strata. A table lower left details the size and population of each country with extensions to take in the census' of 1851, 1861 and 1871. The latter table in fact records an interesting period in time. There is a consistent growth in population in all with the notable exception of Ireland. It is recorded as being 8,463,416 in 1841, by 1851 it had slumped to 6,552,385 because of the potato famine. It continued to slide to 5,764,743 in 1861 and 5,402,759 in 1871. The tables also record the size of the Army and Navy which in 1811 during the Napoleonic wars 640,500. That equates to about 10% of the male population. In 1821 after the wars had ended it fell to 310,300.



James Wyld (1790-1836) was an apprentice to William Faden and became Geographer to His Majesty George IV and later William IV. He was a founder member of the Royal Geographic Society. He introduced lithography into map-making in 1812. His death in 1836 was said to be due to 'overwork', the business being continued by his son James Wyld (1812-87). He joined the family firm in 1830. Wyld also became a Liberal MP for Bodmin from 1847-52 and 1857-68. Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9971]

- £150

## LARGE-SCALE MAPS

**126 - ARMSTRONG, Andrew. A New and Correct Map of the County of Northumberland, Reduced by Lieut. Andrew Armstrong and Son From their Large Map Publish'd in 1769. To be Sold Only to the Subscribers for the large one, and those who Purchase both together.** 27 April 1770. London. 660 x 480 mm., dissected laid on contemporary linen, in early outline colour, with some contemporary notations and battle sites written in manuscript and light soiling, otherwise in good condition.

FIRST EDITION. The first map of the county of Northumberland to be produced at a scale of one inch to the mile and the only one issued in the eighteenth century, was published in 1769 in 9 sheets. It was surveyed by Lieutenant Andrew Armstrong and his son Mostyn John Armstrong. Both were cartographers although only the son published any atlases. Their focus was on Scottish related material with the notable exception of the large-scale county surveys of the neighbouring county of Durham published in 1768 and two further of Lincolnshire in 1779 and Rutland in 1780.

The survey for the county took place between 1766 and 1769 and reputedly cost £516. It is the first map of the





county to name the 'Roman Wall' and the first to accurately recall its termination at Wallsend and not Newcastle. Despite some inaccuracies of longitude, it was awarded 50 guineas from the Society of Arts. This single sheet reduction was published the following year in 1770 and was likely the work of Thomas Kitchin also. This is curious as here Hadrian's Wall finished back in Newcastle, incorrectly. As might be expected with their publications on roads the lower part of the title cartouche displays a table of the distances from Newcastle. Harley (1965) p. 63; Rodger (1972) 337. [9974]

- £250



**127 - BRYANT, Andrew. Map of the County of Buckingham from Actual Survey by A. Bryant, in the year 1824.** 1 September 1825. London. Published by A. Bryant, 27 Great Ormond Street. 2110 x 1120 mm., four sheets dissected and mounted on linen in two sections, full early wash colour, edged in green silk, green endpapers. With original full calf slipcase, ornate blind and gilt panelled, ornate gilt spine with gilt title, some light surface marking, otherwise in good condition.

The two great publishers of the nineteenth century of large-scale county maps were the Greenwoods and Andrew Bryant (fl.1822-35). The elephant in the room was the Ordnance Survey which, with government backing, eventually forced them both out of the business. Bryant followed Greenwood into the business and published his first county survey of Hertfordshire in 1822. He issued a total of twelve county surveys and one of the East Riding of Yorkshire, the last being that of Herefordshire in 1835. This survey of Buckinghamshire was carried out in the year 1824 and published 1 September 1825. There was only one edition.

A highly regarded detailed map drawn to the scale of one and a half inches to the mile, larger than the majority of the Greenwood's. Indeed, all of Bryant's maps were drawn on a larger scale than Greenwood, except for Lincolnshire. The Key shows that the detail includes amongst others individual buildings, castles, nursery grounds and gardens, canals, 'iron railways', turnpike and mail roads, lanes and bridle ways, and even fox covers. The roads are shown with the distance from London in miles. Apart from the Ordnance Survey this is the only large-scale map of the county in the nineteenth century and by far the more attractive. Greenwood did not

publish one of the county. Rodger (1972) no. 32; Tooley 'Large-scale English County Maps and Plans of Cities not printed in Atlases. Buckinghamshire' in 'The Map Collector' issue 14 pp. 12-15 no. Bu2; Tooley Dictionary (1999-2004); Wyatt (1978) pp. 19, 72, 110. [9839]

- £1,500



**128 - BRYANT, Andrew. Map of the East Riding of Yorkshire from actual Survey By A. Bryant, In the Years 1827 & 1828.** 2 May 1829. London. Published by A. Bryant, 27 Great Ormond Street. 1310 x 1555 mm., four sheets, dissected and mounted on linen in two sections, in full early wash colour, edged in green silk, green endpapers, housed within a fine pull off case in contemporary blind and gilt embossed full calf, spine compartments and title lettered in gilt, rubbed.

**THE FIRST ONE INCH SCALED MAP OF THE EAST RIDING.** Andrew Bryant issued a total of twelve county surveys and one of the East Riding of Yorkshire offered here, the last being that of Herefordshire in 1835. This survey of was carried out in the years 1827 and 1828 and published in the spring of 1829. There was only one edition.

A highly regarded detailed map drawn to the scale of one inch to the mile. The Key shows that the detail includes amongst others individual buildings, castles, nursery grounds and gardens, canals, railways, coal mines, turnpike and mail roads, lanes and bridle ways, and even fox covers. Upper right is a table of Ecclesiastical divisions and lower left a large vignette of Beverley Minster. Apart from the Ordnance Survey this is the only large-scale map of the county in the nineteenth century and by far the more attractive. Greenwood did not publish one of the county. Rodger (1972) 526; Tooley's Dictionary (1999-2004). [9854] - £750



**129 - GREAM, Thomas. A Topographical Map for the County of Sussex; from the Large Survey in four Sheets.** 12 August 1799. London. Published by W: Faden, Geographer to His Majesty and to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Charing Cross. 365 x 790 mm., dissected and laid on contemporary linen, full early wash colour, Faden's paper label affixed to verso, with publisher's original marbled paper slipcase, with Faden's label on front, a good example.



William Gardner (1739-1800) and Thomas Yeakell (fl.1758-1787) four-sheet map of Sussex published in 1795 is one of the most important maps of the county and one of the rarest. It is the first map of the county to be based on a trigonometrical survey. 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. 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.

In 1799 Faden published this single sheet reduction which is here found in folding format. A note lower right records 'The Distances on the Great Roads are measured from Westminster Bridge, Surrey Side. Those on the Cross Roads are measured from Town to Town'. It was engraved by John Palmer (fl.1799-1818), he went on to work on the Ordnance Survey maps from about 1808-18. Baynton-Williams, Roger (1995) '200th birthday of Sussex map', in 'The Map Collector' no. 71 pp. 39-41; Kingsley (1982) 58.i; Rodger (1972) 461; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9976] - £295

## Christopher and John Greenwood

Christopher Greenwood (1786-1855) 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 (1791-1867) was also a surveyor and in 1821 they joined forces. 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. A fine collection of thirteen of Greenwood's maps is offered.

**130 - GREENWOOD, Christopher. Map of the County Palatine of Lancaster, from an Actual Survey made in the Year 1818.** Decr. 1st. 1818. Wakefield & London. W. Fowler & C. Greenwood. 2025 x 1385 mm., six sheets cut, dissected and laid on contemporary linen, marbled endpapers, green silk edging, in full early wash colour. Complete with contemporary full early calf slipcase, ornate gilt panelled, spine with raised bands, gilt ruled, each compartment with ornate central gilt feature, with blue calf title label, light wear. In very good condition.

This is only the second large-scale map by Christopher Greenwood (1786-1855) preceded only by that of Yorkshire. This survey of Lancashire was co-published with William Fowler, also of Wakefield, in 1818. His brother John was yet to join him in the enterprise. The map is drawn by R. Creighton and engraved by Samuel John Neele (1758-1824) and his son James Neele (1791-1868).

Engraved in wonderful large-scale at one inch to the mile, it differentiates between woods and plantations, heaths and commons, different types of waterway, roads and of course canals. Both watermills and windmills are identified indicating their significance to the local economy. A large view of Liverpool from the sea is placed





beneath the title cartouche. On this example someone has carefully laid the railway network as it existed around the mid-1840s. Rodger (1972) 256; Whittaker (1938) 351; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9844] - £2,250

**131 - GREENWOOD, Christopher. Map of the County of Middlesex, from an Actual Survey made in The Years 1818 & 1819 by C. Greenwood.** 25 October 1819. London. G. Pringle & C. Greenwood. No. 50 Leicester Square. 1240 x 1310 mm., four sheets cut, dissected and laid on contemporary linen, in full early wash colour, with some backing to a few folds. With cloth slipcase, red calf title label, otherwise in good condition.

A fine detailed large-scale survey of Middlesex which was Greenwood's fourth county production and the ONLY ONE published at the scale of TWO INCHES TO THE MILE. Greenwood was now in partnership with the publisher George Pringle. The early 1800s was a time of rapid change in the landscape with the burgeoning industrial revolution. The map differentiates between woods and plantations, heaths and commons, different types of waterway, roads and of course canals. A large view of London from Buckingham House occupies the upper left of the map. Rodger (1972) 303; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9846] *Illustrated back cover* - £1,750



**132 - GREENWOOD, Christopher. Map of the County of Wilts, from Actual Survey Made in the Years 1819 & 1820 by C. Greenwood.** 12 December 1820. London. Published for the Proprietors, & Sold at No. 70, Queen Street, Cheapside. 1445 x 1115 mm., four sheets cut, dissected and laid on contemporary linen, edged in blue silk, some weak, in full early wash colour, a smudge lower right, with marbled endpapers. With contemporary green morocco slipcase, ornate blind and gilt panelled, gilt ruled compartments to spine with central gilt feature, gilt title, otherwise in good condition.

FIRST EDITION. This fine detailed large-scale survey of Wiltshire is one of Greenwood's earliest large-scale county productions issued before his brother John joined in partnership. Greenwood was now in partnership with the publisher George Pringle. It is produced at the scale of one inch to a mile. The map differentiates between woods and plantations, heaths and commons, different types of waterway, roads and of course canals. A large north west view of Salisbury Cathedral occupies the lower left of the map. This is an example of the first edition, a second was issued c.1826 which bears his brothers' imprint. Rodger (1972) 498; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9851] - £1,950

**133 - GREENWOOD, Christopher. Map of the County of Kent from an Actual Survey made in the years 1819 and 1820, By C. Greenwood.** 19 July 1821. London. Published for the Proprietors, by G. Pringle Junr. 1135 x 1730 mm., four sheets cut, dissected and laid on contemporary linen, blue marbled endpapers, green silk edging, in full early wash colour. Complete with contemporary full calf slipcase with red calf title label, a little worn. With very light offsetting near the title, otherwise in good condition.



This is the last large-scale map by Christopher Greenwood (1786-1855) issued without his brother. Here it is published with George Pringle, Junior. The map is engraved by Samuel John Neele (1758-1824) and his son James Neele (1791-1868). Engraved in wonderful large-scale at one inch to the mile, it differentiates between woods and plantations, heaths and commons, different types of waterway, roads and of course canals. Both watermills and windmills are identified indicating their significance to the local economy. Burgess (2009) no. 113; Rodger (1972) 241; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9843] - £850

**134 - GREENWOOD, Christopher & John. Map of the County of Warwick, from an Actual Survey, made in the Years 1820 & 1821, By C. & J. Greenwood.** 1 March 1822. London. By the Proprietors, Greenwood, Pringle & Co. Regent Street, Pall Mall. 1325 x 1040 mm., four sheets dissected and laid on contem-



porary linen, in full early wash colour, edged in green silk, with marbled endpapers. With full contemporary diced russia slipcase, lightly worn, gilt panelled, gilt ruled spine with gilt title, one or two light marks, otherwise in good condition.

This large-scale map by Christopher Greenwood is one of the first issued with his brother. The survey of Warwickshire is one of three published in 1822, it is issued in partnership with George Pringle, Junior. 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 drawn by R. Creighton and almost certainly engraved by Samuel John Neele (1758-1824) and his son James Neele (1791-1868). It is on a large-scale of one inch to the mile and differentiates between woods and plantations, heaths and commons, different types of waterway and roads. Watermills, windmills and toll booths are identified indicating their significance to the local economy. A large vignette of Warwick Castle occupies the lower left corner. Harvey & Thorpe (1959) 77; Rodger (1972) 481; Slater (2008); Tooley's Dictionary (1999-2004); Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9850] - £950



**135 - GREENWOOD, Christopher & John. Map of the County of Worcester, from Actual Survey**

**Actual Survey Made in the Years 1820 & 1821 By C. & J. Greenwood.** 1 June 1822. London. By the Proprietors, Greenwood, Pringle & Co. 13 Regent Street, Pall Mall. 1085 x 1190 mm., four sheets dissected and laid on contemporary linen, in full early wash colour, edged in green silk, with marbled endpapers. With full contemporary marbled calf slipcase, ornate blind panelled, gilt ruled spine with gilt red calf title label, in good condition.

This large-scale survey of Worcester is the second of three published in 1822 by Christopher Greenwood in partnership with his brother. It is issued in partnership with George Pringle, Junior. Although unsigned the map is almost certainly engraved by Samuel John Neele (1758-1824) and his son James Neele (1791-1868). It is on a large-scale of one inch to the mile and differentiates between woods and plantations, heaths and commons, different types of waterway and roads. Watermills, windmills and toll booths are identified indicating their significance to the local economy. Rodger (1972) 503; Tooley's Dictionary (1999-2004); Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9852] - £650



**136 - 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. 1360 x 1860 mm., six sheets dissected and laid on contemporary linen, joined in three sections, in full early wash colour, edged in blue silk, with marbled endpapers and paper labels of 'East' and 'West'. With full contemporary marbled calf slipcase, blind pan-





elled, gilt ruled spine with red calf title label, in good condition.

This large-scale map of Somerset by Christopher Greenwood is one of the first issued with his brother. The survey is one of three published in 1822, it is issued in partnership with George Pringle, Junior. 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. Needell (1995) 50; Rodger (1972) 400; Tooley's Dictionary (1999-2004); Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9848] - £1,950

**137 - GREENWOOD, Christopher & John. Map of the County of Surrey from An Actual Survey Made in the Years 1822 and 1823 by C. & I. Greenwood.** 1 September 1823. London. George Pringle Jnr. 70 Queen Street, Cheapside. 1220 x 980 mm., engraved on four sheets dissected and laid on canvas, in early wash colour, edged in green silk with marbled endpapers. With full contemporary marbled calf slip case, with blind panelling, gilt ruled spine with gilt red calf title label, some light offsetting, otherwise in good condition.

This large-scale map of Surrey is by Christopher Greenwood and his brother John Greenwood. It is one of two published in 1823. By the change of wording it would appear that George Pringle alone published this survey. The map is almost certainly engraved by Samuel John Neele (1758-1824) and his son James Neele (1791-1868). It is on a large-scale of one inch to the mile and differentiates between woods and plantations, heaths and commons, different types of waterway and roads. Watermills, windmills and toll booths are identified indicating their significance to the local economy. The two unsuccessful early railway lines are indicated: the Surrey Iron Railway and the Croydon, Merstham & Godstone Iron Railway. These are a phenomenon so unusual as to not be included in the Explanation. A large vignette of Kew Palace occupies the upper left corner. Provenance: Brian Kentish Catalogue 'A Miscellany of Maps of England and Wales 1579-1890' 2016 item 52; private English collection. Rodger (1972) 445; Tooley's Dictionary (1999-2004); Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9849] *Illustrated inside back cover* - £2,250



**138 - GREENWOOD, Christopher & John. Map of the County of Derby, From an Actual Survey made in The Years 1824 and 1825, By C. & I. Greenwood.** 21 December 1825. London. By the Proprietors Greenwood, Pringle & Co. 13 Regent Street, Pall Mall. 1535 x 1170 mm., four sheets cut, dissected and laid on contemporary linen, in full early wash colour, edged in green silk, marbled endpapers. Complete with contemporary full calf slipcase, gilt panelled, gilt ruled spine with blue calf gilt title label, a little worn, with very light offsetting near the title, otherwise in good condition.

This large-scale map of Derby is by Christopher Greenwood and his brother John. This is one of four published in 1825. It is on a large-scale of one inch to the mile and differentiates between woods and plantations, heaths and commons, different types of waterway and roads. Watermills, windmills, toll booths, coal mines and railways are identified indicating their significance to the local economy. The Little Eaton Tramway opened in 1795 was specifically built for the collieries. It was built by James Outram and was a horsedrawn line. It remained open until 1908. The early 1800s was a time of rapid change in the landscape with the burgeoning industrial revolution. A large vignette of Chatsworth House occupies the lower left corner. Rodger (1972) 80; Tooley 'Large-scale' Map Collector 27 p. 37 D16;

Tooley's Dictionary (1999-2004); Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9841]

- £1,500

**139 - GREENWOOD, Christopher & John. Map of the County of Dorset, From an Actual Survey made in the Years 1825 and 1826. By C. & J. Greenwood.** 11 September 1826. London. By the Proprietors Greenwood, Pringle & Co. Regent Street, Pall Mall. 1160 x 1565 mm., six sheets cut, dissected and laid on contemporary linen, in full early wash colour, edged in green silk, marbled endpapers. Complete with contemporary full marbled calf slipcase, blind panelled, gilt ruled spine with red calf gilt title label, some early pencil notations on the right side, otherwise in good condition.

This large-scale map of Dorset is by Christopher Greenwood and his brother John. This is one of six published in



1826, their most prolific year. It is on a large-scale of one inch to the mile and differentiates between woods and plantations, heaths and commons, different types of waterway and roads. Watermills, windmills, toll booths and railways are identified indicating their significance to the local economy. The railways at this point were all mining related. The Middlebere Tramway was a horse drawn railway and one of the first in southern England. It was built by Benjamin Fayle in 1805-06, a wealthy merchant in London, to carry Purbeck Ball Clay from the pits to Poole Harbour. The clay was used in potteries and demand was rising rapidly. The early 1800s was a time of rapid change in the landscape with the burgeoning industrial revolution. A large vignette of Melcombe Regis, near Weymouth occupies the lower left corner. Rodger (1972) 80; Tooley 'Large-scale' Map Collector 32 p. 18 DE4; Tooley's Dictionary (1999-2004); Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9842] *Illustrated inside front cover* - £1,650

**140 - GREENWOOD, Christopher & John. Map of the County of Devon, From an Actual Survey Made in the Years 1825 & 1826.**

**By C. & J. Greenwood.** 2 February 1827. London. By the Proprietors, Greenwood, Pringle & Co. Regent Street, Pall Mall. 1920 x 1880 mm., engraved map in 9 sheets, joined as three folding sheets dissected and laid on contemporary linen, in full early wash colour, edged in red silk, one or two linen splits at folds, red endpapers. The whole folding into a large full contemporary red calf slip-case, ornate blind panelled, central gilt title, slightly worn, otherwise in good condition.

FIRST EDITION, FIRST STATE. This large-scale map of Devon is by Christopher Greenwood and his brother John. This is one of three published in 1827, it is one of the largest produced due to the similar one inch to the mile scale and the size of the county. Indeed, along with that of Yorkshire it is the only one they produced in nine sheets. The map is presented in three vertical strips. The eastern sheet bears a very large view of Exeter Cathedral. The western sheet contains an inset detailing Lundy Island and also bears the Explanation lower left. The map differentiates between woods, parks and pleasure grounds, heaths and commons, different types of waterway and road. Both watermills and windmills are identified indicating their significance to the local economy. A recent feature on the landscape was railways and the Plymouth to Dartmoor Railway built in 1823 is shown. The non-passenger Heytor granite railway is also shown. Although Rodger does not record any other editions there are three states according to Batten and Bennett. Batten and Bennett (1996) 96 st. 1; Rodger (1972) 90; Tooley 'Large-scale' Map Collector 30 p. 26 DE10; Tooley's Dictionary (1999-2004); Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9853] - £1,500

**141 - GREENWOOD, Christopher & John. Map of the County of Lincoln From An actual Survey Made in the Years 1827 & 1828, By C. & J. Greenwood.** 24 February 1830. London. By the Proprietors Greenwood & Co. Regent Street, Pall Mall. 2020 x 1535 mm., engraved map in 6 sheets, joined as two vertical, dissected and laid on contemporary linen, in full early wash colour, edged in green silk, one or two linen splits at folds, green endpapers with publishers labels 'East' and 'West'. The whole folding into a full contemporary green calf slip-case, with very ornate blind and gilt panelling, very ornate gilt spine with gilt title, some offset-





ting otherwise in good condition.

**FIRST EDITION, FIRST STATE.** This large-scale map of Lincolnshire is by Christopher Greenwood and his brother John. This is one of two published in 1830, it is one of the largest produced due to the similar one inch to the mile scale and the size of the county. The map is presented in two vertical strips. The western section bears a very large view of Lincoln Cathedral. It differentiates between woods, parks and pleasure grounds, heaths and commons, different types of waterway and road. Both watermills and windmills are identified indicating their significance to the local economy. Although Rodger does not record any other editions this is the first state according to Carroll. Carroll (1996) no. 87 st. 1; Rodger (1972) 278; Tooley's Dictionary (1999-2004); Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9983]

- £1,350



**142 - GREENWOOD, Christopher & John. Map of the County of Monmouth, From an Actual Survey made in the Years 1829 & 1830, By C. & H. Greenwood.** 23 August 1830. London. Published for the Proprietors Greenwood & Co. Regent Street, Pall Mall. 950 x 905 mm., four sheets dissected and laid on contemporary linen, in full early wash colour, edged in green silk, with green endpapers. With full contemporary calf slipcase, blind panelled, gilt ruled spine with title, worn, some light foxing, otherwise in good condition.

This large-scale map of Monmouth is by Christopher Greenwood and his brother John. It is assumed the 'H' Greenwood in the title is an error. This is one of two published in 1830 and it is their penultimate publication. One of Huntingdon was to follow in 1831. We know that their intention was to publish a complete set of the counties, however they fell six short. The reason appears to be their getting into financial difficulties. The rarity of this publication may well reflect this. There is a large view of Tintern Abbey upper left. It differentiates between woods, parks and pleasure grounds, heaths and commons, different types of wa-

terway and road. Both watermills and windmills are identified indicating their significance to the local economy. There are also several railways indicated, all related to the mining industry. Rodger (1972) 306; Tooley's Dictionary (1999-2004); Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9847]

- £1,500



**143 - HENNET, George. Map of the County Palatine of Lancaster Divided into Hundreds and Parishes from an accurate Survey Made in the years 1828 and 1829 By G. Hennet.** 1 May 1830. London. Henry Teesdale & Co. 302, Holborn. 1060 x 1115 mm., four sheets, dissected and laid on contemporary linen, edged in green silk, in full early wash colour, marbled endpapers, with full contemporary marbled calf slip case, ornate blind panelled, gilt ruled spine, red calf gilt title label, light wear, otherwise in good condition.

George Hennet (1799-1857) is little known and is identified with only this published map. Eden identifies him as a surveyor of 'road, railway, public works; engineer'. This large-scale map of Lancashire was engraved by James Bingley (1796-1869) on the scale of three quarters of an inch to the mile. He engraved several items but is probably best known for his contribution to Thomas Moule's 'English Counties Delineated', first published in 1830-35. The Explanation differentiates between woods and plantations, parks, heaths and commons, different types of waterway and road. Both watermills and windmills are identified indicating their significance to the local economy.

There are also several railways indicated, the most famous of which was the Liverpool and Manchester Railway opened on 15 September



1830, four months after this was published. It is world famous for being the first passenger railway to rely on locomotives for traction. On that open day the Home Secretary William Huskisson was killed in an accident. The early 1800s was a time of rapid change in the landscape with the burgeoning industrial revolution. A large illustration of the New Custom House, Liverpool, is engraved below the title. The first stone was laid in August 1828 but the building was not finished until 1839. Eden (1979) H298; Rodger (1972) 258; Tooley's Dictionary (1999-2004); Worms & Baynton-William (2011). [9845]

- £950

**144 - HOBSON, William Colling. This Map of the County Palatine of Durham, is most respectfully dedicated to the Nobility, Clergy, gentry, &c. &c.** 1839. London. Thos. Malby and Son, at the Globe Manufactory Parker Street, Little Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields. 790 x 1010 mm., dissected laid on contemporary linen, in full early wash colour, marbled endpapers, with light soiling, publisher's burgundy calf slipcase with ornate blind panelling and gilt title, light wear, in good condition.

FIRST EDITION. We know little about William Colling Hobson who died c.1878. Amongst his works are several engraved by John & Charles Walker including this. The most recognisable of their collaborations is probably 'Walker's Fox Hunting Atlas'. The Walkers were part of an extensive family, many of whom were in the map business. John Walker (fl.1813-73) was a brother to Charles Walker (1799?-1872) and in about 1827 they formed the partnership of J. & C. Walker.



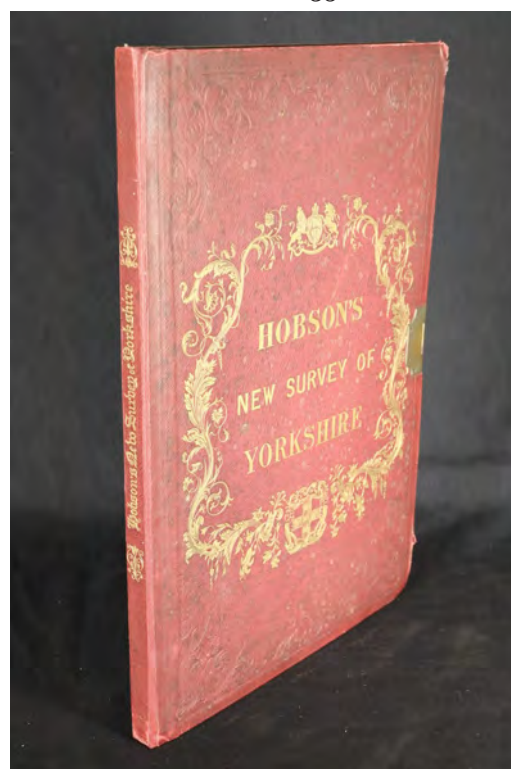
This large-scale map of Durham is drawn at the scale of three quarters of an inch to a mile. It was first published here c.1839. Two ensuing issues were published in 1840 both dated. There are only three earlier large-scale printed maps of the county; the exceedingly rare Christopher Maire of 1711, Andrew Armstrong in 1768 and Christopher Greenwood's in 1820. This map was published by Thomas Malby (1781-1854) who were largely globemakers and chart publishers for the Admiralty. The map details all of the railways and tram ways. A rare map in its first state. Rodger (1972) 105; Tooley (1986) Large Scale Durham, in 'The Map Collector' 34, p. 19 refer no. DV18; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9972]

- £350

**145 - HOBSON, William Colling. This Map of Yorkshire, is most respectfully dedicated to the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, Landowners and Manufacturers of the County.** 1843. London. 9 Castle Street Holborn. 1255 x 1585 mm., four sheets dissected and laid on contemporary linen in two halves, in early wash colour, with endpapers, laid into folio book, full cloth with ornate blind and gilt decoration to the boards, gilt title to upper cover, rebacked preserving original spine with ornate gilt title, with original metal clasp in working order, some light foxing, otherwise in good condition.

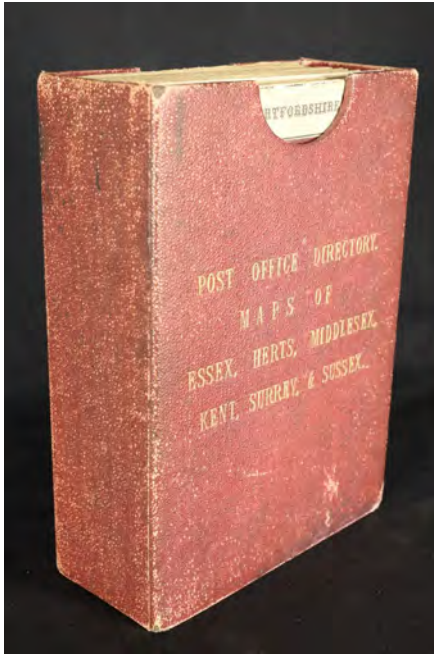
This large-scale map of Yorkshire is published by William Colling Hobson (d.c.1878). Amongst his works are several engraved by J. & C. Walker including this, see the previous entry for further details. The map is considered a reduction of the Christopher Greenwood's extremely large 9 sheet map in its second edition of 1828 by Henry Teesdale. This map was first published in 1843, this is an example of the third edition according to Rodger. There were two in 1843, the first bears the date July 1843, the second September 1843 and a publisher's address is added. Three further editions were to appear. The railways are here coloured in red. Rodger (1972) 532; Tooley's Dictionary (1999-2004); Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9855]

- £750



**146 - KELLY and Co. Post Office Directory. Maps of Essex, Herts, Middlesex, Kent, Surrey, & Sussex.** 1874. London. Contemporary open burgundy cloth slipcase with gilt title as above, with 6 large folding maps, each approximately 650 x 995 mm., all in early outline colour, all dissected and laid on contemporary linen, marbled endpapers with paper label, in





good condition.

From 1800 the Post Office produced Directories. By 1835 it had been sold to Frederick Kelly who continued to publish them by county as 'Kelly's Post Office Directory'. From this date maps of the counties engraved by Benjamin Rees Davies were published to accompany them. In the 1870s new plates were introduced. These were the work of Frederick Bryer (1840?-1919) and like the previous plates were never used for direct intaglio printing. These lithographic transfers were published well into the twentieth century. Indeed, Kelly's Directory only ceased publication in the 1970s.

This is a group of Middlesex and the home counties as a collection. Hodson cites the Hertfordshire as being the first state is the Sussex according to Kingsley. This particular issue is not identified in Burgess' study of Kent but undoubtedly is the same. They are all likely to be first editions. Kingsley cites an 1882 edition of 'Kelly's Directory' stating 'the maps are sold separately at the following prices:- Plain Sheet ... 2sod/ On Roller ... 4sod/ In Case ... 5sod'. Amongst the Explanatory Notes on each are found the size of each county in acres, its population according to the 1871 census and the number of Members of Parliament. Not in Burgess (2009) 180; Hodson (1974) 123 A; Kingsley

(1982) 133A; Smith, D. (1985) pp. 141-2; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9856]

- £495



**147 - PHILLIPS, John & HUTCHINGS, W.F. A Map of the County of Staffordshire Divided into Hundreds and Parishes. From an accurate survey Made in the Years 1831 and 1832.** 1st August 1832. London. Published by Henry Teesdale & Co. 302, High Holborn. 1335 x 975 mm., four sheets dissected and laid on contemporary linen, full early wash colour, green silk edged, light wear to green silk edging, with marbled endpapers, light offsetting to the top only, otherwise a fine example.

A beautifully engraved large-scale map of the county of Staffordshire. Surveyed by John Phillips and W. F. Hutchings in 1831-32, the map was published by Henry Teesdale in only the one edition. A large detailed 'Explanation' and 'Note' appear lower left. The latter details the population of the county at 410,485 living in an area measuring 1218 square miles. Railways are also recorded, notably the first begun in 1778 between Froghall and Cauldon Low. The whole is engraved by John Dower to a scale of three quarter of an inch to one mile. A fine engraved view of Lichfield Cathedral. King (1988) no. 90; Rodger (1972) 409. [9975]

- £750

**148 - STOCKDALE, John. Map of England & Wales, from the latest Surveys.** 14 June 1809. London. John Stockdale, Piccadilly. Large folio (630 x 425 mm.), recent quarter calf, marbled paper boards, spine with raised bands decorated in gilt, blind pattern to compartments, red calf gilt title label. With 20 double page folio sheets, each approximately 605 x 675 mm., overall size if joined, 3020 x 1925 mm., trimmed close at lower margin preserving imprint, with some loss to lower image of the first sheet, one margin repair, light staining to some lower margins, otherwise in good condition.

John Stockdale (1750-1814) was a successful bookseller, publisher and auctioneer. He was born in Cumberland and is believed to have been a blacksmith before becoming a valet to John Astley. In about 1773 he married Mary Ridgeway, the sister of James Ridgeway, a London publisher. After working as a bookseller, he set up in business himself in 1781 acquiring the 'London Courant' in the same year. He was the subject of sev-





eral libel cases and caricatures by James Gillray and Thomas Rowlandson.

In 1789 he published Arthur Phillip's 'Voyage of Governor Phillip to Botany Bay'. He published the 'New British Atlas' including maps by John Cary in 1805. The following year a second edition of William Camden's 'Britannia' with the same Cary maps. In 1806 he published a large-scale map of Scotland in 12 sheets. It was engraved by Samuel John Neele (1758-1824). Encouraged, he went on to issue this 20-sheet map of England and Wales similarly engraved by Neele. Both were on the scale of three and a half miles to an inch. Stockdale died in 1814 virtually bankrupt. Provenance: Bloomsbury Auctions 13 February 2014 lot 116. Chubb (1927) p. 454; ODNB; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9917] - £950

**149 - SWIRE, W. and HUTCHINGS, W. F. A Map of the County Palatine of Chester, Divided into Hundreds and Parishes from an Accurate Survey ... by W. Swire and W.F. Hutchings.** 1 July 1830. London. Henry Teesdale & Co. 302 High Holborn. 990 x 1130 mm., four sheets dissected and laid on contemporary linen, in early wash colour, with marbled endpapers and green silk edging, some light offsetting and foxing, with full contemporary marbled calf slip case, ornate blind panelled, gilt ruled compartments, with title, otherwise in good condition.

The FIRST STATE of one of the few large-scale maps published of Cheshire. Only the Peter Perez Burdett was published pre-1800. In the early nineteenth century Christopher Greenwood published one in 1819 which was followed by this fresh survey by William Swire (fl. 1823-30) and W.F. Hutchings undertaken in 1828 and 1829. Little could be found about either except that Swire was a surveyor in Leeds. It was published by the firm of Henry Teesdale in 1830. An extensive Explanation lower left outlines the features depicted including the county, hundred and parish boundaries. The various grades of road with individual houses noted along with churches, chapels, castles and priories. The terrain is differentiated extensively as are the waterways. The detail even extends to fox covers! Curiously, a symbol for railways is given but only one appears on the map and that runs from Ince Pier on the Mersey, it was not built. More extensive is the canal network complete with their locks. With a large inset view of Chester Cathedral engraved by W. Woolnoth is found lower right. Rodger (1972) 48; Tooley (1981) Large-scale Cheshire, in *The Map Collector* no. 17, p. 24, Ch 32; Whittaker 399. [9840] - £495



**150 - WYLD, James. A Topographical Map of the County of Norfolk, Reduced to a Scale of Two Statute Miles to one Inch, from the Large Map in Six Sheets; originally Surveyed by Thos. Milne &c.** c.1880. London. Jas. Wyld, 457 Strand W.C. Geographer to the Queen. Charing Cross East. 590 x 910 mm., dissected laid on contemporary linen, in early outline colour, marbled endpapers, with light soiling, otherwise in good condition.

An unrecorded edition according to Raymond Frostick's cartobibliography of Norfolk. In 1797 Thomas Donald and Thomas Milne produced a 6-sheet large-scale map of Norfolk. It was surprisingly the first map of the county produced on the scale of one inch to the mile. The survey work took 5 years. It was published by William Faden who in 1803 issued a reduction at half the scale. The map was re-issued by James Wyld dated 1825 and again re-dated 1840.

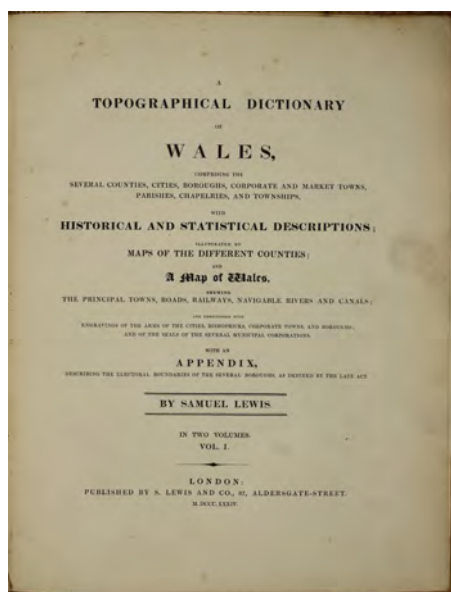
Frostick records later issues dated 1872 and 1887 in the imprint but this example is undated. It does



bear the imprint address of '457 Strand' indicating that it was issued before a further change of address for 1887. According to Worms & Baynton-Williams this address was in use from 1853 to 1883. A study of the railways reveals the Norwich to Cromer line was granted permission in 1872, complete to North Walsham in 1874 and Cromer in 1877.

James Wyld (1790-1836) was an apprentice to William Faden and became Geographer to His Majesty George IV and later William IV. He was a founder member of the Royal Geographic Society. He introduced lithography into map-making in 1812. His death in 1836 was said to be due to 'overwork', the business being continued by his son James Wyld (1812-87). He joined the family firm in 1830. Wyld also became a Liberal MP for Bodmin from 1847-52 and 1857-68. Frostick (2011) 64.2; refer Rodger (1972) 325; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9973] - £135

## WALES



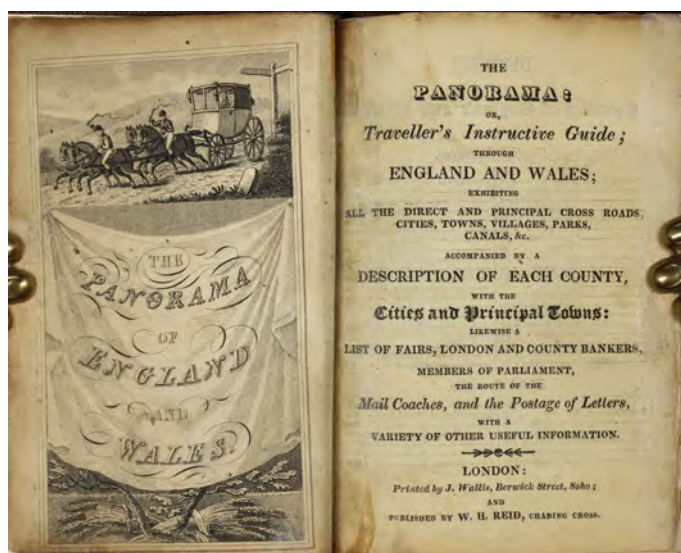
**151 - LEWIS, Samuel. A Topographical Dictionary of Wales, Comprising the Several Counties, Cities, Boroughs, Corporate and Market Towns ...** 1834. London. S. Lewis and Co., 87, Aldersgate-Street. Quarto, 2 volumes (325 x 250 mm. each), later half calf, cloth boards, blind ruled, spine with double gilt ruled compartments with gilt title and volume details, recent endpapers preserving the original. With typographic title pages to both volumes, Preface, List of Subscribers, unpaginated, with 13 engraved maps including folding general map of Wales and 12 maps of the counties, a good example.

Samuel Lewis (1782-1865) was the successful publisher of the 'Topographical Dictionary of England' first published in 1831. It was expanded in 1833 with this work on Wales, Ireland in 1837 and Scotland in 1846. The maps are often referred to as Creighton-Walker's. Robert Creighton was the draughtsman and Thomas Starling, John and Charles Walker were the engravers. Lewis brought a successful suit against Archibald Fullarton for plagiarism with the 'New and Comprehensive Gazetteer' issued 1833-37. Provenance: with manuscript ownership notations of 'W. G. Edmonds 1836' and 'Thomas Lucas left him by his affectionate Uncle. 1837'; unidentified bookplate inside cover; invoice of Tom

Lloyd-Roberts, Mold, Flintshire, in 1972, loosely inserted. Beresiner (1983) pp. 144-148; Booth (1977) pp. 114-5; Carroll (1996) 93; Chubb (1927) 447; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9965] - £150

**152 - REID, William Henry. The Panorama: or Traveller's Instructive Guide; Through England and Wales ... Welch Counties.** 1820. London. Printed by J. Wallis, Berwick Street, Soho; and Published by W. H. Reid, Charing Cross. Octavo (120 x 80 mm.), full cloth binding, gilt title to spine. With decorative pictorial engraved title page, typographic title page (strengthened margins) with Index on verso, Address with Errata on the verso, engraved divisional title of Wales, pp. (4), 147-62, and 12 maps all in full original wash colour, otherwise in good condition.

An example of just the Welsh section of Reid's 'Panorama'. Little is known about William Henry Reid. A W. H. Reid is listed in 'Johnstone's London Commercial Guide' for 1818 as an 'Appraiser & auct. 32, Charing-cross'. Further research found a William Henry Reid listed in the Post Office London Commercial Directory for 1843 as 'architectural,



engineering & scientific bookseller & publisher, 15 Charing Cross'. It is a reasonable assumption to conclude this is one and the same person. His name appears on the title page as publisher but many of the maps bear the imprints or James Wallis and C. Hinton. As Reid's name does not appear on the maps they are often referred to as the Wallis-Reid maps.

James Wallis (fl.1810-25) was born it is believed in Southampton in 1784. He was apprenticed to John Roper in 1799 and freed on 5 February 1811. It appears he started out as an engraver, becoming a bookseller, printer, stationer and publisher. He was at one point imprisoned for debt in 1835. Wallis had earlier produced the 'New British Atlas' in 1813 and 'Wallis's New Pocket Edition' c.1812. His last atlas production was the plates for this work, 'The Panorama' of 1820. Several maps cite Wallis and Hinton



as publisher which might indicate that towards the end of the project, they sold the rights to Reid whose imprint appears as sole publisher on the title page. Wallis retained the printing rights. We know Wallis became bankrupt later but maybe his financial difficulties began much earlier. Each map is accompanied by extensive descriptive text. A rare work, Chubb recorded 'the only copy I have seen is in the possession of Dr. F. B. Penfold'. Provenance: private English collection. Beresiner (1983) p. 234; Chubb (1927) 372; Tooley's Dictionary (1999-2004); Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9922]  
- £295

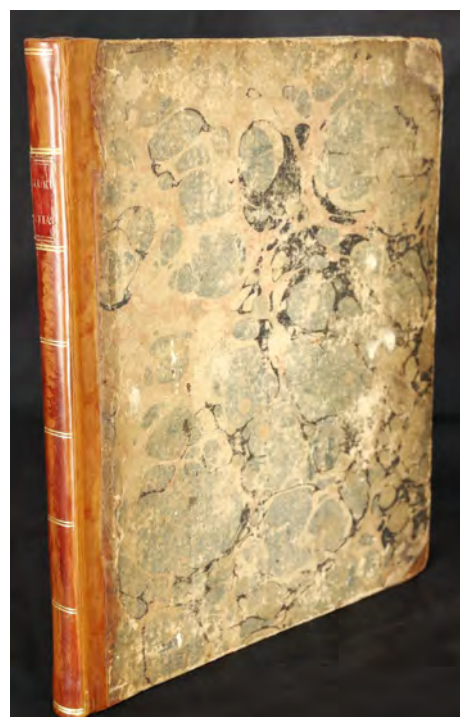
**153 - WALKER, John & Alexander. To Lieut.t General the Most Hon.ble the Marquis of Anglesey ... This Map of North Wales ...** 1824. London & Liverpool. J. A. Walker, 47, Bernard Street, Russell Square London, and 33 Pool Lane Liverpool. Large folding map (645 x 770 mm.), dissected and laid on contemporary linen, in early outline colour, with burgundy cloth endpapers, with original publisher's cloth slipcase with publisher's title label affixed to the front, in good condition. This is a fine detailed engraved map of North Wales including an inset view of the Menai Bridge. John and Alexander Walker acted as agents for Admiralty Charts in both London and Liverpool. No connection has been found with the firm of John & Charles Walker. Tooley's Dictionary (1999-2004); Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9981]  
- £125



## SCOTLAND

**154 - ARMSTRONG, Mostyn John. A Scotch Atlas; or Description of the Kingdom of Scotland: Divided into Counties, with the Subdivisions of Sherifdoms; Shewing Their respective Boundaries and Extent, Soil, Produce, Mines, Minerals, Metals, their Trade and Manufactures.** 1787. London. Printed for Robt. Sayer, Map & Print-seller, No. 53, Fleet Street. Quarto (235 x 185 mm.), contemporary half calf, marbled paper boards, rebaked preserving the original red calf gilt title label, gilt compartments. With engraved title page, Index, pp. 4 and 30 engraved maps all in early wash colour, each with descriptive text, some light foxing, otherwise in good condition.

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. The Irish atlas appeared first using the talents of Bernard Scale in 1776. 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.'

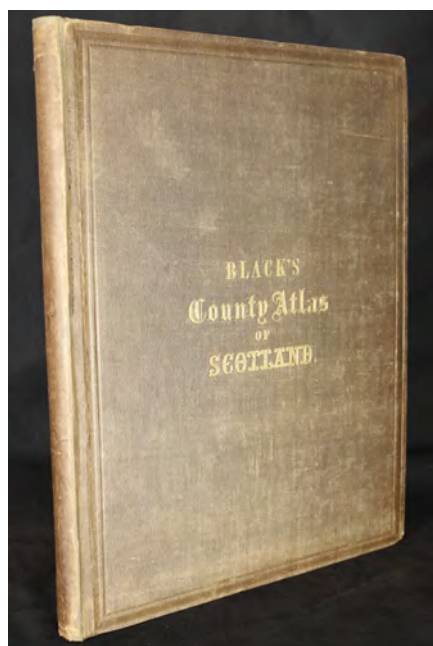


For the Scottish atlas Sayer and Bennett brought in the talents of Mostyn John Armstrong (fl.1769-91). He was the son of Andrew Armstrong; both were cartographers although only the son published any atlas. Their focus was on Scottish related material with the notable exception of three large-scale county maps of Cambridgeshire, Lincolnshire and Norfolk. As a young man Mostyn John Armstrong assisted his father Andrew Armstrong in the production of the large-scale map of Northumberland published in 1769. In 1775 he produced a map of Peeblesshire and in the following year the 'Actual Survey of the Great Post Roads between London and Edinburgh'.

The 'Scotch Atlas' contained 2 general maps, one of the environs of Edinburgh, and 27 maps of the counties. The plates were engraved by Harry Ashby in the new simpler style of the period as encompassed by John Cary. The maps are based on the landmark work of James Dorret published in 1750. 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 1787 with Sayer's imprint alone. It was otherwise unchanged. One further edition was pub-

lished in 1794 by Laurie and Whittle. Either of the first two editions are particularly scarce.

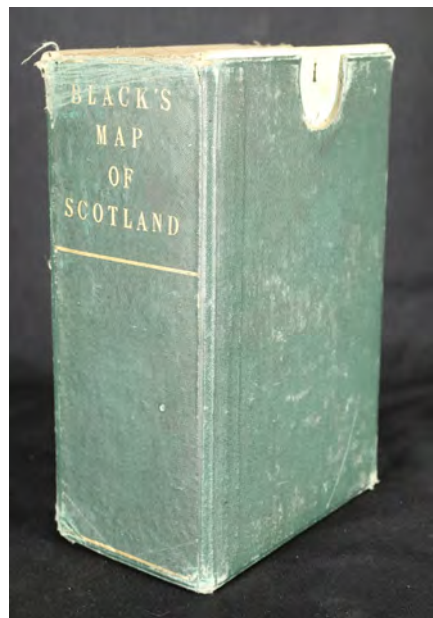
This atlas once belonged to General Sir James Fergusson, K.G.C.B. (1787-1865), who served in the Peninsular Wars and was consistently promoted for action and bravery, ultimately becoming Major-General in 1841. He was made Governor of Gibraltar in 1855. Provenance: bookplate of General Sir James Fergusson inside front cover along with his inscription dated 1860 on first free endpaper; private English collection. Chubb (1927) 19; ESTC T194012; Moir (1973) I p. 94, 118-20 & II p. 153 no. 6A; Shirley (2004) T.Arm 3c; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9814] - £950



**155 - BLACK, Adam & Charles. Black's County Atlas of Scotland with the Parochial Divisions, including Seven Historical Maps, Topographical Descriptions ...** 1848. Edinburgh. Adam and Charles Black, North Bridge, Booksellers and Publishers to Her Majesty. Quarto (310 x 240 mm.), full contemporary cloth binding, blind panelled, gilt title to upper board. With engraved frontispiece, title page. Contents leaf, pp. (4), 46 and 39 maps on 37 leaves of which 7 are double page, mostly in early wash colour, in good condition.

From the library of JOHN BARTHOLOMEW, mapmakers, engravers and publishers. Adam Black began the publishing and bookselling firm in 1807. With his nephew Charles (1807-54) he formed a partnership in 1834. Adam Black was a prominent politician also becoming MP for Edinburgh 1856-65. In 1827 he acquired the rights to the 'Encyclopaedia Britannica' which greatly stimulated his business. In 1840 they published 'Black's General Atlas of the World' which went through many editions.

The county maps were first published in John Lothian's 'Atlas of Modern Scotland', 1826. The first five historical plates were first published in Lothian's 'Historical Atlas of Scotland', 1829. Provenance: John Bartholomew, pencil inscription on first free endpaper; Lyon & Turnbull 16 January 2013 lot 87; private English collection. Chubb (1927) 39; Smith, D. (1997); Tooley's Dictionary (1999-2004); Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9821] - £495



**156 - BARTHOLOMEW, John. Black's New Large Map of Scotland Compiled from the Ordnance, Admiralty & Other Surveys.** 1862. Edinburgh. A. & C. Black. Publisher's green cloth box, gilt title to the spine, with 12 maps, each dissected and laid on contemporary linen, each approximately 490 x 500 mm., printed in full wash colour, .

John Bartholomew (1805-61) was the first of the family name to join a business founded in 1784. The period of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries represented the height of the companies influence. The main influence of growth in the business was John George Bartholomew (1831-93). They were active until the Second World War. Adam Black (1784-1874) was a prominent politician also becoming MP for Edinburgh 1856-65. In 1827 he acquired the rights to the 'Encyclopaedia Britannica' which greatly stimulated his business. In 1840 they published 'Black's General Atlas of the World' which went through many editions. 'This excellent and finely engraved map was the most popular map of Scotland prior to the completion of the 1-inch Ordnance Survey about 1887' (Moir). The map was also issued as an atlas entitled 'Black's New Atlas of Scotland'. The title is on sheet number 6. It is drawn to the scale of four miles to

an inch. Moir (1973) no. I p. 234; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9979]

- £350

**157 - BLACKWOOD, William. Blackwood's Atlas of Scotland: Containing Thirty-Three Separate Maps of the Counties, together with The Orkney, The Shetland, and the Western Islands.** 1838. Edinburgh. William Blackwood and Sons. Quarto (300 x 235 mm.), contemporary half calf, paper boards, blind ruled, gilt calf title label fixed to upper board, rebaked with raised bands and red calf gilt title label. With title page, Contents, with 31 maps in early outline colour, 28 of the counties and 3 of the islands, foxing to that of Selkirk, and some light foxing elsewhere, otherwise in good condition.

William Blackwood (1776-1834) was born in Edinburgh in 1776 and apprenticed to a bookseller at 14. In 1804 he began in business on his own at 64 Bridge Street then moved to 17 Princes Street in 1816. He finally settled at 45 George



Street in 1830. He was keenly interested in civic affairs and in 1828 was elected Commissioner of Police, a position he held to his death in 1834. In that year he began publishing 'Statistical Accounts' of the parishes assembled into county volumes. Each was accompanied by a county map engraved by W. H. Lizars.

The business was continued by his sons Alexander Blackwood (1806-45) and Robert Blackwood (1808-52). In 1838 the county maps were gathered into 'Blackwood's Atlas of Scotland', in both quarto and octavo editions. The advertisements states 'The Maps, forming a complete Atlas of Scotland, in 1 vol. 4to, handsomely bound in cloth, price 21s; or in small 8vo, neatly bound in leather with tuck, for travelling, price 10s 6d.' In 1839 further roads were added by Lizars. A third son John Blackwood (1818-79) ran the London branch from 1840 and on the death of Robert ran the firm. Chubb (1927) 36; Moir (1973) I p. 137, II p. 155 no. 14; Tooley's Dictionary (1999-2004); Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9816]

- £350

**158 - BLACKWOOD, William & Sons. Blackwood's Atlas of Scotland: Containing Twenty-Eight Separate Maps of the Counties, together with the Orkney, the Shetland, and the Western Islands.** 1847. Edinburgh & London. Octavo (205 x 130 mm.), full contemporary dark calf, blind panelled, gilt title embossed to upper cover, with original flap 'tuck', lightly worn. With title page, Contents and 32 maps comprising one folding general map of Scotland, 27 (of 28) of the counties and 3 of the islands, lacking Kincardine Shire, all in early wash colour, light soiling to title, otherwise in good condition.

William Blackwood died in 1834 and the business was continued by his sons Alexander Blackwood (1806-45) and Robert Blackwood (1808-52). In 1838 the county maps were gathered into 'Blackwood's Atlas of Scotland', in both quarto and octavo editions. The advertisements states 'The Maps, forming a complete Atlas of Scotland, in 1 vol. 4to, handsomely bound in cloth, price 21s; or in small 8vo, neatly bound in leather with tuck, for travelling, price 10s 6d.' In 1839 further roads were added by Lizars. There were later editions to 1853, this being an example of the 1847. A third son John Blackwood (1818-79) ran the London branch from 1840 and on the death of Robert ran the firm. Refer Chubb (1927) 36; Moir (1973) I p. 137, II p. 155 no. 14; Tooley's Dictionary (1999-2004); Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9820]

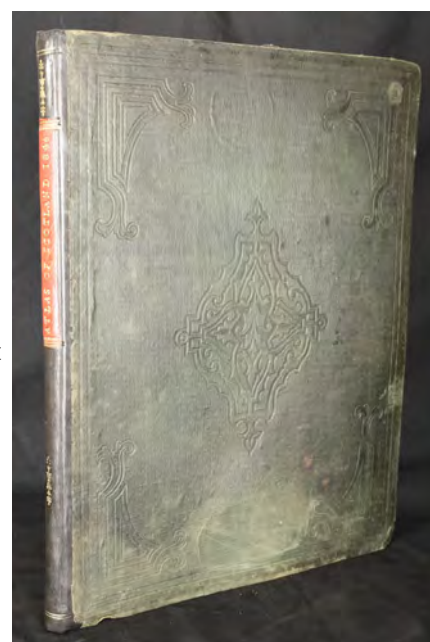
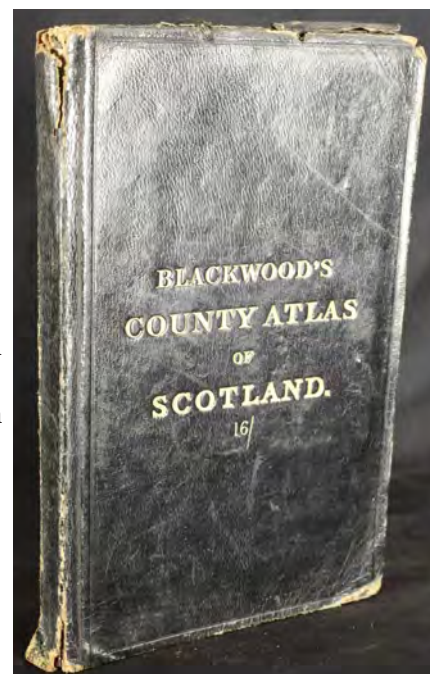
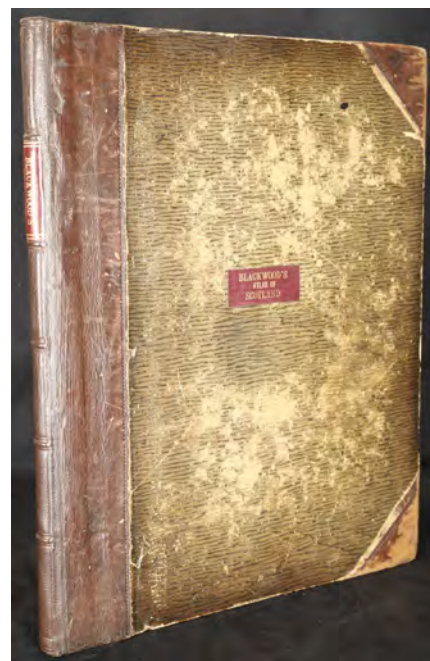
- £225

**159 - LEWIS, Samuel. A Topographical Dictionary of Scotland Comprising the Several Counties, Islands, Cities, Burgh and Market Towns, Parishes, and Principal Villages.** 1851. London. S. Lewis and Co., 13, Finsbury Place, South. Quarto (325 x 255 mm.), contemporary green cloth boards with ornate blind decoration, rebaked with gilt spine, decorated and red calf gilt title label. With title page, Contents and six large folding maps, all in early outline colour, some areas of wear along folds, otherwise in good condition.

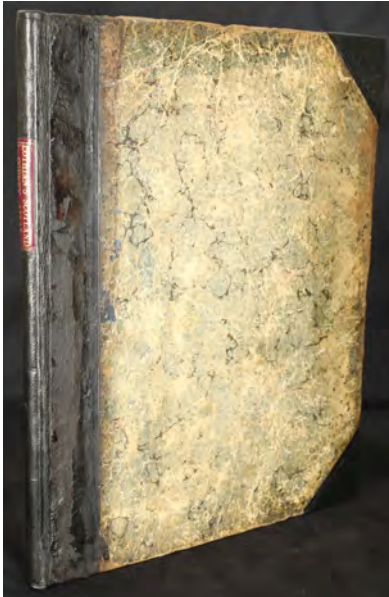
A neatly engraved large-scale map of Scotland which is undated. It is drawn on the large-scale of 5 miles to the inch by F. A Carrington and G. W. Carrington and engraved by I. Dower and T. Harwood. the title takes up nearly all of the first sheet. In the lower left-hand corner is a large vignette view of Melrose Abbey. The latest railways are laid down long with is an explanation. The whole set within a 'piano key' frame. The maps are unusually large and fresh with bright colouring. Samuel Lewis (1782-1865) was a publisher whose early life is little known. He published 'A Topographical Dictionary of England' in 1831 which was followed by Wales in 1833 and Ireland in 1837. This map was first published in 1846. Tooley's Dictionary (1999-2004); Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9819]

- £175

**160 - LOTHIAN, John. Lothian's County Atlas of Scotland.** c.1834. Ed-





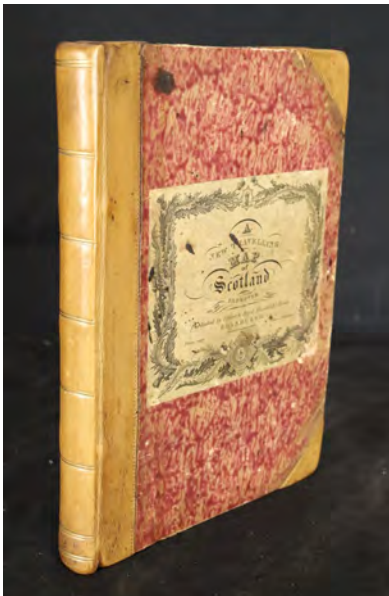


inburgh. J. Lothian 41 St. Andrew Square. Quarto (280 x 215 mm.), contemporary half calf, repaired, marbled paper boards, rebacked with red calf gilt title label. With engraved Frontispiece (margin strengthened), ornate engraved title, Advertisement with Index on the verso and 34 maps, each in early outline colour, the last 10 with extreme lower right corner repaired, otherwise in good condition.

John Lothian (c.1805-46) began his career as a bookseller about 1824 at 41 St. Andrew Square, later becoming a map publisher and geographer. 'The County Atlas of Scotland' was first published in 1827 as loose sheets and three leather pocket cases. It appears the atlas itself was not published until 1829, the date found on the frontispiece.

Although the title is undated the frontispiece bears 1834 and contains a table of 'Comparative Heights of LXIX Principal Hills in Scotland'. The order of the plates is geographical, indeed the foot of the Index points this out; 'If, on a general Map of Scotland, the finger be passed through the Counties, in the order in which they succeed each other in this Index, it will trace a zig-zag line from South to North'. Those of Argyll & Bute, Perth and Inverness are in two plates. Many of the maps

have been redated to 1834. This second edition is issued before the addition of lines of longitude and latitude to the maps. Refer Chubb (1927) 28a; Moir (1973) I pp. 128 & 141, II p. 154 no. 10. [9817] - £650



**161 - OLIVER, Thomas & BOYD, George. Oliver & Boyd's Travelling Map of Scotland with the Distances on the Great Roads; upon a New and Improved Plan, By which a Traveller may trace any place or route, without the inconvenience of unfolding, incident to Maps in Cases or on Rollers.** c.1825. Edinburgh. Oliver & Boyd High Street. Octavo (170 x 115 mm.), contemporary half calf, marbled paper boards, blind ruled, with publisher's paper title affixed to the upper cover, spine with gilt ruled compartments. With engraved title page, References & Contents, pp. 10, (2), Index map and 53 sectional maps numbered 3-56, all in early outline colour, in good condition.

Peter Hill (1755-1837) was a well-known bookseller of the old town of Edinburgh. He counted amongst his customers Robert Burns. He had a flourishing business as his catalogue of 1793 records 5,372 items over 205 pages! In 1820 Peter Hill published a small volume of 53 sectional maps of Scotland. They were engraved by W. H. Lizars. It was re-issued here by the firm of Oliver & Boyd with a revised title priced nine shillings. For this edition the text listing the roads is accompanied by a population table referring to the 1821 census and comparing the date to that of the previous one in 1811.



Thomas Oliver is found in the Edinburgh Directory for 1799 as a printer at North Richmond Street. He was joined in partnership by George Boyd around 1808. By 1820 they were established publishers in Tweeddale Court, High Street. The sectional plates began with number 4, a glance at the index map shows that the first lower left squares represent open water. Moir (1973) I pp. 127-8 & 142, II p. 40. [9818] - £250

**162 - PHILIP, George & Son. Philips' Atlas of the Counties of Scotland; A Series of Twenty-Seven Maps.** 1858. London. George Philip and Son, 32, Fleet Street, and 51, South Castle Street, Liverpool. Edinburgh: W. P. Nimmo. Glasgow: T. Murray & Son. Octavo (160 x 105 mm.), full green cloth binding, blind embossed soft boards, central ornate gilt title, spine with blind ruling, light wear. With titlepage, Contents leaf and 28 lithographic maps consisting of one general and 27 numbered counties, in good condition.

George Philip (1800-82) was born in Aberdeenshire and left in 1819 for Liverpool. He joined his brother who was a minister in the city. He began working with a bookseller before opening his own shop in 1834. His son George joined him in 1848. This series of county maps were according to Chubb first issued as 'Philip's Tourist's Companion' in 1858. The earliest edition he cites of this title is 1860.



However, it appears that this atlas was issued with and without the 'Tourist's Companion'. This therefore is the first edition the atlas. There appear to be later editions of 1860, 1870 and 1882. Provenance: with ownership inscription on the title of 'Angus'; private English collection acquired 2014. Chubb (1927) p. 398 no. 44; Smith (1985) pp. 147-9. [9980] - £195

**163 - TAYLOR, George & SKINNER, Andrew. Taylor & Skinner's Survey and Maps of the Roads of North Britain, or Scotland.** 20 March 1776. London. Publish'd for the Authors as the Act directs the 20th. March, 1776, & Sold by D. Wilson and G. Nicol, Strand, Jas. Phillips, George Yard, Lombard Street, Andw. Dury, Dukes Court, St. Martins Lane, & T. Durham, Cockspur Street, & by all the Booksellers in Scotland. Tall octavo (220 x 130 mm.), fine recent full calf, blind panelled, spine with raised bands, blind ruled. With engraved title page, 60 maps printed three strips to a page, printed back to back, folding general map of Scotland, typographic index leaf, all folded, in very good condition.

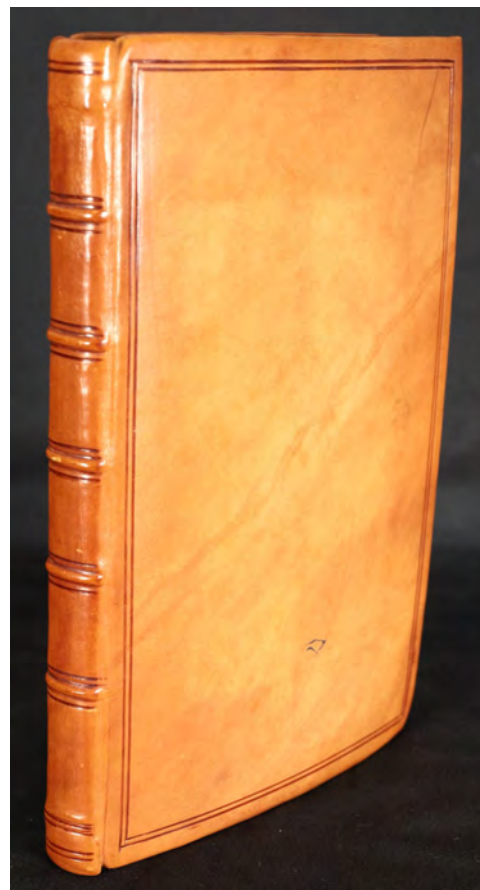
**THE FIRST ROAD BOOK OF SCOTLAND.** The first road strip maps of England and Wales were published by John Ogilby in his landmark 'Britannia' in 1675. A similar work on Scotland did not appear until this one by George Taylor (fl. 1772-1807) and Andrew Skinner in 1776. Following unification, the eighteenth century saw a large expansion in the road network of Scotland. With military oversight about 1000 miles of roads were built between 1725 and 1767, most being constructed following the Rebellion of 1745.

George Taylor was one of three brother who all worked in cartography. George was a land surveyor in Aberdeen and by the mid-1770s was working in partnership with Andrew Skinner (fl. 1776-81) in Edinburgh. Taylor & Skinner's 'Survey and maps of the Roads of North Britain or Scotland' was dedicated to the Duke of Argyll, the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces in Scotland. Several engravers were employed including John Barber, Thomas Bowen, John Luffman, Stephen Pyle, John Roberts, Isaac Taylor and Garnet Terry. Its format was unusual being very tall plates about 47 by 19 cms. each. The 61 maps each contain three road strips. The work enables over 3000 miles of roads to be covered to a scale of 1 inch to the mile.

The project began most likely in 1775 as each plate is dated between June 1775 and February 1776. It was not however a financial success and in July 1775 and 1776 they applied for financial support from the Commissioners for the Forfeited Estates. A manuscript road book by George Taylor survives in Cambridge University Library entitled 'Sketches of the Roads in Scotland' dated 1785. It contains 103 detailed coloured maps complete with written notes. References: Adams, I. H. (1975). 'George Taylor, a Surveyor o' Pairts', in 'Imago Mundi' no. 27 pp. 55-63; Chubb (1927) 17; ESTC N63223; Fairclough, R. H. (1975) 'Sketches of the Roads in Scotland, 1785'; The Manuscript Roadbook of George Taylor', in 'Imago Mundi' no. 27 pp. 65-72; Fleet, Wilkes & Withers (2011) pp. 208-10; Fordham (1924) p. 31; Moir, D. G. (1973) I pp. 122-3, 142, 196, II pp. 30-1; Shirley (2004) T.Taylor 1a; Tooley's Dictionary (1999-2004). [9828] - £595

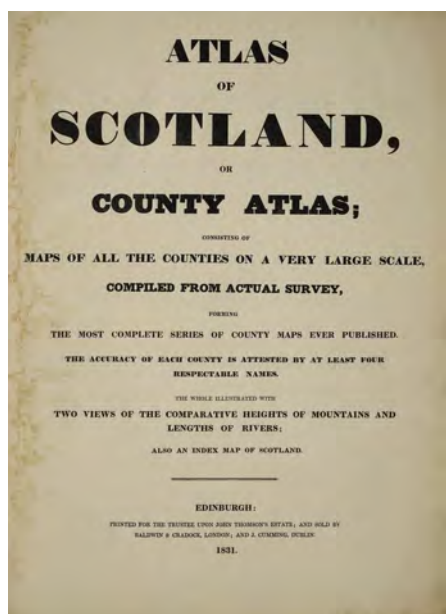
**164 - THOMSON, John. A New Travelling Map of Scotland.** 1825. Edinburgh. Published by John Thomson & Co.; Baldwin, Cradock, & Joy, London; and John Cumming, Dublin. 985 x 590 mm., 2 sheets joined as one, dissected and laid on contemporary linen, in full early wash colour, with marbled endpapers, with publisher's marbled paper slipcase, worn, with publisher's paper title affixed to the cover, otherwise in good condition.

John Thomson was born in 1777 to a merchant father in Edinburgh. He started business as a bookseller in Hunter Square, Edinburgh, in 1807. His first major publication was the 'Traveller's Guide' of 1798 which ran to nine editions. 'A New General Atlas' was a superb folio production issued in 1817



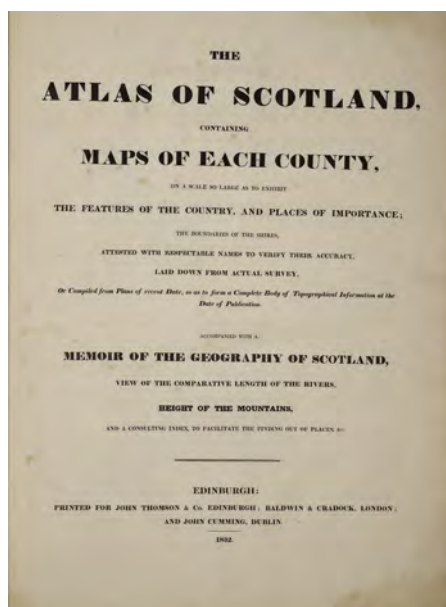
with the assistance of several partners to allay the cost. The engraving work was split between the various partners in Edinburgh and London. It was the largest atlas published in Scotland to date and was successful with several later editions. This map is made up of the two maps of Scotland included in that atlas: 'Northern Part of Scotland' and 'Southern Part of Scotland'. It was issued in 1825, which date is found on the paper title affixed to the slipcase and priced at 9 shillings. Moir (1973) no. I pp. 129 & 221; Phillips (1909-) no. 731; Withers, Charles (2008). [9978] - £95

**165 - THOMSON, John. The Atlas of Scotland, or County Atlas; Consisting of Maps of all the Counties on a Very Large-scale, Compiled from Actual Survey.** 1831-[32]. London. Printed for John Thomson & Co. Edinburgh; Baldwin & Cradock, London; and John Cumming, Dublin. Folio (570 x 450 mm.), contemporary half calf with ornately embossed green cloth boards, gilt ruled, rebacked preserving original spine, raised bands, gilt ruled and gilt title. With typographic title page dated 1831, further typographic title page dated 1832 [see below], Contents, Dedication with further contents on the verso, pp. viii Introduction and 29 maps in 58 sheets, generally in early outline colour, pp. 18 Index, some light offsetting, margin tear to no. 27 repaired, otherwise in good condition.



John Thomson was born in 1777 to a merchant father in Edinburgh. He started business as a bookseller in Hunter Square, Edinburgh, in 1807. His first major publication was the 'Traveller's Guide' of 1798 which ran to nine editions. 'A New General Atlas' was a superb folio production issued in 1817 and again successful with several later editions. Buoyed by this success he set about the production of a Scottish county atlas. It was to be on the largest scale attempted yet except for one or two in Joan Blaeu's atlas of 1654. A prospectus was issued in 1818 and quickly the number of subscribers passed 1,200.

Thomson produced his maps by utilising existing work in many cases and increasing the scale. He then used land surveyors and local people to amend and add to the maps. The map of Edinburgh uses the same plates as the James Knox of 1812 with some alterations. For that of Ayrshire a new survey was undertaken by William Johnson who spent three summers studying local material. The land surveyor Alexander Martin spent the years 1822-26 working on Fife, Sutherland was freshly surveyed at the expense of the Countess of Sutherland and Bute was surveyed by John MacKinlay.



As in his previous publications partners were employed around the country. The plates were engraved in both Edinburgh and London from 1820 to 1830. As they were finished the maps were made available for sale. In the Preface of the finished work Thomson wrote that since 1818 'the work has been continually in progress, but the great difficulty of finding assistants, materials, and making the necessary surveys have retarded the completion much longer than anticipated ... A Work which he never would have undertaken, had he known the difficulties to be encountered, the great number of people to be employed, the advance of capital, and the time necessary to carry through such an arduous undertaking, which required at least one surveyor to each county to correct the drawings, and find respectable names to guarantee their accuracy'.

This inevitably led to Thomson suffering financial difficulties and on 20 April 1830 he went into bankruptcy. After the Trustee for the creditors decided to finish the atlas it is recorded that various people needed payment for goods. Especially to the engraver Robert Menzies, who would not complete the large four-sheet map of Inverness-shire until paid. The Trustee attempted to sell the entire complete stock without success and the whole went to auction in April

1831. Thomson, in the guise of John Thomson & Co., bought the stock for £1800. His payments were guaranteed by his friends. A title page had been printed by the Trustee dated 1831, one example of which survives in the example at the Cambridge University Library. Thomson went on to produce his own title page and Index both dated 1832 which is the standard format found. This example contains BOTH title pages and both printed contents lists.

The complete work has 58 maps of the 29 counties of Scotland. The scales vary between one and two inches to the mile. It was therefore the largest and most detailed survey of Scotland to date and not superseded until that of the Ordnance Survey. His financial woes continued and he filed for bankruptcy a second time in 1835. Provenance: private English collection. Chubb (1927) no. 32; Moir (1973) no. I pp. 129-31 & II p. 154 no. 11; Withers (2008). [9815]

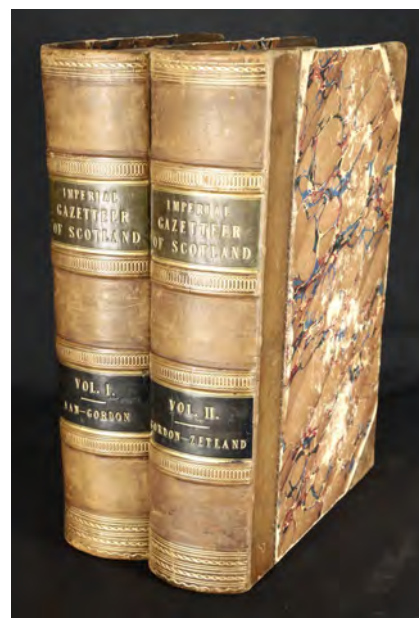
- £2,750



**166 - WILSON, Rev. John Marius. The Imperial Gazetteer of Scotland; or Dictionary of Scottish Topography.** 1854-57. Edinburgh & London. A. Fullarton & Co. Stead's Place, Edinburgh; 106 Newgate Street, London, and 196 Great Brunswick Street, Dublin. Octavo, 2 volumes (250 x 165 mm., each), contemporary half calf, marbled paper boards, ornate blind ruled, spine with ornate gilt raised bands, gilt calf title and volume labels affixed. With engraved and typographic titles to both volumes, pp. (4), lxiv, 816; (2), 872, with 1 folding general map of Scotland, 31 county maps in early outline colour, 7 plans and several engraved views, complete, folding general map with binders tear repaired, some foxing and staining here and there, otherwise in good condition.

The maps for this work were produced by George Heriot Swanston (fl.1841-60). It was published by Archibald Fullarton & Co. which by then was in the hands of his son John Archibald Fullarton. The county maps are very attractive having an ornate border around them and being in outline colour.

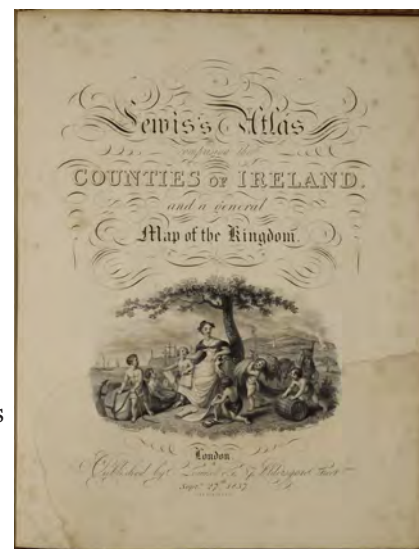
Provenance: booksellers label of 'T. Harris, Binder, Castle Street, Carlisle' pasted inside upper board; manuscript ownership inscription of 'Alex. Johnstone June 1863'; private English collection. Provenance: Andrew Cox; private English Collection. Chubb (1927) Scotland 42; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9964] - £250



## IRELAND

**167 - LEWIS, Samuel. Lewis's Atlas comprising the Counties of Ireland and a general Map of the Kingdom.** 1837. London. S. Lewis & Co., 87, Aldersgate Street. Quarto (315 x 250 mm.), full contemporary cloth binding, gilt title to the spine. With engraved title page, engraved Contents and Explanation, with folding general map of Ireland and 32 maps of the counties, bound out of sequence and some upside down, some water staining to the title and folding map, otherwise in good condition.

FIRST EDITION. Samuel Lewis (1782-1865) was the successful publisher of the 'Topographical Dictionary of England' first published in 1831. Lewis would publish similar works on Wales in 1833, Ireland in 1837 and Scotland in 1846. This is an example of the first edition of the Irish work. The maps were supplied by the draughtsman Robert Creighton and John Crane Dower (1791?-1847) was the engraver. The title is decorated with a scene illustrating the produce of the island. This atlas was issued to accompany the two volumes of Lewis' 'Topographical Dictionary of Ireland'. Further editions appeared in 1839, 1840, 1846, 1849, 1850 and 1851. Bonar-Law (1997) A17; Chubb (1927) 15; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9823] - £195



**168 - SCALE, Bernard. An Hibernian Atlas; or General Description of the Kingdom of Ireland: Divided into Provinces; with its sub-divisions of Counties, Baronies, &c.** 1798. London. Robt: Laurie & Jas: Whittle, No. 53 Fleet Street. Quarto (230 x 185 mm.), later half calf, green cloth boards with gilt ruling, spine with gilt embossed titles, marbled endpapers. With engraved title page, Dedication to George III, Preface, Index and 37 engraved maps, all in early wash colour, with interleaved descriptive text, engraved throughout, title a little toned, some off-setting as usual, otherwise in good condition.

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 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. The latter was the master to John Cary as an apprentice. 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). A second edition ensued in 1788 with Sayer's imprint alone. This third edition of 1798 was issued following Sayer's death in 1794. The stock was acquired by Robert Laurie and James Whittle. The imprints throughout were altered to reflect the change of ownership. One final edition was to appear in 1809. Provenance: with early manuscript notation on endpaper of '? James Keily Main Street Derry'; bookplates of Franklin H. Chase & Janusz K. Bienkowski, pasted inside front cover. Bonar-Law (1997) A14; Chubb 10; Hodson (1984-97) III 263; Tooley's Dictionary (1999-2004). [9822] - £1,950



**169 - TAYLOR, George & SKINNER, Andrew. Taylor and Skinner's Maps of the Roads of Ireland, Surveyed 1777.** 1778. London & Dublin. Sold by G. Nicol, Strand; I. Murray, Fleet-Street, London. and by W. Wilson, No.6, Dame-Street, Dublin. Tall octavo (245 x 150 mm.), contemporary half calf, marbled paper boards, rebaked preserving original spine, ornate gilt bands with decorative blind compartments, green calf gilt title label. With folding general map, engraved title page with vignette, Dedication, Explanation, Index and 288 plates, pp. xvi, 288, in very good condition.

**THE FIRST ROAD BOOK OF IRELAND.** The first road strip maps of England and Wales were published by John Ogilby in his landmark 'Britannia' in 1675. A similar work on Scotland did not appear until 1776, it was published by George Taylor (fl. 1772-1807) and Andrew Skinner. Despite financial troubles with the Scottish work, two years later they were able to publish this, the first road atlas of Ireland.

All but 24 of the maps are identified as being engraved by 'Terry'. Garnet Terry's (1746?-1817) earliest work appears to have been around 1775. He also produced some of the plates for Taylor and Skinner's 'Roads of North Britain' in 1776. Clearly impressed with his work, he appears to have engraved the whole of this atlas. He was prolific too, as Bonar Law points out, the dates that appear range from 29 July 1778 on the first map to 2 November 1778 towards the end. A serious rate of production. He went on to print the £1 and £2 notes for the Bank of England for whom he worked from 1795 to 1810.

Most of the maps are in two strips, although some are full page. Upwards of 8000 miles of roads were surveyed by the authors in 1777. The maps feature topographical detail and the nearby estates including the names of their owners. The title page vignette records the Battle of the Boyne, 1690. It is dedicated to Edmond Sexton Pery, Speaker of the Irish House of Commons from 1771 to 1785. As with Ogilby's work, it records the 'Direct' roads leading from Dublin and the Cross Roads between other locations. Distances are recorded in Irish and British miles. A second edition was published in 1783 with one further plate numbered 289. Provenance: private English collection. Andrews, J. H. (1967) Facsimile of the 1783 edition; Bonar Law (1997) A30; Chubb (1927) Ireland XI; Shirley (2004) T.Tayl 3a; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9825] - £1,250



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