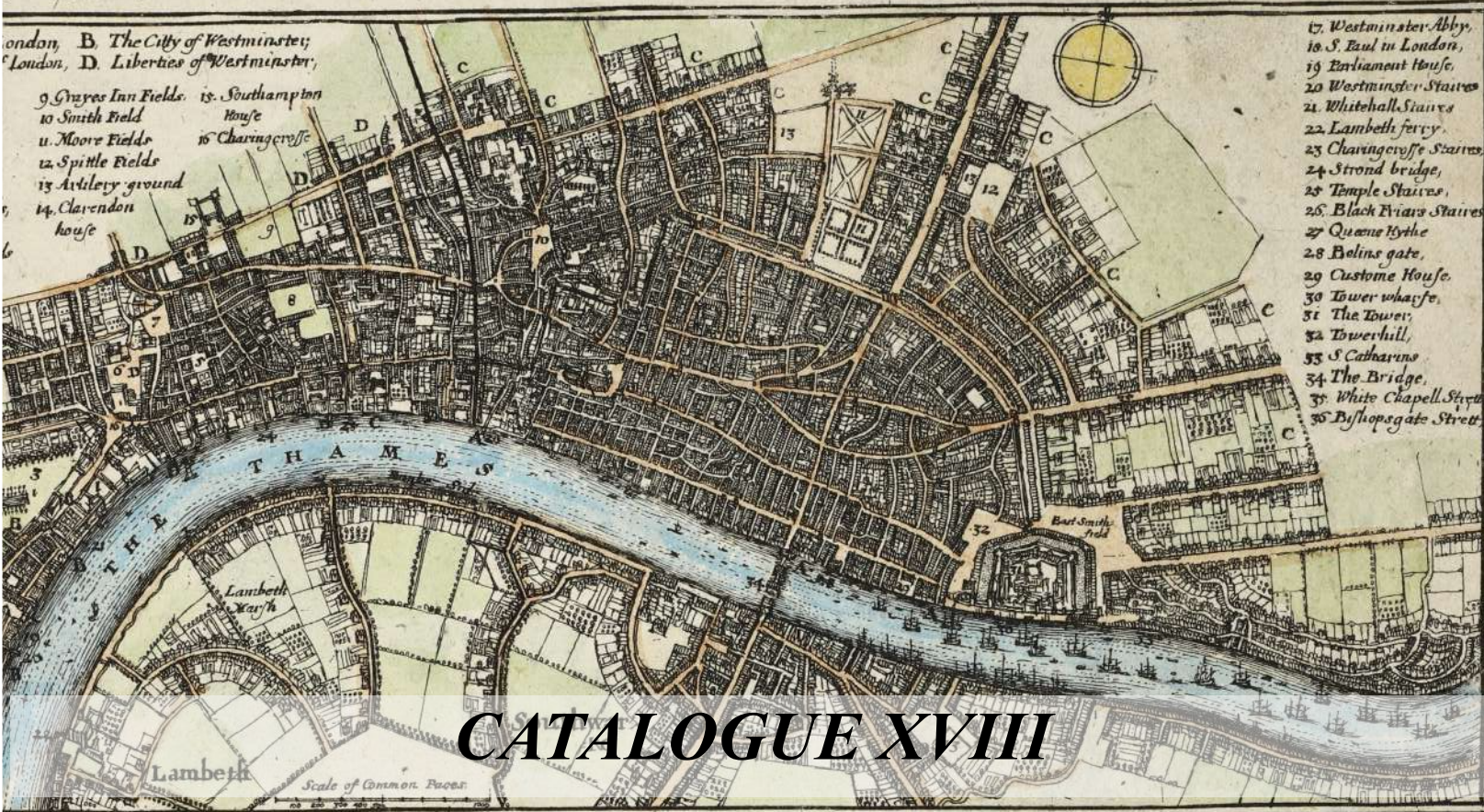


OF BOTH CITTIES LONDON AND WESTMINSTER, BEFORE THE FIRE.

London, B. The City of Westminster;
London, D. Liberties of Westminster;

- 9. Grayes Inn Fields.
- 10. Smith Field
- 11. Moore Fields
- 12. Spittle Fields
- 13. Artillery ground
- 14. Clarendon house
- 15. Southampton House
- 16. Charingcrosse

- 17. Westminster Abby.
- 18. S. Paul in London,
- 19. Parliament House,
- 20. Westminster Staires
- 21. Whitehall Staires
- 22. Lambeth ferry.
- 23. Charingcrosse Staires
- 24. Strand bridge,
- 25. Temple Staires,
- 26. Black Friars Staires
- 27. Quains Kythe
- 28. Bolins gate,
- 29. Custome House.
- 30. Tower wharfe,
- 31. The Tower,
- 32. Towerhill,
- 33. S Catharins
- 34. The Bridge
- 35. White Chapell Street
- 36. Bishopsgate Street



CATALOGUE XVIII

PROSPECT OF THE CITY OF LONDON, AS IT APPEARED, IN THE TIME OF ITS FLAMES.



On the 2 of September in y^e Years 1666 (being the Lords day) in the morning, there hapned a dreadfull Fire, in y^e house of one M^r Farmer a Baker in pudding lane, which Continued till about 5 at night the Wednesday following; in which time it burnt 89 Churches, thirteens thousand & two hundred houses, 636 acres, of 97 Parishes within y^e Walls, there was but 11 left intire, One Robert Hubert of Roane in Normandy, vpon examination, Confessed he was that fired the first house (viz) M^r Farmers in Pudding lane, for which fact he was Shortlie after hanged at Tiburac.

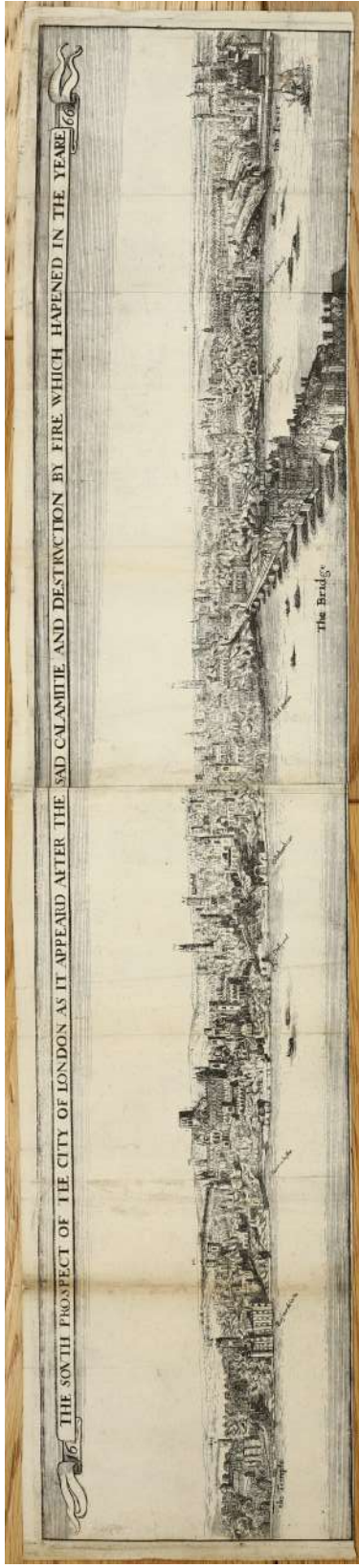
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Whitby
Monkgrave ca
Robinhoodbay
Scarborough
Philaybridg
Flamborough head
Bridlington
Lisset
Skepsby
Gexhill
Aldburnh

THE

Keyigelandt

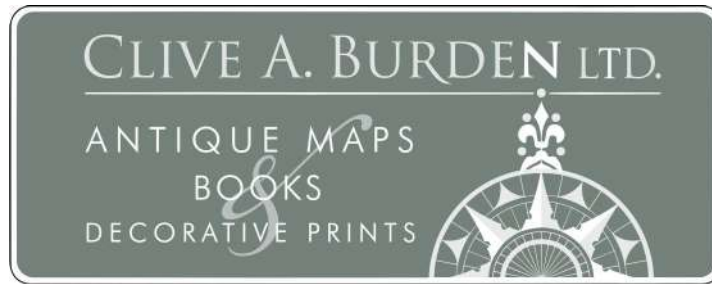
GEORGE MANS



Anonymous. 1666. (Item 2)



Wenceslaus Hollar - Peter Stent. 1637-[c.45]. (Item 27)



CATALOGUE XVIII



Abraham Ortelius—Jan Baptiste Vrients. 1605-[09]. (Detail). Item 45

Terms & Conditions

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

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

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Front cover illustration: John Overton. 1667 (detail).
Back cover illustration: Herman Moll. 1688.

Photographic edit: Julia Burden
Layout: Stephanie and Samantha Burden

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IMCS

1 - AKERLUND, Erik. Karta Ofver Australien eller Polynesien. 1818. Stockholm. Sammandragen och graverad af E. Akerland pa A Wiborgs forlag. 345 x 420 mm., early wash colour, small fox mark right margin, otherwise in very good condition.

Over the years Australia has been known by different appellations. The most enigmatic of them was Ulimaroa. This map is a later Swedish edition of Daniel Dju-berg's original published in Stockholm in 1780. The name was first used by Djurberg (1744-1834) in 1776. A member of the Cosmographical Society in Uppsala he wanted to give the land an indigenous name, instead of the European ones placed on it to date. 'Ulimaroa' is a Maori term originally found in Hawkesworth's edition of Captain James Cook's voyage. Some believe the Maori were referring to Grand Terre in New Caledonia. The Austrian mapmaker Franz Anton Schraembl in 1789 published a map using the same name as did Franz Johann Joseph von Reilly.



It is highly likely that this map was published in response to Carl Jonas Love Almquist's novel entitled 'Parjumour Saga ifran Nya Holland' published in Stockholm, 1817. It is the first Swedish novel set in Australia. Erik Akerlund [Akerland] (1754-1835) was a Swedish chart maker and engraver. He was born in Stockholm and studied engraving there. He joined the globe making firm of Fredrik Akrel where he worked on the series of charts for Johann Nordenankar from 1787. He took over publication of Anders Akerman's 'Atlas Juvenilis' in the early 1800s.

Australia is here named as 'Nya Holland eller Ulimoroa'. The map appears to exist in two states, this being the first. A second state has been identified in which 'Forbalttrad 1831' has been added to the title cartouche. Further names have been added to New Zealand and Australia where the Blue Ridge Mountains are present. Ginsberg (2009) pp. 143-4; Tent, Jan & Geraghty, Paul (2012) 'Where in the World is Ulimaroa', in 'Journal of Pacific History' volume 47; Tooley (1964) no. 48, pl. 155; Tooley's 'Dictionary' (1999-2004). [9660] - £750

2 - ANONYMOUS. The South Prospect of the City of London as it appeared after the Sad Calamitie and Destruction by Fire which hapened in the Yeare 1666. 1666. London. 140 x 665 mm., two sheets joined, trimmed from a lower panorama, small paper hole on right side, otherwise in good condition.

A TOTALLY UNRECORDED PANORAMA OF THE AFTERMATH OF THE GREAT FIRE OF LONDON. This engraving is undoubtedly drawn from that of Wenceslaus Hollar (1607-77) published late in 1666. That work records London before and after the Great Fire of 1666. It takes in London from Temple Church just below Fleet Street to the Tower of London and is taken from the perspective of the steeple of Southwark Cathedral which at the time was known as the church of St. Mary Overy. Within just a couple of months of the fire the print was available. Samuel Pepys (1633-1703) records in his diary for 22 November 1666:

'Up, and to the office, where we sat all the morning, and my Lord Bruncker did show me Hollar's new print of the City, with a pretty representation of that part which is burnt, very fine indeed; and tells me that he was yesterday sworn the King's servant, and that the King hath commanded him to go on with his great map of the City, which he was upon before the City was burned'.

It was sold by John Overton (1640-1713) who had only been made free in 1663 and acquired Peter Stent's stock in 1665. The Hollar print is extremely rare, only one example has been seen at auction in twenty-three years, at Christies New York, 29 January 2019, where it fetched \$32,500. We had an example in 2022.

This engraving is entirely unknown. The engraver and publisher are unidentified. Closer examination reveals that a second panorama, like the Hollar, was below this one. The images are here reversed with that of the aftermath being depicted on top. It is reasonable to presume that this engraving was issued shortly after that of Hollar to meet the demand. The most likely candidates are Thomas Jenner (fl.1621-72) or

Robert Walton (1618-88), both active printsellers. The lack of an imprint might be explained by its possible presence on the lower half, let us hope one is discovered some day. Further evidence might come to light by a study of the keyed numbers on the plate. They do not match any plan of London of the period or pagination to any book we can think of.

Closer examination of the view reveals the level of devastation caused. The fire lasted 4 days and consumed 436 acres, 13,200 houses and 87 churches including St. Paul's Cathedral. Contemporary accounts relate that only church spires and chimney stacks seem to have survived. John Evelyn (1620-1706) wrote in his diary on the 3 September, describing London the day after it started as:

'a resemblance of Sodome, or the last day. It call'd to mind that of 4 Heb: non enim hic habemus stabilem Civitatem; the ruines resembling the picture of Troy. London was, but is no more'

On 7 September 1666, the day after the fire ended, he walked through the city and reported his hair almost singed:

'I went this morning on foote from White hall as far as London bridge ... with extraordinary difficulty, clambring over mountaines of yet smoking rubbish, & frequently mistaking where I was, the ground under my feete so hott, as made me not onely Sweate, but even burnt the soles of my shoes'

As an interesting aside, utilising the current average price of a London house, the fire destroyed £7.5 billion worth of housing. Working on the idea that it destroyed a quarter of the housing stock in London at the time, the economic impact of that today would be a loss of £500 billion worth (Actuarial Post).

Provenance: Burden collection since the 1970s. Evelyn's diary <https://www.pepysdiary.com/indepth/2009/09/02/evelyns-fire/>; Griffiths & Kesnerová (1983) p. 64, no. 113 (Hollar ill.); not in Hind (1922); ODNB; Pennington (1982) 1015.3 (Hollar); Pepys diary <https://www.pepysdiary.com/diary/>; not in Scouloudi (1953) refer pp. 81-2; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [10469] *Illustrated inside front cover* - £19,500

3 - ARMSTRONG, Andrew. To the Nobility, Gentry And all the Subscribers for the County of Rutland. 1780. London. 530 x 640 mm., early wash colour, dissected and laid on contemporary linen, joints refreshed, otherwise in good condition.

This is the FIRST one inch to the mile survey of Rutland. It was surveyed by Lieutenant Andrew Armstrong (1712-84?) and his son Mostyn John Armstrong (fl.1769-91). Andrew Armstrong was assigned to the 2nd Battalion, 32nd (Cornwall Light Infantry) Foot in August 1756. From 1763 he described himself as 'Lieut. on half pay from the 32nd Regt.' He was a surveyor and by 1766 was working on large scale maps of Northumberland and Durham. Two further large-scale maps were published of Lincolnshire in 1779 and this of Rutland on 24th June 1780.

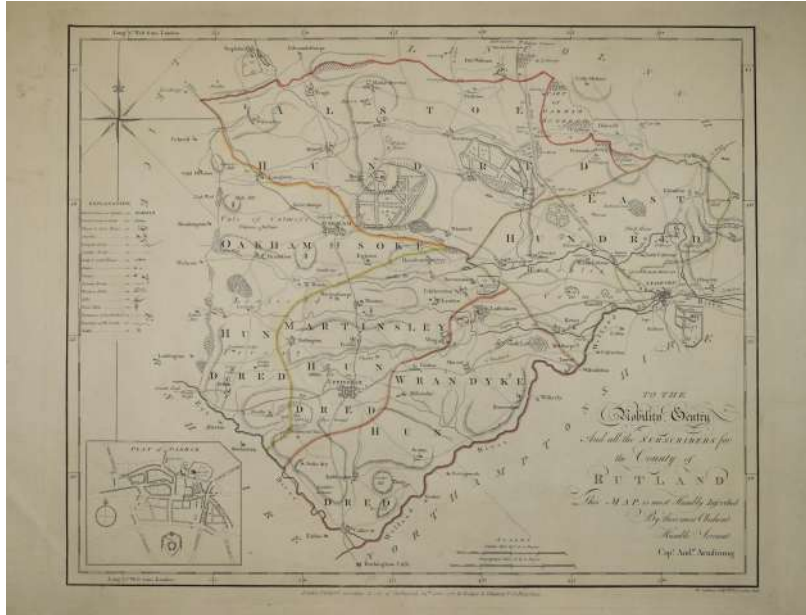
Both father and son were cartographers although only the son published any atlases. A cutting from the 'Lincoln, Rutland and Stamford Mercury' from 3 August 1780 records the sale of the map for 10s. 6d. It was available through William Harrod of the High Street in Stamford and although mention was made of



subscribers, it is doubtful that there were many. It is today a rare map. It is engraved by John Luffman's (1751-1821) who had in the previous year also produced the Reverend John Prior's map of neighbouring Leicestershire. This is some of earliest work. A detailed Explanation illustrates the detail found on the map. Beyond that usually found we note symbols for Seats and noted houses, ruins, and windmills. Also found are Roman roads, military camps and battle sites. The distance in miles from Stamford is given on the road to Uppingham and from London on the road leading north. Hills are clearly identified and the whole presents an easy map on the eye. An inset plan of the town of Oakham is found lower left. The Hundreds are here wash coloured. Deadman & Brooks (2012) pp. 98-9; Harley (1965) p. 63; Kentish (1997) no. 48; Rodger (1972) 381; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [10402] - £595

4 - ARMSTRONG, Andrew. To the Nobility, Gentry And all the Subscribers for the County of Rutland. 1781. London. R. Sayer and J. Bennett, No. 53 Fleet Street. 530 x 640 mm., early outline colour, separately published, printed on thick paper with good margins, in excellent condition.

This is the first one inch to the mile survey of Rutland in its second state issued the following year. It was surveyed by Lieutenant Andrew Armstrong (1712-84?) and his son Mostyn John Armstrong (fl.1769-91). See the previous entry. The map was acquired by Richard Sayer and John Bennett shortly after. The reason for its sale is unknown. Sayer would in 1787 include the map in the 'Large English Atlas' as the existing map first issued in 1756 also



included Leicestershire. It appears that only the imprint on the map was altered. This example appears to be separately published, with no sign of having been bound in the atlas. Both states are today rarely seen. It is engraved by John Luffman's (1751-1821) who had in the previous year also produced the Reverend John Prior's map of neighbouring Leicestershire. This is some of earliest work. A detailed Explanation illustrates the detail found on the map. Beyond that usually found we note symbols for Seats and noted houses, ruins, and windmills. Also found are Roman roads, military camps and battle sites. The distance in miles from Stamford is given on the road to Uppingham and from London on the road leading north. Hills are clearly identified and the whole presents an easy map on the eye. An inset plan of the town of Oakham is found lower left. The Hundreds are here wash coloured. Deadman & Brooks (2012) pp. 98-9; Harley (1965) p. 63; Hodson (1984-97) no. 228, p. 141 Atlas Y & Z, p. 145 nos. 26 & 29; Rodger (1972) 382; Shirley (2004) T.Bow 3f; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [10403] - £595

5 - BAUGH, Robert. To the Right Honourable Edward Earl of Powis Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the Counties of Salop and Montgomery, This Map of Shropshire is humble and respectfully dedicated by His Lordship's obliged and obedient Servant ... 1 August 1808. Llanymynech, Shropshire. 1395 x 1420 mm., early outline colour, cut, dissected and laid on linen, edged with blue silk which has frayed in places, some very light staining, with endpapers, contemporary marbled paper slipcase, with a printed label affixed to the upper cover, lightly worn, otherwise in good condition.

Robert Baugh (1750-1832) was a surveyor and engraver and produced John Evan's large-scale map of the six counties of North Wales along with its reduction in 1797. This map of Shropshire unusually extends into the neighbouring counties of Warwickshire, Staffordshire, and Montgomery. This also enabled a better illustration of the transport net-



work access provided by the county. The map is dedicated to the Earl of Powis. This example is overlaid with outline colouring highlighting the railways later built. A very fine large inset view of the English Bridge in Shrewsbury completed in 1774. There is only the one edition of the map. Despite Baugh only producing two maps, the quality of his engraving here was rewarded with an award of 15 guineas by the Society of Arts. Kentish (1997) no. 49; Rodgers (1972) 388; Tooley's Dictionary (1999-2004); Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [10156] - £1,500

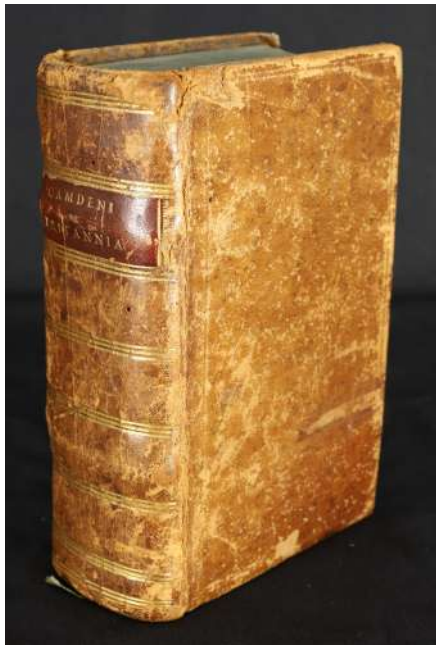
6 - BELLEFOREST, Francois de. La Ville de Londres. 1575. Paris. 320 x 485 mm., in fine old wash colour, with folds as issued, two very minor holes lower left side, small tear just into the left margin with old repair to verso, otherwise in good condition.



A rare woodblock map from Francois de Belleforest's 'La Cosmographie Universelle' published in 1575. The work contained 160 maps and plates derived mainly from either Sebastian Munster or George Braun and Frans Hogenberg. This desirable plan of London is drawn from the latter first published in 1572. Despite the Belleforest being listed as the THIRD PRINTED PLAN OF LONDON, it is only the second available. There is no known complete example of the first surviving. Darlington & Howgego (1964) no. 3; Pastoureau (1984) p. 57 no. 4; Shirley (2004) T.Belf 1a. [8389] - £3,250

7 - BLAEU, Willem Jansz. Guilielmi Camdeni, Viri clarissimi Britannia, sive florentissimorum Regnorum Angliae, Scotiae, Hiberniae, & Insularum. 1617. Amsterdam. Guilielmi Janssoneii. Octavo (150 x 90 mm.), near contemporary full calf, blind panelled, spine with raised bands, gilt ruled compartments, red calf gilt title label, with silk page marker, blue edged, marbled endpapers, light wear. With typographic title page, pp. (16), 714, (26), with 46 engraved maps, two of which are folding, a handful cut close, otherwise 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.

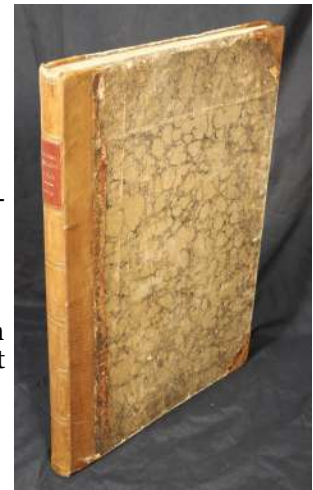
Pieter van den Keere (1571-c.1646) engraved 22 of the maps although some authorities quote 21. The remainder are all in a similar style and are deemed to have been his work. Van den Keere was a protestant émigré to London in 1584 travelling with his sister Collette. She married Jodocus Hondius in 1587, 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: with contemporary inscription on the title-page of Gaspar Fromentius dated 1637, he was from Valence in the south east of France. Burden (2007); Chubb (1927) 10; Kingsley (1982) no. 5; van der Krogt (1997-2010) 373:02; Shirley (2004) T.Camd 2a; Skelton (1970) no. 12 (erroneously calling for a portrait); STCN 080746683. [10431] - £2,950

8 – BOWEN, Emanuel & KITCHIN, Thomas. The Large English Atlas: or, a New Set of Maps. [1763]. London. Thomas Bowles, John Bowles and Robert Sayer. Folio (560 x 390 mm.), modern half calf retaining contemporary marbled paper boards, ornate blind ruling, spine with gilt and blind ruled bands, red calf gilt title label affixed. With 47 engraved double-page mapsheets consisting of a general map of England and Wales by Kitchin, general map of Scotland by James Dorret dated 1761, Bayly of Ireland, and 44 county maps of England and Wales, all in early outline colour, the first map with a stain confined mostly in the margin otherwise generally in good condition.

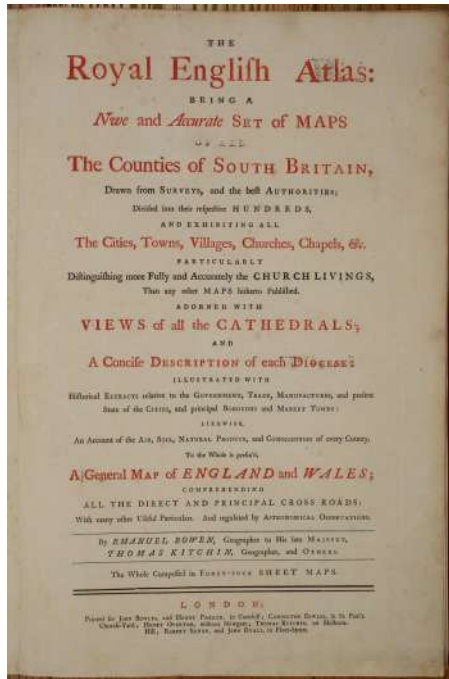


The maps from Emanuel Bowen and Thomas Kitchin's beautiful 'Large English Atlas' were first issued separately and early issues of the work can be found with varying contents. The final tally of sheets for the atlas was forty-five. The project began at the hands of the publisher John Hinton before he ran into financial difficulties. They are superb clear and concise engravings. In the history of English county atlases, it is hard to think of one with finer quality. Wardington praised the book saying that 'the size of the plate presented the publishers, the engravers and the printers with as formidable a task as any posed by the finest productions of Louis XIV or XV, the best of the Dutch engravings fifty years earlier, or the Ordnance Survey sheets fifty years later'. Hodson (221) provides a thorough account of the complex history of this atlas, which was finally completed and issued with a title page in c.1762.

Tinney died in the spring of 1761, control of his estate being granted to his sister on 14 April 1761. Harold Whitaker reported that an atlas was issued with the imprint of Tinney removed from the title page however no known example has been located. There had been a spate of advertising in May of 1762 which began 'This Day are published ...' which often marks a new edition. At this time Tinney's imprint was removed from the maps and to reflect the change of ownership of the atlas the order of some of them was changed. From this Hodson calculates that it was Robert Sayer who purchased Tinney's shares most likely from his sister. The shareholding was now Thomas Bowles had four shares, Robert Sayer three and John Bowles and Son two. As this work was undertaken to the maps plate numbers were also added.

In the Public Advertiser for 16 May 1763, it was announced that two new maps of Scotland and Ireland had been added to the atlas. In October 1763 John Bowles ordered 200 copies of the 'Title to Bowen's English atlas, large folio' to be printed by William Strahan in 'red and black' at a cost of £1. 12s. 0d. These were again undated and reflected another change. John Bowles' son Carington Bowles (1724-93) left the partnership and took over that of his uncle Thomas Bowles (1688-1767). This is believed to have been in 1762 when Thomas was about 74 years old. At first Carington Bowles continued trading under his uncle's name as can be seen in the new imprint but by 1764 he was using his own. The early owner of this example is Ralph Bates (1764-1813) who was from a prominent Northumbrian family. He became High Sheriff of the County and later Deputy Lieutenant. Provenance: bookplate of Ralph Bates, Milbourne Hall; private English collection; Clive A Burden Ltd. Catalogue 2 (2008) item 28; private foreign collection. Not in Chubb (1927); Hodson (1984-97) 223; not in BL Shirley (2004). [10440] - £9,950

9 - BOWEN, Emanuel & KITCHIN, Thomas. The Royal English Atlas: Being a New and Accurate Set of Maps of all the Counties. c.1764. London. John Bowles, and Henry Parker, Carington Bowles, Henry Overton, Thomas Kitchin, Robert Sayer, and John Ryall. Folio (460 x 315 mm.), early nineteenth century half calf, marbled boards, with blind ruling, raised bands with gilt ruled compartments, red calf gilt title label. Typographic title page inserted, printed in red and black and 44 engraved maps all in early outline colour, with nineteenth century? manuscript contents list in the same hand as the manuscript numeration on the maps and the ownership label affixed inside upper cover. Gloucester with small ink stain, Northampton trimmed along the bottom to plate edge, that of South Wales backed on paper to support small tear into the map, occasional folds to some maps, otherwise in good condition.



An UNRECORDED variant of the FIRST EDITION of the 'Royal English Atlas'. Following the success of the 'Large English Atlas' the publishers Robert Sayer and the Bowles family believed that there would be a market for a more manageable edition. The atlas was 'Large' and must have been cumbersome for many. The 'Royal English Atlas' would be printed on 'Royal' sized paper and although reduced, is still a good-sized folio atlas. The cartographic work had been done; all that would be needed was a fresh set of plates reducing the maps of Emanuel Bowen and Thomas Kitchin.

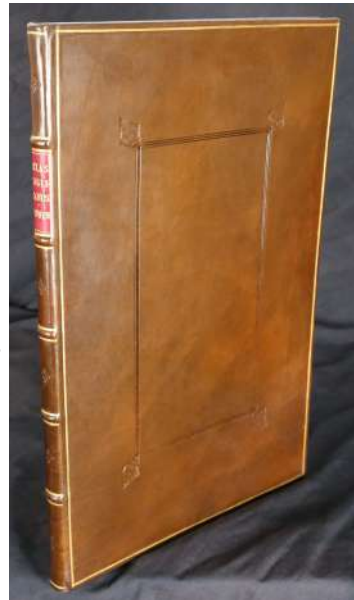
The atlas is known with three variant title pages, all differing in the order in which the owners are named. They are all printed with a common type except the imprints. As Hodson describes 'It has already been demonstrated (the 'Large English Atlas') that by 1760 the order of names on the maps in a jointly owned atlas was perceived to have commercial importance, and now this notion had been extended to title pages.' Hodson concludes that as sixteen shares were extant in the atlas by 1825 it is safe to assume the same number were issued at the beginning. Examining the imprints on the maps leads him to believe that Kitchin had four shares and all the remaining partners had two. Of the surviving examples three bear the imprint of Kitchin first, two with Sayer's and one with Overton's. This previously unrecorded title page bears that of John Bowles first. It can also be concluded that this example uses an early title page off the press as 'New' is misspelt.

The atlas however proved to be unsuccessful and only eight examples of the atlas survive today. There could be several reasons for this but price is quite probably one. Given the choice of the larger atlas at 3 guineas or this smaller version at 2 guineas most clients opted for the more opulent work. Interestingly at about the same time, 1765, the even smaller 'New English Atlas' by Joseph Ellis appeared on the market and was a runaway success. Hodson cites evidence that the work was thought about as early as 1761. Its exact publication date is not known; no advert having been discovered. We can however glean some idea from the imprints found on the maps and again Hodson goes into this in some detail. He concluded that the engraving began in 1762 and was completed in the middle of 1763. The atlas may have been ready by the end of the year but is given a date of c.1764. Catalogues of Sayer in 1766, John Bowles in 1768 and Sayer and Bennett in 1775 all list the atlas for sale.

This is a fine example of one of the great rarities in English county atlases. There are only three other known examples in private hands. The five other recorded examples are: British Library; Bodleian Library; Cambridge University Library (x2) and the Whittaker Library. Provenance: with manuscript ownership label in Latin pasted inside front cover dated '12 Decembris 1850'. Chubb (1927) 218; Hodson (1984-97) 233; Shirley (2004) T.Bow 4a. [9730] - £14,950

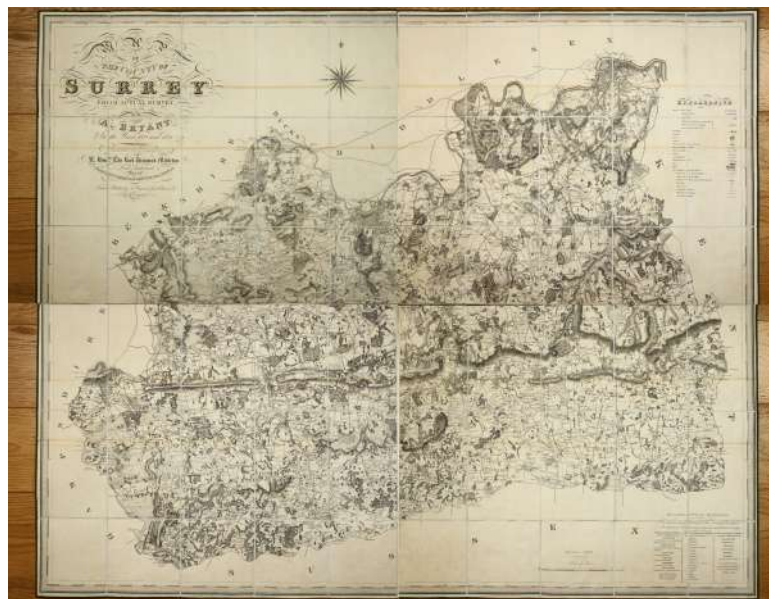
10 - BOWEN, Emanuel & KITCHIN, Thomas. Atlas Anglicanus or a Complete Sett of Maps of the Counties of South Britain. 1767-68. London. Folio (380 x 255 mm.), full modern calf, with blind ruled centre panel including ornate floral corner designs, gilt ruled edges, ribbed spine with gilt ruled compartments, each with blind ornate stamp, gilt title label. With engraved title page and 45 copper engraved maps in early outline colour, part of the right margin of title torn away and repaired, one letter of the title lost, light staining to title, first general map with some very light repair in the margin, light brown stain to Northamptonshire, the final map of Yorkshire with extended margin top and right, otherwise in good condition.

An example of the FIRST EDITION, FIRST ISSUE. 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 (and Sussex), 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. Then in 2004 a complete set of the parts came up in an auction in Christies, London. They now reside in a private collection. The presence of the same number on three maps caused some confusion for earlier cartobibliographers, notably Chubb who surmised that they represented pigeonholes in the printing office! Shortly after production began Emanuel Bowen died, his death on 8 May 1767 was reported in the 'London Magazine'. The project was continued by his son Thomas although the issues were becoming somewhat irregular towards the end.



Near completion Thomas Kitchin (1718-84) stepped in and appears to buy the rights to the atlas, the last part is issued 29 July 1768 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 works. After acquiring the 'Atlas Anglicanus' Kitchin immediately undertook the task of adding his imprint to all the maps. Examples of the first edition of the atlas usually contain some or all the maps with his imprint, this example however bears none and is therefore a true first issue. Very few examples survive in this state, in all my years I have ONLY LOCATED THREE EXAMPLES. One other I have handled twice and is now in a private collection, this example and one in another private collection. Chubb (1927) 232; Hodson (1984-97) 254; Shirley (2004) T.Bow 5a. [6387] - £6,500

11 - BRYANT, Andrew. Map of the County of Surrey from Actual Survey by A. Bryant, in the Years 1822 and 1823. 1823. London. A. Bryant, 27 Great Ormond Street. 1320 x 1590 mm., four sheets, each dissected and mounted on linen, edged in green silk, green silk endpapers, housed within a full contemporary calf pull off case, with ornate contemporary blind and gilt panelling, spine with ornate gilt ruled compartments, each with central gilt feature and title lettered in gilt, rubbed, light wear.



FIRST EDITION, ONLY STATE. The two great publishers of the nineteenth century of large-scale county maps were the Greenwood brothers 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. There was a total of twelve county surveys published and one of the East Riding of Yorkshire, the last being that of Herefordshire in 1835. This survey of Surrey was carried out in the years 1822 and 1823 and published 1 June 1823, three months before that of the Greenwoods. There was only one edition. The Bryant was issued on a greater scale of one and a half inches to the mile.

A highly regarded detailed map drawn to the scale of one and a half inches to the mile. The Key shows that the detail includes amongst others individual buildings, castles, nursery grounds and gardens, canals, turnpike and mail roads, lanes and bridle ways, and even fox covers. Even the iron railway from Wandsworth is identified. The roads are shown with the distance from London in miles. This example is marked 'PROOF' in the upper right corner as noted by Rodger. It is complete with its original slipcase and in good condition. Rodger (1972) no. 444; Tooley Dictionary (1999-2004); Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [10346] - £1,450

12 -BURDETT, Peter Perez. A New Map of Derby-Shire, Describing the Noblemen and Gentlemen's Seats, Borough & Market Towns, Villages, Canals, Rivers, Moors, Hills, Watering Places; with the Turnpike and Cross Roads, and Distances from Place to Place, & c. From an Actual Survey, by P. P. Burdett, and Improved by John Andrews. 7 September 1786.



London. R. Wilkinson, No. 58 Cornhill. 735 x 525 mm., in fine early wash colour, cut and dissected, laid on contemporary linen, with original marbled paper slipcase in excellent condition, paper label with manuscript 'Derby' on one side, very good condition.

This is a reduction of a large-scale map drawn by Peter Perez Burdett (c.1734-93), a surveyor, mapmaker, draughtsman and engraver although he was not responsible for producing this plate. He began his career in Derbyshire before moving to Liverpool in 1771. It is not so well known that Burdett produced the first aquatint published in England and sold the process to Thomas Sandby. He was part of a circle of friends who met in Derby to discuss advances in the arts and sciences. Amongst the group was the artist Joseph Wright. Burdett produced just two large scale county maps, one of Derbyshire in 6 sheets c.1767 and one of Cheshire c. 1777.

The Society for the Encouragement of the Arts launched an award of £100 for the best large-scale map in 1762. 'Out of a total of eleven applicants in the first years of the Society's initiative, only two were eventually judged to be worthy ... Benjamin Donn, for his map of Devon, and Peter Burdett for his map of Derbyshire' (Delano-Smith). Although the engraver of this map is not identified it seems probable that it was Thomas Kitchin.

The map is published by Robert Wilkinson (1752?-1825) who took over the business of John Bowles following his death in 1779. Despite being a reduction, the map accurately depicts an extensive road network with mileage markers recorded. An interesting aspect of the map is its early geological content. Beds of limestone and coal are recorded pricked and solid lines accordingly according to the notation upper right. Delano-Smith (1997) pp. 120-22; Delano-Smith & Kain (1999) pp. 94-5; ODNB; Rodger (1972) no. 78; not in Tooley (1984) 'Large Scale English County Maps and Plans of Cities not Printed in Atlases', Map Collector 27 pp. 36-8; Tooley (1999-2004); Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9888] - £550



13 - CARY, John. Cary's New and Accurate Map of the County of Surrey; Divided into its Hundreds ... 1785. London. 600 x 750 mm., dissected and laid on contemporary linen, early outline and wash colour, in good condition, complete with original marbled paper slipcase, with publishers' printed round title affixed, worn.

ONE OF CARY'S EARLIEST WORKS, VERY RARE. 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. Cary was apprenticed to William Palmer from 1770-77. His very earliest works were engravings for or publications in partnership with others. His first sole publication was a very rare road book dis-

playing the route from London to Falmouth published in 1784.

This map of Surrey is his sole new publication in 1785 and is also very rare. Here Cary uses the Meridian of St. Paul's Cathedral. It is drawn to a scale of three quarters of an inch to the mile and includes not only the whole county but rudimentary outlines of the suburbs of London north of the river Thames. Numbered mile markers are placed on the main roads and individual houses identified. A list of towns with markets and their details appears lower right and two further tables list the parishes found in each Hundred. An ornate compass rose on the right is decorated with farm implements; a sickle, hay-rake, shepherd's crook, stalks and ears of wheat and barley and a small cask. The title is placed in a plain circle upper left.

An interesting anecdote lower right records a Mr. Smyth as a London silversmith who made a lot of money. Nicknamed 'Dog Smyth' after the dog which followed him around, he left the business and took to begging around the county. In his will had left 50 pounds per annum to the poor of all the market towns in Surrey, and a further sum to every other parish. However, this excluded Mitcham as he was whipped there as a common vagrant! Henry Smith (1549-1628) founded in his will the Henry Smith Charity in 1628. It is still running and according to the ODNB distributed £25.9 million in 2010! Rodger records an earlier issue without title which is likely a proof. There were no later issues. Fordham (1925) p. 19-20; ODNB; Rodger (1972) 437; Sharp (1929) p. 24; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [10344] - £950

14 - CARY, John. Cary's New and Accurate Map of the County of Surry; Divided into its Hundreds ... 1785. London. 600 x 750 mm., dissected into three and laid on contemporary linen, early outline and wash colour, in good condition.

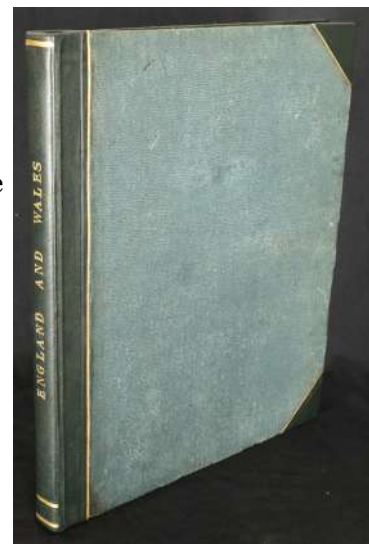
ONE OF CARY'S EARLIEST WORKS, VERY RARE. John Cary (c.1754-1835) and descendants were possibly the most prolific publishers of cartography around the turn of the nineteenth century. See previous entry. A further example. Fordham (1925) p. 19-20; ODNB; Rodger (1972) 437; Sharp (1929) p. 24; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [10349] - £950



15 - CARY, John. Cary's New and Correct English Atlas: Being A New Set of County Maps from Actual Surveys. 1843. London. John Cary, Engraver & Map-seller. No. 86, St. James's Street. Quarto (315 x 260 mm.), contemporary quarter green morocco, green cloth boards, gilt ruled spine and gilt title. With engraved title, Note with Contents on verso, 'The Market and Borough Towns in England and Wales' pp. 4, 'Directions for the Junctions of the Roads of England and Wales, Through all the Counties' pp. 10, 'Index to the Preceding Routes' pp. 2, a general map of South Britain bound opposite the title, 43 county maps on 44 plates (West Riding being on two plates) and both North and South Wales, 47 maps in total, each with a leaf of descriptive text. In good condition.

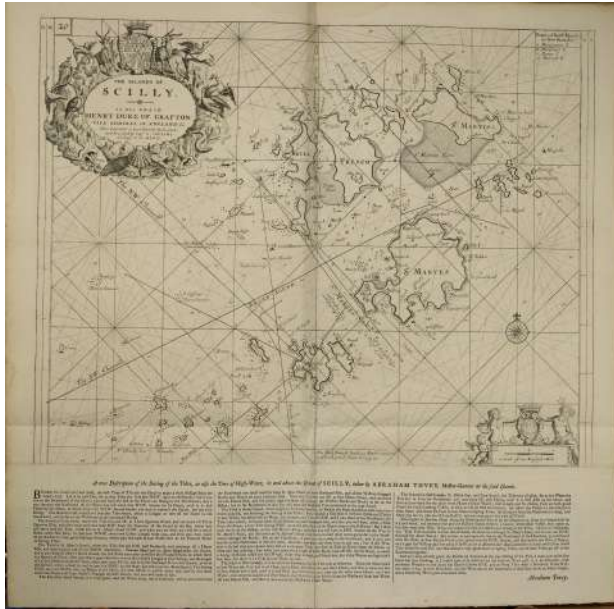
ONLY THE THIRD KNOWN EXAMPLE OF THE FINAL EDITION. John Cary (c.1754-1835) and descendants were possibly the most prolific publishers of cartography around the turn of the eighteenth century. The 'New and Correct English Atlas' by Cary was first published in 1789, the title page being dated 1787. It proved very popular and was constantly amended with new information. By the early 1800s the copper plates had been used so much that an entirely new series was produced. As far as I am aware only one other case is known where a complete set of engraved maps had to be replaced due to wear. That was also by Cary, with the 'Traveller's Companion'. It is a measure of the success of the atlas. The first edition of this new work was published in 1809. An innovative feature he introduced in this series 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 and a note to that effect is placed on the verso of the Contents page.

There were several later editions. The premises on the Strand burned down in a fire on 17 January 1820 as the business was planning to move to new premises at 86 St. James's Street. Shortly after George Cary became active in the business, although it is not known for sure, this is believed to be his son (1787-1859) and not his brother (c.1753-1830). George was joined by his brother John Cary 2 (1791-1852). Their father John Cary bought a house on the Kings Road in Chelsea about the same time and



died in 1835. Editions occurred at regular intervals in 1821, 1823, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1829 and 1831. Then a hiatus until two final recorded editions of 1840 and 1843. The only known example of the 1840 edition recorded by Hodson (1977) at Bournemouth Public Library has been lost, however a copy was recorded as sold at Sotheby's London 8 March 1982 lot 7 for £180, its current location is unknown. Similarly, the example of this last edition recorded as being in the Colchester Public Library is also lost.

To date I have located three known examples of this final edition. An example with pasted on label of Cruichley over the imprint on the title was identified on close examination at the Newberry Library, Chicago. A further example resides in a private English collection. Unusually the maps in this example are bound in 'Camden' order starting in the south west with Cornwall. The railway lines are notably present. Provenance: acquired Bloomsbury Book Fair, Royal National Hotel July 2011; Doreen Green collection; private English collection. Carroll (1996) 65; not in Chubb (1927); not in Fordham (1925) p. 24; refer Hodson (1984-97) 286; Smith (1988); Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [10393] - £1,250



16 - COLLINS, Captain Greenville. Great Britain's Coasting Pilot. In Two Parts. Being a New and Exact Survey of the Sea-Coast of England and Scotland ... 1756. London. W. and J. Mount, T. Page & Son, on Tower-Hill. Folio (520 x 335 mm.), two parts in one volume, later half calf, cloth boards, blind ruled, ornate ribbed spine with decorative gilt and blind compartments, burgundy calf gilt title labels. Engraved frontispiece, typographic title printed in red and black, dedication and Preface and descriptive text pp. (4), 26, with 51 engraved plates consisting of engraved frontispiece title, 1 small coastal chart printed in the introductory text, 5 large folding charts, 39 double page charts, 3 single sheet charts, 1 double page and 1 single sheet of coastal profiles, the folding Scilly Isles chart with a description of tides by Abraham Tovey pasted to the lower margin, with some light water stains and marks to the introductory text and charts of Rye, IOW, and Portland, River Avon with creases and surface dirt, some loss to lower right corner of Harwich and Aberdeen, otherwise a good example.

'The first systematic survey of British coastal waters and the first marine atlas of British waters engraved and printed in London from original surveys' (Verner). Since the late sixteenth century navigators in the waters of the British Isles had utilised the printed charts of the Dutch. During the mid-seventeenth century England fought three wars with the Dutch and her reliance on the work of the enemy was a clear source of embarrassment. The Dutch had private charts which were clearly superior to English sources.

On 23 June 1681 Charles II commissioned Captain Greenville Collins to make a survey of the coasts of Great Britain, a task undertaken between 1681 and 1688. Collins was an officer in the Royal Navy who from 1669 to 1671 had sailed with Sir John Narborough on his expedition to the Straits of Magellan and the Chilean coast. He was master of the frigate 'Charles' from 1676 to 1679 and served extensively in the Algerian war. He was promoted to Commander in 1679 and retained that rank until his death in 1694. In carrying out his survey Collins used two vessels, first the Merlin and then the Monmouth. Page twenty-four of the introductory text details the areas surveyed in specific years. In 1694 Collins petitioned the Navy Board for a total of £1,914 10s. The Admiralty recommended the sum of £1,414 10s be paid. Many but not all of the original manuscript drafts still survive.

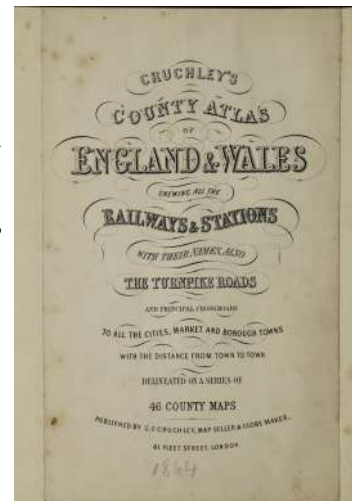
A total of forty-seven charts were engraved for the 'Coasting Pilot' which was announced in the 'London Gazette' of 27 February 1693. The engraving was skilfully carried out by principally John Harris Sr. and Herman Moll, with James Collins and Nicholas Yeates engraving most of the cartouches. All but the first two plates are included in all later editions although some of the plates are replaced over time and many went through different states. The 'Coasting Pilot' is notoriously difficult to collate. As Verner put it 'The Charts used with each part are identified differently but there were several errors that were not corrected. Charts for part one are numbered to 39 but not every number is assigned to a plate. There are five undesigned plates in part one ... The unused numbers suggest that Collins may have intended to add more charts to the volume later. The charts in part two are lettered but again the same kinds of errors oc-

curred' (Verner).

Hampered as so many English cartographers of his era were by lack of funds, the finished work is not quite as accurate as it could have been. However, the 'Coasting Pilot' is a remarkable surveying achievement, and a landmark in the charting of British coastal waters. It remained in print for a hundred years, long after it had been superseded. This example of the 1756 edition shows signs of practical use.

As indicated by Verner in his excellent study the engraved title page is in the fourth state first issued in 1744 with the imprint altered to 'Willm. Mount and Thomas Page'. This edition includes the first printing of the replacement plate 12 of Portland Bill. The previous plate had for many years included a second plate for the lower left corner. Also making their first appearance in this edition are the second state of Plate M of Holy Island which is slightly re-touched and Plate S in its third state. Additional charts are Verner's numbers 50, 51 and 54, all as called for. There are five larger folding charts; a general one of the English Channel, the Scilly Isles, River Avon, Thames Estuary and the Isle of Wight. Provenance: private English collection since 2004. Sanderson (1971) no. 335; Shirley (2004) M.Coll 1f; Verner (1969). [9765] - £4,500

17 - 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. Oblong quarto (230 x 310 mm.), recent half green calf, cloth boards, gilt ruled and titled spine. With title page laid on oblong paper to match and 45 (of 47) lithographic maps comprising a general map of England and Wales, 43 county maps on 44 plates (West Riding being on two plates) and North Wales, all in early outline colour, some light centrefold show through, lacking index, Cheshire and South Wales, Middlesex supplied from another copy, otherwise generally fine.



THE ERIC GARDNER COPY. 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 plate's 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: Eric Gardner collection; sold Phillips, London, 21 May 1987 lot 355; Burden collection. Beresiner (1983) pp. 93-5; not in Chubb (1927); Nicholson (2003); Smith (1989). [9893] - £450

18 - DARTON, William & DIX, Thomas. A Complete Atlas of the English Counties, Divided into their Respective Hundreds &c. 1822. London. Folio (475 x 315 mm.), nineteenth century half calf, rebaked, light wear. Folding typographic title, dedication and contents, forty-two folding engraved maps with original wash hand colour. Five maps with strengthening to lower centrefolds, not affecting the image, with light wear to map of Sussex at lower centrefold, otherwise a good example.

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



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

The great publishing house of William Darton [1755-1819], was by 1822 in the hands of his son, also William [1781-1854]. William Darton, the founder, was a Quaker and engraver who established a bookshop in the City of London in 1787. As a publisher of prints and books, his work was intended for a youthful audience. His son, also William, was apprenticed to his father and made free in 1802. He formed his own business in 1804 in partnership with his brother Thomas Darton (1783-1855) which lasted until 1810.

The earliest maps are those of Cumberland and Essex, both dated 6 July 1816. During production, the maps were issued separately, dissected, and backed on linen, or as loose sheets. The latest dated map is of Rutland, 21 May 1821. Nineteen of the maps bear the imprint of 'William Darton', and 23 that of 'W. Darton, junr.', both at 58, Holborn Hill. The complete work was published in 1822 under the title of 'A Complete Atlas of the English Counties'. A dedication to the recently crowned George IV is dated 30 March 1822. The atlas is of great rarity, only three examples have appeared on the market in 20 years. Provenance: Sotheby's 13 November 2003 lot 335 £5040; private English collection. Beresiner (1983) p. 96-7; Carroll (1996) no. 75; Chubb (1927) no. 387; Eden (1975) D203; Kingsley (1982) no. 75; Quixley (2018) 73; Smith (1982) pp. 130-2; Tooley's Dictionary (1999-2004); Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9671] - £8,500

19 - DE HOOGHE, Romain. Carte Nouvelle des Costes D'Angleterre depuis la Riviere de la Tamise jusques a Portland ... 1693. Amsterdam. 580 x 940 mm., two sheets joined, in fabulous early wash colour, royal coat of arms and cities heightened in gold, minor centrefold split just into the lower part of the image, otherwise in excellent condition.



wash colour, royal coat of arms and cities heightened in gold, minor centrefold split just into the lower part of the image, otherwise in excellent condition.

'In 1692 Pierre Mortier had published a Dutch contrefaçon of the 'Atlas Nouveau' by Alexis-Hubert Jaillot. It was issued in partnership with Pierre Huguetaun, a French bookseller resident in Amsterdam, who provided considerable financial backing. Their next project was an edition of Jaillot's 'Neptune François', first published in 1693. For this Mortier

employed the finest engravers and extended the work with the magnificent 'Cartes Marines à l'usage du Roy de la Grande Bretagne'. It contained only nine charts, eight of which were of British waters. They are engraved by Romain de Hooghe, who was in the employ of William III at the time and are arguably the most stunning sea charts produced to date' (Burden). 'Few great artists have turned their hands to mapmaking ... Romeyn de Hooghe was an exception to the pattern. A celebrated artist from the late seventeenth century, he was responsible for a volume of nine sea charts' (Campbell).

This is one of only two plates that focus on the coasts of England; it extends from Kent in the east to Portland Bill in the west. The river Thames upriver to Kingston is clearly displayed. The map also extends southwards to take in the Channel Island of Alderney. A detailed inset centres on the Thames Estuary and an extremely ornate dedication cartouche to William III is flanked with fine views of Portsmouth and Rochester. It was issued just one year after the French planned invasion along the same coast. Burden (1996-2007) II p. 486; Campbell (1981) pl. 44; Koeman (1967-70) IV Mor E no. 7. [8050] - £4,950

20 - DOLLOND, Peter. (Waywiser). c.1800. London. A mahogany and brass-mounted waywiser, the wheel with iron tread and six rounded spokes, 31¾ in. (80.5 cm.) diameter. Surmounted by a circular engraved silvered-brass dial inscribed Dollond London, enclosed by a hinged glazed door complete with clasp. The dial has two hands and records yards, poles, miles and furlongs. This instrument is used to measure distances, most usually roads and dates back to the roman period. It was re-introduced into Europe in the seventeenth century. The outer rim, or tyre, may measure 36, 72 or 100 inches, which gives wheel diameters of about 11.5, 23 and 32 inches. The revolutions of the wheel are recorded in the large dial mounted in a box below the handle. The face identifies the maker as Dollond. Noted makers 'included Heath, Heath & Wing, Martin, Adams, Dolland, Cary and W & S Jones' (Turner). The wheel usually measures 8.25 feet in circumference [as here], such that two revolutions equal one pole. The larger hand on the dial makes one sweep per mile (320 poles or 8 furlongs). The shorter hand indicates the number of miles travelled.



The famous firm called Dollond began with John Dollond (1706-61). His father was involved in silk weaving, and John followed in the same trade. Because his father died when John was young, John's formal education was cut short. He managed to teach himself Greek and Latin, and various branches of science and mathematics. Astronomy and optics became a hobby of his. However, it was his son Peter (1730-1820) who after working as a silk weaver with his father, opened an opticians in 1750 in Kennington, London. After two years, his father also gave up the silk trade and joined Peter.

John Dollond was a brilliant theorist and experimenter. His greatest achievement, by far, was the invention of the achromatic lens. For a century, it had been believed that all lenses - and therefore all telescopes - caused some degree of colour distortion. John Dollond first showed how to compensate for those distortions, and then demonstrated how they could be altogether eliminated, disproving one of Isaac Newton's theories of optics. The first telescopes without colour distortions were produced in the Dollond shops. Peter Dollond lacked theoretical knowledge, but he had enormous practical skill. In his workshop, he designed and built precision devices for astronomy and celestial navigation. He produced countless refracting and reflecting telescopes and, with his father, built three-foot-long telescopes that could do the work of older telescopes that were 45 feet long. When John Dollond died in 1761, Peter Dollond took on his brother as a partner. When that brother died, Peter Dollond started working with his nephew, George Huggins, who changed his name to George Dollond.

George Dollond (1774-1852) had both his uncle's mechanical skill and his grandfather's grasp of theory. He built numerous precision astronomical instruments with exacting attention to detail. He also invented an 'atmospheric recorder' by which continuous measurements of temperature, wind, rainfall, humidity, pressure and other weather data were printed on rolls of paper. After Peter Dollond died in 1820, George Dollond ran the family business until his own death, on 13 May 1852, which marked the end of the remarkable Dollond century (The Vauxhall Society). Provenance: Christie's, Glasgow, 14 April 1994 lot 173. Turner (1998) p. 45; Warner (2019); Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [8371] - £4,500

21 - EDWARDS, James E. A Companion from London to Brighthelmston, in Sussex; Consisting of a Set of Topographical Maps from Actual Surveys, On a Scale of Two Inches to a Mile. 1801. London. For the Author, No. 23, Belvidere Place, St. George, Southwark. Folio (290 x 240 mm.), nineteenth century half red calf, marbled paper boards, gilt ruled, gilt title to the spine, marbled endpapers, light wear. With typographic title page, List of Subscribers, Companion in 2 parts, Description, pp. xiii, 16, 86, 24, with 6 copper plates, 9 double page detailed maps and 5 further maps, light water staining, otherwise in good condition.

This very rare work appears to vary in collation from one example to the next. We first note James Edwards (fl.1787-1820) in 1787 when he began producing maps and plates. He was a surveyor, engraver and publisher who started out in Dorking, Surrey. He focused on local material relating to Surrey, Sussex and Kent.

The bibliography of this book is complicated. The first clear evidence for the project appeared in January 1788, when William Bray described it as 'a work which he is now publishing in numbers, being a map and

Clearly an additional product line was printed handkerchiefs. With the increased growth in mobility occurring in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, maps of the transport network were often produced. The most popular of these were distance maps of the road network, originally populated by John Ogilby's road book 'Britannia'. In the same year he produced a similar one of the 'Country Twelve Miles Round London'. Beneath the ornate cartouche is rather uniquely a description of it reading 'A Merchant giving an unprovided Boy a Ticket to adm't him on board one of his Ships ...' A running title above the upper margin reads 'Fairburn's Travelling Handkerchief'. Radiating compass directions centre on the city of London and the counties are all keyed by number to a table upper left. The whole is engraved by Ebenezer Bourne (1763?-1838). Provenance: Cheffins, Cambridge 3 April 2014 lot 396. Christian (1986); Tooley's 'Dictionary' (1999-2004); Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [10407] - £275

23 - GRANTE, James A. A Chart Wherein are mark'd all the different Routs of P. Edward in Great Britain and the Marches of his Army and the English. The Sieges are distinguish'd and the Battles that were Fought in this Enterprise ... 1749. Edinburgh. 625 x 400 mm., with a couple of areas of loss in the lower neatline and corners repaired, some loss to text lower left, small tear into the top of the map repaired, otherwise in very good condition.

With old manuscript notation in pencil to verso 'excessively rare'. EXCEEDINGLY RARE MAP RELATED TO BONNIE PRINCE CHARLIE KNOWN IN ONLY FOUR EXAMPLES. James Grante was a Scotsman and French Officer who travelled with Prince Charles through much of 1745 Rebellion. 'Of the several maps designed to show the travels and battles of Prince Charles Edward in 1745-46 this single-sheet derivation of James Grante's large master map is probably the most attractive. It appeared folded in a small anonymous book with a similar title to that on the map, with supplementary text which for the most part merely repeats the legends printed on the body of the map itself. The attraction of the map lies in the numerous allegorical figures which grace the stages of the prince's escape and adorn the corners. The routes of the English pursuers are shown and many vivid illustrations of ships of the period indicate the various naval engagements (Shirley).' Mathieson wrote in the 'Scottish Geographical Magazine' in 1930 that there was only one recorded example of the map. There were only four recorded examples known; BL; Royal Library, Windsor; National Archives; Private Collection. Two further examples have since been identified; one at the National Library of Scotland and another recently acquired by a private collection. This example makes a total of seven known. Provenance: acquired from the Parker Gallery, London, c.1955. Bartholomew & Son (1931); Mathieson (1931) 'A French Map of Prince Charles' Campaigns' Scottish Geographical Magazine May 1931 vol. 47, iss. 3 Moir (1973) p. 143; Shirley (1988) Grante 3. [7144] - £6,500



24 - GREENE, Robert. A New Map of Scotland with the Roads. 1679-[c.85]. London. By Robert Greene at the Rose and Crown in Budg-row. 470 x 550 mm., in early outline colour, printed on thick paper with fold along the left side to facilitate inclusion in the Berry atlas, in good condition.

'SCOTLAND'S EARLIEST ROAD MAP' (Fleet, Wilkes and Withers). The first state bore the imprint of both Robert Greene (fl.1673-88) and William Berry (1639-1718). Greene was apprenticed to John Garrett in 1652 and made free in 1659 just prior to the restoration of Charles II. His family appears to have come from Stallbridge, Dorset. His earliest publications were maps of England and Germany in 1673, published in association with the likes of Robert Morden, John Seller and Arthur Tooker. Indeed, many of the works which bear his name appear to involve partners. We also know that he was unusual in having his own 'presse to Print'. At the time of his death in 1688 Robert Morden owed him 14s.9d. and William Berry 4s.9d. Berry was apprenticed to Joseph Moxon in 1656 and made free in 1664. His earliest cartographic work dates from 1672 but his is known mostly for his series of large two-sheet maps often collected into an untitled atlas during the 1680s.

This map was first advertised in the Term Catalogue in 1679. This is the second state bearing that of



Greene only. According to Moir it was issued sometime before 1689 when it was advertised by his eldest sister Elizabeth. This is the EARLIEST MAP OF SCOTLAND AS A WHOLE TO SHOW THE ROADS. It was engraved by Francis Lamb. Greene was a mapseller, as opposed to a maker such as Berry, and could also supply a printing press to the relationship. The cartouche describes Greene's shop as a place 'Where you may have all sorts of Mapps'. This second state dates from before his death which was recorded 12 February 1688. As he was a widower the business was left to his son Nathan. Being underage the business was left in the care of his eldest sister Elizabeth. Provenance: from a William Berry atlas; private English collection since c.1975. Arber (1903-06) vol. I p. 359 & Vol. II p. 281; Fleet, Wilkes and Withers (2011) p. 204; Moir (1973) vol. 1, p.173; Tyacke (1978) p. 117. [8335]
 - £2,500

25 - GREENE, Robert & MORDEN, Robert. A New Map of the Cities of London Westminster & ye Borough of Southwarke. 1675. London. Sold by Robert Green at ye Rose and Crown, in Budg-Row. And by Robert Morden. at ye Atlas in Cornhill. 435 x 585 mm., etching,

light toning to the paper, otherwise in very good condition.

The FIRST STATE of an extremely rare seventeenth century plan of London by Robert Greene and Robert Morden (fl. 1669–d. 1703), engraved by Wenceslaus Hollar. Greene (fl.1673-88) was apprenticed to John Garrett in 1652 and made free in 1659 just prior to the restoration of Charles II. His family appears to have come from Stallbridge, Dorset. His earliest publications were maps of England and Germany in 1673, published in association with the likes of Robert Morden, John Seller and Arthur Tooker. Indeed, many of the works which bear his name appear to involve partners. We also know that he was unusual in having his own 'presse to Print'.

Morden (fl. 1669–d. 1703) began with a shop shortly after the Great Fire of 1666. His reputation is underrated, indeed Worms describes him as 'a prolific and inventive map maker whose critical reputation despite a string of innovations, remains undeservedly low'. In 1675 Greene and Morden collaborated to publish this fine plan and view of London. It was advertised in the 'London Gazette' for 21-25 October 1675 as being 'on one Imperial sheet of paper, price 12d. with descriptions 1s. 6d. pasted upon Cloth and Rowle an Ledge 4s.' The plan itself is a birds-eye perspective with the buildings shown in some detail. It extends from St. James's Park in the west to Clerkenwell, Stepney and Southwark. The rapid growth of the city following the fire is to be seen especially in the east towards Stepney. Notably there is still a blank area where St. Paul's Cathedral stood, as it was only in this year 1675 that construction of Sir Christopher Wren's design began. Two keys identify 93 points of interest on the map with a further smaller one lower down listing 10 places in Southwark.

Along the top is a fine panorama of the city entitled 'Prospect of London as it was Flourishing before the Destruction by Fire'. It is drawn from Hollar's remarkable view of London from Bankside issued in 1647. It illustrates London from Worcester House, identified first in the key, to Wapping and St Catherine's Docks to the east. It records the pre-fire St. Pauls Cathedral and in the foreground on the south bank the Globe theatre and the 'Beere bayting house'. The whole is finished with an ornate title cartouche and scale bar bottom centre.

This is the work of the engraver Wenceslaus Hollar (1607-77) who holds a high reputation in the annals of English copper plate engraving holds a. He is one of the first to record in such detail and quantity the English way of life in the seventeenth century. The breadth and depth of his work is remarkable. He was born in Prague on 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. Two years later he appears to have moved further west to Strasbourg. His natural talent flourished alongside the likes of Jan van de Velde and shortly after Matthaus Merian in Frankfurt. He worked all along the river Rhine including the Dutch towns.

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. Provenance: acquire for a private English collection c.1985. Darlington & Howgego (1964) 26.1; Hind (1922) no. 18; Pennington (1982) 1005.i; Tyacke (1978) no. 47; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [10468] - £17,500

26 - 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, the whole dissected and laid on canvas, in early wash colour, edged in green silk with marbled endpapers. With recent green cloth slipcase, otherwise in good condition.

This large-scale map of Surrey is by Christopher Greenwood (1786-1855) and his brother John Greenwood (1791-1867), they were both surveyors. Christopher Greenwood was from Yorkshire and settled in Wakefield by about 1815 before moving to London in 1818. His first large-scale survey was of Yorkshire published in 1817. His brother John was also a surveyor and in 1821 they joined forces. Along with the distribution capabilities of George Pringle and Son, they made an immediate impact with their series of large-scale surveys of many English counties. 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. 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. Rodger (1972) 445; Tooley's Dictionary (1999-2004); Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [10347] - £1,500

27 - HOLLAR, Wenceslaus - STENT, Peter. Greenwich. 1637-[c.45]. London. Two sheets joined 150 x 835 mm., laid onto later paper and folded in, imprint lower left trimmed out, otherwise in good condition. With additional small Hollar engraving of 'Greenwich Castle'.

The 'EARLIEST DATED LONDON VIEW' (Hind) and Hollar's first important work in England. The engraver Wenceslaus Hollar (1607-77) holds a high reputation. He is one of the first to record in such detail and quantity the English way of life in the seventeenth century. The breadth and depth of his work is remarkable. He was born in Prague on 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. Two years later he appears to have moved further west to Strasbourg. His natural talent flourished alongside the likes of Jan van de Velde and shortly after Matthaus Merian in Frankfurt. He worked all along the river Rhine including the Dutch towns.

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. Not long after his arrival he engraved this panorama. Arundel had a house in Greenwich and this view focused on the recently completed Queen's house would help him curry favour with the court. Russell stated of his work 'careful, perceptive work, freely and rapidly executed and, because he was both draughtsman and etcher, reliable as a record of what he saw'.

The lodge on the left is the future site of the Royal Observatory. In the centre is the Queen's house commenced in 1616 by Inigo Jones for Anne of Denmark, who was married to James I. After her death in 1619 the building remained unfinished until it recommenced for Queen Henrietta Maria in 1629, wife of Charles I. It was finally completed in 1635. It is considered England's first truly classical building. At the time it was quite the novelty and earned the nickname of 'The White House'. Behind it can be seen the Tudor palace of Greenwich. The river Thames can be seen through the background from London on the left in the background downriver towards Blackwall. Ships are plying their way up and down.

Only two known examples of the first state are known, one in the British Museum discovered in Germany in 1857, the other acquired for the Royal Library, Windsor. A second state removed the dedication, it was likely issued around the time of the Queen's unpopularity when she eventually left the county in January 1642. The third state was presumably issued shortly after when a poem in Latin was added, written by Hollar's friend Henry Peacham (1578- died in or after 1644), most likely before his death.

State 1 – Dated 1637. Two known examples

State 2 – c.1642. Dedication erased.

State 3 – c.1642. A four-line poem in Latin added to the cartouche followed by Hollar's imprint again dated 1637

State 4 – c.1644. Imprint removed and replaced by four lines in English and Hollar identification. Outside the lower left margin is the imprint of Peter Stent erased tent added before 1665.

The active printseller Peter Stent (1613?-65) most likely acquired the engraving at the time Hollar left for Antwerp in 1644. It is recorded that Stent paid Hollar the sum of 30 shillings for the plate, considered by some derisory. This is an example of the fourth state with the imprint unfortunately trimmed. Affixed below is a small engraving of Greenwich Castle by Hollar taken from Daniel King's 'Orthographical Designe', c.1660. The page reference is to the Camden 'Britannia' of 1637.

Provenance: Sotheby's London 7 December 1993 lot 185, a five-volume composite 'History of England' by

David Hume 1806 with 1,644 plates! It had the bookplate of Richard Henry Alexander Bennet. The prints were collected by the noted Richard Bull (1721-1805) whose daughter was Elizabeth Bull of North Court Manor, Isle of Wight (1749-1809). She left her books to R. H. Alexander Bennet of Beckenham, Kent. The lines round the sheets are typical of Richard Bull, who had put the collection together; private English collection. Globe (1985) 359; Griffiths (1998) no 45 (illustrating the first state); Griffiths & Kesnerová (1983) no. 49; Hind (1922) no. 20, pl. 28; Hyde (1985) p. 15 & fig. 6 (state 3); ODNB; Pennington (1982) 977.4; Russell (1979) p. 23; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [10475] *Illustrated inside front cover* - £1,950

28 - HOLLAR, Wenceslaus – OVERTON, John. Oxforde. c.1643-[c70]. London. 285 x 360 mm., etching, cut close losing most of the Overton imprint and laid on paper with manuscript border, otherwise in good condition.

AN EXTREMELY RARE PLAN OF OXFORD BY HOLLAR. In the annals of English copper plate engraving Wenceslaus Hollar (1607-77) holds a high reputation. He is one of the first to record in such detail and quantity the English way of life in the seventeenth century. The breadth and depth of his work is remarkable. See the previous entry.

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. During this period some of his engravings were published by the largest printseller at the time, Peter Stent. The Arundel's had left London for Holland just before the outbreak of the Civil War.

Oxford was staunchly Royalist during the English Civil War and hosted the Royal Court of Charles I from 1642-46. Hollar no doubt was present in Oxford at the time and engraved this superb birds-eye plan of the city orientated with north approximately at the bottom. A numbered key identifies 48 notable places with the arms of the city beneath. A small inset lower left identifies the surrounding countryside. At the top is a fine prospect Oxford from the east with a further key identifying 16 places.

Sixteen coats of arms of the colleges flank the side borders topped by the arms of the founder of the city, Eldred, and the University. Each of the colleges bears the year of foundation with University College being stated as the year 872, following the legend which rose in the fourteenth century that King Alfred was the founder in that year. It was in fact 1249. Signed 'W. Hollar sculp', the additional trimmed imprint is not however by his hand. This example is laid down and came from a composite work sold at Sotheby's, London, 7 December 1993 as lot 185. A five-volume composite 'History of England' by David Hume, 1806, with 1,644 plates! It had the bookplate of Richard Henry Alexander Bennet. The prints were collected by the noted Richard Bull (1721-1805) whose daughter was Elizabeth Bull of North Court Manor, Isle of Wight (1749-1809). She left her books to R. H. Alexander Bennet of Beckenham, Kent. The lines round the sheets are typical of Richard Bull, who had put the collection together.

Provenance: Sotheby's London 7 December 1993 lot 185, a five-volume composite 'History of England' by David Hume 1806 with 1,644 plates! It had the bookplate of Richard Henry Alexander Bennet. The prints were collected by the noted Richard Bull (1721-1805) whose daughter was Elizabeth Bull of North Court Manor, Isle of Wight (1749-1809). She left her books to R. H. Alexander Bennet of Beckenham, Kent. The lines round the sheets are typical of Richard Bull, who had put the collection together. Private English collection. British Museum Q,6.106; ESTC R212330; not in Globe (1985); Griffiths (1998); Griffiths & Kesnerová (1983); Pennington (1982) 1054; Sotheby's London 7 December 1993 lot 185; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [10467] *Illustrated inside back cover* - £2,500

29 - JEFFERYS, Thomas & TUKE, John. The County of York Survey'd in MDCCLXVII, VIII, IX and MDCCLXX. 1772-[87]. London. Large folio (620 x 390 mm.), contemporary half russia, gilt stamped red calf title label affixed to both boards, with marbled endpapers, blank endpapers, Jeffreys map of Yorkshire in 20 sheets in early outline colour each approximately 600 x 600 mm., including key map as plate V; bound with the Tuke large scale map of the county in 4 sheets, each approximately 600 x 725



mm., each in full early wash colour; bound with Tuke's map of Holderness 625 x 485 mm. With light off-setting to the Jefferys, some foxing to the Holderness otherwise in very good condition.

A wonderful bound collection of large-scale maps of Yorkshire with a fine provenance including the extremely rare FIRST EDITION OF THE JOHN TUKE map. The first map within is by Thomas Jefferys (1719-71) and is an example of the FIRST EDITION of his great twenty-sheet large-scale map of the county of Yorkshire. It was however issued posthumously as he died 20 November 1771. He was one of the great architects behind the rise of the large-scale mapping of English counties during the middle of the eighteenth century. The survey of Yorkshire was undertaken by John Ainslie (1745-1828), Thomas Donald (fl.1750-c.1797) and Joseph Hodskinson (1735-1812) between 1767 and 1770. It is published on a scale of one inch to the mile and is considered one of Jefferys' finest productions. It consists of a general map as sheet V, a fine double page engraved title and excellent plans of Sheffield, Leeds, Ripon, Kingston-upon-Hull and Scarborough mostly drawn to the great scale of 132 yards to the inch. It also contains fine views of Middleham Castle and Fountains Abbey engraved by William Walker (1729-93) after Nicholas Thomas Dall. The map illustrates the three Ridings and also the individual Wapontakes with early outline colour.

Bound with the FIRST STATE of the VERY RARE separately published large-scale map of Yorkshire by John Tuke. Little is known of Tuke in the carto-bibliographies other than that he was a land surveyor in York with printed maps issued between 1787 and 1798. Further research identifies the Tuke family as Quaker innovators. Members were behind what became the Rowntree's Cocoa Works, the Retreat Mental Hospital and three Quaker schools. John Tuke (30 June 1759-19 January 1841) was the fourth born or five children to William Tuke (1732-1822) and Elizabeth Hoyland (1729-60). William Tuke was a tea merchant and grocer in York and a pioneer in work on mental health. Our John Tuke was born in Lincroft, Bishopshill, York and married Sarah Mildred (1762-1829), daughter of Daniel Mildred and Lydia Daniel, on 16 Apr 1783. They had eight children and he died in Bishopshill, York.

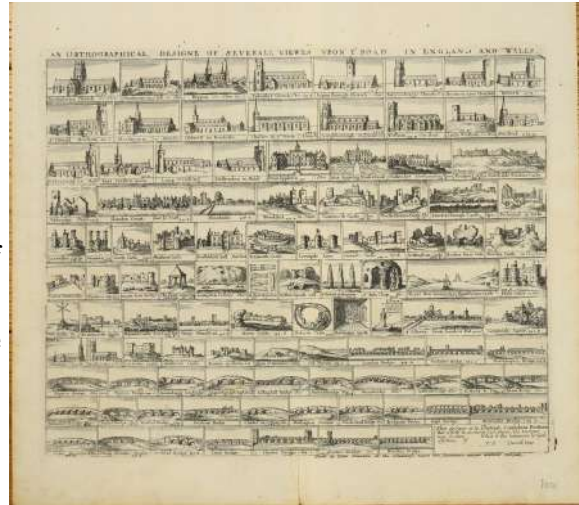
In 1787 he would publish two maps, one of the region of Holderness (also found here) in Yorkshire, the other being this large four-sheet map of the whole county. Lower right below the beautifully engraved title cartouche of a north east view of York is the imprint of 'Wm. Darton Engr. Birchin Lane, London'. It is unclear from this whether he is responsible for just the title cartouche or the whole map. Two insets appear on the map of which that upper right is entitled 'Reduced Map of the County of York describing the Roman Roads & c. and also the intended Grand Canal betwixt the Rivers Ouse and Humber ...' The Explanation below describes the different typography used to illustrate the Market towns, Parishes and other villages etc. Churches, Country Seats and Parks are also singled out as are the differing types of roads and, rivers, boundaries and the divisions of the Wapontakes. Lower left is an inset plan of Kingston upon Hull surveyed by Anthony Bower (fl.1781-1813+) in 1786. Copac only records four examples in institutions: British Library; Brotherton Library, Leeds (2 examples); Allen Collection, Bodleian Library, Oxford. Rodger in her extensive survey identifies six others. Beautifully wash coloured at the time by Wapontake.

Bound with the rare separately published map of Holderness in the East Riding of Yorkshire. John Tuke's 'map of Holderness is of particular significance and due to its large scale, it is possible to recognise areas which have now been eroded by the sea' (Rawnsley). Actual distances to the sea from five villages are given but the most interesting part of the map is the identification of several towns lost to the sea noted just offshore. Some are even in the Humber Estuary. Examples are Pensthorpe, Birstall Garth, Owthorne, Sandley Meer and Auburne which amongst others have all since disappeared into the sea. Previous places washed away are also noted such as 'Hartburn, washed away by the sea', 'Site of Hornsea Burton' and others. This whole area of East Yorkshire has long been eroded by the sea, its most significant capture being Ravenser where King Henry IV landed in 1399. The town at one-point rivalled Grimsby and Hull for importance. This map of Holderness includes Kingston upon Hull, Beverley and Hornsea.

Provenance: Bears the bookplate of the Vernon-Harcourt family, most likely that of Edward Venables-Vernon-Harcourt (1757-1847), Archbishop of York. He was the third son of George Venables-Vernon, 1st Baron Vernon and it was he who inherited the Harcourt estate on the death of his cousin, the last of the Harcourt's. Collection of Ian Voase Askew (1921-2014), Wellingham Folly, Sussex. Eden (1975); Rawnsley (1970) 27 & 30; Rodgers (1972) 516 & 536, Whitaker (1933) 240; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [8684] - £7,500

30 - KING, Daniel – OVERTON, John. An Orthographical Designe of Severall Viewes Upon ye Road in England and Wales. c.1660-[72]. London. John Overton at the whitehorse near the fountaine tavern without Newgate. 295 x 365 mm., in excellent condition.

WITH ARGUABLY THE EARLIEST ENGLISH INDUSTRIAL SCENE. A curious separately published print with 101 small engravings in rows. Lower right is the comment 'This designe is to illustrate Cambdens Britannia that where he mentions such places the curious may see them, which is the endeavour by Gods assistance of Y[our] S[ervant] Daniell King'. Daniel King (fl.1656-61) was born in Chester around 1615 and became an engraver and draughtsman. He went to London briefly in the 1650s. His best-known works are for the 'Vale- Royall of England: or the county Palatine of Chester Illustrated', 1656 and the 'Monasticon Anglicanum or the Cathedrall and Conventuall Churches of England and Wales', in the same year by William Dugdale. Russell states that he 'worked in a similar manner to Hollar and may have learnt the craft of etching from him'.



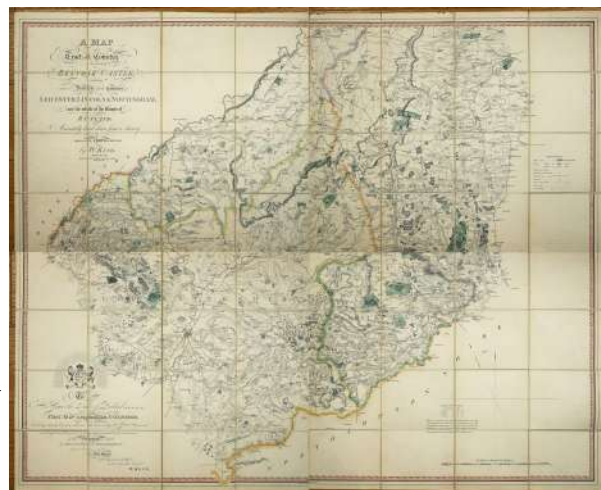
During the Interregnum, printsellers were very active. The likes of Peter Stent (1613?-65), Robert Walton (1618-88) and Thomas Jenner (fl. 1621-72) sold a wide range of loose engravings. With this print, King endeavoured to enable the buyer to tie in the image with a description of it found in one of the most common books of the day, William Camden's 'Britannia', the last edition of which was in 1637. 'His work often the only extant record of buildings now lost' (Worms & Baynton-Williams). Griffiths stated, 'If the print looks backwards, it also looks forward to the practice of extra-illustration'. It is unsigned but Pennington identified the plate as being the work of Wenceslaus Hollar (1607-77). He was one of the first to record in such detail and quantity the English way of life in the seventeenth century.

Subjects illustrated include cathedrals, churches, country houses, castles, ruins, a series of bridges and an image of Lampton Colliery in Durham. This is claimed by Russell to be 'a very early – if not the very earliest – picture of an English industrial site'. Campbell wrote that it 'antedates by some ten years Peter Har-tovet's painting of the same site, described by Klingender (p. 5) as probably the earliest view of an English industrial landscape'. Other places of interest include Theobalds, Woodstock and Liverpool Castle, all of which have disappeared. It was first available around 1660 and following King's death in 1664 was acquired by John Overton who also acquired the stock of Stent on his death. For this second state he added his imprint lower right. Presumably acquired by Overton after King's death. Although Pennington stated that it was likely issued by Overton at the time of the 1695 edition of Camden's 'Britannia', it is in fact found advertised by Overton in 1673. Pennington cites only the example in the Royal Library at Windsor of the first state. An example of the second state is found in the King's Topographical Collection in the British Library (K.Top.6.61). Their catalogue entry details each view. A fascinating link may be found at <https://viaeregiae.org/index.php/hollar-1660/> which locates every image on an interactive map.

Private English collection since c.1985. Baynton-Williams (2006); Campbell, Tony (1977) Weinreb & Douwma catalogue 17, no. 77; not in the ESTC; Globe (1985) p. 229 (K487); Griffiths (1998) no. 128, pp. 191-2; ODNB; Pennington (1982) 906A; Priestley (1972); Russell (1979) p. 24; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [10474] - £1,950

31 - KING, William. A Map of a Tract of Country Surrounding Belvoir Castle; including extensive Districts of the Counties of Leicester, Lincoln & Nottingham; and the whole of the County of Rutland. 1836. London. J. Wyld & Son Geographer to the King, Charing Cross East. 1140 x 1420 mm., dissected and laid on thick paper in four sections, early outline colour, otherwise in good condition.

This survey of the Belvoir hunt was 'Accurately laid down from a Survey taken in the years 1804. 5. & 6' by William King (fl.1791-c.1810). It is only the second to be undertaken since that in Saxton's time. Belvoir Castle in Leicestershire was first built shortly after the



Norman conquest in 1066 and has since been rebuilt at least three times. It is the Seat of the Dukes of Rutland, to whom this map is dedicated. The fifth Duke chose the architect James Wyatt to rebuild the castle around 1800. Nearing completion in 1816, it was almost destroyed in a fire. Major art works were lost with an estimated value of £120,000 including pictures by Titian, Rubens, van Dyck and Reynolds. It is situated at the heart of one of the most famous fox-hunting regions of the country. The Belvoir Hunt was established in 1750.

This is the second 'Corrected' edition of this rare map first published in 1806, both are rare. It details many of the features of interest to fox hunters, namely the nature of enclosed areas such as gorse, thorns or pasture. Many minor roads and tracks are identified and the variation of magnetic north is recorded. This edition is published by James Wyld & Son. James Wyld (1790-1836) was joined by his son of the same name but died 14 October 1836, the year of this publication. Provenance: Dominic Winter 6 May 2010 lot 31. Baum (1972) p. 24; Carroll (1996) p. xxv; Deadman (2010) p. 136; Eden (1975); Tooley's Dictionary (1999-2004); Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [10400] - £495

32 - LEA, Philip. A Mapp Containing the Townes Villages Gentlemens Houses Roads Rivers Woods and other Remarks for 20 Miles Round



London. c.1690. London. Phil. Lea at ye Atlas & Her-cules in Cheapside. 515 x 560 mm., early outline colour, with minor water stain, printed on thick paper, with fold as issued, otherwise in good condition.

Although the first plan of London dates to the sixteenth century, the first map of the environs of London was not engraved until that of John Ogilby by Wenceslaus Hollar in 1670. Only two known examples survive of a later state by William Morgan dated 1683: in the Royal Collection at Windsor Castle and in a private English collection. It was intended to accompany a multi volume atlas by Ogilby, but he died with only the road book 'Britannia' being published. Shortly afterwards two further maps were published extending 20 miles around.

This map by Philip Lea (fl.1683-1700) was published c.1690 and is in the first state of three. It came from a William Berry atlas published at the same time. The map takes in the home counties and extends outwards to Hemel Hempstead, Hatfield, Chipping Ongar, Brentwood,

Gravesend, Sevenoaks, Guildford, Chertsey, Uxbridge and Rickmansworth. The map is marked by squares of 3 miles and displays an extensive road network. The Explanation states that market towns are illustrated by a 'Round Roman Hand'. The county borders are marked by dotted lines as are the Hundreds. Degrees of longitude and latitude are in the margins along with letters and numbers for grid referencing.

Examples are found in the British Library's copy of the Lea edition of Saxton's atlas, c.1693 and the Custis atlas at Colonial Williamsburg, one of only four composite world atlases known by Lea. It is also listed as a separate publication in Lea's catalogue of c.1698 with 'an Alphabetical Table for the easie finding any place in the Map'. Provenance: acquired c.1975 for a private English collection. Barber (2012) pp. 106-7; Darlington & Howgego (1964) 41.(1), see also 34; Pritchard & Taliaferro (2002) p. 331 no. 16; Shirley (2004) T.Sax 1h 30; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9734] - £4,500

33 - LILY, George - BERTELLI, Ferrando. Britania Insula Quae Duo Regna Continet Angliam Et Scotiam Cum Hibernia Adiacente. 1562. Venice. Ferrando Bertelli. 480 x 350 mm., cut close with original extended margins as usually issued, with light water stain to upper right margin, otherwise in good condition.

This map is derived from the extremely rare two-sheet one by George Lily (c.1510-59) printed in Rome in 1546. That was the first separately published map of the British Isles and is recognised as the first modern map of the Isles. Its sources were numerous with many up to date. The big improvement was in the depiction of Scotland. Lily was a son of the famous grammarian, or linguist, William Lily and was under the patronage of Reginald Pole, with whom he returned from Italy in 1556. He was a noted historian and Catholic exile in Rome. Unfortunately, that map is of remarkable rarity with just 14 examples currently recorded, only two of which are in private hands.

Of the original highly influential map there were more than a dozen later derivatives, all separately published. In 1549 two woodcut maps were published in Antwerp both of which survive in just one known example. Similarly, one by Matteo Pagano in Venice, also a woodcut, is known in just one example. The first copper plate version was published in Rome in 1556, which is unsigned and bears the newly formed Jesuit Society insignia 'IHS' lower right, by which monogram it is usually known. Shortly after in 1562, Ferrando Bertelli (fl.1556-72) published this similarly orientated map in Venice.

A simple title within a lined panel appears on the right side which is concluded with the imprint. A further panel on the left bears more text with the imprint of 'Ferando de Berteli exc. 1561'. The second 'I' in the date of the right cartouche appears added which likely is a last-minute addition as the Bertelli imprint is dated 1561. Degrees of longitude and latitude are marked but the scale of miles is omitted. All four cardinals are named and are placed inside the border. The engraving itself is the work of the renowned Paolo Forlani (fl.1560-71), we know little about him. David Woodward expended considerable effort to catalogue his works. Forlani, or Furlani, came from Verona and died it is assumed in Venice in the mid-1570s, quite possible in one of the outbreaks of the plague which claimed thirty percent of the population. Caraci claimed his career began in 1558 without providing supporting evidence. The earliest dated map he signed is 1560, one of the world for Giovanni Camocio. Along with Giacomo Gastaldi he worked in Venice and produced some of the most attractive maps of the period. Provenance: private English collection. Bifolco & Ronca (2018) I p. 760; Karrow (1993) pp. 226 & 270; Lynam (1934); Meurer (2004) no. 6; Shirley (1991) 70; Tooley (1939) 272; Tooley (1999-2004); Woodward (1990) no. 12. [9996] - £19,500



34 - LINDLEY, Joseph & CROSLEY, William. To the Kings most excellent Majesty, This Map of the County of Surrey, From a Survey made in the Yeasr 1789 and 1790 ... 1793. London. Publish'd for Lindley & Crosley. No. 10 Surrey Place Kent Road. 815 x 1120 mm., two sheets, full early wash colour, dissected and laid on contemporary linen, with original marbled paper slipcase, worn.

RARE LARGE-SCALE MAP OF SURREY. This is the fourth and last map of the county illustrated on a large scale of at least one inch to a mile before the Ordnance Survey. It was undertaken by Joseph Lindley (1756-1808) and William Crosley who fortunately for us, were one of the few who left their working notes on its production in a published memoir. Lindley worked in the Time Department at Greenwich and rose to become Head of the Department. His observational skills meant that he was sent to Paris with William Roy (1726-90) to help with the triangulation between Paris and London. It was Roy's measurement of the Hounslow Heath base line in 1784, shown on the map, which formed the basis of the London-Paris triangulation.

After receiving permission from Roy to use his five measurements within Surrey, he proceeded to survey the remainder of the county drawing on 85 stations or high points. Lindley then sought the partnership of the



draughtsman William Crosley (d.1794). An experienced Estate Surveyor who also worked considerably on the Rochdale Canal. Crosley undertook the topographical survey. The survey was completed in 1790 and a study of the orthography followed. This was a check on the spelling of place names. The finished work was then sent to Benjamin Baker (1766-1841), the engraver at Islington. A first undated state was issued in c.1792 of which according to Rodgers only one example survives, in the British Library. A second state, quite likely first published, was issued dated as here 15 April 1793. The map includes not only the whole county but rudimentary outlines of the suburbs of London north of the river Thames. This also enables the map to record the Hounslow Heath base line and the parallel of latitude of the Royal Observatory Greenwich.

All the usual features are identified. A couple of unusual features are the inclusion of windmills in visual form and all milestones on the roads are noted with small round circles. The whole is finished with a fine architectural title cartouche and in full early wash colour. The project was not a success, hence the map's rarity. Harley (1965) p. 63; Rodgers (1972) 439; this edition not in Sharp (1929); Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [10345] - £1,650

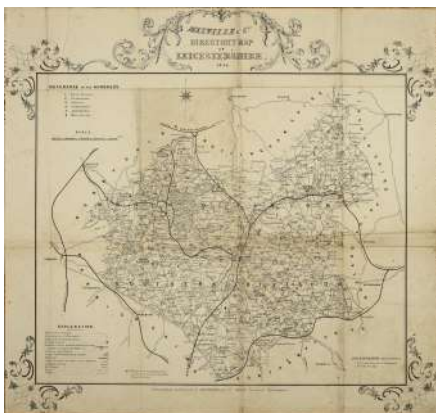


35 - MARTIN, Patrick. Martin's Sportman's Almanack, Kalendar, and Travellers' Guide, for 1818; Containing Ample Directions, in Monthly Order, for Shooting, Coursing, Hunting, and Fishing 1818. London. Simpkin & Marshall, Stationers' Court, Ludgate Hill. Duodecimo (175 x 105 mm.), full contemporary calf, ornate gilt panelled with gilt title to upper board, rebacked preserving original marbled endpapers. Typographic title page with circular duty ink stamp as often, pp. (4), 268, (4), engraved Address and Contents leaf and 43 maps, including general map of England and Wales, 40 maps of the English counties (Yorkshire folding with light creasing) and separate maps of North and South Wales, all in early wash colour, some manuscript notations in tables of game taken in 1819, 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 time.

This work was produced by a Patrick Martin. Todd, 'Dictionary of Printers', 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. In this example though, Nottinghamshire is bound early. Although apparently written by Martin, the work was published by Simpkin & Marshall, a firm which remained extant until the 1940s. This Almanac 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. Provenance: inscription on front free endpaper 'Cha Potter'; Burden collection duplicate acquired in 1976. Beresiner (1983) pp. 234-7; not in Chubb (1927) 344; Smith (1982); Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [10452] - £495



36 - MELVILLE & CO. Melville & Co.s Directory Map of Leicestershire. 1854. Worcester. Melville & Co. 450 x 480 mm., lithographic map, folded as issued, some reinforcement to the folds on the verso, decoration in the margin slightly trimmed, otherwise in

good condition. A very ornate directory map printed by Stevenson and Co. at Middle Pavement, Nottingham, for inclusion in Melville & Co.'s 'Directory and Gazetteer of Leicestershire'. Directories of several other counties were published by the firm and often including ornate maps like this. Deadman and Brooks (2010) pp. 238-9; not in Tooley's Dictionary (1999-2004). [10408]
- £150

ONLY ONE KNOWN EXAMPLE

37 - MOLL, Herman. A New Map of the West or Southwest Part of England Containing all the Citties, Market Townes, Villages, Castles, Harbours, Great & Small Roads & London.

1688. London. Sold by Herman Moll in Vanlys Court in Black fryars and by Thomas Terry at ye Red Lyon without Newgate. 300 x 485 mm., early outline colour, one or two fox marks, repaired tear in right margin just into the neatline, repaired tear just above the north Cornish coast with a couple of repaired holes nearby, considering its rarity, in good condition.

After extensive research we have been unable to locate any other example of this map. It was advertised in the 'London Gazette' for 6-10 December 1688 where it was stated that it 'fitted for Travellers to carry in a Pocket Book without damage; Price 6d. coloured 8d. on Sarcenet 2s 6d.' Sarcenet interestingly is a fine soft silk. The one recorded example is found with four other maps bound into 'The History of the Rebellion and Civil Wars' by the Earl of Clarendon, 1702-04, in the Paul Mellon Library at Yale University (Folio A D 87).

Herman Moll (1654?-1732) arrived in England from Holland by 1678 and rose to become one of the most successful cartographers of his era. His engraving style is unique and attractive. Thomas Terry (fl.1686-89) is not well known to us; he is not even listed in Tooley's 'Dictionary of Mapmakers'. The BBTI identifies him as trading at the Red Lion without Newgate, as a map, print and bookseller. The following year Moll and Terry would sell a similar map of Ireland described as a pocket map and available on silk. That map is not even listed in Bonar-Law's carto-bibliography of maps of Ireland. Two further maps are noted by Terry 'A new Mapp of the Kingdom of Hungary' and 'Greece with part of Anatolia'.

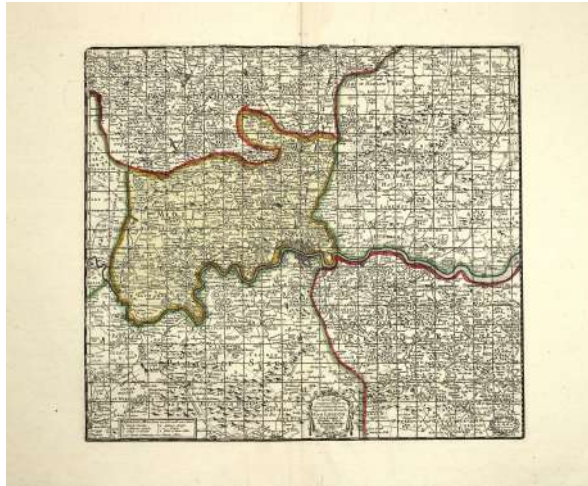
The apparent purpose for its publication is no doubt the arrival of William of Orange in November 1688 to claim the English throne. It was brought about by the fact that Charles II had no legitimate heirs and this meant the crown passed to his brother James, the Duke of York. Unfortunately, it had become public knowledge that he had converted to Catholicism in the 1670s. James II came to the throne in 1685 and initially he was reassuring. Gradually however, his favour to Catholics surfaced. The birth of a male heir in the summer of 1688 brought about more concern and approaches to James' protestant daughter Mary and her husband William of Orange.

William had his own agenda which involved his war with Louis XIV's France. Although William arrived with military force in England it was in fact a peaceful conflict, at least in England. His overwhelming force consisted of 43 men-of-war and over 400 other sea going vessels. A force four times that of the Spanish Armada. William landed at Torbay 5 November 1688 aided by the wind which had kept James' fleet from intercepting. James had built a formidable force of 25,000 men which were encamped at Hounslow Heath clearly identified on the edge of the map by 'Hounslow 10 Miles From London'. As they advanced to the west to meet William's advance, support within his own forces withered away to such a degree that James retreated to London. At the time of publication William had advanced to Salisbury.

With this background in mind Herman Moll and Thomas Terry published this map of the west of England. Probably the best clue as to the fact that the map was designed for this development in mind is the fact that London is omitted entirely. The map illustrates an extensive network of 'Great & Small Roads'. Although Moll was engraving maps from as early as 1678 for Moses Pitt, 1688 is the year of his own first publications, all of them are rare. Bennett describes the map as 'the first comprehensive map showing the roads of the South West'. Provenance: private English collection since c.1985. Bennett (2007) 'Road-Books' p. 30; Bennett (2007) 'Roads Devon & Cornwall' p. 71, both Bennett books incorrectly dating it to 1710; Tyacke (1978) no.157 & p.123. [8683] *Illustrated back cover*
- £7,500

38 - MOLL, Herman. A New Map Containing the Towns Gentlemens Houses Villages and other Remarks Round London. c.1690. London. 260 x 290 mm., in early wash colour, with large margins, in very good condition.

A VERY RARE EARLY PRODUCTION BY HERMAN MOLL (c.1654-1732) in superb early wash colour. Robert Hooke's diary states that Moll was working as an engraver for Moses Pitt in 1678, this puts his arrival in London at the latest to 1678. The date of issue for this map is mistakenly given as c.1700 by Darling-



ton and Howgego in their study of the maps of London. This is determined by the imprint address of Vanleys Court (Wanley's Court) which Moll occupied from 1688 to 1691. The first printed map of the region around London (15 miles) was engraved by Wenceslaus Hollar for John Ogilby's planned grand atlas of Britain which never materialised. Only two copies survive, both in a later state by William Morgan dated 1683. In 1686 Robert Morden published one of 20 miles around. Philip Lea published a similar map which is given the date of c.1690 by Darlington and Howgego. That makes this, one of the very earliest printed maps of the 'country' around London, now of course very much a part of it!

A fine detailed map showing hundreds of place names in the greater London area, extending from Hertford and Ware in the north to Dorking, Reigate and Chelmsford in the south. It extends eastwards to include Chelmsford and west to take in Guildford and Windsor.

This example owes its survival to its inclusion in a book. An example is found in the British Library within a Jaillot 'Atlas Nouveau', 1692, and in the Kings Topographical Collection (K.Top.6.67). Provenance: acquired Amsterdam Book Fair February 1999; private English collection. Darlington & Howgego (1964) no. 49; Shirley (2004) T.Jai 1c II no. 17; Tyacke (1978) p.123. [9990] - £1,750



39 - MORDEN, Robert. Cornwall. 1676. London. 60 x 95 mm., in good condition. A nice example of a very rare cartographic playing card. Morden's cards usually come in two states, but that of Cornwall was only issued in one. It was first advertised in the 'Term Catalogues' for Easter Term 1676 'The 52 Countries [sic] of England and Wales, described in a Pack of Cards ... Sold by Robert Morden at the Atlas in Cornhill, Will. Berry at the Globe in the Strand, Robert Green in Budge Row, and George Minikin at the King's Head in S. Martin's.' The second state was advertised in the 'Term Catalogues' for October of the same year, 1676.

Following the Restoration of King Charles II there was much renewed interest in the pleasures of life in England after the puritan values of the Cromwell era. Amongst these was a keen desire for gaming, including the use of packs of cards. Geographical cards had been issued before this date but they usually constituted descriptive text with or without a small illustration of some kind; for example, those of H. Winstanley in 1665. The mid-1670s saw a rush of cards bearing maps. Provenance: Clive A. Burden Ltd. 2017 Catalogue 14 118a; Arber (1903-06) I. 263; Mann & Kingsley (1972) p. 26; Quixley (1966) no. 19; Quixley (2018) pp. 59; Skelton (1970) no. 94; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9865] - £950

40 - MORDEN, Robert. Surrey. 1676. London. 60 x 95 mm., in good condition. FIRST STATE. A nice example of a very rare cartographic playing card. Robert Morden's cards usually come in two states, this is an example of the first before the addition of neighbouring counties. It was first advertised in the 'Term Catalogues' for Easter Term 1676 as 'The 52 Countries [sic] of England and Wales, described in a Pack of Cards ... Sold by Robert Morden at the Atlas in Cornhill, Will. Berry at the Globe in the Strand, Robert Green in Budge Row, and George Minikin at the King's Head in S. Martin's.' The second state was advertised in the 'Term Catalogues' for October of the same year, 1676.

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41 - MORDEN, Robert and BERRY, William. A New Mapp of the Sea Coasts of England, France and Holland. c.1672. London. 435 x 550 mm., a tear runs between Flanders and France, there

are two others above, two more smaller tears are along the lower margin, and one on the left side. Similarly, a small thumbnail sized area has been filled in lower left of the title where there has been some loss at the fold. All tears have been professionally restored and the whole has been re-margined, not backed, and some of the engraved neatline is lacking on the right, otherwise in good condition.

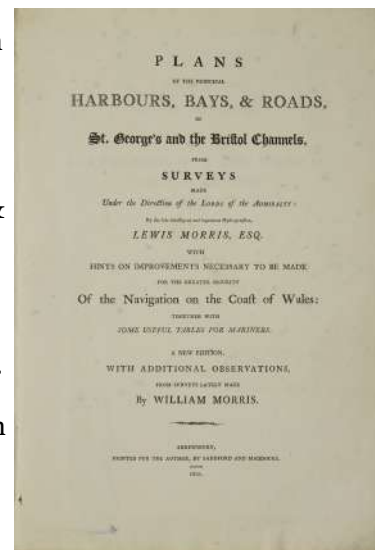
An UNRECORDED AND APPARENTLY UNIQUE EXAMPLE of a sea chart of the English Channel and North Sea engraved by Francis Lamb. The address given in the imprint by William Berry was occupied by him in the period 1672-76. This chart was likely published at the time of the Third Anglo-Dutch War 1672-74. Morden and Berry had already published a map of the Seventeen Provinces of the Low Countries at the outbreak of hostilities. England declared war at the end of March 1672 and in the 'London Gazette' for 2-6 May were already advertising the map. It is highly likely that this chart was issued at a similar time. There is no mention retrospectively of any aspects of the war which might support an argument that says it was issued to illustrate the forthcoming conflict.



"Two of the most active publishers and mapsellers in London during the end of the seventeenth century were Robert Morden (fl. 1669-d.1703) and William Berry (1639-1718). At the beginning of their careers, it appears they worked in partnership. The 'Term Catalogues' detail publications together between 1673 and 1677. Most early records, including those of the diarist Samuel Pepys, refer to their activity in the production of globes. The last known evidence of a partnership was their petition to the crown in September 1678 for a licence to produce a folio atlas of the world in an 'alphabetical manner'. This would become the sole production of Berry. Morden and Berry would both sell Richard Daniel's map of c.1679. Morden began with a shop shortly after the Great Fire of 1666. His reputation is underrated, indeed Worms describes him as 'a prolific and inventive map maker whose critical reputation despite a string of innovations, remains undeservedly low'." (Burden).

The map is engraved by Francis Lamb (fl.1667-1701). It extends from Normandy and Southampton to Texel and York and is centred on the Straits of Dover. An extensive search has revealed that this appears to be the only known example. Further research also identifies that the plate was purchased soon after by John Seller and is found included three known atlases. These are the 'Atlas Maritimus' owned by the Earl of Essex and those at Yale (CBA Atlas Folio A); BL Maps 1066.(6). When Seller entered financial difficulties and went into a partnership otherwise referred to as the Combine in 1677 a third state was issued. Examples of the map in this state have been located in three further atlases; Library of Congress 'Atlas Maritimus' (Phillips 4150); BL untitled atlas (Maps C.27.d.17) M.Sell 4a no. 53; NMM Thornton 'Atlas Maritimus' Sanderson 449 no. 10. A reduction of this map was also published by Morden and Berry at a similar date using the same addresses. Provenance: Clive A. Burden Ltd; private English collection. Burden (1996-2007) II p. 431; Tyacke (1978) no. 11; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [8773] - £2,950

42 - MORRIS, William. Plans of the Principal Harbours, Bays, & Roads, in St. George's and the Bristol Channels, From Surveys Made Under the Direction of the Lords of the Admiralty: By the late intelligent and ingenious Hydrographer, Lewis Morris, Esq. 1801. Shrewsbury. Quarto (305 x 220 mm.), later quarter calf, embossed titles to spine, protecting the original blue paper wrappers, with typographic title page, Dedication, Preface and List of Subscribers followed by a list of Officers in His Majesty's Navy, Observations, pp. xii, 21,



and 32 engraved charts consisting of one large folding one and 3 other folding charts, uncut, some light dampstaining, otherwise in good condition.

Lewis Morris (1701-65) from his early twenties was employed as an estate surveyor in and around Anglesey, many of which survive to this day in Bangor. In 1729 he was appointed 'Searcher and Customs Officer' at Beaumaris and Holyhead. It is whilst employed here that he learnt of the poor quality of the charts of the island and coastline of Wales in general. At that time mariners were relying on those of Captain Greenville Collins published in the 'Great Britain's Coasting Pilot' from 1693. Although they were undoubtedly an advance at the time, they were still inadequate and inaccurate. In 1735 he proposed to the Admiralty that he undertake a large-scale survey of the Welsh coast. As is often the case he received little support. So, he began surveying the island of Anglesey in 1737 using his own funds. With the help of his old employer's influence at the Admiralty he managed to acquire the use of a vessel in 1739 to continue the work. Still his work received no official backing for publication so, in 1748 he published the work privately.

The 'Plans of Harbours, Bars, Bays and Roads in St. George's Channel' was an immediate success, there are no less than 1,247 individual subscribers listed. His son William (1758-1808) re-published the book offered here in 1801 with entirely new engraved plates. There are also some entirely new plates including one large folding one of Liverpool and Chester, and another of Dublin. The dedication to the Lords Commissioners is dated Aberystwyth, 1 June 1801. Notable names listed amongst the subscribers is Alexander Dalrymple and William Faden, the publisher who ordered 20 copies. Evans (1964) pp. 11-12; Evans (1969) pp. 28-31 no. 102; Morris (1998); Robinson (1979); Sanderson (1971) 402; refer Shirley Atlases in the BL M.Morr 1a. [9764] - £1,250

43 - OLIVER, John. A Mapp of the Cities of London & Westminster & Burrough of Southwark with their Suburbs as it is now Rebuilt since the late dreadful Fire. c.1676. London. John Seller and John Hill. 445 x 590 mm., with some loss of engraved area upper and lower right and lower left, trimmed close to the engraved border but with extended margins, the double folds are generally in good condition with some light reinforcement on the verso only, otherwise okay for an extremely rare map.



ONLY THREE RECORDED EXAMPLES. Following the destruction of much of London by the Great Fire of 1666 several surveyors were appointed to map the ruins in 1668. One of these was John Oliver (1616?-1701) described by Worms and Baynton-Williams as a 'Builder, architect, glass-painter, mapmaker, surveyor, printseller and engraver'. His earliest recorded works were for John Seller in 1675. He married Susanna Speed a grand daughter of John Speed. He was described once by Robert Hooke as 'a rascal, a villain, a dog and a devil'. He does however mention him on several occasions and helped him in the production of this map. The date given for the original publication of this plan is derived from the list of known address of John Seller as published by Tyacke. In 1676 Seller was using Hills' shop which it seems would provide

a more accurate date than that given by Darlington and Howgego. As Campbell states in the Douwma catalogue this 'places it in the same year as Ogilby and Morgan's, considered to be the first of the reconstruction plans'. About Seller we know quite a lot, however of John Hills little is known. His brief period of cartographic activity is almost entirely in partnership with John Seller and occurred in the late 1670s. In 1676 they published the extremely rare 'A Mapp of New England' and in 1679 they issued Proposals for an 'Atlas Anglicanus' which never came to fruition.

The plan extends from St. James's Park and Westminster in the west to Stepney in the east. This is one of the earliest of these reconstruction plans. The river is still only crossed by the one bridge down river from which the Thames is crowded with vessels plying their trade highlighting the trading nature of the city. There are three numbered keys to places of note, that upper left is flanked by two figures carrying the Mace and a sword, upper right the arms of the City bear the legend 'Insignia Londini'. A further smaller key is placed in Southwark. The ornate cartouche upper centre illustrates the acquired wealth, trading and know-

ledge of the city. Darlington & Howgego identify three states of the map, this is an example of the first with the imprints of Seller and Hill. Examples are recorded in the Guildhall Library and in what is believed to be the 'mock-up' of Seller's 'Atlas Anglicanus' at the British Library. The location of that sold by Douwma in the 1980s is unknown. Provenance: private English collection since c.1985. Darlington & Howgego (1964) 31 state 1; Douwma catalogue (1980) 23 no. 21; Shirley (2004) T.Sell 6a no. 4; Tyacke (1978) p. 139; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [8176] - £7,500

44 - ORTELIUS, Abraham. Britannicarum Insularum Vetus Descriptio. 1590. Antwerp. 730 x 490 mm., recent wash colour, printed on two sheets, joined, top half centrefold split repaired, otherwise in good condition.

This is one of the rarer of Abraham Ortelius' various maps of the British Isles. The most unusual feature of it is the size, it is in fact a two-sheet map which makes for a dramatic map. It displays the ancient tribes of the Islands and names from the Roman occupation. It was produced to accompany the 'Parergon' Ortelius' historical atlas published alongside the 'Theatrum Orbis Terrarum'. The modern outline of the British Islands is largely drawn from that of Gerard Mercator's great wall map of 1564 and improved by that of Christopher Saxton in 1579. The map is finished with four ornate cartouche, many large ships at sea and a fierce sea battle upper left. The engraving is believed to be the work of Jan Wierix. The map appeared in just three editions of the atlas in 1590, 1591 and 1592. From 1595 it was replaced with a single sheet reduction. Van den Broecke therefore estimates that just 400 examples were printed. An uncommon map. Provenance: private collection of Rodney Shirley. Van den Broecke (1996) 190; Shirley (1991) 160. [7672] - £2,650



45 - ORTELIUS, Abraham - VRIENTS, Jan Baptiste. Angliae et Hiberniae Accurata Descriptio, Veteribus et Recentioribus Nominibus Illustrata. 1605-[09]. Antwerp. 435 x 570 mm., in full early wash colour, trimmed close to the side margins as is often the case, with no apparent loss, otherwise in very good condition.

The second state with Latin text of Jan Baptiste Vrients' classic map of England, Wales and Ireland issued to celebrate the recent accession of James I to the throne. It first appeared in the English text edition of

Abraham Ortelius' 'Theatre of the World' published in 1606. On the death of Queen Elizabeth I in March 1603, James VI of Scotland inherited the throne. Along with uniting the Scottish and English thrones he claimed historical rights to the throne of France. The dedication of the English edition of the atlas is to "James by the grace of God, King of Great Britaine, France and Ireland" and was clearly made to cultivate sales. A similar claim appears on this map upper right on the first state.

In 1608 Vrients published an Italian edition dedicated to the Pope. The Catholic Church did not recognise James I, a Protestant, as King of France then ruled by Henry IV. This was also the case for Ireland. Therefore, Vrients issued



variants of the map in which a pasted label re-written would be placed over the offending part of the map; this did however still leave one further reference to the claim still visible in almost all known examples. These are known as variants of the first state.

For the Latin edition of 1609 offered here Vrients was clearly prepared having had time to alter the plates themselves. All references to James I being King of France and Ireland are removed creating the second state. Below these references in the upper right is an attractive family tree of the English royal family from William the Conqueror. The map itself is derived from the Anonymous map printed in London 1594 which itself is derived from that of Jodocus Hondius of 1592. The engravers are believed to be the Arsenius brothers who have produced a magnificent map, one of the finest ever produced for the atlas. Its desirability along with the fact that it only appears in a handful of editions makes this one of the rarest. Van den Broecke (1996) no. 17; Kelly (2007); Shirley (1991) no. 275, see also 164 & 177. [7752] - £4,750

46 - ORTELIUS, Abraham - BOAZIO, Baptista. Irlandiae Accurata Descriptio Auctore Baptista Boazio. 1606-[12]. Antwerp. Jan Baptist Vrients. 440 x 575 mm., early wash colour, light toning along the centrefold, trimmed as usual with minimal loss to vertical margins, otherwise in good condition.



A good example of an extremely decorative map of Ireland orientated with north to the right. The seas are filled with ships and monsters. In 1605 Jan Baptist Vrients, the publisher of Abraham Ortelius' 'Theatrum Orbis Terrarum', commissioned the production of two special maps for the proposed English edition issued the following year. One of these is this fine ornate map of the whole of Ireland derived from the Baptista Boazio two-sheet, separately published map of 1599, which survives in only three known examples. The first state bore a dedication to James I, proclaiming him King of Great Britain, France and Ireland. For the next edition in Italian text of 1608 this presented a problem. The Catholic powers did not accept James, King of a Protestant country, as King of France and Ireland in particular. Clearly, he had not given himself enough time to re-engrave the plate so a paste over was printed to cover and alter the offending words.

The correction was made to the plate for the 1609 editions in Latin and Spanish. The reference upper right is now to St. Patrick and translates as 'Saint Patrick was sent by Pope Celestinus from France to Ireland in the year 433 to convert the Irish to the Christian faith, whose body now rests in the diocese of Dunen, also called Down, together with those of Saints Columba and Brigida'. According to Bonar-Law the combination of the second state of the plate and Latin text indicates a date of issue of 1612. Provenance: private English collection acquired 1996. Andrews (2007) pp. 1675-76; Bonar-Law (1997) pp. 6-9; Bonar-Law, Andrew & Charlotte (2013) pp. 16-17; van den Broecke (1996) no.23, state 2; Kelly (2007) pp. 233-7; Potter (1988) p. 96. [9988] - £5,500

47 - OUGHTIBRIDGE, Thomas. To the worshipful the Master, Wardens, Searchers, & Assistants, of the Corporation of Cutlers in Hallamshire in the County of York; This North perspective View of the Town of Sheffield, is most humbly dedicated. c.1737. Hatfield. 415 x 710 mm., trimmed close to the neatline, with some faint ink calculations on the verso and ownership mark, some excellent professional repair to three tears, otherwise in very good condition.

Arguably the EARLIEST DEPICTION OF A STEEL FURNACE IN BRITAIN. The Sheffield shown here has a population of about 15,000. It would become 135,000 by 1850; at which time it was producing half of Europe's steel. At the foreground slightly right of centre are two bottle-shaped cementation steel furnaces. The last of its kind still stands nearby on Doncaster Street, Sheffield. These two were built by Samuel Shore (1676-1751) shortly after 1709 and stood on Steelhouse Lane. Shore and one Thomas Parkin were the only steel makers at the time in Sheffield. The Shore family were the wealthiest residents of Sheffield.

This view of Sheffield is 'Drawn Engravn. Printed & Sold' by Thomas Oughtibridge and is dated to about 1737. Thomas Oughtibridge (1699-53) was born 1699 in Hatfield just outside Doncaster, South Yorkshire.



The flyleaf of the diary of Abraham de la Pryme (1671-1704) bears a comment on Oughtibridge stating 'A Yorkshire artist of no extraordinary merit, but his engravings are valuable as giving representations of objects no longer existing' (Hunter, 'South Yorkshire' p. 181). He was also a sculptor and has two monuments by him in Hatfield church. His mother is recorded as Sarah de la Pryme (1677-1708), a sister to the diarist.

His ornate trade card survives in the British Museum (Heal,59.119), a London address at the Sign of the Sun in Brooks Market, New Holborn, is added by hand. He identifies himself as an engraver working with gold, silver, copper, brass or wood. He was engraving by 1727, the date found on 'The West Prospect of Lindholme in the parish of Hatfield'. He married in 1734 in Hatfield and was resident there still in 1741 and died there. His time in London was therefore likely brief.

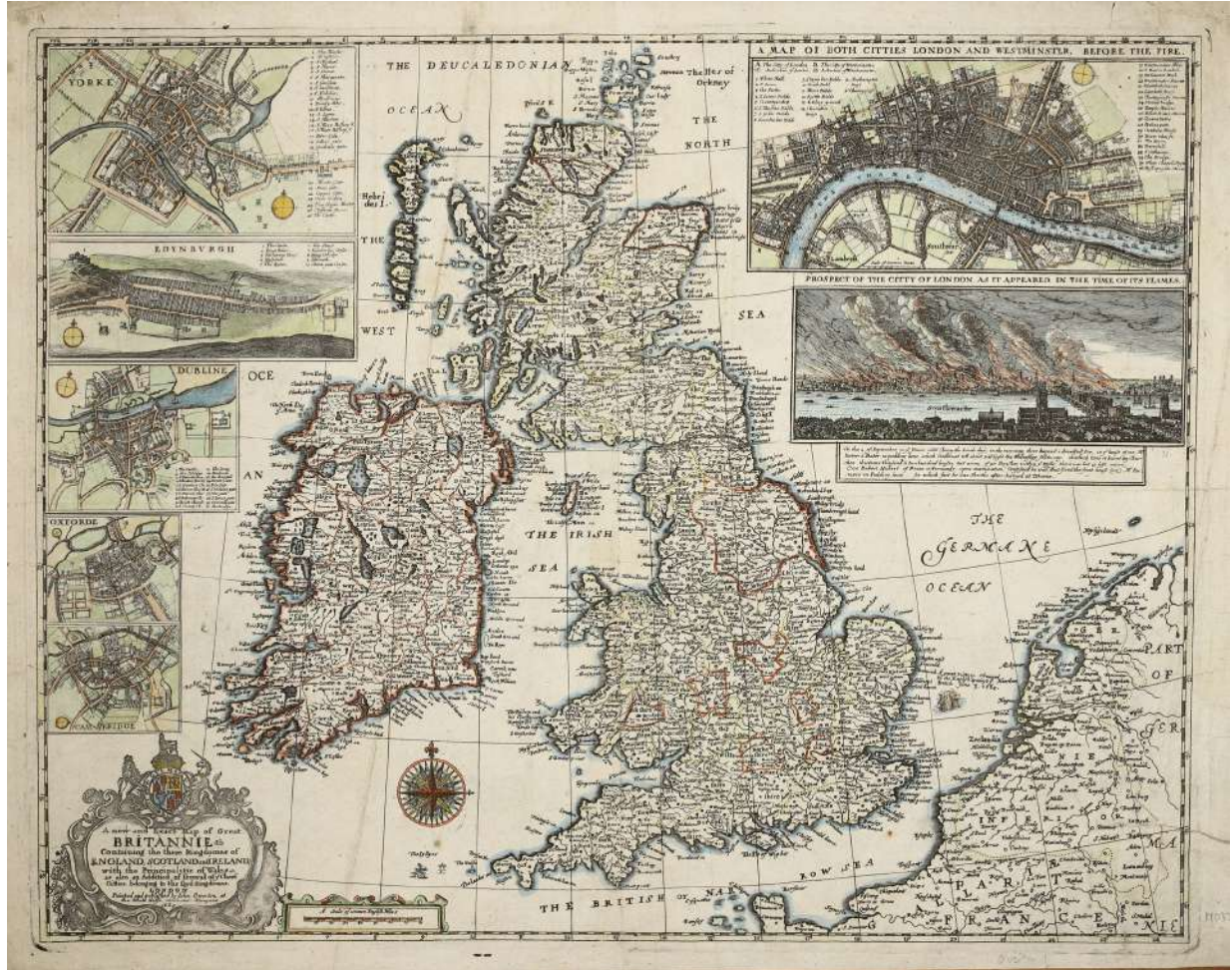
The perspective is taken from the northern side of Sheffield in Burngreave. Taken from the Pye Bank heights behind the Bridge Houses. In the foreground keyed are the 'Bridge Houses'. The original Bridge-houses footbridge is depicted behind. It was replaced in 1795 with one of the earliest iron bridges in the world, a later version of which still stands today. Hellam Wheel is shown lower right bridging the southern arm of the river. It is now part of Kelham Island where there is a museum to the city's industrial history.

Dominating the skyline is Trinity Church with the 'New Church' to the east, now St Paul's, construction of which was completed by 1721. Ladies bridge lower left is the oldest river crossing in Sheffield. The original wooden bridge was constructed sometime after 1150. The stone bridge depicted was built around 1485. A charming engraving featuring sheep in a field, labourers in a field and a dog walker in a park near the church. The print is dedicated to the Corporation of Cutlers in Hallamshire, a historical area of south Yorkshire, largely occupied by the city of Sheffield. Their arms and motto are in the centre of the title. The trade guild was founded by James I in 1624. The Cutler's Hall sits immediately behind Trinity Church in the view, out of site. Only one example of this print is known in Sheffield Local Studies Library (S1/L).

Provenance: A faint inscription on the verso 'To? Mr [E?] Bradley in Philadelphia Pensilvania'; acquired in 2003 from a private Yorkshire collection; private English collection. 'Biographical Dictionary of Sculptors in Britain, 1660-1851'; Family tree of Oughtibridge's parents - https://www.elibron.com/wp-content/uploads/843/map_2.pdf; not in Library Hub; Oughtibridge trade card, British Museum, https://www.britishmuseum.org/collection/object/P_Heal-59-119; Sheffield City Museum, 'Picture This' Exhibition 2003. [10472] - £5,750

'THE FIRE MAP'

48 - OVERTON, John. A new and Exact Map of Great Britannie Containing the three Kingdomes of England, Scotland and Ireland. with the Principallite of Wales etc. as also an Addition of severall of ye Cheef Citties, belonging to the sayd kingdomes. 1667. London. Printed and published by John Overton at the White Horse, without Newgate. 415 x 530 mm., old but not contemporary wash colour, one crease on left side and 4 cms. tear repaired lower right, otherwise in good condition.



The fire map, as it is known is the first of the British Isles published by John Overton (1640-1713). Shirley recorded this as a first state, with only one example surviving in the Royal Collection, Windsor Castle. The map and printseller Peter Stent (1613?-1665) died from the plague 29 September 1665 and bequeathed his estate to his wife Susanna, shortly after it was sold to John Overton the printseller. Stent's stock was arguably the largest collection of prints on the market at the time. Overton set up shop in 1665 and his earliest known cartographic work dates from 1666.

The year after the Great Fire Overton published this map of the British Isles. It is unsigned by the engraver although we recognise the hand of Wenceslaus Hollar (1607-77) for all the insets. Off the coast of East Anglia is a scene recording the battle of Lowestoft with the legend 'A great victory obtained by the English against ye Dutch June 3. 1665'. Pepys wrote of it that 'A great[er] victory never known in the world'. The map contains several insets. To the left side are town plans of York, Edinburgh, Dublin, Oxford and Cambridge. The first three each containing their own key. Likewise, the plan of London and Westminster 'Before the Fire' upper right is so keyed. Below is a fine 'Prospect of the City of London, as it appeared, in the Time of its Flames'. It has its own legend beneath recording details of the fire:

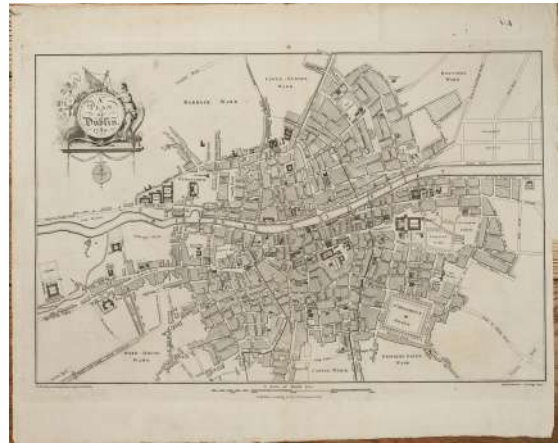
'On the 2 of September ... in the morning, there hapned a deadfull Fire, in ye house of one Mr. Farmer a Baker in pudding lane, which continued till about 5 at night the Wednesday following; in which time it burnt 89 Churches, thirteene thousand & two hundred houses, 636 acres, of 97 Parishes within ye Walls,

there was but 11 left entire, One Robert Hubert of Roane in Normandy; upon examination, Confessed he was one that fired the first house (viz.) Mr Farmers in Pudding lane, for which fact he was Shortlie after handed at Tiburne’.

The Great Fire did start at a Baker’s, that of a Thomas Farriner, but Robert Hubert did not start it. He claimed to have been recruited in Paris to set fire to the city. It was later proven that he had not even arrived in the city until two days after the fire had begun.

Shirley recorded three states, a previous one with imprint address ‘in little Brittain 1667’ was discovered in the Berlin Staatsbibliothek. This is an example of the current second state in which the address is altered to ‘without Newgate’ whilst still retaining the date. The later undated states are noted by Shirley as being ‘very weak impressions’; not so here. Provenance: acquired pre-1978 for a private English collection. Baynton-Williams (2006); Darlington & Howgego (1964) 14; Pennington (1982) 648; Shirley (1988) Overton 1 st. 1 (recording only 1 example); Tyacke (1978) pp. 130-3; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9989] - £8,500

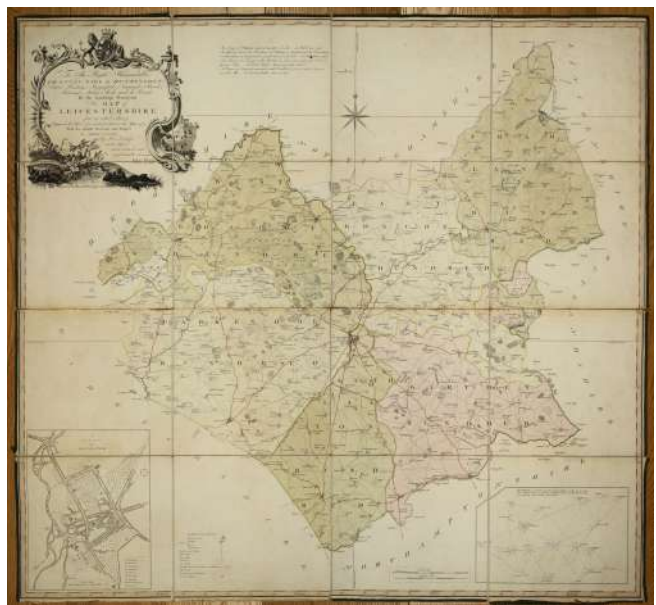
49 - POOL, Robert & CASH, John. A Plan of Dublin. 1780. Dublin. 315 x 465 mm., with folds as issued and small binders tear professionally repaired, two small marks, otherwise in good condition. John Cash and Robert Pool were both architectural draughtsmen and had both been students at the Dublin Society’s School of Drawing in Architecture. They presented the drawings for this work to the Society which gave its support to the book. In 1780 ‘Views of the Most Remarkable Public Buildings, Monuments and Other Edifices in the City of Dublin’ was published which along with the plates included this folding plan of Dublin. It was engraved by John Lodge (fl.1755-96) of London who had previously worked for the ‘Gentleman’s Magazine’. A note lower left states that the ‘River and shaded lines separate the Wards’. Anderson (1881) p. 432; refer Andrews (1983); Dictionary of Irish Architects; not in Tooley’s Dictionary (1999-2004); not in Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [10384] - £395



50 - PRIOR, Reverend John. Map of Leicestershire from an Actual Survey, Begun in the Year 1775, and Finished in the Year 1777. 1 January 1779. London. W. Faden ... Charing Cross. c.1170 x 1270 mm., dissected and laid on contemporary linen, in fine early wash colour, with green silk edges, some of the lower edge loose or detached, with contemporary full calf slipcase, otherwise in good condition.

This map of the county of Leicestershire is the first of the county at the scale of one inch to the mile and is here offered in its FIRST STATE. It is one of the rarer of the eighteenth-century surveys and is notable for the fact that unlike his major experienced competitors in this field, John Rocque and Thomas Jefferys, John Prior was a teacher, clergyman and mathematician. Despite this apparent lack of capability, he was awarded the Silver Medal by the Society of Arts and 20 guineas. The survey itself was undertaken by Joseph Whyman from 1775-77 and lower right on the map we find, rather unusually, a complete triangulation of the county showing how the work progressed. It was published by Prior in 1779.

On the map the parallel and meridian of Leicester are shown with the boundaries of the hundreds coloured. Turnpike roads have their Tollbars and Milestones identified. An indication of the importance of industry to this county is shown by the



identification of Coal Pits, Lime Works, Wind Mills and Water Mills. The inset lower left is a detailed plan of the city of Leicester which was criticised for inaccuracies. Indeed, it was excused for a lack of time to survey it properly. The whole map is engraved by John Luffman who completes it with a beautiful cartouche including both title and dedication to the Earl of Huntingdon. The apparent bucolic depiction in fact appears to bear a quantity of coal in front. Further editions were published in 1804 and 1819 and all are rare. Baum (1972) pp. 37-9; Deadman & Brooks (2010) p. 100; Harley (1965) pp. 56 & 63; Rodger (1972) no. 262. [10396] - £3,250



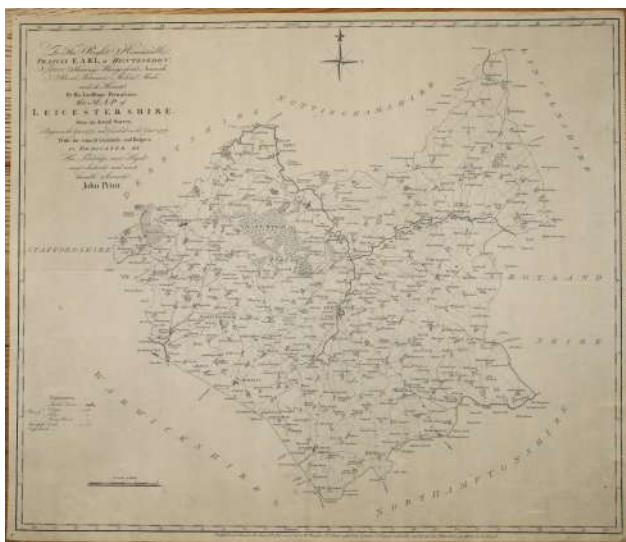
51 - PRIOR, Reverend John. Map of Leicestershire from an Actual Survey, Begun in the Year 1775, and Finished in the Year 1777. 1779-[1804]. London. William Dawson, London, I. Gregory, Leicester and Rev. John Prior, Ashby-de-la-Zouch. c.1170 x 1270 mm., dissected and laid on contemporary linen, in early wash colour, with silk edges lost, evenly toned, some light surface marks, one or two small areas of loss, with Faden's label pasted on the verso, otherwise in good condition.

This map of the county of Leicestershire is the first of the county at the scale of one inch to the mile and is here offered in its SECOND EDITION. It is one of the rarer of the eighteenth-century surveys and is notable for the fact that unlike his major experienced competitors in this field, John Rocque and Thomas Jefferys, John Prior was a teacher, clergyman and mathematician. Despite this apparent lack of capability, he was awarded the Silver Medal by the Society of Arts and

20 guineas. The survey itself was undertaken by Joseph Whyman from 1775-77 and lower right on the map we find, rather unusually, a complete triangulation of the county showing how the work progressed. It was published by Prior in 1779.

For further details please see the previous entry, an example of the first state. John Prior died in 1803 and the map was acquired by Faden who issued this second edition. Further editions were published in 1804 and 1819 and all are rare. Baum (1972) pp. 37-9; Deadman & Brooks (2010) p. 100; Harley (1965) pp. 56 & 63; Rodger (1972) no. 262. [10397] - £1,250

52 - PRIOR, Reverend John. This Map of Leicestershire from an Actual Survey, Begun in the Year 1775, and Finished in the Year



1777. 1787. London. Sold by Wm. Dawson No. 7 Pater-noster Row London: I. Gregory in Leicester, and by the Rev. John. 545 x 630 mm., with professional minor repair to edges, otherwise in very good condition.

This map of the county of Leicestershire is a reduction of the first of the county at the scale of one inch to the mile printed on four-sheets. It is one of the rarer of the eighteenth-century surveys and is notable for the fact that unlike his major competitors John Rocque and Thomas Jefferys with lots of experience in this field, John Prior was a teacher, clergyman and mathematician. Despite this apparent lack of capability, he was awarded the Silver Medal by the Society of Arts and 20 guineas. The survey itself was undertaken by Joseph Whyman from 1775-77, the large-scale map was published by Prior in 1779.

As much as space would allow much of the detail has been included. Turnpike roads have mileage's identified, mostly from Leicester except the road from London where they are reversed. Crossroads are identified by a dotted line. The border contains markings of latitude, longitude and the number of minutes of time from London. The larger map was engraved by John Luffman (1751-1821) and although this is unsigned, a comparison enables us to presume that he also produced this work. The dedication is similarly to the Earl of Huntingdon. Baum (1972) pp. 38; Deadman & Brooks (2010) pp. 110-11; Eden (1975) P339; Harley (1965) pp. 56 & 63; Rodger (1972) no. 263. [10401] - £395

53 - PRIORATO, Galeazzo Gualdo. Londra. Incendio Della Gran Citta di Londra Metropoli del Regno d'Inghilterra Successo Adi 21 di Settembre 1666. Dal Quale in 4 Giorni fu Abbruciata la Piu Gran Pares con Danno Inestimabile. 1674. Vienna. Battista Hacque. 290 x 890 mm., two sheet copper plate engraving joined, in excellent condition.



An attractively engraved panorama of the Great Fire of London in 1666. Any panorama from the seventeenth century of London is uncommon. This image is of city as viewed from Southwark on the south bank. Both the Globe and Swan theatres are illustrated in the foreground. The heads of executed individuals on pikes can be seen at the entrance to London Bridge. The fire is at its full extent and was published eight years following.

Scouloudi identifies it as a variant of the Claes Jan Visscher view of 1616. It accompanied the third part of Galeazzo Gualdo Priorato's 'Historia di Leopoldo Cesare ...', published by Battista Hacque in Vienna, 1670-74. A three-volume work detailing the history of the military campaigns of Emperor Leopold I (1640-1705), the Holy Roman Emperor, King of Hungary and Bohemia. It is very rarely found complete. It is heavily illustrated with 232 portraits and 107 folding maps, plans and town views all engraved by F. van den Steen, C. Meijssens, G. Bouttats and others after J. Toorenvliet, A. Bloem and others. This engraving is unsigned.

Galeazzo Gualdo Priorato (1606-78) was an Italian military historian and writer. Born in Vicenza, he served in Flanders before taking part in the war against the Huguenots in France. At times he wrote under the patronage of Cardinal Mazarin of France, Leopold I and Christina, Queen of Sweden. Provenance: Reiss & Sohn 21 October 1999 lot 2651; private English collection. Graesse (1922) III, 166; Lipperheide (1965) Ci 38; Scouloudi (1953) p. 35. [9733] - £3,950

54 - PROBST, George Balthasar. London. c.1765. Augsburg. 360 x 1125 mm., two sheets joined as one, with minor margin tears and the two right side corners all professionally repaired, none effecting the image, otherwise in good condition.

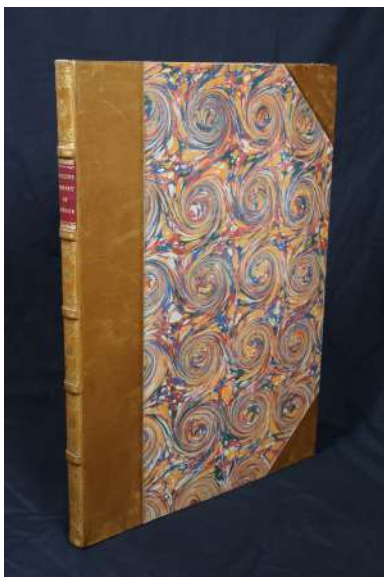
During the eighteenth century the city of Augsburg became a significant centre of publishing. One of its specialities was a series of panoramic views published by the Probst family. They included engravers and publishers and began with Johann Balthasar Probst (1689-1750). He married the daughter of Jeremias Wolff an artist who published panoramic views. George Balthasar Probst (1732-1801) was one of several children who worked in the business and was also son-in-law to Mattheus Seutter the map maker. He specialised in optical views and town plans.



This is a very attractive large panorama of the city of London which includes a detailed key identifying 70 notable buildings in German in the two insets in the upper corners, Latin lower right half and English in the lower left half. It extends from Somerset House in the west to the Tower of London in the east. The title above in a scrolled banner bears the Royal Arms and the City Crest either side of it. The Thames River is busy with various sized boats plying their trade. London Bridge is depicted burdened with large houses which were eventually cleared in 1756. According to Ralph Hyde this is the second state of 3 with the addition of 'No. 33 ...' lower centre. One other example is known to him at the British Library. Tooley's Dictionary (1999-2004). [8226] - £4,500

55 - ROCQUE, John. A New and Accurate Survey of the Cities of London and of Westminster, the Borough of Southwark, with the Country about it for nineteen Miles in length and thirteen in Depth ... 1746-[48]. London. John Rocque next the Duke of Grafton's Head, in Hide-Park-Road ... Printed by W. Edwards. Folio (540 x 370 mm.), recent half calf, marbled paper boards, spine with raised bands, gilt tooling to bands and compartments and red lettered title label, retaining original first blank endpaper. With title page printed in red and black in English, Latin and French including an engraved vignette featuring the Arms of the City of London, a two-page list of subscribers and 16 double-page maps. One or two repairs in the lower margin or centrefold, some very light soiling, otherwise in good condition.

THE EARL OF ROSEBERY'S COPY OF AN EARLY STATE OF ROCQUE'S FAMOUS 16 SHEET SURVEY OF LONDON, NOT RECORDED in either Darlington & Howgego or Baynton-Williams. 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. His next move was to the outskirts of London at the time in Piccadilly. His early work appears to be related to garden design as his brother Bartholomew was a landscape gardener. Indeed, the region of Piccadilly at the time was renowned for its gardens, and suppliers of material for them. The connection to engraving possibly came about due to their cousin, also Bartholomew who worked as one in Mannheim, Germany. John Rocque's earliest works reflect these beginnings many of which were of gardens or estates. The first was of Richmond Gardens, now Kew, in 1734.

He progressed towards town plans as he noted these were poorly mapped, and with the burgeoning wealth of the time there was a growing demand for them. In conjunction with John Pine, he began in 1737 work on a plan of London, obviously an enormous task it would be 1744 before it was finished. By then it appears that he had sold his partnership in the project to John Tinney. The finances were clearly strained; the final work in 24 sheets was published in October 1746. In 1741 Rocque began work on a further London survey this time taking in the environs. It is possible to surmise that it was about 1741 that Rocque relinquished his

share in the 24-sheet plan. The environs would be of more value to Rocque as it covered many estates which would likely bring further business. The work for this map was completed in 1745 although the first sheet was published 13 February 1744. The remaining were issued over a period of months and completed around May of 1746 in 16 sheets, a few months prior to the 24-sheet map. Although this map is not to the same scale as the 24 sheet which is focused more on the city. It is in some ways more interesting as many of the present-day inner suburbs are here fields and farms with small villages. These are all depicted at the large scale of five and half inches to the mile. The whole work measures 1450 x 1800 mm.

'It is hard to understate Rocque's importance. While other mapmakers had issued such large-scale maps before, no individual had attempted such a broad range. Perhaps more importantly, Rocque began work at a time when English mapmaking was at a low ebb, with much of the material being published being long out of date. His work made an enormous contribution to the impetus for what has been termed the 'Remapping of England' (Baynton-Williams).

The map extends from Canonbury to Mile End, St. George's Fields and Osterley. This state of the map is not recorded in Darlington and Howgego or Baynton-Williams. Neither reference work cites an example lacking the Latin and French titles which would later flank the English title above the map itself. However, the map itself conforms to Darlington & Howgego's (D & H) second state, the first edition with the addition of Whitechapel Mount etc. This example bears a revised title dated 1748. It is not uncommon to find such a variation of content. The Earl of Rosebery (1847-1929) was a lifelong bibliophile and Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from 1895-95. A good example of one of the first and finest plans of London in the Georgian era. Provenance: with the bookplate of Archibald Philip Primrose, 5th Earl of Rosebery. He built 'one of the most remarkable book collections of his day, distributed amongst his libraries at Dalmeny, Barnbogle, Mentmore, the Durdens, Villa Rosebery, near Naples and his London residence in Berkeley Square' (Sotheby's Introduction to a catalogue of his books 29 October 2009). Barker, Felix & Jackson, Peter. (1990). 'The History of London in Maps' pp. 54-65; Barber (2012) London pp. 110-11; Baynton-Williams (2022) refer no. 26 (this state not listed); Darlington & Howgego (1964) no. 94 (this state not listed); ESTC N4897; ODNB; Varley (1948). [8960] - £13,500

CHRISTOPHER SAXTON

Christopher Saxton produced one of the earliest national surveys of any kind and the first uniformly conceived cartographic survey of England and Wales. It was begun in about 1574 and completed by 1579: 'in the long list of British atlases the first name is also the greatest, the name of Christopher Saxton' (Chubb). Saxton (c.1542–c.1610) was born in the Dunningley, West Riding of Yorkshire. While the details of his early life are sketchy, it is known that he attended Cambridge University, and in 1570 he was apprenticed as a map maker to John Rudd, vicar of Dewsbury. Saxton began work on his county maps in about 1574. In 1577 he received letters patent from Elizabeth I protecting his maps against plagiarism for the next ten years. As well as the Queen's protection, Saxton also enjoyed the patronage of Thomas Seckford, Master of the Queen's Requests, whose mottoes are found on the maps.

Evans and Lawrence wrote that he 'left a legacy of maps of the counties of England and Wales from which succeeding generations of map-makers drew extensively ... amazingly accurate in detail, [the atlas] survives as testimony to his expertise when surveying techniques and comprehension of the mathematical sciences were still limited.' They are arguably the most highly prized by collectors of county maps.

56 - SAXTON, Christopher. Cestriae Comitatus (Romanis Legionibus et Colonys olim insignis) vera et absoluta effigies. 1577. London. 390 x 515 mm., early wash colour, with the early bunch of grapes watermark, a very good example.

JOHN EVELYN'S COPY. The first printed map of Cheshire in the usual second state, first published. In the year 1577 Saxton produced the greatest number of county maps, twelve bear the date. This was most probably due to the protection afforded that year by Queen Elizabeth I and granted for a period of ten years. The omission of Saxton's imprint above the scale of miles from the Burghley proof example, led Evans and Lawrence to conclude that the Ches-



hire was one of those produced earlier in the year. It is engraved by Francis Scatter and along with that of Staffordshire they are the only two attributed to him. Indeed, these are his only known works.

This example is from John Evelyn's copy of the atlas which sold in his library sale at Christie's London in 1978. Evelyn (1620-1706) is most known as a diarist, he was a founding member of the Royal Society, government official and keen gardener. Provenance: Ex John Evelyn's copy Christie's 16 March 1978 lot 1303 to Desmond Burgess; private English collection. Barber (2007); Chubb (1927) I; Evans & Lawrence (1979) pp. 9-43; Harley (1979); Hind (1952-55) vol. 1 p. 99; Lawrence (1984); Shirley (2007); Skelton (1970) 1; Whittaker (1942) 1; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [10461] - £7,000

57 - SAXTON, Christopher. Promontorium hoc in marc proiectum Cornubia dicitur. 1576.



London. 375 x 495 mm., early wash colour, with the early bunch of grapes watermark, light stain in right margin, otherwise a good example.

Arguably one of the most desirable maps by Christopher Saxton is that of Cornwall. It is one of five plates engraved by Lenaert Terwoort (fl.1575-91), a native of Antwerp. Of the several Dutch and Flemish engravers employed by Saxton we know the least about him. This example is the usual second state, the first being an early pre-issue. It is one of only five maps to include Hundreds, all were early productions. Evans and Lawrence speculate (p. 13) that Saxton began the survey of Cornwall late in 1575 and completed it in early 1576. Only eight maps are believed to pre-date it.

This example bears the bunch of grapes watermark recognised as being an early issue. Provenance: private English collection since 1993. Barber (2007); Chubb (1927) I; Evans & Lawrence (1979) pp. 9-43; Harley (1979); Hind (1952-55) vol. 1 p. 98; Lawrence (1984); Quixley (1966) no. 1; Quixley (2018) no. 1; Shirley (2004) T-Sax 1a & b; Shirley (2007); Skelton (1970) 1; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [10462] - £6,950

58 - SAXTON, Christopher. Universi Derbiensis Comitatus graphica descriptio 1577. 1577.

London. 395 x 485 mm., in full early wash colour, small area of damage near the centre, professionally repaired, otherwise in excellent condition.



Christopher Saxton's map of Derbyshire was produced in the most active year of the works production. In this year 1577 a total of twelve counties were engraved. According to Evans and Lawrence this was likely due to the granting of a license to Saxton in July by Elizabeth I. From that month it is presumed Saxton's name was added to the maps and as the first state of this map of Derby omits his name it has been assumed the Derby was finished in the first half of the year. This example is in the usual second state, the first being an early pre-issue, the engraver is unidentified. Barber (2007) pp. 1623-31; Chubb (1927) I; Evans & Lawrence (1979) pp. 9-43; Harley (1979) pp. 2-11; Hind (1952-55) vol. 1 p. 73; Lawrence (1984) pp. 16-18; Shirley (1991) no. 128; Shirley (2004) T.Sax 1a & b; Skelton (1970) 1. [8045] - £5,950

59 - SAXTON, Christopher. Essexiae Comitatus Nova Vera ac Absoluta Descriptio Anno Dni 1576. 1576. London. 415 x 530 mm., early wash colour, with the bunch of grapes watermark, in good condition.

JOHN EVELYN'S COPY. Christopher Saxton's map of Essex according to Evans and Lawrence, was produced before the final format of the atlas had been formulated. In common with four other counties including Cornwall that of Essex includes all of the Hundreds. This evidence led Evans and Lawrence to presume that Saxton completed his survey of Essex early in 1576. This example is in the usual second state, the first being an early pre-issue, the engraver is unidentified.



This example is from John Evelyn's copy of the atlas which sold in his library sale at Christie's London in 1978. Evelyn (1620-1706) is most known as a diarist, he was a founding member of the Royal Society, government official and keen gardener. Provenance: Ex John Evelyn's copy Christie's 16 March 1978 lot 1303 to Desmond Burgess; private English collection. Barber (2007) pp. 1623-31; Chubb (1927) 1; Evans & Lawrence (1979) pp. 9-43; Harley (1979); Lawrence (1984); Skelton (1970) 1; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [10459] - £3,500

60 - SAXTON, Christopher. Lancastriae Comitatus Palatin Vera et Absoluta Descriptio Anno Dm 1577. 1577-[79]. London. 400 x 485 mm., early wash colour, some very light offsetting, otherwise a good example.

This is the first map of the county of Lancashire. It was engraved by Remigius Hogenberg (1536?-88?), a native of Mechelen and brother to the famous Frans Hogenberg who co-published the 'Civitates Orbis Terrarum' and worked extensively for Abraham Ortelius. The first printed map of the county in the usual second state with the addition of Saxton's name. Provenance: Pacific Book Auctions 1 November 2007 lot 118. Barber (2007) pp. 1623-31; Chubb (1927) 1; Evans & Lawrence (1979); Harley (1979); Hind (1952-64) I pp. 64-78; Lawrence (1984); Saunders (2013) pp. 13-16; Shannon & Winstanley (2007); Shirley (2007); Skelton (1970) 1. [10460] - £7,500



61 - SAXTON, Christopher. Nofolciae comitatus continens in se'. Oppida mercatoria 26, Pagos et Villas 625, Una cum singulis Hundredis, et flu minibus in codem, Vera descriptio. 1574. London. 340 x 490 mm., in early outline colour, with some light brown offsetting lower right corner, otherwise a good example with the early bunch of grapes watermark.

Saxton's map of Norfolk holds the position of being the first of the maps to be finished according to Evans and Lawrence. Only that of Oxfordshire was completed in the same year. This reflects both counties significance to Elizabethan England. They also show that the project was still in its infancy and its formula was still undergoing development. The Norfolk map includes all the Hundreds as do four other counties including Cornwall. It is however the only one to letter them to a key upper right. This example is in the usual second state, the first being an early pre-issue. It is the only map engraved by Cornelis de Hooghe who was a pupil of Philip Galle in Antwerp and the only known work by him during his time in



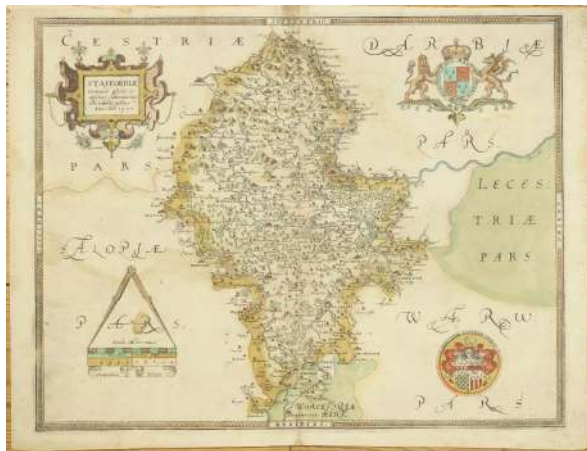
England. He famously claimed to be a natural son of Emperor Charles V (Charles I of Spain) and was executed in 1583 after being implicated in a plot against the life of William I, Prince of Orange (William the Silent). Barber (2007) pp. 1623-31; Chubb (1927) I; Evans & Lawrence (1979) pp. 9-43; Frostick (2011) 1.1; Harley (1979); Hind (1952-55) vol. 1 p. 73; Lawrence (1984); Shirley (1991) no. 128; Shirley (2004) T.Sax 1a & b; Skelton (1970) 1. [5052] - £4,200



62 - SAXTON, Christopher. Somersetensium Comitatus (agri fertilitate Celebrem) hic ob oculos pro; ponitur. Anno 1575. 1575-[79]. London. 390 x 510 mm., early wash colour, very light offsetting otherwise in very good condition.

Christopher Saxton's map of the county of Somerset is one of the earliest he produced. Only two were made in 1574 and according to Evans and Lawrence this was most likely one of the last to be prepared in the year 1575. Progress was still slow at this stage operating as he was without an official licence for support. It was engraved by Lenaert Terwoort whose imprint is lower left, he was one of several Dutch engravers of the work and apart from the five maps he contributed and that he originated from Antwerp little is known of him. This example is in the usual finished state, the earlier one

being pre-issue. Barber (2007) pp. 1623-31; Chubb (1927) I; Evans & Lawrence (1979) pp. 9-43; Harley (1979); Hind (1952-55) vol. 1 p. 73; Lawrence (1984); Needell (1995) p. 192; Shirley (1991) no. 128; Shirley (2004) T.Sax 1a & b; Skelton (1970) 1; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9079] - £7,500



63 - SAXTON, Christopher. Staffordiae, Comitatu Perfecte et Absolute Elaboratu haec Tabula Eshibit, Anno Dni. 1577. 1577-[79]. London. 390 x 500 mm., early wash colour, three small fox marks, with the bunch of grapes watermark, otherwise in good condition.

The first printed map of the county. He had this map engraved in 1577 as dated in the title, but the atlas was not completed until 1579. It is engraved by Francis Scatter (fl.1577-78) who engraved just two plates for the Saxton atlas, the other being that of Cheshire. The first state of the map omits the Christopher Saxton imprint below the scale of miles, this is an example in the usual second state with it added. The atlas was priced at £5 in 1585. A very high price when Abraham Ortelius'

atlas was available for 10s. An instant success the plate was issued for over 120 years. Provenance: Sotheby's 27 November 1978 lot 174; private English collection. Barber (2007) pp. 1623-31; Evans & Lawrence (1979); Hind (1952-55) vol. 1, p. 99; King (1988) no. 1; Lawrence (1984); Shirley (2007); Skelton (1970) 1; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [10458] - £3,950



64 - SAXTON, Christopher. Warwic, Lecestriaeq. Comitatt' ... Descriptio 1576. 1576-[79]. London. 395 x 520 mm., early outline colour with some wash, slightly faded as often found, some pinholes visible when held to the light, small area of restoration to the Royal Arms upper left, with minor printer's paper crease upper left of the centrefold, generally in good condition.

WITH MANUSCRIPT NOTATION OF ACQUISITION IN 1579 AT ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD FROM THE BOOKSELLER JOHN WIGHT. This is Christopher Saxton's map of the counties of Warwickshire and Leicestershire produced in 1576. This example bears a fascinating manuscript annotation of acquisition in the scale, dated 1579. According to Peter Barber it provides the only evi-



dence we have of the price of the atlas. Research suggests that the atlas was not available to the public, but to only select individuals. It was only following the Spanish Armada in 1588 that the work was made more widely available. It was acquired from the bookseller John Wight whose shop was at the Great North Door of St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Wight was made a freeman of the Draper's Company in 1540 and had a shop in the Churchyard from 1551 until his death in 1589. This map was engraved by Lenaert Terwoort (fl.1575-91), a native of Antwerp who contributed five maps to the work. His imprint is found lower right. He was one of several Dutch engravers of the work. This example is in the usual finished state, the earlier one being a pre-issue.

This example bears a remarkable early record of its acquisition in 1579: 'Iohannes Colcellus est possessor. Iohannes Wight ei vendi dit pro 2li.18D 17.8.A[nn]o.1579'. The British Book Trade Index notes that John Wight (fl.1549-89) was freed as a Draper by Thomas Petyt in 1540 aged 16. His address is given as the sign of the Rose, St. Paul's Churchyard. The annual census of the Drapers records that he resided at the Rose between 1551 and his death in 1589. In 1551 he received a patent from Edward VI to print and sell Matthew's bible, the first bible in English to be printed in England in 1537. A John Colcell was a prebendary Canon at Salisbury from 1566-99. Provenance: acquired by John Colcel from John Wight the bookseller in 1579; private English collection acquired from a Cotswold Gallery 1987; Clive A. Burden Ltd. Catalogue 7 (2011) item 104; private English collection. Barber (2007); BBTI; Chubb (1927) I; Deadman & Brooks (2010) pp. 14-15; Evans & Lawrence (1979) pp. 9-43; Harley (1979); Harvey & Thorpe (1959) pp. 1-5, no. 1; Hind (1952-55) vol. 1 p. 73; Lawrence (1984); Shirley (2004) T.Sax 1a & b; Skelton (1970) 1; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [10395] - £4,950

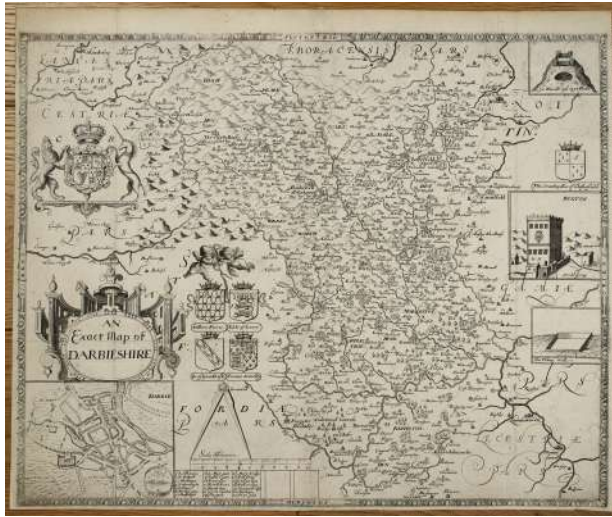
65 - SAXTON, Christopher - WEB, William. (Yorkshire). 1642-[45]. London. William Web. 525 x 725 mm., in full early wash colour, one or two repairs to the double folds as might be expected, backed on very fine linen some time ago, otherwise in good condition with full margins.

ONE OF THE RAREST CHRISTOPHER SAXTON STATES. A good example of one of the most desirable maps in Christopher Saxton's atlas. This map of Yorkshire is one of the five signed by Augustine Ryther as engraver and was surveyed during 1577. Christopher Saxton had just received his licence which encouraged him to produce 12 maps this year, the busiest. It is also this year in which his name began to appear on the maps for the first time. It has been suggested by Evans and Lawrence that this map was produced in the second half of the year. The reason being given is that the Burghley atlas contains this state of the map. Speculation surrounds the origins of Ryther. Ralph Thoresby stated in 1715 that he was 'probably of Leeds' and may well indeed be related to the ennobled family of that name from Yorkshire. He was one of the earliest English born copper plate engravers and signed five of Saxton's maps. It is quite likely he was the author of others. He went on to collaborate on the sale of the Saxton's atlas. Certainly, there is evidence to show that he continued to sell it after the Saxton's ten-year privilege expired. His finest works are the plates for



Robert Adams depicting the Spanish Armada published in 1590. Ryther was however in debtor's prison for the winter of 1594-95 and thereafter there is no record. This map is the only folding map in the atlas and is nearly always damaged as a consequence, this example is an above average example in fine wash colour.

William Web (fl.1629-52) was a bookseller from Oxford. In 1645 he published 'The Maps of all the Shires in England and Wales. Exactly taken and truly described by Christopher Saxton'. The imprint states 'Printed for William Web at the Globe in Cornehill, London', despite Web being a bookseller in Oxford. Quite how he came into possession of the Saxton plates is unknown. The fact that the court of Charles I was in Oxford for the duration of the Civil War (1642-46) and the atlas is dedicated to the King can be no coincidence. The war undoubtedly caused a delay as most maps including this one bear the date of 1642 despite the title imprint being 1645. Because it did not have the same impact and no doubt due to the Civil War this edition of Saxton's atlas is one of the rarest surviving in ONLY THREE RECORDED EXAMPLES. Provenance: private English collection. Barber (2007) pp. 1623-31; Chubb (1927) I; Evans & Lawrence (1979) pp. 9-47; Harley (1979) pp. 2-11; Hind (1952-55) vol. 1 p. 73; Lawrence (1984); Rawnsley (1970) no. 1; Shirley (2004) T.Sax 1f; Skelton (1970) 27; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [7975] - £7,500



66 - SAXTON, Christopher-ANONYMOUS. Universi Derbiensis Comitatus graphica descriptio 1577. 1577-[c.1665]. London. 400 x 500 mm., with double folds as issued, otherwise in good condition condition.

THE ONLY KNOWN EXAMPLE OF THIS UNPUBLISHED STATE. Indeed, there are only three known examples surviving of any county in this c.1665 edition. Those of Lancashire and Suffolk are found in the Manchester Public Library copy (B.R.F. 912 42 S6), that of Staffordshire is found at the Cambridge University Library (Atlas 4.69.2). All are bound into Philip Lea atlases (Skelton, 1970, p. 177 and Evans & Lawrence, 1979, p. 49).

Christopher Saxton's map of Derbyshire was engraved in the most active year of the works production, 1577. A total of twelve counties were issued in that

year. According to Evans and Lawrence this was likely due to the granting of a license to Saxton in July by Elizabeth I. From that month it is presumed Saxton's name was added to the maps and as the first state of this map of Derbyshire omits his name, it has been assumed the Derby was finished in the first half of the year. There is no identified engraver.

Evidence seems to indicate that George Humble (1572-1640) acquired the Christopher Saxton and William Smith plates to keep them away from competition with his own issues of the John Speed 'Theatre' (Skelton pp. 135 & 234-5). There is even the possibility that his partner, John Sudbury, acquired them earlier. Following Humble's death in 1640 the plates of Saxton fell into the hands of William Webb (fl.1628-55) who issued them in 1645 as 'The Maps of all the Shires in England and Wales. Exactly taken and truly described by Christopher Saxton'. The imprint states 'Printed for William Web at the Globe in Cornehill, London'. Quite how he came into possession of the Saxton plates is unknown. The atlas is dedicated to Charles I, whose court was in Oxford for the duration of the Civil War (1642-46). The conflict undoubtedly caused a delay as most maps bear the date of 1642, despite the title imprint being 1645. No doubt because of the Civil War this edition of Saxton's atlas is one of the rarest, surviving in only three recorded examples.

The next known edition was by Philip Lea c.1689. What happened to the plates between Webb is unclear? The map of Somerset had been reported by Thomas Chubb in 1914 as illustrating an earlier state than that of Lea, in a copy of the atlas in the Douce Collection at the Bodleian Library. When Edward Lynam wrote the introduction to a facsimile of the Saxton atlas in 1934, he suggested that there might have been a projected earlier edition. His reasoning was the fact that many of maps had the engraved date of 1665 crudely altered to that of 1689 for the Lea edition. Also, a number had the royal cypher C.R. added since the Webb addition which had to have occurred prior to James I ascending to the throne in 1685. 'Crosses, crowns and mitres, which appear n all the maps in the edition of c.1689, are almost certainly Lea's additions; they show uniformity from map to map and appear to be an innovation pertaining to the whole set of county

maps, not merely the extension of a practice which had been applied to only nineteen maps at a previous date.’ (Evans & Lawrence).

The first person to tackle this issue was Harold Whittaker in 1939 who discussed the later history of the Saxton plates. In his article he identified nineteen of the maps in a state between those of Webb and Lea. The likely conclusion is that either the plague of 1665 interrupted production or any printed stock was destroyed in the Fire of London the following year. The latter may well be the reason for the disappearance of the plates for Devon and Northumberland which are not seen again. An issue of Saxton’s ‘Britannia Insularum’ map from 1583, printed on mid-1640s paper, is attributed to Webb. A later issue in 1678 was published by John Cade, who was apprenticed to him in 1640. He used the same address and undoubtedly continued ownership of other items of Webb’s stock also, including feasibly the Saxton county plates. It is possible that this Cade was the attempted publisher of the maps in 1665. If he retained ownership beyond 1678 that might help explain why it was not until c.1689 that we see them again.

Very little is known about Cade; he is not listed in the BBTI and is briefly identified under the entry for Webb in Worms and Baynton-Williams. The House of Lords Journal records that he went to Fleet Prison with others in July 1663 for publishing libel against Lord Gerard of Brandon. The same Lord Gerard secured their release in August 1663. We do know that he took subscriptions for John Ogilby’s ‘English Atlas’ in 1669 and was mentioned regularly in the diary of Samuel Pepys as a supplier of stationery. He is recorded at three addresses: Three Golden Lions (Cade’s Tavern), Cornhill, the Globe, Cornhill and the Royal Exchange, Cornhill. This map of Derbyshire now adds a fourth known county map in the ‘lost’ edition of c.1665. The following table identifies the earlier states of the Saxton plate of Derbyshire.

- 1 - 1577-[79] Saxton – with title ‘Universi Derbiensis Comitatus graphica description 1577’.
- 2 - 1645 Webb – ‘An Exact Map of Darbieshire Anno: 1.6.4.2.’
- 3 - c.1665 Anonymous - Seckford’s arms are replaced by a plan of Derby lower left. The royal cypher C.R. is added above the Royal arms, 4 coats of arms added to the right of the title (Whittaker only identified 2) and 3 vignette views and a further coat of arms are added on the right side. ‘Staffordiae’ re-engraved to the right of the title, the names of the hundreds are given and new topography is added to the neighbouring counties.
- 4 - c.1689 Lea – ‘Corrected and Amended with Additions by P. Lea’ added to the title. Crosses added to market towns and in addition a crown to Derby.
- 5 - 1693 Lea – Title altered to ‘Derby Shire Described by C. Saxton Corrected & Amended with many Additions as Roads, & c. by P: Lea’. Roads are now added.

Provenance: From a composite William Camden ‘Britannia’, 1695, acquired for a private English collection pre-1978. Barber (2007) pp. 1623-31; BBTI; Chubb (1927) I & VII; Evans & Lawrence (1979) especially pp. 47-50, 58-65 & 155-62; Harley (1979); House of Lords Journal Volume 11: 9 May 1664; Lawrence (1984); Shirley (2004) T.Sax 1a-g; Skelton (1970) 1, 27, 80, 110 & 112, p. 135; Whittaker (1939); Worms (1986) pp. 6-7; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [10463] - £7,500

67 - SAXTON, Christopher - LEA, Philip. The County of Somerset exactly plotted. Published Ano. 1665. 1575-[c.1689]. London. 400 x 520 mm., early wash colour, cut close and laid down on paper possibly in the seventeenth century, very light offsetting otherwise in very good condition.

Christopher Saxton’s map of the county of Somerset is one of the earliest he produced. Only two were made in 1574 and according to Evans and Lawrence this was most likely one of the last to be prepared in the year 1575. Progress was still slow at this stage, operating as he was without an official licence for support. It



was engraved by Lenaert Terwoort (fl.1575-91), a native of Antwerp who contributed five maps to the work. His imprint is found lower left. He was one of several Dutch engravers of the work.

Philip Lea flourished from 1683-1700 as a cartographer, globe and instrument maker and mapseller. His atlases were rarely uniform, usually being made to order and his editions of Saxton's atlas are similarly varying in content although built around his stock of the original plates. These he acquired sometime around 1689, but from whom is unknown.

After acquisition of the Saxton plates Lea set about updating them for publication. This process involved extensive re-engraving of the old plates by incorporating new geographical and decorative material. However, during this process some copies of the atlas were sold and two distinct issues have been identified with two different versions of the title page. The early edition dated to c.1689 survives in just three known examples. This is an example of the early state without Lea's imprint.

On the Somerset, Lea's first known state included the addition of roads following the publication of John Ogilby's landmark 'Britannia' in 1675. The date of 1665 engraved for the unpublished edition is here altered crudely to 1689. The final state of the Lea issue dating to 1693 included a new title including Lea's imprint, an additional border line added to the right of the shields alongside the plan of Bath and the blank arms lower right being filled by those of the Duke of Somerset. One example resides in the British Library (Maps C.21.e.10). Provenance: acquired c.1978 for a private English collection. Barber (2007); Chubb (1927) I; Evans & Lawrence (1979) pp. 9-43, 62 & 161; Harley (1979); Hind (1952-55) vol. 1 p. 98; Lawrence (1984); Needell (1995) 97.1689 i; Shirley (2004) T.Sax 1g; Shirley (2007); Skelton (1970) 110; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [10473] - £3,950



68 - SAXTON, Christopher - WILL-DEY, George. Yorkshire. 1577-[1720]. London. George Willdey. 530 x 730 mm. In early outline colour. Repair to central double fold as might be expected, otherwise in good condition.

A REMARKABLY FRESH EXAMPLE of one of the most desirable maps in Christopher Saxton's atlas. This map of Yorkshire is one of the five originally signed by Augustine Ryther as engraver and was surveyed during 1577. Christopher Saxton had just received his licence which encouraged him to produce 12 maps in this year, his busiest. Speculation surrounds the origins of Ryther. Ralph Thoresby stated in 1715 that he was 'probably of Leeds' and may well indeed be related to the ennobled family of that name from Yorkshire. He was one of

the earliest English born copper plate engravers and signed five of Saxton's maps. It is quite likely he was the author of others. He went on to collaborate on the sale of the Saxton's atlas. Certainly, there is evidence to show that he continued to sell it after the Saxton's ten-year privilege expired. His finest works are the plates for Robert Adams depicting the Spanish Armada published in 1590. Ryther was however in debtor's prison for the winter of 1594-95 and thereafter there is no record. The map is the only folding map in the atlas and is nearly always damaged as a consequence, this example is as near to perfect as could be expected.

Following the death of Philip Lea 25 February 1700 his widow Anne continued the business. Although it is recorded that she sold some copper plates to George Willdey shortly after 1715 those belonging to the Saxton atlas were not amongst them. The date of her death is unknown but on 5 August 1730 the 'Daily Journal' carried an advertisement announcing the sale by auction of 'all the Copper Plates belonging to the Estate of Mrs. Anne Lea, deceased ... with all the County Maps of Great Britain and Ireland'. From 1709 early in his career Willdey was advertising maps for sale. Willdey's first advertisement announcing the county plates was placed in the 'Daily Post' for 3 February 1732 (illustrated in Hodson I p. 142). They were sold individually for 4d. each. In none of his adverts up to his death in November 1737 does he mention the county maps be bound as an atlas with a title page. However, in 1721 when advertising his series of two sheet maps, he stated that 'This Set of Maps may be fitted up several ways and sizes, or bound in a

Book, or sold single, to fit Gentlemen's Conveniency ...' It can be assumed that he would be just as accommodating with the single sheet county maps and that therefore a c.1732 date is reasonable for the atlas.

Willdey was not able to secure all the Lea plates despite securing those by Saxton. Some of the maps in the Saxton-Lea atlas were replacements by other cartographers and those of John Seller went to Thomas and John Bowles. Willdey did manage to acquire the John Ogilby map of Middlesex. However, of a full complement of county maps Willdey did not have ones for Cambridgeshire or Hertfordshire. Willdey was compelled to have new maps of these counties engraved which might explain the delay between acquisition in August 1730 and the first advert in February 1732.

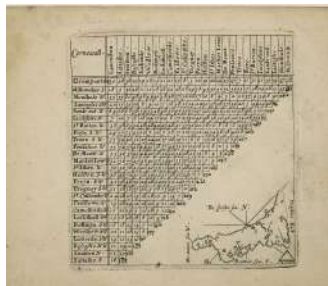
Willdey's last advert was placed in the 'Daily Post', 12 November 1737, which carried in its news columns the announcement that 'Yesterday Morning died of an Apopletick Fit, Mr. Willdey, who kept the noted great Toyshop at the Corner of Ludgate-street by St. Paul's; said to have died very rich.' Curiously although all the newspapers agreed he died on 11 November his will is signed 12 November. The business was continued by Thomas Willdey although it is not clear whether this is his brother, or son. Thomas died in 1748 and the business was closed as there were many creditors. This is a very rare atlas surviving in only five known examples. Provenance: private English collection. Barber (2007) pp. 1623-31; Chubb (1927) I; Evans & Lawrence (1979) pp. 9-43, 53-8 & 163; Harley (1979) pp. 2-11; Hind (1952-55) vol. 1 p. 73; Hodson (1984-97) no. 183; Lawrence (1984); Rawnsley (1970) no. 1; Shirley (2004) T.Sax 1j; Skelton (1970) 1; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [7768] - £4,500

MATTHEW SIMMONS

The origin of this EXTREMELY RARE WORK is the distance tables invented by John Norden and first published by him in 1625 under the title 'England An Intended Guyde For English Travailers'. His design presented a triangular distance table. These were straight line measurements; no record was made of the actual road distance. Matthew Simmons (fl.1635-54) was originally from Warwickshire and was apprenticed to the printer John Dawson in 1624. He was made free of the Stationers' Company in 1631/2 and set himself up first as a bookseller and printer. He is arguably best known as the printer and seller of John Milton's works. The only address recorded for him is the Golden Lion in Duck Lane where he remained until his death in 1654. The first work entered under his name in the Stationers' Register is the 'Direction for the English Traveller' in 1635; it is the EARLIEST ENGLISH ROAD book with maps. Simmons utilised the Norden tables but added in the opposite diagonal empty space a small map of the region. These were derived from the playing card maps of William Bowes as published in 1590 although here market towns are added. Their miniature size has led them to be referred to fondly as the 'thumb-nail' maps. They are engraved by Jacob F. van Langeren (fl.1635-43) who arrived in London from the Netherlands around 1633.

The maps by their very nature are lacking in detail. They display the county boundary with the names of the neighbouring counties, the market towns lettered although not all are present in the table, rivers and radiating lines to the eight principal compass points just as on the original Bowes playing card maps. The county town is marked with a cross above it. All are engraved to the same scale and have north at the top. The tables have been corrected from those of Norden, some in detail, others from typographic errors. Next to each town in its vertical column is its bearing in relation to the county town.

As an interesting aside 1635 was an important year in postal history. Historically only Royal Mail was allowed to be carried, in other words letters to or from the King or his court. On 31 July 1635 King Charles I opened the service up to the public. A second edition of the book was published in 1636 with only a few alterations. For the later variant issue of the same year an extra line of mileage's is added along the diagonal representing the distances from London. The atlas is an exceedingly rare item LAST APPEARING on the market in 1985. The plates passed in to the hands of Thomas Jenner who re-engraved the maps in a larger size.

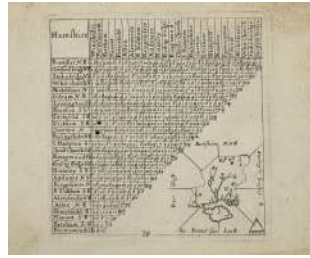


69 - SIMMONS, Matthew. Cornwall. 1635-[36]. London. 105 x 100 mm., with some restoration to the top margin and two small wormholes, otherwise in good condition. This example is of the second state with the extra line of mileage figures. Quixley (1966) no. 10; Quixley (2018) 14; Skelton (1970) 22. [9866] - £375

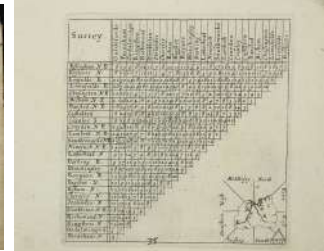
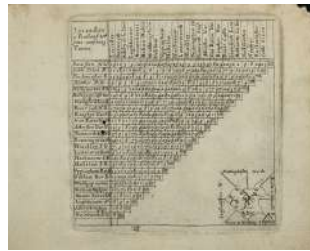
70 - SIMMONS, Matthew. Hamshire. 1636. London. 105 x 100 mm., with small area of loss upper right corner of the margin and two small wormholes, otherwise in good condition. This example is of the second state

with the extra line of mileage figures. Skelton (1970) 22; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [10479] - £350

71 - SIMMONS, Matthew. Kent. 1635-[36]. London. 105 x 105 mm., with some restoration to the right margin and two small wormholes, otherwise in good condition. This example is of the second state with the extra line of mileage figures. Burgess (2009) 13; Skelton (1970) 22. [9389] - £250



72 - SIMMONS, Matthew. Leicester & Rutland wth. some confining Townes. 1635. London. 105 x 100 mm., with some loss to the upper right corner and two small wormholes, otherwise in good condition. This example is of the second state with the extra line of mileage figures. Deadman & Brooks (2010) p. 32-3; Deadman & Brooks (2012) p. 32-3; Skelton (1970) 22; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [10421] - £375

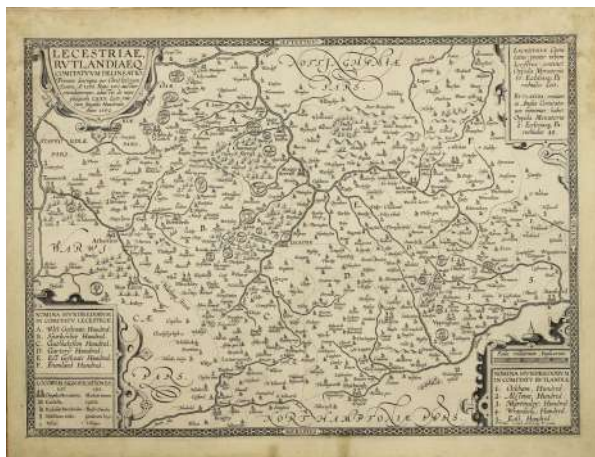


73 - SIMMONS, Matthew. Surrey. 1635. London. 105 x 105 mm., in good condition. This example is of the first state without the extra line of mileage figures. Skelton (1970) 21; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9334] - £450

WILLIAM SMITH

William Smith (1546-1618) was an antiquary and an officer of the College of Arms. The twelve maps of William Smith were for years known famously as those of the ANONYMOUS map maker. Although ten of them are derived from those of Christopher Saxton and two from John Norden they are no mere slavish copies. Smith sought local knowledge to improve on earlier works much of which was incorporated into his maps. One such correspondent called William Burton provides the only firm evidence we have that the engraver of the plates was Jodocus Hondius. In 1958 the British Museum acquired four manuscript maps from the Netherlands which provided the conclusive evidence of the authorship of William Smith. These were of Cheshire, Hertfordshire, Warwickshire and Worcestershire. The name of Hans Woutneel, a Dutch bookseller in London, can be found in connection with two of the maps, but only on one engraved, that of Essex dated 1602. This has led to speculation that his departure from the project, Hondius' departure to work on the copper plates for the atlas of John Speed, or the latter's imminent production were sufficient to end the series. The maps of William Smith beautifully engraved by Hondius remain one of the most desirable of any English county maps. Those in the first state are VIRTUALLY UNOBTAINABLE.

Peter Stent loomed very large in the London market for loose prints and maps from about 1641 until his death. Sometime quite probably during the English Civil war when there was an increased demand for maps of the counties Stent acquired the copper plates to William Smith's maps. It was certainly by c.1655 when his lists them in his broadside catalogue. He was to sell them as individual sheets with his added imprint Printed and sould by P. Stent and are therefore of EXTREME RARITY on the market today.



Peter Stent died from the plague 29 September 1665 and bequeathed his estate to his wife Susanna, shortly after it was sold to John Overton the printseller. Stent's stock was arguably the largest collection of prints on the market at the time. Amongst this he found twelve copper plates of the English counties by William Smith. These formed the nucleus of a set of maps of the English Counties. Those counties which Overton could not provide from his own stock were supplied by the acquired maps of Speed, Blaeu or Jansson. These county atlases were an English version of a rich seam of similar Dutch composite atlases published from the mid-seventeenth century. They are exceedingly rare

SURVIVING IN JUST FOUR KNOWN EXAMPLES, none complete. Later atlases sold by his son Henry are similarly rare, only six survive.

74 - SMITH, William - STENT, Peter. Lecestriae, Rutlandiaeq Comitatum Delineatio. c.1603-[c.1650]. London. 355 x 490 mm., small wormhole in upper side borders, some minor repairs to edges, otherwise in very good condition.

The very rare second state. Baum (1972) p. 45; Deadman & Brooks (2010) p. 20; Deadman & Brooks (2012) p. 18; Skelton (1970) p. 21 & no. 49; 'Imago Mundi' (1984) 36 pp. 90-2; Skelton (1970) p. 21 & no. 89. [10409] - £1,650



75 - SMITH, William - OVERTON, John. 1602. Essexiae Comitatus descriptio Continens ... 1602-[c.1670]. London. Printed and sold by Io. Overton against Sepulchers church. 440 x 560 mm., with two minor tears just effecting the margin lower centre, expertly repaired, otherwise in very good condition.

One advantage this map of the county had over the competition during the civil war was the inclusion of roads. The map displays London in the west and is derived from that of Christopher Saxton though roads have been added following John Norden. Smith must have had access to the unpublished manuscript of the county by Norden. 'Imago Mundi' 36 (1984) pp. 90-2; Skelton (1970) 89. [4785] - £1,500

76 - SMITH, William - OVERTON, John. Hartfordiae Comitatus Nova Descriptio Continens in se Oppida Mercatoria XVIII. c.1603-[c.1670]. London. Sold by John Overton at the white horse without Newgate neere the fountaine tavern. 390 x 480 mm., early outline colour, with very good margins, in excellent condition.

This is the first map of the county to give a key to the symbols used and is one of only two in the series derived from a printed map by John Norden complete with his roads. A working manuscript for the map of Hertfordshire survives in the British Library. Provenance: acquired in the 1970s for a private English collection. Hodson (1974) 4.3; Hodson (1984-97) 142; Skelton (1970) p. 21 & no. 89. [10464] - £1,950



77 - SMITH, William - OVERTON, John. Lancastriae Comitatus Palatinus, Continens in se Oppida Mercatoria XVI. Ecclesiasque Parochiales Tantaum XXXVI ... c.1603-[c.70]. London. Printed and sold by I. Overton over ainst Sepulchers church. 370 x 475 mm., in old outline colour, small tear just into the image lower centre, otherwise in good condition.

The third state of the map. Provenance: acquired in the 1970s for a private English collection. Baynton-Williams (2006); Hodson (1984-97) 142; Saunders (2013) pp. 16-20, fig. 12; Skelton (1970) p. 21 & nos. 3 & 89; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [9621] - £1,950





78 - SMITH, William - OVERTON, John. A New Mapp of the County of Suffolk. c.1603-[1713]. London. Printed & Sold by Hen: Overton at the White Horse without Newgate. 335 x 485 mm., with double folds as issued, light paper wrinkling, otherwise in good condition.

This is a third state example of the map, published by John Overton who sold it separately and placed them in his composite atlases. This is one of only two in the series derived from a printed map by John Norden complete with his roads although here engraved on a larger scale. Provenance: acquired c.1990 for a private English collection. Hodson (1984097) 142. [10466] - £750



79 - SPEED, John. Cornwall. 1612. London. John Sudbury and George Humble. 385 x 510 mm., dark impression, in very good condition.

A superb map of Cornwall by arguably the most famous English cartographer, John Speed (1552-1629). It was published in the 'Theatre of the Empire of Great Britaine', 1612, the first atlas of the whole British Isles. He was a tailor by trade and had a fascination for history. He used numerous sources for the counties, this one is derived from the manuscript of John Norden and had the plates engraved by Jodocus Hondius in Amsterdam. The book took several years to prepare hence earlier states appear of some, and in this case an earlier proof does exist. This therefore is the FIRST PUBLISHED STATE. His maps are noted for being the first to include the boundaries of the hundreds, and for introducing town plans on the maps. Here we find a

fine birds-eye depiction of 'Launceston'. This view is drawn from John Norden's lost manuscript. Quixley (1966) no. 7; Quixley (2018) 11; Shirley (2004) T.Spe 1b; Skelton (1970) 7; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [10457] - £2,250

80 - SPEED, John. Northampton Shire. 1615. London. Thomas Snodham for John Sudburie and George Humble, and are to be sold in Popes-head Palace. 495 x 745 mm., early outline and wash colour, with pasted descriptive text to three sides, slight loss to the upper left hand corner, otherwise in good condition.

An exceedingly rare John Speed map in broadsheet format, i.e. with descriptive text pasted around the map. This 'edition' is little understood and requires further study, not having been worked on since Skelton in the 1960s. The 'Theatre of the Empire of Great Britaine' by John Speed is arguably the second most important English county atlas ever printed and quite probably the most famous. It is the earliest published atlas of the entire British Isles.

The first edition was long in preparation. The engraving of the maps is the work of Jodocus Hondius (1563-1612), thirty-three of them bear his signature, including this one. Needing to find a competent engraver, the publisher George Humble had turned to the ever present Dutch and in May 1606 was in Amsterdam. He may well have carried a letter from Camden to Hondius dated 27 April [1606] which recommends Speed's work to his care. On 12 May a notarial act records the contract between Humble, Jodocus Hondius and Cornelis Claesz.

The dates on many of the proof maps surviving are given as 160'_' suggesting an earlier completion than occurred. Indeed, the date 1608 is suggested by the granting on 29 April that year to Humble of a royal privilege for 21 years. The cause for the delay in publication is unclear but may have been due to the death of Claesz in May 1609. Hondius was executor of the will and no doubt the whole process caused delays. Hondius was also suffering his age and died in 1612. The engraving was completed by 1610, a date which appears on 54 of the maps. The general title page of the 'Theatre of the Empire of Great Britaine' is dated 1611 but 1612 appears in the imprint of the Third and Fourth books. The final work was printed by Wil-



liam Hall and John Beale for John Sudbury and George Humble.

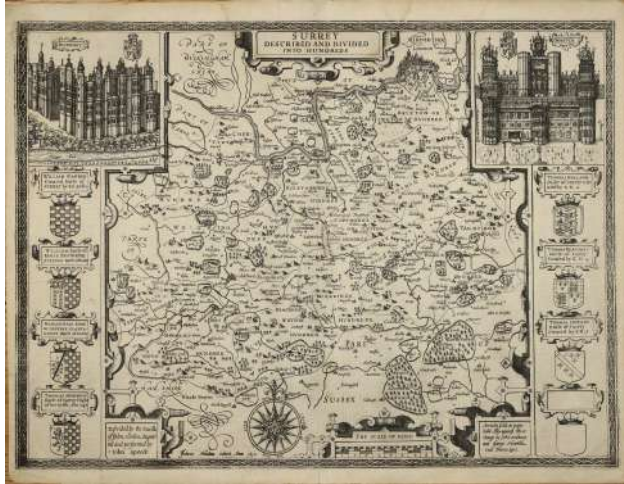
The work was clearly successful as within a short space of time a further edition was envisaged. It was to be the work of the printer William Hall however his death in 1614 left the project incomplete. It was completed by Thomas Snodham (fl.1603-25), a printer 'at St. Botolph's without Aldersgate'. The text was entirely reset and finally published in 1616, the date appearing on the titles to the second, third and fourth parts.

Two separate sets of text survive differentiated by the separate colophon that each contains. That for the map of England reads 'Printed at London by William Hall for John Sudburie and George Humble', with the date unfortunately being defective. All the others bear Snodham's name in place of that of Hall's and the date 1615. The British Library set (C.175.i.19) lacks any accompanying maps.

The second example is found at the Bodleian Library (C.17.b.1) and is with the text pasted around the maps as here. However, it contains some maps in a later state which are found in examples of the regular format of the atlas dated to 1623. Whittaker's study of the maps of Northamptonshire does not identify any differences to this plate. Skelton suggests that 'the text is accurately printed, and the line-endings correspond to those of the 1614[16] edition. It appears probable that the text was imposed, in the form exemplified in the B.M. [British Library] and Bodleian copies, for pasting round the edges of each map for sale or display as a sheet or broadside; for this practice there are contemporary analogies'. The text itself is largely derived from that of William Camden's 'Britannia'.

The map contains two significant town plans of Northampton and Peterborough. The draft manuscripts for many of these reside at Merton College, Oxford. Examples of the county maps with text pasted to the verso do appear, the last known to me being in 2010. However, examples with the text pasted in broadsheet format are excessively rare. We acquired Sussex in a smaller auction in the 1970's. The only other example we can trace was sold at Sotheby's London 24 April 1967 lot 2. It was acquired by Francis Edwards and now resides at the British Library (Maps * 2050.(42)).

Bendall (2002); Chubb (1927) 24; ESTC S519; Hind (1952-64) II pp. 67-95; Shirley (2004) T.Spe 1b; Skelton (1970) 10 & 14; Tooley (1977); refer Whittaker (1948) no. 23; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011) pp. 328-9, 335-6 & 641-2. [9885] - £3,500



81 - SPEED, John. Surrey Described and Divided into Hundreds. 1612. London. John Sudbury and George Humble. 380 x 510 mm., with small lower margin tear, just into the neatline repaired, light water stain to the upper centrefold, otherwise a dark impression in good condition.

FIRST EDITION. This map of Surrey is by arguably the most famous English cartographer, John Speed (1552-1629) and was first published in the 'Theatre of the Empire of Great Britain', 1612. It was the first atlas of the whole British Isles. He was a tailor by trade and had a fascination for history. He used numerous sources for the counties and had the plates engraved by Jodocus Hondius in Amsterdam. The book took several years to prepare, hence earlier dates appear on some. Speed's maps are noted for being the first to include the boundaries of the hundreds, and for introducing town plans on the maps.

This includes inset views of Richmond and Nonsuch Palaces with Coats-of-arms at the sides. Sharp (1929) p. 15; Shirley (2004) T.Spe 1b. [10353] - £1,250

82 - SPEED, John - BROWNE, Christopher. Canaan. 1676-[c.90]. London. Christopher Brown at The Globe near the West End of St. Paul's Church. 390 x 520 mm., with early outline colour, in good condition.

A VERY RARE STATE of John Speed's map of the Holy Land originally published in the most prestigious English world atlas of the seventeenth century by John Speed (1552-1629). This map displays the route of the exodus and all its encampments including the crossing of the Red Sea. Also found are the twelve tribes, their coats-of-arms and numerous place names. Upper left is a fine plan of Jerusalem, surrounded by depictions of sacred objects used in the Temple. Several small vignettes throughout the map depict biblical scenes. The title is supported by images of Moses and Aaron. A table to the right details fifty biblical sites shown on the map. The map was first published in 1611 for Speed's 'Genealogies of the Holy Scriptures' and Robert Barker's edition of the King James Bible. It was engraved by Renolde Elstrake but here his imprint is removed.

Speed is the most famous of all the English mapmakers. His two most celebrated publications are 'The Theatre of the Empire of Great Britain' covering the British Isles, first published in 1611[12] and the 'Prospect of the Most Famous Parts of the World', first published in 1627. Speed was a tailor by profession with a great interest in history and maps. He wanted to produce an English atlas of the same high standards and quality as those published on the continent.

The 'Prospect of the Most Famous Parts of the World' was published in 1627, two years before the death of Speed. Ownership of the atlas passed through various hands until sometime after 1668 when Roger Rea sold the rights to Thomas Bassett and Richard Chiswell. Bassett was a specialist in legal books and Chiswell was the publisher for the Royal Society. The final 1676 edition of the 'Prospect' includes eight further maps on seven sheets appearing for the first and only time. This was the first and only inclusion of this plate. There is tentative evidence that the copper plates for the Speed atlases came into the possession of Robert Walton who would have been more likely to issue the plates loose than publish an atlas. This would have happened most likely after 1686 when the ten-year Privilege for the work ran out. They then passed to Christopher Browne upon Walton's death in 1688. Issues of the English county part of the atlas are known by Browne, and three of the foreign plates are found with his imprint including one offered here. Laor (1986) 737; Neben-zahl (1986) 39; Phillips (1909-) 488; Shirley (2004) T.Spe 1j; Skelton (1970) 92. [9663] - £1,700



83 - TAYLOR, Thomas. Newcastle Upon Tyne. 1713. London. Sold by Tho: Taylor at the Golden Lion in Fleet street. 485 x 585 mm., a dark impression with large margins, in good condition.

Thomas 'Bridge' Taylor (fl.1711-26) had a short minor career as a map and printseller at the Golden Lion on Fleet Street, London. He is probably best known for publishing 'The Principality of Wales', the first separate county atlas of the country, and for re-issuing the quarto sized Richard Blome atlas 'England Exactly Described'. His trade card stated he sold French, Italian and Dutch maps and prints, he also traded 'Indian-picters'. oil and glass paintings and frames. His 'most important publishing project was a series of views of the seaports of Britain ... this was undertaken in partnership with Robert Hulton (fl. 1710-48), whose shop was at the corner of Pall Mall, opposite the Haymarket' (Clayton). He was one of the first to operate west of the city in the newly expanding developments around St. James's Square. The series was engraved by Henry Hulsburgh (fl.1702-29) who worked with David Mortier, Henry Overton, John Senex and Taylor. He is best known for his architectural work including that for Colen Campbell in the 'Vitruvius Britannicus', 1715-25.

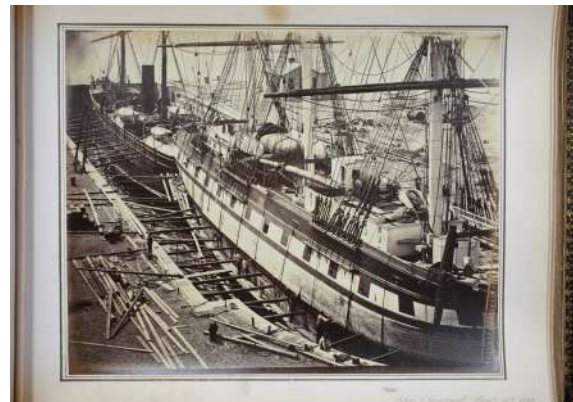


This superb engraving of Newcastle is likely the first large engraving of the city. It extends from the Old Tyne Bridge in the west to Sandgate in the east. The bridge was originally built around 1250 and over the years had been damaged by floods and rebuilt. The great flood of November 1771 destroyed part of it again. The centre of the view displays the Quayside, a bustling seaport at the time. Immediately next to the bridge is the Guildhall with Sandhill behind. St. Nicholas Church dominates the skyline. Now a cathedral, it was completed in 1350. This print like others in the series are sometimes found bound into the multi-volume 'Britannia Illustrata' issued through the 1720s. BBTI; Clayton (1997) pp. 5-7; Hyde (1985) nos. 18 & 21; Tooley's Dictionary (1999-2004); Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [10471] - £595

84 - THAMES IRON WORKS, SHIPBUILDING. Photographic Views. 1863-69. London. Oblong quarto (235 x 310 mm.), full contemporary calf, gilt and blind panelled boards with ornate gilt corner feature, rebacked preserving original spine, gilt ruled raised bands with ornate gilt pattern, gilt edged. With 89 albumen photographic prints.

A fascinating PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD OF SHIPBUILDING IN THE 1860s at the Thames Ironworks and Shipbuilding Company. They cover the period 1863-69 and likely record all of the significant work undertaken in this period. The Thames Iron Works were the largest shipbuilder on the river Thames. Its shipyard was located at the mouth of Bow Creek in the east end of London. Although principally a shipbuilder it expanded into civil engineering supplying materials for Isambard Kingdom Brunel, marine engines, cranes electrical engineering and even later into motor cars. Founded in 1837 the company was struggling until in 1857 Peter Rolt, MP for Greenwich, merchant and descendant of the Pett shipbuilding family took control.

At the time of the earliest photographs in this album the huge site had the capacity to build 25,000 tons of warships and 10,000 tons of mail steamers. It is most famous for constructing HMS 'Warrior', the world's first iron hulled armour-plated warship. Launched on 29 December 1860 it overnight rendered obsolete all existing warships worldwide. It was at the time the world's largest. Following the success of HMS 'Warrior' and HMS 'Minotaur' (photographed), orders arrived from navies all over the world. The Company also built the Prussian Navy's first iron-hulled warship the SMS 'König Wilhelm I' (photographed) in 1868. It is interesting to note also that the 1860s was the decade of



considerable loss of shipping which opened a huge debate led by Samuel Plimsoll MP on load lines on vessels. Many of the vessels photographed already show load lines following the recommendations of Lloyd register known as 'Lloyd's Rule'.

The majority of the photographs feature the construction of vessels but towards the end particularly there are images of the various buildings, Yards and Docks. There are also four of ship models, a cross section, a lighthouse destined for the West Indies, a model steam engine, six of plant works and three of paintings. Below is a list of the vessels illustrated which can be readily identified:

RUS 'Pervenetz', Imperial Russian Navy, 1863

'Alexandra'

HMS 'Minotaur', Royal Navy, 1863. This was the longest single-screw warship ever built

HMS 'Valiant', Royal Navy, 1863

'Napoleon III' 1863

'Izzeddin' paddle steamer 1864

'Nyanza' Peninsular and Oriental Company's Paddle Wheel Steamer 1864

'Sultan Mahmoud' Turkish Frigate 1865

'Charkieh' 1865

'Tanjore' Peninsular and Oriental Company's 1865

SNS 'Vitoria', Spanish Navy 1865

'Earl de Grey and Ripon' 1866

HMS 'Waterwitch' 1866. She was one of only three armoured gunboats built for the Royal Navy. Uniquely she was powered by Ruthven's 'hydraulic propeller', making her the first ship to employ waterjets

'Henry Morton' 1866

'Ottawa' 1866

'Adia' 1866

'Vanguard' 1866

'Anglia' 1866. An iron paddle tug

'Wilhelm I' 1868. For a time the largest and most powerful warship in the German navy

'Golden City' 1866

'Haswell' 1866

HMS 'Serapis' 1866 Royal Navy troopship

'Mauritius' 1867

'Kronprinz' 1867

'John Penn' 1867

HMS 'Royal Sovereign'

'Champion of the Seas'. Held the record for the fastest day's run in 24 hours: 465 nautical miles. It was not broken until 1984!

HMS 'Volage' 1869. [8031]

- £45,000

85 - TUKE, John. A Map of Ninety Miles by Seventy Five in which Chesterfield is the Centre, comprising the Counties of Derby and Nottingham part of the Counties of York, Lincoln, Rutland, Leicester. 1798. London. W. Darton & J. Harvey, Gracechurch Street. 640 x 706 mm., dissected and laid on contemporary linen, early wash colour, in contemporary paper board slipcase with light wear, with some tape support to five splits on the verso, otherwise in good condition.



A VERY RARE MAP. Little is known of Tuke in the cartobibliographies other than that he was a land surveyor in York with printed maps issued between 1787 and 1798. Further research identifies the Tuke family as Quaker innovators. Members were behind what became the Rowntree's Cocoa Works, the Retreat Mental Hospital and three Quaker schools. John Tuke (30 June 1759-19 January 1841) was the fourth born or five children to William Tuke (1732-1822) and Elizabeth Hoyland (1729-60). William Tuke was a tea merchant and grocer in York and a pioneer in work on mental health. Our John Tuke was born in Lincroft, Bishopshill, York and married Sarah Mildred (1762-1829), daughter of Daniel Mildred and Lydia Daniel, on 16 Apr 1783. They had eight children and he died in Bishopshill, York. In 1787 he would publish two maps, one of the region of Holderness in Yorkshire, the other being a large four-

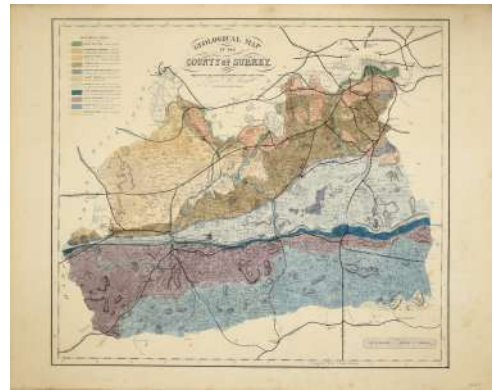
sheet map of the whole county.

William Darton (1755-1819) was born in Tottenham, the son of the Innkeeper at The Coach and Six Horses. By 1791 he was in partnership with Josiah Harvey (1764-1841) as Darton & Harvey. Darton, a Quaker, was an engraver, bookseller, printer, publisher, mapseller and printseller, his earliest works appear to date from 1791. He is though most notable for his speciality as a pioneer of published children's works.

This very rare separately published map is centred on the area surrounding Chesterfield. It extends from Leeds in the north to Loughborough in the south and from Sleaford and Lincoln in the east to Manchester, Nantwich and Stafford in the west. The Nottinghamshire Archives state, 'This is the earliest of the cross-county maps for the North-East Midlands (later ones being William King's 'County around Belvoir' of 1806 and George Sanderson's 'Twenty Miles Round Mansfield' of 1835) ... The map appears to be closely based on existing county maps, e.g., Chapman's 'Nottinghamshire' of 1774, Burdett's 'Derbyshire' of 1791 etc., but with some differences. Country houses and churches are appropriately shown, water mills are indicated by wheel symbols and windmills by crossed feathers. Turnpike roads are shown by solid lines and the mileages indicated. Woodland, parks and open commons are all marked ...' British Library Maps K.Top.6.79; Eden (1975); Rodger (1972) 516; not in Tooley (1984) 'Large Scale ... Derby'; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [10412] - £575

86 - VAN VOORST, John. Geological Map of the County of Surrey. [1863]. London. Holmesdale Natural History Club. 485 x 555 mm., early wash colour, UNFOLDED, in very good condition.

A fine lithographic map of the county of Surrey coloured geologically. The Holmesdale Natural History Club was founded in 1857 in Reigate to 'promote the study of natural history, local history, archaeology and geology in the vicinity of Reigate' (Holmesdale Natural History Club), it still exists today. This map was published for the Club circa 1863 at the time the 'Flora of Surrey' by J A Brewer was published by John Van Voorst in 1863. It is included in that work, however being duodecimo in size, it is usually folded numerous times. Here it is unfolded. Van Voorst was active in Paternoster Row, London around 1860. The same map is also found highlighting the botanical divisions of the county, it is not recorded which appeared first. Not in Tooley's Dictionary. [10369] - £295



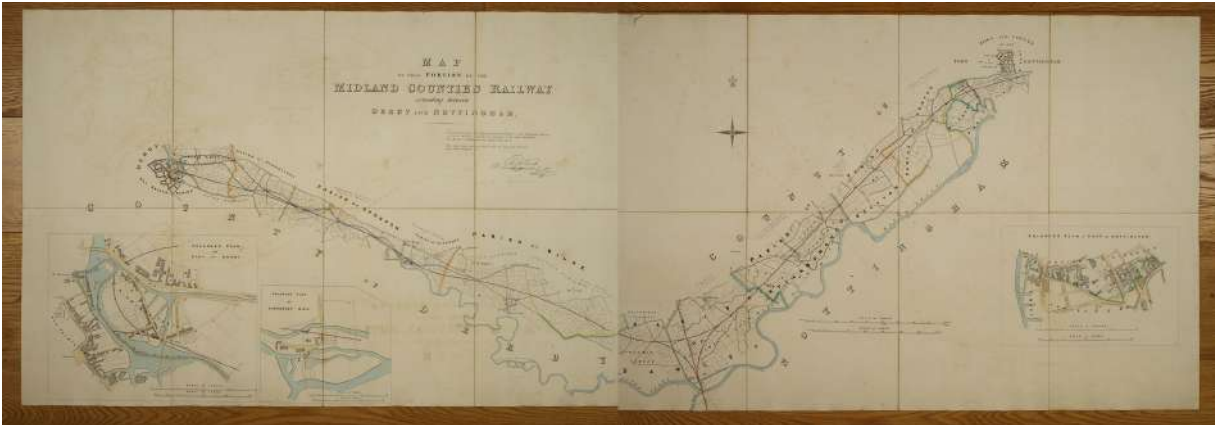
87 - VAN VOORST, John. Map of the County of Surrey, Shewing the Botanical Divisions used in the Flora of the County. [1863]. London. Holmesdale Natural History Club. 485 x 555 mm., unfolded, in very good condition.

A fine lithographic map of the county of Surrey highlighting the botanical divisions within it. The Holmesdale Natural History Club was founded in 1857 in Reigate to 'promote the study of natural history, local history, archaeology and geology in the vicinity of Reigate' (Holmesdale Natural History Club), it still exists today. This map was published for the Club circa 1863 at the time the 'Flora of Surrey' by J A Brewer was published by John Van Voorst in 1863. It is included in that work, however being duodecimo in size, it is usually folded numerous times. Here it is unfolded. Van Voorst was active in Paternoster Row, London around 1860. The same map is also found highlighting the geological divisions of the county, it is not recorded which appeared first. Not in Tooley's Dictionary. [10450] - £150



88 - VIGNOLES, Charles. Map of that Portion of the Midland Counties Railway Extending from its Junction with the London and Birmingham Railway at Rugby to the North Side of the River Trent. [1835]. London. With 8 early hand-coloured sheets of varying sizes making up two maps, circa 980 x 3840 mm. and 640 x 1950 mm., dissected and backed with contemporary linen, with manuscript notations, each with letterpress title to the verso. Housed in a green cloth slipcase retaining original green calf cover with gold stamped ownership of 'W. E. Hutchinson', in very good condition.

THE CHAIRMAN'S OWN COPY OF THE ORIGINAL SURVEY FOR THE MIDLAND COUNTIES RAILWAY and AN UNRECORDED EARLY STATE. ONLY TWO RECORDED EXAMPLES.



Charles Blacker Vignoles (1793-1875) was born in County Wexford, Ireland to a Huguenot family. His parents both died of yellow fever whilst the family were in Guadeloupe in 1794. His father was a captain in the 43rd regiment of foot. Charles was brought to England by an uncle and raised by his grandfather. He was educated at the Royal Military Academy and at Sandhurst Military Academy studying engineering. He was commissioned into the Royal Scots Regiment in 1814 with the assistance of the Duke of Kent but put on half-pay in 1816 following the conclusion of the Napoleonic wars. Seeking income elsewhere he set sail for America with his new wife in 1817. He settled in Charleston, South Carolina, and became assistant to the state civil engineer. In 1821 he was city surveyor in St. Augustine, Florida and in 1823 published an extremely important map of Florida.

By 1823 he was in financial difficulties and received news of his grandfather's death shortly after which he returned to England. His prospects in the USA were limited, he had not had success with gaining employment on projects in the north, the south was blighted by a worldwide slump in demand for cotton.

In England he soon became involved in surveying the first railway lines being constructed, the London and Brighton and the Liverpool and Manchester line. He spent the next 15 years living in Liverpool. 'Vignoles also advocated a flat-bottomed rail which would bear directly on sleepers without any chair, but despite occasional trials the rail was never adopted in Britain. On the continent, it was, and in Germany and France it was named after him' (ODNB).

This is the original survey carried out for the Midland Counties Railway. It connected Nottingham, Leicester and Derby with Rugby and then via the London Birmingham Railway to London. It was born out of the demand in Leicester for coal as it was rapidly industrialising. Originally conceived in 1832 the Midland Counties Railway struggled to raise finance. Finally, Charles Vignoles was brought in to review the plans and become the engineer. The Bill for it received Royal assent in June 1836. Construction began in 1837 and opened in stages between 1839 and 1840. A total of 148 bridges and three tunnels were constructed.



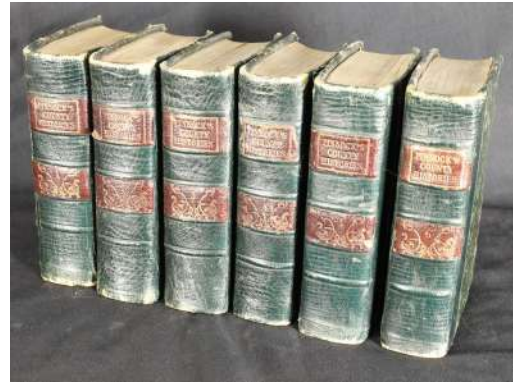
The map was engraved by James Gardner (fl.1822-50), Worms and Baynton-Williams believe he might be the same Gardner who

worked as a surveyor under Thomas Colby on the Ordnance Survey, becoming the sole agent for it from 1823. Only two examples of the map could be traced: in the John Rylands Library, University of Manchester (R150342) and in the Rumsey Collection, Stanford University, California (10732.019). Both are later issues including the 1847 extension to Pinxton in the north and alterations to the lines at Derby and Nottingham. Railway lines are also added to the insets of Part of Sibley and Barrow. A further parallel line,

branch lines into Loughborough town and Mount Sorrel, an additional line around the north of Leicester and an additional inset of the Parish of Saint Mary in Leicester. The map also includes SEVERAL MANUSCRIPT NOTATIONS, mostly noting locations of railway stations.

Apart from being in a previously unknown earlier state, this example is notable for being the copy once owned by William Evans Hutchinson who served as chairman of the Midland Railway from 1864-70. A portrait of him by John Lucas (1807-74) survives in the National Railway Museum. Vignoles became a fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1829, a fellow of the Royal Society in 1855 and president of the Institution of Civil Engineers in 1869. Provenance: William Evans Hutchinson, Chairman of the Midland Counties Railway; private English collection. James (1983); ODNB; Vignoles (1982) pp. 15-22; Vignoles (1984); Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011) not listing this work. [10398] - £1,500

89 - WHITTAKER, George & W. B. Pinnock's County Histories. c.1825. London. G & W. B. Whittaker. Duodecimo, 8 volumes (135 x 85 mm. each), contemporary half green morocco, marbled paper boards, ribbed spines, red calf gilt title and volume labels affixed. With 42 parts, each with accompanying engraved map, 43 maps in total, 40 English county, north and south Wales, and a large folding map of the Environs of London, light foxing with light offsetting on occasion, a few trimmed close, with light water stain to beginning of volume one, Cambridge and Rutland with fold split, otherwise in good condition.



William Pinnock (1782-1843) was baptized in Alton, Hampshire, on 3 February 1782 and began his career as a schoolmaster. He then became a bookseller in Alton and wrote his first book in 1810. At the time, levels of literacy in the nation were rising rapidly, creating a large new market for educational material. He moved his business to Newbury, Berkshire, in 1811 and in December 1814 married Ann Maunder, sister to Samuel Maunder (1785-1849) from Devon. In 1817 the pair went into partnership and moved to London acquiring the 'premises of the 'Literary Gazette' at 267 Strand and took shares in that publication' (ODNB).

They began to publish a series of highly successful catechisms in Pinnock's name, constructed in the manner of questions and answers. A total of 83 were published at 9d. each, on a vast range of subjects including for instance, chess and algebra. From about 1819 he began a series entitled 'Pinnock's County Catechisms'. It is unclear if they were issued for every county, but 'Pinnock's County Histories' issued from at least 1819 was completed around 1825. It appears that the questions for each were largely the same. Each issue included a map engraved by Samuel John Neele (1758-1824). They are slightly larger versions of those found in Cary's 'Traveller's Companion'. Although advanced in age by now, Neele was engraving to the year of his death.

The set of maps were clearly completed before the intended accompanying text, as in about 1820 they were issued alone as 'The Traveller's Pocket Atlas'. Undated in the title, the assumption is made based on the map of the environs of London which is dated 1 February 1820. It is very rare, only two examples being recorded. Pinnock was often in financial stress, which might explain how George Byrom Whittaker (1793-1847) and his brother William Budd Whittaker (d.1834) became involved in the project. George had also been a schoolmaster, from Southampton, which may well explain how they met. With sales poor, or the cost of publication too much, at about this time, the Whittaker's stepped in. Imprints were added to the maps and most dated to 1821. Chubb records that Sir H. G. Fordham possessed an edition of 'The Traveller's Pocket Atlas' dated 1821. However, no example has since been traced. The edition dated 1823 is the one usually encountered.

This is the collected form of the individual parts of 'Pinnock's County Histories', it is extremely rare. This included the 40 English counties, North and South Wales, and London with its environs which had its own part. Because of the nature of the size of the book, many of the imprints below the maps are trimmed out as usual so little information can be gleaned from them. Following each set of questions and answers is a table of the market towns with population and distance data, a list of Fairs, seats of the gentry and curiously a list of rare plants and where to find them. They conclude with an index. Provenance: Burden collection duplicate. Beresiner (1983); BBTI; Carroll (1996) no. 77; not in Chubb (1927); Darlington & Howgego (1964) 280 (environs map); ODNB; Tooley's Dictionary (1999-2004); Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011). [10451] - £350

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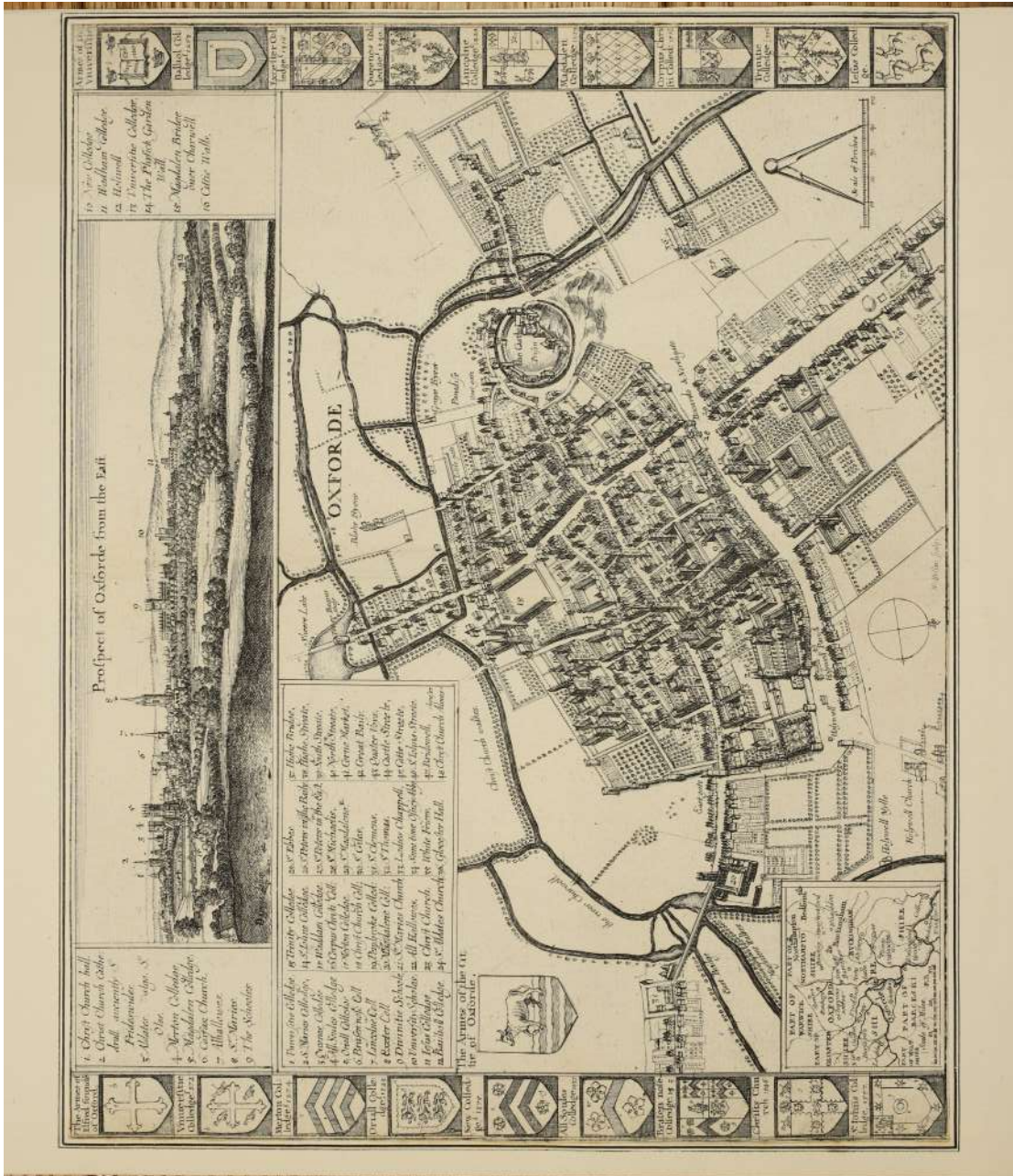
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GREENE, Robert & MORDEN, Robert. 1675. (Detail) Item 25



Wenceslaus Hollar—John Overton. c.1643-[c70]. (Item 28)



A New Map of the
WEST
 or Southwest Part of ENGLAND
 Containing all the Cities, Burghs, Towns, Villages, Castles, Barbours, Caves & small Islands of the Countie
 Designed by William Mollins Surveyor General in Black, France, and by Thomas Derry of Bath in white, 1704.

A Scale of English Miles

THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

WIGHT I.

Bristol Channel

DEVONSHIRE

SOMERSET

DORSET

WILTSHIRE

Buckingham

Oxfordshire

Berkshire

Gloucestershire

Wiltshire

Devonshire

Somersetshire

Dorsetshire

Wiltshire