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Made in
Great Britain

“the great prose epic of the Elizabethan period” with both the Wright-Molyneux world map and the rare suppressed ‘Voyage to Cadiz’

1 HAKLUYT, Richard, and WRIGHT, Edward

The Principal Navigations, Voyages, Traffiques and Discoveries of the English Nation, Made by Sea or Over-land...

Publication
London, George Bishop, Ralph Newberies and Robert Barker, 1599–1600.

Description
3 works bound in 2 volumes, folio (286 by 181 mm), complete with the rare Wright-Molyneux world map on two sheets joined, map carefully trimmed to the neatline, with repaired closed tear and light restoration around folds, eighteenth-century bookplate of John Seale of Mount Boon, Devon, to front pastedown of second volume, vol. I sig. I6 with chip to fore edge just grazing shoulder note, a few leaves in same volume with very minor peripheral damp staining; vol. III sig. I5 with text misaligned with consequent slight shaving of shoulder note, contents generally very clean and fresh, mid-eighteenth century calf, recent red morocco labels to style, neat restoration at extremities, covers panelled in blind, light red speckled edges.

References
Borba De Moraes, pp. 391–92; Church 322; ESTC S106753; Grolier English 100, 14; Hill 743; JCB (3) I:360–61; LOC European Americana 598/42; Penrose, Boies, ‘Travel and Discovery in the Renaissance 1420–1620’, p. 318; Pforzheimer 443; Printing and the Mind of Man 105; Quinn, p. 490; Sabin 29595-97-98; STC 12626; cf. Shirley 221.

£800,000.00

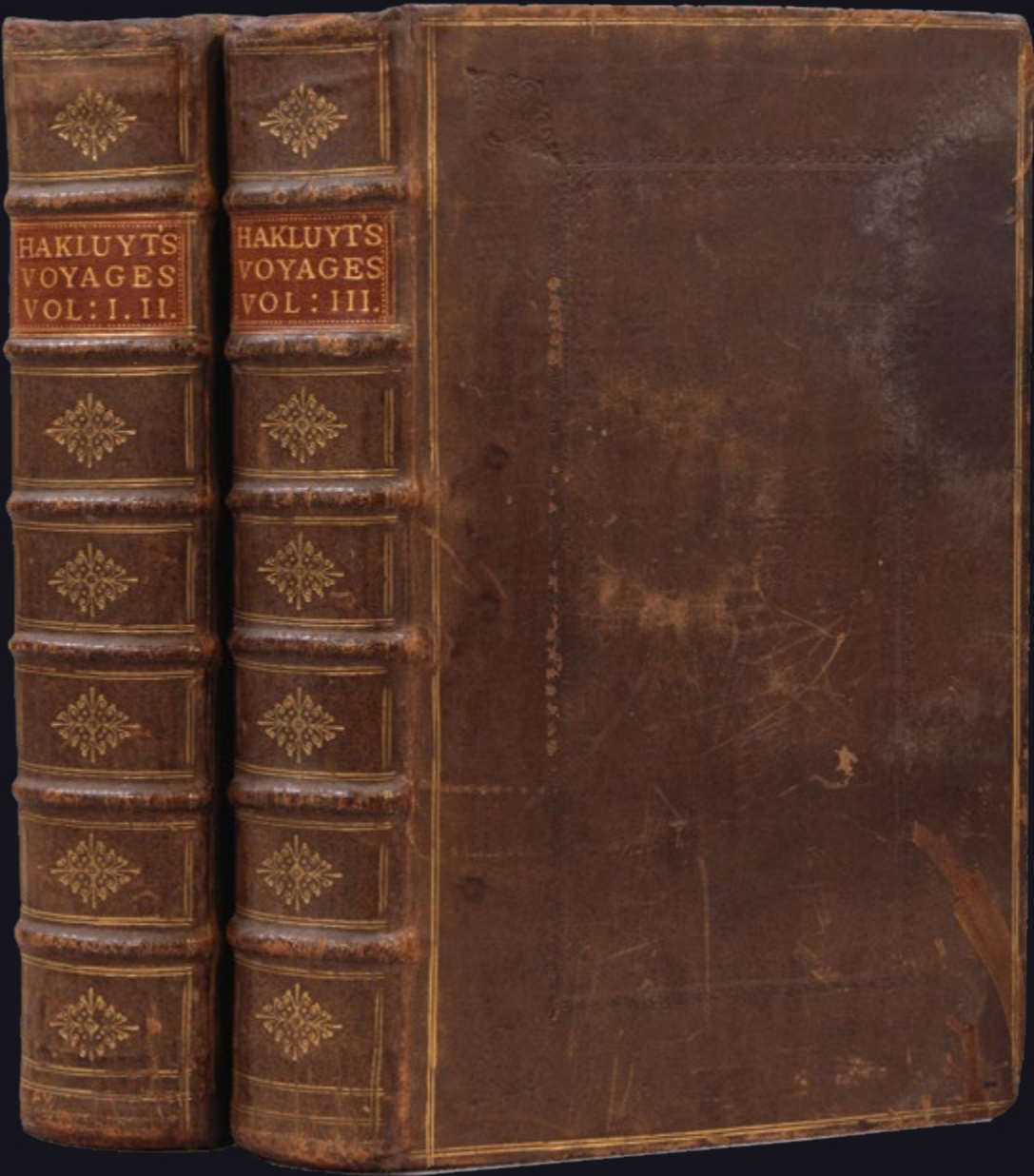
The Wright-Molyneux Map is the first English map on Mercator’s projection, it is the first map to name Lake Ontario, and one of the first maps to use the name “Virginia”. Richard Hakluyt’s ‘Principall Navigations’ is first collection of English voyages, published at the height of Elizabethan maritime prestige and “the great prose epic of the Elizabethan period”.

The Wright-Molyneux Map
Gerard Mercator (1512-1594) revolutionized cartography with his development of an isogonic cylindrical projection that mapped a sphere on to a flat plane. Mercator expected that his projection would be a valuable tool for navigators but he neglected to provide practical guidelines on how use it. Edward Wright (1558?-1615), a professor of mathematics at Cambridge University, modified Mercator’s system and published his results, ‘The Correction of Certain Errors in Navigation’, in 1599 and again in an improved edition entitled ‘Certaine errors in navigation, detected and corrected’ (London, 1610). Wright’s book contained new mathematical tables and instructions on plotting straight-line courses on maps based on the Mercator projection. The system developed by Wright contributed to the supremacy of the British Navy and is still in use today.

Wright published ‘A Chart of the World on Mercator’s Projection’ in 1599 based on his projection of a globe engraved by the English globe maker Emeric Molyneux in 1592. It was the first map to use Wright’s improvements on Mercator’s projection. It quickly became famous, even catching Shakespeare’s attention: in “Twelfth Night”, first performed in 1602, Maria says of Malvolio: “He does smile his face into more lines than is in the new map with the augmentation of the Indies” (Act III, Scene II).

Unlike many maps and charts of the era that represented the often fantastic speculations of their makers, Wright’s ‘Chart of the World’ offers a minimum of detail and even leaves areas blank wherever geographic information was lacking. These undefined areas are especially evident along Wright’s coastlines. For example, the coast of California above Cape Mendocino is blank.

Wright’s world map depicts a wider Pacific Ocean than other maps of its time. On the American continent, Wright labels upper California ‘Nova Albion’; other maps designated this area ‘Anian’ but Wright adopted the name given the region by Sir Francis Drake. ‘Quivira’ still appears on the West coast. Further to the east, the map also shows a ‘Lake of Tadouac’ reminiscent of the Sea of Verrazano. This lake is connected to the Atlantic Ocean by a river that appears to run south of the St. Lawrence River. It is also connected to a large body of water to the north. Lake Tadouac is apparently an early reference to either the Hudson Bay or to the Great Lakes, neither of which were “discovered” by Europeans until eleven or twelve years after Wright’s map was published. Wright’s map is also one of the earliest maps to use the name “Virginia”.



The present example is in the second state, also from 1599, with the cartouche with engraved text describing Drake's discoveries in the Americas added to the lower left of the map.

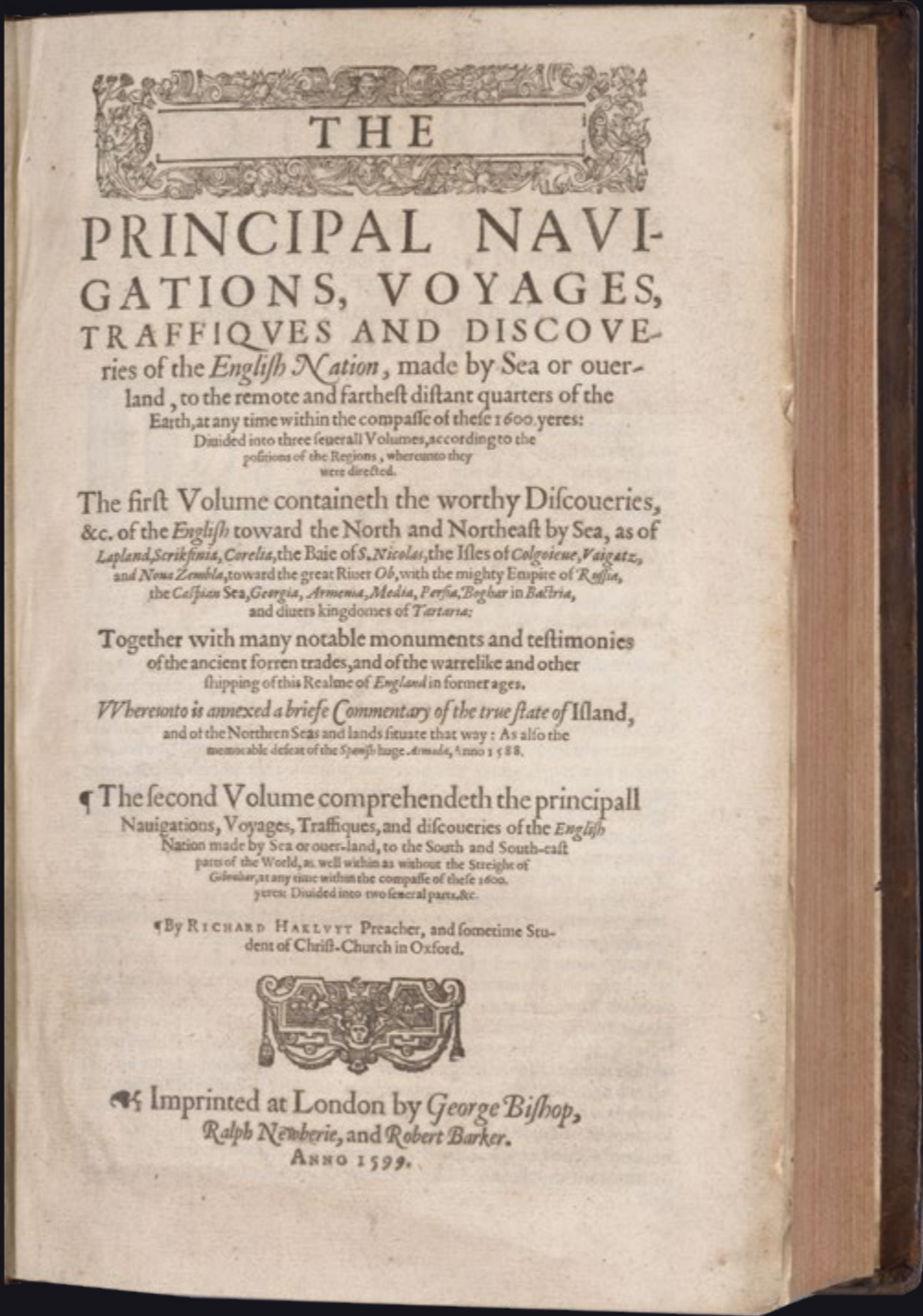
Top left are the arms of Elizabeth I; top right a strapwork cartouche with a text about Francis Gaultle's discoveries in the Pacific; and bottom centre another cartouche with a general description of the chart.

The Principall Navigations

Comprising 243 narratives of voyages and travels in the New World in some 1,700,000 words, 'The Principall Navigations' is the greatest assemblage of travel accounts and navigations to all parts of the world collected up to its time, and a vital source for early New World exploration. "It is difficult to over rate the importance and value of this extraordinary collection of voyages" (Sabin).

This second edition of Hakluyt's voyages is, in fact, an entirely different book from the initial 1589 compilation and was greatly expanded from the single-volume original. Boies Penrose considered that "the first edition of the Principal Navigations transcended anything that had gone before, though it, in turn, was surpassed by the second edition". Indeed, Hakluyt devoted his life to the work and "throughout the 1590s, therefore, this indefatigable editor set himself to the formidable task of expanding the collection and bringing it up to date ... this was indeed Hakluyt's monumental masterpiece, and the great prose epic of the Elizabethan period ... Much that was new and important was included: the travels of Newbery and Fitch, Lancaster's first voyage, the new achievements in the Spanish Main, and particularly Raleigh's tropical adventures ... The book must always remain a great work of history, and a great sourcebook of geography, while the accounts themselves constitute a body of narrative literature which is of the highest value in understanding the spirit and the tendencies of the Tudor age" (Penrose).

Hakluyt's Principal Navigations was one of the major prestige publications of the Tudor state, seeking to do for English exploration what Holinshed's Chronicles had done for the nation's history, a key work in promoting overseas ventures. Hakluyt himself never travelled further afield than France, but he met or corresponded with many of the great explorers, navigators, and cartographers including Drake, Raleigh, Gilbert, Frobisher, Ortelius, and Mercator. In addition to long and significant descriptions of the Americas in volume 3, the work also contains accounts of Russia, Scandinavia, the Mediterranean, Turkey, Middle East, Persia, India, south-east Asia, and Africa. Hakluyt owed a good deal to Sir Francis Walsingham's support and probably gathered intelligence for him in Paris; the first edition was both dedicated to and licensed for publication by him. After Walsingham's death in 1590, the patronage of Sir Robert Cecil was increasingly important to Hakluyt. Volume I of the second



*Chesapeake. An excellent dispatch wherein, as the wife of the humane and expedition-
sunder type of the most noble and valiant person of this Realm, I mean the renowned Earl
of Essex, and the right honorable Sir Charles Howard, barlidge, Admiral of Eng-
land, made 15. y^{rs}. ago, the brave wife of Cadiz, I have fit down as a double ex-
pression to conclude this my first journal withall. Those of which speak they ought of
to have bene placed among the Sonneters voyagers of our nation: yet I persue to finish
the importance of some of my special friends, and partly, but partly to deprive the diligent
Reader of two such sweetly and long-expressed dispatches, I have made bold to frigate a
little costlier with each methode which I myself prepaund to such my selfe.*

[illegible]

and thou (friendly Reader) shalt find the briefs, summe and scope of all my labours for the common-wealth sake, and thy fate, bestowed upon this first Volume: which of thou shalt as thankfully take, as I have willingly and freely imparted with thee. I shall bee the better encouraged freely to acquiesce thee with those rare, delightful and profitable histories, which I purpose (God will-
ing) to publish concerning the Southerne and Western parts of the World.

The knowing say other place is common, I mean to advertise the friendly Reader of creative fables dispersed in the printing of this book, and to compel him that in the Page 74, and in the last line first row, has would in third of Kene, read Seven, and he shall thereby avoid a great com mition: likewise Page 187, that here would miss the ends of the second vers of the Prologue to the English Poet, make supply of the word *With*, which is thus wanted: *the pagan has a tender woodhouse the road woodhouse, &c.* Other faults (if there be any) are I doubt not easily corrigible.

[illegible]

"By the discovery of St Francis Drake made in the year 1577, the discovery of Massachusetts as they are usually called, former to be nothing else but broken land and islands and the present coast of America called Virginia found not to trend to the northwards and both were deposited but to the eastwards of the north of it to have for name which is also confirmed by the several discoveries of Robert Fumee and M^r Thibault. p. 133

[illegible]

edition of the Principal Navigations was dedicated to the lord admiral, Lord Howard of Effingham, but the other two were dedicated to Cecil.

Here the first volume contains the original printing of the rare ‘Voyage to Cadiz’, which was suppressed by order of Queen Elizabeth after Robert Devereux, the Earl of Essex, incurred her wrath by returning to England from Ireland without leave in 1599 to marry Sir Philip Sidney’s widow, the daughter of Sir Francis Walsingham. This copy is the second issue of the second edition with volume I dated 1599. The first issue is dated 1598, and its title page makes reference to the Earl of Essex’s voyage to Cadiz, which was ordered to be suppressed because Elizabeth was angered by Essex’s status as a popular hero of the war against Spain. However, the printed leaves detailing the voyage to Cadiz, pp. 607-619, which ought also to have been suppressed, are here present in their original uncanceled state.

The third volume is devoted almost entirely to the Americas, the South Seas, and various circumnavigations of the world. It includes the accounts of Niza, Coronado, Ruiz, and Espejo relating to New Mexico; Ulloa, Drake, and others concerning California; and Raleigh’s account of Guiana. “Hakluyt was a vigorous propagandist and empire-builder; his purpose was to further British expansion overseas. He saw Britain’s greatest opportunity in the colonization of America, which he advocated chiefly for economic reasons, but also to spread Protestantism, and to oust Spain” (Hill).

Edward Wright’s world map was, according to Quinn’s 1974 census for ‘The Hakluyt Handbook’, only to be found in 19, of the 240, predominantly institutional, examples of the book surveyed. Quinn notes that this survival rate is, even allowing for the high mortality levels traditionally attached to decorative world maps in books, “sufficiently low to raise the possibility that not all copies were equipped with the map, either because it was made available after many sets had been sold, which would mean that its date might be later than 1599, or because it was an optional extra supplied at additional cost”. Quinn’s survey included all major booksellers’ catalogues and public auctions in the English speaking world.

Subsequent to this 1974 census, the only other copy we know to have appeared in commerce with the map in the past half-century is the Grenville–Crawford–Rosebery copy, bound in early nineteenth-century red morocco, which lacked the map until a supplied copy was inserted sometime between its sale at auction by Sotheby’s in 1933 and its reappearance in the Franklin Brooke–Hitching sale, Sotheby’s, 30 Sept. 2014, lot 579. Hakluyt’s use of this map in his publication was to show “so much of the world as hath beene hether to discovered, and is comme to our knowledge”.

The historical importance of the work cannot be overstated. It is truly “an invaluable treasure of nautical information which has affixed to Hakluyt’s name a brilliancy of reputation which time can never efface or obscure” (Church). “The Principall Navigations” “redounds as much to the glory of the English nation as any book that ever was published” (Bancroft).

Provenance:

Sir John Henry Seale, 1st Baronet (1780–1844) of Mount Boone in the parish of Townstal near Dartmouth in Devon, was a Whig Member of Parliament for Dartmouth in 1838. He was created a baronet on 31 July 1838. He owned substantial lands in Devon, mainly at Townstal and Mount Boone. Together with the Earl of Morley of Saltram House near Plymouth, he built several bridges in Dartmouth, most notably the Dart crossing.

Known examples of the Wright-Molyneux map

British Library, London (3 copies); Bodleian Library, Oxford; Chatsworth House, Derbyshire; Eton College Library, Windsor; Huntington, San Marino (2 copies); Newberry Library, Chicago; Lilly Library Bloomington; Clements Library, Ann Arbor; Princeton (2 copies); New York Public Library, New York; Philadelphia Public Library, Philadelphia; Naval War College, Newport; JCB Library, Providence; University of Virginia, Charlottesville; Mitchell Library, Sydney.

The Poly-olbion

2 DRAYTON, Michael

Poly-olbion or A Chorographically Description of Tracts, Rivers, Mountaines, Forests, and other Parts of this renowned Isle of Great Britain...

Publication
London, Printed for M. Lownes, I. Browne, I. Helme, I. Bushee. 1613.

Description
Folio (276 by 193mm), preliminary page to frontispiece, engraved frontispiece, dedication to Prince Henry of Wales, table of contents, note to the reader, note on illustrations, pp. 303, 18 double-paged engraved maps, contemporary calf, spine in six compartments, gilt title.

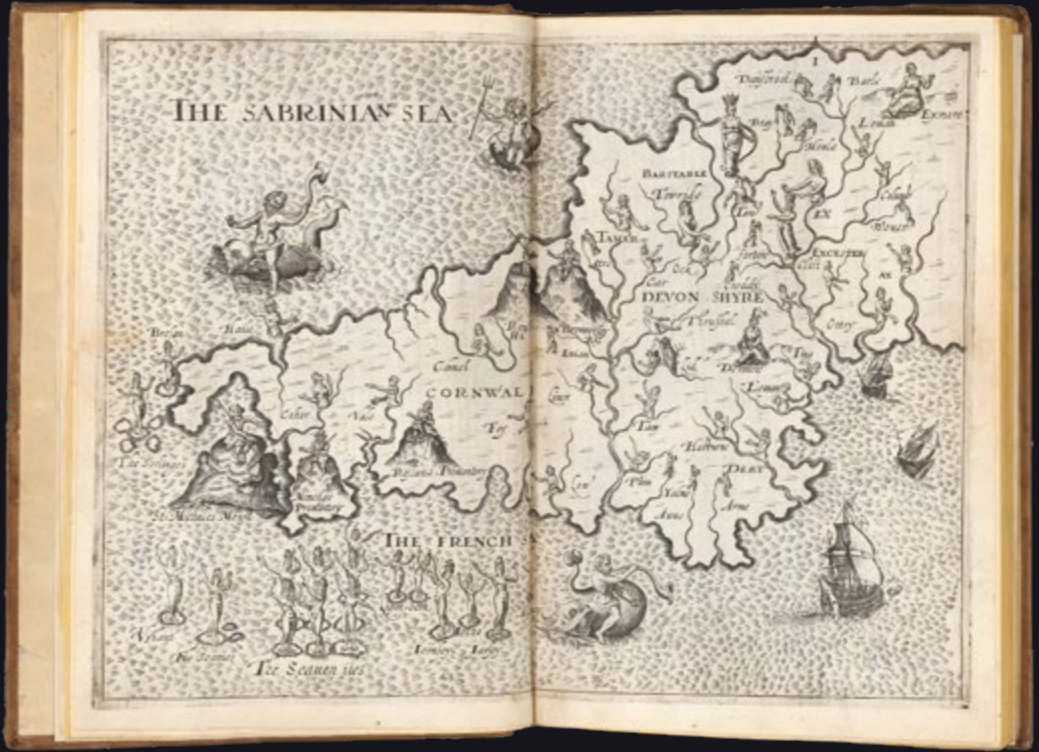
References
Skelton 8.

£15,000.00

Michael Drayton (1563-1631) spent much of his life producing poetry, from ‘The Harmony of the Church’, a volume of spiritual poems that appeared when he was in his mid-20s, to ‘The Muses’ Elizium’ which he produced at 67 years of age, shortly before his death. Like many Elizabethan poets, Drayton also wrote for the theatre, although his plays, which number around 23, are not as well-regarded as his verse. The ‘Poly-Olbion’ is generally considered to have been his magnum opus.

Consisting of 15,000 lines of verse in Alexandrine couplets, divided into thirty songs, the ‘Poly-Olbion’ is a topographical poem describing the land, traditions and history of the English and Welsh counties. Each song, which typically describes between one and three counties, is accompanied by maps by William Hole, with key places illustrated anthropomorphically. Combining ancient history, mythical tales and accurate factual information, the Poly-Olbion was certainly popular, although not usually read as a whole. Historical and philological summaries were appended to the first book. Although Drayton intended to compose more verse to cover Scotland, this part of the project never came to fruition.

The present example of the ‘Poly-Olbion’ was printed one year after the first edition, and contains 18 maps.



The Poly-olbion

3 DRAYTON, Michael

Poly-olbion or A Chorographically Description of Tracts, Rivers, Mountaines, Forests, and other Parts of this renowned Isle of Great Britain...

Publication
London, Printed for M. Lownes, I. Browne, I. Helme, I. Bushee, 1622.

Description
Folio (287 by 202mm), preliminary page to frontispiece, engraved frontispiece, dedication to Prince Henry of Wales, table of contents, note to the reader, note on illustrations, pp. 168, 31 double-paged engraved maps, contemporary calf, spine in eight compartments, gilt title.

£16,000.00

Michael Drayton (1563-1631) spent much of his life producing poetry, from ‘The Harmony of the Church’, a volume of spiritual poems that appeared when he was in his mid-20s, to ‘The Muses’ Elizium’ which he produced at 67 years of age, shortly before his death. Like many Elizabethan poets, Drayton also wrote for the theatre, although his plays, which number around 23, are not as well-regarded as his verse. The ‘Poly-Olbion’ is generally considered to have been his magnum opus.

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The present example of the ‘Poly-Olbion’ was ten years after the work first appeared, and contains 31 double-page maps.



The first world atlas published by an Englishman

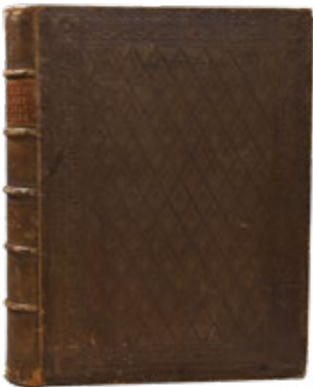
4 SPEED, John

The Theatre of the Empire of Great Britaine [WITH:] A Prospect of the Most Famous Parts of the World.

Publication
London. John Dawson and, George Humble, 1627.

Description
Folio (477 by 345mm), two works in one volume, with a total 89 double-page engraved maps. [FIRST WORK]: four parts in one volume, engraved title, royal achievement of James I, printed titles and woodcut royal arms to parts II-IV and woodcut arms of John Speed, 67 engraved general and county maps [BOUND TOGETHER WITH] A Prospect of the Most Famous Parts of the World, printed title incorporating contents leaf and 22 double-page engraved general and regional maps, all text, titles and maps tastefully, inlaid, a few maps shaved, Bohemia, the Netherlands and Poland with slight loss), nineteenth-century blind-stamped calf, spine in six compartments separated by raised bands, red morocco label, lettered in gilt.

£95,000.00



A fine example of the first world atlas by an Englishman published in England.

‘The Theatre of the Empire of Great Britaine’ followed the model of Ortelius’s ‘Theatrum orbis terrarum’ - first published in English in 1606 - in its title and its format, with map-sheets backed by historical and geographical texts and gazetteers of place names.

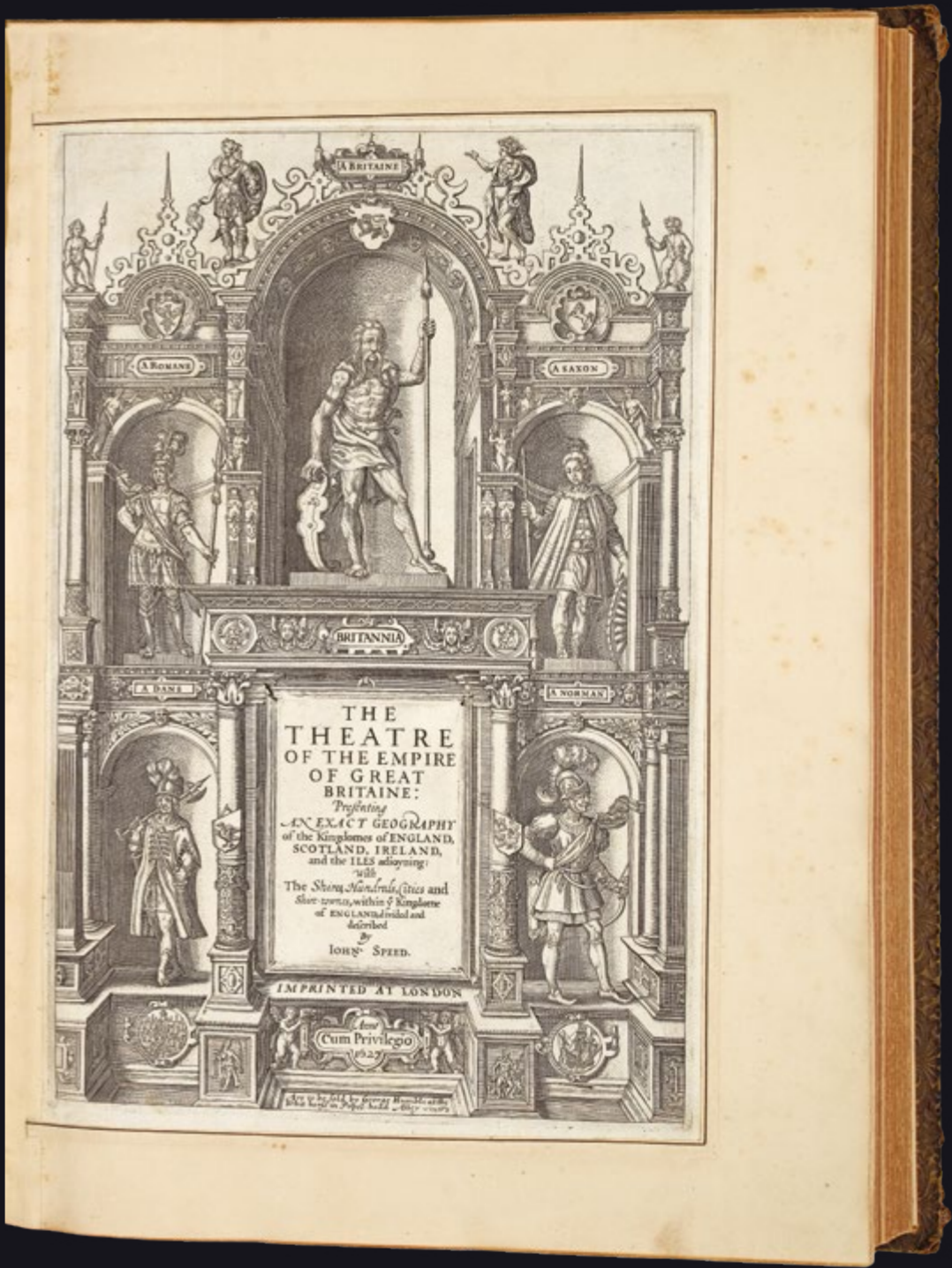
This was the earliest English attempt at producing an atlas on a grand scale, with the first detailed maps of the provinces of Ireland, the first set of county maps consistently attempting to show the boundaries of territorial divisions, and the first truly comprehensive set of English town plans-a notable contribution to British topography. Perhaps as many as fifty of the seventy-three towns had not previously been mapped, and about fifty-one of the plans were probably Speed’s own work.

In 1606, Speed might have been helped by his son John in surveying towns. A balance is struck between the modern and historical, with information placed on the edges of the maps about antiquarian remains, and sites and vignettes of famous battles, together with arms of princes and nobles. This additional information is one of the ‘Theatre’s most significant contributions. Scotland is covered in less detail, as Timothy Pont was surveying there.

“Individual maps for the Theatre were prepared from about 1602, plates were engraved by Jodocus Hondius-noted for his skills in decoration-from 1607, George Humble was granted a privilege to print the ‘Theatre’ for twenty-one years from 1608, and the ‘Theatre’ and ‘History’ were published together in 1611-12. They were an immediate success: three new editions and issues of each appeared during Speed’s lifetime, and a miniature version was first published about 1619-20. The maps in the ‘Theatre’ became the basis for subsequent folio atlases until the mid-eighteenth century. By 1625 Speed had lost his sight. Nevertheless, in 1627 he published ‘A Prospect of the most Famous Parts of the World’, which shared a title-page with the 1627 edition of the Theatre. “The Prospect, the earliest world atlas by an Englishman” (though not the first to be published in England)” (Bendall).

‘The Prospect’ includes the World map showing California as an Island, Continents and 6 maps of America, 4 of which appear for the first time including: “A Map of New England and New York” (Burden 455); “A Map of Virginia and Maryland” (Burden 456) “A new Description of Carolina” (Burden 457).

John Speed (1551-1629), was probably apprenticed as a rolling-press printer as a young man, and made free in September of 1580. His earliest cartographic works were historical, and included, in 1595, a wall map of the Holy Land, ‘Canaan as it was Possessed both in Abraham and Israels Dayes’, a two-sheet map of ‘The Invasions of England and Ireland with all their Civill Warres since the Conquest’ (1601) and a wall

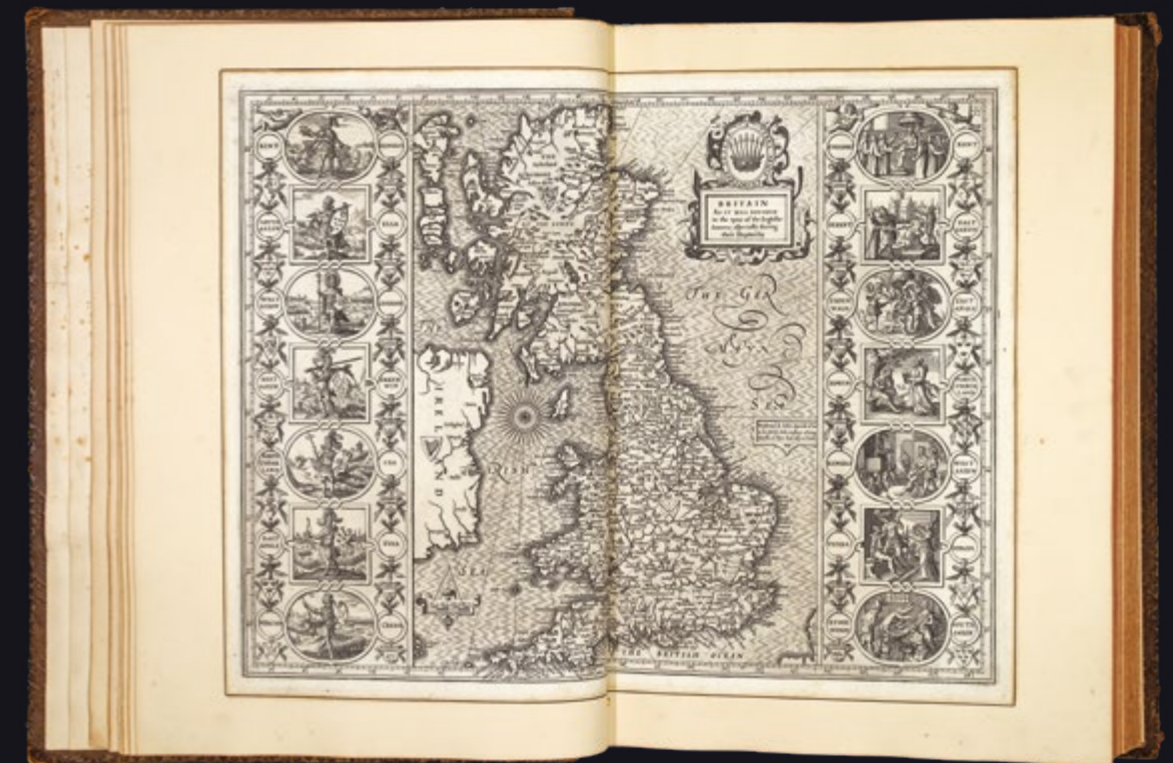
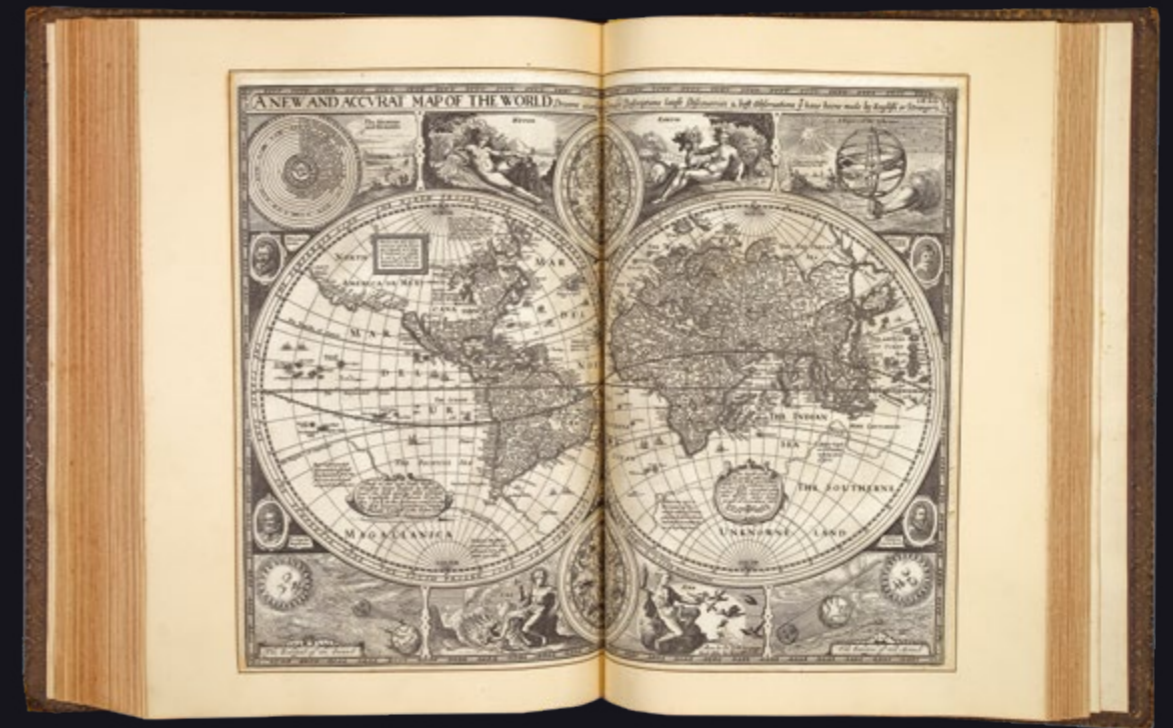


map of England, Wales and Ireland showing the same information (c1603–1604). Meanwhile, the individual maps for his first atlas were being prepared from about 1602. The plates were engraved by Jodocus Hondius from 1607, and George Humble was granted a privilege to print it for twenty-one years from 1608. The ‘History of Great Britaine’ (1611) and its companion atlas volume, the ‘Theatre of the Empire of great Britaine’ (1612) were published together and “were an immediate success: three new editions and issues of each appeared during Speed’s lifetime, and a miniature version was first published about 1619–20. The maps in the ‘Theatre’ became the basis for subsequent folio atlases until the mid-eighteenth century. By 1625 Speed had lost his sight. Nevertheless, in 1627 he published ‘A Prospect of the most Famous Parts of the World’, which shared a title-page with the 1627 edition of the Theatre” (Bendall).

In addition to its rarity this atlas is interesting in that when rebound in Victorian times the maps were each set within a protective mount retaining margins. This has ensured that none of the maps are marked or thumbed in any way.

Bookplate of William Barton Worthington (1854 – 1939), British civil engineer for the London and North Western Railway, working on the construction of Manchester Exchange Station. In 1890 he was appointed assistant engineer to the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, becoming their chief engineer in 1897. He became chief engineer at Midland Railway in 1905, remaining there until his retirement in 1915.[1]

He then set up practice as a consultant engineer and served as president of the Institution of Civil Engineers between 1921 and 1922.



The Verney Copy of the first edition of the Quartermaster's Map

5 HOLLAR, W[enceslaus]

The kingdome of England & principality of Wales exactly described whith every sheere & the small townes in every one of them : in six mappes, portable for every mans pocket.

Publication

[London], Thomas Jenner, 1644.

Description

Folio (425 by 305mm). Engraved title and 6 maps tipped in and made up to size, contemporary calf with roll tool gilt border, rebaked retaining original spine.

References

NHG Hollar 550-554; Pennington 652-7.

£7,500.00

During the English Civil War, Parliamentary publisher Thomas Jenner worked alongside Royalist supporter and newly arrived immigrant Wenceslaus Hollar to produce a detailed map of England and Wales. A reduced version of Christopher Saxton's 1583 map, it is printed on six sheets, with the western tip of Cornwall printed on a separate smaller piece of paper and glued on. It became known as the 'Quartermasters' Map', perhaps because of the importance of this leading military rank during the Civil War, and it has been said to show every town, village, and estate capable of housing a garrison. The extensive title certainly advertises it for such a purpose: "Usefull for all Commanders for Quarteringe of Souldiers, and all sorts of Persons, that would be informed where the Armies be; and never so Commodiously drawne before this". Hollar's engraved lettering looks better than his spelling!

After the conflict, and with England now a safer place to travel, the title of later editions was amended from “portable for every mans pocket” to “usefull for all Gentlemen and Travellers and all sorts of Persons that would be Informed of the Distance of Places”. Although towns, villages, rivers, hills, county boundaries and a few important buildings are shown, no roads appear. The map would prove highly influential in English cartography over the subsequent decades.

There is a reference to the map in Pepys's diary for 9 June 1667: "My Lord Barkeley wanting some maps, and Sir W. Coventry recommending the six maps of England that are bound up for the pocket".

Provenance:

1. Inscription of Edmund Verney (1636-1688)

On the verso of the title:

“This booke is myne, Edmund Verney, Anno Domini 1666”

Verney's grandfather, Sir Edmund Verney, had held the position of Standard Bearer to Charles I, and died at Edge Hill in 1642, some two years prior to the publication of the map.

2. Bookplate of Syston Park

From the Thorold Collection at Syston Park, Lincolnshire. Syston Park was once owned by the Verney family.



The first separate map of Barbados

6 LIGON, Richard

A True & exact History of the Island of Barbados. Illustrated with a Mapp of the Island...

Publication
London, Printed for Moseley, at the Prince's Armes in St. Paul's Church-yard, 1657.

Description
First edition folio (286 by 178mm), title, folding engraved map, nine engraved plates and charts, some folding, folding letterpress index leaf, speckled calf, fillet borders, spine in five compartments separated by raised bands, title in gilt to spine.

References
Sabin 41057; Wing, L2075.

£12,000.00

Ligon's important work on Barbados containing the first separate map of Barbados.

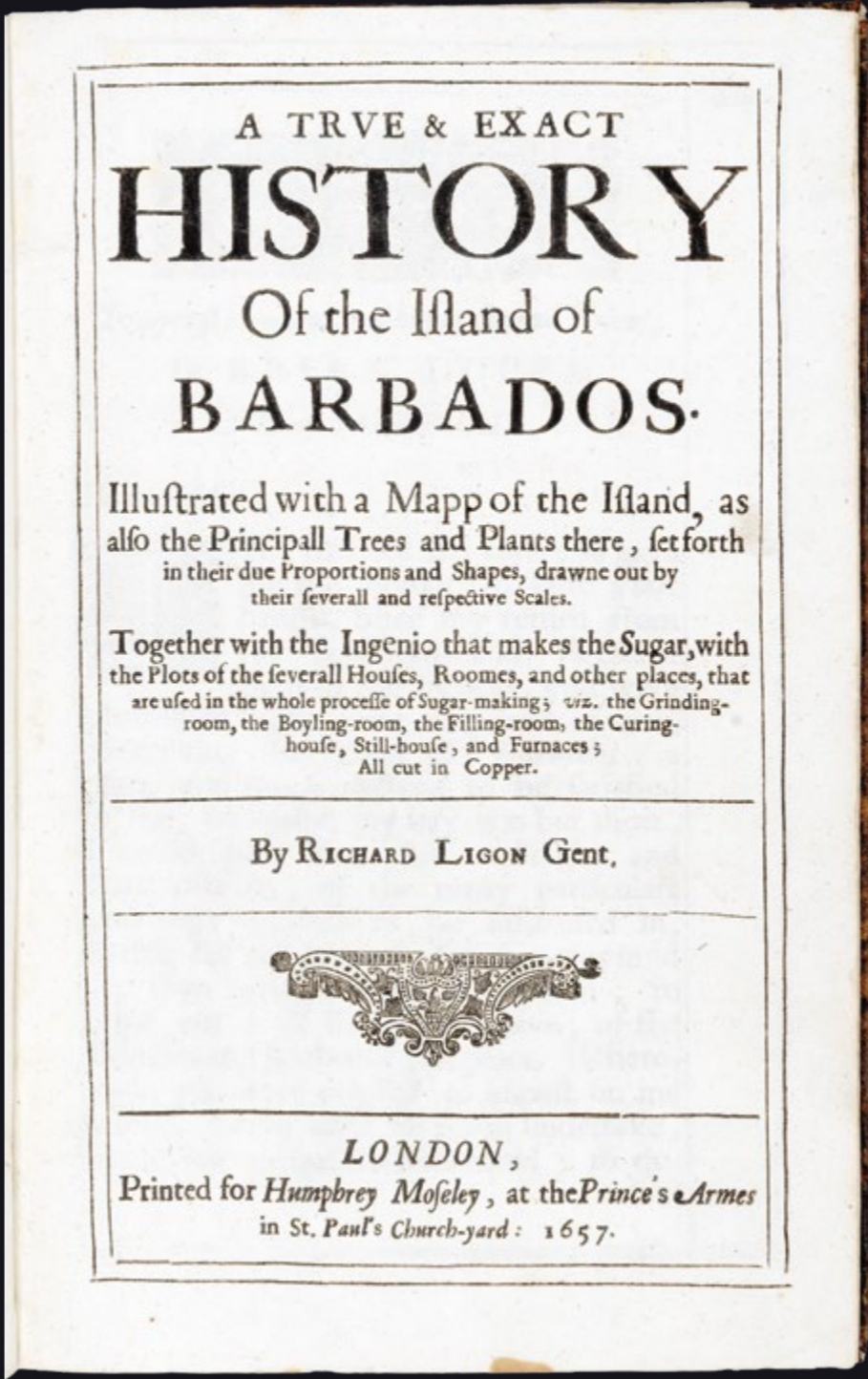
The work contains an historical account of the island complemented by contemporary observations by Ligon, who was plantations manager on there from 1647 to 1650.

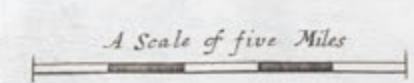
English ships first landed in Barbados in 1625 and a permanent settlement was established there in 1627. It was established as colony, funded by the London merchant Sir William Courten.

Ligon adapted an existing plan of Barbados by the surveyor Captain John Swan, made in 1638 and taken to England by the governor Henry Huncks, telling the reader that he interviewed "the antientest, and most knowing Surveyor" on the island (Tony Campbell). The names along the coastline are exactly the same as Swan's map, but Ligon added the many decorative flourishes and figures. Both Swan and Ligon estimated the size of the island, and both made it too Long; Ligon accepted Swan's estimate of 28 miles, but the scale he used meant it was actually shown as 32 miles long, a third longer than in reality (P.F. Campbell).

Although the names and dwellings of Barbadian landowners are shown, no plantations are marked, with only a note in the centre to mark the "tenn Thousande Acres" belonging to London merchants. The colony of Barbados was run on both African and Amerindian slave labour after the initial English smallholders had been bought out or died, but the English saw greater potential to 'civilise' the native Amerindians and they were initially treated with slightly more respect, as shown by the depiction of the two races on the map. At the upper left, a whip-wielding soldier chases two fleeing black slaves, firing a musket. In the centre, an Amerindian inhabitant is shown standing facing the viewer, carrying his native weapon of a large bow and identified as "Salymingoe". There was more interest in aspects of Amerindian society, although by the end of the seventeenth century, both native Amerindians and imported African slaves were treated as part of the same slave class.

The map is also scattered with animals, suggesting both the exotic (camels laden with packs and wild boar) and the domestic (grazing sheep and goats). They suggest the varied economy of the island before it came to rely exclusively on sugar cultivation, which was the main source of wealth. Sugar cane was introduced in 1637 and was initially used to make rum, but the exporting of the raw crops of tobacco and sugar proved more profitable.



[illegible]

Blome’s Jamaica

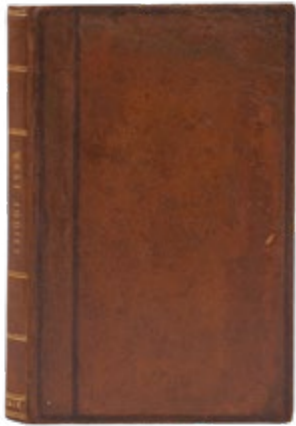
7 BLOME, Richard

A Description of the Island of Jamaica; with the other Isles and Territories in America, to which the English are Related, viz. Barbadoes, St. Christophers, Nevis, or Mevis, Antego, St. Vincent, Dominica, Montserrat, Anguilla, Barbada, Bermudes, Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, New-York, New-England, New-Found-Land. Published by Richard Blome. Together with the Present State of Algiers.

Publication
London, Printed by J.B. for Dorman Newman, at the King’s Arms in the Poultrey 1678.

Description
8vo, (180 by 110mm), pp. 6, 88, title 17, 2 leaves of lists of ships, with engraved portrait of De Ruyter by Vaughan; large map of Jamaica, surveyed for Sir Thos. Mediford; map of Barbados 1672; map of Carolina; Draught of the Sea Coast and Rivers of Virginia, Maryland, and New England, original calf, rebacked.

£15,000.00



An Important Promotional Tract Describing the English Colonies in North America, especially Carolina and Virginia -- Includes the Earliest English map of the Middle and Northeastern colonies, and the second map the English Colony of Carolina.

While the title of the book begins as a description of Jamaica, Blome’s rare work is perhaps most important for its early promotional tracts and maps focusing on the English colonies of Virginia, Carolina, Maryland, New York and New England.

Blome’s book was intended as an overview of the English colonial efforts in North America. It was prepared with extensive help from Sir Thomas Lynch, Governor of Jamaica, and Colonel Thomas Modyford, owner of extensive lands on that island. Their involvement explains the special attention paid to Jamaica and the West Indies in the book and title.

In spite of that specific approach, the book proves an impressive promotional tract for the North American colonies, dedicating specific sections to Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, New York and New England.

In the dedication to Charles II, Blome refers to the book as a “small treatise, or description, of Your Majesties Dominions and Territories in America.” However, Blome still managed to cover quite a bit; the territories described are (in Blome’s spelling): Barbadoes, St. Christophers, Nevis, Antego, St. Vincent, Dominica, Montserrat, Anguilla, Barbada, Bermudes, Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, New-York, New England, New-Found-Land.

Maps

The book includes three important folding maps:

“A New & Exact Mapp of y. Isle of Jamaica” : /gallery/detail/47129.

The map provides a good view of Jamaica and a large inset of the Caribbean generally. It is known to have been engraved by Wenceslaus Hollar. He and Blome worked together frequently, and Hollar was the engraver of Blome’s great atlas of 1670.

“A Generall Mapp of Carolina, Describing Its Sea, Coast and Rivers” : /gallery/detail/47129a

First issued in 1672, Blome’s map is the second printed map of the English Colony of Carolina, pre-dated only by the rare Robert Horne map of 1666. /gallery/detail/11867.

As noted by Burden:

The map created confusion between the old and new settlements of Charles Town. The earlier short-lived settlement of Charles Town was founded in 1664 by a number of planters from Barbados and abandoned three years later. It illustrates Charles Town correctly near Cape Fear but applies the Ashley Riv relating to the later 1670 settlement of Charles Town, which is further south. The latter was not officially called Charleston until incorporated in 1783 and should be placed just to the



south of C. Romano. The author was clearly aware of some other sources as he applies C. Cateret to the correct location; the relative location of Charleston should have been identified in the same source. We have to assume, therefore, that either he did not wish to drastically alter his plate, or he did not have the full details available. He clearly did not have to hand the . . . John Ogilby map of CAROLINA published at about the same time. We should bear in mind that Blome's promised publication ate had already passed.

There are other minor differences. At the same time as the addition of the Ashly Riv. the Charles River was removed from the same region. The southerly extension of Cape Fear has been correctly shortened. No example of the map before its correction is known. Similarly before publication there is an alteration to the title. All of the flora and fauna depicted in the Horne map is here omitted. The arms of the eight Lords Proprietors in an elaborate cartouche are illustrated lower left.

"A Draught of the Sea Coast and Rivers, of Virginia, Maryland, and New England" : /gallery/detail/47129b

Rare first edition of Blome's highly important map, which Burden notes as "the first English map to illustrate the middle and north-eastern colonies." The map provides a foundation for understanding the dramatic expansion within the British Colonies over the next several decades and the remarkable evolution of printed maps of the region over the next decade.

First issued in 1672, Blome's map provides one of the earliest looks at the new British Colonies in America. Burden states "it is important as it illustrates the region just prior to the great expansion of cartographic knowledge which would commence with the Augustine Herman VIRGINIA AND MARYLAND map of 1673[74] and the John Seller map of New England in 1676." Among other noteworthy features is that the map shows the Chesapeake running in a northerly direction, without the usual English depiction of a "hook" at its head.

The map provides a number of early place names along the coastline from the Chesapeake to the Port Royal and St. John's Harbor, centered on the region between New York City and Cape Cod. This first edition of the map can be distinguished from the equally rare 1678 edition by the new more northerly border between Virginia and New England, the re-engraved latitude numbers on the left side of the map, the original placement of the James River (which was moved to the south in the second edition of the map) and the short river extension above the Chesapeake Bay, which was lengthened significantly in the second state.



Carolina

Blome drew on the most recent information about Carolina to inform his description. This is historically important because the colony had only just been established in 1663, so this represents one of the first good English descriptions of the area.

Blome makes use of John Lederer’s discoveries, saying in his description of the natives of Carolina: “The Natives of Caroliona, according to the observation of Mr. John Ledener [sic.] (who made three several journeys from Virginia, to Carolina, about the year 1670. on purpose for a discovery of those parts, and the better understanding the nature and disposition of the inhabitants) are said by him to be a people of ready witt, and though Illiterate, of good understanding.”

Virginia

This is a highly important promotional tract for Virginia, to which Blome pays particular attention. He dedicates sections to the more pressing qualities of the colony and lavishes it with simple but effusive praise: “The Soyl” (“The Soyl very Rich”); “Their Fruits” (“Excellent Fruits”); “Their Roots and Herbs” (“Plenty of Roots, & Herbs”); “Abundance of Fowle”; “Virginia well stored with Beasts & Tame Cattle”; etc.

Blome describes Jamestown: “James-Town, or rather James City, commodiously seated on James-River; the Town is beautified with many fair and well built Brick Houses, and it is the chief town of the Countrey; here is kept the Courts of Judicature and Offices of publique concern; not far from which, at Green-Spring, resideth the Governour Sir William Berkley.”

He goes on to comment on the English government in Virginia and the state of the Native American tribes in the area.

Publication Details

According to ESTC there were three issues of the 1672 first edition, with the following varying imprints:

London: printed by T. Milbourn, and sold by the book-sellers of London, and Westminster, 1672.

London: printed by T[homas]. Milbourn, and sold by Robert Clavel in Cross-Keys-Court, in Little-Britain, 1672.

London: printed by T. Milbourn, and sold by J. Williams-Junior, in Cross-Keys-Court, in Little-Brittain, 1672.

The present book is an example of the “book-sellers” imprint issue of the first edition.

Burden suggests that the book was not actually issued until 1673, despite an advertisement in London Gazette 8-11 July 1672 issue. An advertisement in March 1673 announced that it would not be available until Easter of that year.

Richard Blome (1635-1705) was a prominent mapmaker in the latter half of the 17th century. He worked extensively with Wenceslas Hollar, the famous engraver, as well as Richard Palmer, and Francis Lamb.

Rarity

Blome’s book did not appear in the Streeter Sale in the 1960s nor in the Frank T. Siebert Sale in 1999. The only auction records we could locate in the past 60 years for the 1672 edition of the book was the example which appeared in the 1991 Pierre S. duPont III Sale, and at Swann Galleries in 2014, where it sold for \$16,250 in a late 19th century binding. A.S. Rosenbach described the book as “rare” in 1905.

The Wardington “vade-mecum for English gentlemen”

8 SELLER, John

A Pocket Book containing several Choice Collections in Arithmetick, Navigation, Astronomy, Astrology, Geometry, Geography, Surveying, Measuring, Dialling, Gageing.

Publication
London: Sold by him [John Seller] at the Hermitage in Wapping and at his Shoop in Pope's head Alley in Cornhill, [1678].

Description
Third edition, early issue, 8vo (140 by 85mm), engraved title and 71 plates and tables (some double-page, 3 with moveable volvelles and including 6 maps), coloured in a contemporary hand, 40pp. text, contemporary calf, Pease crests added in gilt, spine repaired at head and foot.

References
cf. Shirley, British Library T.SELL-4a; cf. Wing S2480.

£25,000.00

Seller's Pocket Book is a vade-mecum for English gentlemen, a compendium of useful information for every occasion, with an impressively wide-ranging series of tables including, among others, monthly almanacs, calendars, lists of the Kings of England and Lord Mayors of London, feast days, tables to calculate Easter and the full moon, tables of astronomy, trigonometry, geometry, weights and measures, and even a table to calculate how many bricks would be needed to make a wall. One of the most uncommon of the plates is a double-page engraving explaining Edward Coleman's system of cyphers.

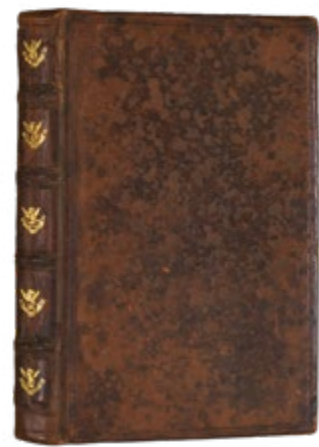
Two of the maps are double-page: A Mapp of the World Shewing what a Clock it is (at any time) in any part of the World, and A Traveling Mapp of England. & Dominon of Wales. The world map has an accompanying full-page leaf with rotating overlay, and both seem to have been engraved for use in the Pocket Book.

The single-page maps are of the continents (with the Americas on two sheets, North and South America), each with an accompanying engraved table of the divisions (or countries/regions), first prepared for the Book of Geography, and its later edition the Atlas minimus. These maps were also used in editions of Seller's pocket atlases, the New Systeme of Geography [1684, and later], and Atlas Terrestris [ca. 1685, and later].

The Pocket Book is famous for its varied collations; it was first published in 1676 or 1677, and re-issued frequently thereafter to about 1707, with some of the composition due to the whim of the purchaser. For this third edition, the engraved title-page has been re-engraved, inserting Seller's shop address at the Hermitage Stairs in Wapping, with his shop address in Cornhill dateable between 1678 and 1681.

This is an early issue of the third edition, with all but one of the monthly almanac leaves in the first state, and without the double-page engraved plates from the Atlas Coelestis [1680], found in other examples of this edition, but with the double-page plate with a table to calculate the day of the new and full moon re-engraved for the years 1680–1700 (but actually only showing 1680 to 1692), this accomplished simply by engraving over the superfluous left hand columns.

Provenance:
Lord Wardington (1924-2005), bookplate.



Earl Coningsby's composite atlas of the British Isles

9 BERRY, William; GREENE, Robert; JANSSONIUS, Johannes; MORDEN, Robert; and SPEED, John

[Composite Atlas of England and Wales].

Publication
[London, c1687].

Description
Folio (530 by 335mm), manuscript contents list, 54 engraved maps (Berry map of England and Wales on two sheets), all maps fine original outline hand-colour, a few nicks and tears to margins, and old folds, all the maps by Speed and two by Janssonius trimmed to neatline and mounted on original paper to size of atlas, seventeenth century speckled calf, gilt coats-of-arms of the Thomas Coningsby, 1st Earl Coningsby, spine rebacked.

£25,000.00

A fine composite atlas containing separately issued maps by some of the leading English mapmakers of the late seventeenth century: William Berry, Robert Greene, and Robert Morden.

The first five maps in the atlas cover England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland. The first, a two sheet map of England and Wales by William Berry, is in the rare second state (with a dedication to James II), with only four institutional examples recorded; the next three are all by Robert Greene: his 'Royal' map of England and Wales bearing portraits of both Charles II and Queen Catherine, is known in only three institutional examples; his map of Scotland is the first map of the country to show roads; whereas his map of Ireland, is known in only one institutional example in the Bibliotheque nationale de France. Morden's map of then British Isles is here in a possibly unrecorded state, with the royal family tree showing Mary and Anne to be the children of Charles II and Queen Mary, and not as the offspring of his first marriage to Anne Hyde. An error that would be corrected in later states.

The subsequent 49 maps - 36 by Johannes Janssonius ad 13 by John Speed - cover all the English and Welsh counties.

Although there is no title page, the atlas was probably compiled in or around 1687. The only map that bears a date is Greene's map of Scotland, 1686. Berry's map of England and Wales, bear a dedication to James II who abdicated in 1688. Finally, Morden's map bears Philip Lea's address 'at the Atlas and Hercules in Cheapside', to which he moved between Michaelmas 1686 and Trinity 1687.

A complete list of the maps available upon request.



Willdey’s rare composite atlas

10 [WILLDEY, George]
[Composite atlas].

Publication
London, [c1721].

Description
Large folio (482 by 317 mm). 21 double
page maps, 19 in original outline hand
colour, brown calf, gilt, turn-ins gilt, spine
divided into six compartments by raised
bands, gilt fillets and title in gilt lettering.

References
Shirley, T-Anon 3a; Worms, Laurence and
Baynton-Williams, Ashley, British Map
Engravers, (London: Rare Book Society, 2011).

£75,000.00

A composite atlas by George Willdey, made up of unusual round maps with information about the areas portrayed included in small roundels in the black border surrounding the cartographical elements. Although the atlas has no title page, it was in all likelihood compiled by Willdey’s establishment. The maps are almost identical to the series advertised by Willdey in ‘Post Man’ (issue 4112) on the 23rd-25th November 1721:

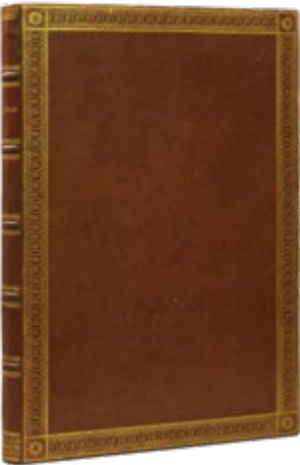
“a Set of 20 different New Sheet Maps, of the Principal Kingdoms and States of Europe, with particular Historical Explanations to each Map, so as to make it when put together, with its proper Colours and Illuminations, one of the largest, beautifullest, most useful, and diverting Ornaments, as well as best Set of Geography ever yet done of this kind; the Names of the Maps aforesaid, are a Northern Celestial Hemisphere, a Southern, ditto England, Scotland, Ireland, 20 Miles round London, 20 Miles round Oxford, 20 Miles round Cambridge, Germany, France, Spain, Italy, Sweedland, Poland, Denmark, Muscovy, Hungary, the Turks Dominions in Europe, Flanders, and the Seven United Provinces. This Set of Maps may be fitted up several ways and sizes, or bound in a Book, or Sold single, to fit Gentlemens Conveniency; it is done by the Direction and Charge, and Sold by George Willdey...”

Clearly, the customer in question chose to have the maps bound into an atlas rather than pasted together, adding a map of the electorate of Brunswick-Lunsberg, the ancestral holdings of the Hanoverian dynasty of British monarchs. There was substantial British interest in the European territories of their rulers.

Two maps are signed by Samuel Parker (b.1695, fl.1718-1728), draughtsman and engraver. At least three of the maps - the southern hemisphere, England and Wales, and Sweden and Norway - can be attributed to him, and given the similarity of the others in style it is probable that he engraved them as well (Worms and Baynton-Williams).

To find the maps together as an atlas is rare. Shirley notes a composite atlas held by the British Library containing 19 of the 21 maps in the present example. In the British Library copy, the map of Sweden and Norway is dated c1790 and signed by James Barlow, indicating that the Library copy is dated later than the present example, which appears to have been compiled at the time of the advert. The British Library also holds an example of later states of the maps, printed by Thomas Jefferys, made up into a screen.

George Willdey (?1671-1737) was a flamboyant London shopkeeper and self-publicist. His principal business was as a toy-man and seller of luxury goods, jewellery, gold and silver trinkets, and china. However, he was perhaps the first mapseller to widen the appeal of maps from an intellectual elite to the general public; adverts like the one above show his attempts to broaden their appeal.





Kip’s monumental work on British Topography

11 KIP, Johannes

Nouveau Théâtre de la Grande Bretagne: ou description exacte des palais du roy et des maisons les plus considerables des seigneurs & des gentilshommes du dit Royaume...

Publication
London, Chez Joseph Smith, marchand librairie proche d’Exeter Exchange, à l’enseigne d’Inigo Jones, dans le Strand, (Supplemenr, London: J. Groenewegen and N. Prevost). 1724-28.

Description
6 volumes bound in 5 (being 4 vols, plus supplement and atlases together in one volume), folio (535 by 330mm), titles printed in red and black, the first with engraved vignette of the royal coat of arms, 358 engraved plates, mostly double-page, some folding (most plates numbered, some of the folding plates with double numbers), all by Johannes Kip after Leonard Knyff, Robert Atkyns, James Collins, David Loggan, William Emmett, David Lockley, James Simon, Wenceslaus Hollar, Henry Winstanley, and others, [TOGETHER WITH] 38 double-page maps by Schenk and Valk, contemporary continental mottled calf, spines gilt in nine compartments, sides with contrasting panels enclosing large central floral gilt motifs, mottled edges, corners worn, headcaps of vols 1-3 chipped.

Collation
Vol 1. Nouveau Théâtre de la Grande Bretagne ou description exacte des palais du roy et des maisons les plus considerables des seigneurs & des gentilshommes du dit Royaume... title (with engraved vignette of the royal coat of arms, listed as Pl. I), 5 ff. prefacae, description of plates etc. and including the alphabetical table of the cities and market towns in Vol I., 80 double-page engraved plates (1 folding) numbered 2-24, 24*, 25-80.

Vol 2. Nouveau Théâtre de la Grande Bretagne ou description exacte des palais du roy et des maisons les plus considerables des seigneurs & des gentilshommes du dit Royaume... title, 3 ff. description of plates, 70 engraved plates (69 double-page, 1 single-page)

Vol 3. Nouveau Théâtre de la Grande Bretagne ou description exacte des Archevechez & Evechez d’Angleterre... title, pp8, 24pp description of plates with parallel text in English and French, additional engraved title (dated 1719, reading: ‘Ecclesiastiarum anglae et valliae

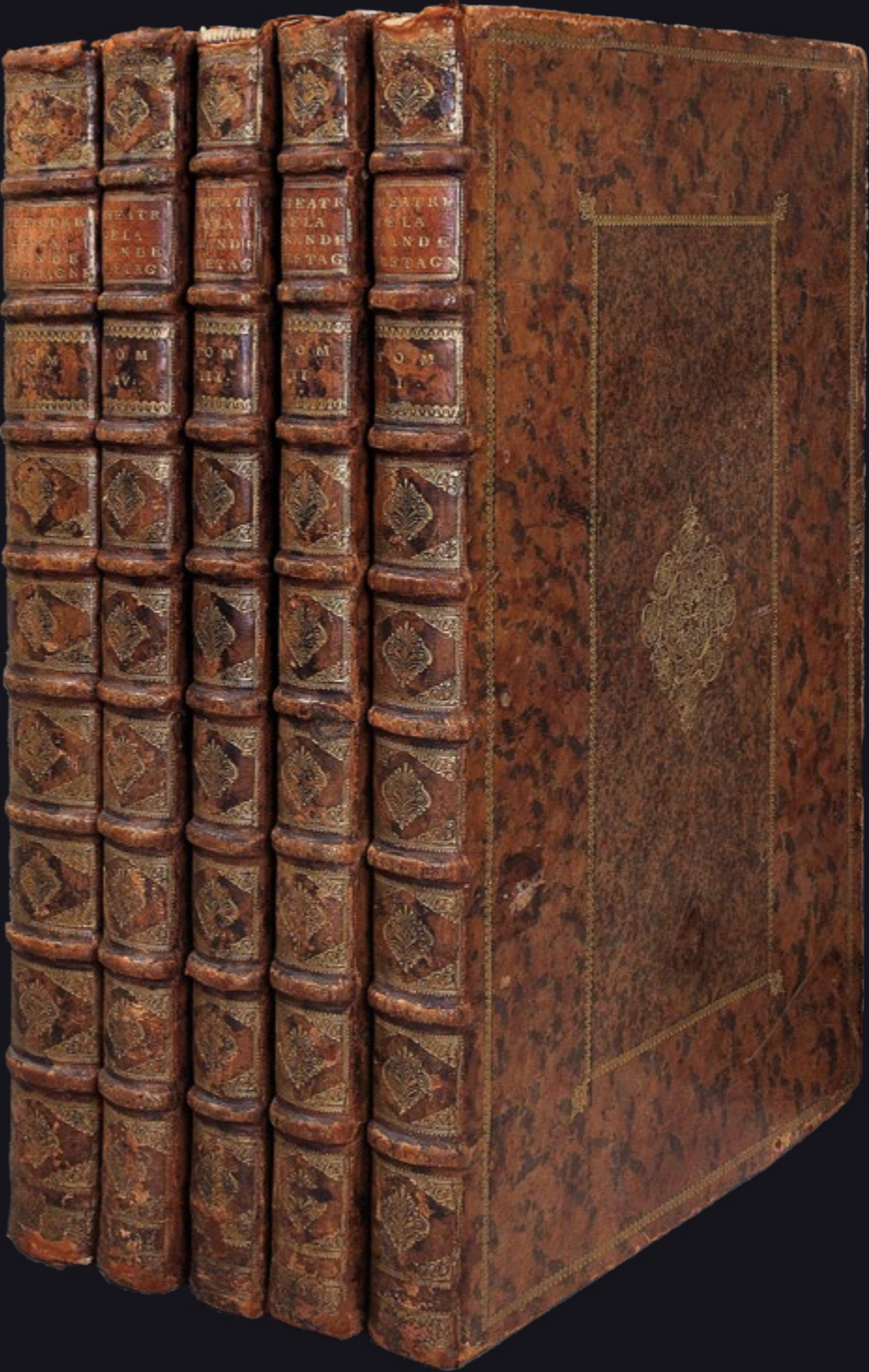
A fine copy of this magnificent work. The ‘Nouveau Théâtre’ is justly celebrated for its survey of the country house during the Augustan age, recorded in the series of plates engraved by Kip and including the highly detailed depictions of gardens and parks. Influenced in origin by a series of French publications, this wonderful series of plates, like Buck’s views of towns some years later, is a celebration of a whole range of country houses and English prosperity, and just antedates the great Palladian revival in England.

Heavily influenced by Colen Campbell’s Vitruvius Britannicus of 1715, Kip’s plates record with great fidelity, not only the houses, but also the parks and gardens that surrounded them. The images of the latter are particularly valuable: “They are precious for showing us the layout of mansions and grounds before the formal way gave way to the new style of the ‘natural garden’, celebrated by Pope and Addison. In the decades to come most of the places suffered revolutionary changes under the guidance of Ken and ‘Capability’ Brown” (Cox, England, p170)

The contribution by other engravers comprises an outstanding series of plates showing the royal palaces, naval towns (Harwich, Chatham, Rochester, Portsmouth, Plymouth and the Eddystone Lighthouse), cathedrals, the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, and large panoramic views of London, Westminster, Oxford and Cambridge. The Scottish plates, which include a fine panoramic view of Edinburgh, are largely derived from Slezer’s Theatrum scotiae.

The genesis of the work however was in the late seventeenth century with Kip’s fellow Dutchman Leonard Knyff (1650-1727). It was his initiative to publish a series of engraved views of English country houses when he announced in the Post Man for 10-12th May 1698 that he “hath undertaken, by way of Subscription, the Drawing and Printing of 100 Noblemen and Gentlemens Seats... A hundred Subscribers shall pay Ten pound each; Six pounds thereof at the time of their Subscriptions, and the remaining Four Pounds when half is finished to carry on the rest, and shall then be delivered, That every Subscriber shall have two Prints of each impression, which make in all 200”. However Knyff encountered financial difficulties so that when the work was finally published the plates, which were engraved by Kip, were owned by David Mortier.

The work was greatly expanded during the 1710s ,1720s, and 1730s with the result that the content of later copies tends to vary, some plates not being included at the behest of the buyer, as was probably the case with the present work. The five plates called for in the index to volume 3 do not appear to have ever been included at the time of binding.



prospectus or views of all the cathedrals in England and Wales...' and 49 plates (5 single-page and 10 folding, the remainder double-page, including the large folding plan of London), lacking the 'Table Genealogique...'

Vol 4. Nouveau Théâtre de la Grande Bretagne ou description exacte des villes, palais du Roy, ports de mer, &c du dit Royaume..., title, 12pp, 74 engraved plates (some folding, some double-page, and 31 single-page, inclduing the two huge panoramic views 'La Ville de Westminster' and 'La Ville de Londres', and the double-page 'Alphabetical Table of All the Cities & Market Towns', pl. XVIII Chelsea Hospital with small tear.

Vol 5. Supplement du Nouveau Theatre de la Grande Bretagne, ou description exacte des palais du Roy, et des Maisons les plus considerables des Seigneurs & des Gentilhommes de la Grande Bretagne..., title 4ff, 84 engraved plates (33 either folding or double-page and 51 single-page, including the large prospect of Audley End, and a huge folding plate of Eddystone Lighthouse printed on two sheets, both by Henry Winstanley); [together with:] Atlas Anglois ou Description Generale de l'Angleterre, Contenant les Cartes Geographiques..., title, 1f, Table des Cartes, 38 double-page engraved maps by Schenk and Valk.

Lowndes calls for a variant number of plates, however this copy collates as per the Baron Northwick example at Christies 14/04/1988, lot 65. The only other examples sold together with the atlas supplement had significantly fewer plates (254 plates plus atlas at Sotheby's 13/4/1989, and 226 plates Sotheby's 26/4/1982).

References
Brunet 114-5; Cohen/de Ricci 529. Chubb lxxxi; Hodson, County Atlases of the British Isles, pp39-40.

£95,000.00

Johannes Kip (1653-1722) was a native of Amsterdam. He was a pupil of Bestiaen Stopendaal from 1668 to 1670. The earliest dated prints by Kip are from 1672, and numerous printed topographical views and portraits followed. Winning the attention of William of Orange, he etched six plates of William, his wife, Mary, and attendants in 1686. In 1689, William and Mary were made King and Queen of Great Britain, and Kip followed the court to England. Kip settled in Westminster where he continued his work.

Provenance
From the celebrated library of Comte Doultremont de Weigmont and with the armorial Lansdowne bookplate.





A New and Exact
PLAN of the CITIES of
LONDON WESTMINSTER
and the Borough of
SOUTHWARK
With all the Addition of New Buildings and Progresses since
the Year 1700. By J. Blount. 1725.

A Description of LONDON
The City of London is situated on the River of Thames, and is divided into four parts, viz. the City proper, the Liberties, the Parishes, and the Hamlets. The City proper is the most ancient part, and is bounded by the River on the south, and by the Liberties on the north, east, and west. The Liberties are the parts of the City which are not included in the City proper, and are bounded by the River on the south, and by the Parishes on the north, east, and west. The Parishes are the parts of the City which are not included in the City proper or the Liberties, and are bounded by the River on the south, and by the Hamlets on the north, east, and west. The Hamlets are the parts of the City which are not included in the City proper, the Liberties, or the Parishes, and are bounded by the River on the south, and by the City proper, Liberties, or Parishes on the north, east, and west.

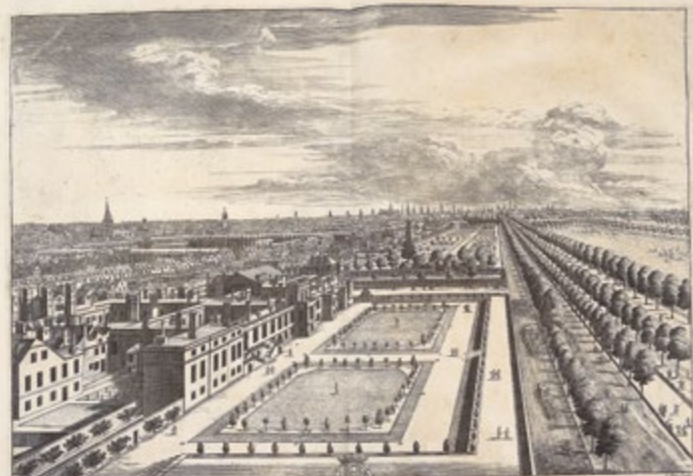
The Names of the 40 Wards of the City of London

1. Aldersgate Ward	21. Vintry Ward
2. Billingsgate Ward	22. Vintners Ward
3. Bridge Ward	23. Whitechapel Ward
4. Broad Street Ward	24. Whitecross Ward
5. Cannon Street Ward	25. Wood Lane Ward
6. Cornhill Ward	26. Wood Lane Ward
7. Fenchurch Ward	27. Wood Lane Ward
8. Fleet Street Ward	28. Wood Lane Ward
9. Gracechurch Ward	29. Wood Lane Ward
10. King's Bench Ward	30. Wood Lane Ward
11. King's Cross Ward	31. Wood Lane Ward
12. King's Head Ward	32. Wood Lane Ward
13. King's Arms Ward	33. Wood Lane Ward
14. King's Arms Ward	34. Wood Lane Ward
15. King's Arms Ward	35. Wood Lane Ward
16. King's Arms Ward	36. Wood Lane Ward
17. King's Arms Ward	37. Wood Lane Ward
18. King's Arms Ward	38. Wood Lane Ward
19. King's Arms Ward	39. Wood Lane Ward
20. King's Arms Ward	40. Wood Lane Ward

A Table of References

1. Aldersgate Ward	21. Vintry Ward
2. Billingsgate Ward	22. Vintners Ward
3. Bridge Ward	23. Whitechapel Ward
4. Broad Street Ward	24. Whitecross Ward
5. Cannon Street Ward	25. Wood Lane Ward
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13. King's Arms Ward	33. Wood Lane Ward
14. King's Arms Ward	34. Wood Lane Ward
15. King's Arms Ward	35. Wood Lane Ward
16. King's Arms Ward	36. Wood Lane Ward
17. King's Arms Ward	37. Wood Lane Ward
18. King's Arms Ward	38. Wood Lane Ward
19. King's Arms Ward	39. Wood Lane Ward
20. King's Arms Ward	40. Wood Lane Ward

A Scale of 100 Feet or half a Mile

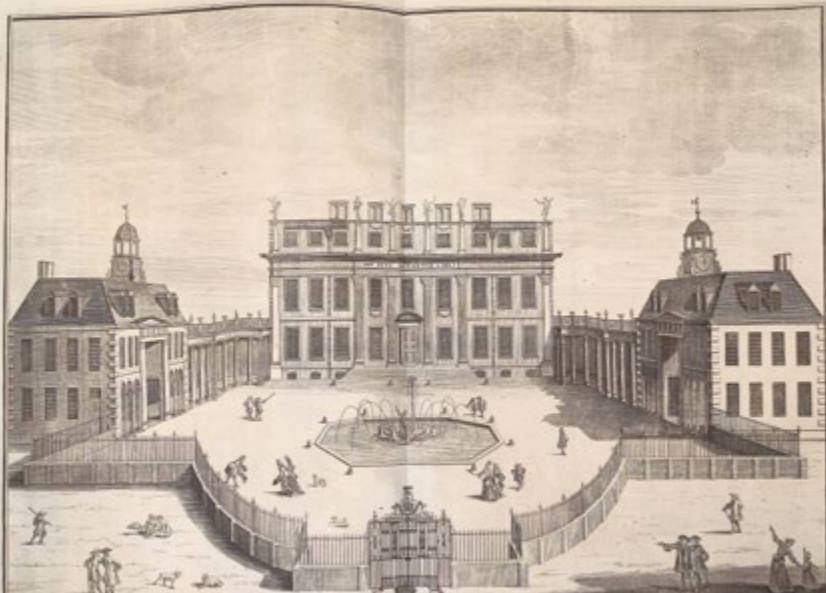


James's Houfe
in White Hall

THE PROSPECT OF WHITHALL.



Vue du Palais Royal de White Hall comme il est à prefent 1724.



White Hall
as it is at present



White Hall
as it is at present

A Colony of Beavers

12 MOLL, Herman

The World described: or, a new and correct sett of maps.

Publication
[London], John Bowles, [c1727].

Description
Folio (628 by 305mm). Letterpress title incorporating list of 30 maps, and advertisements laid down on front paste-down, black and white engraved map 'A Map of the British and French Settlements in North America' from 'The Gentleman's Magazine', 1755 pasted to front free endpaper, 30 double-page engraved folding maps, hand-coloured in outline in a contemporary hand, maps with abrasions at folds, skilfully repaired, loss to lower blank margin of twin-hemisphere world map (not affecting engraved image) with paper pulp repair, contemporary panelled goatskin, the covers decorated in two panels with single blind fillet and broad borders of floral roll tools.

References
NMM 398; Philips 'Atlases' 554; Seymour I. Schwartz & Ralph E. Ehrenberg, 'The Mapping of America' (New York, 1980), 135; Tooley 'The Mapping of America' 55c.

£75,000.00

Moll’s famous atlas containing two world maps, and six maps of the Americas: “North-America” (showing California as an island, Newfoundland and aspects of the cod-fishing industry), “The North Parts of America under the names of Louisiana, Mississippi, Canada and New France,” “The West Indies, or the Islands of America in the North Sea,” “South America, with a prospect of the Coasts, Countries, and Islands, within limits of the South-Sea Company (also showing California as an island), and Moll’s celebrated map of North America “The Dominions of the King of Great Britain on ye Continent of North America” (third issue, circa 1730). This map, sometimes referred to as the Beaver map, is in fact among the first and most important cartographic documents relating to Anglo-French disputes over the boundaries separating their respective American colonies. It includes insets of Thomas Nairne’s important and early map of South Carolina, the English, French and Indian settlements in the Carolinas and Charleston Harbor, and the inset of Niagara Falls with beavers at work. The view of Niagara Falls, without the beavers, was first published in Utrecht in 1697, as part of Louis Hennepin’s “Nouvelle decouverte d’un tres grand Pays Situe dans l’Amerique.” The following year an English version was printed and, in 1713, Nicholas de Fer, cartographer to the French King, copied Hennepin’s view and added the famous beavers on his “Carte de La Mer du Sud & de La Mer du Nord.” The imagery was included not just because of its charm, but because beaver pelts were a significant part of a highly successful American fur trade - an industry that was used to promote settlement in America. The industrious nature of beavers, moreover, symbolised the notion that control of the land – and the wealth that resulted – was brought about by hard work.

Moll emigrated to London from Germany in about 1675. By 1678 he is recorded as working for the map-maker Moses Pitt as an engraver and frequenting famous Jonathan’s Coffee House, where he mingled with the likes of Daniel Defoe, Jonathan Swift, the buccaneers William Dampier and Woodes Rogers, John Oldmixon, Thomas Salmon, Samuel Simpson, and for all of whom he made maps to accompany their works.

“Moll’s reputation rests upon a long and extremely fertile career of almost sixty years that yielded a diverse offering of over two dozen geographies, atlases, and histories and a myriad of individual maps, charts, and globes, spanning the known earth. Through his many works, he had also had an impact beyond geography and cartography on his adopted country and its future by graphically staunchly advocating early British expansion and Empire” (Dennis Reinhartz for DNB).

“Moll first gained notice in London in the late 1670s as a fine engraver working for map publishers such as Moses Pitt, Sir Jonas Moore, the royal hydrographer Greenville Collins, John Adair, [Jeremiah] Seller and [Charles] Price, and others. What can be identified as his two



earliest maps - 'America' and 'Europe' respectively - and bearing the imprint 'H. Moll schulp.' appeared in Moore's 'A New Systeme of the Mathematicks Containing ... a New Geography in 1681... Moll worked increasingly independently. He published his first solo volume, the now rare 'Atlas Thesaurus' in 1695, and in 1701, by which time he worked completely on his own, he published his first major work, 'A System of Geography' [as here], an informative global geography with a full complement of crisp, straightforward maps that sold initially for 18s. a copy. Although relatively traditional and derivative, it helped to establish him as an independent geographer-cartographer.



A preparatory watercolour sketch for Bucks’ five-part panorama of London

13 CHATELAIN, Jean Baptiste
Claude for BUCK, Samuel and
Nathaniel]

[*Millbank to Essex Stairs from
‘A General View of London and
Westminster’*].

Publication
[London, 1749].

Description
Pen and ink with grey wash on two sheets,
joined and mounted on linen, rolled and
housed within a red morocco pull-off tube,
lettered in gilt ‘Buck - Panorama of the
North Bank of the Thames 1794 [sic]’.

Dimensions
310 by 1610mm. (12.25 by 63.5 inches).

References
cf. FWM; LMA; Museum of London; YCBA. H.
Phillips, *The Thames about 1750* (London:
Collins 1950); No. 54/6-10 in *London
Illustrated*; Ralph Hyde, *A Prospect of
Britain* (London: Pavilion 1994), pp.22, 47-
48; pls 40-44; Ralph Hyde, private notes.

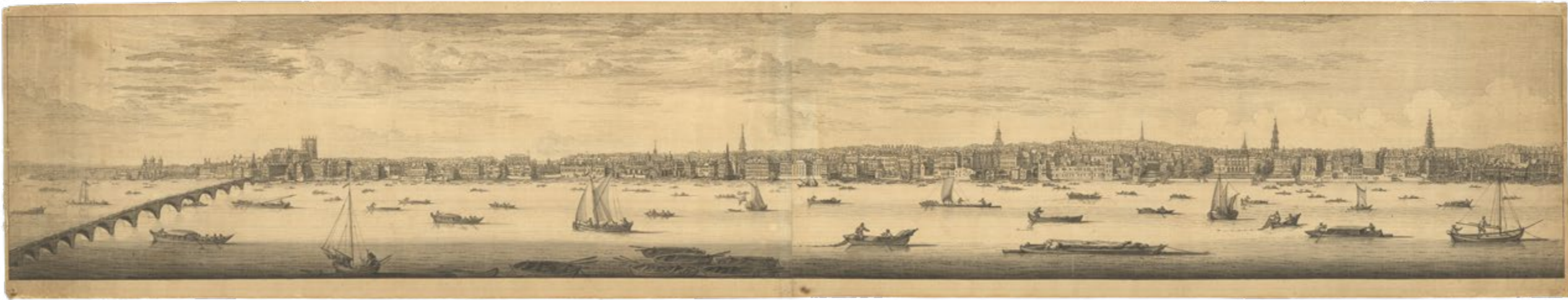
£20,000.00

A two sheet (? of five) preparatory drawing for Samuel and Nathaniel
Buck’s famous panorama of London and Westminster.

In the *London Evening Post*, 13-15 Feb. 1746, the Bucks announced
they would be publishing four prospects of London and Westminster.
These, together with two prospects of Portsmouth, would complete the
English series. The advertisement concludes: ‘N.B. Though the Prospects
of London &c. will take much more Time in performing than any of the
former sets, the subscriptions will be no more than the former sets, that
is, 5s. paid at the time of Subscribing, and 10s. upon Delivery.’ Nineteen
months later, in the *London Evening Post*, 24-26 Nov. 1747, subscribers
were informed that five drawings of London and one of Portsmouth had
been taken. Drawings and subscription lists could be examined at the
Buck’s Middle Temple chambers, from where proposals could be obtained.
In the same newspaper, 17-20 June 1749, they asked subscribers to
pardon them for the delay in publishing the London and Portsmouth
views, a situation caused by Samuel’s indisposition and their desire to
render the engravings as perfect as possible. Publication was assured for
1 Sept. On 2 Sept. the Bucks announced in the *General Advertiser* that
the plates for London and Portsmouth were at last completed, and
impressions were now being printed off. Delivery would be on 11 Sept.,
after which date no more subscriptions would be accepted. Gough in
British Topography records that the Bucks were ‘four months about it’
- presumably the engraving of the London plates.

Other original drawings for the London and Westminster engravings
are to be found in the British Museum Print Room - all five sheets
(presumably the final draft from which the engraving was made), and
at the Ashmolean Museum’s Sutherland Collection. The Ashmolean’s
drawings, in pen and wash, are for sheets [1] and [2] only. They differ
from the final version in several respects: little more than the facade is
shown of Westminster Bridge, the boats on the river are either entirely
different or positioned in different places, and some of the more distant
church spires are shown smaller (and thus more correctly) than in the
final version). The present sheets appear to be the continuation of these,
and are similarly different from the engraved view in minor details. The
British Museum’s are mounted to form one continuous strip. In the
opinion of the late Edward Croft-Murray the drawings in the main were
probably the work of Chatelain, who would have been responsible for
putting in the sky and the foreground, and for redrawing the topographical
mid-distance. On the reverse of the British Museum’s drawing is the
inscription: ‘Buck’s original drawing of modern London finished in the
reign of George III, Buck’s widow had refused £70 for it. I bought it
afterwards at Baker’s in Covent Garden.’

Provenance
Christies 2 April 1996, lot 27.



In preparation of an invasion: rare French edition of Greenville Collins’ Pilot in full red morocco

14 COLLINS, Captain Greenville

Cartes et Plans de Plusieurs Parties des Côte d'Angleterre, D'Écosse et d'Irlande, Copiées sur celles du Pilote Côtier de la Grande-Bretagne, de Greenville-Collins.

Publication
[Paris, Bellin Jacques Nicolas, 1757].

Description
Folio (492 by 360mm), letterpress title and contents list, and nineteen engraved charts (all but one double-page), full red morocco, gilt fillet border, coat-of-arms of The Neuville family, spine in six compartments separated by raised bands, lavishly gilt, title lettered in gilt to spine.

References
Shirley BL, M.BELL-4a; Coolie Verner, “Captain Collins’s Coasting Pilot”, Map Collectors Series no. 58 (1969).

£8,000.00

Greenville Collins’ work was not only the first systematic survey of British coastal waters, but also the first marine atlas of these waters engraved and printed in London from original surveys. Prior to its appearance, English sailors relied on often out-dated Dutch materials. The survey was carried out between 1681 and 1688, beginning with the south coast, and covering all of the British coasts except western Ireland and western Scotland. Although the complete atlas appeared in 1693, some charts had been available for sale as separate sheets sometime between 1689 and 1693.

Whilst the atlas proved popular, a subsequent edition was not published until 1723, by which time the plates and text had been acquired by the firm of Mount and Page. The firm would go onto publish some 20 editions between 1723 and 1793, with little or no revision to the charts.

Even though the charts were some 60 years old by the middle of the eighteenth century, they were still highly regarded enough for the hydrographer to the French king, Jacques Nicolas Bellin, to publish a French edition of the pilot in 1757. The work was based upon the 1723 edition, with Bellin copying 19 of the charts, which cover the major ports of the south coast; Bristol; several ports in Wales, and Ireland including Cork; and the approaches to Edinburgh.

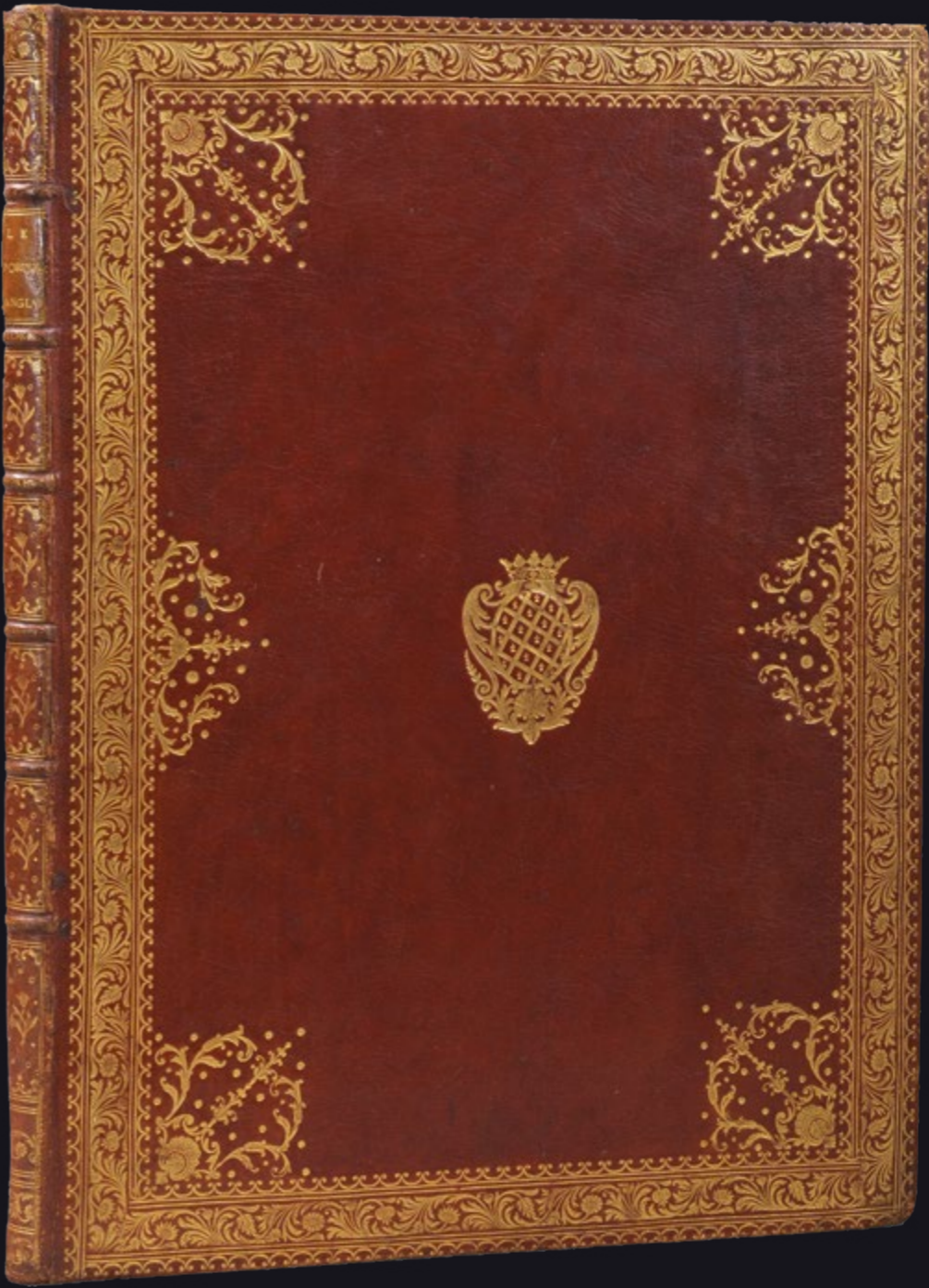
In a note at the foot of the title-page, the reasons are given for the publication of the atlas:

“Note. The Great Britain Coasting Pilot, by Greenville Collins is a work much sought by esteemed Navigators: this is why the Ministry has decided to copy a great deal of the work, in order to make it available for the use of the Officers of the Navy.”

The note concludes with a word about the text:

“As regards the English text that accompanies the charts, it has been translated by M. Bellin, Hydrographer to the Navy, and published in 1757 in Paris, under the title Essai Geographique sur les Isles Britanniques; available in one volume quarto or two volumes duodecimo.”

The real reason behind the publication, however, was almost certainly to assist with France’s planned invasion of Great Britain during the Seven Years War. The invasion was conceived by the Duc de Choiseul, who became French foreign minister in December 1758 and effectively served as Prime Minister during the period of the mooted invasion. He wanted to launch a bold initiative that would knock Britain out of the war with one stroke. He perceived that Britain’s strength was its naval power and thought that if a large French force managed to cross the channel without being intercepted, it could triumph over the relatively weak British land forces. Choiseul initially ignored perceived wisdom that any invasion would have to involve French warships, and believed that a massive fleet of flat-bottomed transport craft would carry an army of 100,000 troops across the channel where they would be landed on the

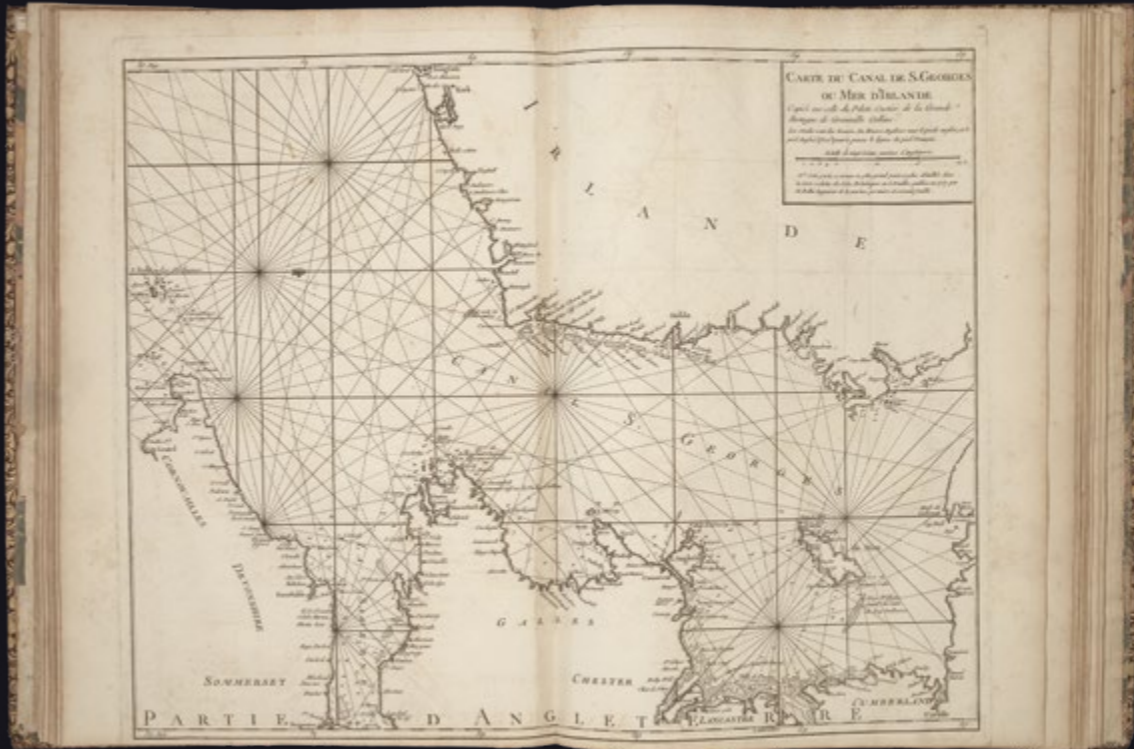
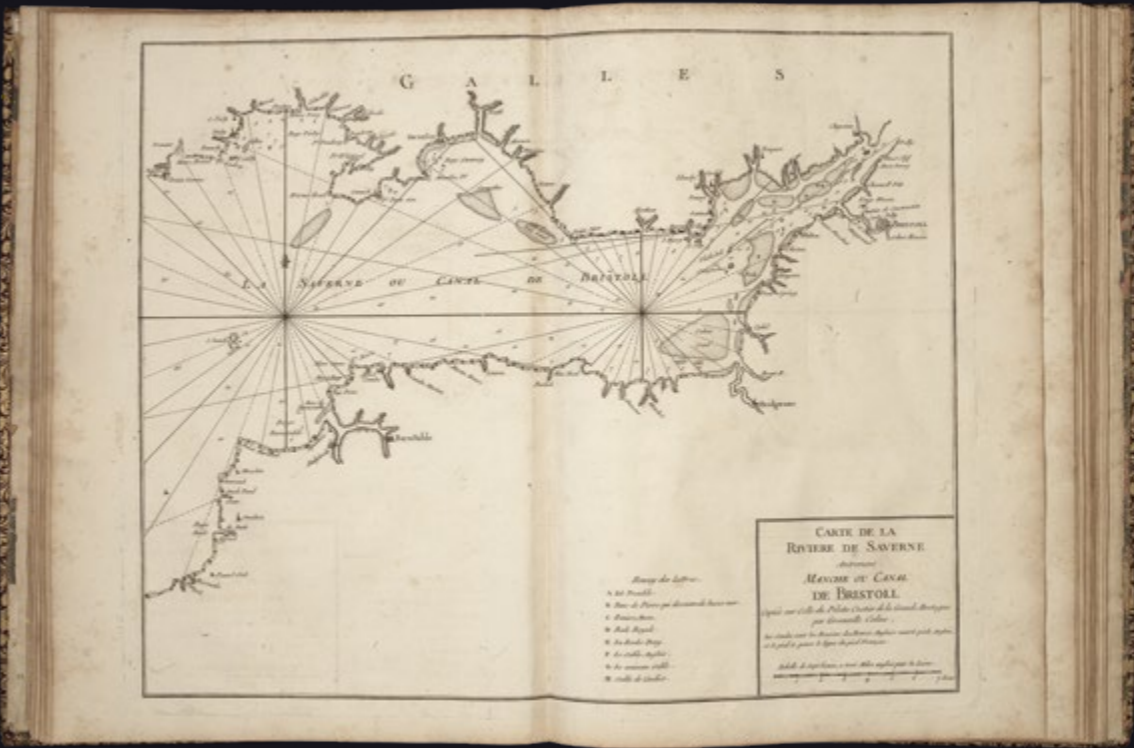


coast of southern England. This, perhaps, explains why the atlas only covers the relevant southern portion of the British coastline. The Duc de Choiseul's plan received official approval in 1759, but was abandoned shortly after following naval defeats at the Battle of Lagos and the Battle of Quiberon Bay.

Rare. We were only able to trace seven institutional examples.

Provenance

- 1. The Neuville family, of Normandy, arms on boards are possibly those of Philippe de Neuville (d. 1781), Minister of the Marine, or Jean Nicolas Buache de Neuville (1741-1825), who in 1782 replaced d'Anville as Premier Geographe du Roi and in 1794 and was appointed by Napoleon as Chef du Depot de la Marine, a post he held until his death;
- 2. Anatole Delorme, signature;
- 3. Pierre Beres, ticket on front pastedown;
- 4. Lord Wardington (1924-2005) sold at the Wardington Sale Sotheby's 2005.



Morden’s rare set of playing cards bound as an atlas

15 MORDEN, Robert

[Playing Cards] A Brief Description of England and Wales; containing a particular account of each County...

Publication
London, Printed for H. Turpin, No. 104 St John's Street, West Smithfield, [c1785].

Description
12mo (115 by 70mm) title, 126pp., 52 engraved playing card maps, mounted on paper, leaves blank on the back, original calf over boards, rebaked.

References
Chubb CIX; Hodson 273; BL MapsC.27.b.34.

£20,000.00

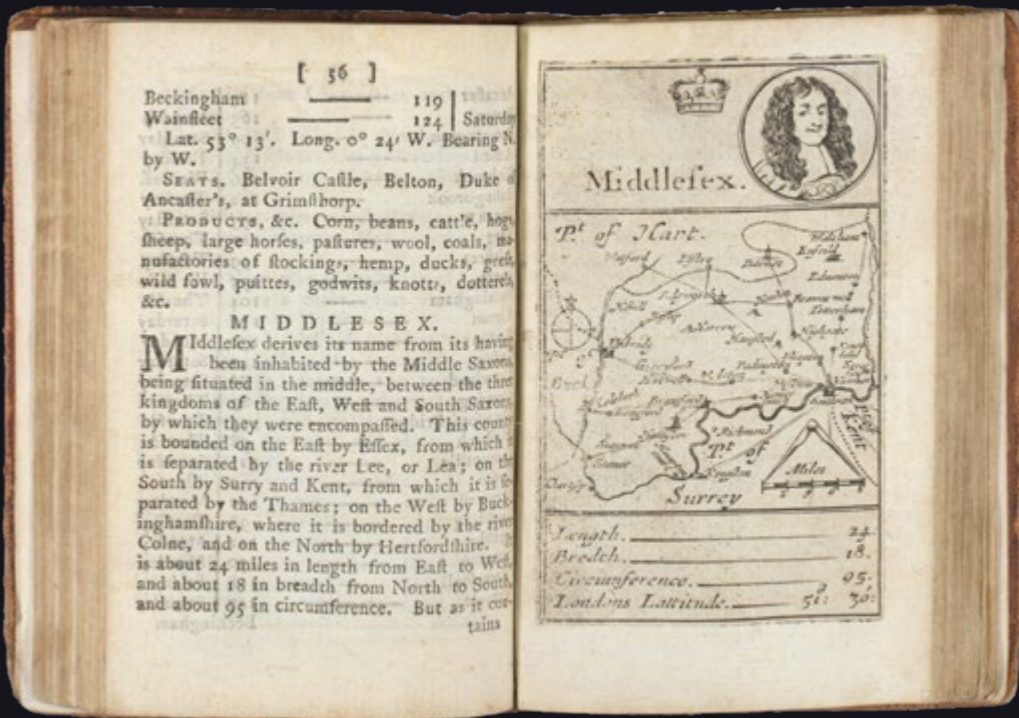
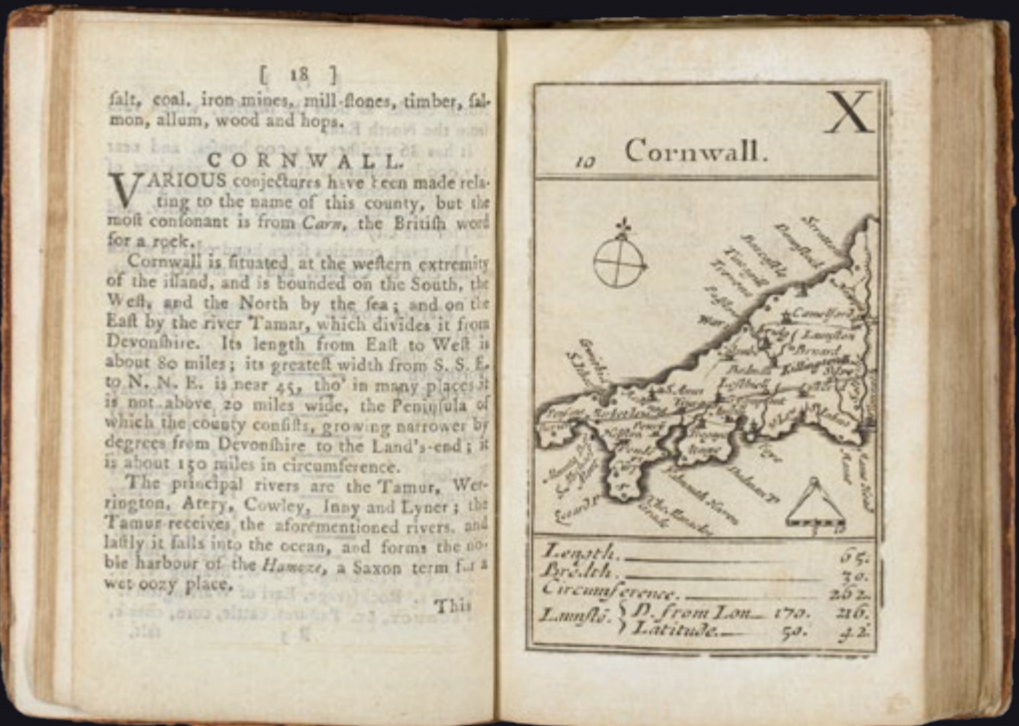
Rare set of playing cards bound as a miniature atlas.

These set of playing cards were first published by Robert Morden in 1676, with the third and last seventeenth century edition published by Morden around 1680. For the present work the cards have been placed in alphabetical order, mounted on paper, and bound in with the appropriate county description.

Each card bears a county map, with prominent towns, roads, and rivers depicted. Above is the name of the county together with the cards number in roman numerals, but no suit marks. Below is a table marking the length, breadth, and circumference of the county; together with its distance from London, and its latitude.

Nothing is known of the history of the plates between the Morden print and publication of the present atlas. However, the plates and/or a stock of already printed playing cards would eventually come into the possession of Homan Turpin, a bookseller, who specialised in second hand books, and worked out of an address in West Smithfield from around 1764 to 1787. “Turpin would buy libraries and smaller parcels of books which were then listed in catalogues containing ‘Several Thousand Volumes’. In his advertisements and catalogues Turpin also offered ‘all sorts of school-books’ and the wording at the end of the title-page suggests that the little topographical work was aimed, in part, at this market”. (Hodson)

Rare we are only able to trace six institutional examples.



A Prospect of Britain

16 BUCK, Nathaniel & Samuel

Antiquities; or Venerable Remains of above Four Hundred Castles, Monasteries, Palaces, &c. In England and Wales. With near One Hundred Views of Cities and Chief Towns.

Publication
London: Printed by D. Bond... and Sold by Robert Sayer, Map and Printseller, 1774.

Description
3 volumes, folio (Vols I & II - 'Antiquities') and oblong folio (Vol III - 'Prospects'), title pp[iii]-viii, [9]-24, [1] 'Plates of Volume I.', [1] blank; title, pp16, [1] 'Plates of Volume II.', p17; title,1f 'Preface/List of Plates to Volume III.', pp.[5]-22, frontispiece mezzotint portrait of Nathaniel and Samuel Buck by Rich. Houston after Jos. Highmore, additional engraved allegorical title by Grignion after Gravelot and 511 plates drawn, etched, and engraved by the Bucks, including 6 folding 'Antiquities' plates and 83 double-page panoramic 'Prospects' or views of towns mounted on guards and a double-page index map), ful nineteenth century crimson pebble-grained morocco, spines extra gilt in seven compartments, wide gilt roll-tool borders and panelling to the sides, inner gilt dentelles, g.e. by Rivière, lightly rubbed at the corners, a few of the prospect plates lightly offset, small tear to one plate.

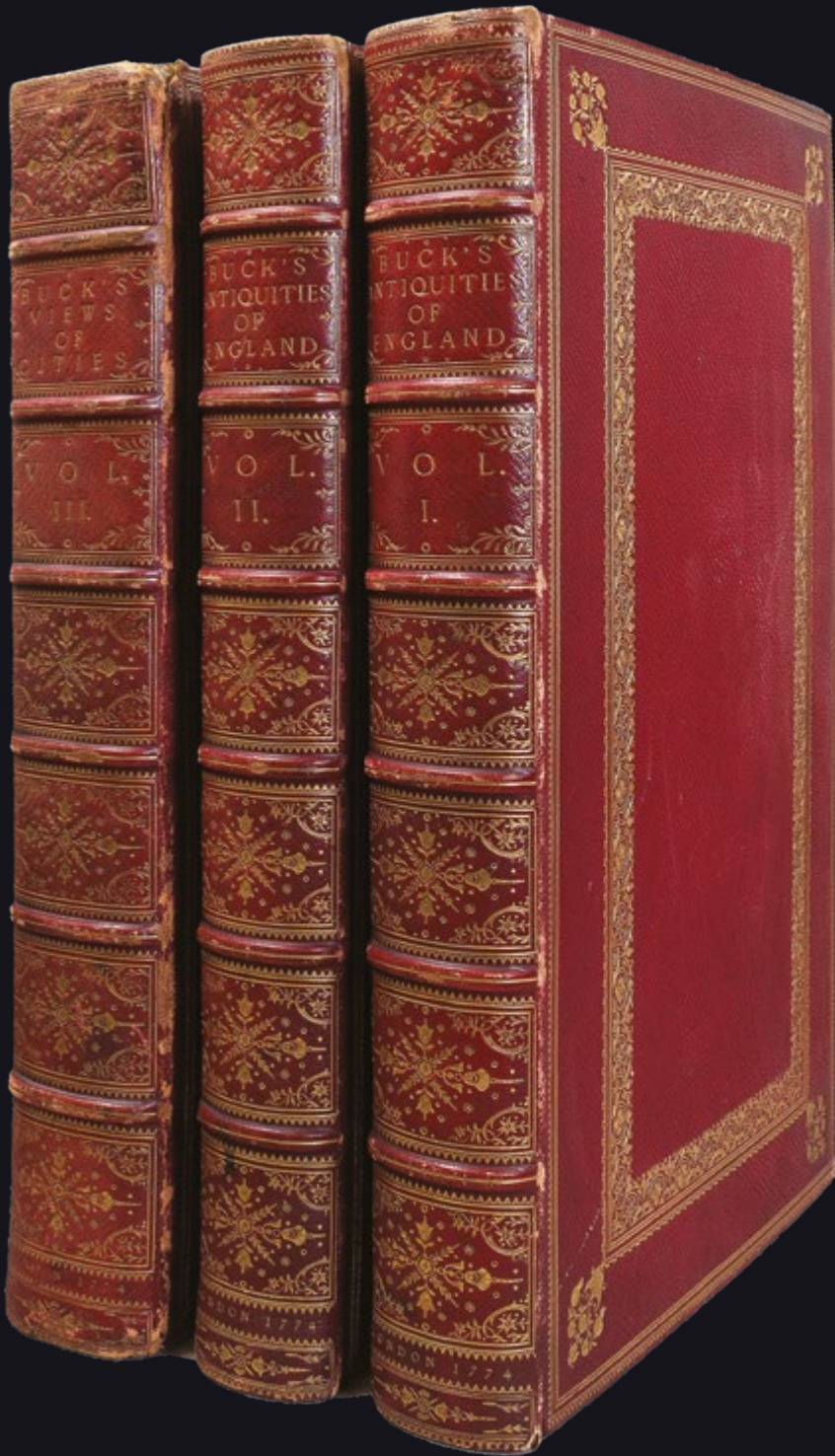
Collation
Vol I: Plates 1-224
Vol II: Plates 225-428
Vol III: Plates 1-83 + double-page key map.

£75,000.00

One of the largest collections of the Bucks’ views to come to the open market, and the images used for Ralph Hyde’s book ‘A Prospect of Britain: the town panoramas of Samuel and Nathaniel Buck’.

The 80 plates represent the Bucks’ second series of town prospects, which they composed alongside their Antiquities, London: 1726-1753. There are three distinct groupings: Nottingham, Ely, Lincoln, Leicester, Stamford, Cambridge, all with a publication date of March 25th 1743; Sheffield, York, Rippon, Scarborough, Berwick upon Tweed, Carlisle, Kingston upon Hull, Leeds, Newcastle upon Tyne, Durham, publication date April 15th 1745; and South West Prospect of Richmond in the County of York, North East Prospect of Richmond in the County of York, Portsmouth and London (on 5 sheets), September 11th 1749. ‘After the completion of the antiquities, however, Cambridgeshire, Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, and Leicestershire were revisited and their principal towns recorded. Because several towns in the north had been dealt with in the first series [1720-1725], the Bucks left that area of England until last. The set, which was supposed to conclude the project, consisting of London in five sheets plus a sheet for Portsmouth, appeared on 11 September 1749. However, on the same day the brothers issued the finest of all their town prospects - two long views of Richmond, Yorkshire, the town with which they had been so closely associated. These were surely intended as the grand finale. Collectively their engravings constitute a national survey of ruins of the period, and provide us with an indispensable record of what English and Welsh towns looked like before the industrial revolution’ (ODNB).

Provenance
Engraved armorial bookplate of William Robert Wellesley, Viscount Peel. William Robert Wellesley Peel, 1st Earl Peel, (1867-1937), known as Viscount Peel from 1912 to 1929, was the grandson of the Prime Minister Sir Robert Peel, and politician in his own right. He is best remembered for chairing the Peel Commission in 1936–1937, which recommended for the first time the partition of the British Mandate of Palestine into separate Jewish and Arab states.



THE NORTH WEST PROSPECT OF THE CITY OF BRISTOL.



- | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. St. Michael's Church. | 8. Kings Wood Coal Works. | 7. Christ's Church. | 10. All Saints Church. | 13. St. Stephen's Church. | 16. St. Nicholas Church. | 19. The City Hospital from the West. | 22. College Green. | 25. Redcliff Church. | 28. Standen Hill given by L. | 31. River From. |
| 2. Bishop Mills Dye Works. | 9. St. John's Church. | 8. St. Peter's Church. | 11. St. Mary le Port's Church. | 14. St. Philip's Church. | 17. St. Thomas's Church. | 20. St. Augustine's Church. | 23. St. Mark's Church. | 26. The Head & Bath. | 29. The Refectory. | 32. The Refectory. |
| 3. St. James's Church. | 6. Clifton's Hospital for the Poor. | 9. St. Ewan's Church. | 12. St. Werburgh's Church. | 15. St. Leonard's Church. | 18. Temple Church. | 21. Merchants Hall. | 24. Queens Square. | 27. The College. | 30. River From. | 33. River From. |

THE SOUTH-EAST PROSPECT OF THE CITY OF ELY.



ELY is situated on the River Ouse and was by the Saxons called Ely Chetel on 17. Basing from the Wife of Cyffyl King of Northumbria, who founded a Monastery here for both men and women the first Abbot A.D. 673. This House was destroyed by the Danes about 875 but Othelwulf Bishop of Winchester (who bought the whole Isle) A.D. 875 rebuilt it, and changing the first Institution placed in it Benedictine Monks under an Abbot. It was afterwards called with large Revenues and grew very Rich. King Henry I. A.D. 1109 again changed it, making it the Seat of Monks before Bishop of Exeter now made the first Bishop of Ely, under whom a Prior was constituted to provide over the Monks of that Church and Cambridge (before under the Bishop of Lincoln) was allotted for the Bishops of the Sea Bishop. The Old Church being decayed the present spacious, stately & beautiful Structure was erected by Bishop Geoffrey de Sudeley the whole Length of it is 240 feet Over the Choir rises a Lantern of an Octagon form supported by 8 Pillars to the height of above 100 feet, which was the Work of Bishop Hetham. Adjoining to the north Cross Isle is St. Mary's Chapel, a curious Piece of Workmanship of 100 feet in Length and 50 in Breadth built by Bishop Montague. It is now Trinity Parish Church. At the erection of this new Isle, the Bishop had granted him the Rights of a County Palatine. Under King Henry III. this Church underwent another Change, the Monastery was dissolved, and a Dean constituted with eight Prebendaries &c.

There is a free School for 40 Boys, the Master on Saturday, twice on Vacation Day and the 15. of October.

See the Book of the Isle of Ely published according to the of Parliament. Book of 1745. Printed by W. & A. Mallett Kings Books.

- 1. A Charity School
- 2. The Deanery
- 3. The Cathedral
- 4. Trinity Parish Church
- 5. St. Mary's Church
- 6. Prior's Oratory Chapel
- 7. The West Wall
- 8. College Gate
- 9. Grammar School
- 10. The River Ouse

Cook in Parts!

17 ANDERSON, George William
pseud

*A new, authentic, and complete
Edition of Captain Cook's Voyages
round the World. Undertaken and
performed by Royal Authority.
Containing the Whole of his first,
second, third, and last Voyages...*

Publication
London, Printed for Alex. Hogg ... and sold
by all other Booksellers and News-carriers
in the World, [c1785].

Description
Folio (416 by 268 mm), pp 361–368,
with text in double columns and two
accompanying copperplate etchings ('A
Human Sacrifice, in a Morai, in Otaheithe;
in the presence of CaptN. Cook etc.' by
Lodge; 'Mr. Doughty beheaded by order of
Sir Francis Drake, at port St. Indian, on the
Coast of Patagonia' by Goldar after Dodd);
uncut in the original blue printed wrappers,
creased where previously folded, edges a
little ragged, spine chipped, but stitching
intact.

References
Beddie 19; Cox I, 22; Sabin 52455 (all only
giving the book's final title, A new, authentic,
and complete Collection of Voyages round
the World, rather than as here).

£750.00

This folio contains the 44th installment of the account of Captain Cook's voyages produced by G.W.Anderson in 1785. During his three great voyages on HMS Endeavour, Resolution, Adventure and Discovery, Captain James Cook made a revolutionary contribution to the geographical understanding of the Southern Hemisphere. Unsurprisingly, upon his return the public appetite for the stories of his adventures was huge. In response to this demand, G.W. Anderson produced his complete edition of Cook's journeys, in a variety of formats including large compendia, and smaller collections. The account was also serialised into 80 six-pence parts to make it accessible to all the "many Thousands of Persons who would wish to peruse the valuable Discoveries". Within the series appear original accounts recorded by Cook himself, or other sailors on his travels, as well as frequent additional material supplied from other sources to give added depth to the narrative.

This issue is comprised of four double-sided and double-columned pages of text, describing Cook's experiences in China and Macau, as well as two full-page copperplate engravings. The first of these vivid illustrations depict a human sacrifice witnessed by Cook in Tahiti, and the second shows the equally striking image of the earlier explorer, Thomas Doughty, beheaded on the orders of Sir Francis Drake. The travels of Drake, alongside those of some other British explorers, are also included in Anderson's account. It is not entirely clear why these images are included here, in the 44th instalment, but they certainly intensify the portrayal of the "extraordinary and important Voyages and Discoveries" described throughout the series. The entire collection of all 80 issues contain a total of 124 such engravings, and 31 maps and charts. The serialised edition was produced for popular consumption at a cheap price, and for this reason the individual issues were often subject to neglect and damage from handling, making the survival of this example a rare find.



18 [EAST INDIA COMPANY]

A collection of Signals for the Use of the Ships in the Service of the United East India Company.

Publication
London, 1790.

Description
Quarto (270 by 200mm), title, 30pp., hand-coloured engraved plate depicting 35 flags tipped inside upper cover, loosely inserted eighteenth century manuscript sheet of expenditures (slates, lamp oil, seeds, et.), contemporary morocco-backed marbled boards, printed label, on upper cover with ink annotation, rubbed and scuffed.

References
NMM SIG; GB 0064.

£25,000.00



Unrecorded signal book for use by East India Company ships

An unrecorded edition of a ships signal book for use aboard East India Company ships.

Although British shipping both naval and merchant used signals throughout the eighteenth century, the majority of signal books before the 1780s were manuscript, drawn up by captains, and officers as an aide-memoire, even though the practice was deemed illegal by the Admiralty, which feared the codes could easily fall into enemy hands. However, by end of the eighteenth century both the navy and merchant shipping published signal books for their officers.

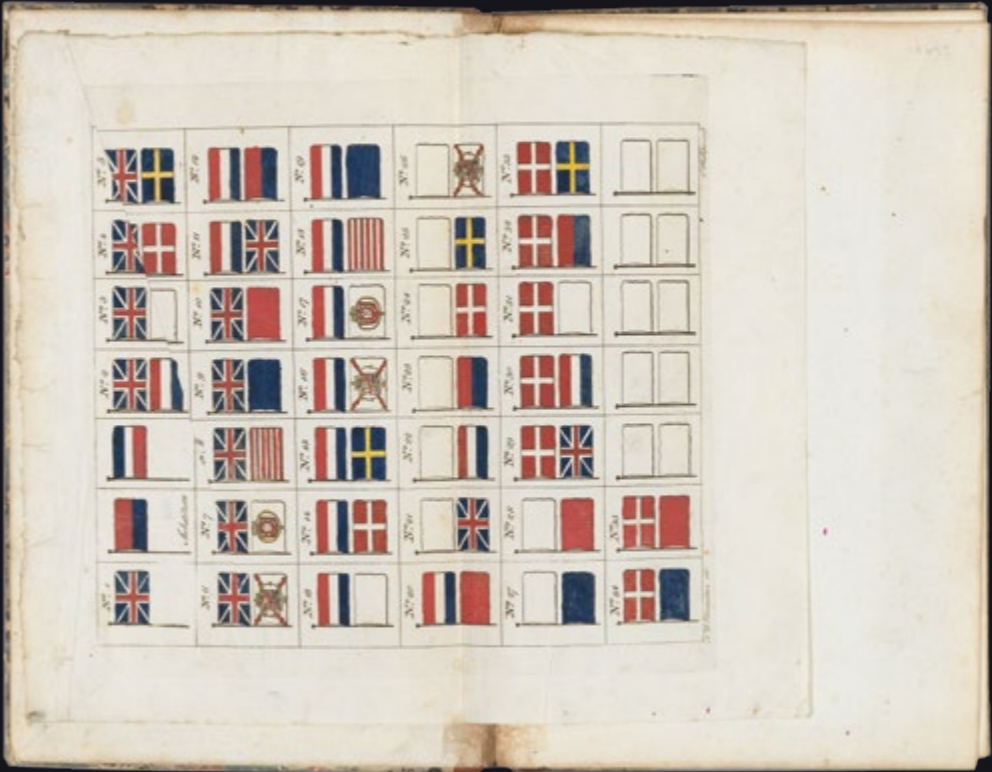
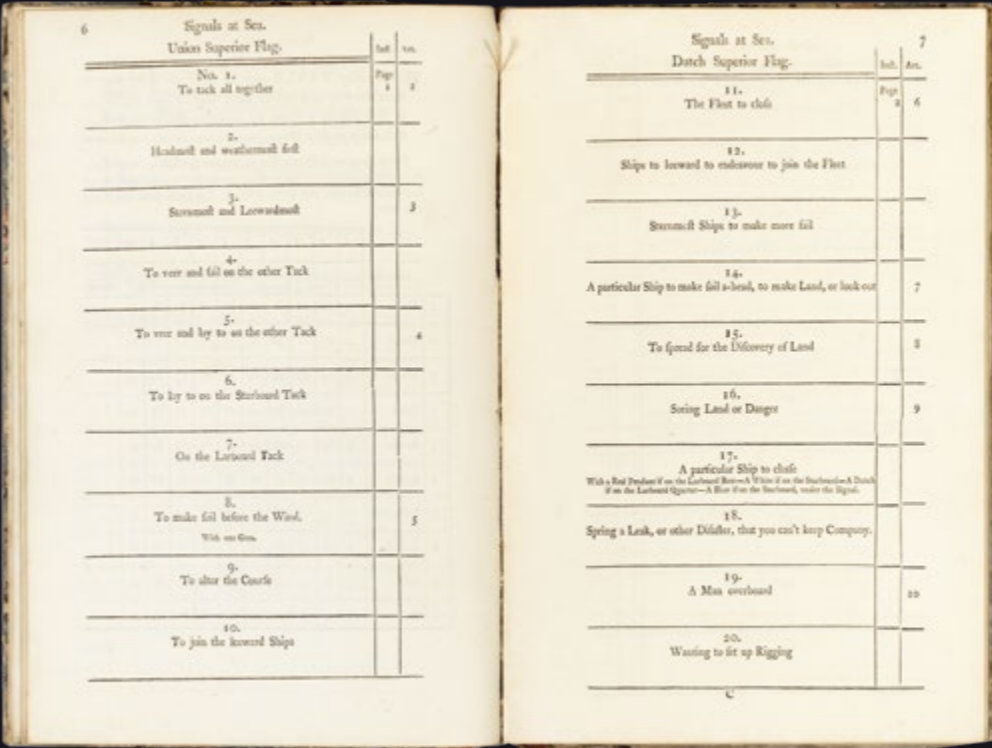
The work provides sailing instructions by day, in fog, and by night, and how to proceed if the convoy encounters such things as: strange ships, one springs a leak, or who should be the first to lead the sail.

During the daytime these instructions and others were to be communicated by the use of ten flags, in tandem, to give a total of 100 different signals. The work suggests the carrying of an eleventh substitute flag for when two flags of the same order are called for. A table provides the various combinations, with the subsequent pages listing what the combinations mean. Only the first 26 numbers contain instructions, with the subsequent 74 left blank. In the case of sailing through fog the use of canon is advise, with the lead vessel setting offer her guns to denote the order and the other ships replying in turn once the order has been executed. Finally, a combination of both gun and lamp light are to be used at night, the numbers in the table corresponding to the Day Flag list. At the beginning of the work an engraved plate is tipped in depicting flag combinations, which correspond broadly with the signal table on page five (though it omits combinations 27, 28, and 36, 37, and 38).

It is unclear whether or not these particular set of instructions were ever issued to East India Company ships, as a manuscript note on the upper cover's paste-on, states: 'To be sent to the Secretary', i.e. of the East India Company. This together with the fact that there are no manuscript additions to the flag tables, suggests that it was not used aboard ship. The only other institutional example we could trace, dated 1783, and housed in the National Maritime Museum, was also never issued to East India Ships. This would certainly explain why the work is so rare.

The National Maritime Museum holds one of the largest collections of seventeenth and eighteenth century sailing and fighting instructions; of the 153 volumes only two deal with merchant shipping (both are on the East India Company) : the aforementioned work, and a manuscript volume of signals issued by Captain Alexander Montgomerie to the fleet under his command, St Helena to England, in 1794.

We are unaware of another example of the work appearing on the market since the Second World War.



The largest map ever printed in Georgian Britain

19 **HORWOOD, Richard**

Plan of the Cities of London and Westminster The Borough of Southwark and Parts Adjoining, Shewing Every House.

Publication
London, R. Horwood, 1799.

Description
Large engraved plan on 32 double-page sheets, joined in eight sections, dedication to the Phoenix Fire Office on sheet G4, occasional very light browning and offsetting as usual, a few minor repaired tears, all on wove paper.

Dimensions
(if joined approx.) 4000 by 2280mm (157.5 by 89.75 inches).

Scale
26 inches to 1 statute mile.

References
Howgego 200 (1).

£40,000.00

Horwood’s map was produced for use by the Phoenix Fire Office and is dedicated to the Trustees and Directors. It was the largest map ever printed in Britain at the time, and the first attempt to produce a map of London with all of the houses delineated and numbered, an invaluable aid for the insurance office and very useful in identifying the street numbering of eighteenth century London. The numbering of buildings did not begin until about 1735, when the practice of identifying a building by describing it as ‘by’, ‘opposite’ or ‘over against’ some other building was recognized as confusing and erroneous. However, even by the date of printing of Horwood’s map, it was still not universal.

The map is produced to exactly the same scale as the Rocque map of fifty years before and so enables us to compare the development of London on a street-by-street basis in the second half of the eighteenth century. It is also fascinating to look at the fringes of London and see the areas which were soon to be swallowed up. Thomas Lord’s cricket ground is shown in its original place, in what is now Dorset Square. It was opened there in 1787 (7 years before the relevant sheet on the map was published). The pressure of London’s development led to a rent increase in 1809 which resulted in Lord moving his cricket ground to the greener pastures of St. John’s Wood.

Very little is known about Horwood (1758-1803). Most likely he was working for the Phoenix Assurance Company on surveying jobs when he began the enormous task of surveying the whole of the built-up area of London. “According to his own account the preperation of the plan gave him nine years’ severe labour and he himself “took every angle, measured almost every line, and after that plotted and compared the whole work”. He sent a small sample of the plan showing Leicester Square and its neighborhood to all the London vestries with a letter promising that those “who gave him Encouragement” could have a “compleat” copy by “the year 1792”. His estimate proved to be over-optimistic and only one sheet - B2 (Grosvenor Square-Piccadilly) - was published by 1792 (Howgego, p. 22). In January 1798 he wrote to the Phoenix Assurance Company offering to dedicate his map to the company if the directors would make him a loan of £500 to enable him to finish the work. His request was granted but this, in addition to an award from the Society of Arts, were too little and too late and, in 1803, Richard Horwood died in Liverpool in poverty and obscurity, so sharing the fate of other great men like John Stow and Wenceslaus Hollar, to whom London had failed to honour her debt of gratitude.





Luffman’s rare pocket atlas of England and Wales

20 LUFFMAN, John

A New Pocket Atlas and Geography of England and Wales, Illustrated with Fifty-five Copper plates, Shewing all the Great Post Roads with the Towns and Villages situated thereon: Also a description of the Air, Soil, Productions and Manufactures as well as the number of Hundreds, Cities, Boroughs, Market Towns, Parishes, Houses and Inhabitants. By John Luffman Geogr.

Publication
London, Printed for Lackington Allen & Co., Temple of the Muses Finsbury Square, 1806.

Description
Second edition (180 by 110 mm), title, 55 engraved maps, with fine original hand-colour, each map circular with explanatory text below, apart from the folding map of England and Wales, original red half-calf over blue marbled paper boards, with publisher’s label.

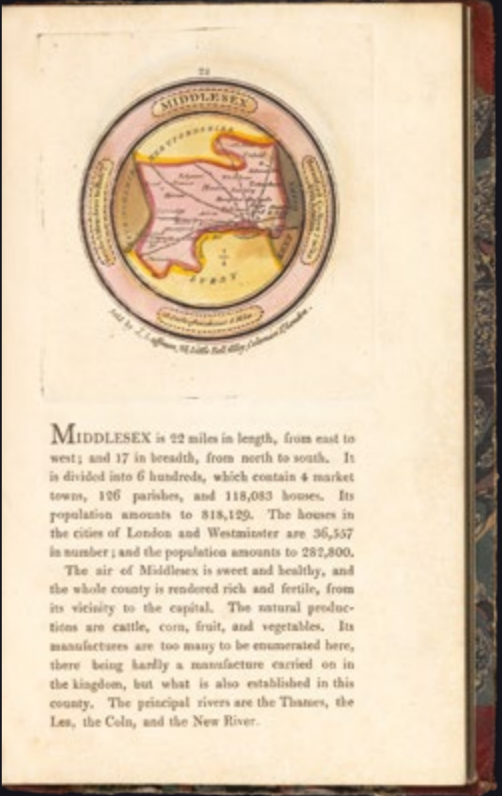
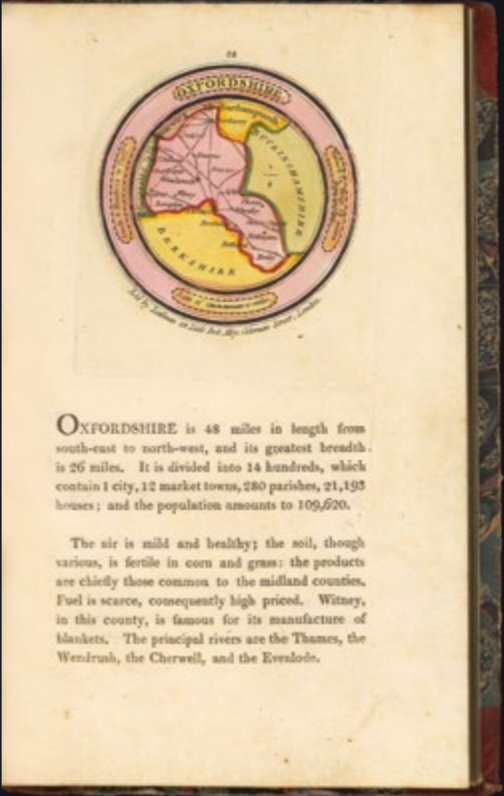
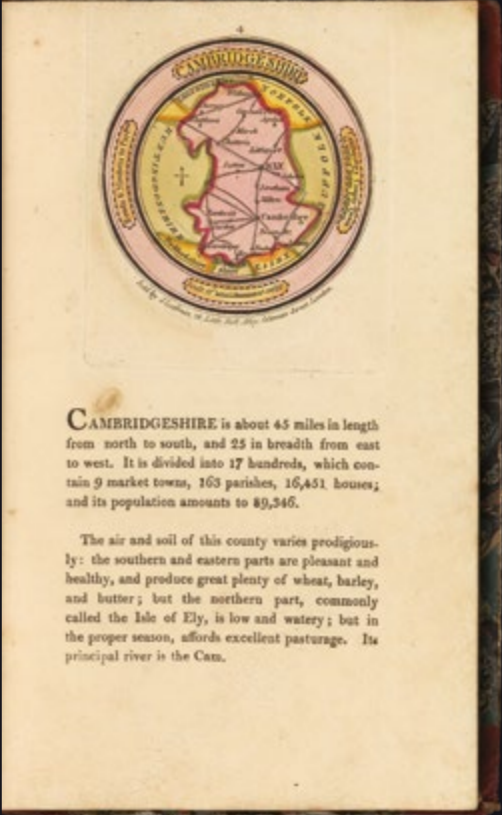
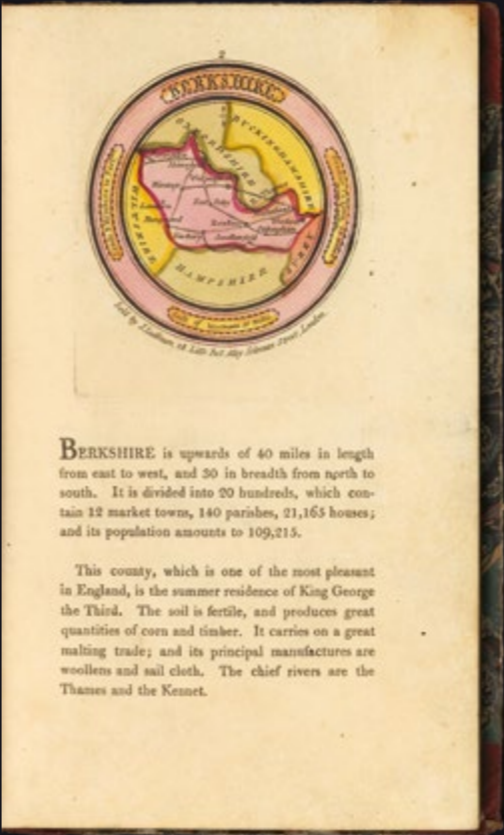
References
Chubb CCCIX.

£5,000.00



Rare. Luffman’s unusual miniature atlas of England and Wales, with each county depicted within a circular frame.

In the text below each circular map, Luffman supplies the reader with the usual geographical information: length and breadth of each county, its divisions by hundreds, number of towns, parishes, houses, and population. However, Luffman goes further than most and states the relative quality of the air and soil. The air in Bedfordshire, we are informed, is “mild and salubrious”, but in Radnorshire it is “sharp and piercing”. Luffman concludes each county with details on their arable state and principal areas of production. Cheshire, for example, is famed for its “vast quantities of cheese... London alone, it is said, takes 15,000 tons annually”; Derbyshire has “a fine manufacture of porcelain”; and in Worcester, “the manufactures of gloves, and the softer leathers, are here in the highest degree of perfection”.



Fine pair of globes by one of the leading
English globe makers

21 ADAMS, Dudley

*[Pair of 10 inch table globes] A
Correct Delineation of the Earth
by Dudley Adams... [AND] An
Improved Celestial Globe by
Dudley Adams...*

Publication
London, No.60 Fleet Street, 1810 and 1811.

Description
Pair of 10 inch table globes, the terrestrial
made up of twelve hand-coloured engraved
gores and two polar calottes, with the
celestial made up of twelve hand-coloured
engraved gores, stamped brass meridian
ring and paper horizon with degree, Zodiac
and calendar scales, wind directions and
Saint's Days, on a George III mahogany
tripod stand with baluster shaft, cabriole
legs with pointed pad feet and circular
moulded stretcher-tied compass ring, the
glazed compass box with engraved paper
dial showing degree scale and 32-point
wind rose, with an initialled blued-steel
needle.

Dimensions
diameter: 310mm (12 inches); height:
660mm (26 inches).

References
Van der Krogt Ada 5; Ada 6.

£60,000.00

Biography
Dudley Adams (1762-1830) was the son of George Adams (c1704-1773).
Dudley Adams' brother, George Adams, (1750-1795) took over the
family business after the death of their father, and Dudley Adams worked
independently at 53 Charing Cross, where he published new editions of
his father's 305 and 460mm (12 and 18 inch) globes. In 1796, Dudley
returned to Fleet Street and continued to operate there before becoming
bankrupt in 1817.





Annotated proofs of Beck's seminal plan of the London Underground

22

BECK, Harry

[1933 Proof states and sketches].

Publication

London, [1933-1964].

Description

Three chromolithograph maps, two with extensive manuscript annotations, sketch of the central underground with proposed Victoria Line, and 4 sketches of the interchange of the Victoria Line with Euston and Kings Cross.

£50,000.00

A unique collection of proofs and sketches by Harry Beck of his iconic plan of the London Underground.

The collection spans the almost the whole of Beck's employment at the London Underground from his seminal 1933 designs to his 1960s sketches of the Victoria Line.

The collection includes:of an annotated proof of the first 1933 edition; a 1933 first edition; an annotated proof of the 1940 edition; a sketch map of the Victoria Line from Green Park to Highbury and Islington, including the Central, Piccadilly, Northern, District and Circle Lines to Tower Hill and Aldgate; and four sketches of the interchange with the Victoria Line at Euston and Kings Cross.

The 1933 First Edition

The map was designed when Beck was only 29, abandons the restrictions of a geographically correct layout, the map actually constitutes a diagram of the network, showing relationships rather than distances to scale. By using only verticals, horizontals and diagonals, and adopting a clear colour scheme, Beck created a design classic, both easy to use and aesthetically appealing. After the positive public response to the limited trial run issued in 1932, the design was formally adopted in 1933, becoming an essential part of London Transport's campaign to project itself as a modern, rational and efficient system. The design remains in use to this day, having become essential to the comprehensibility of complex transport networks all over the world.

The 1933 Proof

This fascinating map shows just how fluid Harry Beck's design was right up to the publication of the new plan in early 1933. At first glance there are two notable differences: the stations are marked by small dots, these would be changes to small dashes at right angles to the line on the final plan; and the River Thames is a solid blue line, instead of a series of parallel lines.

The amendments would give the plan a much lighter feel, and as a consequence be much easier to read. Beck even notes on the proof “? dot.”, signalling his dissatisfaction with the representation of the stations. Other annotations marked by Beck include deleting the South Ealing station on the District Line printed in blue, not green (“Green Name”); likewise Waterloo on the Bakerloo Line printed in black not red (“?red”); New Cross station symbol is “Too small”; spur added to the Metropolitan Line - Croxley Green and Watford (“? Met. Watford Croxley Green”); finally Beck suggests the addition of (New Station) next to Willesden Junction “? Willesden Junction (New Station)” - this together with the retention of Waterloo in black, and South Kensington in blue, are the

80 DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS

FIRSTS LONDON 2023

only amendments not adopted on the final plan. One final addition not marked by Beck is the addition of a circle around the logos roundel.

The 1940 Proof

The plan has been heavily amended, in order to fit into the pocket sized edition. The amended measurements are almost exactly the same as Beck's 1933 original.

The changes proposed include: omitting stations south of Clapham Common on the Northern Line, and from East Putney on the District Line. To the west the District Line and Piccadilly Line has been cropped from Hounslow East; and Metropolitan and Piccadilly Line from Ickenham. The key has been scrapped, but with lines under construction now marked with a dotted line, the logo has been moved to the lower right and made smaller. The amendments also suggest a a double ruled boarder. Finally the line between Latimer Road and Wilsden Junction via St Quentin Park has been erased. The St Quentin Park and Wormwood Scrubs station, was struck by an incendiary bomb on the 3rd October 1940, and the line fell into disuse.

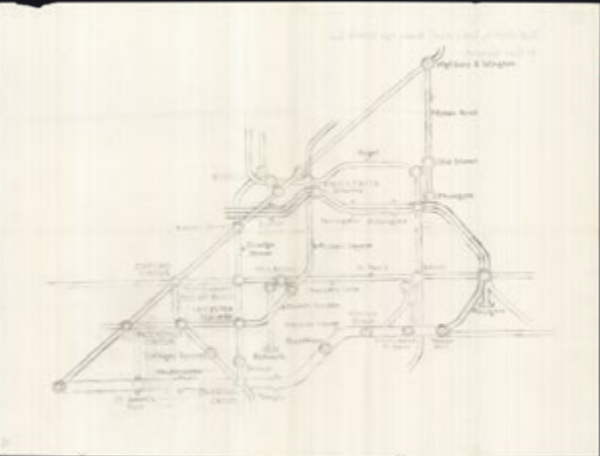
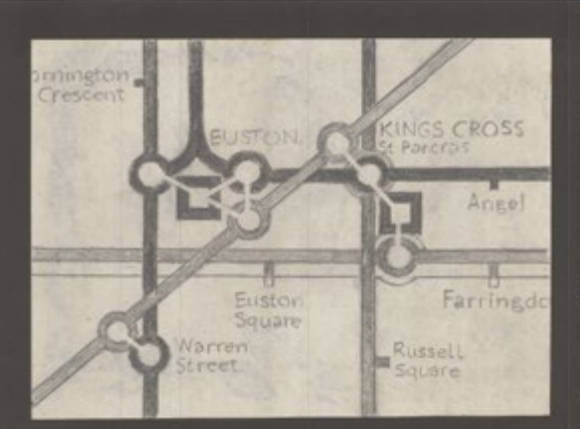
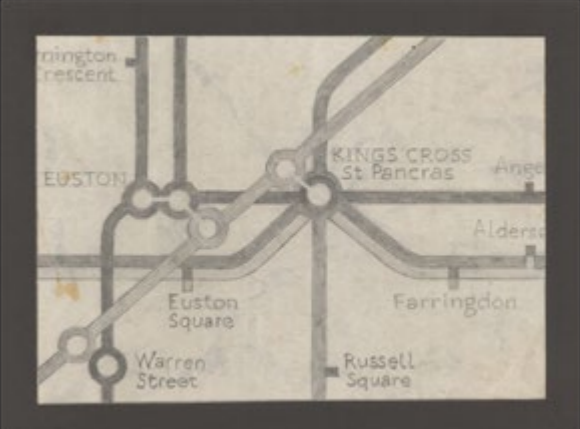
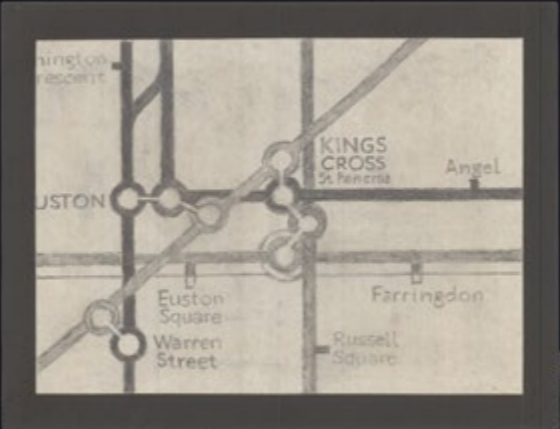
Sketches of the Victoria Line and Interchanges

The final part of the collection consist of five sketches done by Beck in the 1960s covering the central underground and the newly built Victoria Line.

The four smaller sketches deal in detail with the interchange between the new line and the mainline stations of Euston and King's Cross; with Beck using a series of circles and squares to represent the interaction. The larger sketch puts the new line in its relation with the larger network, encompassing as it does much of underground now covered by Zone 1.

Provenance:

Ken Garland (1929-2021).



Made in
Heaven

The sky according to Plancius

23 PLANCIUS, Petrus

*In hac coelestis Sphaera stelle
Affixae majore. De integro
addidi: quae omnia secundum
Astronomorum Principis Thyconis
Brahe... observationem verae suae
Longitudini, ac Latitudin.*

Publication
Petrus Plancius, 1625.

Description
Globe, 12 hand-coloured engraved gores,
over a papier ma âche é and plaster sphere,
with metal pins, supported by a wooden
structure of four arms with a circular band
with partially applied graduated paper, set
into a modern wooden base.

Dimensions
Diameter: 245mm (9.75 inches).

References
van der Krogt KEE I; Science Museum Group
1986-427; for reference see Stevenson vol.
II, pp.46-50.

£75,000.00

Biography

Petrus Plancius (1552-1662), a theologian and geographer, was one of the most influential cartographers of his day. He was forced to flee to Amsterdam in 1585, for fear of persecution as a Protestant minister. There he began his cartographical career, studying Portuguese charts and becoming friends with the explorer Henry Hudson. He issued his impressive world map in two hemispheres entitled ‘Nova et exacta terrarum orbis tabula geographica ac hydrographica’ in 1592, which likely influenced both Blaeu and Hondius in the preparation of their masterpieces published in 1605 and 1611, respectively.

In addition to his world map, Plancius turned his eyes to the skies. In 1589, he collaborated with the Amsterdam cartographer Jacob Floris van Langren on a 325mm (12.75 inches) celestial globe incorporating the limited information available about southern celestial features, which included Crux (the southern cross), Triangulum Australe (the southern triangle) and the Magellanic Clouds (Nubecula Major and Minor).

On a quest to expand knowledge of the southern hemisphere, Plancius commissioned Pieter Keyser, to record as many southern stars as possible on his voyage of the Indies in 1595. Although Keyser died at sea in 1596 before his return, he was able to record about 130 stars alongside his colleague Frederick de Houtman, and the records reached Plancius when the surviving voyagers returned. Plancius took these new discoveries and divided the stars into 12 new southern constellations, which mostly referred to animals and subjects described in natural history books and travellers’ journals of his day. The constellations are: Apis the Bee (later changed to Musca by Lacaille), Apus the Bird of Paradise, Chamaeleon, Dorado the Goldfish (or Swordfish), Grus the Crane, Hydrus the Small Water Snake, Indus the Indian, Pavo the Peacock, Phoenix, Triangulum Australe the Southern Triangle, Tucana the Toucan and Volans the Flying Fish.

Plancius plotted these southern constellations on a 350mm celestial globe in late 1597 (or early 1598) in collaboration with the Amsterdam cartographer Jodocus Hondius the Elder. No copies of this globe survive, but in 1602 Blaeu produced a copy of the globe, now in the Maritime Museum.

These constellations, together with the constellation Columba that Plancius included on his 1592 map of the world, were then incorporated by Johann Bayer in his sky atlas of 1603, the ‘Uranometria’.

Plancius created another globe in 1612-1614, published in co-operation of Pieter van den Keere with updated celestial cartography. The celestial globe is inscribed with the following: “In hac coelesti sphaera stellae affixae majore quam hactenus numero ac accuratiore industria delineantur. Novos Asterismos in philomathe eom gratiam de integro addidi: quae omnia secundum Astronomorum Principis Tychonis Brahe, ac meam observationem verae suae Longitudinis ac Latitudinis ad annum Christi



1615 restitui. Petrus Plancius” (translation: “In this celestial sphere the fixed stars to a greater number than previously and with more exactness are depicted. I have added for the use of the student some entirely new star readings according to the prince of astronomers Tycho Brahe, and also my own observations of their true latitude and longitude adapting these to the year of Christ 1615. Peter Plancius”). Plancius includes a portrait of Tycho Brahe in the southern hemisphere. On this updated globe, Plancius introduced the following eight constellations: Apis the Bee, Camelopardalis the Giraffe (often interpreted as a Camel), Cancer Minor the Small Crab, Euphrates Fluvius et Tigris Fluvius the Rivers Euphrates and Tigris, Gallus the Cock, Jordanis Fluvius the River Jordan, Monoceros the Unicorn and Sagitta Australis the Southern Arrow. Of the latter constellations, only Camelopardalis and Monoceros are still found on modern star charts, and recognized by the International Astronomical Union (IAU).

Astronomy

The names of the constellations are given in Latin along with alternative names, some in Greek. The 48 Ptolemaic constellations appear along with Antonious, Coma Berenices, Cruz (“Cruzero Hispanis, at Ptolomeo Pedes Centauri”), and Columba (“Hemame. Columba Noachi”). The 12 constellations of Plancius appear as well as a number of constellations that appear on the globe for the first time: “Apes”, “Gyraffa Camelopardalis”, “Monoceros, Callus”, “Cancer minor”, “Jordanis fluv:”, “Sagitta Aust:” and “Euphrates fluv en Tigris flu”. The magnitude chart is drawn and labelled “Magnitudo Stellarum”. One nova is shown and is labelled with the following notation: “Stella mirabilis quae insolito prae alijs fulgore a[nn]o 1571 per an[num] et tri-entem appa-ruit” (translation: The wondrous star, which shone with an uncommon shine compared to the others in the year 1571 for one and one-third years”.

A portrait of Tycho Brahe appears below the figure of Cetus.



The only celestial atlas published during the Golden Age of Dutch cartography

24 CELLARIUS, Andreas

Harmonia Macrocosmica sev atlas universalis et novus, totius universi creati cosmographiam generalem, et novam exhibens.

Publication
Amsterdam, Johannes Janssonius, 1661.

Description
Folio (508 by 330 mm). [14], 125, [1b.] pp.; 219 pp. Engraved allegorical frontispiece by F.H. van Hoven and 29 double-page astronomical maps, all finely coloured by a contemporary hand and heightened with gold. Original publisher's Dutch vellum, gilt-panelled with large central arabesque, smooth spine in eight compartments, yapp board-edges, gilt edges.

References
Brown Astronomical Atlases, pp. 40-41. Biblioteca Civica Bertoliana, Vicenza, Teatro del cielo e della terra, p. 33-34; 36. Brown, Astronomical atlases, pp. 40-42. Honeyman Coll. II, 658; Lalande, p. 248; Lister, p. 48. Poggendorf, I, 409 Koeman, Atlantes Neerlandici, IV, Cel I.

£350,000.00



First edition, second issue – the first being dated 1660 – of the only celestial atlas published during the Golden Age of Dutch cartography, and probably the finest celestial atlas ever realized.

The first 21 sumptuous Baroque style charts beautifully represent the three competing astronomical models of the day: the Ptolemaic, Tychonic and the Copernican. The Ptolemaic, named after the second century A.D. astronomer Ptolemy, was the oldest of the celestial theories, and, until the beginning of the sixteenth century, was the accepted doctrine on planetary motion. Ptolemy proposed a geocentric solar system with the sun and planets and fixed stars born on concentric spherical shells orbiting a stationary earth. The theory was endorsed by the church, that saw it reinforcing Man's position at the centre of God's universe, and its emphasis on the dichotomy between the ever changing sinful earth and the immutable motion of the heavens. The theory was giving some scientific credence by the church's reference to the 'father of physics': Aristotle. By the turn of the sixteenth century and the dawn of the Age of Discovery, the model was beginning to show signs of age. The star charts and tables used for navigation on the high seas, by the likes of Columbus and da Gama, were soon found wanting. This led men to seek new and more accurate observations of the heavens. One such man was Nicholas Copernicus (1473-1543), whose observations led him to publish 'De Revolutionibus Orbium Coelestium' ("On the Revolutions of the Celestial Orbs") in Nuremberg in 1543. In it he placed the sun at the centre of the solar system with the planets orbiting in perfect circular motion. It would, however, take a century and a half for a new physics to be devised, by the likes of Galileo Galilei, to underpin Copernicus's heliocentric astronomy. Tycho Brahe (1546-1601) offered a rather inelegant third theory, which attempted to keep faith with the old Ptolemaic model, whilst embracing aspects of the new Copernican system. His theory kept the Earth in the centre of the universe, so as to retain Aristotelian physics. The Moon and Sun revolved about the Earth, and the shell of the fixed stars was centered on the Earth. But Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn revolved around the Sun. This Tychonic world system became popular early in the seventeenth century among those who felt forced to reject the Ptolemaic arrangement of the planets (in which the Earth was the centre of all motions) but who, for reasons of faith, could not accept the Copernican alternative.

The last eight plates represent celestial hemispheres and planispheres depicting the constellations: they are the most ornate of all, and their level of artistic detail has made these plates very popular.



Andreas Cellarius was born in Neuhausen, a small town near Worms in Germany. From 1625 to 1637 he worked as a schoolmaster in Amsterdam and later The Hague, and in 1637 moved to Hoorn, where Cellarius was appointed to be the rector of the Latin School.

Of the various engravers and authors who worked on the plates of the atlas, only two have signed their work: Frederik Hendrik van den Hove, author of the frontispiece, and Johannes van Loon, who engraved ten plates. Moreover, all the designs of the classical constellations were taken from the ones created by Jan Pieterszoon Saenredam.



The British Empire reaches for the stars

25 FLAMSTEED, John; and Margaret FLAMSTEED

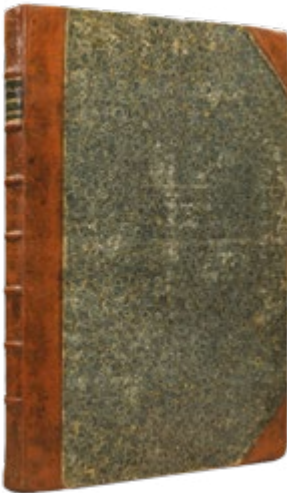
Atlas Coelestis. By the late Reverend Mr John Flamsteed, Regius Professor of Astronomy at Greenwich.

Publication
London, [Margaret Flamsteed and James Hodgson], 1729.

Description
Folio (535 by 395mm), engraved portrait of Flamsteed by George Vertue after Thomas Gibson, vignette title-page, dedication leaf, 9-page introduction, list of subscribers, 27 double-page engraved charts on 28 mapsheets (chart of Hydra Crater on two joined sheets), all mounted on guards, by James Mynde and Abraham Sharp, Cassiopea title trimmed to within upper neatline with minor loss, Taurus trimmed to within lower neatline with minor loss, Pisces and Sagittarius lower part of image with tear skilfully repaired, engraved head-and tail-piece and an initial; contemporary, calf-backed blue marbled paper boards, blue morocco, gilt lettering-piece to spine.

References
Ridpath, 'Antique Star Atlases' online; Shirley, 'Atlas', C.FLAM-1a; Warner, pages 80-82; Willmoth for ODNB.

£32,000.00



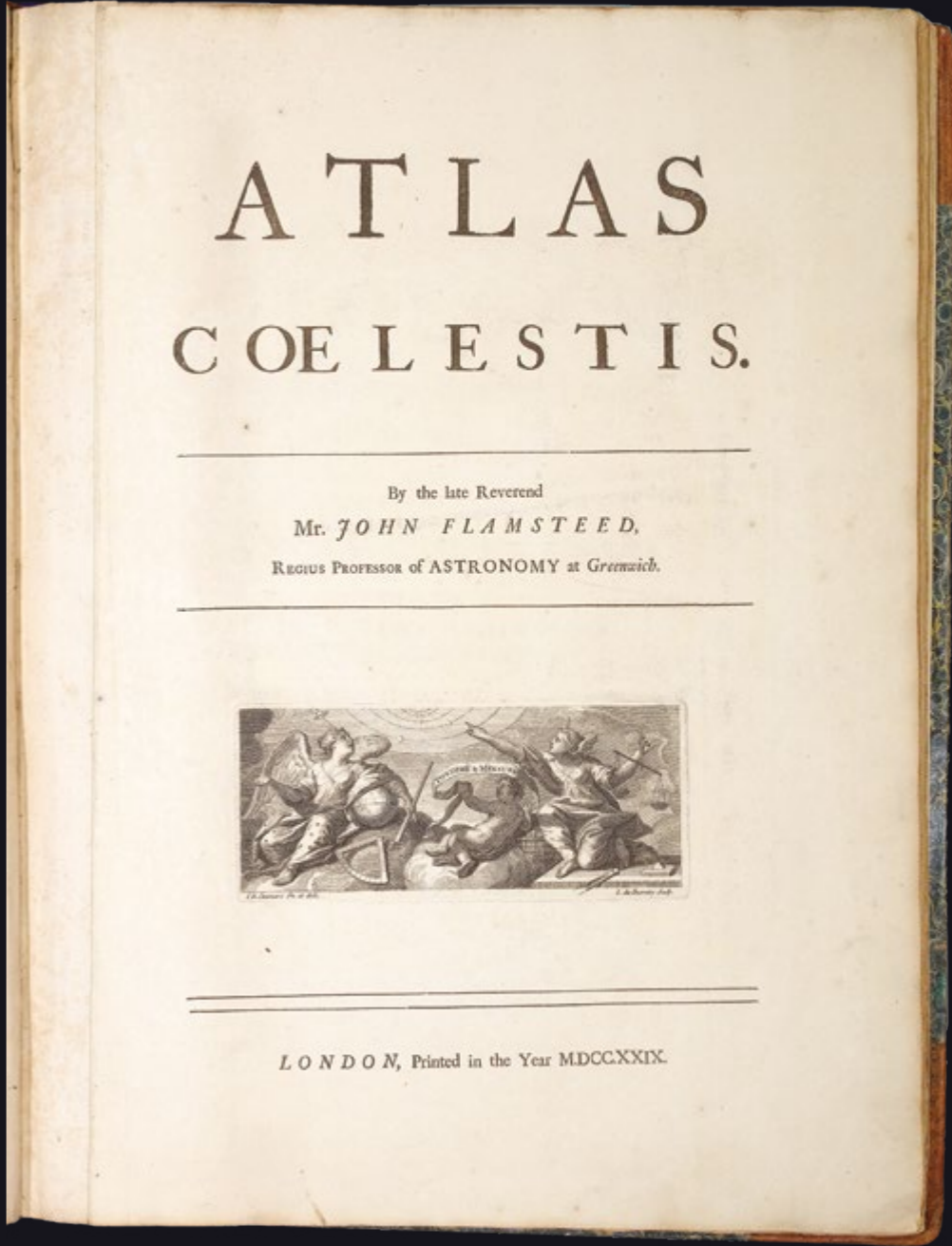
John Flamsteed’s (1646-1719) atlas was published posthumously in 1729 by his wife Margaret, assisted by James Hodgson. It was intended as an accompaniment to Flamsteed’s catalogue of 2,935 stars, ‘Historia Coelestis Britannica’ (1725), also posthumous, and “the most accurate and comprehensive celestial audit of its day. Resulting from the establishment of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich by King Charles II in 1675, Flamsteed’s catalogue and atlas could be seen as a demonstration that the realm of the British Empire extended to the heavens as well as spanning the terrestrial globe” (Ridpath).

The foundation stone of the Royal Observatory, which was set “upon the highest ground, at or near the place where the Castle stood”, in the Royal Park at Greenwich, had been laid on the 10th of August 1675. John Flamsteed was appointed its first Astronomer Royal: “for rectifieing the Tables of the motions of the Heavens, and the places of the fixed stars, so as to find out the so much desired Longitude of places for the perfecteing the Art of Navigation” (Charles II).

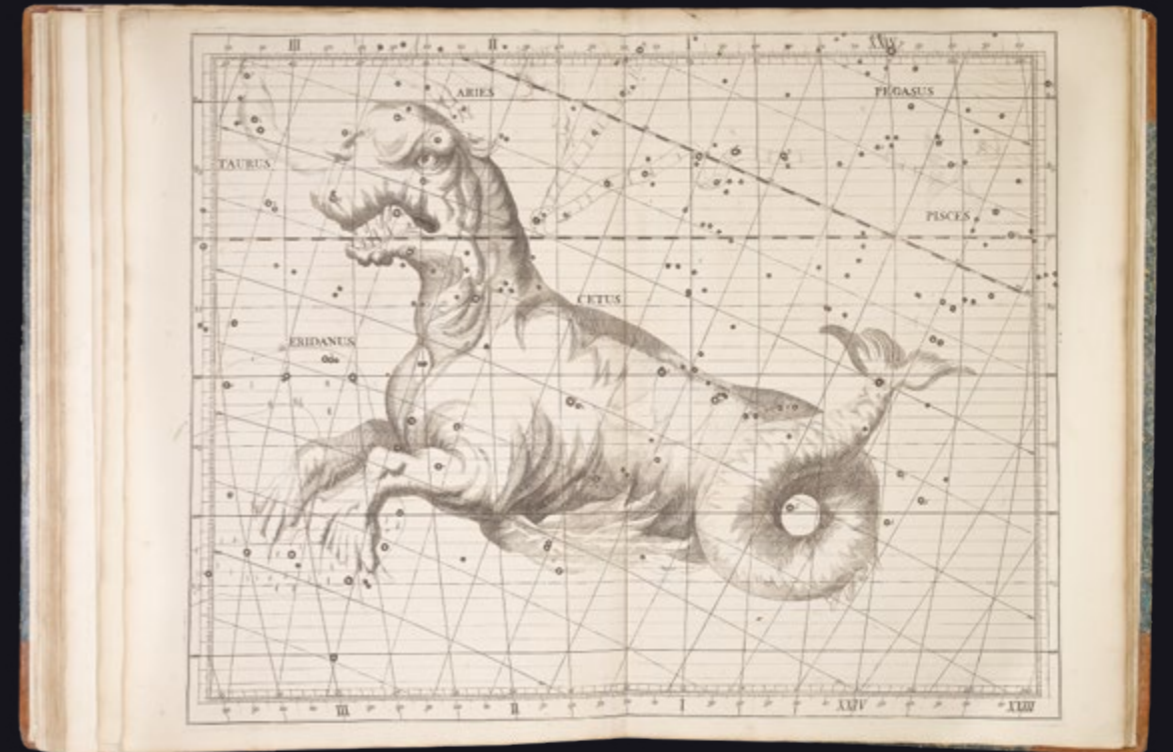
A year later Charles II was invited to the first auspicious observation from the Royal Observatory, of a partial solar eclipse on 1 June 1676, in the company of distinguished visitors, but he did not attend. Thereafter Flamsteed began collecting data for a new star catalogue, the ‘Historia Coelestis Britannica’, “compiled entirely from telescopic observations of nearly 3,000 stars visible from Greenwich. After a controversial edition was published in 1712 by Edmund Halley (against Flamsteed’s wishes; indeed he managed to collect and burn 300 copies) the final three-volume version was published posthumously by his widow in 1725, followed by this atlas in 1729. It was the largest and most accurate star atlas that had ever been published, and contained two planispheres designed by Abraham Sharp, one of Flamsteed’s protégés in the Royal Observatory, and 25 maps of the constellations, engraved after designs by James Thornhill, the Baroque English history painter” (Royal Collection Trust).

Flamsteed also set his sights on improving on his predecessors, particularly the ‘Uranometria’ (1603) of Johann Bayer. Bayer had reversed many of the figures representing constellations, showing them from the rear (or God’s eye-view) instead of the front (from earth), and so contradicting the traditional star descriptions: Ptolemy’s “star in the right shoulder” of Orion became, on Bayer’s chart, the star in the left shoulder) of Orion. “Since most stars were still referred to by their Ptolemaic labels, Flamsteed objected to Bayer’s revisions as introducing unnecessary confusion into stellar astronomy, and so all his figures follow the traditional descriptions exactly” (Linda Hall Library).

By 1719 Flamsteed’s lifelong infirmities had caught up with him and he died at the Royal Observatory on December 31st. Apart from a few charitable donations, Flamsteed left everything he possessed to his wife Margaret, for her lifetime, with her and her friend Ann Hodgson,



joint executors. Unfortunately, most of the bequest consisted of £1000 invested in South Sea stock!! This left only Flamsteed's books and manuscripts. So, Margaret and James Hodgson, husband of Ann, edited and finally published Flamsteed's three-volume 'Historia coelestis Britannica' (1725). "Its contents were as Flamsteed had envisaged except for the 'Prolegomena' or preface, where it was judged politic to omit the section describing his dealings with Newton and Halley. Crosthwait and Sharp were responsible for finishing the technical side of the work; Mrs Flamsteed recruited artists and engravers to complete the 'Atlas coelestis' (1729). Hodgson's main contribution, as custodian of Flamsteed's papers, was the long-term guardianship of his reputation" (Willmoth), which remained untarnished until 1835, but that's another story.



An encyclopedic atlas of everything astronomical

26 DOPPELMAYER, Gabriel

Atlas Novus Coelestis in Quo Mundus Spectabilis, et in Eodem tam Errantium Quam Inerrantium Stellarum Phoenomena Notabilia, Crica Ipsarum Lumen.

Publication
Nuremberg, Homann Heirs, 1742.

Description
Folio (540 by 340mm), additional engraved allegorical title-page by J.C. Reinsperger after J.J. Preisler, vignette title-page printed in red and black, letterpress list of charts laid down on verso, 30 double-page engraved charts, all with fine contemporary hand-colour in full, all mounted on guards; eighteenth century half calf, marbled paper boards

References
Kanas, 'Star Maps', 2009.

£32,000.00



As was expected of the scions of wealthy families at the time, after many years of travelling throughout Europe, expanding his knowledge and experience, Gabriel Doppelmayr / Doppelmayr returned to his home city of Nuremberg in 1702 and combined forces with a former Dominican monk, Johann Baptist Homann (1664-1724) to create a series of astronomical and cosmological engravings that were issued in Homann's general atlases. In 1742, these were collected and issued as the 'Atlas Novus Coelestis', an encyclopedic celestial atlas, that would attempt to record every single thing then known about astronomy. Principally, the charts in the atlas successfully demonstrate how successive astronomers had struggled to uphold the idea of a geocentric cosmos with increasingly complicated models, until the simple evidence of a heliocentric universe became overwhelming.

The thirty plates include twenty that illustrate: the cosmographical theories of Copernicus, Tycho Brahe; planetary motions, the solar system, the moon's surface, the theory of eclipses, the passage of comets across both the northern and southern skies. The remaining ten plates are star charts: two centered on the equatorial poles; two on ecliptic poles; and six plates that use a gnomonic projection with geocentric orientation in sequence, starting with the north equatorial pole, the vernal equinox, the summer solstice, the autumnal equinox, the winter solstice, and the south equatorial pole, all showing the paths of important comets.

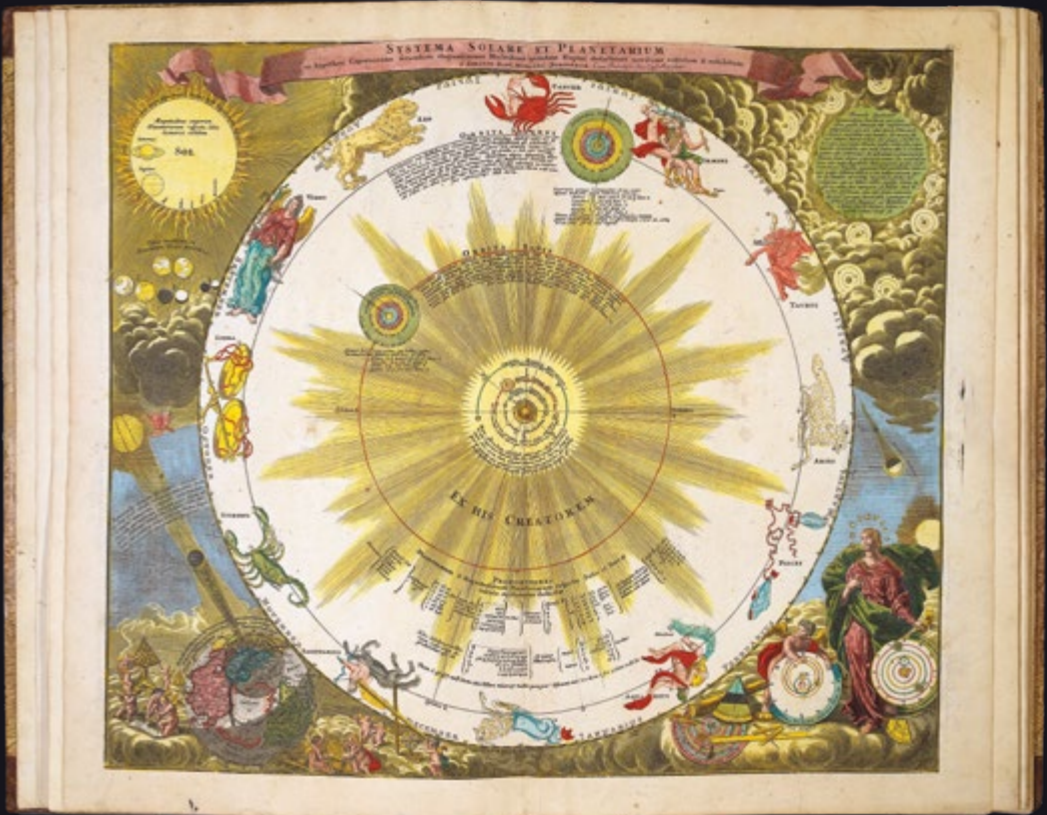
"Besides being a star chart and a selenographic map, the Atlas includes diagrams illustrating the planetary systems of Copernicus, Tycho, and Riccioli; the elliptic theories of Kepler, Boulliau, Seth Ward, and Mercator; the lunar theories of Tycho, Horrocks, and Newton; and Halley's cometary theory" (DSB)

Johann Doppelmayr (1677-1750) was "a Professor of Mathematics at the Aegidien Gymnasium in Nuremberg. He wrote on a number of topics, including astronomy, geography, cartography, spherical trigonometry, and scientific instruments, and he collaborated in the production of terrestrial and celestial globes. He was a member of the Royal Society of London and the Berlin and St. Petersburg Academies of Sciences" (Kanas). He was born in Nuremberg, the son of the merchant Johann Siegmund Doppelmayr. He entered the Aegidien-Gymnasium in Nuremberg in 1689, then the University of Altdorf in 1696. His studies included mathematics, physics, and jurisprudence. Later he continued his studies in Halle and graduated in 1698 with a dissertation on the Sun. During studying at the University of Halle, he also learned French and Italian. After giving up his legal studies he then spent two years traveling and studying in Germany, Holland, and England, spending time at Utrecht, Leiden, Oxford, and London, during which time he learned to speak French, Italian, and English. He continued to study astronomy and learned to grind and figure his own telescope lenses.



His career was academic, and he became Professor of Mathematics at the Aegidien-Gymnasium from 1704 until his death. He is not noted for any discoveries, but he did publish several works of a scientific nature. His publications covered topics on mathematics and astronomy, including sundials, spherical trigonometry, and celestial maps and globes. One of his works also included useful biographical information on several hundred mathematicians and instrument makers of Nuremberg.

Provenance
Bookplate of British antiquarian Thomas Edward Amyot on front pastedown, and inscribed by him on the verso of the vignette title-page, and dated August 8th, 1862.



Made
Down Under

Bigge’s damning report of Macquarie’s tenure as emancipist Governor of the Colony of New South Wales

27 BIGGE, John Thomas; and Governor Lachlan MACQUARIE

Collection of Parliamentary Papers related to John Thomas Bigge’s Inquiry into the State of the Colony of New South Wales.

Publication London, the House of Commons, 1822-1828.

Description 5 volumes. Folio (330 by 220mm); 4 in original blue printed paper wrappers, each stabbed and sewn as issued.

£8,000.00

Comprising
- ‘New South Wales. ... A Copy of the Instructions Given by Earl Bathurst to Mr. Bigge, on his proceeding to New South Wales; viz. Copy of a Letter from Earl Bathurst to John Thomas Bigge, Esq. dated the 6th of Janurary 1819. Copy of a further Letter from Earl Bathurst to John Thomas Bigge, Esq. dated the 6th January 1819’. London, Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be Printed, 7th July, 1823. Number 532.
Commissioning Bigge’s inquiry: “While transportation to New South Wales is thus applied as an adequate punishment for the most heinous offences, it unfortunately, at the same time, carries with it, in public estimation, so little of apprehension in any proportion to the guilt of convicts, that numerous applications are made from those who are sentenced to imprisonment for minor transgressions, that they may be allowed to participate in the punishment to which the greatest offenders are condemned” (page 4).
Provenance: Colonial Office Library, ink stamp page 1, and annotated on last page.

- ‘New South Wales. Report of the Commissioner of Inquiry into the State of the Colony of New South Wales’. Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed, 19 June 1822. Number 448. First issue, including the libel of William Wentworth.

- ‘Report of the Commissioner of Inquiry on the Judicial Establishments of New South Wales, and Van Diemen’s Land’. Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed, 21 February 1823. 33.

- ‘Report of the Commissioner of Inquiry, on the State of Agriculture and Trade in the Colony of New South Wales’. Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed, 13 March 1823. Number 136.

- ‘New South Wales... No. 1 – Copy of a Report, by the late Major General Macquarie, on the Colony of New South Wales, to Earl Bathurst; in July 1822. No. 2 – Extract of a Letter, from Major General Macquarie to Earl Bathurst, in October 1823; in Answer to certain Part of the Report of Mr. Commissioner Bigge, on the State of the said Colony’. Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed, 25 June 1823. Number 477.

In 1819, John Thomas Bigge accepted an appointment as commissioner of inquiry into the colony of New South Wales. His arrival in the colony came as quite a shock to Governor Lachlan Macquarie, who, since 1810, had governed with an emancipist policy that was ahead of his time. He had asserted “a complete personal control, had converted New South Wales from a rebellion-torn penitentiary to a settlement of substance. In

his personality were mixed a broad sense of justice and a humanity far ahead of Georgian concepts, manifest in his willingness to readmit emancipated convicts to society without any regard for their past. To Bigge such an attitude was incompatible with Tory concepts of the purpose of the criminal law and, with added prejudice from his experience in slave colonies, he assailed Macquarie’s methods vehemently. The governor, long unused to a superior, affronted by the challenge to his authority and resentful of Bigge’s frequent proposals for changes, was not prepared to submit quietly” (Bennett).
Bigge’s resulting three extensive reports were, in Macquarie’s opinion, a “false, vindictive and malicious” indictment of his tenure. His response was slow to come, as he waited until all three reports were published, but when it did, in 1823, it was another five years before it was published, as here. Nevertheless, history has vindicated Macquarie.
Collectively, Bigge’s reports, prompted the insertion of clauses into the New South Wales Act that set up limited constitutional government through a Legislative Council, to establish Van Diemen’s Land as a separate colony, to enable extensive legal reforms, and to make new provisions for the reception of convicts from England.



“The capabilities of this most important possession to the British interest are too numerous for the undersigned here to set forth” (Peel)

28 STIRLING, Captain James; and Thomas PEEL

Chart of the Swan River from a Survey by Capt.n James Stirling R.N. 1827.

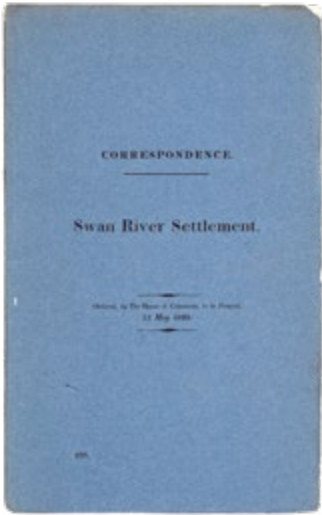
Publication
London, House of Commons, 13 May 1829.

Description
Large folding panoramic lithographed chart (280 by 630mm to the neatline) with contemporary hand-colour in full, bound into parliamentary “Hansard” paper, number 238, ‘Swan River Settlement... Copies of the Correspondence of the Colonial Department with Certain Gentlemen proposing to form a Settlement in the Neighbourhood of Swan River, in Western Australia’; folio, original blue printed paper wrappers, stabbed and sewn as issued.

Dimensions
350 by 220mm. (13.75 by 8.75 inches).

References
Crowley, and Hasluck ‘Australian Dictionary of Biography’, online; Ferguson 1265.

£15,000.00



One of the first published charts of the first detailed survey of what would be the Swan River Colony, now Perth in Western Australia, extending as far as Cape Naturaliste in the south, and to about 200 miles north of Rottnest Island. Only preceded by the very rare chart published by Joseph Cross in January of 1829, and a ‘Sketch of the New Settlement of Swan River’, published in the ‘Quarterly Review’ of April 1829, each based on the same survey. The beautiful map is annotated with useful information regarding topography and vegetation, and colour-coded: green areas highlight land intended for settlers and “public purposes”; yellow areas have been granted to Peel, “on condition of his landing 400 Persons before the 1st of November, 1829”; and red, about 90,000 acres at Geographe Bay, to Stirling himself. The map extends as far inland as “General Darlings’s Range”.

Fearful of French colonization in the Pacific, in April of 1826, James Stirling (1791-1865) was given command of the new HMS ‘Success’ with instructions to take a supply of currency to Sydney and then to move the misplaced and unsuccessful garrison at Melville Island. Once at Sydney, Stirling was soon persuaded by Governor, Sir Ralph Darling, to sail west instead and examine the coast with the idea in mind of establishing a defensive garrison or other settlement that might open trade with the East Indies. Stirling “sailed in 1827 and during a fortnight’s visit was much impressed with the land in the vicinity of the Swan River. So also, was the New South Wales government botanist, Charles Frazer, whose report added weight to Stirling’s political and commercial arguments in favour of its immediate acquisition and Stirling’s appointment to establish a new colony there... under the direct control of the British government, and superintended initially by Stirling: a bill would soon be brought before parliament to provide for its government; private capitalists and syndicates would be allotted land in the proposed settlement according to the amount of capital and the money they spent on fares and equipment; priority of choice would be given only to those who arrived before the end of 1830, and no syndicate or company would be the exclusive patron and proprietor of the settlement.

On 2 May 1829 Captain C. H. Fremantle of the ‘Challenger’ took possession, at the mouth of the Swan River, of the whole of Australia which was not then included within the boundaries of New South Wales. Stirling, who arrived later with his family and civil officials in the store-ship *Parmelia*, proclaimed the foundation of the colony on 18 June” (Crowley).

The accompanying report consists of twelve articles of correspondence, mostly to and from Thomas Peel (1793-1865), concerning his proposals to help settle the new colony: “In 1828 Peel went to London and was planning to emigrate to New South Wales, when reports of the new free colony to be founded at Swan River changed his mind. He joined a syndicate of financiers in proposing to the government a plan whereby

they would transfer ten thousand settlers with requisite stock and stores to the new colony within four years, and place them each on 200 acres of land, in return for which the syndicate wished to receive four million acres of land. The Colonial Office, however, was under pressure from Captain (Sir) James Stirling, who had explored the Swan River in 1827, either to grant him the right to develop the place under a proprietary charter, or to proclaim it a new crown colony of which he would be the governor. When Sir George Murray took charge at the Colonial Office in May 1828 he did not wish to grant a charter, or to incur the expense of forming a colony. The interest of Thomas Peel’s association of investors seems to have been a deciding factor in persuading the government that the place could be a crown colony and at the same time be largely developed by outside capital. The government, however, felt it could not agree to the amount of territory the investors wished to receive, and could sanction only a grant of one million acres. At this, all the financiers interested withdrew, except Thomas Peel. While he hesitated, Solomon Levey proposed a ten-year partnership with him in the venture, to which he agreed. A deed of co-partnership was drawn up between them, a long and complicated document by which Levey was to finance the scheme and Peel, not being as wealthy as was thought, was to be the salaried manager of it in the colony, although he was to apply for the title deeds to the land in his own name, it being understood that these lands, with the exception of 25,000 acres, were in joint ownership” (Hasluck).



First inklings of self-government and nationhood for Australia

29 WENTWORTH, William Charles, and Sir Ralph DARLING

Parliamentary Papers related to the dispute between Wentworth and Darling.

Publication London, The House of Commons, 1830 - 1835.

Description 2 volumes. Folio; one disbound, one with original blue printed paper wrappers, each stabbed and sewn as issued.

Dimensions 350 by 220mm. (13.75 by 8.75 inches).

References Ferguson, 1355; Persse, 'Australian Dictionary of Biography', online.

£2,000.00

Comprising - 'New South Wales. Papers explanatory of the Charges brought against Lieut. Gen. Darling, by William Charles Wentworth, Esq.' London, Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 1 July 1830. Number 586.

- 'Report from Select Committee on the Conduct of General Darling, while Governor of New South Wales. With the Minutes of Evidence and Appendix'. London, Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 1 September 1835. Number 580.

Official parliamentary papers, recording a biased account of the famous case brought by William Wentworth, an early proponent for Australian self-government, against the then Governor, Sir Ralph Darling, but essential, only offering Darling's defence, and not Wentworth's.

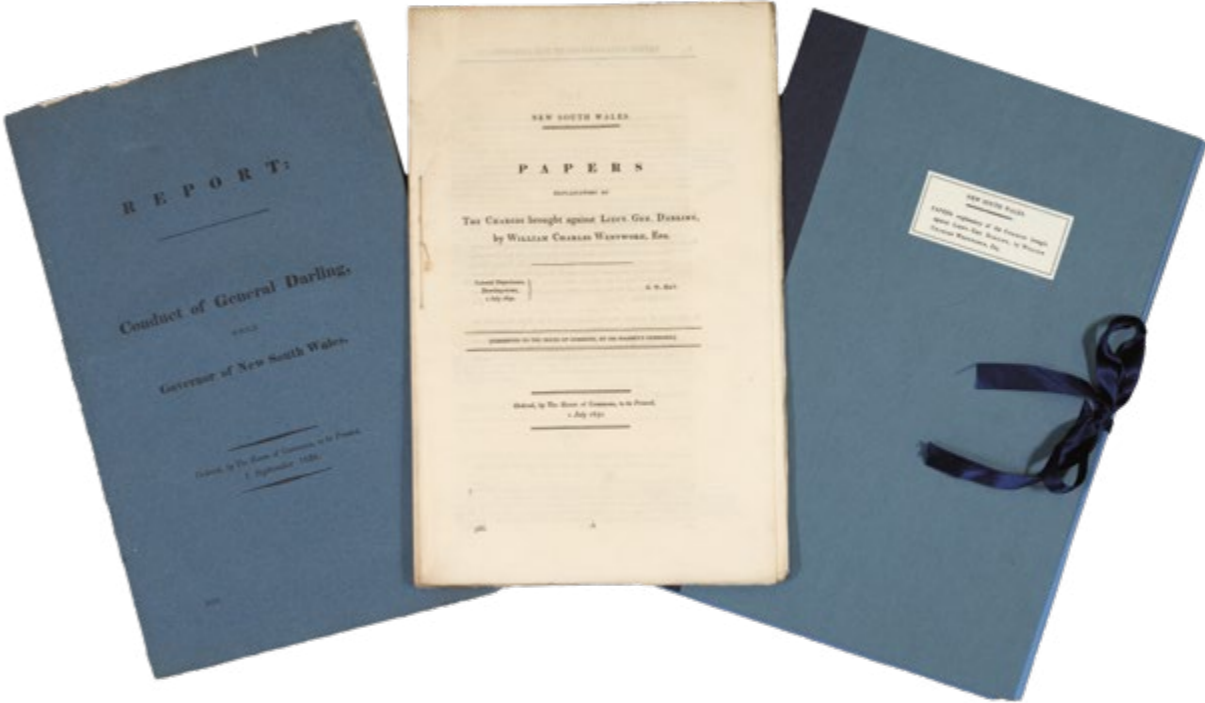
The young William Wentworth (1790-1872), led a peripatetic youth. However, his "adventurous spirit, drought, and the desire to discover new pastures led him in May 1813, in company with William Lawson, Gregory Blaxland, four servants, four horses, and five dogs, to take part in the first great feat of inland exploration, the crossing of the Blue Mountains". The ease with which they accomplished their mission, which established a stock route, gave impetus to great pastoral expansion.

Passionate about Australia, in 1819, Wentworth published 'A Statistical, Historical, and Political Description of the Colony of New South Wales and Its Dependent Settlements in Van Diemen's Land, With a Particular Enumeration of the Advantages Which These Colonies Offer for Emigration and Their Superiority in Many Respects Over Those Possessed by the United States of America'. His book did stimulate emigration, and was reissued in revised and enlarged editions in 1820 and 1824. Intent on achieving freedom of the press, trial by jury, and taxation by consent, in the colony of New South Wales, the third edition of the vehemently attacked the report of Commissioner Bigge, who had been censorious of Governor Macquarie's emancipist policies and fair dealings.

In 1826, Wentworth seized on the death of a Private Suggs, in custody, as a pretext for attacking the autocratic government of Governor Ralph Darling (1772-1858). He alleged the illegality of Darling's act, and demanded his recall to England. The affair rapidly developed into a bitter feud, and the resulting cases occupied the Supreme Court through 1828 and 1829. All of which is recorded in these papers. Eventually, Darling served out his tenure and departed for England in 1831.

By taking up the "fight against autocracy and by his imperious courage and oratory in the defence of emancipists at the Bar Wentworth had awakened a political instinct among the smaller people of Sydney and become their hero. He had touched both journalism and the Bar

with the fire of his brilliance and given them definition, direction, and the vision of greatness: he may justly be called their prophet in the Australian nation, if not the prophet of that nation itself. The larger fight remained: for the great goal of self-government. But, even as the people of Sydney were flocking out to Vaucluse to join with the popular hero in celebration of the tyrant's departure, changes in Wentworth's own life and activities were beginning to cause disillusion among many who only partially understood his aims. With the swelling tide of immigration into New South Wales, the exclusive-emancipist issue was receding into the background of politics. So fast were events moving that in 1835, when Darling was cleared of Wentworth's charges and knighted, there were few in Sydney who showed concern" (Persse).



“decisive of the general character of the Australian interior” (Sturt)

30 GREGORY, Augustus Charles; and John ARROWSMITH

Map of part of Australia, Shewing the Route of the North Australian Expedition in 1855 & 1856. Under the Command of A.C. Gregory.

Publication
London, George Edward Eyre and William Spottiswoode, Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty. For her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1857 “/8”.

Description
Large folding lithographed map, with an inset of the 'Continuation from R[iver] Burdekin to Port Curtis', bound into 'Papers relating to an Expedition recently undertaken for the purpose of Exploring the Northern Portion of Australia. Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of her Majesty'; folio, stabbed and sewn as issued, preserved in archival buckram-backed portfolio.

Dimensions
330 by 220mm. (13 by 8.75 inches).

References
McLaren, 9295 (not noting the folding map); see Wantrup, p. 252; Waterson for 'Australian Dictionary of Biography', online.

£3,000.00



The first complete account of Gregory’s important expedition across 5000 miles of northern Australia: from Gladstone, near Brisbane in Queensland, across the Northern Territory and into Western Australia; then known as Van Diemen’s and Arnheim’s lands. Accompanied by a detailed map of the route, confirming the presence of a vast inland desert at the red centre of Australia. The paper includes a detailed commentary, and speculations on evidence for previous existence of an inland sea, by Captain Charles Sturt, who had explored some of the same “great desert” from the south, in 1845.

Augustus Charles Gregory’s (1819-1905) family was one of the earliest to settle at the Swan River Colony in Western Australia, and he is fondly remembered there for his invention of an apparatus that operated the first revolving light on Rottnest Island. He served an apprenticeship with Surveyor-General John Septimus Roe, and after a series of successful surveying expeditions in northern Western Australia was chosen to lead an imperially funded scientific exploration across the north of Australia. With “eighteen men, including his brother Henry, Ferdinand von Mueller

and other scientists he sailed from Moreton Bay in August 1855 and in September reached the estuary of the Victoria River. After initial set-backs Gregory led several forays up the Victoria River and traced Sturt’s Creek for 300 miles until it disappeared in desert. Turning east the party explored the Elsey, Roper and Macarthur Rivers, crossed and named the Leichhardt and then travelled to Brisbane by way of the Flinders, Burdekin, Fitzroy and Burnett Rivers. In sixteen months, the expedition had journeyed over 2000 miles by sea and 5000 by land. The natural resources discovered did not measure up to expectations, but Gregory was awarded the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society and his report later stimulated much pastoral settlement” (Waterson).

Provenance:
British Foreign Office Library.



Fixing the Centre of the Continent of Australia

31 STUART, John McDouall

Plan of Discovery by John McDouall Stuart shewing his route across and fixing the Centre of the Continent of Australia With alterations and additions to July 7th 1861.

Publication
[Adelaide, Government Printer, 1861].

Description
Lithographed map on three large folding numbered sheets (680 by 500mm; 670 by 500mm; 480 x 510mm, to the neatlines); bound into parliamentary “blue paper” “No. 169”: ‘South Australia. Diary of J.M. Stuart’s Explorations, 1860-61. Northern Exploring Expedition,...’, folio, printed on blue paper, stabbed and sewn as issue, preserved in modern buckram-backed archival portfolio

Dimensions
340 by 210mm. (13.5 by 8.25 inches).

References
McLaren 15452; Morris, ‘Australian Dictionary of Biography’, online.

£10,000.00



First publication of Stuart’s monumental map of the vast, sparse, and unforgiving center of Australia is appended to this equally rare report of Stuart’s ultimately unsuccessful fourth and fifth (of six) expeditions attempting to traverse Australia from South Australia to the Gulf of Carpentaria, in a race against Burke and Wills’ expedition from Victoria. The map shows Stuart’s and Gregory’s routes in 1860 and 1861 from Emerald Springs to Newcastle Waters in South Australia, on to James Ranges, Roper River and Blunder Bay in the Northern Territory. They include Gregory’s and Stuart’s camps, streams, waterholes, and notes on vegetation.

Sheet 1: Chambers Creek north to the Waterhouse Range, showing the explorer’s path and comments on the “good” country.

Sheet 2: Showing largely unexplored territory, and noting the confrontation at Attack Creek, where Stuart attacked band of angry Aboriginal men.

Sheet 3: Centred on the Ashburton Range and Newcastle Waters, showing Stuart’s numerous attempts to try to find a way through the dense scrub to the Victoria River. Also, the path of Augustus Gregory’s 1856 expedition along the Roper River, Elsey Creek and across to the Victoria River; and part of Ludwig Leichhardt’s track on the lower Roper River.

In Darwin, in the Northern Territory of Australia, stands a memorial at the northern end of the Stuart Highway, which traverses Australia from Port Augusta in South Australia. The iconic highway is named for Scottish explorer, John McDouall Stuart (1815-1866), who migrated to South Australia in 1815. His first experience of surveying the unforgiving red centre of Australia came in 1844, when he joined Charles Sturt’s expedition. The “seventeen-month journey revealed only desolation” (Morris).

Stuart led six attempts to cross the centre of Australia from South to North. The current report prints his journals covering the fourth and fifth expeditions, in which he reached and named the McDonnell Ranges and the Finke River; Stuart also raised a British flag at what he considered to be the centre of Australia. This account is only preceded by an extract published by the ‘South Australian Advertiser’, 1860, and an account of the fourth expedition alone, as House of Assembly paper “65”, issued with only the first two mapsheets.

Fourth expedition.

In March of 1860, Stuart set off again, “with two men and thirteen horses. Most of their provisions were soon spoilt by floods, and when the party reached the freshwater creek that Stuart named after Finke on 4 April, they were suffering from scurvy and he had lost the sight of his right eye. They followed the Finke to the mountains that Stuart named after Governor Sir Richard Macdonnell and headed north again, naming



Anna's Reservoir after Chambers' youngest daughter; on 22 April, he camped where he calculated the centre of the continent to be. Two miles away he named Central Mount Sturt (later changed to Stuart) and planted a flag as 'a sign to the natives that the dawn of liberty, civilization and Christianity was about to break on them'.

For the next month, the party tried in vain to find a route with sufficient water to take them to the north-west. When rain fell late in May they travelled 200 miles north to Tennant's Creek where they made a depot. Pressing on to Kekwick Ponds Stuart tried to penetrate the near-by scrub but on 26 June was forced back. Two months later the party staggered into Chambers Creek. On his return to Adelaide Stuart was fêted at a public banquet and at Government House; one newspaper urged that he be given the government reward for crossing the continent because Attack Creek, his furthest point, was only 200 miles from explored country in the north" (Morris).

Fifth expedition.

"At the end of 1860 the South Australian government voted £2500 to equip a large expedition to be led by Stuart. Burke and Wills had already set out to cross the continent so there was no time to lose if a South Australian party was to arrive first. On 1 January 1861, he left Chambers Creek with eleven men and reached Attack Creek late in April; with two others, he found a way through the scrub that had defeated him before, to Sturt's Plain. After exhausting failures to pass the plains, with their provisions low and their clothes in shreds, Stuart gave in and on 12 July turned south to reach Adelaide on 23 September. He received the 1861 gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society from the governor" (Morris).

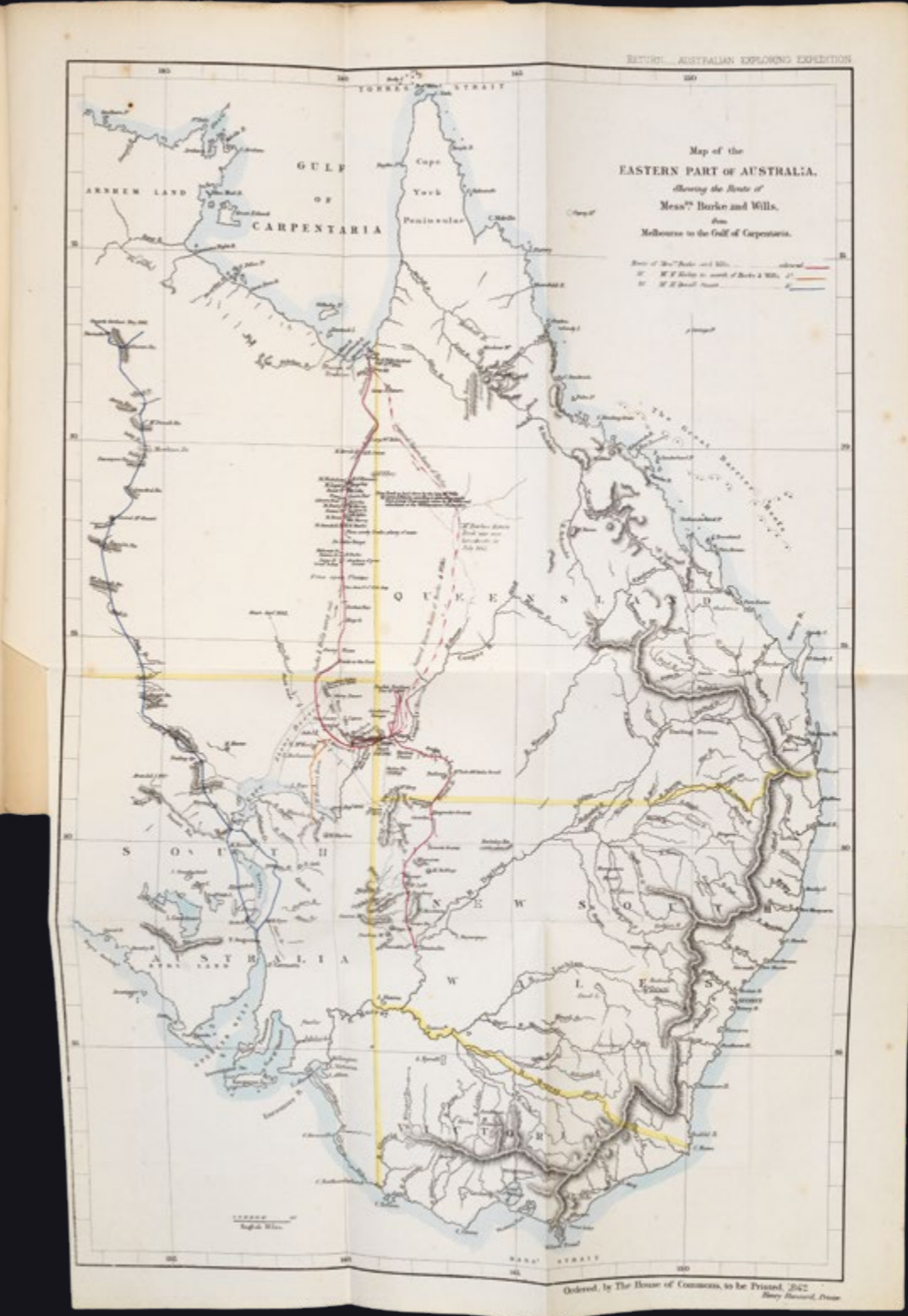
During his sixth expedition, between October and December of 1862, Stuart was finally successful in reaching the waters of the Indian Ocean. However, his reputation as a heavy drinker led many detractors to doubt that he reached the coast, though the tree he had marked with "JMDS" was positively identified in 1883 and photographed in 1885.

"White-haired, exhausted and nearly blind", Stuart decided to visit his sister in Scotland and sailed in April 1864. He later went to London, where he died in 1866, after publishing his 'Journals', in 1864.

Rare: the complete map, in three parts, is only held at the State Library of South Australia

Provenance:

British Foreign Office Library stamp, lower left first page.



32 MCKINLAY, John; BURKE, Robert O'Hara; and William John WILLS

Map of the Eastern Part of Australia. Showing the Route of Mess.rs Burke and Wills, from Melbourne to the Gulf of Carpentaria [and] Map of Mr. McKinlay's Route, in search of Mess.rs Burke and Wills, in Sept.r and Oct.r, 1861 (Reduced from the Original).

Publication
London, Ordered by the House of Commons, to be printed,... Henry Hansard, printer. 28 March, 1862.

Description
One large folding and one full-page lithographed map, with contemporary hand-colour in outline (502 by 320; 280 by 170mm); bound into "Hansard" paper 'Australian Exploring Expedition. (Burke and Wills)... Copy of all Despatches from Sir Henry Barkly and the other Colonial Governors on the subject of the Australian Exploring Expedition', folio; stabbed and sewn as issued, preserved in archival buckram-backed portfolio.

Dimensions
335 by 210mm. (13.25 by 8.25 inches).

References
Fitzpatrick, 'Australian Dictionary of Biography', online; Maria, 36; McLaren, 5558.

£3,000.00



“the glorious race across the continent”
(Sir Henry Barkly)

The censorious official report, issued as part of the royal commission, into the disappearance of legendary Australian explorers Burke and Wills: a tragic tale of hubris and mischance of epic proportions emblazoned into the heart of every Australian.

The signal intent of the expedition, commissioned by the state of Victoria's worthies on a whim, in the spirit of sporting endeavor rather than scientific exploration, was to compete with the ambitions of South Australian explorer John McDouall Stuart, to be the first to traverse the Australian continent from South to North. The choice of local policeman, Robert O'Hara Burke (1821-1861), as totally inexperienced leader, was: “inexplicable if exploration were the real object, but excellent if it were exploit. Burke was a death or glory man and he achieved both” (Fitzpatrick).

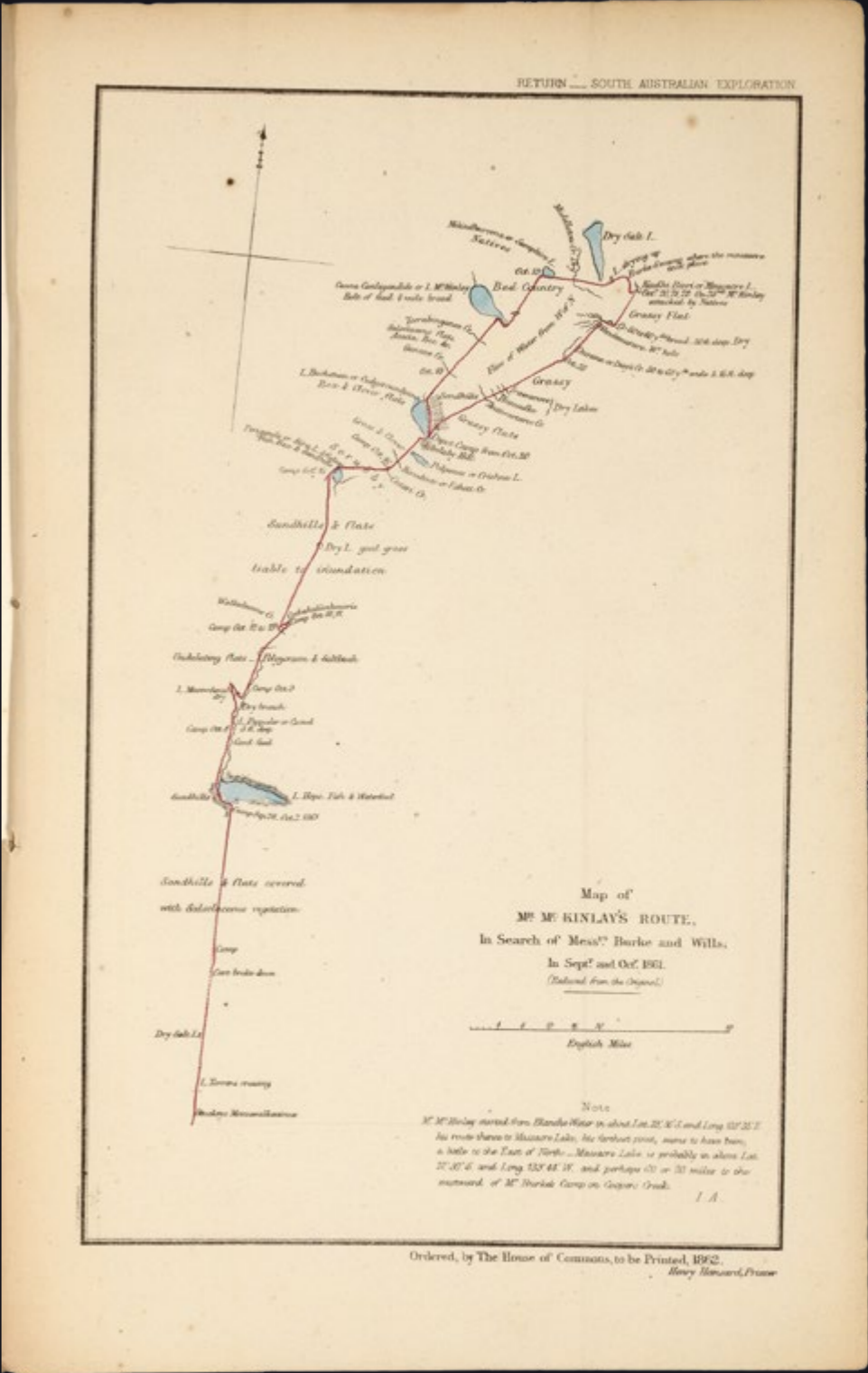
Burke and Wills did, technically, achieve their goal, but at a terrible cost: with an expenditure of more than £60,000, the lives of seven explorers, and an unknown number of indigenous people.

Outfitted with “over two dozen [camels], both riding and pack animals, imported complete with cameleers. There were horses and wagons, abundant food for two years and lavish equipment, including 6 tons of firewood, 57 buckets and 45 yards of green gossamer for veils. The party consisted of three officers: Burke, Landells the camel-master, and William John Wills surveyor and meteorologist; two German scientific officers, Ludwig Becker naturalist and Herman Beckler medical officer and botanist; a foreman and nine assistants and the camel-drivers. The expedition left Melbourne on 20 August 1860 and made a stately progress through the settled districts to Swan Hill and Balranald and reached Menindee on the Darling at the beginning of October.

The march to the gulf was made in extraordinarily favourable conditions, after a season of heavy rain. Charles Sturt's Stony Desert was like a garden, full of lily ponds, and Burke's expedition, in this also unique, was never short of water and was able to travel in an almost straight line to its objective, without losing time searching for water. Even so it took four months to do the 1500 miles. They walked from 5 a.m. to 5 p.m. with only a single day of rest in the whole period, and were half-starving in the fourth month” (Kathleen Fitzpatrick).

The real hero of the hour was John McKinlay, who led the relief mission. Unlike Burke and Wills, he mapped his route and made useful discoveries. His party was the second to cross the continent from south to north and, like Stuart, he never lost any of his men.

Provenance:
British Foreign Office Library.



Victoria during the Gold Rush

33 WINDSOR, G.A. and William SLIGHT

Map of Victoria Constructed and Engraved at the Surveyor General's Office, Melbourne. Published by authority of the Government. Under the direction of A.J. Skene, MA Surveyor General, The Hon. J. J. Casey, President, Board of Land and Works & Comr. of Lands & Survey.

Publication
Melbourne, August 15th 1872.

Description
Lithographed map with outline original colour, dissected and mounted on linen, folding into green cloth covers with gilt tooling and lettering.

Dimensions
1310 by 1990mm. (51.5 by 78.25 inches).

References
NLA MAP RM 1945.

£6,000.00

A detailed map of the state of Victoria. At the time of printing, Victoria was a relatively new colony, established in 1851. The discovery of gold near Ballarat and Bendigo a few months later set off one of the largest gold rushes in history, as settlers poured in to seek their fortunes. The map reflects the colony's source of population and wealth, showing how settlements cluster around the gold fields.

The map was commissioned and overseen by Alexander Skene and the Hon. J. J. Casey. Alexander Skene was a Scottish surveyor who had a prominent role in land distribution and regulation in Australia. The Hon. J. J. Casey was the Commissioner for Victoria at the time, a colourful figure who went on to become Minister for Justice. A contemporary newspaper reports in 1878 that Casey had complained that someone without a title had preceded him into dinner at the Paris Exposition Universelle, and had told the Prince of Wales himself that Victoria should be given more land. While his manner may have been distasteful, Casey's claim was built on a solid foundation. Gold exports from Victoria enabled Britain to clear all foreign debts by the end of the century, and the explosion in population, particularly in Melbourne, meant that it was one of the most successful new colonies. However, the growth in population also initiated demands for agricultural and political reform, policies aided by the accurate surveying and mapping of Victoria, and the ultimate aim of this map.

We could trace only two institutional copies of this edition, in the National Library of Australia and Cambridge University Library.

