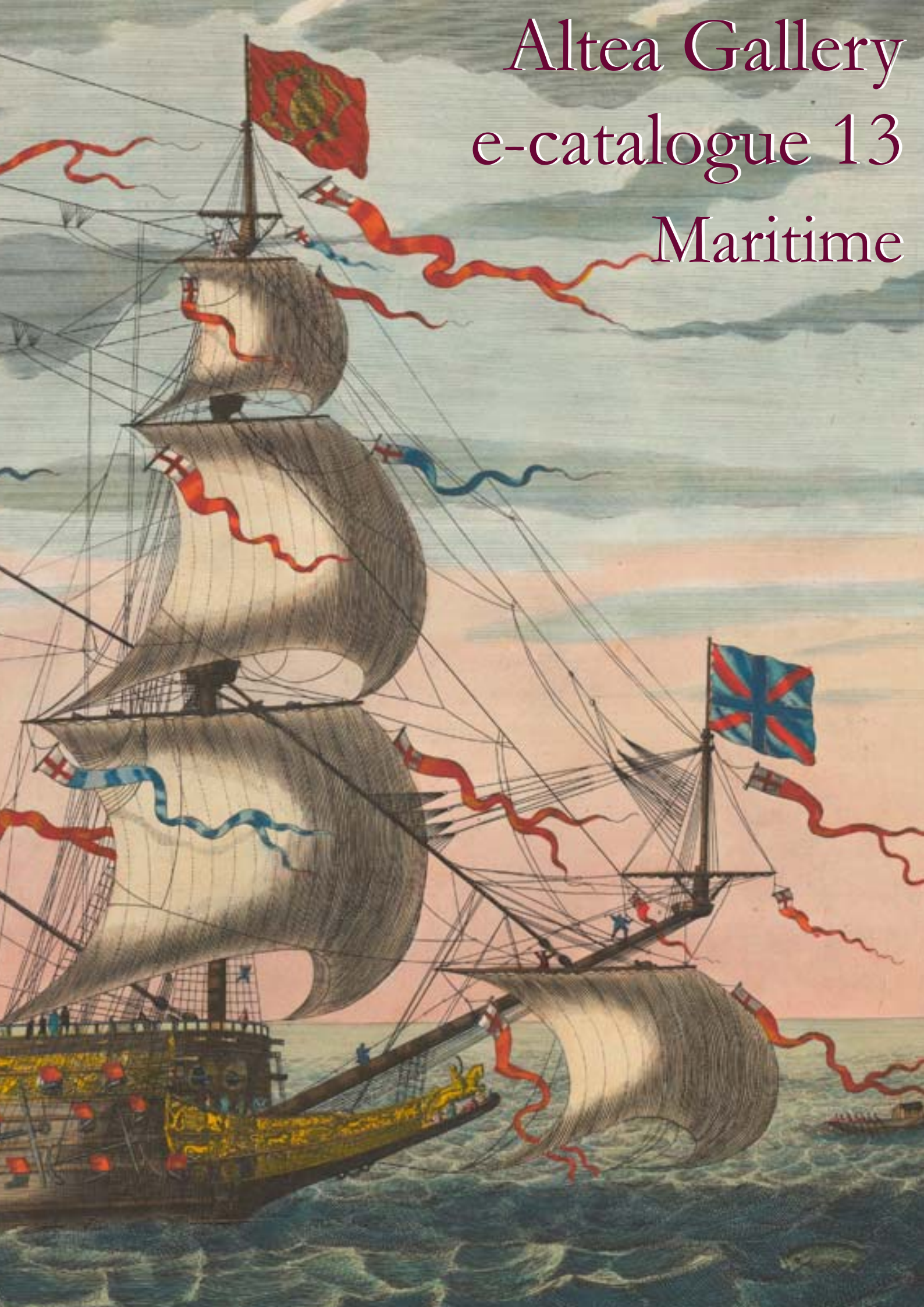


Altea Gallery
e-catalogue 13
Maritime





Front cover: detail item 29
Back cover: detail item 97

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Maritime



Detail: Item 41

e-Catalogue 13: Spring 2021

Dear Customer

I am pleased to present Altea Gallery's latest e-catalogue, this time with a maritime theme. Inside are one hundred antiquarian maps, prints and books, including sea charts, seascapes & ships, with a section on Captain Cook's Third Voyage with the iconic Webber-Bartolozzi *Death of Captain Cook*.

In accordance with government guidelines, Altea Gallery is still closed to the public, but we are still processing mail and internet orders as usual. Items can be ordered from our website by searching for the stock number.

With the end of London's second lock-down in sight, I hope to be able to welcome you to Altea Gallery in the very near future.

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The 16th Century

A contemporary map of the Battle of Lepanto in 1571

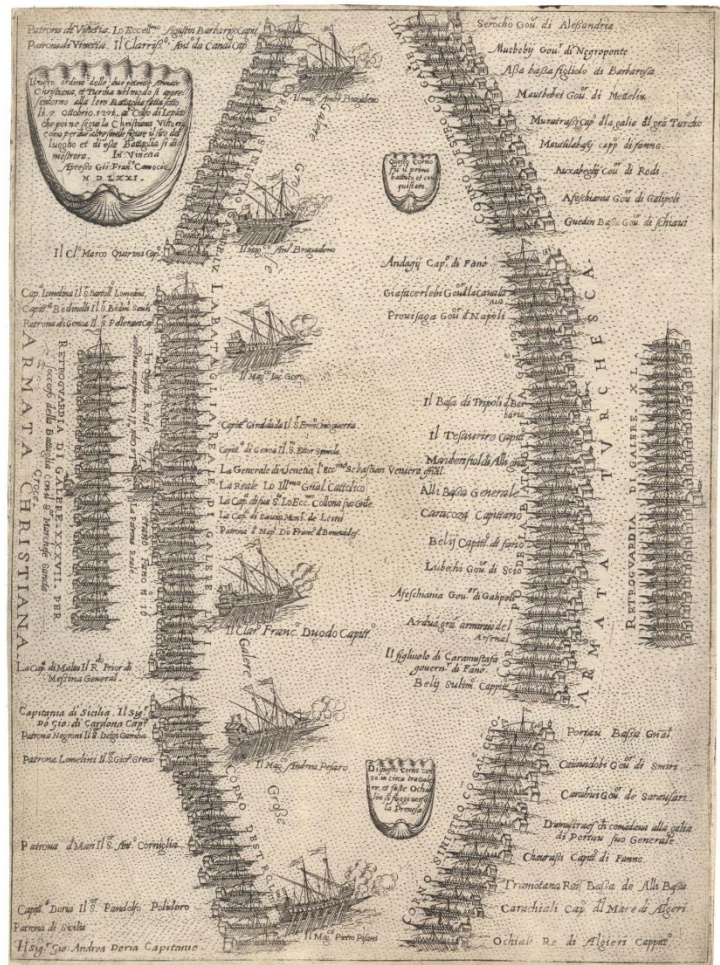
1 CAMOCIO, Giovanni Francesco.

Il vero ordine delle due pòtente Armate Christiana, et Turcha nel modo si appresentorno alla loro Battaglia fatta sotto li. 7. Ottobre 1571. al Colfo di Lepàto : che poi ne segui la Christiana Vittoria como per due altre simile Figure il sito del luogo et di eða Battaglia si dimostrera. Venice, 1571. Sheet 240 x 175mm. Trimmed close to printed border.

£3,000

A plan of the fleets of the Holy League and the Ottoman Empire at the start of the Battle of Lepanto, on the 7th October 1571. The Christian victory was significant, as it prevented the Ottoman advance towards Rome and Western Europe. It was also the last major sea battle fought between only galleys.

This map was published in Camocio's 'Isole famose, porti fortezze e terre marittime sottoposte alla Ser.ma Sig.ria di Venezia', a description of the places claimed as subject to the Republic of Venice. This is an early state, before the addition of a plate number (38) bottom right c.1574. S/N 16835



A 16th century miniature illustration of Magellan's ship

2 LANGENES, Barent.

[The Victoria, Magellan's flagship.] Amsterdam, Cornelis Claez, 1599, Dutch text edition. 85 x 125mm. Paper lightly toned.

£280

A scarce illustration of the Victoria, the first ship that sailed around the world, with an angel leading it on its way, within an oval strapwork border. It was engraved by either Pieter van den Keere or Jodocus Hondius as a frontispiece for the 1598 'Caert-Thresoor', with a text by an unknown author.



In 1600 this plate was being published in the 'Tabularum Geographicarum' with a text by Petrus Bertius, and in 1616 a new plate was engraved by Jodocus Hondius II, slightly larger and with wider borders with scales of longitude and latitude.

S/N 21244

A depiction of a 16th century shipwreck in the Mozambique Channel

3 LANGENES, Barent.

Baixos de Iudia.

Amsterdam, Cornelis Claez, 1599, Dutch text edition. 85 x 125mm, with letterpress surtitle and pagination.

Repairs to margin and printed border.

£220

A scarce illustration of the Portuguese ship 'Santiago', running aground on Bassas da India (a corruption of this name 'Jewess Shoals'), an atoll between Mozambique and Madagascar, in 1585, en route to the East Indies. In a scene from a horror movie, the crew clambering onto the rocks are attacked by lobsters, one big enough to grab a sailor around the waist in its claw. The reality was no less dangerous: the atoll is submerged for 6 hours every high tide, leaving nowhere to shelter. Only fifty survivors reached Mozambique in the ship's tender. In 1977 the ship was discovered and some of the treasure that was to be used to barter for trade goods was salvaged.



The plate engraved by Pieter van den Keere for the 1598 'Caert-Thresoor', with a text by an unknown author. This example is a misprint: the image has been trimmed to the printed border and pasted over a map of Guinea that had been printed in the 'Baixos' text.

S/N 21271

The first printed map of Corsica

4 BORDONE, Benedetto.

[Corsica.]

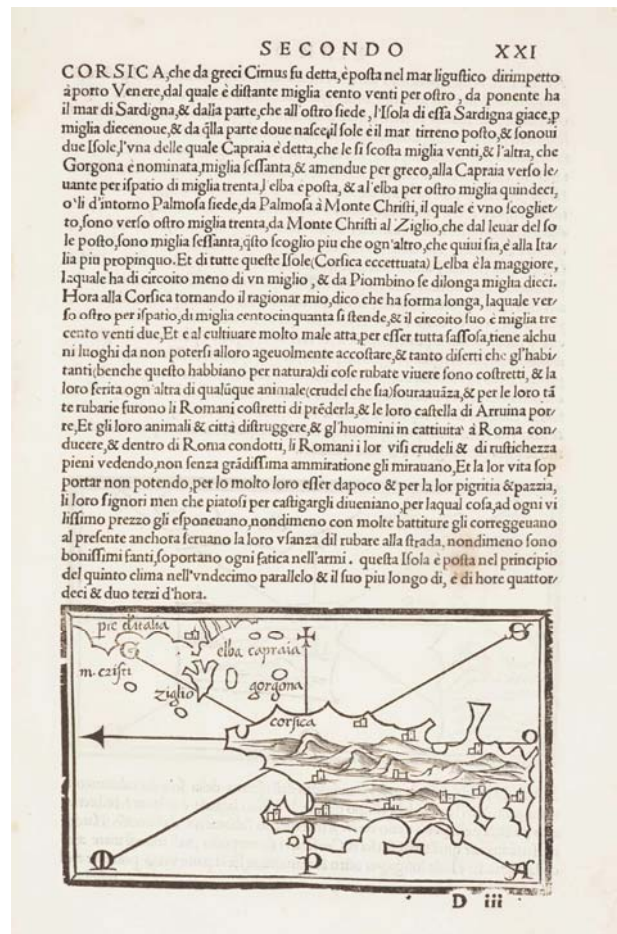
Venice, 1534. Woodcut, image 85 x 145mm, set in Italian text.

Fine condition.

£800

Sea chart of Corsica, with Elba and Capraia, with a map of the Tyrrhenian Sea, centred on Pianosa on the reverse. It was published in the 'Libro di Benedetto Bordone', better known as his 'Isolario'. Despite the six editions between 1528-1562 these maps are rare.

S/N 11217



Waghenaer's distinctive sea chart of the Bristol Channel

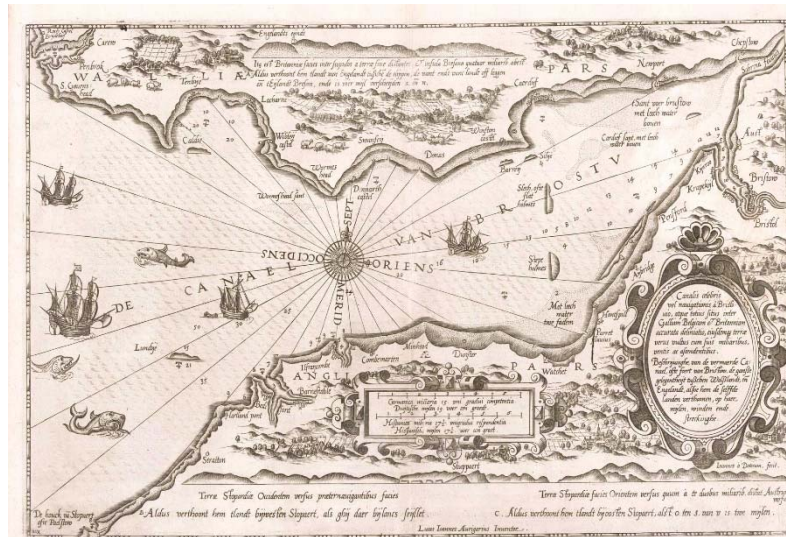
5 WAGHENAER, Lucas Janzoon.

Canalis celebris vel navigationis à Bristovio, atque totius situs inter Galliam Belgicam, et Britannicam accurata deliniatio, eiusdemque terrae verus vultus cum suis miliaribus, ventis ac ascendentibus.

Amsterdam: Cornelis Claesz, 1591, Latin text edition. 350 x 520mm. Minor restoration in lower margin.

£2,200

The first printed sea chart of the Bristol Channel, first published in 1588 and this example coming from a Latin edition of 1591, with the plate number (XIX) added lower left.



It shows the south coast from Padstow coast east to Aust, marking Barnstable, Ilfracombe, Minehead and, of course, Bristol. The Welsh coast shows from Milford Haven and Pembroke east to Chepstow, with Tenby, Swansea, Cardiff and Newport.

It was engraved by the renowned engraver Johannes van Doetichum for Waghenaer's sea-atlas, the 'Spiegel der Zeevaerdt'. It has all the decorative details that make the series so attractive: strapwork cartouches for the title and scale, galleons and sea-monsters.

Koeman (IV, p.469) writes: 'Thanks to the unparalleled skill of the engravers, Baptist and Johannes van Doetichum, the original ms. charts by Waghenaer were transformed into the most beautiful maps of the period.' *KOEMAN: IV, p.474, Wag 9B. S/N 18369*

The first printed map of the Pacific, in mint condition

6 ORTELIUS, Abraham.

Maris Pacifici, (quod vulgo Mar del Zur) cum regionibus circumiacentibus, insulusque in eodem passim sparsis, novissima descriptio.

Antwerp, 1592, Latin text edition. 345 x 495mm, with wide margins.

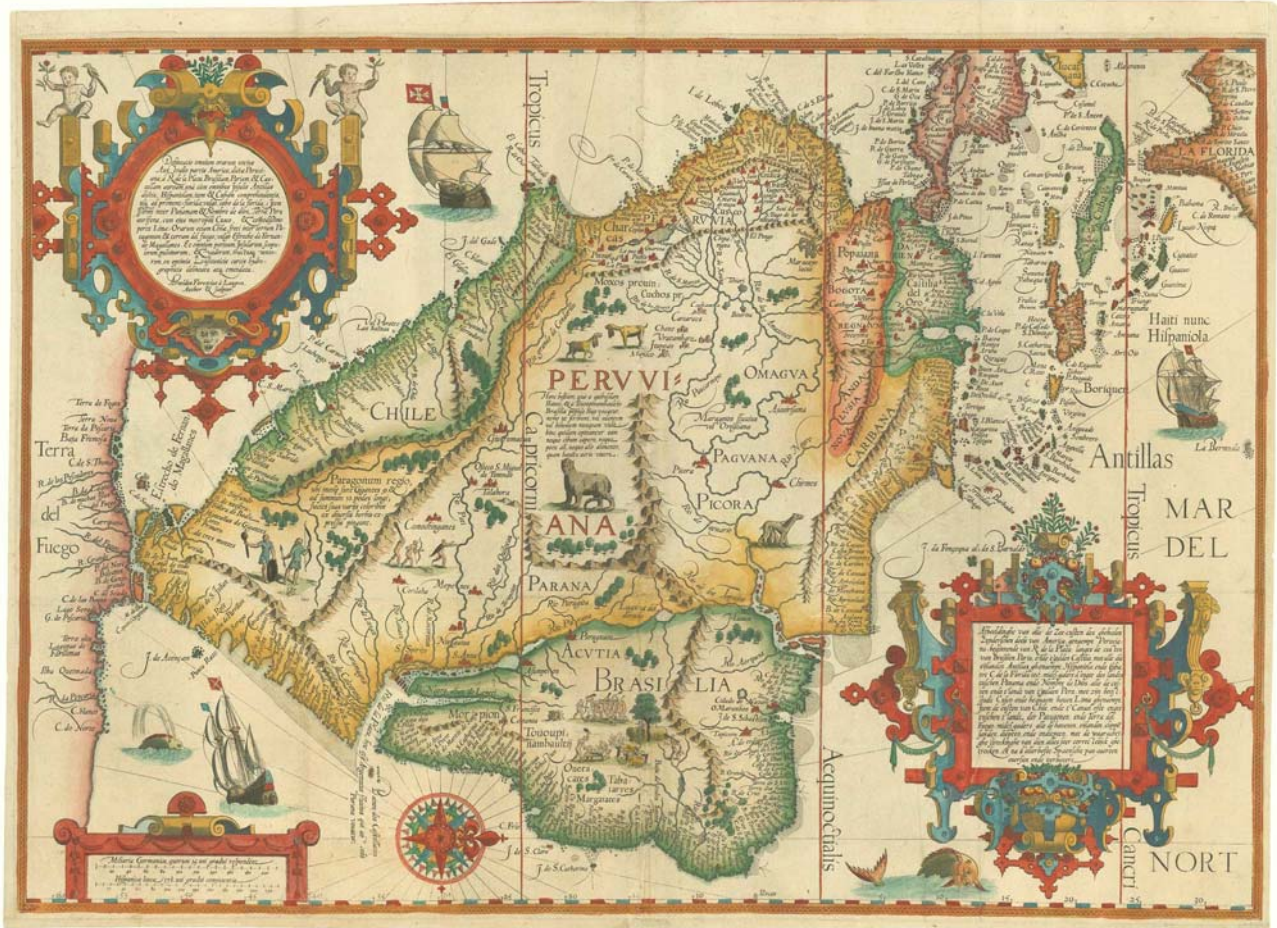
£5,500

An early example of the most sought-after of Ortelius's atlas maps, first published only two years earlier. Engraved in 1589, it pre-dates the concept of California as an island, has a huge island of New Guinea and an unrecognisable Japan. The south Pacific is filled with a vignette of the 'Victoria', Magellan's ship: his route through the Magellan Straits is shown, with Terra del Fuego depicted as part of the huge 'Terra Australis'.

VAN DEN BROECKE: 12. S/N 15637



A classic 16th century map of South America



7 LINSCHOTEN, Jan Huygen van.

Delineatio omnium orarum totius Australis partis Americae...

Amsterdam, c.1596. Coloured. Two sheets conjoined, total 395 x 530mm.

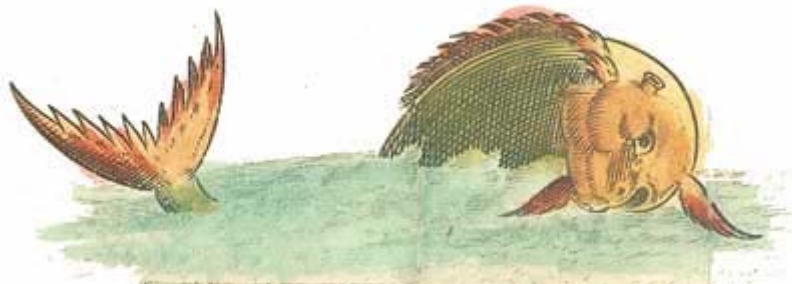
Binding folds flattened with repairs, trimmed to lateral printed borders, new margins added.

£7,500

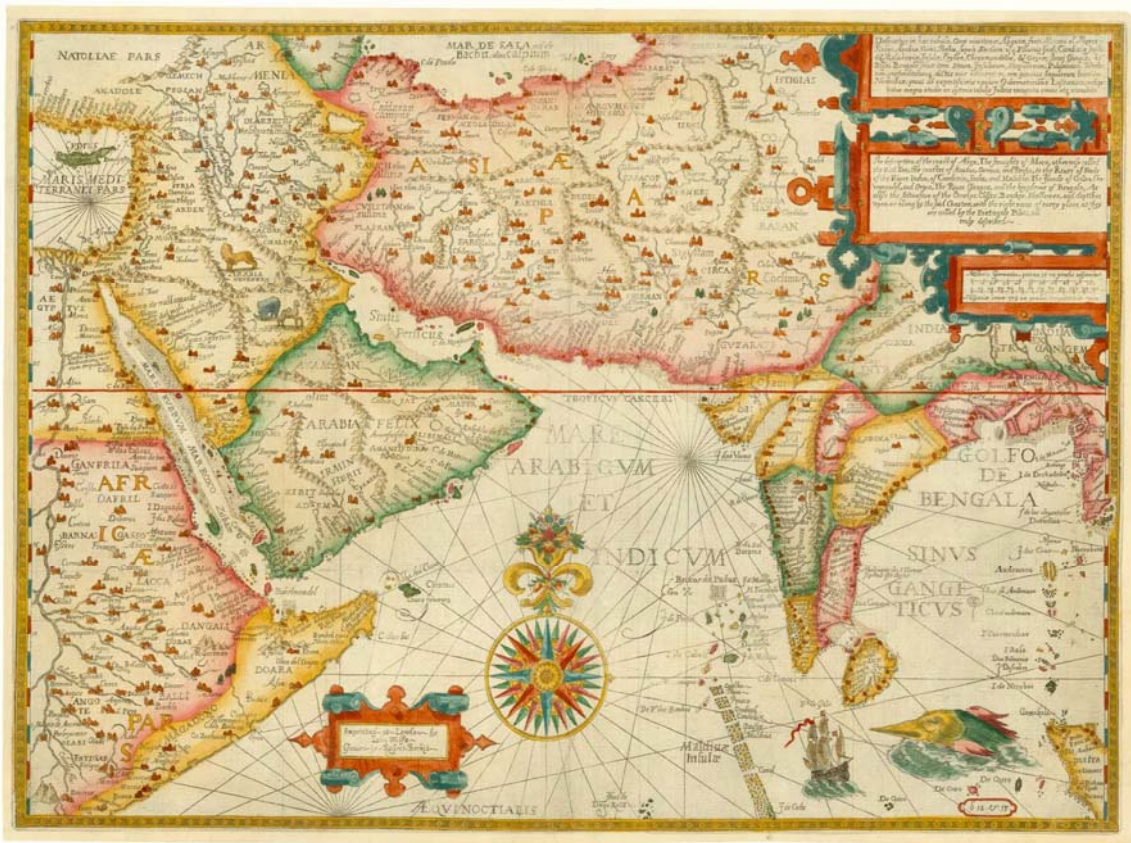
A highly decorative map of South America, engraved by Arnold Florent van Langeren for Linschoten's 'Itinerario', a manual for sailing to the East Indies. Orientated with north to the right, the West Indies and Florida are shown in some detail on the right; on the left Terra del Fuego, the landmass south of the Straits of Magellan, spreads out to fill the entire height of the map.

The map displays all the features that made this period the golden age of decorative cartography: the titles, in Latin and Dutch, are within strapwork cartouches, as is the scale; in the sea are a finely-engraved compass rose, sea-monsters and galleons. In the interior are vignettes of natives and animals based on de Bry.

S/N 20024



The rare English edition of Linschoten's chart of the Middle East



8 LINSCHOTEN, Jan Huygen van.

Deliniantur in hac tabula, Orae maritimae Abexiae freti Mecani: al. Maris Rubri: Arabiae, Ormi, Persiae...

The description of the coast of Abex, The Straights of Meca, otherwise called the Red Sea, the coastes of Arabia, Ormus, and Persia, to the River of Sinde of the River Indus, of Bambaia, India, and Malabar, The Ilands of Ceilon, Choramandel, The Riber Ganges, and the kingdome of Bengala, As also the scituation of the Creekes, Cliffes, Banckes, Shallowes, and depthes upon or along by said coastes, with the right name of every place, as they are called by the Portingale Pilots, all truly described.

London: John Wolfe, 1598. Coloured. 375 x 515mm.

Trimmed close to printed border, new margins added.

£6,000

An extremely rare chart of the islands of the East Indies, engraved by Richard Becket for 'John Huighen van Linschoten his Discours of Voyages into ye Easte & West Indies', the English edition of Linschoten's 'Itinerario, Voyage ofte Schipvaert... naer Oost ofte Portugaels Indien'. This manual for sailing to the East Indies, based on Linschoten's own experiences, helped break the Portuguese monopoly on trade with the Far East.

The map shows Cyprus top left, Bokhara and Samarkand top right, Sumatra bottom right and Ethiopia bottom left, with Delhi, Bahrain and Kabul named. It copies all the features of the original map (engraved by Henricus van Langren): the titles, in Latin and English, are within a strapwork cartouche, also including the scales; across the Indian Ocean is a large, finely-engraved compass rose, surmounted by a fruit garland; sea-monsters and galleons fill the seas, while a lion, elephant and camel appear in Arabia, and just south of Delhi are a pair of unicorns.

John Wolfe was notorious for his 'Machiavellian devices', which were pirating the work of other publishers, especially Latin grammars, Bibles and The Book of Common Prayer. He was blackballed from the Stationers' Company until 1583, when he is said to have reformed his behaviour following a raid on his premises. This did not stop him from copying the work of foreign publishers, as this map testifies.

S/N 20052

The 17th Century

One of the earliest Italian maritime atlases to be printed

9 LEVANTO, Francesco Maria.

Prima Parte dello Specchio del Mare, nel quale ai Descrivono Tutti li Porti, Spiaggie, Baye, Isole, Scogli, e Seccagni del Mediterraneo.

Genova: Gerolamo Matino & Benedetto Celle, 1644. First Edition, Part 1 only (all published); Folio, 18th century vellum, ink mss title on the top of spine; engraved title, pp. (iv)+152, many woodcut charts and illustrations; 25 engraved charts, all but one double-page.

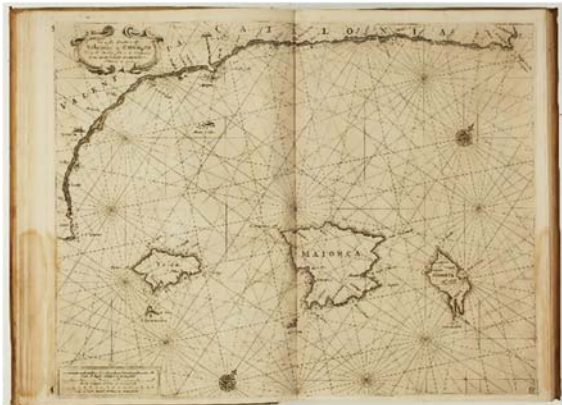
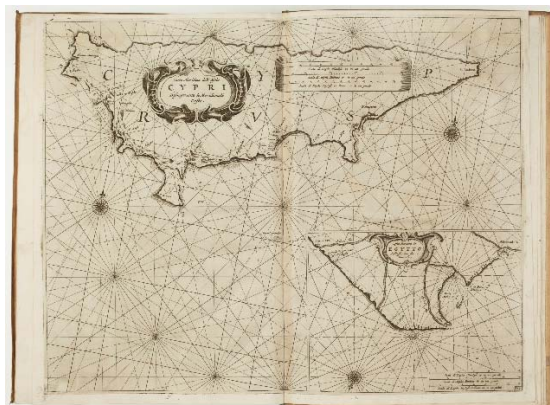
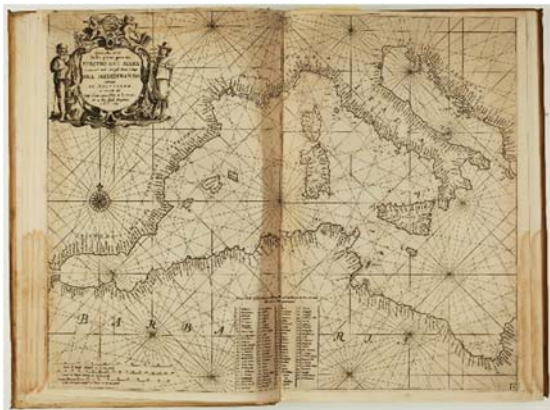
A few repairs to charts.

£20,000

An atlas of sea charts of the Mediterranean, inspired by and named after Jacobsz's 'Zeespiegel' (Mirror of the Sea). There are general charts of the western and eastern Mediterranean and localised details from the Strait of Gibraltar and the Balearics to the Aegean and Cyprus. The text is profusely illustrated with woodcut coastal profiles and port plans.

The elaborate title page is divided into three: at the top is a female allegorical figure of Geography with putti with back-staffs; in the centre the title and dedication are surrounded by putti, instruments and charts; and finally, at the bottom, is a sea battle.

S/N 13453



10 **PORCACCHI, Tomaso.**

L'Isole piu Famose del Mondo Descritte da Thomaso Porcacchi da Castiglione Arrentino e intagliate da Girolamo Porro Con l'Aggiunta di molte Isole.

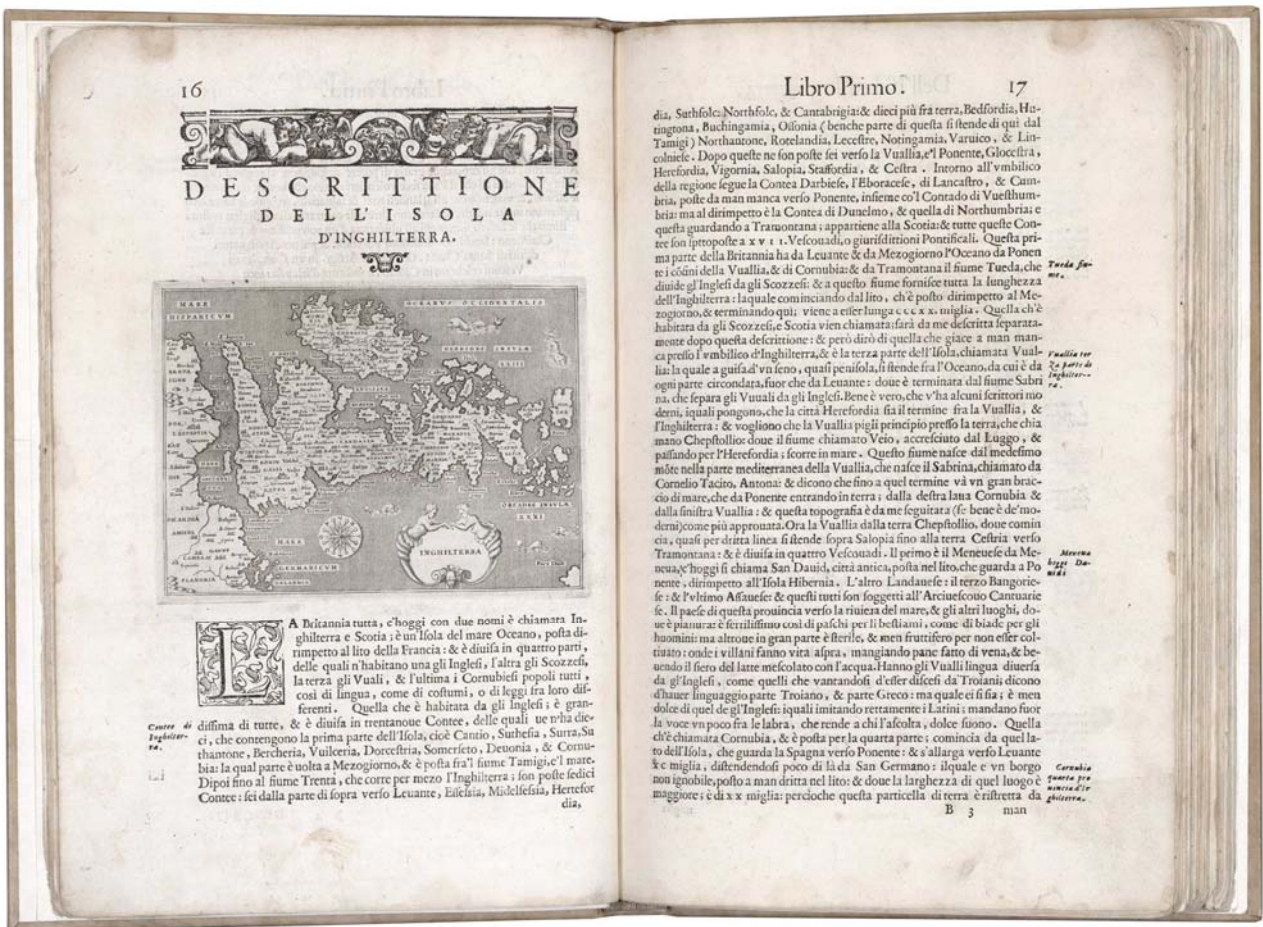
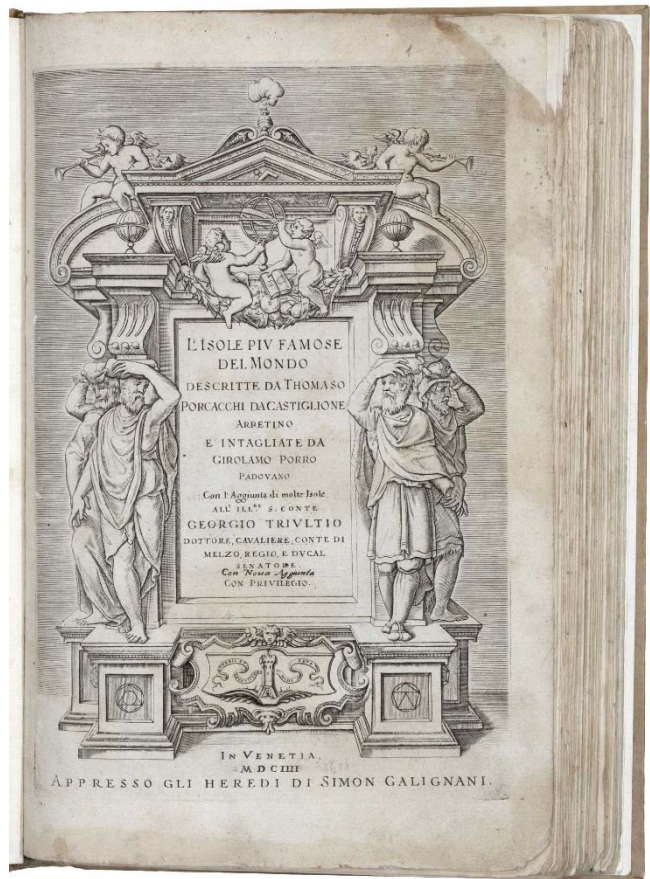
Venice: Heirs of Simon Galignani, 1604. Folio, rebound in full vellum; pp. (xxii)+211; engraved title, 48 engraved maps in text, numerous woodcut emblems. Complete.

Some restoration to edges of pages, with tip of the title plate affected.

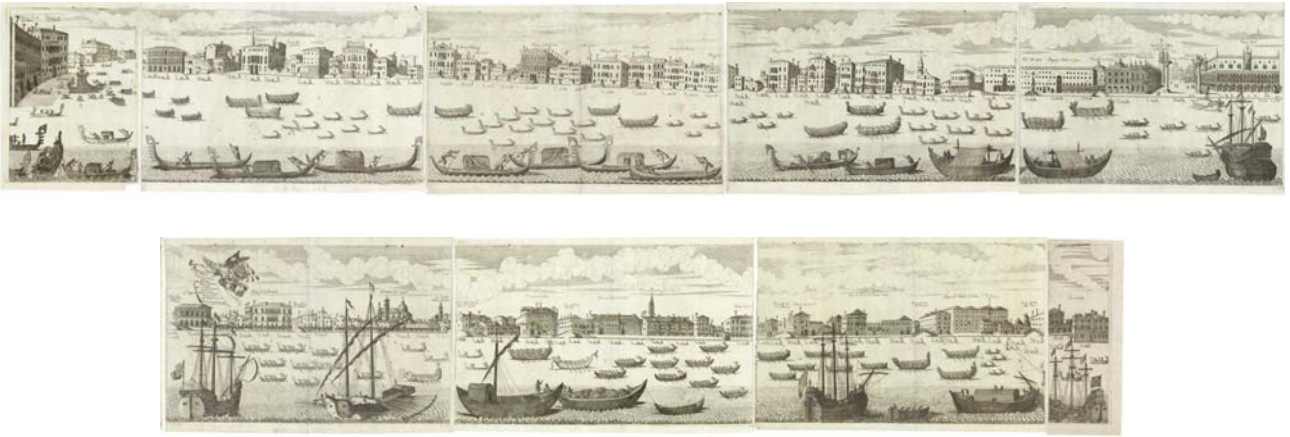
£4,500

An example of the fourth edition (of seven) of one of the last notable isolario (atlas of islands). It was originally published in 1572 with only 30 maps, finely engraved by Girolamo Porro. The second edition of 1576 was expanded to 47 maps; this edition was the first to have the map of Istria included, the final addition to the atlas.

S/N 18695



A superb 9-sheet 17th century prospect of a regatta on the Grand Canal



11 **PORTIO, Aniello & DALLA VIA, Alessandro.**

Veduta di Venetia Dedicata All'Eminentissimo Prencipe Il S. Cardinale Giacomo Bonocampagno Arcivescovo di Bologna, et c. dal P. Cosmografo Coronelli.

Venice: Vincenzo Maria Coronelli, 1696. 9 engravings, various sizes, total if joined c. 350 x 4224mm.

A few very small repairs otherwise excellent condition.

£40,000

A record of a regatta held on the Grand Canal to celebrate the visit to Venice of Ernst August, Duke of Braunschweig-Lüneburg (later Elector of Hanover, father of George I of Great Britain) in 1686. This extremely rare prospect depicts not only the baroque galleys dedicated to the classical gods but also the buildings lining the Grand Canal, including those of the Piazza San Marco. Engraved by Portio and Dalla Via, it was originally published without a title in Giovanni Matteo Alberti's account of the regatta, "Giocchi Festivi, E Militari, Danze, Serenate, Machine, Boscareccia Artificiosa, Regatta Solenne...", by Andrea Poletti in 1686. Moretti states that the small sheet on the right was not in the original issue. This state, the first issue by Coronelli, has been augmented by a title on a gonfalon on the trumpet of a flying angel.

MORETTI: 104, state ii of iv.

S/N 21708



A pair of 17th century maps of the Poles with illustrated borders

12 **HONDIUS, Henricus.**

Poli Arctici, et Circumiacentium Terrarum Descriptio Novissima. [&] Polus Antarcticus. Amsterdam, c.1640, French text edition. Fine original colour. Each c.435 x 500mm.

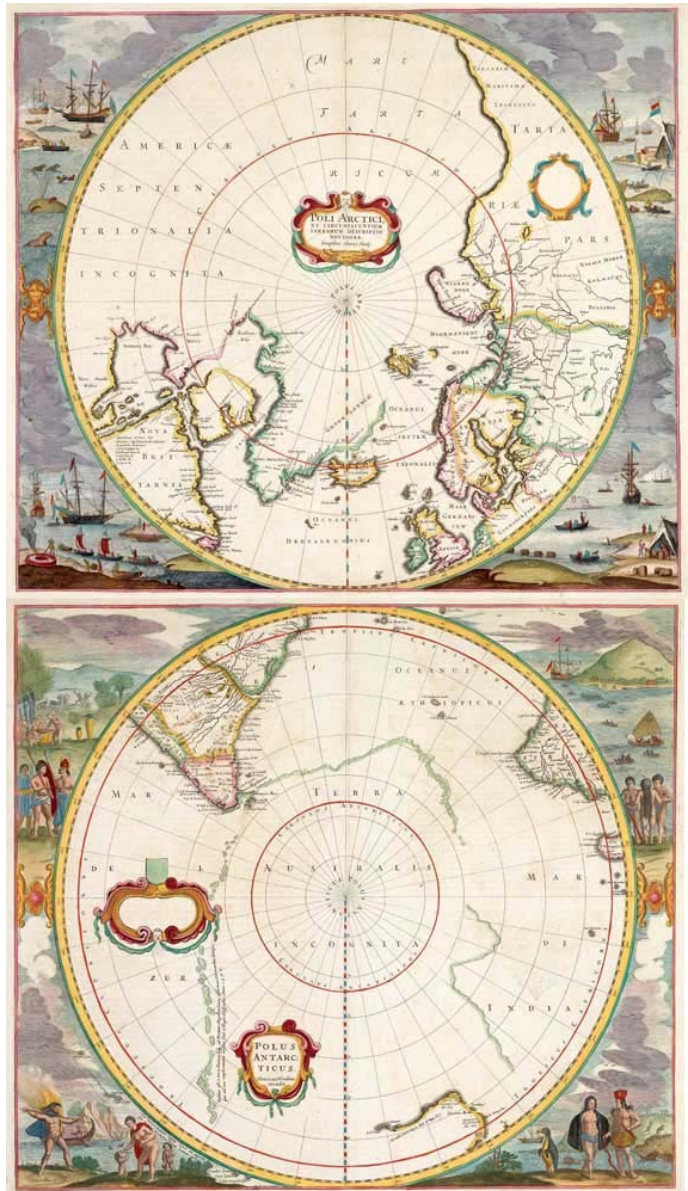
£3,000

A pair of maps of the North and South Poles, published in the 'Nouvel Atlas'. The North Pole is surrounded by four views of the whaling industry, the South with vignettes of different races of the Southern Hemisphere.

The beginning of the 17th century saw increased exploration of the waters of the Arctic: firstly because of competition between the English and Dutch whalers, and secondly the desire to find both a North West Passage above America and a North East Passage over Russia, enabling the two nations to reach the East Indies without interference from the Spanish and Portuguese.

The different spheres of influence can be seen in the place names: eastern Greenland has 'M.Forbishers Streate', 'Q.Elisabeths forland' and 'London coast'; Spitzbergen has 'S.Thomas Smyths Land'; but Labrador is marked with 'Orange Bay' and various 'hoecks'.

The map of the Southern Hemisphere important as one of the first maps to show the discoveries of Pieter Nuyts on the southern coast of Australia, prior to the arrival of Tasman and his discovery of Tasmania in 1642. Later states of this map has the title moved to make space for the inclusion of New Zealand. *BURDEN: 246. state 3 of 7, first atlas state; SCHILDER: Map 44, first state. S/N 20860*



17th century sea-chart of the West Indies

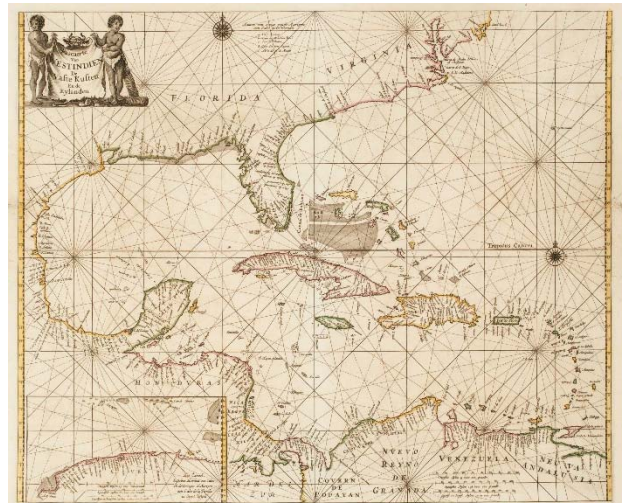
13 **GOOS, Pieter.**

Pascaerte Van Westindien De Vaste Kusten En de Eylanden. Amsterdam, c.1666. Original colour. 459 x 540mm. Two short tears repaired at left and right sides.

£1,600

Decorative chart of the West Indies, with the Eastern Seaboard north to Delaware Bay. An inset shows the coastline of Cuba around Havana.

An early example, before the addition of a plate number. *BURDEN: 389. S/N 11906*



de Hooghe's spectacular chart of the Mediterranean Sea



14 **HOOGHE, Romeyn de.**

Carte Nouvelle de la Mer Méditerranée ou sont Exactly Remarques Tous les Ports, Golfes, Rochers, Bancs de Sable &c.

Amsterdam: Pierre Mortier, 1694. Original colour. Three sheets conjoined, total 585 x 1390mm.

Minor repairs.

£25,000

A monumental chart of the Mediterranean Sea, with 38 insets of harbours, all in full colour. Throughout the seas are numerous galleons and galleys, while allegorical figures and sea monsters adorn the insets.

The chart appeared in one part of Mortier's 'Neptune François', titled 'Cartes Marines a l'Usage des Armées du Roy de la Grande Bretagne'. The nine charts of this section, all engraved by Romeyn de Hooghe, one of the foremost artist/etchers of the period, was described by Koeman as the 'most spectacular type of maritime cartography ever produced in 17th century Amsterdam'; the Mediterranean is the largest and most intricately decorated of the nine.

Mortier's motives in the production of this atlas was to flatter the Dutch king on the British throne since the Glorious Revolution of 1688, William III, to whom it is dedicated. The unprecedented size of the atlas and the use of artists such as de Hooghe were not cheap: Koeman calls it the 'most expensive sea atlas' of the period, 'intended more as a show-piece than something to be used by the pilots at sea'. *KOEMAN: M. Mor 5, and vol iv p.424.*

S/N 19532

An extremely rare sea-chart of Yorkshire and Durham

15 **BLAEU, Willem Janszoon.**

De Noord-Cust van Engelandt tusschen Flamburgher Hooft en de Rivier van Nicasteel.

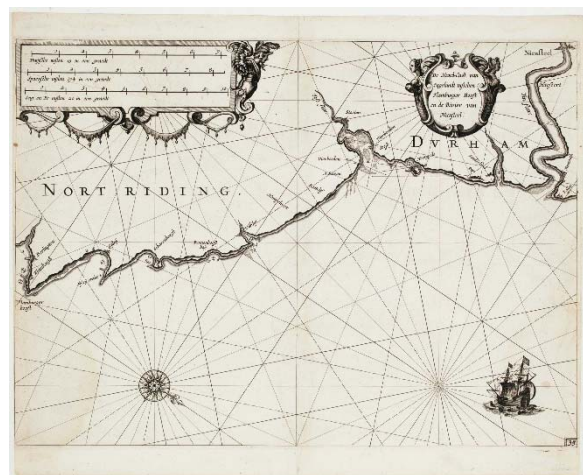
Amsterdam, 1623. 260 x 360mm.

Trimmed at lateral edges.

£750

A rare chart from Blaeu's 'Zeespiegel', showing from Flamborough Head north to Newcastle and the Tyne river, orientated with north to the right. This chart pre-dates Blaeu's first terrestrial atlas. *KOEMAN: M. Bl 28.*

S/N 12165



A sea chart of the unknown north east Asia

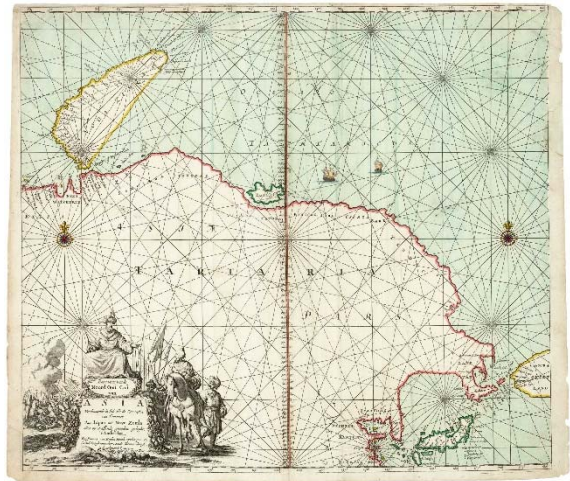
16 KEULEN, Johannes van.

Pascaarte vande Noord Oost Cust van Asia Verthoonende in sich all de Zee-custen van Tartarien, Van Japan tot Nova Zemla alles op Wassende graaden gelaght. Amsterdam: Van Keulen, c.1680. Old colour. 520 x 590mm.

Narrow top margin due to the height of the plate.

£1,000

One of the first sea charts of north-east Asia, illustrating how little was known of the region. It shows from Novaya Zemlya in northern Russia, along the coast of Siberia (with few promontories and one large island) past the mythical 'Land of Ezo' and 'Companies Land' to Japan, Korea and Zhoushan in China. There are no signs of Hokkaido, Sakhalin, Kamchatka or the Bering Strait, as the chart predates the explorations of Vitus Bering by nearly fifty years and James Cook by nearly a century. S/N 17979



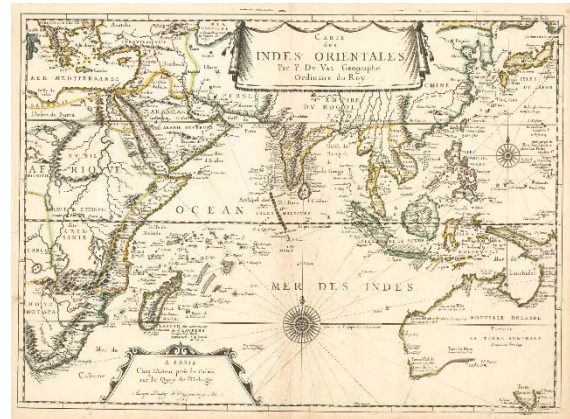
An important chart of the Indian Ocean, showing Tasman's mapping of Australia

17 DU VAL, Pierre.

Carte des Indes Orientales. Paris, 1665, First state. Original colour. 405 x 550mm.

£4,000

A map of the Indian Ocean from the Cape of Good Hope to Japan, with Greece and the eastern Mediterranean top left, engraved by F.D. Lapointe. Australia is shown as mapped by Tasman, the standard view of Australia until Cook over a century later. China and Japan are based on Thevenot's map of 1663, with Korea is correctly shown as a peninsula. The discoveries of other Dutch explorers, including: Dirk Hartog (1580-1621) around Shark Bay in 1616; Jan Carstensz, who named Carpentaria after the governor of the VOC in 1623; and Pieter Nuyts (1598-1655) in southern Australia 1626-7. CLANCY: *Mapping of Terra Australis*, map 6.19; PERRY: p.155. S/N 19708



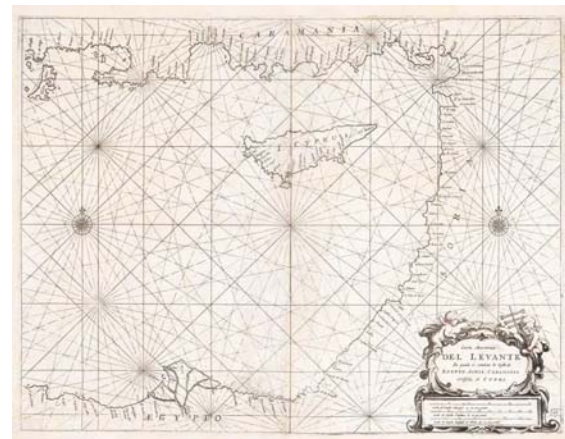
A 17th century sea chart of the Eastern Mediterranean Sea

18 LEVANTO, Francesco Maria.

Carta maritima del Levante In quale si contiene le Coste di Egipto, Soria, Caramania et Isola de Cypri. Venice: Vincenzo Maria Coronelli, c.1696. 395 x 515mm. Some restoration.

£1,200

An uncommon sea chart of the Eastern Mediterranean, showing Rhodes and the coasts of southern Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, Israel and Egypt, with Cyprus. It was originally published in Levanto's 'Specchio del Mare', one of the earliest Italian printed maritime atlases, in 1644. This example was printed in Coronelli's 'Isolario', apparently unaltered despite being over fifty years old. S/N 19694



Dudley's distinctive sea chart of northern Brazil

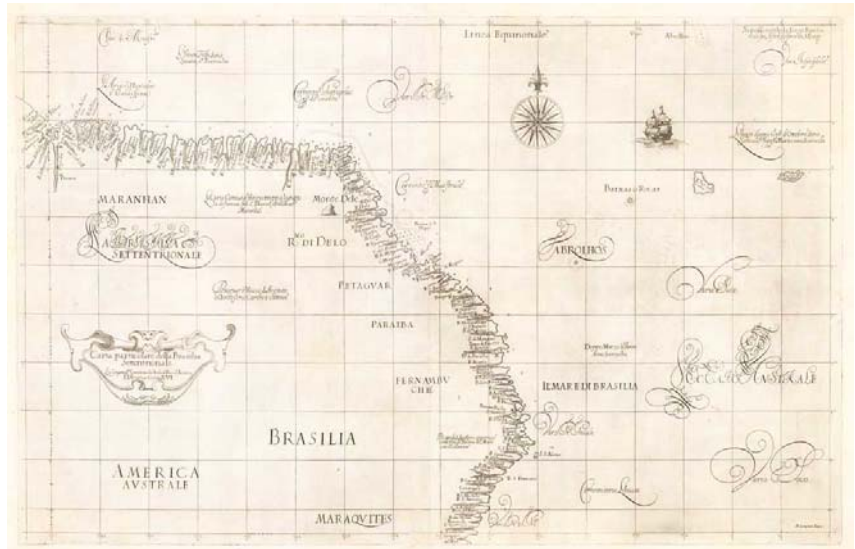
19 DUDLEY, Robert.

Carta particolare della Brasilia Settentrionale... D'America Carta XVI.

Florence: Francesco Onofri, 1646-7. Two sheets conjoined, total 480 x 750mm.

£2,600

A very fine example of Robert Dudley's sea-chart of the coast of Brazil from Sao Luis south to Porto de Pedra, marking Penambuco and Olinda.



It is engraved in Antonio Francesco Lucini's unique style for Dudley's 'Dell'Arcano del Mare' (Secrets of the Sea), an encyclopaedia of maritime knowledge. The 'Arcano' was the first sea-atlas by an Englishman to be printed (albeit engraved and published in Italy), breaking the Dutch monopoly of such publications. The engraver Lucini wrote in the introduction to the second edition that he worked for 12 years on the copper plates, which weighed 5000 lbs.

Dudley was the son of the Earl of Leicester, favourite of Queen Elizabeth I, and was born in secret to avoid her jealousy. Well educated, he joined the Elizabethan maritime adventurers and led an expedition to the Orinoco in 1594, raiding Trinidad en route. After failing to prove his parents married, which would allow him to assume his father's titles, he left England for Italy in 1605. There he assumed the titles of 'Earl of Warwick and Leicester' and 'Duke of Northumberland' in 1620, which caused James I to seize all Dudley's English properties. He died in 1649, two years after the first edition of the 'Arcano'.

S/N 21197

A 17th century Dutch chart of Brazil with superb original colour

20 GOOS, PIETER

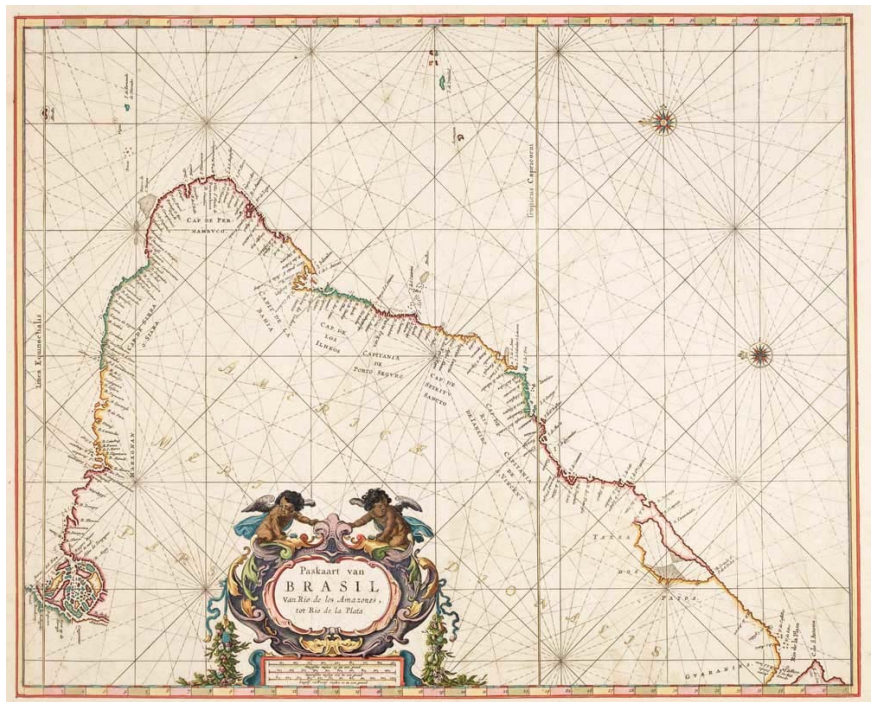
Paskaart van Brasil van Rio de los Amazones, tot Rio de la Plata.

Amsterdam, c.1666. Fine original colour, with gold highlights. 450 x 555mm, with wide margins.

Remains of old backing paper on reverse.

£1,400

A sea-chart of the coasts of Brazil and Uruguay from the Amazon delta to the River Plate, orientated with north to the right. The colour is the best we have seen on maps from Goos's sea atlas, 'De Zee Atlas ofte Water-Weereld'. Not only is the title cartouche fully coloured but it, the Equator, Tropic of Capricorn, the compass roses on the rhumb lines and the large letters on the map are highlighted in gold.



It was published in a special example of Goos's sea atlas, 'De Zee Atlas ofte Water-Weereld'. KOEMAN: *Goos 1 B, 37*.

S/N 20929

A 17th century Dutch sea chart of the Adriatic

21 **GOOS, Pieter.**

Zee-kaart van de Golf van Venetien.
Amsterdam, c.1660. Old colour. 410 x 530mm.

£800

A fine example of a scarce chart of the Adriatic, with the coasts of Italy north of Otranto and Brindisi, and Croatia, Montenegro and Albania.
S/N 21024



A decorative gore sheet of the South Atlantic, with St Helena

22 **CORONELLI, Vincenzo Maria.**

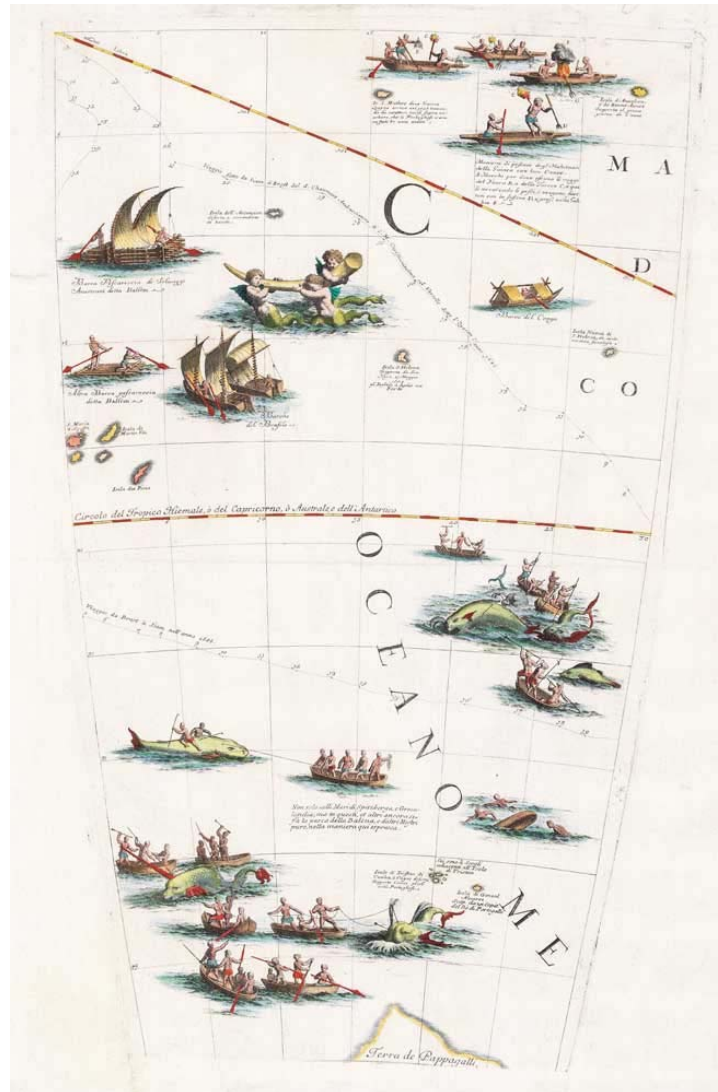
[Untitled Gore Sheet of the South Atlantic.]
Venice, 1688. Coloured. 470 x 290mm at top,
tapering to 190 at bottom.

£800

A gore sheet, designed to be pasted onto a globe 110cm in diameter, showing the South Atlantic islands of Ascension, St Helena and Tristan di Cunha. To the east of St Helena is "New St Helena", with a remark "believed by many to be a fable".

To fill the vast gaps Coronelli has engraved decorative vignettes, including several of natives spearing whales with twin spouts, serrated horns and large fangs.

A very decorative item.
S/N 20836



A superb sea chart of Spain & Portugal

23 DE WIT, Frederick.

Hispaniae, et Portugallae Maritimi tractus, à S.Andero, ad Malagam. Pascaert van Spagnie, en Portugal.
Amsterdam, c.1688. Coloured. 500 x 570mm.

£650

A highly decorative chart of the Atlantic coasts of Spain and Portugal, orientated with north to the left. Published in the 'Orbis Maritimus ofte Zee Atlas', De Wit uses the decorative title cartouche in full original colour to vent his anti-Spanish feelings. One Spaniard is surrounded by kneeling captives, with a decapitated body to one side. A donna has a small black child carrying her train. *KOEMAN: Wit 16.*
S/N 15336



Sea chart of the Isle of Wight from the first English sea-atlas

24 COLLINS, Greenville.

[The Solent and the Isle of Wight] To the R.t Hon.ble Edward Russell Admirall of Their Ma.ties Fleet, One of their Ma.ties most Hon.ble Privy Council and Treasurer of y.e Navy &c This is most humbly dedicated and presented by Capt. Greenville Collins.
London: c.1693. Coloured. 450 x 560mm.

£650

An untitled chart of the Isle of Wight and the Solent, with Southampton, Portsmouth and Lymington. It was engraved by John Harris for Collins' 'Great Britain's Coasting Pilot, being a New Survey of the Sea Coast', the first English sea-atlas based on personal survey.



Undertaken on the orders of Charles II, Collins started his survey in 1681, a task that lasted seven years. The complete atlas was finally completed in 1693, and was so popular that editions were released, with only occasional revisions, until 1792. The quality of the impression suggests this is an early example.
S/N 21703

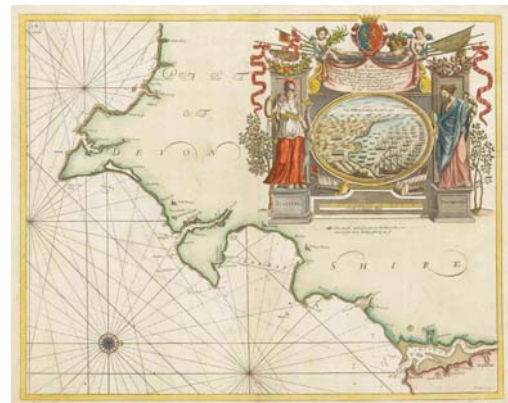
Sea chart of south Devon from the first English sea-atlas

25 COLLINS, Greenville.

[South Devon] To the Right Honourable Thomas Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, Baron Herbert of Sherland &c. Premier Commiss.r for Executing the Office of L.d High Admirall of England &c, And one of their Ma.ties most Honourable Privy Council This is most humbly Dedicated & presented by Cap.t Greenville Collins.
London: c.1693. Coloured. 460 x 580mm.

£750

An untitled chart of the south coast of Devon from Newton Ferrers ('Ferry') to Exmouth, with Dartmouth, Brixham and Painton. Orientated with north to the right, the chart is dominated by an elaborate cartouche around the dedication featuring allegorical figures of Justice and Prudence guarding a scene of William III's landing at Brixham in 1688, at the beginning of the Glorious Revolution.
S/N 21704



The first map of South Carolina published outside England



26 MORTIER, Pierre.

Carte Particuliere de la Caroline. Dressée sur les Memoires le plus Nouveaux Par le Sieur S***. Amsterdam, 1696. Original colour. 405 x 605mm.

£2,900

A fine example of this chart of the coastline of Carolina from the South Edisto River to the Santee River, with the names and locations of the plantations around Charleston. Although the title credits Sanson ('Sieur S') it is copied from John Thornton & Robert Morden's scarce map of 1695, the first to name South Carolina. It was first published in Mortier's 'Suite de Neptune François' sea-atlas, but also appeared in his pirate of Jaillot's 'Atlas Nouveau'.

The map names the owners of property around Charleston, notes a number of Indian settlements and shows the early roads in the region.

First state, before the addition of the plate number. *BURDEN*: 768. *KOEMAN*: Mor 1; *CUMMING*: 121, colour plate 10.
S/N 18931



The 18th Century

The story of the Spanish Armada from the House of Lords tapestries



27 **PINE, John.**

The Tapestry Hangings of the House of Lords: Representing the several Engagements Between the English and Spanish Fleets. In the ever memorable Year MDLXXXVIII...

London, John Pine, 1739. Later full calf gilt, marbled edges; engr. title, dedication, pp. (ii) (list of subscribers) + 24, engr. map, 10 maritime views, 10 charts printed in pairs, the views and charts printed in blue within black separately-printed decorative borders.

£16,000

A superb commemoration of the Spanish Armada of 1588. The book contains ten sea battle views drawn by Clement Lemprière after tapestries hanging in the House of Lords; and ten charts of the progress of the skirmishes drawn by Hubert-François Gravelot after Robert Adams, all engraved by John Pine.

In 1591 Lord Howard of Effingham commissioned the Dutch marine painter Hendrik Cornelisz Vroom to design ten scenes of the Spanish Armada to be made into tapestry wall-hangings by François Spierinck of Delft. In 1616 the tapestries were bought by James I, who had them hung in the House of Lords, where they remained through Revolution and Restoration, only to be destroyed when the Houses of Parliament burnt down in 1834. This left Pine's book as the only record, so it is lucky that Pine worried that "Time, or Accident, or moths may deface these valuable shadows".

The charts were copied from those of Robert Adam, engraved by Augustine Ryther and published in 1588. The text is an historical account of the Armada, a description of the plates and an explanation of the medals and other ornaments. *MCC: 4.*

S/N 14002

28 **ROUX, Joseph.**

Carte de la mer Mediterranée en douze feuilles, dédiée à M. gr le Duc de Choiseul Colonel General des Suisses et Grisons. Ministre de la Guerre et de la Marine. Marseilles, 1764. Folio, contemporary full blind-stamped calf, rebacked twelve folding charts of the Mediterranean on thick paper.

£6,500

An important atlas of sea charts of the Mediterranean Sea, showing the entire coast line, with harbours and coastal towns, depths and anchorages. Although it had been published nearly forty years earlier, Admiral Nelson used one on his flagship, HMS Victory, when he was commander-in-chief of the British Navy's Mediterranean fleet, until his death at Trafalgar in 1805.

Plates:

Premiere Feuille. From Cadiz & the Straits of Gibraltar to Oran & Cartagene. 560 x 800mm.

Ile Feuille. The Balearics & Algiers. 800 x 550mm.

IIIe Feuille. From Languedoc to Corsica & Elba. 560 x 820mm.

IVe Feuille. The Tyrrhenian Sea. 555 x 810mm.

Ve Feuille. Minorca, Sardinia & Tunisia. 560 x 820mm.

VIe Feuille. Sicily, Malta & Libya. 785 x 560mm.

VIIe Feuille. The Adriatic Sea. 555 x 795mm.

VIIIe Feuille. Morea & Libya. 810 x 550mm. Zacharakis: 1962.

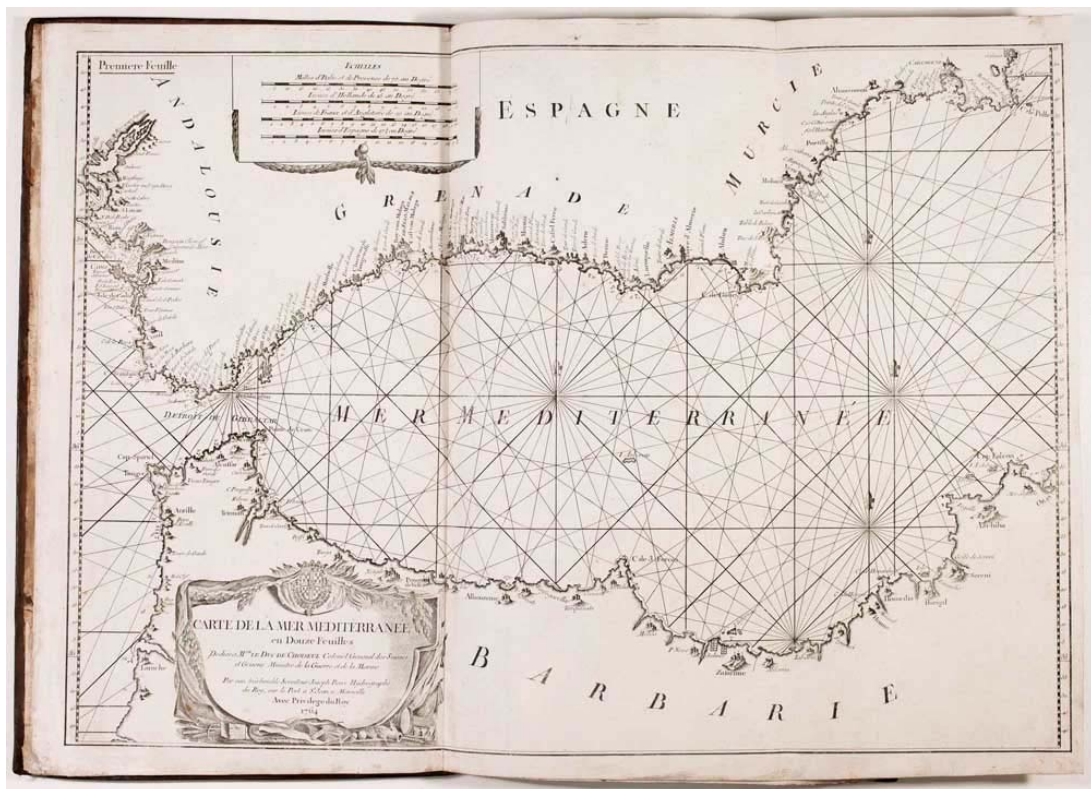
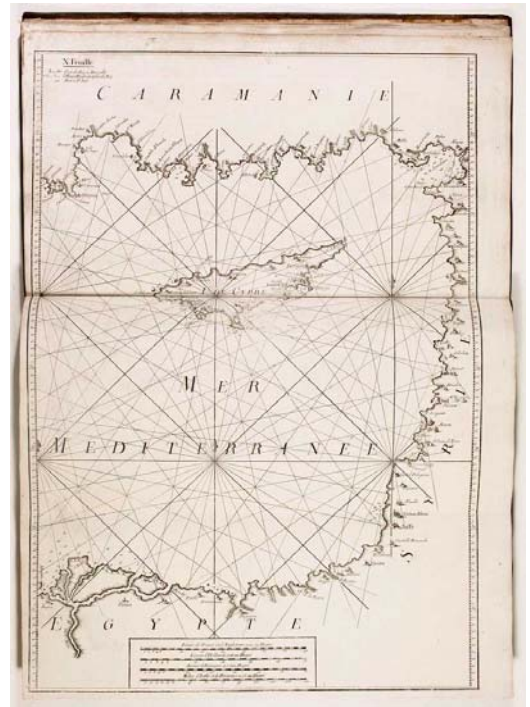
IXe Feuille. Crete, Libya & Egypt. 555 x 810mm. Zacharakis: 1963.

Xe Feuille. Southern Turkey, Cyprus, Palestine & Egypt. 805 x 555mm. Zacharakis: 1964.

XIe Feuille. The southern Aegean & Crete. 560 x 810mm. Zacharakis: 1965, illus.

XIIe Feuille. The northern Aegean & the Dardanelles. 560 x 830mm. Zacharakis: 1966, illus.

S/N 11186



The 'Sovereign of the Seas', a flagship built for Charles I



29 **MORTIER, David.**

Vaisseau Royal d'Angleterre. Konincklyke Schip van Engeland.

Amsterdam: Pierre Mortier, c.1700. Coloured. 430 x 530mm.

A few repairs.

£4,000

A spectacular engraving of one biggest warships in the Stuart Navy, published in Mortier's monumental sea-atlas, the 'Neptune François'.

Ordered by Charles I as part of the arms race with the Dutch, she was paid for with the notorious 'Ship Money' tax that made Charles so unpopular. Built by Peter Pett and launched in 1637, the 'Sovereign of the Seas' had 102 guns, but soon after she entered service the number was cut to make her faster and safer. The diarist John Evelyn described her as 'a monstrous vessel ... being for burthen, defense and ornament the richest that ever spread cloth before the wind'. During the Commonwealth she was renamed, first 'Commonwealth' then 'Sovereign', before being made the 'Royal Sovereign' on the Restoration of Charles II in 1660. She survived the three Anglo-Dutch Wars and the Nine Years' War with the French only to burn while laid up at Chatham in 1697, just before this print was published.

Mortier's source for this engraving was a two-sheet engraving by John Payne of c.1638, known now from only six extant examples, published for public display as a propaganda piece. (BM 1854,0614.252).

S/N 20367

Plates from Paul Decker's ' *Repraesentatio belli, ob successionem in Regno Hispanico a history of the War of the Spanish Succession (1701-14)*

The landing of Archduke Charles at Barcelona in 1705

30 DECKER, Paul.

Die Anlandung Konigs Caroli in Catalonien und Erfolgter Einzug in Barcelona. Lo Sbarco in Catalinia del Re Carlo et Intrada sua in Barcelona. Augsburg, Jeremias Wolff, c.1720. Etching, 470 x 375mm.

£750

The arrival of Archduke Charles of Austria at Barcelona, trying to force his claim to the Spanish throne, resulting in the War of the Spanish Succession (1701-14), in which England gained both Gibraltar and Minorca. The central scene is surrounded by a rococo border with an Italian text description printed from a separate plate, allowing editions in different languages.

This plate was etched by Johann August Corvinus. S/N 18684



The British attack on Majorca in 1706

31 DECKER, Paul.

La Sommissione di Maiorca Isola Balearica nel Mare Mediterraneo... Augsburg, Jeremias Wolff, c.1720. Etching, 470 x 375mm.

A few repaired tears in margins, one just entering the printed area on the left-hand side.

£800

A scarce publication, showing the attack on Majorca by Admiral John Leake in September 1706. The central scene is surrounded by a rococo border with an inset map of the island and an Italian text description printed from a separate plate.

This plate was etched by Johann August Corvinus. The Italian text title is separately printed so the same plate could be issued in different languages. S/N 18683



The Relief of Gibraltar in 1705

32 DECKER, Paul.

Il Felice Soccorso della Fortezza di Gibilterra..
Augsburg, Jeremias Wolff, c.1720. Etching, 430 x 400mm.

£600

After the capture of Gibraltar by the British and Dutch under Admiral Rooke in 1704, the combined Spanish and French force laid siege to the fortress. This plate shows Admiral Sir John Leake's attack on the enemy's fleet in the Battle of Cabrita Point, 21st March 1705, which broke the siege.

The central scene is surrounded by a rococo border with trophies and allegorical figures, with an inset map of the Rock and a German-text description. Bottom right a lion stands on a shield decorated with the fleur-de-lis.

The plate was etched by 'I.I.K.'. The Italian text title is separately printed so the same plate could be issued in different languages.

S/N



The Battle of Vigo Bay, 1702

33 DECKER, Paul.

Weil die vereinigte Flotte der Engels u. Hollander
A° 1702. auf dene Küsten vō Cadix Kreuzete...
Augsburg, Jeremias Wolff, c.1720. Etching, 470 x 375mm.

Some restoration.

£450

A view of the Battle of Vigo Bay, in which a combined English and Dutch fleet attacked a Spanish treasure fleet from the Americas, which had a strong escort of French ships. Although most of the silver had already been unloaded before the attack, every French and Spanish ship was either destroyed or captured.

The central scene is surrounded by a rococo border, all etched by Johann August Corvinus. S/N 19975



A striking frontispiece to the 'Neptune François' sea-atlas

34 **BERAIN, Jean.**

Le Neptune François. 1. Volume.
Paris, c.1750. Coloured. 510 x 360mm.
Small worm hole.

£950

The frontispiece to the First Part of the 'Neptune François' sea-atlas, featuring Neptune in a sea-chariot drawn by white horses, mer-people, fleets of ships and allegorical figures of winged gods, all within an ornate border. It was engraved by le Pautre after Berain (here Berrin), and first published 1693.
S/N 19580



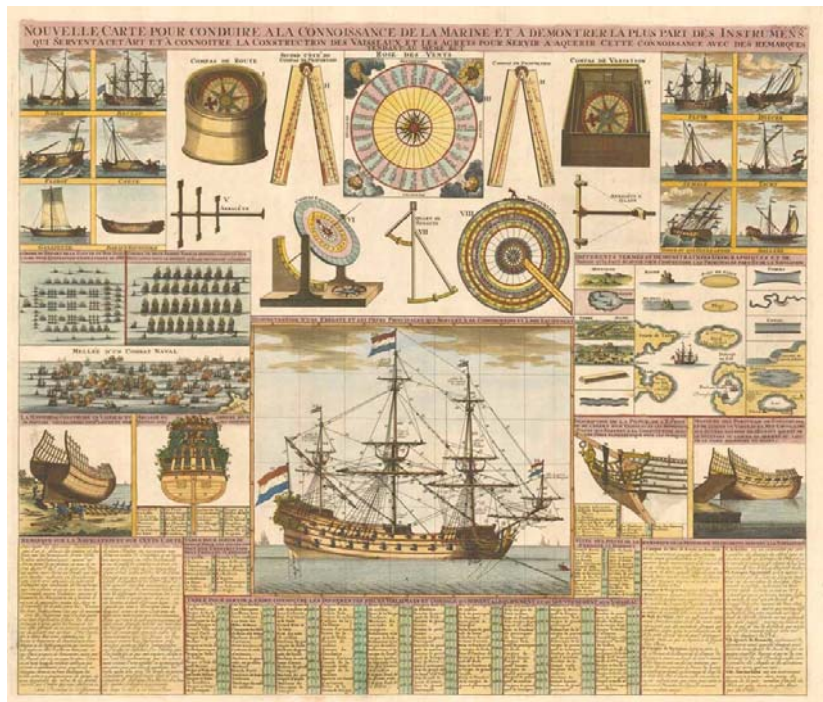
An 18th century maritime explanatory print

35 **CHÂTELAIN, Henri Abraham.**

Nouvelle Carte pour conduire a la
Connoissance de la Marine et a
demontrer la plus part des
Instrumens.
Amsterdam, 1720. Coloured. 500 x
600mm.

£1,200

A large engraving illustrating ships
and nautical instruments, with an
extensive key to identify many parts
of the ship. It was designed to be
used as an educational tool,
explaining the meaning of maritime
terms.
S/N 20080



Four sea battles from 'England's Glory'.

36 **RAYNER, William.**

[England's Glory]

The Great Storm, Nov.ber 26, 1703. Wherein Rear Admiral Beaumont was lost on Goodwin Sands...

[&]

The Engagement of the Confederate Fleet, under Sir George Rook, Sir Cloudesly Shovel, Sir John Leake, - And the Admiral Byng, and Dikes, with the Duch Admirals Callemburge, & Vanderdusson...

[&]

Barcelona taken by the Confederate Fleet & Army, October 20 1705, ye Land Forces under the Command of ye Earl of Peterborough, & Prince of Hesse Harmstadt, & the Fleet under that of ye Admirals, Shovel, Allemonde, Charles III King of Spain, Emperour, being present, and Assisting at the Whole.

[&]

Sir Cloudesly Shovel, in the Association, with the Eagle, Rumñy, and the Firebrand, Lost on the Rocks of Scilly, October, 22, 1707.

London: Rayner, c.1738-9. Four rare etchings with engraving. Each c.345 x 460mm.

Trimmed, losing surtitles, some restoration.

£2,500

Four views of the Royal Navy: a view of Goodwin Sands, in the English Channel off Deal in Kent, during the Great Storm on 1703 (7th December, today's calendar), during which 13 warships (including were lost, with over 1,500 sailors; the Battle of Malaga, fought 24 August 1704, the largest sea battle of the War of the Spanish Succession, with over a hundred ships taking part; the British capture of Barcelona in 1705, during the War of the Spanish Succession; and Sir Cloudesley Shovell's flagship, the Association, striking rocks off the Scilly Islands with the loss of 2,000 men.

These plates comes from the series 'England's Glory' which, according to the advertisements in 'The Craftsman' newspaper in December 1738, illustrated 'the remarkable Exploits performed by our Royal Navy in the Reign of Queen Anne'. Each print cost 2d and were published as anti-government propaganda, at a time when de-facto Prime Minister Horace Walpole was trying to avoid war with Spain over trade barriers. "The War of Jenkins' Ear" broke out in October 1739. *CLAYTON: The English Print 1688-1802, p.150.*

S/N 21767



Two extremely rare 18th century Italian maritime prints

37 **TAGLIAGAMBE, Giacomo.**

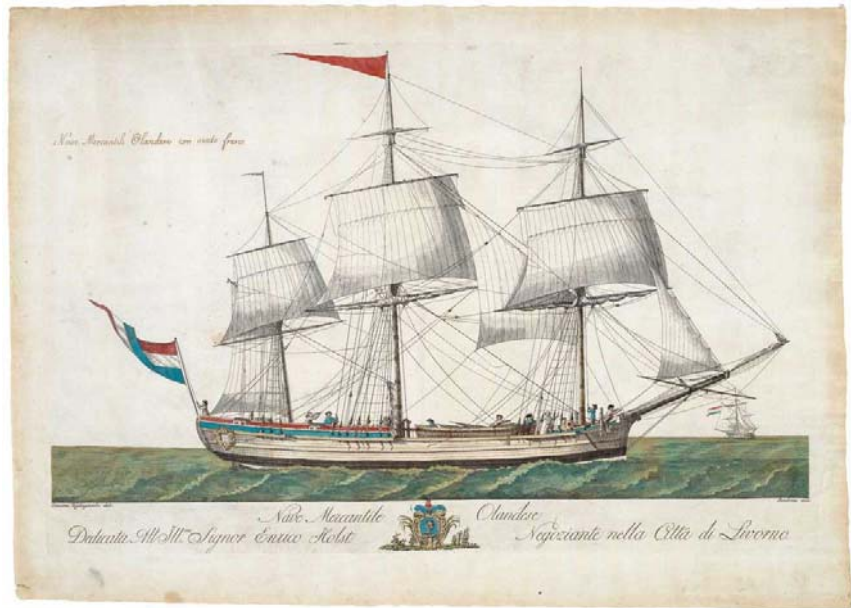
Nave Mercantile Olandese.
Dedicata All' Ill.mo Signor Enrico
Holst Negoziante nella Città di
Livorno.

*Livorno?, c.1780. Engraving with
original hand colour on heavy
paper. 455 x 690mm.*

Old ink mss. in sky: "Nave
Mercantile Olandese con vento
fresco".

£2,200

A Dutch merchant ship under sail,
with the rigging meticulously recorded.
The dedication is to
Enrico Holst, a merchant from
Hamburg who was a member of
the 'Congregazione Olandese-Alemanna', a trading association in Livorno.



This is one of a series of images of the merchant ships trading with Tuscany engraved by Ferdinando Fambrini, an engraver better known for his prints of local buildings.

Tagliagambe's original maritime prints are rare: most examples seen for sale are modern reproductions.
S/N 21099

38 **TAGLIAGAMBE, Giacomo.**

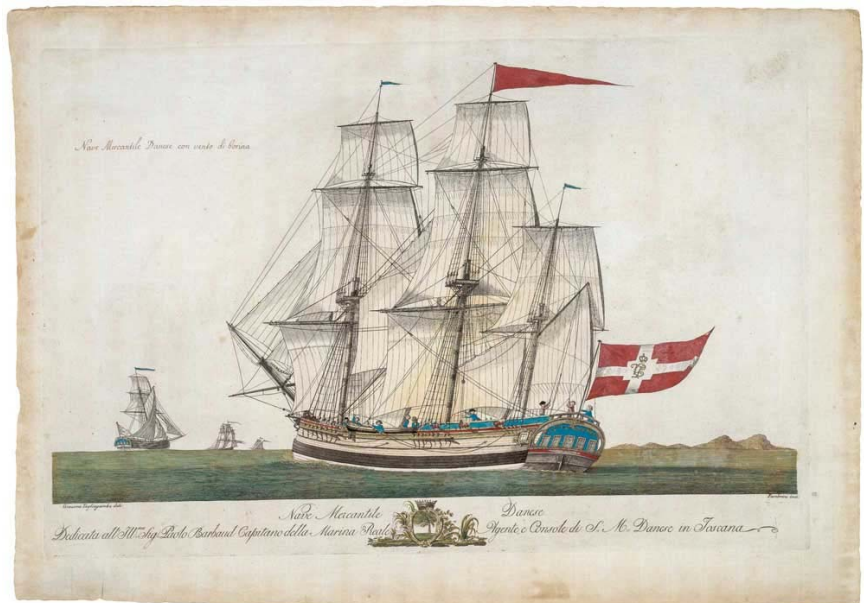
Nave Mercantile Danese.
Dedicata All' Ill.mo Sig. Paolo
Barbound Capitano della Marine
Reale Agente, e Console di S. M.
Danese in Toscana,

*Livorno, c.1780. Engraving with
original hand colour on heavy
paper. 455 x 680mm.*

Old ink mss. in sky: "Nave
Mercantile Danese con vento di
Borina", small tear in lower
margin.

£2,200

A Danish merchant ship under
sail, with the rigging
meticulously recorded. The
dedication is to Paolo Barbaud, the Danish consul in Livorno.



This is one of a series of images of the merchant ships trading with Tuscany engraved by Ferdinando Fambrini, an engraver better known for his prints of local buildings.

Tagliagambe's original maritime prints are rare: most examples seen for sale are modern reproductions.
S/N 21100



39 **MORLAND, George.**

[Traite des Nègres.]

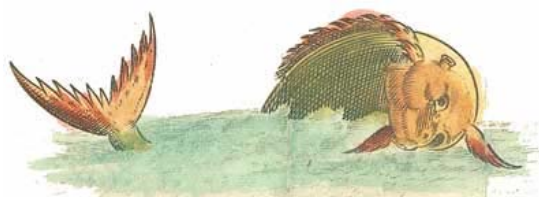
Paris: François Jules Gabriel Depeuille, c.1794. Stipple engraving, proof before title. Sheet 385 x 475mm.

£700

A scene highlighting the brutality of the slave trade, with a family being split up by different slave traders on an African beach. The painting by George Morland is regarded as the first painting to record a slave trading scene; when it was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1788 it gave a substantial boost to the Abolitionist cause only a year after the founding of the 'Society for the Abolition of the Slave trade', and nearly two decades before Britain banned the slave trade. Revolutionary France abolished slavery in her colonies in 1794 but it was reintroduced by Napoleon in 1802; it was finally banned after the 1848 revolution.

This French version, engraved by Rollet in stipple, was copied from the mezzotint by John Raphael Smith, published in 1791 with a pair, 'African Hospitality', which showed natives rescuing Europeans from a shipwreck.

S/N 18413



Captain Cook's Third Voyage

The Official Account, with the First Map of Hawaii

40 COOK, Captain James.

A Voyage to the Pacific Ocean, Undertaken, By the Command of his Majesty. Performed under the Direction of Captains Cook, Clerke, and Gore, In His Majesty's Ships the Resolution and Discovery; in the Years 1776, 1777, 1779, and 1780. The Second Edition.

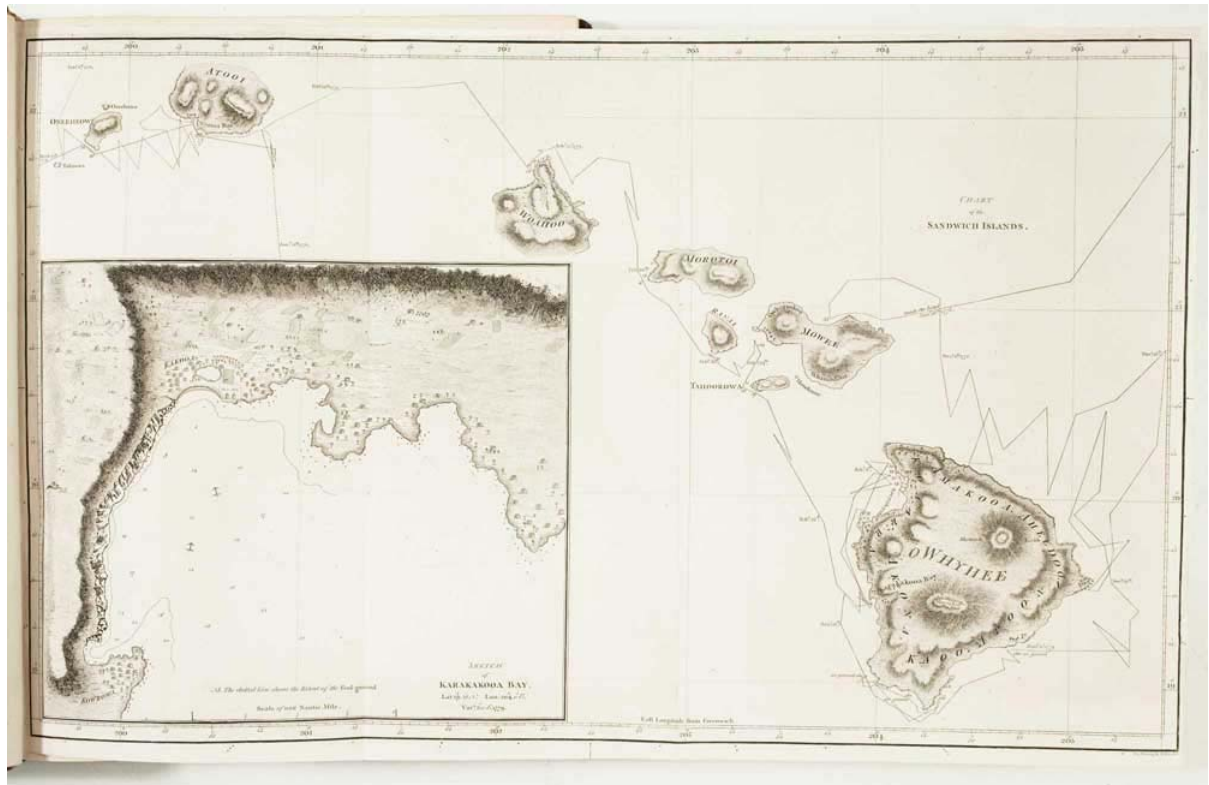
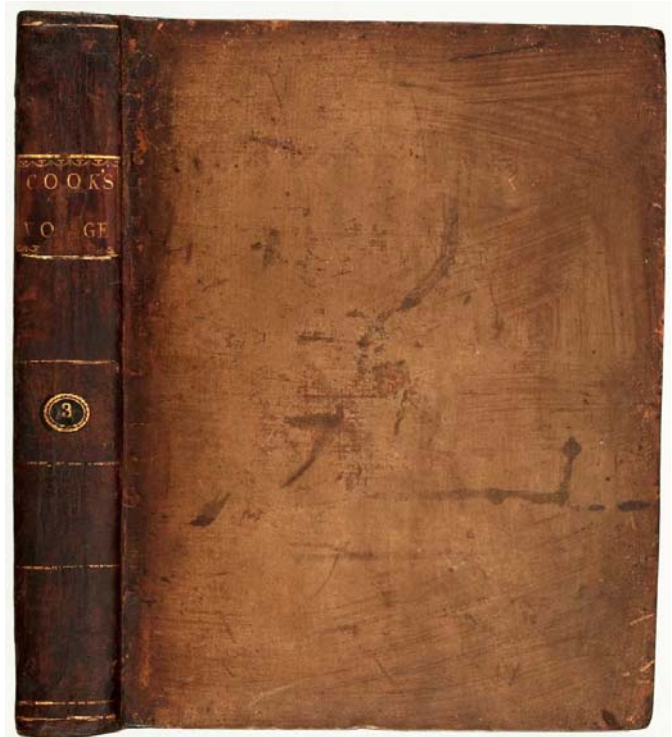
London: Nichol & Cadell, 1785. Three vols (lacking the plate volume), 4to, original calf, morocco title labels, rebacked, marbled boards with bookplate on front pastedowns. Vol 1, title + (viii) (contents) + xcvi + 421, 7 engraved plates; vol 2, title + (xii) (contents) + 548, 9 engraved plates; vol 3, title + (xi) (contents) + 556, 6 engraved plates. Complete as 'List of Plates', with plates in the atlas volume marked with asterisks.

£3,500

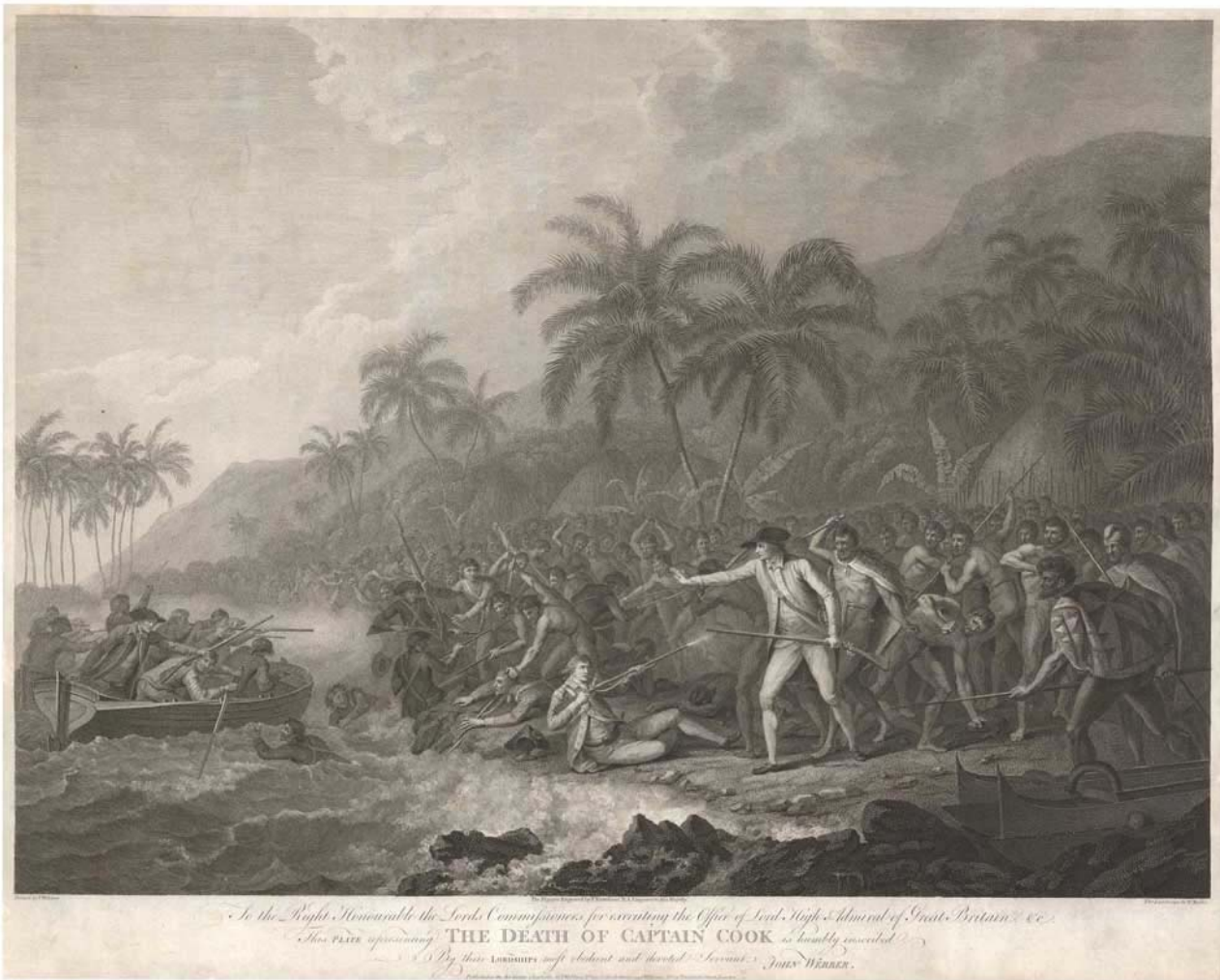
The account of James Cook's Third, and fatal, voyage, during which he discovered Hawaii before sailing north to pass through the Bering Straits looking for a North West Passage. Blocked by the Arctic ice wall, he returned to Hawaii where he was killed.

Although this set lacks the plate volume it does contain Cook's important map of Hawaii, at the beginning of Vol 3. *Mitchell Library: 1552.*

S/N 10583



The iconic image of the death of Captain Cook



41 WEBBER, John.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, &c. This Plate representing The Death of Captain Cook is humbly inscribed, by their Lordship's most obedient and devoted Servant, John Webber. Drawn by J. Webber. The Figures Engraved by F. Bartolozzi, R.A. Engraver to His Majesty. The Landscape by W. Byrne. London: John Webber & William Byrne, 1784. Engraving with etching. Sheet 470 x 595mm. Trimmed to plate as usual, a few minor repairs to edges.

£5,000

A rare example of this famous scene of the death of Captain James Cook on Hawaii, showing the explorer attempting to restrain his crew, unaware of the dagger about to be plunged into his back. It was published separately about six months before the Official Account of the voyage, which contained many illustrations by John Webber (1751-93) but, strangely, not a 'death'.

In the years after his return to England Webber exhibited a number of oils from the voyage at the Royal Academy and, with this print, he attempted to capitalise on his work with a better-quality engraving for the connoisseur market. He and the engraver William Byrne (1743-1805), who also worked on the Official Account, co-financed the publication and employed famed Italian engraver Francesco Bartolozzi (1727-1815) to add his flair to the figures.

Although it is unlikely that Webber was an eye-witness, his version of the events was influential, creating the image of Cook as victim rather than aggressor.

S/N 19990

French editions of Cleveley's famous views of Cook's Third Voyage

Two aquatints of four etched by Benedikt Piringer (1780-1826) after a set of scenes of the Third Voyage published by Thomas Martyn in 1787-8. According to the original prospectus, were "executed by the late celebrated Mr John Cleveley, from accurate Drawings made by his Brother Mr James Cleveley of the Resolution Ship of War". The English titles of the set are: 'View of Huahine one of the Society Islands'; 'View of Morea one of the Friendly Islands'; 'View of Charlotte Sound in New Zealand'; and 'View of Owhyhee one of the Sandwich Islands', which shows the Death of Captain Cook.

James Cleveley (not 'Cleveley' as in the prospectus) was the Resolution's ship's carpenter but, despite being from a family of artists, none of the third voyage journals mention his as a draughtsman, and no original sketch of his exists. It has been suggested that his brother, John Cleveley the Younger (1747-86), who was the intermediary draughtsman (redrawing the original sketches for engraving) for the Official Account of the Second Voyage, used his friendship with Sir Joseph Banks to study John Webber's artwork and use them as the basis of his prints. Using his brother's participation in the voyage he could capitalise on the public interest with 'authentic' scenes.

42 CLEVELEY, James & John.

[Matavi Bay, Tahiti] Vue du Détroit Charlotte dans la Nouvelle Zélande dans la Mer du Sud.

Paris: Bance aîné, c.1790. Aquatint with fine hand colour. 495 x 660mm.

A few small tears repaired.

£4,500

A view of the 'Resolution' and 'Discovery', the ships of Captain James Cook's Third Voyage, at anchor, not in Queen Charlotte's Sound as stated in the title but in Matavi Bay, Tahiti. Underneath is an extract from Cook's journal in French.



S/N 20326

43 CLEVELEY, James & John.

Mort du Capitaine Cook.

Paris: Bance aîné, c.1790. Aquatint with fine hand colour. 495 x 660mm.

A few small tears repaired.

£7,500

A view of Kealakekua Bay, Hawaii, with Captain James Cook standing on the beach, beset by warriors and about to be stabbed in the back. Cook's crew fire from longboats, and the 'Resolution' and 'Discovery' fire their cannon. Underneath is an extract from Cook's journal in French.



S/N 20359

The death of Captain James Cook

44 WEBBER, John.

Mort Tragique du Capitaine Cook. le 15 Février, 1779. Sur la côte d'Owhy-hée l'une des Isles Sandwich, découverte par ce Navigateur...

Paris: Isabey, 1784. 295 x 340mm, with full margins.

£1,100

One of the most famous depictions of the death of Captain James Cook in Hawaii, painted by the official artist of his third voyage. Like the painting of James Cleveley, it shows the explorer with one hand raised in an attempt to stop his men firing on the Hawaiians, his back to his killer.

This French edition was engraved by Claude-Mathieu Fessard.
S/N 17263



The first folio map to show Cook's Third Voyage

45 LOTTER, Tobias Conrad.

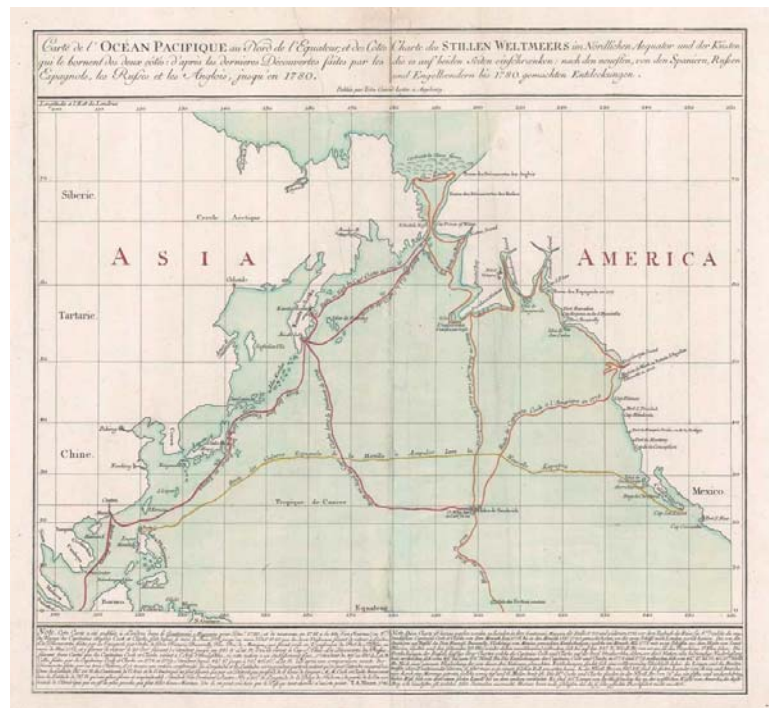
Carte de l'Océan Pacifique au Nord de l'Equateur, et des Cotes qui le bornent des deux côtés: d'après les derniers Découvertes faites par les Espagnols, les Russes et les Anglois, jusqu'en 1780. Augsbourg, 1781. Original body colour. 490 x 565mm.

£1,000

An important map of the Pacific north of the equator, showing the route of Captain Cook on his Third Voyage, 1776-80, which was sent to try to find the North-West Passage from the west side of America. After visiting Tasmania and returning Omai to Tahiti, Cook sailed north to Hawaii, arriving on the 18th January 1778 as the first European visitor to the archipelago. Heading north again, the expedition explored the west coast of America before passing through the Bering Strait, only to be blocked by the ice wall. Cook then turned back to return to Hawaii, where he was stabbed to death in a violent confrontation. Captain Charles Clerke took over command and decided to make another attempt on the Bering Strait, this time following the Asiatic coast north. Again defeated by the icewall the expedition turned south, and, after Clerke died of tuberculosis, followed the East India Trade Route home from China, arriving in October 1780.

This map is the first folio atlas map to show the new discoveries, pre-dating the official account by four years: according to the text under the map it is based on one published in the Gentleman's Magazine in December 1780.

S/N 18095



18th Century Charts

The Pirate haunts of 18th century Madagascar

46 MORTIER, Pierre.

Carte Particuliere de L'Isle Dauphiné ou Madagascar et St. Laurens.

Amsterdam, 1700. Original body colour. Two sheets conjoined, total 565 x 850mm.

Very fine condition, in attractive original colouring.

£1,100

A large chart of Madagascar, orientated with north to the left, published in Mortier's monumental three-part sea-atlas, 'Le Neptune François'. The first part was a counterfeit of a French original (with 'à Paris' in the publication line); the second part, the 'Atlas Maritime' contained charts engraved by Romain de Hooghe, including the famous chart of the Mediterranean; the third, the 'Suite de Neptune François', contained charts from Portuguese sources. This chart comes from a full-colour example rather than the usual outline.



Of particular interest is the delineations of Antongil Bay and Nosy Boraha (Île Sainte-Marie) in the north east: at the time both were havens for European pirates preying on the East India trade and Mughal treasure ships. The actions of William Kidd, Henry Every, John Bowen & Thomas Tew in the region helped make the period of this chart the golden age of piracy. *KOEMAN: M.Mor 7; 'This magnificent work was intended more as a show-piece' (Vol IV p.424).*

S/N 14518

The search for the North West Passage

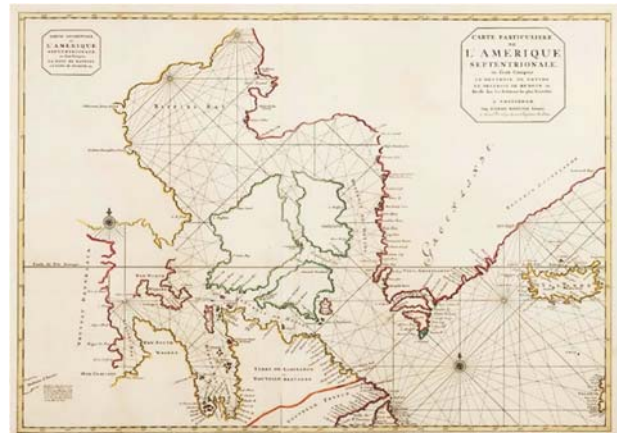
47 MORTIER, Pierre.

Carte Particuliere de L'Amerique Septentrionale ou sont Compris Le Destroit de Davids, Le Destroit de Hudson, &c.

Amsterdam, c.1705. Original colour. Two sheets conjoined, total 590 x 830mm.

£700

A fine example of this large chart showing from the west coast of Ireland, Iceland, Greenland and the bays of Arctic America. The abundance of English placenames is a testament to their efforts to find the North West Passage, hoping to reach the East Indies without having to pass the French and Spaniards! Of interest are the pair of channels traversing the tip of Greenland, the upper one called 'Destroit de M. Vorbischer' (Strait of Martin Frobisher). These appear as a consequence of the Zeno hoax of 1558, which put the mythical island of Frisland on most maps of the period. Martin Frobisher (1535-94) sailed across the Atlantic in 1576 to look for the North West Passage: he landed on Greenland but thought it to be the non-existent Frisland shown on his charts. When he sailed on and touched land he thought he had arrived in Greenland when in fact he was at what is now Frobisher Bay on Baffin Island in the Canadian Arctic. Entering the bay he believed he had discovered a strait on Greenland, and even two more voyages (1577 & 1578) did nothing to make him doubt himself. Over a century later this chart was published with his mistake still included.



Frobisher did not have much luck: he also mistook iron pyrite for gold-bearing ore and a narwhal corpse for a unicorn. Fortunately his career as an English privateer was more successful and his service during the Spanish Armada of 1588 earned him a knighthood. *KOEMAN: Mor 1.*

S/N 8709

A fine early sea chart of Japan

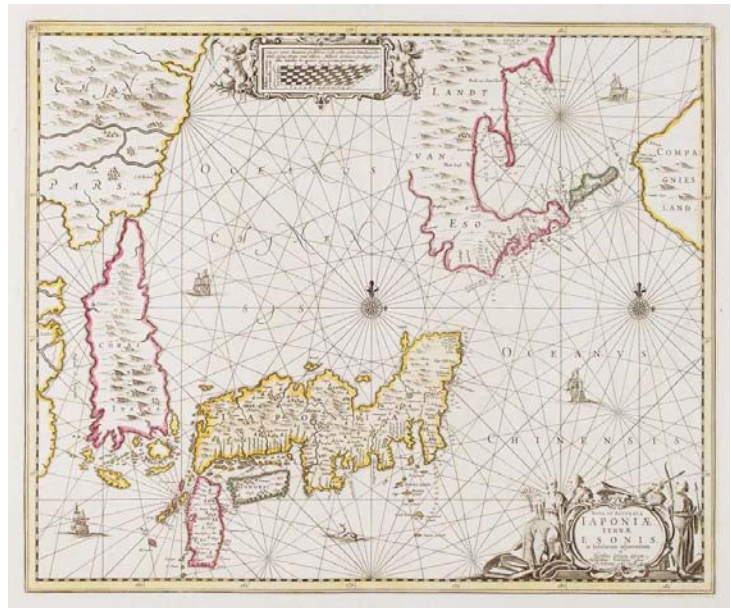
48 JANSSEN, Jan.

Nova et Accurata Iaponiae, Terrae Esonis, ac Insularum adjacentium.
Amsterdam: Schenk & Valk, c.1700. Original colour. 450 x 550mm, wide margins.

£1,800

A re-issue of Jansson's chart of Japan of 1658, with body colour rather than the original outline. The map also shows the 'island' of Korea, and the semi-mythical islands of 'Eso' & 'Companies Land', making the contents more myth than reality.

It is interesting that this map differs markedly from Blaeu's map of 1655. Blaeu had used the cartography of Martino Martini (with Korea back on the mainland), while Jansson preferred the work of Maerten Gerritsz Vries. Jansson had first used his work in a pocket map in 1648: it was very unusual for a publisher to publish important new cartographical information in small format first. *HUBBARD: 30, state ii of ii; WALTER: 57 (for first state). S/N 17524*



Early 18th century chart of the Mediterranean in fine colour

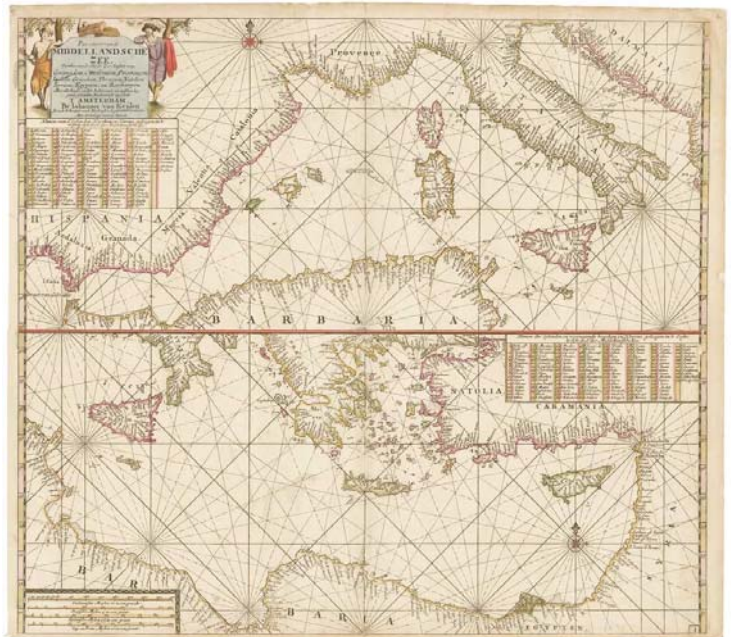
49 KEULEN, Johannes van.

Pas-caart van de Middellandsche Zee, Verthoonende all de Zee-kusten van Granadenm Catalonien, Provençen Italiennm Grickenm Thraçien, Natolien, Syrien, Egypteb, en Barbarien...
Amsterdam: Gerard van Keulen, c.1710. Original colour. 525 x 590mm.

A little loss of image in printed border on right, laid on old canvas.

£1,500

An uncommon sea chart of the Mediterranean, engraved in two sections on one sheet, both with extensive keys. The upper section covers the Western Mediterranean as far east as Corfu, the lower section the eastern Mediterranean east of Sicily. This example is state ii of ii, with the addition of 'Italian Miles' in the scale.



The Van Keulen family dominated the Dutch sea chart market from the 1680s until the mid-19th century.
KOEMAN: Keu 28. S/N 21701

The first accurate chart of the Caspian Sea

50 **DELISLE, Guillaume.**

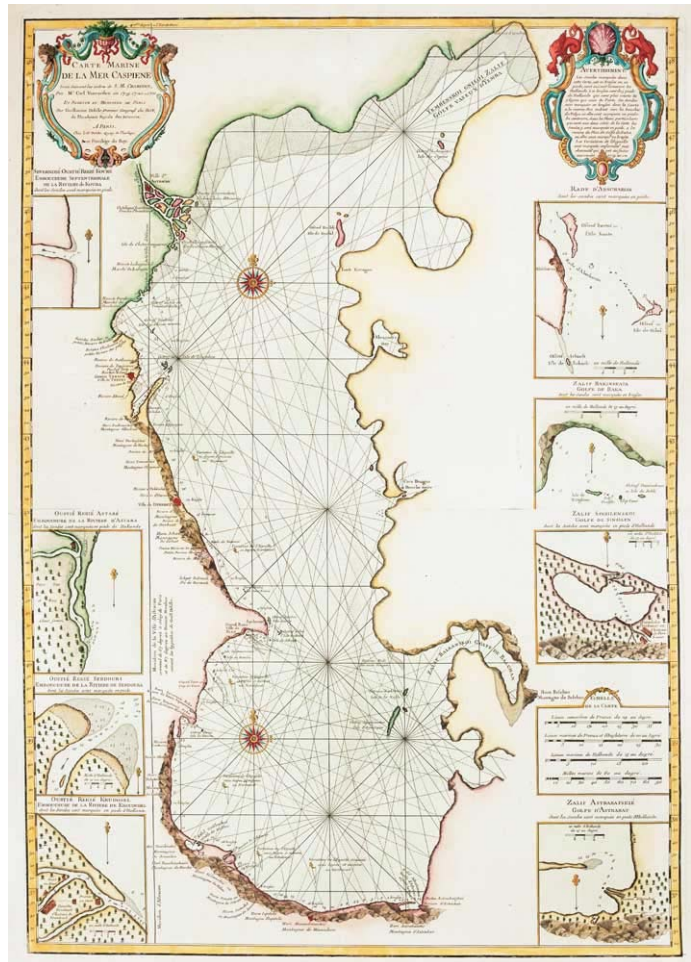
Carte Marine de la Mer Caspiene levée Suivant les Ordres de S.M.Czariene...
Paris, 1721. Coloured. Two sheets conjoined, total 880 x 620mm.

£800

Despite Alexander the Great visiting the Caspian Sea two thousand years earlier, it was Karl van Verden, a Dutchman sailor working for the Russians, who mapped the sea properly for the first time (1719-21).

The two baroque cartouches and eight insets make this a very striking map.

S/N 10995



The Eastern Hemisphere, with an early depiction of Australia

51 **MORTIER, Pierre.**

Partie Orientale du Monde, Qui Contiennent L'Europe, L'Asie, et L'Afrique.
Amsterdam: Covens & Mortier, c.1730. Original colour. 595 x 510mm.

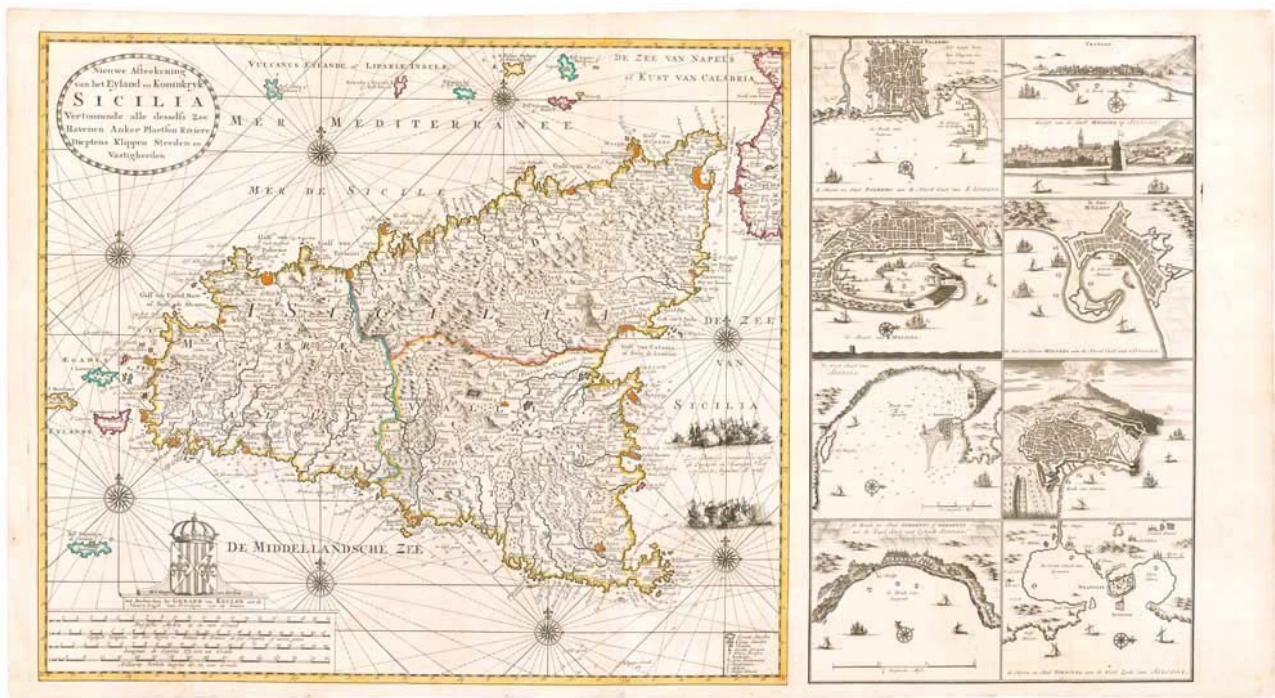
£850

A sea chart on Mercator's Projection, covering Europe, Asia and Africa, with part of Brazil and the known coastline of Australia. Similar gaps in knowledge appear with the partial outline of Spitzbergen, Novaya Zemlya, Jesso (northern Japan) and Kamchatka.

This chart was first published by Pierre Mortier in 1693 (with an accompanying sheet showing the Americas, each with full printed borders, as here).
S/N



A two-sheet map of Sicily with an extra panel of town plans



52 **KEULEN, Gerard van.**

Nieuwe Afteekening van het Eyland en Koninkryk Sicilia Vertoonende all desselfs Zee Havenen Anker Plaetsen Riviere Dieptewns Klippen Steeden en Vastigheeden.

Amsterdam, c.1734. Original outline colour. Two sheets conjoined, total 510 x 905mm.

£3,000

A very fine example of this scarce large sea chart of Sicily (although more map-like than van Keulen's usual output, with the island's interior shown in great detail), printed across two sheets, with the uncommon additional plate with nine plans and profiles of Sicilian ports.

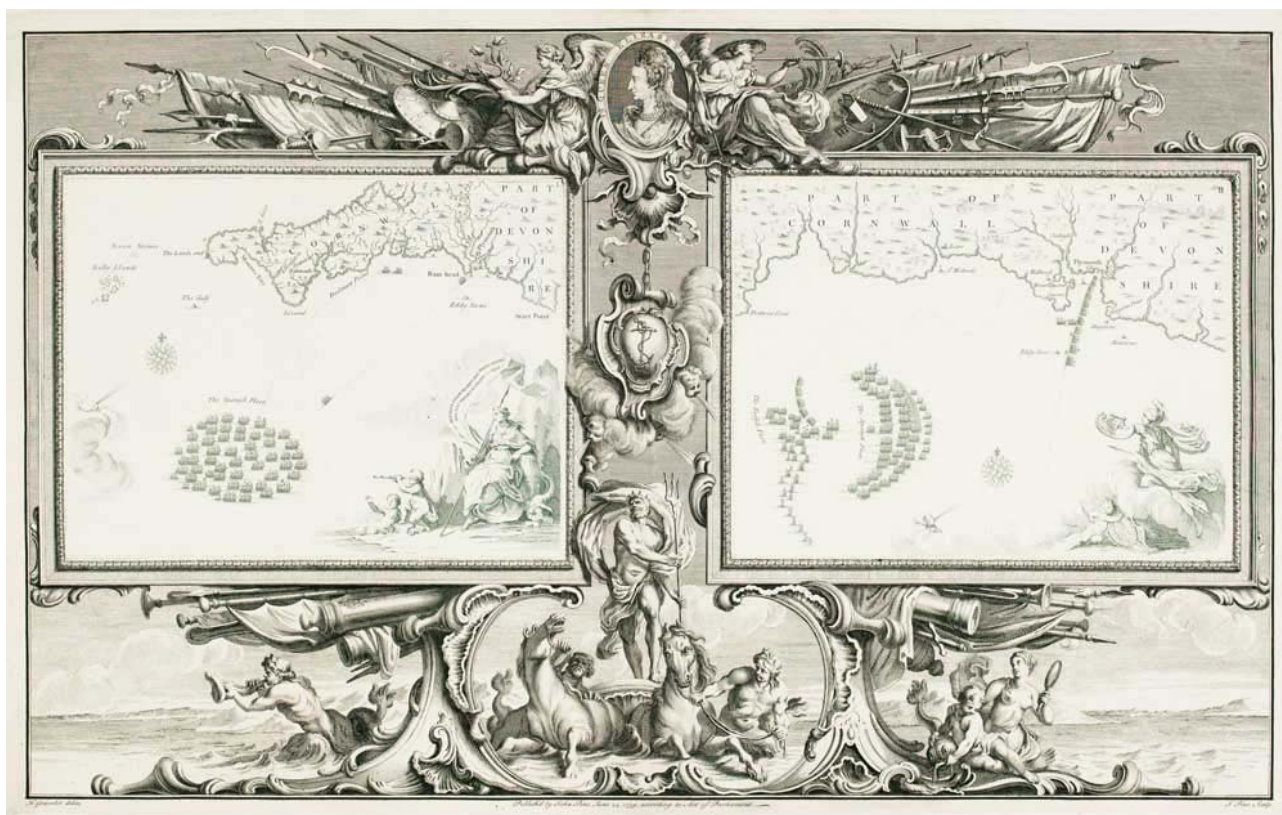
Being such a large chart it is unusual to find examples in such good condition.

S/N 19339



The Spanish Armada

Plates from Pine's 'The Tapestry Hangings of the House of Lords: Representing the several Engagements Between the English and Spanish Fleets', a record of ten tapestries commissioned from the Dutch marine painter Hendrik Cornelisz Vroom by Lord Howard of Effingham in 1591 to commemorate the defeat of the Armada. Unfortunately they were destroyed when the Houses of Parliament burnt down in 1834, leaving Pine's book as the only record. It is lucky that Pine worried that "Time, or Accident, or moths may deface these valuable shadows'. *MCC: 4*.



53 PINE, John.

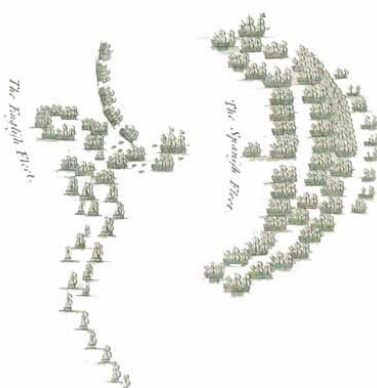
[The Spanish Armada entering the English Channel.]

London, John Pine, 1739. Printed from three plates, outer plate 380 x 610mm.

£800

A pair of sea charts of the English Channel, printed in blue, within a decorative border printed from a third plate. The left plate shows the Spanish Armada of 1588 entering the Channel, blown by a delicately-engraved windhead, watched by two putti and an allegorical figure of Britannia. The right plate shows the Armada in the famous crescent formation, with the English fleet behind them, pushing them up the Channel. In the centre of the decorative border is a portrait of Elizabeth I.

S/N 12114



54 **PINE, John.**

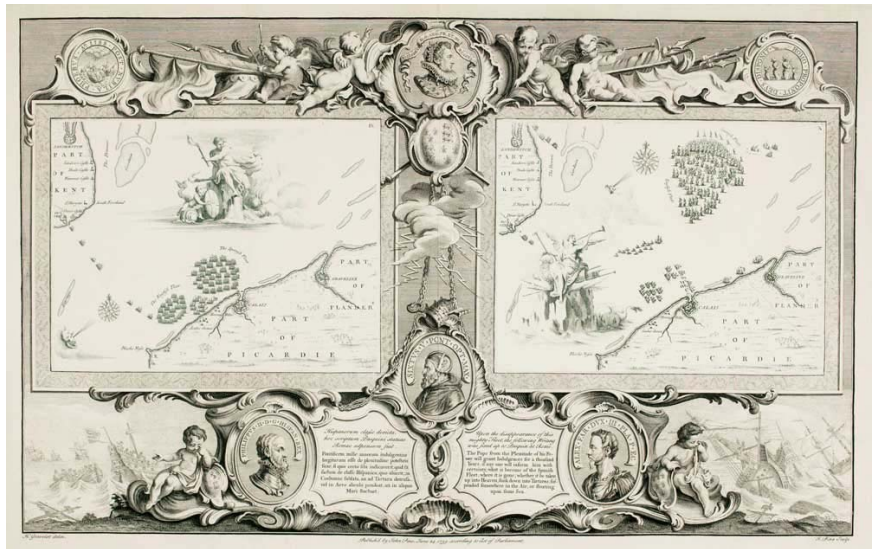
[The English sending the fire-ships in among the Spanish Fleet.]

London, John Pine, 1739.

Printed from three plates, outer plate 380 x 610mm.

£800

A pair of sea charts of the English Channel, printed in blue, within a decorative border printed from a third plate. The left plate shows the Spanish Armada at anchor off Calais, and the eight fire-ships bearing down on them, blown by a delicately-engraved windhead. The right plate shows the Armada, having cut their anchors to escape the fire-ships, fleeing north in disarray. The decorative border has roundel portraits of Elizabeth I, Pope Sixtus V, Phillip II of Spain and Alessandro Farnese, governor of the Spanish Netherlands, and two putti weeping over the loss of life.



A lighter note is struck by the text in Latin and English: 'Upon the disappearance of this mighty Fleet, the following Writing was fixed up to Pasquin at Rome. The Pope from the Plenitude of his Power will grant Indulgences for a thousand Years, if any one will inform him with certainty, what is become of the Spanish Fleet, where it is gone; whether it be taken up into Heaven, sunk down into Tartarus, suspended somewhere in the Air, or floating upon some Sea.'

A lighter note is struck by the text in Latin and English: 'Upon the disappearance of this mighty Fleet, the following Writing was fixed up to Pasquin at Rome. The Pope from the Plenitude of his Power will grant Indulgences for a thousand Years, if any one will inform him with certainty, what is become of the Spanish Fleet, where it is gone; whether it be taken up into Heaven, sunk down into Tartarus, suspended somewhere in the Air, or floating upon some Sea.'

S/N 12117

55 **PINE, John.**

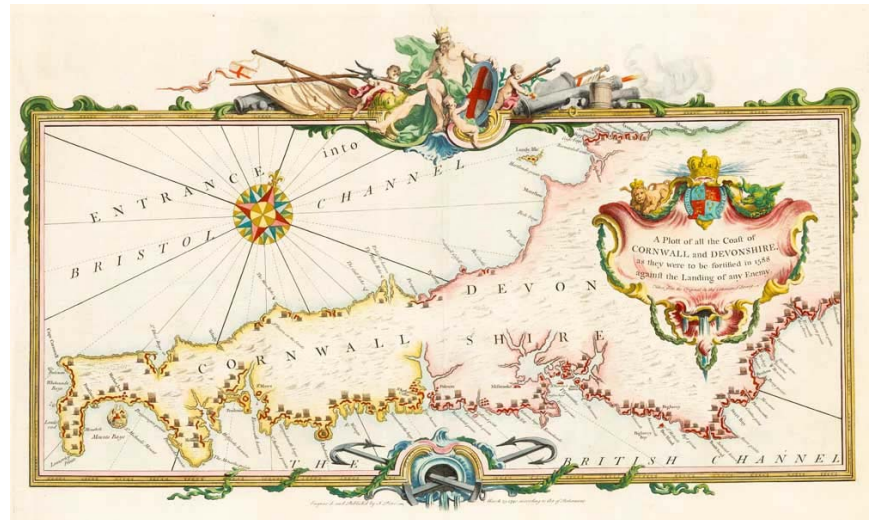
A Plott of all the Coast of Cornwall and Devonshire as they were to be fortified in 1588 against the Landing of any Enemy. Taken from the Original in the Cottonian Library.

London: John Pine, 1740.

Coloured. 400 x 670mm.

£1,000

A map of Devon and Cornwall marking the coastal defences prepared for the arrival of the Spanish Armada in 1588. The frame-like engraved border features a figure of Neptune and naval emblems. It was copied from a five-foot long manuscript map in the Cotton Library. However the plate was not ready for the first edition of 1739, so it does not appear in early examples of the book.



The Cottonian was the collection of manuscripts belonging to Sir Robert Bruce Cotton (1571-1631), famed for once holding the only extant copy of 'Beowulf'. In 1702 the collection was donated to the country, later becoming one of the foundation collections of the British Library.

S/N 19838

Fine sea chart of the Pacific, with California as an Island

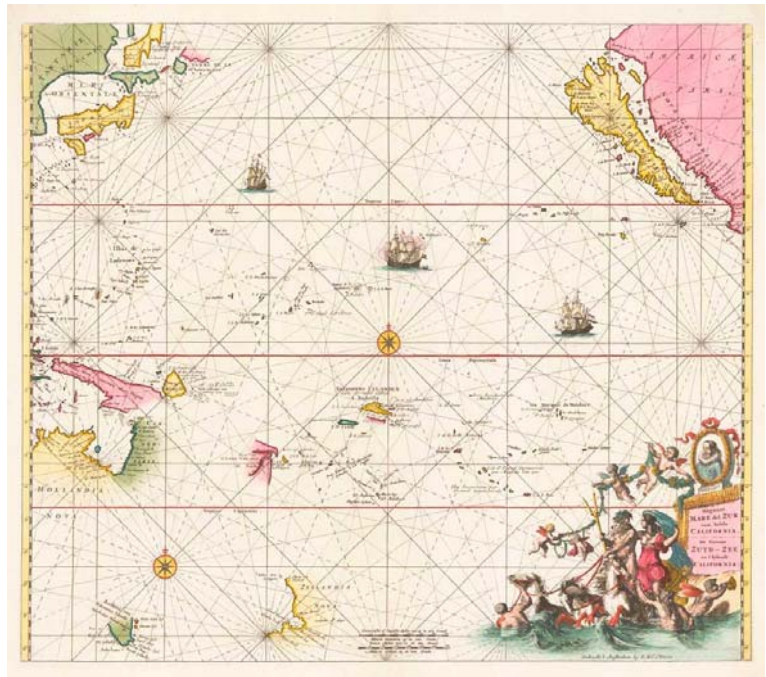
56 DE WIT, Frederick.

Magnum Mare del Zur cum Insula California.

Amsterdam: R. & J. Ottens, 1745.
Coloured. 500 x 550mm.

£2,300

A sea chart of the Pacific, filled with some of the most famous cartographic misconceptions. California is an island; the northern coastline of Australia is shown, joined by the Cape York Peninsula to New Guinea; Tasmania is a long way away from any other coastline; the partial coastline of New Zealand is marked; and to the north of Japan are both 'Ezo' and 'Compagnies lant', semi-mythical islands. A highly decorative title cartouche fills the bottom right corner, depicting Neptune in a chariot and a medallion portrait of Magellan.



This chart was first published in the 'Orbis Maritimus ofte Zee Atlas' in 1675, an atlas described by Koeman as "intended for use at sea and not only for the consultation on shore". Louis Renard made small updates to the plate in 1715 (for example altering the shape of Tasmania). In the upper right the Ottens brothers have added the coastline of Tartary and changed the shapes of Japan and Ezo; and in the central Pacific added the Solomon Islands and 'T. Land van H. Geest', Espiritu Santo. *McLAUGHLIN: 226.*
S/N 20420

Early English chart of the environs of Chesapeake Bay

57 THORNTON, John.

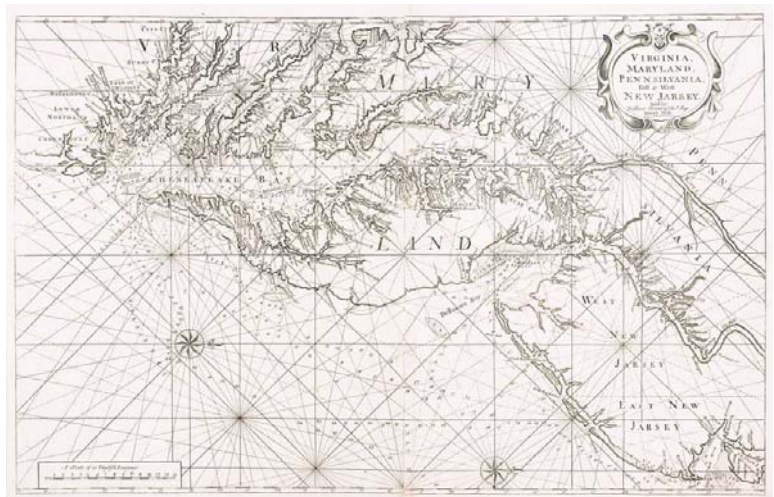
Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, East & West New Jersey.

London: W. & J. Mount and T. Page, 1748. Two sheets conjoined, total 510 x 800mm.

A good impression.

£3,800

A large chart of the coasts around Chesapeake Bay, orientated with north to the right, showing from Staten Island south to Cape Henry, marking Philadelphia and Baltimore. It was drawn



by John Thornton after the chart by Augustine Herman, with additions from other sources.

Herman (c.1621-1686), a Bohemian cartographer, worked for Cecil Calvert (1605-75), 2nd Baron Baltimore, the first Proprietor of the Province of Maryland. As a reward he was allowed to establish a plantation, 'Bohemian Manor', now Chesapeake City, Maryland, shown on this chart.

Thorton's version was first published in the 1689 edition of 'The English Pilot. The Fourth Book Describing The West India Navigation', the first sea atlas of America containing charts only from English sources. Mount and Page had this new plate engraved in 1742. *See BURDEN: 667.*

S/N 15467

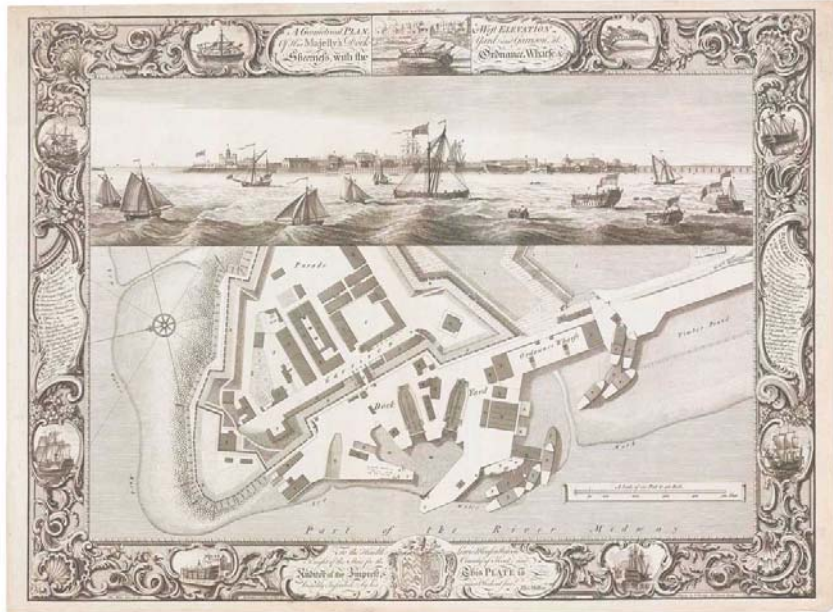
Fine plan of the naval dockyard at Sheerness, Kent

58 MILTON, Thomas.

A Geometrical Plan, & West Elevation of His Majesty's Dock-Yard and Garrison, at Sheerness; with the Ordnance Wharf &c. London, 1755. 495 x 660mm.

£750

A plan and prospect of the famous naval dockyard, finely engraved by P.C.Canot after Milton, both with a 24-point key. Around the whole is a rococo frame-like border containing vignette scenes of the works of the dockyard, drawn by John Clevely, a shipwright whose sons John and James Clevely are famous for their painting of the death of Captain Cook.



Sheerness Naval Dockyard was founded by Samuel Pepys in 1663 to improve the defences on the eastern coast of England, at a time the Dutch were a threat. Indeed the Dutch admiral De Ruyter actually occupied the town of Sheerness briefly in 1667. Consequently the defences were constantly improved, including a remodel by John Rennie, opened in 1823.

S/N 8492

A pre-Cook chart of the South Pacific

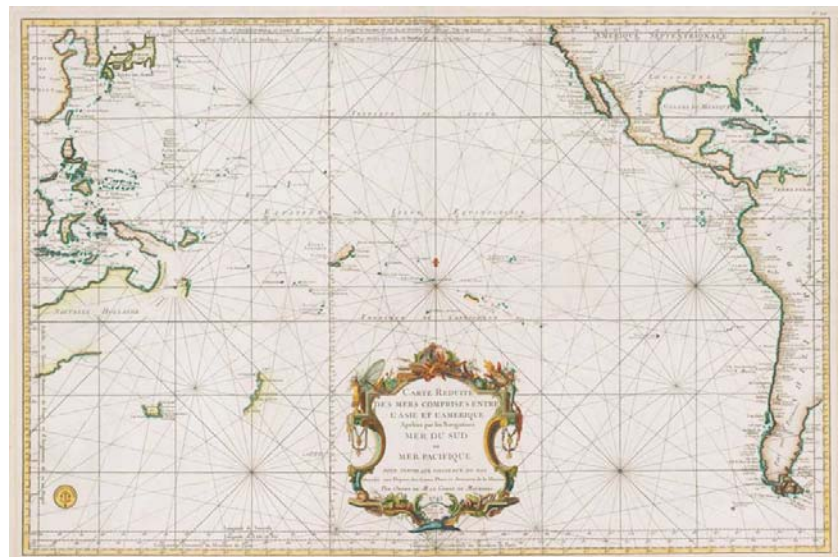
59 Dépôt des Cartes et Plans de la Marine.

Carte Reduite Des Mers Comprises Entre l'Asie et l'Amerique Apelées par les Navigateurs. Mer du Sud ou Mer Pacifique..

Paris, 1742-56. Coloured. 590 x 830mm.

£1,400

A large and detailed chart of the South Pacific, originally published in 1742 but here updated to 1756. Published nearly 15 years before Cook's first circumnavigation, it only shows partial coastlines for Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand. It also omits Hawaii, discovered by Cook in 1778, during his Third and last voyage around the world. The chart is decorated with a fine rococo cartouche.



S/N 16921

18th century separate-issue plan of La Rochelle

60 **BEURAIN, Jean de.**

Carte Topographique des Environs de La Rochelle.

Paris, Jean Chevalier de Beurain, 1758. 510 x 605mm.

£700

A very detailed chart of La Rochelle, also mapping the land in the environs. La Rochelle importance as a sea port made it a possible target for the British during the Seven Years' War (1756-63), and Beurain was commissioned to map the area to aid its defence.

S/N 19576



18th century chart showing the mythical archipelago of Florida

e61 **BELLIN, Jacques-Nicolas.**

Carte Reduite des Costes de la Louisiane et de la Floride . . . MDCCLXIV.

Paris: Dépôt des Cartes, Plans et Journeaux de la Marine, 1764. Coloured. 600 x 870mm.

£3,500

A large chart of the coasts of Louisiana and Florida, with an inset of the Mississippi delta. Florida is depicted as an archipelago rather than a peninsula, probably a confusion of the Everglades.

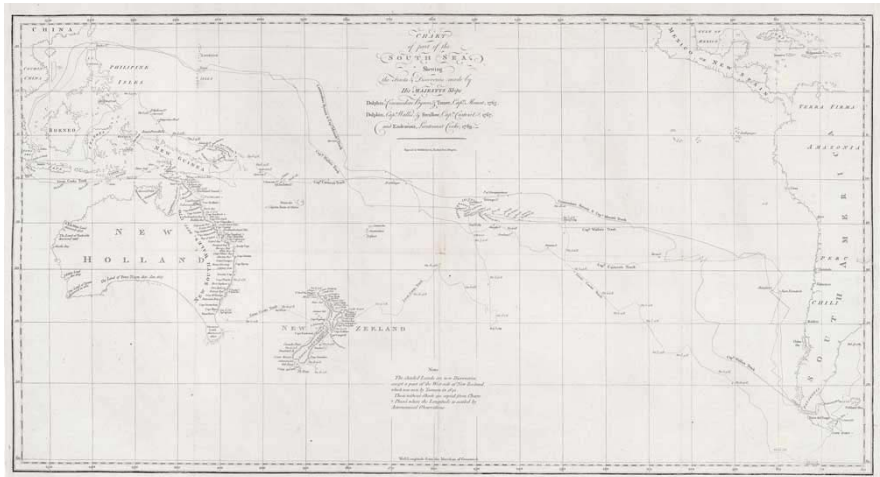
It was issued in "Neptune americano-septentrional", published by the Dépôt General de la Marine, the official French Government agency of nautical charts.

S/N 21513



Cook's chart of the South Pacific from his First Voyage

- 62 **COOK, Captain James.**
Chart of part of the South Sea,
Shewing the Tracts and
Discoveries made by His
Majesty's Ships, Dolphin,
Commodore Byron, & Tamer,
Capt.n Mouat, 1765. Dolphin,
Capt.n Wallis, & Swallow,
Capt.n Carteret, 1767, and
Endeavour, Lieutenant Cooke,
1769.
London: Strachan & Cadell,
1773. 370 x 655mm.
Binding folds flattened.



£1,400

First edition Cook's chart of the South Pacific, engraved by William Whitchurch for the Official Account of Cook's First Voyage, which appeared in Hawkesworth's 'An Account of the Voyages... For making Discoveries in the Southern Hemisphere'. Cook's route across the South Pacific from Cape Horn to New Zealand and Australia is marked.

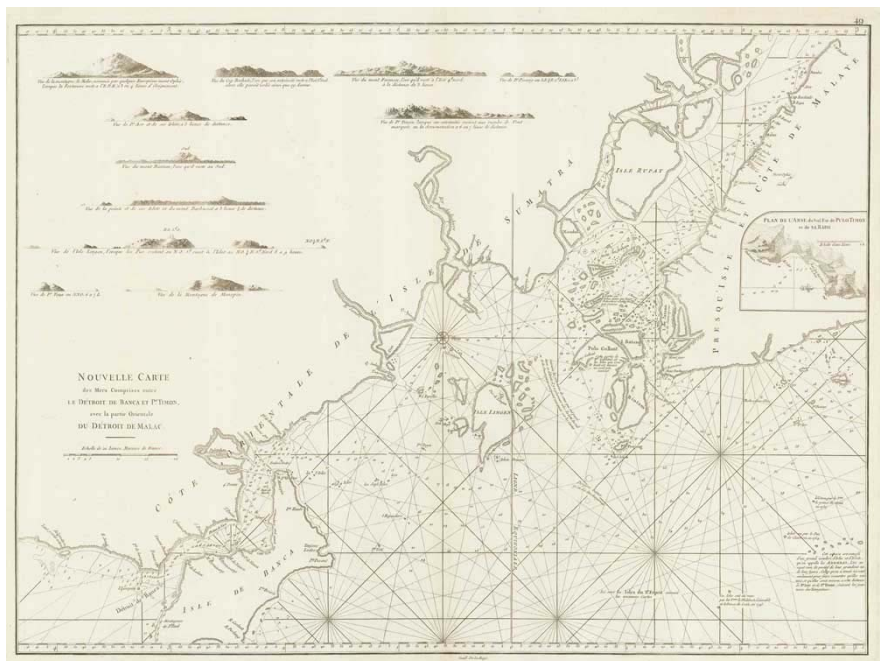
S/N 20839

An important sea chart of the environs of Singapore

- 63 **APRÈS DE
MANNEVILLETTE, Jean
Baptiste d'.**
Nouvelle Carte des Mers
Comprises entre le Détroit de
Banca et P.o Timon, avec la
partie Orientale du Détroit de
Malac.
Paris, c.1775. 515 x 680mm.

£1,200

A sea chart, orientated with north to the right, showing the environs of Singapore, showing the Malacca strait, part of the north coast of Sumatra and the island Bangka. Singapore appears as 'I. de Jatana ou de Saincapour'. Part of Galang ('Pulo Gallant') is marked as unknown.



From the enlarged edition of Mannevillette's 'Le Neptune Oriental', his guide for sailing to the East Indies, based on his own experience and other captains of the Compagnie des Indes.

S/N 19834

An important sea chart of the environs of Hong Kong and Macao

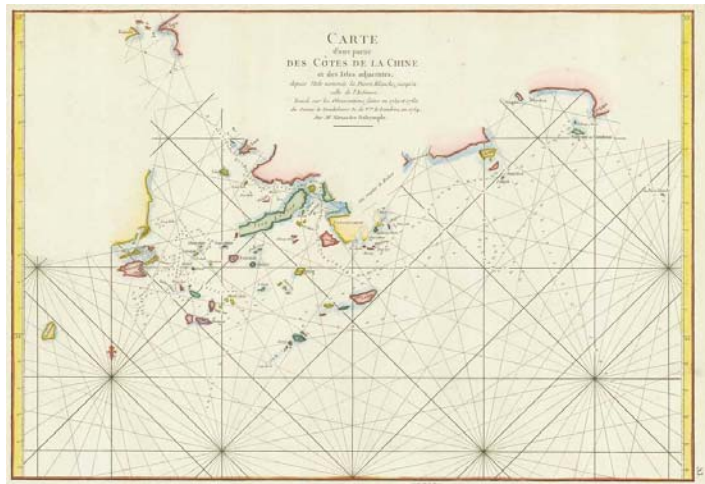
64 APRÈS DE MANNEVILLETTE, Jean Baptiste d'.

Carte d'une partie des Côtes de la Chine et des Isles adjacentes, depuis l'Isle nommée la Pierre Blanche, jusqu'a celle de l'Artimon. Tracée sur les Observations faites en 1759 et 1760, du Senau le Goudelours & du V.au de Londres, en 1754; Par Mr Alexandre Dalrymple.

Paris, c.1775. Coloured. 350 x 500mm.

£2,200

An early sea chart of the mouth of the Pearl River and Hong Kong, although with more blank areas than verified detail. Macao and Lantao are both marked, and Hong Kong appears as 'Fanchin Chow' but incomplete, with doubt about whether it was an island.



From the enlarged edition of Mannevillette's 'Le Neptune Oriental', his guide for sailing to the East Indies, based on his own experience and other captains of the Compagnie des Indes.

S/N 21200

18th century map of the North Pacific

65 BUACHE, Philippe.

Carte des Nouvelles Découvertes au Nord de la Mer Du Sud, Tant à l'Est de la Sibérie et du Kamtchatka, Qu'à l'Ouest de la Nouvelle France.

Venice: Francesco Santini, 1776. Original outline colour. 470 x 650mm.

£850

A Venetian edition of the infamous map of the North Pacific that introduced the 'Mer de l'Ouest' to cartography. It was compiled by Buache from the work of Joseph Delisle, showing the coasts of Asia south to Japan and America to Yucatan. While it shows some important discoveries by the Russians on the Asian side of the Bering Strait, it also included the supposed discoveries of Admiral de Fonte and Juan de Fuca, including a vast inland sea, the 'Mer de L'Ouest', in



Canada and a waterway stretching from the Pacific almost to Baffin's Bay.

Copied extensively by other French mapmakers, the myth was finally disproved by English explorers James Cook & George Vancouver.

Delisle spent much of his career in Russia, producing the 'Atlas Russicus' (the first Russian atlas) with Ivan Kyrilov and founding the 'Academy of Sciences of St Petersburg'. He returned to Paris in 1747 with a large map collection, including (unfortunately for the reputation of French cartography) the manuscript of this map of the north Pacific, which he presented to a public assembly of the French Academy of Sciences in 1750.

TOOLEY: French Mapping of America (MCC 33), Item 103.

S/N 18579

18th century chart of the West Indies

- 66 **BELLIN, Jacques-Nicolas.**
 Carte Reduite du Golphe de
 Mexique et des Isles de
 L'Amérique. Dressée par Bellin
 en 1749.
*Paris: Dépôt des Cartes, Plans
 et Journeaux de la Marine,*
c.1780. Coloured. 580 x
825mm.

£2,000

A large and detailed chart of the
 Gulf of Mexico and the
 Caribbean islands, showing
 from Savannah in Georgia
 south to the mouth of the
 Orinoco River. There is an

unusual depiction of Florida, showing it as an archipelago rather than a peninsula. In the Gulf is the mythical island of Bermeja, first mentioned by Alonso de Santa Cruz in 1539 and still marked on maps in the 20th century; its disappearance has led to a theory that the CIA blew it up to alter Mexico's economic zone.

First issued by Bellin in 1749, this is the updated third edition, issued in the "Neptune americano-septentrional" by the Dépôt General de la Marine, the official French Government agency of nautical charts.
 S/N 21514



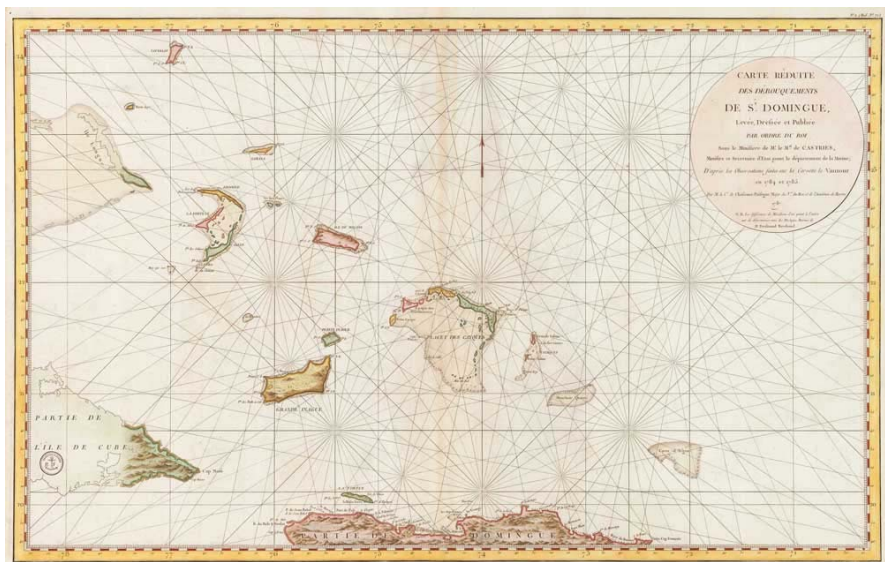
An 18th century sea chart of the Turks and Caicos Islands

- 67 **Dépôt des Cartes et Plans
 de la Marine.**
 Carte Réduite des
 débouquements de St.
 Domingue...
*Paris: Dépôt des Cartes et
 Plans de la Marine, 1787.*
Coloured. 600 x 930mm.

£750

Despite the title, this double-
 page sea-chart is centred on the
 Turks and Caicos Islands,
 showing only the with rhumb
 lines, showing only the
 northern coastline of Santo
 Domingo as well as the Lower
 Bahamas, eastern parts of Cuba
 and Jamaica, and the western
 end of Puerto Rico.

S/N 17863



An important proof state sea-chart of the Canton River

68 **GUIGNES, Chretien-Louis de.**

Carte de l'entree de Macao avec la route des vaisseaux pour se rendre à Waupum et celle des bateaux du pays pour aller par l'interieur à Guantum Latitude de Macao 22 12 44. Longitude a l'Est de Paris 111 5.

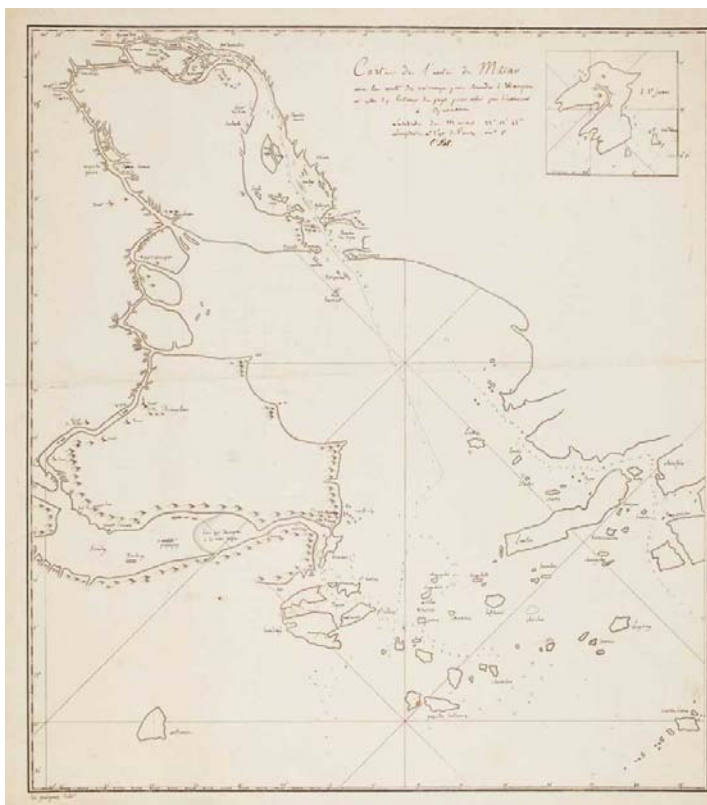
Signed bottom left, on paper watermarked 'D & C Blaeuw IV'. Sheet 510 x 470mm.

Old ink mss on the reverse reads '5 cartes manuscrites dresseés par Mr. Deguidnes fils lors de son voyage de Brest à Macao en 1784 jointes au journal de son voyage. (Observations)'.

£6,500

The original pre-publication working proof example with manuscript corrections and annotations used for De Guignes 'Voyages a Peking, Manille et l'Ile de France, faits dans l'intervalle des années 1784 'a 1801...!', published in Paris 1808. It contained six maps, of which this is the most important, showing Macao, Lantau and part of Hong Kong, although unnamed.

S/N 11987



Large chart of the Channel Islands

69 **DE LA ROCHETTE, Louis Stanislas d'Arcy.**

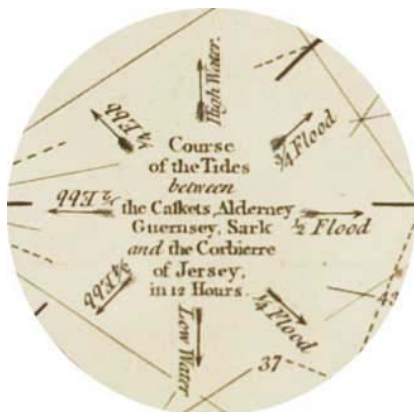
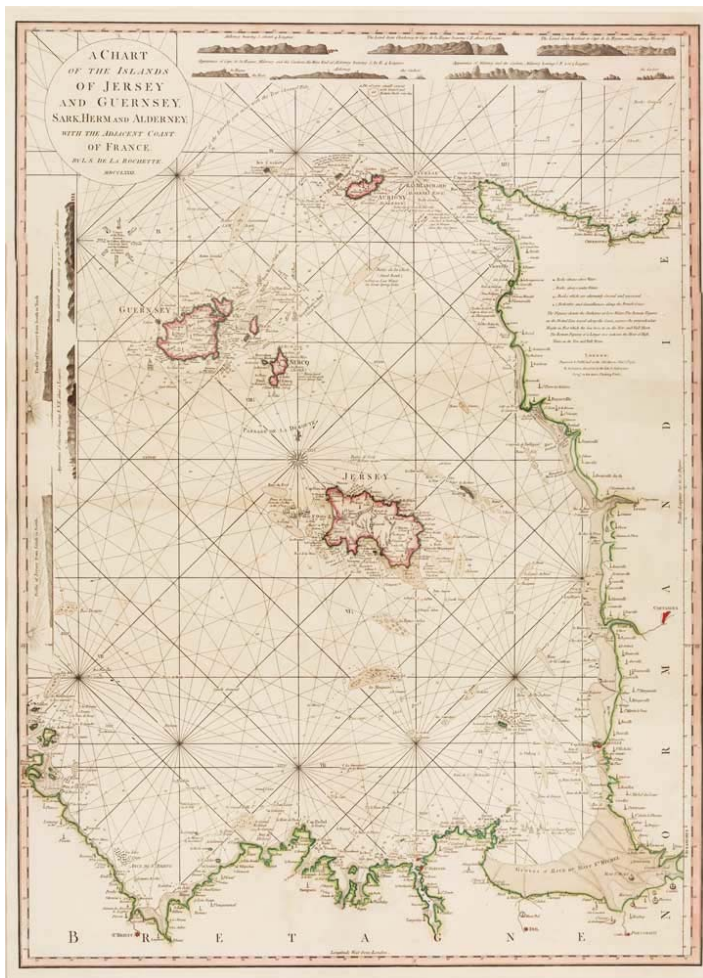
A Chart of the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey, Sark, Herm and Alderney, with the Adjacent Coast of France.

London, William Faden, 1781-94. Original colour. 720 x 530mm.

£500

A very detailed chart of the Channel Islands, also showing Cherbourg, Mont St Michel & St Malo, with coastal profiles of the main islands. Although the engraved date is 1781 the map is printed on high-quality Whatman paper watermarked 1794.

S/N 16635



Uncommon chart of Bermuda

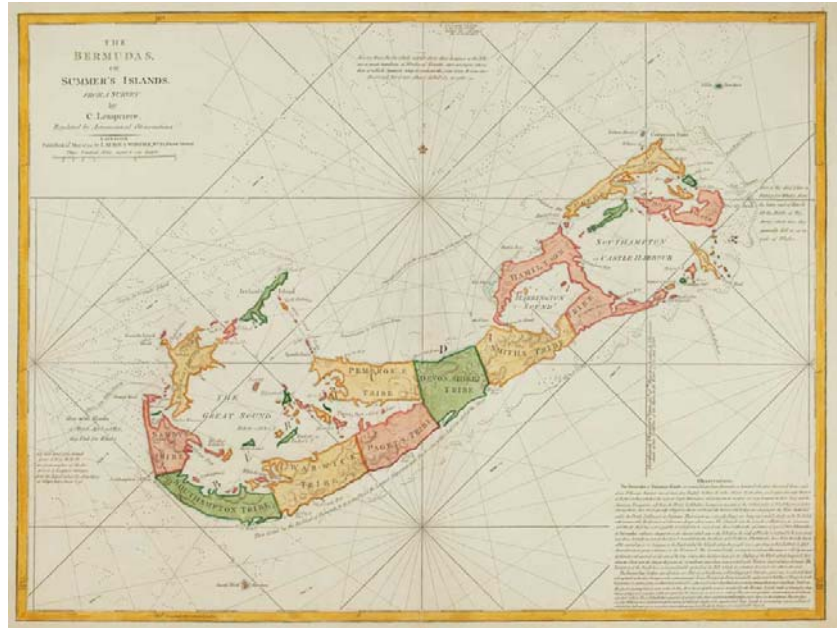
70 LEMPRIERE, Clement.

The Bermudas, or Summer's Islands.
From a Survey by C. Lempriere.
Regulated by Astronomical
Observations.

London: Laurie & Whittle, 1794.
Coloured. 490 x 630mm.
Split in lower centre fold.

£1,600

A large chart of Bermuda, divided into tribes and with the towns and defences marked. Around the island are the sea routes from one part of the island to another, and notes, for example, 'Here is the chief place of Fishing for Whales'.



Lempriere's survey of Bermuda, first published in 1738 by Lempriere & engraver W.H. Toms, was a considerable advance on existing maps, many of which were still based on Speed's map of a century earlier. The lifetime of this survey was also excessive: this plate was first published by Sayer in 1775, before being acquired by Laurie & Whittle in 1797; Richard Holmes Laurie published an edition in 1826!
S/N 14801

An early plan for the West India Docks

71 WYATT, Samuel.

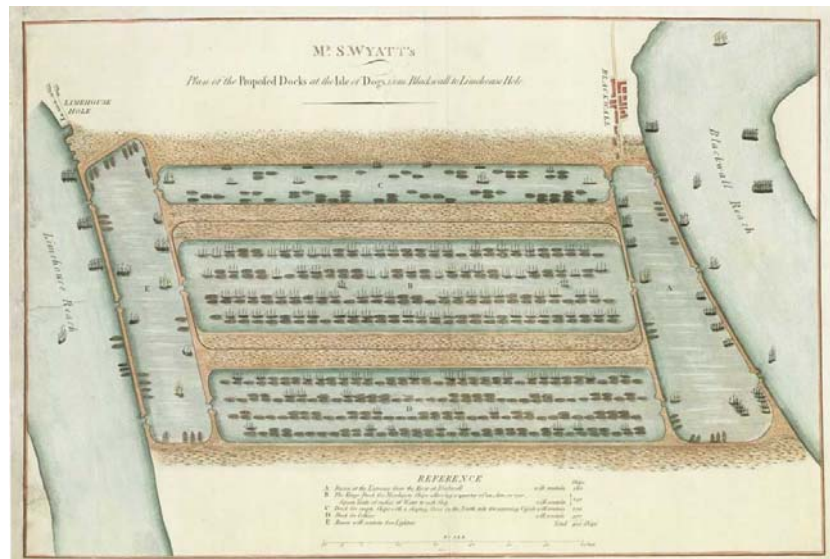
Mr S Wyatt's Plan of the Proposed
Docks at the Isle of Dogs, from
Blackwell Hole.

London, 1796. Coloured. Sheet 390 x
550mm.

Some restoration, with mss fill.

£450

A plan for a set of three parallel docks across the north end of the Isle of Dogs, submitted by Samuel Wyatt. The three docks, surrounded by warehouses, would have helped stamp out the huge amount of theft and smuggling occurring in the riverside moorings.



Engraved by John Cary for the 'Report from the Committee appointed to enquire into the best Mode of Providing sufficient Accommodation for the increased Trade and Shipping of the Port of London'.
S/N 21551

The 19th Century

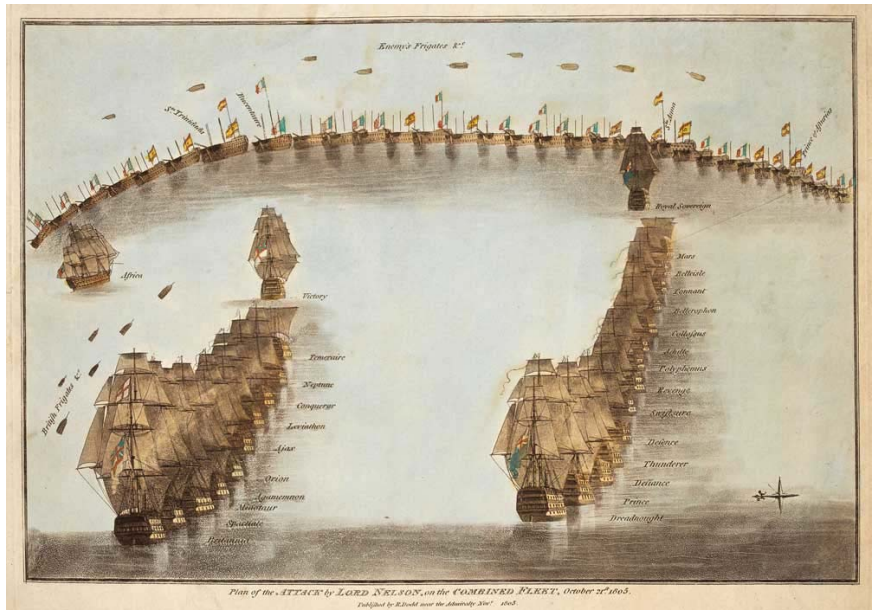
A broadsheet plan of the Battle of Trafalgar

72 **DODD, Robert.**
Plan of the Attack by Lord Nelson, on the Combined Fleet, October 21st 1805.
London: Robert Dodd, 1805.
Coloured aquatint. 265 x 365mm.

£2,000

A broadsheet print, showing the first moments of the Battle of Trafalgar (21 October 1805), with the British fleet under Admiral Lord Horatio Nelson splitting into two columns to break the crescent formation of the Franco-Spanish fleet.

Robert Dodd (1748-1815), one of the leading marine painters of the day, published this broadsheet less than a month after the battle, with a letterpress text underneath, not present in this example. NATIONAL MARITIME MUSEUM: PAF4741. S/N 20466



Broadsheet plan of Nelson's victory at the Battle of the Nile

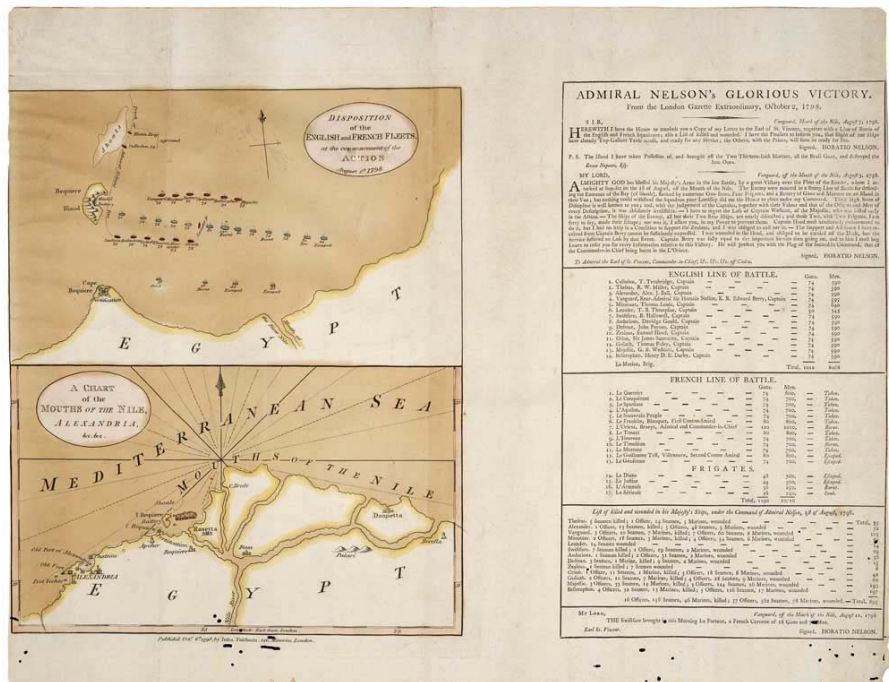
73 **FAIRBURN, John.**
Disposition of the English and French Fleets at the Commencement of the Action August 1st 1798. A Chart of the Mouths of the Niles, Alexandria, &c. &c.

London: Fairburn, 1798.
Engraved map with original body colour, with letterpress text. Sheet 395 x 505mm.

Slightly trimmed into maps on left, colour oxidised, a few worm holes, some pencil mss.

£2,000

A very scarce broadsheet celebrating the victory that gave Britain's navy undisputed control of south European waters during the Napoleonic Wars. The upper panel shows how the British swooped down on the French fleet anchored in Abukir Bay; the lower shows the position of the bay in relation to the Nile Delta and Alexandria. To the right is letterpress text copying Nelson's dispatches to Admiral John Jervis, Commander of the Mediterranean Fleet, as published in the London Gazette, a list of ships of both sides and the casualties of the British.



Broadsheets such as these were the published to inform the general public about important events, sold in bookshops & stationers. Issued as loose sheets they were difficult to store, so surviving examples are rare S/N 20467

Dumont D'Urville in the ice of Antarctica

74 MOREL-FATIO, Antoine Léon.

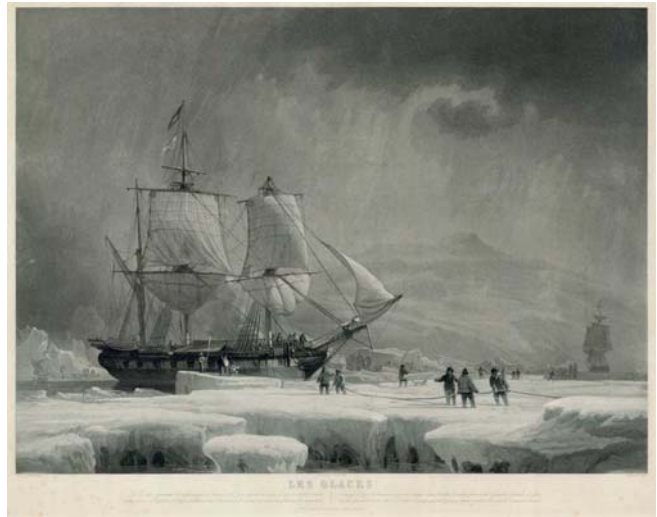
Les Glaces. Les Corvettes l'Astrolabe & la Zélée parties de France en 1837, pour exécuter un voyage de circumnavigation sous le commandement du Capitaine de Vaisseau Dumont D'Urville.

Paris: François Delarue, c.1855. Aquatint. 530 x 670mm.

Some minor spotting and faint surface abrasion.

£900

A scene from Jules Dumont D'Urville's expedition to the Antarctic to find the South Magnetic Pole (1837-40). It shows some of the crew on the pack ice trying to free one of the corvettes. Once free the ships turned north to give his men a respite from the cold, making another attempt in 1840.



Morel-Fatio (1810-71) was made 'peintre officiel de la Marine' (Painter of the Fleet) in 1853.
S/N 18307

The laying of the transatlantic cable from the Great Eastern

75 BACON, George Washington.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

London: Bacon & Co., 1865. Letterpress broadside with colour-printed wood engravings. Sheet 810 x 550mm.

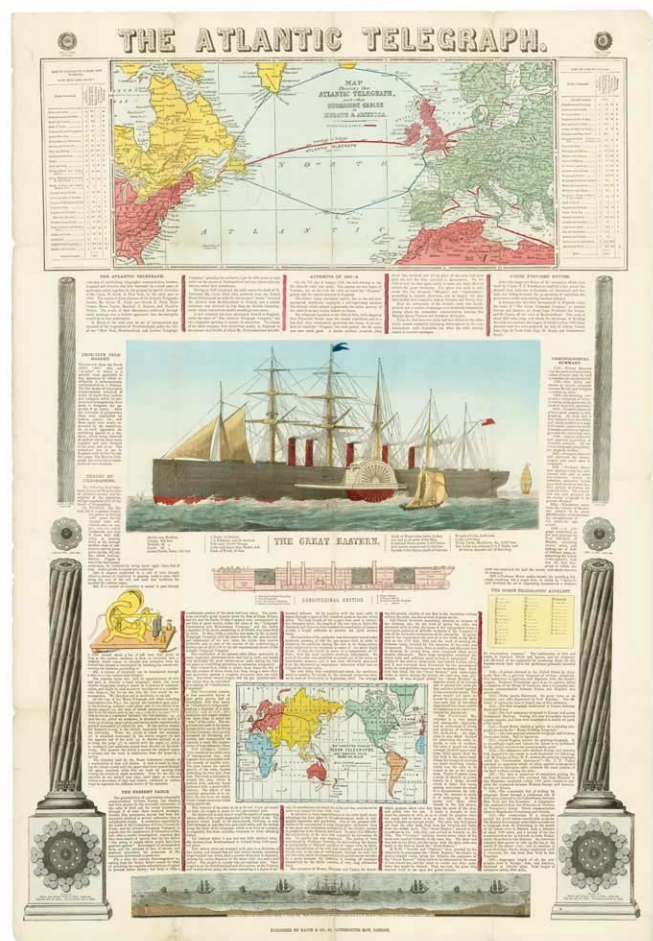
Minor repairs to folds and edges.

£2,500

A rare and important broadside published during the attempt to lay a new transatlantic telegraph cable, after the first laid in 1858, lasted only a month before failing. As well as an extensive descriptive text there: maps of the positions of cables around Europe and the North Atlantic and the proposed cables around the world; a view of S.S. Great Eastern, Isambard Kingdom Brunel's mammoth sailing steam ship, which had just been converted for cable-laying, with a cross-section; illustrations of the composition of the different cables and a Morse Telegraph instrument; and a cross-section of the Atlantic with the depths marked.

This broadside was published just before the failure of the attempt: captained by Sir James Anderson, the Great Eastern had laid a thousand miles of cable when the cable snapped and the end was lost. The attempt was abandoned, but the following year the ship returned and, after 'fishing' with grappling hooks for weeks, the cable was recovered and spliced. The repaired cable reached Newfoundland in September 1866. This broadside was republished during the second attempt, with the Atlantic cross-section at the bottom reduced in size to accommodate the description of the failure of the previous year.

S/N 18296



A 19th century view of the harbour of Boston frozen over



76 **Anonymous.**

The Cunard Royal Mail Steamship Britannia (John Hewitt, Commander). As she appeared leaving her dock at East Boston February 3d. 1844 bound from Boston to Liverpool.

Boston: Cunard Steamship Company, 1876. Tinted lithograph finished with hand colour. Sheet 550 x 710mm.

£1,500

The second edition of this uncommon view of Boston harbour icebound, first published in 1844, showing the people of the city standing on the ice watching the 'Britannia' escaping.

In January 1844 a severe cold snap caused Boston Harbour to freeze over, a rare occurrence. According to the title the local merchants paid for a canal to be cut through ice seven miles long, allowing this paddle steamer to leave. Although the print was published to celebrate the achievement, it backfired as it showed the harbour could be put out of action, unlike New York.

S/N 19265

A locally-produced print of a yacht race in New South Wales

77 **FICHER, Otto.**

The First Intercolonial Yacht Race. January 15th 1887. Supplement to the "Illustrated Sydney News." February 1887.

Sydney: Gibbs, Shallard & Co, 1887.

Chromolithograph, sheet 390 x 530mm.

Tear in title area repaired.

£550

An ocean race between three yachts, the Waitangi (for New South Wales, despite the New Zealand name), Janet (Victoria) and Magic (also NSW), in the order they completed the race. In the background are the cliffs of Botany Head.

S/N 21206



A plan for expanding the Legal Quays of London

- 78 **DANCE, George.**
Proposed Improvement
of the Legal Quays and
Parts Adjacent.
London: Hansard,
1800. Original colour.
565 x 930mm.

£750

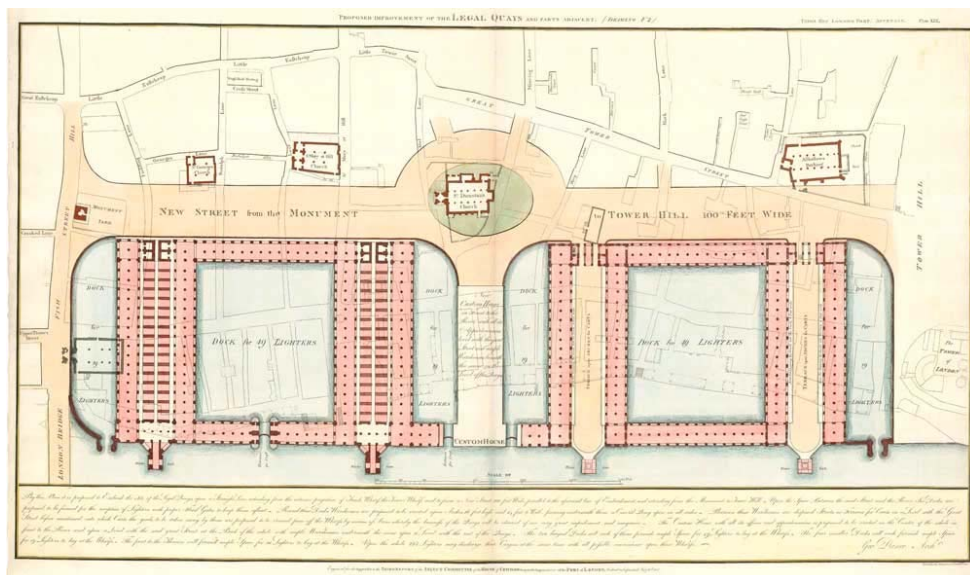
A plan of the Thames
riverside between
London Bridge and the
Tower of London, with
proposed new docks
covering as far back as
the Monument, St

Dunstan's Church and All Hallows Barking, with a 100-foot wide new road linking Fish Street and Tower Hill.

Since 1559, the second year of the reign of Elizabeth I, it was illegal to import or export goods from anywhere but 'Legal Quays', to enable easy oversight of customs revenue. There were 20 in London, all situated between the Tower and London Bridge (the limit of sea traffic) but these were getting badly congested: in 1800, the year of publication of this map, it was estimated that 1,775 ships were trying to moor in a space with capacity for only 545. The delays this caused made the ships easy targets for crime, including both theft and smuggling, resulting in a parliamentary search for a solution.

This plan for redevelopment of the original quays was the work of George Dance the younger (1741-1825), who had already rebuilt many of the existing quays in the previous decade. However it was decided to invest in the building of the new West and East India Docks downstream.

S/N 18760



A Georgian sea chart of Spithead

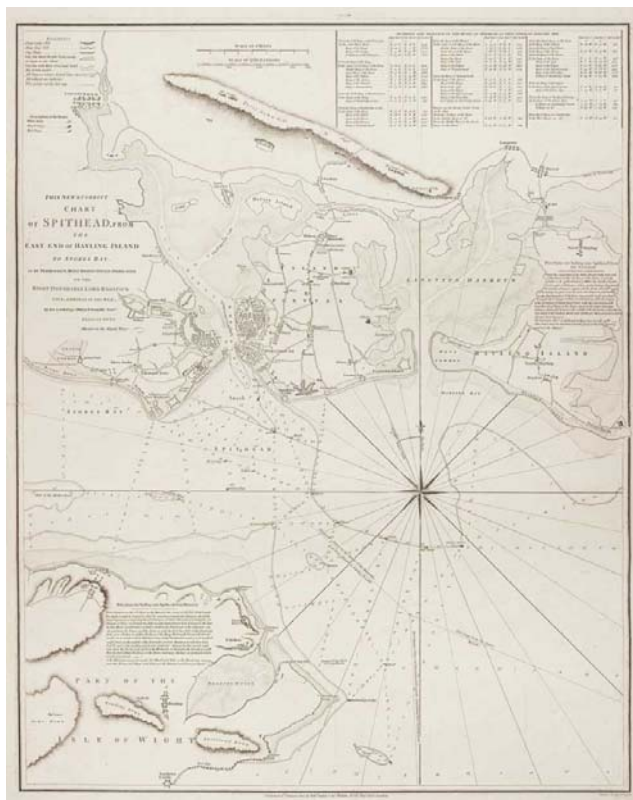
- 79 **OWEN, Francis.**
This New & Correct Chart of Spithead, from the
East End of Hayling Island to Stokes Bay, is by
Permission, Most Respectfully Dedicated to the
Right Honorable Lord Radstock, Vice Admiral of
the Red, by his Lordships Obligated humble Serv.t
Francis Owen, Master int he Royal Navy.
London: Robert Laurie & James Whittle, 1801. 760
x 615mm.

Splits in centre fold margins reinforced.

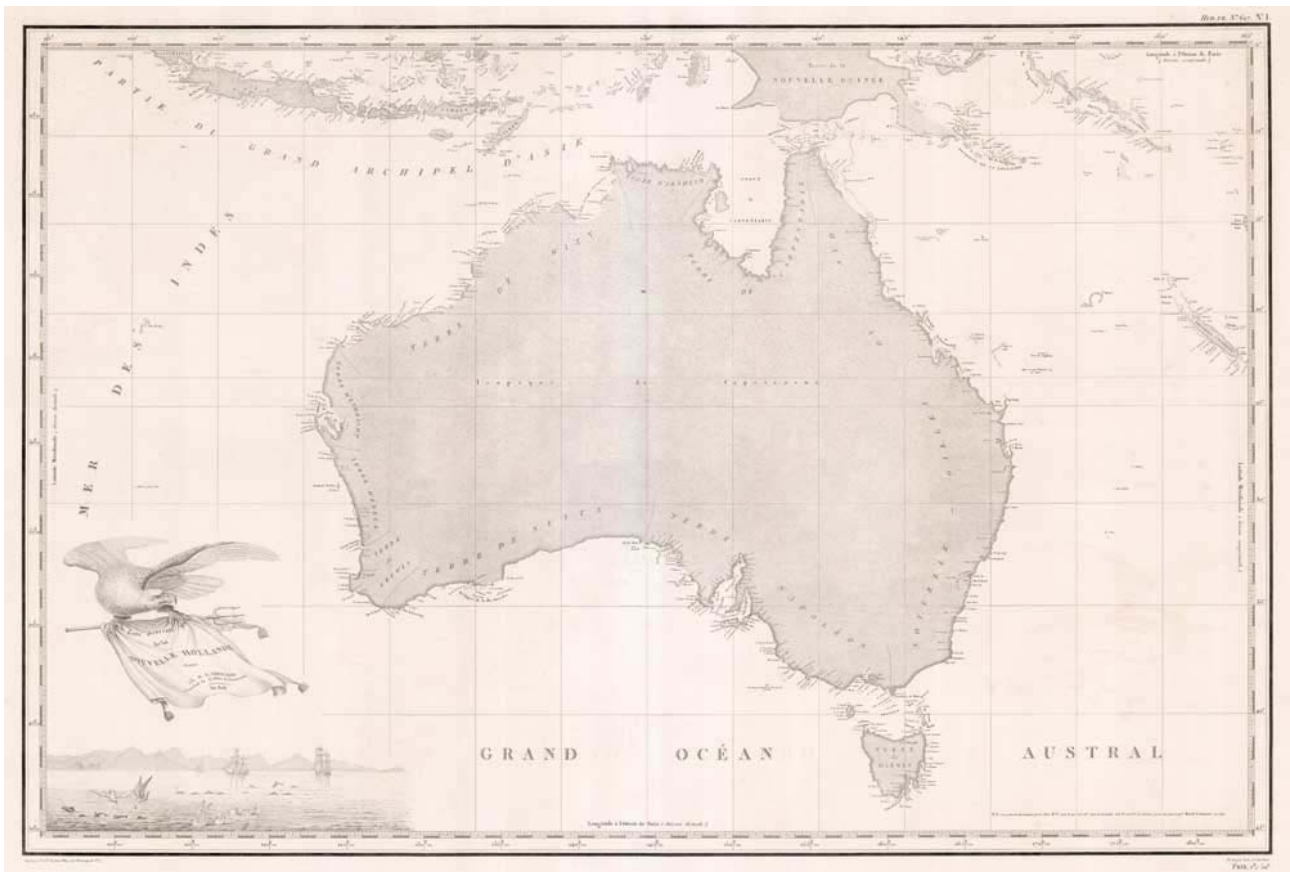
£650

A detailed chart of Spithead, the roadstead for
Portsmouth, often used by the Royal Navy. It also
shows Portsea, Fareham, Porchester, Gosport,
Havant and Hayling Island, and, on the other side of
the Solent, Ryde, St Helens, Brading and Sandown
on the Isle of Wight.

Engraved by Benjamin Baker, it shows the region at
a time when Britain feared invasion from France,
during the War of the Second Coalition (1799-1802).
S/N 12948



An important French map of Australia



80 FREYCINET, Louis Claude de Saulces de.

Carte Générale de la Nouvelle Hollande. Dressée par M. L. Freycinet Commandant La Goelette, Le Casuarina. An 1808.

Paris: c.1811. 810 x 550mm.

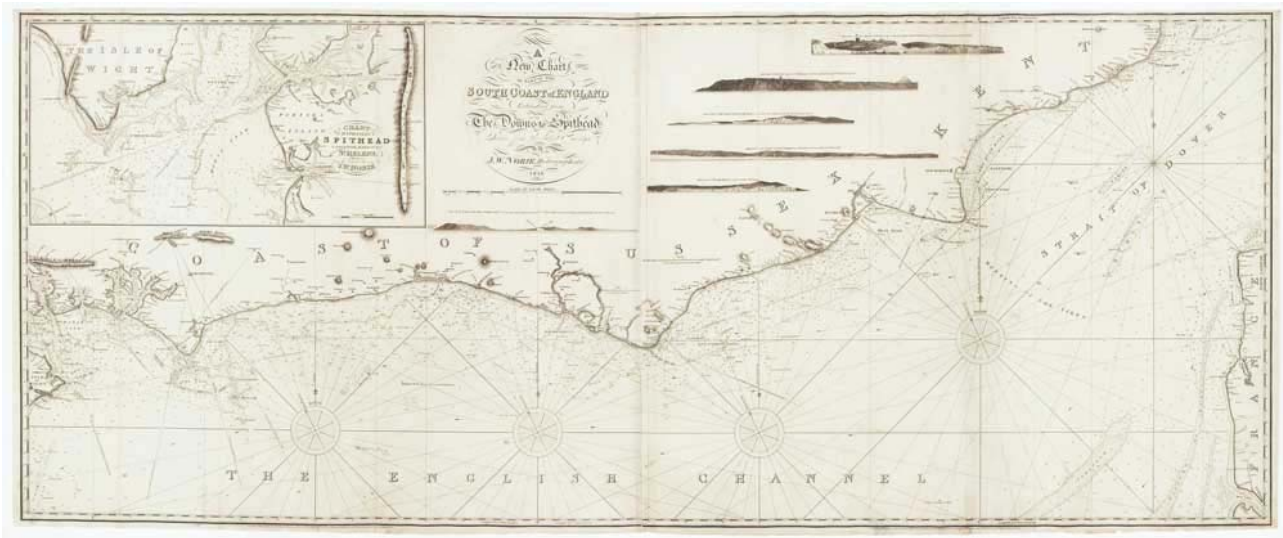
£3,500

A very fine example of the map regarded as the first to show a full outline of the coastline of Australia, despite there still being several small gaps, including Cook's Labyrinth in New South Wales.

Freycinet (1779-1841) sailed around the world on the Baudin Expedition, sent by Napoleonic France to explore the coasts of Australia in 1800. Although they were following in the footsteps of Matthew Flinders (whom they met at Encounter Bay in 1802 and compared their discoveries), Freycinet managed to publish his map three years before Flinders, using his own names including 'Terre Napoleon' and 'Golphe Bonaparte'.
S/N 18831



Two-sheet sea chart of the eastern English Channel



81 NORIE, John William.

A New Chart of Part of the South Coast of England Extending from The Downs to Spithead. Drawn from the latest Surveys.

London: Norie, 1816. Two sheets conjoined, total 640 x 1550mm.

Some pencil annotations, a few small repairs.

£1,500

A scarce sea chart of south east England, published by Norie at his 'Navigation Warehouse', famed for its 'Little Midshipman' figurehead, borrowed by Charles Dickens as the shop kept by Sol Gills in his 1846 novel 'Dombey and Son'. It shows from Portsmouth to the Straits of Dover, with an inset detail of Spithead and four coastal profiles, including Dover and Beachy Head.

S/N 16912

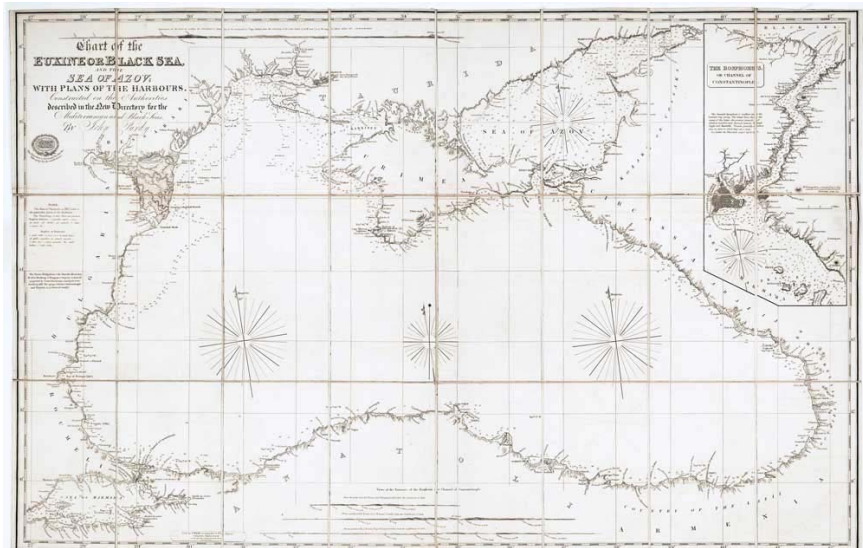
Detailed sea chart of the Black Sea

82 PURDY, John.

Chart of the Euxine or Black Sea, and the Sea of Azov; with Plans of the Harbours. Constructed on the Authorities described in the New Directory for the Mediterranean and Black Seas.

London: Richard Holmes Laurie, c.1834. Dissected and laid on linen, as issued, with green embossed slipcase, with James Wyld's label pasted on case and map. 640 by 1000mm.

£1,500



Sea chart of the Black Sea, with an inset of the Bosphorus, by John Purdy (1773-1843) a noted hydrographer who worked for Laurie & Whittle and later for Richard Holmes Laurie, whose monogram appears under the title of this chart.

S/N 12319

A French 19th century sea chart of the South China Sea

83 **DAUSSY, Pierre.**

Carte de la Mer de Chine Dressé Par M. Daussy, Ingénieur Hydrographique en Chef, d'après les travaux de Capitaine Horsburgh et des derniers navigateurs.

Paris: Dépôt-général de la Marine, 1838.
950 x 630mm.

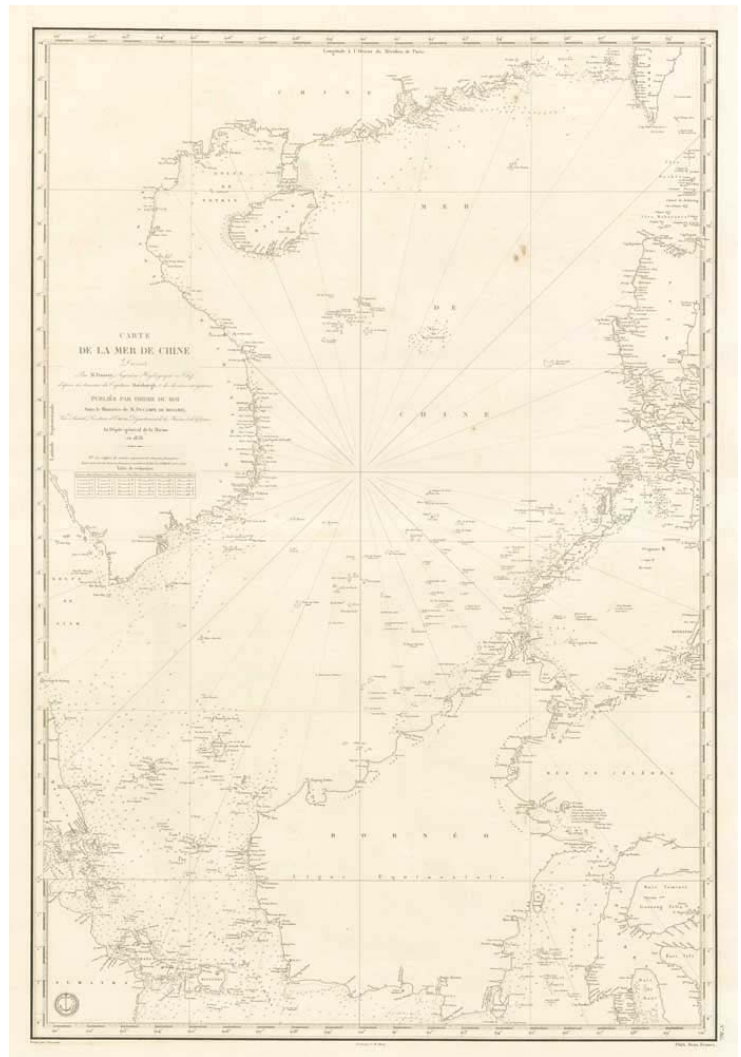
Slight spotting, edged with linen on reverse.

£1,200

A large and detailed chart of the South China Sea, from Singapore bottom left, clockwise to Vietnam, Hainan, Canton and southern Taiwan, the western Philippines, and Borneo.

Daussy acknowledges the work of James Horsburgh, the hydrographer of the English East India Company.

S/N 18867



A detailed chart of the Bay of Bengal

84 **HOBBS, John Stratton.**

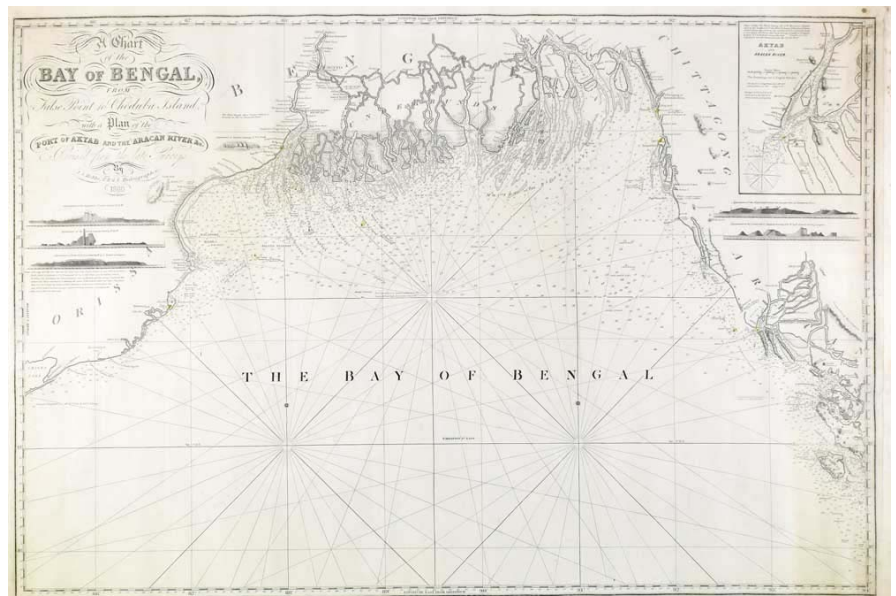
A Chart of the Bay of Bengal, from False Point to Cheduba Island, with a Plan of the Port of Aktab and the Aracan River &c. Revised from the late Surveys by J.S. Hobbs, F.R.G.S. Hydrographer.

London, Charles Wilson, 1850.
Touches of original colour. 650 x 940mm, backed on canvas with publisher's title label.
Dated in title altered to 1880 in ink mss.

£800

A detailed chart of the Bay of Bengal from Chilka Lake east to Manuag Island in Burma. The focus is on the channels through the Sundarbans, including the entrances to the Hoogley River, the route to Calcutta, the main city of British India.

S/N 17540



Ariel view of Helsinki and the Fortress of Sveaborg during the Crimean War

85 PACKER, Thomas.

Panoramic View of the Fortress of Sveaborg, Commanding the Entrance to the Town and Harbour of Helsingfors in the Gulf of Finland. The Fortress of Sveaborg is built on seven rocky islands, through which lies the only channel for shipping. They mount upwards of 2000 guns, most of which can be bought to bear upon vessels entering the harbour. The islands are connected by means of wooden bridges & most of the batteries are bomb proof. The harbour & town of Helsingfors are the great commercial depôt of the trade & commerce of Northern Russia. Projected from illuminated charts & Imperial Russian surveys recently published at St Petersburg.

London, Stannard & Dixon, 1855. Tinted lithograph, printed area 485 x 690mm.

Repaired tear in title, minor printer's crease on left.



£800

A map-view (not to scale) looking down on the heavily-fortified Russian fortress, built to defend the approaches to Helsinki. It was issued to illustrate the actions of the Baltic Fleet in 1854, during the Crimean War. Under Sir Charles Napier, an Anglo-French force blockaded the Gulf of Finland, preventing Russia's North Fleet leaving St Petersburg, Russia's only northern port open all year around. However Napier refused to Sveaborg, considering it too well defended. The British press pilloried Napier for his lack of action, causing the Admiralty to terminate his command at the end of the year. In 1855 a better-equipped fleet bombarded Sveaborg for nearly two days, but failed to knock out the Russian batteries before withdrawing. S/N 14080

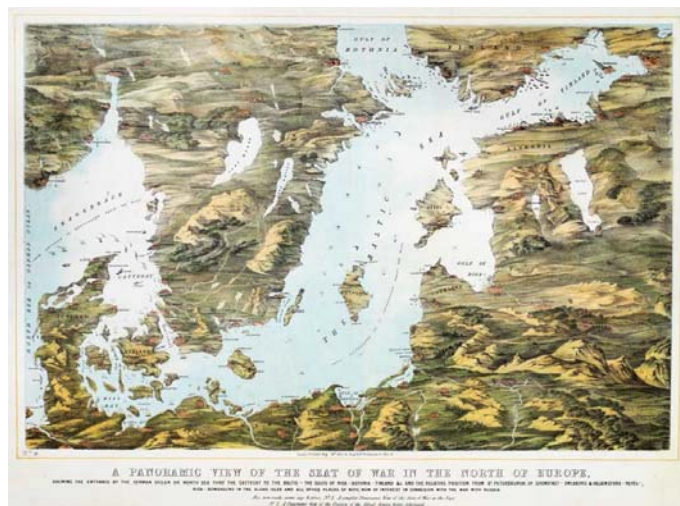
A map-view of the Baltic Sea during the Crimean War

86 READ & Co.

A Panoramic View of the Seat of War in the North of Europe. Shewing the Entrance by the German Ocean or North Sea Thro' the Cattagat to the Baltic - The Gulfs of Riga - Bothnia - Finland &c. And the Relative Position from St Peetersburgh, of Cronstadt - Sweaborg & Helsingfors - Revel - Riga - Bomarsund in the Aland Isles and all other places of note, now of interest in connexion with the war with Russia. No.4.

London: Read & Co, 1855. Chromolithograph. Sheet 530 x 735mm.

Small repairs to centre fold split and tear in margin.



£750

A map of the Baltic theatre of the Crimean War (1853-56), drawn as if looking down from an elevated point above Germany.

During the war Britain and France sent a fleet into the Baltic to try to lure the weaker Russian navy out for a sea-battle. The Russians could not be tempted away from the shelter of the heavily-fortified island fortress of Cronstad, leaving the expedition's leader, Sir Charles Napier', to be pilloried in the British press for his inaction.

S/N 20828

Scarce Spanish sea chart of Taiwan

87 BRYANT, Tomas.

Carta de la Costa y Mar de China que comprende Todo el Canal de Formosa, Islas de Meico-Sima y parte de la de Luzon.

Madrid: Direccion de Hidrografia, 1863. Original colour. 640 x 990mm. Blind stamp of the Direccion de Hidrografia.

£1,200

A scarce Spanish chart of the environs of Taiwan, with the Sakishima Islands of Japan, reaching the north coast of Luzon in the Philippines. The lighthouses are marked in colour.

S/N 12453



An uncommon Spanish sea chart of Gran Canaria

88 ARLETT, William.

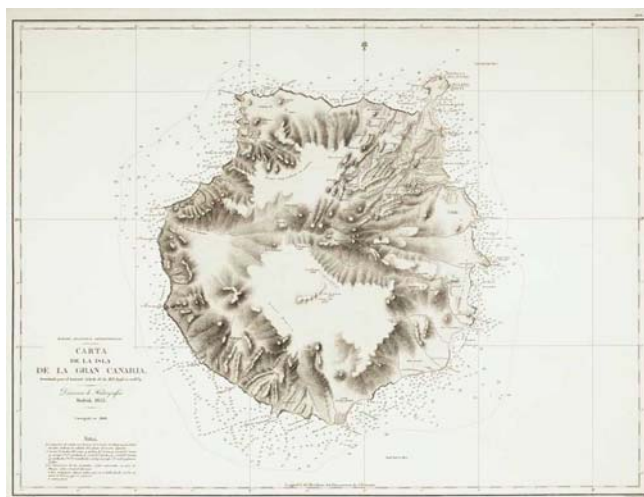
Oceano Atlantico Septentrional. Carta de la Isla de la Gran Canaria, levantada por el teniente Arlett de la M.R. Inglesa en 1834. Corregida en 1868.

Madrid: Direccion de Hidrografia, 1868. Touches of original colour. 480 x 630mm. Blind stamp of the Direccion de Hidrografia.

£900

A scarce Spanish chart of Gran Canaria, one of the most detailed maps of the island from the period, showing the relief of the mountains with hachuring. Lighthouses are marked in colour.

S/N 12572



An uncommon 19th century Spanish sea chart of the Bay of Rio de Janeiro

89 TUBAU, I.

Costa del Brasil. Plano del Puerto de Rio Janeiro segun los trabajos brasilenos é ingleses mas modernos.

Madrid: Direccion de Hidrografia, 1869. Touches of original colour. 980 x 640mm. Blind stamp of the Direccion de Hidrografia.

Faint ink offset.

£1,200

A large and detailed chart of the bay of Rio de Janeiro in Brazil, based on recent charts by the Brazilians and English. The outline of the city's streets is also shown, with lighthouses marked in colour.

S/N 12499



Rare set of six Spanish sea charts of the Red Sea

90 **ELWON, T. & MORESBY, Robert.**

Carta del Mar Rojo en Cuatro Hojas, segun los trabajos de Elwon, Moresby y otros oficiales de la Marina Inglesa de la India. Copia de la edition francesa de 1864.

Madrid: Direccion de Hidrografia, 1869. Six lithographic charts, four double-page, with touches of original colour. Four sheets ea. c. 630 x 920mm, two sheets 500 x 660mm, all with blind stamps of the Direccion de Hidrografia.

Faint toning at centrefolds of the double page sheets.

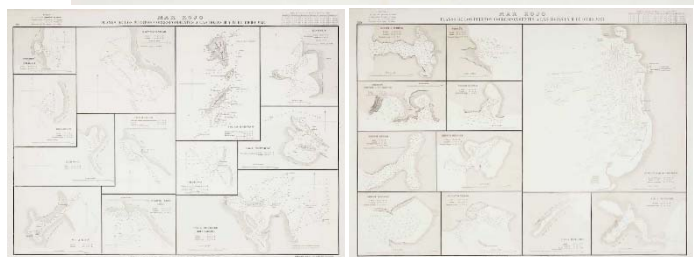
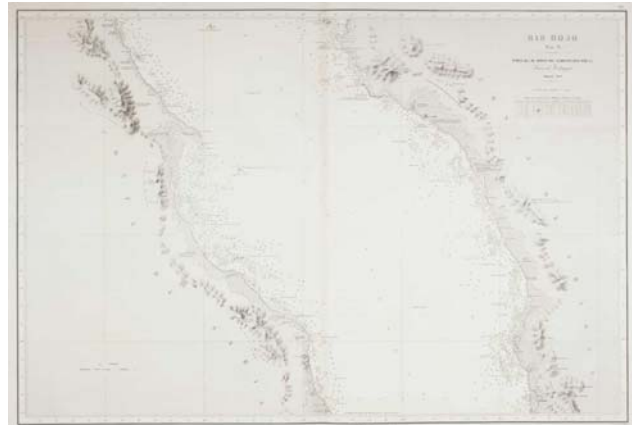
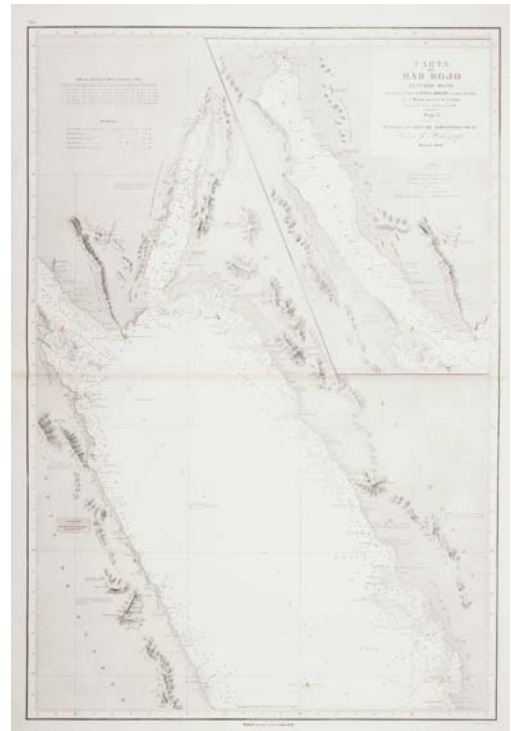
£2,500

A set of six sheets, consisting of four charts of the Red Sea and two sheets of details of harbours, all based on English charts compiled by lieutenants in the Indian Navy, via a French edition of their work. Among the details is the Port of Jeddah, one of the few western maps to show the city in any detail. Lighthouses are marked in colour.

The Red Sea was surveyed by officers of 'Her Majesty's Indian Navy' (created in 1830 from the East India Company's Marine), with the purpose of making the new 'Overland Route' (via Suez)

to India safer. Two brigs, the 'Benares' under Elwon and 'Palinurus' under Moresby, performed this trigonometrical survey of the Red Sea. It was hard and dangerous work: Moresby wrote of 'This heated funnel of reef-bound sea' and reported that the Benares caught on reefs 42 times in the first two years. Both Elwon and Moresby were frequently ill, and Pinching, Elwon's assistant surveyor, died of smallpox in 1833 off Aden. Elwon was then transferred to the Persian Gulf, leaving Moresby to complete the Red Sea Survey.

S/N 12274



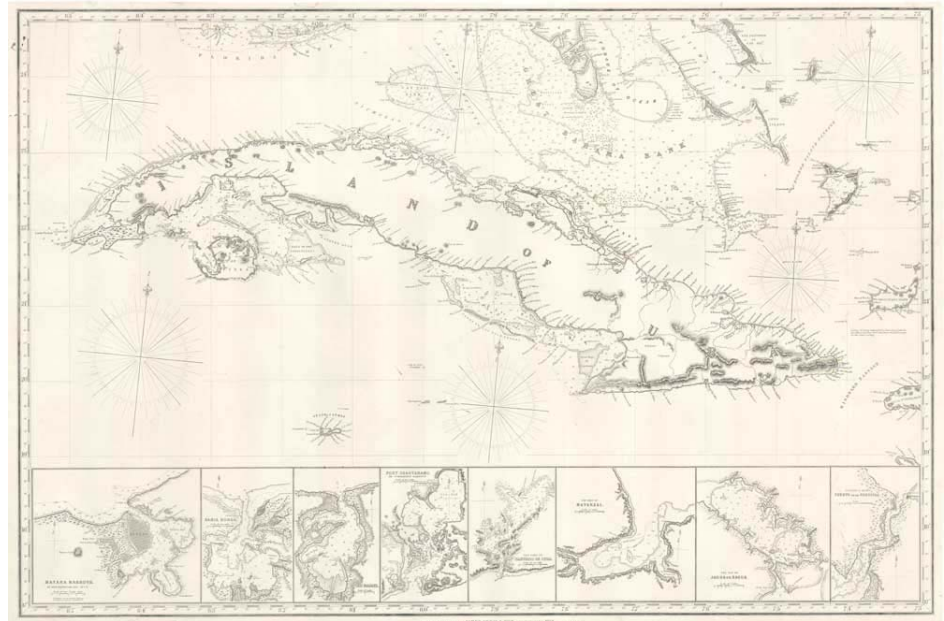
A 19th century blue-back sea chart of Cuba

91 **IMRAY, James.**

Island of Cuba.
London, James Imray & Son, 1854-63. Touches of original hand colour. 670 x 1015mm, backed with blue paper as issued, with Imray's title label and chart-seller's trade card label on reverse.
One small tear in edge, otherwise remarkably in good condition for a blue back chart.

£2,000

A large and detailed 'blue-back' chart of Cuba and the surrounding islands, including Grand Cayman, South Andros and Inagua. Underneath the chart are six inset details, including Havana, Guantanamo, Santiago de Cuba and Matanzas. The trade label applied on verso is of Alexander Cairns, 'Chronometer, Watch and Nautical Instrument Manufacturer', who operated at 12 Waterloo Road, Liverpool, c.1850-80).
S/N 19010



A sea chart of the Eastern Seaboard from Boston to Cape Lookout

92 **WILSON, Charles.**

Sheets 1 & 2. Boston to the Chesapeake, &c.
Corrections 1878.
London: Charles Wilson, 1878. Touches of original colour. Two sheets conjoined, laid on canvas, total 890 x 1400mm.
Some minor creasing and staining.

£1,600

A two-sheet chart published as one of a pair that covered the Eastern Seaboard from Boston to Havana in Cuba. Three large inset details show New York Harbour, Boston Harbour and the Entrance to the Delaware; the three smaller insets are Okracoke Inlet, Hatteras Shoals and Cape Charles. The lighthouses are marked in colour and the extents of the Gulf Stream are shown.
S/N 17409



Double-sided poster map of the Europe and Pacific Theatres of WW2



93 BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL.

Nav War Map No 3. World War 2 in the North Sea Area. [&] Nav War Map No 4. The North Pacific Area. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1944. Colour lithograph, printed on both sides. Sheet 1010 x 1080mm.

Repairs to folds.

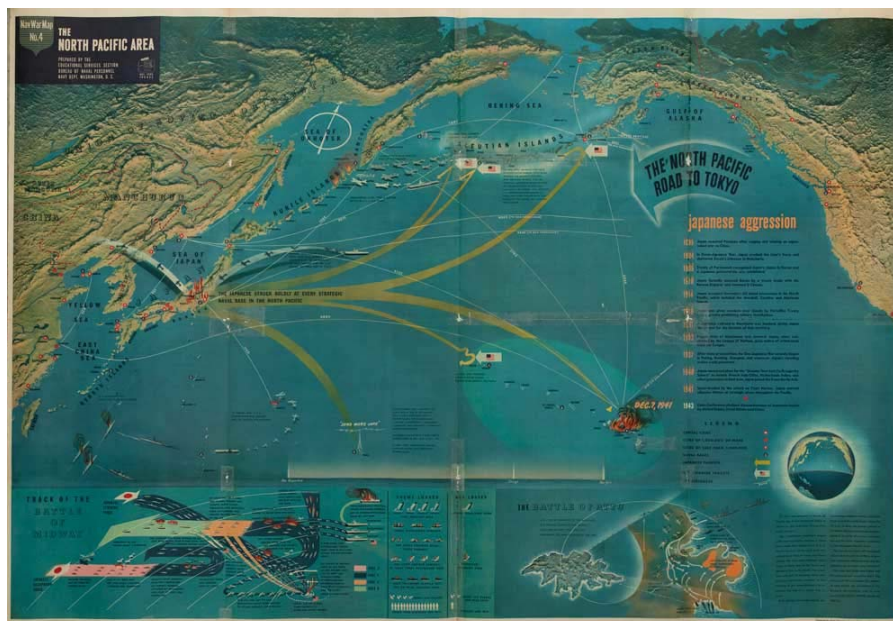
£750

Two colourful propaganda maps of two of the most areas of the American war effort in 1944, each giving a brief history of events.

The first shows the North Atlantic and North Sea, published just prior to the Normandy landings, illustrates the hunt for the German battleship Bismarck and the success of the Arctic convoys. A label over England reads 'The R.A.F. and the A.A.F. control the industrial heart of Europe from England, the world's most powerful air base', and streams of planes show the targets of bombing campaigns in Europe.

The map on the reverse shows the Pacific theatre, with a timeline listing Japanese aggression from the taking of Formosa in 1895 to Pearl Harbour. The map shows the extent of the Japanese attacks on American bases and the American counter attacks, with diagrams underneath detailing the battles of Medway and Attu.

S/N 16657



The first chart of Hong Kong, updated to 1958



94 **BELCHER, Edward.**

Hong Kong. Surveyed by Capt.n Sir Edward Belcher, in H.M.S. Sulphur 1841.

London: Hydrographic Office of the Admiralty, May 1st 1843-1957. Coloured. 625 x 930mm.

Some reinforcing on fold on verso, otherwise a very fine example.

£2,000

A very important chart of Hong Kong, surveyed by Sir Edward Belcher in 1841, the year before the island was ceded to Britain, and engraved and first published in 1843. It remained the best chart of Hong Kong for many years and was re-issued until at least 1960, revised with the enlarged settlements, reclaimed land and more soundings, but still with 'Engraved 1843' bottom right.

Captain Edward Belcher produced charts of all over the world for the Navy and also wrote accounts of his voyage around the world and an expedition to the Arctic. He ended his career in the navy as an Admiral.

S/N 20884



Roses and Flags

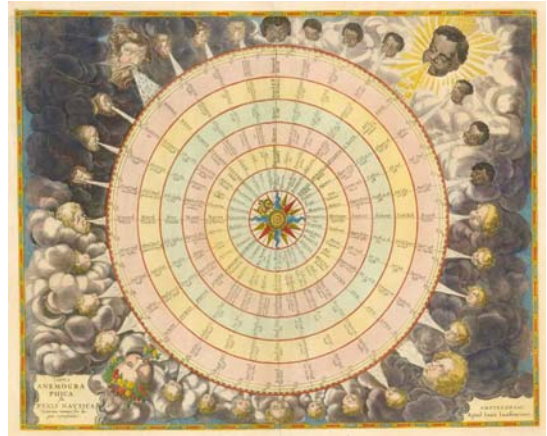
A superbly-decorated 17th century wind rose

95 JANSSON, Jan.

Tabula Anemographica seu Pyxis Nautica Ventorum nomina sex linguis repraesentans.
 Amsterdam, c.1690. Original colour with later additions and with gold highlights. 425 x 530mm.

£2,900

A finely-engraved table of the winds, with heads suspended in clouds blowing onto a central compass rose. Originally issued 1650 as the first plate in Jansson's atlas of charts (Vol. V of the 'Atlas Major'), this example comes from the Jansson/Hornius Atlas of the Ancient World. S/N 20085



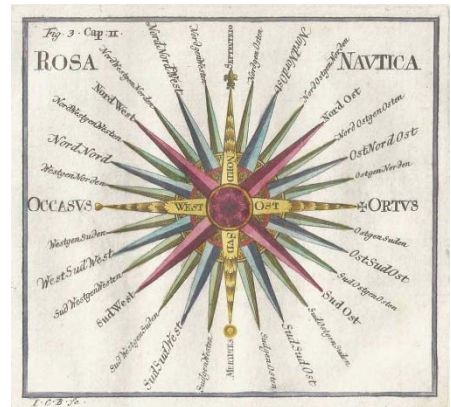
An 18th century compass rose in fine colour

96 THOMAS, Corbinianus.

Rosa Navtica.
 Frankfurt, 1730. Fine original hand colour. 125 x 135mm.

£300

A finely-coloured compass rose, with the points named in German, engraved by Johann Christoph Berndt for the celestial atlas 'Mercurii Philosphici Firmamentum Firmianum', named for Thomas's patron, Leopold Anton von Firmian, Archbishop of Salzburg.



Corbinianus Thomas (1694-1767), a Benedictine monk, was Professor of Mathematics and Theology at the University of Salzburg. His star atlas was first published in 1730 at Frankfurt, with a second edition at Augsburg the following year. He used an odd system for nomenclature: Bayer Greek letter for the star, Roman numeral for the magnitude and Arabic numeral for the star catalogue reference. KANAS: 7.7, 'beautiful illustrations'; WARNER, p.251. S/N 21471

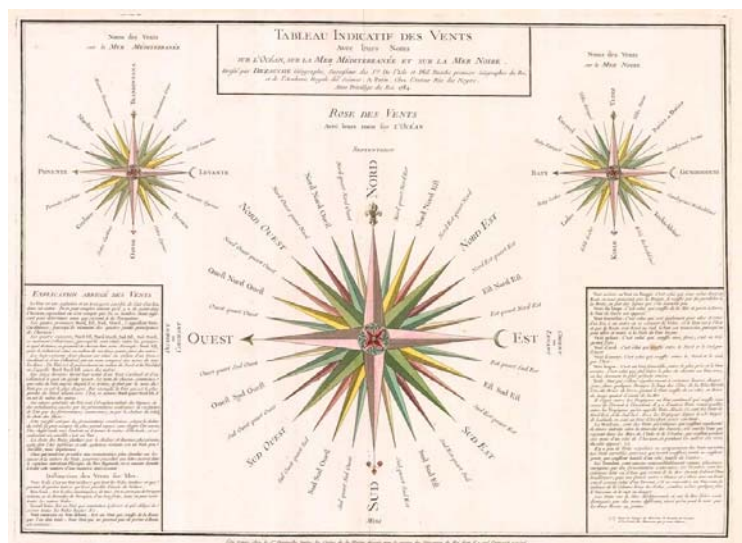
Wind roses named in French, Italian and Turkish

97 DEZAUCHE, Jean Claude.

Tableau Indicatif des Vents Avec leurs Noms sur L'Ocean, sur La Mer Méditerranée et sur La Mer Noire.
 Paris, 1784. Original colour. 515 x 690mm.

£800

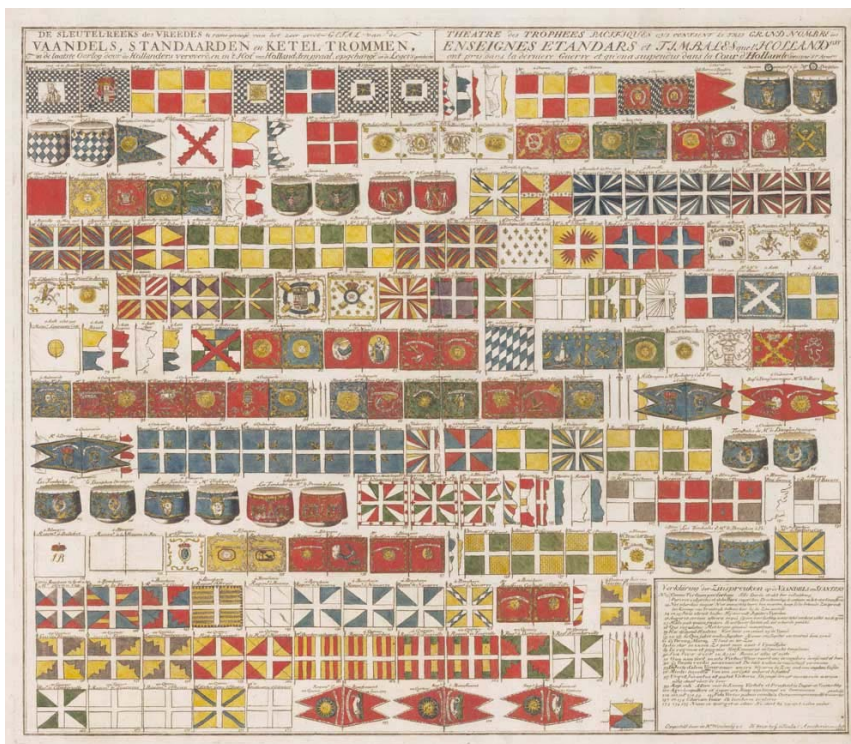
A very interesting publication, showing three wind roses, naming the winds according to the usage of the Atlantic (French), Mediterranean (Italian) and the Black Sea (Turkish). Two panels of engraved French text explain the theories of the winds. We cannot trace other example being offered for sale. S/N 19396



98 **WOUDENBERG.**

De Sleutel-Reeks des Vreedes te same gevoegd van het zeer groot Getal van de Vaandels, Standaarden en Ketel-trommen, in de laatste oorlog door de Hollanders veroverd, en in 't Hof van Holland, ten praal, opgehangen: in de legers getekend. Theatre des Trophees Pacifiques qui contient le Tres Grand Nombre des Enseignes Etendars et Timbales que ls Hollandois ont pris dans la derniere guerre et qu'on a suspendis dans la Cour d'Hollande: dessiné ds ls armées Amsterdam: Gerard van Keulen, 1713. Original colour. 505 x 585mm.

£1,200



A record of 175 flags, standards and kettle drums taken by the Dutch from the French, Spanish and Bavarian armies fighting in the War of the Spanish Succession (1701-13) and exhibited in the Hof van Holland. Each is marked with the former owner and the battle in which it was taken, including Ramillies Oudenarde and Bouchain, all fought with the Duke of Marlborough as commander-in-chief. Of interest is the key of engraving conventions that allowed a colourist to paint the flags correctly without a sample.

S/N 19014

A table of Maritime Flags

99 **TESTI, Giuseppe.**

Tavola delle più esatte ed usitate Bandiere, che si alberano a bordo dei Bastimenti di Guerra e Mercantil di ogni Nazione fino all'anno 1823...

Livorno, 1823. Original colour. 355 x 435mm.

Some restoration in margins.

£650

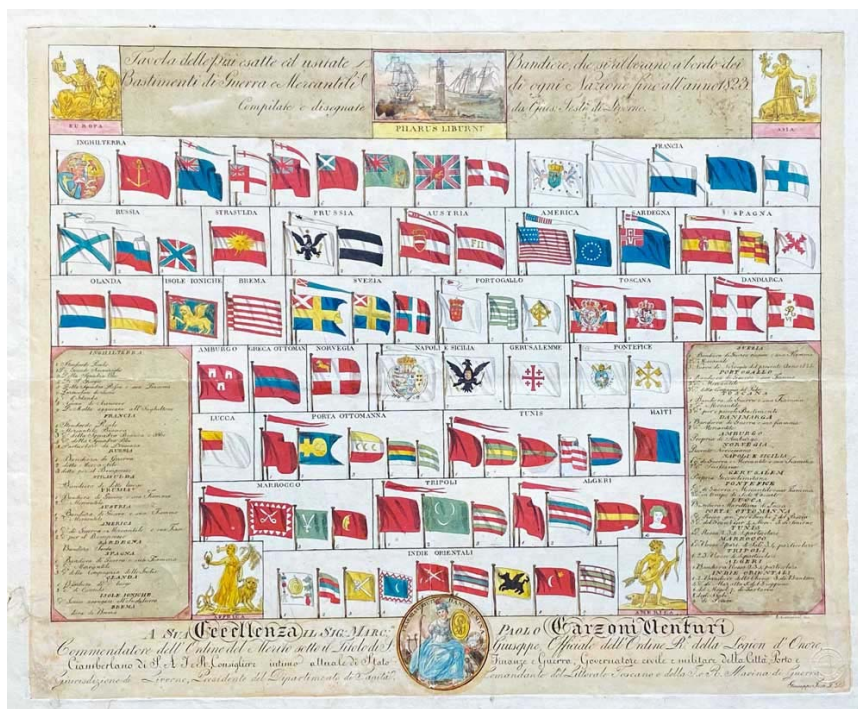
"Table of the most exact and used flags that are raised aboard the war and merchant ships of each nation".

There are eighty-three flags in total, with a key explaining the names of each country's flags.

The flags show the typical differentiation used by naval and merchant ships, as well as royal standards, flags of office, and regional flags.

The sheet is decorated with representations of Europe, Asia, Africa and America.

S/N 21091



Silk handkerchief illustrating maritime ensigns



100 Anonymous.

[Naval Ensigns.]

c.1840. Extremely rare wood engraving on silk, printed in colours. 870 x 830mm.

A few small holes.

£3,500

A colourful silk handkerchief illustrating 175 ensigns of countries, cities, navies, companies, monarchs and diplomats. At the centre is a large British Royal Ensign, with the flags of Russia, Spain, France and the United States (26 stars, used 1837-45) in the corners. Among the commercial ensigns are The East India Company, Danish East India Company, Russian American Company and the Spanish Philippine Company; among the personal ensigns are those of the American President and Commodore, Capitan Pasha, the Persian Shah, King of Spain and the Grand Vizier. In the top row is the flag of the Republic of Texas.

Another flag of particular interest is marked 'New Zealand 1831'; this is the 'Flag of the United Tribes of New Zealand', pre-dating the Treaty of Waitangi by nearly a decade. This was adopted by the Maori to comply with British navigation laws that decreed that every ship needed to sail under a flag. After the Treaty of Waitangi was signed in 1840 the Union Jack was adopted, although the United Tribes' flag is still flown on the flag pole at Waitangi.

S/N 19934



