

Altea Gallery

e-catalogue 17: Fifty Exceptional Items





Front cover: detail item 37

Back cover: detail item 3

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alteagallery

50 Exceptional Items

e-Catalogue 17:
September 2022



Detail item 15

Dear Customer

Our latest e-catalogue contains a personal selection of 50 of the most outstanding maps, books and prints in stock, with highlights including Ramusio's *Delle Navigazioni et Viaggi*, examples of 'Leo Belgicus' maps by Eytziner and van Langren, Greenough's geological map of England and Wales, and Johan Ruysch's landmark world map of 1507.

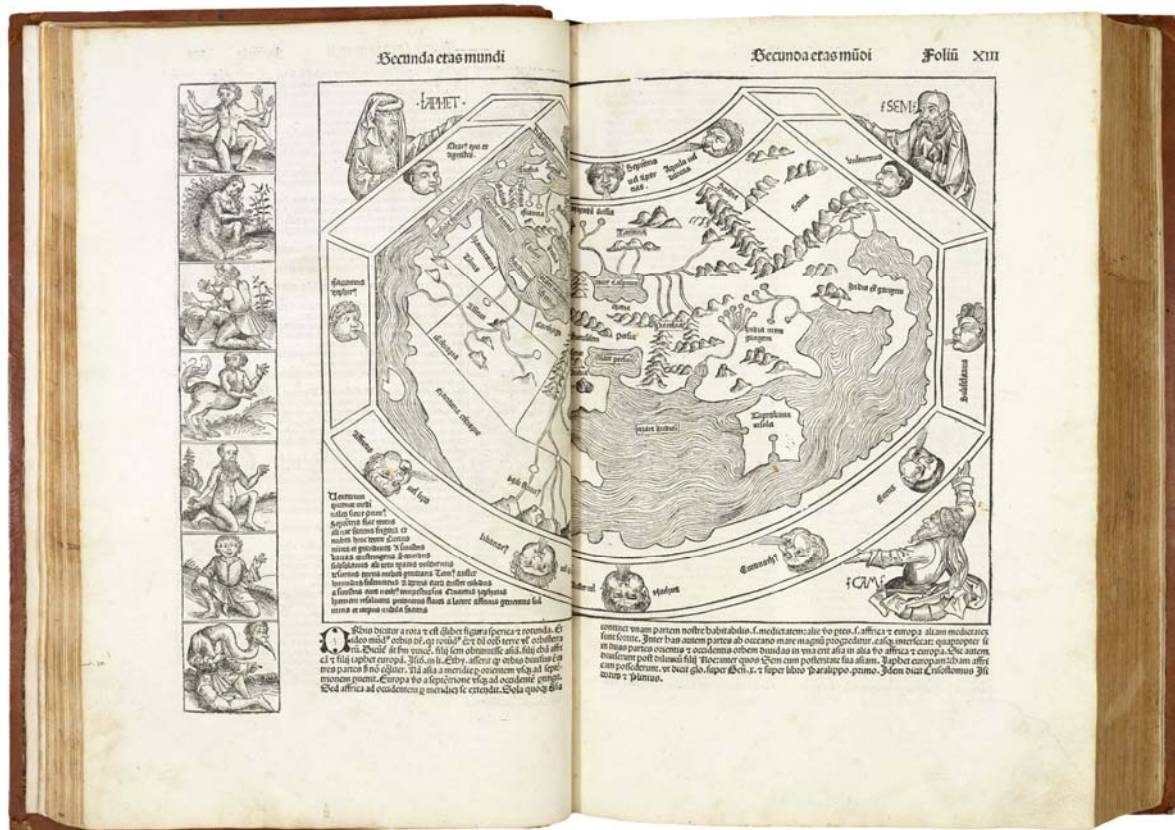
We hope you find the catalogue interesting!

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A fine example of the First Edition of the Nuremberg Chronicle



1 SCHEDEL, D. Hartmann.

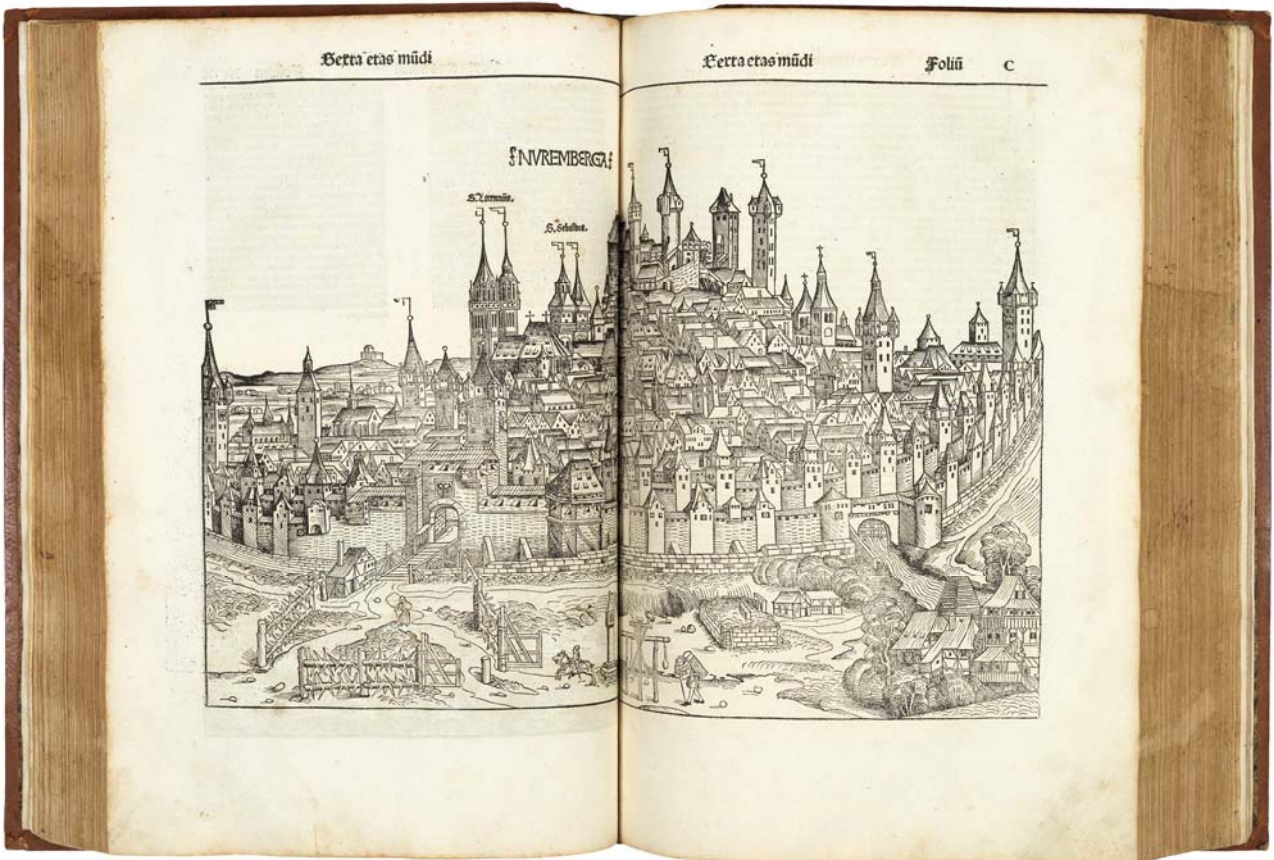
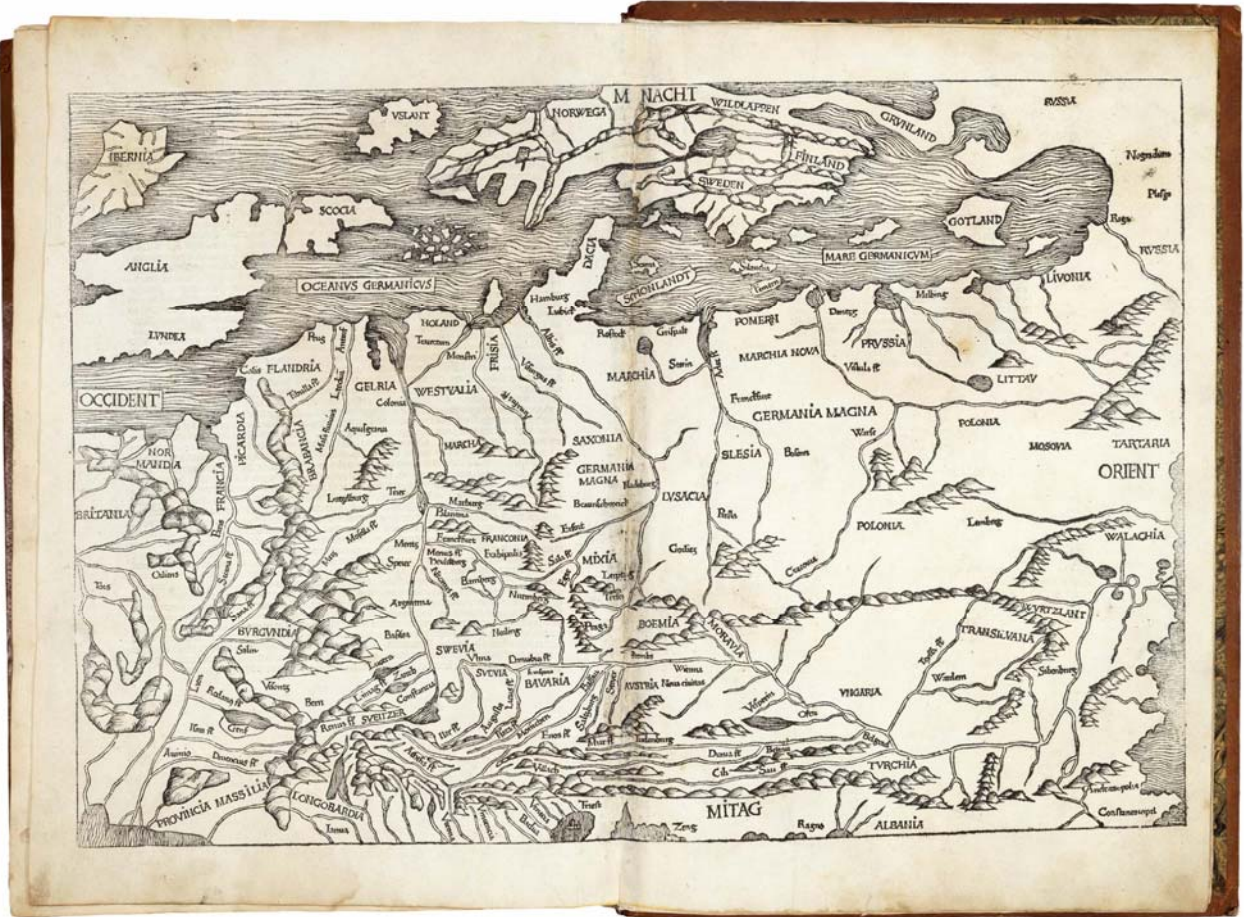
Liber chronicarum...

Nuremberg: Anton Koberger for Sebald Schreyer and Sebastian Kammermeister, 12th July 1493. FIRST EDITION. Imperial folio, 19th century russia stamped in gilt and blind, spine with 5 raised bands, marbled endpapers; pp. (40) + leaves numbered I-CCLXVI + (10) + CCLXVII-CCXCIX, lacking final two blank leaves. Joints carefully repaired; f.159 with short tear slightly into text (repaired, no loss), occasional spotting, some browning to a few leaves towards the end). Some early marginal annotations. £75,000

The Liber Chronicarum, or Nuremberg Chronicle, was the most extensively illustrated printed book of the fifteenth century: many of the 646 woodcuts by Michael Wölgemut and his stepson Wilhelm Pleydenwurff (both of whom are mentioned, very unusually, in the colophon of the Chronicle) were used more than once, so there are a total of 1,809 illustrations, including the double-page maps of the world and Europe. However, as the young Albrecht Dürer (the publisher Koberger's godson) was apprenticed to Wölgemut from 1486-1489, some of the plates, particularly the Last Judgement, have been tentatively ascribed to him.

The text, by Hartmann Schedel (1440-1514), a Nuremberg doctor and humanist, consists of a year-by-year account of notable events in world history from the creation down to the year of publication. It is a mixture of fact and fantasy, recording events like the invention of printing, but also repeating stories from Herodotus. Even the world map is decorated with strange beings from the far reaches, including a cyclops and a four-eyed man. However, of particular importance is the inclusion of contemporary events, for example the invention of printing, Wycliffe's heresy, and the exploration of Africa and the Atlantic. The production was an enormous undertaking, requiring five years of planning and a year and a half of printing. This process is well documented due to the survival of two maquette copies, the original contract between Koberger and his partners (Sebald Schreyer and Sebastian Kammermeister), the contract between Koberger and the artists and other archival material in the Nuremberg Stadtbibliothek.

It is estimated that this first edition, published on 12th July, consisted of 1400-1500 examples; the vernacular edition of 23rd December the same year consisted of 700-1000.



The first Hondius issue of Mercator's edition of Ptolemy's Geography



2 PTOLEMY, Claudius.

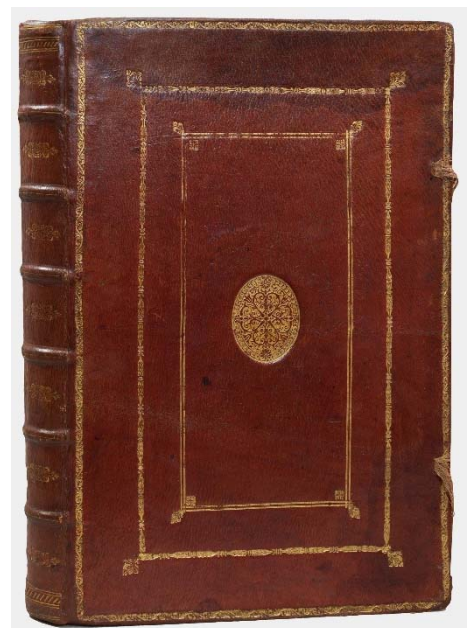
Claudii Ptolemaei Alexandrini. Geographiae libri octo Graeco-Latini...

Amsterdam: Cornelis Nicolai and Jodocus Hondius, 1605. Folio (425 x 280mm), contemporary red morocco gilt, arabesque central ornament within fillet and roll-tool frames, single ornament in spine compartments, remains of silk ties; pp. (10)+215+(32)(index); engr. title, portrait of Mercator in text and 28 double-page engraved maps with Latin text on verso. Old ink signature on printed title page, some faint damp staining. £18,000

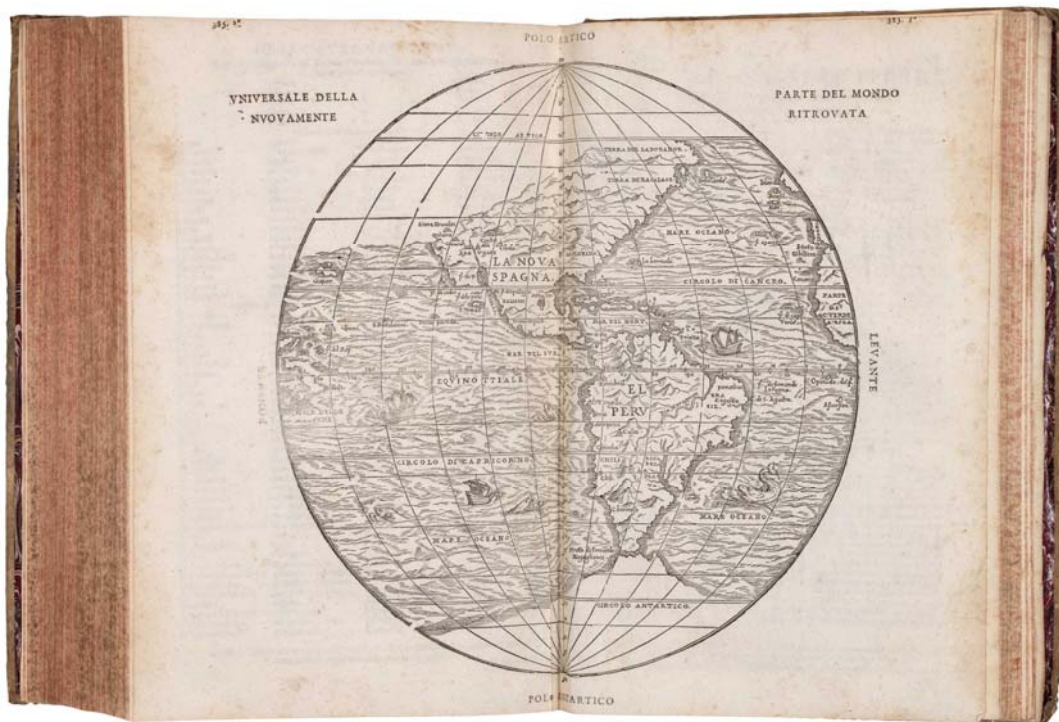
A fine example of the first edition of the Geographia to have Greek text in parallel with the Latin, with verse by Daniel Heinsius, P. Vertius and J. Gruterus among the preliminary matter. The titlepage has been re-engraved, but the maps are identical to the first state of 1578.

This was the first of Gerard Mercator's works to be published by Jodocus Hondius, a year after he purchased the printing plates. His edition of Mercator's modern atlas first appeared in 1606.
KOEMAN: 1:511C, 'The Ptolemy edition of 1605 is the first work printed in Greek in Amsterdam, and is a typographic masterpiece'

S/N 22505



An important 16th century compilation of travels and voyages



3 RAMUSIO, Giovanni Battista.

Primo volume, & Terza edizione Delle Navigazioni et Viaggi... [&] Secondo Volume... [&] Dell Navigazioni et Viaggi Raccolte da M. Gio. Battista Ramusio, Voukme Terzo.

Venice: Stamperia de Giunti, 1563, 1559 & 1606. Three volumes. folio (300 x 200mm), later uniform vellum reusing liturgical manuscript leaves with added ink speckling, red edges, later marbled endpapers. Vol 1: title+[vi]+394 numbered leaves, three double-page woodcut maps. Vol 2: title+[4]+156 numbered leaves, woodcuts in text. Vol 3: title+[x]+430 numbered leaves, 7 double-page maps, other woodcuts in text. Vol 1: title of map of Africa shaved. Vol 3: final leaf laid on rear endpaper. £30,000

All three volumes of Ramusio's 'Raccolta di Navigazioni et Viaggi' from different editions, but uniformly bound. The 'Raccolta', a collection of travel accounts, was the first such compilation of both historical and recent narratives of discovery and was based on the last reports received by the Venetian state.

The first volume (first published in 1550, this volume the third edition), containing the travels of the Portuguese navigators along Africa and to the Indian Ocean, and is illustrated with the famous 'up-side down' maps of Africa, south Asia and the Far East.

The third volume was completed before the second (first published 1556, this example from the last edition, 1606) and recounts the histories of the Spanish and French in America, as well as the 1563 voyage of Cesare Fedrici to India, Sri Lanka and Sumatra. The maps are Cusco, Nuova Francia, Brazil, Africa, Sumatra, Hochelaga and the Americas, with the evidence of worm damage to the woodblocks indicative of this edition.

The second volume, from the first edition, begins with Marco Polo and continues with other descriptions of the Central Asia, Tartary and the East Indies. *Ex Libris: Michael Sharpe.*



The first 'Leo Belgicus'

4 EYTZINGER, Michael.

Ecce, quibus Hispaniar. Rex Philipp. Leonem hunc suum Belgicum administrandum comiserat antequam in Hispaniæ discederet anno. M.D.LIX.

Cologne, 1587. Coloured, with gold highlights. 370 x 445mm. Left margin restored with period paper. Faint old ink mss. in top margin. £14,000

An example of the first map to depict the Low Countries as a rampant lion. Drawn by Michael Eytzinger (or Aitsinger, von Aitzing, 1530-98) and engraved by Franz Hogenberg, it was first published in Eytzinger's 'De Leone Belgico' in 1583, when the Seventeen Provinces were fighting for independence from Spain in the Eighty Years' War (1564-1648).

Facing east with the coast of the North Sea forming its back, the lion encompasses the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg, but it does extend outside those borders: the raised front paw covers Cologne in Germany; the front left paw nears Metz; the right hind leg hovers over Reims; the claws of the left hind leg threaten Paris; and the tail loops around East Anglia in England (which also has Eytzinger's monogram) and nearly touches London.

Around the map is extensive Latin text: top right is Eytzinger's explanation of his new map; between the lion's legs is a description of the wars between Henry II and Philip II, kings of France and Spain; over Kent is a note about Philip II's marriage to Mary I of England; and in the North Sea is a table listing the Seventeen Provinces, with Stadtholders, coat-of-arms, and the number of towns and villages within each province. 'MARIA' in the table is an acronym for the names of the five governors of the Provinces between 1559 and 1579.

The arms of France and Austria have the names 'Elizabeth' and 'Anna' next to them: these are the two daughters of Holy Roman Emperor Maximilian II, who married Charles IX of France and Philip II of Spain respectively.

The 'Leo Belgicus' was an effective propaganda piece, copied by other cartographers (including Claes Janzoon Visscher, Jodocus Hondius and Pieter van den Keere) in both warlike and peaceful poses. MCC 7: 6.

S/N 22502

An important Leo Belgicus in fine original colour

5 LANGREN, Hendrik Floris van.

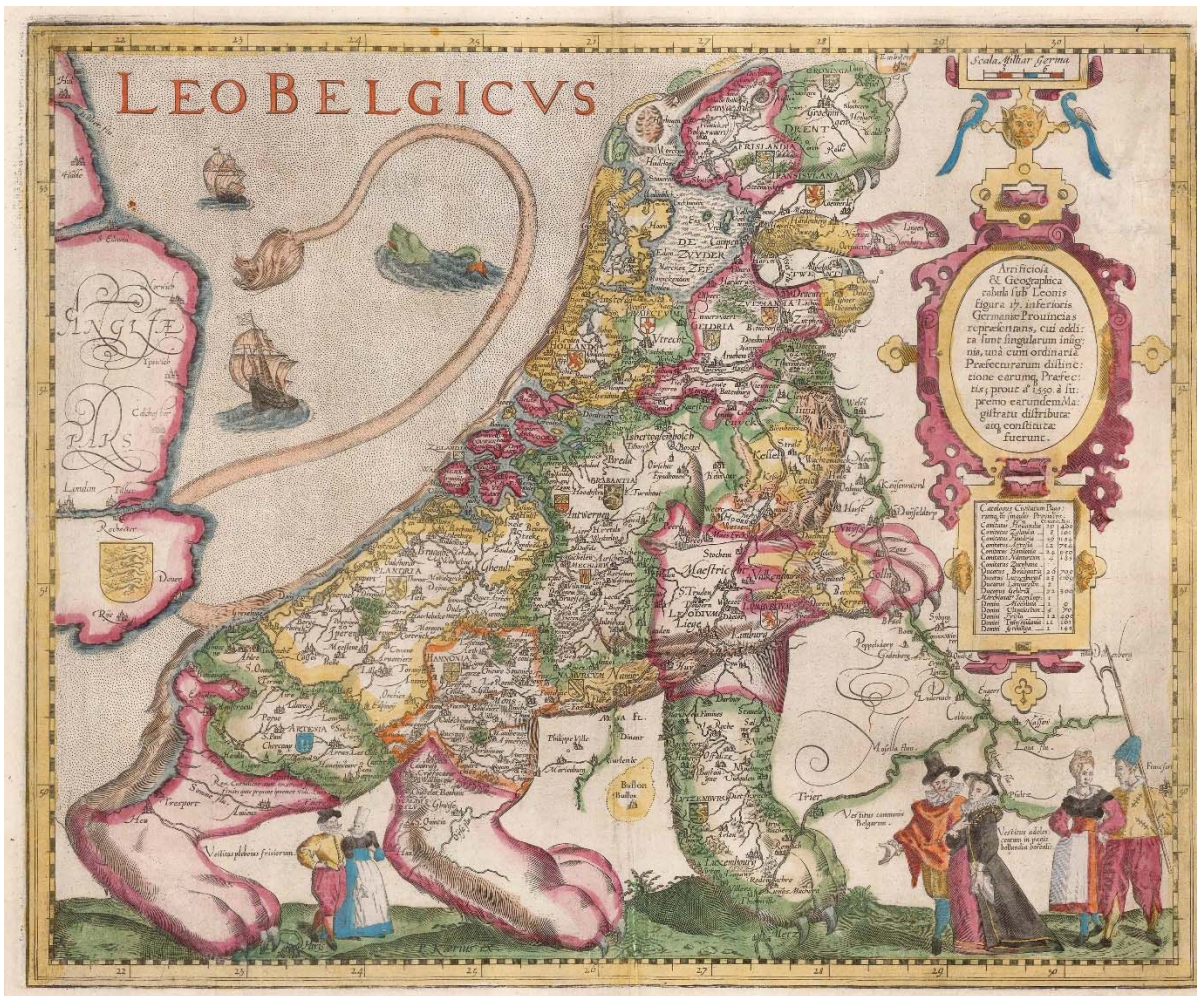
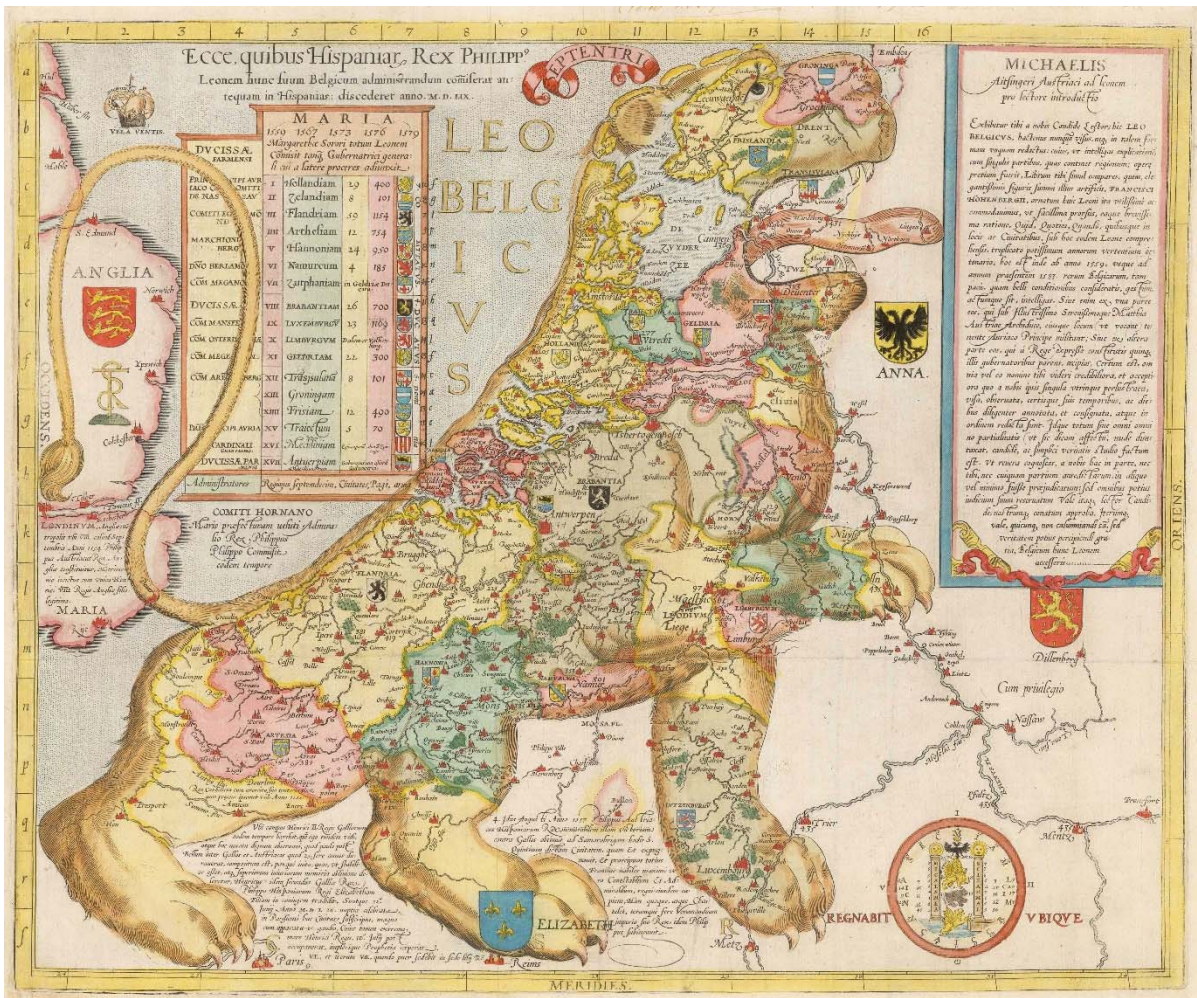
Leo Belgicus. Artificosa & Geographica tabula sub Leonis figura 17, inferioris Germaniae Provincias repraesentans, cui addita sunt singularum insignia, unà cum ordinaria Praefectarum distinctione earumque Praefectis prout a.o 1559. à supremo earundem Magistratu distributae atque constitutae fuerunt.

Amsterdam: Pieter van den Keere, 1622, French text edition. Original colour. 370 x 460mm. Slight rubbing in unprinted part of the map. £18,000

A map of the seventeen United Provinces depicted as a lion, facing right, one paw raised (over Cologne). It is decorated with a large strapwork title cartouche, three pairs of costumes, two galleons and a sea monster.

Engraved by Hendrik Floris van Langren (c.1548-1648), it was first published sometime before 1609. However the original state is so rare (only three known examples) that it was often attributed to Pieter van der Keere (1571-post 1646), who added his name to the plate when he included it in his 'La Germanie Inferieure de Petrus Keerius'. This work, the first Dutch national atlas, was not a success (Koeman lists only three editions, in Latin 1617 & 1622, and this French edition), so even his state of this map is rare. KOEMAN: Kee 3.

S/N 22628



An important geological map of England and Wales on six sheets



6 GREENOUGH, George Bellas.

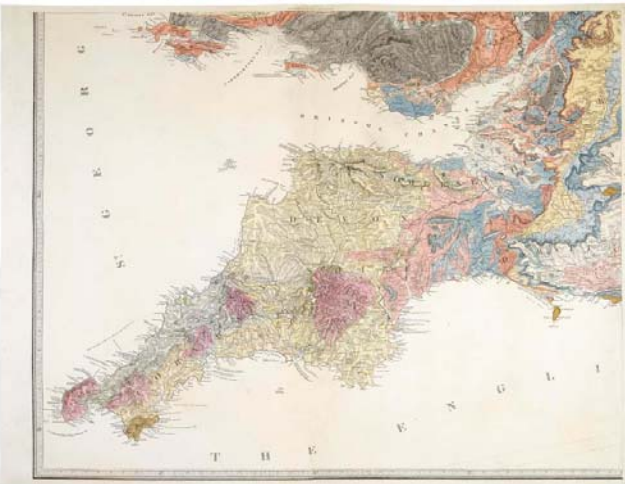
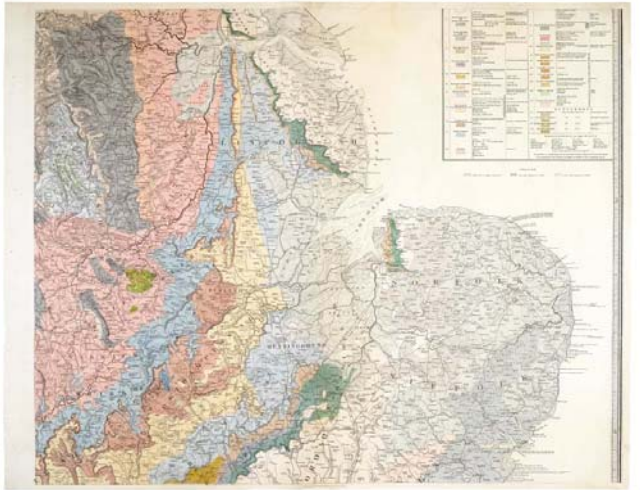
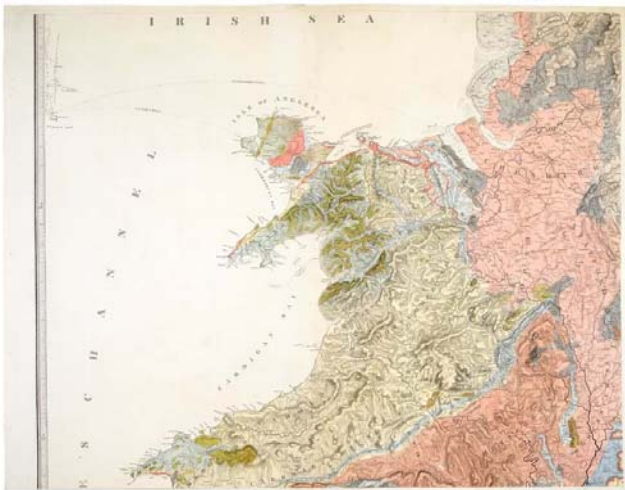
A Geological Map of England & Wales by G.B. Greenough Esq.r, President of the Geological Society, F.R.S. F.L.S.

London: Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme & Brown, November 1st 1819 (but not published until 1820). First edition. Original colour. Six sheets, each 640 x 840mm, total if joined c. 1950 x 1610mm. Some minor restoration. £25,000

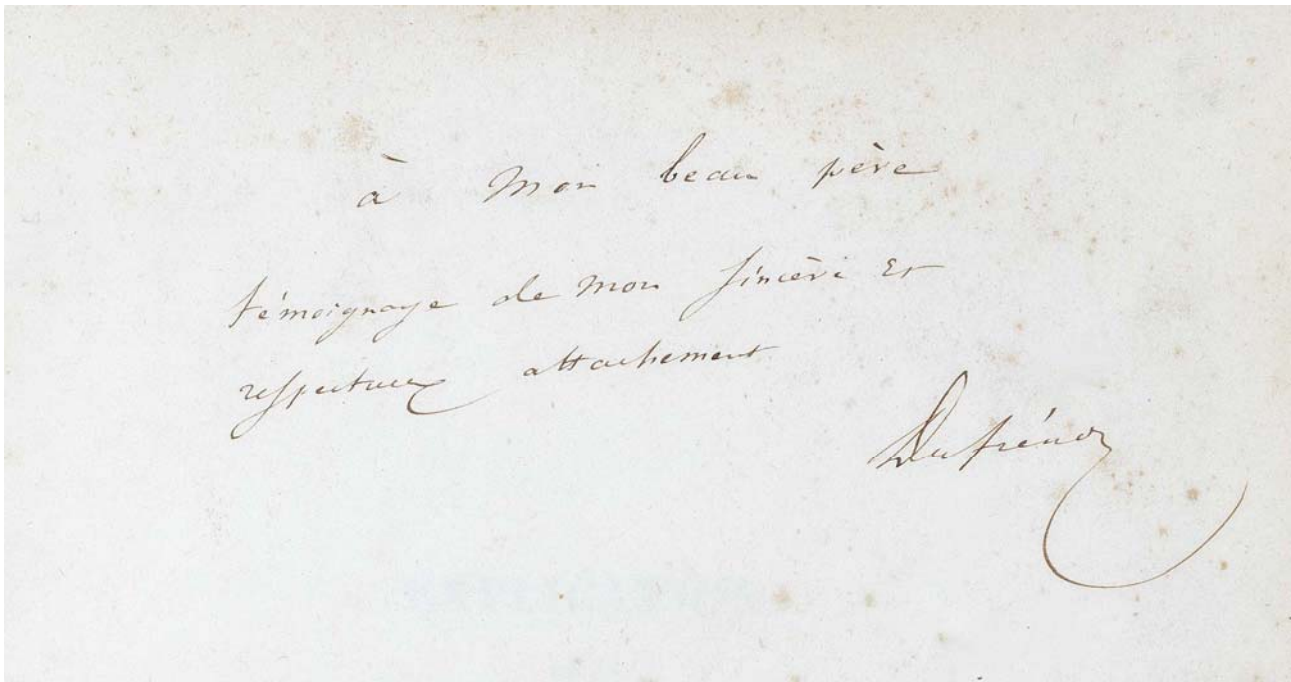
A very scarce undissected example of an important geological survey of England and Wales, published under the auspices of the Geological Society, led by George Bellas Greenough (1778-1855), only five years after William Smith's landmark map.

Despite Greenough's name in the title, the map was drawn by Thomas Webster (1772-1844) a Scottish geologist who was also a skilled watercolour painter. It was compiled by Greenough from various sources, not only observations of the members of the Society but also Smith's map (without acknowledgement until the 3rd edition). Despite this plagiarism, this map contains more geographical detail than Smith's and is more cartographically correct.

It has been claimed that Greenough undercut the price of Smith's map to drive him in bankruptcy; not only was the Society's map at least the same price as Smith's (five guineas for members and six for the public) but it was not issued until after Smith had been released from debtor's prison. In fact, in his 'William Smith's 1815 Map' (2016) Tom Sharpe wrote that neither map sold well, estimating that Smith sold more than the 196 examples the Society sold. A second edition was not published until 1839, and a third edition was published posthumously in 1865 and was the only one that carried the Geological Society's name.



A Presentation Copy of of the first geological map of France



7 DUFRENOY, P.A. & ELIE DE BEAUMONT, J.B.

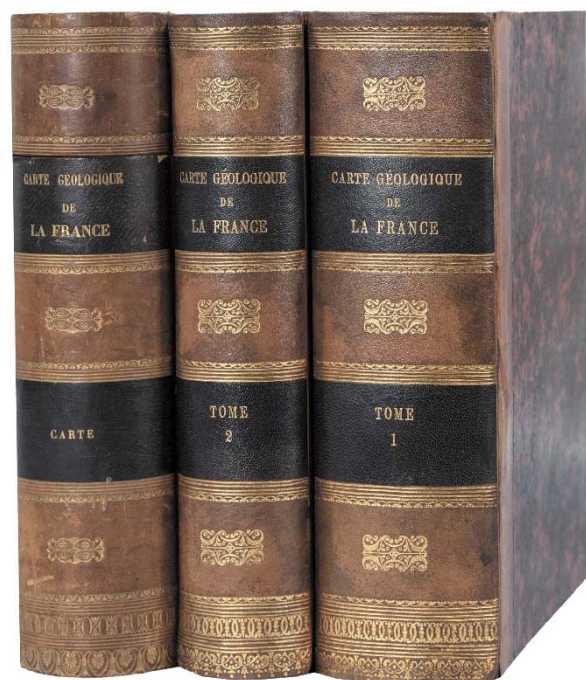
Carte Géologique de la France exécutée sous la direction de M.r Bouchant de Villiers, Inspecteur général des Mines, par MM. Dufrénoy et Elie de Beaumont, Ingenieurs des Mines, commencée sous l'administration de M.r Becquey, Directeur général des Ponts et Chaussées des Mines, terminée en 1840... [WITH] Explication de la Carte Géologique de la France. Tome Premier.

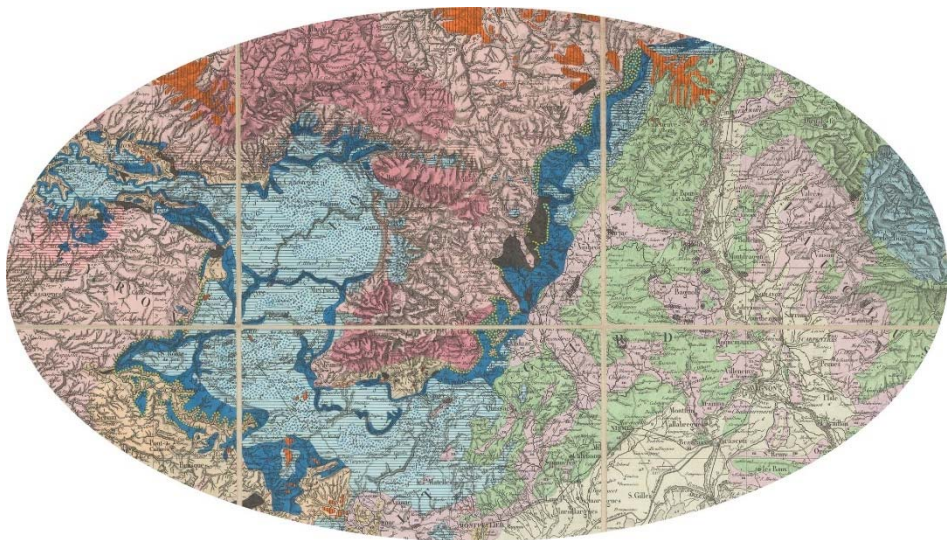
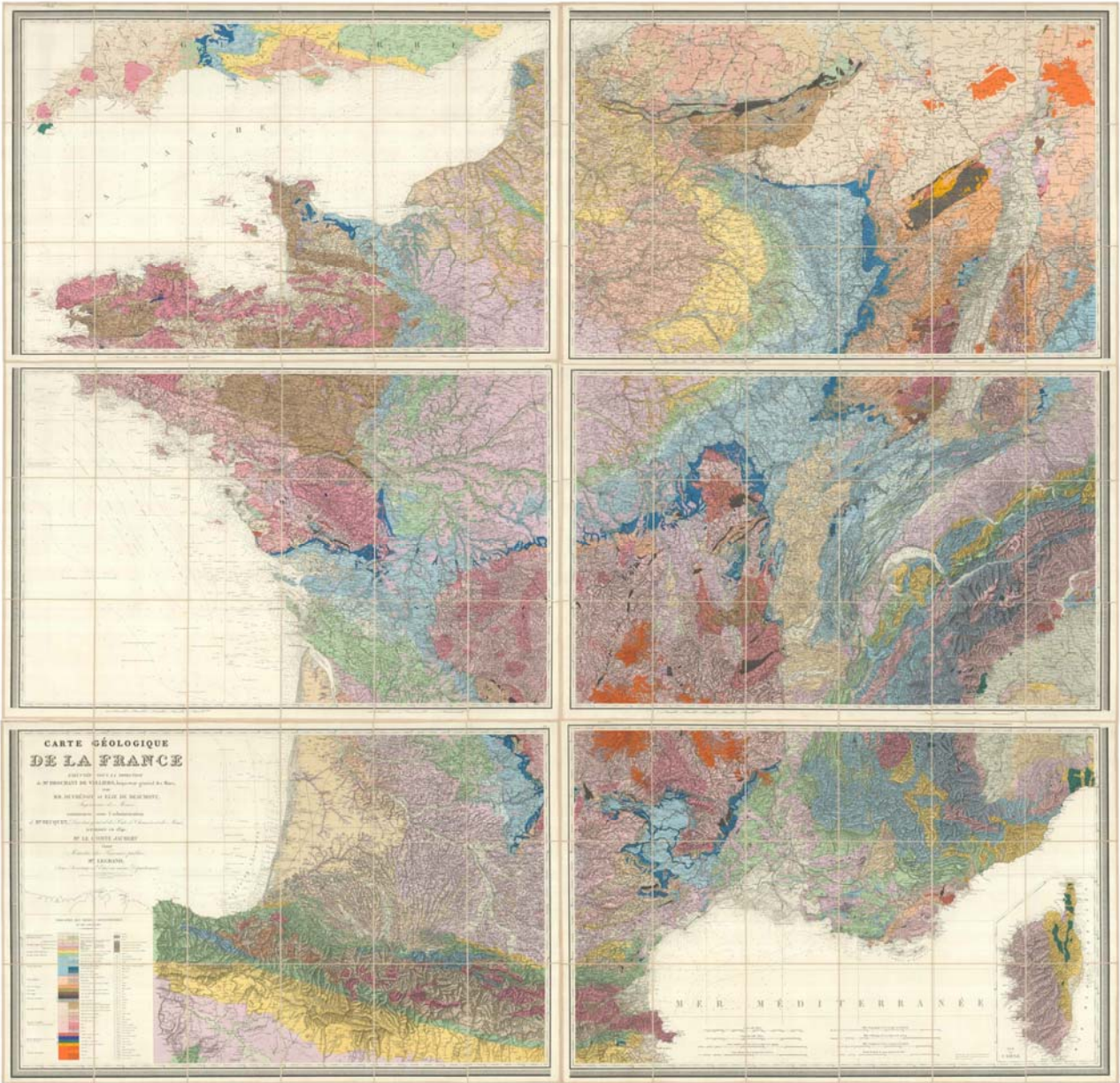
Paris: Imprimerie Royale, 1841. Lithographic map in fine original colour, dissected and laid on linen in six sections, total 2190 x 2240mm, with half calf pull-off slipcase; with two text volumes (1841 & 1848), 4to, half calf with marbled boards, several text engravings, vol. 1 with a coloured folding index map. With a presentation inscription from Dufrénoy to his step-father. £12,500

The first geological map of France, on a scale of 1/500,000, created by Armand Dufrénoy (1792-1857) and Léonce Elie de Beaumont (1798-1874) under the supervision of André Brochant de Villiers (1772-1840).

After visiting England to learn the techniques of George Bellas Greenough, who had published a six-sheet geological map of England in 1820, the pair divided France between them and began their research in 1825. Having finished a preliminary survey by 1829, the pair joined together to re-examine some of some areas in greater detail. After finishing their travels in 1836 they spent another five years preparing and engraving their map and writing the accompanying text. The map and first volume of the 'Explication de la carte géologique de la France' was published in 1841 with a second volume in 1848; further volumes were published 1873, 1878 & 1879.

In recognition of their work, Dufrénoy and Elie de Beaumont were made commanders of the Légion d'honneur, and the Geological Society of London awarded them the Wollaston Medal, their highest award.





Two important maps of early modern archaeology in Assyria

8 JONES, James Felix.

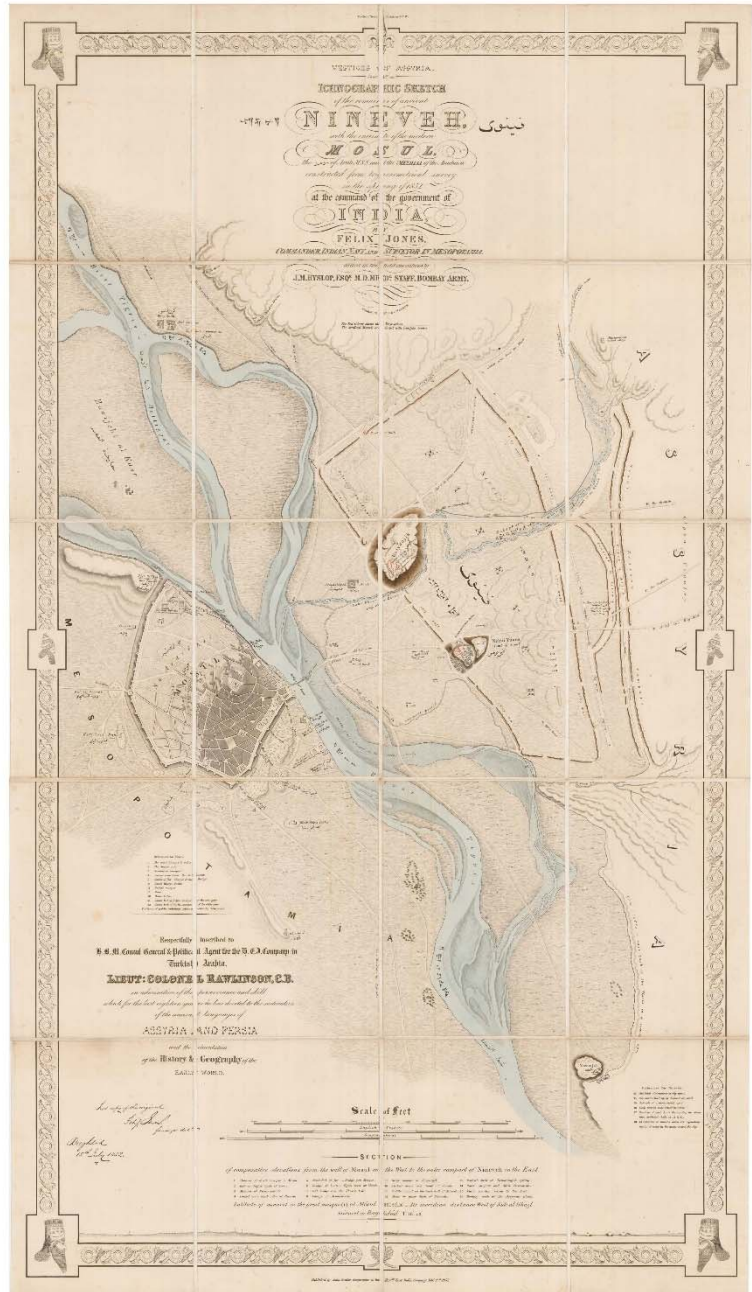
Vestiges of Assyria. Sheet 1st, an Ichnographic Sketch of the remains of ancient Nineveh, with the enciente of the modern Mosul... constructed from the trigonometrical survey in the spring of 1852, at the command of the government of India, by Felix Jones, Commander, Indian Navy and Surveyor in Mesopotamia. Aided in the field operations by J.M. Hyslop, Esq.r M.D. Med.l Staff, Bombay Army.

London: John Walker, 1855. Original colour. Dissected and laid on linen, as issued, total 1275 x 735mm. With facsimile signature.

The first trigonometrical survey of the environs of the ancient Assyrian city of Nineveh, with the Tigris River and the Iraqi city of Mosul. The walls of Nineveh are marked, with the two mounds, Kuyunjik and Nabbi Yunus.

Of particular interest is the palace on Kuyunjik, with the 'house of records': this is where Austen Henry Layard had recently found the 'Library of Ashurbanipal', a collection of over 30,000 clay tablets now in the British Museum, including the 'Epic of Gilgamesh'.

The map is surrounded by a border with Assyrian motifs, and has Cuneiform, Arabic and Greek script.



50

S/N 22248



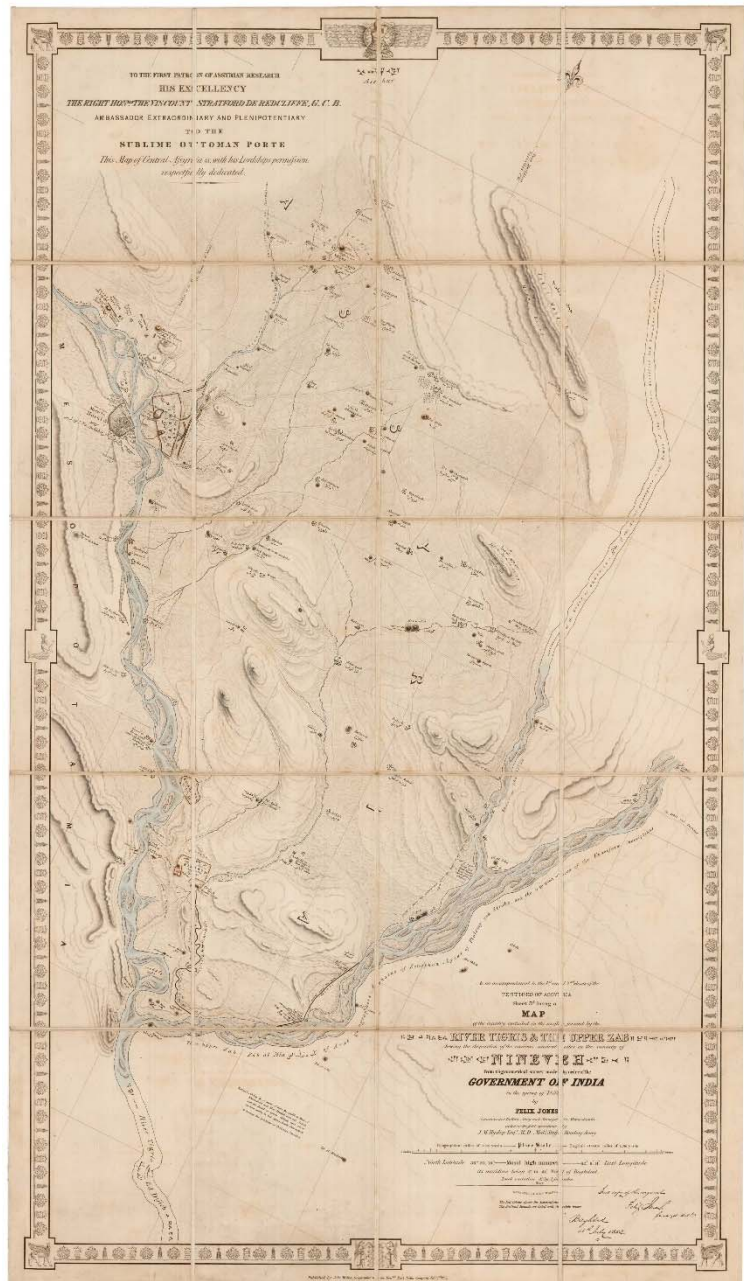
9 JONES, James Felix.

As an accompaniment to the 1st and 2nd sheets of the Vestiges of Assyria. Sheet 3d being a Map of the country included in the angle formed by River Tigris & the Upper Zab shewing the disposition of the various ancient sites in the Vicinity of Nineveh. from the trigonometrical survey made by order of the Governor of India in the Spring of 1852 by Felix Jones, Commander, Indian Navy and Surveyor in Mesopotamia aided in the field operations by J.M. Hyslop, Esq. r M.D. Med.I Staff, Bombay Army.

London: John Walker, 1855. Original colour. Dissected and laid on linen, as issued, total 1275 x 735mm. With facsimile signature.

The first trigonometrical survey of northern Iraq, from the ancient Assyrian city of Nimrud at the confluence of the Tigris and the Great Zab River, north to Mosul and Nineveh. The names of villages are marked in Roman and arabic script. The map is surrounded by a border with Assyrian motifs; the dedication is to Stratford Canning (1786-1880), British Ambassador to the Ottoman Empire.

Commander James Felix Jones (1813-78), had served with Robert Moresby charting the northern part of the Red Sea, 1829-34. In 1844 he and Henry Rawlinson were sent to help resolve a border dispute between Persia and Turkey. In 1852 he executed a trigonometrical **survey of the ancient cities of Nimrud and Nineveh**, and this map of the Assyrian plain, after which three maps were published by John Walker for the East India Company.



S/N 22303



Large-scale map of Dorset in fine colour



10 GREENWOOD, C. & J.

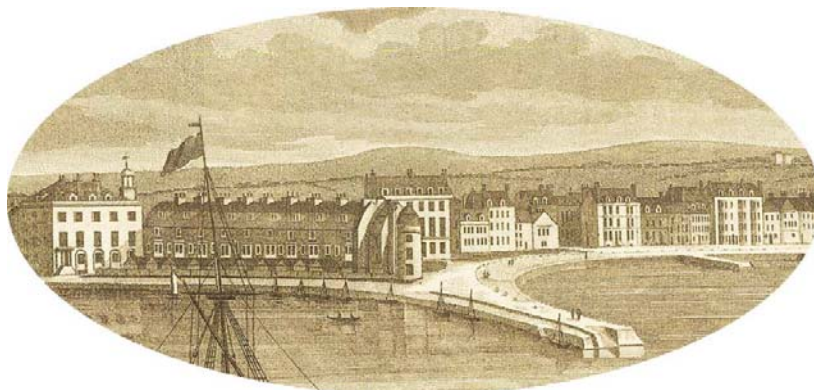
Map of the County of Dorset from an Actual Survey made in the Years 1825 & 1826 by C. & J. Greenwood, Most respectfully Dedicated to the Nobility, Clergy & Gentry of the County...

London: Greenwood, Pringle & Co., 1826. Fine original colour. Dissected and laid on linen, edged with silk with marbled covers. Total 1190 x 1570mm. With original full calf box, with red morocco title label. Both map and box are in superb condition. £2,400

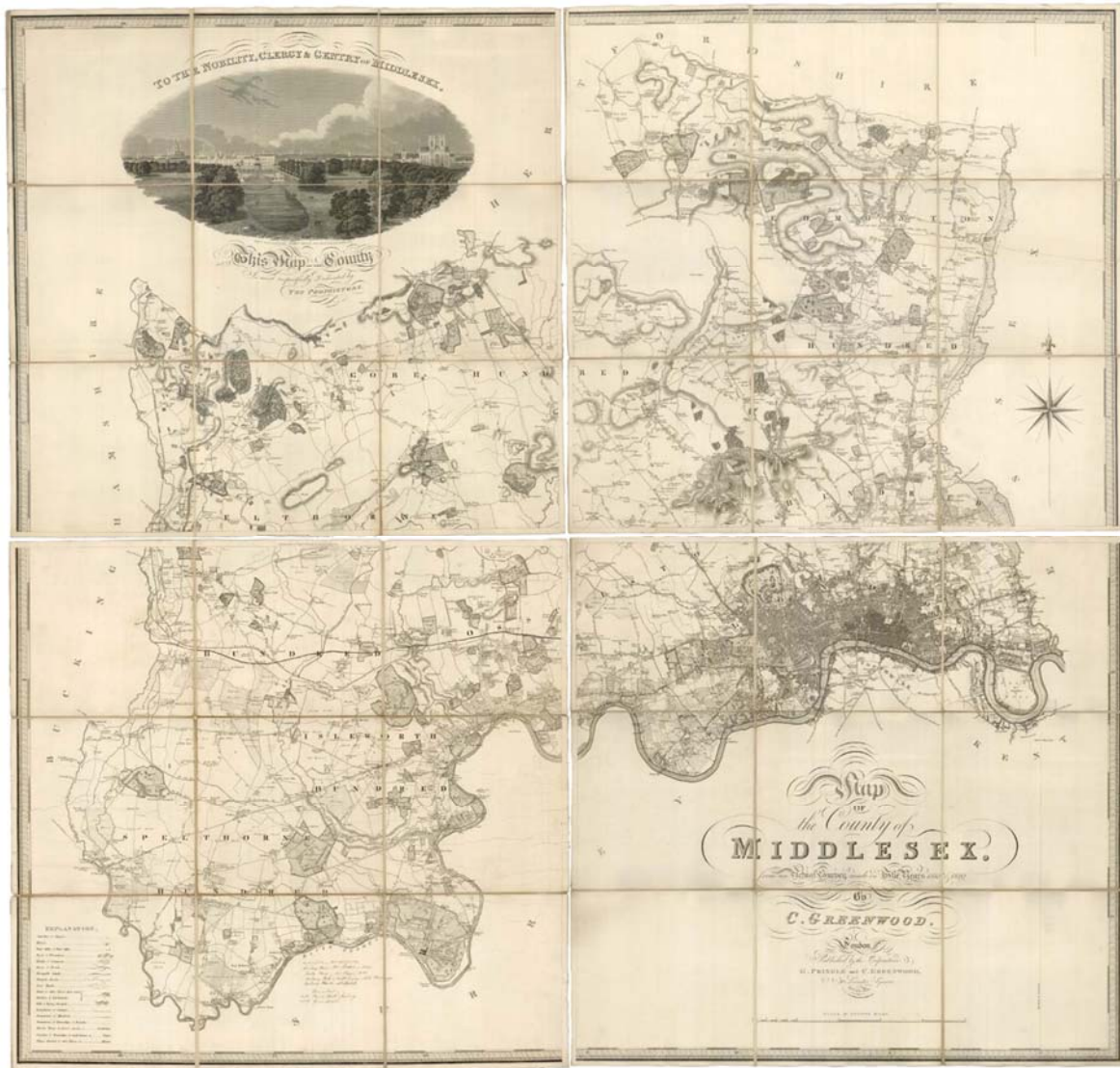
A highly-detailed map of Dorset, containing hundreds, parishes, towns, villages, turnpike roads, toll-bars, cross-roads, churches, castles, chapels, heaths, commons, canals, railways, distances between towns. Bottom left is a fine vignette view of Weymouth from the Nothe, drawn by R. Creighton.

Christopher & John Greenwood mapped all but five of the English counties in unprecedented detail, publishing their maps between 1817 and 1834.

S/N 17600



An important large-scale map of Middlesex



11 GREENWOOD, Christopher.

Map of the County of Middlesex, from an Actual Survey made in the Years 1818 & 1819 by C. Greenwood. To the Nobility, Clergy & Gentry of Middlesex, This Map of the County Is most respectfully Dedicated by The Proprietors.

London: G. Pringle and C. Greenwood, 1819. Dissected and laid on linen in four sections, each 630 x 665mm, total 1260 x 1330mm, Paper slightly age-toned, a small area of surface loss on the south-west sheet. and some old ink annotations around Sunbury. £1,600

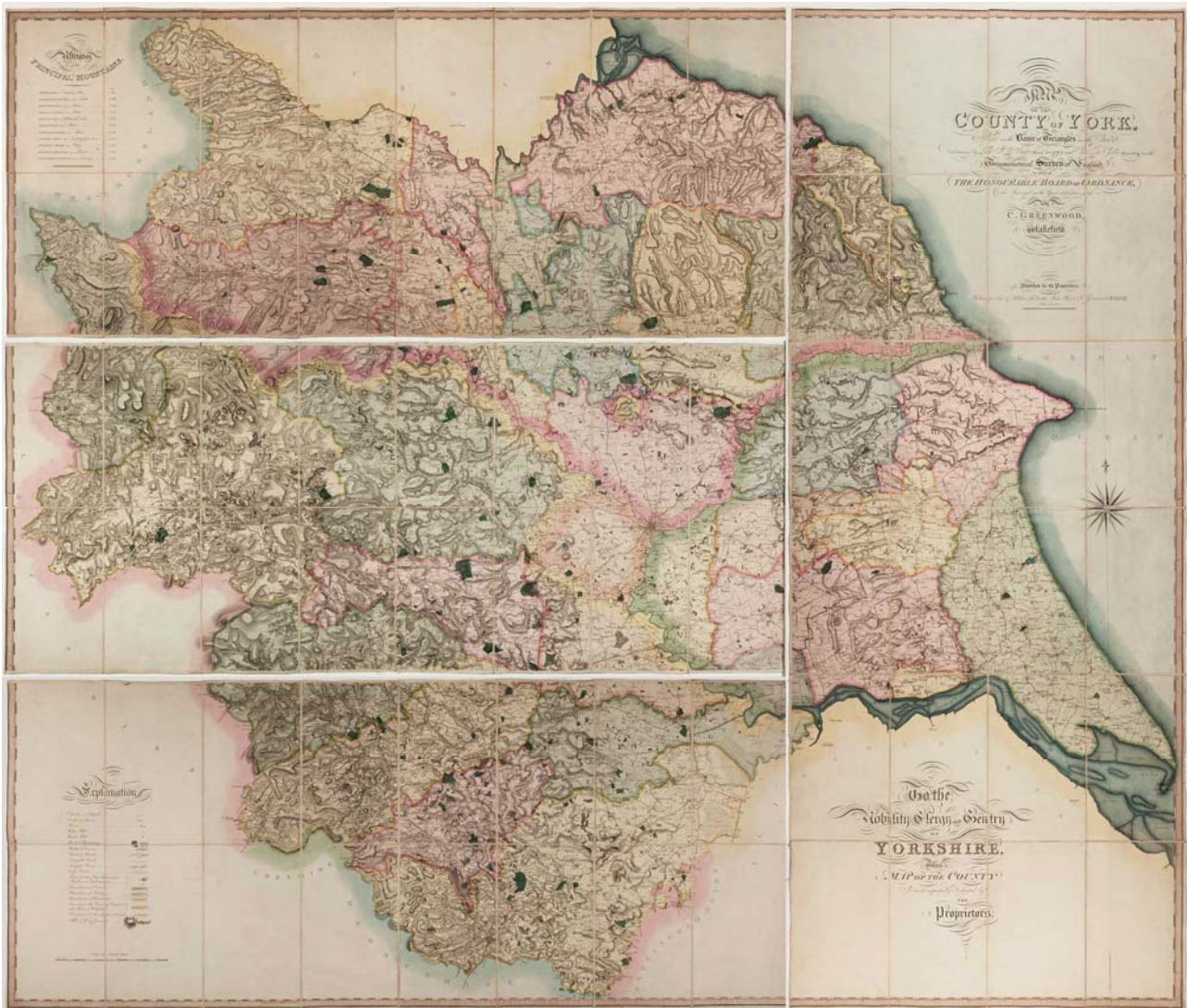
A superbly detailed map of Middlesex, on a scale of 2" to a statute mile, decorated with a dedication vignette view of London, with the lake of St James's Park, St Paul's Cathedral, Whitehall and Westminster Abbey. Among the features marked are churches, chapels, water mills & windmills, canals, turnpike roads, woods and plantations. Hills are still marked with hachuring rather than contours.

Of interest is the mapping of the areas around London in the years before conurbation, including areas just outside the scope of the Greenwoods' 6-sheet map of London of 1827.

The ink manuscript, dated 1832 in pencil, relates to property ownership around Sunbury.

Brothers John and Christopher Greenwood surveyed 36 English and Welsh counties (all but six) between 1817 and 1834, when they published a large folio county atlas based on their surveys.

Large-scale map of Yorkshire in fine colour



12 GREENWOOD, Christopher.

Map of the County of York, Made on the Basis of Triangles in the County, determined by Lieut. Coll. W.m Mudge, Royal Art.y F.R.S. and Capt.n Thos. Colby, Royal Eng.rs, in the Trigonometrical Survey of England, by order of the Honourable Board of Ordnance, and Surveyed in the Years 1815, 1816, & 1817, By C. Greenwood, Wakefield.

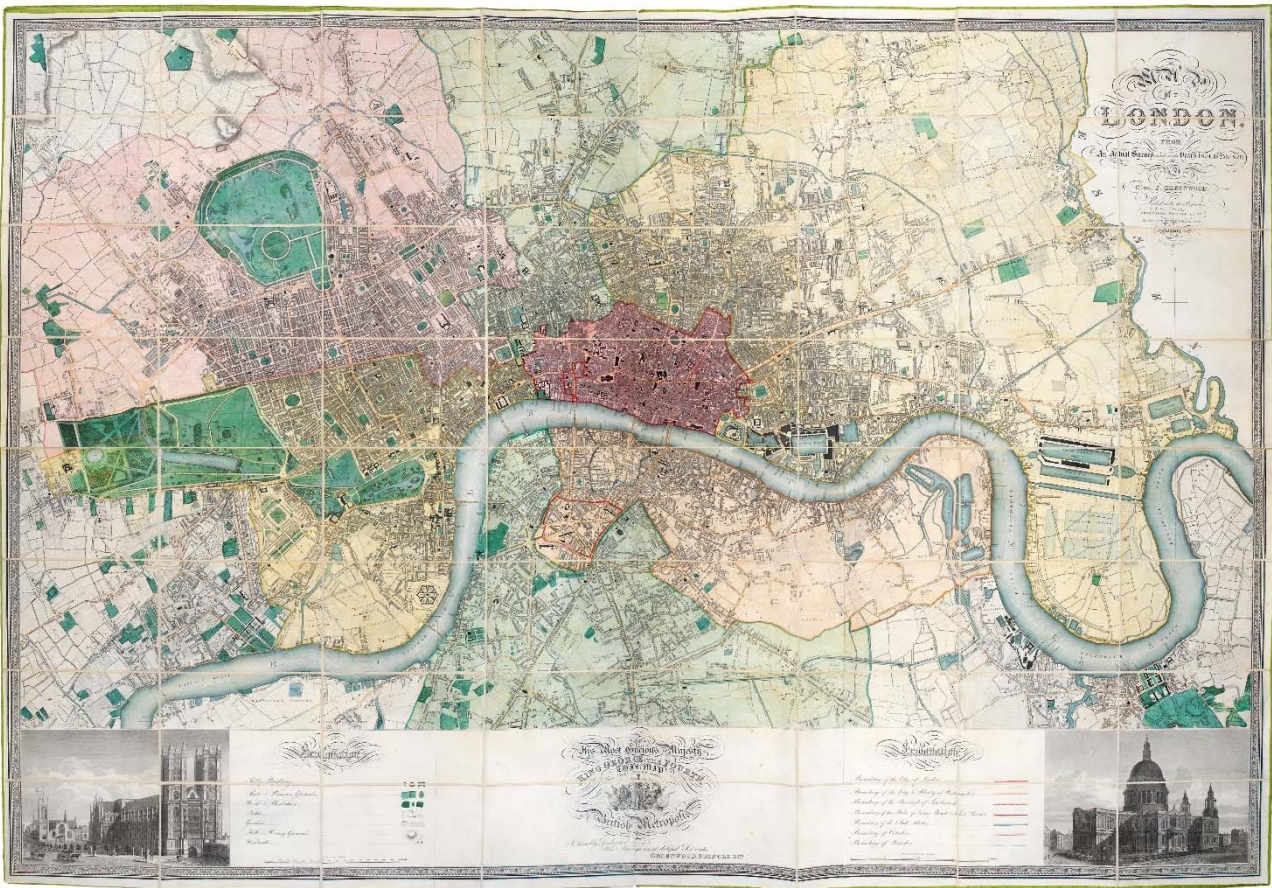
Leeds: Robinson, Son & Holdsworth; & Wakefield: John Hurst & C. Greenwood, 1817. Original colour. Dissected and laid on linen in four sections, total if joined 1840 x 2230mm. £1,800

Superbly detailed map of Yorkshire, marking hundreds, parishes, towns, villages, turnpike roads, toll-bars, cross-roads, churches, castles, chapels, heaths, commons, canals, railways, distances between towns. Bottom right is a finely-scripted dedication.

Christopher Greenwood, later joined by his brother John, mapped all but five of the English counties in unprecedented detail, publishing their maps between 1817 and 1834.

S/N 22665

First edition of Greenwood's six-sheet plan of London, in fine colour



13 GREENWOOD, C. & J.

Map of London from Actual Survey Made in the Years 1824, 1825 & 1826...

London: Greenwood, Pringle & Co, 1827. Original colour. Steel engraving on six sheets conjoined, dissected and laid on linen as issued, total 1260 x 1860mm. £22,000

The First Edition of this incredibly detailed map of London, on a scale of 8 inches to a mile. The extents are Kentish Town in the north, clockwise to the River Lea, Greenwich, and Kensington. Under the map is a dedication to George IV, a key and inset views of Westminster Abbey and St Paul's Cathedral. In later editions the dedication was moved to the title, with this florid script replaced by further mapping.

Brothers Christopher & John Greenwood spent three years on their new survey of London, capturing Thomas Cubitt's plans for the development of Belgravia, outlines of new roads in Bayswater, the completion of the Grand Surrey Canal (1826) and Regent's Park the year before completion (1828). The plan was then engraved by James and Josiah Neele. *HOWGEGO*: 309.

S/N 20438



A fine three-sheet map of Georgian London

14 HOMANN HEIRS.

Urbium Londini et West-Monasterii nec non Suburbii Southwark accurata Ichnographia... 1736.

Nuremberg, 1736. Original colour with additions. Three sheets conjoined, total 520 x 1720mm. £4,000

A large and very decorative town plan of London, showing from Grosvenor Square and Buckingham House in the west to Stepney Church in the east, Clerkenwell in the north and Southwark in the south. Many of the most important buildings are shown in profile and, sixty years after the event, the extent of the losses of the Great Fire of London are still marked. A large title cartouche with the Royal arms of George II completes this very striking map.

This map often appears just as a two-sheet map. The right sheet here, half of which is taken up with a view of St James's Square and elevations of St Paul's, the Royal Exchange and the Custom House, was only included in a deluxe edition. *HOWGEGO*: 81.

S/N 18492

An important early 18th century prospect of London

15 KIP, Johannes.

La Ville de Londres. Prospectus Londinensis.

London, c.1720. Coloured. Two sheets conjoined as issued, total 490 x 1180mm. Repairs to folds on verso. £12,000

A fine prospect of London from south of the river, with an English title and a key of buildings underneath and the title in French and Latin within a banderol held up in the sky by cherubs.

The prospect celebrates the rebuilding of the City following the Great Fire of 1666: showing from St Clement's Church on the Strand east to the Tower, most of the key given to churches rebuilt by Christopher Wren and his associates. St. Paul's Cathedral is shown as complete except for the scrolled parapet above the East apse; St Clement Danes lacks the upper stages added by Gibbs in 1719-20, and the Custom House is still Wren's, despite burning down in 1718. London Bridge is covered in buildings, with the severed heads of criminals clearly visible on the gatehouse. On the riverside is the 'Steelyard', base of the Hanseatic League in London since at least 1282, as rebuilt after the Great Fire. Moored off Bankside and flying the City flag is the 'Folly', a barge adapted as a floating concert room, usually anchored near the Savoy. The Royal Arms under the banderol date from 1707-14.

S/N 22756

The famous Poverty Map of London

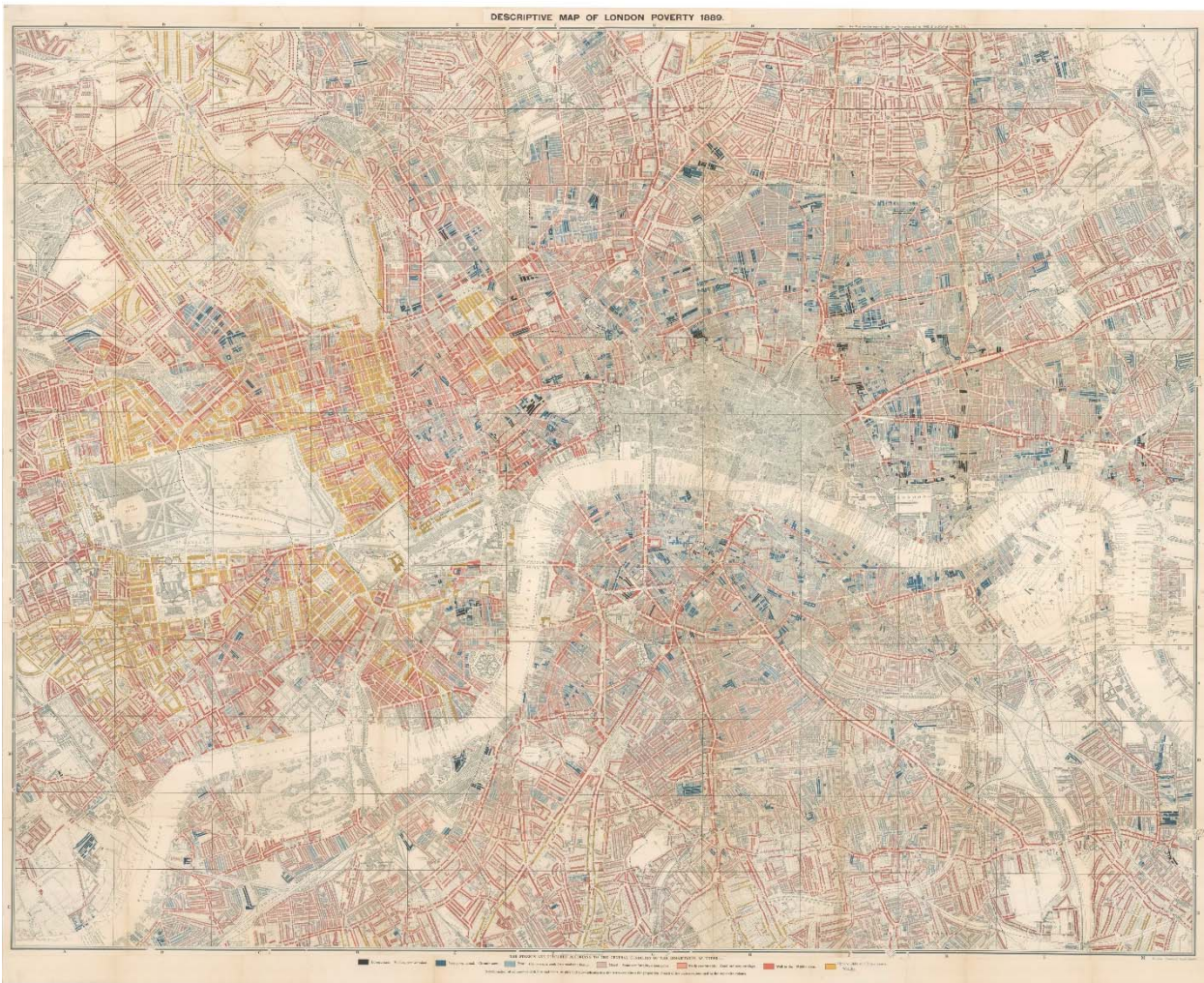
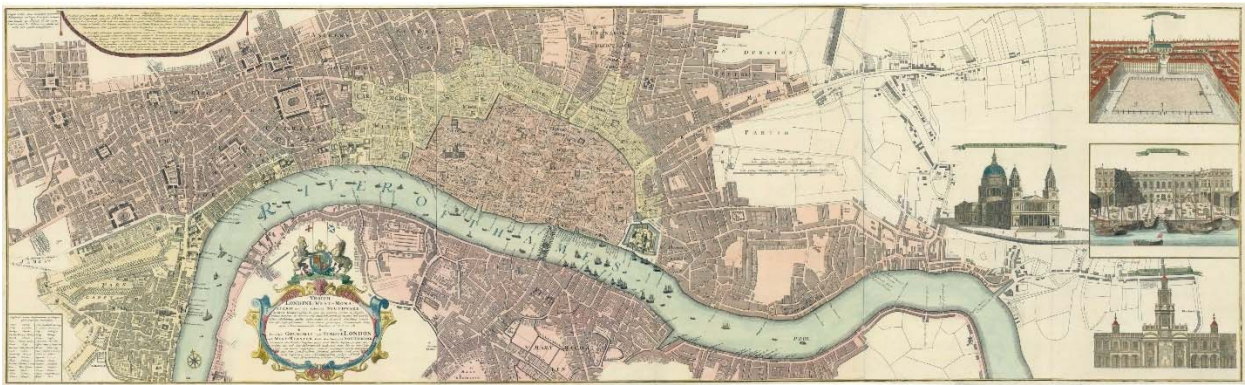
16 BOOTH, Charles.

Descriptive Map of London Poverty 1889.

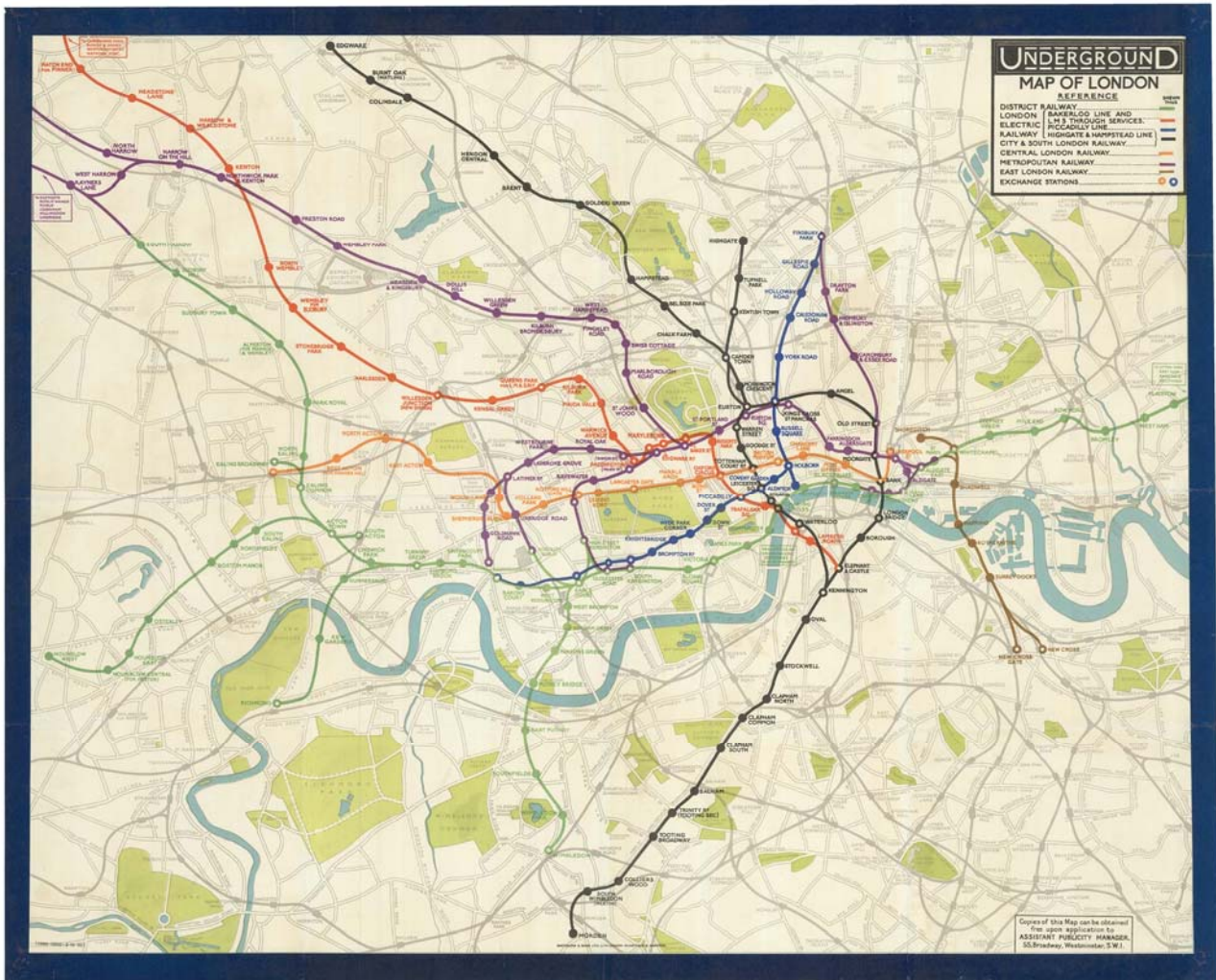
London: McMillan & Co., c.1889. Original colour. Four sheets conjoined, total 980 x 1210mm. Laid on canvas. £16,000

A very fine example of Charles Booth's famous Poverty map of London, the first sociological plan of the capital. The streets are colour-coded according to the degree of wealth of the inhabitants, ranging from black ('Lowest class. Vicious, semi-criminal'), through shades of blue and purple ('Poor', 'Mixed', 'Fairly Comfortable'), to red ('Well to do') and yellow ('Wealthy'). Over the years Booth's prejudices softened: the keys of later maps had 'Lowest class', dropping the 'Vicious, semi-criminal'.

S/N 22535



A rare pre-Beck poster map of the London Underground



17 STINGEMORE, Frederick H.

Underground Map of London.

London: Waterlow & Sons for London Underground, 1930. Colour lithograph. Sheet 605 x 750mm. Folds flattened, laid on canvas. £6,000

An example of Stingemore's 'Double Crown' poster map of London's Underground, as run by different companies, published three years before they merged and Beck's iconic map was introduced. The lines are laid out with an attempt at geographical accuracy, marking major roads and parkland. However the inclusion of some of the outer stations (such as Morden, Cockfosters and Barking) has meant the central area is quite compressed.

On the map the High Barnet branch of the Northern Line ended at 'Highgate' (now Archway Station); there is no Circle Line; and the service between Earl's Court and Latimer Road, via 'Addison Road' (Kensington Olympia) and 'Uxbridge Road', is still open. The Piccadilly Line runs from Hammersmith to Finsbury Park, although the westward branches to South Harrow and Hounslow West are open as part of the District Line. Among the 'lost' stations are 'Brompton Road' and 'Down Street' on the Piccadilly Line; 'Marlborough Road' on the Metropolitan Line; 'Bishops Road' and 'Praed Street' are shown as parts of Paddington but still with their old names shown as the incorporation was due in 1933.

Like Henry C. Beck, Frederick Stingemore (1890-1954) was an Underground employee, first as a draughtsman in the Publicity Manager's Office, then head of the Commercial Drawing Office until his death.

S/N 22748

A station 'Double Crown' poster map of the Underground by Beck



18 BECK, Henry C.

London Transport Underground.

London: Waterlow & Sons, 1935. Colour lithographic map. Sheet 605 x 775mm. Repairs to folds, a few colour spots, laid on canvas. £14,000

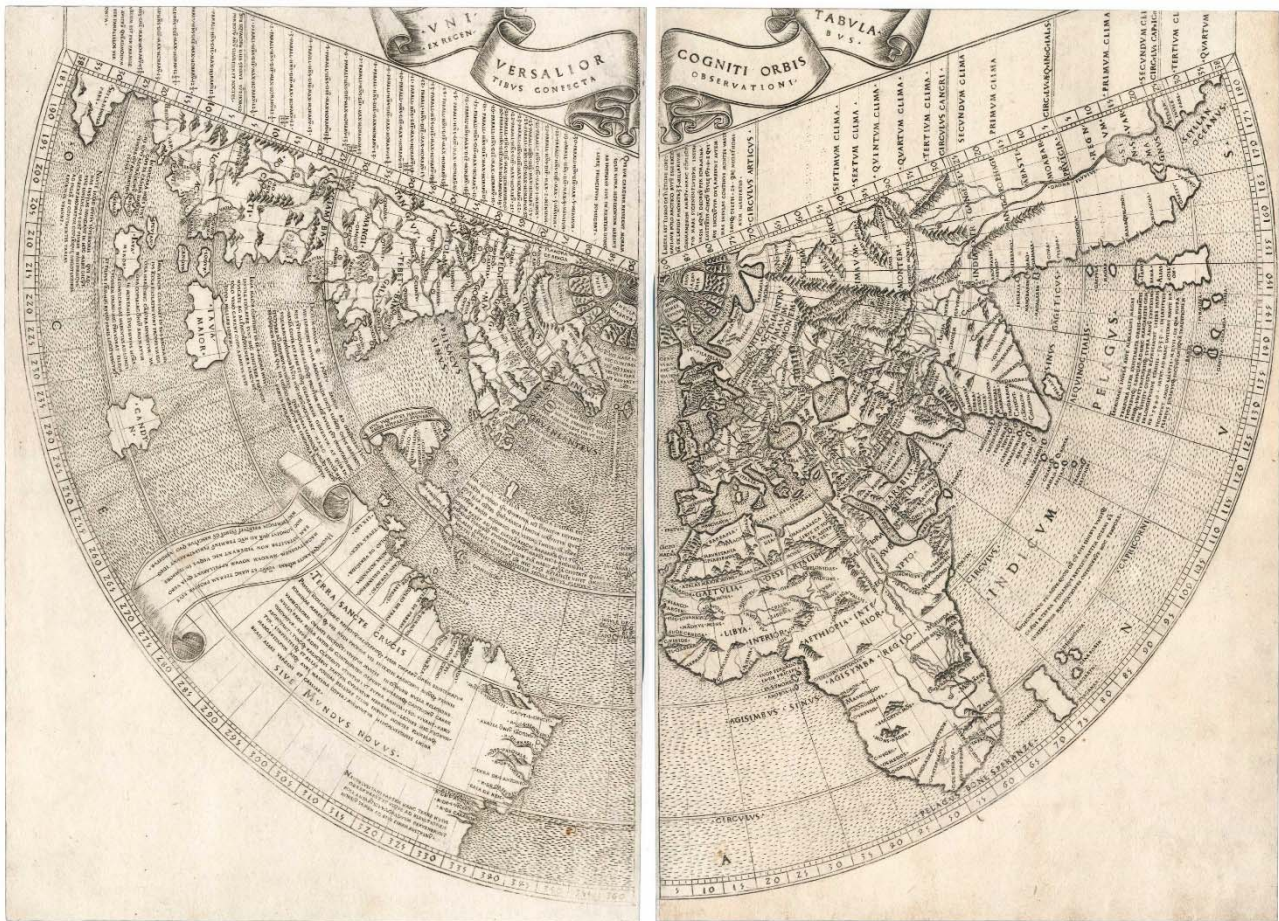
An early Beck poster map, issued two years after the first edition of 1933. The original diamonds for the interchanges have already been replaced with circles; a new escalator between Bank and Monument stations has been highlighted with a red sign; and an unnecessary 'North' pointer has been added top right, without Beck's knowledge.

The pointer was the beginning of interference from 'upstairs'; later in 1935 Beck was ordered to introduce thick lines in the central area and large diamonds for the interchanges which had to include 'Station' for every name. Neither of these 'innovations' lasted past 1937. GARLAND: *Mr Beck's Underground Map*.

S/N 22747



Ruysch's 1507 world map, with the earliest obtainable depiction of the Americas



19 RUYSCHE, Johann.

Universalior Cogniti Orbis Tabula Ex Recentibus Confecta Observationibus.

Rome: Bernardinus Venetus de Vitalibus, 1507-8. Two sheets, 400 x 280mm & 400 x 275mm. Trimmed c.10mm into printed area at top, a frequent occurrence, otherwise in superb condition and an excellent impression. £300,000

An important map of the world on a coniform projection, a new map engraved for the 1507-8 reprint of the 1490 Rome edition of Ptolemy, based on the most up-to-date information. According to Shirley, it is the second known printed map to depict the Americas, beaten only by the Contarini world map of 1506, known through the single example held in the British Museum. The Waldseemüller world map, the first to use the world 'America', was published the first year and is also known through one example.

North America appears on the map as 'Terra Nova', depicted as a protrusion of Asia, just to the north of 'Cathaya', based on what John Cabot's believed he had discovered. Off the coast is 'Bacalavras' a very early reference to the Cod fishing industry already established in American waters.

South America is a large and separate continent labelled 'Terra Sancte Crucis' (Land of the Holy Cross), 'Sive Mundus Novus', the first use of 'New World' on a printed map.

In between are the West Indies. Cuba is large and triangular, perhaps confused by Columbus's insistence that Cuba was part of the American continent, with a legend obscuring the west coast stating this was as far as the ships of Ferdinand (i.e. Columbus) had reached. Hispaniola has a note stating that the island was Marco Polo's 'Cipango' (Japan), based on Polo's description of it being 1400 miles to the east of the port of Zaiton.

At the top centre of the map is the North Pole, surrounded by four islands with strong currents flowing out, a concept later adopted by Gerard Mercator.

For the East Ruysch had access to the latest Portuguese discoveries. For the first time the true relative proportions of Sri Lanka and the Indian subcontinent are shown, with the Ptolemaic name 'Taprobana' being reassigned to Sumatra. He also drops Ptolemy's concept of a landlocked Indian Ocean.

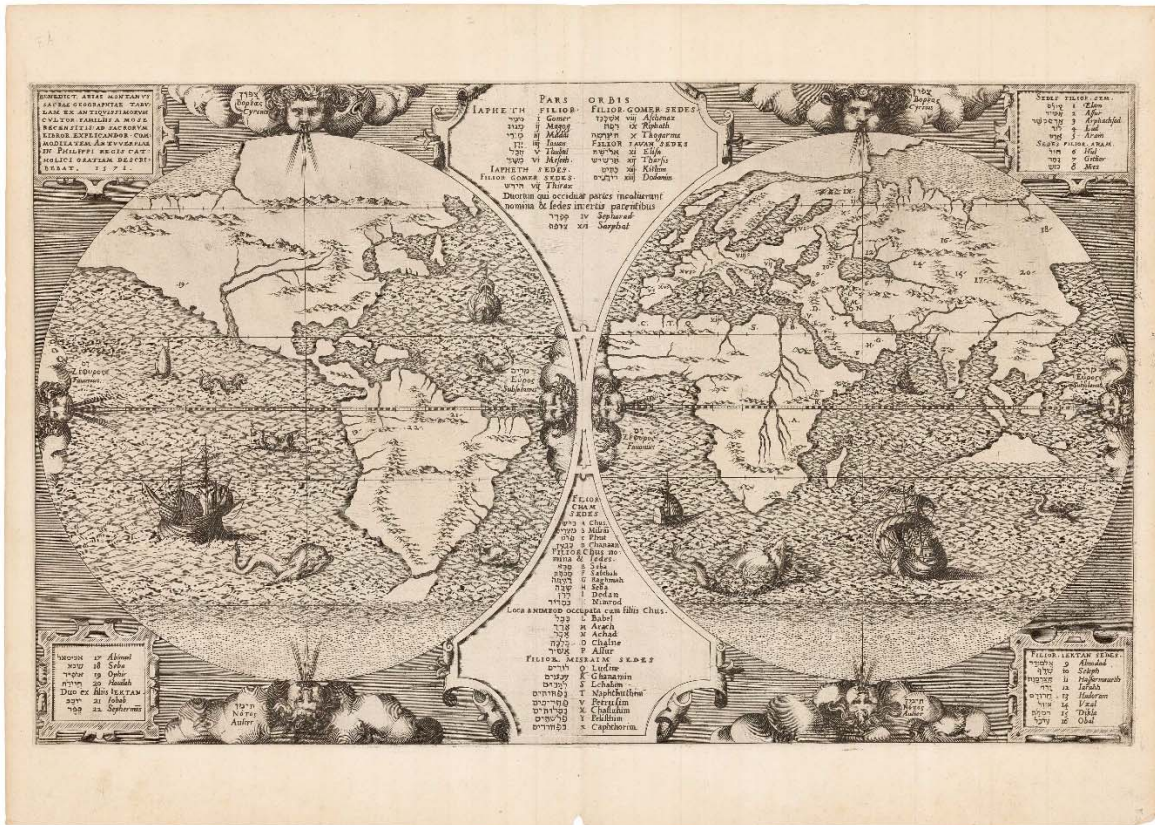
Other corrections to Ptolemy include a reduction of the size of the Mediterranean, allowing the removal of the resultant eastward orientation of Scotland for the first time on a printed map.

According to Shirley this is state 5 of 5, all being minor changes to names. In 1989 Donald McGuirk's census counted 64 examples, of which only three were state 1 and the majority state 5, suggesting states 1-4 were proofs; only 14 examples of the map were privately owned.



Johann Ruysch (c.1460-1533) is believed to have been born in Utrecht and to have sailed from Bristol to America. It has suggested that this was John Cabot's voyage of 1498, based on legend on this map referring to the variation of the compass, noted by Cabot on this expedition. About 1505 he entered the Benedictine monastery of St. Martin in Cologne as a secular priest, working as a manuscript illustrator and painter. He then travelled to Rome to work for Pope Julius II; he was perhaps the 'Fleming called John', a close friend of Raphael. After serving as cartographer and astronomer at the court of Manuel I of Portugal he returned to the Monastery of St Martin, where he died SHIRLEY: *World 25, fifth and last state*; MCGUIRK: "*Ruysch World Map*", *Imago Mundi* 41.

A rare 16th century world map depicting the aftermath of the Deluge



20 ARIAS MONTANUS, Benedictus.

Benedict Arias Montanus Sacrae Geographiae Tabulam ex Antiquissimorum Cultor... 1571.

Antwerp: Christopher Plantin, 1571, RARE FIRST STATE. 320 x 530mm. Notch in lower centre fold margin, otherwise a very fine example.

£12,500

An important religious map of the world, depicting the repopulation of the world by the sons of Noah after the Great Flood. It shows the world in two hemispheres, each with four windheads, sea monsters and ships. There are no names on the map other than the names of some of the wind, only letters and numbers for keys written in Latin, Greek and Hebrew scripts.

The cartography follows Gastaldi. America and Asia are joined by a land-bridge, across which Noah's descendants crossed to populate the New World. There is no Great Southern Continent, leaving Tierra del Fuego as an island and an triangular landmass near in south-east Asia, leading to a theory that it is a serious attempt to represent Australia before its official 'discovery'.

The map was published in the eighth and last volume of Plantin's 'Biblia sacra hebraice chaldaice' (or Polyglot Bible), overseen by Arias Montanus (or Benito Arias Montano, 1527-98) on behalf of Philip II of Spain, who was funding the publication. It was important for Philip to recognise the peoples of America as descendants of Noah, not only to validate the scripture but to give him the authority to bring them back into the Catholic fold.

The first state of this map is particularly rare: most of the first edition of the Polyglot Bible was lost at sea en route to Spain. As this example has the text on the reverse, 'Orbis Tabula Ben Aria Montano Auctore', printed upside-down it was probably a rejected impression.

A second state of 1572 has 'gentes' added next to 'Jecktan' in the lower left box. A second plate was engraved c.1572, with the windhead at the top of the Western Hemisphere glancing left. A third plate was engraved c.1660. *SHIRLEY: 125.*

Joannes Blaeu's superb double-hemisphere world map



21 BLAEU, Johannes.

Nova et Accuratissima Totius Terrarum Orbis Tabula.

Amsterdam, 1662, Latin text edition. Original colour. 415 x 540mm, with wide margins.

£16,000

A very fine example of Johannes Blaeu's new double-hemisphere world map, drawn up to replace the map first issued by his father Willem in 1606 and used in their atlases from 1630.



This new map is a great departure in style, being double-hemisphere rather than on the former's Mercator Projection. Above the map are allegorical figures of the planets, the sun & moon, with two cartographers at the sides. Underneath are allegorical figures of the Four Seasons, each drawn by either birds or animals. The cartography is much improved, with the removal of the Great Southern Continent and the addition of the pre-Cook outlines of Australia and New Zealand. Unfortunately Blaeu has chosen to show California as an island, dropping the peninsular depiction of his father.

This example comes from the first issue of the 'Atlas Major', the first atlas to contain this map. SHIRLEY: *World* 428.

S/N 22631

The first map of the continent of America, in rare original colour



22 MUNSTER, Sebastian.

Die neüwen Inseln/so hinder Hispanien gegen Orient/bey dem land Indie ligen.

Basle, 1572. German edition. Woodcut with contemporary hand colour, image size 270 x 340mm.

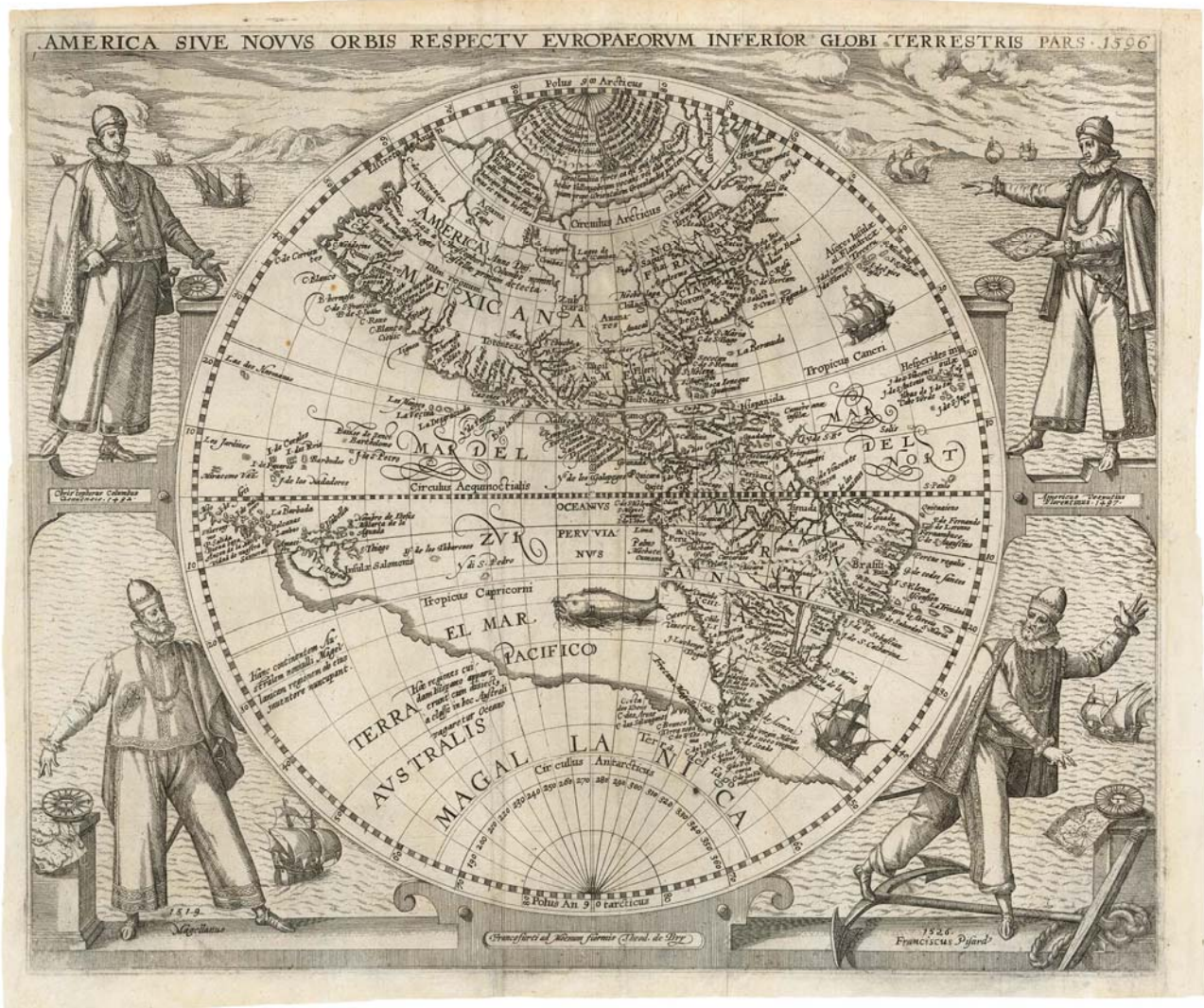
£12,000

Munster's landmark map of the Americas, the first to attempt to show America as a continent, yet demonstrating how little was known. First published in 1540, it shows a narrow isthmus dividing the Atlantic and Pacific in the region of the Carolinas, based on Verrazzano, and the Yucatan is an island. The large island of Zipangri off the west coast is not California but Japan, based on the narrative of Marco Polo, a few years before any recorded visit to the islands by Europeans. The Philippines appear as an 'archipelago of 7448 islands'. The large vignette ship is the 'Victoria', the only survivor of Magellan's fleet of four. *BURDEN: 12, state 13 of 13.*

S/N 22267



An important early map of the Americas



23 DE BRY, Theodore.

America Sive Novus Orbis Respectu Europaeorum Inferior Globi Terrestri Pars.

Frankfurt, c.1596. 330 x 395mm. Fine impression, repair to bottom right margin.

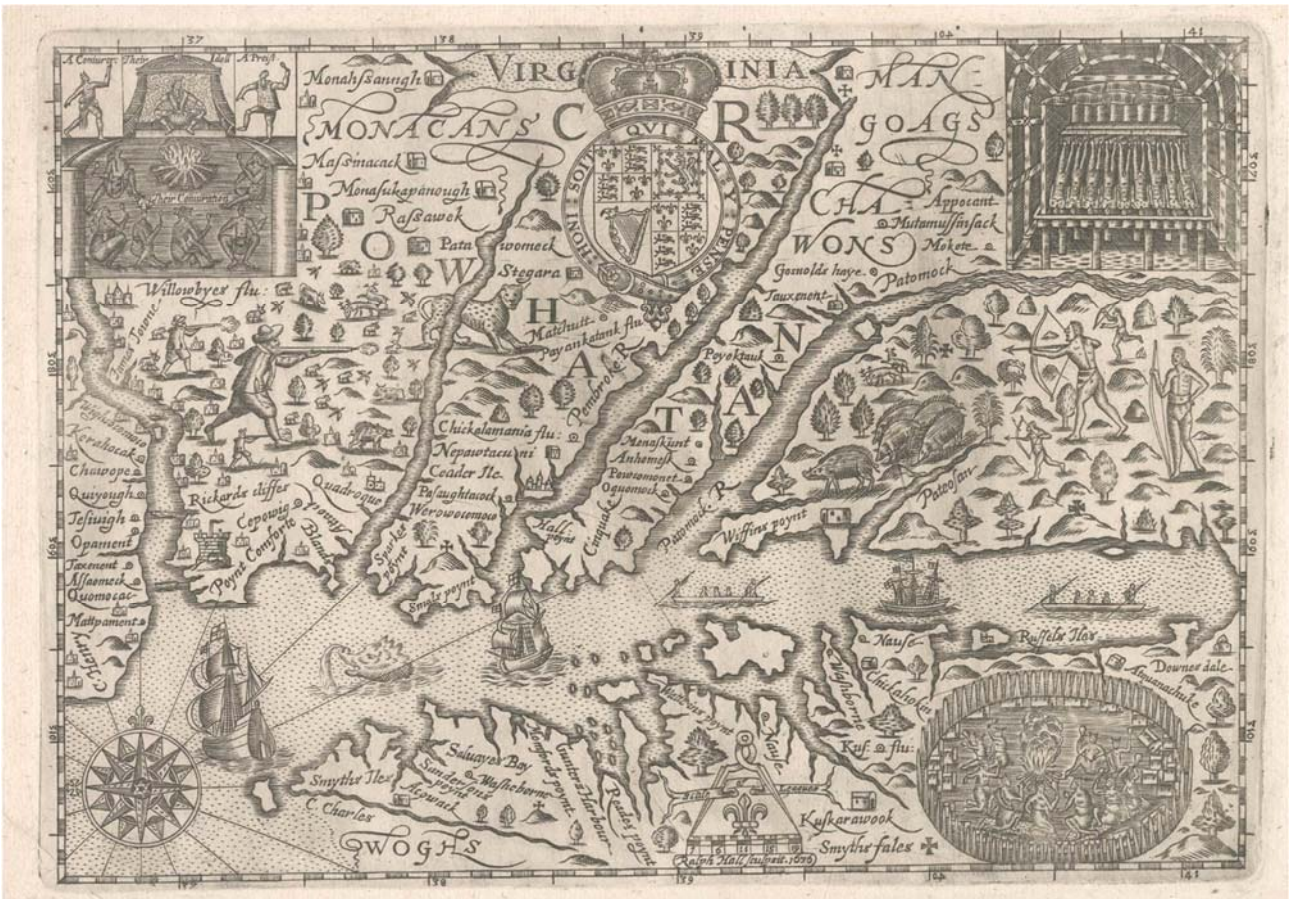
£7,250

An important map of the Western Hemisphere, published in 'Americae Pars Sexta sive Historiae ab Hieronymo Bezono' (the sixth part of De Bry's 'Grand Voyages'), which continued Girolamo Benzoni's account of his travels in the Americas.

The map shows North and South America within a circle, supported on a frame alongside full-length portraits of New World explorers (Amerigo Vesputius, Christopher Columbus, Ferdinand Magellan and Francisco Pizarro) with maps and compasses.

The cartography is based primarily on the Petrus Plancius World map of 1594. In the far north is Mercator's concept of the Arctic, a clear Northwest Passage, 'Frobisher's Strait' across Greenland and his 'Buss Island'. The St Lawrence River is shown, with Hochelaga, the Iroquoian fort near Montreal, but with no sign of Great Lakes. The position of Virginia is corrected, moving it further south, and St Augustine makes one of its first appearances on a general map. On the West Coast are the Strait of Anian and a Californian peninsula, before the myth of it being an island. In South America Cusco and Potosi, the mountain of silver, are marked, with the Strait of Magellan the only route into the Pacific. The Great Southern Continent, here called 'Terra Australia Magellanica', almost reaches the Equator near the Solomon Islands. *BURDEN: 91.*

The first English derivative of John Smith's map of Virginia



24 HALL, Ralph.

Virginia.

London: Michael Sparke, 1636. 170 x 240mm. A pristine example.

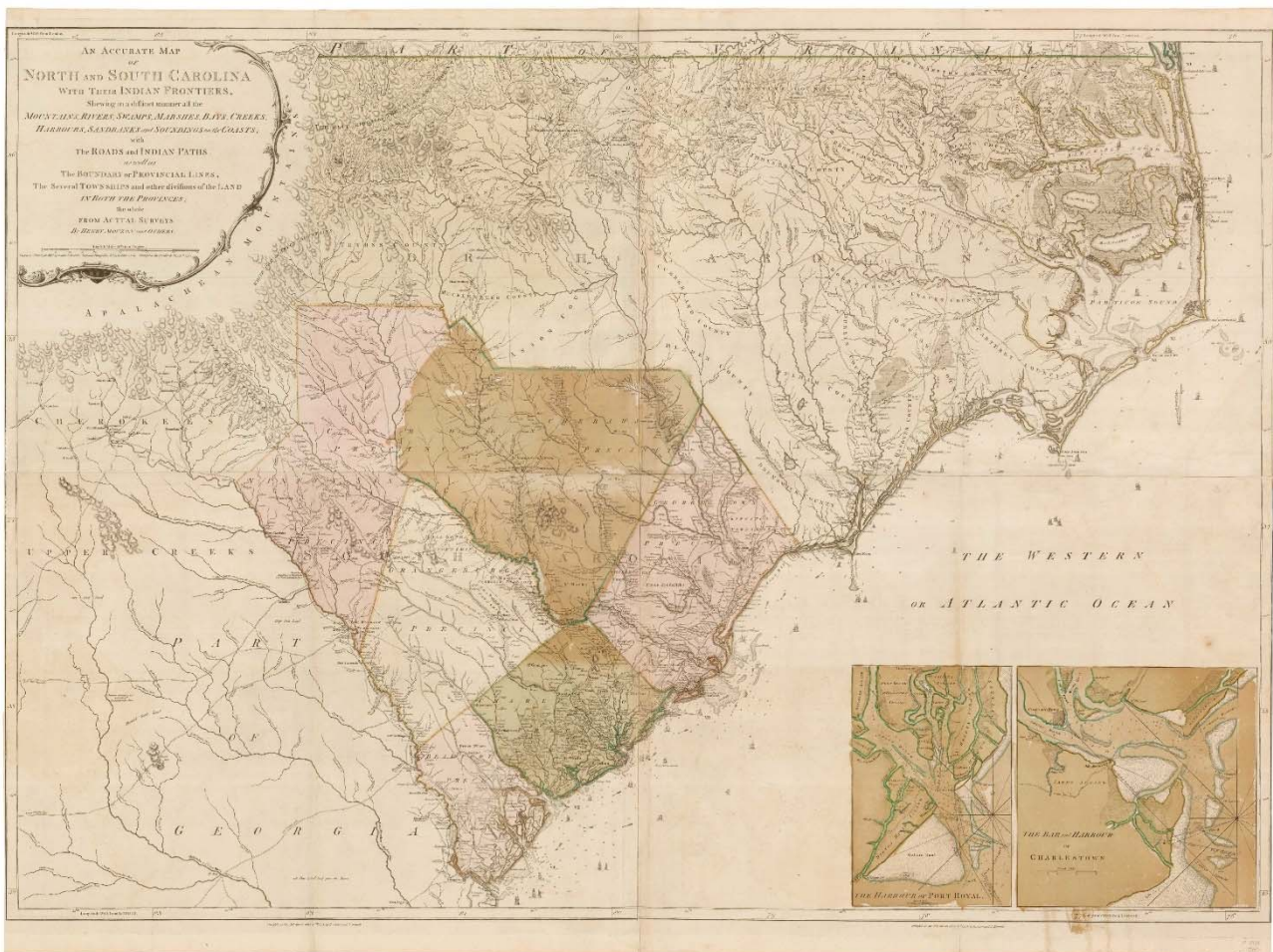
£12,000

A scarce map of Virginia, orientated with north to the right, loosely based on John Smith's map of the environs of the new English colony at Roanoke. Engraved on a smaller scale by Ralph Hall, it was intended to be included in 'Historia mundi: or Mercator's atlas', an English edition of the Hondius miniature atlas, with text translated by Wye Saltonstall. However the plate had not been completed by the time the first edition was published in 1635, so an errata slip was added, claiming the map had been drawn in Virginia and explaining that 'when it comes, every buyer of the Booke shall have it given him gratis'.

Being on a smaller scale much of the detail of Smith's map has been dropped and vignettes from Smith's illustrations (as published by de Bry in Frankfurt) have been added. The Royal Arms and scene of Powhatan's council remain in the top left and centre, but the large native with a bow is much reduced. A native charnel house and village have been placed in the right corners and other vignettes, including Europeans firing muskets, galleons, canoes, a sea monster and pigs, around the map. Curiously a leopard appears with a river running over its back, and the engraver has invented 'Hall=poynnt', adding his name to the terrain. BURDEN: 244.



Henry Mouzon's landmark 4-sheet map of the Carolinas



25 MOUZON, William Henry.

An Accurate Map of North and South Carolina with their Indian Frontiers, Shewing in a distinct manner all the Mountains, Rivers, Swamps, Marshes, Bays, Creeks, Harbours, Sandbanks and Soundings on the Coasts; with The Roads and Indian Paths; as well as The Boundary or Provincial Lines, The Several Townships and other divisions of the Land In Both the Provinces; the whole From Actual Surveys By Henry Mouzon And Others.

London: Robert Sayer and John Bennett, 1775. First Edition. Original colour. Four sheets conjoined, total 1030 x 1405mm. Trimmed close to printed borders at sides; a few small repairs, greens slightly oxidised. £17,500

A large and detailed map of the Carolinas, including South Carolina as surveyed by Captain Henry Mouzon (1741-1807). North Carolina is based on the John Collet's 1770 map, 'A Compleat Map of North-Carolina', although many details have been updated.

This is the first state, before Fort Sullivan was added to the inset of Charleston Harbour bottom right. A third state was published by Laurie & Whittle in 1794.

Published just before the outbreak of the American Revolutionary war in Sayer & Bennett's 'The American Atlas: Or, A Geographical Description Of The Whole Continent Of America', Mouzon's map was indispensable for all the military commanders operating in the region: the examples owned by both George Washington and Sir Henry Clinton are preserved in American institutions.

S/N 21884

The first large-format bird's-eye view of New York, from Union Square

26 BACHMANN, C.

New-York.

New York: John Bachmann, 1849. Tinted lithograph finished with hand colour. Sheet 580 x 790mm. Small tear and tiny hole repaired, both in the sky area. £7,500

A spectacular elevated prospect of New York, looking south from above Union Square, detailing the horse-drawn traffic on Broadway and the shipping on the Hudson and East River. The large fountain in the square's park was fed by the Croton Viaduct, completed in 1842. The view was 'Drawn from Nature and on Stone by C. Bachmann', likely to be a relative of the publisher, the more famous John Bachmann (1814-96). Born in Switzerland, John Bachmann worked as a lithographer in Switzerland and Paris before emigrating to America c.1847. He produced the first major series of bird's-eye views of American cities, including Boston, Philadelphia, New Orleans and Havana as well as New York. *REPS: Bird's Eye Views, p. 30.*

S/N 22605

A very rare English map of Barbados

27 FORD, Richard.

A New Map of the Island of Barbadoes, wherein every Parish, Plantation, Watermill, Windmill and Cattlemill is described with the name of the Present possessor and all things els Remarkable according to a Late Exact Survey thereof.

London: George Willdey, c.1715. 485 x 570mm. Binding folds flattened, some creasing upper left. £4,500

An extremely influential map of Barbados, orientated with north to the right, with four inset town plans ('Bridge Toun', 'Ostines Toun', 'Hale Toun', and, without a border in the sea, 'Speights Toun'. Bottom right, within a border featuring allegorical figures of Britannia & Ceres and the arms of George I, is 'A New Description of the Island of Barbados'. Other decorations include a compass rose, a scale cartouche featuring cherubs and cartouches for the publisher's inscription and key. On the map the owner of each plantation is named and there are depictions of sugarcane, pineapples, 'bennawno' (banana trees), Indian corn, a pawpaw, and apparently cotton plants and palm trees. The map was surveyed by Richard Ford (or Forde) and first published c.1674 by London publishers John Overton, Robert Morden, William Berry, and Thomas Pask. Soon afterwards the plate was bought by Philip Lea and John Seller. Despite the lifespan of the plate this is a very scarce map.

S/N 22746

A classic 16th century map of South America

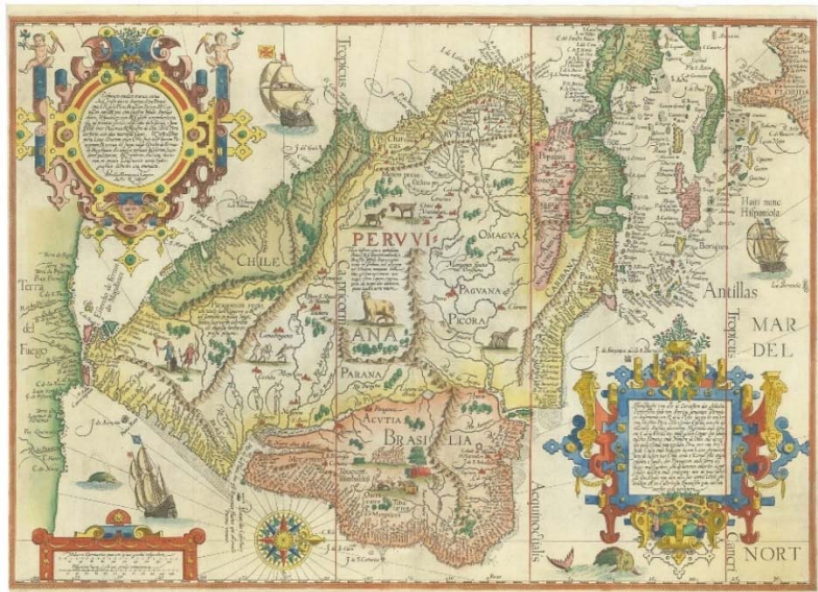
28 LINSCHOTEN, Jan Huygen van.

Delineatio omnium orarum totius Australis partis Americae...

Amsterdam, c.1596. Coloured. 395 x 530mm. Binding folds flattened, narrow lateral margins. £8,000

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 22752



Ortelius's two-sheet map of the British Isles in classical times



29 ORTELIUS, Abraham.

Britannicarum Insularum Vetus Descriptio.

Antwerp, 1592, Latin text edition. Coloured with gold highlights. Two sheets conjoined, total 730 x 485mm. £3,750

An uncommon map of the British Isles in classical times, published in the Parergon, Ortelius's atlas of the ancient world. The map first appeared in 1590 and was replaced by a one-sheet map in 1595, although offprints were used as late as 1602. Van den Broecke estimates that only 710 examples were printed.

Although the detail of the map is classical, with British tribes and Roman town names, the coastline is more up-to-date than Ortelius' 'modern' map, as it is based on Saxton.

The engraver is believed to be Jan Wierex, and this map certainly gave him a chance to show his skills: the sea has been filled with three cartouches, a large sea-battle and five ships. VAN DEN BROECKE: 190/191; SHIRLEY: *British Isles 1477-1650*, 170 (160 for full description)

A Dutch map of the British Isles, celebrating the Glorious Revolution



30 ALLARD, Carel.

Accuratissima Angliae Scotiae Et Hiberniae Tab, De N.vo in lucem edita à Carolo Allard.

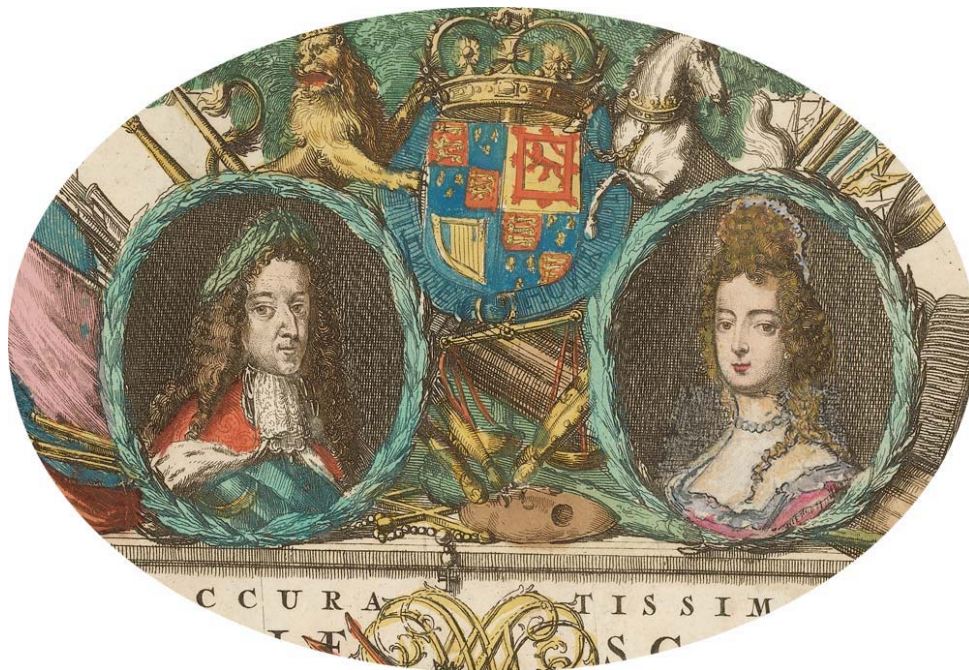
Amsterdam, Allard, c.1690. Fine original colour. Map 510 x 590mm, with rare gazetteer side panels, total width 1170mm. Minor nicks to edges.

£2,000

A large separate-issue map of the British Isles, published shortly after the 'Glorious Revolution' of 1688 brought William of Orange and his wife, Mary Stuart, to the thrones of England as joint monarchs William III and Mary II. The top right is filled with a title cartouche with martial trophies and their medallion portraits. Top left another cartouche features allegorical figures of the Four Continents holding up a globe and the armorials of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

This is an example of the first state. After the death of Mary in 1694 the map became obsolete, so the plate underwent extensive re-engraving: the title was changed and the title cartouche was replaced with one with the Royal Arms and cherubs; the other cartouche was replaced with an inset of the Orkneys; and Ireland was completely redrawn to follow Petty's survey. This third state simply has Covens & Mortier's names replacing Allard's. SHIRLEY: *British Isles 1650-1750*, Allard 4, state 1, states 1 & 2 illustrated, no mention of the gazetteer.

S/N 22276



Three of de Hooghe's monumental sea charts of the English Channel

A suite of three of nine charts etched by Romeyn de Hooghe for the 'Cartes Marines a l'Usage des Armées du Roy de la Grande Bretagne', which was described by Koeman as the 'most spectacular type of maritime cartography ever produced in 17th century Amsterdam'. 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: Again 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: vol 4. p. 423-4, M.Mor 5.

South-west England

31 HOOGHE, Romeyn de.

Carte Maritime de l'Angleterre depuis les Sorlingues jusques à Portland...

Amsterdam, Pierre Mortier, 1693. Original colour with additions, including gold highlights. Two sheets conjoined, total 600 x 950mm. Some minor restoration. £3,250

A superb sea chart of south-west England from the Scilly Isles to Portland, with an inset detail of the Scillies and prospects of Portland, Truro and Wolf Rock (half-way between the Scilly Isles and the Lizard, and a renowned maritime hazard).

S/N 20505

South-east England

32 HOOGHE, Romeyn de.

Carte Nouvelle des Costes d'Angleterre depuis la Riviere de la Tamise jusques à Portland..

Amsterdam, Pierre Mortier, 1693. Original colour refreshed, with gold highlights. Two sheets conjoined, total 600 x 950mm. Some minor restoration £3,000

A superb chart of south-east England showing the Thames to London, Kent and the English Channel round to Portland with the Isle of Wight and Alderney. Insets include a detail of the Strait of Dover and prospects of Portsmouth and Rochester & Chatham.

S/N 22527

The Strait of Dover and southern North Sea

33 HOOGHE, Romeyn de.

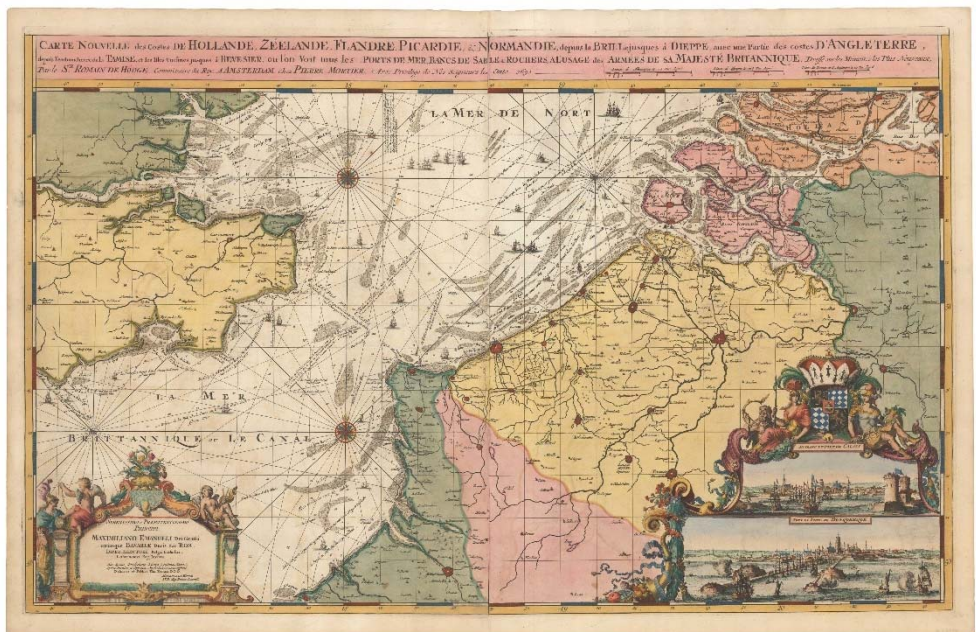
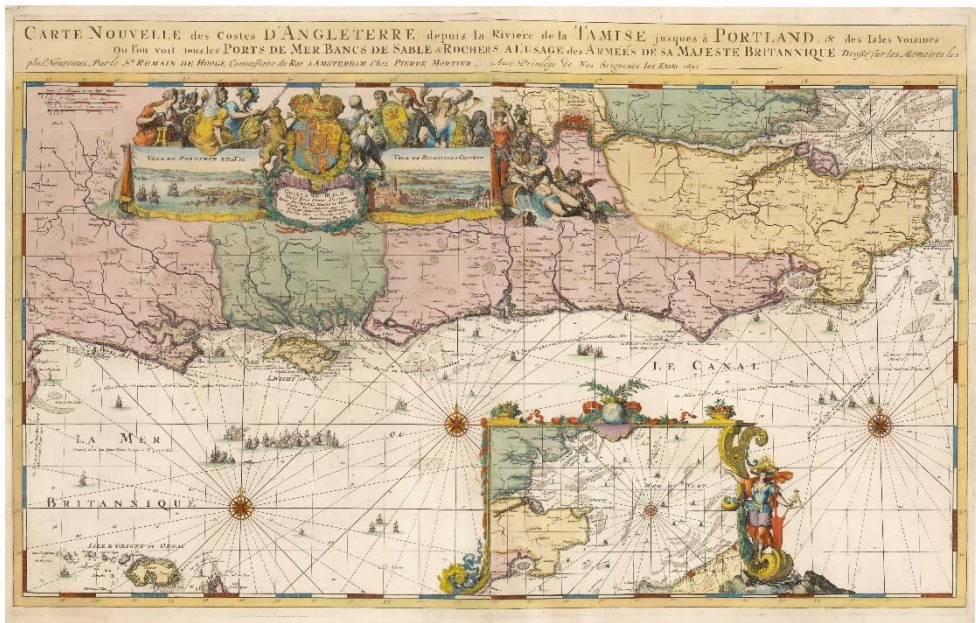
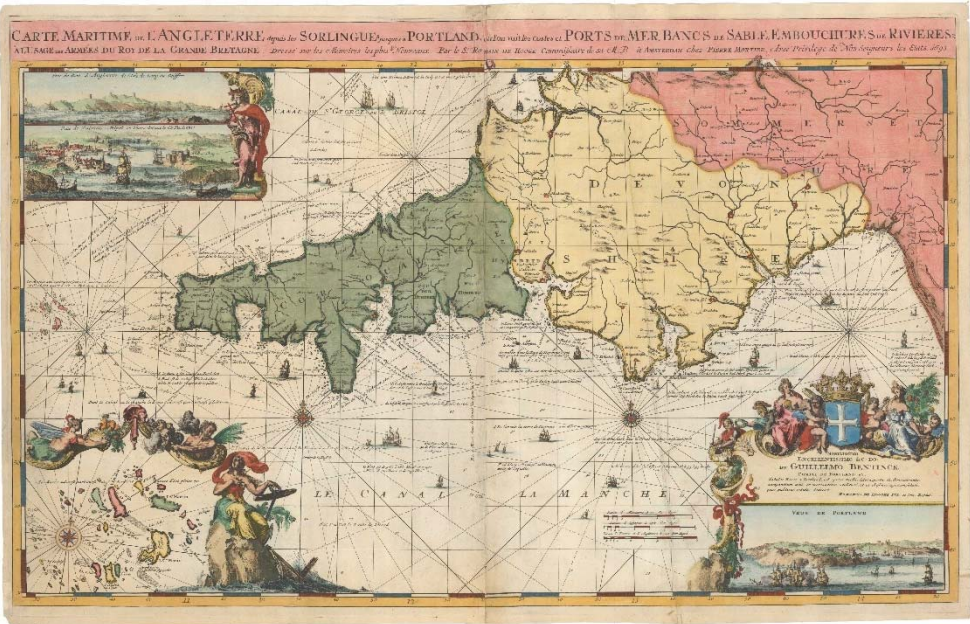
Carte Nouvelle des Costes de Hollande, Zéelande, Flandre, Picardie, & Normandie, depuis la Brille jusques à Dieppe, avec une Partie des costes d'Angleterre, depuis l'emboucheure de la Tamise, et les Isles Voisines jusques à Bevesier...

Amsterdam, Pierre Mortier, 1693. Original colour with additions, including gold highlights. Two sheets conjoined, total 595 x 955mm. Some minor restoration. £2,600

A superb sea chart of the Strait of Dover, showing the English coast from The Naze to Beachy Head, with the Thames Estuary to Dartford, and the Continental coast from Brielle to Dieppe.

The chart is dedicated to Maximilian II Emanuel (1662-1726), Elector of Bavaria, in his role as Governor of the Spanish Netherlands, whose arms surmount the prospects of Dunkirk and Calais in the large cartouche bottom right. Maximilian later allied with France when the War of the Spanish Succession broke out in 1701, losing the battles of Blenheim (1704) and Ramillies (1706), both to the Duke of Marlborough.

S/N 22529



An unrecorded state of Saxton's map of South East England



34 SAXTON, Christopher.

Sussex, Surry and Kent, by C.S. Corrected and Amended with many Additions by Phil Lea. Cantii, Southsexiae, Surriae et Middelsexiae comitat. Una cum suis Undique confinibus, Oppidis, pagis, Villis, et Fluminibus, in eisdem vera descriptio.

London: Philip Lea, c.1690. Original outline colour. 410 x 540mm. Trimmed to printed borders, re-margined with old paper, printer's crease in top border, £3,000

A scarce map of South East England, depicting Surrey, Sussex, Kent and, despite not being listed in the English title, Middlesex. The map first appeared in Saxton's atlas of England and Wales published 1579, the first county atlas.

The plate has a long and interesting history. It was engraved by Remigius Hogenberg (c.1536-c.1588), older brother of Frans (engraver of the Ortelius atlas and the Braun & Hogenberg town plans), when the pair were taking refuge in England from the religious turmoil in the southern Netherlands. When John Speed copied most of Saxton's maps for his 'Theatre' atlas of 1611, he decided to use individual maps of these counties by John Norden instead.

Superseded by Speed, Saxton's plates lay unused until 1645, when William Web published a new edition, with this map only updated with the arms of Charles I and the date 1642. After a 'ghost' edition of c.1665, the next edition was published by Philip Lea (c.1689), when the English title, the hundreds and symbols (crosses, crowns & mitres) were added, as this example. According to Skelton, the second Lea edition (c.1693) saw the addition of Ogilby's roads, five armorials and Lea's address added under the original Latin title. This is an unrecorded intermediate state, with Ogilby's roads but without the armorials.

Willdey was the next publisher, leaving Lea's details but adding his own along the bottom edge, as this example. A final edition of the atlas was published by Thomas Jefferys in 1749, 170 years after the first edition!

The first printed map of County Durham



35 SAXTON, Christopher.

Dunelmensis Episcopatus (Qui comitatus est palatinus) vera et accurata descriptio. Anº Dni 1576.

London, 1579. Original colour. 375 x 485mm, sheet with grapes watermark. Slip in lower centre fold repaired. £3,000

The first published state of Saxton's map of Durham, the first time the county had been represented on a printed map. It was engraved by Augustus Ryther in 1576 and issued in Christopher Saxton's county atlas three years later.

The map has a large title cartouche top left, Elizabeth I's royal arms and the arms of Thomas Seckford, Elizabeth's Master of Requests, in the North Sea, and a scale cartouche with the names of Saxton and Ryther bottom right.

The towns represented by multiple buildings are Durham ('Duresme'), Bishops Auckland, Hartlepool, Darlington, Barnard Castle and Staindrop ('Stayndrop').

It was William Cecil, Lord Burghley, Elizabeth I's Secretary of State, who determined that England and Wales should be mapped properly, and Seckford who financed Saxton's work. Saxton was also issued with a Royal Warrant obliging Welsh officials to provide him with Welsh-speaking guides. The resulting surveys were the basis of county mapping until the middle of the 18th century, copied for Camden's 'Britannia' and the atlases of Speed, Blome and Morden. The printing plates also had a long lifespan: after being eclipsed by John Speed's atlas of 1611, the plates were re-engraved and re-issued in 1642 by William Web; most of the plates were still being printed as late as 1770.

S/N 22583

The most important early map of Ireland



36 BOAZIO, Baptista.

Irlandiae Accurata Descriptio.

Antwerp, Johannes Baptista Vrients, 1608 or 1612, Italian text edition. Original colour with additions. 440 x 570mm. Narrow margins with restoration, a common occurrence due to the large size of the map, crack in left fold repaired.

£5,000

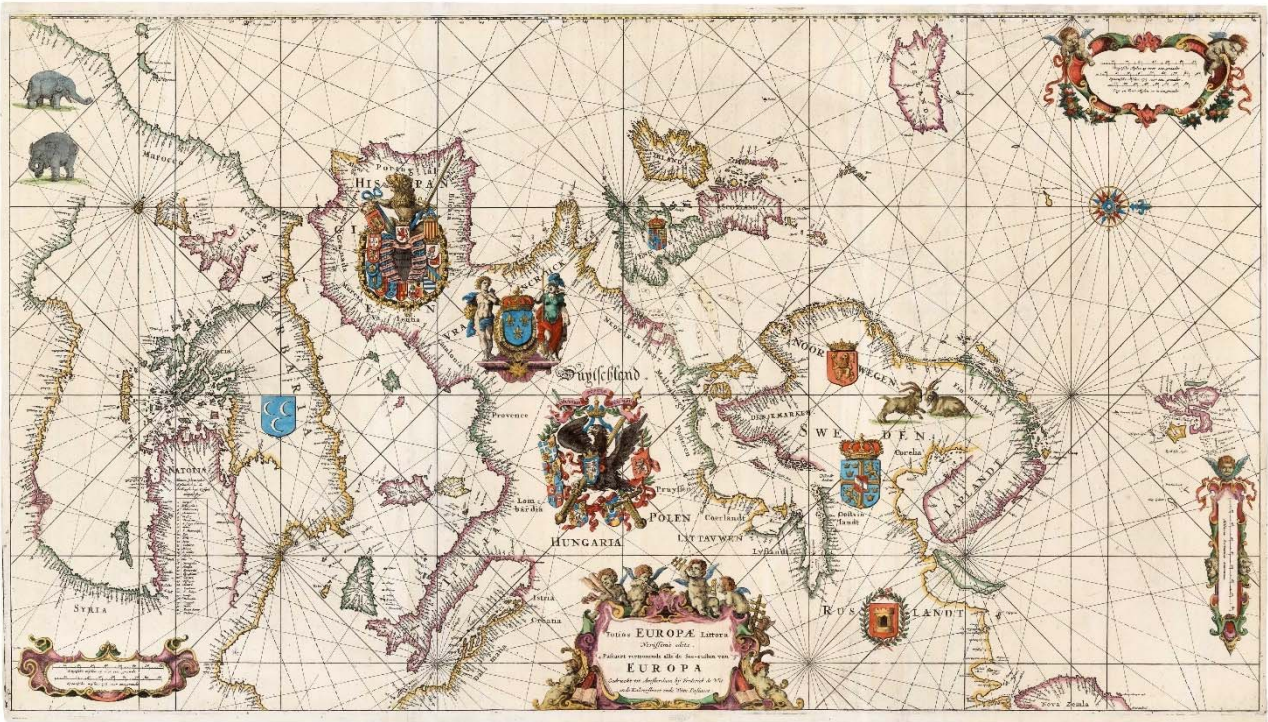
One of the most decorative maps of Ireland and rare because it was only issued in later, posthumous editions of Ortelius' atlas.

Orientated with north to the right the island is surrounded by decorative vignettes including strapwork cartouches, sea-monsters and galleons. Boazio was Italian, but worked in England between 1585 and 1606. He prepared the original of this map for John Sudbury (later Speed's publisher): published 1599, of which are three known examples.

Van den Broecke estimates that only about 1,325 were printed as opposed to approximately 6425 of the first map. Because the map was larger than most of the maps in the atlas, the edges often trimmed by the binder or damaged by additional folds, meaning that surviving example are even more scarce. VAN DEN BROECKE: 23, state ii of iii.

S/N 22287

A beautiful 17th century sea chart of Europe on two sheets



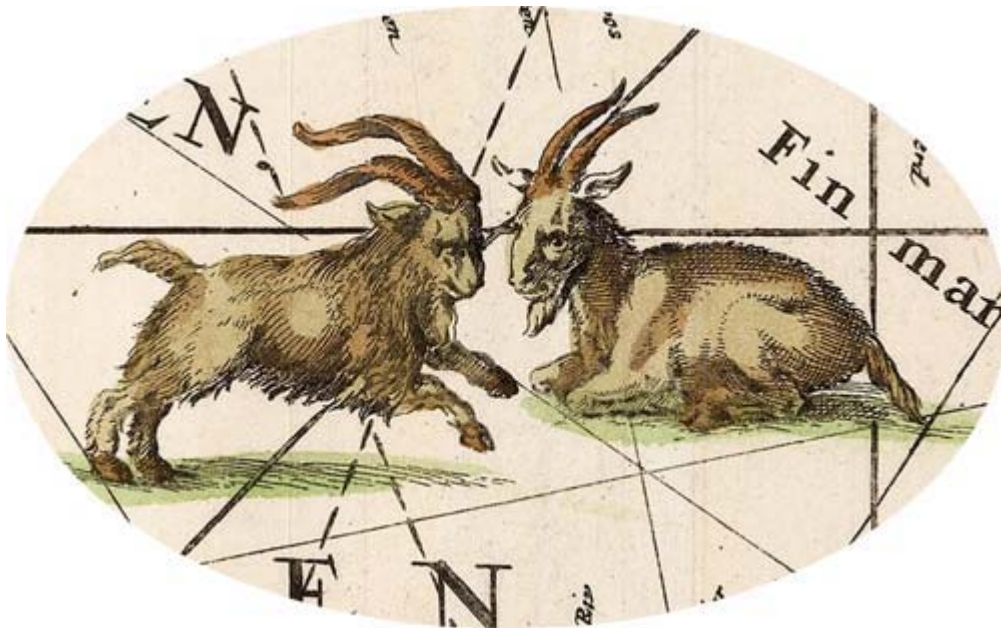
37 DE WIT, Frederick.

Totius Europae Littora Novissimè edita. Pascaert vertoonende alle de See-custen van Europa.

Amsterdam, c.1675. Original colour refreshed. Two sheets conjoined, total 495 x 890mm. Minor restorations. £7,500

De Wit's superb sea-chart of Europe, published in the 'Orbis Maritimus ofte Zee Atlas', orientated with north to the right, with the eastern part in an inset in North Africa. The chart is notable for the decorative element, notably the large armorials for each of the principal countries contained, as well as elephants and goats, two scale cartouches and a large title cartouche of Cherubs. A classic collector's map. KOEMAN: Wit 16.

S/N 22277



A two-sheet 17th century sea chart of Western Europe

38 MORTIER, Pierre.

Carte Generale des Costes de L'Europe sur l'Ocean Comprises depuis Dronthem en Norwege Jusques au Destroit de Gibraltar. Levée et Gravée par Ordre du Roy, à Paris 1693.

Amsterdam, 1693. Coloured. Two sheets conjoined, total 590 x 850mm.

£800

A large and impressive sea chart of Europe, orientated with north to the left. It shows the west coast of Norway, the south coast of Iceland, the British Isles, the coast of Europe from Denmark to Gibraltar, and Madeira and the Azores.

It was published as the general map of Mortier's 'Neptune François', which was, despite the title and publication line, published in Amsterdam. KOEMAN: *M. Mor 1; an atlas of 'beautifully engraved charts of unusual large format'*.

S/N 22755



A four-sheet wall map of Europe

39 DE WIT, Frederick.

Europa.

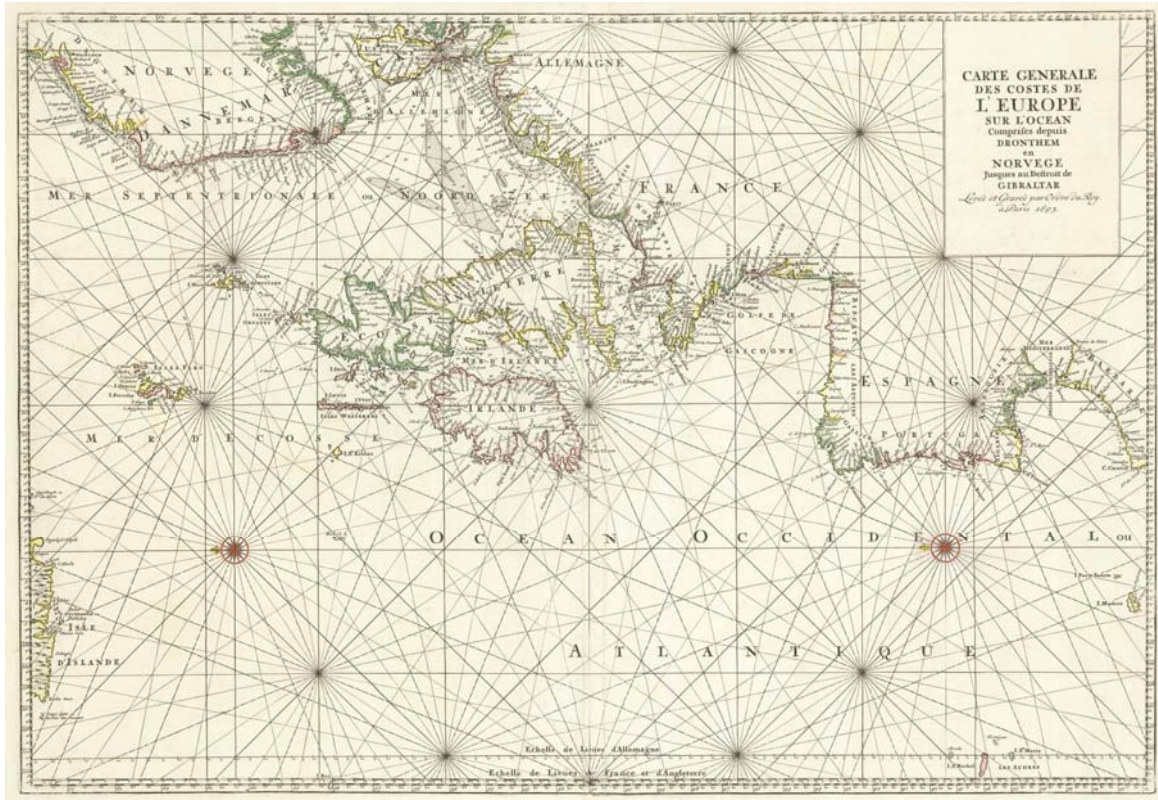
Amsterdam: Reiner & Josua Ottens, c.1730. Coloured. Four sheets conjoined, total 1040 x 1270mm. Laid on canvas.

£6,500

A large and colourful wall map of Europe, decorated with a title cartouche of Europa with the bull and other allegorical figures representing plenty. To the left another cartouche features the arms of Germany, Spain, France, Great Britain, Denmark, Sweden, Poland Portugal. Bottom right is a text about the longitude problem, with a map sphere.

The map was originally published by de Wit c.1690, with a sur-title, side panels with 18 views and plans of principal European cities and a letterpress text underneath. Surviving examples of that early issue are exceedingly rare; any edition is uncommon.

S/N 20094



The famous sea-monsters map of Iceland

40 ORTELIUS, Abraham.

Islandia.

Antwerp, 1603, Latin text edition. Old colour. 390 x 490mm, with wide margins. £13.500

One of the most famous printed maps, renowned for its depiction of over a dozen exotic sea-monsters (with a key referring to a list on verso), polar bears on iceflows and the volcano Hekla in the interior.

Ortelius based the cartography on a map by Gudbrandur Thorlaksson (1542-1627), Lutheran bishop of Hólar, which was the most accurate up to that time. However he augmented the map with the sea monsters from the woodcut 'Carta Marina' of Scandinavia by Olaus Magnus, 1539.

Ortelius's version first appeared in an atlas in 1587, in the 'Additamentum IV', an appendix of 22 new maps not featured in the last full 'Theatrum Orbis Terrarum'. VAN DEN BROECKE: 161.

S/N 22256



A rare 'carte à figures' map of France

41 KEERE, Pieter van den.

Gallia Nova Galliae descriptio multis in locis de integro emendata simulquae effigies Principum, praecipuas Gallorum urbes ac habitus exhibens.

Amsterdam: Jan Jansson, c.1630. Fine original colour. 460 x 560mm. Narrow margins on three sides as issued.

A fine example of the finest Dutch atlas maps of France, with borders containing fourteen city prospects and eight costume vignettes (pairs of nobles, merchants, rustics and lawyers!), a large title cartouche and a compass rose.

The plate was engraved by Pieter van den Keere and first published as a separate issue map. However Jansson acquired the plate, re-engraved the figures and issued it in his 1630 'Appendix'.

S/N 22258



A rare 'carte à figures' map of Denmark



42 KEERE, Pieter van den.

Daniae Regni Typum Potentissimo. Invictissimoque D. Christiano, Daniae, Norvegiae, Gottorum Vandalorum Regi, lubens offert.

Amsterdam: Jan Jansson, c.1630. Old colour. 465 x 560mm. Minor restorations. £3,750

One of the most decorative Dutch atlas maps of Denmark, with borders containing eight city prospects, ten costume vignettes, portraits of Christian IV his heir Frederick III and Tycho Brahe, and vignette views of Kronborg (Hamlet's Elsinore) and Brahe's observator Uraniborg.

The plate was engraved by Pieter van den

Keere and first published as a separate issue map. However Jansson acquired the plate, re-engraved the figures and issued it in his 1630 'Appendix'.

S/N 22259

A beautiful 17th century carte-à-figure map of Italy



43 HONDIUS, Jodocus II.

Tabulae Italiae, Corsicae, Sardiniae, et adjacentium Regnorum. Nova et accurata delineation... Edita per Johannem Janssonium Amsterod. A^o1628.

Amsterdam, Jan Jansson, c.1630, German text edition. Fine original colour. 465 x 545mm. A few small repairs. £5,500

Hondius's scarce large-format carte-à-figure map of Italy, with decorated borders containing twelve prospects of Rome, Naples, Venice, Florence, Genoa, Verona, Parma, Siena, Pozzuolo, Velletri, eight costume vignettes and six armorials.

First issued c.1620, this example comes from the second state, with Jansson's name

added, published in an atlas shortly after Hondius's death. Shortly afterwards it was replaced with a map without the borders. BORRI: 85, the original state given a rarity level of 9.

S/N 22286

A rare 'carte à figure' map of Spain and Portugal, first state



44 VISSCHER, Claes Janszoon.

Nova et accurata Tabula Hispaniae Praecipuis, Urbibus, Vestitu, Insignibus, et Antiquitatibus exornata per N. Johannis Visscher. anno 1623.

Amsterdam: Nicolas Janszoon Visscher, c.1638. Coloured. 465 x 560mm. Re-margined with contemporary paper.

£4,400

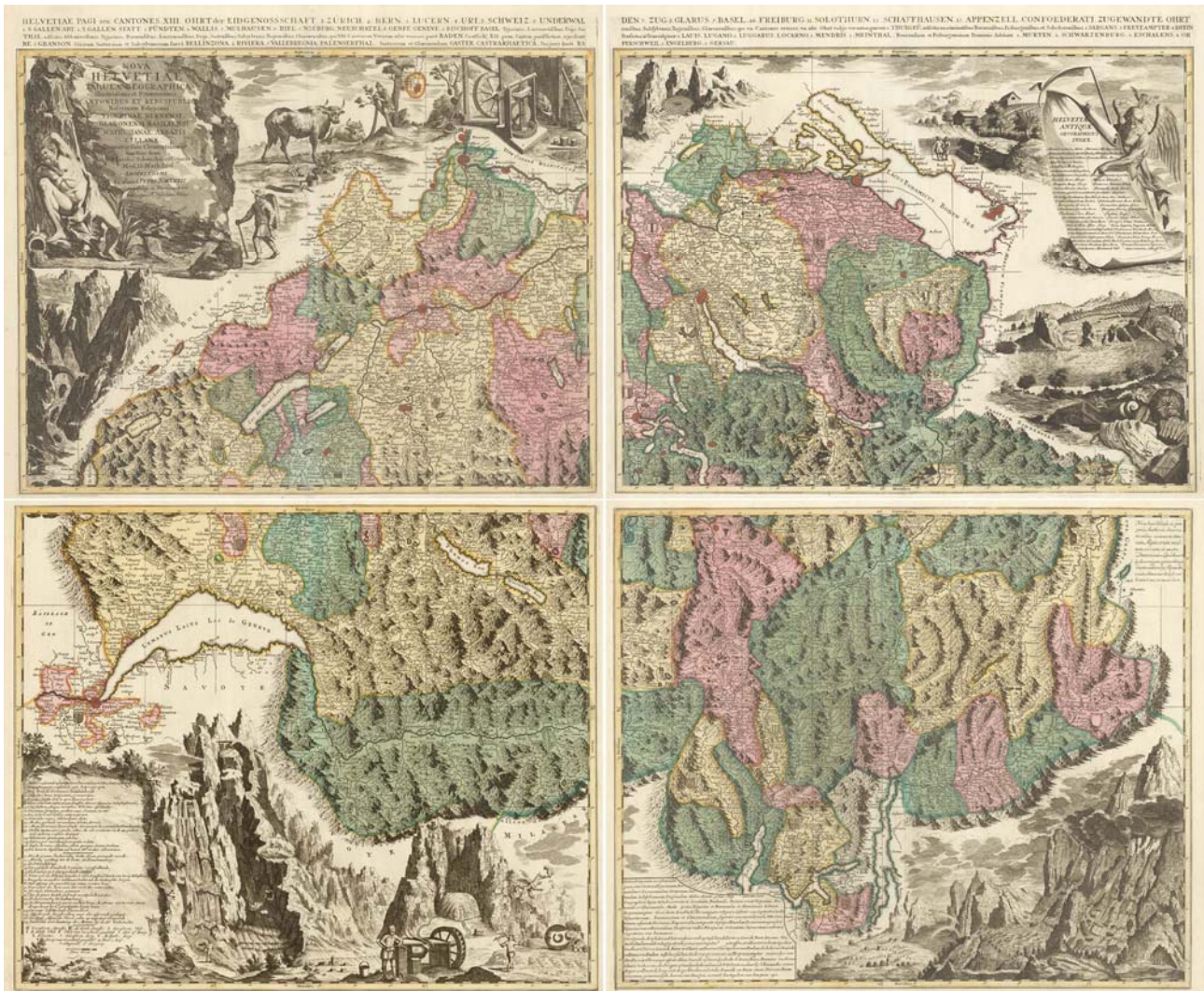
A superbly-decorated map of Spain and Portugal, with borders containing eight city prospects including Madrid and Lisbon, five vignettes of buildings including El Escorial, eight costume vignettes and seventeen armorials.

This is an example of the earliest known state, with the date 1623.

S/N 22257



A four-sheet map of Switzerland in fine colour



45 SCHEUCHZER, Johann Jakob.

Nova Helvetiae Tabula Geographica...

Amsterdam: Pieter Schenk, 1712. Fine original colour. Four plates, each c.470 x 565mm.

£3,250



A large and stunning map of Switzerland in fine original colour, copied from Scheuchzer's map of 1713. The Cantons shown in incredible detail, coloured to differentiate them and depicting the mountainous topography and towns, villages and cities. Around the map are superb vignettes depicting various natural phenomena, inventions and landmarks, as well as the 'Dragon of Lucerne'.

Johann Jakob Scheuchzer (1672-1733), a scholar from Zurich, published 34 works including this detailed map, by far the best map of Switzerland until the end of the 18th century. The east portion, which is the most accurate, was based on Scheuchzer's own observations.

S/N 22650

An uncut sheet with all the maps for an 18th century Tarocchi pack



46 Anonymous.

Gioco Geografico dell' Europa.

Naples, c.1770. 460 x 440mm. Some slight wear.

£6,500

An extremely scarce uncut sheet containing the title and 27 cards of a 78-card Tarocchi pack. The sheet contains all 22 atouti (all 20 maps in the pack and two allegorical cards titled 'Fiumi Principali de Europa') and 6 - 10 of the suit 'Isole'.

Tarocchi cards, on which the modern Tarot are based, were used for playing rather than fortune-telling, often with an educational theme. This pack was geographical, with the atouti consisting of five maps of the continents (including North and South America), fifteen of European countries and the allegorical rivers card, all of which are on this sheet. The four suits were 'Nord', 'Centro', 'Sud' and 'Isole'; each had four country cards with armorials (numbered I - IV) and 10 cards listing provinces (1 - 10). In this first issue the numbers are within cartouches; in the second issue of c.1780 the cartouches have been removed. *BRITISH MUSEUM: 1896,0501.56; KING: Miniature maps p.179.*

S/N 19841

A satire against Napoleon printed on a handkerchief



47 Anonymous.

Stage of Europe Dec.r 1812. Europaische Schaubuhne in December 1812.

English, c.1812. Cotton handkerchief printed in ochre colour. 775 x 870mm. Edges frayed, two small holes in image, otherwise in fine condition. £3,000

A rare anti-Napoleon propaganda item, with nine scenes titled in English and German and four roundel portraits.

The central scene, titled as above, is a satire of Napoleon's Retreat from Moscow. It shows Napoleon being chased across a stage towards a soldier marked Prussia by Russia and Sweden. Among the jeering audience beneath the stage is a man reading a newspaper 'Dispatches from L.d Cathcart', the British General who was serving as ambassador to Russia at that time. Also on stage is Jerome Bonaparte, on his knees begging forgiveness, To the right are the crowned figures of the Confederation of the Rhine and Austria.

The surrounding eight scenes are (clockwise from bottom): "Napoleon receiving Josephine, the cast off mistress of Barras with the command of the Army in Italy"; "Bonaparte wickedly and ungratefully depriving his Holiness the Pope of his Territorial Possessions"; "Napoleon and the infamous Godoy defrauding Ferdinand the VII of his just rights at Bayonne"; "Bonaparte destroying the Patriotic but unfortunate Toussaint L Overture"; "Bonaparte after a mock trial ordering the Duke D Enghien to be shot"; "Bonaparte meanly betraying his officers and deserting his Troops in Egypt"; "Bonaparte ordering his Soldiers to fire upon the Turkish Prisoners at Jaffa"; and "Bonaparte in Egypt professing himself a Mahometan, and trampling on the Bible".

The portraits are "T.S. Christophe One of the Ten Patriots Shot at Moscow 25 Sepr 1812"; "Schill"; "Hoffer" and "Herman Friese One of the Four Patriots Shot at Bremen 5 April 1813". VICTORIA & ALBERT MUSEUM: T.201-1931.

Colour-printed examples of George Morland's famous anti-slavery scenes



48 MORLAND, George.

African Hospitality. [&] Slave Trade.

London: S. Morgan, 1814. Pair of mezzotints, printed in colours and hand-finished. Each c. 475 x 650mm. Some minor restoration. £4,000

A pair of scenes contrasting the treatment given to European shipwreck survivors rescued by Africans with the brutality of the slave trade, with an African family being divided among different slave traders on a beach.

Painted by George Morland (1763-1804), the subjects were a departure from his usual rustic and sporting themes. His 'Slave Trade', exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1788 under the title "Execrable human traffic. Or the affectionate slaves", is regarded as the first painting to record a slave trading scene. Morland then painted 'African Hospitality' as a companion, which was exhibited in 1790.

'Slave Trade' was a sensation, giving 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 finally banned the trade.

The London engraver and publisher, John Raphael Smith (c.1746-1812), had already published prints after Morland and, by the time 'African Hospitality' was exhibited, mezzotints of both scenes were in production. The mezzotints were first published together in 1791 and, defying a downturn in the print market caused by the French Revolutionary Wars, sold well across Europe.

This pair, published over twenty years after their first publication, shows their lasting popularity: the new publisher, S. Morgan, considered the plates worth printing in colour. While the results made the prints look more like paintings, it was a laborious and expensive process. Coloured inks would be carefully painted onto the copper plate by brush; after each impression the plate had to be meticulously cleaned before the cycle started again, severely restricting the number that could be printed in a day. Surviving examples are very scarce.



AFRICAN HOSPITALITY



SLAVE TRADE

A scarce early 19th century brass navigator's tool



49 CARY, William.

[A 48 inch brass navigator's scale rule.]

London, c. 1800. Brass, with etched graduations. 1220 x 70 x 4mm, with original wooden case. Some slight oxidisation of the brass. £2,200

A navigator's scale rule, graduated in inches from -1 to 35, as well as $\frac{1}{2}$ " and $\frac{1}{4}$ " (right to left). Made from solid brass, it is heavy enough to hold a rolled blue-back chart flat on a table.

William Cary (1759-1825), the youngest brother of mapmaker John Cary, served an apprenticeship with instrument-maker Jesse Ramsden before setting himself up in business c.1785 at 272 Strand. In 1794 he moved to 182 Strand, next door to John, with whom he worked on the creation of globes, which were published by 'J. & W. Cary' at John's address of 181 Strand. After 1820, when both premises were completely destroyed by fire, John moved to St James's Street and William moved into the rebuilt 181 Strand. In 1820 Cary was a charter of the newly-formed 'Astronomical Society of London', later the 'Royal Astronomical Society'. After his death his business was taken over by John's sons, George and John.

William Cary's reputation was based on the precision of the instruments he made. Among his commissions were a transit instrument (a telescope with an extremely precisely graduated mount) for Napoleon Bonaparte and a three-foot theodolite for the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India under George Everest.

S/N 22524

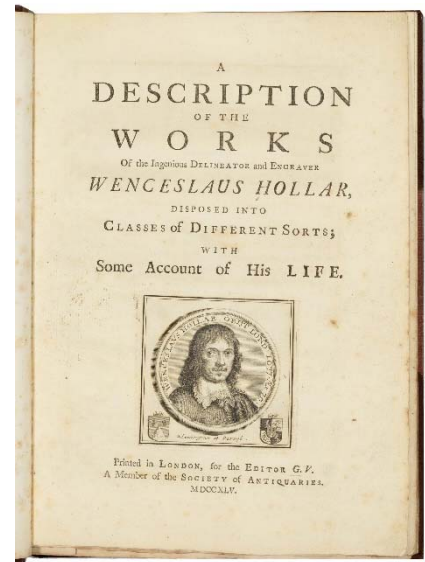


An early bibliography and biography of Hollar, extra-illustrated with original etchings

50 [HOLLAR, Wenceslaus.] VERTUE, George.

A Description of the Works Of the Ingenious Delineator and Engraver Wenceslaus Hollar, Disposed into Classes of Different Sorts; with Some Account of His Life.

London: George Vertue, 1745. First Edition. Small 4to, later half morocco gilt, top edge gilt, marbled endpapers; pp. vi + 137 + (26) (later blanks); title with engraved portrait, engraved plate with prospect of London and index, two engraved head pieces (homage to Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel & prospect of Prague) and a decorative tailpiece. Extra-illustrated with 56 etchings by Hollar, mounted in album paper. Some foxing in text, some old ink mss. corrections. £6,500



An enlarged copy of the first attempt at a catalogue raisonné of the works of Wenceslaus Hollar, the Bohemian etcher best known for his 'Long View of London'. George Vertue, an engraver and noted member of the Society of Antiquaries, attempted to classify the etchings into 14 categories, including 'Mapps, Planns', 'Ships, Sea-pospects', 'Landskips Dutch', 'Habits of Nations', 'Portraits', 'Muffs, Swords' & 'Titles of Books'. The extra illustrations are: 11 views of Tangier (drawn by Hollar during England's short ownership of the city); a view of Antwerp; title and 36 costume plates from 'Theatrum Mulierum'; and eight portraits after Holbein and Bierling.

A unique example of a book rarely seen on the market.

S/N 22727



