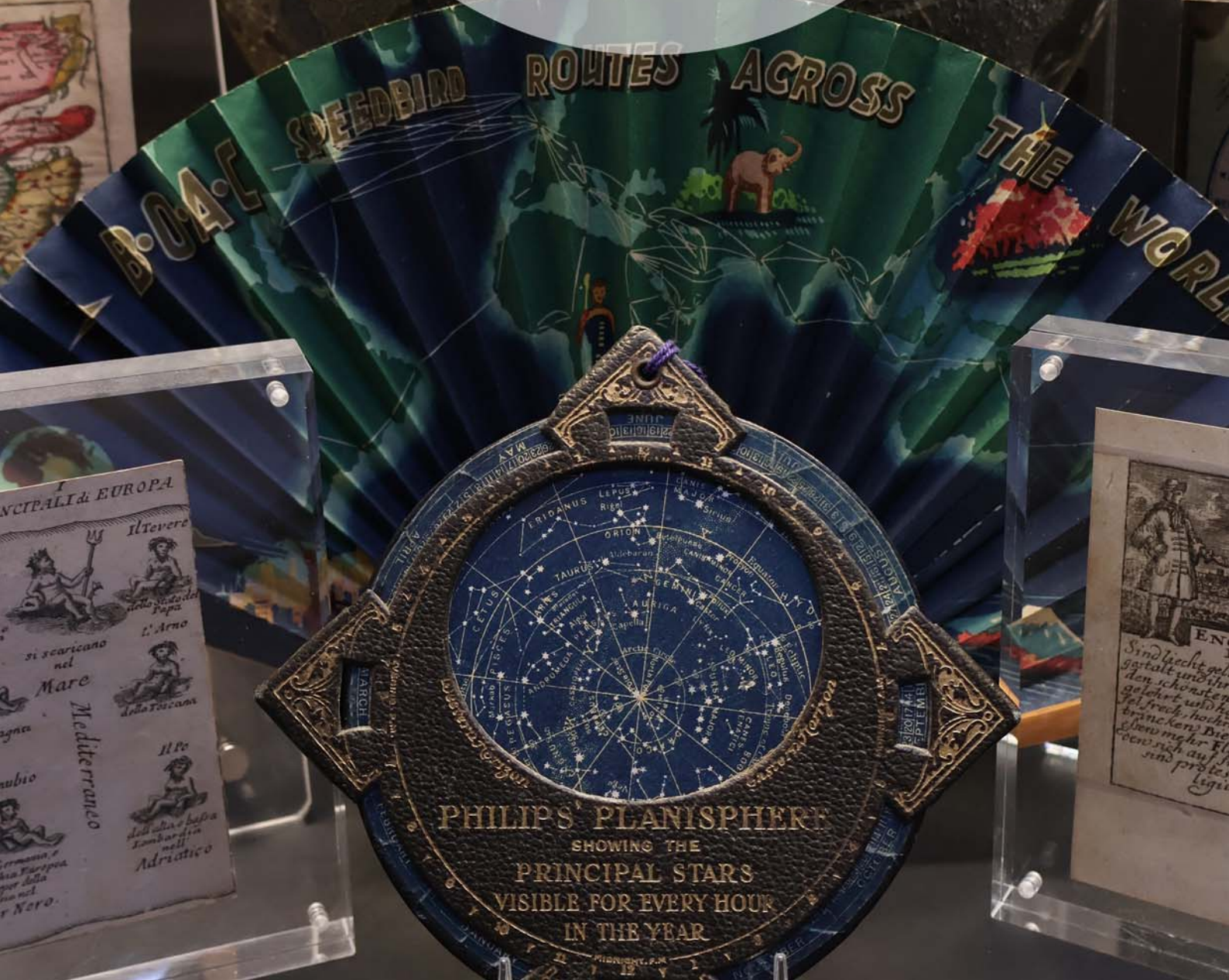
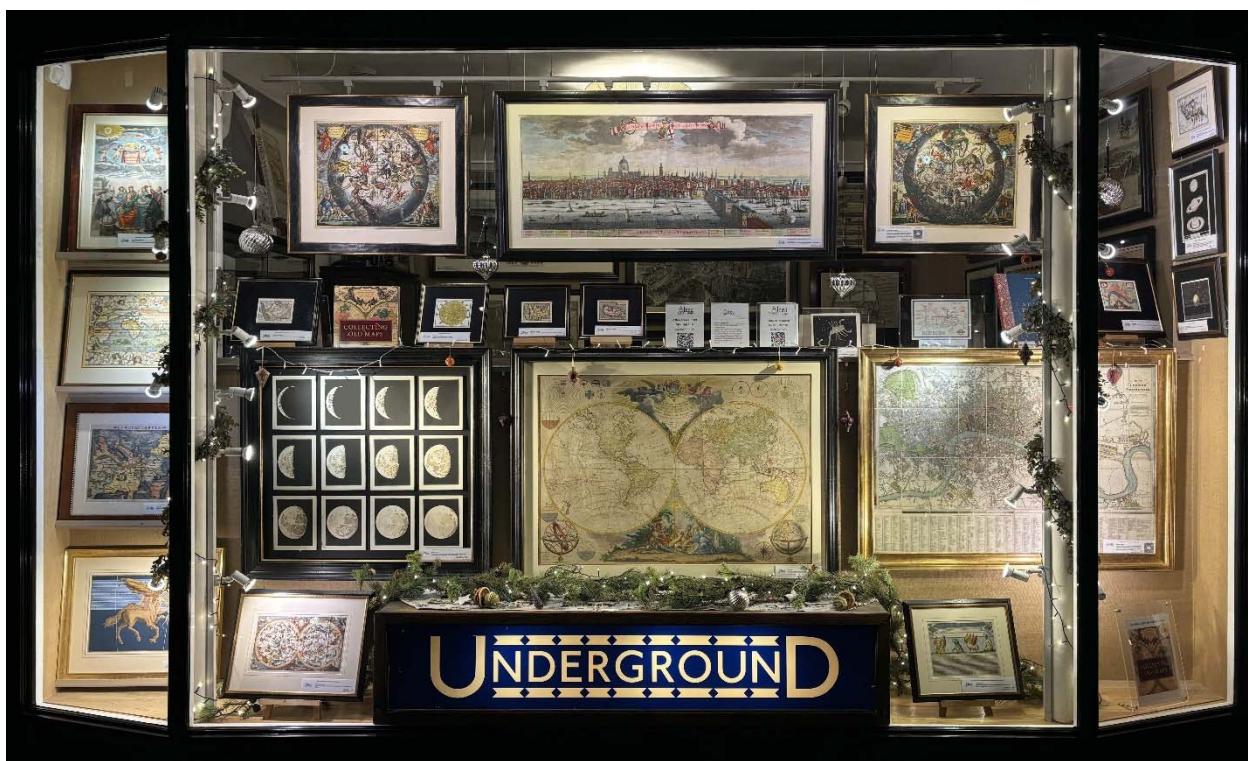


Altea Gallery
e-Catalogue 21
Globes, Games
& Grotesques
Christmas
2024





Back cover: detail item 26

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Catalogue 20:

Globes, Games & Grotesques

Christmas 2024



Detail item 33.

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Dear Customer

Our Christmas catalogue is a compilation of some of the quirkier items in our collection, hopefully of interest to our customers outside of their usual cartographic enthusiasms.

We hope you enjoy it.

David

GLOBES

A late-18th century terrestrial pocket globe with a celestial case



1 CARY, John.

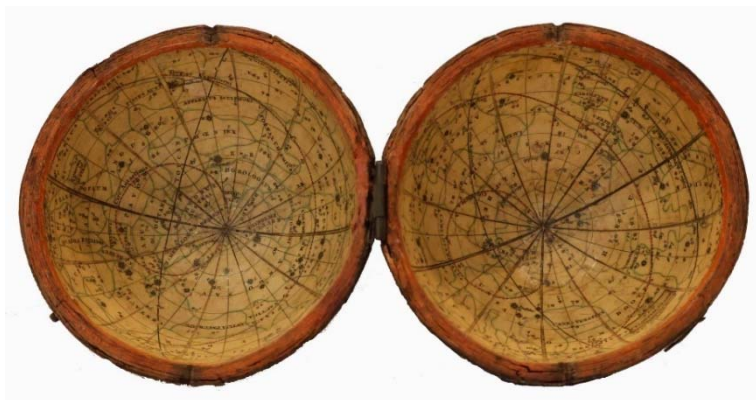
Cary's Pocket Globe agreeable to the latest Discoveries.

London, Strand J. & W. Cary, 1st April 1791. 3" (80mm) globe, 12 engraved gores with original hand colour, varnished over papier maché sphere, metal pivots. With original shagreen case with two brass clasps and hinge, lined with Cary's 'New Celestial Globe'. Outer surface of case cracked, very minor staining on globe. £9,000

A fine pocket globe by brothers John Cary (c.1754-1835) and William (c.1760-1835), who had separate businesses as a map publisher and a scientific instrument maker respectively, but worked together to produce globes.

This globe was their first, and does indeed show the latest discoveries, for example those of Alexander Mackenzie in Canada, 1789. The routes of Cook's three voyages are also marked.

This globe was sold in different combinations: as part of an orrery and tellurian; as a pair with a celestial globe, with a map of the world in the time of Caesar as the case lining; and, as here, with the gores used for the matching celestial globe as the lining.



DEKKER: Globes at Greenwich, GLB0001 & GLB0066 for the celestial globe; VAN DER KROGT: Old Globes in the Netherlands, Car 1.

A superb & unusual collapsible globe

2 BETTS, John.

Betts's Portable Terrestrial Globe
Compiled from the Latest and
Best Authorities. British Empire
coloured red.

*London, George Philip & Son Ltd,
& Liverpool, Philip Son & Nephew,
c.1925. Printed waxed cotton globe
with 'umbrella' mechanism, metal
spindle and hanging ring. Globe
circumference 1,260mm extended,
770mm long including spindle.
With the original cardboard tube
with printed cover. Some faint
staining.* £1,600



An unusual collapsible globe,
made spherical by pushing a
metal tube upwards along the spindle. It shows the British Empire covering approximately a sixth of the
Earth's total land area, with a population of 450 million people.

The globe's mechanism was invented by John Betts in 1860; this example is a later issue by G. Philip & Sons who manufactured them after Bett's death c. 1863 to c. 1925. We have estimated the date of this example by the description of St Petersburg as 'Petrograd (Leningrad)' (renamed by the Soviets in 1924), and the separation of Transjordan from Palestine (1922) but before full independence from the British (1928). Undoubtedly the reason for the superb condition of this globe is the original cardboard tube.

S/N 16071



A rare lunar relief globe celebrating man reaching the Moon



3 WIGHTMAN, A. J.

[A hand-made 12" lunar relief globe.]

Penzance: Lunasphere Productions Ltd. 1969. 30cm (12") diameter, plastic sphere with white painted highlights, painted landing sights with Letraset and white manuscript lettering, with original supplied stand. A little wear to lettering. £2,200

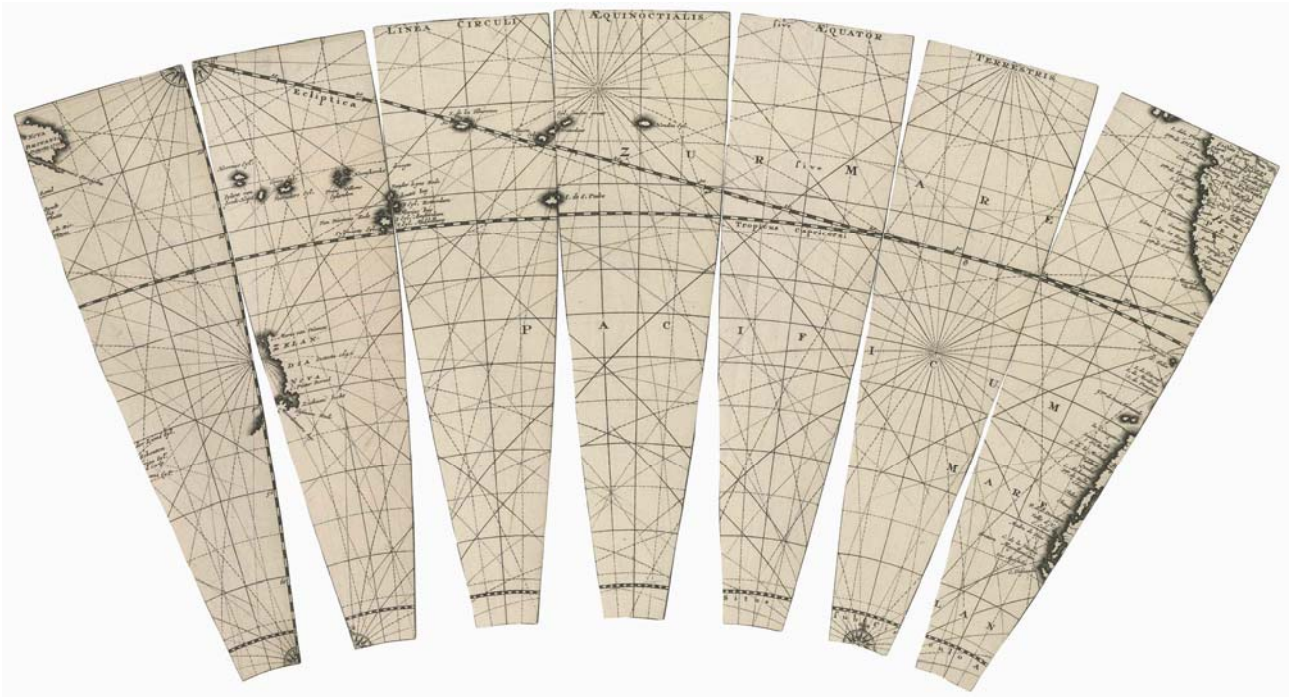
A rare lunar globe with raised relief, handmade by Arthur Wightman in Cornwall during the excitement of the race to put the first man on the Moon.

The globe was carefully cast to show the relief of craters and other features of the surface, brushed with white paint to show debris fields from such events. The American unmanned 'Surveyor' and 'Ranger' landing sites are marked with yellow triangles; the Russian unmanned 'Lunar' sites are marked in red; the manned 'Apollo' missions (11 and 12, both 1969) are marked in blue.

Wightman's prototype, which took two years to create, was based on thousands of photographs supplied by NASA and was regarded as the most detailed plotting of the Moon available, including even the Dark Side. Wightman sold three sizes, 8", this 12" and 24" globes, with customers including NASA itself as well as Frank Borman, captain of Apollo 8.

A film in the Associated press online archive called 'The Man Who Sold the Moon' made by British Movietone in 1969, gives a fascinating behind the scenes glimpse of his workshop. (See <https://newsroom.ap.org/editorial-photos-videos/detail?itemid=bfd9faa5d9e14877aa080a84d15c429e&mediatype=video&source=youtube>). The 24" played a cameo role in the James Bond movie 'Diamonds are Forever' in 1971.

A rare set of seven globe gores of the Pacific with New Zealand



4 VALK, Gerard.

[Seven gore sheets from a 15" Dutch table globe.]

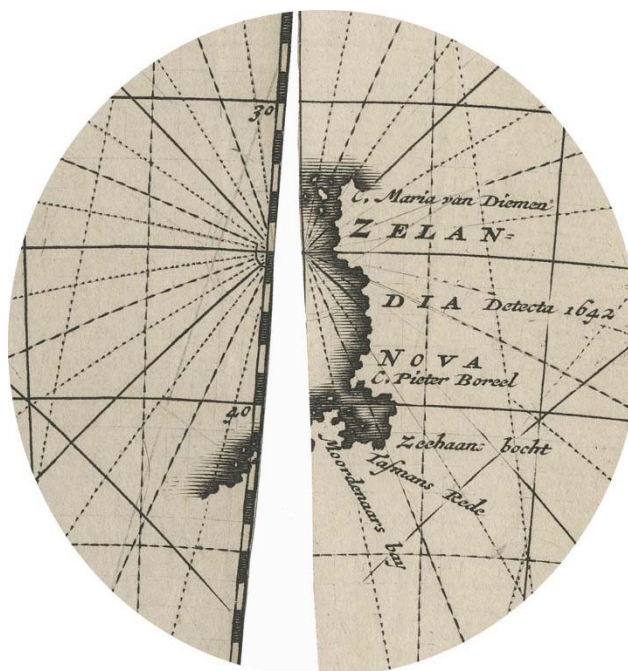
Amsterdam, 1707. Seven sheets, each 230 x (at most) 65mm, trimmed ready for use.

£1,500

Seven sequential sheets (of probably 24 plus two calottes) of a terrestrial globe of about 15" diameter, together showing the Southern Hemisphere from the western coasts of South America across the South Pacific to New Zealand as mapped by Abel Tasman.

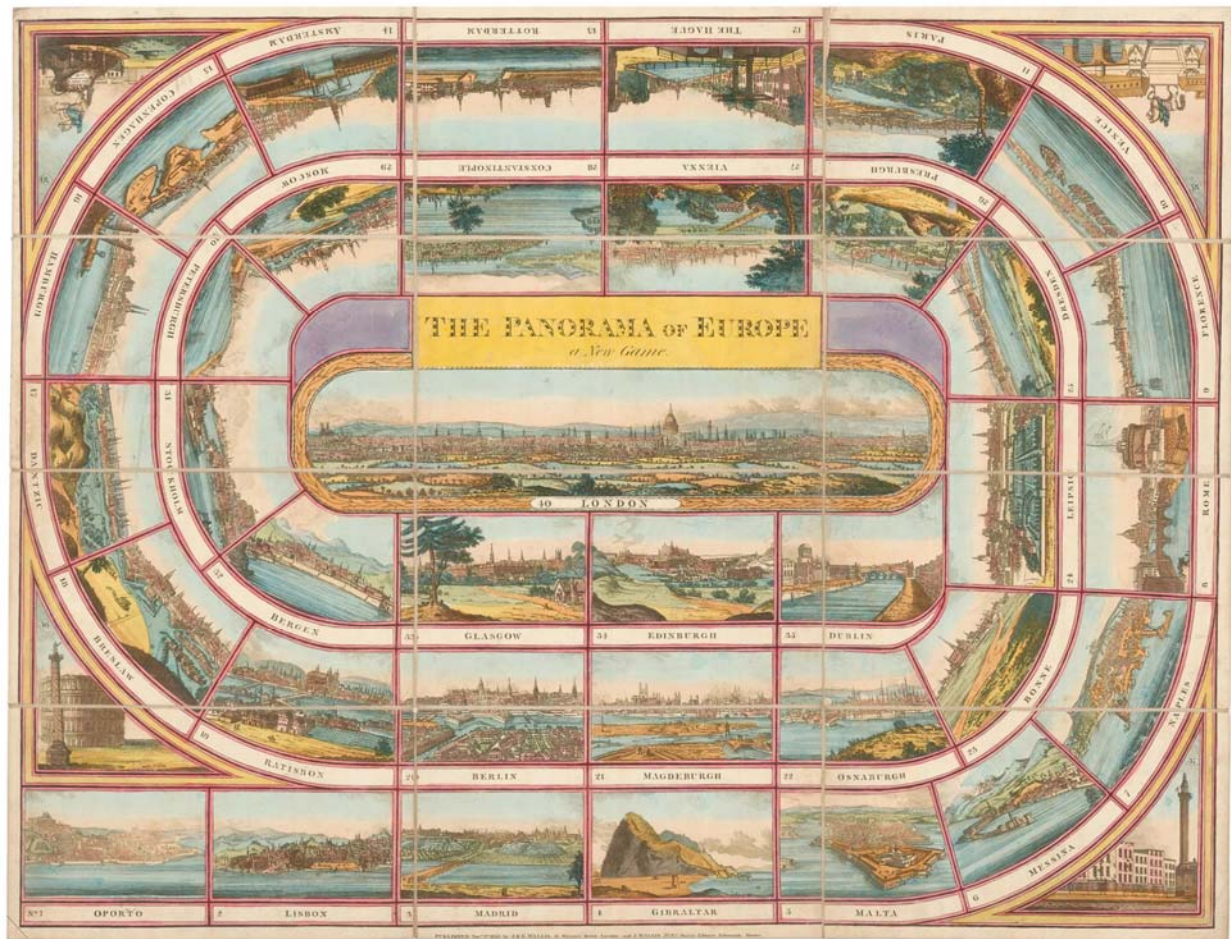
Valk gore sheets are rare, as they were never included in an atlas. VAN DER KROGT: *Globi Neerl.* p. 555 Val III State 1A.

S/N 23020



GAMES

Early 19th century board game of European travel



5 WALLIS, Edward.

The Panorama of Europe: a New Game.

London: J. & E. Wallis, & Sidmouth, J. Wallis Jun.r, 1815. London: J. & E. Wallis, & Sidmouth, J. Wallis Jun.r, 1815.
Original colour. Dissected and laid on linen, as issued, sheet 475 x 630mm, folded into original slipcase with illustrated title label. £2,000

The players use a 'totum' and 'pyramids or travellers' to compete: players take turns to roll the totum and move through 40 cities from Oporto to London. 35 of the cities are in a spiral, including Malta, Constantinople, Moscow, and Edinburgh, ending with a large view of London in the centre; numbers 36-39 are in the corners, with Rome, a view of The Monument in London, Paris and St Petersburg, all unnamed.

S/N 22026



A 'board game' map of Europe



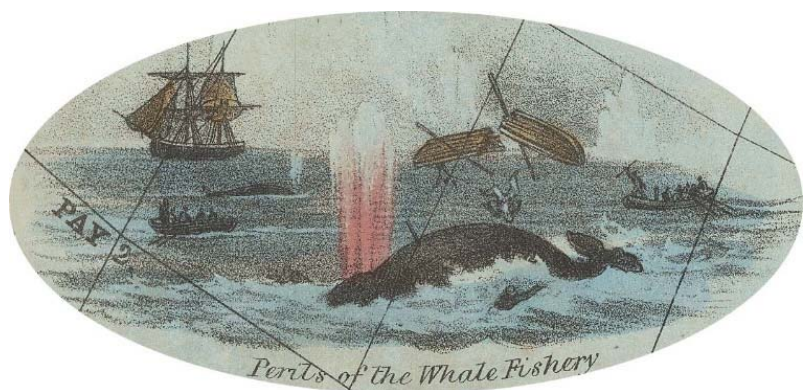
6 SPOONER, William.

The Travellers of Europe; with Improvements and Additions.

London: William Spooner, 1852. Lithographic folding map with original hand colour. Dissected and laid on linen as issued, 500 x 630mm. With loose publisher's illustrated label. Separate label worn. £1,000

A curious and unusual map of Europe illustrated with vignettes of the most important cities of Europe, the Near East and North Africa. Where the cities thin out, for example in the steppes of Russia, there are vignettes of sledging, arctic animals and whale fishing.

According to the Victoria and Albert Museum's catalogue, 'Five players take the parts of The Travellers, who are from different nations, Austria, Sweden, Russia, Prussia and England. They must make their way to their respective capital cities each starting from a different city in Africa, or on the shore of the Mediterranean Sea. This game is played with a teetotum or spinner with four sides marked N,S,E,W representing the directions they must move in'.



A Georgian "goose game" of England and Wales



7 WALLIS, Edward.

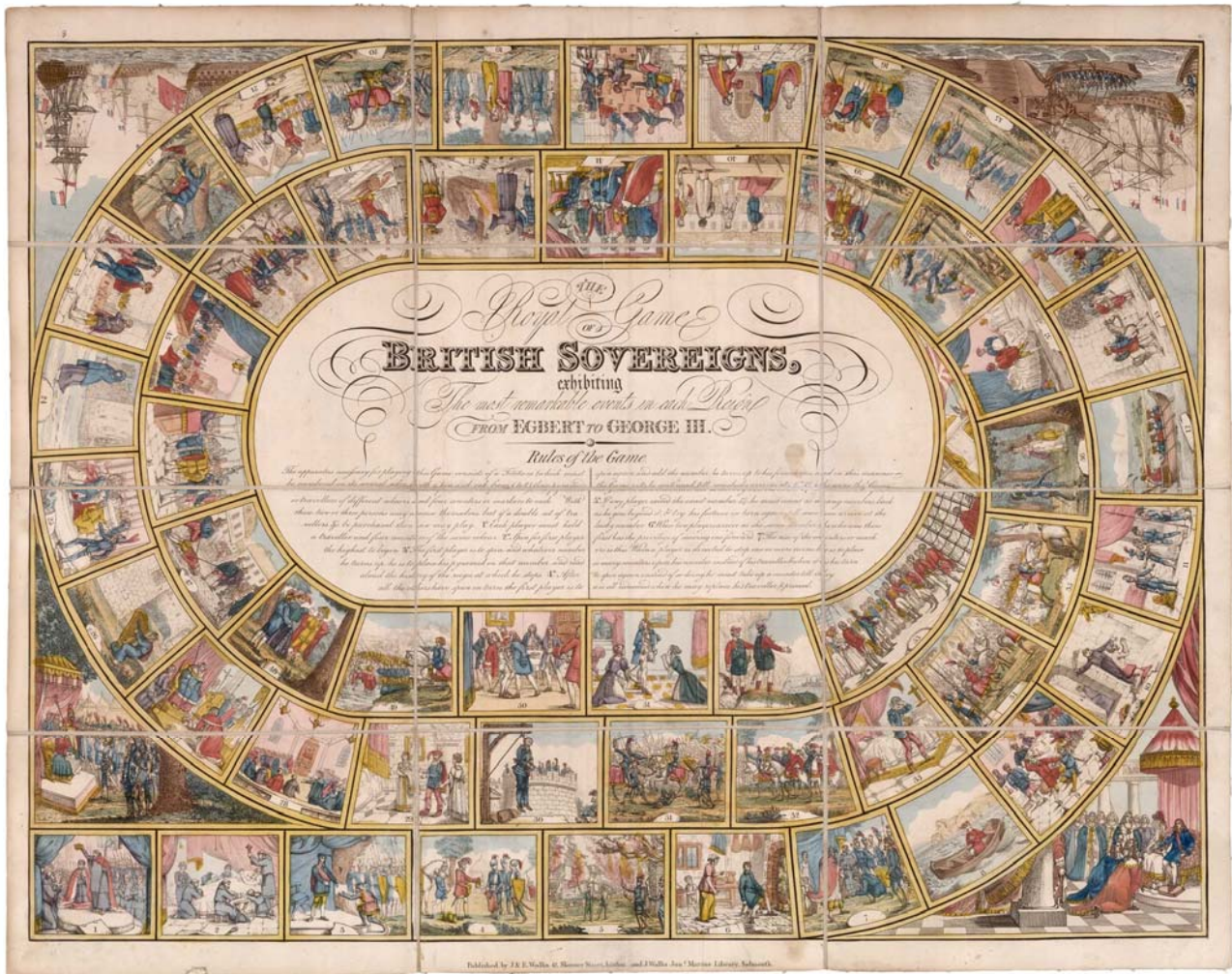
Wallis's Picturesque Round Game of the Produce & Manufactures, of the Counties of England & Wales.

London: Edward Wallis, c.1830. Original colour. Aquatint, dissected and laid on linen as issued, 670 x 510mm. Slight soiling. £1,000

An educational "goose game", in which players race counter-clockwise around England and Wales, starting in the Thames Estuary and ending at London, through 151 places. The counties are delineated, with little vignettes illustrating the main features of the area, both commercial (barrels of beer at Dorchester) and topographical (Stonehenge in Wiltshire).

S/N 18380

A board game based on the British monarchy



8 WALLIS, J. & E.

The Royal Game of British Sovereigns, exhibiting The most remarkable events in each Reign from Egbert to George III.

London J. & E. Wallis, and Sidmouth: J. Wallis Jn.r, c.1820. Original colour. Dissected and laid on linen, as issued, total 490 x 620mm, lacking 'Explanation' booklet. A few small stains, pin holes in top corners. £750

A decorative antique print featuring a spiral goose-game with 53 panels illustrating an event from the reign of each monarch from Egbert (c.770-839) to George III (1738-1820). These include the execution of Anne Boleyn, the Gunpowder Plot, the Battle of the Boyne, the Jacobite Rebellion, and, finally, the surrender of Napoleon to the officers of HMS Bellerophon in 1815. Four extra scenes in the corners represent: King John signing the Magna Carta; William III granting the Bill of Rights; the defeat of the Spanish Armada; and the Battle of Trafalgar.

The first issue of the game predates the death of George III in 1820.

S/N 23564



Two rare geographic playing cards

Three an unidentified pack of educational playing cards, although this example has not been backed with card but bound in a volume. As each suit would be printed from one plate, it would have been trimmed close to the image, so needed new margins before binding. Based on the cards we have seen we believe the pack followed the same format at the English pack by Henry Winstanley of c.1676, with the four suits being Europe, Africa, Asia and America.

9 The English, with a prospect of London

Engellaender.

German, c.1680. Printed border 80 x 60mm. Trimmed to printed border top and bottom, one small stain, old ink numerals, re-margined with old paper for binding.

£700

A miniature view of a man and woman in Stuart dress standing before a prospect of pre-fire London, with the Norman St Paul's Cathedral in the centre. A German text underneath describes the English, writing that they have light yellow hair and beautiful wives, and drink beer!

S/N 25016



10 California

Die Californier.

German, c.1680. Printed border 80 x 60mm. Trimmed to printed border top and bottom, old ink numerals, re-margined with old paper for binding.

£500

A miniature view featuring stylised figures of native Californians standing before a town with European buildings. A German text underneath describes them, writing that they go naked and just cover up their shame, and live on rice and venison.

S/N 25019



Scarce Italian playing card depicting the rivers of South Europe

11 Anonymous.

I. Fiumi Principali di Europa si scaricano nel Mare Mediterraneo.

Bologna: Tipografia de' Franceschi alla Colomba?, c.1790. Engraved playing card, sheet 115 x 60mm, with red woodcut design on reverse. Slightly trimmed, as issued. £250

A playing card representing the rivers that discharge into the Mediterranean Sea, with Neptune and six allegorical figures of rivers: the Rhône, Tiber, Ebro, Arno, Danube and Po.

This was one of 78 cards in a geographical game played following the same rules as tarocchi (tarot). It was the first of the 21 map trump cards ('The Magician' in a tarot pack). In this version the suits were North, South, Central and Islands, each with ten letterpress descriptions of counties in those regions and four court cards with a woodcut armorial and a letterpress text. The woodcut pattern on the back of the card is a red flower design with the address 'Alla Colomba' (At the Dove). This was the address of Tipografia de' Franceschi in Bologna from the 1790s until at least 1860.

S/N 24233



I

A rare 17th century playing card map of Surrey

12 MORDEN, Robert.

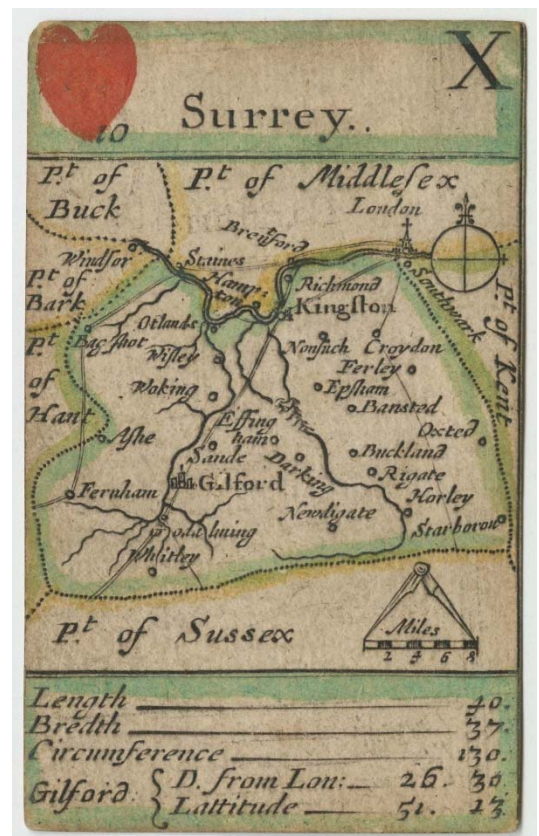
Surrey.

London, c.1676. Original hand colour, with stencilled 'Heart' symbol. 190 x 55mm. Trimmed, as issued. £750

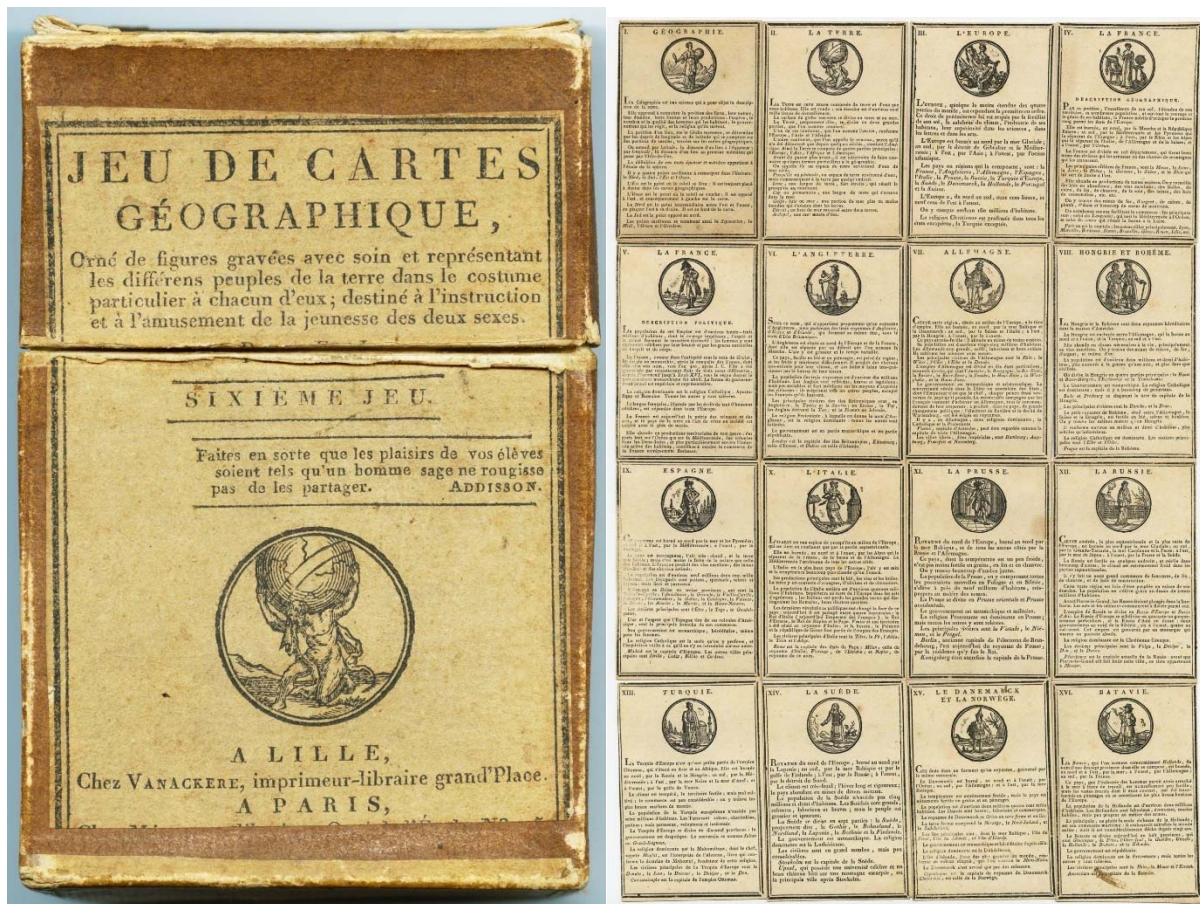
An exquisite miniature map of Surrey, published as the Ten of Hearts for set of playing card maps of England and Wales.

First published in 1676, these small maps were the first series of county maps to have roads shown, only a year after Ogilby's road atlas, 'Britannia'. This card comes from the second state, which appeared later the same year, with the names of the adjacent counties added.

S/N 25014



A rare early 19th century geographical card game



13 JOUY, Victor-Joseph Etienne de.

Jeu de Cartes Geographiques, Orné de figures gravées avec soin et représentant les différens peuples de la terre dans le costume particulier à chacun d'eux; destiné à l'instruction et à l'amusement de la jeunesse des deux sexes. Sixieme Jeu.

Lille: Vanackere, & Paris: H. Nicolle, c.1806. Original paper box (110 x 75 x 25mm), with title label; 47 (of 48) cards, folding rule sheet and folding world map. Box worn and cracked at edges, some of title label excised at division and edges. £700

A game of geographical knowledge, with cards representing countries, with facts to be remembered: what part of the world the countries are in; what are their capitals; and where they are on the map. There are 17 cards for Europe, eight for Asia, seven for Africa, twelve for America, and a final card for the Poles, Australia and New Zealand.

The missing card is Portugal, although the game can still be played.

The date we have given for the game is on the map.

S/N 23826



A pack of rare astronomical playing cards



14 CORBOULD, Henry.

[Astronomia.] [with booklet] Explanation of the Celestial Cards, and of Two of the Games in which they are used; viz. Conjunction and Combination: to which is prefixed a Brief Introduction to Astronomy. Second Edition.

London: F. G., Moon 1831. Complete set of 52 engravings on card with hand colour, each 95 x 65mm. With booklet, wrappers, pp.32, stitched, edges gilt, and the remains of the original illustrated box. Cards with a few small signs of use, booklet spine partially split, front and back of original box preserved but badly worn. £2,200

An unusual educational card game, rarely found complete. According to the booklet it was 'intended at once to introduce the young to the sublime Science of Astronomy, and to afford to all a most agreeable pastime in an hour or relaxation'.

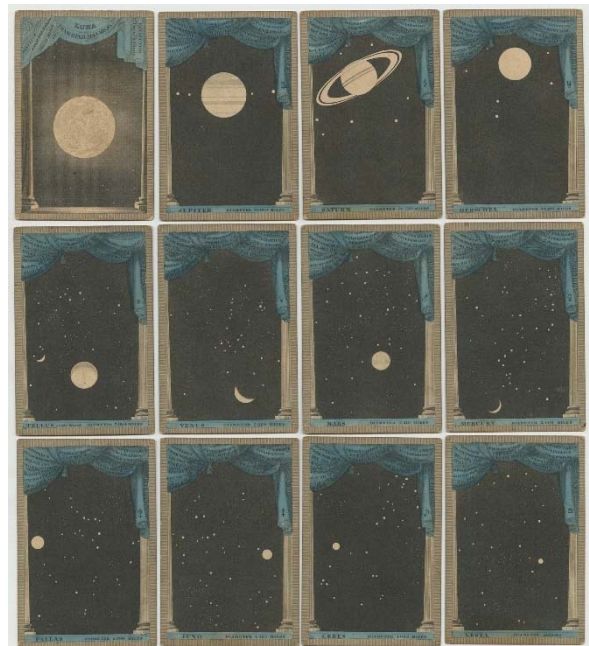
The deck is made up of four suits of the Seasons, identified by coloured drapery: Spring is blue, Summer red, autumn yellow and winter white. Each suit is led by a card with three signs of the zodiac, followed by a 'luminary': Spring has Aries, Taurus & Gemini, with Luna; Summer has Cancer, Leo & Virgo, with The Sun; Autumn has Libra, Scorpio & Sagittarius, with 'The Comet of 1680' (the first to be discovered by telescope); Winter has Capricorn, Aquarius & Pisces, with the Orbits of the planets. Following these unique cards each suit is composed of cards featuring the bodies of the solar system: Jupiter, Saturn, Herschel, Tellus, Venus, Mars, Mercury, Pallas, Juno, Ceres & Vesta.

The accompanying booklet includes an introduction to astronomy, an explanation of the celestial cards with a list, and rules for two games that can be played with them, 'Conjunction' and 'Combination'.

The box was originally illustrated with a portrait of the Muse Urania surrounded by scientific instruments, beneath the title 'Astronomia'. Unfortunately the image is worn away.

The designer of the cards, Henry Corbould (1787-1844) was a successful artist and book illustrator. He also spent about thirty years recording the ancient marbles in the British Museum. The publisher, Frances Graham Moon (1796-1871), is best known for issuing the David Roberts lithographs and the Holy Land and Egypt (1842-49).

The only complete set we could trace in an institution is in the Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library, Yale. Yale ENG64.



A Georgian 'make your own landscape' pastime



15 CLARK, John Heaviside.

[Myriorama: A Collection of Many Thousand Landscapes, Designed by Mr Clark.]

London: Samuel Leigh, 1824. 16 numbered aquatints on card, with original hand colour, as called for, each 200 x 70mm, total if joined 200 x 1120mm. Lacking box, minor surface abrasion to a few cards.

£900

A rare complete set of sixteen cards, cleverly designed so that they could be laid together randomly but would still form a cohesive scene. According to the Huntington Library, just the sixteen cards could generate 20,922,789,888,000 combinations! Each card is numbered so that a particularly pleasing scene could be recorded and recreated.

John Heaviside Clark (c.1771-1863), a Scottish painter who exhibited at the Royal Academy between 1801 and 1832, gained the nickname 'Waterloo Clark' for his sketches of the battlefield soon after the fighting in 1815. At the time of the publication of these cards, he was working on a series of large aquatint views of Scottish towns.

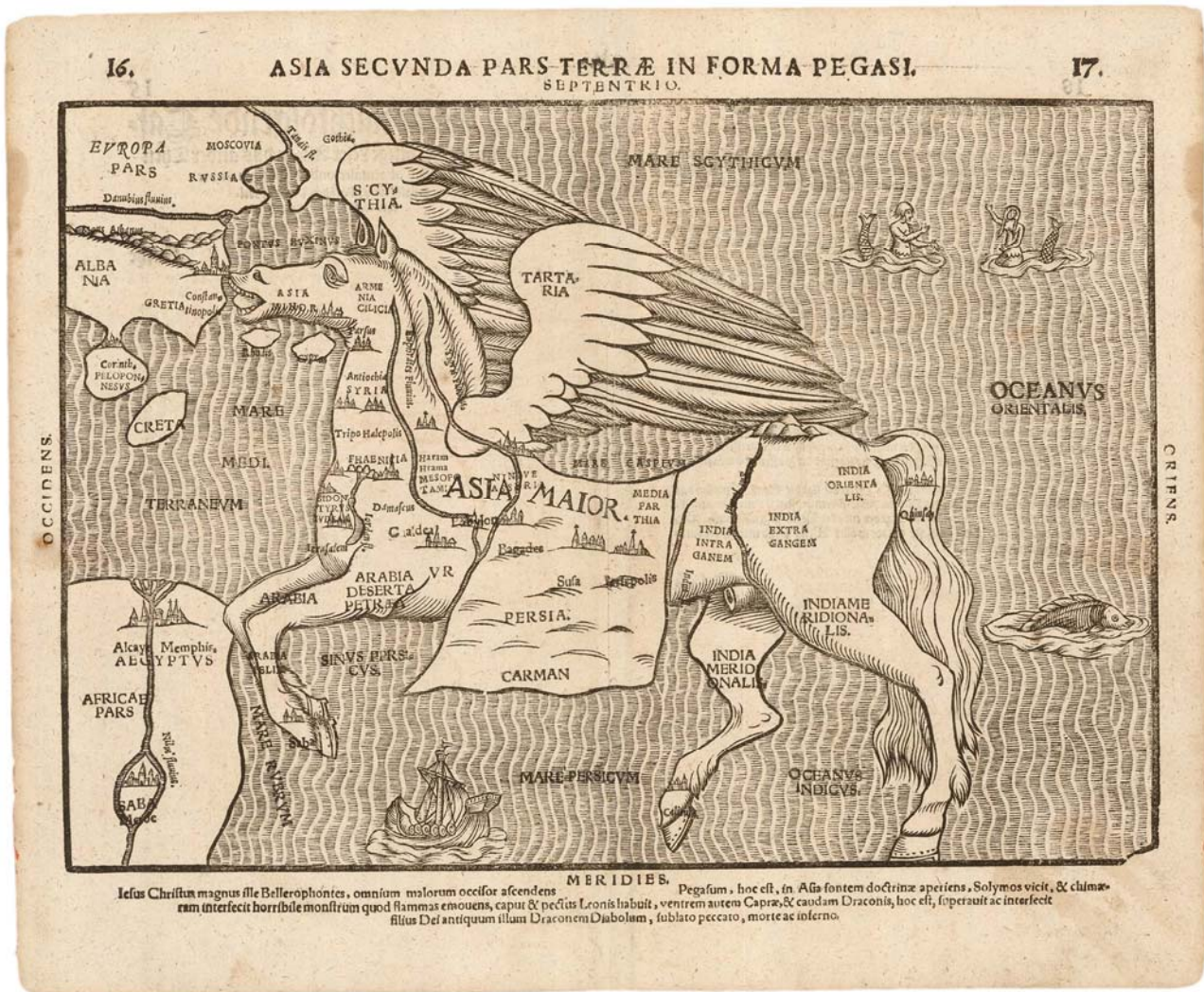
The Myriorama was invented by Frenchman Jean-Pierre Brès sometime in the early 19th century, with the intention of inspiring landscape artists. News of the game's popularity spread, and this was the first to be issued in Britain. The cards depict the scenery of England and Scotland, with mountains, cottages, castles and ruins. Later in 1824 Clark & Leigh published a set with Italianate scenery.

<https://huntington.org/verso/look-myriorama>

S/N 23843

GROTESQUE ANIMALS

The famous fantasy map of Asia as Pegasus



16 BÜNTING, Heinrich.

Asia Secunda pars Terrae in Forma Pegasir.

Hanover, 1581-. Woodcut. Printed area 300 x 370mm. A good example.

£2,500

A fantasy map depicting Asia as Pegasus, the winged horse of Perseus. The head is Turkey and Armenia, the wings Scythia and Tartary, forelegs Arabia, hind legs India and the Malay Peninsula.

This strange map appears in Bunting's Itinerarium, in which the author, a theologian, rewrote the Bible as a travel book, with other fantasy maps including the World as a cloverleaf and Europe as the Virgin Mary. Although the title and text under the map are in Latin, the text on verso is German.

S/N 21948



A 16th century title page with a publisher's device of a salamander

17 DE SENNETON FRERES.

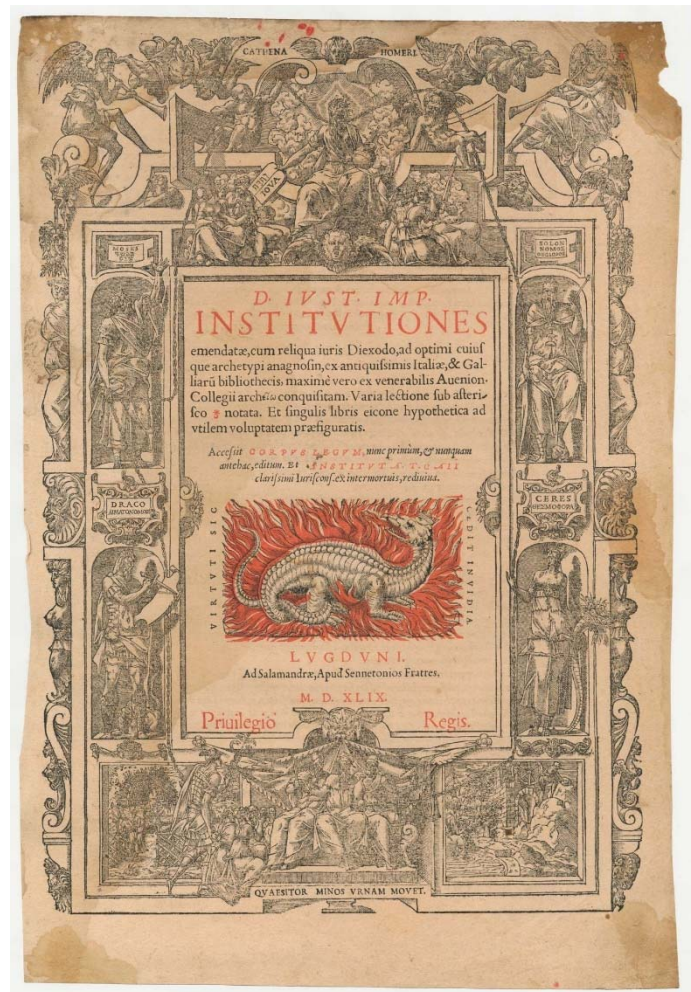
D. Iust. Imp. Institutiones emendatae...

Lyon: de Senneton brothers, 1549. Woodcut and letterpress, printed in black and red. Sheet 405 x 275mm. Damp stains, short tears in edges, some paper loss in top right corner. £450

A decorative title page from a French edition of the 'Institutes', part of an extensive codification of Roman law compiled on the orders of Byzantine emperor Justinian I. First published in 533, the 'Institutes' was intended as a textbook for law students and became the standard work for centuries.

This titlepage comes one of six volumes of the 'Corpus Juris Civilis' published by Jean, Claude and Jacques de Senneton, 1749-50. It features the letterpress title within a woodcut border with figures including God, Moses, Solon, Draco of Athens (origin of 'draconian') and Ceres.

The most striking feature is the dragon-like salamander, tail curled around its back leg, immersed in red-printed flames. This was the emblem of the de Senneton publishing house, 'at the Sign of the Salamander'.



S/N 25118



The fabulous beasts representing the four empires of 'Daniel's Dream'



18 LAURO, Giacomo.

Visio Danielis Prophetae in Cap VII de Romano et Alioru Imperio.

Rome, c.1650. Coloured etching. 180 x 235mm. £650

Portraits of the four fantastical beasts representing the ancient empires, as described in Chapter Seven of the Book of Daniel: a lion with eagle's wings (Babylon or Assyria); a bear (Persia); a leopard with four wings and four heads (the Macedon of Alexander); and a creature with iron teeth and ten horns (the Roman Empire). According to Daniel, after the passing of the last of these empires that an everlasting kingdom of saints would be established.

The plate was published in 'Antiquae Urbis Splendor' by Giacomo Laura (1583-1650), a series of views of Roman antiquities and allegorical plates, first published 1612-28.

S/N 24016



The famous 'Leo Belgicus' map



19 STRADA, Famiano.

De Bello Belgico Decades Duae...

Rome, c.1651. Coloured. 185 x 140mm. Right, margin restored.

£950

The famous map of the Netherlands depicted as a 'Leo Belgicus'. The lion faces right, with the title on a shield held upright by the lion's right paw. It appeared as the engraved titlepage of the Jesuit Strada's history of the Dutch wars of independence.

Not in MCC 7: Tooley, *Leo Belgicus*.

S/N 25021

The Dragon of Bologna

20 KIRCHER, Athanasius.

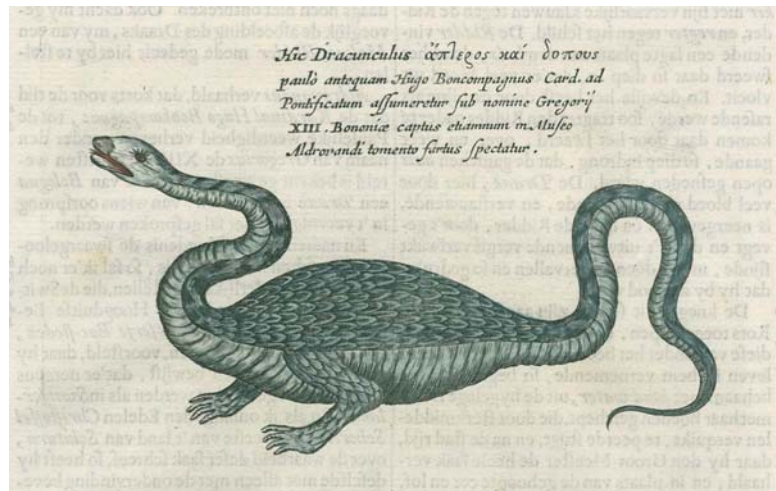
Hic Dracunculus...

Amsterdam, Johannes Janssonius van Waesberge, 1682. Coloured. 85 x 180mm, set in text.

£450

A two-legged, wingless green dragon which, according to folklore, attacked Bologna in 1572, just as Gregory XII had taken the Papacy. The famed naturalist Ulisse Aldrovandi examined the carcass and declared it a good omen for Gregory. Doubtless it was only coincidence that Gregory's family crest featured a dragon.

This image was based on Aldrovandi's book of dragons, 'Serpentum, et draconum' and published in Kircher's masterpiece, the 'Mundus Subterraneus' (Subterranean World).



S/N 24696

A 17th century illustration of a dragon killed on Rhodes

21 KIRCHER, Athanasius.

Hic est Draco ille alatus et quadripes omni aevo memorabilis, quem Deodatus de Gozon Eques Hierosolymitanus, in infula Rhodo eo quo descriptimus stratagemate confecit. qui et ob beneficium in Insulam collatum postmodum Magnus Ord. Magister creatus est.

Amsterdam, Johannes Janssonius van Waesberge, 1682. Coloured. 120 x 190mm, set in Dutch text. £650

An illustration of a 20-metre long dragon, with wings and four legs, breathing smoke. It lived in a swamp on the Greek island Rhodes in the 14th century, from where it preyed on the cattle of the locals. So many of the Knights of Jerusalem lost their lives trying to kill it that the Grand Master, Hélión de Villeneuve (c. 1270-1346) forbade the Knights to made further attempts. However one knight, Dieudonné de Gozon, disobeyed and, after months of special training, attacked the beast with his dogs. Knocked off his horse, de Gozon managed to stab the dragon in its soft underbelly, killing it. Despite the fury of de Villeneuve for the disobedience, de Gozon later replaced him as Grand Master in 1346, holding the position until his own death in 1353. The head of the dragon was nailed above the gate of the castle of the Knights, where it stayed until 1837. More modern sightseers recognised it as a crocodile.



From a Dutch edition of 'Mundus Subterraneus' (Subterranean World), by Athanasius Kircher (1602-1680), with a Dutch letterpress description. Kircher, a German Jesuit polymath, wrote books on religion, volcanos, music, China, Egyptian hieroglyphics and an early description of the magic lantern.

S/N 24695

A sperm whale beached near Scheveningen in 1598



22 MATHAM, Jacob.

Een Walvisch, Lang 70 voeten, gestrandt op de Hollandse zee-kust, tusschen Scheveningen en Katwyk, in Sprokkelmaandt, 1598.

Dutch, c.1700. 275 x 340mm. Trimmed to plate on left with repaired tear, remargined with old paper.

£450

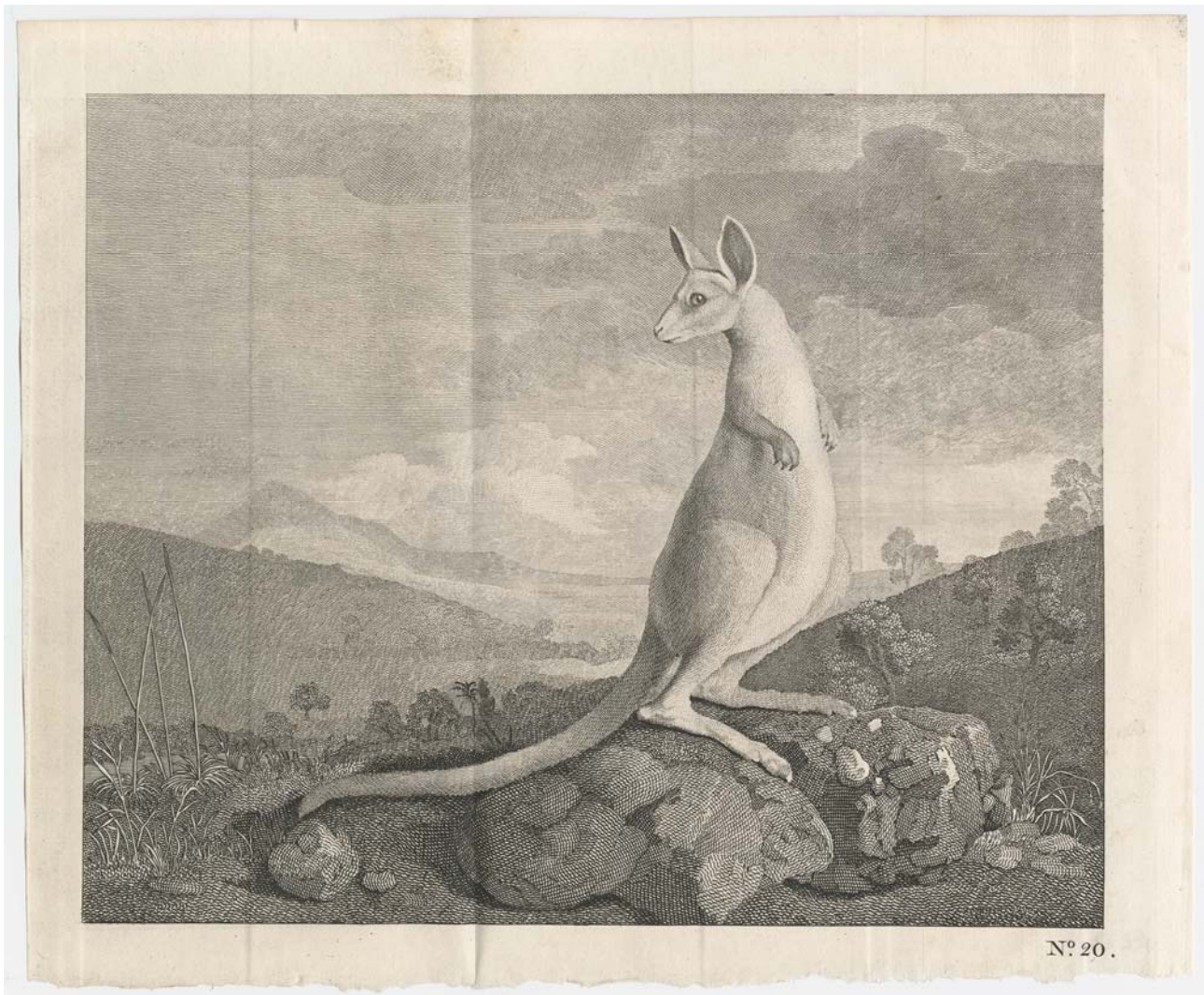
A famous scene depicting the sightseers coming to examine a 70 foot long sperm whale which was stranded on the beach at Berchkey, between Katwijk and Scheveningen, in February 1598. Some are harvesting the blubber; others measure its penis as a man uses it to climb onto the dead creature.

This plate was engraved by Gilliam van der Gouwen (c.1657-1716), closely copying a 1598 engraving by Jacob Matham (1571-1631).

S/N 24030



The illustration that introduced the Kangaroo to the British public



23 STUBBS, George.

No. 20. [An animal found on the coast of New Holland called Kanguroo.]

London: Strahan and Cadell, 1773. 230 x 270mm. Binding folds flattened.

£700

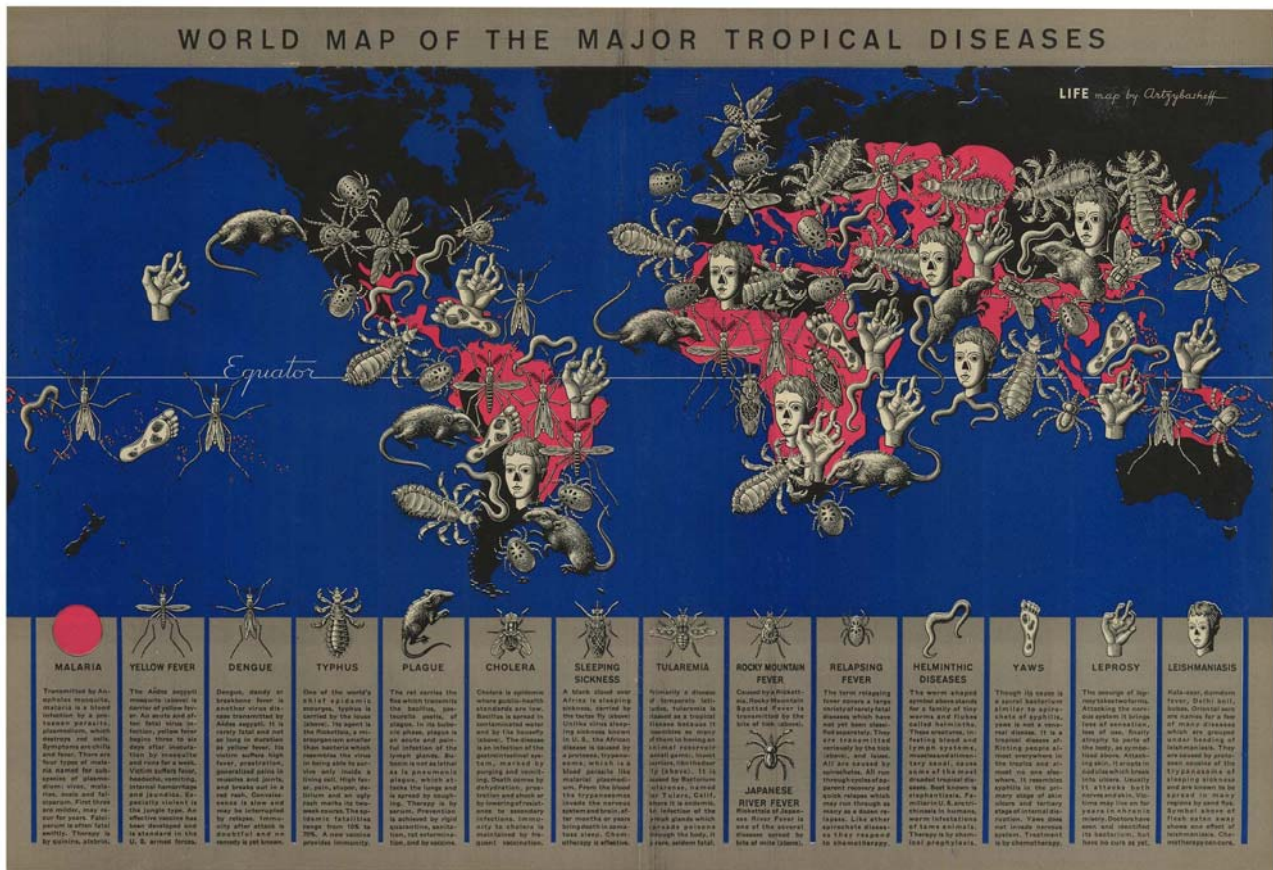
The first British illustration of a kangaroo, published in Hawkesworth's 'An Account of the Voyages... For making Discoveries in the Southern Hemisphere', which contained the official account of Captain Cook's visit to Australia and New Zealand on his first circumnavigation. The plate only has a plate number, so the title, as above, comes from the index. However the original illustration was not drawn in Australia but in London, by Britain's foremost animal painter, George Stubbs (1724-1806).

It is believed that it was Sir Joseph Banks (1743-1820), the naturalist on Cook's expedition whose diary entry of 12 July 1770 first noted the 'kanguru', who commissioned Stubbs to paint a kangaroo and a dingo. As no live specimen of the kangaroo had been brought to England, Stubbs worked from a preserved skin, which he inflated to get an idea of its body shape. The paintings were exhibited at the Royal Society in early 1773, but only the kangaroo was engraved for Hawkesworth.

In 2013 the Stubbs oils of both the kangaroo and dingo were subject to a temporary export ban, as important works of 'Cultural Interest' in Britain. After a fund-raising campaign the National Maritime Museum purchased the paintings for the nation.

S/N 22975

A graphic map of the world's tropical diseases



24 ARTZYBASHEFF, Boris.

World Map of the Major Tropical Diseases.

New York: Time Inc., 1944. Colour lithographic map. Sheet 355 x 520mm. Centre fold taped on reverse.

£500

An unusual map of the world illustrating the incidence of fifteen tropical diseases by gruesome representations of either the insects and other vermin that transmit them or their deforming effects on man. The only exception is Malaria, with infected countries shown in pink rather than a vignette. The diseases are described in the key under the map.

Boris Artzybasheff (1899-1965) was a Russian-born illustrator for American magazines including 'Life', 'Fortune' and 'Time'. This map was published in Life Magazine during World War II, probably as a health warning to American soldiers serving overseas.

S/N 22546



A serio-comic map of Bismark's Europe



25 GROSSI, Augusto.

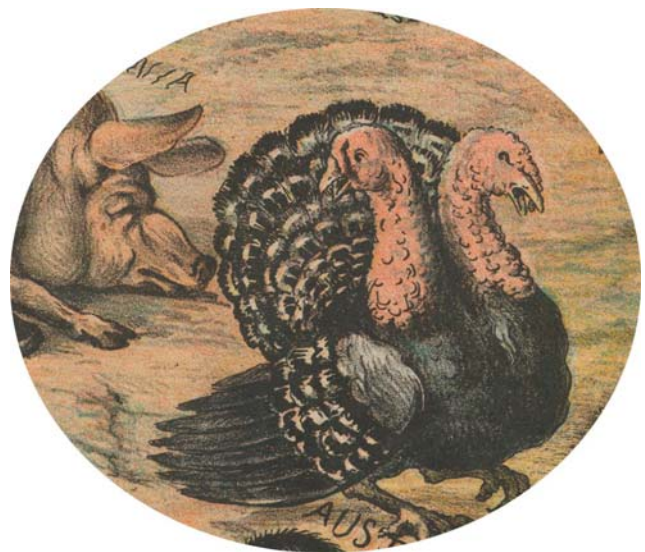
Il Patrono del Mondo Animale. Un Sant' Antonio benedice le bestie, e questo Bismarkantonio le congia per le feste. Papagallo N.º 3. Anno III.

Bologna: Tipografia Militare gli delle Scienze, 1875. Chromolithograph. Sheet 415 x 610mm. Repairs to folds, a little show-through from the text on the reverse. £2,900

A very scarce serio-comic map of Europe, featuring Otto von Bismarck as the Chancellor of the newly-unified German Empire. He is depicted as St Anthony, patron saint of animals, in pickelhaube and cape, his arms outstretched, holding ewers of oil and vinegar.

Around Bismarck, the countries of Europe are animals: Britain is a unicorn; France is a cockerel serenading monkeys; Austria is a double-headed turkey; Switzerland is a hedgehog; Italy is a poodle snarling at a cat; and Russia is a polar bear.

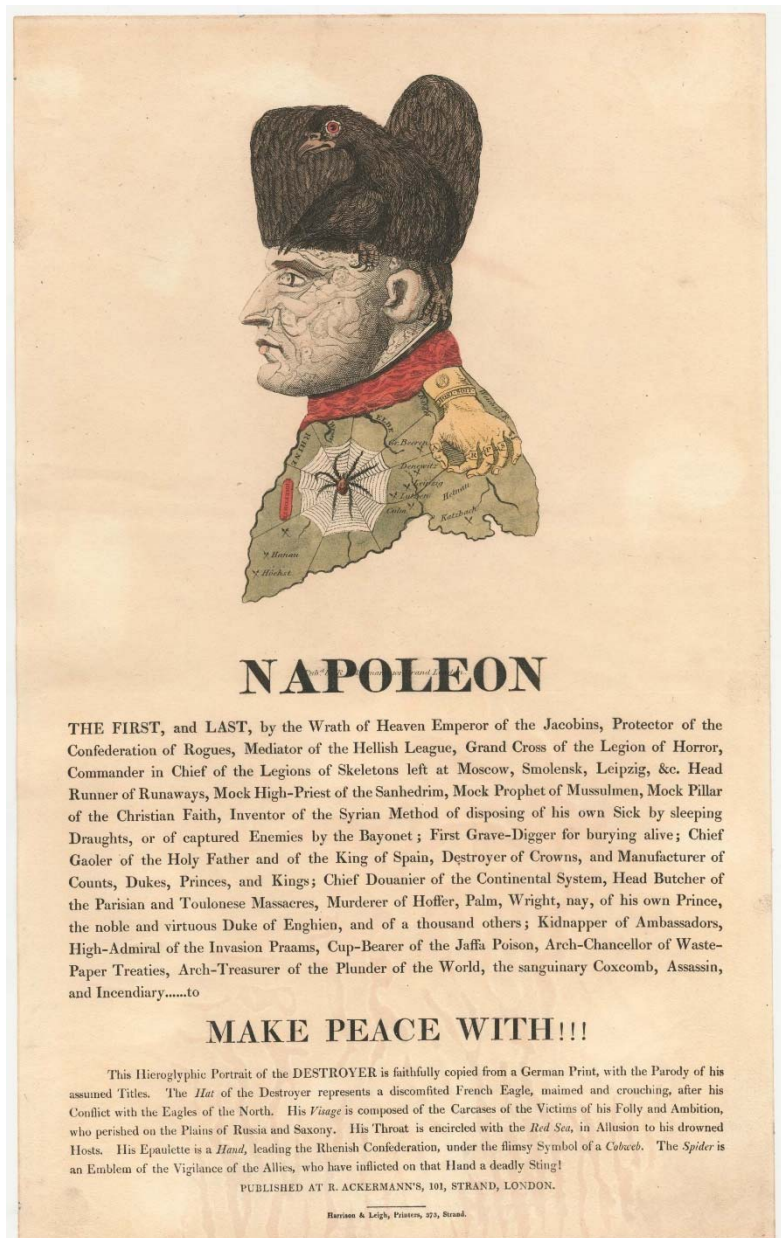
'Il Papagallo' was a satirical magazine founded in January 1873 by Augusto Grossi (1835-1919), which specialised in colour-printed caricatures like this one. 'Il Papagallo' closed in 1915, when Grossi was 70 years old.



The famous 'Hieroglyphic' portrait of Napoleon

26 VOLTZ, Johann Michael.

Napoleon. The First, and Last, by the Wrath of Heaven Emperor of the Jacobins, Protector of the Confederation of Rogues, Mediator of the Hellish League, Grand Cross of the Legion of Horror, Commander in Chief of the Legions of Skeletons left at Moscow, Smolensk, Leipzig, &c., Head Runner of Runaways, Mock High-Priest of the Sanhedrim, Mock Prophet of Mussulmen, Mock Pillar of the Christian Faith, Inventor of the Syrian Method of disposing of his own Sick by sleeping Draughts, or of captured Enemies by the Bayonet; First Grave-Digger for burying alive; Chief Gaoler of the Holy Father and of the King of Spain, Destroyer of Crowns, and Manufacturer of Counts, Dukes, Princes, and Kings; Chief Douanier of the Continental System, Head Butcher of the Parisian and Toulonese Massacres, Murderer of Hoffer, Palm, Wright, nay, of his own Prince the noble and virtuous Duke of Enghien, and of a Thousand others; Kidnapper of Ambassadors, High-Admiral of the Invasion Praams, Cup-bearer of the Jaffa Poison, Arch-Chancellor of Waste-Paper Treaties, Arch-Treasurer of the Plunder of the World, the Sanguinary Coxcomb, Assassin, and Incendiary.....to Make Peace With !!! This Hieroglyphic Portrait of the Destroyer is faithfully copied from a German Print, with the parody of his assumed titles. The Hat of the Destroyer represents a discomfited French Eagle, maimed and crouching, after his Conflict with the Eagles of the North. His Visage is composed of the Carcasses of the Victims of his Folly and Ambition, who perished on the Plains of Russia and Saxony. His Throat is encircled with the Red Sea, in Allusion to his drowned Hosts. His Epaulette is a Hand, leading the Rhenish Confederation, under the flimsy Symbol of a Cobweb. The Spider is an Emblem of the Vigilance of the Allies, who have inflicted on That Hand a deadly Sting!



London: Rudolph Ackermann, 1814. Etching with original hand colour, set in letterpress. Sheet 445 x 275mm. Letterpress printed over engraved publication line. A fine example

£980

An important English anti-Napoleon propaganda broadsheet, based on the work of Johann Michael Voltz (1784-1858), featuring a satirical portrait of the French emperor. His hat is the Imperial Eagle; his face is composed of dead bodies; 'His Throat is encircled with the Red Sea, in Allusion to his drowned Hosts'; his epaulette is a grasping hand; and his uniform is a cobweb over the 'Rheinish Confederation'.

This satire was one of the most widespread depictions of Napoleon: according to the British Museum: 'Versions were produced in nine European countries, twenty-three in Germany alone'.

British Museum Satires 12202.

S/N 25109

A caricature map of England and Wales



27 TENNANT, Lilian Lancaster.

England. A Comic Geographical Sketch,

Edinburgh: Ormiston & Glass, c.1870. Sheet 350 x 240mm. A little wear, laid on linen.

£1,200

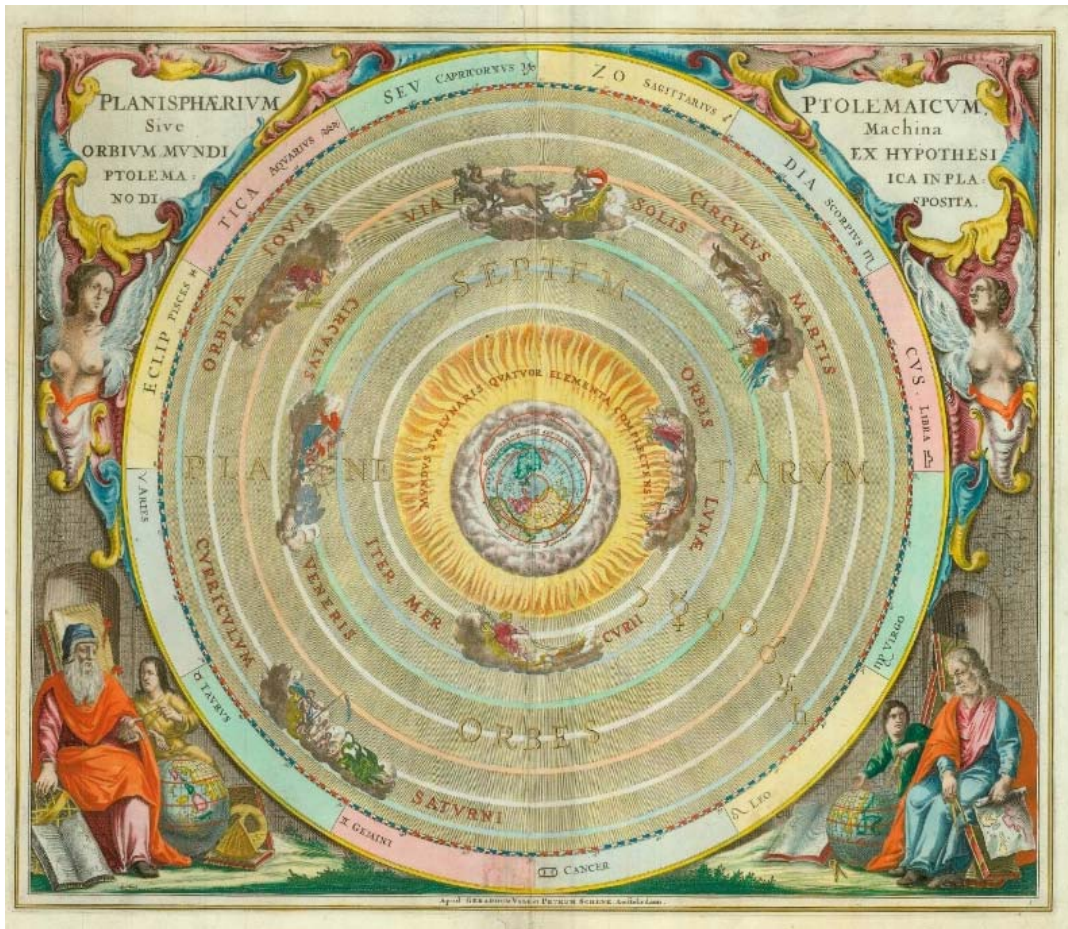
A rare caricature map of England and Wales, featuring John Bull reading 'The Times', a recumbent lion, Mr Punch and a Welsh woman in her traditional stove-pipe hat. All the placenames are coastal, so London is not marked.

Lilian Lancaster (1852-1939) produced several caricature maps (also under her married name of Tennant), most famously the 'Aleph' series of maps of European countries.

S/N 22172

ASTRONOMY

Ptolemy's model of the Solar System



28 CELLARIUS, Andreas.

Planisphaerium Ptolemaicum, Sive Machina Orbium Mundi Ex Hypothesi Ptolemaica In Plano Disposita.

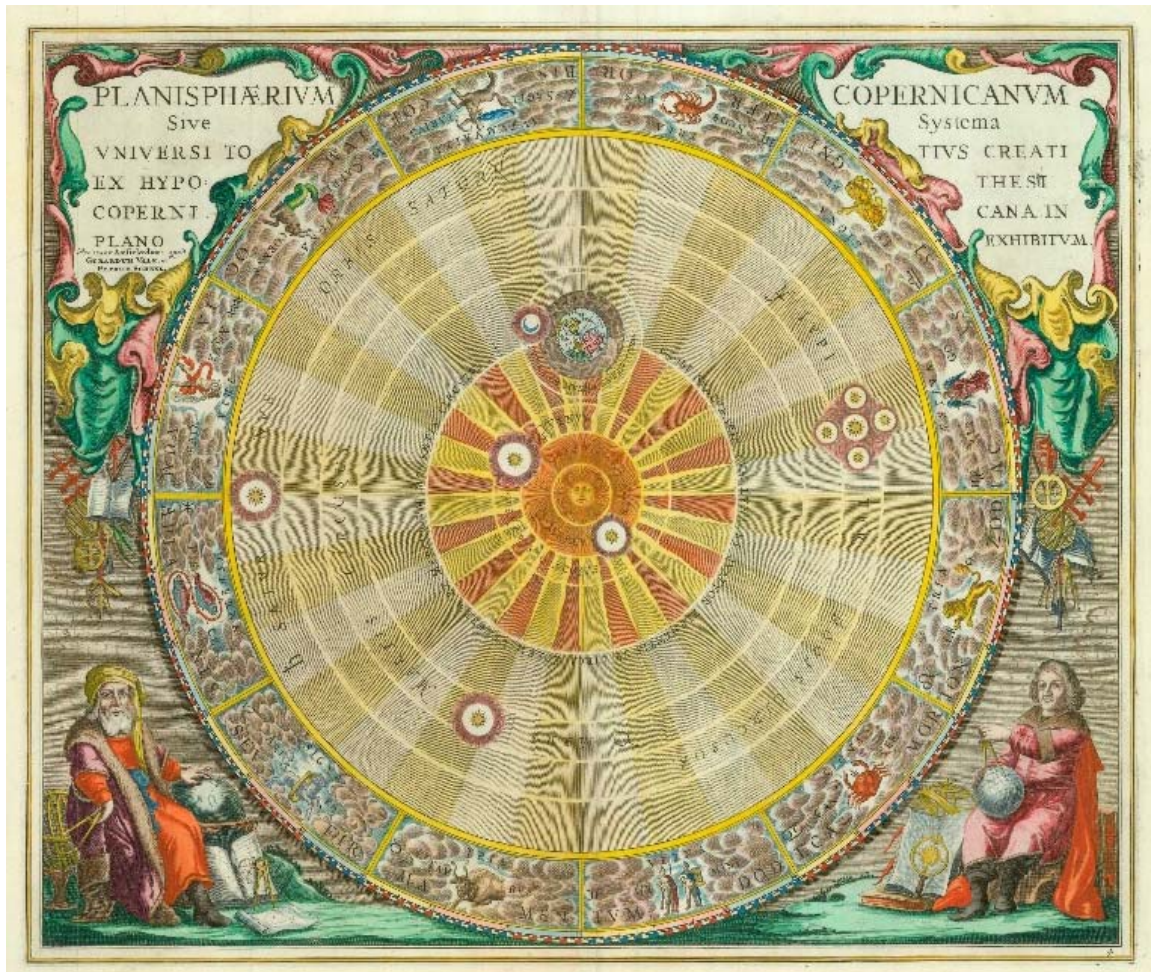
Amsterdam, Schenk & Valk, 1708. Coloured. 440 x 515mm. Repairs at centre fold, printer's crease in left edge. £3,300

A superbly decorated map illustrating Ptolemy's geocentric Solar System. At the centre is the world, showing the Northern Hemisphere (with California as an island), surrounded by rings of cloud and fire, followed by the orbits of the Moon, Sun and the known planets, represented by the Roman gods in chariots. Bottom right is a portrait of Cladius Ptolemy; bottom left is another astronomer, believed to be Aristotle.

It was engraved by Jan van Loon and published in the 'Atlas Coelestis; seu Harmonia Macrocosmica', the only celestial atlas to be produced in the Netherlands before the nineteenth century. It was a compilation of maps of the Ptolemaic universe and the more modern theories of Copernicus and Brahe, and remains the finest and most highly decorative celestial atlas ever produced. Originally published by Jan Jansson in 1660, this example comes from Schenk & Valk's reissue.



A superb plan of the Copernican Solar System



29 CELLARIUS, Andreas.

Planisphaerium Copernicanum Sive Systeme Universi Totius Creati ex Hypothesi Copernicana in Plano Exhibitum.

Amsterdam, Schenk & Valk, 1708. Coloured. 440 x 515mm.

£4,000

A superbly decorated chart of the solar system as hypothesised by Copernicus, with the Sun at the centre and the six known planets (Saturn the outermost) in rings around it. A final circle contains the signs of the Zodiac. The upper corners of the plate contain the title within two large cartouches; the lower corners full-length portraits of Gallileo and Copernicus.

This chart was published in the 'Atlas Coelestis; seu Harmonia Macrocosmica', the only celestial atlas to be produced in the Netherlands before the nineteenth century. It was a compilation of maps of the Ptolemaic universe and the more modern theories of Copernicus and Brahe, and remains the finest and most highly decorative celestial atlas ever produced. It was originally published by Jan Jansson in 1660: this chart comes from Schenk & Valk's reissue. KOEMAN: Cel 3.



S/N 24598

A pair of 17th century celestial hemispheres

30 MALLET, Alain Manesson.

Planisphere des Constellations
Septentrionales. [&]
Planisphere des Constellations
Meridionales.

Paris, 1683. Coloured. Two plates,
each 140 x 100mm, set in
letterpress. £350

A fine pair of celestial charts of
the northern and southern
hemispheres, showing the
constellations in their classical
form, published in Mallet's
'Description de l'Univers'.

S/N 25073



A 19th century moving-disc guide to the night skies

31 PHILIP, George.

Philips' Planisphere Showing the
Principal Stars Visible for Every
Hour of the Year.

London: George Philip & Son, c.1870.
Printed leather disc, 125mm (5")
diameter, with gilt-stamped morocco
overlay with cardinal points, hanging
ring. Explanation on reverse. A little
wear to edges, foxing on text on
reverse. £400

A simple device for demonstrating
which stars are visible at a
particular time of night. The
overlay can be rotated to select the
date and time, with an oval
window over a celestial map
revealing the appropriate stars.
The firm published similar discs
for use all over the world,
including the Southern
Hemisphere, continuing to issue
them into the late 20th century.
Although undated, we have
estimated the date of this example
from the address '32 Fleet Street' on the reverse, used by the Philips'
between 1856-79, making this an early example. Later versions were made in Germany.

S/N 24781



Three comets over Augsburg, including Halley's Comet in 1682

31 BODENEHR, Johann Georg.

Ihr Betrachter und Beobachter der täglich-neuen Weltbegebenheiten...

Augsburg: Johann Georg Schöningk, 1682-3. Engraving set in German letterpress, sheet 375 x 255mm, with pasted text label. A little damage in edge of plate and margin top right. £3,850

The title page to a 'Viewer and Observer of Daily World Events'. It is illustrated with a view of Augsburg with Death riding a horse with two other riders in the foreground and two comets overhead. Around the view is a clock dial with allegorical figures and Biblical quotations in the corners. The numerals of the clock consist of bones, a punishment whip, swords and other weapons, reiterating the text's assertion that the comets were harbingers of doom.

The letterpress dates the comets at 1680 and 1682, the latter being the appearance of Halley's Comet chronicled by John Flamsteed, data that allowed Edmond Halley to identify its 75-77 year orbit. The label updates the title to include another great comet that appeared in 1683. Later editions have the third comet engraved on the plate.

S/N 25110



MISCELLANY

The titlepage of the England volume of 'Le Grand Atlas'

33 BLAEU, Johannes.

Angleterre, qui est le XI. Livre de L'Europe.

Amsterdam, 1663. Engraved titlepage in superb original hand colour with gold highlights, with a letterpress title laid on, as usual. 415x 245mm. £300

A very decorative titlepage from Volume 4 of the French edition of the 'Atlas Major', Blaeu's eleven-volume atlas, containing the maps of English and Welsh counties. The plate is dated 1662, the date of the first, Latin edition.

It features an architectural design surmounted with the arms of England supported by a lion and dragon, with the fanciful figures of a Briton, Roman, Saxon, Dane and Norman standing in alcoves.

This titlepage was first used when Volume 4 was first published in 1645, during the English Civil War. Despite this example being published in 1663, after the Restoration of Charles II after the Civil War, the arms are still a Tudor style, featuring the dragon that was replaced by the Scottish unicorn by Stuart monarchs.

S/N 24082



The title page to a sea atlas in superb colour

34 HOOGHE, Romeyn de.

Atlas Maritime.

Amsterdam: Pierre Mortier, 1693. Original colour with gold highlights. 530 x 380mm. Old patch on reverse. £950

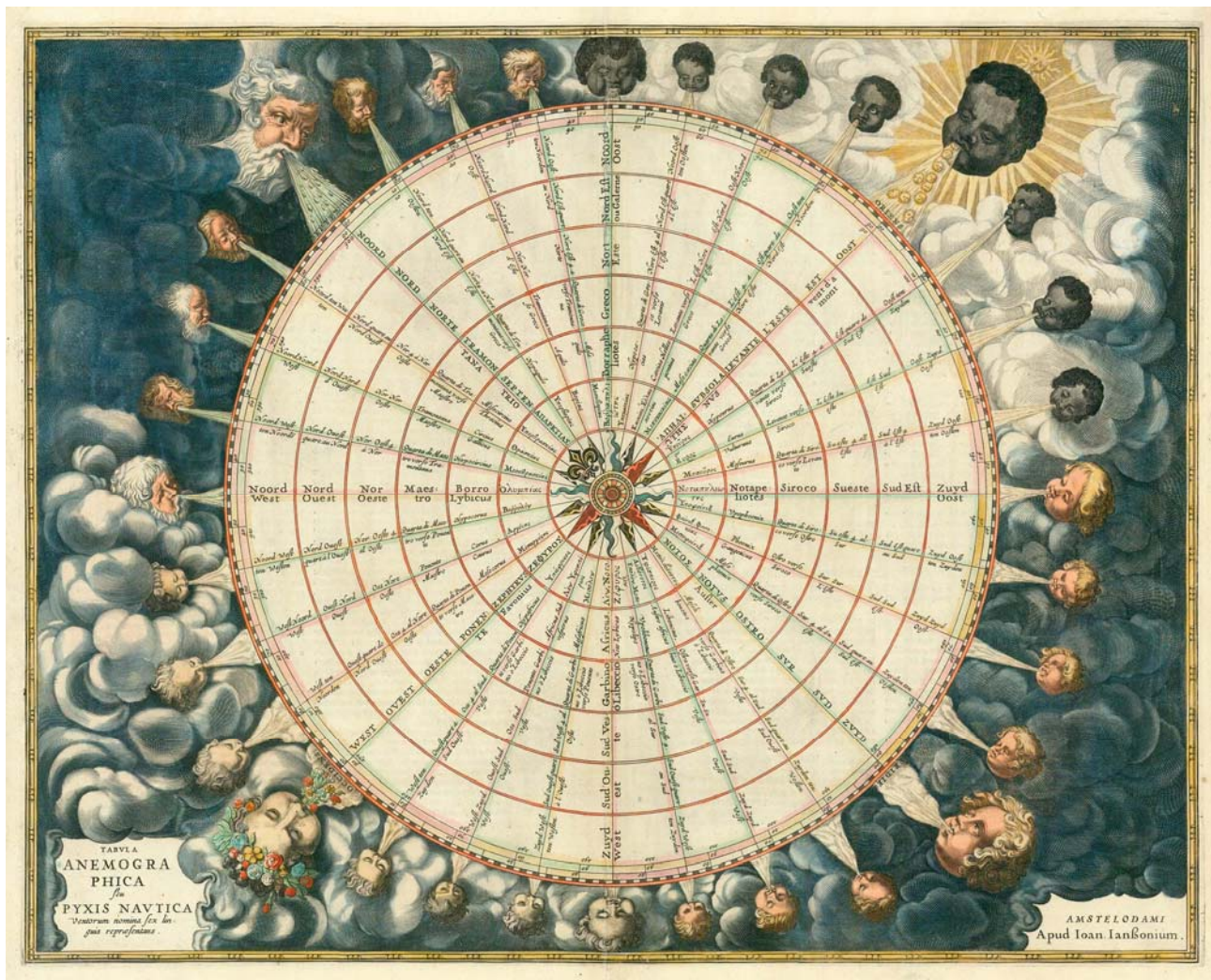
A beautifully-illustrated title page for a sea atlas described by Koeman as "the most spectacular type of maritime cartography ever produced in 17th century Amsterdam". Amongst the elaborate symbolism are the figures of Greek gods, Tritons and sea lions, Atlas with the world on his shoulders, cherubs and soldiers. Despite being published in Amsterdam, the arms of the monarchs of England, Scotland and Ireland, the Dutchman William III & Mary II.. A Latin verse explains the imagery.

Romeyn de Hooghe (1645-1708), a Dutch painter and etcher, had been a propagandist for William after the Glorious Revolution of 1688, illustrating the 'warm welcome' William received on his arrival in England, and satirising both the departing king James II and William's arch enemy, Louis XIV of France.

S/N 24410



A superbly-decorated 17th century wind rose



35 JANSSON, Jan.

Tabula Anemographica seu Pyxis Nautica Ventorum nomina sex linguis repraesentans.

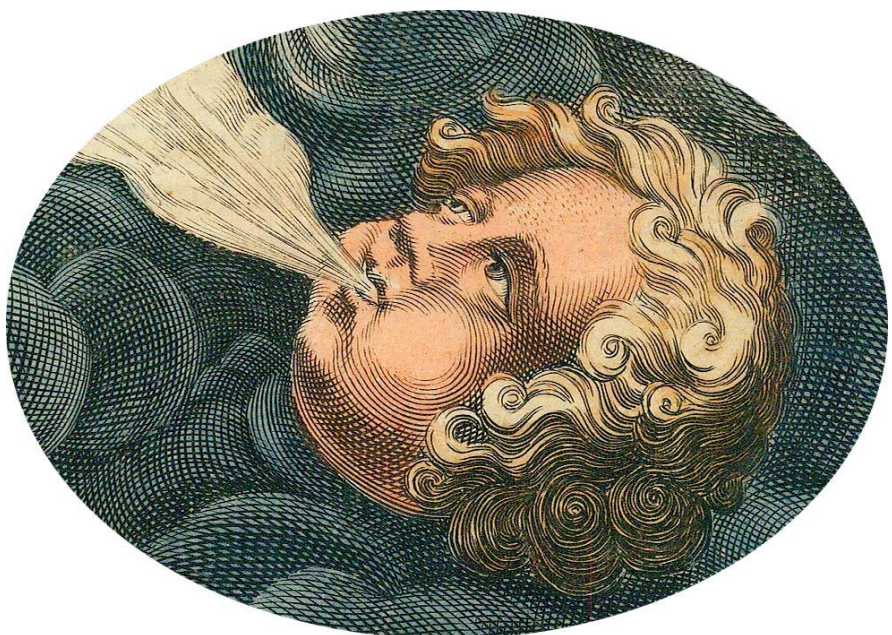
Amsterdam, 1650, German text edition. Original colour. 435 x 545mm. A fine example

£3,500

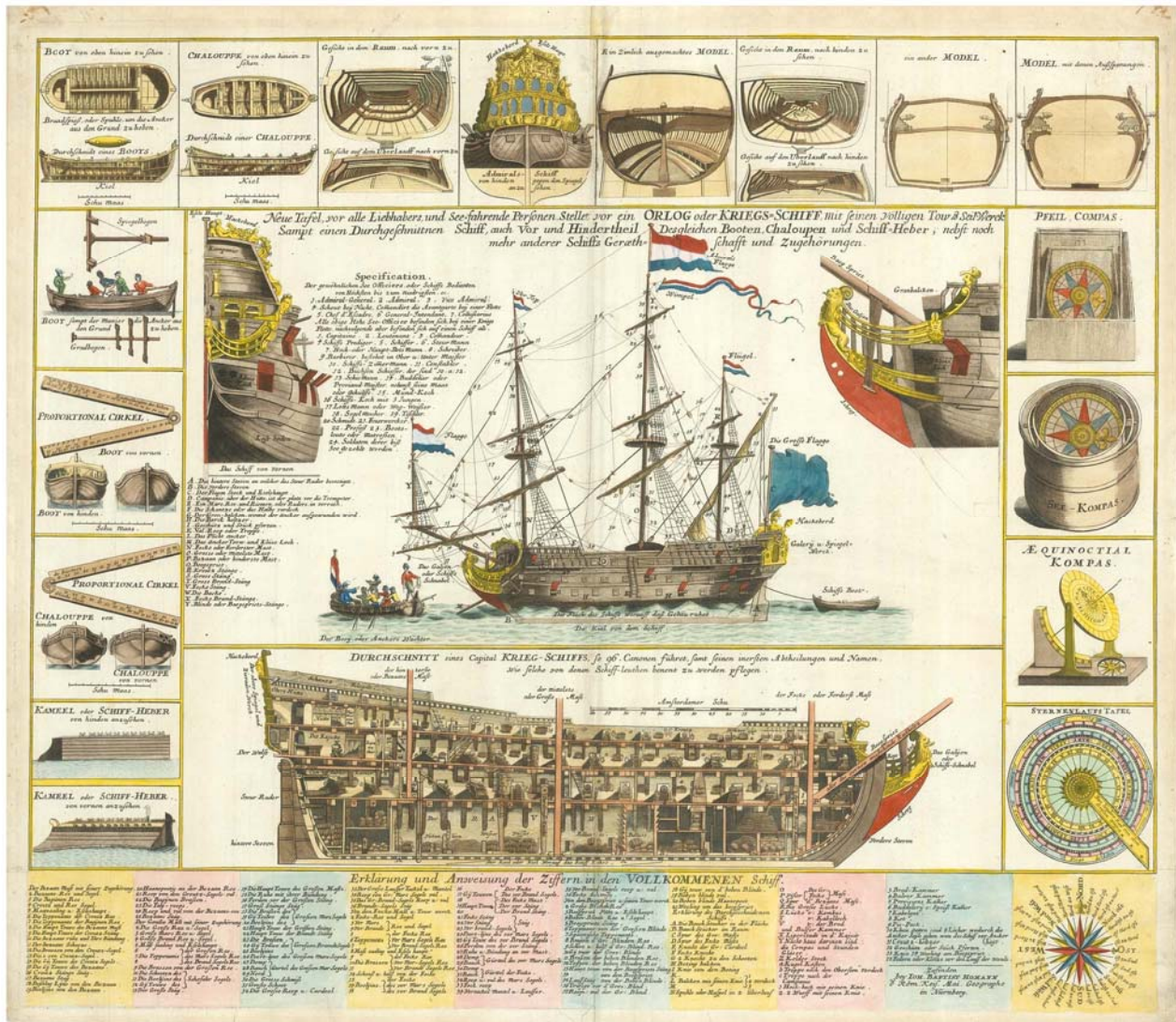
A beautiful and finely-engraved table of the winds, with heads suspended in clouds blowing onto a central compass rose. The concentric rings have the names of the winds in Greek, Latin, Italian, German, French and Dutch.

This was the first plate in Jansson's 'Water-Weereld', the first sea atlas (as opposed to a pilot book), which was the fifth volume of the 'Atlas Major'.

S/N 24912



A decorative marine print of early 18th century warships



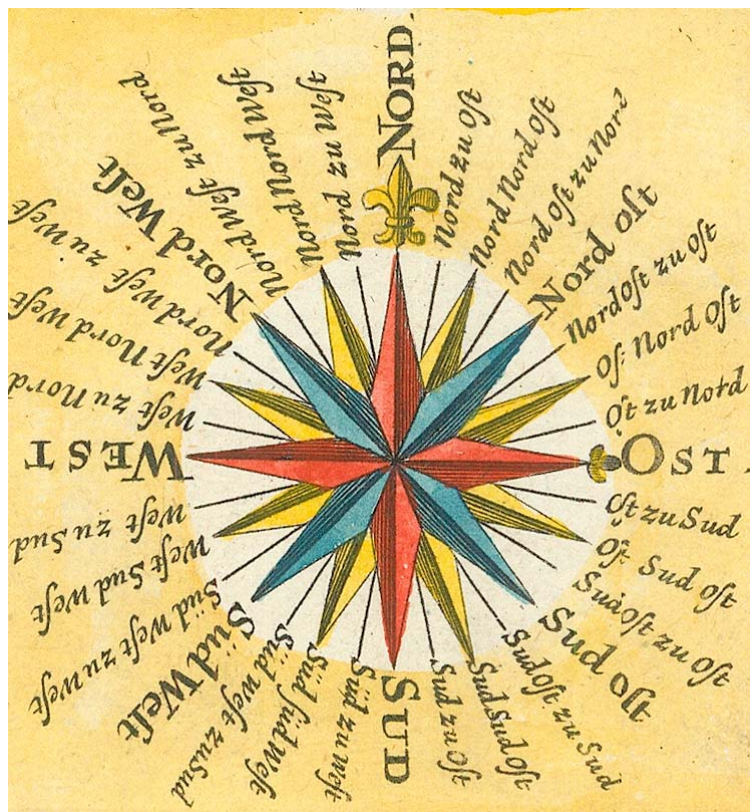
36 HOMANN, Johann Baptist.

Neue Tafel vor alle Liebhabers und Seefahrende Personen Stellet vor ein Orlog oder Kriegs-Schiff mit seinen völligen Tow & Seil Werck Sampt einen Durchgeschnittenen Schiff...

Nuremberg, c.1730. Original colour. 490 x 570mm. £1,250

A very decorative maritime print detailing the construction and layout of a warship. In the centre is an explanation of the rigging, a cross-section of the interior, with the gundecks and keel, and front-and-side views of the prow. Around the edge and 17 diagrams of boats and tools, including a compass, with an extensive key.

S/N 24163



An instructional card explaining shipboard directions

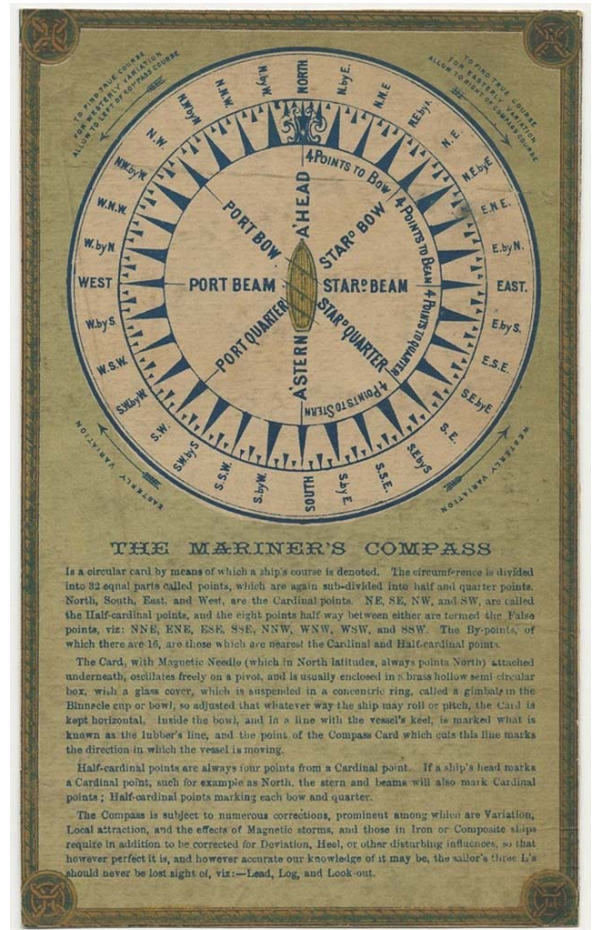
37 Anonymous.

The Mariner's Compass is a circular card by means of which a ship's course is denoted...

Engraving with hand colour. Sheet 180 x 110mm. Faint surface staining. £220

An instructional card with a compass rose and an explanation of on-board directions in relation to the ship's heading.

S/N 24472



A 16th century woodcut map of England and Wales

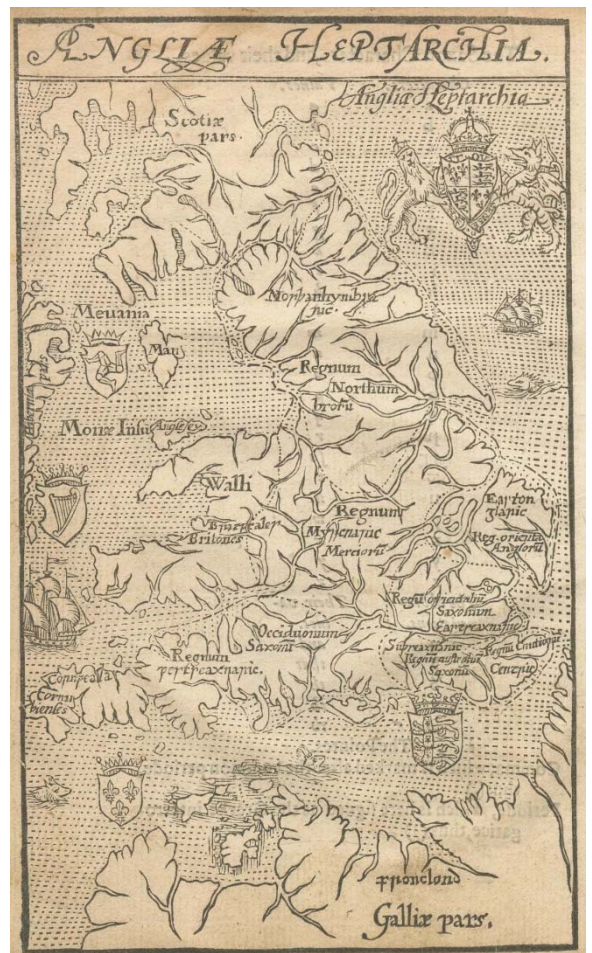
38 LYNE, Richard.

Angliae Heptarchia.

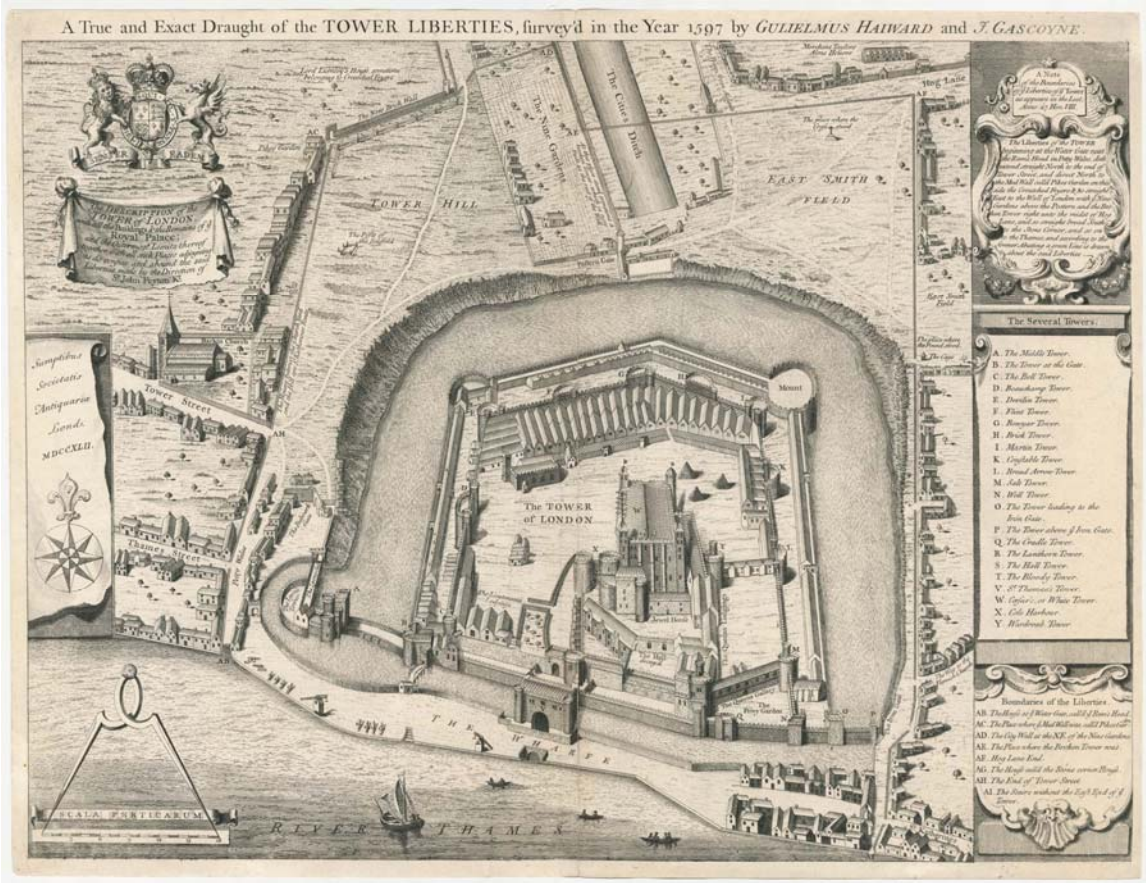
London: Edmund Bolissant, 1596. Woodcut, sheet 185 x 140mm. Tiny pinhole in map, a little wear to edges. £750

A scarce map of England and Wales, as divided between the Saxon kingdoms before the Norman Conquest, issued in William Lambard's 'A Perambulation of Kent'. It is a close copy of the map engraved on copper by Lyne for the first edition of 1575, which, in turn, was probably reduced (both in size and content) from a manuscript map by Laurence Nowell of c.1564. SHIRLEY: 190.

S/N 23298



A survey of the Tower of London in 1597



39 HAYWOOD, William & GASCOYNE, John.

A True and Exact Draught of the Tower Liberties survey'd in the year 1597 by Gulielmus Haiward and J. Gascoyne.

London: Society of Antiquaries, 1742. 415 x 550mm. Split in centrefold repaired.

£750

This survey of the Tower and its immediate environs, surveyed in 1597 to settle a dispute over jurisdiction between the Tower authorities and the City of London.

As the monarch's property, the Tower of London always had the status of a 'Liberty', independent of both the City of London or the County of Middlesex. After the Dissolution of the Monasteries land outside the moat was added to Henry VIII's property, so that the 'Liberties of the Tower of London' included both Tower Hill and East Smithfield.

On the 29th June 1595 trouble broke out on Tower Hill, with a crowd of over a thousand gathered to protest against an unpopular Major of London. When the Major sent the Tower Street Watch to Tower Hill to quell the disturbance, Sir Michael Blount, Lieutenant of the Tower, felt his authority was being undermined and turned out the Tower guards to repel the Major's men, which was done with force.

The Tower Hill Riot is considered one of the most dangerous urban uprising of the century and the response was harsh, with Queen Elizabeth putting the City under martial law. The rioters were held to have crossed the line between riot and rebellion and five were hung, drawn and quartered on Tower Hill.

This plan was commissioned by the Privy Council to determine the extent of the Tower Liberties, in order to clarify jurisdiction. Judging in the Tower's favour, Council also increased the size of the garrison and recommended further fortification to secure the Tower from further unrest.

Engraved by George Vertue.

A view of the Great Fire of London, 1666

40 MERIAN, Matthaus.

Abbildung der Statt London, sambt dem erschrocklichen brandt daselsten, so 4. tagen lange gewehrt hatt A.^o 1666 im 7bris.

Frankfurt: Heirs of Matthias Merian, c.1690. Coloured etching. 220 x 350mm. £950

A dramatic panoramic view of London in flames from south of the Thames, marked with a 20-point key.

It is interesting that the Globe Theatre is shown safe in Southwark, despite having been closed by the Puritans in 1642 and pulled down about three years later, two decades before the Great Fire of London.

S/N 24367



A rare lifetime printing of Blaeu's view of Vesuvius erupting in 1631

41 BLAEU, Johannes.

Vesuvius Mons.

Amsterdam, 1663, Latin text edition. Coloured. 420 x 530mm. Split in lower centre fold margin. £1,400

A view of the eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 1631 (not 1630 as in the key), the first for three hundred years, which killed between 3,000 and 4,000 people and reduced the height of the summit by 450 metres. It shows lava setting Torre del Greco on fire, with people fleeing across the Ponte della Maddalena (here 'Pons la Nunciuata').

A rare first printing, with text on reverse. There were reissues by Moetjens and then Mortier and Alberts, by which time the bottom left corner of the plate had snapped off, affecting the first column of the key. KOEMAN: B1 74.

S/N 24506



Two majestic still life mezzotints after a Dutch Old Master



42 VAN HUYSUM, Jan.

A Flower Piece. [&] A Fruit Piece. In the Cabinet at Houghton.

London: John Boydell, 1778 & 1781. Pair of mezzotints, each 545 x 420mm. Minor restoration; 'Flower Piece' trimmed to plate, remargined at bottom. £3,500

The famous pair of mezzotints engraved by Richard Earlom from paintings by Jan van Huysum now held in the Hermitage, St Petersburg.

'A Flower Piece' has a floral display in a baroque vase decorated with putti, a bird's nest and butterflies, with the artist's signature and the date 1722 on the plinth.

'A Fruit Piece' has a vine branch with grapes, peaches and a pomegranate around a classical plinth with the signature and date 1723.

Jan van Huysum (1682-1749) was a Dutch painter who found acclaim for his lavish still lives, particularly floral arrangements. This pair was bought by Sir Robert Walpole (the first 'Prime Minister') and added to his collection at Houghton Hall, Norfolk. However Walpole's grandson, George, 3rd Earl of Orford, was obliged to sell a large portion of the collection to pay debts. John Wilkes attempted to have the government buy the collection, aided by publisher John Boydell, who started having the collection copied by Joseph Farington for engraving. The government refused, after which this pair were among the 206 painting sold to Catherine the Great, of which 127 are still in the Hermitage. Thus Boydell's series of prints was issued under the title 'A Set of Prints Engraved after the Most Capital Paintings in the Collection of Her Imperial Majesty the Empress of Russia, Lately in the Possession of the Earl of Orford at Houghton in Norfolk'.

The first leaflet map of what was to become the 'London Underground'

43 UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC RAILWAYS OF LONDON.

London Electric Railways.

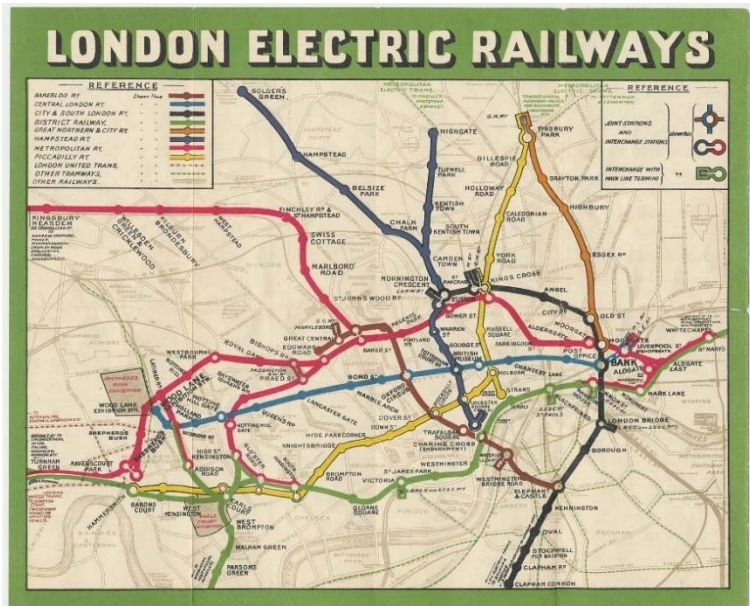
London, 1908. Johnson Riddle & Co Ltd.
Colour lithograph. Sheet 220 x 270mm.
Original folds.

£950

The first leaflet map to use the new 'Underground' logotype, published shortly after the Metropolitan Railway joined a marketing scheme to promote the various London railways as a unified system.

Besides showing the defunct stations such as Down Street and Brompton Road, this map is interesting for marking the 'Shepherd's Bush Exhibition', the 'Franco-British Exhibition' of 1908 at White City: the area got its name from the exhibition buildings that were all white-washed. The reverse of the map is filled with timetables and lists of possible attractions for the rail traveller.

S/N 25122



The First Issue of the iconic map of the London Underground, with overprinting

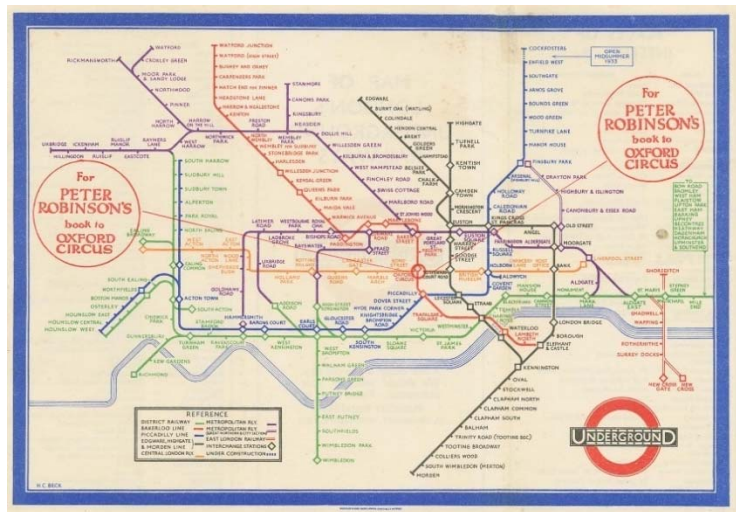
44 BECK, Henry C.

Map of London's Underground Railways.
For Peter Robinson's book to Oxford Circus. A new design for an old map.

London: The Underground Group, 1933.
Colour-printed map on paper, 155 x 255mm,
folded twice as issued. Tiny repair at top of a
fold.

£2.500

The first edition of the diagrammatic map of London's tube network, which, despite being ninety years old, would be instantly recognisable to any commuter today.



Beck's revolutionary new 'electrical circuit' design dispensed with scale, bearing and surface landmarks other than the Thames, making the stations equidistant and limiting the curves to either 45 or 90°.

Beck submitted two proposals to the Publicity manager before his idea was accepted, and was paid only 10 guineas (today £380) for the artwork of this card, and 5 guineas more for the poster. The Publicity Manager knew he was talking a chance with public opinion: the cover text continues 'We should welcome your comments', but his gamble paid off and Beck's innovation has been in use ever since. Although there are new lines and different colours the only significant design change on the map is the use of rings rather than diamonds for interchanges.

This is an unusual variant with red overprinting, advertising the department store 'Peter Robinson' at Oxford Circus. Operating in Oxford Street from 1833, the brand lasted until the late 1970s. John Lewis, founder of a rival shop, had been an employee and turned down a chance to become a partner. GARLAND: Mr Beck's Underground Map.

S/N 24422

Early 'Underground' 27" diameter external station roundel



45 LONDON TRANSPORT.

Underground

London, c. 1950. Large station sign, bronze coloured brass frame and red, blue and white enamel, mounted on mdf board. 700 x 840mm In very good, ex-used condition. £4,500

A rare original London Underground enamel platform roundel, once displayed at a London tube Station. Since its first appearance in 1908, the roundel has become one of the most recognised and imitated trademarks in the world.

S/N 24954

A fan advertising BOAC's routes around the world



46 BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION.

B.O.A.C. Speedbird Routes Across the World.

London, c.1960. Printed paper and bamboo fan, dimensions when opened 230 x 390mm.

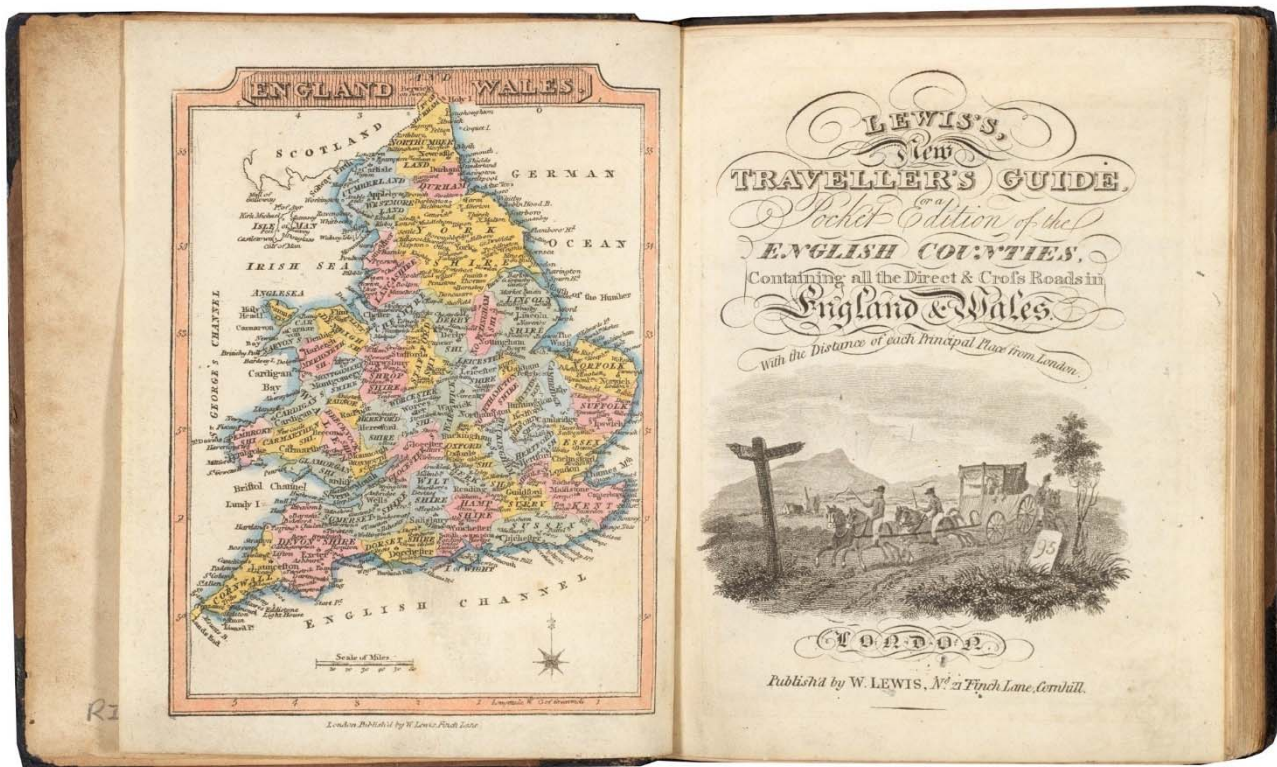
£120

A decorative fan showing the routes of BOAC, the British national airline from 1939 until 1974, when it was merged with other companies to become British Airways. The routes to the USA & Canada, South America, Kenya and South Africa, the Far East and Australia and New Zealand are marked, with vignettes of Tower Bridge, the Statue of Liberty and Mount Fuji.

S/N 23656



A pocket atlas of England and Wales



46 WALLIS, James.

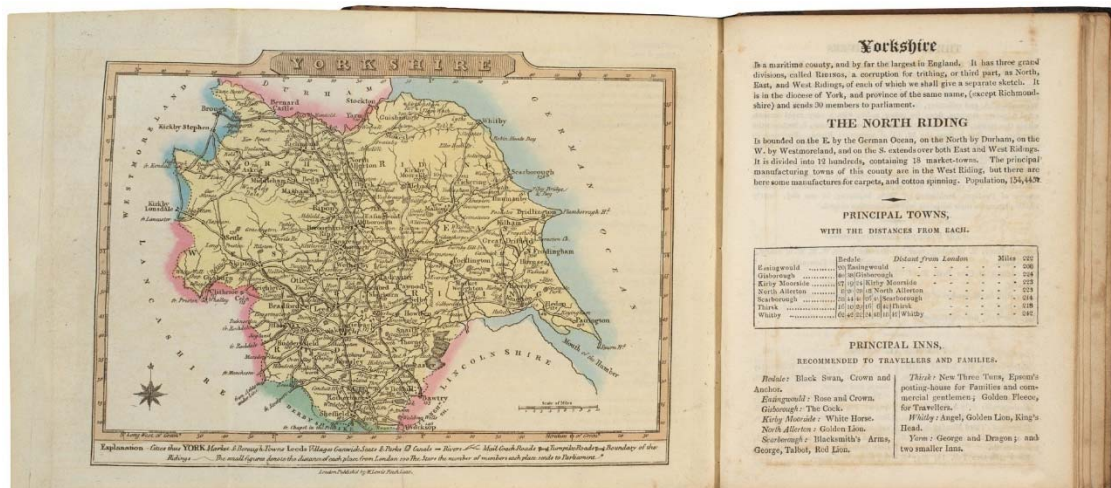
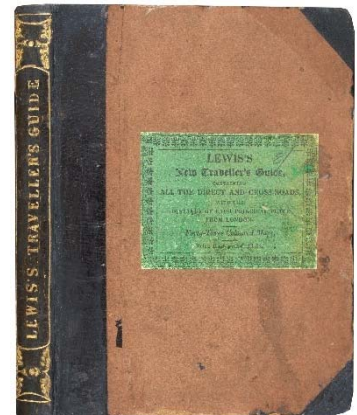
Lewis's New Traveller's Guide, or a Pocket Edition of the English Counties, Containing all the Direct & Cross Roads in England and Wales. With the Distance of each Principal Place from London.

London: William Lewis, 1819-27. Octavo, original half calf gilt, publisher's label on front board; frontispiece general map in original colour, engr. title, pp. (viii), and 42 maps in original colour (one folding), as called for, each with 2pp. text. A good example.

£750

A good example of this miniature atlas with beautiful original colouring, containing a map of England & Wales, 40 maps of English counties and maps of North and South Wales, a total of 43 maps. Although the preface is dated 1819, the folding map (Yorkshire) has a watermark of 1827. There appear to be no changes to the 1819 edition,

S/N 20636



A chronicle of the race for the Far East

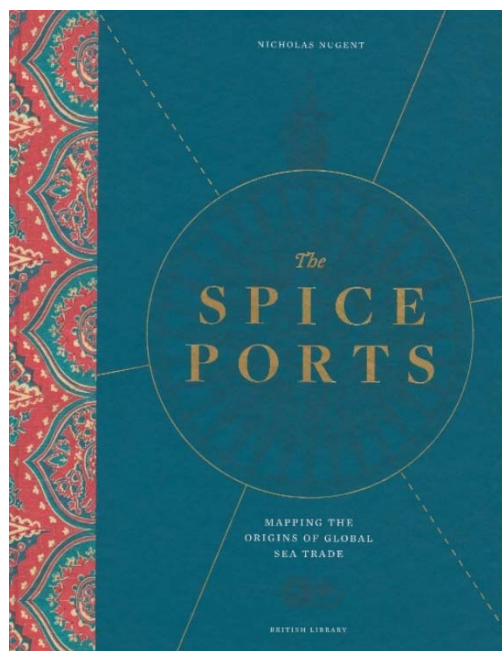
48 NUGENT, Nicolas.

The Spice Ports: Mapping the Origins of the Sea Trade,

London: British Library, 2024. Large 4to, illustrated boards, pp. 288, profusely illustrated. SIGNED BY THE AUTHOR. New. £40

The story of maritime trade with the East from Venice in the 15th century, with the Portuguese, the foundation of the English and Dutch East India Companies and the settlement of Singapore.

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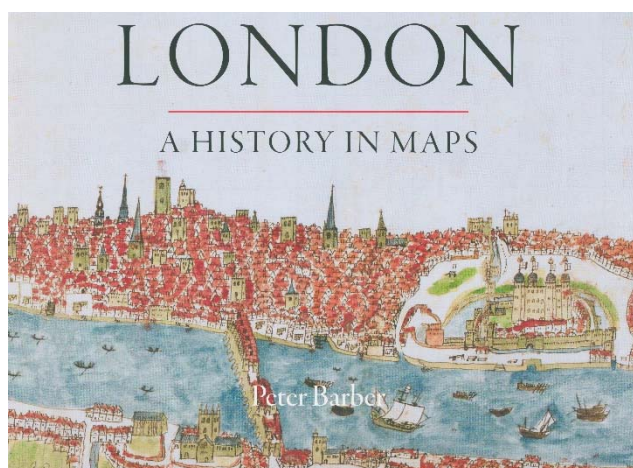
49 BARBER, Peter.

London: A History in Maps.

London: London Topographical Society in association with the British Library, 2012. Oblong 4to, cloth & illus. d/w, pp. viii + 380, profusely illustrated. New. £30

A fascinating look at the history of London through maps and views, both prints and manuscript. The author was head of Maps and Topographical Views at the British Library.

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A comprehensive guide to collecting maps

50 MANASEK, F.J.

Collecting Old Maps. Revised and Expanded Edition by Marti Griggs & Curt Griggs.

Clarkdale, AZ: Old Maps Press, 2015. Hardback, cloth & illus. dustwrapper; pp. 352, illustrated throughout. As new, still sealed.
Discounted Christmas Price: £40

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