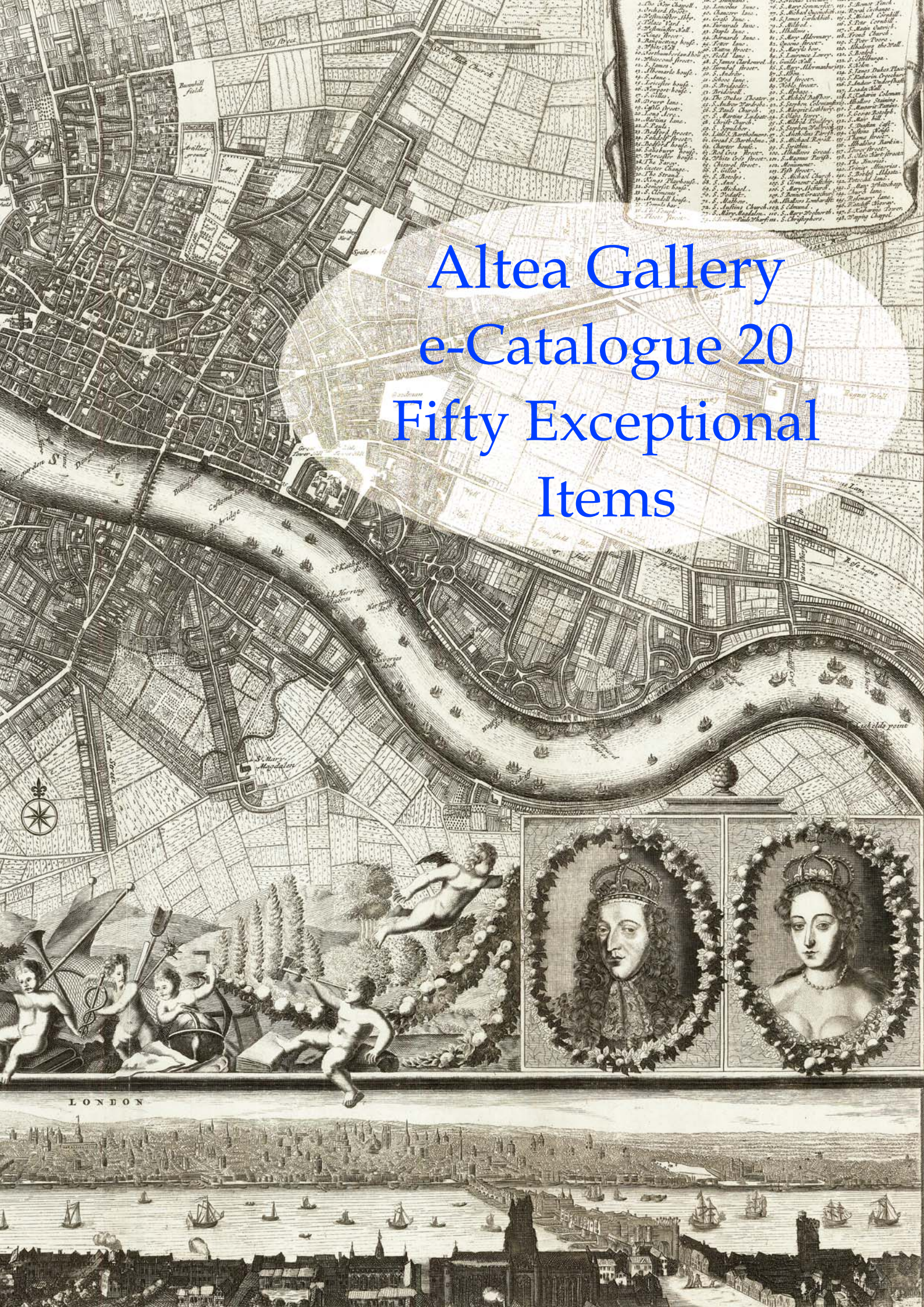




Altea Gallery e-Catalogue 20 Fifty Exceptional Items





Front cover: detail item 13

Back cover: detail item 33

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e-Catalogue 20: 50 Exceptional Items



Detail item 26.

Dear Customer

Our latest e-catalogue highlights a collection of rare prospects of London, as well as our usual selection of maps, atlases and ephemera.

You will be aware that we recently launched a new website, which has been beset with technical difficulties. Please be patient with us while we attempt to rectify the problems.

We hope you enjoy our catalogue

Perin

PART I: LONDON

A prospect of Pre-Fire London after Visscher



1 DE JONGHE, Clement.

London. Londinum Celeberrimum Angliae Emporium.

Amsterdam: Clement de Jonghe, c.1660. Coloured etching. 400 x 505mm.

£3,250

A rare panorama of London before the Great Fire, taken from south of the Thames, based on the Visscher view of 1616, with a text praising the beauty of the city in Latin, Dutch and French, and a 43 point key which includes the Norman St Paul's Cathedral, the Tower of London, and Shakespeare's Globe Theatre.

Clement de Jonghe (c.1625-1677) was one of the biggest print and map dealers and publishers in Amsterdam at the time. When his stock was put into auction by his widow in 1679, there were over 3,000 copperplates (including 74 of Rembrandt's etchings, probably bought from the artist) and nearly 69,000 books.

S/N 24489



Hollar's 'before and after' views of the Great Fire of London



2 HOLLAR, Wenceslaus.

A True and Exact Prospect of the Famous City of London, from S. Marie Overs Steeple in Southwarke in its Flourishing Condition before the Fire. designed by W.m Hollar of Prague, Boh.cn. Another Prospect of the Sayd City from the Same Place as it Appareth now after the Sad Calamitie and Destruction by Fire. In the Year M.DC.LXVI. Wenceslaus Hollar delin: et sculp: 1666. Cum Privelegio.

London: John Overton, c.1670. Etching on two sheets conjoined, total 225 x 680mm. Trimmed within plate, paper toned. £6,500

Two prospects on one sheet, showing London before and after the Great Fire of 1666, drawn and etched by Hollar immediately after the event. Many of the famous buildings are still standing, including the stone walls of the Norman St Paul's Cathedral, but are only shells. London Bridge has one end burned, the rest saved by an open space that acted as a firebreak.

Hollar, a Bohemian, is renowned for the quality of his etching. Born in 1607 he was brought to England in 1637 by the Earl of Arundel, a well-known connoisseur, and started working with Stent that year, engraving a view of Greenwich nearly a yard long. This began what has been described as his 'slavery to the publishers'.

During the English Civil War his Royalist sympathies forced him to flee to Antwerp, where he completed his most famous work, the 'Long View' of London. After his return in 1652 he worked for many of the most famous names in London publishing, including Ogilby, Overton, Blome and Morden, and became Iconographer to the King in 1660. This did not stop him dying almost penniless in 1677. His last words were addressed to the bailiffs asking them not to remove the bed on which he lay dying.

This example has Overton's address as 'the White Horse at the corner of the little old Baly neare the fountaine tavern without Newgate', which were his premises from 1668. The high quality of the impression suggests an early printing.

PENNINGTON: 1015. Hind: 19, state iv of vi.

S/N 24155



A prospect of the Great Fire of London



3 GUALDO PRIORATO, Gabriel.

Londra. Incendio Della Gran Citta di Londra Metropoli del Regno d'Inghilterra succaesso ADI 21 Settembre 1666 dal Quale in 4 Giorni FU Abbrvcciata la piv gran pares con danno inestimabile.

Italy, c.1675. Coloured. Two sheets conjoined, total 280 x 880mm. Repairs in left margin.

£5,000

A scarce prospect of London showing the City in flames, with the Norman St. Paul's Cathedral dominating the centre. In the foreground, safe from the fire on the South Bank are the Globe and Swan Theatres, and the bull-baiting ring. The heads of traitors adorn the gates of London Bridge.

Gabriel Gualdo Priorato, Conte del Galeazzo, was a soldier, historian, tactician, diplomatist and military draughtsman.

S/N 17875



A rare prospect of pre-Fire London



4 DE WIT, Frederick.

London.

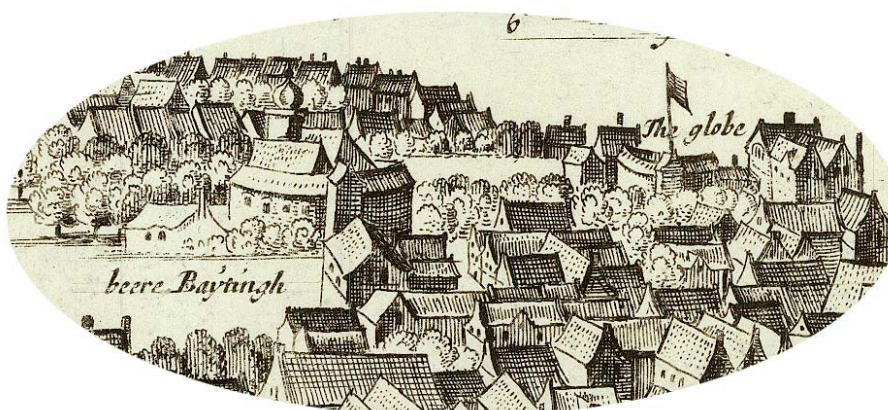
Amsterdam, 1694. 400 x 510mm, with fine margins. Old ink pagination in top margin.

£6,500

A very fine prospect of London before the Great Fire of 1666, showing from Whitehall in the west to The Tower of London in the east, with the Norman St Paul's Cathedral in the centre. South of the river are Shakespeare's Globe Theatre and the Bear-Baiting ring, with men admiring the view with their hunting dogs from an invented high vantage point.

This example comes from the first issue of the first issue of De Wit's Townbook of Europe, the 'Theatrum Praecipuarum Totius Europae Urbium tam lognographicicé quam conspicuè Delineatarum'.

S/N 24619



Equestrian portrait of Charles II before a prospect of London



5 DIEPENBEECK, Abraham van.

Charles le Second: Roy de la Grande Bretagne.

London, 1743. Coloured. 380 x 500mm. A good example.

£700

A fine portrait of king-in-exile Charles II on horseback, engraved by Cornelis van Cauckerken after a painting by Abraham van Diepenbeeck, published in 'A General System of Horsemanship,' by William Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle.

Charles sits in armour astride a warhorse, with Cupid bringing his helmet; above, angels and cherubs carry royal insignia, led by Athena holding a crown over the king's head; on a lower slope to left, Mercury looking up to Charles and gesturing to a battle, headed by Mars lunging at a three-headed dragon. The allegory not-too-subtly shows Charles's determination to win back his crown and his capital city, seen in the distance. His wish was granted: Oliver Cromwell died in 1658, the year after this portrait was first published, after which the Commonwealth ran out of steam and invited Charles to return.

Cavendish, a Royalist commander during the English Civil War, followed Prince Charles into exile in the Low Countries. He was passionate about horses, establishing a riding school in Antwerp and publishing a revolutionary and influential work on equestrian training techniques, 'La Methode et Invention nouvelle de Dresser les Chevaux' in 1657, in which this plate first appeared. This example comes from the second edition (the first in English), published 1743. Most of Diepenbeeck's illustrations show Cavendish training horses at his Antwerp school but this plate shows the Duke's royal allegiances.

S/N 23147

A Royalist's view of the cities of London and Westminster



6 HOLLAR, Wenceslaus.

The Prospect of London and Westminster, taken from Lambeth by W; Hollar.

London, c.1750. Etching on four sheets conjoined, total 1540 x 325mm. A few small repairs.

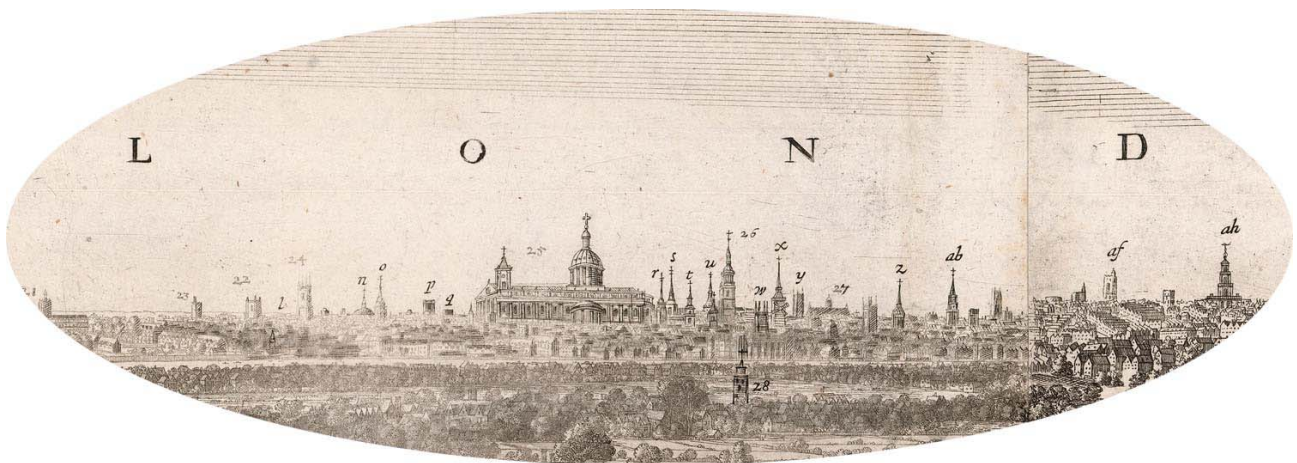
£6,500

A rare London panorama taken from the south side of the Thames with Lambeth Palace in the foreground. Thus the royal city of Westminster is shown more prominently than the commercial city of London off in the distance.

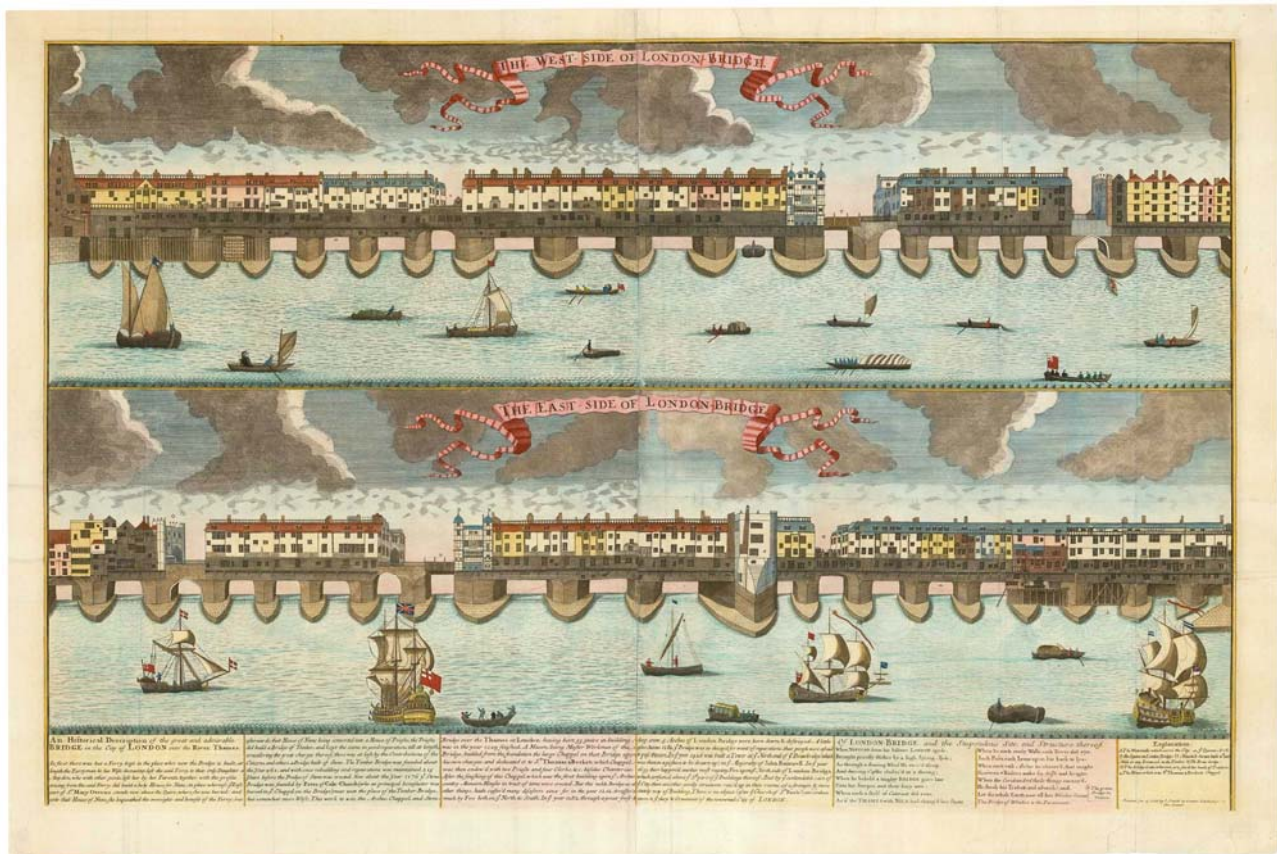
It is unknown when the plates were etched by Hollar: the British Museum gives a date of 1647, when he etched his 'Long View of London from Bankside' in Antwerp. As the original state showed pre-Fire London they must pre-date 1666. However this example has been updated by another engraver, probably about 1694, to show the post-Fire city. The original key of important buildings (numbered 1-40) has been supplemented by a second (a to az) listing the new spires of the churches rebuilt by Wren and his associates and added to the plate, along with the Monument. St Paul's Cathedral retains its original number of 25 but is an artist's impression of how the yet-to-be-completed building. Because of the viewpoint of the prospect, almost all of the additions occur in the right two sheets.

The first state of the view is extremely rare: writing his book in 1902 A.M. Hind wrote he had never seen an impression. However the British Museum has acquired one since (BM 1926,0617.10.1-4), describing it as a 'unique impression of the first state showing St Paul's before the Great Fire', and as 'an uneven impression, with signs of damage to the plates before printing', suggesting they had to be reworked before commercial use. By the 1750s the plates were owned by Robert Sayer who, judging by the paper, printed this example.

S/N 22536



Prospect of medieval London Bridge covered with houses



7 NICHOLLS, Sutton.

The West-Side of London-Bridge. The East-Side of London-Bridge.

London: John Smith, c.1705. Coloured. Two sheets conjoined, total 570 x 880mm.

£2,400

Elevations of either side of London Bridge at the beginning of the 18th century, filled with buildings, the longest inhabited bridge ever built in Europe. The west view illustrates the ferries and river craft upstream of the bridge, including one seeming about to 'shoot the bridge', braving the rapids caused by the piers; the east view shows the ocean-going vessels that could not pass the bridge.

Underneath is a text, 'An Historical Description of the great and admirable Bridge in the City of London over the River Thames', taken from John Stow's 'Survey of London', and a poem, 'Of London-Bridge, and the Stupendous Site, and Structure thereof', originally in the preface of James Howell's 'Londinopolis'.

The buildings shown here were all rebuilt between 1683 and 1696, when it was specified there had to be a roadway 20 feet wide. They were destroyed by fire in 1725, rebuilt, and finally cleared following the 1756 Act of Parliament. John Rennie's new bridge was built slightly upstream in 1831, after which the old bridge was demolished.

Nicholls, the engraver, worked for a number of map publishers. He engraved some of the Morden county maps and updated the Saxton plates for Philip Lea.

GERHOLD: 'London Bridge and its Houses', 2019.

S/N 23438

A rare three-sheet prospect of London



8 NICHOLLS, Sutton.

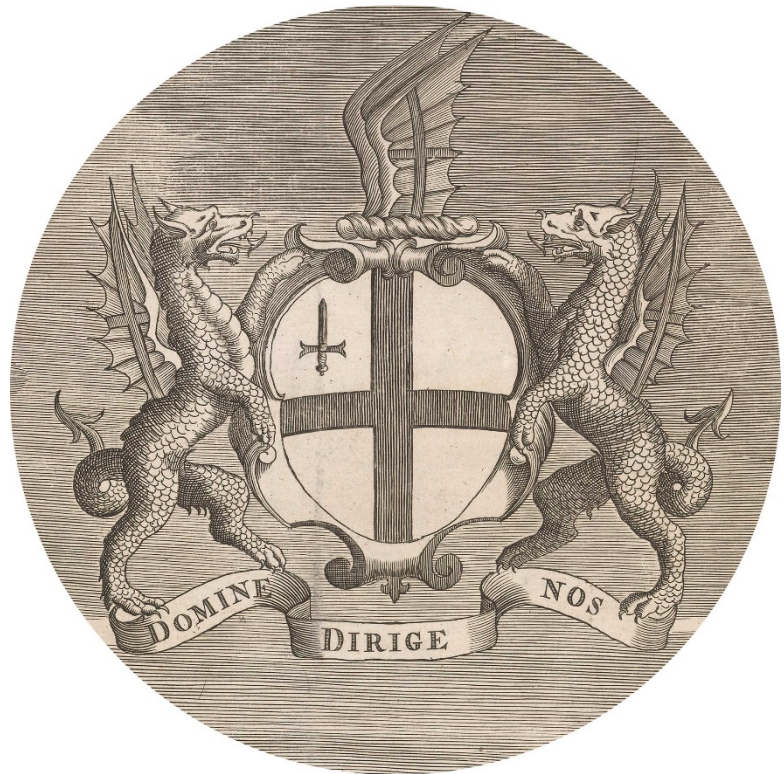
A New Prospect of ye South Side of ye City of London with The River Thames & London Bridg.

Printed and Sold by Henry Overton at the white Horse without Newgate [n.d., c.1710]. Three sheets conjoined, total 630 x 1480mm. Some restoration, as usual with such large prints. £20,000

A dramatic view of the City of London from south of the Thames, illustrating how London was rebuilt after the Great Fire of 1666. It shows from The Temple and St Dunstan's east to the Tower of London, with a sixty-point key of important buildings, mostly the churches built by Sir Christopher Wren and his associates. The title is within a maritime-themed cartouche, flanked by a dedication to Gideon Harvey the younger (c.1669-1754), as Queen Anne's Physician of the Tower, and the arms of the City supported by dragons.

Although it shares many features with the more famous prospect by Johannes Kip, it was the earlier of the two, published by James Walker (whose name still appears in the dedication) c.1704. Certainly the design of the dome of the new St Paul's Cathedral is not shown as completed in 1708, which the Kip version shows correctly.

S/N 22537



A magnificent pair of early 18th century prospects of London and Westminster



9 KIP, Johannes.

La Ville de Londres. Prospectus Londinensis. A Prospect of the City of London.

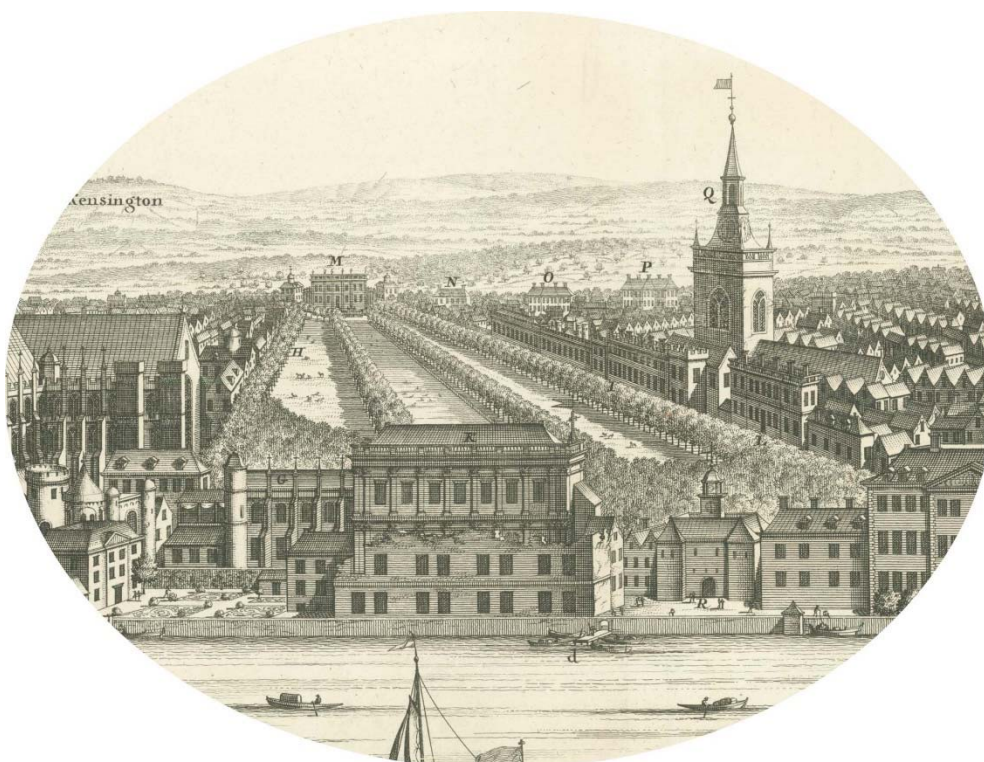
[&]

La Ville de Westmunster. A Prospect of Westminster.

London: John Smith, 1720. Pair of engravings, each on two sheets conjoined, as issued, 490 x 1180mm & 500 x 1150mm.

£18,000

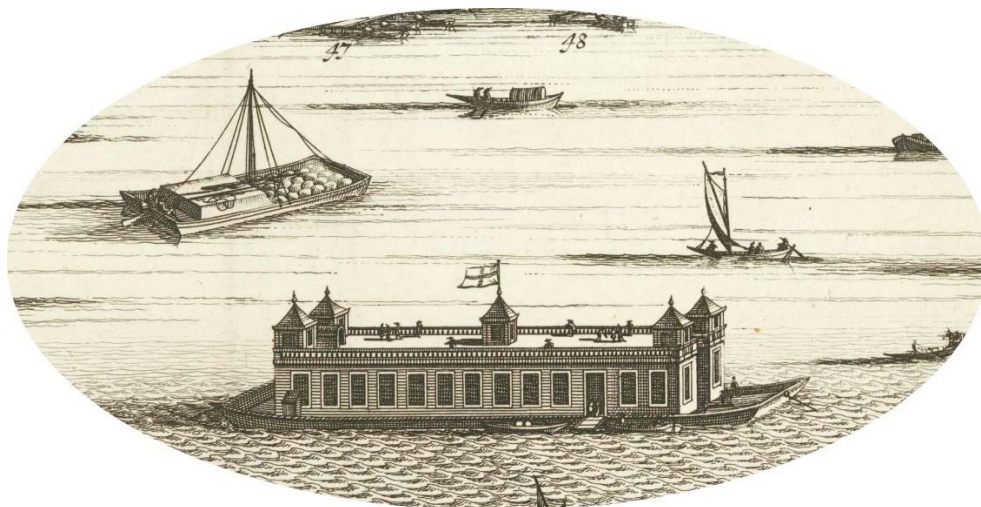
A fine pair of prospects of London and Westminster from south of the river, both with an English title and a key of buildings underneath. London also has the title in French and Latin in a banderole held up by cherubs; Westminster is only French.



Whitehall & St James's Park



The London prospect celebrates the rebuilding of the City following the Great Fire of 1666. It shows from St Clement's Church on the Strand east to the Tower, with 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 barderole date from 1707-14.



The Folly

The Westminster Prospect shows from Peterborough House (later Grosvenor House) on Milbank east to St Clement Danes, with the old Houses of Parliament, the Palace of Whitehall, a view down St James's Place to Buckingham House, Somerset House and the Savoy. One of the very few survivors of the redevelopment of the riverside is shown, The York Water Gate, still in place but now 150 yards from the Thames in Embankment Gardens.

These exceptional prospects were published in the 'Nouveau Theatre de la Grande Bretagne ou Description Exacte des Archevechez & Evechez d' Angleterre', a monumental, four-volume series of plates of British cities, towns, ports and country houses.

London by one of England's foremost maritime artists



10 WYLLIE, William Lionel.

Bird's-Eye View of London as Seen from a Balloon, 1884.

London: The Graphic, 1884. Coloured wood engraving, printed area 870 x 1100mm. Original folds, laid on archival canvas. £7,000

An atmospheric 'balloon-view' print of London from above Westminster Abbey, looking east to the City and the docks beyond, swathed in cloud and smoke.

Wyllie (1851-1931) is best known for his etchings of ships, especially those of the First World War. However he established himself as an artist with landscapes: he won the Turner Gold Medal for landscape in 1869, and in 1870 his panoramic 'London from the Monument' was one of the first of his works to be exhibited at the Royal Academy. At the same time he started work for 'The Graphic' newspaper, an association that lasted many years.

This balloon view was published as a supplement to the Graphic, the same year that Wyllie published his first etching, 'Toil, glitter, grime and wealth on a flowing tide', and held a one-man exhibition, 'The Tidal Thames'.

S/N 24497

A scarce Elizabethan plan of Westminster



11 NORDEN, John.

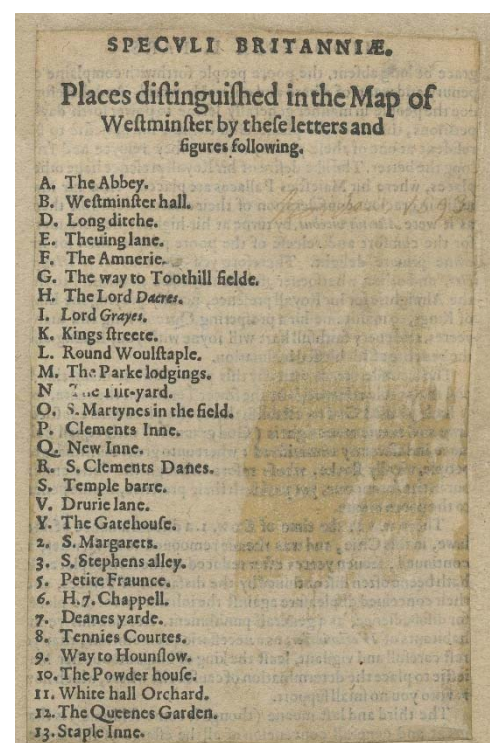
Westminster.

London, 1593. Original colour with gold highlights. 170 x 240mm. Supplied with the separate key from the original text. Remargined on left, bottom centerfold repaired with some mss fill. Key trimmed and laid on album paper. £1,900

The First State of the earliest English map of Westminster, published in 'Speculum Britanniae: the First Parte: an Historicall, & Chorographickall Discription of Middlesex'. It shows the development between the City of London and Westminster, starting at Temple Stairs and continuing west to the beginning of Millbank. Away from the Thames are The Strand, 'Covent Garden', Charing Cross and the Mews (now Trafalgar Square and the National Gallery), Whitehall and St James's Park. It depicts the lost medieval palace of Westminster and the Eleanor cross at Charing Cross.

John Norden (c.1547-1625) was attempting a series of county maps each with a history, anticipating John Speed's county atlas by nearly two decades. However only Middlesex (with plans of London and Westminster) and Hertfordshire were published before he gave up and moved on to other projects. John Speed was impressed by Norden's work and used his manuscripts in preference to Christopher Saxton's for Middlesex (with the plans of London and this Westminster in the top corners), as well as Essex, Sussex, Surrey and Cornwall.

S/N 24358



Early woodblock map of Elizabethan London



12 MUNSTER, Sebastian.

Londen oder Lunden die hauptstatt in Engellande / am fluss Thamesis gelegen / auss das aller fleissigste nach jetziger gelenheit Abcontrafhetet.

Basle, 1628, German edition. Coloured. Woodcut map, printed area 245 x 360mm.

£1,600

A woodcut plan of London derived from the Braun & Hogenberg map. It shows Westminster to St Katherine's Parish, just east of the Tower, c.1560, during the reign of Mary Tudor. At the centre of the map is the Norman St Paul's Cathedral, still with the spire that was hit by lightning in 1561 and not replaced before the building was destroyed in the Great Fire a century later.

HOWGEGO: 6.

S/N 24366



A scarce plan of London celebrating the Dutch Accession



13 DE RAM, Johannes.

Londini Angliae Regni Metropolis Delineatio Accuratissima Auctore Ioanne de Ram.

Amsterdam c.1690. 495 x 590mm. Old ink mss. in margins.

£9,500

A very fine Dutch town plan of London, published to celebrate William III of the House of Orange-Nassau and his wife Mary becoming joint monarchs of England after the Glorious Revolution of 1688. Their portraits appear lower right, within garlands decorated with oranges. In the top left putti place Williams's crown on top of the English royal arms.

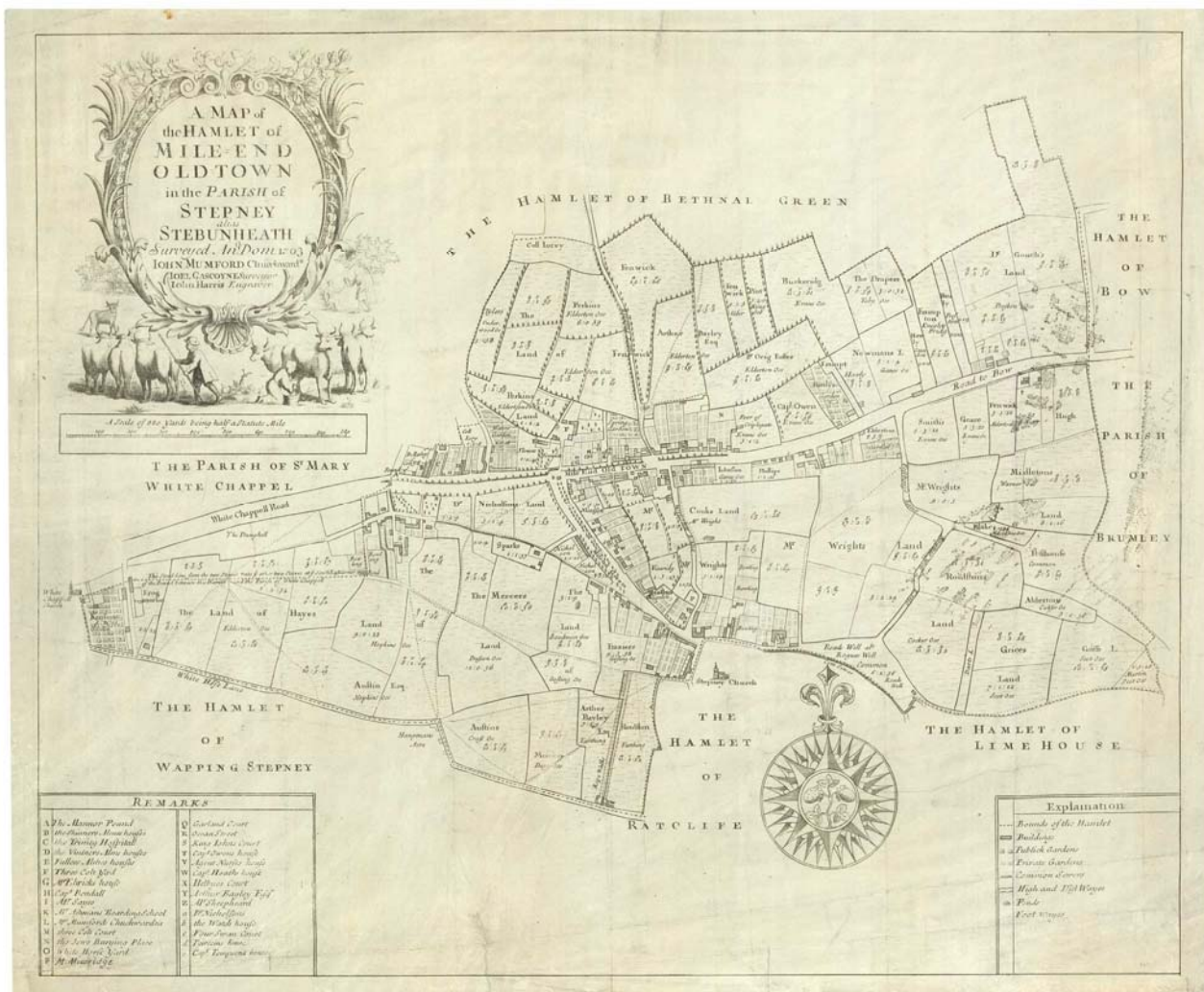
Underneath the map is a detailed prospect of London, centred on Wren's St Paul's Cathedral. At the time of publication the building was still not complete and so the depiction here bears little resemblance to the finished building.

This is an example of the first state, with a rich, dark impression. Later editions were published by Jacob de la Feuille, Frederick de Wit & Pieter van der Aa, who replaced the London prospect with one of Westwood Park in Worcestershire.

HOWGEGO: 40.

S/N 24617

A rare map of Mile End



14 GASCOYNE, Joel.

A Map of the Hamlet of Mile=End Old Town in the Parish of Stepney alias Stubunheath Surveyed An.^o Dom. 1703. John Mumford Churchward.n. Joel Gascoyne Surveyor. John Harris Engraver.

London, 1703. 500 x 600mm. Some restoration.

£3,500

The first detailed map of Mile End, one of three maps of hamlets in Stepney compiled by Gascoyne while he was surveying his map of the whole Parish and engraved by John Harris. It was commissioned by the Vestry, the local administration, so the owners of the fields and their acreage is marked for tax purposes. It is decorated with a title cartouche with a pastoral vignette and a compass rose with a sprig of hops in the middle, both highlighting how rural the area was at the time.

Also marked is 'The Dunghill' by the side of the Whitechapel Road; also known as the Whitechapel Mount, it was a large artificial hill big enough for trees to grow on the summit. Theories for its creation include it being: a laystall; a Civil War Fortification, a Great Plague burial site; and a dump for rubble from the Great Fire.

Joel Gascoyne (c.1650-.c.1704) was apprenticed to chart-maker John Thornton for seven years, learning both surveying and engraving, before setting himself up in business in 1675. Among his work were maps of Carolina (1682), the Manor of Greenwich prior to the founding of Greenwich Hospital in 1695, and Cornwall, on a scale of nearly 1" to a mile (1699).

S/N 21198

A pirate edition of Morden & Lea's map of London



15 MORDEN, Robert & LEA, Philip.

This Actual Survey of London, Westminster & Southwark Is humbly dedicated to ye L.d Mayor & Court of Aldermen.

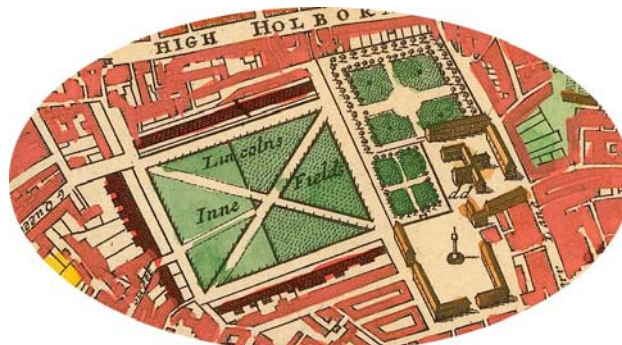
Amsterdam: Jean Covens & Cornelis Mortier, c.1750. Coloured. Two sheets conjoined, total 595 x 975mm. A good example. £5000

A Dutch copy of Morden & Lea's map, first published in 1690, extending from Hyde Park clockwise to Marylebone, Islington, Hackney, Stepney, Limehouse, Southwark and Lambeth, with many of the important buildings and monuments shown as elevations. The map has been updated with the developments around Grosvenor Square and Cavendish Square, and Westminster Bridge, approved 1736 and opened 1750, is shown. Wren's St Paul's Cathedral is shown realistically, whereas the original only had an artist's impression. However still on the west end of St James's Park is 'Arlington House', which now forms only the southern wing of Buckingham Palace.

Under the map are extensive numbered tables corresponding with numbers on the map and detailing Public Offices, Wards, Halls and Companies, Markets, Inns of Court & Chancery, Prisons, Palaces, Public Buildings, Hospitals and Parishes, unupdated.

HOWGEGO: 42, between state iv and v (with Westminster Bridge but without Blackfriars Bridge), but states 3-5 from a completely different plate.

S/N 22890



A very scarce handkerchief map of London



16 Anonymous.

London and its Environs for 1832.

Engraving on ivory cotton, printed in brown. 915 x 890mm.

£2,800

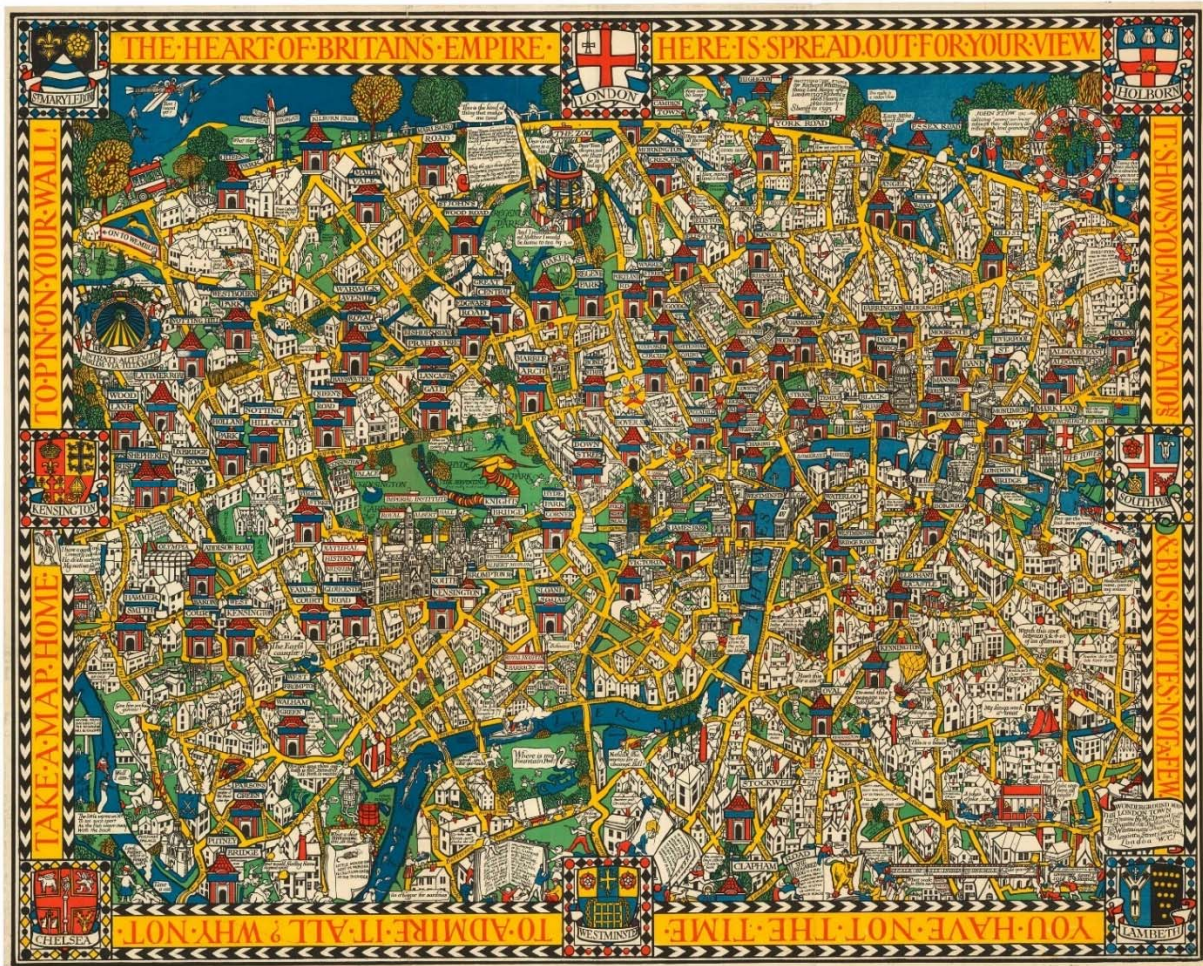
A map of London printed on cotton, allowing it to be thrust into a pocket without fear of damage, and a lot lighter than a paper map with protective covers. Around the map is an acanthus scroll border with the Royal Arms centre top and the City Arms at the bottom.

Despite the title the map only shows the centre of London, with Knightsbridge in the west, clockwise to Regent's Park, Dalston, Hackney, Limehouse, Deptford, Camberwell, Battersea and Chelsea Hospital. It also is a little out of date: 'Old' London Bridge is shown next to John Rennie's replacement, despite being knocked down as soon as the new one opened in 1831; and the King's Mews is shown, despite being demolished in 1830 in preparation for Trafalgar Square.

HOWGEGO: 328a, editions for 1831, 1832 & 1837, but no attribution.

S/N 20799

The famous 'Wonderground' map of London



17 GILL, Leslie MacDonald.

The Wonderground Map of London Town. The Heart of Britain's Empire Here is Spread Out for Your View. It Shows You Many Stations & Bus Routes Not A Few. You Have Not the Time to Admire it all? Why Not Take a Map Home to Pin on your Wall!

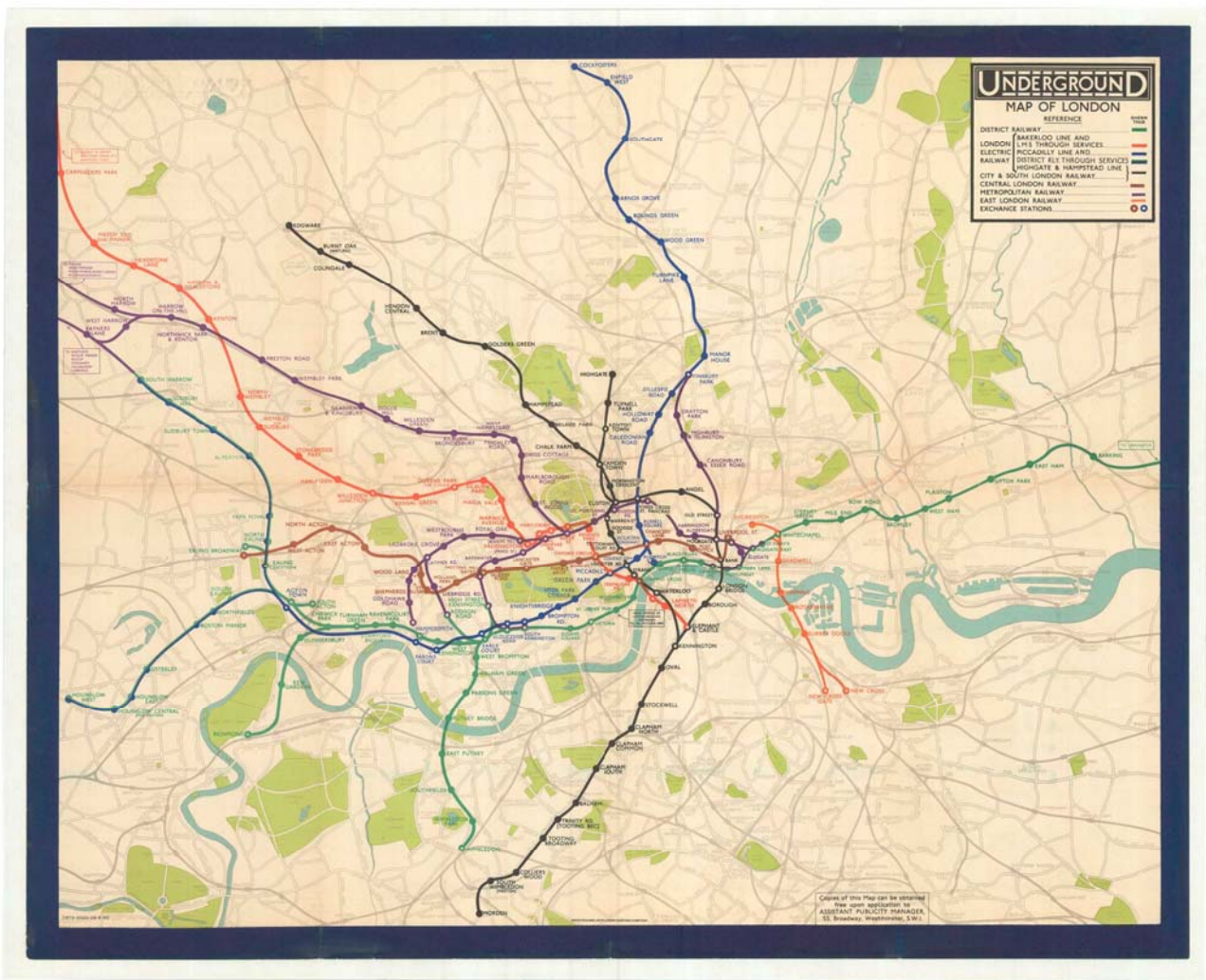
London: Westminster Press, c.1924. Colour lithograph. Sheet 750 x 940mm. Small repairs to original folds.. £3,250

A caricature map of central London, drawing its inspiration from Lewis Carroll's 'Alice in Wonderland'. It shows London west to Hammersmith, north to Camden Town, east to St Katherine's Dock and south to Clapham, filled with elevations of underground stations and other important buildings, bizarre vignettes and esoteric references and puns. For example: the Serpentine River hosts a Chinese dragon; a man hangs from Tyburn Tree; and next to Regent's Park Zoo are three verses of William Blake's 'The Tyger'. An armorial depicting a tunnel, surmounted with a white rabbit, with a Latin motto translating as 'Enter or exit with little delay', strengthens the Wonderland comparison.

Leslie MacDonald Gill (1884-1947), younger brother of Eric Gill, specialised in graphic design in the Arts and Crafts style. His most important commission was from the Imperial War Graves Commission, designing the script used on Commission headstones and war memorials, including the 'Thiepval Memorial to the Missing of the Somme'. He originally drew this map as an advertising poster for London Electric Underground Railway Company in 1914. Such was its success (it is credited with saving the 'Underground' campaign) that a commercial version was issued the following year, available to the general public.

This updated version appears to date from c.1924, when the British Empire Exhibition opened at Wembley Stadium: a British Lion is shown racing along the Harrow Road. Down Street Underground Station is shown, before its closure in 1932.

A rare pre-Beck poster map of the London Underground



18 STINGEMORE, Frederick H.

Underground Map of London.

London: Waterlow & Sons for London Underground, 1932. Colour lithograph. Sheet 605 x 755mm. Folds flattened, laid on canvas. £7,500

An example of Stingemore's 'Double Crown' poster map of London's Underground, as run by different companies, published a year before 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 to South Harrow and Hounslow West alongside the District Line.

Among the 'lost' stations are 'Brompton Road' on the Piccadilly Line and '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 23449

A 'Double Crown' poster map of the Tube by Beck



19 BECK, Henry C.

London Transport Underground.

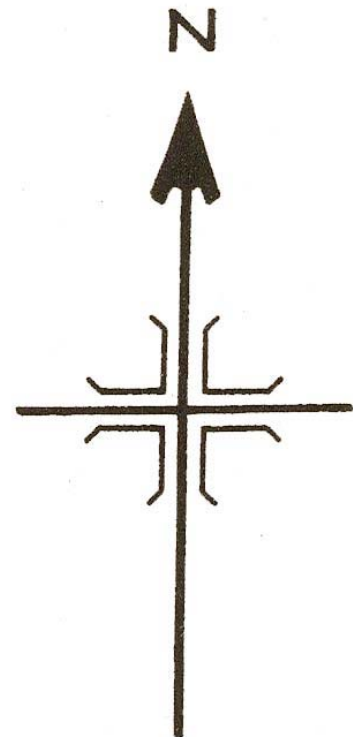
London: Waterlow & Sons, 1935. Colour lithographic map. Sheet 605 x 775mm.
Laid on canvas. £14.000

A fine example of 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.

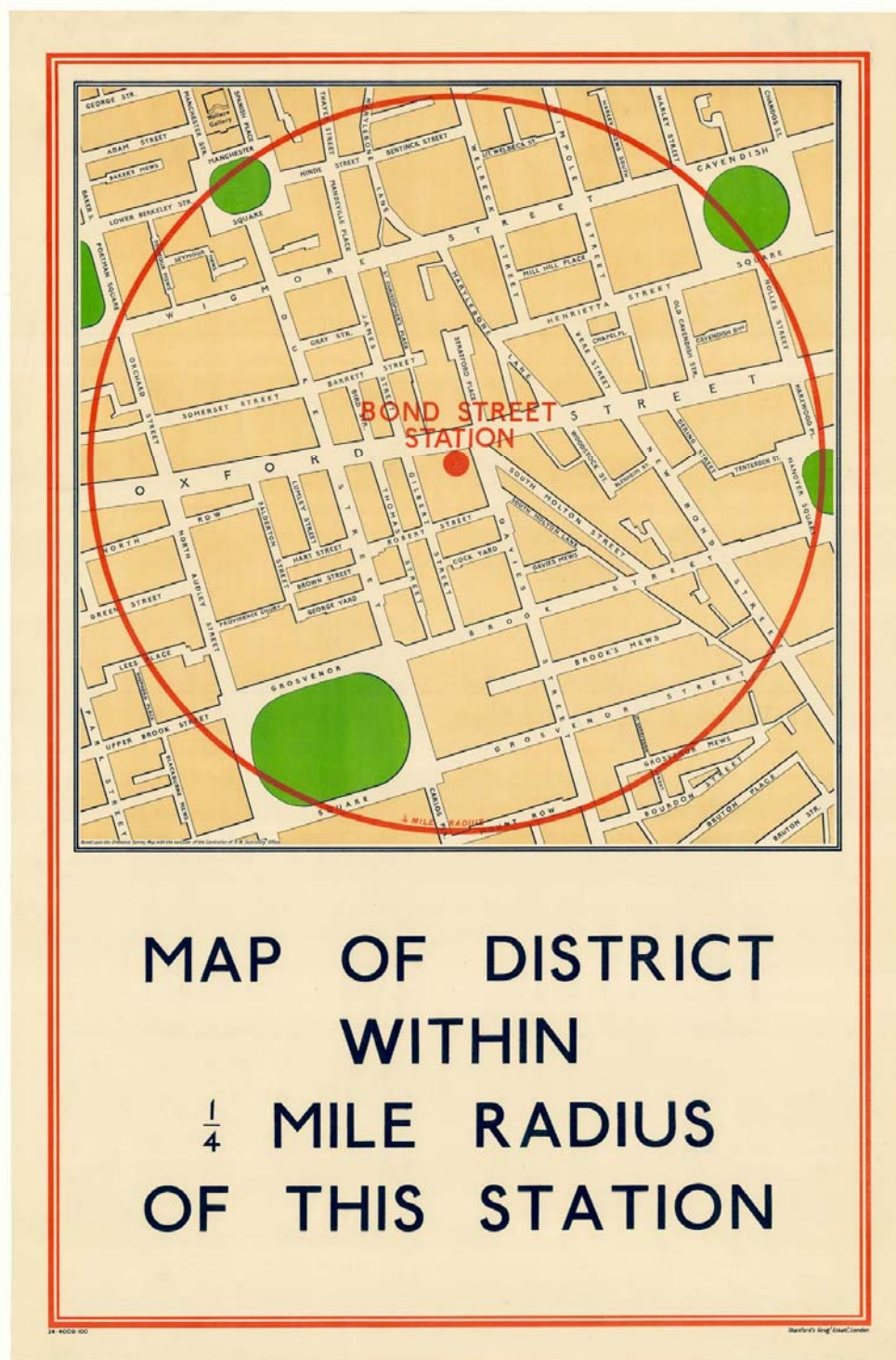
The pointer was the beginning of interference from 'upstairs'; later in 1935 Beck was ordered to introduce thick lines in the central area and large diamonds for the interchanges which had to include 'Station' for every name. Neither of these 'innovations' lasted past 1937.

GARLAND: Mr Beck's Underground Map.

S/N 21892



A Tube poster for Bond Street Station



20 LONDON TRANSPORT.

[Bond Street Station] Map of District with $\frac{1}{2}$ Mile Radius of this Station.

London: Stanford's Geographical Establishment for London Passenger Transport Board, 1934. Colour-printed map.
Sheet 765 x 500mm. Laid on linen.

£2,800

An extremely rare poster map, published in very limited numbers for use at Bond Street only; the code bottom left suggests only 100 were printed. Based on the Ordnance Survey, the map encompasses Grosvenor Square, Manchester Square and Cavendish Square, with parts of Hanover Square and Portman Square. The Beck tube map was introduced the year before this poster was published.

S/N 17889

PART II: ATLASES

One of the best editions of Ortelius's Theatrum atlas



21 ORTELIUS, Abraham.

Theatrum Orbis Terrarum. Abrahami Orтели Antverp. Geographi Regii. Tabulis Aliquot Novis Vitaq. Auctoris Illustratum. Editio Ultima. [&] Parergon, sive Veteris Geographiae Aliquot Tabulae. [&] Nomenclator Ptolemaicus... [&] De Mona Druidum Insulae...

Antwerp: Jan Baptist Vrients, 1603, Latin text edition. Folio, original full decorated calf, three parts in one. . Theatrum: pp. (44), including engraved title, arms of Philip III of Spain, epitaph & portait of Ortelius; 118 maps in original colour. Parergon: pp. (8) including engraved title; 38 maps in original colour. Nomenclator: pp. 30. De Mona: pp. (5). 156 maps in total. Restoration to binding and a few maps, old ink ownership inscription on title. £135,000

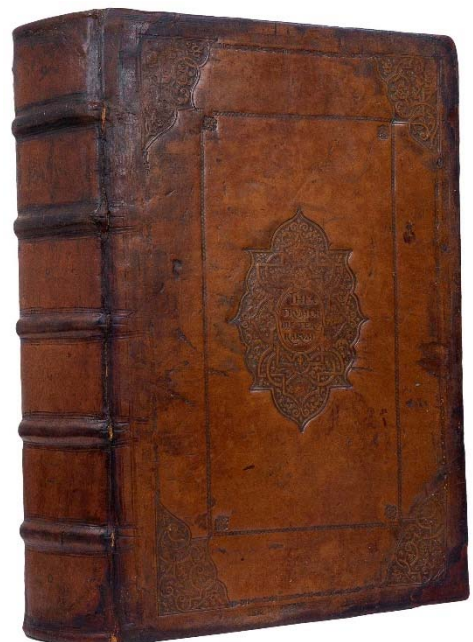
A finely original coloured example of what Koeman calls "the most advanced Latin edition of the Theatrum published by Vrients".

First published in 1570, Ortelius's 'Theatrum' was the first regularly produced atlas, and the first attempt to compile the best available maps in a uniform format. The first edition contained 53 maps, but over the years more maps were added. This posthumous edition contains over twice as many, including the famous maps of Iceland (added 1585), the Pacific Ocean (1589), China (1584) and Japan (1595).

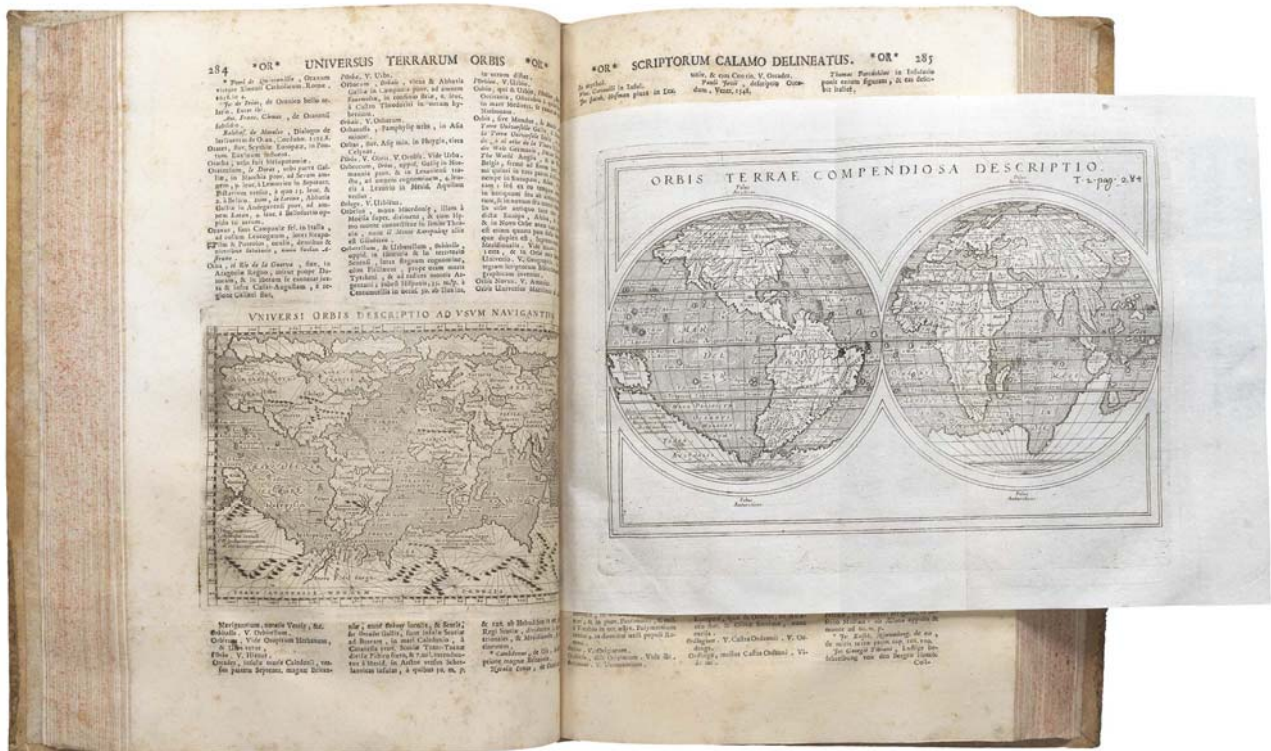
This example is bound with: the 'Parergon', Ortelius's atlas of the ancient world; the 'Nomenclator Ptolemaicus', a list of names used by Claudius Ptolemy in his 'Geographia'; and 'De Mona Druidum Insulae...', a six-page letter to Ortelius describing Anglesea by Welsh geographer Humphrey Lhuyd.

VAN DER KROGT: 31:053.

S/N



A rare two volume geographical lexicon



22 LASOR A VAREA, Alphonsus.

Universus Terrarum Orbis Scriptorum Calamo Delineatus hoc est Auctorum Fere' Omnium, qui de Europae, Asiae, Africae, & Americae regnis, provinciis, populis, civitatibus...

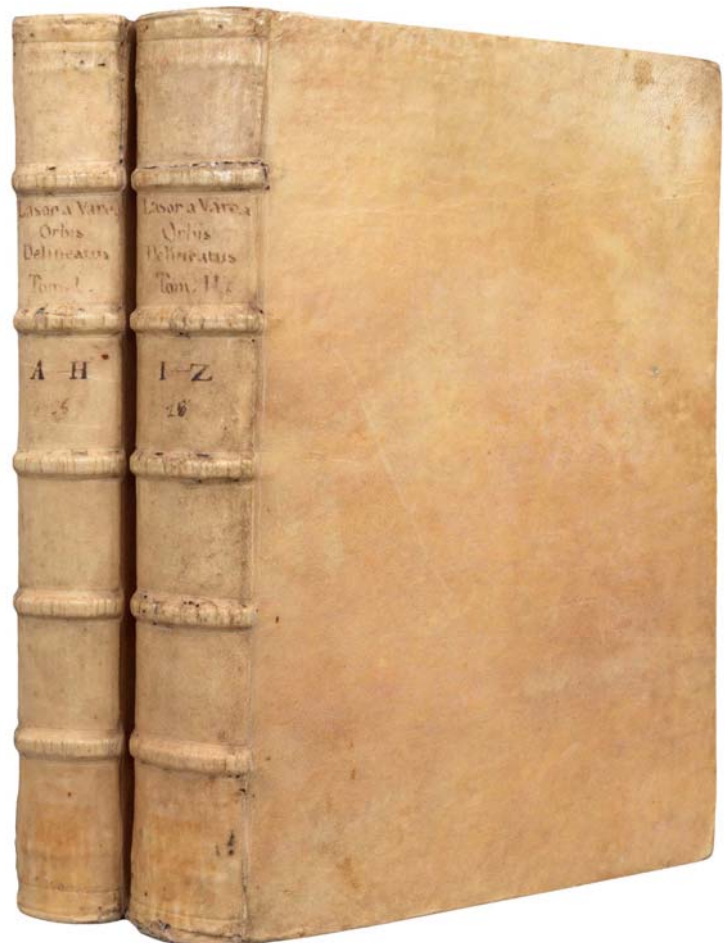
Padua: Frambotti & Conzatti, 1713, First Edition. Two volumes, 4to, contemporary vellum with ink mss titles on spine, speckled edges; vol I: half-title, title, pp. (iv)+68+(iv)+536; vol II: half-title, title, pp. 688; 507 engraved plates, as called for, woodcuts throughout. Ink stamp on titles.

£17500

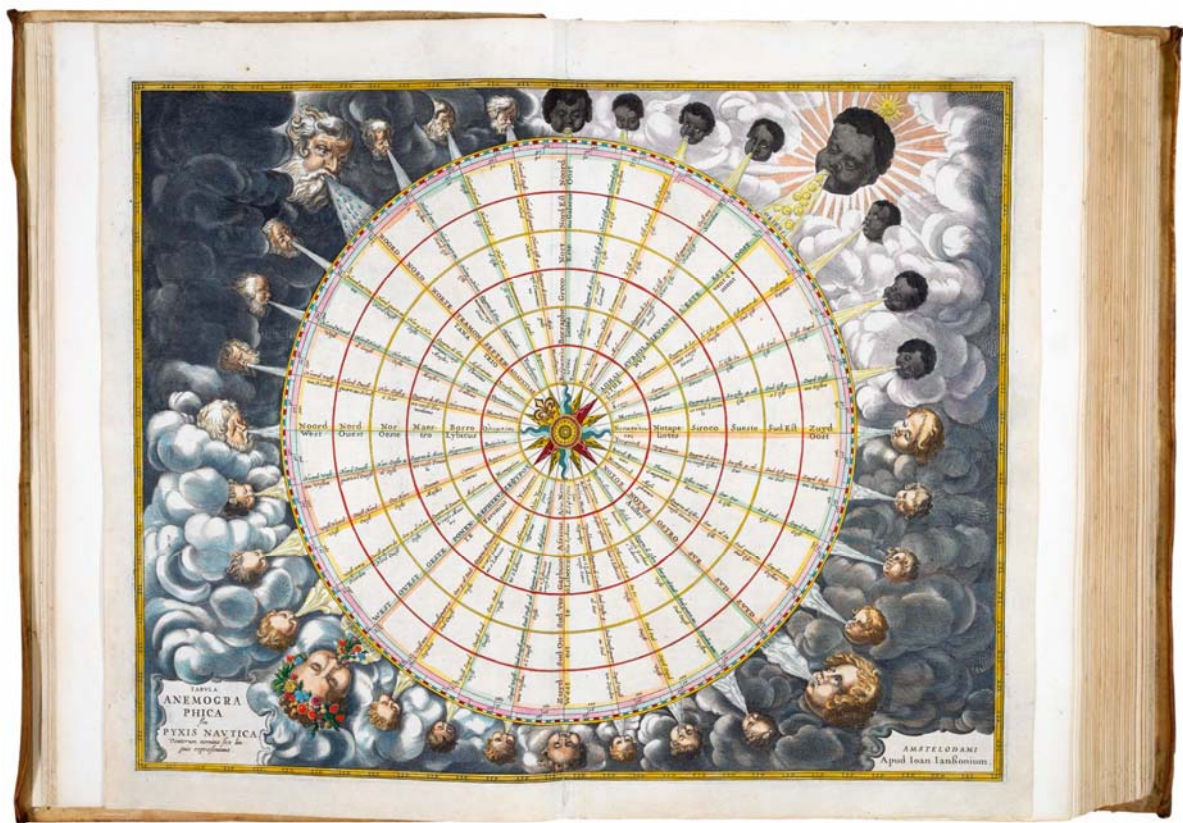
A very fine example of the rare first edition of this profusely-illustrated geographical lexicon by Raffaello Savonarola (d. 1748), under the pseudonym Lasor a Varea. The copper plates come from various sources, including Porcacchi's 'Le Isole più famose del mondo' (1572), Valegio's 'Raccolta' (1595), Magini's 'Geografia' (1596) and Rosaccio's 'Viaggio a Costantinopoli' (1598). Shirley lists 495 topographical illustrations, excluding twelve costume plates.

COX II, 542: 'a most remarkable book'; GRAESSE IV, 115; SABIN 39133; SHIRLEY BL, T.LAS-1a.

S/N 24516



A magnificent example of the first folio sea atlas of the World



23 JANSSEN, Jan.

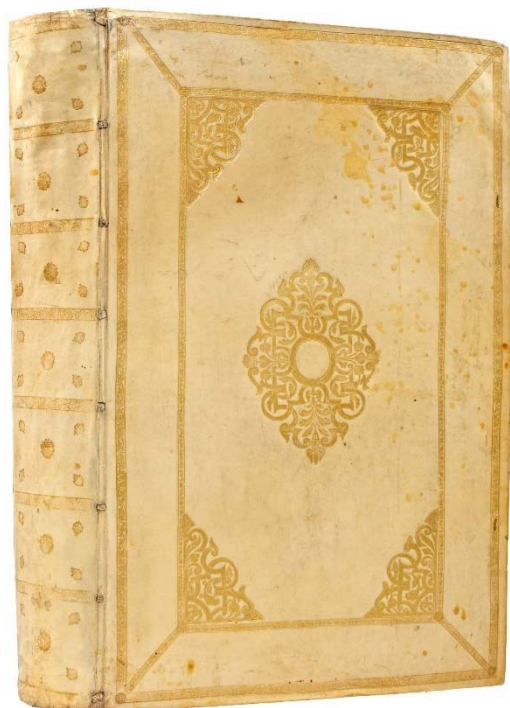
Cinquieme Partie du Grand Atlas, Contenant Vue parfaite Description du Monde Maritime Ou Hydrographie generale de toute la Terre. enrichie des particularitiés de la Navigation tant Ancienne que Moderne, Avec un excellent & curieux Tableau du Monde des Anciens Accompagné Des Paralleles de l'Antique & Nouvelle Grece; C'est à dire, Une collation des lieux de l'Antiquité avec ceux de nostre Temps. Ou Vue veritable correspondance des anciennes denominations avec les Modernes, Selon le calcul des plus doctes de nostre siecle.

Amsterdam: Jan Jansson, 1650, First French Edition. Folio (515 x 340), publisher's gilt-panelled vellum; pp. (ii)+294+209+(i); engraved title with letterpress label and 33 double-page maps, all in original hand colour. Occasional spotting. £47,500

Published in the same year as the first edition (in Latin), this was Volume V of Jansson's 'Novus Atlas'. There were two parts: the first was what Koeman describes as the 'first real sea-atlas'; and the second contained ten maps that would become part of Jansson's atlas of the Ancient World, 'Accuratissima orbis antiqui delineatio' two years later. The 23 plates of the sea atlas (all but the two polar maps newly engraved) include some of Jansson's most dramatic, especially a compass rose surrounded by wind heads, North & South Atlantic, the Indian Ocean and the Pacific. The ten ancient maps are a world map and nine maps of Greece and the Balkan Peninsula, mostly after Johannes Laurenberg.

VAN DER KROGT: 1:416.5M&O; KOEMAN Me 171.

S/N 23074



The atlas volume from Humboldt's important description of New Spain



24 HUMBOLDT, Alexander von.

Geographischer und Physischer Atlas von Neu-Spanien. gegründet auf astronom: trigonom: und Barometer Messungen [old ink mss.].

Tubingen bey J.C. Cotta, 1810 [old ink mss.]. Folio, contemporary half calf with marbled boards, maroon morocco gilt title label on front board; title in old ink mss on front endpaper. Plates numbered 1-20 (6-8 on one sheet): a two-sheet folding map, 4 double-page maps, 6 single page maps, 4 double-page cross sections with hand colour, 2 sepia aquatint views of volcanos, 1 engraved table. With the bookplate of Gustav Parthey. Two Prussian passports for Parthey, dated 1858 & 1867, loosely inserted. Binding scuffed, contents clean and in very good condition. £32,500

The complete set of plates from Humboldt's famous 'Atlas Géographique et Physique du Royaume de la Nouvelle-Espagne', the plate volume of his 'Essai politique sur le royaume de la Nouvelle-Espagne'. It has a German translation of the title in manuscript with the name of Cotta, publisher of the true first edition of the 'Essai

politique', which was suppressed by Humboldt himself because of a dedication to Charles IV of Spain, who had been forced to abdicate by Napoleon in 1808.

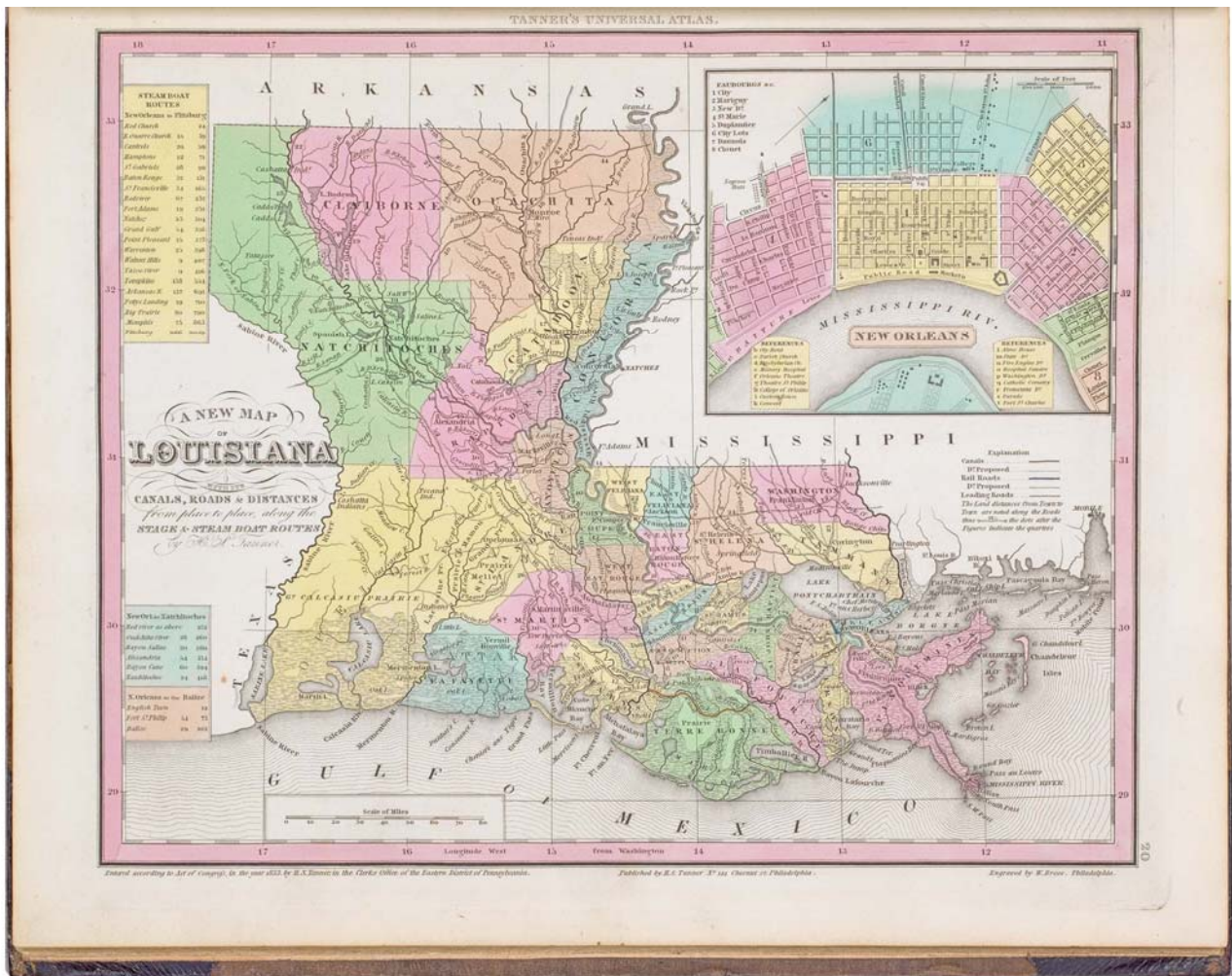
The 'Essai politique' was an account of Humboldt's expedition to Mexico in 1803-4 with botanist Aimé Bonpland. During the trip he accurately measured the longitude of Acapulco (plate 18), drew the two-sheet 'Carte Generale du Royaume de la Nouvelle Espagne' the most accurate map of Mexico (and Texas) and the four-sheet profile of Mexico, the first complete profile of any country.

The bookplate is of the library of Gustav Friedrich Konstantin Parthey (1798-1872), art historian, owner of the Nicolaische Buchhandlung in Berlin, and correspondent of Humboldt's. He wrote an extensive transcript of Humboldt's 'Kosmos' lectures at the Berlin University, 'Vorlesungen uber physikalische Geographie', 1827-1828. Parthey also compiled a catalogue raisonné of the etchings of Wenceslaus Hollar in 1853, a reference still in use today. He joined Humboldt as a member of the Prussian Academy of Sciences in 1857.

S/N 23007



The rare first issue of an important American atlas in fine original colour



25 TANNER, Henry Schenck.

A New Universal Atlas Containing Maps of the various Empires, Kingdoms, States and Republics of the World With a special map of each of the United States, plans of Cities &c. Comprehended in seventy sheets and forming a series of One Hundred and Seventeen Maps, Plans and Sections.

Philadelphia, 1836, First Atlas Edition. Folio (400 x 330mm), original half morocco gilt; pp. (vi) + (6)(publisher's ads); engr. title with vignette, 68 numbered maps & town plans and one plate, all but title with bright original hand colour. Complete as index (70 plates including title). Ink mss. initials on prelims. £11,000

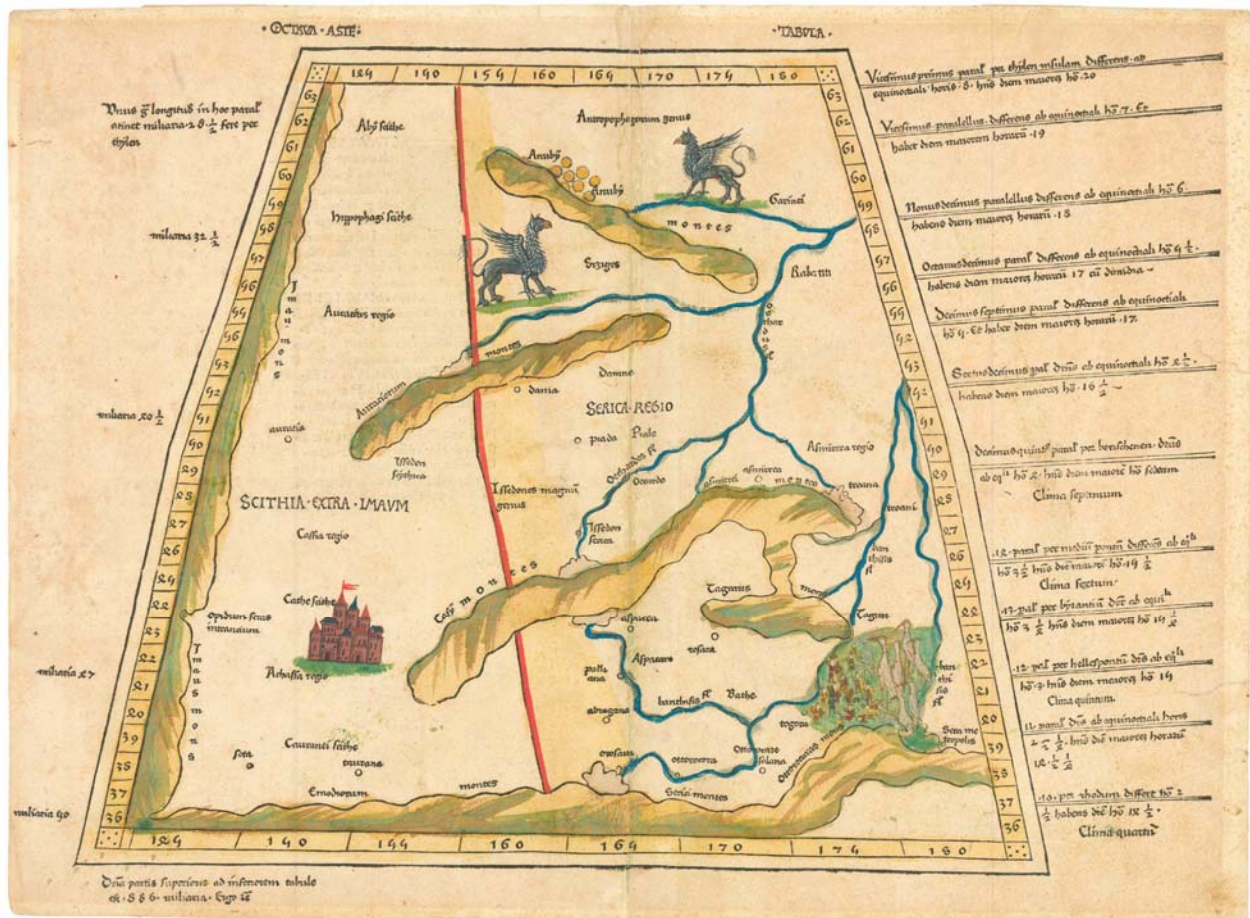
A fine example of an early American atlas, which includes maps of 27 American states and territories on 24 plates and town plans of New York, Philadelphia and Washington. The plate compares river lengths and mountain heights. The title vignette depicts the arrival of Columbus in the New World.

Tanner produced this smaller and more affordable format atlas to reach a wider market, issuing the maps in parts from 1834 although many of the maps have 1833 dates. This atlas appears to be an early first edition, compiled from the parts: the traces of blue paper on the back of the New York plan are likely to be from a wrapper. A second edition of 1838 still used the 1836 engraved title, but the dates of the maps were changed to 1836 (for example the world map). Later editions were published by Carey & Hart (from 1842) and Samuel Augustus Mitchell (from 1846).

S/N 22905

PART III: MISCELLANY

An illuminated incunable map of Central Asia



26 PTOLEMY, Claudius.

Octava Asie Tabula.

Ulm: Johan Reger, 1486. Contemporary hand colour, with gold highlights. Woodcut, sheet 415 x 570mm. Minor faint age-toning, small worm hole filled upper left. £5,500

A striking 15th century map of Central Asia as known to the Romans, showing eastern Scythia and Serica, two kingdoms to the north of India and China.

The map comes from the second Ulm edition of Claudius Ptolemy's 'Geographia', published four years after the first. This was one of the first books designed to be coloured, but this example is exceptional in that it has been embellished with additional manuscript vignette images. At the top of the map are two griffins; nearby are the Anubys mountains, with eight gold 'coins', probably representing gold mines; at 'Achassa Regio' (Ladakh) is a very European city with a pennant flying; and near Tagora is a scene of pigmies hunting cranes, based on Aristotle.



The Ulm Ptolemy was an innovation because it was designed to be issued coloured. The additional vignettes suggest this was a special example, executed by a colourist who had the necessary knowledge of classical texts, probably a monk who had illuminated manuscripts or a bestiary.

One of the earliest world maps available to the collector



27 SCHEDEL, D. Hartmann.

Secunda etas mundi.

Nuremberg: Anton Koberger, 1493, Latin text edition. Woodcut, printed area 370 x 520mm. Old colour refreshed. Tiny repairs to stitch holes at centre fold, as usual in this map. £15,000

A very fine example of the first edition of this incunable world map from the the 'Nuremberg Chronicle', published a matter of months after Columbus' return to Spain after his first voyage to the New World. Appropriately for a history of the world, it takes a retrospective view, with the cartography that of Ptolemy, with a land-locked Indian Ocean with the island of Taprobana, but given a biblical theme by depicting the three sons of Noah in the borders.

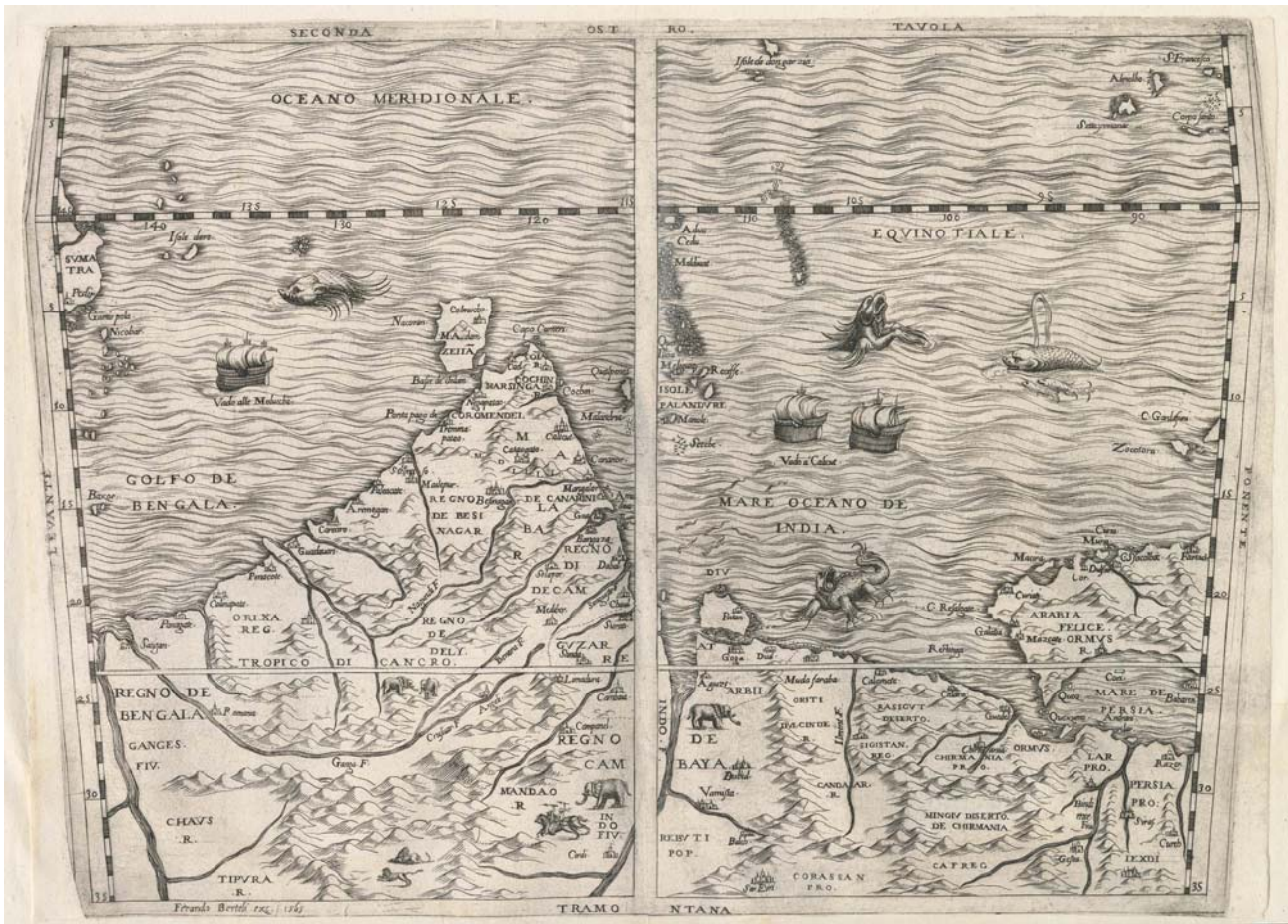
Down the left are seven vignettes of bizarre mythological creatures, with a further 14 on the reverse, taken from the works of Herodotus, Solinus and Pliny. These include figures with six arms, four eyes or a bird-neck and a centaur. The text describes which parts of the world they inhabit.

SHIRLEY: 19.

S/N 24528



Important 16th century 'upside-down' map of the Indian Ocean



28 GASTALDI, Giacomo.

Seconda Tavola.

Venice: Ferrando Bertelli, 1565. Trapezoid, at greatest 280 x 395mm. Trimmed to plate top and bottom and to widest plate at sides, laid on old paper for inclusion in a composite, Lafreri-type atlas. £9,500

A very scarce separate-issue map of the Indian Ocean, orientated with north to the bottom of the map. It shows Arabia and the Persian Gulf (with Bahrain and Muscat) on the right, with the Maldives, Sri Lanka and India west of the Ganges, with the edge of Sumatra top left.

Indications that the map is based on Portuguese sources are the three vignette caravels symbolically marking the routes to Calicut and the Moluccas, the Portuguese centres in India and the Spice Islands, and Diu, a Portuguese stronghold until 1961, is shown well out of proportion. Four superb vignettes of sea monsters decorate the sea.

Gastaldi's map was first published as a woodcut in 1554 but, after a fire at the printing works destroyed all the printing blocks, a copper-engraved version was cut in 1563. After Gastaldi's death in 1565 removed the threat of copyright infringement, Bertelli had Niccolo Nelli engrave this version, even copying the strip left blank at the centre fold for binding. An indication that it was copied from the original woodblock is the omission of the vignettes above (or south of) the Equator present in Gastaldi's engraving.

BIFOLCO & RONCA: Tav 84, only state.

S/N 22851

A scarce 16th century prospect of Jerusalem



29 FRANCO, Giacomo.

Hierusalem.

Venice, Claudio Duchetti, c.1570. 300 x 425mm, with good margins. Small area of fill at centrefold.

£2,500

A view of contemporary Jerusalem from the west, with the important building, named. It was engraved by Franco (whose monogram 'IAF' is under Duchetti's inscription) after Etienne Duperac's view of c.1559. This is an example of the first state (of three or four), without the addition publisher's inscriptions of Giovanni Orlandi (1602) or van Schoel (c.1614).

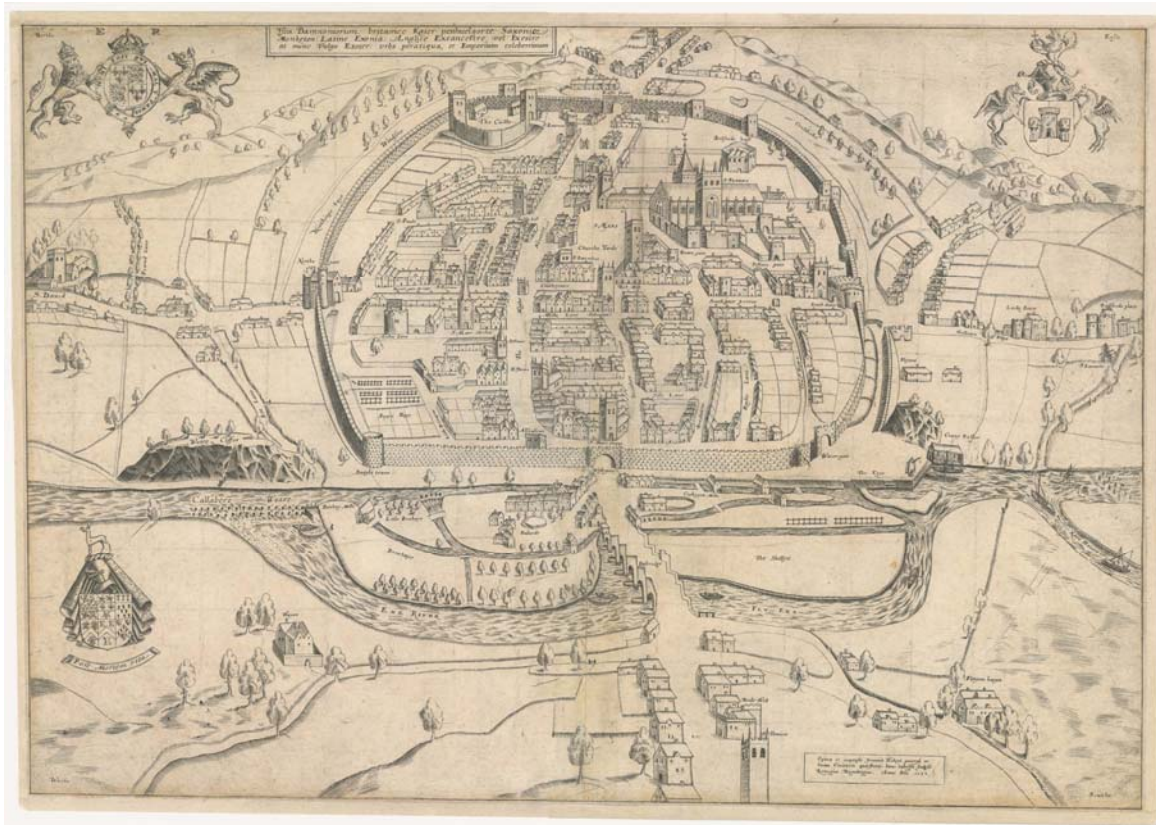
Duchetti was the nephew of Rome publisher Antonio Lafreri and inherited a share of his business.

LAOR: 1012. BIFOLCO-RONCA: 202, first state, listing a conjectural fourth state by Francesco di Paoli.

S/N 24750



An extremely rare example of the first printed plan of Exeter



30 HOOKER, John.

Isca Danmoniorum: britanice Kaier penhuelgorte: Saxonice Monketon: Latine Exonia: Anglice Exeancestre vel Exestre at nunc Vulgo Exeter: urbs peratiqua, et Emporium celeberrimum. Opera et impensis Joannis Hokeri generosi ac, huius Civitatis quaestoris. hanc tabella sculpsit. Remigius Hogenbergius. Anno Dni 1587.

London (?), c.1587. Printed border 350 x 500mm. Trimmed to printed border with a little manuscript fill top left, margins replaced, a few other minor repairs. £4,500

The very first printed map of Exeter, engraved by Remy Hogenberg after John Hooker and published as a companion to Hooker's 'The antique description and account of the city of Exeter', written under the pseudonym 'John Vowell'.

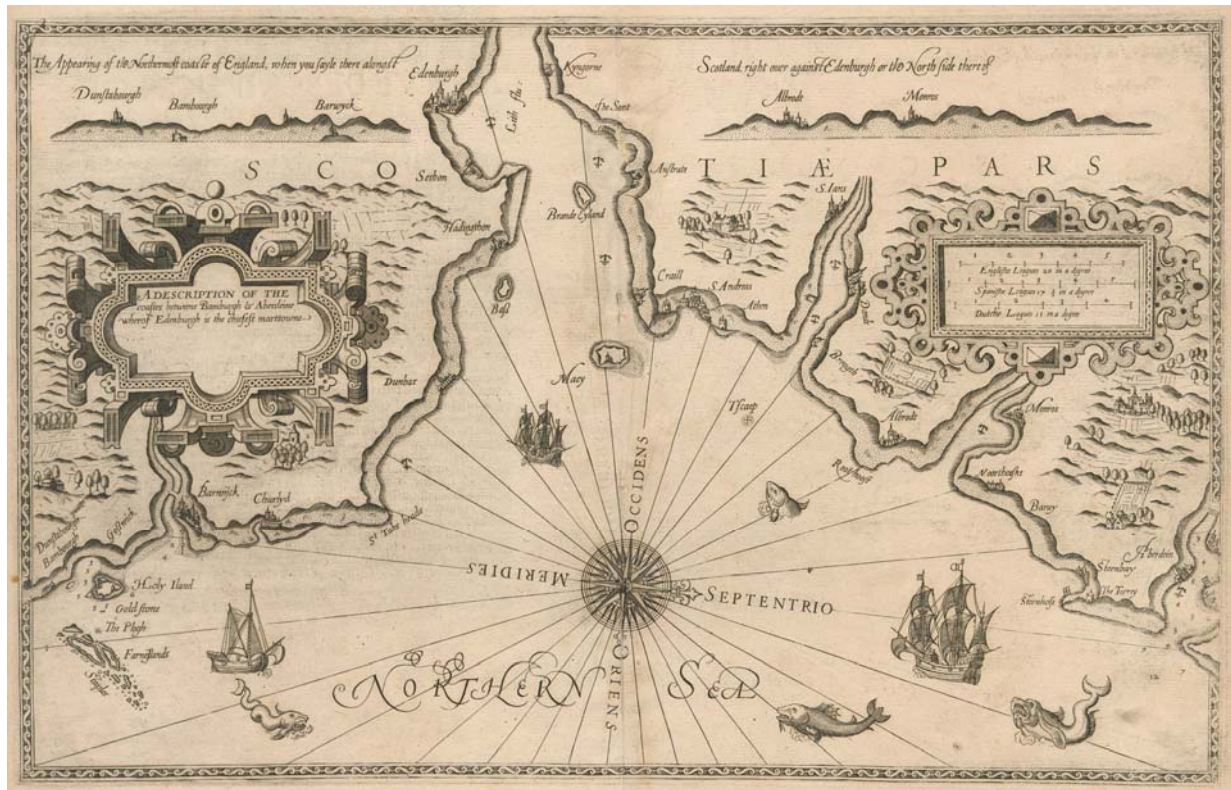
Orientated with north to the top left, it presents the plan as a bird's-eye view, with the buildings shown in perspective. Within the walls are Exeter Castle and Cathedral; in the walls themselves are the gates and forts, including 'Snayle Tower'; outside the walls are St David's, Exbridge, St Leonard's Weir (now Trews Weir), Exeter Bridewell prison, St Thomas's, Radford Place, Floyer Hayes and Shilhay (here 'The Shellye'). Top right are the arms of Elizabeth I; top left the arms of the city; and left are the arms of John Hooker, with the motto 'Life after Death'.

Despite the extreme rarity of this map there are three known states: with a pair of dividers lower right; the dividers partially erased (as here); and with a compass rose instead.

John Hooker (c.1527-1601) was a historian who held several positions in Exeter, including MP, Chamberlain, Recorder and Coroner. Remy (Remigius) Hogenberg (1536-89), brother of Frans Hogenberg, was born in Mechelen in Belgium but arrived in London c.1572, remaining in England until his death. He engraved the frontispiece portrait of Elizabeth I and nine maps for Christopher Saxton's atlas, the first of English counties. A copy of his plan of Exeter was used on the John Speed map of Devon and in the Georg Braun & Frans Hogenberg 'Civitatis Orbis Terrarum' atlas of townplans from 1617, after the deaths of both brothers.

<https://bookhistory.blogspot.com/2006/10/exeter-maps.html>

The Rare English Edition of Waghenaeer's chart of south-east Scotland



31 WAGHENAER, Lucas Janzoon.

A Description of the coastes betweene Bamburgh & Aberdeine wherof Edinbrough is the chiefest marttowne.

London, 1588, English text edition.. 325 x 420mm. A few chips in the margins.

£3,500

A 16th century sea chart of the east coasts of England and Scotland between Bamburgh to Aberdeen, orientated with north to the right, also showing Holy Island, Berwick-upon-Tweed, the Firth of Forth to Edinburgh, St Andrews and Montrose. A letterpress text on verso is titled 'A True Description of The Sea Coastes Betweene Bambough and Aberdyne'.

It was published in the first sea atlas printed in English, 'The Mariner's Mirror'. This was a close copy of Waghenaeer's 'Spiegel der Zeevaerdt', translated by Anthony Ashley, on the commission of Sir Christopher Hatton, Elizabeth I's Lord Chancellor. He employed one of the best available engravers (either Theodore de Bry, Jodocus Hondius, Augustine Ryther or Johannes Rutlinger), to make a close copy of the original plate by Johannes van Doetichum, including the coastal profiles, cartouches and vignette sea-monsters and galleons.

For financial and security reasons (in the year of the Spanish Armada), the 'Mariners Mirror' had a limited print run, with circulation limited to the most trusted captains..

SHIRLEY: *Maps in the Atlases in the British Library* M.Wag-2a.

S/N 24588

A DESCRIPTION OF THE
coastes betweene Bamburgh & Aberdeine
wherof Edinbrough is the chiefest marttowne

A derivative of John Smith's map of Virginia



32 SMITH, John.

Virginia. Erforshet und beschriben durch Capitain Johan Schmidt.

Frankfurt: Matthaus Merian, c.1627. 295 x 365mm.

£5,500

John Smith's landmark map of Virginia, here re-engraved for the 13th part of Theodore de Bry's 'Grand Voyages', posthumously published by de Bry's son-in-law and successor, Matthaus Merian.

The map is a close copy, still orientated with north to the right, with the inset of the chief Powhatan (Tsenacommacah) holding council and the figure of a Sasquahanough warrior, both based on drawings by John White.



According to Burden, "The last parts of de Bry's work are very rare and often lack the maps'.

BURDEN: 219.

S/N 24496

Joannes Blaeu's double-hemisphere world map with superior colour



33 BLAEU, Johannes.

Nova et Accuratissima Totius Terrarum Orbis Tabula.

Amsterdam, 1662, Latin text edition. Exceptional original colour, with gold, silver and bronze highlights. 415 x 540mm, with wide margins. Minor repair to split in centre fold in lower margin. £20000

The new double-hemisphere world map, drawn up by Johannes Blaeu to replace the map first issued by his father Willem in 1606 and used in their atlases from 1630. The quality of the original colour suggests it was coloured by one of the most famous Dutch colourists, Dirk Janszoon van Santen.

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 24779

See detail on back cover

A decorative 17th century Italian map of North America



34 CORONELLI, Vincenzo Maria.

America Settentrionale Colle Nuoue Scoperte fin all'Anno 1688.

Venice, 1691. Coloured. Two sheets conjoined, total 605 x 880mm.

£12,500

A large and highly decorative two-sheet map of North America, with two elaborate cartouches and many vignettes from de Bry engraved in the interior and seas.

Despite showing California as an island and the map contains the most current information: as map-maker to Louis XIV, Coronelli had access to the most recent reports by French explorers, including Marquette (1673) and La Salle (1682). Cumming notes that 'his delineation of the Great Lakes is the best and most accurate on a general map before the eighteenth century'. Superior still has the French name, 'Lac Tracy', for soldier Alexandre de Prouville de Tracy, who was Lieutenant Général of the Americas. from 1664-7.



CUMMING: *Exploration of North America*, p.148; BURDEN: *Mapping of North America* 643.

S/N 22714

de Hooghe's spectacular chart of the Mediterranean Sea



35 HOOGHE, Romeyn de.

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

Amsterdam: Pierre Mortier, 1694. Superb original colour. Three sheets conjoined, total 585 x 1390mm. Minor repairs. £36,500

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

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

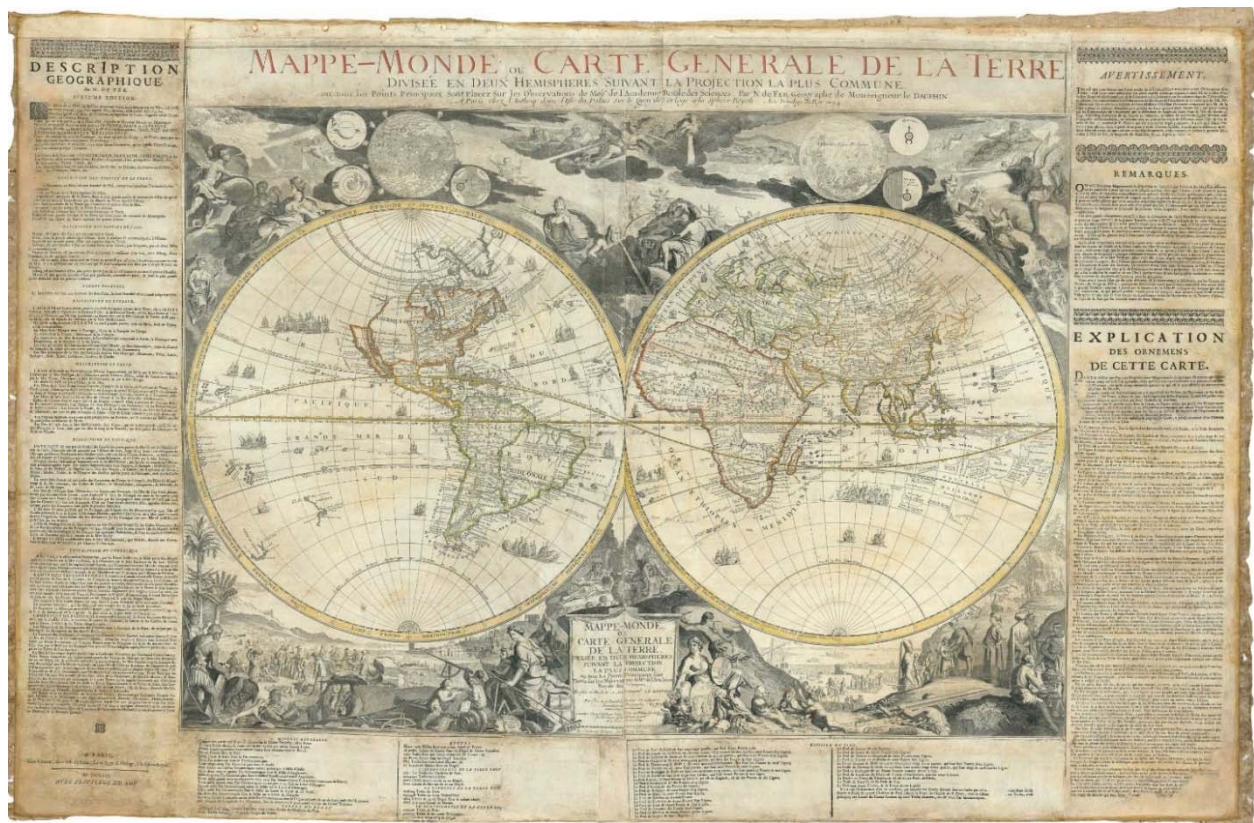
Mortier's motives in the production of this atlas was to flatter the Dutch king on the British throne since the Glorious Revolution of 1688, William III, to whom it is dedicated. The unprecedented size of the atlas and the use of artists such as de Hooghe were not cheap: Koeman calls it the 'most expensive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

KOEMAN: M. Mor 5, and vol iv p.424.

S/N 24488



First state of de Fer's four-sheet world map



36 FER, Nicolas de.

Mappe-Monde ou Carte Generale de la Terre, Divisee en Deux Hemispheres Suivant la Projection la Plus Commune. Ou tous les Points Principeaux sont Placez sur les Observations de M:rs de l'Acadamie Royal des Sciences.

Paris: de Fer, 1694-1703. Original outline colour. Four-sheet map with extra engraved surtitle and letterpress text borders at sides and bottom, total 1015 x 1535mm. Laid on canvas stretcher, some loss of letterpress on panels right and bottom, some restoration as usual with these large wall maps. £50,000

An extremely rare 17th century double-hemisphere world map, with the engraved date of 1694 (as per the first state) but issued here with text panels dated 1703, predating the earliest known second state of 1705. The separate surtitle is also dated 1694.

The map was engraved by Hendrik van Loon from the observations of the French Royal Academy of Sciences, so it is one of the first world maps to show all five of the Great Lakes. California is shown as an island and, lower left, the partial outlines of New Zealand and Tasmania appear. In the Eastern Hemisphere, Australia, New Guinea and the coasts of Asia from Korea and Japan to Novaya Zemlya are only faintly shaded, probably to show that the Academy could not confirm the data.

According to Shirley, "the work's real merit lies in the decorative features which were designed and engraved with distinction by Nicolas Guérard". Above the map illustrations of Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Venus, Mercury and the Moon by Cassini and the sun after Kircher, with allegorical figures. Below are figures representing the Continents, trade, sciences and wealth.

Shirley rated the 1694 first state as 'RRR' ("An exceptionally rare and important map. Only a few examples known and these are usually in institutional libraries"). He traced three examples in European libraries, but none in institutions in the UK or USA. He lists later states of 1707 & 1717 by de Fer and 1730 & 1737 by Guillaume Danet, de Fer's son-in-law and successor.

SHIRLEY: World 560, illustrated across pages 560 & 561, "An outstanding four-sheet map".

A monumental 18th century wall map of Switzerland on four sheets



37 SCHEUCHZER, Johann Jakob.

Nova Helvetiae Tabula Geographica, Illustrissimis et Potentissimis Cantonibus et Rebuspublicis Reformatae Religionis Tigurinae, Bernensi, Glaronensi, Basiliensi, Scaphusianae, Abbatis Cellanae.

Zurich, 1712. Original colour with additions. Four sheets conjoined, total 1150 x 1520mm. Laid on archival canvas.

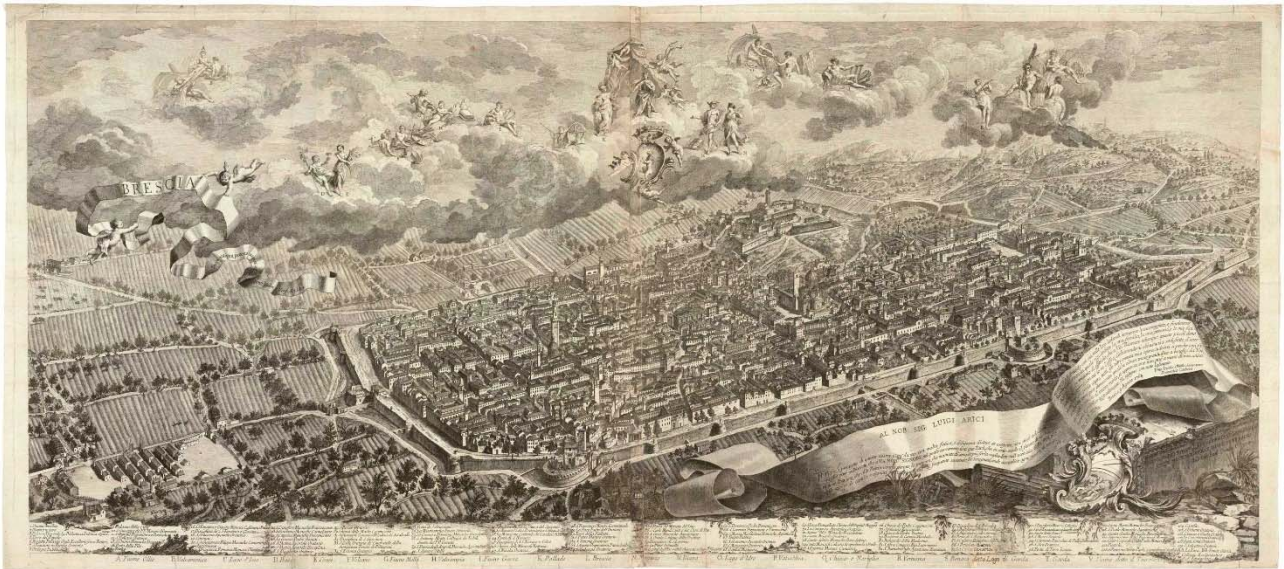
£6,500

One of the first large-scale maps of Switzerland, on a scale of 1/290,000, compiled by Johann Jakob Scheuchzer (1672-1733), a scholar who wrote about the history, geology, paleontology and natural history of the country. He travelled through central and eastern Switzerland between 1702 and 1704, using his observations on this map, improving the accuracy of the eastern section. It remained the best map of the country for the next century.

As well as the allegorical title and list of ancient placenames there are illustrations of Scheuchzer's observations, including a waterfall with a corona caused by the spray, a glacier and a ravine as well as mining machinery and peat-cutting. However he also depicts a 'Dragon of Lucerne', which is a blow to his modern credibility as a scientist. These illustrations were by Johann Melchior Füssli (1677-1736), who also illustrated Scheuchzer's 'Helvetiae historia naturalis'. The engravers were Johann Heinrich Huber (1677-1712) and Emanuel Schalk, who probably took over after Huber's death.



The most important prospect of Brescia



38 CARBONI, Domenico.

Brescia.

Brescia, 1764. Etching, two sheets conjoined, total 595 x 1340mm. Several small repairs, as usual with such large prints. £18,000

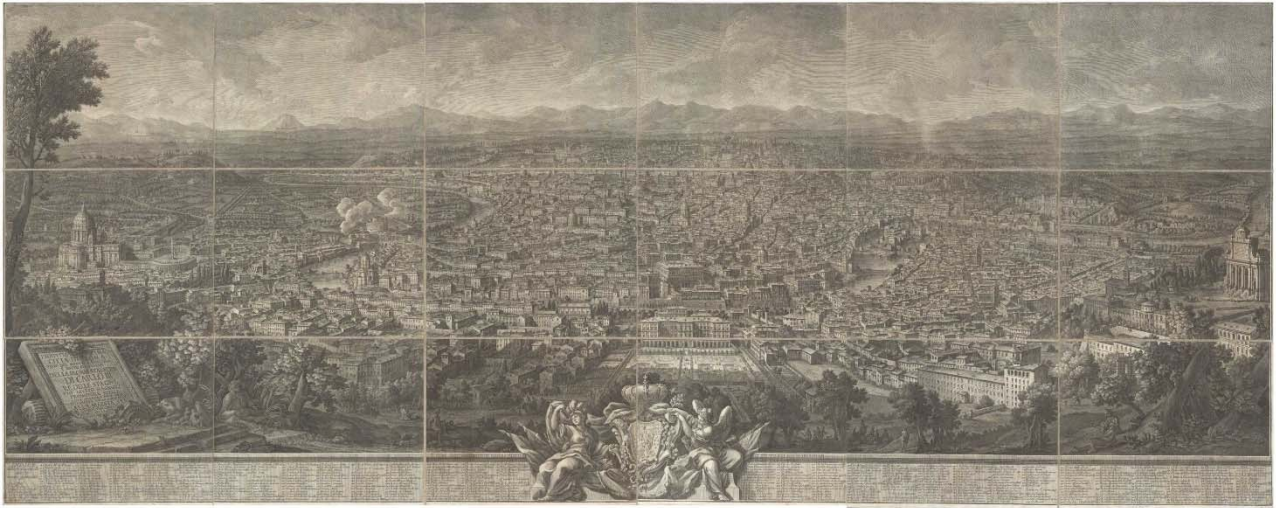
A rare separately-issued prospect of Brescia, presented as a bird's-eye view from above the Porta San Nazaro. Underneath are two keys, one for over a hundred landmarks and another for the figures of gods and allegorical figures that fill the skies. The title and dedication (to Luigi Arici) are on scrolls,

Domenico Carboni (1717-1768) was a Brescian architect, stucco artist and sculptor. His early death (aged only 41) meant that he has been overshadowed by his brother, Giovanni Battista (1725-90), who sculpted the evangelists Matthew and Mark for the Duomo Nuovo.

S/N 23648



One of the largest printed prospects of Rome



39 VASI, Giuseppe.

Prospetto dell'Alma Citta di Roma Visto dal Monte Gianicolo F. Sotto Gli Auspici Della Sac. Majesta' Cattol. di Carlo III Re delle Spagne...

Rome: Vasi, c.1765. Etching, 18 panels joined with canvas tape, total 1035 x 2610mm, on laid paper. A few small repairs, with tips of corners rebuilt with some mss. £15,000

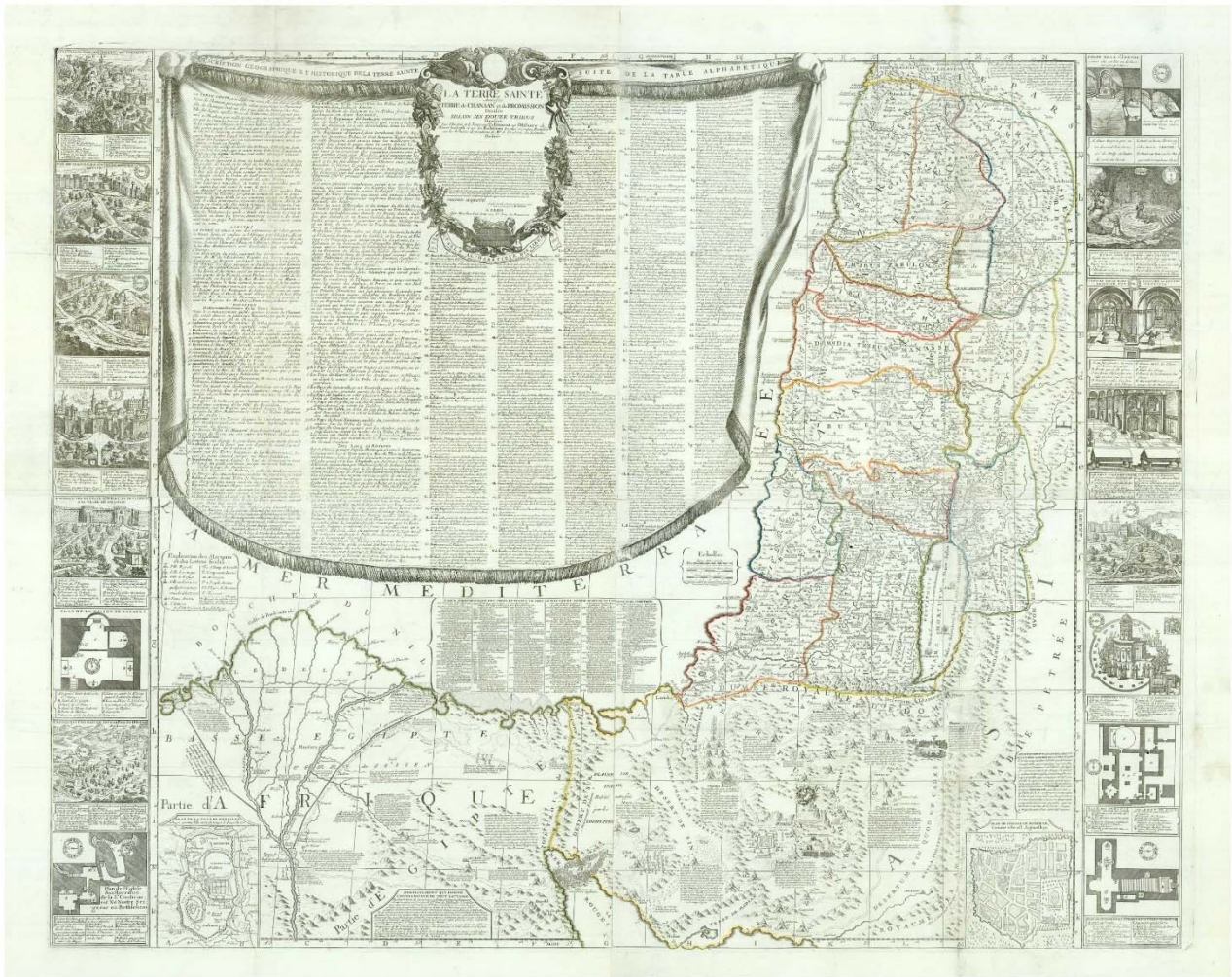
A monumental and detailed view of 18th century Rome with a 390-point key underneath. Taken from Monte Gianicolo, it looks north east, with Saint Peter's Basilica in the middle left and the Fonte dell'acqua Paola middle right. The panorama is dedicated to Charles III of Spain, who had been king of Naples and Sicily before abdicating when he took the Spanish throne.

Giuseppe Vasi (1710-82) was an architect and engraver who specialised in views of Rome for Grand Tourists to buy. In the 1740s one of his pupils was Giovanni Battista Piranesi, who eventually overshadowed his mentor as a printmaker. After Piranesi died in 1778, a biography claimed that Piranesi had stabbed Vasi in a row about withheld secret techniques; Vasi testified that this was untrue but the rumour persisted.

S/N 24364



A rare wall map of the Holy Land



40 NOLIN, Jean Baptiste.

La Terre Sainte Autrefois Terre de Chanaan et de Promission Divisee Selon ses Douze Trbus Dressée sur l'Ancien et le Nouveau Testament sur l'Histoire de Flave Joseph et sur la relation les plus recentes. Rectifiées sur les dernieres observations de M.rs l'Acedemie des Sciences.

Paris: Mondhare et Jean, c. 1784. Outline colour. Four sheets conjoined, total 980 x 1225mm. Small repairs at binding folds. £9,000

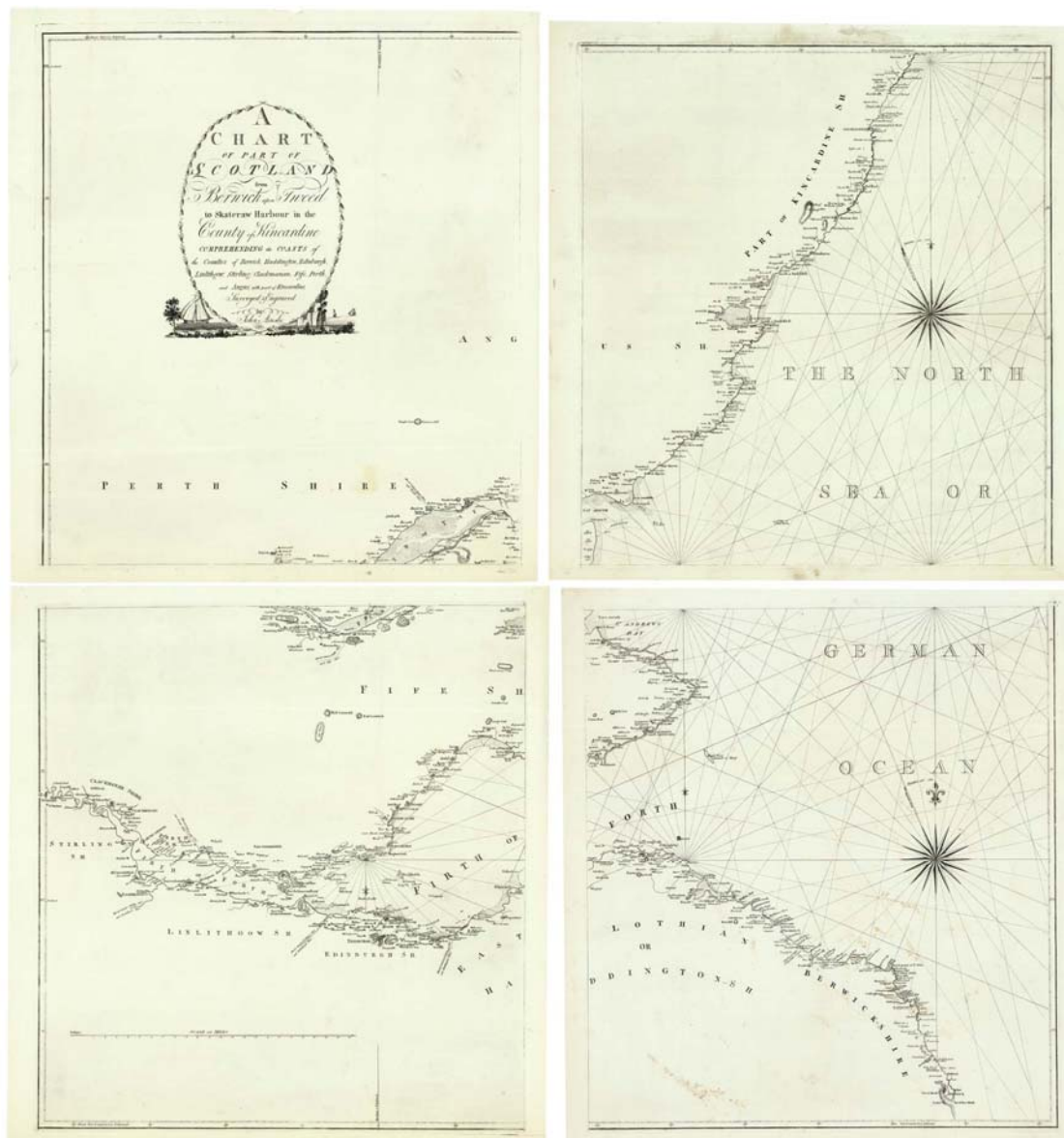
A large and decorative wall map of the Holy Land, based on the Bible and the works of Flavius Josephus, but updated with modern information from Paul de Miglionico, first published by Nolin in 1700.

The map shows the Holy Land divided into the Twelve Tribes and Egypt west to the Nile delta, with the route of the Exodus marked. Down the sides are sixteen panels filled with views and plans of holy sites, with two indented plans of ancient and modern Jerusalem . A hanging drapery contains the title, engraved description and gazetteer.

LAOR 535.

S/N 24500

An extremely rare anti-smuggling chart of Scotland's east coast



41 AINSLIE, John.

A Chart of Part of Scotland from Berwick upon Tweed to Skateraw Harbour in the County of Kincardine Comprehending the Coasts of the Counties of Berwick, Haddington, Edinburgh, Linlithgow, Sterling, Clackmanan, Fife, Perth, and Angus, with Part of Kincardine, Surveyed & Engraved by John Anslie, 1785.

Edinburgh, 1785. Four sheets, each 585 x 520mm, total if joined 1170 x 1040mm, on laid paper, two sheets watermarked 'J Whatman'. Some minor spotting.

£2,500

A large and detailed chart of the eastern coast of Scotland from the English border north to Portlethen (a few miles south of Aberdeen), as well as the Firth of Forth inland to Edinburgh and Sterling, and the Tay to Dundee and Perth.

Scottish surveyor John Anslie (1745-1828) had been an apprentice of Thomas Jefferys. This was one of five charts of the eastern Scottish coastline by Anslie, apparently commissioned for the use of H.M. Customs only, evident by the focus on the names of ports, bays and coastal villages capable of harbouring smugglers rather than soundings.

According to the Royal Scottish Geographical Society, "Anslie's Charts of the East Coast, 1784-85, were never published". RSGS: *The Early Maps of Scotland*, p.52.

A silk handkerchief illustrating maritime ensigns



42 Anonymous.

[Naval Ensigns.]

English, c.1840. Extremely rare coloured wood engraving on silk. 600 x 770mm

£4,800

A colourful cotton handkerchief illustrating 175 ensigns of countries, cities, navies, companies, monarchs and diplomats.

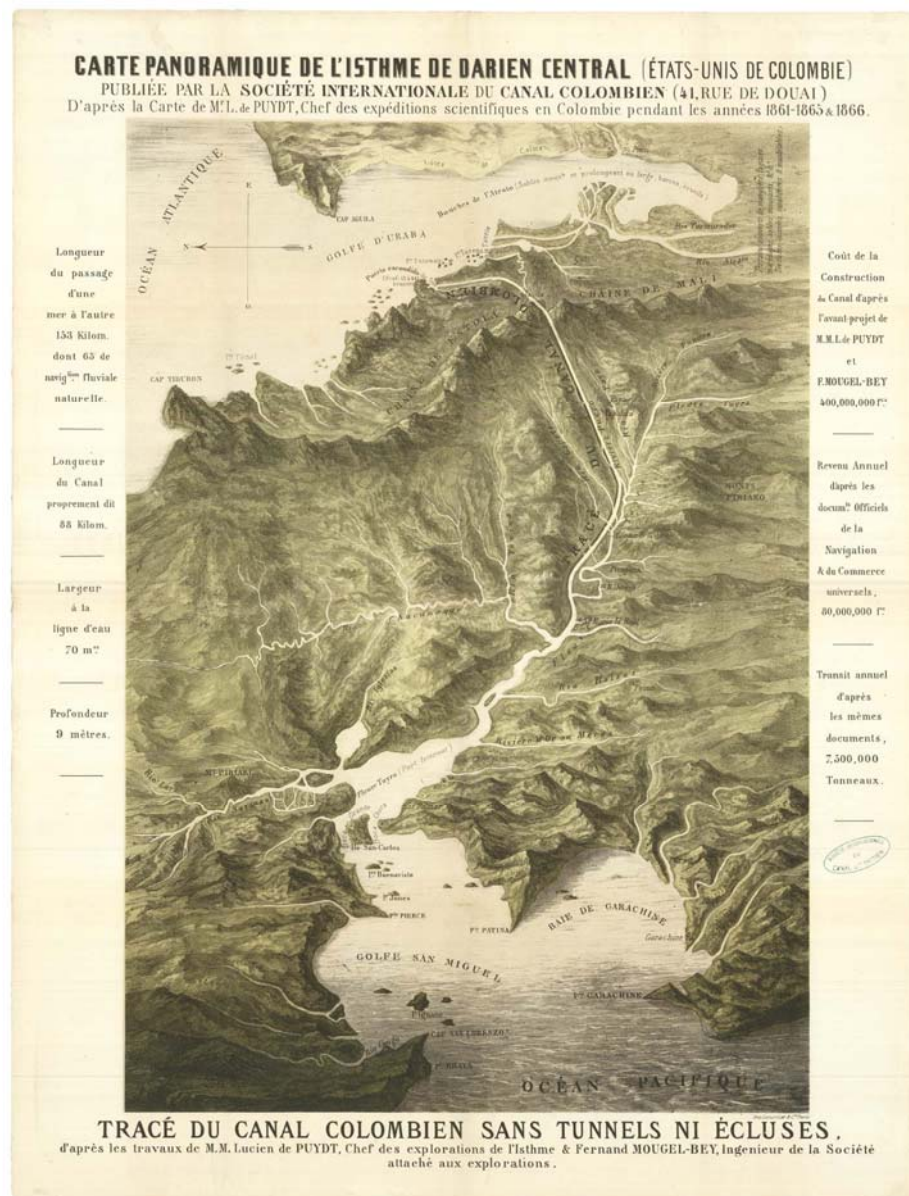
Despite being made in England it seems to be produced for the American market, as the largest flag is of the United States (26 stars, used 1837-45), taking prime position at the centre, with smaller flags of the British Royal Standard, France, Russia and Spain in the corners,

Among the commercial ensigns are The East India Company, Danish East India Company, Russian American Company and the Spanish Philippine Company. Among the personal ensigns are those of the American President, Capitan Pasha, the Persian Shah, King of Spain and the Grand Vizier. Other unusual flags are those of the Republic of Texas, the Scottish Lighthouse Board, the Papal Interregnum and 'Danish Greenlander'.

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

S/N 24759

The Colombian Canal, an alternative scheme to Panama



43 PUYDT, Lucien de.

Carte Panoramique de l'Isthme de Darien Central (États-Unis de Colombie) Publiée par la Société Internationale de Canal Colombien (41, Rue de Douai) D'après la Carte de M.r L. de Puydt, Chef des expéditions scientifiques en Colombie pendant les années 1861-1865 & 1866.

Paris, 1871. Lithograph with original colour. Sheet 725 x 550mm. laid on old linen. Publisher's ink stamp. Old folds. £1,600

A curious map showing the proposed Colombian Canal, presented as a bird's-eye view looking east across the Isthmus of Darién from the Gulf of San Miguel on the Pacific Coast of modern Panama to the Gulf of Urabá in Colombia. The 153 km route, at the time all in the United States of Colombia, was determined by Lucien de Puydt and Fernand Mougel-Bey and was to be dug to sea level ('sans tunnels ni écluses', 'without tunnels or locks'), allowing a rapid transit.

The route was optimistic, considering it crossed the 'Darién Gap', still the only break in the Pan-American Highway. When an international conference was organized by the Société de Géographie de Paris in 1879 to determine which of the several schemes should be chosen, it lost out to the Panama Canal of Ferdinand de Lesseps, begun in 1881 by the French and completed by the United States in 1914.

A 'bird's-eye' map of the Gordon Relief Mission, 1884



44 BACON, George Washington.

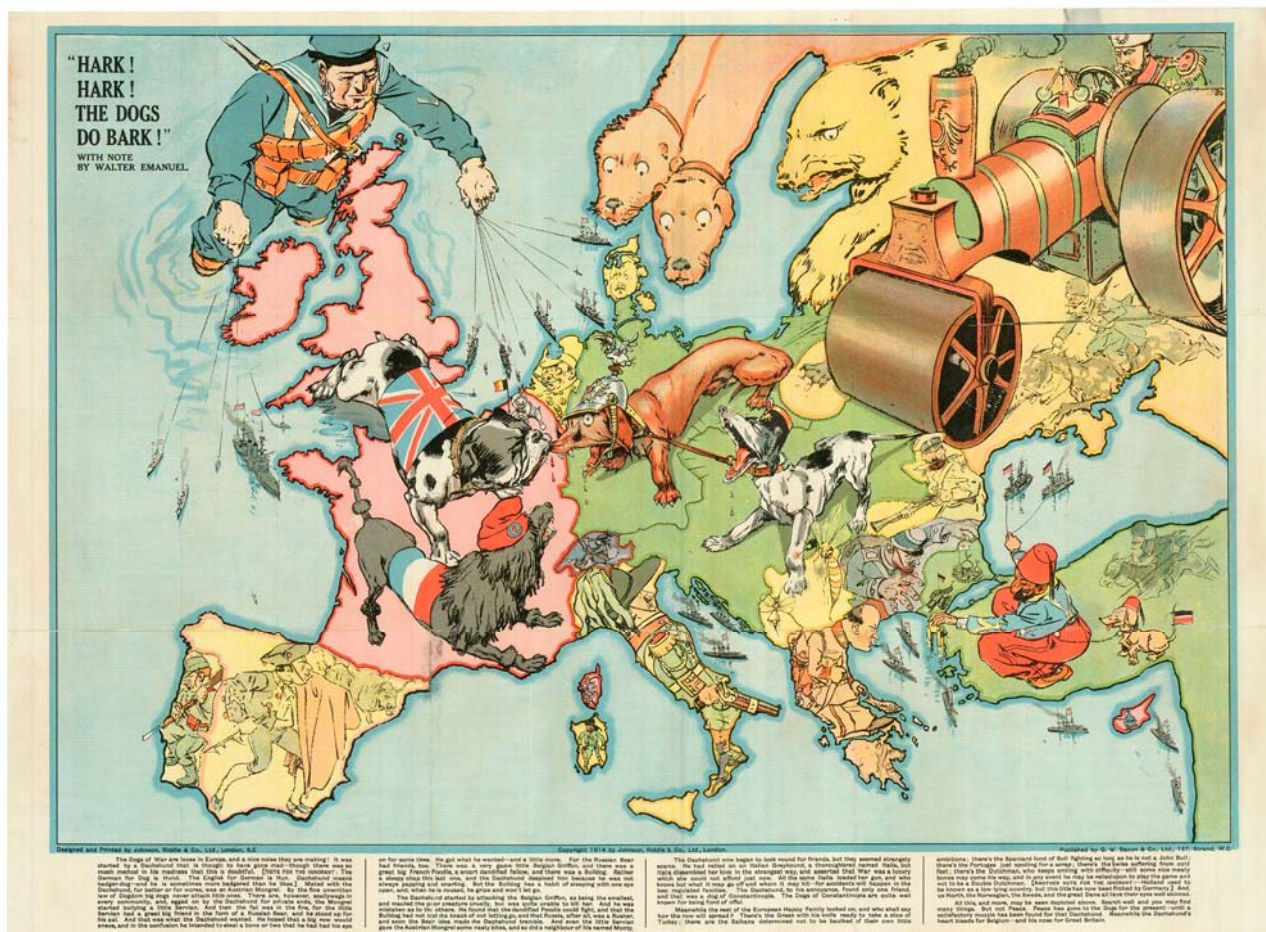
Panorama of the River Nile.

London: G.W. Bacon & Co., 1885. Chromolithographic map, sheet 780 x 575mm. Laid on archival linen. £1,750

A rare broadsheet map on the Nile, looking south from Abukir to Khartoum in Sudan, presented as a bird's-eye view. Three inset views show the progress of General Garnet Wolseley's forces up the Nile, on paddle steamer and camels.

During the Mahdi revolt of Muhammad Ahmad against Egypt, General Charles Gordon (1833-85) was sent to evacuate the Egyptian garrisons from Khartoum in Sudan with a well-equipped army, as depicted here. However local tribes unexpectedly joined the rebels and Gordon found himself under siege. Because of public regard for Gordon, a relief expedition was quickly mounted. Travelling up the Nile, it came under attack but managed to continue. Wolseley decided to split his troops, sending 2,400 men on camels on a shortcut through the desert, while the remaining 3,000 men struggled up the river, often having to drag their boats over rapids. The force arrived on the 28th January, 1885, to find Gordon and his garrison had been slaughtered only two days earlier.

Caricature map of Europe at the outbreak of the First World War



45 JOHNSON, RIDDLE & CO.

Hark! Hark! The Dogs Do Bark!. With Note By Walter Emanuel.

London: G.W. Bacon & Co., 1914. Chromolithograph. Sheet 555 x 750mm. Original folds.

£2,600

'The Dogs of War are loose in Europe, and a nice noise they are making! It was started by a Dachshund that is thought to have gone mad...'

The Great War depicted as a dogfight with the British bulldog, French poodle and Belgian Griffon on one side and the German dachshund and 'Austrian Mongrel' on the other. Elsewhere the canine theme is abandoned: Tsar Nicholas is depicted behind the wheel of a steamroller that is crushing the Austrian's tail.

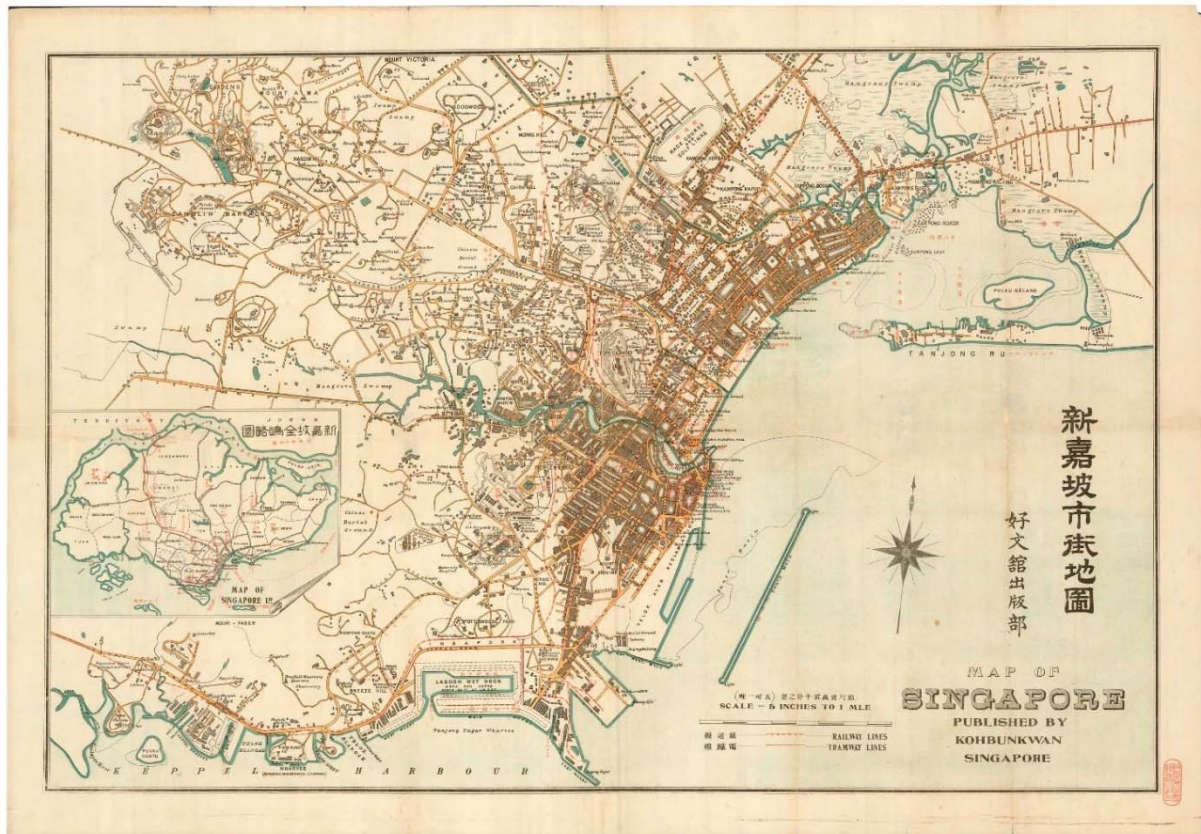
Walter Emanuel wrote several children's books with canine themes: his 'A Dog Day or The Angel in the House' (1902) and 'Dogs of War' (1906) were illustrated by Cecil Aldin.

BAYNTON-WILLIAMS: *Curious Map Book*, pp.206-7.

S/N 24602



A very rare map of Singapore



46 HAOENGUAN PUBLISHING DEPARTMENT.

[Chinese script - Street Map of Singapore] Map of Singapore.

Singapore: Kohbunkwan, c.1920. Colour lithographic map, sheet 540 x 790mm. With bookseller's stamp of Gifu Prefecture Books. Old folds reinforced.

£14,000

A plan of the developed south-east of the island of Singapore, on a scale of 5 inches to the mile, with names in Chinese and English. The information detailed includes named roads, public buildings, burial grounds, the racecourse, parks, hospitals and military installations.

It covers from the Botanic Gardens top left, clockwise to Newton Railway Station (closed 1932), the mangrove swamps around Kallang (future site of the city's first airport) and the Geylang River, Tanjong Rhu (before the extensive reclamation), Chinatown, the Keppel Wharfs and Keppel Gold Club in its original position. An inset shows the complete island.

This map is extremely rare: we have found no other example, and only one reference to Kohbunkwan, as a seller of books, magazines, newspapers and stationery on Middle Road (known to the Japanese community as Central Street) in the 1920 edition of *The South Sea Yearbook*.



The mapping appears to be based on Stanford's map of Singapore for local publishers Fraser and Neave, probably the 1913 edition, as neither shows the Telok Ayer Reclamation completed 1923.

A pictorial map of Beijing in the 1930s

47 DORN, Frank.

A Map and History of Peiping; formerly known as Peking; capital of provinces, principedoms and kingdoms since 1121 B.C.; in 1264 A.D. the capital of the Mongol Empire of Kublai Khan; made the capital of the Ming Empire through the Ming and Ching Dynasties; and now a city which will live long in the memory of man as one of the greatest the world has ever known.

Beijing: Peiyang Press, 1936. Colour-printed wood-engraving. Sheet 860 x 755mm. Backed on linen.

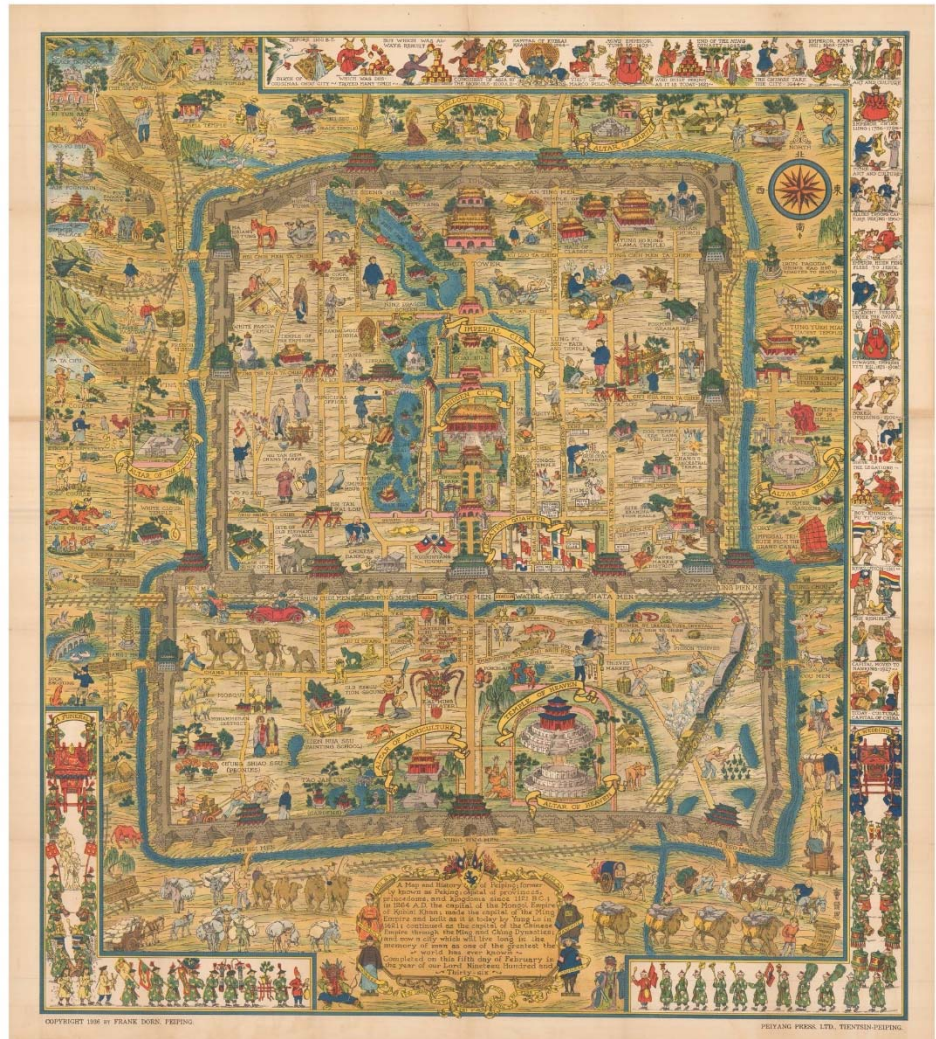
£3,000

A fascinating pictorial map of Beijing, drawn by an American officer who was a military attaché in China during the 1930s. It features vignettes of Chinese history from 1100 BC to 1927 as well as modern tourist attractions including golf and race courses. Hints to the political situation include the 'Kuomintang Headquarters'; and the German swastika and the Japanese 'Rising Sun' flags flying in the 'Legation Quarter', the year before the official start of the Second Sino-Japanese War in 1937.

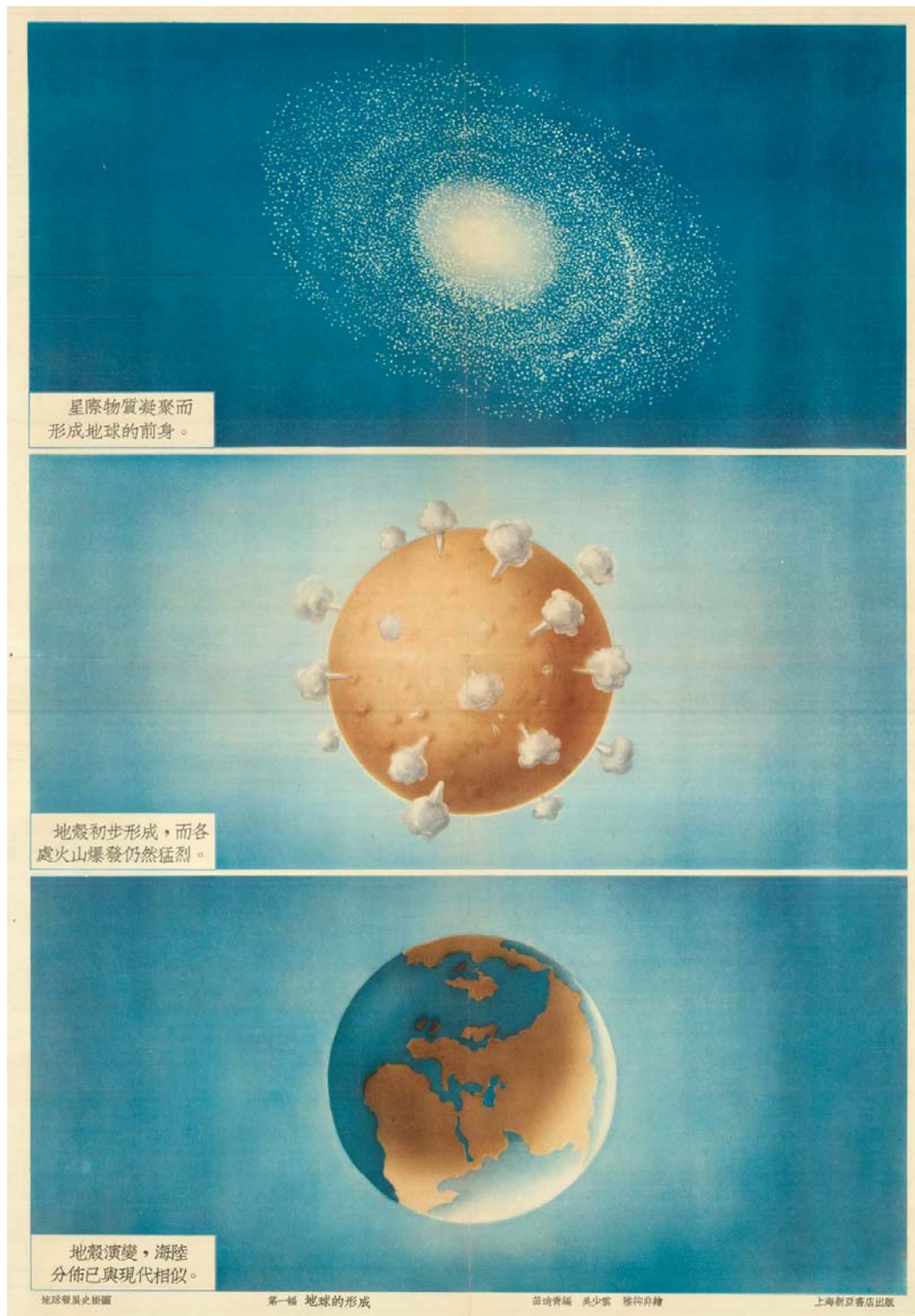
Frank Dorn (1901-81) was a graduate of West Point (where he picked up the life-long nickname of 'Pinky'), before being posted to Beijing in 1934 to help gather intelligence on Japanese aggression. He immersed himself in the language and culture of the city, researching the Forbidden City and collecting antiquities. When war with Japan broke out Dorn became chief-of-staff to Lt General Joseph Stilwell, with a rank of Colonel. At one point relations between the Americans and the leader of the Chinese Kuomintang, Chiang Kai-shek, were so bad that Dorn was ordered to prepare a plan to assassinate him. Although Dorn suggested giving Chiang a faulty parachute and sabotaging his plane, authorisation was never given.

After his retirement as Brigadier General in 1953 Dorn wrote a number of books including 'The Sino-Japanese War, 1937-41', 1974. BAGBY: *The Eagle-Dragon Alliance*, 1992.

S/N 24392



A Chinese chart of the early formation of the Earth



48 LU, Yifei.

[Chinese script title: Wall Chart of the History of the Earth's Development.]

Shanghai: Mu Xinya Bookstore, c.1960. Colour lithograph. Sheet 780 x 535mm. Original folds, pin holes in corners, label and stamps of 'the Institute of Geology, Academy of Sciences' on reverse. £1,400

A wall chart with three illustrations of the creation of the Earth: at the top is 'Interstellar matter condensed to form the precursor of the Earth'; in the centre 'The Earth's crust is formed but violent volcanic eruptions occur everywhere'; and at the bottom 'The evolution of the Earth's Crust and the distribution of land and sea similar to modern times'.

S/N 24542

Two superb 20" diameter tube station roundel

49 LONDON TRANSPORT.

Knightsbridge.

London, c.1940s. Miniature type station sign, bronze frame and red, blue and white enamel, backed with hardboard for hanging. 510 x 620mm In very good, ex-used condition. £3,900

A very fine example of the smaller-format station roundel of Knightsbridge underground station in London. These signs were mounted on facing walls, pillars and also by tunnel entrances. Complete with original one piece bronze frame.

A highly desirable London Transport collectible.

S/N 24630



50 LONDON TRANSPORT.

Bank.

London, c.1950. Miniature type station sign, bronze frame, red, blue and white enamelled steel, backed with hardboard for hanging. 505 x 610mm A few faint signs of age. £3,900

A very fine example of the smaller-format station 'silhouette' roundel of Bank underground station in London, introduced in 1950s. These signs were mounted on facing walls, pillars and also by tunnel entrances. Complete with the original bronze frame.

A highly desirable London Transport collectible.

S/N 24627



