A Map of the Great Roads from London to all parts of South Britain.
**CAMDEN, William **Britannia, sive florentissimorum regnorum Angliae, Scotiae, Hiberniae, et insularum adiacentium ex intima antiquitate chorographica descriptio.

_**London, George Bishop, 1607.**_

Quarto (345 by 223mm), engraved frontispiece, 57 engraved maps by William Kip and William Hole after John Norden, Christopher Saxton and George Owen, most double-page, all (including the frontispiece) with fine original hand-colour, 8 full-page woodcut illustrations of coins, other woodcut illustrations, ornaments and initials, all hand-coloured, some minor waterstaining to a few leaves, frontispiece soiled at margins, a few maps, browned at edges, map of Derby with repaired marginal tears, Anglesey with blank piece torn from margin, Hibernia slightly soiled in margin, contemporary calf gilt, covers with double panel enclosing gilt armorial, gilt spine and board edges, covers rubbed and chipped with losses.

A fine example of the first edition of William Camden’s ‘Britannia’ to be published with a set of county maps.

William Camden (1551-1623) was an English antiquarian, topographer, and historian. He began work on his ‘Britannia’ in 1577, after receiving a great deal of encouragement from many of the leading cartographers of the day, most notably Abraham Ortelius. The book would take him nine years, with the first edition appearing in 1586. The work, published originally in Latin, is a county-by-county description of the British Isles, detailing the country’s landscape, geography, antiquarianism, and history. It was to prove hugely popular, with six editions being published in the first 20 years. During his lifetime Camden continued to revise and expand the text with each new edition. He drew upon unpublished text by the likes of William Lambarde, and travelled extensively throughout Britain collecting first hand information, even taking the time to learn Welsh and Old English.

In 1607, this, the sixth edition of the Britannia was published, which included a set of 57 engraved maps. The maps, which bear no roads, were based upon surveys by the leading Elizabethan cartographers John Norden, Christopher Saxton, and George Owen; and were engraved by William Kip and William Hole - who was also responsible for the striking frontispiece. The general maps of England, Scotland and Ireland were derived from the Mercator atlas of 1595. The maps would be reprinted in the English editions of the Britannia, 1610 and 1637.
The maps in the present example all bear fine original full wash colour. The colouring was presumably done for the book’s first owner, Sir John Rivers, whose crest of a bull decorates the binding. He was the son of Sir George Rivers, and grandson of Sir John Rivers, Lord Mayor of London (see Davenport p. 324). Sir John Bankes, who presumably received the book from Rivers, was wealthy enough to purchase Corfe Castle in 1635, having been made attorney general a year earlier. His wife, the former Mary Hawtrey, famously defended the castle during the English Civil War.

Provenance:
Sir John Rivers (c.1579 - c.1651) crest to binding; Sir John Bankes (1589-1644) signature on title; Henry Bankes of Lincoln’s Inn, inscription on front free endpaper, thence by descent through the Bankes family; Richard Henry Wingfield Digby of Sherborne, Dorset, his ownership inscription dated 2 January 1857 and subsequently 1864, with note recording: “This book was bought by me from Mr. Shipp Bookseller Blandford who took it in exchange for new books from the late L.G. Bankes of Kingston Lacey... has on the title page the autograph of Sir John Bankes... Justice temp. Charles I & husband of Lady Bankes who so nobly defended Corfe Castle for that unfortunate prince”.

Brunet I, 1510; Chubb XVIII; Lowndes p. 356; Skelton 5; STC 4508.
£24,000.00
2. The First Atlas of the Entire British Isles

CAMDEN, William and Pieter van den KEERE Guilielmi Camdeni Viri Clarissimi Britanniae sive Florentissimorum Regnorum Angliae, Scotiae, Hiberniae, & Insularum adjacentium...
Amsterdam, Willem Blaeu, 1617.
Quarto (150 by 100mm), title, 46 engraved maps (of which the general map of England and Wales, and the map of Yorkshire are folding), library stamp to title, contemporary vellum over boards, title in manuscript to spine.

A fine example of the miniature Latin edition of Camden's Britannia.

The maps that accompany this work were engraved by the leading Dutch engraver Pieter van den Keere. The maps were originally commissioned by the Amsterdam publisher Cornelis Claesz in around 1599, who had intended to produce a miniature atlas of the British Isles as a companion piece to his successful miniature world atlas the Caert-Thresoor. However, the pocket atlas of the British Isles was never completed, probably due to the progress of John Speed's Theatre of the Empire of Great Britaine. No title was engraved and no text printed. The 44 maps were subsequently sold by Claesz in 1609 for 10 stuivers.

The plates would not appear in a fully published work until Willem Blaeu, in 1617, published the present work. For his miniature Camden, Blaeu has added two folding maps, one of England and Wales, and the other of Yorkshire. He also added Latin text to the verso of the maps. Forty of the plates would later be used by George Humble for his miniature atlas of England, Wales, and Ireland, who had the plates reworked, titles changed into English, and plate numbers added.
Skelton 12; Van der Krogt III:B 373:02.
£3,000.00
3. SIMMONS, Matthew and Thomas JENNER A Book of the Names of all the Parishes, Market Towns, Villages, Hamlets, and smallest Places in England and Wales.

London, Printed by M.S. for Thomas Jenner, at the South-entrance of the Royal Exchange, 1657.

First edition. 4to (180 by 135mm), title, folding table of roads from shire towns to London, 40 engraved county mileage tables with thumbnail maps set with the text (three of which are folding), minor tears to folding plates skilfully repaired, eighteenth century half calf over brown marbled paper boards, marbled paper lacking on lower board, and coming away from upper board, rubbed.

First Edition of this rare work.

The work first appeared in 1635 under the title 'A Direction for the English Traviller', published by Matthew Simmons, and contained a set of thumbnail maps of the counties. The maps were engraved by Jacob van Langeren, with each plate containing a map and distance table for the respective county. In 1643 Thomas Jenner published a reworked version of the atlas, in which the maps were re-engraved and enlarged, and three new maps added (those of England, Wales, and Yorkshire). In 1649 he added a descriptive text and published it as 'A Booke of the Names of all the Hundreds' of which only one complete example is known. In 1657 he published the present work with a new title. Chubb XLIX, Skelton 62.

£1,500.00
4. Roger Rea edition of Speed miniature Theatre and Prospect

SPEED, John England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland described and Abridged... [together with] A Prospect of the Most Famous Parts of the World...

London, Roger Rea, 1666 and 1668.

Small oblong quarto (155 by 100mm), engraved title, 63 engraved maps (of which two are folding); [bound with] title, and 20 engraved maps, wear to folds of folding maps, loss to low margin of the Theatre's title, map of Scotland trimmed to lower neatline, full calf, spine in six compartments separated by raised bands.

Roger Rea edition of Speed miniature Theatre and Prospect.

Although the Theatre is usually attributed to Speed, 40 of the maps are re-issues of a series engraved by Pieter van den Keere and first published c.1605, pre-dating Speed's folio atlas to qualify as the earliest atlas of the British Isles. After being used in an edition of Camden's 'Britania' published by Willem Blaeu in 1617, 40 of the original 44 plates were bought by George Humble, the son of one of the original publishers of Speed's 'Theatre'. He had the plates reworked, replacing the original Latin titles with English, and adding plate numbers. Dutch engravers were still needed; the engraver who added the title 'Part of Scotland it is called of the inhabitance Stranauerne with his borderers' probably wasn't familiar with written English. Humble had 23 new maps engraved, placing the maps in the same order as the folio 'Theatre'.

The Prospect was first published in 1646. Although Speed's name does not appear on the title-page, or on any of the maps, this miniature atlas was most frequently issued bound with the miniature edition of the Theatre (as the case with the present example) and so is often attributed to him. Once again, the printing plates for the atlas were engraved in Amsterdam, by Pieter van den Keere, Jodocus Hondius' brother-in-law. Van den Keere had a long and distinguished career as an engraver. Indeed, the World map, in the miniature edition, may be his last dated engraving. The maps are simple reductions of the folio maps, but with the side panels omitted, under constraint of size. The accompanying text is also taken from the folio editions.

The title in the present atlas has been reworked from the 1666 edition, and the maps have been retouched. All the cracked plates except that of Devon have been repaired. The Roger Rea editions of Speed atlases are rare due to a great deal of his stock being consumed in the Great Fire of 1666.

Skelton 86; Shirley T.KEE-11; not in Chubb
£7,500.00
5. **The first English world atlas - a spectacular example: red-ruled and with fine period colour.**

**SPEED, John** *The Theatre of the Empire of Great Britaine.* Presenting An Exact Geography of the Kingdomes of England, Scotland, and Ireland and the Isles adjoyning with the Shires Hundreds Citys and the Shire townes within the Kingdome of England devided and described As also A Prospect of the most famous Parts of the World by John Speed With many Additions never before Extant. *London, Printed for Thomas Bassett and Richard Chiswell 1676.*

Folio atlas, two works, comprising five parts in one volume (450 by 320mm), incorporating 96 double-page engraved maps; the first work: four parts in one volume, royal achievement of Charles II, engraved title, printed title, dedications and licence, and 11pp. preliminaries, and 68 double-page engraved maps; the second work: printed title incorporating contents leaf and 28 double-page engraved maps, red-ruled throughout, with the engraved title in full period colour and each map in outline period colour, contemporary calf, re-backed.

Collation: The first work: [2]; A–Eeee2 (signatures E1r – Eeee2v are paginated 1–146), the pages bearing maps are not numbered or allowed for in the numeration, Ffff–Hhhh2 (index). The second work: [1]; A–Ex2, (paginated 1–56, the pages bearing maps are not numbered or allowed for in the numeration).

The first world atlas published by an Englishman in England. This edition with the full complement of maps of the Americas.

This example of the atlas has the distinction of having the preliminary engraved title, and the dedicatory page (to Charles II) in spectacular full period colour, and with each map in period outline colour. In addition, the work has been red-ruled throughout, with a double border in red ink applied around each map or page of text. This technique was peculiar to seventeenth century England, where it was considered a luxurious touch that enhanced the beauty and value of the object. In 1663, Samuel Pepys recorded in his diary that he had just “ruled with red ink my English Mare Clausium which … makes it now very handsome.” Examples of the atlas with period colour and red-ruling are very uncommon and highly desirable.

The ‘Theatre of Great Britaine’ (first published in 1611–1612) dominated the seventeenth-century English map market, going through many reprints and editions. In 1627, Speed’s publisher added a foreign supplement, the first of its kind to be published in England. For this final 1676 edition of the ‘Prospect’, the publisher added a further eight mapsheets. These included four of the Americas, engraved by Francis Lamb (namely New England & New York, Carolina & Florida, Virginia & Maryland, and Jamaica & Barbados), three further foreign maps (of the East Indies, Russia, and the Holy Land), and a map of the ‘Invasions of England and Ireland’.

Wing S4886; Skelton 92; Chubb xvi; Sabin 89228.

£110,000.00
6. MORDEN, Robert The New Description of the State of England...
Quarto (190 by 120mm), title, 54 double-page engraved maps, English speckled panelled calf, spine in compartments gilt, rubbed.

First edition of Morden’s miniature atlas of England and Wales.

The authorship of the text is unknown. The maps, although apparently reduced versions of those by Morden in Gibson’s 1615 edition of Camden’s Britannia, may have been drawn and engraved before 1693. Apart from the maps of the Welsh counties, which are ungraduated, the county maps have a marginal graduation in degrees and minute, and longitude at foot, and minutes of time from London at the top. The maps are upon a scale of approximately 60 miles to the degree. Skelton 123.
£2,500.00
CAMDEN, William Camden's Britannia Abridged; with Improvements and Continuations, to the Present Time...
2 vols. quarto (190 by 115mm), title, 60 engraved folding maps, fine original outline hand-colour, original tanned calf boards, rebacked.

A fine example of the reduced version of Camden's Britannia with maps by John Seller.

The reasons for this work's publication are outlined in the preface: Gibson's folio edition of the Britannia (published in 1695) "being a very large Volume, and, upon account of its Maps and other Sculptures, unavoidably high in its price, it was thought it might be of Public Use, to Publish an Abridgment... To this purpose... we have Translated the admirable Epitome of Regner Vitellius". This would be the edition published at Amsterdam in 1617. The maps themselves were first published by Seller in his 'Anglia Contracta' of c.1694, and reprinted in The History of England, 1696. Seller is also mentioned in the preface: "The maps are taken from the Plates of the late Ingenious Mr Seller, Hydrographer to King Charles II. Chose him to Survey the several Counties...; after which Survey, these Plates where done by him with the greatest Care and Exactness"

William Camden (1551-1623) was an English antiquarian, topographer, and historian. He began work on his 'Britannia' in 1577, after receiving a great deal of encouragement from many of the leading cartographers of the day, most notably Abraham Ortelius. The book would take him nine years, with the first edition appearing in 1586. The work, published originally in Latin, is a county-by-county description of the British Isles, detailing the country's landscape, geography, antiquarianism, and history. It was to prove hugely popular, with six editions being published in the first 20 years. During his lifetime Camden continued to revise and expand the text with each new edition. He drew upon unpublished text by the likes of William Lambard, and travelled extensively throughout Britain collecting first hand information, even taking the time to learn Welsh and Old English. Skelton 122.
£3,500.00
8. **Taylor’s English County Atlas**

**BLOME, Richard** England Exactly Described Or a Guide to Travellers...
*London, Printed Coloured and Sold by Thomas Taylor at ye Golden Lyon, [1717].*
Quarto (235 by 160mm), double-page title, and 41 double-page engraved maps, all with fine original hand-colour in outline, original English panelled calf, rubbed.

First edition of Taylor’s attractive atlas of the English Counties.

Of the 41 maps that make up the atlas, the general maps of England; Scotland; and Rutland are new; with the other 38 county maps after Richard Blome, who issued them in his ‘Cosmography’ of 1693. Taylor has added place names in the space formerly occupied by the dedications on the maps of Bedfordshire, Cheshire, Cumberland-Westmorland, Derbyshire, Dorset, Lancashire, Leicestershire, Monmouthshire, Nottinghamshire, Warwickshire and Worcestershire. The engraving work being carried out most probably by Henry Hulsbergh, whom is known to have done work for Taylor at the time.

The history of the plates between 1693 and 1715 is unknown. Blome died in 1705 but it is unlikely that Taylor acquired the plates at this time, since it would imply that he waited some 10 years to publish the atlas. As we known Taylor started in business in 1711 it is much more likely that he came into possession of the plates shortly before the first appearance of the atlas in 1715.

Chubb XXXVI; Hodson 139.

£4,500.00
9. Bowen’s reduction of Ogilby’s Britannia

OWEN, John and Emanuel BOWEN Britannia Depicta or Ogilby Improv’d...
Quarto (210 by 140mm), engraved title, 4p. table and 137 unsigned leaves bearing engraved plates number 1 to 273, printed on recto and verso, original English panelled calf, spine rebacked to style.

First edition, first issue of this of this highly popular reduced version of John Ogilby’s 1675 road atlas; Bowen’s address given as “next ye King of Spain”, plate 128 misnumbered 121, and plates 74 and 75 transposed. Bowles decided to go one better than Thomas Gardner and John Senex, who were planning reduced size re-issues of Ogilby, by augmenting the work with 54 county maps and “a multitude of historical, topographical and statistical information” (Hodson) by the antiquarian John Owen, the whole engraved onto 273 strip-maps by Emanuel Bowen. Bowles puffed the work extravagantly claiming, that “One leaf of this, contains more Observations than any whole book of this Nature yet publish’d”, and seems to have stirred up “a great demand as there were four editions issued from 1720 to 1724” (Chubb). How practical this was as a road-book is questionable, the lay-out is rather cluttered with three or four road strips per page, together with the county maps, armorials, and minisculely engraved cursive text, however, it is certainly lively, and undoubtedly would have possessed considerable novelty on publication. Ogilby’s survey itself was the first of the roads of England and Wales, “and [he] is probably best known on this account. Sir H.G. Fordham. says [the survey] ‘is of particular and historical importance, as it displaced the old British mile of 2,428 yards, and substituted it for the statute mile of 1,760 yards, thus effecting a revolution in customary measurements” (Chubb, p. 444).
Chubb CXLVII; Hodson 149.
£1,500.00

MOLL, Herman A Set of Fifty New and Correct Maps of England and Wales.
London, Herman Moll, Thomas Bowles and John Bowles, 1724.
4to (225 by 178mm), double-page title, and 50 engraved general, regional and county maps, in fine
contemporary outline colour, contemporary calf, re-backed preserving original spine, rubbed.

It is believed that Herman Moll emigrated from Holland in the late 1680s and soon established
himself as a geographer and engraver of note. Subsequently he made a move into publishing. The
‘Daily Journal’ of 31st July 1724 announced that ‘this day is publish’d in folio 'A New Description
of England and Wales”. It contained 50 maps complete with descriptive text. It is considered his
finest English work being noted for its depiction’s of antiquities along the margins of each map.
Also in 1724, Moll published the present work, although it is believed to have been issued later than
the ‘New Description’. The earliest issue of both works contain the maps without plate numbers. It
was when the second work was issued, without text, that the need for numbers to aid binding, was
created as here. The title describes how all the maps named in the index are present “expect two,
composed and done by Herman Moll”. These two are Stukeley’s map of Britannia and the map of
Denbigh and Flint, both present here.

Hodson I 174; Chubb CLX.

£3,500.00
BADESLADE, Thomas [and] TOMS, William Henry Chorographia Britanniae, or a Set of Maps of all the Counties in England and Wales: to which is prefix'd the following general maps, viz. [London], Printed for and Sold by W.H. Toms, Engraver in Union Court, near Hatton Garden, Holborn, 1742. 4to, first edition atlas (250 by 270mm), title, forty-six engraved maps, (of which 42 are county maps), all with fine original full-wash colour, five engraved tables, original calf, gilt fillet border, spine in six compartments gilt.

Fine example of Badeslade’s ‘Chorographia Britanniae’.

Badesdale’s fine county atlas of England and Wales. The atlas contains forty-two engraved maps of the counties, and four of England and Wales, together with the five engraved tables detailing high roads, cross roads, and principal towns.

“The atlas was perhaps one of the two or three of the best-selling county atlases to be published before Cary’s New and Correct English Atlas appeared in 1787. It was the first eighteenth-century county atlas to be truly pocket size (when the sheets were folded and bound on guards), and like its road-book equivalent, Britannia depicta, it immediately found a substantial and hitherto unexploited market” (Hudson)

The atlas is dedicated to the Prince of Wales (1707-1751) the eldest son of George II and father of George III, as well as the great-grandfather of Queen Victoria.

Chubb CLXX, Hodson 188.

£4,000.00
12. DODSLEY, Robert and John COWLEY The Geography of England: done in the Manner of Gordon's Geographical Grammar...
London, Printed for R. Dodsley, at Tully's Head in Pall Mall, 1744.
8vo (205 by 130mm), 271pp., 55 (of 56) engraved folding maps (lacks road map of England),
contemporary full calf, fillet borders, spine in six compartments, separated by raised bands, rubbed.

A few of the maps for this atlas were first published by Dodsley in his periodical 'The Publick Register; or, the Weekly Magazine. However, the magazine struggled to survive under the laws of the day. Stamp duty was required on all newspapers but interpretations of the law varied between 1733 and 1743. Dodsley argued that by reporting it weekly it was not news. The authorities were not convinced and, eventually, Dodsley lost the battle; the magazine market was eventually dominated by Edward Cave's 'Gentleman's Magazine'. However, before the publication closed Dodsley introduced a series of six topographical descriptions accompanied by maps.

Even though the magazine had folded, it would appear that Dodsley had gathered sufficient cartographic information to advertise the publication of the 'Geography of England', in November of 1743. The maps themselves are attractive and show rivers, roads, county boundaries, cities, boroughs, market towns, and castles. As well as the maps of the English and Welsh counties, there is a general map of England and Wales, a plan of London, and a chart of the English Channel.
Chubb CLXXXI; Hodson 194.
£1,600.00
RODQUE, John  The Small British Atlas Being a New Set of Maps of all the Counties of England and Wales: To which is added A General Map...

London, Published according to Act of Parliament, By John Rocque, Chorographer to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, near Old round Court in the Strand, 1753.

Quarto (190 by 120mm), title in English and French, folding map of England and Wales, general map of England and Wales divided into counties, and 52 double-page maps of the English and Welsh counties, quarter calf; blue paper over boards, rubbed.

A fine example of Rocque’s small county atlas.

Thirty-two of the maps for the atlas were originally published in Thomas Read’s ‘The English Traveller’ (1746). It would appear that Rocque acquired Read’s plates at some point after 1750. Rocque had lost his shop at the ‘North end of Whitehall’, and a great deal of his stock to fire on the 7th November 1750, and was therefore in desperate need for some new stock. Rocque added a further twenty maps, all of which he had engraved in a similar style. The maps themselves bear a striking similarity to Herman Moll’s work, even down to the style of the lettering. A few of the maps have small vignettes; on the map of Oxford, for example, there is a profile of Blenheim Palace, whilst a guillotine is depicted on the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Chubb CCVII; Hodson 199.

£1,800.00
14. **Gibson’s Diminutive County Atlas**

*London, Printed for J Newbery at the Bible and Sun in St. Pauls Church Yard, [1759].*  
8vo, (135 by 85mm), title, 53 engraved maps, original fill speckled calf, gilt fillet borders, spine in 5 compartments separated by raised bands, rubbed.

The atlas consists of a general map of England & Wales, and 52 maps of the English counties. Each county map bears lines of longitude and latitude, with a brief description of the county below.

The publisher John Newbery is well known as the first bookseller “to make the issue of books specially intended for children an important part of publishing” (Hodson). It is probable that the present atlas was part of Newbery’s juvenile library series, although as Hodson notes at the price of, “4s the book was more expensive than his usual stock”. However, it would appear that the cost did not discourage buyers as it was still being advertised at the same price some 18 years later, when it appeared in a list published by Thomas Carman and Francis Newbery.

Chubb CCXIII; B.L. Maps C.24.a.22; Hodson 219.  
£1,600.00
15. In preparation of an invasion: rare French edition of Greenville Collins' Pilot in full red morocco


Folio (500 by 350mm), letterpress title and contents list, and nineteen double-page engraved charts, full red morocco, gilt fillet border, coat-of-arms of Cesar Henri, Comte de La Luzerne, spine in seven compartments separated by raised bands, lavishly gilt, title lettered in gilt to spine.

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

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

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

In a note at the foot of the title-page, the reasons are given for the publication of the atlas:
“Note. The Great Britain Coasting Pilot, by Greenville Collins is a work much sought by esteemed Navigators: this is why the Ministry has decided to copy a great deal of the work, in order to make it available for the use of the Officers of the Navy.”
The note concludes with a word about the text:
“As regards the English text that accompanies the charts, it has been translated by M. Bellin, Hydrographer to the Navy, and published in 1757 in Paris, under the title *Essai Geographique sur les Isles Britanniques*; available in one volume quarto or two volumes duodecimo.”

The real reason behind the publication, however, was almost certainly to assist with France’s planned invasion of Great Britain during the Seven Years War. The invasion was conceived by the Duc de Choiseul, who became French foreign minister in December 1758 and effectively served as Prime Minister during the period of the mooted invasion. He wanted to launch a bold initiative that would knock Britain out of the war with one stroke. He perceived that Britain’s strength was its naval power and thought that if a large French force managed to cross the channel without being intercepted, it could triumph over the relatively weak British land forces. Choiseul initially ignored perceived wisdom that any invasion would have to involve French warships, and believed that a massive fleet of flat-bottomed transport craft would carry an army of 100,000 troops across the channel where they would be landed on the coast of southern England. This, perhaps, explains why the atlas only covers the relevant southern portion of the British coastline. The Duc de Choiseul’s plan received official approval in 1759, but was abandoned shortly after following naval defeats at the Battle of Lagos and the Battle of Quiberon Bay.

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

Provenance:
Coats-of-arms of Cesar Henri Comte de la Luzerne, (1737-1799), who served as Secretary of State for the French Navy from 1787 to 1790.

£15,000.00
16. Kitchin’s strip road atlas of England and Wales

KITCHIN, Thomas Kitchin’s Post-Chaise Companion, though England and Wales; containing All the Ancient and New Roads...
Oblong 4to (200 by 250mm), title, 103 engraved road strip maps, printed on recto and verso, later panelled calf, rubbed.

First edition of this early English road atlas.

The scroll-form strip maps show the highways and major roads. A great deal of information is included on the maps including mileages, local details, directions, with cross-references to tables. The maps were first published by John Senex in 1719, for the new work Kitchin has reworked the plates adding new information.
Chubb CXLI
£1,200.00
17. KITCHIN, Thomas & Thomas Jefferys Small English Atlas, Being a New and Accurate Sett of Maps of All the Counties of England and Wales. London, Robert Sayer and John Bennett, No. 53 Fleet Street, [c.1775]. Third edition. Quarto (190 by 240mm), title, preface, and 50 engraved maps, later quarter calf over brown cloth boards, spine in six compartments separated by raised bands. This small and attractive atlas was first published in 13 weekly parts by a consortium of nine publishers, commencing in November 1748. No example of this version survives and it would appear that Kitchin and Jefferys took over the project at an early date.

The present atlas is a fine example of the third edition, published around 1775. The title page does not bear a date, however, the imprint shows us that it must have been issued sometime after 1774 when Robert Sayer was joined in partnership by John Bennett. It was most probably this edition that was advertised in the Sayer and Bennett catalogue of 1775, priced 7s. 6d. Robert Sayer had acquired Thomas Jefferys share following either his bankruptcy in 1766, or upon his death in 1771.

The plates for this edition the plates have been separated, so that each map, and the title and preface are on a separate plate. On the maps the text below has been re-engraved; the title now commences “This County...”, and borders of hundreds, wapentakes, and canals have been added. Not in Chubb but c.f. Chubb CXCII for 1749 edition; Hodson 211. £2,200.00
18. BOWEN, Emanuel and Thomas Bowles’s New Medium English Atlas; or a Complete Set of Maps of the Counties of England and Wales...

London, Printed for the Proprietor Carington Bowles, at his Map and Print Warehouse; No.69, in St. Paul’s Church Yard, 1785.

4to (260 by 210mm), title, 44 double-page engraved maps, all with fine original full wash colour, original full speckled calf boards, rubbed, rebacked, title lettered in gilt to spine.

The plates for this atlas were first published by Thomas Kitchin in his Atlas Anglicanus of 1767-1768, with the maps engraved by Emanuel and Thomas Bowen. The atlas went through one further edition before the plates were acquired by Carington Bowles in around 1784. The following year Bowles published the present work, with a new typographic title, and with the maps heavily revised. The title in the ornamental cartouche has been erased and been replaced by new wording and a simple circular frame; Kitchin’s imprint on all the maps has been erased, as have almost all the distances between towns, being replaced by distances from London to the main town; keys and symbols have been amended, as has some of the explanatory text. Lastly, all the maps bear plate numbers and bound in alphabetical order.

The maps are coloured by hundreds, and show towns, number of members of parliament, rectories, vicarages, and curacies, churches and chapels in ruins, post stages, charity schools, religious houses, water mills, towns’ distance from London, and market days; numerous legends give information on the county, and its principal towns and cities.

It is unknown why Bowles went to such great lengths to refurbish the plates, however, one explanation would be that the major competition within this sector of the atlas market was Ellis’s English Atlas, which Bowles owned part of with Robert Sayer; thus it was natural for Bowles to overhaul, and seek to promote the sale of an atlas obtainable only from himself.

Chubb CCIV; Hodson 256.

£4,000.00
19. **AIKIN, John** *England Delineated* or, a Geographical Description of Every County in England and Wales...

*London, Printed for J. Johnson, St. Pauls Church-Yard, 1795.*

4to. (200 by 130mm), 396 [4, Index] pp., folding map of England and Wales, bound before title, and 42 engraved maps of the English counties and Wales, tanned calf boards, rebacked, red morocco label lettered in gilt to spine.

This pocket atlas contains 43 maps, consisting of England, North and South Wales, and forty English counties. The county maps are in outline and depict towns and rivers, with the counties adjacent marked.

Chubb CCLXXXVII

£300.00
20. **Luffman’s Rare Pocket Atlas of England and Wales**

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


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

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

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

Ex Libris of Marshall Laird.

Chubb CCCIX.

£5,000.00
London, Printed for Richard Philips, 1808
4to (210 by 135mm), title, contents, and 46 engraved maps, fine original hand-colour, red half-calf
over original brown paper boards, rebacked and recornered.

Attractive early nineteenth century atlas of the British Isles with fine original hand-colour.

The atlas consists of a general map of the British Isles, 40 maps of the English counties, a map
of Wales, maps of the north and south of both Scotland and Ireland. Each county is coloured
by hundreds, and shows cities, county towns, market towns, boroughs with number of members
returned, roads, rivers, canals, railways, and county and hundred boundaries; tables list the number
of market towns, parishes, inhabited houses, inhabitants, acreage - arable and pasture, and number of
M.P.s.
Chubb CCCXXVII
£500.00
22. WALLIS, James New Pocket Edition of the English Counties or Travellers Companion...
London, J. Wallis, [c.1814].
Second edition. 8vo (105 by 145mm), title, and 44 engraved maps (map of Yorkshire double-page and Isle of Wight a small plate), all with fine original full wash colour, green half-calf over green paper boards, title to green morocco label on upper cover, lettered in gilt, rebacked and recornered.

This attractive miniature atlas consists of a general map of England and Wales, and 40 maps of the English counties, together with maps of north and south Wales, and a map of the Isle of Wight. Although small, the maps show a great deal of information, including cities, market towns, towns, villages, gentlemen's seats, parks, canals, rivers, roads, distances from London, and number of M.P.s. The atlas was first published by James Wallis in 1812, the present atlas is an example of the second edition, where plate numbers have been added to the county maps.

Chubb CCCXLIV.
£400.00
23. CARY, John Traveller’s Companion, or, a Delineation of the Turnpike Roads of England and Wales... [bound with] Cary’s New Itinerary: or an Accurate Delineation of the Great Roads...
Small 4to (115 by 180mm), two works in one volume, title, 43 engraved maps (map of Yorkshire folding), original outline hand-colour [bound with] Seventh edition, title, folding map of the British Isles, three advertisement leaves, contents, 20 leaves of index, 123pp, distance tables, one leaf index of rivers, 6 leaves listing cross roads, 26 leaf “Coaching Directory”, and six folding maps, 950pp. “Itinerary”, table of postage rates, and two advertisement leaves at end, all with fine original hand-colour, map of England tightly bound with tear, contemporary tree calf, re-backed preserving original spine.
This is the smallest of the three county atlases produced by John Cary, and was described by him as being an abridgement of the ‘New and Correct Atlas’ of 1787. According to Chubb this is the seventh edition of the atlas, here bound together with the seventh edition of Cary’s Itinerary.
Bookplate of E.P. John Westby Esq.
Chubb CCCLV
£800.00
24. “Map that Changed the World” - The first large scale, detailed scientific geological map of any country

SMITH, William A Delineation of the Strata of England and Wales, with Part of Scotland; exhibiting the Colleries and Mines, the Marshes and Fen Lands originally overflowed by the Sea, and the Varieties of Soil according to the Variations in the Substrata, Illustrated by the most descriptive Names.


Folio (560 by 370mm) first edition, signed and numbered by the author to the lower right corner of sheet VI, third issue (the “a” series), key map, and large engraved map on fifteen sheets, fine original hand-colour, original half calf over marbled paper boards, rebacked and recornered, original calf label lettered in gilt to upper board, spine lettered in gilt.

The first large scale, detailed scientific geological map of any country. “A major cartographic and scientific achievement” (DSB). Smith’s triumph in executing this, his subsequent fall and then final recognition is the stuff of bestsellers, and this has proved to have been the case in recent years. Indeed, Simon Winchester’s book ‘The Map that Changed the World’ neatly summarises Smith’s trials as follows: “...he was imprisoned for debt, turned out of his home, his work was plagiarised, his wife went insane and the scientific establishment shunned him. However, Smith’s overwhelming contribution to the science of geology was his recognition (as early as 1796 - Challinor p. 96) “that each stratum is also possessed of properties peculiar to itself, has the same exterior characters and chemical properties, and the same extraneous or organised fossils throughout its course.” It was this theory that enabled Smith to accurately predict, and therefore map, the varying geological outcrops through the country. Indeed, the accuracy of his great map is quite outstanding and modern versions have only relatively minor modifications. Although the connection between strata and their fossils was noted by Steno in De Solido, 1669, as providing a means of dating, it was Smith’s original thinking and development of the mechanisms of superposition that placed palaeontology as a fundamental part of geology and enabled the “theory of deep time” to gain credence.
The publication history of the map is well documented by Joan M. Eyles in “William Smith (1769-1839): A bibliography of his published writings, maps, and geological sections, printed and lithographed” in Journal of the Society for the Bibliography of Natural History, vol. 5, 1968-71, pp. 86-109. In her work Eyles has identified five states of the of the Smith map: an early unnumbered state (known in only a few copies); a series numbered 1-100, which Smith signed between 2nd November and 17th December 1815; a series numbered a1-100 (the present example is of this series), signed between 17th December 1815 and 23th January 1816; a series numbered b1-100, signed after 23rd January 1816; and an unnumbered series probably issued in 1823 or later (water marks are dated 1823).

The present copy has been signed and numbered by the author in ink on the lower right corner of the sheet VI “Wm: Smith - a77”, and is additionally numbered by him in ink “a77” on the lower left margin of the title sheet.

“The map was supplied either in sheets (usually bound as an atlas - as in the present example), or mounted on canvas and rollers, or fitted in a case for travelling” (Eyles). Eyles suggests that a possible 400 copies of the map were contemplated, but it is most probable that due to the economic situation in 1815, sales were small and probably no more than 100 copies were produced. This is reflected in library holdings, with OCLC only recording 8 copies; RLIN duplicates Yale & Linda Hall and adds another 3 (Cornell, Brown, Stanford); KVK adds Staatsbib. Berlin & Zurich.

The British Library online catalogue suggests that they only have the accompanying Memoir text (lacking here).

Scale: 5 miles to one inch.


£95,000.00
DEPPING, George Bernhard L'Angleterre. ou description historique et topographique du Royaume Uni de la Grande-Bretagne
Brussels, 1828.
Third edition. Six parts bound in three volumes, 8vo (155 by 110mm), 75 maps and views, original outline hand-colour, views stipple engraving with aquatint, slight damp staining to outer margins, contemporary quarter calf over brown marbled paper boards, spine gilt, red morocco label lettered in gilt.

An attractive work on the history and topography of England. The work contains 75 maps and views. The views are stipple engraved with aquatint. The maps are by Aristide Michel Perrot and engraved by Mme Migneret. Each map is surrounded by fine depictions of the counties manufacture and most notable attractions. The text is by George Bernard Depping a naturalised Frenchman who was born in Münster, in 1784, and became a professor of German and a member of the French Royal Society of Antiquaries.
Not in Chubb.
£2,500.00

London, J. Pigot & Co. 59, Fleet Street, 1832.

Folio (410 by 300mm), title, 41 engraved maps (of which four are folding), all with fine original outline hand-colour, later green calf, title lettered in gilt to spine.

Attractive copy of James Pigot’s atlas of the British Isles.

The atlas contains a general map of England and Wales, a map of Ireland, a map of Scotland, 39 maps of the English counties. Before each map of the county is a brief description giving information on its situation, name, history, soil, produce, climate, manufactures, trade, rivers, civil and ecclesiastical divisions, and population. The maps themselves each bear a small pictorial vignette, and show roads, rivers, canals, railways, towns with there distance from London, villages, hundreds, counties, number of members returned by each borough, and polling places.

Chubb CCCXXV
£2,800.00
27. Ramble’s Through England

REUBEN, Ramble Rambles through the Counties of England.
London, Darton & Clark, [1843].
Quarto (210 by 175mm), five parts in one volume, pictorial frontispiece and title, typographic title, preface and 40 lithograph maps, all with original hand-colour, original red cloth, lettered in gilt, rebacked.

Reuben Ramble designed this atlas for children. The maps were originally published by Robert Miller as the ‘New Miniature Atlas’ of 1821. The following year they were in a work by Darton. Prior to that they were issued as a set of exceedingly rare card maps of the counties of by Thomas Crabb. Here Ramble surrounds the wide margins of the maps with a series of ornate vignettes. Ramble, whose name is a pseudonym for the Reverend Samuel Clark (1810-75), left his father’s business in 1836 and went to London. He soon became a partner to William Darton. He went on to write geography books for children and later in life became the Rector of Eaton-Bishop.
Chubb DXVII
£2,000.00