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PACIFIC.

CHANNEL and WESTERN STATION.

MEDITERRANEAN.

CHANNEL, NORTH SEA & BALTIK.

S. E. COAST OF AMERICA.



Above: item 14, Heartfield; AIZ & VI

Cover: detail from item 12, THE ADMIRALTY;

Chart case and set of charts from Queen Victoria's Royal Yacht Victoria and Albert (II)

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EUROPE & THE WORLD

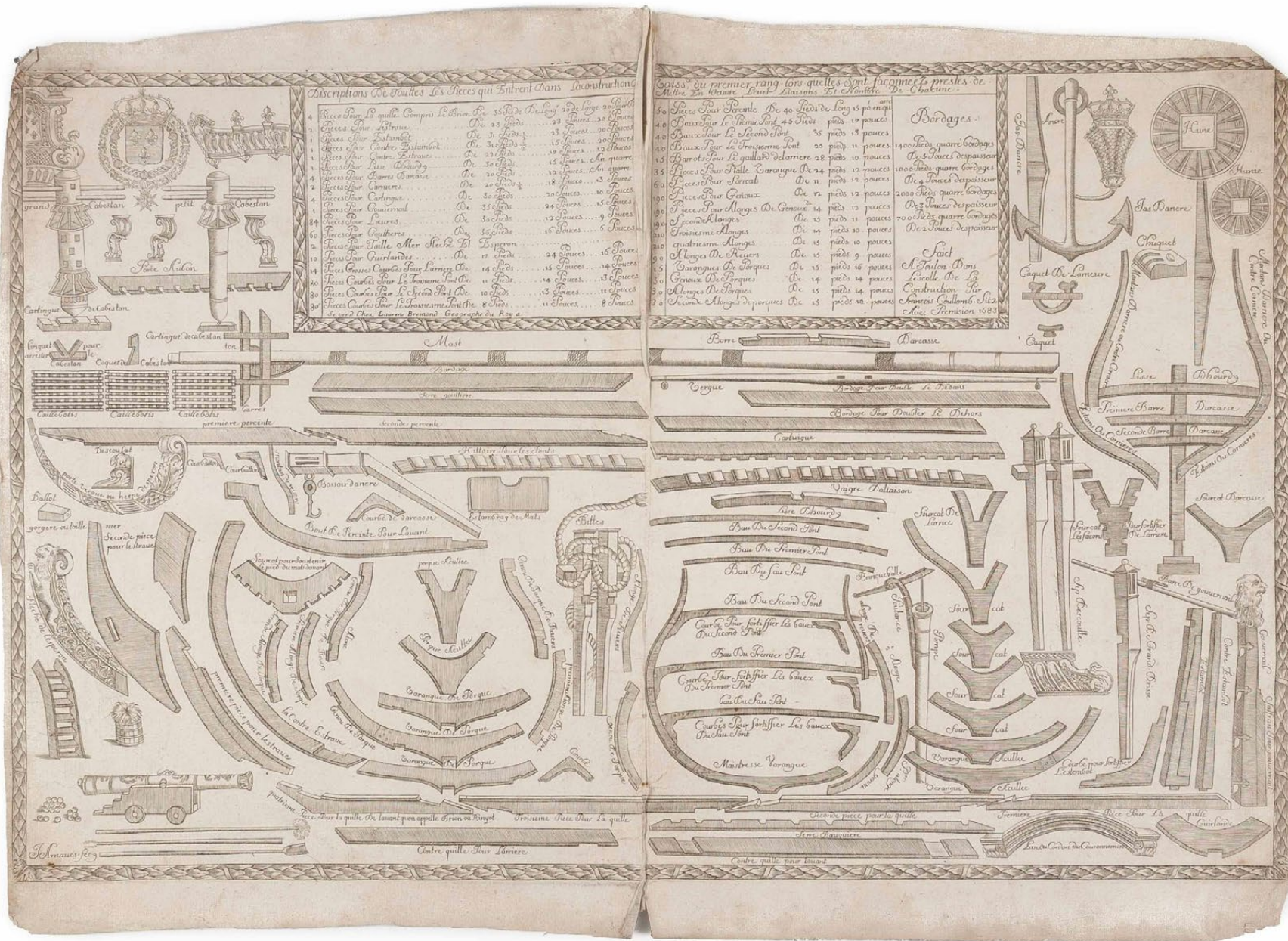
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c17th Naval Architecture

1 [COULOMB (François)] ARNAVES (J.) [fec.] Discriptions de Toutes les Pieces qui entrent dans La Construction d'un Vaiss[eaux] du Premier Rang lors quelles sont façonnée prestes de Mettre en Oeuvre leurs Liaisons et Nombre de Chacune.

Large copperplate engraving on two conjoined sheets, 482 by 685mm. Lightly browned, some edge chips, join opening head and tail, but overall very good. N.p. [Toulon], n.d. [c.1683] £2,000

Scarce and splendid explanatory broadsheet showing the parts of a ship, together with the number and dimensions of each part.

Within the table of dimensions is the statement “Faict a Toulon dans Lescolle de la Construction par François Coullomb Fitz [fils] avec Premision 1683 [sic throughout].”

François Coulomb, a member of a Toulonnais ship-building dynasty, was the director of the École de Construction at Toulon, one of three established in the late seventeenth century in order to standardize French ship-building. He was the builder of twenty-five ships at Toulon between 1689 and 1705, and the author of the manuscript *Livre de Construction des Vaisseaux ...* [Bibliothèque Nationale] on which this plate is almost certainly based.

We have been able to locate only one record for this piece in the Collection Chardey at Le Havre.



HISTOIRE GÉNÉRALE DES VOYAGES,

OU

NOUVELLE COLLECTION
DE TOUTES LES RELATIONS DE VOYAGES
PAR MER ET PAR TERRE,
QUI ONT ÉTÉ PUBLIÉES JUSQU'À PRÉSENT DANS LES DIFFÉRENTES
LANGUES DE TOUTES LES NATIONS CONNUES:

CONTENANT

*Ce qu'il y a de plus remarquable, de plus utile, & de mieux avéré, dans les Pays où les
Voyageurs ont pénétré,*

Touchant leur Situation, leur Etendue, leurs Limites, leurs Divisions, leur
Climat, leur Terroir, leurs Productions, leurs Lacs, leurs Rivières,
leurs Montagnes, leurs Mines, leurs Citez & leurs principales
Villes, leurs Ports, leurs Rades, leurs Edifices, &c.

AVEC LES MOEURS ET LES USAGES DES HABITANS,
LEUR RELIGION, LEUR GOUVERNEMENT, LEURS ARTS ET LEURS
SCIENCES, LEUR COMMERCE ET LEURS MANUFACTURES;

POUR FORMER UN SYSTÈME COMPLET D'HISTOIRE ET
DE GEOGRAPHIE MODERNE, QUI REPRESENTERA

L'ÉTAT ACTUEL DE TOUTES LES NATIONS:

ENRICHIE DE CARTES GÉOGRAPHIQUES

Nouvellement composées sur les Observations les plus authentiques;

DE PLANS, ET DE PERSPECTIVES; DE FIGURES D'ANIMAUX,
DE VÉGÉTAUX, HABITS, ANTIQUITEZ, &c.

NOUVELLE ÉDITION,

Revue sur l'Original Anglois, & où l'on a non-seulement rétabli avec soin ce qui a été sup-
primé ou omis par le Traducteur; exactement distingué ses Additions du Reste de l'Ou-
vrage; & corrigé les Endroits où il s'est écarté du vrai Sens de son Auteur;

Mais même dont les Figures & les Cartes ont été gravées par & sous la Direction
de J. VANDER SCHLEY, Elève distingué du célèbre PICART LE ROMAIN.

T O M E P R E M I E R.

A LA HAYE,
Chez P I E R R E D E H O N D T,
M. DCC. XLVII.

*Avec Privilège de Sa Majesté Imperiale.
& de Nos Seigneurs les Etats de Hollande & de Westfrise.*

Corrected and enlarged edition. 25 vols. 289 engraved maps (209 folding) & 473 engraved plates (119 folding). 4to. Full contemporary tree calf, red & green morocco labels to spine, gilt rules & titles with Northern Lighthouse Board arms at head of spine, a little rubbed with some shelf wear, corners bumped, some headcaps chipped, interior clean & bright, hinges & joints sound, gatherings π* and * reversed in vol. 1 but complete, bottom corner of R4 in vol. 1 missing but no text lost. The Hague, Pieter de Hondt (vols 1-18) and Amsterdam, Evert van Harrefelt and D. J. Changuion (vols 19-25), 1747-80. £12,000

A rare complete set of the much enlarged Hague/Amsterdam edition — with all 762 maps and plates in 25 volumes — of “an important and scarce collection” (Hill) encompassing travel and ethnographic accounts from all corners of the world.

The collection is particularly strong on the East Indies (vols 1-2, 10-12, 14-16, 17) but also has extensive material on Africa (2-6); China, Tartary, and Tibet (7-10); Japan (14); Hindustan and Arabia (13-14); Australasia and Antarctica (16); and the Americas and Arctic (23-25). Among the voyages included are those of Albuquerque, Anson, Bering, Cabot, Las Casas, Columbus, Dampier, Drake, da Gama, Gmelin, De Houtman, Hudson, Kaempfer, Magellan, Le Maire, Maupertuis,



Pinto, Marco Polo, Raleigh, Roggeveen, Schouten, Tasman, and Van Diemen. Also included are biographies of 28 governors-general of the Dutch East Indies. The many fine engravings — maps, aerial views, local scenes, as well as flora and fauna — are mostly the work of Jakob van der Schley, cartographer and student of the great Bernard Picart.

This splendid edition traces its origin to the four-volume *New General Collection of Voyages and Travels* (London, 1745–7), published anonymously and often known as the Astley Collection, after its publisher. This was the work of one Braddock Mead, alias John Green, an Irishman whose shadowy life included the kidnapping of an heiress (for which Mead’s accomplice was hanged), gambling, hack work, and an unusual talent for cartography. (Mead’s maps are noted for their accuracy and their particular attention to the transcription of foreign names.) A successor to Hakluyt, Purchas, and the Churchills, Mead’s *New General Collection* brought together and translated a vast range of travellers’ accounts enhanced by much bibliographical detail and critical commentary.

The collection was almost immediately republished in Paris in an elegant translation, with many revisions, by the Abbé Prévost, who had been planning a compilation of this sort since 1733. Better known today for his novels, the Abbé was no stranger to travels: twice expelled from the Jesuits, he fled each time to Holland before returning to France, fighting once as an officer in Catalonia; was driven by a *lettre de cachet* to London, which he in turn had to leave after seducing the daughter of Sir John Eyles, erstwhile director of the East India Company and subgovernor of the South Sea Company, to whose son he was tutor; fled in debt from Amsterdam back to London, where he was gaoled for forging a cheque; and finally returned to France under papal absolution to join the Benedictines. It was possibly this odyssey that led him to take the name d’Exiles. Nor was the *Histoire générale* his only translation from the English, standing alongside his gallicizations of Dryden, Richardson, and Hume.

His translation of the *Histoire générale* was ordered by d’Aguesseau, Chancellor of France, and likely sponsored by Maurepas, Secretary of the Navy and a keen advocate of the merchant marine and exploration. Published with maps improved and augmented by Jacques-Nicolas Bellin, hydrographer to the king of France and prolific contributor to the *Encyclopédie*, Prévost’s translation was both a “monumental enterprise” (Leborgne) and a bestseller: “**every philosophe of the second half of the eighteenth century had it to hand**” (Sgard). Drawn on by Rousseau, Voltaire, Buffon, Raynal, Diderot, and Sade, it became Prévost’s best-known work in his day.

The collection evolved again in the Hague/Amsterdam edition of 1747–80, of which the present item is a fine and complete example. The editor here was J. P. J. du Bois, chargé d’affaires of Poland and Saxony in The Hague, who reprinted Prévost’s translation with many revisions and improvements. The translation was diligently compared with the English original, with all of Prévost’s omissions and

additions marked in brackets. Additional accounts were included, some of them added by Mead himself under contract with the Dutch publishers. The maps were likewise reproduced and corrected, published alongside **a further 131 engravings not found in the Paris edition**.

This enlarged edition drew Prévost’s ire. He took to attacking it in prefaces to subsequent volumes, censuring the revisions made to his translation and (unfairly) alleging a reduction in the number of engravings. The Dutch editors duly reprinted his prefaces, to which they added postscripts answering his accusations, stressing in particular their greater fidelity to sources and the superiority of their maps.

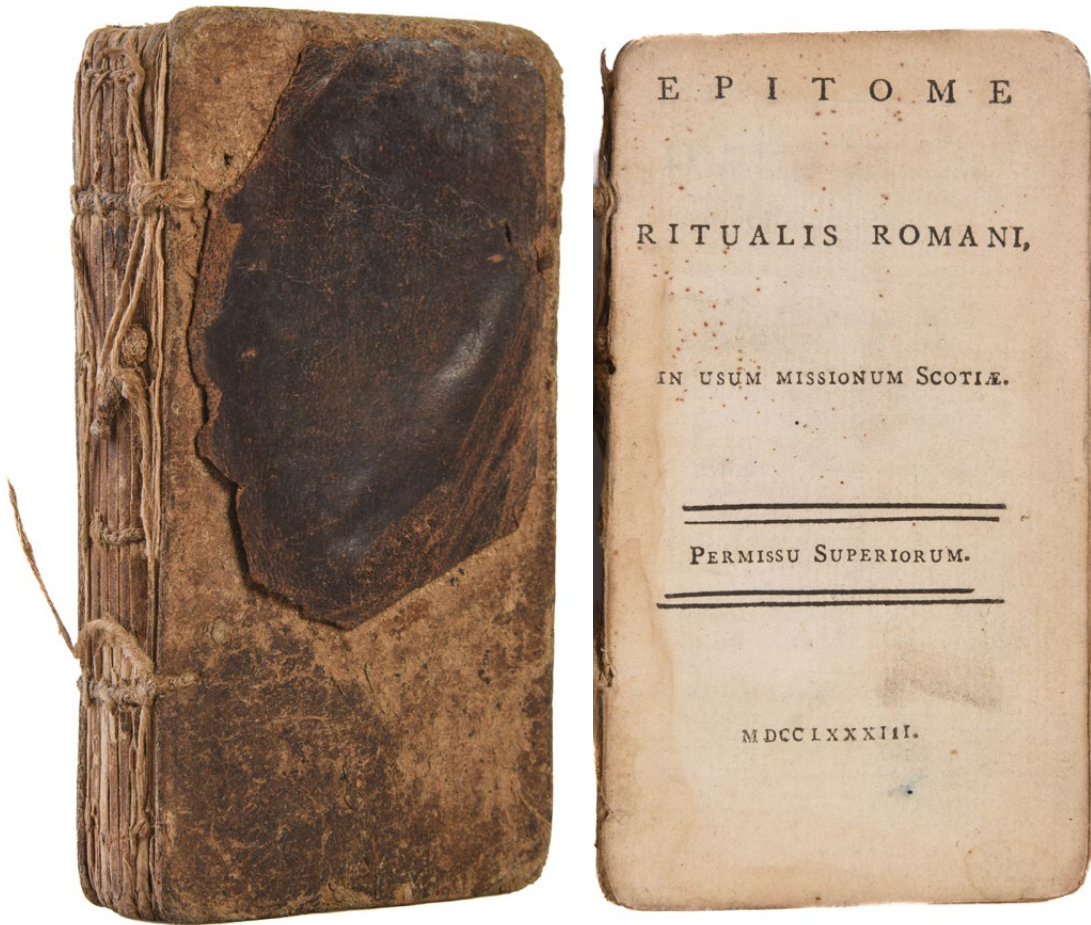
Also translated into Danish, Dutch, German, and Spanish, this encyclopaedic collection is a crowning achievement of Enlightenment world knowledge and cartography, represented here in its most desirable edition.

Provenance: Northern Lighthouse Board with the board’s distinctive gilt stamp on the spine of each volume. The board’s library, dispersed in 2010, was particularly strong in works of travel and exploration.

Individual volumes and partial sets are not uncommon in institutions but only three libraries in the UK hold the complete set (British Library, King’s College London, Strathclyde University).

STCN 250639408 et al.; Crone, ‘John Green’ and ‘Further notes on Bradock Mead’, *Imago Mundi* 6 (1950), 85–91 and 8 (1951), 69–70; Leborgne, *Bibliographie des écrivains français: Prévost d’Exiles*; Sgard, *Vie de Prévost*; Boucher de la Rocharderie, i. 93ff.; Cordier, *Japonica*, viii. 405, *Sinica*, 1947; Cox, i. 32; Hill 1391; Landwehr, VOC, 266; Lust 254; Sabin 65402.





Clandestine Catholicism

4 [CATHOLICISM IN SCOTLAND.] Epitome Ritualis Romani, in Usum Missionum Scotiae.

First edition. 16mo. An entirely unsophisticated copy in the remnants of contemporary full-calf binding, spine perished, ffep lacking but rfep present. Housed in a custom clamshell box. iv. 190pp. [Edinburgh or London,] 1783. £3,250

A very rare survival from the Catholic Mission to Scotland. Once the Scottish Reformation established the Protestant Church of Scotland as the dominant religion, Catholics went underground and those caught practising were either imprisoned or killed. In the wake of the death of the Archbishop in Glasgow in 1603, the Roman Church designated Scotland a Missionary Territory.

Based on the 1738 Ritual, this volume was published for the use of missionary priests in Scotland. It's little wonder that it's so humble and small enough

EUROPE

to be concealed in a pocket. Having said that, it “included the full instructions from the *Rituale Romanum*. There was no sign that the three great adjurations could be omitted, but the *Epitome* omitted everything between RR 905 and RR 920. Unlike the *Rituale* of 1738, the *Epitome* did not even mention the additional liturgical material included in the rite, and merely suggested the repetition of the original exorcisms. On the whole, however, these rituals for Ireland and Scotland displayed remarkably little effort to accommodate the realities of missionary life ... Catholicism in Scotland was largely confined to the Highlands before the nineteenth century and presented a geographically and politically challenging field of mission” (Young).

OCLC locates copies at BL, Edinburgh, NLS, and Aberdeen. A stated London edition was printed in the same year.

Young, F., *A History of Exorcism in Catholic Christianity* (Palgrave, 2016) p.169.

A Pioneering Balloonist

5 [BLANCHARD (Jean Pierre).] LIVESAY (R.) Jean Pierre Blanchard.

Engraving measuring 240 by 210mm. Trimmed outside the plate mark, captioned in English and French. Very good. London, S. Hooper, 24 March, 1785. £450*

A lovely print celebrating the achievements of balloonist (“aerial mariner”), Jean Pierre Blanchard (1753–1809), especially his crossing of the English Channel on 7th January, 1785. The print states that a pyramid was built to mark the spot of his landing and, in addition to being awarded a substantial pension, Louis XVII designated the area should thence be named the Canton of Blanchard.

Blanchard’s adventures continued: on 9 January, 1793, he made the first balloon flight in America, flying from the Walnut St jail in Philadelphia to Deptford in Gloucester County, New Jersey.



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*“I Positively must Reform or Die”:
The Pocketbook of a Georgian Rake*

6 SMITH (John Spencer). *The Daily Journal; or, The Gentleman’s, Merchant’s and Tradesman’s complete Annual Account-Book ... for the Year of our Lord, 1789.*

First edition. 12mo. Contemporary calf wallet binding with rolled gilt borders, soiled, flap joint split but holding, headcaps chipped, clasps lacking, remains of paper fastening across flap with wax seal either side. A few torn leaves contingent with heavy use, very minor loss with no loss of comprehension. Pre-printed diary with entries in manuscript throughout in sepia ink, in a legible hand. Loosely inserted 11 ms. receipts. viii, [108], 60pp. London, R. Baldwin, G. Robinson and S. Crowder, 1789. £7,500

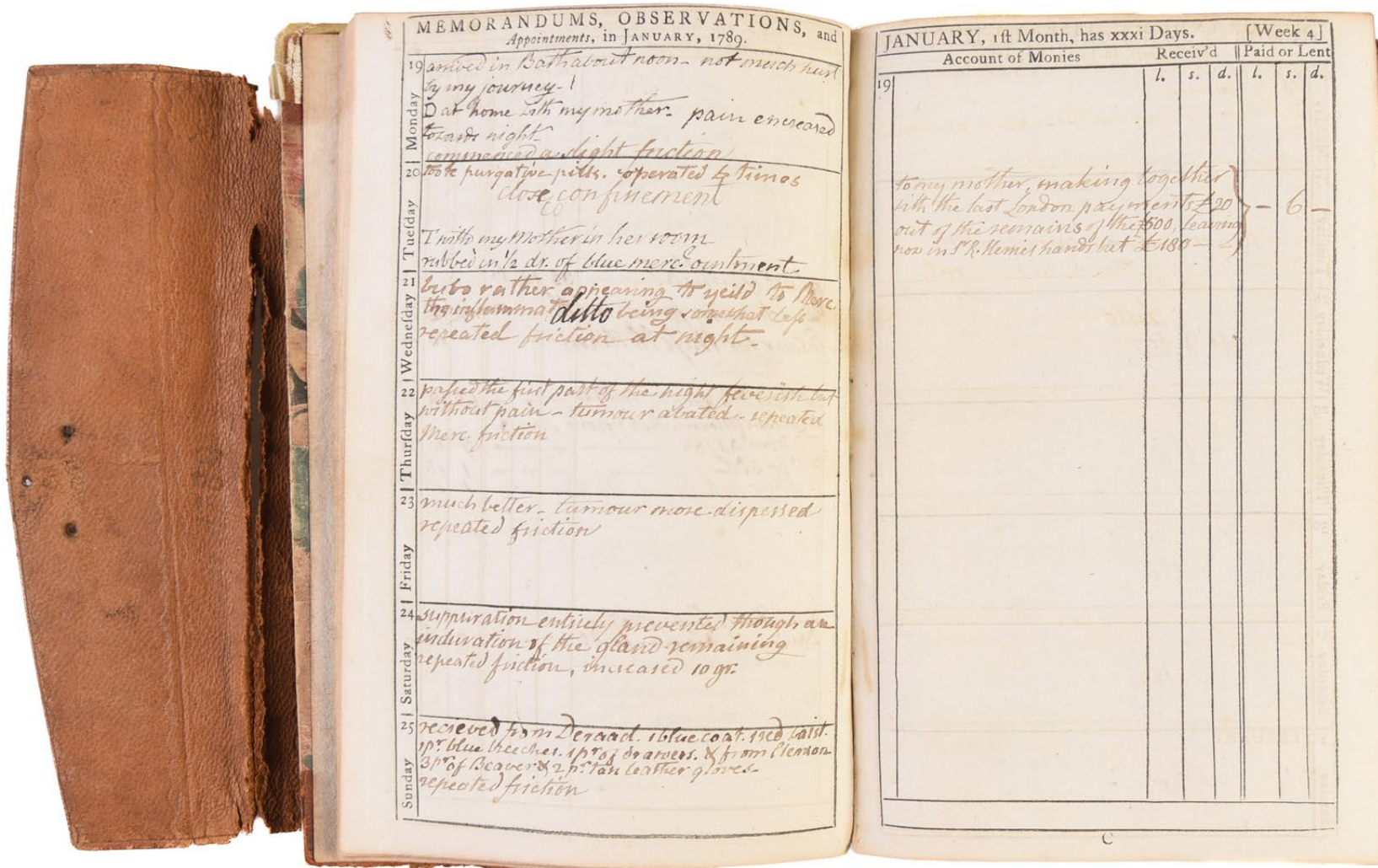
A remarkable snapshot into the daily life of young man of means in Georgian England and beyond. Replete with information about visits to the theatre, social engagements, expenditure, venereal ailments, and fraternisations with both royalty and sex-workers, this pocketbook is a veritable *Rake’s Progress* by an individual who would go on to be minister plenipotentiary at the British embassy in Constantinople, MP for Dover, and to marry one of Byron’s muses.

The son of a wealthy military and navy family with connections to the Pitts, John Spencer Smith (1769–1845) was “originally bred at court in the capacity of a page to one of the royal family” (Thorne). Perhaps encouraged by his older brother Sidney Smith’s (1764–1840) successes as a naval officer in the American Revolutionary War, he bought himself a commission in the Guards. In 1792 he travelled to the Ottoman court at Constantinople where, with his brother’s help, he obtained an appointment in the British Embassy. He thereafter abandoned his military career and served as private secretary to the British Ambassador Robert Liston. When Liston departed Constantinople in 1795 Smith assumed his duties as chargé d’affaires, and was eventually appointed secretary of the legation in 1798. He returned to England in 1802 following his demotion at the arrival of Lord Elgin, and stood as MP for Dover. In Constantinople he met and married Constance Catherine Smith (1785–1829) the daughter of the Austrian Ambassador, Baron Herbert-Rathkeal. Constance would encounter Lord Byron whilst the Smiths were in Malta in 1809. Their affair inspired several verses including *To Florence* and the second canto of *Child Harold’s Pilgrimage*, in which Byron refers to her as the “New Calypso.”

This pocketbook captures Smith’s twentieth year, in which he is very much an affluent young gentleman of leisure, not yet tied down or settled upon his career path. The entries are at times remarkably frank.

His year gets off to a bad start. After a few dances and a trip to Bristol, **Smith experiences a severe flare-up of a venereal ailment, almost certainly syphilis.** On January 19th he retreats from London to his mother’s home in Bath, where for several weeks he meticulously records his symptoms and treatment. He takes increasing doses of blue mercury ointment, administered with “repeated friction” and describes a painful sounding and presumably intimate “bubo” which abates around the 9th February when he reports the “shankers healed and phimosis conquered”. Two weeks later following some additional soreness in his mouth (probably caused by the mercury), he undergoes an “incision in the prepuce”, suggesting the phimosis had not been conquered after all. Having been indisposed for over a month, he wastes no time in re-entering society as soon as he feels well enough, attending the Cotillion Ball on 5th March. On the 6th he “began drinking decoction of sarsaparilla and other woods, thrice a day.” On March 19th he notes “Incision healed. itching diabolical.”

His convalescence over, he applies himself vigorously to his preferred vices. For example, Tuesday 17th March: “B. Mr Goddes. on money business. D. White



and with whom, with occasional impressions. In the week starting 13th April for example, he sees “Death of Cap. Cook. The Pharo Table & Aladdin” on Monday, “He would be a soldier and Aladdin” on Wednesday with the added note “applause beyond everything. The whole audience sang God save the King 4 times over,” Thursday and Friday he attends committees for mechanics and the polite arts, with dinner in the Billiards Room at Exeter Change in the evening, and Saturday he sees “Capt. Cook. & little Hunchback or a frolick in Bagdad.”

In total he sees performances of *The Death of Captain Cook; a Grand Serious-Pantomimic-Ballet in Three Parts* five times over the course of the year. First appearing on the London stage at Covent Garden Theatre in March, this was an adaptation of the French production my M. Arnould (the pseudonym of Jean Francois Mussot) which had debuted in Paris in October of 1788. This resurgence of interest in the death of Captain James Cook at Kealakekua Bay a decade earlier was no doubt influenced by the arrival of the First Fleet in Botany Bay in 1788, early news of which was just reaching the British press by 1789. Furthermore, Smith attends the Leverian Museum on September 3rd, accompanied by the notes “Kangaroo_Elk_.” This monumental wunderkammer of natural history and ethnographic specimens contained many artefacts brought back from Cook’s voyages. Originally assembled by Sir Ashton Lever, by 1789 it was in the ownership of James Parkinson, and had recently moved to the purpose-built Blackfriars Rotunda.

One of the most remarkable aspects of the pocketbook is the way in which Smith’s interactions with sex workers can be read both implicitly and explicitly throughout the pages. In one particularly eventful week at the end of May he spends Friday 29th in the company of royalty: “D Charles Street so with the Queen to a Gala given by M. de la Luzerne. F. Ambass. upon the King’s recovery — The Queen departed at four.” Saturday 30th he seeks out less salubrious entertainments: “B after the Gala with Bruhl in Dov. Street. D. St. J. CH. T. with Blackwood at a prostitute’s so with a gay party to Vauxhall, it rained incessantly the whole night. (pretty well knocked up).” By Sunday 31st he is feeling the toll of his week: “B St James’s coffee house. D Stratford CH T S The Mount. By taking some pains accomplished getting to bed before day light, for the first time of many nights. I positively must reform or die, what with Wine, and no rest or respite.”

Hart. an Irish Party. St Patricks day so to the play with a skinful of claret and 5 Drunken companions. Merchant of Venice with St Patricks day. S. Parade coffee house with Dollin. billiards till 3 o clock in ye morning, swam home in a deluge of rain.”

The daily entries are often punctuated with the initials “B, D, T & S” which seem to stand for breakfast, dinner, tea and supper. He often uses the contraction “CH” to denote coffee houses, and a few more elusive codes including numbers followed by a bracket after certain names, invariably at the end of the day. For example: 2 March “M. Lockwood 5)”; 14 April “Parnell 3)”; 14 May “Augusta Tierney 2)”; 24 May “Beverley 1) Mrs Sinclair Bury Street”.

Smith’s engagement with all that Georgian nightlife has to offer is well documented in these pages. He attends the theatre regularly, and records what he saw

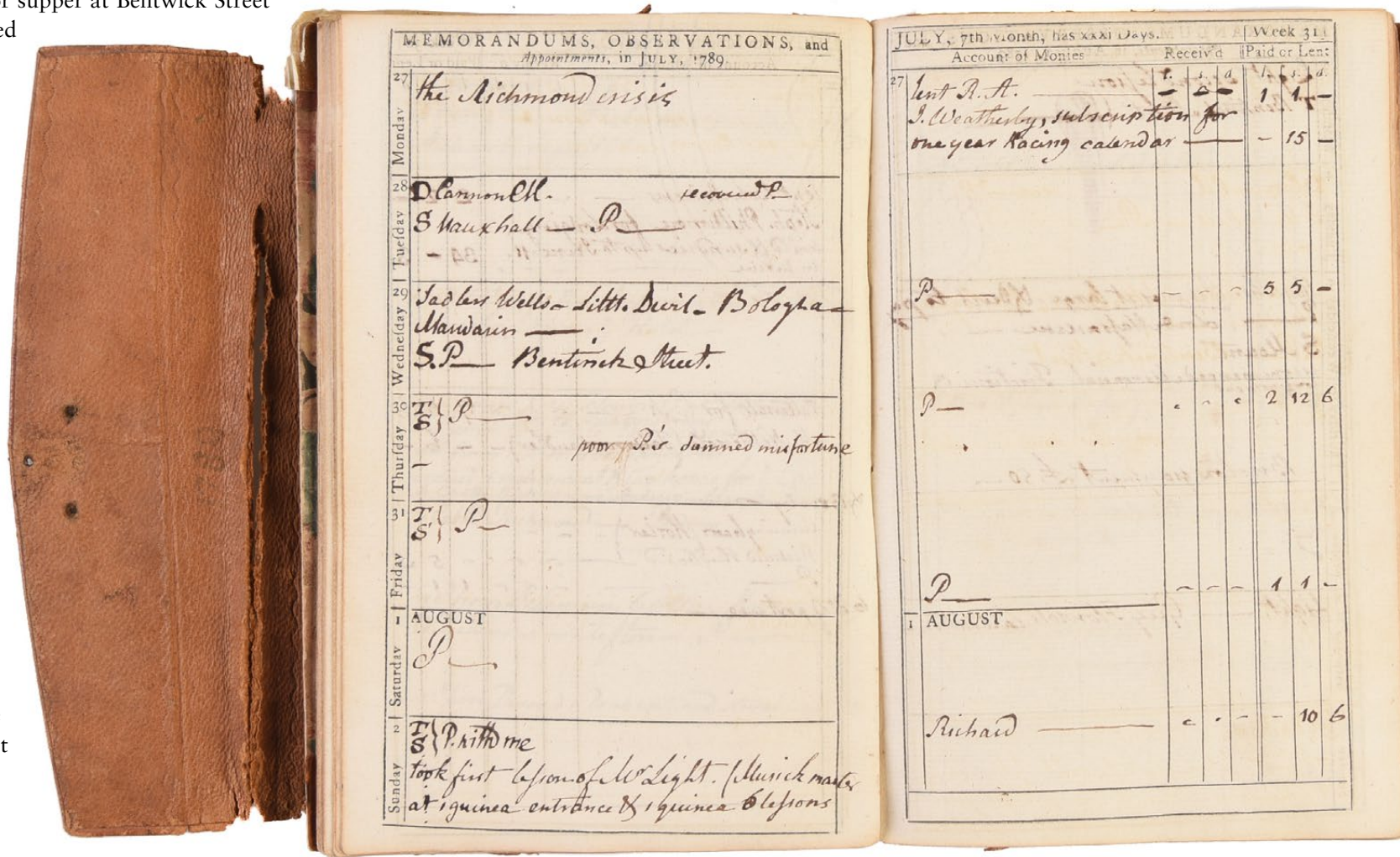
The pre-printed format of this pocketbook lays out each week's engagements facing a table for recording monies received, and those paid or lent. From this, as well as the loosely inserted receipts, we can build a picture of Smith's finances and expenditures. This aspect of the manuscript is replete with information, from the amount paid to the aptly named hairdresser T. Braid in April (£1 9s 10d), to the regular payments to his mother against a debt of £500, and the loaning and returning of sums from friends like George Cooke or his landlord S. Phillimore. On July 23rd he "purchased a Grey Florizel at Tattersalls of the Duke of Queensbury" for £17 6s 6d.

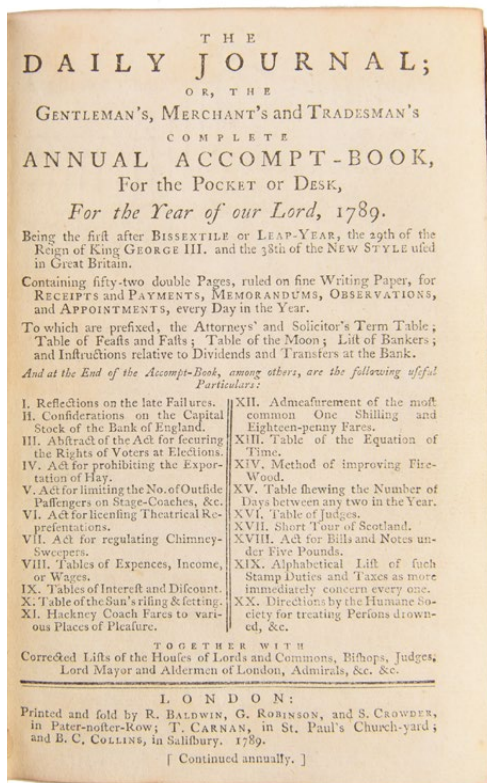
Most interestingly, at the end of the week starting 13th July, the first of what will be many payments is noted to an individual identified only as "P___". This is the not insignificant sum of £3 3s; by way of comparison, Smith's servant Richard receives 10s 6d per week. In the following weeks, P___ appears frequently in both the appointments and accounts. The entry for Tuesday 28th July reads "D Cannon CH. recovered P___ S Vauxhall P___." For the next five days, "P___" is recorded as Smith's companion, joining him for supper at Bentwick Street on Wednesday, and is the sole engagement recorded on Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Furthermore Thursday includes the intriguing note "poor P's damned misfortune", and Friday "P. with me." In the course of this week P___ receives a total of £8 18s 6d. over three payments. On Wednesday 12th August "P___ Crisis", and there is a break in engagements which coincides with a renewed series of mercurial treatments. After seven days in P___'s company in September on Wednesday 16th Smith records "a melancholy parting. B with dear P___ in H. Moon Street" before he embarks upon a journey after which P___ only appears a handful more times in December. The total sum paid under reference P___ at this point is £31 10s 6d. Whilst the exact nature of the relationship between Smith and P___ remains opaque, the transactional arrangement implied by these payments, and the affectionate notes attached to the appointments, might suggest the engagement of a sex worker or courtesan.

Following the break of this entanglement in September, Smith spends time on the east coast, visiting Sir Brook Bridges at Goodnestone and Sir Narborough D'aeth at Knoulton amongst

others. On 11th October he travels by ship from Dover to Calais, thereon to Lille, Brussels, Antwerp, and on to The Netherlands. Smith is away through October and November, and as soon as he returns to London at the start of December resumes his routine of coffee houses, theatregoing, and socialising. With strong connections to the navy through his brother Sidney Smith and to the army through frequent companion and step-cousin George Cooke, Smith's European tour perhaps foreshadows a more serious engagement with his future career as a diplomat. Indeed, in the printed appendix of information, Smith has struck through the names of Admirals, MPs and other listed persons of note upon their deaths, demonstrating the close attention he pays to the men of influence whose cohort he will eventually join.

The leather wallet binding of this pocketbook looks at some point to have been secured shut with a slip of paper fastening the flap, protected by two wax seals (subsequently broken). When considering the intimate nature of the diary's contents, it is no wonder that an older Smith may have desired it kept from prying eyes.





This unusual security measure only further emphasises the private space this pocketbook represents within the personal life of a young man.

Provenance: acquired by Maggs in 1967. Thorne, R., ed. *The History of Parliament: the House of Commons 1790-1820* (1986).

British elite culture offered few opportunities for women, the large number of visitors to her brother's residence in Soho Square, where she lived from shortly after his marriage in 1779 until her death, made it possible for Sarah to achieve some recognition in the scientific and scholarly circles in which her brother moved."

BM Satires describe the print thus: "A procession from the open door of an inn (r.) towards the room destined for the traveller, a fat, ugly, elderly woman with a twisted, appraising profile, holding up a fan in her right hand, from the little finger of which dangles a parasol; tucked under her left arm is a lap-dog. She wears a riding habit; over her straw hat is a hood or scarf. After her shambles a lean elderly man, much caricatured, carrying an embroidery frame, bag, and box. Behind him is a man holding up a caged bird, to which he whistles grotesquely, while a cat ensconced in an alcove grabs at the cage. An immensely fat woman, holding a 'Bill of Fare', stands against the wall, watching the visitor. The fat host (l.), napkin in hand, ushers her towards the room, with pointing thumb; it is called 'the Ram', the adjacent door is placarded 'the Union'. Bell-wire meanders over the wall connected with bells belonging to the two rooms; both are jangling. Through the door is seen the sign of the inn: a cock on a pair of breeches."

BM Satires, 10300; Grego, J., *The Works of James Gillray ...* (London, 1873), p.313; Wright and Evans, No. 530.

A Famous Collector with a Famous Brother

7 [BANKS (Sarah Sophia)] [NORTH (Brownlow), artist] GILLRAY (James), etcher. **An Old Maid on a Journey.**

Hand-coloured etching measuring 260 by 390mm. A crisp copy, previously mounted in an album. London, Hannah Humphrey, November 20th, 1804.

£1,500*

An unkind satire apparently of Miss Sarah Sophia Banks (1744-1818), sister of the naturalist, Sir Joseph Banks. She distinguished herself as a collector of printed ephemera, coins, medals and tokens from around the world and was a presence in London's high society. The image has her dressed in one of her three riding habits, which she called "hitem, titem, and scrub" (Grego).

We know that she started collecting as a teenager, and that she and Joseph corresponded throughout his time on Cook's first voyage (1768-71). On his return, she helped him organise the material he brought back from the voyage and this influenced her own collecting. She collected items from across Europe, but also Africa, Asia and America. Her collection amounted to more than 30,000 objects, which she donated to the British Museum on her death. ODNB adds: "Though



Pointing out the successive Changes that have taken place in all the Chief MINISTERIAL DEPARTMENTS, from the Accession of our present much beloved Monarch, 1760, down to the present Time, June 1806, including a Period of Forty-six Years, during which Time there have been no less than 14 ADMINISTRATIONS; to which is added many other Particulars, instructive, useful, and entertaining; the whole forming a complete EPILOGUE and SYNOPSIS of general Utility to every Class of the Community, from the Throne to the lowly Cot. It will save the learned the trouble of turning over voluminous Authors to refresh their Memory, it being a complete Remembrancer to those who have forgot what they have read upon those Subjects. To the illiterate it will give Information, and to the ignorant, it will convey Instruction; and enable the different Paths of human Life, "though variously drawn, like the Radii of a Circle, to terminate in the same Point."

The Italics in the Ministerial Department refer to those who are dead.

Data Visualisation for the Age of Revolution

8 [GEORGE III.] The Blazing Comet, or Political Index ...

Large hand-coloured letterpress chart. Measuring 550 by 430mm. Early manuscript additions to the foot. Horizontal fold, remains of old paper guard to verso, plus two contemporary cuttings pasted on. Very good. London, MacPherson and Boyle for Mrs. H. Cook by W. Finch, June 1806. £3,250

An unusual and seemingly unrecorded tabulated graphic chart, presenting data on British domestic and foreign affairs from the accession of King George III until the date of publication, with two subsequent years added in manuscript. The chart provides chronological information on successive administrations, outlining the wars being fought, and giving the names of particular ministers. Those deceased are italicised. There is particular attention paid to fluctuations in the national debt as a result of each war, and the contrasting national revenue.

A particularly volatile period of global history, this chart takes the British nation through the American and French Revolutionary Wars, as well as the Seven Years War and the beginning of the Napoleonic Wars. There are fourteen administrations, dominated by North and Pitt, with officers of state given for each. In an eye-catching bit of data visualisation, the hand colouring of the cells has been coded to reflect the passage of administrations, with those years straddling a coalition represented by an ombre. At the bottom of the table there is a "Statistical and Political Chart of Europe" which provides population and infrastructural data on the dominant European states. This includes a factor of "Acres to each Person", which is of course dominated by Russia at 113. Holland comes in lowest with just 2 1/4.

An early annotator has extended the chart with two lines in manuscript, adding the administrations of Portland (1807) and 'Percival' (1812 — Spencer Perceval became prime minister in 1809, serving four years before his assassination in 1812). It is apparently one of several such charts issued by the publisher W. Finch, the imprint stating it was published for Mrs H. Cook of 3 Bury Street, St. James's (the British Book Trade Index records a Harriet Finch, stationer in Bury Street, but at number 34, in 1805). Her name also appears in the imprint of Anne Grant's 1807 *Letters from the Mountains: Being the Real Correspondence of a Lady, Between the Years 1773 and 1807*.

The name of this chart may be a reference to the 1732 play by Samuel "Maggoty" Johnson of Cheshire *The Blazing Comet: The Mad Lovers: or the Beauties of the Poets*.

To the verso of one side is pasted a broadside of Richard Brinsley Sheridan's *Address to the People*. The Anglo-Irish playwright and Whig politician penned this speech at the height of the Napoleonic invasion scare of 1803, condemning France's emperor as a mere adventurer, and extolling the virtues of British character and loyalty to a monarch. This appears to be the broadside printed by J. Asperne, but cropped of its title and imprint.

We have located no other copy through OCLC as of May 2024.

Year	Ministerial Department	Minister	Notes
1760	LORD OF THE TREASURY	George Grenville	War with France. The Lords of the Treasury have the appointment of all officers employed in collecting the revenues of the Crown; they have the nomination of all places and ways relating to the revenue, and power to let leases of the Crown-lands.
1760	CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER	George Grenville	The office of Chancellor of the Exchequer is always held by one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, (except upon some very particular occasion, when the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench is appointed to act as such). He has also the custody of the Exchequer Seal; he has also Comptroler of the Rolls of the Lords of the Treasury, and many lucrative offices in the Court of Exchequer are in his gift.
1760	SECRETARIES OF STATE	North, Pitt	The departments of the two Secretaries were previous to 1760, divided into Northern and Southern, but are now divided into Foreign and Home. With the Home Secretary all grants, pensions, and regulations in civil matters of every kind, are made out and executed. To the foreign Secretary belong all dispatches to and from other Courts, and all business appertaining to the same. They have the custody of the King's private Letters and sealed with it. There are four Clerks of the Signet, who have the sign manual in which the Signet being added, it is a warrant to the Privy Seal, as the Privy Seal is a warrant to the Great Seal.
1760	LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL	North	Of the Council he holds his seat by letters patent. He is to attend the King's person, to manage the debate in Council, to propose matters from the King at the Council, and to report to the King the resolution thereupon.
1760	LORD PRIVY SEAL	North	So called from his having the Privy Seal in his possession, which he must not put to any grant without warrant under the King's Signet. The Seal is used to all grants, charters, and pardons, signed by the King before they come to the Great Seal.
1760	LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY	North	The Lords of the Admiralty have full power and authority to grant commissions to inferior Vice Admirals, or Commanders in Chief of any squadron of ships, to call and assemble courts-martial, consisting of Commanders and Captains, and in the case wherein sentence of death shall pass, (except mutiny) shall such sentence be put in execution without leave of the Admiralty, if the offence be committed in narrow seas, but beyond the narrow seas, then execution shall be done by order of the Commander in Chief.
1760	SECRETARY AT WAR	North	This officer may not improperly be styled the Minister of the War Department. He is in fact, Military Secretary to the King, and covers all his Majesty's orders and all Orders and military Governors at home and abroad, relative to the troops and garrisons under their respective commands, and with him they make their returns and reports, (not only to the Commander in Chief, but he lays the business before his Majesty for his inspection and directions.
1760	MASTER GENERAL OF THE ORDNANCE	North	Is the principal officer in the chief branch of the Ordnance, and is always chosen from amongst the first Generals in his Majesty's service. His trust is very great, as he is invested the sole power of stating all the military magazines in the Kingdom, with power to purchase of war, and likewise to supply the Royal Navy with what arms and ordnance his department, the Parliament grant
1760	TREASURER OF THE NAVY	North	His office is of great trust, dignity, and profit. His business is to order payments of all the seamen's wages, victuals, and victualing, &c. He draws the money from the Exchequer by a warrant from the Commissioners of the Treasury. Had formerly a salary of 6000l. per annum, but the profits, especially in war-time, were very considerable. Upon the return of various offices in the 1770s, this office came to be shared, the pensioners, or rather the advantage from great sums of the public money remaining long in the Treasurer's hands, were abolished, and his salary fixed at 4000l. per annum, and 1500l. allowed his Deputy.
1760	ATTORNEY GENERAL	North	This officer is to exhibit informations, and prosecute for the King in matters criminal, and to be his Advocate for any claims concerning the Crown in inheritance and profit.
1760	SUMMARY OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS		40 English Counties, - - - 80 23 Cities, - - - - - 50 167 Boroughs, &c. - - - 354 5 ds. 1, - - - - - 5 8 Universities, - - - - 4 4 Cinque Ports, - - - - 10 14 Counties in Wales - - - 18 12 Boroughs in do. - - - 18 Scots-Lands (shire) - - - 20 Do. (borough) - - - 15 Isle of Man, &c. - - - 6 Do. Boroughs, - - - 56 Total 658 There are 66 places that formerly sent members, but now lost their privilege.
1760	ENGLISH AND IRISH PEERAGES		English Peers, - - - 110 Irish Peers, - - - - 20 Total 130 By which it appears, that in the space of 240 years there have been 1444 Peers conferred and restored, which is about 6 every year upon an average, and during his present Majesty's reign about 11 every year.
1760	STATISTICAL AND POLITICAL CHART OF EUROPE		Table with columns: State, Extent in Sq. Miles, No. of Inhabitants, No. of Cities, No. of Towns, No. of Villages, No. of Acres, Acres in cultivation, Acres in each Person.

State	Extent in Sq. Miles	No. of Inhabitants	No. of Cities	No. of Towns	No. of Villages	No. of Acres	Acres in cultivation	Acres in each Person
Great Britain and Ireland	104,000	10,000,000	9,000	20,000	120,000	60,000,000	45,000,000	41
France	100,000	17,000,000	3,500	10,000	100,000	100,000,000	80,000,000	23
Russia	4,500,000	10,000,000	2,000	10,000	100,000	1,000,000,000	100,000,000	18
Turkey	1,800,000	10,000,000	1,000	10,000	100,000	5,000,000,000	100,000,000	115
Prussia	100,000	10,000,000	1,000	10,000	100,000	1,000,000,000	800,000,000	11
Sweden	300,000	2,000,000	1,000	10,000	100,000	30,000,000	20,000,000	61
Denmark	180,000	2,500,000	400	10,000	100,000	10,000,000	8,000,000	47
Germany	100,000	15,000,000	3,000	10,000	100,000	100,000,000	80,000,000	41
Spain	1,000,000	10,000,000	1,000	10,000	100,000	100,000,000	80,000,000	21
Portugal	300,000	2,000,000	1,000	10,000	100,000	10,000,000	8,000,000	21
Holland	100,000	2,500,000	100	1,000	10,000	10,000,000	8,000,000	21



**Britain's First Giraffe:
A Gift to George IV from the Viceroy of Egypt**

9 WORRELL (A. B. von). To the King's Most Excellent Majesty This Portrait of the Giraffe accompanied by his present Keeper taking an Airing at Cumberland Lodge near Meadow Pond ...

Hand coloured lithograph measuring 390 by 290mm. Trimmed just within platemark, grazing a few letters, but with no loss. Laid down onto board, a few small marks but overall very good. London, 52 Great Portland Street, Printed by C. Hullmandel, Published by the Artist, 1827. £2,750*

A charming lithograph depicting a full-length portrait of a giraffe, accompanied by a man in a top hat, coat, and waistcoat holding its leash. The giraffe wears a necklace. In the background is an English riverside landscape, with two resting cattle.

In the letters beneath, various dimensions of the giraffe are given, including "From the top of the Head to the bottom of the Hoof": 10ft 8, and "From the top of the Head to the Neckroot": 4ft. The animal's age is given as two years.

This particular creature was given as a diplomatic gift by Mohammed Ali, Viceroy of Egypt, to King George IV of England. He gifted two other giraffes: one to Charles X of France, and one to Franz II of Austria. The animals were likely captured as calves in the Nubian Desert, and would have endured gruelling journeys to their destinations. Whilst the trade in exotic animals was well established by the nineteenth century, due to their size and shape, adult giraffes were near-impossible to transport successfully. Alexandra Loska describes the arrival in England in May 1827: "she boarded a trading ship, the *Penelope Malta*, which allegedly had a hole cut into the deck to accommodate her, and several weeks later arrived in London's Duchy of Lancaster Wharf at Waterloo Bridge. After a brief stay in a warehouse she travelled to Windsor in a large container, where George IV eagerly awaited his new toy."

The giraffe joined King George's already established menagerie of "gentle animals", and is shown in this fine lithograph with her keeper Edward Cross, and two Egyptian cattle in the background. She was also painted by Jacques-Laurent Agasse, and widely depicted in satirical prints lampooning the reclusive king. Her stay at Windsor was short-lived; she died in October 1829.

This print is rare. No copies found via OCLC. The British Museum hold a copy (BM: 1917,1208.1093), though theirs is uncoloured. Alexandra Loske "Girrafemania! The live diplomatic gift that started a Georgian craze" Guardian Online, 3 Nov 2015.

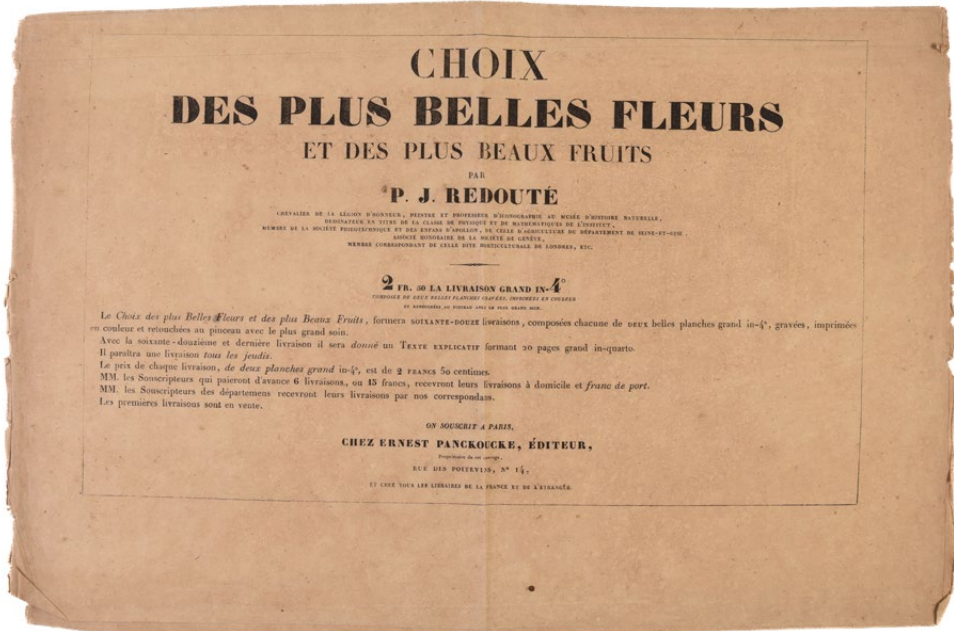
"The Raphael of Flowers"

10 REDOUTE (Pierre-Joseph). [Prospectus:] *Choix des plus Belles Fleurs et des plus Beaux Fruits.*

Letterpress broadside on tan paper measuring 450 by 585mm. Paris, Ernest Panckoucke, n.d. but 1835. £2,250

A rare prospectus by one of the most famous botanical painters of all time, Pierre-Joseph Redouté (1759-1840). He was so highly regarded that he was called "the Raphael of Flowers."

Redouté was the official court artist of Marie Antoinette; Empresses Josephine and Marie Louis, Duchess of Parma; plus Maria Amalia of Naples and Sicily. Living at the turn of the nineteenth century put him in direct contact with



history. He was employed at the Natural History Museum in 1786, and painted plants from America, Japan, and South Africa. His images of Josephine's garden at Chateau Malmaison, which she'd acquired in 1798, *Jardin de la Malmaison* (1803–05) featured 46 Australian examples (from 120).

Choix des plus belles fleurs et des plus beaux fruits (Paris, c.1827) was published in 36 parts and contained 144 hand-coloured copperplates. This is for the quarto edition, appearing over 72 parts at the price of 2 francs 50 centimes each.

Celebrating Emancipation in London

11 OPIE (Amelia). [ANS regarding a public dinner for women to celebrate the full emancipation of enslaved workers in the British Empire on 1 August 1838.]

Holograph manuscript in ink on Dobbs's Super Satin notepaper. 2pp. Written on the first and third sides of a 12mo (112 by 92mm) bifolium. A little toned, final blank has some minor paper adhesions but very good. Mayfair, 26 July, 1838. £1,500*

A lovely survival from the radical novelist, Amelia Opie (1769–1853) looking to celebrate a landmark occasion. Addressed simply "Dear friend," the note is written entirely in Opie's and has her full signature.

The note reads: "I beseech thee to tell me whether there be any chance of a public dinner to celebrate the 1st of August with 'Ladies in the Gallery'? I am

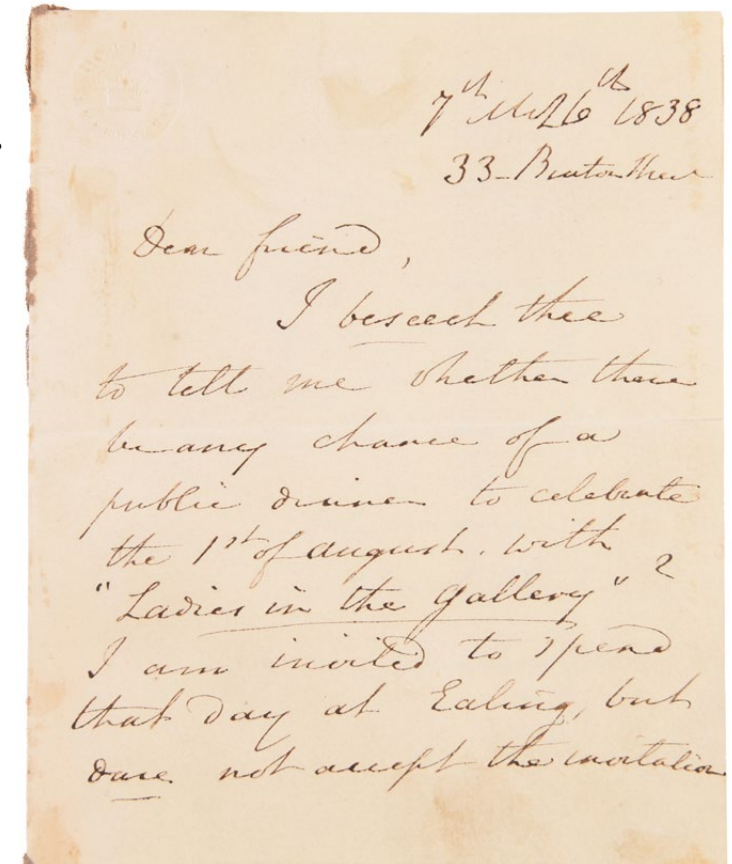
invited to spend that day at Ealing, but dare not accept the invitation till I am sure I shall not by that means miss the speeches."

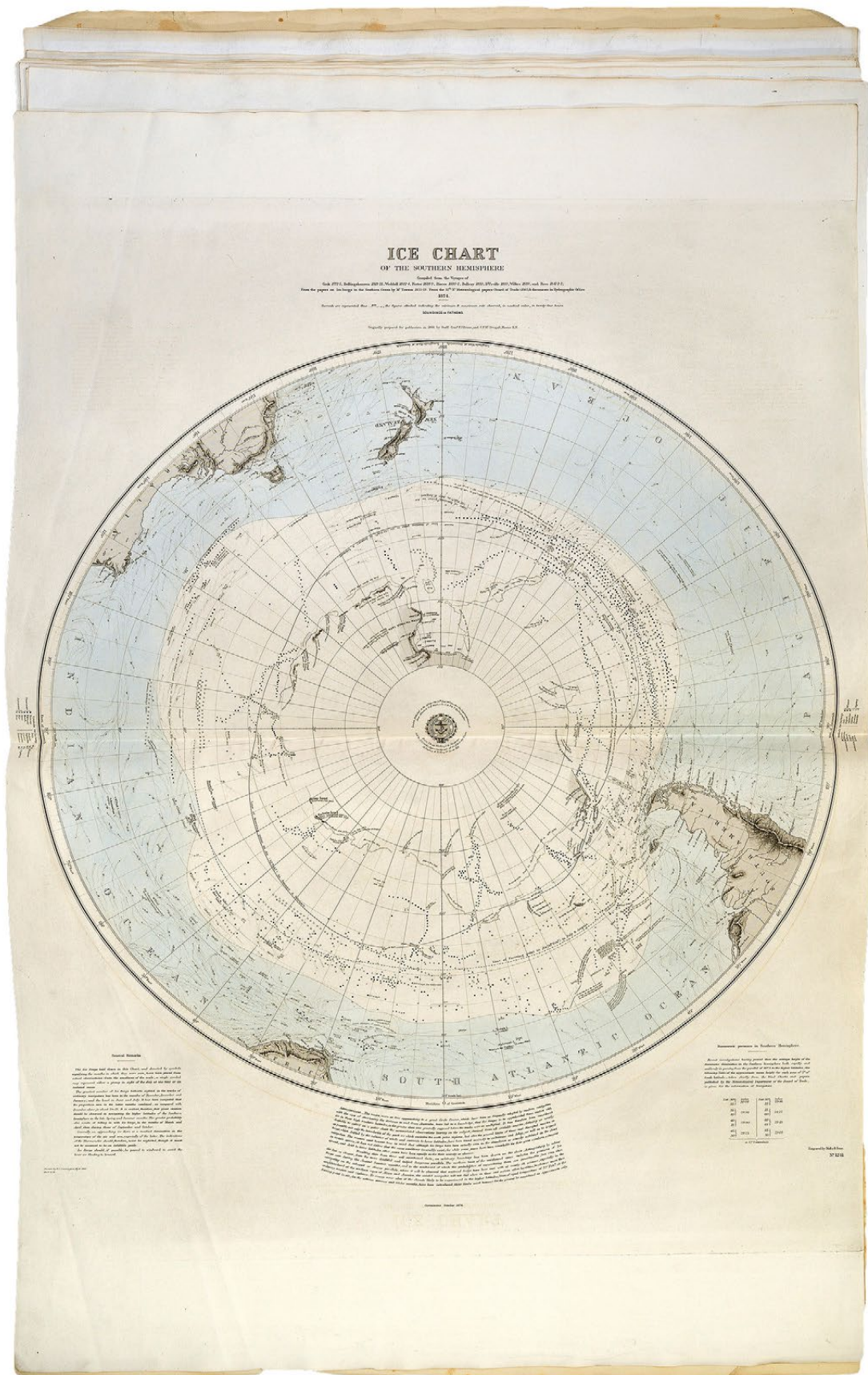
"Thanks to her connections to [the Dissenters] in general, but especially to the Society of Friends (her closest attachment was to the Gurneys, a large and wealthy Quaker family in Norwich), she became passionately involved in reform movements, notably the antislavery movement and prison and asylum reform" (Howard). Opie, a Quaker herself, was also the founder and head of the Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society in Norwich. In 1826 the society presented an antislavery petition to parliament signed by 187,000 women. Opie's name was the first on this famous document. Several of her literary works had abolitionist themes, such as *The Negro Boy's Tale* (1802), *Adeline Mowbray* (1804), and *The Black Man's Lament* (1826).

While the Abolition of Slavery Act was first passed by Parliament, which abolished the slave trade in the British Empire, it wasn't until 1833 with the passing of the Emancipation Act that the practice was entirely abolished. Even then, another four years would pass before the de facto Apprenticeship System was discontinued. **This long-awaited celebratory dinner would've been quite the occasion and it's little surprise that Opie would want to be involved.**

Howard, C., "The Story of the Pineapple: Sentimental Abolitionism and Moral Motherhood in Amelia Opie's 'Adeline Mowbray'" in *Studies in the Novel*, Vol. 30, No. 3 (Fall, 1998), p.355.

Provenance: Autograph album compiled by a member of the Balcombe family, "The Briars," Mornington, Victoria (Australia); à Beckett family, Melbourne (by descent).





12 THE ADMIRALTY. [Chart case and set of charts from Queen Victoria's Royal Yacht *Victoria and Albert* (II).]

Glass fronted chart case (965 by 665 by 810mm, 1370mm when extended), with drop leaf table extensions, consisting of eleven shelves, ten of which are lettered from top to bottom, "Cape and Africa", "N. American and West Indies", "Australia", "China", "East Indies", "Pacific", "Channel and Western Station", "Mediterranean", "Channel, North Sea & Baltic", "S.E. Coast of America." The furniture housing 10 pilots, a meteorological atlas of the Red Sea, and an atlas of global barometric pressure, each pilot with manuscript contents sheet, both atlases with printed title and preliminaries, the 12 works containing a total of 284 maps and charts (chart of the Sunda Strait lacking to China pilot, five charts loosely inserted in the Mediterranean pilot, one loosely inserted into the India pilot, loose chart of the coal and telegraph lines for 1899) all works bound in blue buckram covers, lettered in gilt to upper cover. London, the Admiralty, 1880-1900. £150,000

A chart case from the Her Majesty's Yacht *Victoria and Albert* (II), containing 284 charts, covering the entire globe, and demonstrating The British Admiralty's mastery of the seas at the height of the British Empire.

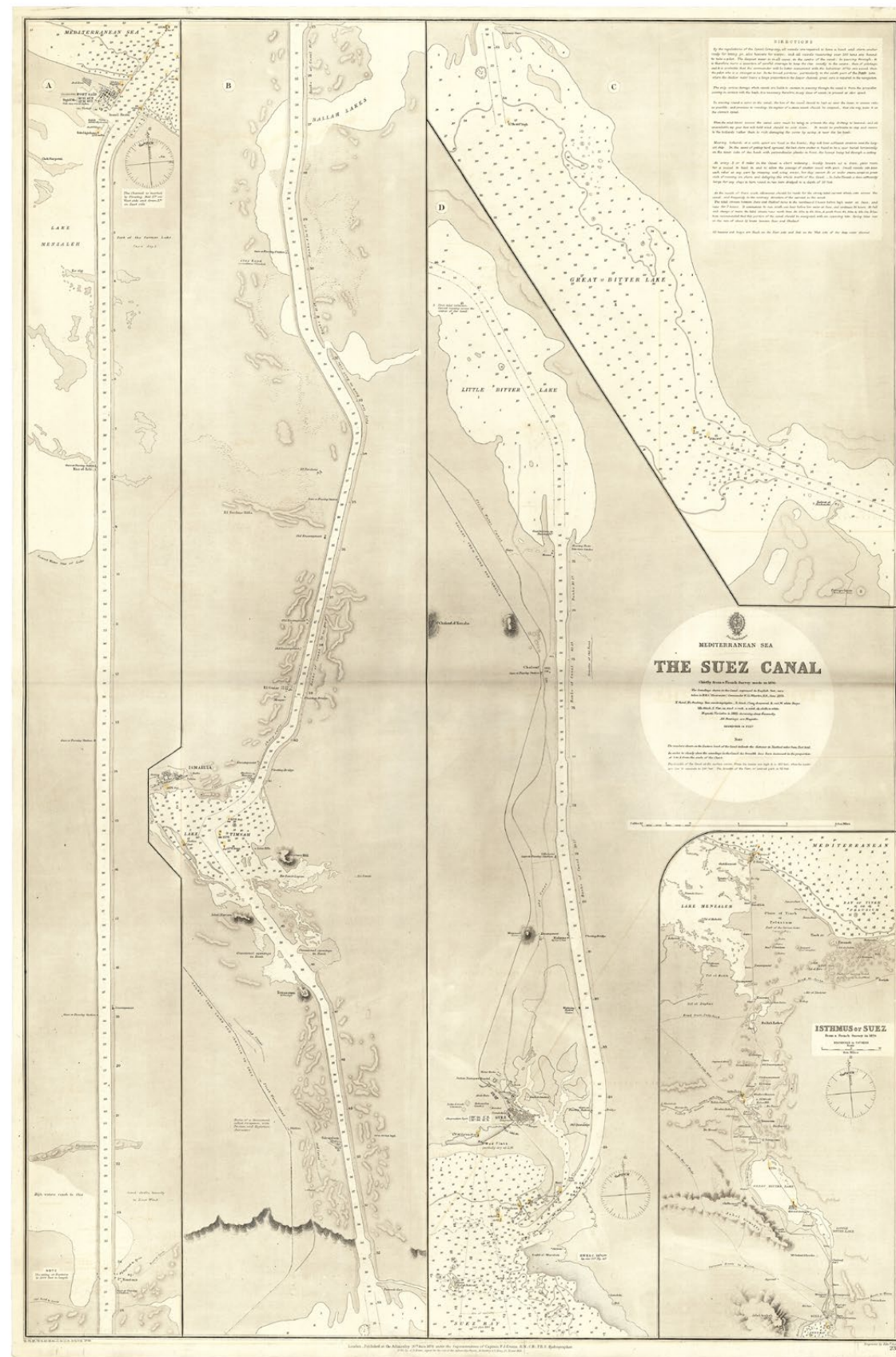
The chart case contains 10 pilots providing detailed charts for navigation from the British Isles to: Africa and the Cape of Good Hope; North America and the West Indies; Australia; China; The East Indies; The Pacific; The English Channel and Ireland; The Mediterranean; The English Channel, North Sea and Baltic; and The South East Coast of South America. Ranging from 30 charts contained in the China pilot to a mere 14 charts in the Africa pilot.

All the pilots, although composite in nature follow a similar arrangement. Each begins with a manuscript contents sheet written in a neat copperplate script, listing the titles of the charts together with the chart's Admiralty number. The majority of the pilots then commence with the same four charts: Chart No. 2060: The North Atlantic Ocean Eastern Part; No. 2059: The Atlantic Ocean; No. 2598: [Map of the World] Curves of Equal Magnetic Variation for the Year 1880; and No. 1598: The English Channel, 1882. The pilots show the great expansion of British Admiralty surveying throughout the nineteenth century: from acquiring manuscript surveys from returning merchant and naval vessels, supplemented with the acquisition of privately produced charts by the likes of Sayer, Heather and Norie, to having a fleet of 12 ships carrying out surveying work across the whole world.

One of the earliest areas to be systematically surveyed by the Admiralty was the west and east coasts of Africa, including the southern coast of Saudi Arabia.

Britain at the beginning of the nineteenth century was beginning to look for an expansion of her trade along the east coast of Africa; in 1821 preparations were made at the Admiralty for an expedition to survey the African coast. The work was entrusted to Captain William Fitzwilliam Owen (1774-1857), and between 1822 and 1826, Owen surveyed much of the west, and east coasts of Africa, the south coast of Arabia, and the River Gambia. Owen's work was not without incident, whilst in Muscat, he invited the Sultan on board the ships, but was therefore forced to temporarily tow away the huge number of pigs on board to avoid offending the Muslim Sultan; it is reported that the whole cove echoed with their squeals. These incidences aside, it was these surveys together with his work in the India Ocean (represented in the pilots here by: Nos. 598; 721; 594; and 595) that earned him the respect of the Admiralty, who presented him with a silver punch-bowl in the form of a globe of the earth surmounted by Neptune and supported by figures representing the four continents. Other charts of note relating to Africa contained in these pilots include: No. 1771: Captain Edmund Palmer's chart of St Helena the most accurate survey of the island carried out in the nineteenth century; and No. 1691: Lieutenant Bedford's survey of the Ascension Islands, 1838.

In Asia British influence had, with the conquering of India, dramatically increased by the beginning of the nineteenth century. This coupled with her acquiring footholds in Southeast Asia, such as Singapore and Hong Kong, led the Admiralty to send several voyages to the Far East, the most important of which was Captain Richard Collinson's (1811-1883) surveying work. Collinson, in command of HMS *Plover* spent the years 1842 to 1846 charting the Chinese coast, the first





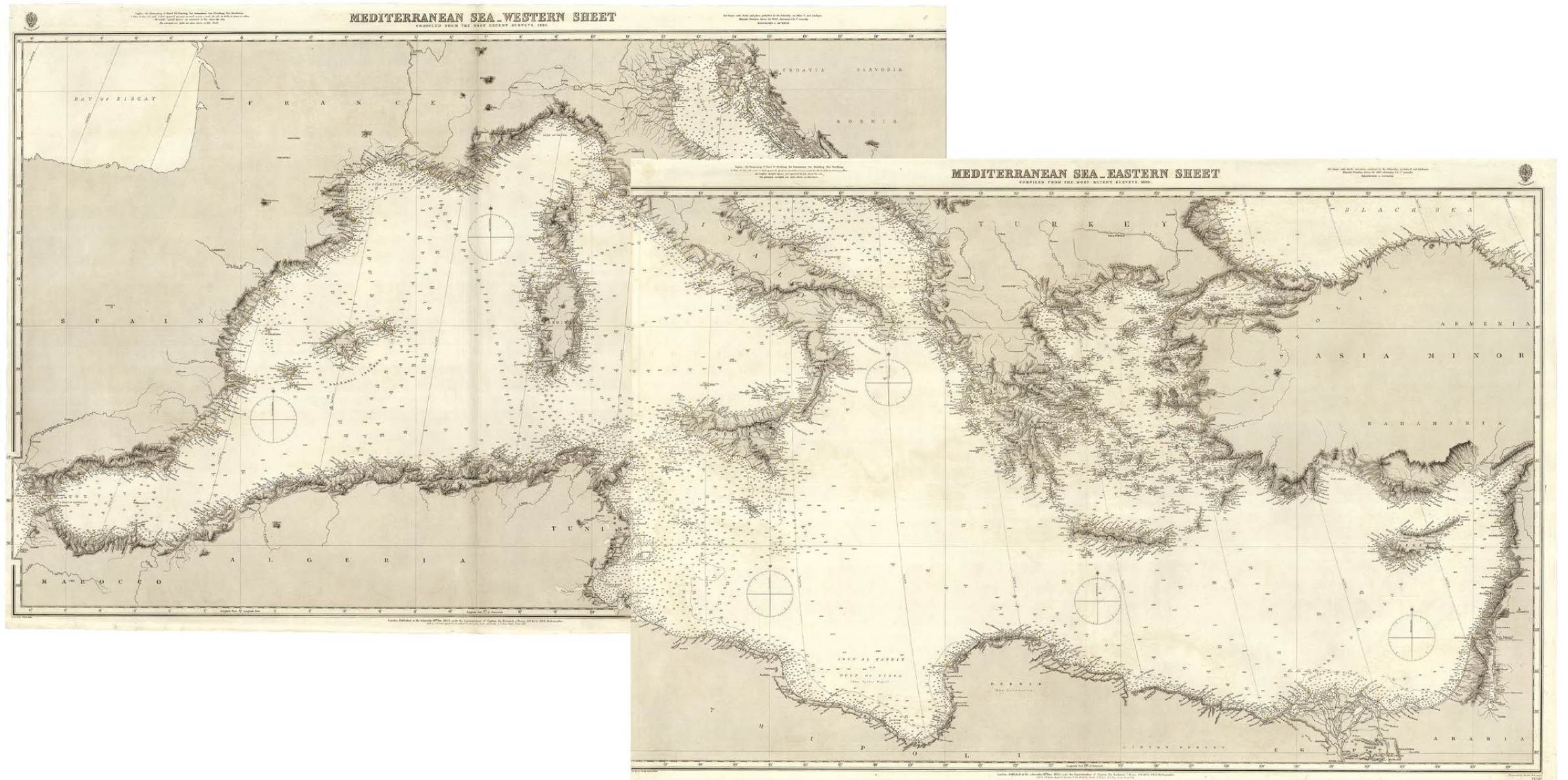
71 Longitude West of Greenwich

Time	Right Ascension	Declination
1822	10h 58m 10s	55° 52' 30" S
1823	10h 58m 10s	55° 52' 30" S
1824	10h 58m 10s	55° 52' 30" S
1825	10h 58m 10s	55° 52' 30" S
1826	10h 58m 10s	55° 52' 30" S
1827	10h 58m 10s	55° 52' 30" S
1828	10h 58m 10s	55° 52' 30" S
1829	10h 58m 10s	55° 52' 30" S
1830	10h 58m 10s	55° 52' 30" S
1831	10h 58m 10s	55° 52' 30" S
1832	10h 58m 10s	55° 52' 30" S
1833	10h 58m 10s	55° 52' 30" S
1834	10h 58m 10s	55° 52' 30" S
1835	10h 58m 10s	55° 52' 30" S
1836	10h 58m 10s	55° 52' 30" S
1837	10h 58m 10s	55° 52' 30" S
1838	10h 58m 10s	55° 52' 30" S
1839	10h 58m 10s	55° 52' 30" S
1840	10h 58m 10s	55° 52' 30" S

The STRAIT of
MAGALHAENS
 commonly called
MAGELLAN
 Surveyed
In His Majesty's Ships
ADVENTURE AND BEAGLE
 BY
Captain Phillip Parker King, R.N. &c.
 and *Captain Robert Fitz Roy, R.N.*
 1826-30, 1832-34
 With additions and corrections from
 various Admiralty Surveys to 1854.

Magellan Strait. In passing over the strait, ships should not attempt to anchor in the bay on the west side, but anchor in the bay on the east side, as the strait is much narrower there, and the anchorage is much better. The strait is much narrower there, and the anchorage is much better. The strait is much narrower there, and the anchorage is much better.

Additional Notice Dec 1855.
 The strait of Magellan is much narrower than it is represented on the charts, and the anchorage is much better. The strait is much narrower there, and the anchorage is much better. The strait is much narrower there, and the anchorage is much better.



systematic charting of the waters, producing charts on which all successors were based (Nos. 2660a, 2660b, 2661a, and 2661b). Chart No. 1480, “Yang-Tse-Kiang from the Sea to Nanking,” his important survey of the Yangtse River from Shanghai to Nanjing, still bears his name.

In 1836, Collinson had been a lieutenant on HMS *Sulphur*, a surveying vessel in the Pacific, under the command of Captains Beechey and Belcher. On her return voyage via China, in 1841, the vessel became involved in the First Opium War, and specifically in the capture of Wangtung on the Pearl River delta. Whilst in the area Captain Belcher surveyed Hong Kong, the first scientific survey of the island (No. 1466). Belcher would return to the Far East in 1843–46 in command

of HMS *Samarang* in order to survey the South China Seas, and like Collinson providing a template on which all subsequent surveys were based. The work also includes Captain J.W. Reed’s important survey of the Singapore Straits carried out on HMS *Rifleman*, between 1865 and 1869 (No. 2403). Reed would also resurvey the waters between Singapore and Hong Kong.

Britain’s dominance of the Indian subcontinent, would draw her into what became known as the “Great Game”: Britain and Russia’s struggle for de facto control of Central Asia. To this end the British fought several proxy wars, one such was the First Anglo-Persian War (1856–57). Commander Charles Constable, son of the painter John Constable, was attached to the Persian Expeditionary Force,

as a surveyor aboard the ship *Euphrates*. On the conclusion of the war, Constable was ordered to survey the Arabian Gulf, which occupied him from April 1857 to March 1860, with Lieutenant Stiffe as assistant surveyor. The survey (Nos. 2837a and 2837b) which contains the first detailed survey of Abu Dhabi, would become the standard work well into the twentieth century.

During the time that Constable was surveying the Gulf, the Suez Canal, one of the greatest civil engineering feats of the nineteenth century was under construction. When it opened in 1869 it would reduce the distance from London to the Arabian Gulf from 11,300 nautical miles to 6,400 nautical miles, and cut the journey time from London to Singapore from 58 to 42 days. The canal is depicted in chart No. 2555, based on surveys carried out by the French Navy in 1876, with soundings taken by HMS *Shearwater*.

The opening of the canal also bought a renewed interest in the Mediterranean, Red, and Arabian Seas. Britain had during the nineteenth century acquired several strategically important islands in the Mediterranean, most notably Malta and Cyprus. The present work contains Captains Graves' and Spratt's chart of Malta and Gozo (No. 194), and Valetta harbour (No. 195), surveyed in 1863, as well as Graves' exceedingly rare chart of Cyprus (No. 2074) of 1849.

The work also contains the first meteorological atlas of the Red Sea, which states in its introductory text: "Very few observations have been obtained prior to the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869, and nearly all the material which has been used is of necessity for the steamships, which follow much the same track within very narrow limits."

The steamship had come to dominate global shipping by the end of the nineteenth century, and two further charts point to their use: chart No. 9 of the Arabian Sea "showing the winds & currents during the south-west monsoon with the probable best track for steamers from Bombay to Aden"; and chart No. 1188, the "Coal and Telegraph Chart" of 1899, marking the steamship's refuelling stations. The charts discussed up until now were often driven by British commercial considerations, be that on the East African coast, the shores of India, or far flung China. However, the Admiralty from the time of Cook were also heavily involved in voyages of exploration. **One of the greatest voyages was that of HMS *Beagle*, now principally remembered for Darwin's discoveries, she was also responsible for several important surveys; included in the present work are, Captain Fitzroy's survey of the Falkland Islands (Nos. 1354, 1354A and 1354B); and that of the Magellan Strait (No. 554) — the first scientific survey of the Straits, and carried out by Fitzroy on the First (1826–31) and completed on the Second voyage of the *Beagle* (1832–36).**

The *Beagle*'s Third voyage (1837–43) took her to Australia; now under the command of Captain J. C. Wickham, who together with his second in command Lieutenant Stokes, carried out extensive surveys of the west, and south coast, including the Bass Strait and Tasmania (Nos. 1695a, 1695b, 2759a, 2759b, 1079). Lieutenant Stokes, as commander of HMS *Acheron*, would between 1848 and

1855, produce the first systematic survey of New Zealand (Nos. 1212, 2053, 2054). With the Australian Gold Rush of the 1850s, the Admiralty began to take a greater interest in Australian waters. Captain H.M. Denham of HMS *Herald*, spent from 1852 to 1860 charting the eastern seas of Australia and covering the Great Barrier Reef and waters as far as Fiji (Nos. 2763, 2764, and 2691), he would also be responsible for the third survey of Sydney Harbour in 1857 (No. 1069).

The charting of waters around the great southern continent would lead to several expeditions even further south, to the Antarctic. "The Ice Chart" (No. 1241), first published in 1866, maps numerous voyages of exploration, including Cook's, Bellingshausen, Weddell, and Ross and also includes John Thomas Towson's work on "Icebergs in the Southern Ocean" (1859), and other papers from the Hydrographic Office. As the advertisement below the chart states the principal reason for the work's publication was not only in order to map the known limits of the Antarctic pack ice, but also to plot the previous sightings of icebergs — each marked by a symbol denoting the month in which it was sighted — which, "drifted by the influence of winds and currents to low latitudes, have been found seriously to embarrass, and delay, as well as to imperil navigation." The text goes on to qualify the placement of the bergs on the chart, by stating that iceberg placement and frequency has been known to vary considerably from year to year. Thus an "arbitrary boundary has been drawn on the chart, distinguished by colour the free or clear; from the more doubtful and indeed dangerous parallels."

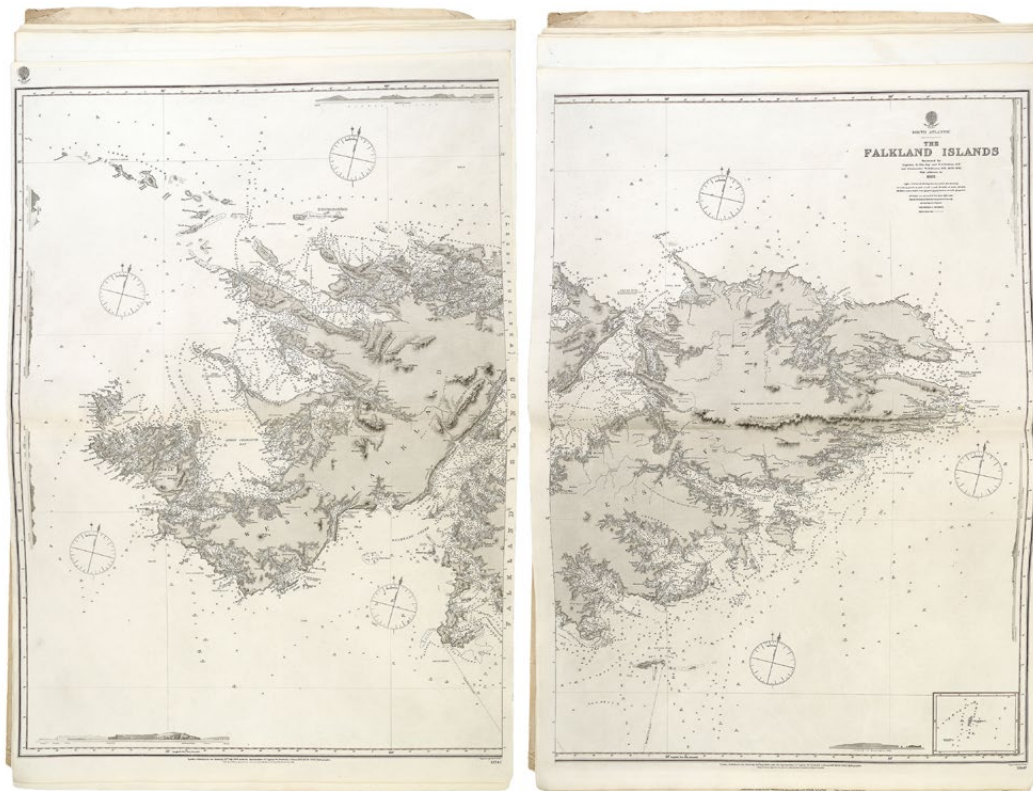
The United States is principally taken from U.S. naval surveys: one chart (No. 2670) from Halifax to Delaware even credits Des Barres survey of 1770! Other charts of note are Captain Bayfield's surveys of Halifax Harbour (No. 2320), and the St Lawrence River (No. 2516). Bayfield the father of Canadian hydrography, would between 1816 and 1856 survey almost the entire shoreline from Lake Superior to the Atlantic Ocean, and produce the first set of sailing directions for the St Lawrence River and the Gulf. In the Caribbean, Commander J. Parson's survey of 1869 is included (Nos. 2485 and 502); as is Commander Stanley's survey of Royal and Kingston Harbours (No. 456).

HMY *Victoria and Albert* (II).

The HMY *Victoria and Albert* (II) was the second yacht of this name and was built and launched at HM Dockyard, Pembroke in 1855. Measuring 300 feet in length by 40 feet in the beam, it had a displacement tonnage of 2479 and was capable of 14¾ knots. During her first voyage in 1855 and on many subsequent occasions she proved to be a good sea boat. Queen Victoria used her numerous times, including periodic reviews of the fleet, inspection of ships and official visits to various United Kingdom and continental ports. The yacht was also used by several members of the royal family, most notably Edward Prince of Wales's wife, later Queen Alexandra, who commissioned the yacht extensively in the 1890s to visit her family in Denmark, and her extended family in St Petersburg.

CONTENTS

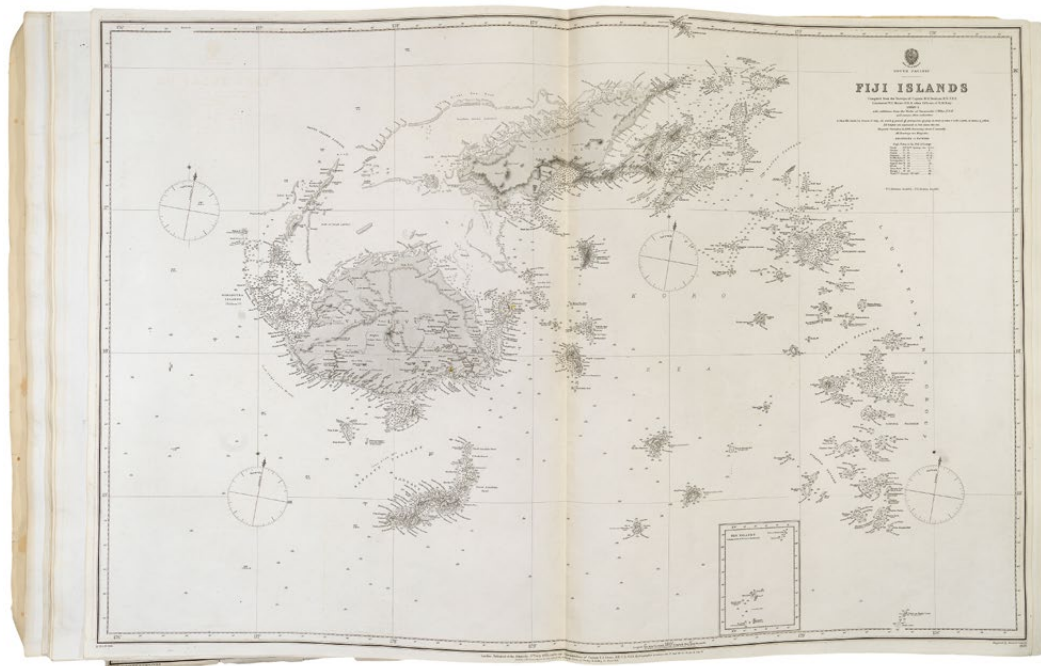
- 1 THE ADMIRALTY. Officer's Atlas. Africa & Cape of Good Hope Station. Folio (670 by 540mm), manuscript index, 14 engraved charts, blue buckram covers, lettered in gilt.
- 2 THE ADMIRALTY. Officer's Atlas. North America & West India Station. Folio (670 by 540mm), manuscript index, 19 engraved charts, blue buckram covers, lettered in gilt.
- 3 THE ADMIRALTY. Officer's Atlas. Australian Station. Folio (670 by 540mm), manuscript index, 24 engraved charts, blue buckram covers, lettered in gilt.
- 4 THE ADMIRALTY. Officer's Atlas. China Station. Folio (670 by 540mm), manuscript index, 30 engraved charts, (lacking chart of the Sunda Strait), blue buckram covers, lettered in gilt.
- 5 THE ADMIRALTY. Officer's Atlas. The East India Station. Folio (670 by 540mm), manuscript index, 28 engraved charts (chart of the Andaman Islands, backed on linen and loosely inserted), blue buckram covers, lettered in gilt.
- 6 THE ADMIRALTY. Officer's Atlas. Pacific Station. Folio (670 by 540mm), manuscript index, 25 engraved charts, blue buckram covers, lettered in gilt.



EUROPE



- 7 THE ADMIRALTY. Officer's Atlas. Channel & Western Station. Folio (670 by 540mm), manuscript index, 27 engraved charts, blue buckram covers, lettered in gilt.
- 8 THE ADMIRALTY. Officer's Atlas. Mediterranean Station. Folio (670 by 540mm), manuscript index, 30 charts, five charts backed on linen and loosely inserted, blue buckram covers, lettered in gilt.
- 9 THE ADMIRALTY. Officer's Atlas. Channel, North Sea & Baltic Station. Folio (670 by 540mm), manuscript index, 22 engraved charts, blue buckram covers, lettered in gilt.
- 10 THE ADMIRALTY. Officer's Atlas. Brazils Station. Folio (670 by 540mm), manuscript index, 19 engraved charts, blue buckram covers, lettered in gilt.
- 11 THE ADMIRALTY. Meteorological Charts of the Red Sea. Folio (555 by 340mm), title, preface, introduction, 24 lithograph maps, blue buckram covers, lettered in gilt. London, 1895.
- 12 THE ADMIRALTY. Charts showing the mean barometrical pressure over the Atlantic, Indian, and Pacific Oceans. London, 1887. Folio (690 by 520mm) Title, introduction, four double-page charts of the Atlantic, four single sheet charts of the Indian Ocean, four double-page charts of the Pacific Ocean, 10 charts on three map sheets. Introduction: "The Series in this Atlas are for the months of February, May, August, and November, selected to represent the Mean Barometrical Pressure for Winter, Spring Summer, and Autumn respectively in either Hemisphere. Four index charts, on a smaller scale, exhibit for the same months the lines of equal pressure (isobars) over the entire globe."



13 THE ADMIRALTY. Coal and Telegraph Chart [Compiled in the Hydrographic Department] No. 1188. London, 8th August 1899. Large Corrections to 1899. Engraved chart, inset of the Mediterranean Sea, and Suez Canal. Dimensions: 680 by 1140mm.

Ritchie, Rear Admiral G.S., *The Admiralty Chart* (London, Carnegie Publishing, 1995).hello again, hello

OFFICERS IN CAPTIVITY

13 WHITFIELD (Lieutenant-Commander Paul), et al. *The Prisoner's Pen*. No.1 [all published]. One plate & three illustrations to text. 8vo. Publisher's pictorial orange wrappers, ms. signature to upper wrapper, a little creased, some spotting throughout. 43, [1]pp. Heidelberg, Printed by Carl Pfeffer, Buchdruckerei, 1918. £1,250

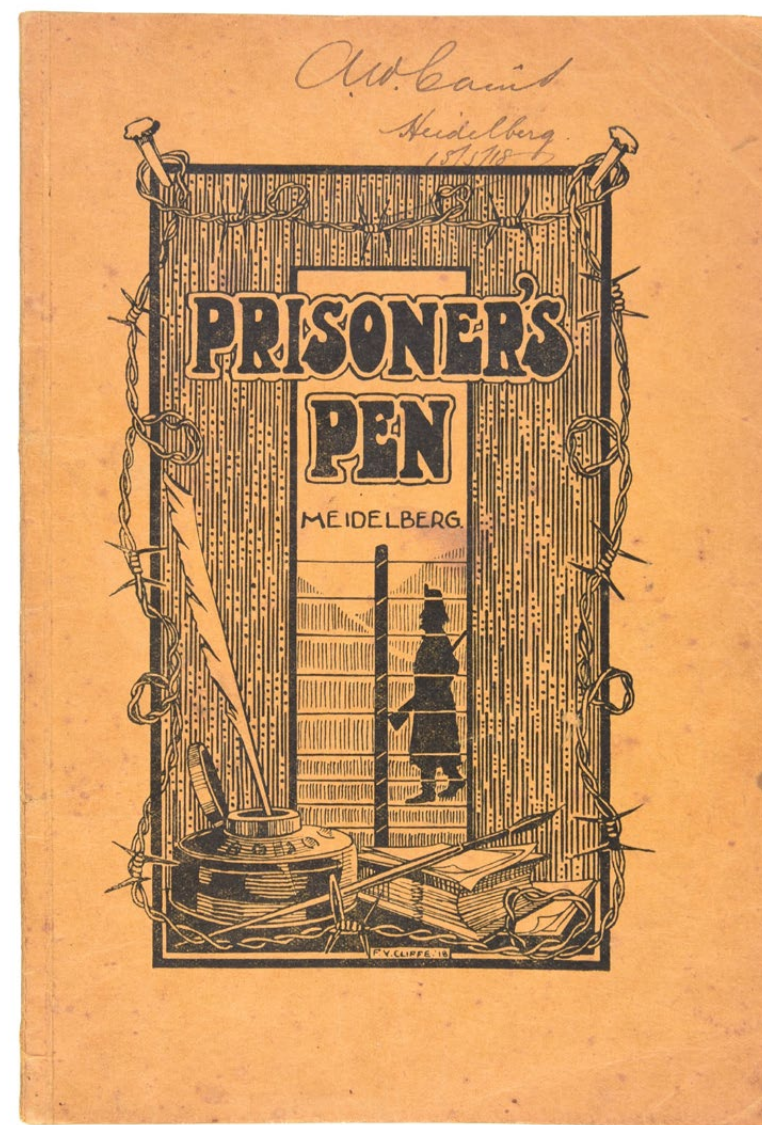
A very good copy of this rare and desirable First World War publication. Led by the camp's senior officer, Commander Paul Whitfield, R.N., this short-lived magazine was produced by interned British Officers at the POW camp in Heidelberg, and bears the signature of fellow internee A.W. Cains, dated 15 May 1918.

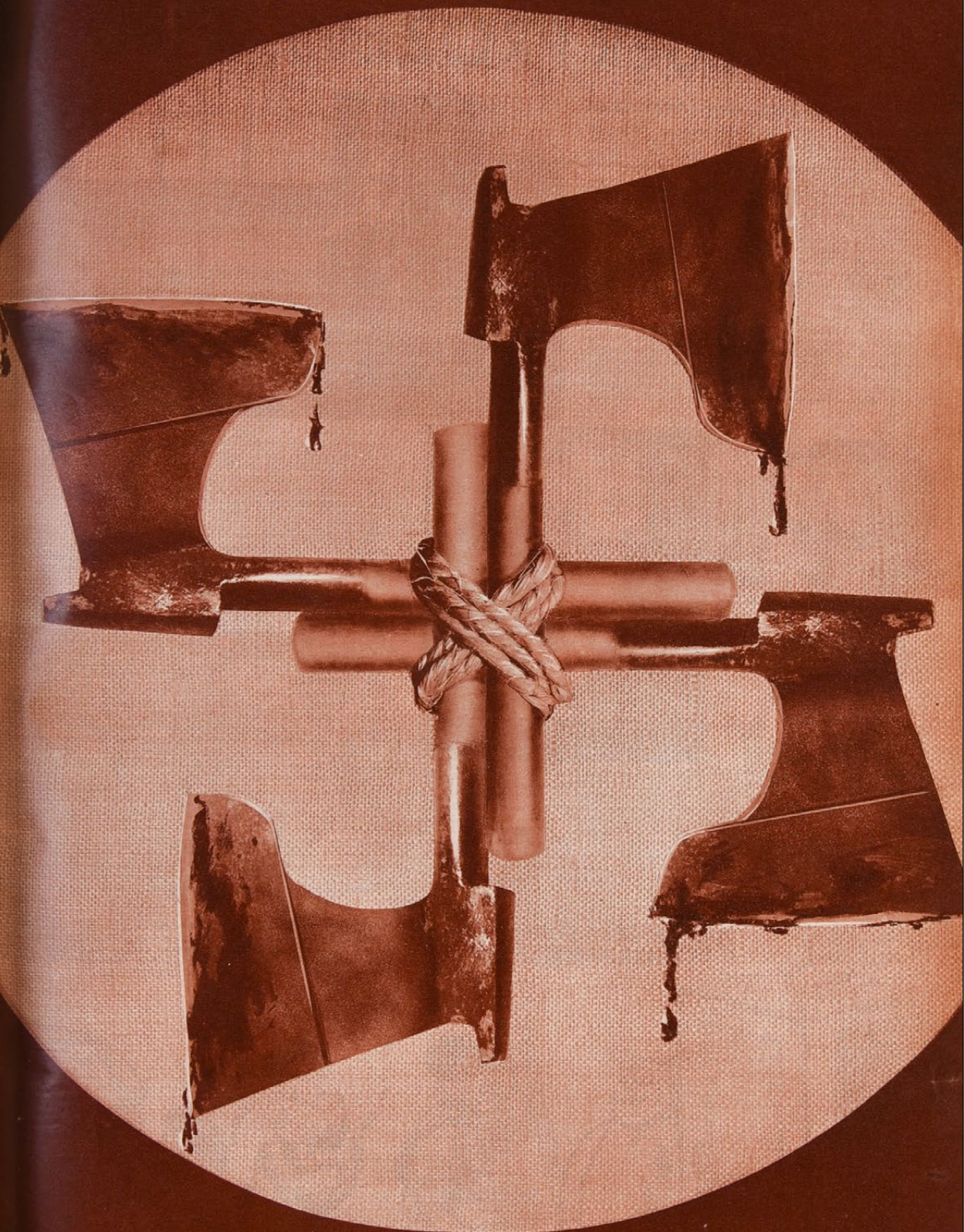
There is a long history of magazines such as this one being printed as a distraction from arduous conditions, such as confinement (as here), trenches on the Western Front, and even polar winters. This is an excellent example, comprising

eighteen short prose and poetry pieces (of real interest is Owen Tudor-Hart's poem, "A French Wood in War Time") as well as cartoons. Some contributors chose to remain anonymous, others used a *nom de plume* ("Astra" or "Strozzi"), though other officers such as D. Fry, Jason Gurney, R.Y. Cory, Owen Tudor-Hart, T. Hawkins, and A.E. Mackenzie all signed their work.

The camp at Heidelberg was for officers only and was located six kilometres from the city. The magazine was printed by the local firm, Carl Pfeffer, and, given how late it appeared in the war, it's unsurprising that there are no other issues recorded.

Extremely rare: OCLC locates just a single copy at Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin.





Fotomontage: John Heartfield

Der alte Wahlspruch im „neuen“ Reich:
BLUT UND EISEN

Photomontage as a Tool of Political Opposition

14 HEARTFIELD (John), designer and photographer. MÜNZENBERG (Willi), editor. AIZ & VI. [Arbeiter Illustrierte Zeitung und Die Volks-Illustrierte]. First and only edition. Numerous photographic illustrations throughout. 314 issues bound in 6 vols. All volumes with additional hand-made half-title and title in German, vol. 1 & 2 with ms. German table of content. Folio measuring 375 by 265mm. Slightly later cloth-backed boards & cloth with paper title-slips on spine, small ticket of the Dutch Communist Party in vols. 1&2. Light browning due to paper quality, slightly trimmed (with minor loss of letters), a few pages creased, and occasional small tears. 3 leaves with longer tears, 2 leaves with minor loss. Overall still a very good copy. Berlin, Neuer Deutscher Verlag & Prague, P. Prokop, 1932–1938. £28,000

A milestone of German opposition to the Nazi regime using over 200 of John Heartfield's iconic photo-montages. Born Helmut Herzfelde in Berlin 1891, he anglicised his name to John Heartfield in 1916 in response to the prevalent anti-English sentiment. It was a pivotal decision and he used this new name to galvanise and channel his artistic vision.

“In the search for new forms to express a new conviction, Heartfield and his friends discovered photomontage. Originally, it seems that the soldiers on the Western Front, unable to get their reports of butchery past the censors, turned to pasting together photographs and cutouts from illustrated papers to tell their tale of horror to their families and friends back home. Using this ingenious technique, as well as the collage of the cubists, Heartfield and his close friend, George Grosz, invented the new technique of photomontage” (Selz, 310). Of course, they weren't the only ones experimenting in this way. Hannah Höch, Raoul Hausmann were busy in Berlin, as was Rodchenko in Moscow.

He joined the Berlin Club Dada in 1917 and with Hausmann, Huelsenbeck, Herzfelde (his brother), Groz and Höch, “became part of the general revolutionary struggle in post-war Germany. Many of them believed in the political as well as aesthetic revolution” (*ibid*, 317). In 1918 he joined the Communist Party. Heartfield soon began printing the journal *Die Neue Jugend*, which used revolutionary ideas in typography later adopted by Bauhaus artists and through the 1920s designed book covers, notably for Upton Sinclair's *The Millennium* (1924).

The rise of National Socialism in the 1930s gave rise to the most important and productive period of his career. Heartfield fled Germany for Prague in 1933, though he was already contributing to the *Arbeiter Illustrierte Zeitung* and *Die Volks-Illustrierte*. Indeed, many of his most famous images were made in 1932 and represented here.

Es kommt
der Tag...

Die internationale Arbeiterklasse an Rákosi:

„Sind auch stark die Mauern, die dich umgeben,
brüchig ist die Macht, die dich gefangen hält.“

Montiert: John Heartfield

DAS SPIEL DER
NAZIS
MIT DEM FEUER

AIZ

Erscheint wöchentlich einmal / Preis 1,60 Kč, 40 Gr.,
1,25 Frs., 30 Rp., 20 Pfg., 10 am. Cts., 15 holl. Cts.
Jahrgang XIV Nummer 9 28. Februar 1935



„Wenn die Welt erst brennt, werden wir schon
beweisen, daß Moskau der Brandstifter war.“

Fotomontage: John Heartfield

The list includes: *Das Kreuz war noch nicht schwer genug* [The cross wasn't heavy enough] - *Konzentrationslager Deutschland* [KZ Germany] - *Goering der Henker des dritten Reichs* [Goering — the hangman of the 3rd Reich] - *Der Henker und die Gerechtigkeit* [Executioner and justice] - *Nach einem Jahr* [After one year] - *Blut und Eisen* [Blood and Iron] - *Nach zwanzig Jahren* [After twenty years] - *Folgt dem Beispiel Spaniens!* [Follow Spain's example!] - *Ein neuer Mensch — Herr einer neuen Welt* [A new man — lord of a new world] - *Ein gefährliches Eintopfgericht* [A dangerous stew] - *Das Spiel der Nazis mit dem Feuer* [Nazis playing with fire] - *Hurrah, die Butter ist alle* [Hooray — no more butter] - *Die Saat des Todes* [Seeds of death] - *Der Gipfel ihrer Wirtschaftsweisheit* [The summit of their economic wisdom] and many others.

The AIZ and the VI was a socialist weekly magazine consisting of between 24pp to 10pp (for VI): It was the main organ of political opposition to the Nazi Party and their sympathisers and is richly illustrated with photographs throughout. Much of the focus is on daily politics (with gruesome accounts of beatings, trials and executions of opposition figures) as well as the situation of the working class in Germany but there are also numerous articles about Europe (Italy, Austria, Italy, Spain etc.) and the rest of the world (Russia, China, Japan & America). Regular features include articles for children and sports, caricatures, novels (in instalments), and essays about art & technology. Includes contributions by E. Bloch, R. Dehmel, I. Ehrenburg, G. Dimitroff, G. Forster, B. Frei, I. Kaczer, K. Kersten, C. A. Loosli, H. Mann, K. Mann, T. G. Masaryk, Th. Plivier, R. Rolland, W. Wyk, P. Zech and many others.

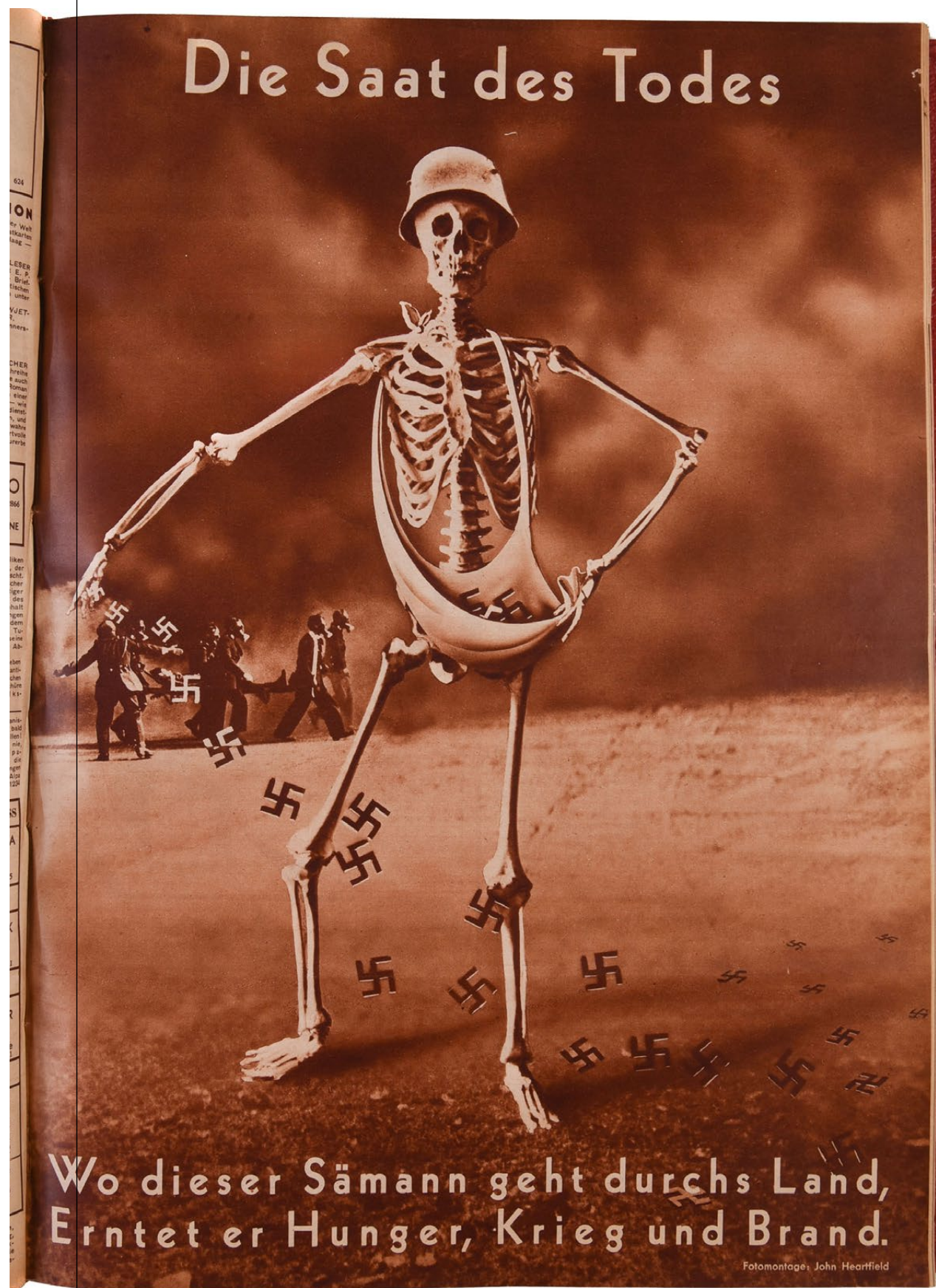
“John Heartfield embodies [the] quintessential artist-activist, a politically engaged, critical artist who raised his oppositional voice against the horrors and social injustices of an increasingly repressive political regime ... Heartfield was in fact one of the first artists to explore the photographic depiction of man and his world as the raw material for art, creating haunting, unforgettable works of bitter social criticism” (Dabrowski).

COLLATION: Year 1932 (issues 39–52), 1933 (1–51), 1934 (1–52), 1935 (Heft 1–52, excl. the banned issue 29), 1936 (1–33, AIZ thereafter VI 1–20), 1937 (Heft 1–52), 1938 (Heft 1–41). The years 1932 and 1933 (until issue 9) were printed in Berlin. The following weekly issues (no. 10ff.) were printed in Prague. In 1939 the publication moved to Strassburg but only seven issues were printed there (not present).

Dabrowski, M., “John Heartfield” in *MoMA*, No. 13 (Winter–Spring, 1993), p.13; Kriebel, S., “Photomontage in the Year 1932: John Heartfield and the National Socialists” in *Oxford Art Journal*, Vol. 31, No. 1 (2008), pp.97–127; Selz, P., John Heartfield’s ‘Photomontages’” in *The Massachusetts Review*, Vol. 4, No. 2 (Winter, 1963), p.309–336.

[see following spread for further illustrations]

EUROPE



Fotomontage: John Heartfield

Presented by the Author

15 CAZALET (Major Victor). With Sikorski to Russia.

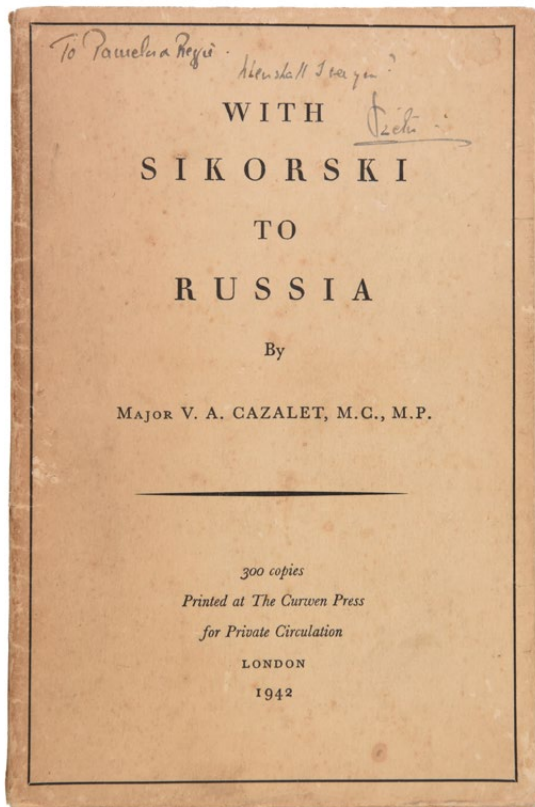
First edition. 12mo. Original printed wrappers, a little toned with 55, [1]pp. London, Printed at the Curwen Press for Private Circulation, 1942. £450

"The following notes ... were not written for publication." True to his word, it seems this little volume was circulated only amongst Cazalet's closest circle and this copy is inscribed by him on the upper wrapper.

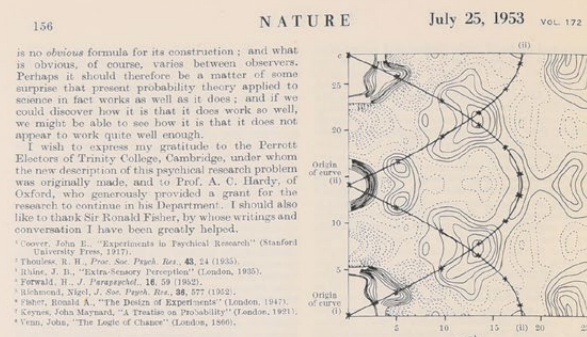
"Cazalet's first-hand knowledge of Polish affairs impressed Sikorski, who took an almost paternal interest in him, and on 9 July Cazalet was confirmed as British liaison officer to the free Poles. The great trust that Sikorski placed in Cazalet meant that he was able to reconcile the Polish forces more effectively with the wishes of the British government. But it also gave him the authority to lobby the government in defence of Polish interests, and this he did vigorously, notably in the run-up to the Anglo-Soviet treaty in the spring of 1942. Cazalet's suspicions about the expansionist intentions of the Soviet Union were unwelcome in ministerial circles, but in Sikorski at least they encouraged a more realistic appraisal of Soviet policy" (ODNB).

As per the title, this work is a first-hand account of the journey. "The object of our trip was to visit the Polish Brigade in Tobruk and then go on to Russia to see how the Polish-Soviet Agreement of July 29, 1941, was working." Cazalet adds that the "trip was a complete success for [Sikorski] and for the Polish cause."

His relationship with Sikorski continued and they visited the Middle East, though were both killed on the return journey.



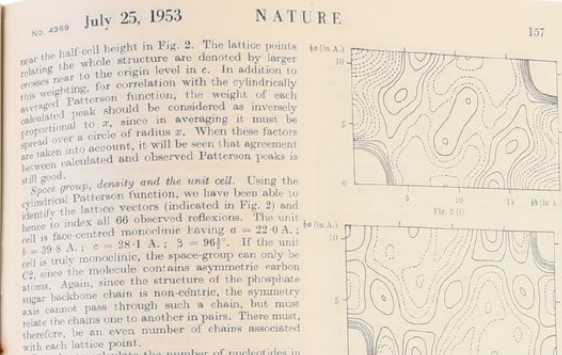
EUROPE



EVIDENCE FOR 2-CHAIN HELIX IN CRYSTALLINE STRUCTURE OF SODIUM DEOXYRIBONUCLEATE By ROSALIND E. FRANKLIN* and R. G. GOSLING Wheatstone Physics Laboratory, King's College, London, W.C.2

WATSON AND CRICK have proposed a structure for sodium deoxyribonucleate consisting of two co-axial helical chains related by a diad axis. We have shown that the main features of their structure are consistent with certain important features of our X-ray diagrams of structure B (the high-humidity less-ordered form of the salt). A subsequent closer investigation of density and water content in relation to the prominent equatorial spacing, and also of equatorial intensities calculated from a projection of the proposed structure (kindly provided by Watson and Crick), makes it clear that in detail the structure is not consistent with the observed equatorial reflexions. Both density and intensity considerations lead us to favour a more compact helical structure in which the phosphorus atoms lie on a helix of radius about 8.5 Å, rather than 10 Å. This value also lies within the range of spread of the more diffuse layer-line peaks. We are more concerned here, however, with evidence which confirms in principle the type of structure suggested by Watson and Crick, than with criticism on points of detail. If a 2-chain helical molecule exists in structure B, then such a molecule, in modified form, must also exist in structure A (the crystalline form obtained at 75 per cent relative humidity), since the charge A=B is readily reversible. The purpose of this communication is to point to evidence for a 2-chain helical molecule in structure A. For structure A we have measured the positions and intensities of reflexions and have calculated the cylindrically averaged Patterson function*. The work

* Now at Birbeck College, Crystallographic Laboratory, 21 Torrington Square, London, W.C.1.



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The Over-Looked Dame of the Double-Helix

16 FRANKLIN (Rosalind E.) & GOSLING (R.G.) "Evidence for 2-Chain Helix in Crystalline Structure of Sodium Deoxyribonucleate"

In Nature, vol. 172, no. 4369. 4to. Publisher's printed self-wrappers, staples rusted, but otherwise very good. li-lx, 133-150, i-xii, 151-172, lxi-lxvii.pp. London, MacMillan, 15 July, 1953. £1,750

An excellent example of Rosalind Franklin's (1920-58) important contribution to the discovery of DNA. This is one of two articles Franklin published in Nature in 1953 regarding the newly discovered DNA structure.

"Few people outside of the scientific community know of Rosalind Franklin, an accomplished X-ray crystallographer, chemist, and molecular biologist. Fewer still are aware that it was Rosalind Franklin's clear X-ray photographs that

MAGGS BROS LTD



established unequivocally the structure of DNA. It would be nearly impossible to name a scientific discovery in the last century, except for Einstein's theory of relativity, that had as much of an impact as that of the discovery of the structure of the DNA molecule" (Rapoport, 316).

"I was shown Rosalind Franklin's X-ray photograph, and whoa! It was a helix! And a month later, we had a structure" (Watson).

ODNB adds: "Watson had put forward the hypothesis that the large rod-shaped virus particle was composed of a helical arrangement of small protein molecules (or subunits). Franklin showed that this was, in essence, correct. Using her improved techniques, she was able to obtain spectacular, and beautiful X-ray

patterns of the virus, of such clarity that she could begin a quantitative analysis of the structure. In four short years, together with a small devoted group of students and collaborators, she determined the precise helical geometry of the protein units, and above all showed that the ribonucleic acid (RNA) of the virus, the carrier of the infectivity, in other words of the genetic information, formed a long single chain embedded deeply within the protein framework."

Rapoport, S., "Rosalind Franklin: Unsung Hero of the DNA Revolution" in New York History, vol. 84, no. 3 (Summer, 2003), pp. 315-329; Watson, J., Lecture inaugurating Harvard's Center for Genomics Research, 30 Sept 1999.

In Case of Nuclear War

17 WOMEN'S ROYAL ARMY CORPS, TERRITORIAL ARMY. Exercise Welsh Rarebit.

Mimeographed text. Four folding maps (2 on tracing paper), two sketch plans. Folio. Original card wrappers. Some minor spotting and creases, contemporary ms. annotations in ink, but very good. 7; 7, 2, 4, 8; 1611 (rectos only). October, 1956-March, 1966. £250

A satisfying group of restricted documents from the Women's Royal Army Corps. Codenamed Exercise Welsh Rarebit, a series of exercises were staged in preparation for a nuclear war. At this time, the WRAC was led by Brigadier Dame Mary Colvin

