

Altea Gallery

30 Exceptional Maps

Firsts Online
February 2024



Front cover: detail item 17
Back cover: detail item 14

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Saturday: 10am - 4pm

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30 Exceptional Items

e-Catalogue 19:

ABA Firsts Online 2024

Thursday 29th February - Sunday 3rd March



Detail item 29.

Dear Customer

We are presenting our latest e-catalogue to coincide with the ABA's Firsts Online virtual fair, containing thirty exceptional items. The list starts with a section of early Italian cartography and continues with a general selection of rare, decorative or interesting maps.

The highlights of the catalogue can be found on the fair website

www.firsts-online.com

or on our own website

www.alteagallery.com

Perin

A rare map of the Middle East, published by Lafreri



1 GASTALDI, Giacomo.

La Descrizione Della Prima Parte Dell' Asia Con i nomi antichi & moderni Di Jacopo Gastaldi Piemontese cosmografo... L'Anno M.D.LXI.

Rome: Antonio Lafreri, 1561. Two sheets conjoined, total 435 x 745mm, with wide margins. A small tear entering map area at bottom expertly repaired. £27,500

A fine example of this rare map of the Middle East, published by a major figure of 16th century Italian cartographic publishing.

In the west the map depicts Constantinople and Turkey, the Black Sea, Cyprus, the Holy Land, the Lower Nile in Egypt, and the northern reaches of the Red Sea and Persian Gulf in Arabia. In the centre of the map is the Caucasus and Persia. To the east of the Caspian Sea (still wider than it is tall, a feature not corrected until the end of the next century) are the landmarks of the Silk Route, Bukhara, Samarkand, Tashkent, Kandahar and Kabul. Along the top of the map are the tents of the Steppes nomads.

The map was drawn by Giacomo Gastaldi (c1500-67), a Piedmontese cartographer who established himself in Venice, whose influential output earned him the notable title of 'Cosmographer to the Republic'. It was one of three maps of Asia that were significant improvements to existing maps and so were highly influential: they were chosen by Abraham Ortelius as the basis of his map of Asia in his 'Theatrum' atlas of 1570.

This close copy of his 1559 map was engraved by Jacobo Bos, a Belgian, for Antonio Lafreri (1512-77), a Burgundian who Rome's leading map publisher.

BIFOLCO & RONCA: Tav. 68, state i of iii.

S/N 23975

One of the earliest versions of Sophianos's map of Greece



2 BERTELLI, Ferrando

Totius Graeciae Descriptio.

Venice: Dominico Zenoi, 1564. Etching, two sheets conjoined, total 395 x 620mm. Trimmed to neatline, contemporarily re-margined for inclusion in a Lafreri-type atlas.

£14,000

A very rare 'Lafreri-type' map, reduced from of the eight-sheet map of classical Greece and western Turkey by Nikolaos Sophianos, first published in 1540 and now lost. Using the Ptolemaic outline, it illustrates the history of the country from mythical time to the founding of the Eastern Roman Empire and the introduction of Christianity, with Athens and Constantinople depicted as the largest cities and Troy shown as ruins. The names used derive from Greek and Roman writers such as Herodotus, Thucydides, Strabo and Pliny. The map was reissued by Donato Bertelli in 1569.

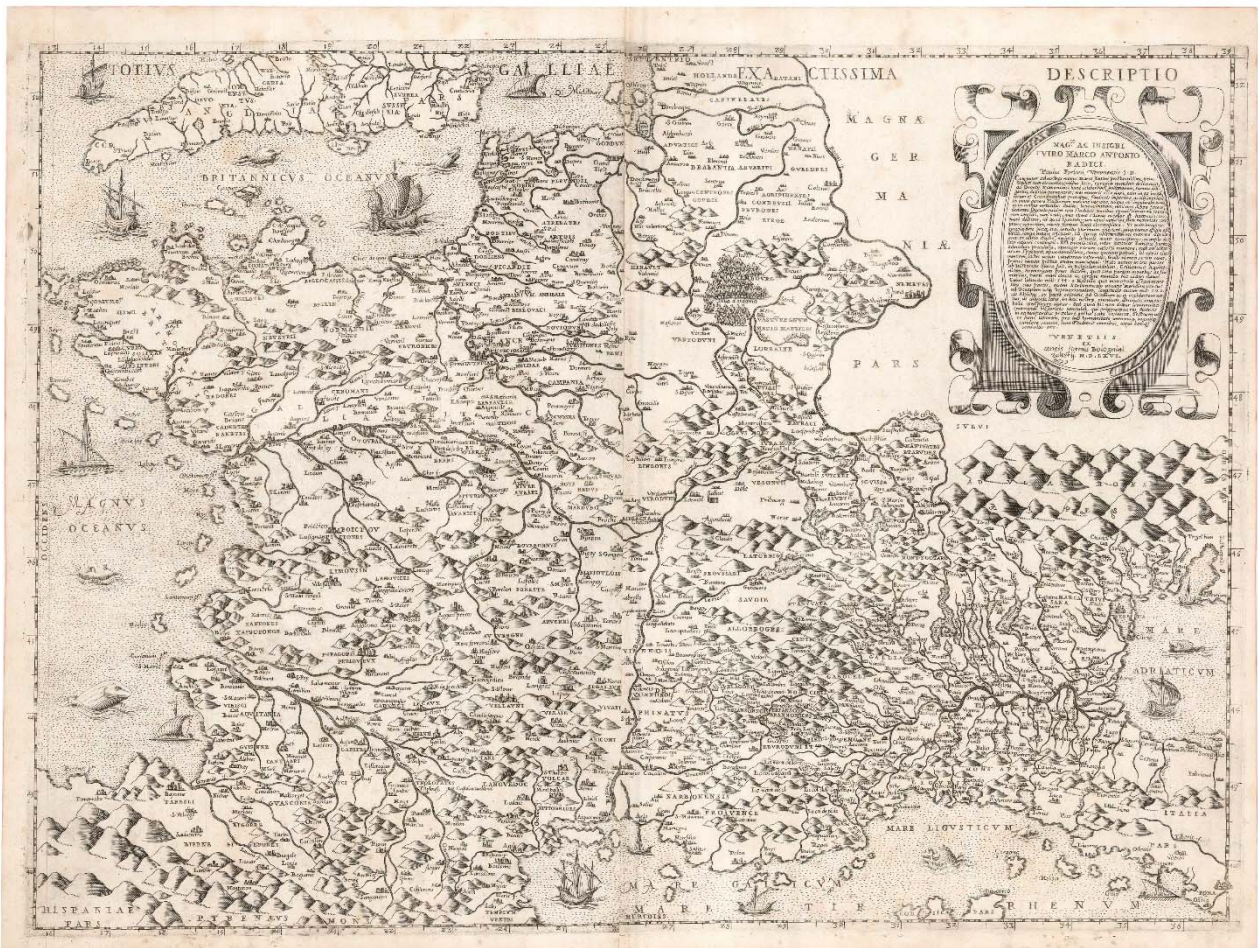
Although the title appears trimmed Yale's full-margined example shows this loss was on the printing plate.

BIFOLCO & RONCA: 657, first state of two. ZACHARAKIS: 359.

S/N 24220



A rare Italian separate-issue map of France



3 FORLANI, Paolo.

Galliae exactissima Descriptio.

Venice: Bolognino Zaltieri, 1566. Two sheets conjoined, total 455 x 625mm. £6,500

A very fine example of an important two-sheet 'Lafreri-type' map of France. The map extends west to east from west Brittany to the Adriatic sea and north to south from London to Rome; major towns, rivers, lakes, and mountains are marked and named. In the sea there are numerous ships and sea monsters. An ornate strapwork cartouche to the upper right contains a dedication to Marco Antonio Radici, and a brief description of France.

BIFOLFO & RONCA: 374, first state of two.

S/N 23885



Russia, part of a rare 16th century Italian wall map of Europe



4 CAMOCIO, Giovanni Francesco.

[Moscovia.]

Venice, c. 1595. Four sheets conjoined, total 680 x 630mm. Remargined, minor restoration.

£6,500

An extremely rare map of north east Europe, covering Russia, Ukraine and Belarus, with parts of Lithuania, Moldova and Romania. Top left is Lapland and with the end of the Gulf of Finland, with the site of St Petersburg, a century before its founding; top right should be Novaya Zemlya, but it is missing; bottom right is the course of the Volga, the Sea of Azov and the north coast of the Black Sea, with Tartar tents marked; bottom left is the Crimea, the mouth of the Danube.

This map consists of the four top-right sheets of a twelve-sheet wall map of Europe, of which only a few examples are known. It first appeared in 1573, in Camocio's atlas, the 'Quattro Parte Del Mondo' which consisted of four wall maps of the continents and a small world map.

Camocio was one of the principal mapmakers of the 'Lafreri' school, a group of Italians whose output forged the link between the historical cartography of Ptolemy to the atlas maps of Mercator and Ortelius. As such he is one of the founders of mapmaking as we know it today.

S/N 24119

A unique presentation of Franco's plan of Venice



5 FRANCO, Giacomo.

Venetia

Venice: Daniel Bissuccio, 1609-c.1612, Broadsheet, printed from four engraved plates, with letterpress panel, four sheets conjoined, total size 550 x 925mm. Trimmed close to printed border lower left, margin replaced, repair to tear affecting one doge. £28,000

An unrecorded presentation of this rare plan of Venice rendered as a bird's-eye view, with the buildings shown in perspective, first published by Luca Bertelli in 1580 but this example from the 4th state of c.1610. This unique example has been augmented by two side panels with 90 portraits of doges by Francesco Valegio, and two panels containing Italian text descriptions about the city. Although the letterpress has the publication line of Daniel Bissuccio date of 1609, the last doge portrait is Marcantonio Memmo, who ruled 1612-15.

Franco's plan originally had a vignette of a Doge and his wife in an extensive key. In the second state, published by Franco himself, this was updated to a vignette of the coronation of Morosina Morosini-Grimani as dogressa in 1597. The following year the vignette was replaced with two small views of that coronation's ceremonies. For this state, dated by Moretto as c.1610, the key had been cut from the plate, along with c.10mm of the plan, so that a separately-printed, two-tier scene of Morosina Morosini-Grimani's coronation procession could be printed underneath.

The final components of this broadsheet are the two panel of portraits of doges, engraved by Francesco Valegio. The British Museum has an example of Valegio's own map of Venice (1611, copied from state iii of Franco's map) with the text dated 1622 and the panels updated with four more doges (to Francesco Contarini, 1623). The amalgam of Franco's plan and Valegio's doges is an apparently unique survivor.

BIFOLCO: *Cartographia e Topografia Italiana del XVI Secolo*, 1270; MORETTO: *Venice* 52 for this state without the extra panels, his third state, described as 'Rarissima', 37 & 38 for previous states. See BM 1867,1012.694 for Valegio's map and doges.

S/N 24055

A scarce early 17th century townplan of Venice



6 PAOLI, Giovanni Antonio de.

Venetia.

Rome: de Paoli, c.1620. 385 x 515mm. A few tiny wornholes in vignettes filled, otherwise a very fine example. £8,750

A rare map of Venice presented as a bird's-eye view, with the buildings shown in perspective and the lagoon filled with galleys and galleons. Underneath are the key, inset views of Piazza de San Marco and the Rialto Bridge, and a scene of a procession of the Doge, pilgrims returning from the Holy Land and important women of Venice.

MORETTO: Venetia, 42.

S/N 24056



The only known complete example of a 17th century prospect of Venice



7 DE ROSSI, Giovanni Domenico.

Vero e Nuovo Disegno della Inclita Citta de Venetia.

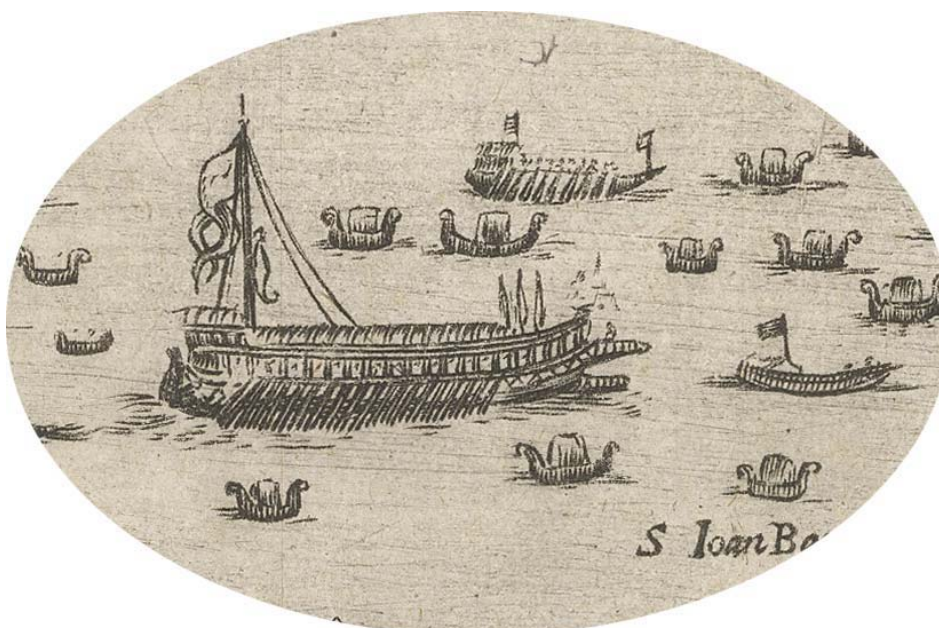
Rome: Giovanni Domenico de' Rossi, c.1650. Two sheets conjoined, total 275 x 675mm, with wide margins. Minor repair in lower margin. £12,500

A possibly unique map of Venice presented as a bird's-eye view, with the buildings shown in profile and the lagoon filled with galleys (including the Bucentaur) and galleons. In the sky are the arms of the city and a dedication to Andrea Tasca.

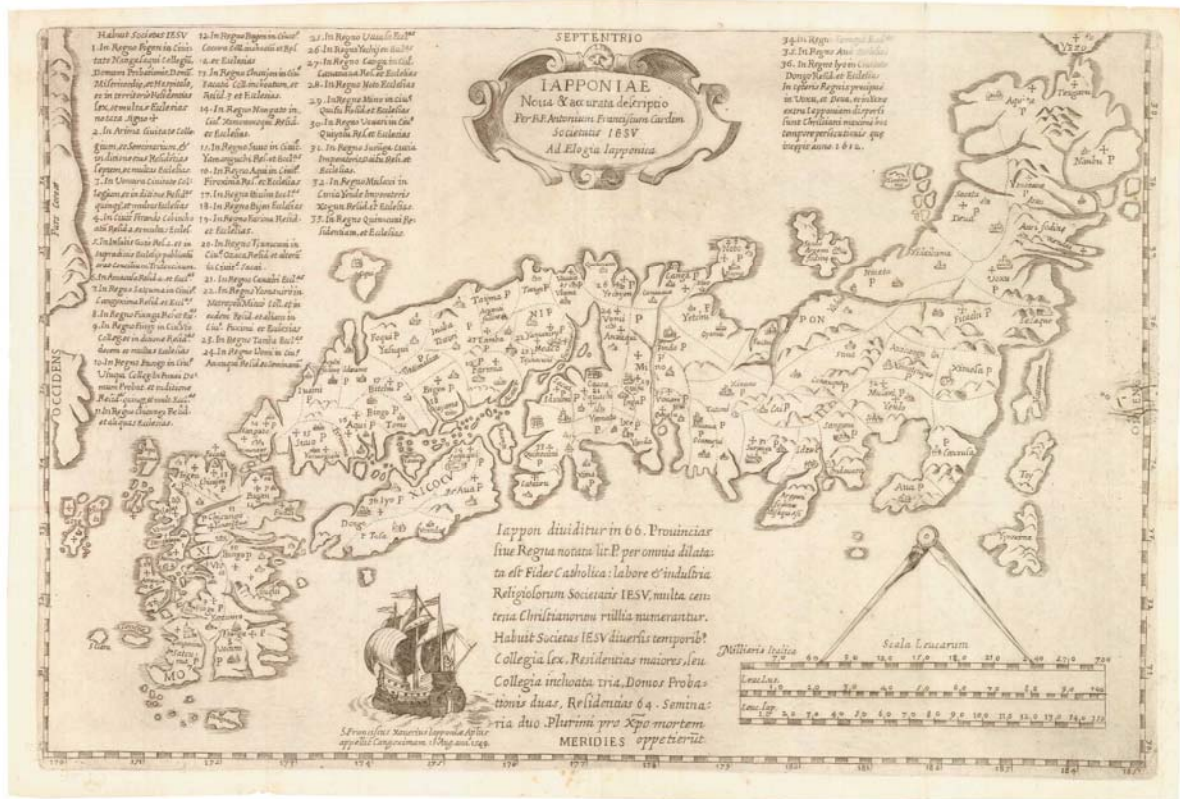
The prospect was published by Giovanni Domenico de' Rossi (1619-53), older brother of the more famous Giovanni Giacomo de' Rossi (1627-91), who bought Giovanni Domenico's business after he died in 1653. It is rare: Gino Moretto, author of the best reference book of maps and prospects of Venice, could only find the right sheet only of a later state published by Giovanni Giacomo de' Rossi, which he dated to 1680-90 because he mistook Giovanni Domenico for Domenico de' Rossi, son of Giovanni Giacomo.

MORETTO: 103, right sheet only.

S/N 24057



A Jesuit missionary's contribution to the mapping of Japan



8 CARDIM, Antonio Francisco.

Japponiae Nova & Accurata descriptio Per R.P. Antonium Franciscum Cardim Societatis Jesu Ad Elogia Japponica.

Rome: Typis Heredum Corbelletti, 1646. 275 x 405mm. Folds reinforced on verso.

£6,000

A fine example of a very uncommon map, published in Cardim's 'Fasciculus e Japponicis floribus, suo adhuc madentibus sanguine', an illustrated history of the martyrdoms in Japan from 1597 to 1640. A 36-point key lists the Jesuit properties in Japan and a vignette ship illustrates the landing of St Francis Xavier, a co-founder of the Jesuits) on Japan, e15th August 1549.

Cardim (1596-1659), a Portuguese Jesuit, travelled to Goa, Vietnam and China between 1618 to 1638. After a period back in Europe, during which time he wrote this book, he set sail for the East again in 1649. After a ship wreck off Mozambique he arrived in Goa in 1650. In 1653 he was captured by Dutch privateers who kept him prisoner for over two years. He died in Macao, aged 63, never having visited Japan.

HUBBARD: *Japoniae Insulae* 21.

S/N 24221



The first map of Australia by an Englishman

9 DUDLEY, Robert.

Carta particolare della costa Australe scoperta dall'Olandesi. la longitud'ne comin'ca da l'Isola di Pico d'Asores. d'Asia Carta XVIII.

Florence: Stamperia di Francesco Onofri, 1646-7. 470 x 380mm.

£8,500

An important chart of Australia, showing New Guinea and the Cape York Peninsula, with the unexplored Torres Strait marked 'Golfo Incognito'. The mapping is that of Arent Martensz de Leeuw, chief pilot of the Dutch East India Company's ships 'Pera' & 'Arnhem' during their voyages of exploration in 1623, in which headed south to the Staaten River before turning back north.

The chart is decorated with a title cartouche, a galleon and compass rose, as well as Lucini's distinctive cursive lettering.

Sir Robert Dudley's monumental atlas, 'Dell'Arcano del Mare' (Secrets of the Sea) was the first English sea-atlas to be printed (albeit engraved and published in Italy), breaking the Dutch monopoly of such publications. As a friend of Drake and brother-in-law of Thomas Cavendish he had enviable access to the latest information.



The son of the Earl of Leicester, favourite of Queen Elizabeth I, he was born in secret to avoid her jealousy. Well educated, he joined the Elizabethan maritime adventurers and led an expedition to the Orinoco in 1594, raiding Trinidad en route. After failing to prove his legitimacy in 1605 he left England for Italy, and forfeited all property after illegally assuming the title of Earl of Warwick. He died in 1649, two years after the first edition of the 'Arcano'.

The engraver Antonio Francesco Lucini wrote in the introduction to the second edition that he worked for 12 years on the copper plates, which weighed 5000 lbs. His clear style of engraving, with florid script, make the Dudley charts instantly recognisable.

SCHILDER: *Australia Unveiled*, 41.

S/N 23777

Two unrecorded Italian carte-à-figures maps

These attractive carte-à-figures maps of Asia and Africa, with panels containing local costume figures and vignette views of major towns and cities. Engraved by Pietro Todeschi for publisher Francesco Sabatini, they are contemporary piracies of maps by Duchman Jodocus Hondius, although it seems likely that the map was plagiarised from intermediate Italian copies, perhaps by Stefano Scolari.

Sabatini was one of the many fringe figures in Italian map-making and publishing in the late seventeenth century: unfortunately even accurate dates for Sabatini's life and death elude us, while his work life can be established only by the rough dating of his maps dependent on the dedications on those maps bearing them, but he was apparently active as a printer and publisher (and possibly engraver) in the 1670s, probably in Bologna.

STOPP: 'Drie Karten von Francesco Sabatini'; SCHILDER: 'Mappae Antiquae Liber Amicorum' p.281-285.

10 TODESCHI, Pietro.

Asia recens summa cura delineata Auctore Jud. Hondio. Pietro Todeschi Fecit 1670.

Bologna: Francesco Sabatini, 1670. 455 x 555mm.
Bottom right corner rebuilt with manuscript fill.

£5,000

The vignette cities are Calicut (Kozhikode), Rhodes, Damascus, Jerusalem, Aden, Hormuz, Goa, Famagusta, Macao, Mount Gamalama (a volcano on Ternate, a spice port in the Moluccas), Kandy & Banten.

Of interest in the map is the North-Eastern truncation of China/Siberia, presumably due to a belief in a North-West passage through the Straits of Anian.

S/N 24120



11 TODESCHI, Pietro.

Africae Nova Tabula...

Bologna: Francesco Sabatini, c.1670. 455 x 560mm.
Top margin restored with small manuscript reinstatement above Algier's view, A very fine dark impression.

£5,000

The vignette cities, some of which are engraved in reverse, are Alexandria, Mozambique (unnamed), Algiers, Tunis, Tangier, Ceuta, Cairo, Elmina, Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Kilwa, 'Tzassin', and Cefala (Ras El Djebel, Tunisia).



The map is dedicated to a Bolognese nobleman, Marchese Andrea Paleotti, and his wife Christine Dudley, Duchess of Northumberland, grand-daughter of Sir Robert Dudley, the famous Elizabethan mariner and chart-maker, who was exiled to Florence in the early seventeenth century. Christine was born in 1649, and married Paleotti in 1663. A legendary beauty, she had a scandalous love-life, partly encouraged by her husband, who died in 1689.

This example is now listed in BETZ: Mapping of Africa, addenda.

S/N 24121

An incunable map of Arabia with lapis lazuli blue



12 PTOLEMY, Claudius.

[Sexta Asiae Tabula.]

Ulm: Lienhart Holle, 1482. Woodcut in fine original colour, printed area 285 x 565mm. Slight staining from binding glue at centre fold.

p.o.a.

A fine example of the map of classical Arabia from the First Ulm Edition of Ptolemy's 'Geographia', the first atlas printed outside Italy and the first atlas illustrated with woodcut maps.

Holle's edition of the 'Geographia' contained Ptolemaic maps reworked by the cartographer Nicolaus Germanus (c.1420-c.1490) and cut by Johannes of Armsheim, who was the first woodcutter to sign a map (the world from this atlas). It was the first Ptolemaic atlas to include "modern" cartography, with maps of Italy, Spain, France, Scandinavia and the Holy Land. It was also the first to print the corresponding text description on the verso of each map, with a decorative woodcut border, also coloured.

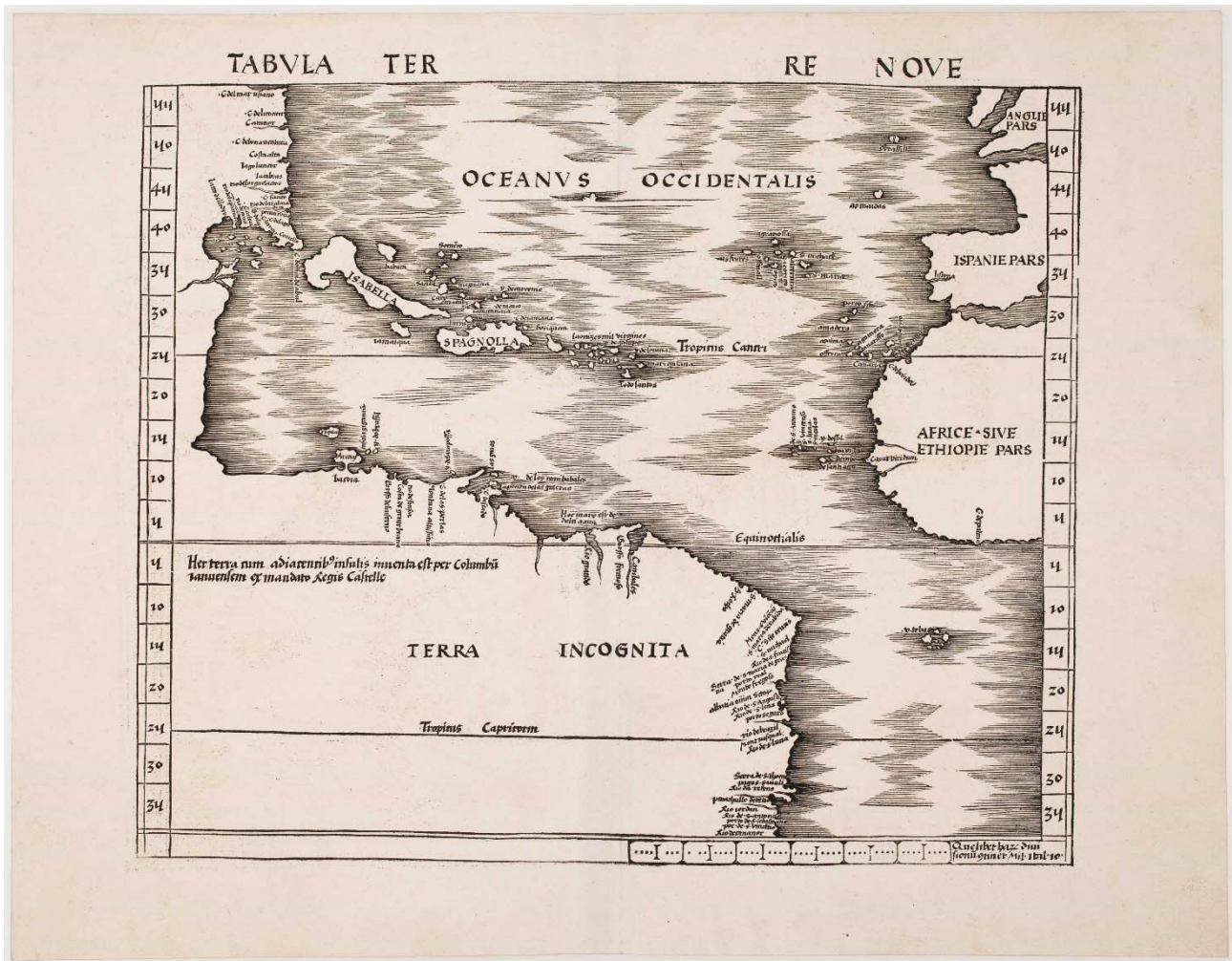
One extraordinary feature of this edition is that the publisher, Lienhart Holle, intended it to be sold coloured, with ultramarine used for the rich blue of the seas. This pigment, made from crushed lapis lazuli from mines in Afghanistan, was hugely expensive and was prized by Renaissance painters for use in skies and the clothes of significant figures in their paintings. It was not until the 19th century that an alternative was created.

Holle's use of aquamarine appears to have been overly ambitious: his business was forced into bankruptcy shortly after publication of the book. The remaining sheets, woodblocks and types were sold to Johann Reger in Ulm, who reissued the work in 1486. This second (and final edition) is identifiable by having a letterpress title above the map and soft brown colour on the seas, a result of a cheaper blue oxidising over time.

TIBBETTS: 8.

S/N 23380

One of the earliest maps to depict America



13 WALDSEEMULLER, Martin.

Tabula Terre Nove.

Strasbourg, Johannes Shott, 1513. Woodcut, printed area 385 x 445mm, paper watermarked with a fleur de lis, with good margins. £42,500

A near mint example of this rare first issue of Wäldseemüller's important map, the first printed atlas map specifically of the Americas. It shows the eastern coasts of America and the western coast of Europe & Africa 55° North to 35° South, with a rudimentary 'Florida', Cuba, Hispaniola and Jamaica. The twenty place names in North America suggest his sources were Portuguese, particularly the Cantino chart of 1502 and Caveri of c.1505. As the Gulf of Mexico and the Florida Peninsula appear before recorded voyages to either, this map is regarded as evidence of forgotten expeditions.

It was Wäldseemüller's wall map of the world (1507) that first used the name 'America', although he was only using it for the parts of South America explored by Amerigo Vespucci. However, others started using the name for the whole of the New World and here Wäldseemüller is trying to make amends: a Latin note reads 'This land and the adjacent islands were discovered by Christopher Columbus on the mandate of the King of Castile'.

BURDEN: 3.

S/N 24130

'A fine ornate example of the decorative cartography of the time'



14 HONDIUS, Henricus.

Nova Totius Terrarum Orbis Geographica Ac Hydrographica Tabula. Auct Henr. Hondio.

Amsterdam, Jan Jansson, 1641-, Latin text edition. Fine original colour. 380 x 540mm. Minor repairs to verdigris weaknesses on reverse. £8,000

A superb example of the first world map to appear in an atlas showing California as an island, according to Schiller, 'the oldest dated map in an atlas on which a Dutch discovery in Australia has been shown'. The Cape York Peninsula is shown with eight names.

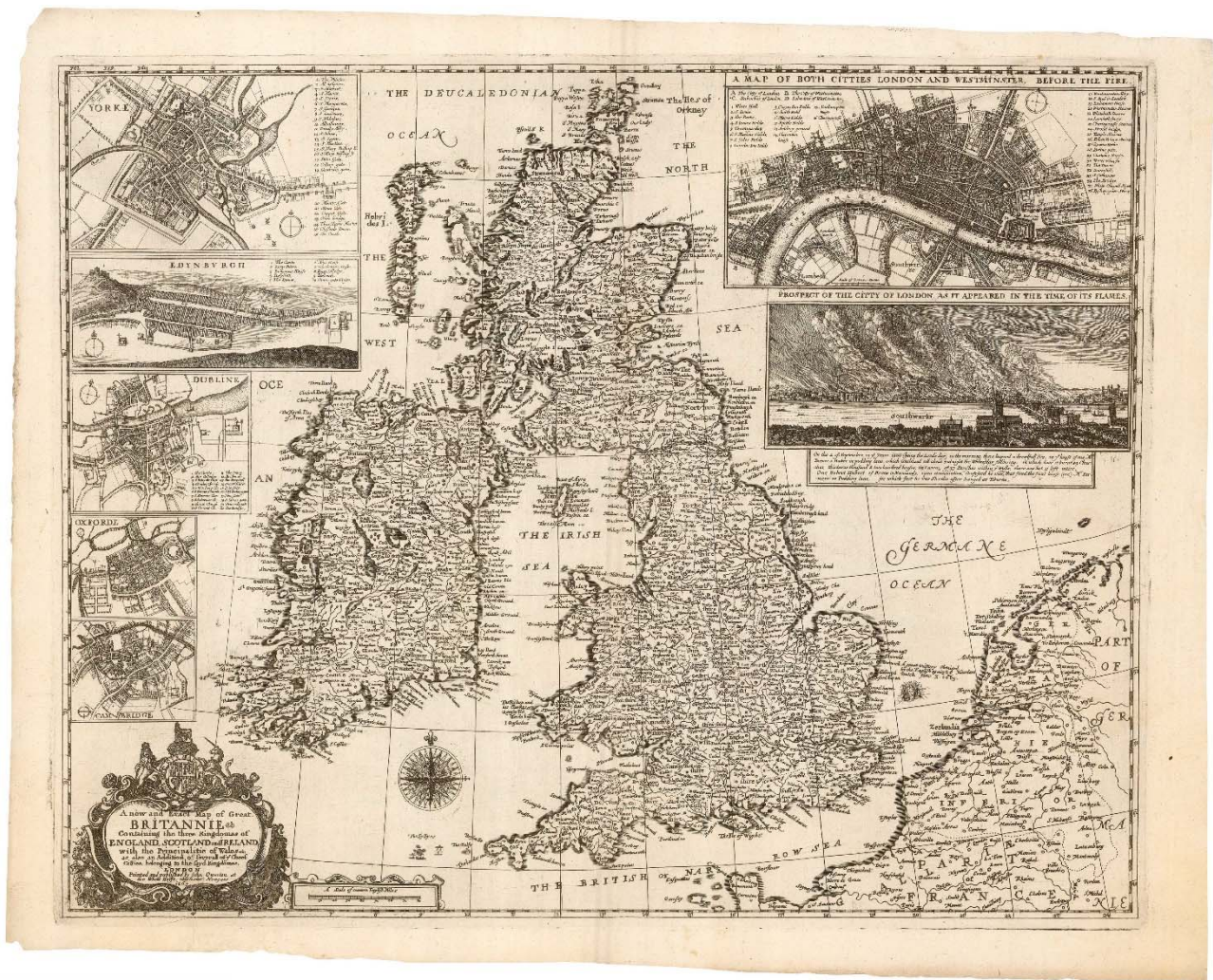
The decoration on the map is superb: three strapwork cartouches appear on the map; portraits of Julius Caesar, Ptolemy, Mercator and Jodocus Hondius fill the corners; scenes representing the four Elements are above and below each hemisphere ; in the upper cusp is a celestial globe; and in the lower cusp are allegorical figures representing Asia, America and Africa making obeisance to Europe.

KOEMAN: 51A; SCHILDER: *Australia Unveiled*, 39; SHIRLEY: 336, 'a fine ornate example of the decorative cartography of the time'.

S/N 24127



A rare map of the British Isles with a prospect of the Great Fire of 1666



15 HOLLAR, Wenceslaus.

A new and Exact Map of Great Britannie Containing the three Kingdoms of England, Scotland and Ireland, with the Principality of Wales etc, as also An Addition of severall of y.e Cheef Citties belonging to the sayd kingdomes.

London: John Overton, 1667. 425 x 535mm.

£12,000

A map of the British Isles published the year after the Great Fire of London destroyed the city, so commemorating the event with insets 'A Map of Both Citties London and Westminster, before the Fire' and 'Prospect of the City of London as it Appeared in the Time of the Flames'. The other insets are plans of York, Edinburgh, Dublin, Oxford and Cambridge.

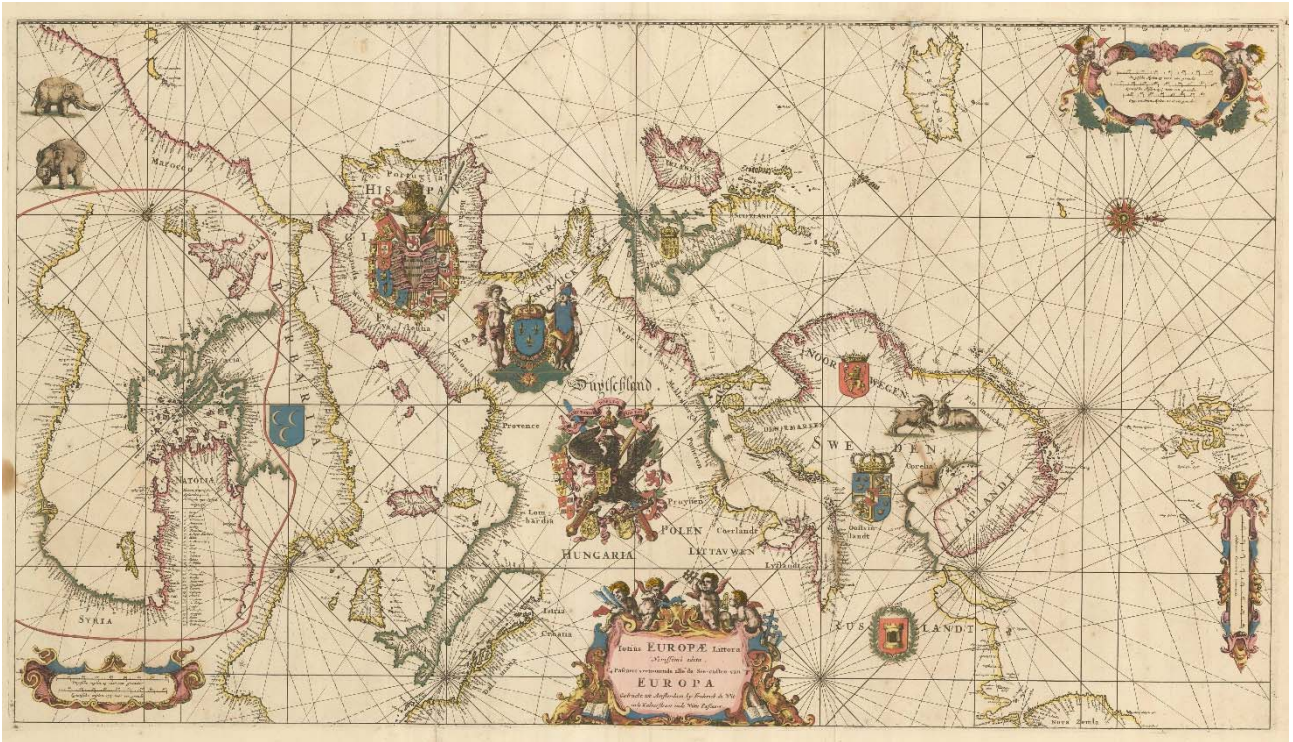
Although it is unsigned, the map is unmistakably the work of Wenceslaus Hollar (1607-77), the Bohemian etcher famous for his 'Long View' of London, published in 1647.

Published so soon after the Great Fire, it underlines the need for Londoners to find a scapegoat for the calamity. Under the view of the fire is a descriptive text, which lays the blame on Frenchman Robert Hubert, who confessed to being part of a gang that set the fire. He was hanged at Tyburn a month after the fire, before it was shown he was on a ship in the North Sea when the fire began.

SHIRLEY: Overton 1, state i of iii.

S/N 24086

An exceptional 17th century sea chart of Europe on two sheets



16 DE WIT, Frederick.

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

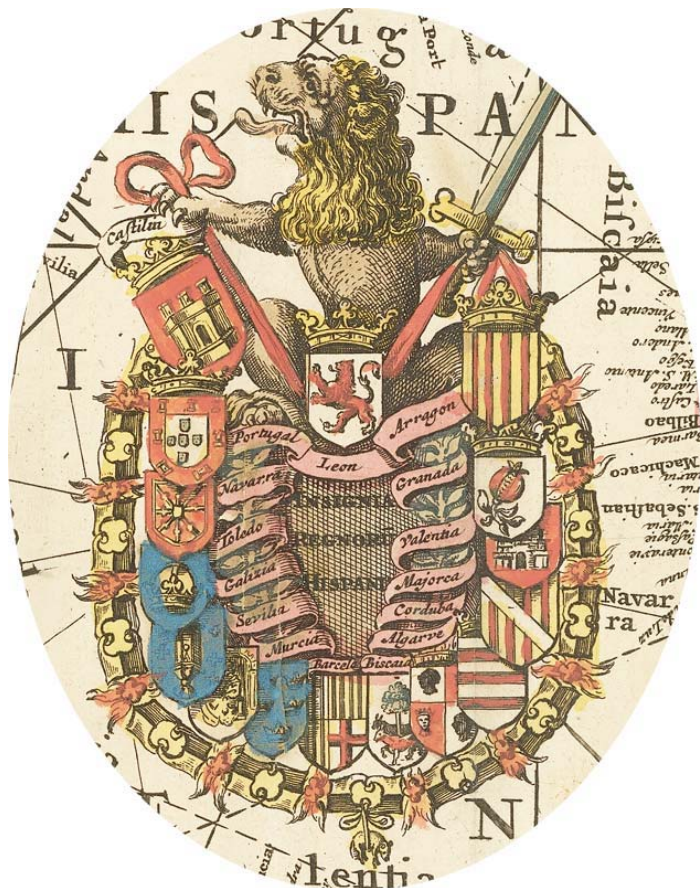
Amsterdam, c.1675. Fine original colour. Two sheets
conjoined, total 495 x 890mm. Repairs to verdigris
damage, as usual on De Wit maps. £7,500

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

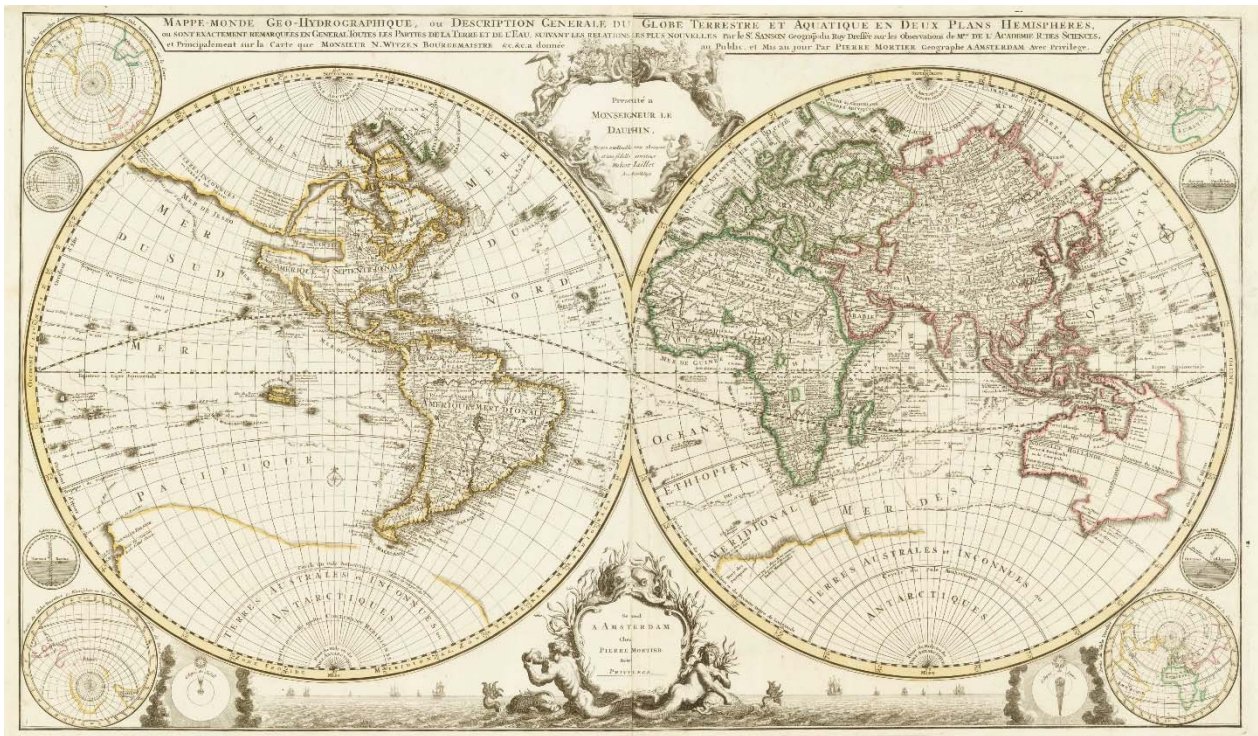
A classic collector's map.

KOEMAN: Wit 16.

S/N 23450



A two-sheet, double-hemisphere world map full of unusual features



17 MORTIER, Pierre.

Mappe-Monde Geo-Hydrographique, ou Description Generale du Globe Terrestre et Aquatique en Deux Plans Hemispheres [...]

Amsterdam: Pierre Mortier, c.1700.
Original outline colour. Two sheets
conjoined, total 580 x 980mm. £16,000

A large and unusual world map published in Mortier's issue of Hubert Jaillot's 'Atlas Nouveau', which contained larger versions of Sanson's maps, redrawn at the request of Sanson's heirs.

Although this map still credits Sanson and Jaillot, there are some significant new features: in North America, above the peninsula of California, the 'Mer de l'Ouest' is shown with a channel connecting it to Hudson Bay, forming a North West Passage; and on Australia, Tasmania is joined to New Guinea by a landmass stretching eastwards to near Vanuatu. Both these features were copied from Jan Baptiste Nolin's four-sheet wall map of 1700 (Shirley 605). Mortier was one of the few publishers to show them on an atlas map.

SHIRLEY: 621.

S/N 24058



A monumental wall map of Spain early in the War of the Spanish Succession



18 FER, Nicolas de.

Espagne Triomphante sous le Regne de Philippe V.

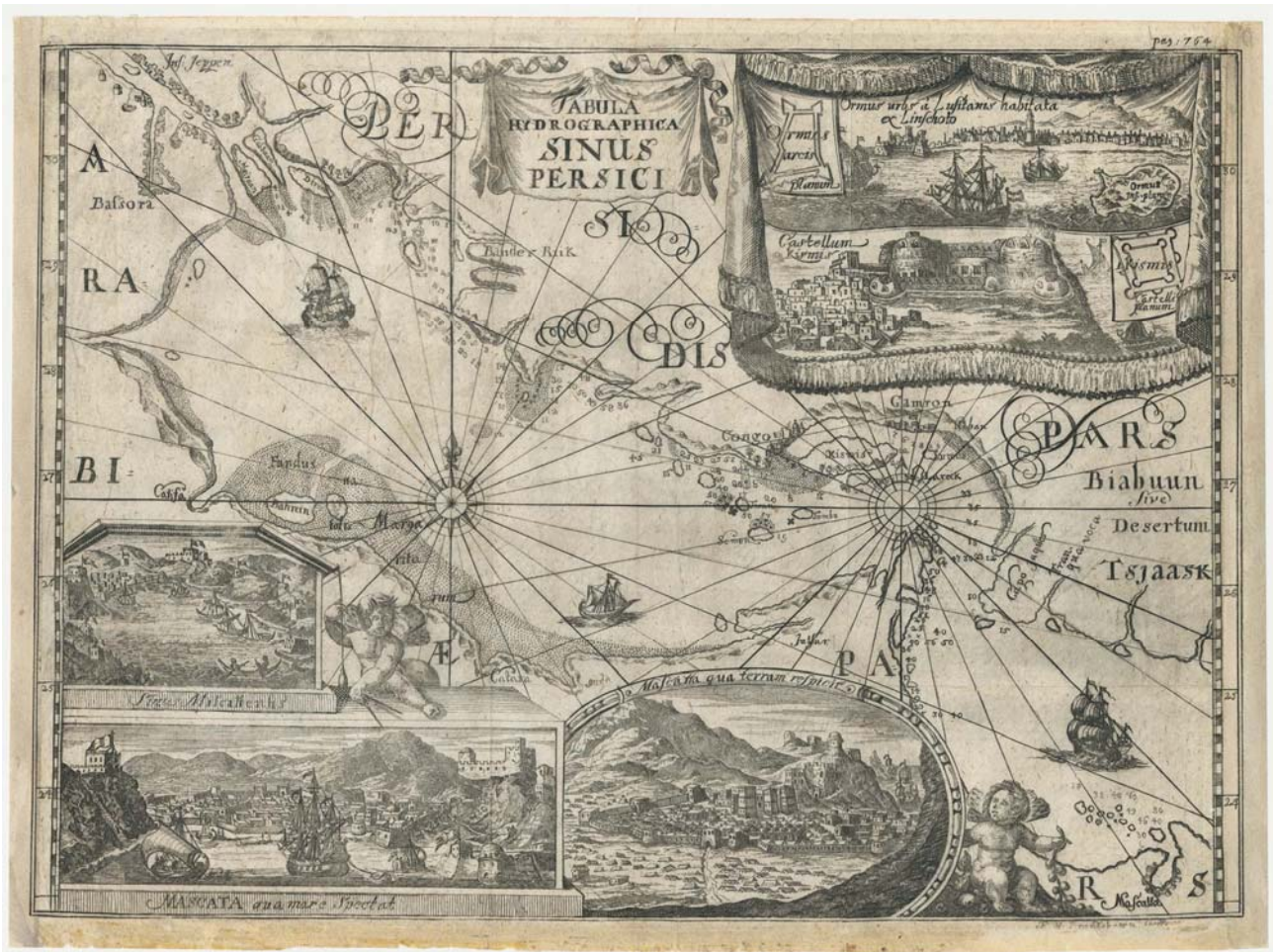
Paris: de Fer, 1704. Coloured. Four sheets conjoined, total 1000 x 1280mm. Some restoration, as usual with these separate-issue maps, backed on canvas. £12,000

A superb wall map of Iberia, published soon after the accession of Philippe V to the throne of Spain in 1700. This gave the French reason to celebrate as Philippe was grandson of the French king Louis XIV (the 'Sun King'), meaning a closer connection between the two thrones. In the huge ornamental border are medallion portraits of Philippe and his wife, Marie Louise of Savoy, and 81 medallion portraits going back to the Visigoth king Athaulf (410-5). Bottom left is a plan of Madrid; bottom right is a view of the Escorial Palace.



Not all of Europe was as happy as France to have Bourbon kings on the throne of both Spain and France, and soon the War of the Spanish Succession (1701-14) broke out, with Charles of Austria the rival claimant. During the war Spain lost both Gibraltar and Minorca to Britain.

A rare map of the Persian Gulf



19 BRANDSHAGEN, F.W.

Tabula Hydrographica Sinus Persici.

Lemgo: Heinrich Wilhelm Meyer, 1712. 255 x 340mm. Trimmed at sides, printed border reinstated with manuscript; bottom edge.

£3,650

A rare map of the Persian Gulf, engraved by Brandshagen for Englebert Kaempfer's "Amoenitatum exoticarum politico-physico-mediciarum fasciculi V". It is decorated with three views of Muscat, and views of Hormuz and Qeshm, both with plans for their forts.

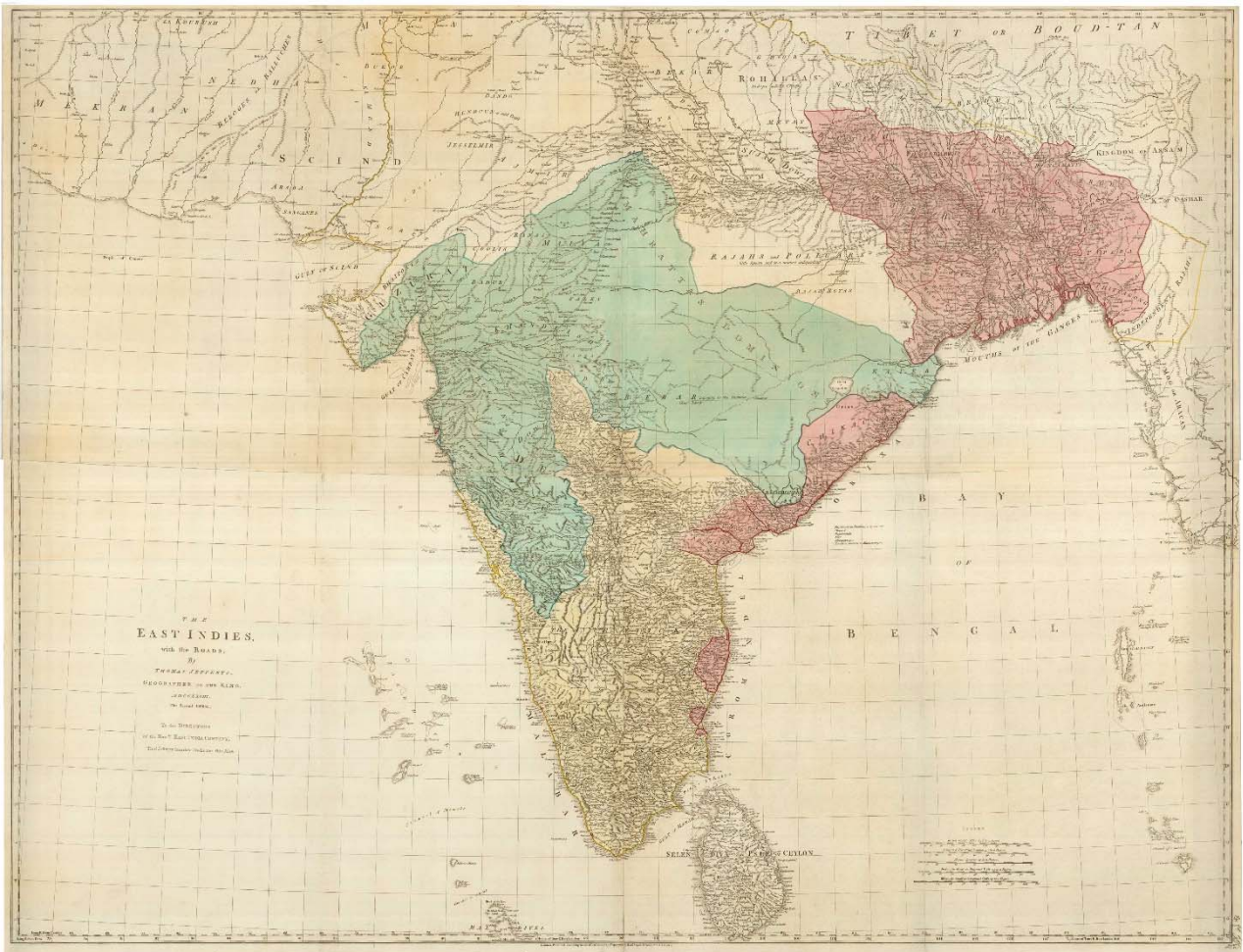
A Swedish physician and diplomat, Kaempfer visited Persia in 1684 as part of the Swedish embassy to the Shah.

Not listed in Al-Qasimi's 'The Gulf in Historic Maps'.



S/N 24031

A four-sheet map of India in the 18th century



20 JEFFERYS, Thomas.

The East Indies, with the Roads. By Thomas Jefferys Geographer to the King. MDCCLCVIII. The Second Edition. To the Directors of the Hon.ble East India Company, Tho.s Jefferys humbly Dedicates this Map.

London: Robert Sayer, 1768. Fine original colour. Four sheets conjoined, total 1080 x 1400mm. Laid on archival canvas.

£2,800

An important wall map of India, the largest and most detailed map of the country prior to James Rennell's surveys of Bengal in the 1770s. It shows the areas under the control of the East India Company in red.

It was published during the First Anglo-Mysore War (1767-9), a conflict between the East India Company and Mysore that was not resolved until the death of Tipu Sultan at Seringapatam in 1799,

S/N 23966



Benjamin Lacam's long legal battle with the East India Company

21 HANSARD, Luke.

Report From the Committee to whom the Petition of Benjamin Lacam, Sole Proprietor of New Harbour in Bengal, was Referred. Printed in the Year M.DCC.LXXXIII. [&] Report From the Committee to whom the Petition of Benjamin Lacam, Sole Proprietor of New Harbour in Bengal, was Referred. Ordered to be printed 10th July 1806.

London, 1783 & 1806. Two extracts in blue wrappers; pp.52; & pp.62, with folding map, 660 x 455mm, with original hand colour. Some age toning, small tear in fold of map. £900

A pair of official Parliamentary reports relating to Benjamin Lacam's campaign for compensation from the East India Company for his work investigating a safe route from the Bay of Bengal to Calcutta. The map in the 1806 pamphlet is 'Navigation through the Eastern Channel, and Channel Creek with the Boat-track of Captain Cumberlege, in his Survey of the depths of Water between Suuger Sand and Light-House Sand'.

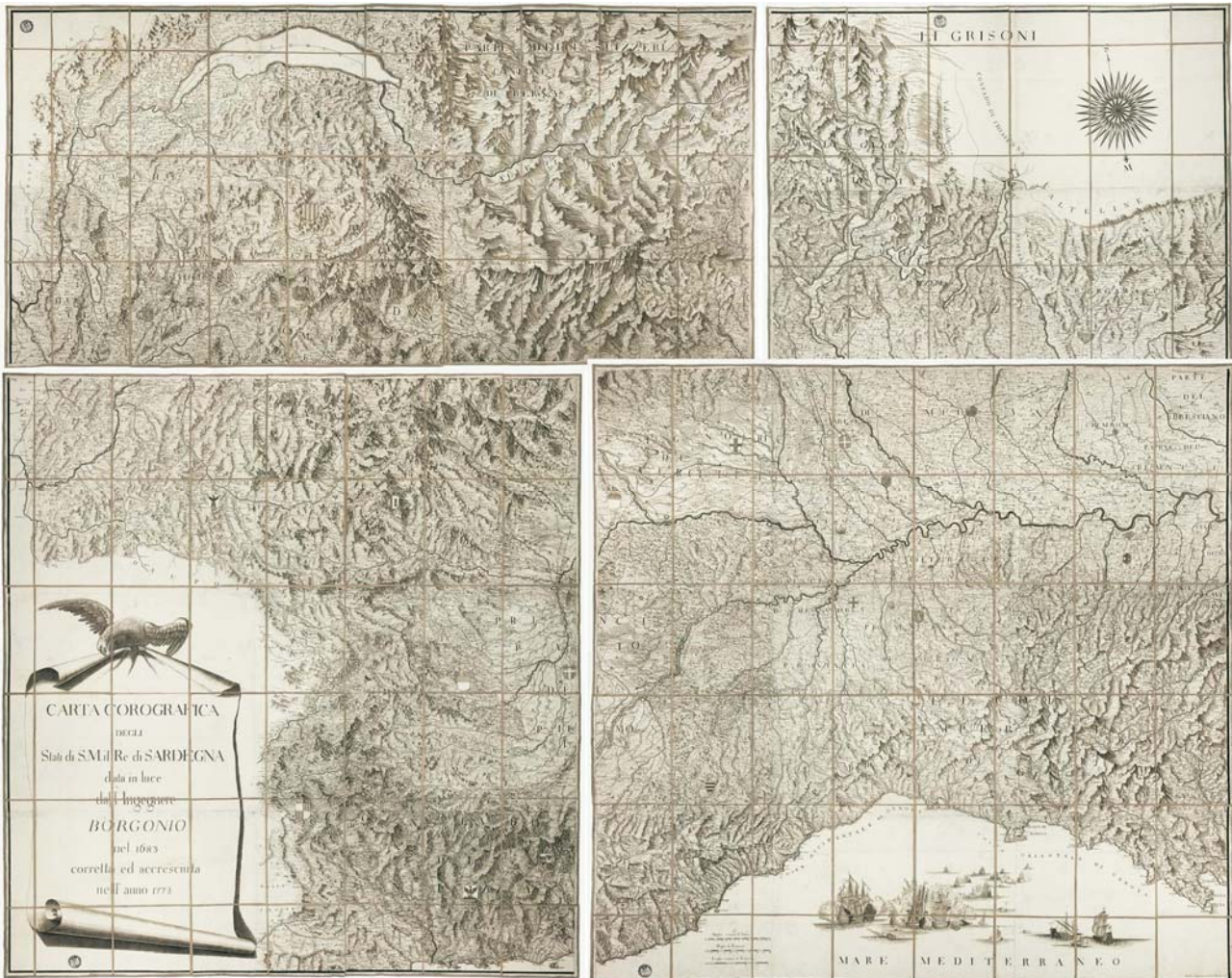
In 1772 Warren Hastings made Calcutta (now Kolkata) the capital of British India, reflecting the importance of the trade carried out there. However the Hooghly was a problematic river to enter, made dangerous by sand banks. Benjamin Lacam was commissioned by the East India Company to survey the delta and recommend a location for a new harbour to cope with the increased trade in Calcutta, with a naval dockyard.

Lacam picked a site 63 miles downriver of Calcutta and recommended a channel east of Sauger Sound for access, and acquired enough land for anchorage, dry docks, granaries, water tanks and a deer park. In 1783 Lacam submitted a report to the E.I.C. proposing that the site would be 'productive of the most important advantages both to the East India Company and the Public, in a financial, and much more in a political and naval view'. However, due to either accident or malicious design, a commissioner altered some of the soundings displayed on the report's chart before it was passed to General Cornwallis, Governor of the Bengal Presidency. This made it appear that the approaches to the New Harbour were too shallow, and, despite testimonials from several East India captains that the route was navigable at all seasons, Lacam's grant was stopped.

Severely out-of-pocket, Lacam demanded compensation but, despite an apologetic letter from the commissioner admitting his error in 1789 and his channel becoming the main entry to the Hooghly, the East India Company refused him. Clearly obsessed with the wrong done to him Lacam would talk to anyone who would listen: the memoirist William Hickey (1749-1830) met Lacam in London and records him 'tormenting me for an hour with his hackneyed subject, New Harbour'. Lacam was still petitioning Parliament to intervene in 1806. In 1809 the East India Company agreed to raise his pension from £600 to £1,000, with his wife to receive £600 should he die.



An important wall map of the Kingdom of Sardinia



22 BORGONIO, Giovanni Tommaso.

Carta Corografica degli Stati di S.M. il re di Sardegna data in luce dall'Ingegnere Borgonio nel 1683 corretta ed accresciuta nell'anno 1772. Jacobus Stagnonus incidit Taurini 1772.

Paris: Jean Goujon, c.1801. 25 sheets, dissected and laid on linen in four sections, as issued, total area 2030 x 1520mm. With the original calf gilt box, worn. Ink stamp of the 'Dépôt de la Guerre' on each section. £5,500

Giovanni Tommaso Borgonio's monumental 25-sheet map of the Kingdom of Sardinia, as corrected by Jacobo Stagnon in 1772. This example was issued by Jean Goujon for the 'Dépôt de la Guerre', the official cartographers of the French army, probably for the Italian campaigns of the French Revolutionary Wars. Extending west to east from the French border to Piacenza, and from the Swiss Alps (Lake Geneva) to Nice Genoa and La Spezia.

The mountains are shown with hachuring illustrating heights. The title is a tromp l'oeil scroll, with other decorations including a large compass rose and sea battles in the Ligurian Sea. The important towns have their defensive walls shown and armorials denote the old regions.

S/N 24126

A large map of Lower Egypt during the Anglo-Turkish War



23 ARROWSMITH, Aaron.

A Map of Lower Egypt from Various Surveys Communicated by Major Bryce and Other Officers. Drawn by Aaron Arrowsmith Hydrographer to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. 1807.

London: Aaron Arrowsmith, 1807. Original colour. Four sheets, dissected and laid on linen in four sections, as issued. Each 640 x 810mm, total if joined 1280 x 1620mm, folded into contemporary marbled slipcase. Some slight ink offset.

£3,000

A detailed map of Lower Egypt marking Alexandria, Rosetta, Damietta, Caio and Suez, with the course of the Nile south to the Pyramids of Dahsur. Top left is a plan of the Battle of the Nile (1798), with a key of ships and casualties.

The map was issued during the Anglo-Turkish War of 1807-1809, which was ignited by the shifting allegiances caused by Napoleonic Wars. Only two months before publication the British Army was forced to abandon their brief occupation of Alexandria.

Arrowsmith acknowledges the information provided by British officers who had participated in Britain's previous campaign in Egypt (removing Napoleon's army from the country), including Major Alexander Bryce (1766-1832) of the Royal Engineers. Around the map are notes useful to the army: for example a road from Cairo towards Suez is marked "The Road through this Desert is in general hard Gravel and Pebbles fit for Artillery and Carriages".

Of interest is the depiction of Lake Mariout, which less than six years earlier had been a freshwater lake, fed by a canal from the Nile. In 1801 the British under General Abercrombie were besieging Napoleon's army in Alexandria: in April the Royal Engineers broke the dykes that separated Mariout from the salty Lake Abu Qir, in order to deprive the city of drinking water, flooding 150 villages. A new canal was only completed in 1820, but the lake remains brackish. *With bookplate of George Augustus Frederick Henry Bridgeman (1789-1865), 2nd Earl of Bradford.*

A Victorian educational map of the British Isles



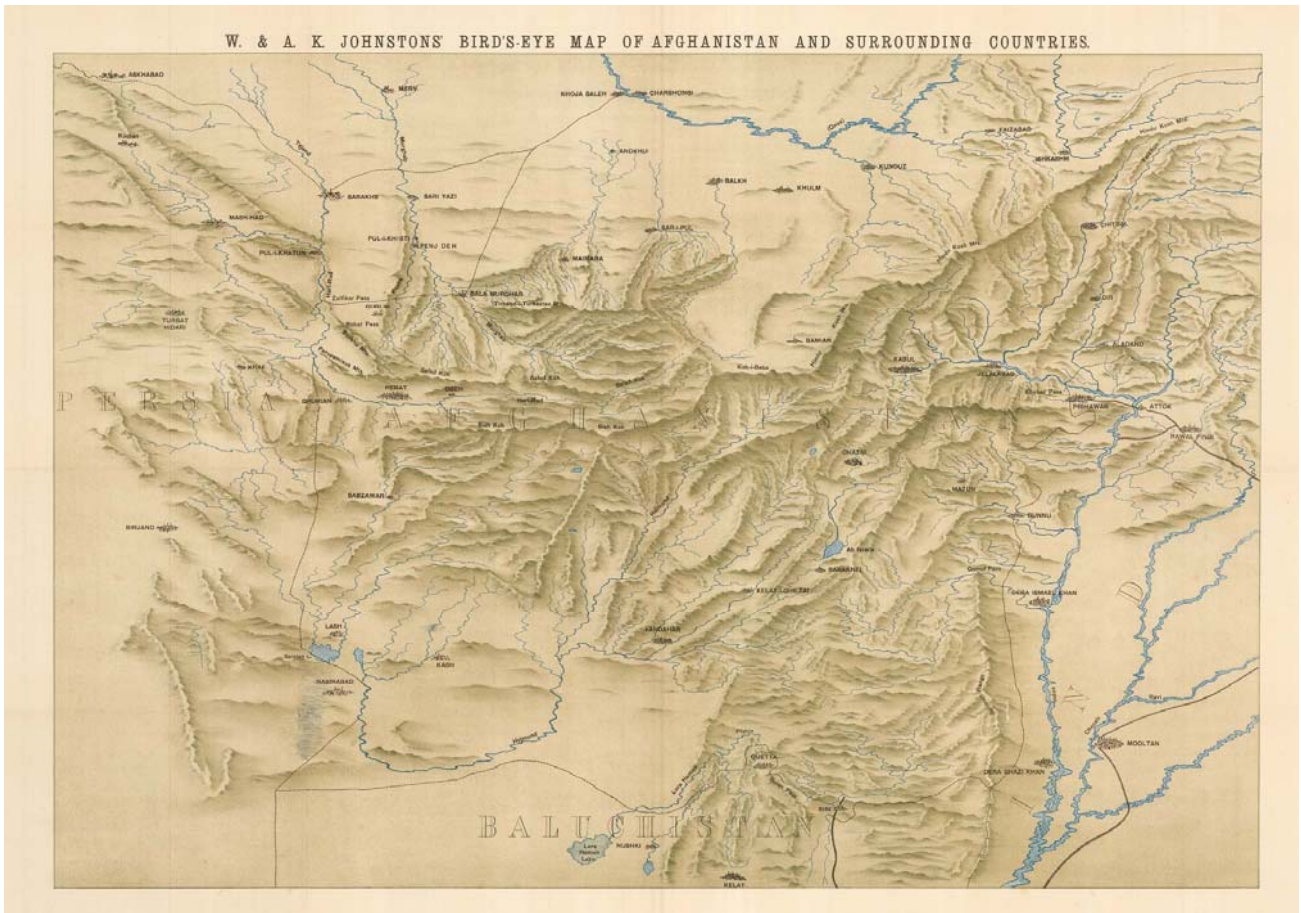
24 STARK, J.

Stark's Geographical, Historical, Chronological, Biographical, Mineralogical and Railway Chart of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Glasgow: J. Stark, 1851. Lithographic map with original hand colour. Dissected and laid on linen, total 1020 x 795mm, folded into the original covers. £1,700

A large map of the British Isles, surrounded by a very decorative border filled with panels of text, including important events, descriptions of the home countries and the counties of England. Just inside the border are the branches of a family tree of the British monarchy, starting with the Saxon kings and ending with the children of Queen Victoria, and tables of mountain heights and river lengths. Two vignettes depict the queen's crown and the Prince of Wales's feathers.

An aerial relief map of Afghanistan during the Great Game



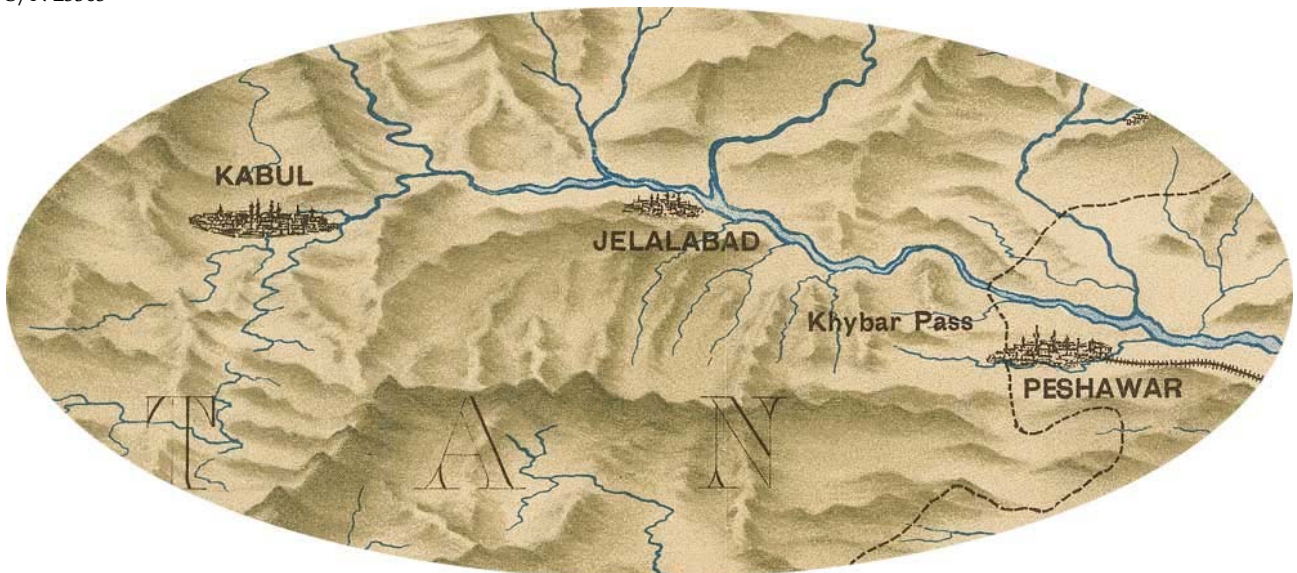
25 JOHNSTON, W. & A.K.

W. & A.K. Johnstons' Bird's-Eye Map of Afghanistan and Surrounding Countries.

London & Edinburgh, 1885. Colour lithograph. Sheet 585 x 855mm. Splits to binding folds repaired, laid on archival linen. £2,500

A very unusual aerial map of Afghanistan, published during negotiations between the British, Russians and Afghans to decide the borders of the country. In 1885 the Russians attempted to seize more land before the borders were fixed, almost leading to war with the British but, after Tsar Alexander III offered talks, Britain agreed to Russia keeping their gains, much to Afghan fury.

S/N 23565



The progress of the Siege of Sevastopol

Among the technological innovations used during The Crimean War (1853-56) were photography and the use of railways and telegraphs by an invader. With these tools the progress of the war could be reported to the British public in days rather than weeks, creating the world's first war correspondent, Times journalist William Howard Russell.

Back in London, publisher James Wyld's adoption of lithography allowed him to issue maps keep up with the latest newspaper reports. His plan of the siege of Sevastopol ran through seven distinct editions, with only two months between the 2nd and 4th. Despite this frequency there were changes made within each edition.

BAYNTON-WILLIAMS: Maps of War, p.208 (sixth edition illustrated).

26 WYLD, James.

The Environs of Sevastopol with the Batteries & Approaches. Second Edition.

London: 20th October 1854. Original colour. Dissected and laid on linen as issued, total 690 x 505mm. A few small stains. £350

Published the month that the siege began, this example refers to the Battle of the Alma, 20th September 1854 (only a month earlier) in the list of Wyld's war publications.

S/N 24099

27 The Environs of Sevastopol with the Batteries & Approaches. Fourth Edition.

London: 4th November 1854. Original colour. Dissected and laid on linen as issued, total 690 x 505mm. Bookseller's ink stamp on map. £350

Less than two months after the 2nd edition, this example now has the positions of the Allied Batteries that opened fire on Sevastopol on the 5th October. Lord Lucan's cavalry is shown deployed around Balaklava, with no mention of the Russian counter-attack, the Battle of Balaklava, 25th October.

S/N 24100

28 The Environs of Sevastopol with the Batteries & Approaches. Seventh Edition.

London: June 20th 1855. Original colour. Dissected and laid on linen as issued, total 690 x 505mm. A few small stains, surtitle slightly trimmed. £350

The new Grand Crimean Central Railway, completed at the end of March 1855 to bring ammunition from Balaclava to the siege lines for the renewed bombardment, is marked. Bottom right is a plan of the Russian attack on Ottoman-held Eupatoria (Yevpatoria) on 17th February 1855, regarded as the most important military engagement away from Sevastopol.

The French troops gathering around the Malakoff redoubt and the British around the Great Redan just to the south, preparing for the final assault.

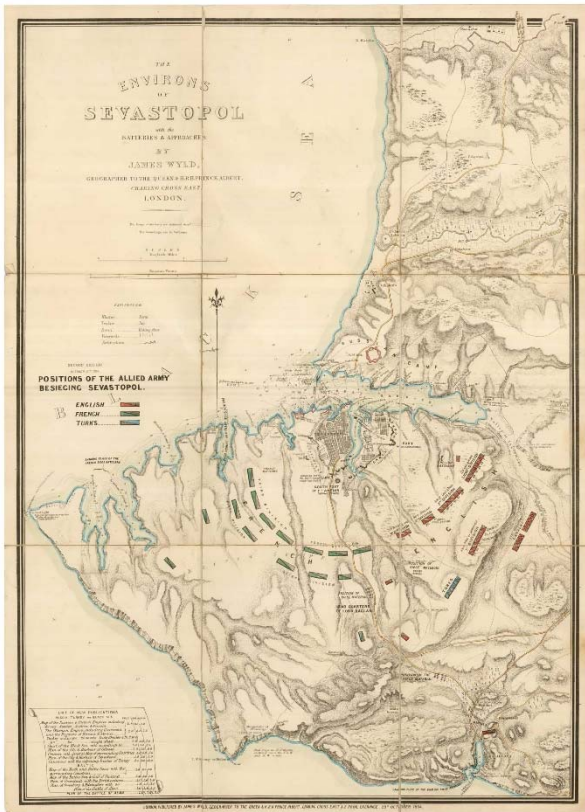
S/N 24098

29 The Environs of Sevastopol with the Batteries & Approaches. Seventh Edition.

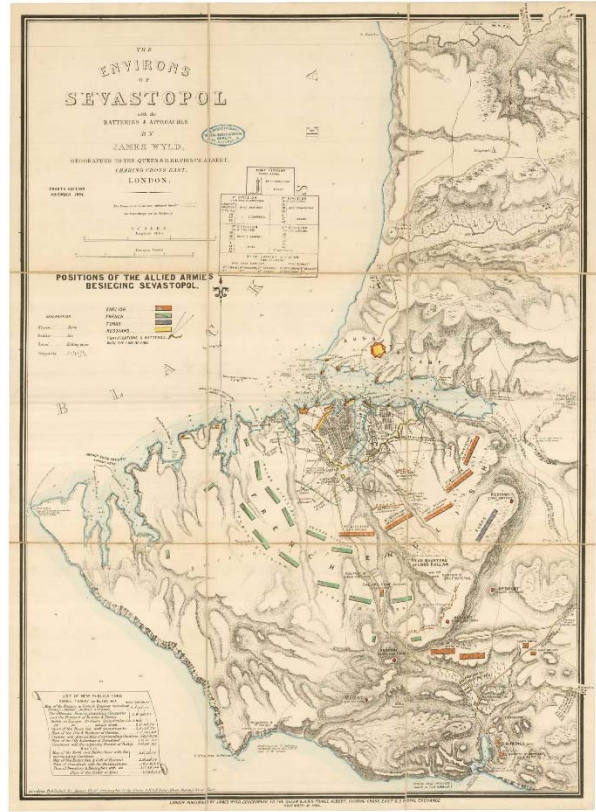
London: September 1st 1855. Original colour. Dissected and laid on linen as issued, total 690 x 505mm. A few small stains, surtitle slightly trimmed. £350

In the Great Harbour the ships of the Russian fleet not already scuttled to block the harbour are marked 'destroyed', a word added since a Seventh Edition dated June 20th, 1855.

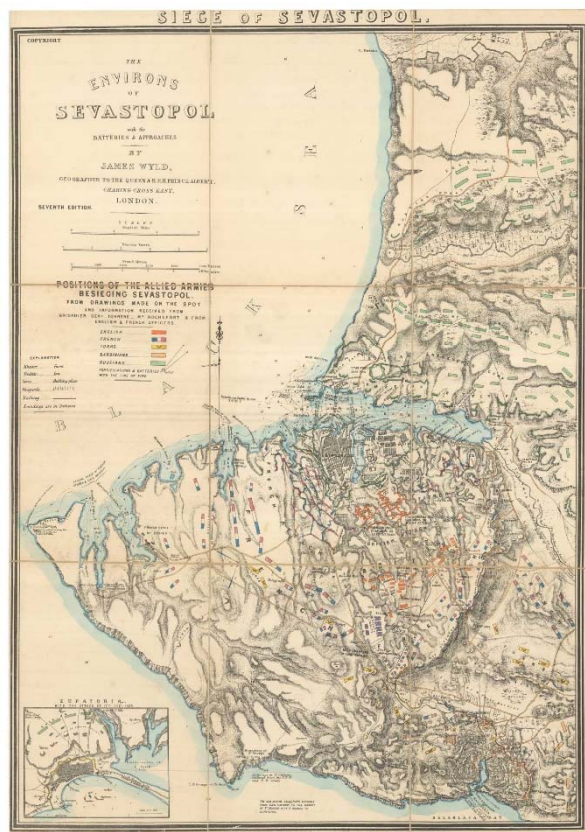
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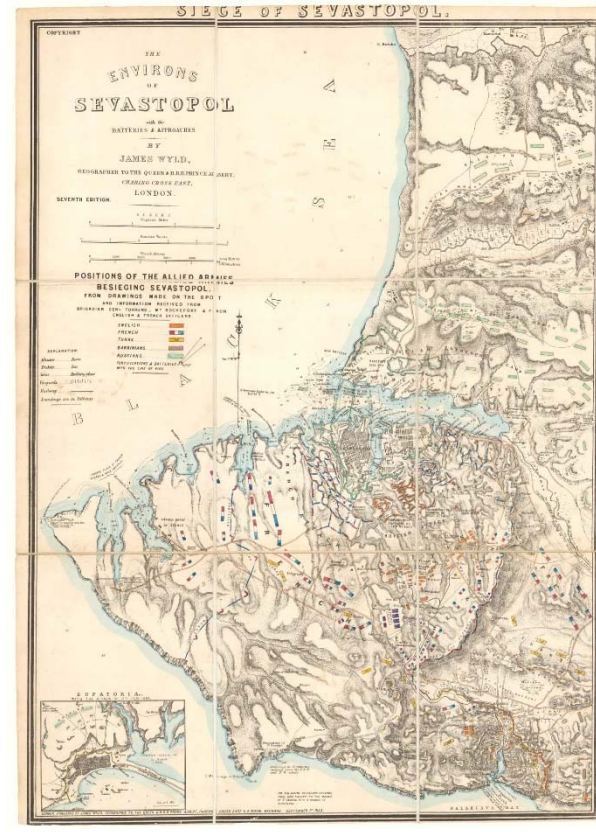
27



28

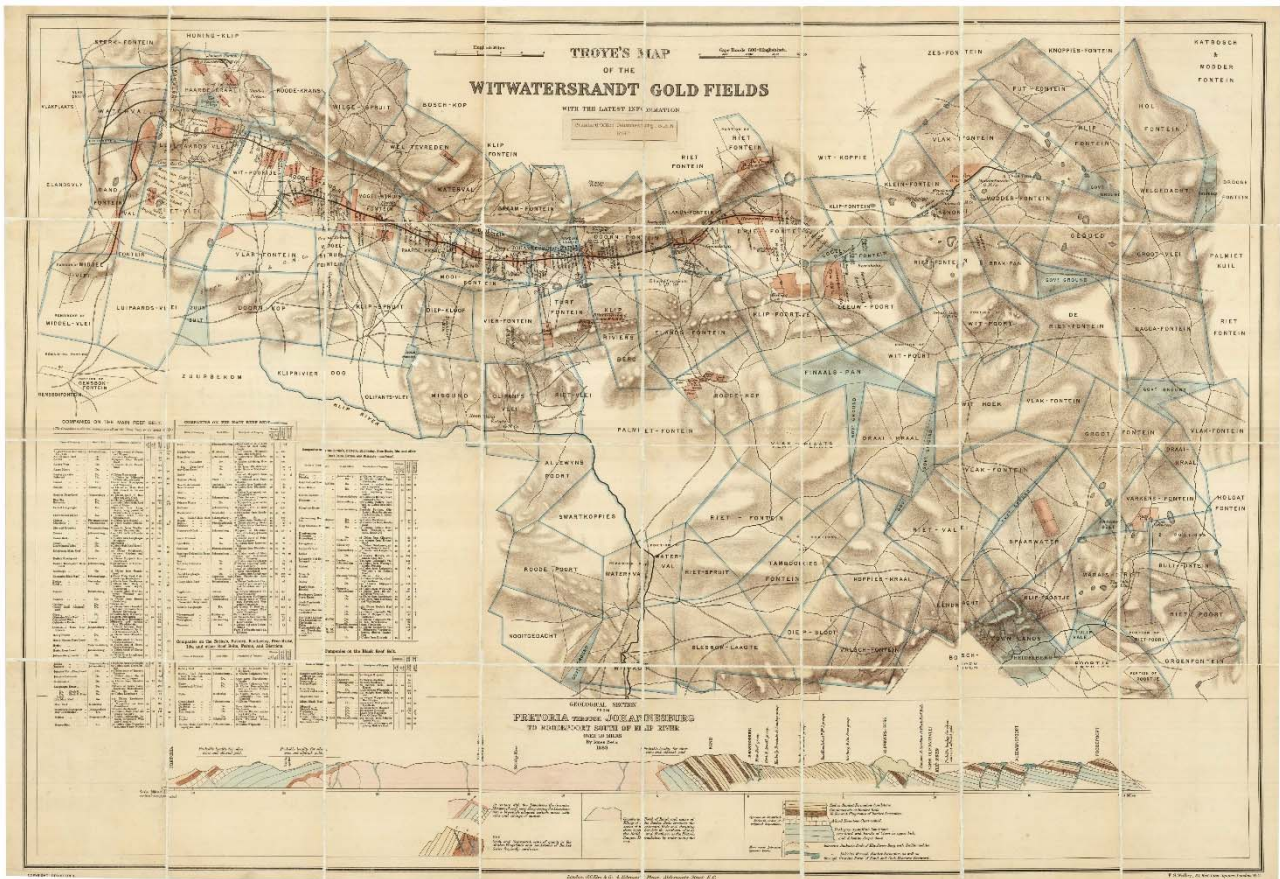


29



30

A scarce map of the gold rush near Johannesburg



30 TROYE, Gustav Arthur.

Troye's Map of the Witwatersrandt Gold Fields with the latest information.

London: J.C. Eley for the Standard Office, Johannesburg, 1892. Colour lithographic map, dissected and laid on linen, as issued, total 745 x 1075mm, with the Standard Office's label stuck on. Two small areas of surface loss on map. £1,900

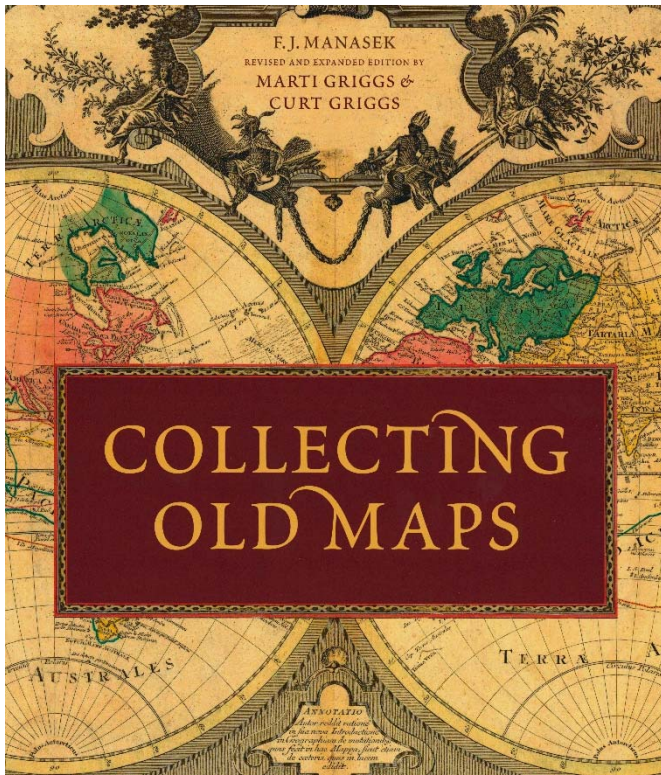
A detailed map of the gold fields on the environs of Johannesburg on a scale of 1:89,000, published soon after the settlement was established when gold was discovered in the area in 1884. It marks the various properties, with a list of the mining companies and their sphere of operations. Under the map is a 'Geological Section from Pretoria through Johannesburg to Roodepoort South of Klip River over 50 miles by Iones Beta 1889'.

Gustav Arthur Troye (1860-1930) emigrated from Germany to the Cape Colony in 1877, aged 17, moving to Johannesburg in 1889 to compile this map. He then surveyed a six-sheet map of the Transvaal the following year.

'Iones Beta' was the pseudonym of John Ballot (1858-1922), a geologist who was one of a group who imported the first diamond drill to Witwatersrand in 1888.

S/N 24104





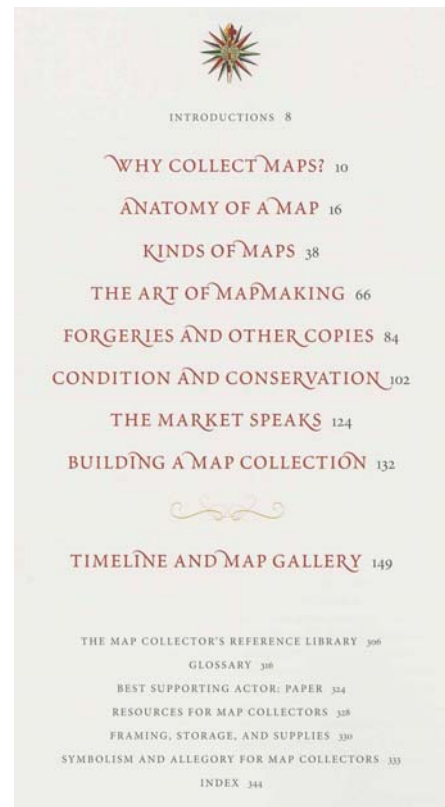
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