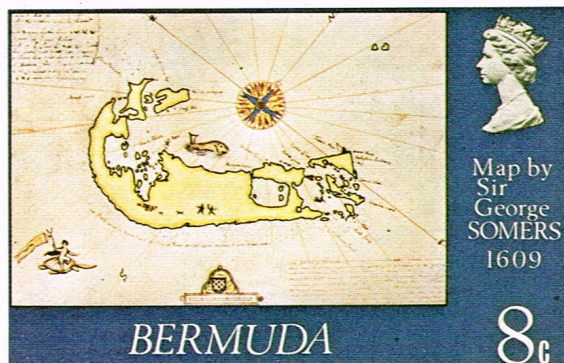


Map by
H. MOLL
1729
1740

BERMUDA 20c



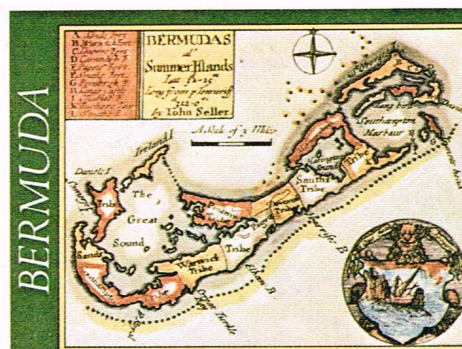
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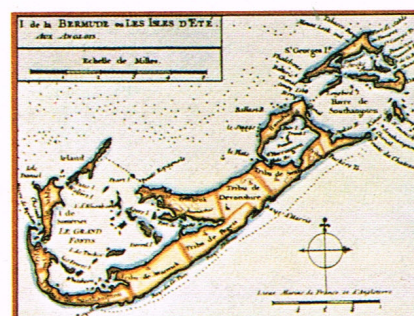


BERMUDA

50c



15c



BERMUDA

25c



THE
MAP

COLLECTOR

An Unusual Collection of Maps in a pre-Overton Atlas

by Rodney W. Shirley

Rodney Shirley, who is a well known map collector and author of 'Early Printed Maps of the British Isles, 1477-1650,' found an unusual composite atlas several years ago. Here he describes how his atlas 'find' came about, his reasons for believing it to have been initiated by Peter Stent and a detailed analysis of the maps it contains. There are still some unanswered questions on the atlas and he would be interested to hear from any reader who owns or knows of anything similar.

IN HIS BOOK *County Atlases of the British Isles*, R.A. Skelton describes a collection of maps bound into a composite atlas of circa 1670 and published by John Overton. Similar collections were later published by John Overton and his son Henry, partly based on the family's stock plates but also drawing on maps from other sources.

Overton's predecessor was Peter Stent, who flourished from about 1642-1665, and who had acquired George Humble's stock of plates together with a number of earlier plates originating from the turn of the century. To these and other engravings published by him he added his imprint which can be seen on several of the maps in the collection described here. This, and other evidence, suggest that this atlas of 122 maps was possibly initiated by Peter Stent in the late 1650s. Subsequently other loose maps were added, either by Stent or Overton who acquired Stent's stock and shop after his death from plague in 1665.

Only a few other atlas collections like this by English publishers are recorded whereas they were common in Italy in the sixteenth century under the general name *Lafreeri*. Composite atlases by Dutch publishers or mapmakers in the later seventeenth and early eighteenth century are also relatively common. The known Overton atlases mainly contain county maps of the British Isles plus only a few maps of other parts of the world or the continents. The present collection includes many more foreign maps.

The atlas consists of a bound collection of thirty-eight maps without title page. Also bound with the maps are thirty-four blank leaves and interleaved into the pages were a further eighty-four loose maps, including a few plans and views. The binding is old calf, very worn and cracked, and there is no trace of any covers or end papers.

This mixed collection of bound and loose maps does not tally with any recorded listing and the reasons for gathering together such a heterogeneous lot remain obscure. The collection contains maps by several cartographers including John Speed, Willem Blaeu, Claes Janszoon Visscher, Christopher Saxton, William Smith and John Norden.

Before giving a detailed description of the maps, it may be worth interjecting a brief reminiscence relating how this collection was found shortly after the second world war. At that time I was starting my map collection and this new hobby was being encouraged by my mother with her own enthusiasm. One day in the early summer of 1947 she and a friend went over from Banbury, where we then lived, to Stratford-upon-Avon to see a Shakespeare play.

After lunch they walked down Sheep Street and happened to look in at Jaggards — the Shakespeare Press — where there was a sale. Inside, rummaging around among piles of old books and prints, my mother came across a grubby bound folio bulging with engravings which appeared to contain some kinds of old maps which she knew interested me — although at that time she had no idea whether they were genuine or had



John Overton (1640-1713), map-maker, print seller and publisher. Overton acquired the stock of Peter Stent and later the copper-plates of John Speed. He made up sets of county and other maps and was active between the mid-1660s and 1707 when he sold his stock to his son Henry. By courtesy of the British Museum.

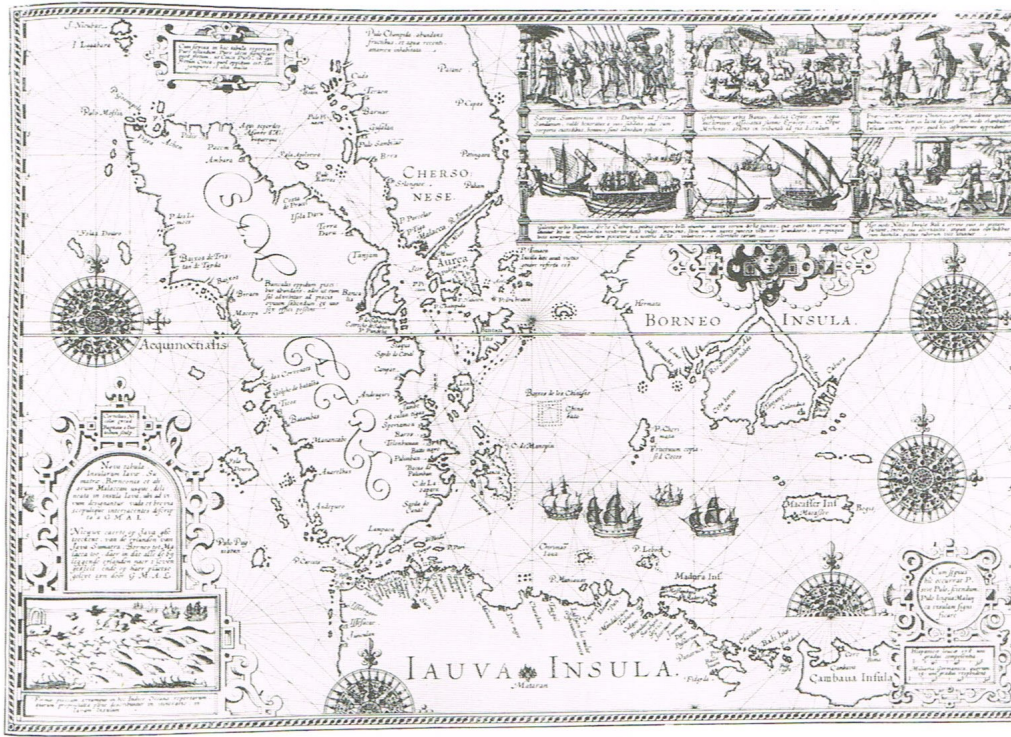
any significance. On enquiry, the woman in charge of the shop said the maps were a shilling each. So, thumbing through the folder of maps, some bound and some loose, my mother counted 48, 49, 50, .. 58, 59, 60 .. and then, looking in her wallet, decided she could not pay any more and offered £3 for the set. With very little demurring, it was settled for that sum and so with the bulky dusty folder under her arm, my mother and her friend hastened off to the theatre.

Later, at home, we were at first very disheartened to have a disparaging opinion from a print-collector neighbour who commented 'just late reprints or fakes'. But, undaunted, we visited the local library, the Bodleian Library, a keen map collector Mr Hugh Gledhill of Oxford, Mr R.V. Tooley of Francis Edwards in London and then the British Museum. Dr Lynam, the Superintendent of the Map Room at that time, could not have been more helpful as the unusual nature of our find began to be appreciated, particularly the examples of textless Speed maps which were unclassified by Chubb and others at the time. In due course, all the maps were identified (Dr Lynam on one occasion bicycling out into the Cotswolds to stay with us) aided by a whole series of letters from Dr Eric Gardner, the eminent pathologist and map collector, who sadly was seriously ill in hospital in Switzerland.

In the light of present day research and interest it seems worthwhile to describe the collection more fully and suggest answers to some of the questions concerning the origins of the atlas which are still unresolved.

Description of Maps

It consists of a bound collection of thirty-eight maps without title page. Also bound with the maps are thirty-four blank leaves interleaved by a further eighty-four loose maps. The atlas size is approximately 410 x 530mm although several maps are



Italy by Cornelis Danckerts, 1640. (Collation no. 6). By courtesy of Rodney W. Shirley.

The initials G.M.A.L. on this map of 1599 are those of Willem Lodewijcksz who accompanied Cornelis Houtman's expedition in 1595-97. Note the shoal of flying fish on one of the vignettes of local scenes. (Collation no. 35). By courtesy of Rodney W. Shirley.

larger than this and have been folded to conform to the bound dimensions. All the maps except one are bound by their left hand margins rather than centrally as in most atlases and as a result no centre creases are evident. The atlas has obviously been handled a great deal and the right hand edge of many of the maps is frayed and missing.

The purpose of the blank leaves, which are of contemporary watermarked paper, is unclear. In only one case has a leaf been used to back an otherwise unbound map. A further unanswered question arises in that nearly all the leaves and maps are inconsistently numbered on both sides in an early manuscript hand. There are erasures and duplications: for instance 'p.153' appears three times. The numbers go up at least to 'p.239'; the pagination is missing from the last few leaves as they have

lost their top right hand corner margins where the numbers would normally appear. With numbers on both sides, this would imply that at least 120 leaves were intended for the atlas. If so, why do only seventy-three pages remain, half of them blank? Apart from the first map, which is missing, there is no evidence that maps or sheets have been removed completely from the atlas although conceivably this could have occurred. A few of the loose maps are numbered and so would seem to be part of the atlas collation. Others might have lost their original numbers (including all the loose Speed maps) as unfortunately their margins have been cropped to just outside the printed border.

Maps bound in the Atlas

The maps bound in the atlas are listed in the collation in the order that they appear. Approximately half of the maps – nineteen out of thirty-seven – are by John Speed. They include county maps from his *Theatre* and foreign maps from his *Prospect*; in all cases they lack text on the reverse. The county



The Bohemian Wenzel Hollar drew this new map of Berkshire in 1666, including a view of the south side of Windsor Castle. (Collation no. 72). By courtesy of Rodney W. Shirley.

John Norden's Surrey, dated 1594. The grid system around the border and the marking of roads were novel features at the time. (Collation no. 83). By courtesy of Rodney W. Shirley.

maps are in their second state with the original imprints, usually of Sudbury and Humble, but with the insertion of the British tribal names and other corrections made after 1614. This state was maintained throughout the next fifty years, up to and including the last (William) Humble edition in the mid 1650s.

The foreign Speed maps are identical with those in his *Prospect*, with borders of town views and costumed figures. As the map of Ireland is dated 1651 with the rare imprint of William Humble this suggests that the maps come from that issue of the *Prospect* or the following edition of 1652. For the next two editions the maps of France and the Low Countries have added to them the dates of 1653 and 1654 whereas the maps in the atlas retain their original dates of 1626. The county maps could well be remainder maps from the 1646 printing or later issues by William Humble when (on both occasions) county maps (but not, as far as is known, the foreign maps) were printed without text.

The latest date on any map bound in the atlas is 1656 – on Visscher's map of Prussia – indicating a date no earlier than this for the atlas' compilation. Other dated maps cover the

period 1640-1647, such as Cornelis Danckerts' Italy 1640, Edward Wright's Azores printed by Peter Stent 1645, three Web-Saxtons 1642-45, the Siege of Newark also printed by Stent 1646, and France 1647; these dates however cannot be evidence of earlier compilation. Several rare foreign maps such as Jodocus Hondius' Germany 1607, Willem Lodewijksz' East Indies 1599, the Petrus Plancius-Paul de la Houve Italy *circa* 1610, Claes Visscher's Rhine Palatinate 1621, and William Baffin's Moghul Empire 1632 were presumably occasional loose sheets or taken from old plates, perhaps in anticipation of re-issue.

The Loose Maps

The eighty-five loose maps total more than those bound in the atlas but are not quite so heterogeneous in origin. There are a further thirty-three Speed county maps making virtually a full set of all English counties. One map, the Isle of Man, is dated 1605 and is one of the rare proofs issued without text prior to the first 1611/12 edition. Others are representative of various states: from the first edition (one map, Dorset), state 2 (fourteen maps), state 3 (fifteen maps with the imprint of the Roger Reas with some maps re-dated 1662), state 4 (two maps, Derbyshire and Sussex with the date amended to 1666). Berkshire is by Wenzel Hollar also dated 1666 and Norfolk is the later plate by John Goddard.

There are six maps from the William Smith series of 1602-03, all in their second state with the imprint 'Printed and sold by Peter Stent'. The British Library and Royal Geographical Society each possess some but not all of the maps in their first state. The imprint of Peter Stent is noted by Skelton as being 'extremely scarce' and he ascribes their date to *circa* 1650. John Overton later acquired the plates from Stent and reprinted the maps with his own imprint; they are much more frequently found in this third state, either loose or bound in one of the several Overton atlases. Stent's imprint is also to be found on John Norden's small town plan of Elizabethan London, originally published in 1593. Two post-Fire prints of London bear John Overton's imprint.

Another work by Norden in the collection is his original map of Surrey, 1594. This map is now in the British Library. It might be expected that this would be a re-issue by Peter Stent made in the 1640s in common with others of the period such as Norden's Hampshire, his London (above) or Symonson's Kent. However, armorial evidence shows that Norden's original plate of Surrey was altered shortly after 1603, and broadside lists of Stent's stock made no mention of any plates or maps of this county by Norden.

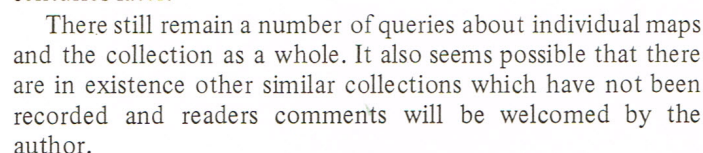
The thirty-four foreign maps are mostly by Blaeu, Jansson or Visscher. Several of the maps by the Visscher family have characteristic costumed figures and decorative borders. Some, but not all, of the loose foreign maps have an extended left hand margin and are numbered in manuscript as if it was intended that they should be systematically bound as part of the atlas.

Questions and tentative conclusions

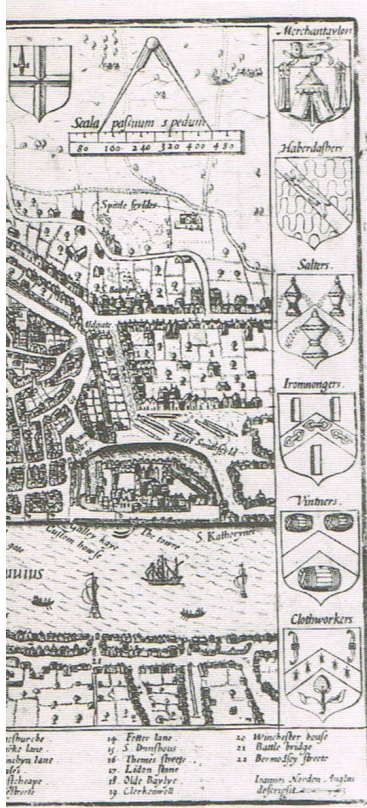
It is difficult to establish a rationale for such a wide variety of mapmakers, locations and issues as found in this atlas. It would appear to have been compiled in the 1650s, and some of the loose maps also belong to this period. But others clearly date from just pre- and post- the great Fire of London in 1665. One or two (such as Overton's London of 1676 and the Greene-Berry map of Scotland of 1679) may have joined the collection later.

John Overton took over Stent's stock and shop after the latter's death in 1665. A number of the loose maps come from the rather confused period just before and after the Fire of 1666; for instance the Visscher and other foreign maps first published 1662-64, the Rea Speeds of 1665, the two amended Speeds of 1666, and a Dunstall print of London of *circa* 1667. A few years later, in about 1670, Overton produced the first of his composite atlases including a number of maps paralleling those in this collection but now with his own imprint. Presumably Overton would have preferred to present a consistent set of Speed county maps, had because of the Fire only relatively few sheets of the last (Rea) Speed issue were left and there was no alternative but to use Blaeu or Smith maps, and subsequently those of Jansson, in lieu.

- 1 The main atlas was compiled some time in the late 1650s, possibly by Peter Stent, using sheets from earlier plates. Whatever the actual date, the origins of several of the maps remain uncertain.
- 2 Some of the loose maps may also come from the period



5 Edward Wright, 'A Particular Sea Chart For The Ilands Azores' [Imprint] 'London printed and sold by Peter Stent 1645.' 400 x 520mm. Wright's chart was originally prepared for his book *Certaine Errors in Navigation*, an important landmark in the history of theoretical navigation which was first published in 1599. The only other copy of this state with Stent's imprint is (as far as is known) in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. A later version of the chart with a different title and re-drawn cartouche appeared in 1657. See E.J.S. Parsons and W.F.



London by John Norden, 1593, as re-issued without change by Peter Stent in circa 1645. (Collation no. 78). By courtesy of Rodney W. Shirley.



Rombout van den Hoeÿe's view of London from the south, dating from circa 1640. Impaled heads of criminals can just be seen above the gateway leading to London Bridge. (Collation no. 13). By courtesy of Rodney W. Shirley.

The City of London in 1676, as rebuilt after the Fire. Many changes have taken place since the Elizabethan London portrayed by Norden. (Collation no. 79). By courtesy of Rodney W. Shirley.

Morris, *Edward Wright and his Work*, Imago Mundi III, 1939. [two blank pages]

6 Cornelis Danckerts, 'Italiae, Sardiniae, Corsicae et confinium Regionum' ... [Imprint] 'Amstelodami Aput Cornelis Danckerts 1640.' 410 x 560mm.

With an elongated view of Rome, smaller town views of Venice, Genoa, Naples and Florence, and pairs of costumed figures. I have not yet traced another copy among the separate maps of Italy in the British Library or R.G.S. nor does any similar map seem to be listed by Koeman when describing the maps of Cornelis Danckerts and his descendants.

7 Petrus Plancius, 'Italiae, Illirici, Sardiniae, Corsicae, Et Confinum Regionum Nova Et Exacta Descriptio, Petro Plancio auctore ... Paules de la Houve excud.' 390 x 540mm.
This may be a later version of one of Plancius' earlier maps of Italy, to

which an oval portrait of Pope Paul V (1605-1621) has been added. Paul de la Houve was an obscure Parisian publisher who is known to have published plans of Florence and Messina in 1601 and a world map after Plancius at about the same time. The British Library has only a later state of the map of Italy, with the imprint of John Garrett, c.1670. [six blank pages, including a scrap of loose paper found in the atlas at this stage bearing these handwritten words: 'Nick Loinfirth Tailor & Straw Bonnet Maker. Coleshill. Girls Mary Keen aged 12 years or thereabouts. Premium 6 Guineas - Parents none.']

8 John Speed, 'France...' 400 x 515mm.

9 Anon, 'A Mapp of France Newly Revised 1647.' 395 x 475mm. This map appears to be a re-worked copy of Plancius' map of France of 1592. The ornate cartouche has been replaced by a simpler title frame above a table of text describing France and concluding with a somewhat derogatory view of Frenchmen as a whole: '...Generally the men are

prompt of witt, curious, unstedfast, devoid of Novalty, enimys to quiet peace given much to pleasure and lust the Nobillity Magnanimus and Martiall.' The British Library has a re-drawn version of Plancius original map with the imprint of Peter Stent but it is not the same plate as the map described here.
[four blank pages]

10 John Speed, 'The Invasions of England and Ireland...' 380 x 510mm.
Speed's famous *Invasions* map. See the author's comments on the derivation of this map in *Map Collectors' Series* Nos. 95 and 97 (items 239 and 397).
[two blank pages]

11 John Speed, 'Surrey...' 385 x 520mm.
From Speed's *Theatre* first published in 1612. This map (and items 12, 14, 15, 16 and 17) bears the imprint of the first edition but the maps are in their second state with the insertion of British tribal names and other corrections which were made after 1614. None of the maps has text on the reverse.

12 John Speed, 'Midle-Sex...' 385 x 505mm.

13 Rombout Van Den Hoeye, 'Londinium Celeberrimum Angliae Emporium' [Imprint] 'Gedruckt t'Amsterd. by Rombout van den Hoeye.' 400 x 505mm.
A fine birds-eye view of London, taken from the south looking over the Thames, London Bridge and the City. Beneath the engraving are three different sets of laudatory verses, in Latin, Dutch and French, and a key to forty-three buildings which are numbered on the view. Van den Hoeye's view is attributed to c.1640, perhaps based on that drawn by Matthaues Merian and published in Franckfurt in 1638. See I. Scouloudi, *Panoramic Views of London 1600 – 1666*, London, 1953, pp. 37-38.
[two blank pages]

14 John Speed, 'Oxfordshire...' 485 x 525mm.
[three blank pages on the reverse of one of which is a brief manuscript note describing *Wiltona ... Hortus ...*, a reference to the plan of Wilton House gardens found among the loose maps and listed under item 86.]

15 John Speed, 'Essex...' 380 x 510mm.

16 John Speed, 'Hartfordshire...' 380 x 510mm.

17 John Speed, 'Buckingham...' 380 x 505mm.

18 Christopher Saxton, 'Norfolciae... Cornelius Hogius sculpsit Ano Dni 1642.' 335 x 490mm.
This map (and items 22 and 23) is from the William Web edition of Saxton's atlas published during the Civil War in 1645. The date 1642 replaces the original date of 1579 on the Norfolk map and 1578 on the other two Saxton maps.
[nine blank pages]

19 Richard Clampe, 'A Description of the Siedge of Newark upon Trent ... begun ye 6th of March 1645 and ended ye 8th of May 1646.' [Imprints] 'London Printed and sould by P Stent at the Cronne in Giltspur street without Newgate.' 'Peter Louett fecit' 'Described by Richard Clampe Ingenier...' 470 x 430mm.
Another link with the Civil War is provided by this lively plan of the siege of Newark by Royalist forces. The town is shown in detail, with fortification, redoubts and troops' quarters in the surrounding countryside. A foot soldier and four mounted soldiers are depicted in the lower left-hand corner, of which three are named: Coll. Gen. Pointz, Coll. Rosseter, and His Excellency the Earle of Levan Gen. of the Scotch Army. Newark Public Library possesses a large vellum drawing of the same siege but no information is available about similar engravings.
[five blank pages]

20 John Speed, 'Wales.' 380 x 510mm.
State 1.

21 Pieter van den Keere, 'Cambriae Typus...' 350 x 495mm.
Keere's map of Wales, after Humphrey Lhuyd, first published in the Mercator-Hondius atlas of 1607.

22 Christopher Saxton 'Glamorga ... An^o Dni 1642' 330 x 485mm.

23 Christopher Saxton, 'Radnor Breknok Cardigan et Caermarden ... 1642.' 370 x 470mm. [one blank page]

24

24 John Speed, 'The Kingdome of Ireland...' [Imprint] 'Performed by Iohn Speede and are to be sold in Popes head alley by William Humble ... 1651.' 380 x 510mm.
Maps from William Humble's 1651 edition of Speed's *Theatre* are uncommon. See R.A. Skelton, *County Atlases of the British Isles*, page 94.

25 Wenzel Hollar, 'The North-Part of England and The South-Part of Scotland.' 385 x 515mm.
One of the six maps from the 'Quarter-master's Map,' a set published by Thomas Jenner in 1644. This map is stuck onto one blank page rather than being bound directly into the atlas.

26 Anon, 'The Kingdom of Scotland.' 390 x 495mm.
Lacking imprint or author's name, but based on Speed with some variations in place names. I have located another copy in the British Library (Maps C.7.d.7) bound up with their divided copy of Saxton's large map of England and Wales of 1583, as reprinted in the 1640's.

27 Jodocus Hondius, 'Germania' [Imprint concludes] '... 1607 ... I. Hondius.' 415 x 560mm.
With sixteen border town plans and a portrait of the Emperor Rudolf II. One of the earliest maps to include town plans or views, pre-dating Blaeu's map of Germany of 1612. State 2. See Prof. Dr. K. Stopp, 'Maps of Germany with Town Views.' *Map Collectors' Series* no. 35.
[one blank page]

28 Claes Janszoon Visscher, 'Palatinatus Rheni ... 1621' [Imprint] '... per Nicolaum Joannis Piscatorem Amsterodami.' 445 x 550mm.
With views of castles and towns, and costumed figures. One of a number of interesting maps with decorative borders produced by Claes (Nicolaus) Visscher the elder under his patronym N.J. Piscator. Note Visscher's map of Prussia bound in the atlas (item 32) and thirteen other loose maps by Visscher in this collection. His map of the Palatinate is to be found in the British Library (Maps C.3.c.9): in a 1623 Mercator-Hondius atlas with added maps by Visscher and others. [inserted loose into the atlas at this point is a printed broadside sheet titled 'Nomenclature Omnium Qui Synodo Interfuerent' and listing those attending a protestant synod. The imprint is 'Amstelodami Apud Nicolaum Joannis Visscher. 1639,' a date contemporaneous with that of the Visscher world map, item 121.
[three blank pages]

29 John Speed, '...^e XVII Provinces of Low Germanie...' 410 x 530mm.
[two blank pages]

30 John Speed, 'The Kingdome of Denmarke...' 395 x 510mm.

31 Gerard Mercator, 'Svæcia Et Norvegia cum confiniis' [Imprint] 'Per Gerardum Mercatorem Cum privilegio.' 360 x 475mm.
First published in Mercator's *Atlas*, Part III, 1595.

32 Claes Janszoon Visscher, 'Tabula Prussiae ... denuo edita per Nicolaum Iohannidem Piscatorem' [Imprints] 'A Goos sculpsit' 'Anno 1656.' 445 x 535mm.
C.J. Visscher's map of Prussia first appeared in 1630. Like others by Visscher senior it was re-issued by his son Nicolaus after the death of his father in 1652: in this case with the added date of 1656. It is the latest dated map to appear in the bound atlas.

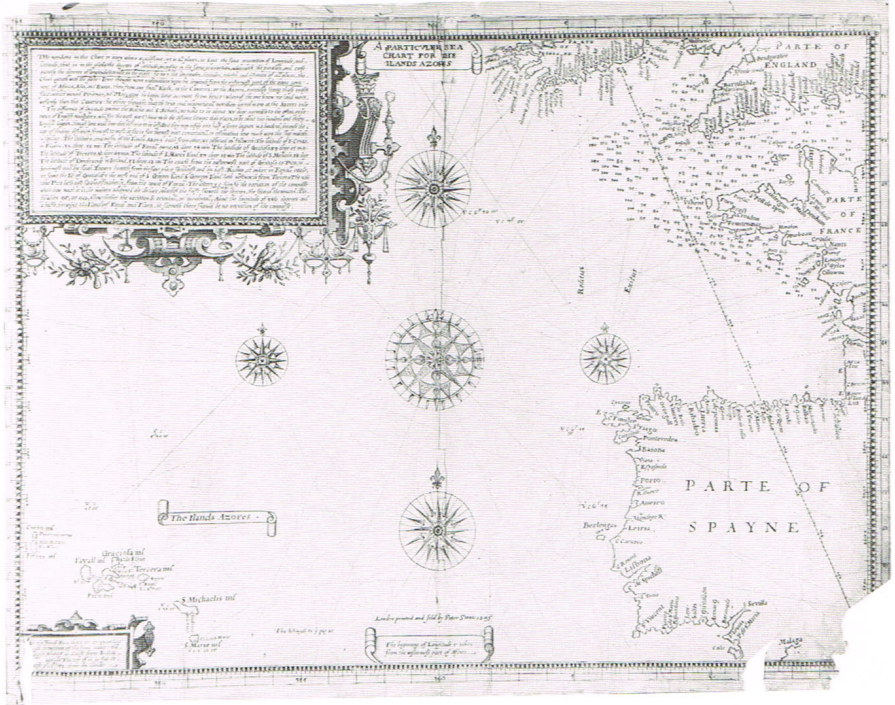
33 John Speed, 'A New Mape of Tartary...' 395 x 595mm.

34 John Speed, 'the Kingdome of China...' 395 x 510mm.

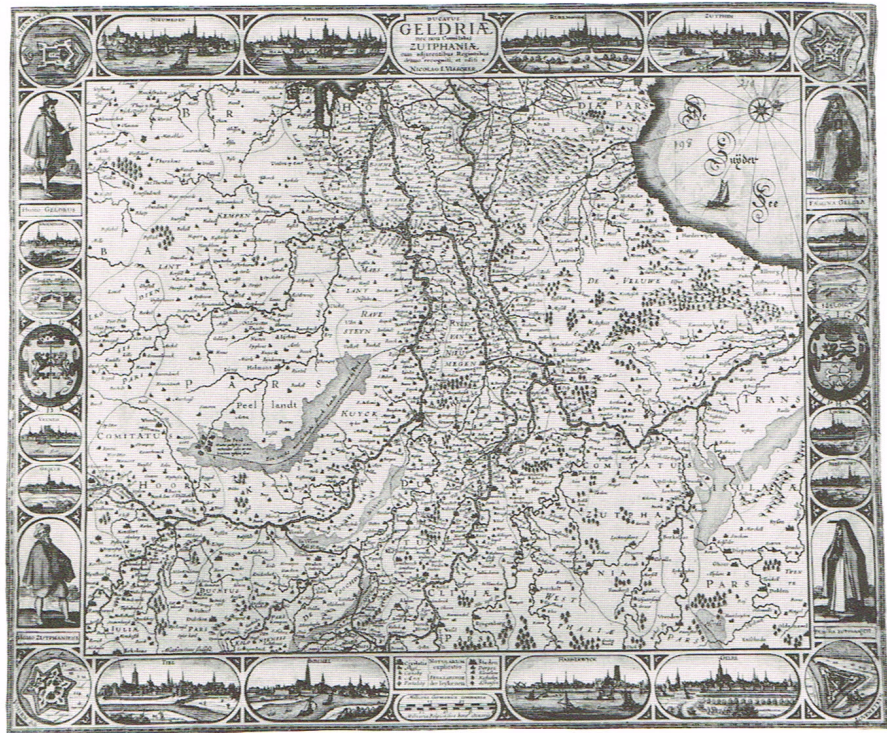
35 Willem Lodewijcksz, 'Nova Tabula Insularum Iavae, Sumatrae, Borneonis ... descripta a G.M.A.L.' [Imprints] 'Cornelius Nickolai excudit' 'Baptista a Doetechum sculp.' 385 x 545mm.
With detailed panels of life and travel in the East Indies. Lodewijcksz accompanied Cornelis Houtman's expedition to the East Indies in 1595-97 and published his *Historie van Indien* in 1598. See R.A. Skelton, *Explorers' Maps*, London, 1958, pp.147-151.

36 John Speed, 'The Kingdome of Persia...' 395 x 510mm.

37 William Baffin, 'A Description of East India conteyninge th'Empire of the Great Mogull' [Imprints] 'Printed for Henery Tombes and Benjamin ffisher and are to be soule at the Talbut without aldergate' 'William Baffin deliniavit et excudebat' 'Renold Elstrack sculp ... 1632.' 385 x 490mm.
With a large circular cartouche, containing a sun and lion, symbols of the Moghul Emperors and, beneath, a circular table of Moghul rulers. Baffin's map, the earliest English one of the Moghul Empire, was based



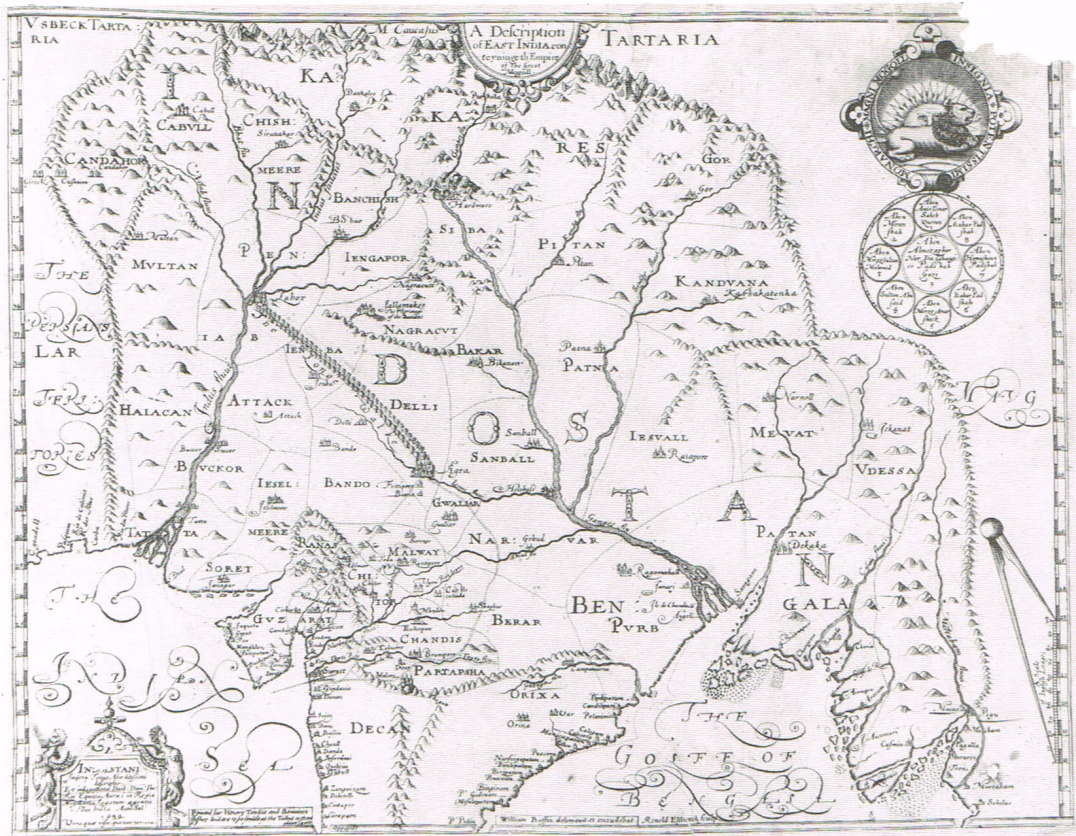
Edward Wright's chart of the Azores from his book *Certaine Errors in Navigation*, 1599, re-issued by Peter Stent in 1645. This is one of the first regional maps on Mercator's projection. (Collation no. 5). By courtesy of Rodney W. Shirley.



Geldria by Nicolaus Visscher. The area shown covers the central Netherlands, with part of the Zuider Zee in the top left-hand corner. North is to the right. (Collation no. 99). By courtesy of Rodney W. Shirley.

Holstein by Nicolaus Visscher, using his Latinised name *Piscator*. The date 1653 has been added to a plate first issued in 1630. (Collation no. 102). By courtesy of Rodney W. Shirley.





William Baffin's map of the Moghul Empire in India was first published in 1619; this is the second state of 1632. The tree-lined 'Long Walk' linking Agra and Lahore was planted by Akbar the Great. (Collation no. 37). By courtesy of Rodney W. Shirley.

on information supplied by Sir Thomas Roe, first ambassador to the Court of the Great Moghul 1615-1618. The compiler was mastermate of the ship in which Roe returned to England and earlier had made four voyages in search of the North-West passage and had given his name to Baffin's Bay. The engraver Renold Elstrack is known for a few distinctive maps, among them Boazio's Ireland of 1599 and Speed's four-sheet map of England, Wales, and Ireland of 1603. On Baffin's map southern India is not shown but the Moghul Empire between the Ganges and the mountain ranges to the north is given exaggerated prominence. There is a tree-lined avenue called the 'Long Walk' linking Agra and Lahore constructed by Akbar the Great. A first state of this map was published in 1619 and is to be found under the British Library reference K. Top. CXV.22. I have not located another copy of this second state of 1632. See R.A. Skelton, *Explorers' Maps*, London, 1958, pp.151 and 157.

LOOSE MAPS

(a) Speed County Maps

(State 2: with imprint of first edition but as amended after 1614; state 3: with imprint of 'Roger Rea ye Elder and ye younger' and sometimes with date 1662; state 4: as state 3 but with date 1666.) Apart from item 47, none of the Speed maps has text on the reverse.

- 38 'Barkshire...' State 2. 380 x 510mm.
- 39 'Bedfordshire...' State 3. 380 x 510mm.
- 40 'Cambridgeshire...' State 3. 380 x 520mm.
- 41 'The County Palatine of Chester...' State 3. 380 x 510mm.
- 42 'Cornwall.' State 2. 380 x 510mm.
- 43 'Cumberland...' State 3. 380 x 500mm.
- 44 'Darbieshire...' State 4. 380 x 500mm.
- 45 'Devonshire...' State 2. 380 x 505mm.
- 46 'The Bishoprick And Citie of Durham.' State 2. 380 x 500mm.
- 47 'Dorsetshyre...' State 1. 385 x 510mm.
Only Speed map in the collection in its first state, and carrying appropriate text on the reverse.
- 48 'Glocestershire...' State 2. 380 x 510mm.
- 49 'Hantshire...' State 2. 380 x 510mm.
- 50 'Herefordshire...' State 3. 375 x 500mm.

- 51 'Huntingdon...' State 3. 380 x 500mm.
- 52 'The Isle of Man...' 380 x 510mm.
Proof state, lacking sea shading and still carrying the date 1605 which was later amended to 1610. No text.
- 53 'Kent...' State 2. 380 x 500mm.
- 54 'The Countie Pallatine of Lancaster...' State 2. 380 x 500mm.
- 55 'The Countie and Citie of Lyncolne...' State 2. 380 x 510mm.
- 56 'Northamptonshire...' State 2. 380 x 510mm.
- 57 'Northumberland.' State 3. 380 x 500mm.
- 58 'The Countie of Nottingham...' State 3. 380 x 500mm.
- 59 'The Countie of Radnor...' State 2. 385 x 510mm.
- 60 'Rutlandshire...' State 3. 380 x 500mm.
- 61 'Shropshire...' State 3. 380 x 500mm.
- 62 'Somerset-Shire...' State 2. 380 x 500mm.
- 63 'Stafford...' State 2. 380 x 500mm.
- 64 'Suffolke...' State 3. 375 x 500mm.
- 65 'Sussex...' State 4. 380 x 500mm.
- 66 'The Countie of Warwick...' State 3. 380 x 500mm.
- 67 'The Countie of Westmorland...' State 3. 380 x 500mm.
- 68 'Wilshire.' State 2. 385 x 515mm.
- 69 'Worcestershire...' State 3. 380 x 500mm.
- 70 'Yorkshire.' State 2. 385 x 510mm.

(b) Other British maps, plans or views

- 71 Jan Jansson, 'Mona Insula...' 430 x 535mm.
Jansson's map of the Isles of Man, Anglesey and Wight first appeared in his *Novus Atlas*, Part IV, of 1646.
- 72 Wenzel Hollar, 'A New Map of Barkshire...' [Imprints] 'London Sould with all other Country & Contrey Maps by Iohn Overton at ye white Horse without Newgate neere the fountaine tavern' 'W. Hollar

fecit 1666.' 365 x 500mm.

With a fine view of Windsor Castle etched by Hollar. First noted in John Overton's catalogue of 1667 and (with an address amended as above) later included in Overton's composite atlases from c.1670.

73 William Smith, 'Cestriae Comitatus Palatinus...' [Imprint]. 'London printed and sould by P. Stent.' 360 x 475mm.

One of six similar maps (with items 75, 76, 84, 85 and 87) from a set of twelve planned as a series of county maps in 1602-03. They are all believed to have been engraved by Jodocus Hondius prior to his engagement by Speed, and at least five of the maps are based on manuscript originals by William Smith of Cheshire. Some maps follow those of Norden and include roads – a feature not appearing on other county maps for nearly a century. The original plates came into Stent's hands who re-issued them under his own imprint in c.1650. Later the maps were included in the composite atlases of John Overton and then his son Henry, as well as being issued separately under John Overton's imprint. In some instances (including the map of Cheshire) no example of the first state is known. See R.A. Skelton, *County Atlases of the British Isles*, London, 1970, pp.19-22, 94 and 135.

74 Henricus Hondius, 'A generall Plott and description of the Fennes...' 440 x 555mm.

Dated 1632 and first appeared in the Jansson-Hondius revision of Mercator's *Atlas* in 1633.

75 William Smith, 'Lancastriae Comitatus Palatinus...' [Imprint] 'London printed and sould by P. Stent.' 370 x 475mm.

No copy of state 1 known.

76 William Smith, 'Lecestriae Rutlandiae ... Anno 1602.' [Imprint] 'Printed and Sould by P. Stent.' 360 x 500mm.

77 John Dunstall, 'A Prospect of the Citie of London when it was standing ... A Prospect of the Ruines of London since it was burned' [Imprints], 'John Dunstall fecit' 'Sold by John Overton in Little Brittain, next dore to little St. Bartholemews gate.' 195 x 285mm.

There are two views of London on this print, each taken from the same vantage point south of the river facing St. Pauls. Overton's address, in Little Brittain, was one used for a short time after the destruction of his earlier shop by the Fire. I have not traced this small but interesting print in the usual reference sources.

78 John Norden, 'London' [Imprints] 'Sold by Peter Stent at ye White Horse in Giltspur street neere Newgate' 'Ioannes Norden Anglus descripsit.' 170 x 240mm.

Norden's plan of London was first published in his *Speculum Britanniae* of 1593. This second state by Stent is attributed to c.1645 (B.L. Maps 3480 (415)) and retains the list of places a-z and 2-22 in the lower border. A third state of c.1653 has a supplementary list of streets numbered 23-95.

79 Anon, John Overton, 'A New and Plaine Mapp of the City of London Shewing the Streets Lanes Allies Courts Churches Halls and other remarkable places as they are now rebuilt. 1676' [Imprint] 'Printed and sould by Iohn Overton at the white horse without Newgate.' 430 x 570mm.

One of the most detailed post-Fire plans of London, on the relatively large scale of approximately 10 inches to the mile. A key lists 125 places marked by numbers on the map. Two variants have been noted, distinguished by the word 'Walls' for 'Halls' in the title. See Darlington & Howgego, *Printed Maps of London c.1653-1850*, London, 1964, item 29.

80 John Goddard, 'Norfolk ...' [Imprints] 'Described by Christopher Saxton augmented by I. Speed Are to be sold by Roger Rea at the Golden Cross in Cornhill against the Royall Exchange.' 'J. Goddard ju:fe.' 375 x 490mm.

Goddard's plate, copied from Speed, is one of the pieces of evidence of the intention of the surviving Roger Rea brother to present a new edition of county maps after the Fire. This project was not successful and Goddard's plate next appeared with an amended imprint in the 1676 Basset and Chiswell edition of Speed's *Theatre*.

81 Daniel King, [No title, but the print depicts old St. Pauls.] [Imprints] 'D. King delin. et Excudit A^o 1658' 'D. Loggan fec.' 385 x 460mm.

This detailed print consists of a number of precise views and plans of old St. Pauls, both internally and externally. There are two threnodes, in English and Latin, and a portrait of Charles II. The lower section of the print is taken up with a particularly fine panorama of London by Loggan. King's plate was later much altered and re-issued by John Bowles with a view of new St. Pauls. See B.L. Prints, Pennant Vol. 10,

no. 172; also I. Scouloudi, *Panoramic Views of London 1600-1666*, London, 1953, p.56.

82 Robert Greene and William Berry, 'A New Map of Scotland With the Roads by Rob. Greene at the Rose and Crown in Budg-row And by W. Berry at the Globe at Charing Cross' [Imprint] 'F. Lamb Sculp.' 460 x 540mm.

Berry's map of Scotland, with roads, was advertised in the Term Catalogues for 1679. Green's name was added when the map was re-issued in 1689. This date is the latest ascribed to any map in the collection by thirteen years, and this map may well have been added subsequently.

83 John Norden, 'Surrey' [Imprint] 'Jo: Nordenus deliniavit 1594 Carolus Whitwell sculpsit impensis Ro Nicolsoni gener.' 325 x 410mm. Norden's map of Surrey is one of the few original maps by him that has survived. Based on his own travels, it is on a larger scale and contains more place names than Saxton's combined map of several adjacent counties. Roads are shown and a large number of water mills: there is also a grid reference system with coordinates in the borders. The engraving, by Charles Whitwell, is elegant and without superfluous decoration: the rare map of Kent by Symondson is also from his hand. The map here described is now in the British Library (Maps C.2.cc.7); the only other known copy is owned by the Royal Geographical Society, who issued a facsimile in 1932. A later state of c.1610 exists in which the arms of William Wade on the map have been altered to reflect his knighthood, obtained in 1603. See E. Heawood, *English County Maps in the Collection of the Royal Geographical Society*, London, 1932; also R.A. Skelton, *British Museum Quarterly*, 1951, p.61.

84 William Smith, 'Staffordiae Comitatus...' [Imprint] 'Printed and sould by P. Stent.' 340 x 465mm.

85 William Smith, 'Warwici Comitatus ... Anno 1603' [Imprint] 'Printed and sould by P. Stent.' 390 x 465mm.

86 Isaac de Caus, 'Hortus Pembrochianus.' 355 x 515mm. A perspective plan of the formal gardens at Wilton House, near Salisbury, made by Isaac de Caus in 1645. Peter Stent's catalogue for 1662 includes a note of '20 plates of Wilton Gardens.'

87 William Smith, 'Vignorniensis (Vulgo Worcestershire)...' [Imprint] 'London printed and sould by P. Stent.' 365 x 465mm. No copy of state 1 known.

(c) Miscellaneous foreign maps

88 Jan Jansson, '...Alsatia...' 385 x 540mm.

89 Jan Jansson, 'Territorium Argentoratense.' 365 x 490mm.

90 Claes Janszoon Visscher, 'Artesia Descriptio ... 1664.' 370 x 475mm. The first state of this map is dated 1624 and the second state 1630.

91 Joan Blaeu, 'Territorium Basileense...' 410 x 520mm.

92 Willem J. Blaeu, 'Palatinatus Bavariae...' 385 x 495mm.

93 Joan Blaeu, 'Marchionatus Brandenburgicus...' 470 x 540mm.

94 Joan Blaeu, 'Ducatus Bremae & Ferdae...' 500 x 630mm.

95 Claes Janszoon Visscher, 'Ducatus Brunsvicensis... Anno 1650.' 420 x 535mm. The date 1650 replaces an earlier date.

96 Jan Jansson, 'Candia Olim Creta.' 380 x 525mm.

97 Willem J. Blaeu, 'Clivia Ducatus et Ravestein Dominium.' 380 x 505mm.

98 Franciscus Verhaer, [Untitled map of Europe] 265 x 340mm. This classical map of Europe together with a similarly styled one of the Orient were used to supplement the 'Clementine' Biblical commentary published in Antwerp in 1630.

99 Claes Janszoon Visscher, 'Ducatus Geldriae...' 475 x 565mm. With costumed figures and twenty views or plans of towns and forts.

100 Claes Janszoon Visscher, 'Groninga Dominium ... 1647' State 1 is dated 1621. 375 x 480mm.

101 Joan Blaeu, '... La Guienne & Gascogne.' 445 x 585mm.

102 Claes Janszoon Visscher, 'Ducatus Holsatiae ... 1653.' 440 x 545mm.

With costumed figures and fifteen views or plans of towns and forts. State 1. is dated 1630.

103 Cornelis Danckerts, 'Hollandia Comitatus' [Imprint] 'Amstelodami Cornelio Dankero Anno 1636.' 385 x 500 mm.

With an inset plan and a large coat of arms. The cartouche above the imprint is blank.

104 Claes Janszoon Visscher, 'Nobilis Hannoniae...' [Imprint] '... C J Visscher Excudit 1664.' 370 x 475mm.

First published in about 1630.

105 Joan Blaeu, 'Comitatus Hennebergensis.' 415 x 520mm.

106 Pieter van den Keere, 'Nova Et Recens Emendata Totius Regni Ungariae Una Cum Adiacentibus Et Finitibus Regionibus Delineatio. Petr. Kaerius 1620' [Imprint] Ioannes a Duetecum Jun, fecit Corn. Nicol excud.' 350 x 530mm.

The right-hand part of this map has been badly damaged and the full title has been supplied from the copy in the British Library (Maps 29.e.17. (35)). Towns once occupied by the Turks are marked with a small crescent. At least two other issues are known, dated 1624 and 1634; both these carry Visscher's imprint.

107 Claes Janszoon Visscher, 'Limburgensis Ducatus...' [Imprint] 'C.J. Visscher Excud. 1664.' 375 x 490mm.

State 1 carries the date 1625.

108 Claes Janszoon Visscher, 'Moravia...' [Imprint] 'Noviter edita a Nicolao Iohannide Psicatore Anno Domini 1664' First published in 1627. 440 x 545mm.

109 Willem J. Blaeu, 'Normandia Ducatus.' 380 x 500mm.

110 Claes Janszoon Visscher, 'Tabula Nova Poloniae et Silesiae.' 465 x 530mm.

With costumed figures, four portraits, and six town views. First published in 1630.

111 Joan Blaeu, 'Palatinatus Posnaniensis...' 410 x 520mm.

112 Willem J. Blaeu, 'Dioecesis Sarlatensis...' 385 x 495mm.

113 Joan Blaeu, 'Scania Vulgo Schoonen.' 490 x 505mm.

114 Joan Blaeu, 'Ducatus Silesiae Ligniciensis...' 410 x 520mm.

115 Jan Jansson, 'Silesia Inferior...' 420 x 515mm.

With five coats of arms and a table of conventional signs which includes those for different forms of mining. First published in 1641.

116 Claes Janszoon Visscher, 'Transisalanica Provincia Vulgo Overysse...' 445 x 570mm.

117 Claes Janszoon Visscher, 'Transisalanica Provincia Vulgo Overysse ... Anno 1650.' 445 x 570mm.

This map is identical to the previous one apart from the addition of the date 1650.

118 Nicolaus Visscher, 'Ultraiectini Dominii ... per Nic. Visscher.' [Imprints] 'Nicolaus Visscher Excudit' 'R de Hooghe fecit.' 465 x 545mm.

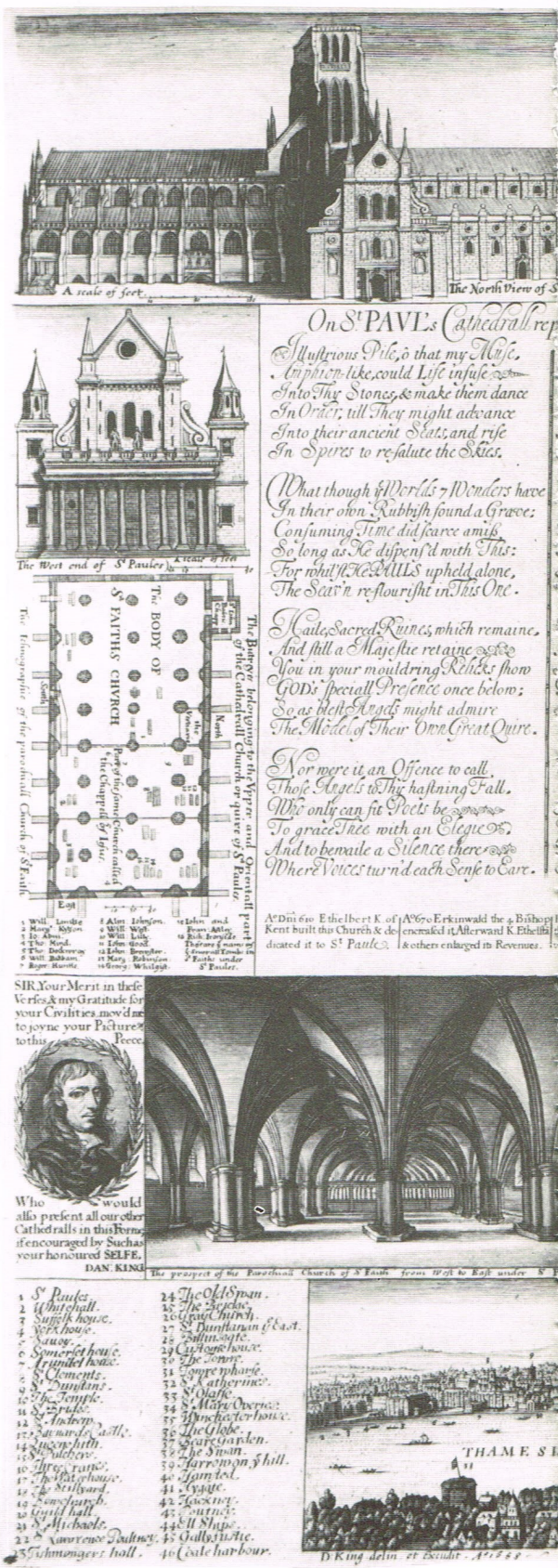
There is an earlier map of Utrecht by C.J. Visscher dated 1624 but this seems to be a new rendering published by his son Nicolaus and engraved by Romeyn de Hooghe.

119 Willem J. Blaeu, 'Valesium Ducatus Valois.' 390 x 495mm.

120 Joan Blaeu, 'Comitatus Wertheim...' 385 x 505mm.

121 Claes Janszoon Visscher, 'Nova Totius Terrarum Orbis Geographia Ac Hydrographia Auctore N.J. Piscator' [Imprint] 'C.J. Visscher excudebat 1639.' 300 x 440mm.

The centre section only has survived of this rare world map dated 1639, on Mercator's projection. The original has a richly decorated border containing mounted Roman emperors, town views, groups of natives and other vignettes. An error in one of the panels on the map refers to America being first discovered by Columbus in 1592 and then by Amerigo Vesputio in 1599. Later states of this map are known dated 1640, 1648, 1649 and 1652.



122 Jan Jansson, 'Insula Zeilan olim Taprobana...' 410 x 510mm.

Apart from the world map described above this map of present-day Sri Lanka is the only loose map showing a country outside Europe.

Further Reading:

R.A. Skelton, *County Atlases of the British Isles*, London, 1970. As well as giving a detailed description of Overton's first atlas (pages

