

An intricate engraving depicting a woman in classical attire seated on a lion. She holds a large globe on a stand. Several cherubs are shown interacting with the globe, some pointing at it. To the right, another woman is seated, working on a circular object, possibly a map or a globe. The background features architectural elements and a draped curtain.

ADAM'S^{Est. 1887}

*The Richard S. J. Clarke Collection
Of Cartography*

Auction 15th December 2015



The Richard S.J. Clarke Collection of Cartography

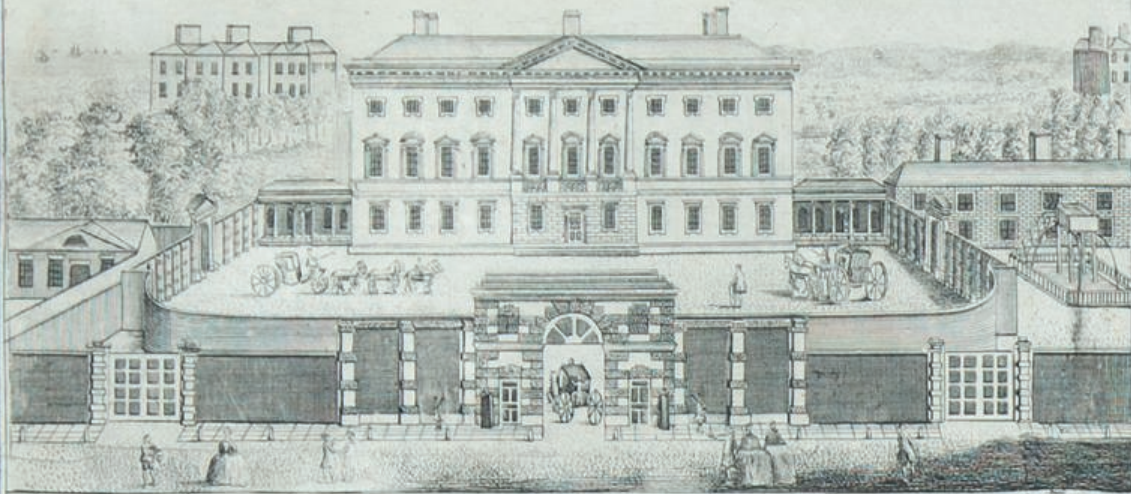
Professor Richard Samuel Jessop Clarke, M.D.

Richard Clarke was born in 1929, son of Dr Brice Clarke, a noted tuberculosis physician. He qualified at Queen's University, Belfast and, after some spells of work in Oxford and London, returned to his native city where he has remained. He worked mainly in cardiac anaesthesia in the Royal Victoria Hospital, but also in clinical research, leading to the Chair of Anaesthesia. He also had a career-long connection with the Faculty of Anaesthetists of the Royal College of Surgeons in Dublin, becoming Dean in 1991. As well as his medical work he has found time for a variety of outside interests – some would say obsessions! Not content with working on his own family history, he took up copying old gravestones and, in conjunction with the Ulster Historical Foundation, published some 30 volumes and many papers in this field.

Collecting Irish maps began in the 1950s, when they could be bought in London for single figures sums. However, soon he was collecting from dealers all over England and Ireland, Andrew Bonar Law being a strong influence and valuable instructor. He concentrated on the field of charts of Ireland and the British Isles and made trips to museums and libraries all over Western Europe to examine atlases and compile a broader archive of charts of Irish waters and their cartographers.

His travels for work enabled him to pursue other cultural interests, particularly opera, but it must be said Belfast is not a great centre for keeping this up, except for the regular relays from the "Met", New York, via C.A.I. Retiring from the career in anaesthetics left him with many medical contacts, so he welcomed the post of Honorary Archivist in his old hospital, and at this stage he published further books on the history of the hospital, a biography of Sir Ian Fraser (elected President of the R.C.S.I. in 1954), and a 2-volume Directory of Ulster Doctors who qualified before 1901.

He has been supported in these various interests by his long-suffering wife, born Kyleen Colhoun, a Derry girl whose mother had been at school with his mother – unusual even in the close-knit society of Northern Ireland. Now in his 80s, Richard feels that the time has come to pass on his maps to other collectors and concentrate on keeping in good health by gardening.



G. Smith Delin. KILDARE HOUSE



THE BARRACKS



To
 The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Corporations,
 of the City of Dublin. This Survey is most
 humbly inscribed by
 their Most Humble Servant
 Robert Sayer.



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The Richard S.J. Clarke Collection of Cartography

AUCTION

Tuesday 15th December 2015 at 12 Noon

VENUE

Adam's Salerooms,
26 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin D02 X665,
Ireland

VIEWING

DECEMBER 11th - DECEMBER 14th

At Adam's Salerooms, 26 St. Stephen's Green Dublin D02 X665

Friday	11th December	10:00am - 5:00pm
Saturday	12th December	1:00pm - 5:00pm
Sunday	13th December	1:00pm - 5:00pm
Monday	14th December	12:00pm - 5:00pm (limited)

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IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR PURCHASERS

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These are shown below each lot in this sale. All amounts shown are in Euro. The figures shown are provided merely as a guide to prospective purchasers. They are approximate prices which are expected, are not definitive and are subject to revision. Reserves, if any, will not be any higher than the lower estimate.

2. PADDLE BIDDING

All intending purchasers must register for a paddle number before the auction. Please allow time for registration. Potential purchasers are recommended to register on viewing days.

3. PAYMENT, DELIVERY AND PURCHASER'S PREMIUM

Wednesday 16th December 2015. Under no circumstances will delivery of purchases be given whilst the auction is in progress. All purchases must be paid for and removed from the premises no later than Wednesday 16th December 2015 at the purchaser's risk and expense. After this time all uncollected lots will be removed to commercial storage and additional charges will apply.

Auctioneers commission on purchases is charged at the rate of 20% (exclusive of VAT). Terms: Strictly cash, bankers draft or cheque drawn on an Irish bank. Cheques will take a minimum of five working days to clear the bank, unless they have been vouched to our satisfaction prior to the sale, or you have a previous cheque payment history with Adam's. Purchasers wishing to pay by credit card (Visa & MasterCard) may do so, however, it should be noted that such payments will be subject to an administrative fee of 1.5% on the invoice total. American Express is subject to a charge of 3.65% on the invoice total. Debit cards including laser card payments are not subject to a surcharge, there are however daily limits on Laser card payments. Bank Transfer details on request. Please ensure all bank charges are paid in addition to the invoice total, in order to avoid delays in the release of items.

Goods will only be released upon clearance through the bank of all monies due.

4. VAT REGULATIONS

All lots are sold within the auctioneers VAT margin scheme. Revenue Regulations require that the buyers premium must be invoiced at a rate which is inclusive of VAT. This is not recoverable by any VAT registered buyer.

It is up to the bidder to satisfy themselves prior to buying as to the condition of a lot. Whilst we make certain observations on the lot, which are intended to be as helpful as possible, references in the condition report to damage or restoration are for guidance only and should be evaluated by personal inspection by the bidder or a knowledgeable representative. The absence of such a reference does not imply that an item is free from defects or restoration, nor does a reference to particular defects imply the absence of any others. The condition report is an expression of opinion only and must not be treated as a statement of fact.

Please ensure that condition report requests are submitted before 12 noon on Friday 11th December as we cannot guarantee that they will be dealt with after this time.

6. ABSENTEE BIDS

We are happy to execute absentee or written bids for bidders who are unable to attend and can arrange for bidding to be conducted by telephone. However, these services are subject to special conditions (see conditions of sale in this catalogue). All arrangements for absentee and telephone bidding must be made before 5pm on the day prior to sale. Cancellation of bids must be confirmed before this time and cannot be guaranteed after the auction has commenced.

Bidding by telephone may be booked on lots with a minimum estimate of €500. Early booking is advisable as availability of lines cannot be guaranteed.

7. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We would like to acknowledge, with thanks, the assistance of Andrew Bonar Law in the preparation of this catalogue.

All lots are being sold under the Conditions of Sale as printed in this catalogue and on display in the salerooms.

It will be noted in the catalogue that most of the lots have an 'abl' reference. These refer to the two main carto-bibliographical books on Irish maps written by Andrew Bonar Law, namely The Printed Maps of Ireland to 1612 and The Printed Maps of Ireland 1612-1850 (the reference to maps listed in the former are prefixed by the letter P, the latter references either have no prefixed number or use A, DS or SG. Other prefixed numbers refer to maps/charts from The Printed Maps of Dublin) Copies of these books are available for consultation in the saleroom. There are also a limited number for sale with the auctioneer.

Dutch Charts

Blaeu, Willem Janszoon (1571-1638)

Willem Janszoon Blaeu was born at or near Alkmaar in 1571 and, though he started in the herring trade with his uncle, soon changed his job to study mathematics. With this in view he went to Denmark in 1594 as an assistant to the famous astronomer Tycho Brahe and from him learnt the art of instrument making. In 1596 he returned to Amsterdam and started business as a globe, instrument and map maker. By 1604 he had moved to the Damrak. He married c. 1596 Maertgen Cornelisdochter, by whom he had five children :- Joan (1596-1673), Pieter (d. 1650), Cornelis (c. 1610 - c. 1645), Stijntgen and Stijtchen. Willem J. Blaeu published his first cartographic work, a globe, in 1599 and his first map in 1604. He died in 1638 and was succeeded in the business by Joan and Cornelis, the former of whom became equally famous with the publication of his Geographiae Blavianaie.

Willem Blaeu published two main books of charts. The first of these, Het Licht der Zeevaart, came out in 1608, with 6 subsequent Dutch editions between 1610 and 1630, 4 English editions 1612-1625, and 2 French editions in 1619 and 1625. The book is in two parts (usually bound together) with 41 charts and many pages of navigational instructions with coastal profiles interspersed, including five pages on Ireland. There is only one Irish chart, number 16 in Book I, which covers the south-east coast. The English edition is entitled The Light of Navigation By William Iohnson at Amsterdam. Printed by William Johnson dwelling upon the water, by the Old Bridge at the Sign of the Golden Sondyal Anno 1612. Cum Privilegio. The French edition is entitled Le Flambeau de la Navigation.

1

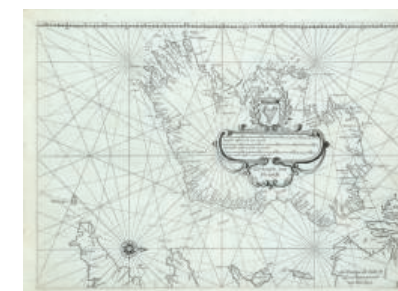
Blaeu, Willem Janszoon (1571-1638)

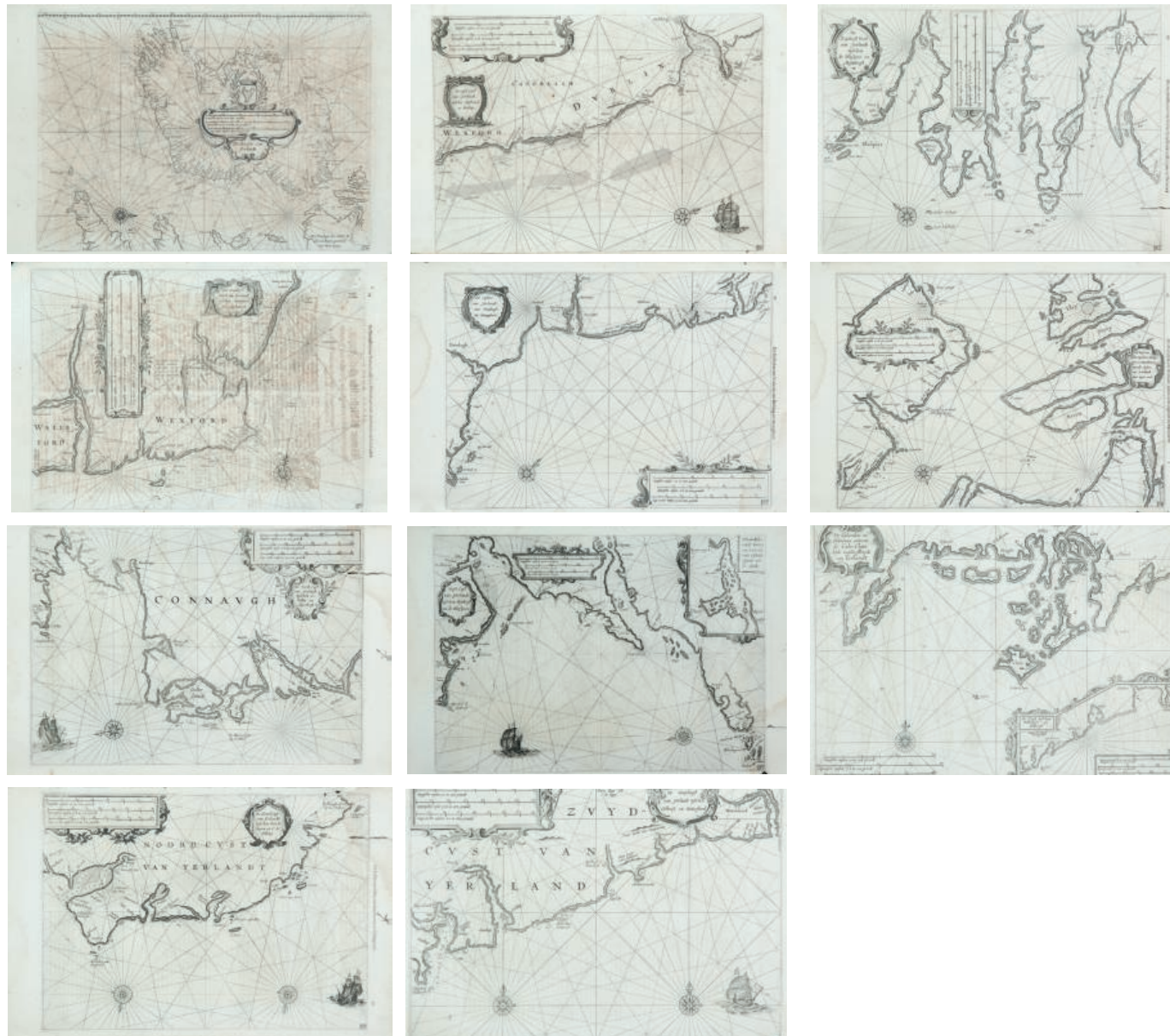
A part set of eight charts of the Irish coast including Ireland and the Irish sea. [Waterford, Wexford, Wicklow & Dublin, Donegal bay & Mayo, Galway Bay & Shannon, Kerry & Cork, South Coast & Cork, East Cork & Waterford

(i) "Der Zuizdoost hoek van Yerlandt tusschen Waterfoort en Glaskarick", "No 75" in lower right corner. (ii) "De oost Cust van Yerlandt tusschen Glaskarick en Dubling", "No. 76"; (iii) "De West-Cust van Yerlandt tusschen C. Tellin en Slijnehooft", "No. 80"; (iv) "West-Cust van Yerlandt tusschen Slijnehooft" en de Blasques", "No. 81"; (v) "De Zuijdwest hoek van Yerlandt tusschen de Blasques en Mesan hooft", "No. 82"; (vi) "De Eijlanden en Havenen outrent de Cabo Clare bijde Zuidwesthoek van Ierlandt", "No 83"; (vii) "De Zuijdcust van Yerlandt tusschen Oldhooft en Waterfoord", "No. 84"; (viii) "Zeekarte van Yerlandt", "No. 74". From an edition of Zeespiegel, published c 1640.

All approximately 360 x 260. Dutch text on verso of 74; the versos of the remaining maps are blank. (8)

€ 1,200 - 1,800





2

Willem Jansz. Blaeu (1571-1638)

Complete set of the eleven charts of the Irish coast, from the 1655 edition of the *De Groote Zeespiegel*, with text in Dutch on the verso. These charts are from the same plates as the 1623 and later editions of *Zeespiegel*. Included are five sheets of text and coastal profiles. Each chart 360 x 260.
(11)

€ 1,500 - 2,000

Colom, Jacob Aertsz (1600-1673)

Jacob Aertsz Colom was born in 1600, probably in Dordrecht, which he left in 1622. He then settled in Amsterdam and became a member of the booksellers' guild. He married Barbetge Jans and had a son Arnold, who was born in 1623/4, and a daughter Johanna who married the bookseller Pieter van Alphen of Rotterdam. He was competing with Willem Janszoon Blaeu as a bookseller from the outset and in 1627 bought a house in the same street as his rival, "op't water". From there he published a series of atlases, pilot guides and globes, and for his lifetime at least, it was one of the most successful publishing businesses in Amsterdam.

In 1632 he brought out his pilot guide *De Vyerighe Colom* which ran to many editions by 1662. It is an upright folio volume in two "books", with a general chart of Ireland and the Irish Sea, and three pages of detailed Irish charts in the second book (Western navigation), each page containing an upper and a lower chart (III - V). The general chart (I), which covers the western half of Great Britain from the Shetlands southwards, became a pattern for similar charts by Doncker, Goos, Jacobsz and van Loon later in the century. He later published a third book covering the Mediterranean. The first English edition (*The Fierie Sea Colomne*) came out in 1633 and the last (*The True and Perfect Fijrie Colom*) in 1668. The French editions (*L'Ardente ou Flamboyante Colomne*) ran from 1633 to 1662. The general chart was later re-engraved on a new plate (II) after the early editions, and two of the pages with two charts on each (IV and V) were split into two (VI - IX).

In 1648 Colom published his *Upright Fyrie Colomne* in oblong format, in an English edition and in 1662 in a Dutch edition. In this there were seven Irish charts (X - XVI), but the Western navigation was now printed as the first book.

Jacob Colom's next publication was *De Groote Lichtende ofte Vyerighe Colom*, in a large folio edition. It was published only in Dutch in 1651, 1652, 1653 and 1661, and there is little difference between the editions. There were four Irish charts taken from the *Upright Fyrie Colomne*, and one chart of the Bristol Channel from the same, but enlarged to include part of the Irish coast (XVII). There is also a small chart of the Wexford area on a text-page (XVIII).

Finally, in 1663 Colom produced his *Atlas of Werelts-Water*, a vertical folio volume with the last mentioned Irish chart in the 1668 (Dutch), 1669 (Latin) and 1669 (Spanish and Portugese) editions. The chart entitled "t Canaal en Yerlandt Nieulijcx Verbeterd door Iacob Aertsz Colom. 1662." is really a chart of the British Isles.

Jacob Colom died in 1673 and, since his son Arnold had pre-deceased him in 1668, the business passed to his grandson Jacob.

3

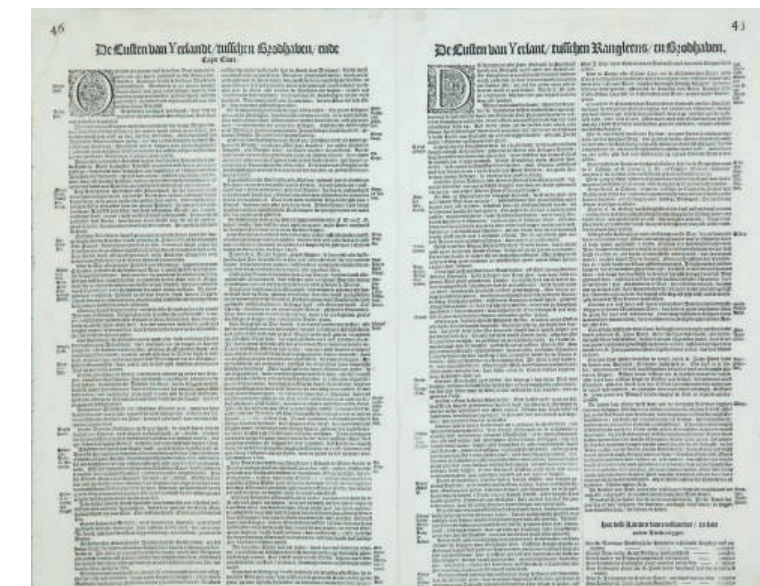
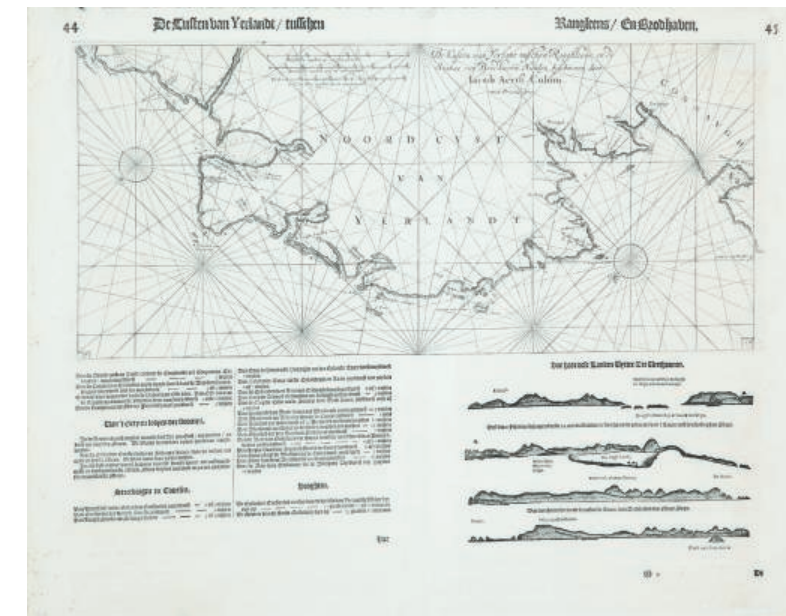
Colom, Jacob Aertsz (1600-1673)

The North Coast of Ireland with Coastal Profiles

"De Custen van Yerlant tusschen Ranghleens en de Stakes van Brodhaven Nieuylx beschreven door Iacob Aertz.

Colom. Met Privilegie." This is a chart of the N-W coast of Ireland on the upper half of the page with Dutch text and coastal profiles below and the verso. It is from *De Groote Lichtende ofte Vyerighe Colom*. (1651). 540 x 240 (chart only) or 540 x 440 (chart and text).

€ 150 - 250





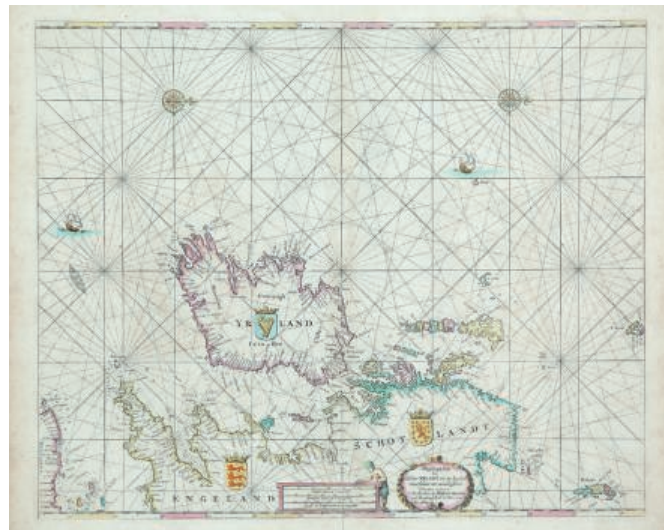
4

Jacob Aertsz Colom (1600-1673)

A Chart of the British Isles

"Paskaerte van Het Canaal Tusschen Vranckryck en Engelant Van de west-zyde van Schotlant als Mede van Ierland Nieuix Wtgegeven Door Iacob Colom", essentially a chart of the British Isles, from the Atlas of Werelts-Water (1663). Verso blank. 560 x 420.

€ 150 - 250



5

Doncker, Hendrick (1625-1699)

A Chart of Ireland and the Irish Sea (1663)

"Paskaarte om Achter Yrlant om te Zeylen, van Hitland tot aen Heyssant, Nieuylcx uytgegeven t`Amsterdam by Hendrick Doncker, inde Nieuwenbrugh steech In`t Stuurmans Gereetschap."

This chart first appeared in his Zee-Atlas ofte Water-Waereld in 1659 and this is the second state from an edition of 1663. Verso blank. 530 x 430.

€ 250 - 350



6

Hendrick Doncker (1625-1699)

A Chart of Ireland and the Irish Sea (1663)

"Paskaarte om Achter Yrlant om te Zeylen, van Hitland tot aen Heyssant, Nieuylcx uytgegeven t`Amsterdam by Hendrick Doncker, inde Nieuwenbrugh steech In`t Stuurmans Gereetschap."

This chart first appeared in his Zee-Atlas ofte Water-Waereld in 1659 and this is the second state from an edition of 1663. Verso blank. 530 x 430.

€ 250 - 350



8

Hendrick Doncker (1625-1699)

A Chart of the West Coast of Scotland and the North-northeast Coast of Ireland (1703)

"Pascaert van de West cust van Schotland van de Inwyck van Lougreau tot`t Eyland Skye`t Amsterdam By Hendrick Doncker." This chart was added to the Nieuw Groot Steurmans Zee-Spiegel for the 1681 edition and this state with a meridian bar graduated for latitude dates from 1703. No 41 in lower right corner. Verso blank. 530 x 430.

€ 250 - 350

Doncker, Hendrick (1625-1699)

Hendrick Doncker was born in 1625/6, probably in Amsterdam, and was a member of the booksellers' guild by 1647. He married firstly, in 1648, Elizabeth Abrahamsd. van Rensing of Amsterdam and lived in a house in the Nieuwe Brugsteeg. They had a son Hendrick II who was born c. 1664. Elizabeth died in 1675 and Hendrick remarried a year later the 40-year old widow of the Minister Lupenius, who eventually outlived him by a few years. Hendrick I died in 1699, and his son Hendrick II continued the business. He, however, produced no new chart-books, and died in 1739.

The first publication by Hendrick Doncker I was De Zee-Atlas ofte Water-Waereld which first appeared in Dutch in Amsterdam in 1659 and stayed in print until 1705. There were approximately 21 Dutch editions by this time, as well as 3 in French (1667, 1679 and 1689), 3 in English (1660, 1676/7 and 1678) and 1 in Spanish (1669). It contains one chart covering Ireland, much of the north Atlantic Ocean and the western half of Britain from the Shetland Isles southwards. It is derived from Colom's chart I (1632) and became a pattern for similar charts by van Loon (1661), Goos (1666), Jacobsz (1666) and Robijn (1683). The atlas was enlarged in the number of charts and the page size in 1675, under the title of De Nieuwe Groote Vermeerderde Zee-Atlas, only some editions of which

contain a chart of Ireland, but the older atlas continued to be published until 1678.

The Nieuwe Groot Steurmans Zee-Spiegel was first published in 1664 and ran to 11 editions under various names, until 1704. There was also an English edition (1670, title only known) and a French (1689).

The above two atlases were independent publications, but an edition of the collaborative Lichtende Columne ofte Zee-Spiegel, between Goos, Jacobsz and Doncker, though attributed to the last, was published in 1655. It contains the four regional Irish charts made from plates first prepared by Jacobsz in 1646 and sold to Pieter Goos for his 1650 edition of the Zee-Spiegel. The Doncker volume is simply Peter Goos's 1650 Zee-Spiegel, with a slip pasted on the title page. The four Irish charts are listed under Jacobsz.



7

Hendrick Doncker (1625-1699)

A Chart of the South-east Coast of Ireland (1664)

"Yrlandt van Dubling tot Corkbeg" and "Le Coste de Zudest d'Irlande, de Dubling jusques a Corcbeg"

in separate cartouches. This is from the first edition of the Nieuw Groot Steurmans Zee-Spiegel (1664). No 42 in lower right corner. Verso blank. 530 x 420.

€ 250 - 350



9

Hendrick Doncker (1625-1699)

A Chart of the British Isles (1670)

"Pascaart van`t Canaal Vertoonende in`t Geheel Engelandt, Schotland, Yrlandt en een gedeelte van Vranckryck, Nieuylcks uytgegeven t`Amsterdam by Hendrick Doncker,

Boeckverkooper en Grand-boogh macker" from the Zee-Atlas Ofte Water-Waereld, of c 1670. Verso blank. 540 x430.

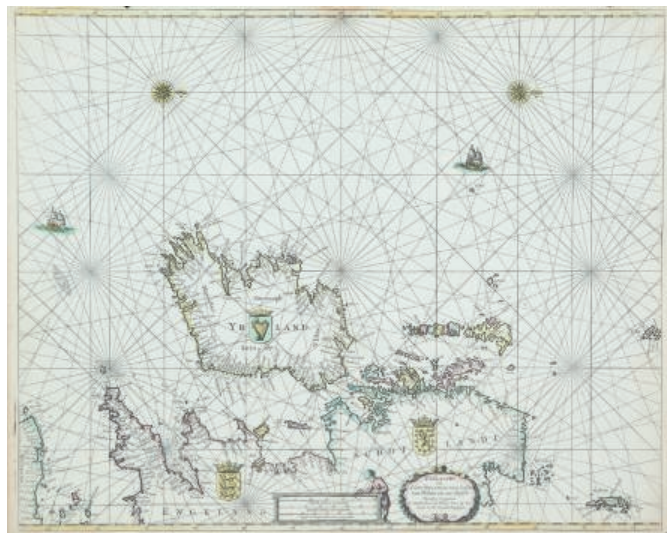
€ 250 - 350

Goos, Pieter (1615-1675)

Pieter Goos was the son of the engraver Abraham Goos of Amsterdam and was born in 1615/6. He was at first an engraver and later a book-seller and publisher, living c. 1649 "Op t'Water in de vergulde Zeespiegel" in Amsterdam. He married in 1643 Susanna de Reyger who died in 1648, and secondly in 1649 Geertruyd van Ruyff who eventually continued running the business when he died in 1675. She died in 1677 and his son Hendrik Goos (b. 1641) took over, though no new material was produced in his time.

The first publication by Pieter Goos was De Lichtende Columne ofte Zee-Spiegel, Parts I and II, which was published in Amsterdam in 1650. However, it was in no sense original, both plates and text being obtained from Theunis Jacobsz. Goos did not put his own name on them, so that in the case of most charts it is almost impossible to distinguish between the source-volumes of isolated items of this period. In spite of the lack of originality, 17 editions in Dutch, 4 in French (Le Grand & Nouveau Miroir ou Flambeau de la Mer) and 7 in English (The Lighting Colonne or Sea-Mirror) came out in the years between 1650 and 1678. After 1680 the stock and plates of Goos's Zeespiegel were acquired by Jacob Robijn, who sold the atlases unaltered under his imprint. The five Irish charts (numbers 35 and 41-44) are described in detail under Theunis Jacobsz.

In 1666 Pieter Goos produced his De Zee-Atlas Ofte Water-Weereld and it also was not original, for nearly all the charts (including that of Ireland) were copied from Herdrik Doncker's Zee-Atlas. There were 11 editions of this work in Dutch, 5 in French, 5 in English and 2 in Spanish published between 1666 and 1683. There is one chart of Ireland and the Irish Sea which, although copied from Doncker, has Pieter Goos's imprint. John Seller produced an edition of the Zee-Atlas under the title Atlas Maritimus in 1669/70, with his own title-page followed by Goos's charts in the 1669 state. Later Seller engraved his own plates, which were copied in large part from the Dutch.



10

Pieter Goos (1615-1675)

A Chart of Ireland and the Irish Sea (1663)
"Paskaarte om Achter Yrlandt om te Zeijlen van Hitland tot aen Heijsat Nieuwlycx Utgegeven t'Amsterdam bij Pieter Goos op het waater in De Verguide-Zee-Spiegel. Anno 1663." (1663). Verso blank. 550 x 445.

€ 250 - 350

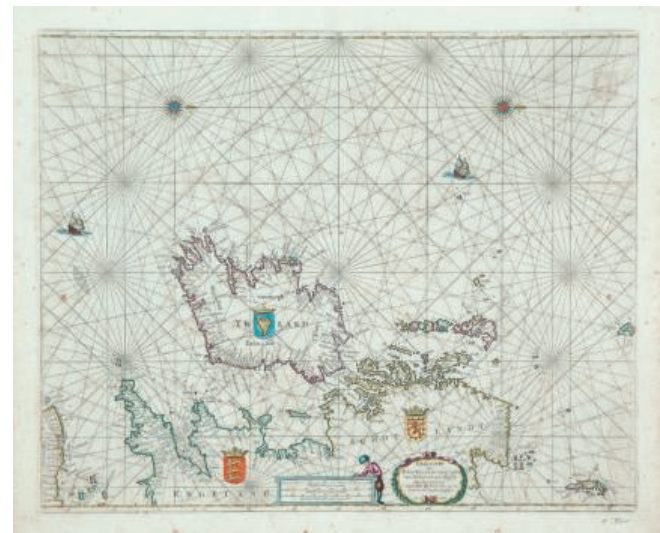


11

Pieter Goos (1615-1675)

A Chart of Ireland and the Irish Sea (1666)
"Paskaarte om Achter Yrlandt om te Zeijlen van Hitland tot aen Heijsat Nieuwlycx Utgegeven t'Amsterdam bij Pieter Goos op het waater in De Verguide-Zee-Spiegel. Anno 1666." (1666). Verso blank. 550 x 445.

€ 250 - 350



12

Pieter Goos (1615-1675)

A Chart of Ireland and the Irish Sea (1668)
"Paskaarte om Achter Yrlandt om te Zeijlen van Hitland tot aen Heijsat Nieuwlycx Utgegeven t'Amsterdam bij Pieter Goos op het waater in De Verguide-Zee-Spiegel. Anno 1666." (1668). Verso blank. 550 x 445.

€ 250 - 350



13

Pieter Goos (1615-1675)

A Chart of Ireland and the Irish Sea (1669)
"Paskaarte om Achter Yrlandt om te Zeijlen van Hitland tot aen Heijsat Nieuwlycx Utgegeven t'Amsterdam bij Pieter Goos op het waater in De Verguide-Zee-Spiegel. Anno 1669." (1669). Verso blank. 550 x 445.

€ 250 - 350



14

Pieter Goos (1615-1675)

A Chart of Ireland and the Irish Sea (1673)
"Paskaarte om Achter Yrlandt om te Zeijlen van Hitland tot aen Heijsat Nieuwlycx Utgegeven t'Amsterdam bij Pieter Goos op het waater in De Verguide-Zee-Spiegel. Anno 1673." (1675). Verso blank. 550 x 445.

€ 250 - 350

Theunis, Jacobsz.(1606-1650) also known as "Lootsman" (Pilot),

Theunis or Antonie Jacobsz. was born in 1606/7 and was the founder of a printing and publishing house in Amsterdam. As there was more than one printer of the name he added the adjective "Lootsman" or pilot, to his. He married in 1631 Lijntje Robijns and had 5 children. He died in 1650 leaving them under age, so that his widow ran the business until the two boys, Casparus (1635-1711) and Jacob (d. 1679) should come of age. Jacob died fairly young and Caspar later joined up with his nephew Jacob Conijnsberg (1675 - c. 1710), son of his sister Jannetje.

The first publication of Theunis Jacobsz was his De Lichtende Columne ofte Zee-Spiegel published in Amsterdam in English in 1643. It takes the usual form of pilot-guide (21 pages) with charts which appear to have been newly engraved by him. There were many editions in Dutch between 1644 and 1717, as well as editions in French, Le Grand & Nouveau Miroir ou Flambeau de la Mer (1666 - 1697) and English, The Lighting Column or Sea Mirror (1643 - 1692). In the first (English) edition the author of the text is given as John van Loon while Theunis Jacobsz is described as the printer, though it appears that he was responsible for the charts. From the outset Jacobsz probably envisaged cooperation with Pieter Goos in a joint venture, and for this reason left his own name off the plates. There was also no "Privilege" in the early editions. When Theunis Jacobsz died in 1650 the plates were transferred to Pieter Goos who continued to print from them (said by Koeman to be cut down by 2 cm. but this is not true for the Irish charts).

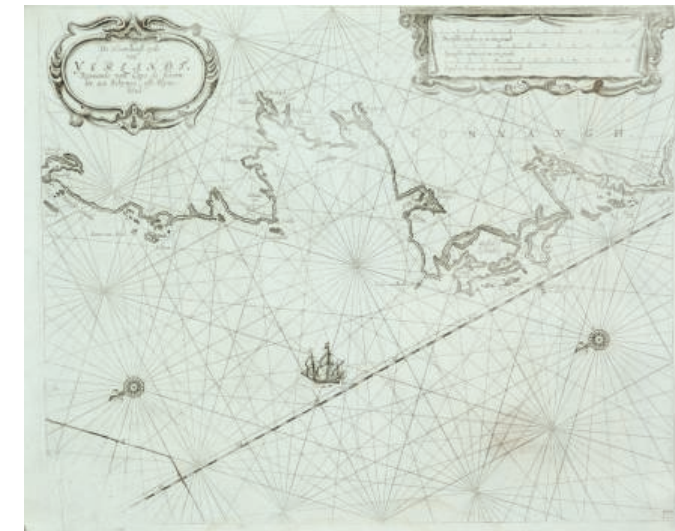
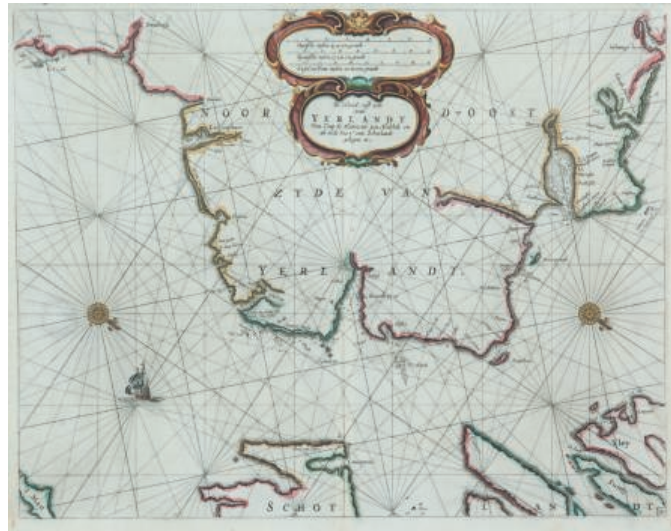
The Zee-Spiegel, Part 2, contains a chart covering most of the British Isles (35) and four regional Irish charts (41-44). The first of these is described below as of Ireland and the Irish Sea since it has a large title cartouche obscuring East Anglia. It is oriented with west to the top and has a scale of latitude above and below but the regional charts have no scales of latitude or longitude, as was the general practise. This chart was later modified by moving the cartouche to the bottom right corner, so that it covers the whole British Isles.

Pieter Goos brought out his Zee-Spiegel in 1650 and the charts are included below with the Jacobsz series, though the chart books as a whole are tabulated also with the article on Goos. Johannes Janssonius, who presumably printed the text for Goos, sold copies of Goos's Zee-Spiegel under his own imprint while van Loon was again credited with the text of the English edition (1654). Hendrick Doncker in 1655 issued the whole atlas as his own Zee-Spiegel. Jacob Robijn finally bought the old plates from Goos's widow in 1680 and re-used them unchanged, though with his name on the title page (Rob 15). These other groups will also be described with the charts of Jacobsz, since they are indistinguishable. Doncker also copied the Jacobsz plates fairly closely for his own Nieuw Groot Steuermans Zee-Spiegel which was first published in 1664, with new editions up to 1703.

After the death of Theunis Jacobsz his widow and son produced a complete pilot-guide in reduced form, which filled the gap caused by the loss of the plates to Pieter Goos. The smaller pilot guide was entitled t'Nieuwe en Vergroote Zee Boeck and was published in 1652, 1653 and 1654, in Dutch only. It has seven charts of Irish waters.

In 1654 the new plates were ready and the large pilot guide was reprinted as Nieuwe en groote Lootsmans Zee Spiegel appearing in many editions in Dutch, French and English until 1716. It has the same five Irish charts with different plate numbers (W 8 and W 14 - W 17). In the 1705 and later editions, charts by van Loon were incorporated, and the 1705 edition contains his chart II with the Lootsman imprint (listed under van Loon). The French editions have "Traduict du Flaman en Francois par Paul Yvounet" and in the B.L. catalogue they may be listed under "Yvounet" or "Lootsman".

In 1666 Casparus and Jacob Theunisz or Lootsman, published the Nieuwe Water-Weereld ofte Zee-Atlas..... It had only 28 charts, many of them from the Zee-Spiegel or an atlas by J. van Loon. There is only one Irish chart covering all Ireland, which is new but similar to those in the Zee-Atlas of Doncker (1659) and Goos (1666). There were 4 Dutch editions (1666, 1676, 1678 and 1681), one French edition (1681) and no less than 8 English editions (1671, 1677, 1681, 1684, 1685, 1688, 1689 and 1694).



15

Theunis, Jacobsz.(1606-1650)

Set of Four Charts of the Irish Coast including South-east, North-east, North-west and South-west

(i) "De Zuyd Oost zyde van Yerlandt Van Dubling tot aett 'Eylandt Corkbeg."; (ii) "De Noord-oost zyde van Yerlandt van Caap de Hoorn tot aen Hedehde en als mede hoe t' van Schotlandt gelegen is."; (iii) "De Noordwest zyde van Yerlandt Beginninde van Capo de Hoorn tot aen Schynrs, ofte Slyne-head."; (iv) "De west custen van Yerlandt Beginninde van Corckbeg tot aen Slyne-hoofst."

A Set of four charts of the Irish coast from the 1643 edition of De Lichtende Columnne ofte Zee-Spiegel, English edition. They have numbers 41-44 in the lower right corner and verso blank. 530 x 410.

€ 1,500 - 2,000

16

Theunis Jacobsz (1606-1650)

A Chart from Dublin to South of Wexford. Corkbeg (1689)

"De Zuyd Oost zyde van Yerlandt Van Dubling tot aen t' Eylandt Corkbeg." A later state of the plate, from the 1689 Zee-Spiegel with the addition of a bar showing latitude.

Verso blank. 530 x 410.

€ 250 - 350



17

Theunis Jacobsz (1606-1650)

A Chart of the North-east Coast of Ireland (1689)

"De Noord-oost zyde van Yerlandt van Caap de Hoorn tot aen Hedehde en als mede hoe t' van Schotlandt gelegen is."

A later state of the plate, from the 1689 Zee-Spiegel with the addition of a bar showing latitude. Verso blank. 530 x 410.

€ 250 - 350

18

Theunis Jacobsz (1606-1650)

A Chart of the North-west Coast of Ireland (1689)

"De Noordwest zyde van Yerlandt Beginninde van Capo de Hoorn tot aen Schynrs, ofte Slyne-head." A later state of the plate, from the 1689 Zee-Spiegel with the addition of a bar showing latitude. Verso blank. 530 x 410.

€ 250 - 350



19

Theunis Jacobsz (1606-1650)

A Chart of Ireland and the Irish Sea (1666)

"Pascaerte om achter Yrlandt om to zeylen van Hitland tot aen Heysant; Nieuw lycx uytgegeven t' Amsterdam by Theunis Jacobsz op t' water inde Lootsman." From the Nieuwe Water-Werelt Ofte Zee-Atlas of 1666 of Jacob "Lootsman". Verso blank. 540 x 440.

€ 250 - 350



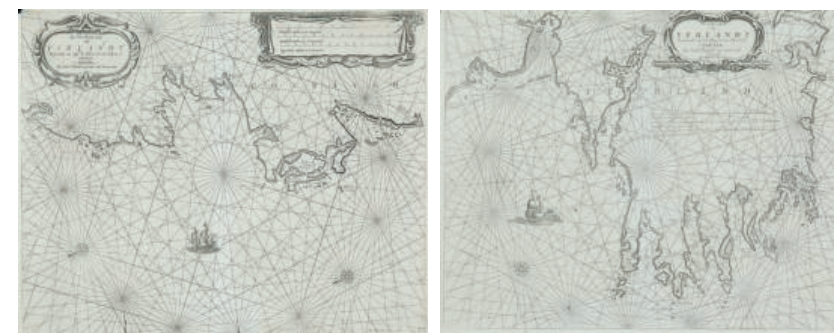
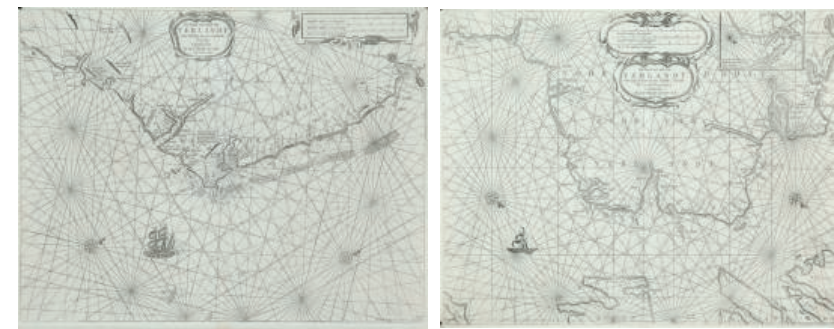
20

Theunis Jacobsz (1606-1650)

A Chart of Ireland and the Irish Sea (1688)

"Pascaerte om achter Yrlandt om to zeylen van Hitland tot aen Heysant; Nieuw lyc uytgegeven t Amsterdam by Theunis Jacobsz op t water inde Lootsman." From the Nieuwe Water-Werelt Ofte Zee-Atlas of Jacob "Lootsman", later state of 1688. Changes have been made to some of the islands and the words "Met Privilegie voor 15 laren" have been added. Verso blank. 540 x 440.

€ 250 - 350

**Janssonius, Johannes (1588-1664)**

Joannes Janssonius (Jan Jansson) was born at Arnhem in 1588, the son of Joannes Janssonius, bookseller and publisher of Arnhem. The father published many geographical books, including the editions of the Mercator-Hondius Atlas Minor between 1607 and 1621. Joannes, the son, married in 1612 Elizabeth Hondius, daughter of Joducus Hondius of Amsterdam, and by her had 2 sons and 5 daughters. Elizabeth died in 1627 and two years later Joannes married secondly Elizabeth Carlier of Cologne. He died in 1664 and was buried in the Westerkerk at Amsterdam and, since his sons had died, the business passed to his daughter's husband Joannes van Waesbergen, who took the additional name of Janssonius. He allowed the business gradually to decline, most of the plates, stock, etc. being sold in 1676 and he died in 1681.

In 1620 Joannes Janssonius of Amsterdam produced his version of Blaeu's Het Licht der Zeevaart, since the latter's privilege had expired in 1618. This was followed by five Dutch editions in 1620-34, English editions in 1620 and 1625 (The Light of Navigation), and a French edition in 1620 (Le Flambeau de la Navigation). These contain his copy of Blaeu's Chart of the South-East Coast of Ireland, which follows the same outline geographically, though it differs in title and decorative detail.

Janssonius published an enlarged edition of the atlas in 1634 under the name of Het nieuw Vermeerde Lichtdes Grooten Zee-Vaerts. The text was enlarged by Joris Carolus and 19 new charts were added including 5 of Ireland, which replaced those of Blaeu/Jansson (15-19 in the second volume). The charts were probably modified from Blaeu's Zeespiegel charts. Joris Carolus was a pilot from Enkhuysen who, after serving as a pilot from 1614, settled in Amsterdam about 1625 as an instructor. Many of the new charts have Carolus' signature, though not those of Ireland. This pilot-guide, with its five Irish charts, appeared in French editions in 1635 and 1637 under the title of Le Nouveau Phalot de la Mer.

There is a particularly confusing item in the British Library entitled Het Licht der Zeevaart Door Willem Ians Zoon, Amsterdam, 1632. It has also an English language title-page with "The Light of Navigation By William Iohnson, Amsterdam 1625", pasted over the Dutch. In fact, some of the charts are dated as late as 1641 and it contains the five Carolus charts.

In 1650 Janssonius published Le Nouveau Flambeau de la Mer which, according to Koeman probably had originally the same charts as the 1620 Flambeau de la Navigation, but in the only surviving copy (in Rotterdam) has lost most of its charts including the Irish one.

At the same time Janssonius was collaborating with Theunis Jacobsz, and in 1651 brought out De Lichtende Columne ofte Zee-Spiegel. It is essentially identical with the Goos 1650 Lichtende Columne, which contains the four Irish charts produced by and listed under Jacobsz. He published another edition of the same atlas in 1654, with van Loon's name as author on the title page.

Janssonius had been even more involved as published in the production of the Mercator-Hondius Atlas since the death of Joducus Hondius II in 1629, and in 1636 he produced his own maps of Ireland and the four provinces for the first time. There were included in some issues of the Mercator-Hondius Atlas, but regularly in Volume IV of his Atlas Novus which appeared from 1638-59 in Latin, Dutch, French, German and Spanish editions. After the sale of 1681 the plates passed into the hands of Visscher (c. 1690), and c. 1730 to Schenk and Valk, who re-issued them after much alteration.

In 1650 Janssonius produced a fifth volume of the Atlas Novus, which Koeman describes as the first sea-atlas, in the sense of having folio-sized charts covering the whole world. Sometimes this chart volume is known as Volume VI. It was followed by the sea atlases of most of the main marine cartographers: Doncker (1659), van Loon (1661), Colom (1663), Goos (1666) and Lootsman (1666). It appeared with Latin text in 1650, 1652, 1657, 1659; with Dutch text in 1650, 1652 and 1659; with French text in 1650, 1652 and 1657; and with German text in 1650, 1652 and 1657. The long text accompanying the charts includes 5 1/2 pages on Ireland. The Irish chart is a copy of that in Jacobsz's Zee-Spiegel (1643) and could be regarded as a chart of the British Isles, except for the fact that the title cartouche obscures East Anglia. It usually has text on the back and the editions can be distinguished by the language as well as by changes in the type-setting.

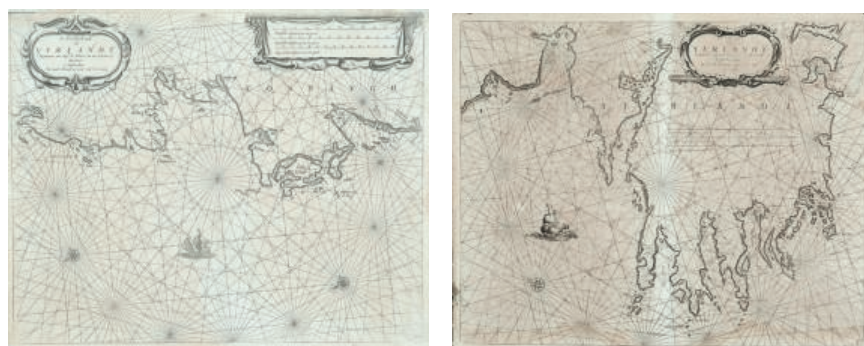
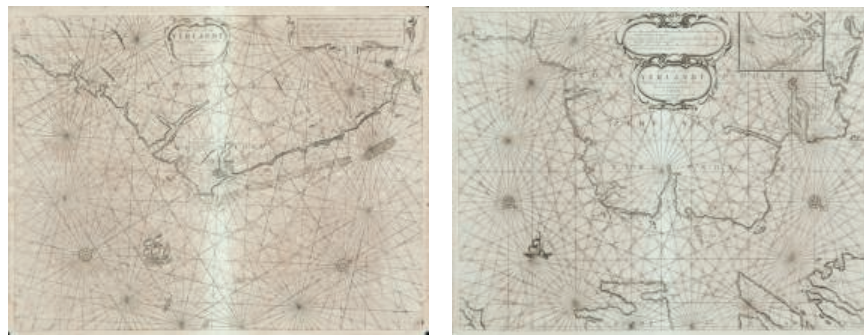
21

Theunis Jacobsz (1606-1650)

A Set of Four Charts of Ireland and the Irish Sea (1667), including South-east, North-east, North-west and Southwest

(i) "De Zuyd oost zyde van Yerlandt Van Dubling tot aen t Eylandt Corkbeg. T Amsterdam. By Iacob Theunisz op t water inde Loots-man."; (ii) "De Noord-oost zyde van Yerlandt van Caap de Hoorn tot aen Hedehde en Als mede hoe t van Schotlandt gelegen is. t Amsterdam. By Theunis Theunisz. Op t water in de Lootsman."; (iii) "De Noordwest zyde van Yerlandt Beginninde van Capo de Hoorn tot aen Schynrs, of Slyne-head. T Amsterdam. By Iacob Theunisz op t water inde Loots-man."; (iv) "De west custen van Yerlandt Beginninde van Corckbeg tot aen Slynehoof. t Amsterdam. By Iacob Theunisz op t water inde Lootsman." Set of four charts of the Irish coast from the Nieuwe en Groot Loots-mans Zee-Spiegel of 1667. They have numbers "W 14" to "W 17" in the lower right corner and verso blank. 530 x 430. (4)

€ 1,000 - 1,500



22

Theunis Jacobsz (1606-1650)

A Set of Four Charts of Ireland and the Irish Sea (1667), including South-east, North-east, North-west and Southwest

(i) "De Zuyd oost zyde van Yerlandt Van Dubling tot aen t Eylandt Corkbeg. T Amsterdam. By Iacob Theunisz op t water inde Loots-man."; (ii) "De Noord-oost zyde van Yerlandt van Caap de Hoorn tot aen Hedehde en Als mede hoe t van Schotlandt gelegen is. t Amsterdam. By Theunis Theunisz. Op t water in de Lootsman."; (iii) "De Noordwest zyde van Yerlandt Beginninde van Capo de Hoorn tot aen Schynrs, of Slyne-head. T Amsterdam. By Iacob Theunisz op t water inde Loots-man."; (iv) "De west custen van Yerlandt Beginninde van Corckbeg tot aen Slynehoof. t Amsterdam. By Iacob Theunisz op t water inde Lootsman. Met Privilegie Voor 15 laren."

Set of four charts of the Irish coast from the Nieuwe en Groot Loots-mans Zee-Spiegel of 1696. They have numbers "W 14" to "W 17" in the lower right corner and verso blank. All have the words "Met Privilegie Voor 15 laren" added, but in the first three it is in the lower right corner, whereas in the fourth it is at the end of the title. 530 x 430. (4)

€ 1,000 - 1,500



23

Janssonius, Johannes (1588-1664)

A Chart of the South-east Coast of Ireland (1650)

“Beschrijvinge der Zeecusten vande Suijd-sijde van Ierlant ...” and “Description des costes marines meridionales et Orientales d’Irlande ...”;

long title in Dutch and French for

this chart based on Blaeu’s chart of south-east Ireland.

There is a large meridian bar above the scales and map

number “16” in the lower right corner. From Het Licht der Zeevaart (1620). Verso blank. 540 x 250.

€ 300 - 400



24

Janssonius, Johannes (1588-1664)

A Chart of Ireland and the Irish Sea (1650)

“Pascaert Vant Canaal Tusschen Engeland en Vrancryck alsmede geheel Jerlant en Schotlant, waer in men clear can sien de rechte distantien en courszen tusschen alle havens endroogte, alles opt syn ware hoogten geleyt.”

Also a version of this in Latin. This is a close copy of Jacobsz’s chart in De Zeespiegel (1650). Verso text in Latin, ending on right half “Aaa bit”. 550 x 430.

€ 300 - 400



25

Johannes Janssonius (1588-1664)

A Chart of Ireland and the Irish Sea (1652)

“Pascaert Vant Canaal Tusschen Engeland en Vrancryck alsmede geheel Jerlant en Schotlant, waer in men clear can sien de rechte distantien en courszen tusschen alle havens endroogte, alles opt syn ware hoogten geleyt.” Also a version of this in Latin. This is a close copy of Jacobsz’s chart in De Zeespiegel (1652). Verso text in Latin, ending on right half “Sff -thieu”. 550 x 430.

€ 300 - 400



26

Johannes Janssonius (1588-1664)

A Chart of Ireland and the Irish Sea (1652)

“Pascaert Vant Canaal Tusschen Engeland en Vrancryck alsmede geheel Jerlant en Schotlant, waer in men clear can sien de rechte distantien en courszen tusschen alle havens endroogte, alles opt syn ware hoogten geleyt.”

Also a version of this in Latin. This is a close copy of Jacobsz’s chart in De Zeespiegel (1657). Verso text in Dutch. 550 x 430.

€ 300 - 400

Keulen, Johannes van (c.1654-1715)

Johannes van Keulen was born at Deventer about 1654, the son of Gerrit van Keulen and Machteld Pouwels. The family probably moved to Amsterdam after 1656. In 1678 Johannes was enrolled in the booksellers’ guild, living at the Warmesstraat, and from 1680 he describes himself on his title-pages as a book-seller and instrument-maker at the East End of the New Bridge at the Sign of the Crowned Pilot. An advertisement in 1695 states that the charts were essentially by Claas Jansz Vooght, mathematician, and it seems that van Keulen remained throughout only the publisher. He enlarged his business in 1693 by buying up that of Hendrik Doncker who wished to retire.

Johannes married Louise Coerten and had a son Gerard who was born in 1678 and who took over the business when his father died in 1715. Gerard was a skillful engraver and mathematician, so that the atlases were steadily improved and the business flourished during his period of control. Whereas Johannes was never appointed hydrographer to the East India Company, Gerard held this post from 1714, as did his successors in the firm. Gerard died in 1726 at the relatively young age of 49, and his widow Ludwina Konst ran the business with his son Johannes II. It continued to expand, and after he died in 1755 his two sons Gerard Hulst van Keulen and Cornelis Buys van Keulen, followed on. Thereafter the business declined, especially in the phase 1757-78, to have a brief resurgence when Gerard managed it alone after the death of Cornelis in the latter year. Gerard died in 1801 and although the firm lasted until 1885 there were no important new productions.

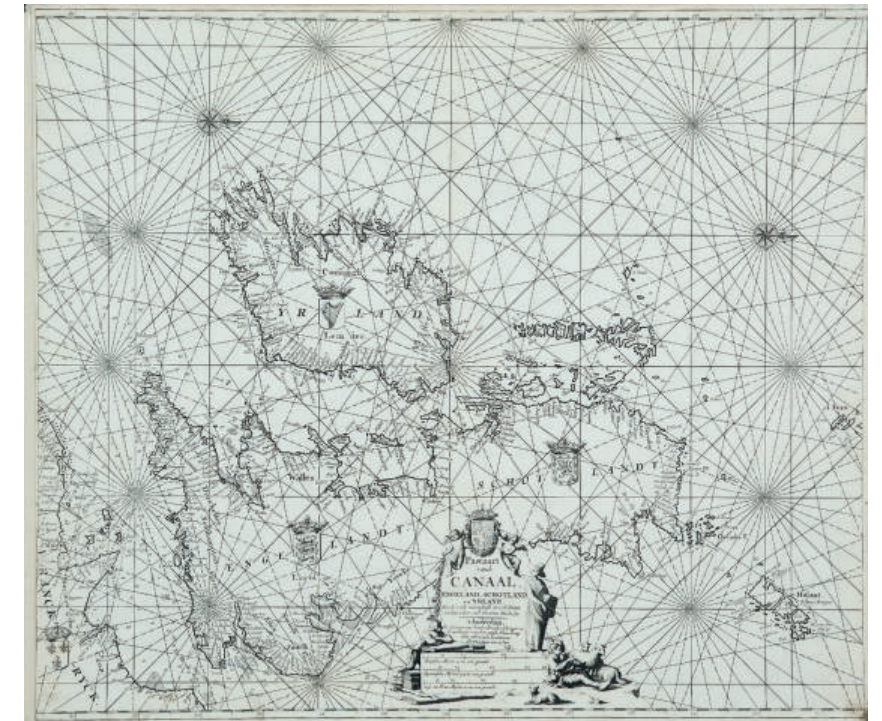
Johannes van Keulen’s first publication was De Grootte Nieuwe Vermeerderde Zee-Atlas Ofte Water-Werelt which was published in 1680 in Dutch and French. Spanish and English editions followed in 1682, and the whole was reprinted many times until the last edition of 1734. It is essentially a one-volume atlas with little text. At first it had only 36 charts, but this number was increased by taking over charts from the Zee- Fakkell, so that the largest edition (of 1708 and with 185 charts) is in separate sections like the Zee-Fakkell. On the other hand the 1734 edition had only 25 charts, for no apparent reason.

The other publication was De Nieuwe Grootte Lichtende Zee-Fakkell, Parts I and II being published in Amsterdam in 1681 with text in Dutch and French. This was a pilot-guide, like those of the other Dutch publishers, with sections covering the main areas of the world. The Irish charts are in Part II and this part continued to appear until 1803, including Spanish editions c. 1700.

From the outset (1680) the Zee-Atlas contained a chart of Ireland and the Irish Sea similar to that by Doncker (1659), Goos (1666) and Jacobsz (1666), but showing more of England and therefore closer to a chart of the British Isles (chart I). It occurs in most of the early editions from 1680-84, but is found as late as 1694. It has not been seen in the Zee-Fakkell. After 1685 it was sometimes replaced by a chart oriented with north to the left unlike that of any other cartographer (chart II). This latter chart was used in the Zee-Fakkell from the first edition of 1681. Its geographical details are similar, though it is somewhat more decorative with its ship, and larger figures in the cartouche. Additions to the chart, including a sandbank and the imaginary island of “Brazil”, were made for different editions within a short time around 1700. Confusion in the states arises because of the difficulty in dating the two Spanish editions of the Zee-Fakkell.

There are four regional Irish charts (III - VI), which first appeared in the Zee-Fakkell, Part II, of 1681. They occur in the English edition of the Zee-Atlas of 1682 (N.M.M. and R.G.S.), but Koeman describes it as having “been enlarged with several extra charts”. However, they did not officially reach the Zee-Atlas until the edition of 1688, and they are not in the 1682 or 1684 Dutch or English editions in the B.L. These charts were all modified for the 1704 Zee-Fakkell and that of south-west Ireland had an additional modification, as is indicated in the detailed descriptions below.

Two larger charts (VII and VIII) appeared later in the Zee-Fakkell, one of Ireland and the Irish Sea in 1718, and the other of southern Scotland and northern Ireland in 1728, both being used sometimes instead of chart IV. In the 1734 edition four new charts (IX - XII) were introduced, covering the main harbours of Ireland. They were produced by Johannes II, though they were signed by Gerard van Keulen. Three of them had the imprint of Gerard Hulst van Keulen inserted later. Finally, there are two charts (XIII and XIV) of 1802/3 which are not in Koeman but are signed by the widow of G.H. van Keulen. On the whole the 1681 charts are decorative, attractively laid out and approximately up to date. The later group are inaccurate, with little decoration and are clearly derived from British surveys.



27

Keulen, Johannes van (c.1654-1715)

A Chart of Ireland and the Irish Sea (1680)

“Pascaert vande Canaal Engeland, Schotland en Yrland, Synde vande miswysingh en veel fouten verbeteret door veel Ervaerne Stierlieden. T’ Amsterdam. By Ioannes van Keulen, Boeckverkooper en Graedboogh maecker aende Nieuwbrug inde gekroonde Lootsman. Met Privilegie voor 15 laar.”

From De Grootte Nieuwe Vermeerdende Zee-Atlas

Ofte Water-Werelt (1680). It is oriented with North to the right. Verso blank. 605 x 520.

€ 300 - 400



28

Johannes van Keulen (c.1654-1715)

A Chart of Ireland and the Irish Sea (1681)

"Paskaart van 't Canaal Engelandt, Schotlandt en Yerland Naaukeurig opgesteld en dienstig voor die achter Yrland omkomen. T' Amsterdam, by Iohannis van Keulen, Boekverkooper en Grand Boog-Maaker aan de Nieuwenbrug in de Gekroonde Loots-man. Met Privilegie voor 15 laar."

. Verso blank. 580 x 510.

€ 300 - 400



30

Johannes van Keulen (c.1654-1715)

A Chart of Ireland and the Irish Sea (1705)

"Paskaart van 't Canaal Engelandt, Schotlandt en Yerland Naaukeurig opgesteld en dienstig voor die achter Yrland omkomen. T' Amsterdam, by Iohannis van Keulen, Boekverkooper en Grand Boog-Maaker aan de Nieuwenbrug in de Gekroonde Loots-man. Met Privilegie voor 15 laar."

580 x 510.

€ 300 - 400



29

Johannes van Keulen (c.1654-1715)

A Chart of Ireland and the Irish Sea (1704)

"Paskaart van 't Canaal Engelandt, Schotlandt en Yerland Naaukeurig opgesteld en dienstig voor die achter Yrland omkomen. T' Amsterdam, by Iohannis van Keulen, Boekverkooper en Grand Boog-Maaker aan de Nieuwenbrug in de Gekroonde Loots-man. Met Privilegie voor 15 laar."

. Verso blank. 580 x 510.

€ 300 - 400



31

Johannes van Keulen (c.1654-1715)

"Paskaart van 't Canaal Engelandt, Schotlandt en Yerland Naaukeurig opgesteld en dienstig voor die achter Yrland omkomen. T' Amsterdam, by Iohannis van Keulen, Boekverkooper en Grand Boog-Maaker aan de Nieuwen-brug in de Gekroonde Loots-man. Met Privilegie voor 15 laar."

Verso blank. 580 x 510.

€ 200 - 300



32

Johannes van Keulen (c.1654-1715)

A Set of Four Charts of the Irish Coast (1681)

(i) "Nieuwe Paskaert Vande oost Kust van Yrland, Beginnende van der hoek van Waterfoort tot aen de Mayds, Als mede de west Kust van Engeland, Van S. David tot Moul van Galoway met al syn diepte en droogte, dusveer Nauwkeurich opgesteld en noyt voor desen diergelyken in t'licht gebracht. t' Amsterdam, By Johannes van Keulen Boeck verkooper aen de Nieubrughe in de gekroonde Loots-man. Met Priviligie voor 15 laar."; (ii) "Pascaert van de Noortcust van Yrland Als meede de Westcust van Schotland En een gedeelte van de Lewys Eylanden. Met al syn Diepten al Droogten Dus van Naukeurig Opgesteld en van Veel Fauten verbeteret, Met Priviligie voor 15 laar. T' Amsterdam By Joannes Van Keulen, Boeckverkooper aan de Nieuwenbrughe."; (iii) "Paskaert Vande West Cust van Yrland Beginninde van Klady Tot aen Blasques, Met alle zyn Diepte en Droogte Dus ver Naaukeurig oppgesteld en van veel fouten verbeteret. Ao. 1681." And separately "T' Amsterdam, By Johannes van Keulen Boeck verkooper aen de Nieubrughe in de gekroonde Loots-man. Met Priviligie voor 15 laar."; (iv) "Nieuwe Pascaert, van de suyt side van Yerlandt Beginninde van Vlasques tot aen Hoeck van Waterfoort, Met al syn diepten en Droochten Naeu keurig opgesteld, en vanveel fouten verbeteret. Met Priviligie voor 15 laar." And separately "t' Amsterdam by Iohannus van Keulen boeck en Zee kaert verkoper an de Nieubrug Inde gekroonde Loots-man."

Set of four charts of the Irish coast from De Nieuwe Groote Lichtende Zee-Fakkell (1681). The title cartouches have particularly attractive rural scenes, notably (i) with its scene of milkmaids milking, churning and carrying butter. They have numbers "16", "17", "19" and "20" in the lower right corner. (There is no number "18" in the series.) Verso blank. All 580 x 510. (4)

€ 1,200 - 1,600



33

Johannes van Keulen (c.1654-1715)

A Chart of the West Coast of Ireland (1702)

"Nieuwe Paskaert Vande oost Kust van Yrland, Beginnende van der hoeck van Waterfoort tot aen de Mayds, Als mede de west Kust van Engeland, Van S. David tot Moul van Galoway met al syn diepte en draogte, dusveer Nauwkeurich opgesteld en noyt voor desen diergelyken in t' licht gebracht. t' Amsterdam, By Johannes van Keulen Boeck verkooper aen de Nieu-brughe in de gekroonde Loots-man. Met Priviligie voor 15 laar."

. Verso blank. 580 x 510.

€ 250 - 350



34

Johannes van Keulen (c.1654-1715)

A Chart of the North Coast of Ireland and Western Scotland (1702)

"Pascaert van de Noortcust van Yrland Als meede de Westcust van Schotland Een e gedeelte van de Lewys Eylanden. Met al syn Diepten al Droogten Dus van Naukeurig Op-gesteld en van Veel Fauten verbeteret, Met Priviligie voor 15 laar. T' Amsterdam By Joannes Van Keulen, Boeckverkooper aan de Nieuwenbrugh."

. Verso blank. 580 x 510.

€ 200 - 300



35

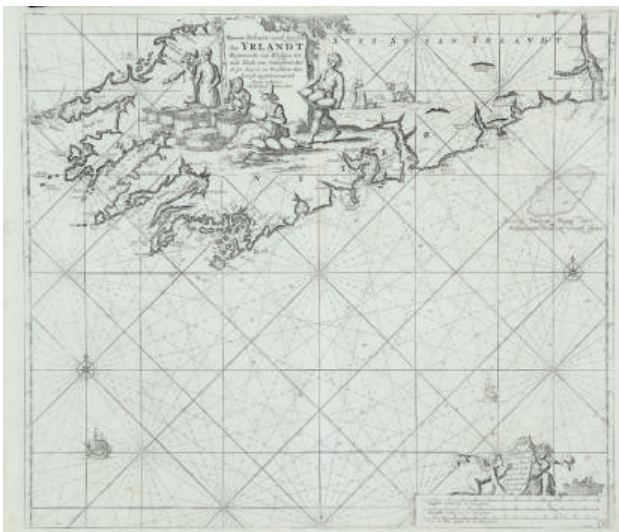
Johannes van Keulen (c.1654-1715)

A Chart of the West Coast of Ireland (1702)

"Paskaert Vande West Cust van Yrland Beginninde van Klady Tot aen Blasques, Met alle zyn Diepte en Droogte Dus ver Naukeurig oppgesteld en van veel fouten verbeteret. Ao. 1681." And separately "T' Amsterdam, By Johannes van Keulen Boeck verkooper aen de Nieubrughe in de gekroonde Loots-man. Met Priviligie voor 15 laar."

. Verso blank. 580 x 510.

€ 200 - 400



36

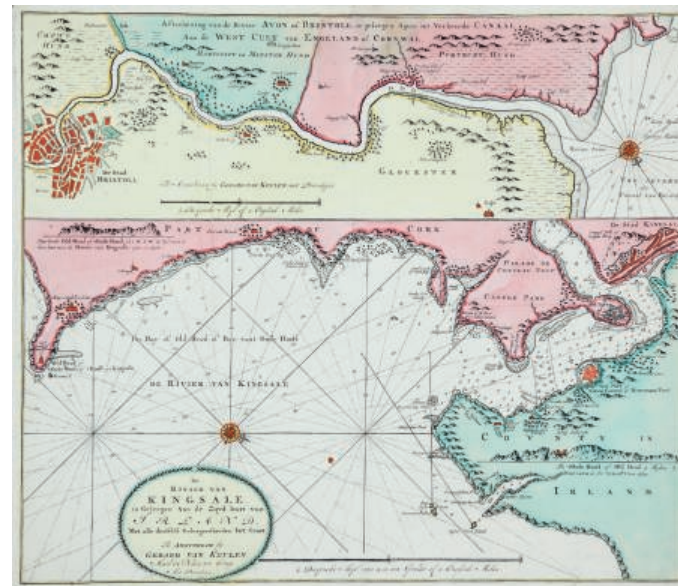
Johannes van Keulen (c.1654-1715)

A Chart of the South Coast of Ireland

"Nieuwe Pascaert, van de suyt side van Yerlandt Beginninde van Blasques tot aen Hoeck van Waterfoort, Met al syn diepten en Droochten Naeu keurig opgesteld, en vanveel fouten verbeteret. Met Priviligie voor 15 laar." And separately "t' Amsterdam by Iohannus van Keulen boeck en Zee kaart verkooper an de Nieubrug Inde gekroonde Loots-man."

. Verso blank. 580 x 510.

€ 300 - 500



37

Johannes van Keulen (c.1654-1715)

A Chart of Kingsale and the River Avon at Bristol (1734)

[Lower half]. "De Rivier van Kingsale, is Geleegen Aan de Zuyd kust van Irland, Met alle desselfs Geleentheeden In t' Groot. Te Amsterdam by Gerard van Keulen, Aan de Nieuwe brug Met Priviligie." 595 x 330.

[Upper half]. "Aftekening van de Rivier Avon of Bristoll, is geleegeen Agter in T' Verkeerde Canaal Aan de West Kust van Engeland of Cornwall. Te Amsterdam by Gerard van Keulen met Priviligie."

From De Nieuwe Grootte Lichtende Zee-Fakkell (1734). Verso blank. 595 x 180.

€ 300 - 500

38

Johannes van Keulen (c.1654-1715)

A Chart of Dublin Harbour and Carlingford (1734)

[Lower half]. "Nieu Aftenkenning Van de Haven van Dublin Geleegen aan de Oost-kust van Irland. Te Amsterdam by Gerard van Keulen. Met Priviligie voor 15 laeren." 290 x 255.

[Upper half]. "Aftenkenning van de Rivier of Haven van Carlingford, Geleegen aen de Oost-kust van Yrland."

From De Nieuwe Grootte Lichtende Zee-Fakkell (1734). Verso blank. 290 x 255.

€ 250 - 400



39

Johannes van Keulen (c.1654-1715)

A Chart of Carrickfergus River and the River Foyle (1734)

[Lower half]. "Aftenkenning van de Rivier van Carreck Fergus of Knockfergus Bay Geleegen aen de Nord-Oost kust van Irland by Gerard van Keulen. Met Priviligie." There is also a view of Carrickfergus Castle. 290 x 255.

[Upper half]. "Aftenkening van de Rivier Foyle of Londonderry Geleegen aen de Noord-kust van Yrland. T' Amsterdam by Gerard van Keulen Aen de Nieuwe-brugh met Priviligie."

From De Nieuwe Grootte Lichtende Zee-Fakkell (1734). Verso blank. 290 x 255.

€ 200 - 400



40

Johannes van Keulen (c.1654-1715)

[Lower half]. "Aftenkenning van de Rivier van Carreck Fergus of Knockfergus Bay Geleegen aen de Nord-Oost kust van Irland by G. Hulst van Keulen." There is also a view of Carrickfergus Castle. 290 x 255.

[Upper half]. "Aftenkening van de Rivier Foyle of Londonderry Geleegen aen de Noord-kust van Yrland. T' Amsterdam by G. Hulst van Keulen Aen de Nieuwe-brugh."

From De Nieuwe Grootte Lichtende Zee-Fakkell (c. 1780). Verso blank. 290 x 255.

€ 200 - 300





41

Johannes van Keulen (c.1654-1715)

A Chart of Cork Harbour and Baltimore Bay (1734)

"De Haven van Corke Geleegen Aan de Zuyd Kust van Irland de Dieptens syn in Voeten Gersteld." With separate imprint *"Geteekent en Uytgegeven door Gerardt Van Keulen, Boek en Zeekaart Verkooper tot Amsterdam. Met Privilegie."*

There are also two insets of other parts of the south coast of Ireland. From De Nieuwe Grootte Lichtende Zee-Fakkell (1734). Verso blank. 585 x 500.

€ 600 - 1,000



42

Johannes van Keulen (c.1654-1715)

A Chart of Cork Harbour (1802)

"Nieuwe en Zeer Acurate Kaart van de Haven van Cork met aanwyzing der Diepten, Vuuren, Merken ligging der Tonnen en Ankerplaatsen Gevolgd naar de Engelsche Kaart van de beroemde M. Mackenzie by de Wed. G.H. van Keulen te Amsterdam Aan de O.Z. van de Nieuwenbrug 1803."

From De Nieuwe Grootte Lichtende Zee-Fakkell (1802). Verso blank. 295 x 530.

€ 200 - 300



43

Johannes van Keulen (c.1654-1715)

A Chart of Carlingford Lough (1707-1726)

"Aftenkening van de Rivier van Carlingfort gelegen aen de Oost Kust van Yrlandt tot Amsterdam by G. van Keulen aan de Nieuwen brughe."

Based on Greenville Collins` 1693 chart. Large working chart, folder twice vertically, with "No. 26 Rivier Carlingfort" and "1707-1726" written on the outside. 990 x 590.

€ 200 - 400



44

Johannes van Keulan (c.1654-1715)

Chart of the North Coast of Ireland and S-W Scotland (585 x 510)

"Pascaert van de Noortcust van Yrland Als meede de Westcust van Schotland En een gedeelte van de Lewys Eylanden. Met al syn Diepten en Droogten Dus van Naukeurig Op-gesteld en van Veel Fauten verbeteret, Met Priviligie voor 15 laar. TAmsterdam By Joannes Van Keulen, Boekverkooper aan de Nieuwenbrugh". The scales are below the title and read "Duytsche Mylen 15 voor een Graat 9 [= 115 mm.] Engelsche en Fransche Mylen 20 voor een Graat 12 [= 116 mm.] Spaansche Mylen 17 1/2 voor een Graat 11 [= 121 mm.]".

€200 - 300



45

Johannes van Keulan (c.1654-1715)

Chart of the South-West Coast of Ireland (580 x 505 mm.)

Koeman No. 80. There is a boxed "20" in the lower right corner. It occurs in van Keulen's Zee-Fakkell from the first edition (1681) to the last (1802), and in some of the editions of the Zee-Atlas from the English edition of 1682.

The chart shows the south-west coast of Ireland, from the mouth of the river Shannon to Waterford. The title is in the top centre in a loose frame, surrounded by a milkmaid milking, one churning, and others carrying and packing butter. Two fashionably-dressed men are standing nearby. The title reads *"Nieuwe Pascaert, van de suyt syde van Yrlandt Beginnende van Blasques tot ande Hoeck van Waterfoort, Met al syn diepten en Droochten Naeu keurigh opgestelt, en van veel fouten verbeteret. Met Priviligie voor 15 laar". The publisher's imprint is separate, on a tablet held up by cherubs in the lower right corner of the chart, reading "t Amsterdam by Iohannus van Keulen boeck en Zee kaert verkoper an de Nieubrug Inde gekroonde Lootsman". Below this are the scales "Duytsche mylen 15 in een graet 13 [= 172 mm.] Spaensche mylen 17 1/2 in een graet 15 [= 172 mm.] Eng. en Fra. mylen 20 in een graet 17 [= 170 mm.]".*

There are coastal soundings round Kenmare, Bantry, Kinsale and Cork. There are two compass roses showing north at the top, and two ships, also scales of latitude on either side of the chart.

€ 200 - 300

46

Johannes van Keulan (c.1654-1715)

Chart of Ireland and the Irish Sea

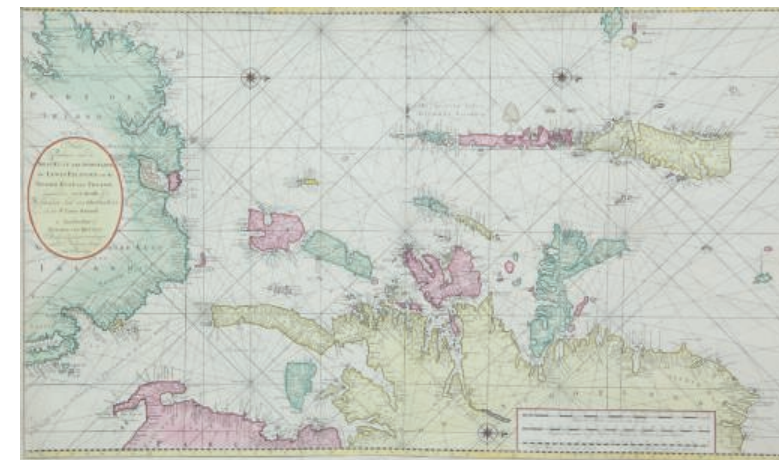
Koeman No. 298. It occurs first in van Keulen's Zee-Atlas of 1718 and then in De Nieuwe Grootte Lichtende Zee-Fakkell of 1734 and in some subsequent editions.

The chart shows all of Ireland and the coast of Great Britain from Land's End to Ayr. In Ireland the Ards peninsula, Island Magee, the tip of Innishowen and Mullet are all shown as islands. The title, in a plain oval frame over Wales, reads "Nieuwe Paskaart van Ierland en de West kust van Engeland Vervattende in sig St. Joris en het Verkeerde Kanaal, Gelegt naer de Nieuwste ondervinding van ervaren Zeelieden. The New sea Map of Ireland and the West Coast of England containing St. George and the Channel of Bristol made according the newest experience of Expert Mariners". The publisher's imprint is in a rectangular frame with scroll-like ends, in the top right corner, and reads "te Amsterdam by Joannes Van Keulen Boek en Zeekaart verkooper aan de Nieuwen Brug met Privilegie". The scales are in the lower right corner reading "Duytsche Mylen van 15 in een Graad 25 [= 184 mm.] Fransche Mylen van 20 in een Graad 33 1/3 [= 184 mm.] Engelsche Mylem van 60 in een Graad 100 [= 184 mm.] Schotse Mylen van 50 in een Graad



40 [= 91 mm.] Ierse Mylen van 48 in een Graad 40 [= 91 mm.]". There are soundings scattered round all the coasts as well as four compass roses showing north at the top and scales of latitude on either side of the chart. (977 x 595 mm.)

€ 200 - 400



46A

Johannes van Keulan (c.1654-1715)

Chart of the North Coast of Ireland and W. Scotland

Koeman No. 244.

It occurs first in van Keulen's Zee-Fakkell, Part 2, of 1728 (Dutch edition) as a replacement for chart III, but not in the late editions where chart VI was used instead.

The chart shows the north coast of Ireland from the middle of the Ards peninsula to north Sligo and the west coast of Scotland, including the Hebrides and St. Kilda. The Ards peninsula, Island Magee and the tip of Innishowen are all shown as islands. The title, in a plain oval frame over Ireland, reads "Nieuwe Paskaart van de West Kust van Schotland, de Lewys Eylanden en de Noord Kust van Yrland, beginnende van C Wrath of de Noordelykste hoek van Schotland tot in het St. Ioris Kanaal. te Amsterdam by Gerard van Keulen Boek en Zeekaart verkooper aan de Nieuwen brugh met Previlegie". The scales are in the lower right corner in a plain rectangular frame and read "Duytsche Mylen 15 in een Graad 15 [= 243 mm.] English Leagues 20 for Degree. Lieues de France 20 par Degrez 20 [= 243 mm.] Schotse Mylen van 50 in een Graad 24 1/2 [= 120 mm.] Ierse Mylen van 48 in een Graad 24 [= 122 mm.]". There are scattered soundings round the Irish and Scottish coasts, three compass roses showing north to the right, and scales of latitude along the upper and lower borders. (1010 x 605 mm.)

€ 200 - 400

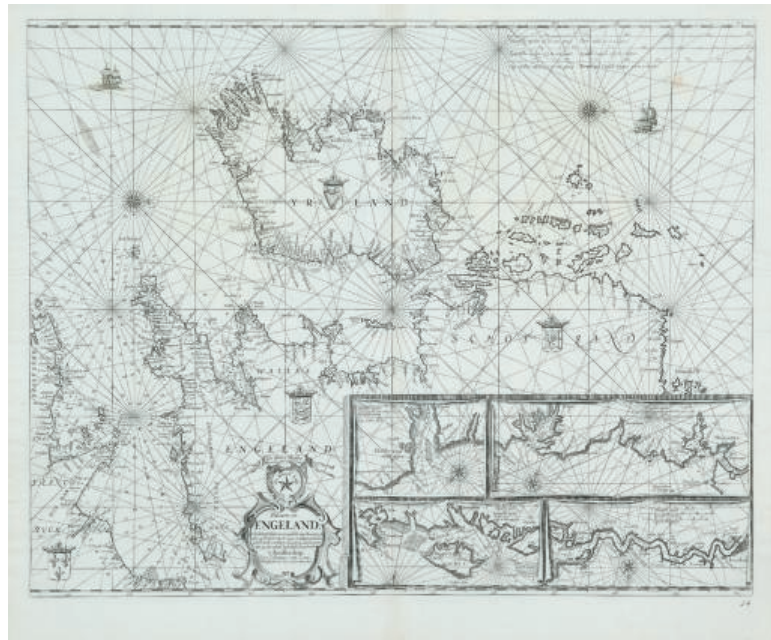
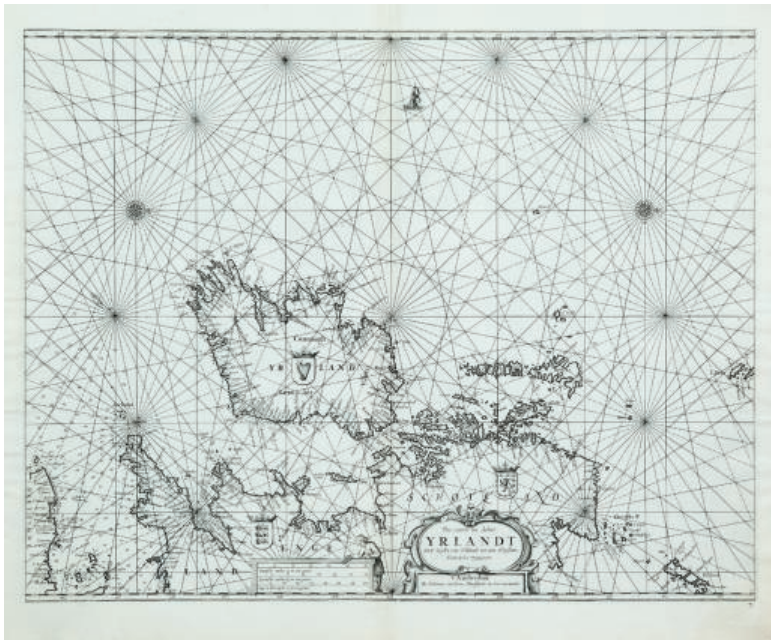
Loon, Jan van (c.1620-1686)

Jan (or Johannes) van Loon was a mathematician, writer and engraver who worked for various Amsterdam booksellers, but little on his own. Details of his origins and home life are scant, considering his bibliographical importance and the length of his working life. He wrote the text for the English edition of Theunis Jacobsz's *Zee-Spiegel*, which was published in 1643 (and presumably for the other editions). He also contributed to the pilot-books of Doncker (*Voorlooper des Zee-quadrants ofte Ruitkaert*, 1651), Janssonius (*Le Nouveau Flambeau de la Mer*, 1650; *De Lichtende Columnne*, 1651-52; *The Lighting Columnne*, 1654), van Keulen (*Zee-Fakkell*, 1681) and Robijn (*Brandende Veen*, 1685). Jan van Loon died in 1686.

Jan van Loon's first venture at his own risk was the *Klaer Lichtende Noort-Ster Ofte Zee Atlas*, published in Amsterdam in 1661 with 35 charts. The plates were sold to Johannes Janssonius van Waesberghe in 1666, who enlarged the atlas to 47 charts, but Jan and Gilles van Loon continued to sell the *Zee-Atlas* from their shops in Amsterdam. Janssonius van Waesberghe published the atlas under his name until 1706, but only nine editions (all in Dutch) were produced between 1661 and 1706.

Several of van Loon's charts were also used by Casparus Lootsman in the *Zee-Atlas* or *Zee-Spiegel* between 1666 and 1705, including one of the Irish charts (II), which appears in the *Zee-Spiegel* of 1705 attributed to Casparus Lootsman and his nephew J. Coynenberg.

Gilles van Loon may have been a brother of Jan, but it is not known whether the "H. van Loon", engraver of charts in the *Neptune Francois* was related.



47

Jan van Loon (c.1620-1686)

A Chart of Ireland and the Irish Sea (1661)

Mathematician, writer and engraver of Amsterdam, was involved in several map publishing projects, but little is known about his life. He published his *Klaer Lichtende Noort-Ster Ofte Zee-Atlas* in 1661, with two charts of Ireland and the Irish Sea, and incomplete cover of England and Scotland.

"Pas-caerte om Achter Yrlandt om te zeylen, van Hitland tot aen Heysant. Nieuwlycx uitgegeven. " And separately. "t Amsterdam, by Iohannes van Loon, Plaetsnyder en Zee-caert-maker."

From the *Klaer Lichtende Noort-Ster Ofte Zee-Atlas* (1661), and the second state with the additional number "3" in the lower right corner. It is a close copy of a chart by Doncker. 535 x 425.

€ 200 - 400

48

Jan van Loon (c.1620-1686)

A Chart of Ireland and England with Insets of Harbours

"Pasaerte van Engeland, Schotland, Yerland en een gedeelte van Franckryk, alles op syn beoorlycke cours veerheyten en breete geleyt, medewat diepte, droogte en ancker grant men op jder plaets heeft, int licht gebracht. t Amsterdam, Door Iohannes van Loon, Plaetsnyder en Zee-caert-maecker."

This is the eighth chart in the *Klaer Lichtende Noort-Ster Ofte Zee-Atlas* (1661), and the second state with the additional number "8" in the lower right corner. It also has four rectangular insets of harbours in France and England in the lower right quarter. 540 x 435.

€ 200 - 400

Mortier, Pieter (1661-1711)

Pieter Mortier II, bookseller and printer, was born in 1661, the eldest son of Pieter Mortier I, a weaver of Leiden, and Anna Boot (Koeman, 1967-71). Pieter Mortier I was son of Martijn de Mortier and Lenne de Lanoy who were refugees from Paris. Pieter Mortier II was born in Leiden, but the family moved to Amsterdam soon after his birth. He probably received his education as a bookseller in Paris, where he lived from 1681 to c. 1685, before becoming a member of the booksellers' guild in the latter year, and he was always associated particularly with publication of French books and atlases. His business was "at the Vijgendam" and expanded to occupy houses No. 8, 9 and 10 as well as other houses in Amsterdam. He married in 1694 Amelia's Gravensande (c. 1666-1719), who took over the business after his death in 1711. He had two sons who were not involved in the business and one Petrus or Pieter III (1704-1754) who had a separate shop in the Kalverstraet. His daughter Agatha Amelia Mortier married in 1721 Johannes Covens I (1722-1794), and he took over the business under the name of Covens and Mortier. They had a son Johannes Covens II (1722-1794) who ran the firm under the name of J. Covens and Son after his father's death. Their son was Cornelis Covens (1764-1825) and his was Cornelis Johannes Covens (1806-1880), and in this period it became again associated with the Mortier family, this time Pierre or Pieter Mortier V, grandson of Pieter III, as Mortier, Covens and Son.

Pieter Mortier's first privilegio was in 1690 for re-printing the maps of Sanson but he immediately went into partnership with Marc Huguetau, another immigrant from France. They published, between 1696 and 1708 a copy of Jaillot's *Atlas Nouveau*, with a large map of Ireland entitled "Le Royaume d'Irlande diuise en ses Quatre Provinces". There was also an *Atlas Portatif* (? 1700), a war atlas *Les Forces d'Europe* (1702), an *Atlas Antiquus* (1705) and *Townbooks of Italy* (1704-5), a re-issue of Joan Blaeu's plates. Covens and Mortier continued the family tradition of using other cartographers' maps by publishing Allard's map of Ireland ("Hyberniae Regni") under their imprint c. 1730.

In 1693 Pieter Mortier collaborated with Hubert Jaillot of Paris to copy and re-issue *Le Neptune Francois* (*De Fransche Neptunus*), and in spite of the statement on the title page this version was engraved and printed in Amsterdam. In fact, the phrase "Levee et gravee par ordre du Roy" on several of the charts was only added to help the atlas to sell, though of course it is not on the original charts. Their success can be judged by the fact that there are four times as many of their *Neptune Francois* in the libraries of Europe as of the original version. As well as the above additions, the original engravers' names were omitted from the charts and the watermark on the paper is different. The original Pene edition uses paper with a two-headed swan and the name "BYCOLOMBIER" (see Lister, 1965, p. 94, no. 147). The Mortier-Jaillot editions use paper either with no watermark or with a monogram of the letters "ILP" superimposed (see Lister, 1965, p. 93, no. 117). It is not known what the initials stand for or why only some sheets have it. There were editions in 1693 with French, Dutch and English text, and there was also an *Atlas Maritime*, not based on a French prototype at all, but with new charts engraved by Romein de Hooghe. This edition was followed by a *Suite du Neptune Francois* of 1700 and a new edition of the main volume with French text only, in 1703. Mortier and Jaillot's *Neptune Francois* has three Irish charts, as in the version listed under Pene.



49

Mortier, Pieter III

Chart of Galway Bay and the Shannon Estuary (865 x 595 mm)

This chart is from *Le Neptune Francois*, published by Pieter Mortier and Hubert Jaillot in Amsterdam in 1693.

"Carte Particuliere Des Costes Occidentales D'Irlande Qui comprend la Baye de Galloway Et la Riviere de Lymerrick. Comme elles paroissent a basse mer dans les grands Marees. Levee et Gravee Par Ordre du Roy. A Paris. 1693." Below this are the scales "Echelles Lieues de France et d'Angleterre a 20 par degre 4 [= 146 mm.] Lieues d'Allemagne a 15 par degre 3 [= 146 mm.] Lieues d'Espagne a 17 1/2 par degre 3 [= 127 mm.] Milles d'Irlande 8 [= 122 mm.] Toises 1000 [= 128 mm.]".

"Echelles Mille d'Irlande 1 [= 134 mm.] Mille d'Angleterre 1 [= 108 mm.] Toises 1000 [= 104 mm.] Quart de Lieue de France a 20 par degre 1 [= 82 mm.]".

€ 250 - 350



50

Mortier, Pieter (1661-1711)

A Chart of Northern Ireland and Scotland (1693)

"Carte de la Mer d'Ecosse Contenant les Isles et Costes Septentrionales et Occidentales d'Ecosse et les Costes Septentrionales d'Irlande."

From *Le Neptune Francois* (1693). The title is the same as on Pene's chart and differences are small, but the clearest is that in this version the apostrophe of "D'ECOSSE" in the centre is 3 mm long and fatter, compared with a slender 6 mm in Pene's edition. Verso blank. 860 x 590.

€ 250 - 350

51 **Pieter Mortier (1661-1711)**

A Chart of Ireland and the Irish Sea with an Insert of the River Dee (1693)

“Carte Generale des Costes d’Irlande et des Costes Occidentales d’Angleterre avec une Partie de celles d’Ecosse. Levee et Gravee Par Ordre Exprez du Roy. A Paris.”

From Le Neptune Francois (1693). The title has the additional and misleading phrase at the end, and the engraver’s name in the lower left corner is absent, compared to the Pene version. Many copies also have the date “1693” at the end of the title. Verso blank. 850 x 590.

€ 250 - 350

52 **Pieter Mortier (1661-1711)**

A Chart of the West Coast of Ireland with an Insert of Kinsale

“Carte Particuliere des Costes Occidentales d’Irlande qui comprend la Baye de Galloway et la Riviere de Lymerick. Comme elles paroissent a basse mer dans les grands Marees. Levee et Gravee Par Ordre du Roy. A Paris. 1693”

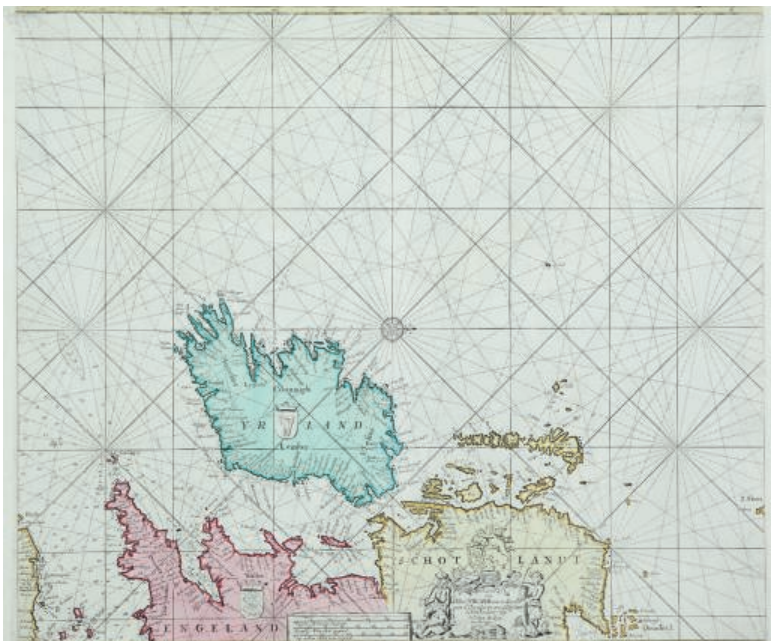
From Le Neptune Francois (1693). The title has the additional and misleading phrase at the end, and the engraver’s name in the lower left corner is absent, compared to the Pene version. Verso blank. 865 x 595.

€ 250 - 350

Robijn, Jacob (1848- c. 1710)

Jacob Robijn was born in 1648/49 and was described on 15th December 1673 as an orphan (Koeman, 1970). At that time he was an illuminator of maps, living in the Nieuwebrugsteeg, Amsterdam, and became betrothed to Jannetje Tol of Marken. In the following year he became a member of the booksellers’ guild and was soon competing with Doncker, Goos and the Jacobsz family as a chartseller. After a short association with Johannes van Keulen in 1679, he bought the plates and rights of the Zee-Spiegel and Zee-Atlas from Pieter Goos’s widow, and published editions of these works from 1680 onwards. In them he sometimes used the plates unchanged, as in the N.M.M. edition of 1683, and sometimes added his own name to the plates. He also produced some new plates in 1683, such as the Irish chart I below. However, on the whole he was mainly a bookseller and published of chart-books such as Het Brandende Veen of Arent Roggeveen. The latest date known for his shop is 1707 and he probably died in the next few years - certainly before 1717.

Robijn’s Zee Atlas was first published, with Dutch text, in 1683 in Amsterdam, and has the usual “Paskaerte om Achter Yrland” closely resembling those of Doncker, Goos and Jacobsz, though actually a new plate. Further editions of the Zee Atlas continued to appear in Dutch, English, French and Spanish until 1696. The Nieuwe Groote Zee-Spiegel produced by Roggeveen, and in 1694 by Robijn in the usual five parts, contains Irish charts in Part II which are simply those of Jacobsz, and are listed under his name. Likewise in Robijn’s Sea Mirrour any Irish charts are really those of Jacobsz/Goos.



54

Robijn, Jacob (1848- c. 1710)

A Chart of Ireland and the Irish Sea

“Paskaerte om Achter Yrland om te Zeylen van d’Orcades tot aen Heysant t’Amsterdam By Iacob us Robijn. Met Privilegie.”

This is from the Zee-Atlas and in the second state, with the addition of the words “Met Privilegie”. 595 x 515.

Bookseller and publisher, of Amsterdam, first produced his Zee-Atlas in 1683 and continued in several languages over many editions and other titles.

€ 200 - 300

Waghenaer, Lucas Janszoon (1533-1606)

Lucas Janszoon Waghenaer was born at Enkhuizen in 1533/34. It was a prosperous town, with 160 boats in 1550, engaged in fishing, smuggling and piracy. It was one of the first to declare for William against Spain. Lucas Waghenaer became a ship’s pilot and acquired a wide knowledge of the northern waters of Europe. He published his first map, which was of Amsterdam, in 1577 and obtained a post in the town as “receiver of licence and convoy moneys” in 1579. He then spent the rest of his life producing his two great guides to navigation. Both consist mainly of sailing directions with a relatively small number of charts. These were the first printed charts to give regular soundings at half-tide and adopted the practise of showing harbours on a larger scale than the rest of the coast-line.

Der Spiegel der Zeevaert was printed in Dutch by Christopher Plantin of Leyden in 1584. It is a beautifully produced folio volume of two parts in one, with the charts coloured in the earlier editions. The first Latin edition came out in 1586 and the English edition or Mariner’s Mirrour, translated by Anthony Ashley and printed in London, appeared in 1588. None of these had an Irish chart, which was only introduced in Den Nieuwen Spieghel der Zeevaert van de Navigatie der Westersche Zee, based on that in the Thresoor. This volume has two pages of text relating to Ireland and a chart drawn by Willem Barentsoo and engraved by Pieter van den Keere. This enlarged Spieghel was published in Amsterdam with a second Dutch edition in 1597, French editions in 1600 and 1605 (Le Nouveau Miroir des Voiajes Marins de la Navigation). A further enlarged edition, Den Groten Dobbelden Nieuwen Spieghel der Zeevaert, was brought out in 1603. There are four pages of text describing Ireland, the last two of which are on the verso of both pages of the Irish chart, which varies from edition to edition.

Waghenaer brought out his Thresoor der Zeevaert in Leyden in 1592. It is in oblong folio and, being a simpler production altogether, was more useful at sea (and is therefore scarcer now). There are detailed sailing directions, including three pages of text on Ireland with five coastal profiles of the area. There were Dutch editions in 1596, 1598, 1602, 1606, 1608 and 1609, as well as French editions (Thresorie ou Cabinet de la Route Marinesque) in 1601 and 1606. These charts have titles in Dutch and French for greater utility, rather than the Dutch and Latin used in Der Spieghel der Zeevaert. Dating from 1592, the Irish chart is the first printed chart specifically of the Irish coast produced by any cartographer.

A second edition of The Mariner’s Mirrour was published in 1605 with the former plates by Jodocus Hondius and a new version of the Irish chart. It was copied closely from that of van den Keere but was also engraved by Hondius.

55

Waghenaer, Lucas Janszoon (1533-1606)

A Chart of the East and South of Ireland with Insert of Galway

“Hydrographica descriptio, in qua Orientales et Meridionales Hyberniae orae maritimae, portus item omnes a promontorio vulgo C. Vello dicto usque ad Waterfordiam hinc ad civitatem Dublin, necnon quomodo ad eas navigare liceat, evitatis vadis, brevijis, & syntibus summa diligentia et cura, describuntur a Guilielmo Barentsono”, with the same title in Dutch. It is from the 1600 (French) edition of Den Nieuwen Spiegel der Zeevaert with a further French title above the frame of the chart “Description de Galway & Lemrick les principaux portes de la Coste Occidentale d’Irlande.” There is a large inset of Galway Bay and the Shannon estuary. There are two pages of text on the verso, and in the middle of the left hand page is the marvellous statement “Il y a de toutes sortes de Tigres mais ils sont si gras qu’ils ne peuvent point courir si vitement que sont ceux qu’on trouvent en d’autres pays.” 500 x 345.

Ship’s pilot and later publisher, particularly of two great guides to navigation, Der Spiegel der Zeevaert (1584), enlarged with an Irish chart as Den Nieuwen Spiegel der Zeevaert (1596). In the interval he had brought out his Thresoor der Zeevaert in 1592.

€ 2,000 - 4,000



French Charts

Bellin, Jacques Nicolas (1703-1772)

Jacques Nicolas Bellin was born in Paris in 1703 and became a hydrographer in the French Depot de la Marine. He produced maps for Charlevoix's Nouvelle France in 1744 and an Atlas to accompany Prevost's Histoire des Voyages from 1738 to 1775.

His first important publication was a new edition of Le Neptune Francois, which had originally been published in 1693, edited by Charles Pene. By 1751, when the French navy decided that a new edition was required. The original plates had become dispersed. However, all but two were acquired and the latter were now replaced, multiple scales of longitude being added to all. The original reference point had been Les Isles de Fer, but scales for Paris (observatory), Tenerife, London (St. Paul's Cathedral) and the Lizard were added. The whole was published in 1753 with a preface describing the history of the work. The three Irish charts were unchanged from Pene's edition, except that chart III of Galway and Limerick is a new plate, though a very close copy including the original engraver's signature (C.A. Berey).

In 1757 Bellin produced 5 new charts of the British Isles, covering South England, North England, South Scotland, North Scotland and Ireland. They have been brought up to date and most have attractive title cartouches in the style of the period. All but the sheet of the north of Scotland also contains part of Ireland, so for the sake of completeness all have been described here. These charts were produced essentially for the Hydrographie Francoise, a collection of charts of the whole world, but with European charts in Volume I. It was published over the period 1756-1765 and continued in production, with alterations, until c. 1800. The charts were also added to later editions of Le Neptune Francois.

Some time after the first edition of the British Isles series, perhaps about 1773, a circular mark with "Depot de la Marine" and a price were added. The price at first read "Prix trente Sols" but after the Revolution (1789) rose to "Prix cinquante Sols". At this latter stage the fleur-de-lis in the compass rose was also replaced by the cap of liberty, and those in the circular mark were either omitted or replaced by "R.F.". However, the atlases of the period are mixed in their map types, and even include a Mortier-Jaillot chart (not Irish).

Jacques Nicolas Bellin also produced in 1757 his Essai Geographique sur les Isles Britanniques, contenant une Description de l'Angleterre, l'Ecosse et l'Irlande Par M. Bellin, Ingenieur de la Marine et du Depot des Plans, Censeur Royale de l'Academie de Marine et de la Societe Royale de Londres. MDCCVII. It is a quarto volume and, as the title indicates, it is firstly a description of the country, while a second part contains sailing directions and the third part is an account of the five-sheet series of the British Isles. The maps in the volume include one general maps of Ireland and four small seaport plans or charts. There is also a "Veue de Carreck-fergus" on p. 173 (58 x 120 mm.) showing the castle with two ships in front and the town behind, with the imprint below "J. de la Croix Sculp."

A second edition of this work appeared in 1759, but it was in two duodecimo volumes entitled Essai Geographique sur les Isles Britanniques Premiere Partie, Contenant une Description de l'Angleterre, de l'Ecosse et d'Irlande and Seconde Partie, Contenant le Portuland ou Routier des Costes d'Angleterre, d'Ecosse et d'Irlande both Par M. Bellin, Ingenieur de la Marine Paris MDCCCLIX. There is one Irish map/chart in Vol. I and a small chart of Kinsale in Vol. II, which are identical with maps/charts in the 1757 edition.

In 1757 Bellin also produced a French edition of Greenville Collins' Great Britain's Coast-ing Pilot, using the 1723 edition charts as a basis. It was entitled Cartes et Plans de Plusiers Parties Des Cotes D'Angleterre, D'Ecosse et D'Irlande copie sur celles du Pilote Cotier de la Grande Bretagne de Greenville-Collins. There is no decorative title-page, but only this description and a list of charts I - XIX, with a note on his Essai Geographique and the date. The charts are smaller than in the English editions, with the dedication and the decorative detail omitted, but they are very finely engraved. There are no charts of Dublin Bay or Carlingford Lough.

Bellin produced in 1764 the Petit Atlas Maritime, of quarto size, in five volumes, with new finely-drawn maps and charts covering the whole world. It contains four Irish maps in Volume IV, of Ireland, Dublin, Kinsale and Galway. He published finally an Atlas de Corse in 1769 and died at Versailles on 21st March 1772.



56

Lucas Janszoon Waghenaer (1533-1606)

A Chart of the South Coast of Ireland (1601)

"Description de la Coste Australe d'Irlande, des Isles de Capo de Clara et a vent on y gaignera les hables avec une partie encore de Galles ou il se sant sagement gouverner pour eviter les tres dangereux flots et sablons, qui s'y rencontrent. Par Luc lean dict le Waghenaer d'Enchuse et la Resident."

It also has the words "Josua van den Ende fecit" unlike an earlier version. It has the page number "12" in the top right. From the Thresoor der Zeevert (1601). Verso blank. 535 x 190.

€ 2,000 - 4,000



57

Bellin, Jacques Nicolas (1703-1772)

A Chart of the Irish Sea and the East Coast of Ireland

"Carte Reduite des Isles Britanniques. Seconde Feuille. Partie Septentrionale de l'Angleterre ..."

With rhumb lines but no "Depot de la Marine" mark. (1757). 870 x 550.

€ 150 - 250



58

Jacques Nicolas Bellin (1703-1772)

A Chart of Scotland and the Northern Coast of Ireland

"Carte Reduite des Isles Britanniques Troisieme Feuille. Partie Meridionale de l'Ecosse ..."

With rhumb lines but no "Depot de la Marine" mark. (1757).

870 x 550.

€ 150 - 250



- 59 **Jacques Nicolas Bellin (1703-1772)**
A Chart of Ireland
"Carte Reduite des Isles Britanniques. Cinquieme Feuille, Contenant l'Irlande",
With no rhumb lines or "Depot de la Marine" mark. (1757). 550 x 870.

€ 250 - 350



- 61 **Jacques Nicolas Bellin (1703-1772)**
A Set of Five Charts of the British Isles
(i) "Carte Reduite des Isles Britanniques. Premiere Feuille. Partie Meridionale de l'Angleterre ..."; (ii) "Carte Reduite des Isles Britanniques. Seconde Feuille. Partie Septentrionale de l'Angleterre ..."; (iii) "Carte Reduite des Isles Britanniques. Troisieme Feuille. Partie Meridionale de l'Ecosse ..."; (iv) "Carte Reduite des Isles Britanniques. Quatrieme Feuille. Partie Septentrionale de l'Ecosse ..."; (v) "Carte Reduite des Isles Britanniques. Cinquieme Feuille Contenant l'Irlande".

All the charts have rhumb lines, Depot de la Marine, Prix Trent Sols. All except (iv) include part of Ireland (c. 1772). (i to iv) are 870 x 550 and (v) is 550 x 870.

€ 500 - 800



- 60 **Jacques Nicolas Bellin (1703-1772)**
A Chart of Ireland
"Carte Reduite des Isles Britanniques. Cinquieme Feuille Contenant l'Irlande",
With rhumb lines but no "Depot de la Marine" mark. (1757). 550 x 870.

€ 250 - 350



- 62 **Jacques Nicolas Bellin (1703-1772)**
"Carte Reduite des Isles Britanniques. Cinquieme Feuille Contenant l'Irlande",
with rhumb lines and "Depot de la Marine" mark, but the fleur de lis on the mark has been replaced by "R.F." (c. 1795). 550 x 870.

€ 250 - 350



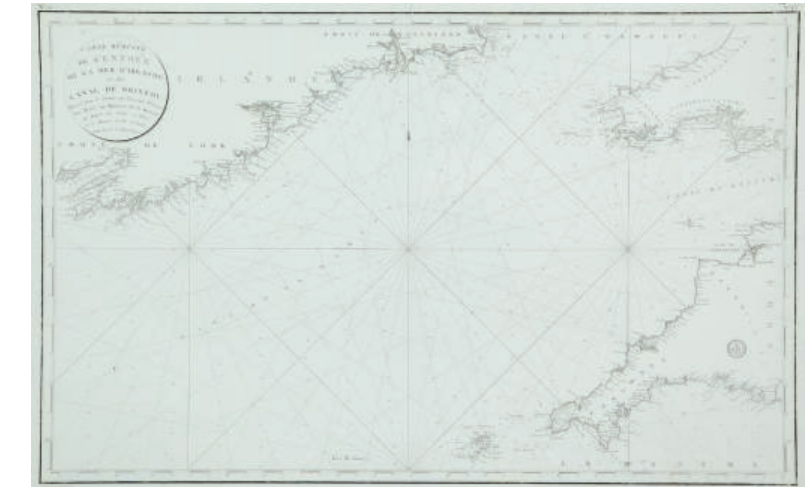
- 63 **Jacques Nicolas Bellin (1703-1772)**
(i) Small map of "Irlande" from his Essai Geographique (1757). 140 x 185. Abl 87; (ii) Small "Carte d'Irlande" from his Petit Atlas Maritime (Vol. IV) (1764). 170 x 230. Abl 99; (iii) Small "Plan de la Ville de Dublin" from his Petit Atlas Maritime (Vol. IV) (1764). 290 x 220. (3)

€ 100 - 200



- 64 **Jacques Nicolas Bellin (1703-1772)**
(i) Small chart of the "Port et Ville de Kingsail en Irlande" from his Petit Atlas Maritime (Vol. IV) (1764). 170 x 220.; (ii) Small "Plan de Galloway et ses Environs" from his Petit Atlas Maritime (Vol. IV) (1764). 180 x 215.

€ 100 - 200



- 65 **Jacques Nicolas Bellin (1703-1772)**
A Chart of the Irish Sea and St. George's Channel.
(i) A Chart of the Irish Sea. "Carte Reduite de l'Entre de la Mer d'Irlande et du Canal de Bristol ...", with "Depot Gal. de la Marine R.F." mark also "Prix Deux Francs" and "Gravee par d'Houdan" below. (1797/8). 910 x 580; and (ii) "Carte Particuliere de la Mer d'Irlande appelee communement Canal St Georges ...", with "Depot Gal. de la Marine R.F." mark and "Prix Trois Francs" below. (1797/8). 610 x 910.

€ 100 - 200



- 66 **Jacques Nicolas Bellin (1703-1772)**
A Chart of Ireland (1803)
"Carte d'Irlande Divisee en Provinces et Comtes ...", with "Depot Gal. de la Marine R.F." mark and "Prix Trois francs" below. (1803). 520 x 665.

€ 100 - 200



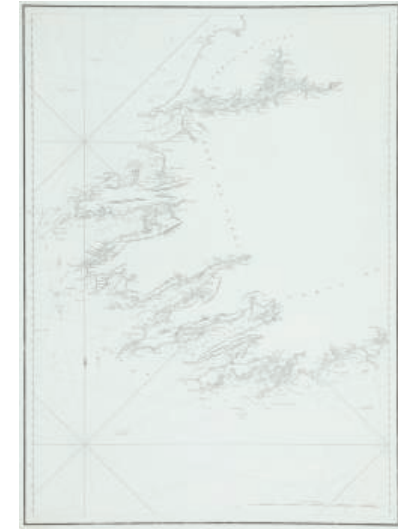
- 68 **Jacques Nicolas Bellin (1703-1772)**
A Chart of Ireland (1803)
"Carte des Cotes Occidentales d'Irlande ...", with insets of Shannon, Cork, Waterford and Kinsale, "Depot Gal. de la Marine R.F." mark and "Prix Deux Francs" below. (1803). 610 x 920.

€ 100 - 200



- 70 **Jacques Nicolas Bellin (1703-1772)**
A Chart of the South-east Coast of Ireland (1803)
"Carte Particuliere de la Cote Sud-Ouest d'Irlande depuis les Iles Saltees jusqu'à l'Embouchure du Shannon ...", with "Depot Gal. de la Marine R.F." mark and "Prix Deux Francs" below. (1803). 575 x 800.

€ 100 - 200



- 72 **Jacques Nicolas Bellin (1703-1772)**
A Chart of the South-west of Ireland, but no title.
"Depot Gal. de la Marine" or price on chart. (1803/4). 580 x 795. [The title of the previous chart is meant to include this chart, in the bound volume.]

€ 100 - 200



- 67 **Jacques Nicolas Bellin (1703-1772)**
A Chart of Ireland (1803)
"Carte d'Irlande Divisee en Provinces et Comtes ...", with "Depot Gal. de la Marine R.F.", "Prix Trois Francs" below and "No. 27" in top right. (c. 1803). 520 x 665.

€ 100 - 200



- 69 **Jacques Nicolas Bellin (1703-1772)**
A Chart of Ireland (1804)
"Carte des Cotes Occidentales d'Irlande ...", with insets of Shannon, Cork, Waterford and Kinsale, "Depot Gal. de la Marine E.F." mark, "Prix Deux Francs" below and "No 28" in top right. (c. 1804). 610 x 925.

€ 100 - 200



- 71 **Jacques Nicolas Bellin (1703-1772)**
A Chart of the South-east Coast of Ireland (1803)
"Carte Particuliere de la Cote Sud-Ouest d'Irlande depuis les Iles Saltees jusqu'à l'Embouchure du Shannon ...", with "Depot Gal. de la Marine E.F." mark and "Prix Deux Francs" below. (c. 1804). 575 x 810.

€ 100 - 200



- 73 **Jacques Nicolas Bellin (1703-1772)**
A Chart of the West Coast of Ireland (1803)
"Carte Particuliere de la Cote Ouest d'Irlande depuis Sligo jusqu'à l'Embouchure do Shannon ...", with "Depot Gal. de la Marine R.F." mark and "Prix Deux Francs" below. (1803). 525 x 765.

€ 100 - 200



74

Jacques Nicolas Bellin (1703-1772)

A Chart of the West Coast of Ireland (1803)

"Carte Particuliere de la Cote Ouest d'Irlande depuis Sligo jusqu'à l'Embouchure du Shannon...";

with "Depot Gal. de la Marine" and fleurs de lis mark, "Prix Deux Francs" below and "No. 53" in the top right. (1803). 525 x 770.

€ 100 - 200



75

Jacques Nicolas Bellin (1703-1772)

A Chart of the North of Ireland

"Carte Particuliere de la Cote Nord d'Irlande depuis Belfast jusqu'à Sligo...";

with "Depot Gal. de la Marine R.F." mark and "Prix Deux Francs" in lower right corner. (1803). 795 x 525 [2 copies].

€ 100 - 200



76

Jacques Nicolas Bellin (1703-1772)

A Chart of the North of Ireland

"Carte Particuliere de la Cote Nord d'Irlande depuis Belfast jusqu'à Sligo...";

with "Depot Gal. de la Marine R.F." mark and "Prix Deux Francs" in lower right corner. (1803). 795 x 525 [2 copies].

€ 100 - 200



77

Jacques Nicolas Bellin (1703-1772)

A Chart of Ireland (1641)

"Irlandiae Mari Portus", from De Rebus Publicis Hanseaticis Tractus (1641) by Johan Angelius Werdenhagen.

It is a direct copy of Blaeu's chart in the Zeespiegel. Verso blank. 350 x 260.

€ 200 - 300

Depot de la Marine

The Depot General des Cartes et Plans de la Marine et des Colonies was the French government department which was responsible during the latter eighteenth century for the publication of charts for the French navy. It ordered the publication in 1753 of Bellin's new edition of *Le Neptune Francois* and with it in 1757 Bellin produced five new charts of the British Isles. For the former Bellin used Pene's old plates as far as possible, and the three Irish charts are described under the name of Pene, while the 1757 set are described under Bellin's name. Not until 1773 was the circular mark of the Depot de la Marine added to the Pene and Bellin charts. This mark and other features of the charts were modified after the Revolution.

The French navy were beginning to appreciate by 1798 the surveys of Arnold, Huddart, Mackenzie, Moore, etc. and to obtain up-to-date charts of the British coast for their warships, they copied the various British charts, particularly Huddart's charts of Ireland. These will all be described below, with references to the older charts from which they are copied. Besancon and d'Houdan were engravers with the Depot de la Marine who signed some of the charts. Many of the charts exist in at least two states, one of which has the year in the usual calendar, while the other uses the revolutionary calendar. The year VI ran from August 1797 to August 1798 and the year XII from August 1803 to August 1804. However, in May 1804 Napoleon was declared "Emperor of the French" so that the initials "E.F." presumably indicate a chart issued after this date. In fact, the sequence of the various states is not always clear and often they were simultaneous or nearly so.

Many of the French charts have red numbers stamped on the front and/or hand-written numbers on the back, from the volume in which they were contained until recently, but these numbers will not be described here. All charts came from Volume IV or the British Isles volume of *Le Neptune Francois*. It is usually undated and the contents page gives only a vague idea of the actual number of charts.

The extensive collection of loose charts, both printed and manuscript, and mainly of pre- 1800 date, belonging to the Depot de la Marine, were eventually transferred to the Departement des Cartes et Plans of the Bibliotheque Nationale. There they are catalogued separately in a typewritten volume entitled "Liste des Cartes Cedees a la Bibliotheque Nationale par le Service Centrale Hydrographique de la Marine (cartes anterieures a 1800". Approximately one-third of these charts are manuscript. They are stored by Portfeuille number, division number and piece (item) number, and in addition, there is a subdivision into large and small items.

The sea atlases remained with the Service Historique de la Marine in its new home in the Chateau de Vincennes (Pavillon de la Reine). These include atlases by Bellin, Collins, Colom, Goos, van Loon and Waghenauer, but not all are catalogued so that they are somewhat difficult to obtain.

77A

Depot de la Marine VII.

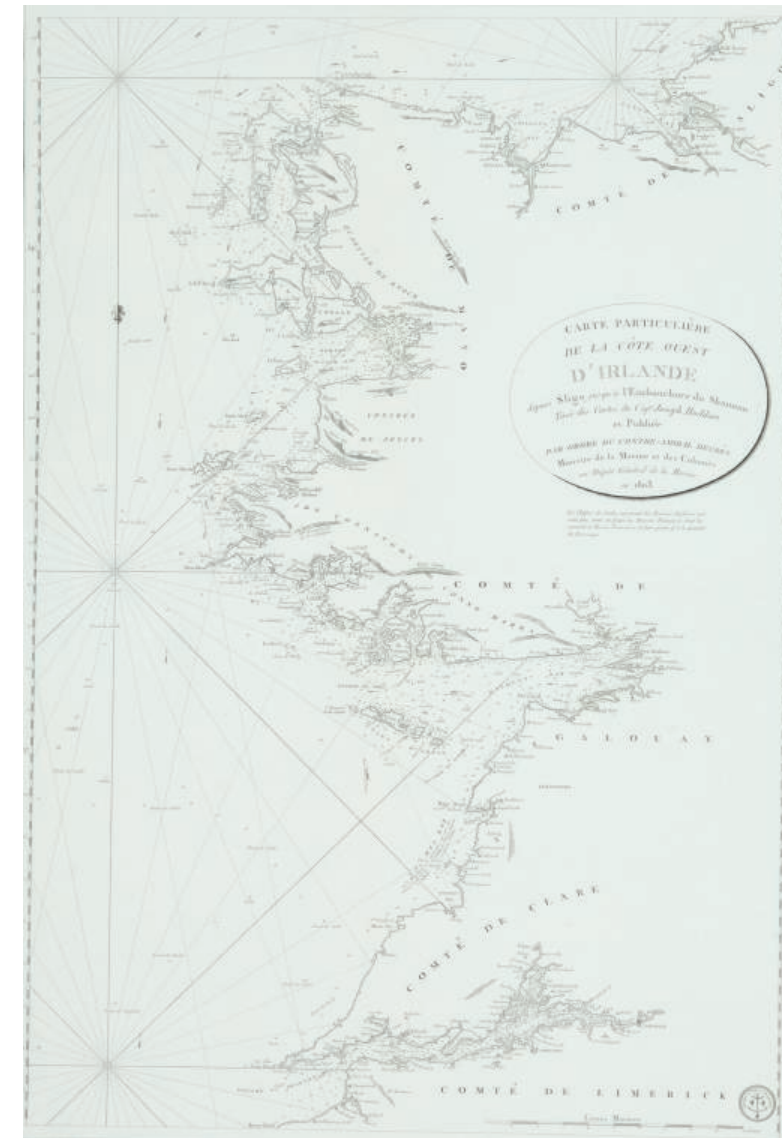
Chart of the West Coast of Ireland (530 x 765 mm)

This chart is in the volume of *Le Neptune Francois* of 1803, covering the British Isles, based on an earlier chart of Captain Joseph Huddart (chart V).

It shows the west coast of Ireland from Mullaghmore, county Sligo, to Kerry Head, county Kerry. The title is in an oval frame in the centre right and reads *"Carte Particuliere de la Cote Ouest d'Irlande depuis Sligo jusqu'a L'Embouchure du Shannon Tiree des Cartes du Cape. Joseph Huddart et Publiee Par Ordre du Contre-Amiral Decres Ministre de la Marine et des Colonies au Depot General de la Marine en l'An XII"*.

Below this is a note on the soundings. In the lower right corner is a scale of "Lieues Marines 10 Lieues [= 171 mm.]" and beside this is the circular mark of the Depot Gal. de la Marine R.F." and below both, outside the frame, is "Prix Deux Francs". There is one compass indicator with an arrow showing north to the top, and scales of latitude on each side.

€ 100 - 200



Pene, Charles (fl.1679)

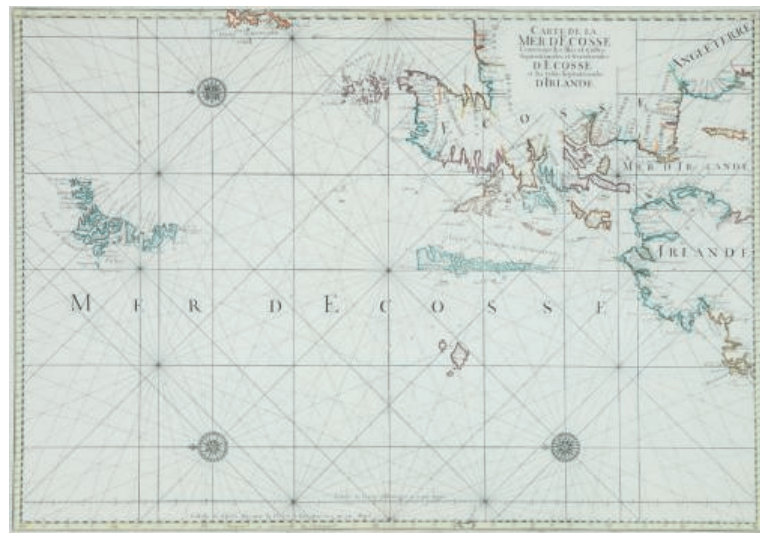
Charles Pene, surveyor and cartographer, was editor of the great volume of charts called *Le Neptune Francois*, which was published in Paris in 1693 (Bellin, 1753; Koe-man, 1970; Pastoureaux, 1984). He had been granted leave to publish the atlas by Louis XIV on 27th December 1691 as a private publication, though presumably with royal support. The other authors were Sauveur and de Chazelles, and the ingenieurs or surveyors who had been involved in surveys of France since 1666, were de la Voye, Duchon, Sabran, Razaut, de la Favoliere, Minet and de la Gennes. Engravers included H. van Loon and C. Berey, who signed the second and third of the Irish charts. There is a scale of latitude in all cases, and a single scale of longitude relative to l'Isle de Fer, though this is not stated. It was the most westerly point of Europe / Africa and the traditional point used in Europe since the time of Ptolemy. The sheets of the Pene edition all have the watermark of "BY-COLOMBIER" and the two-headed swan.

At this time the Dutch were the leading publishers of sea charts and they decided to reproduce or pirate the atlas in their own form, in the same year. Pierre Mortier of Amsterdam in partnership with Hubert Jaillot of Paris had all the plates re-engraved, but omitting the original engravers' names and adding phrases to some titles such as "Levees et Gravees Par Ordre du Roy, Paris". There was also the date "1693" on some. The lettering was also slightly different and the compass roses less ornate.

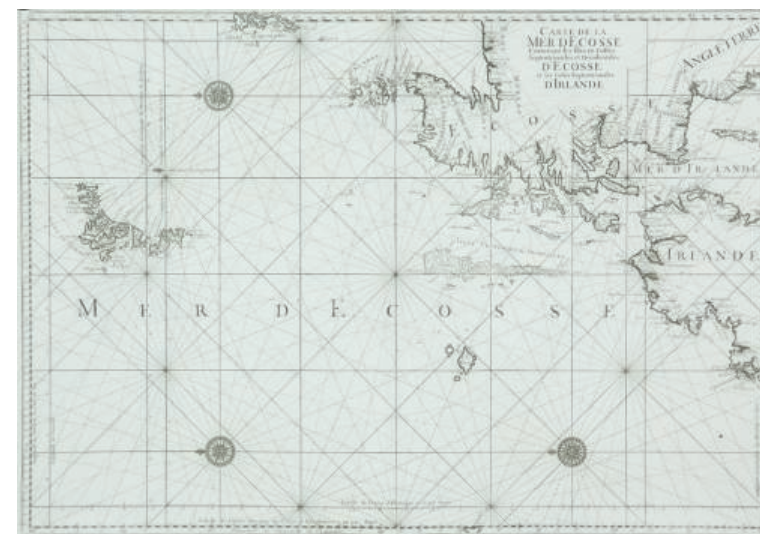
By 1751 the French Depot des Cartes et Plans de la Marine decided that a new edition of *Le Neptune Francois* was required. Although the original plates had become dispersed, as many as possible were collected and two missing plates (one being that of the Galway-Shannon chart), were replaced by new ones. Multiple scales of longitude were now added, relative not only to l'Isle de Fer as before, but to Paris (the observatory), Tenerife, Cap Lezard and Londres (St. Paul's cathedral). The new edition was published in Paris in 1753 under a new editor, Jacques Nicolas Bellin, who describes the history of the atlas in the preface, and makes it clear that the charts are unchanged in detail from those of 1693.

The next recognisable change was that in 1773 the mark of the "Depot de la Marine" and a price were added. This at first read "Prix trente Sols" but after the Revolution (1789) rose to "Prix cinquante Sols". At this latter stage also the fleur-de-lis in the compass rose was replaced by the cap of liberty or an arrow, and those of the Depot mark omitted or replaced by "R.F." A copy of the Galway-Shannon chart has also been seen with the fleur-de-lis on compass rose and Depot mark scored out in ink, presumably during the Revolution. However, the atlases of the period are mixed in their chart-types.

Bellin also introduced into his *Neptune Francois* a series of "Cartes Reduites des Isles Britannique" dated 1757. They appear to have been used alternatively with the Pene series and are described under his name.



78



79

78

Charles Pene

A Chart of Northern Ireland and Scotland (1693)

"Carte de la Mer d'Ecosse Contenant les Isles et Costes Septentrionales et Occidentales d'Ecosse et les Costes Septentrionales d'Irlande."

Watermark "BYCOLOMBIER" (1693). 870 x 605.

Surveyor and cartographer, original editor of the great volume of charts called *Le Neptune Francois*, published in 1693. Three charts of the Irish coast, originally from *Le Neptune Francois* but in various editions and states.

€ 250 - 400

79

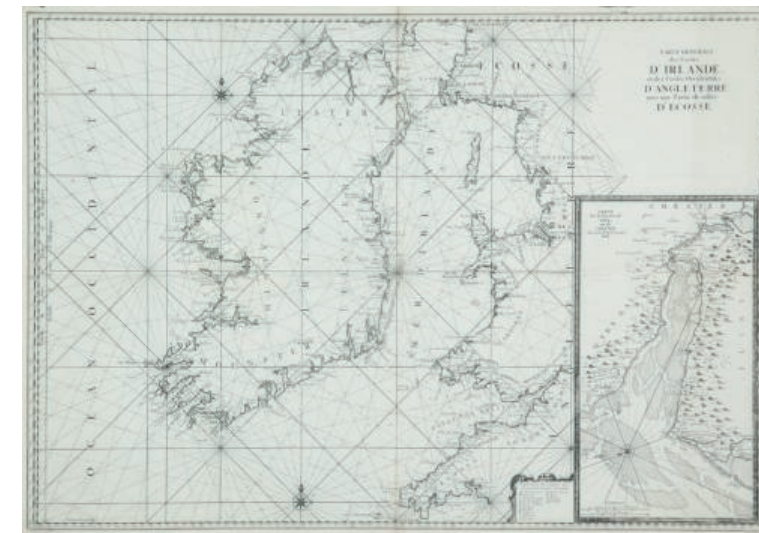
Charles Pene

A Chart of Northern Ireland and Scotland (1753)

"Carte de la Mer d'Ecosse Contenant les Isles et Costes Septentrionales et Occidentales d'Ecosse et les Costes Septentrionales d'Irlande."

From Bellin's *Le Neptune Francois*. No watermark but addition of various scales (1753). 870 x 605.

€ 150 - 250



80

Charles Pene

A Chart of Northern Ireland and Scotland (1753)

"Carte de la Mer d'Ecosse Contenant les Isles et Costes Septentrionales et Occidentales d'Ecosse et les Costes Septentrionales d'Irlande."

From Bellin's *Le Neptune Francois*. No watermark but addition of various scales (1753). 870 x 605.

€ 250 - 350



81

Charles Pene

A Chart of Ireland and the West Coast of England (1753)

"Carte Generale des Costes d'Irlande et des Costes Occidentales d'Angleterre avec une Partie de celles d'Ecosse."

From Bellin's *Le Neptune Francois*. No watermark but addition of various scales (1753). 865 x 605.

€ 250 - 300



82

Charles Pene

A Chart of Ireland and the West Coast of England (1753)

"Carte Generale des Costes d'Irlande et des Costes Occidentales d'Angleterre avec une Partie de celles d'Ecosse."

As 1753 chart but with Depot de la Marine mark and "No 11" in top right corner. (1772). 865 x 605.

€ 250 - 300



83

Charles Pene

A Chart of Galway Bay and the Shannon with Kinsale Insert (1695)

"Carte Particuliere des Costes Occidentales d'Irlande Qui comprend la Baye de Galloway et la Riviere de Limerick. Comme elles paroissent a basse mer dans les grands Marees."

Watermark "BYCOLOMBIER" (1693). 870 x 605.

€ 250 - 300



84 Charles Pene
 A Chart of Galway Bay and the Shannon with Kinsale Insert
"Carte Particuliere des Costes Occidentales d'Irlande Qui comprend la Baye de Galloway et la Riviere de Lymerick. Comme elles paroissent a basses mer dans les grands Marees".
 New plate with many minor changes, no watermark and addition of various scales. (1753). 870 x 605.

€ 250 - 300



86 Charles Pene
 A Chart of Galway Bay and the Shannon with Kinsale Insert
"Carte Particuliere des Costes Occidentales d'Irlande Qui comprend la Baye de Galloway et la Riviere de Lymerick. Comme elles paroissent a basse mer dans les grands Marees."
 As 1772 chart but with Depot de la Marine mark (and R.F.), also "Prix cinquante francs" below. (1798). 870 x 605.

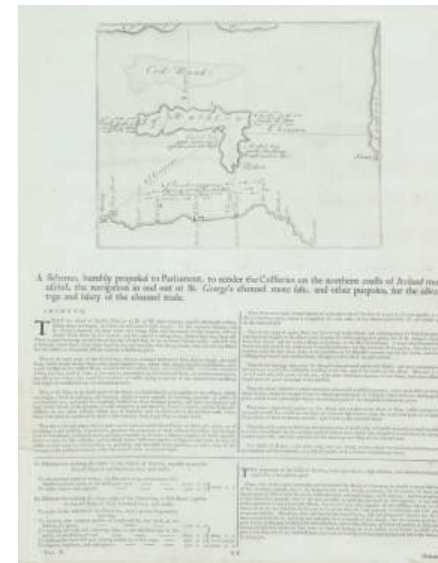
€ 250 - 300



85 Charles Pene
 A Chart of Galway Bay and the Shannon with Kinsale Insert
"Carte Particuliere des Costes Occidentales d'Irlande Qui comprend la Baye de Galloway et la Riviere de Lymerick. Comme elles paroissent a basse mer dans les grands Marees"
 As 1753 chart but with Depot de la Marine mark (and fleurs de lis) and with "No. 12" in top right corner. (1772). 870 x 605.

€ 250 - 300

Irish & British Charts



87 Anonymous
 A Chart of Rathlin Island and the North Antrim Coast
 Journal of the Irish House of Commons, page 479 (1758).

€ 50 - 100



88 Anonymous
 A Map and Chart of the North Coast of Antrim
 Engraved by Poiret (c.1820).

€ 50 - 80

www.adams.ie



89 John Ainslie (1745-1828)
 A Chart of the West Coast of Scotland and Northern Ireland
 On six sheets published for H.M. Customs in 1789. (6) 1,330 x 1,180

€ 600 - 1,000



- 90 **Board of Trade**
A Chart of the Irish Coast
Showing the wrecks (1867).

€ 50 - 100



91

- 91 **John Bew (1774-1793)**
A New and correct chart of the harbour of Cork
based on the Rev. John Lindsay's Chart of 1759. It is from The Political Magazine (1782) 285 x 315

€ 200 - 400

John Bew was a bookseller and published at 28 Paternoster Row, London, from 1774 to 1793. An edition of Maitland's History of London dated 1775 was published by J. Wilkie, T. Lowndes and J. Bew. He later published the monthly parts of The Political Magazine from 1780 to March 1785, when it was taken over by John Murray of 32 Fleet Street. During this period he produced a number of interesting maps of various parts of the world, including the chart of Cork Harbour in 1782

- 92 **John Carey**
A correct chart of the Irish Sea

€ 50 - 100

John Cary was born c. 1754, the second son of George Cary of Warminster, Wiltshire (Fordham, 1925). He was apprenticed to William Palmer of New Street Square, London, engraver, for seven years from 1770. Two years after the expiration of his apprenticeship, in 1779, he married Ann Jackson of St. James', Clerkenwell. By her he had three sons, George, John and Thomas, and a daughter Mary Ann. George (d. 1859) and John (c. 1791 - 1852) joined their father in the business and ran it after his death with George F. Cruchley. Ann died in 1824 aged 72 at King's Road, Chelsea, and was buried at Kensington on 1 July 1824.



Greenville Collins (1653-1694)

Greenville Collins served in the Royal Navy as a young man and accompanied Narborough's voyage to the South Seas, 1669-71, later becoming master of Narborough's flagship Plymouth. During the period 1676-79 the journal that he kept while in the Mediterranean was copiously illustrated with hydrographic sketches (Dyer, 1928) and he was already developing an interest in coastal topography. About this time it also became obvious to the Admiralty, from John Seller's experience of publishing his English Pilot, that a proper survey of the English coast was required. Captain Greenville Collins was therefore appointed "Hydrographer to the King" in 1681, to survey the coasts and inshore waters. Charles II supported the scheme with money and a suitable ship and Collins was appointed a Younger Brother of Trinity House in the same year. However, the survey was always short of money and, since land mapping was also needed, it lasted until 1688 limited though it was. The text lists on p. 24 the years in which different areas were surveyed, and in 1687 (the last complete year of the work) he notes that he "Surveyed Liverpool, the Isle of Man, Carrackfergus, Dublin, Kinsale and Cork, which is all that is surveyed, and is the most useful and necessary part to Navigation." He adds "I could heartily wish that the West Part of Ireland and Scotland may hereafter be surveyed &c." Collins died intestate in March 1694 and administration was granted in April of that year at the Prerogative Court of Canterbury (Verner, 1969).

Collins prepared 120 plans of harbours and coastlines, but only 48 were finally engraved and used. Many of the manuscript charts are lost but that of Dublin Bay has survived (see Chart I). Engravers included J. Harris, Francis Lamb, James Clark, James Moxon and Herman Moll, though most of the charts are unsigned. The only named engravers of the Irish charts are John Harris for Carlingford and Kinsale, and James Collins for Belfast Lough, though the imprint of the latter (below the cartouche on the right) is usually worn away.

Great Britain's Coasting Pilot was first published in London by Richard Mount in 1693, and 18 English editions followed up to 1792, all printed by the firm of Mount and Page. There were five Irish charts finally printed, covering the harbours of Belfast, Carlingford, Dublin, Cork and Kinsale, as well as the chart of St. George's Channel, and in the last edition only, Thornton's chart of all Ireland is included.

Five of the Irish charts appear in two different states in the first edition (St. George's Channel, Belfast, Carlingford, Dublin and Kinsale), map numbers, cartouches or other material being added in the later version. There is no consistency as to which copies of the 1693 edition have the first version of the charts, and the form of the chart in the various versions is noted below. The chart of St. George's Channel was advertised separately in the London Gazette, May 15-19 1690 (Tyacke, 1978), indicating that the first state at least, was ready by that date. Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Rooth, to whom the chart of St. George's Channel was dedicated in its second state, was Governor of the forts at least as early as October 1680. He left in 1691 and his successor, the Hon. Charles Mainwaring, was Governor by October 1691 (Caulfield, 1879), suggesting that even in its second state this chart was engraved before the latter date, though old stock of State 1 was used until finished. The chart of Cork has not Collins' name and does not appear in the first edition of Great Britain's Coasting Pilot, but he records having surveyed the area in 1687 and we may assume that it was by him. It was first published in Seller's The English Pilot in the "1690" and subsequent editions, reaching Great Britain's Coasting Pilot in the second edition of 1723. A new plate was made for the 1744 edition and the new survey by the Rev. J. Lindsay (q.v.) for the 1760 editions of The English Pilot and Great Britain's Coasting Pilot.

Certain plates were re-cut c. 1774 (St. George's Channel, Belfast, Dublin, Lindsay's Cork and Kinsale) but were not all introduced together. The 1779 editions in the N.M.M. and N.L.W. contain new versions of only Belfast Lough and Kinsale.

A French edition of Collins' work was produced in 1757 by Jacques Nicolas Bellin (q.v.), using the 1723 charts as a basis.

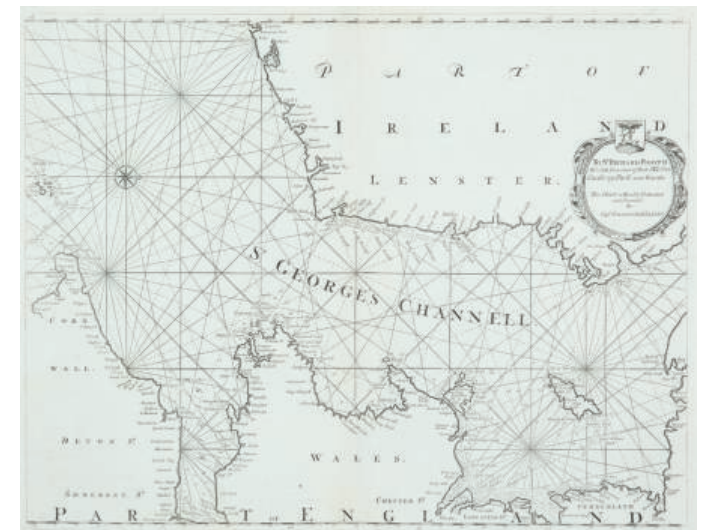
A list of charts is given by Robinson (1962) and a detailed analysis was carried out by Coolie Verner (1969), though both have some omissions.

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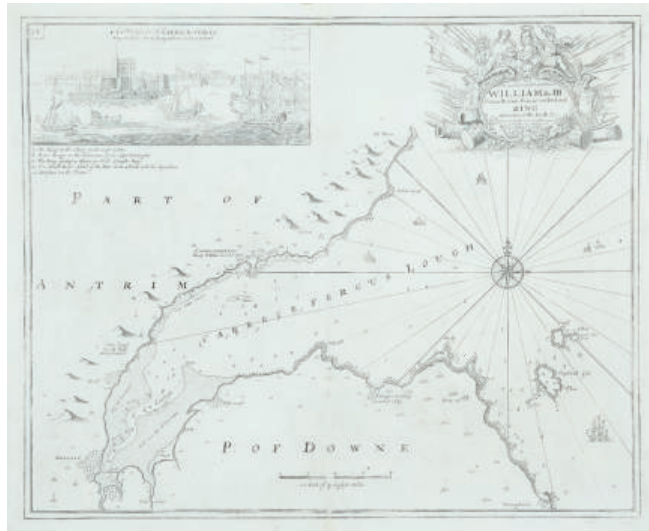
- 93 **Greenville Collins (1653-1694)**
A Chart of St. George's Channel
From Great Britain's Coasting Pilot. First published in 1693. This copy second state.
575 x 455

€ 250 - 350



- 94 **Greenville Collins (1653-1694)**
A Chart of St. George's Channel
From Great Britain's Coasting Pilot. First published in 1693. This copy third state.
575 x 455

€ 250 - 350



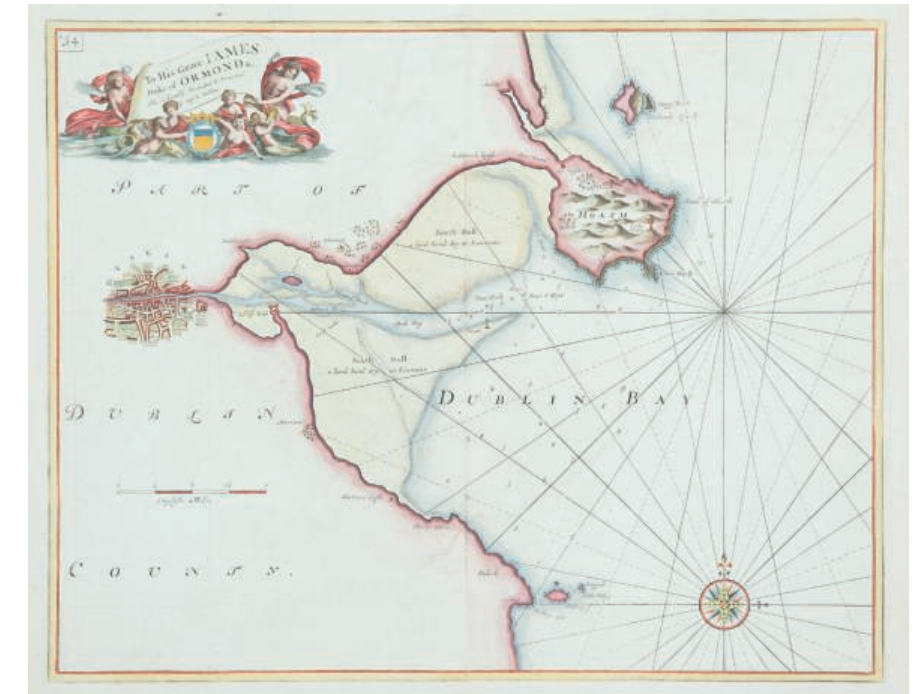
95 **Greenville Collins (1653-1693)**
A Chart of Belfast Lough
from his Great Britain's Coasting Pilot
First published in 1653. This is the third state. 550 x 450

€ 200 - 400



97 **Greenville Collins (1653-1693)**
A Chart of Dublin Bay
First state without the page number and plan of Dublin. Abl C1(i). 575 x 450

€ 200 - 400

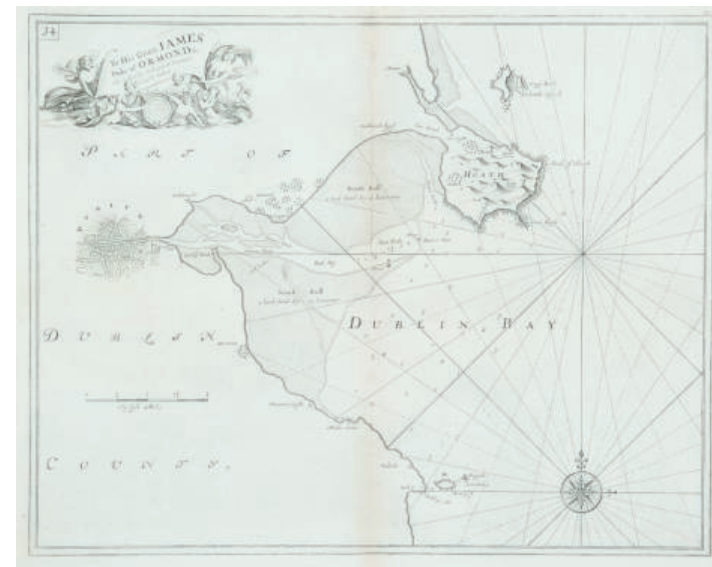


99 **Greenville Collins (1653-1693)**
A Chart of Dublin Bay
Second state with the page number 34 and plan of Dublin. 575 x 450
€ 200 - 300



96 **Greenville Collins (1653-1693)**
A Chart of Carlingford Lough
from his Great Britain's Coasting Pilot. This is the second state. 323 x 430

€ 200 - 300



98 **Greenville Collins (1653-1693)**
A Chart of Dublin Bay
Second state with the page number 34 and plan of Dublin. Abl C1(ii). 575 x 450

€ 150 - 250



100 **Greenville Collins (1653-1693)**
A Chart of Kinsale
J Harris sculp at bottom left. 575 x 450
€ 200 - 400



101 **Greenville Collins (1653-1693)**
A Chart of Kinsale

No name at bottom left. 575 x 450

€ 200 - 400



103 **John Cowan (1794)**
A Chart of the River Shannon
1,980 x 400

€ 200 - 400

John Cowan, surveyor, flourished in Dublin during the late eighteenth century. He produced a set of charts of the river Shannon in 1771-3, followed by a version on a reduced scale c. 1795. He also published a chart of Dublin Bay in 1800.

The engraver of the first of the Shannon series was Thomas Bowen of Clerkenwell, London, who engraved maps and charts for many British atlases between 1760 and 1790 when he died. The other two charts in this series were engraved by John Duff, who worked in Dublin during the same period. He was deaf and dumb from childhood and carried on business at 13 Smock Alley, 44 Essex Street, and finally at 17



102 **Greenville Collins (1653-1693)**
A Chart of Cork Harbour

from the Second English plate of the chart in the 1690. Published by Mount & Page.

520 x 430

€ 300 - 500



105 **William Doyle**
A Chart of Waterford Harbour

First published in 1738. 725 x 565

William Doyle, hydrographer, of Dublin, is known mainly for his survey of the Waterford area, carried out in 1736 and published as a chart in 1738, both in London and in Dublin. He had already discovered, on 15th July 1736, the Nymph Bank, a shallow area south-east of Ireland rich in fish, which is marked prominently on many of the later eighteenth century maps. Doyle's chart, with considerable additions from Mackenzie's survey, was used in producing the Sayer chart of 1787,

This is presumably the first printed version of William Doyle's chart of Waterford Harbour, engraved by Emmanuel Bowen of London and published by Denis Cherry on 25th Jan. 1738.

It shows the south Irish coast from Great Newtown Head to Baginbun Head, and north to the confluence of the Suir and the Barrow. It has a title in an ornate frame, flanked by pillars with a figure of Mercury and a female figure holding rolls of cloth. Above are two cupids with a cornucopia and a beehive. Below are sea-gods representing the "Barrow" and the "Sure", with a maritime scene between them. The title reads "A New Chart Being an Actual Survey of the Harbours of Rineshark and Waterford to the Confluence of the Rivers Sure & Barrow and Sea Coast to them Adjacent, Most Humbly Inscribed To the Rt. Worshipful Heny. Mason Esqr., Mayor anno 1735; John Barker & Joseph Price Junr. Esqrs., Sheriffs; The Aldermen & Gentlemen of the Common Council; Robert Marshall Esqr., Recorder; The Honble. Coll. Thos. Christmas & the

Worshipful John Mason Esqr., Representatives in Parliament; The Rt. Reverend the Lord Bishop & Reverend the Clergy & all the Citizens of Waterford, By their most Devoted & obedt. servt. Wm. Doyle Hydrographer."

There are 12 coats of arms spread over the chart: (along the upper edge) (1) John Mason, (2) the City of Waterford, (3) Coll. Thos. Christmas, (4) Rev. Alexander Alcock, (5) Wm. Lingen, (6) Edmund Field, and (7) Edward Stephen; (below the title) (8) the Rt. Hon. Eliz Viscountess of Donerayle and Baroness of Kilmeaden, (9) blank, (10) Rt. Rev. Thomas Miles, and (11) John Fortesque Alard; (in the centre right) (12) "Brice Seede of Bitton in Gloucestershire Gent. to whose memory the Nymphs Bank is most gratefully Inscribed by W. Doyle".

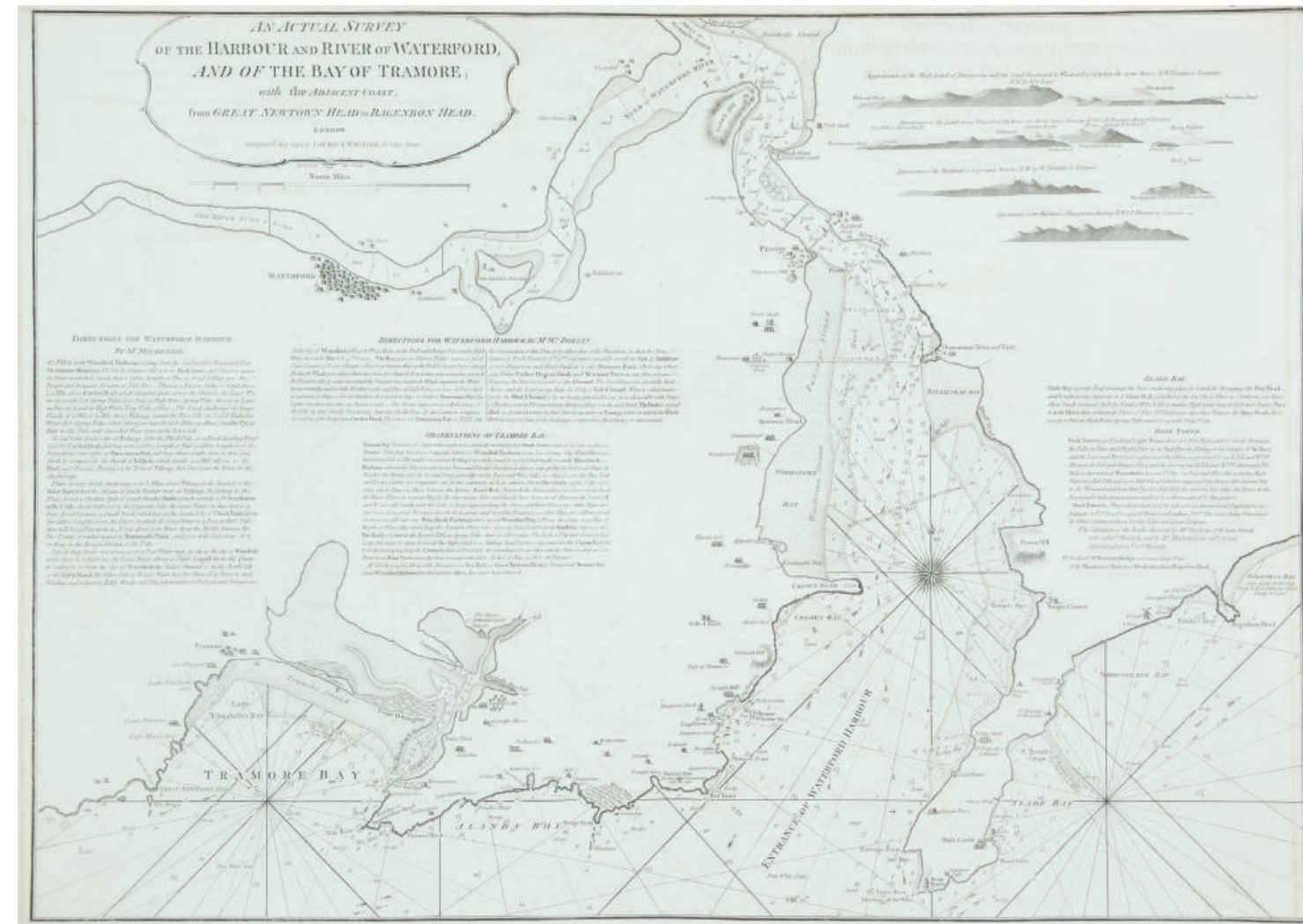
At the bottom below the frame, is the imprint of "Emanl. Bowen Londini Sculpt. For Denis Cherry - Publish'd according to Act of Parliament January 25 1737/8". There is in the centre, in a rectangular frame, "A Scale of 2000 Fathoms or 2 Geometrical Miles 60 to a Degree 2 [= 128 mm.]" Below the title is an "Advertisement Ambrose Congreve of Waterford Esq. hath adjacent to the said City, Built a very convenient Dry Dock Waterford, December 10th 1737". In the top right there are many coastal profiles and below them an engraving entitled "The Nymph Bank" with a description of William Doyle's finding this on 15th July 1736. In the lower right corner is a note on Slade Pier. There are 3 1/2 compass roses showing north to the top, but no scales of latitude or longitude.

€ 700 - 900



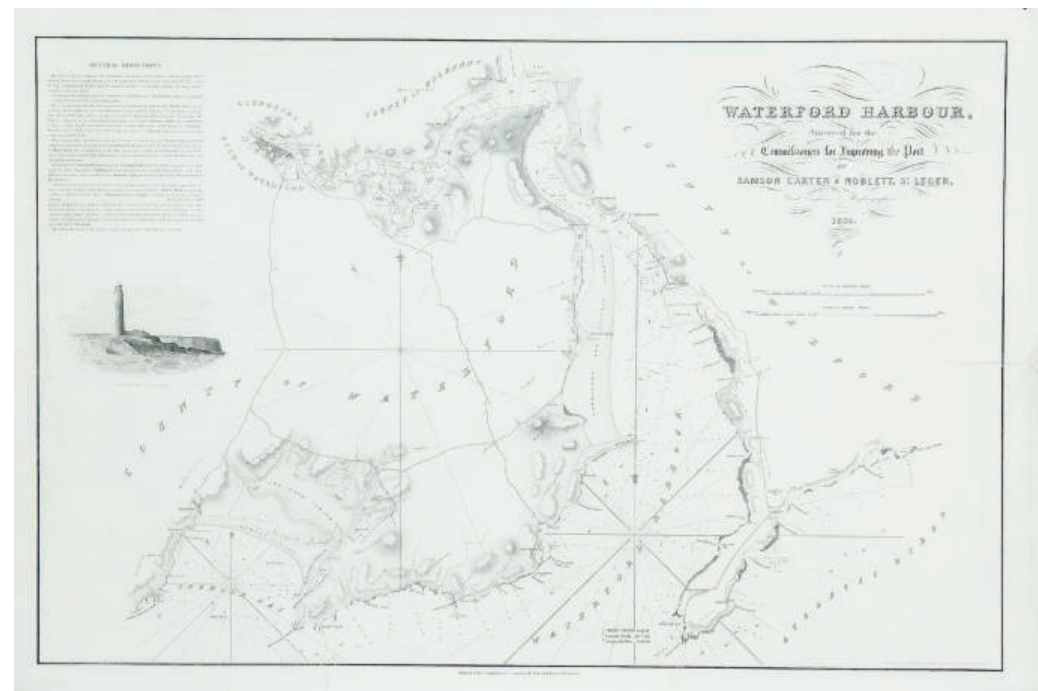
106 William Doyle
A Chart of Waterford Harbour
Revised. Printed by Robert Sayer in 1787. 725 x 565

€ 200 - 400



107 William Doyle
A Chart of Waterford Harbour
Revised. Second state Published by Laurie & Whittle in 1794. 725 x 565

€ 200 - 400



106A Samson Carter & Noblett, St Leger
Waterford harbour 1835
Surveyed for the Commissioners for improving the port

€120-180

108 **Robert Dudley (1573-1649)**

A Chart of Ireland and the Irish Sea

From Dell Arcano del Mare. Published in Florence in 1646/7. Abl 2(i).
775 x 477.

€ 3,000 - 5,000

This is chart number XXVIII in Volume 6 of Robert Dudley's Dell' Arcano del Mare, and occurs in both the 1646 and 1661 editions.

The chart includes Ireland and much sea to the west, also the coast of Great Britain from Cornwall to the Outer Hebrides. Coastal towns and headlands are marked but there is no inland detail. The outline of Ireland is similar to that of Speed, with no "Connaught bulge", and Innishowen is cut off from the mainland as two islands. The chart includes "I. O Brasil e Isola disabitata e' incerta feci et al Isola ono". It is depicted due west of Cork, in the Atlantic Ocean, approximately 51.5 degrees north and as large as Anglesea. The title, in a decorated oval cartouche, in the top left corner, reads "Carta particolare dell Mare di Ierlandia e parte di Inghilterra e della Iscotia. La longitudine comincia da l'Isola di Picco d'Asores. di Europa Carta XXVIII". The final Roman digit of the chart number looks as if it was an addition to the plate. The engraver's signature "AF. Lucini Fece." is in the lower left corner. There is one compass rose below the title showing north to the top, and one ship, but no rhumb lines. There is a grid of latitude and longitude, east of the Isle de Fer, using Mercator's projection, but no scale.

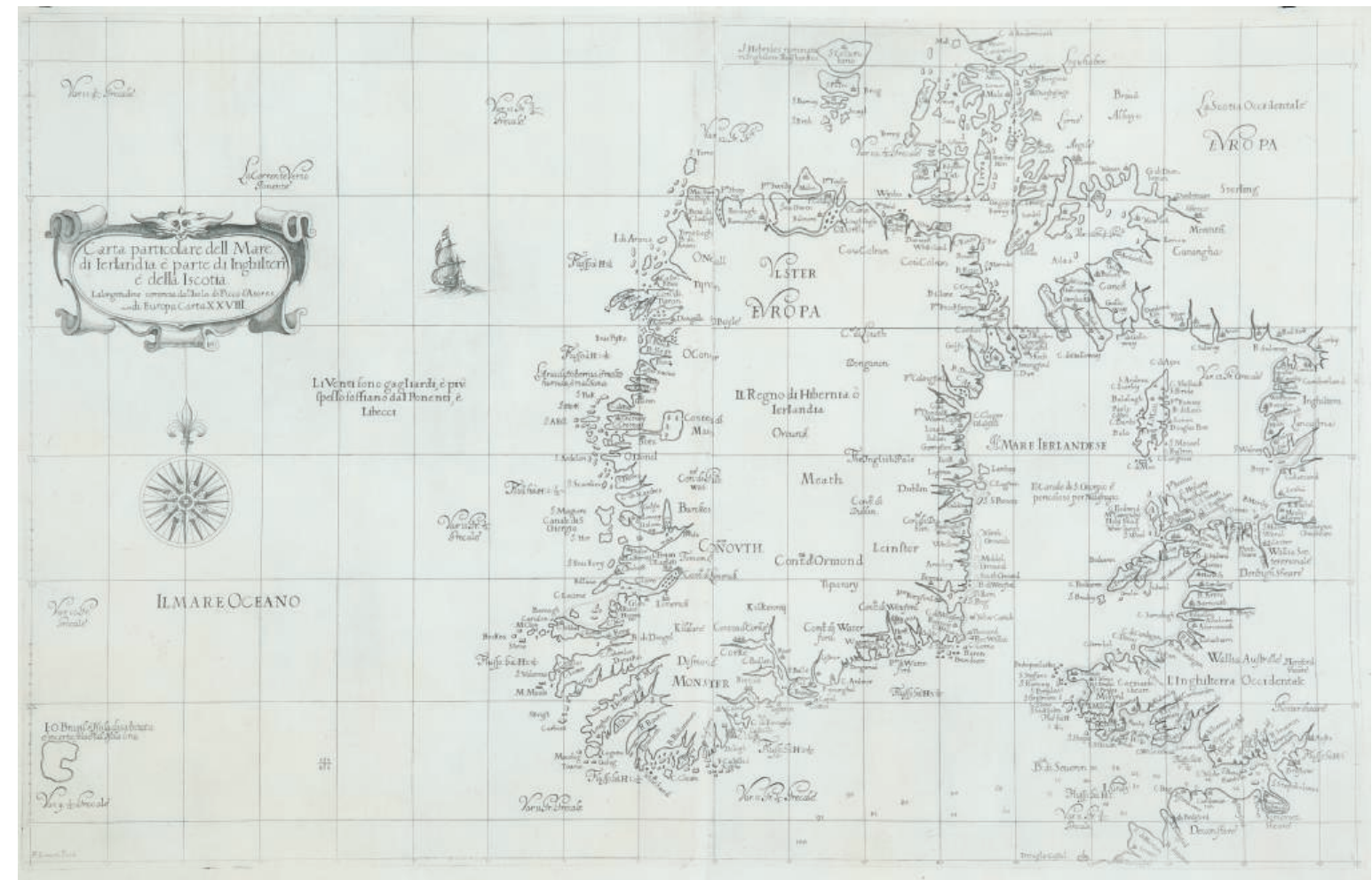
Robert Dudley was born on 7th August 1574, son of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester and Lady Douglas Sheffield. They had been married in May 1573, but secretly to avoid a row between Leicester and Queen Elizabeth, with whom a stormy friendship continued. However, Leicester later deserted Lady Douglas for Lettice Knollys, widow of the first Earl of Essex, ignoring his existing marriage. Robert was always recognised by Leicester, though referred to as "His base sonne" and was sent to Christ Church, Oxford, in 1587. There Thomas Cha loner was his tutor and played a large part in directing his interests towards mathematics and marine problems. Leicester had no other surviving son and Robert inherited most of Leicester's property, including Kenilworth, either on his father's death in 1588 or in the following year after the death of Ambrose Dudley, Earl of Warwick.

Robert married in 1591 Margaret Cavendish, one of the Maids of Honour of Queen Elizabeth. She was a cousin of Capt. Thomas Cavendish, the circumnavigator, and through him Robert

became a close friend of the mariners John Davis and Abraham Kendall. In 1594/5 he fitted out, at his own expense, a fleet of five ships for the West Indies, attacking Spanish shipping and looking for gold mines. While there he explored Trinidad and the Orinoco estuary, later to be covered more extensively by his rival, Sir Walter Raleigh. In 1596 he took part in Essex's raid on Cadiz, for which he was knighted. However, another voyage which he later fitted out for China and the East Indies was a failure and he lost all his ships. Margaret Dudley died of the plague while he was in the West Indies, and in 1596 he married Alice Leigh, daughter of Sir Thomas Leigh of Stoneleigh, near Kenilworth. Pressure from the Leigh family was one of the factors which caused him to open the question of his illegitimacy which he had accepted so far without worry. In 1602 he began a suit which dragged on past the accession of James I, against rival claimants for his father's estate. In the end they were too strong for him, and in June 1605 the Star Chamber rejected the evidence of his mother and various witnesses, and he was disgraced. This miscarriage of justice so enraged him that he left the country in July with Miss Elizabeth Southwell, Maid of Honour to Queen Anne, and daughter of Sir Robert Southwell of Woodrising. When ordered to return home and provide for his deserted wife and five daughters, he refused, was outlawed and his property confiscated. He then remained on the continent, became a Roman Catholic and married Elizabeth Southwell at Lyons. Early in 1607 he entered the service of Grand-Duke Ferdinand of Tuscany and remained attached to the Medici court at Florence under various Dukes, for the rest of his life.

Dudley's main work in Tuscany was the drainage of the marshes behind Livorno and construction of the port there, but he was also constantly supervising the construction of new ships for the Duke's navy. Intermittent negotiations for his rights continued over the years, but only in 1643 did Charles II recognise his legitimacy, and then mainly for the benefit of his deserted wife and daughters. In Italy he was recognised as Earl of Warwick and from 1620 as Duke of Northumbria. He died near Florence on 6th September 1649 having had many children, but the line soon died out and no monument to any of the family in Italy now survives.

In the last years of his life he produced his great atlas Dell' Arcano del Mare (The Secrets of the Sea), which was published by Francesco Onofri in Florence in 1646-47. Although produced in Italy, it may be regarded as the first English sea-atlas, the first in which all the charts were drawn according to Mercator's projection, and certainly the most beautiful in terms of engraving. It is arranged in 6 books, the charts occupying part of booke II and VI, but with much other material on navigation and the organisation of a navy. The chart of Ireland is number 28 of Book VI and is one of those (approximately half) occupying two pages. There is also a short description of Ireland on page 13 of Book VI. In his memoirs the engraver Antonio Francesco Lucini states that engraving the plates for the atlas had taken twelve years to complete and consumed 5,000 pounds of copper in the process. A second edition of the atlas was published in Florence in 1661, largely due to the efforts of Lucini.



George Johnston

George Johnston is described on his chart of 1755 as a pilot of Portaferry, but no other record of him has been found. From the text alongside the second edition of the chart, it appears that he was dead by 1782 and presumably the Samuel Johnson who reprinted it was a son. Estate rentals of Portaferry in the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland record a "widow of George Johnson" in 1772 and 1773. The form of the name "Johnston" was only used in the first edition, whereas "Johnson" was used in the 1782 and 1839 versions.

The chart of Portaferry was engraved by John Ridge of Dublin, who also engraved a map of County Cork in 1750 and Charlevoix's British Dominions in N. America in 1766.



114

George Johnston Chart of the Entrance to Strangford Lough

This is an isolated chart, surveyed and presumably published by George Johnston in 1755. The first state gives no engraver's name, but the second state gives it as John Ridge of Dublin.

It shows the entrance to Strangford Lough, with the mainland from Gunn's Island to Castle Ward, and the Ards coast from Millin Bay round Ballyquintin Point to Ballywhite Bay. It gives soundings and anchorages but little inland detail. The title in the top right corner reads "Strangford River from an Accurate Survey by George Johnston of Portaferry Pilot 1755", and is depicted on a shell supported by a sea-god. The cartouche is very similar to that of Greenville Collins' title page for his Great Britains' Coasting Pilot, except that the figure is facing left instead of right. There are three ships alongside this figure, and some houses, castles and churches are illustrated. In the middle left is an "Explanation" or key to the symbols and depth markings. In the lower left corner is "A Scale of Two English Miles 2[= 119 mm.]". There is one compass rose showing north to the top, but no scale of latitude or longitude. The frame consists of two parallel lines. 295 x 525 mm.

€ 150 - 200

The Rev J Lindsay

The Reverend John Lindsay's origins are unknown, as is his place of education, but he is first heard of as chaplain in the Royal Navy in 1755 (Taylor, 1978). In 1757 he was chaplain on H.M.S. Fougueux (64 guns, 500 men), under Captain Augustus Keppel (later Admiral and First Viscount Albermarle). At this time they were in Cork, but he was on the expedition which captured the island of Goree in French West Africa in December 1758, and described his experiences in A Voyage to the Coast of Africa in 1758 containing a succinct account of ... taking of ... Goree, London, 1759. A Voyage to Senegal and Sir John Tostle, a Poem are ascribed to the same author. His brother William, brigade-major in Lord Ancre's troop of dragoons, fell in the Seven Years War (Lives of the Lindsays, II, 173-174; D.N.B., XXXIII, 307).

The chart of Cork is based on a survey started in 1757 when H.M.S. Fougueux was in Cork for a period. Lindsay observes in the Voyage, to explain why he undertook the work, that the old charts were poor being "laid down by the antient rule of thumb and even in that way itself finished in a very bungling manner." He mentions a former chart of Cork, published in Dublin and borrowed from the Earl of Inchiquin (? Collins' chart). Lindsay says that he "laboured a good deal upon it and for the greater exactness took the principal angles with Hadley's quadrant as well as the theodolite; and when they differed took the mediums. But I had not been in the harbour six weeks [in 1757] before my ship returned to England, when I left the draught unfinished". On returning to Cork after this visit to Spithead, as they were passing through the narrow part of the estuary, the Fougueux and the Nassau collided, doing considerable damage to the Fougueux. While it was being repaired Lindsay continued the survey but went with the ship on the expedition to Goree early in 1758. The Fougueux was finally scrapped on returning to England after this. Lindsay returned to Cork in November 1758 to complete the work and it was first published in his Voyage to the Coast of Africa.

The chart was also published, with minor changes, in the 1759 edition of Seller's The English Pilot and appeared in subsequent editions of this and Collins' Great Britain's Coasting Pilot until 1792. No details of John Lindsay's later career are known.



115

The Rev J Lindsay A New and correct Chart of Cork Harbour

"A New and Correct Chart of the Harbour of Corke by the Revd. J. Lindsay, Late of His Majesty's Ship Fougueux. Sold by W. & I. Mount, T. & T. Page on Tower Hill, London. 1759." There is an inset (120 x 305 mm.) in an irregular scalloped frame showing "A Continuation of Corke Harbour from a smaller Scale". The scale of this reads "English Miles 3 [= 66 mm.]". Below the chart is a coastal profile entitled "A View of the Land from the Old Head of Kinsale to Hawks Rock, the Old Head W b S 7 Miles. Cork Harbour marked *". 512 x 433 mm.

€ 300 - 400

116

The Rev J Lindsay I. A New and correct Chart of Cork Harbour

"A New and Correct Chart of the Harbour of Corke by the Revd. J. Lindsay, Late of His Majesty's Ship Fougueux. Sold by W. & I. Mount, T. & T. Page on Tower Hill, London. 1759." A dedication in a similar frame in the upper right corner reads "To the Right Honble. George Lord Anson, Rt. Hon. Edwd. Boscawen, George Hay LLD., Thos. Orby Hunter Esqr., Gilbt. Elliott Esqr., Hon. Jno. Forbes Esqr., Hans Stanley Esqr., Lords Commissioners for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Gt. Britain, This Chart is most Humbly Dedicated by their Lordships most Obedient Servant John Lindsay". Below this, unframed, is "A Scale of three English Miles 3 [= 107 mm.]". There is an inset (120 x 305 mm.) in an irregular scalloped frame showing "A Continuation of Corke Harbour from a smaller Scale". The scale of this reads "English Miles 3 [= 66 mm.]".

512 x 433 mm.

€ 300 - 400

117

The Rev J Lindsay I. A New and correct Chart of Cork Harbour

512 x 433 mm.

€ 300 - 400

www.adams.ie



Murdoch Mackenzie

Murdoch Mackenzie, senior, was born in 1712, the grandson of a former bishop of the Orkneys. His aptitude for mathematics brought him into contact with Colin Maclaurin, Professor of Mathematics at Edinburgh and, when in 1739 the Earl of Morton wanted a survey of the Orkneys carried out, Mackenzie's name was suggested. Maclaurin also drew up a memorial of observations, measurements and instruments which he felt were needed for the survey. This was to be the most accurate and detailed charting yet carried out in the British Isles and the Navy Board gave support by lending Mackenzie a theodolite, plane-table and chain.

Mackenzie started work about 1746 and having erected beacons on the hills, took as a base-line a distance of 3 3/4 miles in the frozen loch of Stenhouse. From this he triangulated the whole group of islands and related them to the mainland. He published "The State of the Tides in Orkney" (Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc.) in 1749 and his atlas *Orcades or a Geographic and Hydrographic Survey of the Orkney and Lewis Islands* in 1750. The latter describes his methods of surveying in detail and contains 8 charts of the islands. There were further editions in 1767, 1776 and 1791, in spite of an attack by Dr. Anderson in 1785 suggesting that no survey had been carried out and that the whole had been merely sketched.

Mackenzie, however had the confidence of the Admiralty and was appointed as their hydro-surveyor, being now asked to survey the whole west coast of Britain and all Ireland. Eastern Scotland and the Isles were covered in 1751-57 with the Antrim and Down coast of Ireland in 1758-59. Mackenzie then worked clockwise round Ireland until 1768, covering also Cumberland and Lancashire in 1761 and 1762. Finally he reached Wales in 1769-70 and stopped at Pembroke. He published *A Treatise on Maritim Surveying* in 1774 describing his methods in general and was made a Fellow of the Royal Society in that year. He published in two major volumes in 1776, *A Maritim Survey of Ireland and the West Coast of Great Britain*. Volume I contained 28 charts covering Ireland, and Volume II had 31 charts covering the west coast of Britain. The charts in Volume I are divided into three general charts covering the south, west, and north coasts of Ireland (I, VII and XX), as well as twenty-five detailed charts of the whole coast and tidal estuaries. Volume II, chart VI, covers the east coast of Ireland, the Irish Sea and the whole of the opposite British coast. All these charts are described in detail below, but not the other British charts. All of them, being too large to be printed on one sheet, are made up of two or more sheets joined together.

The engraving of Volume I was carried out by Garnet Terry of 62 Paternoster Row, London (13 pages), Thomas Bowen of Fleet Street, London (10 pages) and Thomas Conder of London (1 page). There are also 8 unsigned pages. There are distinguishing features about each engraver's work. e.g. Terry's capital letters in the titles are not solid and have internal decorations, and his compass rose usually has 32 rather than 16 points. The charts are all dated and it appears that all engravers were working at the same time, the dates of publication being between June 1775 and January 1776. The engraving of Volume II extended to March 1776 and as well as the same engravers included also Thomas Kitchin and Francis Vivares.

Accompanying the chart volumes, there were also two volumes of Nautical Descriptions which are referred to page by page, on each of the detailed charts. The first volume is entitled *Nautical Descriptions of the Coasts of Ireland adapted to the several Charts in the Maritim Survey of Ireland*. Containing a particular Account of the Tides, Rocks, Shoals, Channels, Anchoring-Places and Harbours along these Coasts; with suitable Sailing Directions interspersed. To which is prefixed *The Principal Observations and Measurements, on which the Survey was grounded*. By Murdoch Mackenzie, Sen., London. Printed for the Author, and sold (together with the Charts) by Mount and Page, on Tower Hill; Sayer and Bennett, in Fleet Street; Jefferies and Faden, in the Strand, near Charing Cross; and Dury, in Duke's Court, Leicester-Fields. MDCCLXXVI. The volume measures 295 x 195 mm. and contains 3 introductory pages and 82 pages of text.

Murdoch Mackenzie, senior, died on 16th October 1797 and was buried at Minehead, Somerset. The work was continued by his nephew Lieut. Murdoch Mackenzie, junior, who was born in 1743 and also became Hydrographer to the Admiralty. He produced a chart of the Bristol Channel in 1771 and continued round the south coast of England until 1810, improving on his uncle's methods, particularly as regards soundings and mapping of sand banks. Murdoch Mackenzie, junior, died in 1829.



118

Murdoch Mackenzie.

Chart of the North East Coast of Ireland

This chart was printed in a left and right half, which are separate in the B.L. version but can be mounted together. It has "Pl. 2." printed above the top right and left corners.

It is one of the six charts published after Murdoch Mackenzie's death but based on his surveys (only acknowledged in the second state).

The title in the top centre, unframed, reads

"A New Mercator's Chart of the Coast of Ireland from Drogheda to the Skerries. The imprint below the frame reads "London, Published as the Act Directs, Jan. 1st 1800, by D. & E. Steel at the Navigation Warehouse, Little Tower Hill."

North is to the right and there are scales of latitude and longitude west from London along the four borders, There is a key to "References" or symbols framed to the left of the title and one coastal profile in the top centre. There are two insets:-

1. "A Chart of Strangford Loch", with a "Scale of four English Miles 4" and showing north to the bottom right.
2. "A Chart of Carlingford Loch and Dundalk Bay.", with a "Scale of four English Miles 4". North is unmarked but at the bottom. 1,310 x 765mm.

€ 300 - 500



119

Murdoch Mackenzie

Chart of East Ireland and the Irish Sea

This is the 6th chart in Vol. II of *A Maritim Survey of Ireland*, published in London in 1776. It is printed on five sheets joined together and has "Chart VI" in the top right corner.

It shows the east coast of Ireland from Greenore, county Wexford, to Coleraine, County Londonderry, and the west coast of Great Britain from mid-Wales to the Mull of Kintyre. The title is in a rococo frame in the left centre, with ships at the quayside, a globe and books, and the symbols of England, Scotland, Ireland and the Isle of Man (rose, thistle, harp and three legs).

It reads *"A General Chart of the Irish Channel by M. Mackenzie senr."*. Below the title cartouche is (unframed) *"A Scale of 10 Leagues, 20 to a Degree of the Meridian 10 [= 161 mm.]"*.

Between the two is *"Engrav'd by G Terry, 62, Paternoster Row."* and below the chart frame is *"Published as the Act directs Novr. 26th 1775"*. chart VI

There are three compass roses showing north to the top, with magnetic variation dated 1760, and scales of latitude on each side. 955 x 1,165 mm.

€ 200 - 300

www.adams.ie



120

William Heather

A Chart of St. George's Channel

Dedicated to the Officers of Trinity House. 790 x 1,230.

€ 300 - 500



121 George Montgomery

Chart of Lough Erne and Donegal Bay

This is a navigational chart in three separate sheets mounted on cloth. The title is in the upper centre, unframed, and reads

"A Chart of Lough Erne and Donegal Bay, in the Counties of Cavan, Fermanagh and Donegal, with a Map of the adjacent country, delineated from a trigonometrical survey A.D. MDCCCXVIII, by G. Montgomery & Sons. Residence Lifford, Posttown Strabane. Neele & Son sculp. 35 Strand, London. Published as the Act directs March 20th 1821 by Edwd. Duffy, Enniskillen."

There are large headings for Scales and Explanation, but no insets. 2,190 x 790mm.

€ 500 - 700

George Montgomery is known only for his chart of Lough Erne, published in 1818. He is described as living in Lifford, county Donegal and the chart was published by Edward Duffy of Enniskillen

William Morris

William Morris, surveyor and hydrographer, was the son of the more famous Lewis Morris who, though he published no charts of Irish waters, made an outstanding contribution to Welsh marine surveying and hydrography generally. Lewis was born in Anglesey in 1701 (Robinson, 1962) and trained as a land surveyor from 1724 with Owen Meyrick of Bodorgan, making estate surveys in Anglesey and acquiring the basic skills of coastal surveying. In 1729 he was appointed customs officer to Beaumaris and Holyhead and was able to indulge his interest in philology, folklore and local history. However, his main concern from 1737 was in surveying the Welsh coast, a project which had encouragement but little financial help from the Government. The results were published in his Plans of Harbours, Bars, Bays and Roads in St. George's Channel in 1748, which however contains no Irish charts. He also published in the same year a chart of St. George's Channel which contains a bare outline of the Irish coast along one edge. Lewis was appointed superintendent of crown lands and mines in Wales in 1750, retired to Penbryn in 1761 and died on 11 April 1865 (see D.N.B. xxxix, 101).



122

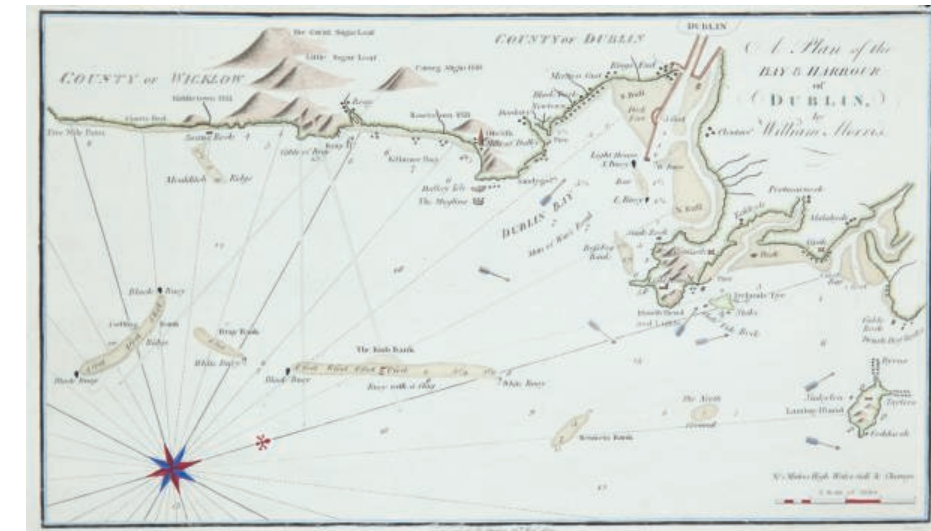
William Morris

Chart of St. George's Channel

This is a loose chart, considerably modified from Lewis Morris's chart of 1748 covering the same area, which was published in 1800.

It shows the Irish coast from Carnsore Point, county Wexford, to Lambay Island, county Dublin, as well as the British coast from north Somerset and Cardiff to Formby, Lancashire. The title in the centre right, unframed, reads "To the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, Ireland, &c. This Chart of St. George's Channel &c. Surveyed under their Lordships' direction by the late Lewis Morris Esqr. which is now extended by an Actual Survey (the whole Corrected & much Improved) from Liverpool to Cardiff in the Bristol Channel; is by Permission most respectfully dedicated by their Lordships' obedient humble servant William Morris". Below the lower margin is "Published 25th Novr. 1800 by Willm. Morris. Engraved by Wm. Simpkins, Clements Inn". Below this is an explanation of symbols and below it, unframed, is "A Scale of Leagues 10 [= 147 mm.]". There is one compass rose showing north to the top and there are scales of latitude and longitude (W. from London) along all four borders. 780 x 885mm.

€ 300 - 500



123

William Morris

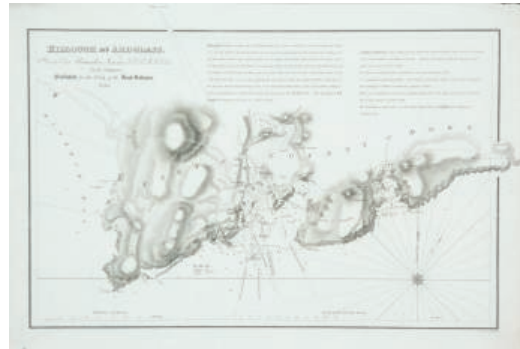
Chart of Dublin Bay

This is the last chart in William Morris's Plans of the Principal Harbours, Bays & Roads in St. George's and the Bristol Channels, which was first published in 1748 by his father, though this chart only appeared in this edition of 1801.

It shows the Irish coast from Five Mile Point, County Wicklow, to Lambay Island. The title is unframed in the top right corner and reads "A Plan of the Bay and Harbour of Dublin by William Morris" and an imprint below the lower border reads "Publish'd by W. Morris 25th Novr. 1800. Simpkins fe.".

In the lower right corner is "A Scale of Miles 4 [= 50 mm.]". There are soundings along the whole coast and round the sandbanks, as well as signs for the currents and lighthouses. One compass rose shows north to the top right. 320 x 187 mm.

€ 150 - 250



Alexander Nimmo, F.R.S.E., M.R.I.A. was a civil engineer and surveyor who produced many charts of Irish harbours for Irish Fisheries, as well as a large chart covering the coasts of the whole island. His first chart was of Iveragh, county Kerry, in 1811, followed by Strangford River, Killough and Ardglass, Lee Stone to St John's Point, Carlingford Lough and the Harbour of Sligo in 1821, and the coast of Dublin in 1822. Valencia was published in 1832 and Youghall in 1835. About 1840 he produced his large chart in six sheets covering the whole of Ireland.



125

Alexander Nimmo

Ireland and the Irish Sea

It shows the whole of Ireland and the retated coast of Scotland, England and Wales. The title (covering half of the top left sheet) reads *"To the Corporation for Improving the Port of Dublin this Chart of the Coasts of Ireland and St George's Channel, exhibiting the Sea and Harbour Lights under their management, drawn chiefly from original Surveys, is respectively dedicated by Alexander Nimmo, Civil Engineer and Hydrographer. Engraved by Josiah Neele, 352 Strand, London."*

There are five insets on Sheet 3 (Connaught): Bay of Moy, Carlingford Bar, Roundstone Bay, Dublin Bay and Galway Bay; and three on Sheet 5 (Cork): Waterford, Cork and Valentia. Six sheets when joined. 1,760 x 1,740 mm.

€ 600 - 1,000

www.adams.ie

The R.S.J.Clarke Collection of Cartography
15th December 2015

124

Alexander Nimmo

A Collection, including:

(i) Entrance to Strangford Lough

It shows the coast from Ballyhornan to Chapel Island and Ballyquinton Point to Ballyhenry. The title reads *"Strangford River or the Entrance to Lough Cone, Surveyed for the Commissioners for Irish Fisheries by Alexander Nimmo, F.R.S.E., M.R.I.A., &c., &c., Civil Engineer, 1821."*

Below the frame is *"W.R. Graant del." and "Neele & Sons at 352 Strand"*.

Copies: R.S.J.C. 440 x 320 mm.

(ii) Killough and Ardglass

It shows the coast of St John's Point, Killough and Ardglass. The title reads *"Killough and Ardglass, surveyed by Alexander Nimmo, F.R.S.E., M.R.I.A., &c., Civil Engineer. Published for the use of the Irish Fisheries, 1821."*

Below the frame is *"Neele & Sons, 352 Strand."*

Copies: R.S.J.C. 465 x 285 mm.

(iii) Newcastle and Dundrum

It shows the coast from Lee Stone Point to St. John's Point with much of the Mourne Mountains. The title reads *"The Coast of Down from the Lee Stone to St John's Point, Surveyed for the Commissioners of Irish Fisheries by Alexander Nimmo, C.E. &c."*

Below the frame is *"Neele & Sons, 352 Strand."* Undated, but of c. 1821.

Copies: R.S.J.C. 460 x 300 mm.

(iv) Carlingford Lough

It shows Carlingford Lough and surrounding coast north and south. The Title reads *"Carlingford Lough Surveyed for the Commissioners of Irish Fisheries by Alexander Nimmo, F.R.S.E., M.R.I.A., Civil Engineer, 1821."* Below the frame is *"Wilson Lowry, Sculpt."*

Copies: R.S.J.C. 475 x 340 mm.

(v) The Harbour of Sligo

It shows the coast from Rinoran Point to Carrigfadd and the estuary up to Sligo city. The title reads *"The Bay and Harbour of Sligo Surveyed for the Commissioners of that Port By Alexander Nimmo, F.R.S.E., M.R.I.A., Civil Engineer, 1821. Published for the use of the Irish Fisheries."*

Copies: R.S.J.C. 500 x 340 mm.

(vi) Dublin Bay

It shows the north part of Dublin Bay with details of Lambay Island. The title reads *"Part of the Coast of Dublin from Howt to Balbrigen by Alexander Nimmo, C.E., 1822. Surveyed for the Commissioners of Irish Fisheries."* Below the frame is *"Neele & Sons, No. 352 Strand."*

500 x 305 mm.

€ 1400 - 1800

John Rocque (1705-1762)

John Rocque was a Huguenot who was born in France c. 1705 and left to settle in London c. 1734. For the next 28 years he was a prolific producer of maps, town plans and estate surveys, and an important influence on cartographic development in the British Isles. His most famous work was probably the large Survey of London, engraved by Pine, which was begun in 1737 and published in 1746 in 26 sheets. As well as publishing several other English county and city maps, he surveyed the estates of the nobility and prepared plans and views of gardens being landscaped by Laurence "Capability" Brown. He was appointed Topographer to the Prince of Wales.

Rocque moved to Dublin in August 1754, setting up in a shop at The Golden Hart, Dame Street, in association with Andrew Dury (Andrews, 1967; Andrews, 1985). He immediately began to survey Dublin, and two of his chain-men were nearly drowned while measuring a base on the foreshore in the neighbourhood of Irishtown. In the following year he moved to Bachelor's Walk and published his first Irish map (of Thurles). Over the next five years he had eleven maps printed and also produced a four-sheet map of the harbours of Cork and Kinsale, intended for publication in January 1761, but never finished. Over this period he also produced eight volumes of manuscript maps of the Earl of Kildare's estates.

Rocque trained and influenced Samuel Andrews (q.v.), John Powell, and Matthew Wren, none of whom achieved great fame, but his main successor was his brother-in-law Bernard Scale (q.v.). Rocque had married in 1751 Mary Anne Bew (Varley, 1948), whose brother Edward Bew appears to have married Scale's sister Mary Anne. He returned to London in 1760 but produced only a few other maps before he died in 1762.

126

John Rocque

Chart of Dublin Bay and Plan of Dublin and Environs

This is on four sheets, the bottom left sheet of which can be regarded as a town-plan of Dublin and the remainder as a map of the surroundings and a chart of Dublin Bay. The town-plan is a later state of No. 2 described in the Introduction, with the addition of river depths and the outer administrative boundary of the city.

It shows the coast from Scotchman's Bay, Dalkey, northwards to include all of Howth Head, and inland to the centre of Phoenix Park and Finglas. The title is printed above the top of the two northern sheets and reads

"A Survey of the City Harbour Bay and Environs of Dublin on the same scale as those of London Paris & Rome By John Rocque Chorographer to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Plan de la Ville, Havre, Baye & Environs de Dublin sur la meme Echelle que ceux de Londres, Paris & Rome par Jean Rocque chorographeur du Roi avec des additions jusq a l'année 1773 par Mr Bernard Scalé."

In the top left, in an irregular frame with the royal arms, is the dedication *"To His Royal Highness Prince Edward This Plan is most humbly inscribed by His Most Obedient Humble Servt. John Rocque."* Below the left half of the frame are four scales: *"A Scale of an Irish Mile 320 Perches [= 168 mm.] A Scale of Yards 1000 [= 83 mm.] Echelle de Toises 500 [= 93 mm.] A Scale of an English Mile 320 Perches [= 132 mm.]"* Alongside the scales is *"Published according to Act of Parliament"* and *"J.J. Perret Sculpt."* Below the right half of the frame is an "Explanation" of the many symbols of boundaries and types of land use on the map. The bay has an indication of sand-banks and coastline with many soundings and 75 ships extending up the river Liffey. There is a decorative compass indicator of fish, nets and cornucopia showing true and magnetic north to the top left.

There are three insets in the top left corner:

1. *"Kildare House" (120 x 210 mm.) showing the house and frontage on to Kildare Street, with various types of carriages arriving.*
2. *"The Barracks" (120 x 208 mm.) with ladies and gentlemen strolling in front.*
3. *"The Royal Hospital" (105 x 133 mm.) at Kilmainham, viewed from across the river.*

There is also an inset in the bay (195 x 197 mm.), depicted as if on a sheet, showing *"Dublin Anno 1610 Dublin comme il etait en 1610"*. The plan is flanked by two notes *"The Figures of the surroundings are Dotted thus . to distinguish them from those of the References. this Plan is Copied from that Taken in 1610 and the Spelling the Same as at that Time."* There are 69 numbers and a key for streets and buildings. Four sheets when joined. 1,395 x 1,010 mm. (4) For a full description see Abl Printed maps of Dublin R2.1-4

€ 5,000 - 7,000



Ralph William Seale 1732-1775

Ralph William Seale was a map engraver who flourished in London from c. 1732 to 1775. His first known production was a map of Dorsetshire to accompany A Survey of Dorsetshire, published by J. Wilcox in 1732 (Chubb, 1927). He assisted W.H. Toms to engrave Popple's Map of the British Empire in America in 1732 and the maps in Geographica Antiqua, first published in 1742, and also engraved plans of Aldgate and Aldersgate Wards in 1739.

Seale engraved the maps for Tindal's Continuation of Rapin's History of England, published in 1744-47. Rapin de Thoyras's History of England covered the period up to the Revolution of 1688. Nicholas Tindal, M.A., Rector of Alderstokey in Hampshire and Chaplain to the Royal Hospital at Greenwich, continued the history from the Revolution to the accession of George II (1727). This edition of 4 quarto volumes (the last split in two) has portraits, maps and town-plans scattered throughout as well as at the end of the volume. There are three Irish map pages :-

1. Map of Ireland (495 x 395 mm.)
2. Chart of Ireland and the Irish Sea ("St. George's Channel") (475 x 375 mm.). This is described below.
3. Town Plans of Ireland (405 x 495 mm.). There are four columns with four plans in each: Drogheda Londonderry Kinsale Charlemont Dublin Coleraine Corke Harbour Galloway Kilkenny Carrickfergus Corke City Athlone Waterford Belfast Duncannon Limerick

There were later editions in 1751 (similar to that described above) as well as the editions of 1757 and 1789 which have no Irish maps or charts.

Seale later produced plans for Stow's Surveys of the Cities of London and Westminster in 1754 and 1755; maps of the rivers Calder, Wear and Wey; a large map of England and Ireland in 9 sheets, c. 1770; maps and a chart for the London Magazine and Universal Magazine, 1747-63; a map of the War in North America, 1757; and many others.



127

Ralph William Seale 1732-1775

Chart of Ireland and the Irish Sea

This is found with other maps and charts at the end of Volume 3 or 4 of Tindal's Continuation of Rapin's History of England, first published between 1744 and 1747, and in the second edition of 1751.

The title in the lower left corner is in an ornate scalloped frame and reads *"A Correct Chart of St. George's Channel and the Irish Sea, Including all the Coast of Ireland and ye West Coast of Great Britain from Cantire to Portland Isle: From the latest & best Observations. For Mr. Tindal's Continuation of Mr. Rapin's History"*.

375 x 475 mm.

€ 100 - 150

128

Ralph William Seale 1732-1775

The Irish Sea

This occurs in The Universal Magazine of 1757 (Vol. 21, opposite p. 49.)

The title in the lower left corner in an ornate scalloped frame, reads *"A New and Accurate Map of the Parts of England, Scotland & Ireland, Bordering on St. George's Channel, &c."* Below the frame is *"Univers. Mag. J. Hinton, Newgate Street"* and below the right corner of the frame is *"R.W. Seale del. et sculp."* 265 x 365 mm.

€ 100 - 200



129

Ralph William Seale 1732-1775 II

The Irish Sea

This occurs in The Universal Magazine of 1757 (Vol. 21, opposite p. 49.)

It shows a similar area to the previous chart except that it omits the west coast of Ireland. There are fewer markings round the coast, but there are again the rhumb lines, without soundings.

The title in the lower left corner in an ornate scalloped frame, reads *"A New and Accurate Map of the Parts of England, Scotland & Ireland, Bordering on St. George's Channel, &c."* Below the frame is *"Univers. Mag. J. Hinton, Newgate Street"* and below the right corner of the frame is *"R.W. Seale del. et sculp."* There is no scale of length, but latitude and longitude west from London are marked along all four sides, and there is one compass rose. 265 x 365 mm.

€ 100 - 200



John Seller 1634-1697

John Seller was born between 1627 and 1630, the son of Henry Seller, a cordwainer of Wapping (Verner, 1973; 1978; Tyacke, 1978). He was apprenticed in the Merchant Taylor's Company to Edward Lowe, instrument maker, on 4th September 1644 and became free on 25th October 1654. His first publication was T. Gadbury's The Young Seaman's Guide (1659), at which time his address was "the Mariner's Compass and Hour Glass at the Hermitage stairs in Wapping". He remained there all his life, being an instrument maker, expert on navigation and (less successfully) a publisher. However he had other selling outlets in the City of London, such as Pope's Head Alley, the West End of the Royal Exchange, and the West End of St. Paul's. He was a Baptist and in 1662 was charged with High Treason. He was convicted but, perhaps with the help of the Duke of York, was not executed and was released in the following year. He married c. 1666 Elizabeth and had 2 sons and 2 daughters.

John Seller's first map (of New Jersey) was published in 1664 and he produced the very successful Praxis Nautica or Practical Navigation in 1669. The first edition of The English Pilot, Northern Navigation probably came out in 1668 (Verner, 1978), though it is usually dated to 1671, followed by the Southern Navigation in 1672, with 49 charts altogether. There was also A Description of the Sands South Foreland to Orfordness, with 1 map (1671). The English Pilot, Southern Navigation contains 3 pages of Irish charts covering the whole Irish coast in six sections (vid. inf. I - III). Seller's plates were mostly old worn Dutch plates which had been abandoned by their original owners : e.g. Jansson's version of Blaeu's Het Licht der Zeevaert (1620) and Van Loon's Zee Atlas (1650). He had obtained 63 copper plates by 1669, probably by visiting Amsterdam, and was already making the Pilot at this time. In spite of his lack of originality and the inaccuracies of the charts, he was appointed Hydrographer to Charles II on 24th March 1771, and later to James II. The upper plate of chart II is found printed alone on a page without the title "Regis Hydrographus", suggesting that it was first printed before March 1771.

In 1672, as well as The Southern Navigation, John Seller published The Coasting Pilot (without Irish charts) and a second edition of the Description of the Sands. In 1675 he published the Atlas Maritimus with about 30 charts, including in some editions one of the south-eastern 3/4 of Ireland (IV). Some editions contain instead, the three other Irish charts, but many have no Irish chart. Washington has four copies of the Atlas Maritimus, dated in the catalogues between 1670 and 1672, as well as one of 1675, but Verner states firmly that all are post-1675. All these books, from 1668 to 1675, were printed by John Darby.

John Seller's sales were poor and he sought to evade bankruptcy by combining in 1677 with John Thornton, William Fisher, James Atkinson and John Colson. The combine issued The English Pilot, Mediterranean Sea, and re-issued The Coasting Pilot, Atlas Maritimus and Description of the Sands. It was disbanded in 1679 and the title to The English Pilot and The Atlas Maritimus were transferred to William Fisher. Both Fisher and Thornton appear to have retained the bulk of the stock, though Seller was left with some plates and printed sheets. There is no Irish chart in the small Atlas Maritimus of 1682.

From 1690 The English Pilot was re-issued with the Southern Navigation as Part I (1690, 1701 and 1792) for 22 editions, and the Northern Navigation as Part II (1716, 1723, and 1792) for 10 editions. There were also volumes covering the Mediterranean Sea (expanded), the Oriental Navigation (with an Irish chart), the West India Navigation and the West Coast of Africa, comprising books II to V. The English Pilot, Oriental Navigation or Book III may be regarded as totally John Thornton's publication and is described under him. The early editions (1703, 1711 and 1716) have Thornton's charts II or III. The editions from 1734 onwards use the Seller/Mount and Page charts X and XI.

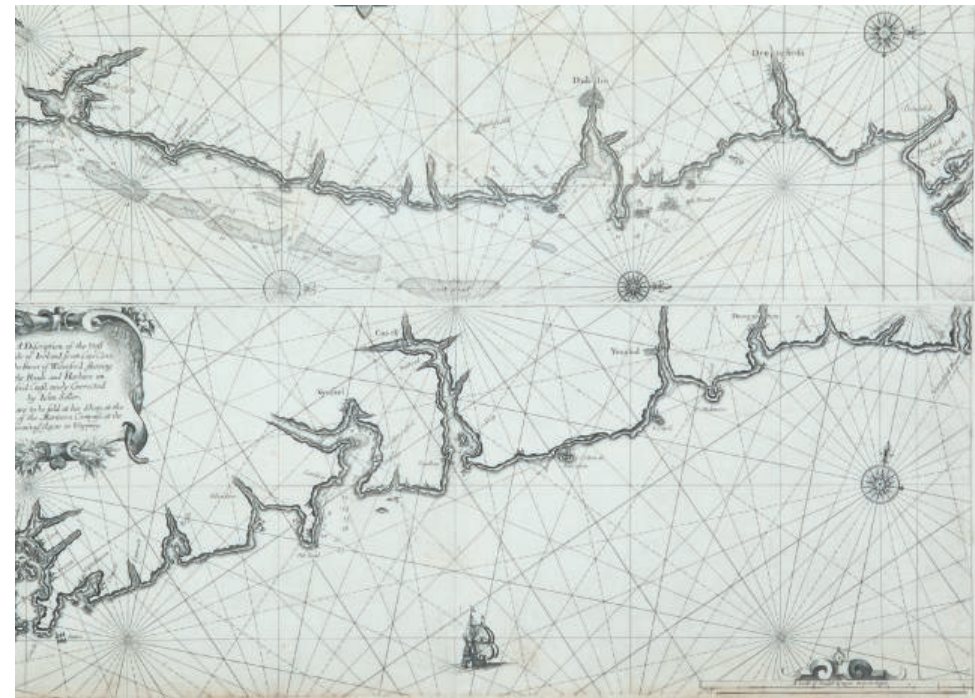
In the new editions of The English Pilot, Southern Navigation Seller's original 3 pages of charts were replaced by 7 new charts, and these continued to be used, with minor variations, for all later editions. The chart of all Ireland is not actually in the 1690 edition but is included from 1701 onwards. Their authorship is not clear, but was presumably John Thornton or William Fisher since Seller was no longer involved. On the other hand his name still appears on the title page and he did not die until 1697, so that it seems reasonable to use his name for the series. The chart of Galway Bay and the Shannon (IX) cannot have been issued until after 1693, which means either that the whole volume (known only in a B.L. copy) cannot be as early as 1690, or that this particular chart was added after the volume was printed. Greenville Collins'

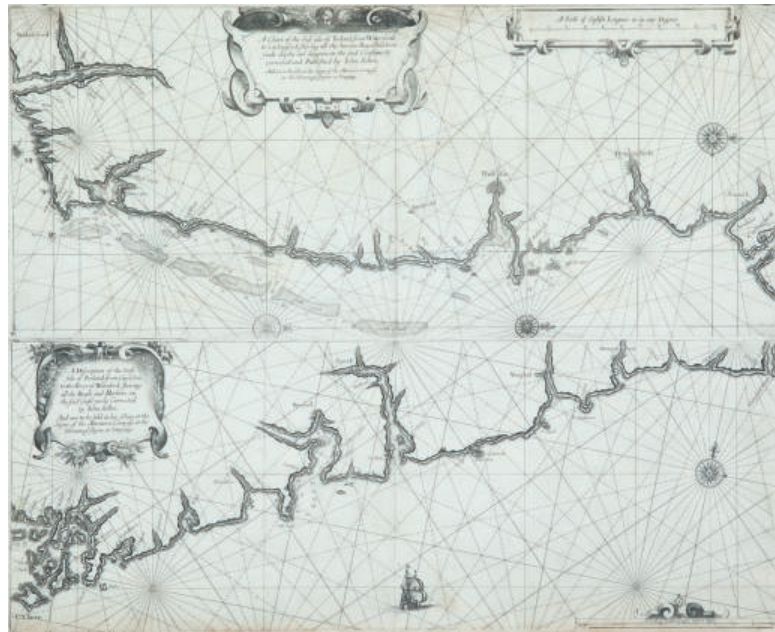
chart of Cork Harbour (VII) occurs in The English Pilot from 1690 onward, to be replaced by the second version of this (IX) in 1745 and Lindsay's chart (I) in 1759.

John Seller died "of dropsy" in May 1697 and was buried at St. John's, Wapping. His widow continued the business and died in December 1711, being buried with her husband. The eldest son John, was born c. 1667 and was apprenticed on 21st August 1681 to his father in the Merchant Taylor's Company for 7 years. On 26th March 1686 however, he was admitted to the freedom of the Company of Stationers by patrimony. He opened a shop in that year at "The Star next the Mercer's Chapel in Cheapside" and in 1687-89 at "The West End of St. Paul's Churchyard". On 16th April 1688 he married Elizabeth Perwick of Hackney and had 1 surviving daughter but no sons. After 1698 he gave up business as a stationer and died in October 1698, being buried with his father.

After the death of John Seller, senior, his younger son Jeremiah and his widow took over the business of instrument seller and publisher at the old address, though with little stock. He published Practical Navigation in 1699, and in 1701 with Charles Price produced a new volume of The English Pilot, Oriental Navigation. He too became bankrupt in 1705 and lost most of his stock and instruments, the plates and map sheets being bought by Richard Mount. He married Ann, had 4 children, and was still alive in the 1720's.

Richard Mount was apprenticed to the firm in 1669 and in 1682 he married unto the Fisher family, gradually taking over the business. Thomas Page was a relative of Richard Mount and was associated from 1700. Their descendants continued to bring out The English Pilot, Southern Navigation throughout the 18th century, the only major variant being the Dublin edition "Printed by and for Geo. Grierson at the Two Bibles in Essex Street MDCCXXX."





130

John Seller 1634-1697

- (i) Chart of the South-East Coast of Ireland
 (ii) Chart of the South Coast of Ireland

These two charts were printed from separate plates (a above b) on one page of *The English Pilot, Southern Navigation* (1672), and the *Atlas Maritimus*. The top half can be found on a separate sheet, but when printed together, the lower edge of the upper plate is omitted, reducing the total height by about 15 mm. from the above figures.

(i) This shows the coast from south of Waterford to Kilkeel. It is entitled in a cartouche of strap-work in the top-centre "*A Chart of the East side of Ireland, from Waterford to Carlingford, shewing all the havens, Bayes, harbours, sands, depths and dangers, on the said Coast newly corrected and Published by Iohn Seller. And are to be sold at the Signe of the Mariners Compass at the Hermitage Stayres in Wapping.*" There are three compass roses showing north to the right, and one ship, but no scale of latitude or longitude. The scale in the top right corner reads "*A Scale of English Leagues 20 in one degree 10 [= 132 mm.]*." 545 x 245 mm.

(ii) This covers the south coast of Ireland from Cape Clear to Waterford. It is entitled in a cartouche of strap-work and fruit, in the top left corner "*A Discription of the West side of Ireland from Cape Clere to the River of Waterford, shewing all the Roads and Harbors on the said Coast, newly Corrected by Iohn Seller. And are to be sold at his Shop, at the Signe of the Mariners Compass at the Hermitage stays in Wapping.*" Note that the title mentions the west coast for what is really the south coast. There is one compass rose showing north to the top, and one ship, but no scale of latitude or longitude. The scale in the lower right corner reads "*A Scale of English Leagues 20 in one degree [10 = 132 mm.]*." 545 x 215 mm.

€ 500 - 700

131

John Seller

- (i) Chart of the North-West Coast of Ireland
 (ii) Chart of the West Coast of Ireland
 (iii) Chart of the South-West Coast of Ireland

The two upper charts are side by side with an irregular border, on one plate. The third chart, on one plate, forms the lower half of the page in *The English Pilot, Southern Navigation* (1672) and the *Atlas Maritimus*. As with chart 1, part of both plates are omitted to allow them to be printed on the same page.

(i) This shows the coast from the Bann mouth to Killala Bay. In the top right corner is "*A Scale of English Leagues, 20 in one Degree 11 [= 92 mm.]*". Below this is the title "*A Description of the North Coast of Ireland between Banhaven and Cabo Moye, shewing all the Bayes, havens and harbors, on the said Coast newly corrected by Iohn Seller*". Both are in double-lined rectangular frames. There are two half compass roses showing north to the left, but no scale of latitude or longitude. 545 x 245 mm.

(ii) This chart is separated from the above by a straight and curved border and shows the west coast of Ireland from Killala Bay to the mouth of the Shannon and Limerick. The title is in the top centre of the page in an oval frame and reads "*A Chart of the West Coast of Ireland, between Cabo Moye and the River Shannon, shewing all the Bayes, Roads, havens and harbors. Newly corrected by Iohn Seller, and are to be sold at his Shop at the Signe of the Mariners Compass at the Hermitage stayres in Wapping*". In the lower right corner there is "*A Scale of English Leagues, 20 in one Degree 13 [= 110 mm.]*". There is one half compass rose showing north to the right, but no scale of latitude or longitude. 545 x 245 mm.

(iii) This shows the coasts of Kerry and West Cork and is entitled in the top right corner "*A Chart of the Southwest side of Ireland, from Cape Cleare to the River Shannon, Describing all the Bayes, havens, Roads and Harbors one [sic] the said Coast laid downe according to their true Courses and distances, newly corrected and Published by Iohn Seller at the Hermitage stayres in Wapping*". In the lower right corner there is "*A Scale of English Leagues 20 in one Degree 10 [= 132 mm.]*". There is one compass rose showing north to the right, and one ship, but no scale of latitude or longitude. 540 x 235 mm.

€ 500 - 800



132

John Seller

Chart of the South-East Coast of Ireland.
 545 x 245 mm.

€ 100 - 200



133

John Seller

Chart of the North-East Coast of Ireland.
 545 x 245 mm.

€ 100 - 200

134

John Seller

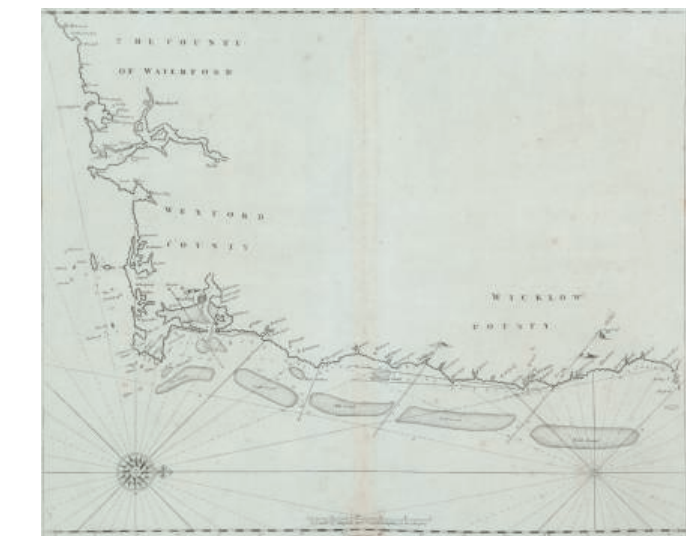
Chart of Ireland and the Irish Sea

This chart does not appear in the 1690 edition of *The English Pilot, Southern Navigation*, and is first seen in the 1701 edition. Three different plates were made, each occurring in two distinct states. The chart was replaced in an edition of c. 1769. It also occurs on its own in the *Atlas Maritimus Novus* or *New Sea-Atlas*, by Mount and Page, and in later editions of *The English Pilot, Third Book*. It shows all Ireland and the Irish Sea, with the British coast from Cornwall to the Mull of Galloway. The Ards peninsula and Island Magee are shown as separated from the mainland. The title (un-framed) in the lower right corner reads "*A Chart of the Coasts of Ireland and Part of England*". Below this is a scale of "*English and French Leagues 20 [= 80 mm.]*". There is one compass rose showing north to the top and there are scales of latitude at each side. This edition from 1743. 555 x 445 mm.

€ 100 - 200



134



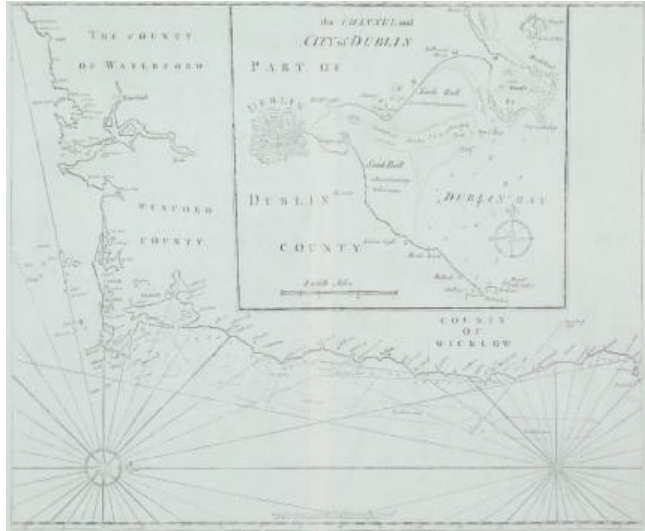
134A

John Seller

Chart of the South-East Coast of Ireland

This chart appears first in Seller's *The English Pilot, Southern Navigation* of 1690, and it was unchanged in editions up to 1715. Later editions used new plates. It shows the coast from Waterford to Dalkey and has no title. The scale in the lower centre reads "*A Scale of English and French Leagues 20 in a Degre 5 [= 102 mm.]*". There is one compass rose, with 16 points, showing north to the right, and there are a scales of latitude at top and bottom. This edition from the first English plate without title or insert. 535 x 440 mm.

€ 150 - 250



135

John Seller

Chart of the South-East Coast of Ireland

This is the second in the Grierson edition of Irish charts from The English Pilot, Southern Navigation, published in Dublin in 1730. The large inset which is a feature of this chart, is based on Greenville Collins' Chart of Dublin Bay, published in 1693. . 535 x 440 mm.

€ 200 - 300



137

John Seller

A Chart of Galloway (sic) and the River Shannon
Mount & Page edition. From the English Pilot. 530 x 445

€ 150 - 250



139

John Seller

A Chart of the South-west Coast of Ireland with Kinsale

From the English Pilot Southern Navigation. Published by Mount & Page. This plate from the 1738 edition. 530 x 440

€ 200 - 300



141

John Seller

A Chart of the South-west Coast of Ireland with Kinsale

From the English Pilot Southern Navigation. Published by Mount & Page. This plate from the 1738 edition. This is the third state, 1776, with heavier shading on the coast. 530 x 440

€ 200 - 300



136

John Seller

A Chart of the North-east coast of Ireland

From the English Pilot, Southern Navigation. Mount & Page edition. This chart first seen in 1690. (Dublin to Londonderry).

And a Chart of the North-west (2)

€ 300 - 400



138

John Seller

A Chart of Galloway (sic) and the River Shannon

Mount & Page edition. From the English Pilot. 530 x 445

€ 150 - 250



140

John Seller

A Chart of the South-west Coast of Ireland with Kinsale

From the English Pilot Southern Navigation. Published by Mount & Page. This plate from the 1738 edition. 530 x 440

€ 200 - 300



142

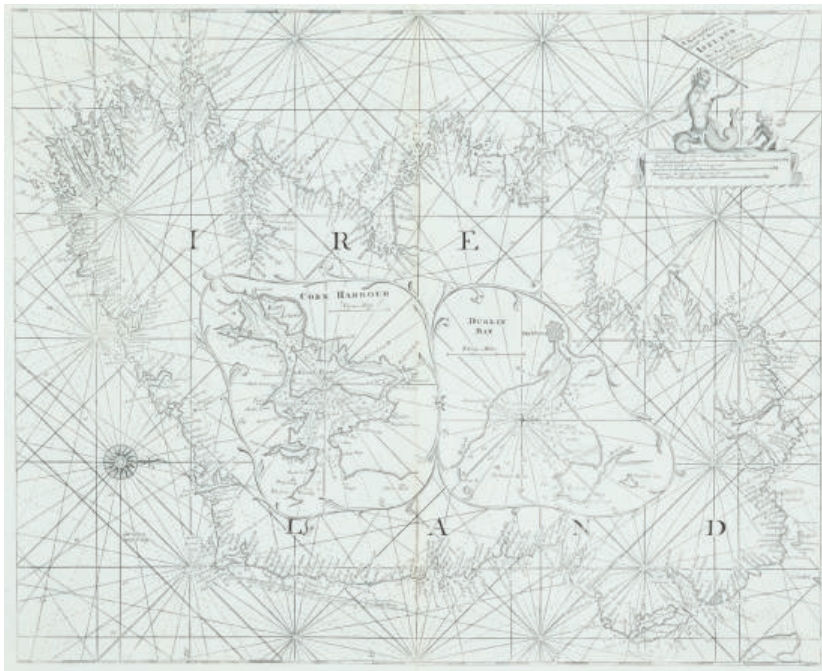
John Thornton (1670-1715)

A Chart of the Irish Sea

Originally published in his Atlas Maritimus (1685)

This is the third state from the English Pilot Southern Navigation (1760). 525 x 430

€ 250 - 350



143

Samuel Thornton (1670-1715)

A Chart of the Irish Coast with Insets of Dublin and Kinsale

This is John Thornton's 1703 chart reprinted by his son in the Coasting Pilot.

€ 300 - 400

151

William Heather

Chart of the St. George's and English Channels

The dedication is unframed in the top centre and reads *"To the Right Honorable the Master, Wardens and Elder Brethren of the Trinity House this Chart of the English Channel is most humbly dedicated by their obedient Servant William Heather."*

This was first produced as a separate chart in 1794 on three sheets which may be joined together. A new edition was printed in 1805.

It shows the Irish coast from county Clare to Wexford, the British coast from Barmouth to Yarmouth and Europe from Britany to Haarlem in the Netherlands. There are detailed soundings round the coast and in the open sea, as well as tide and current marks and notes on the sea bottom. Below the frame is the imprint *"Published as the Act directs, July 12th 1794 by W. Heather, at the Navigation Warehouse, No. 157 Leadenhall Street, London."* The navigational route through the English Channel is marked by a hand and two ships on the left sheet and two further ships on the middle sheet. There are scales of latitude and longitude east and west from London on all four sides, as well as three coastal profiles in the top centre. Magnetic variation on the left sheet is dated 1794 and there are four compass arrows showing north to the top as well as four ships.

There are six insets in the right sheet, each with one compass arrow showing north to the top:

1. (142 x 345 mm.) entitled *"Portsmouth"*, with a *"Scale of Miles 5 [= 30 mm.]"*.
2. (100 x 120 mm.) entitled *"Sketch of the Situation of The Owner's Light by order of the Trinity House, 1794."*
3. (235 x 125 mm.) entitled *"Dartmouth"*, with a *"Scale of half a Mile 1/2 [= 45 mm.]"*.
4. (175 x 175 mm.) entitled *"Falmouth"*, with a scale of *"One Mile [= 30 mm.]"*.
5. (175 x 165 mm.) entitled *"Plymouth"*, with a scale of *"One Mile [= 30 mm.]"*.
6. (315 x 192 mm.) entitled *"Downs and Margate"*, with a *"Scale of Miles 3 [= 41 mm]"*. 1,890 x 775 mm.

€ 300 - 500

152

William Heather

Chart of the North Coast of Ireland

The title is in a circular frame in the centre and reads *"A New Chart Of The North Coast of Ireland From Sligo Bay to Rachlin Isle Drawn From The Latest Surveys for W. Heather. 1807"*. Below the title is *"J. Stephenson Engraver"*.

Below the frame is the imprint *"London. Published as the Act directs, January 1st 1807, by William Heather, at the Navigation Warehouse, No. 157 Leadenhall Street"*.

This is part of a series of three charts covering the north, west and south coast of Ireland, first produced in 1807. It overlaps chart V to include Sligo town.

It shows the coast from Ballycastle and Rathlin Island, county Antrim, to Achris Head, county Sligo. There are scattered coastal profiles, notes on the sea bottom, numerous soundings and tide and current marks. There are also two compass roses showing north to the top and scales of latitude and longitude west from Greenwich, on all four sides. Magnetic variation is dated 1807.

In the lower right corner is an inset (265 x 230 mm.) entitled *"A New Chart of Loch Foyle, being the Entrance to Londonderry"* with a *"Scale of Miles 6 [= 70 mm.]"* and one compass rose showing north to the top.

780 x 645 mm.

€ 200 - 300



152



153

William Heather

Chart of the North Coast of Ireland

The title is in a circular frame in the centre and reads *"A New Chart Of The North Coast of Ireland From Sligo Bay to Rachlin Isle Drawn From The Latest Surveys for W. Heather. 1807"*. Below the title is *"J. Stephenson Engraver"*.

780 x 645 mm.

€ 200 - 300

154

William Heather

Chart of the West Coast of Ireland

This is part of a series of three charts covering the north, west and south coast of Ireland, first published in 1807. It overlaps chart IV to include Sligo town and butts on the chart VI to the south.

It shows the coast from Sligo town to Mutton Island in Galway Bay. The title is in a circular frame in the centre and reads *"A New Chart Of The West Coast of Ireland. Drawn from The Latest Surveys by William Heather. 1807"*.

625 x 785 mm.

€ 200 -400



155

William Heather V.

Chart of the West Coast of Ireland

This is part of a series of three charts covering the north, west and south coast of Ireland, first published in 1807. It overlaps chart IV to include Sligo town and butts on the chart VI to the south.

It shows the coast from Sligo town to Mutton Island in Galway Bay. The title is in a circular frame in the centre and reads *"A New Chart Of The West Coast of Ireland. Drawn from The Latest Surveys by William Heather. 1807"*. Below the title is *"Stephenson Engraver"* and below the frame is the imprint *"London. Published as the Act directs. January 1st 1807, by William Heather, at the Navigation Warehouse, No. 157 Leadenhall Street"*. There are scattered coastal profiles, notes on the sea bottom, tide and current marks and numerous soundings. There are also one and a half compass roses showing north to the left and scales of latitude and longitude west from Greenwich on all four sides. Magnetic variation is dated 1807.

State 3 (1833). There is no date in the title but the date in the title frame now reads *"Additions to 1833."* The Norrie and Stephenson references in the frame are as before. The magnetic variation is undated. 625 x 785 mm.

€ 200 - 400



156

William Heather

Chart of the South Coast of Ireland

This is part of a series of three charts covering the north, west and south coast of Ireland, first produced in 1807. It butts on to chart VI to the north.

It shows the coast from county Clare to Arklow, county Wicklow, and part of south-west Wales. The title is in a circular frame in the centre right and reads *"A New Chart of the South Coast of Ireland Drawn from the Latest Surveys by Wm. Heather. 1807"*.

775 x 1,290 mm.

€ 0 - 0

157

William Heather

Chart of the St. George's and English Channels

This was first produced as a separate chart in 1794 on three sheets which may be joined together. A new edition was printed in 1805.

It shows the Irish coast from county Clare to Wexford, the British coast from Barmouth to Yarmouth and Europe from Britany to Haarlem in the Netherlands. The dedication is unframed in the top centre and reads *"To the Right Honorable the Master, Wardens and Elder Brethren of the Trinity House this Chart of the English Channel Is most humbly dedicated by their obedient Servant William Heather."* There are detailed soundings round the coast and in the open sea, as well as tide and current marks and notes on the sea bottom. Below the bottom border is the imprint *"Published as the Act directs, July 12th 1794 by W. Heather, at the Navigation Warehouse, No. 157 Leadenhall Street, London."* The navigational route through the English Channel is marked by a hand and two ships on the left sheet and two further ships on the middle sheet. There are scales of latitude and longitude east and west from London on all four sides, as well as three coastal profiles in the top centre. Magnetic variation on the left sheet is dated 1794 and there are four compass arrows showing north to the top as well as four ships.

There are six insets in the right sheet, each with one compass arrow showing north to the top:

1. (142 x 345 mm.) entitled *"Portsmouth", with a "Scale of Miles 5 [= 30 mm.]"*.
2. (100 x 120 mm.) entitled *"Sketch of the Situation of The Owner's Light by order of the Trinity House, 1794."*
3. (235 x 125 mm.) entitled *"Dartmouth", with a "Scale of half a Mile 1/2 [= 45 mm.]"*.
4. (175 x 175 mm.) entitled *"Falmouth", with a scale of "One Mile [= 30 mm.]"*.
5. (175 x 165 mm.) entitled *"Plymouth", with a scale of "One Mile [= 30 mm.]"*.
6. (315 x 192 mm.) entitled *"Downs and Margate", with a "Scale of Miles 3 [= 41 mm]"*. (3 sheets joined) 1,890 x 775 mm.

€ 300-500

158

William Heather

Chart of the St. George`s and English Channels

Mylen 15 in een Graadt 15 [= 78 mm.]2 and "Swedish Miles 10 to a Degree 10 [= 80 mm.]".

1,910 x 790 mm.

€ 500 - 700



159

HOBBS, J. S.

Hobbs I. Ireland and the Irish Sea

J.S. Hobbs was a hydrographer who prepared charts for Charles Wilson, successor to J.W. Norie, of 157 Leadenhall Street, London. His principal charts were of St George`s Channel (1843), the North Sea (1845), the English Channel (1851), the Straits of Malacca (1852), the Atlantic Ocean (1860), the North Sea (1877), the Fenland (1880), the Caribbean (1883) and the Canary Islands (1883).

This is a large working chart for use at sea, published in 1843. It shows the whole of the Irish coast and the coast of Great Britain from Jura and Glasgow to Devon. The title is unframed in the top right and reads *"A Chart of St. George`s Channel and Coasts of Ireland, &c. Constructed & Drawn from the latest Observations and Surveys, by J. S. Hobbs, Hydrographer. London, Published as the Act directs, April 1st 1843 by Charles Wilson, late J.W. Norie & Wilson at the Navigation Warehouse and Naval Academy, No. 157 Leadenhall Street."*

€ 300 - 500



160

Huddart

Chart of the South-West Coast of Ireland

This chart was first published in 1780 by Sayer and Bennett on three sheets, and was included in their East India Pilot of 1781. The title is in a classical rectangular frame in the top right corner and reads *"A Chart of the West and South-West Coast of Ireland from the Mouth of the River Shannon to Waterford Haven on the same Scale as the Chart of St. George's C hannel. By Capt. Jos. Huddart. London. Printed for R. Sayer and I. Bennett, Fleet Street, As the Act directs, August 1st 1780"*. Below this is an unframed *"Scale of Nautic Leagues 20 to a Degree 8 [= 156 mm.]"*. 1.270 x 785 mm.

€ 300 - 500



161

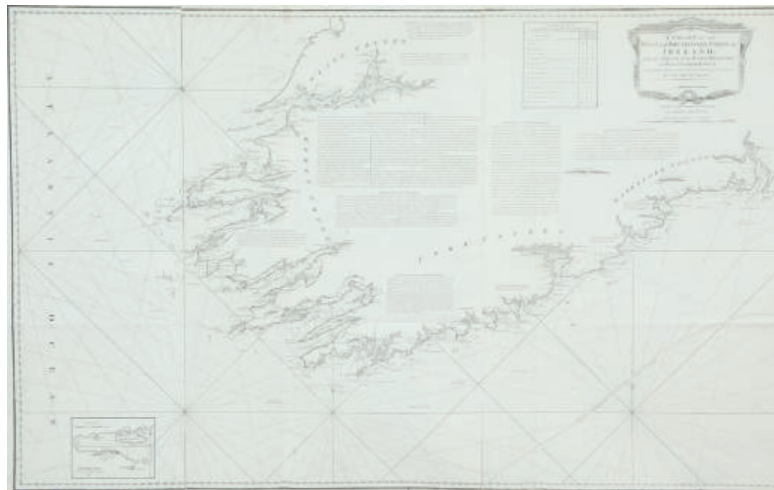
Huddart

Chart of the South-West Coast of Ireland

The title is in a classical rectangular frame in the top right corner and reads *"A Chart of the West and South-West Coast of Ireland from the Mouth of the River Shannon to Waterford Haven on the same Scale as the Chart of St. George's C hannel. By Capt. Jos. Huddart. London. Printed for R. Sayer and I. Bennett, Fleet Street, As the Act directs, August 1st 1780"*.

1.270 x 785 mm.

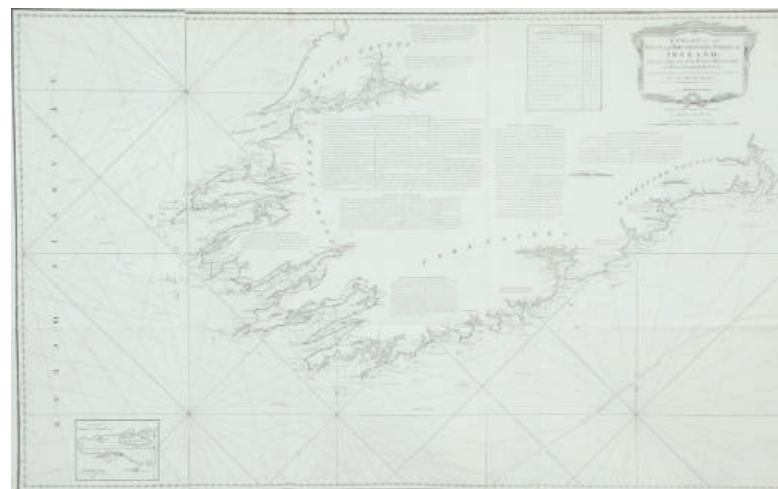
€ 300 - 400



- 162 Huddart**
Chart of the South-West Coast of Ireland
The title is in a classical rectangular frame in the top right corner and reads *"A Chart of the West and South-West Coast of Ireland from the Mouth of the River Shannon to Waterford Haven on the same Scale as the Chart of St. George's C hannel. By Capt. Jos. Huddart. London. Printed for R. Sayer and I. Bennett, Fleet Street, As the Act directs, August 1st 1780"*.
1.270 x 785 mm.
€ 300 - 500



- 164 Huddart**
Chart of the South-West Coast of Ireland
The title is in a classical rectangular frame in the top right corner and reads *"A Chart of the West and South-West Coast of Ireland from the Mouth of the River Shannon to Waterford Haven on the same Scale as the Chart of St. George's C hannel. By Capt. Jos. Huddart. London. Printed for R. Sayer and I. Bennett, Fleet Street, As the Act directs, August 1st 1780"*.
I. Bennett, Fleet Street, as the Act directs, August 1st 1780". (1.270 x 785 mm.)
€ 200 -300



- 163 Huddart**
Chart of the South-West Coast of Ireland
The title is in a classical rectangular frame in the top right corner and reads *"A Chart of the West and South-West Coast of Ireland from the Mouth of the River Shannon to Waterford Haven on the same Scale as the Chart of St. George's C hannel. By Capt. Jos. Huddart. London. Printed for R. Sayer and I. Bennett, Fleet Street, As the Act directs, August 1st 1780"*.
1.270 x 785 mm.
€ 300 - 500



- 165 Huddart**
Chart of the Shannon Estuary
The title is in an oval frame in the lower right corner and reads *"A New and Exact Hydrographical Survey of the River Shannon; from Limerick to the Sea, with all the Banks, Shoals, Rocks, Channels, Soun dings, Anchoring Places, &c." Within the frame also is a "Scale of Two Leagues or Six Miles 6 [= 142 mm.]" and the imprint "London. Printed for Robt. Sayer and John Bennett, Fleet Street, as the Act directs 14 April 1781"*.
Sayer and J. Bennett, No. 53 Fleet Street, as the Act directs 14 April 1781". 1,560 x 725 mm.
€ 300 - 400



- 166 Huddart**
Chart of the Shannon Estuary
The title is in an oval frame in the lower right corner and reads *"A New and Exact Hydrographical Survey of the River Shannon; from Limerick to the Sea, with all the Banks, Shoals, Rocks, Channels, Soun dings, Anchoring Places, &c." Within the frame also is a "Scale of Two Leagues or Six Miles 6 [= 142 mm.]" and the imprint "London. Printed for Robt. Sayer and John Bennett, Fleet Street, as the Act directs 14 April 1781"*.
This chart was prepared by Joseph Huddart in 1781 for Sayer and Bennett (Robinson, 1962; B.L. Catalogue), though it is not signed by him. It is printed on three sheets joined side by side.
1,560 x 725 mm.
€ 300 - 400

- 167 Huddart**
Chart of the West Coast of Ireland
The title is in a scalloped frame in the centre right and reads *"A New Hydrographical Survey of the West Coast of Ireland, from the Shannon Mouth to Urris Head; with Part of the North Coast from Urris Head to Milk Haven: being a Continuation of the Marine Surveys made by Capt. Joseph Huddart. London. Printed for R. Sayer & J. Bennett, Fleet Street, as the Act directs 19 Sept. 1781"*.
This chart was first published on one sheet in 1781 by Sayer and Bennett and included in their East India Pilot of that year. It was reprinted in 1786 by Robert Sayer, and again in 1794 by Laurie and Whittle for The Irish Coasting Pilot and The Coasting Pilot of Great Britain and Ireland. It was later copied and translated by the French Depot de la Marine, being published in the Neptune Francois in 1803. It was finally included as the fourth chart in Laurie and Whittle's The North-about Navigator, published in 1818.
525 x 775 mm.
€ 200 - 300



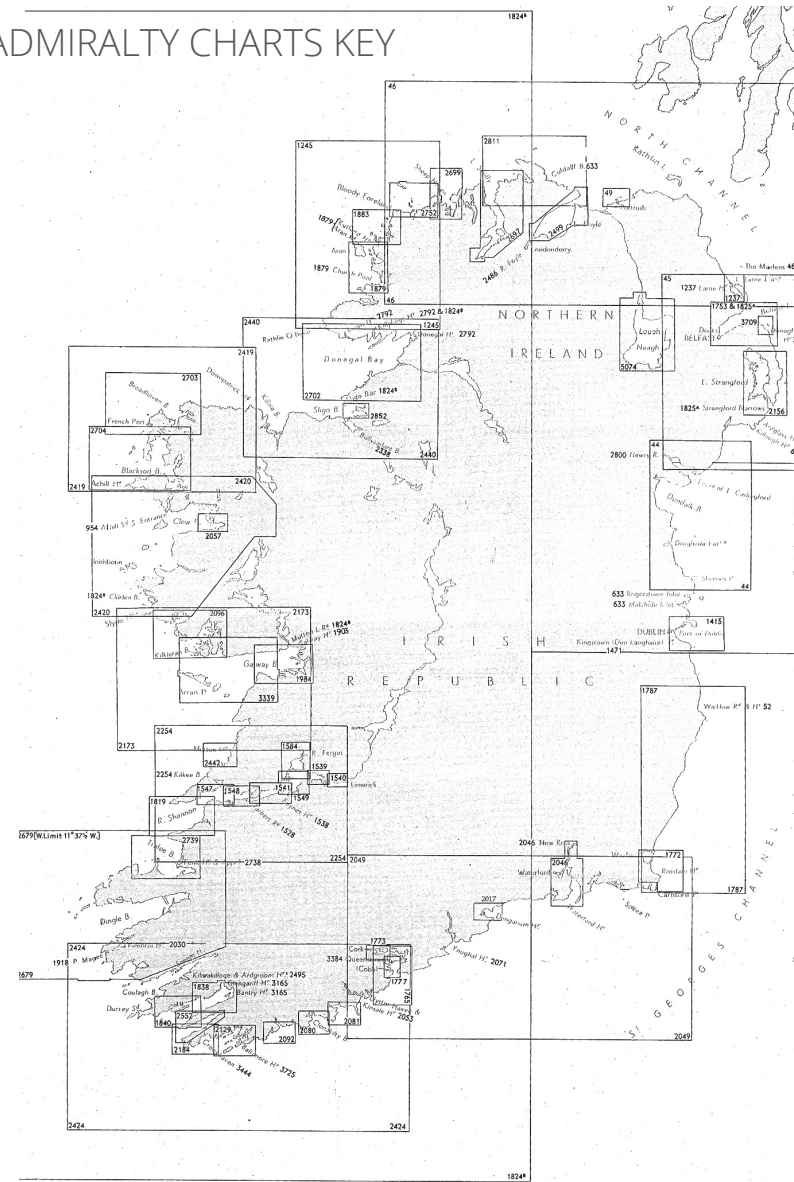
- 168 Huddart**
Chart of the North Coast of Ireland
The title is in a scalloped frame in the bottom centre and reads *"A New Hydrographical Survey of the West Coast of Ireland from Sligo Bay to Tory Island and of the North Coast from Tory Island to Raughlan Island; with the Entrance of the North Channel Being a Continuation of the Survey made by Captn. Joseph Huddart. London. Printed for R. Sayer & J. Bennett, Fleet Street, as the Act directs 19 Sept. 1781"*.
This chart was first published in 1781 by Sayer and Bennett and was included in their East India Pilot of that year. It was reprinted in 1794 by Laurie and Whittle for their Irish Coasting Pilot and Coasting Pilot of Great Britain and Ireland. It was reprinted again in 1812 and in this form was included as the fifth chart in Laurie and Whittle's The North-about Navigator of 1818.
795 x 525 mm.
€ 300 - 400

- 169 Huddart**
Chart of the N.E. Coast of Ireland and S.W. Scotland
The title is in a scalloped frame in the top right corner reads *"A New Chart of the West Coast of Scotland From the Mull of Galloway to Dunan Point in Sky; including the Western Isles of Ila, Jura, Mull, Tire-iy, Coll, Rum. &c. with the Opposite Coast of Ireland and the North Channel. Being a Continuation of the Hydrographical Surveys made by Capt. Joseph Huddart. London. Printed for R. Sayer and J. Bennett; No. 53 Fleet Street. As the Act directs 29 Oct. 1781."*
This chart was first published on one sheet in 1781 by Sayer and Bennett and included in The East India Pilot of 1781.
935 x 615 mm.
€ 200 - 300





ADMIRALTY CHARTS KEY



170

Huddart

Chart of the East Coast of Ireland and the Irish Sea

The title is in a scalloped frame with a cannon, flags, nets and an anchor, and reads "A New and Original Hydrographical Survey of the North and St. George's Channel Extending from Arran to Caldy Island on the British Coast and from Skerries Port Rush to Bannow on the Irish Coast By Capt. Joseph Huddart London Published 12th May 1794 by Laurie & Whittle No. 53 Fleet Street."

This is a reduced version of Huddart's chart of the area which was first published in 1779 by Sayer and Bennett. This version was published in 1794 by Laurie and Whittle on two sheets and was included in their Irish Coasting Pilot (1795). It was enlarged southwards by a small third sheet, to measure 1200 x 665 mm., and this form is the first chart in The North-about Navigator, published by Laurie and Whittle in 1818.

It shows the whole Irish coast from Baginbun Head, county Wexford, to Portrush, county Antrim, and the British coast from Caldy Island in Pembrokeshire, to the Mull of Kintyre in Scotland, with detailed soundings round the coast and across the Irish Sea. In the lower right there is a "Scale of Nautic Leagues 20 to a Degree 10 [= 120 mm.]". There are also, as in the larger-scale version of the chart, "A Table of the Stream of Tide for every 1/2 Hour" in the bottom centre, "A Table of Time to be added to the end of the Stream" in the bottom right corner, an "Explanation" of symbols in the centre, and a long passage of "Remarks on the Chart of St. George's Channel Royal Admiral, Mother Bank, 31 March 1778, Joseph Huddart." There are scales of latitude along each side and of longitude, east and west from Dublin, along the upper and lower borders. There are two compass roses showing north to the top, and many coastal profiles on all sides.

In the top right corner is an inset (120 x 110 mm.) entitled "The Harbour of Lambash in the Isle of Arran", with a scale of "One Mile 3 [= 26 mm.]".

665 x 980 mm.

€ 300 - 400



171

Sheet I,
Dublin to Carlingford

Surveyed by Commr Frazer 1839. Published in 1843 with small corrections to 1865. Chart No. 1468.

615 x 462.

€ 100 - 150



173

Sheet III,
Larne to Bloody Foreland

Surveyed by Capt. G.A. Bedford and R. Roskyn Master R.N., 1883-59. Corrections to 1872. Chart No. 46.

980 x 620.

€ 150 - 250



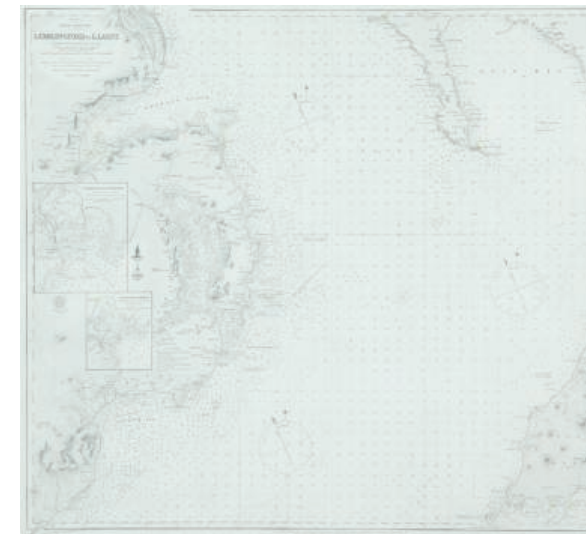
175

Sheet V,
Teelin Head to Downpatrick Head

Surveyed by Commr G.A. Bedford etc. Published 1858 with corrections to July 1872.

480 x 640. Chart No. 2440.

€ 100 - 150



172

Sheet II,
L. Carlingford to L. Larne

Surveyed by R. Hoskyn Master R.N., 1857-61. Corrections to 1872. Chart No. 45.

610 x 680.

€ 100 - 150



174

Sheet IV,
Horn Head to Rathlin O'Byrne

Surveyed by Capt. G.A. Bedford, 1854, with small corrections to August 1872. Chart No. 1245.

610 x 470.

€ 100 - 150



176

Sheet VI,
Downpatrick Head to Achill Head

Surveyed by Commr R.B. Beechey. Published 1855 with corrections to August 1872. Chart No. 2419.

480 x 640.

€ 100 - 150

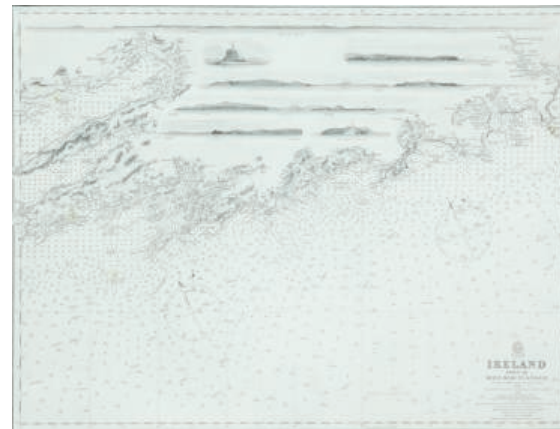


177 Sheet VI,
Achill Head to Slynne Head
Surveyed by Commr R.B. Beechey. Published 1854 with small corrections to August 1872. Chart No. 2420. 480 x 640.

€ 100 - 150



179 Sheet X,
Kerry Head to Ballinskellig Bay
Surveyed by Commr R.B. Beechey and others. Published 1858 with corrections to July 1872. Chart No. 2679. 980 x 560.



181 Sheet XII,
Mizen Head to Kinsale
Surveyed by Commr Wolfe and Lieut. Church, 1849, soundings added in 1860. Published in 1850 with corrections to July 1872. Chart No. 1996. 630 x 480.

€ 100 - 200

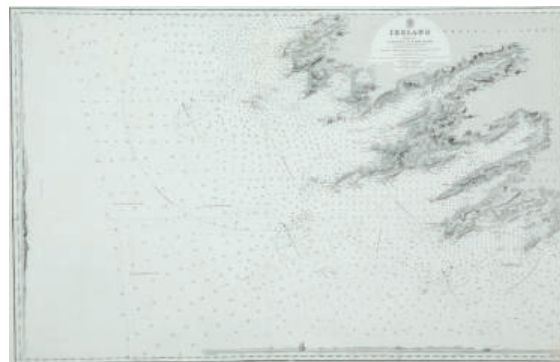


183 Sheet XIV,
Brattin Head to Wexford
Surveyed by Commr. Frazer, 1847. Published in 1851 with corrections to July 1872. Chart No. 2049. 630 x 485.

€ 150 - 200



178 Sheet IX,
Tralee Bay to Liscannor Bay including the River Shannon
Surveyed by Commr Wolfe and Commr R.B. Beechey. Published 1850 with corrections to April 1868. Chart No. 2254. 480 x 640.



180 Sheet XI,
Valentia to Cape Clear
Surveyed by Commr Wolf and Lieut. Church. 1849-53 with corrections to March 1870. Chart No. 2424. 970 x 560.

€ 0 - 0



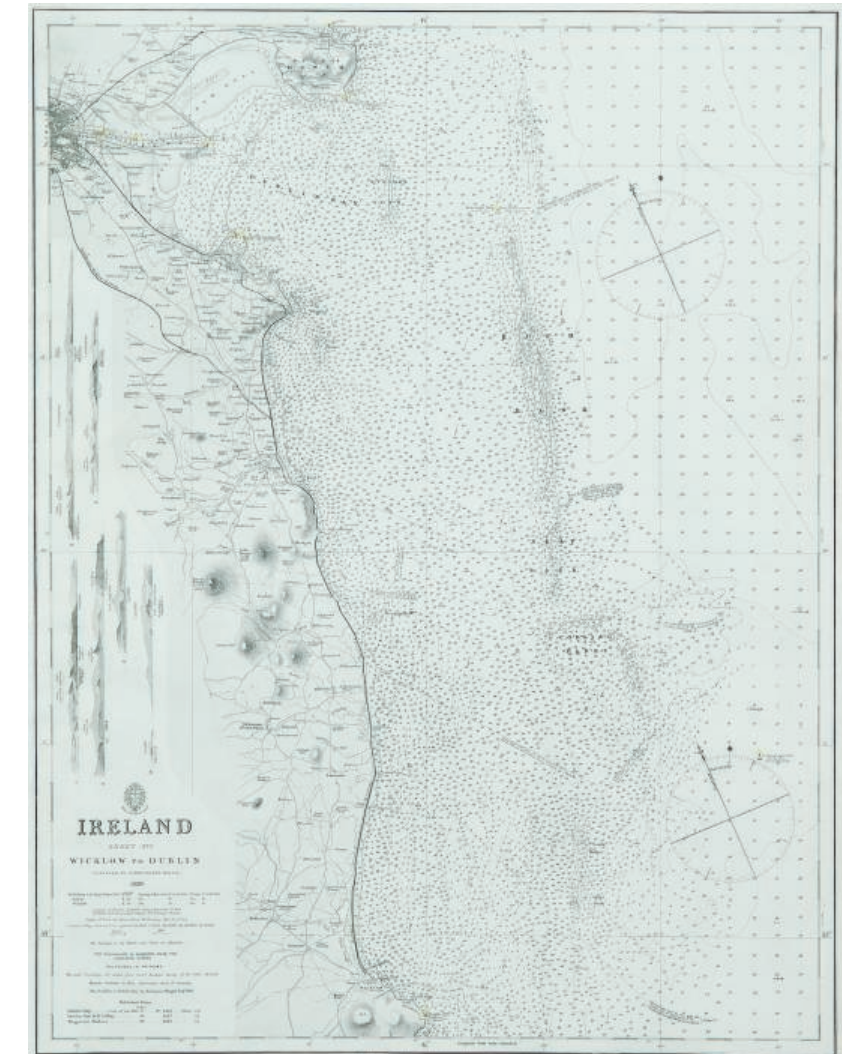
182 Sheet XIII,
Kinsale to Brattin Head
Surveyed by Capt. Frazer, Commr Wolfe and Lieut. Church, 1847-51. Published in 1856 with small corrections to July 1872. Chart No. 2336. 630 x 485.

€ 150 - 200



184 Sheet XV,
Wexford to Wicklow
Surveyed by Commr. Frazer, 1844
Published in 1847 with small corrections to July 1872. Chart No. 1787. 470 x 630.

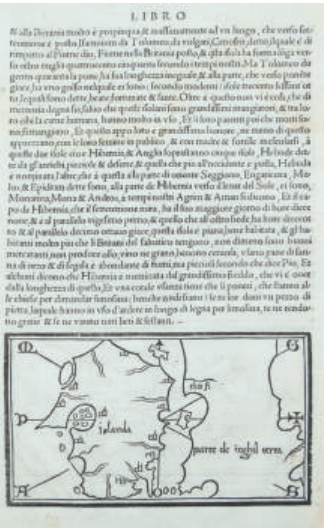
€ 150 - 200



185 Sheet XVI,
Wicklow to Dublin
Surveyed by Commr. Frazer, 1839. Published in 1845 with small corrections to July 1872. 470 x 630.

€ 150 - 200

Maps of Ireland



201 **Johannes Honter (1498 –1549)**
A Map of Ireland (1546)

200 **Benedetto Bordone (1460-1539)**
A Map of Ireland

From an edition of Polyhistor Pompeii Melae (1585). First published in Basle in 1561. The map of Scotland has been cut off. 88 x 130. Abl P18.

From his Isolario Vol 1, first published in Venice in 1528. This edition 1547. 150 x 85. Abl P4.

Johannes Honter 1498 - 1549
Born in Braşov (Kronstadt, Brassó), Transylvania, nowadays Romania, he studied at the University of Vienna between 1520 and 1525, graduating with a magister artium title. As the Ottomans approached Vienna in 1529, Honter moved first to Regensburg, and, in 1530, he registered at the Kraków's Jagiellonian University as "Johannes Georgii de Corona, artium magister Viennensis" (Corona is medieval Latin for Braşov). It was in Kraków that he published his first books, a Latin grammar and cosmography manual. Honter is best known for his geographic and cartographic publishing activity, as well as for implementing the Lutheran reform in Transylvania.

€ 200 - 250

€ 200 - 300



€ 500 - 700

202 **Giovanni Camocio (1501-1575)**
Irlanda [C1575].

203 **Thomaso Porcacchi (1530–1585)**
Irlanda

205 **Thomaso Porcacchi (1530–1585)**
Irlanda

From the re-issued edition by Bertelli. The re-issue is distinguished by the addition of 83 (lower right). Abl P21.

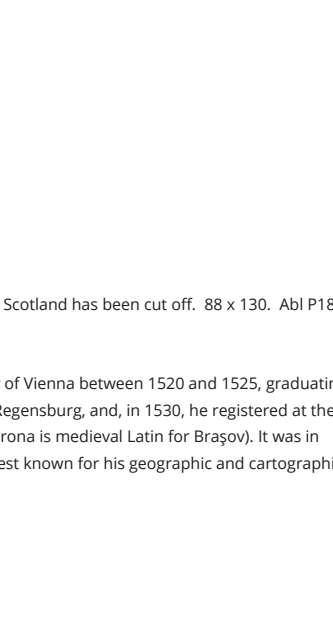
From his L'Isole Pio Famose de Mondo [1572] published in Venice in 1572. 150 x 110. Abl P22.

From his L'Isole Pio Famose de Mondo (1572) published in Venice in 1590. 150 x 110. Abl P24.

€ 200 - 250

€ 200 - 250

€ 150 - 200



201 **Thomaso Porcacchi (1530–1585)**
Irlanda

202 **Giovanni Camocio (1501-1575)**
Irlanda [C1575].

204 **Thomaso Porcacchi (1530–1585)**
Irlanda

From the re-issued edition by Bertelli. The re-issue is distinguished by the addition of 83 (lower right). Abl P21.

From his L'Isola Pio Famose de Mondo published in Venice in 1576. 150 x 110. Abl P23.

From his L'Isola Pio Famose de Mondo (1572) published in Venice in 1572. 150 x 110. Abl P25.

€ 200 - 250

€ 200 - 250

€ 0 - 0

206 **Thomaso Porcacchi (1530–1585)**
Irlanda

207 **Thomaso Porcacchi (1530–1585)**
Irlanda

From his L'Isola Pio Famose de Mondo (1572) published in Venice in 1572. 150 x 110. Abl P25.

From his L'Isola Pio Famose de Mondo (1572) published in Venice in 1572. 150 x 110. Abl P26.

€ 150 - 200

€ 150 - 200



€ 150 - 200

€ 150 - 200

208 **Thomaso Porcacchi (1530–1585)**
Irlanda

209 **Thomaso Porcacchi (1530–1585)**
Irlanda

From his L'Isola Pio Famose de Mondo (1572) published in Venice in 1572. 150 x 110. Abl P27.

From his L'Isola Pio Famose de Mondo (1572) published in Venice in 1572. 150 x 110. Abl P28.

€ 0 - 0

€ 0 - 0



€ 0 - 0

€ 0 - 0



207 **Thomaso Porcacchi (1530-1585)**
 Irlanda
 From his L'Isola Pio Famose de Mondo (1572) published in Venice in 1572. 150 x 110. Abl P26.

€ 0 - 0



208 **Thomaso Porcacchi and Girolamo Parro**
 Irlanda
 From their Labor a Vorea's Universus Ferarum Orbis (C.1713). 150 x 110. Abl P27.

€ 70 - 120



209 **Abraham Ortelius (1527 - 1598)**
 Hiberniae Britannicae
 A Map of Ireland from the 1573 Latin edition of Theatrum Orbis Terrarum. Black and white. Abl P29.

Abraham Ortelius 1527 - 1598
 Ortelius was born in the city of Antwerp, which was then in the Habsburg ruled, Seventeen Provinces. The Ortelius family were originally from Augsburg, a Free imperial city of the Holy Roman Empire. In 1535, the family had fallen under suspicion of Protestantism. Following the death of Ortelius' father, his uncle Jacobus van Meteren returned from religious exile in England to take care of Ortelius. Abraham remained close to his cousin Emanuel van Meteren who would later move to London. In 1575 he was appointed geographer to the King of Spain, Philip II, on the recommendation of Arias Montanus, who vouched for his orthodoxy. He is conventionally recognized as the creator of the first modern atlas, the Theatrum Orbis Terrarum (Theatre of the World), and is also believed to be the first person to imagine that the continents were joined together, before drifting to their present positions.

€ 800 - 1,200



210 **Abraham Ortelius (1527 - 1598)**
 Hiberniae Britannicae
 A Map of Ireland from the 1573 Latin edition of Theatrum Orbis Terrarum. Black and white. Abl P31.

€ 800 - 1,200



211 **Abraham Ortelius (1527 – 1598)**
Hiberniae Britannicae
A Map of Ireland from the 1574 Latin edition of Theatrum Orbis Terrarum. Fine coloured copy. Abl P33.

€ 1,200 - 1,500



213 **Abraham Ortelius (1527 – 1598)**
Hiberniae Britannicae
A Map of Ireland from the 1579 Latin edition of Theatrum Orbis Terrarum. Colour. Abl P36.

€ 1,200 - 1,500



212 **Abraham Ortelius (1527 – 1598)**
Hiberniae Britannicae
A Map of Ireland from the 1575 Latin edition of Theatrum Orbis Terrarum. Abl P34.

€ 1,000 - 1,400

214 **Abraham Ortelius (1527 – 1598)**
Hiberniae Britannicae
A Map of Ireland from the 1595 Latin edition of Theatrum Orbis Terrarum. Colour. Abl P39.

€ 1,200 - 1,500





- 215 **Abraham Ortelius (1527 – 1598)**
Hiberniae Britannicae
A Map of Ireland from the 1601 Latin edition of Theatrum Orbis Terrarum. Black & White. Abl P40.

€ 800 - 1,200

- 217 **Abraham Ortelius (1527 – 1598)**
Hiberniae Britannicae
A Map of Ireland from the 1580 German edition of Theatrum Orbis Terrarum. Good original colour. Abl P50.

€ 1,200 - 1,500



- 216A **Abraham Ortelius (1527 – 1598)**
Hiberniae Britannicae
A Map of Ireland from the 1573 German edition of Theatrum Orbis Terrarum. Colour. Abl P49.

€ 1,000 - 1,400

- 217A **Abraham Ortelius (1527 – 1598)**
Hiberniae Britannicae
A Map of Ireland from the 1598 Dutch edition of Theatrum Orbis Terrarum. Black & White. Abl P46.

€ 800 - 1,200





218 **Abraham Ortelius (1527 – 1598)**
Hiberniae Britannicae
A Map of Ireland from the 1575 Latin edition of Theatrum Orbis Terrarum. Abl P52.

€ 800 - 1,200



219 **Abraham Ortelius (1527 – 1598)**
Hiberniae Britannicae
A Map of Ireland from the 1587 French edition of Theatrum Orbis Terrarum. Black & white. Abl P56.

€800 - 1200



220 **Abraham Ortelius (1527 – 1598)**
Hiberniae Britannicae
A Map of Ireland from the 1598 French edition of Theatrum Orbis Terrarum. Black & White. Abl P57.

€ 800 - 1,200



220A **Abraham Ortelius (1527 – 1598)**
An Unframed Portrait
From the 1598 French edition of Theatrum Orbis Terrarum
430 x 270 (sheet).

€ 300 - 400



221 **Abraham Ortelius (1527 – 1598)**
Hiberniae Britannicae
A Map of Ireland from the 1588 Spanish edition of Theatrum Orbis Terrarum. Colour. Abl P58.

€ 1,000 - 1,400

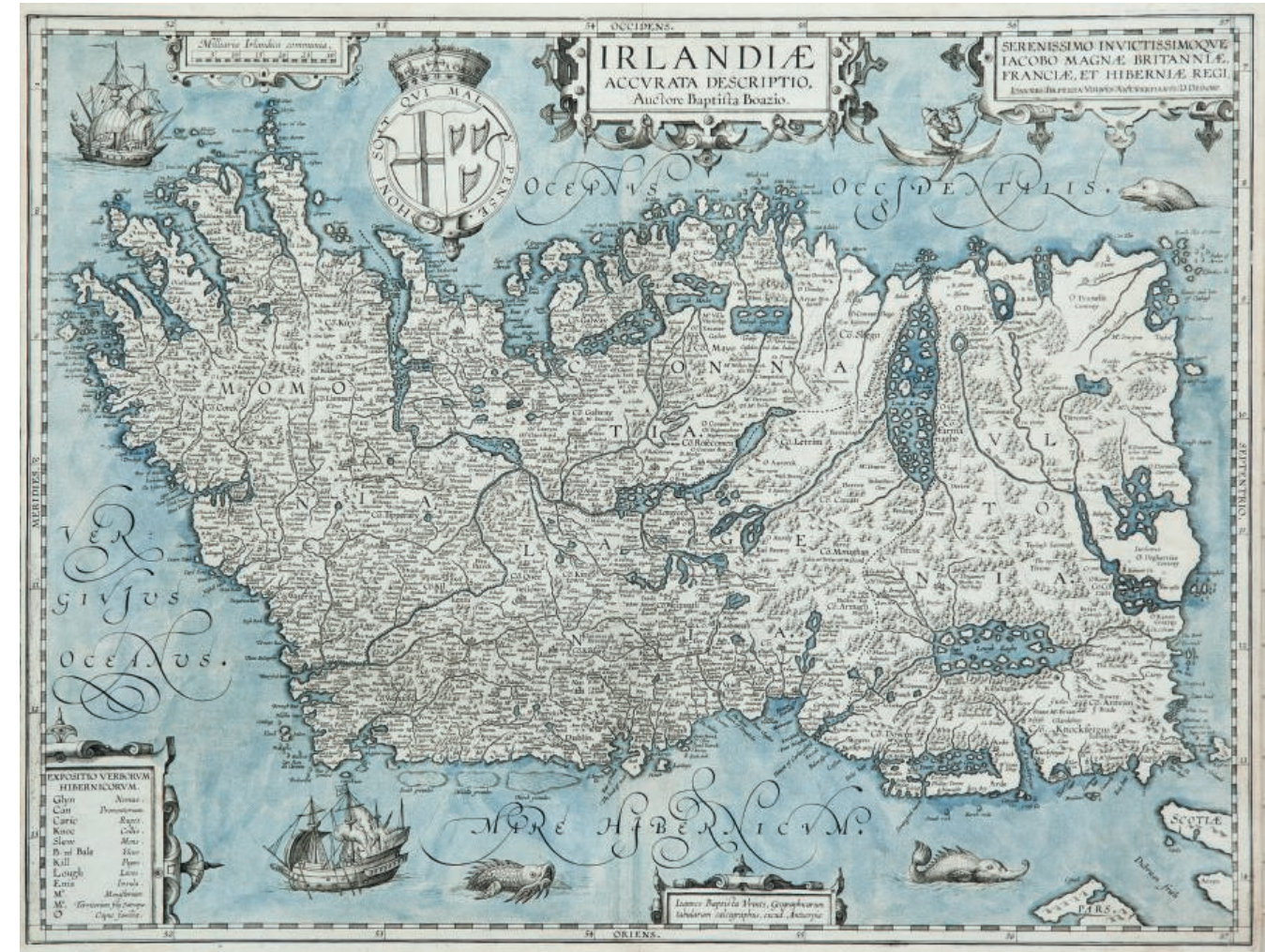


222 **Abraham Ortelius (1527 – 1598)**
Hiberniae Britannicae
A Map of Ireland from the 1602 Spanish edition of Theatrum Orbis Terrarum. Abl P59.

€ 800 - 1,200



223 **Abraham Ortelius (1527 – 1598)**
 Hiberniae Britannicae
 A Map of Ireland from the 1606 English edition of Theatrum Orbis Terrarum. Colour. Abl P60.
 € 1,500 - 1,500

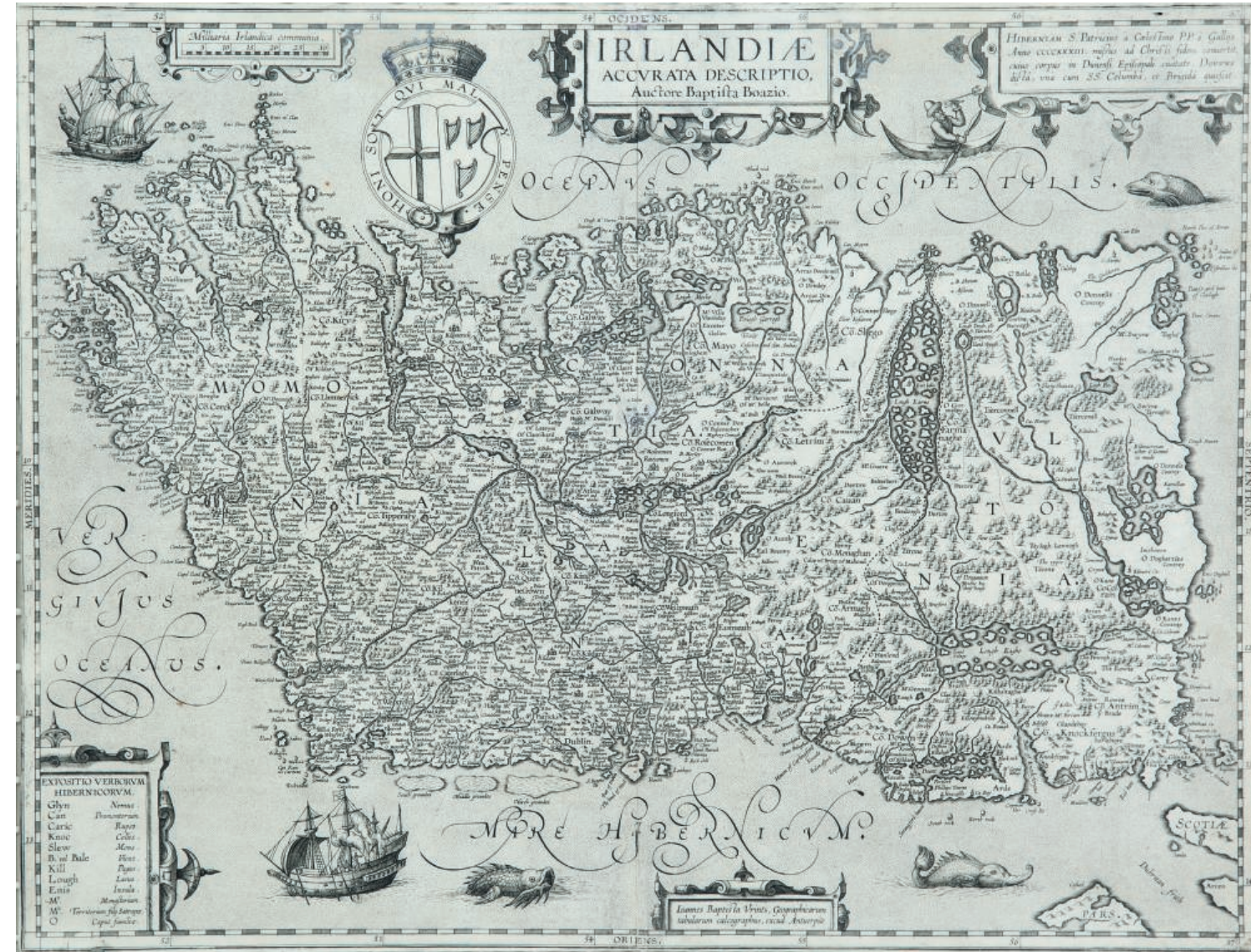


228 **Vrints / Ortelius/ Baptista Boazio (1588-1606)**
 Irlandiae ... by Baptista Boazio (1588-1606)
 From the Italian edition of the Theatrum Orbis Terrarum (1608). The first state with a dedication to James. Abl P66.
 € 2,000 - 4,000



229 Vrints / Ortelius/ Baptista Boazio (1588-1606)
 Irlandiæ ... by Baptista Boazio (1588-1606).
 From the Latin edition of the Theatrum Orbis Terrarum of either 1609 or 1612, with the tribute to St. Patrick replacing the dedication to James. Abl 68/70.

€ 3000 - 5000



230 Vrints / Ortelius/ Baptista Boazio (1588-1606)
 Irlandiæ ... by Baptista Boazio (1588-1606).
 From the Italian edition of the Theatrum Orbis Terrarum (1608). 1612, with the tribute to St. Patrick replacing the dedication to James. Abl P70.

€ 2,000 - 3,000



231 **Vrints / Ortelius/ Baptista Boazio (1588-1606)**
 Irlandiæ ... by Baptista Boazio (1588-1606)
 From the scarce Spanish edition of the Theatrum Orbis Terrarum of 1612, with the tribute to St. Patrick replacing the dedication to James. Abl P71.

€ 4,000 - 6,000



232 **Abraham Ortelius (miniature)**
 Ireland
 Plate 1. Engraved by Philip Galle. Published by Peter Heyns (1579). French text. Abl P76.

€ 100 - 150



234 **Abraham Ortelius (miniature)**
 Ireland
 Plate 1. Engraved by Philip Galle. Published by Hugo-Favoli (1585). Latin text. Abe P79.

€ 100 - 150



236 **Abraham Ortelius (miniature)**
 Ireland
 Plate 1. Engraved by Philip Galle. Published by Peter Heyns (1590). French text. Abl P82.

€ 100 - 150



235 **Abraham Ortelius (miniature)**
 Ireland
 Plate 1. Engraved by Philip Galle. Published by Peter Heyns (1589). Latin text. Abl P81.

€ 100 - 150



237 **Abraham Ortelius (miniature)**
 Ireland
 Plate 1. Engraved by Philip Galle. Published by Peter Heyns (1593). Italian text. Abl P83.

€ 100 - 150



- 238 **Abraham Ortelius (miniature)**
Ireland
Plate 2. Engraved by Philip Galle. Published by Peter Heyns (1595). Latin text. Abl P84.

€ 100 - 150



- 240 **Abraham Ortelius (miniature)**
Ireland
Plate 1. Engraved by Philip Galle. Published by Peter Heyns (1601). Latin text. Abl P87.

€ 100 - 150



- 242 **Abraham Ortelius (miniature)**
Hibernia
Plate 2. Engraved by Philip Galle. Published by Peter Heyns (1602). French text. Abl P89.

€ 100 - 150



- 244 **Abraham Ortelius (miniature)**
Ireland
Plate 3. Engraved by Philip Galle. Published by Peter Heyns (1602). French text. Abl P94.

€ 100 - 150



- 246 **Abraham Ortelius (miniature)**
Ireland
Plate 3. Engraved by Philip Galle. Published by Peter Heyns (1604). German text. Abl P97-1.

€ 100 - 150



- 248 **Abraham Ortelius**
Hirlandia
Abl P101.

€ 100 - 150



- 239 **Abraham Ortelius (miniature)**
Ireland
Plate 2. Engraved by Philip Galle. Published by Peter Heyns (1598). French text. Abl P86.

€ 100 - 150



- 241 **Abraham Ortelius (miniature)**
Ireland
Plate 2. Engraved by Philip Galle. Published by Peter Heyns (1602). Italian text. Abl P90.

€ 0 - 0



- 243 **Abraham Ortelius (miniature)**
Ireland
Plate 3. Engraved by Philip Galle. Published by Peter Heyns (1601). Latin text. Abl P93.

€ 100 - 150



- 245 **Abraham Ortelius (miniature)**
Ireland
Plate 3. Engraved by Philip Galle. Published by Peter Heyns (1603). English text. Abl P96.

€ 100 - 150



- 247 **Abraham Ortelius (miniature)**
Ireland
Plate 4a. Engraved by Philip Galle. Published by Giovanni Botero (c. 1591). Italian text. 115 x 190. Abl P106.

€ 100 - 150



- 249 **Abraham Ortelius**
Hirlandia
(1724). Italian text. Abl (possibly) P102.

€ 100 - 150



250 Mercator / Hondius
 Potraits, seated with globes
 Taken from the Atlas sive Cosmo Graphicae Meditationes de Fabrica, Mundi et Fabricati Figura. 1613 edition. 390 x 450.

€ 500 - 800



251 Gerard Mercator (1512-1594)
 A Set of Five Maps, Ireland,
 The Northern Part, the Southern Part, Ultonia and Udrone. From Vol 3 of the first edition of his Atlas sive Cosmographica. Latin text, 1595, fine original colour. Abl P135. (1-5)
 C470 x 340

Gerard Mercator 1512 - 1594

Mercator was born in the town of Rupelmonde where he was named Gerard de Kremer, or de Cremer. He was raised in Gangelt in the Duchy of Jülich, the home town of his parents. Mercator is the Latinized form of his name which means "merchant". He was educated in the then Belgian city of Hertogenbosch by the famous humanist Macropedius, and at the University of Leuven (both in the historical Duchy of Brabant, as part of Belgium). Despite Mercator's fame as a cartographer, his main source of income came through his craftsmanship of mathematical instruments. In Leuven, he worked with Gemma Frisius and Gaspar Van Der Heyden (Gaspar Myrica) from 1535 to 1536, to construct a terrestrial globe, although the role of Mercator in the project was not primarily as a cartographer, but rather as a highly skilled engraver of brass plates. Mercator's own independent map-making began only when he produced a map of Palestine in 1537; this map was followed by another—a map of the world (1538) – and a map of the County of Flanders (1540). During this period he learned Italic script because it was the most suitable type of script for copper engraving of maps. He wrote the first instruction book of Italic script published in northern Europe. Following his move to Duisburg, Mercator never left the city and died there, a respected and wealthy citizen.

€ 1,200 - 1,500

252 Mercator / Hondius
 Three maps,
 Irlandia Regnum 1613,
 Ultonia 1623, and Udrone. 1613. Latin text. Abl P140.1, 141.4 & 140.5. (3)
 C470 x 340

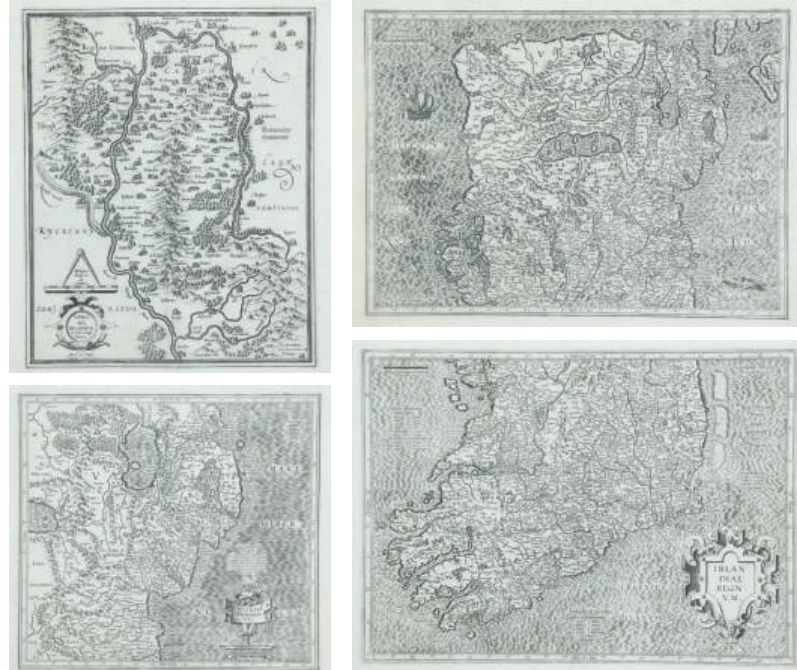
€ 550 - 650





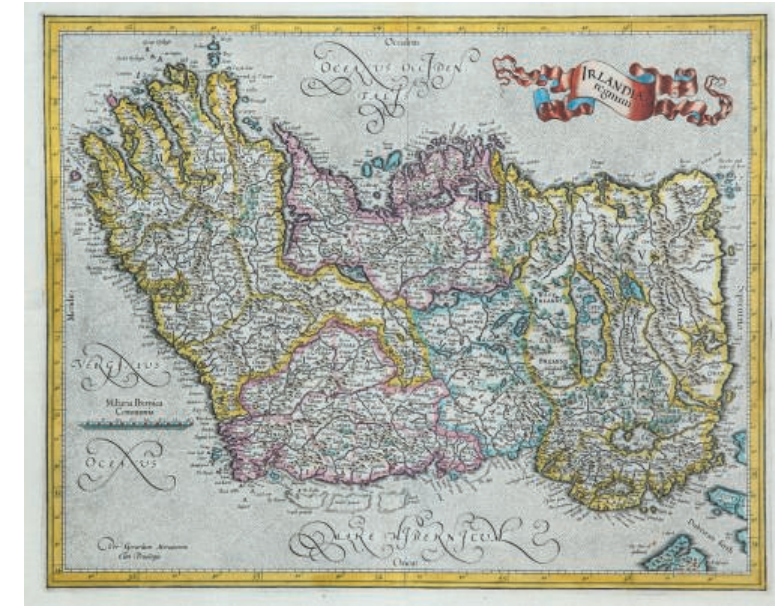
253 Mercator / Hondius
A Set of Five Maps, Ireland,
The Northern Part, the Southern Part, Ultonia and Udrone.
From the 1630 Latin edition of the Atlas sive Cosmographicae. Black and white. Abl 142.
(1-5) C470 x 340

€ 1,000 - 1,200



254 Mercator / Hondius
A Set of Five Maps, Ireland,
The Northern Part, the Southern Part, Ultonia and Udrone.
From the 1619 French edition of the Atlas sive Cosmographicae. Black and white. Abl P145. (1-5) C470 x 340

€ 1200 - 1500



255 Mercator / Hondius
A Set of Five Maps, Ireland,
The Northern Part, the Southern Part, Ultonia and Udrone.
From the 1633 French edition of the Atlas sive Cosmographicae. Good original colour. Abl P145. (1-5) C470 x 340

€ 1,200 - 1,500



256 Mercator / Hondius / Jansson
A Set of Five Maps Ireland,
The Northern Part, the Southern Part, Ultonia and Udrone.
From the 1638 Latin edition of the Atlas sive Cosmographicae
The map of Ireland is the Jansson map, the other four are the second state of the Mercator map. Black and white. Abl 154. (1-5) C470 x 340

€ 1,200 - 1,500

257 Gerard Mercator / Hondius / Jansson
Irelandia Regnum
No text verso. Second state. c.1650.
C470 x 340



257



259

258

258 Gerard Mercator (1512-1594)
A Set of Five Maps
From Mercator's Atlas Minor Hondius. Plates Udrone, Southern Ireland, Ultonia, Northern Ireland and Ireland (1608). French text on verso. Abl P163.

€ 300-400

259 Gerard Mercator (1512-1594)
A Set of Five Maps
From the English Edition of Mercator's Atlas Minor. This edition 1635. English text on verso (1635). Abl P166 (1-5). C185 x 133

€ 300 - 400

260 Gerard Mercator (1512-1594)
A Set of Three Maps
(all issued) from Mercator's Atlas Minor using the Jasson plates. (Irelandia, Ultonia, Momonia). (1630) French text on verso. Abl P170.

€ 200 -400



261 Gerard Mercator (1512-1594)
The Complete Irish Section
(five maps and six pages of text)
From Mercator's Atlas Minor with Cloppenburg Plates. (1630). French text on verso. Abl 176. (1-5)

€ 400 - 600

262 Gerard Mercator (1512-1594)
A Set of Five Maps of Ireland
from Henri de Sauzet's Atlas Portatif using the Cloppenburg Plates with additions to some maps. (1734). Dutch edition. Verso blank. 260 x 185. Abl 180. (1-5)

€ 400 - 600



260



262



263 Gerard Mercator (1512-1594)
 A Set of Five Maps of Ireland
 from Henri de Sauzet's Atlas Portatif using the large Cloppenburg Plates with additions to some maps. (1734). Dutch edition, coloured, verso blank. 260 x 185. Abl 180. (1-5)

€ 400 - 600



265 Barent Langenes / Petrus Bertius
 Ireland
 Plate 1. State 2. Publisher Cornelius Claez. (1599). Dutch text. 12 x 85cm. Abl P201.

€ 60 - 100



265A Barent Langenes / Petrus Bertius
 Ireland
 Plate 1. State 2. Publisher A. Henry C. Nicolas. (1600). French text. 125 x 85cm. Abl P202.

€ 60 - 100



264 Barent Langenes / Petrus Bertius
 Ireland
 Plate I. State I. Publisher B. Langenes. (1598). Dutch text. Abl P200.

€ 60 - 100



266 Petrus Bertius (1565 -1629)
 A Set of Seven Maps
 Ireland, Northern Ireland, Southern Ireland, Connaught, Media, Lenister, Udrone
 (1616). Latin Text. Abl P210. (1-7) 134 x 94

Petrus Bertius 1565 - 1629
 He was born in Beveren (Alveringem), the son of a Flemish preacher Pieter Michielszoon Bardt, who left Flanders for religious exile in London around 1568, with his family. In 1577 Petrus Bertius returned to the Netherlands, to study at the University of Leiden. He supported himself by tutoring younger students and continued travelling in Europe. In 1593 he was appointed to subregent of the Leiden Statencollege, marrying in the same year Maritgen, daughter of Johannes Kuchlinus, the first regent of the Statencollege, whom he would succeed after his death in 1606, as a regent. He was also connected by marriage to Jodocus Hondius and Pieter van den Keere, his brothers-in-law and both cartographers, and this would influence his later life. He became in 1620 a convert to the Roman Catholic Church, and also whereupon professor of rhetoric at the Collège de Boncourt, a part of the University of Paris. In 1622, Louis XIII set up a new personal chair in mathematical sciences in the royal college for Bertius, and granted him the title of royal historian. He died in Paris.

€ 500 - 700

NB. All maps are the same size.



267 Petrus Bertius (1565 -1629)
 A Set of Seven Maps
 Ireland, Northern Ireland, Southern Ireland, Connaught, Media, Lenister, Udrone
 Col. 1618. French Text. Abl P211. (1-7) 134 x 94

€ 400 - 600



268 Petrus Bertius (1565 -1629)
 A Set of Six Maps
 Ireland, Connaught, Northern Ireland, Southern Ireland, Media, Leinster
 Published by Blaeu in his Epitome of Camden's Britannia. (1639). Without Text on Verso.
 Abl P213(i-vi). (1-7) 134 x 94

€ 300- 400



271 Matthias Quad (1557-1613)
A Map of Ireland
From his Geographisches Hand Buch (1600). German text. 305 x 215. Abl P221.

Matthias Quad 1557 - 1613
Matthias Quad was born and learnt engraving in the Netherlands. An engraver in wood and stone, Quad collaborated with the Cologne publisher Johann Bussemacher to publish a quarto atlas of Europe in 1592. This was expanded into a Geographisches Handbuch (1599), with more text than maps, and then into a proper atlas, Fasciculus Geographicus (1608).

€ 400 - 500



272 Matthias Quad (1557-1613)
A Map of Ireland
From his Geographisches Hand Buch (1600). German text. Published in Fasciculus Geographicus Complecteus. 305 x 215. Abl P222.

€ 400 - 500



273 Metalus, Joannes
Ireland
From Europa Tabulus Published in Cologne in 1600. 200 x 145. Abl P230(i).

€ 150 - 200

274 William Rogers 1545 - 1604
Hibernia Antiqua
From Camden's Britannia, 5th Edition. The First Illustrated Edition (1600). Latin text. Abl P235.

William Rogers 1545 - 1604
Rogers was an English engraver. A citizen of London – one of his surviving engravings is signed Anglus et Civis Lond. – he is the first English craftsman known to have practised engraving and the greatest portrait engraver of the Tudor period. The English were extremely late in coming to printmaking, though several artists from the thriving Flemish industry had worked in England already. The engraved print had been invented over 150 years before Rogers began to produce them. Rogers was also a goldsmith, and presumably acquired his technique in that context. His portrait style reflects Flemish models, while his backgrounds are often “overloaded with ornament” that is “redolent of the goldsmith’s shop”. Rogers’ work shows him to have been a trained artist in the art of engraving. He is mentioned by Francis Meres in his Palladis Tamia (1598): “As Lysippus, Praxiteles, and Pyrgoteles were excellent engravers, so have we these engravers: Rogers, Christopher Switzer, and Cure.”



€ 150 - 250



275 John Speed (1552 – 1629)
A Set of Five Maps,
all published
Munster, Leinster, Media, Connaught & Ulster
Engraved by Van den Keer and Published by Blaeu in his Epitome of Camden's Britannia (1617). Latin text on verso. 120 x 85. Abl 285-9

€300 - 500



275A Gerard Mercator
Four maps (ex. 5 lacking map of Ireland)
to include North and South Ireland, Ultonia and Udrone.
French edition of 1639. All maps in the second state. (4)

€ 1000 - 1500



276 **John Speed (1552 – 1629)**
A Set of Five Maps from the Miniature Version of the Speed Folio Maps
Ireland and the Four Provinces. (1632). Abl 300-04. (5)

John Speed 1552 - 1629
Speed was born at Farndon, Cheshire, and went into his father's tailoring business. While working in London, his knowledge of history led him into learned circles and he came to the attention of Sir Fulke Greville, who subsequently made him an allowance to enable him to devote his whole attention to research. As a reward for his earlier efforts, Queen Elizabeth granted Speed the use of a room in the Custom House. He is buried with his wife in St Giles-without-Cripplegate church, Fore Street within the Barbican Estate in the City of London. A memorial to John Speed was also erected behind the altar of the church. According to the church's website, "[His was] one of the few memorials [in the church] that survived the bombing" of London during The Blitz of 1940-1941 - The website also notes that "[t]he cast for the niche, in which the bust is placed, was provided by the Merchant Taylors' Company, of which John Speed was a member." His memorial brass has ended up on display in the Burrell Collection near Glasgow.

€ 400 - 600

277 **John Speed (1552 – 1629)**
A set of five maps from the folio speed edition,
published by Bassett and chiseell. taken from the same atlas Abl 275-279. 510
x 385

€1800-2200



NB. All maps are the same size.



280 **Rutger Hermannides (Fl 1660)**
Town Plans of Dublin, Galway, Cork, Limerick
Based on Speed. From his Britannica Magna published in 1661. (4)

€ 120-180



281 **Abraham Hogenberg (1570-1610)**
A Town Plan of Kinsale (1602)
285 x 280. And Two Town Plans of Cork
By Daniel Meissner [1638]. 145 x 120. (3)
Frans Hogenberg's two sons, Johann [Hans] Hogenberg and Abraham Hogenberg, were both engravers. Johann worked in Mechelen and Cologne, mainly as a portrait engraver, but he produced a few religious subjects and a series of 12 plates depicting birds and animals. Abraham Hogenberg assisted his father with the plates for Abraham Ortelius's Theatrum orbis terrarum and designed and engraved frontispieces for booksellers, possibly also working in Cologne.

€ 300 - 500

282 **Matthäus Merian (1621-1687)**
A Battle Plan of the Siege of Londonderry
(1689). 260 x 350.

Matthäus Merian
In 1624 the Swiss-born engraver Matthäus Merian (a descendent of the younger line) took over the Frankfurt publishing house of his father-in-law Johann Theodor de Bry, and in 1626 he acquired Frankfurt citizenship. After his death in 1650, two of his sons, Matthäus Merian the Younger and Caspar, built up the publishing house under the name Matthäus Merian Seel. In 1687 the publishing house was inherited by a third generation family member, Johann Matthäus Merian (1659-1716), the second son of Matthäus the Younger. Johann's elder brother Carl Gustav Merian was later elevated to the nobility by the Elector of Mainz and appointed to the Privy Council. After Johann's death in 1716 the company was led by his niece Charlotte Maria Merian (1691-1729) until its dissolution in 1727. The Frankfurt family line died with the painter Carl Matthäus Merian (1705-1770), a great-grandson of Matthäus Merian the Elder. The family name is remembered today in Frankfurt's Merianstrasse and Merianplatz, and in Merian School in Nordend.

€ 150 - 250



283 **Matthäus Merian (1621-1687)**
The Battle of Athlone.
375 x 305.

€ 150 - 250



- 285 **William Hole (fl. 1607-1646)**
Hiberniae
From Camden's Britannia. Sixth edition (1607). Based on Mercator's map (1595). Abl P236.

€ 350 - 400



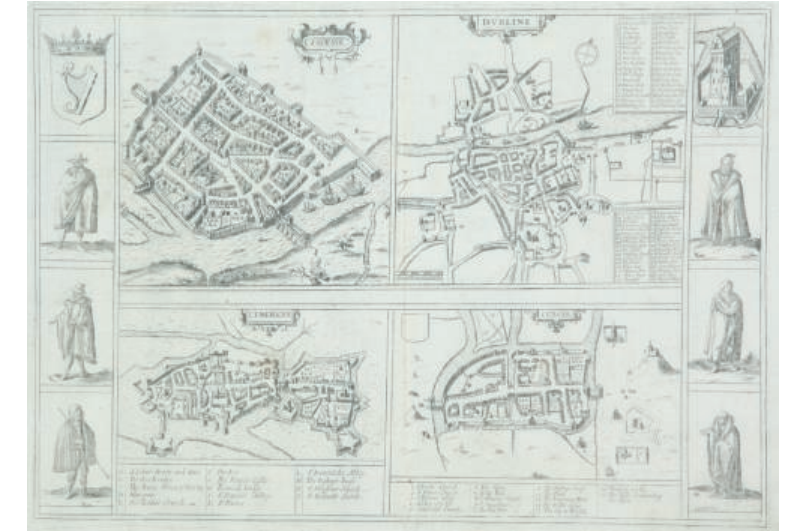
- 287 **William Hole (fl. 1607-1646)**
Hiberniae
From Camden's Britannia. Eighth edition (1837). Based on Mercator's map (1595). Abl P238.

€ 300 - 350



- 289 **Georg Braun and Franz Hogenberg**
Town Plans of Galway, Dublin, Limerick and Cork
From their Civitates Orbis Terrarum [1618]. Latin text on verso. 310 x 420. Abl P331.

€ 400 - 500



- 291 **Georg Braun and Franz Hogenberg**
Town Plans of Galway, Dublin, Limerick and Cork
From their Civitates Orbis Terrarum [1618]. Latin text on verso. Black & white. 310 x 420. Abl P334.

€ 400 - 500



- 286 **William Hole (fl. 1607-1646)**
Hiberniae
From Camden's Britannia. Seventh edition (1610). Based on Mercator's map (1595). Abl P237.

€ 300 - 350



- 288 **Georg Braun and Franz Hogenberg**
Town Plans of Galway, Dublin, Limerick and Cork
From their Civitates Orbis Terrarum [1617]. Latin text on verso. Black & white. 310 x 420. Abl P330.

€ 400 - 500



- 290 **Georg Braun and Franz Hogenberg**
Town Plans of Galway, Dublin, Limerick and Cork
From their Civitates Orbis Terrarum [1618]. French text on verso. 310 x 420. Abl P332.

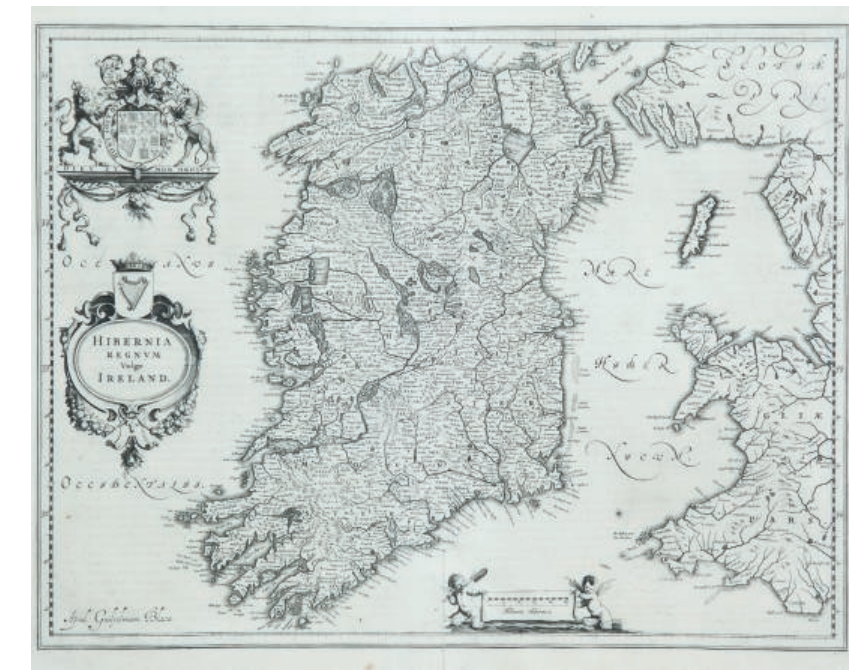
€ 450 - 550

www.adams.ie



- 292 **Georg Braun and Franz Hogenberg**
Town Plans of Galway, Dublin, Limerick and Cork
From their Civitates Orbis Terrarum [1657]. Latin text. Jansson edition. 310 x 420. Abl P335.

€ 450 - 550



293 Johannes Jansson (1588-1664)
A Set of Five Maps,
Ireland, Munster, Leinster, Connaught, Ulster, from Vol IV of the German edition of his Atlas Novus, 1638. Abl ME120. (5)

€ 3000 - 4,000

294 Johannes Jansson (1588-1664)
A Set of Five Maps,
Ireland, Munster, Leinster, Connaught, Ulster, from Vol VI of the Latin edition of his Atlas Mayor. Abl ME154. (5)

€ 1500 - 2000

295 Johannes Jansson (1588-1664)
A Set of Five Maps,
Ireland, Munster, Leinster, Connaught, Ulster, from Vol I of the German edition of his Atlas Novus, 1636. Abl ME44. (5)

€ 1,500 - 2000

296 Joan Blaeu (1596-1673)
A Map of Ireland
"Hibernia Regnum". Taken from the Theatrum Orbis Terrarum. Published in 1635. Latin text verso. 380 x 500.

Joan Blaeu 1596 – 1673
Blaeu was a Dutch cartographer, born in Alkmaar, the son of cartographer Willem Blaeu. In 1620 he became a doctor of law but he later joined up with his father. In 1635 they published the Atlas Novus (full title: Theatrum orbis terrarum, sive, Atlas novus) in two volumes. Joan and his brother Cornelius took over the studio after their father died in 1638. Joan became the official cartographer of the Dutch East India Company. Blaeu's world map, Nova et Accuratissima Terrarum Orbis Tabula, incorporating the discoveries of Abel Tasman, was published in 1648. This map was revolutionary in that it "depicts the solar system, according to the heliocentric theories of Nicolaus Copernicus, which show the earth revolving around the sun. Although Copernicus's groundbreaking book 'On the Revolutions of the Spheres' had been first printed in 1543, just over a century earlier, Blaeu was the first mapmaker to incorporate this revolutionary heliocentric theory into a map of the world.

€ 400-500

NB. All maps are the same size.



NB. All maps are the same size.



NB. All maps are the same size.



297 **Joan Blaeu (1596-1673)**
Four Maps of the Irish Provinces and Caterlogh, Munster, Ulster, Connaught, Leinster(1654).
Latin text on verso. Abl 48. (5)

€ 1,200 - 1,600

298 **Joan Blaeu (1596-1673)**
A Set of Six Maps
Ireland, the Four Provinces and Caterlogh. From the Latin edition of 1662, the maps
having the extra ships. Latin text on verso. Abl 56.

€ 2000 - 3000

299 **Joan Blaeu (1596 - 1673)**
A Set of Six Maps from Vol VI of the scarce Spanish edition of his Atlas Mayor. (1662). Original colour. Spanish text verso. Abl 60A.

€ 3,000 - 4,000

www.adams.ie



302 **Frederick de Wit (1630-1706)**

Regnum Hiberniae
1680. 485 x 577. Abl DS 1(ii).

€ 500 - 600



304 **Frederick de Wit (1630-1706)**

Regnum Hiberniae
Fourth state. (1699). 485 x 577. Abl DS 1(v).

€ 400 - 500



306 **Frederick de Wit (1630-1706)**

Regni et Insulae Hiberniae
II. Second state. (1710). Wilk Mortier's imprint. 496 x 213. Abl DS 2(ii).

€ 0 - 0



308 **Frederick de Wit (1630-1706)**

Hiberniae Regnum
1695. 474 x 562. Abl DS 3(ii)

€ 400 - 600



303 **Frederick de Wit (1630-1706)**

Regnum Hiberniae
1690. 485 x 577. Abl DS 1(iv).

€ 400 - 500



305 **Frederick de Wit (1630-1706)**

Regni et Insulae Hiberniae
Second state. (1700). 496 x 213. Abl DS 2(i).

€ 600 - 800



307 **Frederick de Wit (1630-1706)**

Regni et Insulae Hiberniae
Third state. (1721). With Covens & Mortier's Imprint. 496 x 213. Abl DS 2(iii).

€ 500 - 700



309 **Nicholas Visscher**

Hiberniae Regnum
1710. 474 x 562. Abl DS 4

€ 500 - 700



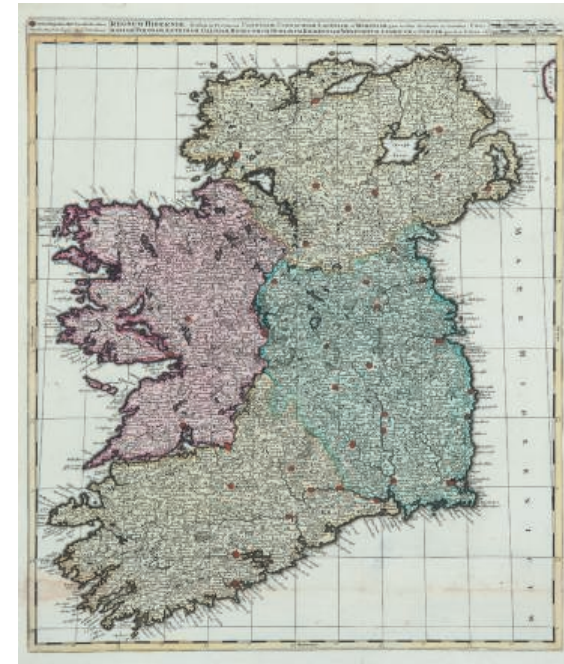
310 **Nicholas Visscher**
Hiberniae Regnum
With side pannels. 1710. 466 x 560. Abl DS 3(ii).

€ 400 - 600



312 **Carol Allard (1648-1706)**
Hiberniae
"Hybernia Regina in Provincias ...". Taken from his Atlas Minor, (1697). One of the most decorative maps of Ireland. 501 X 588. Abl DS 5(i)

€ 500 - 700



314 **Gerard & Leonard Valk**
Regnum Hiberniae
from his Atlantis Sylloge Compendiosa (1702). 492 x 589. Abl DS 7.

€ 300 - 500



315 **The Four Province Maps of Jansson,**
reissued by Schenk & Valk (1705). The original Jansson plates re-engraved with new cartouches C.484 x 377. Abl DS 8(iii).

€ 1,000 - 1,200



311 **Nicholas Visscher**
Hiberniae Regnum
(1710). As above with Schenks imprint. 474 x 562. Abl DS 4(iii).

€ 400 - 600



313 **Pieter Schenk (1660-1711)**
Hiberniae
A Map of Ireland from his Atlas Contractus (1705). 490 x 582. Abl DS 6.

€ 300 - 500



314A **Nicholas de Fer (1646-1720)**
Isle et Royaume D'Irlande ...
From his Atlas ou Recueil de Cartes Geographiques published in Paris in 1707. 470 x 590. Abl 31(iii)

€ 300 - 400

316

Philippe Briet (1601-1668)

Hibernia seu Britannia
 From Theatrum Geographicum ... published in Paris in 1653. 144 x 189. Abl 4.
Pierre DuVal Irlande From La Geographica Universelle ... published by DuVal in 1661. 105 x 127. Abl 10(i).
Johann Ulrich Müller Hibernia From Atlas Menor ... published in Ulm in 1702. 66 x 79. Abl 44.
Jacques Bousset La Royaume D'Irlande ... From "Continuation Discours sur L'Histoire Universelle" published in Amsterdam in 1738. 164 x 128. Abl 73.
Robert DuVaugondy Isle royume D'Irlande From Atlas Portatif (1748). 160 x 168. Abl 81(i). (5)

€ 180 - 220



Richard Blome (1635-1705)

A Map of Ireland
 From his Britannia, first published in 1673. The maps are based on John Speed. Four Coats of Arms. 390 x 375. Abl 12(i).

€ 350 - 450



Richard Blome (1635-1705)

A Map of Ireland
 From his Britannia, first published in 1673. The maps are based on John Speed. Five Coats of Arms. In this copy, Boyle's Coat of Arms at the top left has been replaced by that of the Earl of Essex. Boyle's arms have been added below the compass rose off Dublin. 390 x 375. Abl 12(ii).

€ 400 - 500



320 Anon

Tkoningryk van Yrlandt ...
 Published by Ribbius, Utrecht (1683). 205 x 268 . Abl 16(i).
"Le Royanne d'Irlande"
 A second state of the above from "*Description de Tout l'Union 1700*".
 Published by de Sauzet. 205 x 268. Abl 16(ii).
 Pieter Meijer
Naauwkeurige Kaart van Ireland
 From Kleine Atlas. n.d. Abl 104. 202 x 169 (3)

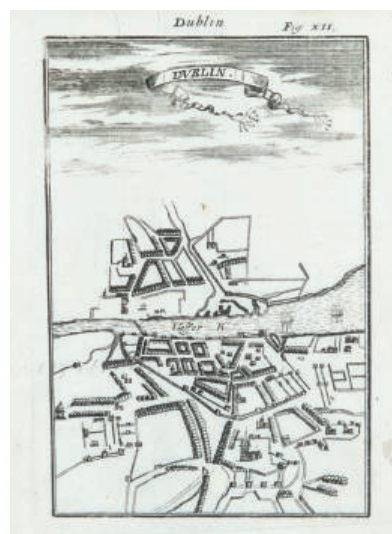
€ 150 - 200



321 Alain Manesson-Mallet

Three Different Maps of Ireland
 and a Map of Dublin from the German edition of Description de l'Univers published by Zunner in Frankfurt (1686).

€ 120 - 160



322 Jacob von Sandrart (1630-1708)

Hiberniae
 From various composite atlases [1690]. 536 x 468. Abl 21.

€ 600 - 800



323 Robert Morden (1668-1703)

Ireland
 From Morden's third edition of his Geography Rectified. 125 x 135. Abl 23(ii).

€ 100 - 120

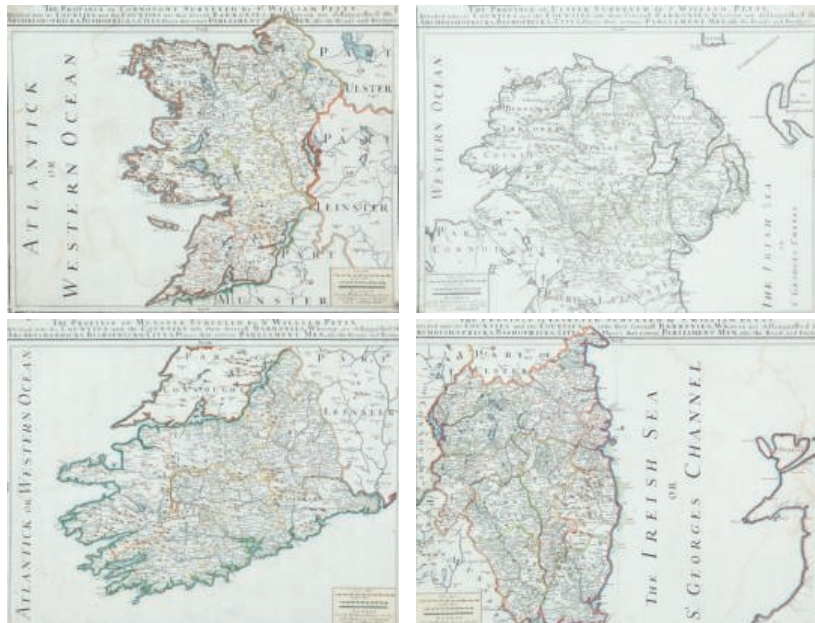
317

Nicholas Sanson (1600-1667)

Irlande Royaume
 From Cartes Generales de Toutes les Parties de Monde ..., published in Paris in 1665. 475 x 380; together with a Map of Northern and Southern Ireland from the same atlas. 495 x 400 and 490 x 400. Abl 11(i). (3)

€ 450 - 550





324 Sir William Petty and William Berry (1669-1708)
A Map of the four Provinces and a Map of Munster, Connaught, Leinster and Ulster.
From issued separately or as a collection to be included in composite atlases of the day. 560 x 440. Abl 24(i). (4)

325 Sir William Petty and George Wildey (1707-1737)
A Map of Ireland and a Map of Munster, Connaught, Leinster and Ulster.
From issued separately or as a collection to be included in composite atlases of the day. 560 x 440. Abl 24(ii). (5)

327 Philip Lea (1660-1700)
An Epitome of Sr. William Petty's Large Survey of Ireland...
from Cox's Hibernia Anglicana. 1689. 550 x 475. Abl 27(ii).

329 Johann Christoph Beer (1665-1695)
Hiberniae
From Neu Geharnischte Gross Britannien. 250 x 295.
And a Town Plan of Dublin
130 x 160. Published Nuremberg in 1690. Abl 30. (2)

326 Sir William Petty (1623-1687) and Thomas Jefferys (1710-1771)
A Map of Munster and a Map of Leinster.
From issued separately or as a collection to be included in composite atlases of the day. 569 x 446. Abl 24(iii). (2)

328 Giovanni Giacomo Rossi (1627 - 1691)
Le D'Irlande Royaume
From Mercurio Geografico ovvero Guida Geografica in Tutte le Parti del Mondo (1690). 437 x 481. Abl 29.

€ 500 - 600

€ 300 - 500

€ 1,200 - 1,800

€ 1,500 - 2,000

€ 350 - 450

€ 350 - 450

www.adams.ie



- 330 Philip Lea (1666-1700) and Herman Moll (1655-1732)**
A New Map of Ireland
From issued separately. In four sections joined in two. [1695]. 618 x 924. Abl 32(ii).

€ 600 - 800



- 332 Jean Baptiste Nolin (1657-1725)**
Le Royaume D'Irlande.
State with date (1690) erased. 460 x 605. Abl 33.

€ 300-400



- 331 Jean Baptiste Nolin (1657-1725)**
Le Royaume D'Irlande.
State without Coronelli attribution. 460 x 605. Abl 33.

€300-400



- 333 Charles Browne**
A New Map of the Kingdom of Ireland
From numerous composite atlases at the end of the 17th century. 480 x 593. Abl 34.

€ 500 - 800



- 334 John Overton (1640-1713) and Robert Morden (1650-1703)**
'A New Map of Ireland ...'
From issued separately and found in composite atlases. [1691]. 506 x 594. Abl 36.

€ 300 - 500



- 335 Vincenzo Maria Coronelli (1650-1718)**
A Map of Ireland in Two Halves,
North & South (1697). From Vol. II of his Isolario Dell Atlante Veneto [1697]. Text on verso.
610 x 452 and 610 x 460. Abl 38(ii).

€ 400 - 500



- 336 Alexis Hubert Jailliot (1632 -1712)**
Le Royaume D'Irlande.
From Nouvelle Introduction a la Geographie. Published in Paris in 1693. 625 x 910. Abl 40(i).

€ 300 - 500



- 337 Alexis Hubert Jailliot (1632 -1712)**
Le Royaume D'Irlande.
From La Geographie. Published by Mortier, Amsterdam in 1696. 625 x 910. Abl 40(ii).

€ - 300-400



338 Alexis Hubert Jailliot (1632 -1712)
Le Royaume D'Irlande.
625 x 910. Abl 40(iii).

€ 300 -400



340 Herman Moll (1655-1732)
Ireland
From his Thesaurus Geographicus published in London in 1695. 175 x 185. Abl 41(ii).

€ 150 - 200



342 Johan Ulrick Muller
Ireland
Engraved by Gabriel Bodenehr. From Atlas Menor Orbis Terrae. Published by Kuhnlen, Ulm (1702). German text. Verso blank. 66 x 79. Abl 44.

€ 80 - 100



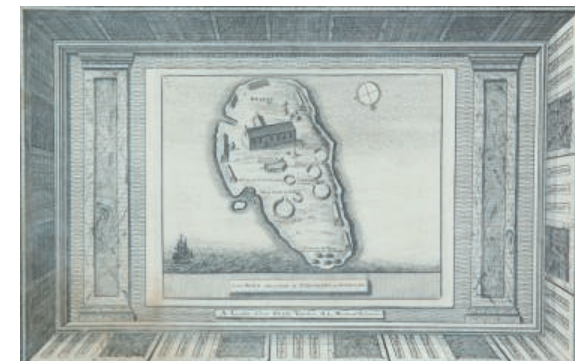
344 Herman Moll (1655-1732)
Ireland
From Moll's Fifty-Six New and Accurate Maps of Great Britain, Ireland and Wales (1708). 185 x 225. Abl 49.

€ 80 - 100



346 Charles Price John Senex and John Maxwell
A correct map of Ireland
From The English Atlas ... published by Senex & Maxwell. 670 x 950. Abl 54(i).

€ 300 - 400



348 A Set of Nine Maps to include Ireland
Ulster, St. Patrick's Purgatory, Leinster, Dublin, Connacht, Galway, Munster, Limerick/Cork, from various sources. Abl 56(ii). (1-9)

€ 100 - 150



339 Herman Moll (1655-1732)
Ireland
From his A System of Geography published in London in 1701. 175 x 185. Abl 41(i).

€ 140 - 180



341 Robert Morden (1668-1703)
A Kingdom of Ireland
From Gibson's edition of Camden's Britannia (1722). Newry has replaced Nury which appeared in the 1695 edition. 350 x 420. Abl 42(ii).

€ 150 - 200



343 Zacharius Chatelain, Nicolas Gueudeville
Taken from the Atlas Historique Vol. 2, 1710, Amsterdam.
A Description of the military arrangements in Ireland; together with a Description of the Ancient Ireland and the Civil and Ecclesiastical Government of Ireland. Three sheets, varying sizes. c.460 x 340. Abl 46, 47, 48. (3)

€ 150 - 250



345 George Wildey
Ireland
From an untitled atlas by Wildey A scarce and unusual map in an oval frame. 357 x 441. Abl 53(i).

€ 300 - 500



347 John Senex (1678-1740)
Ireland.
From Atlas published by Senex [1728]. 670 x 950. Abl 55(ii).

€ 300 - 400



349 Herman Moll (1655-1732)
A New Map of Ireland
[1740]. From The World Described. n.d. 610 x 1,028. Abl 57(v).

€ 300 - 500

350 **Herman Moll (1655-1732)**
A New Map of Ireland
[1740]. From The World Described. n.d. Another copy
of the above. 610 x 1,028. Abl 57(v).

€ 300 - 500



350



352



354 **Herman Moll (1655-1732)**
A New Map of Ireland
[1720]. From The World Described. n.d. 610 x 1,028. Abl
57(ii).

€ 300 - 500



356 **Senex, John**
A New Map of Ireland from ... by Senex
From The Dublin Edition of Geography Anatomised. Printed in
Dublin, 1739-1760. Abl SG 57(ii); together with
Seller, John
Ireland
From A New System of Geography. Published by John Seller,
London 1694. Abl 18(ii), (2)

€ 80 - 100



358 **Taylor / Bakewell**
A New Mapp of Ireland
From his England Exactly Described (1731). 187 x 255. Abl
61(ii).

€ 150 - 200

351 **Herman Moll (1655-1732)**
A New Map of Ireland
[1753]. From The World Described. n.d. 610 x 1,028.
Abl 57(vi).

€ 300 - 500



351

352 **Herman Moll (1655-1732)**
A New Map of Ireland
[1732]. From Atlas Royal. n.d. 610 x 1,028. Abl 57(iv).

€ 300 - 500



353

353 **Herman Moll (1655-1732)**
A New Map of Ireland
[1726]. From The World Described. n.d. 610 x 1,028. Abl
57(iii).

€ 300 - 500



355 **Herman Moll (1655-1732)**
A New Map of Ireland
1714. From The World Described. 1714. 610 x 1,028. Abl
57(i).

€ 300 - 500



357 **Henry Overton (1751-c.1764)**
'Ireland Corrected from the latest observa-
tions'
From sold separately as well as in composite atlases. 590 x
1,000. Abl 60(i).

€ 400 - 600



359 **Christopher Weigel**
Regni Hiberniae
From his Atlas wer zu Echernung der Alten published in 1718.
330 x 395. Abl 62.

€ 150 - 200



- 360 John Baptist Homann (1663-1724)**
A Map of Ireland
Hiberniæ Regnum. From his Atlas Novus [1740]. Abl 63(iii).
€ 200 - 300



- 362 John Senex (fl.1702-1740)**
A Map of Ireland
From his New General Atlas of the World. 488 x 581. Abl 65(i).
€ 150 - 250



- 364 Herman Moll (1655-1732)**
A pocket companion of ye roads of Ireland
From his Atlas Minor published by Thomas & John Bowles (1740). 280 x 300. Abl 67(v).
€ 300 - 400



- 366 Matthaus Seutter (1678-1757)**
Regnum Hiberniæ
Regnum Hiberniæ. From his Atlas Novus [1742]; together with a title page of the atlas. Seutter was granted the privilege in 1741. 493 x 577. Abl 72(ii). (2)
€ 400 - 600



- 368 Emanuel Bowen (1694-1767)**
A new and accurate Map of Ireland (c1740) 225 x 325. Abl 74(ii).
€ 120 - 140



- 370 Guillaume DeLisle (1675-1726)**
Irlanda
Another state of the above with twelve added fortification symbols. From Atlas Novissimo (1750). Abl 75(ii).
€ 100 - 140



- 361 John Senex (fl.1702-1740)**
'A New Map of Ireland ...'.
From A New General Atlas 1721. 670 x 950. Abl 65.
€ 300 - 400



- 363 Pieter van der Aa**
Hibernia
From his Delices de Grande Bretagne Published in Leiden (1727). 157 x 123. Abl 66(iii).
€ 60 - 80



- 365 George Louis le Rouge (1712 - 1790)**
Le Royaume D'Irlande.
From his Atlas Generale published in Paris in 1745-64. 485 x 570. Abl 78(i).
€ 300 - 500



- 367 Tobias Conrad Lotter (1712-1797)**
A Map of Ireland
Regnum Hiberniæ. Lotter's reissue of Seutter's map. 493 x 577. Abl 72(iii).
€ 400 - 600



- 369 Guillaume DeLisle (1675-1726)**
Irlanda
From Vol. XII of Storia Moderna ... by Abrizzi, Venice (1743). Abl 75(i).
€ 100 - 140

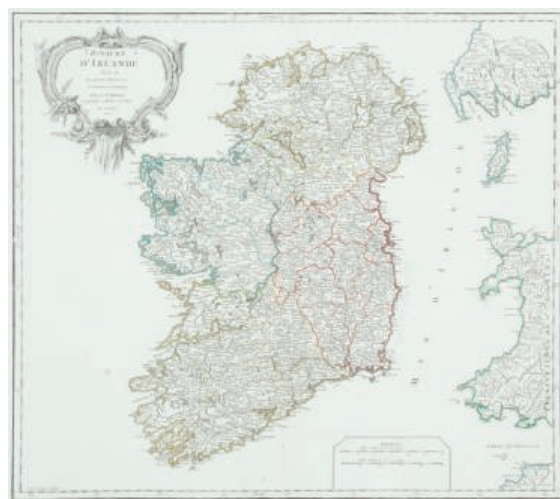


- 371 Richard William Seale (1732-1785)**
A Map of the kingdom of Ireland
From Tindal's continuation of Rapin's History of England (1744) 395 x 495; together with plans of the "Sixteen Principle Towns in Ireland". 495 x 405. Abl 76. (2)
€ 100 - 150



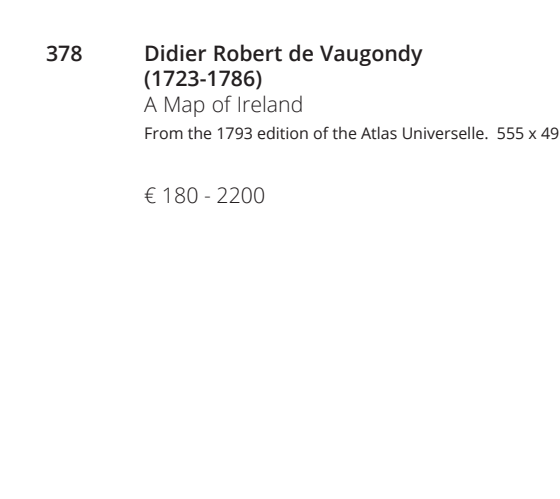
374 **George Le Rouge (1712 - 1790)**
L'Irlande
From Atlas Nouveau Portatif published in Paris in 1756. 206 x 285. Abl 80.
Jospeh LaPonte Carte du Royaume ...From Atlas Moderne Portatif (1775). 219 x 175. Abl 110(ii).
Louis Brion de la TourL'Irlande divisée ...From Atlas Ecclesiastique published by Desnos, Paris in 1766. 261 x 232. Abl 101(ii). (3)

€ 120 - 160



376 **Giles Robert de Vaugondy (1668-1766)**
"Le Royaume D'Irlande"
From de Vaugondy's Atlas Universelle, [1757].
Ireland has been redrawn with additional place names. 555 x 495. and a Title page for his Atlas Universelle Abl 83(ii).

€ 180 - 240



378 **Didier Robert de Vaugondy (1723-1786)**
A Map of Ireland
From the 1793 edition of the Atlas Universelle. 555 x 495.

€ 180 - 2200



380 **Jean Palairt (1697-1774)**
Two Maps of Ireland
Printed from the same plate. The first had little topographical information other than names of counties and rivers. The second had the major towns added. Published in London in 1755. 460 x 605. (2) Abl 86 a,b

€ 200 -300

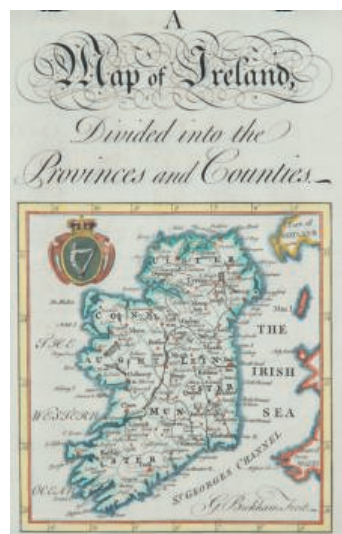


382 **Thomas Jefferys (1719 - 1771)**
A New and Accurate Map of Ireland.
From issued separately or used in composite atlases. 595 x 650. Abl 91(iii).

€ 200 - 300

372 **Isaak Tirion (1705 - 1765)**
Nieuwe Kaart van Ireland
From Nieuwe en Beknopte Hand-Atlas
Published in Amsterdam in 1744. 275 x 339. Abl 77(i).

€ 100- -200



373 **George Bickham (1684-1758)**
A Map of Ireland
From his British Monarchy published in London in 1754. 140 x 230. Abl 79.

€ 100 - 140



375 **Giles Robert de Vaugondy (1668-1766)**
A Map of Ireland
"Le Royaume D'Irlande". From de Vaugondy's Atlas Universelle, [1752]. Note first states of this map are uncommon. 555 x 495. Abl 83(i); together with the title page of the atlas. (2)

€ 200 - 250



377 **Didier Robert de Vaugondy (1723-1786)**
A Map of Ireland
"Le Royaume D'Irlande". From de Vaugondy's Atlas Universelle, [1793]. 555 x 495. Abl 83(iv).

€ 180 - 240



379 **Leonhard Euler (1707-1783)**
A Map of Ireland
From his Mappa Geographica, published in Berlin, 1753-60. 325 x 389. Abl 82(iii).

€ 200 - 300

381 **Robert du Vaugondy (1723-1786)**
A set of the Four Provinces
from M. l'Abbe MacGeoghegan's Histoire de l'Irlande ... published in Paris in 1758. Various sizes. Abl 88.

€ €120-180



383 **John Rocque (1709-1762)**
'A Map of the Kingdom ...'
in four sheets (two sheets joined), with Laurie & Whittle's imprint. From various atlases [1794-1801]. 967 x 1250. Abl 93(iii). (2)

€ 300 - 400



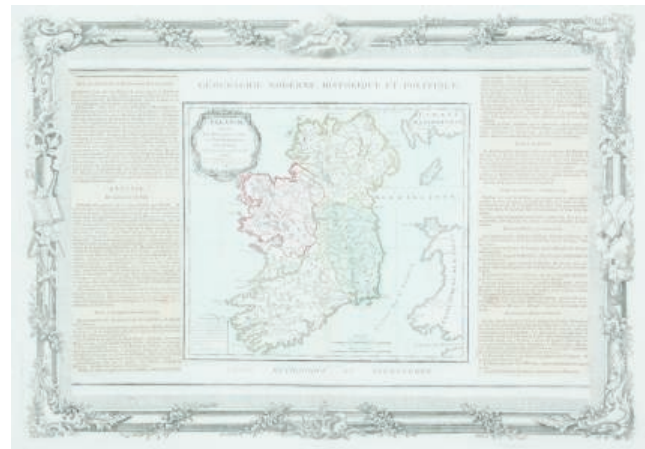
- 384 John Rocque (c. 1719 – 1771)**
 'A Map of the Kingdom ...'
 In four sheets (two sheets joined) with Sayer's imprint. From various atlases. [1773-1795]. 967 x 1,250. Abl 93(ii).

€ 500 - 700



- 386 John Bayly (1763)**
 A New Map of the Kingdom of Ireland ...
 From The Large English Atlas, 1764. 484 x 551. Abl 97(ii).

€ 200 - 300



- 388 Louis Brion de la Tour**
 L'Irland assujettie aux Abservations
 Astronomiques
 From his Atlas Generale... published in 1786 by Desnos, Paris. 555 x 385. Abl 101(iv).

€ 80 - 120



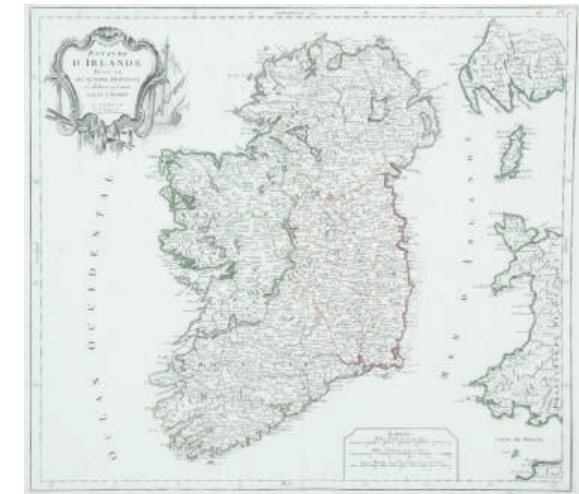
- 390 Samuel Dunne (1750-1794)**
 Ireland Divided Into ...
 From A New Atlas of the Mundane System of Geography
 by Samuel Dunne. Laurie & Whittle 1796. 398 x 365. Abl 108(iii).

€ 60 - 120



- 392 Thomas Kitchin (1718-1784)**
 A New Map of Ireland
 From the Large English Atlas, 1777. 650 x 565. Abl 114(i).

€ 150 - 200



394



- 385 Robert du Vaugondy (1723–1786)**
 L'Irlande ...
 Four states of the same map from various editions of the
 Nouvel Atlas Portatif by Du Vaugondy. Abl 96 (i), (ii), (iv) and
 (v). (4)

€ 100 - 140



- 387 John Bayly (1763)**
 A New Map of the Kingdom of Ireland ...
 From The Large English Atlas, 1767. 484 x 551. Abl 97(iii).

€ 200 - 300



- 389 Rigobert Bonne**
 Royaume D'Irlande
 From Atlas Britannique 1766. 235 x 347. Abl 102(i)
Henry Tardieu Irlande Corrigée ...
 From Petit Atlas de Toutes ... 1810. 214 x 186. Abl 218.
Eustache Herisson L'Irlande
 From Atlas du Dictionnaire ... published in Paris in 1809. 216
 x 190. Abl 209.
Blondeau Irlande
 From Atlas Universel published by Langlois, Paris in 1802.
 217 x 178. Abl sg19. (4)

€ 80 - 120



- 391 Jean Palairt (1697-1774)**
 A Map of Ireland
 From An Elementary and Methodical Atlas 1775. 525 x 437.
 Abl 111.

€ 100 - 150

- 393 Didier Robert de Vaugondy (1726-1786) P. Santini**
 "Le Royaume D'Irlande".
 From an Italian Atlas Universelle. Published in Venice in
 1778. 540 x 475. Abl 117(i).

€ 180 - 240



- 394 Didier Robert de Vaugondy / P. Santini**
 A Map of Ireland
 "Le Royaume D'Irlande". From an Italian Atlas Universelle. Pub-
 lished in Venice in 1784. 540 x 475. Abl 117(ii).

€ 180 - 240

- 395 Didier Robert de Vaugondy / P. Santini**
 "Le Royaume D'Irlande".
 "Le Royaume D'Irlande". From an Italian Atlas Universelle.
 Published in Venice in 1803. 540 x 475. Abl 117(iii)

€ 180 - 240



- 396 Antonio Zatta**
A Map of Ulster and Leinster
and a Map of Connaught and Munster
From his Atlante Novissimo. Venice (1779). 315 x 410. Abl
119 (a & b) (2)

€ 150 - 200



- 398 Henry Carrington Bowles**
Bowles' New Pocket Map.....1791
From Bowles' Universal Atlas [n.d.]. 580 x 624. Abl 120(ii).

€ 200 - 300



- 400 John Bew (1774-1793)**
A new and accurate Map of Ireland
From The Political Magazine, 1780-85. 335 x 370. Abl 126(i).

€ 40 - 60



- 402 William Wilson**
Wilson's new and accurate Map....
From the Post Chaise Companion (1783). 340 x 440. Abl
132(ii); and a Plan of the City of Dublin from Wilson's Dublin
Directory of 1794. 385 x 295. Abl D 31. (2)

€ 100 -150



- 404 Philippe/ Rigobert Bonne**
L'Irlande
Possibly from an Atlas Universel ... (1770). Abl 134.
Rigobert Bonne
Carte d'Irlande ...
From Atlas Modern ... (1771). Abl 107(i). (2)

€ 100 - 140



- 406 John Russell**
Ireland
C.1802. 370 x 405. Abl 136(iv).

€ 60 - 80



- 397 Henry Carrington Bowles**
Bowles' New Pocket Map of the ...
Possibly issued separately..1779 580 x 624. Abl 120(ii).

€ 200 - 300



- 399 John Kitchen**
Maps of Ulster, Munster, Connaught and
Leinster
Published by Alex Hogg in Walpole's New British Traveller
(1790). 265 x 350 - 205 x 320 etc. Abl 123a. (4)

€ 120 - 150



- 401 Pierre Francois Tardieu (1752-1798)**
Two States of the Map of Ireland from various Montelle atlases.
350 x 335. Abl 128(i) & (ii). (2)

€ 50 -100



- 403 Thomas Stackhouse (1706-1784)**
Present Ireland
From his New Universal Atlas (1783). 370 x 410. Abl 129(i).

€ 80 - 100



- 405 John Haywood (1784-1815)**
'A New Map of Ireland'. 1787. 356 x 414. Abl 135.

€ 100 - 200



- 407 Franz Anton Schraemle (1751-1804)**
A Map of Ireland
Kart von Ireland. From his Grand Atlas Universel [1790]. 565
x 635.
Abl 137.

€ 130 - 180

- 408 **John Cary**
A Map of Ireland Divided ...
From Gough's edition of Camden's Britannia, 1789. 418 x 510. Abl 140(i).

€ 100 - 200



- 410 **Franz Joseph von Reilly (1766-1820)**
A Map of Ireland and a Map of Ireland North and South
Chauplatez der Published Vienna, 1789. 210 x 280 (2) and 275 x 215. Abl 142. (3)

€ 100 - 150



- 412 **Alexander Taylor**
A New Map of Ireland
Issued separately. 1793. 594 x 715cm. Abl 150(i).

€ 150 - 250



- 414 **Clement Crutwell (1743-1808)**
Ireland
From the Atlas to Crutwell's Gazetteer 1808. 336 x 387. Abl 163 (iii).

€ 60 - 120



- 416 **John Cary**
A New Map of Ireland Divided ...
From Gogh's edition of Camdens Britannia, 1799. 521 x 460. Abl 140(ii).

€ 100 - 150

- 409 **John Cary**
A New Map of Ireland Divided ...
From the Gough's edition of Camden's Britannia, 1789. 418 x 510. Abl 140(i).

€ 100 - 150



- 411 **The Rev. D. Beaufort**
A New Map of Ireland
In two sheets. Second edition. Normally issued and sold as a separate map. 878 x 554 and 878 x 528. Abl 146(iii). (2)

€ 600 - 1,000



- 413 **Franz Joseph von Reilly**
A Map of Ireland
Karte von Ireland. From Grosser Deutscher Atlas [1796]. 635 x 480. Abl 160.

€ 100 - 150



- 415 **William Faden (1750-1836)**
A Map of Ireland
From [A General Atlas ...]. 1798. 537 x 701. Abl 166(i).

€ 100 - 200



- 417 **John Cary**
A New Map of Ireland Divided ...
From Cary's New Universal Atlas, 1811. 521 x 460. Abl 174(ii).

€ 100 - 150



- 418 John Cary**
A New Map of Ireland Divided ...
From Cary's New Universal Atlas, 1819. 521 x 460. Abl 174(iii).

€ 100 - 150



- 420 Pieter van der Aa**
A set of Six Maps
Ireland, Northern Ireland, Ulster, Munster, Leinster, Connaught
From La Galerie Agreeable du Monde. Published in Leiden (1713). Varying sizes. Abl 178/179.

€ 100-150



- 422 Thomas Bowen**
Three Maps of Ireland
210 x 305. Abl 186(i)(iii) and Abl 183(iii). (3)

€ 80 - 120



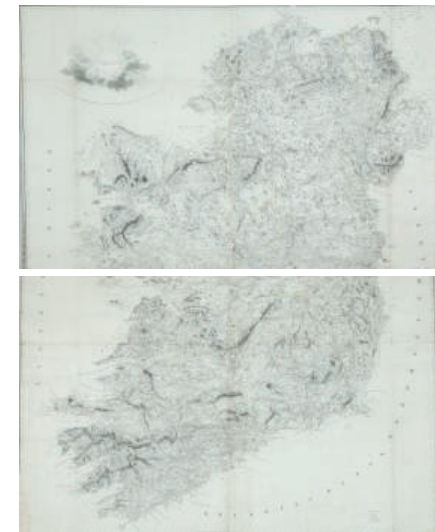
- 424 Joseph Enouy**
A New Map of Ireland.
From A New and Elegant Atlas published by Laurie & Whittle 1808. With the addition of "a new edition considerably improved" within the title and extra lines added to the descriptions at the bottom. 505 x 250. Abl 186(iii).

€ 100 - 200



- 426 William Guthrie**
Ireland according to
From Chambers' edition of his New System of Geography originally published in 1785. 310 x 355.
Irish Ports and Harbours by Fullarton An unrecorded late state of a map of Ireland by Cooper. Abl 201. A Small Map of Ireland by Gibson. Abl 89(i). A Map of Ireland from Chamber's edition of Guthrie's geography. Abl SG-20.
A View of Belfast taken from the Graphic (1886) (5)

€ 80 - 100



- 428 Arrowsmith**
Ireland.
In two sections, North and South, each two sheets which when joined together produce a large map of Ireland in four sheets. 1811. A separate publication. Abl 221(i). (2) 207 x 257

€ 600 - 800



- 419 John Cary**
A New Map of Ireland
From Cary's New Universal Atlas. 1824. Sold as a separate map. Abl 174(iv).

€ 100 - 150



- 421 Thomas Bowen**
Three Maps of Ireland
210 x 305. Two copies. Abl 183(i) and Abl 183(ii). (3)

€ 60 - 80



- 423 Joseph Enouy**
A New Map of Ireland...
from A New and Elegant Atlas published by Laurie & Whittle. 1802. 505 x 250. Abl 186(i).

€ 100 - 200



- 425 Alexander Taylor**
Carte de l'Irlande.
Issued separately [1805]. 594 x 715. Abl 198.

€ 100 - 200



- 427 William Allen**
Allen's New and Correct Pocket Map ...
Engraved by John Taylor, Donnybrook. (1815). For the Traveler's New Guide Through Ireland. Published Dublin, 1818. 275 x 205. Abl 212(ii)

€ 90 - 120



- 429 Wilkes, J./Hall, Sidney**
Ireland
From the Encyclopaedia Londinensis [1811]. Issued in parts, [1810-1827]. 191 x 236. Abl 227.
Hall, Sidney "Ireland" From Butler's Atlas of Modern Geography [1829]. 188 x 242. Abl 277(vi).
Findlay, Alex "Ireland" From possibly A Modern Atlas, published by Tegg [1845]. 219 x 269. Abl 381(i). (3)

€ 0 - 0



- 430 Giraldo**
Irlande
From his Atlas Compet du Precis Published in Paris in 1812. Abl 228.
Conrad Malte-Brun
From his Atlas Compet du Precis Published in Brussels in 1839. Abl 315(ii); together with a later state of the above (184). Abl 315(iii); and another Irlande with a vignette of Dublin. Varying sizes. (4)

€ 80 - 120



- 431 Neele, Samuel & George**
Ireland
in two sheets, North & South
From Neele's General Atlas [1813]. 281 x 223. Abl 239(i).
Anon. "A New Map of Ireland from ..." Engraved by Prinald for A New Geographical Directory [1760]. 190 x 279. Abl 92(i).
Le Rouge, Georges Louis "L'Irlande"
From Atlas Nouveau Portalit [1748]. Four sheets. 206 x 285. Abl 80.

€ 100 - 120



- 432 Robert Wilkinson (1785-1825)**
Ireland
Published in his General Atlas of the World. London, 1794. 505 x 605. Abl 246(ii).

€ 100 - 150



- 433 John Hewitt Thompson (1813-1869)**
A Map of Ireland in two parts, North and South
502 x 593. Abl 249. (2)

€ 100 - 150



- 434 Jehoshaphat Aspin**
Ireland Drawn from the Best Authorities.
From A Complete Genealogical, Historical, Chronological and Geographical Atlas. Published in Philadelphia in 1820. 327 x 352. Abl 266(i).

€ 100 - 150



- 435 John Cary**
A New of Map of Ireland ...
From Cary's New Universal Atlas, 1824. Issued separately 763 x 620. Abl 174(iv).

€ 100 - 150



- 436 Sheffield Grace,**
Ireland
By Sheffield Grace, 1825. 185 x 215. Abl 290.

€ 20 - 50



- 437 Three Maps of Ireland**
By *Thomas Kelly* [1817], Abl SG13. *John Bowen* [1830], Abl 303(i) and another engraved by *Neele*. Published Liverpool [1814]. (3)

€ 30 - 50

- 438 Emslie, John**
Geological Map of Ireland.
Published by Reynolds, 1860. 220 x 280.
Starling, Thomas
Ireland. From "The Royal Cabinet Atlas". Published by Bull, London, 1834. 89 x 143. Abl 311(ii).
Cary, John
A New Map of Ireland. Published by MacGowen & Davis, 1781. 183 x 223. Abl 125(i).
A New Map of Ireland from The Field of Mars. Published London, 1801. 183 x 223. Abl 125(ii). (4)

€ 80 - 100



- 439 William Home Lizars (1788-1859)**
Ireland
From The Edinburgh Geographical and Historical Atlas n.d. In two sheets, North and South. [1841]. 525 x 825 each. Abl 314(iii). (2)

€ 80 - 120



- 440 William Home Lizars (1788-1859)**
Ireland
From The Edinburgh Geographical and Historical Atlas n.d. In two sheets, North and South. 525 x 825. Abl 314(i).

€ 80 - 120



- 441 Teesdale, Henry**
Ireland
(with the railway added)
From Teesdale's *A New Grand Atlas of the World* [1848]. 336 x 417. Abl 317(v). *Maps of the Counties of Mayo, Sligo* etc. From The Military Magazine, published [October 1788]. 311 x 263.
"A Map of the Province of Ulster"
Engraved by Rolles for The Royal Magazine. 175 x 100. (3)

€ 100 - 130



- 442 **James Pigot**
'Pigot & Co. Map of Ireland'
From Pigot & Co.'s British Atlas [1840]. 525 x 675. Abl 326(ii).

€ 100 - 200



- 444 **The Society of the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge**
Three Maps of Ireland
Two editions of the single sheet map and one copy of the two sheet map. Abl 346. (3)

€ 50 - 80



- 446 **Flemming, Carl (1815-1879)**
Ireland
From Universal Hand-Atlas (1844)
C. 1860. 299 x 368. Abl 377.

€ 30 - 50



- 448 **Thomas Kitchen (1718-1784)**
Four Maps of Ireland
From varying editions of Guthries' small gazetteers. Abl 925);
SG (25)iii; SG 27; SG 28(iii). (4)

€ 80 - 100



- 450 **John Rocque (1705-1762)**
A Plan of the City and Suburbs of Dublin
(1765).
From Harris's History and Antiquities of Dublin published in 1766. Abl G 16(iii).

€ 80 - 120



- 452 **John Tallis**
(i) A Map of Ireland. 240 x 345cm;
(ii) A Town Plan of Belfast. 245 x 345.
(iii) A Town Plan of Cork. 345 x 270.
(C.1851). (3)

€ 100 - 150



- 443 **Isaac Slater (1829-1878)**
Slater's (late Pigot & Co.) 'New Map of ...'
From Slater's New British Atlas. 525 x 675. Abl 326(iii).

€ 100 - 200



- 445 **Gilbert, James**
Ireland
From Gilbert's Modern Atlas ... with text by Robert Mudie, London [1850]. 225 x 283. Abl 351(vii) or later.
Wylde, James "Ireland" From A General Atlas published by John Thompson [1819]. 223 x 297. Abl 265.
Wilkinson, Robert "Ireland as Represented ..."
From A General Atlas of the World. 3rd edition, published by Robert Wilkinson [1822]. 219 x 282. Abl 202(ii). (3)

€ 60 - 100



- 447 **Anon**
Four Maps of Ireland
(i) **John Dower** 'Ireland' from *Milner's Descriptive Atlas* (1850) Abl 303(v); (ii) **John Lothian** 'Ireland' from *John Lothian's The People's Atlas* (1896), Abl 391; (iii) 'A New Map of Ireland ...', Anon From *Cooke's Modern and Authentic ... Geography* (1803), Abl SG 56(i); and (iv) another engraved by C. Clark. (4)

€ 50 - 70



- 449 **William Home Lizars (1788-1859)**
Ireland
From his General Atlas (1853). 220 x 250.

€ 40 - 60



- 451 **G. Rollos**
A Map of Ulster
The Royal Magazine. 175 x 105.

€20 - 40



456 Sir William Petty
 Maps of Armagh, Fermanagh and Monaghan
 From the Grierson edition of *Hiberniæ Deliencatio* [1731/2].
 Abl A2. (3)



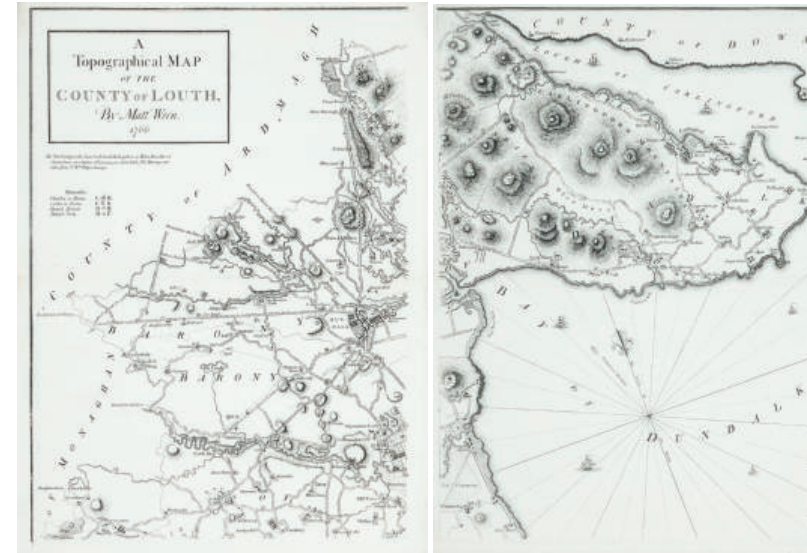
458 Anon.
 "A New and Accurate Map of the Kingdom ..."
 From *The Universal Magazine* [1799]. 275 x 315. Abl SG 48.
 "Ireland"
 From the later editions of *Salmon's A New Geographical and Historical Grammar* [1862-72]
 Abl SG 1(ii)
 "A New and Correct Map of ..."
 Engraved by Paas in *Russell's New Historical and Commercial History of Geography 1800-1815*. Abl SG 51.

€ 50 - 90



459 Dower, John
 "Dublin"
 A Pair of Maps of Dublin, published by Orr & Smith, 1835.
 160 x 210.
 Abl G 63.
 "Dublin Bay", published by Virtue & Co. [1900]. 291 x 303. (3)

€ 40 - 60



461 Matthew Wren (fl.1761-68)
 A Map of the County of Louth
 In four sheets. 430 x 595.

€ 1,800 - 2,200



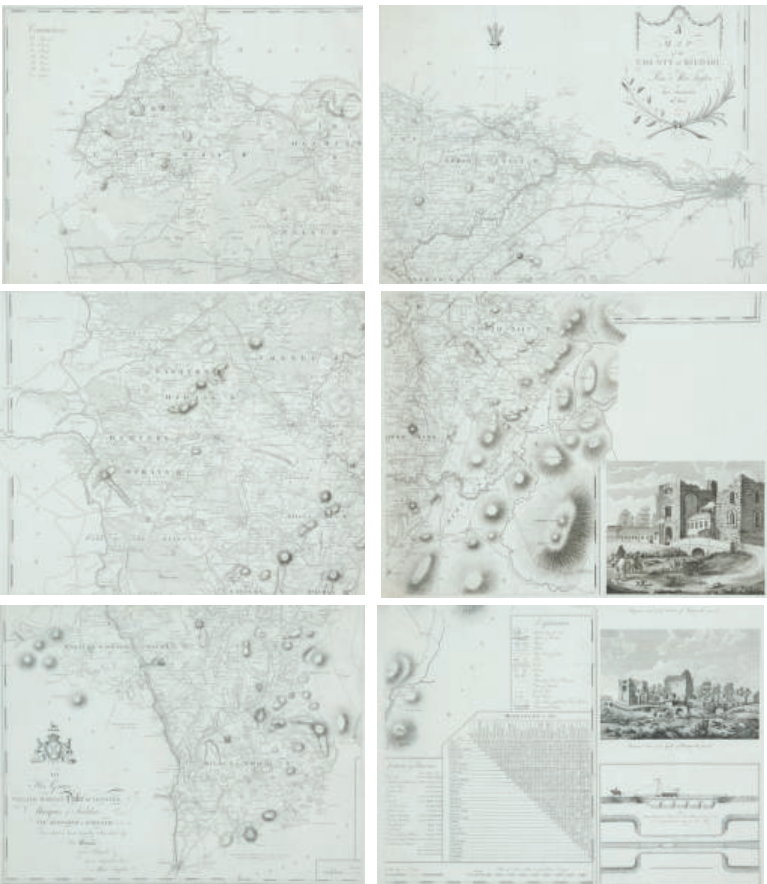
462 George Taylor and Andrew Skinner
 A Map of the County of Louth in Four Parts
 From The Grand Jury Map of the County. Engraved by Garrett & Terry, London in 1777. 520 x 675 each.

€ 0 - 0

457 William Faden (1749-1836)
 A Plan of the City of Dublin
 From Malton's *Picturesque Views of Dublin*. First edition,
 This map is normally found in early editions of malton's book
 1797. Abl G 31.

€ 500 - 800

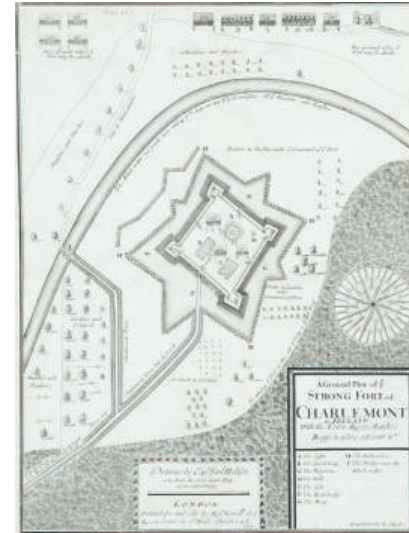




463A William Bald

MAYO Map of the maritime County of Mayo in Ireland. Founded on various bases and trigonometrical operations, exhibiting barometrical altitudes of the mountains, the levels and depths of the bogs and lakes; with Astronomical Observations, Physical Sections and Profiles of the Country; Executed by order of the Grand Jury. The Right Honourable Denis Brown M.P. and Member of the Dublin Society, and Royal Irish Academy, foreman; Commenced in 1809, and terminated in 1817, by William Bald F.R.S.E. Member of the Royal Geographical Society Paris, Member of the Geological Society London, Member of the Royal Irish Academy, Honorary Member of the Wernerian Natural History Society Edinburgh. Engraved by Pierre Tardieu, 1830. overall dimensions when joined - 3.11m x 2.57m. average sheet size 620 x 510 By William Bald, a massively detailed map of Mayo in 25 sections (), each varying slightly in size; a little detail here and there of adjacent counties. Large title cartouche. Extensive table of mountain heights. Lake levels; bog levels and depths. Coastal soundings. Plan of trigonometrical base lines. Scale: 12 inches to 1 mile. Published by the Mayo Grand Jury. Some edges frayed and some light foxing otherwise in very good condition. William Bald was born in Burntisland in 1789. He was employed as an apprentice under the celebrated Scottish surveyor, engraver and mapmaker, John Ainslie. Bald made a survey of Harris in 1805 when he was still only 16, and was later responsible for surveys of Benbecula, South Uist, Eriskey and Argyll, possibly because the rugged nature of the terrain would have been difficult for Ainslie, then in his 60s. These and other of his surveys were later incorporated into Aaron Arrowsmith's map of Scotland. By the time Bald arrived in Mayo in 1809 as county surveyor, he had been described by his teacher and mentor John Ainslie as, "a very big man ..." In the words of John Andrews, "no ordinary tribute for a twenty-year-old." Bald's first commitment in Mayo was a Grand Jury map of the county. At the same time, he managed to work for the Bogs Commission on their brief for a survey of the bogs of Ireland. Both surveys were to a degree of sophistication and meticulousness which far outstripped anything known in Ireland up to that time. His map of Mayo was unique in its scale and scholarship. The base measurement and triangulation were impeccable. Bald spent 18 years on the Mayo survey and engaged Pierre Tardieu in Paris, the foremost engraver of his day, to bring the map to fruition. This was done very slowly and at great expense, finally reaching the light of day in 1830. Bald was a familiar figure in Castlebar, much admired by some, yet disliked by others who through envy of his greater expertise, carped at his efforts; or who, unused to the sheer cost of mapping on such a scale, complained at his lavish use of public money. Bald went on to plan surveys of Clare and Down. He even envisaged a general triangulation of Ireland and a new geological map. He still found time to attend to roads and bridges in his adopted county. The coming of the Ordnance Survey spelled the end of the era of the great land surveyors, Bald among them. In later life, he concentrated on roads, bridges, canals and harbours, and eventually railways. He was a principal adviser in the early deliberations of the Ordnance Survey. William Bald loved Mayo, as can be seen from his Map. The profusion of placenames, particularly coastal placenames, attests to his love of the Mayo landscape, so like his native Scotland. He was one of the ablest, most hard-working and most creative map-makers ever to practise in Ireland. He died in 1857; he is buried in Highgate Cemetery, London. His wife, Anne, pre-deceased him; she is buried in Straide, Co. Mayo.

€ 3200 - 3800



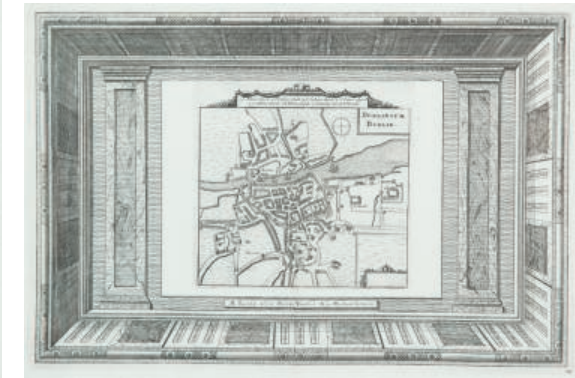
464 Capt. Samuel Hobson
A Plan of Charlemont Fort
Published by Richard Chiswell (1610). 265 x 350.

€ 100 - 200



466 David de la Feuille (1663-1709)
La ville de Limerick
From his Atlas Portatif. Published in Amsterdam in 1702.
125 x 120.

€ 50 - 70

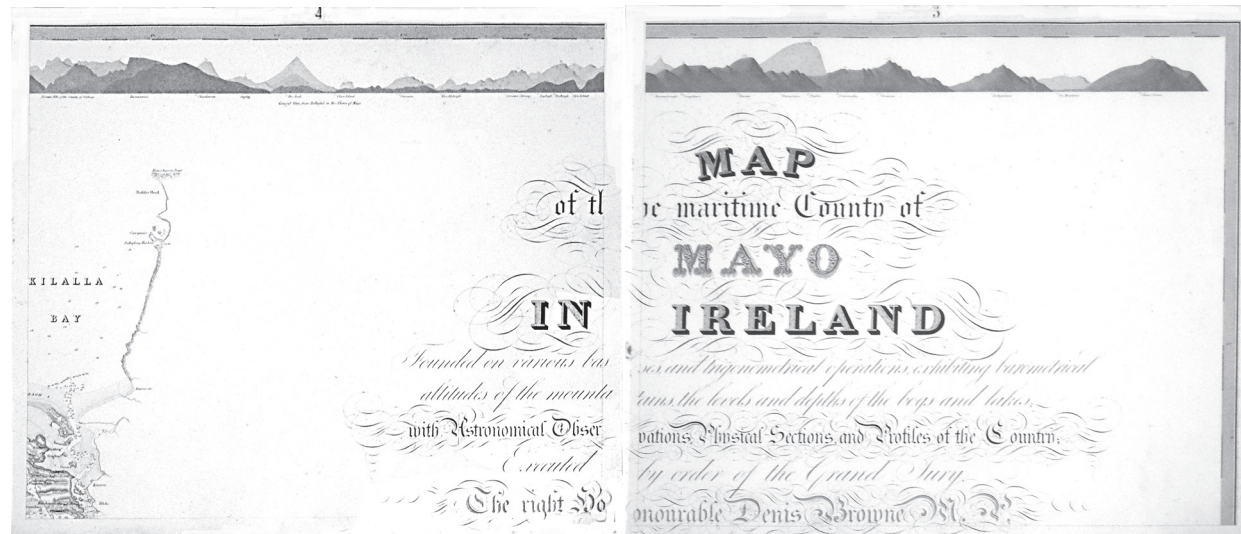


467 Pieter van der Aa
Town Plans of Dublin, Galway, Cork and Limerick
Three sheets. A Reissue of the Hermannides Plates of 1661.
From La Galerie Agreeable du Monde. Published in Leiden (1729). 325 x 215. Abl 56(ii).

€ 50 - 100

463 Alexander Taylor
A Map of the County of Kildare.
In six sheets. From The Grand Jury Map of the County. 1783.
780 x 590 (each).

€ 1,200 - 1,800



465 Thomas von Wiering
The Siege of Londonderry
(1689). 180 x 300.

€ 120- 180



466 David de la Feuille (1663-1709)
La ville de Limerick
From his Atlas Portatif. Published in Amsterdam in 1702.
125 x 120.

€ 50 - 70

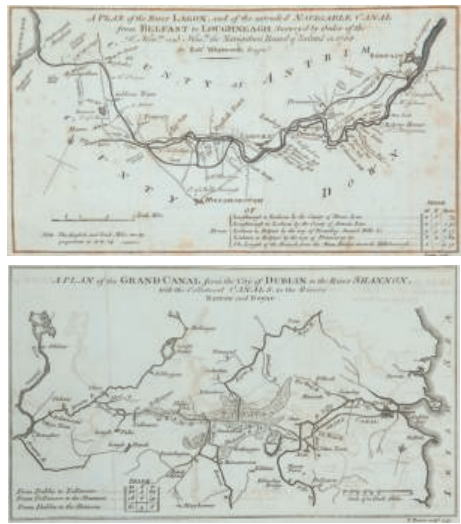


468 Gabriel Nicholas Raspe (1712-1785)
A Map of Belfast Lough
From Schauplatz der Gegenwärtigen Kriege published in 1757. The note refers to Captain Thorot's landing at Carrickfergus in 1760. 360 x 230.

€ 100 - 200



469 Andrew Drury (1742-1778)
 Plans of Dublin and Cork
 From his Collection of Plans of the Principal Cities of Great Britain and Ireland published in London in c1764. 122 x 110. Abl 94(a), and Coastal Maps of north-west, north-east, south-west, south-east
 € 120 - 120



471 Thomas Bowen
 A Plan of the Lagan Canal from Belfast to Lough Neagh and a Plan of the Grand Canal from Dublin to the Shannon
 Taken from various editions of The Gentleman's Magazine. 295 x 165 - 315 x 175.
 And a Sketch of a Proposed Canal, Lough Neagh to Lough Erne. 210 x 156. (3)
 € 80 - 120



473 Five Plans of the City of Dublin
 From Wilson's Dublin Directory, 1807, 1810, 1822, 1825 and 1831. 365 x 300. Abl D43-D46-D58-D61-D69. (5)
 € 300 - 500



475 John Kirkwood (d. 1853)
 A Plan of Dublin from the General Post Office Directory
 C.1835/40. 400 x 330. Abl D33/88.
 € 80 - 90



477 Society of the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge
 A Plan of Dublin
 (1836). 405 x 315. Abl G 57(ii).
 € 60 - 70



479 John Tallis
 A Plan of the City of Dublin (1845). 475 x 360. Abl G 80.
 € 200 - 300



470 John Andrews
 A Town Plan of the City of Dublin
 From A Collection of the Plans of the Capital Cities of Europe ... by John Andrews (1771).
 € 80 - 120



472 Z. Jackson
 A Plan of Dublin
 From Paynes' New System of Universal Geography published in 1794. 460 x 350. Abl G22(ii).
 € 120 - 150



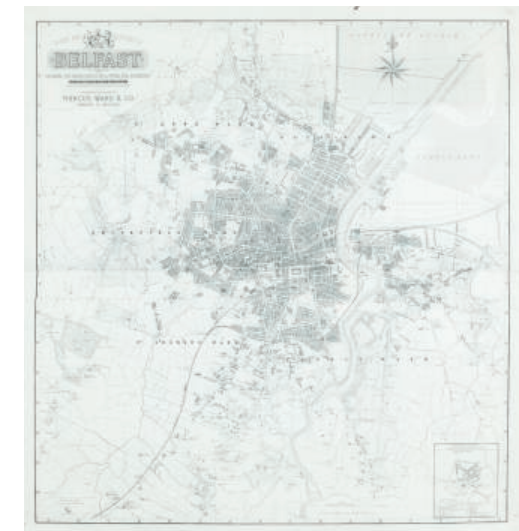
474 William Wilson
 A Modern Plan of the City and Environs of Dublin
 Published in 1805. 519 x 433. Abl G 32(iii).
 € 200 - 400



476 A Plan of Dublin
 from the Parliamentary Report of the Boundary Commissioner (1857). 370 x 310. Abl G 67(i).
 € 60 - 80



478 Society of the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge
 A Map of the Environs of Dublin
 405 x 335. Abl G 66(i).
 € 60 - 70



480 Marcus Ward
 A Town Plan of Belfast
 905 x 975.
 € 60 - 90



481 A Cartographic Curiosity
A Map of the Irish Church Missions in West Galway
1858. Printed in colour on linen; together with A Map of Ireland showing the operations of all the Irish Church Missions. 1852. (2)

€ 100 - 150



482 By or after Arrowsmith
A Collection of Maps of Ireland
Variously dated 1802-1817. (4)

€ 50 - 80



483 By or after Arrowsmith
A Collection of Three Maps of Ireland
(3)

€ 60 - 80



484 The British Museum
Catalogue of Printed Maps, Charts and Plans
Photolithographic Edition, complete to 1964, 1967. London, 1967. 16 volumes.

€300 - €500

485 Atlantes Neerlandici
Bibliography of Terrestrial, Maritime and Celestial Atlases and Pilot Books,
published in the Netherlands up to 1880. Compiled and edited by Sr. Ir. C. Koeman. Amsterdam, 1976. 5 volumes.

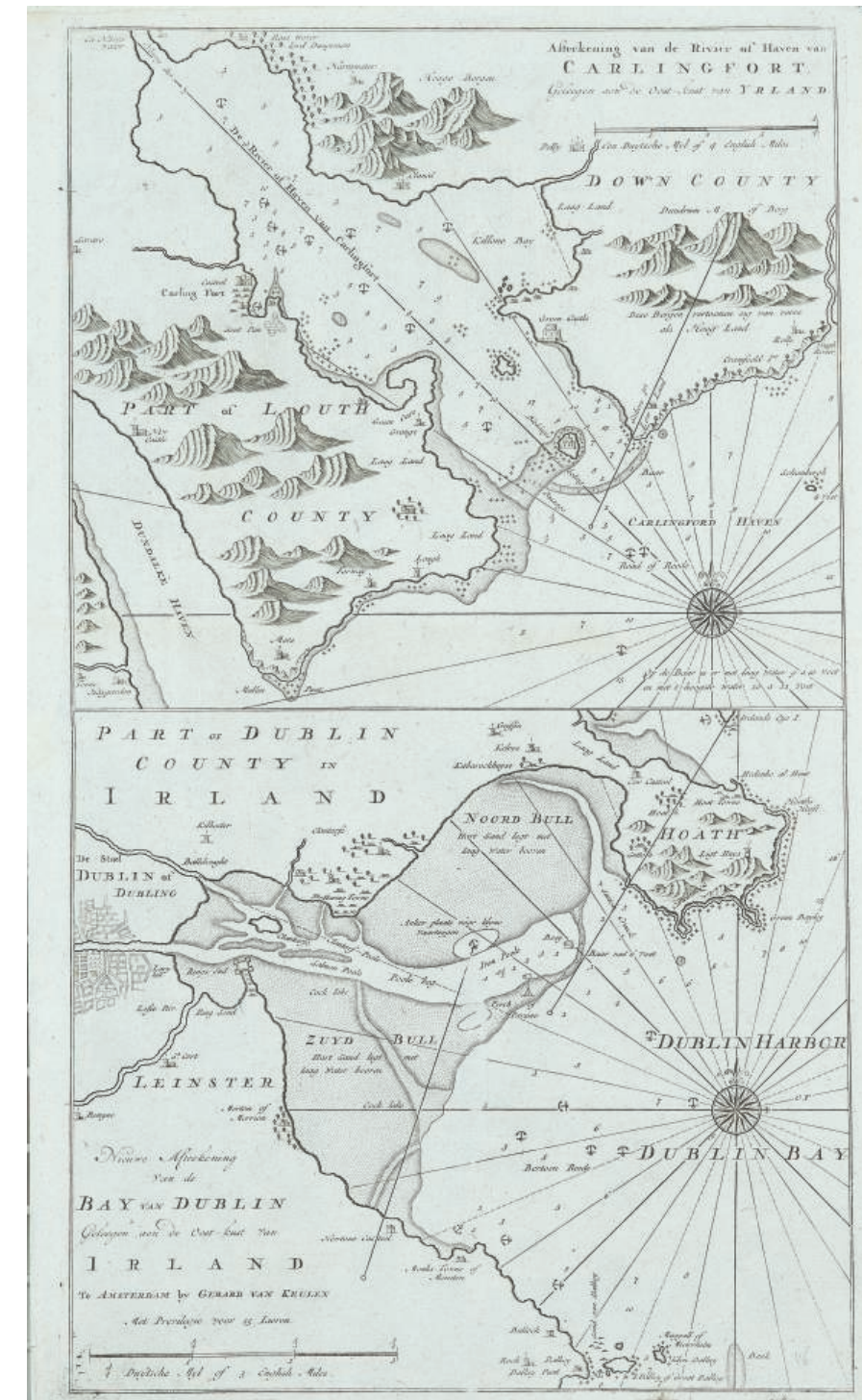
€300 - €500

486 National Maritime Museum
Catalogue of the Library
Volume three, parts 1 & 2. London, HMSO, 1971. 2 volumes.

€300 - €500

487 Maps and Plans in the Public Record Office
British Isles, c.1419-1860
London, HMSO. 1967. 1 volume.

€300 - €500



DEFINITIONS AND GENERAL CONDITIONS

DEFINITIONS

1. In these conditions the following words and expressions shall have the following meanings:
 'Auctioneer' – James Adam & Sons.
 'Auctioneer's Commission' – The commission payable to the Auctioneer by the buyer and seller as specified in conditions 13 and 25.

'Catalogue' – Any advertisement, brochure, estimate, price list or other publication.

'Forgery' – A Lot which was made with the intention of deceiving with regard to authorship, culture, source, origin, date, age or period and which is not shown to be such in the description therefore in the Catalogue and the market value for which at the date of the auction was substantially less than it would have been had the Lot been in accordance with the Catalogue description.

'Hammer Price' – The price at which a Lot is knocked down by the Auctioneer to the buyer.

'Lot' – Any item which is deposited with the Auctioneer with a view to its sale at auction and, in particular, the item or items described against any Lot number in any Catalogue.

'Proceeds of Sale' – The net amount due to the seller being the Hammer Price of the Lot after deducting the Auctioneer's Commission thereon under condition 25 the seller's contribution towards insurance under condition 26, such VAT as is chargeable and any other amounts due by the seller to the Auctioneer in whatever capacity howsoever arising.

'Registration Form or Register' – The registration form (or, in the case of persons who have previously attended at auctions held by the Auctioneer and completed registration forms, the register maintained by the Auctioneer which is compiled from such registration forms) to be completed and signed by each prospective buyer or, where the Auctioneer has acknowledged pursuant to condition 12 that a bidder is acting as agent on behalf of a named principal, each such bidder prior to the commencement of an auction.

'Sale Order Form' – The sale order form to be completed and signed by each seller prior to the commencement of an auction.

'Total Amount Due' – The Hammer Price of the Lot sold, the Auctioneer's Commission due thereon under condition 13, such VAT as is chargeable and any additional interest, expenses or charges due hereunder.

'V.A.T.' – Value Added Tax.

Cataloguing Practice and Catalogue Explanations

2. Terms used in Catalogues have the following meanings and the Cataloguing Practice is as follows:

The first name or names and surname of the artist;
 In the opinion of the Auctioneer a work by the artist.

The initials of the first name(s) and the surname of the artist;
 In the opinion of the Auctioneer a work of the period of the artist and which may be in whole or in part the work of the artist.

The surname only of the artist;
 In the opinion of the Auctioneer a work of the school or by one of the followers of the artist or in his style.

The surname of the artist preceded by 'after';
 In the opinion of the Auctioneer a copy of the work of the artist.
 'Signed'/'Dated'/'Inscribed';
 In the opinion of the Auctioneer the work has been signed/dated/inscribed by the artist.

'With Signature'/'with date'/'with inscription';
 In the opinion of the Auctioneer the work has been signed/dated/inscribed by a person other than the artist.

'Attributed to';
 In the opinion of the Auctioneer probably a work of the artist.

'Studio of/Workshop of'
 In the opinion of the Auctioneer a work executed in the studio of the artist and possibly under his supervision.

'Circle of';
 In the opinion of the Auctioneer a work of the period of the artist and showing his influence.

'Follower of';
 In the opinion of the Auctioneer a work executed in the artist's style yet not necessarily by a pupil.

'Manner of';
 In the opinion of the Auctioneer a work executed in artist's style but of a later date.

None of the terms above are appropriate but in the Auctioneer's opinion the work is a work by the artist named.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

Auctioneer Acting as Agent
 3. The Auctioneer is selling as agent for the seller unless it is specifically stated to the contrary. The Auctioneer as agent for the seller is not responsible for any default by the seller or the buyer.

Auctioneer Bidding on behalf of Buyer

4. It is suggested that the interests of prospective buyers are best protected and served by the buyers attending at an auction. However, the Auctioneer will, if instructed, execute bids on behalf of a prospective buyer. Neither the Auctioneer nor its employees, servants or agents shall be responsible for any neglect or default in executing bids or failing to execute bids.

Admission to Auctions
 5. The Auctioneer shall have the right exercisable in its absolute discretion to refuse admission to its premises or attendance at its auctions by any person.

Acceptance of Bids
 6. The Auctioneer shall have the right exercisable in its absolute discretion to refuse any bids, advance the bidding in any manner it may decide, withdraw or divide any Lot, combine any two or more Lots and, in the case of a dispute, to put any Lot up for auction again.

Indemnities
 7. Any indemnity given under these conditions shall extend to all actions, proceedings, claims, demands, costs and expenses whatever and howsoever incurred or suffered by the person entitled to the benefit of the indemnity and the Auctioneer declares itself to be a trustee of the benefit of every such indemnity for its employees, servants or agents to the extent that such indemnity is expressed to be for their benefit.

Representations in Catalogues
 8. Representations or statements made by the Auctioneer in any Catalogue as to contribution, authorship, genuineness, source, origin, date, age, provenance, condition or estimated selling price or value is a statement of opinion only. Neither the Auctioneer nor its employees, servants or agents shall be responsible for the accuracy of any such opinions. Every person interested in a Lot must exercise and rely on their own judgment and opinion as to such matters.

9. The headings of the conditions herein contained are inserted for convenience of reference only and are not intended to be part of, or to effect, the meaning or interpretation thereof.

Governing Law

10. These conditions shall be governed by and construed in accordance with Irish Law.

Notices

11. Any notice or other communication required to be given by the Auctioneer hereunder to a buyer or a seller shall, where required, be in writing and shall be sufficiently given if delivered by hand or sent by post to, in the case of the buyer, the address of the buyer specified in the Registration Form or Register, and in the case of the seller, the address of the seller specified in the Sale Order Form or to such other address as the buyer or seller (as appropriate) may notify the Auctioneer in writing. Every notice or communication given in accordance with this condition shall be deemed to have been received if delivered by hand on the day and time of delivery and if delivered by post three (3) business days after posting.

The Buyer

12. The buyer shall be the highest bidder acceptable to the Auctioneer who buys at the Hammer Price. Any dispute which may arise with regard to bidding or the acceptance of bids shall be settled by the Auctioneer. Every bidder shall be deemed to act as principal unless the Auctioneer has prior to the auction, acknowledged in writing that a bidder is acting as agent on behalf of a named principal.

Commission

13. The buyer shall pay the Auctioneer a commission at the rate of 20%, exclusive of V.A.T..

Payment

14. Unless credit terms have been agreed with the Auctioneer before the auction the buyer of a Lot shall pay to the Auctioneer within one (1) day from the date of the auction the Total Amount Due. Notwithstanding this, the Auctioneer may, in its sole discretion, require a buyer to pay a deposit of 25% of the Total Amount Due at the conclusion of the auction.

The Auctioneer may apply any payments received by a buyer towards any sums owing from that buyer to the Auctioneer on any account whatever regardless of any directions of the buyer or his agent in that regard whether express or implied.

The Auctioneer shall only accept payment from successful bidders in cash or by the bidder's own cheque. Cheques drawn by third parties, whether in the Auctioneer's favour or requiring endorsement, shall not be accepted.

Reservation of Title

15. Notwithstanding delivery or passing of risk to the buyer the ownership of a Lot shall not pass to the buyer until he has paid to the Auctioneer the Total Amount Due.

Collection of Purchases

16. The buyer shall at his own expense collect the Lot purchased not later than seven (7) days after the date of the auction but (unless credit terms have been agreed with the Auctioneer pursuant to condition 14) not before payment to the Auctioneer of the Total Amount Due.

The buyer shall be responsible for any removal, storage and insurance charges in respect of any Lot which is not taken away within seven (7) days after the date of the auction.

The purchased Lot shall be at the buyer's risk in all respects from the earlier of the time of collection or the expiry of one (1) day from the date of the auction. Neither the Auctioneer nor its employees, servants or agents shall thereafter be liable for any loss or damage of any kind howsoever caused while a purchased Lot remains in its custody or control after such time.

Packaging and Handling of Purchased Lots

17. Purchased Lots may be packed and handled by the Auctioneer, its employees, servants or agents. Where this is done it is undertaken solely as a courtesy to buyers and at the discretion of the Auctioneer. Under no circumstances shall the Auctioneer, its employees, servants or agents be liable for damage of any kind and howsoever caused to glass or frames nor shall the Auctioneer be liable for the errors or omissions of, or for any damage caused by, any packers or shippers which the Auctioneer has recommended.

Non-Payment or Failure to Collect Purchased Lots

18. If a buyer fails to pay for and/or collect any purchased Lot by the dates herein specified for payment and collection the Auctioneer shall, in its absolute discretion and without prejudice to any other rights or remedies it may have, be entitled to exercise one or more of the following rights or remedies without further notice to the buyer:

(a) To issue court proceedings for damages for breach of contract;
 (b) To rescind the sale of that Lot or any other Lots sold to the buyer whether at that or at any other auction;
 (c) To resell the Lot or cause it to be resold whether by public auction or private sale. In the event that there is a deficiency between the Total Amount Due by the buyer and the amount received by the Auctioneer on such resale after deduction of any necessary expenses the difference shall be paid to the Auctioneer by the buyer. Any surplus arising shall belong to the seller.
 (d) To store (whether at the Auctioneer's premises or elsewhere) and insure the purchased Lot at the expense of the buyer.
 (e) To charge interest on the Total Amount Due at the rate of 2% over and above the base rate from time to time of Bank of Ireland or if there be no such rate, the nearest equivalent thereto as determined by the Auctioneer in its absolute discretion from the date on which payment is due hereunder to the date of actual payment.
 (f) To retain that Lot or any other Lot purchased by the buyer whether at the same or any other auction and release same to the buyer only after payment to the Auctioneer of the Total Amount Due.
 (g) To apply any sums which the Auctioneer received in respect of Lots being sold by the buyer towards settlement of the Total Amount Due.

(h) To exercise a lien on any property of the buyer in the possession of the Auctioneer or whatever reason.

Liability of Auctioneer and Seller

19. Prior to auction ample opportunity is given for the inspection of the Lots on sale and each buyer by making a bid acknowledges that he has, by exercising and relying on his own judgment, satisfied himself as to the physical condition, age and Catalogue description of each Lot (including but not restricted to whether the Lot is damaged or has been repaired or restored). All Lots are sold with all faults and imperfections and errors of description. None of the seller, the Auctioneer nor any of their employees, servants or agents shall be responsible for any error of description or for the condition or authenticity of any Lot. No warranty whatsoever is given by the seller or Auctioneer or by any of their employees, servants or agents in respect of any Lot and any condition or warranty express or implied by statute or otherwise is hereby specifically excluded.

Forgeries

20. Any amount paid by a buyer in respect of a Lot which, if it is proved within three (3) years of the date of the auction at which it was purchased, to have been a Forgery shall be refunded to the seller subject to the provisions hereof, provided that:

(a) The Lot has been returned by the buyer to the Auctioneer within three (3) years of the date of the auction in the same condition in which it was at the time of the auction together with evidence proving that it is a Forgery, the number of the Lot and the date of the auction at which it was purchased;

(b) The Auctioneer is satisfied that the Lot is a Forgery and that the buyer has and is able to transfer good and marketable title to the Lot free from any third party claims;

FURTHER PROVIDED THAT the buyer shall have no rights hereunder if:

(i) The description of the Lot in the Catalogue at the time of the auction was in accordance with the then generally accepted opinion of scholars or experts or fairly indicated that there was a conflict of such opinion;

(ii) The only method of establishing at the time of the auction in question that the Lot was a Forgery would have been by means of scientific processes which were not generally accepted for use until after the date of the auction or which were unreasonably expensive or impractical.

The buyer's sole entitlement under this condition is to a refund of the actual amount paid by him in respect of the Lot. Under no circumstances shall the Auctioneer be liable for any damage, loss (including consequential, indirect or economic loss) or expense suffered or incurred by the buyer by reason of the Lot being a Forgery.

The benefit of this condition shall be solely and exclusively for the buyer and shall not be assignable. The buyer shall for the purpose of this condition be the person to whom the original invoice in respect of the sale of the Lot is made.

Photographs

21. The buyer authorises the Auctioneer at any time to make use of any photographs or illustrations of the Lot purchased by the buyer for such purposes as the Auctioneer may require.

CONDITIONS WHICH MAINLY CONCERN THE SELLER

Auctioneer's Discretion

22. With regard to the sale of any Lot the Auctioneer shall have the following powers exercisable solely in the discretion of the Auctioneer:

(i) To decide whether to offer any Lot for sale or not;

(ii) To decide whether a particular Lot is suitable for sale by the Auctioneer and, if so, to determine which auction, the place and date of sale, the conditions of sale and the manner in which such sale should be conducted;

(iii) To determine the description of any Lot in a Catalogue.

(iv) To decide whether the views of any expert shall be obtained and to submit Lots for examination by any such experts.

(v) To determine what illustration of a Lot (if any) is to be included in the Catalogue.

Seller's Warranty and Indemnity

23. The seller warrants to the Auctioneer and to the buyer that he is the true owner of the Lot or is legally authorised to sell the Lot on behalf of the true owner and can transfer good and marketable title to the Lot free from any third party claims. As regards Lots not held by the Auctioneer on its premises or under its control the seller warrants and undertakes to the Auctioneer and the buyer that the Lot will be available and in a deliverable state on demand by the Auctioneer or buyer. The seller shall indemnify the Auctioneer and the buyer or any of their respective employees, servants or agents against any loss or damage suffered by any of them in consequence of any breach of the above warranties or undertakings by the seller.

Reserves

24. Subject to the Auctioneer's discretion, the seller shall be entitled prior to the auction to place a reserve on any Lot. All reserves must be agreed in advance by the Auctioneer and entered on the Sale Order Form or subsequently be confirmed in writing to the Auctioneer prior to auction. This also applies to changes in reserves. A reserve may not be placed upon any Lots under IRE100 in value. The reserve shall be the minimum Hammer Price at which the Lot may be sold by the Auctioneer. A reserve once in place may only be changed with the consent of the Auctioneer. A commission shall be charged on the 'knock-down' bid for Lots which fail to reach the reserve price. Such commission shall be 5% of the 'knock-down' bid. This commission and any VAT payable thereon must be paid before removal of the Lot after the auction. The minimum commission hereunder shall be IR £25. The Auctioneer may in its sole discretion sell a Lot at a Hammer Price below the reserve therefore but in such case the Proceeds of Sale to which the seller shall be entitled shall be the same as they would have been had the sale been at the reserve.

Unless a reserve has been placed on a Lot in accordance with the provisions set out above such Lot shall be put up for sale without reserve.

In the event that any reserve price is not reached at auction then for so long as the Lot remains with the Auctioneer and to the extent that the Lot has not been re-entered in another auction pursuant to condition 31 the seller authorises the Auctioneer to sell the Lot by private treaty at not less than the reserve price. The Auctioneer shall ensure that in such a case those conditions herein which concern mainly the buyer shall, with any necessary modification, apply to such sale.

Commission

25. The seller shall pay the Auctioneer commission at the rate of 10% on the Hammer Price of all Lots sold on behalf of the seller at Irish Art Sales and 17.5% on the Hammer Price of all Lots sold on behalf of the seller at Fine Art, Wine and Militaria Sales together with V.A.T. thereon at the applicable rate. The seller authorises the Auctioneer to deduct from the Hammer Price paid by the buyer the Auctioneer's Commission under this condition; VAT payable at the applicable rates and any other amounts due by the seller to the Auctioneer in whatever capacity howsoever arising. The seller agrees that the Auctioneer may also receive commission from the buyer pursuant to condition 13.

Insurance

26. Unless otherwise instructed by the seller, all Lots (with the exception of motor vehicles) deposited with the Auctioneer or put under its control for sale shall automatically be insured by the Auctioneer under the Auctioneer's own fine arts policy for such sum as the Auctioneer shall from time to time in its absolute discretion determine. The seller shall pay the Auctioneer a contribution towards such insurance at the rate of 1% of the Hammer Price plus VAT. If the seller instructs the Auctioneer not to insure a Lot then the Lot shall at all times remain at the risk of the seller who undertakes to indemnify the Auctioneer and hold the Auctioneer harmless against any and all claims made or proceedings brought against the Auctioneer of whatever nature and howsoever and wheresoever occurring for loss or damage to the Lot. The sum for which a Lot is covered for insurance under this condition shall not constitute and shall not be relied upon by the seller as a representation, warranty or guarantee as to the value of the Lot or that the Lot will, if sold by the Auctioneer, be sold for such amount. Such insurance shall subsist until such time as the Lot is paid for and collected by the buyer or, in the case of Lots sold which are not paid for or collected by the buyer by the due date hereunder for payment or collection such due date or, in the case of Lots which are not sold, on the expiry of seven (7) days from the date on which the Auctioneer has notified the seller to collect the Lots.

Rescission of Sale

27. If before the Auctioneer has paid the Proceeds of Sale to the seller the buyer proves to the satisfaction of the Auctioneer that the Lot sold is a Forgery and the requirements of condition 20 are satisfied the Auctioneer shall rescind the sale and refund to the buyer any amount paid to the Auctioneer by the buyer in respect of the Lot.

Payment of Proceeds of Sale

28. The Auctioneer shall remit the Proceeds of Sale to the seller not later than thirty (30) days after the date of the auction, provided however that, if by that date, the Auctioneer has not received the Total Amount Due from the buyer then the Auctioneer shall remit the Proceeds of Sale within seven (7) working days after the date on which the Total Amount Due is received from the buyer. If credit terms have been agreed between the Auctioneer and the buyer the Auctioneer shall remit to the seller the Proceeds of Sale not later than thirty (30) days after the date of the auction unless otherwise agreed by the seller.

If before the Total Amount Due is paid by the buyer the Auctioneer pays the seller an amount equal to the Proceeds of Sale then title to the Lot shall pass to the Auctioneer.

If the buyer fails to pay the Auctioneer the Total Amount Due within fourteen (14) days after the date of the auction, the Auctioneer shall endeavour to notify the seller and take the seller's instructions on the course of action to be taken and, to the extent that it is in the sole opinion of the Auctioneer feasible, shall endeavour to assist the seller to recover the Total Amount Due from the buyer provided that nothing herein shall oblige the Auctioneer to issue proceedings against the buyer in the Auctioneer's own name. If circumstances do not permit the Auctioneer to take instructions from the seller or, if after notifying the seller, it does not receive instructions within seven (7) days, the Auctioneer reserves the right, and is hereby authorised by the seller at the seller's expense, to agree special terms for payments of the Total Amount Due, to remove, store and insure the Lot sold, to settle claims made by or against the buyer on such terms as the Auctioneer shall in its absolute discretion think fit, to take such steps as are necessary to collect monies due by the buyer to the seller and, if necessary, to rescind the sale and refund money to the buyer.

Payment of Proceeds to Overseas Sellers

29. If the seller resides outside Ireland the Proceeds of Sale shall be paid to such seller in Irish Pounds

unless it was agreed with the seller prior to the auction that the Proceeds of Sale would be paid in a currency (other than Irish Pounds) specified by the seller in which case the Proceeds of Sale shall be paid by the Auctioneer to the seller in such specified currency (provided that that currency is legally available to the Auctioneer in the amount required) calculated at the rate of exchange quoted to the Auctioneer by its bankers on the date of payment.

Charges for Withdrawn Lots

30. Once catalogued, Lots withdrawn from sale before proofing/publication of Catalogue will be subject to commission of 5% of the Auctioneer's latest estimate of the auction price of the Lot withdrawn together with VAT thereon and any expenses incurred by the Auctioneer in relation to the Lot. If Lots are withdrawn after proofing or publication of Catalogue they will be subject to a commission of 10% of the Auctioneer's latest estimate of the auction price of the Lot withdrawn together with VAT thereon and any expenses incurred by the Auctioneer in relation to the Lot. All commission hereunder must be paid for before Lots withdrawn may be removed.

Unsold Lots

31. Where any Lot fails to sell at auction the Auctioneer shall notify the seller accordingly and (in the absence of agreement between the seller and the Auctioneer to the contrary) such Lot may, in the absolute discretion of the Auctioneer, be re-entered in the next suitable auction unless instructions are received from the seller to the contrary, otherwise such Lots must be collected at the seller's expense within the period of thirty (30) days of such notification from the Auctioneer.

Upon the expiry of such period the Auctioneer shall have the right to sell such Lots by public auction or private sale and on such terms as the Auctioneer in its sole discretion may think fit. The Auctioneer shall be entitled to deduct from the price received for such Lots any sums owing to the Auctioneer in respect of such Lots including without limitation removal, storage and insurance expenses, any commission and expenses due in respect of the prior auction and commission and expenses in respect of the subsequent auction together with all reasonable expenses before remitting the balance to the seller. If the seller cannot be traced the balance shall be placed in a bank account in the name of the Auctioneer for the seller. Any deficit arising shall be due from the seller to the Auctioneer. Any Lots returned at the seller's request shall be returned at the seller's risk and expense and will not be insured in transit unless the Auctioneer is so instructed by the seller.

Auctioneer's Right to Photographs and Illustrations

32. The seller authorises the Auctioneer to photograph and illustrate any Lot placed with it for sale and further authorises the Auctioneer to use such photographs and illustrations and any photographs and illustrations provided by the seller at any time in its absolute discretion (whether or not in connection with the auction).

Catalogue illustrations are included at the discretion of the Auctioneer. Illustration charges will be calculated on the particular category of sale. These charges are subject to change. Irish Art Sale Illustrations: €150.00 full page, €100.00 half page, €50.00 other sizes. Fine Art Illustrations: Scaled fee: €100.00 for lots sold for €3,000.00 and over, hammer price, €50.00 for lots sold under €3,000.00 hammer price. All other sales: €25.00 per illustration. All lots illustrated and not sold are charged €25.00 per illustration.

VAT

34. It is presumed, unless stated to the contrary, that the items listed herein are auction scheme goods as defined in the Finance Act 1995.

35. Artist's Resale Rights (Droit de Suite)

Government Regulations (S.1. 312/2006)

Under this legislation a royalty (droit de suite) is payable to artists or the artist's heirs (if deceased in the last 70 years) of E.U. nationality on all works resold for €3,000 or more, other than those sold by the artist or the artist's agent.

The resale royalty payable is calculated as follows:

- From €3,000 to €50,000 4%
- From €50,000.01 to €200,000 3%
- From €200,000.01 to €350,000 1%
- From €350,000.01 to €500,000 0.5%
- Exceeding €500,000 0.25%

The total amount of royalty payable on any individual sale shall not exceed €12,500 The seller is liable for payment (paragraph 7.1 of Government Regulations (S.1. 312/2006) of this royalty on completion of the sale. The artist may request from the Auctioneer any information necessary to secure payment.

The Auctioneer will automatically deduct the amount due from the proceeds of sale and will hold in trust for the artist, their heirs or their representative for a period of 3 years from the date of sale. A vendor may choose to check the ARR Waiver on the Sale Receipt Contract indicating that they accept sole responsibility for the payment and authorises the Auctioneers to disclose their contact details to the artist, their heirs or their representative.



Description de Galway & Lemaux & Les principaux ports de la Côte Occidentale d'Irlande.



ADAM'S Est. 1887