

# Exploring Scotland



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# 1. ARMSTRONG, MOSTYN JOHN & CAPTAIN ANDREW

## *A New Map of Ayrshire, Comprehending Kyle, Cunningham, and Carrick*

FIRST EDITION, large engraved map on six double-page sheets, outlined in colour, decorative title vignette, compass rose, dedication to the Nobility, Gentry and Subscribers for the county of Ayr, inset plan of Ayr, sheets bound separately, good margins, contemporary morocco back marbled boards, boards slightly rubbed, corners worn, folio, slight water staining to endpapers, map unaffected, 1775

£1500

A rare map with only two copies recorded at auction.



A nice copy of this large map of Ayrshire, covering from the Firth of Clyde down to the border of Galloway. The highly detailed map shows villages, noted houses, churches, farmland, mountains, rivers, lakes, bogs, woods, coal pits and various types of roads. The demand for large-scale county maps increased in the eighteenth and early nineteenth century due to the radical changes being made to the landscape, a result of industrialisation, population growth and migration. Trigonometrical surveying had replayed the traverse and sketch methods used prior, leading to a higher standard in accuracy and detail. The title cartouche has a significant role, both as an ornamental feature but also as a pictorial representation of the area. Here the rolling and forest territory of Ayrshire is beautifully illustrated. The rivers, burns and ancient architecture of the area can also be seen.

## BLAEU, JOAN

Joan Blaeu was a leading Amsterdam mapmaker. His prowess was recognised in the civil offices he held as mapmaker to the Dutch East India Company and as a member of Amsterdam City Council. The maps of Scotland that form part of the Atlas novus are part of a plan for a multi-volume world atlas begun by Joan's father, Willem Janszoon Blaeu. The original survey work of Timothy Pont (and secondarily Robert Gordon) is behind the first atlas of Scotland published by Blaeu in 1654. Pont compiled these maps for Blaeu between 1583 and 1601.

Blaeu writes in part of the preliminary material to his 1654 Atlas Novus.

‘Continue now, look at Scotland, and enjoy a feast for the eyes’

To Blaeu's contemporaries, the vision of Scotland presented in his Atlas showed the geography laid out as never before. The map are accompanied by textual descriptions, making the need to travel and see with your own eyes no longer always necessary. Within the map lay a visual prospect of the nation.

The Blaeu maps of Scotland are particularly scarce. Produced between 1654 and 1672, the year of the fire that destroyed the Blaeu printing house. This is a much shorter period of time than most other Blaeu maps.

### ***2. Annandiae praefectura Vulgo The Stewartrie of Annandail.***

Copper engraved map, from volume 5 of Blaeu's Atlas, outlined in colour, decorative title and scale cartouches, central vertical fold, wide margins, latin text to verso, overall size 615 x 515mm, Amsterdam, 1654.

£250

Handsome regional map of Scotland, covering East Dumfries, Annan and Solway Firth. A good copy of this scarce map.





### ***3. Caricta Borealis Vulgo The Northpart of Carrick***

Copper engraved map, from volume 5 of Blaeu's Atlas, outlined in colour, decorative title and scale cartouches, central vertical fold, wide margins, slight marginal toning, overall size 515 x 610mm, Amsterdam, 1654  
£250

An attractive map of the northern part of the historic region of Carrick, extending from just south of Ayr to south of the Girvan River. The detailed map shows villages, castles, mountains, lochs and rivers in great detail. This is one of the first published maps of this part of Scotland. A good example of this uncommon map, a little light marginal stain but paper good and clean, with bright original colour.



### ***4. Lavdelia sive Lavderdalia Scotis vulgo Lavderdail***

Copper engraved map, from volume 5 of Blaeu's Atlas, outlined in colour, ornamental title cartouche, large decorative dedication cartouche to John Earl of Lauderdale, decorated with great coat of arms and 2 eagles, central vertical fold, wide margins, occasional slight spotting, French text on verso, overall size 595 x 475mm, Amsterdam, 1670.  
£250

An attractive map centers on Lauderdale on the Scottish Borders. The detailed map shows villages, castles, mountains, lochs and rivers in great detail. Gorgeous old color example with wide margins.



### ***5. Arania Insula in aestuario Glottae - The Yle of Arren in the Fyrth of Clyd***

Copper engraved map, from volume 5 of Blaeu's Atlas, outlined in colour, twin decorative cartouches around title and scale, central vertical fold, slight offsetting, wide margins, latin text on verso, reinforced along fold ends, overall size 620 x 470mm, Amsterdam, 1654.  
£250

A charming map of the Isle of Arran, the largest Island in the Firth of Clyde, off the West Coast of Scotland. The detailed map shows villages, castles, mountains, lochs and rivers in great detail.

This includes Brodrick Castle, adjacent to Brodrick Bay. A splendid and scarce map.



## 6. Buthe Insula Vulgo The Yle of Boot

Copper engraved map, from volume 5 of Blaeu's Atlas, outlined in colour, decorative title cartouche, central vertical fold, slight toning, French text on verso, overall size 430 x 550mm, Amsterdam, 1654.

£250

An attractive map of the Isle of Bute, an island in the Firth of Clyde, off the West Coast of Scotland. The detailed map shows villages, mountains, lochs and rivers in great detail. A splendid and scarce map.



## 7. Euia et Escia...

Copper engraved map, from volume 5 of Blaeu's Atlas, outlined in colour, ornate title cartouche, elaborate dedication to Duke Francis Scott, Earl of Buccleuch, with coat of arms with figures on either side, central vertical fold, minor surface dirt, Latin text on verso, overall size 510 x 605mm, Amsterdam, 1654.

£300

A handsome county map of Scotland, covering part of Dumfriesshire. The detailed map shows villages, mountains, lochs and rivers in great detail. A nice copy of a scarce map.



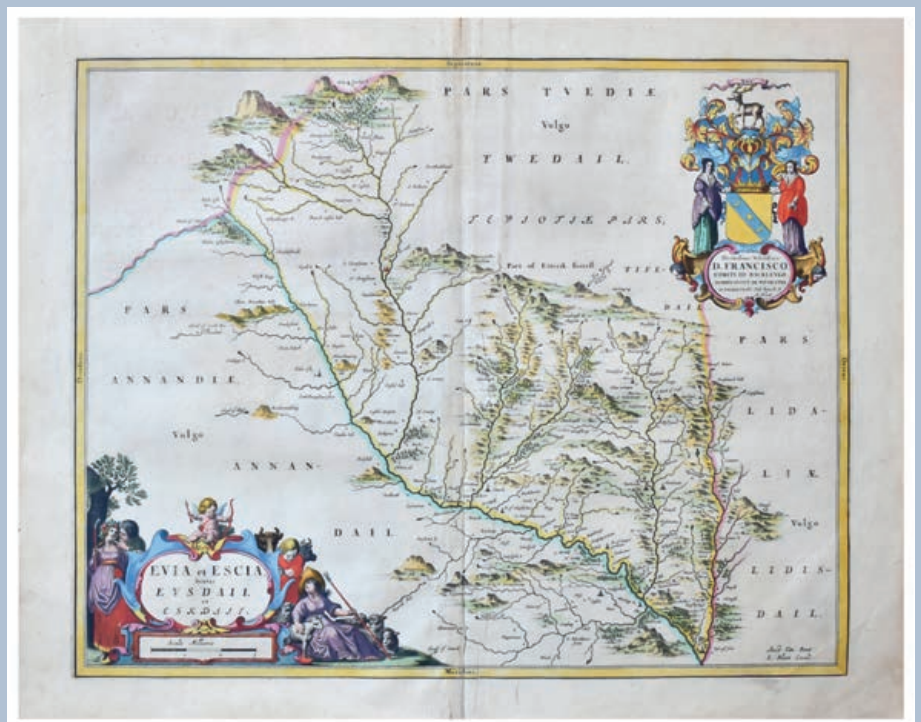


## 8. *Cantrya Chersonesus - Cantyr a Demie-yland*

Copper engraved map, from volume 5 of Blaeu's Atlas, outlined in colour, ornate title and scale cartouches, central vertical fold, minor surface dirt, spine reinforced, Latin text on verso, overall size 610 x 510mm, Amsterdam, 1654.

£250

An attractive Scottish county map covering the peninsula of Kintyre, within Argyll and Bute, in Western Scotland. The principal town in Cambeltown, famous for the production of fine single malt whiskey. The detailed map shows villages, mountains, lochs and rivers in great detail. A nice copy of a scarce map.



## 9. *Praefectura Kircubriensis que Gallovidie Maxime Orientalis par est - The Steuartrie of Kirkubright, the most easterlie part of Galloway*

Copper engraved map, from volume 5 of Blaeu's Atlas, outlined in colour, ornate title cartouche with human figures, fruit, fish, and live stock, with blank dedication space as issued, central vertical fold, minor surface dirt, spine reinforced, closed tear repaired, overall size 515 x 600mm, Amsterdam, 1654.

£250

A fine Scottish county map covering Kirkcudbright, part of Dumfries and Galloway in south east Scotland. The detailed map shows villages, mountains, lochs and rivers in great detail. A fine copy of a scarce map.



## 10. *Knapdalia Provincia que sub Argathelia censetur - The Province of Knapdail which is accounted a member of Argyll*

Copper engraved map, from volume 5 of Blaeu's Atlas, outlined in colour, ornate title cartouche with mermaids, and putti, central vertical fold, minor spotting, spine reinforced, Latin text on verso, 515 x 605mm, Amsterdam, 1654.

£250

A fine Scottish county map covering the region of Knapdale to the west of Glasgow. The detailed map shows villages, mountains, lochs and rivers in great detail. Gorgeous old color example with wide margins.



## 11. *Nithia Vicecomitatus*

Copper engraved map, from volume 5 of Blaeu's Atlas, outlined in old colour, ornate title cartouche, dedication to Archibald Cambell, 1st Marquess of Argyll, ornate cartouche, coat of arms, scale vignette, central vertical fold, French text on verso, overall size 610 x 510mm, Amsterdam, 1654.

£250

A splendid county map of the Scottish Lowland around Dumfries. The detailed map shows villages, castles, mountains, lochs and rivers in great detail. A splendid and scarce map.





## 12. Gallovidia veracule Galloway

Copper engraved map, from volume 5 of Blaeu's Atlas, outlined in colour, ornate title cartouche with putti, dedication to Alexander Earl of Galloway, ornate cartouche, coat of arms, ocean embellished with ships, central vertical fold, French text on verso, 510 x 610mm, Amsterdam, 1654.

£250

A fine Scottish county map covering from Galloway up to the Firth of Clyde in Southwestern Scotland. The detailed map shows villages, mountains, lochs and rivers in great detail. Gorgeous old color example with wide margins.



## 13. BOWEN, EMANUEL

### *A Plan & Perspective view of the Improved Land of Mingary...*

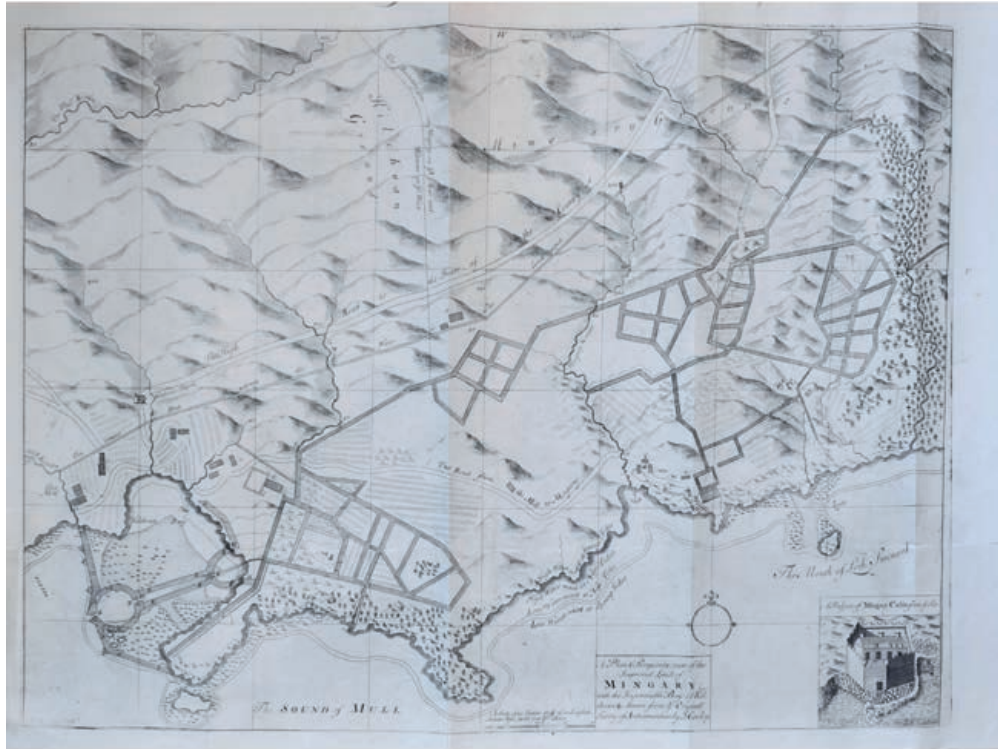
Copper engraved plan inset view of Mingary Castle, compass rose, old folds, reinforced along one fold on verso, overall size 480 x 645mm, London [c.1734]

£125

An attractive plan of Mingary in Argyllshire with an inset view of Mingary Castle from the sea. The highly detailed plan is based on the survey of Ardnamurchan by John L. Cowley. It shows hills, forests, rivers, roads, buildings and even tide lines. A higher standard of map was demanded in the eighteenth and early nineteenth century due to the radical changes being made



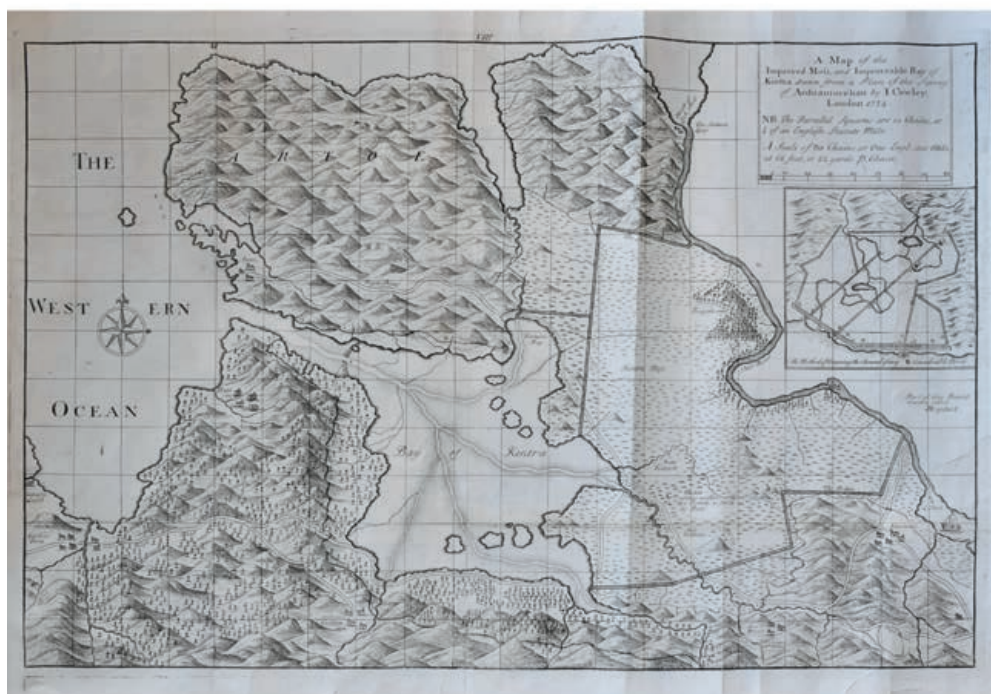
to the landscape, a result of industrialisation, population growth and migration. Trigonometrical surveying had replayed the traverse and sketch methods used prior, leading to a higher standard in accuracy and detail. Mingary Castle is a 14th Century castle with an interesting history. The castle was used as a stronghold for King James IV of Scotland when fighting off the Clan Donald in the late 15th Century. In 1588, one of the ships of the Spanish Armada, named the San Juan de Sicilia, landed on Mull and MacLean of Duart used troops from the ship to aid him in his warring against the MacDonalds of Clanranald and the MacIans of Ardnamurchan. On one occasion, a force from the ship besieged the castle for three days before withdrawing.



## 14. BOWEN, EMANUEL

### *A Map of the Improved Moss and Improveable Bay of Kintra...*

Copper engraved map, inset plan showing 'The Method of Draining the Channel of any Considerable River', compass rose, old folds, small marginal tears repaired on verso, folds reinforced on verso, overall size 655 x 460mm, [c.1734]



£125

A scarce map of Kintra in Argyllshire. The highly detailed map is based on the survey of Ardnamurchan by John L. Cowley. It shows hills, forests, rivers, roads, buildings and instruction on draining canals. A higher standard of map was demanded in the eighteenth and early nineteenth century due to the radical changes being made to the landscape, a result of industrialisation, population growth and migration. Trigonometrical surveying had replaced the traverse and sketch methods used prior, leading to a higher standard in accuracy and detail. A strong impression of a scarce map.

## CLARK, JOHN HEAVISIDE

A collection of the scarcest colour-plate views of Scotland during the Industrial Revolution. The plates are signed I.Clark but it is generally accepted that these views are the work of the Scottish artist John Heaviside Clark, 1771-1836. He was a prolific artist, aquatinter and engraver, sometimes known as Waterloo Clark due to the sketches he made on the field directly after the Battle of Waterloo.

However he is most famous for his engravings of Scottish towns and cities, admired both for the highly accurate attention to detail and the clarity and softness of aesthetics. The accuracy of the view has historical importance as it documents the radical changes being made to the landscape, a result of industrialisation, population growth and migration.

Abbey, Scenery 489

### *15. The City of Aberdeen*

Aquatint view of Aberdeen, from Clark's 'Views of Scotland' contemporary hand coloured, wide margins, overall size 690 x 500mm, London, Smith, Elder and Co., 1825

£1100

A Splendid copy of one of the scarcest colour-plate views of Aberdeen during the Industrial Revolution. Drawn from the far bank of the river Dee, one can see ships in the harbour, the tower of the cathedral and a sprawling city stretching back from the coast.





## ***16. The Town of Dundee***

Aquatint view of Dundee, from Clark's 'Views of Scotland' contemporary hand coloured, wide margins, marginal toning, overall size 630 x 480mm, London, Smith, Elder and Co., 1824

£1100

Drawn from the ocean, with a large variety of boats in the foreground and a city spreading up to the hills. A coastal city with a major maritime industry, Dundee's harbour has long been of importance. In the 1820s the harbour was greatly expanded with the addition of King William IV Dock, Earl Grey Dock, Victoria Dock and Camperdown Dock.



## ***17. The Town of Inverness***

Aquatint view of Inverness, from Clark's 'Views of Scotland' contemporary hand coloured, wide margins, marginal toning and light spotting not affecting image, overall size 680 x 505mm, London, Smith, Elder and Co., 1823

£1100

Drawn from the far bank of the River Ness, the foreground is populated by lush foliage, with gardeners and ladies walking, in the background a view of the houses of the town, the bridge and the hills and sea beyond. Inverness was both a market town and a seaside town making it one of the chief towns of the Scottish Highlands.

## ***18. The Town of St. Andrews***

Aquatint view of St. Andrews, from Clark's 'Views of Scotland' contemporary hand coloured, wide margins, marginal toning and light spotting not affecting image, overall size 680 x 505mm, London, Smith, Elder and Co., 1824

£1,250

Drawn from a country path leading into the town, the foreground of foliage opens into a field where men are harvesting oats and the town with its castle, church and other buildings can be seen behind the trees. St. Andrews is today one of the largest settlements in Fife. However in the 17th and 18th century it was in decline. By the 19th century, the town began to expand beyond the original medieval boundaries with streets of new houses and town villas being built.



17. The Town of Inverness



18. The Town of St. Andrews

## ***19. The City of Glasgow***

Aquatint view of Glasgow, from Clark's 'Views of Scotland' contemporary hand coloured, wide margins, overall size 625 x 470mm, London, Smith, Elder and Co., 1824

£1,250

One of the most historically important topographical views of Glasgow. Drawn from a hill, the foreground is filled with foliage with the odd figure and cattle opening up to show a vast city, plumes of smoke showing the industrialisation of the city is well underway. At the end of the



18th century Glasgow transformed from a small merchant town into a burgeoning industrial city, growing rapidly in size to become the powerhouse of the Scottish Economy. This rapid expansion was partially due to mass immigration not just from the surrounding Scottish countryside, but from England and Ireland as well. This led to the Radical War of 1820 and the events leading up to the Great Reform Act of 1832.



## ***20. The Town of Port Glasgow***

Aquatint view of Glasgow, from Clark's 'Views of Scotland' contemporary hand coloured, margins trimmed, slight overall toning, three small closed tears repaired, overall size 585 x 450mm, London, Smith, Elder and Co., 1825

£1100

Drawn from the planted area behind Newark Castle, known as Lord Belhaven's Gardens. The centre of the print shows the 150 ft. spire of the Town Buildings built in 1815 by David Hamilton. Alongside is the old Port Glasgow harbour which is already being visited by the then recently developed steamships, visible on the river. The large mill on the right has not been certainly identified, but is most probably the mill of the Gourock Ropeworks. The wide road in front of the mill was the new toll road to Glasgow. At the end of the 18th century Glasgow transformed from a small merchant town into a burgeoning industrial city, growing rapidly in size to become the powerhouse of the Scottish Economy. This rapid expansion was partially due to mass immigration not just from the surrounding Scottish countryside, but from England and Ireland as well. This led to the Radical War of 1820 and the events leading up to the Great Reform Act of 1832.

## ***21. The Town of Paisley***

Aquatint view of Paisley, from Clark's 'Views of Scotland' contemporary hand coloured, margins trimmed, overall size 680 x 590mm, London, Smith, Elder and Co., 1825

£1100

Drawn from a hill, four men looking at a paper in front of some foliage occupies the foreground, with a large town spanning both sides of the river White Cart, two church spires and a few factory chimneys can be seen above the general buildings. Paisley was an important manufacturing town and river port.



20. The Town of Port Glasgow



21. The Town of Paisley

## 22. Gretna Green

Aquatint view of Gretna Green, from Clark's 'Views of Scotland' contemporary hand coloured, good margins, marginally chipped, image unaffected, overall size 635 x 485mm, London, Smith, Elder and Co., 1824

£1100

The view shows a square with cattle and a mixture of neo-classical buildings and older buildings, a horse drawn carriage has arrived and local people rush from their houses to see the cause of the commotion it has made. The scene may represent another hurried wedding about to



commence in the village of Gretna, long renowned as the location where runaway marriages are performed.



### ***23. The Town of Perth***

Aquatint view of Perth, from Clark's 'Views of Scotland' contemporary hand coloured, good margins, overall size 640 x 485mm, London, Smith, Elder and Co., 1824

£1,250

Drawn from one of the hills, the foreground shows men and women sitting and walking on the grassy hill top, in the background a town of neo-classical buildings sit beside the broad river Tay which winds into the fore-ground, disrupted by an island where steamboats travel.



## ***24. The Town of Elgin***

Aquatint view of Elgin, from Clark's 'Views of Scotland' contemporary hand coloured, good margins, slight marginal toning from frame, overall size 680 x 485mm, London, Smith, Elder and Co., 1824

£1100

The foreground shows a long wall populated by four men and a dog, behind the River Lossie winds across with a cluster of neoclassical buildings and mountains further beyond. A splendid copy.



## ***25. The Town of Renfrew***

Aquatint view of Renfrew, from Clark's 'Views of Scotland' contemporary hand coloured, margins trimmed, overall size 560 x 430mm, London, Smith, Elder and Co., 1824

£1100

A Splendid copy. Like many of Clark's views, the foreground is full of foliage and focuses on a few men walking their dogs. In the background, beyond the fields we can see a small town with a church steeple and a factory's smoking chimney. Renfrew is a manufacturing town half a mile from the River Clyde. The inhabitants earned a living making cloths such as silk and muslin.

## ***26. The Town of Peterhead***

Aquatint view of Peterhead, from Clark's 'Views of Scotland' contemporary hand coloured, wide margins, marginal toning from frame, overall size 640 x 485mm, London, Smith, Elder and Co., 1824

£1100

The foreground of the view has figures standing looking and pointing down to the ships in the harbour. There are numerous ships and smaller boats in the harbour. The town in the background consists of a small collection of neo-classical buildings with a church spire rising above the rooftops. Peterhead sits in the easternmost point of mainland Scotland. Always a fishing town, today it is the largest fishing town in the UK.





25. The Town of Renfrew



26. The Town of Peterhead

## 27. *The Town of Forfar*

Aquatint view of Forfar, from Clark's 'Views of Scotland' contemporary hand coloured, wide margins, marginal toning from frame, overall size 635 x 485mm, London, Smith, Elder and Co., 1824  
£1100

From the perspective of a hill top looking down through a field of cattle and across fields to a town with a church spire in the left and a mill and the ocean to the right. Forfar has been both a traditional market town and a major manufacturing centre for linen and jute. In the 1800s the

Forfar Loch extended over much more of Forfar, going as far up as Orchardbank and Wellbrae.  
A drainage project brought the water level down.



## ***28. The Town of Dunkeld***

Aquatint view of Dunkeld, from Clark's 'Views of Scotland' contemporary hand coloured, wide margins, marginal toning from frame, overall size 635 x 490mm, London, Smith, Elder and Co., 1824  
£1100

Drawn from a hillside, the foreground is dedicated to green foliage and forests and fields with a path winding down to the River Tay. On the right stands the stone bridge built by Thomas Telford in 1809. The town is clustered in a valley, only with a large cathedral as an identifiable building. Dunkeld is a small town in the Scottish Highlands that is sometimes referred to as the "Gateway to the Highlands" due to its position on the main road.





## ***29. The Town of Cromarty***

Aquatint view of Cromarty, from Clark's 'Views of Scotland' contemporary hand coloured, wide margins, marginal toning from frame, overall size 635 x 485mm, London, Smith, Elder and Co.,  
1824  
£1100

The view from a hill looking over the town shows a seaside town with ships in the ocean, a forest of threes separates the town from the hill Clark was drawing from. Cromarty is a highland town situated at the tip of the Black Isle. It is architecturally important for its Georgian merchant houses. Cromarty is an outstanding example of an 18th/19th century burgh, "the jewel in the crown of Scottish Vernacular Architecture".



## ***30. The Town of Montrose***

Aquatint view of Montrose, from Clark's 'Views of Scotland' contemporary hand coloured, wide margins, marginal toning from frame, overall size 635 x 485mm, London, Smith, Elder and Co.,  
1824  
£1100

The view of Montrose, from up the bank of the South Esk, shows a town built in the neo-classical style, nestled between the mouths of the North and South Esk. There are numerous ships in the river as well as a lighthouse on the bank. In the foreground groups of men stand with cattle. Montrose has been a prosperous port town since medieval times where they used to trade skins, hides and cured salmon. Samuel Johnson made a tour of the town on his visit to Scotland in the 1770s. He said of it:

"...we travelled on to Montrose, which we surveyed in the morning and found it well-built, airy, and clean. The town house is a handsome fabrick with a portico. We then went to view the English chapel, and found it a small church, clean to a degree unknown in any other part of Scotland, with commodious galleries, and what was yet less expected, with an organ."



### ***31. The Town of Hamilton***

Aquatint view of Hamilton, from Clark's 'Views of Scotland' contemporary hand coloured, wide margins, very light marginal toning from frame, overall size 670 x 495mm, London, Smith, Elder and Co., 1825

£1100

The view of the town can be seen over the tops of trees, with the spire of the Old Parish Church in the centre and Hamilton Palace to the right, the River Clyde winds its way through the fields.

Hamilton is a large town in the central Lowlands of Scotland, 12 miles (19 km) south-east of Glasgow, 35 miles (56 km) south-west of Edinburgh.





### ***32. The Town of Inverary***

Aquatint view of Inverary, from Clark's 'Views of Scotland' contemporary hand coloured, wide margins, marginal toning from frame, light foxing, overall size 675 x 505mm, London, Smith, Elder and Co., 1824

£1100

The view from a hill shows a town next to the Mouth of the Aray River, with a neoclassical style townhouse. To the right is Mingary Castle surrounded by gardens and forests. In the foreground people walk along the country roads, thick forest on either side.



### ***33. The Town of Dingwall***

Aquatint view of Dingwall, from Clark's 'Views of Scotland' contemporary hand coloured, wide margins, overall light browning, light foxing, overall size 670 x 500mm, London, Smith, Elder and Co., 1824

£1100

Drawn to show the view over Dingwall to Ben Wyvis. The town is largely neo-classical in design, with the church spire, obelisk and tower of Dingwall Castle. Closer buildings have thatched roofs and look older than the centre of the town. The foreground is occupied by the people and rich foliage Clark is known for. An obelisk, 51 feet (16 m) high, was erected over the grave of Sir George Mackenzie, 1st Earl of Cromartie, near the parish church of St Clement. It was affected by subsidence, becoming known as the "Leaning Tower", and was replaced by a much smaller replica in the early years of the 20th century.

### ***34. The Town of Greenock***

Aquatint view of Greenock, from Clark's 'Views of Scotland' contemporary hand coloured, overall faint toning, overall size 600 x 460mm, London, Smith, Elder and Co., 1824

£1100

The view shows a large town at the mouth of the River Clyde. There are numerous ships in the harbour, smoke coming from the shipyard and a ship being built. In the foreground three men look at the view from the hilltop, surrounded by foliage. Greenock is a port town known for its shipbuilding. Greenock is also home of the world's first Burns Club, founded in 1801.



33. The Town of Dingwall



34. The Town of Greenock

### ***35. The Town of Dumbarton***

Aquatint view of Dumbarton, from Clark's 'Views of Scotland' contemporary hand coloured, wide margins, overall size 670 x 495mm, London, Smith, Elder and Co., 1824

£1100

Drawn from a high vantage point, in the distance is the river Clyde estuary, Castle Rock rises up as the river loops round it. The town is connected to the other bank by a large stone bridge. A church spire rises above the rooftops but is diminished by the large factory towers. The



foreground is occupied by groups of people, cattle and sheep. Dumbarton emerged from the 19th century as a centre for shipbuilding, glassmaking, and whisky production. A very Scarce copy.



### 36. COLLINS, CAPTAIN GREENVILE

#### *The East Coast of Scotland with the Isles of Orkney and Shetland*

Copper engraved map, hand coloured, ornate title cartouche, coat of arms, compass rose, rhumb lines, sea decorated with ships, central vertical fold, minor surface dirt, overall size 520 x 625mm, [London, 1693?]

£300

A striking sea chart of the east coast of Scotland and Northern England, including the Isles of Orkney and Shetland. Many coastal towns and villages are named.

Captain Greenville Collins was an English captain, prominent hydrographer and officer of the Royal Navy. King Charles II commissioned him to survey the coasts of Great Britain in 1681. In 1693 he published 'Great Britain's Coasting Pilot', the first original sea atlas to be produced by an Englishman. The resulting atlas contained tide tables, coastal views and 49 sea charts. Although not entirely accurate, the sea charts were an enormous advancement from those that appeared before them. Collins was not only the first English hydrographer, but also one of the best.

### 37. COLLINS, CAPTAIN GREENVILE

#### *Holy-Head...*

Copper engraved sea chart, from Collins' 'Great Britain's Coasting Pilot', had coloured, inset profile of Anglesey, Holy-Head and the Skerries islands, decorative title cartouche, sea embellished with ships, large compass rose, rhumb lines, slight toning, central vertical fold, London, Mount and Davidson, c.1750.

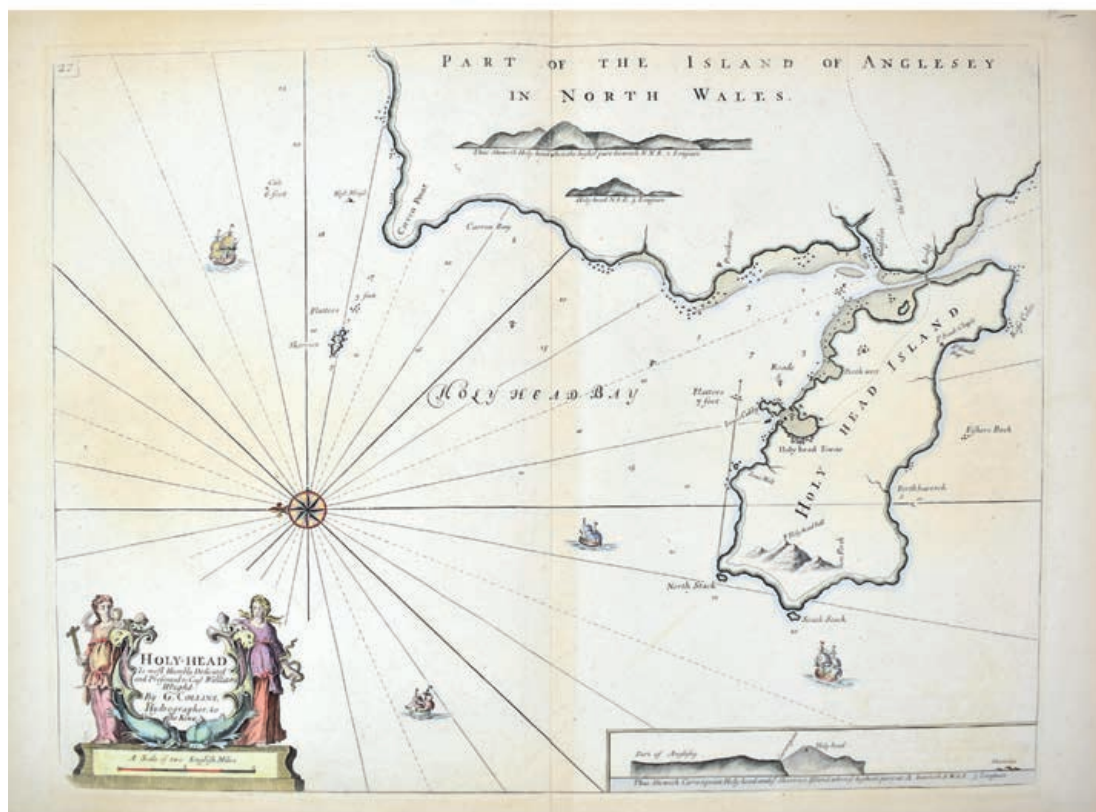
£300

In 1676 King Charles II commissioned Captain Greenville Collins to chart the coasts of Great Britain. An officer to the Royal Navy and prominent hydrographer, the atlas Collins produced was the first original sea atlas to be produced by an Englishman. Although not entirely accurate,

the charts were an enormous advance on anything before them. Prior to these maps, there was no centralised system for collecting and disseminating maps made by experienced seamen. Collins spent seven years on the survey, the first edition of which was published in 1693. 'Great Britain's Coasting Pilot' earned Collins to rank as not only one of the earliest, but also among the nest of English hydrographers.



36. Collins, The East Coast of Scotland with the Isles of Orkney and Shetland



37. Collins, Holy-Head

## 38. CORONELLI, VINCENZO MARIA



## ***Scotia Parte Settentrionale/ Meridionale***

Two sheet map of Scotland, from Coronelli's 'Corso Geografico Universale', copper engraved, uncoloured, separate as issued, four large cartouches, two coat of arms, dedication to the theologist Tommaso Maria Peire, inset list of Scottish Counties, central vertical folding, Italian text of verso, each c.455 x 625mm, Venice, [c.1690]

£600

One of the most decorative large format maps of Scotland from the 17th Century. The detail shows mountains, lochs, rivers, islands, bays, towns and churches. Finely engraved in Coronelli's unique style. Coronelli (1650-1718), was a Franciscan Friar and appointed General of the Order in 1701. He was cosmographer to the Republic of Venice and founder of the *Accademia Cosmografica degli Argonauti*, the world's first geographical society (1680).





## 39. JANSSON, JAN

### *Provinciae Lauden seu Lothien et Linlithouo*

Copper engraved map, from Jansson's 'Atlas Major', old colour, decorative title cartouche surrounded by animals and farmers, two putti embellish scales, Scottish Coat-of-Arms, compass rose, rhumb lines, central vertical fold, French text on verso, slight toning, occasional light foxing, wide margins, overall size 475 x 590mm, Amsterdam, 1646

£35-

A 17th century Dutch county map of Scotland, covering part of Fife in the North to Edinburgh in the South, with Sterling in the East and Dunbar in the West. The detailed map includes cities, town, forests, lakes and hills.

Jan Jansson (1558-1664) was the son of Jan Janszoon the Elder, a publisher and bookseller. In 1612 he became Jodocus Hondius' son-in-law and began producing his own maps in 1616. In the 1630s he formed a partnership with Henricus Hondius, his brother-in-law, and began enlarging the Hondius Atlas. In 1646 a fourth volume came out with 'English County Maps', a year after a similar issue by Joan Blaeu. There was a pre-existing rivalry between the Houses of Hondius and Blaeu but this sparked a cartographical arms race. They pushed each other to new heights of quality and accuracy in their maps leading to them totally dominating the European market in the first half of the seventeenth century.

Koeman: Me159



## 40. THOMSON, JOHN

### *Northern/Southern Part of Edinburghshire*

2 two-sheet maps, steel engraved, outlined in colour, from 'The atlas of Scotland', central vertifolds, minor surface dirt, overall size 735 x 550mm, Edinburgh, [1822-1827]

£300

John Thompson was a celebrated Scottish cartographer. The title page of his 'New General Atlas' 1819, describes his work as:

"a collection of maps and charts, delineating the natural and political divisions of the empires, kingdoms, and states in the World. Constructed from the best systematic works, and the most



authentic voyages and travels. With a memoir of the progress of geography, a summary of physical geography, and a consulting index to facilitate the finding out of places.”

The demand for large-scale county maps increased in the eighteenth and early nineteenth century due to the radical changes being made to the landscape, a result of industrialisation, population growth and migration. Trigonometrical surveying had replaced the traverse and sketch methods used prior, leading to a higher standard in accuracy and detail.



## 41. LAWSON, JOHN PORTER

### *30 views of Scotland from 'Scotland Delineated'*

FIRST EDITION, 30 hand coloured lithograph plates from Lawson's 'Scotland Delineated', many signed by the artist, wide margins, very occasional marginal chipping, not affecting image, overall size (c 610 x 420mm), London, Joseph Hogarth, 1847

RARE SIGNED copies of some of the most attractive views of Scottish Scenery and a major achievement in British lithography. It was published in parts by Joseph Hogarth. Hogarth commissioned important landscape artists to produce drawings of Scottish scenery, while Lawson supplied the accompanying text. The enterprise failed due to the high cost which comes with working with so many skilled artists.

£5,000

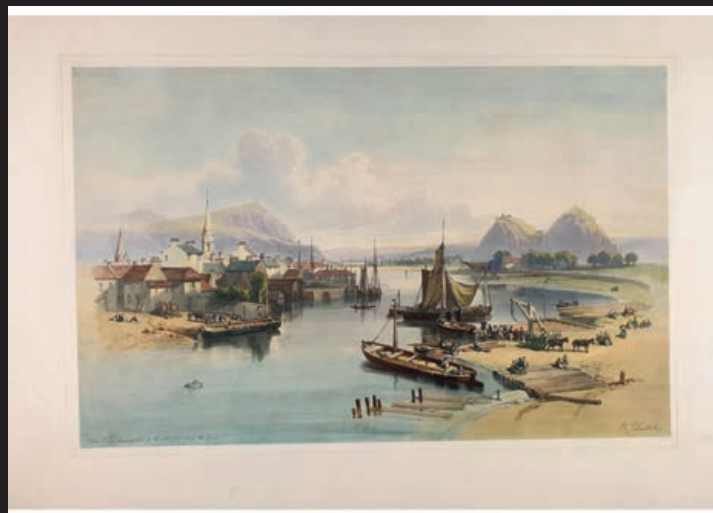
The collection includes:

W. Leitch. The Town & Castle of Dumbarton from the Leven. Hand-coloured lithograph, mounted on card; David Roberts. Edinburgh from Calton Hill. Hand coloured lithograph; George



Cattermole. Fishmarket Close Edinburgh. Hand col. Lithograph; George Cattermole. Dowie's Tavern Liberton's Wynd Lawnmarket Edinburgh. Hand-col. Litho. ; W.L.Leitch. New Assembly Hall, Edinburgh. Hand col. Lito. Signed in Pencil by Leitch; George Cattermole. Newark Castle. Hand col. Lith. Mounted on card; David Roberts. Melrose Abbey from the South. Hand col. Litho. Signed in Pencil by Roberts; David Roberts. Edinburgh from St Anthony's Chapel. Hand col. Lithograph; David Roberts. Grand Gateway Falkland Palace. Hand-col. Litho. Signed in pencil by Roberts; J.D. Harding. Roslyn Castle. Hand col. Litho. Signed in pencil by Harding; George Cattermole. Borthwick Castle. Hand col. Litho.; David Roberts. Craigmillar Castle. Hand col. Litho. Signed by Roberts in pencil; W.L.Leitch. The Town & Castle of Dumbarton. Hand col.litho. signed in pencil by Leitch; Horatio McCulloch. Isle of Skye. Hand col. Litho.; J.Needham. View from Goat Fell Arran. Hand col. Litho.; George Cattermole. Glamis Castle. Hand col. Lithograph. Signed in pencil by Cattermole; W.L. Leitch. Edinburgh Castle from Grassmarket. Hand col. Litho. Signed in pencil by Leitch; W.L.Leitch. Edinburgh from Craigleith Quarry. Hand col. Litho. Signed in pencil by Leitch; Clarkson Stanfield. Back of Old Leith Pier. Hand col. Litho. Signed in pencil by Stanfield; D.O Hill. Dunfermline Abbey. Hand col. Litho; W.L.Leitch. Edinburgh from the Mound. Hand col.litho. signed in pencil by Leitch; David Roberts. Saint Mung's Cathedral. Glasgow. Hand col. Litho. Signed in pencil by Roberts.; W.L.Leitch. Kilchurn Castle. Hand col. Litho. Mounted on card; Horatio McCulloch. Loch Lomond. Hand col. Litho. Mounted on card; J.Needham. Cora Linn Falls of Clyde. Hand col litho. Mounted on card; W.L.Leitch. Roslyn Chapel. Hand col. Litho signed in pencil by Leitch; Clarkson Stanfield. Dunbar. Hand col. Litho. Signed in pencil by Stanfield; W.L.Leitch. College Church Low Calton Edinburgh. Hand col. Litho; David Roberts. Edinburgh from Calton Hill. Hand col. Litho.; David Roberts. Edinburgh from the Castle. Hand col. Litho

Lawson was an ordained minister in the Episcopal Church of Scotland and an ecclesiastical historian. Towards the end of his life he settled in Edinburgh and became a bookseller. The plates are magnificent and the grandeur of the Scottish landscape seen through the eyes





of such a group of artists makes this one of the outstanding topographical books of the 19th-century.

Abbey Scenery 493



## 42. LESLIE, JOHN

### *De Origine Moribus, et Rebus Gestis Scotorum Libr Decem...*

FIRST EDITION, 2 parts in one with separate titles, woodcut decorative frames with putti and printer's woodcut devices on titles and last verso above colophon, woodcut floriated and historiated initials, ornaments, pages ruled in black, printed side notes, double page engraved map of Scotland, embellished with vessels, sea monsters and large strapwork armorial coat of arms, 11 full page copper engravings depicting genealogies of the kings of Scotland, most incorporating portrait vignettes, and arms of Mary Queen of Scots on verso of divisional title, stamps of Biblioteca del Seminario Vescovile di Mondovì, manuscript ex libris of 'Montis Regalis, 1602', some waterstaining to gutter, occasional light spotting, contemporary limp vellum, cover ruled in gilt with small corner pieces and central fleurons, early title to spine and additional ink decoration, yapped edges, a little stained, 4to, Rome, In Aedibus Populi Romani, 1578.

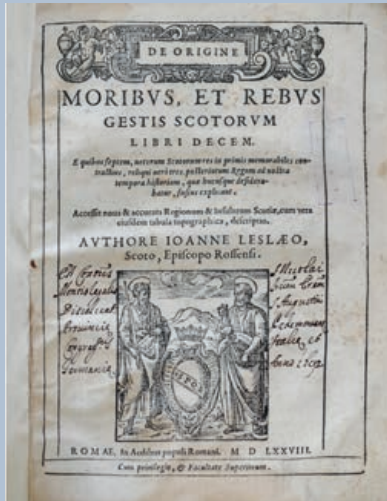
£2,000

A scarce copy of a very important book. It contains the first separate map of Scotland published in a book. John Leslie (1527-1596) was Bishop of Ross and ambassador to Mary Queen of Scots.



The final genealogical tree shows Queen Mary I and her son, the future King James I of England. The work contains a history and description of Scotland from the mythical reign of Fergus I (4th century BC) to the Reign of Mary. The accounts of Hector Boece and John Mair heavily influenced the early chapters of the work, although there is some first-hand topographical material. The second part is more interesting as he gives an independent account of events with which he witnessed first hand. The descriptions of the Scottish islands and counties are mostly based on Leslie's own observations. The catholic point of view was a valuable supplement to the works of George Buchanan and John Knox.

The map is based upon the map of Great Britain by George Lily of 1546, with the general shape roughly taken along with many place names. However Leslie has added other in the north and north-west, places known to him through his travels in the Bishopric of Ross. Like Lily he has noted 'Orcades Insulae XXXI', but he has left out two of the 31 and has named another island 'Scetlandia' (Shetland). This was the first of two maps of Scotland Leslie would publish in 1578.



## 43. MERCATOR, GERARD AND HONDIUS, HENRICUS

### *Magnae Britanniae et Hiberniae Tabula*

Copper engraved map from Hondius' 'Atlas ou Representation Du Monde', outlined in old colour, inset map of the Orkney Islands, decorative title cartouche embellished with putti, coat of arms, mermaids and ships in the ocean, central vertical fold, Latin text on verso, overall light browning, fold reinforced on verso, wide margins, overall size 575 x 515mm, Amsterdam, for Henri Hondius, 1631 [1633]

£400

A highly decorative and detailed map of Great Britain and Ireland, including part of Holland and France. The seas are home to three mermaids holding the flags of England, Ireland and Scotland, while three galleons battle. A good example of 17th century Dutch cartography.

The Mercator family of cartographers produced some of the most important maps of the sixteenth century. Gerard Mercator, the patriarch of the family, is famed for the development of Mercator's projection, first demonstrated on his world map of 1569, which allowed any compass course to appear as a straight line. His next project was the creation of a complete world 'Atlas', the first publication to be called by that name. This occupied him until his death in 1594 and the unfinished atlas was left in the care of his son Rumold.

Koeman: Me 36A





## 44. MERCATOR, GERARD AND HONDIUS, HENRICUS

### *[Southern Scotland]*

Copper engraved map, from Mercator's *Atlas sive Cosmographicae Meditationes de Fabrica Mundi...*, original hand colour, central vertical fold, latin text on verso, minor surface dirt and staining, [Duisberg, c.1595]

£400

This early map of Southern Scotland covers the southern end of the Isle of Sky and the Hebrides down to the English border. The lower half of a two sheet map of Scotland, which was published in Mercator's seminal '*Atlas sive cosmographicae meditationes de fabrica mundi et fabricati figura*'. Highly detailed, the map shows lochs (including Loch Ness), rivers, mountains, important cities (Glasgow and Edinburgh), and a ship sailing into the mouth of the River Forth. The cartography of this map shows influence of an earlier map by Nicolas de Nicolay, a French geographer.

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## 45. NOLIN, JEAN-BAPISTE & CORONELLI, VINCENZO MARIA

### *Le Royaume D'Escoce divise en deux parties, subdivisus in Provinces...*

Engraved map, outlined in contemporary colour, decorative title cartouche, containing dedication to King James II, three inset maps of the Faroe Islads, Shetland and Orkney Islands, central vertical fold, overall size 505 x 680mm, Paris, 1689

£400

A finely engraved map of Scotland, covering from Caithness down to Newcastle in England, and extends west to include the Outer Hebrides and northern coast of Ireland. The detailed map includes numerous country boundaries, towns, mountains and rivers. This map is after Coronelli, whom Nolin worked with for a time.





## 46. SANSON D'ABBEVILLE (NICOLAS)

### *L'Escosse dela le Tay...*

Two sheet map of Scotland, separated as issued, from Sanson's 'Cartes Generales de Toutes les Parties du Mond' outlined in colour, two ornate title cartouches, central vertical fold, trimmed and mounted on a larger sheet, slight water staining in margin, overall size 700 x 520mm, Paris, Pierre Mariette, 1665-1703.

£450

An attractive hand coloured map of Scotland, covering the Orkney Islands in the north down to Carlisle and Durham in England in the south. The map extends west to include the Outer Hebrides and the northern coast of Ireland and is filled with details of political boundaries, towns, mountains, and rivers. Timothy Pont (and secondarily Robert Gordon) produced the original surveys on which this map is based.

Nicolas Sanson was a leading force in early French cartography. After his death in 1667, the business was briefly managed by Sanson's sons before transferring it to Hubert Jaillot. Jaillot continued to issue Sanson's maps and add to them with his own.







## 48. SLEZER, JOHN

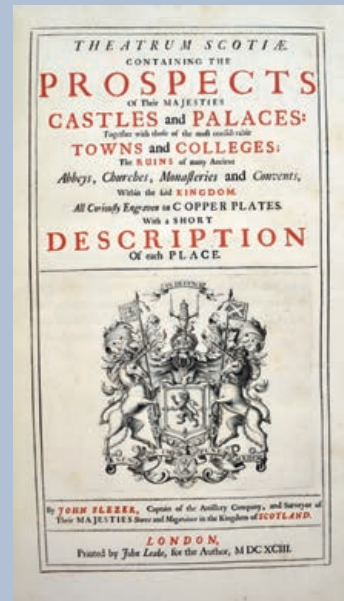
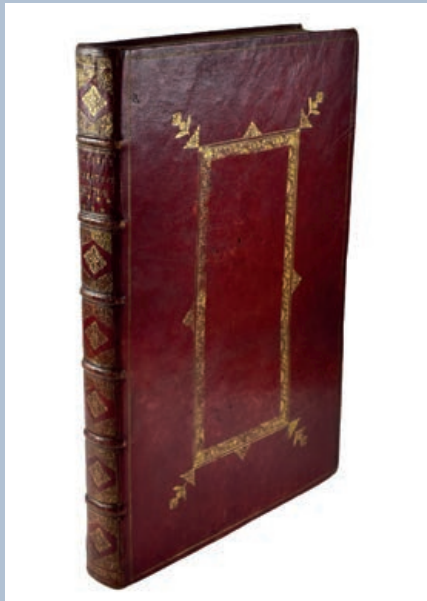
### ***THEATRUM SCOTIAE, CONTAINING THE PROSPECTS OF THEIR MAJESTIES CASTLES AND PALACES :TOGETHER WITH THE MOST CONSIDERABLE TOWNS AND COLLEGES***

London: Printed by John Leake for Abel Swalle. 1693. First edition, (450 x 300mm.), 18th Century Red Morocco, Elaborately Gilt Spine, Gilt Panels on Both Covers, title printed in red and black with Scottish Arms, with 57 fine double-page engraved and etched plates, mounted on guards, numerous large armorial vignettes in prelim.

£12,500

One of 25 larger and fine paper copies.

A Splendid Copy in a Fine Binding of the Most Important Illustrated Book of the 17th Century Concerning Scotland. The Theatrum is the first book with town prospects published in Britain.



Slezer, a native of Germany, settled in Scotland in 1671, and combined the professional duties of Chief Engineer for Scotland (also Surveyor of His Majesties Stores and Magazines, and subsequently Lieutenant of Artillery as well), with the ambition of delineating the towns and great buildings of the country. "The book was a lavish volume of..plates accompanied by written descriptions, and constitutes the first systematic illustrated record of Scotland, showing - as no other documents do - what the country looked like 300 years ago." (Cavers)

It was reprinted several times, the latest in 1880, but the first edition was the only one produced under Slezer's direct supervision, the only one to print the coats of arms, and provides the best strikes of the plates. The text was written with the full collaboration of Sir Robert Sibbald.

This is one of 25 'larger and fine paper copies'

Keith Cavers, *A Vision of Scotland* (H.M.S.O., 1993).

Wing S.3993.



## 49. SMART, JOHN & GEORGE AIKMAN.

*A Round of the Links; Views of the Golf Greens of Scotland. Etched by George Aikman A.R.S.A. from watercolour drawings by John Smart. R.S.A.*

Edinburgh, Privately Printed Limited Edition 1893, Large Oblong Folio ( 430 x 590 mm)  
,Original Brown Cloth Gilt, Title Printed in Red and Black, Dedication, and Twenty Finely Etched  
Golfing Scene in Fine Old Colour.

First Edition Signed by the Author.

£10,000



A scarce work illustrating the older courses in Scotland. Each plate is titled on the tissue guard.  
The courses illustrated are: Dunbar ; North Berwick; Gullane; Luffness; Musselburgh; Leith;  
Leven; Elie; St Andrews; Carnoustie; Montrose; Aberdeen; Perth; Stirling; Bruntsfield; Lanark;  
Glasgow; Machrihanish; Prestwick and Troon.

John Smart was born in Edinburgh Oct 16,1838. His father was Robert Campbell Smart, the famous engraver. Educated at Leith High School he received his first instruction in art at the school of the Board of Manufacturers. In 1858 he was apprenticed to an engraver, but as he showed great talent for landscape, later became a pupil of Horatio McCulloch, R.S.A. Smart was an original member of the Royal Scottish Watercolour Society and was elected an A.R.S.A. in 1871 and an R.S.A. in 1877.

Besides being a gifted artist, John Smart was a celebrated golfer, continuing to play regularly on the Leith Links until 1899.

This is now a rare work with few copies remaining complete.

The collection includes views of: Glasgow, Ruins of the Cathedral Church of Elgin, the Castle of Dumbritton, Aberbrothock, Sterling, Bass, Skuyn, Dumbaline, Ross, Kelso, Dunotter Castle, Dundee, Falkland, Dumfermling, Dumblane. Drybrugh, Colross, Castle of Dumbritton, Aberdeen, The ruins of the Abbey of Melross.

