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EXTRA BEND FOUND IN THE RIVER THAMES

Here is a mystery yet to be solved. Have you looked closely at our wonderful example of [London](#), the panorama by Frankfurt's famous etcher Matthew Merian? Here in detail is the eastern end by the Tower and St.Katharine – here shown as "S. Katherins". The River bends sharply away to the north, in a way that suggests that this section of the work was created by the artist on the basis of hearsay or imagination and not on the evidence of his eyes. In years to come, this strange detail was to be copied by several other panorama makers.



One possible clue lies in the detail of C.J.Visscher's 1616 panorama. At the very end of this you can see the docks near St.Katharine-by-the-Tower with two ships pointing away from the viewer and the image of the river ending. Did Merian see this and draw the erroneous conclusion that what we know to be docks was in fact a northerly bend? Whatever the case, who could not love this panorama with its pre-Fire view of London, mostly drawn from the facts, yet tailing away into an element of fiction?

£ 3500

More London Panoramas And Views Of The Thames On Our Website:

Vanden Hoeye, " Londinium Celeberrimum "	£ 4950
Jollain, " Londres "	£ 3600
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Haffner / Ruprecht, " Londinum, Londen "	£ 3500
Jean, " Londres "	£ 2850

IDYLIC VIEWS OF LONDON

These idyllic views of London and the Thames were first produced for Harrison's *History Of London* in 1775. From the busy shipping lanes and docks of the East End to the rural peace of Hampton Court, these charming prints show off some the further reaches of the river and suburbs, which can be hard to find on large-scale maps of the city from this time. Including views of Baynard's Castle and the Drury Lane Theatre, which are no longer standing. Find them on our website as [recent additions](#):



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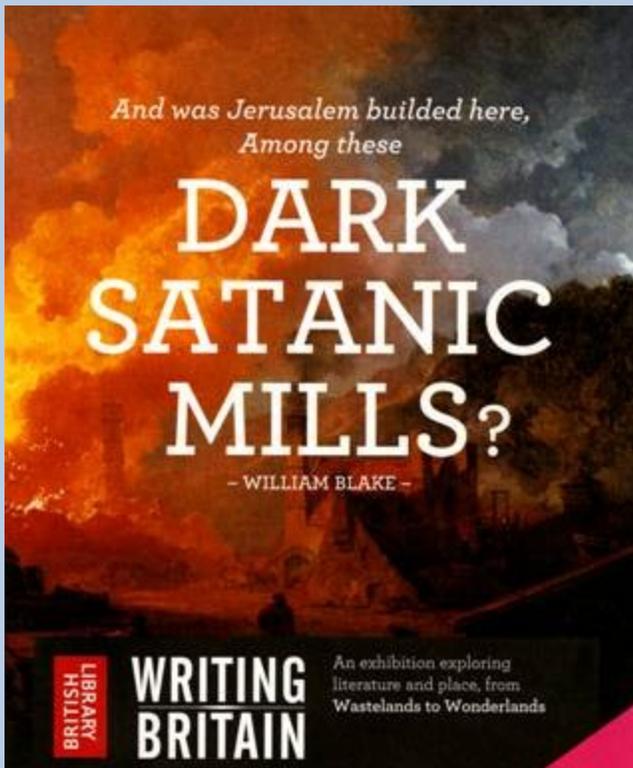
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From £ 160 - £ 300

[DARK SATANIC MILLS IN EUSTON ROAD](#)

'Dark Satanic Mills' – rarely does William Blake's powerful phrase come to mind three times in one month. Those three words evoke the social upheaval wreaked upon a supposedly idyllic rural Britain by the onset of the Industrial Revolution, but also feature in three prominent events – an opening ceremony, an exhibition at the British Library and a closing ceremony.

The closing ceremony, in September, is the Last Night of the Proms at London's Albert Hall – a jolly and rather jingoistic occasion at which Blake's poem *And Did Those Feet In Ancient Time*, better known as 'Jerusalem', is sung with its questioning refrain:



And was Jerusalem builded here / among these dark satanic mills?

Written about 1804 and set to music by Sir Hubert Parry in 1914, Blake's poem captures a vision of Britain at a time of cataclysmic social change. Set to Parry's inspiring arrangement, it creates an uplifting call to arms at another cataclysmic moment to defend England's 'green and pleasant land.'

Earlier in August the 'dark Satanic mills' made a surprise and spectacular appearance at the Opening Ceremony of the 2012 Olympic Games in East London. Viewed around the world by millions, towering, smoke-belching chimney-stacks appeared as if from nothing in the centre of the stadium, surrounded by hundreds of dancing performers as 'cogs' and 'machinery' – a remarkable enactment of Britain's industrial past.

What does all this have to do with old maps? The British Library's [current exhibition](#), finishing in late September, explores and celebrates the influences between places and regions, writers and literature. As such (and here is the most interesting

part) it uses numerous maps to illustrate and define these relationships. Town plans, insurance maps, imaginary places and actual survey maps, artistic interpretations, old maps and new maps are displayed alongside the written word, from Chaucer to Shakespeare, James Joyce, Lennon and McCartney and J.K.Rowling. If you have an interest in maps and literature this is a different and thought-provoking display.

The only disappointment is that there is a [charge](#) to enter this particular exhibit. The British Library however maintains a spectacular [permanent and FREE](#) exhibition of some of its star attractions. You don't have to have a specific reason to visit – just go and enjoy the dramatic design of the building and an array of holdings: including the recently acquired St Cuthbert's Gospel (the oldest surviving 'book' in Europe), the Dead Sea Scrolls, Mercator's World, John Dee's map of America and much more from around the written world.



Liverpool: the King, the tides and the poets

King John wished, for political reasons, not to send his troops to Ireland through the port of Chester. He chose what was called "Livpul" instead and granted it borough status in 1207 with his agents laying out seven streets. The port of Chester lived on for centuries but did not grow significantly; the very tides that allowed silting in the River Dee scoured the Mersey and allowed good access for Liverpool's shipping.

Liverpool was to draw enormous benefit from Britain's commercial revolution. Transatlantic trade began in 1666 with the return of the *The Antelope*, laden with Barbados sugar, to the



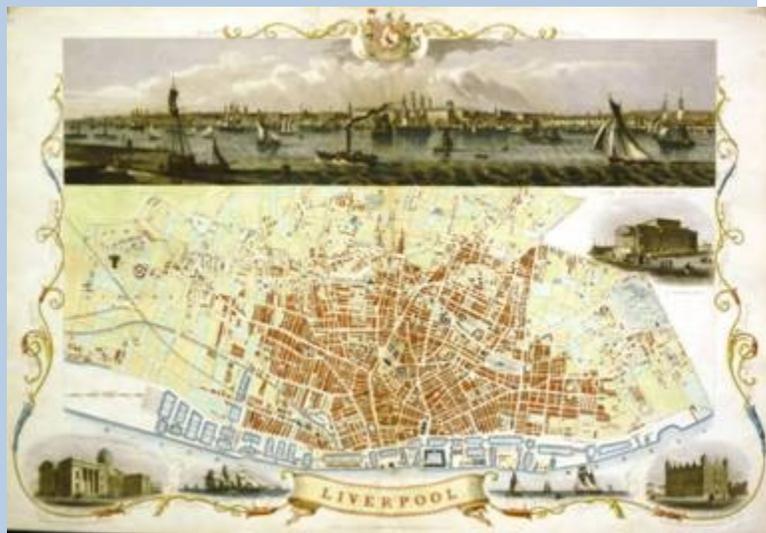
presumed delight of her local owners. At the end of the century, the merchants became involved in slave trading. When the industrial revolution came to Lancashire, Liverpool was again able to benefit from the explosion of trade. William Roscoe, a Liverpool banker, slavery abolitionist and poet wrote:

*The docks re-echoing with the seamen's cries,
The massy hammer sounding from afar
The bell slow-toiling, and the rattling car.*

The outgoing and international nature of Liverpool continues to nurture poets, many of whom contributed a few years ago to a website anthology to celebrate the 800th anniversary of King John's bounty.

Growth continued in the nineteenth century despite the abolition of slavery – just compare Liverpool's size and number of docks shown in our [rare John Eyes](#) map of 1769, with [John Tallis' depiction](#) of c.1851!

We offer several fine maps of this historic city and environs, from the eighteenth to the nineteenth century :



[35788] Plan Of The Town And Township... by Sherwood / Gore / Franks	£ 1,400
A truly local, large and detailed publication, engraved and published in Liverpool.	
[37578] A Plan Of The Town Of Liverpool... by C.Eyes	£ 900
A rare and immensely detailed plan showing the Glass House, roperies and docks.	
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[36049] Liverpool by Clarke / Collins	£ 280
[36520] Liverpool by S.D.U.K	£ 160
[37087] Map Of The Environs Of Liverpool by Weller / Bacon	£ 85
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[35955] Liverpool by Cole / Roper	£ 120

INDUSTRIAL MAPS FROM JONATHAN POTTER LTD

A selection of our maps showcasing the great developments of the Industrial Revolution

[General Plan Of The City Of London ... The Public Sewers ...](#)

W.Haywood, 1854-1862

This is the fourth state of Haywood's map of London that was first published in 1854 for the City Commissioners Of Sewers. Ralph Hyde in "Printed Maps Of Victorian London" lists five states in total of this plan, the last appearing in 1867 showing the sewers together with their direction of flow. In 1858 a bill for the purification of the Thames was passed and in the following year Joseph Bazalgette started the enormous project of providing all of London with a working main drainage system - not achieved until 1875. On this map of 1862 sewage is still shown to be discharged into Thames outfalls - perhaps only a marginal improvement on the previous system of cesspits. Laid on linen with expert restoration to minor areas of weakness. A surprisingly attractive presentation of an unattractive topic!

£ 1400

[34808]

Map Of The Environs Of Manchester

E Weller / G.W.Bacon, 1883

A highly detailed map of the environs of Manchester, from Bolton in the North to Stockport in the South; Ashton in the East to Tyldesley in the West. Parks, farms and hamlets, and especially the railways are clearly shown. An attractively coloured sheet from George Bacon's comprehensive "Ordnance Atlas Of The British Isles...". Manchester was known as 'Cottonopolis' during the Industrial period, and the new railways helped to carry the fruits of its mechanised looms to every corner of the world.

£ 85

[37084]



Plan Of The Intended Railway From Birmingham To Liverpool

J. Jessop / G.Rennie, 1826

An interesting map showing the intended route of a railway from Birmingham to Liverpool, with the canal and river network to Manchester shown. The proposed rail link is outlined in red. Accompanied by a printed statement from Baronet Robert Peel, Chairman of the project, justifying the plan by comparison with the inadequate canals proposed and in use. The building of the railway network, thanks to the improved methods for producing iron and steel, was one of the most important developments of the nineteenth century. Allowing goods to be transported rapidly around the country, and creating the first 'commuters,' the railway changed British lives forever. This map and accompanying letter mark the boundary between old and new ways of living, and show the inevitable resistance to change. Some repairs to old folds of the map which is trimmed close at the margins.

£ 280

[37410]



Look out for more updates from Jonathan Potter – we will soon be uploading a new selection of antique maps to our website.

