Road Map Britannia No 32 the Road from London to Barnstable John Ogilby Framed

John Ogilby

£1,800

Howgego Historic & Modern
07974 149 912
lucy@howgegohistoricandmodern.com howgegohistoricandmodern.com

REF: 11822

Height: 52 cm (20.5")

Width: 62 cm (24.4")

Depth: 1.5 cm (0.6")

Description

A road map from Britannia, by John Ogilby Esq., Cosmographer and Geographick Printer to Charles II. Containing 293 miles. No 32.

From Standard in Cornhill London to Andover thence to Amesbury, to Shruton, to Warminster, to Maiden-Bradley, to Bruton, to Weston, to Ascot and to Bridgewater

Hand coloured, some foxing and creasing, commensurate with age.

Floated in a cream mount with a gilded linear border within a burr walnut, ebonised and gilded frame.

Provenance : purchased as pair from a collector with no 15 London to St Davids. Framed as a pair.

Measures: Black Linear Border around Map Length 44cm., 17 1/8" Height 36cm., 14". Full Sheet Length 51cm., 20" Height 39cm., 15 1/4" Frame Length 62cm., 24 1/2 " Height 52cm., 20 1/2"

Literature: In a remarkable life John Ogilby pursued, several careers, each ending in misfortune, and yet he always emerged undeterred, to carry on. His modern reputation is based on his final career, started in his sixty-sixth year, as a publisher of maps and geographical accounts.

Ogilby was born outside Dundee, in 1600, the son of a Scottish gentleman. While he was still a child, the family moved to London. When the elder Ogilby was imprisoned for debt, the young John invested his savings in a lottery, won a minor prize, and settled his father's debts. Unfortunately, not enough money was left to secure John a good apprenticeship; instead, he was apprenticed to a dance master. Ogilby was soon dancing in masques at court but, one day, while executing a particularly ambitious leap, he landed badly. The accident left him with a permanent limp, and ended his dancing career. However, he had come to the attention of Thomas Wentworth, later Earl of Strafford, Charles I's most senior minister. Ever one to exploit his contacts, Ogilby became a dance instructor in Strafford's household.

When Strafford was sent to Ireland, Ogilby accompanied him as Deputy-Master of the Kings Revels, and then Master of Revels. In Dublin, he built the New Theatre, in St. Werburgh Street, which prospered at first, but the Irish Rebellion, in 1641, cost Ogilby his fortune, which he estimated at £2,000, and almost his life. After brief service as a soldier, he returned to England, survived shipwreck on the way, and arrived back penniless.

On his return, Ogilby turned his attention to the Latin classics, as a translator and publisher. His first faltering attempt, in 1649, was a translation of the works of Virgil, but after his marriage to a wealthy widow the same year, his publishing activities received a considerable boost. One means by which Ogilby financed these volumes was by subscription, securing advance payments from his patrons, in return for including their name and coats-of-arms on the plates of illustrations. Another approach was to secure a patron, preferably in the court circle. Ogilby's first patron was Strafford, who found out too late that all leading ministers are dispensable when Charles I assented to his execution in 1641. As he re-established himself, Ogilby sought a new patron, the King himself.

In 1661, Ogilby was approached to write poetry for Charles II's coronation procession; he later published

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