

Subtitled ‘a series of letters to a youth at school’, the Reverend Richard Turner’s duodecimo geographical textbook is ‘illustrated with copper-plates and a new set of pocket maps drawn and engraved by the best artists on purpose for the work’. Many editions were published in London between 1780 and 1819, with several also issued in Dublin. A folding ‘large map of the world’ frontispiece was added from the fourth edition of 1789.



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The twenty miniature maps were drawn by Turner (1753-1788) and engraved by Garnet Terry of Paternoster Row, in which street the publisher Stanley Crowder was also to be found. Twelve of them had the signatures of both men below the bottom borders.* Measuring about 100 x 70 mm., they are slightly larger versions of those produced by John Gibson but not so fine (see 1758), with nicely decorated title cartouches but no numbers or topographical notes:

The World agreeable to the last discoveries in the South Seas &c.; Europe*; France; Italy; Germany divided into circles*; The United Provinces*; The Netherlands; Spain and Portugal; Switzerland with its allies*; Poland and Prussia*; Denmark*; Sweden and Norway*; Russia in Europe*; Hungary*; Turkey in Europe; G. Britain and Ireland*; Asia; Africa; North America*; South America.*

As its title indicates, Turner updated the world map by showing ‘Owhyhee’ and ‘OTahietee’ and finishing the coastlines of Australia, New Zealand and North America.

The Dublin editions contained a new set of different plates, very similar to the original ones but with numbers above the top border. This series did not include maps of Italy, the Netherlands and Poland.



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In 1800 a 'new set of maps' replaced the original ones, probably because the plates were much worn by heavy usage. These were very similar to the first set, but without any signatures and having plain oval panels for their titles.

Some years later the world map was copied again, but engraved and signed by Smith and Greaves within attractive vignettes of scenery, having an overall size of 121 x 76 mm. (see this website's Home-page). It was designed by Charles Hulbert for his book, *Museum Asianum*, which he published himself at Shrewsbury in 1822.

A New and easy introduction to universal geography. London, Stanley Crowder, 1780, 178?, 1786, 1789, 1792, 1794, (1795); C. Dilly and others, 1797; Joseph Johnson and others, 1800, 1802, 1803, 1805, 1808; F.C. & J. Rivington, 1810, 1819. Dublin, Patrick Byrne, 1787, 1791; D. Graisberry, 1799; Patrick Wogan, 1800, 1810.

An Easy introduction to the arts and sciences was another popular work written by Turner, which was published from 1783 onwards and also ran to a large number of editions. It included the same two maps of the world and Europe, together with a new unsigned plate: *The Solar system*. This chart and a few of his maps were copied by Amos Doolittle and Benjamin Workman in the United States (see 1784a & 1789a). By the seventh edition of 1800, Turner's maps of the world and Europe were replaced with new but similar plates. Later on, all three of them were replaced: a new chart engraved by Joseph Bye and the two maps with plates engraved by Jones & Co.