



The Mariner's Mirror

Publication details, including instructions for authors and subscription information:

<http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/rmir20>

EXTRA ILLUSTRATING. NAVAL AND NAUTICAL BOOKS

Olaf Hartelie

Published online: 22 Mar 2013.

To cite this article: Olaf Hartelie (1913) EXTRA ILLUSTRATING. NAVAL AND NAUTICAL BOOKS, *The Mariner's Mirror*, 3:1, 3-6, DOI: [10.1080/00253359.1913.10654657](https://doi.org/10.1080/00253359.1913.10654657)

To link to this article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00253359.1913.10654657>

PLEASE SCROLL DOWN FOR ARTICLE

Taylor & Francis makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of all the information (the "Content") contained in the publications on our platform. However, Taylor & Francis, our agents, and our licensors make no representations or warranties whatsoever as to the accuracy, completeness, or suitability for any purpose of the Content. Any opinions and views expressed in this publication are the opinions and views of the authors, and are not the views of or endorsed by Taylor & Francis. The accuracy of the Content should not be relied upon and should be independently verified with primary sources of information. Taylor and Francis shall not be liable for any losses, actions, claims, proceedings, demands, costs, expenses, damages, and other liabilities whatsoever or howsoever caused arising directly or indirectly in connection with, in relation to or arising out of the use of the Content.

This article may be used for research, teaching, and private study purposes. Any substantial or systematic reproduction, redistribution, reselling, loan, sub-licensing, systematic supply, or distribution in any form to anyone is

expressly forbidden. Terms & Conditions of access and use can be found at
<http://www.tandfonline.com/page/terms-and-conditions>

EXTRA ILLUSTRATING. NAVAL AND NAUTICAL BOOKS.

BY OLAF HARTELIE.

MEMBERS of the S.N.R. who are extra illustrators of naval or nautical books will do well not to overlook the *Town and Country Magazine*.

This magazine was first issued in London in 1769, and continued to appear until about the end of the century. Similar, but shorter-lived publications, appeared in Dublin and Edinburgh. The peculiar feature of the *Town and Country Magazine* was its series of *Tête-à-Tête* histories, each accompanied by a portrait of some celebrity and that of a lady with whose name his had been connected by the scandal of the town. The interest of this series of articles for members of the Society rests not in the scandal of the eighteenth century nor in the ladies, but with the portraits, of which there are several, of men either in the Navy or associated in the administration of the Service or with nautical affairs.

As might be expected, considering the libellous nature of the letterpress, the real names of the personages referred to are not given, but pseudonyms are affixed to the portraits, and these in many cases have been interpreted. About others, however, there is still a doubt, and no entirely satisfactory list of the celebrities pictured in the magazine has yet been published. The list here given must not be considered as complete, but with the help of other members familiar with the magazine it may perhaps be made so in regard to its naval subjects.

The initial volume contains in the number for September, 1769, a portrait of "Nauticus," which is beyond a doubt that of Prince Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, in the uniform of a captain in the Navy of the period. At the age of five-and-twenty he was made, in 1770, a Rear Admiral. His brother, Prince Edward Augustus, Duke of York, is also said to be in the series. In November, of the same year, the portrait of "Jemmy Twitcher" is, of course, that of Lord Sandwich, who two years later became First Lord of the Admiralty. There is not apparently any naval officer in the volume for 1770, but in September of the following year "Admiral K———l" is obviously Keppel, for we are told that "he went round the world with Anson and was present at the taking of Payta in the South Seas." If this were not sufficient, there is also a suggestion that his brother is the Earl of Albemarle, and

a reference to his service at the reduction of Havana. I do not find a naval portrait in the volume for 1772, but in that for 1773 "The Circumnavigator" in the number for September, is Sir Joseph Banks, who, "in the year 1768, sailed in a frigate, with permission of a certain Honourable Board, which was sent out to observe the transit of Venus in the South Seas." In December of the same year I find under the pseudonym of "The Nautical Lover" a portrait of Commodore the Hon. John Byron. This is also made clear by the statement that he was a middy in the *Centurion*, and has since made a voyage to the South Seas, "in which he proved himself an able navigator and a judicious commander."

The next naval portrait I have discovered is that of "Captain H——y," in the January number for 1775. It is evidently that of the Hon. Augustus John Hervey, afterwards Earl of Bristol. He is shown in the uniform of a naval captain and is said to have distinguished himself when stationed in the Mediterranean. It is not until the number for June, 1778, that I find another naval officer, Harry Paulet, the sixth Duke of Bolton, disguised as "Admiral Sternpost," a nick-name which he is said to have obtained in the Service. He served under Mathews and Boscawen, and it would be interesting to know how he came by the nick-name. In December of the following year Captain Boscawen, a brother of the more distinguished admiral, appears, and then, in 1780, there are no less than three naval men. In January, there is Lord Howe, described as "The Hardy Commander," who distinguished himself under Hawke at Quiberon Bay. In April, we have Admiral Sir Thomas Pye, who was knighted by George III. on the occasion of His Majesty's visit to Spithead in June, 1773. In September, there appears "The Valiant Commander," whose identity has not been established. He is thus described :—

Descended from an ancient family in Scotland, where he first drew his breath, his father going over to Ireland our hero passed the early part of his life in that kingdom. After he had received a liberal education, he came over to England with a view to obtaining a commission in the Navy. Succeeding, he gradually rose from a midshipman to a post captain, and in his various gradations of rank testified uncommon skill and bravery. He has distinguished himself in several actions, and lately given a striking proof of his courage and abilities in the capture of a French ship of 64 guns off the coast of Ireland.

It has been suggested that this is either the portrait of Captain Robert Faulkner or Captain James Loggie, but on what authority is not given. In the volume for 1781, Sir Philip Stephens, a Secretary of the Admiralty and afterwards a member of the Board,

appears as "The Nautical Scribe" in the number for June; and in that for October a naval officer's portrait is given, described as "The Intrepid Commodore." The identity of the latter may be discovered from the following remarks:—The younger son of a Scotch knight, while a post captain he was made governor of one of the new colonies in America. Presently he became a Member of Parliament, where he distinguished himself by his speeches, and later he was sent on a special commission to the new Congress of the United States. It is further stated that he had fought both against the Dutch and the French. In this volume, "The Lenient Commander" is dressed in what appears to be a naval uniform, although there is nothing in the text to indicate that he was a sailor.

Admiral James Gambier is supposed to be "The Gallant Admiral" who figures in January, 1782, as about to command a new expedition, while "The Polar Nauticus" in the April number of the same year is clearly Captain the Hon. Constantine John Phipps, afterwards Lord Mulgrave. There is less certainty about the naval officer described in the number for April, 1783, who has been identified, but on what grounds is not clear, both as Captain Sir Yelverton Peyton, and also as Captain Sir Richard Pearson. In the next volume, Hood will be found as "The Approved Candidate" in the October number, "created an Irish peer for his services in the West Indies in 1782."

In later issues there are several other characters, with indications which more or less point to their being naval officers or in some way connected with the sea. Possibly other members may be able to throw light on these portraits. Rodney and Hardy are said to appear in this gallery, while "The Royal Sailor" of January, 1790, is presumably the Duke of Clarence. The following also smack of the sea:—"The Favourite Captain," September, 1785; "The Gallant Sea Captain," June, 1787; "The Amorous Mercator," November, 1788; and "Old Nauticus," October, 1789. One only I know of in the *Irish Town and Country Magazine*, "the Pacific Admiral," but the identity of this officer has not been established. The Scotch edition of the magazine is very scarce, and in the one issue I have seen there did not seem to be any naval men.

There may be some members of the S.N.R. to whom extra-illustrating or "grangerising" is yet unknown, and to these a few words about this fashionable and fascinating pastime may be useful. Those intending to extra-illustrate from a naval point of view should first select a book suitable for the purpose,

such as James's *Naval History*, Mahan's *Types of Naval Officers*, or something of a similar character containing many references to places and people. The more gossipy and garrulous the author, the better. Then a list should be made of the persons, places, incidents, buildings, battles, etc., mentioned in the book and it is not necessary that the text should be closely followed, as one matter to be illustrated will suggest another. Thus mention of the Admiralty suggests the Board Room, and this Lord Sandwich, who when First Lord is said to have given suppers there, while to these may be added portraits of the unfortunate Miss Ray, supposed to be a privileged guest on these occasions, and of Mr. Hackman, who murdered this lady. When the list has been made out, it may either be sent to one of the print-sellers to supply the portraits and pictures, or if the extra-illustrator has leisure he will himself wander from shop to shop for what he is in search of. Having acquired a sufficient number of prints of the necessary size, the next thing is to add to the list the numbers of the pages opposite which each one is to appear. Then the book, with its extra pictures, is sent to a binder, who will make it up into three, four, or five volumes, as required. When he gets his book home, the extra-illustrator will possess something that is absolutely unique, since it is a thousand to one chance that anybody else would hit upon exactly the same method as himself. Extra-illustrating may also be profitable, for I have been told of a copy of Robinson's *British Tar* increased to five volumes with some 200 extra pictures. It was intended for the American market at a sum more than twenty times the published price.

The only objection which has been raised to the practice of extra-illustration is that it leads to the destruction of books which contain suitable portraits and prints. Certainly the illustrated magazines like the *Naval Chronicle* are fast disappearing, and at least in part from this cause. A more modern and less costly method is to extra-illustrate by photography; and this plan also has the advantage of enabling any picture, whatever its size, to be reduced to the dimensions of the books to be treated. I have seen Sir Charles Cust's *Catalogue of Naval Battle* in process of extra-illustration by means of photographs, the owner taking prints of the engravings of the size of the book and inserting them opposite the descriptions. Altogether grangerising is a most interesting and instructive pursuit, while it has the advantage of being followed at no great expense, and may prove a good investment.