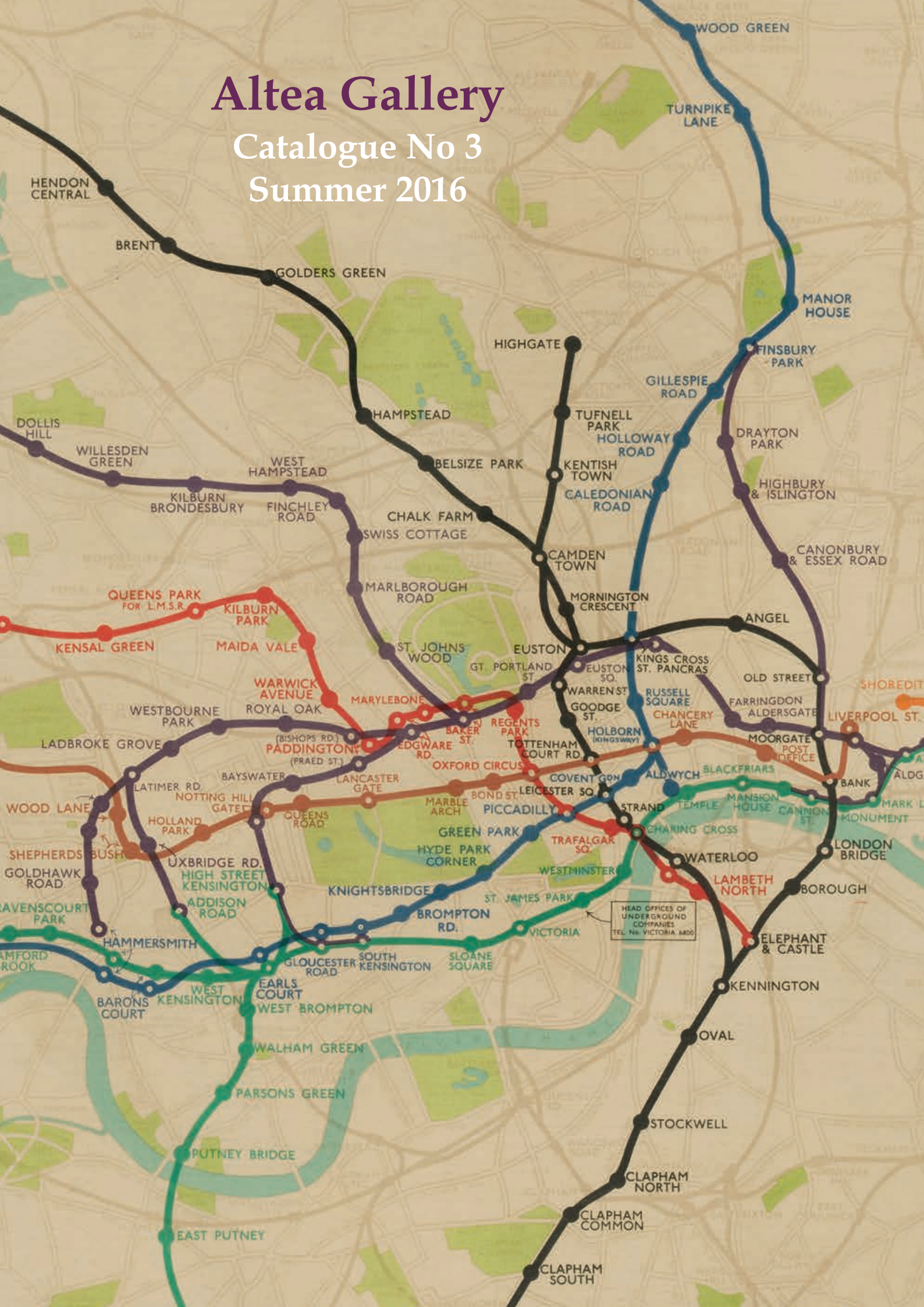


Altea Gallery

Catalogue No 3

Summer 2016





Front cover: item 10
Back cover: item 7

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1850 Plus

Introduction

A generation ago the map trade considered the end of the antiquarian period was circa 1850. This was not just because of the definition of an 'antique' as something over a hundred years old: map publishers were embracing new printing techniques making maps that were utilitarian rather than artistic. The resulting products began to look indistinguishable from the maps in a modern atlas.

In recent years, as the hundred-year dateline has inevitably rolled forward, post-1850 material has been reassessed, with map designers like Leslie MacDonald Gill and Henry C. Beck gaining in prestige.

This catalogue is a collection of post-1850 material, selected for artistry, historical interest and even technological achievement.

For current availability and prices please call us or visit www.alteagallery.com

LESLIE MACDONALD GILL

Leslie MacDonald Gill (1884-1947), younger brother of Eric Gill, specialised in graphic design in the Arts and Crafts style. His most important commission was from the Imperial War Graves Commission, designing the script used on Commission headstones and war memorials, including the 'Thiepval Memorial to the Missing of the Somme'. However his skill with maps is what he is remembered for today, from his work for London Underground, to his highly influential 'Wonderground' map and his stunning map for Cable & Wireless.

Two editions of the famous 'Wonderground' map of London

1 MACDONALD GILL, Leslie.

The Wonderground Map of London Town. The Heart of Britain's Empire Here is Spread Out for Your View. It Shows You Many Stations & Bus Routes Not A Few. You Have Not the Time to Admire it all? Why Not Take a Map Home to Pin on your Wall!

London: Westminster Press, c.1924. Colour lithograph. Sheet 750 x 940mm. With original colour-illustrated packet. Pinholes on top corners.

A caricature map of central London, west to Hammersmith, north to Camden Town, east to St Katherine's Dock and south to Clapham, which draws its inspiration from Lewis Carroll's 'Alice in Wonderland'. It shows London filled with elevations of underground stations and other important buildings, bizarre vignettes and esoteric references and puns. For example: the Serpentine River hosts a Chinese dragon; a man hangs from Tyburn Tree; and next to Regents Park Zoo are three verses of William Blake's 'The Tyger'. An armorial depicting a tunnel, surmounted with a white rabbit, with a Latin motto translating as 'Enter or exit with little delay', strengthens the Wonderland comparison.

Gill originally drew this map as an advertising poster for London Electric Underground Railway Company in 1914. Such was its success (it is credited with saving the 'Underground' campaign) that a commercial version was issued the following year, available to the general public. This updated version appears to date from c.1924, when the British Empire Exhibition opened at Wembley Stadium: a British Lion is shown racing along the Harrow Road. Down Street Underground Station is shown, before its closure in 1932.

S/N: 16618

2 Another example

London: Westminster Press, c.1928. Colour lithograph. Sheet 750 x 940mm.

A version updated after 1927, when greyhound racing started at Wembley Stadium: a greyhound is now shown racing along the Harrow Road.

S/N: 16780



Item 1

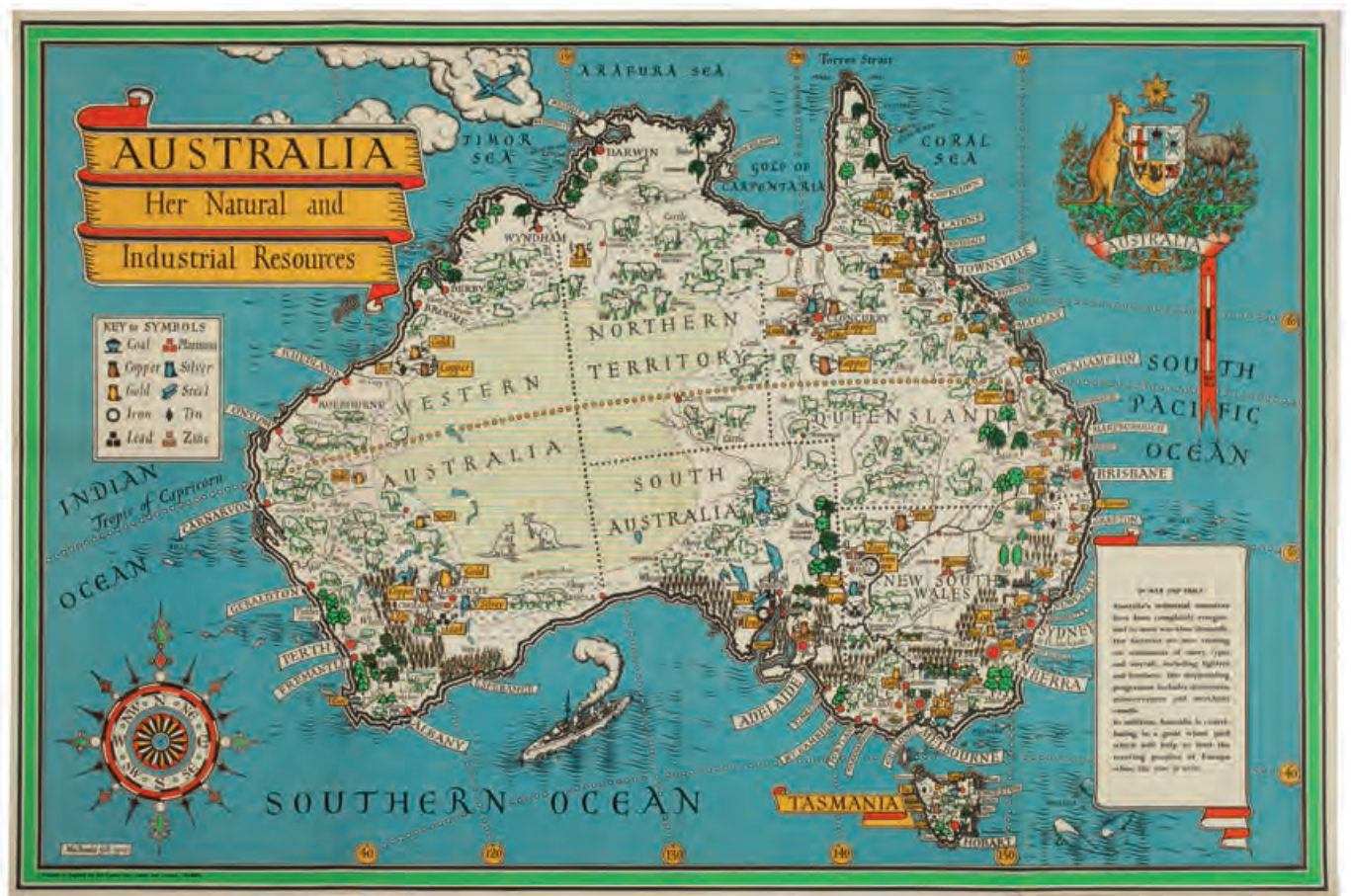


Item 2



Item 1

A pictorial map of Australia from the Second World War



3 MACDONALD GILL, Leslie.

Australia. Her Natural and Industrial Resources.

London: Printed by Alf Cooke Ltd, 1942. Colour lithographic map. Sheet 500 x 645mm. Folded as issued.

A propaganda map of Australia, showing how the industry and agriculture of the continent was helping the war effort. Little vignettes mark the cattle, sheep, grain and wood regions, and icons note the various types of mining, with a key on the left. The map is decorated with Australia's coat of arms and a large compass rose.

A text box reads:

'In War and Peace. Australia's industrial resources have been completely reorganised to meet war-time demands. Her factories are now turning out armaments of many types and aircraft, including fighters and bombers. Her shipbuilding programme includes destroyers, minesweepers and merchant vessels. In addition, Australia is contributing to a great wheat pool which will help to feed the starving peoples of Europe when the war is over'.

This was one of a series of wartime maps of the Commonwealth countries, including New Zealand and Canada.

S/N: 16138

Australia at the end of the Second World War



4 MACDONALD GILL, Leslie.

Australia. Her Natural and Industrial Resources.

London: Printed by Alf Cooke Ltd, 1946. Colour lithographic map. Sheet 500 x 645mm. Folded as issued.

A new edition of this propaganda map, with the title of the text box now 'In the Post-War World'. It continues 'Australia has emerged from the World War with increased stature, as a 'Pacific' Power... She enters the era of peace strongly equipped for further advance'.

S/N: 16601



Canada



5 MACDONALD GILL, Leslie.

Canada and Newfoundland. Their Natural and Industrial Resources.

London: Printed by Alf Cooke Ltd, 1942. Colour lithographic map. Sheet 500 x 745mm. Folded as issued.

A propaganda map of Canada, showing how the industry and agriculture of the continent was helping the war effort. Little vignettes mark the cattle, sheep, grain and wood regions, and icons note the various types of mining, with a key on the left. The map is decorated with a coat of arms and a large compass rose.

A circular text box reads:

'All the enormous material resources of Canada and Newfoundland have been pledged, voluntarily and wholeheartedly for the battle against the Axis. From fields, factories and forests, from mines and mills and foundries, flows an ever-growing stream of metal, munitions, arms and food. Canada's great rivers supply the inexhaustible power that turns the lathes and speeds the work. Canada's sons fight side by side with their British kin on battlefields throughout the world'.

S/N: 16655

New Zealand



6 MACDONALD GILL, Leslie.

New Zealand. Her Natural and Industrial Resources.

London: Printed by Alf Cooke Ltd, 1943. Colour lithographic map. Sheet 750 x 505mm.

A propaganda map of New Zealand, showing how the industry and agriculture of the continent was helping the war effort. Little vignettes mark the cattle, sheep, grain and wood regions, and icons note the various types of mining, with a key on the left. The map is decorated with a coat of arms and a large compass rose.

A text box reads:

'In War and Peace. When war broke out New Zealand industries were unprepared for munitions production. To-day New Zealand is not only manufacturing many kinds of munitions for her own defence but is making a valuable contribution to the defence of other areas in the Pacific. When the war is over, New Zealand will convert her new industries for peace-time development.'

S/N: 16654

MacDonald Gill's 'Great Circle' world map



7 MACDONALD GILL, Leslie.

Cable & Wireless Great Circle Map.

London: Edward Standford for Cable & Wireless, 1945. Colour printed map. 980 x 1220mm. Laid on canvas and mounted on a contemporary spring-loaded roller. A small perforation in the backing paper & canvas, small grease stains in printed border.

A superb poster map on an 'azimuthal' or Great Circle projection, showing the world in one great sphere with London at the centre. The objective is to show the paths of radio beams from London to the far reaches of the Empire in straight lines. On this projection the radio waves to Sydney pass over Moscow correctly, whereas on a Mercator Projection map a straight line would cross Arabia.

As the map was commissioned by Cable and Wireless the decorative borders relate to their business, with a background of pylons. The four corner roundels depict: 'SS Great Eastern 1865', which laid the first lasting transatlantic telegraph cable in 1866; 'A Modern Cableship'; 'A Wireless Transmitter'; and 'Mobile Telegraph Sta. (Mediterranean)'. The two smaller roundels show 'Cable loading into Boat' and 'Cable Transfer Gear'.

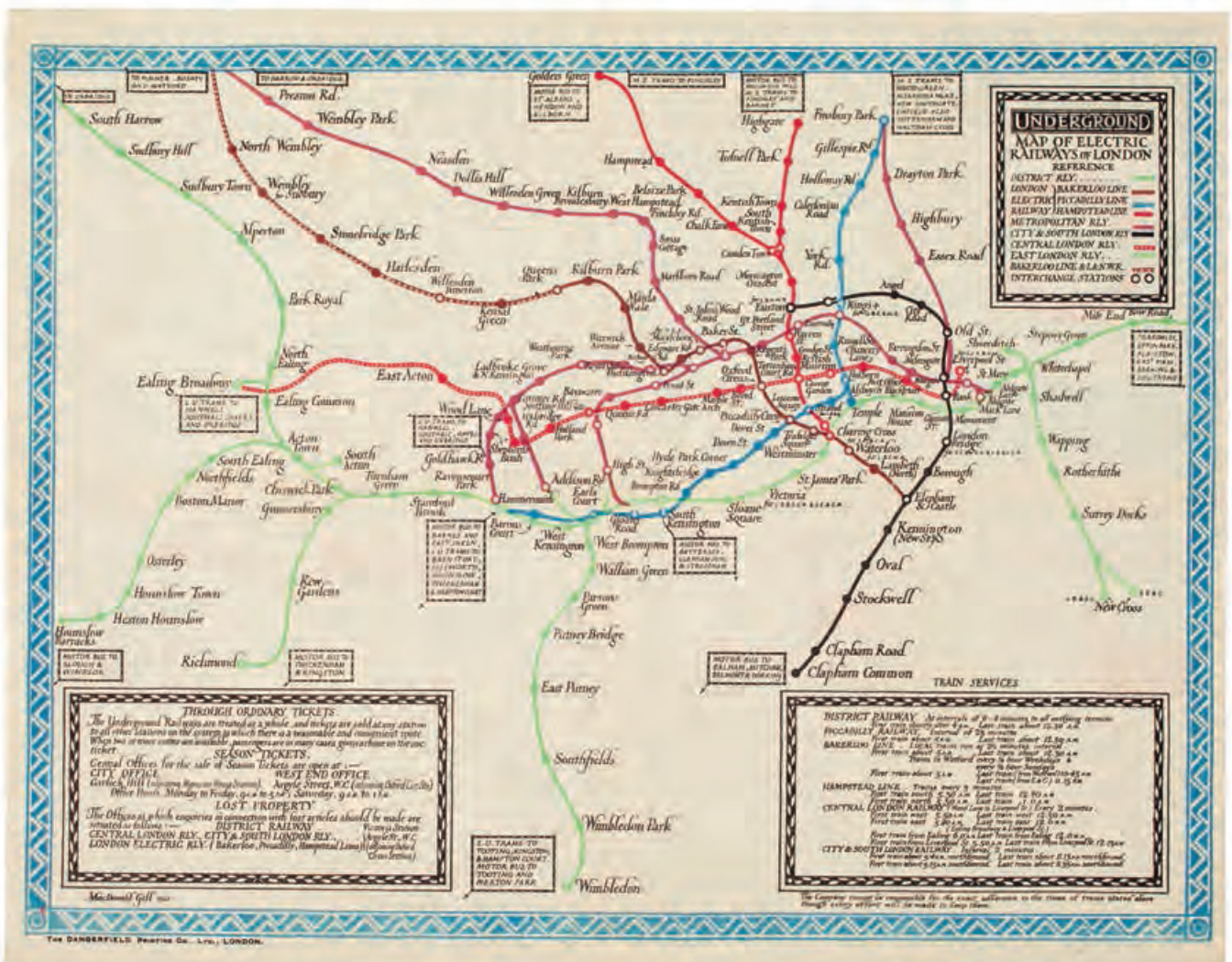
This was Gill's last poster map.

S/N: 16555

UNDERGROUND

From 1906, when the several railway companies began collaborating on the “London Underground” advertising campaign, designers, including MacDonald Gill, struggled to show the network in a clear, concise and yet aesthetic way. The posters, leaflets and pocket maps went through many variations before Henry C. Beck’s iconic design of 1933, but continued evolving as the Tube extended. Below is a selection of posters, leaflets and pocket maps, made uncommon by their ephemeral nature.

A MacDonald Gill design for the ‘Underground’ campaign



8 MACDONALD GILL, Leslie.

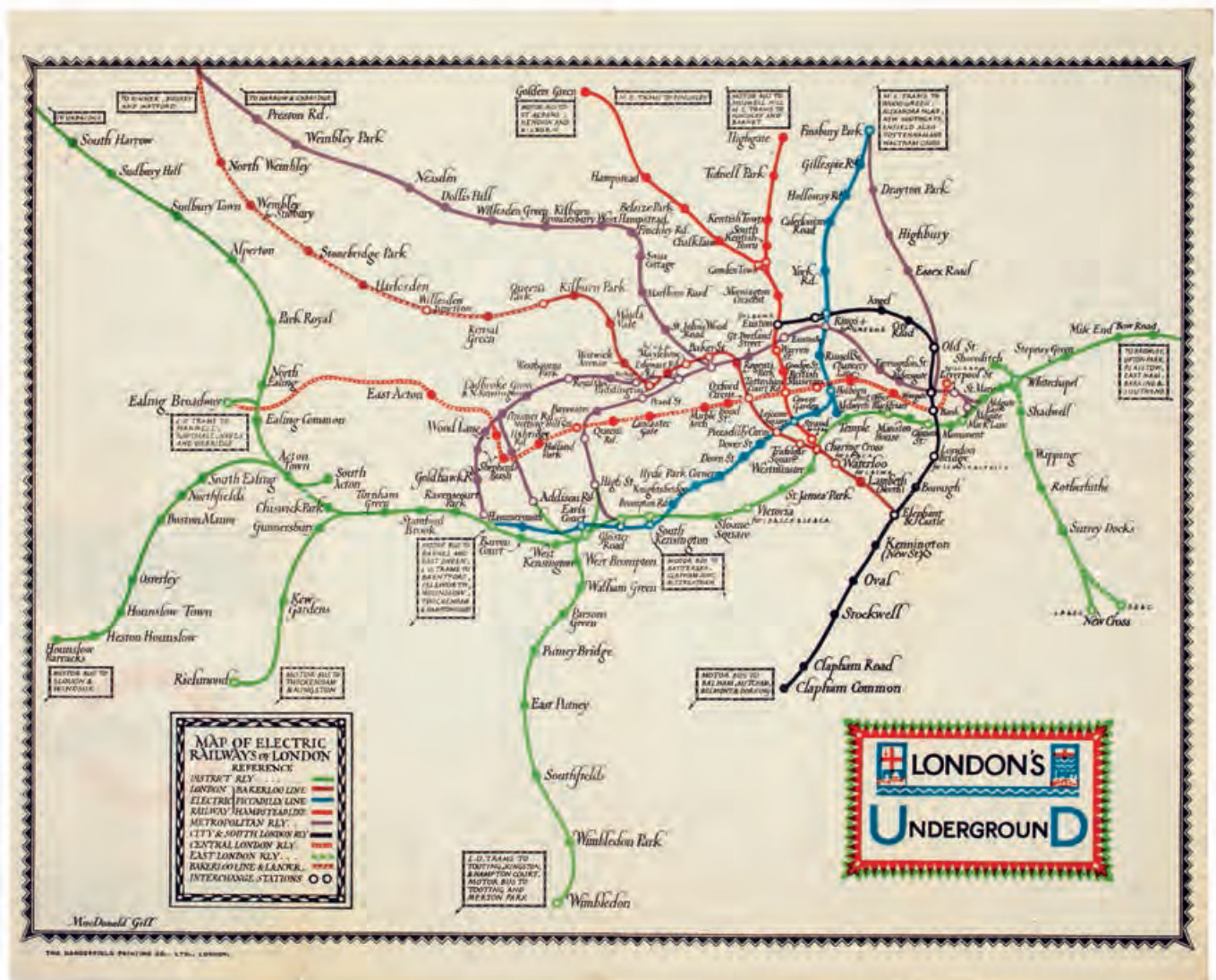
UndergroundD. Map of Electric Railways of London.

London: Dangerfield Printing Company for Electric Railway House, 1921. 280 x 340mm. Original folds flattened.

A map of the London underground rail network, dated '9/3/21' on reverse, so published a decade before the operating companies were amalgamated as 'London Transport'. It shows the stations with more geographic accuracy than the iconic design of Henry C. Beck, also a decade later. The style of the map is influenced by the Arts and Crafts movement: the script used for the station names is particularly striking. Later in the same year this map was reissued, overprinted with detail relating to the British Empire Exhibition.

S/N: 16200

MacDonald Gill's variant of the 'Underground' logo



9 MACDONALD GILL, Leslie.

London's Underground. Map of Electric Railways of London.

London: Dangerfield Printing Company for Electric Railway House, 1922. 280 x 340mm. Original folds flattened with minor reinforcing.

A map of the London underground rail network, marked '1-2-22' on reverse, so published over a decade before the operating companies were amalgamated as 'London Transport'. It shows the stations with more geographic accuracy than the iconic design of Henry C. Beck of 1933. The style of the map is influenced by the Arts and Crafts movement: the script used for the station names is particularly striking.

S/N: 16108



A rare pre-Beck poster map of the London Underground



10 STINGEMORE, Frederick H.

UndergroundD Map of London.

London: Waterlow & Sons for London Underground, 1932. Colour lithograph. Sheet 950 x 1250mm, unfolded, laid on canvas.

An example of the last poster map of London's Underground before Beck's 'electric circuit' map was introduced the following year. The lines are laid out with an attempt at geographical accuracy, marking major roads and parkland. However the inclusion of some of the outer stations (such as Morden, Cockfosters and Barking) has meant the central area is quite compressed. The station names are written in the same colour as their lines, a concept probably adopted from the prototype Beck presented to the management in 1931.

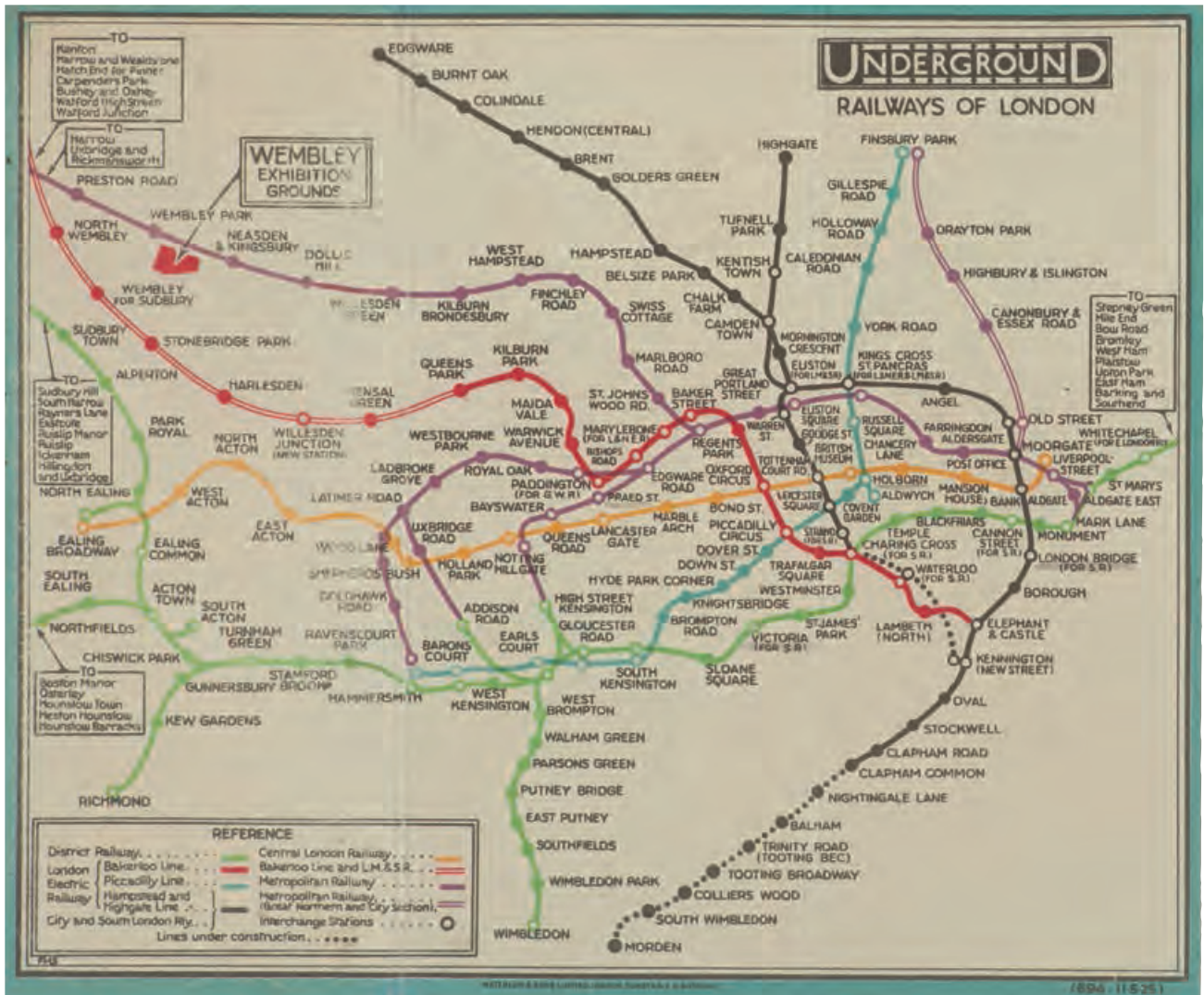
On the map the High Barnet branch of the Northern Line ended at 'Highgate' (now Archway Station); there is no Circle Line; and the service between Earl's Court and Latimer Road, via 'Addison Road' (Kensington Olympia) and 'Uxbridge Road', is still open. Among the 'lost' stations are 'Brompton Road' on the Piccadilly Line; 'Marlborough Road' on the Metropolitan Line; and 'Bishops Road' and 'Praed Street' are shown as parts of Paddington but still with their old names shown as the incorporation was due in 1933.

Like Henry C. Beck, Frederick Stingemore (1890-1954) was an Underground employee, first as a draughtsman in the Publicity Manager's Office, then head of the Commercial Drawing Office until his death.

These poster size maps were only ever intended to be put in the London tube stations, so were printed in very limited numbers. We have never seen another unfolded example.

S/N: 16580

**A comprehensive (if not complete) collection of
59 Underground pocket maps 1925 - 1960**



11 LONDON TRANSPORT.

[A set of folding card maps of London's Underground.]

London Transport 1925 - 1960. 59 colour-printed maps, smallest 125 x 150mm, largest 150 x 225mm. A little wear on a few leaflets.

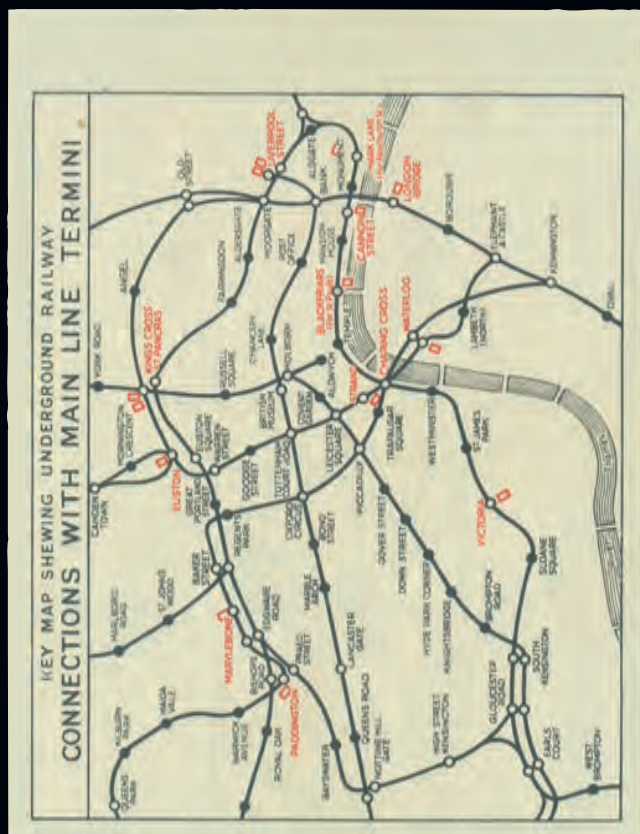
A run of folding card pocket maps from the first use of the 'London Underground' slogan, through the introduction of Beck's icon 'electrical circuit diagram', to his last contribution published in 1960.

The 'Underground' card was designed by F.H. Stingemore (1890-1954). Issued in 1925, it removed all surface detail, including the Thames. His map went through 14 issues before it was replaced by Beck's masterpiece in 1933. Henry Charles Beck ('Harry', 1902-74) produced 38 before being forcibly 'retired' in 1959 (his last effort was published in March the following year), although there was a hiatus between 1938 and 1941. During this period seven cards were designed by 'Zero' (pseudonym of Hans Schlegel)

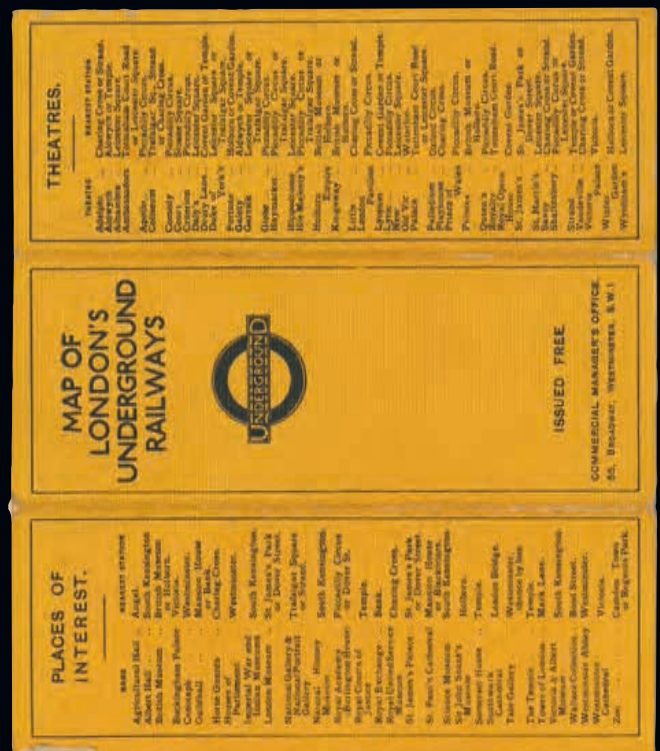
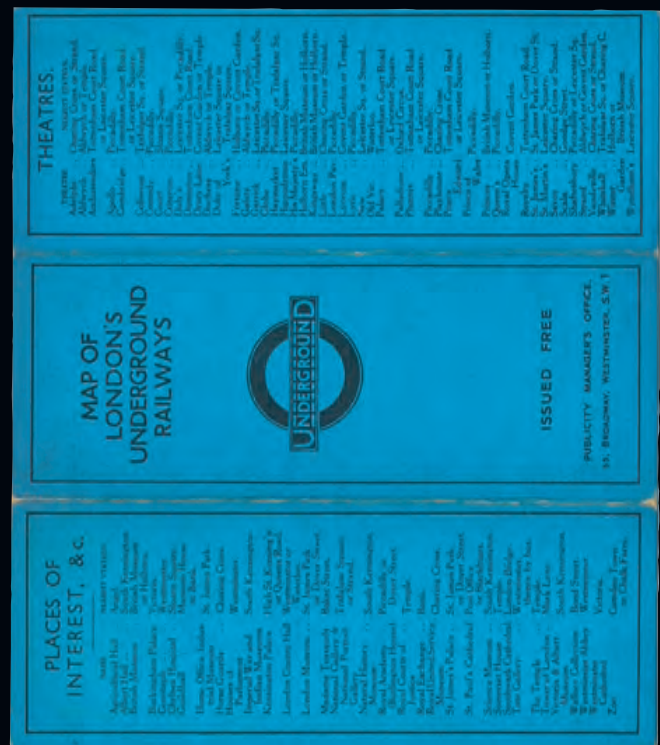
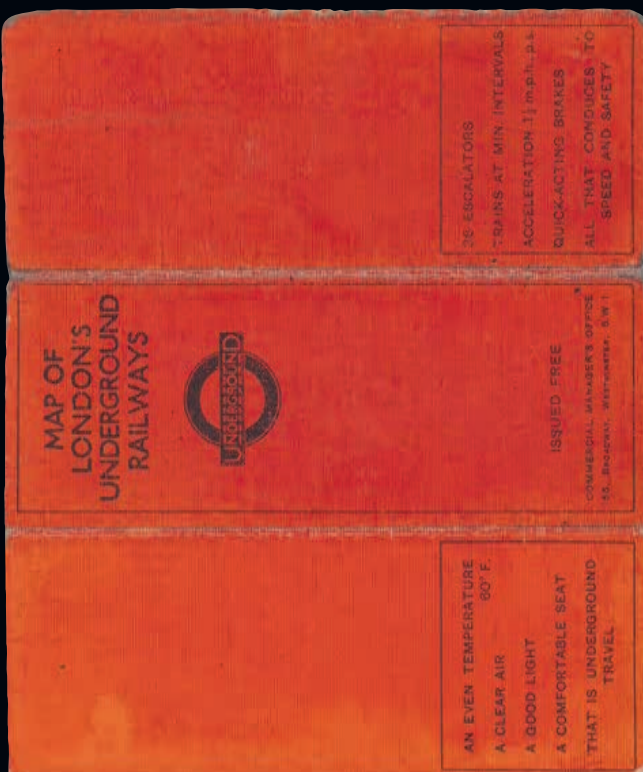
Although we are reasonably confident this is a complete run it is possible that an eagle-eyed connoisseur could find a variant edition.

GARLAND: Mr Beck's Underground Map.

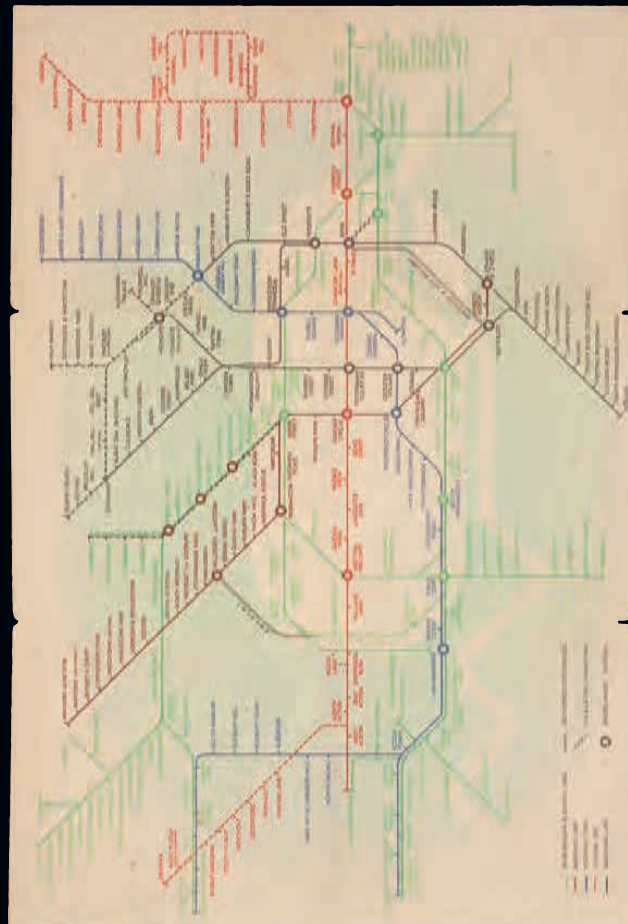
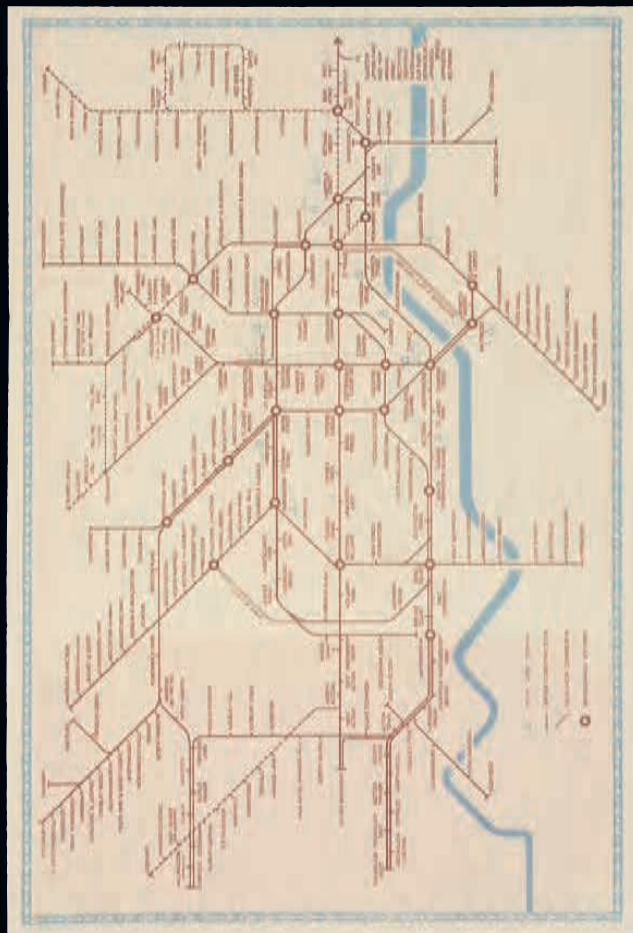
S/N: 16710



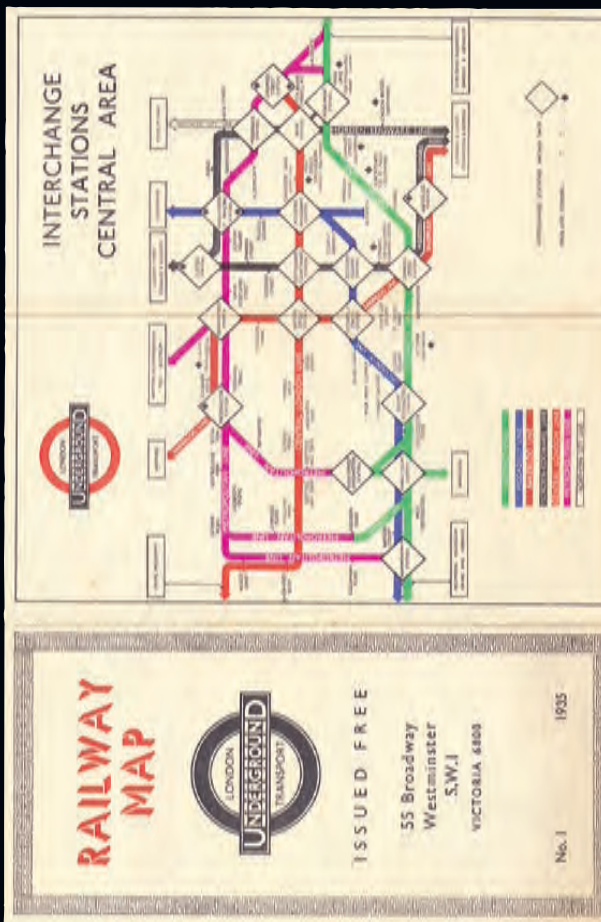
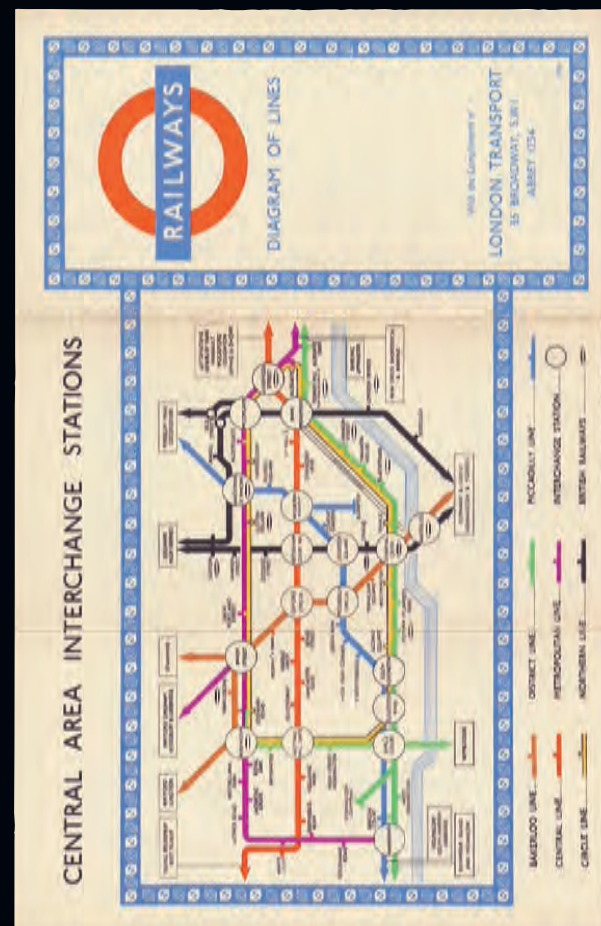
TEL: +44 (0)20 7491 0010



Item 11: selection



Item 11: selection



Item 11: selection

The First Issue of the iconic map of the London Underground



13 BECK, Henry C.

Map of London's Underground Railways. A new design for an old map.

London: The Underground Group, 1933. Colour-printed map, 155 x 255mm, folded twice as issued.

The first printed version of the iconic diagrammatic map of London's tube network, which, despite being eighty years old, would be instantly recognisable to any commuter today.

Beck's revolutionary new 'electrical circuit' design dispensed with scale, bearing and surface landmarks other than the Thames, making the stations equidistant and limiting the curves to either 45 or 90°.

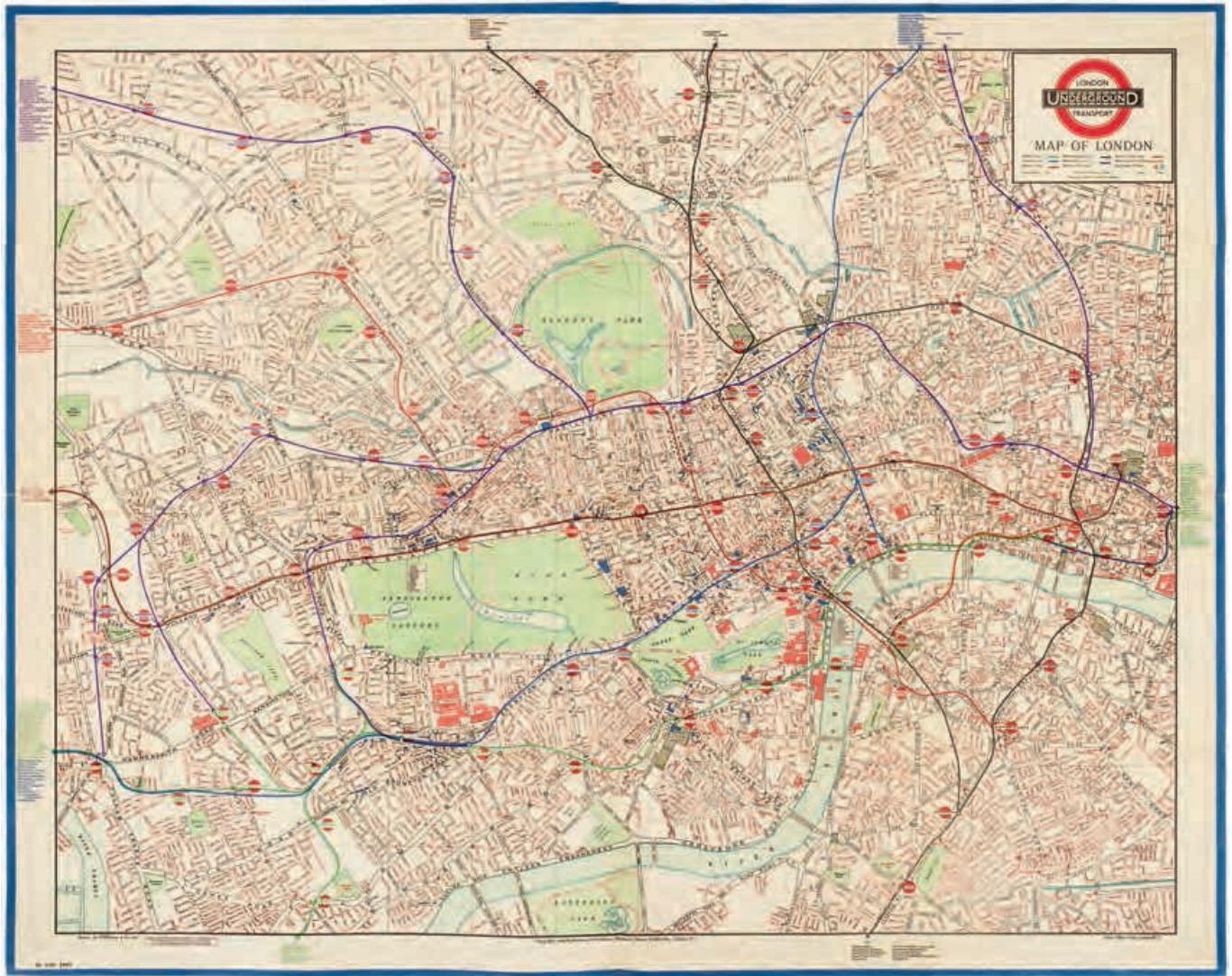
Beck submitted two proposals to the Publicity Manager before his idea was accepted, and was paid only 10 guineas (today £380) for the artwork of this card, and 5 guineas more for the poster. The Publicity Manager knew he was talking a chance with public opinion: the cover text continues 'We should welcome your comments', but his gamble paid off and Beck's innovation has been in use ever since. Although there are new lines and different colours the only significant design change on the map is the use of rings rather than diamonds for interchanges.

GARLAND: Mr Beck's Underground Map.

S/N: 16519



A 'Quad-Royal' poster map of Central London marking the Underground routes



14 BACON, George Washington.

London Transport Underground. Map of London.

London: Roadway Publications, 1934. Colour-printed map. Sheet 1010 x 1265mm. Original folds, with minor repairs in corners. Otherwise in excellent condition.

A detailed map of Central London, based on the Ordnance Survey, overprinted with the routes of the Underground lines.

S/N: 14983

A scarce 1946 'Quad Royal' poster map of the Underground by H.C. Beck



15 BECK, Henry C.

London's Underground.

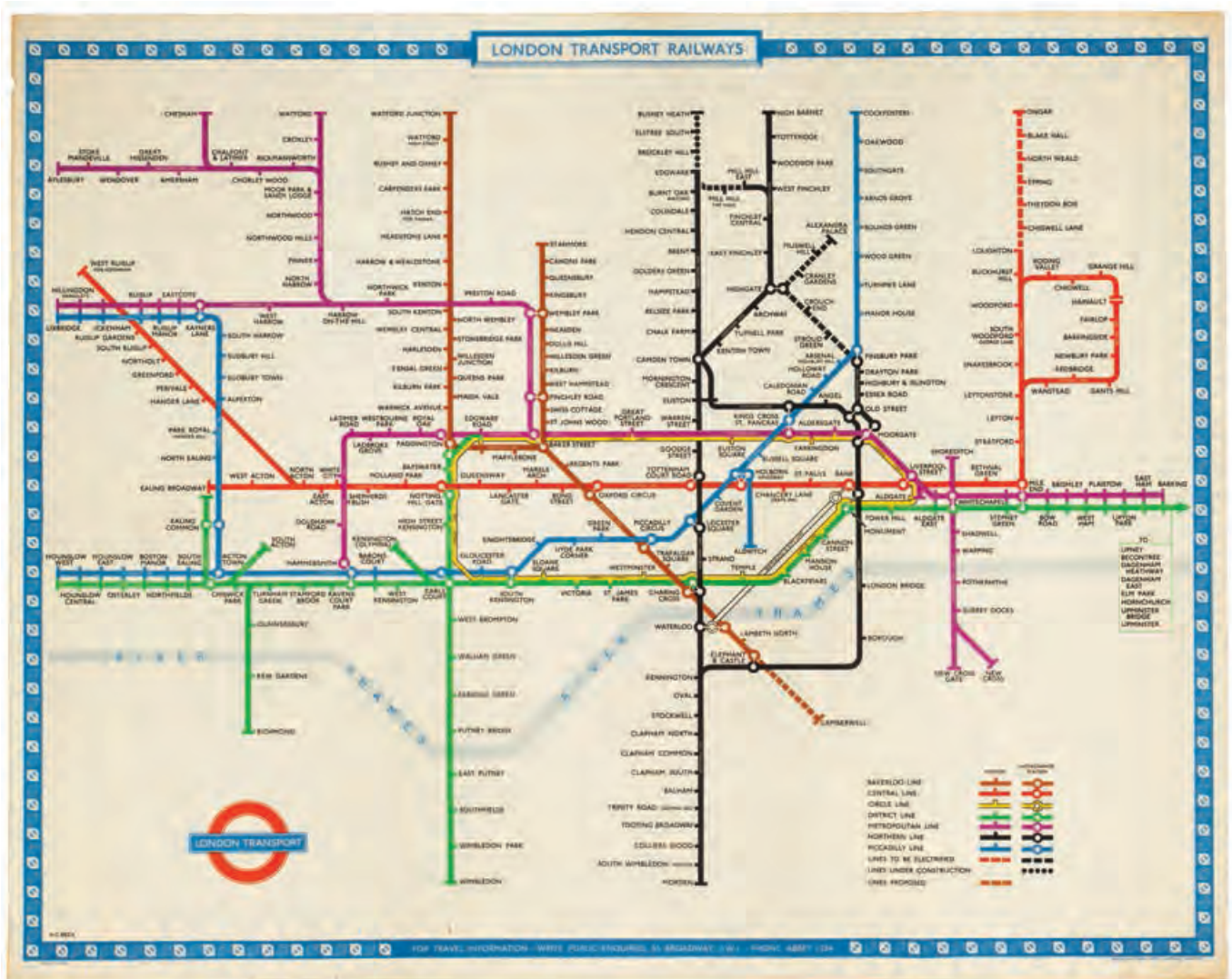
London: Waterlow & Sons, February 1946. Colour lithographic map. Sheet 1010 x 1265mm. Original folds as issued.

A poster map of the London Underground published thirteen years after the introduction of Beck's iconic 'electric diagram' map of the Underground. An interesting innovation here is the geometric border designed by 'Shep' (apparently a Captain Sherpherd). Unusually Beck's signature has been moved from the bottom left into the Thames.

Bushey Heath, Mill Hill East to Edgware and Highgate to Alexandra Palace and Finsbury Park; on the Circle Line from Loughton to Ongar; and on the Bakerloo Line from Elephant & Castle to Camberwell.

S/N: 16743

A scarce 1949 'Quad Royal' poster map of the Underground by H.C. Beck



16 BECK, Henry C.

London Transport Railways.

London: Waterlow & Sons, 1949. Colour lithographic map. Sheet 1010 x 1265mm. Original folds as issued, otherwise in superb condition.

A poster map of the London Underground published sixteen years after the introduction of Beck's iconic 'electric diagram' map of the Underground. According to Garland, Beck was particularly fond of this version because he was able 'at last to eradicate all those features with which he had been unwillingly saddled by others'. For example the Metropolitan Line is no longer the same green as the District Line, as it has been since 1935. The 'Inner Circle' has become the Circle Line and is now yellow for the first time. Proposed extensions are shown: on the Northern Line from Edware to Bushey Heath, Mill Hill East to Edgware and Highgate to Alexandra Palace and Finsbury Park; on the Circle Line from Loughton to Ongar; and on the Bakerloo Line from Elephant & Castle to Camberwell.

GARLAND: *Mr Beck's Underground Map*, 31, full-page illus; 'Beck considered this perhaps the best of all his versions of the Diagram'.

S/N: 16510

A 'Quad-Royal' poster map of the Tube with the Victoria Line under construction



17 HUTCHINSON, Harold F.

London Transport. Underground.

London: Waterlow & Sons, 1963. Colour-printed map, sheet 1005 x 1260mm. Laid on canvas.

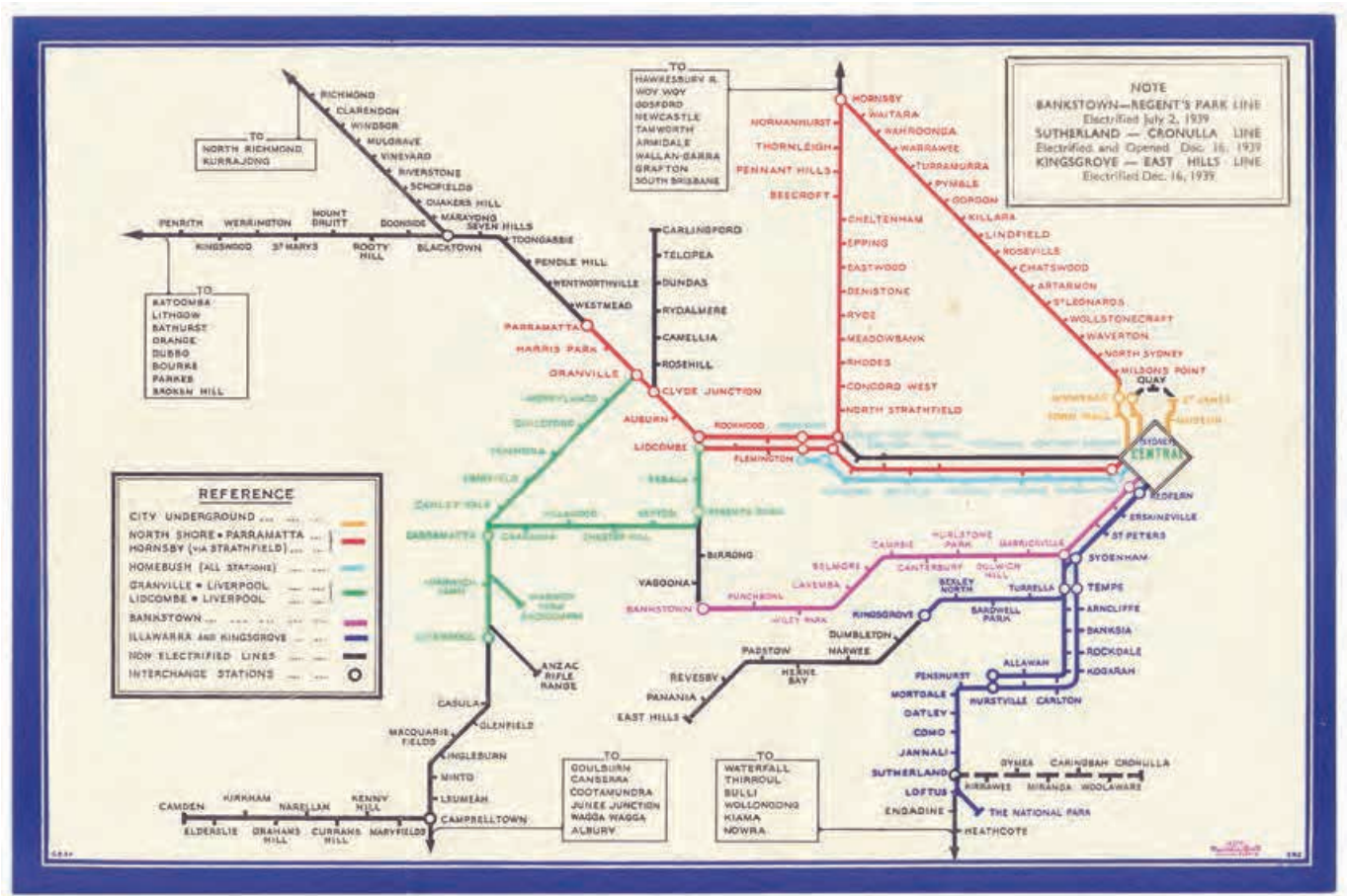
A poster map of the London Tube network published while the Victoria Line, the first new line for fifty years, was under construction.

Designed by the man who usurped Henry C. Beck's lead role. His main design changes are the replacement of Beck's curves with angles (with brutal 90° corners on the Central, Circle and District Lines) and the strict uppercase with upper-and-lower case on the stations other than main interchanges.

Hutchinson's design was criticised for compacting the network at the east end of the Circle Line, so much so that Aldgate's name has to be split by two lines. In 1964 Hutchinson was dropped for another designer, Paul E. Garbutt, who restored Beck's curves.

S/N: 16741

Map of the Sydney Underground following Beck's iconic design



18 EPC.

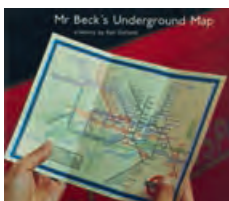
Railway Map. Sydney Suburban and City Underground Railway.

Sydney: Waite & Bull for the Commissioner for Railways, 1939. Colour-printed leaflet map, sheet 165 x 245mm. A few small stains, mainly to back.

A map of the railways serving Sydney, with the design copied from Henry C. Beck's iconic London Underground map of 1933, despite only four stations being sub-surface. On the back is a street map showing the entrances to those four stations (St James, Museum, Wynyard and Town Hall) and a logo copying London's red ring and 'Underground' lettering.

Mysteriously this is the only issue of this map: either it was unpopular with public (unlike the original) or the Commissioner for Railways did not have permission to use London Transport's designs.

S/N: 16749



We currently have for sale a few copies of Ken Garland's wonderful book "Mr Beck's Underground Map - A History", priced £12.95. Please contact us for details.

- Other tube maps are listed on our web site.

SERIO-COMIC MAPS

Although caricature and figurative maps have been published since the 16th century, a new sub-genre started in the 1850s, 'Serio-Comic' maps of Europe, showing the personifications of the European powers at each other's throats. The early versions had Russia as the villain, most famously depicted as an octopus, before Germany took over as the bogeyman of Europe.

The first Serio-Comic map of Europe



19 ONWHYN, Thomas.

Comic Map of the Seat of War with Entirely New Features.

London: Rock Brothers & Payne, May 30th 1854. Original colour. 470 x 680mm. Minor restorations to original folds.

A hugely influential caricature map, the prototype of the anthropomorphic 'Serio-Comic' maps of Europe made famous by F.W. Rose. Within months the design was being reproduced throughout Europe.

Issued in the first year of the Crimean War, it shows the major players as animals: Britain as a lion, shouldering a gun; France as the imperial eagle with Napoleon III under its wing; Russia as a bear with a cat-o-nine-tails, with 'regions' including 'Slavery', 'Cruelty', 'Oppression' and 'Tyranny'; and Turkey is... a turkey, but no longer the sick bird of old. Other features include Prussia (not yet part of Germany) as a weather-cock, blowing in the wind; the British and French fleets clipping the Russian bears claws in the Crimea; and the 'Cork as Us Mountains' (Caucasus) as a barrier to the Russian push south.

According to the original covers (not present here) the map was 'Designed & Etched by T.O.', identified in a contemporary review as Thomas Onwhyn (1814-86). He is best known for his pirate 'Illustrations to the Pickwick Papers' and 'Nicholas Nickleby' (under the pseudonym Samuel Weller); Dickens himself commented on 'the singular vileness of the illustrations' (Letters of Charles Dickens).

S/N: 16285

A Serio-Comic map of Europe for the 1878 Treaty of San Stefano



20 GROSSI, Augusto.

Carta Serio-Comica Pel 1878. La Piovra Russa.

Bologna: Il Papagallo, 1878. Chromolithograph. Sheet 425 x 610mm. A few signs of age.

An Italian version of the serio-comic map of Europe, with the countries drawn as national caricatures, a commentary on the peace negotiations at the end of the Russian Turkish War in 1878. As the victor, Russian claimed lands in the Caucasus, allowed Austria to take over Bosnia and Herzegovinia, and let Romania, Serbia, Montenegro and Bulgaria proclaim independence from the Ottoman Empire. The Russian Octopus is shown with its tentacles threatening its neighbours, Poland, Turkey and Persia. Elsewhere England is rushing forward but is still not going to arrive in time; Greece is a Crab and Crete a fish swallowing a sword; Italy is roller-skating, holding a frog like a purse; and Bulgaria is a skull on the shoulder of the Turk.

Neither Britain nor France were happy with the Treaty of San Stefano, so it was renegotiated less than three months later by the Congress of Berlin, attended by British Prime Minister Benjamin Disraeli and Otto von Bismarck, Chancellor Germany.

'Il Papagallo' was a satirical magazine founded in January 1873 by Augusto Grossi (1835-1919), which specialised in colour-printed caricatures like this one. At its peak circulation reached 50,000, and in 1878 a Parisian version, 'Le Perroquet', and London edition, 'The Parrot', were launched. 'Il Papagallo' closed in 1915, when Grossi was 70 years old.

This example is apparently unrecorded. Other examples we have traced have the title in the box lower right, with Grossi's name next to it. Here the title has been replaced by a French description, suggesting it was published in Bologna for the French magazine.

S/N: 16584

An 1884 satire featuring the famous Russian Octopus



21 GROSSI, Augusto.

Ricreazioni Politiche. Récréations Politiques.

Bologna: Il Papagallo, 1884. Chromolithograph. Sheet 425 x 610mm. A few signs of age, pasted on card.

An Italian satire commenting on relations between Germany and Russia during the 1880s. Personifications of Germany (drinking), Austria (baiting a hook), Italy (standing waiting) and Spain (smoking a Prussian cigar) lounge on a motor yacht called 'Alleanza' piloted to Otto van Bismarck, pointedly ignoring the Russian octopus floating by their stern, clutching a mine lettered 'Guerra'. On the left a fish marked Saloccico (Thessaloniki, still in the Ottoman Vilayet of Salonica) looks on in fright; on the right is a buoy with an English sailor's head, marked 'galleggiante' (floating). In the background a mermaid (France?) pulls herself up on a Chinese junk.

After the victory of the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 Bismarck was fearful that France would get its revenge by allying with Russia and attacking Germany from two sides. Therefore he did everything he could to stay on good terms with Russia, ignoring their continued southward push. Meanwhile France was extending its influence in the Far East.

Although not a serio-comic map we are including this satire here because of the wonderful depiction of the Russian octopus.

S/N: 16585

One of the most famous Serio-Comic maps



22 ROSE, Frederick W.

Angling in Troubled Waters. Der Fischfang im Trüben - La Pêche en eau trouble - La Pesca nelle acque turbide. A Serio-Comic Map of Europe by Fred. W. Rose Author of the 'Octopus' Map of Europe.

London: G.W. Bacon, 1899. Coloured chromolithograph. Sheet 485 x 690mm. Repairs to original folds.

A caricature map of Europe with each country depicted as an angler having various levels of success in hooking colonies: John Bull has a huge catch-bag (Ireland), with Egypt as a crocodile on the end of his line; France is a scuffle for control of the Third Republic between the military and civilian, their rod with an empty hook, with Napoleon's shade looking on from Corsica; Spain is watching sadly as their former catch (fish marked Cuba, Porto Rico and Philippines) is being dragged away on the lines of an unseen U.S.A.; Belgium has the Congo; the Austro-Hungarians are mourning the assassination of Empress Elisabeth by an anarchist; Turkey has a hook in 'the Cretan spike fish', and a stain on his trousers is a skull marked 'Armenia'; Greece has pricked a finger trying to catch the spike fish by hand; larger than all others is Russia, shown as Nicholas II with an olive branch in one hand and a line stretching to the Far East in the other.

Rose published his first serio-comic map in 1870: by the time of this issue his fame was international, with the title given in German, French and Italian.

HILL: *Cartographical Curiosities*, 57; MCC 1: *Geographical Oddities*, no 82.

S/N: 16659

The outbreak of the First World War



23 JOHNSON, RIDDLE & CO.

Hark! Hark! The Dogs Do Bark! With Note By Walter Emanuel.

London: G.W. Bacon & Co., 1914. Chromolithograph. Sheet 555 x 750mm, folded into original printed wrappers. Minor repairs to original folds.

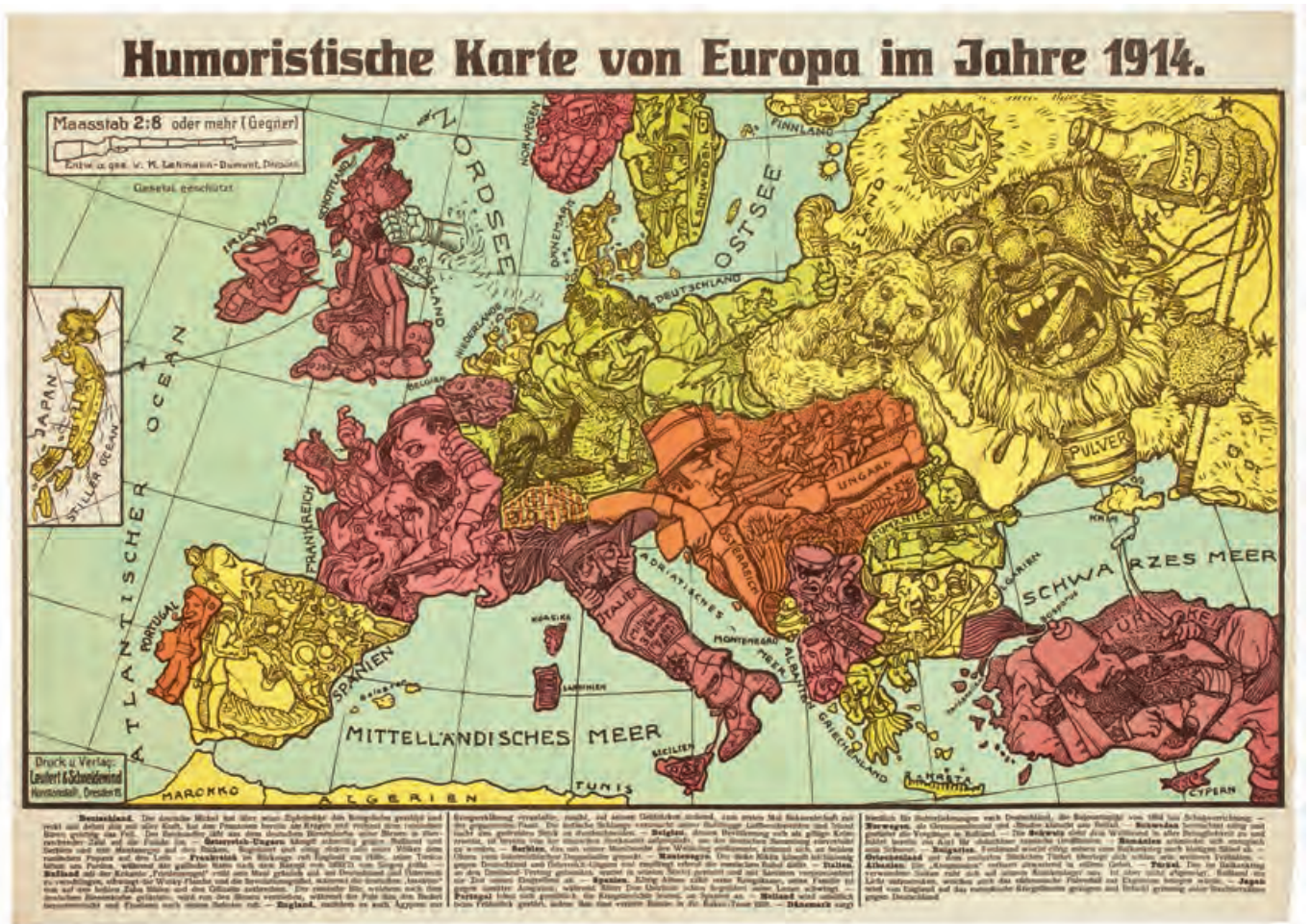
'The Dogs of War are loose in Europe, and a nice noise they are making! It was started by a Dachshund that is thought to have gone mad...'

The Great War depicted as a dogfight with the British bulldog, French poodle and Belgian Griffon on one side and the German dachshund and 'Austrian Mongrel' on the other. Elsewhere the canine theme is abandoned: Tsar Nicholas is depicted behind the wheel of a steamroller that is crushing the Austrian's tail.

Walter Emanuel wrote several childrens' books with canine themes: his 'A Dog Day or The Angel in the House' (1902) and 'Dogs of War' (1906) were illustrated by Cecil Aldin.

S/N: 16316

A view from the other side



24 LEHMANN-DUMONT, Karl.

Humoristische Karte von Europa im Jahre 1914.

Dresden: Leutert & Schneidewind, 1914. Wood engraving, printed in colour, printed area 340 x 485mm.

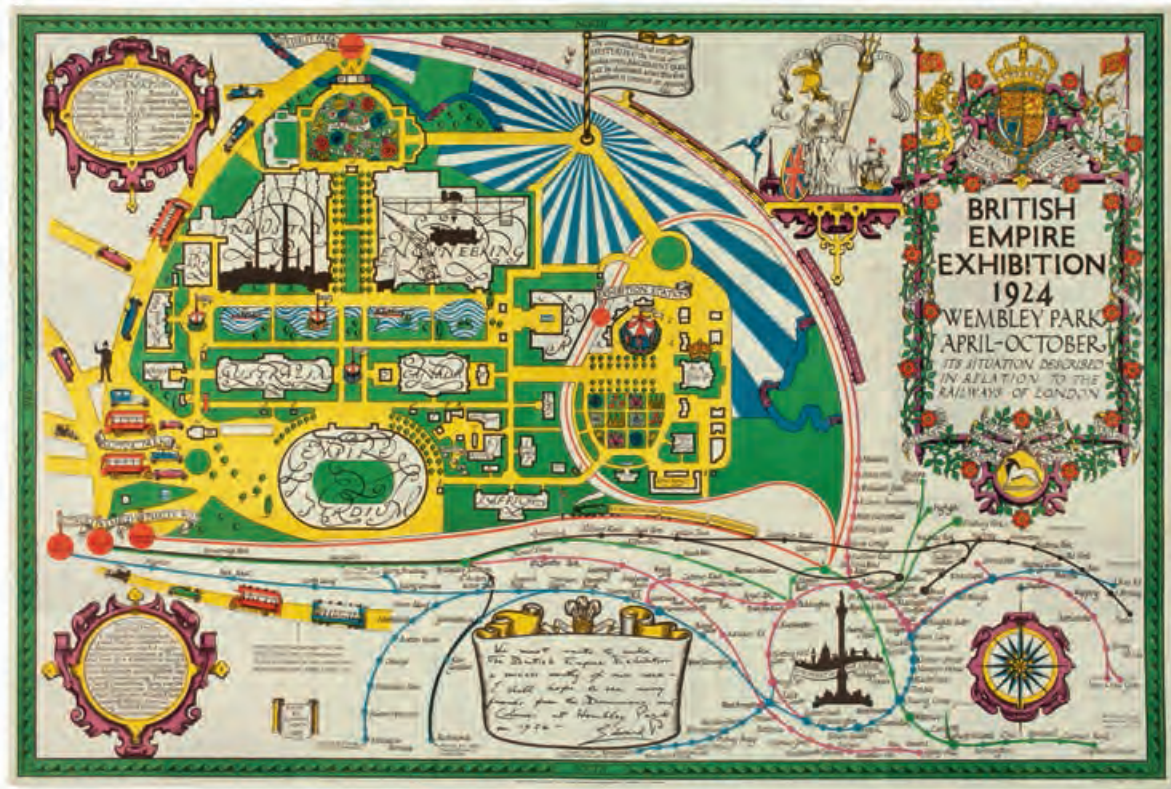
A German separate-issue caricature map of Europe on the brink of war, with a strong propaganda content. Both Germany and Austria are depicted as grinning soldiers: Germany has one hand on France's shoulder, the other punches the Russian bear in the head; Austria aims his bayoneted rifle at a bearded Russian face. The Russian, swigging from a bottle of vodka, is chained to the bear by nose rings. England has a mailed fist in his face and a zeppelin in the ribs, while Ireland cuts the chain England holds and the Indian python strangles his bulldog. Turkey reclines, smoking and looking away. In an inset Japan is shown as a half-clothed tribesman, wielding a sword.

S/N: 16213

PICTORIAL MAPS

Not all pictorial maps were political satires: others were designed to be decorative, bought by the public for display. As printing technology had improved and costs were so much lower it was possible to produce maps for quite escoteric interests.

Poster map of an exhibition at Wembley Park



25 NORTH, Stanley Kennedy.

British Empire Exhibition 1924. Wembley Park. April-October Its Situation Described In Relation to the Railways of London. Done by Kennedy North 1923.

London: Dobson, Molle & Co. for the British Empire Exhibition, 1924. Chromolithographic map, with half-tones on reverse. Sheet 515 x 760mm. Minor restoration to original folds.

A pictorial map of the layout of the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley Park in 1924, a swansong for the Empire as it was morphing into the British Commonwealth. It was for this exhibition that the original Wembley Stadium was built and opened the previous year. The oval is clearly visible, underneath two large areas marked 'Industry' and 'Engineering' and large pavilions for Australia, India & Canada, and smaller ones for other nations, including New Zealand, East Africa, Malay, Burma, Hong Kong & Malta.

Underneath is a diagrammatic map of the rail links to Wembley via the lines that are now London Underground, with a circular 'Circle Line' surrounding a silhouette of Nelson's Column against the London skyline. On the reverse are guides to the pavilions, with a note 'With the Compliments of the Sheffield Daily Telegraph', showing this printing was for the Yorkshire region.

The mapmaker, Stanley Kennedy North (1887-1942), has drawn upon a number of cartographic influences, including strapwork cartouches reminiscent of the first county maps by Christopher Saxton, and the arts and crafts style of the maps of his contemporary Leslie MacDonald Gill (1884-1947).

North later turned to restoring paintings, becoming 'Keeper of the King's Pictures', a semi-formal role later filled by Soviet spy Sir Anthony Blunt.

S/N: 16161

A map of 'Fairy Land', incorporating fairy tales, myths and legends



26 SLEIGH, Bernard.

An Anciente Mappe of Fairy Land newly discovered and set forth.

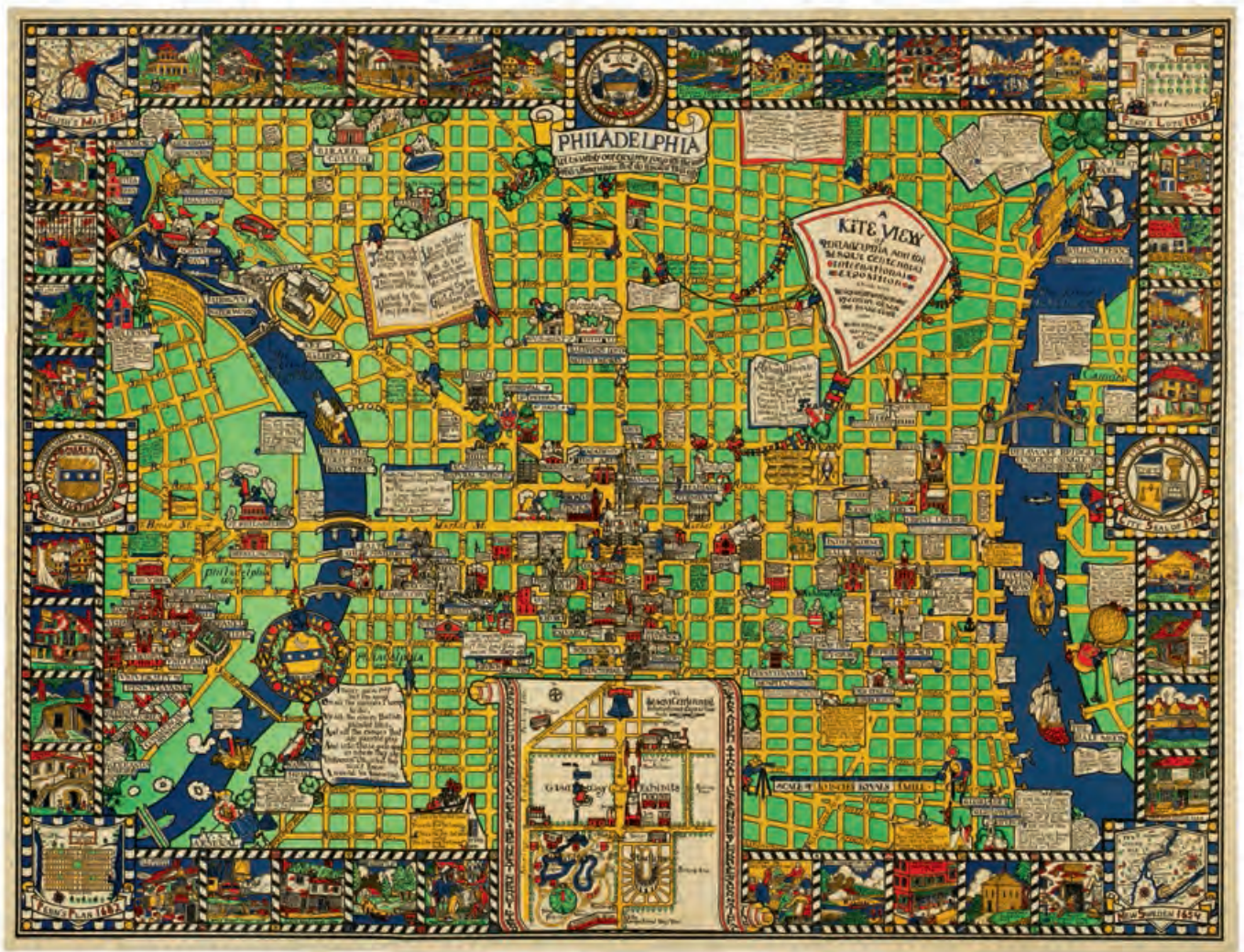
London: Vincent Brooks, Day & Son for Sidgewick & Jackson, c.1925. Colour lithograph. Printed area 390 x 1450mm.

An imaginative map of 'Fairy Land', incorporating features from a multitude of sources, including Green & Norse mythology, nursery rhymes and authors including the Grimms. Shakespeare and Charles Kingsley.

Bernard Sleight (1872-1954) was an artist and illustrator whose first foray into fantasy was the production of a hundred wood engravings for an edition of Hans Christian Andersen in 1893. In 1897, after an infection in his middle ear led to delirium, he needed a trepanation. During his recuperation he experienced vivid visions and feelings of disassociation that inspired him to continue his fascination with Fairy Land. Sleight wrote a collections of stories about fairies, published as 'The Gates of Horn' in 1927. Although Sleight wrote for adults his publishers marketed it for children, with little success.

S/N: 16271

Philadelphia



27 OLSEN, Edwin & CLARK, Blake.

A Kite View of Philadelphia and the Sesqui Centennial International Exposition which was Designed, Drawn & Coloured by Edwin Olsen & Blake Clark...

Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1926. Colour lithograph. Sheet 750 x 980mm. Original folds flattened.

A detailed plan of Philadelphia, filled with vignette illustrations, historical notes and verses on scrolls & open books. Around the edge are more inset views, historical scenes, maps and crests. In the bottom centre is a more detailed plan of the layout of the Sesqui-Centennial International Exposition of 1926, a world's fair celebrating the 150th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. One of the highlights was the 80-foot tall illuminated Liberty Bell spanning Broad Street, marked on this map.

Edwin Olsen & Bake Clarke produced similar plans of Washington and Boston, all the same year. The style of the maps was heavily influenced by the famous 'Wonderground' map of London by Leslie MacDonald Gill of 1914.

S/N: 16214

A pictorial map of Beijing by an American Intelligence officer

28 DORN, Frank.

A Map and History of Peiping; formerly known as Peking; capital of provinces, princedoms and kingdoms since 1121 B.C.; in 1264 A.D. the capital of the Mongol Empire of Kublai Khan; made the capital of the Ming Empire through the Ming and Ching Dynasties; and now a city which will live long in the memory of man as one of the greatest the world has ever known.

Beijing: Peiyang Press, 1936. Colour-printed wood-engraving. Sheet 860 x 755mm. Repairs to original folds, laid on canvas.

A fascinating pictorial map of Beijing, drawn by an American officer who was a military attaché in China during the 1930s. It features vignettes of Chinese history from 1100 BC to 1927 as well as modern tourist attractions including golf and race courses. Hints to the political situation include the 'Kuomintang Headquarters'; and the German swastika and the Japanese 'Rising Sun' flags flying in the 'Legation Quarter', the year before the official start of the Second Sino-Japanese War in 1937.

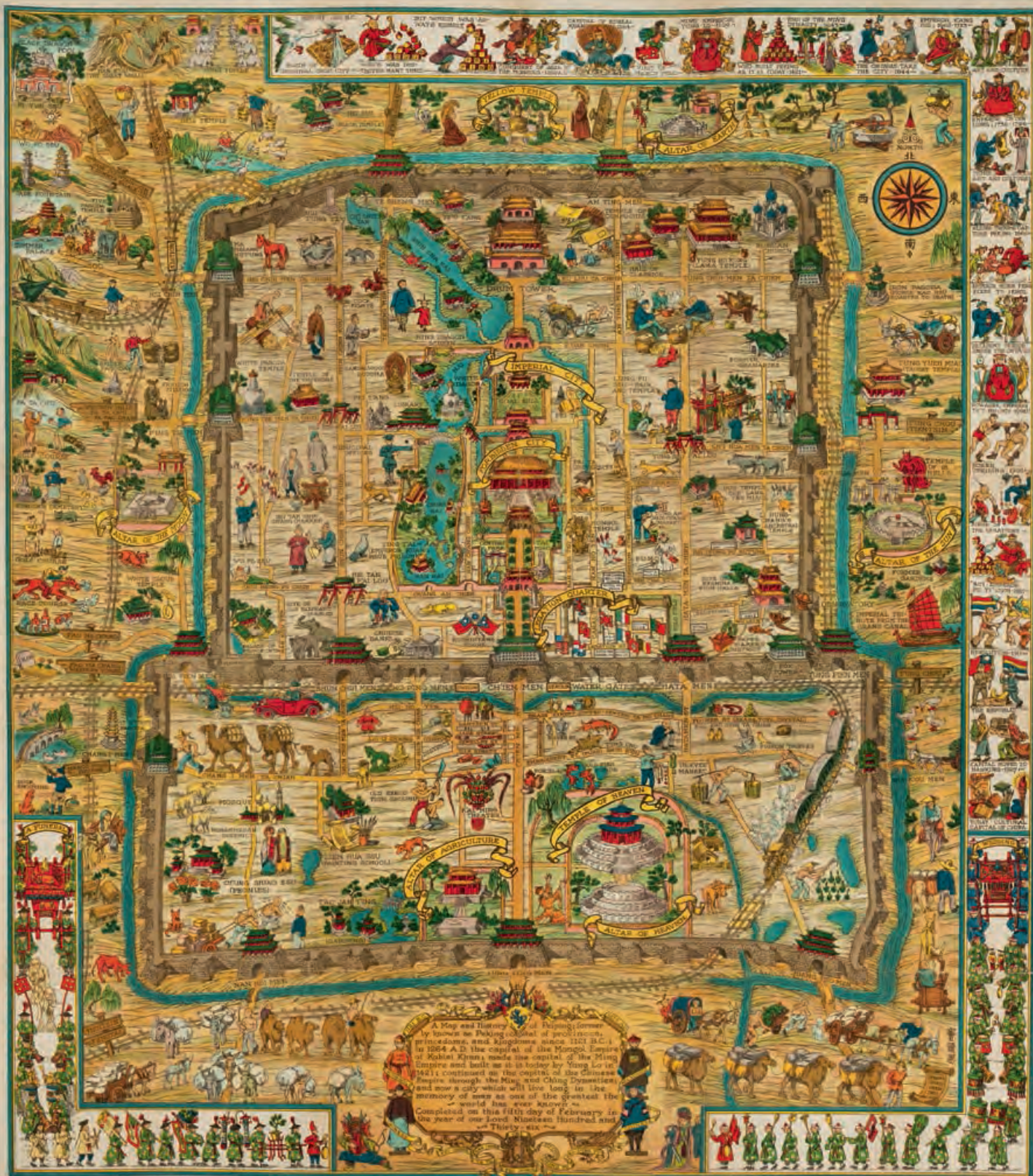
Frank Dorn (1901-81) was a graduate of West Point (where he picked up the life-long nickname of 'Pinky'), before being posted to Beijing in 1934 to help gather intelligence on Japanese aggression. He immersed himself in the language and culture of the city, researching the Forbidden City and collecting antiquities. When war with Japan broke out Dorn became chief-of-staff to Lt. General Joseph Stilwell, with a rank of Colonel. At one point relations between the Americans and the leader of the Chinese Kuomintang, Chiang Kai-shek, were so bad that Dorn was ordered to prepare a plan to assassinate him. Although Dorn suggested giving Chiang a faulty parachute and sabotaging his plane authorisation was never given.

After his retirement as Brigadier General in 1953 Dorn wrote a number of books including 'The Sino-Japanese War, 1937-41', 1974.

BAGBY: The Eagle-Dragon Alliance, 1992.

S/N: 16483





The Niagara River



29 WICKSER, Josephine Wilhelm & GREEN, Mildred C.

A Romance Map of the Niagara Frontier.

Buffalo & New York City: Whitney-Graham Company Inc., 1931. Offset lithograph, printed in colours. Sheet 590 x 470mm. Folded as issued, a few small repaired tears, laid on archival paper.

A map of the environs of the Niagara River, with vignettes of important landmarks and events on both the US and Canadian sides. Down the sides are 32 panels containing pertinent facts.

Of interest is the logo of 'Zonta International founded Buffalo 1919', devoted to improving the legal, political and economic status of women, an organisation that continues to this day. Their first annual convention, in 1921, adopted a code of ethics written by Josephine Wickser, the creator of this map.

This was one of a series of 'Romance' maps and was originally sold for 50 cents. A contemporary advert reads: 'These picture maps and notes of explanation will impress children, and help in the classroom. Teachers will like them'.

S/N: 16369

A pictorial map of South Africa from the Second World War



30 ANDERSON, W.

Union of South Africa. Her Natural and Industrial Resources.

Nottingham: Printed by Thomas Forman & Sons Ltd, c.1943. Colour lithographic map. Sheet 490 x 745mm. Folded as issued.

A propaganda map of South Africa, showing how the industry and agriculture of the continent was helping the war effort. Little vignettes mark the cattle, sheep, grain and wood regions, and icons note the various types of mining. The map is decorated with a coat of arms, a large compass rose, a flagpole and a map showing the continent of Africa.

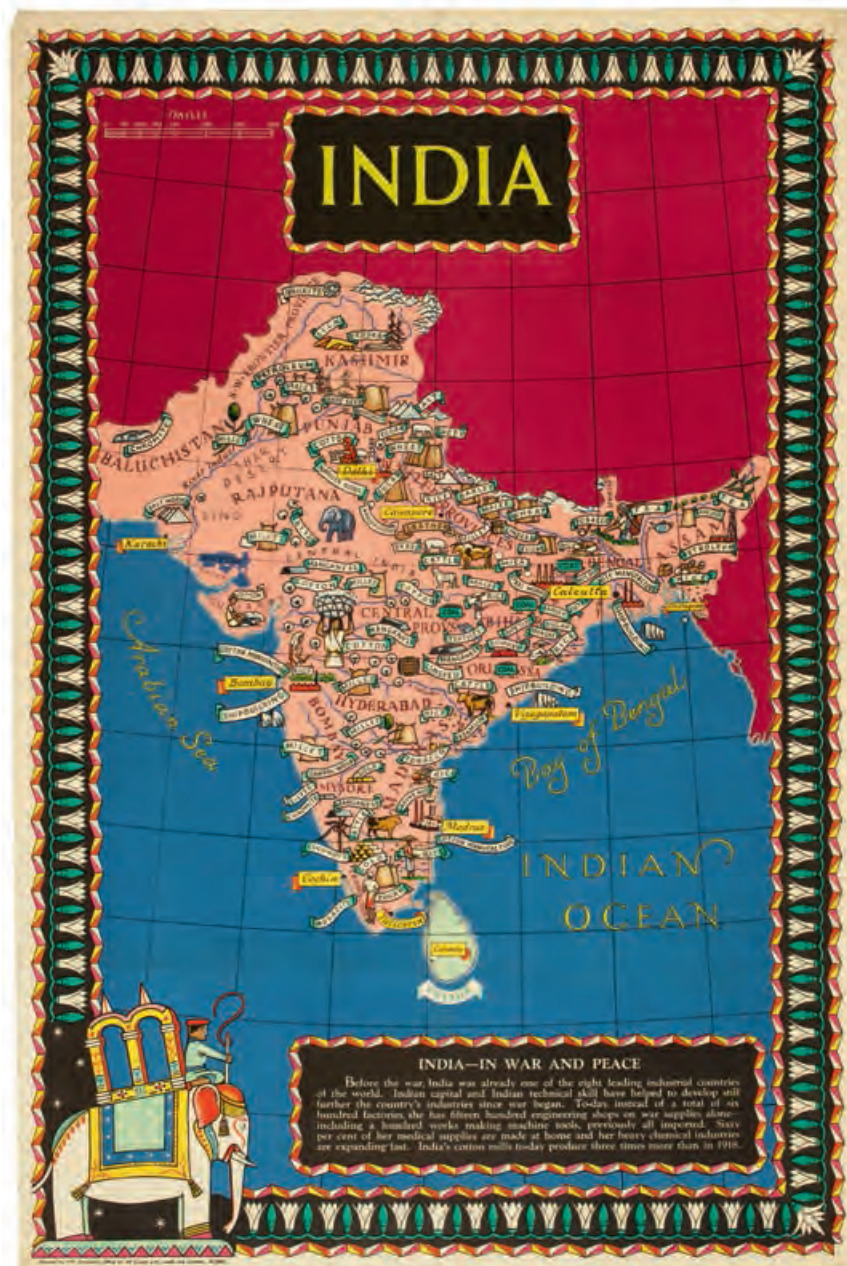
A text box reads:

'South Africa is to-day an arsenal and repair base for the Armies of the United Nations. Known originally as an agricultural and pastoral country and as a producer of gold and diamonds, the Union has so accelerated her industrial production that in four years of war it has reached a figure which could not have been attained in peace-time in less than 25 years. The industries which have developed under the stress of war will form the basis of peace-time manufacture when hostilities have ceased'.

This map continues a series of maps of Commonwealth countries published during the Second World War. Most were signed by Leslie MacDonald Gill; the artist here is unknown.

S/N: 16656

A propaganda poster of India during the Second World War



31 Anonymous.

India.

Leeds & London: Alf Cooke Ltd for H.M. Stationery Office, c.1944. Chromolithograph, sheet 750 x 500mm. Repairs to original folds.

A map of India marking the products of the various regions, praising the industrial development that was making the country more self-sufficient, thus aiding the war effort. Although the map is not signed the style is similar to that of Frederick Donald Blake (1908-1997), who produced a number of posters, not only propaganda but also adverts for train and shipping services.

This poster is apparently from the same series of Commonwealth country maps as the MacDonald Gill maps.

S/N: 16217

ADVERTISING AND PROMOTIONS

A particular area of growth in maps was for advertising, from marketing goods, holiday locations and even advertising services!

An advertisers' map of New England



32 GUILD & Co., C.H.

C.H. Guild & Co.'s Newspaper Map of New England Prepared Expressly to Accompany "Advertising in New England," A Complete Handbook for 1896-7.

Boston, M.A.: Guild & Co., 1896. Wood-engraving, printed in colour. Sheet 1215 x 880mm. Nicks in margins, folds reinforced in places.

A fascinating guide to the best places to advertise in New England at the end of the 19th century. The map itself is coloured according to population density and the towns are marked according to their commercial character: manufacturing, agricultural, or foreign or domestic commerce. Towns with one paper, more than one paper, and those with daily and weekly papers are numbered 1-3.

Published in the last decade of the 19th century this is an unusual artifact of the early years of the American advertising industry. Guild boasted that he was able to "place advertising business in any place the world over" (Brooklyn Life, 1894).

S/N: 15688

A map of Central Scotland advertising golf at Gleneagles



33 JOHNSTON, W. & A.K.

The Heart of Scotland: Gleneagles.

Glasgow: McCorquodale & Co. Ltd. for Gleneagles, c.1930. Colour lithograph, sheet 830 x 1130mm, folded into original colour-illustrated covers.

An oval map of central Scotland, with the title and scale on scrolls on the map and an inset of the rail routes to Scotland in the North Sea. Many landmarks are illustrated with vignettes, and a dotted line shows the 'Probable Route taken by David Balfour in R.L. Stevenson's 'Kidnapped''. The logo of Gleneagles appears in both upper corners and that of the London Midland & Scottish Railway Company in the lower ones.

S/N: 16226

A tourist map of newly-independent Ceylon



34 SARADIAS.

Pleasure Map of Ceylon.

Printed by Survey Dept., Ceylon. June, 1948. Chromolithograph. Printed area 510 x 345mm. Folded, as issued.

A tourist map published shortly after the island became independent, 4th February 1948. This pictorial map illustrates the tourist attractions of Ceylon, from antiquities to culture and watersports, including surfing.

During the Second World War Ceylon had been a major Allied base in the fight with the Japanese, which benefited the infrastructure of the island, with airports, railways and roads.

S/N: 16715

Two maps from a chocolatier's competitions



35 JANNOT, J.B.

Grand Circuit des Capitales.

Paris: Chocolat Menier, 1956. Poster map, sheet 645 x 995mm. Original folds flattened.

A map of Europe and Asia with a route making a circuit of the major cities of the two continents, starting and ending in Paris.

Underneath the map are two separate competitions: on the left is an area to fix 120 coupons collected from Menier chocolate products, which had to be cut out and sent off to receive a prize; on the right is space for another 120 coupons with a list of historic landmarks that the entrant had to put in order of interest with a space for a suggestion for the subject of the next 'Collection Menier'. This example is unusual in having these, as they were usually snipped off for the competition.

The artist was J.B. Jannot, who used the pen-name Jan-Loup. He worked as an illustrator for Lisette magazine in the 1950s and early 1960s, as well as authoring his own comic stories and producing book jackets.

S/N: 16604



36 JANNOT, J.B.

Le Tour du Monde en 120 images Grand Concours du Chocolat Menier.

Paris: Chocolat Menier, 1956. Poster map, sheet 645 x 995mm. Original folds flattened.

A map of the world centred on the Pacific with a route around the globe, starting and finishing in Paris. Underneath the map an area to fix 120 'tickets' collected from Menier chocolate products, with three that give clues to 'Enigmas' that had to be solved. All but one of the tickets are pasted on, number 36 possibly lost. This would make this example of the map unusual, because whoever collected the tickets did not enter the competition, as the tickets should have been sent off.

S/N: 16605



A map of the world advertising coffee



37 BREMINER, Ernest A.

World Coffee Production.

London: Ernest A. Breminer, c.1950. Colour offset lithograph, sheet 650 x 1020mm. Repairs to edges.

A map of the World on Mercator's projection, illustrating the coffee-growing areas and the areas of highest consumption. A series of nine vignettes show the coffee producing process. The map was 'devised' by Ernest A. Breminer and printed by the Conrad Press, London.

Breminer fled Czechoslovakia in 1938, setting up Ernest A Breminer Ltd. as a coffee agent in Eastcheap, London. In 1940 the company acquired the London firm of Alan J. Ridge & Co., Ltd., although the two did not merge until 1988. The firm is now Complete Coffee Limited.

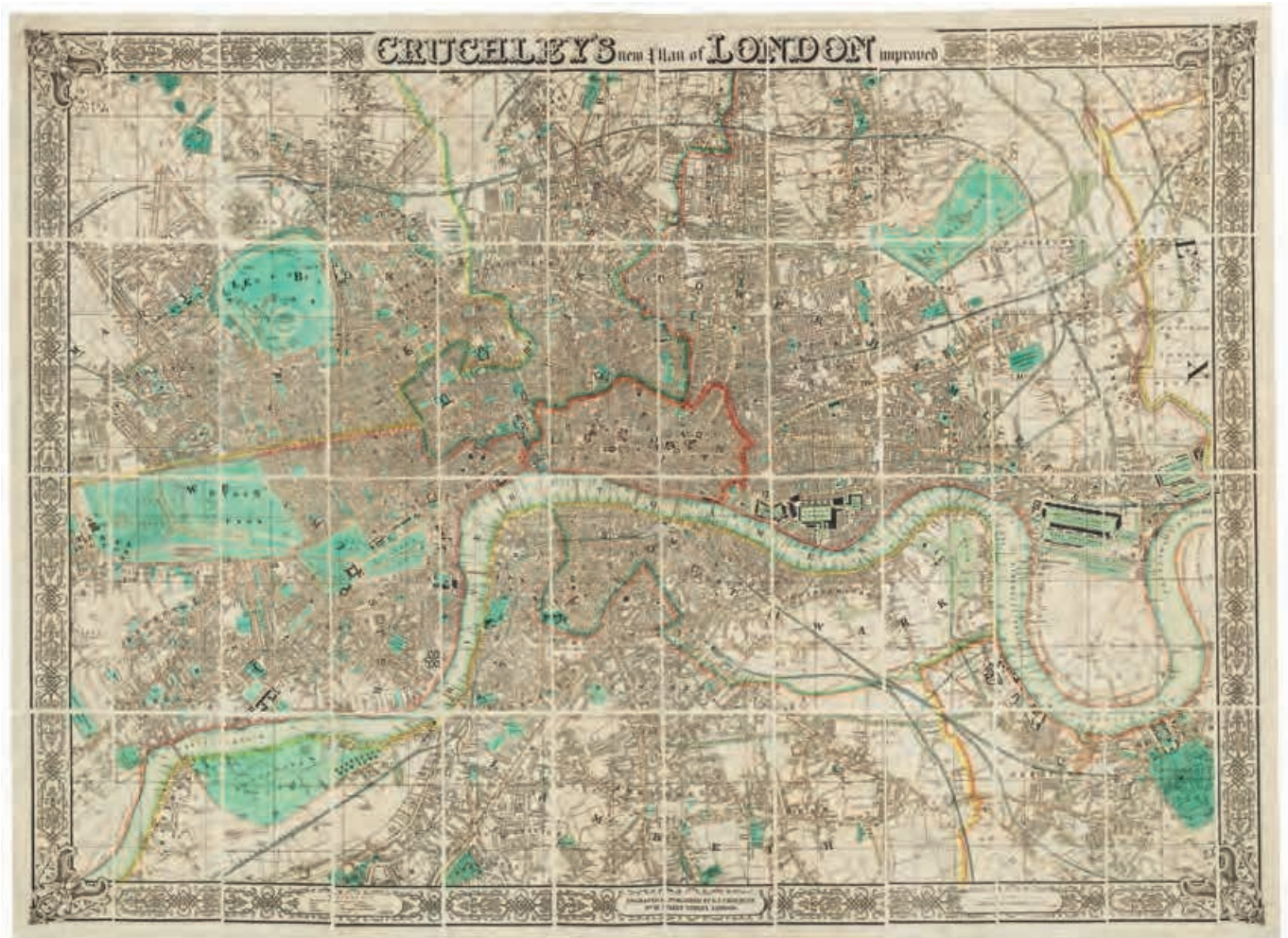
S/N: 16607



THE GROWTH OF CITIES

The second half of the nineteenth century saw the exponential growth of cities. In Europe and America larger-format maps and prospects appeared and, as world-wide travel became easier, some of the remoter cities began to be documented.

A large and decorative plan of mid-19th century London



38 CRUCHLEY, G.F.

Cruchley's New Plan of London Improved.

London, c.1851. Original colour. Dissected and laid on linen, total 890 x 1210mm.

Detailed plan of London, showing from Kensington in the west clockwise to Belsize Park, Lower Holloway, the River Lea, and the East India Dock, Greenwich and Battersea. The Great Exhibition building is shown in Hyde Park; Battersea Park is laid out; Chelsea Bridge, opened 1857, is not shown.

HYDE: 11.

S/N: 16026

A mid-19th century bird's-eye view of New York



39 MATTER, C.

Bird's eye view of New-York & Brooklyn.

New York: J.H. Locher and J.U. Locher, c.1852. Tinted lithograph with hand colour. Sheet 630 x 800mm. Repaired tears, mounted on archival board.

A fine aerial view of New York and Brooklyn surrounded by sailing ships and paddle steamers. In the foreground are Governors Island and The Battery, before landfill meant it ceased to be an island. Horse traffic can be seen on Broadway, passing the newly completed Trinity Church, still surrounded by trees.

J.W. Repts: *Views and Viewmakers of Urban America*, lists J.H. Locher as publisher of views of Boston, Philadelphia & New Orleans but not New York.

S/N: 14646

Large and detailed map of the environs of Paris of the Second Empire



40 LONGUET.

Environs de Paris

Paris: Longuet, 1857. Original colour. Dissected and laid on linen as issued, total 1060 x 1410mm. A striking example.

An impressive map of the country immediately around Paris, including Versailles, St Denis and St Germain, on a scale of 1:40,000. The map extends to Dampierre in the south west, clockwise to Chavenay, Boisemont, Villiers la Bel, Lagney, Chevry, Draveil and Orsay.

Napoleon III had come to the throne in 1852, five years before this map was published. He and Georges-Eugène Haussmann had already begun their epic rebuilding of the French capital.

S/N: 16476

A panoramic view of Victorian London



41 Illustrated London News.

London from the South Side of the Thames.

London, 1861. Wood engraving, printed area 550 x 1370mm.

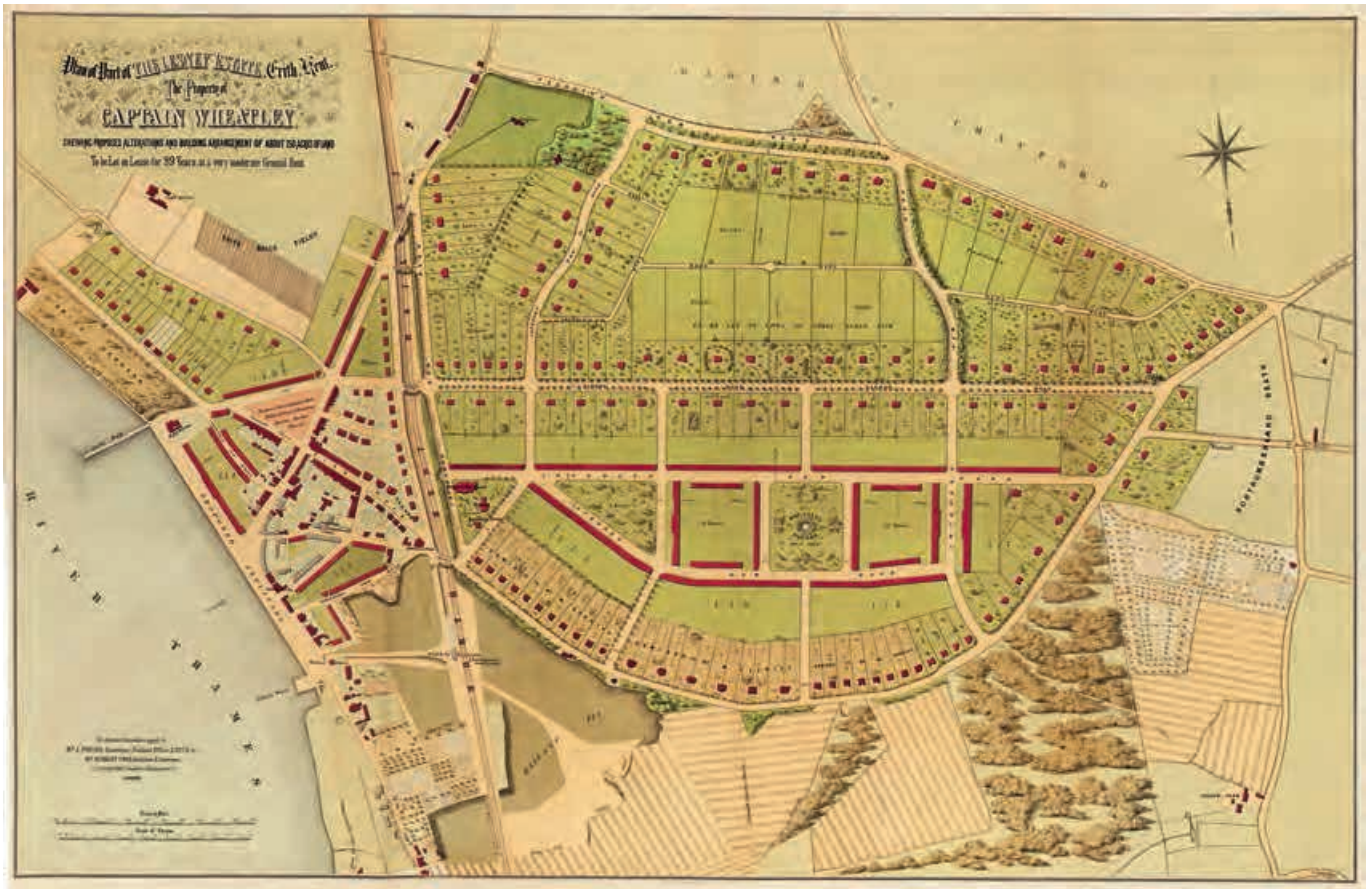
A very detailed 'balloon-view' of London, engraved by Robert Loudan after Thomas Sulman. Taken from a point above Kennington, it shows the Thames from the Houses of Parliament to St Katherine's Dock the year before the passing of the Thames Embankment bill that led to the building of the Victoria & Albert Embankments.

On the north side of the Thames landmarks include Buckingham Palace, Hyde Park Corner, the Clock Tower of Big Ben, Trafalgar Square, St Paul's Cathedral, Monument and the Tower of London, with Regent's Park, Hampstead and Highgate in the distance. On the south side of the Thames are Lambeth Palace, Bethlem Royal Hospital (now the Imperial War Museum), Waterloo Station, St George's Circus and Elephant & Castle.

S/N: 16196



Urban planning in Erith during the Age of the Railway



42 Anonymous.

Plan of Part of the Lesney Estate, Erith, Kent, The Property of Captain Wheatley, shewing proposed alterations and building arrangement of about 250 acres of land To be Let on Lease for 99 Years at a very moderate Ground Rent.

London, c.1873. Tinted lithographic map. Sheet 690 x 990mm. Narrow margin lower left.

A developer's plan of the Lesney Estate, east of Erith Railway Station, with recognisable roads including Avenue Road, Park Crescent and Bexley Road (A220). Orientated with north to the bottom of the map, it shows the division of the estate into detached and semi-detached properties, and mark 'The Proposed Site for Lecture Hall, Public Library & Reading Rooms, Market Place, etc'. Along the Thames are Erith Gardens and a 'Proposed Esplanade'.

The map would have been published as part of the prospectus for selling suburban houses to London's middle-class workers who could take advantage of the railways. The map notes that the railway station is '½ hour's journey from London'.

S/N: 16089

A highly-detailed prospect of Manhattan



43 SULMAN, Thomas.

New York from Bergen Hill: Hoboken.

London, 1876. Wood-engraving, printed area 490 x 1150mm. Laid on canvas. A particularly fine example with a dark impression.

An impressive prospect of Manhattan Island, drawn by Thomas Sulman and engraved by Robert Loudan for a supplement to the Illustrated London News, celebrating the centennial of the United States. The elevated viewpoint of Bergen Hill allows the grid street plan to be visible. On the left is Central Park, showing Olmstead's redesign as completed in 1873, three years before this prospect was published. On the right is Brooklyn, with the two towers of Brooklyn Bridge shown, seven years before it opened. On the Hudson and East rivers are illustrations of river traffic including paddle steamers.

The Illustrated London News was the world's first illustrated weekly news magazine, founded in 1842, using wood-engraving to produce illustrations cost-effectively. To make subscriptions more attractive the publishers regularly issued 'supplements' for subscribers only, with a larger format illustration, often city prospects such as this.

S/N: 16077



Mid-Victorian London on a scale of 6 inches to a mile



44 STANFORD, Edward.

Stanford's Library Map of London and Its Suburbs.

London, Stanford, c.1877. Original colour. Four sections dissected and laid on linen with marbled paper covers with index map labels, each sheet 955 x 840mm.

A very fine large-scale map of London, showing (clockwise from left) Hammersmith, Crouch End, Greenwich & Mitcham. Although the index sheet is dated 1877 there have been some skillful manuscript additions, including the addition of the District Line Railway from West Brompton to Wimbledon, not completed until 1889.

The printing plates for this plan were also used to print Booth's 'Descriptive Map of London Poverty', the famous landmark in social mapping, published 1889.

HYDE: 91.

S/N: 16753

London by one of England's foremost maritime artists



45 WYLLIE, William Lionel.

Bird's-Eye View of London as Seen from a Balloon, 1884.

London: The Graphic, 1884. Coloured. Wood engraving, printed area 870 x 1100mm.

An atmospheric 'balloon-view' of London from above Westminster Abbey, looking east to the City and the docks beyond, swathed in cloud and smoke.

Wyllie (1851-1931) is best known for his etchings of ships, especially those of the First World War. However he established himself as an artist with landscapes: he won the Turner Gold Medal for landscape in 1869, and in 1870 his panoramic 'London from the Monument' was one of the first of his works to be exhibited at the Royal Academy. At the same time he started work for 'The Graphic' newspaper, an association that lasted many years.

This balloon view was published as a supplement to the Graphic, the same year that Wyllie published his first etching, 'Toil, glitter, grime and wealth on a flowing tide', and held a one-man exhibition, 'The Tidal Thames'.

S/N: 16598

Detailed prospect of Edinburgh from the west



46 BREWER, Henry William.

Edinburgh in 1886.

London: *The Graphic*, 1886. Wood engraving. Sheet 835 x 1150mm. Binding folds.

A large and detailed view of Edinburgh drawn by Brewer and engraved by T. Griffiths, published as a supplement to the *Graphic* newspaper. Underneath the image are Robert Burns' poem 'Address to Edinburgh' and an extensive key with an outline image.

Leith is on the left, with Calton Hill, Arthur's Seat and Blackwell Hill in the distance. The sheer cliffs of the Castle Rock are clearly shown right centre and, in the foreground, the magnificent Charlotte Square, designed by Robert Adam in 1791, now a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

S/N: 16090

Detailed prospect of Manchester



47 BREWER, H.W.

A Bird's-Eye View of Manchester in 1889.

London: *The Graphic*, 1889. Wood engraving. 550 x 1190mm. Repaired tear in bottom right corner.

Issued as a supplement to the *Graphic* newspaper on 9th November, 1889, this view of Manchester is taken from above Victoria Bridge, looking down on the Cathedral and Town Hall.

S/N: 16113



A map of London's Inns of Court



48 HOFFMAN, George Spencer.

Legal London. A Map showing the Inns of Court and places frequented by those Learned in the Law. With the Streets Lanes & Alleys. The Churches Colleges & Public Buildings The Theatres Hotels Taverns & other places of Interest within Half a Mile of The Royal Courts of Justice - A.D. 1931.

London, 1931. Signed by the artist in pencil. 320 x 405mm.

A map of the environs of the Inns of Court, bounded with the Thames in the south, with Waterloo Bridge bottom left, the Strand, Kingsway, High Holborn, Gray's Inn Road, Hatton Garden, Holborn Viaduct, Farringdon Street, Fleet Street and Whitefriars Street. It is decorated with the arms of the City of London, the Metropolitan Borough of Holborn, and the Honorable Societies of Gray's Inn, Lincoln's Inn, Inner Temple and Middle Temple. Under Holborn Circus is an elevation of the Temple Bar, Wren's arched gateway, now in Paternoster Square.

Around the title are lines from Edmund Spenser's 'Prothalamion', published 1596:

'There when they came, whereas those bricky towres,
The which on Themmes brode aged backe doe ryde,
Where now the studious Lawyers haue their bowers
That whylome wont the Templer Knights to byde,
Till they decayd through pride.'

The map was drawn by George Spencer Hoffman (1875-1950), an architect and painter.

S/N: 16647

Prospect of Istanbul from Scutari with fine colour



49 LEBRETON, Louis.

Constantinople. Vue prise de Scutari.

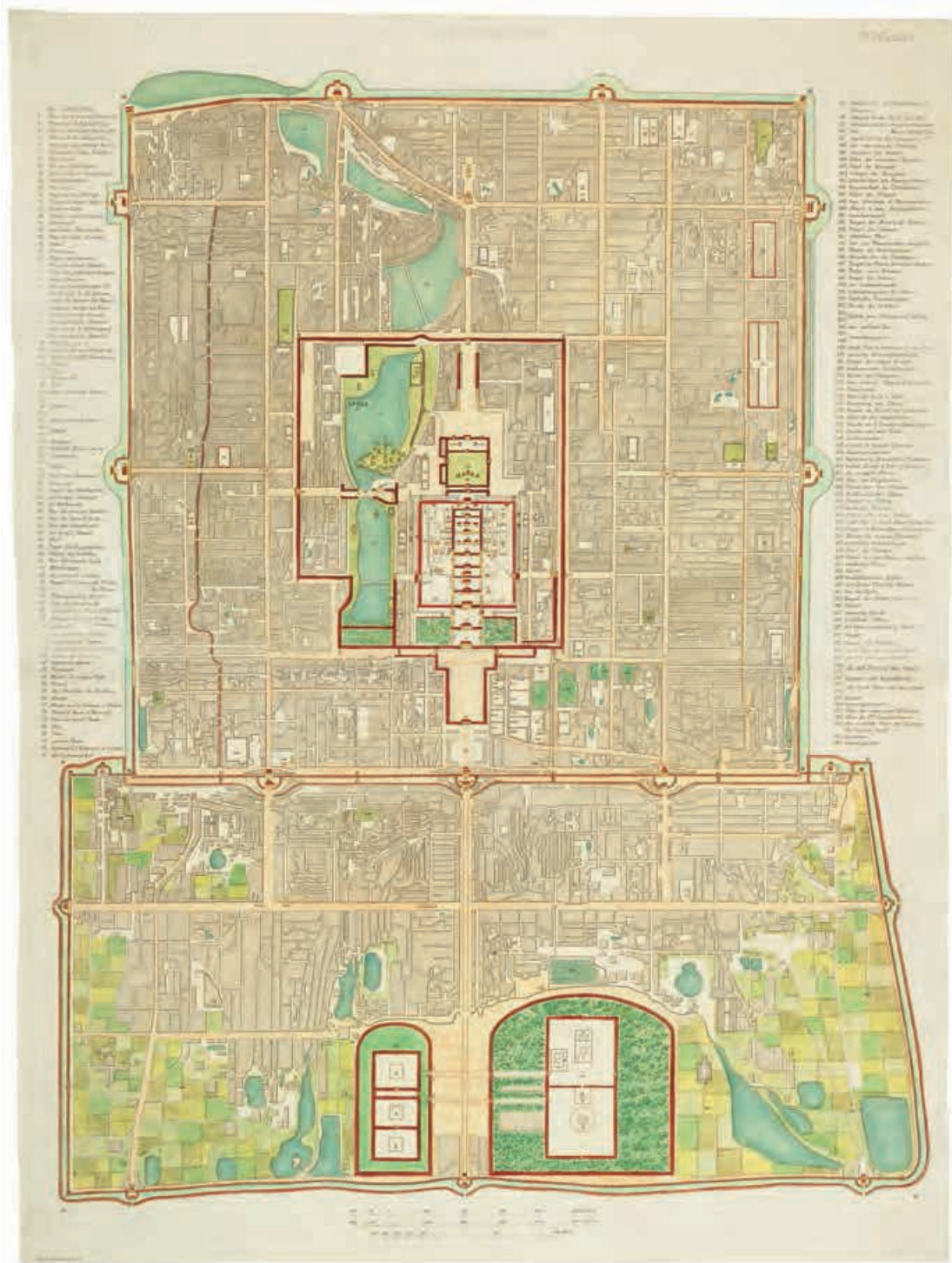
Paris, L. Turgis, c.1855. Tinted lithograph with original hand finishing. Printed area 390 x 500mm

A very fine view of Istanbul from Scutari with the major buildings named underneath, published for the series 'Ports de Mer d'Europe'.

S/N: 16740



A plan of the city of Beijing



50 FORSTER, C.J. Ludwig.

Plan der Stadt Peking.

Vienna: S. Förster, 1859. Coloured steel engraving. Two sheets conjoined, total 760 x 565mm. Binding folds flattened,

A detailed plan of Beijing with a massive 185-point key. It was published in Professor Ludwig Förster's 'Allgemeine Bauzeitung' ('General Civil Engineering News'), a well-respected architectural and building journal.

S/N: 16779

A detailed chart of Beirut



51 MANSELL, Arthur Lukis.

Syria. Beirút. The Antient Berytus. Surveyed by Comm.r A.L. Mansell, R.N. Assisted by F.B. Christian, 2nd Master & F. Gray, Master's Assistant. H.M.S. Tartarus 1859.

London: The Admiralty, 1860-3. Steel engraving with touches of original hand colour. 670 x 1000mm. Repaired tears, backed on blue paper.

A large and detailed chart of the immediate environs of Beirut, showing north to Nahr el Kalb, with the lighthouses marked with hand colour. In the sea are numerous soundings; on land the outline of individual buildings is shown, and hatchuring displays the relief of the hills to the east. Top left is a coastal profile, 'View of Beirút from the Anchorage'.

Mansell (1815-90) spent much of his career surveying the eastern Mediterranean. He spent four years on 'Tartarus' (a wooden paddle-driven gunboat), from 1856 until it was scrapped in 1860.

S/N: 16087



A view of the Chinese theatre in Macao



52 HILDEBRANDT, Ed.

Macao. Sing Song. [Macao Theater Sing Song.]

Berlin: R. Wagner, c.1865. Chromolithograph, 240 x 380mm, trimmed and mounted on board as issued, title label on reverse.

A matched Chinese opera house near the Ama temple in Macao, near the modern Macau Maritime Museum. The shoreline is filled with sampans and junks.

Edward Hildebrandt was born in Danzig in 1818, the artist was the brother of Trite Hildebrandt (1819 - 1855), the marine painter. From 1860 - 1862 Hildebrandt went on a world tour, which included stops in the Middle East, India, Singapore, Siam (Thailand), Macao, Hong Kong, China, The Philippines, Japan and the United States. He worked mainly in watercolors. A folio of his works from his round-the-world voyage were published as chromolithographs in 1864 in Berlin under the title of 'Reise Um Die Erde' (Journey around the Earth). The original watercolors from the voyage were exhibited in London in 1866 and at an exhibition at Crystal Palace in 1868, just a year before his death in Berlin.

S/N: 15838

Early prospect of Hong Kong

53 HEATH, L.G.

Hong Kong &c. As seen from the Anchorage.

London: Hydrographic Office of the Admiralty, c.1870. 180 x 770mm.

A view of Hong Kong from sea level, the middle sheet of three drawn by Lieutenant L.G. Heath of HMS Iris in 1846. It shows Mount Gough, Victoria Peak, with Chinese fishing boats in the foreground.

S/N: 16460



A scarce sea chart of Kepple Harbour, Singapore



54 RICHARDS, J.H.

Mer de Chine. Plan du Port de New Harbour (Rade de Singapore).

Paris: Dépôt des Cartes et Plans de la Marine, 1858-1873. Printed area 450 x 620mm.

A French edition of an English chart of the new harbour and docks built by the British on the south coast of Singapore, sheltered by the islands of Brani and Sentosa. The harbour, completed in 1886, was renamed Keppel Harbour in 1900, named after Captain Henry Kepple, who had helped clear the pirates from the area.

Although most of the docks shown here have disappeared under reclaimed land, the chart is interesting for the large scale depiction of Sentosa, now an important resort island. Home to two golf courses, 14 hotels, the Resorts World Sentosa and Universal Studios Singapore, twenty million people visit the island every year.

Captain Richards's original chart was published by the Admiralty in 1858; this French edition appeared in 1865, with this example corrected to 1873. Richards also charted Lake Huron, published 1865.

S/N: 16671



A scarce sea chart of the Singapore Roads

55 REED, John W.

Mer de Chine. Plan de la Rade de Singapore.

Paris: Dépôt des Cartes et Plans de la Marine, 1865-1874. Printed area 630 x 440mm.

A French edition of the chart of the waters around Singapore by Staff Commander John W. Reed. As commander of the sloop 'Rifleman'. Reed surveyed the seas between the British colonies of Singapore and Hong Kong, marking the reefs that were a hazard to shipping. The British Admiralty published Reed's original chart in 1865; this version appeared the same year, but this example has been corrected to 1874. It shows the colony before the extensive land reclaiming, with the layout of the streets marked. Further south are the eastern ends of the islands of Brani and Sentosa, with Lazarus Island and St John Island.

S/N: 16670



A scarce 19th century view of Calcutta



56 SIMPSON, William.

The Chilpore Road, Calcutta.

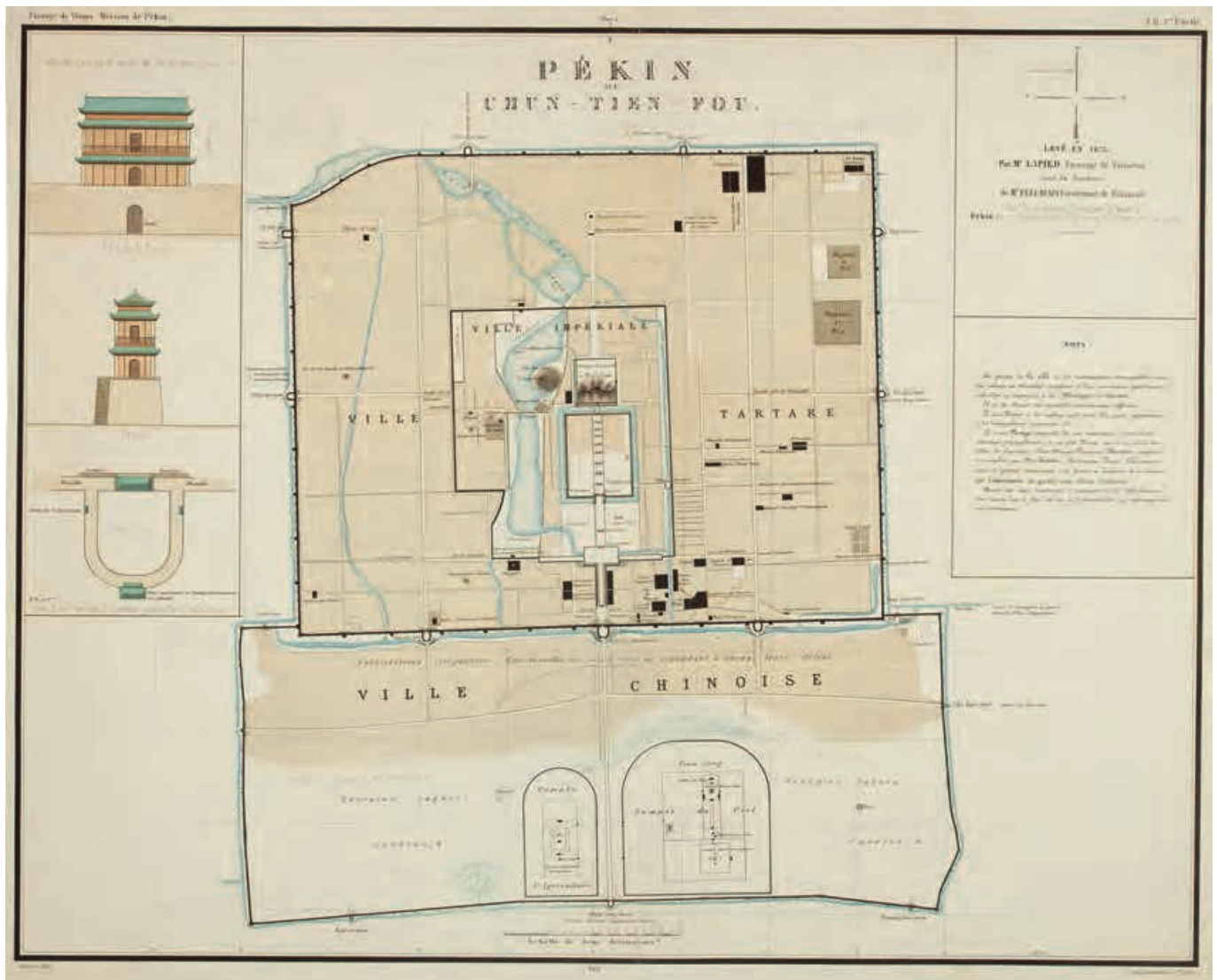
London: Day & Son, 1867. Chromolithograph. Trimmed into image and laid on board, as issued. Image 340 x 495mm. Board replaced.

A rare chromolithograph, plate 3 of William Simpson's 'India Ancient and Modern - A Series of Illustrations of the Country and People of India and Adjacent Territories'. It shows a bustling street, lined with native shops leading northwards to Cossipore, Dum Dum and Barrackpore. Simpson wrote: 'In this bazaar, hundreds of Englishmen have had their first conceptions of Eastern life realised, or more properly falsified, face to face with the living facts'.

Simpson (1823-99), a Scottish born artist and war correspondent best known for his coverage of the Crimean War. His success there led to a commission from the publishers Day & Son visit India in the wake of the 1857 Mutiny, to be published using chromolithography (colour printing using multiple lithographic stones). Of the 250 watercolours Simpson provided only fifty images were published, as Day & Son went bankrupt that year, making these prints very scarce.

S/N: 14640

A plan of the city of Beijing



57 LAPIED.

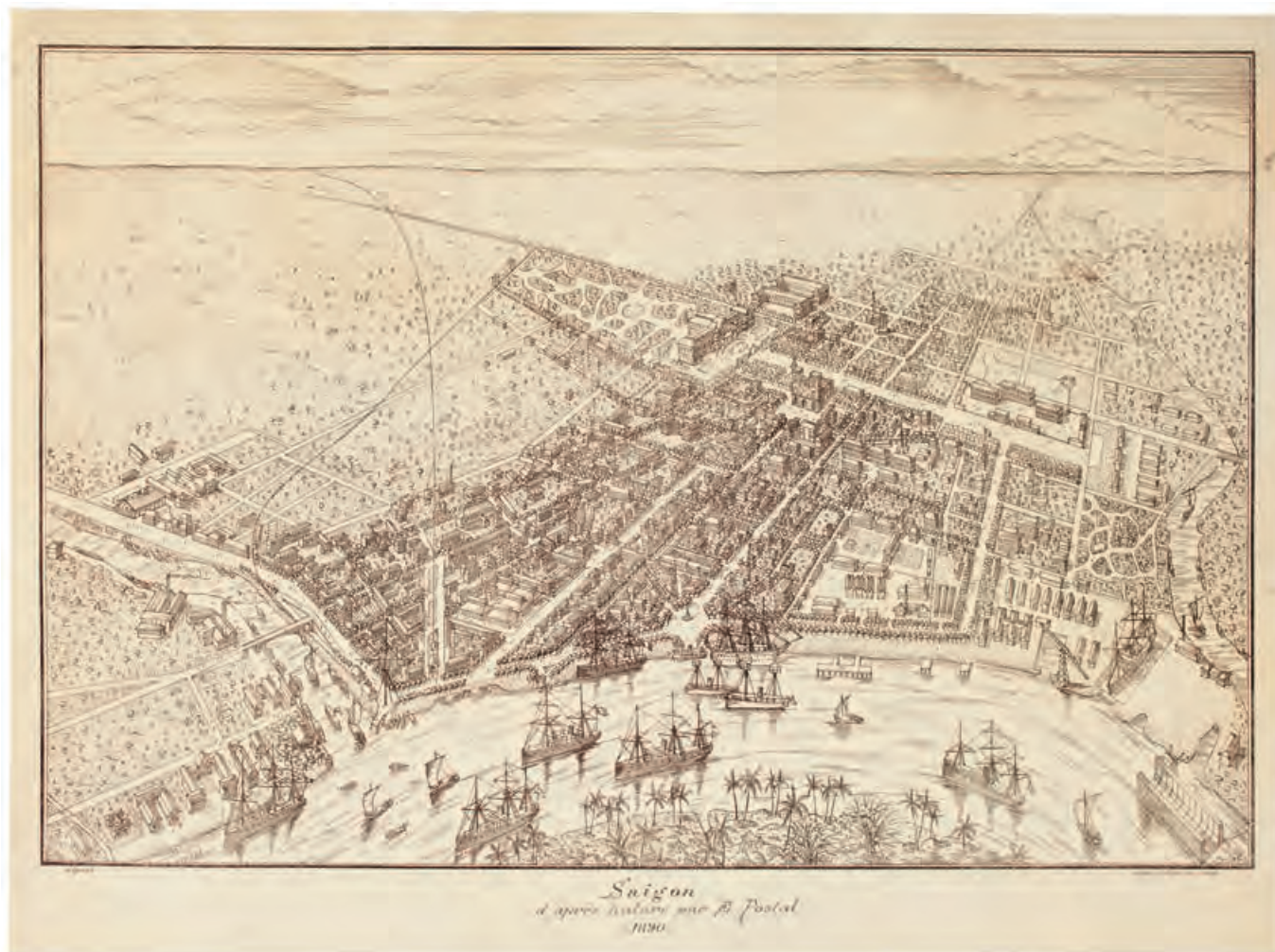
Pékin ou Chun-Tien-Fou. Levé en 1875.

Paris, 1878. Tinted lithograph. Sheet 600 x 700mm. Binding folds flattened,

A plan of Beijing drawn by an ensign on the French expedition to observe the Transit of Venus across the Sun in 1874. It was published in the official account, 'Recueil de mémoires, rapports et documents relatifs à l'observation du passage de Vénus', volume II, printed by the famous Parisian firm of Lemer cier.

S/N: 16603

An early bird's-eye view of Saigon



58 POSTAL, E.

Saigon d'après nature by E. Postal. 1890.

?Vietnam, c.1890. Lithograph, sheet 375 x 505mm. Minor restoration in sky area.

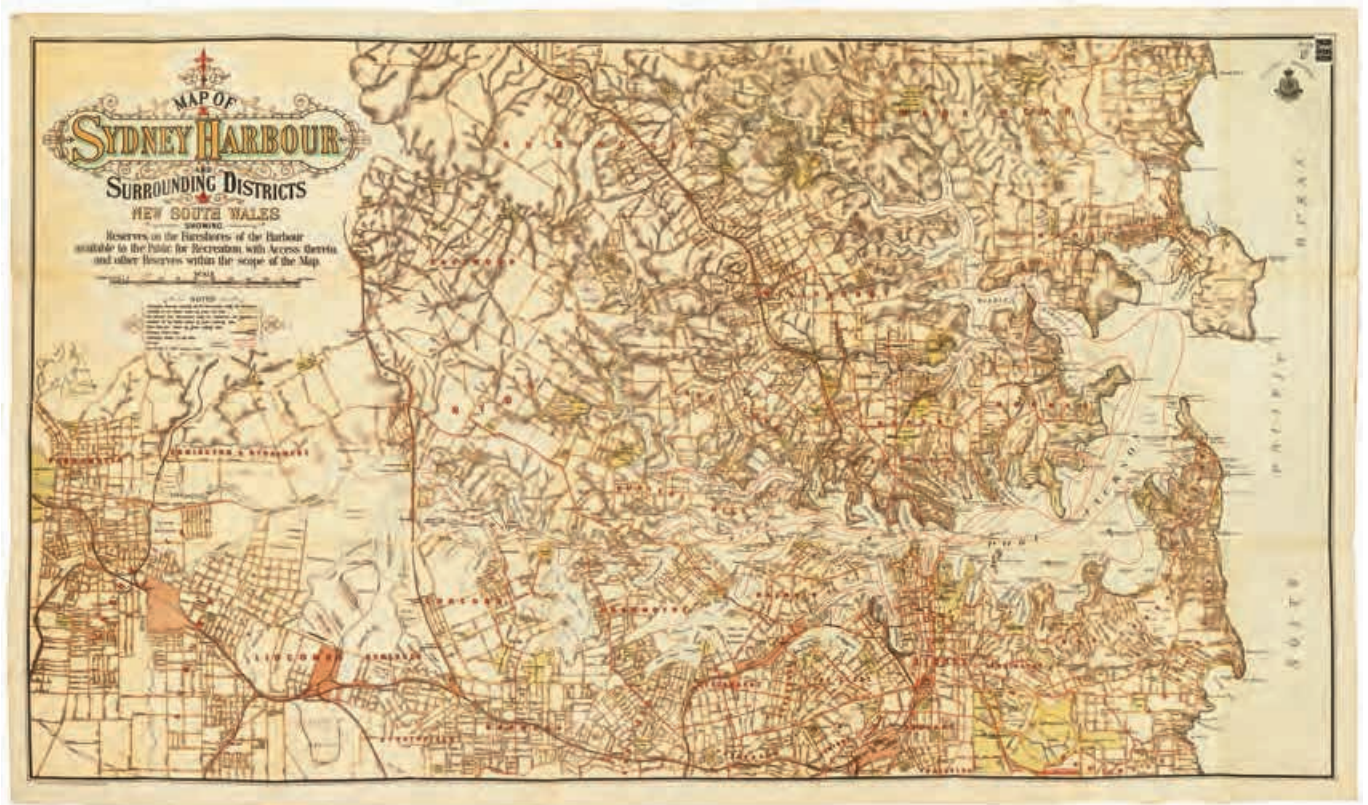
An elevated view Saigon, then the capital of the French colony of Cochinchina. It shows the layout of the European city, with factoriers and steamships on the Mekong River.

It is possible this view was published locally, as the French were industrialising the region. An 'E. Postal (possibly a pseudonym) wrote for the 'Satires Coloniales' about French imperialism in Cochinchina: in 1902 he wrote: 'we [in Cochinchina] have succeeded in 'moralising' Indochina... greater self respect has been brought about by force'.

POMFRET: *Youth & Empire*, p.41.

S/N: 16673

A detailed map of Sydney marking recreational beaches



59 BLACK, J.M.

A Map of Sydney Harbour and Surrounding Districts, New South Wales. Showing Reserves on the Foreshores of the Harbour available for Recreation, with Access thereto, and other Reserves within the scope of the Map.

Sydney: Department of Lands, 1923. Colour lithograph, 580 x 980mm, laid on canvas, folded into card covers with original title label, as issued. A little wear at folds, map-seller's label top right.

A plan of Sydney extending to Paramatta in the west, Warringah in the north and Waterloo in the south. Already attempts are being made to prevent development, with Bondi Beach already designated a public park.

S/N: 16204



FEATS OF ENGINEERING

With industrial technology available, large-scale engineering projects to speed up the movement of people and goods were planned, not all successfully. Examples below range from small scale projects such as the movement of commuters into London to massive undertakings like the linking of the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans, as well as the holding of air races to prove that long distance commercial flights were possible.

The Tehuantepec Isthmus surveys of the 1850s



60 BARNARD, J.G. et al.

[Eight maps from the survey to create a trade route across the Tehuantepec Isthmus.] Plan of that part of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec between the Jaltepec River and the Pacific Plains; Embracing all of the Engineering difficulties... [&] Chart of the Entrance and Channel of the Boca-Barra... [&] Mouth of the Coatzacoalcos River... [&] Map of the Coatzacoalcos River... [&] Map of the River Uspanapa... [&] Sketch of the Mouth of the Coatzacoalcos River... [&] Charts of the Ports of Laventosa & Salina Cruz... [&] Map of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec embracing all Surveys of the Engineering & Hydrographic Parties and Shewing the Proposed route of the Tehuantepec Rail Road...

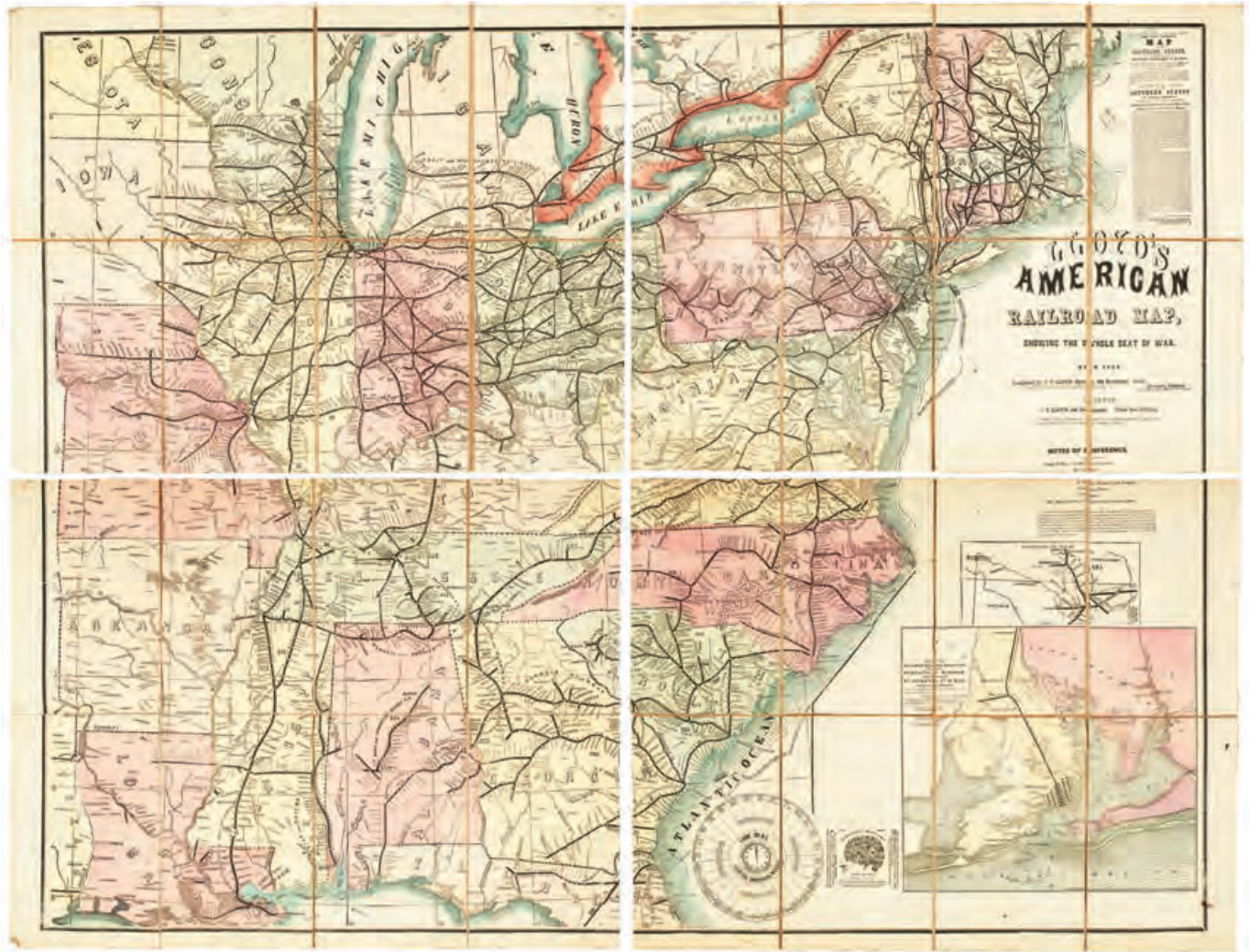
New York & New Orleans: the Tehuantepec Rail Road Company, 1847-1851. Eight engraved & lithographic maps, dissected and laid on linen, with the labels of French mapseller Andriveau-Goujon, with cloth gilt slipcase. Some spotting, some old manuscript.

A series of maps of Mexico created during an attempt to create a trade route by canal and railroad across the Mexican Isthmus of Tehuantepec, linking the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific, half a century before the Panama Canal.

The rights to build a canal and railroad here were sold by Mexican President Santa Anna, and passed through the hands of a British bank before becoming the property of Peter A. Hargous and the Tehuantepec Rail Road Company of New Orleans in 1849. After funding surveys and buying land, the project failed because of disagreements between the Mexican and U.S. governments. Hargous sold his stock, reporting losses of \$5 million. The government of Panama proved to be more amenable to American companies.

S/N: 12388

Map of the American railways at the outbreak of the Civil War



61 LLOYD, James T.

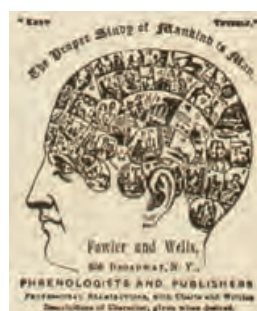
Lloyd's American Railroad Map, Showing the Whole Seat of War.

New York & London, J.T. Lloyd, c.1861. Wood-engraved folding map with original colour, dissected and laid on linen in four sections, total 990 x 1280mm, folded into marbled slipcase. Paper lightly toned, some wear.

A large map of the United States railway system east of the Mississippi, on a scale of thirty miles to an inch, with insets of the railways of Texas and Pensacola Harbour. This is an early issue, including information about the Southern railroads, removed from latter examples.

Of interest is the advert for 'Fowler and Wells', the famous phrenologists in New York.

S/N: 12385



The creation of Mexico's railways



62 FOOT, G.

Map of the Republic of Mexico shewing the Lines of the Mexican Railway Co. L.d & indicating approximately the Various Railway Projects for which Concessions have been recently granted by the Federal Government.

London: Mexican Railway Company Limited, 1882. Lithographic map, dissectioned and laid on linen as issued, total 680 x 950mm. With covers and label of James Wyld.

A map reflecting the economic boom in Mexico during the 'Porfiriato', the dictatorship of Porfirio Díaz between 1876-1911. Although Mexico was nominally a democracy, Díaz rigged elections to stay in power, but his policies led to stability and made Mexico more attractive to foreign investors. Díaz gave generous concessions for railway development, with impressive results. At the beginning of his rule Mexico had 640 km of railway, most belonging to the British-owned 'Mexican Railway Company', the publishers of this map. Six years later this map lists 38 concessions granted by the government, including the 'Mexican Southern Railway', headed by former US President Ulysses S. Grant (which went bankrupt in 1884). By 1910 Mexico had nearly 25,000 km of track.

S/N: 14410

The proposed route of a railway in North London



63 BELLAMY.

Watford & Edgware Junction Railway Plan.

c.1885. Engraved plan, hand-coloured, dissectioned and mounted on linen, numerous manuscript annotations and paste overs, folding into red morocco covers, gilt. Total 270 x c.7000mm.

The Watford and Edgware Railway (W&ER) Company was established in the 1860s to build a railway that would run between those two towns, via Bushey. However the company failed to raise the necessary capital, so nothing substantial was ever constructed. In 1922 the London Electric Railway (one of the original companies that merged into the London Underground) bought the W&ER in order to extend its existing lines (now the Northern Line Edgware Branch), but this also came to nothing.

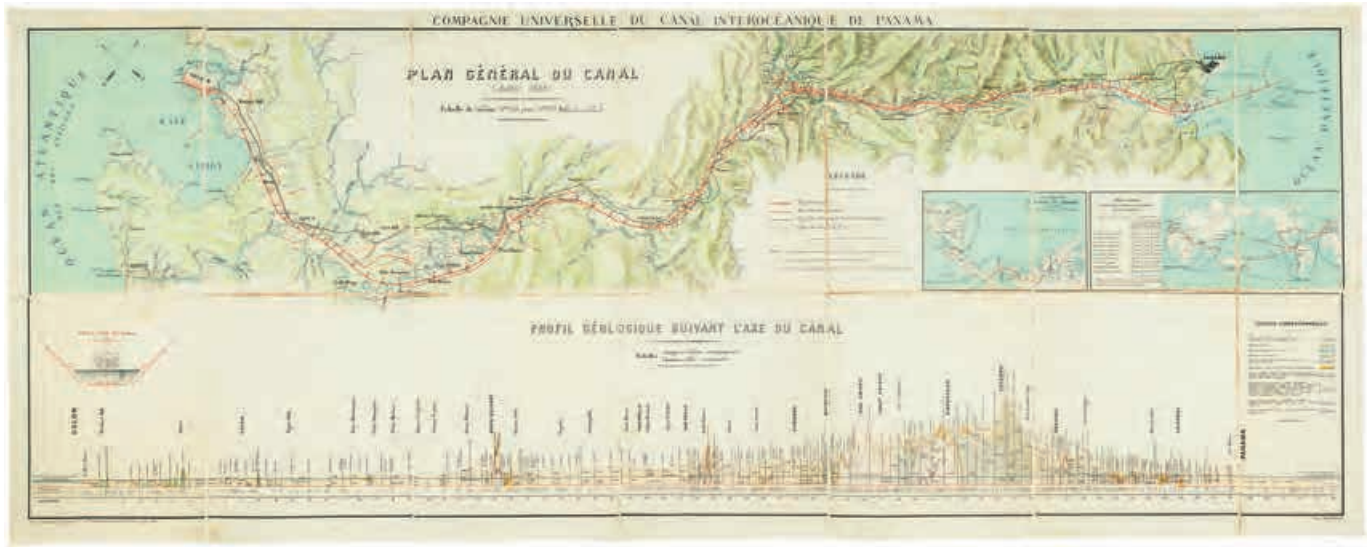
This map shows the full route, noting the owners of the land through which the railway was to pass, with pencil and ink manuscript notes marking changes of ownership, including purchases by the company and the prices paid, and 'Not Agreed'. The last mss. date is 1894.

Of particular interest is the construction of the map: the sections have been sized individually with angled joins, so when laid flat the the map still displays every curve of the railway.

A very scarce piece of source material for the workings of a railway company and an ingenious piece of binding.

S/N: 11810

The French attempt to build the Panama Canal



64 ERHARD Freres.

Plan Général du Canal (Juillet 1886). Profil Géologique suivant l'Axe du Canal.

Paris: Erhard Frères, 1886. Colour lithograph, dissected and laid on linen as issued, total 635 x 1615mm.

A detailed plan of the proposed route of the Panama Canal, with a profile showing the heights and geological makeup of the isthmus. It was published for the 'Compagnie Universelle du Canal Interoceanique de Panama', the company formed by Ferdinand de Lesseps to finance the construction of the canal. De Lesseps famously stated 'I Maintain that Panama will be easier to make, easier to complete, and easier to keep up than Suez'. However, after work started in 1881, it became obvious that he had underestimated the destructive deluges of the Chagres River in the rainy season, the poisonous spiders and snakes, and the malaria and yellow fever. In 1889 the company went bankrupt, having spent a reputed US\$ 287,000 and losing 22,000 lives and the savings of 800,000 investors.

After a hiatus of fifteen years the U.S. Government took over and, by overcoming the Chagres problem by building a dam to create the vast Lake Gatun, completed the canal in 1914.

S/N: 16286



A souvenir handkerchief of the 'Uiver' in the MacRobertson Air Race



65 RIJKSE, Jac.

London-Melbourne McPhersonRobertson race.

Helmond: KLM, 1934. Cotton handkerchief, printed in blue. 370 x 385mm. Faint stain on Africa.

A souvenir of the London to Melbourne Air Race, held in October 1934 as part of the Melbourne Centenary celebrations and sponsored by Sir Macpherson Robertson of the Australian 'MacRobertson Confectionery Company'. In particular it commemorates the 'Uiver' (Dutch for Stork), a DC-2 entered by the Dutch airline KLM, which had the most eventful flight of the race. A thunderstorm at night disorientated the crew over New South Wales but, in response to distress calls, an engineer of Albury used a switch at the local power station to turn the town's lights on and off to signal 'Albury' in Morse code to the plane. A local radio station then organised the townsfolk to line up their cars on the local racecourse to use their beams to light up a makeshift runway. The following day about 300 locals dragged the Uiver out of the mud so it could take off, coming second overall and winning the handicap category of the race. A grateful KLM gave the mayor of Albury a Dutch noble title and donated a large sum to the local hospital. Sadly the Uiver crashed in Iraq later in the year, killing all on board.

The handkerchief had a circular map of the route marked with the Uiver's stops, an outline of the plane, and (in Dutch) a record of their flight time: 3 days, 18 hours and 17 minutes.

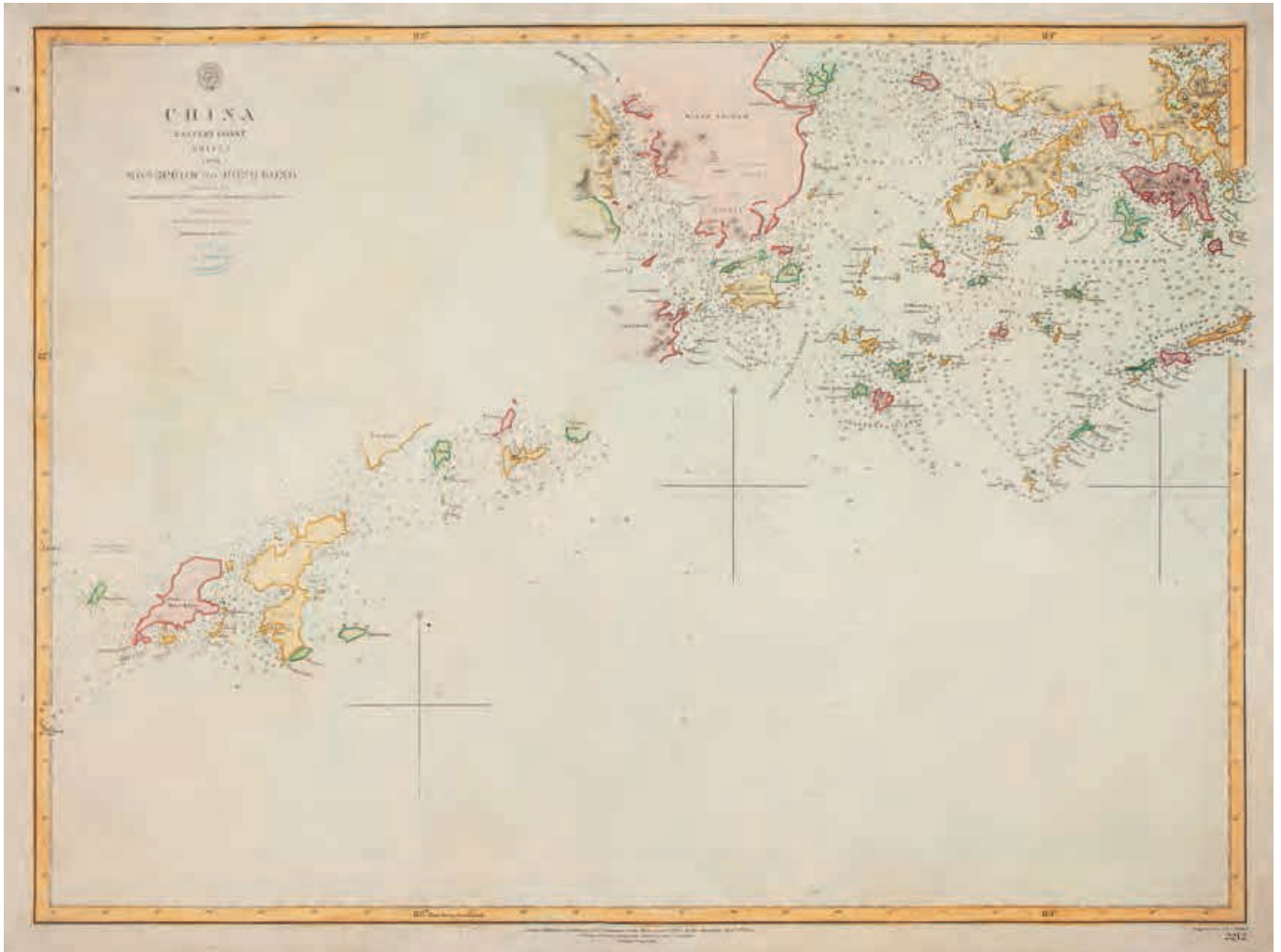
See <http://www.uivermemorial.org.au/>

S/N: 16602

UNDER THE MICROSCOPE

The second half of the 19th century saw the world being mapped in unprecedented detail, as surveying technology improved, Europe was more peaceful and ships no longer depended on wind power to reach the far side of the Earth.

Belcher's chart of the approaches to Hong Kong



66 BELCHER, Edward.

China Eastern Coast Sheet 1. From Mongchow to Hong Kong. Surveyed by Capt.n Sir E.Belcher, Comm.r Bate, Lieut. Gordon R.N., and Capt.n D.Ross I.N.

London: Hydrographic Office of the Admiralty, 1853. Coloured. 495 x 650mm. 19th century French chart-seller's blue ink stamp under title. Tear in unprinted sea area expertly repaired.

Sea chart of China from the island of Xiachuan Dao east to Hong Kong, surveyed by, among others, Edward Belcher, who is most famous for the first detailed map of Hong Kong, 1841 (the year before the island was ceded to Britain). He produced charts of all over the world for the Navy and also wrote accounts of his voyage around the world and an expedition to the Arctic. He ended his career in the navy as an Admiral.

S/N: 15687

A three-sheet blue-back chart of Southern Australia



67 IMRAY, James & Son.

Chart of the West, South, and East Coasts of Australia, Extending from the Houtman Abrolhos Rocks to Moreton Bay and including The Island of Tasmania. Drawn Principally from the Surveys made by Order of the British Government.

London: Imray & Son, 1853. Three sheets conjoined, backed with blue paper and edged with linen, as issued, total 1035 x 1880mm. Touches of original colour. Some damp staining on left edge.

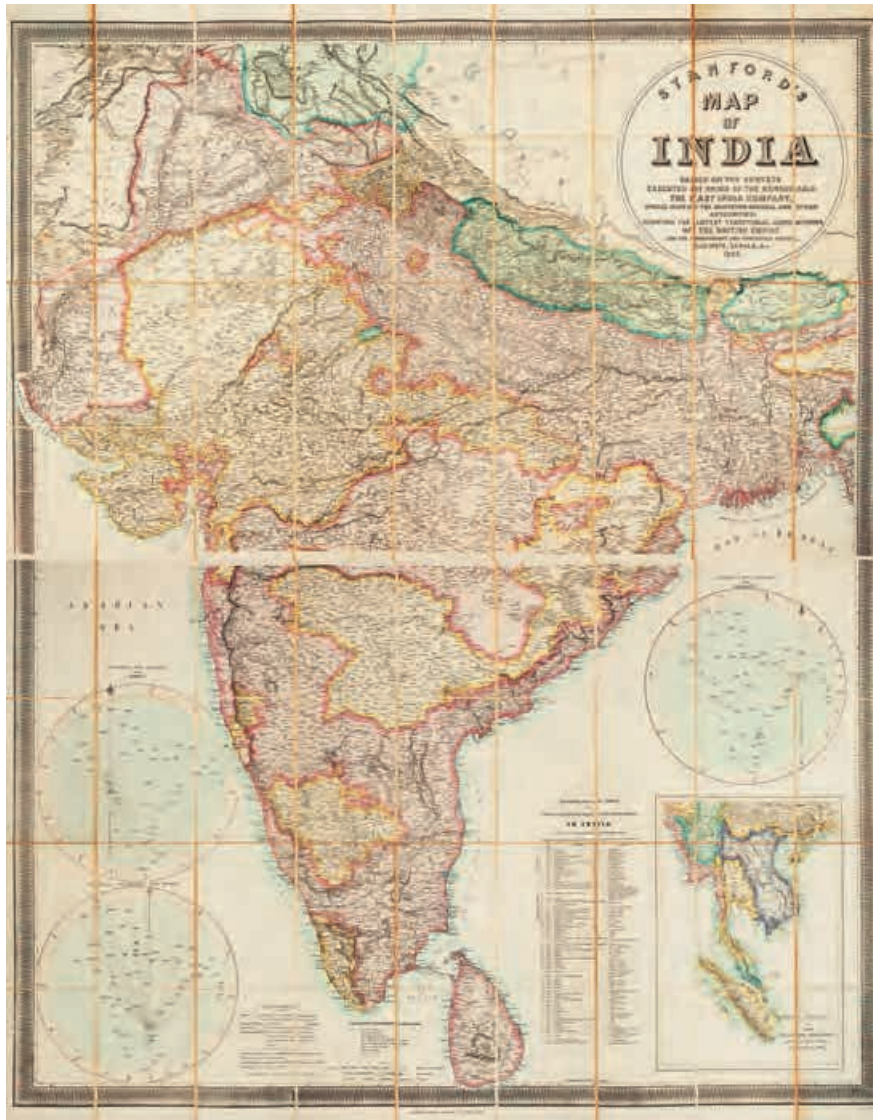
A large and detailed chart of southern Australia, published at a time when gold rushes prompted enough voluntary colonists to negate the need for transportation to supply labour. The chart has fourteen inset plans: Botany Bay, Port Dalrymple, Port Stephen, Port Fairy, Cockburn Sound, King George Sound, Storm Bay, The Approaches to Port Adelaide, Jervis Bay, Port Philip, Port Jackson, Moreton Bay and Newcastle Harbour. The eleven coastal profiles include the Entrance to Sydney Harbour. Despite the detail there is a part of the coast marked 'This part seen imperfectly'. Lighthouses are marked in colour.

The chart is interesting in the context of the history of Tasmania. Not only was it published the year that Transportation to Tasmania was halted, but it uses the name 'Tasmania' two years before the colony changed it from 'Van Dieman's Land'.

S/N: 16674



One of the last maps of India by the East India Company



68 STANFORD, Edward.

Stanford's map of India Based on the Surveys Executed by Order of the Honourable the East India Company, Special Maps of the Surveyor General and Other Authorities; showing the Latest Territorial Acquisitions of the British Empire and the Independent and Protected States, Railways, Canals, &c. 1857.

London: Edward Stanford, 1857. Coloured lithographic map, dissectioned and laid on linen in two sections, each c. 830 x 1270mm. With original slipcase with publisher's title label.

A large and detailed map of India and Sri Lanka, with the states coloured to mark their independence or the European country that controlled them. Three large circular diagrams show the distance and bearing of cities from Bombay, Madras and Calcutta respectively. An inset map bottom right is titled 'The Malay Peninsula &c. showing the British Possessions Beyond the Ganges'. A list gives the dates of acquisitions by the British Empire from Bombay in 1661 to Tanjore in 1856.

The map is an act of hubris by the East India Company, proclaiming their increasing control over India. However by May in the year of publication, the India Mutiny, also known as the First War of Independence, was started by Sepoys in Meerut and by the end of the following year the Company was no more, replaced by direct control by the British government.

S/N: 16110

An eight-sheet wall map of Switzerland



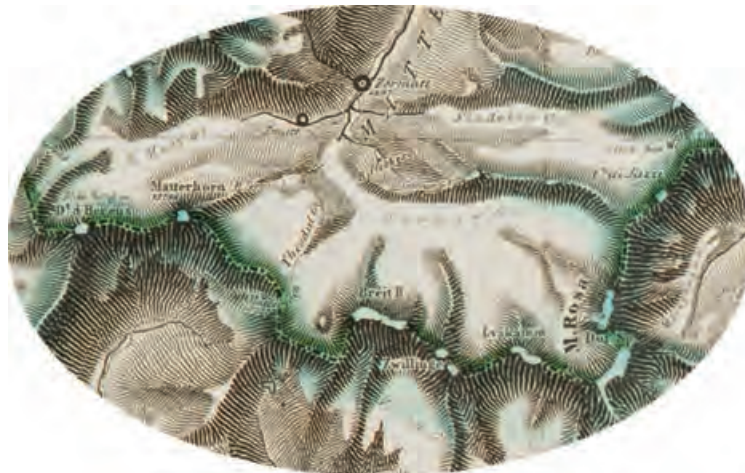
69 KELLER, Heinrich.

Sechste Wandkarte der Schweiz in 8 Blättern, nach der eidgenössischen topographischen Karte. Sixieme Carte Murale de la Suisse en 8 feuilles, réduite de la carte topographique du général Dufour.

Zurich: Heinrich Keller, c.1860. Lithograph with original colour. 8 sheets conjoined, dissected and laid on linen, as issued, total 1170 x 1770mm, brass hanging rings with cord, original board covers. Map in very fine condition, slight wear to covers.

A huge wall map of Switzerland, with the title and key in German, French and Italian, with hatching used to mark the mountains. The key lists icons for cities, castles, chateaux, monasteries, baths, mines, roads, canals, rainroads, waterfalls, glaciers and caves.

S/N: 14774



The Magellan Strait as mapped by HMS Beagle



70 FITZROY, Robert.

Carta de la Parte Oriental del Estrecho de Magallanes segun los trabajos del Capitan Fitz Roy de la Marina Real Inglesa en 1834 y adiciones hasta 1863.

Madrid: Direccion de Hidrografia, 1865. 630 x 980mm. With the blindstamp of the Direccion de Hidrografia. Very fine condition.

Detailed chart of the eastern end of the Magellan Strait, from the survey of Robert Fitzroy, captain of HMS Beagle during Charles Darwin's famous voyage, 1831-6. The expedition surveyed the Strait during 1834, naming 'Fitzroy Channel', which runs between Otway Sound and Seno Sound on the left of this chart. The Beagle reached the Galapagos Islands in September the following year.

S/N: 15982



The first detailed map of Nevis

71 ILES, John Alexander Burke.

Map of the Island of Nevis. This Map of the Island of Nevis is most respectfully dedicated to The Honourable Thomas Graham Briggs &c. &c. by his well-wisher John Alexander Burke Iles. 2nd January 1871.

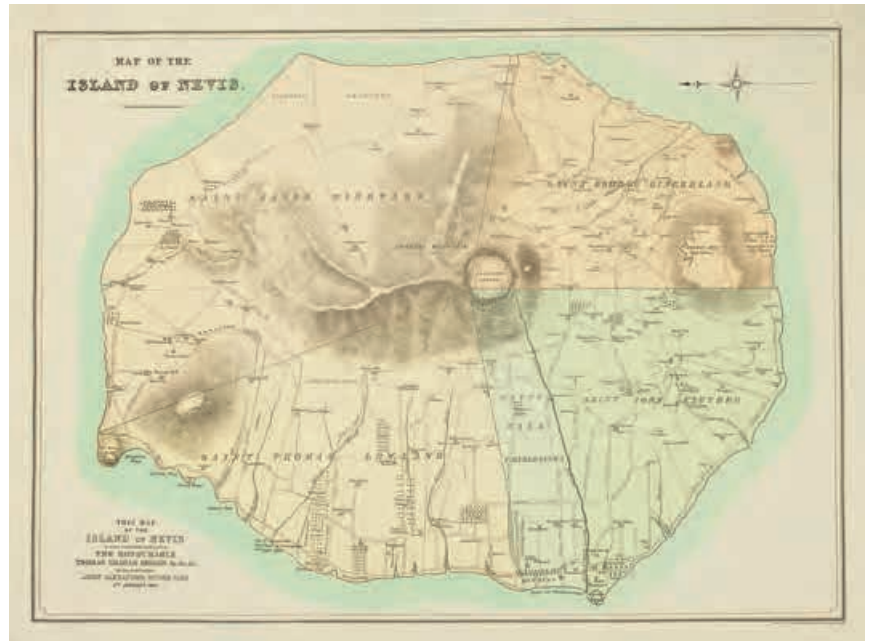
London: Stanfords, 1871. Tinted lithographic map. Sheet 445 x 605mm.

A detailed map of Nevis, orientated with north to the left, the first to show the details of European settlement on the island, despite being in English hands since 1620. It shows the divisions of the four parishes, straight lines, drawn by sight from the rim of the crater of Nevis Peak.

The map was apparently published by Edward Stanford to accompany Iles's 'An Account Descriptive of the Island of Nevis', privately printed the same year. The dedication is to Sir Thomas Graham Briggs (1833-87), a member of the Executive Council of Barbados who was made 1st Baronet of Briggs-Dayrell also in 1871.

An earlier map of Nevis, by John Hilton c.1670, was never published and is now lost.

S/N: 16767



A detailed survey of Trinidad as Crown Colony

72 MACGILLIVRAY, John.

Map of Motor and Carriage Roads in Trinidad.

London: Stanford's Lithographic Establishment, 1921. Colour lithograph. Sheet 660 x 990mm, dissected and laid on linen, folded into original cloth covers with publisher's title label. Covers spotted, ownership inscription on label, a few ink mss. notations on the map.

A large map of Trinidad by a Crown Surveyor, highlighting the transport infrastructure, including roads, the Trinidad Government Railway and steamer routes. Much of this development was driven by oil production: by the La Brea Pitch Lake a road is marked 'Oilfield's Private Road'.

S/N: 16224



Wall map of Central Asia



73 K.K. MILIT GEOGRAFISCHEN INSTITUTE.

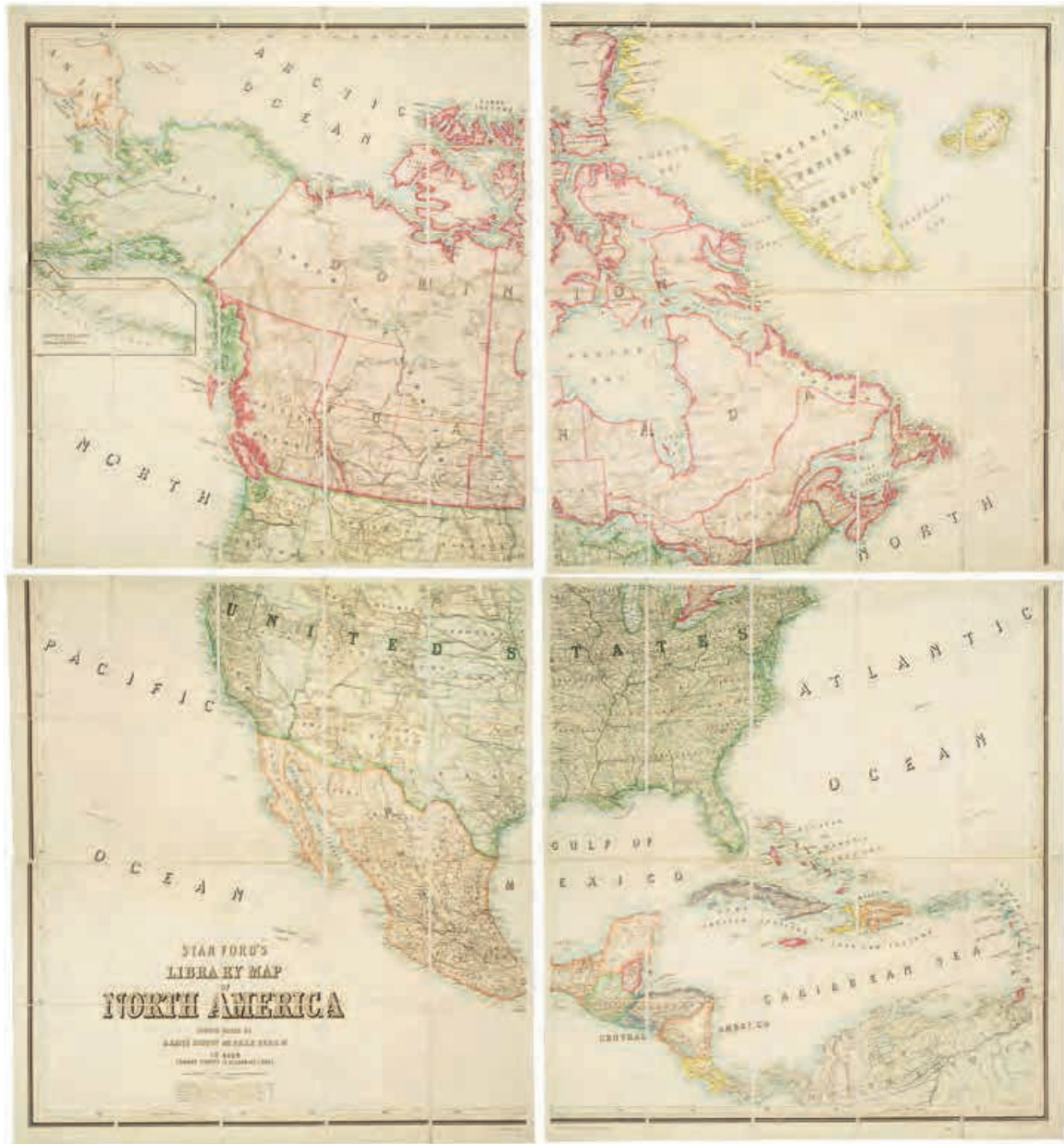
General-Karte von Central-Asien bearbeitet nach den besten und neuesten Russischen u. Englischen quellen.

Vienna, 1874. Lithographic map with outline colour, dissected and laid on linen, marbled covers, folded into original green gilt boards. 1320 x 1550mm.

An incredibly detailed large map of Central Asia, detailing the competition between Russia and Britain for territory known as the 'Great Game'. The extents are Muscat in Arabia east to Brahmapur and Kazakhstan south to the Gulf of Cambay.

S/N: 12041

A four-sheet wall map of North America in fine original colour



74 JOHNSTON, A.K.

Stanford's Library Map of North America Constructed by A. Keith Johnston.

London: Edward Stanford, 1863-1881. Original colour. Four sheets, dissected and laid on linen as issued, each sheet 840 x 770mm, total if joined c. 1650 x 1530mm. With original case, very worn.

A very detailed and fine set of four large folding maps of North America and the West Indies with vibrant original colour. Originally issued in 1863, during the American Civil War, this example has 'Additions to 1881'.

S/N: 9671

A blue-back sea chart of the North Pacific



75 NORIE & WILSON.

North Pacific Ocean.

London: Norie & Wilson, 1895. Sea chart on original blue backing paper, 1040 x 2080mm. Slight wear at edges.

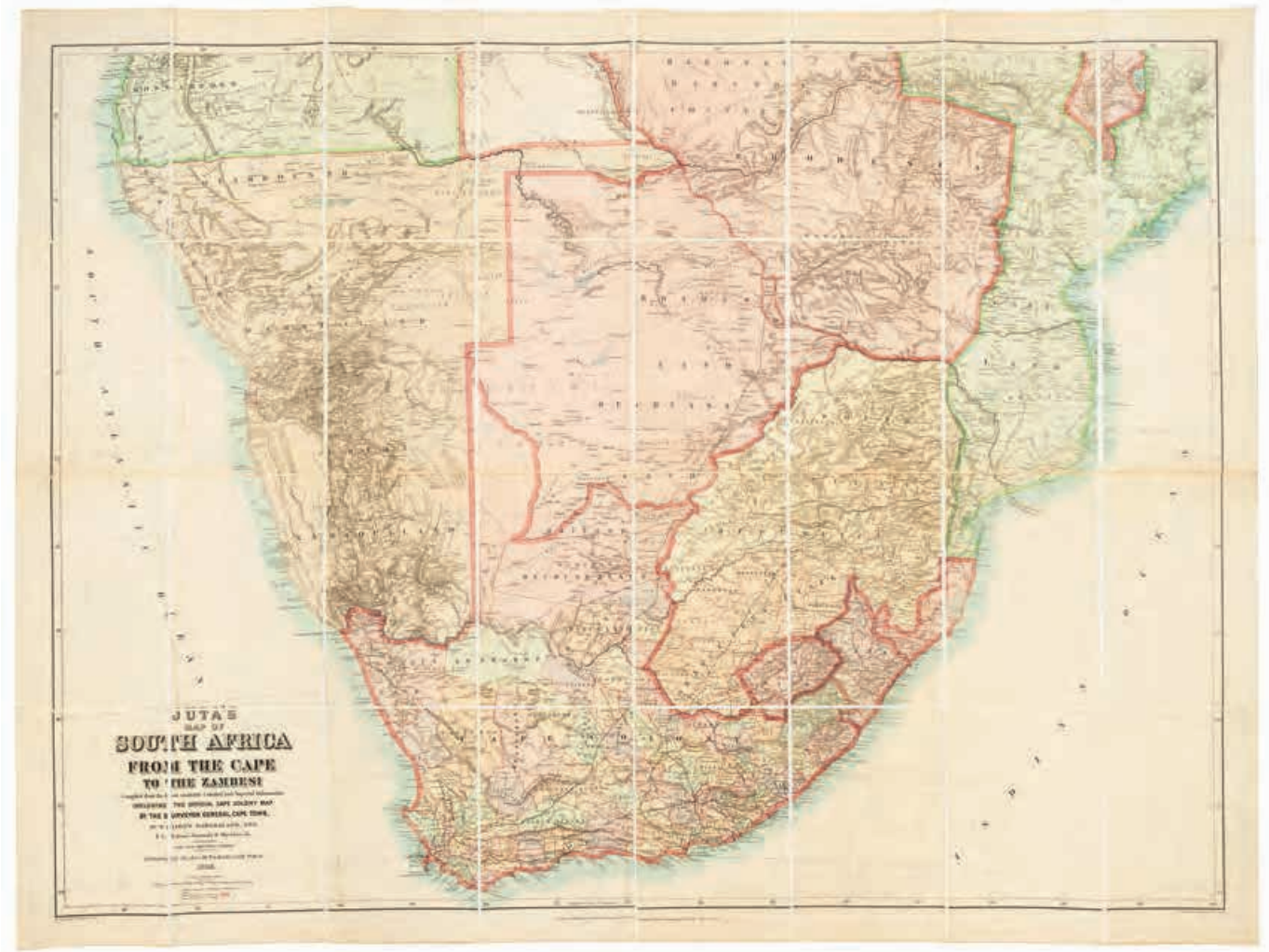
A large and detailed sea chart of the Pacific north of the Equator, with Singapore bottom left and the Galapagos Islands and Esmeraldas in Equador bottom right. The numerous inset charts and coastal profiles include: Hawaii, Honolulu and Waiakea, San Francisco, Acapulco, Juan de Fuca Strait, Japan, Tokyo Harbour, Nagasaki, and the mouth of the Yangtze River.

Norie & Wilson were successors to Charles Wilson and were one of the most successful producers of 'blue-back' sea-charts in the late 19th century, working for both the Admiralty and East India Company.

S/N: 13039



Map of South Africa with an early appearance of 'Rhodesia'



76 JUTA, Jan Carel.

Juta's Map of South Africa From the Cape to the Zambesi Compiled from the best available Colonial and Imperial Information Including the Official Cape Colony Map by the Surveyor General, Cape Town, Dr T. Hahn's Damaraland, and F.C. Selous' Journals & Sketches &c. New and Revised Edition.

Cape Town: J.C. Juta & Co, & London, Edward Stanford, 1899. Colour lithographic map. Dissected and laid on linen, total 950 x 1270mm, with Stanford's labelled slipcase. Wear to slipcase.

A large and detailed map of South Africa, with Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, southern Mozambique, and Basutoland (Lesotho). The name 'Rhodesia' is used, less than five years after it was adopted.

Jan Carel Juta (1824-1886), of Dutch origin, settled in South Africa in 1853 with his wife Luisa (sister of Karl Marx) and became a successful publisher, creating a company that is now the oldest publishing house in South Africa. Although Luisa was embarrassed by her brother's socialism, Juta suggested that Karl could improve his finances by writing for the bilingual pro-Dutch newspaper *De Zuid-Afrikaan* in Cape Town: in 1854 the newspaper published Marx's 'The War in the East'.

S/N: 14169

The West End & Chelsea from Booth's Poverty Map of London



77 BOOTH, Charles.

[Map Descriptive of London Poverty, 1888-9.] Map M. - The Inner West (1900).

London, 1900. Lithographic map with original hand colour. Trimmed, as issued, laid on linen. Sheet c. 435 x 430mm.

A sectional map (of twelve) of an extended version of the incredibly influential Poverty Map, centred on Hyde Park and covering west London from Notting Hill, clockwise to Portland Street, Belgravia, and Earls Court.

Originally published in Charles Booth's 'Life and Labour of the People in London', a founding text of British sociology, the streets are colour-coded according to the degree of wealth of the inhabitants, ranging from black ('Lowest class. Vicious, semi-criminal'), through shades of blue and purple ('Poor', 'Mixed', 'Fairly Comfortable'), to red ('Well to do') and yellow ('Wealthy'). Needless to say, this map leans to the upper end of the spectrum, with only touches of black.

Booth (1840-1916), owner of the Booth Shipping Line, acted in response to an 1886 Pall Mall Gazette article that claimed that 25% of Londoners lived in poverty. Booth regarded this figure as wildly exaggerated, so recruited a team of volunteer researchers to compile an analysis of social conditions based on field visits and interviews with local police, clergy and employers. The first volume of 'Life and Labour' (1889), covering the East End, showed that 35% lived in poverty. The second volume, covering the rest of the city (1891) showed that no less than 30 per cent of the city's total population could be classed as poor.

See HYDE: *Victorian Maps of London*, 252.

S/N: 16724

Booth's survey of London's places of worship, schools and pubs



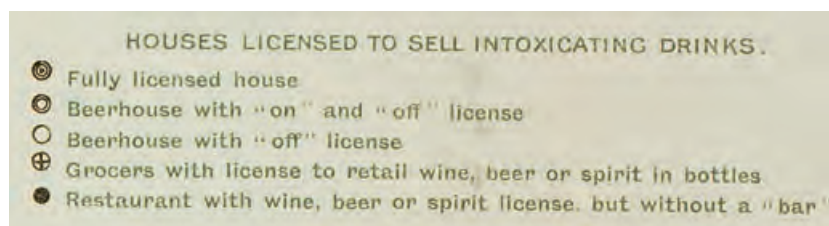
78 BOOTH, Charles.

London, 1899-1900. Map showing Places of Interest, Religious Worship, Public Elementary Schools, and Houses Licensed for the Sale of Intoxicating Drinks.

London: MacMillan & Co, 1902. Wood engraving, printed in colours. Sheet 685 x 1010mm. Original folds flattened.

Charles Booth published three 'series' of 'Life and Labour of the People of London' between 1889 and 1902, with the famous 'Poverty Map' appearing in the first. This map was published in the extra 'Final Volume', in which Booth wrote his conclusions. It emphasises the proximity of beer houses, fully-licensed premises (i.e. for spirits also), restaurants and alcohol-selling grocers to schools, churches, chapels and synagogues. The huge number of such premises led Booth to conclude that the Temperance Movement had failed.

S/N: 16251



- Other Booth maps are listed on our web site.

Wall map of the world at the beginning of the 20th century



79 BACON, George Washington.

Bacon's New Chart of the World. Mercator's Projection.

London: G.W. Bacon & Co., c.1907. Colour lithographic map. Dissected and laid on linen as issued, total 950 x 1200mm.

A large map of the world, showing the British Empire, at its height, marked in red. Around the map are inset details: with plans of towns including Hong Kong, Singapore, Sydney and New York; the Panama and Suez Canals; the British Isles; the two Poles; and a Universal Time Chart. Along the top are a selection of national flags and ensigns; along the bottom are Gazetteers and a list of Principal British Steamship lines.

S/N: 15676

An early 20th century map of the environs of Shanghai



80 MANN, Gother Frederick.

Map of the Shooting District Lying between Hangchow-Nanking-Wuhu and Shanghai compiled from the best Authorities with numerous additions 1884-5-6, 1898, 1901-2-3-4 by the late Fred Mann. Brought completely up to date with the inclusion of all railways open and projected and the Names of the Principal Towns, Romanised according to the revised regulations of the Imperial Chinese Post Office, names in Chinese Characters in the Mandarin Dialect, By Helen E. Mann, 1909.

Shanghai, 1909. Colour lithographic map, dissected and laid on linen, folded into the original green cloth gilt covers. 750 x 1200mm.

An unusual map of the environs of Shanghai, essentially a leisure map for the large number of 'Shanghailanders', the foreign nationals living and working in the important treaty port. Besides the notes about shooting the map notes other places of interest, including pagodas and the famous Hangchow (Hangzhou) Bore, the world's largest at 9 metres.

Gother Frederick Mann (1817-81), a Major General in the Royal Engineers, served in Trinidad in 1847-50 and China 1857-61, retiring on full pay in 1874.

S/N: 16786

A locally-printed map of Hong Kong



81 CHUN-WA, Sung.

Hong Kong.

Hong Kong: South China Lithographic Press, c.1924. Colour lithographic map, printed area 450 x 635mm. Folded as issued, small hole in one fold, ring-file holes in edge of wide margins.

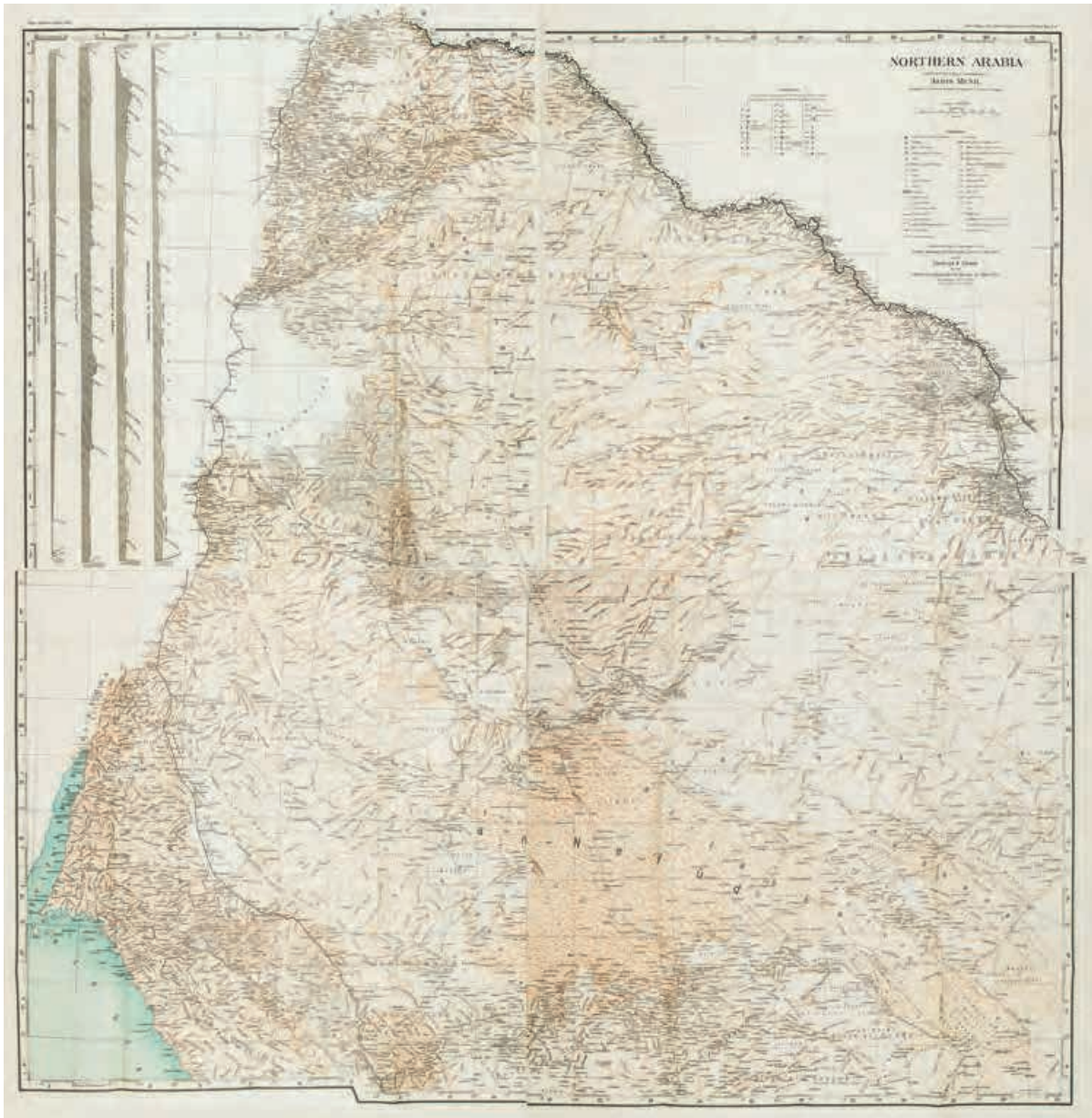
A detailed map of Hong Kong on a scale of 35mm to a mile, extending to Lamma Island, Po Toi, the Kowloon Peninsula and the eastern tip of Lantau. The names are given in both Latin and Chinese scripts, and mountains are shown by hatching.

Bottom right a text reads 'Drawn by Sung Chin-Wa (Saiyingpun School)'; the school was founded in 1879 but became part of King's College when it was established in 1926.

The South China Lithographic Press had been the printers of the South China Morning Post, becoming independent in 1922. In 1925 the Press started a Chinese-language newspaper, Wah Kiu Yat Po (or Overseas Chinese Daily), translating the Post's articles into Chinese. The paper closed in 1995.

S/N: 16790

An important survey of Arabia by the 'the Czech Lawrence of Arabia'



82 MUSIL, Professor Alois.

Northern Arabia according to the original investigations of Alois Musil Professor of Oriental Studies at Charles University, Prague.

New York: the American Geographical Society of New York, 1927. Lithographic map on four sheets, folded into grey cloth slipcase. 1060 x 1060mm.

A fine and detailed map of Northern Arabia compiled from the investigations of Alois Musil, 'the Czech Lawrence of Arabia'. Musil (1868-1944), an explorer, orientalist and professor of Oriental Studies at Charles University in Prague, travelled extensively throughout Arabia befriendng and living with several Arab tribes. His travels resulted in numerous publications detailing the lives and history of the desert tribes. Much of this work was translated into English by the American Industrialist Charles R. Crane.

S/N: 12031



A wall map of the world at the end of the Second World War

83 PHILIP, George.

Philips' School Room Map of the World on Mercator's Projection Showing the British Empire, other Colonial Powers & Commercial Highways.

London: George Philip & Sons, 1948. Colour lithograph, dissected and laid on linen as issued, brass hanging rings. Total 1190 x 1840mm. A very fine example.



A huge map of the world with the British Empire in red and its protectorates in pink, The possessions and protectorates of France, Italy (although Libya, Somalia and Eritrea were all under British control at the time), Spain, Portugal, the Netherlands, Belgium and the United States are also shown. Across the seas are lines marking the shipping routes and communication cables laid by the British.

S/N: 16617

EVENTS

Paris burnt by the Communards, 1871



84 RIVIERE, Charles.

Paris Incendié.

Paris: Anciennne M.on Martinet, c.1871. Tinted lithograph, printed area 470 x 655mm. Repaired marginal tear.

A 'balloon-view' of Paris at the end of May 1871, when the French army forced their way into the city to reclaim it from the Communards. Having entered the city on the 21st May on the west of the city, it took a week of street-fighting (La Semaine sanglante, the bloody week) for the government troops to pacify the city. This view appears to be of the situation on the 24th May, when the Communards torched public buildings to stop the advance. The Palace Royal, the Ministry of Finance and the Hôtel de Ville are shown on fire, and the powder store at the Palais du Luxembourg shown exploding. A quarter of the city was destroyed.

S/N: 9052

The Siege of Delhi, 1857



85 ABINGTON, G.

Abington's Panoramic View Map of Delhi and the Surrounding Country.

London: G. Abington, c.1857. Tinted lithograph with hand finishing. Printed area 410 x 480mm. Some restoration, backed on canvas.

A separate-issue elevated 'view' of Delhi under siege by the East India Company troops in September 1857, part of the Indian Rebellion. It shows the British camp on the Delhi Ridge, and the assault on the Selimgarh Fort, captured on the 16th September. Underneath is a list of distances between Delhi and other cities, including Kabul.

Abington was a news-seller in Shoe Lane, off Fleet Street. His forays into map publishing seem to be limited to this and 'Abington's Panoramic View Map of India', capitalising on the public thirst for information about the Mutiny.

S/N: 16502

A 'bird's-eye view' map of India



86 ABINGTON, G.

Abington's Panoramic View of India.

London: G. Abington, c.1857. Coloured wood engraving. Sheet 535 x 340mm. Backed with restorer's tissue to strengthen folds.

A separate-issue elevated 'view' of India and Sri Lanka, with towns and physical features shown in profile including, in the far north, Kabul and the Himalayas. Underneath is a letterpress list of distances between Delhi and other cities, including Kabul.

Abington was a news-seller in Shoe Lane, off Fleet Street. His forays into map publishing seem to be limited to this and 'Abington's Panoramic View Map of Delhi', showing the city under siege in 1857, during the India Mutiny.

S/N: 16778

The United States on the Brink of Civil War



87 ETTLING, Theodor.

Map of the United States of North America, Upper & Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia & British Columbia, Mexico, Cuba, Jamaica, St Domingo and the Bahama Islands.

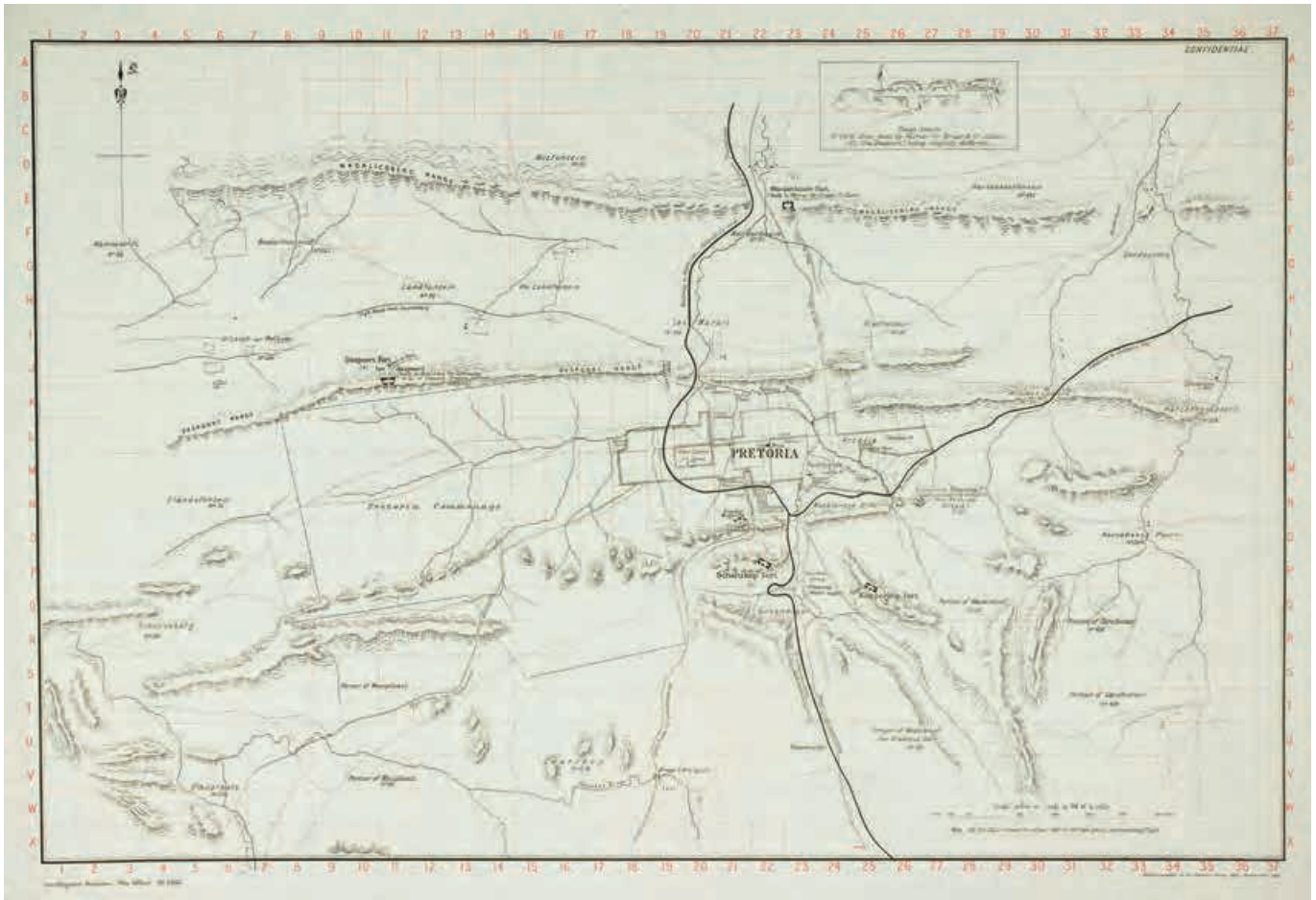
London, ILN, 1861. Wood engraving printed in colour, printed area 780 x 920mm. Repaired tear from binding fold.

A map given away to subscribers to 'The Illustrated London News', colour-coded to show the division of the United States into Unionist & Confederate as the American Civil War began. The day of issue, June 1st 1861, the Federal Army entered Virginia.

The content of the map is not merely military: the routes of the proposed trans-continental railways are marked. The south part of Mexico is shown in an inset.

S/N: 15166

A 'Confidential' intelligence plan of Pretoria during the Second Boer War



88 WAR OFFICE.

[Pretoria.] Intelligence Division, War Office, No 1438.

Southampton: Ordnance Survey Office, 1899. Heliozincograph, printed area 525 x 790mm. Creasing in margins.

A sketch map of Pretoria published for the War Office the year that the Second Boer War started. It marks the four Pretoria Forts, built by the South African Republic in preparation for war with Britain. Three (Schanskop, Wonderboompoort and Klapperkop) were designed by employees of the German engineering company Krupp; the fourth (Fort Daspoortrand), by a French former artillery officer. A sketch inset shows the profile of the three German forts.

At the beginning of the war it was a national scandal that the army had no detailed maps of their own colony, let alone the Boer republics. The Military Intelligence Division, founded in 1895, had only eighteen officers (compared to Germany's 150). The British Army suffered several setbacks as they could not rely on the maps they had. Maps such as this were rushed out: in the top right the printed word 'Confidential' denotes the need to keep extent of the British knowledge secret.

By the time the British arrived in June 1900 most of the big guns of the forts had been removed for use elsewhere in the war. The British guns opened up on Klapperkop and Schanskop, but stopped when there was no response. The British walked in and rearmed the forts.

S/N: 16621

Near-contemporary Japanese map of the Russo-Japanese War



89 Anonymous.

[Naval engagements of the Russo-Japanese War, 1904-5.]

Sasebo, Japan, 1906. Wood engraving, sheet 775 x 1080mm. Original folds.

A Japanese map recording the naval engagements during their war against Russia at the beginning of the 20th century. It shows the western coasts of Japan, Korea and the coasts of China around the Bohai & Yellow Seas. Down the right side are silhouettes of the ships involved; top left is an inset of Sakhalin (still disputed by the Russians and Japanese a century later); and bottom left is a map of the Eastern Hemisphere showing the route of the Russian Fleet from its Baltic base.

Sasebo, where this map was published, was home to Sasebo Naval District, the base of naval operations during the war. Such was its importance that it was on the shortlist of 17 targets for the atomic bomb.

S/N: 16223

Handkerchief map of Italy at the end of the First World War



90 Anonymous.

Italia Redenta ed Una per valore dei suoi Soldati. 3 Novembre 1918.

Wood engraving on linen. 510 x 535mm. Minor spotting.

A handkerchief map of Italy, decorated with the arms of 88 cities, not just in Italy but in the Balkans as well. It celebrates the 'Armistice of Villa Giusti' that ended hostilities between Italy and Austria at the end of the First World War. It shows the regions that the Italians expected to reclaim as part of the 'Italia irredenta' cause (the reunion of Italian-speaking regions).

In the secret 'Treaty of London' of 1915 much had been promised by the Triple Entente (Britain, France and Russia) to persuade Italy to join them against Germany and Austria. However the war ended with an armistice rather than outright victory and the United States (not a signatory of the Treaty of London) preferred a unified Yugoslavia, so Italy did not regain half of what they had been promised.

S/N: 14992

Souvenir flag for the Coronation of Edward VIII with a map of the British Empire



91 Anonymous.

Coronation King Edward VIII. 1937.

Printed 1936. Colour-printed wood engraving on linen. 540 x 840mm.

A souvenir flag published in anticipation of the coronation of Edward VIII. A portrait of the King, a double-hemisphere world map with the British Empire coloured red and the Royal Arms are illustrated over a Union Jack background.

The flag was printed in 1936 ready for the Coronation which was to take place the following year. However, Edward VIII chose love and

marriage to Mrs Wallis Simpson rather than the throne and crown. Edward abdicated on 11th December 1936 and George VI was crowned instead.

S/N: 16529

Souvenir flag for the Coronation of George VI with a map of the British Empire

92 Anonymous.

King George VI Queen Elizabeth. 1937.

Printed 1937. Colour-printed wood engraving on linen. 540 x 840mm.

A souvenir flag published for the coronation of George VI. A portrait of the King and Queen Elizabeth (mother of the present queen), a double-hemisphere world map with the British Empire coloured red and the Royal Arms are illustrated over a Union Jack background.

The flag had to be printed quickly. The 1937 coronation was supposed to be Edward VIII's but, as he chose to abdicate and marry Mrs Wallis Simpson, the design had to be altered with the portrait of his young brother.

S/N: 16583



A wartime caricature satirising Gandhi's call for Indian independence



93 H.F.

So Glad.

Pen and ink with white paint on card, titled in pencil. c.1942. 480 x 380mm.

A caricature map of India, with Mahatma Gandhi setting brush fires across the sub-continent, and the heads of Japanese Prime Minister Hideki Tojo and German Chancellor Adolf Hitler peering through the smoke with obvious delight.

This is apparently a preparatory sketch for a newspaper cartoon, probably for publication soon after Gandhi's speech at the Gowalia Tank Maidan in Mumbai on 8th August 1942. In his 'Quit India' speech he dropped his previous policy of 'non-violent moral support' and instead called for a campaign of civil disobedience. Fearing for the war effort in the East, Britain's response was to round up the leaders of the Congress party and confine them, most for the duration of the war. Gandhi was released earlier (6th May 1944) as he was very ill and the authorities were worried about repercussions should he die in custody.

We have been unable to either trace a published version or ascertain who 'HF' was.

S/N: 16102

Britain's counter-attack after the end of the Blitz



94 BLAKE, Frederick Donald.

Britain - Spearhead of Attack.

London: Alf Cooke Ltd for H.M. Stationery Office, 1944. Colour lithograph, sheet 500 x 750mm. Original folds.

A wartime propaganda poster showing the Allies turning the tables after the end of the Blitz and sending bombers to destroy the German infrastructure. The map shows cities, bridges and factories in flames on the continent (as far south as Genova), while Britain gears up its war machine, supplied by ships from the USA and Canada.

A scarce piece of wartime memorabilia.

S/N: 16219



Double-sided poster map of the Europe and Pacific Theatres of WW2



95 BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL.

Nav War Map No 3. World War 2 in the North Sea Area. [&] Nav War Map No 4. The North Pacific Area.

Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1944. Colour lithograph, printed on both sides. Sheet 1010 x 1080mm. Repairs to folds.

Two colourful propaganda maps of the most important areas of the American war effort in 1944, each giving a brief history of events.

The first shows the North Atlantic and North Sea, published just prior to the Normandy landings, illustrates the hunt for the German battleship Bismark and the success of the Arctic convoys. A label over England reads 'The R.A.F. and the A.A.F. control the industrial heart of Europe from England, the world's most powerful air base', and streams of planes show the targets of bombing campaigns in Europe.

The map on the reverse shows the Pacific theatre, with a timeline listing Japanese aggression from the taking of Formosa in 1895 to Pearl Harbour. The map shows the extent of the Japanese attacks on American bases and the American counter attacks, with diagrams underneath detailing the battles of Midway and Attu.

S/N: 16657



Reverse side

Propaganda map depicting Hitler as a spider



96 MARENGO, Kimon Evan.

One by One, His Legs will be Broken.

London: Ministry of Information, 1941. Colour lithographic map, sheet 755 x 505mm. A few small repairs.

A British propaganda poster showing Adolf Hitler as a venomous spider with a yellow swastika on its back. The spider's long legs reach across a globe showing Europe and North Africa but tanks, warships and planes are attacking, with bits of leg spread about.

The map is signed KEM, the penname of Kimon Evan Marego (1904-88), an Egyptian-born cartoonist. He was studying at Oxford University when war broke out, but left to join the Ministry of Information, where he produced over 3,000 sketches for posters and leaflets. His knowledge of languages was useful: this poster was also issued in French and Arabic for dissemination across North Africa and the Middle East. He also advised on Middle Eastern affairs for the the French and North African sections of the Political Warfare Executive.

At the end of the war he returned to Oxford, earning a B.A. with his thesis 'The Cartoon as a Political Weapon in England: 1783-1832'.

IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM: Art.IWM PST 14808.

S/N: 16777

A silk handkerchief commemorating V-J Day



97 Anonymous.

Nippon Times. Unconditional Surrender by Japs Completed at 20-Minute Ceremony. The End of the Long Road Back.

U.S.A., c.1945. Silk handkerchief souvenir map, printed in blue. 405 x 430mm.

An American-produced souvenir, copying the front page of their troop serial 'Nippon Times', marked 'Selma, ALA., Sunday Morning, September 2 1945'. It has a map of Japan with a cherry tree in blossom, the flags of Britain, the U.S., China and Australia in the foliage.

S/N: 15473

A wall map of Hong Kong at the end of WWII



98 WAR OFFICE.

Hong Kong and the New Territories. Third Edition.

London: The War Office, 1936-46. Colour lithographic map, 750 x 1005mm, backed on silk and waxy paper and mounted on two wooden rollers. Some slight wear to backing paper, otherwise a very good example.

A map of the British colony of Hong Kong, originally published in 1936 but here updated to show the changes made during the three and a half years of Japanese occupation during the Second World War, in which time the population shrank from 1.6 million to 600,000. The population did not recover until an influx of refugees from the Cultural Revolution of 1949.

It maps routes including 'All-weather Roads', 'Fair-weather Roads', 'Jeepable tracks' and even animal tracks. A note in red is emphatic: 'This map must NOT be considered an authority on the delimitation of international boundaries'.

S/N: 15124



A map of Germany and Austria divided into occupied zones after the Second World War



99 ATLANTA KARTE.

Map of the Occupation Areas. Carte des Zones d'Occupation. Der Besatzungs-Zonen mit Neuen Postleitgebieten. Karta Okkupacionnych Zon [in Cyrillic.]

Frankfurt-am-Maine: Atlanta-Service, 1946. Colour lithograph. Sheet 545 x 390mm. Small pin holes in corners.

A poster map of Germany and Austria showing the Allied occupation zones as agreed at the Potsdam Conference after the end of the Second World War, with an inset detail of the zones of Berlin. The map also gives the new postal codes

All titles and text are written in English, French, Russian and German.

S/N: 15431

EDUCATION

A rapidly-increasing literacy rate generated a demand for educational material, including maps to hang in classrooms and meetings, large and striking enough to hold the interest of the audience.

Wall map of North America



100 HOLLE, Leinhart.

Schulwandkarte von Nord-Amerika gezeichnet und lithographirt von L. Holle...

Wolfenbüttel: Geographisch-Lithographisches Institut, c.1855. Original colour. Lithographic map, dissected and laid on linen with brass hanging rings, as issued, total 1050 x 1370mm. A few small stains.

A scarce wall map for schools, with a coloured key for the possessions of European countries. Texas and California have become part of the United States, but Alaska would remain Russian until 1867. In Central America is Belize, renamed British Honduras in 1862.

Such school maps are rare, usually disposed of when damaged or superseded. Holle was the publisher of Pressler's important 'Map of Texas Compiled from Surveys at the Land Office of Texas', 1851.

S/N: 12842

A Victorian collapsible globe



101 BETTS, John.

By the Queens Royal Letter Patent Betts's New Portable Terrestrial Globe Compiled from the Latest and Best Authorities. British Empire coloured red.

London, George Philip & Son Ltd, & Liverpool, Philip Son & Nephew, c.1880. Printed waxed cotton globe with 'umbrella' mechanism, metal spindle and hanging ring. Globe circumference 1260mm extended, 770mm long including spindle. With the original wooden box with title and publisher's adverts inside.

An early example of this unusual collapsible globe, made spherical by pushing a metal tube upwards along the spindle. It shows the British Empire covering approximately a quarter of the Earth's total land area.

The globe's mechanism was invented by John Betts in 1860; this example is a later issue by G. Philip & Sons who manufactured them after Betts's death c. 1863 to c. 1925. We have estimated the date of this example by the marking of Charlotte Waters in Australia's Northern Territory, discovered 1871; and Bolivia having a Pacific coast, lost to Chile in 1883.

Undoubtedly the reason for the superb condition of this globe is the original solid wood case.

S/N: 16581

A collapsible globe



102 BETTS, John.

Betts's Portable Terrestrial Globe Compiled from the Latest and Best Authorities. British Empire coloured red.

London, George Philip & Son Ltd, & Liverpool, Philip Son & Nephew, c.1925. Printed waxed cotton globe with 'umbrella' mechanism, metal spindle and hanging ring. Globe circumference 1,260mm extended, 770mm long including spindle. With the original cardboard tube with printed cover. Some faint staining.

An unusual collapsible globe, made spherical by pushing a metal tube upwards along the spindle. It shows the British Empire covering approximately a quarter of the Earth's total land area, with a population of 450 million people.

The globe's mechanism was invented by John Betts in 1860; this example is a later issue by G. Philip & Sons who manufactured them after Bett's death c. 1863 to c. 1925. We have estimated the date of this example by the description of St Petersburg as 'Petrograd (Leningrad)' (renamed by the Soviets in 1924), and the separation of Transjordan from Palestine (1922) but before full independence from the British (1928).

Undoubtedly the reason for the superb condition of this globe is the original cardboard tube.

S/N: 16071

A double-hemisphere wall map of the world illustrated with costumes



103 MENETRIER, F.

Le Petit Journal. Mappemonde.

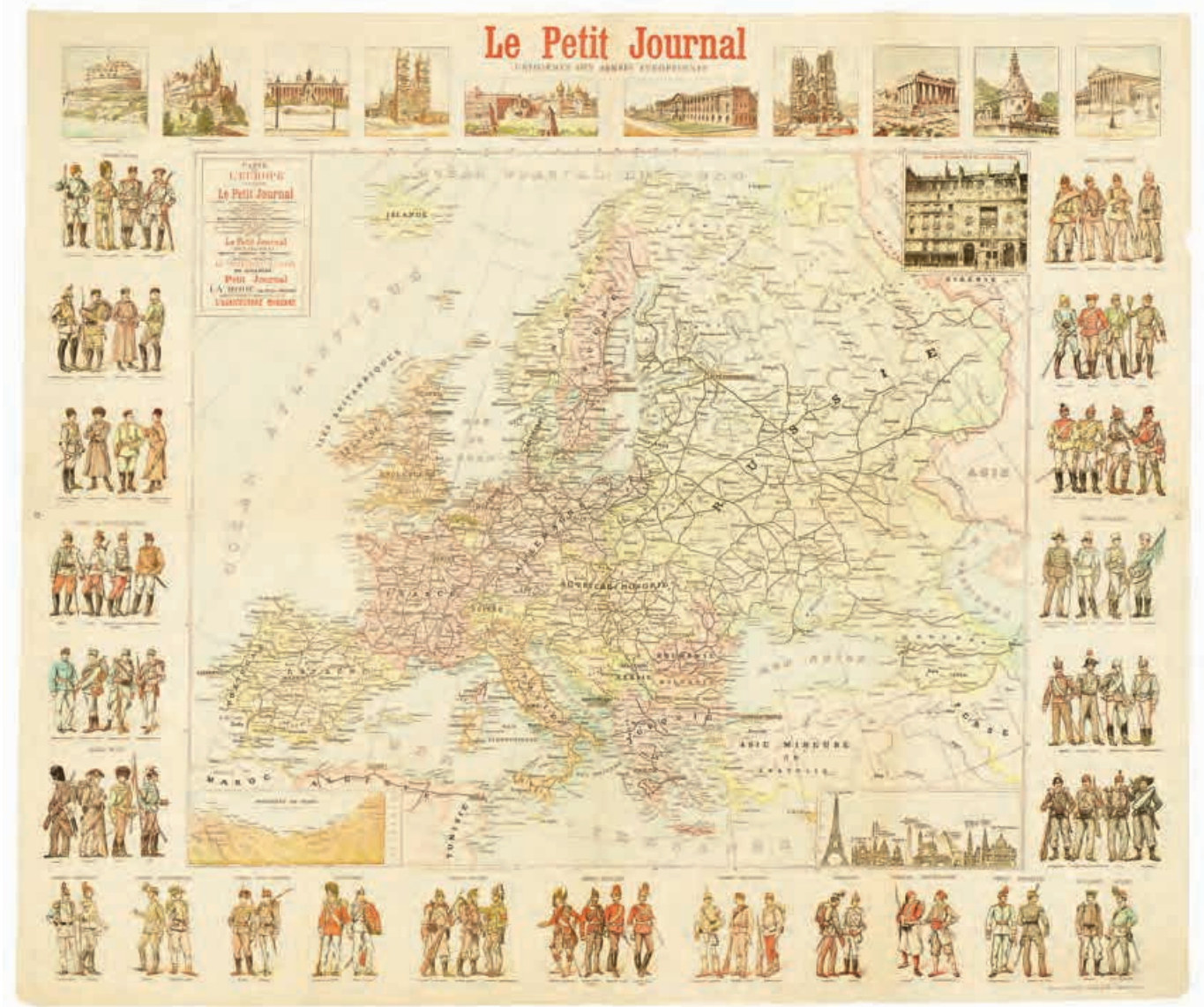
Paris, c.1900. Colour-printed wood engraving. 940 x 1095mm. Minor repairs to folds.

A highly decorative map of the world, with a vignette scene from each continent in the corners and cusps, including an American paddle steamer, and eighty-one costumes from around the world in three rows. On the map the shipping routes are marked with sailing times, for example London to Australia and New Zealand in 45 days.

As this map was published as a supplement to the French 'Petit Journal' the ephemeral nature of this map makes surviving examples very unusual.

S/N: 16005

A wall map of Europe illustrated with military uniforms



104 MENETRIER, F.

Carte de Europe Publiée par Le Petit Journal.

Paris, c.1900. Colour-printed wood engraving. 940 x 1095mm. Small repairs to folds.

A highly decorative map of Europe, surrounded with vignette illustrations. Along the top are views of 10 landmarks, including the Louvre, Westminster Abbey, Moscow's Kremlin and the Parthenon. Around the other three sides are illustrations of the uniforms of 26 European countries. In the corners of the map are the title, a view of the Petit Journal's premises in Paris, and comparative tables of mountain heights and buildings including the newly-completed Eiffel Tower and Washington Monument.

As this map was published as a supplement to the French 'Petit Journal' the ephemeral nature of this map makes surviving examples very unusual.

S/N: 16006

A set of transparent star charts



105 BRAUN, Friedrich.

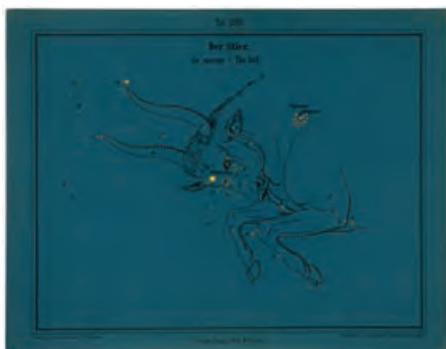
Himmels-Atlas in transparente Karten.

Stuttgarte: Wilhelm Nitzschke, c.1856. Illustrated board portfolio, colour-printed chromolithographic star chart in four sections, total 600 x 490mm, 30 constellations plates on blue card, each 225 x 285mm, in gilt-lettered folio with 16pp. letterpress guide. A little wear to covers.

A celestial index map of the sky from the the North Pole to 40° south, and thirty constellation cards, all with the stars perforated and backed with coloured paper so they glow when they are held up to the light. The holes are different shapes and sizes to mimic the apparent magnitude of the stars.

The series was designed to be educational, and the pamphlet is a technical guide to the solar system and the stars depicted on the cards.

S/N: 15091



A French wall map of Australasia for schools



106 LESOT, André.

Océanie.

Paris: Lesot, c.1920. Chromolithographic map, dissected and laid on linen with hanging rings at each corner. Total 1010 x 1260mm. Very fine condition.

A school map of the South Pacific, showing Indonesia & the Philippines, Australia & New Zealand and the coast of America from Vancouver south to Cape Horn. Most of eastern Asia is covered by an inset view of Java, but Rangoon, Bangkok, Saigon, Hong Kong, Yokohama and Tokyo are marked. Other insets are views of Takakoto in the Tuamotu Archipelago and a coral atoll, and maps of New Caledonia, French Polynesia, the Marquesas and Society Islands. The possessions of France, Britain, Japan, Netherlands & U.S.A. are demarked in colour.

S/N: 14562

A rare American missionary map on linen

107 OHMAN, August R.

Missionary Map of the World Showing the Prevailing Religions of its Various Nations and the Central Stations of All Protestant Missionary Societies.

New York: August R. Ohman & Co. Inc, c.1906. Colour-printed wood engraving on two linen sheets stitched together, total 1250 x 2120mm. A few stains, loss in top right margin.

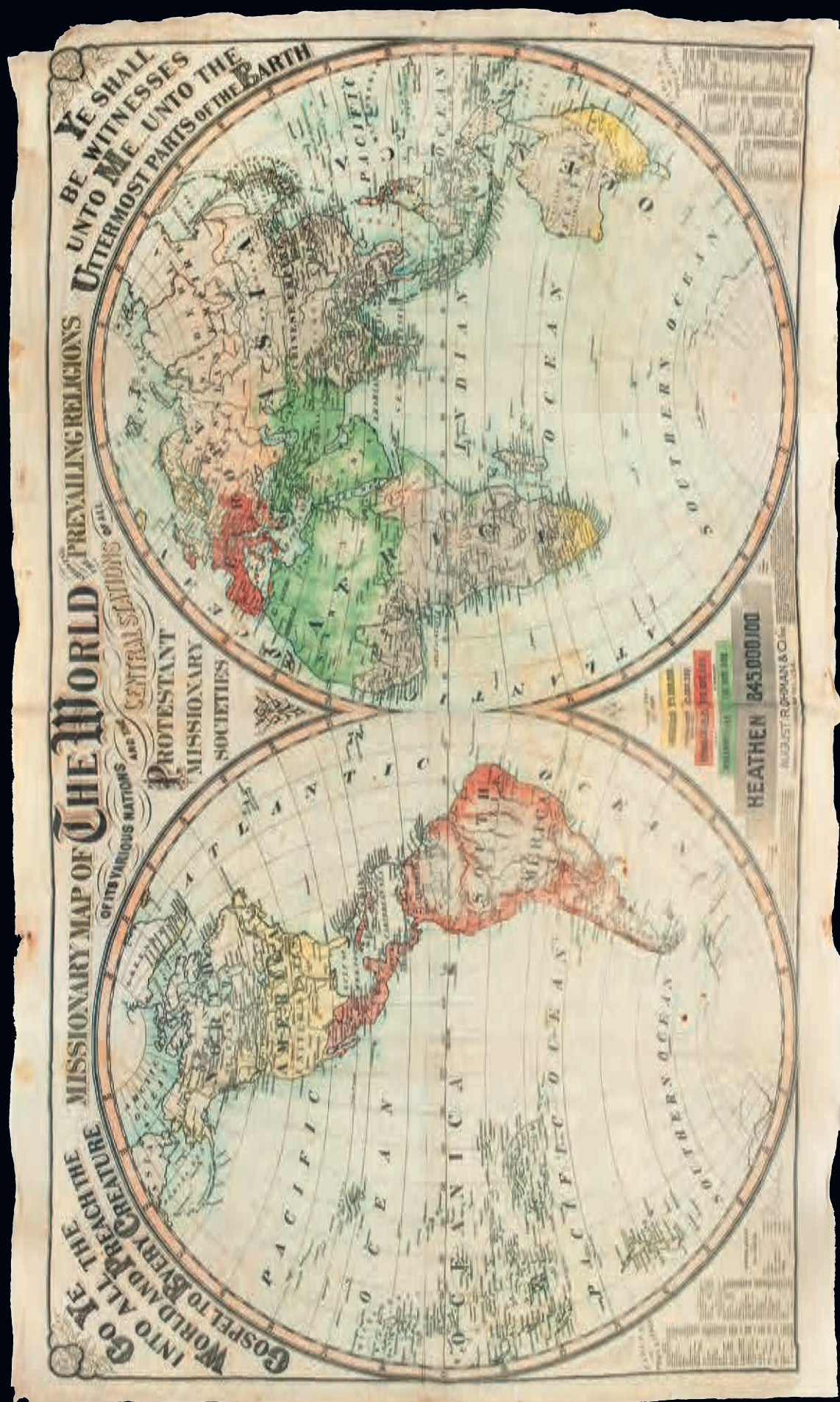
A huge double-hemisphere world map with the land coloured according to the dominant religion, probably used as a backdrop at fund-raising events. The key lists Protestants, Greek and Eastern Churches, Roman Catholics, Jews, Mohammedans and Heathen, although the Jewish population is too spread out to show on the map. The 'Heathens' (numbered at 845 million by the key, outnumbering all the other religions combined) fill central Africa and seem to include the Hindus of India, Buddhists of China and Shinto of Japan.

August R. Ohman & Co publishers evolved from the more famous Colton firm: 'G.W. & C.B. Colton' became 'Colton, Ohman & Co. in 1898', and Ohman dropped the Colton name three years later, after which he published a number of bird's-eye views of American cities. We have dated this map from the 'Statistics of Missions, 1906' at the bottom.

We have been unable to trace another example of this map, although we have found a reference to a map published by Ohman Map Co, with the title ending 'central stations of the Seventh-day Adventists', tentatively dated 1916, which we have been unable to verify.

S/N: 16124





Item 107

A contour map of the British Isles with braille



108 BACON, George Washington.

England & Wales. Issued by the National Institute for the Blind.

London & Edinburgh: G.W. Bacon & Co., c.1953. Colour lithographic map, embossed with relief and braille. Sheet 565 x 450mm, on board as issued. With 8pp. braille booklet and the original NIB mail packaging, franked date 1953.

A map of the England and Wales, embossed so that relief can be felt, with many names given in braille. The booklet is titled 'Key to Embossed Map'.

The map was sent out in 1953, the same year that the Institute changed its name to the 'Royal National Institute for the Blind'.

S/N: 16619

RECOMMENDED REFERENCE BOOKS

MANASEK, F.J.

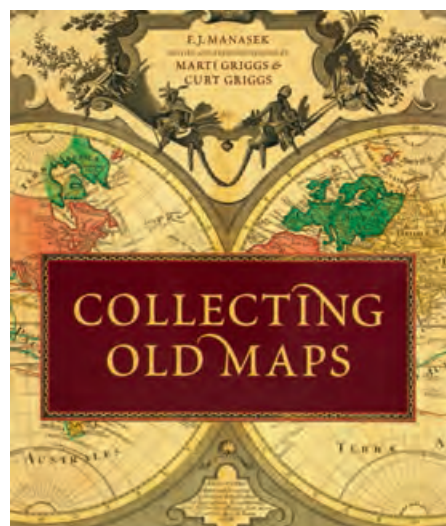
Collecting Old Maps. Revised and Expanded Edition by Marti Griggs & Curt Griggs.

Clarkdale, AZ: Old Maps Press, 2015. Hardback, cloth & illus. dustrwapper; pp. 352, illustrated throughout. New.

£50

We are European distributor of this thorough guide to collecting antique maps, which includes chapters on what is available to the collector, deciphering dealers' descriptions, assessing the quality of a map and caring for a collection.

First published in 1998, this second edition has been expanded, with many more illustrations.



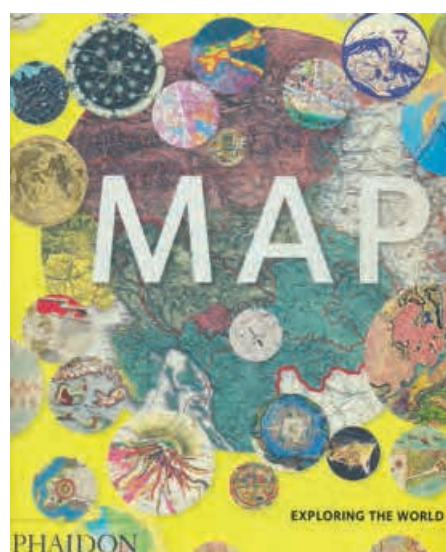
PICKLES, Rosie et al.

Map. Exploring the World.

London: Phaidon, 2015. Large 4to, cloth & illus. d/w; pp. 352, profusely illustrated. New.

£40

Describing maps including a Babylonian world map of c.700 BC, the Hereford Mappa Mundi of c.1300 to maps of the brain, 2014.



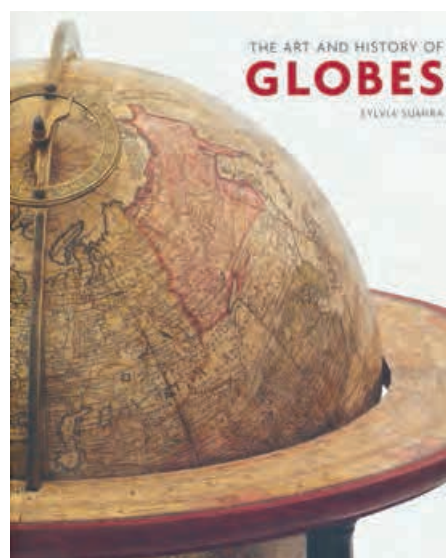
SUMIRA, Sylvia.

The Art and History of Globes.

London: British Library, 2014. 4to, cloth & illus. d/w. pp. 224, illustrated throughout. New.

£30

A well-written guide to globes, with detailed descriptions of examples from 1492 to the end of the nineteenth century.



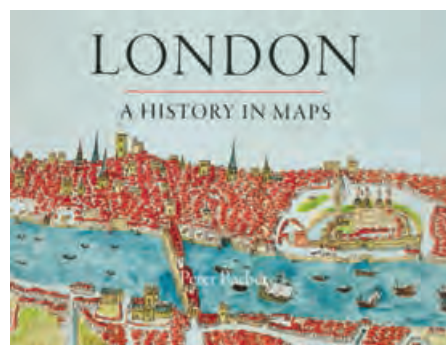
BARBER, Peter.

London: A History in Maps.

London: London Topographical Society in association with the British Library, 2012. Oblong 4to, cloth & illus. d/w, pp. viii + 380, profusely illustrated. New.

£30

A fascinating look at the history of London through maps and views, both prints and manuscript. The author was the head of Maps and Topographical Views at the British Library from 2000 until his retirement in 2015.







Altea Gallery Catalogue No 3 Summer 2016

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3 Macdonald Gill	£1,500
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5 Macdonald Gill	£1,000
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8 Macdonald Gill	£650
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41 Illustrated London News	£1,750
42 Anonymous	£600
43 Sulman	£5,500
44 Stanford	£2,250
45 Wyllie	£6,000
46 Brewer	£1,500
47 Brewer	£800
48 Hoffman	£1,750
49 Lebreton	£1,250
50 Forster	£1,000
51 Mansell	£1,500
52 Hildebrandt	£950
53 Heath	£1,750
54 Richards	£3,000

Item	Price
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56 Simpson	£800
57 Lapied	£1,200
58 Postal	£1,600
59 Black	£1,500
60 Barnard	£2,000
61 Lloyd	£1,800
62 Foot	£1,100
63 Bellamy	£850
64 Erhard Freres	£2,600
65 Rijkse	£1,200
66 Belcher	£2,000
67 Imray & Son	£2,800
68 Stanford	£1,800
69 Keller	£1,500
70 Fitzroy	£850
71 Iles	£900
72 Macgillivray	£600
73 K.K. Milit Geog. Institute	£2,500
74 Johnston	£2,600
75 Norie & Wilson	£1,250
76 Juta	£700
77 Booth	£1,200
78 Booth	£900
79 Bacon	£1,000
80 Mann	£4,000
81 Sung Chun-Wa	£6,000
82 Musil	£1,000
83 Philip	£1,850
84 Riviere	£1,100
85 Abington	£3,250
86 Abington	£1,000
87 Ettling	£750
88 War Office	£1,200
89 Anonymous	£750
90 Anonymous	£600
91 Anonymous	£950
92 Anonymous	£850
93 HF	£2,750
94 Blake	£1,250
95 Bureau of Naval Personnel	£1,400
96 Marengo	£2,200
97 Anonymous	£400
98 War Office	£2,200
99 Atlanta Karte	£550
100 Holle	£850
101 Betts	£2,750
102 Betts	£2,250
103 Menetrier	£2,300
104 Menetrier	£1,400
105 Braun	£2,200
106 Lesot	£950
107 Ohman	£6,500
108 Bacon	£550

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