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ANTIQUÉ MAPS



About Neatline Antique Maps

Neatline Antique Maps was founded in 2016 by a group of archaeologists looking to escape from academia and find a new way to connect with the past. While based in San Francisco, Neatline does not have a retail storefront, and at any given time team members may be found in Italy, Portugal, or Denmark.

Answers to the most common questions

- Neatline guarantees that items are as described. All items offered are genuine antiquarian maps published at or around the date specified.
- As former academics ourselves, we especially enjoy working with institutions, and have made more institutional connections in 2023.
- For educators who are interested in incorporating maps and cartography into their teaching, or who wish to learn more about how maps can be integrated as great educational tools, please feel free to reach out to us. We are always open to new and inspiring collaborations.
- All items are subject to prior sale and are at the discretion of the vendor.

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Interactive catalogue: one click on the main image or title will take you to the corresponding page on our website.



1. A unique Depression-era map set from a San Francisco Fireboat.

Title: Fire Boat No. 2. S.F.F.D.

Cartographer: San Francisco Fire Department

Place/Date: San Francisco, 1931

Dimensions: 25.5 x 17.75 inches

\$8,500

An extraordinary atlas of 11 San Francisco Fire Department maps published in 1931 under pioneering fire chief Charles J. Brennan.

A bound set of maps in a black canvas folder that rolls into an original leather embossed tube, marked 'Fire Boat No. 2 S.F.F.D.' in distinct black lettering. The water-resistant materials indicate that this atlas would have been kept on the fireboat, presumably as part of its official inventory. It is a fascinating survival of Depression-era cartography for one of America's most important maritime cities.

Two steam-powered fire boats were put into active duty following the 1906 Earthquake: the David Scannel and the Dennis T. Sullivan (named after the SF Fire Brigade's Chief Engineer, who was killed in the 1906 earthquake). Both fireboats were built by the Risdon Iron & Locomotive Company in San Francisco and launched in 1909. As our map book belongs to Fire Boat No. 2, we know it was from Dennis T. Sullivan, not the Scannel. Each map is numbered [1-11], dated 1931, and labeled as coming from the office of Chief Engineer Charles J. Brennan.



Brennan's tenure as fire chief (1929-1943) left an enduring impact on fire safety and emergency response in San Francisco. Assuming the role of Chief Engineer amidst the economic upheaval of the Great Depression, Brennan was tasked with steering the Fire Department through turbulent financial waters. He reorganized and fortified its structure despite stringent budget constraints and spearheaded modernization efforts. This unique survival reflects Brennan's efforts to create reliable fire infrastructure maps designed to be kept on fire-fighting units.

The maps cover the area from today's Marina District and Fort Mason, the Embarcadero, and down to Islais Creek. The scope extends across most of the San Francisco peninsula, including the eastern part of Golden Gate Park and as far south as Twin Peaks (which has a reservoir) and Bernal Heights. Each map shows a distinct area and includes features such as hydraulic infrastructure (cisterns, pumps, hydrants, water mains, distribution stations, and gate valves) and the delineation of dedicated zones within the city.

Census

This atlas is entirely unrecorded. We assume a single copy was made for each fireboat, and others were held at firehouses. It is unclear to what extent such a set was unique to San Francisco. Cities like New York, Seattle, and Vancouver have all employed fireboats, but no records of equivalent map books exist. It is unclear which maps the SFFD used before compiling this set, but a likely source was Sanborn Insurance Maps.





2. Whitaker & Ray's monumental wall map of California.

Title: New Grapho-Politico Map of the State of California, Compiled from the latest and most authentic official and special surveys.

Cartographer: Whitaker & Ray Co.

Place/Date: San Francisco, 1902

Dimensions: 63.75 x 67.25 inches

\$7,500

A physiographic tour de force with eight thematic insets.

A large and remarkable wall map from 1902, produced by the San Francisco-based publisher and educational supply company Whitaker & Ray. The map is housed in an unusual spring-powered wooden case at the top with a wooden roller at the bottom.

The impressive composition consists of a central color relief map of California surrounded by eight thematic inset maps. The central map is graphically striking and highly informative. In the lower-left corner are tables detailing altitudes and recent census demographics, as well as two inset maps showing the location of historic missions and the state's congressional districts.

A series of more complex, data-driven inset maps is found on the right side of the main map. These include explanatory texts and cover a variety of datasets, including yields like agriculture and timber, climate zones, geological and mineral profiles, and the extent of petroleum wells and deposits in the state. The map even provides an early overview of California's emergent viticulture industry. A scroll with printed information on the state's history sits alongside the insets.

Census

OCLC (No. 21840144) lists just one copy each for 1903 and 1907, both held at the University of California Berkeley, but no copies of this 1902 edition. The Whitaker & Ray Company also produced a dedicated map of the Bay Area in 1907 (Grapho-Relief Map of the Bay Counties). It appears more regularly on the market and has long been sought by collectors for its incredible and vibrant detail.



3. Unique suite of 164 NASA 'Red No. Photographs' documenting a pioneering space mission in 1976.

Title: 164 Red No. photographs of BUSS (Balloon-born Ultraviolet Stellar Spectrometer) mission

Cartographer: National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)

Place/Date: Washington DC, 1976

Dimensions: Each photo: 8 x 10 inches

\$8,200

The most important and comprehensive photographic documentation of NASA's early exploration of deep space that we have seen on the market.

An incredible collection of 164 official NASA 'Red Numbered Photographs', housed in two US Government photo binders and in excellent condition. All photographs constitute part of NASA's official photographic record. The suite documents an experimental mission and covers the entire process from launch to crash-site recovery. The collection includes extraordinary photographs taken in space and during re-entry into Earth's atmosphere, as well as many technical photos showing the module, balloon, launch vehicles, NASA facilities, crash site, and project staff.

A Pioneering Mission

In 1976, a team of American and Dutch scientists conducted the most successful stratospheric balloon flight in history. The balloon carried the BUSS probe (**Balloon-born**

Ultraviolet Stellar Spectrometer) into space, where it captured exo-planetary imagery of stars. For 12 hours, the 589 kg payload was carried 40km across Texas. Launching BUSS completed a three-year collaboration between NASA, Houston Baptist University, and the University of Utrecht's Space Research Laboratory. The mission used the custom-built spectrometer to gather crucial information on distant giant and super-giant stars. Prior to this flight, NASA had launched several balloon-borne probes, but none of



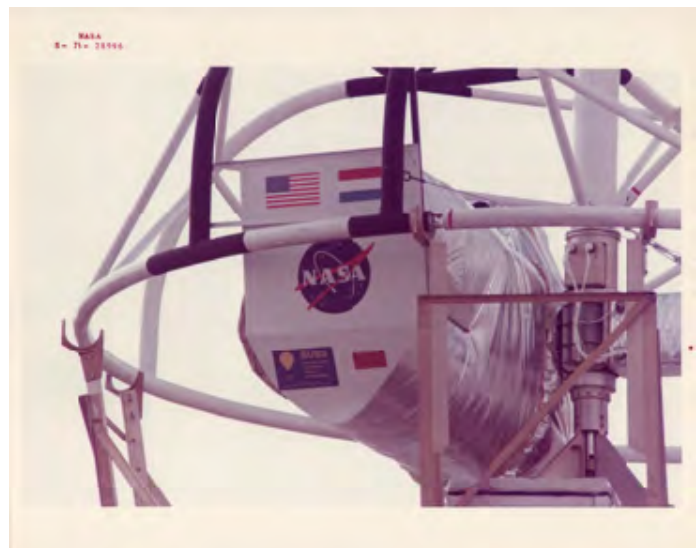
them were deemed a success. This changed with the BUSS mission, which the Johnson Space Center characterized as the most successful balloon-based reconnaissance mission to date (JSC Release 76-39). An essential aspect of the project was to assess the viability of installing a similar system on the new Space Shuttle being developed at the time.

The probe was designed to obtain data on spectral

variations of a range of stars, thus aiding scientists in determining the stars' structure and evolution. BUSS gathered information on at least sixteen giant and super-giant stars, including Arcturus, a giant in the constellation Bootes, as well as the super-giants Antares (alpha Scorpii), Vega (alpha Lyrae), and Spica (alpha Viriginis). The latter was identified as a super-hot star and among the brightest celestial bodies observed during this mission. The team was particularly interested in recording the super-giant Deneb in the constellation Cygnus, which they achieved. Deneb is more than 1400 light years from our solar system, meaning that the light recorded by the BUSS spectrometer was emitted more than twelve centuries ago. BUSS was landed by parachutes similar to those on the Apollo command module and retrieved by NASA engineers from the crash site outside Fort Worth. In addition to an official press release, Eleanor H. Ritchie wrote about the mission in "Astronautics and Aeronautics, 1976." (1984), published as part of The NASA History Series (pp.115-16).

'Red Numbered Photographs'

All the photos are official Red No. photos, each of which can be verified in the NASA archives. All of the photographs are watermarked "This paper was manufactured by Kodak."





4. Nicolosi's important double-hemisphere, with the first correct configuration of the Rio Grande on a world map.

Title: Continentem Dudum Notam Componebat & Continentem Noviter Detectam Componebat.

Cartographer: Giovanni Battista Nicolosi

Place/Date: Rome, 1660 [First state]

Dimensions: 33.5 x 21.3 inches (if joined)

\$6,500

The first printed map to use a full globular projection.

This double hemisphere constitutes a milestone in the history of cartography and was one of the most critical world maps published in the 17th century. Produced by Sicilian geographer and mapmaker Giovanni Battista Nicolosi on a commission from the Vatican, the map was a pioneering innovation. The new perspective was quickly adapted across Europe and has consequently come to be known as the 'Nicolosi projection.' In addition to being the first to project the world in this manner, Nicolosi's map is only the second printed map on a hemispheric projection to show the Pacific Ocean at the center of the world (preceded only by the 1598 Francis Drake map), and one of the first world maps to get the configuration of the Rio Grande right.

The late 16th-century Italian schools of cartography are often credited as a significant source of inspiration for Nicolosi. Another source was the great French cartographer Nicolas Sanson, who published a similar hemispherical maps of the world in 1651 and

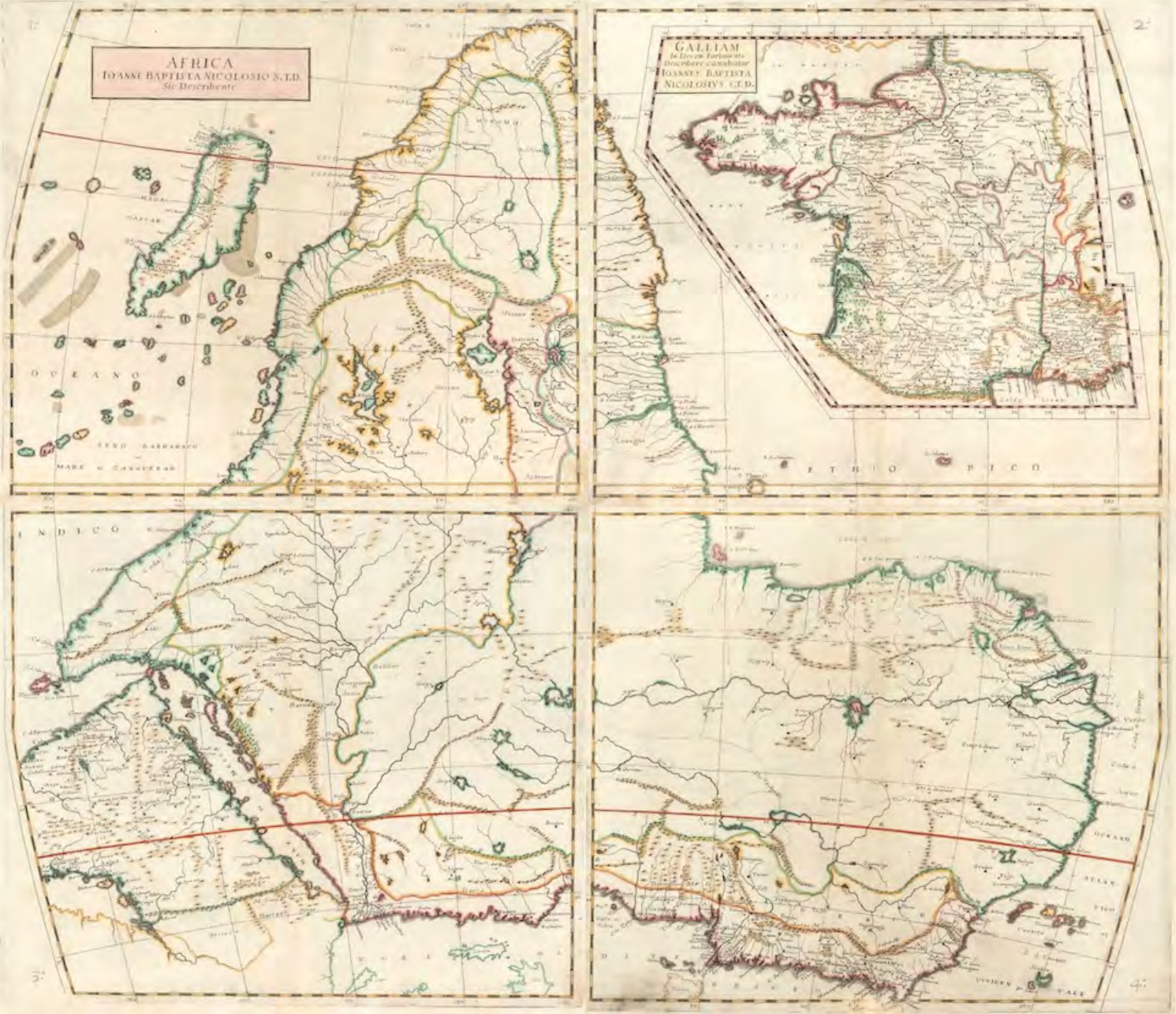
and 1652. The inspiration drawn from Sanson is manifested in the overall expression and form of Nicolosi's map, and in the deliberate omission of any decorative embellishments. Sanson is often regarded as the father of scientific cartography and was among the first significant mapmakers to abandon pictorial vignettes and other embellishments. Nicolosi followed his example, in part because he considered his output as a form of science.



Sanson's 1651 Amerique Septentrionale (left) shows the old configuration flowing southwest into the Gulf of California. Nicolosi accurately shows it flowing southeast into the Gulf.

Many of the map's details have been directly adapted from Sanson, although Nicolosi also incorporates several new cartographic features and place names. The most famous alteration is that the Rio Grande (labeled Rio Escondido) is shown flowing southeast into the Gulf of Mexico, with an elaborate set of tributaries. While included on his world map, the configuration is even more detailed on his four-sheet chart of North America from the same atlas. The accurate depiction of the course of the Rio Grande from the area of Santa Fe into the Gulf of Mexico was a drastic departure from Sanson and other contemporary mapmakers, who mistakenly mapped the river flowing into the Gulf of California. The source of Nicolosi's correction and inclusion remains a mystery, but both his double hemisphere and North America map continue to be of seminal importance in the exploration and mapping of the American West.

Nicolosi's chart embodies Europe's best understanding of the world in an age of incredible change. This is seen in the tentative outlining of New Zealand in the Western Hemisphere, and an equally vague Australia (New Holland) in the Eastern Hemisphere. Their inclusion at all reflects the pioneering ventures of Abel Tasman and Franchoijis Visscher to this region in 1642. Nicolosi is, in other words, incorporating discoveries no more than a decade old and discovered by a competing nation hostile to Catholicism. In the Northwest Pacific, we find Jesso and Anian. The etymology of Jesso is likely the Japanese Ezo-chi, a term used for the lands north of Honshu. During the Edo period (1600-1886), it often referred to Hokkaido. Jesso's importance is traced back to Father Francis Xavier (1506-1552), an early Jesuit missionary to Japan and China, who related stories that immense silver mines were to be found on a secluded Japanese island. Anian, on the other hand, was often used as a term for the passage from the Arctic Sea and into the Pacific (known today as the Bering Strait). Cartographically, the Anian concept dates back to at least 1562, when it appeared on a map issued by Gastaldi.



5. A landmark in the cartography of Africa.

Title: Septentrionalium Terrarum descriptio]

Cartographer: Giovanni Battista Nicolosi

Place/Date: Rome, 1660 [First state]

Dimensions: 38 x 32 inches (4 sheets)

\$4,400

A monumental 4-sheet chart capturing the still largely unknown continent.

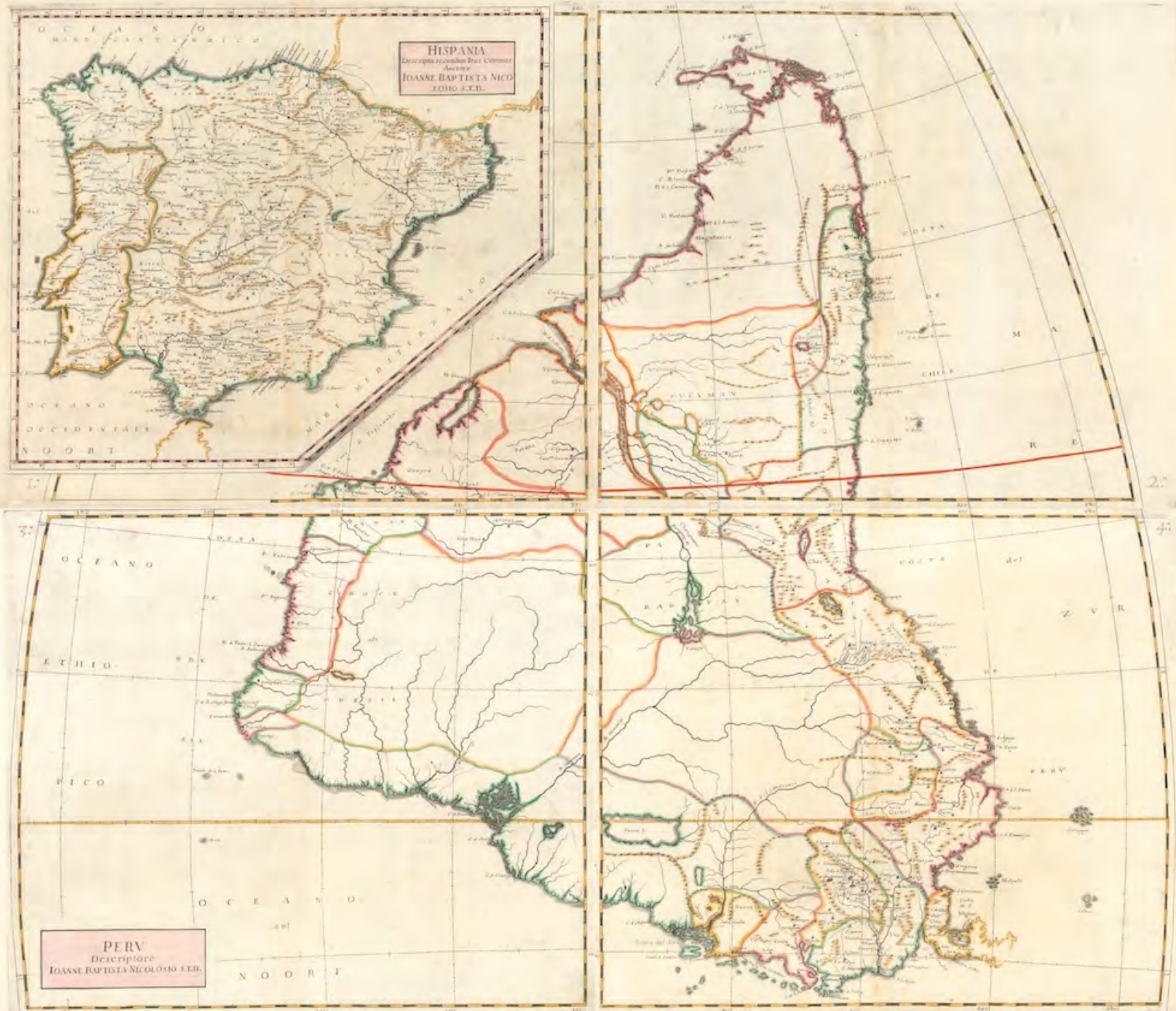
This first state of Giovanni Battista Nicolosi landmark map of Africa was produced by on a commission from the Vatican and published in Nicolosi's seminal atlas 'Dell' Ercole e Studio Geografico' The map, which boasts rare original outline color, tells the story of Europe on the cusp of an age of incredible and aggressive expansion. It is one of the first post-Renaissance maps of Africa to be produced in the Italian schools of cartography, and the first Africa map to use Nicolosi's landmark Globular Projection.

Among the map's striking features is its orientation with south at the top. This was not uncommon in Italian maps of the preceding era, and indeed Nicolosi seems to have followed the example of 16th century Venetian cartographers such as Ramusio and Bertelli. The most direct source of inspiration were however the maps of France's royal cartographer, Nicolas Sanson. Sanson had published a similar map of Africa a decade prior to Nicolosi, and this served as a form of template. Yet Nicolosi's map (especially the first state as presented here) remained far more conservative in its geographic outlook than Sanson. One of the ways in which this is evident is in the omission of important and relatively well-documented toponyms - especially in the interior. Omitting place names and ignoring recent travel accounts seems to have been a deliberate choice, as much of this information would have been available to him through the Vatican.

When the four sheets are combined, the map shows the entire outline of the continent, as well the Arabian Peninsula. Despite Nicolosi's cartographic conservatism, the map demonstrates how the interior of Africa remained largely unknown. North Africa, the great river deltas, and the coasts are reliably rendered, but beyond that Nicolosi is forced to rely on more scanty evidence. It seems Nicolosi recognized the paucity of place names

and other features, for when the second state was issued in 1671 — a year after Nicolosi's death — a considerable number of new details had been added. The cautious approach to new information — in particular evident in this, the first state of Nicolosi's map — is one of the features that makes his output so highly prized among collectors.





6. Nicolosi's ground-breaking chart of South America.

Title: Peru Descriptore [incl. Hispania Descripta Secundum Tres Coronas] Auctore Joanne Baptista Nicolosio.

Cartographer: Giovanni Battista Nicolosi

Place/Date: Rome, 1660 [First state]

Dimensions: 38 x 32 inches (4 sheets)

\$3,900

A monumental 4-sheet map of South America - the first on a Global Projection.

This rare and monumental chart of South America was compiled by Giovanni Battista Nicolosi for his atlas 'Dell' Ercole e Studio Geografico', published in Rome in 1660. The map consists of four individually printed sheets and provides one of the most accurate and up-to-date depictions of South America produced anywhere outside Spain until that point. Among the most celebrated features of Nicolosi's chart is choice to position south at the top.

Sheet 1 depicts the easternmost part of South America, more or less corresponding to the Portuguese colony of Brazil. A series of rivers connect the vast and empty interior to a small but increasing number of riverine and coastal settlements. Among these, we find recognizable Brazilian towns like Recife, Pernambuco, Salvador, Port Seguro, and Spirito Santo. The old Dutch settlement at Paraiba is also shown, though no connection to the Dutch is made. In the lower right corner of the sheet, we note the enormous estuary created by the discharge of the Amazon River into the Atlantic.

Sheet 2 shows only a small section of the continent, depicting the Atlantic coast from Cabo San Sebastian and São Paulo, to the Rio de la Plata. The mouth of the river was one of South America's most important locations in the 17th century. Among the notable features surrounding this estuary is an early depiction of Buenos Aires (founded in 1580 by Juan de Garay). Inland, the sheet includes most of Rio Grande do Sul in southern Brazil. Most of the space has nevertheless been used for a large and detailed inset of the Iberian Peninsula. The inset represents Europe's colonial hegemony in that Portugal controlled Brazil, while Spain had colonised the rest.

Sheet 3 depicts the southern tip of South America, including significant stretches of Argentina, Chile, Patagonia, and a fully delineated Tierra del Fuego. The southern tip is drawn in remarkable detail for the age, carefully capturing the Magellan and Le Maire Straits, as well as many of the islands around Cape Horn. Along the coast are the first European settlements. Running like a spinal column through the interior is an evocative depiction of a massive cross-continental mountain range stretching into Patagonia. While this representation generally refers to the Andes, Nicolosi's southern expansion is equipped with specific toponyms (Sierra Nevadas in the south and Pulches further north).

Sheet 4 captures the northwestern quadrant of the continent, including the key Spanish regions of Columbia, Venezuela, Ecuador, and Peru. This was the heartland of Spain's empire in South America and undoubtedly the most explored and best-understood region under their control. This is reflected in the level of detail included in this quadrant. Cutting through the interior is a detailed rendition of the Amazon River, as well as the mythical Lake Parima. Among the many exotic locations on the map, we note an early depiction of the Galapagos Islands on the equator.

Census

This is the first state of the map, issued in 1660. OCLC lists a limited number of institutional holdings of the first state of this map, including at the Biblioteca Nacional de Espanha (no. 1091676617), the Library of Congress, and Newberry Library in Chicago (no. 939536261).



7. Coal mining in eastern Ukraine during the late 19th century.

Title: Map of the Donetsk Coal Basin / Горнопромышленная карта Донецкого каменноугольного бассейна.

Cartographer: Apollon Fedorovich Mevius

Place/Date: Kharkiv, 1894

Dimensions: 29 x 18.25 inches

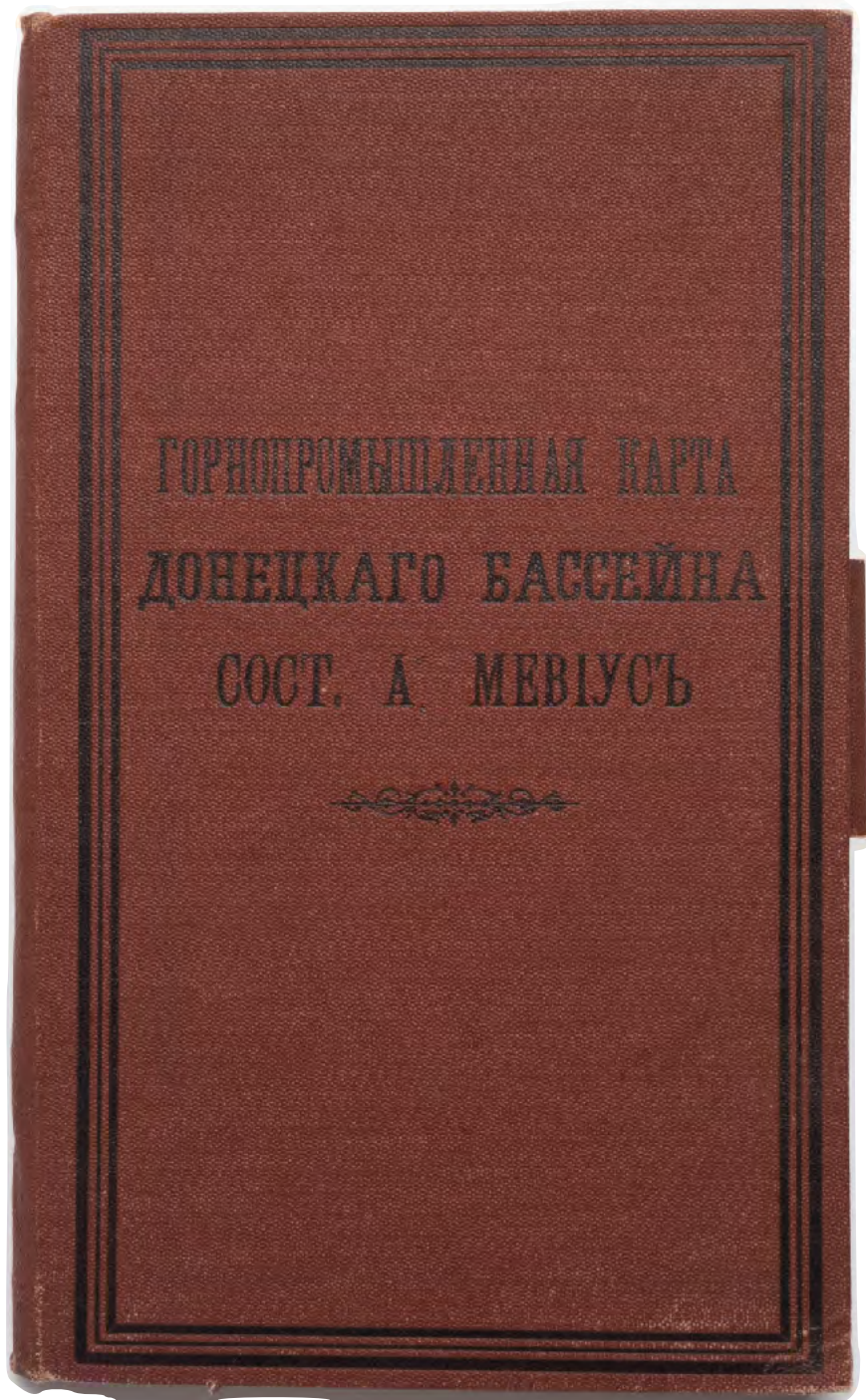
\$2,900

A superb 1894 map of coal mining infrastructure in Donetsk, published in Kharkiv.

An extremely rare 1894 mining map of Donets (Donetsk) in eastern Ukraine, the primary coal producing region of the Russian Empire, and later the Soviet Union and independent Ukraine. At the time this map was made, the Donets region provided over 80% of the Russian Empire's coal. Since mining operations started in Donets in the 1870s, coal has been closely tied to the region's economy and identity. In fact, the name Donbass (Ukrainian: **Донбас**; Russian: **Донбасс**) is an abbreviation of "Donets Coal Basin" (Ukrainian: **Донецький вугільний басейн**, Russian: **Донецкий угольный бассейн**; here as **Донецкого каменноугольного бассейна**).

The map shows major roads, waterways, cities, industrial centers, ports, and railway stations. Coal mines and their owners are marked in red font. The shading on the map represent deposits of minerals from geological eras. The inset map at top-right is a road map of the broader region of southwestern Russia and eastern Ukraine. The rail lines seen here compose the various branches of the Ekaterininsky Railway, the main artery through the region that carried coal and other industrial products.

This is a chromolithographed folding pocket map consisting of 24 segments. It was compiled by Apollon Mevius [Аполлон Мевіус] and was of critical importance to mining interests in the region due to the large amount of information it contained. An accompanying booklet includes additional maps and tables, including a listing of mine owners and their annual freight. At least four editions exist, all quite rare today. The present 1894 edition is only known to be held by the Russian National Library in St. Petersburg and the Russian State Library in Moscow.





8. Nicolosi's stunning four sheet map of Asia.

Title: Asia Ex Conatibus Geographicis Ioannis Baptistae Nicolosii S.T.D.

Cartographer: Giovanni Battista Nicolosi

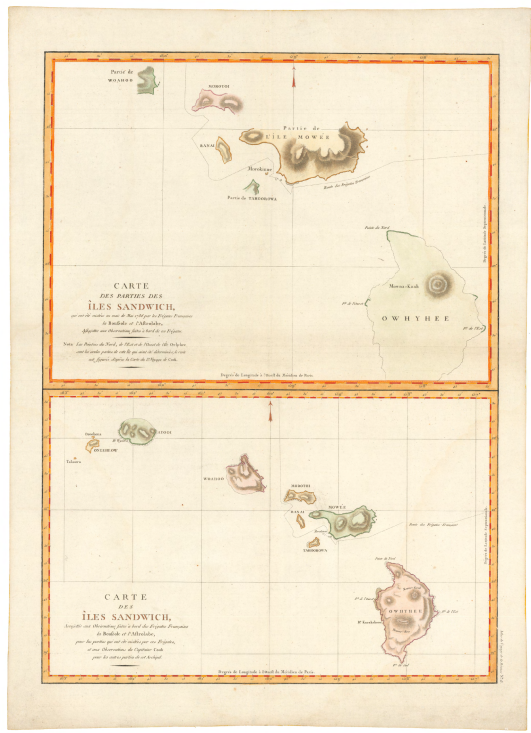
Place/Date: Rome, 1660 [First state]

Dimensions: 38 x 32 inches (4 sheets)

\$4,800

The first printed map of Asia to use a globular projection.

This spectacular four-sheet map of Asia — produced by Sicilian geographer Giovanni Battista Nicolosi on a commission from the Vatican — is a tour-de-force of 17th-century cartography. Published in Nicolosi's seminal atlas, *Dell' Ercole e Studio Geografico*, the map features compelling and curious depictions of Tibet, Formosa (Taiwan), Singapore, and the Philippines. It documents the extent to which European trade and missionary activity in the region had shed light on several long-standing cartographic mysteries. In addition, Nicolosi's Asia is one of the first post-Renaissance maps of Asia to be produced in the Italian schools of cartography and the first map of Asia to use the landmark Nicolosi Globular Projection.



9. Double map of Hawaii based on the explorations of La Perouse.

Title: [Ortelius & Hogenberg Atlas Factice]

Cartographer: Jean François de Galaup de la Pérouse

Place/Date: Paris, c. 1797

Dimensions: 19.5 x 27 inches

\$1,600

History's second mapping of Hawaii.

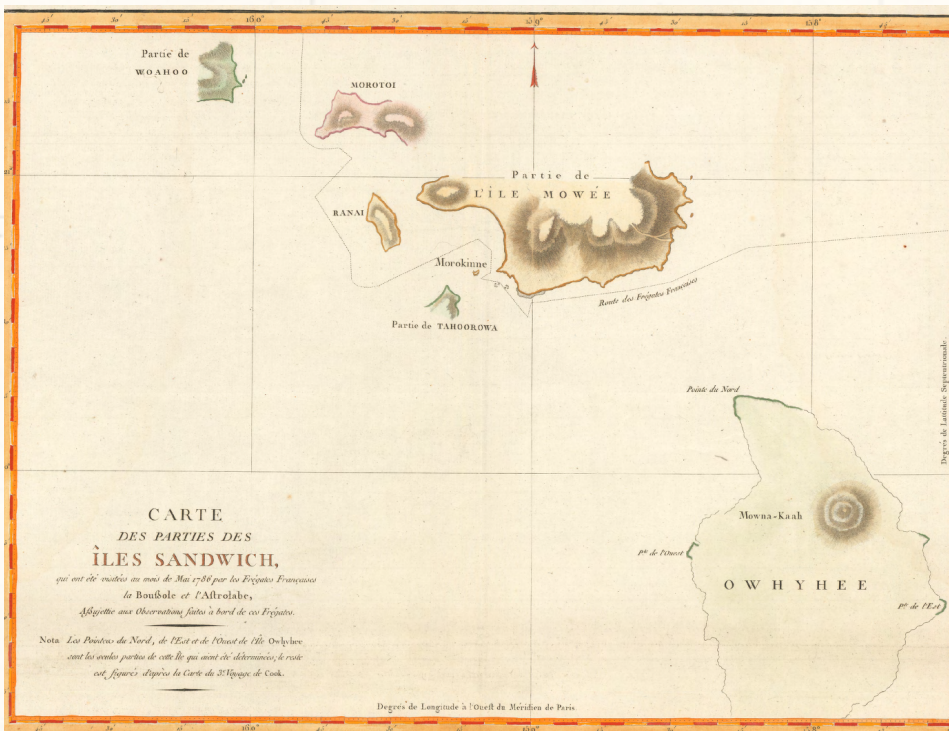
This exemplary double chart depicts the island cluster of Hawaii, as surveyed by Comte Le Perouse and his team on their legendary expedition to the Pacific (1785-88).

While constituting a single sheet, it is two distinct maps. The upper map offers a more focused look at the eastern islands (Hawaii, Maui, Molokai, and the east tip of O'ahu).

It was here, in Maui, that the Comte de la Perouse and his crew made their first landfall. The lower map provides a full view of the archipelago, drawing partly from Cook's initial mapping seven years earlier.

Both maps are exceptionally well executed, revealing the prestige associated with the publication of the La Perouse expeditionary account. In addition to delineating the route taken by the two French frigates, the map includes gorgeous details of the volcanic topography. These brand-new details are only made even more exciting by the vivacious hand-coloring. Toponyms are limited to the names of the islands themselves, reflecting that we are indeed in the very first stages of Hawaiian cartography. Notably, the map fixes

Hawaii's position in the vast Pacific Ocean using detailed longitudinal and latitudinal graticules along the edges of both maps. Expanding on Cook's nautical surveys, the maps include crucial fix points along the islands' coastlines. By reusing these, new and better measurements could be taken, and these were far more readily compared to the published results from Cook's Third Voyage.





10. Von Sydow's geophysical wall map of the world and its currents.

Title: Erdkarte von E. Von Sydow.

Cartographer: Theodor Emil von Sydow, Justus Perthes

Place/Date: Gotha, 1851

Dimensions: 63.5 x 53 inches

\$3,500

Showcasing a revolutionary color scheme for topography.

This evocative Prussian wall map of the world consists of five individual charts, entering on a geophysical double-hemisphere world map with a distinct topographic color scheme. Von Sydow designed this scheme while teaching at the Cadet School in Erfurt in the 1830s and it was later adopted universally as the world standard. Sydow's innovative cartographic methods earned him acclaim from publishers and educators alike, and led to the publication of both regional and world maps for educational purposes. He authored significant works on map projection and cartography. In the 1860s, he began experimenting with photographic reproduction for maps, advancing the field further.



11. Von Sydow's geophysical wall map of North America.

Title: Nord-Amerika

Cartographer: Justus Perthes, Theodor Emil von Sydow

Place/Date: Gotha, 1840

Dimensions: 30 x 33 inches

\$1,900

An important German depiction of America's physiography.

A lovely 1840 lithographed wall map of North and Central America by Prussian military officer and cartographer Emil von Sydow, published by Justus Perthes in Gotha. The North American continent is displayed in beautiful detail from the Polar region (well-defined but reflecting remnant uncertainties) down to the northern part of South America. Eschewing national borders, von Sydow highlights mountains, rivers, and other natural features. Many cities are subtly noted with abbreviations (N.Y. for New York, M.X. for Mexico City, and so on). As explorations of the western part of North America were still ongoing, von Sydow records several rivers in Alta California, including those flowing

into the San Francisco Bay, as tentative by employing dashed lines. Swooping lines corresponding to letters in the margins almost certainly correspond to climatological information, such as isothermal lines, information on mean temperatures by season, and precipitation.

Census

This map was prepared by Emil von Sydow, edited by J. L. Uckermann, and printed (lithographed) by Justus Perthes in Gotha in 1840. It appears to have been printed in multiple editions (OCLC 54849003, 58528139, 1003294161). However, this edition is early, very likely the first, and also especially rare. We locate no other examples in the OCLC or on the market.





12. Renaissance map of East Asia with references to Marco Polo.

Title: Tartariae Sive Magni Chami Regni Typus

Cartographer: Abraham Ortelius

Place/Date: Antwerp, 1590

Dimensions: 18.5 x 13.6 inches

\$1,800

From history's first modern atlas: Abraham Ortelius' gorgeous capture of Asia.

One of the most interesting sheets of Ortelius' atlas, this map focuses on East Asia and the North Pacific. Following Gastaldi's 1561 model of a strait separating Asia and America (Stretto di Anian), the map extends east to include an early depiction of America's west coast. Here we note exciting place names such as Cape Californio and Sierra Nevada. We see how, in Ortelius' view, the southern entrance to the Anian Strait is dominated by a large Japan, below which a note clarifies that most of the information about this region comes from the writings of Marco Polo. Interestingly, the west coast of North America differs from Ortelius' dedicated map of North America, in that the peninsula is broader and the toponymy is inconsistent. In addition to the early and curious depiction of Japan, the map provides marvellous detail in Siberia and China. Characteristic of the age, the map boasts several vignettes (including the tents of the Tartar Kings), two decorative cartouches, sailing ships, and a sea monster.



13. A fantastic folklore map of America.

Title: Folklore Music Map of the United States.

Cartographer: Dorothea Dix Lawrence; Hagstrom Map Company


Place/Date: New York, c. 1946

Dimensions: 29.5 x 22 inches

\$975

Dorothea Dix's mapping of the richness and diversity of American folklore.

A lovely post-WWII map of the United States focusing on musical traditions in the various states, prepared by Dorothea Dix Lawrence, drawn by Harry Cimino, and published by the Hagstrom Map Company. The states are traced with illustrations of figures dancing, playing instruments, and engaging in other distinctive practices, such as shooting guns and riding horses in the American West, panning for gold in California, boating and fishing in New England and the Pacific Northwest, and picking cotton in the American South. Bars of music and lyrics to folk songs appear alongside these figures, including well-known ditties like 'Home on the Range,' 'She'll be comin' round the mountain,' 'The Old Chisolm Trail,' and 'Pop goes the weasel,' as well as songs that are nowadays more obscure.



The border includes illustrations of instruments and Zuni symbols representing notes on the musical scale (Dix Lawrence was a folklorist with a special interest in Zuni culture).


Both on the map and in the ornamental borders, the illustrations are numbered, corresponding to a system of classification explained in indexes at top. A bibliography is included towards top-right, pointing out the sources consulted in preparing the map, including Carl Sandburg's popular and influential *The American Songbag* (1927).

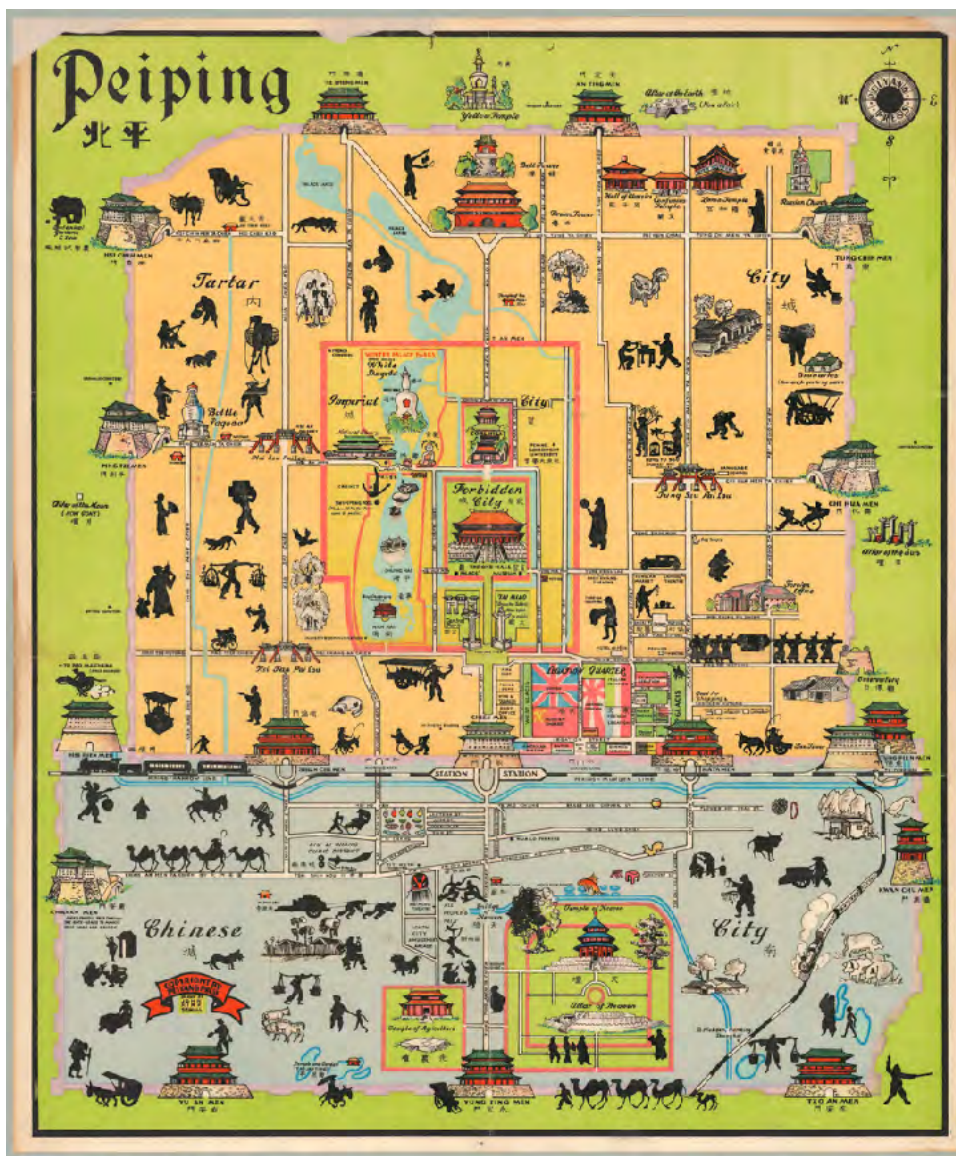
Census

This map was compiled by Dorothea Dix Lawrence, illustrated by Harry Cimino, and published by the Hagstrom Map Company c. 1946. It was quite influential, being distributed to schools and used in public lectures and recitals on American folk music, explaining its presentation here, mounted on rollers. The OCLC (9239789) notes twenty-one institutions holding the map in their collections.

Dorothea Dix Lawrence

Dorothea Dix Lawrence (1899 - 1979) was an American singer and folklorist. Beginning her career as a soprano opera singer, she developed a deep interest and passion for various forms of American folk music in the 1930s. She spent the rest of her career producing educational radio, television, and print media on the rich musical legacy of the cultures of the United States.





14. John Kirk Sewall's famous pictorial map of Beijing.

Title: Peiping

Cartographer: John Kirk Sewall, Peiyang Press

Place/Date: Tientsin, China, c. 1930

Dimensions: 19.5 x 23.4 inches

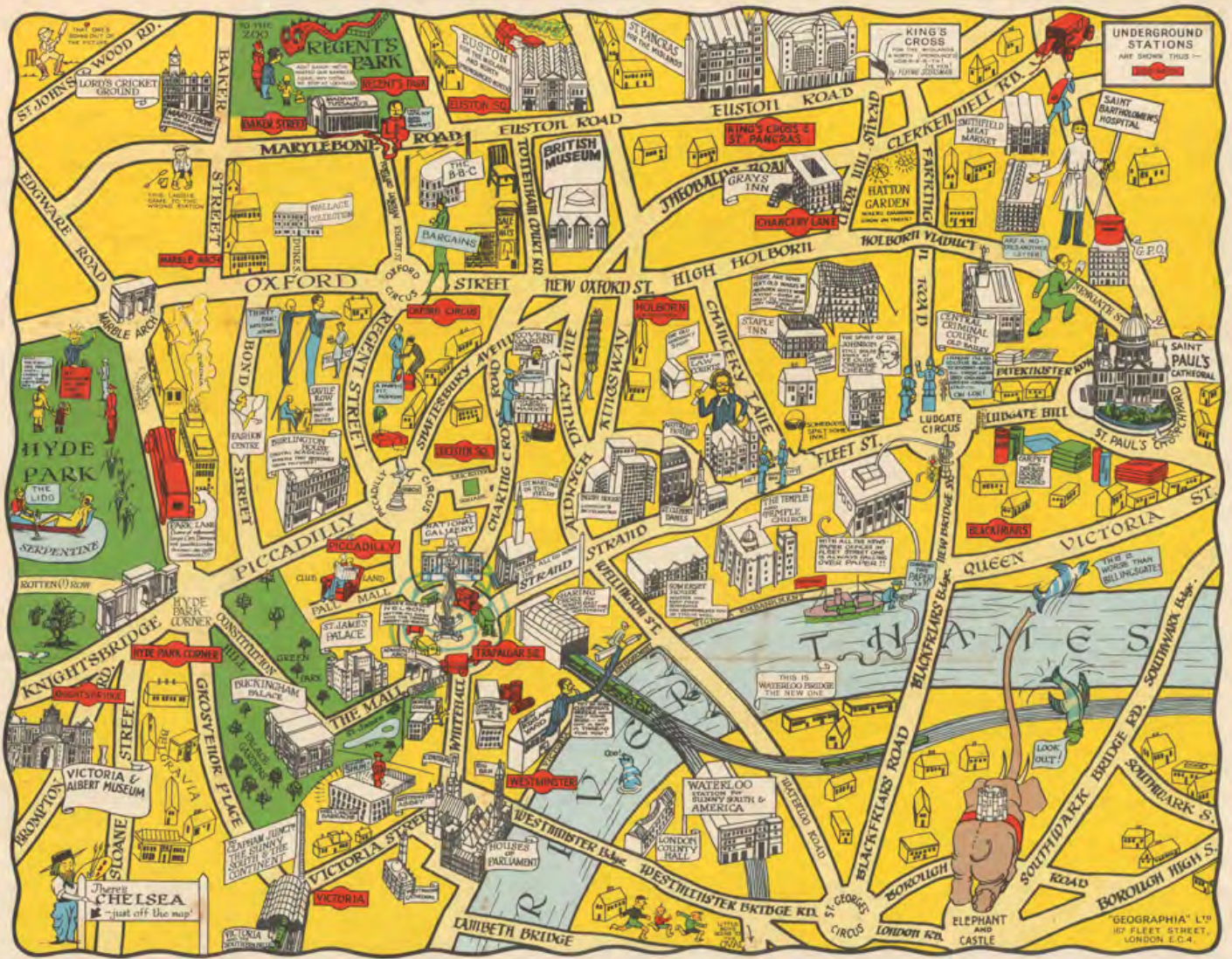
\$1,250

A vivacious capture of Beijing before Mao Zedong's ascent to power.

Sewall's celebrated pictorial street map of Beijing's inner city includes labels in both Chinese and English. It covers three main areas: Tartar City, the Imperial City (including the Forbidden City) and Chinese City. Also shown is the so-called 'Legation Quarter' where foreign residents lived between 1861 and 1959. The map is decorated with illustrations of key landmarks and black silhouettes of people and animals. It was published shortly after 1928, when the name 'Peiping' first came into use, yet the German Legation is represented by the black, red and gold Reichsbanner, which was banned in 1933, allowing to tentatively date the map within that spectrum.

Census

OCLC/WorldCat lists only three examples, at the University of Michigan, the University of Victoria (British Columbia, Canada), and the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek in Germany.



15. A rare and hilarious pictorial map of London.

Title: The New Pictorial Map of London

Cartographer: Geographia Ltd.

Place/Date: London, c. 1930

Dimensions: 19 x 38 inches

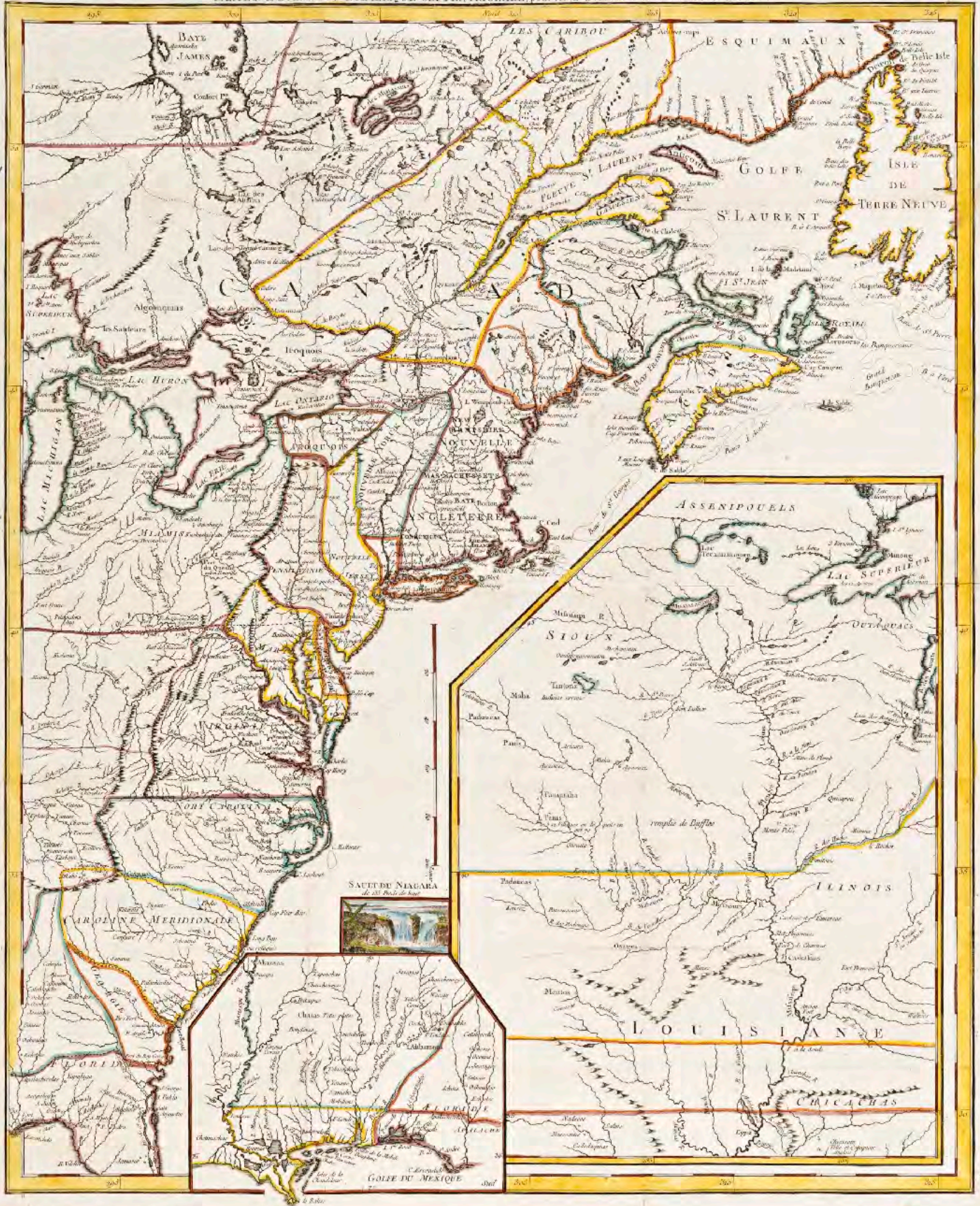
\$650

A rare Interwar period pictorial city map of London.

This fine circa 1930 map shows an area of central London stretching east-west from St. Paul's Cathedral to Hyde Park, and north-south from Regent's Park to St. George's Circle. It is a pictorial map, and the illustrations give life to the city with creativity and wit. Every inch of the map offers something new and fresh, painting a picture of the lively character of London between the two world wars.

The mapmaker, Geographia, Ltd., published two slightly different editions of this map within a few years of each other. The edition offered here appears to be the rarer of the two, and is seldom seen on the antiquarian map market.

CARTE D'UNE PARTIE DE L'AMÉRIQUE SEPTENTRIONALE, pour servir à l'histoire de la dernière Guerre.



16. Le Rouge's map of the East Coast and Mississippi Valley.

Title: Carte D'Une Partie De L'Amerique Septentrionale, pour servir a l'Histoire derniere Guerre

Cartographer: Georges-Louis le Rouge

Place/Date: Paris, 1787

Dimensions: 20.5 x 25.5 inches

\$1,400

Mapping post-independence America.

Published following the American Revolution, this interesting map covers the eastern part of North America from James Bay and the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, stretching east to the Appalachian Mountains. It presents the newly-formed United States in great detail, illustrating — as the title suggests — the original thirteen colonies which declared independence in 1776.

The map presents provinces, numerous towns and cities, forts, mines, rivers, Indian villages and tribal territory. It features two large and detailed inset maps, as well as a small inset view of Niagara Falls. The large inset at right is centered on the confluence of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, and delineates the Mississippi Valley and its tributaries, extending north to Lake Superior. The smaller inset at bottom shows New Orleans and part of the Gulf of Mexico, with West Florida.

Among the interesting state border configurations is the depiction of New Jersey, which extends far north into today's New York.

The first state of this map was published in 1755. As the outbreak of the American Revolution increased demand for American maps, Le Rouge reworked the plate in 1777 (adding the boundaries of the new states) and re-titled it: *Theatre de la guerre en Amérique*. He then re-worked it again and published it in 1787 with the title *Carte d'une partie de l'Amérique Septentrionale pour servir a l'Histoire de la dernière guerre* (i.e. this map).

Georges-Louis le Rouge

Georges-Louis le Rouge (1707-1790) was one of the most important French cartographers of Seven Years' War (1756–1763) and American Revolutionary War periods. He was born in Hanover, Germany, but moved to France in 1738.



17. Alfred Concanen's splendid bird's eye view of the Nile Delta.

Title: Stannard and Son's Perspective View of the Seat of War in Egypt.

Cartographer: Alfred Concanen, William Thomas Stannard

Place/Date: London, 1882

Dimensions: 25.5 x 19.75 inches


\$1,800

Fantastic Bird's-Eye-View of the Theatre of the Anglo-Egyptian War of 1882, compiled by one of the Victorian Era's best view-makers.

This is Alfred Concanen's view of Upper Egypt, published by Victorian mapmaker William Thomas Stannard, who is known for his dramatic bird's-eye-views of active armed conflicts. Here, we are provided with a vista of the theatre of the Anglo-Egyptian War of 1882. The folding map gives an excellent overview of the Delta region, where most of the battles of this war were fought. Below, we outline the reasons for the war, the significant events of the conflict, and its outcome.

The Anglo-Egyptian War of 1882: Establishing British Dominance in Egypt

The British conquest of Egypt in 1882 was a pivotal event that occurred amid a backdrop of political turmoil and shifting geo-strategic interests. The conflict would leave a lasting impact on the region and shape the political conditions leading up to WWI.



In 1882, Egypt was in a state of turmoil. Ahmed Urabi, an Egyptian army officer, led a mutiny against Khedive Tewfik Pasha, the ruler of Egypt and Sudan. Urabi's grievances included pay disparities between Egyptians and Europeans and other concerns about the government. In response, the British and French governments issued a "Joint Note" in January 1882, expressing support for Khedive Tewfik's authority. Tensions escalated when an anti-Christian riot in Alexandria led to the death of fifty Europeans. Urabi's forces fortified the city, and the French fleet was recalled. A British ultimatum was rejected, and on July 11, British warships bombarded Alexandria, marking the formal beginning of the war.

Reasons for the Invasion

The reasons behind the British invasion of Egypt have been a topic of lengthy historical debates. Some argue that the invasion aimed to quell the Urabi Revolt and protect British interests, notably the Suez Canal, which was vital for maintaining the shipping route to the Indian Ocean. Others suggest that British Prime Minister William Gladstone's government was motivated by safeguarding the interests of British bondholders with investments in Egypt. The close ties between the British government and the economic sector and a desire for a militant foreign policy undoubtedly played a role as well.

Key events of the war

The British fleet bombarded Alexandria from July 11 to 13, 1882, before occupying the city with marines. While the British did not lose any ships, much of the city was destroyed by fires and artillery shells and resistance by Urabi's supporters. Urabi obtained a fatwa from the sheiks of Al Azhar, condemning Tewfik as a traitor and subsequently declaring war on the United Kingdom. The British Army, led by Lieutenant General Sir Garnet Wolseley, launched a probing attack at Kafr el Dawwar but determined it was impossible to reach Cairo by that route due to the solid Egyptian defenses. In August, a British army of over 40,000 invaded the Suez Canal Zone to destroy Urabi's forces. This led to the Battle of Kafr El Dawwar on August 5, 1882. The primary battle nevertheless occurred on September 13, when the Brits attacked Urabi's fortified position at Tell el Kebir. Here, the British forces achieved a decisive victory with minimal casualties, leading to the capture of Cairo. In addition to sealing the fate of Egypt in the coming decades, the Anglo-Egyptian War saw the introduction of new tactical approaches that soon would become standard for European armies. Among the innovations were using railways to transport troops and supplies, telegraph communication to coordinate forces, and creating an Army Post Office Corps to provide postal services to men in the field.

Aftermath

After the British had won the war, Prime Minister Gladstone initially sought to put Urabi on trial and execute him, but the British prosecutor lacked strong evidence. Urabi's charges were thus downgraded, and he was exiled. After 1882, British troops continued to occupy Egypt until the Anglo-Egyptian Treaties of 1922 and 1936, which gradually restored control to the Egyptian government—this prolonged occupation aimed to safeguard British interests and investments in Egypt..

PALESTINE

IN THIRD DIMENSION



MADE BY
G. Frederick Owen
Presented by
The Palestine Exploration Society and
The British School of Archaeology in
Jerusalem
Published by
BARNES & NOBLE, INC.
New York, N. Y.
Copyright 1938 by G. Frederick Owen
All rights reserved. Printed in Great Britain.

18. Stunning bird's eye view of Palestine under British Mandate.

Title: Palestine in Third Dimension.

Cartographer: G. Frederick Owen

Place/Date: Kansas City, 1942

Dimensions: 30 x 31.5 inches

\$1,600

A Spectacular World War II-era View of the Holy Land.

A scarce and stunning view of the Holy Land, prepared by archaeologist and missionary G. Frederick Owen in 1942 and published by the Beacon Press in Kansas City, Missouri. Oriented towards the north, the view looks out over the Dead Sea, River Jordan, Sea of Galilee, and the Holy Land, illustrating areas of elevation, roads, railroads, settlements, and terrain in rich, beautiful color. It is noteworthy for including both contemporary (c. 1942) and ancient placenames. Drawings of boats, a shepherd and flock, and camel caravans add a whimsical touch to the view.

At the time of this view's publication, British Mandatory Palestine was riven by deep divisions between Jews and Arabs, and between both communities and the British administration. The British generally encouraged Jewish immigration, and rising anti-Semitism in Europe also strengthened the Zionist movement and provided a 'push' factor for migrants. The result was interethnic tensions, massacres, and uprisings. In the late 1930s, the British restricted Jewish immigration in reaction of Arab discontent, angering Jews, and proposed a partition plan, which was unpopular with both Jews and Arabs.

Census

This view is quite rare; the OCLC [787099418] records it at seven institutions worldwide, though the cataloging notes suggest that at least one of these examples is a later reprint (of which there were several, with known printings in 1955, 1967, and 1981). It is also scarce to the market, only appearing occasionally. As the title cartouche suggests, an accompanying mileage chart (OCLC 320895415) was also published, though appears to be extremely rare today.

19. Pierotti's mapping of the Haram al-Sharif in Jerusalem.

Title: Haram es-Sharif.

Cartographer: Ermete Pierotti

Place/Date: London, 1864

Dimensions: 11.5 x 20 inches

\$475

A ground-breaking architectural plan of the Temple Mount..

When this plate was published in 1864, it constituted the most accurate and up-to-date plan of the Islamic holy site of the Haram al-Sharif or Temple Mount complex in its entirety. Constituting one of the most important spaces in Judaism, Christianity, and especially Islam, this plan revolutionized the understanding of this sacred space's long and complicated architectural history. Moreover, as access to this area at the time was restricted to Muslims only, especially Western ambitions of mapping and planning, it consistently came up short.

Pierotti's previous engineering successes in and around Jerusalem, combined with his strong working relationship with Ottoman architects and the good reputation he enjoyed among Ottoman rulers, gave him access in a hitherto unprecedented manner. From the accompanying legend, it is even clear that some of the delineated features were identified and integrated into the plan by Pierotti himself (underlined in the list below), making this a truly pioneering accomplishment.

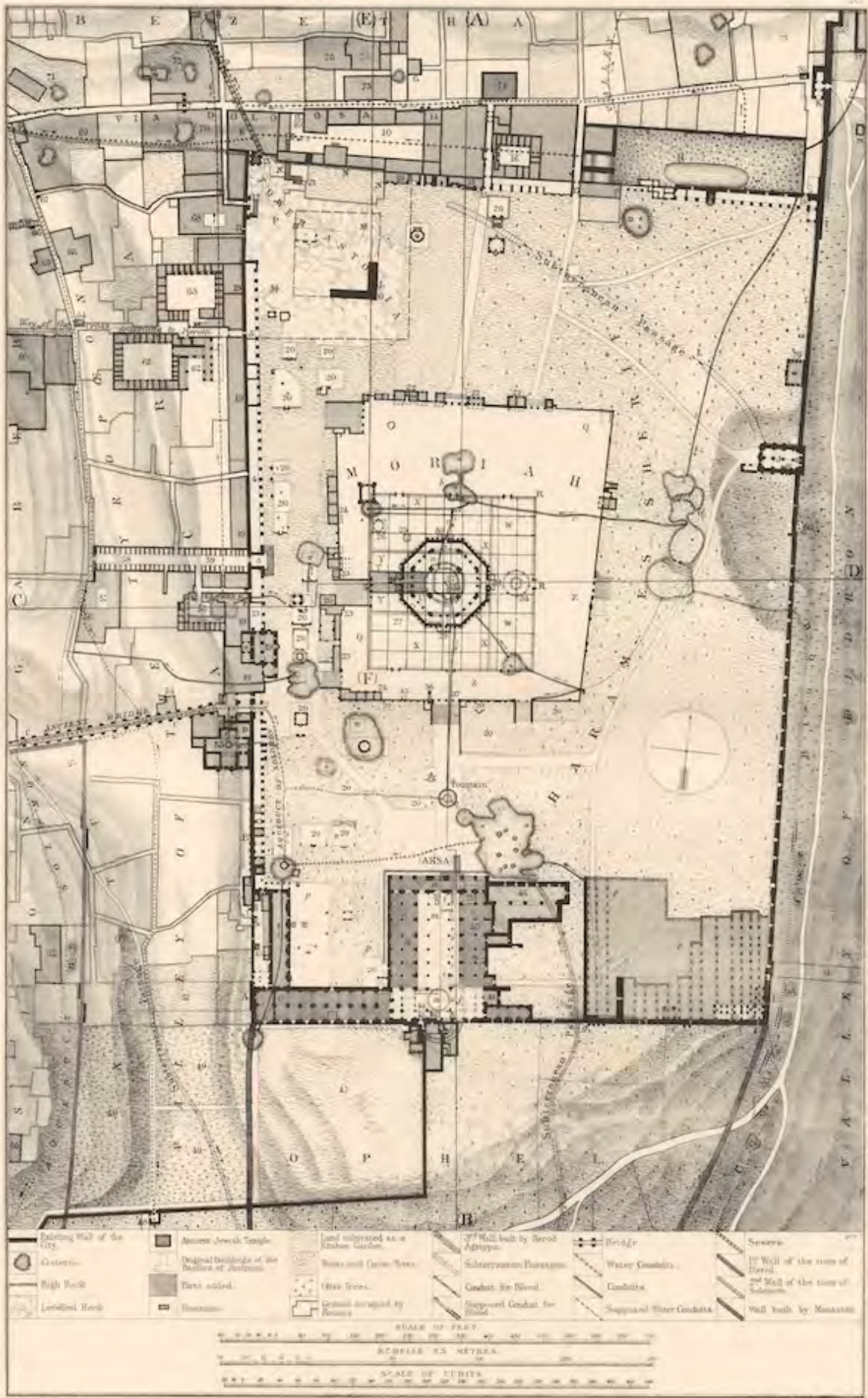
Even at a glance, the architectural plan reveals just how complex and overlapping the division of space is, and how difficult it was to discern individual periods within the built environment. Accompanying this seminal plate is a numbered and lettered legend that refers back to the extensive labelling on the plan itself.

Publication information

In 1864, the same year that the first British Ordnance Survey of Jerusalem was commissioned, Italian engineer Ermete Pierotti published *Jerusalem Explored*, a seminal work on the history, archaeology, and architectural history of the ancient and holy city. This work included Pierotti's notes and insights after years of surveying and mapping under Ottoman authority. The publication was divided into a text volume and a volume of plates. The latter included 63 lithographs showing everything from strategic views, across architectural plans and section profiles, to panoramic vistas of the Old City. Most of the lithographed plates were based either on photographs or drawings made by Pierotti and his team.

The plates were lithographed mainly by Thomas Picken of London and printed by the prominent British lithography firm William Day & Sons.

HARAM ES-SHERIF.





20. Adrien-Hubert Brué's revised and enlarged map of Arabia.

Title: Carte Générale de la Turquie d'Asie, de la Perse, de l'Arabie, du Caboul et du Turkestan Independant.

Cartographer: Adrien-Hubert Brué, Charles Picquet

Place/Date: Paris, 1840

Dimensions: 20 x 14 inches

\$300

Brué's most prestigious rendition of the Middle East.

This detailed double-sheet of the Greater Middle East and Arabia was originally compiled by Royal French Geographer Adrien Hubert Brué in 1826. Ten years later, it was revised and adapted for his big prestige project, the 'Atlas universel de géographie physique, politique, ancienne et moderne'. The current Arabia map was only published the more monumental 1840 edition. The composition is extremely well done. Both topography and infrastructure are represented with impressive accuracy. Cities, towns, and villages are clearly marked, as are roads, rivers, and other routes. The dramatic topography of Middle Eastern landscapes is accentuated by hand-colored regional borders delineating political divisions. In Arabia, the density of toponyms and features is lower than in the Fertile Crescent. However, along the Red Sea, we find many place names and details from late 18th century expeditions to the region, and the maps that ensued (Niebuhr, D'Anville). In the Gulf, we find early depictions of Bahrain and Ras al-Khiamh (U.A.E.), and even an early toponym for Qatar (Catura).



E. Pierotti del. A. Cole. Sc. Whiston Lit.

The J. Co. del. & Lith.

Jerusalem: The Citadel, 2nd & 3rd - visible Hill & Ridge

21. Pierotti's capture of the Fortress of the Jebusites.

Title: Ancient Citadel of the Jebusites, afterwards that of David, then that of the Pisans. The Jaffa Gate.

Cartographer: Ermete Pierotti

Place/Date: London, 1864,

Dimensions: 10.5 x 8.5 inches

\$250

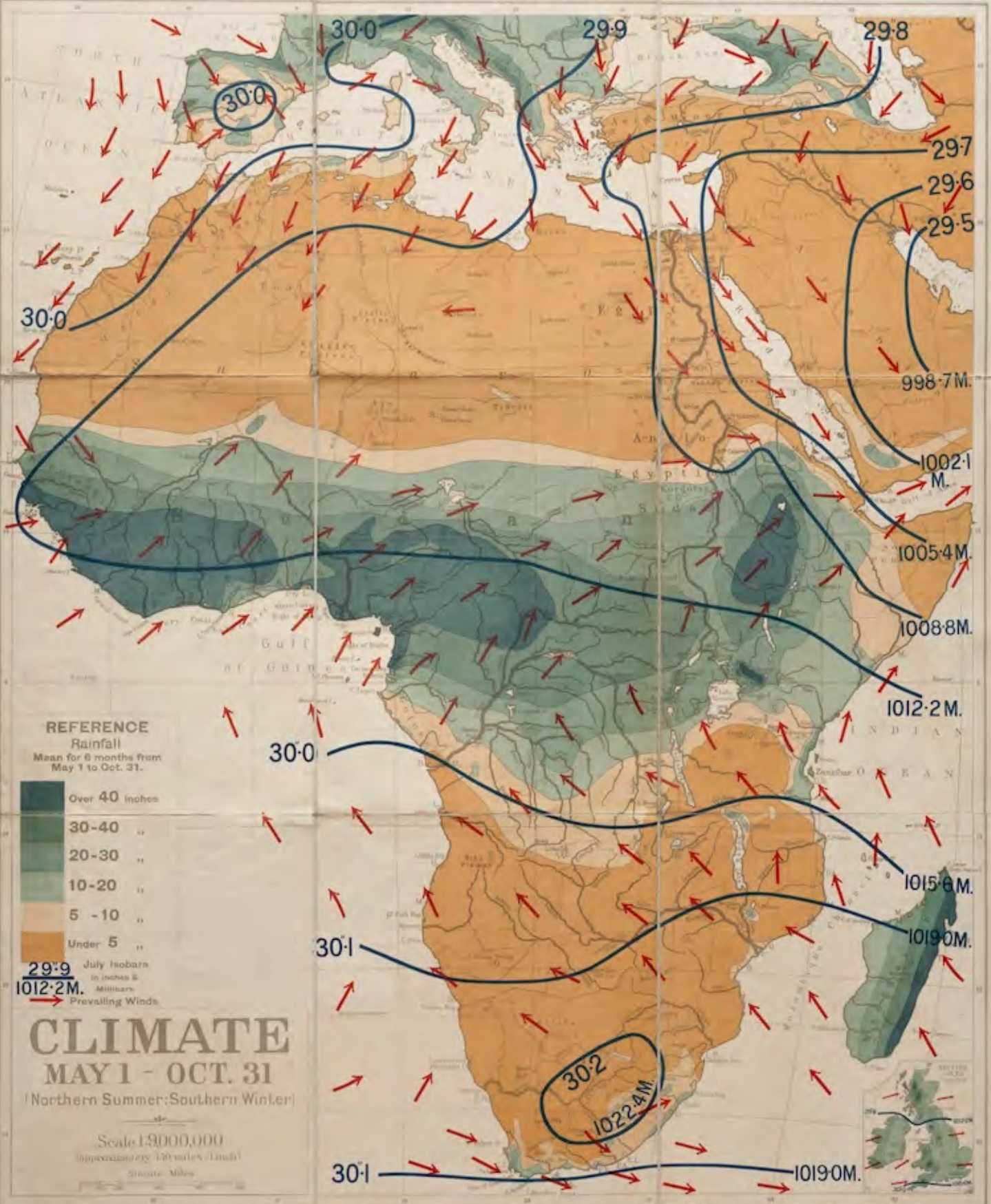
An evocative Victorian depiction of Jerusalem's Tower of David and Jaffa Gate.

This plate consists of a lithographed view of the Citadel of the Jebusites, also known as the Tower of David; part of an ancient Canaanite fortification near the Jaffa Gate into the Old City of Jerusalem. The fortress has been extensively rebuilt and altered over time as part of the Israelite, Roman, Byzantine, and Ottoman defenses of the city. While there today is a general scholarly consensus that the capital of the Jebusites was not, in fact, Jerusalem, at the height of the Victorian era, the common view was to conflate Jerusalem and Jebus, hence the reference to this section of the city walls as the Citadel of the Jebusites. The view includes numbered labels referring to an associated legend, which identifies the individual features.

Publication information

For relevant publication information see the description of Lot 19: Pierotti plan of the Temple Mount.

PHILIPS' COMPARATIVE WALL ATLAS OF AFRICA



EDITED BY I. F. UNSTEAD, M.A., D.Phil., & E. B. TAYLOR, D.Phil.

22. Phillips' climatological wall-map of Africa.

Title: Phillips' Comparative Wall Atlas of Africa 3. Climate – May 1 – October 31.

Cartographer: George Philip & Son Ltd.

Place/Date: London, c. 1913

Dimensions: 26.25 x 33.5 inches

\$575

An impressive climate map of the Mother Continent.

This impressive wall map of Africa, prepared around 1913 by J. F. Unstead and E. R. G. Taylor and published by the London Geographical Institute (a successor to George Philip & Son, which is also listed here). A climatological map, it highlights rainfall and wind patterns between the months of May and October.

Covering from southern Europe, the Mediterranean, and the Near East to the Cape of Good Hope, including Madagascar and an inset of the British Isles at bottom-right, this map displays the continent of Africa, shaded to reflect levels of mean rainfall in the given six-month period. The blue lines, known as isobars, reflect barometric pressure, which is provided in both inches and millibars. Red lines indicate the prevailing winds at various points on and around the continent of Africa. Geographical features such as rivers, lakes, plateaus, salt pans, and coastal bays and capes are indicated throughout.

This map was part of a series prepared c. 1913 by Unstead and Taylor, known collectively as Phillips' Comparative Wall Atlas of Africa, which may have been published in multiple editions. Some of the individual maps are independently cataloged at various institutions, but the present map is not one of them. It only appears as part of the entire collection (OCLC 316609880), held by Columbia University, Harvard University, and the National Library of Scotland.

23. An aerial view of Abyssinia commissioned by the English Press.

Title: Colour Relief Map of Abyssinia and War Zone (Second Italo-Ethiopian War).

Cartographer: S.J. Turner for The Daily Herald

Place/Date: London, c. 1936

Dimensions: 20 x 30 inches

\$475

The theatre of colonial war in East Africa.

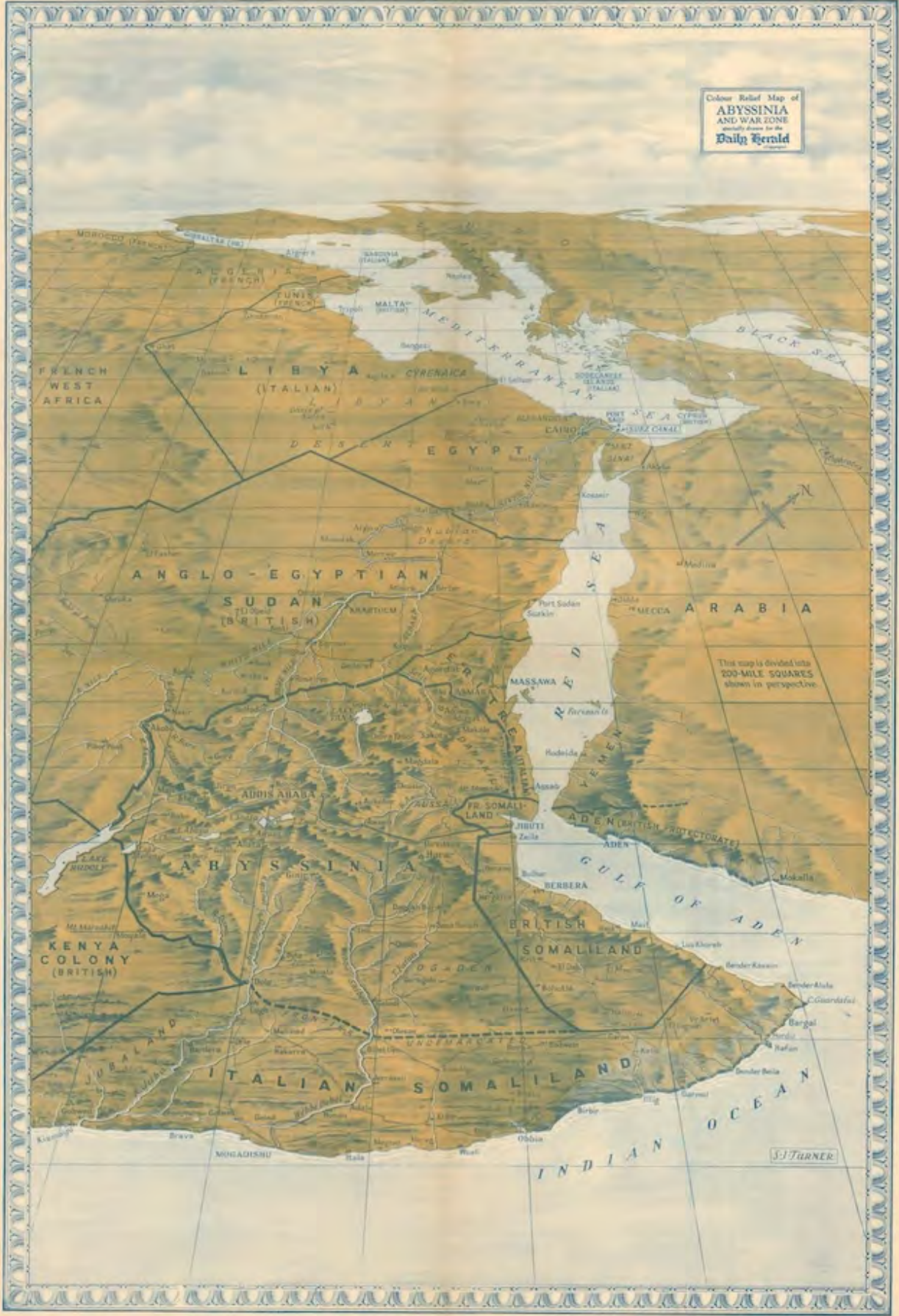
The Colour Relief Map of Abyssinia and War Zone offers a captivating aerial view of East Africa, extending from the Horn of Africa to the Mediterranean, including parts of Arabia and Europe. S.J. Turner crafted the view for the Daily Herald newspaper in London, which published it in 1935. The map provides a captivating insight into the geo-political and physiographical sub-divisions during Mussolini's conquest of the region. The composition shows that Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, the Kenya Colony, and British Somaliland are all under British control, while Italian Somaliland, Libya, and Eritrea are under Italian hegemony. Abyssinia stands as the only independent country amidst these competing colonial powers.

As noted on the view, it uses a unique grid-scale system in which each square edge represents 200 miles to create perspective. This technique facilitates the intuitive understanding of distance and thus lifts the view from a lovely artistic depiction to actual cartography. The approach is reminiscent of Richard Edes Harrison's maps, which used his "aviation age" cartography to significant visual effect during World War II. As with the maps of Harrison, the enhanced perspective used in this view draws the viewers' eyes to a designated focal point – important propaganda used in cartography throughout the 20th century.

The map focuses on independent Abyssinia, rendered in much more detail than the surrounding colonies and territories. Subsidiary divisions within Italian East Africa, such as Somalia, Arrar, Galla-Sidamo, Addis-Abeba, Amhara, and Eritrea, are also delineated on the map. The dual emphasis is deeply political in that Britain strongly opposed the growing fascist presence in East Africa. Indeed, within a year of this view's publication, Italy conquered the Ethiopian empire and consolidated it with Italy's other colonies to officially become Italian East Africa. The map makes the Italian aspirations explicit by listing the imperial titles. Thus, Vittorio Emanuele III is dubbed "King of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia" and Pietro Badoglio as "Duke of Addis Abeba." It should be noted that other than within Italy, Nazi Germany and Imperial Japan were the only two political entities to recognize the Italian claim.

In 1940, the Italian army expanded its territories in East Africa by annexing French and British Somalia. By 1942, British and South African forces had recaptured most of the colony, although an Italian guerrilla campaign persisted into the following year.

Colour Relief Map of
ABYSSINIA
AND WAR ZONE
Originally drawn for the
Daily Herald





24. The colonial mapping of Portuguese Angola.

Title: Provincia de Angola. Carta Dos Districtos De Benguelila e Mossamedes. 1895.

Cartographer: Luiz Felipe de Almeida Couceiro

Place/Date: Lisbon, 1895

Dimensions: 63 x 32.5 inches

\$575

Victorian-era case map of Angola that unfolds to depict Portugal's largest and most important colony.

This unusual cased folding map depicts parts of Greater Angola under Portuguese colonial rule. The map's title, Provincia de Angola—Carta dos Districtos Benguella e Mossamedes, makes it clear that this is only part of the enormous African Country on the South Atlantic coast, suggesting this was part of a greater Portuguese mapping effort in the 1890s. The districts of Berenguella and Mossamedes cover the southern part of the country and make up the heartland of the Provincia Angola.

The map was commissioned by the Sedes dos concelhos, das capitancias m6res e das colonies and drawn up by Portuguese mapmaker Luiz Filippe de Almeida Couceiro. It was presumably compiled following a number of topographical prospections throughout the 19th century and published in 1895. The publisher remains unidentified but was presumably operating either from Lisbon or the colonial capital at Luanda. The map was lithographed on paper, sliced, and then mounted on linen for easy folding into its case. The map delineates the districts of Benguela and Mossamedes and was originally printed across four sheets. It maintains a scale of 1:1,000,000 and covers the geographical area between the 11th and 18th degrees of latitude South and the 11th and 25th degrees East of the Greenwich Meridian.

One exciting element of the map shows the routes taken by several 19th-century Portuguese travelers and explorers, who, in the minds of the colonial overlords, helped civilize this land by charting it topographically and scientifically. Among those listed is the Portuguese agronomist João Andrade Corvo (1824-1890), who later created the Comissão Central Permanente de Geografia, or Portugal's Permanent Geographic Commission. The explorers' itineraries also include the journeys of Cappelo and Ivens, Serpa Pinto, Arthur de Paiva, H. Paiva Couceiro, F. de Paula Cid, Silva Porto, Rodrigues Graça, Engineer Sampaio, Gonçalves, and Ladislau Maggar.

Context is Everything

Portugal's colonial rule over Angola spanned several centuries, beginning in the late 15th century with the arrival of Portuguese explorers along the Atlantic coast of Africa. Initially motivated by a desire to discover new trade routes to Asia, the Portuguese soon established settlements and trading posts along Africa's South Atlantic, many of which were located in what is now Angola. Over time, these outposts expanded into full-fledged colonies, marking the beginning of Portugal's colonial presence in Southern Africa. During the colonial period, Angola became a key source of enslaved people for the transatlantic slave trade, with millions of Africans forcibly taken from the region to work on plantations in the Americas, especially Brazil. This brutal trade inflicted immense suffering on the Angolan people and had lasting impacts on the country's demographic, social, and economic structures.

In the 19th century, Portugal intensified its efforts to assert control over Angola, particularly in the face of competition from other European powers seeking to expand their colonial empires. This period saw the establishment of extensive colonial administrations aimed at exploiting Angola's vast natural resources, including minerals, timber, and agricultural products.

Resistance to Portuguese colonial rule emerged among various Angolan ethnic groups, leading to armed conflicts and uprisings against colonial oppression. One notable rebellion was the Kimbundu and Umbundu revolt of 1902-1904, brutally suppressed by the Portuguese army. Despite these insurrections, Portugal maintained its grip on Angola throughout the 19th and much of the 20th centuries, ruling the territory as an integral part of its empire.

Portugal's rule in Angola only ended in 1975, following years of armed struggle by nationalist movements seeking independence. The protracted conflict, marked by the Angolan War of Independence (1961-74) and subsequent civil war, left a legacy of devastation and instability that continues to shape Angola's socio-economic trajectory to this day. Despite gaining independence, Angola faced significant challenges in the post-colonial era, including political unrest and profound economic disparity.



25. A superb Edo-period atlas of southern Japan.

Title: Complete Map of the Provinces and Districts / 國郡全圖 [Kokugun Zenzu].

Cartographer: Aō Tōkei

Place/Date: Multiple locations in Japan, 1837

Dimensions: 7.75 x 11 inches

\$475

Mapping isolationist Japan.

A gorgeous bound atlas of the provinces (國) of southern Japan prepared by Aō Tōkei and published in 1837. Most of the maps are printed on two facing pages, allowing for a high degree of detail. Districts (郡), cities and towns, geographic

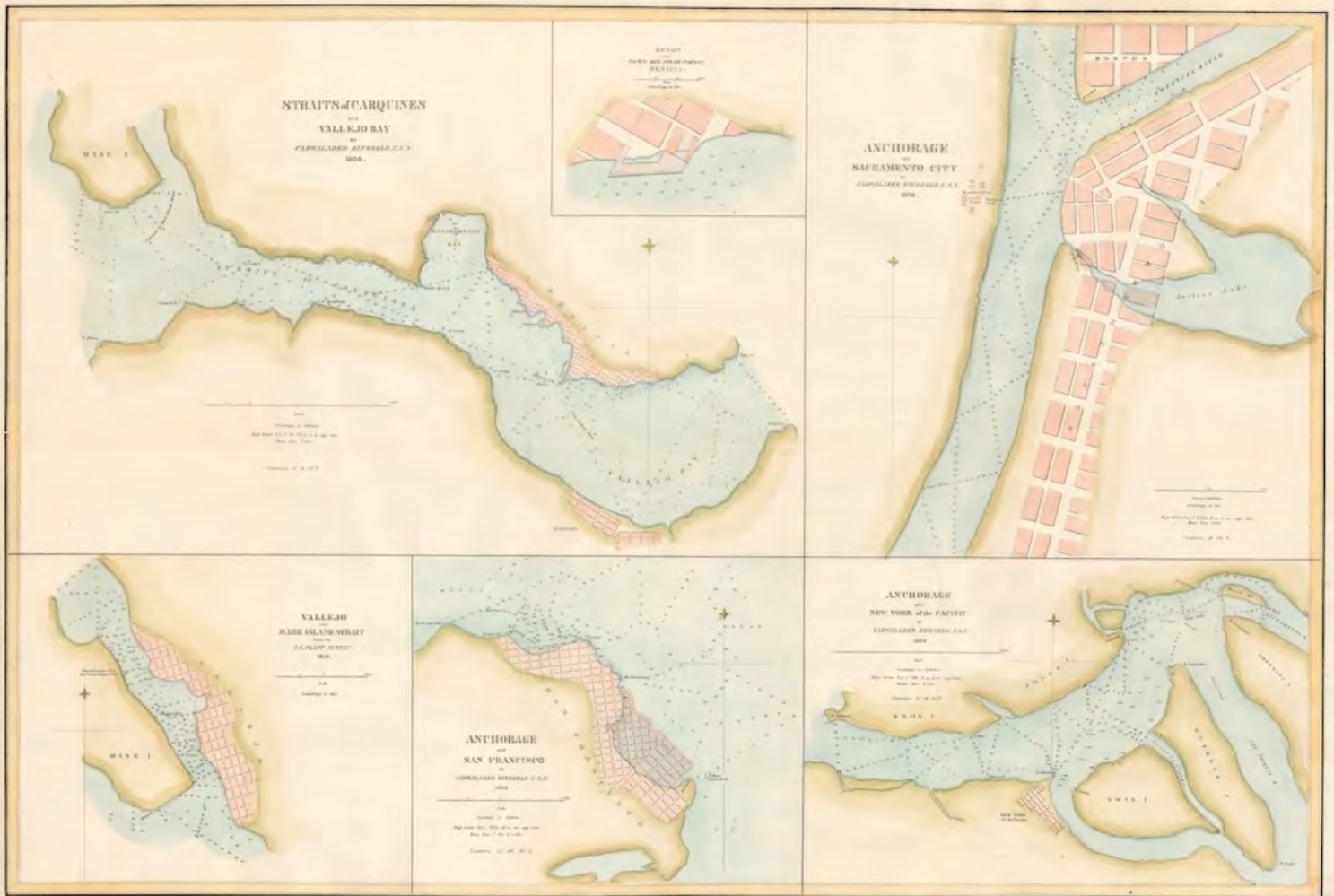
features, roads, shrines, and temples, along with bays, cliffs, and other coastal features, are noted throughout. For both aesthetic and practical purposes, the maps do not maintain a consistent orientation or scale.

The atlas is based on Nagakubo Sekisui's (長久保赤水) late 18th century Revised Route Map of Japan (改正日本輿地路程全圖), one of the most important and influential Japanese maps of the Edo period. However, as Nagakubo's map covered the entire country, it was unable to clearly depict detail at the local level, prompting Aō Tōkei (青生東谿) to publish an atlas in two volumes (巻). Although not clearly noted here, this is the second volume, covering the southern half of Japan, from Tanba Province (丹波國) to Satsuma Province (薩摩國), as well as the islands of Tsushima and Iki.

This atlas was prepared by Aō Tōkei, also known as Ichikawa Tōkei (市川東谿). It was simultaneously published in Osaka, Kyoto, Nagoya, and Edo (Tokyo) by a group of publishers, including Kawachiya Kihei (河内屋喜兵衛), Katsumura Jiemon (勝村治右衛門), Suharaya Mohei (須原屋茂兵衛, the most prominent of the group), Suharaya Sasuke (須原屋佐助, a relation of Suharaya Mohei), and Eirakuya Tōshirō (永樂屋東四郎). The present example is a second edition, the first having been published by Eirakuya Tōshirō in 1828 (文政11年). The OCLC (1344530093) notes eleven examples held outside of Japan, while within Japan it is recorded among the holdings of seven institutions in various Japanese catalogs.

This example is in especially good condition, with tight binding, minimal wear, and no wormholes, which are very common among Japanese maps of the era.





26. The harbours of Gold Rush California.

Title: Straits of Carquines and Vallejo Bay / Anchorage off Sacramento City / Depot of the Pacific Mail Steam Company, Benicia / Vallejo and Mare Island Strait from the U.S. Coast Survey / Anchorage off San Francisco / Anchorage off New York of the Pacific

Cartographer: Cadwalader Ringgold

Place/Date: Washington DC, 1850

Dimensions: 30 x 20 inches

\$550

Gold Rush California's main harbors: including the state capital of Vallejo, the rapidly expanding city of San Francisco, and New York on the Pacific.

In the middle of the 19th century, Northern California experienced a building and demographics boom unlike few others in history. The trigger, of course, was the discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill in the Sierra Nevada foothills, which from 1849 drew thousands of hopefuls from all over the world to Northern California. Over the next years, the coastal towns of this region flourished, growing exponentially from the massive influx of people. Among the first waves of immigrants to arrive were the prospectors and soldiers of fortune, but in their wake followed savvy businessmen, who realised that there were fortunes to be made in the supply chain of the Gold Rush.

This chart essentially consists of five distinct maps (and one inset) showing the harbour and anchoring facilities at some North California's largest arrival hubs at the time. San Francisco was of course primary among these and is indeed found at the center of the lower tier. It is notable how the previously sleepy town of Yerba Buena already was being transformed into an urban metropolis and the economic engine of California. This transformation is evident from the systematic expansion of city blocks onto the reclaimed water front.

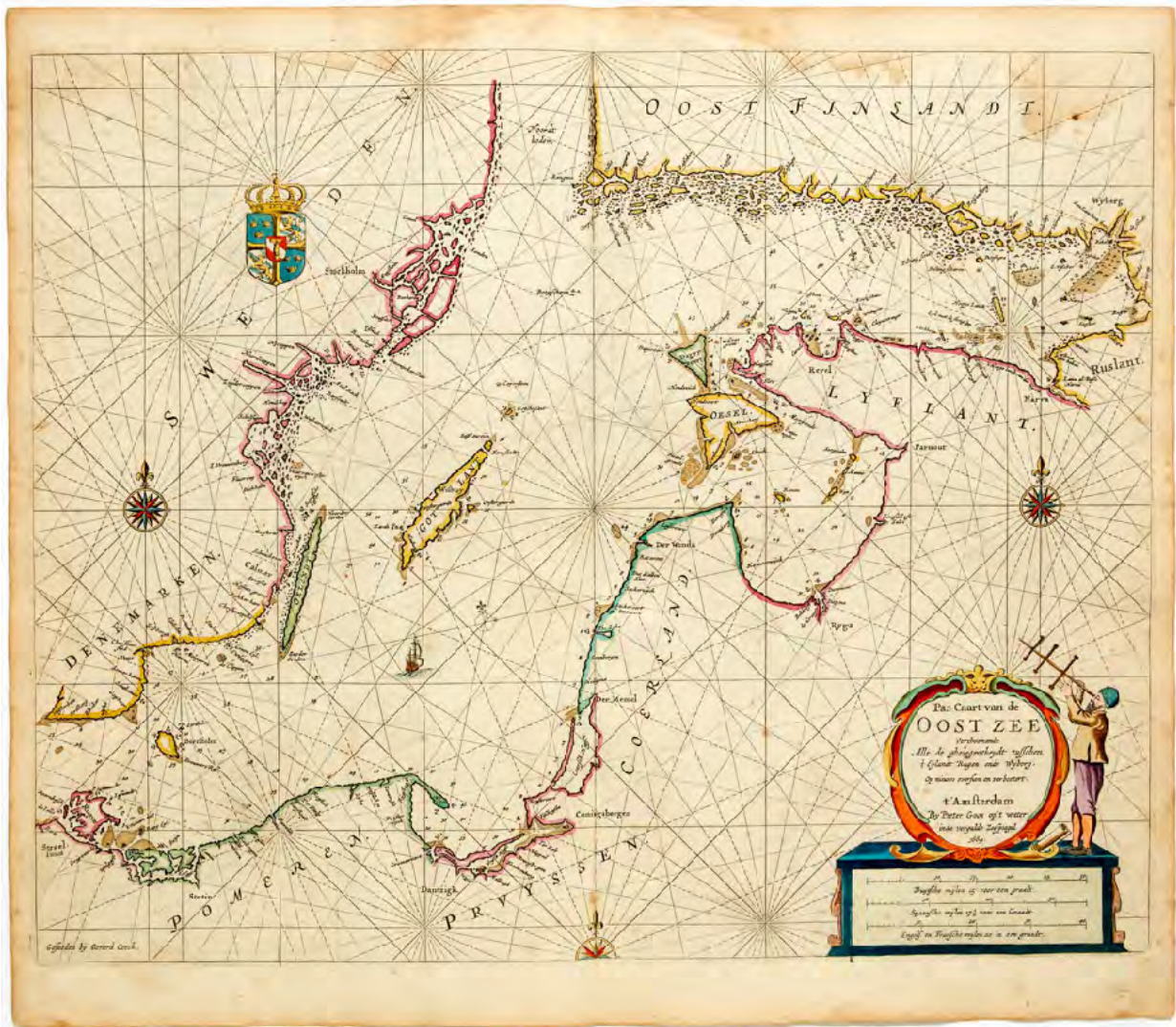
The largest maps are dedicated to the anchorages in and around Vallejo, the regional capital at the time. The largest map, in the upper right corner, shows the Straits of Carquines, leading from Southampton Bay to Vallejo itself. A second map shows the Mare Island Strait. Mare Island fronts Vallejo and only a narrow natural canal separates the island from the city and mainland. Navigating this approach was dangerous for pilots with no experience of the area, and so a close-up of the Mare Island Strait (essentially the approach to Vallejo harbour) is included immediately below the Carquines map.

In the lower right corner of the sheet, we find a map of 'New York of the Pacific'. This odd name refers to the town of Pittsburg, located in the delta of the San Joaquin River, near Sacramento. Sacramento itself, today the political and legislative capital of California, has also been included in the upper right corner of the sheet. When this map was published, it had been less than two years since the town's formal foundation in 1848. Back then, it was still known as Sutter's Fort, after the illustrious Swiss pioneer of the California Gold Rush. The natural beauty of the location, in the lush river valley of the San Joaquin River, prompted the initial Spanish explorer of the region – one Gabriel Moraga – to name the region Sacramento, after the Catholic sacrament. Following the explosive growth of this settlement during the Gold Rush, it was John Sutter's son who decided to change the name of the town from Sutter's Fort to Sacramento.

The inset in the Carquines Strait map is also interesting, in that it provides an easy overview of Benicia in the northern part of San Francisco Bay. In 1850, this was the hub of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which was founded in 1848 by a group of New York businessmen and gradually became the dominant company connecting both passengers, mail, and freight between New York City and San Francisco. The company and site became so important for Northern California's connectivity to the rest of the world, that between 1853 and 1854, it served as the state's official capital.

In sum, we have a most charming sheet from one of the most important years in the history of San Francisco, of California, and indeed of America. It was designed to facilitate the mobility of both goods and people, and shows just how rapidly the American West could transform itself, given the right motivation. As such, it is both a result of, and an enticement for, the massive influx of new people to this remote part of the world.

Ultimately, this is an astounding little chart of early American entrepreneurship, dating to perhaps the most intense entrepreneurial period in US history.



27. Important Dutch nautical chart of the Baltic Sea.

Title: Pas-caert van de Oost zee verthoonende alle de ghelegentheyt tusschen t Eylandt Rugen end Wyborg.

Cartographer: Pieter Goos

Place/Date: Amsterdam, 1666

Dimensions: 17.5 x 21.7 inches

\$975

Pieter Goos' rendition of the Baltic Sea, in striking original color.

During the heyday of Dutch cartography, Pieter Goos' earned considerable acclaim for his marine atlases. The present Baltic Sea chart, adorned with figurative cartouches, compass roses, sailing ships, and a vibrant coat-of-arms, exemplifies the craftsmanship and attention to detail that characterized Goos' work. Capturing the important mercantile domain of the Baltic Sea, the chart offers crucial information for navigators, including depth soundings, shoal locations, and coastal toponymy.

The chart showcases Goos' mastery of nautical cartography. He achieved recognition after acquiring the plates from a renowned Dutch pilot: 'De Lichtende Columne ofte Zeespiegel' and incorporating his own maps into it. In 1666, Goos published his magnum opus, 'De Zee-Atlas ofte Water-Weereld', which was widely regarded as one of the finest sea atlases of its day. It was only by the 1680s that Goos' charts were gradually eclipsed by the up-and-coming Van Keulen dynasty.



28. Frederick de Wit's large folio of the British Isles.

Title: Nova totius Angliae, Scotiae et Hiberniae

Cartographer: Frederick de Wit

Place/Date: Amsterdam, c. 1680

Dimensions: 22.5 x 19 inches

\$350

From the Golden Age of Dutch mapmaking, in gorgeous old color.

This scarce map of England, Scotland, and Ireland is a splendid example of the systematic and highly aesthetic approach of Dutch cartography in the 17th-century. The map is elegantly executed, depicting a center of both political and military power. While de Wit compiled the map, it was published in Nicholas Visscher's 'Atlas Minor sive Geographia Compendiosa...' around 1680. The division into three kingdoms is underlined by the original coloring, which leaves England yellow, Scotland pink, and Ireland green. All three are represented by official coats of arms in the upper left corner. The title cartouche is surrounded by putti and flanked by sprites sporting dragonfly wings and fish-tails. Within each kingdom, administrative subdivisions are also delineated using the same color scheme. Along the right fringe of the map, we find continental Europe represented by the Low Countries and in the North Sea a compass rose straddles an intersection of longitudes and latitudes. Like most Dutch mapmakers of the era, de Wit applies the Mercator projection on his charts.



29. Renard's stunning nautical chart of the Indian Ocean.

Title: Occidentalior Tractus Indiarum Orientalium à Promontorio Bonae Spei ad C. Comorin

Cartographer: Louis Renard

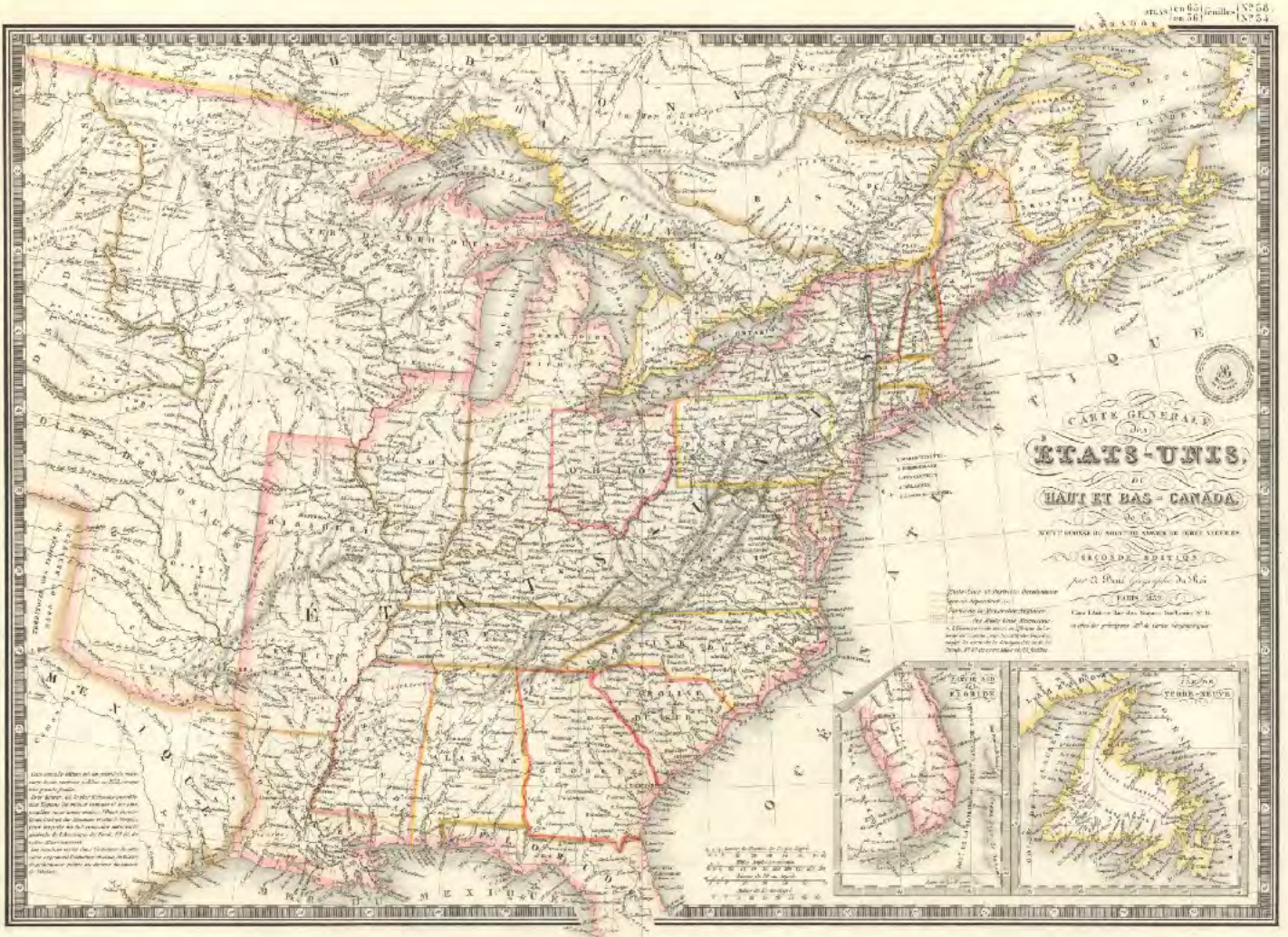
Place/Date: Amsterdam, 1715

Dimensions: 25 x 21 inches

\$1,400

From Renard's 'Atlas de la Navigation', with coasts of Africa, Arabia, and India.

This portolan-style chart of the Indian Ocean extends from the the Cape of Good Hope to Cape Comorin and is oriented with east at the top. The coastal areas of western India, Persia, the Arabian Peninsula and East Africa are all mapped in exquisite detail, just as waters around Madagascar are clearly defined. An elaborate cartouche depicts local fauna and figures in regional costumes. Executed in the famous style that defined Dutch sea charts, ships sail the high seas and a naval battle is depicted south of Madagascar. This map first appeared in de Wit's Zee Atlas of 1675, which was reprinted in 1715. This sheet is from that later edition.



30. The United States before the great westward expansion.

Title: Carte générale des États-Unis, du Haut et Bas-Canada, de la Nouvelle Écosse, du Nouveau Brunswick [...]

Cartographer: Adrien-Hubert Brué

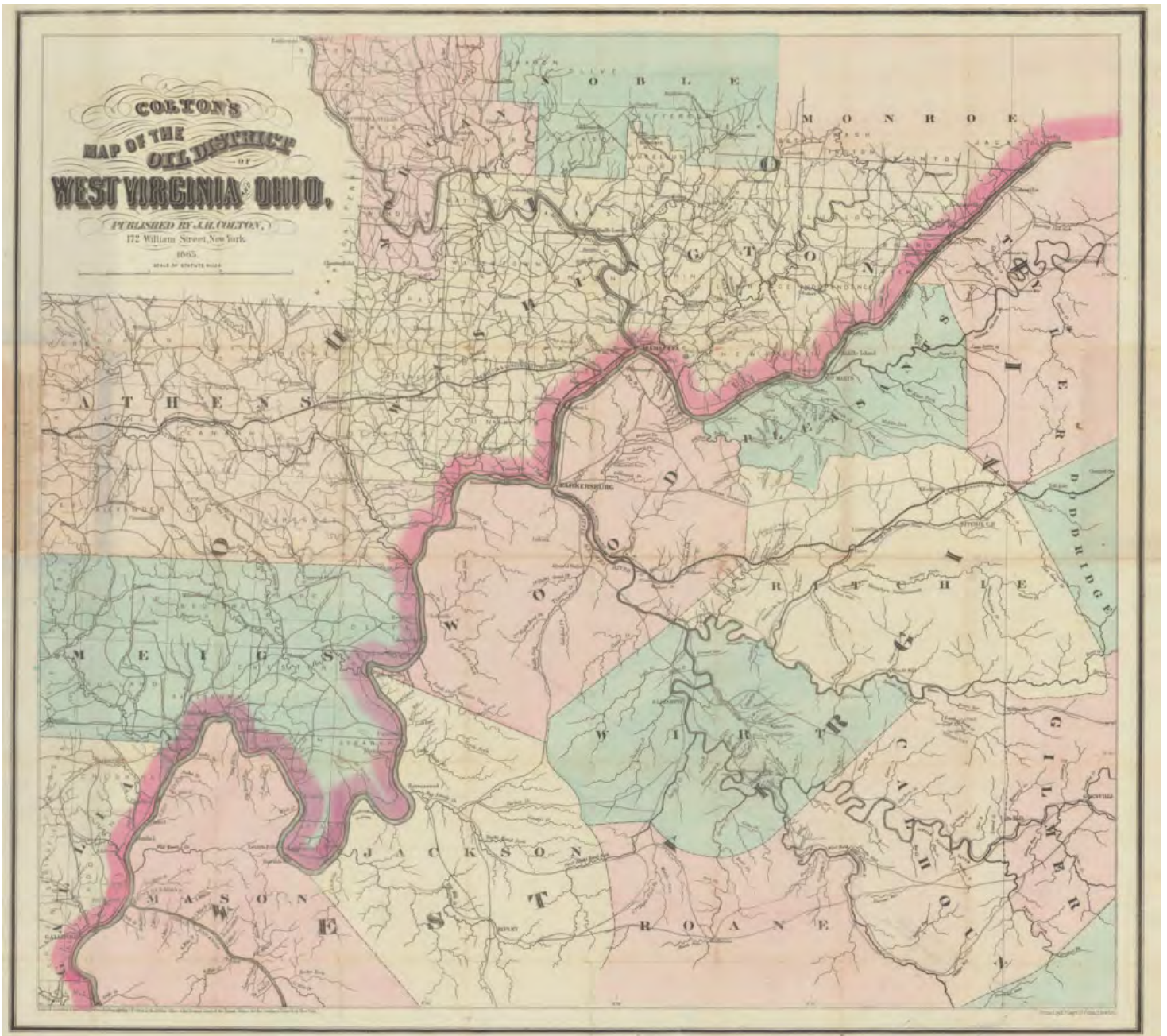
Place/Date: Paris, 1832

Dimensions: 20 x 14 inches

\$350

Brué's 1832 map of the United States, capturing the young republic after the Louisiana Purchase, but before the war with Santa Anna's Mexico.

This map of the United States as it appeared in 1832, was produced by Parisian mapmaker and royal geographer to the King of France, Adrien Hubert Brué. It depicts the entire eastern seaboard, although the Florida Peninsula and the island of Newfoundland have been added as insets in the lower right corner of the map. Brué represents all of the states and territories in existence in 1832, yet the western frontier still extends as far east as the borders of Illinois, Missouri, and Mississippi. Missouri, itself only established as a state in 1821, has been delineated alongside the Arkansas Territory, even though this would not achieve statehood until four years later. In the lower-left corner of the map, we see Upper Mexico, a territory that within a few decades would be subsumed by the United States. Texas, here still part of Mexico, is labeled, as are various Indian territories. In the north, we find the French labels for Upper and Lower Canada, but the vast northern wilderness still is labeled Hudsonie, referring to the powerful Hudson Bay Company.



31. Colton's Map of the Oil District of West Virginia and Ohio.

Title: Nova totius Angliae, Scotiae et Hiberniae

Cartographer: Joseph Hutchins Colton

Place/Date: New York, 1865

Dimensions: 31 x 28.5 inches

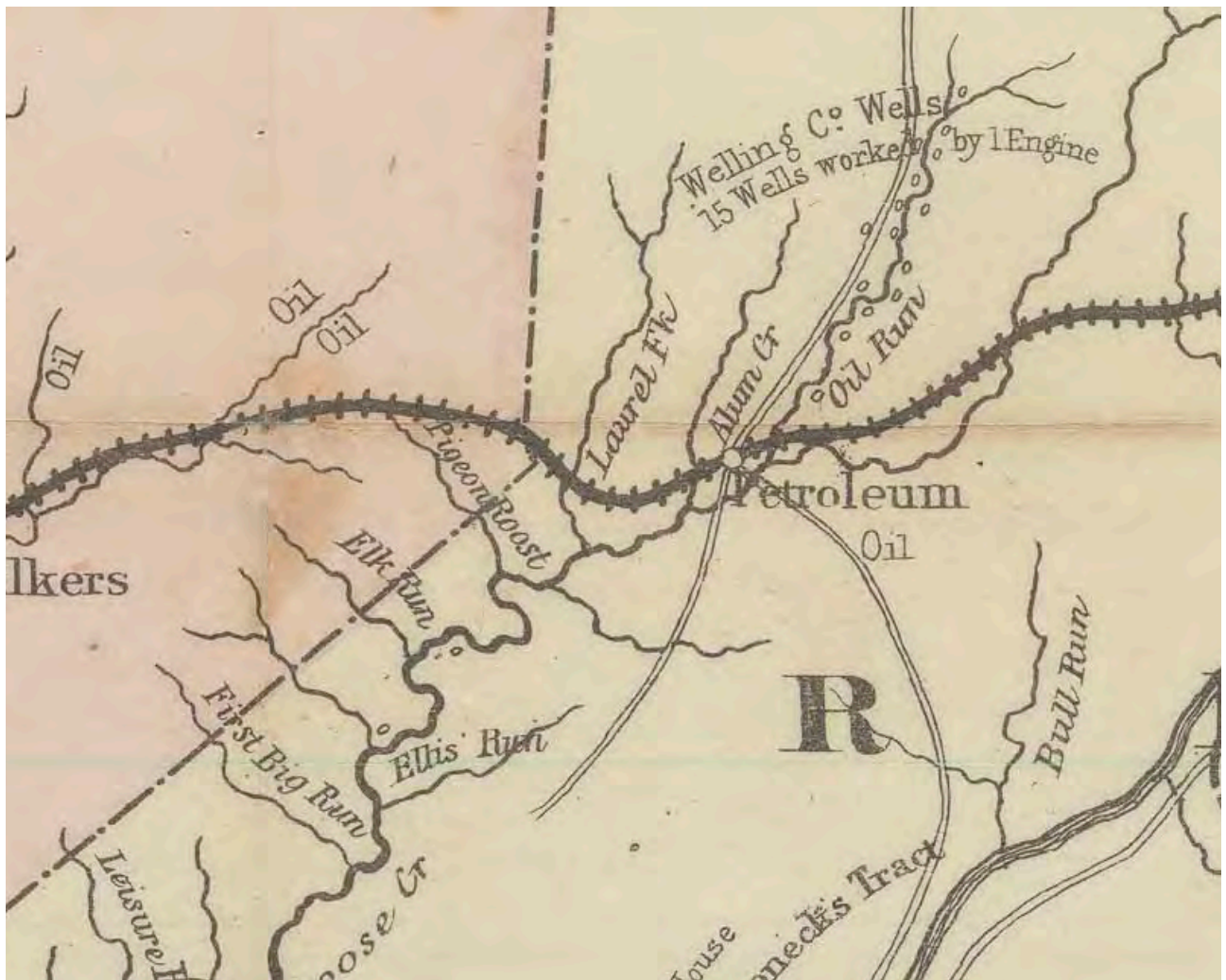
\$3,600

Mapping America's early oil boom, in a rare first state.

Hand-colored lithograph centered on Parkersburg and showing areas along the Little Kanawha and Hughes Rivers in West Virginia, as well as on Buck Creek, Ohio. The map showcases recent oil, gas, and coal discoveries in excellent detail, and delineates both important railroad lines and proposed new routes. The North Western Virginia Railroad, which was chartered in 1851 and was a strategic route in the Civil War, is shown running from Parkersburg east as far as Central Station (the full line continued to

Grafton. Across the border to the north, we see one of Ohio's five important east-west railroad lines, the Marietta and Cincinnati, running from Marietta west to Athens, and beyond.

Colton published two editions of the map in New York in 1865. This is the rarer first edition, distinguished by differences in the geography on the map itself, and also the lack of a decorative floral border. Colton corrected several errors in the second edition, for example the course of the south fork of the Hughes River. This makes the first edition more desirable as a piece of cartographic history. The map shows a concentration of oil wells along the North Western Virginia Railroad and Walkers and Goose Creeks, including "Welling Co. Wells 15 Wells worked by 1 Engine". There are other "oil regions" scattered along creeks elsewhere in West Virginia. In Ohio, north of Marietta, we find named oil wells, gas wells, and coal deposits. Many of the creeks and streams are labeled "Oil" "Oil" "Oil" giving the sense that the rivers are overflowing with the black gold.





32. WW2-era U.S. Army map of the Middle East and Jerusalem.

Title: So you're going to Jerusalem!
Cartographer: Yank, the Army Weekly
Place/Date: unknown location, c. 1945
Dimensions: 20 x 13.4 inches

\$475

For soldiers heading from the Persian Gulf Command in Baghdad to Palestine.

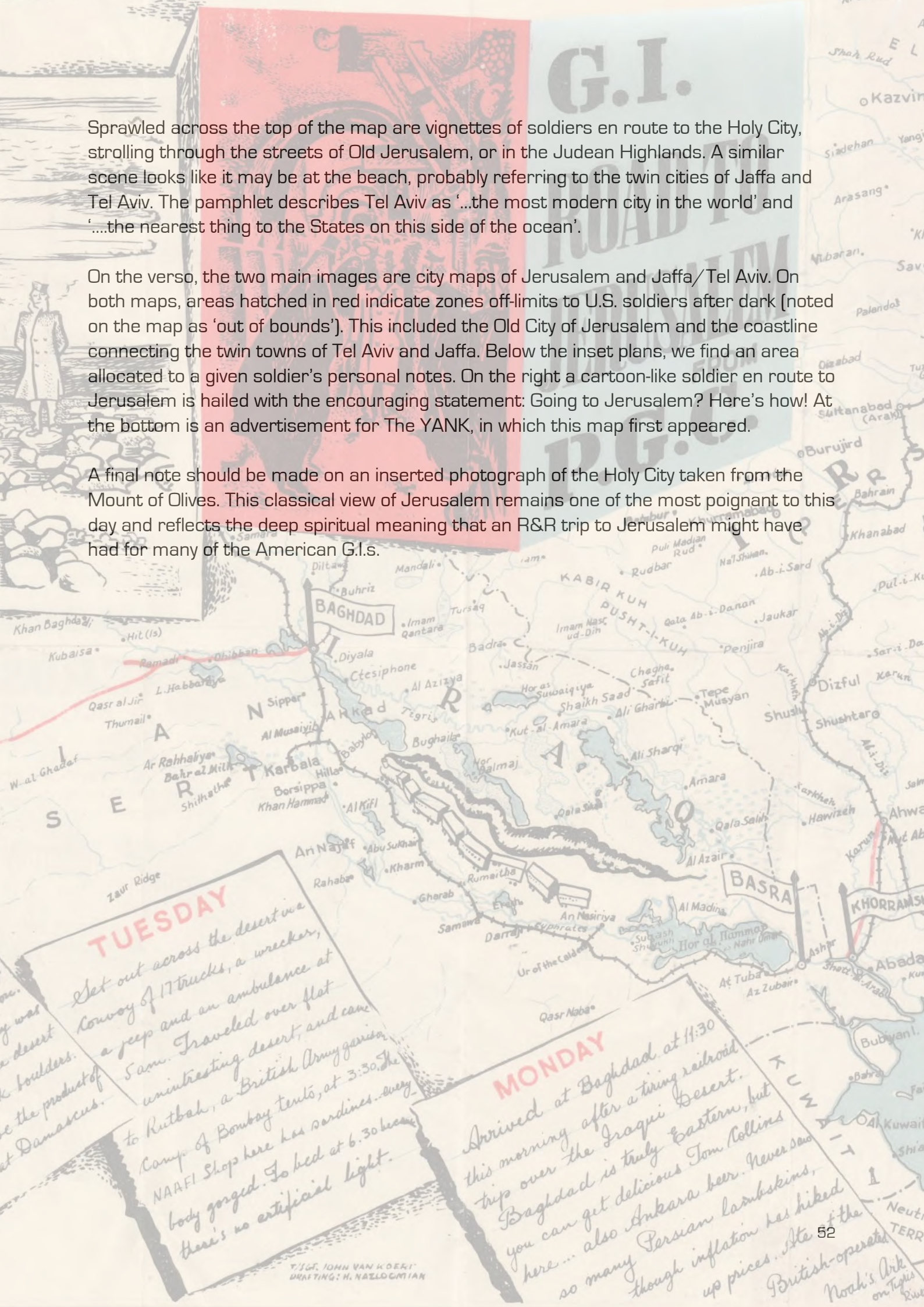
This charming little folding map was prepared by the U.S. Army towards the end of World War II. The map was printed in the U.S. Army weekly, The YANK, and was intended primarily for G.I.s heading from the U.S. Army Headquarters in Baghdad – also known as the Persian Gulf Command or PGC – to Palestine. The folding map was printed on both sides to make the most of its surfaces. While the main face contains a semi-pictorial map of the whole region, the verso contains two urban plans, a photo of Jerusalem, and a note of advice and context. The regional map depicts the route soldiers would take across the Syrian Desert when heading from Baghdad to Jerusalem (marked in red). From Basra it was a 17-hour train ride through some of the most scorching but also most historic territory on the planet (i.e. ancient Mesopotamia).

G.I.

Sprawled across the top of the map are vignettes of soldiers en route to the Holy City, strolling through the streets of Old Jerusalem, or in the Judean Highlands. A similar scene looks like it may be at the beach, probably referring to the twin cities of Jaffa and Tel Aviv. The pamphlet describes Tel Aviv as '...the most modern city in the world' and '...the nearest thing to the States on this side of the ocean'.

On the verso, the two main images are city maps of Jerusalem and Jaffa/Tel Aviv. On both maps, areas hatched in red indicate zones off-limits to U.S. soldiers after dark (noted on the map as 'out of bounds'). This included the Old City of Jerusalem and the coastline connecting the twin towns of Tel Aviv and Jaffa. Below the inset plans, we find an area allocated to a given soldier's personal notes. On the right a cartoon-like soldier en route to Jerusalem is hailed with the encouraging statement: Going to Jerusalem? Here's how! At the bottom is an advertisement for The YANK, in which this map first appeared.

A final note should be made on an inserted photograph of the Holy City taken from the Mount of Olives. This classical view of Jerusalem remains one of the most poignant to this day and reflects the deep spiritual meaning that an R&R trip to Jerusalem might have had for many of the American G.I.s.



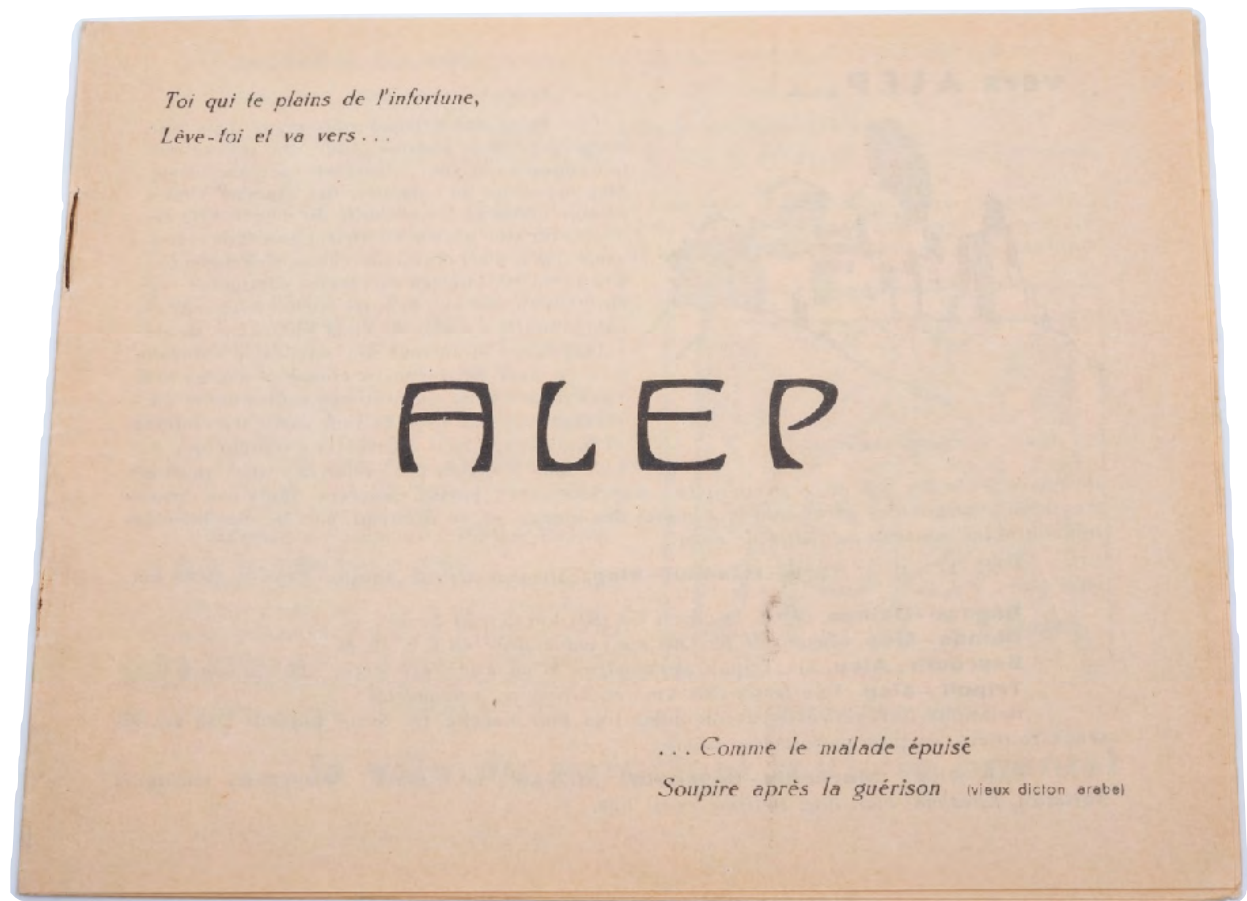
TUESDAY

Set out across the desert in a
convoy of 17 trucks, a wrecker,
a jeep and an ambulance at
5 am. Traveled over flat
uninteresting desert, and came
to Rutbah, a British Army garrison.
Camp of Bombay tents, at 3:30. The
NAAFI Shop here has sardines...every
body gorged. To bed at 6:30 because
there's no artificial light.

MONDAY

Arrived at Baghdad at 14:30
this morning after a tiring railroad
trip over the Iraqi Desert.
Baghdad is truly Eastern, but
you can get delicious Tom Collins
here... also Ankara beer. Never saw
though Persian lambskins,
up prices. Ate of the
British-operated
Noah's Ark
on Tigris
River

T/SGT. JOHN VAN KOOER
DRAFTING: H. NAZLOCMIAN



33. Rare tourism pamphlet promoting Aleppo under French Mandate.

Title: Toi qui te plains de l'infortune, Lève-toi et va vers... ALEP... Comme le malade épuisé. Soupire après la guérison.

Cartographer: National Museum of Aleppo

Place/Date: Aleppo, c. 1930

Dimensions: Opened to view: 11.75 x 4.5 inches

\$375

You who complain of misfortune....Get up and go to ALEPPO!

An evocative piece of locally-produced tourism ephemera showing the now-destroyed citadel of Aleppo. This is a rare Franco-Syrian promotional pamphlet was designed to encourage French tourists to visit Aleppo in northern Syria. The little booklet presents the city's many great attributes, shows images of its most ancient and celebrated features, and provides all the logistical information needed to travel from France to Aleppo as an early tourist. In addition to expounding the city's many attractions, the booklet also describes a number of rural sites and places worth visiting on day trips from Aleppo. These include the Dead Cities of the Syrian steppe, the Basilica of Simon the Stylite, the ancient Roman-Byzantine capital of Antioch, the intact Roman city of Apamea, or the gorgeous old city of Hama on the Orontes River, with its enormous wooden watermills.

The title is a playful take on an old Arab proverb: "Toi qui te plains de l'infortune, Lève-toi et va vers... ALEP... Comme le malade épuisé. Soupire après la guérison" (You who complain of misfortune, Get up and go towards... ALEPPO... Like the exhausted patient. Sigh after healing). Inside the booklet, the subject matter is essentially divided into four sections: 1). An introduction to the city and its sites (visitez Alep); 2). How to get there from Europe (Vers Alep); 3). What to experience once there? (A Alep...); and finally, 4.) Where to go

and what to see using Aleppo as a base [D'Alep...]. Each section is illustrated with detailed vignettes of some of the places and scenes discussed in the texts. In the centerfold, we find a gorgeous double-page view of Aleppo Citadel – the city's iconic Ayyubid fortification. Built on a spot elevated by millennia of occupation, the old city of Aleppo lies sprawled out beneath its monumental towers and bridge. On the back cover, a small map shows the different routes from Paris to Aleppo. These are further expounded inside. From the map, it is clear how Aleppo was conceptualized within a late Victorian framework of travel to the Middle East, often labeled 'The Orient Express'.



While the booklet is undated, several indicators confirm it belongs to the early part of the French Mandate period in Syria (1920-1946). This is seen in the division of Syria into a northern state, with Aleppo as its capital, and a southern state with Damascus as its capital. This division was instigated in 1920 and formalized in early 1923. The lack of photographs in the booklet and the consistent labeling of addresses and place names in French further suggest its dating to the early Mandate period. Finally, we note that the people involved in the booklet's creation were two Frenchmen and an Armenian (there has been a substantial Armenian community in Aleppo for centuries).

Census

Having been produced for consumption purposes, only a few of these early tourism publications have survived, making them both rare and highly collectible. The booklet was compiled and published by Northern Syria's Tourist Office with the assistance of the new National Museum of Aleppo. George de Rotor wrote the texts, and G.L. Martin and Léon Kéhéayan designed the layout and illustrations. It was printed by the Imprimerie ROTOS on Place Gouraud in Aleppo. The OCLC has no listings of this booklet and a comprehensive image search using all of the book's images also yielded no results. We thus classify this item as rare.





34. An unrecorded photo album of early mining in Arizona.

Title: [Morenci, Arizona Photograph Album].

Cartographer: Detroit Copper Mining Company

Place/Date: Morenci, AZ, c.1919

Dimensions: 12.25 x 10 inches

\$2,800

The Detroit Copper Mining Company's operations in Morenci, Arizona

A remarkable piece of Arizona history, this photograph album of Morenci includes 22 highly scarce images of the town and mining operations from the early 20th century. The Morenci Mine has for many years been the largest copper mine in North America and one of the largest in the world. Morenci was the ultimate company town, built by and for the mine operations. The homes, shops, hotels, schools, and other facilities in Morenci and the neighboring town of Clifton (home to a large smelter) were built by the Detroit Copper Mining Company and related mining companies (especially the Arizona Copper Company). In its early years, workers at the Morenci Mine were even paid in company script (to their annoyance) which functioned as a currency in the town.

The early history of Morenci was defined by the Detroit Copper Mining Company. Capt. Eber Brock Ward, a native of Detroit, Michigan, staked a claim to the region and gave the company (incorporated 1872) its name, but he died shortly afterwards. The true driving force behind the mine's early operations was William Church, a mine speculator from Denver, Colorado, who secured financing from Phelps Dodge. Church developed the mine site from a rough-and-tumble tent encampment into a proper city and industrial operation, complete with smelters, concentrators, railroads, and machine shops. Morenci's layout is very distinctive, built right up the side of Longfellow Hill, making the streets so steep and narrow that drivers of both horse carriages and automobiles dared not brave them. Until roads were widened in 1912, supplies had to be brought in by donkey or by hand.

Church mostly employed Mexican miners, who were paid half the wages of White American miners, and the early history of the mine and town were tumultuous, with fires, strikes, and riots frequent (many years later, Morenci was at the center of the

unsuccessful 1983 Arizona copper mine strike, which signaled a low point for organized labor in the U.S.). Church cashed out in 1897, selling his shares in the Detroit Copper Mining Company to Phelps Dodge. Afterwards, the company heavily increased investment in Morenci, causing both the mine and town to grow considerably at the turn of the 20th century. Among the new projects was the Morenci Southern Railway, featured in several of the photographs here, which was a complicated set of loops and switchbacks down the mountainside from the mine to a junction with a regional rail line.

Census

This album was sold by the Detroit Copper Mining Co. Store Department on site, though 'The Alternative Co.' in Brooklyn, N.Y. was involved in its production in some way, perhaps printing the photographs. The album is not recorded in the OCLC and is not known to exist as a whole in any institutional collections. The individual photographs are equally rare; four (the Mills' Residence, the Morenci Club, the Public School, and the Company Store) appear on the Arizona Memory Project website and are noted as belonging to the Greenlee County Historical Society or the Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records; they are estimated to date from between 1900 and 1920. The remaining photographs are not known to us to be held by any institution.



FLAG MAP OF CALIFORNIA

- First of California Spanish Governors**
 Gaspar de Portola ----- 1769-71
- First of California Mexican Governors**
 Luis Arguello ----- 1825-25
- American Governors under Military Rule**
 John D. Sloat ----- July 7-1846
 Robt. F. Stockton ----- July 29-1846
 John C. Fremont ----- Jan 19-1847
 Stephen W. Kearney ----- Feb 15-1847
 Richard B. Meade ----- May 31-1847
 Persifer F. Smith ----- Feb 28-1849
 Bennett Riley ----- Apr 12-1849
- First Governor of the State of California**
 Peter H. Burnett (Dem) ----- Dec 20-1849



MONTEREY 1849

SAN JOSE 1849-1851

VALLEJO 1851-1852

SACRAMENTO 1852-1853

BENICIA 1853-1854

CAPITALS under the AMERICAN FLAG

SAN FRANCISCO 1776

MONTEREY 1776

SANTA BARBARA 1776

SAN DIEGO 1776

SAN JOSE 1776

SANTA BARBARA 1776

FOUR PRESIDIOS

National Eagle
 First used in California 1822-1846

State Flag
 First adopted in 1849

State Bird
 California quail

State Flower
 Redwood tree

State Fish
 California salmon

State Tree
 Redwood tree

State Grass
 Redwood tree

State Insect
 Redwood tree

State Mineral
 Redwood tree

State Game
 Redwood tree

State Game
 Redwood tree

State Game
 Redwood tree

State Game
 Redwood tree

THIS MAP WAS DRAWN BY W. J. GOODACRE AT HIS STUDIO IN SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA, AND COPYRIGHTED BY HIM SEPT. 1936

Capt. Fernando de Rivera arrived San Diego Feb. 14, 1769 - Portola before Serra departed July 1769

Map colored - W. J. Goodacre

35. Goodacre's wonderful flag map of California.

Title: Flag Map of California [Signed in pencil by W.J. Goodacre].

Cartographer: W.J. Goodacre

Place/Date: Santa Barbara, CA, 1936

Dimensions: 13 x 18 inches

\$875

Signed by the mapmaker!

Dynamic pictorial map tracing the history of political claims to California, from Sir Francis Drake to statehood. We see California as an object of desire, with various explorers and generals planting their nation's flag in attempts to claim sovereignty over this great land. This of course includes Spanish and Russian claims, but also more obscure chapters in the history of California, such as when Argentine captain Hippolyte Bouchard captured Monterey for sixteen days in 1818.

Also documented are the momentous events of the 19th century, including Mexican independence, the famous Bear Flag revolt, and the incorporation of California into the United States of America. A superb example.

WJ Goodacre

William Johnson Goodacre was a commercial artist who emigrated to California from England in 1924. Settling in Santa Barbara, he produced a range of important maps and book illustrations that often embodied a more or less explicit lesson to be learned. This included a map of Santa Barbara and a map on the flags of California. His most famous poster map is probably the "Romance of the Missions" poster from the mid 1930s. Goodacre's original maps are generally scarce on the market.

