





Front cover: detail of item 10 Back cover: detail of item 24

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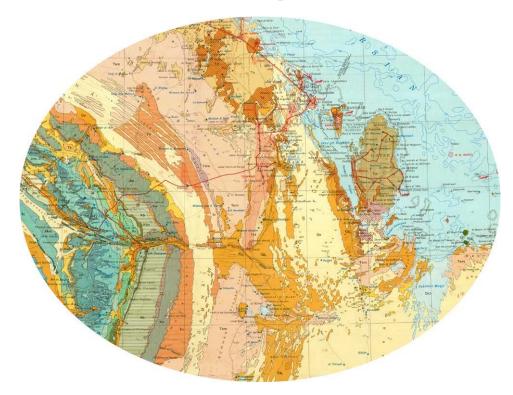
antiquemaps

# Catalogue 22:

# **London Map Fair 2025**

Saturday 7th June, 12pm - 7pm Sunday, 8th June, 10am - 6pm at

The Royal Geographical Society www.londonmapfairs.com.



Detail item 25.

#### Dear Customer

Varin

This catalogue represents the highlights of a large number of new antiquarian maps and prints that we will be bringing to the fair.

Unfortunately we are struggling with a dysfunctional website and are unable to make our usual upload of material. Please bear with us while we race to replace it.

We hope you enjoy this catalogue and that you will be able to visit us this weekend

#### An incunable map of Turkey from a landmark edition of Ptolemy

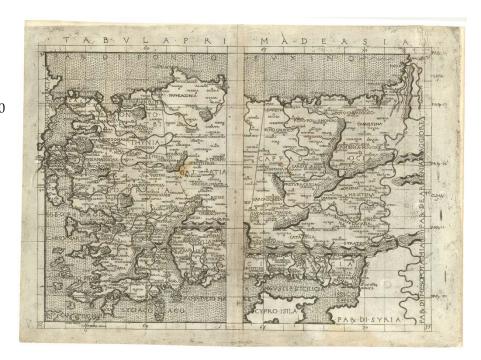
#### 1 BERLINGHIERI, Francesco de Nicola.

Tabula Prima de Asia.

Florence, 1482. Two sheets conjoined, sheet 385 x 530mm. Slightly trimmed into platemark. £11,000

One of the earliesat available maps of Turkey, published in the third edition of Ptolemy's Geography to have printed maps, which was the first to be printed in the vernacular and the first with 'modern' maps'.

Francesco Berlinghieri (1440-1501), an Italian scholar and humanist, started work on a revision of Ptolemy in 1464, updating the Ptolemiac maps, supplementing them with



modern maps (France, Italy, Spain and the Holy Land) and writing a commentary in Italian verse.

The maps were engraved by Niccolò Tedesco, a German printer, unusually equidistant meridians and parallels, and rectangular borders rather than trapezoid. The completed work was published as 'Septe Giornate della Geographia di Francesco Berlinghieri' ('The Seven Days of Geography').

S/N **25241** 

# Albrecht Dürer's vision of the Apocalypse.

#### 2 GREFF, Hieronymus.

[The opening of the fifth and sixth seals.]

Strassbourg, 1502. Woodcut, sheet 395 x 280mm. Trimmed close to printed border. £1,400

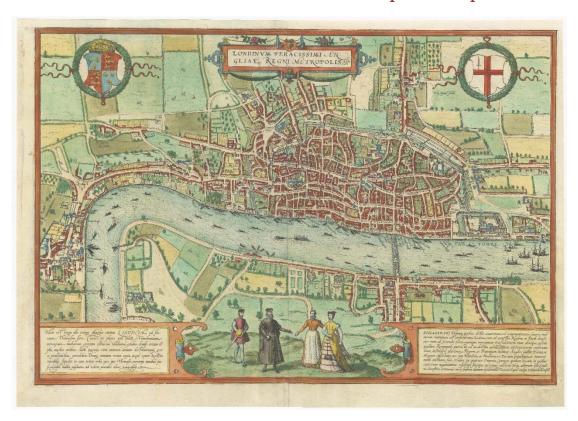
A very close copy of the sixth woodcut in Albrecht Dürer's series of 15 scenes of the Apocalypse of 1498, famed for his depiction of the Four Horsemen. This block shows the Martyrs' calls for retribution against their persecutors and the unleashing of Divine Vengence in the form of flaming stars. The block was cut by Hieronymus Greff of Frankfurt (1460-post 1525): other than the replacement of Dürer's monogram 'AD' with 'IVF' ('Ieronimus von Frankfurt') with a cross, the two blocks need close inspection to be told apart.

British Museum 1902,0617.14 & 1895,0122.548 for Dürer's original.





#### The elusive FIRST STATE of the earliest available printed map of London



# 3 BRAUN, Georg & HOGENBERG, Frans.

Londinum Feracissimi Angliae Regni Metropolis.

Köln: 1572, FIRST EDITION, Latin text. Coloured. 330 x 490mm. Trimmed to printed border at top, margin replaced, small repairs on reverse of centre fold. £12,500

The earliest town plan of London to survive, a 'map-view' with the major buildings shown in profile, and no consideration for perspective. This example is from the first state of the plate, before the addition of the Royal Exchange, with 'West Mester' rather than 'West Muster' for Westminster and without 'Cum Privilegio' lower right.

This state is particularly rare: Howgeo states that it only appeared in the first edition of the 'Civitates Orbis Terrarum', 1572 and had been altered before the first German and French-text editions (1574 & 1575). However we have seen an example of the first edition of the atlas that already contained the later state. The plan was engraved by Frans Hogenberg, probably reduced from a 15-or-20-sheet wall map commissioned by the merchants of the Hanseatic League, of which there is no known example. The League had significant commercial interests in England, benefiting from tax and customs concessions on wool and finished cloth, allowing them to control that trade in Colchester and other cloth-making centres. It is believed they commissioned the wall map in the 1550s to curry favour with Queen Mary I in an attempt to retain these concessions. Certainly the survey must predate 1561 because the Norman St Paul's Cathedral still has the spire destroyed by lightning that year and never replaced. Mary's death in 1588 made the large and expensive map superfluous, as her successor Elizabeth revoked the League's privileges. However the engraver Franz Hogenberg was allowed to copy the plan for his atlas of town plans, ensuring this view of Tudor London survived for posterity.

The League's base in the City was the Steelyard (here 'Stiliyards', by the side of the Thames), which is described in the Latin text panel lower right. They purchased the building in 1475; part of the deal was their obligation to maintain Bishopsgate, the gate through the city walls that led to their interests in East Anglia. The rump cities of the League sold the building in 1853 and it is now the site of Cannon Street Station.

HOWGEGO: 2 (1).

#### De Jode's rare cordiform world map in fine original colour



# 4 DE JODE, Gerard.

Universi Orbis seu Terreni Globi in Plano Effigies. Cum privegio.

Antwerp: G. Smits, 1578. Fine original colour.  $335 \times 520$ mm. Small repairs at centre fold, small tears entering plate on right repaired, part of right margin restored with contemporary paper.

p.o.a.

An important and rare map of the world, engraved by brothers Jan and Lucas van Doetecum inspired by Abraham Ortelius's eight-sheet map of 1564. It uses a cordiform (heart-shaped) projection, with wind-heads around the map and terrestrial and celestial spheres in the bottom corners. On the map above North America. a 'north-west passage' connects the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, running outside the Arctic Circle, with Japan at the Pacific end. The Great Southern Continent follows the southern border of the map.

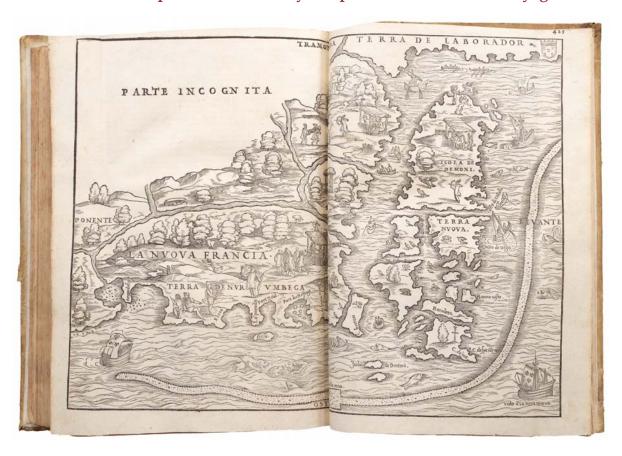
The map was ready for publication in 1571, but De Jode could not get a license to publish his atlas, apparently because of interference by Ortelius, who wanted to protect his own 10-year privilege for the 'Theatrum'. It was only in 1578 that the 'Speculum Orbis Terrarum' was issued, by which time the title of this map had been altered, removing Ortelius's name as the source.

This map only appeared in the first edition of the atlas: the second, expanded edition of 1593, published by Gerard's widow and sons, contained two new world maps, on Mercator's Projection and a polar double-hemisphere.

Neither edition of the 'Speculum' sold well, as Ortelius's 'Theatrum' already dominated the market. The second edition was to be the last: after 1600 the plates were bought by Jan Baptiste Vrients, who also acquired the Ortelius rights, to ensure they were never printed again. Thus all editions of the De Jode maps are scarce.

SHIRLEY: 124, state ii of at least five.

#### Ramusio's important 16th century compilation of travels and voyages



#### 5 RAMUSIO, Giovanni Battista.

Primo volume, & Terza editione Delle Navigationi et Viaggi... [&] Secondo Volume... [&] Terzo Volume Dell Navigationi et Viaggi...

Venice: Stamperia de Giunti, 1563, 1583 & 1556 (First Edition). Three volumes. folio (310 x 210mm), later uniform vellum. Vol 1: title+[vi]+394 numbered leaves, three double-page engraved maps. Vol 2: 16 leaves (including title, numbered to 18 but complete) + 20 unnumbered leaves (index)+256+90 numbered leaves, woodcut of rhubarb in text. Vol 3: 6 numbered leaves incl. title + 34+453 numbered leaves, 7 double-page maps, 1 single page, other woodcuts in text. Ink collector's stamp of title and endpapers. some foxing throughout. Vol 1: hole in title with old patch, leaves 8 & 9 partially detached, the three maps with damage near centre fold. Vol 2: leaves 16 & 17 partially detached. Vol 3: some paper damage from damp t bottom of first six numbered leaves; old ink marginalia in text and on woodcut of Temistitan; numbers of the double-page maps affected by binder's trimming.

A complete set of the three volumes of Ramusio's 'Raccolta di Navigationi et Viaggi' from different editions, but uniformly bound. The 'Raccolta', a collection of travel accounts, was the first such compilation of both historical and recent narratives of discovery and was based on the last reports received by the Venetian state. The first volume (first published in 1550, this volume the third edition), containing the travels of the Portuguese navigators along Africa and to the Indian Ocean, and is illustrated with the famous 'up-side down' maps of Africa, south Asia and the Far East.

The third volume was completed in 1556, before the second, and recounts the histories of the Spanish and French in America, as well as the 1563 voyage of Cesare Fedrici to India, Sri Lanka and Sumatra. The maps are Cusco, Nuova Francia, Brazil, Africa, Sumatra, Hochelaga and the Americas, and were printed from the rare first woodblocks, which were soon after destroyed by fire in 1557. A second set of the woodblock were cut for the 1565 edition, which had been attacked by woodworm by the 1606 edition.

The second volume comes from the first printing. It begins with Marco Polo and continues with other descriptions of the Central Asia, Tartary and the East Indies.

#### The rarest Ortelius atlas map of England and Wales

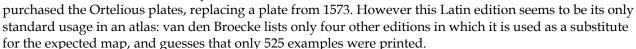
#### 6 ORTELIUS, Abraham.

Anglia, Regnum si quod aliud in toto Oceano ditissimum et florentissimum. Christophorus Saxton describebat. 1579.

Antwerp: Jan Baptist Vrients, 1603, Latin text edition. Original hand colour. 390 x 490mm. A fine example. £2,000

A map of England, Wales and the Isle of Man, copied from the map by Christopher Saxton in the first county atlas of England and Wales. It is decorated with intricate strapwork cartouches for the title, scale and attribution, the arms of Elizabeth I and a vignette seabattle.

Vrients introduced this map into the 'Theatrum Orbis Terrarum' shortly after he



VAN DEN BROECKE: Ort20. SHIRLEY: British Isles, 'The English map is a fine one, with a brilliant cartouche'.

S/N 25643



# 7 HEVELIUS, Johannes.

Tabula Selenographica Phasium Generalis. Beneficio Telescopÿ, Ichnographice, cum maxima et minimo librationis termino summa diligentia observata delineata, aeriqué incisa à Johanne Hevelio. Aº 1645.

Gdansk: Typis Huenefeldianis, 1647. 315 x 360mm. A very fine example. £4,750

An important map of the Moon, compiled from observations by Polish astronomer Johannes Hevelius (Jan Heweliusz, 1611-87), and also engraved by him. It details the craters and other features, as well as the libration (the variation in the visible surface over the course of the lunar month). It is decorated with four



pairs of cherubs: the upper pairs hold up banners bearing the title and a quote from the Bible in Latin, 'Great are the works of the Lord; they are studied by all who delight in them'; the lower pairs use scientific instruments to take observe and take measurements.

To compile this map Hevelius built not only his own observatory, 'Sternenburg' (Star Castle), but also a 46-metre refracting telescope. Such was the acclaim from his work that the Polish King John III Sobieski exepted him from paying tax on his family's brewing business, Edmond Halley visited his observatory, and he became the first Pole to be inducted into the Royal Society in London.

#### A rare 17th century prospect of Edinburgh on two sheets



#### 8 GORDON, James.

...Hanc novam Civitatis Regiae, antiquissime et Nobilissime Edinodunesis Tabulam...

Amsterdam: Frederick de Wit, c.1694. Two sheets conjoined, total 405 x 1050mm. A very fine example

£7,000

An important and higly detailed prospect of Edinburgh, drawn in 1647 by James Gordon of Rothiemay (c.1615-86), famed for helping Johannes Blaeu publish the first atlas of Scotland in 1654. Orientated with north to the top right, it shows from the Castle to Holyrood Palace, with keys (a-z & 1-58, in both Latin and in English) naming important buildings and the warren of passages and closes, This incredible detaill made it the standard image of Edinburgh for a century.

When this prospect was engraved is uncertain, as de Wit only signs it as publisher of his Townbook of Europe. The National Library of Scotland has an example (EMS.s.52.) without de Wit's name, which they date to c.1647.

KOEMAN: Wit 28,

S/N **25601** 

# A fine plan of Rome after Falda with exceptional colouring

#### 9 AA, Pieter van der.

Novissima et Accuratissima Romae Veteris et Novae Tabula Topographica Delineatore Joanne Baptista Falda.

*Utrecht & Leiden: Frans Halma and Pieter van der Aa,* c.1695. Fine original colour. 495 x 640mm. £3,000

A superb map of Rome in the form of a bird's-eye view, with the buildings shown in perspective. It is based on the work of architect and engraver Giovanni Battista Falda (1648-78), whose map was publishe in 1676 by de Rossi. Extensive keys are decorated with allegorical figures, all in full colour.

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From 'Thesaurus Antiquitatum Romanarum'.

#### A superb map of the world in a single sphere



# 10 ROBYN, Jacob.

Nieuw Aerdsch Pleyn.

Amsterdam: Cornelis Danckerts, 1696-c.1700. Original colour. 600 x 535mm. Trimmed to printed border top and left, margin replaced, small hole in Asia patched.

A late-17th century map on an equidistant polar azimuthal projection, shown as a single sphere centred on the North Pole. California is an island; the Great Lakes are open-ended in the west; and the partial coastlines of Australia and New Zealand appear stretched east-west by the unusual projection. The four corners are filled with elaborate scenes with allegorical figures.

The map is a reduction of the four-sheet world map by Jacob Harrewyn, published by Robyn and Henrick Doncker in 1687. This single-sheet version was first published in 1696, with the decorative corners attributed to Herrewyn. This second state has had Robyn's name removed.

SHIRLEY: World, 582.

# A monumental six-sheet map of Middlesex, Essex and Hertfordshire



### 11 WARBURTON, John.

A New and Correct Mapp of Middlesex, Essex and Hertford-shire with the Roads, Rivers, Sea Coasts &c., Actually Surveyed by John Warburton, Somerset Herald & F.R.S., Joseph Bland and Paylor Smith, Gents.

1725. Original colour. Six sheets conjoined, total 1155 x 1850mm Laid on linen.

£6,500

A large and detailed rare map of the three counties, marking Ogilby's roads, engraved by Samuel Parker. It is augmented by a border containing 736 armorials of the local nobility, whose subscriptions paid for the publication. There is also a large title cartouche, an explanation of the map and an explanation of the armorials (including the engraver's colour code).

The map was surveyed between 1721 & 1724, when there was a demand replace the surveys that had not been updated since Speed, well over a century before. The work was undertaken using the old techniques like the surveyor;'s wheel rather than trigonometry, and names seem to have been recorded phoenetically, for example 'Tuddington' (Teddington), 'Istleworth' (Isleworth) and 'Slow' (Slough).

John Warburton (1682-1759) was Somerset Herald of Arms in Ordinary from 1720 until his death, accounting for his interest in the arms around this map. He was a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. Despite the large number of subscribers few examples of this seperate-issue map survive because they were often displayed as wall maps and were often damaged.



#### The famous 'Beaver Map' of the British Colonies in America

#### 12 MOLL, Herman.

A New and Exact Map of the Dominions of the King of Great Britain on ye continent of North America. Containing Newfoundland, New Scotland, New England, New York, New Jersey, Pensilvania, Maryland, Virginia and Carolina.

London: Thomas Bowles, John Bowles & John King, c.1731. Coloured. Two sheets conjoined, total 1005 x 605mm. Some restoration as usual with Moll's two-sheet maps. £8,500

A large and decorative map of the Eastern Seaboard of America. It is the first large-scale map to show English developments in North America and the first to show the American postal route, Covering from James Bay, Lake Huron and Newfoundland south to Port Royal in South Carolina. It earned its nickname, 'the Beaver Map' for the large inset view of beavers building a dam with Niagara Falls in the background. Four other insets are a map of Carolina, Louisiana & Florida, a plan of Charleston, and a general map of eastern North America.

The dedication is to Colonel Walter Douglas (1670-1739, here 'Dowglass'), Captain-General and Governor-General of the Leeward Islands (1711-16) when the map was first published. However he was found guilty of extorting £10,000 from the people

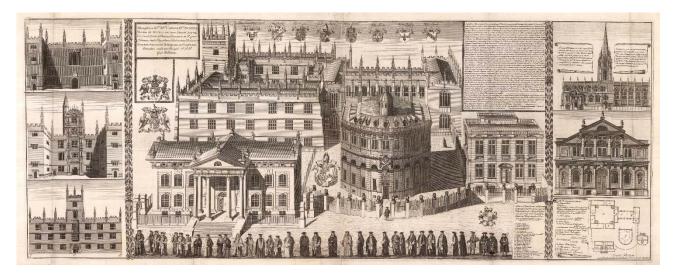
ontinent of NORTH AMERIC

of Antigua, He was fined £500 and sent to the King's Bench Prison for five years.

CUMMING: 159, state E - 'beautifully designed map'.



# A majestic two-sheet view of the Bodleian buildings from Broad Street



# 13 WILLIAMS, William.

[Untitled view of the Bodleian Buildings.]

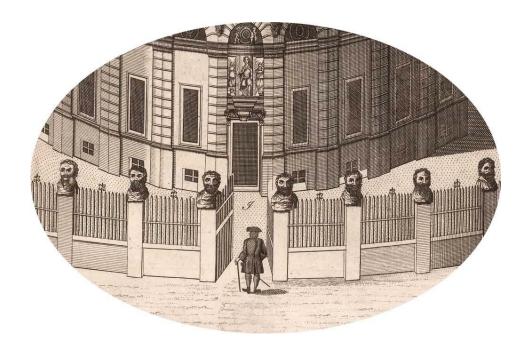
Oxford: Williams, 1733. Engraving. Two sheets conjoined, total 480 x 1225mm. A few small repairs.

£2,500

A scarce prospect of the Bodleian buildings from Broad Street, with the heraldry of illustrious people (e.g., John Selden and Kenelm Digby).

Showing the Charendon Building, the Sheldonian Theatre and the Old Ashmolean Building (now the History of Science Museum). Behind are the Old Bodleian Library, Divinity School and Convocation House. Along Broad Street is a procession of college officialsin academic dress and students. Above the prospect are eight armorials, including those of the University, John Selden and Kenelm Digby. Some the sides are elevations of the Bodleian Library, the church of St Mary the Virgin and the rear of the Sheldonian Theatre, and a groundplan of the building complex.

This was the largest folding plate in 'Oxonia depicta sive collegiorum et aularum' by Welsh engraver William Williams. It was an attempt to update David Loggan's 'Oxonia illustrata', which had been published 60 years earlier.



# The so-called 'Agas' plan of Elizabethan London on eight sheets



# 14 Anonymous.

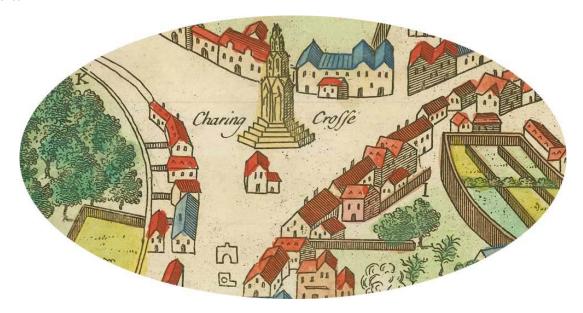
Civitas Londinum A.no D.ni MDLX. Londinium Antiqua. This Plan shews the ancient extent of the famous cities of London and Westminster as it was near the beginning of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth...

London, George Vertue, 1737. Coloured. Eight sheets printed from pewter plates, conjoined, total 690 x 1900mm. £13,500

A fascinating map of Elizabethan London, derived from one of three known examples of an anonymous woodcut map of London c.1570, all now in institutions.

The style is much the same as Braun & Hogenberg, with the buildings shown in profile, and many of the details are shared. It is likely that that both were based on a common source, but the this map extends further north and shows St Paul's Cathedral without the spire, dating to a survey later than Braun & Hogenberg. London Bridge has buildings on it, and the Globe and the Bull-Baiting Ring can be seen on the south bank of the river. The Royal Arms top left are those of James I, 1603-1625, but it is believed that these are a later addition to the woodblock Vertue studied.

Vertue, an antiquarian and publisher, saw an example in the possession of Sir Hans Sloane, and produced this engraving in 1737. It was Vertue who first attributed it to Agas, a land surveyor. Agas published a map of Oxford that mentioned a companion map of London: this was enough evidence for Vertue to assign the map to Agas, an attribution that still survives. *HOWGEGO: 8, and the introduction pp.7 - 8.* 



#### An Abolitionist's map of Sierra Leone



#### 15 WADSTROM, Carl Bernard.

Nautical Map Intended for the use of Colonial Undertakings on the W. Coast of Africa from Lat. 5.° 30 to Lat.14.° N, but more particularly those of Sierra Leona and the Island of Bulama Respectfully Dedicated to the Humane and disinterested Promoters of these & similar Establishments.

London: Harvey and Darton for Wadstrom, 1795. 690 x 745mm. Minor repairs to binding folds.

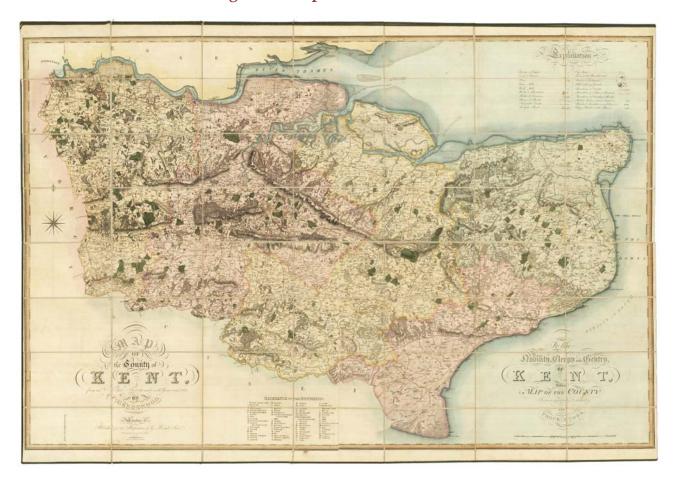
£3,500

A rare map of West Africa from the Gambia River south through Senegal, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Sierra Leone to Cape Mezuradi in Liberia, where Monrovia was founded a quarter of a century later. Text and insets give a wealth of informative detail about the slave trade.

The map was published in "An Essay on Colonisation Particularly Applied to the Western Coast of Africa", by Swedish abolitionist Carl Bernhard Wadström (1746-99). In this work he argued that a colony would profit more from trade with the locals than exploited them as slaves. It contained descriptions of the attempts by the Sierra Leone Company to found colonies of former slaves from the Americas, at Freetown in Sierra Leone and, unsuccessfully, on the island of Bolama in Guinea-Bissau.

Of interest is the plan of Timbo, Guinea, one of the very few maps of an indigenous town; the route of an expedition through the interior by Thomas Masterman Winterbottom (1766-1859), the physician to the colony of the Sierra Leone Company in 1792; and depictions of the coins issued by the company for use in the colony.

#### A large scale map of Kent in fine colour



# 16 GREENWOOD, Christopher.

Map of the County of Kent, from an Actual Survey made in the Years 1819 & 1820. By C. Greenwood.

London: G. Pringle Jun.r for the Proprietors, 1821. Fine original colour. Dissected and laid on linen as issued, total 1215 x 1755mm, edged with silk, folded into the original calf case. Case a little rubbed, with old ink ownship inscription.

A superbly detailed map of Kent on a scale of 1" to a mile, marking lathes and hundreds, parishes, towns, villages, turnpike roads, toll-bars, cross-roads, churches, castles, chapels, wind and water mills, heaths, commons and canals. Christopher Greenwood, later joined by his brother John, mapped all but five of the English counties in unprecedented detail, publishing their maps between 1817 and 1834, just as the age of the railway was beginning. The brothers ceased their work because of competition from the Ordnance Survey, but later issued a complete large-format atlas of county maps.

The name on the case is 'Templeton', confirmed by his descendants as Captain James Templeton of the Royal Marines. His company was based at Chatham in Kent for most of his career, during which he was present at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope in 1795. He retired in 1807.



#### A Post Office advertising poster signed by the artist



#### 17 GILL, Leslie MacDonald.

Post Office Wireless Stations.

London: GPO, 1939. Colour lithograph. Sheet 1010 x 1270mm. Signed in ink 'Macdonald Gill 1938'. Minor repairs, laid on canvas.

A large and colourful map of the British Isles, oreientated with north to the right, decorated in 'Max' Gill's unmistakable style. The title is on a scroll and the corners are filled with a compass rose, sun, wind-head and moon. In the seas are five steamers. On the land are a multitude of radio masts.

This poster, designed to complement the 'Mail Steamship Routes', was not published until 1939, the year after the signature's date. This was a personal copy belonging to the artist prior to publication.

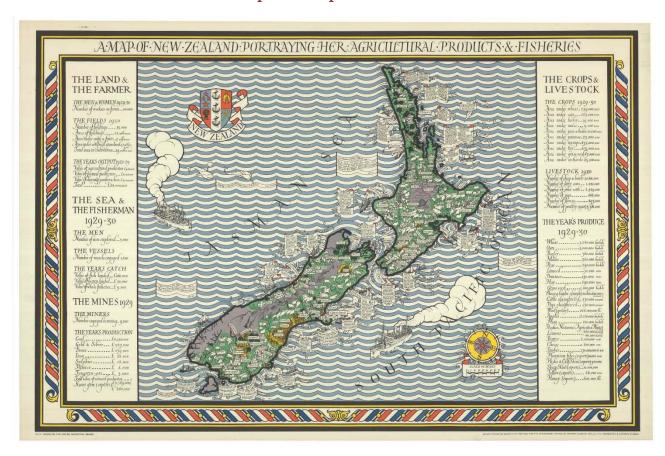
Leslie MacDonald Gill (1884-1947), younger brother of Eric Gill, specialised in graphic design in the Arts and Crafts style. His most important commission was from the Imperial War Graves Commission, designing the script used on Commission headstones and war memorials, including the 'Thiepval Memorial to the Missing

of the Somme'. He produced a number of maps, two of which appeared in the British Museum exhibition 'Magnificent Maps in 2010: 'The Wonderground Map of London' (1914) & 'Tea Revives the World' (1940).

Walker: MacDonald Gill - Charting a Life, p.248-9. illus.



#### A rare poster map of New Zealand



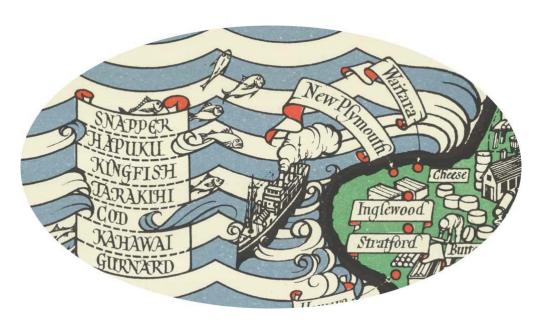
#### 18 GILL, Leslie MacDonald.

A Map of New Zealand Portraying Her Agricultural Products and Fisheries

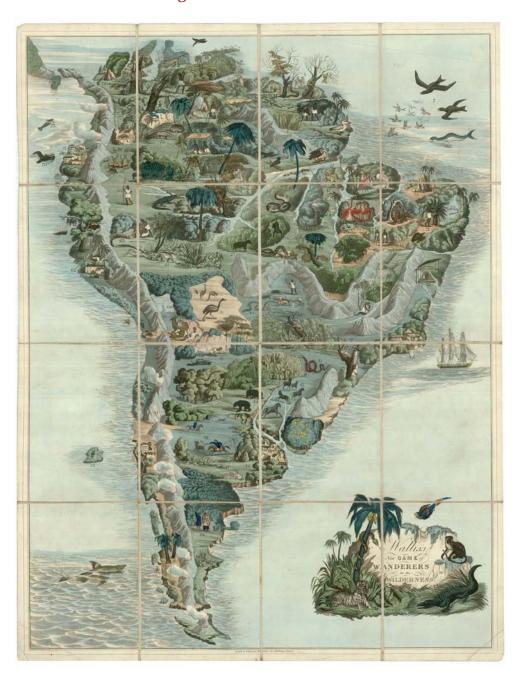
London: The Empire Marketing Board, 1931. Colour lithographic poster. Sheet 1020 x 1530mm. Near mint. £10,000

A large and colourful map of New Zealand illustrating the spread of agricultural products on the land and where different fish can be found around the coasts. Quotes from authors including Rudyard Kipling and Isaak Walter appear in the seas. Also contained within the decorative border are tables of statistics for 1929-1930.

Provenence: from Gill's personal archive.



# A rare board game of the wilds of South America



# 19 BANKS, John Henry.

Wallis's New Game of Wanderers in the Wilderness.

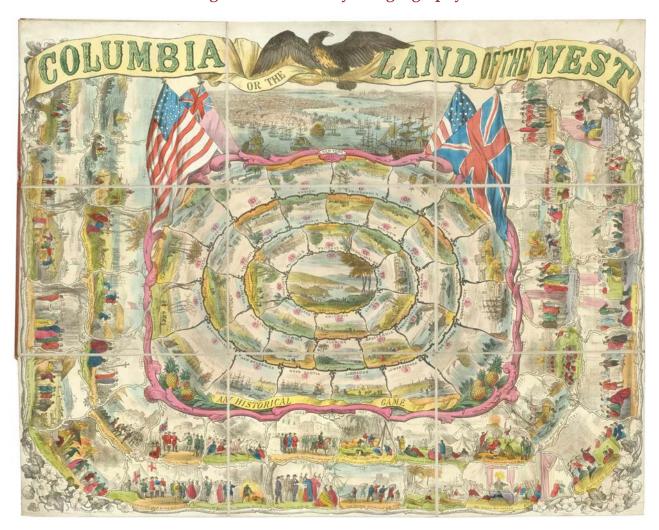
London: Edward Wallis, c.1840. Strong original colour. Sheet 675 x 510mm, dissected and laid on linen, folded into the original gilt-labelled slipcase, lacking booklet, but supplied in facsimile. Small paper cracks in bottom corners, otherwise a fine example.

£5,000

A Victorian goose-game, with players racing around 84 locations in South America, from Demerara (part of British Guiana) south to Tierra del Fuego and back to the north coast. The stops include Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires & Lima, and numerous vignettes of the flora and fauna, from the curious (anteaters) to the dangerous (a massive snake eating a deer). On Juan Fernandez Island is Alexander Selkirk, the inspiration for 'Robinson Crusoe'.

The illustrated cartouche is signed by John Henry Banks (1816-79), a draughtsman and engraver best know for his 'Cosmoramic View of London' of 1845, also published by Wallis.

# A rare board game of the history and geography of America



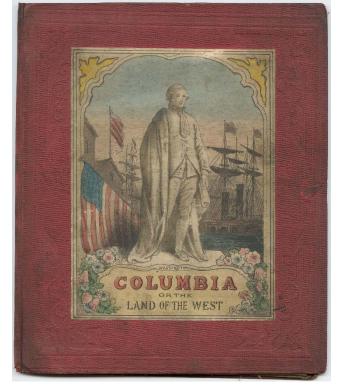
# 20 BARFOOT, James Richard.

Columbia or the Land of the West. An Historical Game.

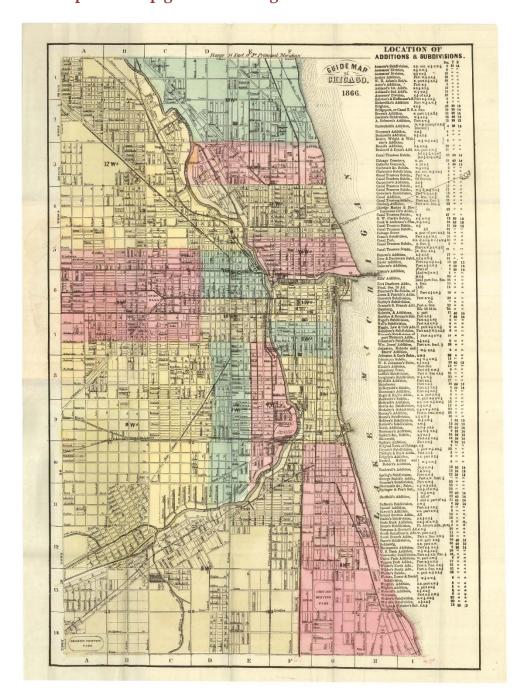
London?, c.1840. Lithograph with original hand colour. Sheet 500 x 640mm, dissected and laid on linen, folded into original buckram covers, with pictorial title label in full colour. Lacking rules & ties. Otherwise a very fine £14,000 example.

Two games on one board: the central spiral has in the centre.

prospects of 38 towns in the USA and Canada, surmounted by a larger bird's-eye view of New York. Around the sides and along the bottom are 36 scenes of American history, from the landing of Columbus in 1492 to the surrender of Cornwallis in 1776 and the Treaty of Paris in 1782. Along the top the title is on a banderole with the American Eagle



#### A rare pocket map guide to Chicago before the Great Fire of 1871



#### 21 BLANCHARD, Rufus.

Citizen's Guide for the City of Chicago. Companion to Blanchard's Map of Chicago.

Chicago: Rufus Blanchard, 1866. Small 8vo (145 x 95mm), original cloth covers gilt, blind decorated; 'Citizen's guide' cover glued onto front pastedown, pp. (i) + 32) + (i) (publisher's ad); with 'Guide Map of Chicago. 1866', a coloured wood-engraved folding map, sheet  $510 \times 365$ mm.

A rare depiction of the city before the Great Chicago Fire of 1871 destroyed over three square miles of houses. The guide contains lists of public ameneties, including streets, railways, schools, churches, saving institutes, telegraph companies, Artesian wells and asylums.

This is an early example, still with the 'Chicago Driving Park'. a horse trotting venue, located astride Lyon Avenue in the lower right of the plan. We have not been able to trace an example with an earlier date.

#### A 1930s model of the Earth's rotation around the Sun



#### 22 TRIPPENSEE PLANETARIUM COMPANY.

#### [Tellurian.]

Saginaw, Michigan, c.1930. Tellurian, with Bakelite Sun, arm and base (with iron weight), Earth with paper gores, wooden Moon and Venus, chain mechanism, compass on arm. Height 340mm, width (at most) 560mm £1,400

A fine example of a tellurian, an instrument to demonstrate: the movement of the Earth around the Sun; how the seasons result from the tilt of the earth; how the Earth's rotation on its axis cause night and day; and the waxing and waning of both the Moon and Venus. The base is graduated to show the seasons, months and the Zodiac.

S/N **25183** 

#### A 24-sheet map of Hong Kong at the end of the Second World War

#### 23 WAR OFFICE.

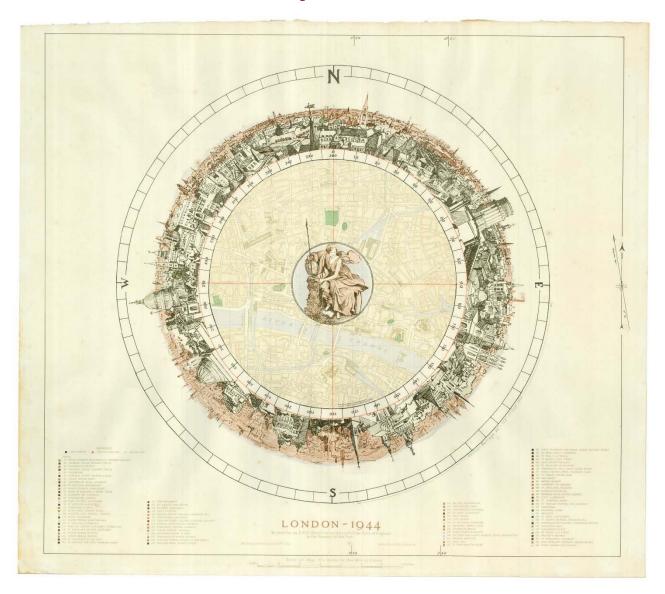
Hong Kong and New Territory. Restricted. Third Edition.

Washington, DC: Army Map Service, 1945. 24 colour-printed sheets, each 635 x 815mm. Folded as issued, a few small tears, otherwise in very fine unused condition. £15.000

A highly detailed map of Hong Kong, first published by the British War Office in 1929 but here with 'minor corrections 1939', and reproduced by the U.S. Army Map Service in 1945. According to the inscriptions, this edition has 'Geographic values adjusted, British grid deleted, and World Polyconic grid added by AMS, 1945'.



#### An unusual circular panorama of wartime London



#### 24 BOND, Arthur.

London 1944: As seen by an A.R.P. Observer on the roof of the Bank of England in the Summer of that Year.

London: The Baynard Press for the Bank of England, 1945. Colour lithograph, sheet 655 x 770mm.

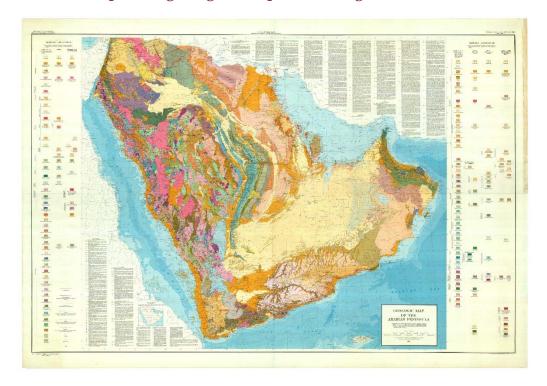
£1,900

A complete 360° view of London as seen from the roof of the Bank of England in Threadneedle Street. It was drawn by Bank employee Arthur Bond between June and August 1944, when he was an A.R.P. (Air Raid Precautions) warden stationed on the roof to watch for the new V-1 cruise missiles aimed at London. It was originally intended to be a 'roof-spotter's guide', allowing correct identification of the buildings under threat, but eventually 200 examples were published to present to members of staff who had served as firewatchers.

At the centre is an allegorical figure representing the Bank, surrounded by a circular map of London of a mile radius on a scale of 6", with the ring view between two grids of degrees. The view is printed in black, brown and blue to denote distance from the Bank: under  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile, between  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile and four miles, and over four miles. Underneath is an extensive key of buildings, also using the colour code.

A rare item.

#### Rare & important geological map of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia



#### 25 US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY

Geologic Map of the Arabian Peninsula.

Washington, D.C. The US Geological Survey, 1963. Chromolithograph map. Size of image 1155mm x 1750mm. Excellent condition, preserved in its original single-sheet format. £11,000

A landmark geological wall map of the Arabian Peninsula, compiled through a historic collaboration between the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) and the Arabian American Oil Company (Aramco), under the joint sponsorship of Saudi Arabia's Ministry of Petroleum and the U.S. Department of State. This monumental work represents the first complete geological survey of Saudi Arabia and its neighbouring regions, including Oman, Yemen, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, and Kuwait.

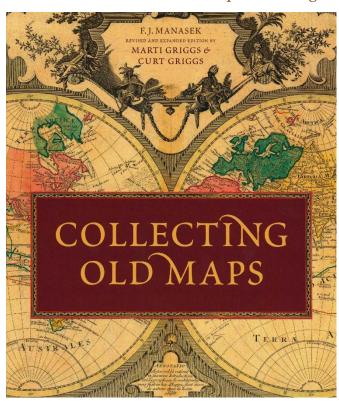
With a scale of 1:2,000,000 and utilizing Lambert's Conformal Conic Projection, the map meticulously delineates the geological stratification of the Arabian Peninsula. It features comprehensive colour-coded geological formations, extensive textual notations, and detailed topographic profiles extending into the Red Sea, Persian Gulf, and Arabian Sea. A legend running along both sides provides essential reference data on rock formations, sedimentary layers, and fault lines.

The origins of this map can be traced back to 1933, when the Saudi government granted oil concessions to Standard Oil of California. Early geological surveys culminated in the discovery of oil in Dhahran in 1938, marking the beginning of Saudi Arabia's transformation into a global energy powerhouse. Following World War II, mapping efforts intensified, integrating aerial photography in 1949 to enhance survey accuracy. In 1954, the USGS and Aramco launched a comprehensive geological mapping initiative, leading to the creation of 1:500,000-scale geologic sheets and, ultimately, this authoritative 1963 map, which remains a critical reference in petroleum geology.

Issued as part of the USGS Miscellaneous Geological Investigations Series (Map I-270A), this map superseded all previous geological surveys of the region and provided the foundation for subsequent geological reports and assessments, including the 1966 USGS publication "Sedimentary Geology of Saudi Arabia".

Significantly, this example remains in its true, original form as a single-sheet map, a rare survival, as most known examples have been dissected and laid on linen.

# A comprehensive guide to collecting maps



#### MANASEK, F.J.

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

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

Normally £60

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Altea Gallery has become the sole distributor for the last remaining copies of this thorough guide to collecting antique maps.

First published in 1998, this second edition was expanded, with many more illustrations and remains the most recently published general guide to the world of map collecting.

