



# RADICAL CARTOGRAPHY

BORIS JARDINE | RARE BOOKS

JULIAN WILSON  
RARE BOOKS



*'There is no such thing as an uninteresting place;  
there is only the failure to notice.'*

THESE WORDS, from the geographer William Bunge, introduce the concept behind *Radical Cartography* – a second collaboration between Julian Wilson Rare Books and Boris Jardine Rare Books after last summer's *Illuminating the World*.

Maps, like all technologies, are neither good nor bad; nor are they neutral. Here we offer a selection of visually striking, historically significant, 'persuasive' and polemical maps. Some, like Quin's *Historical Atlas* (no. 8), are highly innovative in their presentation of cartographic information, some are visually stunning, for example the two lunar maps (nos 14 and 15). A number of the maps here are deeply political: Mackinder's 'Heartland' map (no. 1), the Booth poverty maps (below, and no. 5), and the two historically important holocaust maps (nos 3 and 4). But maps can also give us a different sense of the world around us, as with the *Dickens Atlas* (no. 6), the pair of LGBTQ+ 'fun maps', and the glorious 'gastronomic' map of France (no. 10).

Most of all this catalogue is a celebration of the cartographic art, which ranges from exquisite data-visualization ('Map showing the levelling from the Mediterranean to the Dead Sea', no. 18), to pure pictorial brilliance ('A Map and History of Peiping', no. 22)

Julian Wilson & Boris Jardine  
December 2025

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Front cover: no. 15, 'A Photoelectric-Photographic Study of the Normal Albedo of the Moon'

Below: no. 5, Booth 'Poverty Map'

Rear cover, no. 2, Bunge's *Nuclear War Atlas*



## I. CARTOGRAPHY AS GEOPOLITICS

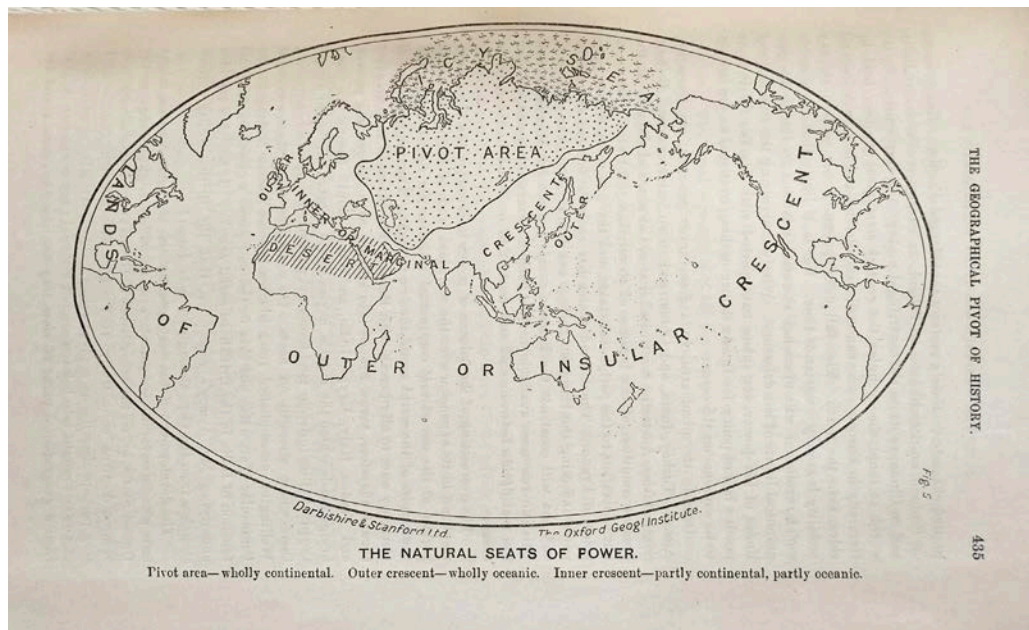
MACKINDER, Halford John (1861–1947)

### The Geographical Pivot of History

London: The Royal Geographical Society and Edward Stanford, 1904

[IN:] *The Geographical Journal*, Vol. 23, pp. 421–437; 8vo, 241 x 163mm; half-leather binding with green cloth and gilt spine titles. Good condition: an oversized volume, running to more than 1,000 pages; spine a little worn to both hinges, especially the rear hinge, with the spine lifting slightly towards the bottom; internally very good, and *not* ex-library; numerous folded maps to the end of each of the six issues.

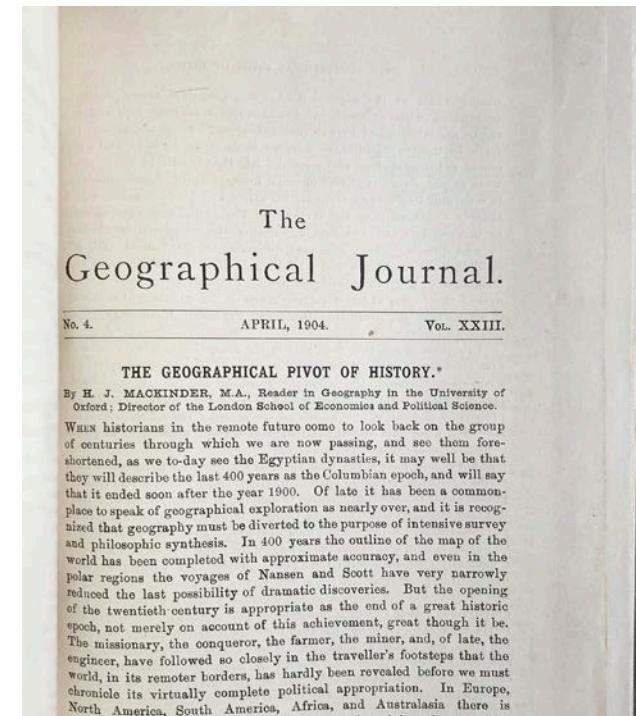
£275



A MAP THAT CREATED a new way of seeing the world: number 10 in Jerry Brotton's *A History of the World in Twelve Maps*. Here Mackinder describes his 'Heartland' theory, and illustrates it with sketch-map that has come to stand for the birth of geopolitics.

Through the late-19th century Mackinder became the doyen of the new 'scientific' geography, arguing that it should be bound neither by the purely physical (in its relation to geology) nor the purely historical (in its relation to politics). Instead, geography should meet 'the practical requirements of the statesman and the merchant, the theoretical requirements of the historian and the scientist, and the intellectual requirements of the teacher.'

In 'The Geographical Pivot' Mackinder introduced his controversial 'Heartland' theory in order to meet these lofty aims. He argued that global power is ultimately determined by control of land rather than sea. He identified the 'Heartland' – roughly central and eastern Eurasia (centered on Russia) – as the most strategically important region because it is vast, resource-rich, and naturally protected from naval powers. Mackinder famously claimed that whoever controls Eastern Europe can dominate the Heartland, whoever controls the Heartland can dominate the 'World-Island' (Eurasia and Africa), and whoever controls the World-Island can dominate the world, making land power the key driver of global supremacy. Certainly as an explanatory device for the ensuing century (and more) of global conflict, Mackinder's theory has much to commend it.





## 2. BUNGE'S RADICAL CARTOGRAPHY

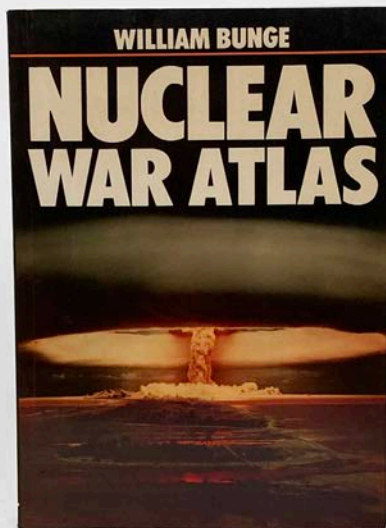
BUNGE, William (1928–2013)

### The Nuclear War Atlas

New York: Blackwell, 1988

Paperback in pictorial covers, 209 x 147mm; xxviii, 204, numerous text illustrations (maps) in two colours; very good condition: very minor wear to edges and corners.

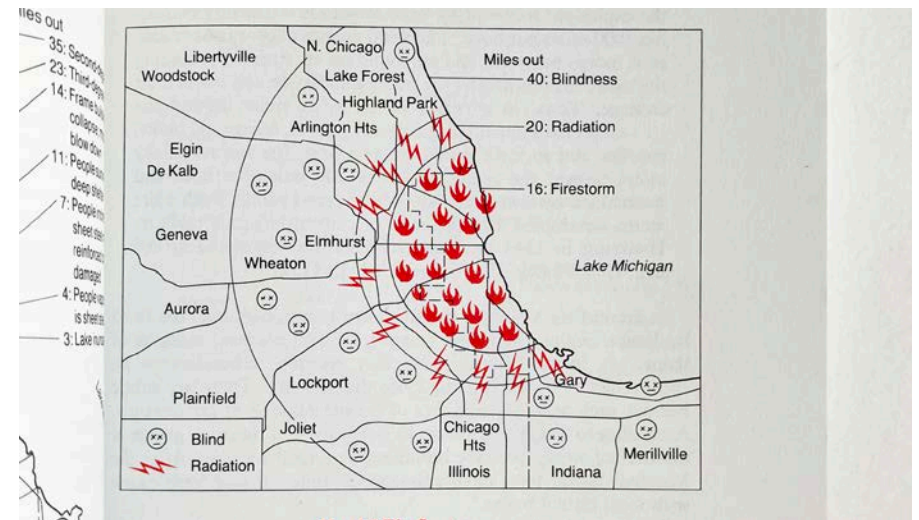
£350



A LANDMARK IN PERSUASIVE CARTOGRAPHY, and the final book by the celebrated 'radical geographer' William Bunge. To quote Bunge himself, 'one of the most important geographic works ever written, because it is about the most important subject ever addressed.' More objectively, perhaps, the Leventhal Map & Education Centre calls it 'one of the most famous examples of radical, socially-engaged cartography of the postwar era' (*Bending the Lines* online exhibition).

In 1982 Bunge had designed an anti-nuclear proliferation poster, featuring 28 small maps and data-visualizations, ranging from the blast area in Hiroshima to 'Nuclear Weapons Accidents in the United States' and 'Infant Mortality around Reactor'. In 1988 a much expanded version, now featuring 57 maps, found an unlikely publisher in Blackwell.

This was the culmination of a long and vituperative cartographic career. Bunge first worked as a mathematical cartographer, before becoming immersed in urban human geography, notably in Detroit, where he lived and worked for many years. After Bunge left America, and then Canada, his output slowed, and in fact he worked for a time as a cab driver (in fact a fitting job for someone concerned with the urban geographical experience). While Bunge's influence within geography was very great following the Detroit work, it is likely that the *Nuclear War Atlas* will remain his lasting monument, at least until nuclear non-proliferation becomes more than merely a slogan.



### 3. THE FIRST MAP OF NAZI DEATH CAMPS?

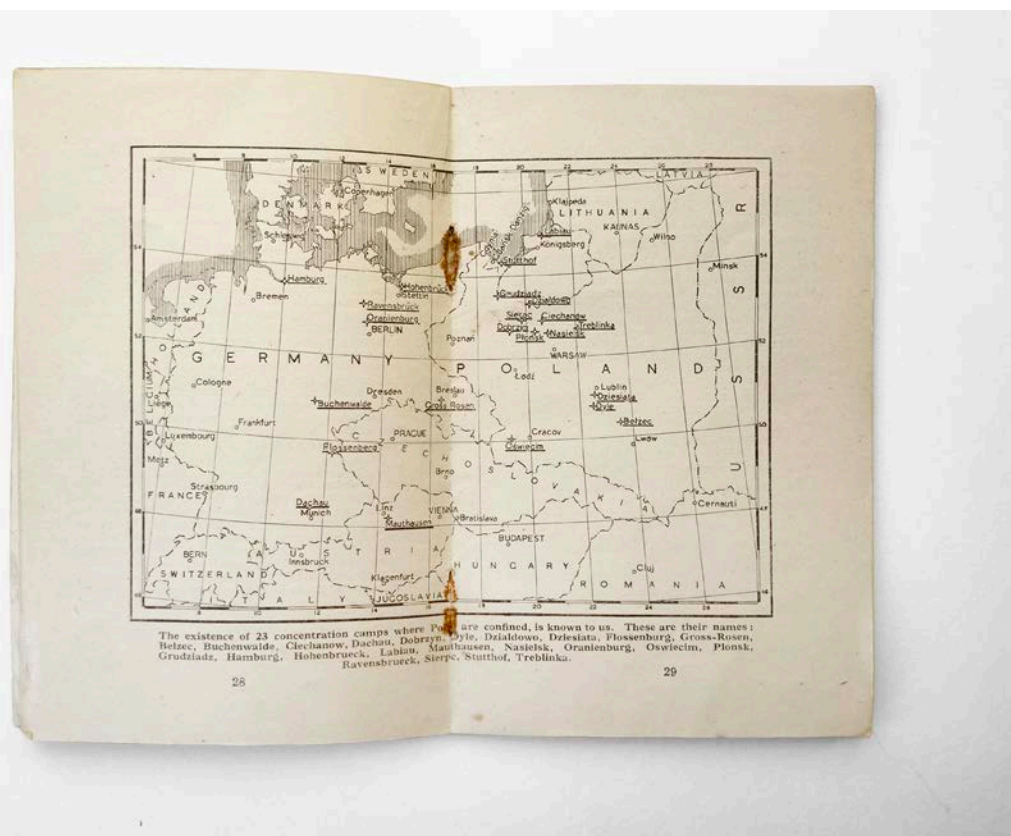
[POLISH GOVERNMENT IN EXILE]

#### Bestiality Unknown in Any Previous Record of History

London: The Ministry of Information, Stratton House, 1942

Pamphlet in illustrated wraps, 185 x 122mm; pp. 56. Good condition: cover somewhat marked, flattened fold to rear cover; staples removed so loose, with rust marks from the staples, as often.

£400

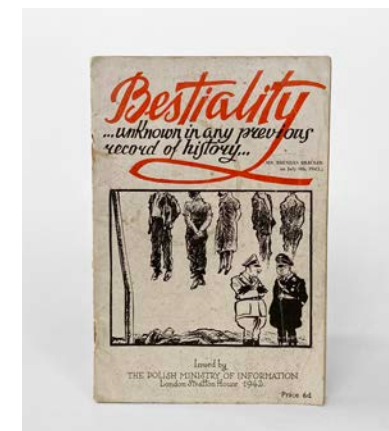


A VERY EARLY ACCOUNT of Nazi atrocities in Poland, featuring a map of known concentration camps. Alongside Auschwitz, Belzec and others is the remarkable inclusion of Treblinka, which was only operational from 23 July 1942, making this one of the very earliest mentions of this extraordinarily deadly site. (Sobibor, by contrast, is not present, indicating the uncertain knowledge of the extent of Nazi crimes during this period.)

Through the summer of 1942 the wider world began to learn of the mass killing of Jews in Poland. The 'Bund Report' of May put the number at 700,000, and the BBC and British press reported this through June and July, attempting to mitigate the numbing effect of ever larger numbers by giving specific accounts of massacres and acts of persecution and cruelty in the ghettos and elsewhere.

The present booklet is amongst the very first separately printed accounts of the holocaust, preceded only by the so-called 'Polish White Book' and contemporary with the 'Polish Black Book' (and itself preceding the better known 'Karski Report'); it is therefore an important document in the vital issue of allied understanding and public acknowledgment of the genocide. It includes many texts from the 9 July Ministry of Information conference, and follows the format of the 15 July issue of the *Polish Fortnightly Review*, so it was likely produced soon after. In fact only the inclusion of Treblinka, mentioned above, suggests slightly later publication, though publication in 1942 is certain (note that some online sources cite this book as being published in 1941, which is evidently impossible).

Alongside the map, the booklet prints many of the 9 July speeches, letters from prison, the Resolution of the Polish National Council, a range of statements from international politicians, and, crucially, a specific section on the 'Destruction of the Jewish Population'. Given the difficulty of uncovering information, it is remarkable how much was known at this early and pivotal moment in the holocaust.



#### 4. THE EARLIEST ACCURATE PLAN OF AUSCHWITZ

ROGERIE, André (1921–2014)

##### **Vivre c'est Vaincre**

[Self published], Paris, 1946

Paperback, 185 x 142mm; pp. 125. Good condition: spine worn at top and bottom, with some loss to the bottom; top-right corner of the cover nicked; internally very good; paper fragile

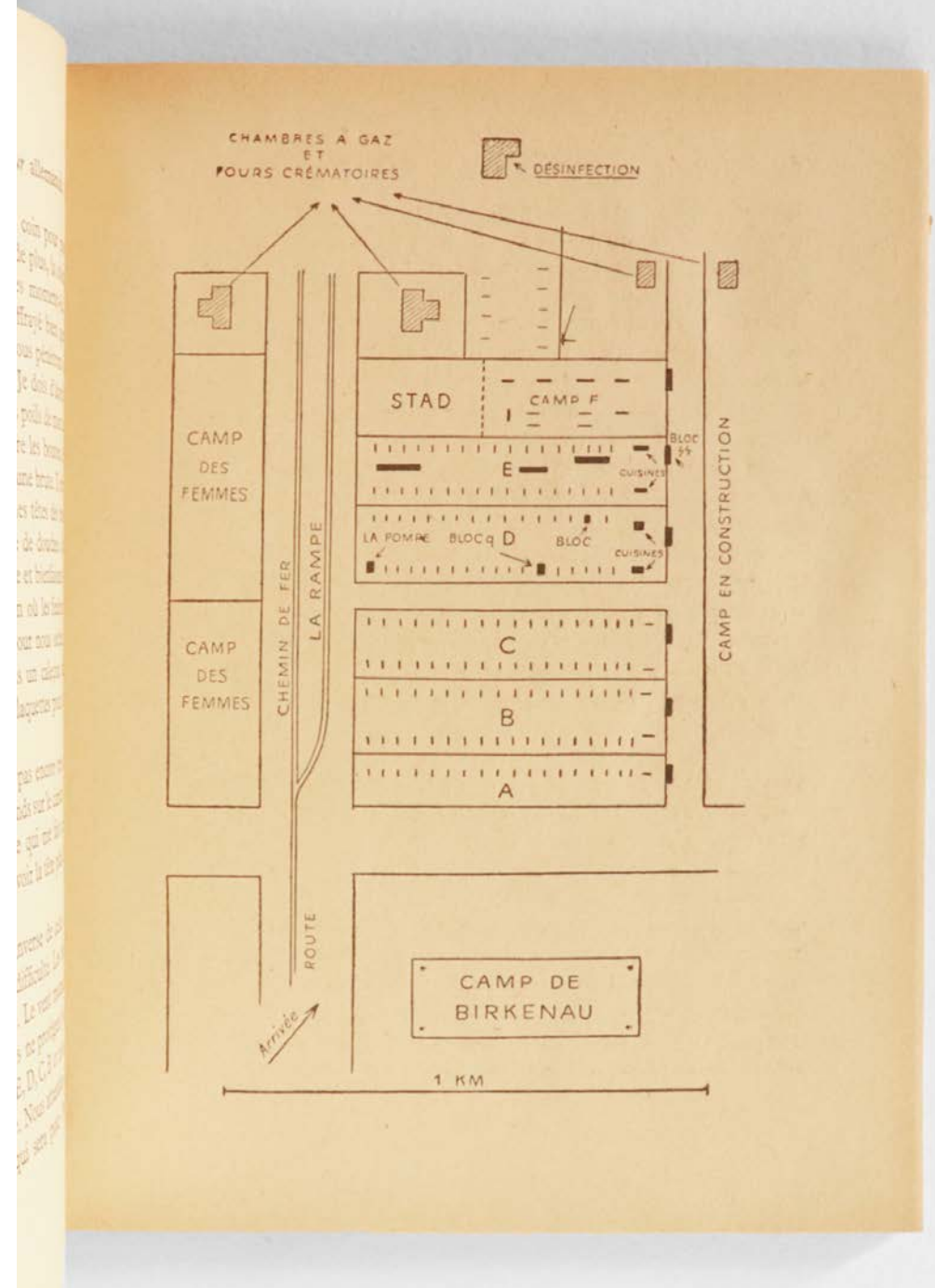
**£2,500\***

THE EARLIEST KNOWN PUBLISHED PLAN of auschwitz, contained in the sole known copy of André Rogerie's self-published holocaust memoir. Our repeated searches have failed to locate any other copies of this book in libraries worldwide.

Rogerie was a French resistance fighter, captured in 1943 and initially sent to prison camps in France. In November of that year he was transferred to Buchenwald, then moved to Dora, and then to a camp in Lublin. As the Soviets approached he was evacuated to Auschwitz-Birkenau. Here Rogerie was able to witness first hand many of the horrors of the camp, and committed everything to memory – especially the layout and nature of the camp and its crematoria.

After Auschwitz was liberated, Rogerie found his way to a German school and began to write his account of what he had seen in a schoolmaster's notebook. Upon his return to France he worked tirelessly, with his sister, to complete his manuscript. The resulting self-published work was neglected until the 1980s, when Georges Wellers identified Rogerie's drawings as the earliest accurate images of Auschwitz, and Rogerie himself began to speak out against Holocaust denial.

**\* Half the proceeds to be donated to the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum**





## 5. BOOTH'S 'POVERTY MAPS'

BOOTH, Charles (1840–1916)

### Descriptive Map of London Poverty 1889

Large chromolithographic map on 4 separate folding sheets (each 462 x 595mm), each with a key showing the streets colour-coded according to the wealth of the inhabitants, contained within an original vellum case, lettered in gilt on spine and with 'London 1890 1900' lettered in gilt and set withing gilt shield on upper cover (case slightly soiled). (In very good condition with only a few folds strengthened with Japanese tissue, occasional tiny losses at fold joins.)

**[with:] Map Shewing Degrees of Poverty in London in areas with about 30,000 inhabitants in each [...]**

London: Stanfords, 1890–1891

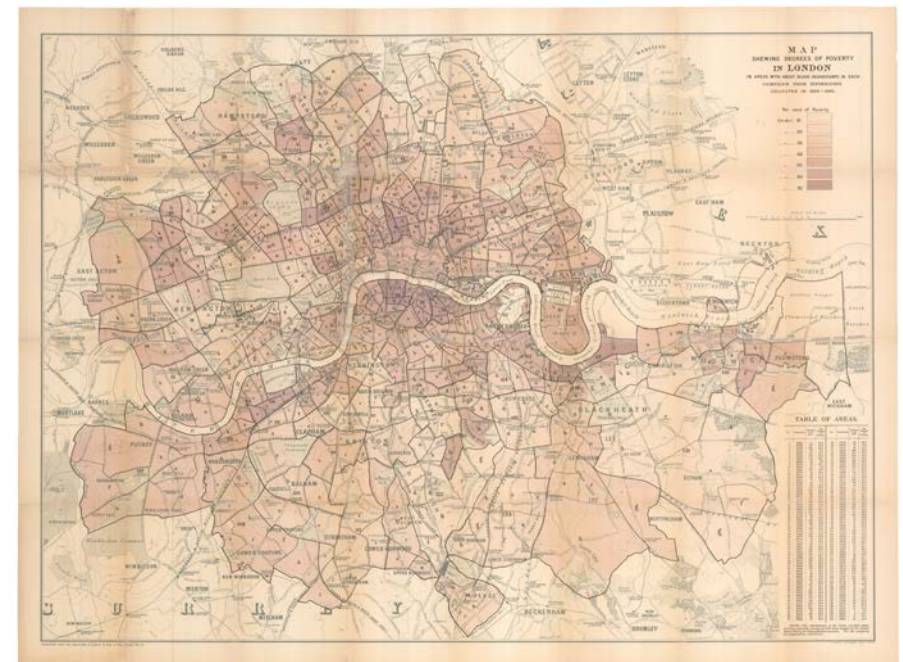
Large chromolithographic map (635 x 875mm), dividing the city into areas with colour-coded key illustrating the extent of poverty in each location, based on Stanford's 'Library map of London', with key and table in the upper and lower right corners, respectively, originally published with the appendix to *Labour & Life of the People* vol. 2 (sheet 692 x 928mm; sometime previously folded and recently laid onto Japanese tissue, restoration to central horizontal creasefold and a few other folds, particularly in area of upper left, with a few tiny losses at fold joins with fractionally larger loss in the Camden/Kentish Town area.)

£12,000

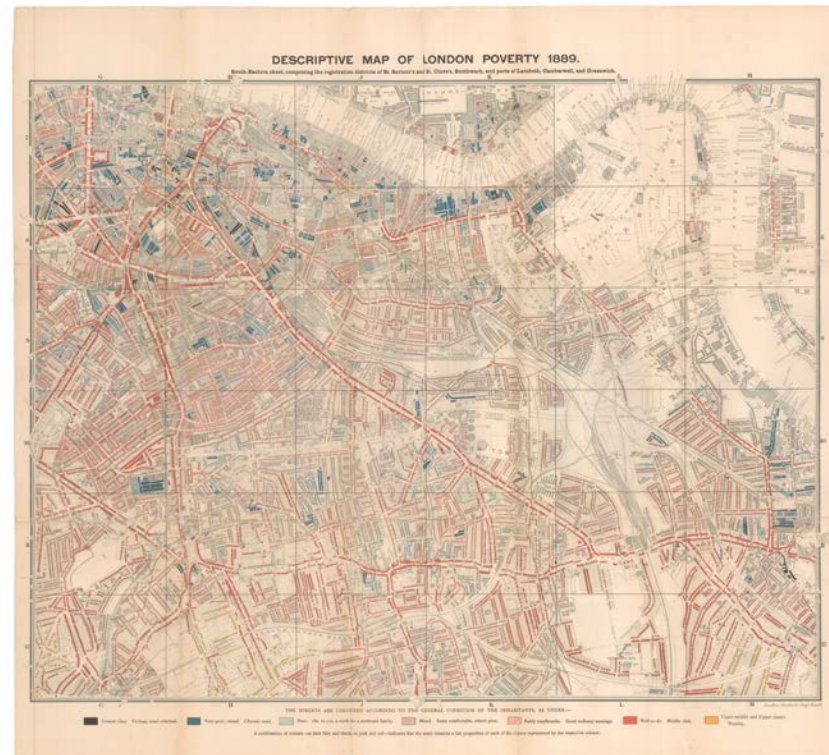
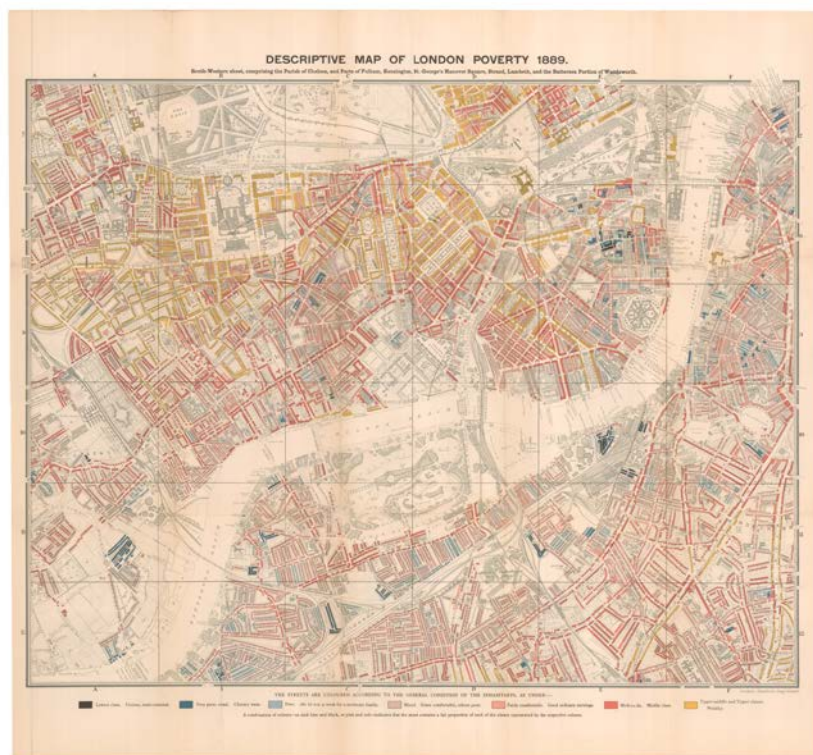
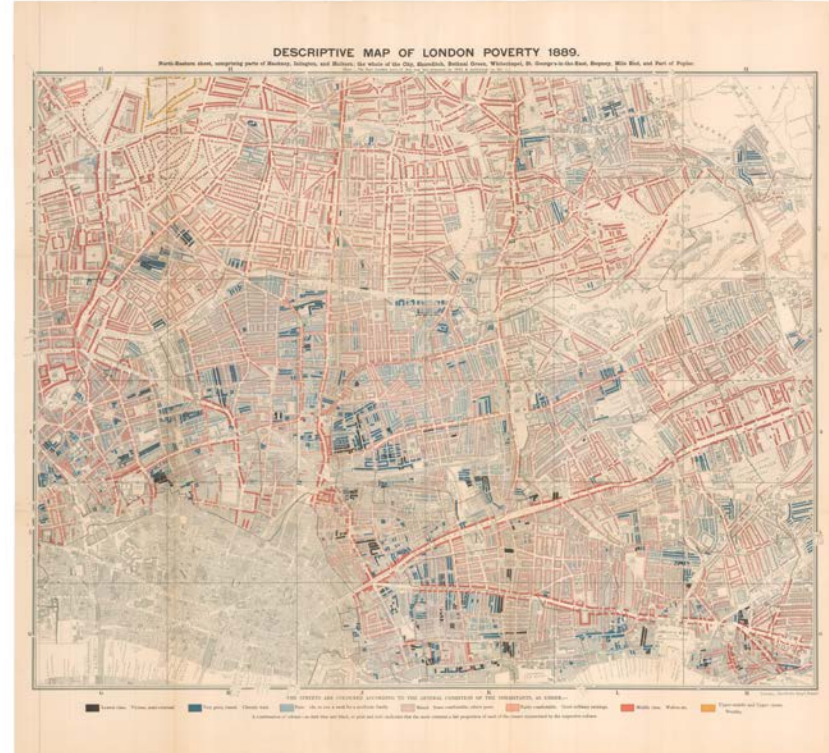
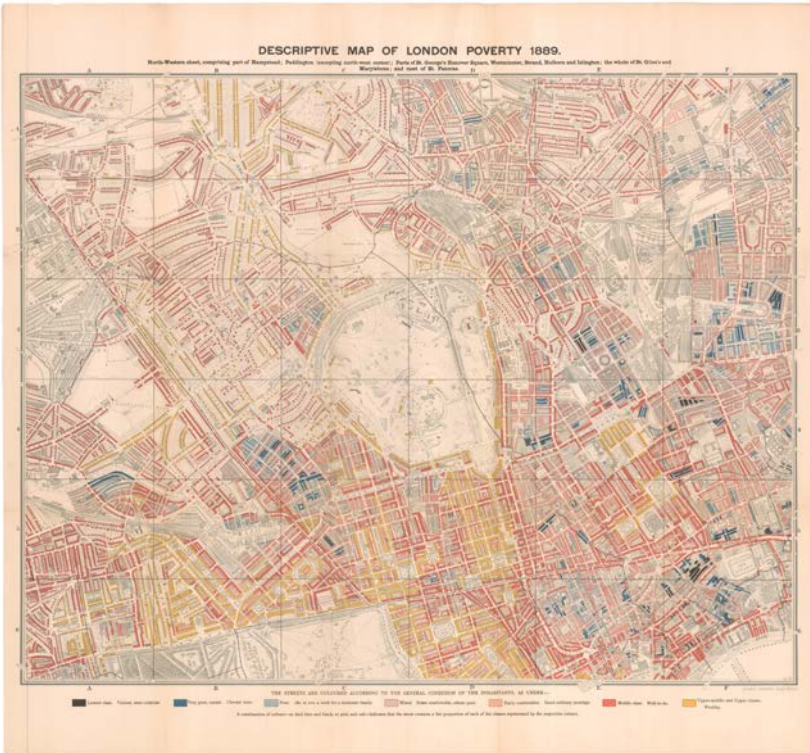
BOOTH'S FAMOUS 'POVERTY' MAPS, the most comprehensive review of poverty in London.

Here we offer both the detailed map on four sheets, and the large index map, often not included.

Booth and his team embarked on a landmark social and economic survey that found that 35% of Londoners lived in poverty. The accompanying maps are lithographed on a scale of 6 inches to one mile, each with a key showing the streets colour-coded according to the wealth of the inhabitants, ranging from black ('Lowest class') through shades of blue and purple ('Very poor', 'Moderate Poverty', 'Poverty & Comfort [mixed]'), to red ('Well to-do'); the 'Wealthy' are colour-coded in yellow. He began in 1887 with a pilot survey of Tower Hamlets and continued for fifteen years. He and his small army of researchers gathered as much information as they could through a great variety of sources: interviews, questionnaires, reports from London school board visitors, and house-to-house visits.









## 6. AN ATLAS OF DICKENSIAN LONDON

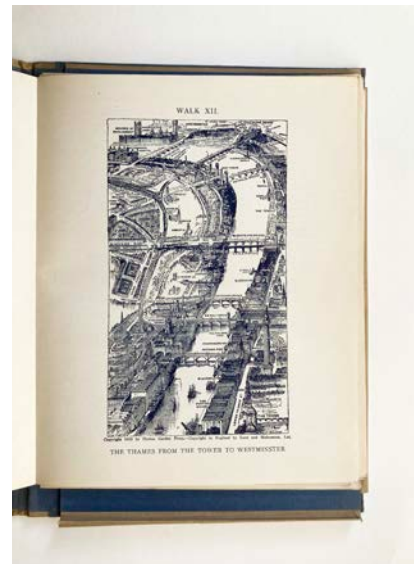
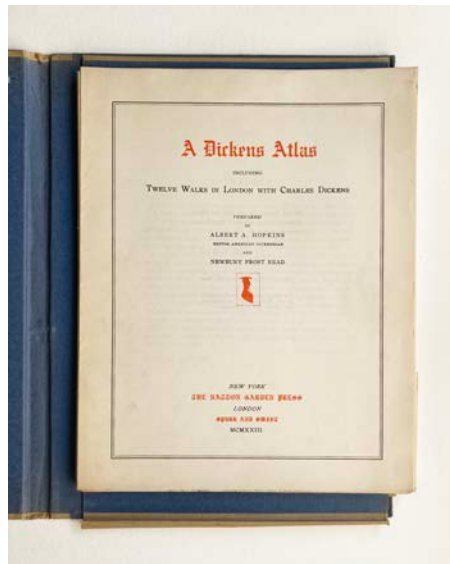
HOPKINS, Albert A., and READ, Newbury Frost

### A Dickens Atlas: Including Twelve Walks in London with Charles Dickens

New York: The Hatton Garden Press, and London: Spurr and Swift, 1923

Clothbound portfolio containing title-page, preface and foreword (8pp. on two folded sheets), twelve folded sheets, each describing one walk, and two folded leaves of plates (plates numbered I–VIII), also a copy of 'Bacon's Railway, Tramway & Underground Railway Map of London', with a 'Strangers' Guide to London' to the verso, (folder 290 x 220mm; maps various sizes)

£350



*'He approached the great city, which lay outstretched before him like a dark shadow on the ground...'* (Barnaby Rudge)

A RICH AND REWARDING TOUR OF LONDON, arranged around close study of the city's greatest literary topographer.

The twelve walks are described and illustrated with birds-eye views, and a modern map is given to aid navigation; additional descriptive and illustrated material explains the research. Although the work is an elegant and unusual production – limited to just 300 copies (of which this is number 289) – the portfolio was evidently intended as a practical guide to exploring Dickens' London. The twelve walks are described and illustrated with birds-eye views, and a modern map is given to aid navigation; additional descriptive and illustrated material explains the research. As the authors write:

The bird's-eye views are printed on ledger paper having a good writing surface so that each possessor may make his own notes on the margin whether the pilgrimage is made in person, or in the library.

The work also serves as an extremely precise carto-bibliographic study in its own right. As an example of the careful study they have undertaken, Hopkins and Read state:

We must not be misled by cases where the name survives but the location changes as shown below. The 'Golden Cross' of 'Pickwick' and 'David Copperfield' was located about 150 yards from the present edifice. The original hotel was swept away by the Charing Cross improvements, and in 1831–32 the sign and business [were] removed to the north-east.

Scarce in institutions and in commerce: COPAC lists 7 copies in the UK; Rare Book Hub has only three records since the 1930s. Another copy available online at the time of cataloguing is sadly incomplete.



## 7. THE PUZZLE OF NORTH AMERICAN POLITICS

[THE LONDON GEOGRAPHICAL INSTITUTE]

### Political Map of North America [dissected map]

London: George Philip and Son, n.d. [c.1900]

Lithograph printed colour map mounted onto wood and dissected, 318 x 240mm, showing land-masses from the north of Greenland and Canada to the north of Colombia and Venezuela (the latter uncoloured), scale of 1:30,000,000 (480 miles to 1 inch), on Bonne's (cordiform) Projection, marked with rivers, railways and 'Principal Steam Routes'; good condition: base of the box only preserved, some wear to the paper, especially to the lower border, with minimal loss, very faint staining to the upper half (but see picture).

£400

AN ATTRACTIVE 'JIGSAW MAP' of North and America, using Bonne's cordiform projection, and including Greenland, Mexico, and with an inset showing England and Wales for comparative national scale.

Although jigsaw maps reached the height of their popularity in the years either side of 1900, the format is much older – as old, in fact, as the concept of a jigsaw puzzle itself, with the first examples dating from the middle of the 18th century.

The map is rare, and we can find no other examples in collections or in commerce. Owing to the lack of a cover for the box, or a cartouche on the map, we have to infer the date. The presence of the railways gives enough information to date this map to the turn of the twentieth century. Mexico is particularly useful: the railway spanning the Isthmus of Tehuantepec in Mexico was completed in 1894 and is marked

here, yet the development of the Mexican railway is very limited and numerous early 20th century connections (including to the Isthmus railway) are not shown; however the terminus of the Isthmus route is given as 'Puerto Mexico', the name given to Coatzacoalcos in 1900. Further research may pin the map down even more precisely, but we are confident of a date very early in the 20th century.





## 8. THE WORLD UNVEILED

QUIN, Edward (1794–1828)

### **An Historical Atlas; In a Series of Maps of the World as Known at Different Periods [...]**

London: Printed for R.B. Seeley and W. Burnside, 1830

Folio (415 x 340mm); pp. [3, interpolated leaves including the title-page, contents and first letterpress page], 93, [2], 21 maps (6 folding). (Very good condition: all maps in excellent condition; a few small marks to aquatinting introduced during the printing process to the first map.) Modern half brown cloth preserving the original marbled-paper covered boards with printed paper label to upper cover (extremities rubbed, label more heavily).

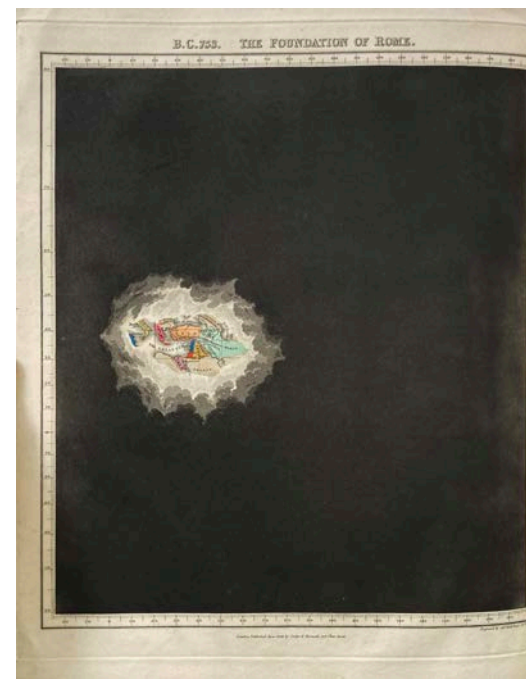
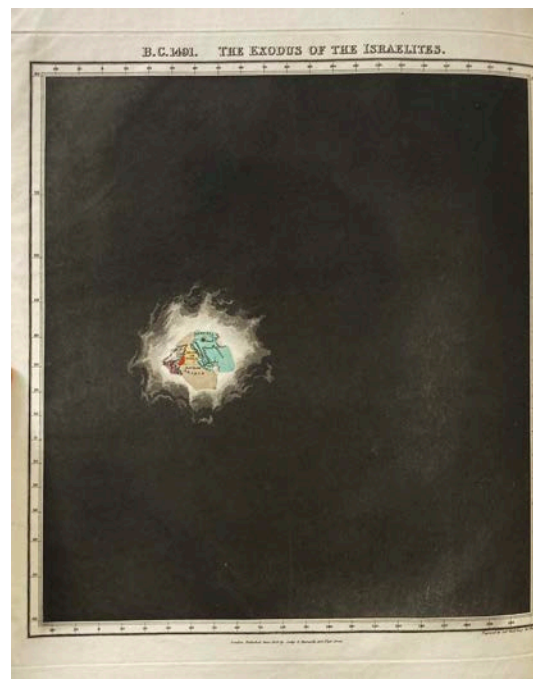
£4,000

THE WORLD REVEALED IN HISTORICAL SEQUENCE. Quin's Historical Atlas is justly famous as a masterpiece of atlas conception and printing. The unusual format of the maps is to use extensive black aquatint to show the 'parting clouds' of historical discovery, with exquisite hand-colouring of the landmasses themselves.

The sequence is unashamedly Western-centric and Christian apologist. The first map, 'The Deluge', shows only Eden – a tiny yellow hand-coloured area in a sea of black (see the rear cover of this catalogue). subsequent maps show the Exodus of the Israelites (Assyria, Syria, Canaan, Egypt), the Foundation of Rome, the Empires of Cyrus and Alexander, the Rise of the Roman Empire, and so on, up to the spectacular 'Discovery of America' – the first double-size folding map.

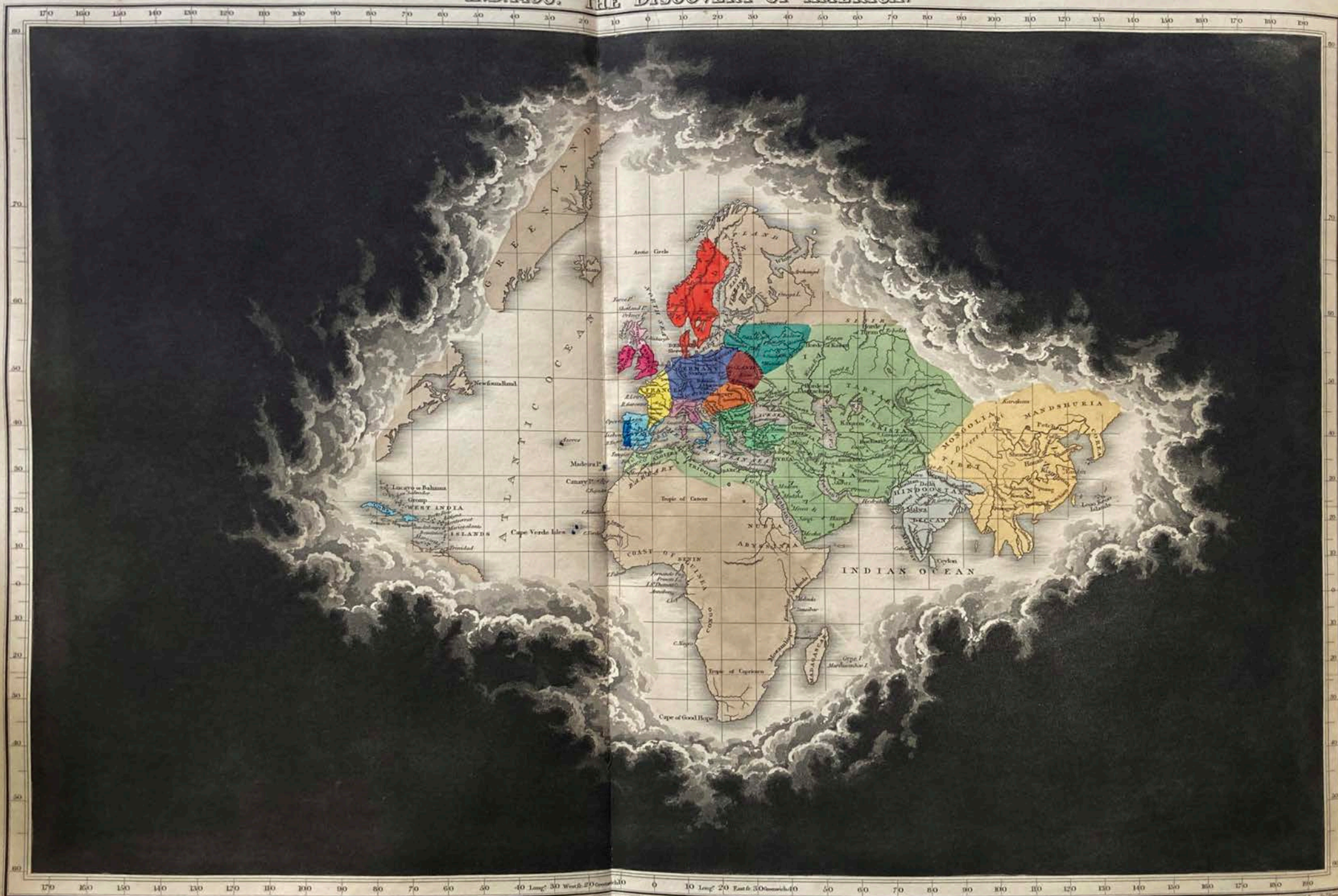
Owing to the practice of splitting this atlas, complete bound copies in good condition are increasingly rare.

References: Goffart, Historical Atlases The First Three Hundred Years, 1570–1870; Rumsey No. 2839





# A.D. 1493. THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.





## 9. CHARTING A TRULY GLOBAL RELIGION

GOVER, Edward (active 1840–1854)

### The Protestant Missionary Map of the World

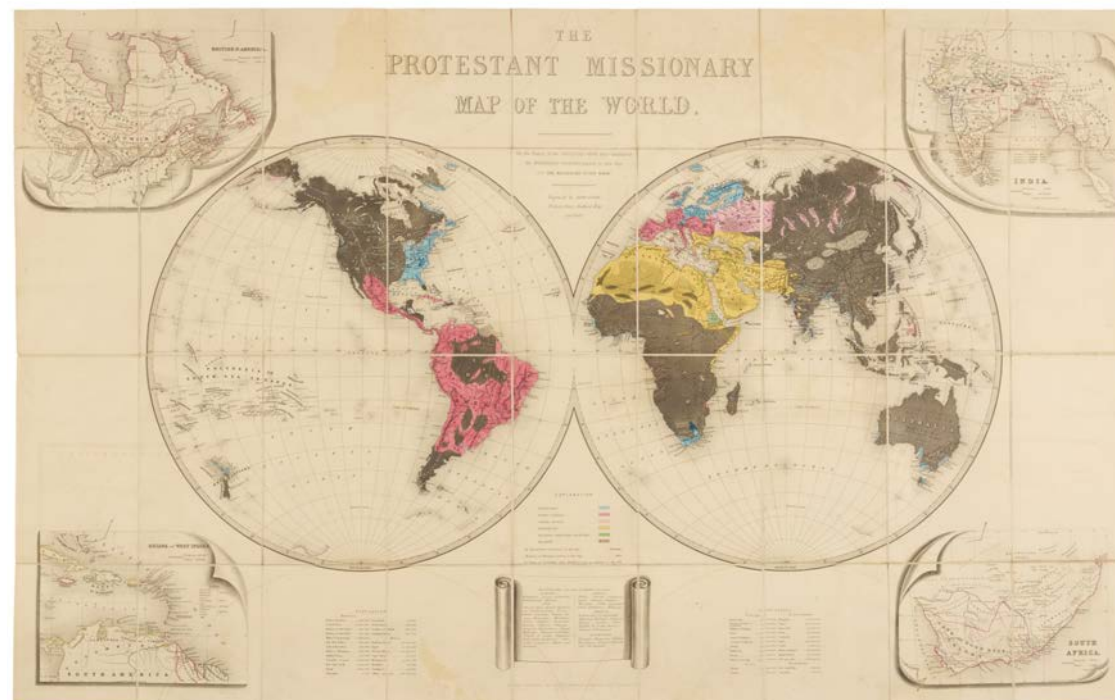
London: Seeley, Burnside & Seeley, 1846

Large folding map (910 x 1270mm), engraved by Edward Gover, each with multiple sketch plans and extensive information to each panel (near fine condition); folding to octavo (255 x 149mm), very good condition, surface somewhat yellowed and folds very slightly fragile, bookplate of the Library of the American Board of Commissioners for the Foreign Missions to the upper cover of map

£2,000

THE MOST FAMOUS missionary map – a powerful example of ‘persuasive cartography’.

Colour is used to startling effect here, with utterly undifferentiated ‘heathen’ regions portrayed in black, akin to the use of black for uncharted territory in Quin’s similarly ideological *Historical Atlas* (see No. 4), also issued by Seeley and Burnside. The other religions depicted are Protestantism (blue), Roman Catholicism (scarlet), ‘Greek Church’ (pink), ‘Mahometan’ (yellow), and, remarkably, ‘Decayed Christian Churches’ (green). The map was issued as a counterpart to the *The Missionary Guide Book* (not included here), which features a much simplified and uncoloured version of the map as its frontispiece. Yet this is clearly a virtuosic stand-alone cartographic performance, intended to show the present ‘limited’ reach of Protestantism and to act as an encouragement to further missionary activity, perhaps especially in the ‘unconquered’ lands.





# THE PROTESTANT MISSIONARY MAP OF THE WORLD.

For the Names of the SOCIETIES which have established  
the MISSIONARY STATIONS marked in this Map  
See "THE MISSIONARY GUIDE BOOK."

Engaged by 1846/1847.  
Printed and Sold by  
J. H. COLEMAN.



## EXPLANATION

PROTESTANT  
OTHER CHURCHES  
GREEN CHURCHES  
ROMAN CATHOLIC  
UNION OF CHURCHES  
RUSSIAN ORTHODOX  
OTHERS

1. MISSIONARY STATIONS in this Map.  
2. All places and Missionary Stations in this Map.  
3. Names of MISSIONARIES, and names of Societies, in this Map.

The following are the names of the MISSIONARIES who have been engaged in the work of the PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES in the world. The names are given in the following order: 1. Name of the Society. 2. Name of the Missionary. 3. Name of the Station. 4. Name of the Country. 5. Name of the Continent. 6. Name of the Hemisphere. 7. Name of the World.

POPULATION

Continent	Population
Europe	200,000,000
Asia	400,000,000
Africa	100,000,000
America	100,000,000
Australia	10,000,000
Pacific Islands	1,000,000
Total	810,000,000

POPULATION

Continent	Population
Europe	200,000,000
Asia	400,000,000
Africa	100,000,000
America	100,000,000
Australia	10,000,000
Pacific Islands	1,000,000
Total	810,000,000



## 10. PICTORIAL 'GASTRONOMIC' MAP OF FRANCE

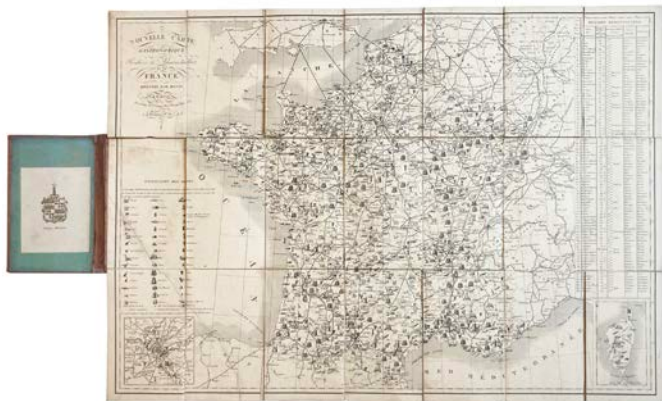
MONIN, Charles V. (active 1830–1880)

### **Nouvelle Carte Gastronomique, Routière & Administrative de la France**

Paris: Chez Troude [...] Passage Valois, n.d. [1830]

Folding engraved map (536 x 753mm), dissected and mounted on linen, showing France, part of Spain, Italy, Switzerland, the German Lands, Belgium, and Southern England, Corsica inset to bottom right, the region around Paris to the bottom left, table headed 'Division Administrative' to upper right, primary and secondary postal routes indicated by black lines, regional produce indicated by 46 vignettes, cartouche to upper left, no scale given (edges worn and some grubbiness to the left-hand side of the map, closed tear affecting 3 panels, occasional evidence of double-striking in the printing); folding to octavo (189 x 121mm) in original patterned purple cloth (spine a little weak; residue to the spine and about 15mm of each cover). Provenance: Nelson Matcham (1811–1886), bookplate to inside cover (Matcham, a barrister, was Admiral Lord Nelson's nephew)

£2,500



A RARE AND INGENIOUS PICTORIAL MAP of France, showing the main gastronomic products of each region, illustrated by some 46 vignettes.

The map is known in only two other copies, both at the Bibliothèque nationale de France, one identical to the present copy (though not dissected, and with subtle hand-colouring), the other with an amended cartouche in which the publisher is omitted and the date 1838 added.

The clarity of the vignettes allows an easy understanding of the distribution of produce across the country, with the wine barrels particularly distinct. The map also rewards close study – it is easy to pick out, for example, regions specialising in fungi, olives, anchovies, and honey. Many if not all of the 'data' presented still hold true to the present day.

Although an attractive and fascinating map, this can also be seen as a political project – providing a visual argument both for national unity around the economic productivity of the whole country, and the preservation of regional particularity in different food staples (not to mention an argument for the extraordinary gastronomic riches of the country, and the relative paucity of produce around the nation's capital).

This is the first state of the map, and is dated to 1830 by a contemporary advertisement in the journal *Bibliographie de la France* (for 2 January 1830), where the engraver is listed as 'Hocquart', presumably Édouard Hocquart (1789–1870).

Monin was an innovative cartographer, who elsewhere made use of the new technique of lithographic printing, produced three important atlases and was a member of the *Société de Géographie*. There is some confusion over his dates: he is sometimes said to have been born around the time this map was published; further research is clearly needed into his life and output. This is certainly one of his earliest productions.

References: Bibliothèque nationale de France, département Cartes et plans, GE C-6607 / GE C-1774







## II. LGBTQ GUIDES TO SAN FRANCISCO AND LA

['Fun Maps'] The David James Press Ltd

**Gay and Lesbian Map & Guide to San Francisco, 1988 Edition**  
**[WITH:] Gay and Lesbian 'FunMap': Los Angeles Including Orange County, 1990 Edition**

[Brooklyn, NY]: David James Press Ltd, 1988/1990

Folding monotone offset printed maps (444 x 607mm [SF] and 488 x 607mm [LA]), each with multiple sketch plans and extensive information to each panel (near fine condition); folding to octavo (223 x 102mm [SF] and 245 x 103mm [LA]). the folds and a faint mark to the upper edge of the rear panel

**£500 for the pair**



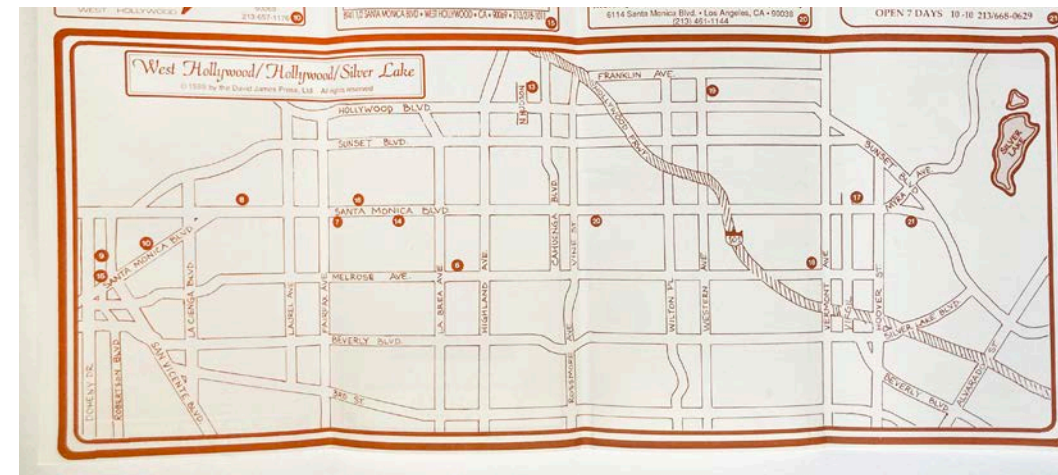
TWO SCARCE 'FUN MAPS' packed with information and area guides for LGBTQ visitors to San Francisco and LA.

From 1982 the David James Press issued pocket guides to many cities across the US. Here we offer two of the most important in this series: San Francisco and LA.

As the earlier guide explains, San Francisco 'has become known as the most accepting and open city in the country', estimating the gay population as being from a quarter to one third. Los Angeles also fares well: 'West Hollywood, with its elegant high-tech bars and sumptuous restaurants is the most nearly al-gay city in the U.S. Its muscled beauties provide a rich source for the film industry's insatiable demands.'

The maps are extraordinarily rich in information – much of which would be impossible to recover by any other means. Each sketch plan is keyed to the many advertisements that cover the map. A list of 'Resources' covering a very wide range of subjects, including AIDS hotlines, LGBT talklines, gay and lesbian archives and information exchanges, ACLU chapters, AA meetings and many area specific centres.

Very scarce, especially in pristine condition. OCLC locates the San Francisco map at four US locations only; the LA map returns no results.



## 12. THE FIRST MAP OF THE INTERNET

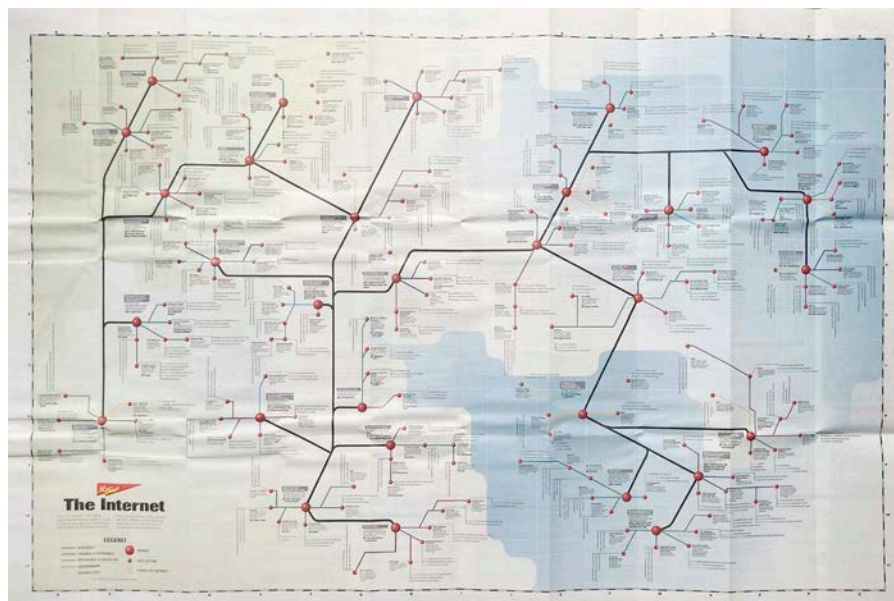
DOWNS, Timothy Edward

### Road Map to the Internet

New York: Ziff-Davis, 1994

Folding offset chromolithographic map (635 x 950mm), hub and spoke style showing numerous servers and individual sites, index and general information to verso; folding to octavo (225 x 98mm), very good condition, noting only some additional creasing around the folds and a faint mark to the upper edge of the rear panel

£1,500



AN EARLY 'ROAD MAP' to the invention that would come to define our age.

Following the invention of the World Wide Web around 1990 internet use skyrocketed, and by the mid-1990s computing magazines were beginning to realise they were in the middle of a media revolution. *PC Computing* was the first to seize the moment, issuing a series of maps by Timothy Edward Downs that would act as a guide to the new information space. The UK version of *PC Computing* was called *PC Direct*, and the maps were issued in identical form for both magazines; here we offer the slightly scarcer *PC Direct* version.

At this point in the history of the web, search engine technology was so primitive that discovering new areas of the web was really a matter of browsing and reading about which sites might be of interest. Here Downs offers a novel approach, with servers connected by lines indicating shared purpose or content, and extra information given at each node. This marks a dramatic shift in our understanding of what the internet is and what it can do. Previous maps were either arranged logically, showing the structure of the internet, or geographically, showing locations offering access. With the advent of the www these conventions became irrelevant, and new kinds of representation were needed.

Just as Downs' way of representing the internet was revolutionary, it was also to be short-lived. This kind of 'image' of the internet – featuring a few hundred websites – soon became impossible as the number of sites ballooned (now well above 1 billion).

As always with magazine inserts such as this, the map is very scarce. We can locate three copies in institutions: National Library of Scotland; National Library of Australia; David Rumsey Map Collection.



### 13. MAPPING THE INTERCONNECTED MIDDLE EAST

KRYSETYA, Markus, LAIRSON, Larry, and MAULDIN, Alan

#### Middle East Telecommunications Map 2013

Washington, DC: TeleGeography, 2013

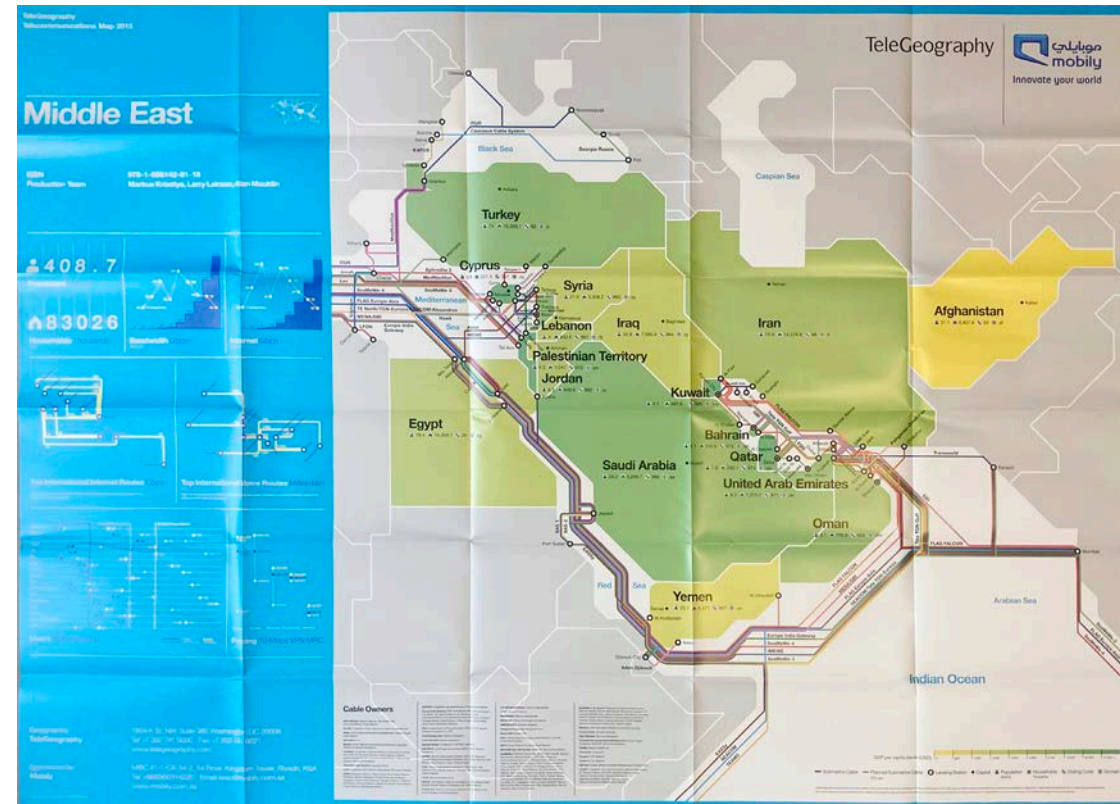
Large folding offset chromolithographic map (915 x 1270mm), extending north-south from southern Russia to the Indian Ocean, and west-east from Athens and Darnah to Mumbai, shaded by GDP per capita for 18 named countries, extensive statistical data displayed in a panel to the left-hand side, with a list of cable owners inset, existing and planned submarine cables shown (near fine condition); folding to octavo (255 x 149mm), verso blank

£500

A MASSIVE A VISUALLY STRIKING tube-map style portrayal of the telecommunications network in the Middle East, at a turning point in the history of the interconnection of the region.

Internet provision scaled up rapidly in the region with the advent of publicly accessible broadband around the year 2000; major infrastructure projects resulted in the construction of numerous submarine cables, depicted here, and the gulf states' rapid rise to global leadership in internet provision.

TeleGeography, founded in 1990, specializes in visualizations and data on global telecommunications. The first Middle East Telecommunications Map was produced in 2010, and the most recent in 2020. The primary distribution of maps is in digital format, and early printed TeleGeography maps are very rare. For example, the David Rumsey Map Collection holds only digital versions of the Middle East Maps. OCLC locates the present map at the Library of Congress only.



#### 14. THE MOON AS ABSTRACT EXPRESSIONISM

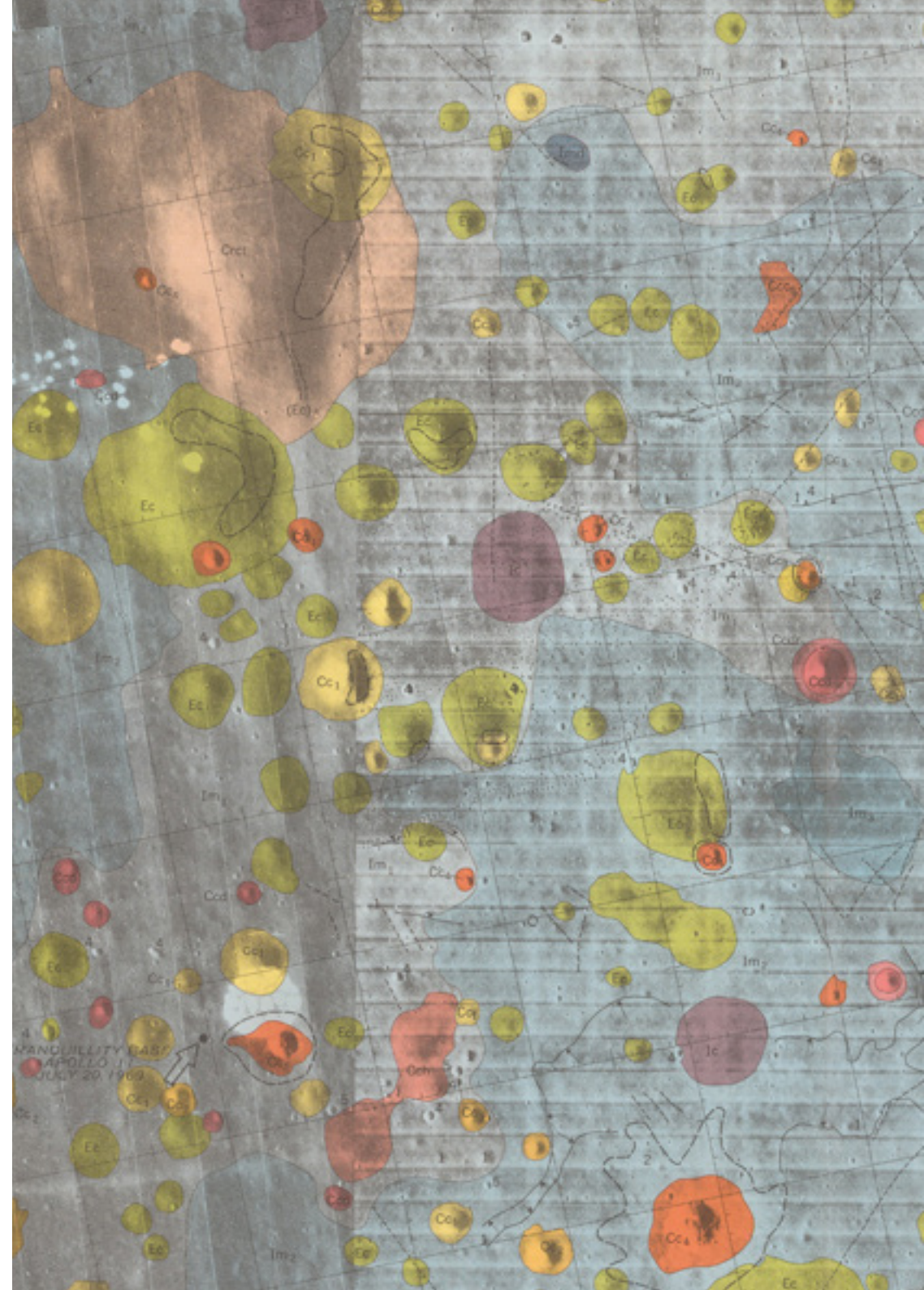
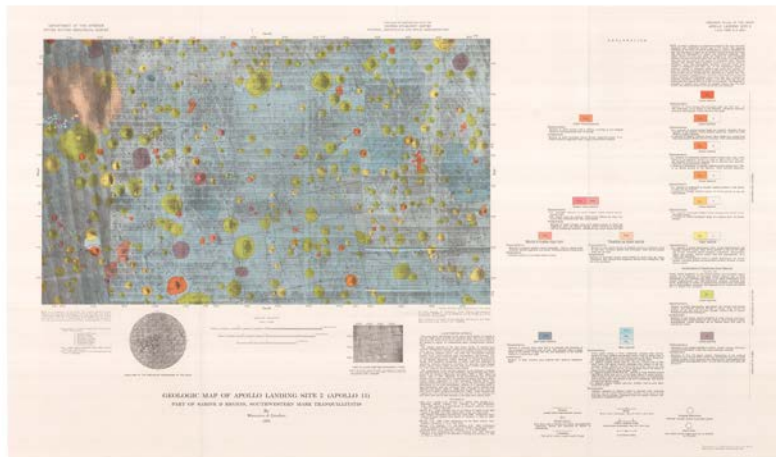
GROLIER, Maurice J.

##### **Geologic Map of Apollo Landing Site 2 (Apollo 11) Part of Sabine D Region, Southwestern Mare Tranquillitatis**

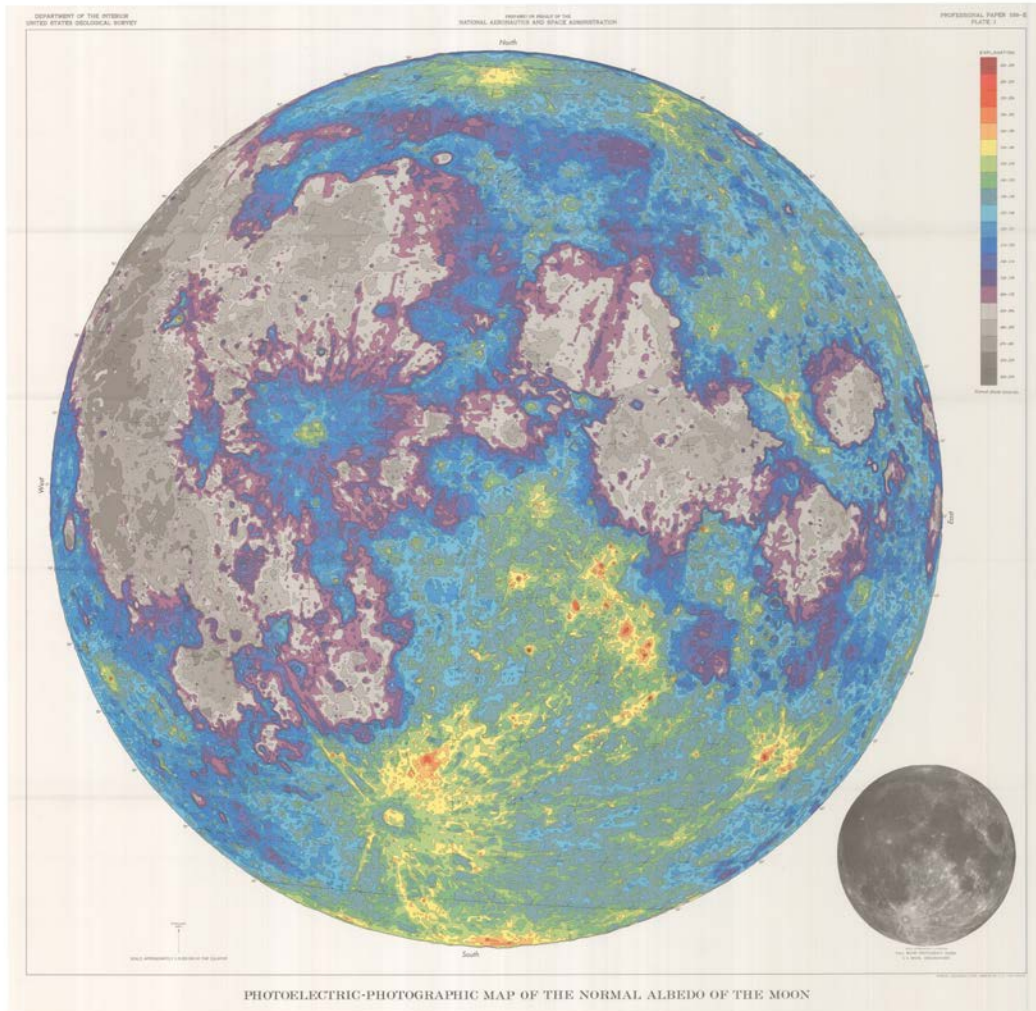
Washington, DC: U.S. Geological Survey, 1970

Large folding chromolithographic map (607 x 1035mm) on the Mercator Projection at a scale of 1:25,000 showing the position of Tranquility Base where Apollo 11 landed on 20 July 1969 in south-western area of geological map measuring 353 x 595mm with coloured key to right-hand side and explanatory notes below with inset index map of the Earthside Hemisphere of the Moon and part of the Lunar Orbiter photograph v-m73; with accompanying 4pp. bifolium of explanatory text; contained within original buff printed paper sleeve with map index number 'I-619 [ORB II-6 (25)]'. (The map in fine condition; explanatory text with marginal pin holes at corners; sleeve with two tiny insignificant spots on upper cover, two pinholes at head on verso, and extremities faintly creased.)

£850







## 15. THE MOON AS AN IMPRESSIONIST MASTERPIECE

POHN, Howard A. and Robert L. WILDEY.

**A Photoelectric-Photographic Study of the Normal Albedo of the Moon... Geological Survey Professional Paper 599-E**

Washington, DC: U.S. Geological Survey, 1970

Quarto (290 x 230mm). [4], 20pp., 9 figures and photographs in the text, with large folding map as described below in pocket at rear (Some faint marginal creasing throughout). Original decorative printed white-on-blue stapled wrappers (some faint marginal creasing.)

**£425**

**L**ARGE FOLDING CHROMOLITHOGRAPHIC MAP (775 x 807mm) of the Earthside Hemisphere of the Moon with diameter of 680mm at a scale of 1:5,000,000 at the equator, the craters of Tycho and Copernicus clearly visible to the sw and wnw respectively and marked with green and yellow colours, the Sea of Showers to the N of Copernicus and the Seas of Serenity and Tranquility to the NE and ENE appearing as areas of grey and purple, with coloured key to right-hand side and black and white photograph of the Full Moon taken from the us Naval Observatory to lower right.



## 16. THE FIRST GEOLOGICAL MAP OF EUROPE

MURCHISON, Sir Roderick Impey (1792–1871) and NICOL, James (1810–1879)

### **Geological Map of Europe Exhibiting the Different Systems of Rocks According to the Most Recent Researches and Unedited Materials**

Edinburgh: W. Blackwood & Sons, & W. and A.K. Johnston, 1856

Folding engraved map (1300 x 1077mm), coloured by a contemporary hand, dissected and mounted on linen, scale of 1 inch to 76 miles (1:4,800,000). (Very good condition: cloth binding somewhat frayed; one flattened fold to a corner of one segment, otherwise the map itself is in excellent condition.)

£4,000



A HIGH POINT of Victorian geology, and a stunning large-scale geological map – over a metre tall. Murchison and Nicol give a first overview of European stratigraphy and make a bold visual argument for deep geological time.

In 1839 Murchison published his monumental work *The Silurian System*, establishing the Silurian Period (now understood as 443–419Ma) and making a vital contribution to the understanding of the first phase of fossil-bearing rocks.

During the composition of *The Silurian System* Murchison had entered into a famous dispute with Henry De la Beche over the correct age of certain rock formations in Devon – the so-called ‘Great Devonian Controversy’. Murchison’s proposal, with Adam Sedgwick, was to designate a new period, the Devonian, between his Silurian and the more recent coal-bearing rocks of the Carboniferous. To do this Murchison undertook an ambitious geological survey of the Rhineland and parts of Russia, resulting not only in the confirmation of the Devonian but the further establishment of the Permian Period as a sequel to the Carboniferous. In 1849, with the account of west-Russian geology published, Murchison conceived of an ambitious large-scale geological map of Europe: the first of its kind ever produced.

By the middle of the nineteenth century Murchison’s pioneering work accounted almost the entirety of Victorian understanding of the period before the arrival of the dinosaurs: it is this vast achievement that is represented in the present map, which stretches from the south-west tip of Portugal to the edge of Siberia, and from Iceland in the north to the far shores of the Mediterranean in the south.

The only comparable project was that of the Belgian geologist André Dumont, whose European map was completed in 1857. Murchison saw a copy of this map while visiting Poppelsdorf, but perhaps predictably he considered it to be derivative of his own work.



## 17. MARIE THARP AND PLATE TECTONICS

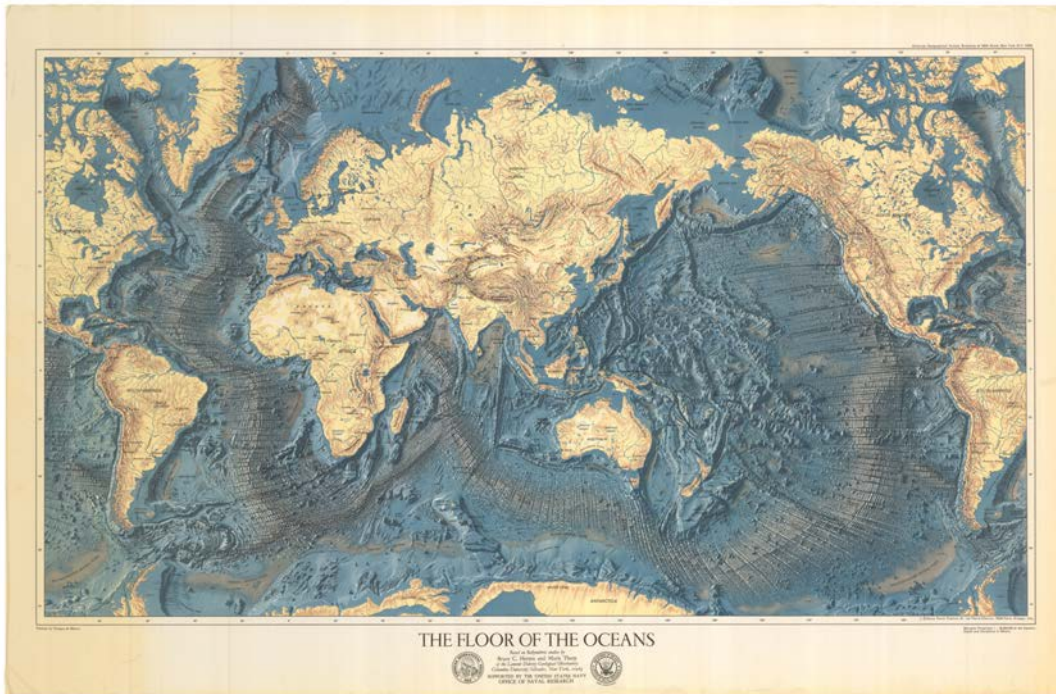
THARP, Marie (1920–2006), and Bruce C. HEEZEN (1924–1977)

### The Floor of the Oceans

Paris: Éditions Charon, 1977

Lithographic world map printed in colours; 115 x 662mm; scale of 1:40,000,000. (Very good condition, laminated as issued, with some minor creasing at extremities with associated wear to the lamination at the edges.)

£4,500



A CRUCIAL AND VISUALLY STRIKING contribution to the theory of Plate Tectonics. Marie Tharp and Bruce Heezen collaborated for more than three decades, producing a series of regional ocean floor maps, with this world map marking the conclusion of this remarkable partnership. The duo used data from echo soundings collected by research ships, in order to plot the ocean floor's topography. The first startling finding was a vast, continuous ridge running down the middle of the Atlantic. Most striking was the discovery of a central rift valley within the ridge – a geologic feature that indicated seafloor spreading and supported the then-controversial theory of continental drift. This visualization played a pivotal role in validating the emerging theory of plate tectonics, which transformed our understanding of Earth's dynamic crust.

Marie Tharp, a geologist and oceanographic cartographer, was the intellectual force behind the mapping project, although she initially faced skepticism in a male-dominated field. At a time when women were largely excluded from shipboard research, Tharp worked from the lab, analysing thousands of sonar readings by hand and turning raw data into groundbreaking insights. When she first proposed the existence of the rift valley, Heezen initially dismissed her findings as 'girl talk'. But as more data confirmed her interpretation, her analysis proved unassailable.

Together, Tharp and Heezen's efforts culminated in the present map, titled *The Floor of the Oceans*. This map brought to life the vast, rugged terrain of the ocean basins and helped shift scientific consensus toward accepting plate tectonics as the unifying theory of geology. It provided the missing piece linking continental drift, seafloor spreading, and the movement of tectonic plates. This work was instrumental in bridging observation with theory, making visible the hidden architecture of our planet and enabling a new era of Earth science.



## 18. MAPPING THE DEPTH OF THE DEAD SEA

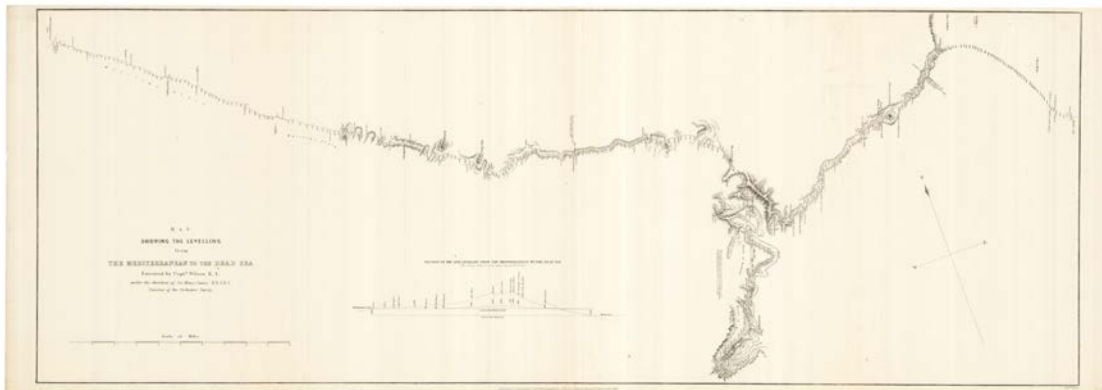
WILSON, Sir Charles William (1836–1905)

### Map showing the levelling from the Mediterranean to the Dead Sea

London: published for the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society, by J. Murray, Albemarle Street, 1866

Large folding map (345 x 975mm) engraved by Edward Weller, relief shown by hachures and spot heights, notes on geological formations and fossil deposits, elevation profile at centre 'Section on the line levelled from the Mediterranean to the Dead Sea (the vertical scale is 8 times larger than the horizontal)', scale of  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch to one mile (1:84,480) (Vertical central creasefold with three other light vertical creasefolds, 2 tiny insignificant spots, otherwise clean and fresh.)

£350



EXTREMELY RARE OFFPRINT, 'a milestone in the geographical study of Palestine... [that] showed for the first time that the Dead Sea was 395 metres below the level of the Mediterranean' (Gavish, pp.10–11).

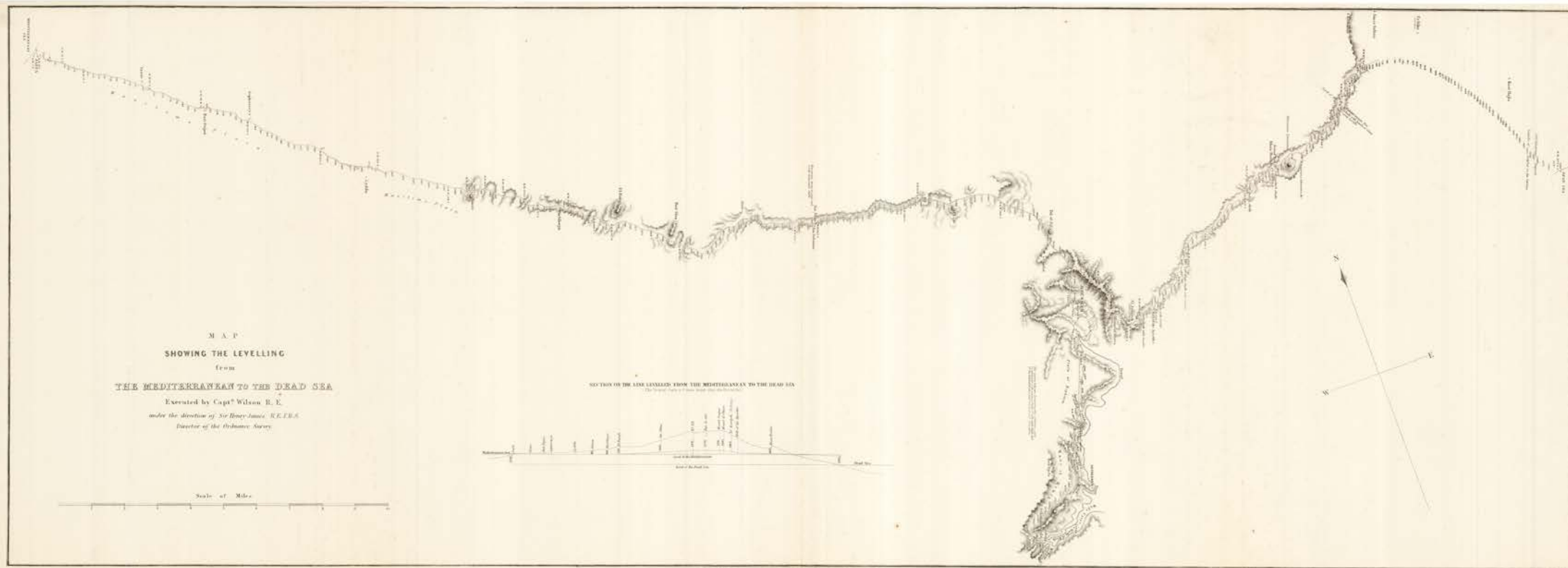
This map was separately printed for fellows of the Royal Geographical Society, and is bibliographically distinct from that map which appeared in the *Journal of the Royal Geographical Society of London*, Vol. 36, (1866), to accompany Col. Sir Henry James', 'An account of the levelling from the Mediterranean to the Dead Sea by Captain C.W. Wilson, R.E., and a party of Royal Engineers from the Ordnance Survey' pp. 201–203.

The stated aim of the survey was 'for the accurate and systematic investigation of the archaeology, the topography, the geology and physical geography, &c, of the Holy Land for Biblical illustration.' In James' article, he notes that the survey carved 55 Ordnance Survey benchmarks into rocks and other monuments along the line, thus laying a baseline for future mapping surveys, while also establishing for the first time the correct levels for Jerusalem against the Mediterranean. The distinctive Ordnance Survey arrowhead benchmarks – used to fix spot heights above sea level – still exist today; there is one engraved on the Jaffa Gate entrance to the Old City of Jerusalem. Those benchmarks indicating heights below the level of the Mediterranean were reversed.

This survey and mapping was undertaken by Charles Wilson between his publication of the first accurate map of the city of Jerusalem (1865) and his leading role in the Palestine Exploration Fund's Survey of Palestine (1872–1877).

References: Dov Gavish, *A Survey of Palestine under the British Mandate, 1920–1948* (Abingdon, 2005).







## 19. PETRA FROM THE AIR

[ROYAL AIR FORCE, PALESTINE COMMAND]

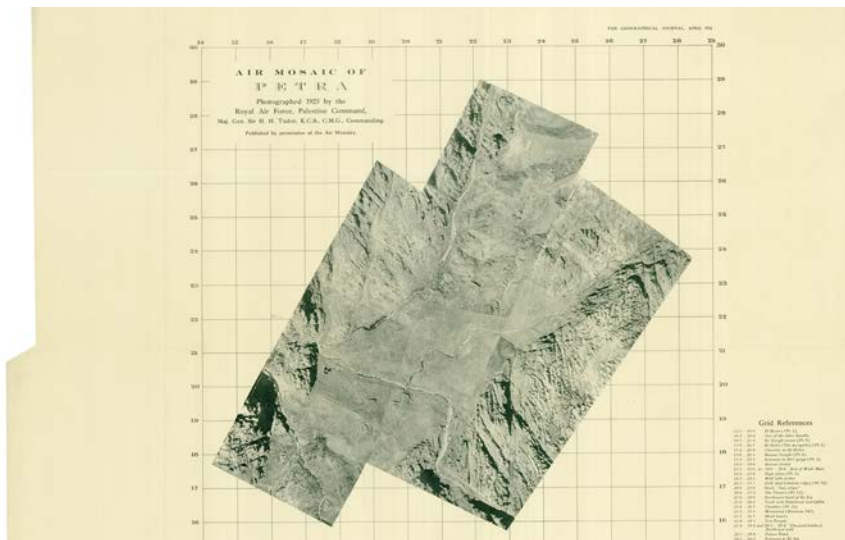
### Air Mosaic of Petra

London: Royal Geographical Society, 1923

Large photolithographic aerial composite photographic map of Petra within grid (380 x 385mm), grid references to monuments and features to lower right, scale of 1:8500. (A few vertical and horizontal creasefolds, but otherwise in very good condition.)

£300

OFFPRINT TO ACCOMPANY Alexander Kennedy's article 'The Rocks and Monuments of Petra' in *The Geographical Journal*, Vol. 63, No. 4 (Apr., 1924), pp. 273–295. Rather bizarrely the name of the General Officer Commanding and Inspector of Police and Prisons in the Palestine Mandate, Sir Hugh Tudor, appears on this map because he was also given a temporary rank of Air Vice Marshall.



## 20. OFFPRINTED MAP BY T.E. LAWRENCE'S MENTOR

HOGARTH, David George (1862-1927)

### Sketch Map to Illustrate a Paper on Unexplored Western Asia

London: Royal Geographical Society, 1908

Chromolithographic map (355 x 335mm) with the areas of Arabia, Turkey and Mesopotamia highlighted in red indicating accuracy of cartographic survey. In very good condition with only a few insignificant vertical creases.)

£450

EXTREMELY RARE MAP produced as an offprint so Fellows of the RGS could follow Hogarth's lecture 'Problems in Exploration: I. Western Asia' delivered on 2 November 1908. It was published in *The Geographical Journal*, Vol. 32, No. 6 (Dec., 1908), pp. 549–563. Therefore, this map has priority over that which was published to accompany the printed version by about a month









## 21. UNUSUAL BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF BEIJING

ANONYMOUS

### The Map of Yu Ho Yuan Won Shou Shan including Kuen Ming Hou near of Peking

[n.d., but c.1930]

Folding chromolithographic bird's eye view / map of Beijing (365 x 640mm), with the main places of interest named in English and Chinese. (A few marginal nicks and one 20mm marginal tear without loss just into image, a couple of tiny insignificant losses in the image, otherwise a bright, clean copy)

£300



## 22. EXPATRIATE'S MAP OF BEIJING

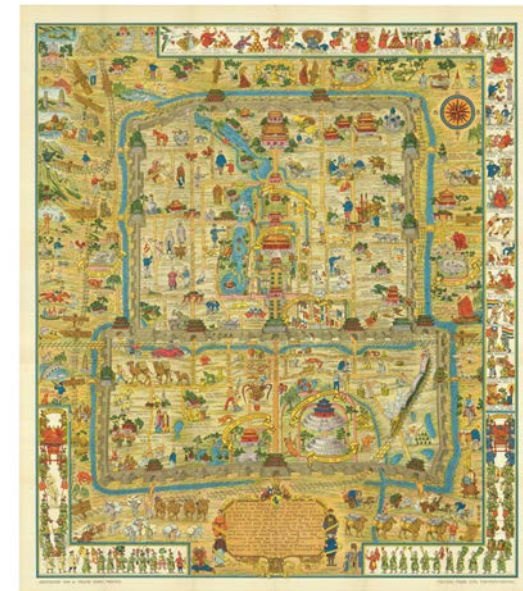
DORN, Frank

### A Map and History of Peiping. With Explanatory Booklet

Beijing: Peiyang Press Ltd., 1936

Folding chromolithographic map of Beijing (815 x 710mm), showing the city in a quasi-traditional Chinese cartographic manner but with a highly decorative aspect albeit sometimes sliding into caricature, printed advertisements on the verso of one panel, the later issue of the map with the flag at the German Legation showing the swastika. (Very good condition.) Contained within original flap at rear of octavo (190 x 135mm) explanatory text pp. [2], 22 (the last page of text browned from contact with the paper of the flap, spine sometime reinforced with cloth, but in all ways an unusually bright copy); contained within the original printed paper slipcase.

£2,750



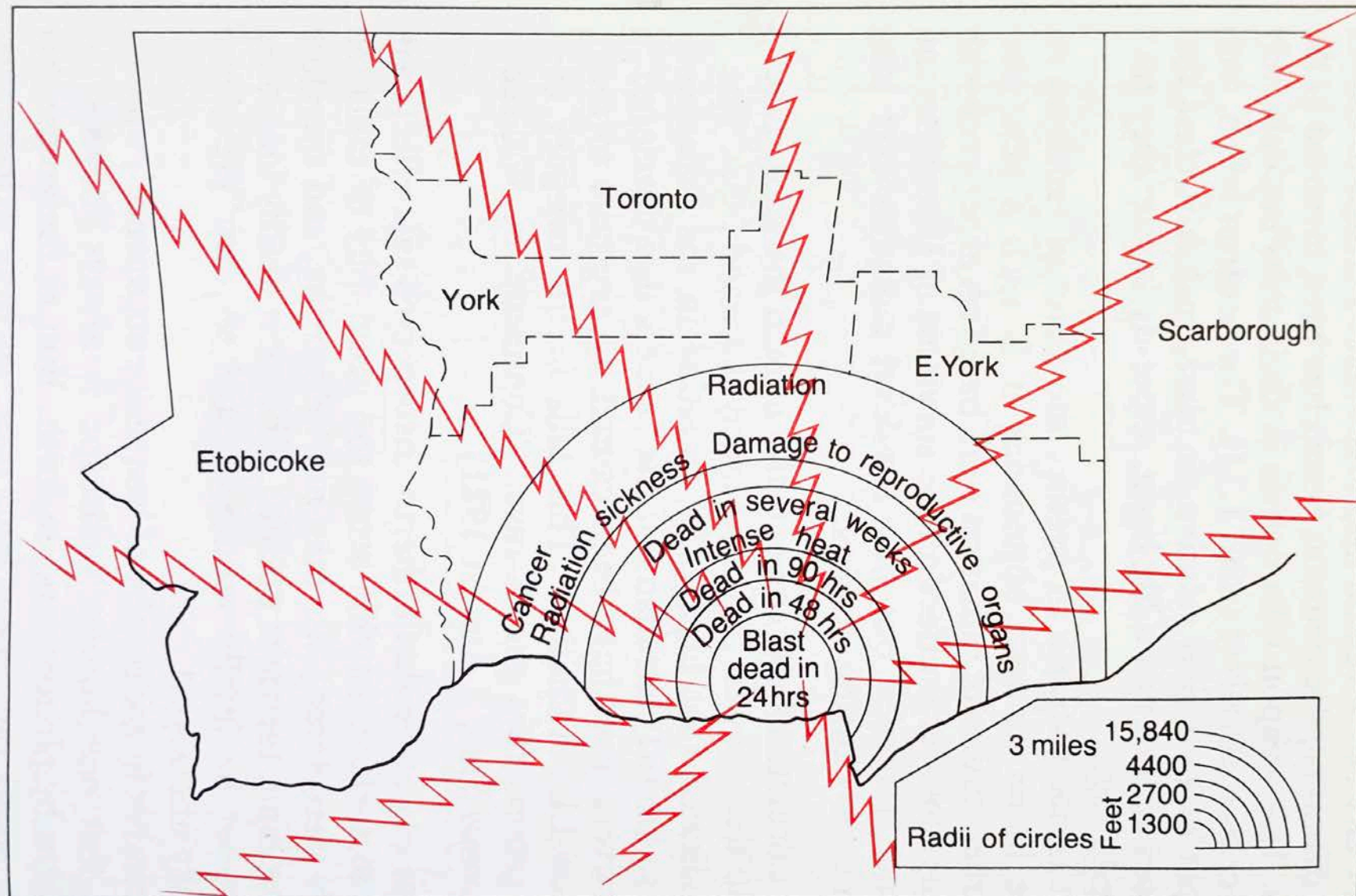






# JULIAN WILSON

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