



An important map of early modern archaeology in Assyria

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As an accompaniment to the 1st and 2nd sheets of the Vestiges of Assyria. Sheet 3d being a Map of the country included in the angle formed by River Tigris & the Upper Zab shewing the disposition of the various ancient sites in the Vicinity of Nineveh. from the trigonometrical survey made by order of the Governor of India in the Spring of 1852 by Felix Jones, Commander, Indian Navy and Surveyor in Mesopotamia aided in the field operations by J.M. Hyslop, Esq.r M.D. Med.I Staff, Bombay Army.

London: John Walker, 1855. Original colour. Dissected and laid on linen, as issued, total 1275 x 735mm. With facsimile signature.

£3,250

The first trigonometrical survey of northern Iraq, from the ancient Assyrian city of Nimrud at the confluence of the Tigirs and the Great Zab River, north to Mosul and Nineveh. The names of villages are marked in Roman and arabic script. The map is surrounded by a border with Assyrian motifs; the dedication is to Stratford Canning (1786-1880), British Ambassador to the Ottoman Empire. Commander James Felix Jones (1813-78), had served with Robert Moresby charting the northern part of the Red Sea, 1829-34. In 1844 he and Henry Rawlinson were sent to help resolve a border dispute between Persia and Turkey. In 1852 he executed a trigonometrical survey of the ancient cities of Nimrud and Nineveh, and this map of the Assyrian plain, after which three maps were published by John Walker for the East India Company.



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