



Barry Lawrence Ruderman Antique Maps Inc.

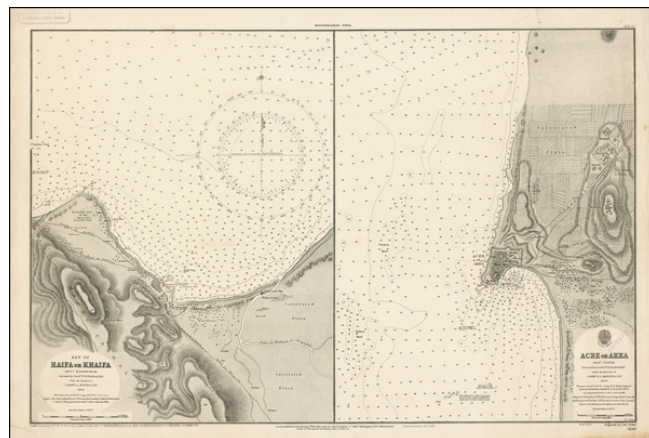
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Bay of Haifa or Khaifa Anct. Sycaminum Surveyed by Lieutt. F.G.D. Bedford R.N. Under thy Direction of Commr. A.L. Mansell, R.N. 1862 / Acre or Akka Anct. Accho Surveyed by Lieutt. F.G.D. Bedford R.N. Under teh Direction of Commr. A.L. Mansell, R.N. 1862

Stock#: 39088
Map Maker: British Admiralty
Date: 1865 (1928)
Place: London
Color: Uncolored
Condition: VG
Size: 26 x 17 inches
Price: SOLD



Description:

Highly detailed charts of the Bays and Harbors of Haifa and Acre, published by the British Admiralty.

The finely detailed chart reflects the revisions of the Admiralty over a number of years and includes the locations of lighthouses, soundings, etc.

On the Haifa chart, Mount Carmel is shown, along with the probable site of the the Ancient Sycaminum, a town plan, the road to Acre, old castle, two light houses, etc. The Convent of St. Elias is named, The Hejaz Railway to Damascus and Road to Nazareth also appear.

On the Acre chart, Meshieh is located atop the hill, along with the road to Tyre, the road to Yerka and the road to Abilin. A lighthouse is shown in the fortified harbor, along with the location of the Citadel and its ancient walls. The ruins of an ancient Aqueduct are also noted, along with a modern aqueduct.

The chart was previously owned by Sir John Coode, founding member of the engineering firm of Coode Matthews, Fitzmaurice & Wilson, of 9 Victoria Street in London. In the late 19th and early 20th Century, Coode Matthews was the engineering firm which had charge of the harbor at Dover, along with the harbors at Colombo and Singapore, and were consulting engineers to the Colonial Crown Agents for a number of other British Colonial harbors, including major projects throughout Australia.

Sir John Coode (1816-1892) has been described as the most distinguished harbor engineer of the nineteenth century. He was in charge of the Portland Harbor works in 1856-72. The most famous colonial works for which he was responsible are the harbors of Table Bay and Colombo. In 1849, he was elected a



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member of the Institute of Civil Engineers, and was president from May 1889 to May 1891. He was knighted in 1872 and appointed K.C.M.G. in 1886. He served on the International Commission of the Suez Canal in 1884-92. He was also an active member of the Royal Colonial Institute and chairman of the Colonial and Continental Church Society.

Coode first visited Australia in 1878, when he was brought out by the Melbourne Harbor Trust to report on works for improving the port. Coode recommended improvement of the existing channel in preference to the direct canal advocated by many local authorities. His recommendations form the foundation for the modern port of Melbourne. Coode was then retained by the Australian government to report on other harbors. His earliest work resulted in recommendations and improvements of Portland Harbor, Geelong, Warrnambool and Port Fairy In South Australia. Coode also reported on navigation of the Murray River mouth.

In 1885, Coode revisited Australia and examined harbors and river mouths from Fremantle around the southern and eastern coasts to the Gulf of Carpentaria. He reported from London in 1887-88 to the New South Wales government on the Clarence River, where he recommended the building of two moles or piers to act as breakwaters and training banks, and the removal of the rocky reef across the entrance to provide a fixed navigable entrance and reduce damage from floods and tides. At Richmond River, he recommended breakwaters and training banks to neutralize the shifting character of the river entrance. These two reports were put into effect and helped to develop the trade of rich agricultural hinterlands. At Lake Macquarie, to give better access to the collieries, Coode recommended improvement of the channel connecting the lake to the sea. In his Macleay River report he recommended two breakwaters and training banks to regulate the river entrance.

In 1887 Coode made two reports for the Queensland government; both were carried out. At Mackay, he recommended extensive training banks and the dredging of a continuous deepwater channel from the entrance of the Pioneer River up to the town. For the port of Townsville, he proposed breakwaters and dredging operations. In the same year Coode made two reports for Western Australia. He chose a site for Fremantle Harbour and reported on harbour works, but the plan was rejected. At Geraldton, he recommended a jetty with railways and warehouses to increase accommodation for loading and discharging ships. In South Australia, after personal inspection, he recommended an outer harbor for Port Adelaide.

Detailed Condition:

Minor marginal soiling and ink stamp.