



# Barry Lawrence Ruderman Antique Maps Inc.

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## Solomon Islands From British and German Surveys to 1933 with additions to 1944

**Stock#:** 61331  
**Map Maker:** U.S. Hydrographical Office  
**Date:** 1936 (1946)  
**Place:** Washington, D.C.  
**Color:** Uncolored  
**Condition:** VG  
**Size:** 48 x 32.5 inches  
**Price:** \$345.00



### Description:

***In the Aftermath of Guadalcanal and the Solomon Islands Campaign. Manuscript Notes of "Mines".***

Large format sea chart of the Solomon Islands, published by the US Hydrographical Survey.

The map illustrates the islands shortly after the end of the Solomon Islands Campaign of World War II.

A Caution note in red states:

*Great caution is necessary while navigating in the vicinity of these islands as they have only partially been examined, and large portions of them are still based on sketch surveys.*

The Solomon Islands campaign was a major campaign of the Pacific War of World War II. The campaign began with Japanese landings and occupation of several areas in the British Solomon Islands and Bougainville, in the Territory of New Guinea, during the first six months of 1942. The Japanese occupied these locations and began the construction of several naval and air bases with the goals of protecting the flank of the Japanese offensive in New Guinea, establishing a security barrier for the major Japanese base at Rabaul on New Britain, and providing bases for interdicting supply lines between the Allied powers of the United States and Australia and New Zealand.

The Allies, to defend their communication and supply lines in the South Pacific, supported a counteroffensive in New Guinea, isolated the Japanese base at Rabaul, and counterattacked the Japanese



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in the Solomons with landings on Guadalcanal (see Guadalcanal Campaign) and small neighboring islands on August 7, 1942. These landings initiated a series of combined-arms battles between the two adversaries, beginning with the Guadalcanal landing and continuing with several battles in the central and northern Solomons, on and around New Georgia Island, and Bougainville Island.

In a campaign of attrition fought on land, on sea, and in the air, the Allies wore the Japanese down, inflicting irreplaceable losses on Japanese military assets. The Allies retook some of the Solomon Islands (although resistance continued until the end of the war), and they also isolated and neutralized some Japanese positions, which were then bypassed. The Solomon Islands campaign then converged with the New Guinea campaign.

Allied success in the Solomon Islands campaign prevented the Japanese from cutting Australia and New Zealand off from the U.S. Operation Cartwheel — the Allied grand strategy for the Solomons and New Guinea campaigns — launched on June 30, 1943, isolated and neutralized Rabaul and destroyed much of Japan's sea and air supremacy. This opened the way for Allied forces to recapture the Philippines and cut off Japan from its crucial resource areas in the Netherlands East Indies.

**Detailed Condition:**

Minor soiling and dampstaining.