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Member of:



1. PORTUGAL – ‘THE TÁVORA AFFAIR’ ORIGINAL MSS. VIEW AND ACCOUNT

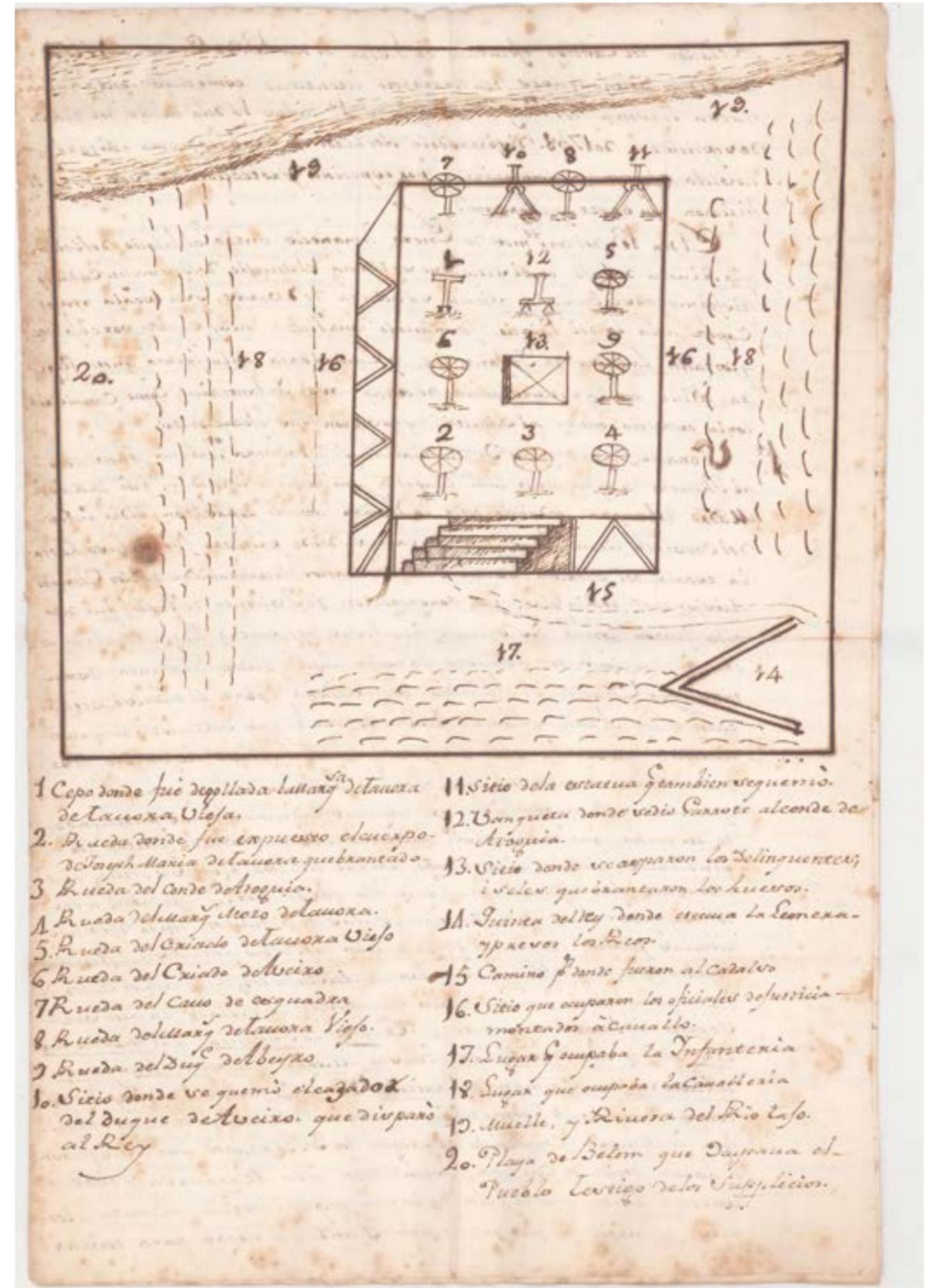
Anon.

“Relacion del castigo efectuado en Lisboa el día 13. de Enero de 1759 contra los delinquentes del horroroso atentado cometido contra la Sacra Persona de Rey Dn. Joseph el 1º. alas lo de la noche de dia 3. de septiembre del 1758. disparara dole dos tiros de trabuco, para guítenle la vida, logue consiguieron par especial protección de Dios: pero le hirieron un brazo peligrosante”.

Manuscript, Lisbon, January 16, 1759.

4º (29.5 x 19.5 cm): 6 pp. manuscript, brown-black pen on 2 folded sheets of laid paper watermarked ‘M.Y.’ surmounted by a cross motif, not bound but loosely housed in modern marbled paper covers (Very Good, some, mostly light, staining and spotting, old folds, some loss to top of blank final page, overall very pleasing condition for a mss. of its age and kind).

A historically important and exceptionally fine original contemporary manuscript account of the climax of the ‘Távora Affair’ (1758-9), an event which had global ramifications; on the night of September 3, 1758, assailants attempted to assassinate King José I of Portugal, wounding him; his ultra-ambitious and clever prime minister Sebastião José de Carvalho e Melo (later the Marquis de Pombal) blamed the attempted regicide on a conspiracy led by the Távora Family, one of Portugal’s preeminent noble houses, and the Jesuit Order (both his political enemies); on January 13, 1759, 10 of the accused (including 7 top nobles) were publicly tortured and executed in the most gruesome medieval spectacle, in front of large crowd which included the royal court; the executions saw De Melo, under the king’s de jure rule, to gain almost absolute power over the Portuguese Empire, allowing him to transform it with bold reforms and to banish the Jesuits, setting in motion the international Suppression of the Order of Jesus, which had a revolutionary effect upon many counties, particularly in Latin America; the present manuscript, written by an anonymous Spanish hand on January 16, 1759, has, due to its detailing and style, the feel of being an original eyewitness account of the executions and its aftermath, and it does not accord closely to any other sources of which we are aware; illustrated with a fine image of the executions, it then proceeds to give a meticulous blow-by-blow account of the grisly spectacle and what followed; both intriguing and disturbing, the manuscript is an artifact that deserves serious academic investigation.



In the early 1750s, the new King of Portugal, José I (reigned, 1750-77), found that there were serious limitations upon his authority. The country's great noble families enjoyed many privileges and prerogatives that would normally be under royal auspices in other European countries. Additionally, the Jesuit Order had also amassed immense wealth and power, in both Brazil and Metropolitan Portugal, and showed little respect for the king. José I was known to be frustrated by this state of affairs, yet the nobility and Jesuits were so deeply entrenched in the country's culture and institutions that that is seemed impossible to turn the tide.

A catalyst for radical change come in an unexpected form. The Great Lisbon Earthquake (November 1, 1755) levelled the Portuguese capital, killing 60,000 people. The destruction was so sudden and so extreme that many felt it to be a sign from God. Rebuilding Lisbon promised to be a monumental task, one that could only be achieved by a strong central government. Portugal was in such shock and disarray that many vested powers were too distracted to pay attention to what was about the transpire.

Sebastião José de Carvalho e Melo (1699 – 1782; from 1759, known as the 1st Count of Oeiras; from 1769, the 1st Marquis of Pombal), José I's Minister of Foreign Affairs and War (who would be elevated to Prime Minister in 1756), was an exceedingly clever, ambitious and competent man, who believed that Portugal should have a absolutist monarchy (with him as the prime mover). He confidently took charge of a Portugal in crisis, and even his harshest critics agreed that he did a masterly job at rebuilding Lisbon, before embarking upon radical economic reforms to restore prosperity to the Portuguese Empire. In the process, De Melo gained tremendous power – but it was not yet absolute.

De Melo despised the high nobility, not only because they were his natural political rivals, but also due the fact that they had always looked down upon him, as he hailed from relatively modest circumstances (his father was an inconsequential country squire). He also harboured a deep dislike of the Jesuits, who were an impediment to his reform agenda. De Melo, while loyal to the king, was hellbent of gaining absolute power and was determined to employ any means necessary to achieve this objective.

Once again, an unexpected event gave De Melo the opportunity he needed.

King José I was carrying on a barely concealed affair with Marquise Teresa Leonor de de Távora, the wife of Luis Bernardo, heir of the Távora family, one of the preeminent noble houses of Portugal. The head of the Távora was Francisco de Assis de Távora (1703-1759), Marquis of Távora, Count of Alvor, who had served as the Viceroy of Portuguese India (in office, 1750-4). Awkwardly, Leonor de Távora, Francisco's wife, and the matriarch the family, was Sebastião de Melo's arch-nemesis, leading a brutal whispering campaign against the 'uneducated upstart'.

On the night of September 3, 1758, José I was riding in his carriage outside of Lisbon on the way back from a rendezvous with the Marquise Teresa Leonor, heading towards the bizarre tent city in Ajuda that housed the royal court (since the earthquake, the king had a pathological fear of sleeping inside buildings). Suddenly, two or three assailants fell upon the slow-moving carriage, firing shots that wounded the king in the right arm, while severely injuring his driver. The king made is back to Ajuda, while the assailants remained in the wind.

José I was incandescent with rage and ordered De Melo to employ all the state's resources to hunt down the perpetrators. The Prime Minister was only too happy to oblige. He kept the assassination attempt out of the media and moved like lightening to arrest over a thousand people, torturing many to 'gain the truth'.

Notably, De Melo was apparently informed of two men who, under torture, admitted that they had attempted to kill the king on the orders of the Távoras (they were then promptly hanged). This allowed De Melo to 'solve' the case, as he formally accused the Távora family of planning the attempted regicide. He pointed out that only the Távoras could possibly have known about the king's whereabouts on that night (via the Marquise Teresa Leonor), and that they had motive. José I did not have a son (he had four daughters), and should he have been assassinated, the crown would go to a male relative, although the line of succession was somewhat ambiguous. As it happened, the prime candidate to take the throne would have been José de Mascarenhas da Silva e Lancastre, 8th Duke of Aveiro (1708-1759), who was closely linked by blood and friendship to the Távoras.

Francisco de Assis de Távora, the Marchioness Leonor, and their two sons, daughters, and grandchildren were incarcerated. The Duke of Aveiro and the Távoras' sons-in-law, the Marquis of Alorna and the Count of Atouguia, were also apprehended and jailed, along with their families. As would prove consequential later, Marchioness Leonor's Jesuit confessor, Gabriel Malagrida, was also detained.

De Melo set up a sham trial for the Távoras, on the charges of high treason and attempted regicide, that violated all judicial norms and precedents. The prime minister claimed that the Távoras orchestrated a vast conspiracy to kill José I and replace him with the Duke of Aveiro. In addition to the supposed motive and the fact that the Távoras had special knowledge of the king's whereabouts on the night in question, a murder weapon, of dubious provenance, was produced.

José I, still furious beyond words, wanted almost every single member of the Távora, Aveiro Alorna and Atouguia families, including women and children, to be executed, but the intervention of the queen and his daughter Maria caused him to limit the death penalty to only the 'ringleaders'. Ten of the accused, being the four Távoras, the Duke of Aveiro, the Marquis of Alorna and the Count of Atouguia and three servants were thus convicted and sentenced to death (an additional culprit had fled the country and would be executed in effigy).

The estates of the convicted nobles were confiscated, while their palaces in Lisbon were levelled to the ground and the earth salted.

For revenge and to send a message, José I wanted the condemned to be publicly tortured and killed in the most brutal medieval fashion possible. As the was no longer permitted by law, a special court, the Junta da Inconfidência, was created to authorize such punishments.

The execution took place in Belém (the port to the west of Lisbon), on January 13, 1759, and the scene was one of the most horrific spectacles of the Enlightenment age (as will be vividly described below). Notably, José I insisted that every member of the royal court and the (remaining) heads of all the leading noble families were present to witness the killings, in addition to large crown of the common public.

Following the execution, the Távora house was declared *Damnatio memoriae*, such that every sign of it ever having existed was destroyed and the mere mention of the name was outlawed.

The massacre at Belém horrified all the noble families of Portugal, as well as close members of the king's court and even his own family. José I's daughter, Maria, was so traumatized by the event that it permanently ruined her relationship with her father, while giving her a deep hatred of De Melo.

The executions were a huge political success for De Melo, as they allowed him to assume almost absolute power over Portugal and its empire. The event decapitated (in some cases literally!) four of the country's leading noble houses, while terrifying all the remaining lords into meekly giving way to the prime minister.

De Melo next turned towards getting rid of his other *bête noire* – the Jesuits. He claimed that the Jesuits (with Father Gabriel Malagrida, Marchioness Leonor's confessor as its agent; he would be executed in 1761) were behind the Távora plot, hoping to replace José I with a ruler who was more comfortable with allowing the Jesuits to maintain their awesome wealth and power, especially in Brazil. This accusation was absurd, as while certain isolated Jesuits may possibly have been involved in the plot, it is highly unlikely that the Pope's own monastic order would go so far as to endorse the murder of the King of Portugal.

In any event, later in 1759, De Melo, backed by the Jesuits' many enemies in the country's firmament, managed to abolish the Order throughout the Portuguese Empire, forcing its members into exile. This freed up vast resources for the state, so increasing De Melo's authority even further.

The Jesuits were also deeply unpopular at the courts of other European nations, and Portugal's example was used to progressively abolish the order in most parts of the world, a process known as the 'Suppression of the Society of Jesus'. France banned the Jesuits in 1764, followed by Spain in 1767, while the Holy See folded the Order in 1773 (the Jesuits would survive in a few places, and would make a comeback after the Napoleonic Wars). Maria, José I's eldest daughter, became queen in 1777. Personally close to the high nobility and still traumatized by the execution of the Távoras & Co, she immediately banished the Marquis de Pombal (De Melo) from court and fired anyone who ever had anything to do with what she saw as a great miscarriage of justice. After launching an investigation, she formally rehabilitated the Távora family in 1781.

The circumstances surrounding the attempted assassination of José I remain a deeply controversial topic even to the present day. Many feel that the Távoras & Co. were completely innocent and were set up by De Melo. The fact that they seemed to have been genuinely surprised upon being accused supports this. However, others claim that perhaps some of the suspected nobles were in some way involved, although few believe that the attempted regicide was part of the sprawling conspiracy of many nobles and the Jesuits, as De Melo claimed. The full truth will likely never be known.

lapena devuivora a los que se dignaron.

2. El segundo que aparece en el Cadalso fue Joseph Maria de Almeida hijo segundo de una J.ª Capitan de Cavallos, y Audiente mayor de O.ª Audiencia, Joven muy gentil, y en la flor de su edad de menor edad de algun tiempo que cubio, fue acado ala Ayra de curar en esta forma . . .
donde sucedió muerte de muerte, y después leguieraron con una masa de tierra los brazos por el pecho, y las piernas por el medio, y por las rodillas ultimamente, el pecho lo que debía haber cubierto vino unco del Cuzco segun la sentencia a no modificarla en esta la compasion del Rey: despues en un capitulo de un capitulo de un capitulo, y cubrió con el cadalso.
3. El conde de O.ª Audiencia primero, y gran antiguo conde del Reyno, que murió aplicado al Cuzco, pero no en el capitulo de O.ª Audiencia, y despues de muerto de un año de su vida de el Cadalso con la cabeza de O.ª Audiencia que cubrió con el cadalso con la cabeza de O.ª Audiencia.
4. Averte sucedió el mismo modo de la misma, que cubrió en otras voces, pero cubrieron de la misma, y cubrieron con el cadalso con la cabeza de O.ª Audiencia.
5. Manuel Alvarez Ayala de Coimbra del Duque de Aveiro.
6. Criado de Equidad de Cavallos que avisó a la Ayra el Rey.
7. Otro Criado de este mismo linaje, fueron conducidos al Cadalso uno tras otro de la Cruz del cadalso, en O.ª Audiencia, y cubrieron con el cadalso con la cabeza de O.ª Audiencia, y cubrieron con el cadalso con la cabeza de O.ª Audiencia.
8. O.ª Audiencia de la Cruz del cadalso, que cubrió con el cadalso con la cabeza de O.ª Audiencia.
9. Trajeron luego al Rey de O.ª Audiencia de la Cruz del cadalso, que cubrió con el cadalso con la cabeza de O.ª Audiencia.

In any event, the Távora Affair was extremely consequential, not only to Portugal but to the world. It enabled De Melo to centralize power and to implement his Enlightenment reforms which reinvigorated the Portuguese Empire, allowing it to survive into the 19th century. It also set in motion the circumstances that led to the Suppression of the Jesuits internationally, which had a profound impact upon the history of many nations, particularly in Latin America.

The Manuscript in Focus

The present manuscript is a valuable and historically significant artifact of the Távora Affair, being an illustrated and highly detailed contemporary account of the spectacle. The title, which roughly translates as “Report of the Punishment carried out in Lisbon on January 13, 1759 against the Perpetrators of the Horrific Attack committed against the Sacred Person of King Dn. Joseph the 1st. on the night of September 3, 1758, two blunderbuss shots were fired at him... he obtained special protection from God, but they wounded his arm dangerously”.

Written by an anonymous writer and dated “Lisbon, 16 January 1759” (only three days after the executions), due to its meticulousness and style, it has the feel of being an original eyewitness account of the executions, and of some of the events that followed (ex. church services attended by the king). Indeed, it does not seem to closely match any account of the affair of which we are aware, and the manuscript is certainly worthy of serious academic research.

The manuscript is written in the Spanish language, which is not surprising, as there were many Spanish people, including several VIPs, who attended the execution of the Távoras, etc. Lisbon was home to a large Spanish community that included diplomats, merchants and Spanish nobles who had married into top Portuguese families; José I's wife was Mariana Victoria of Spain, Infanta of Spain.

The document features a fine illustration of the execution scaffold in Belém, noting where each of the condemned was executed, amongst a host of torture equipment. There are then vivid descriptions of how each person was tortured and executed, including Marquis Francisco de Assis de Távora and Marchioness Leonor; their sons, José Maria de Távora and Luís Bernardo de Távora; José de Mascarenhas, the Duke of Aveiro; Jerónimo de Ataíde, Count of Atouguia; Manuel Alvares Ferreira (the Guard of the Duke of Aveiro); Brás José Romeiro (the Corporal of the Squadron of the Company of the Marquis de Távora); João Miguel (a boy servant of the Duke of Aveiro); while José Policarpo de Azevedo (who was not present, as he was a fugitive) was burned in effigy. The work concludes with a description of the events that occurred in the immediate wake of the executions.

Turning to the image of the executions, it shows the large scaffold where the spectacle occurred, near the shore of the Tagus River in Belém, surrounded by positions designated for security, officials and onlookers. It has a diffident perspective and detailing than the other contemporary images of the event we have consulted. Below the view is a key that identifies 20 aspects of the event, including where and how each of the condemned was executed. It roughly translates as follows:

1. *Stock where Francisco de Assis de Távora, the ‘Old Marquis’ of Távora was slaughtered.*
2. *Wheel where the broken body of José Maria de Távora was exposed.*
3. *Wheel of Jerónimo de Ataíde, Count of Atouguia.*
4. *Wheel of Luís Bernardo de Távora, Marquis of Távora.*
5. *Wheel of the Servant of the Marquis of Távora.*
6. *Wheel of the Servant of the Duke of Aveiro.*
7. *Wheel of the Chief of Távora’s Henchmen.*
8. *Wheel of the Marquis of Távora.*
9. *Wheel of José de Mascarenhas (1708-59), Duke of Aveiro.*
10. *Site of where the Duke of Aveiro’s hunt master who shot the King was executed.*
11. *Site of the Statue that also burned, being the effigy of the fugitive José Policarpo de Azevedo.*
12. *Bench where the Garrotte was given to the Count of Atouguia.*
13. *Place where the Criminals were beaten, and where their bones were broken.*
14. *The King’s Stand from where Leonora was led to the scaffold.*
15. *Path where they went to the Scaffold.*
16. *Site occupied by the judicial officers mounted on horseback.*
17. *Place occupied by the Infantry.*
18. *Place occupied by the Cavalry.*
19. *Pier, and the banks of the Tagus River.*
20. *The Belém Beach occupied by the people witnessing the torture.*

Turning to the text (which begins on p. 2), it roughly translates (with some modest abridgement) as follows:

“On the 13th of the current month of January [1759], a scaffold of an unusual size, its height being 5 Varas, and its scale very capacious, appeared between the Palace of Belém and the Tajo riverbank in the place called the Belém Dock, before the Palace, to create a very capacious square on the front, and on the side [for] the troops of Infantry, and Cavalry...

1st. When the morning clock struck, the first Person who went up to the Theatre to represent the greatest tragedy that has visited Portugal, was called the Mother of Távora... she was taken... up to the scaffolding ladder in a hand chair accompanied by two Missionary Clerics... from the congregation of San Vicente de Paulo who went to her to hear her confession... before they gave Holy Communion... This lady appeared on the scaffold-dressed in a Blue dress... with her hair cut, her hands tied and a gag in her mouth, so that she would not speak to the people, but she manifested in her countenance and in her actions her courageousness, and although she chose to express some of her grimaces, seeming more out of spite than her life depended on feeling... so that [the executioner] would do his job well, [she gave him] The coins that she had in her pocket... kneeling in front of a crucifix... the missionaries... made several acts of Christian piety, while from the stage the following proclamation was made: This is the Justice that the King our Lord ordered to be done to this woman who was the Marchioness of Távora for the Crime of Treason... this formality was practiced with each of the Condemned... Once the proclamation was concluded, the 3 Blessings were said for those who assisted in carrying out the punishments... [they] laid the Marchioness on a stock where one of them with a single blow took off her head... [he then] covered the body with a black cloth to avoid the pain of this sight to those who followed... (p. 3).

2. The second one who appeared on the Scaffold was Joseph Maria de Távora, second son, Snr. Captain of Horses, and the greatest Admirer of his Father, a very Gentle Young Man, and in the prime of his youth, at the age of 30 years who, after he ascended, was tied to the Aspa which was in this form of an 'X'.

3. The first Count of Atioguia, and the most ancient count of the Kingdom, followed; he died while applied to the Garrotte, but not on an Aspa but rather entangled, embroiled, and after death he was spread out on the floor of the Scaffold where with the Mace of Terror his bones were broken...

4. The young Marquis of Távora followed, who exclaimed in a loud voice, that an Innocent was going to die, he was given the same death as the previous person and therefore he received the blows of the Mace on his legs, arms and head.

5. Manuel Alvarez, Chamber Assistant to the Duke of Aveiro [went next].

6. A Corporal from the Squad of Knights, who assisted the Old Távora [died next].

7. Another Servant... went up to the stage, [and was subjected to the] Garrotte [and the] Aspa was given to him, breaking [his] legs, arms, and chest, like the others, and... for being doubly a traitor to the King... they passed over his body a pear-shaped wheel in a [Key shape], crushing all his bones.

8. The Old Marquis of Távora's... Head of Guard... was beaten on the Wheel of Terror; his legs, arms, knees, and chest were broken, so he died.

9. They then brought the Duke of Aveiro of whom it is said that at the time of him being arrested... [exclaimed] I am going to die innocent!... As soon as he arrived at the foot of

the scaffold ladder... no matter how much the priests admonished him, and gave him advice, there was no way to calm him; The Blesseds had grabbed him by his arms, and made him look Alive, from where he looked at all parts of himself, as if asking for help, in a gesture as if he wanted to speak, which the gag did not allow. He was briefly stretched out on the Aspa, and his body was drained the same way as with the old Marquis of Távora... (p. 4).

10. The last Actor in this tragic scene was a guard of the Duke of Aveiro... [who had] shot the King in a horrible action that he confessed during torture... [he was] tied to a post and burned alive...

11. ...the supposed Effigy of the other servant of the Duke of Aveiro (who was the other one who shot the King) who had disappeared... [to] England... was burned.

Once the executions were over, the Scaffold was... [poured over with] barrels of Tar... rum was poured on all the Corpses... [and they were] burned... a quarter of them died without having asked God for mercy, and with the ligatures on their hands burned... [eventually] the Scaffold was burning everywhere... [and then] In a short space [of time] everything was reduced to mourning... and everything was left empty late into the night.

The Delinquents who had gotten up from speaking on the stage or Scaffold desired consolation, being well prepared to die, very resigned in the will of God, confessing that they deserved that Punishment, and crying out for forgiveness from God, the king and the People... (p. 5).

It was noted in the innumerable crowd that... this horrific spectacle was shown in such a great silence that no one missed the exhortations of the missionaries... and the sound of the blows that spilled over the [condemned]...

All the Senior Fidalgos... attended court at the Palace... the King and his entire Family [received them] from 8 in the morning until 8 at night without eating... as many masses as could be said were made for the Souls of the Executed, and at the same time day, and two following days the order was applied in all the Churches of Lisbon...

Many ministers of justice, and the Inspectors of the Neighborhoods of Lisbon walked around all that day with their officers, and troops prowling the streets, to suppress any minor desires that could stir up anger among the people... [but the city] remained completely calm.

The Houses of the Pigs must be raised... they will be replaced by stone pedestals with inscriptions, which will perpetuate in the memory for posterity of their enormous betrayal, and the punishment that they suffered, having the King ordered by his special Decree, which is to completely extinguish in the Kingdom the surname of Távora.

Many people remain prisoners, with several others accused of the Crime of Treason, it is assured that there will be yet another execution of a greater number of accomplices: in the end, there has never been a tragedy this sad in Portugal.

In Lisbon, *Te Deum* were sung for the preservation of the Monarchy every day, with the religious communities competing: The Courts, the Brotherhoods, and officials... with more pomp and magnificence, and in all the towns of the Kingdom... accompanied by solemn processions, fires, lights, and other profane ceremonies.

On Sunday, January 14, following the execution, the King publicly came out for the first time, and attended a thanksgiving party in the Church of Our Lady... and at San Amaro and in the streets... [he received the] repeated cheers and acclamation of his People in demonstration of Jubilation... in San Amaro... the movement of his right arm was noticed several times, it was placed most of the time on his breast, causing the Left hand to become weak, which indicates that the injured arm was not completely healthy.

...His Majesty and his family left for the Sabla Tierra Palace, 12 Leagues from Lisbon, for the air, and to get away from the sad scene for a few months.

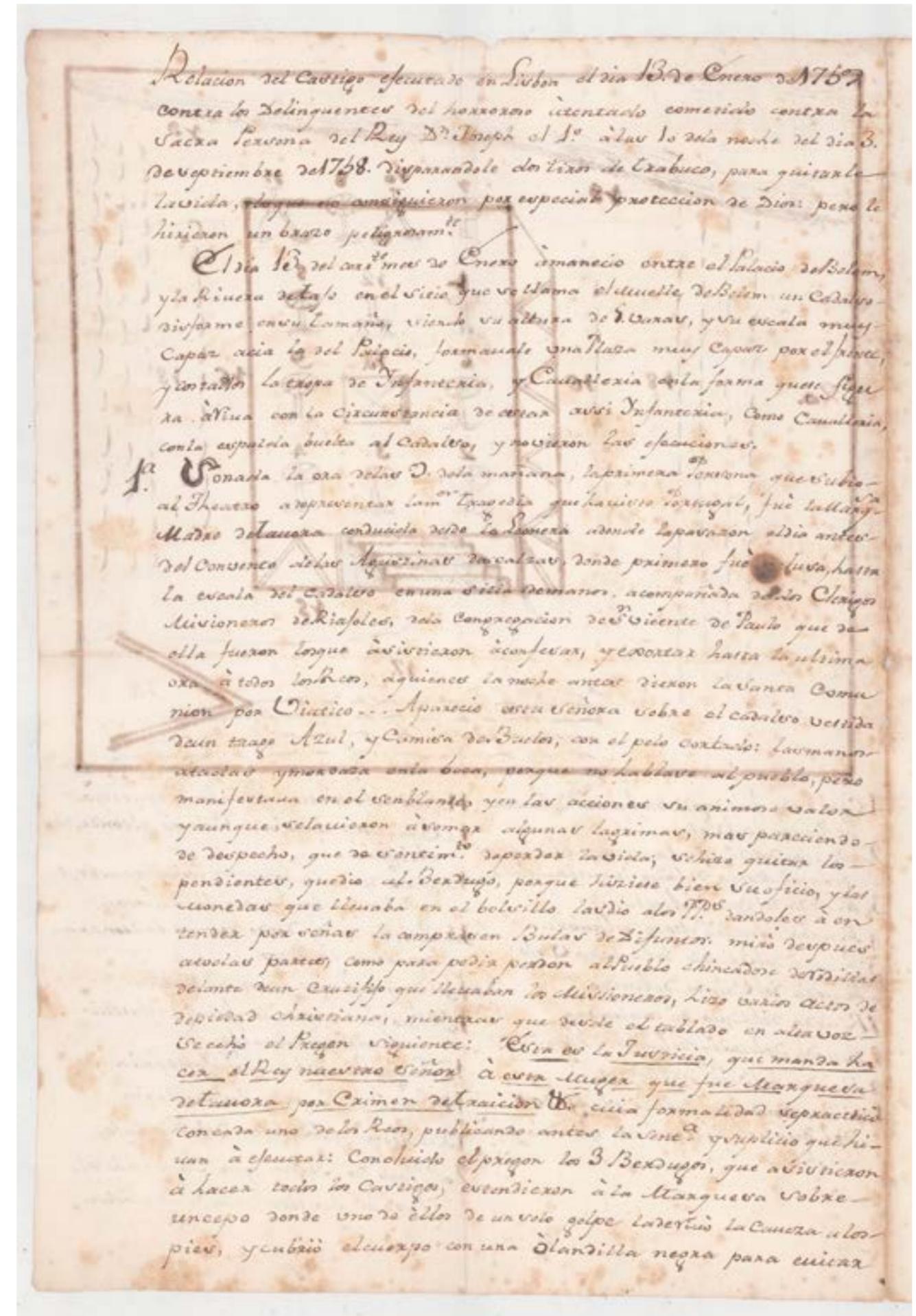
The Schools of the [Jesuit] Company have maintained their Guards since the day the conspirators were arrested... [several Jesuit fathers] were driven at night in buggies, surrounded by troops of Knights, and the motive for [holding] these prisoners is still unknown...

...the brother of the Old Marquis, the Colonel of Cavalry, has also been imprisoned... [as well as] eight sons of Don Manuel de Távora, Prosecutor of the Treasury, who was also arrested before.

Finally, many prisoners are still expected [to be punished], being all those who were dependent on the executed, and Portugal will have the entire world talking about it for the rest of this year."

References: N/A – Unique manuscript seemingly unrecorded.

6.500 EUR



2. LAOS – HECTOGRAPHED PROOF EXAMPLE OF THE FIRST TRAVEL GUIDE TO LAOS

Antonin BAUDENNE.

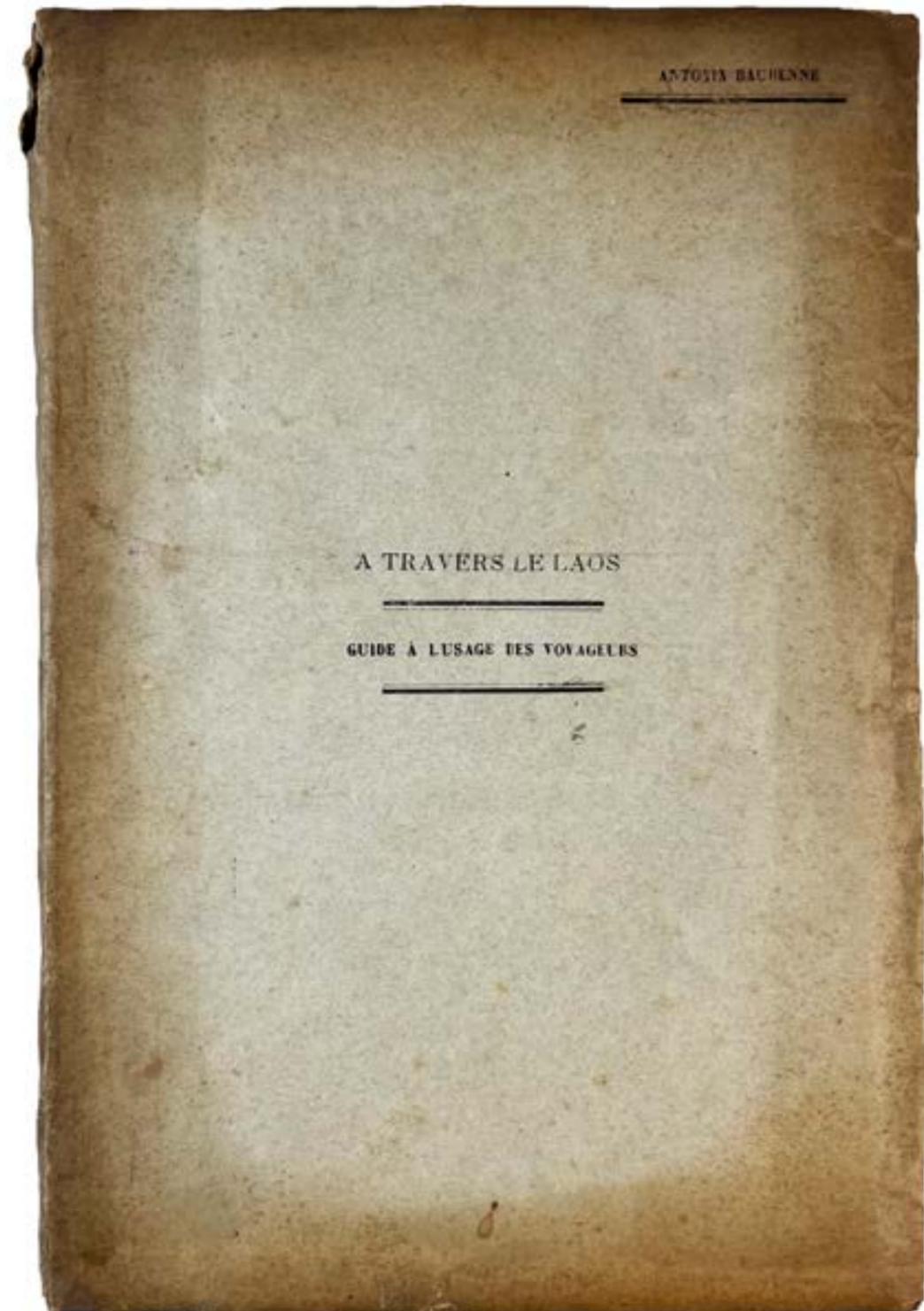
'A travers le Laos. Guide à l'usage des voyageurs.'

Vientiane: [Self-Published by the Author], [January 1911].

4° (32 x 21.5 cm): 68 ff. total all hectographed in purple and printed single-sided, including 34 numbered pp. text, 1 single f. chart and 6 multiple ff. charts each on thicker paper with mss. descriptions in black pen to verso (3 double ff., 2 4 ff., and 1 6 ff.), [13 ff. bibliography], in original bluish-grey printed card covers (Very Good, overall very clean and bright with some contemporary mss. underlining to charts and contemporary mss. touch-ups to lightly printed areas of text and charts, covers with toning and wear to marginal areas and a small tear without loss to head of spine) (#70505).

The original hectographed proof of the first travel guide to Laos, written by Antonin Baudenne, the French explorer, civil servant, linguist, and editor of the prestigious 'La Revue indochinoise', who was a foremost authority on the country, having married a Lao woman and residing in Vientiane for some years; in addition to describing the natural and cultural wonders of the country, in great detail and in practical terms it tells the prospective traveller 'how' to visit Laos, which was then very much "off the beaten track", by noting when to visit Laos, the modes of transport available, the distances and travel times between key places, and what amenities are present, as well as what provisions to take, plus, detailing all the major itineraries leading to and within Laos; additionally, the work includes the first comprehensive bibliography on Laos, a highly valuable resource that would have been very difficult to compile at the time; the work was subsequently formally published twice in Hanoi, being essentially faithful to the present proof.

Laos is today one of Asia's most enchanting travel destinations, visited by over 4 million tourists a year. It is a land of astounding natural beauty and unusually rich, diverse and ancient cultures, with distinct architecture, art and cuisine. However, until recent times, Laos was seldom visited by outsiders. This was due to long periods of political instability, as well as since before the development of modern air travel networks, the country was very difficult to reach and traverse. While it lies along the Mekong River, this route is only partially navigable, while the terrain is very rugged.



Laos has its origins in the Lan Xang kingdom, a wealthy and culturally sophisticated nation that existed from 1373 to 1707, the territory of which covered all the today's Laos, plus some marginal parts of other nations. At the nexus of major trading routes and a great source of commodities, Land Xang was for centuries one of the most powerful states in Southeast Asia.

The dominant ethnic group of the county are the Lao people, who speak a Tai language (related to Thai), with the Lao Theung people (who speak a Mon-Khmer language, related to Khmer and Vietnamese) being a large minority, although the country is very demographically diverse, home to dozens of other ethnic groups and sub-groups.

During the early 18th century, the Lan Xang kingdom collapsed, plunging the country into an era of turmoil, leading to the formation of three separate states upon its former territory, being the kingdoms of Luang Prabang (north), Vientiane (centre) and Champasak (or Bassac, south). During the early 19th century, the kingdoms of Vientiane and Champasak became Siamese puppet states, although Luang Prabang largely retained its independence.

In the 1886, as France was consolidating its control over Vietnam and Cambodia, towards forming the mega-colony of French Indochina (1887), it dispatched the fantastically effective diplomat-explorer August Pavie to be their Consul in Luang Prabang. Pavie cultivated a close relationship with the royal court and, in 1889, Luang Prabang agreed to become a French protectorate (as they feared encroachment from Siam, as well as attacks by Chinese renegade armies).

In 1893, France formally created the French Protectorate of Laos (*Protectorat français du Laos*), out of Luang Prabang, inventing the term "Laos" to serve as the name of the of country. There then followed a showdown with Siam for control over Vientiane and Champasak, in which it triumphed, taking control of the former in 1899 and the latter in 1904, so creating Laos in its modern form. The King of Luang Prabang was made the technical sovereign of Laos, although ultimate power lay with France.

France made Laos a part of French Indochina; however, unlike in Vietnam and Cambodia, where they sought to maintain tight control, its footprint in Laos was very light. While some notable adventurers and scientists had an intense fascination for the country, the French government and commercial establishment generally considered Laos to be a backwater, the best use of which was simply to act as buffer to protect Vietnam from Siam and China. Amazingly, there were never more than 200 to 400 Frenchmen in Laos at any given time prior to World War II. While the French 'Administration' maintained control over things like infrastructure and some social services, most matters of day-to-day governance remained under the auspices of indigenous officials, while Chinese and Vietnamese traders dominated the formal economy.

While the French created a steamship line on the Mekong, improved some roads, and developed a decent telegraph and postal system, overall, relatively little money or attention was lavished upon Laos, such that it remained "off the beaten track". Even well into the 20th century, only a handful of very intrepid French traders, scientists, anthropologists

(18)

Portes et Télégraphes

Liste des bureaux du Laos avec indications
des opérations qu'ils effectuent.

Noms des bureaux	Colonne de la gauche	Colonne du milieu	Colonne de la droite	Colonne de la gauche	Colonne du milieu	Colonne de la droite	Colonne de la gauche	Colonne du milieu	Colonne de la droite	Observations
Allopan ⁽¹⁾	T	R	C							Bureau ouvert au service des lettres postales de 7 à 10 h
Bassac ⁽¹⁾ R. G.	T	R	C	V.D.	A.B.	V.A.R.	N.I.C.	N.N.		
" R. G.	T	R	C							
Nantongjai (par de Luang)	T	R	C							
Không ⁽¹⁾ (par de Không)	T	R	C							
Không ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	T	R	C	V.D.	A.B.	V.A.R.	N.I.C.	N.N.		⁽²⁾ Ces bureaux dépendent de la direction de Cambodj qu'à Siam-Bien.
Pallo ⁽¹⁾	T	R	C	V.D.	A.B.	V.A.R.	N.I.C.	N.N.		
Saravane ⁽¹⁾	T	R	C							
<i>Moyen Laos</i>										
Luang Prabang ⁽¹⁾	T	R	C	V.D.	A.B.	V.A.R.	N.I.C.	N.N.		
Mouang Khou	T	R	C	V.D.	A.B.	V.A.R.	N.I.C.	N.N.		
" Tai	T	R	C							
" Sing	T	R	C	V.D.	A.B.	V.A.R.	N.I.C.	N.N.		
Viang Pouvhan	T	R	C							
Kiang Khong	T	R	C	V.D.	A.B.	V.A.R.	N.I.C.	N.N.		
<i>Bas Laos</i>										
Bandon	T	R	C							
Banthou	T	R	C							
Mouang Phou	T	R	C							
Pak Khouan ⁽¹⁾	T	R	C	V.D.	A.B.	V.A.R.	N.I.C.	N.N.		
Palloane ⁽¹⁾	T	R	C							
Savannakhet ⁽¹⁾	T	R	C	V.D.	A.B.	V.A.R.	N.I.C.	N.N.		
Song Khone ⁽¹⁾	T	R	C	V.D.	A.B.	V.A.R.	N.I.C.	N.N.		
Vientiane ⁽¹⁾	T	R	C	V.D.	A.B.	V.A.R.	N.I.C.	N.N.		
Vang Khouang ⁽¹⁾	T	R	C	V.D.	A.B.	V.A.R.	N.I.C.	N.N.		
Cha Ehom	T	R	C							

and officials visited the country per annum, such that Laos remained one of the few places largely unaffected by colonialism. The outsiders who did make the trip to Laos invariably found it to be an almost mystical experience.

Enter Antonin Baudenne: Revealing Laos to the World

Antonin Baudenne was an explorer, journalist, linguist and civil servant, who was instrumental in introducing Laos to the French and Western consciousness, having been deeply integrated into the country's culture for many years. While strangely it is hard to find most of his biographical details, he was a prominent figure in Franco-Asian colonial circles.

Around the turn of the century, Baudenne was posted to Vientiane, where he eventually rose to become the Chief Clerk of the Franco-Lao Administration. He developed a profound love for the country, its people and landscapes and proved adept at mastering several of its languages, while one of his great passions was exploring ancient Lan Xang, Khmer and Cham monuments. Rather unusually for the time, he married a Laotian woman, forging a permanent connection with the country.

Baudenne's best known work is his semi-autobiographical novel, *Sao Tiampa, épouse Laotienne laotienne* (Paris: Éditions Grasset, 1912), which paints Laos as an "intoxicating landscape" with an allure more "more dangerous than opium and alcohol combined".

Baudenne also served as the editor of *La Revue Indochinoise*, one of Southeast Asia's most prestigious and widely read magazines (published in Hanoi from 1897-1927). He published many articles, as well as writing monographs (both manuscript and hectographed) for private circulation on Laotian affairs. A prime example is his "Lexique de la langue Seck" (Vientiane, c. 1910), a pioneering study of Saek, a Tai language spoken in the Khanouane province of Laos and the Nakhon Phanom province of Thailand.

The Present Work in Focus

Present here is the original hectographed proof of Baudenne's most important and influential non-fiction work, being the first travel guide to Laos. The work is geared to the serious and curious, people who had a great desire to visit the country for professional or intellectual reasons.

While Laos offered the visitor a life-changing experience of enlightenment and the people are famously hospitable, Baudenne is clear that Laos was an extremely rough place to travel. With its very rugged topography, great distances and poor infrastructure, and far fewer European amenities than would be available in Vietnam or Thailand, one would need to be ultra-prepared. Even the best-equipped travelers would have to get used to camping and spending many hours on mules and canoes in uncomfortable circumstances.

While many previous travel accounts had been published by visitors to Laos, none of these attempted to educate the reader on *how* to visit the country, which is the main task of the present guide. While Baudenne discusses the principal natural and cultural wonders of

Laos, his focus is upon the practical matters that are urgently required for the traveler. Drawing upon his many years of exploring Laos, he discusses when to visit the country, what modes of travel are available (noting travel distances, times and costs), as well what foods, medicines, clothing and equipment and packs, and what amenities (guest houses, clinics) are to be had en route.

Importantly, Baudenne meticulously details virtually all the major travel routes about Laos, both up the Mekong and into the interior, granting travelers a stellar impression of what they could expect.

Baudenne wrote the present proof of his '*A travers le Laos. Guide à l'usage des voyageurs*' in Vientiane, completing it in January 1911. It would have been hectographed in only a handful of examples, from a now likely now lost manuscript, for private circulation amongst his friends and colleagues, before being submitted for publication. It was first formally printed as an article, '*A travers le Laos* (Guide à l'usage des voyageurs)', in the specialist magazine issued in Hanoi, the *Bulletin économique de l'Indochine* (mai-juin 1911). To reach a wider audience, it was soon reissued as a standalone book, Baudenne's *A travers le Laos: guide à l'usage des voyageurs / Extrait du Bulletin économique de l'Indochine* (Hanoi: Imprimerie d'Extrême-Orient, 1911). Content wise, the published editions are perfectly faithful to the present proof, save for a few very minor corrections and amendments (while adding a map).

The present proof seems to be unrecorded, while both formally printed versions are today very rare. Baudenne's work proved highly influential in its time within select communities, such as French colonial officials and soldiers, merchants, adventurers and academics. It would not be superseded for many years.

Baudenne's objective in writing the guide are articulated in the preface (pp. 1-2), which reads:

"The ever-increasing number of traders and tourists who visit Laos, and the economic expansion that this country is experiencing has been, until yesterday, neglected, and so we decided to group together in a summary work the information essential to travellers, allowing them to explore fruitfully, in time, the shorter and with minimum expense, the most interesting regions of this Indochinese Union.

Loas deserves to attract the attention of those tempted by the artistic and natural beauties of the Colony. The splendour of its vegetation, the picturesqueness of the ruins, the variety of sites, the relative mildness of the climate, the diversity of the races as well as the singularity of customs are an inexhaustible source of interest.

We easily enter the very heart of the country via the major arteries which connect the Mekong to the sea: the road from Savannaket to Quang-tri; the road from Pak-Hinboun to Vinh via Hatrai; the road from Paksane to Vinh via Xieng-khouang; but the amenities of these routes do not exclude the unforeseen events which is the prerogative of new countries, and which adds to the charms of travel. If, wishing to leave the beaten track, the tourist wants to explore lesser-known regions, to linger on special studies, he will find with the

provincial chiefs, at the same time as an effective competition, all the useful elements of intelligence.

By publishing this work, we want to facilitate access to a country which, from many points of view, deserves to be known and appreciated, we hope that the first essay will be of some service and we hope that it will decide some traveller to produce a more complete guide, this means that we do not, of course, claim to make Laos known in these few pages, we strongly urge all those who would like to come and visit this country to read the works listed under the heading 'Bibliography.'

The section on 'Renseignements généraux' [General Information] (pp. 3-17), concerns all manner of practical guidance on how to travel to and within Laos. It commences with noting that it is suitable to visit the interior of Laos only between November 1 and April 1, being the dry season, otherwise the roads are impassable, although travel on the Mekong is easier during the rainy season. The "charm" of the "winter months" is "compensation" for a traveller's "labours". As "domestic service being rare there", one should hire a cook before arriving in Laos.

Concerning transportation, on river is it carried out by boats run by the 'Compagnie des Messageries Fluviales', but also canoes and more rarely rafts. On land, one employs horses, mules, elephants, carts and "exceptionally" travelling on the backs of men (a practice the colonial authorities find disagreeable). Details are given on the merits and costs of all modes of transport. 'Coolies', who serve as porters, can carry between 25 to 30 kgs (moving at a speed of 4 km per hour on plains, 3 km in mountains, and can make 25 km per day), at a cost of \$20-30 per diem.

In many places, travellers can stay overnight in salas (Lao-style bungalows) and pagodas. These are of a "summary construction"; however, the Laotians are "naturally hospitable". The colonial administration has also established guest houses with kitchens at key junctions.

Laos is rough country. Baudenne thus gives a lengthy list of items needed for the journey, whether in canoes, camping, or staying in salas, including bedding, cooking utensils, medicine (notably quinine), portable furniture and clothing. The costs of foodstuffs in Laos is discussed, including that for various meats, rice, bananas, and firewood, while there are charts of conversions from Laotian to French measurements.

A full-page chart, "Postes et Télégraphes" (after p. 17), lists all the telegraph and post offices in Laos, with the services they provide.

Laos is an "excellent country for hunting", home to many targets, from elephants down to birds.

As for 'Curiosités' (Cultural Sites and Beauty Spots), Baudenne highlights Khong Falls; Séset and Sénoi Falls (Saravane Province); the Bolaven Plateau; visits with the ethnic groups of the provinces of Saravane and Attropeu and in the Upper Mekong; the Foot of Buddha (Attropeu); Khmer ruins of Wat Phu (Bassac Province); Cham ruins of Huen Hin (Savan-

BUDGET.- Le budget du Laos s'élève pour 1911 à 660.280.25.

Cette somme est répartie comme suit entre les divers chapitres de dépenses:

pitres de dépenses:

Résidence Supérieure	62.130.000
Commissariats	181.600.00
Garde indigène	118.707.39
Instruction publique.....	28.160.00
Assistance Médicale.....	66.823.00
Trésorerie	20.000.00
Travaux Publics.....	68.700.000
Agriculture	13.958.00
Transport et Flottille.....	284.637.00
Dépenses diverses	68.538.66

LES PROVINCES SONT DU NORD AU SUD. *

sur le Mékong

Noms des provinces	Chef-lieu	Noms des Luongs ou groupes de chaque province	Nombre des villages par Luong.
Haut-Mékong	Ban Houeisai	Groupe du Phaya Khun Khan	21
		Phoukha	40
		Phaya Peng Chang	14
		ix Thammavong	14
		Phaya Luong Sèna	10
		Phaya Khan Lu	18
		Phaya Khan Huon	18
		Racha en Khan	20
		de Don Sack	13
		de Houeisai	11
		du Phaya Luong Anant	51

nakhet Province); the Pagoda of Song Hak; Ban-lê; Muong-sen; Plain of Jars (Xiengkhouang); Vientiane; the ruins of Xieng-sène; and the Cave of Phakou, to the north of Luang Prabang.

The climate varies, due the season (rainy or dry) and the elevation.

Baudenne next provides a short history of Laos, noting that Europeans can only reliably trace the country's history back to the 18th century. Beyond that, records are comprised of "imprecise data and confusing legends". He mentions the kingdoms of Luang Prabang and Vientiane to its south, and how in 1825 the Siamese invaded and dismembered the latter. The Siamese propped up the Kingdom of Bassac, and during the great period of instability that followed, Chinese "plunderers from Yunnan" ravaged the country before Siam reasserted control. France intervened from 1886, commencing with the "tireless activity" of Auguste Pavie, who established French political and commercial dominance. After a showdown with Siam, he made Laos a French protectorate in 1893, with its boundaries extended ever further south until 1907.

The surface area of Laos is estimated to be 267,000 km sq. The December 1909 census records Laos as having a population of 584,000 indigenous people (including 274,000 ethnic Laotians and 188,700 Lao Theung (35 tribes), who speak a Mon-Khmer language, then often referred to as the 'Khas', meaning 'slave', today a pejorative term; while the rest are comprised of a great diversity of peoples, each listed by community and their numbers. Beyond that, there were only 228 Europeans in Laos (221 French, 7 foreigners).

The French colonial government, known as the 'Administration', was headed by the Résident Supérieur (the representative of the Governor-General of French Indochina), in Vientiane. In each of the country's 11 provinces, the top French administrator was the 'Commisariat'. Each province was divided into several districts, or 'Muongs', each overseen by an appointed native leader, called a 'Chau-Muong'.

The annual budget of the Administration for 1911 was \$960,282.25, and a listing of all divisions of expenditure are given (with transportation, being very substantial, accounting for \$284,637).

Baudenne provides a detailed chart, 'Les Provinces sont, du Nord au Sud' listing Laos's 11 provinces (Haut-Mékong, Cammon, Luang-Prabang, Vientiane, Savannakhet, Paksé, Khong, Xieng-Khouang, Muong-Son, Saravane, Attopeu), their capitals and the names of the Muongs in each, while listing the number of villages per Muong.

There then follows, the 'Notice descriptive sur les escales' [Descriptive Notes on Stopovers] (ff. 18-30), describing the various stages of ascending the Mekong from 'De Phnom-Penh à Vientiane', whether by river steamer, canoe or land, noting all the towns and sites along the way.

The various stations in Cambodia on the Mekong, from Phnom-Penh to the Laotian border are described. One enters Laos at Khong, where there are great waterfalls, which must be bypassed by either canoe or on land. At Khong there is a telegraph station managed by

a Laotian, while commerce is dominated by Chinese and Vietnamese traders. Visitors can find room and board at the local French government post.

The waterfalls at Khong are described as being up to 18 metres high, being "immense sheets of water" surging among the rocks, amidst a "grandiose landscape". The Khong Province is home to "fertile and well cultivated plains", yet it is "seeing its importance decrease day by day", as Khong was being gradually replaced by Houei Kinak as the main transshipment point in southern Laos. While most residents are ethnic Laotians, there are also many Cambodians, Vietnamese and Lao Theung. There then follows a listing of several land communication routes from Khong.

Bassac is next major town upriver, being an "attractive and eventful post at the foot of the Bassac Mountains" run by an indigenous governor, who is direct descendent of the former King of Champasak. There is a telegraph post, while indigenous trade is "very considerable", dominated by Chinese companies; there is also a daily market. It is home to the magnificent Wat Fou, the 'Pagoda of the Mountains', a masterpiece of Khmer architecture.

Further still is Paksé, the chief town of Bassac (Champasak) Province, at the confluence of the Sédon and Mekong rivers. It features new administrative buildings, erected in 1906-7, and a telegraph post run by a European agent. There is a pharmacy and a clinic run by a doctor from the colonial army that can accommodate 6-8 Europeans and 40-50 indigenous patients. The province has 38,000 residents and 145 villages.

Next is Ban Pong, where the river narrows, featuring a great series of rapids, running up to Keng Ta Tiene, posing a great challenge to navigation. The rapids were traditionally "impassable", but since 1903, steamers had learned to navigate the maelstroms, allowing passage, such that they can now travel, during the rainy season, uninterrupted from Khong to Savannakhet, otherwise the route is only passable by canoe.

After Keng Ta Tiene, the Mekong returns to a "normal" course, as navigation is "easy", although there are many shoals during the dry season. At Huen Hin there are ruins of a great Cham temple dedicated to Indra.

Beyond is Savannakhet, is a "well-appointed urban centre" and the origin of a road that connects to Vietnam. It has a telegraph post and hosts a vibrant commercial zone with Chinese and Vietnamese shops and a market. The population of the province consists of 75,000 Laotians and 400 foreign Asians.

Next is Pak-hinboun, the capital of Cammon province. It has a market and lies at the base of road with goes up to cross into Vietnam at the Hatrai Pass. The province has 38,000 inhabitants of great demographic diversity. The area is home to great caves with stalactites that can be visited by canoe.

Above is Paksane, the starting point of a cart and rickshaw road leading to Vinh, on the coast of Vietnam. This road is an impressive work of engineering, as it rises to height of over 1,700 metres, but its gradient never exceeds 3%. The trip from Paksane to Vinh takes 9 days and passes many great cultural sights.

Vientiane, the colonial capital, is home to ruins of a “delicate and elegant art”, highlighted by the Pra-Kéo Pagoda; That-Luong, the high pyramids of Buddhist worship; and Siskhet, a place of pilgrimage, with many newly restored Buddhas. There is a postal and telegraph station, pharmacy, and a two-storey hospital that can treat 6 Europeans and 50 natives. Business is dominated by Chinese and Vietnamese traders, while there is also a French trading house. Vientiane Province has a population of 51,580.

The Mekong further up, above Xieng-Khan village “suddenly changes” and “become sinuous, enclosed between high rock masses”, with a width that in places narrows to only 50 metres. There are “violent rapids”, but this does not prevent navigation. At high water, ascending the river from Vientiane to Luang Prabang takes 5 days, while descending takes 24 hours.

Luang Prabang, is described as the “capital of a small, fairly prosperous kingdom” and a “very busy place of trade”, with close connections to Siam, Burma and the Shan States. It has a “joyful buzz” and is home to a temple with the Footprint of Buddha. A “charming setting”, the city had a “reputation for elegance”, and the visitor is “easily seduced by the gracious character of the people”.

The Mekong from Luang Prabang to Ban-Houei-Sai is navigable all year long, but at a point goods must be unloaded from the boats (to make them lighter), and then carried by land to be reloaded further upriver. Ban-Houei-Sai is the capital of the Haut-Mekong, a province with a diverse population of 37,000. It is connected to major Chinese and Burmese caravan routes.

In a section called ‘Diverse Itinéraires’ (pp. 31), the itinerary from Stung-Treng (Cambodia) to Attopeu, in far south-eastern Laos (pp. 32-3), is discussed. The 125 km route travels up the Sékong and Sékamane rivers, a voyage that takes between 10 to 18 days outwards, and 3 to 6 days on the return. Attopeu, located upon the Sékamane River, is the capital of the province, which is home to 12 Lao Theung tribes who are said to have customs very different from the Lao. The Chinese sell forestry products and there is a “fairly busy market”, while the locals pay for goods with “gold powder. The province has a population of 50,000.

The itinerary from Pakse to Saravane, in the interior to the northeast (p. 34), is a mixed canoe-land travel route. It takes 5 days outwards and 3-4 days return. The Saravanne area has a population of 50,000, being mostly Lao Theung people, of which some near the Annamite border “still escape our control”. It is a place of “picturesque and captivating landscapes and wonderful hunting grounds”. The telegraph services cater to Indo-chinese money orders. A key site is Séset Falls, about 6 hours from Saravane.

Notably, Baudenne provides 6 charts, printed on double pages, that each describe a major itinerary, heading to and within Laos. Each chart notes every stop along the voyage, describing the amenities (guest houses, etc.) available at each, the modes and transport and distances in kms and travel times between each point, as well as the main sites, plus, any observations. Each chart features short manuscript descriptions to their versos. They are so follows:

[1]. *De Saigon à Luang-prabang par le fleuve Mékong (montée / suite / Suite et fin)* (3 double-pages, placed before p. 18), being an overview of the general route from Saigon up the Mekong up to Vientiane.

Charts placed after p. 34:

[2]. *De Savannakhet à Quang-Tri et Hué* (suite) (2 double-pages), being the route from Savannakhet, on the Mekong, in south-central Laos, up and over the mountains to the sea at Quang-Tri and Hué in Vietnam.

[3]. *De Paksane à Xieng-Khouang* (1 double-page), describes the route from Paksane, on the Mekong, up to Xieng-Khouang, in the interior to the north-northwest.

[4]. *De Xieng-Khouang à Luang-prabang* (1 double-page), continues the trip, from Xieng-Khouang west-northwest to Luang Prabang.

[5]. *De Luang-prabang à Vinh* (suite) (2 double-pages), covers the grand itinerary from Luang Prabang up and over the mountains to the sea, at Vinh, Vietnam.

[6]. *De Vinh à Pak Hinbou* (1 double-page), shows the itinerary from Vinh, Vietnam, back up and over the mountains to Pak Hinbou, in central Laos.

Of great value, at the end of the work, Baudenne provides a the first comprehensive bibliography on Laos. It features dozens of entries of diverse works, divided into categories, which would have been very difficult to compile, and would have been vitally use to anyone seeking to continue Baudenne’s work.

References: N/A – present hectographed proof seemingly unrecorded. Cf. [re: subsequent printed editions:] Antonin BAUDENNE, ‘A travers le Laos (Guide à l’usage des voyageurs)’, Bulletin économique de l’Indochine, no 90 (mai-juin 1911), pp. 285-330, followed by a folding map; Antonin BAUDENNE, A travers le Laos: guide à l’usage des voyageurs / Extrait du Bulletin économique de l’Indochine (Hanoi: Imprimerie d’Extrême-Orient, 1911).

5.500 EUR

3. CUBAN ÉMIGRÉS IN NEW YORK EARLY SOCIALISM JOSÉ MARTÍ

Rafael de Castro PALOMINO; José MARTÍ (1853 - 1895), author of the Prologue.

Cuentos de hoy y mañana / Cuadros Políticos y sociales por Rafael de C. Palomino (Hijo.)
/ Con un Prólogo de José Martí. Cuaderno 1°

New York: Imprenta y Librería de N. Ponce de León, 1883.

8° (20.5 x 13.5 cm): [2 pp.], vii, 53 pp., inscribed and signed in mss. by the Author to verso of title, modern quarter calf over marbled boards with gilt title to spine, modern grey endpapers (Very Good, overall clean and bright, just a few very minor spots).

Extremely rare – one of the most important and intriguing 19th century Cuban-American imprints, that has recently been the focus of much scholarship. It features two Socialist ‘mortality tales’ that while lauding the quest for social and economic equality, decry the risks posed by human nature and totalitarianism upon the practical application of Marxism; written by the prominent Cuban émigré Rafael de Castro Palomino, it features a famous prologue by his close friend and colleague, José Martí, the brilliant author, philosopher, poet and journalist, who was the ‘Apostle of Cuban Independence’, written while both men were living in exile in New York; scholars view that it is important to consider the prologue and stories together, in order to gain profound insights into Martí’s often misunderstood political philosophy; published in New York by the Imprenta y Librería de N. Ponce de León, the intellectual epicentre of the city’s Cuban community; the present example is inscribed and signed in manuscript by the Author.

From the 1870s to '90s, New York City was the nucleus for the exiled leaders of the Cuban Independence movement, who sought to liberate Cuba from what was Spain’s exceptionally oppressive rule. During the Ten Years’ War (Guerra Grande, or Guerra de los Diez Años, 1868-78), a wave of Cuban dissidents, many being highly educated and with financial resources, arrived in New York, forming a vibrant and politically hyperactive community. There they had almost unfettered freedom to publish, raise money and buy arms to support the struggle in the homeland (especially at the U.S. Government hoped to exploit instability in Cuba for its own imperialistic advantage).

From 1881 until 1895, José Martí (1853 – 1895), the brilliant author, philosopher, poet and journalist, who was the ‘Apostle of Cuban Independence’, often made New York his home (although he was exceptionally peripatetic). A tireless and selfless campaigner for

CUENTOS DE HOY Y MAÑANA

CUADROS POLÍTICOS Y SOCIALES

POR

RAFAEL de C. PALOMINO (HIJO.)

Con un Prólogo de José Martí.

CUADERNO 1°

New York.

Imprenta y Librería de N. Ponce de León,

40 Y 42 BROADWAY.

1883.

Cuban liberty, he a prolific and exceptionally articulate writer, and he travelled continuously across the U.S. and Latin America, promoting the cause which he came to personify.

Martí always was, and remains today, the ultimate national hero of Cuba, revered by everyone on all sides of the country's deeply fractured political spectrum. Those from the right admire his selfless nationalism and patriotism (he died in battle in 1895, at only the age of 42), while those on the left consider him to be one of their own, due to his championing of social equality. Yet, the true nature of Martí's political philosophy remains hotly debated to the present day.

While Martí was clearly sympathetic to many of the tenets of socialism, he was weary of its ideological rigidity its potential to foster totalitarianism (a notion he found repellent). Indeed, had had seen in his own country, during the Ten Years' War, how freedom fighters became oppressors as soon as they gained any power. While Martí was often personally and professionally associated with confirmed Socialists / Marxists in New York, he was also on good terms with the many moderates and conservatives in the émigré community (the Cuban liberation movement was quite diverse ideologically).

The reality was that Martí was a moderate progressive, who while desiring that society was more economically and socially equitable, believed that this should only be achieved through free democratic means and by educating the people to make rational decisions. He also maintained that while capitalism should be restrained, removing its excesses, it should not be abolished. As such, he wrote and said many things that allowed people along all parts of the political spectrum to find something meaningful to allow them to identify with his world view.

Upon Martí's arrival in New York, in 1881, he was greatly assisted by Rafael de Castro Palomino, a long-established Cuban resident of New York. Palomino was a prominent Socialist writer and journalist, being the author of numerous articles and short books, such as the present work and *Ayer hoy Preludios* (1893) and *Cartilla del ciudadano* (1899). Even though his name comes up frequently, much of Palomino's biography remains hazy. We do know that he was considerably older than Martí, hailed from an affluent Havana family and had been educated in France, where it seems he gained his initiation to Socialism. Like Martí, he was deeply concerned about the potential excesses and pitfalls of Marxism as applied on the real world.

Notably, Martí and Palomino were close friends of Néstor Ponce de León y de la Guardia (1837 - 1899), an exiled Cuban lawyer and bibliophile, who in the early 1870s opened the *Imprenta y Librería de N. Ponce de León*, a Spanish-language printing house and bookstore, located at 23 Union Square, that became the intellectual centre of the New York Cuban émigré community. Notably, he possessed the largest Spanish language private library in New York, featuring of 1,738 titles, which he made openly available to his colleagues such as Martí and Palomino. Appropriately, it was Ponce de León who published the present work.

The Work in Focus

This is one of the most important and intriguing of all Cuban-American imprints, featuring fascinating early debates on Marxism and its potential practical appreciation to the real world. Written in 1883 (the year Marx died), the book features two short stories, or 'Socialist morality tales' written by Rafael de Castro Palomino, with a 'Prologo' penned by José Martí, and was published in New York by Ponce de León, while both authors were living in exile in America. The work's title translates to 'Stories of Today and Tomorrow / Political and Social Pictures', and while billed as *Cuaderno 1°* (Notebook no. 1), it was the only volume ever published.

Carlos Ripoll (1922 – 2011), the eminent Cuban-American literary historian who was the first scholar to seriously study the *Cuentos de hoy y mañana*, writing in 1984, said that the present work is a "very enlightening source", and while Martí's prologue is "well known", the work is generally "a forgotten and extremely rare book". He believed that "critics had not appreciated its true importance because they have not read it together with Castro Palomino's text"; only by considering the work as an integrated whole can one truly understand how Palomino's stories give life to the ideas articulated in Martí's prologue.

Fortunately, in the last decade, *Cuentos de hoy y mañana* has become the focus of much new and excellent scholarship that has considered the work in an integrated fashion and within its greater context of the Cuban émigré community in New York and the international state of the Cuban independence movement and Socialism / Marxism, raising the work to its just historical significance.

Martí's 'Prologo' (pp. iii-vii) commences by capturing the rage and bewilderment of the world's poor and dispossessed, writing "These are times of anger and confusion, in which you see swaying in the air like an immense building that is crumbling and is looking for a place to fall, and the crowds that once enjoyed and ruled the earth, already senselessly raising their hands, with their closed fists, as if with their knuckles gnawed with hatred they could stop the great human palace that descends" (p. iii).

However, he cautions that reform can have some severe side effects: "Of all the problems that are considered capital today, only one is; and is such a tremendous way that all the time and zeal were insufficient to ward it off; the ignorance of the classes that have justice on their side. The human, artistic and aristocratic mind of his, rejects in the long run and without great delay, as soon as it is cultivated, how much reform contains brutal and unjust elements" (p. iii).

Martí emphasize the importance of education for the masses, both formal and informal, that seeks to understand the common state of humanity, such that it can allow people to implement socio-economic reforms in society in rational and civilized manner, as "it softens more than prosperity". For the common people, it can "cure them at the time and traditional nature of the pains they suffer, the negative and reactionary work of anger, the safe and unstoppable work of intelligent patience... A more complete concept of education would perhaps put rails on this burning and smoking machine that is already roaring through the jungle, as if it brings in its bowels the real, unnecessary and unjust pains of millions of men" (p. iii).

Turning to assessing Palomino's stories to follow, Martí opines that they form a "healthy book, a vigorous book, a useful book" and that "Neither hate, not self-interest, nor worries cloud the judgment of the sensible and modest author of *Cuentos de hoy y mañana*, a book that divulges in an entertaining way the reasons for and against various social solutions" (p. iv).

In the opinion of Carlos Ripoll, the following passage encapsulates Martí's political philosophy, according with the morals of Palomino's stories, as he notes that "With unusual tact and quiet discernment, the author neither praises the rich nor chastises the poor; he does not hide from one the urgency of respecting the rights of man to a noble and well remunerated life, nor does he hide from the others how demented and bloody it would be to impose confusing or inhuman solutions on the rich and strong masses, even though they anger him sometimes" (p. iv).

Martí continues that "On earth there is one definitive power: human intelligence. Law itself, exercised by, uneducated people, resembles crime". He emphasized that "Whoever tries to succeed, do not inspire fear; that nothing triumphs against the threatened instinct of conservation. And whoever tries to govern, make himself worthy of the government, because yes, already in it, the reins of his hand go out of hand, or of not knowing what to do with them, goes crazy, and shakes them like whips on the backs of the governed, of fixed that they take them away, and very rightly, and is left without them for whole centuries" (p. v).

To sum up, Martí says "this book that teaches all this, is more than a good book - it is a good deed" (p. vii).

Turning to the body of the book, being Palomino's stories, the first tale, 'Un hombre, por amor de Dios' ['A Man, for God's Sake'], commences by introducing a several characters who represent different socio-political tendencies: Capital (Mr. Dollar), Labor, Protectionism, Militant Imperialism, Anarchism and Marxism. The characters all meet up at a tavern in a good New York neighbourhood, the Salon de Ostiones [Oyster House], to present their respective programs for abolishing social conflict.

Not surprisingly, they cannot agree, so they turn to an impartial arbiter, Mr. Wisdom, who will decide which program is correct. He carefully listens to and evaluates the strengths and weaknesses of each character's argument. After dismissing the agendas of almost all the players, Mr. Wisdom was left considering the proposals of only Mr. Labor and Mr. Dollar. He resolved that Mr. Labor and Mr. Dollar needed each other, and that the only solution is "a more just and equal distribution of wealth, which will be possible when, through the natural evolution of society the time will come when Capital and Labor, enemies today, will join together and help each other". Mr. Wisdom concludes, referring to Marxism and Anarchism, that "Violence only breeds ruin: brute force many win many times, but it will never in the long run win us over".

The second story, 'Del caos no saldrá la luz' ['Light will not Come out of Chaos'] is, in the words of Ripoll, "especially valuable for providing insight into Martí's social views", as it is a cautionary tale against the fact that totalitarianism and inequality often arise out

of idealistic projects that were initially meant to foster just the opposite. Influenced by European naturalism, as popularized by Émile Zola, here Palomino places characters into a particular setting and then draw conclusions from their acts. In doing so, he seeks to create a "laboratory experiment" to test Socialist theories in a realistic setting, as at that time Marxism never been tried in the real world.

The tale commences by recalling the experiences of two Marxists who had participated in the Paris Commune, and who had come to America towards the end of 1871. They are Colonel Chimère, a Frenchman, who was "the dreamer", and Captain Unthunlich (German for "the one who does what he should not"), the "radical Communist". The two men create and lead a Marxist commune in Pennsylvania, populated by a 1,000 supposedly dedicated Communists, that is centred around a coal mine.

Fast forward, Chimère and Unthunlich meet with a Boston lawyer, Mr. Truth, about ten years after the Pennsylvania commune experiment had failed, whereupon they seek to explain what happened.

They recount to Mr. Truth that the first problem they encountered at the Pennsylvania commune was that the productive workers came to resent their lazy co-workers. Their solution was to appoint a "watchman" to make sure everyone worked the same amount. But "self-interest" started to appear, a black market in goods formed, and people began to hoard what should have been common property in their homes. Chimère and Unthunlich's solution was conduct home-to-home searches, looking for the purloined goods. This created a climate where accusations (many unfounded), suspicion and repression abounded, in what would later be termed an 'Orwellian' state.

In this horribly flawed environment, "Production diminished because eventually the good workers, those who gave the project a push, lacked incentive and paced their productivity to that of the slower workers... [thus] Communism as we practiced it, not only eliminated property, but also work. It was impossible, regardless of our enthusiasm to bear the injustice of equal weight and pay for all activities. The stimulus which makes you excel in your job with the hope of seeing your efforts rewarded could not exist among us". Chimère and Unthunlich also lamented that they, unintentionally, "also eliminated freedom, since we obeyed inflexible, grossly uniform laws ... under unbearable inquisition".

As the commune allowed its members to leave, soon it was "deserted", such that "the colony was quickly reduced to a few dreamers without any opinions".

The moral, or conclusion, of the story was that "Social organization cannot tolerate and change that disturbs the laws of human nature: when they are rejected, the reaction is inevitable". To maintain such a system, "coercion became necessary to maintain order because men are not angels ... this force eventually gives rise to a far stronger, more tyrannical government, then the one it deposed", such being "tyranny".

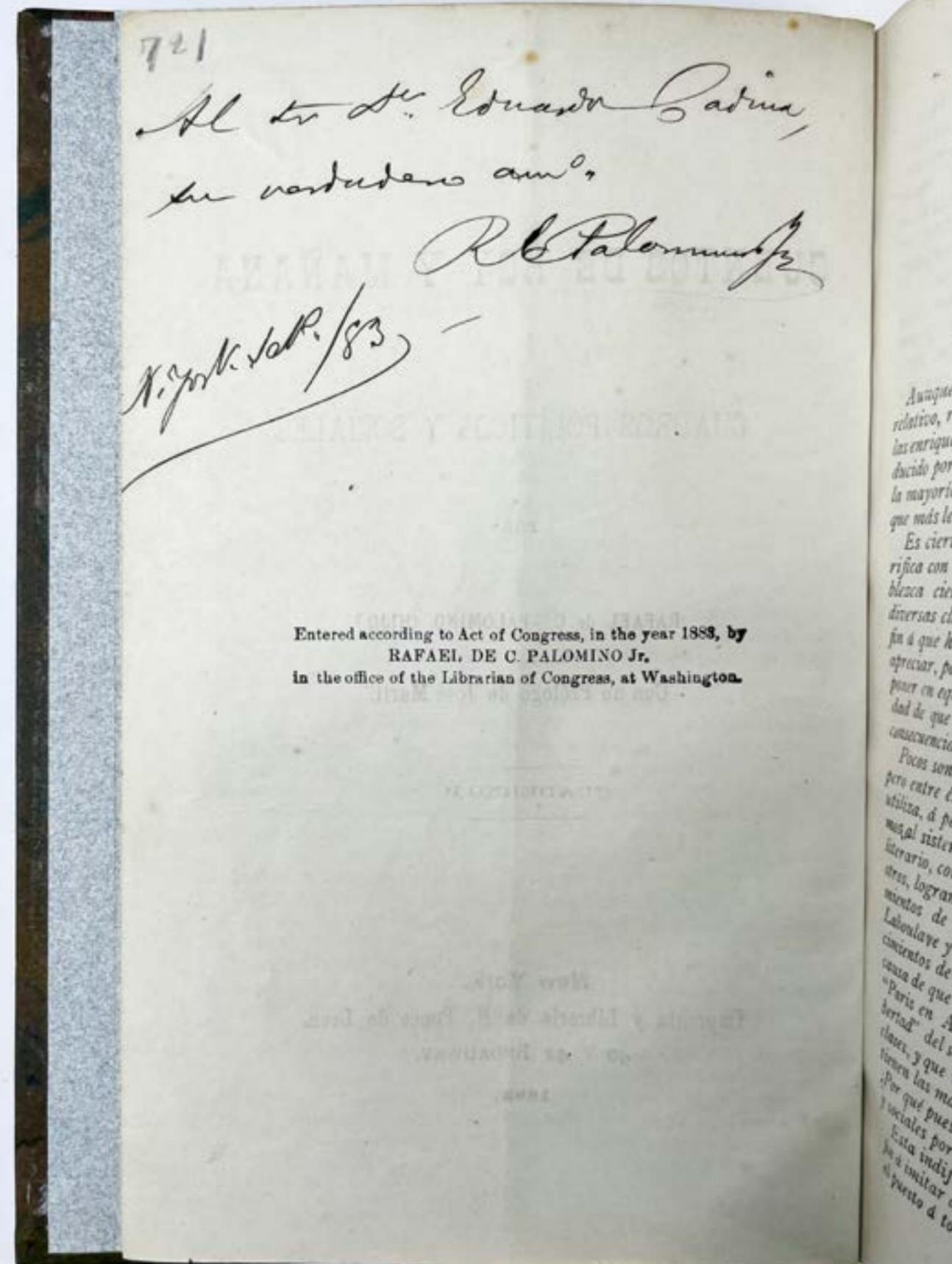
The present example of the work is inscribed and signed on the verso of the title by Rafael de Castro Palomino seemingly to an "Eduardo Cadria", "N. York Sep. / 1883".

A Note on Rarity

The present work is extremely rare, it seems to have been issued in only a very small print run for circulation amongst the intellectual circle of the Cuban émigré community. We can trace only 3 institutional examples of the work, held by the Regenstein Library, University of Chicago; Widener Library, Harvard University; and the Yale University Library. Moreover, we cannot trace any sales record for any other examples.

References: Regenstein Library, University of Chicago: PQ7388.C325C8 1883; Widener Library, Harvard University: SAL 165.15; Yale University Library: Nn64 883p; OCLC: 951887746, 46950675; Rafael Rojas GUTIÉRREZ, 'Bancroft, Motley, Martí and American Renaissance Historiography', in Georg Michael Schwarzmann, Ryan Anthony Spangler (eds.), *Syncing the Americas: José Martí and the Shaping of National Identity* (2017), pp. 120-4; Laura LOMAS, 'The City Unmakes Empire: José Martí's Latino/a Urbanism', in Georg Michael Schwarzmann, Ryan Anthony Spangler (eds.), *Syncing the Americas: José Martí and the Shaping of National Identity* (2017), pp. 149-66, esp. 153-5; Francisco MORÁN, *Martí, la justicia infinita: Notas sobre ética y otredad en la escritura martiana (1875-1894)* (2014), pp. 489-514; Carlos RIPOLL, *José Martí, the United States, and the Marxist Interpretation of Cuban History* (1984), pp. 67-9; *The Popular Science Monthly*, vol. 24 (1883), p. 569.

3.200 EUR



4. GORIZIA / FRIAUL / ITALY / SLOVENIA PROVINCIAL MAPMAKERS / GRAND AND UNIQUE TOPOGRAPHICAL ARTWORKS

Enrico BOMBIG.

Gorizia

[S. l., but probably area around Gorizia, possibly Farra d'Isonzo]: 1904.

Papier-mâché or plaster in relief, with hand-colour, title and names of places in manuscript, 73,5 x 132 cm (29 x 52 inches), with frame 90 x 148 cm (35.4 x 58.3 inches), verso originally stabilized with wooden boards.

[And:]

Enrico BOMBIG.

Contea Principesca di Gorizia e Gradisca

[S. l., S. d., but probably area around Gorizia, possibly Farra d'Isonzo: circa 1904]

Papier-mâché or plaster in relief, with hand-colour, title and names of places in manuscript, 136 x 108 cm (53.5 x 42.5 inches), with thin original gold frame, verso originally stabilized with wooden boards.

Condition report: Very Good, with minor chips on the frame of Gorizia maps. The *Gorizia e Gradisca* with small loss of material in sporadic places and to the tops of the mountains, small cracks and with two holes below the mountains.

A pair of monumental, handsomely executed three-dimensional maps of Gorizia and Gradisca, today border areas of Italy and Slovenia, were made during an early pro-Italian (pro-Friulian) movement on at the time Austro-Hungarian territory by a local talented map-maker Enrico Bombig.

The two maps are of a high importance for the local history, especially for the history of Italian and Slovenian speaking population around the Isonzo River.

Historical Context

Since the 16th century the County of Gorizia and Gradisca, today divided between Italy and Slovenia, belonged to the Austrian Habsburgs. The picturesque country, now a popular tourist destination, contained Slovenian and Italian speaking inhabitants, with a vast majority of the latter identifying themselves as Friulans, speaking a distinct dialect.





The governmental institutions, schools and local banks were, similarly as in Tyrol, run by the Austrians, forcing the local population to adjust to German programs in school and official issues, and leaving them with only little choice to gain higher education without moving to larger cities, such as Trieste and Vienna.

By the late 19th century Austro-Hungary was in crisis with various ethnic groups within striving for independence of their own language and eventually their own states. This spirit also affected the rural Italian speaking population of Gorizia and Gradisca, where at the time many farmers owed money to Austrian banks. Very soon local pro-Italian, anti-Vienna movements developed in the area, with nationalistic demands, such as foundation of Italian University in Trieste. An important move was the first rural fund, located at Capri-va, a village east of Gorizia, run by the villagers and founded after the great flood of 1896, which affected many local farmers with no help from the government.

In 1915, when Italy entered World War I against Austria-Hungary, the County of Gorizia and Gradisca became a theater of war between the two countries, with a fierce front on the Isonzo river, dividing the population and local politics. In 1916, for the first time in history Gorizia was occupied by Italy.

After the war the Friulians, occupying mostly the Western part of the country, demanded autonomy of the region and eventually joined Italy, as the Slovenians on the Eastern part wanted to join the other South Slavs, the formation which would after the fall of Austro-Hungary become the Kingdom of Yugoslavia.

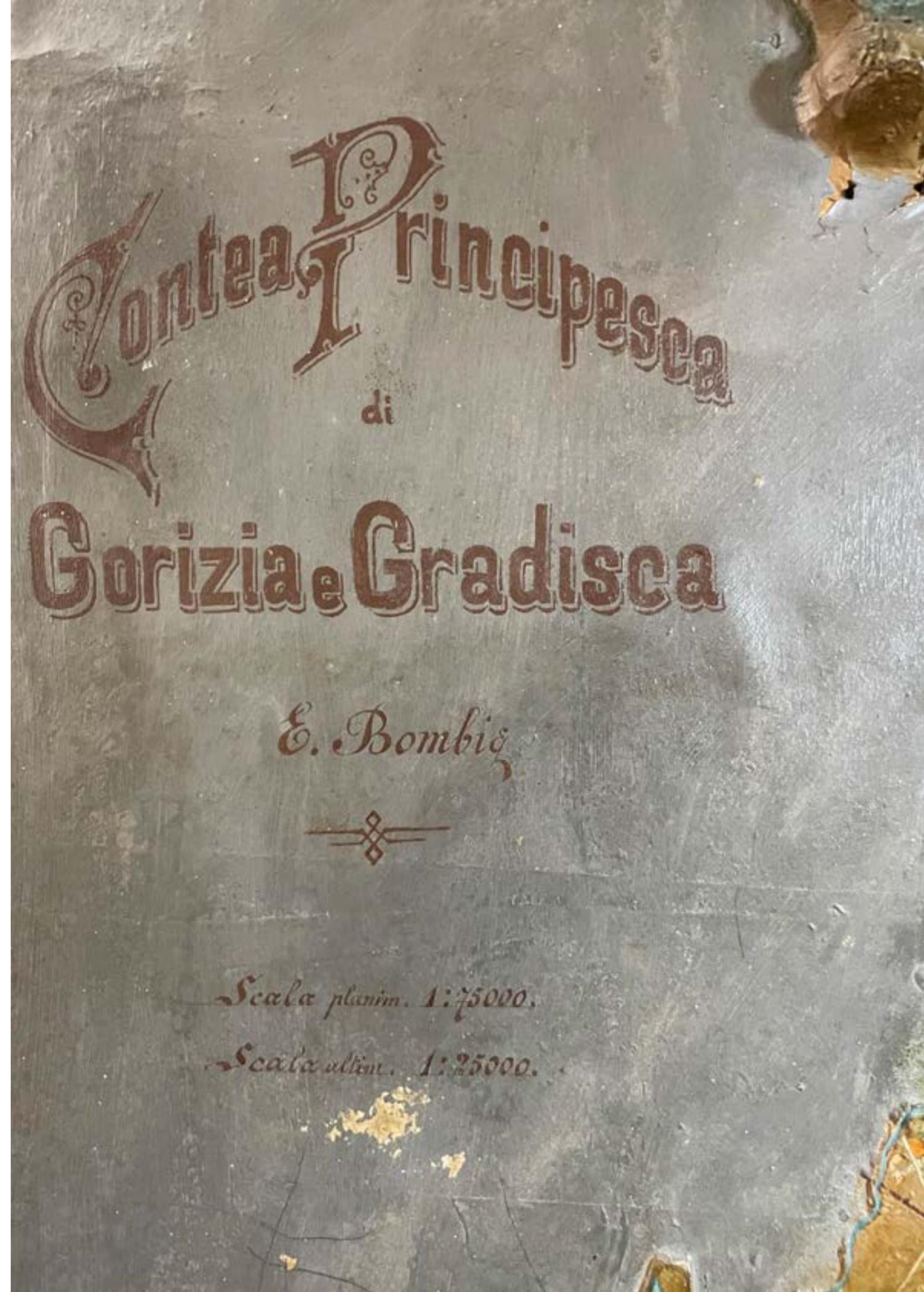
The Maps in Focus

The present large-format, detailed maps show Gorizia with its surroundings and the Princely County of Gorizia and Gradisca, embracing the area of the Isonzo River and also showcase Trieste in the lower part, ending with Muggia, the border between the Austro-Hungary and Venetian Republic. The maps are made of papier-maché, presenting the areas in three dimensions, and are surrounded with frames and supported with original wooden boards verso.

The date 1904 on one of them, titles in Italian and a signature E. Bombig, a family name typical for the Gorizia area, more precisely the village Farra d'Isonzo, just north of Gradisca (please see the next chapter for details), suggests, that the maps were probably made for one of the newly founded Italian-speaking organizations, which became a center for education and funding of local farmers in the last years of the 19th century. The maps clearly show the geography, with all the villages, even separate houses, roads, mountains and rivers.

Cartographer Enrico Bombig

Enrico Bombig, who signed both present maps, authored another similar printed map of the same territory, titled *Carta della Contea Principesca di Gorizia e Gradisca col territorio di Trieste*. The map was printed in at least two states, in 1904 and 1905, by *Officina Arti Grafiche E. Passero* in Udine and marks various administrative centers and postal offices





(click here for the images: [B0005720.jpg \(1605x2163\) \(igmi.org\)](#) and [Archivi Catalogo - R'accolte - ACRI](#)).

The printed map is with its dimensions (134 x 95 cm) very similar to our tridimensional version (136 x 108 cm).

In 1905, a Slovenian same-large-size version of the map was published in Gorizia under a translated title *Zemljevid poknežene grofije Goriško-Gradišćanske s Trstom in okolico*. The map was published with and without advertisement for two different prices and was, according to the ad, intended for public premises, restaurants, associations and offices.

In the same period Enrico Bombig also authored a wall-map of Istria with Gorizia and Gradisca, titled *Carta dell'Istria, città e territorio di Trieste. Città e distretto di Fiume. Friule altipiano del Carso e litorale della Croazia* (Map of Istria, City and Territory of Trieste. City and District of Rijeka. Friule Karst Plateau and Croatian Coast) with marked population and nationalities (click here for details: [Carta dell' Istria : città e territorio di Trieste : città e distretto di Fiume / disegnata da Enrico Bombig. \(nsk.hr\)](#)).

Unfortunately, not many researches have been made on Enrico Bombig, his education and other work.

His surprisingly sophisticated large-format maps can be connected with another person of the same family name, Antonio Bombig, possibly Enrico's father or a close relative.

Antonio Bombig (1819-1896) from the same village, Farra d'Isonzo, authored in the 19th century at least three large globes, one of which today survives at Villa Manin di Passariano as a part of a collection of Museo Civico in Udine (Peter E. Allmayer-Beck, *Modelle der Welt: Erd- und Himmelsgloben*, 1997, p. 248). The globe measures 86 cm in diameter, is dated 1873 and is special in many ways. Antonio Bombig invented a special technique to lift the globe on its stand and "adapted to the globe the system used to mould cheese by using strips of beech bent to form a circle" (Franco 1993, p. 186). The surface is hand-coloured and the names are made in manuscript.

In 1890, Antonio Bombig authored a manuscript map of his home village Farra d'Isonzo (Paolo Iancis, *100 anni di credito cooperativo a Farra*, 2003, pp. 8-9).

The family name Bombig is typical for the area around Gorizia, mostly for the village Farra d'Isonzo. Several members of the family, including one Enrico Bombig, possibly identical to our cartographer, as well as Antonio Bombig were on boards of Italian speaking newly founded organizations for funding and better organization of local communities (Nino Agostinetti, *La Cassa Rurale ed Artigiana di Lucinico Farra e Capriva 1896-1983*, 1984).

Probably most famous member of the Bombig family is Giorgio Bombig (after 1929 Bombi, 1852 – 1939), born in Gorizia, who was an extreme supporter of Italianism in the area. After the war he became a mayor of Gorizia and was later awarded under the Fascist regime.



A Note on Rarity

All Enrico Bombig's maps are very rare and the present two maps are his only unique works, that we could trace in institutions or on the market.

Bombig's work is exceedingly important for history of Friuli, the Valley of Isonzo and Slovenian and Croatian coastal regions and for the Italian national awakening in the area, as well as for history of Slovenians.

NOTE: Shipping for the two maps is not included in the price. Please inquire for details of the transportation and prices. We would be happy to find the most accommodating possibility.

References: Cf: Loredana Franco, The Old Globes in Friuli-Venezia Giulia (Italy), Istituto e Museo di storia dalla Scienza, Firenze. Nunzius. Annali di Storia della Scienza, VIII, 1993, fasc. 1, pp. 169-195, abb. 2; Codroipo: Inventario dei beni culturali del comune, 1996, p. 88, no. 899; Peter E. Allmayer-Beck, Modelle der Welt: Erd- und Himmelsgloben, 1997, p. 248.

9.500 EUR



5. OTTOMAN PERPETUAL CALENDAR PAPER INSTRUMENTS

Abdülazîz-zâde Esseyid Süleyman Ar-Rüşdü Shkodri Ibn Süleyman [Abdülazîz-zâde Esseyid [also Master] Süleyman, The Wise, from Shkodra, the Son of Suleyman], عبدالعزيز زاده السيد سلمان الرشدي شكودري ابن سليمان – Calligrapher

[Ottoman Perpetual Calendar]

[Istanbul:] Al-Hac Halil 1301 [1885].

Lithography on card, cut-outs with 4 volvelles, attached with metal pins, under contemporary glass and framed with a crude wood frame, verso protected with two wooden boards, otherwise opened, as originally made, 36 x 52 with frame (14.2 x 20.5 inches), lithography 30 x 46 cm (11.8 x 18.1 inches), (contemporary commentaries and annotations in black ink, slightly age-toned and dusty. Light water-staining in the lower and right part, glass with a small chip below, frame slightly stained with small chips).

The lithographed perpetual calendar in Ottoman language with four volvelles represents dates for the Rumi and Hijri calendar.

The left-hand side is intended for the calculations in the Rumi calendar, with a small slot in the upper part marking the number of the days in each month of the Rumi calendar, which is corresponding the Julian calendar, and the larger slot below with a volvelle in the back, showcasing the dates of the month aligning with the corresponding names of the days of the week on the side.

The right-hand side of the lithography showcases the same information for the Hijri calendar, which differs from the Rumi calendar.

Added are additional charts for important dates for each calendar and quotations regarding the sun and moon, some of which are added in a manuscript in black ink. The middle panels give calculations for important times for the lunar calendar in the 12 months of the year.

Both calendars, Rumi and Hijri, were used parallelly in the Ottoman Empire.

The Rumi calendar, literally meaning “The Roman Calendar”, which follows solar days and is adjusted to the Julian calendar, was in use since 1677, but became official during the Tanzimat reforms, on March 13, 1840 and was used for fiscal years and also for imprints on books, magazines and documents. The difference between the modern Christian calendar and Rumi years is in general 584 years.





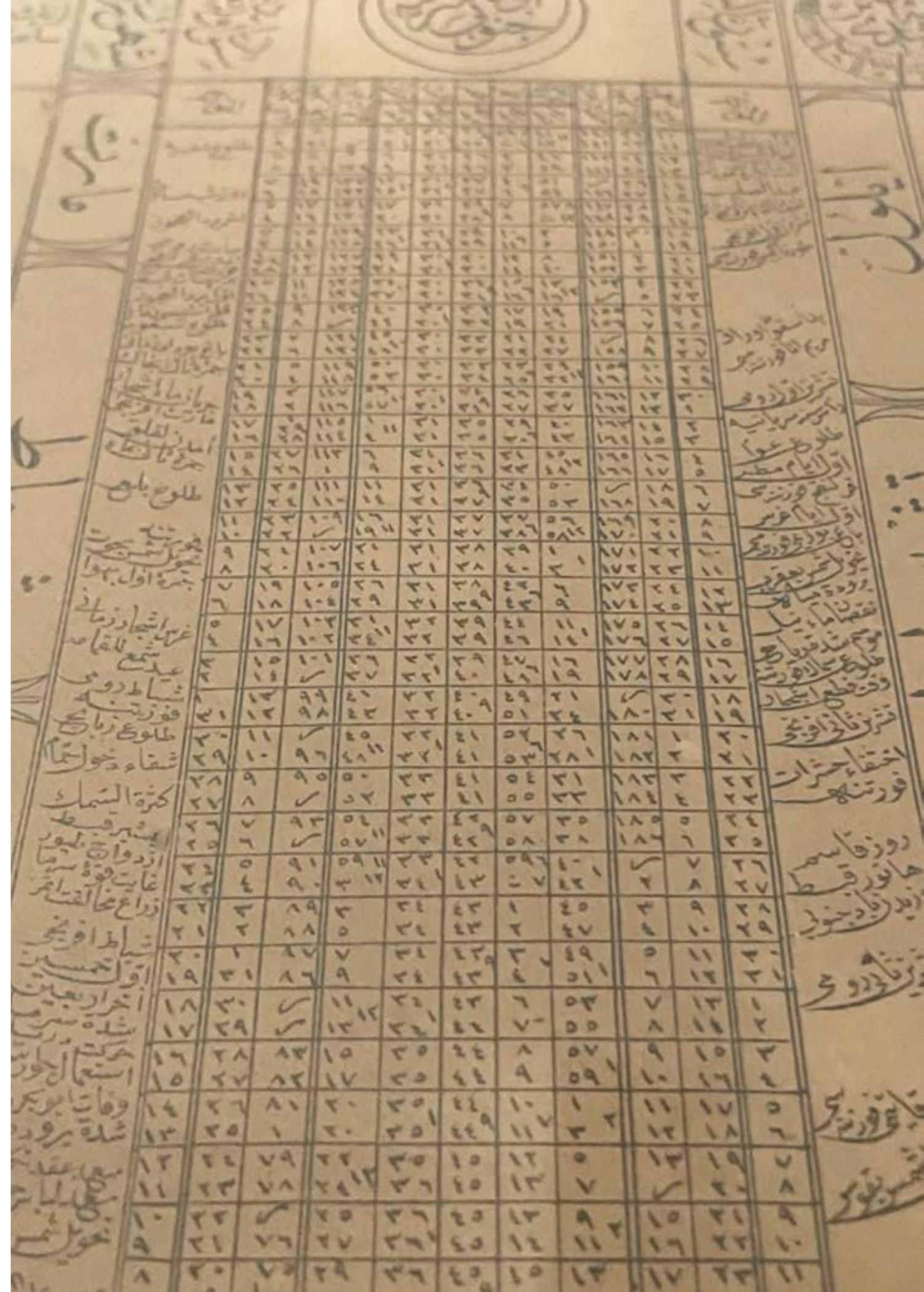
For religious matters the inhabitants of the Ottoman Empire still followed the traditional Hijri lunar calendar (also called the Islamic calendar) and exact calculations of the movement of the moon were important for prayers and holidays, which were held on different times of days and years.

The present paper instrument offered the user useful information for both of the calendars. The imprint on the lower right-hand side states, that it was printed for the first time and with the permission of the office for education by Al-Hac Halil.

Thought the centuries there were several attempts to make Ottoman perpetual calendars (or at least calendars for next few years), mostly in forms of long manuscript or lithographed scrolls, ruzname, which one could carry in a pocket or diagrams in forms of square charts or rondelles with or without volvelles.

We could not find any references to the present paper document in the literature nor any similar objects.

6.500 EUR



6. TURKEY CARTOGRAPHIC PROPAGANDA ATATÜRK / TURKISH REPUBLICANISM

سودی نك يكي خريطه كلياتندن [SÛDÎ'NIN YENI HARITA KÛLLİYATINDAN / SUDI'S NEW CARTOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT].

انا وطن
[Ana Vatan / Homeland].

Istanbul: کتابخانه سودی [Kitaphane-yi Sûdî] 1927.

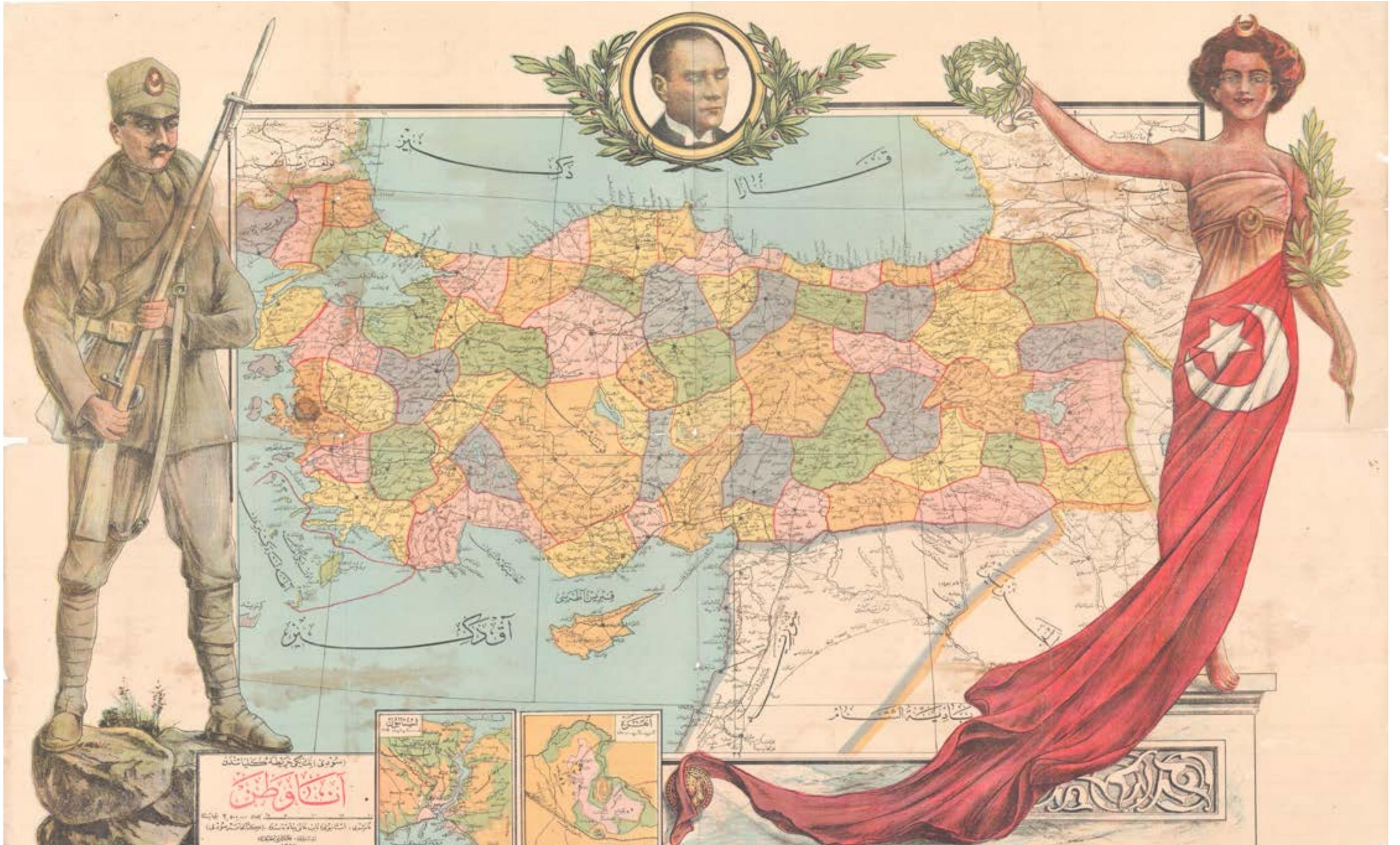
Colour off-set print (Good, light stains mostly visible verso, some wear along fold folds, tiny chips to the folds in the image and in the margins), 67 x 100 cm (26.5 x 39.5 inches).

'Ana Vatan' (Homeland) is one of the iconic images of Turkey's Early Republican Era, being a colourful map of the country variously decorated with a portrait of its revolutionary founding president, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk; the figure of an infantry man, hailing the might and bravery of the Turkish Army which secured the nation's independence; and the figure of a lady draped in the Turkish flag, personifying the virtue and liberty of the country – a large format ephemeral work – extremely rare.

On October 29, 1923, Mustafa Kemal 'Atatürk' formally completed what virtually everyone a few years before would have considered impossible, by declaring the creation of the Republic of Turkey, a completely independent state embracing the great majority of the lands inhabited the Turkish people. The Treaty of Sèvres, (1920), which aimed to settle the fate of Anatolia and adjacent lands, in the wake of the collapse of the Ottoman Empire following World War I, inflicted the harshest possible terms on the Turkish people, denying them any chance to form a viable country. Istanbul and the Turkish Straits were to become an international zone controlled by the Great Entente powers; the Smyrna (Izmir) region of Western Anatolia was to become part of Greece; southwestern Anatolia was to be an Italian zone, Cilicia (southcentral Anatolia) was to be a French domain; while Eastern Anatolia was reserved for a proposed independent Armenian state. The Turks were to be left with a rump extending from central Anatolia to the Black Sea coast; the great majority of Turks were to live under foreign flags.

Atatürk, a former Ottoman general and hero of the Battle of Gallipoli, and his associates did never accepted the verdict of the Entente Powers. In 1919, he formed a nationalist movement that aimed to retake the Turkish lands by force, instigating a conflict known as the Turkish War of Independence (1919-23). Headquartered in Ankara, then a small provincial city deep in the interior, Atatürk initially led a poorly equipped and under-funded rag-tag force of Ottoman veterans, in a situation not unlike Washington at Valley Forge.





Indeed, Atatürk had to fight a multi-front war against at least six major opponents, although he benefitted from extremely low expectations, which caused their opposition to become exceedingly overconfident. Atatürk was a stellar proven battle commander and extraordinarily charismatic and bold leader, and against all odds he managed to galvanize his motley force into an amazingly driven and deadly war machine, that after teething pains, eventually came to vanquish all of their opponents on the battlefield, while causing their other foes to withdraw from the contest. By the latter part of 1922, Atatürk had decisively won the war, and the complete withdrawal of all foreign powers from Anatolia, Istanbul, and Eastern Thrace (virtually all of modern Turkey) was assured.

Atatürk would go on to found a revolutionary new Turkish state based upon his philosophy of Kemalism, summed up by what would become known as the 'Six Arrows' (Republicanism, Populism, Nationalism, Laicism, Statism, and Reformism). While controversial both in its time and up to the present day, Atatürk's regime utterly transformed Turkey into a modern secular state more in line with Western European values than its Eastern roots. Turkey became a strong, confident regional power that was able to maintain its independence even in what was the world's most dangerous neighborhood.

Anchoring Atatürk's regime was one of the world's most sophisticated propaganda machines, that assumed great control over popular visual and literary culture. It was able to harness Turkey's word-class communities of artists and authors to create posters, maps, paintings, books, pamphlets, and newspapers that celebrated Atatürk and his new revolutionary values. The present work is one of the most famous and beloved of all the propaganda works of the Early Republican Era.

The Present Map in Focus

The present map was published by Sudi's New Cartographic Establishment, a small, boutique Istanbul mapmaker. Little would they have known when they first released the map that it would become one of the most iconic and beloved images of Early Republican Turkey!

Entitled 'Ana Vatan' (Homeland), the map is a veritable pageant of imagery, an unabashed celebration of the new Republic of Turkey and its founding principles. The centre of the composition is a conventional map of the country, divided into brightly coloured provinces, and labelling all major cities, topographical features, railways and roads. Turkey's boundaries are the same as they are today with the notable exception that the country did not then yet include the Hatay Province (featuring the cities of Antakya and Iskenderun), to the south, which is still shown to be a part of Syria; under Turkish pressure, Hatay would succeed from Syria in 1938, joining Turkey the following year later. To the lower left of the map are two cartographic insets, one showing Istanbul, the old Ottoman capital and Turkey's commercial centre, and the other, Ankara, the new capital of the republic.

At the top of the map is a portrait of President Atatürk, contained within a roundel, framed by laurels. To the left, is a large image of a Turkish infantryman in full field dress, honouring the very men who so valiantly, and against all odds, secured Turkey's unity and

independence. To the right, is an image of a woman, draped in the national flag, bearing laurels, and perched upon a Classical plinth; she personifies the new state, its virtue, liberty and hope for the future. The inclusion of the lady is iconographically significant in that it marks a dramatic rupture from Ottoman or Eastern patriotic imagery, for such figures had rather been a traditional part of Western culture (ex. the Roman goddess Libertas, Britannia, Marianne, Lady Liberty, etc.). Indeed, consistent Kemalist principles, the map is strictly secular, void of the Islamic iconography that was prevalent on Ottoman propagandist works.

While the text of the map is entirely given in Ottoman Turkish script (Turkey would shortly switch to using Latin script, in 1928-9), in line with Atatürk's ethic, it features only the Western date of '1927', as opposed to employing the old Ottoman Rumi calendar.

'Ana Vatan' struck a chord, and in its time and through the generations since, had been frequently reproduced and favourably commented upon in countless works. It was, and remains, one of the most popular and recognizable images of the early period of Atatürk's regime, proving its success as a work of patriotic propaganda.

A Note on Rarity and Editions

The map would have been sold in bookstores and news kiosks to the general public, where it would have been hung in homes and offices. Despite the map's contemporary popularity and the fact that it remains very well known, examples are today extremely rare. The ephemeral, fragile nature of the map would have ensured a very low survival rate.

While we are anecdotally aware of a few examples of the map held by unspecified Turkish institutions, as well as in private collections, the only two examples we can trace outside of Turkey are held by the Library of Congress (acquired in 1928, perhaps as a diplomatic gift) and David Rumsey Map Collection (انا وطن [Ana Vatan / Homeland]. - David Rumsey Historical Map Collection, No. 10876.000).

References: Library of Congress: G7431.F7 1927 .K4 / OCLC: 639459438.

3.200 EUR

7. SUEZ CANAL

François Philippe VOISIN (1821 – 1918).

Compagnie universelle du canal maritime de Suez / Carte de l'Isthme Dressée sous la direction de Mr. Voisin, Directeur G.al des Travaux, et d'après les opérations de Mr. Larousse, Ingénieur-Hydrographe. E. Andriveau-Goujon, Editeur, 1866.

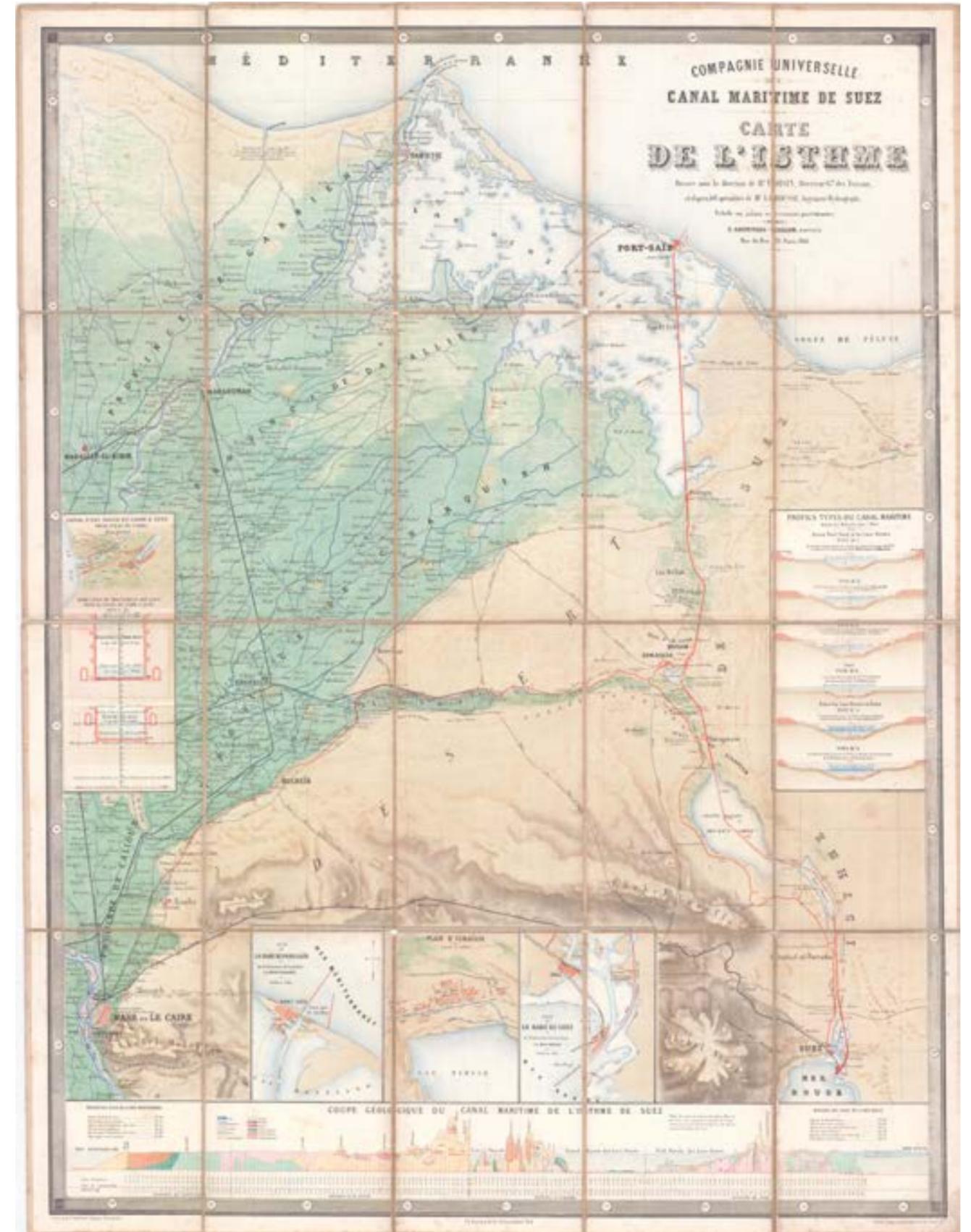
Paris: Imp. Lemerrier, 1866.

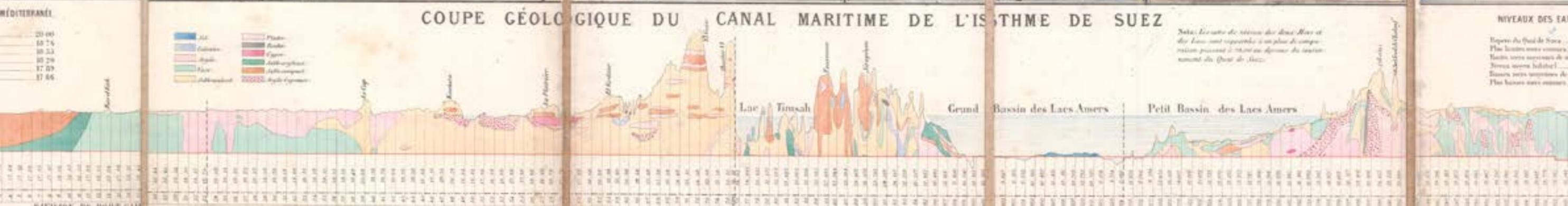
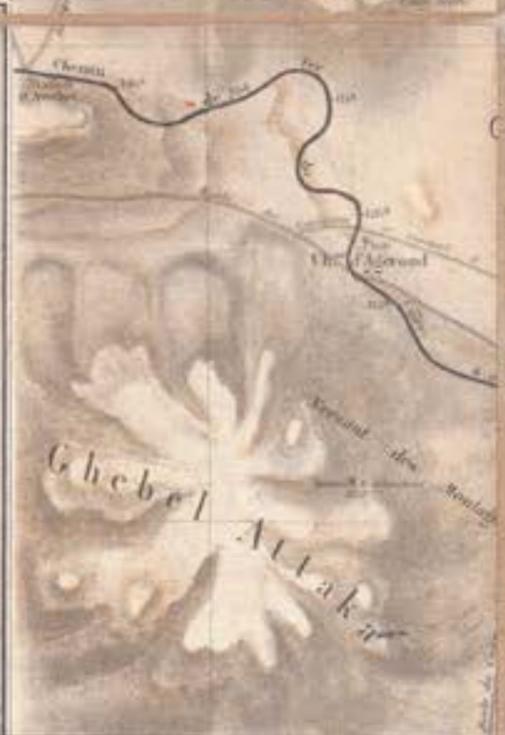
Colour lithograph, with additional original hand colour, printed on thick card-like paper, dissected into 20 sections and mounted upon original linen, contemporary mapseller's printed pastedown label of 'A Corion / Paris' with title in mss. to verso (Good, lovely colours, some light spotting and minor staining, some wear along section edges and some partial splitting to linen backing), 110 x 84 cm (43.5 x 33 inches).

The very rare first edition of the official map of the Suez Canal issued by its builder, the 'Compagnie universelle du canal maritime de Suez'; an uncommonly beautiful and resplendently colourful work, it served as a powerful promotional piece celebrating one of history's greatest technical achievements, predicated upon the plans of the canal's managing director, the esteemed civil engineer François-Philippe Voisin, it showcases a very accurate and meticulous topographical overview of the canal and the surrounding countryside, as well as numerous insets detailing technical specifications, the new cities built along its course, and an amazing geological profile.

This excellent, resplendently colourful, large-format work is perhaps the most impressive map ever made of the Suez Canal, which would be completed in 1869. It was issued by the Compagnie universelle du Canal Maritime de Suez, the enterprise responsible for constructing the mega-project, as a powerful promotional piece celebrating one of history's greatest technical achievements. In addition to being visually appealing, it is also highly accurate, predicated upon official plans compiled by the project's managing director, the esteemed civil engineer François-Philippe Voisin.

The main map embraces the western half of the verdant Nile Delta, from Cairo up to Damietta; the Suez Isthmus separating the Mediterranean from the Red Sea; plus, the western extremities of the Sinai Peninsula. The Suez Canal is represented by a red line, and is shown to run south from Port Said, on the Mediterranean, down past Ismailia, through the Great Bitter Lake and then connecting to the Red Sea at the port of Suez. Distances along the canal are marked in kms at various intervals. The mapping is highly accurate, predicated upon the latest trigonometric surveys, depicting all cities and major towns and the myriad deltaic channels of the Nile, while the desert mountains beyond are expressed through gradients of smoky shading.





Importantly, the map delineates trunk roads and the railway system (marking distances in kms at various intervals), including the Cairo-Suez Railway, completed in 1858 by the legendary British engineer Robert Stephenson. This line proved vital to the construction of the canal. Also, of note is the line of the Cairo-Suez Canal, a shallow, sweet water channel that ran from the Nile to Ismailia and then down to the port of Suez. While this canal was useful for small barge traffic, its primary purpose was to carry fresh water for the use of the canal workers and for making concrete (the Suez region was short of fresh water). Interestingly, the map also labels the numerous archaeological remnants of the canals constructed in Ancient times that traversed the Suez Isthmus, providing connections to the Nile Valley.

The perspective of the main map is based upon Louis Maurice Adolphe Linant de Bellefonds' manuscript map, "Carte de l'Isthme de Suez, pour servir à l'intelligence du mémoire sur les communications à établir par l'isthme de Suez entre la Méditerranée et la mer Rouge" (1844, printed Paris, 1855), that was widely admired by Ferdinand de Lesseps, the driver of the canal project. However, the present map is far more detailed and decorative and features many updates beyond both the manuscript and printed versions of Linant de Bellefonds's work.

Notably, the present composition includes several fascinating insets. On the left-hand side are three vignettes. The first depicts the Nile end of the Cairo-Suez Canal while the two diagrams below are profiles depicting the depth of the Suez Canal. The inset on the opposite side of the map features 6 cross-profiles of the Suez Canal taken from various key locations, exhibiting the depths of the channel. In the lower part of the map are three insets detailing the new cities and their extensive port infrastructure that had been constructed as part of the canal project, being Port Said, the canal's Mediterranean terminus; Ismailia, the midpoint along the route and home to the Compagnie's headquarters; and city of Suez, where the canal meets the Red Sea.

Finally, and most intriguingly, the large register that occupies the bottom of the composition showcases a sophisticated geological profile of the canal, detailing 11 different types of strata, each in their own bright hand colour. The process of building the canal allowed geologists to execute the first comprehensive, scientific assessment of the region.

The map was an official publication of the Compagnie universelle du Canal Maritime de Suez, likely intended as both a gift for leading investors and political dignitaries, as well as a promotional piece for the canal (albeit an expensive one reserved for the affluent curious). Well designed, technically informative, yet beautifully coloured and decorative, the map would have been considered a 'triumphal' memento celebrating the successful progress and completion of what was the world's most consequential infrastructure project – an achievement worthy of the great sacrifice in blood and treasure.

The Compagnie contracted the design and printing of the map to the leading Paris cartographic firm of Eugène Andriveau-Goujon (1832 - 1897), who engaged the master lithographer Erhard Schièble (1821 - 1880) to bring the map to stone, with the printing done by the Imprimerie Lemercier (Paris).

The present first issue of the map was published in 1866, before the canal was completed, but when its final details had been determined and its successful completion assured. The second issue, dated 1869, was published the year that the canal was completed and opened for operation. The 1866 and 1869 editions are practically identical and both were issued in only small print runs.

Significantly, during World War I, the present map was still so highly regarded for its clear and accurate rendering of the Suez Canal and the surrounding territory, that the German military issued its own 'pirate edition' of the map. During the Sinai and Palestine Campaign, the German and Ottoman armies, from their bases in Palestine, sought to seize the Suez Canal, which would sever Britain's link to India, as well as imperilling Cairo. Following a credible, yet unsuccessful, strike towards the canal in 1915, the German-Ottoman armies regrouped, planning another assault. The special cartographic office of the Imperial German Army, the Stellvertreter Generalstab der Armee - Kartographische Abteilung [Deputy General Staff of the Army - Cartographic Department], issued an edition of the present map faithful to the original, at the beginning of 1917. Undoubtedly, copies would have been of great interest to both German and Ottoman field commanders, as well as officials in Berlin and Istanbul. However, just as the copies of the Berlin edition were being unfolded, the British imperial forces mounted a ferocious offensive against the Ottoman-German lines in the Sinai. By the end of February 1917, the theatre of conflict had moved eastwards into Palestine. This pretty much guaranteed that the Suez Canal was safe from further Ottoman-German attacks, as the Central Powers remained on the defensive in the Middle East for the duration of the war.

All editions of the map are today very rare, as they were issued in only a very limited production. We can trace only 2 institutional examples of the present 1866 first edition, held by the Library of Congress and the Harvard University Library. The 1869 edition, and 1917 German pirated issue, are similarly uncommon. We are aware of only a few instances of any editions of the map as appearing on the market over the last 25 years.

References: Library of Congress: G8302.S9 1866 .C6; Harvard (1866 ed.): G8302.S9 1866 .C3. Cf. [re: 1869 ed.:] David Rumsey Map Collection (Stanford University): 13106.002

2.800 EUR

8. QUEBEC (LOWER CANADA) WAR OF 1812

Samuel HOLLAND (1728 - 1801).

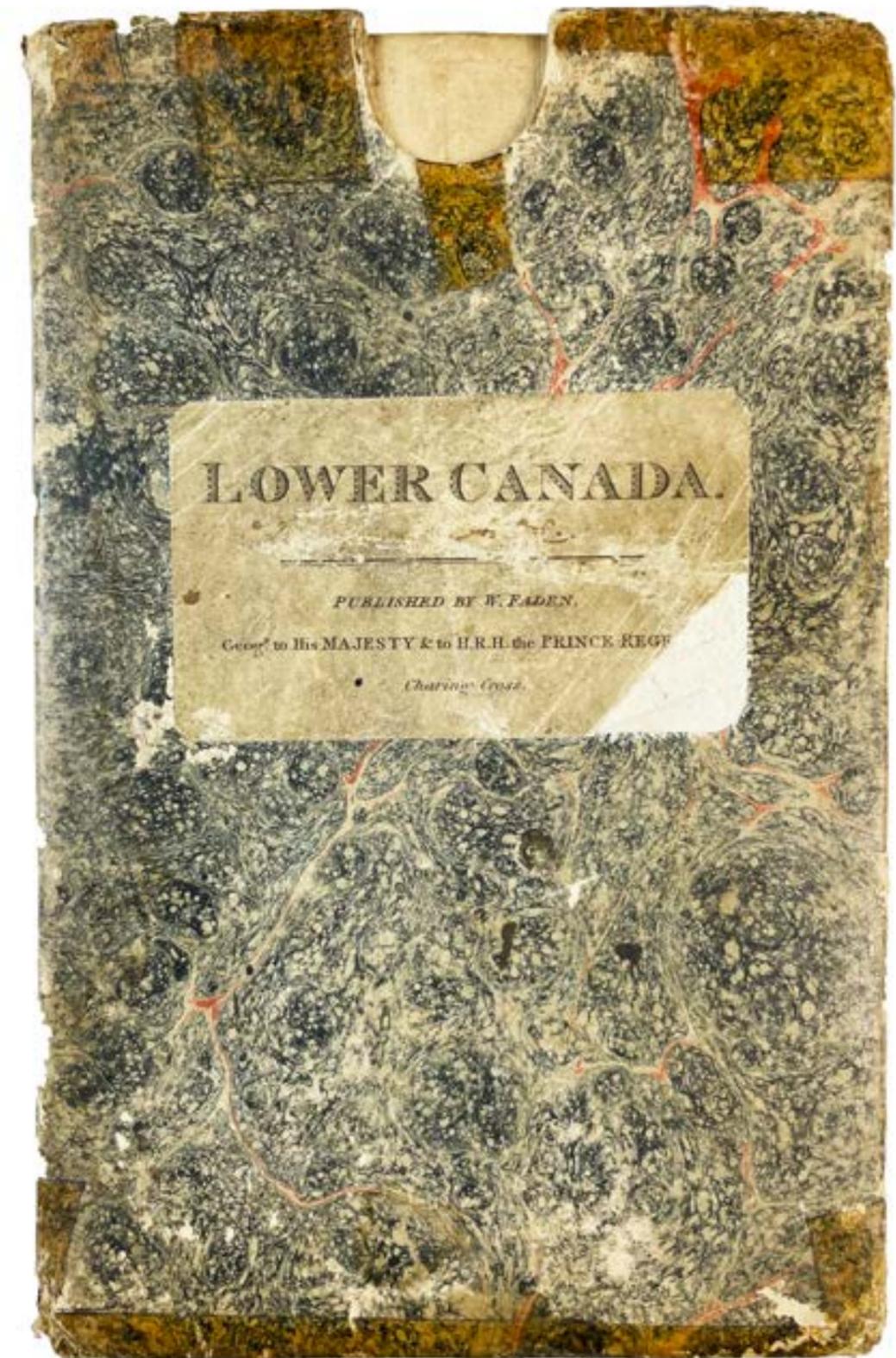
A New Map of the Province of Lower Canada, Describing all the Seigneuries, Townships, Grants of Land, &c., Compiled from Plans deposited in the Patent Office Quebec; By Samuel Holland, Esq.r, Surveyor General. To which is Added A Plan of the Rivers, Scoudiac and Magaguadavic, Surveyed in 1796, 97 and 98, by Order of the Commissioners, appointed to ascertain the true River St. Croix intended by the Treaty of Peace, in 1783 between His Britannic Majesty, and the United States of America.

London: William Faden, April 12th, 1813.

Copper engraving with original outline hand colour, dissected into 21 sections and mounted upon original linen, Faden's printed pastedown label to verso, folding into original marbled card slipcase with printed pastedown title label to upper cover (Good, some toning and staining, slipcase worn with some old stains from former adhesive), 60 x 88.5 cm (23.5 x 35 inches).

A great landmark in the modern mapping of Quebec, the second state (cartographically identical to the first) of the legendary surveyor Samuel Holland's map of Lower Canada, published by the leading British mapmaker William Faden; the map has an estimable genealogy, being predicated upon 40 years of pioneering scientific surveys, as detailed here by the precise definition of topographical features and the meticulous rendering of cadastral information; notably, in addition to the displaying the old French seigneurial system, the map showcases the great expansion of settlement due to the influx of Loyalists from what became the U.S.; the present 1813 edition issued in light of the ongoing War of 1812, whereupon the Americans mounted an invasion of Lower Canada, seeking to seize Montreal, an endeavor that was thwarted by a small but spirited force led by the French Canadian Lt. Colonel de Salaberry at the Battle of Chateauguay (October 26, 1813) – rare.

The present map has an esteemed genealogy that runs through the biography of one man, although it involved many players over the years. Samuel Holland (1728 - 1801) was easily one of the most consequential and skilled surveyor-cartographers in the history of Canada and United States. Over an active career in North America spanning over 40 years, he was responsible for the first scientific mapping of significant parts of what are today 8 U.S. States and 4 Canadian provinces. Holland was a native of Nijmegen, Netherlands, who honed his skills as a military engineer during the War of the Austrian Succession.



In 1756, Holland was recruited by the Duke of Richmond, to join the Royal American Regiment, a special corps of the British Army that featured many of Continental European officers (including several stellar mapmakers), to fight in the Seven Years' War. Stationed in Quebec, Holland allegedly worked with the future explorer James Cook, to make charts of the St. Lawrence River to enable General Wolfe's fleet to sail up to attack Quebec City.

In 1769, following the British conquest of the heartland of New France, the Montreal-Quebec City Corridor, the regional British commander, General James Murray commissioned Holland and some of his colleagues to make the first scientific survey of the region, predicated upon trigonometrical methods, regulated by astronomical observations. In 1762, this resulted in the 'Murray Map', a colossal manuscript executed to a scale of 2,000 feet to the inch and measuring 45 by 36 feet, that was one of the greatest achievements of mapmaking of the Enlightenment Era.

The Murray Map's coverage closely follows the St. Lawrence from Montreal to Quebec City, and course of the Richelieu River, and while impressively accurate and detailed where it had coverage, its scope did not extend much inland, leaving a great deal of surveying to be done. However, it formed a strong foundation for the modern cartography of Quebec.

In 1764, Britain, which came to control all North America east of the Mississippi, established the General Survey of British North America, which had a mandate to create a complete and scientifically accurate map of all littoral and near coastal areas of these domains. For this purpose, British North America was divided into two parts. Holland was appointed as the Surveyor General of the Northern District of North America, placing him in charge of overseeing the mapping of all the lands north of the Potomac River (while William De Brahm oversaw the Southern District, running from the Potomac to Key West). As some parts of the regions concerned had already been mapped to a high degree of precision, the focus of the General Survey was 'filling in the gaps', by making systematic trigonometrical surveys of the areas not yet well mapped.

From 1764 to 1775, Holland led expert teams to chart large parts of Quebec, the Canadian Maritimes and New England, as well as parts of New York and New Jersey.

In Quebec, per the mandate of the General Survey, Holland was to focus his efforts upon mapping the areas not covered by the Murray Map. During the 1767 surveying season, Holland's teams, lead in the field by his deputies John Pringle and George Sproule, painstakingly mapped the lower St. Lawrence River below Quebec City, so completing the scientific mapping of the coastal areas of 'Core Quebec', as represented on the present map. Notably, the coverage did not extend much into the interior, which beyond the old French seigneuries, stripped-shaped farming estates that ran up the from the riverbanks, the land remained largely undeveloped and unmapped.

Fast forward to the end of the American Revolutionary War (1775-83), whereupon thousands of Loyalists were expelled from the United States, compelling many to settle in what remained of British North America. Many Loyalists decided to head for Quebec, the most developed part of these domains. While some ended up in the major cities and towns,

others sought to create new farms in the countryside. The British thus decided to open many undeveloped regions to these settlers, giving them free grants of land. This sparked a great boom in surveying in Quebec, especially in what became known as the 'Eastern Townships', the area to the interior of the South Shore of the St. Lawrence between Montreal and the Appalachians.

The Constitutional Act of 1791 created Lower Canada (today's southern Quebec) and Upper Canada (modern Ontario), that were divided mostly along the Ottawa River. This was done for both for bureaucratic efficiency and to give the Loyalists complete domain over Upper Canada, which was to be a colony dominated by Anglo settlers, while Lower Canada was to be a mixed Anglo-French entity. The Act also had a provision that accelerated the granting of land to Loyalists, intensifying the surveying boom.

Notably, in 1791, Samuel Holland was appointed as Lower Canada's first surveyor general. While then quite elderly for the time, such that he rarely worked in the field, Holland's was instrumental in instilling high surveying standards in the colony and mentoring the next generation of mapmakers.

One of the most consequential surveyors of the era in Lower Canada was Jeremiah McCarthy (c. 1758 - 1828), an Irish immigrant and British army veteran who settled in Quebec in 1779. There McCarthy is first recorded as working as surveyor, in 1781, and he subsequently received many commissions to map Loyalist grants. Eventually, he was engaged by the crown to make regional surveys, which from 1791 came under Holland's oversight.

By 1792, McCarthy had surveyed the entire Côte-du-Sud area, which extended from Lévis to Rivière-du-Loup, and from the shores of the St Lawrence to the Appalachians, including Beauce and much of the Eastern Townships and the parishes of Kamouraska, L'Islet, Montmagny, Lévis, and Bellechasse. Employing triangulation, he laid out townships and cadastral lots for Loyalists, while also reasserting the boundaries of existing seigneuries.

From 1792, McCarthy turned to survey Armagh, Stoneham, and Tewkesbury townships and the Rivière Chaudière up to Lac Mégantic. In 1793, he charted two base lines, one running from Longueuil to the Chaudière and the other between the Rivière Saint-François and the Yamaska River as far as Dunham Township, which proved vital in contextualizing future cadastral mapping.

The Present Map in Focus

In 1802, the year after Samuel Holland's passing, William Faden, who was then the world's most important commercial mapmaker, published the first issue of what would be the definitive printed general map of Lower Canada (bearing the imprint date of August 12th, 1802). Faden was given access to manuscript masterplans from the late Holland's office, although the exact identity of these maps is not known. We do know that grand official masterplans were made in Lower Canada, with a notable earlier such map being: "By order of His Excellency Guy Lord Dorchester...Plan of part of the province of Lower Canada containing the country from the river Montmorency near Quebec... to St. Regis on the Rr. St. Lawrence, and to the township of Buckingham on the Rr. Ottawa..." [1796], drafted

by the crown surveyors Samuel Gale and Jean-Baptiste Duberger (Library and Archives Canada: R/300/1795(1796)). It shows many of the same details from recent surveys as the Holland-Faden plan, albeit embracing a partially different scope (extending more west, and not as much east). Please see a link to this work:

<https://recherche-collection-search.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/home/record?app=fonandcol&Id-Number=4129884&q=map>

The present work, which is the second state of the Holland-Faden map, bearing the imprint date of April 12th, 1813, is identical to the first state of 1802, save for the change in date. The map embraces the populated core of the colony, extending from the Upper Canada border, near the confluence of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers, and down the St. Lawrence as far as the Saguenay and “Rimousky” (Rimouski). The well-settled Montreal-Quebec City Corridor can be seen on the left side, divided into three administrative districts.

The areas immediately hugging the St., Lawrence and Richelieu rivers show the cadastral boundaries of the old French seigneuries, many of which maintain their signature strip shape. Conversely, the newer Loyalist areas of the Eastern Townships, in the interior to the east of the Richelieu River, generally possess a grid form, bearing English names, as recently laid out by crown surveyors. Likewise, many of the divisions beyond the seigneuries on the north shore of the St. Lawrence and in the Ottawa Valley are shown to be mainly areas of Anglo settlement. Some of the cadastral divisions feature interesting notes, such as with the “Tract of Land under consideration for endowing an university”, located to the south of Montreal. The map also shows surveying baselines as run by Jeremiah McCarthy in 1785 and 1793, south of the St. Lawrence.

Additionally, significant cities and towns are labelled, forts are marked, while the main roads are delineated, as well as the ancient “Indian Path” running from Longueuil down to Lake Champlain.

The Lower Canada-U.S. Boundary from the St. Lawrence to the headwaters of the Connecticut River (being the frontier with New York and Vermont) is well defined, running roughly along the 45th parallel. However, the boundary from New Hampshire all the way up and around almost to the Bay of Fundy is undefined, and is mostly un-surveyed, although the map labels the best route from Fredericton to the St. Lawrence as “Surveyed by Dugald Campbell”. The boundaries of Lower Canada and New Brunswick with New Hampshire and Maine would remain a point of heated dispute until the matter was resolved by the Webster-Ashburton Treaty of 1842.

On the topic of the U.S.-British boundary, the map detail an interesting aside, as it showcases the true location of the St. Croix River in detail. During the Treaty of Paris (1783), it was agreed that the St. Croix River would be the boundary between the U.S. and Britain near the Bay of Fundy. However, the Americans, rather creatively, disputed the location of the St. Croix, claiming that the St. John River was the real St. Croix, which would mean that the boundary would move far to the east, deep into British territory. However, Holland’s former deputy, George Sproule, discovered archeological evidence of the location

of Samuel de Champlain’s 1603 settlement of *Île Sainte-Croix* in the British-claimed St. Croix, so proving his country’s case. A note printed on the map, dated 1798, as agreed and signed by both parties, details how the exact border along the true St. Croix was to run.

The War of 1812: The Significance of the Present Second State of the Holland-Faden Map

That William Faden decided to issue a second printing of the Holland map in 1813 was meant to capitalize upon widespread interest in the ongoing War of 1812, during which the United States endeavored to invade and conquer Canada. U.S. attempts to seize Upper Canada during the 1812 campaign season were thwarted by a surprisingly spirited and skilled Anglo-Canadian opposition. It was widely expected that the Americans would seek to strike Montreal, the largest city in the Canadas, the seizure of which would physically sever the Canadas in two, cutting Upper Canada off from communication with Britain. Should this happen, the Americans would likely win the war.

The Americans continued to harbour a (severely misguided) belief that French Canadians, who made up most of the population of Lower Canada, would willingly support the Americans, to get rid of the English colonial “oppressors”, or, at the very least, to sit out the conflict. As it turned out, the Quebecois preferred the ‘devil they knew’ to American republicanism.

In the summer of 1813, U.S. War Secretary John Armstrong devised a strategy, whereby American forces would seek to sever the Canadas in half. One force, departing from the Lake Champlain, would descend the Richelieu River and then turn west to take Montreal. Meanwhile, another army would depart from Sackett’s Harbor, New York, to attack the British side of the St. Lawrence in Upper Canada, before joining their comrades in Montreal. The plan, at least on paper, was strategically sound, as the Americans heavily outnumbered the defenders, who were a motley assortment of British regulars, local volunteer militiamen (including many French Canadians) and Mohawk warriors.

The American forces were beset by infighting, indifferent morale and disorganization, while the Anglo-Canadians were highly motivated and focused. An American army of 2,600 regulars under major General Wade Hampton advanced into Lower Canada, but got a bit sidetracked, ending up far to west of the Richelieu and well south of Montreal, at Ormstown, Lower Canada (in Beauharnois Township on the map). There, at the Battle of Chateaugay (October 26, 1813), they were met by an Anglo-Canadian force of 1,530 men under the French-Canadian commander, Lieutenant Colonel Charles de Salaberry. Much to everyone’s surprise, the enthusiastic defenders decisively defeated Hampton’s lethargic force, so saving Montreal (and perhaps all Canada).

Not long thereafter, Armstrong’s design suffered a terminal defeat when the other American army was defeated at the Battle of Crysler’s Farm (November 11, 1813), near Morrisburg, Upper Canada.

The Anglo-Canadian victory at Chateaugay was important in the grander scheme, as it

killed the American's last best chance to win the war. Britain would take the offensive during the 1814 campaign season, burning Washington, D.C., so leading the conflict to end as a 'draw' in 1815, which meant that the Canadas would remain in British hands.

The Issues of the Map

The map ran into several states, produced over period of 41 years by William Faden and his successor James Wyld the Elder. Stevens & Tree identified 6 states (1802, 1813, 1829, 1838, 1840 and 1843), although we are aware of additional issues, with one printed by Faden in 1817, and another printed by Wyld in 1825.

Faden's cartographically identical early states of 1802 and 1813 (the present) are distinct, as they are true to the image of Loyalist-Holland era Lower Canada. Faden's final known state, of 1817, is heavily revised with extensive new information south of the St. Lawrence in Lower Canada and promoting the British claims with respect the disputed boundaries with New Hampshire and Maine; these changes are so dramatic that it renders this state as an entirely different map from the 1802/13 editions. Likewise, the states produced by Wyld from 1829 to 1843 furthered this trend, focusing upon the matter of the British-American frontier.

For comparison, please see an example of Wyld's 1838 edition, courtesy of the David Rumsey Map Collection:

[Map Of The Province Of Lower Canada - David Rumsey Historical Map Collection](#)

The Holland-Faden map's depiction of Lower Canada was technically superseded by the grand map of Joseph Bouchette (Holland's son-in-law), the Topographical Map of the Province of Lower Canada (London, 1815), also published by Faden, which was based upon fresh surveys. Please see an example of the Bouchette map, also courtesy of the David Rumsey Map Collection:

[Composite: Lower Canada - David Rumsey Historical Map Collection](#)

Yet, the Holland map, as issued by Faden and Wyld, remained the most popular cartographic representation of Lower Canada for some years, in part due the great cost and impractical size of the Bouchette map (which was over 3 metres long).

A Note on Rarity

The 1802 and 1813 Faden editions of Holland's map are rare, and examples seldom appear on the market, while the very different Wyld editions are much more common. We can trace 9 institutional examples of the 1813 edition, held by the David Rumsey Map Collection; British Library; Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec; University of Southern Maine, Osher Map Library; University of Toronto, Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library; Universitäts- und Landesbibliothek Darmstadt; Württembergische Landesbibliothek (Stuttgart); McGill University Library; and the Library and Archives Canada / Bibliothèque et Archives Canada.

References: David Rumsey Map Collection: 10753.001; British Library: Maps 70700.(11.); OCLC: 556442170, 498126716, 1288445975, 1225625284, 49106104, 1007298844; [On Background:] Stephen J. HORNSBY, *Surveyors of Empire: Samuel Holland, J.F.W. Des Barres and the Making of the Atlantic Neptune* (Montreal & Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press, 2011), esp. pp. 25-30, 58-62; Alexander JOHNSON, *The First Mapping of America: The General Survey of British North America* (London: I.B. Tauris, 2017), esp. pp. 24-6, 83-7, 259, 262; Henry STEVENS & Roland TREE, 'Comparative Cartography', in R.V. TOOLEY (ed.), *The Mapping of America* (London: Holland Press, 1985), no. 28b (pp. 66-7).

2.200 EUR

9. JAPAN – WORLD WAR I IMPERIAL DECLARATION OF WAR

TAISHŌ IMPERIAL COURT (JAPAN).

宣戰詔書 [War Declaration Edict].

[Tokyo: Printed for the Imperial Court], August 23, Taishō 3 [1914].

Broadside, photolithograph on double-ply paper bearing gilt imperial seal of the sixteen-petaled chrysanthemum at title (Excellent Condition, remarkably fine for such a large broadside, just some very light spotting largely in outer areas, tiny tear in blank left margin closed from verso by old repair, gilding of seal naturally oxidized), 100 x 38 cm (39.5 x 15 inches).

An exceedingly rare and historically important artifact, being a grand broadside that represents Japan's official declaration of hostilities against Germany and its entry into World War I on the Allied side, dated August 23, 1914; printed by the imperial court, and written in the name of the Taishō Emperor, it is adorned with the gilt imperial seal of the sixteen-petaled chrysanthemum and a grand portrait of the Emperor; the edict specifically references Japan's alliance with Great Britain, and espouses its confidence to meet any danger, while mentioning its initial objective of seizing the German treaty port of Tsingtau (Qingdao), China; Japan's involvement in World War I marked a turning point in global history, as it saw the country break from the measured 'Bismarckian' imperial policy of the late Meiji regime to embark upon a course of unbridled military expansionism that soon led the collapse of its accord with Britain, and then towards the calamity of World War II.

The Meiji Era (1868-1912) saw Japan undergo the most radical and rapid transformation of any society in world history. In only a short number of years, Japan went from being a largely isolationist, rural agrarian society into an internationally outgoing, increasingly unurbanized and hyper-industrialized military superpower.

Japan proceeded upon a policy of imperial expansion, that while bold, was still careful and controlled. Like Germany under Otto von Bismarck, Meiji Japan cautiously selected its targets for conquest and correctly assessed its opposition, going on the offensive where advantageous, but holding back from going too far. Japan was not only motivated by need for prestige and aggrandisement (which it certainly was), but also due to the fact that it desperately needed to gain access the cheap natural resources to fuel its industrialization, which it largely lacked domestically.



Japan defeated an enfeebled Qing China during the First Sino-Japanese War (1894-5), conquering Korea and Taiwan. During the Russo-Japanese War (1904-5), Japan shocked the world by being the first modern Asian state to defeat a major European power in a major conflict. It utterly thrashed the Czar's men, taking control over Southern Manchuria and South Sakhalin (Karafuto), with their considerable natural resources.

In only a very short time, Meiji Japan had gained a large and valuable external empire, which made it the dominant power in East Asia, an astounding achievement by any measure. In 1902, Japan joined a military alliance with Britain that saw it join the international naval arms race, placing it at odds with Berlin, while implicitly allying it with France.

Yet, even though Japan had arguably accomplished more impressive things than any European powers in recent years, Japanese diplomats and politicians were frustrated and offended that Westerners always seemed to look down on them (due to racism), or at the very least not give the respect that Japan's proven power deserved. While Britain and France allowed Japan to become the dominant regional power, they always tried to reign them in when they felt their actions risked excessively weakening or humiliating China and Russia, lest the global order (and their own interests) be destabilized.

However, elements of the Japanese hierarchy, largely in the military, wished Japan to assume a more aggressive posture, further expanding its empire while caring little about what London and Paris might think, although many officials still adhered to a more measured 'Bismarckian' approach.

Upon the ascension of the weak and ill Taisho Emperor (reigned 1912-26), the expansionist diehards assumed greater influence. The outbreak of World War I in Europe, which occurred on July 28, 1914, gave them an unprecedented opportunity. Britain and France were overwhelmed at home, and so could do little to restrain Japan's ambitions, while Germany, with its colonial holdings in China and the Pacific islands, was thought completely unable to defend itself from any serious Japanese offensive.

On August 7, 1914, only three days after Britain entered the conflict against Germany, London requested that Japan aid them by destroying German naval vessels in the Far East, a request, that if honoured, would clearly make Japan an active combatant. The alliance treaty with Britain did not oblige Japan to join the war, but Tokyo decided that it could turn the 'invitation' to its advantage.

On August 14, 1914, Japan made its move, delivered an ultimatum to Germany that they knew Berlin, out of self-respect, could not possibly answer. Japan ordained that Germany had to agree, within seven days, to surrender to Japan its valuable trust territory of Kiautschou (Jiaozhou) Bay (which included that major port of Tsingtao / Qingdao), located upon China's Shandong Peninsula, as well as its various concessions in Chinese cities, and to relinquish its possessions on the Pacific (the Caroline, Marshall, and Mariana Islands), as well as to remove all of its warships from the Far East.

Predictably, Tokyo received no response to the Ultimatum from Berlin. As such, on August 23, 1914, Japan formally declared war upon Germany, officially joined the Entente (Allied) Powers an active combatant partner.

The War Declaration Edict in Focus

The present work is a historically important artifact, as well as an extremely rare survivor. It is a large format broadside (1-metre tall) that represents Japan's official declaration of war against Germany, on the side of Britain and the Allied powers. Made in the name of the Taishō Emperor, and published for the Imperial Court, its text follows a strict format according to court tradition, and bears the gilt imperial seal of the sixteen-petaled chrysanthemum at its title, while a large and very fine portrait of Emperor graces the space below the text.

The broadside would have been displayed in government offices and on certain message boards and would have been imbued with the most solemn authority. Of an ephemeral and fragile nature, very few examples would have survived. While there is likely a few other examples of the broadside stashed away in some Japanese archives or museums, we cannot trace any references to the work, let alone the locations of any other examples.

Turning to the content of the present 'War Declaration Edict', it is proclaimed in the name of "Emperor of Great Japan". It notes that the Imperial Government had issued the Edict because the seven-day deadline [i.e., the ultimatum to Germany] had expired (with no response). The Japanese Imperial Army and Navy are ready to act, to protect trade, prestige and peace in Far East, Right, which are currently "in danger".

The Japanese Government and that of "His Majesty the Emperor of Great Britain... have completed eight mutually exclusive discussions, and... have agreed to take all necessary measures to protect their alliance agreement and their general interests" and are "willing to do everything in their power to bring about peace".

It continues, "At this time, I am reminded of my commitment to being an independent country" and that "all means are necessary for the future of the world". The Emperor expresses confidence that his subjects will be "faithful and courageous".

It concludes by promising "The first battle" will be opened at "the leased land" of "Jiaozhou Bay", which will be invested "both day and night".

The edict is dated August 23, 1914.

The War and its Aftermath

Japan's entry into World War I represented a turning point in global history, and one that perhaps many did not imagine. It marked the abandonment of the former Meiji regime's 'Bismarckian' restraint, and saw Japan embark upon a path unbridled military adventurism, leading towards the tragedy of World War II.

Japan's first move was to, as promised, seize the main German East Asian base of Tsingtau, whereby at the Siege of Tsingtao (August 27 to November 7, 1914), a Japanese force of 24,500 encircled the city held by a German garrison of only 3,750. Upon the fall of the city, the Japanese treated the German POWs with exceptional respect and kindness that, acts which curiously formed the root of the future German-Japanese relationship (albeit

with fateful consequences). Japan also proceeded to neutralize all German shipping in the greater region.

While Britain and France could tolerate, and in some cases, were even thankful for these measures, Japan's next moves caused major tensions within the alliance.

In 1915, Japan issued China the 'Twenty-One Demands,' an ultimatum that called for Beijing to grant Japan sweeping economic and political concessions that, if followed through, would make Japan the dominant foreign player in China, at the expense of Britain and France, who held significant stakes in the country. It did not take long for London and Paris to gain word of the key conditions of the 'Demands,' so sparking a furore. Moreover, Japan seized Germany's Pacific colonies of the Caroline, Marshall, and Mariana Islands (which Britain coveted).

While the Japanese-Allied accord persisted, and relations were publicly amicable enough, the well of friendship was poisoned. At the Treaty of Versailles (1919), which ended World War I, Japan was a full victorious party. Yet, the Japanese delegation felt (with good reason) that their Western counterparts treated them in a condescending (if not racist) fashion, while the spoils from the treaty were dramatically less than Tokyo wanted or expected (Japan was not even allowed to keep Qingdao, which was given over to Chinese rule in 1922).

In 1923, the Anglo-Japanese alliance naturally expired, due to a sunset clause, with neither power seeking to renew the accord. It was not long before the military-expansionists took control of the Japanese government, for the weak imperial-civilian leadership (the Taishō Emperor was by this time insane, while his successor was only in his 20s). Japan then embarked upon a path of unbridled military adventurism, leading to World War II. References: N/A – Broadside seemingly not recorded.

2.200 EUR

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コ 以 府テル益下壓夜國保 際ヘ 示



10. SICILY WORLD WAR II – ‘OPERATION HUSKY’ ALLIED INVASION OF SICILY CZECH SOLDIERS UNDER BRITISH COMMAND

Olda GAZDIK (Czech Army Sergeant).

“Sicilie”.

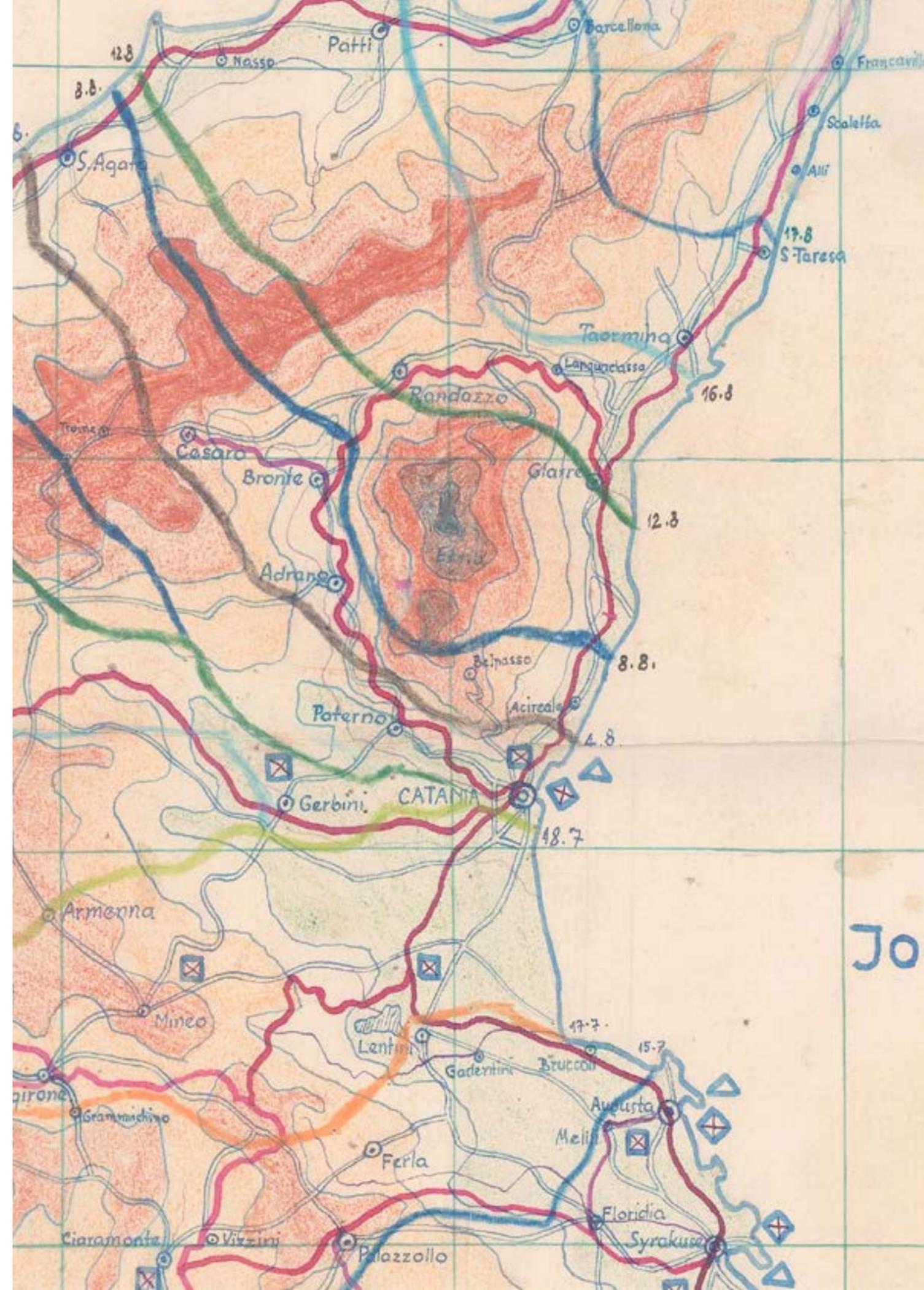
[Southern Italy, probably Sicily, Late Summer-Early Autumn 1943].

Manuscript, coloured marker, crayon and indigo and ink pen, on thick paper (Good, attractive colours, some old soiling in upper left and right causing some fading to image and slight running of colour but otherwise bright with only a few minor stains, 2 short, closed tears just entering lower neatline, small loss to upper blank corners, old tack marks to lower corners), 38 x 55 cm (15 x 21.5 inches) (# 70649).

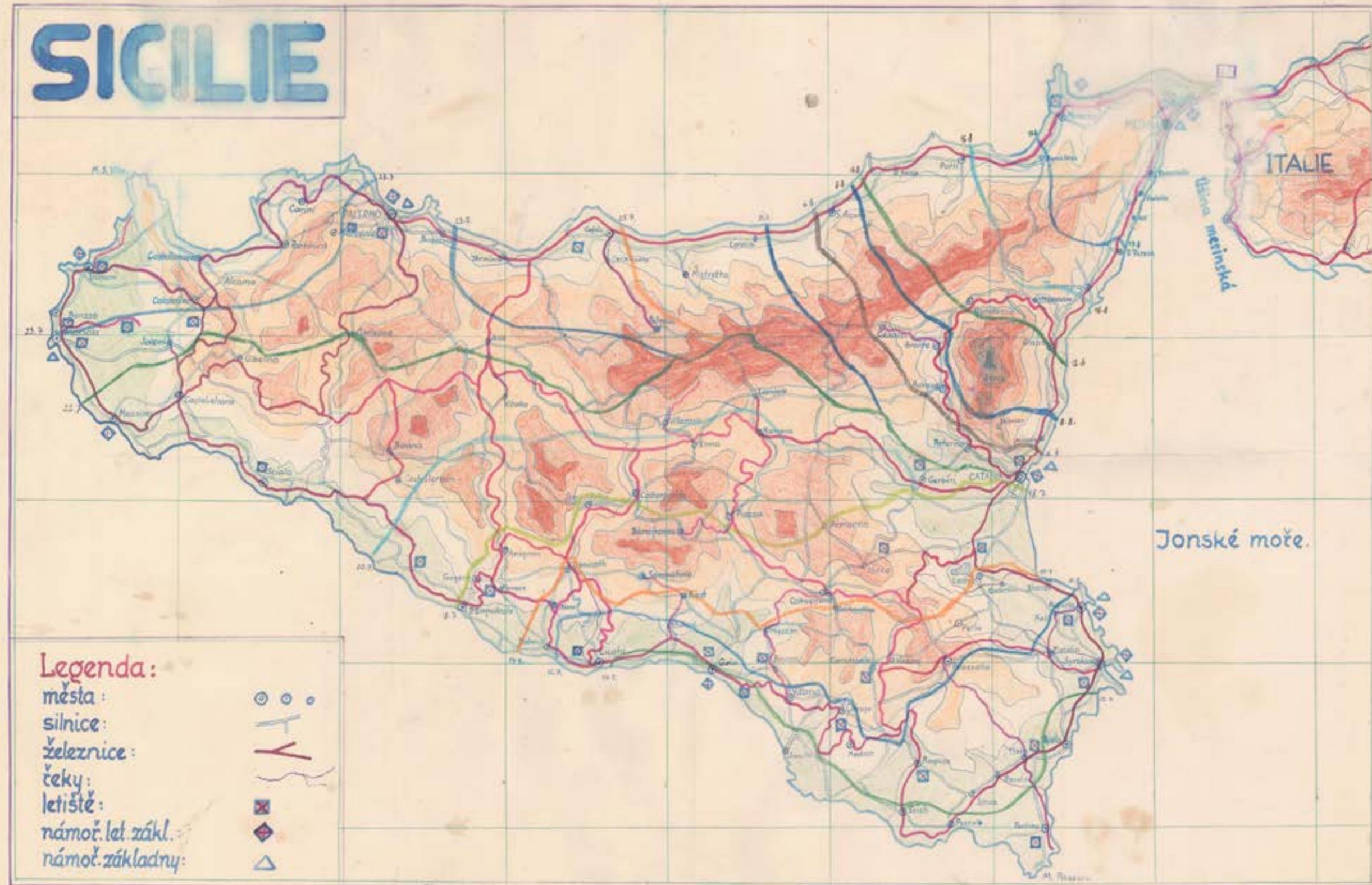
A unique artifact of ‘Operation Husky’, the Anglo-American Invasion of Sicily (July 9 – August 18, 1943), a landmark event in World War II, whereby the Allies gained their first foothold in Continental Western Europe; a beautifully drafted and coloured manuscript map, embracing all Sicily, showing a sophisticated awareness of military information, while meticulously recording the regular progress of the Allied armies as they progressively conquered the island; interestingly, the map features text entirely in Czech and signed by a ‘Sergeant Olda Gazdik’, presumably one of the Czech troops who joined General Bernard Montgomery’s British Eighth Army during the operation; while small in number, the Czechs who fought with the British throughout WWII were stellar soldiers who punched well above their weight, a fascinating and under-researched aspect of the war.

As the Allies were drawing towards a complete victory in the North African Campaign (June 1940 - February 1943), Winston Churchill and F.D. Roosevelt met at the Casablanca Conference (January 14-24, 1943), to decide the Western Allies’ next moves. Many British strategists advocated for an invasion of Sicily, so creating a base for landing on mainland Italy, the ‘soft underbelly’ of Nazi-occupied Europe. While some of the Americans were initially skeptical, Churchill managed to convince Roosevelt that seizing Sicily would destabilize the Mussolini regime and would force Hitler to divert precious resources from the Balkans and the Eastern Front, just as the Wehrmacht had been walloped at Stalingrad. Moreover, it would give the Allies control over the main Mediterranean shipping lanes (a great boon to their economies and military mobility).

Britain and the United States authorized *Operation Husky*, the Allied invasion of Sicily, from bases in Malta and North Africa. Under the ultimate command of General Dwight David Eisenhower, their plan called for two massive separate but coordinated amphibious



SICILIE



Legenda:

- města: 
- silnice: 
- železnice: 
- řeky: 
- letišťe: 
- námoř. let. zákl.: 
- námoř. základny: 



Kreštil: Ing. arch. Olda Šanták.

landings on Sicily. The Eastern Task Force (also known as Task Force 545), consisting of the British Eighth Army, led by General Sir Bernard Montgomery, who was then a global celebrity for having recently vanquished Erwin Rommel's Afrika Korps. It was to land on the southern stretch of the east coast of Sicily, between Syracuse to Cape Passero. Meanwhile, the Western Task Force (Task Force 343), consisting of the American Seventh Army, commanded by the indomitable Lt. General George S. Patton, was to land on the south coast of Sicily, between Cape Passero and Licata.

The Allied armies during Operation Husky had combined strength of 467,000 men, while the Axis powers in Sicily had only 300,000 troops (250,000 Italians and 50,000 Germans). The Allies' advantage was augmented by the fact that many of the Italian troops had low morale, being long tired of a war many of them never wanted, while the Germans were prepared to fight hard, knowing that Italy was the backdoor to Germany.

Operation Husky was launched on July 9, 1943, and the giant amphibious landings went perfectly to plan. While not exactly blitzkrieg, the Allies made fairly expeditious and methodical progress in conquering southern and western Sicily, forcing the German-Italians to gradually retreat. After almost three weeks of fighting, the Axis forces decided to make a stand at the 'Etna Line', which guarded northeastern Sicily, mostly upon high ground, running from a point just north of Catania, around the southern extremities of Mount Etna and then up the north coast at San Fratello.

At the Battle of Troina (July 31-August 6, 1943), an American force defeated a German-led army, which guaranteed the end of the Axis presence in Sicily. The Germans then launched Operation Lehrgang, the orderly withdrawal of 100,000 Axis soldiers from the island, leaving all Sicily in full Allied control by August 18, 1943.

The operation marked a great triumph for the Allies and a total rout for the Nazis & Co. The Axis armies suffered 55,000 casualties, while 120,000 of their men were taken as POWs, while the Allies suffered losses that were light in relative terms.

True to the predictions of the British strategists who proposed the invasion of Sicily, the endeavour succeeded in its objectives. The humiliation caused the war-weary Italians to depose Mussolini, such that Italy ceased to be an asset to Hitler beyond being a buffer against the Allied invasion of Germany. Moreover, the Nazis were also forced to withdraw troops from the USSR and Yugoslavia to buttress their defenses in Mainland Italy. The Allies would launch their invasion of Mainland Italy on September 3, 1943, which proved to be one of the most hard-fought aspects of World War II.

The Czech Connection

After Czechoslovakia was brutally occupied by Nazi Germany at the beginning of the war, the Czechoslovak government-in-exile in London, led by Edvard Beneš formed the official Czechoslovak resistance, the *Obrana národa* (ON, 'Defence of the Nation'), which operated a resistance movement within the homeland. While not well known today, the ON also organized Czech and Slovak troops to fight internationally as part of various Allied militaries.

A small but very brave and skilled number of Czech soldiers fought with the British forces during World War II. Many of these troops, being 2,888 men, joined the 11th Infantry Battalion-East, led by Lieutenant-Colonel Karel Klapálek, and the 1st Czechoslovak Independent Armoured Brigade Group, which eventually included 5,900 men. Additionally, a handful of Czechs joined other British army units.

Like the Poles who fought alongside British troops (most famously at Montecassino), the Czechoslovaks were highly motivated and punched well above their weight. Notably, the pilot Sergeant Josef František was one of the great heroes of the Battle of Britain (1940), while the 11th Infantry Battalion-East fought valiantly during the Desert War in Egypt, Libya and Tunisia (1940-3). The 1st Czechoslovak Independent Armoured Brigade was a valued contributor to the Allied Invasion of Normandy (1944).

While most of the Czechs in the 11th Infantry Battalion-East were redeployed in Palestine in early 1943, a small number of their company were part of Montgomery's British Eighth Army during the Allied Invasion of Sicily.

The Map in Focus

The present map is a unique artefact of Operation Husky, being a finely composed and attractively coloured map of Sicily, depicting all manner of topographical and military information, while meticulously recording the regular progress of the Allied armies as they progressively conquered the island from July 9 to August 18, 1943.

With text entirely in Czech, the map was evidently drafted by one of the Czech soldiers who fought as part of the General Montgomery's British Eighth Army during Operation Husky. Indeed, in the lower left margin it reads 'Kreslil: čet. asp. Olda Gazdik,' meaning 'Drawn by: Sergeant Olda Gazdik.' We have not been able to find any information on Gazdik, and this is perhaps a matter for future research. The details of the map reveal that Gazdik had a very sophisticated knowledge of the military situation in Sicily. It was likely made shortly after Operation Husky, likely as a memento of the great Allied triumph.

Drafted to scale of 1:1,000,000, the map is a beautifully drafted mixed-media manuscript of coloured marker, crayon and indigo and ink pen, on thick paper. Sicily's dramatic topography is captured by coloured contours of elevation, with the great volcanic peak of Etna rising over the east coast.

The 'Legenda' in the lower left corner, explains the symbols used on the map to identify: města (cities /towns) = dots of various sizes; silnice (roads) = blue double lines; železnice (railways) = bold red lines; řeky (rivers) = thin purple lines; letiště (airports) = squares filled with an 'x'; námoř[ní]. Let[iště]. základny (seaplane bases) = diamonds filled with an 'x'; námoř[ní]. základny (naval bases) = triangles.

Notably, the map employs lines of various thick bright colours, each labeled with the date, that shows the regular progress of the Allied armies as they 'Closed the Net' on the German-Italian forces in Sicily. One can see how the Allies, after landing in the far south, were day-by-day able to push the Axis armies north and east. The approximate location of the 'Etna Line' can be seen as a grey line running diagonally from just north of Catania to S. Agata on the north coast. Finally, the Allies are shown to have taken all Sicily by August 18, 1943, reaching the northeastern extremity of the island at the Strait of Messina.

Curiously, on the verso of the map are manuscript notes of simple English phrases ("I know / I do not know / I go / I do not go", etc.), indicating that perhaps Sergeant Gazdik was also using the map to practice how better to communicate with his British brothers in arms.

References: N/A and unrecorded unique artifact.

1.400 EUR

II. GUATEMALA – BELGIAN COLONIZATION SCHEME / INTELLECTUAL PROPAGANDA CARTOGRAPHY

COMPAGNIE BELGE DE COLONISATION.

Amérique central. Colonisation du district de Santo-Thomas de Guatemala par la communauté de l'Union, fondée par la Compagnie belge de colonisation. / Collection de renseignements publiés ou recueillis par la Compagnie. / Exploration de l'Amérique centrale, et particulièrement de la province de Vera-Paz et du district de Santo-Thomas de Guatemala. Instructions générales et Rapports. / Opinion de divers auteurs et voyageurs sur l'Amérique centrale. Opinion de la presse belge sur la Compagnie belge de colonisation et sur la communauté de l'Union. / Opinion de la presse française sur l'Amérique centrale, le Guatemala, Compagnie belge de colonisation et la Colonisation du district de Santo-Thomas par la communauté de l'Union.

Paris: Rignoux, Imprimeur, 1844.

Large 8° (23 x 15.5 cm): Collation Complete - [4 Parts in 1 Volume:] [1st Part:] 8 pp., 5-64 pp., plus 5 hand coloured steel-engraved maps (4 single page, 1 double-page) and 4 full-page topographical views; [2nd Part:] 170 pp.; [3rd Part:] 70 pp.; [4th Part:] 64 pp.; with the armorial bookplate of John Lee of Hartwell bearing the motto 'Verum atque decens' and the mss. inscription "J. Lee Hartwell / bound at Aylesbury 1855" to inside front cover; bound in 1855 English half-calf over marbled boards with 3 gilt black morocco letter-pieces to spine (Very Good, overall clean, just the odd light spots of toning in a few places, light tide-marking to blank lower outer corners of first two leaves, slight loss to blank margin of the leaf of pp. 5/6 of the 1st Part and of the third map just entering neatline, binding with light shelf-wear and slight abrasions to spine).

The seminal official and contemporary work on the fantastically bizarre 1840s Belgian scheme to establish the settler colony of 'Verapaz' in the Santo Tomás Department of Guatemala, on the country's Atlantic coast; issued by the 'Compagnie belge de Colonisation', the endeavour's sponsor, it includes the official texts of the organization's foundation and operations, the research and field intelligence that informed its activities, accounts of its relations with the Belgian and Guatemalan governments, and of the state of the colony in Guatemala to date, as well as the coverage of the venture in the Belgian and French press, while being illustrated by 5 beautifully coloured maps and 4 views, all custom made for the work; the purpose of the tome was to serve as a piece of 'intellectual propaganda', painting the Belgian-Guatemala scheme in a positive light, despite the fact that the colony folded within a few years due to a tragicomedy of errors – rare, especially as complete; a lovely example from the library of the eminent English astronomer, antiquarian and bibliophile John Lee of Hartwell, bearing his bookplate.



For some reason, Central America was traditionally the focus of massive fraudulent schemes and tragically failed colonial ventures that deceived generations of Northern Europeans. Most notably, the 'Darien Scheme' (1698-1700) saw Scotland establish the colony of 'New Caledonia' in Panama's infamous 'Darien Gap', whereupon most of settlers were promptly either killed by diseases or Spanish attacks, while the cost of the enterprise bankrupted Scotland, forcing its annexation to England.

From 1821 to 1837, the Scottish soldier and con-artist Gregor MacGregor convinced numerous British and French investors to give him what amounted to large sums of money to develop the fictitious Central American nation of 'Poyais', with him reigning as the 'Cazique'. Not surprisingly, the investors never saw a penny of their money, nor did anyone enjoy a future living in a tropical paradise.

While Central America was a land of great beauty and agricultural bounty, even the Spanish, who were masters of colonization in tropical climes, always found the going there tough. Thus, it should have been no surprise that inexperienced Northern Europeans were doomed to failure in the region; however, this lesson never really seemed to have been learned despite the experiences.

In the 1830s and '40s, Belgium was a newly independent nation (only having declared its succession from the Netherlands in 1830), that while home to prosperous cities, had many rural areas mired in grinding poverty. The economic changes brought about by the post-Napoleonic War realignment and the Industrial Revolution had left many places behind, leaving many thousands of Belgians with bleak futures. This sparked the first of several waves of Belgian emigration, often to places such as the United States and Canada.

However, King Léopold I of Belgium and some of his courtiers spearheaded a more 'baroque' scheme for emigration, by creating a Belgian colony in Guatemala! In 1841, the supporters of this endeavour, which included many of the country's nobility and business elite, as well as certain French luminaires, founded the Compagnie belge de colonisation, a private joint-stock enterprise that enjoyed the active support of the Belgian government. It formally applied to the Guatemalan government to establish a Belgian colony within its territory.

The motives of Léopold I and his associates were varied. It was assumed that a successful colony would increase national prestige, while sending Belgian peasants and social troublemakers to Guatemala, so relieving the county of a burden. Moreover, many hoped that vast personal fortunes could be made for the Compagnie's key stakeholders from legitimate trade and land speculation (as well as from the black market and corruption).

Guatemala was, like Belgium, a new country, having become a distinct nation in 1839 upon the dissolution of the Federal Republic of Central America. The country was in dire financial straits, and its first president, Mariano Rivera, of the Liberal Party, was very enthusiastic about gaining revenue from foreign investment and trade, and so heartily welcomed the Belgian overtures.

Specifically, the Compagnie belge proposed to purchase 264,000 acres (1,068 sq km) of

undeveloped land in Guatemala's Santo Tomás Department, on the country's sparsely populated Atlantic Coast. The Belgians would be obliged to pay for the construction of a deep-water port, roads and other major infrastructure, as well as significant annual rent to the Guatemalan government. The Compagnie belge would, in turn, be given commercial monopolies in the zone and could import many goods duty free (although they were barred from forwarding them to Guatemala proper). They would also have the rights to charge tolls on the roads they built and to control navigation on the Motagua River for a period of 10 years. The colonists would be eligible for Guatemalan citizenship but would not be expected to serve in the Guatemalan Army (although participation in the local militia would be obligatory). Importantly, while Guatemala would grant the Compagnie belge control over their tract "in perpetuity", the territory was to technically remain a sovereign part of Guatemala, and could not host any Belgian troops, nor those of any other foreign power.

There was always significant push-back against the Belgian scheme from within the Guatemalan political class. The opposition Conservative Party was dead set against any foreign colonization projects in their country, seeing it as a severe threat to Guatemala's sovereignty, likening it to Britain's presence in Belize (forever Guatemala's *bête noire*). However, the Compagnie belge's agents bribed many key business leaders and congressmen and this, combined with President Rivas's support, saw the Guatemalan government formally approved the Belgian design with the ratification of the *Acte de concession* on May 4, 1842.

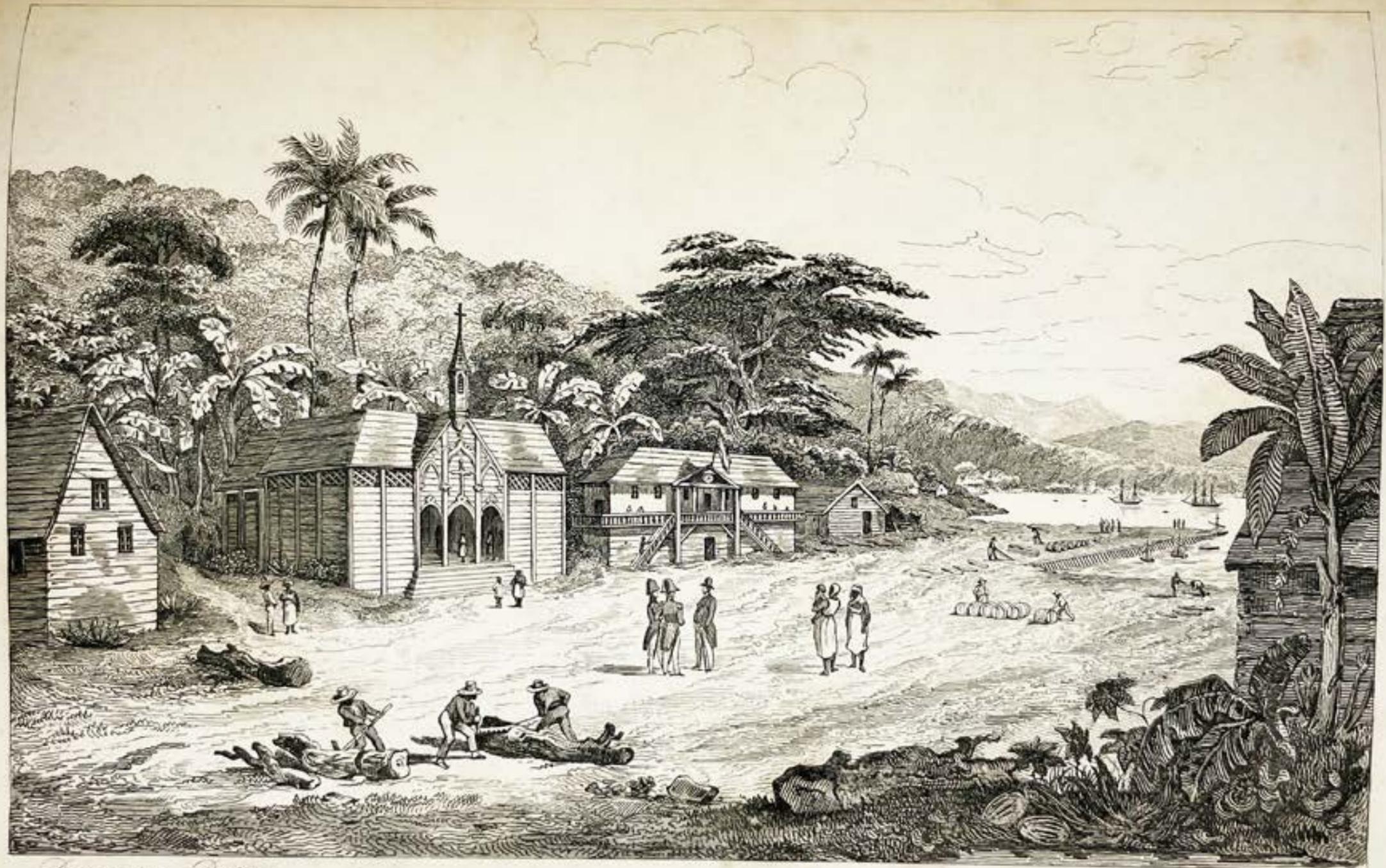
The Compagnie belge moved full speed ahead. Léopold and his cabinet gave the organization significant tax breaks and incentives to make the scheme (at least in the short term) financially viable. The Compagnie belge sponsored explorers to visit Guatemala and writers and journalists to publish wildly 'creative' accounts of the country that portrayed it as something close to the Garden of Eden, an enticing prospect to a Flemish potato farmer. The ignorant and, in many cases, semi-literate prospective colonists were perfect marks for the Compagnie belge's propaganda machine, and hundreds of people enthusiastically signed up for a new life in Guatemala.

A party of only 200 Belgian colonists arrived at the harbour of Santo Tomás in May 1843, founding a small communitarian settlement, hoping to build the colony that was popularly known as 'Verapaz'. However, the settlers had few provisions, no understanding of how to farm the land, nor did they receive any guidance or support from Brussels or Guatemala City. Within days, the settlement became dysfunctional, as colonists were cut down by disease, while out of desperate frustration others came into conflict. By the end of 1843, the colony of Santo Tomás was leaderless, on the verge of collapse.

Perhaps taken aback by the disastrous effects of their own nearly criminal neglect of the first party of settlers, the Compagnie belge's directors moved to 'save' Verapaz. In March 1844, the roguish Belgian army officer, Major Augustin Scévola Guillaumot, arrived in Santo Tomás to serve as its director with secret instructions from the Compagnie belge. Bringing in a larger new party of settlers, raising the colony's European population to 800 settlers and 48 Belgian soldiers, he invoked marital law, and instilled a regime of strict discipline. Blatantly violating the 1842 *Acte de concession*, Guillaumot expelled all the Guatemalans and foreigners from the colony, creating an ethnic enclave, under de facto Belgian



Imprimé par M. Bouchon, rue de la Harpe, n. 100.



Dessiné par Deshayes

Etablissement Belge de Santo Thomas

Gravé par P. de la Haye

military occupation, violating Guatemalan sovereignty. He proceeded to illegally import luxury goods into Guatemala proper, making considerable profits. While he oversaw the surveying and clearing of the land, the colonists continued to suffer. Many died of diseases, while those not directly involved in Guillaumot's black market trading schemes lived in squalor, barely avoiding starvation, while little of the infrastructure the Belgians promised to build was realized.

As the year 1844 progressed, the Guatemalan political class started to turn against the Belgian colonial enterprise, seeing that it had failed to build the promised deep-water port, etc., while Guillaumot's actions were an obvious threat to the nation's sovereignty and honour. The Conservative Party, which had always opposed the Belgian scheme, was growing in power, and at its behest, in May 1844, Gerónimo Paiz, the Guatemalan Army Commandant of Izabal, marched a small force into Santo Tomás in May 1844, and compelled Guillaumot's men to stand down, assuming control over the colony. In November, he deposed Guillaumot (who was given a chance to 'resign'), appointing General Manuel José Arce as the colony's corregidor. However, by this time Verapaz was a colony in name only, as most of its residents had already given up, having departed for Belize or Guatemala proper, with only 280 forlorn stragglers remaining.

The ascension of the Conservative leader José Rafael Carrera y Turcios to the presidency in December 1844 ensured that the Guatemalan government henceforth opposed the continued existence of the Belgian colony, even if it could not yet abrogate all its legal rights. The Compagnie belge then made a variety of lame attempts to gain Carrera's support, although, not surprisingly, these all failed.

March 1846 saw the election of a new parliamentary government in Belgium that resolutely opposed all foreign adventurism, such that official support for the Compagnie belge suddenly ceased. Yet, by this time Verapaz was essentially no more, although it technically continued to exist until the 'Decree of Forfeiture' of 1854 saw its formal dissolution and the surrender of all its assets and privileges to the Guatemalan government.

The memory of Belgian Guatemala remained a subject of bemusement amongst the Belgian public for generations, memorialized in books and music, such as the song, 'Wie gaat er mee naar Verapas?' ('Who goes along to Verapas?') that was until World War I commonly played in Ghent and the surrounding countryside.

The Present Work in Focus

This is the seminal published work of the Compagnie belge de Colonisation, featuring the official texts of the organization's foundation and operations; the research and field intelligence that informed its activities; accounts of its relations with the Belgian and Guatemalan governments; news to date on the 'progress' of the Santo-Thomas Concession; as well as how the Belgian colony was covered in the Belgian and French press. The tome is illustrated by 5 very beautifully designed and coloured maps, custom made for the work, showcasing 'Verapaz' and its greater geographical context, plus, 4 views (3 of the Belgian colony and 1 of Guatemala City).

Importantly, while the work faithfully relates information from vital primary sources and contains many critical facts, while being skilfully composed, its editors were highly selective in their choice and presentation of the material, to grant as positive an impression as possible of the Belgian colonial scheme in Guatemala. It is thus a work of 'intellectual propaganda', being far too sophisticated and expensive for the purview of all but a few of the Belgian colonists in Verapaz, so being geared for the Compagnie belge's investors and prospective stakeholders, as well as government officials, so seeking to paint the Belgian-Guatemalan scheme as a viable and exciting commercial and social opportunity for the benefit of all involved.

The book is composed of 4 distinct works, each with its own focus and separate pagination.

The 1st Part features the official foundational and operational documents of the Compagnie belge de Colonisation, illustrated with 5 maps and 4 views. It commences with a 'Chronology of Acts relating to the Compagnie belge' (from February 25, 1841 to December 26, 1843), noting events that are either neutral or paint the organization in a positive light, so omitting the many disasters that had already befallen Verapaz. Next, are the 'Renseignements généraux' (General Information) concerning the relations between the Guatemalan government and the Compagnie belge, as well as responses to various questions. There is then the text of the Statutes of the Compagnie belge and the 'Acte de concession' whereby the Guatemalan government leased the port and district of Santo-Thomas to the Belgians, as well as the 'Traité supplémentaire et explicative' and the organic regulations of the Compagnie belge.

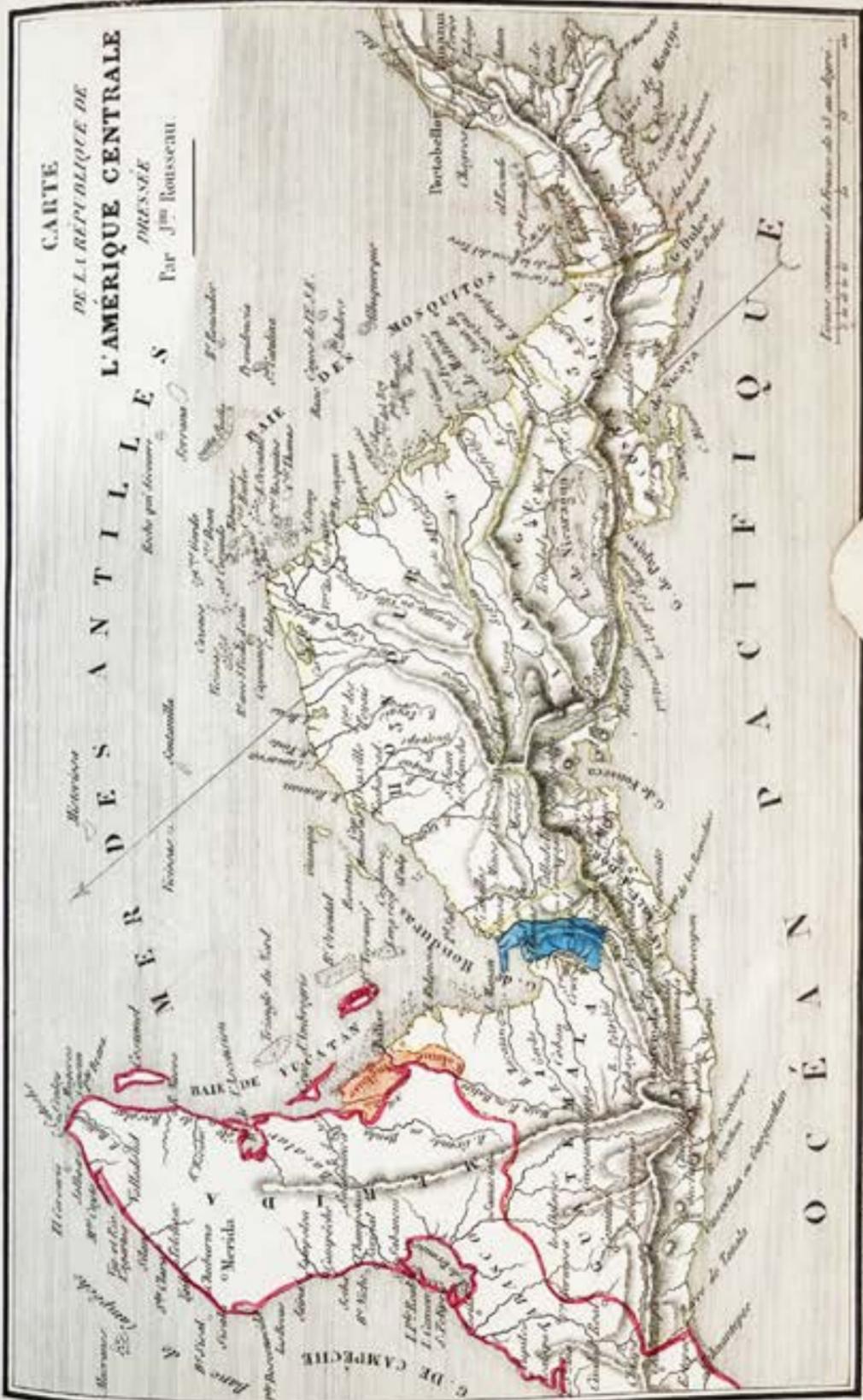
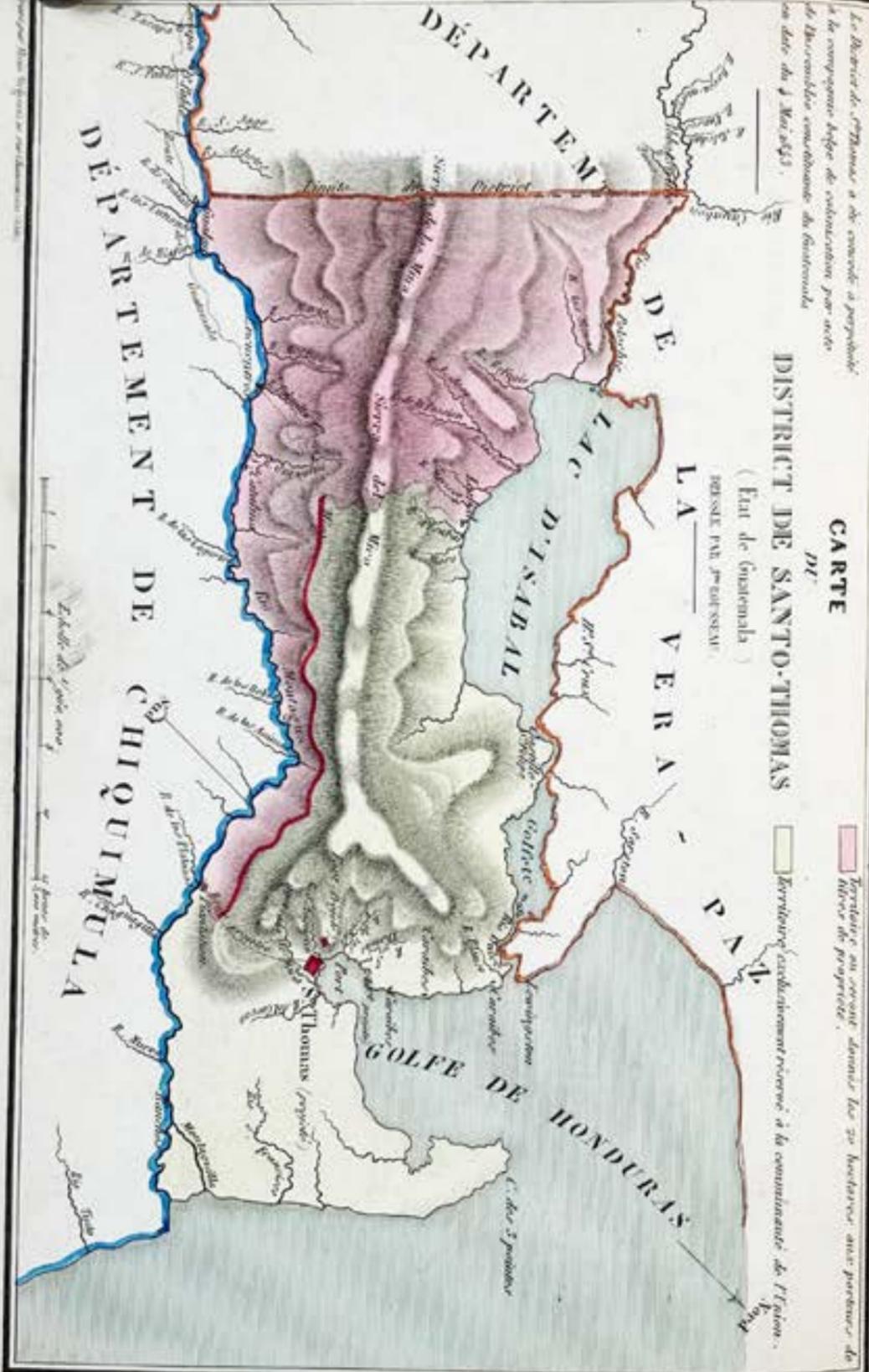
Placed within the 1st Part are the maps and views, all custom made for the work. They are as follows:

[Map 1]. *Planisphère terrestre dressée par J.im Rousseau.* This is a double-page world map with colour-coded continents, showing Guatemala at its centre, adorned with the flags of the 'Compagnie belge de Colonisation' and 'Amérique Central' (the former Federal Republic of Central America).

[Map 2]. *Carte du District de Santo-Thomas (État de Guatemala) dressée par J.im Rousseau.* This map details the Belgian colony in Guatemala, detailing its boundaries (running along the Motagua River in the south and Lake Izabal and Río Dolce in the north, while to the east is the Gulf of Honduras), the location of the town of Santo Tomás, as well as forts, the proposed road from the town to the Motagua, as well as a plantation.

[Map 3]. *Carte de la République de l'Amérique centrale dressée par J.im Rousseau.* This is general map of Central America provides context.

[Map 4]. *Carte des États de Nicaragua et Costarica (République de l'Amérique centrale) dressée par J.im Rousseau.* This map shows Nicaragua and Costa Rica, that while not directly relevant to the Belgian colony, was of interest due to it being the possible location of a future canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific, a project, if ever realized, could turbo-charge Verapaz's trade.



[Map 5].

Carte de la mer de Antilles et du golfe du Mexique dressée par Jim Rousseau. This map showcases all Central America and the West Indies, placing the location of the Belgian colony within its greater context.

The 4 views are as follows:

[View 1]. *Baie et Port de Santo Thomas.*

[View 2]. *Place de la Constitution à Guatemala.*

[View 3]. *Lac d'Ysabal vu de la route du Mico.*

[View 4]. *Etablissement Belge de Santo Thomas.*

The 2nd Part concerns the intelligence that the Compagnie belge gained from Guatemala from the explorer-agents it hired to scout the region. It includes an Introduction; General Instructions given to the Compagnie belge's Exploration Commission; as well as a series of reports by Colonel Remi De Puydt, the head of said Commission, including on the general situation in eastern Guatemala, the Civil Wars of Central America, Morassan's Last Expedition and the Indians of Central America. There are also reports from Mr. Vandenberghe de Binckum and Mr. T'Kint de Roodenbeek.

The 3rd Part is an anthology of writing by various authors and travellers on Central America, as well as samples revealing how the Belgian colonial project in Guatemala was being covered in the Belgian press.

The 4th Part concerns how the Belgian-Guatemala colonial enterprise was received in the French press during the years 1842 and 1843. This was important, as the Compagnie belge heavily relied upon funds from Paris.

The present example of the work has a fine provenance, coming from the library of the English astronomer, antiquarian and noted bibliophile John Lee of Hartwell (1783 - 1866), as the inside front cover bears his armorial bookplate with his motto 'Verum atque decens' and the manuscript inscription referring to the attractive half-calf binding, "J. Lee Hartwell / bound at Aylesbury 1855".

It must be noted that here the 1st Part has, as it should, irregular pagination, with there being an initial text section of pp. 1-8, followed by the maps and views and then with the text recommencing with the pagination being pp. 5 to 64. To clear up any confusion, this is the correct and complete collation as issued.

A Note on Rarity

The work is rare commercially, especially as complete with all the maps and views, as here, with the last complete example we can trace as having appeared on the market in 2015. There are several institutional examples worldwide, although some are incomplete.

References: Bibliothèque Royale de Belgique: III 61.677 A; OCLC: 246188020, 23055200, 927432979, 1152645101; Sabin, no. 14724; Cf. [Background:] Joseph FABRI, *Les belges au Guatemala (1840–1845)* (1955); William J. GRIFFITH, *Empires in the Wilderness: Foreign Colonization and Development in Guatemala, 1834–1844* (1965), pp. 217-250; Nicolas LEYSBETH, *Historique de la colonisation belge à Santo-Tomas, Guatemala* (1938).

2.200 EUR

12. LIBYA WWII – TRIPOLITANIA THE DESERT WAR ORIGINAL ARCHIVE

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BUREAU, G.H.Q. MIDDLE EAST (BRITISH ARMY).

[WWII Guide for British Forces to Invade and Occupy Tripolitania, Libya].

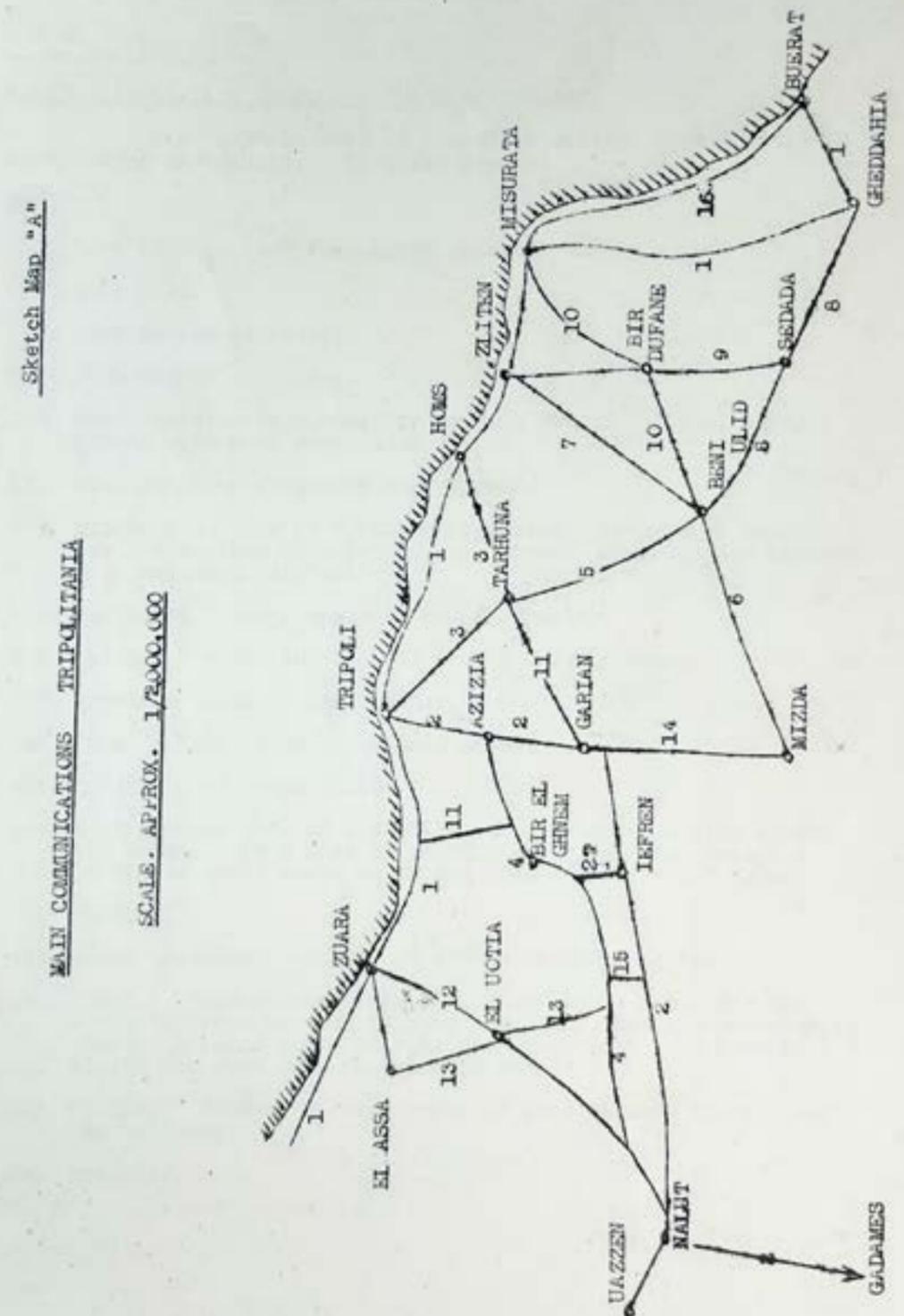
[Cairo:] G.H.Q. Middle East, [Early 1943, but parts dating from October 1942].

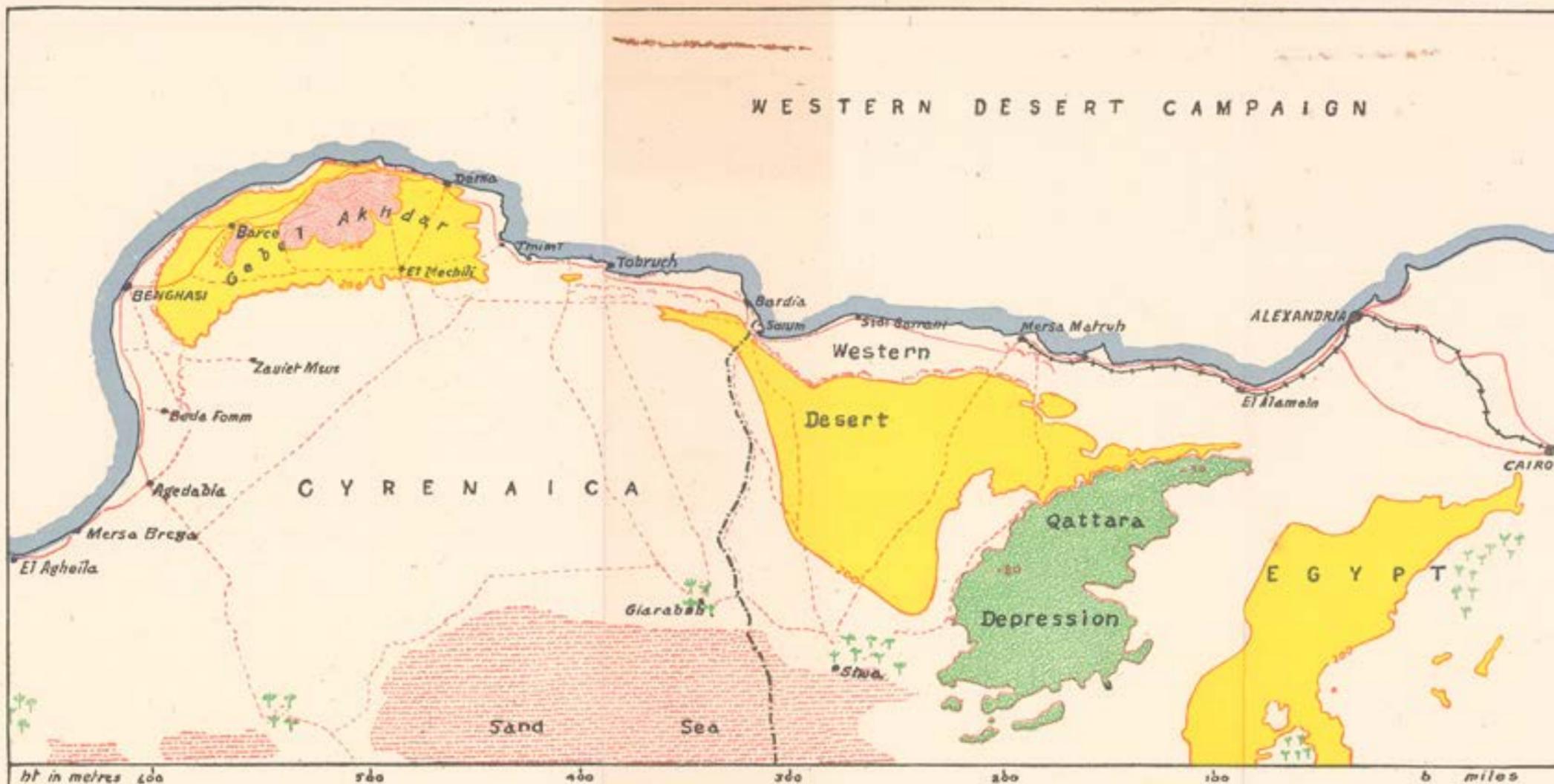
Tall Quarto / Legal letter size (33 x 20.5 cm): 27 pp. typescript (printed single sided) and 3 full-page illustrations (3 maps, 1 topographical cross-section), stapled upper left corner, plus, one looseleaf colour printed map (22 x 30.5 cm) (Very Good, light spotting to some text leaves, else clean, light wear to outer margins, first leaf coming loose from staple, looseleaf colour-printed map with light wear along old folds and some mild toning and a small rust stain).

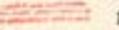
An apparently unique artifact of the Desert War, the epic WWII conflict between Britain and Erwin Rommel's Afrika Korps for the domination of North Africa, being a classified typescript Guide for invading and occupying Tripolitania (north-western Libya), reserved for the use of senior officers of Lt. General Montgomery's British Eighth Army who entered the region in mid-January 1943; issued in Cairo by the Military Intelligence Bureau of the G.H.Q. Middle East, it is geared towards aiding military movement, featuring detailed intelligence on the topography, natural hazards, the effects of weather, climate, the scarcity of water and food, as well as medical considerations, and importantly details 23 recommended travel routes, as well as describing all the region's cities and towns with an eye upon their operational significance, illustrated with 4 figures, including a topographical cross-section and 3 maps.

The World War II contest for control of North Africa, the Western Desert Campaign (June 1940 to February 1943), or the Desert War, which pitched Lt. General Erwin Rommel's ('The Desert Fox') Afrika Korps against British Imperial forces, eventually led by General Bernard Montgomery, was one of the most dramatic and hard-fought military contests of all time. Full of surprising twists and turns, involving the rapid movement of great armies and daring and ingenious manoeuvres, the campaign made both Rommel and Montgomery global celebrities, both considered amongst the greatest of all modern battle commanders.

In the summer of 1943, Rommel's Afrika Korps stormed into British-controlled Egypt, within striking distance of Alexandria, posing a mortal threat to the Allied presence in North Africa and their control of the Suez Canal. The British, with great difficulty, managed to stall Rommel's progress, and were eventually able to score a decisive defeat upon his forces at Second Battle of El Alamein (October 23 to November 11, 1942).





Most of this sandy, gravelly and in places boulder-strewn area lies under six hundred feet above the sea. Trees and water are scarce. The salt pans of the Qattara Depression are virtually impassable. Other obstacles to military movement are escarpments , which in places lead to the rolling desert plateaux . The Gebel Akhdar (Green Mountains) , rising to nearly three thousand feet above sea level, are rich in scrubby woodland and water, and bear areas of cultivation, but off the roads  are unsuitable for mechanized manoeuvre. The Sand Sea  sets a southern limit to large scale operations.

R

The victory at Al-Alemein saved Egypt from the threat of the Afrika Korps and allowed the British to re-take the offensive, by invading Axis-occupied Libya, with its north-eastern being as 'Cyrenaica', while the north-western part was 'Tripolitania'.

Rommel, whose forces were badly depleted and short of supplies, knew that there was no possibility that he could hold Libya, and so he decided to make a gradual strategic withdrawal towards Tunisia. The Allies, in hot pursuit, were met with resistance, traps and minefields to slow their progress, giving the Germans time to escape. The British took Beurat, on the western side of the Gulf of Sirte, the gateway to Tripolitania, on January 15, 1943. While harrying the Allies, Rommel abandoned Tripoli on the night of January 22/-3. His forces soon left Libya entirely, retreating to the Mareth Line, a heavily fortified belt of defences in Tunisia, by February 15. The Axis powers would be forced out of North Africa altogether in May 1943.

While Libya had been an Italian colony since 1912, much had been written about the country and while some its larger coastal cities were reasonably well-developed, the great majority of its hinterland was not well-known to Europeans. Libya was nightmare for military planners, as its rugged desert landscape frequently stopped mounted troops and ensnared armoured vehicles (sandstorms, uneven surfaces, etc.), while the scarcity of water and food sources compelled any force to maintain tight supply lines. The country could also be brutally hot or cold depending upon the season and was home to diseases that could easily cut down unacclimatized Europeans. Moreover, forging cordial relation with the local tribes was often critical, as many were excellent guerrilla warriors who could effectively terrorize conventional armies.

Indeed, while Italy managed to nominally conquer Libya during the Italo-Turkish (1911-2), it continued to often be bogged down in guerrilla conflict (most notably generated by the Sanusi tribe), such that its authority scarcely extended beyond a narrow strip along the Mediterranean coast. In sum, Libya was dangerous, being one of the most unforgiving places on earth in which to conduct a conventional war.

Upon moving into Libya after the victory at Al-Alemein, the British were able to draw upon some first-hand experience, as they had briefly controlled Cyrenaica upon invading and decimating the Italian forces during Operation Compass (December 1940 to February 1941), before being evicted from the region by Rommel.

However, Tripolitania, which the British entered in mid-January 1943 was more enigmatic, as hardly any British officers had any direct acquaintance with the region, which was renowned for being an especially difficult theatre for large-scale military operations due to its harsh topography. As such, British commanders desperately needed to be educated about the singular and severe challenges that the region posed for an army on the move.

The Present Guide in Focus

This work is an amazing artifact of the Desert War, being a typescript guide to Tripolitania for senior officers of the British Eighth Army, which entered the region on January 15, 1943, upon taking Beurat, in hot pursuit of Rommel's Afrika Korps. It was made by

87
276
226
116
791

VI-A. DISTANCE TABLE - TRIPOLITANIA.

Distances in Kilometres.
Distances marked with an asterisk are approximate only.

Distances shown are those of the quickest route, considering road surface, etc., as opposed to the shortest in actual distance.

To find distance between TARRUNA & MALUT, follow TARRUNA horizontal to figure 0 and then follow vertical to MALUT horizontal.	0	110	170	120	211	89	160	374	88	180	132	215	350	667	42	173	155	401	157
	110	0	60	230	321	198	290	484	198	290	242	144	226	538	173	63	45	277	267
	170	60	0	290	381	259	350	544	258	350	302	204	286	598	212	123	78	337	327
	120	230	290	0	91	71	162	254	208	300	252	325	470	787	162	293	375	521	27
	211	321	381	91	0	162	253	163	299	391	343	426	561	878	253	384	366	612	54
	89	198	259	71	162	0	91	213	90	190	162	240	276	670	104	262	244	337	98
	160	290	350	162	132	91	0	314	190	130	252	331	366	760	194	352	335	417	189
	374	484	544	254	163	213	314	0	507	417	482	588	724	1041	416	447	529	775	217
	88	198	259	208	269	90	190	507	0	90	73	150	286	575	47	240	244	327	245
	180	290	350	300	391	180	314	417	90	0	152	240	376	676	137	290	334	427	325
	132	242	302	252	343	162	253	482	74	152	0	73	214	503	75	168	212	268	289
	215	141	204	325	426	240	381	589	174	210	72	0	136	425	133	96	141	197	276
	350	326	286	470	561	276	365	724	239	376	214	136	0	312	300	150	177	251	307
	667	538	598	767	878	676	760	1041	575	476	603	425	573	0	612	442	487	263	819
	42	173	212	152	263	104	194	415	47	137	73	133	30	612	0	215	197	351	199
	173	63	123	293	384	262	352	447	240	330	168	96	130	442	215	0	45	181	330
	155	45	78	276	366	244	335	529	244	334	213	141	175	487	197	45	0	226	312
	401	277	337	521	612	327	417	775	337	427	265	187	51	363	51	181	226	0	558
	157	267	327	27	54	98	189	217	245	335	289	372	507	819	199	330	312	558	0

Military Intelligence Bureau of the General Headquarters Middle East of the British Army, in Cairo, in early 1943. The Bureau largely relied upon information gleaned from German and Italian sources, in addition to that supplied by their own covert field assets. The Guide was not only intended to assist British officers in rolling Rommel out of Tripolitania, but also to inform them during their temporary civil administration of the region once the Axis powers had been evicted.

The Guide is geared towards aiding military movement, featuring detailed intelligence on the topography, noting natural hazards, and the effects of weather, climate, the scarcity of water and food, as well as medical considerations. Importantly, the work details 23 recommended travel routes, and describes all the region's cities and towns with an eye upon their operational significance. The Guide is illustrated with 4 Figures, including a topographical cross-section and 3 maps.

The Guide would have been implicitly considered classified, as it provided practically useful intelligence on travel in Tripolitania that far exceeded that featured in any publicly issued work.

The present example of the Guide seems to be a unique survivor, as we cannot trace any references to it. This is not surprising, as it would have been issued in only very small quantities for the exclusive use of senior officers of the British Eighth Army, while the survival rate of such ephemeral works made for use in the North Africa warzone is extremely low.

The Guide is not explicitly dated. Hints to dating it, or elements thereof, are revealed in the text. We know that it was issued sometime after December 27, 1942, as references to that date appear within the text (on p. 21), although at least one element of the guide, the 'Cross Section of the Gebel Nefusa', was created earlier, as it bears the date of October 23, 1942 (the first day of the Second Battle of El Alamein).

The Guide is divided into several sections, as follows:

I. General Description (pp. 1-4) commences with "The area of Tripolitania to be considered in this report is that region bounded on the West by the Tunisian frontier, on the East by the distinctive feature, Wadi Bei el Chebir, on the North by the coastline, and South the 30° parallel of Latitude. This area can be conveniently divided into five districts as follows: 1. The Coastal Belt; 2. The Coastal Plain (Gefara); 3. The Gebel Nefusa [escarpment]; 4. The Interior Plateau; 5. Area East of the Plateau to Wadi Bei El Chebir and North to the Coast." The guide then proceeds to give a very detailed description of each of these natural zones with particular attention to what effects it had on military movement, noting the topography (especially features like deep wadis that restrict movement) and the presence (or lack) of water and food sources.

[Figure 1]. *Cross Section of the Gebel Nefusa and Coastal Plain from Garian – Tripoli / Appendix "A"* (on bluish paper, placed between pp. 4 and 5) and dated "23/10/42" (the first day of the Second Battle of Al-Alemein!), provides a topographical profile running from 'Garian' (Gharyan), in the Gebel Nefusa Mountains / Escarpment to Tripoli, located

80 km to the north, on the coast. It shows the varied and challenging landscape that the British would have been expected to traverse, ranging from craggy desert mountains with deep wadis, to sun-baked steppes, to sand dunes.

II. Going [On Military Movement] (pp. 5-6) discusses the different challenges and advantages of each of the five topographical zones for an army on the move. Regarding 1. *The Coastal Belt* is noted to be "a narrow strip" that is "too small to be of great importance", yet it is home to some "impassable sand dunes". This zone is "intensively cultivated" with some manmade obstacles to military vehicles (ex. concrete channels), although the "vegetation provides fair cover from air". 2. *The Coastal Plain* (Gefara) is a good zone for operations, as the "plain is for the most part grass covered steppe across which mechanized movement is possible", although there are occasional minor hazards (ex. camel humps, inland sand seas, depressions, etc.). 3. *The Gebel Nefusa* is, not surprisingly, problematic as "lateral movement for large formations on top of this scarp is impossible close to the edge" and "difficult" otherwise due to "large wadis and deep valleys", while movement North-South is possible only along existing roads. 4. *The Interior Plateau* notes that the "Western and central portion of the plateau is fairly flat and unbroken and offers rough but passable going" but the eastern portion is challenging due to the frequency of wadis. The "lack of water" also poses limitations on movement. 5. *Area East of the Plateau* to Wadi Bei El Chebir and North to the Coast is "is too confined and broken with deep wadis and broken rocks to permit free movement of a force", but some small reconnaissance vehicles can find routes though the area, albeit with difficulty.

III. Effects of Weather on Movement (p. 7) notes that "There are three types of desert which will immobilize vehicles and A.FV's [Armoured Fighting Vehicles] after heavy rain", they are: a) Desert Dust (Clay Surface), which "effectively immobilizes every vehicle, whether on wheels or tracks"; b) Mud Pans (Balta Ballast); and c) Salt Marshes (Sebcha).

IV. Climate (pp. 8) observes that a) Coastal areas have a tolerable, and sometimes even pleasant. climate between 40° and 80° F in winter and 60° and 100° in summer; but in b) Inland Areas "the temperature range increases", as frost is common in winter and temperatures easily reach 100°-105° in the summer. While generally a desert climate, on occasions "heavy cloudbursts" cause flash-flooding. A rainfall table for various locations is provided below.

V. Water (pp. 9) concerns a very important factor for an army on move in a desert region. In

a) *The Coastal Belt* it is noted that "In general, the water from normal wells becomes less plentiful and more salty as progress is made from East to West", and it is remarked that Crispi and Misurata have abundant, good water; while in b) *The Gefara* "Wells in this area are not numerous and tend to be salty". In c) *The Gebel* "All along the line of the Gebel there are springs on which the towns and oases in the area depend"; however, their capacity tends to be limited. There are, however, also ancient Roman and new Italian wells that produce significant quantities of water; while, troublingly, in the d) *The Plateau* wells "are very scarce and their yield unimportant".

Next, there is an *Index to Routes* (p. 10), which related to Sketch Map "A" / *Main Communications Tripolitania* and Sections VI.A and VI (to follow), and which lists 23 major

transport itineraries, noting that the "Information for these route reports comes from Germans and Italian sources, some of which are out of date, and in all probability considerable improvements have since been made. In any cases the routes will be no worse than here described."

VI-A. 'Distance Table - Tripolitania' (p. 11) notes the distances between 19 places across the region, while [Figure 2]. Sketch Map "A" / Main Communications Tripolitania / Scale Approx. 1/2,000,000 (between pp. 11 and 12) depicts the 23 routes numbered in the Index.

VI. Main Routes in Western Tripolitania (pp. 12-17) refers to both [Figure 2]. Sketch Map A. and [Figure 3]. Sketch Map "B" / Main Communications Tripolitania Frontier Area (placed between 15 and 16), which details the critical area near the Tunisian border, from Pisida, in the north, down to Nalut, in the south, being not too far from where Rommel made a brief stand at the Mareth Line, near Gabes, Tunisia. The section methodically details all 23 routes, noting the level of the difficulty of the 'going', precisely describing the hazards and good stretches, as well as the nature of the surrounding countryside.

VII. Railways (pp. 18-9) discusses the three relatively short rail lines in Tripolitania, being Tripoli to Zaura (73 miles); Tripoli to Garian (60 miles); and Tripoli to Tagiura (13 miles), including details on stations, equipment, sidings and water supply, etc.

Next, the Index to Main Towns & Villages (p. 20) list 17 towns and villages throughout Tripolitania, ranging from Tripoli, the Libyan capital, down to small but strategic desert oases villages, all of which are noted on Fig. 2. Sketch Map A., while the section VIII. Brief Description of Main Towns & Villages (pp. 21-5). The captions provide all the details on the settlements that could be useful to military planning, discussing their population, hospitals, electricity supply, waterworks, harbours and airports (where applicable), as well as the locations of barracks, fortifications, warehouses and industry, etc.

IX. The Coast (p. 26) notes that "almost the whole Coast is characterized by a small cliff... usually less than 40-60 ft. high", while there are not many natural harbours, such that "landing anywhere on this portion of the coast, even for small boats, is extremely difficult, without detailed local knowledge".

X. Hygiene and Diseases (p. 26) notes that Tripolitania has diseases like those in Egypt, being Malaria, Dysentery, Typhoid, Trachoma and Syphilis.

XI. Local Resources (p. 27) observes that "All local produce is restricted to the fertile coastal oases belt" as well as "certain isolated oases" on the Gefara and on the summit of Gebel Nefusa. The Italians had done much to improve the agrarian productivity of the coastal areas, and today there is a bounty of grains, fruit and nuts.

Additionally, folded loose-leaf within the Guide (and perhaps not originally part of it, but rather an add-on) is a map of the 'Western Desert Campaign', which is colour printed and monogrammed 'GR' in lower right corner (measuring 22 x 30.5 cm). Likely printed in Cairo for the G.H.Q. Middle East, it depicts the main theatre of the Desert War, extending from Cairo and Alexandria, in the east, over to take in almost all Cyrenaica, over to El

I. GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The area of TRIPOLITANIA to be considered in this report is that region bounded on the West by the Tunisian frontier, on the East by the distinctive feature, Wadi BEI EL CHEBIR, on the North by the coastline, and South the 30° parallel of Latitude.

This area can be conveniently divided into 5 districts as follows:

1. The Coastal Belt.
2. The Coastal Plain (GEFARA).
3. The GEBEL NEFUSA.
4. The Interior Plateau.
5. Area East of the plateau to Wadi BEI EL CHEBIR and North to the Coast.

1. The Coastal Belt.

Compared with other areas of LIBYA, the coastal zone of Western TRIPOLITANIA has the advantage of a rather heavy rainfall, a cooler climate, and above all, a chain of cultivated oases: but it is by no means an uninterrupted stretch of cultivated land.

For long stretches, narrow salt water lagoons, salt marshes and lines of dunes, run along the coast. The salt marshes (SEBCHAS), which stretch from the Tunisian border in the West to the great TAOURGA marsh in the East, occasionally dry up during the summer and produce domestic salt, soda, calcium and magnesium compounds: they are usually flooded or at least very moist in winter, and must be regarded with suspicion.

Lines of almost completely barren marine dunes 30' - 60' high, separating the SEBCHAS from the sea, stretch in a broken line from the Tunisian frontier East to MISURATA. They reach their greatest height, of 100', N.W. of MISURATA itself, where the town is threatened by their slow advance, as they are driven S.E. by the violent winds. The winds not only change their position, but continually change their formation.

South of the dune belt lies the zone of coastal oases. Fed by an abundant water sub-stratum, they represent the largest and most flourishing oases in LIBYA. Commencing at ZUARA in the West, they form an almost unbroken chain through TRIPOLI to the great oasis of MISURATA. The oases are extraordinarily fertile: they produce various kinds of fruit and vegetables (see para on Local Resources), and support a thickly concentrated population. The palm groves of TRIPOLI contain a million trees, out of the total of two million in the whole of TRIPOLITANIA.

2. The Coastal Plain. (See Appendix A).

This plain, called the GEFARA, is the most extensive in TRIPOLITANIA. It slopes slightly towards the sea from the GEBEL and is approximately semi-circular, the diameter being the coast. The limits of this zone, whose area is approximately 14,600 sq. miles, are, in the West, MEDENINE, and in the East, CASTELVERDE.

The coastal portion of the GEFARA is comprised of a strip of territory skirting the coast, with an average width of 7 miles. The Libyan coast is even and deprived of any wadis of any importance.

/South of the.....

13. MANUAL OF PROTOCOL FOR EGYPT KING FAROUK I

ROYAUME D'EGYPTE. CABINET DU GRAND CHAMBELLAN.

Protocole

Cairo: Imprimerie nationale 1947.

Large 8°, [4 pp.] title and introduction, 192 pp. text in French, 45 unnumbered colour illustrations, with many mounted images and one folding plate, original red cloth binding with gold lettering on the cover and spine (annotations in Arabic in blue ink on p. 7, minor corrections in pencil to the first 28 pages, binding slightly battered on the corners, otherwise in a good condition) (#70196).

A handsome official manual of protocol, printed for the Kingdom of Egypt in Cairo in 1947.

The elaborate manual of protocol in French language for the Kingdom of Egypt was made during the reign of Farouk I (1920 – 1965), who was known for his lavish lifestyle, before he was overthrown in 1952.

The book contains transcriptions of imperial orders on the banquets, various rules for international meetings, ceremonies and other events related to the royal family and ministers. The book is accompanied with lavish illustrations with text, depicting and describing official decorations and medals, military orders and flags.

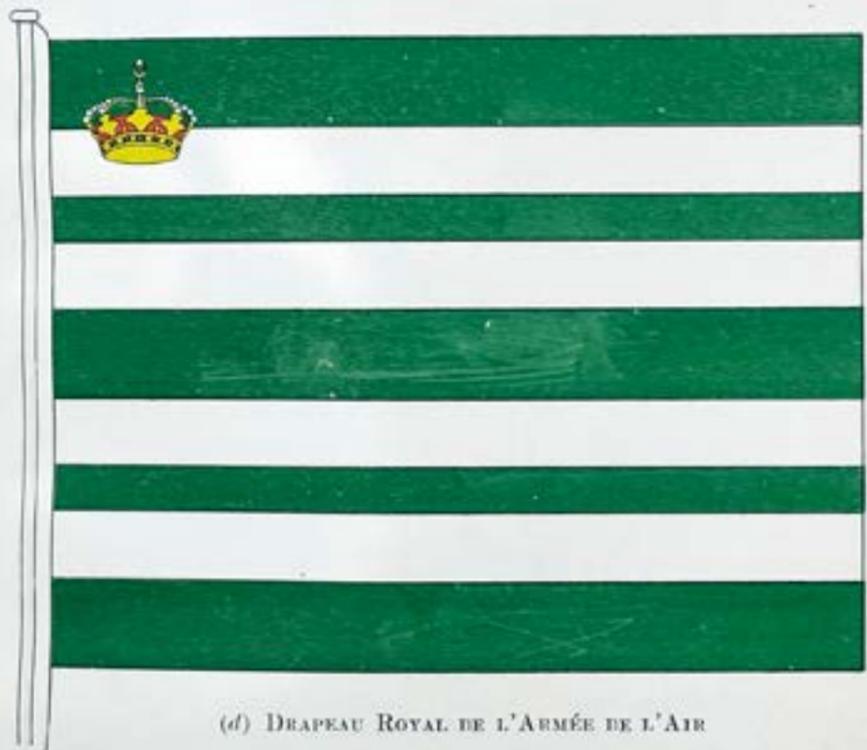
Worldcat lists six examples, held by The American University in Cairo, Harvard Law School Library, Yale University Library, Library of Congress, University of Louisiana at Lafayette and Canadian Museum of History and Canadian War Museum – Musée canadien de l'histoire et Musée canadien de la guerre

References: OCLC 1232309697, 2482348.

950 EUR



ORDRE DE MOHAMED ALI
Grand Cordon



(d) DRAPEAU ROYAL DE L'ARMÉE DE L'AIR



ROYAUME D'EGYPTE
CABINET DU GRAND CHAMBELLAN

Protocole

14. CHINA – HAINAN ISLAND / WORLD WAR II JAPANESE INVASION OF HAINAN - HEADQUARTERS MAP / TAIPEI IMPRINT

臺灣總督府臨時情報部 [Taiwan Sōtokufu Rinji Jōhōbu / TAIWAN HEADQUARTERS
TEMPORARY INFORMATION DEPARTMENT].

臺北 海南島明細圖 (三縣加設以前) / 1:249,000. [Kainantō meisai zu... / Detailed Map of
Hainan Island...].

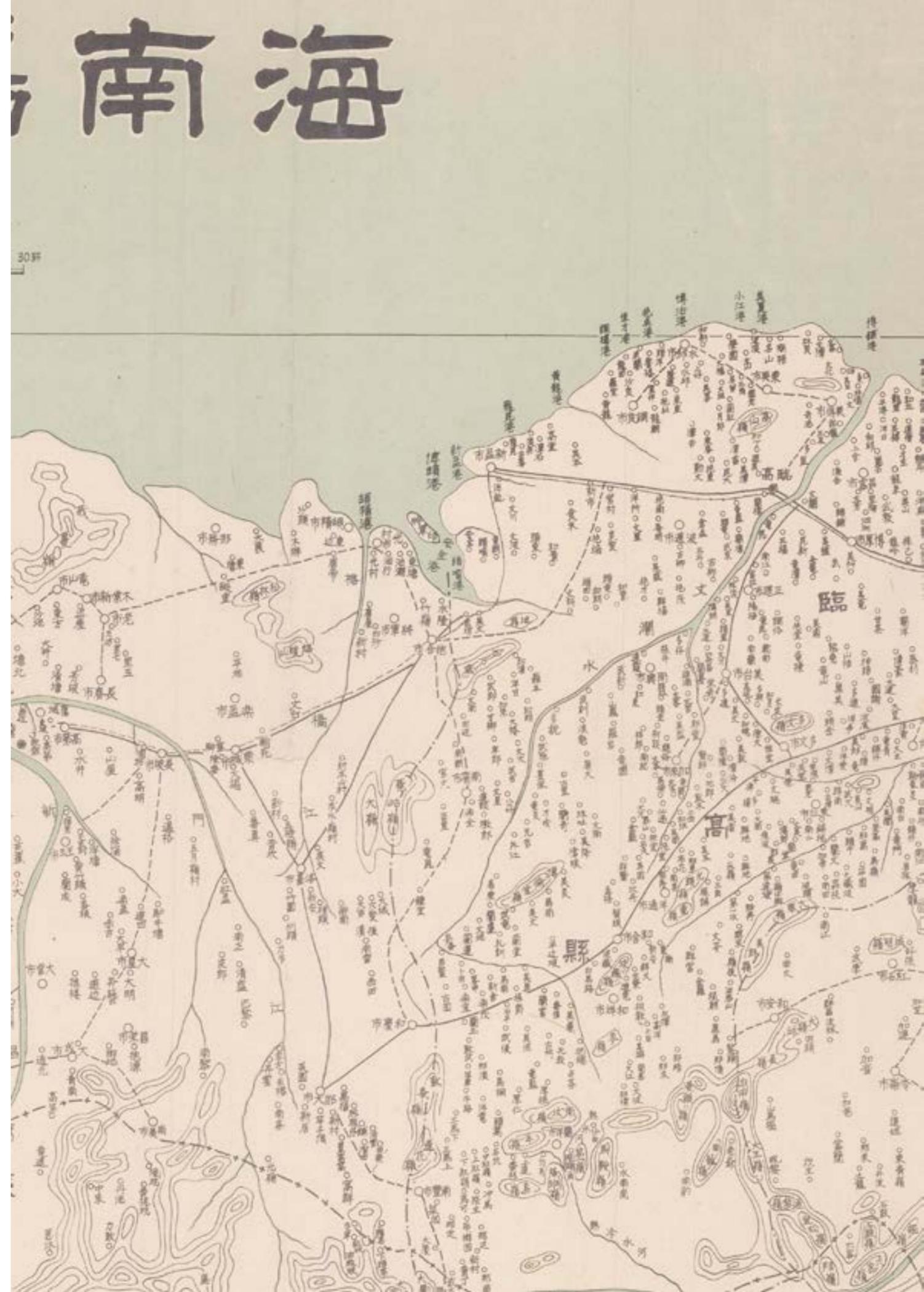
[Taihoku (Taipei): Taiwan Times Publishing Office for the Taiwan News Agency, Shōwa 14
[1939].

Bi-chrome (blue and black) print, on 2 untrimmed, un-joined sheets (Very Good, clean and
bright, some wear along old folds and tiny holes at some fold vertices, a few minor tears in
blank margins), each sheet: 104 x 63 cm, if joined would form a map: 104 x 117 cm (41 x 46
inches).

*An extremely rare and important map, being the official ‘masterplan’ of the strategi-
cally crucial island of Hainan made for the Japanese military during their Hainan
Island Operation (commenced February 1939), their large-scale invasion of the is-
land as part of the Second Sino-Japanese War (later World War II); predicated upon
the best information gathered by the special intelligence bureau that advised the mis-
sion, the Taiwan Headquarters Temporary Information Department, the was likely
the most detailed and accurate map of the Hainan to date, although the interior
highlands still remained somewhat enigmatic; the map served as the ‘Headquarters
Map’ for senior Japanese officers as they used Hainan as a ‘natural aircraft carrier’
to bomb long-range Allied targets, although their land forces became bogged down in
a brutal guerilla war in the interior highlands, mounted by an alliance of the indig-
enous Hlai peoples and the Chinese Communists, that prevented the Japanese from
dominating the island.*

Hainan is a large island (32,900 sq km) in the South China Sea, separated from the
Leizhou Peninsula on the Chinese mainland, by the 30 km-wide Qiongzhou Strait. The
southernmost part of China, its lush tropical climate and dramatic topography has seen
it popularly likened to “China’s Hawaii”. The north and west of the island features fertile
plains, while the south and west are generally rugged and mountainous, covered with
dense jungle (the tallest range, the Wuzhi Mountains, rises to over 1,840 metres).

Hainan has a very rich and unique history. It is not traditionally a domain of the Han
Chinese people, its indigenous civilization being that of the Hlai, or Li people, who speak



a Kra–Dai language (which has links to Thai and Lao). While the Chinese established a military outpost in Hainan as early as 110 BC, it was not until the 11th century AD that the island began to see significant Han migration, which initially consisted of peasants seeking new farmlands, as well as political exiles and convicts. The Han Chinese gradually came to colonize the plains region of the north and east, while the Hlai were generally able to resist outside their encroachment upon their rugged interior domains. Indeed, it would not be until the 1950s that the central Chinese government had any real control over the Hlai regions.

The Chinese government variously placed Hainan as part of the either the Guanxi or Guangdong provinces. During the 1920s and '30s, in the period the Chinese Republic, Hainan became very unstable, being the theatre of violent clashes between rival political factions, while its highroads were plagued by bandits. There were also rising tensions between the Hlai and various Han Chinese groups.

Upon the outbreak of the Second Sino-Japanese War (1937-45), which would dovetail into World War II, the Japanese high command recognized Hainan's vital strategic location, even if its difficult topography and political instability promised trouble to any occupier. Hainan was a 'natural aircraft carrier', as it guarded the maritime approaches to both French Indochina and southern China (it lay midway between Vietnam and Hong Kong), while it could host airfields that would allow the Japanese air force to make direct strikes as far as Burma and Kunming, China.

On February 9-10, 1939, Japan launched the Hainan Island Operation (Kainan-tō sakusen / 海南島作戰), an attempt to invade and occupy the island as a key part of its ongoing attempt to conquer China. The campaign was launched by the Japanese 5th Fleet, under Admiral Kondo Nobutake, which was opposed by the Chinese Nationalist Army's 152nd Division, 25,000 men strong.

The Japanese made quick work of taking the capital, Hankou, and many of the major coastal towns and ports. The Nationalists evacuated many of their civilians to the mainland, while their forces retreated to the Wuzhi Mountains, placing them in direct conflict with the Hlai people (who despised the Nationalists). The Hlai leader, Wang Guoxing, mounted a rebellion against the Nationalists, but this was soon crushed.

The Hlai came to form an alliance with the Chinese Communist, led by Feng Baiju, who mounted an effective guerrilla war against the Japanese, allowing them to maintain control over much of the interior. While the Japanese conducted brutal revenge missions upon Hlai villages, killing many civilians, mainly in the Sanya and Danzhou prefectures of western Hainan, these failed to diminish the Hlai-Communist determination. Moreover, the Japanese occupation in the zone they controlled was incredibly brutal, as they savagely mistreated the locals and cruelly drove the 100,000 slave labourers they imported to the island (mainly Han Chinese and Koreans), such that only 20% survived the war.

The Hainan Island Operation was a mixed bag for the Japanese. While it succeeded in providing Japan with airbases to conduct vital long-distance sorties, the guerilla resistance sapped valuable resources, while the Japanese never managed to gain control over much of the island.

Elements of the Japanese forces remained in Hainan until the bitter end of World War II, in September 1945. In the wake of the conflict, much of the island fell back under the control of the Nationalists, being one of the last parts of China held by that dying regime. On April 10, 1950, the Communist People's Republic mounted what is considered by military historians to be a masterly invasion of Hainan, taking full control of the island by May 1 (a feat never achieved by any power in modern history).

The Map in Focus

A major problem confronting the Japanese forces at the beginning of the Hainan Island Operation was that much of the island had never been scientifically surveyed. While the coastlines were excellently charted and the plains regions were relatively well-mapped, the interior highlands (the 'Hlai Country') was poorly known to outsiders, providing any anti-Japanese guerilla force with a major advantage.

Intelligence gathering for the Japanese invasion of Hainan was initially managed by a special organization called the Taiwan Headquarters Temporary Information Department (*Taiwan Sōtokufu Rinji Jōhōbu* / 臺灣總督府臨時情報部), as the campaign was planned in Taipei (called Tohoku by the Japanese).

As a top priority, the Department went to great efforts to obtain the best local maps of Hainan from diverse sources, to compose a grand masterplan of the island that could be used to serve as a guide to Japanese forces during the operation. This resulted in the present map, which, as best as we can tell, is by the most accurate and detailed general map of Hainan produced to date. The map was published in Taipei for the Department by the Taiwan Times Publishing Office. The work would have been issued in only a very limited print run, reserved for high-level official Japanese military and administrative use. As such, it was meant to serve as a "Headquarters Map", to be displayed on the walls, or unfurled upon the board tables, of Japanese central and regional HQ, being at the centre of planning sessions.

The map shows an extremely detailed rendering of the relatively flat and developed northern and eastern regions, as well as the coasts all around, while the coverage of the Hlai Highlands, while better than on previous maps, is far more limited.

The Legend, in the lower left corner, explains the symbols used throughout to identify the openings of ports = triangles; lakes, expressed pictorially; lighthouses = spiked circles; fortifications / artillery positions = rectangles; rivers, expressed pictorially; mountains, by contour lines; proposed telephone lines = dashed lines; working telephone lines = studded lines; public roads proposed or under-construction = dashed lines; existing public roads = black lines; settlements of various sizes (villages/towns = small circles, cities = larger circles and prefecture seats = dots within circles); interestingly, the 'Li Boundary' (the outer edge of the Hlai domains) = dashed and crossed lines; and prefecture boundaries = dashed and dotted lines.

The map is simply printed in blue and black, for clear contrast, with the width of the major rivers intentionally exaggerated to render the map more easily readable in the field.

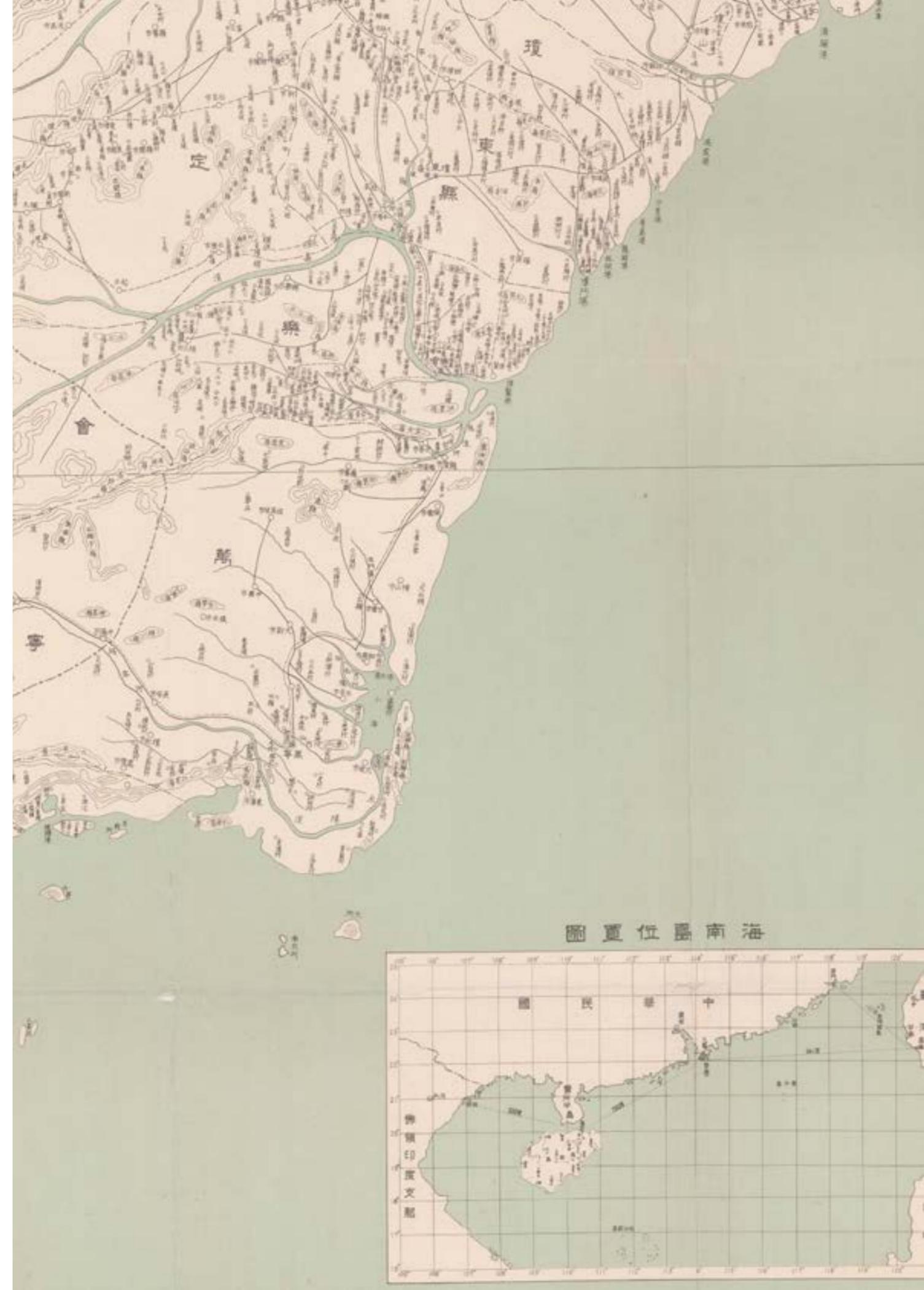
While not perfect, the map represents an impressive leap forward in the mapping of Hainan and would have been vitally useful to the Japanese occupational forces, especially for strategic planning and resource allocation. Moreover, the clean contrast and ample space would allow officers to add manuscript notes, should they so choose.

A Note on Rarity

The map is extremely rare, as it would have been issued in only a very small print run for high-level official Japanese use, while the survival rate of such large military maps is very low. We can trace only 2 institutional examples, held by the Cornell University Library and the Kyushu University Central Library. Moreover, we are not aware of any sales records for any other examples.

References: Cornell University Library: G7823.G8 1939; Kyushu University Central Library: 750/T/8017132001011691; OCLC: 64055262.

2.800 EUR



15. BRAZIL – HISTORY RIO DE JANEIRO IMPRINT BRAZILIAN IMPERIAL ERA

João Manuel PEREIRA DA SILVA (1817 - 1898).

História da fundação do Império Brasileiro por J.M. Pereira da Silva do conselho de S.M.O. Imperador do Brasil / Segunda edição revistam, correcta e accrescentada.

Rio de Janeiro: B.L. Garnier Editor, 1870-1.

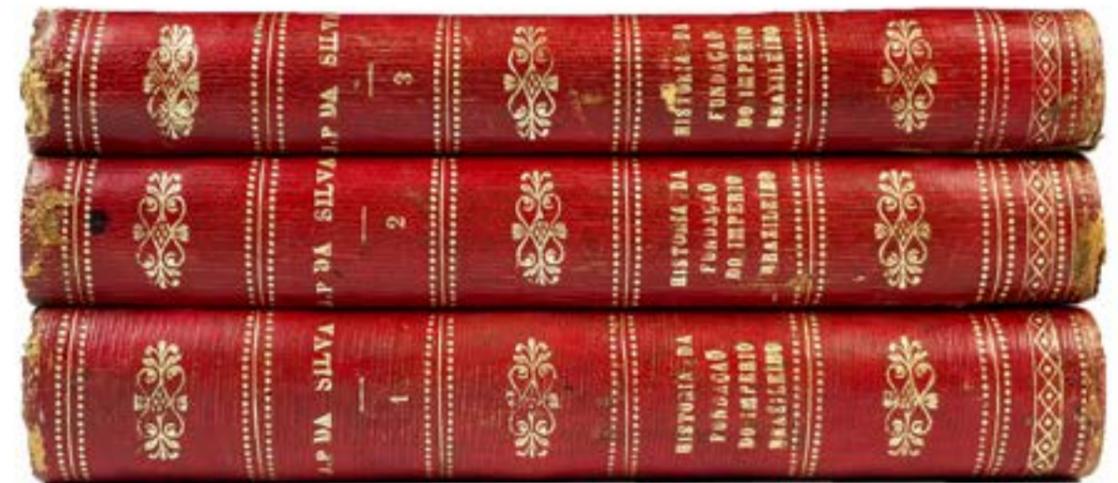
8° (21 x 14 cm) - 3 volumes: [vol 1:] [2 ff.], 1 portrait, [1 ff.], 473 pp.; [vol 2:] [2 ff.], 426 pp.; [vol 3:] [2 ff.], 391 pp.; all uniformly bound in contemporary quarter red morocco with gilt title and decoration to spines over red marbled boards (text overall clean with light even toning with some areas with light to moderate spotting, bindings little rubbed and scuffed on the corners, cracks in hinges of endpapers, front loose endpapers of all three volumes missing, guard after the portrait missing, spine of vol. 1 with 6.5 cm hairline crack to top of upper hinge).

An attractive example of the “revised, corrected and augmented” second edition of the most important work of the leading Brazil historian João Manuel Pereira da Silva, being his magisterial account of the dramatic foundational years of modern Brazil (1808 – 1825), when the country transitioned from being an underdeveloped colony trapped in the Portuguese mercantilist system, to being a vast independent empire with its own sophisticated national institutions, with a global outlook; predicated upon the best sources, it is a fascinating and enlightening read that remains just as relevant today as it was in its time – rare as complete and in such fine condition.

This is the rare second edition of the most important work of the leading 19th century Brazilian historian João Manuel Pereira da Silva, the foremost chronicler of his country's Imperial Era. The work focusses upon the critical period from 1808 to 1825, when Brazil was transformed from being an underdeveloped Portuguese colony trapped in a mercantilist system, to being the epicentre of the entire Portuguese Empire, to gaining its independence as a vast empire with its own sophisticated national institutions, with a global outlook.

The work benefits from João Manuel Pereira da Silva's stellar sources, as he was able to interview some of those who were active at the time, while having access to many stellar primary sources, some of which are now thought lost. An engaging and lively read, it is an invaluable source for anyone seeking to understand the birth of modern Brazil, being just as relevant today as it was during its time.

Volume I, after providing a summary of Brazil's history from the Portuguese Restoration





HISTORIA DA FUNDAÇÃO
DO
IMPERIO BRAZILEIRO

POR
J. M. PEREIRA DA SILVA
DO CONSELHO DE S. M. O IMPERADOR DO BRAZIL

—
SEGUNDA EDIÇÃO
REVISTA, CORRECTA E ACCRESCENTADA

—
TOMO PRIMEIRO
—

RIO DE JANEIRO
B. L. GARNIER, EDITOR
69, RUA DO OUVIDOR, 69
PARIZ. — DURAND E PEDONE LAURIEL, RUA CUJAS, 9
—
1870

Reservam-se os direitos de propriedade.

of 1640 to the beginning of the 19th century, focusses upon the period when the Portuguese royal family moved to Rio de Janeiro (in 1808) upon the French invasion of their homeland; it also features a portrait of the author. *Volume II* takes up the story from 1810 and notes the creation of many of national institutions while the Braganças were resident in Rio and continues to cover the early period of Dom Pedro I's role as both the King of Portugal and Brazil from 1816.

Volume III covers the period of the Brazilian War of Independence (1821-4) and ends with Portugal's acceptance of the sovereignty of the Empire of Brazil at the Treaty of Rio de Janeiro of 1825. The tome concludes with the full texts of 10 seminal documents of Brazilian history, some highlights of which include the *Carta Regia* (January 28, 1808), which opened Brazil to international trade; the *Declaração da província de Montevideo par sua união com O Brasil* (July 31, 1821), whereby Uruguay declared its desire to be a part of Brazil (it would later succeed to become its own independent nation in 1828); and the *Resumo de algumas actas das sessões do Grande Oriente Maçónico do Brasil* (May 13, 1822), which saw the formation of the Grande Oriente do Brasil masonic movement in Brazil, with Dom Pedro I elected as its Grand Master.

The first edition of the *História da Fundação do Império Brasileiro* was issued in 7 volumes (Rio de Janeiro: B.L. Garnier, 1864-68). While a great triumph of scholarship, its format and style were considered verbose and not particularly well edited. For the second edition, which is billed as being "revistam, correcta e accrescentada" ("revised, corrected and augmented"), Pereira da Silva repaired many errors, tightened the prose and added some important new details, such that, in many ways, it is a different book from the first edition. The second edition was reissued verbatim (save for the change of the imprint date) by B.L. Garnier in 1877.

João Manuel Pereira da Silva: Leading Chronicler of the Brazilian Imperial Era

João Manuel Pereira da Silva (1817 - 1898) was one of the most prominent Brazilian historians of the 19th century. Born in the village of Iguaçú, Rio de Janeiro Province, the son of a wealthy merchant, he studied law in Paris, graduating in 1838.

Returning to Brazil and establishing himself in Rio de Janeiro as writer, his first published works were the historical novels, *Religião, Amor e Pátria* and *O Aniversário de D. Miguel em 1828*, both issued serially, in 1839, in the *Jornal do Commercio*. Along with his friends, Pedro de Alcântara Bellegarde and Josino do Nascimento Silva, he founded and edited the periodical, *Revista Nacional e Estrangeira*, which ran from 1839 to 1841.

Pereira da Silva then spent the rest of his long writing career crafting grand works of contemporary history, chronicling the Brazilian Imperial Era, that are today considered great classics. These monuments include *Parnaso brasileiro*, 2 vols. (1843-8); *Obras literárias e políticas*, 2 vols. (1862); *História da fundação do Império Brasileiro*, 7 vols. (1864-8) [the first edition of the present work]; *Segundo período do Reinado de D. Pedro I no Brasil*, (1871); *História do Brasil de 1831 a 1840* (1879); and *Nacionalidade da língua e literatura de Portugal e do Brasil* (1884).

Running parallel to his literary life, Pereira da Silva was a prominent member of the Conservative Party, serving intermittently in the Câmara dos Deputados from 1843-87, and then briefly as member of the Imperial Senate from 1888 to 1889. After the downfall of Emperor Dom Pedro II, and the declaration of the republic, the now elderly Pereira da Silva retired from public life, writing the *Memórias do meu tempo* (1897), a record of Brazilian politics between 1840 and 1886.

A Note on Rarity

All the three original editions of Pereira da Silva's *História da fundação do Império Brasileiro* are scarce on the market, and complete examples with fine bindings in very good condition (as the present example) appear very rarely. The second edition seems to be less common than the first.

References: New York Public Library: HFB (Pereira da Silva, J. M. *Historia da fundação do Imperio Brasileiro*); Newberry Library: Ayer 1300.5 .B8 P43 1870; Bibliothèque nationale de France: 8-PX-66 (A); OCLC: 457426316, 35747106;

1.400 EUR

16. COLOMBIA – EARLY ALMANAC BOGOTÁ IMPRINT

IMPRENTA DE LLERAS I COMPAÑÍA, Publisher.

Almanaque político i mercantil de la Nueva Granada para el año de 1838.

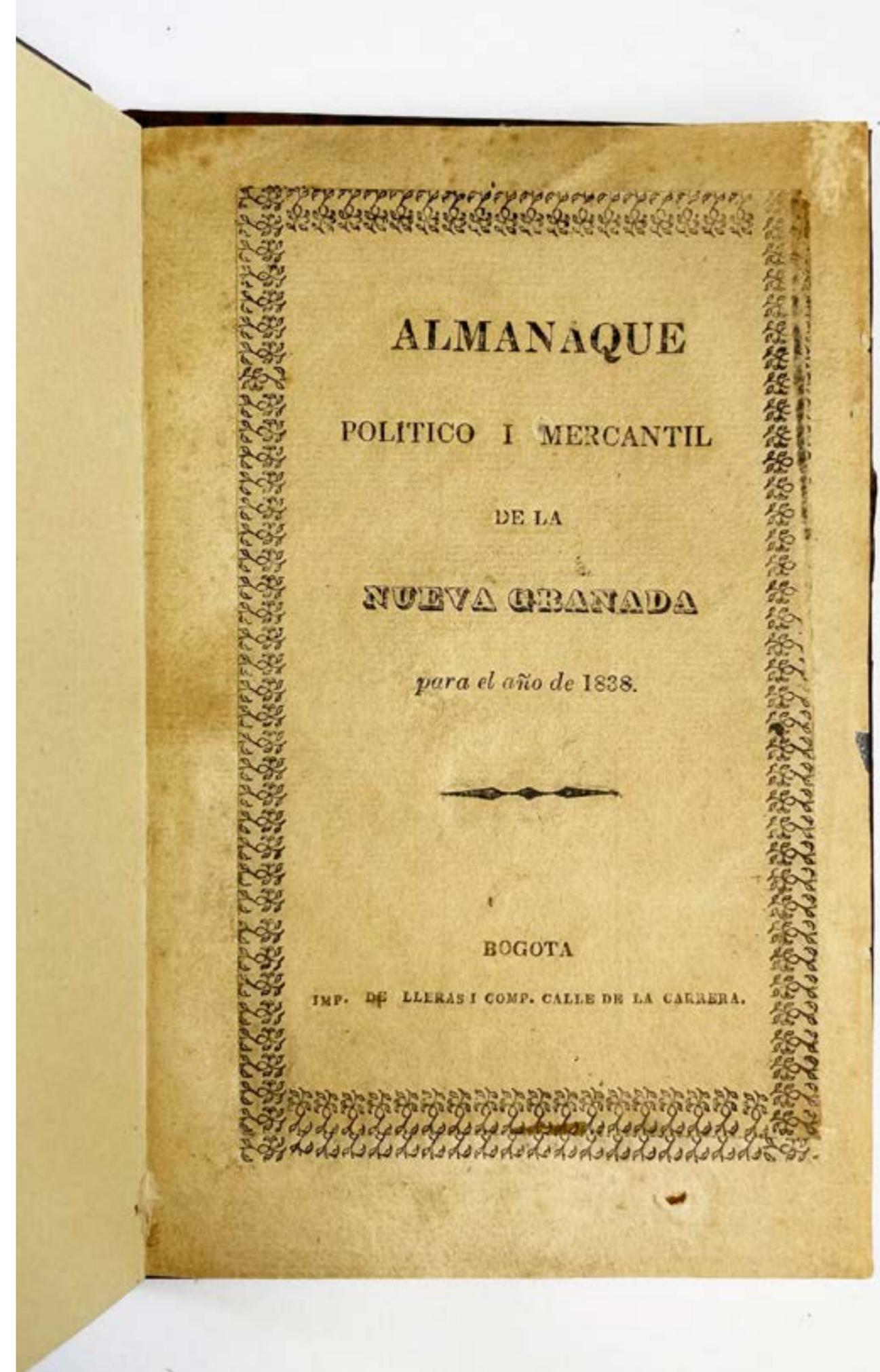
Bogotá: Imp. de Lleras i Comp., [1837].

12° (16 x 11 cm): [1 f. title], 28 pp., title is comprised of contemporarily pasted down printed slip over a larger printed border, full modern tree calf with gilt upon red leather title piece to spine (Good, but some small tears to upper part of leaf of [pp. 2/3 with layer of clear archival material coating verso \(p. 3\)](#), [old rust stain and small tears to middle of p. 17 obscuring a few words](#), covers with slight abrasions) (# 70619).

Exceedingly rare – 1 of only 2 known examples and the only complete example of a very early (1830s) almanac for Colombia (then still called Nueva Granada); published in Bogotá by the boutique printer Imprenta de Lleras i Compañía, that despite its small size is packed with useful and fascinating information granting valuable insights into the priorities and interests of Colombians in the generation after the nation's independence, featuring monthly calendars noting religious observances, as well as sections on the Nueva Grenada government, diplomacy, juridical system and crime, history, the economy, astronomical phenomina, postal service, weights and measures and public health (i.e., a discourse on the national epidemic of 'Whooping Cough').

Almanacs, in the words of Patricia Cardona Z., in her analysis of early Colombian almanacs, are “time technologies”, being “means of diffusion of important information, both for public and private life”. They played a critical role in disseminating knowledge of politics, economics, public health and the social and religious life of a country, factors especially important in newly independent states, like Colombia, as they played a role in forging a coherent national identity.

What is today the Republic of Colombia became independent from Spain in 1819, as part of Gran Colombia, an entity which comprised modern Colombia, Venezuela, Panama and Ecuador. This unstable union was dissolved in 1830, giving way to what we now know of as Colombia (plus Panama), but transitionally retaining its traditional colonial name of Nueva Grenada (the name Colombia would not be enduringly adopted until 1863).



As best as we can tell, the first proper almanac produced in Nueva Granada was Francisco José de Caldas y Tenorio's *Almanaque para el año de 1811, calculado para el Nuevo Reyno de Granada* (Bogotá: En la Patriótica de Santafé, 1810), which was followed by a sequel the next year. Political and economic instability due to the Colombian of Independence (1810-25) and its aftermath ensured that country's print industry went through a difficult period of restructuring. Consequently, the production of almanacs during the first generation of the independence era was infrequent and irregular. Moreover, while important and influential in their time, the print runs of the early almanacs would have been quite limited, while their survival rate was very low, such that all examples are today extreme rarities.

Beyond the two Caldas y Tenorio almanacs (1810-1), the only issued we can trace between then and the mid-to-late 1830s is Benedicto Domínguez del Castillo's *Almanaque para la República de Colombia, Año de 1823* (Bogotá: Imprenta de Nicomedes Lora, 1822).

Fast forward, the firm Imprenta de José A. Cualla, best known for printing works for the Nueva Granada government, issued the *Almanaque Político i Mercantil de la Nueva Granada para el año de 1837* (1836) and the *Almanaque nacional, o, Guía de forasteros en la Nueva Granada para el año de MDCCLXXXVIII* (1837).

The present work, *Almanaque político i mercantil de la Nueva Granada para el año de 1838* [1837], which bears the same title as the Cualla almanac for the year 1837 (we are not sure if the works are in any way related), was issued by the boutique Bogotá publisher Imprenta de Lleras i Compañía, is one of the few surviving early Colombian almanacs. The Lleras i Compañía almanac was produced in only this single issue for the year 1838, while the production of almanacs in Nueva Granada/Colombia in the following years remained infrequent and irregular.

Despite its small size, the present almanac is packed with useful and fascinating information that grants a valuable insight into the priorities and interests of Colombians during the 1830s, as well as the state of their young nation.

The work features 12 monthly Calendar pages interleaved throughout the text. Each is headed by a zodiacal sign, while below there is a listing of saints' days and phases of the moon. Various acronyms appear at certain dates, representing Roman Catholic festivals and observances, the explanations for which are given in the 'Nota' on p. 26.

Page 2 concerns the Nueva Granada government, listing President José Ignacio de Márquez, (in office, 1832, 1837-41) and the members of his cabinet. Next, there is a register of the Consuls of Nueva Granada (with their names) stationed in foreign countries, including Rome (Papal States), USA, Peru, Guayaquil and adjacent coats (Ecuador), Britain (plus a 'Commercial Agent' in Kingston, Jamaica) (p. 4). There is then a listing of the Foreign Consuls to Nueva Granada (with their names), including those of Rome (Papal States), Venezuela, Ecuador, France, Britain, Netherlands and the USA.

Following, is the 'Times of the Foundation of Various Places,' a section describing the time and circumstances of the establishment of the major cities of Nueva Granada (ex. Bogotá founded by Gonzalo Jimenes de Quesada in 1538, etc.) (pp. 8 and 10).

As for the economy, there is a detailed discourse on 'Imports and Exports,' which reveals that Nueva Granada then had a large trade deficit. Imports for the year ending August 31, 1836 amounted to 4,142,000 pesos, of which over 75% entered the country through the customs houses of Cartagena and Santa Marta, while noting the rough consumption of the imports amongst the various provinces. Exports for the same year were 2,827,544 pesos, of which over 50% consisted of gold coinage, with other major articles being cotton, dye wood, leather goods, silver coinage, sugar and cacao, while the country additionally sent 77,036 pesos of quicksilver abroad but, for technical reasons, this was not to be included in the national trade statistics (p. 12).

In the section 'Estadística Judicial' (Judicial Statistics), it is noted that in Nueva Granada during the year ending August 31, 1835, 300 individuals were prosecuted for crimes against society, 471 for crimes against people and 415 for crimes against property. In the year following, these numbers were 335 for social crimes, 323 for crimes against persons and 357 for crimes against property. From 1834-5 to 1835-6 homicides had decreased from 181 to 67. The overall criminal conviction rate remained unchanged with only 50% of the accused being found guilty. During these two years the number of women accused of crimes ranged from 152 to 140. Going forward, the author of the almanac suggests that the state should keep statistics on the ages and education of accused criminals to better prevent crime and target enforcement (p. 14).

Next, there is a listing of the heads of state of various nations in the Americas (ex. USA - Martin van Buren; Brazil - Emperor Dom Pedro II, etc.), as well a register of the 'Eclipses in 1838,' noting the eclipses of the Sun, Moon and the satellites of Jupiter (p. 16).

Returning to the Nueva Granada government, there is a listing of 'Senadores' (Senators) and 'Representantes' (Members of the House of Representatives) currently serving, as divided by province (pp. 18 and 20).

The section 'Salidas de los Correos' (Port Offices) details the times and routes of Nueva Granada's postal service, between various domestic locations, as well as to Venezuela and on to Europe and North America via Cartagena and Santa Martha. A chart below details postal rates (p. 22).

Interestingly, the page entitled 'Taz Ferina' (tos ferina or toserina) is a public service announcement on 'Whooping Cough,' noting that "this disease had reigned twice in the past year, wreaking havoc particularly among the children of this province. We will make some indications that may be useful in the private places of your patronage of good doctors and even to those people who cannot consult them. In Whooping Cough, three periods must be carefully distinguished because remedies suitable for the infection may not be useful for the other". It continues by discussing these stages and the treatments (p. 24).

Finally, 'Pesas i medidas' (Weights and Measures) notes that a law was coming into effect that would standardize the vara Grenadina as the "Fundamental unit of all weights measures" across Nueva Granada. On the lefthand margin of the page a sample one-eighth of the vara Grenadina is provided (p. 28).

A Note on Rarity

Like many ephemeral Colombian imprints of generation after Independence, which tended to have a limited print run and a very low survival rate, the present work is exceedingly rare. We can trace only a single institutional example, held by the Biblioteca Nacional de Colombia's Fondo Pineda (which is incomplete, missing its title page). Moreover, we cannot trace any sales records for any other examples.

References: Biblioteca Nacional de Colombia: Fondo Pineda 37, pieza 2; Biblioteca del Ex-Coronel Pineda, o, Colección de las publicaciones de la imprenta en el Virreinato de Santafé: de 1774-1850... (1853), p. 135; Patricia Cardona Z., 'Almanaques en Colombia en el siglo XIX: tiempo, recetas útiles y sociedad', *Revista de Historia de América*, núm. 163 (julio-diciembre 2022), pp. 227.

1.800 EUR

CAPRI- [Y] CORNIO. (25) DICIEMBRE.

- 1.º (A) Sab. Sta. Natalia.
- 2.º (D) * Dom. 1.º de Adviento. Sta. Bibiana Vg. Mtr.
- 3 Lun. S. Francisco Javier Cfr.
- 4 Mart. Sta. Bárbara Vg. Mtr.
- 5 Mierc. S. Sabas Abad.
- 6 Juev. S. Nicolás de Bari Ob.
- 7 Viern. S. Ambrosio Ob. Dr. --Ayuno. (Jb. S.J.D.F.)
- 8 (A) (F) (J.) Sab. FIESTA La Concepcion de Ntra. Sra. patrona de América. (B. P. S. J. D. F.)--Ayuno.
Cuarto menguante a las 6 i 2 m. de la tarde en Leon.
- 9 Dom. 2.º de Adviento. Sta. Leocadia.
- 10 Lun. Ntra Sra. de Loreto.
- 11 Mart. S. Dámaso Papa Confesor.
- 12 Mierc. Sta. Olalla Virgen i Mtr. i Eulalia.
- 13 Juev. Sta. Lucia Virgen i Mtr.
- 14 Viern. S. Nicacio Ob. i Cps. Mrs. — —Ayuno.
- 15 Sab. S. Antonio, Teodoro i Cps. Mrs. — —Ayuno.
- 16 Dom. 3.º de Adviento. S. Eusebio Ob. Mtr.
Luna nueva a las 7 i 33 m. de la noche en Sagitario.
- 17 Lun. Nra. Sra. de Chiquinquirá, (40 h. Ca.)
- 18 Mart. Nra. Sra. de la Esperanza.
- 19 Mierc. S. Nemesio Mr. — —Tempora.
- 20 Juev. Sto. Domingo de Silos.
- 21 Viern. Sto. Tomas Apost. — —Tempora. Ayuno.
- 22 Sab. S. Demetrio i cps. Mrs. — —Tempora. — —Ayuno.
- 23 Dom. último de Adviento Sta. Victoria Virg. Mr.
D Cuarto creciente a las 10 i 13 m. de la noche en Ariès.
- 24 Lun. S. Gregorio Presb. — —Vigilia entera. — —Visita general de carceles i se cierran los tribunales.
- 25 (Y) (D.) Mart FIESTA. La Natividad de Nro. Señor Jesu-Christo. (B.P.A.)
- 26 (Y) Mierc. S. Esteban Protomartir. (B.P.C.) — —Asistencia particular de autoridades a la Catedral.
- 27 (Y) Juev. S. Juan Apostol Evangelista.
- 28 Viern. Los Santos Inocentes.
- 29 Sab. Sto. Tomás Cantuariense.
- 30 (Q) Dom. La Traslacion de Santiago Apóstol.
- 31 Luna llena a las 7 i 10 m. de la noche en Cancér.
Lun. S. Silvestre Papa Conf.

17. MOZAMBIQUE / ZIMBABWE / ZAMBIA MALAWI – ANGLO-PORTUGUESE RIVARLY THE ‘1890 BRITISH ULTIMATUM’

Anon, ‘J.C.’

A questão luso-britannica de Machona e de Nhassa, Chire e Makololos / Esboço geographico dos territorios sobre que versa o letigio entre Portugal e a Inglaterra por C.J. 1890.

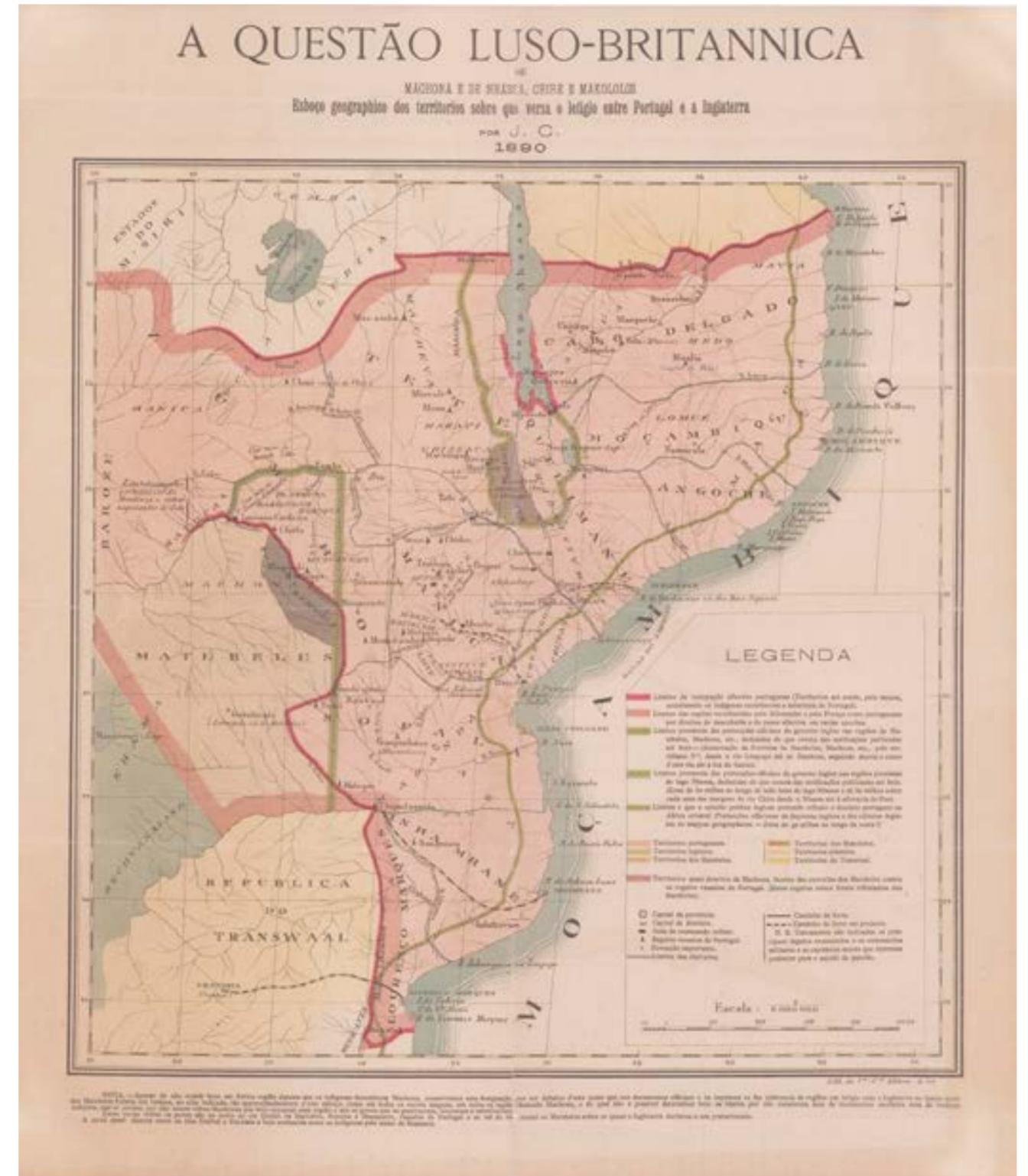
[Lisbon:] Lith. da C.^a N.al Editora, 1890.

Broadside map, colour zincograph (Good, light even toning, old folds with wear and splits closed from verso by old repairs), 42.5 x 36 cm (16.5 x 14 inches).

An extremely rare broadside map, sold at newsstands in Lisbon in the wake of the ‘1890 British Ultimatum’, whereby Britain, Portugal’s oldest ally, shocked the Portuguese government and enraged its public when it openly threatened dire consequences if Portugal did not back down in the festering Anglo-Portuguese border dispute between Portuguese Mozambique and what is today Malawi, Zimbabwe and Zambia (lands all claimed by London); the Ultimatum ignited a national crisis in Portugal that had profound and long-term ramifications; the map, despite being relatively small in size, provides the most detailed graphic representation of the dispute we have ever encountered, showing all manner of options for running the frontiers, in good part mitigated by the allegiances of the indigenous nations whose domains are labelled throughout.

During the mid-19th century, Portugal controlled much of the coasts of Angola and Mozambique, as it had for three centuries, although its presence in the interior was very light to nonexistent. The inland regions were home to many often-less-than-welcoming native nations and were riddled with deadly tropical diseases.

While efforts were made from 1840 to 1869 to buttress their littoral holdings with increased settlement in the hinterland, Portugal was initially unprepared for the ‘Scramble for Africa’ that was to ensue amongst the European powers. Lisbon was especially concerned by Britain’s increasingly aggressive designs, which threatened to undermine what was the world’s oldest diplomatic alliance (England and Portugal had been allies since the Treaty of Windsor of 1386). Britain had ruled the Cape Colony since the 1806, while the eastern interior of South Africa was home to the independent Afrikaner states of the South African Republic (ZAR, or Transvaal) and the Orange Free State, officially founded in the 1850s. The interior to the north and beyond remained largely an enigma to Europeans until the explorations of David Livingston, in the 1850s, who visited the Great Lakes of Africa, including Lake Nyasa (Lake Malawi), that bordered northern Mozambique.



The discovery of the world's largest reserves of diamonds on the frontiers of the Cape Colony and the Orange Free State, in 1868, dramatically increased British interest in Southern Africa, placing pressure upon both Portugal and the Afrikaner republics. In the 1870s, British Protestant missionaries founded settlements in the Lake Nyasa area, while in 1877 Britain established the African Lakes Company to trade in the greater region.

Britain also turned its sights upon established Portuguese territory, making a preposterous claim to part of Delgoa Bay, near the major Portuguese town of Lourenço Marques (today Maputo), although this bid was dismissed by arbitration in 1875. These developments had deeply surprised and alarmed Portugal, as Britain, gripped by lust for natural resources, was transmuted from being its oldest ally into a ravenous and unpredictable foe, the infamous 'Perfidious Albion'.

To protect its position, beginning in 1869, Lisbon commissioned several expeditions deep into the heart of Southern Africa, with the objective of claiming the vast areas that lay between Angola and Mozambique. The most important of these missions were the crossings of the continent made by Alexandre de Serpa Pinto (1877-8) and Hermenegildo Capello and Roberto Ivens (1884-5). Portugal's fears intensified when Britain unsuccessfully sought to annex the Afrikaner republics, fighting against the ZAR during the First Anglo-Boer War (1880-1).

At the Berlin Conference (1884-5), whereby the European powers divided Africa amongst themselves, Portugal was given clear title to coastal Angola and Mozambique, while the fate of the interior regions was left up in the air. The Conference held that the future colonial control of undesignated areas would be determined by the criteria of historical discovery and recent exploration. Consequently, both Britain and Portugal intensified their reconnaissance activities in what is today Zimbabwe and Zambia, while Britain expanded its presence in the Lake Nyasa (Lake Malawi) area.

In 1886, the Portuguese government commissioned the Carta das possessões portuguesas da Africa meridional (1886), or, informally, the Mapa cor-de-rosa (Rose-Coloured Map), known popularly in English as the 'Pink Map'. This immediately became one of the most famous and controversial maps of any part of Africa ever created. The work boldly showed Portugal's domains to extend in an uninterrupted band from Angola to Mozambique, taking in most of Zimbabwe, Zambia and Malawi, all coloured in pink. Please see a link:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pink_Map#/media/File:Mapa_Cor-de-Rosa.jpg

The Pink Map served as a red flag to British imperial diehards, who pressured their government to threaten Portugal to abandon its ambitions and to cede the heart of Southern Africa to Britain. Indeed, British interests in Southern Africa intensified due to the discovery of the world's largest gold deposits in the Witwatersrand region of the ZAR, which occurred that same year.

In 1888, the soon-to-be legendary Cecil Rhodes, formed the British South Africa Company, with a mandate to colonize what is today Zimbabwe and Zambia (soon to become

'Rhodesia'), which were thought to be home to vast mineral wealth. He also envisioned the creation of a British colonial domain that would someday extend uninterrupted from the 'Cape to Cairo', connected by a railway.

The British Prime Minister Lord Salisbury, egged on by colonial grandees, made a bold and what many consider a very rude move. He issued the '1890 British Ultimatum' (*O Ultimato britânico de 1890*) of January 11 of that year, whereby Britain directly threatened Portugal with military consequences unless it agreed to relinquish its claims to the interior regions between Angola and Mozambique. This was totally against international law and the diplomatic dispute mechanisms as ordained by the Berlin Conference.

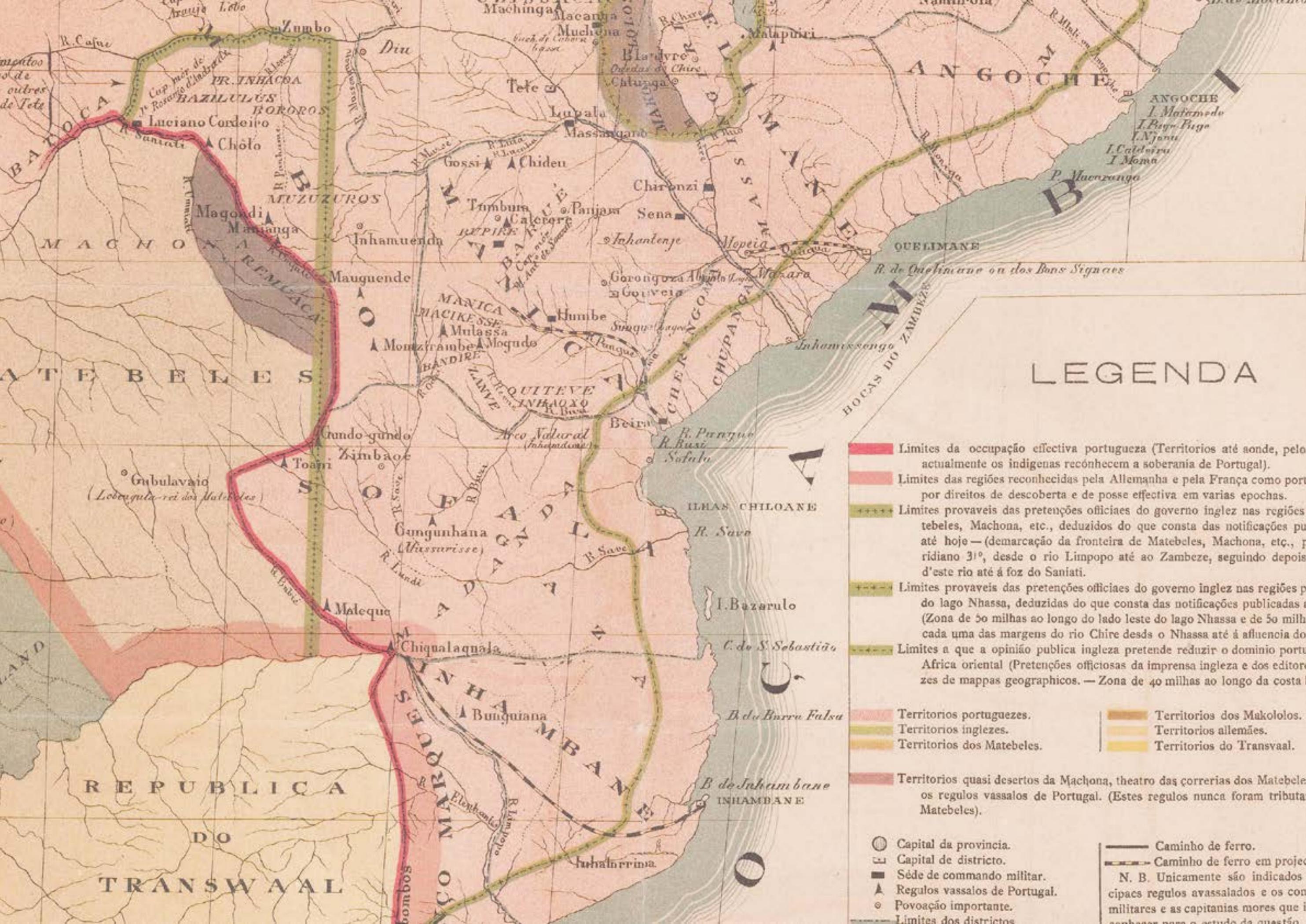
The Portuguese government was shocked by this betrayal at the hands of their oldest ally. However, it simply had no choice but to comply, initially agreeing to the Treaty of London (August 20, 1890). In this proposed accord, Portugal would surrender its claims to all of what is today Zimbabwe, Zambia and Malawi to Britain, plus ceding some lands that were commonly considered to be parts of Mozambique proper.

At the end of August 1890, the treaty provisions were made public, sparking a furore among the Portuguese people of an intensity that had not been seen in generations. The Portuguese people had deep emotional and economic attachment to Angola and Mozambique, and felt betrayed by their own government, seeing the London Treaty as an intolerable humiliation. The backlash was fierce, causing the Portuguese parliamentary government to collapse, while doing permanent damage to the monarchy (indeed the 1910 Republican Revolution that toppled the crown held the outrage over the 1890 treaty as one of its leading causes). Portugal thus did not ratify the accord, while even many leading figures in London believed that the treaty's terms were unnecessarily harsh towards Portugal.

Both sides went back the negotiating table. The Anglo-Portuguese Treaty of 1891 (June 11) was agreed by both powers, and included an improved settlement for Portugal, although the overall result remained that Britain was to gain title to Rhodesia and Nyasaland (Malawi), forever killing the notion of linking Angola with Mozambique in all-Portuguese band. Specifically, the treaty awarded valuable additional territory to Mozambique north of the Zambesi River, while Britain was given Manicaland (in today's Zimbabwe).

While the settlement fell well short of Portugal's ambitions, it at least guaranteed both Mozambique and Angola ample inland territory, while presumably eliminating the threat of future British aggression. While the boundaries ordained by the 1891 treaty would need to be surveyed, and an amendment to the line running through the Manica Plateau needed to be settled by arbitration in 1897, the borders as agreed would endure.

As Britain had essentially gotten what it wanted, it returned to being Portugal's steadfast ally and protector, and the two nations fought together during World War I to fend off (albeit with great difficulty) the German General Paul von Lettow-Vorbeck's amazingly vigorous invasion of British East Africa, Mozambique and Rhodesia. Portugal would continue to rule Angola and Mozambique until 1975.



LEGENDA

- Limites da occupação efectiva portugueza (Territorios até aonde, pelo actualmente os indigenas reconhecem a soberania de Portugal).
- Limites das regiões reconhecidas pela Alemanha e pela França como port por direitos de descoberta e de posse efectiva em varias epochas.
- - - - Limites provaveis das pretensões officias do governo inglez nas regiões tebeles, Machona, etc., deduzidos do que consta das notificações pu até hoje — (demarcação da fronteira de Matebeles, Machona, etc., p meridiano 31º, desde o rio Limpopo até ao Zambeze, seguindo depois d'este rio até á foz do Saniati).
- - - - Limites provaveis das pretensões officias do governo inglez nas regiões p do lago Nhassa, deduzidas do que consta das notificações publicadas (Zona de 50 milhas ao longo do lado leste do lago Nhassa e de 50 mil cada uma das margens do rio Chire desde o Nhassa até á affluencia do
- - - - Limites a que a opinião publica ingleza pretende reduzir o dominio portu Africa oriental (Pretensões officiosas da imprensa ingleza e dos editoro zes de mappas geographicos. — Zona de 40 milhas ao longo da costa
- Territorios portuguezes.
- Territorios inglezes.
- Territorios dos Matebeles.
- Territorios quasi desertos da Machona, teatro das correrias dos Matebeles os regulos vassallos de Portugal. (Estes regulos nunca foram tributa Matebeles).
- Territorios dos Makololos.
- Territorios allemães.
- Territorios do Transvaal.
- Capital da provincia.
- Capital de districto.
- Séde de commando militar.
- ▲ Regulos vassallos de Portugal.
- Povoação importante.
- Limites dos districtos
- Caminho de ferro.
- - - - Caminho de ferro em projec
- N. B. Unicamente são indicados cipacs regulos avassalados e os com militares e as capitancias mores que i cephaez para o estudo da questã

The Present Map in Focus

The present broadside map was issued in Lisbon at some point between the ‘British Ultimatum’ of January 11, 1890, and the Treaty of London (August 20, 1890), a period when the Portuguese public felt threatened and enraged by London’s ‘land grab’, but before it was clear as to what precise geographical form such an affront would assume. The map, with both great detail and clarity, showcases all geographical aspects of the Anglo-Portuguese dispute, and was issued as an ephemeral work to be distributed at newsstands to a deeply engaged public. While the author is the anonymous “J.C.”, the example held by the Biblioteca Pública de Évora (which may be different state of the map) mentions its production as having been sponsored by the *Diário Ilustrado*, a popular Lisbon periodical.

While the map is relatively small in size, it is amazingly content-rich, featuring the most detailed graphic representation of ‘A questão luso-britannica’ we have ever encountered. The map embraces all of today’s Mozambique and extends inland to take in virtually all modern Malawi and the eastern halves of modern Zambia and Zimbabwe. To provide context, Zumbo, in the centre-left of the map, is today the westernmost town in Mozambique. German East Africa (mainland Tanzania) can be seen at the top, while ‘Transvaal’ (Transvaal, the South African Republic) appears in the left. The portrayal of the physical geography is quite advanced for the time, but still shows that beyond the coast, the Zambezi valley, and Lake Nhassa (Lake Malawi), much of the territory remains ill-defined or enigmatic.

The ‘Legenda’, lower right, explains the colour-coding used on the map to identify the territories of various colonial and indigenous powers: Pink = Portuguese territories; Green = British territories; Light Brown = Matabele territories; grey = Makololo (Kololo) territories; Light Orange = German territories; Yellow = Transvaal. Also explained, are the symbols employed to identify Provincial capitals (ex. Moçambique town), district capitals, military posts, bases of Portuguese indigenous tributary states, important villages, district boundaries, and railways (both in operation and projected). Additionally, the map labels the domains of numerous other indigenous nations, the borders of which were often not well-defined.

In essence, the map’s purpose was to depict the various ‘options’ for dividing the Portuguese and British colonial realms in south-eastern Africa, predicated upon different criteria, as explained in the Legenda:

The RED LINE, shows the favoured Portuguese realistic demands for the location of the frontier, based upon the “*Limits of effective Portuguese occupation (Territories up to which, at least, the indigenous people currently recognize the sovereignty of Portugal)*”.

The PINK LINE shows the grandest possible extent of Portuguese domains, being the “*Limits of regions recognized by Germany and France as Portuguese due to rights of discovery and effective possession at various times*”.

The GREEN LINE OVER CROSSES follows the mainstream British claims to the interior lands adjacent to the frontiers of modern Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Zambia, being the

“*Limits to which English public opinion intends to reduce Portuguese dominance in East Africa (Unofficial intentions of the English press and English publishers of geographical maps – 40-mile zone along the coast)*”.

The note in the bottom margin, provides further context on the nature and loyalties of the major indigenous nations as relevant to the settling of the matter of the Anglo-Portuguese frontier in the region:

“*Note. – Although there is no region in Africa today that the indigenous people call Machona, we maintain this designation because it is under this name that in official documents and in the press, reference is made to the regions in conflict with England on the northern limit of the Matabeles. time, in the place indicated, as approximately in this sketch, as in all other maps, a kingdom or region called Machona, and of which it is not possible to determine the limits today as they are not contained in either written documents or indigenous tradition, which was lost, because it was not Machona tribes that occupy this region today, but rather the people who fought, defeated and replaced them. These new tribes or peoples are north of the Umfuli River, the Bazizulos, Bororos and Musuzuros, vassals of Portugal and south of the Saniati of Matabeles river over which England declared its protectorate. The almost deserted part between the Umfuti and Umniati rivers is today known among the indigenous people as Remuaca.*”

A Note on Rarity

The map is extremely rare, consistent with most Portuguese broadside maps of the period. We can trace only 3 institutional examples, held by the Sociedade Geografia de Lisboa; the Centro de Informação Geoespacial do Exército (Lisbon); and the Biblioteca Pública de Évora (which may be a different state/issue). Moreover, we are not aware of any sales records for any examples.

References: Sociedade Geografia de Lisboa: 2-G-27|Soc. Geog. Lx.; Centro de Informação Geoespacial do Exército (Lisbon): Moç_16 (CIGEOE); Biblioteca Pública de Évora: Arm 3 e 4 Est 3 Hem II, 69 – DVD Mapas – 22 (possibly a different state/issue); Eric AXELSON, Portugal and the Scramble for Africa, 1875-1891 (1867), p. viii; Joana Isabel Barroso Pereira Leite Basto, A representação de género em manuais escolares do ensino primário do Estado Novo (Sra. da Hora, Portugal: Escola Superior de Artes e Design, 2015), p. 19; Boletim do Arquivo Histórico Militar, toms. 43-44 (1974), p. 177; João Sousa Morais, Mafuco: património da estrutura e forma urbana: topologia do lugar (2001), p. 33.

850 EUR

18. SEOUL-INCHEON, (SOUTH) KOREA U.S. QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S MAP LEAD-UP TO THE KOREAN WAR / COLD WAR

42nd ENGINEER CONSTRUCTION BATTALION (U.S. ARMY).

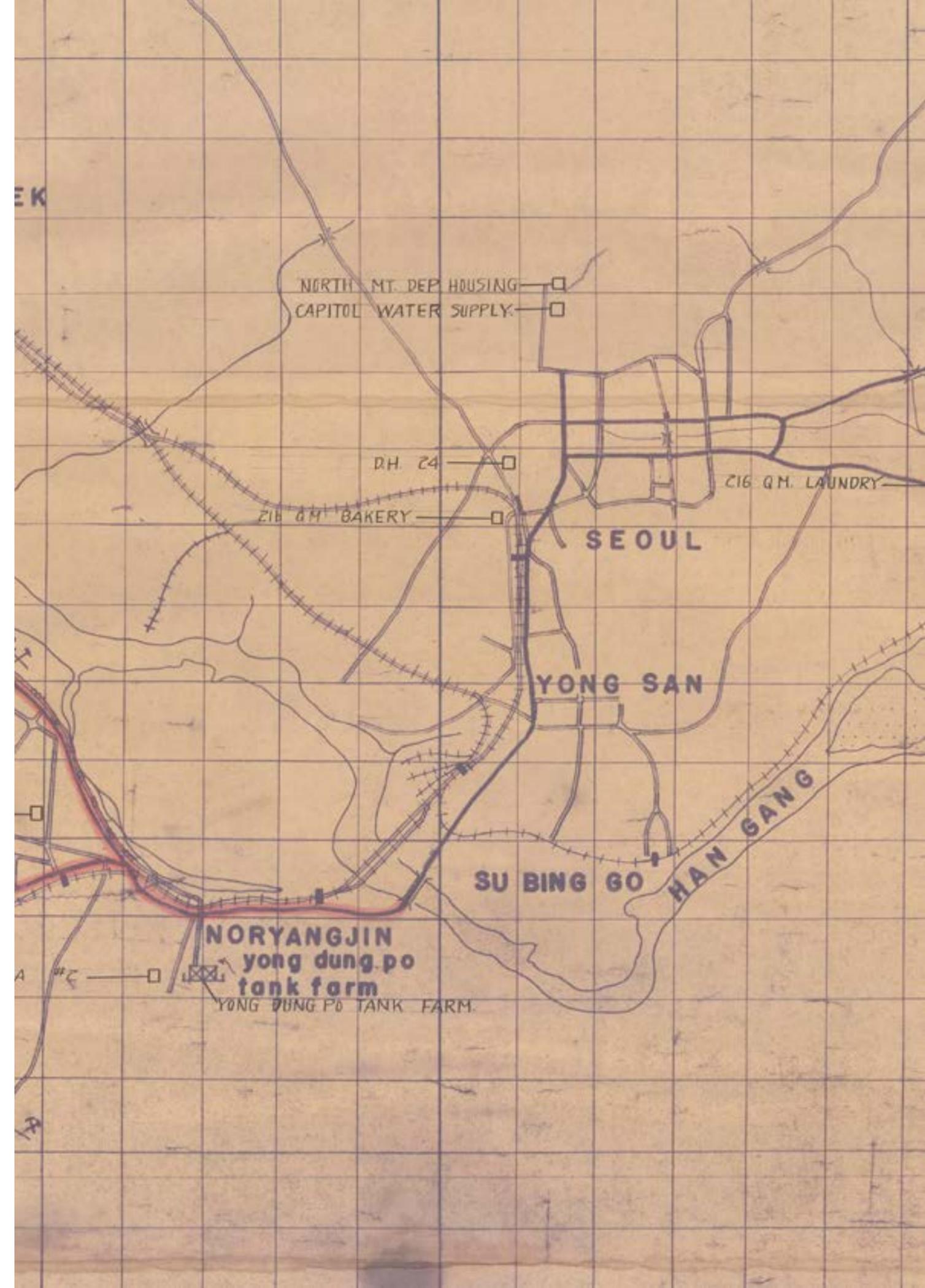
Seoul. Incheon & Vicinity. / Headquarters / 42nd Engineer Construction Battalion.

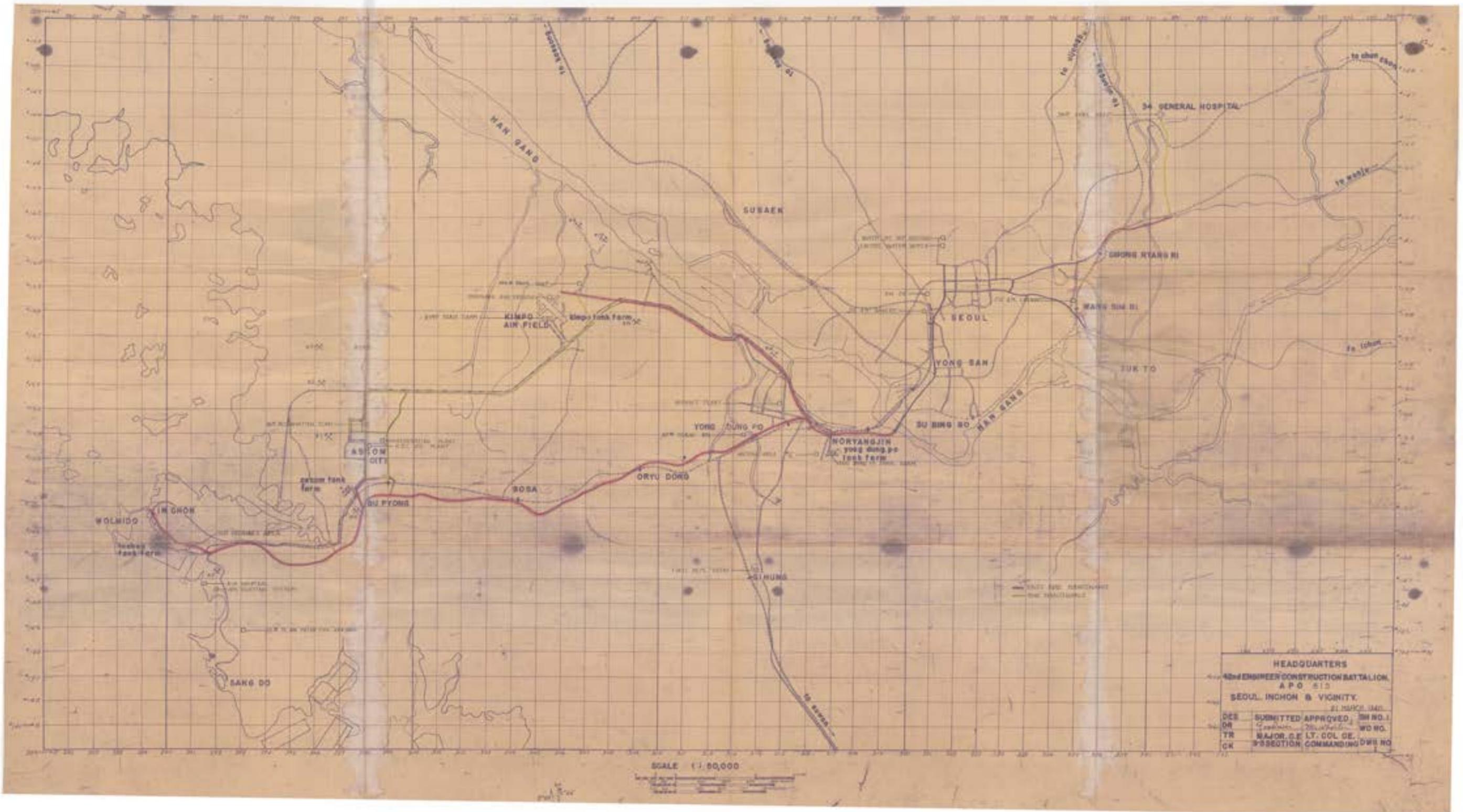
Seoul: [U.S. Army Headquarters Korea], 21 March 1948.

Whiteprint, with some transport routes highlighted in contemporary original hand colour and significant contemporary manuscript additions in neat black pen (Good, some conspicuous staining and bleeding along vertical folds but all salient details still clear, modest wear and toning along old folds, some old dark spots mostly confined to outer areas), 65.5 x 117.5 cm (26 x 46 inches).

Seemingly unrecorded – a fascinating and unique artifact of the Cold War and the Korean War era – being a large format ephemeral whiteprint map of the Seoul-Incheon corridor, the epicentre of the emerging South Korea, which was then one of the hotspots of the Cold War, home to a large U.S. Army force protecting the south from Communist northern Korea in what was a divided peninsula; made in Seoul in March 1948 by the U.S. Army's 42nd Engineer Construction Battalion for high-level use by the American force's Quartermaster General's department, this secret map depicts all manner of infrastructure and logistics and supply facilities from Seoul to the major port of Incheon, vital information for an army facing a Red juggernaut (indeed during the Korean War (1950-53), Seoul-Incheon would be overrun twice by North Korean-Chinese armies, before being permanently regained by the U.S.-Allies).

Korea had been controlled by Japan from 1895 to the end of World War II (Japan annexed the peninsula in 1910). In anticipation of the fall of Japan, the Allies agreed that Korea would be temporarily divided along the 38th Parallel into two zones of control, with the north falling under Soviet oversight and the south under American auspices. It was projected that this arrangement would last until 1950, whereupon the country would be reunited and would hold free elections to choose its own leadership, so once again becoming an independent country for the first time in 50 years.





However, in the context of the rapidly intensifying Cold War, the Soviets and the Americans had totally different views of how the supposed reunification was to transpire (although many believe that neither party ever had any intention of giving up control of their zones and allowing free elections that might had the entire peninsula to the other side). Thus, in March 1948, when the present map was made, a very tense, febrile atmosphere prevailed in Seoul, the nucleus of the south, which lay only a short distance from the northern frontier. The large American military presence the Seoul-Incheon area developed a massive logistics operation in anticipation of Cold War running hot. It helped that the Americans inherited some very good military infrastructure from the Japanese, although this network still required improvement and expansion.

The Map in Focus

This large format ephemeral whiteprint map depicts the vital Seoul-Inchoen corridor, the nucleus of South Korea, and was made by the 42nd Engineer Construction Battalion (U.S. Army), and published in Seoul, clearly for use by the Quartermaster General's regional army command for planning supply and logistics, vital factors for maintaining a large military force in a potential warzone. Seoul is in the left centre, just north of the 'Han Gang (river)' while the great port of Incheon appears on the lefthand side. The critically important 'Kimp'o Air Field' is located to the south of the river, roughly between Seoul and Incheon. The printed map labels all cities and towns of note, as well as all key roads and railway lines, the lifeblood of logistics. The locations of several quarries are also marked, as the U.S forces had a great need of building material.

The map labels numerous facilities that were central to logistics and supply, of which some of the most important aspects are printed, while many more are carefully added in original manuscript. These include (often specifically named) hospitals, gas-generated power plants, asphalt plants, oil tank farms, troop housing, laundry mats, bakeries, water supply facilities, ordnance areas, motor pools, ice plants, heating plants, and engineering shops.

Importantly, the map highlights the seminal roads running between Seoul, Incheon and the Kimp'o Airfield. As explained by the manuscript legend, lower right, the two branch routes highlighted in pink are "Paved Road Maintenance", running from Seoul to Incheon and for Seoul to Kimp'o Airfield. The route highlighted in yellow, labeled 'Road Maintenance', shows the connection from the airfield down to join the main Seoul-Incheon road at Bu Pyong.

The map would have been considered 'secret', as the Americans would not want the other team (China, USSR and the northern Koreans) to gain access to this information. Such a map would be critically useful to an attacking army, as seizing or bombing some of the labeled sites would cripple U.S.-Allied defenses.

We cannot trace any other examples of the map, which is not surprising, as only a handful of examples would have been made, reserved for high-level U.S. Army use, while the survival rate of such large military maps of practical episodic use is very low (especially as many would have been intentionally destroyed due to their secret nature).

Epilogue

On August 15, 1948, southern Korea declared itself as the Republic of Korea (South Korea), a capitalist state ruled by the autocratic strongman Syngman Rhee, backed by the U.S. Just over three weeks later, on September 9, northern Korea declared itself the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK, or North Korea) under the unbelievably weird and oppressive Kim Il Sung, backed by the USSR and the Chinese Communists. The adversarial and perhaps irreconcilable nature of the division of Korea was now confirmed.

Mao Zedong's Communists won their long running civil war with the Nationalists, taking control over the bulk of China in 1949. With Mao's open and active support (and Stalin's significant but unofficial backing), in what became known as the Korean War (1950-53), North Korea invaded South Korea, quickly overrunning the country, catching the Americans and the South Koreans on the backfoot. The United Nations opposed the invasion and authorized a multi-national force (that was essentially NATO-dominated) to retake South Korea and perhaps invade North Korea.

The Allies surged to liberate the south and almost succeeded in taking over almost all North Korea but were compelled to fall back by the North Korean-Chinese forces. Poorly organized and having mishandled their intelligence, they rapidly lost ground, losing Seoul, only to subsequently regain it. The war ended with the Armistice of July 27, 1953, that essentially restored the status quo ante bellum, although the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) that separated the two Koreas strayed somewhat from the 38th parallel.

The war, which involved over 5 million troops, had a devastating effect upon both South and North Korea, as it leveled many cities and killed over 3 million civilians.

Technically, North Korea and South Korea (and the United States) remain at war to the present day, as the agreement signed in 1950 was only a truce (albeit one that has lasted over 70 years) and not a peace treaty.

References: N/A – map seemingly unrecorded.

1.400 EUR

19. RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR DECORATIVE CARTOGRAPHY

日下伊兵衛 [Ihei KUSAKA] (fl. 1904-46).

日露戦争早わかり地図 一名時局パノラマ [A Quick Guide to the Russo-Japanese War:
Panorama of the Current Situation].

Osaka: 日下書店 [Kusaka Shoten (Bookstore)], Meiji 37 [1904].

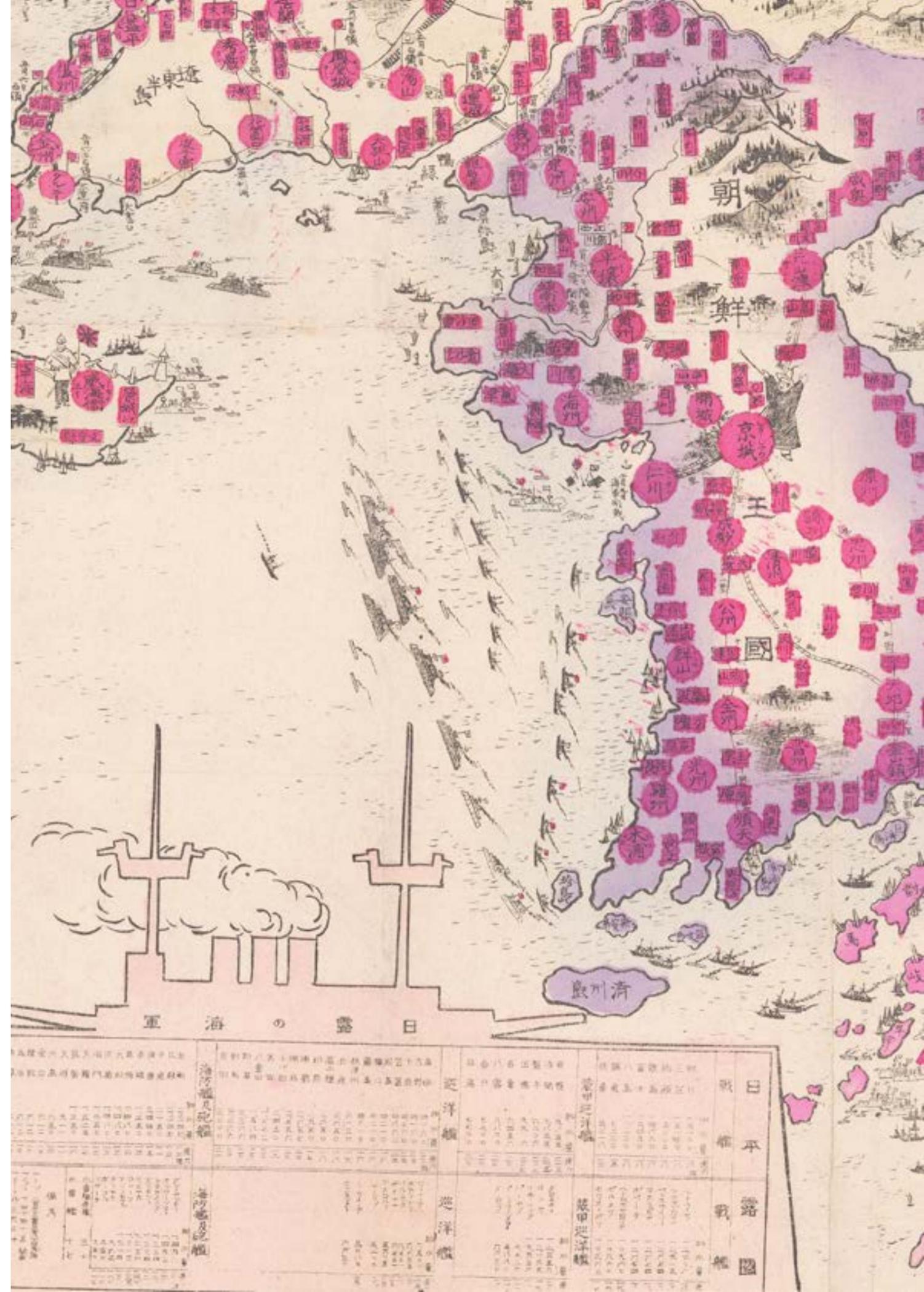
Colour lithograph (Very Good, resplendent colours, clean and bright, just some slight wear along old folds and a few very tiny holes at title), 55 x 78.5 cm (21.5 x 31 inches).

A rare and exceptionally attractive separately issued map of the theatre of the Russo-Japanese War (1904-5), pictorially showing naval movement and the locations of key forts and battle sites, graced underneath by statistical tables in maritime and Art Nouveau styles, all with resplendent colouring; published early in the conflict by the boutique Osaka mapmaker Ihei Kusaka.

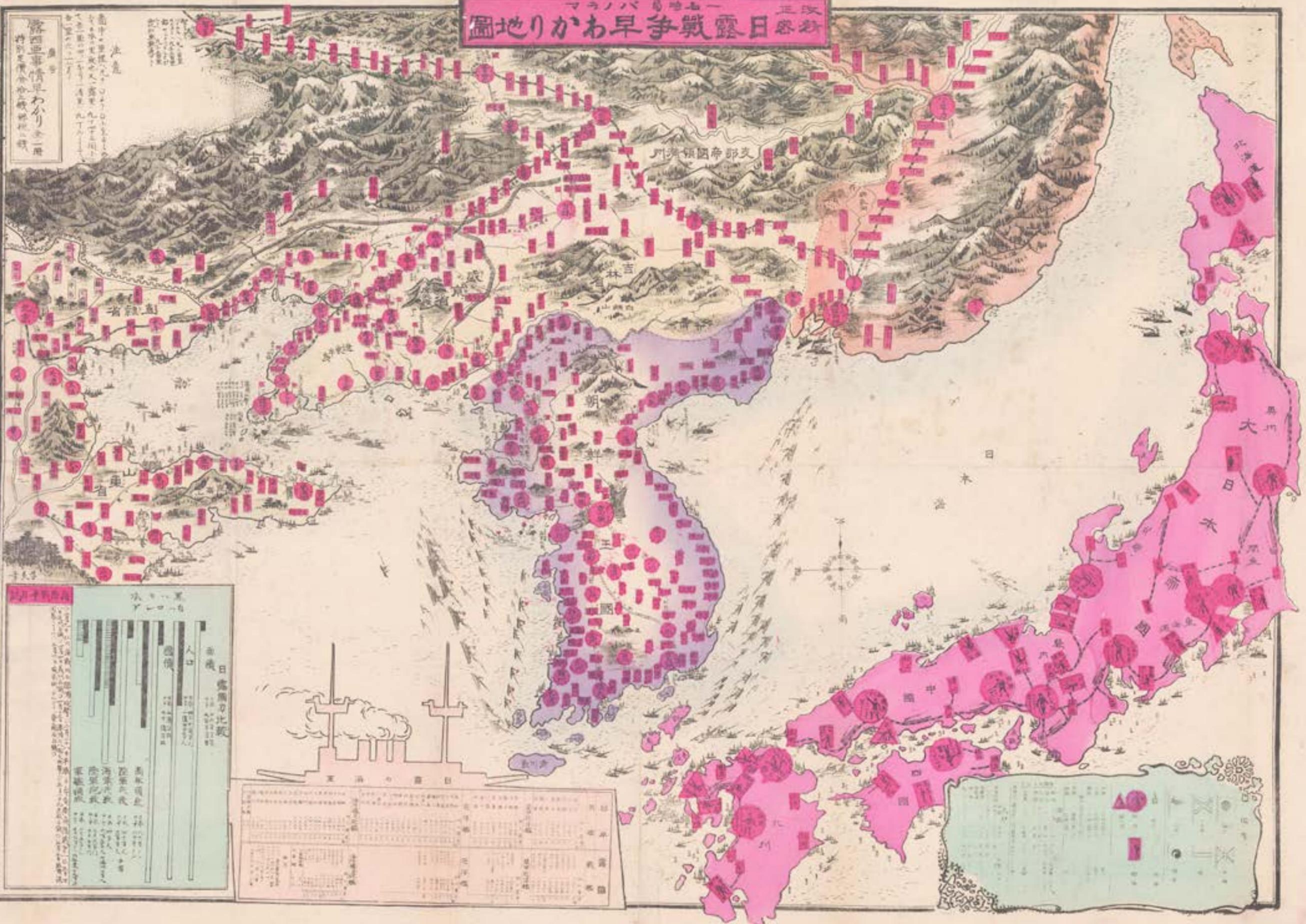
This beautifully designed a resplendently coloured map showcases the entire theatre of Russo-Japanese War (February 8, 1904 – September 5, 1905), an epic conflict that represented the first time in modern history that an Asian country defeated a top European power in major war. Against the expectations of most Westerners, Japan throttled Russian on land and sea in what were some of the largest battles ever fought in the world to date. The war was one of the first to be covered in real time by the global media, and Japan's success shocked and impressed many Western observers.

The map, published in Osaka by the boutique mapmaker Ihei Kusaka, embraces Japan, Korea, Manchuria and parts of Russia's Primorsky Krai and China proper, with the epicentre of the conflict being Manchuria, a resource-rich land coveted by both Tokyo and St. Petersburg. Terrestrially, mountains, railways, walls (notably the Great Wall of China) and fortifications (bearing the flags of the possessing power) are shown pictorially, while all major cities and towns are labeled in red roundels. The sea feature pictorially-represented fleets of Japanese and Russian ships, with the former confidently steaming ahead, while the latter are on the defensive.

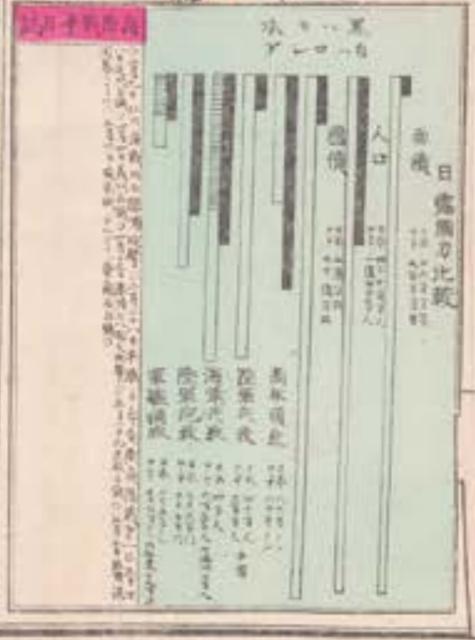
Below are a series of statistical and information tables. In the lower left corner is the 'Journal of War, Land and Sea' where major battles/events to date are listed. As the map was issued in the Spring of 1904, very early in the conflict, it only lists the initial happenings, leaving the register mostly blank to supposedly be filled in with manuscript as news arrived in Japan from the field. As such, it lists the Battle of Port Arthur (8–9 February 1904), a stealth Japanese naval attack upon the heavily fortified main Russian base in Manchuria; the Battle of Chemulpo Bay (9 February 1904), a Japanese naval victory over the Russians off Incheon, Korea; as well as note about how, later that same month, the Japanese stormed through Pyongyang, Korea.



マニラの島地一
 日露戦争早あかり地り圖



露西亞事情早あかり全一冊
 特別定額水色紙製成二枚



島名	位置	戦況
マニラ	ルソン島	日軍占領
セブ	セブ島	日軍占領
イロイロ	ネグロス島	日軍占領
宿務	セブ島	日軍占領
タラサック	ルソン島	日軍占領
バタカ	ルソン島	日軍占領
...

The bar chart on the right, 'Comparisons of Japan-Russia National Power' shows the relative strength (at least 'on paper') of Russia and Japan by several variables (ex. land area, population, national bonds, army soldiers, navy sailors, amount of artillery, number of warships). The coding has Japan = black, Russia = white.

The lovely ship-shaped register, lower centre, 'Russia and Japan in the Military Sea', features detailed statistics comparing the amount of the naval hardware (ex. cruisers, heavy guns, etc.) possessed by each side. The legend, in the lower right corner, is housed within an elegant Art Nouveau border, a style that was then very much en vogue in Japan.

The map is rare. We cannot trace any institutional examples, although examples appear occasionally on the Japanese market. However, most examples tend to be in remarkably poor condition (the map is very fragile) or have faded colouring, whereas the present example is in well-preserved, with vibrant fresh, vibrant colours.

The draftsman and publisher of the work, Ihei Kusaka [日下伊兵衛] (fl. 1904-46), was a boutique mapmaker who self-published his works from his bookstore in Osaka. Over his long career he created numerous maps, generally focusing upon Japanese subjects. In addition to the present title, which seems to have been one of his earliest and most decorative works, some of his notable maps include: 實地踏測京都市街全圖 [Actual Ground Survey of the Entire City of Kyoto] (1917); 實地踏測神戸市街全圖 [Actual Ground Survey of the Entire City of Kobe] (1921); 最新大日本府縣別地圖 [Latest Greater Japan Prefectural Map] (1925); 北海道全圖 [Whole Picture of Hokkaido] (1941); and 大阪大地圖 [Osaka Land Map] (1946).

The Russo-Japanese War: The Rise of the First Modern Asian Superpower

The Russo-Japanese War was one of the great global military events of the generation leading up to World War I, as well as one of the first conflicts to be covered in almost real-time by the world media through photography and breaking news delivered by telegraph.

To make a long story short, by the beginning of the 20th century, Russia and the newly hyperindustrialized Meiji Japan had expanded their zones of control, or influence, in the Far East, with their gains coming largely at the expense of China. Inevitably, Russia and Japan came to loggerheads in Manchuria. Japan coveted the entire region, while Russia was building the Trans-Siberian Railway through the area, having founded the great inland hub of Harbin (in 1898) and acquiring the fine harbour of Port Arthur (today the Lüshunkou District of the city of Dalian), in the same year. Simply put, there was no room for both great powers in Manchuria, and something would have to give.

Japan initiated the Russo-Japanese War (February 8, 1904 – September 5, 1905), deploying its large, well-trained military, backed by the most modern equipment, against Russia's Chinese outposts. Russia was caught off guard, while severely underestimating Japan's capabilities. Officials in St. Petersburg simply could not believe that an 'Asian' country could defeat a leading European power in a modern conflict.

In the opening salvo, the Japanese mounted a 'sneak attack', shelling Russian ships off Port Arthur (without besieging the city), even before a declaration of war was made. Czar Nicholas II considered this to be a dishonourable act, setting an ugly tone for the contest.

Through the early months of 1904, the Japanese moved massive forces into Manchuria, while Russian mobilization was slow. Taking Port Arthur was the prime Japanese objective, for as long as the base remained in Russian hands, none of the Japanese gains in Manchuria would be secure.

At the Siege of Port Arthur (August 1, 1904 to January 2, 1905), a Japanese force of 150,000 men, under General Count Nogi Maresuke, one of the most revered Meiji commanders, quickly surrounded Port Arthur. The city was defended by 50,000 Russian troops, armed with 506 heavy guns, commanded by Major-General Baron Anatoly Stoessel, a rather lacklustre leader. The Japanese were initially overconfident, believing that since they had easily taken Port Arthur from China in 1894, that the city would once again fall quickly. This assumption was wrong, as in the previous six years the Russians had made Port Arthur into one of the most heavily fortified places on earth.

During what was by far and away the longest and bloodiest aspect of the entire war, Port Arthur was subjected to a constant barrage of heavy ordnance, while the Russians returned fire upon the Japanese lines, often to devastating effect. One of the shocking new inventions used in the siege was the 28-inch howitzer that could lodge 217 kg shells over 8 kilometres!

The events of the siege were followed daily by millions of newspaper readers across the globe. The Russians, running out of supplies and ammunition, finally surrendered to Count Nogi on January 2, 1905. The toll of siege was astounding, the Russians suffered 31,000 casualties, while the Japanese endured 57,000.

Next, at the Battle of Mukden (Shenyang) (February 19 to March 10, 1905), the largest land battle fought in the world between 1813 and World War I, a Japanese army of 270,000 men clashed with a Russian force of 340,000 troops. The Japanese decisively defeated the Russians, giving them control over the land war.

In a "Hail Mary" attempt to reset things, Czar Nicholas II sent a fleet consisting of 38 of the Russian Navy's best and most modern ships all way the from St. Petersburg to the Far East. However, the Russian flotilla was intercepted in the waters between Korea and Japan by a Japanese fleet of 89 ships, which proceeded to utterly decimate the Russian fleet at the Battle of Tsushima (May 27-28, 1905). This defeat knocked Russia out of the war, and facing a rebellion at home, the czar sued for peace, resulting in the Treaty of Portsmouth (September 5, 1905). This agreement confirmed Japan as the foremost power in the Far East until World War II. Its victory stunned the world, as it represented the first time that an Asian country had defeated a major European power in modern times.

Also, per the treaty, Japan gained control over Southern Manchuria, from Port Arthur up to Changchun, including the major industrial centre of Mukden (Shenyang), as well as the southern half of Sakhalin Island (Karafuto). These prizes gave Japan access to vast agrarian and mineral resources that it needed to fuel its industrial economy. However, the victory also led Japan down the road of militarism and over-confidence that would end in the disaster of World War II. References: N/A – No institutional examples or bibliographical references traced.

1.400 EUR

20. MACANESE SINOLOGY MACAU

José Vicente JORGE (1872-1948).

San-Tok-Pun – Novo Método de Leitura

Macau: Typ. Mercantil de N. T. Fernandes e Filhos 1907-1908.

2 volumes (al published), large 8°, XXV, 75 pp. Title, half title, pp. 75-161. Both volumes with original card boards with lettering on the cover, red cloth spines renewed (sheets with sporadic small tears and staining, but internally overall in a good condition, bindings slightly rubbed, stained and chipped) (# 70622).

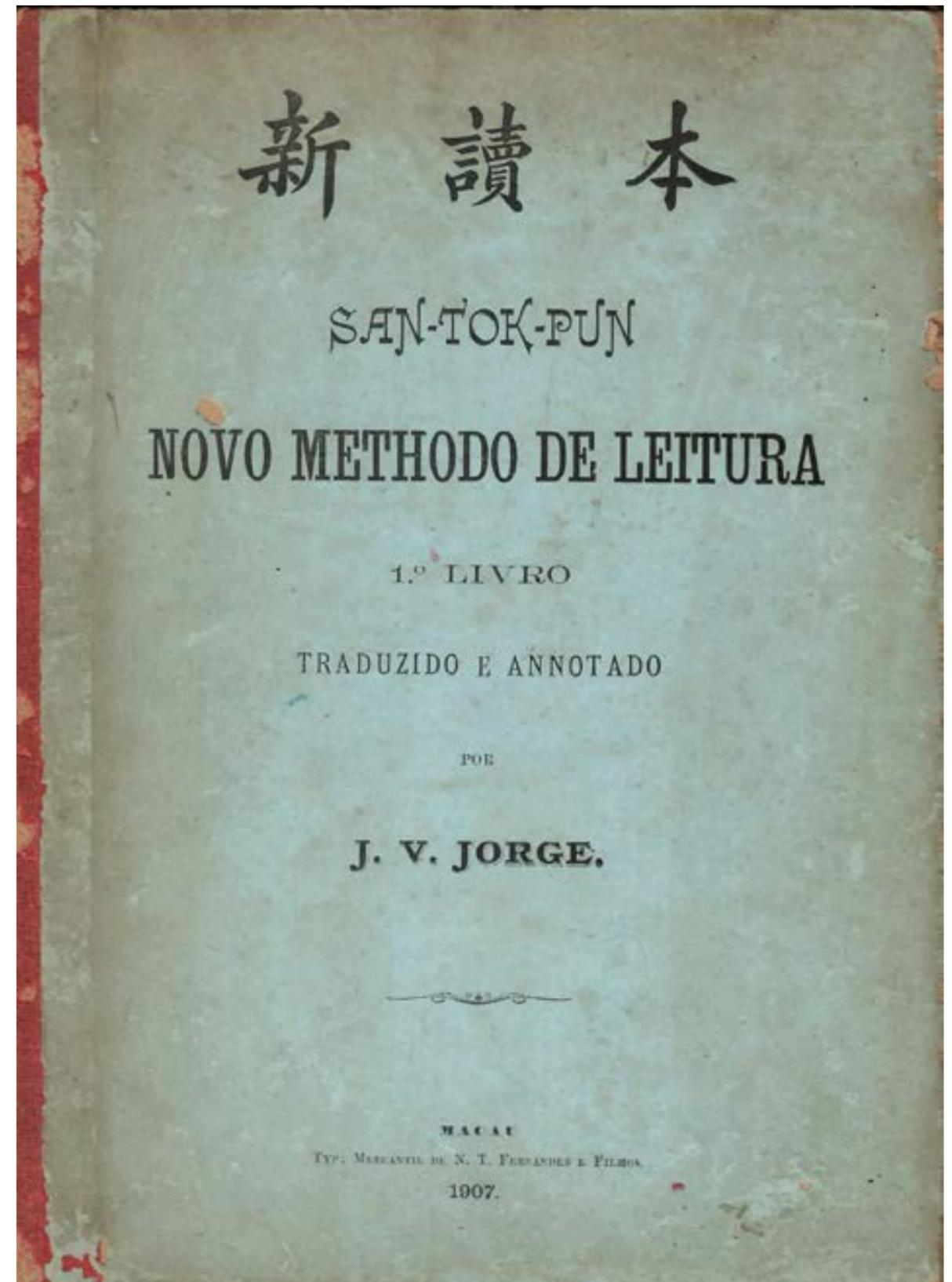
A pair of school books for learning Cantonese in Macau, written by a Macanese sinologist José Vicente Jorge in the early 20th century

The author José Vicente Jorge (1872-1948) was a translator and collector of Chinese art from an upper class Macanese family, which dates back to Macau in 1570. In the early 18th century some of his ancestors came to Macau from Algarve as shipowners. José's father Cândio José Jorge (1849 – 1900) was a Consul-General of Portugal in Siam and in the British establishments of the straits of Singapore, Malacca, and its dependencies, and later member of the senate council an eventually the president of the city council. Cândio understood the importance of the connection between the Christian, Portuguese speaking inhabitants of the city and the large Chinese population (about 90%), as well as the neighbouring villages, with inhabitants speaking Cantonese and Mandarin and various dialects.

His son and the author of the present books, José Vicente Jorge, continued Cândio's career in that direction. In 1890, he entered Repartição do Expediente Sínico, the Chinese administrative division in Macau, and became the head of the department in 1911, the position he held until 1920. Before that, between 1908 and 1911, he was seconded to Peking Legation Quarter as an attaché.

The present work San-Tok-Pun – Novo Método de Leitura by José Vicente Jorge is a rare manual on Cantonese for Portuguese, based on the new learning methods. Although the books mention, that also vol. III and IV are available, as vol. V, VI, VII and VIII are being prepared for the press, apparently only 2 volumes were published.

José Vicente Jorge, one of the greatest collectors of Chinese art and antiquities of the time, also wrote a groundbreaking work *Notas sobre a Arte Chinesa* (1940).



Jorge's work seemed to gained recognition only in the past two decades.

A biography of José Vicente Jorge, titled José Vicente Jorge, Macaense Ilustre – Fotobiografia, was written by Graça Pacheco Jorge and Pedro Barreiros and published in Macau in 2011 and an exhibition of photos of José Vicente Jorge's family was held in Macau in 2019 (何仲儀, Home of two daughters: photos of José Vicente Jorge's family, 2019).

A Note on Rarity

We could not trace any institutional examples on Worldcat.

References: Cf: Falando de José Vicente Jorge (1872 – 1948) (on-line source: Falando de José Vicente Jorge (1872 – 1948) - Revista Macau).

1.200 EUR

124

TRADUÇÃO:

第二十五課	25.ª lição.
阿松汝今有何事乎	“A-Ts'ong! Que serviço tens tu agora?”
曰 我要煮菜	Resposta: “Tenho que cozer a hortaliça. (124)
我現在切開菜	Estou agora a cortar a hortaliça; (125)
不得閒去遊耍	não tenho tempo para ir passear.”
阿柏汝在彼處 做何事幹	“A-Pák! Que estás tu ahí a fazer?” (126)
曰 我今排好幾箇 紙公仔	Resposta. “Estou a arranjar alguns bonecos de papel. (127)
請來一看	Convido-(te) a vires vel-(os).” (128)
彼牠也	(A letra) 彼 (na linguagem escripta) é (o mesmo que a letra) 嘸 (na linguagem falada)
何乜野也	(A letra) 何 (na linguagem escripta) significa (o mesmo que as letras) 乜野 (na linguagem falada).

(124) 要=querer, ter que.
(125) 切開=estou a cortar. A letra 開, quando vem depois de um verbo, indica continuação d'acção.
(126) 事幹=negocio, ocupação.
(127) 幾箇=alguns. 公仔=bonecos, brinquedos.
(128) 一看=lançar a vista.

21. TATAR PRINTING IN TOKYO QUR'AN

القرآن الكريم
[Al-Qur'an Al-Karim]

Tokyo: Islamic Press 1934.

8°, 574 pp., [4 pp.] photo-lithographed text, original green cloth binding with gilt lettering on the cover and spine, marbled edges, housed in an original card box with lettering.

Small folds in corners, a small tear in the upper margin of pp. 3-4, Binding little rubbed, especially around the spine, repaired crack in the hinge after p. 574. Box missing upper board, scuffed on the corners with small tears and loss of material.

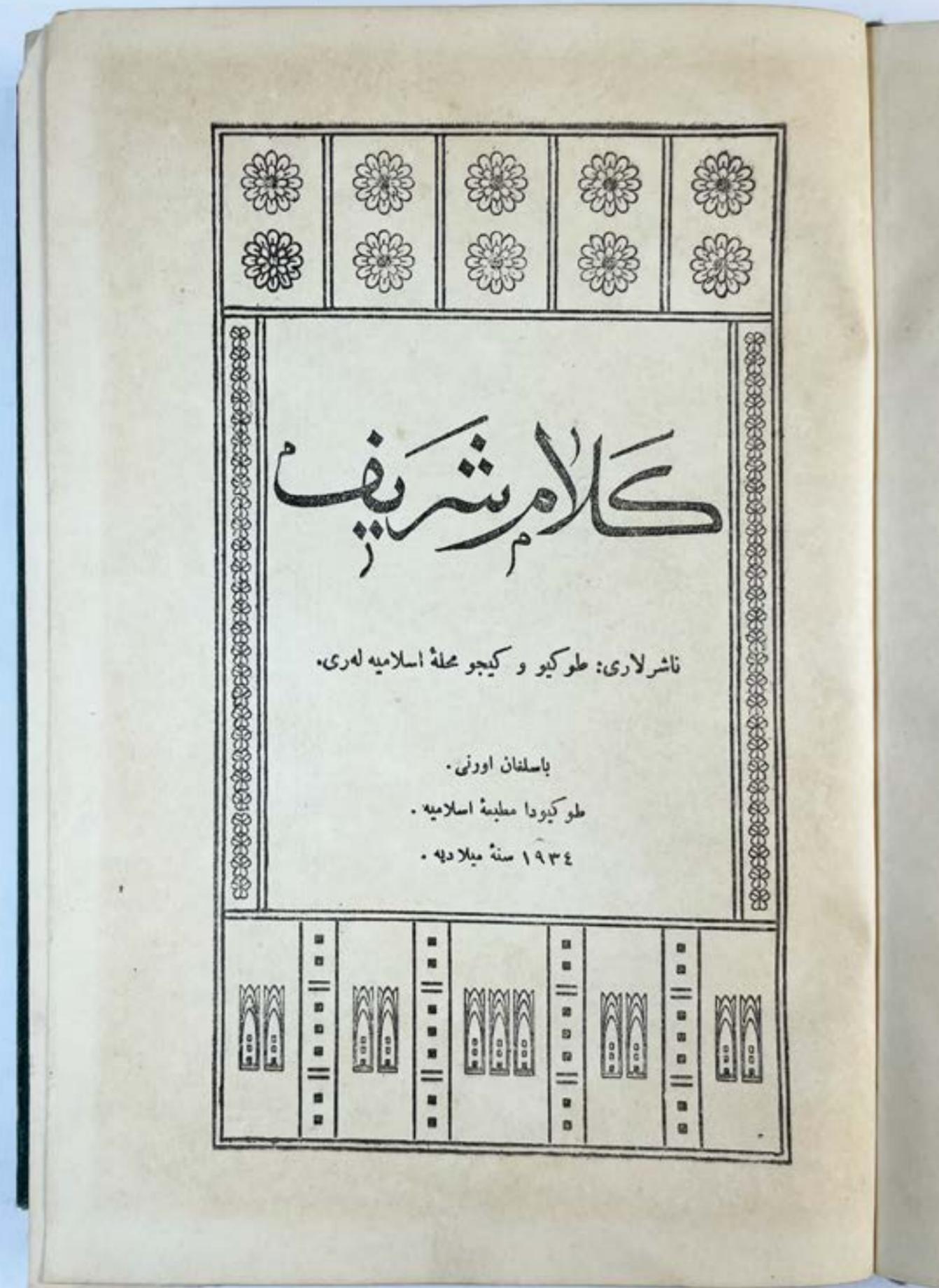
This is a rare Quran printed in Tokyo. The book, made in 1934, was the most elaborate printing project of the Tokyo Islamic press. It was only printed in limited edition and presented to important Islamic organization worldwide and to visible members of the Tatar community.

The text was based on the 1913 edition of Quran, printed in Kazan, and was partly printed from the type, imported from Istanbul, and partly multiplied in a photo-reproduction. The Tatar community in Japan was founded after the Russian Revolution by the immigrants, fleeing the Bolsheviks through Siberia and Vladivostok, under the leadership of imam Muhammed Gabdulkhay Kurbangaliev (1889-1972). Japanese welcomed Tatars in their country, especially on the eve and during the war, when the Tatars sided with the Axis Powers in hope to defeat the Bolsheviks and return to their homeland.

In 1936, they founded the first school in Kobe, which was followed by a school in Tokyo two years later. In the same year, in 1938, the Tatars founded the first mosque in Tokyo. The Tokyo Mohammedan Press was founded in 1929. It was publishing books and a journal in Tatar language.

When 1929 the Turkish president Mustafa Kemal Atatürk changed the Turkish script from the Arabic characters to Latin, and the Tatar press in Tokyo could buy old types from Istanbul for a reasonable price. The Islamic Press in Tokyo was also using the at the time expensive technique of photo-reproduction for multiplying Islamic texts, issued in Kazan. The Qur'an was made in two different versions: with a leather binding, which usually had an additional dedicational page, where the name of the recipient could be inserted, and with a cloth binding. The present version is the latter one.

2.800 EUR



مَمْلَأَ صَالِحًا وَلَا يُشْرِكُ بِعِبَادَةِ رَبِّهِ أَحَدًا ﴿٢٨٢﴾

سورة مريم مكية وهي ثمان وتسعون آية

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
 كَهَيْعَتِ ﴿٢٨٣﴾ ذَكَرَ رَحْمَتِ رَبِّكَ عَبْدَهُ زَكَرِيَّا ﴿٢٨٤﴾ إِذْ نَادَى
 رَبَّهُ نِدَاءً خَفِيًّا ﴿٢٨٥﴾ قَالَ رَبِّ إِنِّي وَهَنَ الْعَظْمُ مِنِّي وَاشْتَعَلَ
 الرَّأْسُ شَيْبًا وَلَمْ أَكُنْ بِدُعَائِكَ رَبِّ شَقِيًّا ﴿٢٨٦﴾ وَإِنِّي خِفْتُ
 الْمَوَالِيَ مِنْ وَرَائِي وَكَانَتِ امْرَأَتِي عَاقِرًا فَهَبْ لِي مِنْ لَدُنْكَ
 وَلِيًّا ﴿٢٨٧﴾ يَرِثُنِي وَيَرِثُ مِنْ آلِ يَعْقُوبَ وَاجْعَلْهُ رَبِّ رَضِيًّا ﴿٢٨٨﴾
 يَزَكَرِيَّا إِنَّا نُبَشِّرُكَ بِغُلَامٍ اسْمُهُ يَحْيَى لَمْ نَجْعَلْ لَهُ مِنْ قَبْلُ
 سَمِيًّا ﴿٢٨٩﴾ قَالَ رَبِّ إِنِّي يَكُونُ لِي غُلَامٌ وَكَانَتِ امْرَأَتِي عَاقِرًا
 وَقَدْ بَلَغْتُ مِنَ الْكِبَرِ عِتِيًّا ﴿٢٩٠﴾ قَالَ كَذَلِكَ قَالَ رَبُّكَ هُوَ
 عَلَى مِثْنِ وَقَدْ خَلَقْتَنكَ مِنْ قَبْلُ وَلَمْ تَكْ شَيْئًا ﴿٢٩١﴾ قَالَ رَبِّ
 اجْعَلْ لِي آيَةً قَالَ آيَتُكَ الْأَنْتَ كَلِمَ النَّاسِ ثَلَاثَ لَيَالٍ سَوِيًّا ﴿٢٩٢﴾
 فَخَرَجَ عَلَى قَوْمِهِ مِنَ الْمِحْرَابِ فَأَوْحَى إِلَيْهِمْ أَنْ سَبِّحُوا بُكْرَةً
 وَعَشِيًّا ﴿٢٩٣﴾ يَبْحَثُ خِذِ الْكِتَابَ بِقُوَّةٍ وَآتَيْنَاهُ الْحُكْمَ صَبِيًّا ﴿٢٩٤﴾

رحمنا

وَحَنَانًا مِنْ لَدُنَّا وَزَكَاةً وَكَانَ تَقِيًّا ﴿٢٩٥﴾ وَبَرًّا بِوَالِدَيْهِ وَلَمْ
 يَكُنْ جَبَّارًا عَصِيًّا ﴿٢٩٦﴾ وَسَلَّمْ عَلَيْهِ يَوْمَ وُلِدَ وَيَوْمَ يَبُوتُ وَيَوْمَ
 يُبْعَثُ حَيًّا ﴿٢٩٧﴾ وَأَذْكَرَ فِي الْكِتَابِ مَرْيَمَ إِذِ اتَّخَذَتْ مِنْ
 آهْلِهَا مَكَانًا شَرْقِيًّا ﴿٢٩٨﴾ فَاتَّخَذَتْ مِنْ دُونِهِمْ حِجَابًا فَأَرْسَلْنَا
 إِلَيْهَا رُوحَنَا فَتَمَثَّلَ لَهَا بَشَرًا سَوِيًّا ﴿٢٩٩﴾ قَالَتْ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِالرَّحْمَنِ
 مِنْكَ إِن كُنْتَ تَقِيًّا ﴿٣٠٠﴾ قَالَ إِنَّمَا أَنَا رَسُولُ رَبِّكِ لِأَهَبَ لَكِ
 غُلَامًا زَكِيًّا ﴿٣٠١﴾ قَالَتْ أَنَّى يَكُونُ لِي غُلَامٌ وَلَمْ يَمْسَسْنِي بَشَرٌ
 وَلَمْ أَكُ بَغِيًّا ﴿٣٠٢﴾ قَالَ كَذَلِكَ قَالَ رَبُّكَ هُوَ عَلَى مِثْنِ وَلِنَجْعَلَ
 آيَةً لِلنَّاسِ وَرَحْمَةً مِنَّا وَكَانَ امْرَأًا مَقْضِيًّا ﴿٣٠٣﴾ فَحَمَلَتْهُ فَانْتَبَهَتْ
 بِهِ مَكَانًا قَصِيًّا ﴿٣٠٤﴾ فَاجَاءَهَا الْمَخَاضُ إِلَى جِذْعِ النَّخْلَةِ قَالَتْ
 يَلَيْتُنِي مَتَّ قَبْلَ هَذَا وَكُنْتُ نَسِيًّا مَنْسِيًّا ﴿٣٠٥﴾ فَنَادَى بِهَا مِنْ
 تَحْتِهَا الْأَنْحَرِي قَدْ جَعَلَ رَبُّكِ تَحْتَكِ سَرِيًّا ﴿٣٠٦﴾ وَهَزَى إِلَيْكِ
 بِجِذْعِ النَّخْلَةِ تُسْقِطُ عَلَيْكَ رَطْبًا جَنِيًّا ﴿٣٠٧﴾ فَكَلَىٰ وَأَشْرَبِي وَقَرِّي
 عَيْنًا فَامَّا تَرَيْنَ مِنَ الْبَشَرِ أَحَدًا فَقُولِي إِنِّي نَذَرْتُ لِلرَّحْمَنِ
 صَوْمًا فَلَنْ أَكَلِمَ الْيَوْمَ أَنسِيًّا ﴿٣٠٨﴾ فَاتَتْ بِهِ قَوْمَهَا تَحْمِيْلَهُ قَالُوا

القرآن الكريم



ياپونیادا طوكيو و كيجو محله اسلاميه له رينك
اختياري صدقه له ري ايلاه باسندی .

باسلفان اورنى
طوكيو دا مطبعه اسلاميه
۱۹۳۴ ميلاديه .

القرآن الكريم



ياپونیادا طوكيو و كيجو محله اسلاميه له رينك
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باسلفان اورنى
طوكيو دا مطبعه اسلاميه
۱۹۳۴ ميلاديه .

22. HISTORY OF INDIA BOMBAY IMPRINT

George Robert ABERIGH-MACKAY (1848 - 1881).

The Native Chiefs and Their States in 1877

Bombay: The Times of India Steam Press 1878.

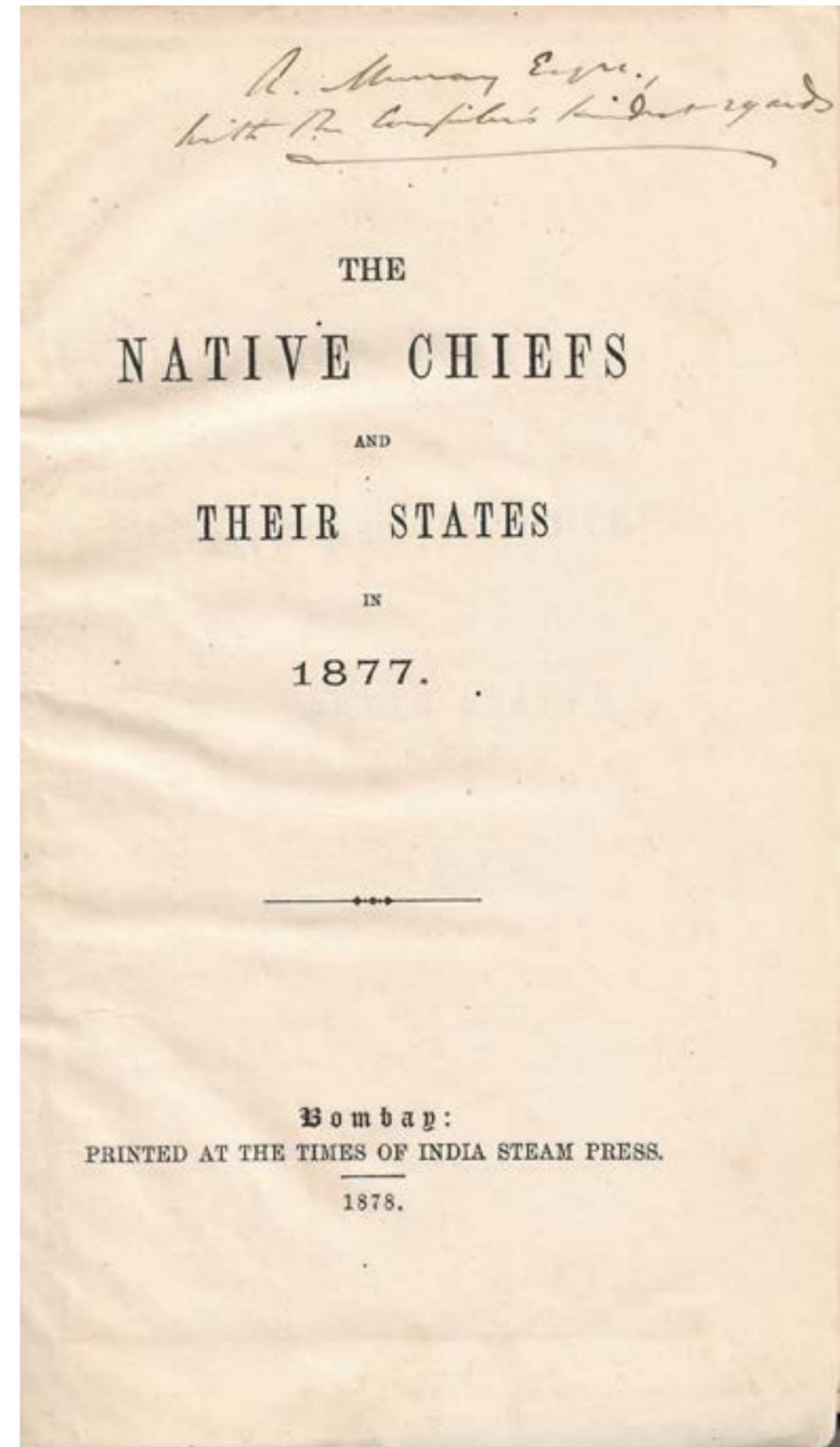
2 volumes bound-in-one. 8°, [10 pp.], 72 pp., 89 pp., [1 pp.], 4 pp., [3 pp.], original blue cloth binding with gold lettering and coat of arms (hand-written dedication "A Murray Esq, with the compiler's kind regards" in brown ink on the top of the title page, bookseller ink stamp to head of half-title, sporadic underlining and annotations in grey and red pencil, pp. 37-38 torn without loss of text, margins fragile with tiny tears and chips, sporadic leaves partly loose, binding water-stained, stained and with scratches on the corners) (#70511).

A detailed work on the ruling families and nobility of various parts of India with genealogies, references to the salutes for princes and short histories of families.

The author George Robert Aberigh-Mackay (1848 - 1881) was an Anglo-Indian educator and author of popular works, who was considered to be one of most talented young writers in India. Born in India, the son of church minister, he was sent to England as a teenager, where he attended Magdalen College School, before going on to Oxford and Cambridge.

He returned to India in 1870 and joined the Indian Education Department, becoming a professor of literature at Delhi College in 1873; the tutor to the Raja of Rutlam in 1876; and the principal of the Pajkumar College in Indore in 1877. Aberigh-Mackay was an avid traveller, hunter and athlete and was constantly engaged in all kinds of exiting activities all over India and beyond. He was an extremely gifted writer, blessed with a cutting wit and sense of humour.

In addition to the present work, his major titles include, The Prince's Guide Book, the Times of India Handbook of Hindustan, being a Short Account of the Geography, History, Present Administration, Native States, Sports, and Places of Interest in India, Notes on Western Turkistan (1875), a timely work on a land that was a focus of the Great Game; The Native Chiefs and their States in 1877: A Manual of Reference (1878), a very important record the maharajas and rajas of India, some of whom Aberigh-Mackay knew personally; A Manual of Indian Sport: Big Game (1878), a great guide to Big Game; and his most famous work, Twenty-one days in India, or, The Tour of Sir Ali Baba (1878-9), a brilliant and biting satire on Anglo-Indian society that was enormously popular, and promised to make him one of the biggest names in the country's literary scene.



Tragically, Aberigh-Mackay's promising life and career was cut short, for at the age of only 32, he died of tetanus after contracting an injury while playing sports. While his full potential was never realised, Aberigh-Mackay left an estimable legacy, as many of his works were republished, and cited, for many years.

This is a first edition. The second edition was published in the same year.

We could trace about three examples on Worldcat (Columbia University Libraries, University of Aberdeen, The British Library). The other examples appear to be eBooks, the second edition and later reprints.

References: OCLC 45382266.

1.200 EUR

PETTY CHIEFS AND NOBLES OF BOMBAY.

MAHI KANTA.

State.	Chief's age in 1871.	Chief's Name and Title.	Area of State. Sq. m.	Population.	Revenue, Rupees.	Race.	REMARKS.
Pcl	30	Rao Hamir Singh	25,000	4,910	14,700	Rakhor Rajput	This State is mainly inhabited by BDEE.
Danta	60	Barad Bana Hari Singh.	30,000	11,203	45,001	Purmar Rajput	The Umba Dowani shrine is situated in this State. State founded in 1314. Chief pays tribute to Government, to Edar, and to Baroda.
Malpur	35	Rawal Seo Singh	31,545	10,303	12,000	Rakhor Rajput	
Mansa	27	Thakur Raj Singh	22,000	11,803	23,000	Chaura Rajput	Descended from the ancient Chaura dynasty of Anhilwara Patan.
Warsora	35	Thakur Kishor Singh	8,300	3,981	10,500	Chaura Rajput	Paya Onikwar Ra. 1,552 as Ghadana.
Puthapur	30	Thakur Himmat Singh	15,500	6,609	16,000	Wagola Rajput	Puthapur is the only place in the province where a special industry exists, viz. dyeing country cloths in brilliant colours and exporting them to Siam.
Ranasan	00	Thakur Wajey Singh	33,325	8,329	6,400	Rohwar Rajput	This Chief is descended from the Rases of Chandrawati, near Mount Abu.
Punadra	14	Miah Akhi Singh, Mukwana Koli.	16,650	2,814	12,032	Jhala Rajput	This family was converted nearly 400 years ago to Islam.
Khural	39	Miah Sinder Singh, Mukwana Koli.	6,500	—	14,000	Jhala Rajput	Converted to Islam.
Ghorasur	28	Thakur Suraj Mall, Dohi Koli.	46,000	8,273	22,000	Rajput	Emigrants from Bundelkhand.
Katoeran	29	Thakur Karan Singh, Mukwana Koli.	16,400	4,539	20,000	Jhala Rajput	State founded in beginning of 18th century.
Dol	16	Thakur Wakhi Singh, Mukwana Koli.	13,700	5,511	15,628	Makwana Rajput	Settled here for eleven generations.
Amaliyara	39	Thakur Amar Singh, Khant Koli.	25,814	10,421	20,000	Chowra Rajput	Tributary to Baroda.
Walsara	22	Thakur Viram Das	7,800	2,980	4,200	Rakhor Rajput	This Chief traces his descent to Viram Das, a famous Rao of Edar.
Dubha	39	Miah Gopal Miah Mukwana Koli.	16,800	1,012	4,025	Jhala Rajput	Converted to Mahomedanism.
Wansa	73	Thakur Daulat Singh	20,735	4,420	7,000	Rakhor Rajput	An offshoot from Marwar. Established here in 1629.
Sudana	57	Thakur Partab Singh	19,000	6,365	8,040	Barad Purmar Rajput	An offshoot from Danta.
Rupal	31	Thakur Man Singh	21,000	8,173	8,201	Rohwar Rajput	Descended from the Rases of Chandrawati.
Dudhalya	38	Thakur Nathi Singh	16,800	2,448	3,000	Seodliya Rajput	Descended from a soldier of fortune of the family of Udaipur.
Magool	60	Thakur Himmat Singh	24,725	2,718	5,000	Rakhor Rajput	Spring from the Malpur family.
Wargam	57	Thakur Raj Singh	26,130	3,259	10,051	Rohwar Rajput	Wargam and Likhri are the only States of the group that pay no tribute whatever.
Sathamla	33	Thakur Ujab Singh, Baria Koli.	10,000	4,205	6,000	Rajput	Emigrant from Sind.
Ramas	12	Miah Kallu Miah, Mukwana Koli.	6,125	1,451	1,500	—	This family is half Mahomedan, half Hindu.
Bolandra	54	Thakur Jowan Singh	5,200	647	500	Rohwar Rajput	An offshoot of the Ranasan family.
Likhri	60	Thakur Amar Singh, Mukwana Koli.	3,800	1,082	1,305	Makwana Rajput	Pays no tribute whatever.
Gabul	4	Thakur Wajey Singh, Mukwana Koli.	3,800	1,255	2,500	Rajput	The Imperial Government and Edar are co-sharers of the village itself.
Mohanpur	25	Thakur Umed Singh	44,800	14,011	28,000	Rohwar Rajput	Descended from the Rases of Chandrawati.

* Area under cultivation.

23. HISTORY OF INDIA LUCKNOW IMPRINT

Sayyid Kamāluddīn ḤAIDAR.

سوانحات سلاطین اودھ

[Also known as: *Tawarikh-i audh* / *Biographies of the Sultans of Oudh*]

Lucknow: Munshi Nawal Kishore 1896 [date on the cover] 1907 [date on the last page]

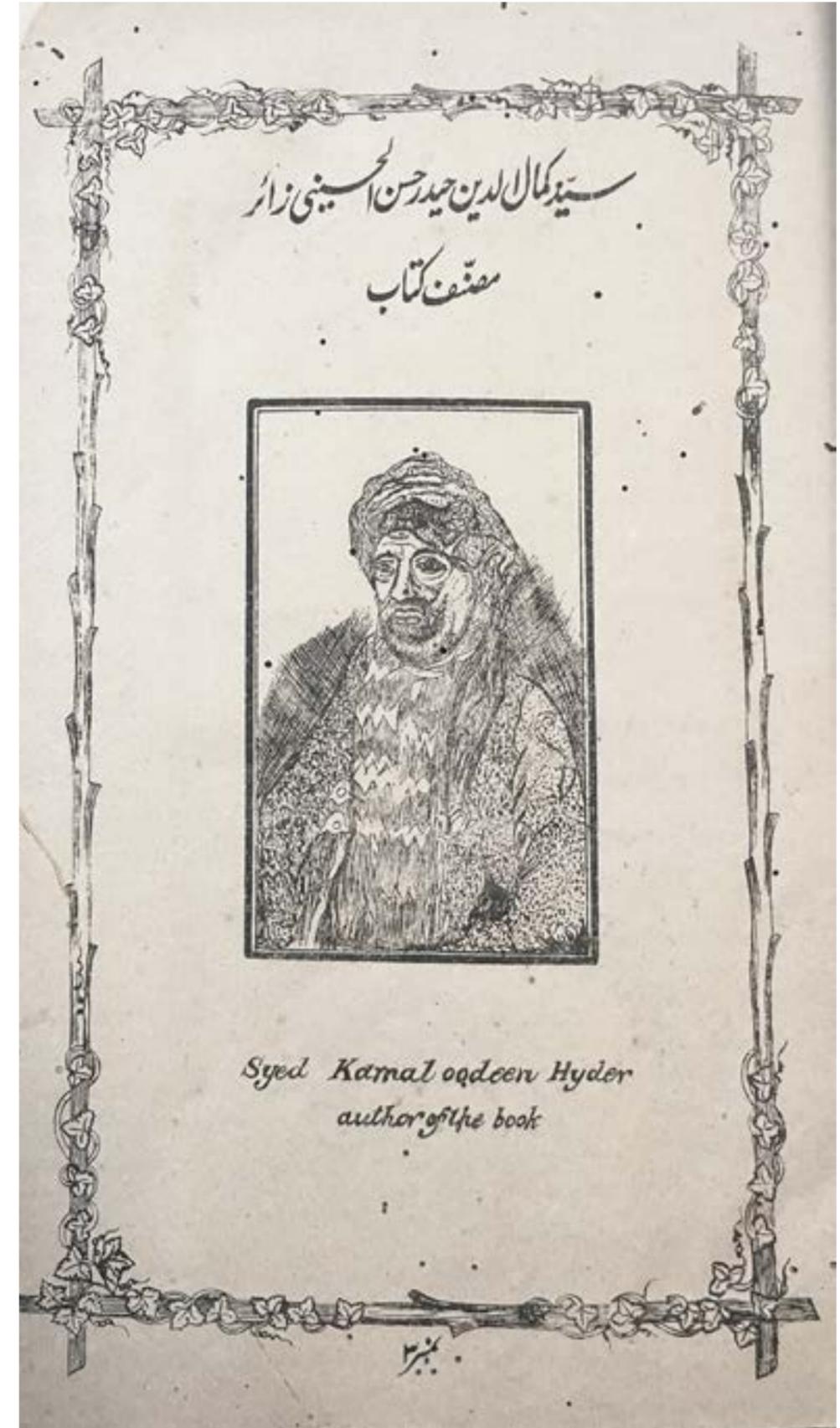
Large 8°, title page, printed in green, red and black, 7 pp. index in English and Urdu, Portrait of the author Syed Kamal Oodeen Hyder, portrait of Maharaja Sir Digbijai Singh Bahadur, 4 pp., 388 pp. lithographed text in Urdu [complete according to the index], 30 interleaved full-page lithographed portraits, later wrappers (wormholes throughout the book, but mostly in margins, small tears, chips in margins, sporadic tears repaired with a modern tape verso, one portrait loose with loss of margins, two old stamps “Bahauddin College Library” on the cover and a later stamp “Lucknow, New... Book Depot” with a hand-written price).

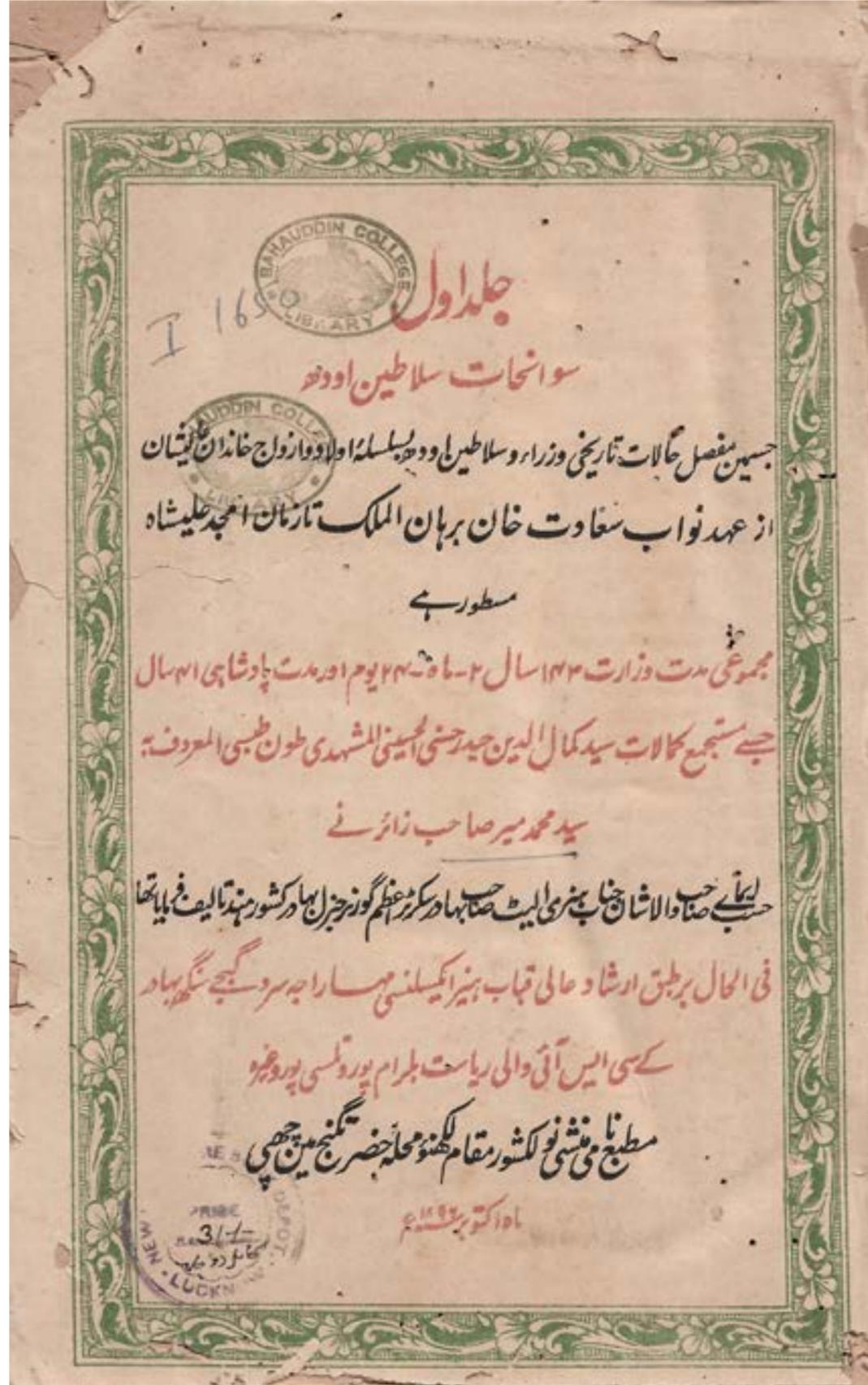
A rare, richly illustrated book on the rulers of Oudh, printed in Lucknow.

A rare work with brief biographies and charming portraits of rulers, chiefs and ministers of the Oudh State, in present Uttar Pradesh in India, and also transcriptions of documents, relations with the British and short stories, was first published in 1879. The present edition is dated with 1896 on the cover and 1907 on the last page and is complete in itself according to the index, which marks p. 388 as the last one. Also the illustrations differ from the 1879 edition. All the editions are today rare in the Western institutions. We could not find any institutional examples of the present edition.

The book bears old stamps of Bahauddin College, established in 1901, which was reorganized in 1983 and then renamed Bahauddin Science College. Later the book was sold at the book shop in Lucknow.

750 EUR





24. PERSIAN ILLUSTRATED LITHOGRAPHED BOOKS

[Without Title:]

[The Love Story of Shirin and Farhad]

[S. l., S. d., but probably Tehran: 1860s-1870s]

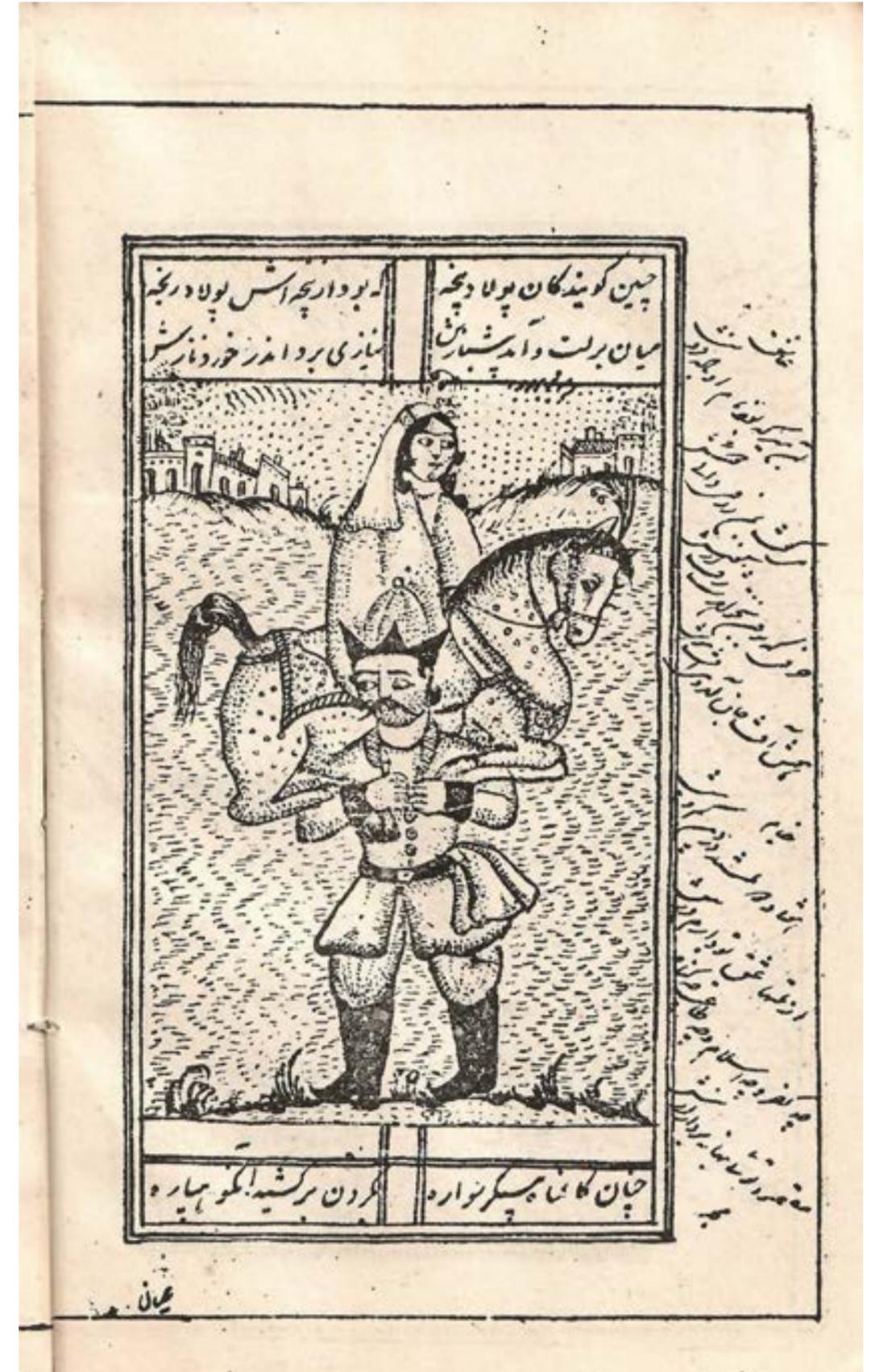
Small 8°, 184 pp. lithographed text with 8 illustrations and floral lithographed full-page decoration on first and last page, original brown goat with a ghost of a paper label on the spine (binding crudely executed with too short boards, contemporary soft folds, detached from the body of the book and with cracks around the spine, first and last pages slightly stained and dusty with tiny tears in margins, otherwise internally clean with one uncut page) (#70648).

A rare (unrecorded?) lithographed illustrated book in Persian language with a version of a love story of Shirin and Farhad

A handsome small-format book in Persian language contains 8 illustrations and a version of the love story of Shirin and Farhad, better known in the variation of the Persian poet Nizami Ganjavi (1141–1209) Khosrow and Shirin. The examples is bound in a crude, but charming contemporary binding.

As the book does not have an imprint, nor a title, we could not find any other examples in institutions. We also could not trace any comparable examples in the bibliography of Persian illustrated lithographed books Ulrich Marzolph, Narrative illustration in Persian lithographed books, 2001.

1.400 EUR





25. ARMENIANS IN THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE PROPHET MUHAMMAD

Thomas CARLYLE (1795 - 1881), Author - [Translator not named].

ԻՍԼԱՄՈՒԹԵԱՆ ՄԱՐԳԱՐԷՆ ՄԱՀՄԷՏ
[Islamut‘ean margarēn Mahmēt / Islamic Prophet Muhammed]

Galata, Istanbul: Ռ. Սազաեան [Ք. Sagaeon] 1910.

8°, 71 pp., [1 pp.], original wrappers with lettering pasted on later marble paper wrappers (uneven margins, as originally published, water-stained in the lower margin, tiny tears and chips in the edges, minor foxing, missing the errata slip) (# 70642).

An essay on Prophet Muhammad by Thomas Carlyle, translated in Armenian language and printed in 1910 in Istanbul, “from the need for solidarity among modern Ottomans”.

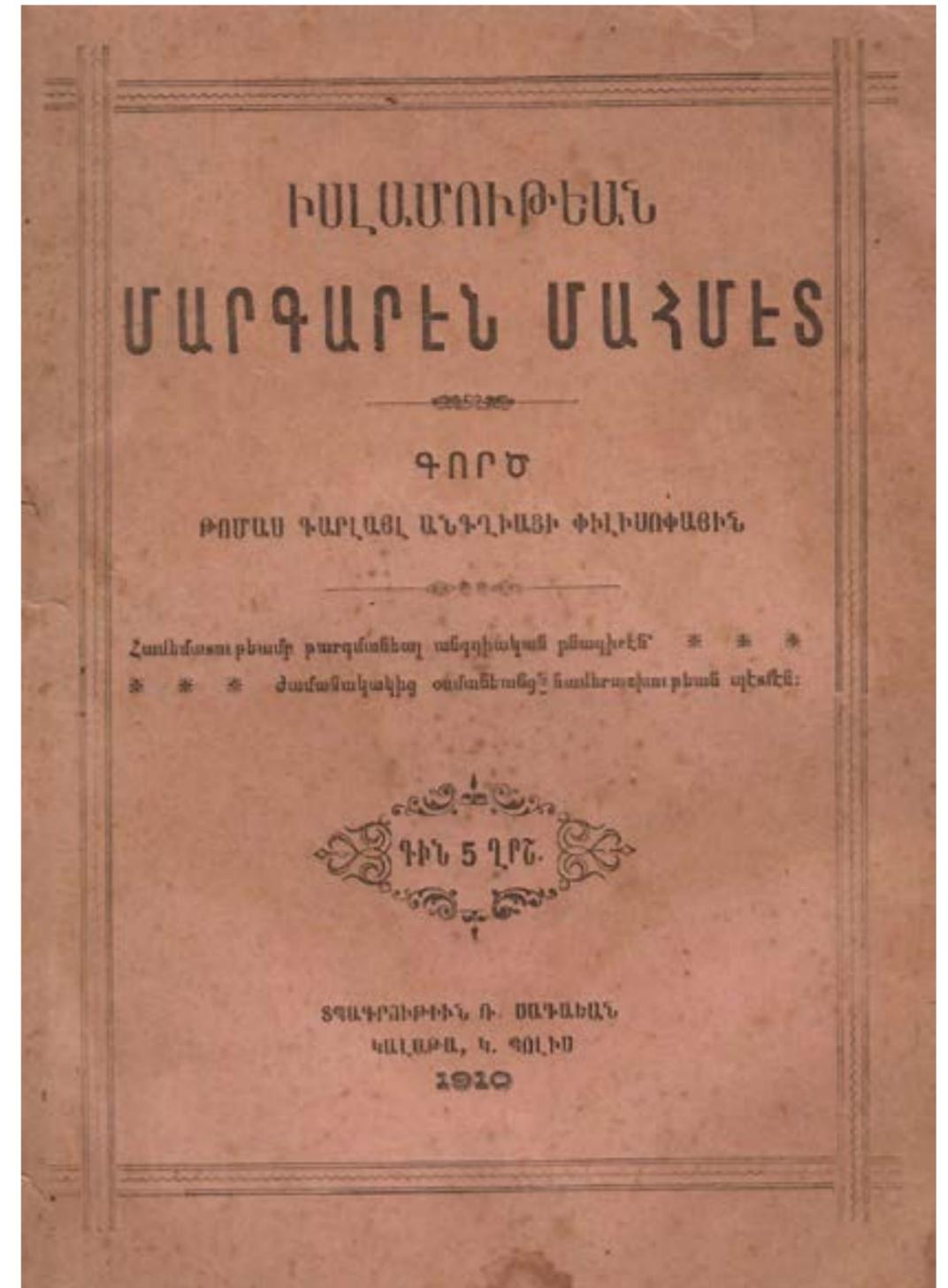
This is an Armenian translation of a speech given in 1840 by a British essayist, historian, and philosopher Thomas Carlyle (1795 - 1881). It was published a year later in a chapter titled *The Hero as Prophet: Muhammad* in a book *On Heroes, Hero-Worship, & the Heroic in History*.

The Armenian translation was printed in Istanbul in 1910, amongst the uprising of the tension between the Turks and Armenians in the Ottoman Empire, “from the need for solidarity among modern Ottomans”, as stated on the title page.

Worldcat lists two institutional examples (The British Library and University of Michigan). Fundamental Scientific Library in Yerevan Armenia also lists an example.

References: OCLC 43300471.

450 EUR



26. POLITICS OF THE LATE OTTOMAN EMPIRE CAIRO IMPRINT WORLD WAR I

Mehmed Selâhaddin Bey.

بیلدکلام : اتحاد و ترقی جمعیتک مقصد تأسس و صورت تشکلی و دولت علیه عثمانیه سبب فلاکت و انقسامی
[Bildiklerim : İttihad ve Terakki Cemiyetinin maksad-ı teessüs ve suret-i teşekkül ve Devlet-i Âliye-yi / What I Know About the Establishment of Committee of Union and Progress and the Collapse of the Ottoman Empire]

Cairo: Emin Hindiye Matbaası 1918.

8°, 203 pp. with black and white portraits, [5 pp.] index, original wrappers with lettering, bound in modern tan cloth binding with reproduced lettering from original wrappers on the cover (tiny tears and loss of paper in the corners and margins, but overall in a good condition) (# 70641).

A rare work on the politics of the late Ottoman Empire on the eve and during World War I, published by an Ottoman official in exile in Cairo.

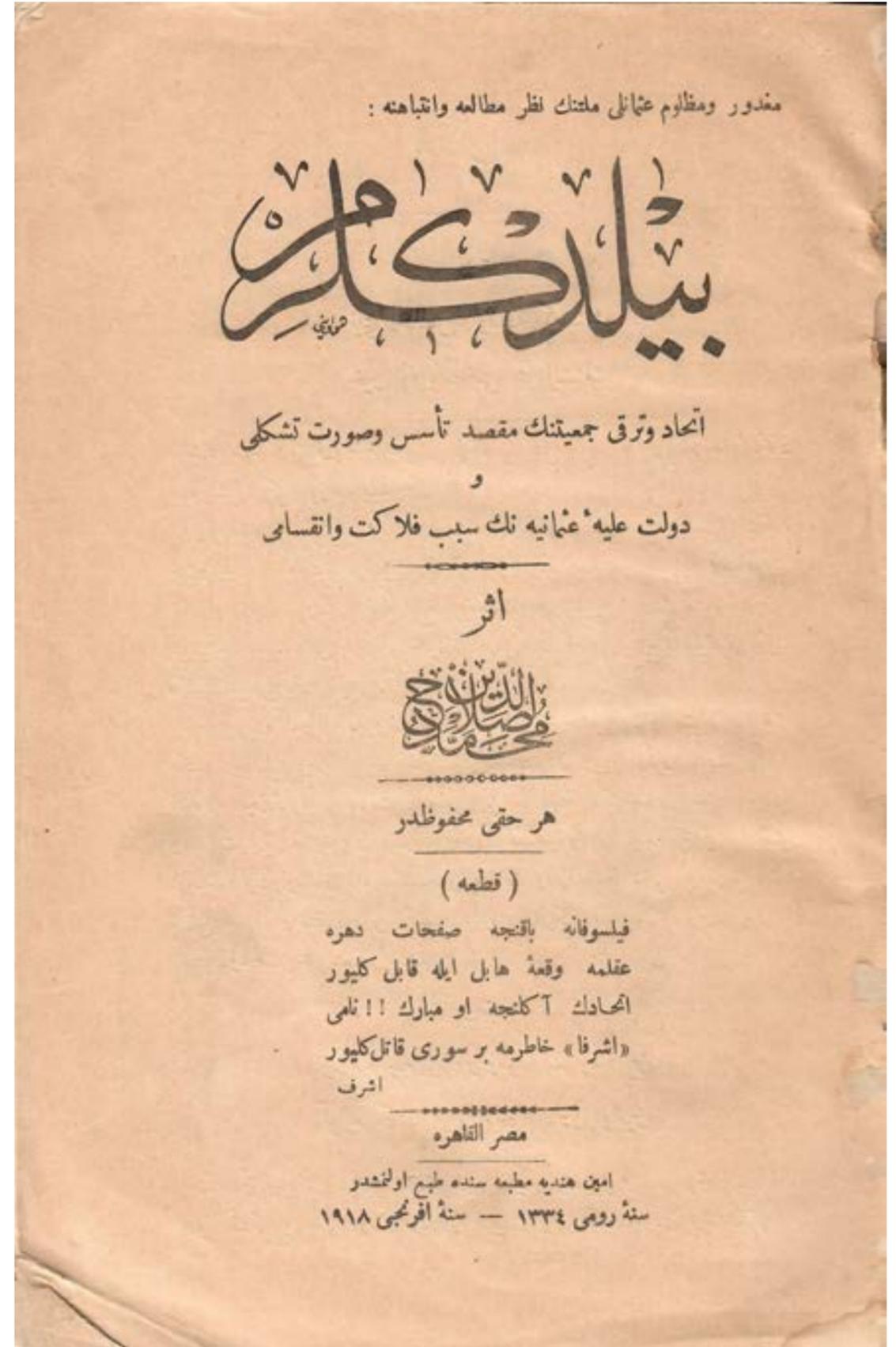
Mehmed Selâhaddin Bey (not to be confused with Mehmed Salâhî also Salahaddin, 1856 or 1857 – 1910) was an Ottoman official, who during his work at the Sublime Porte, made friends with many influential figures and politicians. As an opponent of Committee of Union and Progress, he escaped to Egypt after 1913 Ottoman coup d'état (also known as the Raid on the Sublime Porte), where he authored the present book, and returned to Istanbul in 1919.

In his book, based on his own memoirs and conversations, Mehmed Selâhaddin discusses various subjects related to the internal politics of the Ottoman Empire, attacks several politicians and mostly the Committee of Union and Progress, and also discloses several until then unpublished information on the Ottoman involvement in the War on the Balkans, in Libya and its connections with Germany.

We could trace approximately five examples of the title on Worldcat, housed at (University of Oxford, McGill University Library, Harvard University, Ohio State University Libraries, University of Chicago Library)

References: OCLC 21314402 (including eBooks).

1.400 EUR



27. CORDEL LITERATURE ARTISTS BRAZILIAN ARTISTS ORIGINAL ARTWORK

Walderêdo GONÇALVES DE OLIVEIRA (1920-2005).

Cadernos de arte. Xilogravura de Walderêdo Gonçalves. 1

Crato: Faculdade de Filosofia May 15, 1960.

8°, [1 pp.] text on yellow tracing paper, 8 unnumbered pages with 8 original black and white woodcuts (complete), [1 pp.] text on yellow tracing paper, original yellow wrappers with lettering on the cover and unbound as originally published (minor foxing on the wrappers and in lower margins of images, wrappers slightly scuffed on the corners) (#70560).

A series of 8 original woodcuts by a Brazilian artist Walderêdo Gonçalves, known for his illustrations on the covers of the cordel literature, published by the Philosophical Faculty of Crato, Brazil, in 1960.

Walderêdo Gonçalves (1920-2005) was born in Crato, in the State of Ceará, to a poor family. After initially working as a typographer, he eventually specialized in woodcuts and became a prolific illustrator of various magazines, newspapers, books and other publications. For a shorter period he was imprisoned on suspicion of collaborating with anti-governmental groups. The biography, written on the inner side of the wrappers of the present publication, states, that Gonçalves also worked as a graphic designer, electrician, painter, carpenter, modeler, molder, foundryman, tinsmith, taxidermist and a nurse.

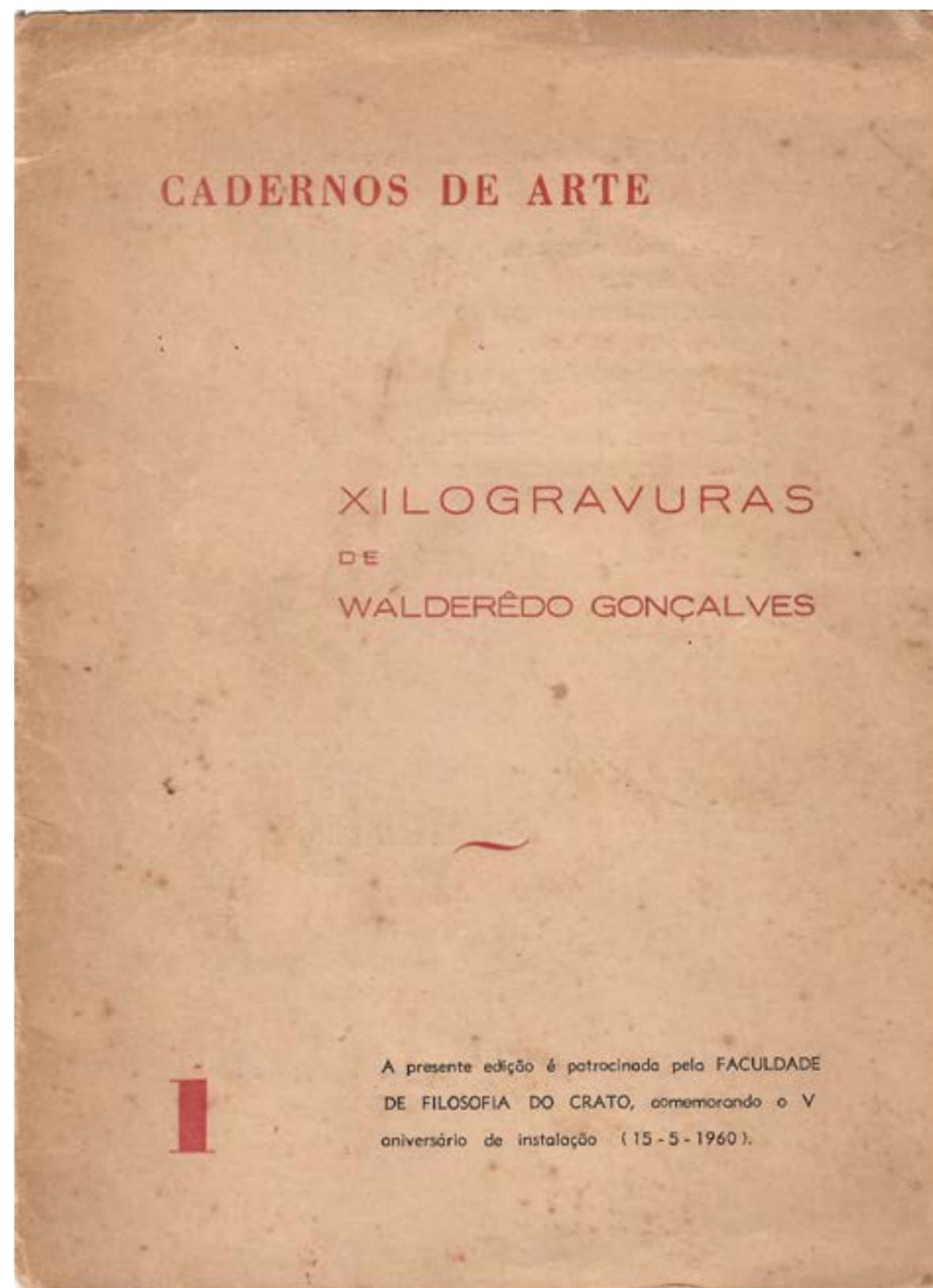
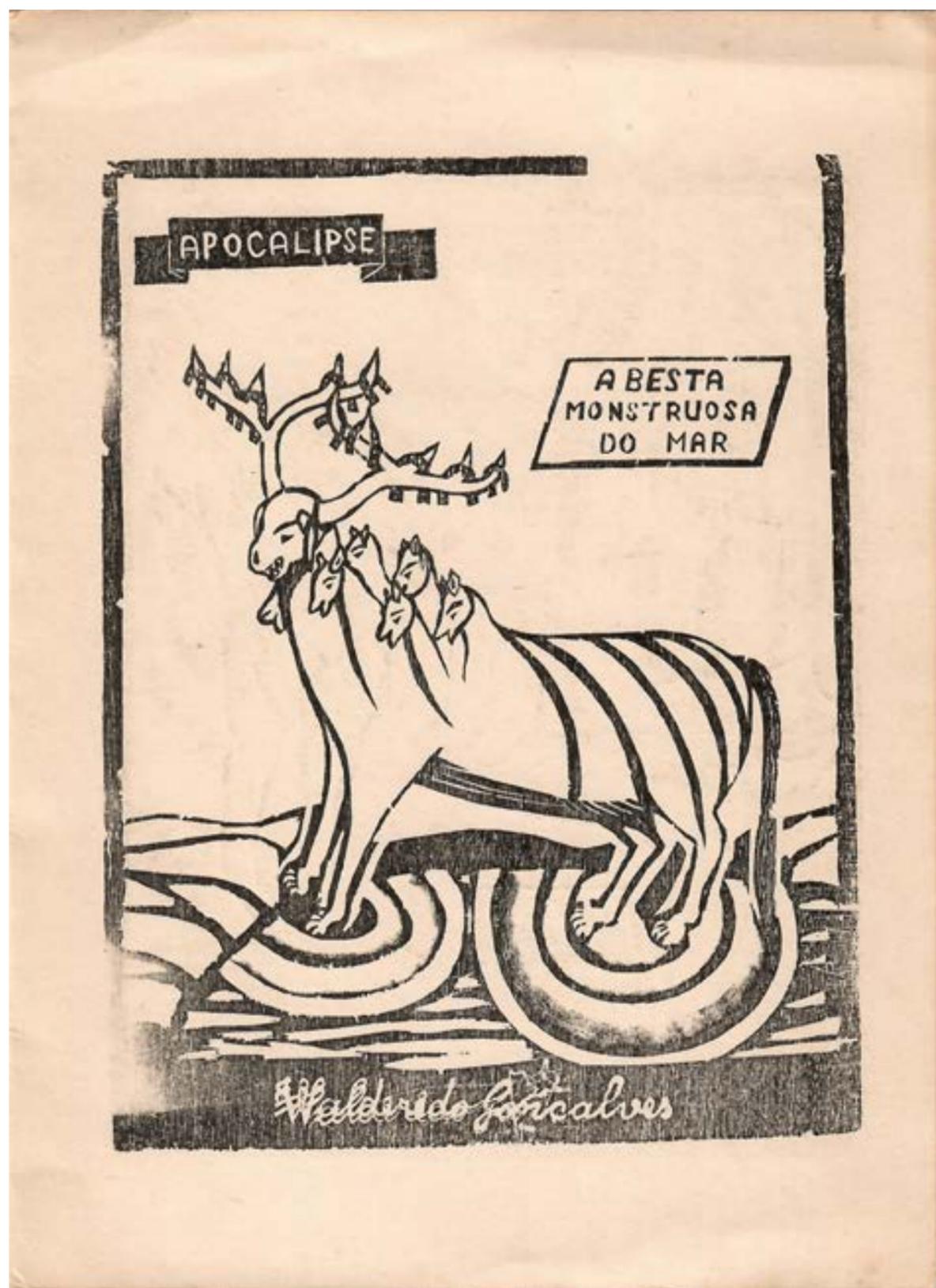
Walderêdo Gonçalves is today especially known as the cordel literature artist. The cordel literature are ephemeral pamphlets with linocut covers, containing lyrics with entertaining narrative folk poetry, which are sold at newspaper stands, hung on strings (cordel). In his art, Gonçalves adopts the small format of xylography with descriptive figural scenes.

In 1960, Walderêdo Gonçalves, exhibited a xylographed series of apocalyptic scenes at the Philosophical Faculty at Crato, his home city. The present publication, numbered with 1 contains 8 original woodcuts, which were exhibited at the faculty. The further publications, contained, according to the introduction in the inner side, other scenes presented at the exhibition.

We could not trace any institutional examples on Worldcat.

1.400 EUR





28. GERMANY AND SOVIET UNION IN 1930s WHITE RUSSIAN JEWISH ÉMIGRÉS IN GERMANY PRIVATE MIMEOGRAPHED PRESS

Jakow Trachtenberg (1888-1951) was an Odessa-born engineer of Jewish background, who made a career in the Tzarist Russia. In 1917, he escaped the revolution to the Weimar Republic, where he worked at Siemens and eventually married Alice von Bredow, the daughter of the last imperial painter to the Tzar, Albert Bredow (1828-1899). In the next years he became a self-declared specialist for Russia and was among others publishing a mimeographed newspaper *Rußland von Heute* (Russia of Today) and authored an address book of the Russian industry (*Adressenverzeichnis der russischen Industrie*, 1927).

As a strong opponent to the Communist Soviet Union Trachtenberg at first optimistically supported the Nazis and in 1933 even authored a book *Die Greuelpropaganda ist eine Lügenpropaganda sagen die deutschen Juden selbst/ Atrocity propaganda is based on lies: say the Jews of Germany themselves...*, written in several languages.

It lasted only a short time, until Jakow Trachtenberg realized, that the new German politics will not be kind to him and around 1935 he escaped with his wife to Vienna and at the beginning of the war to Yugoslavia, where he was eventually captured and sent to a concentration camp. With a help of his wife's bribes he narrowly escaped death and again with her help eventually escaped the camp. They managed to reach Switzerland in early 1945, where he died in 1951.

During his imprisonment Jakow Trachtenberg, a mathematician and engineer, developed the rapid mental calculation techniques, today called the *Trachtenberg system*.

Jakow TRACHTENBERG (1888-1951).

Rußland von Heute
[Russia of Today]

Berlin: Jakow Trachtenberg Verlag, January 15 – December 30, 1932.

Year 8 (complete). Large 4°, 50 numbers in 25 issues, all with double numbers: 1/2 – 49/50, each issue with 13 pp. black mimeographed text from typescript and printed header, recto only, bound in contemporary blue and black marbled boards and black linen spine, paper label with manuscript title on the spine (first number wrongly marked as “year 7” instead of “year 8”, no. 17/18 with 14 pages and page 9 repeating twice, stamps “Deutsches Ausland-Institut”, overall in a good condition) (# 70646).

A complete year 1932 of Trachtenberg's rare mimeographed magazine on contemporary economy and industry of the Soviet Union.

Rußland von Heute

Wochenschrift für wirtschaftliche Mitteilungen aus Rußlands Industrie, Handel u. Finanzwesen

7. Jahrgang
1/2

Herausgeber, verantw. Redakteur und Verlag: Russ. akad. Ing. Jakow Trachtenberg, Berlin-Charlottenburg, Wilmerdorfer Str. 79 :: Tel.: C2, Biebltreu 2114. Postscheckk. Berlin 159080. Erscheint 14-tägig am Freitag

15. Januar
1932.

Nachdruck und Weiterverbreitung nur mit bes. Genehmigung gestattet.

Immer wieder

laufen von seiten verschiedener deutscher Lieferfirmen Klagen darüber ein, dass die Russen die fällige Aushändigung der in Zahlung zu gebenden Akzpte nicht rechtzeitig erledigen, sondern sich oft eine monatelange Verspätung gestatten, was die schwierige finanzielle Lage vieler Lieferfirmen sehr wesentlich erschwert.

Diese Misstände häufen sich insbesondere in denjenigen Fällen, in denen die Aufträge nicht von seiten der Handelsvertretung selbst, sondern von den Import- und Exportvereinigungen der UdSSR vergeben werden.

Diesem Zustand muss jetzt endlich ein Ende gemacht werden. Denn durch solche Verspätungen russischerseits wird die Beunruhigung in den Kreisen der Lieferfirmen, die über die gespannte Finanzlage der Sowjetunion unterrichtet sind, nur noch weiter gesteigert.

Insbesondere aber ist zu beachten, dass zwar die Handelsvertretung die Haftung des Sowjetstaates für alle Geschäfte, die sie selbst abschliesst, gewährleistet, dass aber im Gegensatz dazu bei Geschäften, die die russischen Import- und Exportvereinigungen tätigen, keine solche Haftung des russischen Staates besteht. Ausserdem unterliegt die Handelsvertretung mit ihren Geschäften den deutschen Gesetzen, während die Import- und Exportvereinigungen der UdSSR lediglich unter den Sowjetgesetzen stehen, solange die Handelsvertretung nicht ausdrücklich durch Garantieübernahme die Haftung auf sich ausgedehnt hat.

Verweigert eine Importvereinigung der UdSSR die verbriefte Aushändigung der Akzpte, die auf die Handelsvertretung gezogen werden, weil nach ihrer, der Vereinigung, Ansicht die Lieferfirma ihren Vertragsverpflichtungen nicht in befriedigender Weise nachgekommen ist, dann haftet die Handelsvertretung nur in dem Falle, wenn sie selbst die Akzpte von der Vereinigung erhalten und mit ihrer Unterschrift versehen hat. Es bleibt in einem solchen Falle der Lieferfirma nur der schwierige Weg

Deutsches
Ausland-Institut
Stuttgart

In his biweekly, which was issued from 1925 to 1935 (11 issues), Jakow Trachtenberg published all the information on the Soviet industry, economy and politics, which he could gather from German, Russian and other press and literature. Every two weeks he mimeographed a magazine on 13 pages, which was covering all the changes regarding the Soviet metal, construction and general industry, trade with wood, leather, food etc., as well as Russian orders in Germany and other countries and was predicting world events, such as Sino-Japanese War.

Provenance

The present example contains stamps of "Deutsches Ausland-Institut" (German Foreign Institute), Stuttgart. The institute was founded in 1917, during WWI, to collect information on the Germans, living outside the country. During the Third Reich the institute promoted racist views and researches. It was closed after the war.

The reorganized successor of the Deutsches Ausland-Institut reopened in 1949, under name the Institute for Foreign Relations (Institut für Auslandsbeziehungen).

A Note on Rarity

The magazines were printed privately in small runs and are very rare.

The two complete runs of the series that we could trace, are held by the Humboldt University in Berlin (Jacob-und-Wilhelm-Grimm-Zentrum), and at the German National Library in Leipzig (or possibly missing the first number).

The State Library of Berlin housed the first year of the magazines, 1925/26, but the items were, according to their web page, lost in the war. Universitäts- und Landesbibliothek Düsseldorf owes magazines from August 1932 until November 1935 and the Bavarian State Library owes 11 issues (or only issue 11?) from 1935.

1.400 EUR

Die allgemeine Tendenz war in der Einfuhr Russlands schon seit längerer Zeit dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass den Produktionsmitteln fast das gesamte jeweilige Importkontingent zugestanden wurde, während Konsumwaren nur in verschwindendem Ausmasse aus dem Auslande bezogen wurden. Es entspricht diese bewusste Zielsetzung der Sowjets ihrer gesamten Einstellung, wie sie ja auch im Inlande die Industrialisierung auf Kosten der Lebenshaltung der Bevölkerung forcieren.

Die bezeichnete Tendenz wurde noch insofern weiter geführt, als unter den Produktionsmitteln solche für den Aufbau von Produktionsmittel-Industrien vor denjenigen den Vorrang erhielten, die nur für den Aufbau von Konsummittelindustrien bestimmt waren. Zugleich ist jetzt in immer stärkerer Masse das Bestreben der Russen deutlich zu erkennen, sich in der Versorgung mit Rohstoffen, wo nur irgend möglich, vom Auslande unabhängig zu machen, dagegen komplizierte Fabrikate, wie Maschinen usw., als Muster für eigene Fabrikation aus fremden Ländern kommen zu lassen.

Aus der obigen Tabelle wird ersichtlich, dass der früher wichtigste Posten der russischen Einfuhr seine Stellung verloren hat: der Bezug ausländischer Baumwolle ist im Ergebnis der forcierten eigenen Baumwollwirtschaft stark zurückgegangen. Dasselbe Bild bei Wolle und Rohleder. Dagegen ist infolge des besonders gesteigerten Bedarfes bei Kautschuk trotz aller Bestrebungen im Sinne der Selbstversorgung die Einfuhr doch gewachsen.

Den Aufschwung der Industrialisierung des Landes kann man am besten in der Gruppe der Metallwaren ablesen. Der Buntmetallimport ist nur unerheblich zurückgegangen. Dagegen wird Eisenmetall etwa im vervierfachen Ausmasse eingeführt. Die Einfuhr von Maschinen und Apparaten hat sich verdoppelt, der Import von Maschinenteilen ist auf dem Wege, sich zu verdreifachen. Die autarkischen Bestrebungen werden besonders beim Rückgang der Einfuhr beim Gerbextrakt deutlich.

Zur Ergänzung ist es von Wert, die obigen Gewichtsangaben der Tabelle auch durch Wertangaben zu vervollständigen, die allerdings von der Preisbewegung beeinflusst sind, aber für die Lieferfirmen wohl doch ein klareres Bild ergeben.

<u>Einfuhrwaren der UdSSR</u>	1929	1930	1931 (1. Halbjahr)
	in Mill. Rbl.		
Baumwolle	117,2	55,9	10,8
Wolle	81,2	48,9	16,1
Rohleder	31,1	15,6	6,7
Buntmetalle	53,9	59,5	24,9
Eisenmetall	37,0	75,9	55,6
Chemikalien	16,8	18,5	8,1
Kautschuk	11,4	13,6	5,7
Zellulose u. Holzmasse	5,6	5,7	1,2
Gerbextrakt	6,6	6,8	-
Maschinen u. Apparate	86,1	173,5	85,1
Landwirtschaftl. Maschinen	58,0	101,7	94,7
Maschinenteile	20,3	85,2	46,3
elektrische Maschinen u. Apparate	25,0	31,2	9,0

29. SOVIET UNION - ECONOMIC HISTORY

Jakow TRACHTENBERG (1888-1951).

Russland ist gerüstet! Was nun?
[Russia is Ready! Now What?]

Berlin-Grünwald: Trachtenberg 1934.

Large 4°, [1 pp.] loose sheet with introduction, 34 pp., [1 pp], black mimeographed copy of type-printed text, two inserted black lithographed maps, printed by J. Trachtenberg Verlag, in original tan wrappers with printed title on the front cover, stapled (inside slightly age-toned with soft folds and tiny tears in margins, wrappers damaged with small chips, tears and folds and with partly repaired tears along the hinges).

A rare mimeographed work on the danger of the Soviet Union for Germany, written and self-published in Berlin by a White Russian émigré of Jewish background, Jakow Trachtenberg, who in the first months of the Nazi government optimistically supported the new regime, hoping that they will overthrow the Communists.

PLEASE SEE THE PREVIOUS ITEM FOR MORE INFORMATION ON JAKOW TRACHTENBERG.

This is a continuation of Trachtenberg's work "Rotes Russland rüstet!" (*Red Russia is Ready!*), which was first published in May 1930 as a special edition of a newspaper *Rußland von Heute*. In 1931, Trachteberg self-published the text as a book in German and also in English (*Russia getting Ready!*) and French (*La Russie rouge avance*). In it, he warns the West against the growing danger of the Communist Russia and its preparation for a possible war.

The present work was mimeographed in small numbers and was same as the first edition on his previous book available to subscribers of Trachtenberg's newspaper. It is possible that the copies were made only after received orders. The author focuses again on the growing Soviet danger and calls for strong united Germany to fight the Communism. He also analyses the economy of the Soviet Union, which should according to the text soon benefit from the second five year plan (1932-1937). Trachtenberg also warns against growing industry in the European part of Russia and in today's Kazakhstan. He accompanied the text with two pictorial maps, showcasing the industry in the described parts.

We could trace two institutional examples of the publication (Deutsche Nationalbibliothek Leipzig and International Institute of Social History (IISG)).

References: OCLC 85213642.

1.200 EUR



30. SOVIET UNION ECONOMIC HISTORY FIVE YEAR PLAN

Jakow TRACHTENBERG (1888-1951).

Rußland von Heute. Sonderschrift der Zeitschrift "Russland von heute"
[Russia of Today. A Special Edition to the Newspaper Russia of Today. 2nd Edition]

Berlin: Jakow Trachtenberg Verlag, Beginning of August 1930.

Large 4°, [3 pp.], 121 pp., [1 p.] advertisements, mimeographed text printed recto only, original pink wrappers with lettering, inserted advertisement, printed in blue, with the author's request to recommend his book (pages slightly age-toned, tiny tears in margins, dates on the second unnumbered text page contemporary corrected by the author, tiny folds in corners, wrappers little age toned with tiny loss of material around the spine) (#70646).

A rare, privately published mimeographed work by Jakow Trachtenberg on the current Russian economy and the Five-Year Plan, which is according to the author a part of Soviet preparation for the war.

PLEASE SEE THE PREVIOUS ITEM FOR MORE INFORMATION ON JAKOW TRACHTENBERG.

In this privately published elaborate mimeographed work, which the author marked as "For personal use only! Handle with High Secrecy!", Jakow Trachtenberg describes the contemporary Soviet Union and his prediction for the development of the country in the next two years. He starts with a chapter on Stalin and continues analyzing the Soviet government, the economy, Five-Year Plan, which is according to the author a preparation for Russia's entering the war, and the details of various fields of Soviet industry.

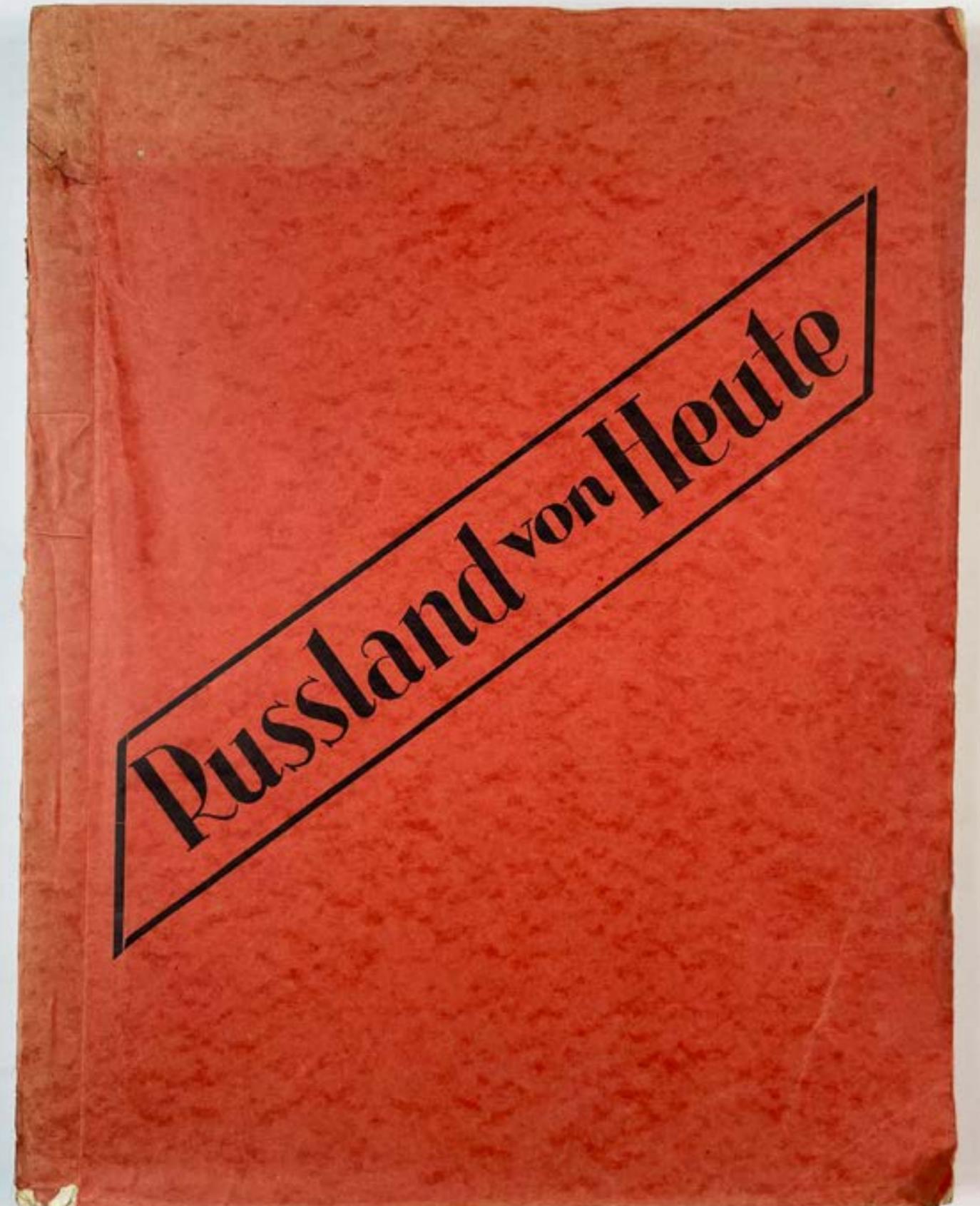
This is the second edition, published some months after the first one. In the introduction the author mentions, that the first edition, issued in the end of May 1930, was sold instantly and he did not have a chance to add anything to the second edition.

On the last page the Jakow Trachtenberg advertises his technique for learning Russian and services of his "Institute Jakow Trachtenberg" which translated to Russian and helps corresponding and advertising in the Sowiet Union

Worldcat records four examples in German institutions (Württembergische Landesbibliothek, Deutsche Nationalbibliothek Leipzig, Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin - Preußischer Kulturbesitz (Haus Potsdamer Straße), Bibliothek des Ruhrgebiets) and five abroad (Universitätsbibliothek Basel, International Labour Organization (Geneva), National Library of Poland, Harvard University, Pontificia Universita Gregoriana). It is unclear, if the listed examples are the first or the second edition from the same year.

References: OCLC 1203572439, 39945490.

680 EUR



31. SUMO WRESTLING BANDO POW CAMP, JAPAN WORLD WAR I

Hans TITTEL.

相撲圖説. Sumo. Der japanische Ringkampf
[Sumo Wrestling. Sumo. The Japanese Wrestling Match]

Bando: Lagerdruckerei des Kriegsgefangenenlagers [Prison Camp Press of the POWs]
1919.

Small 4°. Folding colour image, title, 42 pp. with colour and black and white images in the text, all text printed recto on folded paper, 3 colour and 1 full-page illustration, original patterned card wrappers with mounted title in Japanese (Very Good with only minor wear to the corners).

[Accompanied with:]

18 black and white photos.

Various sizes from 4 x 6 cm (8 photos) to 7 x 10 cm (1.6 x 2.4 inches to 2.7 x 3.9 inches), 3 photos with hand written names in pencil verso.

A handsomely illustrated book on the Sumo wrestling in German language, printed at the Bando POW camp in Japan

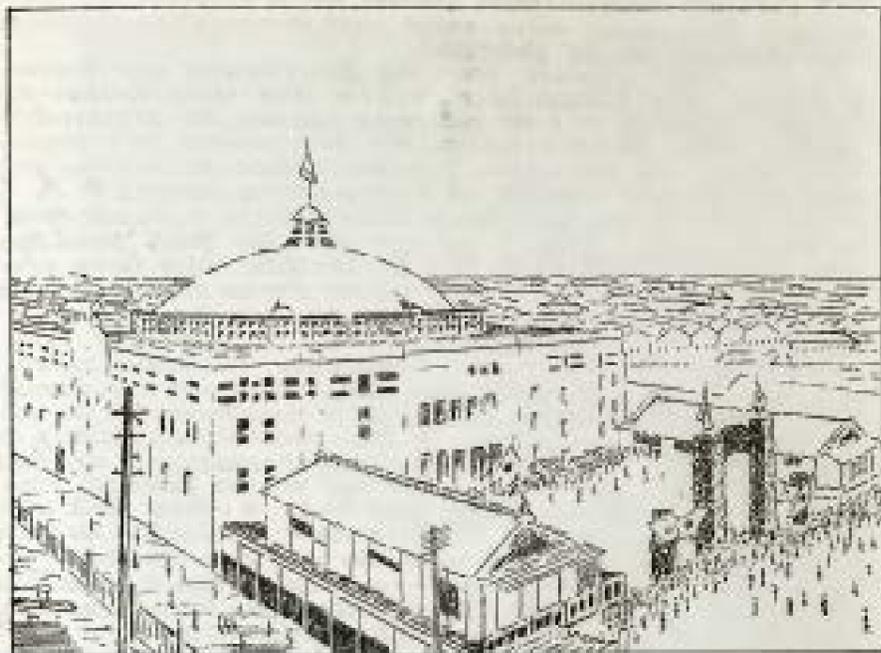
This handsomely printed Germany publication on Sumo wrestling was published as one of the last books by the Bando POW Press. It contains a lengthy description on the history of the Sumo wrestling, the techniques and depicts contemporary Yokozuna Tochigiya Moriya (1892 -1959), Ōnishiki Uichirō (1891 -1941) and Ōtori Tanigorō (1887-1956), as well as two images, based on the older Japanese images.

The cover and binding of the publication, unusual for the Bando press, mimics Japanese books.

The book is accompanied with 18 original black and white privately made photographs, which showcase Sumo wrestlers, among others Tochigiya Moriya, during the preparations.



Tochigiya, „der Rosshastanienberg“
1918 Yokozuna von Tokio.-Alt. geb. 1892. 174 m gross; 109 kg. Schule Dewa-no-umi. Liebt Sake,
europäisches Essen und Baseball.



Neue Ringierhalle in Osaka.

weils auf die die reiche Handelsstadt Osaka besonders stark
 zeh, beträgt mehr als 50m, die Seiten des äußeren Quadrats
 rund über 45m lang, Baukosten auf 500.000 Yen veranschlagt
 später auf 500.000 Yen erhöht. Die Halle faßt 10.000 Personen
 In dem August 1919 soll der Bau fertig sein. Eine zweite,
 kleinere Ringierhalle besitzt die Stadt in der Stadtmitte.

Europäischen Neuen sagt das stundenlange Ausdauern
 bei einem Niesenzucken wenig zu; Japaner über können
 mit Tee, Tabak und Bentchachtel verweilen lange aushal-
 ten. Es soll vermerken, dass begünstigte Sportleute habe
 für ihre Lieblingsträger annehmen, dass - wie im römischen
 Circus - Wägen abgeschlossen werden, dass Hitzescyple die Sport-
 geräten und Athleten ihren Gürtellosen Kleidungsstück
 in die Arena hinwerfen, die diese aber nicht behalten,
 sondern sie am anderen Tage durch einen Schüler dem Speer-
 ter wieder zustellen lassen, natürlich gegen ein entsprechendes
 des Geldgeschenk.

In der Mitte der Ringierhalle ist die Arena aufge-
 baut; ringsherum gehen die Sitzreihen für das Publikum.
 Die Arena ist durch Sandsäcke, besser durch sandgefüllte,
 strängelartige Säcke abgegrenzt und heißt daher Dofugi
 (土俵 = Sandsack); darüber erhebt sich auf 4 Pfosten
 eine Art Zeit-Tower Sandsack, jeder Pfosten, sogar von Zeit.



Stilles Bildchen nach einem japan. Holzschnitt.

After the war the author, Hans Tittel, wrote a book on the Chinese book trade, which was published in Tokyo on 1927 and 1928.

Worldcat lists three institutional examples, all in German libraries (Zentralbibliothek der Sportwissenschaften der Deutschen Sporthochschule Köln, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin, Preußischer Kulturbesitz, Kunstbibliothek, Staatsbibliothek Zu Berlin).

References: OCLC 249819518.

3.200 EUR



32. CRETE IMPRINT OTTOMAN BOOKS LAW

فغفور يزاده نسيمي
[Fağfurizade NESIMI]

تفسيرات قانونيه
كريد محكمة استينافندن صادر اولان

[Statutory Interpretation. Issued Originally by the Crete Court of Appeals. 1880- 1888]

Chania, Crete: Maarif Matbaası 1888.

2 volumes bound in 1. Small 8°, [8 pp.] blank pages with Ottoman manuscript annotations (mostly numbers in rows) in black ink, 319 pp. (running numeration), [2 pp.] blank pages with Ottoman manuscript annotations (mostly numbers in rows) in black ink, contemporary brown marbled boards and goat spine with gold tooling and title and raised hinges, old round paper label in the lower part of the spine (little age-toned with foxing, sporadic pages loose, old annotations on front and rear blank pages and on endpapers, a tiny piece of one corner missing, old annotations in ink from p. 272 on, binding lightly rubbed, but overall in a good used condition) (#70645).

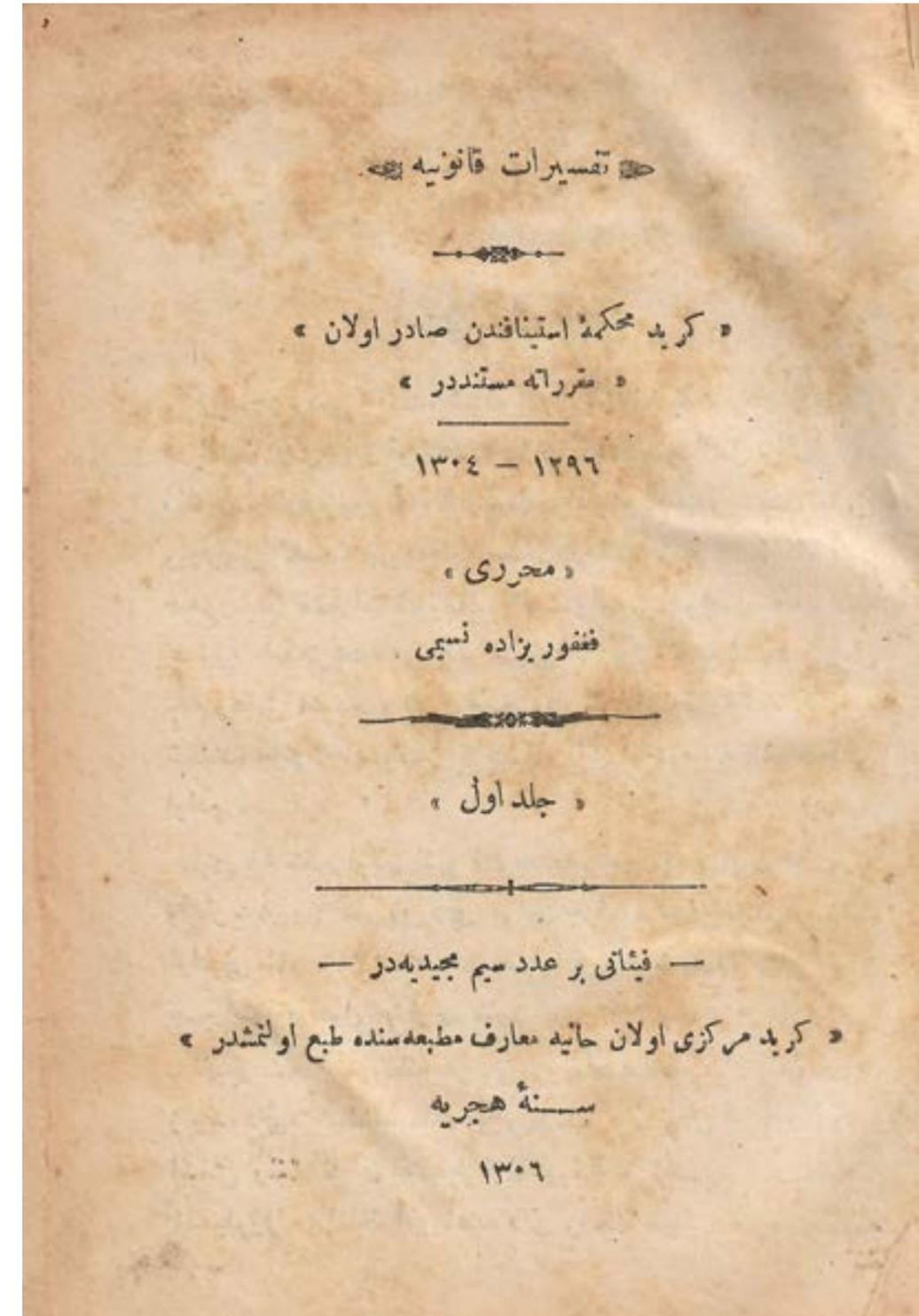
A rare book, containing statutory interpretations for Crete in 1880s, written in Ottoman language and printed in Chania.

The text covers hundreds of statutory interpretations, covering laws on religion, property etc., at the Crete Court of Appeals from 1880 and 1888.

Nesimi was a prominent family from Chania, Crete. Although we could not find any information in the literature available to us on the author of this work, Fağfurizade Nesimi, he should not be confused with an Ottoman author Fağfurizade Hüseyin Nesimi (1868-1915), probably from the same family.

The work is very rare. We could not trace any institutional examples nor any references to the book in the literature available to us.

1.400 EUR



مدیون متوفانک ترکه سی بین الورنه تقسیم اولنش اولسه بيله كافة ورته
عليه اقامه دعوی ابدہ پلور .

اعلام ۱۵۱

هر بردائن مدیونی اولان متوفانک ترکه سنک تقسیم اولنوب اولندیغی
ونه صورته تقسیم قلدیغی کبی شیری تحقیق ایله نظر اعتنا به المقضین
اله جفنی حسب النظام مدیونک ورته سندن بالدعوی مطالبه به حق
وصلاحیتی بولمغله مدیونک ترکه سنک تقسیم وعدم تقسیمی کیفیتی دانک
بالجمله ورته علیه اقامه دعوی برله مطلوبی مطالبه ایتمک حقنه اصلا
مانع دکلر .

اوچیوز فرق بدنجی ماده دائن متوفانک بعض ورته سی جانبدن استیغای
دین ایچون اقامه دعوی اولنقی جائزدر .

اعلام ۱۵۱

مستأنفون مرقومونک کو یا مدعیلردن بشقه ورته سی دخی بولنقی حسب
آنلرک دخی برلکده اقامه دعوی ایتملی ایجاب حالدن ابدوکنه متدائر
استیغای استدعایانمهلرندہ مذکور اولان ادعا به کلنجده بجهلنک ۱۶۴۳ نجی
ماده سی منظوقجه متوفانک ورته سی متعدد اولوبده ایچلرندن بالکیز
برسنک بيله مورث متوفانک مطلوب بانه متعلق اقامه دعوی ایتمی نظاماً
بجساز اولمغله متوفای مرقومک مدعیلردن ماعدا بشقه ورته سی دخی
بولندیغنک صحتی فرض اولنسه بيله بو حال بالکیز . . . ک اقامه دعوی
ایتملرینه نظاماً مانع اولدیغندن بی اساس اولان ادعای مذکور دخی
مردوددر .

اوچیوز فرق سکزنجی ماده بيمينك قبول و اداسنی مبین تنظیم اولسان

بیاننامه بيمينك صورت اداسنی امر ایدن اعلام ایله برابر تبلیغ اولنسه
جائزدر .

اعلام ۱۵۴

مرقوم دعوانه احد طرفینه دوشه جـک بيمينك قبول و یا عدم قبولی
بیان ایچون تخصیص اولنان وعدهک بر معتاد مبدائی بوکا دائر اولان
بیاننامهک تبلیغی کونک فرداسندن معتبر بولمشیکن خصمنک کندوسنه
تکلیف اولنان بيمينی قبول ایتدیکنی وعده معینه سنده بیان ایتموب بلکه
بو باده کی بیاننامه سنی تحلیفی حکم ایدن اعلام ایله برابر یعنی وعده
مذکورنک هنوز بدأ ایتماش اولدیغی برزمانده وقتندن مقدم تبلیغ ایتمش
اولدیغی جهته بيمين ایتمک حقندن سقوطنی ادعا و اعتراض ایتمش ایسه ده
بيمينك قبوله متدائر اولان بیاننامه سنی بيمينی حکم ایدن اعلام ایله برابر
تبلیغ ایدنک خصمنه بوندن طولانی برکونه ضرر ترتیب ایدمه بجهتندن
ادعای مذکور مردوددر .

اوچیوز فرق طقوزنجی ماده رد حکام نظامنامه سنک ۱۲ نجی ماده سی
منظوقجه احکام کاذبه به مستنداً ودعوانک دوچار تاخرات اولنق مقصدیله
حاکم ردینی طلب ایدن شخص و یا خود ایغای وظیفه دن قاچمنق نیتیه
کندی ردینی طلب ایدن مأمور و یا حکام جزای نقدی اعطاسنه محکوم
اولورلر .

اعلام ۱۶۱

اوچیوز اللنجی ماده بيمينك اداسنی متضمن اولان قرار فرینه اعلامی
احد طرفینک و کیلنه تبلیغ اولنمی جائزدر .

اعلام ۱۶۲

اعلام مذکورک حکومتنک آروقاتی اولان مدعی عمری به دکل بلکه

33. ENGINEERING LATE OTTOMAN EMPIRE RAILWAYS AND BRIDGES

MÜHENDİS MEKTEBİ İKTİSAD CEMİYETİ [Ottoman Society of Engineering and Economy]. Hasan RASIM - Hüseyin HILMI - Osman NURI (ed.). VARIOUS AUTHORS.

کنج مهندس
[Genç mühendis / Young Engineer]

Istanbul: [Various Publishers] 1324-1330 [1909-1914]

26 issues (of 62) in one volume, 4°: Nos. 1-26, each with 8 pp., nos. 25 and 26 with 16 pp. each, contemporary faux alligator skin card binding (no. 16 mistakenly marked as 15, minor foxing and age-toning, tiny folds in corners, but overall in a good, used condition, binding slightly rubbed, especially around the spine) (#70636).

A set of a rare Ottoman magazines on the modern engineering, issued by Ottoman Society of Engineering and Economy and focusing on the latest achievements, mostly on the railway and bridge-building, which was at the time perfected in order to construct railways through geologically and geographically difficult terrains of the Middle East with two major projects of the Baghdad and Hejaz railways.

The magazine invited young engineers from the Ottoman Empire and from abroad to publish their articles and sketches. Numerous texts were written by various important engineers and architects, as several of the articles were published unsigned.

The subjects are mostly concentrated on construction of bridges and railways, but also on modern machinery and mathematics. The subjects became important for big projects, such as the construction of the Hejaz Railway, engineering solutions on various parts of the Baghdad railway and water regulations in today's Iraq.

Worldcat lists two institutional examples (National Library of Israel, Universiteitsbibliotheek Leiden).

References: OCLC 1122578209, 73530299.

1.600 EUR



34. SAUDI ARABIA & YEMEN OTTOMAN ARMY

بمنده کی اون دردنجی قول اردو ایله حجاز فرقه سنه و نجد و فیزانده کی قطعات عسکریه یه تعیین اولنه جق صنوف مختلفه امرا وضابط ننگ صورت تعیین ومدت استخداملرینه دائر قانون

[Yemen'deki On Dördüncü Kolordu ile Hicaz Fırkasında ve Necd ve Fizan'daki Kıtaat-ı Askeriyeye Tayin Olunacak Sunûf-ı Muhtelife Ümera ve Zâbitânının Sûret-i Tayin ve Müddet-i İstihdamlarına Dair Kanun
Law Concerning the Form of Assignment and Duration of Employment of Various Members and Officers to be Assigned to the Fourteenth Corps in Yemen, the Hejaz Division, and the Military Units in Najd and Fezzan]

Istanbul: Matbaa-i Askeriye 1327 [1911].

Large 8°, 6 pp., [2 pp.] blank, original blue wrappers with lettering on the cover, unbound as originally published (light foxing and staining, tiny tears in margins, soft folds in the upper part, old annotation in black ink in the top of the cover) (# 70643).

Official regulations made for the 14th corps of the Ottoman army, stationed in what is today Saudi Arabia and Yemen, and also the Sanjak of Fezzan in Libya.

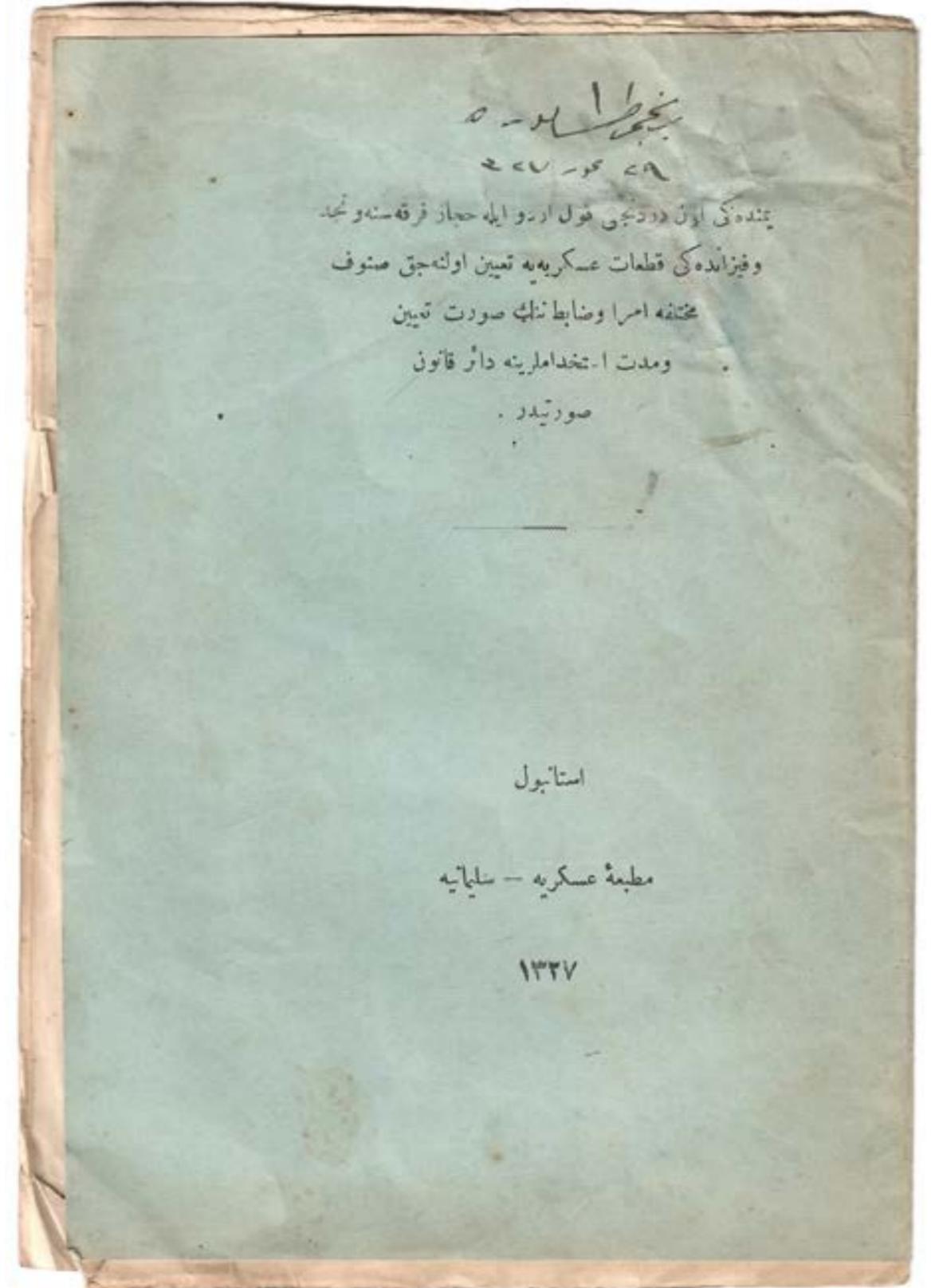
The pamphlet, issued by the Ottoman military office, list new rules for the 14th corps, formed in the early 20th century and reorganized in 1911. It was covering the areas of what is today the West coast of Yemen, Hejaz and Najd in Saudi Arabia, and Fezzan in Libya.

The document is approved by Mehmed Rashid, İbrahim Hakkı Pasha, Grand Vizier of the Ottoman Empire between 1910–1911, and the minister of war Mahmud Shawkat, of Arab Damascene background appointed by İbrahim Hakkı.

İbrahim Hakkı held the office of the prime minister only briefly and already in 1911 returned to diplomacy.

We could not find any institutional examples on Worldcat.

950 EUR



35. MEDICINE ANTIDOTES

Mirliva Mustafa Hâmi Pasha.

بانزهرنامه

[Panzehirnâme / On Antidotes]

Istanbul: Matbaa-i Âmire 1271 [1855].

12°, 4 pp. index, 83 pp. lithographed text, lithographed imprint un unnumbered page, original illustrated wrappers, later spine (bookseller's stamp on blank page, margins with tiny folds, tears and light staining, wrappers little stained with tiny losses on the corners, pin size holes on inner side from binding) (#70613).

First Ottoman book on antidotes, written by a medical doctor Mustafa Hâmi, who gathered information on a military expedition to Yemen in 1849.

Mustafa Hâmi was trained at the Imperial Medical School in Istanbul and later worked as a physician in Hejaz and an aide of Abrullah Pasha, the Emir of Mecca, and eventually as a military doctor, receiving a title Mirliva (brigadier general). According to the contemporary sources, he was "intelligent, hard-working, virtuous person and has succeeded in publishing thirty useful medical works" (7 Bursalı Mehmed Tâhir, Osmanlı Müellifleri (1299-1915), Vol. 3, İsmail Özen (ed.), Meral Yayınevi, 1975. p. 213). He also translated several works.

In this book Mustafa Hâmi's lists antidotes for poisoning from minerals, plants (including opium and mushrooms), animals (by eating and touching them, or being bitten or stung), various chemicals, bad air, choking, drowning, strangulation by hanging and also suffocation of inhaling too many flowers in the room.

We could trace on institutional example on Worldcat, held by Aga Khan Library in London.

References: OCLC 1124680097. ÖZEĞE 16131; Erdi Okulmuş, Pânzehir-Nâme (Giriş, Metin, Dizin, Tipkibasim) 2015 .

680 EUR



36. TEA OTTOMAN EMPIRE MEDICINE

سید محمد عزت (Seyyid Mehmed İzzet also Çaycı İzzet Efendi)

چای رسالہ سی
[Çay Risalesi / A Treatise on Tea]

Istanbul: Müzellefzâde Rıza Efendi Matbaası 1295 [1878].

8°, title page, 81 pp. on thicker paper, first and last page originally coloured yellow, later marbled wrappers (first and last pages with minor staining and tiny folds in corners, otherwise in a good condition) (#70634).

The first edition of the legendary and influential Ottoman book on tea.

This legendary and highly decorative first edition of a treatise on tea was published in Istanbul in 1878 and it describes various brewing methods, drinking etiquette and health benefits of tea.

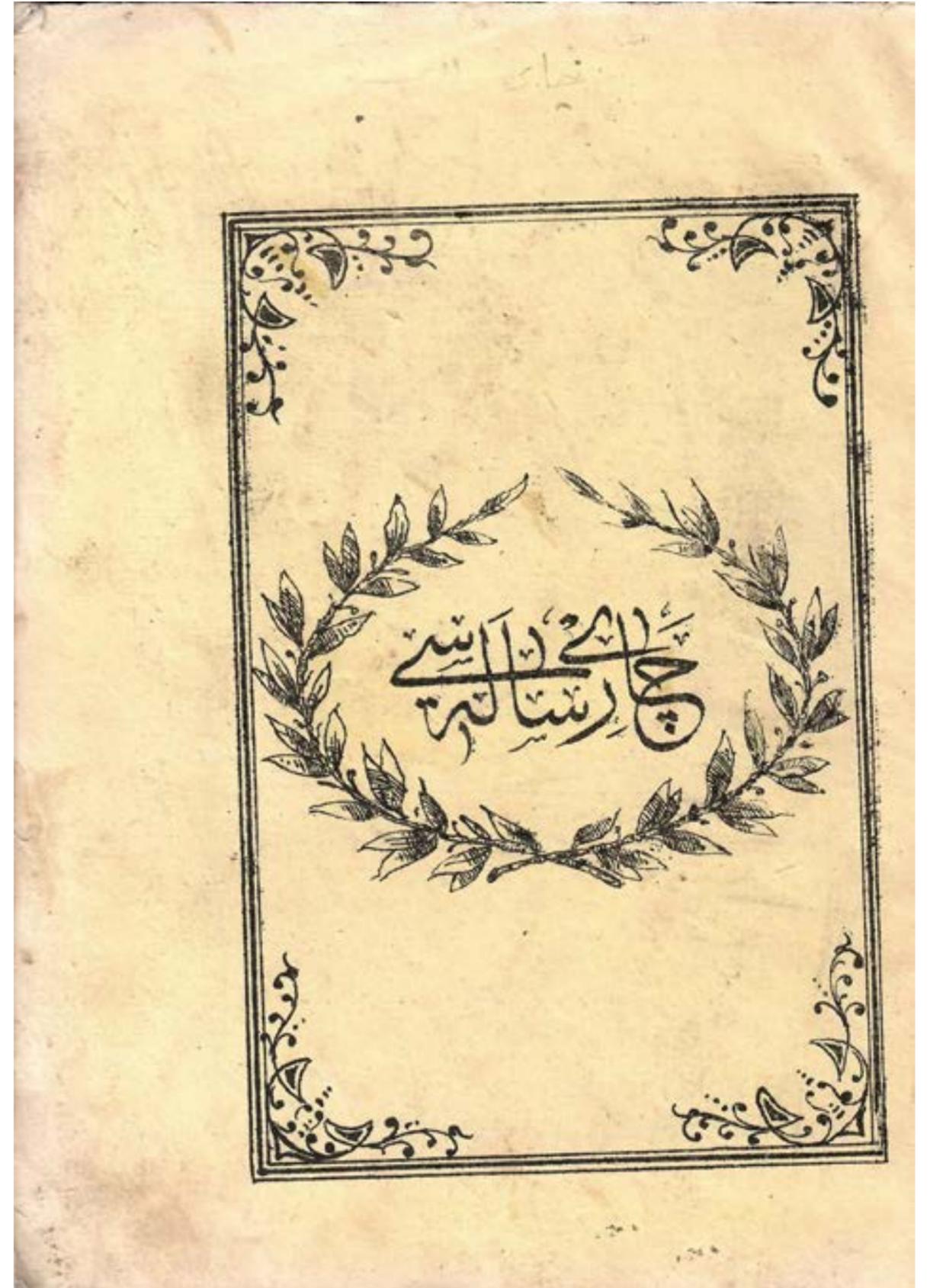
The text was so influential, that after the publication of the book the tea prices in the Ottoman Empire soon reached the prices of much fancier coffee (Chris Fitch, *Globalography: Our Interconnected World Revealed in 50 Maps*, 2018, p. 28) and the beverage became popular among all social classes.

The author of the book was Çaycı (Master Tea Maker) İzzet Efendi and he is not to be confused with Mehmed İzzet Efendi (1841-1903), a contemporary famous calligrapher.

The text of the book is today still very popular and was republished in modern Turkish language.

References: OCLC 682375879, 891324841.

750 EUR



37. EARLY OTTOMAN LITHOGRAPHY GEOGRAPHY

Auguste MICHELOT (1792-1854) - Bogos TIRYAKIOĞLU.

جغرافیا
[Coğrafya also Coğrafya Risalesi / Geography]

Istanbul: Mekteb-i Tıbbiye-i Adliye-i [Imperial Medical School] 1262 [1846, date at the end of the text] - 1263 [1847, date on the cover].

8°, 61 pp., lithographed text, original tan wrappers with illustrations and lettering on the cover, bound into later binding with blue boards with small gold stars and green spine (later pasted down endpapers (hardly noticeable age-toned and stained, otherwise in a good condition, wrappers slightly rubbed on the corners) (#70639).

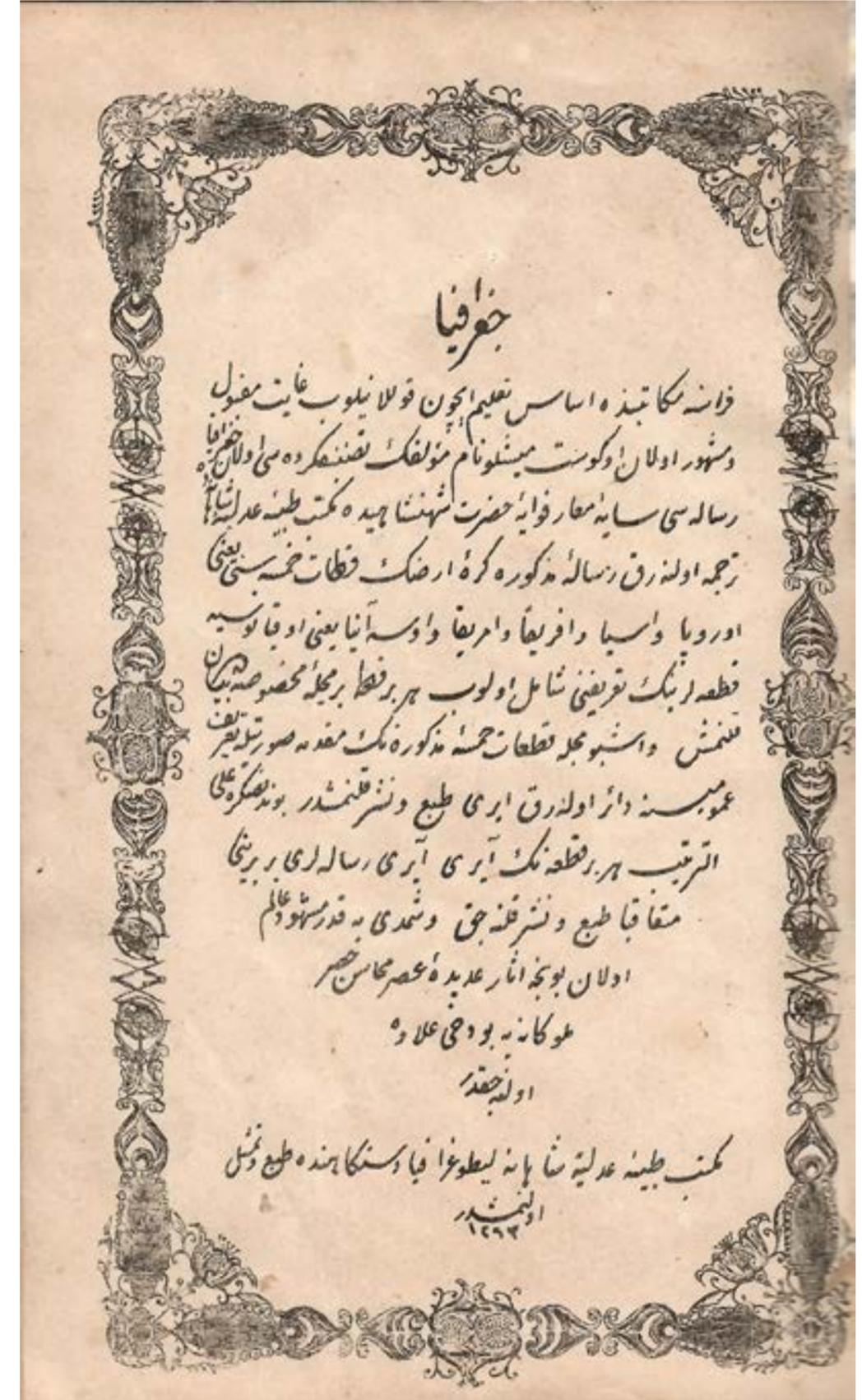
An early Ottoman lithographed book on geography.

A rare, early Ottoman lithographed book on geography with handsome wrappers is an abridged version of a text by the French geographer Auguste Michelot (1792-1854), translated and shortened by Bogos Tiryakioğlu. It was published by the Imperial Medical School during the time of the Tanzimat for education of engineers and surveyors.

We could trace 2 institutional examples on Worldcat, held by Boğaziçi University Library and Princeton University Library. The other examples appear to be eBooks.

References: Jale Baysal, Hasan S. Keseroğlu, İlkim Mengülerek, Müteferrika'dan Birinci Meşrutiyete kadar Osmanlı Türklerinin bastıkları kitaplar, 1729-1875, 2010 p. 204, No. 2593.

450 EUR



38. HISTORY OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

Feraizicizade Mehmed Said (?- 1251 [1834])

تاریخ کلشن معارف

[Tarih-i gülşen-i maarif / History of Knowledge]

Istanbul: Darü't-Tıbaatü'l-âmiri 1252 [1836].

2 volumes (complete), 8°. Vol 1: 8 pp. index, 847 pp. letterpress, contemporary brown goat binding with tooling, contemporary yellow endpapers (good, used condition of this large volume, light staining and age-toning in margins and to edges, sporadic annotations in pencil and black ink, and tiny holes in margins, occasional folds and uncut margins in corners, binding rubbed and scuffed especially on the corners and with small loss of material in decoration). Vol. 2: [8 pp.] index, 850-1693 pp. letterpress, [3 pp.] blank, contemporary brown goat binding with tooling and a flap, contemporary yellow endpapers (internally clean with light stains to the first sheet, sporadic pages with stronger staining in margins, pp. 1241-1242 with a narrow long hole, tiny loss of lettering and partly pasted down text – as originally printed on deformed paper and bound, pp. 1246-7 partly glued together in the text on inner sides, binding cracked in hinges and repaired in the inner side of the endpapers) (# 70645).

An early Ottoman work on history since the beginning of the universe.

The author Feraizicizade Mehmed Said based his monumental work, issued in two massive volumes, on older sources. This first volume embraces the history of the world since the creation of the universe, according to the Islamic believes, and continues with the history of the prophets, the life of Muhammad, the creation of the Islamic state and the beginnings of the Ottoman empire until Grand Vizier Köprülü Mehmed Pasha (1656). The second volume, issued in the same year, continues until the Treaty of Küçük Kaynarca, a peace treaty signed on 21 July 1774 between the Russian Empire and the Ottoman Empire.

References: ÖZEĞE 6421.

960 EUR



39. LATE OTTOMAN EMPIRE WESTERN INFLUENCES LITERATURE & PHILOSOPHY

Münif Paşa (1828-1910).

محاورات حکمیہ

[Muhaverât-ı Hikemiye / Judicious Conversations]

Istanbul: Ceridehane Matbaası 1276 [1859 / 1860].

8°, 89 pp., [1 pp.], original brown cloth wrappers with embossed decoration and gilt lettering (binding scratched, traces of old paper label verso, endpapers with small loss of paper sin the margins, loss of rear loose endpaper, internally with minor age toning and staining in margins, sporadic tiny tears) (#70627).

First Ottoman literary and philosophical work, translated from Western languages.

In this groundbreaking Ottoman work Münif Pasha (1828-1910) translates for the first time dialogues of western thinkers. He took texts of Voltaire, Fénelon and Bernard Le Bouyer de Fontenelle (1657 – 1757), including the dialogues of the Greek philosophers Democritus and Heraclitus on the creation and meaning of the universe, Voltaire's dialogue between Madame de Maintenon and Mademoiselle de l'Enclos about palace life, freedom and unhappiness, a conversation between a European intellectual and a Native American, a young girl and a woman dealing with women's education and a dialogue between a rooster and a hen focusing on animal rights.

Münif Paşa was an Ottoman statesman and intellectual, who served as a minister of education and an ambassador to Itan. He was one of the co-founders of *Cemiyet-i İlmiye-i Osmaniye* (The Ottoman Scientific Society), first Ottoman Academy of Science, and *Mecmūa-i Fünūn* (The Science Journal), first Ottoman scientific journal. He also became famous for his pioneering mentioning of Darwinism in one of his articles.

We could trace about 5 institutional examples on Worldcat (Leiden University Libraries, University of Oxford, Columbia University in the City of New York, Princeton University Library, University of California Los Angeles)

References: OCLC 780192883 (also eBooks), 23668900, 65813746.

450 EUR



40. LATE OTTOMAN EMPIRE WESTERN INFLUENCES LITERATURE & PHILOSOPHY

Bahâ TEVFIK (1884 - 1914).

تجدد علمی و ادبی

[Teceddüd-i İlmî ve Edebî / Science and Literature Reform]

Istanbul: Dersaadet Kütüphanesi / Müşterekü'l-menfaa Osmanlı Matbaası [s. d., but ca 1911].

12°, 219 pp., [5 pp.] index and blank, later marbled paper wrappers (minor age-toning to the margins, but overall in a good condition) (# 70646).

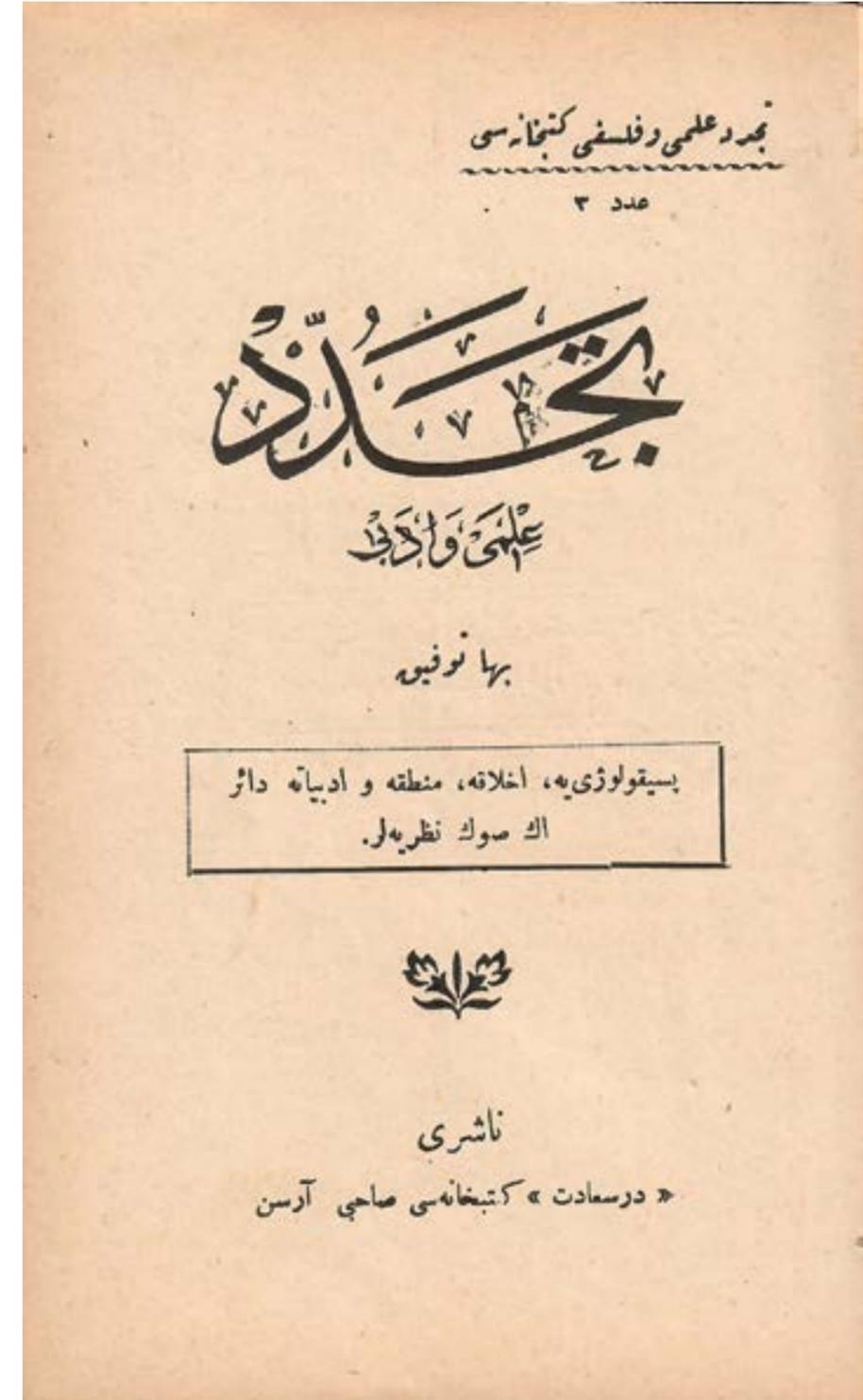
Work on the western philosophy by an Ottoman author and socialist Baha Tefvik.

The book was issued in a series *Teceddüd-i İlmî ve Felsefî Kütüphanesi Yayınları* (Book Publications on Science and Philosophy Reforms). Baha Tefvik was known as one of the first translators of the Western philosophers, such as Friedrich Nietzsche, Ludwig Friedrich Büchner and Ernst Haeckel.

Worldcat lists three institutional examples, held by Universitätsbibliothek der Eberhard Karls Universität, Leiden University Libraries and Princeton University Library

References: OCLC 65799689: ÖZEĞE 20179.

250 EUR



41. PERSIAN POETRY ALEXANDRIA IMPRINT

Farīd ud-Dīn (فريد الدين) also Attar of Nishapur (عطار نيشاپورى, Abū Ḥāmid bin Abū Bakr Ibrāhīm ابوحاميد بن ابوبكر ابراهيم, c. 1145 – c. 1221), Author - Aḥmad Rāshid al-Khalwatī (أحمد راشد الخلوّتي), Translator.

بند عطار also هذا كتاب بند عطار فارسي وعربي
[Attār]

Alexandria: المطبعة الوطنية [al-Maṭba‘ah al-Wataniyah / The National Press 1289/1872-3].

8°, 72 pp. 1 pp. errata, letterpress, contemporary marbled boards and dark red goat spine with gilt tooling (binding slightly rubbed on the corners, minor loss of material to the spine, internally clean with minor tears to margins, otherwise a good example from an European collection) (#70640).

A rare book with poetry by a Sufi Persian writer Attar of Nishapur with accompanying Arabic translation, printed in Alexandria, Egypt.

We could trace examples at the Holy Spirit University of Kaslik (USEK, Lebanon), The British Library and two examples at the IMM Atatürk Library in Istanbul.

References: OCLC 1408773316, 978664102 (eBooks).

420 EUR



42. SUPERSTITION OTTOMAN EMPIRE

NURI BEKİR.

**Rüyalar
[Dreams]**

Istanbul: Matbaa - i Hayriye 1326 [1910].

8°, 68 pp., original wrappers with lettering (wrappers little age-toned and stained with pencil lines, tiny tears on the spine, internally clean with minor age-toning) (#70623).

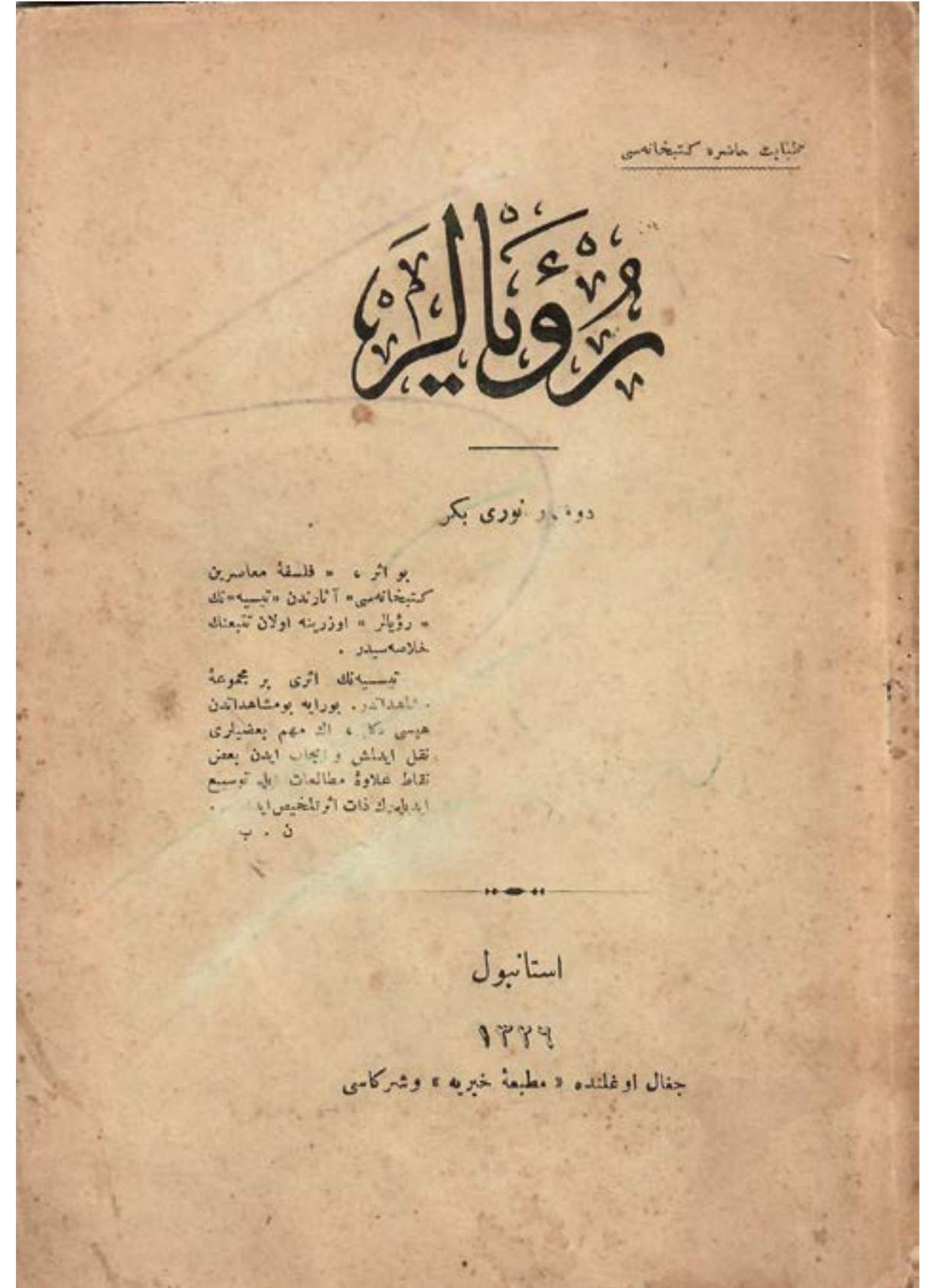
A late Ottoman book on interpretation of dreams.

The book by Dr. Nuri Bekir was based on the work of Philippe Auguste Tissier (1852-1935) and was published in the time of great interest for psychology and supernatural in the Ottoman Empire.

We could trace three institutional examples on Worldcat (Bibliothèque nationale de France, Orient-Institut Istanbul, Princeton University Library).

References: OCLC 459868001. Özege 17218.

320 EUR



43. CIRCASSIANS

محمد فتکری شونہ نو (Mehmet Fetgeray Şoenu, 1890-1931).

چرکس مسئلہ سی حقتدہ تورک وجدان عمومیسنه و تورکیا بویوک ملت مجلسنه ایکنجی عریغہ
[Çerkes Meselesi Hakkında Türk Vicdan-ı Umûmisine ve Türkiye Büyük Millet Meclisine /
To the General Turkish Conscience and the Turkish Grand National Assembly on the Cir-
cassian Question. Second Report]

Istanbul: [S. n.] 1339 – 1923.

Small 8°, blank, 47 pp., [1 p.], blank, on thick paper, original thick card wrappers with letter-
ing, bound with original string (wrappers water-stained in margins and with light foxing, rear
wrapper and last page with loss of paper in lower margin, internally crisp and clean, unbound)
(# 70615).

*A pamphlet in Ottoman language on the question about the future of Circassians
in the newly founded Turkish Republic, written by a prominent Circassian author
Mehmet Fetgeray Şoenu.*

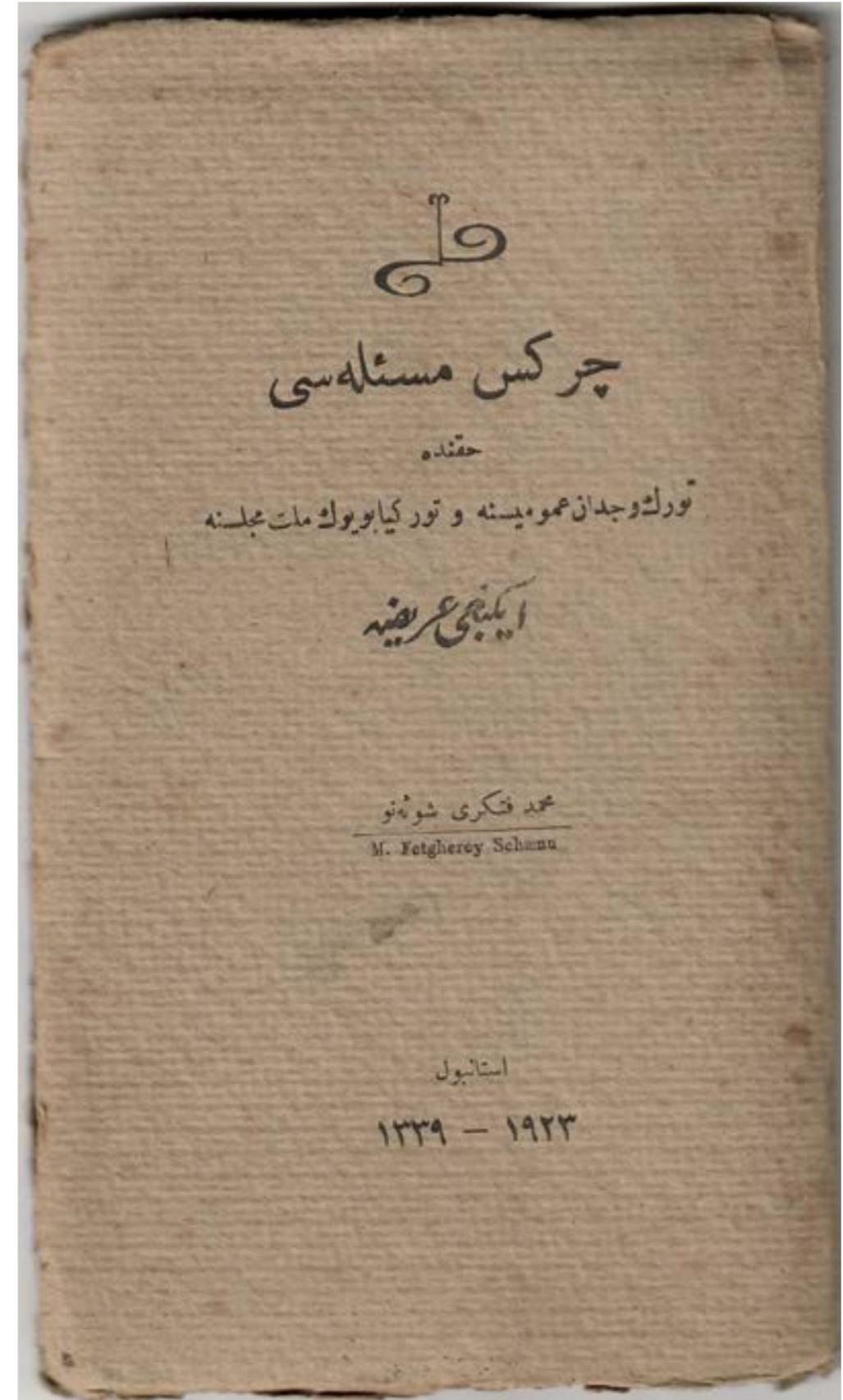
A work was written by Mehmet Fetgeray Şoenu (1890-1931), a Circassian patriot, who
during his short life wrote several works on his ethnic group and on the Caucasus. He was

born in to the parents, who escaped the Circassian genocide, a mass slaughtering of this
ethnic group by the Russian Empire. He was also one of the leading Ottoman and Europe-
an wrestles of his time and authored several works on sports.

This appears to be a luxury edition or a presentation example, printed on thicker paper
and with wider thick wrappers,

References: OCLC 1086609230, 780183874, 780172969, 312688699; ÖZEGE 3300.

320 EUR



44. CIRCASSIANS

Mehmet Fetgery Şoenu, 1890-1931.

قفقاسیا و ثروت منبعلری

[Kafkasya ve Servet Menbaları / Caucasus and Sources of Wealth]

Istanbul: A. Garoyan Matbaası 1924.

8°, blank, 136 pp., original wrappers with lettering (uncut example, little age-toned, foxed and stained, tiny tears and chips in margins).

A work by a Circassian historian Mehmet Fetgery Şoenu (1890-1931) in Ottoman language, describes the Caucasus, the historical homeland of the Circassians.

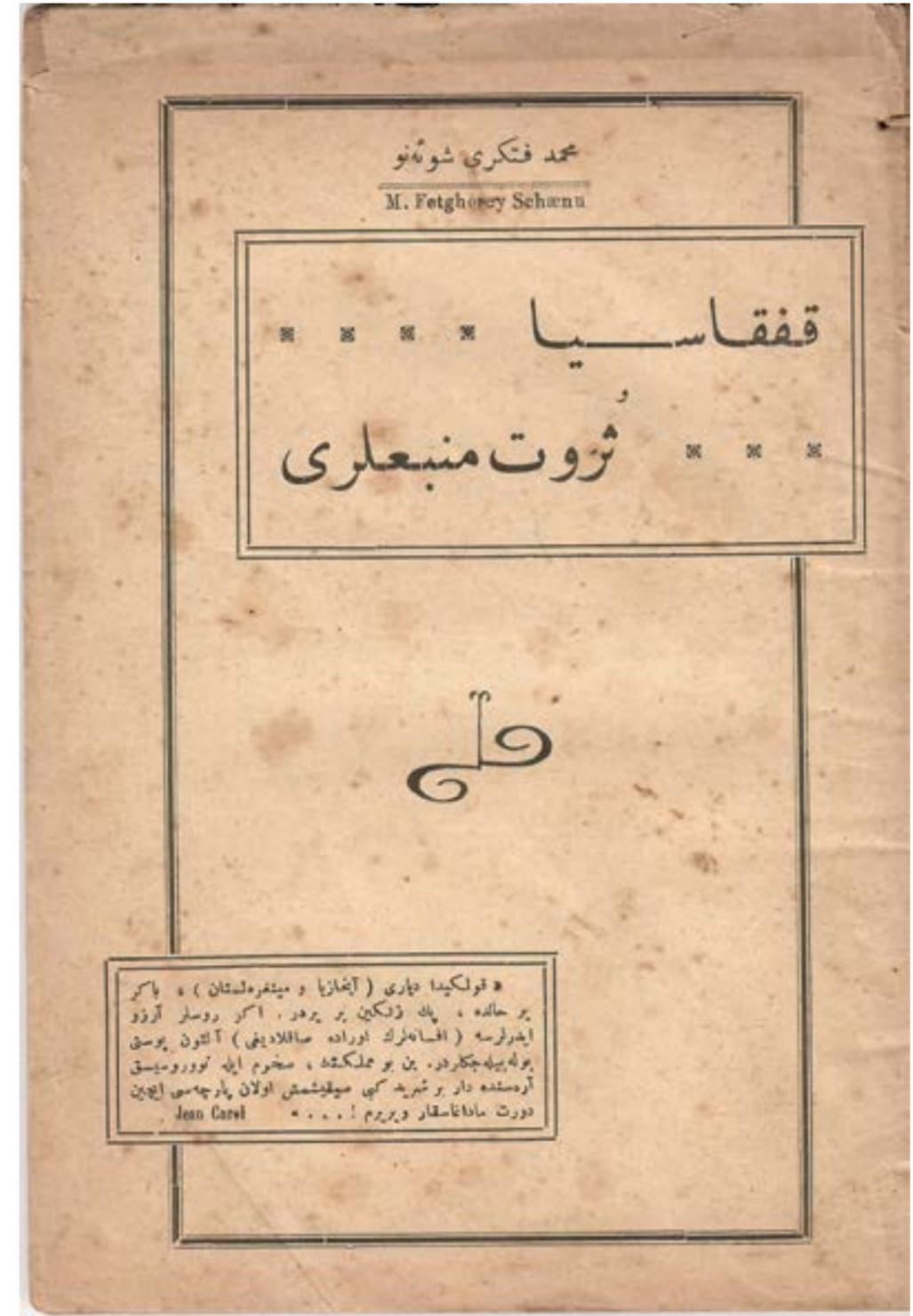
The work was written, as many other Şoenu's works, shortly after the foundation of Republic of Turkey, when Circassians were hoping for bigger recognition of their culture and history.

The quotation on the cover was taken from work by Jean Carol, Colonisation russe: les deux routes du Caucase, published in 1899.

We could trace one institutional example on Worldcat (Library of Congress).

References: ÖZEGE 9906; OCLC 951173541.

350 EUR



45. LITHOGRAPHY IN GOLD OTTOMAN TRAVELOGUE

Mehmet Ziya GÖKALP (1876 – 1924).

قونیه سیاحتی خاطراتندن

[Konya Seyahati Hâtîrâtından / Memories from Travel to Konya]

Istanbul: Araks Matbaası 1328 [1912].

8°, 39 pp. lithography in gold, illustrated pink wrappers, unbound as originally published (wrappers slightly dusty and stained with small tears in margins, internally with tiny worm holes in inner margins, margins little dusty with tiny tears) (#70621).

A description of the city of Konya in Ottoman language, written by an Ottoman nationalist Mehmet Ziya and lithographed in gold.

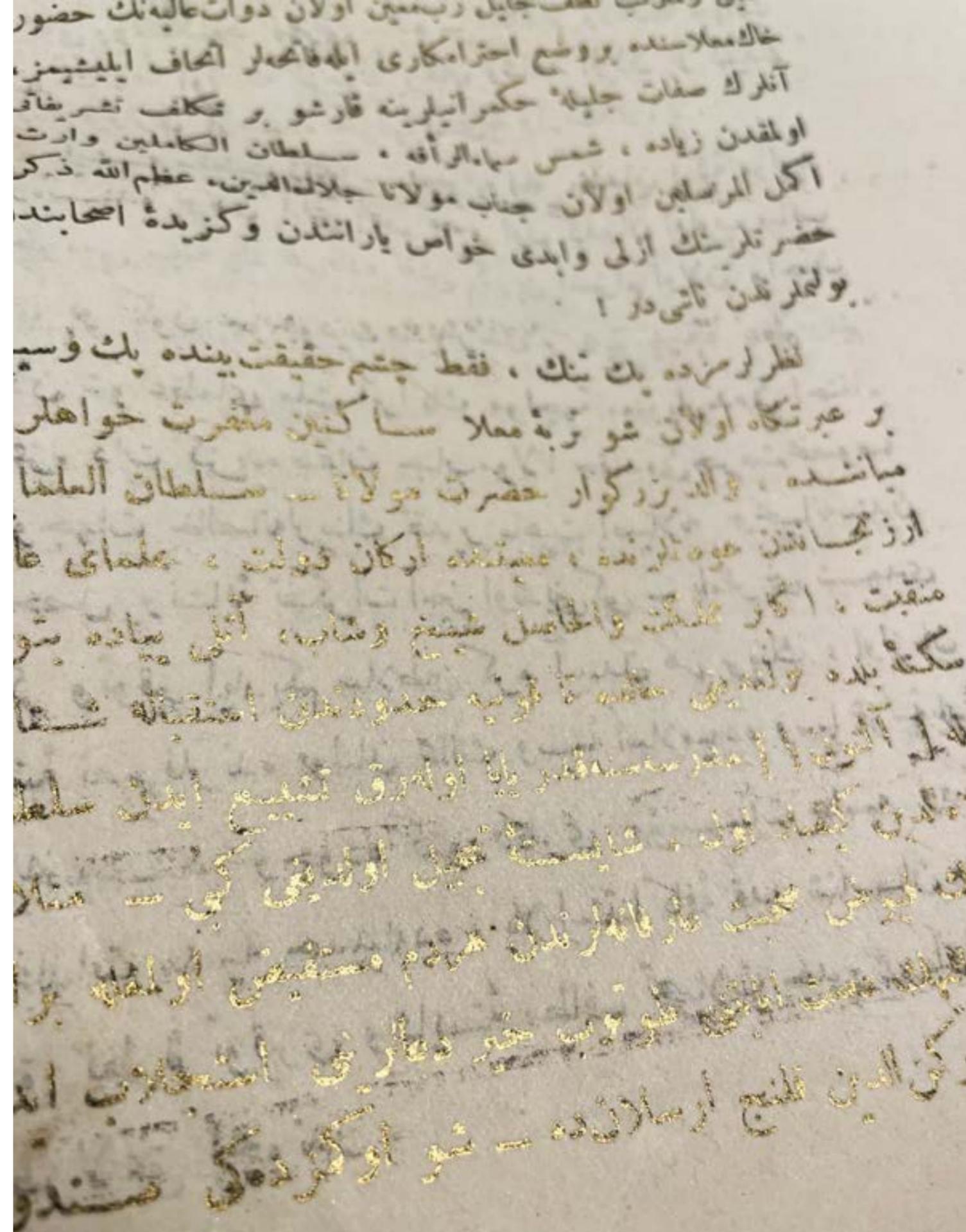
The author Mehmet Ziya Gökalp (1876 – 1924) was a Turkish nationalist and a founder of the modern sociology in Turkey. Next to his scientific works Mehmet Ziya also published poetry, where he expressed his patriotist ideas in verses.

Mehmet Ziya wrote two books on Konya, the second one being Bursa'dan Konya'ya Seyahat (Travel from Bursa to Konya), published in the same year as the present title.

We could trace four institutional examples on Worldcat (McGill University Library, Harvard University, University of California, Los Angeles, University of Haifa).

References: OCLC 794911033, 13192498, 253885220. ÖZEGE, 11142.

550 EUR



دوشنبه قافله ست خانه بردوشان
 طواف کوی خداوندگاره دك كیده روز
 — تاقب دده —

موصول رالی اسپه نضوی مؤلفینده حاجی رشید پاشانک
 حضور پیرده ارجملا سولمکری
 مرجه بیفرد :

السلام ای پیر طریق مولوی
 پادشاه ملک دل ، فرمانروای معنوی
 دیکلینلر جان قولاغیله نفیر نایکی
 وجد ایله ایلم سماع ، شوق ایله سویلم مثنوی
 کیمیه العشاقه سوق ایتدی نبی دوران عشق
 جذبه نندم ، کوی یارک شمدی اولدم رهروی
 فیض روحک تا قیامت عالی ارشاد ایدر
 نور عرفانکله مملو سرتسر دنیا اوی
 صد هزاران ترضیه اولسون روان پاککه
 مستبیر ایتدی (رشیدی) شمس اوج معنوی

هیئت عالیة مولویه نامنه

قونییه سیاهی خاطر اتدن

۱۸ جادی الآخر سنه ۱۳۳۰

۲۲ مایس سنه ۱۳۳۸

(سالی)



قبة حضرا

قونییه اتمنادینی مدیر اسبق
 معارف و جمعیه نظارتی در کجی شعبه مدیری
 استانبول شهری مجاری جدیدی اعضاء من

محمد ضیا



سلطان علاء الدین جامع

در معادیت

۱۳۳۸

آرانتس و مطبعه سی

46. KAZAN IMPRINT PLAGUE MEDICINE

Nikolai Ivanovich KOTOVSCHIKOV (KOTOVSHCHIKOV, 1846-1905)

طاعون يا كه چوما
يعنى چوما طاعون سرخاۋنى بلو هم دوالانو حقتده تو زلگان رساله

[Title on Rear Wrapper:]

Ординарный профессор Императорскаго Казанскаго Университета. Н. И. Котовщиковъ.
Признаки распознаванія и лѣченія чумы. Переводъ съ русскаго. Изданіе Гайнуль Гибадъ Хасанова.

Kazan: Типо-литографія Императорскаго Университета [Type-Lithography of the Imperial University] 1911.

[Ordinary professor at the Imperial Kazan University. N. I. Kotovshchikov. Signs of Recognition and Treatment of Plague. Translation from Russian. Published by Gainul Gibad Khasanov]

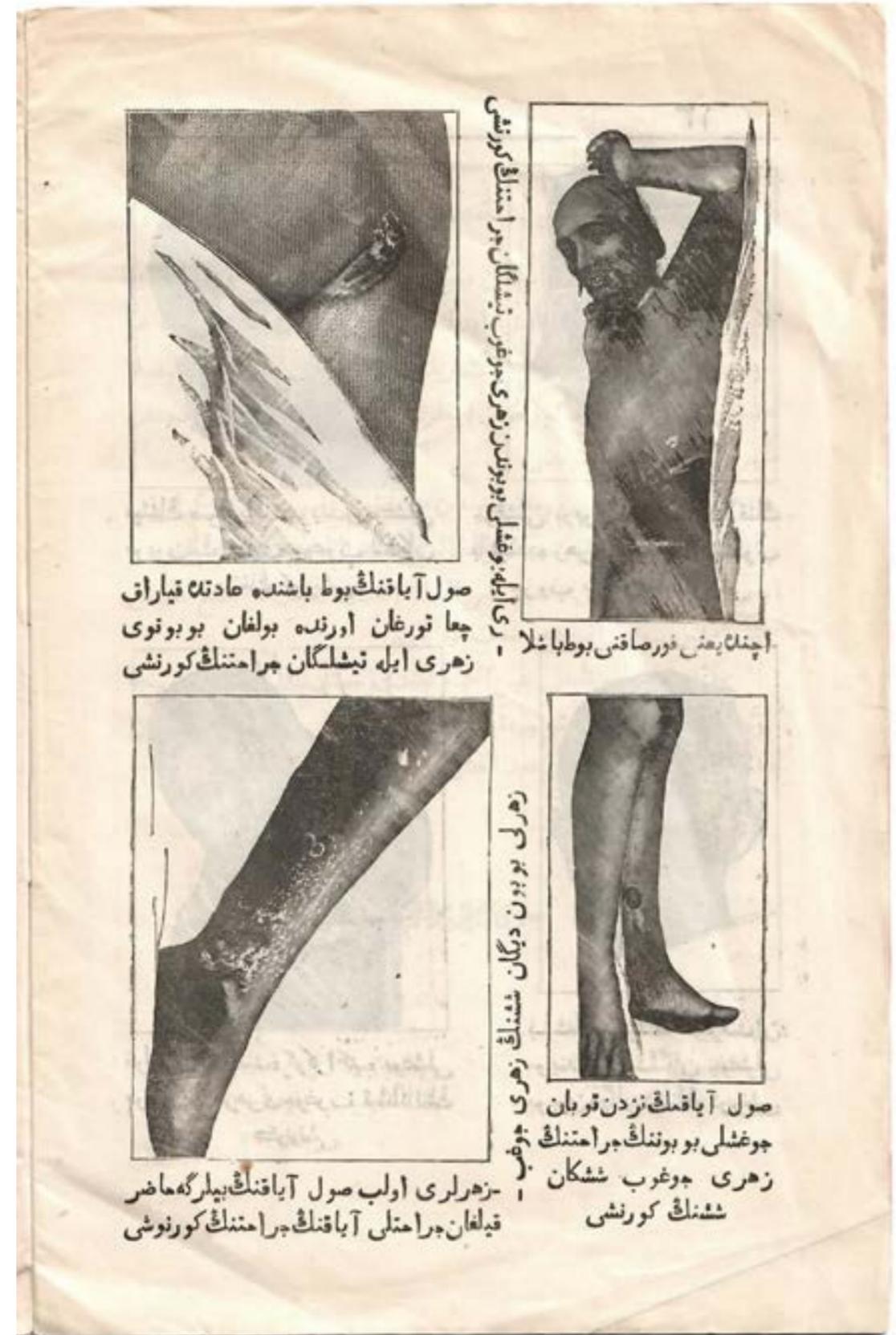
8°, 15 pp. with black and white illustrations, [1 pp.], pink wrappers with lettering (wrappers little dusty, old paper label on the spine, tiny folds, mostly in corners) (#70628).

A Tatar translation of a medical text on plague from Russian, written by professor Nikolai Ivanovich Kotovschikov (Kotovshchikov 1846-1905).

The translation with brief history, symptoms, prevention and treatment of plague was published in Kazan in 1911, possibly as a reaction on the Manchurian plague of 1910-1911, which killed about 60.000 people. It was the first such event, which caused international reaction. Already in April 1911 an International Plague Conference in Mukden was called and international team of scientists discussed disease control, mostly suggesting wearing masks and promoting quarantine. Several publications, such as ours, were published in various languages across the world to inform people about the disease.

We could not trace any institutional examples on Worldcat.

350 EUR



طاعون یا کلا چوما

یعنی چوما طاعون سرخاونی بلو هم دوالانو
حقننده توزلگان رساله

شهر قزاندہ ایمپراطورسکی اونیورسیتتہ
طب شعبہ سیننگ

ناشری:	مہری:
طب شعبہ سندہ عین العباد	اردیناری ہرافیسور
حسنی الماشی	نیکولای کاتوؤشچیکف

فارسی تلندان اوزمزلنگ چن قران تلینہ مترجمی امام
ملا میرزا عبداللہ عبدالقاری

بہاس 10 تین

КАЗАНЬ.
Типо-литографія Императорскаго Университета.
1911.

Ординарный профессор Императорскаго
Казанскаго Университета. Н. И. Котовицковъ.

Признаки распознаванія и леченія чумы.

Переводъ съ русскаго

Изданіе
Гайнулъ Гибадъ Хасанова.

КАЗАНЬ.
Типо-литографія Императорскаго Университета.
1911.

47. CATHOLIC CHURCH IN ISTANBUL

Ordo exequiarum ad usum ecclesiae ss. app. Petri et Pauli Galatae

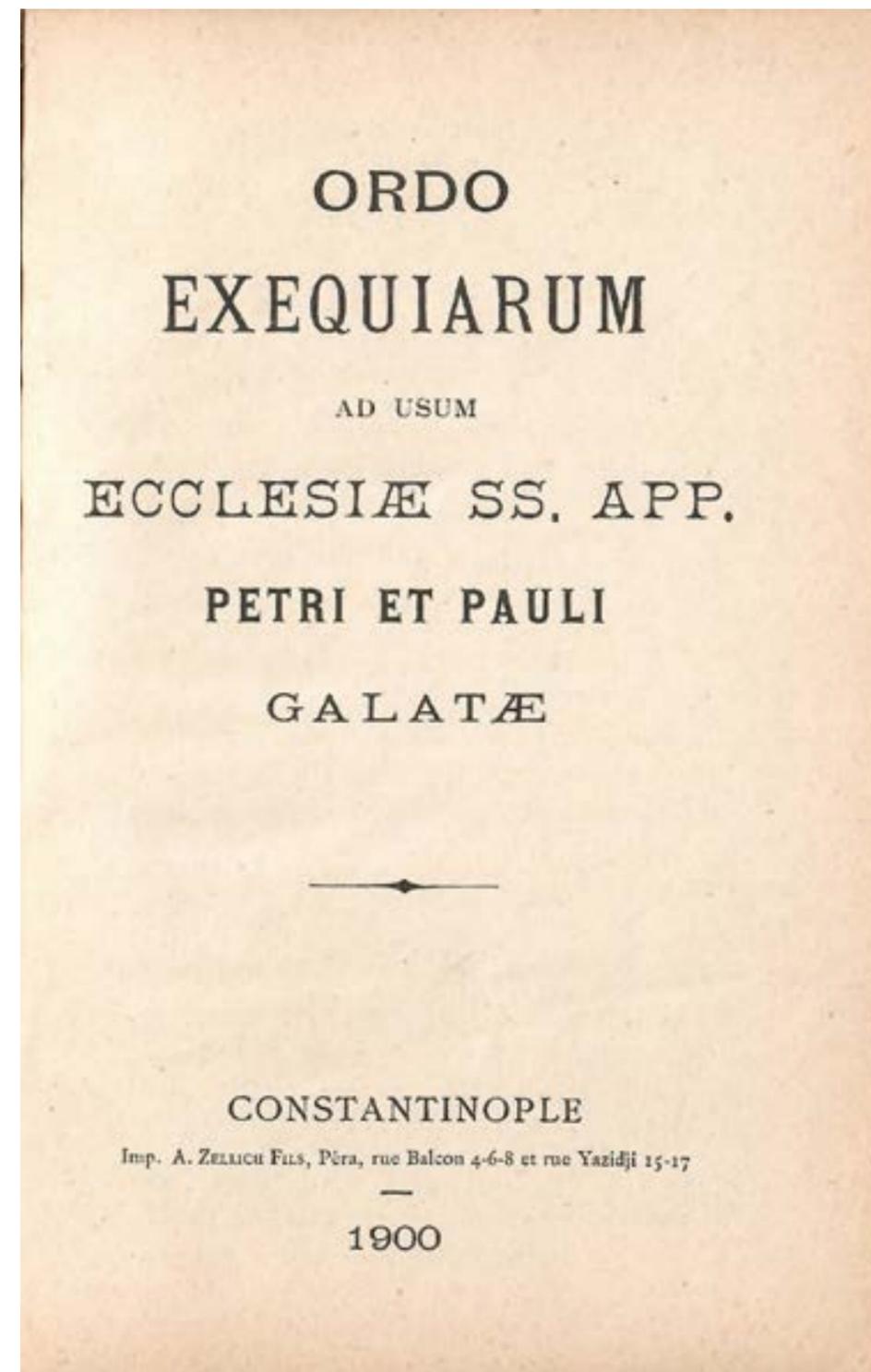
Istanbul: A. Zellich Fils 1900.

12°, 24 pp., contemporary red marbled boards and red linen spine (in a good condition, corners little rubbed) (# 70647).

Ordo Exsequiarum, or *The Order of Christian Funerals*, printed for the service of the Catholic Church of Saints Peter and Paul in Galata, Istanbul.

We could not find any institutional examples on Worldcat.

120 EUR



48. PRIMER EDUCATION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN

S. İLHAMİ.

جمهوریت جو چوکلرینه کلمه اوصولیله صوک تورکجه الفبا

[Cumhuriyet Çocuklarına Kelime Usûliyle Son Türkçe Elifba / The Latest Turkish Elifba with a Word Learning Method for Children of the Republic, 4th edition]

Istanbul: Ibrahim Hilmi - Orhaniye Matbaası 1928.

8°: 64 pp. with black and white illustrations in text, original illustrated wrappers (wrappers little stained and chipped in margins, internally clean, cracks around the spine, minor water-staining to the last pages) (# 70644).

A primer in Perso-Arabic letters, made in the first years of the Turkish Republic with an attractive cover, showcasing a woman educating children.

A rare primer, printed in the last year of the use of Perso-Arabic letters in Turkish Republic, is accompanied with black and white illustrations, partly taken from Western sources.

The primer not only promotes the education of children, but with its cover also the importance of educated women.

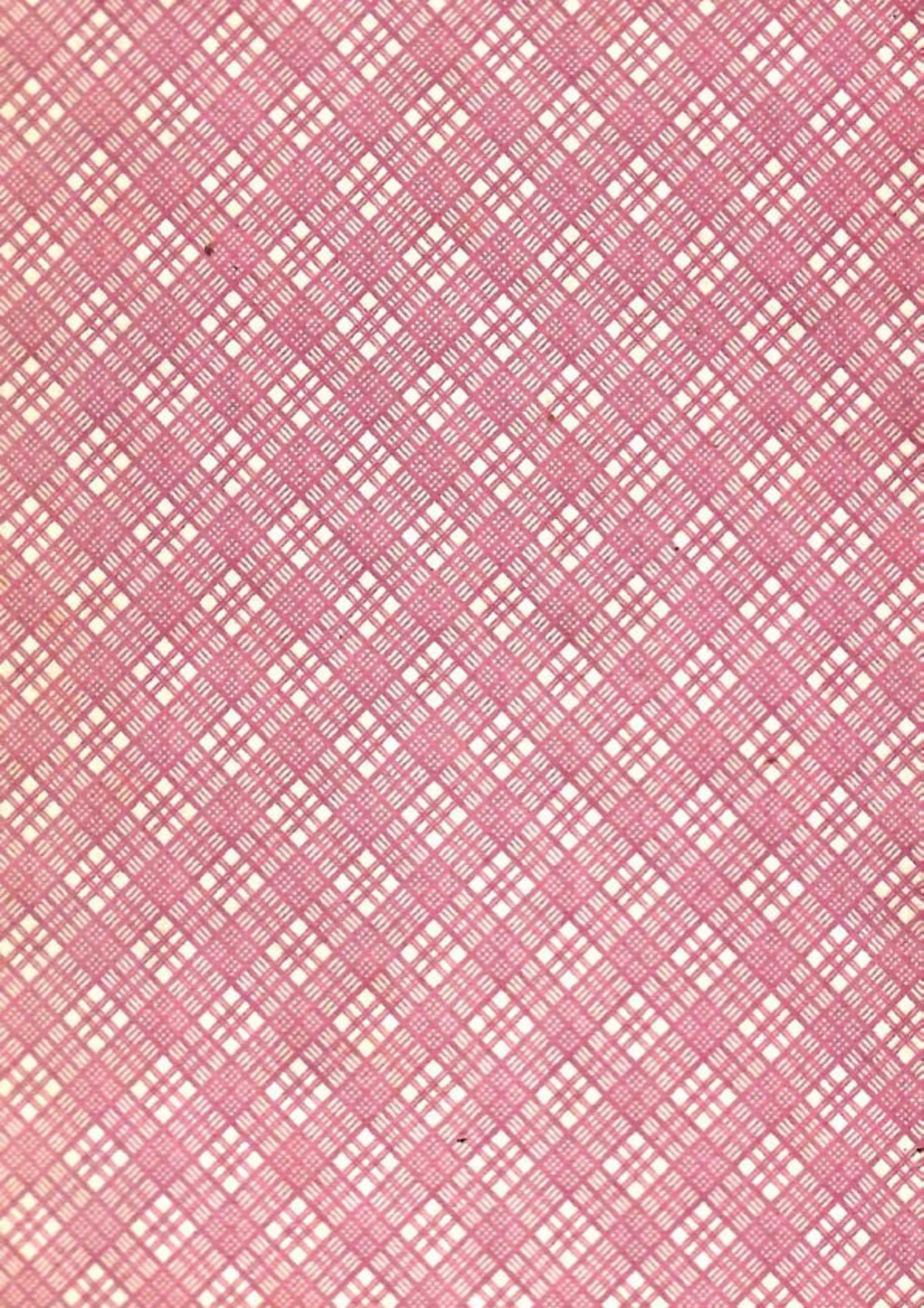
Not much is known about the first two editions, but the third and the fourth one were both published in 1928 and differ slightly by their covers.

We could trace a single example on Worldcat (Boğaziçi University Library).

References: OCLC 54446119; ÖZEGE 315.

380 EUR





Allgemeine Geschäftsbedingungen (AGB) für Bestellungen beim Antiquariat Dasa Pahor GbR, Alexander Johnson & Dasa Pahor, Jakob-Klar-Str. 12, 80796 München (Deutschland). Telefon +49-8033-91499, FAX +49-8033- 309888; E-Mail: antiquariat@pahor.de; Internet: www.pahor.de; Umsatzsteuer-ID-Nr. DE300219701

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