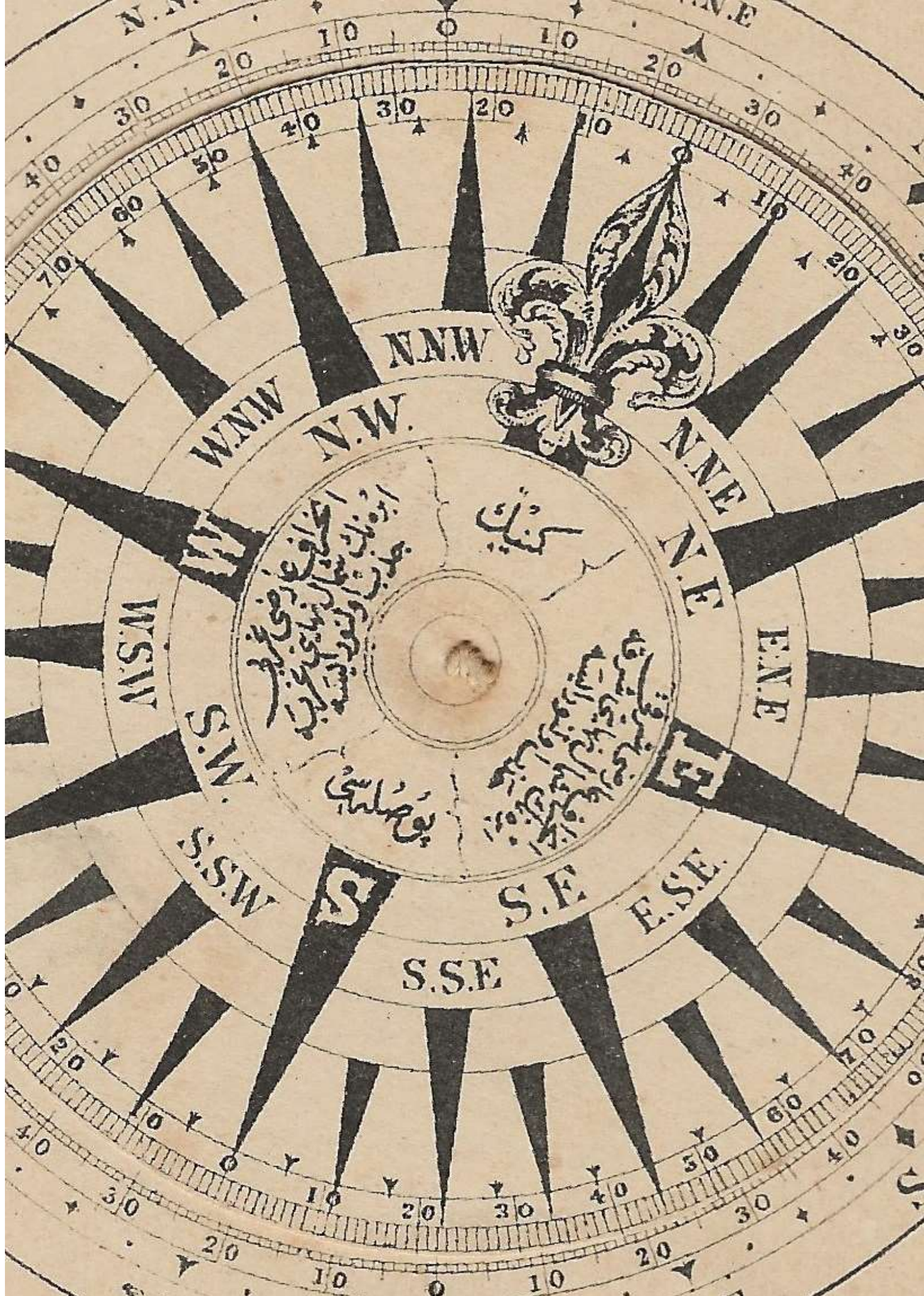
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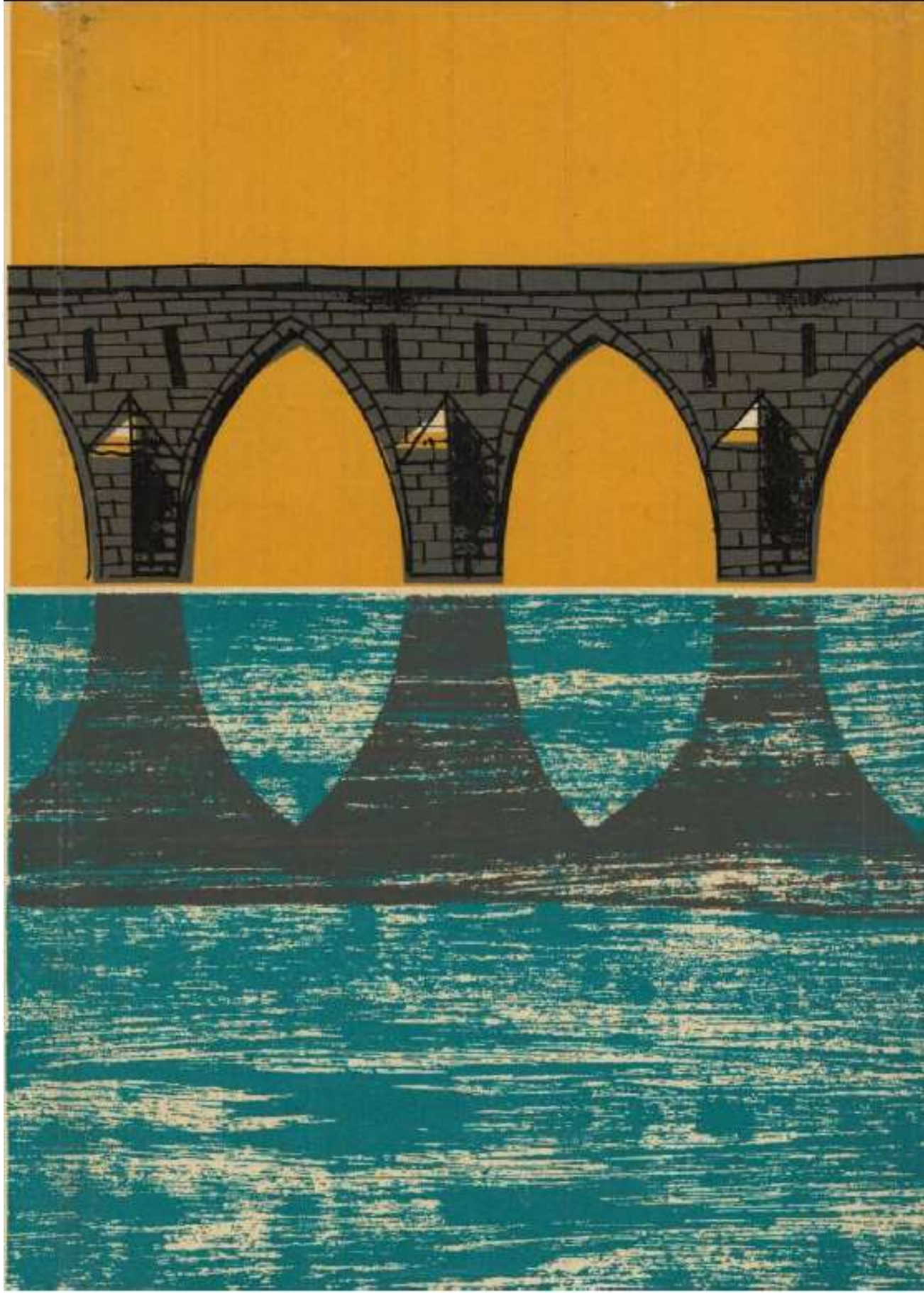
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1. South Africa – Grahamstown Imprint
Thomas Baines Artwork



Robert GODLONTON (1794 - 1884), Compiler/Publisher; Thomas BAINES (1820 - 1875), Artist.

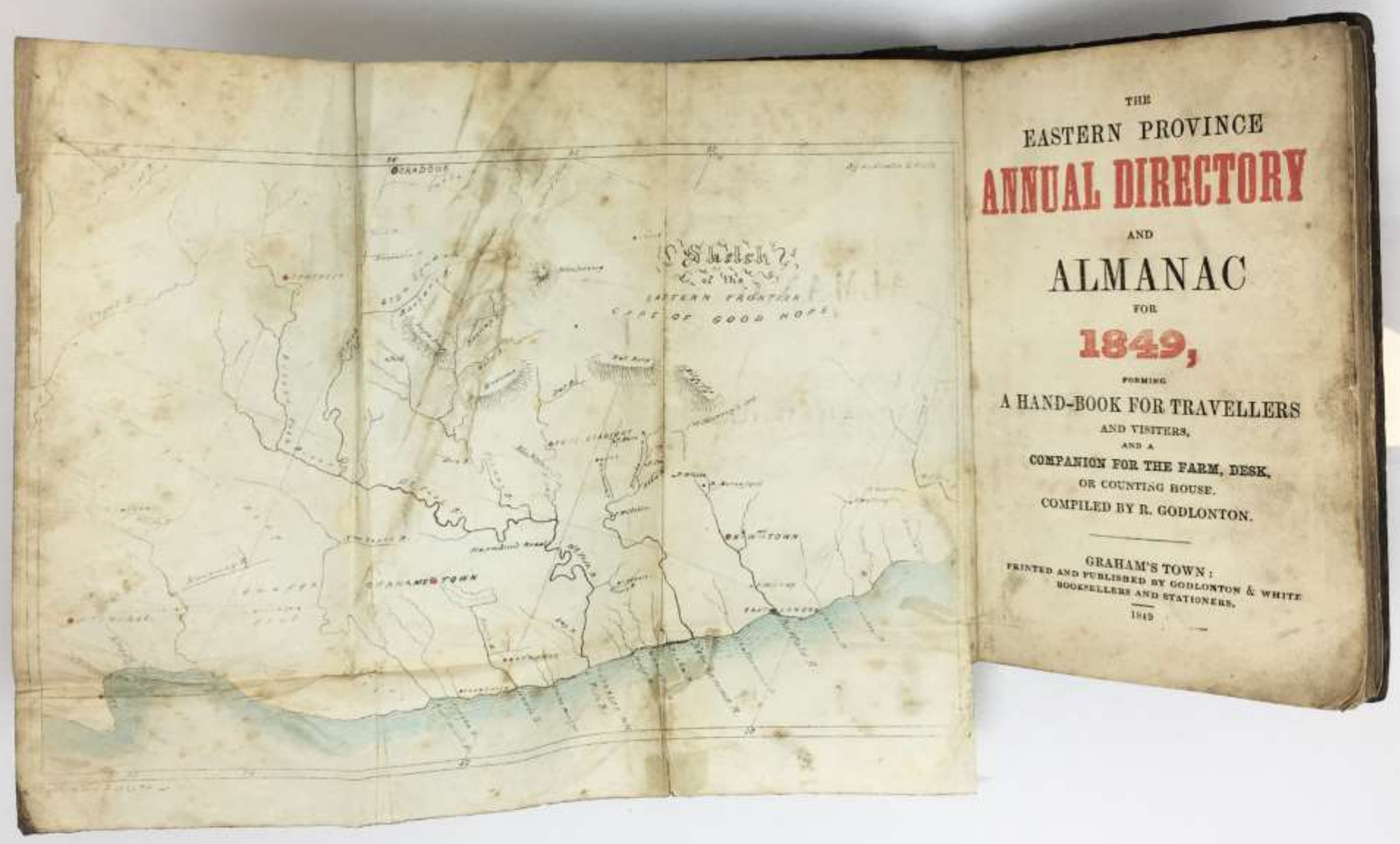
The Eastern Province Annual Directory and Almanac for 1849, forming a Hand-Book for Travellers and Visiters and a Companion for the Farm, Desk, or Counting House. Compiled by R. Godlonton.

Grahamstown: Printed and Published by Godlonton & White, 1849.

8° (16.8 x 10.8 cm): 1 folding lithographic map frontispiece with original outline hand colour (19 x 24.5 cm cm), pagination and signatures irregular: ix, [15 pp.], 21-38, 40-132, 137-[215], [25 pp.], plus 4 lithographed plates interleaved; contemporary quarter roan, rebacked with original spine laid down (Good, light staining and toning in various places, some staining and old repairs to map; covers with minor shelfware, lower front tip worn off,).

A gem of South African colonial 'frontier' printing, being one of only 2 annual almanac-directories published in Grahamstown, Eastern Cape, by the pioneering printer and firebrand politician Robert Godlonton, featuring a wealth of information on the region in the immediate wake of the 'War of the Axe' available nowhere else, including a regional map especially made for the work and, importantly, 4 lithographed views based on original sketches by the famed topographical artist Thomas Baines – exceedingly rare.

This unusually lovely and extremely rare work of 'frontier' colonial printing is an almanac and directory of the Eastern Cape, which during the period in question was South Africa's 'wild, wild, east', fiercely contested by European settlers and the indigenous Xhosa nation. It was compiled and published in Grahamstown, the region's main town, by Robert Godlonton, a larger-than-life figure, who was for



THE

EASTERN PROVINCE

ANNUAL DIRECTORY

AND

ALMANAC

FOR

1849,

FORMING

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COMPANION FOR THE FARM, DESK,

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COMPILED BY R. GODLONTON.

GRAHAM'S TOWN:

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY GODLONTON & WHITE

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.

1849

decades the Eastern Cape's leading 'press baron' and the leader of the regional separatist movement. It is one of only 2 annual almanac-directories issued by Godlonton (the other being issued for the year 1848), and features a wealth of information on the Eastern Cape's settlers, politics, military affirms, infrastructure, history and agriculture, with many details available nowhere else, making it an invaluable resource for scholars. Included is a map of the Eastern Cape, custom made for the work and, importantly, 4 lithographed views based on original sketches by the famed topographical artist Thomas Baines.

The text commences with an 'Introduction' written by Godlonton, dated in Grahamstown, December 30, 1848 (pp. iii-v), where he reveals the objectives and attributes of the work, noting that he was "anxious that his labours should be conductive to the development of the resources of this confessedly fine and fertile country". This is followed by an 'Index', which acts as a table of contents; followed by a section on statistics (land areas of districts, heights of mountains, etc.); a historical chronology; natural phenomena; an almanac, with a daily calendar; post office operations (p. 21); Military Establishment (p. 23); and the Civil Establishment (p. 35).

Next, are sections on each of the Eastern Cape's districts, describing their fixed establishments, geography, history and current state of settlement. This includes valuable information, supplied directly by the colony's key stakeholders, with some of the passages being highly entertaining accounts of frontier life. The districts include Albany, with Grahamstown (p. 41); Uitenhage, with Port Elizabeth (p. 55); Somerset (p. 73); Cradock (p. 80); Colesberg (p. 85); Graaf-Reinet (p. 90); Fort Beaufort (p. 94), featuring a sketch map imbedded within the text; Albert (p. 101); and Victoria (p. 128). Of note, the section on the newly created district of Albert (founded January 9, 1848) is especially important, being amongst the earliest descriptions of the jurisdiction. Of the section on Albert, Godlonton noted that this area was until recently a "terra incognita", and that the information provided "adds another important link in the chain of colonization; which we trust will ere long encircle the whole of South and South Eastern Africa".

The text continues with a Farmer & Gardiners' Manuel for growing crops in the region (p. 142); cattle ranching (p. 154); taxes, duties, etc. (p. 158); shipping rates and coastal navigation, including pilot descriptions by famous mariners such as Captain William J. Owen (p. 187); a list of the inhabitants of Grahamstown, a valuable sections noting each individual's occupation (p. 195); and cotton planting (p. 207). This is followed by 4 pages concerning the 'Fixed Establishments' for the districts of Graaf-Reinet and Richmond, that is placed as such as it "came to hand too late for insertion in their proper places".

At the end are 25 pages of advertisements of local businesses, some with attractive pictorial vignettes, including for schools, hotels, liquor merchants, fashion purveyors, grocers, pharmacists, and trading companies.

Highlights of the almanac and directory are the lithographed plates which are amongst the finest early lithographs made in South Africa beyond Cape Town. The folding map that makes up the frontispiece, a *'Sketch of the Eastern Frontier of Cape of Good Hope by Godlonton & White'* (measuring 19 x 24.5 cm), executed with a charmingly crude printing quality, provides a fine overview of the region, with the locations of key towns are heightened in red, and the coastlines outlined in blue.

Of great importance, the work is illustrated by four lithographed topographical views based on original sketches by Thomas Baines (1820 - 1875), one of the era's most famous scenic artists operating in southern Africa and Australia. A native of Norfolk, Baines immigrated the Cape Town in the early 1840s, and soon established himself as professional portraitist and landscape painter. He spent much of the period from 1848 to 1852, sketching and painting scenes in the Eastern Cape, his works being



perhaps the highest quality and most historically important images of the region made during the era. He gained international acclaim as the official artist for August Gregory's expedition to Northern Australia (1855-7), sponsored by the Royal Geographical Society. In 1858, Baines accompanied David Livingstone on his expedition to the Zambezi, being one of the first Europeans to visit Victoria Falls. In 1861-2, Baines and James Chapman explored South West Africa (Namibia), resulting in the publication of Chapman's *Travels in the Interior of South Africa* (1868) and Baines' *Explorations in South-West Africa* (1864). Baines also made drawings for Alfred Russell Wallace's *The Malay Archipelago* (1869). He latterly prospected for gold in Matabeleland (Zimbabwe).

While the present lithographic views are unsigned, Godlonton reveals their authorship, and discusses their significance in the 'Introduction':

"It may be observed, that in the hope of increasing the interest of the work, a few pictorial sketches, by the spirited pencil of Mr. Baines, of some portions of Graham's town and given in the present work, and also a sketch of the newly formed town of Burghers Dorp. These, though not executed – in the infant state pf the lithographic art in this place - with all the distinctness that could be wished, will, we trust, be received by the public as an earnestly desires to render the "Eastern Province Directory," not merely useful, but also interesting to as possible to the general reader" (p. iv).

The attractive views, executed in rudimentary lithography, are as follows:

1) *'High Street from Dundas Bridge'* (placed after p. 38), depicting a scene in central Grahamstown.
2) *'High Street from Drosday* **[Drostdy]*Gate'*** (between pp. 48 and 49), likewise depicting a scene in central Grahamstown.

3) *'Loss of HMS Thunderbolt in Algoa Bay'* (between pp. 60 and 61), depicting the scene of a Royal Navy vessel which struck an uncharted reef near Port Elizabeth on February 3, 1847; while the crew and the cargo were saved, the ship was subsequently abandoned and wrecked.

4) An *Untitled* view (between pp. 94 and 95) of a stone bridge, or viaduct, being crossed by ranchers with their cattle.

A Note on the Work's Collation

Something must be said of the book's unusual collation. The text is composed of leaves of irregular pagination and disordered signatures. However, all of the contents as listed in the 'Index' are present and are seemingly complete (albeit with some variance in pagination). Indeed, Godlonton directly addresses the work's chaotic collation, noting that pages 212 to 215 inclusive are inserted out of order, as they "came to hand too late for insertion in their proper places". Such 'on the fly' book compilation was then common in colonial/frontier printing, where technical resources were always limited even where talent was in good supply.

Moreover, the work features the map and four lithographed views. While we do not have access to another example of the work, or even a reliable recorded collation, and so cannot say for absolute certainty, the present example of the work appears to be complete as issued.

A Note on Rarity

The Eastern Province Annual Directory and Almanac for 1849 is of the most extreme rarity. While cited in Alfred Gordon-Brown's The Settlers' Press (1979), a bibliography on early Grahamstown


60 DIVISION OF

necessary article used in the Colony, are situated each about two hours ride from Uitenhage, one of which, belonging to the Institution of Bethelsdorp, is 6, and the other, belonging to German missionaries, 10 miles from Port Elizabeth.

About 7 miles east of the town are two mineral springs, on the property of the Messrs. Rose, one of which is warm; they are held in great repute for their medicinal properties. In the same vicinity, at a distance of about 10 miles from the sea, are large beds of sea shells, and fossil shell-fish. They are collected in great quantities by persons in the neighbourhood, and when properly calcined, make excellent lime.

The local advantages which the division presents are, a good supply of water, and capabilities for the rearing of black cattle, and for the growth of wood. It varies much in soil, but produces fine crops of wheat barley, rye, and oats; these lands are easily irrigated, their contiguity to the sea affording sufficient moisture. About 10 miles from the shore the soil turns into a clayish mould, which is well calculated for all descriptions of horticultural productions.

ALGOA BAY AND PORT ELIZABETH.

By J. C. Chase, Esquire.

"Algoa Bay, and its neighbourhood, is a classing locality."

Are you reader, incredulous? Then listen to the following recital:

"It was on a Wednesday, the 14th of September, in the Year of Grace 1496, [three centuries and a half ago;] that imperial Venice, "ocean-bound," the "crowning City, whose merchants were princes, and whose traffickers were the honourable of the earth,"—was collected under the lofty and thousand-coloured roof of St. Mark's gorgeous Cathedral. All that was high born, wealthy, proud and lovely, were there assembled, ostensibly with the pomp peculiar to the ancient Church—its solemnly and stately rites, on the great anniversary of the high festival of the Holy Cross. While the long line of procession was moving towards the Duomo, which the exquisite art of that age had rendered so outworthy tabernacle, wherein human devotion might ascend along with the fragrant incense flung from innumerable censers, doubtless there were, among the dense throng of worshippers, some worldly-minded ones, whose thoughts—wandering from the immediate object of the occasion, as their eyes ser-

printing, and aspects of the work are quoted in a number of academic works (suggesting the existence of an institutional example somewhere), we cannot cite the current location of another example.

Moreover, we can trace only single sales record for the work, being an incomplete example (lacking the map) which sold at Christie's London in April 2004. The 1848 edition is likewise rare.

Robert Godlonton: Political Firebrand and 'Press Baron' of the Eastern Cape

Robert Godlonton (1794-1884) was for decades an extremely important figure in South Africa, being the father of popular printing in the Eastern Cape and the leader of the regional separatist movement. Trained as printer in his native London, he immigrated to the Grahamstown as one of the famous '1820 Settlers'. While he tried to set up a print shop in the town, his equipment was confiscated by the crown, as the freedom of press in the Cape was not yet permitted. However, upon the liberalization of the press in 1828, Godlonton seized the initiative with gusto. By 1834, he became a partner in the *Grahamstown Journal*, the Eastern Cape leading paper, taking over the enterprise in 1839. Forming the firm of Godlonton & White, he quickly became the Eastern Cape's first 'press baron', controlling several of the leading town newspapers all across the region.

Godlonton was a zealous believer in the expansion of European settlement in the Eastern Cape, and resolutely opposed any compromise with the indigenous Xhosa nation, believing that "the British race was selected by God himself to colonise Kaffraria". He went to great lengths to promote the mass migration of Europeans to the Eastern Cape and countered the moderate system constructed by Sir Andries Stockenström (who served as the Lieutenant Governor of the Eastern Cape from 1836 to 1838), which endeavoured to limit settlement in frontier areas, so as to ensure peace with the Xhosa through mutual treaty obligations. Rather, Godlonton wanted Britain to wage constant war against the Xhosa until they were utterly vanquished. Cape Town's lack of enthusiasm for continued eastern expansion caused Godlonton to advocate for the separation of the Eastern Cape into its own colony, with the movement gaining considerable support due to his articulate editorials.



In addition to his newspapers and ephemeral works, Godlonton was a highly influential (albeit jingoistic!) author of what are today considered seminal works on contemporary affairs in the Eastern Cape and Anglo-Xhosa relations. These titles include: *A Narrative of the Irruption of the Kafir Hordes Into the Eastern Province* (1836); *Sketches of the Eastern Districts of the Cape of Good Hope: As They are in 1842 (1842); and Memorials of the British Settlers of South Africa: Being the Records of Public Services, Held at Graham's Town and Port Elizabeth on the 10th of April, and at Bathurst on the 10th May, 1844 in Commemoration of Their Landing in Algoa Bay, and Foundation of the Settlement of Albany in the Year 1820 (1844).*

Godlonton, known popularity as "Moral Bob' due to his strict adherence to Methodism, became a member of the Cape legislative assembly in 1854, where he maintained a fiery presence as the arch-nemesis of Sir John Charles Molteno (the Cape Premier from 1872 to 1878), until his retirement in 1878.

The Eastern Cape: South Africa's 'Wild, Wild East'

During the latter period of Dutch rule over the Cape Colony, the region that would become the Eastern Cape was known as the 'Zuurveld', part of the large territory that was fiercely contested between the Netherlands and the Xhosa nation. The Dutch fought three wars against the Xhosa between 1779 and 1803 (the first part of what would become 'Africa's Hundred Year War' between Europeans and Xhosa, lasting from 1779 to 1879!), and while they managed to push the line of control further east, the

Zuurlveld was considered far too dangerous for permanent European settlment. For some years it remained an ill-defined buffer zone, or “no man’s land”.

Upon the British conquest of the Cape, in January 1806, the new regime was determined to push the Xhosa further eastward, and to settle the Zuurlveld, which was home to prime ranchland with easy access to the sea.

The anchor of the British presence along the so-called ‘Eastern Frontier’ was Grahamstown, founded in 1812 as a military outpost by Lieutenant-Colonel John Graham. In 1819, the garrison of only 300 men narrowly survived an assault mounted by a Xhosa army of 10,000 warriors. The British high command in Cape Town knew that they had dodged a bullet, and that going forward a chain of isolated military outposts would be insufficient to contain the Xhosa threat. The Eastern Frontier had to be comprehensibly and quickly settled by loyal British subjects, who could provide sufficient manpower and resources for its defense. If this was not realized, it was accepted that the region would be lost to the Xhosa.

Turning to the big picture, upon the end of the Napoleonic Wars in 1815, Britain experienced high unemployment, with no realistic hope of domestically engaging many hundreds of thousands of its people. The crown encouraged British emigration to ‘settler colonies’, overseas domains with climates suitable for European agrarian practices, such as Canada, Australia and South Africa. The Cape’s Eastern Frontier was home to excellent ranch land, supposedly ideal for English emigrants, and its development would simultaneously tackle two imperial problems.

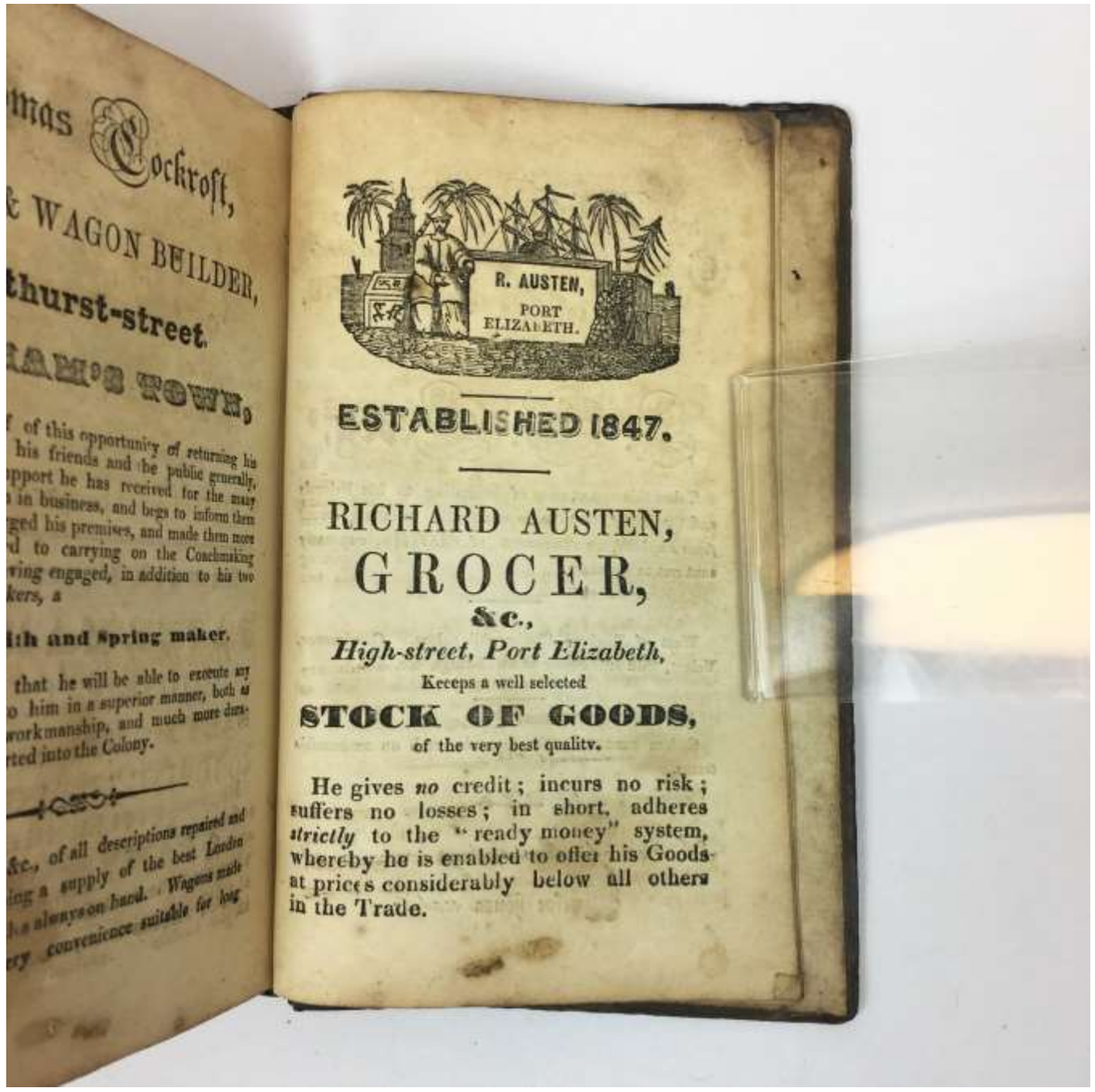
Not long after the Battle of Grahamstown, the British regime sponsored the arrival of the ‘1820 Settlers’ to the Eastern Frontier. A total of 4,000 settlers (including Robert Godlonton) arrived in 60 separate parties between April and June 1820. They initially attempted agricultural endeavours, as the Crown had intended; however, as many of the settlers had been tradesmen back home, they soon quit their rural homesteads, populating communities such as Grahamstown, Bathurst and Beaufort, developing services and light manufacturing. Agriculture was relegated to a supporting role in the local economy, largely left in the hands of the Afrikaners. The districts of Albany and Beaufort were founded, and the area became an ‘English Island’ in an Afrikaner-Xhosa sea. By the early 1830s, Grahamstown had become one of the largest settlements in the Cape, with over 6,000 residents.

However, all was not well. The British had begun to push into the lands between the Great Fish and Keiskamma Rivers, evicting the Xhosa and causing them great hardship, due to the loss of cattle grazing land. Xhosa parties took to raiding European homesteads, often in an effort to avoid starvation.

In response, on December 11, 1834, a British colonial commando party killed a high-ranking Xhosa chief. In turn, a Xhosa force of 10,000 invaded the ‘Eastern Frontier’, causing much devastation, before besieging Grahamstown, causing the city’s women and children to barricade themselves within the main church, while the town’s men fought to save the city.

While Grahamstown narrowly managed to keep the Xhosa at bay, the response from Cape Town was swift and brutal. An army under Colonel Sir Harry Smith relieved Grahamstown, on January 6, 1835. Meanwhile, a detachment of Boer commandos under Piet Retief was dispatched to defeat a Xhosa force in the Winterberg Mountains.

From Grahamstown, Smith coordinated a series of lightning strikes upon Xhosa positions, forcing them out of the Albany District, and decisively defeating the main enemy army at Trumpetter’s Drift.



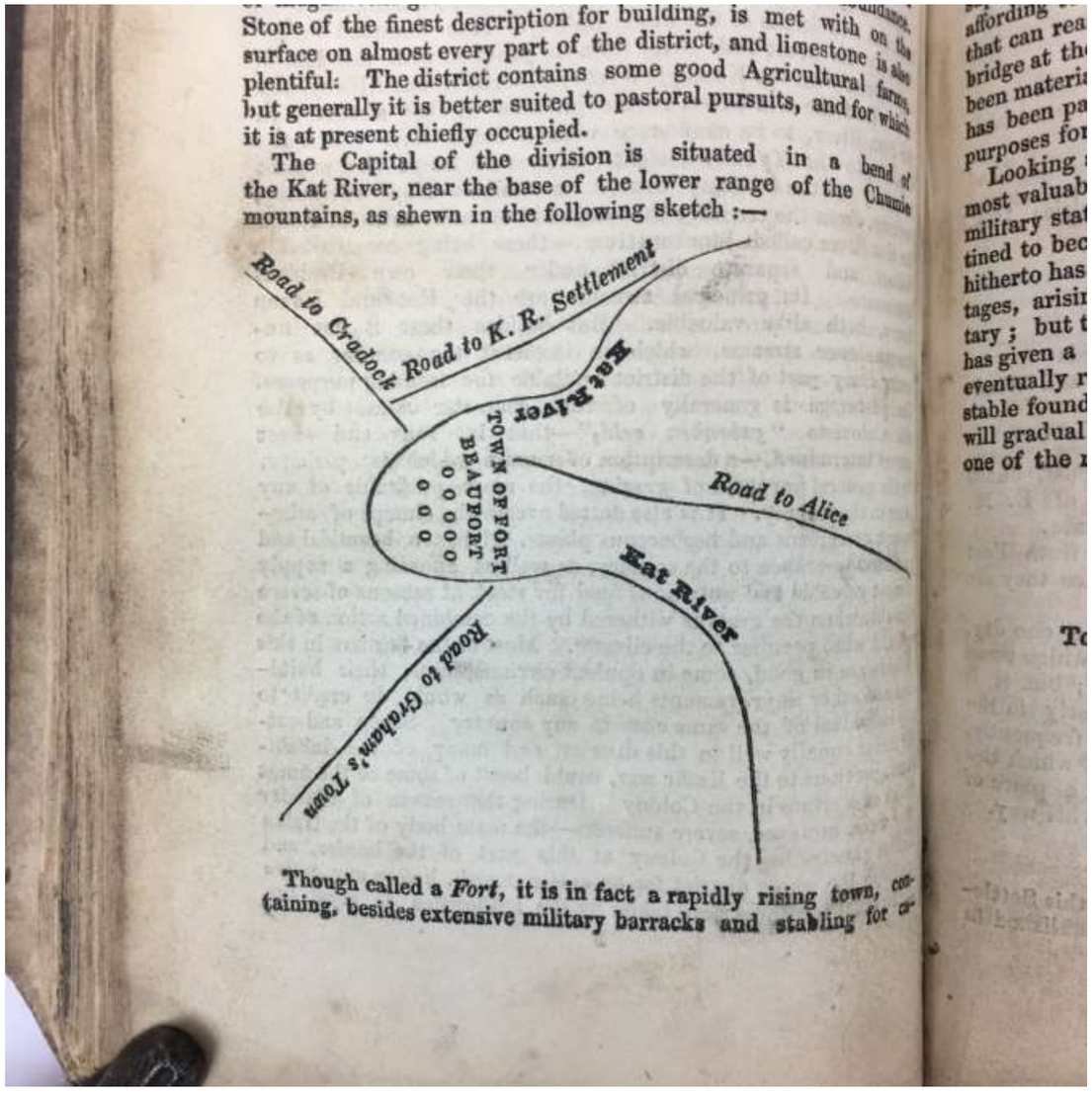
Cape Governor Benjamin D'Urban enforced a harsh peace treaty upon the Xhosa (April 29, 1835), which moved the Cape Colony border eastward to the Great Kei River, while requiring the Xhosa to pay astoundingly large reparations in cattle, the compliance to which would result in mass starvation. To make matters worse, a top Xhosa chief, who was being held hostage by the British until the cattle ransom was paid, was accidentally killed when he tried to make his escape.

In the wake of the showdown, Sir Andries Stockenström's, who served as the Lieutenant Governor of the Eastern Cape from 1836 to 1838, instituted a moderate policy, limiting European settlement in frontier areas, so as to presereve the peace with the Xhosa. This enraged expansionist diehards, like Godlonton, helping to spark the Eastern Cape separatist movement.

Conflict would break out once again in the Eastern Cape during the Seventh European-Xhosa War (1846-7), popularly know as the War of the Axe. The fighting commenced in March 1846 when the British retaliated against a Xhosa tribe for killing a British escort who was transporting a prisoner accused of stealing an axe. The Xhosa fought bravely, but their main force was defeated on June 7, 1847, near Fort Peddie, by an army under General Somerset, although the conflict continued until the end of the year.

This conflict, in many ways, proved decisive, as the Xhosa never again posed an existential threat to the European presence in the Eastern Cape, and were hitherto on the defensive. The British soon set upon a resolutely expansionist agenda, overturing Stockenström's designs (much to Godlonton's delight!) and in December 1847 extending the Cape Colony's boundaries north to the Orange River and east to the Keiskamma River, with the easternmost territories being named 'Kaffraria', a buffer territory protecting the heartland of the Eastern Cape from the Xhosa.

Over the coming decades, the British and the Zulu people would press the Xhosa further and further, until their once large domains were confined to much smaller areas along the Cape-Natal borderlands. Meanwhile the Eastern Cape's European communities prospered, with Grahamstown becoming the second largest city in the Cape by 1860. Formal Xhosa resistance to the British regime ceased by 1878, ending Africa's longest colonial military contest.


Stone of the finest description for building, is met with on the surface on almost every part of the district, and limestone is also plentiful: The district contains some good Agricultural farms, but generally it is better suited to pastoral pursuits, and for which it is at present chiefly occupied.

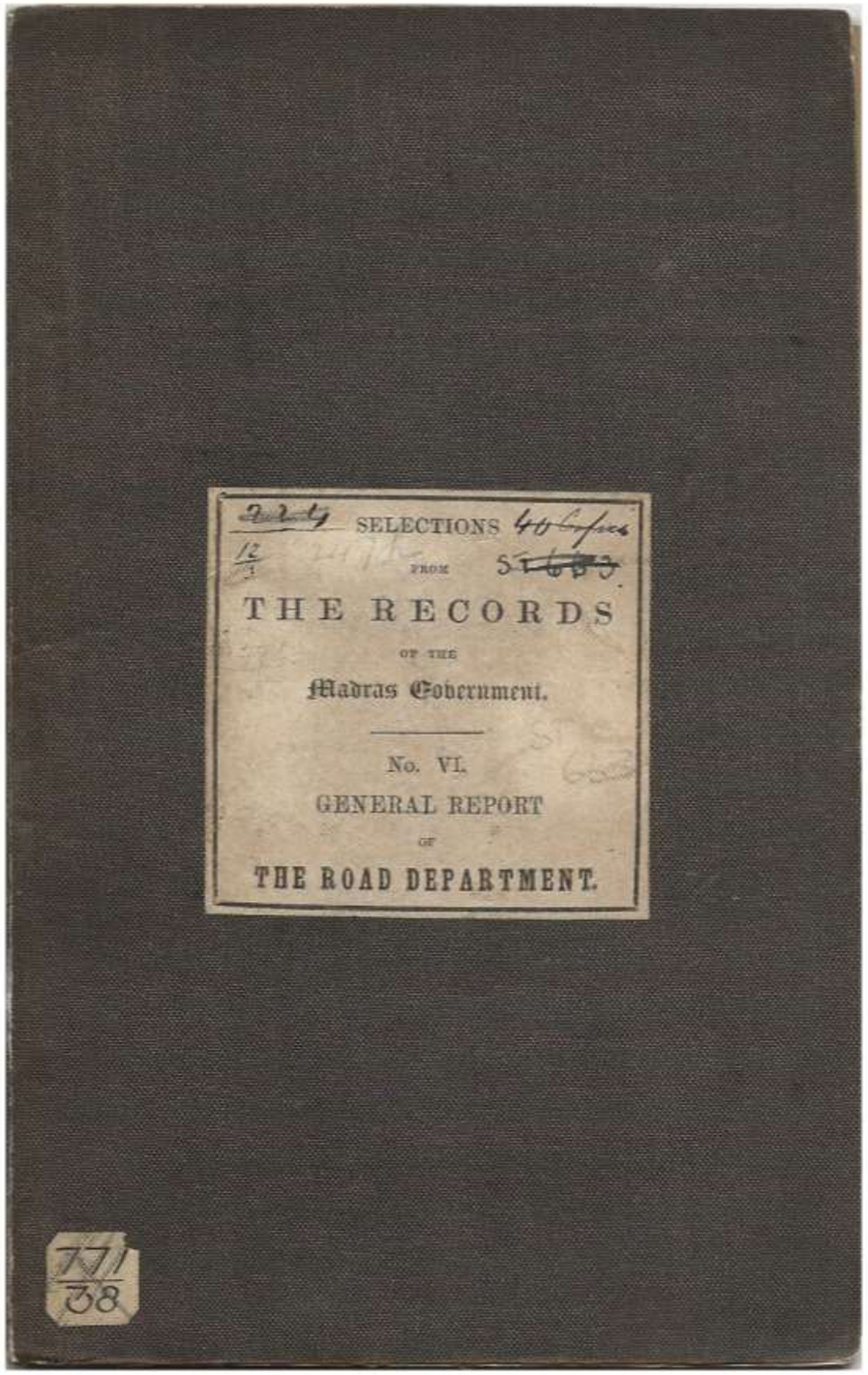
The Capital of the division is situated in a bend of the Kat River, near the base of the lower range of the Chumie mountains, as shewn in the following sketch :—

Though called a *Fort*, it is in fact a rapidly rising town, containing, besides extensive military barracks and stabling for

References: Current location of other examples unknown; Alfred Gordon-Brown, The Settlers' Press*: Seventy Years of Printing in Grahamstown Covering the Publication of Books, Pamphlets, Directories, Almanacs, Newspapers, with Historical Notes and Anecdotes and Contemporary Illustrations* (Cape Town: A.A. Balkema, 1979), p. 119; Stuart Jones, *Banking and Business in South Africa* (1988), p. 67.; John Montgomery, *The Reminiscences of John Montgomery* (1981), p. 181; Margaret Rainer (ed.), *The Journals of Sophia Pigot, 1819-1821* (1974), p. 143; Arthur C.M. Webb, The Roots of the Tree*: A Study in Early South African Banking: The Predecessors of First National Bank, 1838-1926* (1992). p. 19. Not cited in Mendelssohn's *South African Bibliography*.

2.200 EUR

2. India – Transportation
Cartography
Madras Imprint



CAPTAIN C.C. JOHNSON, MADRAS SUPERINTENDENT OF ROADS.

Selections from the Records of the Madras Government. Published by Authority. No. IV. General Report of the Road Department.

Madras: Printed at the Fort St. George Gazette Press, 1854.

8° (24 x 15.5 cm): [1, Title], 48 pp. (of which pp. 28-40 are folding plates of statistical charts), plus 1 large folding map with roads heightened in original watercolour (58.5 x 44.5 cm), blindstamp of the 'Topographical and Statistical Depot – War Department' to title and 3 following leaves, bound in original black cloth with printed pastedown label to front cover (Very Good, internally clean, map with tiny tear at hinge; hinges of covers repaired from the gutters, some wear to spine).

Extremely rare – the integrated master plan for dramatically improving the trunk road system of the Madras Presidency, drafted by Captain C.C. Johnston, the Superintendent of Roads, illustrated with a custom colour-coded map, published in Madras.

During the British colonial period, the Madras Presidency comprised most of Southern India. It included many areas of vast agrarian and mineral wealth, although traditionally the economic potential of many of the interior regions was held back due to the generally poor state of the roads. In many cases, it was prohibitively expensive to transport cash drops to the major cities or to seaports for export. During times of famine in some areas, food could often not be moved in from regions of relative bounty in a time to alleviate tragedy. Moreover, in cases of civil unrest or rebellion, if could take ages to deploy forces to restore order.

To rectify the situation, in the early 1850s, the Madras Government dedicated unprecedented funds to improve the trunk roads (highways / main arteries) across the presidency, with the view to creating a uniformly high-quality integrated system by which all major parts of the presidency could be reached within a reasonable time. The government entrusted Captain C.C. Johnston, a military engineer, with being the Superintendent of Roads, with the responsibility of developing an integrated 'masterplan' for reforming the system.

The present work is the first printing of Johnston's official design for improving Madras's trunk road system, with his report dated July 4, 1854 (pp. 1- 48). The system covered 13 different trunk roads extending a total of 2,212 miles across all regions of the presidency. The main body of the present work consist of 120 points concerning the technical specifications and finances of improving the thirteen trunk roads, including several pages of detailed statistical charts.

A highlight of the work is the custom folding (untitled) map of the Madras trunk road system, colour coding all thirteen the arteries, lithographed in Madras by E. Clinton. The main part of the map shows the southern part of the Indian Peninsula below roughly 15 degrees North, while the register above depicts the northeastern continuation of presidency along the Circars.

The thirteen trunk roads of the Madras Presidency, as described by Johnston, are as follows (please consult while viewing the map):

No. 1, Trunk Road from Madras to the Mysore Frontier beyond Oosoor, 189½ miles.

No. 2, Trunk Road from Frazerpett bridge via the Sumpaygee Ghaut, to Mangalore, 105 miles.

No. 3, Trunk Road from the North Western frontier of Mysore, via the Muzerabad Ghaut to Buntwall, 46 miles.

No. 4, Trunk Road from the Mysore frontier, via the Periambaddy Ghaut to Connonore, 68 miles.

No. 5, Trunk Road from near Vaniembaddy on Trunk Road No. 1, to Ponany on the Western Coast, 279 miles.

No. 6, Trunk Road from Madras to the Bengal Frontier, 686½ miles.

No. 7, Trunk Road from near Ongole on Trunk Road No. 6, to the Hyderabad frontier at Pondigul on the South bank of the Kistna, 91 miles.

No. 8, Trunk Road from Madras to Trichinopoly and the Salem boundary, 225 miles.

No. 9, Trunk Road from Pauprumpett on Trunk Road No. 8, to Combaconum, 75½ Miles.

No. 10, Trunk Road from Arcot on Trunk Road No. 1, the Mysore frontier beyond Palmanair, 65 Miles.

No. 11, Trunk Road from Chittoor on No. 10, to Cuddapah, 99 Miles.

No. 12, Trunk Road from Mahal on Trunk Road No. 11, to Bellary, 119½ miles.

No. 13, Trunk Road (2D Class.) from Madras to Naggerry and Kurcumbaddy, to Cuddapah, 163 Miles.

The final section of the report features an 'Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, under date the 19th August 1854', containing fourteen points on road improvements from the deliberations of the Madras Government at the highest levels, as rescored by the presidency's Chief Secretary, H.C. Montgomery.

As an epilogue, Johnston's masterplan was generally realized, resulting in dramatic improvements to travel times across the Madras Presidency, contributing to the process of industrialization and economic growth that Southern India experienced during the second half of the 19th century.

A Note on the Publication of the Series

In 1854, the government of the Madras Presidency decided to publish a series of works, each separately issued, called the *Records*, focusing upon different initiatives of the regime's public works or policy. In many cases, such as in the present instance, the *Records* represented the first time that such important matters were explored in print, making them valuable primary sources on key events in South Indian history.

The present work is the fourth issue of the *Records*, with numbers continuing to be published regularly, on a wide variety of topics, for decades thereafter. The series was relaunched at some point, such that the present issue is sometimes retroactively referred to as 'No. IV, First Series'. All issues of the *Records* are very rare, as they were printed in only a small run for a rarified readership.

A Note on Rarity

The present work is very rare. We can trace only 3 institutional examples, held by the British Library, University of Oxford and the University of London – School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS). Moreover, we are not aware of any sales records for other examples.

References:

British Library: Asia Pacific & Africa IOR/V/23 Holdings: no.1 (1854)- 66(1880); University of Oxford: (IND) 98 C 51 (1); University of London – School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS): India Papers /9998; *Accounts and Papers of the House of Commons*, vol. XVIII (London, 1857), p. viii; John Merriman SIMS, *Selections from the Records of the Government of India, 1849-1937* (London, 1987), p. 95.

950R

3. Incunable of Ottoman Lithography



Koca Hüsrev Mehmed Pasha (1769 – 1855).

مذکره ضابطان

[Officer's Notes]

Istanbul: Henri Cayol 1251 Rumi [1835]

8°: [6 pp.] blank and title pages, 67 pp. lithographed text with one plate, folding plate, contemporary binding with marbled boards and black calf spine with gilt decoration, original blue endpapers (light foxing and staining, light water staining in the inner lower corners, possibly made immediately after the printing, before binding (similar stains appear on other copy on the market), circa 22 tiny, pin size holes going throughout the book including the binding, binding with small scratches and minor wear on the edges, old annotations in purple on the rear endpapers, otherwise in a good condition).

A rare book with the instructions for the military is the fifth and the last book, printed in the first Istanbul lithographic press, run by a Frenchmen Henri Cayol on the premises of the Ministry of War for only five years. It was written by the main patron of this new technique, the statesman and admiral Koca Hüsrev Mehmed Pasha

A rare lithographed manual for the Ottoman officers was printed in the first Istanbul-based lithographic press as a fifth and possibly last book, before the printer moved to the new location and enlarged the workshop.

It was written by an admiral and statesman Koca Hüsrev Mehmed Pasha (1769 – 1855), who was in charge of the modernisation of the Ottoman army, based on the Western examples. In 1826, Hüsrev Pasha played a vital row in the disbandment of the Jannissary corps (the Auspicious Incident) and in the formation of the new Ottoman army, a so called Mansure army.

With a goal to modernize the new Ottoman army, Hüsrev Pasha assembled a staff of foreign advisors and experts. A part of this new program was also a military press, which would produce manuals and illustrated books for the education of the Ottoman officers.

Hoca Hüsrev Pasha, with no doubt under advice of the central European stuff, decided to introduce to Istanbul a press with a relatively new printing technique of lithography, until then practically unknown in the Ottoman Empire.

Possibly only 5 books were produced in this first Istanbul-based lithographic press, which existed for five years at its original location on the premisses of the Ministry of War. All the pamphlets were manuals on modern military skills, printed on fine, sometimes colour paper, in limited editions.

A Brief History of the Lithography in the Islamic World

The Istanbul lithographic press by Henri Cayol, founded in 1831, is one of the first presses of such kind in the Muslim world and was possibly only preceded by the Bulaq and Calcutta presses.

Lithography was introduced to the Islamic World in the second and third decade of the 19th century. Although much more appropriate for reproducing a hand-written text and calligraphy of the Arabic script than movable type, lithography was often frowned upon as a cheap technique, and was only slowly replacing the letterpress.

Possibly the first press to introduce lithography to the Islamic world was the Bulaq press in Egypt, under the influence from France and Italy. The first mentioning of a lithographic workshop at the Bulaq press in Egypt is that by an American traveller G. B. English, who saw a lithographed newspaper in Italian and Arabic, made by the School of Engineering in 1822 (A Narrative of the Expedition to Dongola and Sennaar, London 1822, p. viii. In: Hsu Cheng Hsiang, The first Thirty Years of Arabic Printing in Egypt 1238-1267, 1822-1851, p. 57).

Books, made in the early years of the Bulaq press, would often use the technology of lithograph for illustrations in printed books on the subjects of the military science and mathematics. The first known lithographed book, issued other than the Bulaq press, was made in 1832 at the School of Medicine in Cairo (established in 1827).

The first lithographic press in Persia was brought from Tiflis in 1821, but the first recorded book, The Quran, was only published in 1832/1833.

The first Muslim books, produced in the technique of lithography in Asia, were published in India under the influence of East India Company, who brought lithographic presses to Calcutta in 1823, yet the first book was not issued until 1827.

Henry Cayol – the First Lithographer of Istanbul

In Istanbul, Hüsrev Pasha's lithographic press at the Ministry of War from 1831 under the leadership of Henri Cayol, with its first book produced in the same year, was one of the first functional lithographic presses in the Islamic World, after the Bulaq (1822) and Indian presses (1827).

The new Pasha's printer and lithographer was Henri Cayol, a lawyer from Marseille, who opened the lithographic press together with his cousin Jacques Cayol. The modern printing equipment was imported from Paris.

The lithographic press was running in the building of the Ministry of War from 1831, when they published this first book, titled *Nukhbat al-talim* [The Elite Education], with 79 charts representing for training the battalions, to 1836, when Hürsev Pasha was removed from the office. During these 5 years, 50 soldiers were trained by Cayol at the press to learn the technique of lithography.

In 1836, Henri Cayol, still under Hürsev Pasha's wing, opened a lithographic press near the French Embassy, where he worked until his death from cholera in 1865. Cayol's work was continued by his apprentice Antonije Zelić, a Croatian, born in Brela, Dalmatia in 1820, who moved to Istanbul 1840 for economic reasons. After learning the craft of lithography from his teacher, Zelić opened his own shop in 1855.

The lithography in Istanbul was scarce and expensive to make, as the stones had to be imported until 1892, when they discovered appropriate stone south of Istanbul. More common, especially for the religious prints was much cheaper photolithography.

Note on Condition

The binding was possibly made in the circle of the Cayol's lithograph shop, as it resembles the bindings of other Cayol's books. The blue endpapers are made from the same paper as it was used in Cayol's first lithographed book *Tabur talimi*, printed in 1247 [1831].

Note on Rarity

The book is very rare and was possibly only printed in limited edition for the higher ranks of the Ottoman army.

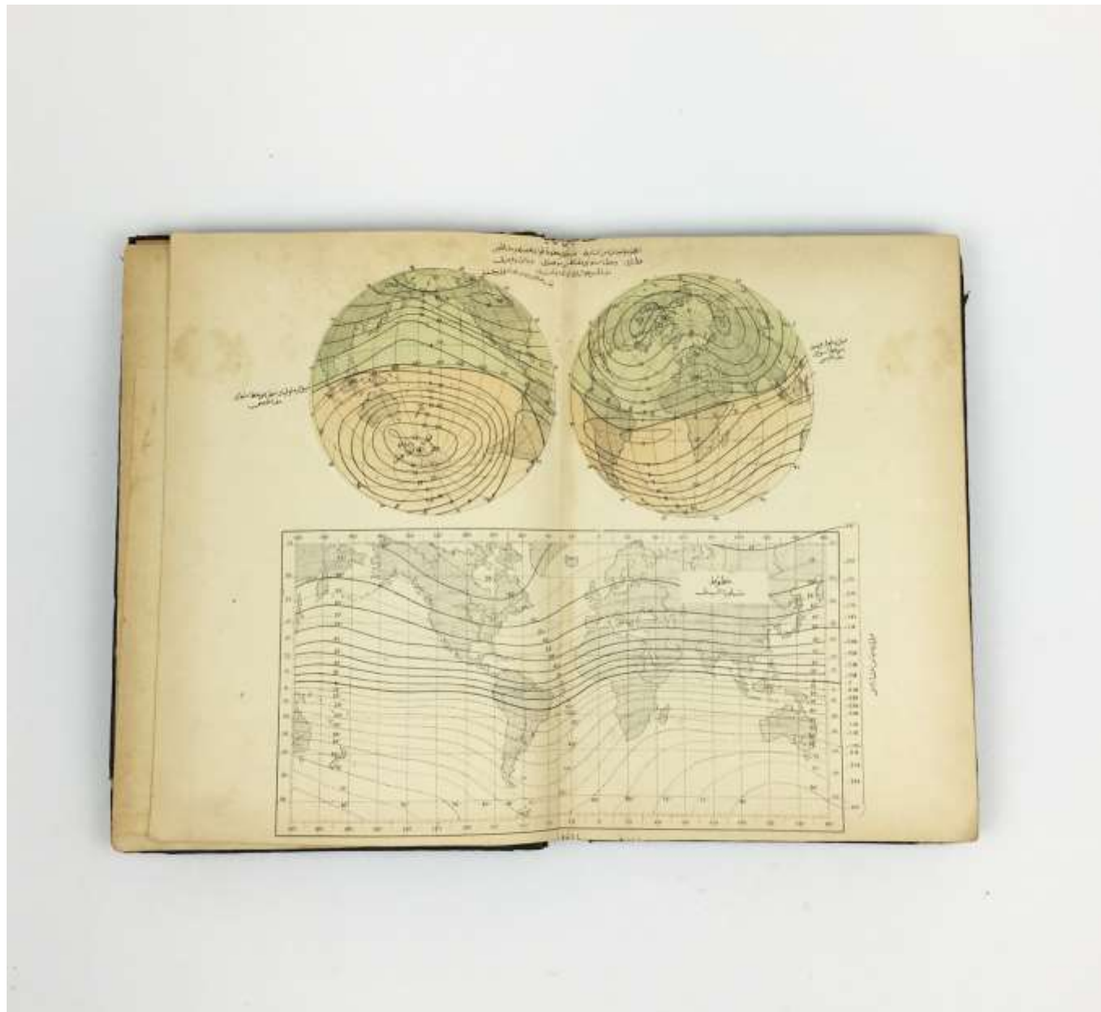
We could only find one institutional example on Worldcat (Hungarian Academy of Sciences Library).

The only other example, which we could trace on the market, was bound in the same binding and had similar water-staining in the inner part of the lower margin, which suggest, that the books were exposed to the water after being printed. The endpapers and the binding are not water-stained.

References: OCLC 1014785357. Selim Nüzhet GERÇEK, Türk Taş Basmacılığı, İstanbul Devlet Basımevi 1939.

5.200 EUR

4. Scientific Instruments
Modern Geomagnetism



Aksaraylı Mehmed Bey

رهنمای سفاین

[Guide of Vessels / Rehnümayı Sefain or Rehnümâ-yi Sefâin]

Istanbul (Kostantiniye): مطبعهء ابو الضيا [Matbaa-yi Ebüzziya] 1300 [1883 or 1884]

Small 4°: 332 pp. with an illustrated title page, charts and one illustrations, 3 double-page illustrations including a colour lithograph, folding chart, a page with mounted volvelle, composed of two parts and a string and instructions on the last page, original errata printed on a smaller brown sheet, detached from the title page, contemporary debossed dark green cloth binding, brown calf spine, original yellow endpapers.

(Minor age-toning and foxing, tiny partly repaired tears in margins and folds, tiny cracks in the spine, old repaired tiny losses of paper in endpapers, splits at the gutter in the front endpapers and in the last part of the book without loose sheets, overall in a good condition).

The first Ottoman book on the modern geomagnetism and binnacle, including an almost always missing rotating volvelle

A rare book in Ottoman language on the modern geomagnetism and the use of binnacle was published in 1883 in Istanbul. The books includes instructions, calculations and charts. A volvelle, composed of two parts, with attached instructions, which is usually missing, was meant to be cut out and applied to an instrument.

The author, the military commander Mehmed Bey from Aksaray, is not to be confused with the 16th century naval commander Aksaraylı Piri Mehmed Paşa (also wrongly attributed by Özege).

We could only find one institutional example (NYU Libraries, Elmer Holmes Bobst Library). The other examples, listed on Worldcat appear to be eBooks or microfilms.

References: OCLC 949519358 & 903812399; Özege 16704.

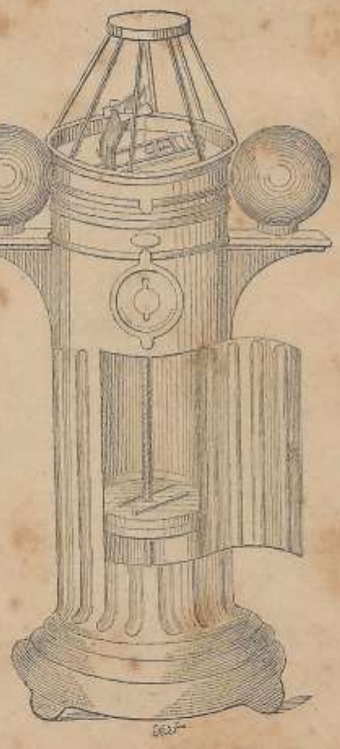
2.000 EUR

رهنماء سفاين

مؤلفی

ارکان حربیهٔ بحریه میرآلایلرندن وشورای بحریه اعضاسندن

آقسرایلی محمد بك



سفاینده وپوصله‌لرده نظریاتی و انحراف ویسل وشدت مقناطیسیه خریطه‌لرینه کره مسطحه‌لری
ودیگر متعدد اشکالی حاویدر .

کمی پوصله‌لرینه طلبی اولان انحراف عارضینك بالرصد ویا بلذر صدمعین واستخراجیله
تصحیح وتنظیم وتلومسونك صحیح پوصله‌سیله اکا متعلق آلات سائره‌نك استعمالی وفن مقناطیسك

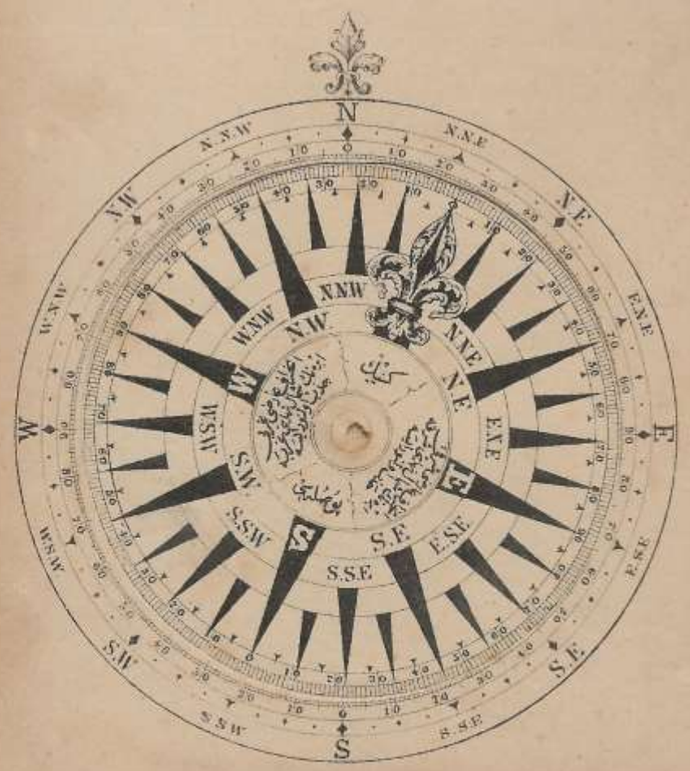
بحریه نظارت جلیله‌سنك تصدیق ایله شرفصادر اولان اراده سنیهٔ جناب ملوکانه‌یه
توفیقاً ایلك دفعه اولهرق طبع ونشر اولنمشدر

قسطنطنیه ۱۳۰۰

مطبعهٔ ابوالضیا درغاطه — هر حقی مؤلفنه عائددر

انحراف عارضینك تعیین و تطبیقی ایچون استعمال اولنان
ثابت وحرکتلی پوصله کاغدی

خارجیده‌کی ثابت تقسیمی دائره سفینه‌ده‌کی مواد حدیدیه ایله متأثر اولمیان پوصله‌یی
ویاخود افق اوزرنده نصف النهار مقناطیسیی یه نظراً کرنه ودرجاتی اشعار ایدر. داخلده‌کی
متحرك پوصله کاغدی سفینه‌ده‌کی مواد حدیدیه ایله متأثر پوصله‌یی ارائه ایدر . اشبو پوصله
کاغدینك یلدزی خارجنده‌کی ثابت دائره‌نك یلدز مقناطیسینك یمین ویا یساریسه جذب اولندیغنه
کوره (حاصل اولان انحراف عارضی‌یه) شرقی ویا غربی تسمیه اولنور .



5. Guyana Colonial Imprint



Charles Kennedy JARDINE (1848 - 1902), Publisher.

The British Guiana Directory and Almanack for 1888. Leap Year.

Georgetown, Demerara: C. K. Jardine, Proprietor Daily Chronicle, 1888.

8° (cm): [1], xii, 446, [6], l, with printed endpapers, bound in original dark blue cloth with blind-stamped designs and title gilt-debossed to cover and spine (Very Good, overall internally clean, just a couple of tiny, light stains to few pages and few quires coming a little loose, but still holding; binding with some light wear and a stain to front cover).

An extremely rare early issue of Charles Kennedy Jardine's directory and almanac for British Guiana, an unusually comprehensive work of its kind, featuring a vast wealth of information available nowhere else, a critical resource for the study of the colony during this critical period, compiled and published in Georgetown by the 'Daily Chronicle' newspaper.

This is an extremely rare issue of *The British Guiana Directory and Almanack* published in 1888 in Georgetown by the colony's leading newspaper, the *Daily Chronicle*, under the direction of its proprietor, Charles Kennedy Jardine. The work is exceptionally comprehensive, providing more information, and in greater detail, than is commonly the case with this type of publication.

The directory-almanac commences with an 'Introduction' to the company, detailing its history, geography, geology, economy, demographics and politics. Next is an almanac, followed by a lengthy directory, or list of the colony's leading subjects, with their occupations and places of residence. This is followed by an accounting of the colony's civil and military establishment, along with its social services (hospitals, schools, etc.), followed by coverage of the religious establishment. The works then lists the

colony's various clubs and societies, followed by list of professionals, proprietors of commercial establishments, as well as the owners of plantations. After that, is a detailed account of British Guiana's economy and demographics (including immigration) with lengthy tables showcasing virtually every possible variable going back many years, as well as descriptions of the colony's laws regulations. The work is concluded by 50 pages of advertisements, which make for an interesting read, covering everything from piano sellers to insurance companies.

The present directory-almanac appeared at an interesting time when the colony of 252,000 residents was undergoing a period of transition. Traditionally, British Guiana's economy had relied upon agriculture (sugar, etc.), as well as lumber and minerals. In the wake of the abolition of slavery in 1838, the colonial authorities, seeking to make up for the labour shortage, decided to import indentured workers from India, and to lesser extent China. Between 1838 and 1886 over 150,000 immigrant workers arrived from India, while 15,000 were brought in from China. These labourers for some time worked under horrendous conditions, that could be likened to slavery by another name. However, by the 1880s, many of these former menial workers, or their descendants, had become successful professionals or entrepreneurs. Moreover, a Black middle class had developed during the two generations since the end of slavery. Additionally, British Guiana had a small but vibrant Jewish community, which was long established in various industries. While the colony was still anchored by commodities, a burgeoning trading and service sector developed, in good part maintained by the colony's various ethnic communities. Their success led them to call for political reforms, giving them a voice in the colonial government, resulting in series of gradual democratic measures commencing in the 1890s.

Early Directory-Almanacs in British Guiana

The early history of directory-almanacs in the colonies of Demerara, Essequibo and Berbice (which were united to become British Guiana in 1831) is not a well-researched topic. However, the first such works were issued by *The Colonist* newspaper in as the *The Demerara Vade-mecum: Or, British Guiana Almanack and Register*, which we gather appeared in two issues, in 1821 and 1825.

It seems that it was not until 1857, when the new proprietor of *The Colonist* began to publish annual issues of directories-almanacs, in a unform format, from that year onwards. In 1884, the production of these directory-almanacs was taken over by the *Chronicle* newspaper, owned by Charles Kennedy Jardine, upon his acquisition of *The Colonist*.

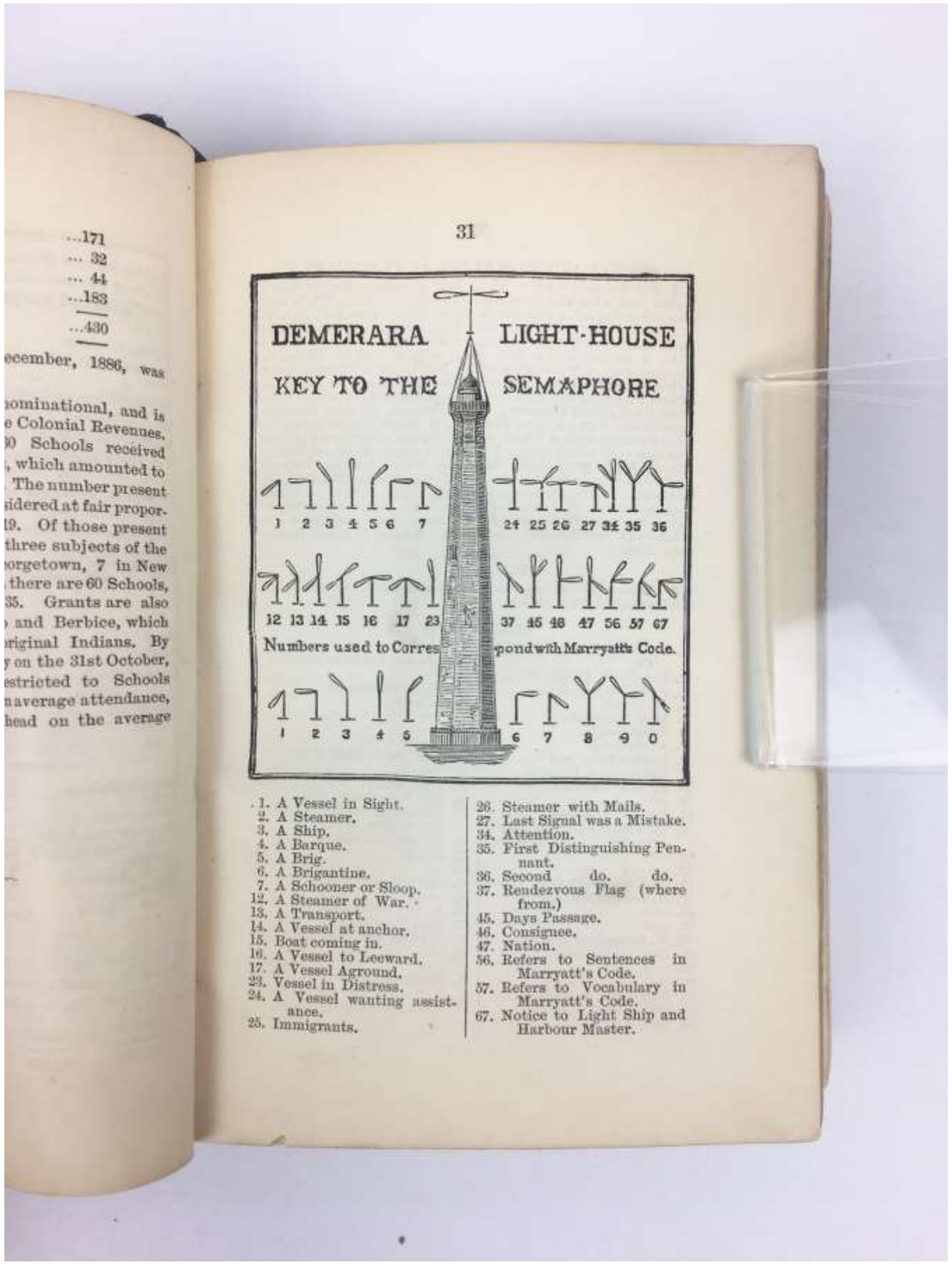
A Note on Rarity

All issues of directory-almanacs printed in British Guiana during the 19th century are extremely rare. They would have been published in only small print runs, while their survival rate, due to their use in a damp, tropical climate, would have been very low.

We can trace only a single example of the present 1888 edition, held by the Cambridge University Library. Collections of issues for other years are held by the British Library, the Bodleian Library (Oxford University) and the SOAS Library (University of London).

Charles Kennedy Jardine: Modernizer of the Press in British Guiana

The publisher of the present work, Charles Kennedy Jardine (1848 - 1902), was a native of Ayrshire, Scotland, and apprenticed as stationer in Glasgow. Seeing limited opportunities in his homeland, he immigrated to British Guiana in 1870, working in the drapery profession for the Georgetown firm of


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31

DEMERARA LIGHT-HOUSE

KEY TO THE SEMAPHORE

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12 13 14 15 16 17 23 37 45 46 47 56 57 67

Numbers used to Corres pond with Marryatt's Code.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

1. A Vessel in Sight.
2. A Steamer.
3. A Ship.
4. A Barque.
5. A Brig.
6. A Brigantine.
7. A Schooner or Sloop.
12. A Steamer of War.
13. A Transport.
14. A Vessel at anchor.
15. Boat coming in.
16. A Vessel to Leeward.
17. A Vessel Aground.
23. Vessel in Distress.
24. A Vessel wanting assistance.
25. Immigrants.
26. Steamer with Mails.
27. Last Signal was a Mistake.
34. Attention.
35. First Distinguishing Pennant.
36. Second do. do.
37. Rendezvous Flag (where from.)
45. Days Passage.
46. Consignee.
47. Nation.
56. Refers to Sentences in Marryatt's Code.
57. Refers to Vocabulary in Marryatt's Code.
67. Notice to Light Ship and Harbour Master.

Pasley, Templeton & Co. Finding the experience disagreeable, he gained new employment as a stationer with the firm of W.B. Jamieson in 1872.

In 1875, Jardine joined the printing industry, hired by Lawrence McDermott, the proprietor of *The Colonist*, Guiana's only daily newspaper (costing 8 cents per issue). While *The Colonist* occupied a key role in the life of the colony, McDermott was a poor businessman, and the enterprise was run inefficiently. Jardine, having quickly made his way up to becoming the managing director, moved with amazing skill and focus to dramatically improve the paper's circulation and advertising revenue, while augmenting the quality of its content. In 1880, McDermott apparently agreed to sell *The Colonist* to Jardine; however, he later backed out of the deal.

In 1881, Jardine set off to publish his own paper, the *Chronicle* (later the *Daily Chornicle*). His business plan was daring, he pledged to provide a paper of at least the same high quality as he had established at *The Colonist*, while charging only 4 cents per issue (undercutting his competition by 50%!). Many in Georgetown initially believed that Jardine's designs were foolhardy; however, his drive and skill proved them wrong and within a short time the *Chronicle* captured a majority market share.

Jardine's slick and modern operation was something that had never been seen in the colony, and he was soon appointed as the 'Printer to the Government of British Guiana', with his advertisement boasting of his establishment: "The Plant of Type and Machinery in this office is, without exception, the largest in the West Indies. Every description of Printing, Bookbinding, and Manufacturing Stationary Work, is undertaken and executed as moderate prices" (See in the present work, 'Advertisements', p. xiii).

In 1884, a chastened McDermott sold *The Colonist* to Jardine, who merged its operations with his own paper, henceforth dominating the popular media in British Guiana. Sadly, Jardine died suddenly while on visit to Scotland in 1902, however his legacy lived on, as his paper continued to be published until 1966.

References: Cambridge University Library: RCS.YD.79.1.

650 EUR



6. Cuba – Havana Harbour – Unrecorded View Herzog Von Württemberg



Paul Wilhelm Herzog von WÜRTTEMBERG (1797 - 1860).

***Ansicht der Bucht von Regla*.**

[Hamburg:] Lith. v. F. Meyer, [*circa* 1825].

Lithograph (Fair, several unclosed tears from margins, with a few entering image (including a 7 cm tear from the top) but with no real loss, some creasing to upper margins and few light stains – we have chosen not to restore so as to allow institutional clients to follow their own conservation programs). 39.5 x 48 cm (15.5 x 19 inches).

A seemingly unrecorded early lithographed view of the town and bay of Regla, on Havana Harbour, after a drawing by the famed naturalist, explorer and artist Paul Wilhelm, Duke of Württemberg, made during his first tour in the Americas, an attractive large format work seemingly printed for private circulation.

This seemingly unrecorded view of the bay and town of Regla, in Havana Harbour, is based on a virtuous drawing by the famed naturalist, explorer and artist Paul Wilhelm Herzog von Württemberg taken during his first tour in the Americas. A large format, separately issued work, it was produced by a boutique Hamburg lithographer, evidently for private circulation.

Hailing from the royal family of the southern German state of Württemberg, Duke Paul Wilhelm was a man of insatiable curiosity and intellect, who longed to explore the world distant from the refined boredom of court life. He was especially interested in botany and ethnography and was a skilled amateur artist.





Gez von Herzog Paul v. Württemberg.

Lith v. F. Mayer

Ansicht der Bucht von la Regla.

Inspired by Alexander von Humboldt, from 1822 to 1824, Paul Wilhelm led his first research expedition to the Americas, travelling to the United Statea, where he headed up the Mississippi-Missouri Basin, being one of the first to explore the headquarters of these great rivers. On the same tour, he visited Cuba, spending time in the Havana area before exploring the interior and south coast of the island. His observations on Cuban society and the island's natural life are amongst the most insightful and valuable of the era. In later years, Paul Wilhelm gained even greater fame upon his further expeditions to the Americas and Australia.

Regla was a town (today part of metropolitan Havana) along the southwestern side of Havana Harbour, that had grown up beside the hermitage of Nuestra Señora de Regla. By the early 19th century, it was a small, but prosperous commercial centre, a nexus between the Havana area and Cuba's interior. Home to the island's leading nautical school, it was defended by an archipelago of fortifications.

The present view, taken from the perspective of the city of Havana shore, shows the town of Regla in the centre-left. The harbour occupies the foreground, while numerous fortifications inhabit the points and heights of land. Many vessels ply the harbour, and most notably the small landing boat in the lower-right, carries a man wearing a hat, rowed by two locals. This man is none other than Duke Paul Wilhelm, making this a self-portrait!

In Paul Wilhelm's account of his 1822-4 American expedition, *Erste Reise nach dem nördlichen Amerika in den Jahren 1822 bis 1824* (1835), he recalls his encounters with Regla.

The Duke, who first sighted subject, upon entering Havana Harbour, recalled "the indescribably lovely view of the bay and the small town of La Regla" (p. 40). In another passage he notes "From all sides, both along the coast and the bay of la Regla, a lot of works bombard the city. Seen from a distance from the sea, the town is barely visible, but the hills that amphitheatrically bound the aforementioned bay appear beneath a picturesque single viewpoint. The forts El Principe and S. Domingo de Atares, a league southwest of the city; and the Cabannas, leading to the north of the Morro fort, are like fortified cities." (p. 38).

Of the town proper, Paul Wilhelm recalled: "La Regla is a pretty, fairly well-built little town, built along a bay, which is connected to the large water basin that forms the Havana harbor and a comfortable anchorage for smaller vehicles. The inhabitants of la Regla, therefore, also carry on a not insignificant trade, especially in coastal shipping…the population of La Regla, which in 1810 was made up of 2,218 souls, and may now have increased by a third, contains more white than colored inhabitants" (pp. 55-6).

Importantly, it was during his time in Regla that the Paul Wilhelm met a local resident, Mr. Henrique Desdier, who possessed an "exact knowledge" of many parts of Cuba and maintained a "many-sided acquaintance with the wealthiest planters on the island". Desdier subsequently acted as the Duke's guide during his tour of the interior and south coast of Cuba, and his "kind character made him a very pleasant companion".

Artworks by Paul Wilhelm von Württemberg from his expeditions, as well as those by members of his parties, are prized artefacts of exploration and science of the era. The present work, which features the line 'Gez[eichnet]. von Herzog Paul v. Württemberg' (meaning 'drawn' by the Duke), in the lower-left margin, identifies him is the artist, while the work conforms to his signature style.

The view was lithographed by the 'F. Meyer' (as noted in the lower-right margin), who we believe refers to a boutique lithographer in Hamburg (a city that the Duke passed through on his travels). The dating of the print is difficult to pinpoint; but by its style, it seems to have been made shortly after the Duke's return to Germany from his first American tour.

We have not been able to trace the original manuscript drawing upon which the present work is based, nor can we trace even a reference to the present lithograph, let along the location of another example, making it an extremely rare, and possibly unique, record of a famous encounter with Cuba.

References: N / A – Seemingly Unrecorded. Cf. Paul Wilhelm von Württemberg, *Erste Reise nach dem nördlichen Amerika in den Jahren 1822 bis 1824* (Stuttgart, 1835).

3.400 EUR

7. The Great Game
Western & Central Asia
Russo-Turkish War Of 1877-8

August PETERMANN (1822 - 1878).

Russisch-turkisch-persisch-englische Grenzländer von Bosnien bis Kaschgar und Indien. Von A. Petermann.

Gotha, Germany: Justus Pethes, 1877.

Steel engraving with original outline hand colour, folding with printed title label to verso (Good, some wear along original folds and small loss at some fold vertices, some separations along folds closed with old repairs, attractive outline colours), 56 x 69.5 cm (22 x 27.5 inches).

A scarce separately issued map of Western and Central Asia illustrating the theatres of the last major throes of 'The Great Game' and related conflicts, drafted on an unusual somewhat trapezoidal projection by the preeminent German cartographer August Petermann and published by Justus Perthes in Gotha.

This scarce separately issued map, executed on an unusual, somewhat trapezoidal projection, illustrates a strategically critical swath of territory running from the Balkans cross to the eastern frontiers of China. It was drafted by Germany's pre-eminent cartographer, August Petermann, and published by the famed Justus Perthes cartographic house, in 1877 to illustrate the theatres of the last major events of the 'The Great Game', the epic decades long contest between Russia and Britain for domination of the heart of Asia.

The finely engraved map extends from Bosnia, in the northwest, through the Balkans, Anatolia and the Middle East over across Persia and Central Asia to the frontiers of China and India. The Russian Empire, outlined in green, extends across the top of the entire scene, bordering the lands of the Ottoman Empire (outlined in pink); Persia (blue); Afghanistan (the perennial 'buffer state', yellow); while British India is outlined in pink. Insets in the lower part detail Egypt's Nile Delta and the strategically vital Suez Canal, and Crete, long a much fought-over island.

For most of the 19th Century, a political fault line ran horizontally through Asia, from Istanbul, though the Caucuses, the heart of the continent and then into the Himalayas. These regions were locked in 'The Great Game', a three generation-long contest between Russia and Britain for dominance over the heart of Asia. Called the 'Tournament of Shadows' by the Russians, this generally Cold War, which commenced in the wake of Napoleon's demise, saw the Russians gain ever more territory by conquest in the Caucuses and Central Asia. Meanwhile, Britain consolidated its hold over the Indian Subcontinent, extending its domains into the Himalayas, ever closer to Russian dominated lands. This rivalry exacerbated ancient tensions, between the Russians and the Ottomans and the Russians and the Persians, which the British manipulated to its advantage, while the British and Russians fought numerous proxy wars and side campaigns, while mounting daring intelligence operations. All of the lands along the fault line saw their affairs interlocked, almost in the manner of tectonic plates.

The present map was drafted by Petermann and published by Perthes in 1877, amidst the last major events of the Great Game. In 1873, Russia made crucial territorial gains in Central Asia, conquering the Khanate of Khiva, placing added pressure on Britain. During the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-8 (April 24, 1877 – March 3, 1878), Russia, allied with Slavic entities in the Balkans, moved against the Ottomans, causing the Turkish lines in Europe and the Caucuses to collapse. The Ottomans lost much of their territories in the Balkans and parts of north-eastern Anatolia, although the Sublime Porte would have collapsed entirely if Britain did not diplomatically intervene to dissuade the Russians from taking Istanbul.

To protect India, Britain invaded and conquered Afghanistan during the Second Anglo-Afghan War (1878-80), creating a useful buffer state against Russia. Britain also exploited the weakness of the Ottoman Empire, its nominal ally, by taking as protectorates Cyprus (1878) and Egypt (1882).

The Anglo-Russian rivalry continued to dominate Asian geopolitics until the 1890s, whereupon both London and St. Petersburg came to consider Germany to be a greater mutual threat, leading to a rapprochement between the empires leading up to World War I.

The map was issued in two states. One, like the present example, was intended for regular subscribers to Perthes' maps, and features a pastedown title label on the verso, but no commercial add-ons. The other was a 'cheap' commercial state, the same as the former, save that it features publisher's advertisements and sometimes dealers' stamps.

August Petermann (1822-78) was one of the leading cartographers in the world during his era. He studied under the great Heinrich Berghaus and from 1845 to 1854 he gained invaluable experience working in London and Edinburgh. He then returned to Germany, assuming a leading role at the Perthes Geographic Institute in Gotha, which founded in 1772, was the most prestigious commercial cartographic house in Continental Europe. In 1855, Petermann founded the journal that became *Petermanns Geographische Mitteilungen*, considered by many to be the world's most advanced academic geographic periodical, responsible for debuting great explorers' discoveries and publishing ground-breaking maps of all areas of the globe. Petermann also drafted a vast corpus of separate maps, as well as contributing to innumerable atlases and books. His legacy long-survived him after his untimely death only a matter of months after he created the present map.

References: Bibliothèque nationale de France, département Cartes et plans, GE C-10595.

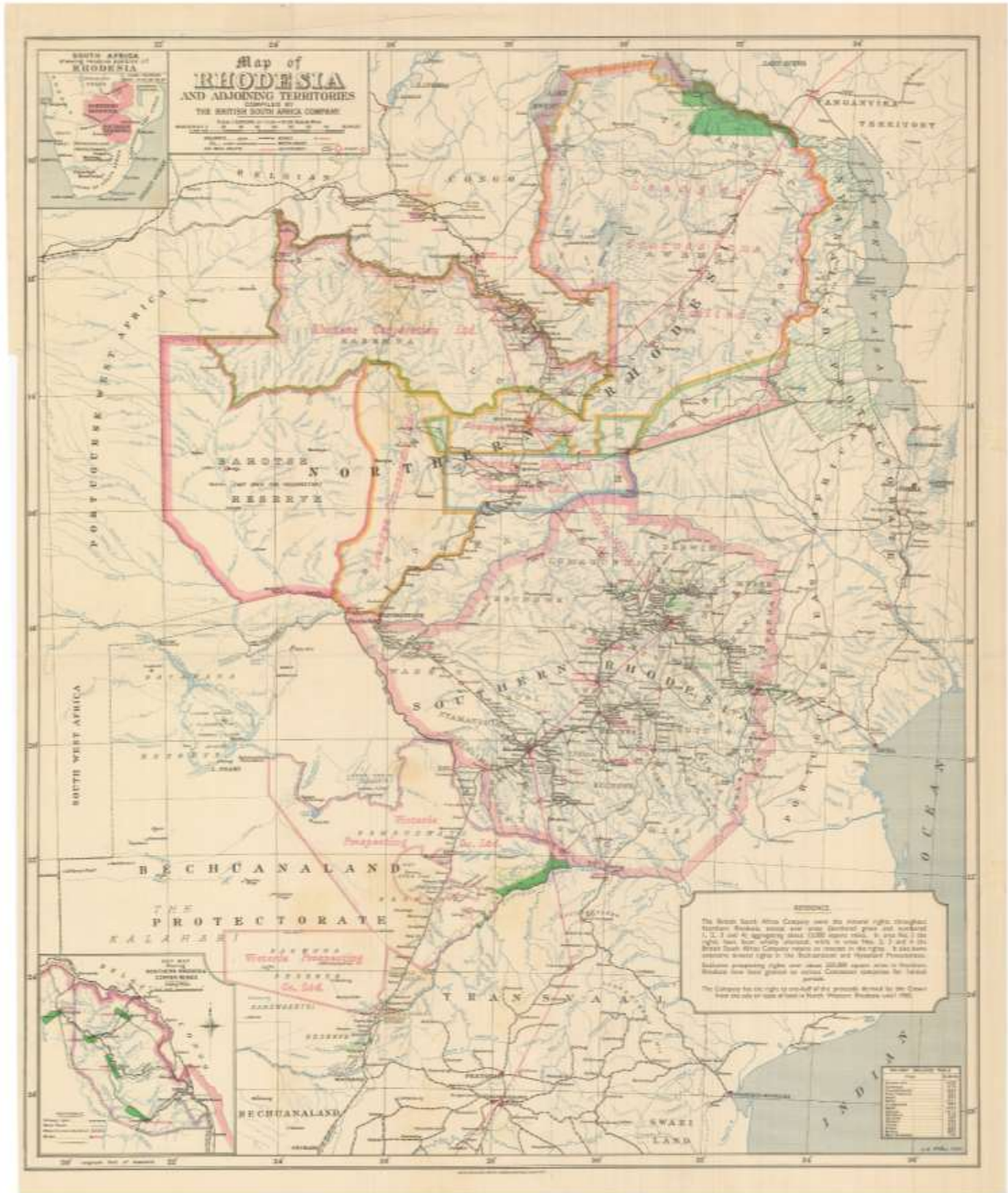
380 EUR

RUSSISCH-TURKISCH-PERSISCH-ENGLISCHE GRENZLÄNDER
VON BOSNIEN BIS KASCHGAR UND INDIEN.
VON A. PETERMANN.



GOTHA: JUSTUS PERTHES
1877.

8. Zimbabwe / Zambia Botswana / Mining



BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY.

Map of Rhodesia and Adjoining Territories compiled by the British South Africa Company.

London: Waterlow & Sons, 1934.

Colour off-set print (Good, some light stains, small tear closed from verso, original folds, widened upper-left bank margin where once bound), 76 x 62.5 cm (30 x 24.5 inches).

A fascinating, brightly-coloured map detailing a wealth of information on mining, transportation, agriculture and exploration in Southern and Northern Rhodesia (today's Zimbabwe and Zambia) made by the British South African Company (BSAC), the chartered colonial enterprise that controlled much of the region's land and infrastructure.

The British South African Company (BSAC) was a charted colonial exploitation society created in 1889, spearheaded by Cecil Rhodes, with the Duke of Abercorn and the South African financier Alfred Breit as its other principals. It was given the exclusive right by the British crown to manage all land and mining rights, as well as agriculture and infrastructure development in Rhodesia (later divided into Northern and Southern parts, today's Zambia and Zimbabwe). Rhodes assumed that Rhodesia was home to vast goldfields in Mashonaland (present day northern Zimbabwe), while he hoped the colony could be used as base for further British expansion, taking control of the Katanga copperfields (in today's Congo), as well as a good part of Portuguese Mozambique. It would be the keystone of Rhodes' 'Cape to Cairo' vision of British territory extending uninterrupted up the length of Africa, hopefully one day connected by a great railway.

However, Belgium managed to gain control of Katanga, Portugal held on to Mozambique, while the goldfields of Mashonaland were nowhere near as productive as Rhodes had expected. The BSAC thus had to concentrate on agrarian projects and lower-intensity mining, as opposed to benefitting from a colossal mineral boom. While the areas south of the Zambezi River were developed into profitable citrus farms and ranchlands, the parts to the north were seem as less desirable, and many tracks were reserved for future development. Nevertheless, the BSAC controlled the land rights in the region for over three decades, overseeing Rhodesia's formative years, while constructing its railway system.

Reforms motivated by World World I, saw the BSAC loose it monopoly land rights south of the Zambezi in 1918 (although it would still retain its own extensive private properties there), while Rhodesia was to be divided, forming the crown colonies of Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia, in 1923 and 1924 respectively. However, the BSAC retained its land rights to Northern Rhodesia under terms that were to last until 1965, while it still controlled all of the railways in both colonies.

In the 1920s, the BSAC embarked upon agressively promoting Northern Rhodesia for mining, ranching and land speculation, reviving old concessions and authorizing new ones.

It was in this context that the present map was commissioned be the BSAC, in 1934, to show the state of play of their operations in the Rhodesia and to promote external investment. It embraces a large section of southern Africa, with the Rhodesias in the centre, and extends south to Johannesburg, north to Katanga, west to Bechuanaland (today's Botswana), and east to the coasts of Mozambique. The brightly coloured map labels all of the region's infrastructure, as explained in the legend below the title, including Railways (both operating and under construction); Air Mail Routes; Mines; Motor Roads; and Aerodromes (both First Class and Others).

Importantly, the map shows the flight path of the London to Cape Town Air Mail Route, a lifeline of imperial communications, which depended upon several stops at Rhodesian aerodromes.

Of note, Northern Rhodesia, is shown to be divided into numerous named mineral concessions, all outlined in bright colours, seeking to exploit the region's gold and copper deposits. The 'Key Map to the Northern Rhodesia Nopper Mines', in the lower left corner, details the very lucrative mining the area that is an extension of the Katanga copperfields, which lay just across the border in the Belgian Congo.

In Southern Rhodesia, many mines and 'citrus estates' are labelled, while the infrastructure is shown to be far more developed than in the north. In Bechuanaland (today's Botswana), to the west, some large mining concessions are labelled.

The map is also rich with other key details, including the labelling of the 'Great North Road', the route which runs through the upper part of Northern Rhodesia, as well as noting the place 'Livingstone died here 24th May 1873', near Musola, Northern Rhodesia.

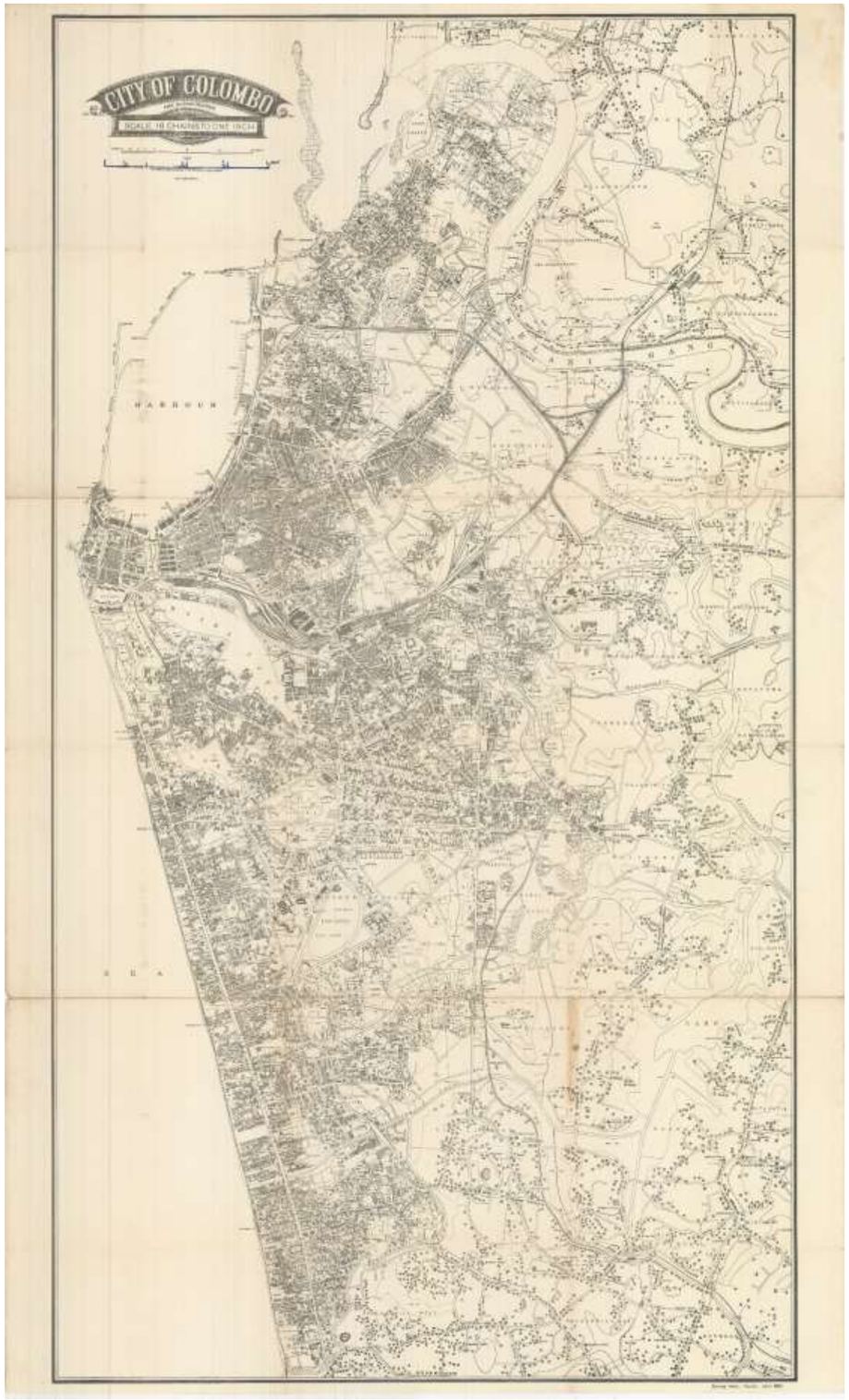
The BSAC relinquished its control of Rhodesia's railways in 1947. In 1964, it lost its remaining rights in Northern Rhodesia, upon that country gaining its independence as Zambia. In 1965, the BSAC was dissolved upon the independence of Southern Rhodesia, which became 'Rhodesia', an apartheid state which lasted until 1979, before becoming Zimbabwe the following year.

The British South Africa Company commissioned the present map from the venerable London cartographic firm of Waterlow & Sons in several continually updated editions; we note the issues of 1929, 1932, 1933, 1934 (the present example), 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938 and 1950. The maps, which today seldom appear on the market, were originally inserted into various promotional pamphlets published by the BSAC.

References: OCLC: 497791585.

320 EUR

9. Sri Lanka – Colombo



CEYLON SURVEY OFFICE.

City of Colombo and Surroundings / Scale, 16 Chains to One Inch.

Colombo: Survey Department, June 1956.

Photolithograph, folding with title panel printed on verso, manuscript mileage bar added in blue pen below title (Good, some wear and staining along old folds), 106 x 64 cm (42 x 25 inches).

A scarce large format map of Colombo, then the capital of newly independent Ceylon (later Sri Lanka), outlining and naming every key building and delineating every street, predicated upon the latest mapping, published in Colombo by the Survey of Ceylon.

This large format, separately issued map of Colombo depicts the Ceylonese capital in 1956, eight years after the island became an independent dominion within the British Commonwealth (before becoming the Republic of Sri Lanka in 1972).

Colombo, which then had a population of around 450,000, is show to an ample scale of 1:12,672. As such, every major building is outlined and labelled, while all streets are delineated. The old city, with its military configuration, is shown to hug the southern part of the harbour, while to the south, beyond the railway lands, are the newer neighbourhoods with broad streets and larger blocks, interspersed with parks and recreational areas, with the great national institutions, being the domains of the elite classes. To the north and south of the city are the working-class quarters with their dense concentrations of narrow lanes and smaller buildings. Taken in sum, the map is a valuable snapshot of Asian urbanism at a key historical juncture and a vital resource for researching modern Colombo history in particular.

The Survey of Ceylon first issued the *City of Colombo and Surroundings / Scale, 16 Chains to One Inch* in 1951, publishing regularly updated issues in the same format until 1969; the issues from the 1950s tend to be quite scarce today.

References: OCLC: 55728094.

280 EUR

10. Tanzania / Rwanda / Burundi
World War I in East Africa

[**GREAT BRITAIN. GEOGRAPHICAL SECTION, GENERAL STAFF, WAR OFFICE.**]

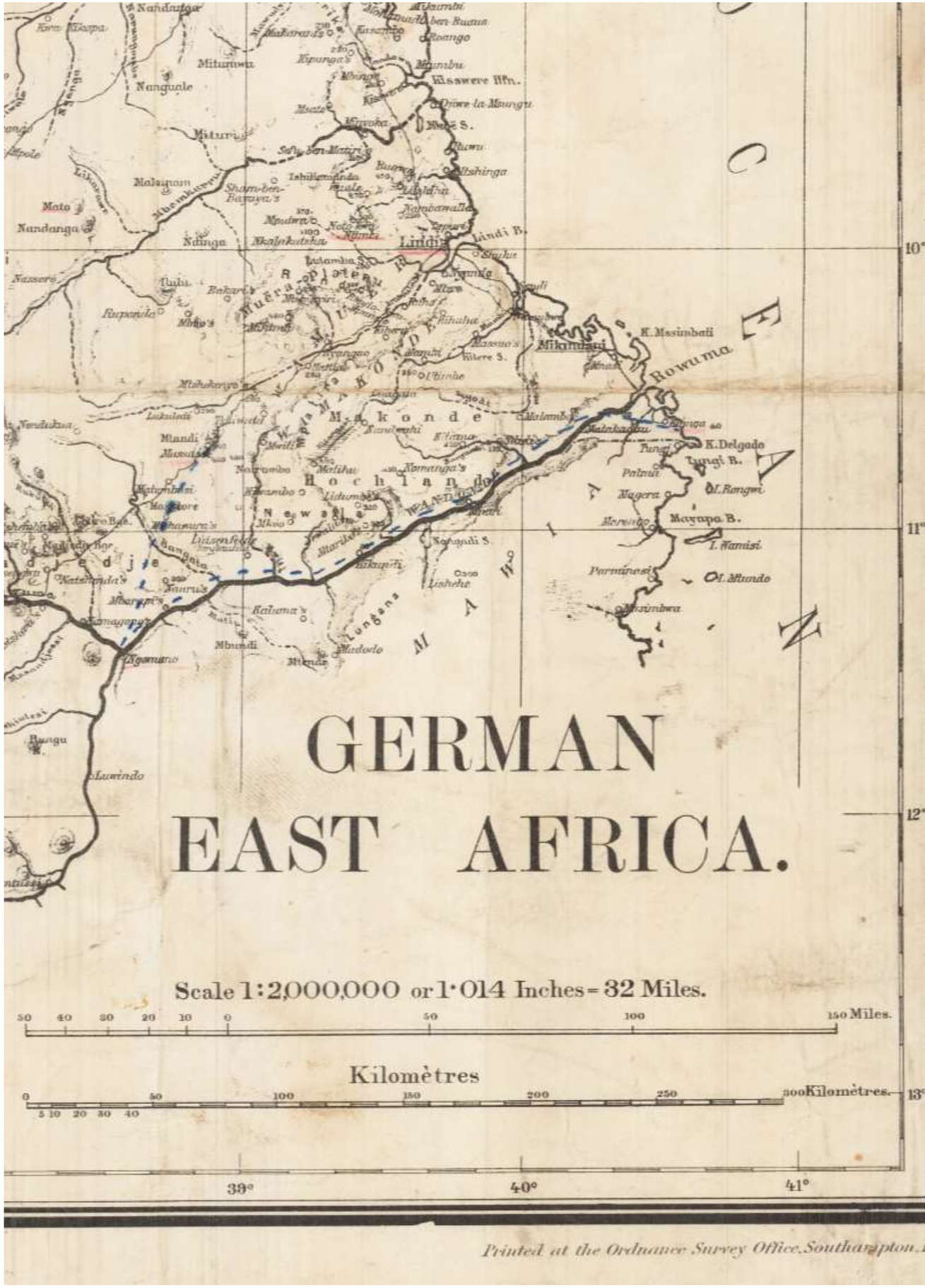
German East Africa. Scale 1:2,000,000 or 1.014 Inches = 32 Miles.

Southampton, England: Ordnance Survey Office, 1914.

Photolithographic print, with contemporary manuscript additions in coloured crayon and red and black pen, mounted upon original linen, curiously with the panels of an Italian map of Dalmatia mounted to verso (Good, some wear and toning along old folds, one panel toned, a few small stains, a tiny piece of blank margin excised in lower left corner), 80.5 x 75.5 cm (31.5 x 29.5 inches).

A seemingly unrecorded special 'emergency' issue of Max Moisel's groundbreaking map of Deutsch-Ostafrika (today's mainland Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi), issued in haste by British War Office immediately following the outbreak of World War I, whereupon East Africa became a surprisingly intense conflict theatre; the present example bearing evidence of field use, featuring contemporary manuscript additions.

Upon the outbreak of World War I, Britain was determined to invade the German colony of Deutsch-Ostafrika (comprising today's mainland Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi). They expected to easily roll over the small and poorly armed Schutztruppe, the German colonial defense force, attaining complete victory in only a matter of weeks. However, to almost everyone's surprise, the regional German commander, Colonel Emil von Lettow-Vorbeck, later known as the 'Lion of Africa', galvanized his rag-tag army into a disciplined and wiley guerilla movement that drew the dramatically largee British imperial forces into an endless series of deadly ambushes and wild goose chases, depleting their numbers and dampening their morale. While the British eventually conquered Deutsch-Ostafrika, at the end of the war Lettow-Vorbeck remained on the offensive, unvanquished, and was only compelled to surrender upon the general capitulation of Germany in November 1918.




Victoria
Nyanza
UNYORO
UWINSA
UKUMBI
UGALLA
URUA
NDASSEKERA
MBA
USOGA
IKUNDU
SEMBERE
GERMAN
EAST AFRICA.

In the summer of 1914, at the start of hostilities on East Africa, the British high command, despite their optimism and enthusiasm, had a problem. They knew that invading Deutsch-Ostafrika would involve irregular combat in rugged, and often exotic terrain, little known to virtually any of their troops. In this context, access to accurate, scientific cartography would be not merely important, but absolutely critical. Fortunately, the Germans had long published what was the only existing accurate general map of the colony, predicated upon systematic surveys sponsored in the late 1890s by their Colonial Ministry, being Max Moisel's *Deutsch-Ostafrika. Neubearbeitung von Max Moisel*, issued in several updated editions from 1900 until the eve of the war. However, the British War Office and associated entities possessed only a few examples of the Moisel map, far less than what was needed for distribution to high-level planners in London, let alone field commanders operating in Africa.

The present map represents the provisional solution to this problem. In the earliest days of the war, the Geographical Section of the General Staff (GSGS) of the War Office, the entity responsible for the British Army's cartographic programmes, acquired a late edition of Moisel's *Deutsch-Ostafrika*, and had it hastily and crudely photographically printed at the Ordnance Survey Office in Southampton, which was responsible for producing many of the the GSGS's maps. The result is the present work, which was almost certainly the very first general map of German East Africa produced by the British military during World War I and would have been made in only a handful of examples to be rushed out to very senior strategists and field commanders.

As a comparison between the present work and the Moisel map demonstrates, the Southampton edition faithfully duplicates all of the details of the antecedent, bearing the same scale of 1:2,000,000; however, here it has been retitled into the English language, while the original map's German language legend and the regional inset map had been covered up (leaving a large blank space in the lower-left quadrant), while the scope has been truncated to leave out what could have been considered to be the Moisel map's superfluous coverage of the areas to the north and south of Deutsch-Ostafrika (i.e. leaving out parts of Mozambique and Nyasaland, in the south, and the farther reaches of Lake Victoria, in the north).

The present map captures the topography of Deutsche-Ostafrika in great detail and accuracy, Elevation is shown through delicate shading, with spot heights given in metres (including the famous peaks of Mount Kilimanjaro and Mount Meru). Lakes, swamps and rivers are depicted, indicating where bodies of water are dry for part of the year. The map also labels every city, town and village of any import.

Notably, the map labels the territories of the region's native tribes, for instance the lands of the 'Massai' (Maasai) appear in the northeast. Even though the legend had been here removed, the map nevertheless clearly employs symbols to denote district seats; German regional military headquarters; the locations of post, telegraph and customs offices; the placement of Protestant and Catholic missions; as well as the routes of major roads, telegraph lines, underwater telegraph cables, and railways (both already built and projected).

Of note, the map delineates the entire route of the *Mittelbahn* (Central Railway), that ran all the way across the colony from the capital Dar es Salaam to Kigoma on Lake Tanganyika, which was completed in February 1914, after a decade of construction. Taking control of the line would be a major British objective during the war.

The Map's Manuscript Additions

Interestingly, the present map features evidence of wartime use, bearing manuscript additions seemingly added by a senior British officer involved in the East Africa Campaign. Throughout the map, many

strategically key towns and cities are underlined in red and blue crayon, while a few new locations are added in pen.

Most importantly, however, the map features a "V" made up of dashed blue lines seemingly referring to troop movements in the critical Romuva River sector near the Deutsche-Ostafrika - Mozambique boundary. Here, in the autumn of 1917, British forces unsuccessfully attempted to prevent Lettow-Vorbeck's men from invading Mozambique. In this zone, Lettow-Vorbeck's force of 1,500 men defeated a British force of 4,900 at the Battle of Mahiwa (October 15-8, 1917), before going on to cross the international line and utterly vanquishing the Portuguese military base at Ngomano (November 25, 1917), which is underlined on the map.

Another curious detail is that the panels of an Italian military map of Dalmatia (Croatia) are mounted the back of the preset map. During this period of wartime era rationing, paper and linen were in short supply, so it was not uncommon for cartographic materials to be re- or dual-purposed in this way.

The Present Map: Seemingly Unrecorded

The present map seems to be unrecorded; we cannot find even a reference to it, let along the location of another example. This is perhaps not so surprising as it was printed as an 'emergency' issue in only a very small quantity for the exclusive use of senior British commanders, while the survival rate of such ephemeral field maps is very low. The map is this a rare survivor, bearing valuable insight into how cartography was employed in to meet sudden, urgent needs during at onset of global warfare.

It is worth noting that the Topographical Section of the General Staff of Union Defence Forces of South Africa, which was a key component of the British imperial coalition, issued their own version of the Moisel map, printed in Pretoria in 1915. Also, the Geographical Section of the British War Office produced a more polished, revised edition of the Moisel map in July 1916 (coded as GSGS map 2814). Both of these works are today great rarities.

World War I: Britannia *versus* the 'Lion of Africa'

The present map is a remarkable artefact from World War I's East Africa Campaign, which was in many ways the most extraordinary, yet popularly forgotten, aspect of the war. In essence, a German-African force, that never numbered more that 14,000 troops, held down a British-Entente army that, at its height, numbered 300,000 men. The reason that the conflict has since escaped popular memory is likely that it was the only theatre of the war where Germany had gotten the better of Britain. As a result, British historians were loath to discuss this 'embarrassment', while Germans very much wanted to forget the war altogether.

On the eve of the war, Germany possessed Deutsch-Ostafrika, a colony it had established in 1885, which comprised all of modern mainland Tanzania (Tanganyika), Rwanda and Burundi. This vast land of 7.5 million indigenous inhabitants was ruled by barely 5,000 Germans.

Immediately to the north, was British East Africa (modern Kenya), with featured the great port of Mombasa and its new, bustling capital, Nairobi. The colony was anchored by the Uganda Railway, which connected Mombasa and Nairobi with Kampala, considered to be one of the great strategic assets of the British Empire.

When World War I broke out in Europe, many on both sides hoped that their respective parties in East Africa could remain neutral, while the conflict was fought elsewhere. However, this proved to be incredibly naïve.

As the hasty nature of the production of the present map suggests, neither side was well prepared for mass conflict in East Africa. The Germans could only count on the *Schutztruppe* ('Protection Force') of 260 Europeans and 2,470 Askari (Native African) solders, in addition to 2,700 irregulars (German colonist militia). It was made clear from the outset that there would never be any chance of reinforcements from Germany. Moreover, the German arsenals were full of outdated guns that were low on ammunition.

On the other side, the anchor of the British army in East Africa, the King's African Rifles (KAR), could count on about the same strength as the *Schutztruppe*. However, the British knew that they could, in time, count upon the arrival of thousands of auxiliary troops from India, as well as reinforcements from South Africa. Moreover, they were much better armed than the German side. Beyond that, they could count on the assistance of their Belgian allies (from the Congo) and, from 1916, their Portuguese allies (from Mozambique), although their capabilities were questionable.

One factor that everyone, including the German political command, underestimated was Lieutenant Colonel Paul Emil von Lettow-Vorbeck (1870 - 1964), the commander of the *Schutztruppe*. He would prove himself to be one of the greatest guerrilla fighters in world history, popularly known as the 'Lion of Africa'. He trained his small Askari force into a highly motivated, skilled unit, specialized in lightening, stealth operations of asymmetric warfare.

Lettow-Vorbeck knew from the outset that upon the arrival of the British reinforcements, he would be hopelessly outmanned and outgunned, such that he would have a zero-percent chance of winning a conventional war, or firmly holding German territory. Thus, his goal was to wage a guerrilla conflict, forcing the British to dedicate vast to East Africa, so that they could not be otherwise used to fight Germany in Europe. The results were phenomenal, as the late military historian Edwin Palmer Hoyt remarked, Lettow-Vorbeck mounted the "the greatest single guerrilla operation in history, and the most successful."

Upon the start of hostilities in East Africa, Lettow-Vorbeck drew first blood. He ordered some of his detachments to make forays across the border into British East Africa. However, the British mounted a powerful reprise, in the form of a two-pronged operation to invade German East Africa. At the beginning of November 1914, the so-called British 'Force B', consisting of 8,000 Indian Expeditionary troops, mounted a naval invasion of the German port city of Tanga. Meanwhile, a force of the KAR, the so-called 'Force C', invaded German territory to the west of Mount Kilimanjaro, aiming to strike the German HQ at Neu Moshi.

To the absolute shock and horror of the British HQ in Nairobi, both the Tanga and Kilimanjaro expeditions failed spectacularly. Even though the British forces outnumbered the Germans 8:1 at Tanga and 4:1 near Kilimanjaro, they severely underestimated the abilities of the opposition. The spectacle was described as one of "the most notable failures in British military history."

The British spent 1915, licking their wounds, while Lettow-Vorbeck went on the offensive. He orchestrated as series of daring raids deep into British territory in Kenya and Uganda. This seemed to have the effect of paralyzing the British, compelling them to stay within their fortified bases, while they lost control over their own countryside. By late 1915, the *Schutztruppe* was making regular raids upon the treasured Uganda Railway, which had the effect of cutting off all communication between Nairobi

and Uganda. This, more than anything, angered Whitehall, and extreme measures were henceforth taken in an effort to take Lettow-Vorbeck out - once and for all!

General Jan Smuts (1870 - 1950), himself a former Afrikaner guerilla fighter, was appointed the new commander of the British East Africa HQ. He was given an army of 73,000 met with a mandate to hunt down and destroy the *Schutztruppe*. As shown on the present map, in March 1916, Smuts invaded German East Africa. This time, Britain's overwhelming force quickly succeeded in taking much of the country. However, what the British did not yet realize is that this was all proceeding to Lettow-Vorbeck's plan.



The wily German commander progressively withdrew his forces further and further south into German territory, all the while conducting small, lightening raids upon British positions. While these attacks were small in scale, they had the effect of terrifying the opposition, while stealing much needed stores and ammunition. As the British were drawn ever deeper south, they required ever more men to guard their supply lines. While the British had seized the *Mittelbahn* (the Central Railway), the jewel of Germany's African infrastructure that ran from Dar es Salaam across the colony, protecting it seemed more of burden than an asset.

In January 1917, the British effort in East Africa suffered a self-inflicted blow, when the competent Smuts left the scene to serve in the Imperial War Cabinet in London. He was replaced by less vigorous leadership. While the British and Belgians, heavily relying on NORORCE, actually continued to gain territory at the Germans' expense, they were still being drawn ever deeper into Lettow-Vorbeck's trap.

Lettow-Vorbeck's next target was to take his army into Portuguese Mozambique. There the land was lush and Portuguese forces were thought to be far less competent than their British allies. There, the Schutztruppe commander hoped to be able to re-supply his army, while forcing the British to enter Mozambique, thus stretching their supply lines, hopefully, beyond their breaking point. Moreover, this would be perfectly legal, as Portugal and Germany had formally declared war upon each other in March 1916.

The British high command anticipated that Mozambique would be the *Schutztruppe's* desired destination, and the main objective of the British was to stop Lettow-Vorbeck from crossing the Romuva River (the British East Africa-Mozambique boundary). In the summer of 1917, the Germans split their force into two parts, one under Lettow-Vorbeck and the other under Major Theodor Tafel, in an effort to force the British to play a dangerous game of cat-and-mouse.

However, the British plans to stop the Germans from entering Mozambique were crushed when Lettow-Vorbeck's force of 1,500 men defeated a British force of 4,900 at the Battle of Mahiwa (October 15-8, 1917). Yet, the battle had completely depleted Lettow-Vorbeck's munitions and food rations, such that the move to Mozambique became an urgent necessity, as opposed to an elective option. If the Germans could not capture a large cache of weapons and supplies within the next month or so, they would have to surrender.

The war in Mozambique only lasted nine months (November 1917 to August 1918); however, it included some of the fiercest guerilla-style fighting ever seen in Africa and was arguably Lettow-Vorbeck's most impressive turn of the entire conflict. In essence, Lettow-Vorbeck's army moved constantly, preying upon the ill-prepared Portuguese outposts, while the British unsuccessfully pursued them. In the words of a German soldier, the Schutztruppe's time in Mozambique can be reduced to, "We chase the Portuguese, and the English chase us". This was truly amazing, as Lettow-Vorbeck had barely

2,000 men at his disposal, while he was opposed by an Anglo-Portuguese force that in theory could muster 100,000 men!

Returning to the military action, in late November 1917, as Lettow-Vorbeck prepared to invade Mozambique, he made the decision to 'go lean', travelling with only 2,000 of his best troops (including 300 Germans, 1,700 Askaris, supported by 3,000 native porters). He knew that he would have to be quick and nimble to survive. He hoped that his companion force, under Theodor Tafel, would also be able to make it into Mozambique, such that they could join forces.

Lettow-Vorbeck needed a big score that would give him a large re-supply of ammunition, food and medical supplies – and he needed it immediately. He would thus enter Mozambique with a bang.

The Portuguese army maintained a large fortress at Ngomano, guarding the German border where the Romuva is met by the Lujenda River. Ngomano had a garrison of 900, commanded by the Africa veteran Major João Teixeira Pinto. More importantly, the fortress was stocked with an unusually large arsenal, as well as massive stores of food and medicine. Pinto, while warned by the British of a possible attack, foolishly prepared only for a frontal assault from the Romuva side. On November 25, 1917, Lettow-Vorbeck used up his remaining artillery to mount diversionary display from across the Romuva, while his force stealthily crossed the river upstream, attacking Ngomano from the rear. The Portuguese were caught totally off-guard, and Pinto and most of his top staff were killed, while the fortress was captured with no damage to its stores. Lettow-Vorbeck captured sufficient arms, food, clothing and medicine to last him for the rest of the war!

Ngomano overshadowed the fact that on November 27, 1917, General Jacob van Deventer, the supreme British commander in East Africa, defeated and secured the surrender of Tafel's force, thus ensuring that Lettow-Vorbeck's 2,000-man force would have to fight on alone.

The onset of the rainy season in the region, which ran from December 1917 to March 1918, ensured that major conflict ceased, while Lettow-Vorbeck chose a base in the Namuno Region, located between Montepuez and the Lurio River (in modern Cabo Delgado Province). Meanwhile, the British sought to regroup following the disasters of Mahiwa and Ngomano.

As soon as the rains receded in March 1918, the British began deployed massive reinforcements into Northern Mozambique, much of it entering the interior by way of Porto Amélia (Pemba). The British set up a forward base at Miute (modern Napula Province), on the Lurio River. The British then mounted a multi-pronged offensive into the Namuno Region in effort to corral and defeat Lettow-Vorbeck. These efforts intensified through April, yet the wily German commander managed to avoid being pinned down, leading the British on a wild goose chase though malaria and yellow fever infested jungles. By mid-May, Lettow-Vorbeck had safely moved his base of operations westwards to Nanungu.

Northey was by this point frustrated, as while his subordinates had pressed the Schutztruppe hard from the west, this seemingly yielded no results. The British supply lines were also dangerously long, while sickness and fatigue befell many of the British troops. Meanwhile, the Portuguese were sitting on the sidelines, hoping that the British would do their job for them.

In early June 1918, Lettow-Vorbeck moved further to the southwest, easily taking the Portuguese outpost of Malema. Next, the Germans mounted a daring attack far to the south of the established theatre, attacking an Anglo-Portuguese post at the railway station in Namacurra, just to the north of Quelimane. The defenders were caught totally unawares and the Schutztuppe scored a complete victory, unsettling the Anglo-Portuguese forces, and sending the message that the Allies 'were not safe anywhere'. Oddly, the presumed hunters now felt like the prey.

Further north, Lettow-Vorbeck checked a much larger British force from his new base at *Alto* Molócuè, before scoring another victory at Namirruè, throwing the entire British effort into chaos.

In August 1918, Lettow-Vorbeck realized that he had exhausted his resources and options in Mozambique, so decided to move the theatre westwards towards British territory. While his forces barely survived a confrontation with the King's African Rifles at the Battle of Lioma (August 30-31, 1918), fought just west of Malema, the Germans proceeded to invade Northern Rhodesia (Zambia), inflicting havoc across a land that was ill-prepared for a guerrilla onslaught.

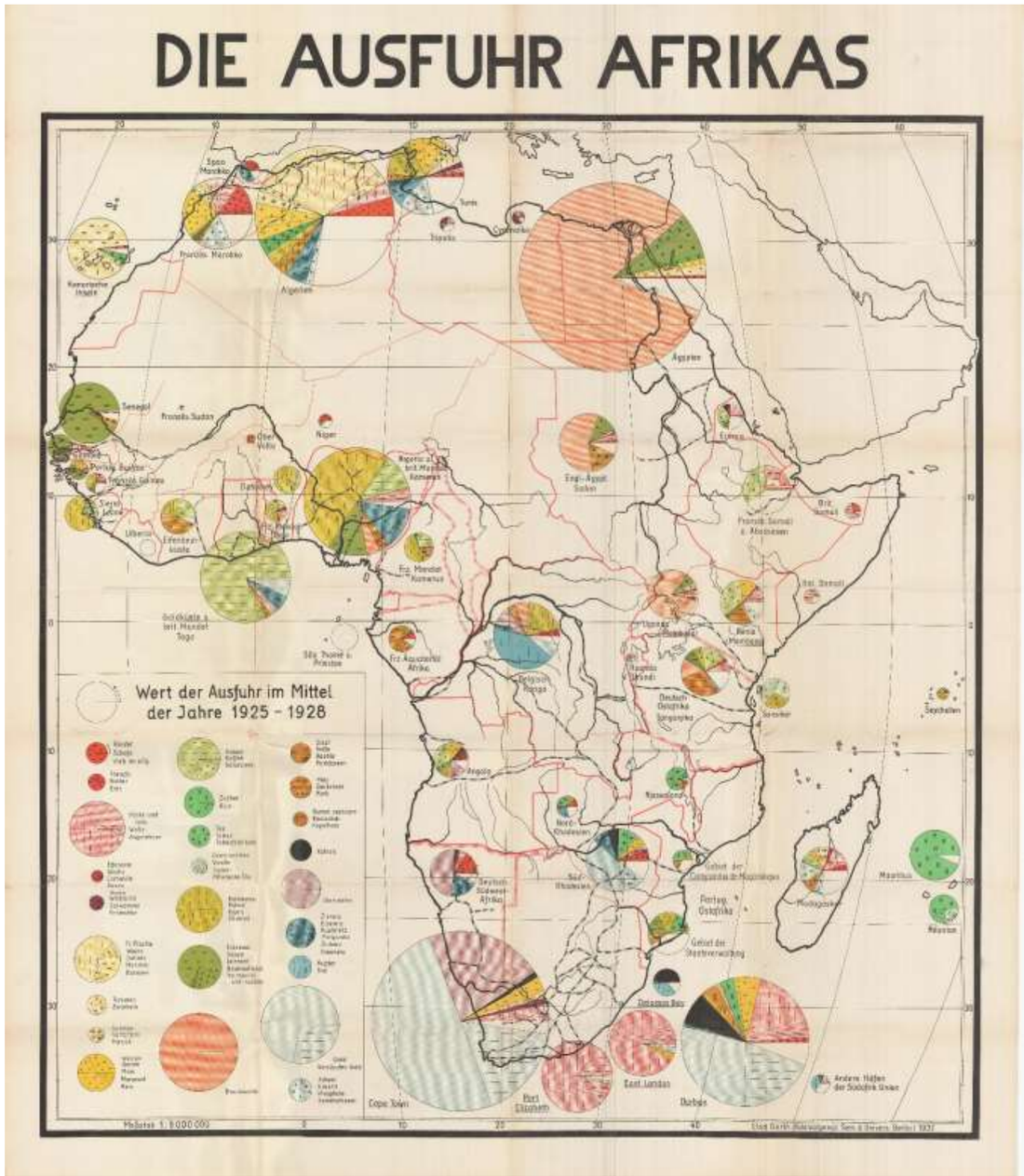
Fearing the arrival of Lettow-Vorbeck's forces, the British evacuated the key base of Kasama, Northern Rhodesia, on 13 November, only a couple days after the technical end of World War I (the parties in the region had not yet received the news of Germany's surrender). The following day, the German commander gained word of the armistice while crossing the Chambezi River. While Lettow-Vorbeck was undefeated, and had consistently actually bettered his opponents, he was compelled to surrender to the British at Abercorn, Northern Rhodesia (today, Mbala, Zambia), on November 25, 1918.

Due to his astounding feats, even Lettow-Vorbeck's opponents referred to him as the 'Lion of Africa', and in spite of history's amnesia, he remains one of the greatest frontier fighters of all time. Britain, while technically victorious, and gaining Tanganyika (Mainland Tanzania) as a war prize, found the East Africa Campaign a bitter pill. Whitehall was deeply embarrassed by the number of men and resources it had expended, and the Exchequer was horrified that the campaign had cost the equivalent of over £13 Billion in today's money!

References: N/A – Map seemingly unrecorded. Cf. [re: 1915 Pretoria ed.]: Bodleian Library (Oxford University): 754.11 t.1 (36); [re. 1916 War Office ed.]: British Library: Cartographic Items Maps 66430.(50.) / OCLC: 557512391 / 497585629.

1.200 EUR

11. Thematic Cartography
Female Cartographers
Africa



Elsa GERTH

Die Ausfuhr Africas. Wert der Ausfuhr im Mittel der Jahre 1925-1928

[Africa's Export. Revenue of the Export in Average, in the Years 1925-1928]

Berlin: Kolonialgeogr. Seminar der Univ. 1931

Colour lithograph: 87 x 94 cm (34.3 x 37 inches) (soft folds slightly age-toned with tiny holes and small repaired tears, otherwise in a good condition).

A statistic map of Africa shows the export of cattle and sheep, meet, butter, eggs, animal skins, wool, ebony, whale oil, fruit and vegetables, spices, cotton, wood, cork, diamonds, metal, gold etc.

The map was made in 1931 by a female cartographer Elsa Gerth for the Office for Colonial Geography at the University of Berlin. Germany lost its colonies in Africa after WWI, with the Treaty of Versailles in 1919. In the 1920s, some individuals and the German Colonial Society still argued to regain the old African colonies.

References: OCLC 1069120011. Koloniale Rundschau, 1932, p. 487.

280 EUR

12. Africa (Tanzania, Cameroon, Namibia, Togo, Congo) – Nazi Designs In Africa
Artography
Transportation

Ernst W. GOERNER (1901 - 1991) and Karl KRÜGER. / ARBEITSGRUPPE "KOLONIALSTRASSENBAU".

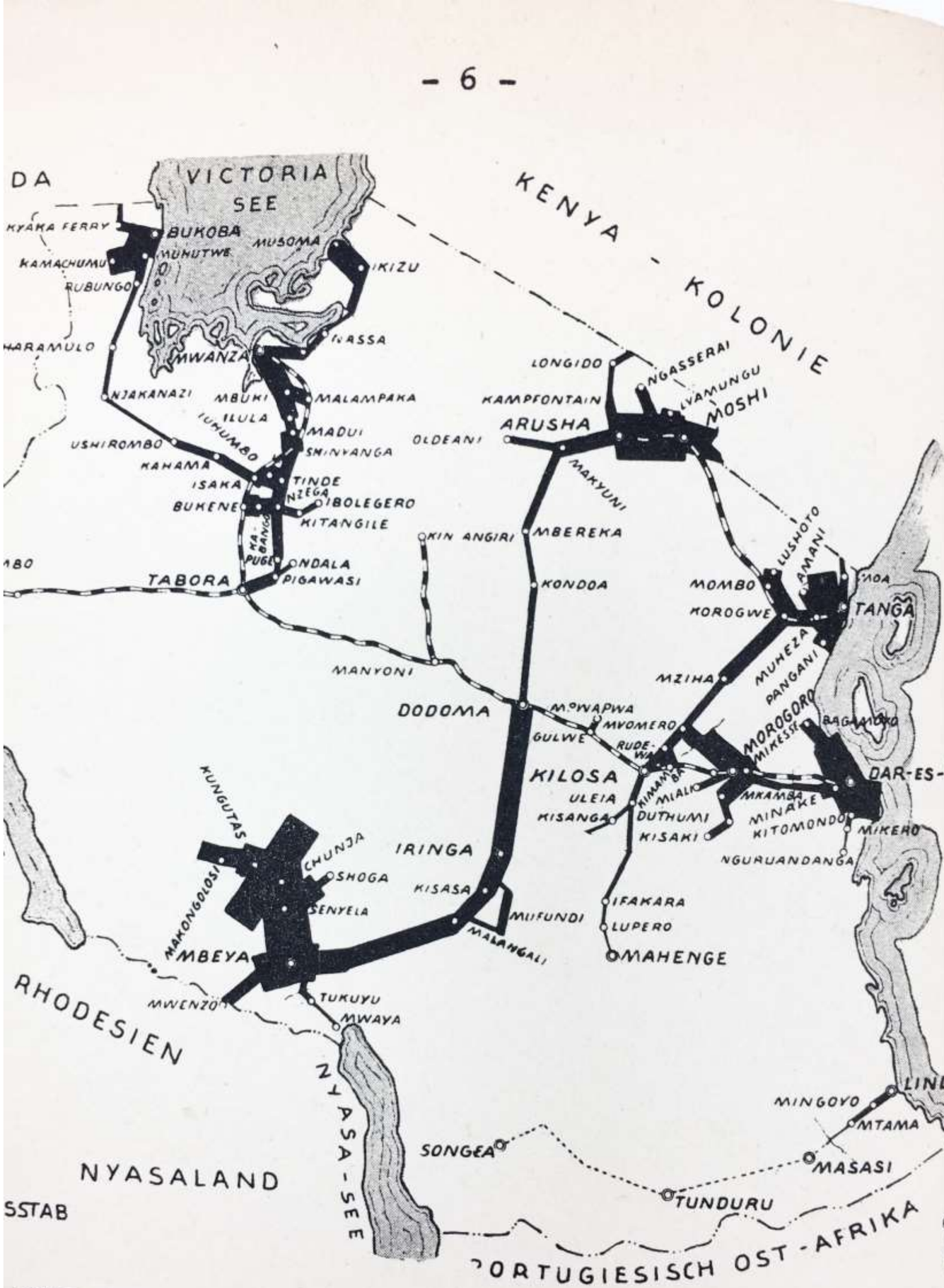
Straßen im tropischen Afrika: Auszüge aus den Mandatsberichten der Jahre 1922-1937 und aus den Abhandlungen des Kgl. Belgischen Kolonialinstituts 1939.

Berlin: VDI Verlag Gmbh, [1939-40].

8° (20.5 x 14.5 cm): [2], iv, 170 pp. printed copy of a typescript (with numerous maps and images in text), plus 4 folding maps, bound in original printed card covers (Good, overall clean, but light even toning and few creases to corners and knicks to a some page edges, card covers with some marginal wear).

An extremely rare Nazi report on the state of roads in Germany's former African colonies and the Belgian Congo, made early in World Wat II in preparation for plans for the Third Reich to regain its African empire either by diplomacy or force, being a printed copy of an original typescript labelled as 'Als Manuskript gedruckt' ('Printed as a manuscript'), issued in only a small number of examples for high-level classified use, illustrated with intriguing maps and images.

In the 1880s, following the 'Scramble for Africa', Germany acquired a large colonial empire in Africa, which consisted of Togoland (modern Togo), Kamerun (Cameroon), *Deutsch-Südwest-Afrika* (Namibia), Deutsch-Ostafrika (modern mainland Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi). For around three decades, Germany's African colonies played a key role in the country's global trading economy, while the German presence had a profound effect upon the native peoples of the colonies, in many places transforming the landscape (through the building of railways, plantations, etc.). The African colonial



connections gave rise to a small, but highly influential group of German politicians, businessmen and academics, whose interests were channeled through the *Deutsche Kolonialgesellschaft* (DKG), a society founded in 1887 to promote German overseas expansion.

During World Wat I, conquering Germany's African colonies was a priority for Britain and her allies. This was eventually accomplished, although the Entente forces faced surprising difficulty in taking over Deutsch-Ostafrika and Kamerun; the skill and bravery of the German forces in Africa was a rare source of pride for Germany in the context of what was an unprecedented disaster for the country. The Treaty of Versailles (1919) saw Germany lose all her colonies, which were divided between British and French trusteeship. The legality of the loss of Germany's African colonies was questioned by many Germans, most of all those affiliated with the DKG, who still referred to these lands as 'German colonies' and longed for the day when they could regain possession of these lands, either through diplomacy or force.

Upon the rise of the Nazi regime in 1933, Adolf Hitler and his top lieutenants were not especially sympathetic to the notion of regaining the African colonies. They were far more interested in projecting German power in Europe, and saw the African ambitions as an unnecessary, and potentially costly, distraction. It was in this context that Nazis disbanded the DKG, seeing it an archaic nuisance.

However, many of Hitler's key backers, especially in the business community, were great enthusiasts of Germany regaining its 'place in the sun'. In addition to any symbolic significance, reacquiring the German African colonies would give the military-industrial complex access to vital minerals and tropical resources that were otherwise in short supply. While Hitler was never keen, their lobbying eventually succeeded in raising the colonial question to a high place on the Third Reich's agenda.

In 1937, the Nazis created the Reichskolonialbund (RKB) (English: State Colonial League), a an organization whose mandate was to "keep the population informed about the loss of the German Imperial colonies, to maintain contact with the former colonial territories and to create conditions in opinion favourable to a new German African Empire". Led by old African hands, the RKB was highly influential in Nazi industrial and academic circles.

Following Neville Chamberlain's complete capitulation to the Nazis at the Munich Conference (1938), many in Berlin believed that Britain, and by extension France, could be badgered into agreeing to virtually any diplomatic concession, in return for not having to face the German war machine. The RKB proposed that Germany should request that Britain and France return all of Germany's African colonies in return for continued peace. While no formal German demands of this kind were ever made, the notion was seriously entertained at the highest levels.

The outbreak of World War II only seemed to strengthen the hand of German colonial interests, as Britain and France looked pathetically weak, with many believing that the Entente forces could be either quickly vanquished or forced into a peace on terms heavily favouring Germany, including the return of its former African colonies. Moreover, while the Belgian Congo was never controlled by Germany, the Africa hands in the Third Reich coveted this vast and minerally rich territory, under the justification that it was 'too big a colony for such a small country'.

The Present Work in Focus

In preparation of the possible German return of its former African colonies (and perhaps its takeover of the Belgian Congo), the RKB realized that it needed up-to-date intelligence on the situation on the ground in the African lands in question. Germany had relatively little knowledge of affairs within the Belgian Congo and much had changed in the twenty years or so since they left their own colonies.

The Nationalsozialistischer Bund Deutscher Technik. Arbeitsgruppe "Kolonialstrassenbau" (National Socialist Federation of German Technology, Working Group "Colonial Road Construction") was formed to gain an advanced assessment of the state of roads in the target colonies.

The Arbeitsgruppe was led by Dr. Ernst W. Goerner (1901–1991), a highly esteemed transportation engineer and one of the fathers of Germany's autobahns, the world's first system of modern freeways. He was one of the principals of the Die Forschungsgesellschaft für Straßen- und Verkehrswesen (FGSV) (The Research Association for Roads and Transport Construction), that the most advanced institution of its kind in the world. Goerner was assisted by Professor Dr. Karl Krüger, an academic authority on road engineering and the author of the influential work, *Auto und Straße: Handbuch f. den modernen Straßenbau und Automobilismus unter Mitw. namhafter Fachleute* (Berlin, 1927).

As the basis of their proposed future endeavours, Goerner and Krüger prepared the present work, either in late 1939 or early 1940, which is the period's best overview of state of the roads in Deutsch-Ostafrika, Kamerun, Togo, Deutsch-Südwestafrika and the Belgian Congo.

Importantly, the present work is labelled 'Als Manuskript gedruckt' ('Printed as a manuscript'), meaning that it was issued as copy of the original typescript in only a very small issue for the confidential use of senior Nazi strategists; it was never to be sold or otherwise publicly disseminated.

Goerner and Krüger explain the purpose of the work in the 'Vorwort' (Preface):

"The first part of this booklet contains excerpts from the annual reports of the mandate governments on administrative activities in the German colonies. The road system takes up little space in these reports, corresponding to the low level of activity that the mandate governments have developed in road construction, the sections dealing with the road system save you having to look through the numerous reports. The second part of the booklet deals with road construction in the Belgian Congo. The original report was published in the treatises of the Royal Belgian Colonial Institute by an official of the colonial administration".

Accordingly, the work follows with the relevant sections on Deutsch-Ostafrika (pp. 1-15); Kamerun (pp. 17-34); Togo (pp. 35-58); Deutsch-Südwestafrika (pp. 59-65); and Belgisch-Kongo (pp. 67-170).

Highlights include the reproductions and adaptations of several of era's most important transportation maps of the colonies in question. These include the *Graphische Dartstellung der täglichen Verkhersdichte des Autoverkhers in Gebeit von Deutsch-Ostafrika im Jahre 1935*. (p. 6), a fascinating 'flow map' depicting the traffic volumes along key routes;
Cameroons Province 1930 (p. 25); the folding *Cameroons under British Mandate 1935* (between pp. 30 and 31); the folding *Road Map of British Mandated Togoland* (between pp. 48 and 49); the folding *The Gold Coast with Togoland* (between pp. 50 and 51); as well as four transport maps of the Belgian Congo, including E.J. Devroey's large folding *Congo Belge Carte routiere* (1938) (between pp. 70 and 71). The work is additionally illustrated with photographs and charts placed within the text.

Epilogue

The hopes of the German Africa lobby were raised when the Wehrmacht totally rolled over Belgium and France during the Blitzkrieg invasions of these countries (May 10 to June 25, 1940). However, colonial concerns were crowded out in the frenzy that followed the victory, and Germany's failure to break Churchill's resolve at the Battle of Britain (July 10 to October 31, 1940) essentially killed any realistic notion of Germany regaining her colonies. Britain would not trade them way, and Germany no longer

possessed the military power to take them by force. The African ambitions were completely extinguished in 1943 when Martin Bornmann dissolved the Reichskolonialbund, deeming its purpose to be of "kriegsunwichtiger Tätigkeit" ("activity irrelevant to the war").

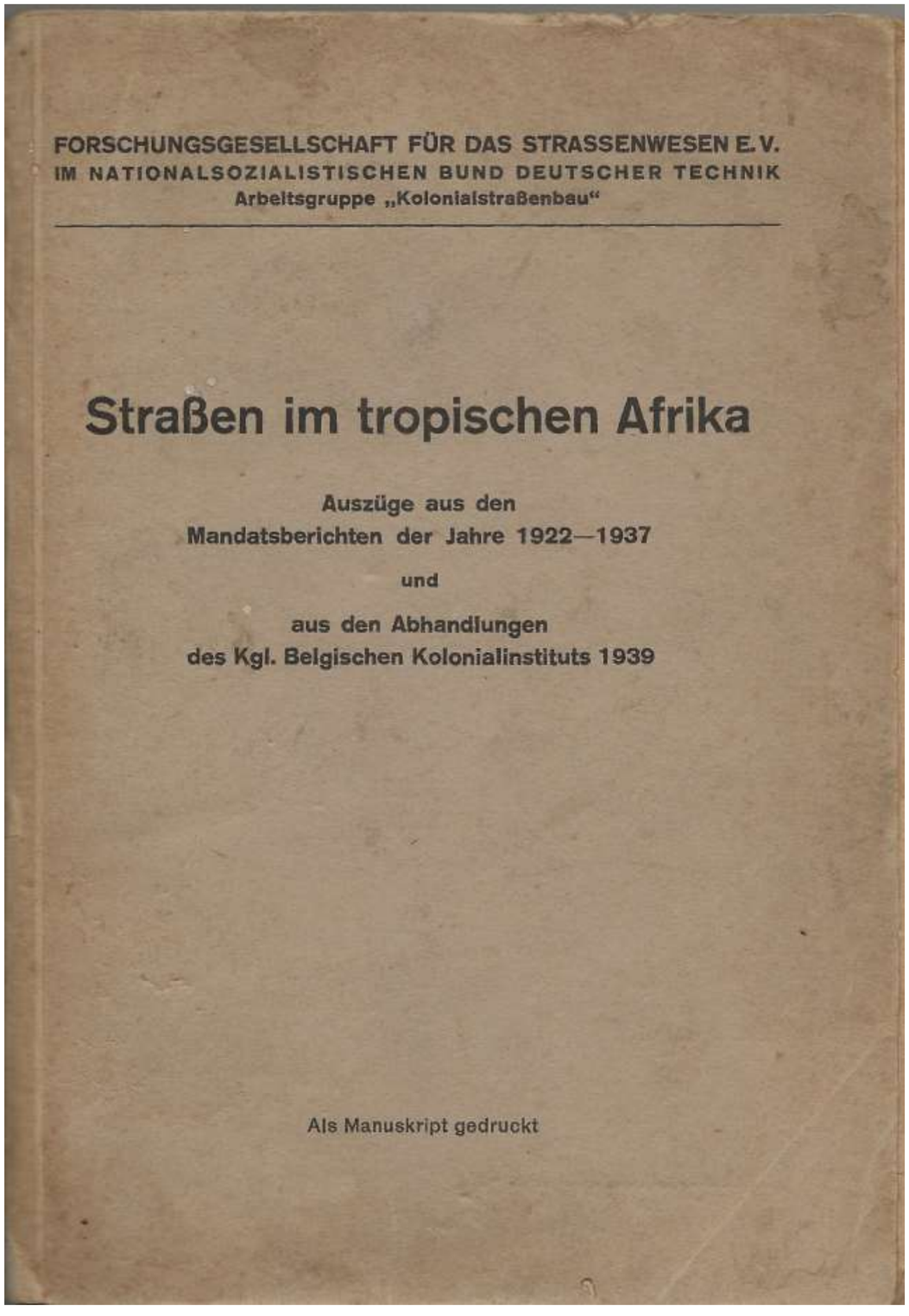
A Note on Rarity

The present work is rare, as only a small number of examples were made, reserved for private circulation within high-level Nazi governmental and academic circles; examples were not sold or disseminated publicly.

We can trace examples held by 11 institutions, although only a single example is held outside of Germany and Austria (being at the Northwestern University Library, Evanston, Illinois). Moreover, we cannot trace any records of any other examples as appearing on the market.

References: Österreichischen *Nationalbibliothek* (Vienna): AC06760416; Northwestern University Library: TE115 .S77 1939; Staatsbibliotek zu Berlin: Ofb 16/16; Deutsche Nationalbibliotek (Leipzig): Signatur: 1942 A 769; OCLC: 1138636448 / 180631369 / 916450894; *Afrika: Handbuch der praktischen Kolonialwissenschaften*, vol. 15 (1943), p. 195; Karl KRÜGER, Afrika (1952), p. 481; Franz HESKE (ed.), Zeitschrift für Weltforstwirtschaft, vol. 17-18 (1954), p. 23; *Wissenschaftliche Veröffentlichungen des Deutschen Instituts für Länderkunde* (1955), p. 127. Cf. Louis W. ROGER, 'Colonial Appeasement, 1936-1938', in *Revue belge de philologie et d'histoire*, tome 49, fasc. 4 (1971), pp. 1175-1191.

1.200 EUR


FORSCHUNGSGESELLSCHAFT FÜR DAS STRASSENWESEN E.V.
IM NATIONALSOZIALISTISCHEN BUND DEUTSCHER TECHNIK
Arbeitsgruppe „KolonialstraBenbau"

Straßen im tropischen Afrika

Auszüge aus den
Mandatsberichten der Jahre 1922—1937
und
aus den Abhandlungen
des Kgl. Belgischen Kolonialinstituts 1939

Als Manuskript gedruckt

13. Berlin- 1930s



Zygmunt HOFFMANN-KRYSTYAŃCZYK - Franciszek DYMARSKI

Berlin i okolice. Dodatek: Rozmówki i słowniczek polsko-niemiecki

[Berlin and Surroundings. Appendix: Phrasebook and Polish-German Dictionary]

Poznań: 1935

A rare polish guidebook to a Nazi Berlin with a Polish-German dictionary and a map

12°, XVI, 151 pp., folding map, original illustrated wrappers (wrappers with light folds, minor are-toning and staining, repaired tear in the left-hand side of the map, otherwise in a good condition).

A rare guide book to Berlin in Polish language was published in 1935 and includes a dictionary and a map. The title page showcases the stylised Brandenburg Gate and a swastika (the symbol has been covered on the scan of title page according to the German laws, which do not allow representation of the Nazi symbols).

Worldcat does not list any examples outside the Polish libraries.

References: OCLC 731887250, 749918255, 832616566.

380 EUR

14. Tatar Printing in Tokyo

الاتقان فى ترجمة القران

[Proficiency in Translating the Quran / Al-Itkan fi tarjimati al-Qur’an]

Tokyo: Islamic Press 1950 [partly after Kazan 1907]

8°, 460 pp. in photographic printing, original boards with lettering, cloth spine, contemporary dedication and a stamp by a Muslim Association of Tokyo (boards slightly stained and rubbed, spine partly split in hinges, inside in a good clean condition with minor age-toning).

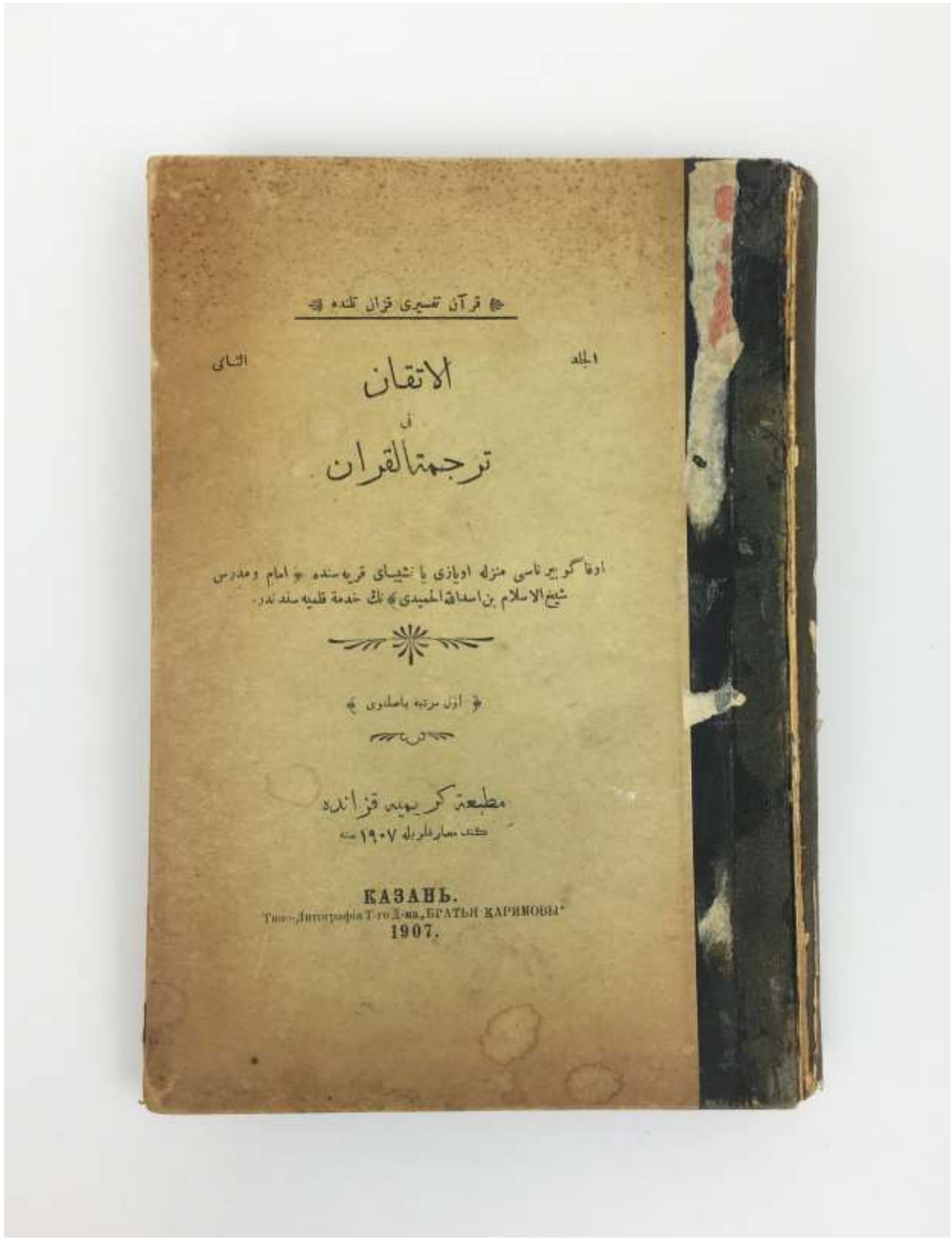
A rare photographical reproduction of instructions for translating the Quran, originally published in Kazan in Tatar language in 1907, was published by the Tatar community in Tokyo in 1950. The last pages list the names of the people, who donated money for this publication.

An important commentary on the translating the Quran in Tatar language was originally published in Kazan in 1907 and copied in a photographic technique by the Tatar Community in Tokyo in 1950. The last pages, which are as well multiplied in the same technique, include a facsimile of a hand written text with the introduction to the Tefsir and the story about multiplying it for a Muslim Community in Tokyo.

A long list names the people, who participated the money for the photo-reproduction of this book.

The Tatar Minority in Tokyo has been employing the photographic reproduction, at the time exceedingly expensive technique, since the 1930s. It was especially used for the copying the texts, originally issued in Kazan, including the Quran from 1934.

This is an important document from 1950, when Japan was rebuilding after WWII. Many Tatars moved to Turkey after 1945. It is also possibly one of the last documents of the printing with the photographic technique by the Tokyo Tatars. We could not find any other publications, issued so late.



This example bears a stamp of the Islamic Association of Tokyo and a hand-written dedication in Tatar.

Tatar Community in Tokyo

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 MuhammedGabdulkhay Kurbangaliev (1889-1972). In 1936, they founded the first school in Kobe, which was followed by a school in Tokyo two years later. In the same year, n 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.

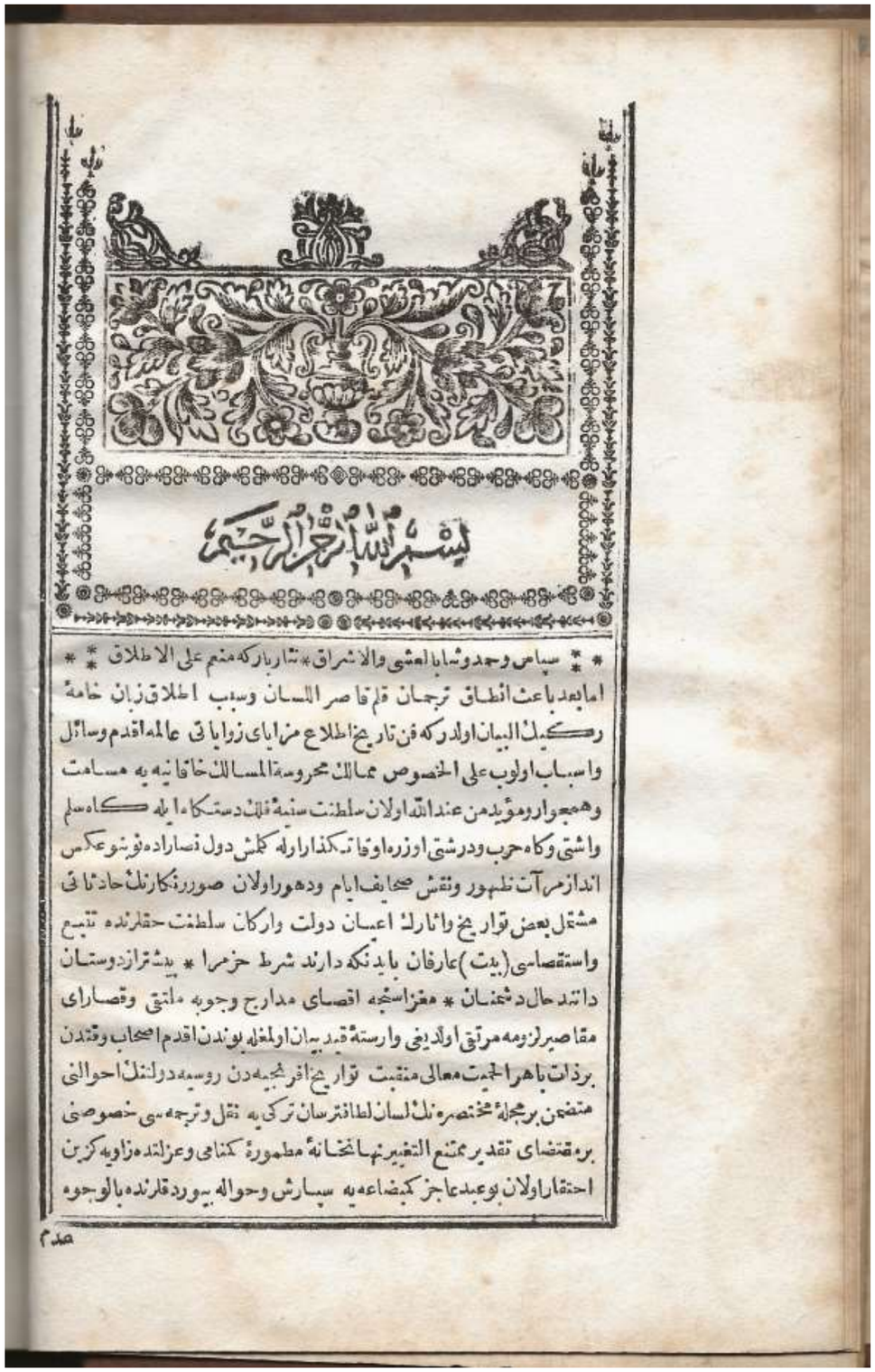
Japanese welcomed Tatars in their country, especially on the eve and during the war, when the Tatars sided with the Axis Powers in hope to defeat the Bolsheviks and return to their homeland.

Worldcat does not list any examples of this book.

1.200 EUR



15. Catherine The Great
Bulaq Imprint



Jean-Henri CASTÉRA (1749-1838), author. Iakovos ARGYROPOULOS (Yakovaki Efendi (1776–1850), translator.

اجمال اوائل دولت روسیه

[İcmal-i eva'il-i devlet-i Rusiya [or] Katerina Tarihi]

[General Overview of the Russian Empire [or] The History of Catherine].

Moskov diyarında mukim bulunan Kastera nam Fransa elçisinin Moskov devleti hakkında cem ettiği tarihin tercümesidir…

Bulaq, Cairo: مطبعة صاحب الفتوحات الباهره ببولاق مصر القاهره [Matbaatu Sahibi'l-Fütuhati'l-Bahire fi Bulaq Misri al-Kahire] 1246 [1830].

8°. [10 pp], 225 pp., later brown cloth binding with lettering on the spine (sporadic small repaired tears in margins, light staining an foxing, old written price on the inner side of the rear board, otherwise in a good condition).

This early Bulaq book is a translation of a French biography of Catherine the Great *Vie de Catherine II, Impératrice de Russie*, by Jean-Henri Castéra (1749-1838), published in 2 volumes in Paris in 1797. The book was exceedingly popular in Europe and was translated to many languages. The text was the first Western text translated to the Ottoman Turkish and printed by the Bulaq press in Cairo, at the time of complex relations between the Ottoman Empire, Russia and consequentially Egypt.

The translation has been made by the order of the governor of Egypt, Muhammad Ali (1769 – 1849), who admired Catharine the Great as a political leader. He also had published biographies of Napoleon and Peter the Great, whose politics he also held in highest regard.

The first edition of the text was published in by the Bulaq Press in 1244 (1828) with 160 pages. This enlarged second edition, with annotations by the editor Sadullah Said Amedi was issued two years later, in 1246 (1830).

There appears to be two versions of the second edition, differing in the pattern of the heading and numeration of the index pages. Possibly the heading was replaced with a new one, after the first printing plate broke.

The translator was Iakovos Argyropoulos ("Yakovaki Efendi" (1776–1850)), a linguist and an official translator of the sultan, appointed as an official dragoman in Vienna.

Historical Context: The Brief Russo-Ottoman Alliance

Russia and the Ottoman Empire had been mutual arch-nemeses for centuries, fighting innumerable wars against each other, contesting large areas of territory. While the Ottomans were traditionally the dominant power, beginning in the 1770s, during the reign of Catherine the Great, Russia turned the tables, conquering all the Ukraine.

Russia came out of the Napoleonic Wars with a strong hand, determined to press its advantage against the Sublime Porte, placing pressure upon Ottoman-held territories in both the Danube and Caucuses regions, while supporting Greek and Slavic separatists in the Balkans. The Ottoman Empire, although ruled by Sultan Mahmud II, a skilled and reforming leader, was bedevilled by internal problems. The Sublime Porte's direct authority barely extended past the area around Constantinople and Anatolia, as powerful regional separatist movements developed, while even local leaders normally loyal to the Sultan, jealously guarded their autonomy. Beyond that, Mahmud II had to contend with powerful opposition within his own court from conservative elements who resented his reformist polices.

Interestingly, the fierce Russo-Ottoman military rivalry had overshadowed what was a mutually beneficial commercial relationship. Russia and the Ottoman Empire were almost perfectly complementary trading partners, with each having an overabundance of goods that the other had in short supply, but very much desired. For instance, the Turks had a need for Russian firs, timber, precious metals and wheat; on the other hand, the Ottomans could provide Russian with semi- and tropical produce (ex. coffee, tobacco), and exotic luxury items such as ivory, as well as leather, metalwork and carpets. During peacetime, trade between the two empires boomed, to great mutual advantage. Even during wartime, products from each nation fetched high prices on the black market (vast, high volume smuggling networks always operated by between Russia and the Ottoman Empire).

Events during the 1820s ended up creating a unique set of circumstances whereby Russia and Ottoman Empire became allies, albeit begrudgingly. In 1826, Mahmud II successfully suppressed the Janissaries, the conservative, elite military class that had been the main opposition to his reformist agenda. Nevertheless, this caused a great deal of turmoil at the Sublime Porte, such that officials came to lose sight of events further afield. Russia entered the Greek War of Independence (1821-9), assisting the combined fleet of Greece, Britain and France, crushing the main Ottoman-Egyptian fleet at the Battle of Navarino (1827), effectively securing the succession of the Peloponnese as the sovereign Kingdom of Greece two years later. This conflict dovetailed into the Russo-Turkish War of 1828-9, during which Russia pressed its advantage, defeating the Ottomans in the Caucuses and the Danube.

The Treaty of Adrianople (1829), which ended the war, compelled the Sublime Porte to cede territories along the Danube and the Caucuses to Russia, as well as to agree to pay a large war indemnity. While the harsh terms of the treaty would, at first, seem to feed the continued cycle of mutual animosity, it ended up sowing the seeds for a Russo-Turkish rapprochement.

Mahmud II was feeling diplomatically isolated, as France and Britain, traditionally Turkey's leading trading partners and, at times allies, were giving him the cold shoulder. Muhammad Ali, the Vali (Governor) of Egypt, while technically the Sultan's subordinate, was in the process of not only asserting his country's autonomy, but he also seeking to gain control of the Ottoman Levantine provinces.

Meanwhile, the first rumblings of The Great Game, the epic contest between Russia and Britain for control of South-Central Asia, was driving a wedge between St. Petersburg and London, while Czar Nicholas I personally detested the House of Bourbon that ruled France. Russia therefore came to find itself a bit isolated, and like the Ottoman Empire, was eager to recharge its economy which was in bit of doldrum.

In this context, in Constantinople, both Russian and Ottoman officials and leading merchants reached out to each other. At first, they had informal conversations, but at one point in 1830, this dialogue gained official sanction.

Both nations believed that if they could cut and regularize the customs duties between the Ottoman Empire and Russia, that it would both greatly stimulate legitimate trade, as well as disincentivising the black-market. To this effect, Alexander Ribeaupierre, the Minister Plenipotentiary of the Russian Embassy in Constantinople, authorized a team led by Paul Pisani, the Director of the Commercial Chancery, and Antoine Franchini, the Chief Interpreter of the Embassy, to officially commence negotiations with an Ottoman delegation appointed by Sultan Mahmud II. The Turkish side was headed by Tahir Bey, the Chief Inspector of Munitions Factories, and Salih Bey, the Chief Customs Officer. After many meetings over several months, both parties agreed to a schedule of tariffs (both imports and exports) that would be uniformly applied to both parties. The hundreds of itemized goods listed on the present work were assessed fixed tariffs, while products not listed were to be assessed a 3% tariff. While the 3% was the same as called for during the last Ottoman Russian tariff agreement (1799), the rates placed upon the itemized goods were, generally, dramatically lower. As noted, the present agreement was signed in Constantinople on July 7, 1831.

Only a few months later, the First Egyptian-Ottoman War (1831-3) broke out. Egypt, under Muhammed Ali, openly rebelled against the Sublime Porte, and his modern, energized army, led by his son Ibrahim Pasha, surged up though the Levant, easily defeating the Ottomans. Through much of the following year, the Egyptians fought their way into Anatolia, crushing the main Ottoman army at the Battle of Konya (November 21, 1832). The Egyptians were then poised to march upon Constantinople, which they would almost certainly have been able to take, barring some unforeseen, extreme circumstances.

Through the same channels that negotiated the 1831 Customs Agreement, Mahmud II reached out to Czar Nicholas I for assistance – something that was extraordinary in and of itself! After some internal debate, the Russians decided that it would be far preferable to preserve a weakened Ottoman Empire, dependent on Russia for its survival, then to allow Constantinople to be taken by the Egyptians, clearly an aggressive force with an unknown attitude towards Russia. Simply put, the Czar elected to stick with the "devil he knew".

Russia sent a large fleet and army to Constantinople, occupying the city with Mahmud II's uneasy consent. It was then made very clear to the Egyptians that the Russians were prepared to confront them. Ismail Pasha, who had no desire to permanently control Turkey, and seeing his supply lines over extended, wisely agreed to parley.

At the Convention of Kütahya (May 1833), Egypt agreed to immediately withdraw its forces from Turkey and to publicly declare Mahmud II to be their legal overlord. In return, Mahmud II would appoint Muhammed Ali as the Vali of the Levant (in effect making the region a part of a sovereign Egypt). Even though this allowed the Sublime Porte to save face, while giving Egypt what it essentially wanted (the Levant), both sides signed the pact under duress, leading the Sublime Porte and the Egypt would a have rematch six years later, the Second Egyptian–Ottoman War.

Russia, while not intending to permanently occupy Turkey, hoped to permanently replace Britain and France as the Sublime Porte's premier military and economic partner. To this effect, Russia compelled Mahmud II to sign the Treaty of Hünkâr İskelesi (Treaty of "the Sultan's Pier", July l8, 1833), which gave highly favourable diplomatic and commercial rights to Russia. A 'secret clause' within the treaty (which like most secrets in Constantinople soon got out!) had the Sultan agree to close the Turkish Traits to all foreign military traffic upon Russia's request. This threatened to make the Black Sea, if not much of the Eastern Mediterranean into a Russian lake.

Not surprisingly, Britain and France were livid upon learning details of the Turco-Russian alliance. Not only did the new agenda threaten their trade in the Near and Middle East, but it forcefully called for the projection of Russian naval power into the Mediterranean, something that the Royal Navy found unacceptable.

Britain and France proceeded to place immense pressure upon the Sublime Porte. These efforts were supported by the innumerable franco- and anglophiles at Mahmud II's court, who were always uncomfortable over the relationship with St. Petersburg.

The pressure resulted in the Treaty of Balta Limani (1838), which gave Britain massive commercial privileges in the Ottoman Empire, far outstripping those which were offered to Russia in 1833. Czar Nicholas I was indignant, and while he did not annul his alliance with the Sublime Porte, the bloom was clearly off the rose. Meanwhile, France, frustrated by Britain's success in Constantinople, decided to throw its lot in with the Egyptians, such that it was for a time 'on the outs' with the Sublime Porte.

During the Second Egyptian-Ottoman War (1839-41), the Ottomans were, once again, throttled by Muhammad Ali's armies in the Levant. It did not help that Mahmud II's death on July 2, 1839, placed the empire in the hands of his untested 16-year old son, Abdülmecid I. In 1840, in what was known as the 'Oriental Crisis', Britain and Russia intervened to support the Ottomans, while France abruptly pulled back its support of Egypt, fearing conflict with Britain.

At the Convention of London (July 15, 1840), Britain and its allies offered Muhammad Ali a face-saving way out; he would be permitted to maintain his autonomous rule over Egypt and Sudan (a status which Muhammad Ali's successors would be permitted to inherit), in return for withdrawing from the Levant. While he would have to recognize the Ottoman Sultan as his overlord, that arrangement would be in name only. Seeing that Britain and her allies would be able to defeat his forces, four months later, Muhammad Ali reluctantly accepted the Conference terms.

Sultan Abdülmecid I was an even more radical reformer that his father, famously ushering in the liberal, pro-Western policies of the Tanzimat Era (1839-76). He was grateful to Britain for its decisive role in saving his empire, and over the course of 1840s, Britain's economic and military influence at the Sublime Porte grew dramatically. France also managed to regain its preferred status in Constantinople, while the Turco-Russian alliance was progressively side-lined.

Czar Nicholas bitterly resented the dissolution of the alliance, and by the late 1840s, the relationship between Constantinople and St. Petersburg could only be described as sour. While the Ottoman economy grew, and many aspects of the empire befitted greatly from the Tanzimat Reforms, the country was still beset by internal problems and was militarily weak – a factor Russia elected to exploit.

During the Crimean War (1853-6), Russia unwisely provoked a conflict with the Ottomans without realizing that Britain and France would go to immense lengths to preserve the Sublime Porte. While a difficult conflict for both sides, the Ottomans and its allies defeated Russia, so continuing the old cycle of mutual Russo-Turkish animosity and warfare that would persist until Mustafa Kemal Atatürk singed the Treaty of Kars (1921) with the Soviets.

Bulaq Press

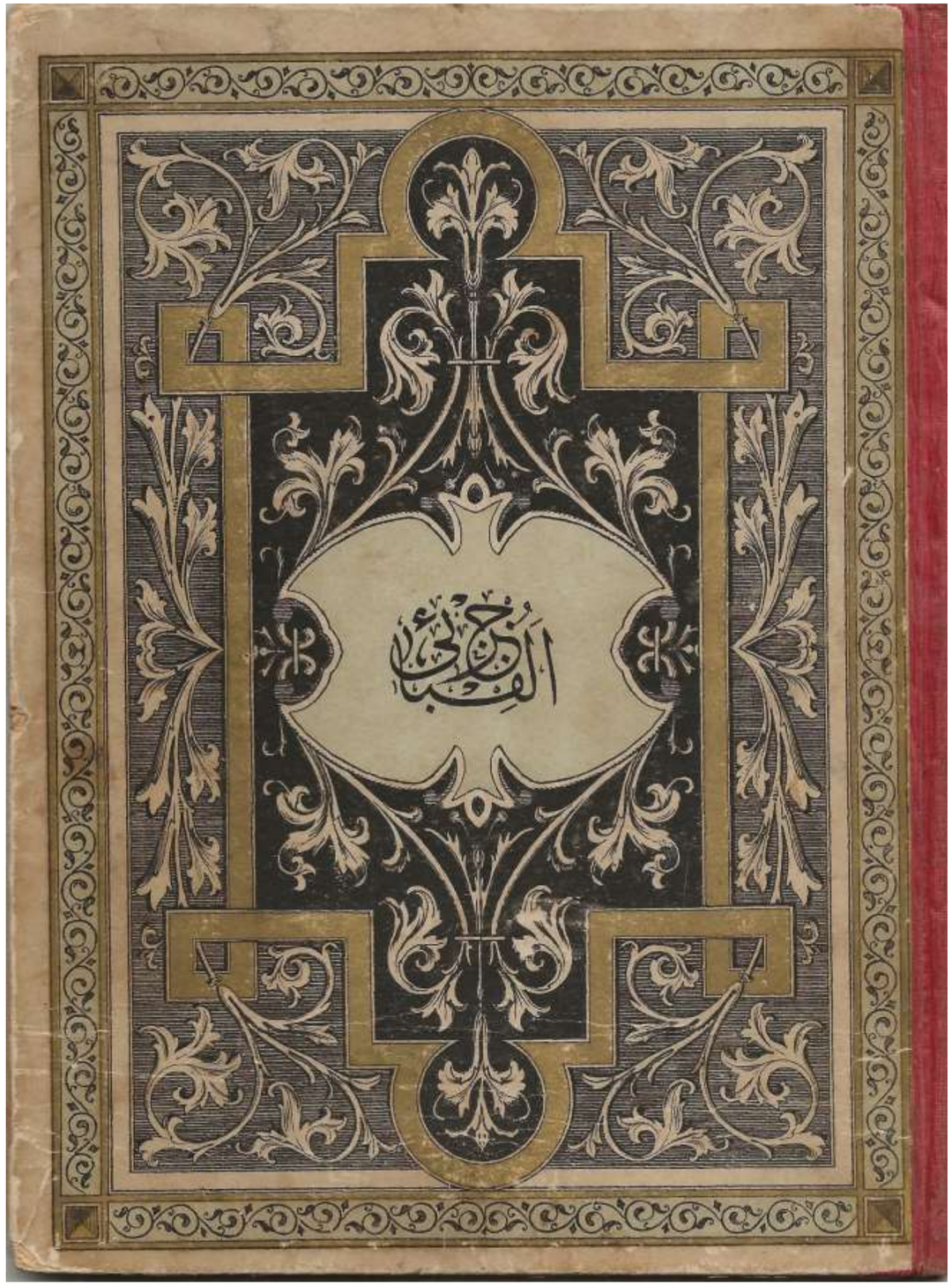
The Bulaq or Al-Amiriya Press (Amiri Press, Amiria Press**)**, the first Muslim official and governmental printing press established in Egypt, was founded in 1820 by the viceroy of Egypt Muhammad Ali (1769-1849), and is still active today.

Already in 1815, the first delegation was sent from Cairo to Milan to learn the printing techniques. After the construction of the press was finished in the autumn of 1820, it took another two years to transport the machines and school the employees. The first book, an Arabic-Italian dictionary, was published in 1822. In the next decades the Bulaq Press became the leading publishing house for the Arab world, also printing books in Ottoman Turkish.

References: Johann Strauss. An den Ursprüngen des modernen politischen Wortschatzes des Osmanisch-Türkischen. Radoslav Katicic. *"Herrschaft" und "Staat". Untersuchungen zum Zivilisationswortschaftz im südosteuropäischen Raum 1840-1870.Eine erste Bilanz*, Verlag der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, pp.197-256, 2004, p. 208; Hsu Cheng Hsiang, *The First Thirty Years of Arabic Printing in Egypt 1238-1267 1822-1851, Part 2, The Checklist*, 1985, No. 371, Edn2, p. 434.

1.600 EUR

16. OTTOMAN ALEFBE
PRIMER FOR THE ARABIC SCRIPT



الفبا حزنی (title on the cover) / الفبا حزوی (title on the title page)

[Primer]

Istanbul: مطبعهء عثمانیّه [Matbaa-ı Osmaniya] 1311 [1895] (last page), 1312 [1896] (rear cover)

8°, 36 pp. colour and gilt lithograph, original binding with illustrated boards, red cloth spine (slightly stained, title page and last page slightly age-toned, small folds in the corners, repaired two split gutters in the first and last part of the book, binding lightly rubbed and battered on the corners with tiny loss of image)

A rare, beautiful expensively lithographed Ottoman Alefbe or a primer of the Arabic basic script

An elaborate beautifully lithographed Ottoman book with elaborate gold details tries to copy a traditional Alefbe (also Alifbe), or a primer of the Arabic script. The name derives from the first two letters of the Arabic script: Alef and Be.

The representations follow the classic composition of an Alefbe:

The first two pages, elaborately illuminated with floral patterns and gilt background in the margins, list in charts the basic letters. Written over the right chart are the verses from the Quran:

اعوذ بالله من الشيطان الرجيم [I seek refuge in Allah from the cursed Satan] and

رب يسر ولا تعسر رب تمم بالخير [My Lord, make things easy, never make them hard, my Lord complement this matter with goodness].

The study of script of Arabic letters in traditional schools always started with the latter phrase. The teacher writes the phrase and the student re-writes it until he or she reaches an acceptable level to move to the letters.

The sign on the upper part of the left part says:

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم [In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate].

The first two elaborately made pages are followed by 28 pages with gilt charts including various combinations of the letters.

The last four pages are inscribed by verses on the alphabet, starting with the joined letters of the Arabic alphabet:

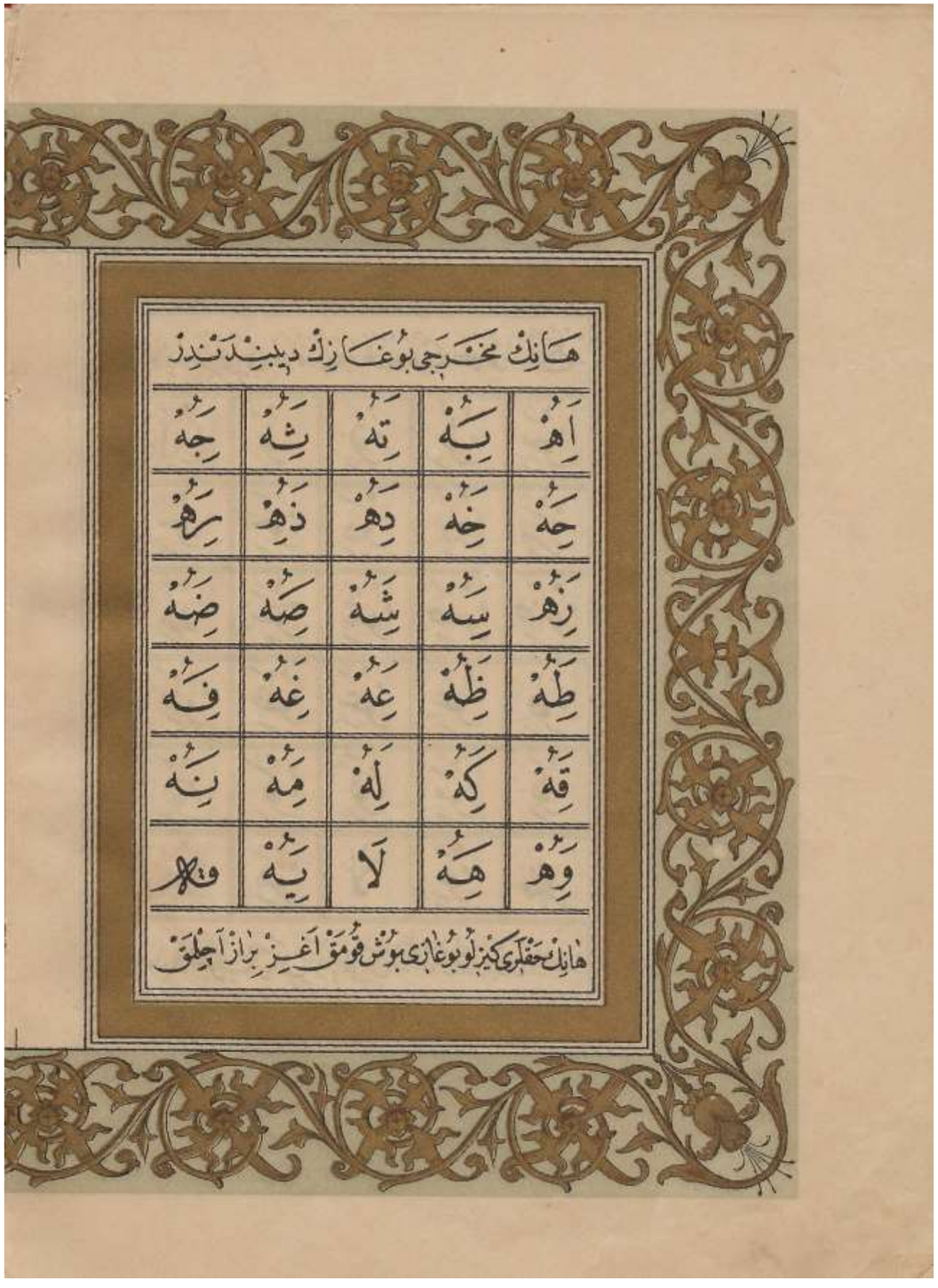
أبجد هوز حطي كلمن سعفص قرشت ثخذ ضظغ

and with verses from the Quran, which the students had to transcribe to perfect their writing after finishing the basic writing course.

This is the most elaborate lithographed Alefbe, that we have ever encountered and was probably meant for the pupils of the upper scale private schools of the late Ottoman Empire.

We could not find any institutional examples on Worldcat.

420 EUR



17. Cartographic Espionage
Serbia (Novi Pazar) / Bosnia / Kosovo / Montenegro
Balkan Wars



ANON. [Austro-Hungarian Officer or Agent].

[Untitled Manuscript Map of Southern Serbia, Bosnia, Montenegro and Kosovo].

[Balkans, *circa* 1878 - 1879].

Manuscript, pen and ink, coloured crayon and pencil on thick wove paper (Good, some wear along old folds and old tape repairs from verso and edges following old folds with some minor tape staining, otherwise clean and bright), 53 x 76 cm (21 x 30 inches).

A fascinating manuscript work of cartographic espionage in the Balkans from a critical period, being a map of Bosnia, southern Serbia and Kosovo drafted by an Austro-Hungarian officer or agent during the tense period between the summer of 1878 and the spring of 1879, when Austria-Hungary was preparing to occupy the Ottoman Sanjak of Novi Pazar, the 'keystone' of the southwestern Balkans; the map seemingly the result of a clandestine reconnaissance mission; packed with detail and worthy of further academic study.

From the late 14th century until the 19th century the Ottoman Empire dominated the interior of the southwestern Balkans, while until its dissolution in 1797, the Republic of Venice controlled the Adriatic. However, in the wake of the Napoleonic Wars, the Austrian Habsburg Empire, the Ottoman's ancient enemy, took possession of Dalmatia, while Serbia rebelled against the Sublime Porte, winning its de facto independence in 1830 (albeit controlling only Belgrade and what is today central Serbia). In the


Save
Sissek
Kulpa
Korana
Jassenovatz
A.Gradiska
Orliava
Brood
Esseg
Drau
Donau
Neusatz
Peterwardein
Tittel
Theiss
Nowi
Una
Bihać
Sana
Wrbas
Banjaluka
Kljutsch
Jaitze
Trawnik
Senitza
Bosna
Maglaj
Doboj
Schamatz
Bertschka
Unter Tusla
Dolnje Skoblje
Zermagna
Knin
Scardona
Sebenico
Klissa
Sign
Liewno
Spalato
Serajewo
Konjitz
Mostar
Narenta
Metkovich
Fotscha
Mitrovic
Rača
Bjelina
Schabaz
Janja
Loznitza
Zwornik
Drina
Semlin
Panesova
Belgrad
Obrenovac
Semendria
Pozarevac
Schumadia
Bazias
Gradistje
Orsova
Alt
Neu
Turn Severin
Kladova
Milanowatz
Brsa Palanka
Krajna
Negotin
Timok
Golubinje
Cuprija
Kragujevac
Posega
Karanovac
Wischegrad
Saitschar
Rtanj
Knjaschevac
Alexinatz
Krusevac
Nisch
Ak Palanka
Pirot
Leskowatz
Sjenitza
Nowibazar
Ibar
Mitrowitza
Dormitor pl.
Trebinje
Ragusa
Castelnovo
Cattaro
Budua
Drin
Bastrik 1300 M.
Prisrend
Schar Dag 3050 M.
Vardar
Pristina
Wranja
Karadag 3000
Kumanova
Üsküb
Rayon III
Rayon II
Rayon IV
Balkan
53x76cm

coming decades, Russia, France and Austria would compete for influence in the region, at the expense of the Ottoman Empire, which was described as 'Sick Man of Europe'.

During the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-8, the Russians and their Balkan allies utterly throttled the Ottomans, with only the last-minute diplomatic intervention of Britain and France preventing them from taking Istanbul. At the Congress of Berlin (June 13 – July 13, 1878), that ordained the postwar settlement, Serbia and Montenegro gained their full independence from the Sublime Porte, while Bosnia & Hercegovina placed under Austro-Hungarian rule (although it would remain a de jure part of the Sultan's realm), with Vienna being given vague rights to place military garrisons in the Ottoman Sanjak of Novi Pazar.

Novi Pazar was the 'keystone' of the Southwestern Balkans, at it was wedged between Bosnia, Kosovo, Montenegro and Serbia. Critically, Austro-Hungarian control of the district would prevent Serbia and its brother state Montenegro from forming a physical union. This would contain Serbia (an Austro-Hungarian rival), while preventing Russia (Serbia's prime foreign sponsor) from gaining direct access to the Mediterranean, through control of a Montenegrin port. Critically, this was in line with one of Britain global priorities, keeping Russia in check as part the "Great Game'.

During the period between the summer of 1878 and the spring of 1879, the situation in the Southwestern Balkans was tense, as the Ottomans felt threatened by Austro-Hungarian intentions in Novi Pazar. Any wrong move, or even innocent misunderstanding, could lead to war, a point not lost on either side. At the same time, the Austro-Hungarians knew relatively little about the district, and actively sought intelligence that could inform their next moves. It was seemingly within this context that the present map was created.

To clarify matters and to ease tensions, Austro-Hungarian and Ottoman emissaries met to agree upon the Convention of April 21, 1879. By this accord, Austria-Hungary would inform the Sublime Porte in advance of any movements of their troops into Novi Pazar and would promise to post only a pre-arranged number of troops at mutually agreed locations. Concurrently, the Ottomans could post an equal number of troops, likewise at pre-arranged garrisons. The Austrians vowed not to interfere in the Ottomans' civil governance of the sanjak, while both sides agreed to remain in constant contact to avoid misunderstandings.

Beginning on September 10, l879, pursuant to discussions with the Ottomans, the Austro-Hungarians deployed 4,000-5,000 troops to various posts in Novi Pazar.

Fortunately, this inherently awkward arrangement was made viable due to the presence of Ferik Suleiman Pasha, the local Ottoman military commander. He was a strong but mild-mannered figure, blessed with superlative diplomatic skills. He formed a stellar rapport with the local Austro-Hungarian commanders and both sides succeeded in ensuring that the environment was calm, if not amicable. The Austro-Hungarians would maintain their military presence in the region until 1908 when they agreed to withdraw from Novi Pazar in exchange for being given permanent sovereignty over Bosnia (which proved fateful, as the World War I would be sparked in Sarajevo!). Novi Pazar and Kosovo would be conquered by Serbia during the First Balkan War (October 8, 1912 – May 30, 1913), so ending over 500 years of the Ottoman presence in the region.

The Present Manuscript in Focus

The present manuscript map, while anonymous, was clearly made by an Austro-Hungarian military officer or agent as an intelligence aid, seemingly between the Congress of Berlin (June 13 to July 13, 1878) and the Convention of April 21, 1879, a tense period when Austria-Hungary was trying to find the best way to militarily occupy the Sanjak of Novi Pazar (a district which was little known to them) without provoking Ottoman ire. It seems to be the result of a clandestine reconnaissance mission conducted from Bosnia into Ottoman, and perhaps Serbian and Montenegrin, territories.

The German-language map embraces much of the Western Balkans, from "Sissek" (Sisak, Croatia), *Bihać* (Bosnia) and Belgrade, in the north, down south as far as "Cattaro" (Kotor) and Budva (Montenegro) and "*Üsküb*" (Skopje, Macedonia), and extending from the Adriatic, in the west, to the Danube, in the east. The focus of the map is upon Bosnia (left centre) and Serbia, the Sanjak of Novi Pazar and Kosovo (right centre). Key centres in between are Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia; 'Nowibazar' (Novi Pazar), the seat of the eponymous sanjak; and "Mitrowitza" (Mitrovica, Kosovo), the terminus of the strategically vital railway which ran up from Salonika (Thessaloniki) via *Üsküb, having been completed in 1874.*

The sketch map employs broad strokes of coloured crayon to show areas of elevation, with spot heights given in feet, while all major cities and towns are neatly labelled in black pen, with rivers as blue lines, and major roads as red lines. One will immediately notice that Dalmatia and Bosnia, areas that were already safely under Austro-Hungarian control, appear only in a skeletal form, while the 'target areas' of intelligence gathering, being Serbia, Novi Pazar and Kosovo, are show in much greater detail.

The purpose of the map seems to be to provide options for military movement through Bosnia into Novi Pazar (and possibly, Serbia, Montenegro and Kosovo), as all viable transport corridors are clearly expressed. The two cross-sections on the map that traverse the boundaries of Bosnia and Novi Pazar and Montenegro and Kosovo, respectively (which are featured in profile by pencil sketches in the lower left of the map), emphasize the great challenges that troops faced in operating is such a rugged land. In many places along the way, the author provides informative annotations in pencil.

Indeed, the map appears to be a blueprint for Austro-Hungarian military commanders to plan their delicate and risky entry into the Sanjak of Novi Pazar, so presaging 30 years of Habsburg dominance over the region. The present manuscript is thus worthy of further academic research.

References: N/A – Present manuscript map not recorded.

1.500 EUR

18. Albanian History
Scanderbeg

Various authors

George Kastriot-Scanderbeg and the Albanian-Turkish war of the XV-th century.

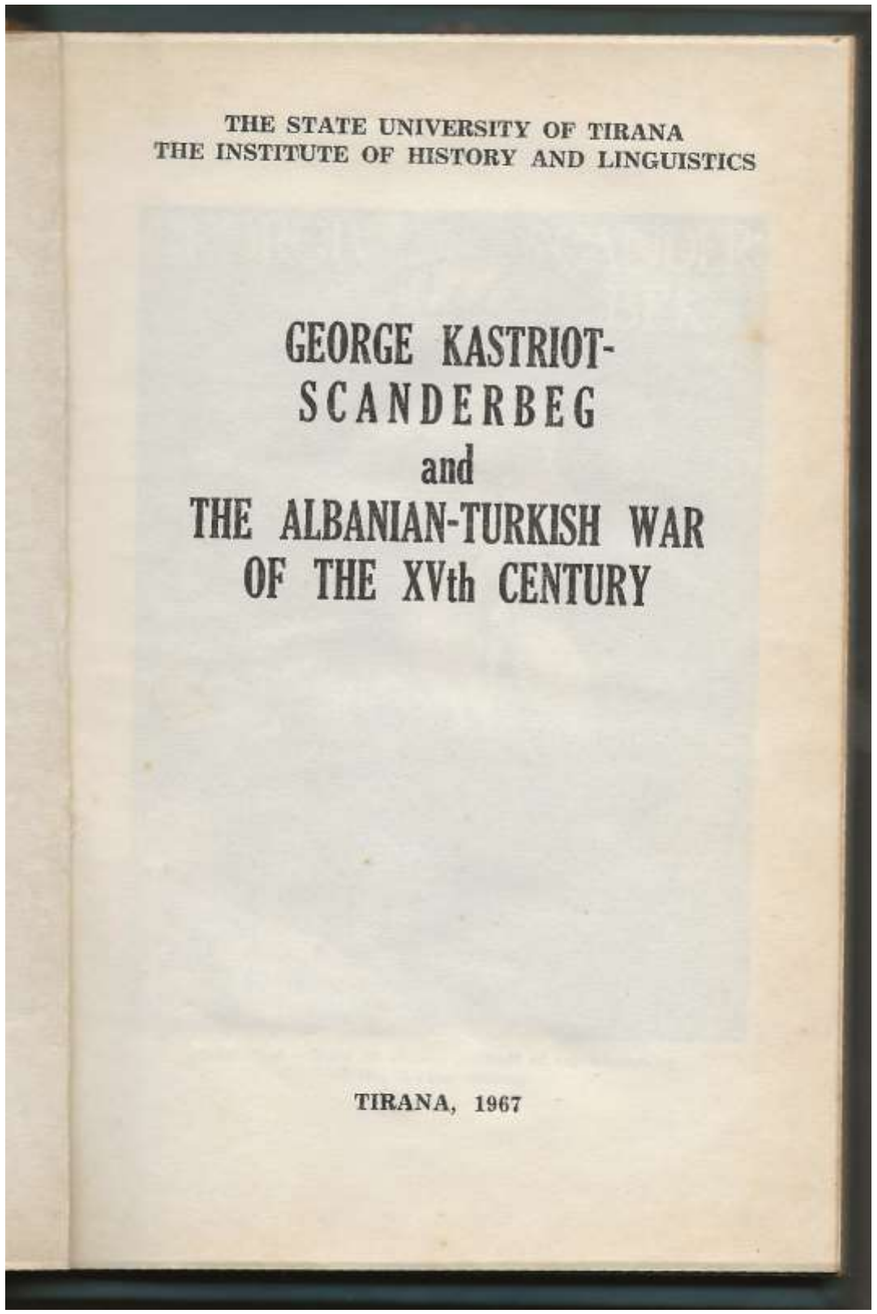
Tirana: The Statue University of Tirana. The Institute of History and Linguistics 1967.

8°: [10 pp.] with a portrait,144 pp., later 20th century blue cloth with gilt lettering (old hand-written price on the rear board, minor staining to the boards, otherwise in a good condition)

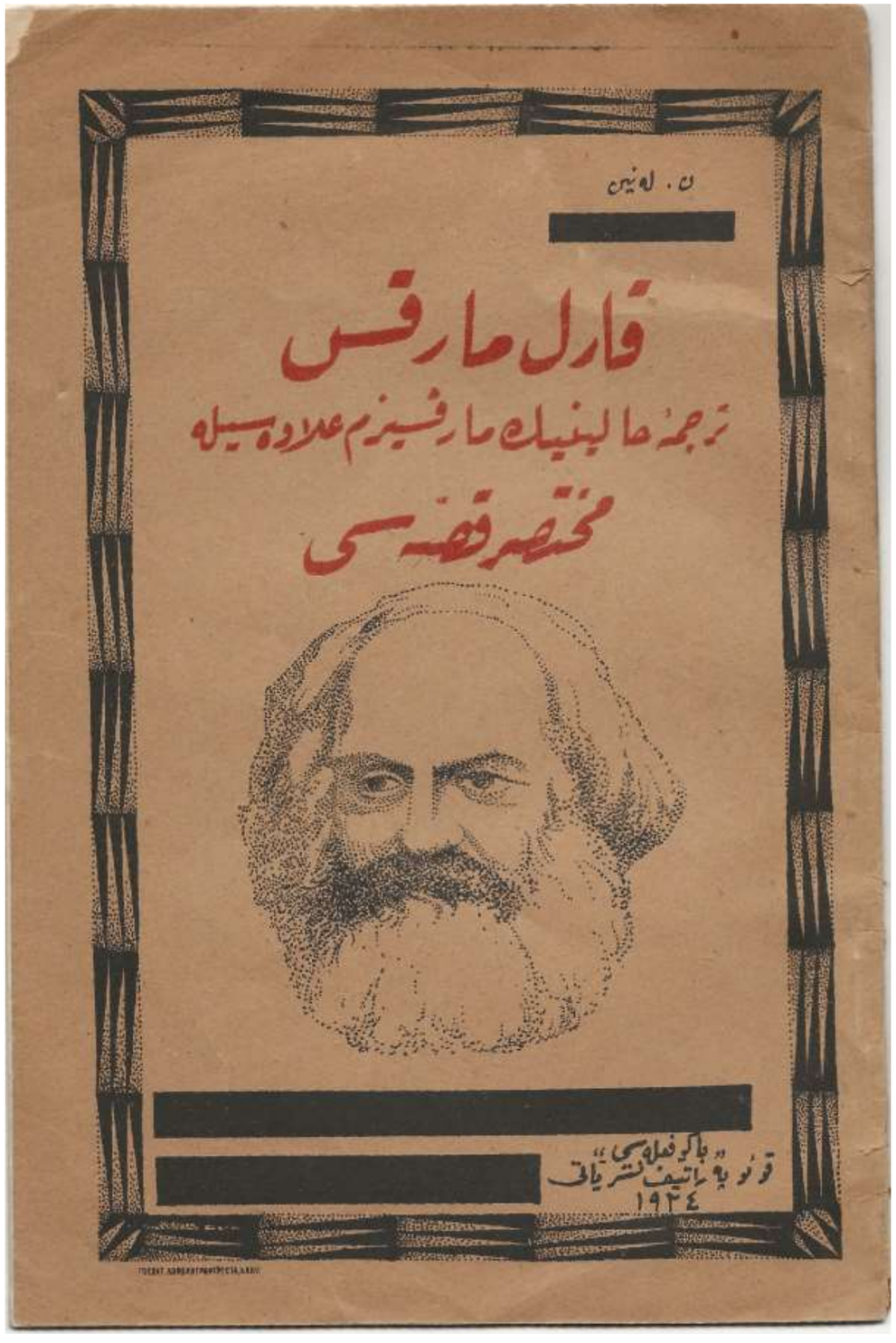
A detailed illustrated history on the Albanian nobleman and hero Georg Kastriota, Scanderbeg (1405-1468) was published with a strong communist message at the occasion of the 500th anniversary of his death in Tirana.

Reference: OCLC 1015103840, 247206516, 826650825, 1006753313, 879218805, 891172468.

140 EUR



19. Marxism in Baku



Vladimir ILYICH ULYANOV LENIN (1870 –1924)

قارل مارقس ترجمه حالينيك مارقسيزم علاوه سيله مختصر قصه سى

[Karl Marx. A Brief Biographical Sketch / Карл Маркс. Краткий биографический очерк с изложением марксизма]

Baku:باكو فعله سى / Бакинский Рабочий [Baku Worker] 1924

8°: 25 pp., original illustrated wrappers, stapled (very good, uncut example, wrappers slightly dusty with light chips in the corners).

The first Azeri translation of Lenin's groundbreaking work on Karl Marx was issued in 1924 in Baku. The text was originally published in Russian in 1915 as an article in the Granat Encyclopedic Dictionary (Russian: Энциклопедический словарь Гранат) and as a separately issued publication in 1918.

We could not find any institutional copies.

650 EUR

20. Partisan Printing
Underground Printing
Representation of a Clandestine Press



Various Authors.

Leto borb ob Soči: september 1943-1944

[A Year of Fights at Soča River: September 1943-1944].

[Zakriž, Slovenia: Slovenija & Tehnika Tone], Propagandni odsek IX. korpusa NOV in POJ [Propaganda Department of IX. Corps of the National Liberation Army and Partisan Detachment of Yugoslavia], [1944].

Small 4°: [1], title page in red and black, 87 pp. mimeographed text, [3] pp., original wrappers with mimeographed cover (light staining and foxing, small tears in margins, overall in a good condition); plus inserted, related pamphlet, large 8° : 8 pp., with mimeographed illustrated cover and text.

A rare work from an underground Partisan press, celebrating the success of the Partisans in the Soča Valley region, with an appendix illustrating a day in a clandestine printing shop.

This work produced by an underground Partisan press was made during the ‘Period of Competition’ in Slovenian Partisan printing, in 1944. The text includes various articles on the great success that the Partisans enjoyed in various battles in the Soča (Isonzo) Valley region, which straddles the modern Slovenia-Italy border. Articles in the second part of the book are dedicated to fallen soldiers and important battles. The list at the end gives information on destroyed and confiscated ammunition.

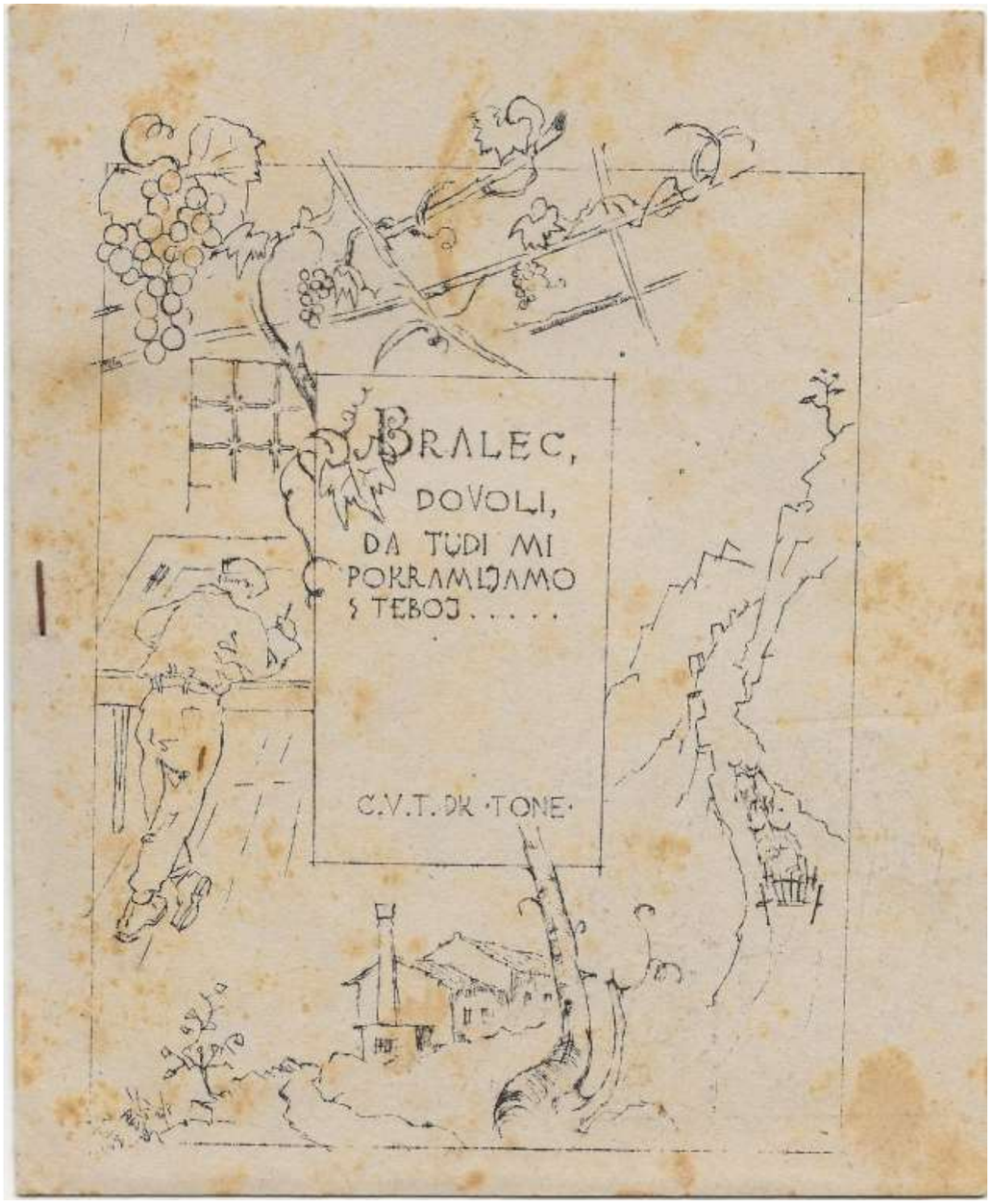
The 8 page booklet, which is tipped into the present work, is written by ‘Andrej’ and ‘Tone’ (Partisan noms de guerre), the work’s editors, and explains the circumstances of its production. Interestingly, it notes that Tone’s underground printing operation was literally underground, buried in the side of a mountain.

The book was designed by the press ‘Tone’ and produced in the underground press ‘Slovenija’ in Zakriž, deep in the woods near Idrija, Slovenia. The press was one of the few Partisan operations that employed a modern electric press. The ‘Slovenija’ press was spread over several small huts in the woods and still survives to this day, as a museum. In the early 1945, the press ‘Slovenija’ was attacked by the Germans and several authors and printers were killed.

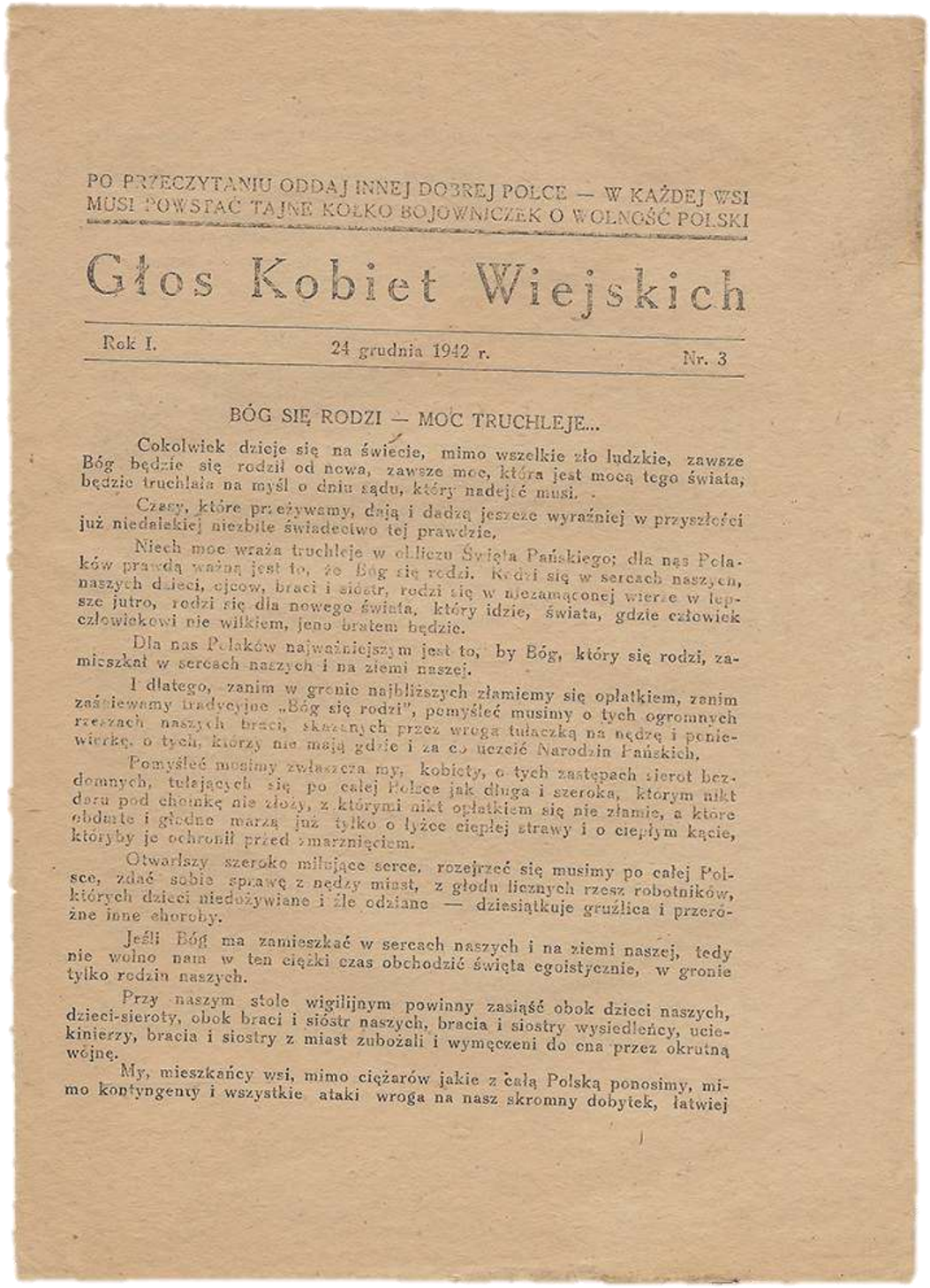
A facsimile edition was issued in 1980.

References: OCLC 21998805 & 452996215. Bibliografja 1964,, no. 571.

350 EUR



21.Female Fighters of the Polish Resistance



PO PRZECZYTANIU ODDAJ INNEJ DOBREJ POLCE — W KAŻDEJ WSI MUSI POWSTAĆ TAJNE KOŁKO BOJOWNICZEK O WOLNOŚĆ POLSKI

Głos Kobiet Wiejskich

Rok I. 24 grudnia 1942 r. Nr. 3

BÓG SIĘ RODZI — MOC TRUCHLEJE...

Cokolwiek dzieje się na świecie, mimo wszelkie zło ludzkie, zawsze Bóg będzie się rodził od nowa, zawsze moc, która jest mocą tego świata, będzie truchlała na myśl o dniu sądu, który nadejść musi.

Czasy, które przeżywamy, dają i dadzą jeszcze wyraźniej w przyszłości już niedalekiej niezbite świadectwo tej prawdzie.

Niech moc wraża truchleje w obliczu Święta Pańskiego; dla nas Polaków prawdą ważną jest to, że Bóg się rodzi. Rodzi się w sercach naszych, naszych dzieci, ojców, braci i sióstr, rodzi się w niezamąconej wierze w lepsze jutro, rodzi się dla nowego świata, który idzie, świata, gdzie człowiek człowiekowi nie wilkiem, jeno bratem będzie.

Dla nas Polaków najważniejszym jest to, by Bóg, który się rodzi, zamieszkał w sercach naszych i na ziemi naszej.

I dlatego, zanim w gronie najbliższych złamiemy się opłatkiem, zanim zaśpiewamy tradycyjne „Bóg się rodzi", pomyśleć musimy o tych ogromnych rzeszach naszych braci, skazanych przez wroga tułaczką na nędzę i poniewierkę, o tych, którzy nie mają gdzie i za co uczcić Narodzin Pańskich.

Pomyśleć musimy zwłaszcza my, kobiety, o tych zastępach sierot bezdomnych, tułających się po całej Polsce jak długa i szeroka, którym nikt daru pod choinkę nie złoży, z którymi nikt opłatkiem się nie złamie, a które obdarte i głodne marzą już tylko o łyżce ciepłej strawy i o ciepłym kącie, któryby je ochronił przed zmarznięciem.

Otwarłszy szeroko miłujące serce, rozejrzeć się musimy po całej Polsce, zdać sobie sprawę z nędzy miast, z głodu licznych rzesz robotników, których dzieci niedożywiane i źle odziane — dziesiątkuje gruźlica i przeróżne inne choroby.

Jeśli Bóg ma zamieszkać w sercach naszych i na ziemi naszej, tedy nie wolno nam w ten ciężki czas obchodzić święta egoistycznie, w gronie tylko rodzin naszych.

Przy naszym stole wigilijnym powinny zasiąść obok dzieci naszych, dzieci-sieroty, obok braci i sióstr naszych, bracia i siostry wysiedleńcy, uciekinierzy, bracia i siostry z miast zubożali i wymęczeni do cna przez okrutną wojnę.

My, mieszkańcy wsi, mimo ciężarów jakie z całą Polską ponosimy, mimo kontyngenty i wszystkie ataki wroga na nasz skromny dobytek, łatwiej

Stefania KRASOWSKA (1886-1964), editor.

Głos Kobiet Wiejskich

[The Voice of Rural Women. Year 1, Nr. 3]

[Warsaw]: [*Racławice*] 24 December 1942.

Broadside, printed on both sides, 8° (tiny tears in margins, overall in a good condition).

A rare small broadside underground newspaper was printed during WWII for the women in the Polish countryside to encourage them to fight for the resistance. This issue was printed for Christmas 1942 and includes a text on the birth of Christ.

The paper was published alongside the underground newspaper *Walka i Wolność* (Fight and Freedom) and was transformed into newspaper *Kobietę na Barykadzie* (Women on the Barricades) during the Warsaw uprising.

The editor was Stefania Krasowska (1886-1964), a member of the Polish legion during WWI, an editor and a female freemason of the international order *Le Droit Humain.* During WWII she was a member of a resistance of Polish peasants *Racławice* and was arrested in 1943 by the Gestapo.

The moto, printed above the title was: “After reading it, give it to another good Polish woman. In each village a secret circle of fighters for the freedom of Poland must be established”.

References: OCLC 750938546.

350 EUR

22. WWII Nazi Invasion of France and Belgium
Blitzkrieg
Pictorial-Itinerary Cartography



‘Lt. Beck’.

Einheit 22062 B: Unser Marschweg.

[France, July / August 1940].

Colour off-set print (Good, some wear along old folds, some marginal toning, multiple short tears emanating from the margins closed form verso by old paper path repairs but with no loss to printed area, tiny chips of loss to lower blank margin and lower left blank corner), 65.5 x 53.5 cm (26 x 21 inches).

A seemingly unrecorded pictorial itinerary map made by ‘Lt. Beck’, a German soldier following the Wehrmacht’s ‘Blitzkrieg’ invasion of France and Belgium, depicting the route of march of Beck’s detachment from September 1, 1939 to July 22, 1940, plus providing the text of their ‘marching song’.

This colourful and well-designed pictorial map shows the itinerary of march of detachment of the Wehrmacht in advance and during Germany’s ‘Blitzkrieg’ invasion of France and Belgium, during which the Germans mowed down all opposition with amazing ease, in what was one of the most shocking events of the entire war. While the invasion was actually a tragic scene (especially for the French, Belgians and their civilian populations), the present map, made by a ‘Lt. Beck’, portrays the event as something closer to a vacation, illustrated with brightly-coloured and even humorous vignettes.

The map shows the 1,587 km-long itinerary of the particular German army detachment, from its commencement, near Bonn, on September 1, 1939, then winding down through Belgium and France all the way to Arcachon, on the Bay of Biscay coast, concluding on July 22, 1940.

In the box in the lower right, the itinerary is divided into various chronological stages, being: ‘Die Bereitschaft’ (The Standby, September 1, 1939 to May 5, 1940); ‘Der Marsch’ (The March, May 10 to May 18, 1940); ‘Der Kampf’ (May 19 to June 7, 1940); and ‘Die Wacht’ (June 26 to July 7, 1940).

In the ‘Zeichenerklärung’ (Explanation of Symbols) below, the various signs used on the map are described, including: the Route of March; Distance Readings in kilometres; International Boundaries; the

'Demarcation Line' (between 'direct Nazi-controlled' and 'Vichy' France); Watch Points; Artillery Positions; Places of Accommodation; and Watercourses (rivers).

The large box in the upper left features the verses of Lt. Beck's detachment's 'marching song', an over-happy celebration of Germany's triumph over France and England.

The present map was likely printed by an army or local press in France, in July or August 1940, as souvenir for the members of the army detachment. Perhaps not surprisingly, it seems to be unrecorded, as it would have been made in only a very small number of examples and, as a wartime ephemeral workm would have had a low survival rate.

Blitzkrieg: From Shock and Awe to Overconfidence

The Third Reich's stunning success during the first two years of the World War II was largely due to their successful prosecution of Blitzkrieg ('Lightning War'), by which massive forces of tanks and armoured vehicles moved with great speed and precision to ruthlessly take out enemy target, after enemy target before the opposition had time to respond, with the goal of overwhelming entire countries, or at least large coherent theatres. This merciless form of war relied upon a nearly perfect marshalling and distribution of resources, with a particular emphasis on oil distribution, as well as the ability to rapidly repair vehicles in the field. All activities of the army had to be perfectly choreographed, and any mistakes in organization or delays in one place could cause ripple effects that could upset an entire campaign. Due to its extreme discipline and immense resources, the Wehrmacht was perfectly suited to Blitzkrieg, at least until Germany over-extended itself on the frozen plains of Russia.

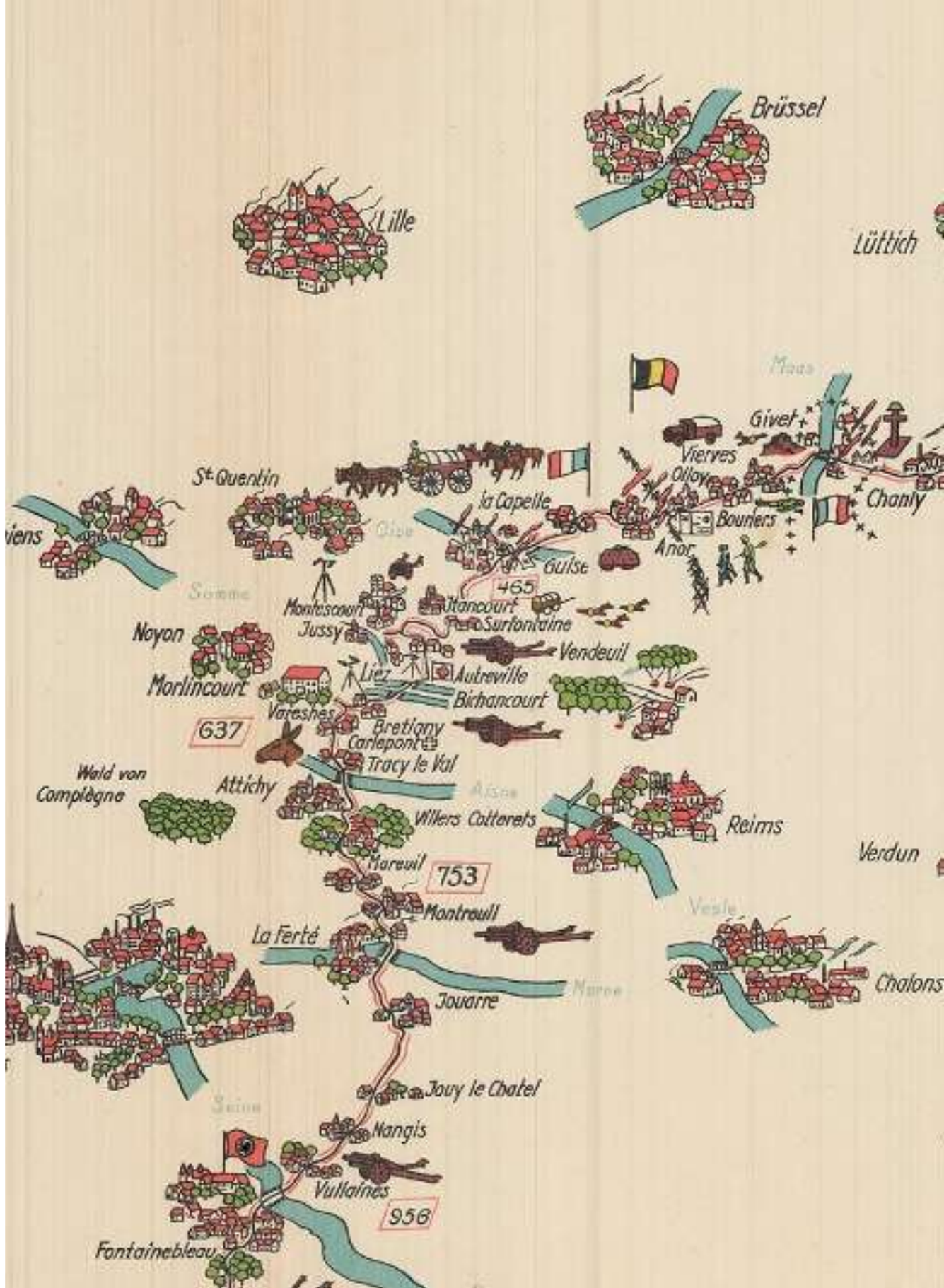
On the eve of World War II, the Third Reich had developed the world's greatest military-industrial complex. While the rest of the world slumbered in the Great Depression, Germany's massive civilian industrial conglomerates retooled their expertise for military applications in a 'corporatist' union with the new Nazi state. All of Germany's private and public industrial resources were placed under the administrative umbrella of the Organisation Todt (OT), which became the world's largest manufacturing, construction and logistics enterprise. Initially, the OT could rely upon 1.75 million conscripted German labourers (who served in lieu of military service), but during wartime the OT enslaved over a million people in occupied territories and in concentration camps, often in barbarously cruel conditions.

The OT geared the production and distribution of their martial resources towards supporting Blitztkrieg operations. That the Nazis were able to complete their invasion of France and the Low Countries in only 46 days (from May 10 to June 25, 1940) was in large part due to OT's amazing efficiency (as well as their brutal exploitation of slave labour) in supporting a mechanized, rapidly moving army. However, it could be argued that Germany's success in France ultimately proved to be pyrrhic, as it made Hitler and many of his key lieutenants extraordinarily over-confident (although many of the top German generals were more cautious, but they were overruled!).

This sense of giddy triumphalism (sentiments perfectly captured by the present map!) led Germany to mount a 'Blitzkrieg' invasion of the Soviet Union starting in June 1941, that proved far too ambitious, morphing into the greatest military disaster in world history, guaranteeing the fall of the Third Reich.

References: N / A – Map seemingly unrecorded.

650 EUR



23. WWII In North Africa Sicily / D-Day / France / Germany Soldiers' Itinerary Cartography

U.S. ARMY NINTH DIVISION / 664th ENGINEERING TOPOGRAPHICAL CORPS.

The Route of The Ninth Division Thru the Natousa & Etousa Nov. 8, 1942 - June 1945.

[Germany:] 664th Engineering Topographical Corps, July 1945.

Off-set print with some aspects heightened in pink and green highlighter, printed on cheap, but thick, newsprint-like paper (Very Good, some light even toning, wear and some small holes and tears along old folds with a couple of old repairs from verso, overall surprisingly pleasing form for such a fragile ephemeral work), 55.5 x 72.5 cm (22 x 28.5 inches).

A fascinating itinerary map of the route of the U.S. Army's Ninth Infantry Division during their World War II active combat tours, featuring their routes in North Africa, Sicily, England, France (including the D-Day Landings) and Germany; published in Germany only 2 months after the end of the war as a memento for the troops – notably, one of only very few such maps to depict operations in North Africa - extremely rare, we can trace only a single other example.

This intriguing map shows the routes of the U.S. Army's Ninth Infantry Division which fought its way through North Africa and Europe during World War II. The terms in the title refers to 'NATOUSA' (North African Theater of Operations, United States Army) and 'ETOUSA' (European Theater of Operations, United States Army). The map is divided into five parts, with the 'The Big Picture' in the upper left corner depicting the Ninth's total itinerary in both Africa and Europe.

Part I, the register that occupies the top third of the work, shows the Ninth's route in North Africa, which saw them land on November 8, 1942 in Casablanca, Morocco, and then fight and march their way across Algeria and then up to Bizerte, Tunisia, where their operations ended on May 20, 1943.

Part II, in the lower left corner, shows the Ninth's experiences in Sicily, where they traveled from North Africa, with operations occurring in July and August 1943.

Part III, in the lower right corner, shows the vicinity of the Ninth's rest/retraining hiatus in Westchester, England, before their deployment to invade Nazi-occupied Continental Europe.

Part IV, which takes up the middle register, depicts the Ninth's route from its participation in the D-Day Landings in Normandy, across France, running south of Paris and then up through Belgium into Germany, reaching Dessau on V-E Day (May 8, 1945), the last day of the war in Europe. The Division then continued south to Ingolstadt, Bavaria, where they were based for a time before most of the troops were sent home.

The map was prepared by the Ninth Division's G-3 Section (operations and planning unit), drafted by Corporal A.G. Burns, and was published in July 1945 (only two months after the end of the war) in Germany (perhaps Ingolstadt) on cheap wartime-era paper by the press of the 664th Engineering Topographical Corps. The map would have been made as a memento for the members of the Division, and while many such regimental retrospective maps were made, the present work is notable as being one of the few such works to depicts itineraries in. North Africa, as a opposed to exclusively showing operations in France, the Low Countries and Germany.

A Note on Rarity

The present map would have been produced in only a very small print run for the members of the Ninth Division to retain as souvenirs. Due to it ephemeral nature and the fact that it is printed on fragile paper, the survival rate would have been very low.

We can definitely trace only a singe institutional example, held by the Library of Congress.

References: Library of Congress: G8221.S7 1945 .U5 VHP MS03; U.S. Department of the Army, *Unit Histories of World War II: United States Army, Air Force, Marines, Navy* (Washington, D.C., 1950), no. 184A (p. 22)**;** U.S. Department of the Army, *Histories of American Army Units: World Wars I and II and Korean Conflict, with Some Earlier Histories* (Washington, D.C., 1962), no. 1268 (p. 165).

650 EUR


THE Big PICTURE
Atlantic Ocean
GREAT BRITAIN
FRANCE
SPAIN
CORSICA
SARDINIA
NORTH AFRICA
SICILY
SCALE: 1:3,666,600
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
NOV 8 1942 39th RCT
ALGER
PORT GUEYDON
BOUGIE
PHILIPPEVILLE
BONE
HERBILLON
LA CALLE
BIZERTE
TUNIS
TUNISIA
CONSTANTINE
SETIF
BIDA
BLIDA
ORLEANSVILLE
MILIANA
AFFREVILLE
ORAN
MOSTAGANEM
RELIZANE
MASCARA
TIARET
SIDI BEL ABBES
TLEMCEN
SAIDA
ALGERIA
VILLA ALHUCEMAS
CABO TRES FORCAS
PORT SAV
SP. MAROCCO
NOV. 8 1942 60 R.C.T.
PORT-LYAUTEY
RABAT
FES
TAZA
MEKNES
FR. MAROCCO
NORTH AFRICA
CASABLANCA
AZZAMOUR
SAFI
MISSOUR
DJEBEL MOUCHTA
DJEBEL DJERID
KAIROUAN
SBEITLA
LESSOUDA
GAFSA
EL GUETTAR
GABES
TEBESSA
Bou CHEBKA
KHENCHELA
BISKRA
M'SILA
AIN MLILA
SOUK-AHRAS
LE KEF
MATEUR
ALGIERS
BOUGIE
BOUSAADA
DJELFA
MONT DES OULED-NAIL
EL ARICHA
CHERCHELL
TENES
MILIANA
BOU SAADA
BOU ARREDJ
SETIF
CONSTANTINE
AIN BEIDA
TEBESSA
KHENCHELA
BISKRA
M'SILA
AIN MLILA
SOUK-AHRAS
LE KEF
TUNISIA
KAIROUAN
SBEITLA
LESSOUDA
GAFSA
EL GUETTAR
GABES
DEGACHE
CHOTT DJERID
FROM ENGLAND
CHERBOURG
ST LO
CAEN
LE MANS
ROUEN
ANGERS
ST QUENTIN
LILLE
TOURNAI
LENS
DOUAI
ARRAS
VALENCIENNES
CAMBRAI
BRUSSELS
BELGIUM
LIEGE
NAMUR
STONE
CHARLEROI
MONS
ROISEL
ROISEL
BAPAUME
PARIS
VERSAILLES
REIMS
CHALONS
METZ
SAARBRUCKEN
LUDENSCHEID
COLOGNE
DUREN
BONN
SIEGEN
KOBLENZ
WIESBADEN
FRANKFURT
DARMSTADT
LUDWIGSHAFEN
MANNHEIM
KASSEL
NORDHAUSEN
MUNLHAUSEN
EISENACH
ERFURT
HALLE
LEIPZIG
MERSEBURG
ALTENBURG
CHEMNITZ
DESSAU
VE DAY - 9 MAY
PLAUN
REGER
BAYREUTH
WURZBURG
NURNBERG
REGENSBURG
INGOLSTADT
FRANCE
GERMANY
AUG 1, 1943
TO ENGLAND
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
PALERMO
MESSINA
TRAPANI
MARSALA
CASTELVETRANO
CAMPOBELLO
SCIACCA
SICILY
SCALE: 1: 250,000
CATANIA
SIRACUSE
ETNA
JULY 10, 1943
ENGLAND
WINCHESTER
SOUTHAMPTON
PORTSMOUTH
CHICHESTER
ENGLISH CHANNEL
The Route of The Ninth Division
Thru The NATOUSA & ETOUSA
Nov. 8, 1942 - June 1945
Legend
Routes taken by Ninth Division
NATOUSA
FRENCH MOROCCO
ALGERIA
TUNISIA
SICILY
ETOUSA
ENGLAND
FRANCE
BELGIUM
GERMANY
Prepared by: G-3 Section
NOTE: Numbered Points Indicates Div. C.P. For Tue 9th
1: 500,000
REPRODUCED BY 864TH ENGR TOP CO (CORPS) JULY 1945

24. World War II
Ukraine / Romania – German Colonies
‘Bessarabian Germans’

Johannes KNAUER.

Plan der Kolonie Borodino, Kr. Akkerman, Bessarabian zut Zeit der Umsiedlung im Oktober 1940. Angef. von Johannes Knauer, Lehrer. Bad Oppelsdorf, Kr. Zittau i/Sa.

[*Probably* Bad Oppelsdorf, Saxony (today Opolno-Zdrój, Poland), 1940].

Photolithographic print (Good, some staining and wear along old folds, some closed tears but no loss), 90 x 158 cm (35.5 x 62 inches).

A historically valuable record of Borodino, a German agrarian colony that existed in Bessarabia from 1814 until 1940, when it was evacuated and its residents exiled to German-held territories pursuant to the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact; a colossal map, labelling every colonist’s plot, as it was during Borodino’s twilight hours, photolithographed from a manuscript – an extremely rare survivor.

Borodino was a German agrarian colony that existed from 1814 to 1940 in Bessarabia, a region that is today divided between the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine. The Germans were incentivized to establish such colonies by the Russian Czar Alexander I, and over the following decades they formed small and self-contained, but successful German mini-societies within a greater ethnic Slavic-Romanian realm. However, in the early part of World War II, pursuant to the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact and the Soviet conquest of region, the ‘Bessarabian Germans’ were compelled to leave their colonies, albeit in an orderly fashion with the assistance of the Third Reich, for new homes in German-occupied Poland.

Plan

der Kolonie Borodino Kr. Akkerman Bessarabien

Zur Zeit der Umsiedlung im Oktober 1940.

Angef. von Johannes Krauss, Lehrer. Post Oppelsdorf, Kr. Tilsit Ost.





The present colossal map shows Borodino in unprecedented detail, as it appeared in October 1940, during the final hours of the existence of the German colony, just as its residents were preparing to leave for their new homes.

The present map was photolithographed after a manuscript map, probably in the town of Bad Oppelsdorf, Saxony (today Opolno-Zdrój, located in extreme southwestern corner of Poland, border of Czech Republic and Germany), by a 'teacher' named Johannes Knauer.

The present example of the map is an extremely are survivor. A recent article by Maya Kashuba and Igor Sapozhnikov (see 'References' below), refers to another example held today by a local history museum near Borodino. Apart from that, we cannot trace another reference to the map, let alone the location of further examples.

The present map is likely the most detailed surviving record of Borodino from its twilight days. In ultra-large scale, it depicts every colonist's plot, naming the landowners of each, as they form strips emanating from the main thoroughfares. In the main square and the public buildings, such churches and schools, the centres of social life in what was a closely-knit community, with the 'Freidfhof' (cemetery), being in the upper centre, while to the south are shepherd's fields.

Kashuba and Sapozhnikov's article highlights the significance of a certain detail on the map, in the lower left, being the mound labelled 'Sandhügel Alter Tatarenfriedhof' (Sand Hill / Tatar Cemetery), the site of a major archaeological find made in 1912, that is the subject of said article.

In the upper left corner, below the title, is a box of text entitled 'Nähere Angaben' (More Details), that discusses Borodino's history and its state on the eve of the 'Umsiedlung' (resettlement). Importantly, it notes that, as of October 1940, Borodino had population of 2,763, consisting of 610 families living in 463 homes.

The Bessarabian Germans: A Teutonic Agrarian Island in a Moldovian Sea

During the Russo-Turkish War of 1806 to 1812, Russia conquered the region of Bessarabia (approximating today's Republic of Moldova and the western part of Ukraine's Odessa Oblast). Czar Alexander I needed industrious, reliable Christians to anchor Russia's hold over the land and turned to German immigrants as a solution. For decades Germans had already been invited to form 'colonies' in the Russian Empire and they had proven to be self-reliant and politically cooperative; it was assumed that the same would occur in Bessarabia. Meanwhile, the German states had been ravaged by the Napoleonic Wars, leaving many previously successful farmers in dire straits.

Starting in 1814, the Russians managed to convince 9,000 Germans to immigrate to Bessarabia, who formed 42 agrarian colonies, of which Borodino (established in 1814) was one of the first. The Germans settlers hailed variously from Baden, Württemberg, Prussia and Bavaria, and most were highly skilled famers with experience operating in a similar climate.

The Czar promised the Germans free land grants, interest free credit, exemption from taxes for the first decade, religious freedom, and an exemption from military service. As such, the colonies formed their own 'self-contained' Teutonic islands within a larger ethnic Slavic-Romanian realm. While the going was initially tough, the Germans eventually found ways to successfully farm their lands and were considered to be amongst the Czar's most 'trouble free' subjects – Alexander's 'experiment' was a success.

Over the coming decades the German colonies in Bessarabia continued to grow and prosper, with new colonies being established. World War I, which saw Germany's defeat, was a stressful time for the Bessarabian Germans, as the region was taken over by Romania. While the new regime confiscated some land from the larger German estate owners, the colonies managed to survive with relatively limited interference from Bucharest.

By the late 1930s, there were over 150,000 Bessarabian Germans living in 150 separate colonies all over the region.

The Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact (August 23, 1939), the Soviet-German non-aggression accord that presaged World War II, divided Poland and Bessarabia into future zones for the conquest the respective parties, with the Soviets being allotted Bessarabia. The Pact featured secret clauses that called for the removal of the Bessarabian Germans, who the Soviets saw as a long-term threat to their rule over the region. Indeed, the German colonists tended to be religious and were naturally anti-Communist, so would not have wanted to remain even if that was an option.

The Soviets conquered Bessarabia from Romania during a quick campaign that lasted from June 28 to July 3, 1940. While the Bessarabian Germans saw the writing on the wall, they were informed that pursuant to the German-Soviet understanding, that their removal would be orderly. Hitler placed responsibility for relocating the colonists with the SS.

Beginning in September 1940, the Bessarabian German colonies were rolled up, with their residents being resettled in occupied Poland, on farms that had been confiscated from their former owners (Borodino was evacuated in October 1940). The process was well coordinated, with the colonists being given German citizenship and new farmsteads upon their arrival in Poland. However, this occurred in a wartime environment, whereby all of the men of fighting age were drafted into the Wehrmacht almost as soon as they arrived.

As the Nazis faced defeat with the Soviets conquering Poland in 1944-5, the transplanted Bessarabian Germans had to move, once again, this time behind German lines. In the wake of the conflict, almost all fled to what became West Germany, so as to avoid the Soviet-backed regime in East Germany.

The Bessarabian Germans integrated well into modern German society, with some attaining prominent roles. Notably, Horst Köhler (*b*. 1943), who served as the President of Germany from 2004 to 2011, was born in Poland to exiled Bessarabian Germans.

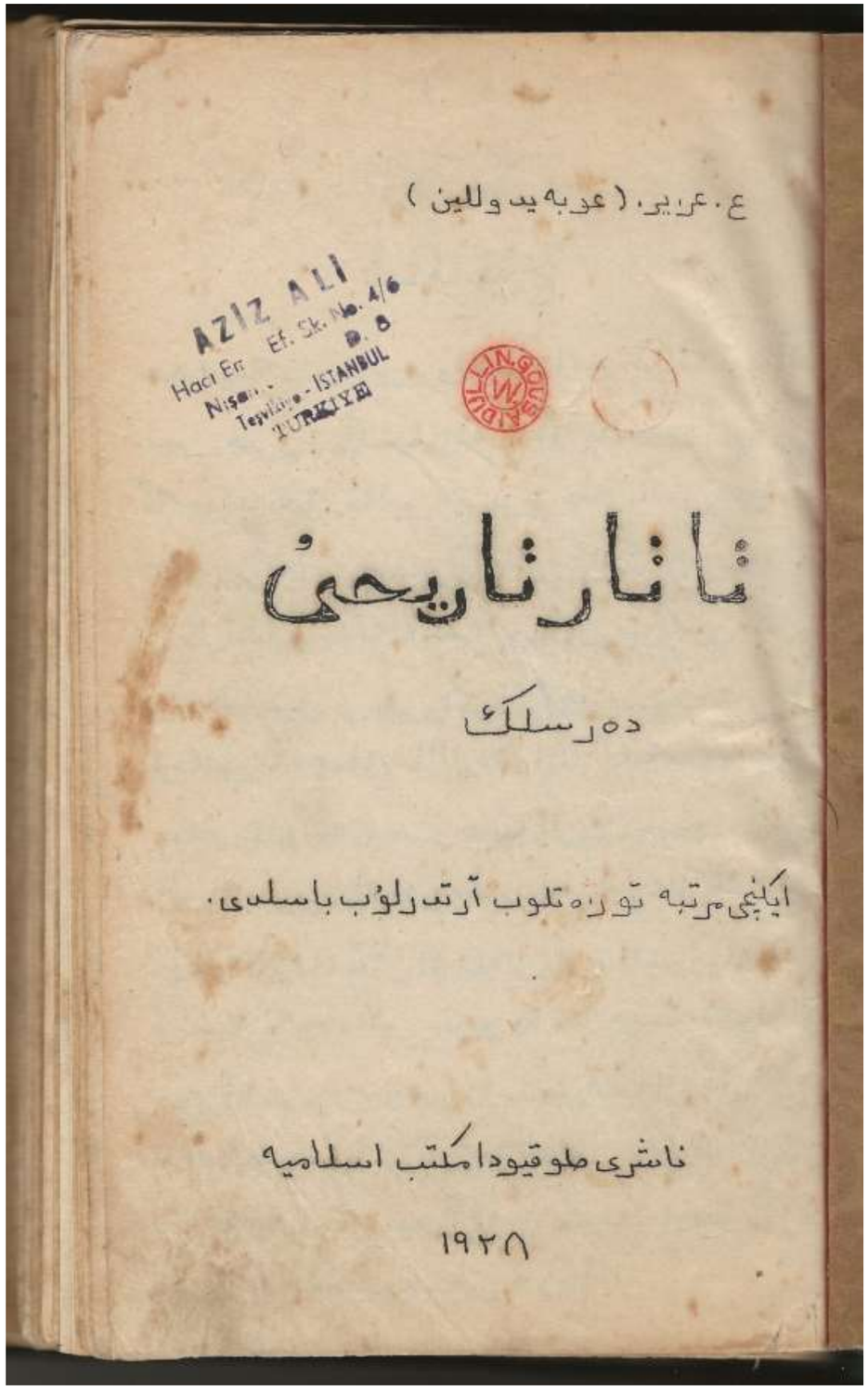
While the northern two-thirds of Bessarabia became the Moldavian SSR (and later the Republic of Moldova), the southern part, including Borodino, was annexed to Ukraine.

Today, Borodino, having long been settled by Soviet peoples, is a small Ukrainian town of around 1,800 residents. Few traces of the 136 year-long German presence remain.

References: Maya KASHUBA and Igor SAPOZHNIKOV, 'История находки Бородинского (Бессарабского) клада' [The History of Finding the Borodino (Bessarabian) Hoard], in *Revista Arheologică*, Serie nouă, vol. XVI, nr. 1 (Chişinău, 2020), pp. 21-47; esp. pp. 29, 32 (fig. 13) and 46.

1.500 EUR

25. Tatar Printing in Tokyo
Mimeograph on Rice Paper



Ali Aziz UBEYDULLİN (1887-1937)

تاتار تاریخی

[Tatar Tarihi / Tatar History]

Tokyo: مکتب اسلامیه [Mekteb-i Islamiye / Islamic School] 1928

8°: 381 pp. mimeographed text in black and dark purple on folded rice paper, modern elegant three-quarter green calf binding with black cloth boards, brown patterned endpapers (blue rubber stamps with the name and the address of the former owner, small red round collector's stamps, light staining, otherwise in a good condition).

A magnificent, seemingly unrecorded edition on the history of Tatars, mimeographed from a manuscript in an early Tatar press in Tokyo on rice paper. The author, who first published the text in Kazan and in Moscow in Kazakh language, was shot in 1937 on the charges of participating in the Pan-Turkic movement and spying on the side of Turks and Japanese.

This exceedingly rare mimeographed book on the history of Tatars was issued by the Tatar-run Islamic school in Tokyo in the first year after its foundation, before the community acquired type letters. It also includes short inscriptions in Cyrillic.

The author of the text is a Kazan-born historian and professor Ali Aziz Ubeydullin (1887-1937), who first published the book in Kazan in 1922-23 and in Kazakh language in Moscow in 1927. Under

Stalin’s government many of his works were banned. In 1937, he was tried as a spy for the pan-Turkic movement, with connections to Turkey and Japan, and shot.

Tatars of Tokyo

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 Kurbangaliev. In 1938, the Tatars founded the first mosque in Tokyo.

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.

The building for school or *Mekteb-i Islamiye* was rented on October 2nd, 1927, and the pupils were taught beside the usual subjects also religion and nationalism, as well as Turkish, Japanese and English language. The elementary school curriculum was taught in Japanese. (Ali Merthan Dündar, The Turco-Tatar Diaspora in Japan and Tokyo’da Matbaa-I Islamiye, in Books in Tatar-Turkish printed by Tokyo’da Matbaa-I Islamije (1930-38), 2010, p. 16).

The school books represented a problem, since the Tatar community did not own Arabic / Ottoman types, necessary for the printing. The first publications were written per hand and mimeographed. It was not until 1928, when they could purchase types from Istanbul, when Ataturk as a part reforms changed the official Turkish script to Latin types and the presses were selling parts of the old stock. The Ottoman types were imported in 1930, when the press could start printing in faster and less elaborate technique.

All the publications before that date, such as this one, were only made in small quantities and are exceedingly rare.

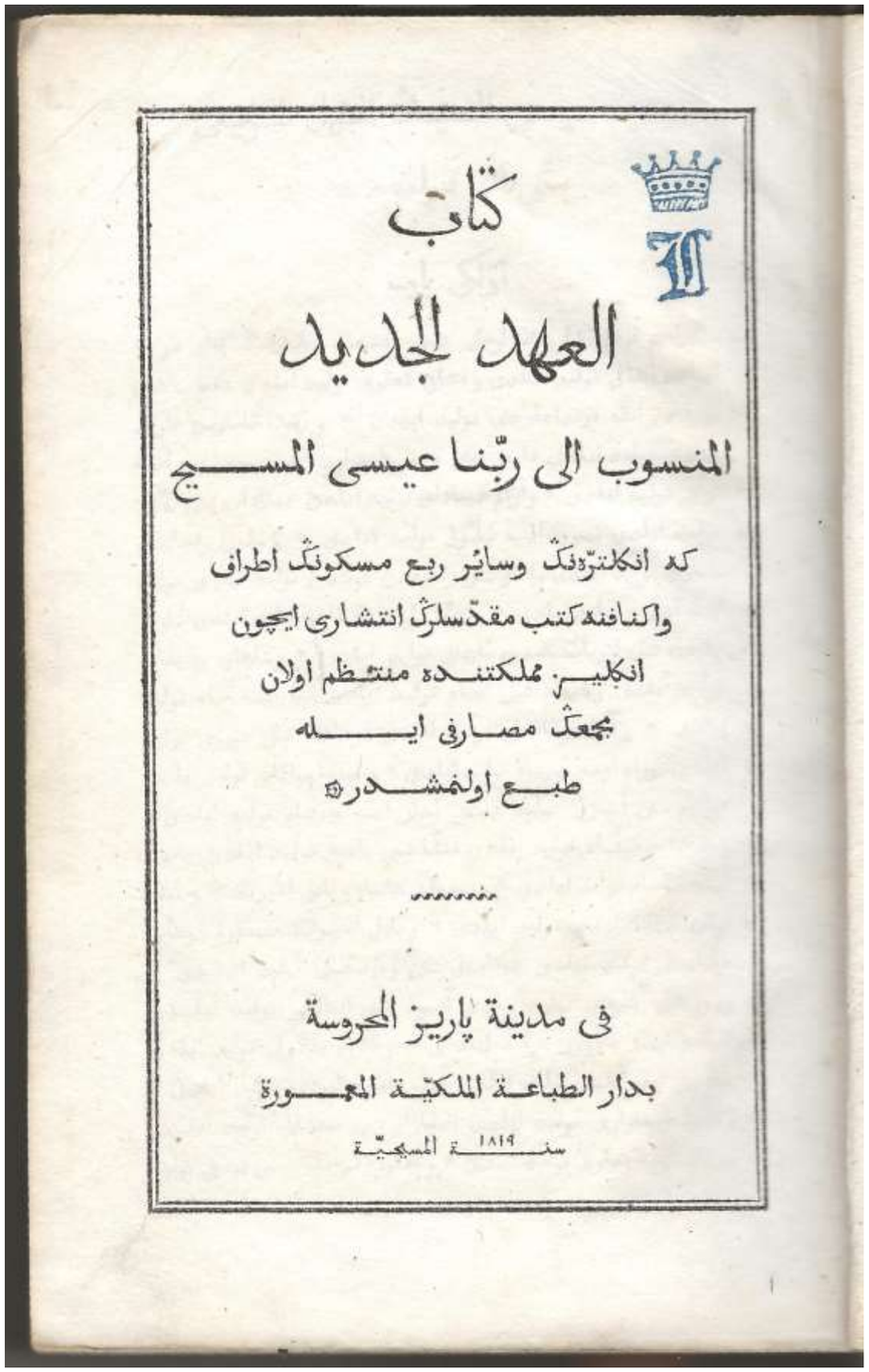
The Tatar community also used the building as a mosque and a meeting hall. In 1931 the school was moved to the new location and renamed after the head of the Tatars in Tokyo Muhammed Gabdulkhay Kurbangaliev (1889-1972).

We could not find any other examples of this book nor any references in bibliography.

2.600 EUR



26. Christian-Muslim Relations
New Testament in Ottoman



Ali Ufki (Wojciech BOBOWSKI, Albertus BOBOVIUS LEOPOLITANUS, circa 1610-1675).

كتاب العهد الجديد المنسوب الى ربنا عيسى المسيح

[The New Testament, The Book Attributed to Our Lord Jesus Christ]

Paris: دار الطباعة الملكية [Imprimerie impériale / Royal Printing House] 1819.

8°. 487 pp., contemporary full calf, gilt lines on the spine, marbled endpapers, speckled edges, old platemark in a shape of a blue rubber stamp with a monogram and a crown (binding battered in the margins, spine and edges with tiny loss of material, joints broken and repaired in the gutters of the endpapers,).

The first printed Ottoman translation of the New Testament, by a Polish musician Wojciech Bobowski, also known as Ali Ufki. Printed in Paris with Arabic types, previously used in Napoleon's Cairo press

This is the first printed translation of the New Testament into Ottoman language and the basics for all the later Turkish translations of the Bible.

The author was a Polish musician Wojciech Bobowski (circa 1610-1675), known under his Muslim name Ali Ufki, as an attempt to present the Christian text to the Islamic world. Bobowski was born to a protestant family in Poland. In 1632 he was abducted by the Tatars and sold in Istanbul as a slave. In the new city he converted into Islam and, a talented musician and dragoman, soon entered the highest circles of the Ottoman court earning his freedom. He was known to speak 16 languages.

Ali Ufki, a deeply religious man, started translating the New Testament, with a goal to introduce the Christian text to the Islamic world for better mutual cultural understanding, in 1662 and finished it in 1664, with the last corrections made the following year.

Although Ali Bey intended to have his translation published in a printed version, the project was never finished. A Dutch merchant Laurens de Geer, who brought the manuscript to Leyden for the publication, died in 1666 and the translation remained in the archives of the city for the next 150 years.

Our edition from 1819 is the first printed edition of the Ali Ufki's translation and was commissioned by the British Bible Society. The book was published in Paris in the *Imprimerie impériale*, which was at the time housing the finest Arabic types in Europe.



The Arabic Types

The book was printed in exquisite Arabic types, originating from the 17th century, and used by Napoleon in the first modern press in the Arab world.

The types were made in the beginning of the 17th-century with the support of François Savary de Brèves, who was a French Ambassador in Istanbul, where he developed a fascination for Ottoman and Arabic culture. Appointed as an ambassador in Rome in 1706 de Brèves founded a printing press in the city, called *Typographia Savariana*, which was specialised in printing of texts in Arabic typeface, which he helped developing himself.

These Arabic types were considered one of the most elegant ones ever made. After Savary de Brèves death in 1627, the types were acquired by Richelieu for the kingdom of France in order to encourage the propagation of Catholicism in the Levant.

After more than a century, the types were rediscovered by French orientalist, sinologist and Turkologist Joseph de Guignes (1721 –1800), in 1787.

A decade later Napoleon decided to use these elegant Arabic types as a foundation for his planned printing press, the *Imprimerie Nationale*, in Egypt.

The complete set of presses and types was transported from France to Cairo, where they arrived after a long delay, caused by the machines' weigh. As the transportation with camels proved to be unsuccessful, the presses and types were eventually transferred by boats.

The *Imprimerie Nationale*, was set up in October 1798 on Azbakiyah Square, in the same building which housed the Institut d'Egypte. The last types arrived by January 1799, when the first editions of the newspapers *Courrier* and the *Decade* were issued. This was the first modern press in the Arab world.

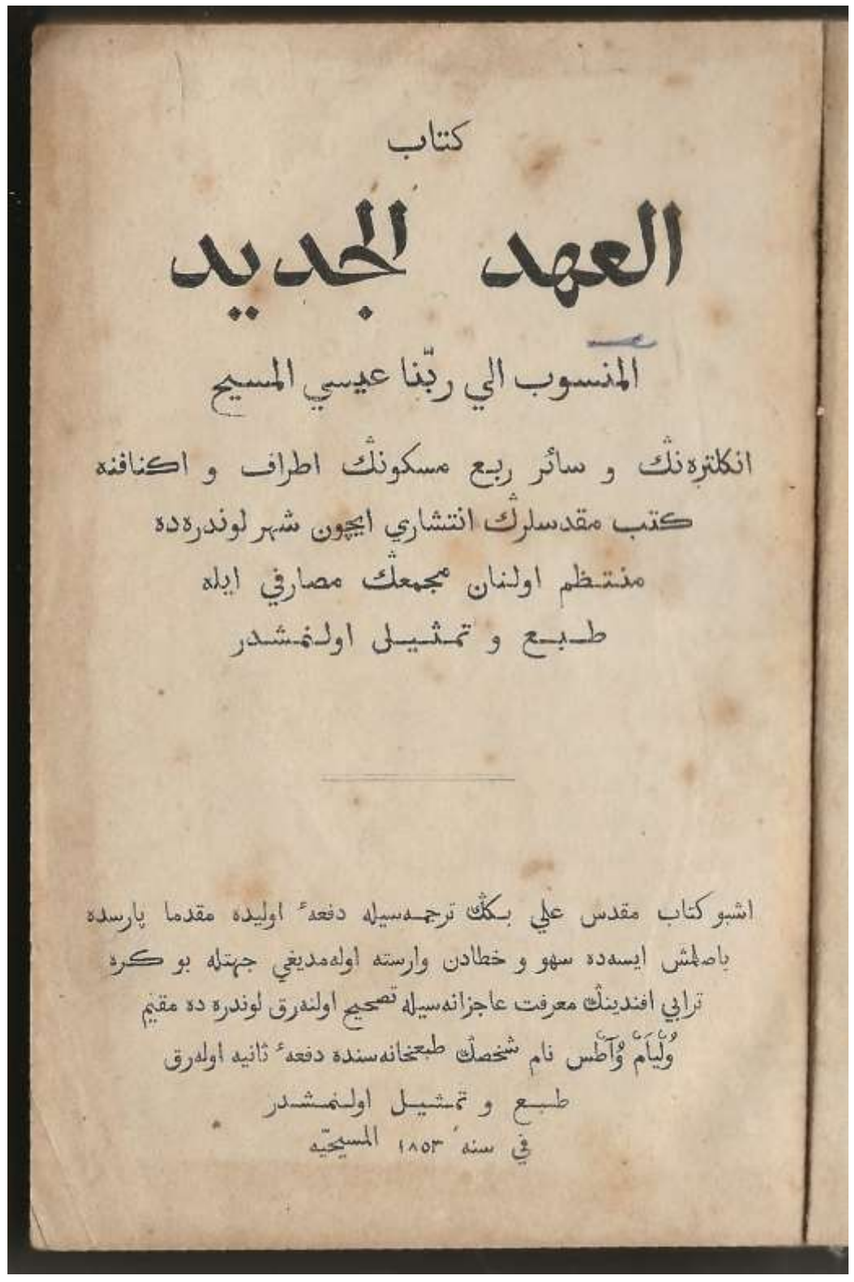
The official Napoleon's printer was Jean-Joseph Marcel. On January 1, 1803, Marcel returned together with the types to France, where was appointed the director of the *Imprimerie impériale*,where he remained until 1815 as a main publisher for the books in Arabic type.

The imprints from high-quality de Brèves Arabic types in Paris were ordered by foreign institutions, as the other presses were considered inferior. This publication was ordered by the British Bible Society.

References: OCLC 784181264, 1064631905, 866767439, 1047498226, 427719685, 312374044, 1040330153. Darlow & Moule 9453; North & Nida, *Book of a Thousand Tongues* (1972), 1303.

1.400 EUR

27. New Testament in Ottoman
London Imprint


كتاب

العهد الجديد

المنسوب الي ربّنا عيسي المسيح

انكلتره‌نڭ و سائر ربع مسكونڭ اطراف و اكنافنه
كتب مقدسلرڭ انتشاري ايچون شهر لوندره‌ده
منتظم اولنان مجمعڭ مصارفي ايله
طبع و تمثيل اولنمشدر

اشبو كتاب مقدس علي بكڭ ترجمه‌سيله دفعهٔ اوليده مقدما پارسده
باصلمش ايسه‌ده سهو و خطادن وارسته اوله‌مديغي جهتله بو كره
ترابي افنديڭ معرفت عاجزانه‌سيله تصحيح اولنه‌رق لوندره ده مقيم
وُلْيَمْ وُآطْس نام شخصڭ طبخانه‌سنده دفعهٔ ثانيه اوله‌رق
طبع و تمثيل اولنمشدر
في سنه ١٨٥٣ المسيحيه

Ali Ufki (Wojciech BOBOWSKI, Albertus BOBOVIUS LEOPOLITANUS, circa 1610-1675); Türabi Efendi, corrections and editing.

كتاب العهد الجديد

[Kitab ül-ahd el-cedid el-mensub ila Rabbina İsa el-Mesih / The Book of the New Testament of Our Lord Jesus Christ]

London: William Watts 1853.

12°, [4] title and index, 589 pp., contemporary binding with a label “Watkins Binder” on the inner side of the rear cover (sporadic underlined words in black ink and annotations in Ottoman in margins, light foxing, endpapers cracked in gutters, binding lightly rubbed and scuffed, spine partly repaired with old black paper, overall in a good used condition).

An exceedingly rare edition of an Ottoman translation of the New Testament, published in London in 1853, is almost unknown in the bibliography. Most examples were probably sold during the Crimean War, before it was replaced by another version.

A rare translation of the New Testament by Ali Ufki to Ottoman with revisions by Türabi Efendi was published in 1853 in London.

The original translator from Ottoman was a Polish musician Wojciech Bobowski (circa 1610-1675), known under his Muslim name Ali Ufki, as an attempt to present the Christian text to the Islamic world. Bobowski was born to a protestant family in Poland. In 1632 he was abducted by the Tatars and sold in Istanbul as a slave. In the new city he converted into Islam and, a talented musician and dragoman, soon

entered the highest circles of the Ottoman court earning his freedom. He was known to speak 16 languages.

Ali Ufki, a deeply religious man, started translating the New Testament, with a goal to introduce the Christian text to the Islamic world for better mutual cultural understanding, in 1662 and finished it in 1664, with the last corrections made the following year.

The first printed edition was not finished until 1819 and was published in Paris in the *Imprimerie impériale.*

The revisions were made by Türabi Efendi. In his youth he was sent by the Egyptian administration to England, where he learned the language of the country and came into contact with the protestant religion. Allegedly he was married do a British woman. In 1865, he published a famous Ottoman cookbook in English language.

A more common version, revised by James W. Redhouse was published in 1857. It could be, that the new version was printed, after this 1853 edition was sold out in the Crimean war (for comparison see: Bruce G. Privratsky, A History of Turkish Bible Translations Annotated chronology with historical notes and suggestions for further research, 2014, p. 48. The author does not mention this 1853 edition, but it is mentioned in the Turkish version of the article).

We could find one institutional example (Universitätsbibliothek der Eberhard Karls Universität).

References: OCLC 313135237; Bruce G. Privratsky, Kitabı Mukaddes'in Türkçe Tercümelerinin Tarihçesi, 16 – 21 yy. Bütün baskıların listesi, tarihsel açıklamalar ve araştırma önerileriyle, 2013, under: 1857 – Kitâb ül-'Ahd el-Cedîd…).

1.200 EUR



28. Greek Book on the United States



Νικόλας Γκόρτζης (Nikólas Gkórtzis)

Αμερικη και Αμερικανοι

[Amerikí kai Amerikáni / America and Americans]

Athens: Οφελιμων Βιβλιων 1907.

12°, 94 pp., original illustrated paper binding, pastedowns with lettering (minor staining, tiny tear in the upper margin of the title page, binding slightly rubbed and stained, overall in a good condition).

A book in Greek language describes the United States. The charts represent the current statistics.

We could find one institutional example on Worldcat (Anatolia College High School - Eleftheriades Library).

References: OCLC 1182613859.

140 EUR

29. Bosnian / Muslim Anti-Communist Propaganda



Mustafa BUSULADŽIĆ (1914 –1945)

Muslimani u Sovjetskoj Rusiji

[Muslims in the Soviet Russia]

Sarajevo: 1943.

12°. 70 pp. with a portrait and a map, later 20th century blue cloth binding with gilt lettering (slightly age-toned and stained, repaired small tears with old paper on the first 8 pages (typical from the books from this private collection), two old hand-written numbers on the inner side of the boards, binding with minor staining).

A rare Bosnian pan-Turkic anti-Communist pamphlet was published during WWII by a Muslim intellectual Mustafa Busuladžić, who sided with the Croatian pro-Nazi anti-Communist government. The book was used as an evidence against him at his trial for collaboration only days after the end of WWII.

Mustafa Busuladžić (1914 –1945) was a Bosnian intellectual and author, who during WWII sided with the pro-Nazi Croatian government. He was standing behind the idea of the pan-Turkism with a goal to unite the Muslims, living in the Slavic countries, and to fight the Communism.

In 1939, Busuladžić was one of the founders of an extreme group *Mladi Muslimani* (Young Muslims). He published several articles and books on the position of the Muslims in the contemporary political situation around the world, which were especially influential during the war under the government of the Independent State of Croatia, a puppet state of Nazi Germany with extreme antisemitic and anti-communist tendencies. The fascist ultra-national governor of this state, which at the time among others embraced the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ante Pavelić was born in Herzegovina and supported the Bosnian Muslims.

This rare pamphlet by Mustafa Busuladžić was based on the text previously published in a magazine *Osvit*. In the texts he discusses the importance of the unification of the Muslims to fight the contemporary Soviet government.

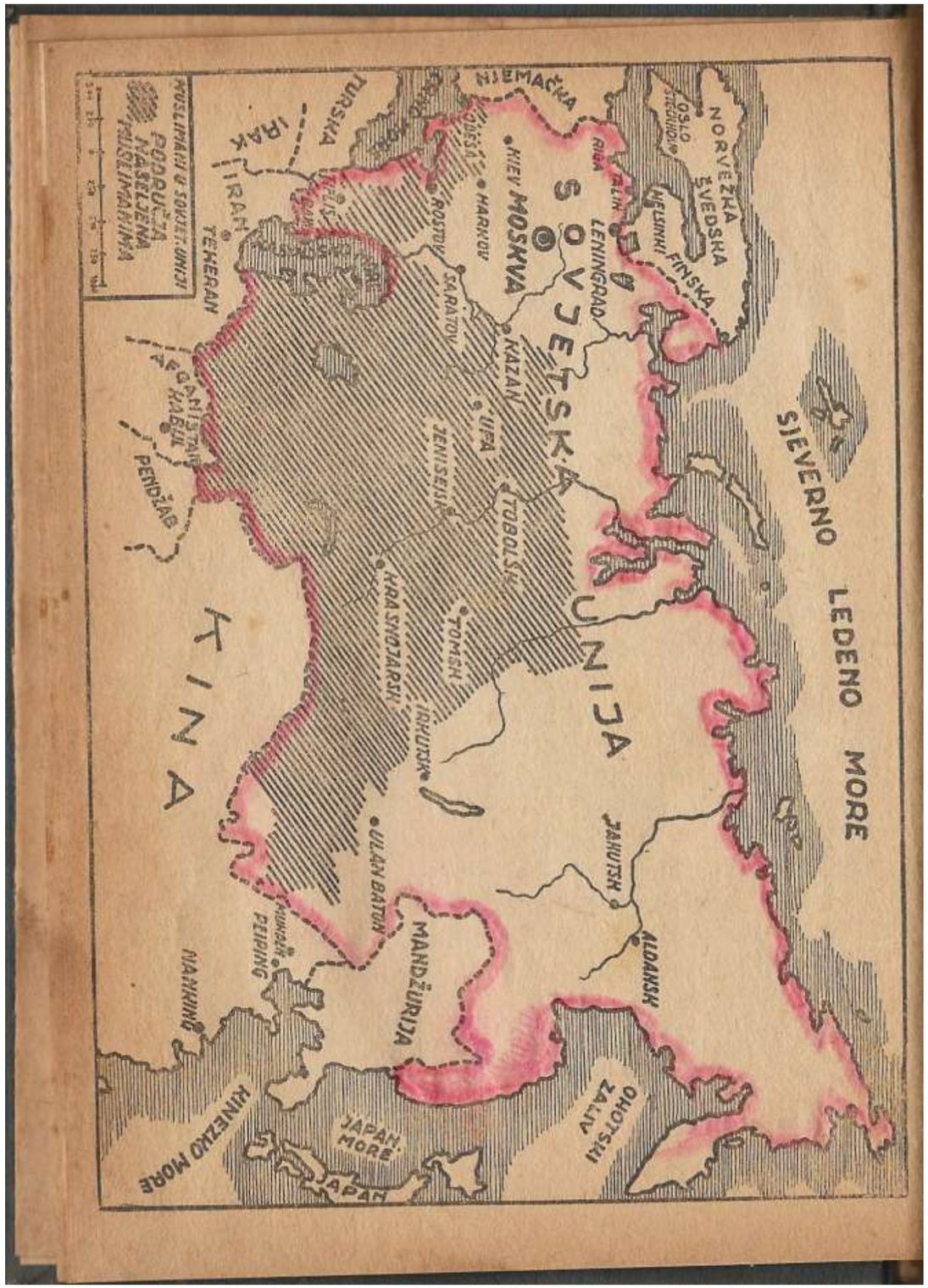
Busuladžić protects the war “which Germany is fighting with its allies against the Bolshevism” and compares WWII as a fight between *Mein Kampf* and *Das Kapital.* After his words, the Islam is a natural enemy of the Communism. The author afterwards sums up the history of the centuries long conflict between the Muslims and the Russians and describes the recent history of the Muslim regions inside the Soviet Union.

Mustafa Busuladžić was arrested by the partisans days before the end of WWII in liberated Sarajevo and was shot as a collaborator after a short trial on June 29, 1945.

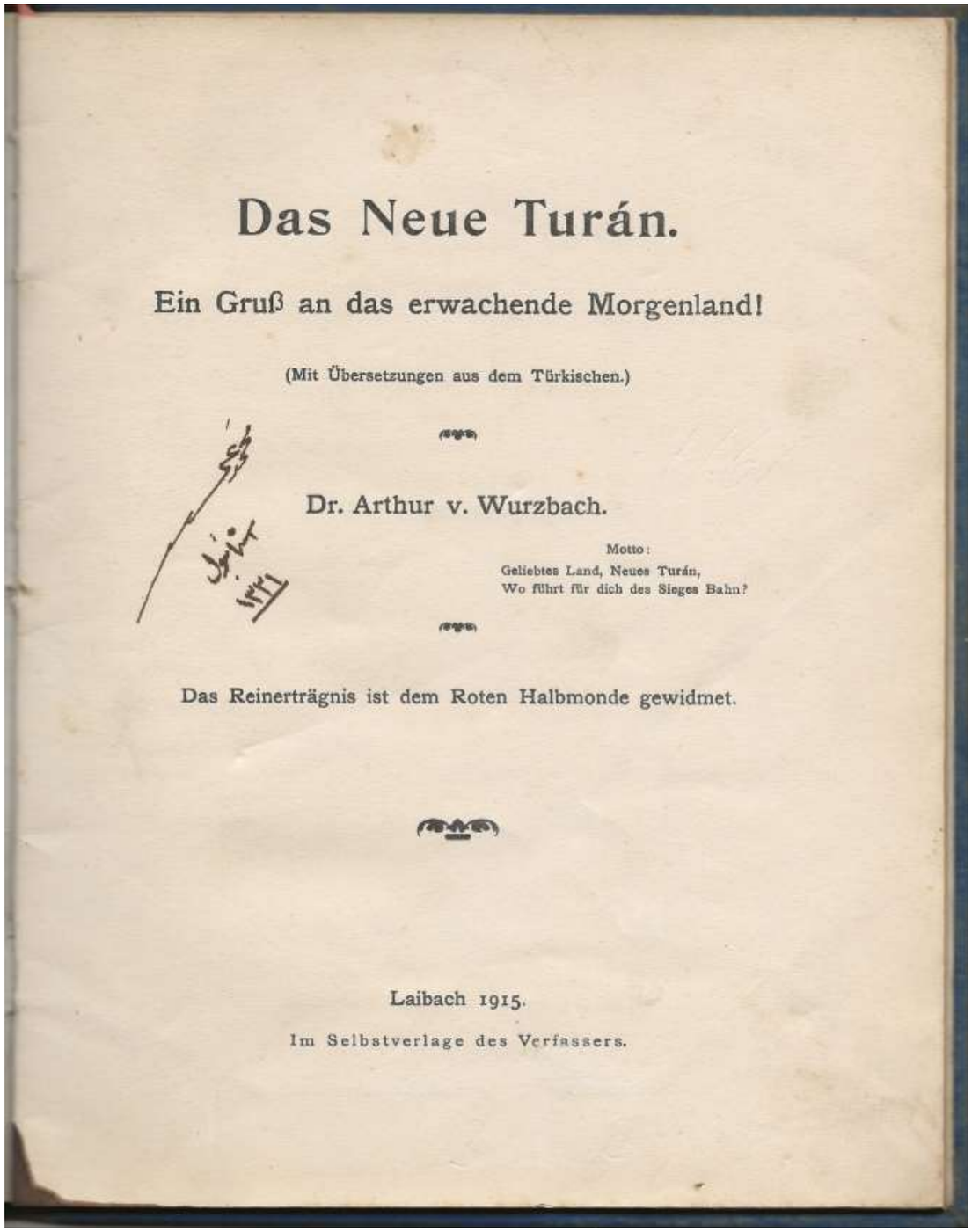
The main evidence against Busuladžić, presented at the court, was his correspondence with the Jerusalem Mufti and member of the SS Amin al-Husseini, a fact, that he worked as a teacher at a school of the SS divisions, and this book.

This highly controversial book disappeared from the Yugoslav history and circulation for the next decades. It was reprinted in the 1990s. We could not find any institutional examples of the WWII edition.

580 EUR



30. Orientalism in Austro-Hungary
Turanism


Das Neue Turán.

Ein Gruß an das erwachende Morgenland!

(Mit Übersetzungen aus dem Türkischen.)

Dr. Arthur v. Wurzbach.

Motto:
Geliebtes Land, Neues Turán,
Wo führt für dich des Sieges Bahn?

Das Reinerträgnis ist dem Roten Halbmonde gewidmet.

Laibach 1915.

Im Selbstverlage des Verfassers.

Arthur von Wurzbach, also Ertogrül (Ertuğrul)

Das neue Turán. *Ein* Gruss *an das erwachende Morgenland!*

Ljubljana: published by the Author, printed by Kleinmayr and Bamberg in Ljubljana 1915.

Small 4°, 32 pp. letterpress on thicker paper, old signature (Mehmed G…?) in black pen and date 1331 (1915) on the cover, later blue cloth binding with gilt lettering on the cover and spine (minor staining, light ink-staining in the lower inner side of the gutter, binding with light stains, old hand-written price on the inner side of the rear board, otherwise in a good condition).

An unusual pan-Turanian work in German language, representing the contemporary movement in the Ottoman Empire, was written and self-published in Ljubljana by a Slovenian author and orientalist Arthur von Wurzbach, who appears to be overlooked in the historical books, possibly for his monarchist and pro-Ottoman sentiments in his homeland, which would soon become Yugoslavia.

In the introduction Wurzbach presents the Turanism, a movement, which tried to connect the nations of the Inner and Central Asian origins (such as Turks, Hungarian, Finns and Japanese), by trying to find their cultural, linguistic or ethnic relations.

Wurzbach presents the famous female writer and activist Halide Edib (1884 – 1964) as a person who started the modern movement with her work *Yeni Turan* (The New Turan) in 1912. In the novel, which Wurzbach presents as a revolutionary work, a female named Kaja takes over the leadership of the movement. The work was translated to German in 1916.

The powerful introduction is followed by a translation of a Muslim prayer and a series of poems and texts by contemporary Istanbul-based Ottoman prominent authors, such as Mehmet Emin

Yurdakul (1869 – 1944), Tevfik Fikret (1867 – 1915), Recaizade *Mahmud Ekrem (1847-1914).* These are first and in some cases only translations of such texts of the modern literature from the late Ottoman period to German.

The book is dedicated to Sultan *Mehmed V* Reşâd (1844 – 1918) with a permit of the Ottoman embassy in Vienna.

Anton von Wurzbach – a overlooked Orientalist

The author was Dr. Arthur Wurzbach Edler von Tannenberg also known under his Turkish name *Ertogrül (possibly chosen for its similarity to Arthur). He was a lawyer from a prominent Ljubljana family. His grandfather (or great grandfather)* Maximilian Wurzbach was a Ljubljana-based lawyer, who got promoted with a noble title von Tannenberg in 1854.

Due to the lack of information in the literature and the fact, that Maximilian von Wurzburg had 10 sons it is difficult to place Arthur in the family tree of Wurzbachs without appropriate research at the archives.

Arthur's uncles (or great-uncles) were the biographer and lexicographer Constantin von Wurzbach (1818 – 1893), the author of the revolutionary work Biographical dictionary of the Austrian Empire (*Biographisches Lexikon des Kaisertums Oesterreich)* and a politician Karl baron Wurzbach Tannenberg (1809-1886). Karl, a representative of Crain in the Austrian parliament and a monarchist was a defendant of the Slovenian language in Austro-Hungary.

Other members of the Arthur's family were the art historian Alfred Wurzbach Ritter von Tannenberg (1846 – 1915) and a theater actress Theodora von Fiedler-Wurzbach (1847 – 1894).

The family owed a large amount of houses and castles in what is today Slovenia.

Arthur von Wurzbach was active as a lawyer in Ljubljana, but was in his private live an active orientalist and author. He was in contact with the highest intellectual circles of Istanbul, wrote several works in the Ottoman language and translated Ottoman works to German. Most of his non-commercial works were published in limited numbers by the author in Ljubljana.

Until now, no researches has been made on Arthur von Wurzbach. He was forgotten in the bibliography of his homeland, possibly due his monarchist believes and sympathising with the Ottoman Empire, which represented the opposition to the unification of the South Slavic nations into Yugoslavia.

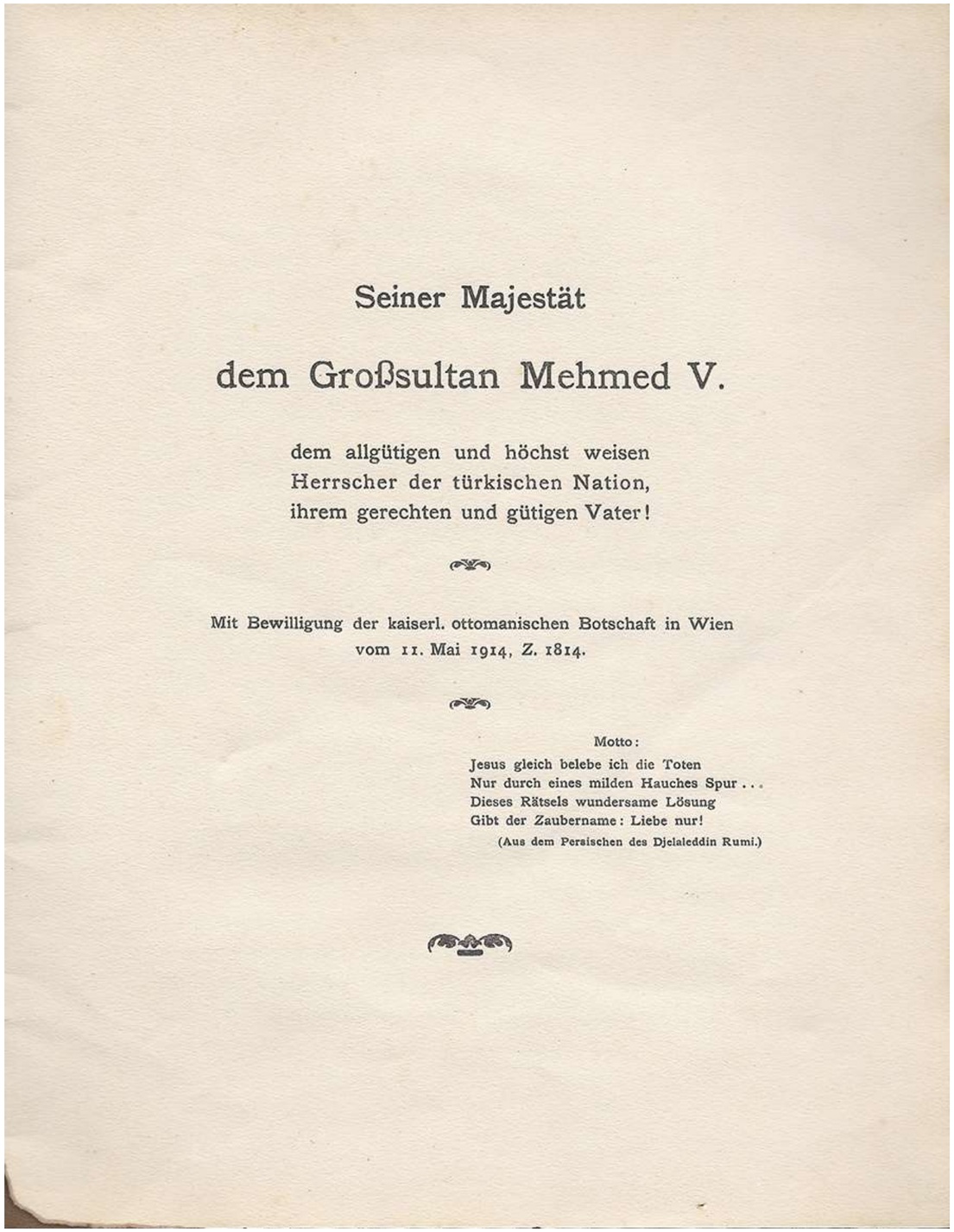
This book was published in the first years of WWI. Only a few years later, with the formation of Yugoslavia, the subject would become somewhat unpopular, as it would after WWII.

Wurzbach appeared to be a very private person and was not self-promoting in the press. Some years ago we have unknowingly bought a series of reference books and Ottoman novels from the library of Arthur von Wurzbach. According to the source the other material from his library was destroyed at a renovation of one of the castles.

The book is very rare. Examples are housed circa seven European libraries. Most of the other examples, listed under OCLC 1030919162 appear to be eBooks.

References: 444489112, 72669399, 918138919, 837443906, 1030919162, 250613130.

650 EUR



Seiner Majestät

dem Großsultan Mehmed V.

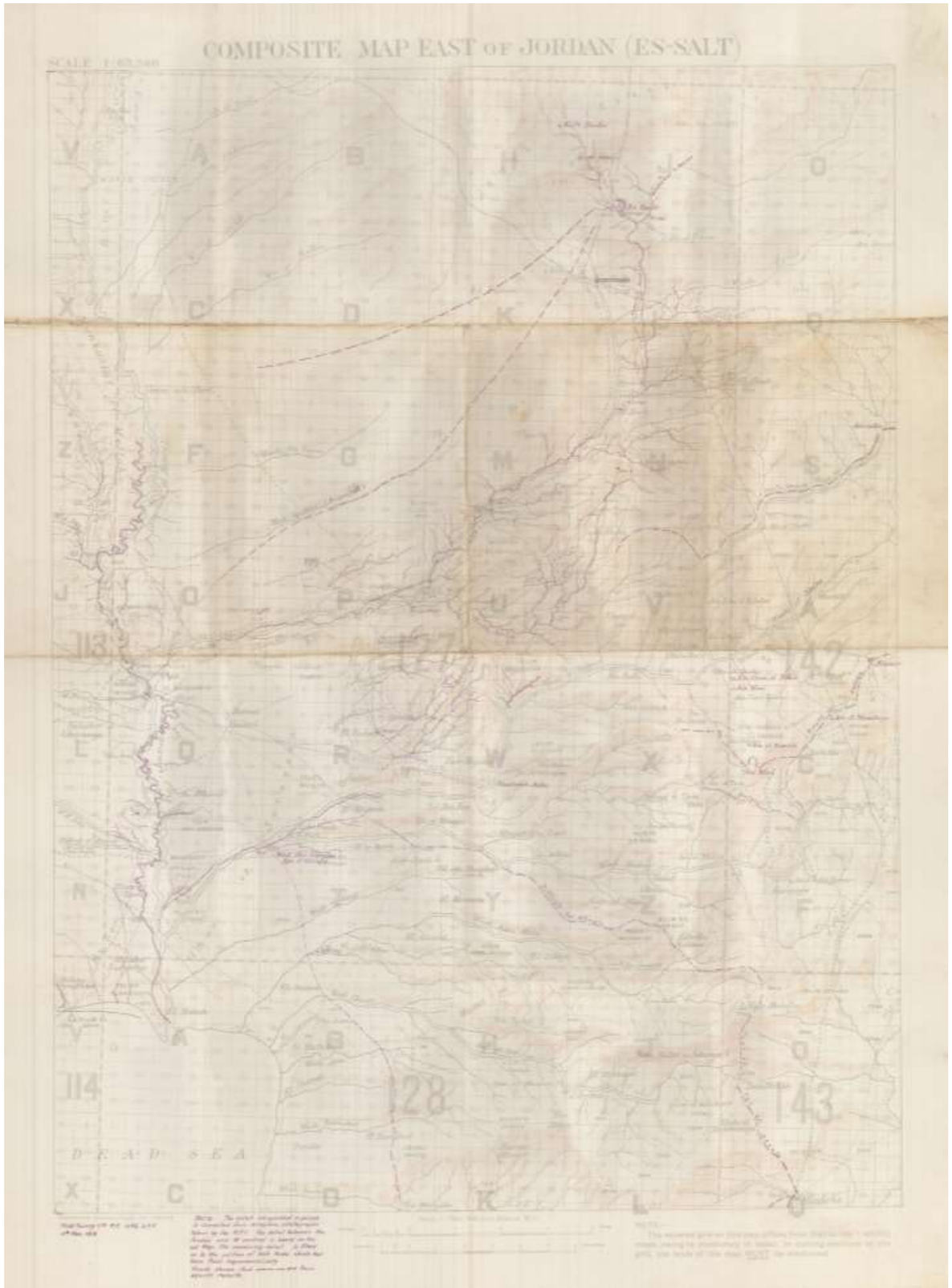
dem allgütigen und höchst weisen
Herrscher der türkischen Nation,
ihrem gerechten und gütigen Vater!

Mit Bewilligung der kaiserl. ottomanischen Botschaft in Wien
vom 11. Mai 1914, Z. 1814.

Motto:

Jesus gleich belebe ich die Toten
Nur durch eines milden Hauches Spur . . .
Dieses Rätsels wundersame Lösung
Gibt der Zaubername: Liebe nur!
(Aus dem Persischen des Djelaleddin Rumi.)

31. WWI Middle East
Jordan – First Transjordan Attack On Amman - Occupation Of Al-Salt (1918) Early Aerial Cartography



SURVEY OF EGYPT. / FIELD SURVEY COMPANY, G.H.Q., EGYPTIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

Composite Map East of Jordan (Es-Salt).

Cairo: Survey of Egypt, February 1918 (but with Indigo Corrections added [in Jerusalem] by 'Field Survey Co[mpan].y, R.E. G.H.Q. E.E.F. / 11th March 1918').

Photolithograph, overprinted a short time later with corrections in indigo, mounted upon original linen (Good, some wear along old folds, some toning to lower part of upper half), 55 x 72.5 cm (21.5 x 28.5 inches).

The exceedingly rare first edition of a map of west-central Jordan issued by the Survey of Egypt, but here overprinted in indigo with corrections supplies by aerial reconnaissance conducted by the Royal Air Corps added only a week before the British invasion of the Transjordan in March-April 1918, which sought to conquer Al-Salt and Amman, a fascinating artefact of an important event of World War I in the Middle East.

In the wake of the British conquest of Jerusalem, in December 1917, the command of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force (EEF), the British army in the Levant, has to make difficult choices as to how to move forward, with the ultimate aim of taking Damascus, the Ottoman-German headquarters in the region. The problem was that fighting north form Jerusalem through Palestine was considered to be prohibitively difficult. So, the EEF command considered an alternative, taking Transjordan, and then

using it a base to strike Damascus's 'soft underbelly'. Such an operation, if successful, would also sever the Hejaz Railway, the Ottomans' only link to Arabia and Red Sea.

The problem was that the terrain between Jerusalem and the main centres in Transjordan, being Amman and Al-Salt, was extreme. From Jerusalem one had to descend the Judean Hills to near where the Jordan River met the Dead Sea, around 400 meters below sea level, before having to ascend over 1,000 metres above sea level to attack Amman and Al-Salt, with innumerable mountains and wadis in between.

Initially, the British relied on outdated and vague cartography of the Transjordan, predicated upon George Armstrong's map, *Palestine, from the Surveys Conducted for The Committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund and Other Sources ... revised by Colonel Sir Charles W. Wilson ... and Major C.R. Conder* (London: Edward Stanford for the Palestine Exploration Fund, 1890).

The base of the present work was printed in Cairo by the Survey of Egypt in February 1918 and is largely derived from Armstrong's 28-year old map. To a large scale of 1 mile to an inch, it depicts the vital portion of the Transjordan the extended from the Dead Sea and the lower Jordan valley, in the west, over to Al-Salt and Na'ur (just to the west of Amman) and then down south as far as Madaba. This encompassed the crucial battle zone that the British would have to traverse in order to conquer the nucleus of Transjordan.

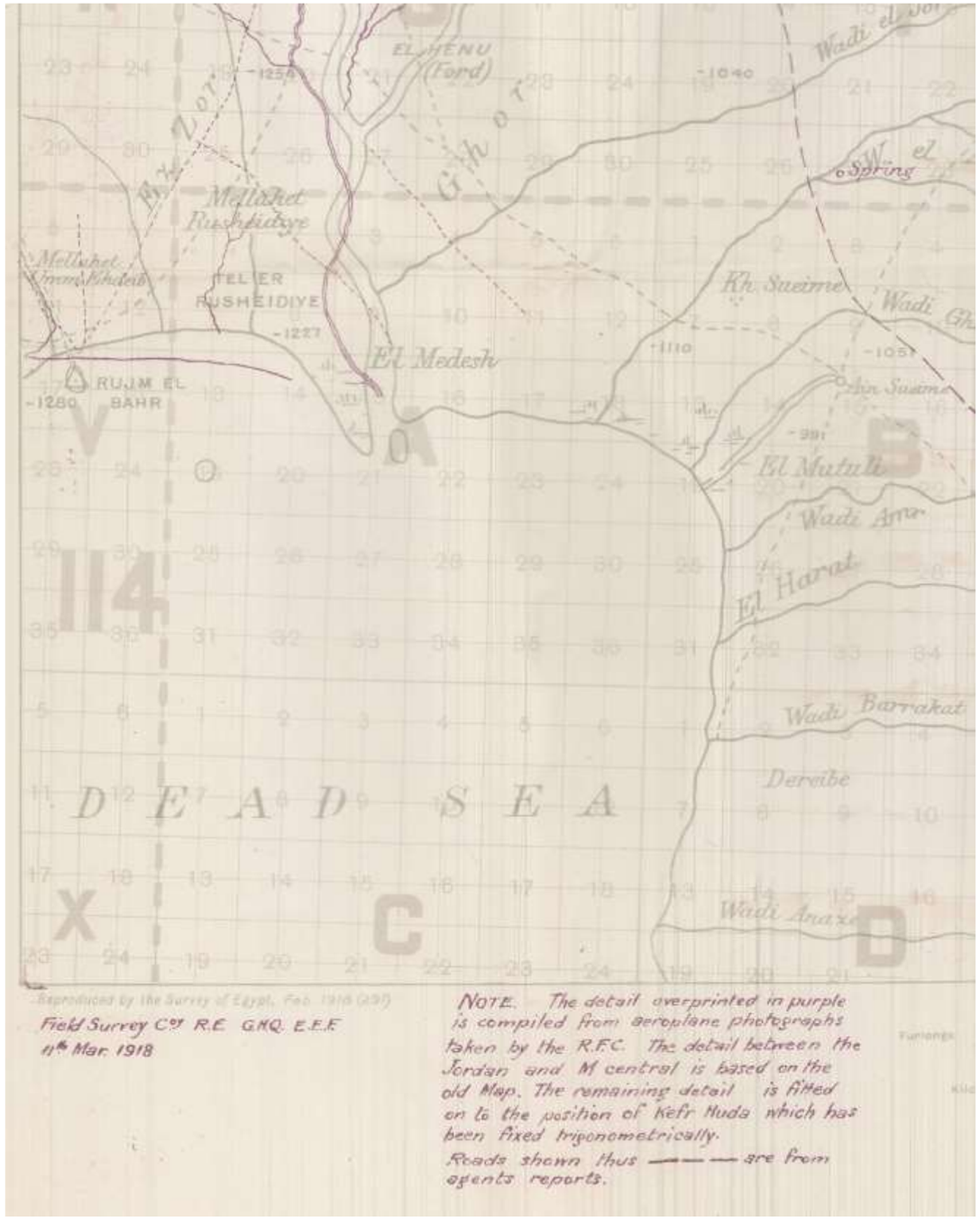
As the British prepared to invade Transjordan, they charged the Royal Air Corps with conducting reconnaissance mapping flights over the region, launched from aerodromes in Palestine. Such aerial mapping played a major role in World War I, dramatically improving the quality of maps in areas where scientific surveying on the ground was not possible. However, these missions were extremely dangerous, as the planes had to fly at low altitudes in order to properly photograph the terrain, exposing them to enemy fire. Moreover, aircraft of the period were subject to frequent technical problems, causing many plane crashes, and situations where the pilot-cartographers were forced to land in enemy territory.

The present map features extensive corrections and additions overprinted in indigo, pursuant to information from photographs taken by the Australian Squadron of the Royal Air Corps. These augmentations were added by the Field Survey Company at the Egyptian Expeditionary Force's headquarters in Jerusalem on March 11, 1918, as noted by the indigo line below the imprint, in the lower-left margin, which reads 'Field Survey Co.y, R.E. G.H.Q. E.E.F. / 11th March 1918'

The note in the lower-left margin describes the significance of the indigo overprint:

'Note. The detail overprinted in purple is compiled from aeroplane photographs taken by the R.F.C. The detail between the Jordan and M central is based on the old Map. The remaining detail is fitted on to the position of Kefr Huda which has been fixed trigonometrically. Roads shown thus --- are from agents reports.'

The aerial photographers abord the Australian planes used Kefr Huda, just to the northwest of 'Es Salt', as a base point for the rest of the corrections, as its geodetic location could be precisely ascertained. The indigo corrections reveal major errors in the underlying cartography, correcting the locations of Al-Salt, the course of the Jordan River, as well as the routes of numerous wadis. Additionally, the area's major roads are noted, distinguishing whether or not they are fit for wheeled vehicles. This information would prove vitally useful to the British forces as they enacted their plans.



The British commenced what became known as the First Transjordan Attack on Amman (March 18, 1918) only a week after the indigo corrections were added to the present work, ensuring that this map would have been the authoritative guide used by the expedition's commanders.

While the British successfully navigated their way across the Jordan and up the wadis and mountains to take Al-Salt (in good part due to the present map!), the mission ultimately failed to overcome the Ottoman-German's heavily defended positions at Amman.

A Note on Editions and Rarity

The present map, dated February 1918, represents the first (of 3) known editions of the map; we cannot trace even a reference to this edition let alone the location of any other examples. The second edition, printed with the date of April 22, 1918, updates the map with information from the indigo corrections upon the first edition; we can find only a single example held by the National Library of Australia, which features further overprinting in indigo. A third edition was issued with the date of May 15, 1918; we can trace only 2 institutional examples, held by the National Archives U.K. and the National Library of Israel.

All editions of map are very to extremely rare, as they would have been issued in only a handful of examples for the classified use of frontline commanders, while the survival rate of such field maps is very low.

The First British Invasion of the Transjordan

During the first two years or so of World War I in Egypt and the Levant, the Ottoman-German side was on the offensive; however, the British Imperial forces turned the tables, entering Ottoman territory in Palestine in January 1917. While the going in Palestine was tough, the British famously took Jerusalem on December 11, 1917. While this event had immense symbolic significance, it was far from being strategically advantageous. Jerusalem lay to south of heavily defended mountainous country. To the east, beyond the Jordan Valley and the Dead Sea, lay the highlands of Trans-Jordan, a treacherous terrain of steep hills and deep, irregularly shaped wadis, in places rising as much as 2,000 metres above the Jordan River. This posed an immense challenge to any army on the move, especially a force on the offensive in enemy territory.

Pushing north from Jerusalem promised to be (and indeed proved to be) incredibly difficult. As such, General Edmund Allenby, the supreme commander of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force, decided that invading Transjordan might be a good alternative. The objectives of the mission would be to cross the Jordan River, and ascend the highlands to take the key city of Amman and the important garrison town of Al-Salt, while severing the Hejaz Railway. This railroad, which ran from Damascus (the headquarters of the Central Powers forces in the Middle East) to Medina, and while the route was often temporarily interrupted in places by enemy action, it represented the Ottoman-German sides' one link to Arabia and the Red Sea. Moreover, it was hoped that the conquest of Amman would expose the 'soft underbelly' of Damascus.

In February 1917, the British moved to take the Jordan Valley, seizing Jericho on February 19-21, 1918, and securing the western bank of the river above the Dead Sea by winning the Battle of Tell'Asur (March 2-12, 1918).

Their imperfect knowledge of the landscape across the Jordan River was a major concern to British commanders, so it was at this juncture that they dispatched the Royal Flying Corps to make several reconnaissance flights over the Transjordan, seeking to gain an accurate picture, resulting in the indigo corrections upon the present map.

On March 18, 1918, the British proceeded to cross the Jordan, with was only accomplished with great difficultly, as the initial parties were subject to heavy Ottoman fire. However, the bridgeheads were eventually secured and pontoon bridges at El Ghorhaniye and Makahadet were constructed across the fast-flowing river.

Led by General John Shea, the British expedition consisted of the 60th (London) Division of the British Army, the ANZAC Mounted Division, and the Imperial Camel Crops Brigade. They were set to face a force that consisted of 4-5,000 Ottoman troops, who were well-entrenched in Amman, and another 2,000 men posted at Al-Salt.

After the crossing, Shea's main force roughly followed the main road (as marked by the intermittent lines on the present map) from El Gorhaniya towards Al-Salt. Although this route was only 24 km, it required an ascent of 1,200 metres up the plateau that was home to Al-Salt and Amman. The going was very difficult, and some of the British forces had to follow challenging local paths off the main route to progress, yet the British were able to take Al-Salt on May 25, 1918.

The British forces then moved quickly towards Amman, which was 29 km to the southeast over very difficult terrain, in what proved to be bad weather. The British divided their army, with one group taking up position at Ain el Sir, 9.2 north-northwest of Amman, while another made it south to Na'ur, today a western suburb of Amman. The terrain was so rough, and the roads were in such bad condition, that wheeled vehicles need to be abandoned, forcing the British to make progress by either foot or by camel, in unfavourable conditions.

The British attack, which came to be known as the First Battle of Amman (March 27-31, 1918), was repelled. The fighting was brutal and the British took 1,400 casualties, as the Ottoman-Germans were well armed and their positions strongly dug in. Shea realized that Amman was impregnable and on March 31 ordered a retreat towards the Jordan, with the Central Powers in pursuit.

The British spent a horrific ten days making their way down to the Jordan River through driving rain, fending off constant Ottoman attacks. Shea's force crossed the Jordan back into Palestine on April 2, leaving the bridgeheads across to the river in British hands.

The first British invasion of Transjordan was a disaster, costing many men and the loss of much equipment. It represented the first British defeat in the Levant since the Second Battle of Gaza, in April 1917. A postmortem of the event confirmed that the British invasion force was too small to match the Ottoman-German defenses at Amman, while mounting such an endeavour during the rainy season was seen as a mistake.

Nevertheless, the EEF command still believed that forcing their way through Transjordan was a less bad option that pressing north from Jerusalem into the hills. The British mounted a Second Invasion of Transjordan (April 30 – May 4, 1918), that while better prepared and featuring a larger force, was defeated in a similar fashion by Ottoman-German army, which had been strengthened upon the arrival of additional troops from Damascus, traveling along the Hejaz Railway.

The failure of both of the invasions of Transjordan convinced the British to try their luck with pressing north of Jerusalem in Palestine.

This resulted in a brutal, slow campaign that only after months made decisive progress at the Battle of Megiddo (September 19.25, 1918), or the ‘Breakthrough at Nablus’. There the British routed the Ottoman-German forces, opening the way to Damascus, which was taken on October 1, 1918, prefiguring the total Entente victory in the Levant at the end of the month.

References: N/A – No examples of the present first edition recorded. Cf. (Second ed.:) NLA: GSGS 4002. 1916; (3rd ed.:) NA: WO 303/314; National Library of Israel: Laor Map Collection Jordan 7.

950 EUR



32. World War I Middle East
Israel / Palestine / Jordan / Syria
Cairo Imprint



EGYPTIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE / SURVEY OF EGYPT.

Syria / Haifa.

Cairo: Survey of Egypt, 1915.

Lithograph in colour, mounted upon linen at an early date, printed title to verso (Good, creased, some wear along former folds, some short marginal tears, some light staining, a bit more pronounced in lower right margin), 58.5 x 91 cm (23 x 36 inches).

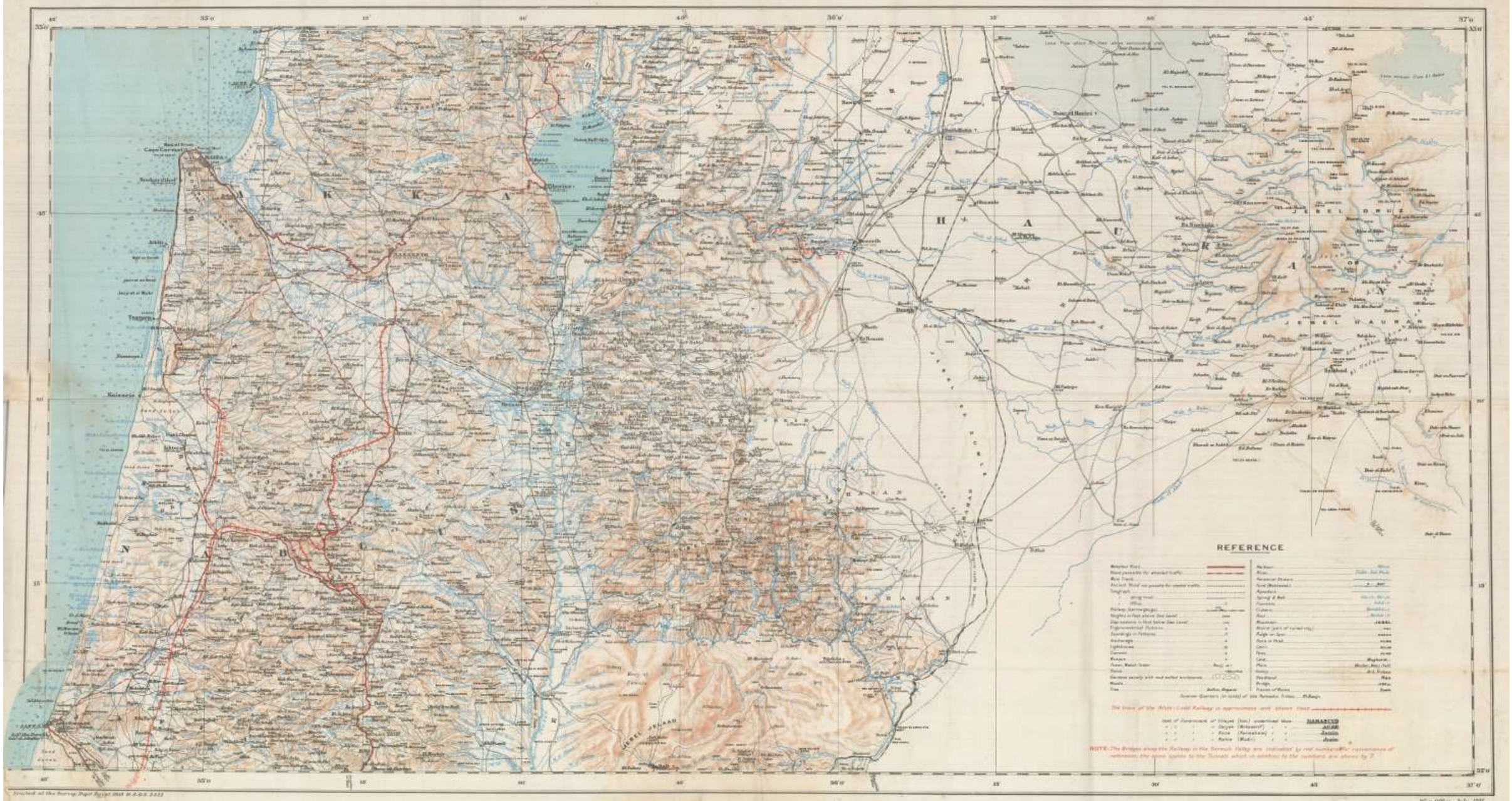
The extremely rare first edition of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force's map of Northern Palestine, a critical sector of the Middle East during World War I, and the site of the Battle of Megiddo (1918), the decisive showdown whereby Britain assumed utter dominance of the Levant, commencing the 'Pursuit to Haritan' which led to the complete surrender of Ottoman-German forces in the Middle East; with information on roads and railways supplied by British agents and spies, published in Cairo by the Survey of Egypt.

This rare and important map was created by the engineers of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force (EEF), the name for the British Imperial Army in the Egypt and the Levant, during World War I. It depicts Northern Palestine and south-western Syria, including the scene of the Battle of Megiddo (September 19-25, 1918), the 'Breakthrough at Nablus', the decisive battle of the war in the Levant, as well as the staging ground for the 'Pursuit to Haritan', the final stage of the conflict in the region, whereby the British Allied armies pursued the Ottoman-German forces to their ultimate surrender in Northern Syria.

The present example is the extremely rare first edition of the map, published in Cairo by the Survey of Egypt in 1915; subsequent updated editions followed. It is predicated upon manuscripts which were, in turn, based on intelligence collected in the field from informants; as well as authoritative existing maps.

SYRIA

HAIFA


REFERENCE
Scale 250000 or 1·016 Inches to 4 Miles
Miles
Kilometres
JEBEL DRUZ
JEBEL HAURAN
JEBEL AJLUN
JEBEL ZEBDANI
Surveyed at the Survey Dept Egypt 1918 R.E.G.S. 1923
War Office, July, 1925.

The map covers the territory from Jaffa, in the southwest, up past Haifa (Palestine's greatest port) to Akko, in the north, and then inland past the upper Jordan Valley and Sea of Galilee to Deraa, Syria and 'Es Salt' (Al-Salt, Jordan), in the west. In the lower-left quadrant are the Judean Hills, and the city of Nablus, where in September 1918, the British finally broke a lengthy stalemate, piercing the Ottoman-German lines and rushing down into the Plain of Sharon, where they dealt a crushing blow to their enemy.

The map, done to an operational scale of 1:250,000, features all manner of information useful for military movement. The region's dramatic topography is carefully expressed, with areas of elevation captured by delicate shading, while the numerous rivers, wadis and swamps are carefully defined.

The 'Reference' in the lower left margin, notes symbols used to identify metalled roads – bold red lines; roads passable for all transports in dry weather – dashed red lines; roads fit for guns and limbers (light forces) – dotted red lines; railways – bold black lines; telegraph lines – pointed black lines; 'S' – springs; while heights are in feet. Also noted, are details such as archaeological sites; watering places (cisterns, wells, etc.); bridges; and the quality of the land (noting areas of cultivation, etc.).

Of note, the map delineates the Jezreel Valley Railway that connected Haifa with Deraa, Syria (completed in 1905). The map clearly identifies a certain stretch of railroad in particular as being a potential target for future military attack, as a passage in red, in the lower right corner, reads, 'Note: The Bridges along the Railway in the Yarmuk are indicated by red numbers for convenience of reference; the same applies to the Tunnels which in addition to the numbers are shown by T.'

Also shown is a good stretch of the Hejaz Railway, the line completed from Damascus to Mecca in 1908 to aide Hajj Pilgrims and to solidify the Ottoman Sultan's control over the two holiest cities of Islam. The map also delineates a part of the 'Derb El Hajj', referring to the Syrian Hajj Road, the great overland route from Damascus to Mecca that runs almost parallel to the railway.

Additionally, the map notes the northern part of the railway that the Ottoman-Germans completed in 1915 that ran north-south down the heart of Palestine. However, the exact route of the line remained a mystery to the British side, as revealed by a note in the lower right, by the legend, which reads 'The trace of the Afule-Ludd Railway s approximate as shown thus' – showing railway tracks in bold, bright red.

A Note on Editions and Rarity

The present first edition of the map was published in 1915 by the Survey of Egypt and is especially rare. While Worldcat makes reference to 3 examples, further inquiry reveals that these citations actually refer examples of later editions. Thus, while there are likely examples somewhere, we cannot trace the locations of any other examples of the first edition.

A second edition was apparently published in London by the War Office later in 1915, while another edition was issued by the Survey of Egypt in 1918.

All editions of the map are rare, as they were issued in only very small print runs for classified dissemination to senior British military officers. Moreover, the survival rate of such maps, which were heavily used in the field, is extremely low.

The Palestine Campaign and the Decisive 'Breakthrough at Nablus'

While today it does not have the prominence in memory as the Western Front, Palestine played an exceedingly important role in World War I. Geo-strategically, it was a keystone, occupying a vital location between the Sinai and the Suez Canal (the lifeline of global trade and of the authority of the British Empire), on one side, and the heart of the Middle East, on the other. Home to the holy city of Jerusalem, the region also possessed tremendous symbolic importance.

From the outset of World War I in the Middle East, the British side was headquartered in Cairo, while the Ottoman-German command was based in Damascus – with Palestine in between. Early in 1915, the Central Powers side, led by Enver Pasha, the Ottoman War Minister, assisted by some of Germany's best generals, took the offensive, making credible, but ultimately unsuccessful, attempts at seizing the Suez Canal – utterly terrifying British officials from India to London.

In the summer of 1916, the EEF regrouped and took the offensive, driving the Ottoman-Germans out of the Sinai. The British entered Palestine at the beginning of 1917, winning the Battle of Rafah (January 9, 1917), located near the lower-left corner of the map. However, they soon became trapped along the Ottoman-German defensive lines that ran from Gaza to Beersheba. The EEF lost the First and Second Battle of Gaza in March 1917, resulting in a stalemate that lasted over six months.

Finally, in October 1917, the British took Beersheba, and at the Third Battle of Gaza (November 1-2, 1917), managed to break the Ottoman-German lines, surging towards Jerusalem. The Battle of Jerusalem (November 17 – December 30, 1917) was long and bloody, but the EEF gained the upper hand. On December 11, before the entire environs of the city were secure, the British commander, General Edmund Allenby, famously entered Jerusalem through the Jaffa Gate on foot (as a sign of respect for the holy city).

The EEF then lost its momentum, as it was compelled to send thousands of its troops to the Western Front in Europe to counter a great German offensive. They became bogged down in fighting in the Judean Hills and in Jordan, and failed to take Amman in March 1918, while several attempts to break into northern Palestine were blocked. However, the Ottoman-German lines were worn down by the attacks and began to suffer from supply shortages.

Finally, at what became known as the Battle of Megiddo, the 'Breakthrough at Nablus' (September 19-25, 1918), a force of 70,000 British Imperial troops, under General Allenby, backed by over 4,000 warriors loyal to Emir Faisal of Hejaz, pressed the enemy lines in the Judean Hills, before an army of 35,000 Ottoman troops and their German advisors, commanded by General Limon von Sanders. The German-Ottoman defences collapsed into a scene of chaos, a predicament that was brilliantly exploited by the British. In what was a series of operations, between the Plain of Sharon, along the coast, and the hills towards the Jordan Valley, the British succeeded in surrounding the Ottoman-German force, inflicting immense casualties and capturing most of the enemy army. In the end only 6,000 Ottoman-German troops managed to retreat from the field, and out of Palestine altogether, to Syria and Lebanon.

The Megiddo victory was decisive, as the Ottoman-German side in the Levant was henceforth always on the run, never able to make a real stand against British forces. Northern Palestine thus became the staging ground for what would become known the 'Pursuit to Haritan', whereby the EEF and their Hejazi allies would chase the Ottoman Yildirim 'Lightening' Army northwards.

The Entente force mounted this offensive in two prongs, one departed from Haifa along the coast, while the other captured Damascus on October 1, 1918, before moving through the interior up the Beqaa Valley, and then over to Homs, Hama and Aleppo.

The coastal prong continued northwards from Haifa and Akko on September 29. Beirut was captured on October 10, while the Ottomans abandoned Tripoli on October 13.

By the time that the war ended, pursuant to the Treaty of Mudros (October 30, 1918), the Entente forces had chased the Ottoman-German armies all the way up to Haritan, north of Aleppo, ensuring that the Syria-Lebanon Campaign was a resounding success, giving the Entente side serious leverage in post-war negotiations.

References: N/A – No other examples of the present first edition located. Cf. OCLC: 1030608181.

850 EUR

33. Iraq – Basra Region
World War I Mesopotamian Campaign
Calcutta Imprint

2 ADJOINING MAPS -
1.
GENERAL STAFF, INDIAN ARMY. / SURVEY OF INDIA. / Sidney BURRARD (1860 - 1943).

Turkey in Asia and Persia. / Parts of ’Irāq and Kuwait. (Rough Provisional Issue) (Third Edition) / No. 3.N. **[Basra – Zubair Region].**

Calcutta: Survey of India, April 1915.

Heliozincograph in colour, with contemporary annotations in indigo pencil (Very Good, creasing and minor stains in wide blank margins), 59 x 47 cm (23 x 18 inches).

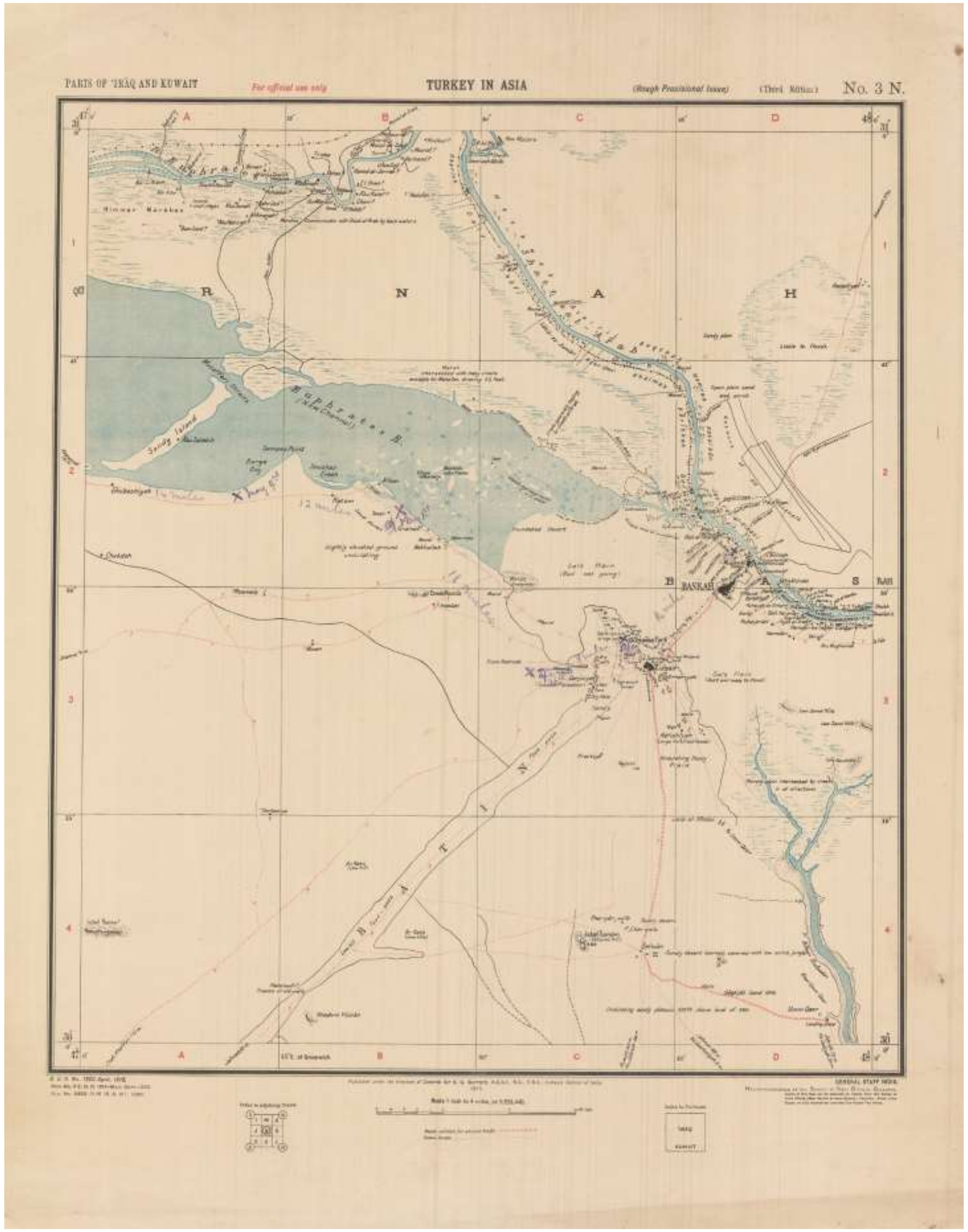
[and]

2.
GENERAL STAFF, INDIAN ARMY. / SURVEY OF INDIA. / Sidney BURRARD (1860 - 1943).

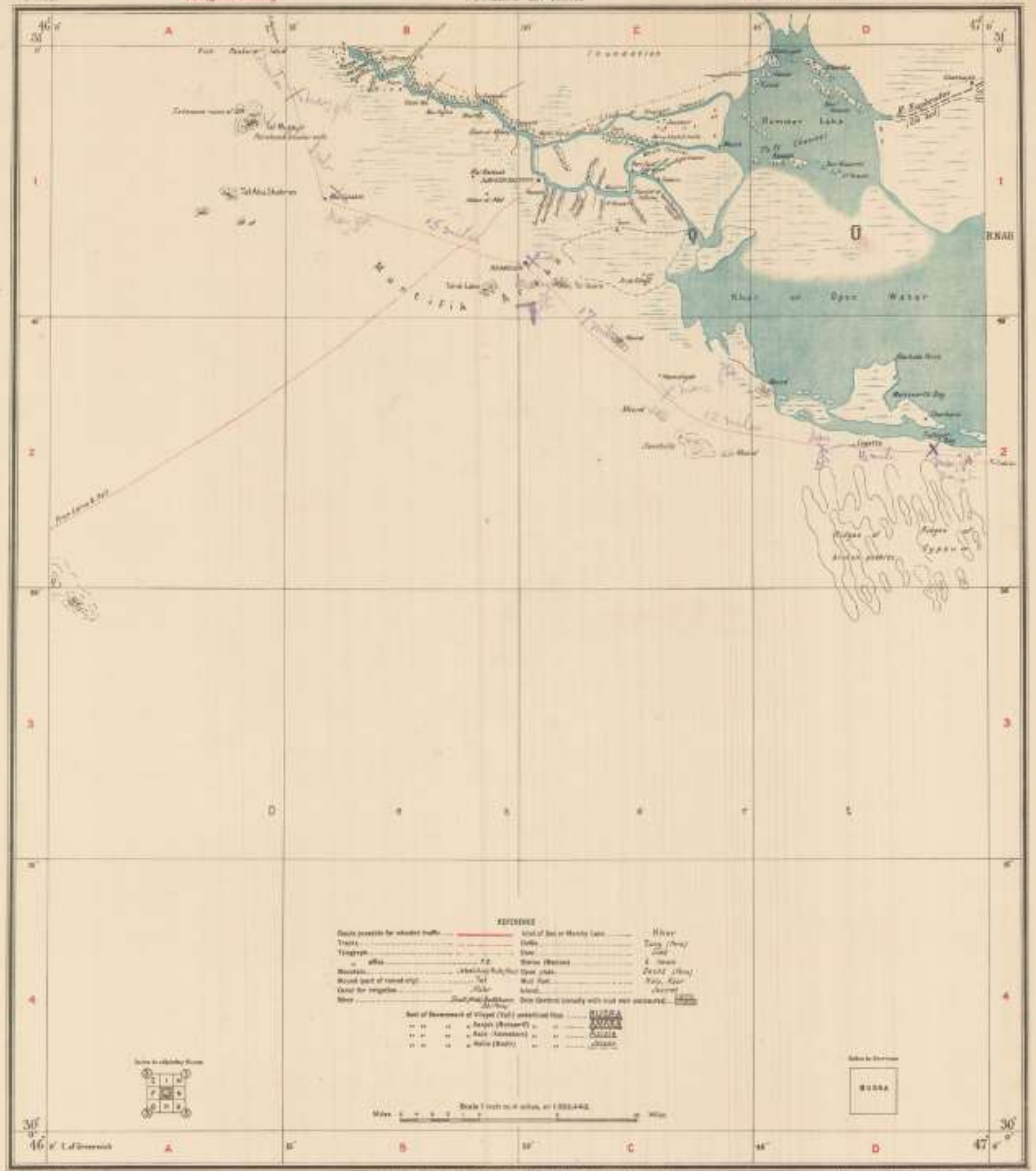
Turkey in Asia and Persia. / Busra. (Rough Provisional Issue) 2nd. Edition. No. 3.J.

Calcutta: Survey of India, August 1915.

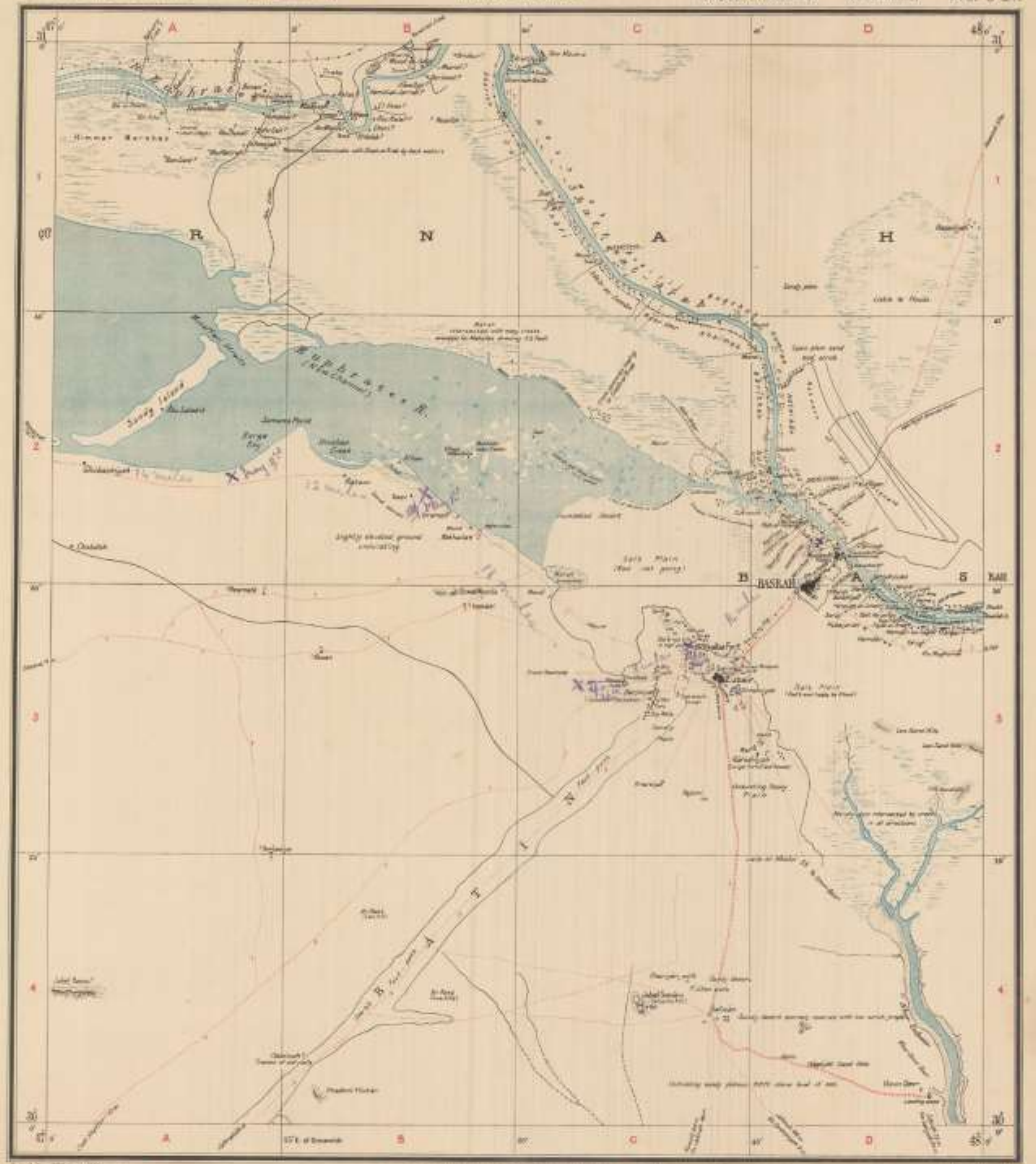
Heliozincograph in colour, with contemporary annotations in indigo pencil (Very Good, creasing and minor stains in wide blank margins), 59.5 x 47 cm (23.5 x 18 inches).



BUSRA   For official use only   TURKEY IN ASIA   (Rough Provisional Issue)   2nd Edition   No. 3 J.



PARTS OF 'IRĀQ AND KUWAIT   For official use only   TURKEY IN ASIA   (Rough Provisional Issue)   (Third Edition)   No. 3 N.



Exceedingly rare and classified – a pair of adjoining sheets that represent one of the first broadly accurate mappings of the Basra region, Ottoman Iraq's window to the world, commissioned by the General Staff of the Indian Army for use during World War I, when it was the British base of operations during the Mesopotamian Campaign; predicated upon the best and most recent reconnaissance, the map was published in Calcutta by the Survey of India in 1915 – the present pair were contemporarily used together and feature wartime manuscript additions of an itinerary, executed in indigo pencil, likely by an Indian Army engineer.

This is a pair of exceedingly rare, adjoining maps of the vicinity of Basra, the great river port that was for centuries Iraq's window to the world. One of the earliest broadly accurate maps of the area, it is predicated upon the most recent surveys and reconnaissance conducted by the Indian Army and navy; mapping done by the Ottoman authorities, as well as various private trading companies. It was commissioned by the General Staff of the Indian Army early in World War I, when British Indian forces seized Basra, making it their base for their invasion of Ottoman Iraq, called the Mesopotamian Campaign. The maps were published by the Survey of India in Calcutta, as part of its ground-breaking 'Degree Sheet' mapping system of Persia and Iraq.

Referring to #1, which makes up the right-hand side of the pair, there appears the city of 'Basrah' (Basra), in the centre-right of the map, on the banks of the 'Shatt al-'Arab', the great, navigable estuarine channel that runs from the confluence of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers at Qurna (located just off the top-centre of the map), while the city state of Zubair is located in the desert to the southwest. The map reaches up to take in the lower part of the main branch of the Euphrates and the swelled 'New Channel' of the same, which runs to the south. The map extends south to cover the northern extremities of Kuwait (since 1914 an autonomous emirate, and a protectorate of Britain; Kuwait City is labelled as being 64 km below the map) and the port of Umm Qasr, with its 'Landing place', today Iraq's only deep-sea port for oil mega-tankers. The Shatt al-Arab is shown lined with its famous date plantations and the numerous villages.

The main city of 'Basrah' is located a ways inland from the Shatt, connected to its port district by the 'Nahr-al-Ashar' canal, which was lined with shops and warehouses, long being one of the great marts of the Middle East. By the wharf is the 'British Consulate' and the 'Quarantine Station'; across the water is the 'Turkish Govt. Hospital'; while a ways up the Shatt are 'workshops'. The main Iraqi telegraph line is shown running up the Shatt towards Baghdad.

Extending southwest from Basra is a main road, accompanied by a 'Telephone Line' leading to Zubair, long an autonomous emirate under Ottoman sovereignty, being an ancient city surrounded by old forts, a 'Ruined Mosque', 'tombs', and 'wells'. Beyond the immediate Basra-Zubair area, the desert is punctuated by swamps and old, disused canals, while numerous notes describe the terrain, such as a 'Salt Plain (bad wet going)'. In contrast to the well surveyed lands near the cities and the Shatt, the desert hinterland is not well known, as many of the caravan routes are marked with 'question marks'.

Map #2 continues the coverage westwards up the Euphrates, with its swelled channels forming lakes, before continuing up in the direction of Nasiriya, while a vast expanse of desert extends to the south, pierced by only a single caravan route. The map labels various villages, date groves and ancient archaeological sites.

British-Indian forces captured Basra from the Ottomans in November 1914 and consolidated their hold over the greater region the following month. It remained the main British base in Iraq until the fall of Baghdad in March 1917.

Importantly, the present two maps were contemporarily used together, and feature annotations in indigo pencil, a medium that was then commonly used by military engineers, and which continues from Map #1 to Map #2. The additions mark an itinerary dating from April 28 to May 9 (year unspecified, perhaps 1916), starting from the shores of the Shatt al-Arab, just above Basra, down through Zubair and then west and then northwestwards up the Euphrates, in the direction of Nasiriya, giving daily mileages.

The Survey of India's 'Degree Sheet' Series: Modernizing the Mapping of Iraq and Persia

It should, at this point, be noted that Britain's interests in the Persian Gulf came under the auspices of the British Raj (the Government of India), although Whitehall retained the right to directly intervene whenever it so chose. For decades, the Indian Navy and Army played key roles in surveying the Gulf region, with the resulting maps being edited and published by the Survey of India.

The Indian Government and the Survey of India's interests in the Gulf intensified in the early 20th Century, due to oil exploration and the rise of Ottoman-German cooperation which threatened British hegemony. The Survey of India thus sought to develop a series of maps of the Gulf, Iraq and Persia, executed to high scientific standards and uniform scales sufficient to aid both strategic commercial and military use.

Colonel Sidney Burrard, who served as the Surveyor General of India from 1908 to 1919, was one of the most driven and visionary modern holders of the office. He decided to expand the highly regarded 'Degree Sheet' surveys of the Indian Subcontinent to include Persia and Iraq. As the name suggests, these surveys were comprised of adjoining map sheets (as the present pair exemplifies) that each covered a rectangle of exactly one degree of latitude by one degree of longitude (for instance, Map #1 depicts the area between 30° and 31° N and 47° and 48° W). While such parameters for survey sheets were not novel, they proved highly popular in South Africa during the Second Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902), and the Survey of India started producing degree sheets covering India beginning in 1905.

In 1912, Burrard, with the sponsorship of the General Staff of the Indian Army, initiated the publication of the 'Degree Sheet' surveys of Iraq and Persia under the title *Turkey in Asia and Persia*, with the sheets done to a scale of 1:253,400 (1 inch to 4 miles). This scale was ideal for both military and civilian strategic planning, clearly depicting all key details of a given district, producing maps sheets of a size as to be conveniently portable for use in the field. The sheets were accordingly updated and reissued as new mapping and intelligence arrived, either at the Survey's headquarters in Calcutta (as here) or at the main field office in Dehra Dun. While the sheets of the *Turkey in Asia and Persia* series were made to be able to be joined to form ever-larger maps, the sheets were issue separately and were considered to be standalone publications in and of themselves.

Importantly, the maps of the series were, as noted on the present map, classified 'For official use only', as they featured militarily and commercial sensitive information. The map sheets were intended for high-ranking military officers, senior government officials, and the principals of major British commercial entities and they were never to be sold of otherwise publicly distributed. Unless you were pre-authorized to receive the sheets, you would have had to apply to the Chief of the General Staff of the Indian Army in Simla to gain permission to receive examples.

A Note on Editions and Rarity

All the map sheets of the *Turkey in Asia and Persia* series were classified and published in only small print runs exclusively for high level official use, while the survival rate of the sheets, which tended to be heavily used in the field, would have been very low. Not surprisingly, all issues of all the sheets are today extremely rare.

Referring to Map #1, the present issue of the map is marked as a 'Rough Provisional Issue / 'Third Edition', with the imprint date of April 1915. As a 'provisional' issue, created only months after the British took Basra, it would have been rushed out with whatever updates which had recently arrived by express courier at the Survey of India's headquarters in Calcutta. We have no record of the supposed first and second editions (which may have appeared as early as 1912), but we are aware of a Fourth Edition (1916) and another issue printed sometime in the 1920s.

We cannot trace the location of any other examples of the present 'Rough Provisional Issue / Third Edition' of the map in any institutional holdings; although was can cite 2 examples of the 'Fourth Edition' of the map, dated 1916, held by the India Office Records (British Library) and the Huntington Library (San Marino, California).

Of Map #2, which is likewise marked as a 'Rough Provisional Issue' (in this case a Second Edition, with an imprint date of August 1915); we cannot trace any examples of the map in any of its editions.

However, the Bodleian Library (Oxford University) and the University of California at Berkeley hold collections of Iraq Degree Sheets dating from 1921 to 1936 that may contain later editions of the one, or both of the present maps.

Britain Captures Basra, Iraq's Window to the World

Basra was founded as a military outpost in 638 CE, near the beginning of the Islamic era in Iraq. At the head of the navigation of the Persian Gulf, is soon became Iraq's dominant port, its window to the world. By the 11th century, it was a wealthy and sophisticated cultural centre with a grand mosque, and by the 13th century it became a base for Genoese traders, indicative of its global status. In the 14th century, the legendary traveller Ibn Battuta noted that Basra was "renowned throughout the whole world, spacious in area and elegant in its courts, remarkable for its numerous fruit-gardens and its choice fruits, since it is the meeting place of the two seas, the salt and the fresh".

The Ottoman armies of Suleiman the Magnificent conquered Basra in 1536, although Turkish control over the city and its region would ever only be light at best. Shortly thereafter, Basra came under Portuguese influence, before becoming a largely autonomous region under the technical sovereignty of the Sublime Porte.

In the wake of the Napoleonic Wars, Britain aimed to expand its empire in India and to gain total dominance over the Indian Ocean. The Persian Gulf was viewed by Whitehall as vital to its strategic interests and, beginning in 1820, Britain began signing protectorate treaties with the Arab Gulf States, hitherto known as the 'Trucial States', which progressively allowed the Royal Navy to make the Gulf into a 'British lake'.

Britain's political and military affairs in the Gulf were largely under the auspices of the Indian Raj, and the authorities in Calcutta saw Basra as crucial, guarding an envisaged overland travel route between India and Europe. The British established major commercial interests in Basra, and hundreds of thousands of pounds worth of British merchandise were stored in it warehouses at any one time.

Britain assumed political oversight over southern Persia in 1907. The discovery of oil just across the Persian border from Basra in 1908, and the fouding of the *Anglo-Persian Oil* Company (*APOC*), the precursor of today's British Petroleum, heightened Britain's interests in the Shatt al-Arab region, giving it paramount geopolitical importance.

Enter Germany, which likewise possessed extensive interests in Iraq. Since the late 1880s, it had worked to gradually displace Britain and France as the major foreign financial and military players at the Sublime Porte. Deutsche Bank, Kaiser Wilhelm II's preferred financial vehicle, assumed control of the Orient Express (the famed rail route that connected Constantinople to the heart to Europe) and the Anatolian Railway, the uncompleted line that was to run across Turkey. In 1903, the Germans agreed to expand the Anatolian route through to Baghdad (and perhaps even to Basra), creating the Baghdad Railway (German: *Bagdadbahn*), the envisaged Berlin-Baghdad Express. This line, if ever completed, would pose a terrifying threat to British interests in the Persian Gulf, especially the petroleum industry.

To shore up British influence in the region, in 1914, Kuwait was made a British protectorate, like the Trucial States. Basra was now virtually sandwiched between two British-dominated realms, while the Ottomans were heading towards a conflict with Britain.

In the summer of 1914, Britain, fearing for its interests in the Persian Gulf, formed the Indian Expeditionary Force (IEF), a special unit of the Indian Army, and deployed it to the region.

The IEF arrived off of the Shatt al-Arab on October 29, the same day that the Ottomans effectively entered the war, upon attacking Russian positions in the Black Sea. Britain declared war on the Sublime Porte on November 5, commencing the Mesopotamian Campaign. Her forces promptly took out the Ottoman positions on Iraq's Al Faw Peninsula, before securing the APOC Oil Refinery at Abadan. On November 17, they battled the Ottomans at Sahil, opposite Abadan, evicting them from their positions. The way to Basra was now open.

On November 19, 1914, two brigades of British and Indian troops began their march towards Basra, amidst heavy rains. With difficultly they managed to position their artillery near the city's outskirts, scoring a few well-placed salvos into the Ottoman trenches. Realizing that they were hopelessly outgunned, on November 21, the Ottomans sent a delegation under a white flag to parley. They proposed to be allowed to evacuate the city and be given safe passage out of the vicinity, an offer that the British accepted. British forces raised the Union Jack above Basra on November 23. The British secured their control (or so they thought!) of the greater region, upon capturing Qurna on December 3. While many Basrans did not trust the British, they were pleased to be rid of the Ottoman 'Young Turk' regime which had taken on an antagonistic attitude towards Arabs. They were also eager to resume trade with the British-dominated Gulf.

As the British base for the ongoing Mesopotamian Campaign, Basra flourished, as supplies and money flowed in from India; the city's traders made a fortune supplying the occupation regime.

However, in what was to become a reoccurring theme of the campaign, the British, having so easily taken Basra, became complacent. In April 1915, the very month that the present map was published, the Ottomans mounted a reprise that came close to rolling back all the British gains. The British had sent the majority of its forces up the Tigris, leaving Basra to be defended by a skeletal force. The Ottoman

Lieutenant Colonel Suleiman Askeri Bey formed a force of 18,000 men (both regulars and tribesmen) and set about attacking Basra from its soft underbelly, the interior.

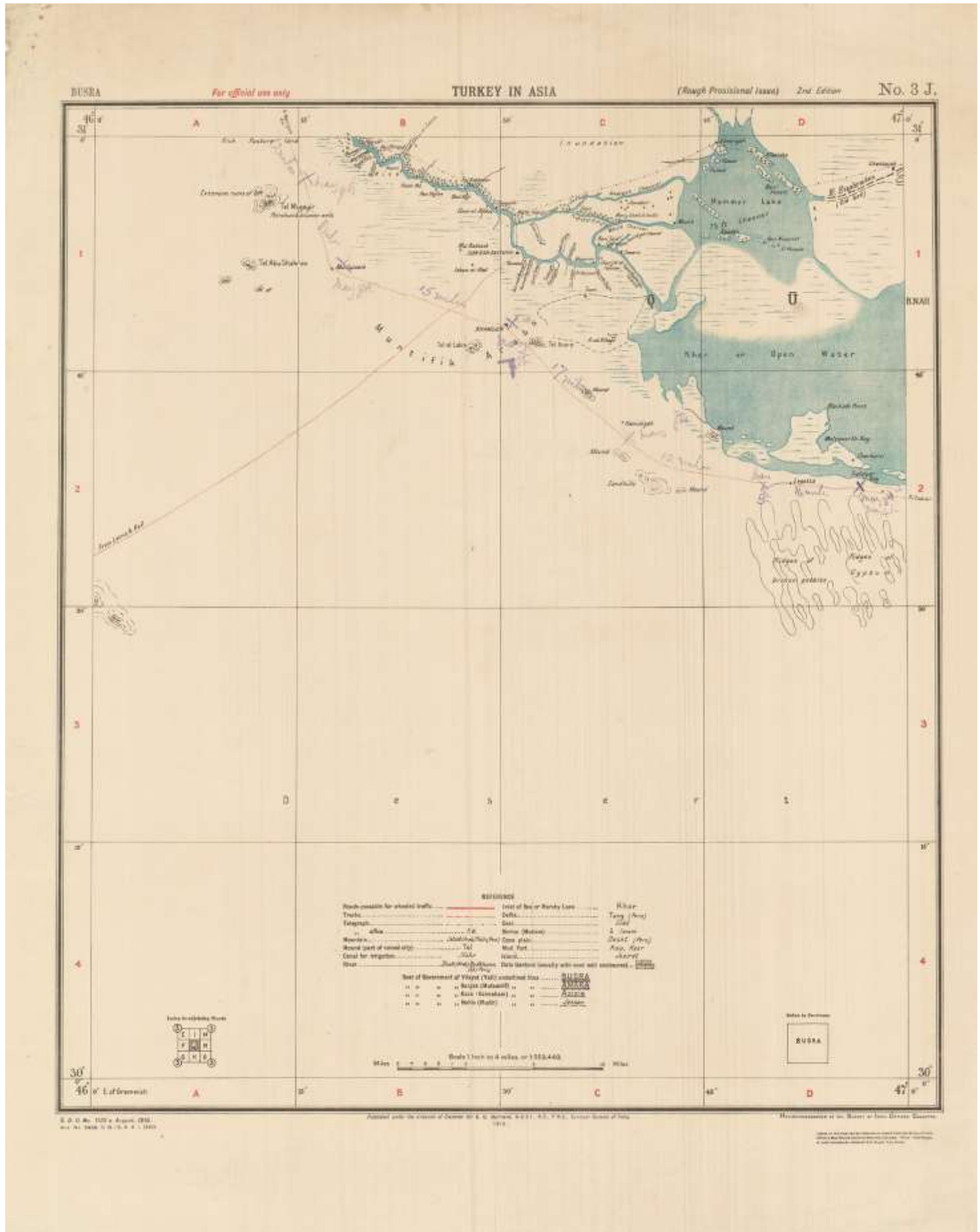
At the Battle of Shaiba (April 12-14, 1915, near where 'Shaiba Fort' is marked on the map, just to the northwest of Zubair), Askeri's army was confronted by a British force of only 6,200 men under Major-General Sir Charles John Melliss. After two days of very heavy and bloody combat, the British mounted a daring bayonet charge that so startled the tribesmen allied to the Ottomans, that Askeri's force retreated en masse into the desert. The British hold on Basra would not be threatened for the duration of the war.

As for the ongoing Mesopotamian Campaign, the relative peace enjoyed at Basra in the wake of the Battle of Shaiba was very much at odds with the scene further up the Euphrates-Tigris basin, where both sides became bogged down in a horrendously bloody contest that see-sawed back and forth, before Britain finally gained the upper hand in 1917, taking Baghdad on December 11, 1917. From that point, the British continued their conquest northwards, albeit slowly. While World War I in the Middle East ended upon the Armistice of Mudros (October 30, 1918), in contravention of that agreement, British forces took Mosul on November 14, 1918.

The Treaty of Versailles (1919) led to the dissolution of the Ottoman Empire and made Iraq into British-controlled mandate (essentially a protectorate). The Turkish Petroleum Company ramped up its exploration ventures, discovering the massive Kirkuk fields in 1927. Renamed the Iraq Petroleum Company in 1929, the firm went on to discover many new oil fields, including in the Basra region. While Iraq technically became independent in 1932, Britain continued to dominate its politics and oil production until the July 14 Revolution of 1958, which brought in a nationalist republican regime opposed to Western hegemony.

References: Map #1: N / A – No examples of the present edition traced. Cf. [Re: 4th Edition of 1916:] Huntington Library (San Marino, California): 626715; India Office Records, British Library: IOR/L/PS/12/3737, f. 15.; OCLC: 818355389; Map #2: No examples of any of the editions traced. Cf. [Re: Collections of Iraq Degree sheets from 1921 to 1936 that may include later edition of one, or both, of the present maps:] Oxford University - Bodleian Library: Maps N12487410; University of California - Berkeley: G7610.s253 .S8 / OCLC: 743383533; [Re: Historical Background:] Eugene ROGAN, *The Fall of the Ottomans: The Great War in the Middle East* (New York: Basic Books, 2015), pp. 79-87; 124-7.

1.200 EUR



34. Polish Book Design
Typography

Wiktor WOROSZYLSKI (1927-1996), author; Jan MŁODOŻENIEC (1929-2000), illustrator.

Mysie sprawki

Warsaw: Ruch 1968

Square 8°, 12 pp. with colour illustrations, original illustrated wrappers, stapled (Very Good, seemingly unread clean condition).

A beautifully drafted book of poetry was designed with a help of various fonts, letter sizes and colours by the illustrator and poster designer Jan Młodożeniec, a son of the founder of the Polish futurism Stanisław Młodożeniec (1895 – 1959).

The author of texts was a Polish writer, poet and critic of Jewish origin Wiktor Woroszylski (1927-1996).

We could not find any examples outside Polish libraries.

References: OCLC 985809075.

140 EUR



Kiedy do snu kołysze deszcz -
lubię **SZ**are my**SZ**ki przez e**SZ**.

Siedzą sobie w kątku,
przyszły nie wiem skąd tu,
jedna drugiej szepce: „cyt! -
pilnują porządku.

Nic nie rozrabiają,
bajki dzieciom bają,
a gdy przyjdzie blady świt -
od razu znikają.

OGONKI

Czy biedronki
mają ogonki?
SKĄD!
Może bąki
mają ogonki?
E TAM!
A skowronki,
a gawronki?
Jeśli nawet mają ogonki -
CO Z TEGO?
Kto jest rybką,
albo ptakiem -
ten ma takie
byle jakie,

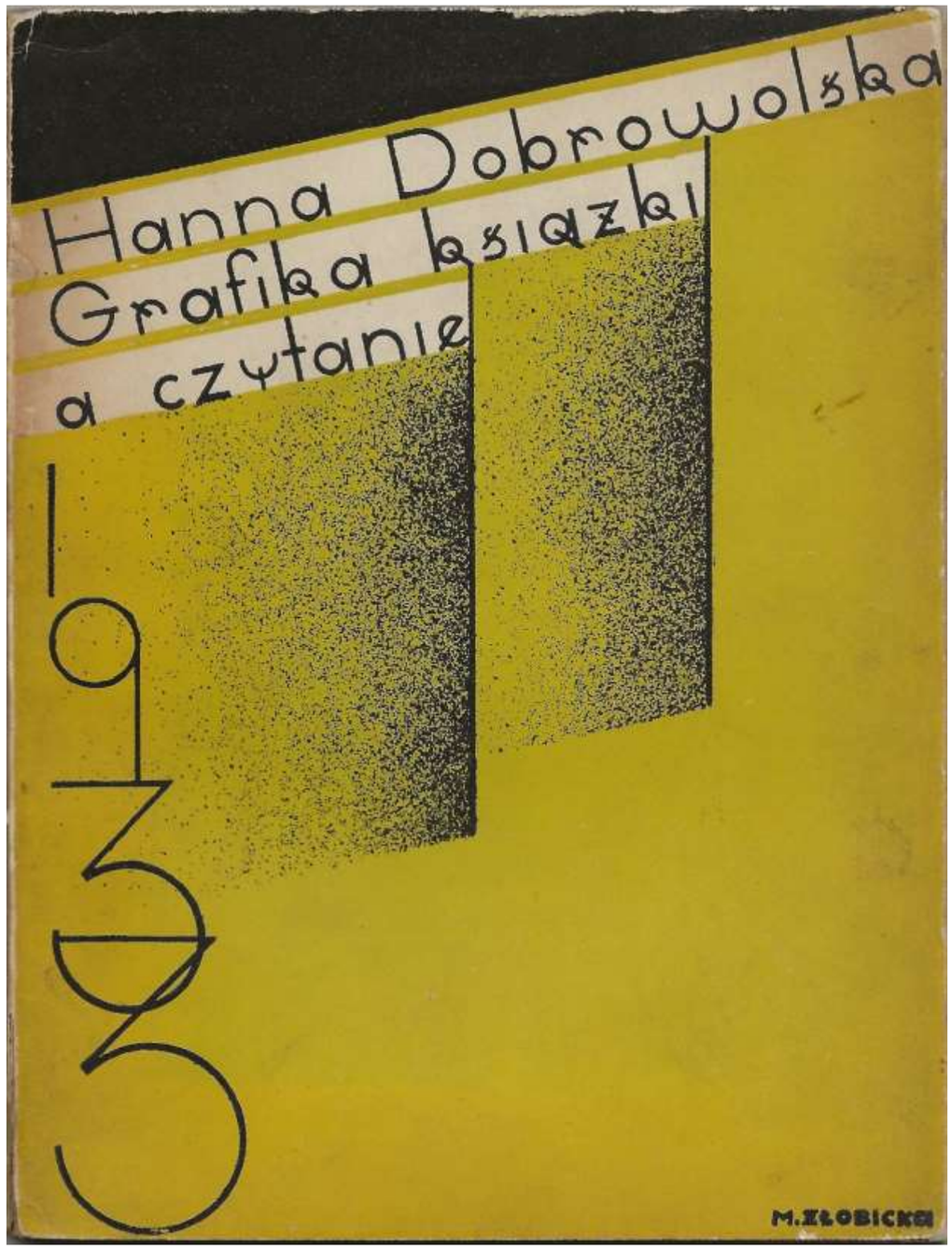
a prawdziwe,
a ruchliwe,
wiecznie żywe,
pokrętliwe -
MOI MILI,
dajcie wiarę,
mają tylko
myszki szare.
NO i dwa ogonki mysie
zdobią **M**arysię.

CZY TAK BYwA ?

Grożna myszka:
– MIAU!
KOT STRACHLIWY –
W CWAŁ.
Gdzie go tylko spotka,
goni myszka kotka.
Żeby nie wpaść w jej pazurki,
KOTEK – HOP! – DO KOCIEJ DZIURKI.
Myszka za nim basem:
– MIAU!
Lecz tym razem
szczęście miał.



35. Polish Book Design



Hanna DOBROWOLSKA-BOGUSŁAWSKA (1907-2001), author; Helena RADLIŃSKA, author of the introduction; Marja ŻŁOBICKA, designer.

Grafika książki a czytanie

[Graphic Design of Books and Reading]

Warsaw: Sekcja Badania Czytelnictwa Związku Bibljotekarzy Polskich 1933.

8°, 112 pp. with charts and black and white clip-art, original illustrated wrappers (old signature on p. 4, wrappers slightly stained and rubbed on corners, otherwise in a good clean, seemingly unread condition).

A book in Polish language with a beautifully designed art deco cover includes a study and results of experiments on the importance of the book design for the reader's perception of the text. The author was a polish educator Hanna Dobrowolska (1907-2001), who wrote the book still as a student.

During WWII, Dobrowolska joined the resistance during the Warsaw uprising and joined the Allied camps in Germany after the war. In 1947 she moved to England, where she changed her name to Anna Bogusławska, and continued her career as an educator of mostly Polish language.

We could only find one example outside Polish libraries (University of Minnesota).

References: OCLC 1150491191.

240 EUR

36. Polish Book Design

Stanisław WYGODZKI (1907-1992), author; Marian STACHURSKI (1931-1980), designer.

Nauczyciel tańca. Opowiadania.

[Dance Teacher. Stories]

Warsaw: Czytelnik 1963.

8°, 254 pp., [2 pp.], original wrappers with lettering, original dustjacket, dedication and autograph by the author on the title page (light age-toning, dust jacket slightly worn with tiny tears and holes around the edges, spine slightly age-toned, overall in a good condition).



The first edition of short stories by a Polish author Stanisław Wygodzki with a brilliantly illustrated dust jacket, drafted by a poster designer Marian Stachurski.

Signed by the author

The Polish writer of Jewish origin Stanisław Wygodzki (1907-1992) was during WWII interred in the Bedzin ghetto, in the concentration camps of Auschwitz, Dachau, Oranienburg and Sachsenhausen. After the war he moved to Israel.

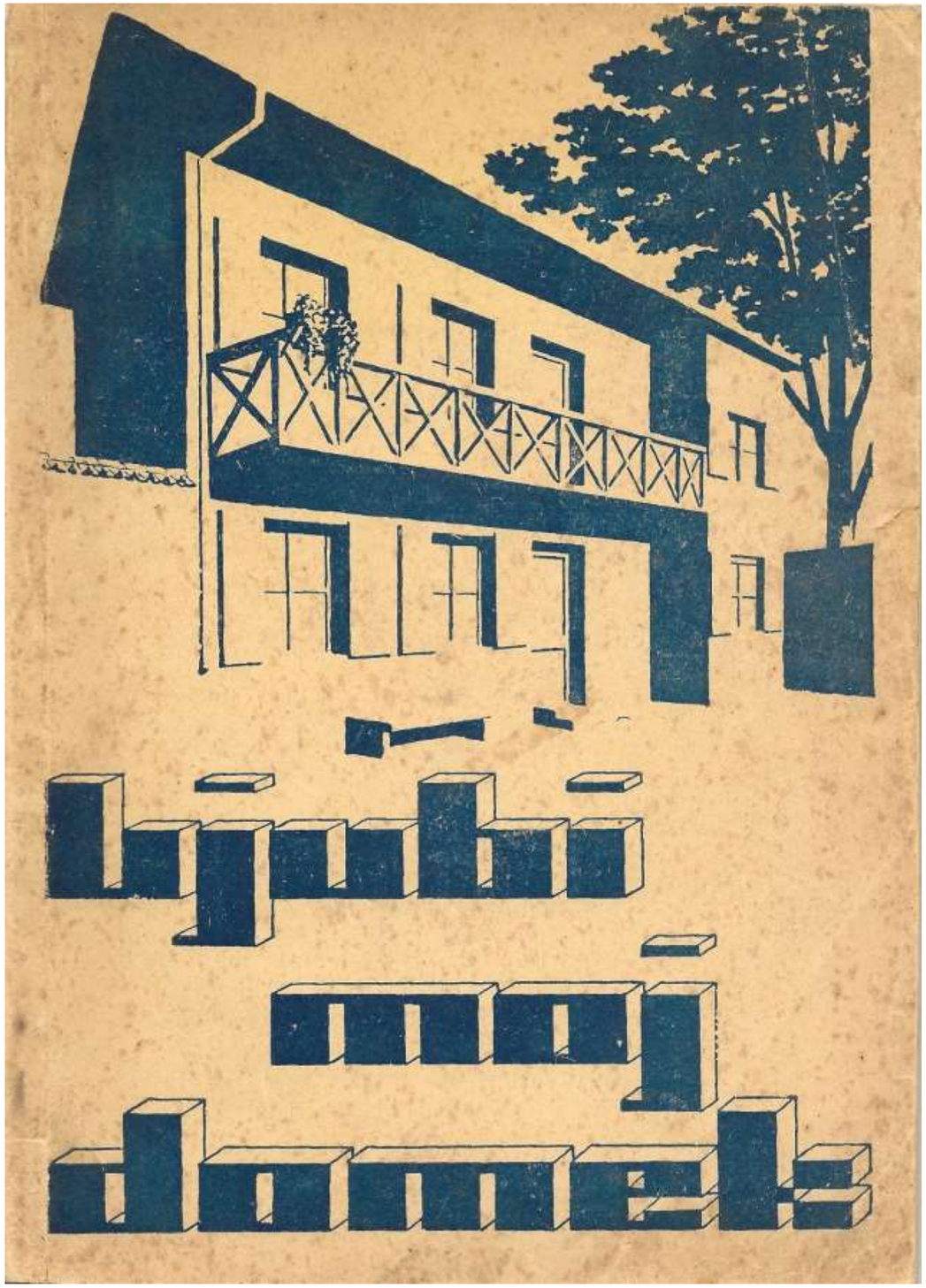
The stunning dustjacket design was made by a polish designer Marian Stachurski (1931-1980), who studied at the Warsaw Academy of Fine Arts and was mostly known for his unusual movie posters.

References: OCLC 578408578.

140 EUR

37. Slavic Printing in Fascist Italy

Interior Design



Davorina BRATUŽ, later BEVK (Nom de plume Martina SELJAK, 1894-1971). Ciril CEJ (1887 - 1971), cover design (attr.).

Ljubi moj domek [My Dear Little Home].

Gorizia: Goriška matica. Unione Editoriale Goriziana 1933.

8°. 93 pp. with illustrations within text, original illustrated wrappers (light foxing, mostly on the wrappers, wrappers with tiny tears, stains, and loss of paper on the spine, small folds in corners, a stamp from a private collection on the title page verso).

A book on architecture and interior decoration bearing a title, that has a double entendre, was written by a female author under a false name and published by a Slovenian press in Fascist Italy in 1933. The publishing house was specialized for the Slavic books with hidden patriotic, anti-Fascist messages, which would pass a strong Italian censorship.
The next book by the same author about the extermination of the insects in the house, which could refer to expelling the Fascists from the Slovenian homeland, was banned by the censorship.

A book with a stunning futurist cover design was written in Slovenian language in 1933 in Fascist Italy by a Slovenian female writer Davorina Bratuž, here signed with nom de plume Marina Seljak. The text, accompanied by illustrations, includes instructions on interior decoration and household, promoting the modern minimalistic functional art deco design. Bratuž also introduced a modern way of lining, which reflects on the interiors, such as separate bedrooms for a busy couple.

The books by this publishing house usually bore more or less obvious hidden anti-Fascist messages or plots, which could not be easily detected by Italian censorship, such as stories about simple people standing against the government and illustrations including the partisan stars. In this case the tile *My Dear Little Home* could refer to the interior decoration or could be interpreted as a patriotic parole. The author's next publication with another title with a double entendre, *Insects in the House*, which could

refer to exterminating the insects or could be also associated with the Fascist in the Slavic land, was forbidden by the censorship.

From the 1920s until the capitulation of Italy in 1943 the Slavic speaking population in Fascist Italy developed a closely knitted network of supporters and creators of public anti-Fascist propaganda, such as painted murals inside churches and printed books, which were accessible to public, but not noticeable by the Italian censorship.

The author Davorina Bratuž (1894-1971) was a author and artist. She was also a partner and later wife of the director of the *Goriška matica* publishing house France Bevk, who was one of the most active Slovenian authors of the 20th century. As anti-Fascist activists they were sent to prison and both joined the partisans in 1943 after the capitulation of Italy.

The cover design was possibly made by Ciril Cej (1887 -1971), an author and technical drawer, active at the *Goriška matica* publishing house. Cej only rarely signed his work with his initials and was using a nom de plume Jakob Trnovec for his written works (see the next item).

Goriška matica – The Last Slavic Press in Fascist Italy

Goriška matica was a publishing house, founded in Gorizia (today Italy) on territory annexed to Italy after WWI. It was specialized in publishing Slavic, mostly Slovenian books.

Until WWI, the territory with a major Slavic population, belonged to Austro-Hungary. After the war the territory was annexed to Italy, exposing the Slavic inhabitants to growing Fascist power, which during the 1920s started suppressing the Slovenian and Croatian language.

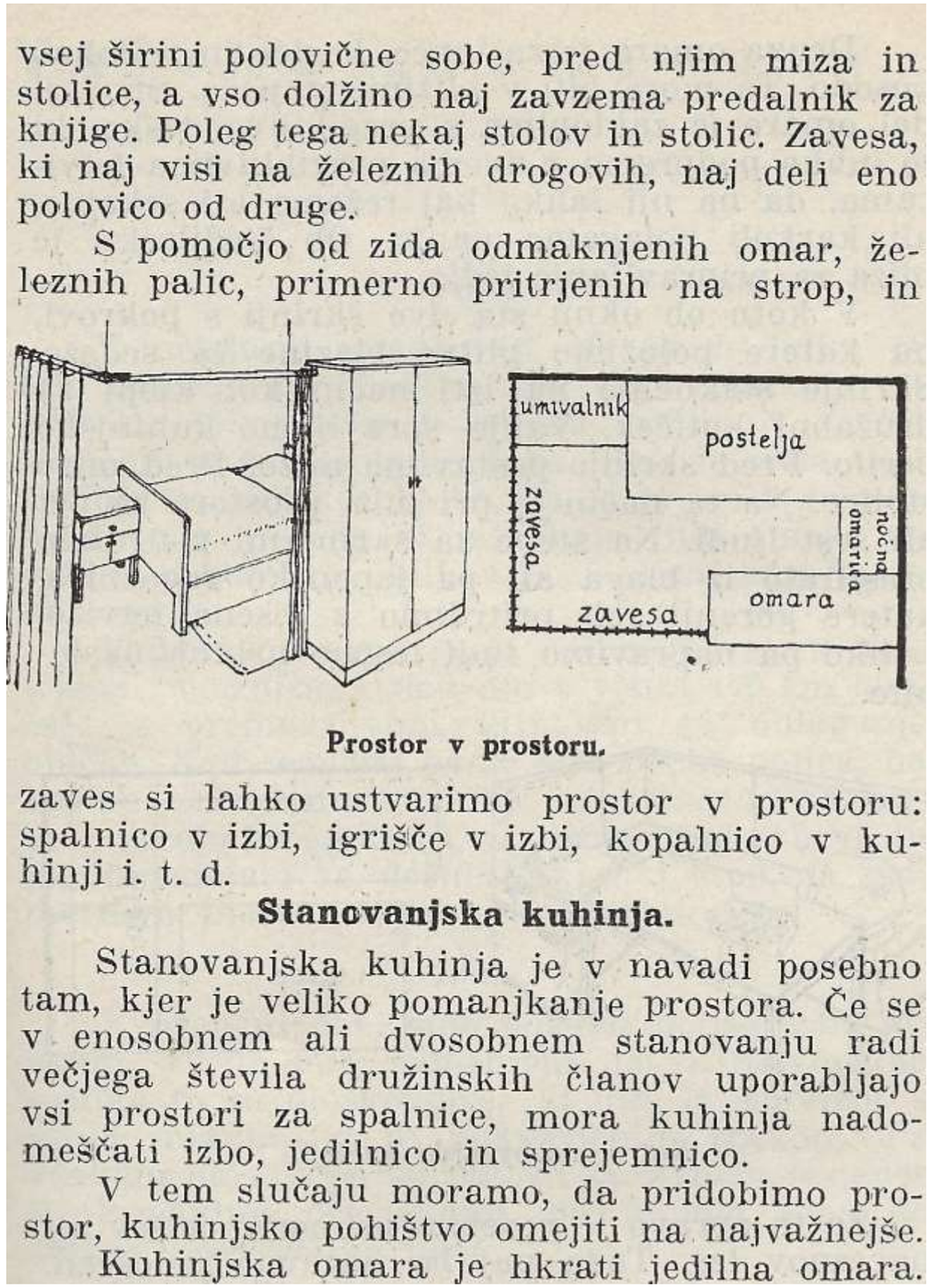
Matica in Goricia, run by the Slovenian intellectuals from the region and with a printing press *Edinost* (Unity) in Trieste, was one of the last Slavic publishing companies, fighting to keep the native language. By the late 1920s all the publications of the press had to undergo a Fascist censorship and hundreds of thousands of books were destroyed. In 1933 the publishing house had to Italianize its name to *Unione editoriale Goriziana*, and was eventually closed in 1940.

The publications of *Goriška matica* in the 1920s and 1930s were known for good quality texts of the contemporary Slavic authors from the region of Gorizia, Trieste and Karst, and well-designed modern covers, made by academic artists and modern designers.

We could not find any institutional copies outside Slovenian libraries on Worldcat.

References: OCLC 444656662. Brecelj, Marijan: Bevk, Davorina (1894–1971). *Slovenska biografija.* Slovenska akademija znanosti in umetnosti, Znanstvenoraziskovalni center SAZU, 2013. http://www.slovenskabiografija. si/oseba/sbi1002160/#primorski-slovenski-biografski-leksikon (10. avgust 2018). Izvirna objava v: *Primorski slovenski biografski leksikon: 2. snopič Bartol - Bor, 1. knjiga.* Uredniški odbor Gorica, Goriška Mohorjeva družba, 1975.

250 EUR



vsej širini polovične sobe, pred njim miza in stolice, a vso dolžino naj zavzema predalnik za knjige. Poleg tega nekaj stolov in stolic. Zavesa, ki naj visi na železnih drogovih, naj deli eno polovico od druge.

S pomočjo od zida odmaknjenih omar, železnih palic, primerno pritrjenih na strop, in

Prostor v prostoru.

zaves si lahko ustvarimo prostor v prostoru: spalnico v izbi, igrišče v izbi, kopalnico v kuhinji i. t. d.

Stanovanjska kuhinja.

Stanovanjska kuhinja je v navadi posebno tam, kjer je veliko pomanjkanje prostora. Če se v enosobnem ali dvosobnem stanovanju radi večjega števila družinskih članov uporabljajo vsi prostori za spalnice, mora kuhinja nadomeščati izbo, jedilnico in sprejemnico.

V tem slučaju moramo, da pridobimo prostor, kuhinjsko pohištvo omejiti na najvažnejše.

Kuhinjska omara je hkrati jedilna omara.

38. Slavic Printing In Fascist Italy

Science
Magnetism



Ciril CEJ (nom de plume Jakob TRNOVEC, 1887 -1971), author and designer.

Žarki in življenje

[Rays and Life]

Gorizia: Unione Editoriale Goriziana 1933.

8°.104 with black and white illustrations, original illustrated wrappers (very good clean condition with hardly noticeable foxing, old collector's stamp on the title page verso, tiny tears on the spine).

An unusual work on science and magnetism in Slovenian language, was published in the time of a strict censorship in the Fascist Italy in the last months before closing the last Slovenian press. The cover design was mad by the author Ciril Cej, who was a self-taught drafter of technical drawings and typography.

This unusual work on the magnetism of the universe and living creatures was written by a relatively unknown Slovenian author Ciril Cej, who was publishing in the harsh conditions under the censorship of the Italian Fascist government on the eve of WWII. Cej, who was publishing under a nom de plume Jakob Trnovec, was a skilled technical drawer, who designed several books of the Slovenian press in Gorizia, before it was closed by the Fascists in 1940.

Goriška matica – The Last Slavic Press in Fascist Italy

Please see the previous item for a description.

We could not find any institutional copies outside Slovenian libraries on Worldcat.

References: OCLC 439833155. Brecelj, Marijan: Cej, Ciril (1887–1971). *Slovenska biografija.* Slovenska akademija znanosti in umetnosti, Znanstvenoraziskovalni center SAZU, 2013. http://www.slovenska-biografija.si/oseba/sbi1005140/#primorski-slovenski-biografski-leksikon (15. november 2020). Izvirna objava v: *Primorski slovenski biografski leksikon: 3. snopič Bor - Čopič, 1. knjiga.* Uredniški odbor Gorica, Goriška Mohorjeva družba, 1976.

150 EUR

39. Yugoslav Book Design

Anne FRANK (1929-1945), author; Albert ŠIROK, translator; Uroš VAGAJA

(1920–1971), designer.

Dnevnik iz skrivališča.

[A Diary from a Hiding Place].

Ljubljana: Mladinska knjiga, 1957.

8°. 235 pp. with photographs, [4], original illustrated binding, black cloth spine with gilt lettering, original dustjacket (dustjacket with minimal wear, back upper corner slightly dented, light foxing on edges, old dedication in ink on the front blank endpaper, otherwise in very good condition).

This is a first Slovenian translation of Anne Frank's diary, published in 1957, with an evocative cover and dust jacket of a mid-century design, featuring a white pigeon over a black grill.

The first edition of the book, written in Dutch, was published in 1947, with many translations in foreign languages following in 1950s.

Vagaja is was one of the most prolific and esteemed Yugoslav book designers of the post war period, responsible for illustrating over 100 (and possibly many more) books. Trained as an architect, he was active as a painter, illustrator and stage designer, and during WWII was heavily involved in underground Partisan printing. After the war, Vagaja studied architecture in Prague and Ljubljana, graduating in 1956.

Vagaja's book designs combine modern lines with flat colourful surfaces, a common motif influenced by the techniques of Partisan underground printing, which succeeded in creating powerful images with scarce resources, such as a limited palate employing linocuts. His narrative dustjackets were positioned in a dialogue with minimalistic covers, usually designed by simple printed and embossed lines, speaking to the heart of the story. One of the key characteristics of Vagaja's work was his employment of maps as a narrative design, especially in the form of endpapers, where he often used cartography, based on his own drafts. Vagaja was also known as a poster designer, most famous for his draft for a 1952 *Cockta* poster – theSlovenian-Yugoslav take on *Coca-Cola*. The poster remains an iconic classic of post war Yugoslav – Slovenian design, even today adorning the walls of countless bars, restaurants, private apartments and offices (including our own!).

MOMA picked up on his work for the exhibition *Toward a Concrete Utopia, Architecture in Yugoslavia, 1948–1980*.

This is a beautifully preserved, possibly unused example.

References: OCLC 638396607.
85 EUR



Dnevnik

Anne Frank

40. Yugoslav Book Design

Nicholas MIKLOUHO-MACLAY (Никола́й Никола́евич Микло́хо-Макла́й, 1846–

1888), author; Jože ZUPANČIČ, translator; Uroš VAGAJA (1920–1971), designer.

Potovanja po Tihem oceanu.

[Travels in the Pacific Ocean].

Ljubljana: Mladinska knjiga, 1958.

8°. 333 pp., [2] original card boards with illustrated cover, blue cloth spine with lettering, original illustrated dustjacket (light foxing, minor wear, binding with minor damage to the cover and slightly bumped corners, dustjacket with small tears in margins and two tiny holes, spine of the dustjacket slightly age-toned).

This is a diary and travelogue of voyages in the Pacific Ocean by the Russian explorer Nicholas Miklouho-Maclay (1846–1888), illustrated by a highly decorative mid-century dustjacket. The cover of the blue boards is adorned with a corresponding mask. These motifs were highly popular during the 1950s.

Vagaja is was one of the most prolific and esteemed Yugoslav book designers of the post war period, responsible for illustrating over 100 (and possibly many more) books. Trained as an architect, he was active as a painter, illustrator and stage designer, and during WWII was heavily involved in underground Partisan printing. After the war, Vagaja studied architecture in Prague and Ljubljana, graduating in 1956.

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MOMA picked up on his work for the exhibition *Toward a Concrete Utopia, Architecture in Yugoslavia, 1948–1980.*

The book was issued as part of the series *Globus*, which featured travelogues, diaries and biographies of famous surveyors.

References: OCLC 439770648.

75 EUR



POTOVANJA PO TIHEM OCEANU



MIKLUHO MAKLAJ

41. Yugoslav Book Design

Ivo ANDRIĆ [1892-1975], author; Tone POTOKAR, translator; Uroš VAGAJA

(1920–1971), designer.

Na Drini most.

[Na Drini ćuprija / The Bridge on the Drina].

Ljubljana: Državna založba Slovenije, 1959.

8°. 339 pp., [4], original brown cloth binding with illustrated title and lettering to spine, original illustrated dustjacket (dustjacket with tiny tears and small scuff marks to corners, otherwise in good condition).

One of the best novels of the 20th century with one of the most photogenic dust jackets we have ever encountered

This is a Slovenian translation of Ivo Andrić's Nobel Prize-winning novel *Na Drini ćuprija*, featuring a lovely cover design by the Slovenian architect Uroš Vagaja, published two years before Andrić received the award in Stockholm in 1961.

The striking, colourful image on the dustjacket, represents the protagonist of the novel – the stone bridge with its reflection on the water, composed of only four colours upon a white background.

The image on the cover represents the same structure, but in a simple brown linear form, under the gilt moon, at night, whereupon a large part of the novel took place.

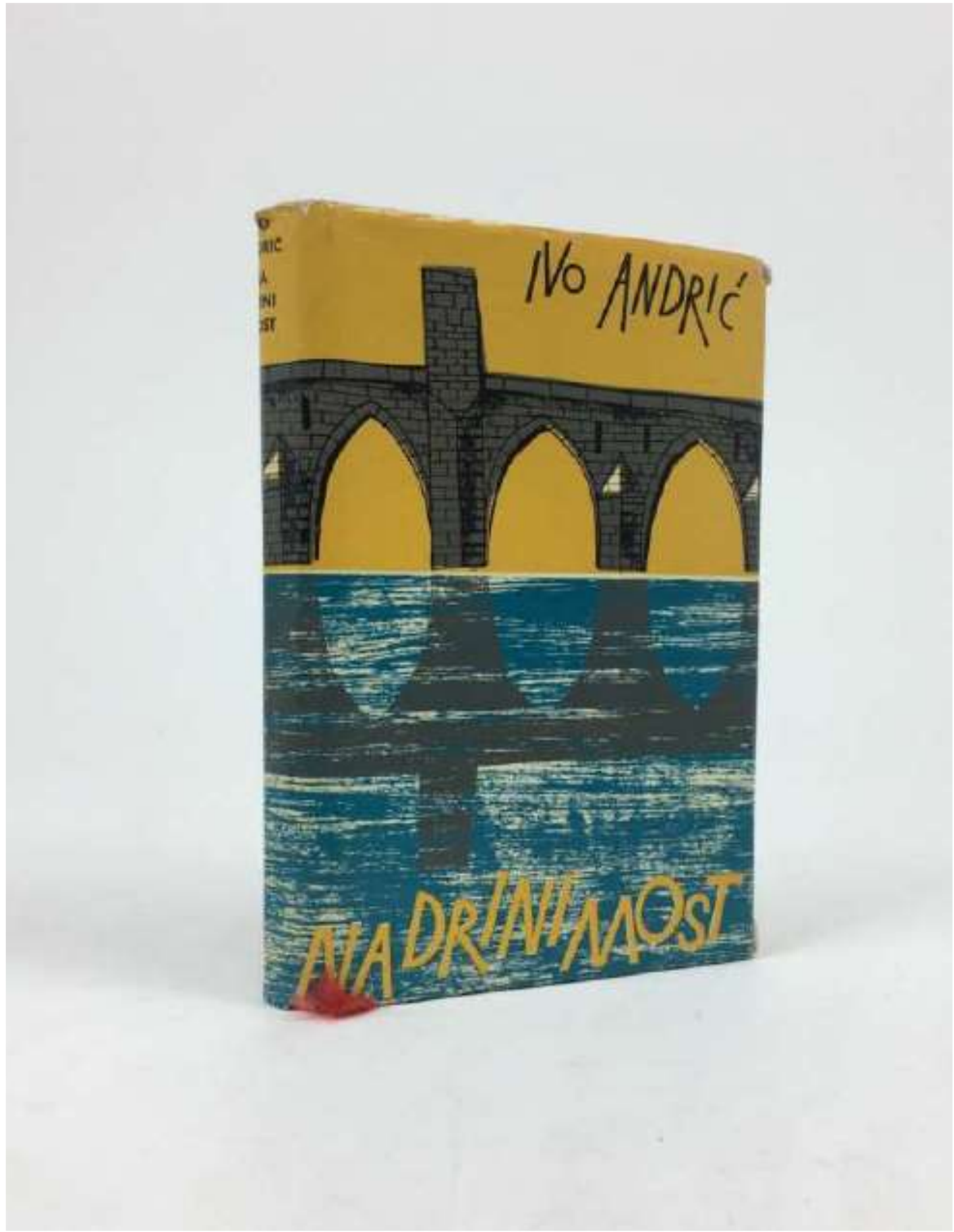
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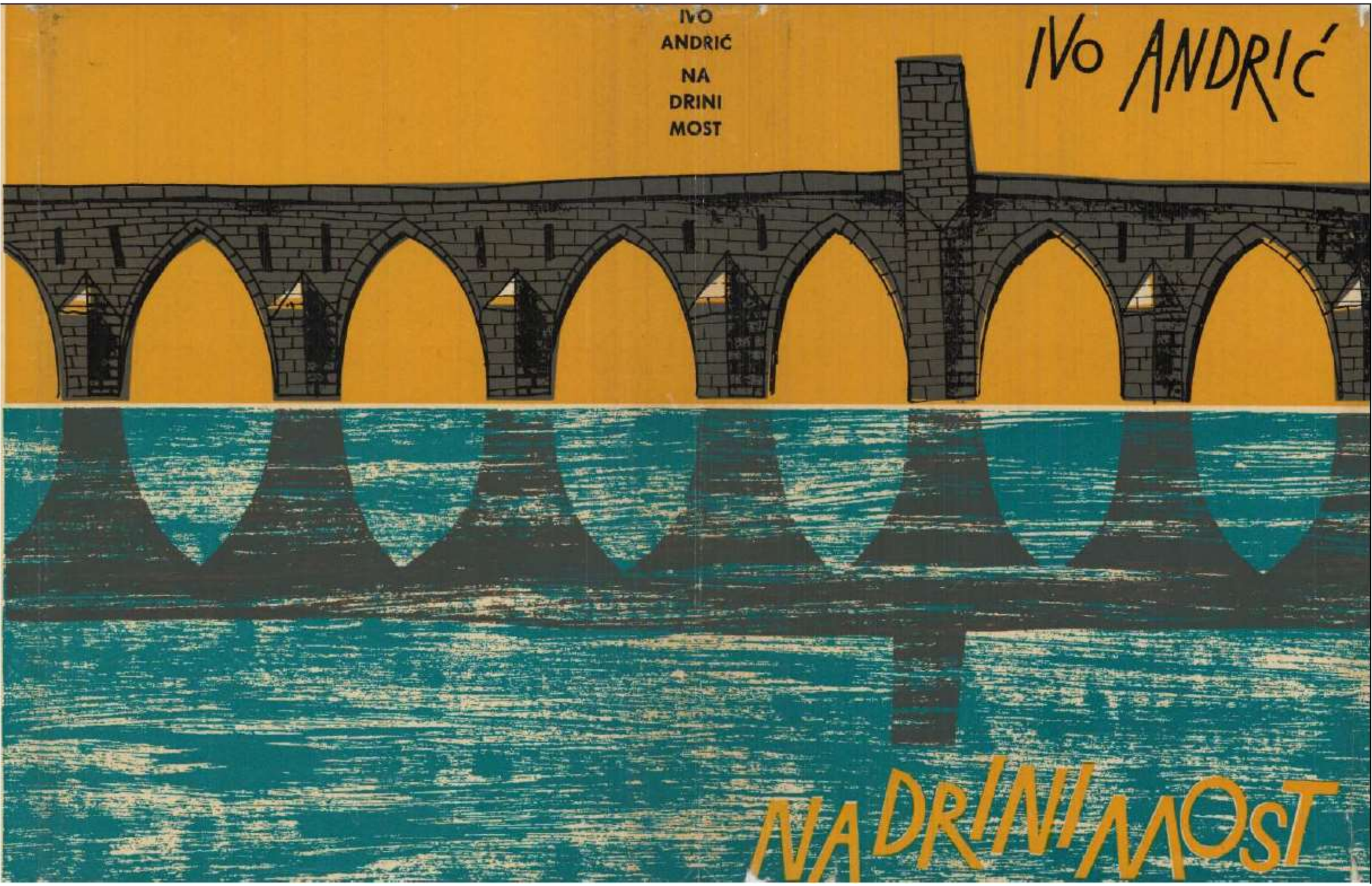
References: OCLC 456481728.

95 EUR



IVO
ANDRIĆ
NA
DRINI
MOST

IVO ANDRIĆ



NA DRINI MOST

42. Early Aesthetic Prosthetics Prosthodontics

C. A. Lorenz

C. A. Lorenz. Leipzig. 1, Koenigs-Platz 1. … Dental Katalog 1900.

Leipzig: C. A. Lorenz 1900.

8°, [10 pp.] title page, colour plate and an introduction, 239 pp. with black and white illustrations, original illustrated wrappers (slightly age-toned and stained, small chips and folds in the corners and margins, old annotations in pencil on the first and last blank paper, wrappers slightly water-stained and tiny loss of paper on the spine, inside overall in a good, clean condition).

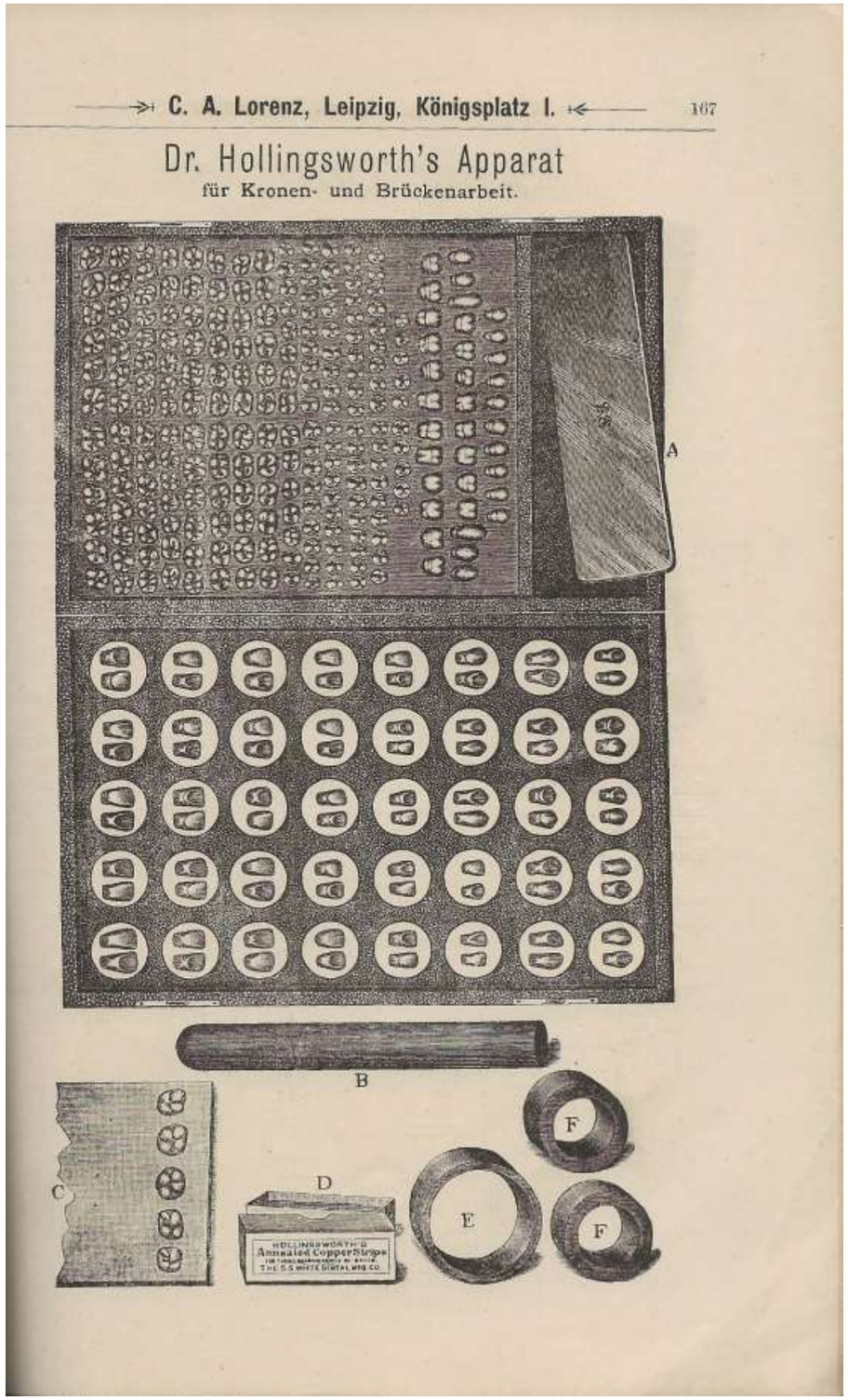
The richly illustrated catalogue with images of dental equipment and various early materials and colours of gummi arabic for the appearance of teeth was made in Leipzig at the time of the pioneering discoveries in the field of the cosmetic dentistry by Newell Sill Jenkins in the nearby city Dresden.

Newell Sill Jenkins was an American dentist, who practiced most of his life in Dresden, Germany.

The catalogue is marked with number four, possibly naming a volume with a rounded collection of dental products in the series of catalogues with products from other industries.

We could not find any other examples of the catalogue in institutions in Worldcat. We could only trace examples of the C. A. Lorenz's catalogue from 1875.

420 EUR



Farbentafel
für
KAUTSCHUKS von C.A. LORENZ

PARA BISCUIT.

VERBESSERTER ROSA.

ROSA „GLORIOSA."

ORANGE Nº 1. (HELL)

ORANGE Nº 2. (DUNKEL)

STANDARD Nº 1. (HELL)

STANDARD Nº 2. (DUNKEL)

WEISS.

SCHWARZ

Farben der Kautschuksorten nach dem Vulcanisiren.

C. A. Lorenz
LEIPZIG

1, KOENIGS-PLATZ 1.

Illustrirtes Preisverzeichniss
über

Vulcanisir-Apparate

Schleifapparate • Pressen • Löthapparate.

Instrumente und Apparate für

Kronen- und Brückenarbeiten.

Mineralzähne

Kautschuk, Abdruckmassen etc.

Dental-Katalog 1900.

Theil 4.

ABOUT US



Daša Pahor (*1977 in Slovenia) holds a PhD in History of Art from the University of Ljubljana. Her doctoral thesis analysed the *Tradition of the Gothic Architecture in the 16th and 17th Centuries in Slovenia*. She has published numerous articles and contributions to anthologies on the topic, as well as on Protestant Art in Styria during the 16th century.

A recognized expert on art, architecture and print culture, Daša's primary fields of interest include the Balkans and South-Eastern Europe, with a particular focus on objects from the late 16th to early 20th century.

Daša is a member of the ILAB (International League of Antiquarian Booksellers). Apart from her native tongue, Slovenian, she speaks German, English, Croatian, French and Italian, and reads Arabic and Ottoman.



Alexander ("Alex") Johnson (*1977 in Canada) holds a PhD in History from the University of Exeter, England. With a doctoral thesis on the *British Surveys of the Atlantic Seaboard of North America 1764-1775*, Alex is an international authority on cartography, in particular the mapping of the former British Empire. At the Kochi-Muzuris Biennale 2014-15, he served as the Co-Curator of *Cosmography to Cartography*, India's first major exhibition of historical maps. Topics on which he has written range from Comanche Native American maps to the 'Lafreri School' of Italian cartography.

Alex's career in the antiquarian world began at Christie's, London, where he conducted the research for the sale of the Waldseemüller Globe Gores (1507), the 'Birth Certificate of America,' and a world auction record for a single-sheet printed map. He subsequently held positions with leading dealers in New York and California. In September 2014 he joined his wife Daša at Antiquariat Daša Pahor, where his main field of expertise is objects produced in the 17th to 20th centuries.

Within the team of Antiquariat Daša Pahor, Alex is the storyteller. In line with his passion for historical research, he enjoys tracing back the context in which antiquarian pieces were originally created and used. Thus accompanied by intriguing historical facts and details, remarkable objects "come alive" again for their contemporary buyers.

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