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Antiquariat Daša Pahor GbR
Alexander Johnson, Ph.D. & Daša Pahor, Ph.D.

Jakob-Klar-Str. 12
Germany - 80796 München
+49 89 27 37 23 52
www.pahor.de
antiquariat@pahor.de

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1. Serbia
Serbian–Turkish Wars Of 1876 – 1878
Important Ottoman Military Cartography

[MATBAA-I ASKERIYE (OTTOMAN MILITARY PRESS)].

صربیه خریطه سی

[Map of Serbia].

[Istanbul: Matbaa-i Askeriye (Ottoman Military Press)], 1293 (1877).

Lithograph with original outline hand watercolour, mounted upon original linen (Good, some conspicuous staining to far left-hand side and some light foxing far right-hand side, some wear along old folds and tear entering image from left-had side with a tiny chip of loss in blank area), 57 x 82 cm (22.5 x 32 inches).

A seemingly unrecorded large format, separately issued of the Principality of Serbia, made for field use by the Ottoman Army during the Serbian–Turkish Wars of 1876-8, during which Serbia attained its full independence from the Sublime Porte (but only after an intense struggle), seemingly derived from an Ottoman manuscript, the map showcases a highly sophisticated knowledge of the transportation routes into and throughout Serbia, ideal for guiding military movement, almost certainly published in Istanbul by the Matbaa-i Askeriye (Ottoman Military Press).

The Principality of Serbia, as depicted upon the present map, was from the 1830s until 1878, an autonomous tributary state of the Ottoman Empire. The precursor to modern Serbia, it notably controlled only the territory that makes up the midriff, or central third, of today's state. Buoyed by the rise of the national 'Awakenings' that were then sweeping the Balkans, as well as promises of Russian

آوسترياو مجارستان

صوانهری

طونه نهری

مملکتین

صربیه حریطه سی

سنه ۱۲۹۳

اشارات

بکشهر

محکم شهر

شهر

قلعه

ایرمق

چای

خط آباز

طرعون

اون ساعت طولنده مقیاس

support, during the Serbian–Turkish Wars of 1876 – 1878 the country liberated itself from centuries of Ottoman rule.

Up to the war, decent maps of Serbia were not publicly available, as the county had never been systematically surveyed, as least not in a comprehensive manner. However, many Ottoman officers had extensive experience crossing Serbia in recent years, and the present map seems to be predicated upon an, as yet, unidentified, but very high-quality manuscript map of the country, likely made by an Ottoman army surveyor or engineer with a superb knowledge of Serbia's major transportation routes.

The map depicts the entire territory of the Principality of Serbia, showing it northern borders to run along the Sava and Danube rivers, with its capital, Belgrade located at the confluence of the two rivers, along the border with 'Austria Hungary' (today the Vojvodina region of Serbia), which is outlined in pink watercolour. From there the country reaches south in a roughly semicircular shape, with its boundaries with the Ottoman lands coloured in green; the Vilayet of Bosna (Bosnia), is labelled to the west, while the Vilayet of Tuna (Danube), today in northern Bulgaria, is noted to the south-east.

As described in the legend, to the right of the title, the map employs symbols to identify fortified cities/towns, other major towns, villages, rivers and streams of various kinds, as well as post roads and secondary routes. The map is planometrically impressively accurate for the time, and its precise delineation of all the major transportation routes, as well as the careful labelling every settlements of any kind, renders the map highly valuable to any Ottoman commander leading his army to fight the Serbs. While the map does not detail the outlines of hills or areas of elevation, this omission has the benefit of making the map clearer and easier to use. Indeed, the map mounted upon linen, with folds, and a line of old stains, possesses the aura befitting a field piece used during the heat of the campaign.

Despite the almost 500 year-long Ottoman presence in Serbia, there are surprisingly few surviving Ottoman maps of the country, and the present map is by far and away the most accurate Ottoman map of Serbia published to the time of which we are aware.

While the map does not feature any imprint, or the author's name, it was almost certainly published in Istanbul by the Matbaa-i Askeriye (Ottoman Military Press), which had responsibility for printing the great majority of the maps used by the army. Indeed, given the present map's clear purpose as a strategic military aid, the Matbaa-i Askeriye would be one of the only parties both interested and capable of making such a map at the time. The fact that the map is of a somewhat 'homemade' style is indicative of the fact that before the 1880s the Matbaa-i Askeriye had not settled upon a 'house style' for their works, and often left map production to the personal tastes of the lithographer. In this sense, in addition to being practically useful, the map is a charming example of an Ottoman map printed before official map printers in Istanbul implemented a European-influenced standardization for form and style.

The present map is seemingly unrecorded. Having searched all relevant databases, we cannot trace any reference, let alone the locations of any other examples.

The Serbian–Turkish Wars of 1876 - 1878: Serbia is Finally Liberated from the Sublime Porte

The Serbians are a Slavic Orthodox Christian people who during the Middle Ages controlled a large independent state in the Western Balkans. However, like most of their neighbours, their country fell to the Ottomans, who surged out of Anatolia, conquering Serbia in stages from 1389 to 1521.

The nature of Ottoman rule varied over the centuries and is still a matter of controversy amongst historians. While the Ottomans certainly made the Serbs second class citizens in their own country, they still allowed them to retain their culture and religion, while the economy, especially in Belgrade, flourished. The Serbs understandably always longed to overthrow the Ottomans, but for centuries the Sultan's armies were far too powerful, and any inkling of rebelliousness was brutally crushed. While the Serbs briefly gained their local autonomy, from 1718 to 1739, when the Austrian Habsburgs conquered central Serbia, the Ottomans soon returned with a vengeance.

In the early 19th century, the Serbs finally got the opportunity they desired. The Napoleonic Wars and palace intrigue in Istanbul has plunged the Sublime Porte into turmoil, and the Serbs saw their moment to strike. The Serbian Revolution (1804-17) was an on-and-off armed struggle to overthrow Ottoman rule that lasted until 1817, when both sides were exhausted and agreed to a ceasefire. Under the terms, the lands of the Ottoman Pashalik of Belgrade (comprising most of the Serbian lands on the present map) were to become autonomous, yet remaining a part of the Ottoman Empire, to be ruled on the local level by the Obrenović family, which had led the Serbian cause during the latter stages of the rebellion. While called the Principality of Serbia, the new entity's status remained ambiguous for some years, while tensions were kept in check by the fact the neither side wanted to resume hostilities.

Finally, Sultan Abdulmejid I signed the *Hatt-i Sharif* of 1830, in which he formally recognized the Principality of Serbia as an autonomous state within the Ottoman Empire, ruled by the Obrenović clan as its hereditary princes. In 1833, Serbia's borders were extended to the limits reflected upon the present map.

While the Serbs had control of their day-to-day affairs, they still had to host Ottoman troops on their soil and pay an annual tribute to the Sultan. Over the coming decades, Serbia, like many other Balkan countries under Ottoman rule (Montenegro, Bulgaria, Romania), experienced a 'National Awakening', which saw renewed cultural awareness and a drive towards self-determination. Serbia's separatist ambitions were actively encouraged and supported by their 'big brother' country Russia, the Sublime Porte's longtime arch-nemesis, which only added fuel to the fire. Serbia proceeded to make several moves to gain more control over its affairs, while receiving pushback from the Ottomans. A key event occurred in 1867, when the Ottomans agreed to leave their last permanent military post in Serbia, at the Belgrade Citadel.

In the mid-1870s, in what became known as the 'Great Eastern Crisis', the Sublime Porte descend into turmoil, that was to result in the bankruptcy of its treasury, the overthrow and murder of a sultan, and a brief experiment with democracy. The Ottoman high command was thus constantly distracted and slow to respond to events.

Ethnic Serbs in Bosna and Hercegovina mounted the Herzegovina Uprising (1875-7), which inspired the Principality of Serbia to openly rebel against Ottoman suzerainty, in what became known as the Serbian–Turkish Wars of 1876 – 1878. This conflict had two distinct stages, or wars.

During the first stage, which lasted from June 30, 1876 to February 28, 1877, the ill-equipped and underprepared Serbia army rashly challenged the Ottoman forces in the region, led by the wily General Abdul Karim, leading 40,000 well-trained troops. While the Serbs fought bravely, they were hopelessly outmatched, and once the Ottomans looked to overrun the country, the Serbs appealed to the international powers to pressure the Sublime Porte to come to the table. The Serbs were very lucky to gain the terms of *status quo ante bellum* at the peace talks, as the first war had been a near death experience.

However, everything in the Balkans changed upon the outbreak of the Russo-Turkish War (April 24, 1877 – March 3, 1878), during which Russia and their Balkan allies throttled the Ottomans (they would eventually come close to taking Istanbul before international pressure forced them to stand down!). The Sublime Porte was in no position to fight a multi-faceted conflict and neglected the Serbian theatre. The Serbians renewed hostilities on December 13, 1877, and with significant Russian military assistance, managed to defeat the Ottomans, driving them out of southeastern Serbia, taking Niš and Vranje.

The Berlin Conference (1878) that ended the wars in the Balkans granted the Principality of Serbia its full independence from the Ottoman Empire, with expanded boundaries, reflecting its conquests in the southeast.

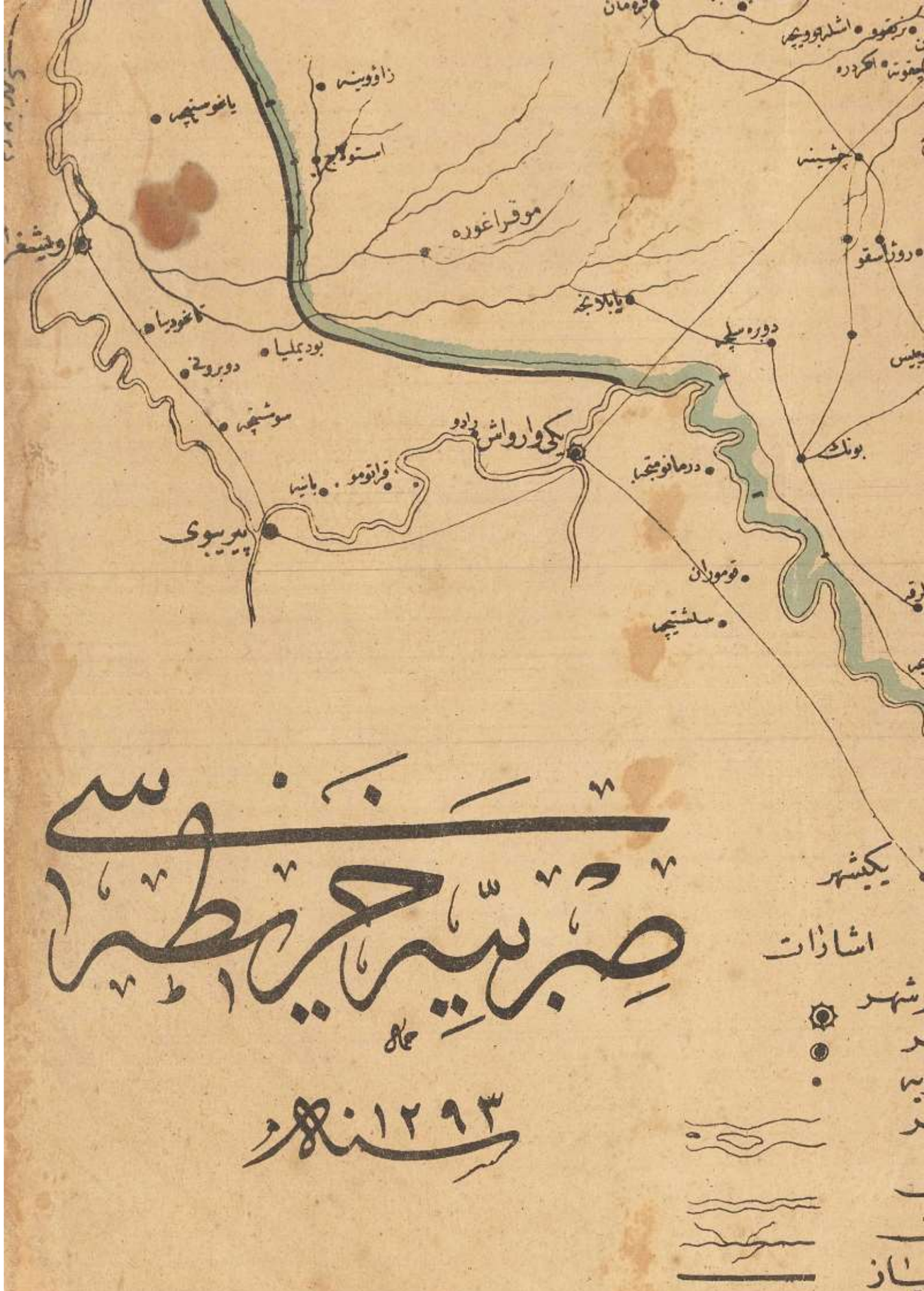
In 882, the Principality was elevated to become the Kingdom of Serbia, still ruled by the Obrenović family. Serbia preserved its independence and entered the industrial-railway era, yet experienced great political instability. Notably, in 1903, the Obrenović clan was overthrown in bloody coup, to be replaced on the throne by their ancient rivals, the *Karađorđević* family.

During the First Balkan War (1912-3), Serbia entered an alliance with Greece, Bulgaria and Montenegro, which succeeded in nearly driving the Ottomans from all of their European lands. In the postwar settlement, Serbia's boundaries were vastly expanded to the south, embracing all of Kosovo and Macedonia. In the wake of World War I, Serbia became the dominant component of the new Kingdom of Yugoslavia, leaving Belgrade in charge of a great state that covered much of the western Balkans.

Despite the fact that the Ottomans have not ruled any part of Serbia in over a century, the legacy of their long presence survives in elements of the culture, food, language and architecture.

References: N / A – Map seemingly unrecorded.

2.200 EUR



2. Sri Lanka
Transportation History
Columbo Imprint

CEYLON SURVEY DEPARTMENT. / William Samuel MADDAMS (1877 - 1958).

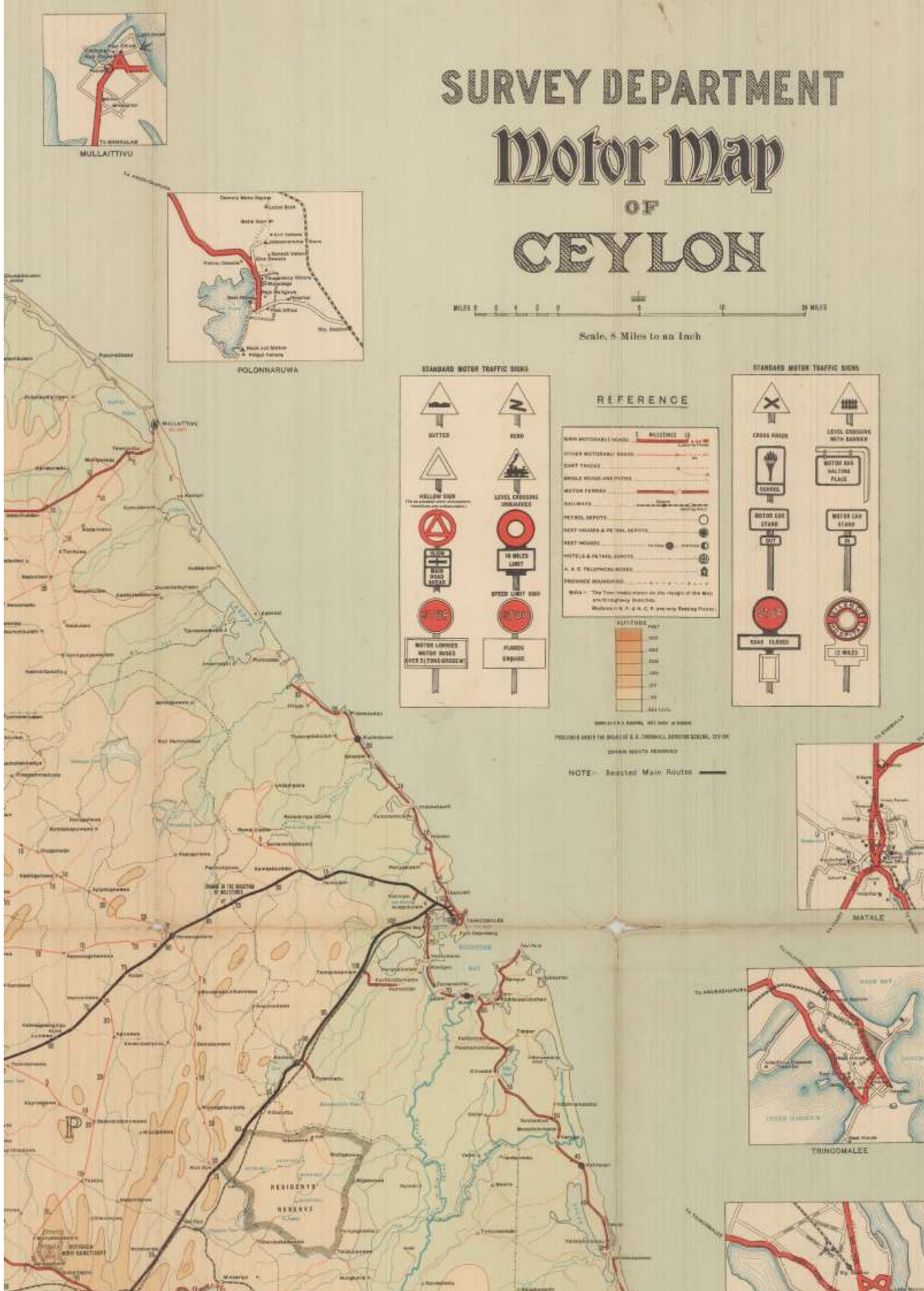
Survey Department Motor Map of Ceylon.

Columbo: Survey Department, February 1936.

Colour print, mounted upon original linen, folding, with printed pastedown panels to verso (Very Good, some wear and light toning along old folds), 92.5 x 69.5 cm (36.5 x 27.5 inches).

An attractive, separately issued large format road map of Ceylon (Sri Lanka), capturing the island's dramatic topography, and its entire transportation system, augmented by 22 insets of Ceylon's major cities and towns, compiled by William Samuel Maddams, an experienced cartographer working for the Ceylon Survey Department, published in Columbo.

This large and attractive map embraces all of Ceylon (Sri Lanka) and carefully delineates its entire transportation network. The island's topography is precisely expressed based upon the latest official surveys, with elevations shown by altitude tints. The legend, in the upper right, explains the symbols used to identify major motor roads, other motor roads, paths, ferries, railways, petrol stations, rest houses, hotels and telephone boxes; to either side are pictorial representations of 'Standard Motor Traffic Signs'. The text registers to the left-hand side of the composition list the locations of petrol depots, police stations with telegraph offices, rest houses and hotels, hospitals and pharmacies, circuit bungalows (rest houses for civil servants), railway stations with automobile rental offices, and climate data for many locations. Of particular interest, the map features insets of the street plans of 22 of



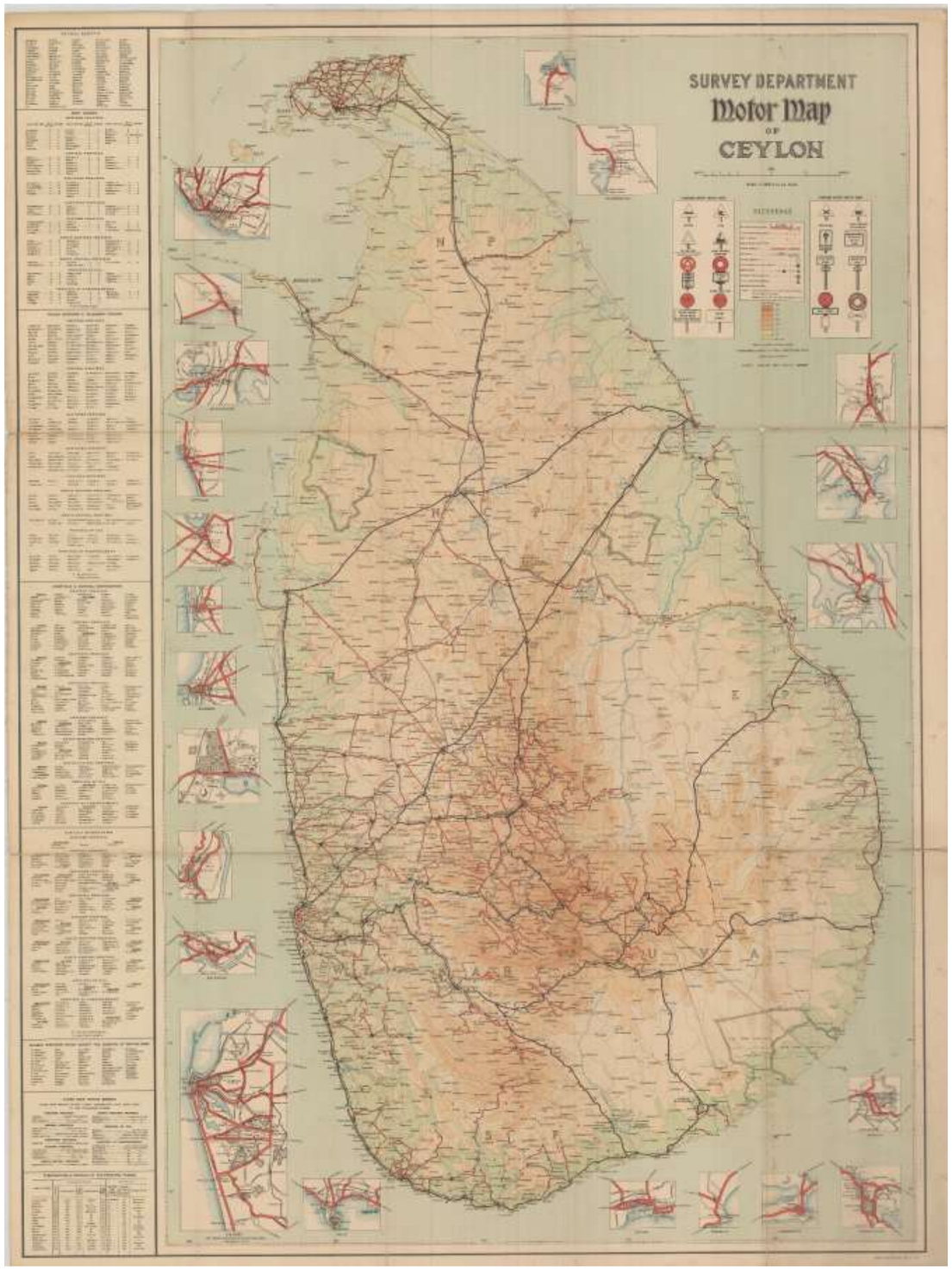
Ceylon’s most important cities and towns. In sum, the map provides everything one needs to know about touring Ceylon during what were still relatively early days of the automotive era.

The map was compiled by William Samuel Maddams (1877 - 1958), then Ceylon’s Assistant Superintendent of Surveys, an experienced cartographer who first learned surveying and draftsmanship while fighting in East Africa during World War I. He subsequently spent many years engaged by the Ceylon Survey Department in Columbo, where he drafted many of the era’s most important maps of the island.

The present map is part of sequence of *Motor Maps* of Ceylon, issued by the Survey Department in regularly updated editions from 1918 to 1973. The issues seem the have been made in two forms, as ‘economy’ editions, printed in black and white, and deluxe editions, printed in colour and mounted upon linen (as here). All issues from before the 1950s are rare; we can trace only a single institutional example of the present 1936 deluxe edition, held by the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin.

References: Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin: Kart. E 7495/52<1936> / OCLC: 1158397882.

320 EUR



3. Calcutta Imprint Atlas



HEINRICH “Henry” FERDINAND BLOCHMANN (1838 -1878).

The First Geography and Atlas, Nine Maps by H. Blochmann, M.A., Late Principal, Calcutta Madrasah.

Calcutta: Baptist Mission Press for the School-Book and Useful Knowledge Literature Society, 1899.

8° (18.x 13 cm): [2], 45 pp., plus 9 double-page maps interleaved throughout text, bound in original printed tan paper covers, contemporary owner’s inscription to front cover (Very Good, internally clean with maps bright, just some light toning to title and covers).”

A seemingly unrecorded school atlas with original text by Henry Blochmann, the esteemed Orientalist and the Principal of the Calcutta Madrasa, illustrated with 9 maps printed by Bacon’s Geographical Establishment of London, published from a manuscript 21 years after Blochmann’s death, in Calcutta by the Baptist Mission Press – a fascinating and unusual work of educational geography from Raj Era India.

This seemingly unrecorded, and charming, little world atlas was made specifically to educate Indian grade school children, and features text written by Heinrich “Henry” Ferdinand Blochmann, the principal of the Calcutta Madrasa, and a prominent orientalist. The work was published in Calcutta by the Baptist Mission Press in 1899, 21 years after Blochmann’s death, and is seemingly based upon one of the many manuscripts that he left behind upon his sudden passing.

The atlas text is very well composed and easy to follow and features an introductory section on world geography, along with detailed descriptions of each continent and their major countries, along with relevant political and geographical observations and statistics. It also features a special section on India, to satisfy local interest. While the text seems to closely follow Blochmann’s original composition, in some places, the statistics have been updated (ex. the figure for India’s population, being 287 million, follows the 1891 Census).

THE

FIRST GEOGRAPHY

AND ATLAS

NINE MAPS.

BY

H. BLOCHMANN, M.A.

Late Principal, Calcutta Madrasah.

CALCUTTA:

THE SCHOOL-BOOK AND USEFUL LITERATURE SOCIETY

1899.

Copyright Reserved.



While the text was printed in Calcutta, it is illustrated by 9 colour plates of maps printed in London by Bacon's Geographical Establishment. The maps are: *The World* (double hemisphere, with diagrams of the major rivers and mountains); *Asia*; *India*; *Europe*; *British Isles*; *Africa*; *North America*; *South America*; and *Oceania*.

The technical nature of the work, with its text printed in India but illustrated with plates printed in London, reveals an interesting element of contemporary Indian book production. While it was then possible to print fine colour illustrations in India, it was generally still much cheaper to have such plates made in Britain, or Continental Europe, and imported to augment locally printed text.

The present work is seemingly unrecorded; we cannot trace a mention of it anywhere, let alone the location of another example. This is not so surprising, as the atlas would have been made in only a small print run, while classroom use and the damp tropical climate of Bengal would have ensured a low survival rate.

Heinrich "Henry" Ferdinand Blochmann (1838 -1878) was one of India's most prominent educators and scholars of the Persian language. He was born in Dresden, Germany, the son of a printer, and studied oriental languages at the University of Leipzig. Bored with life in Europe and attracted to the East, he joined the Anglo-Indian Army, being one of the few routes available to foreigners without connections to settle to India.

After completing his tour of military service, in 1862, he became a teacher of mathematics and physics at Doveton College in Calcutta, while studying for his M.A. in oriental languages at the University of Calcutta (which he obtained in 1865).

Blochmann came to the attention of Nassau Lees, the principal of the Calcutta Madrasa (today Aliah University), an elite school for Muslins founded in 1782 by Warren Hastings, the Governor-General of India. In 1868, Blochmann joined the madrasa's faculty, where he re-energized the institution, bringing a higher level of scholarship and introducing novel, innovative teaching methods. He was appointed principal of the madrasa in 1873, at only the age of 35, an amazing achievement, especially for a foreigner.

While fulfilling his day job, Blochmann also served as the Secretary of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, one of the continent's most esteemed scholarly clubs. During the last decade of his life, he published numerous articles on the Persian language and literature, with most printed in the Society's journal. These translations and *philological* analyses are considered to be amongst the period's most impressive works of their kind and are still cited today by scholars. Blochmann was also an authority on the historical geography of Bengal, writing numerous insightful articles on the subject.

Sadly, as was the fate of many Europeans in India, Blochmann died suddenly and prematurely, at only the age of 39. He left behind many manuscripts that he intended to publish, including, apparently, the text of the present work. Many of these manuscripts were published by his colleagues in the years following, granting Blochmann a legacy that long outlived him.



References: N / A – Seemingly unrecorded.

680 EUR

4. World War II– Afrika Korps – ‘Operation Sonnenblume’
Libya – El Agheila (Al Uqaylah)

[AFRIKA KORPS - 3RD RECONNAISSANCE BATTALION].

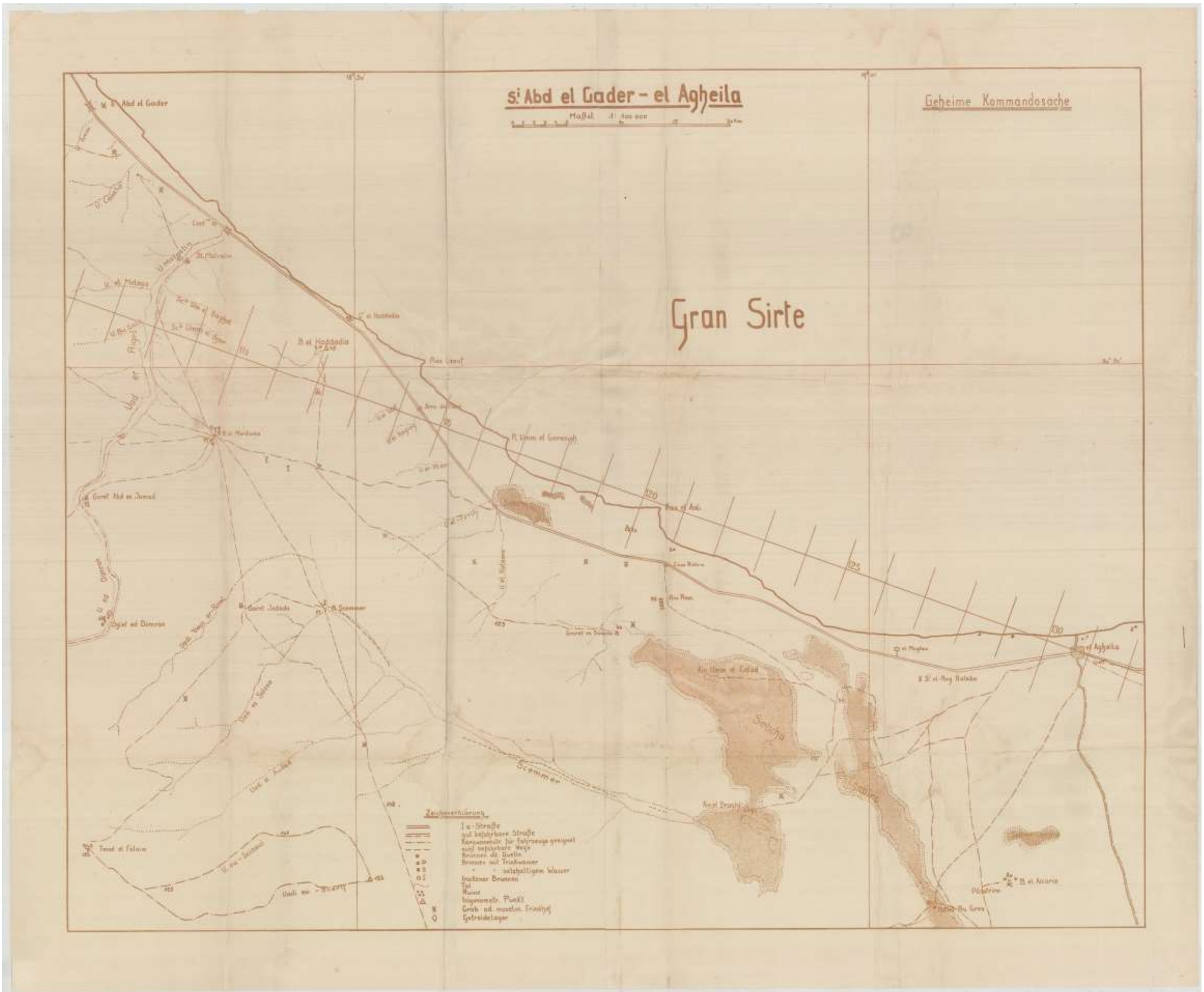
Si. Abd el Gader - el Agheila / Maßst. 1:100 000.

[Libya, near El Agheila area: Unidentified ‘Mobile Map Detachment’, *just before* March 24, 1941].

Off-set print in brown ink on tan-coloured paper (Very Good, some wear and tiny holes along old folds and some lights stains in upper margins and along some folds, some old paper patch restorations to verso), 90.5 x 109.5 cm (25.5 x 43 inches).

A spectacular, unrecorded, large format map of the strategically critical El Agheila area, at the head of Libya’s Gulf of Sirte, where the ‘Desert Fox’, General Erwin Rommel’s Afrika Korps commenced their first major offensive as part of ‘Operation Sonnenblume’, their invasion of Cyrenaica, shockingly turning the conflict in North Africa against the Allies; the map marked as being for a ‘Geheime Kommandosache’ (Secret Commando Operation), was made for top secret use at Rommel’s HQ, in the immediate advance of the successful German commando raid upon El Agheila; the map was and based upon information gained at great risk by the Afrika Korps’ 3rd Reconnaissance Battalion, and was printed in the field, in the Libyan Desert, by a German Army ‘Mobile Map Detachment’ – an amazing, and almost certainly unique high-level artefact from a key event of the conflict in North Africa.




S.i Abd el Gader – el Agheila
Geheime Kommandosache
Gran Sirte
Zeichenerklärung
Sebkha
Ras el Agheila
Bu Grara

While World War II in North Africa, known as the The Western Desert Campaign (1940-3), does not always possess the highest profile in popular memory, all contemporary stakeholders, as well as all of historians today, know it to have been of paramount importance. The region featured Egypt, which included the Suez Canal, the lifeline of the British Empire, while also guarding the approaches to Italy, the soft underbelly of Axis-controlled Europe. If the Germans ran the table in North Africa, Britain would likely be knocked out of the war, while if the Allies gained control, they would have a clear run to invade Axis-dominated Southern Europe.

The British started the war with overwhelming advantages in numbers and firepower, while possessing strong positions in Egypt. By the beginning of 1941, they not only easily beat back an attempted Italian invasion of Egypt but had conquered the eastern half of Italian Libya.

Specifically relevant to the present map, in February 1941, the Allies had taken El Agheila (Al Uqaylah), a town at the southernmost point of the Libyan coast, that represented the strategic fulcrum of the country. Possession of El Agheila gave an army a commanding advantage, allowed it to strike into Tripolitania, north-western Libya, or Cyrenaica, the north-east of the country. It was no coincidence that every big thing in the Western Desert Campaign started and ended there!

As was the case in other theatres, the Nazis had to step in to save their hapless Italian allies, in what was to be known as *Operation Sonnenblume* (Unternehmen Sonnenblume / Operation Sunflower, February 6 – May 25, 1941), the Axis reconquest of Libya. However, upon the start of the operation, things did not look so good for the Germans, at least on paper, as the Allies had huge numerical and technical advantages in all categories, while having gained some offensive momentum. The Wehrmacht, bogged down in Europe, could spare only limited resources to form the 'Afrika Korps', their relatively small, but well-trained army in North Africa.

However, the great equalizer was Lieutenant General Erwin Rommel (1891 - 1944), who would prove to be by far and away to best World War II German military commander and the only Nazi officer who is internationally esteemed – even to the present day. Hitler despised and feared Rommel, so decided to banish him to this far-away campaign, but as a consequence unwittingly made Rommel a hero.

The Afrika Korps was almost always severely outnumbered but managed to inflict many shocking defeats upon the Allies, while suddenly appearing and disappearing into the hinterland, giving Rommel the nickname, the 'Desert Fox'. While the German designs in North Africa were ultimately unsuccessful, against all odds they gave the Allies a run for their money that is today the stuff of military legend.

The Allied forces in North Africa were initially overconfident, and viewed the Afrika Korps as a mere nuisance, as opposed to an existential threat – this was big mistake!

Rommel, a master at reading his opposition, smelled blood, and after consolidating his control over western Libya, planned the offensive aspect of *Operation Sonnenblume*, a bold frontal invasion of Allied-held Cyrenaica, setting up an eventual drive into Egypt. It was upon the eve of this phase that the present map entered the scene.

In mid-March 1941, the ill-defined German-Allied lines were located to the west of El Agheila, along the shores of the Gulf of Sirte, at a point that roughly marked the border between Tripolitania and Cyrenaica. Perhaps surprisingly, the British held El Agheila with only a small force. While Rommel was confident that he could overcome any opposition in El Agheila, it was imperative that the town be taken quickly and cleanly. This was not only due to its strategic importance but it was critical to the morale of the Afrika Korps that *Operation Sonneblume* started with a victorious bang, creating momentum.

Rommel had a problem though. The knowledge of the topography around El Agheila was not precise. Despite the fact that the Italians had occupied the area for 30 years, there were noticeable deficiencies, or ambiguities, in their maps. This was no simple flat desert, but rather the land was punctuated by several highlands and wadis that posed barriers for Rommel's tanks (and perhaps ideal for Allied-laid traps). It was also imperative for the Germans to gain advanced knowledge of fresh water supplies in areas where such resources were scare. It did not help that German aerial reconnaissance was quite limited by the presence of British anti-aircraft placements, while any knowledge gained from the local Bedouins was slim (as they despised the Axis Powers – the Italians had run a brutal concentration camp at El Agheila that housed 10,000 Bedouins). Much better geographic intelligence was required if Rommel was to be assured of quick and clean takedown of El Agheila.

Members of the Afrika Korps' *Aufklärungsbataillon 3* (3rd Reconnaissance Battalion) were deployed to reconnoitre the dangerous 'no man's land' between the German and Allied lines. As such, the present map embraces the area from the bridge at Abd el Kader, in the west and then all the way east to El Agheila, and from the shores to the 'Gran Sirte' (Gulf of Sirte), in the north, down to a point south, well into the desert. The surveyors managed to gain a stellar overview of the countryside, noting all major details useful to guide military movement. They returned to headquarters, where they submitted the reconnaissance sketches and notes to a *Vermessungs- und Karten-Abteilung (Motorisiert*), a German Army 'Mobile Survey and Map Detachment', which would have rapidly drafted and printed the map, before rushing it to Rommel's HQ.

The present map is, rather unusually, printed in brown ink on tan paper and shows the westward approaches to El Agheila crossing desert, along with wadis, highlands (represented as shaded areas), while noting all viable transport routes, water sources and conspicuous features upon the landscape. The Zeichenerklärung' (Explanation of Symbols), in the lower-middle of the map, identifies the symbols used to mark: 'Ia-Strasse' (the main postroad running along the coast); 'gut befahrbare Strasse' (good passable roads); 'Karavanstrasse für Fahreuge geeinget' (Caravan routes suitable for vehicles); 'nicht befahrbare wage' (routes not passable); 'Brunnen od. Quelle' (wells or springs); 'Brunnen mit Trinkwasser' (wells with potable water); 'Brunnen mit salzhaltigem Wasser' (well with salty water); 'trockener Brunnen' (dry wells); 'Tal' (valley / wadi); 'Ruine' (ruins); 'trigononmetr. Punkt' (trigonometric surveying point); 'Grad o. muselm. Friedhof' (Muslim cemeteries); and 'Getreidlager' (grain stores).

Importantly, in the upper right, the map is labelled 'Geheime Kommandosache' (Secret Commando Operation), noting both its highly classified nature and the fact that it was to be used by the Afrika Korps commandos who acted as the advance party during the German operations against El Agheila.

On March 24, 1941, the Germans attacked El Agheila. The small British garrison, seeing that they were outmatched, abandoned the fort, and withdrew eastwards, but carefully laid landmines so as to make Rommel's further progress as unpleasant as possible.

Yet, the Afrika Korps quick seizure of El Agheila, and the meek Allied response, proved to be just the morale boost that Rommel had hoped for. Over the coming weeks, the Germans surged up through Cyrenaica, mowing down the positions of the overstretched Allied forces.

The Germans pinned the Allies down at the Siege of El Tobruk (April 10 to November 27, 1941), in far western Libya. The Allies were determined to hold the city, as its vital port would give Rommel a

perfect supply base to for the conquest of Egypt. The Allies managed to hold out for 241 days, before the siege was lifted by a relief force.

The events at El Tobruk succeeded in negating Rommel's momentum, and the Afrika Korps was bogged down in Cyrenaica, until they manged to score a decisive defeat upon the Allies at the Battle of Gazala (May 26 to June 21, 1942). This opened the door to the German surge into Egypt, which placed the Allied HQ in Cairo in state of total panic.

At the beginning of July 1942, Rommel's forces arrived at El Alamein, Egypt, only a short distance east of Alexandria. Everyone knew that if Alexandria were to be lost, the Allied positions across Egypt would fall like dominos. There the two sides fought the fierce, nearly month-long First Battle of El Alamein (July 1-27, 1942), which ultimately proved inconclusive.

In the wake of this showdown, the Allies tried, on numerous occasions, to destroy the Afrika Korps with superior numbers and firepower, but every time Rommel slipped way, like a desert fox, only to continue to threaten Alexandria. However, by this time, Rommel's supply lines had become dangerously overextended, while the Royal Navy and Air Force was intercepting many of the German supply convoys from Italy. Rommel also came to face a truly worthy adversary for the first time, in the person of the new Allied commander in North Africa, General Bernard Montgomery

At the Second Battle of El Alamein (October 23 to November 11, 1942) the Allies scored a decisive victory. The Germans were henceforth on the run, heading westwards into Libya with the Allies in hot pursuit. A powerful symbolic event occurred during the Battle of El Agheila (December 11-18, 1942), when the British forced the Afrika Korps to abandon the town and to retreat towards Tunisia – events had gone full circle. While Rommel escaped to fight another day, Germany's plans to conquer North Africa were in ruins. Nevertheless, Rommel's skill and tenacity in the face of overwhelming odds won him enduring admiration from friends and foes alike.

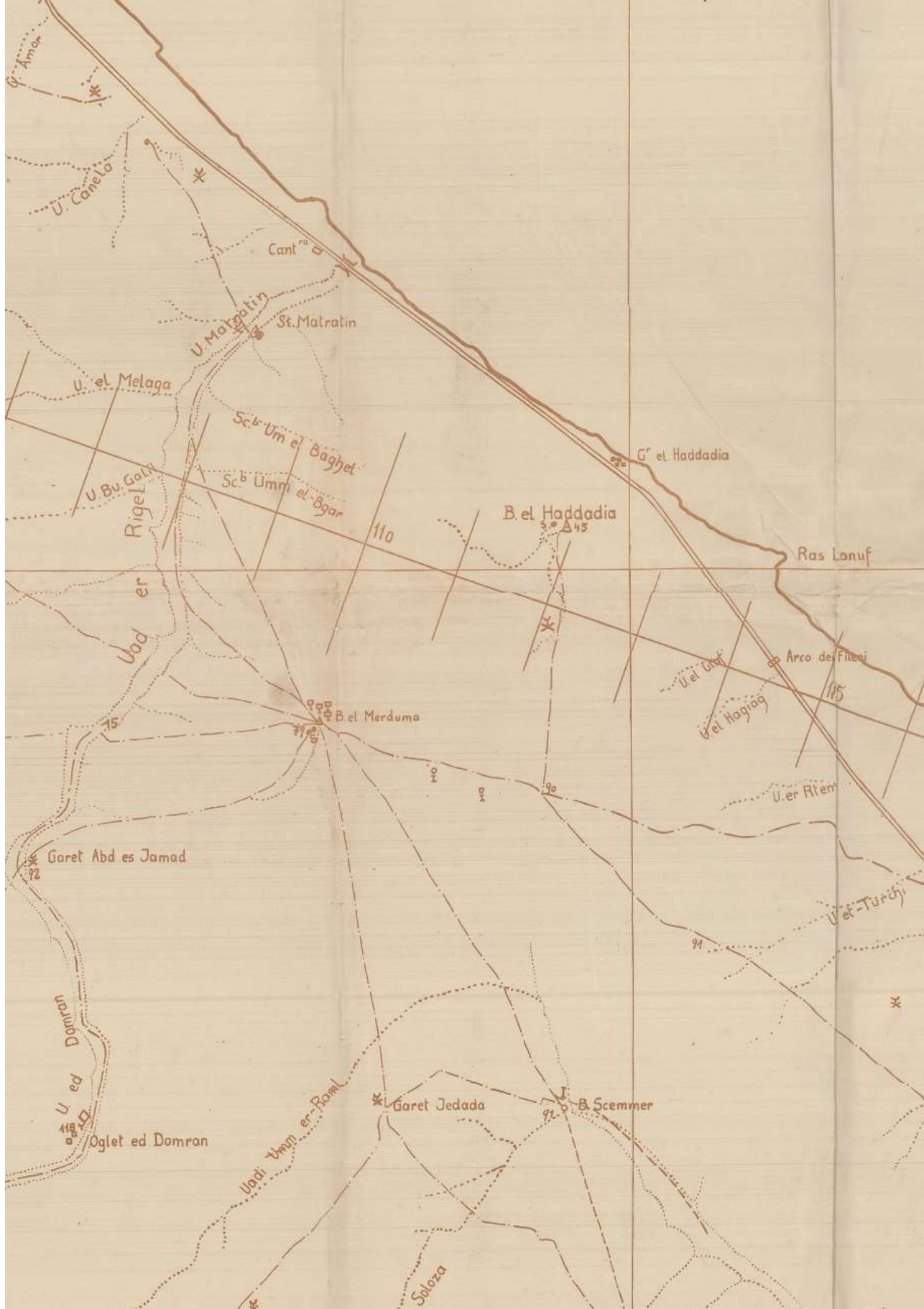
North Africa's profound strategic importance was proven when it was used by the Allies as a springboard to invade Italy, beginning in September 1943, so turning the war in Europe decisively against the Third Reich.

The Present Map: Unrecorded

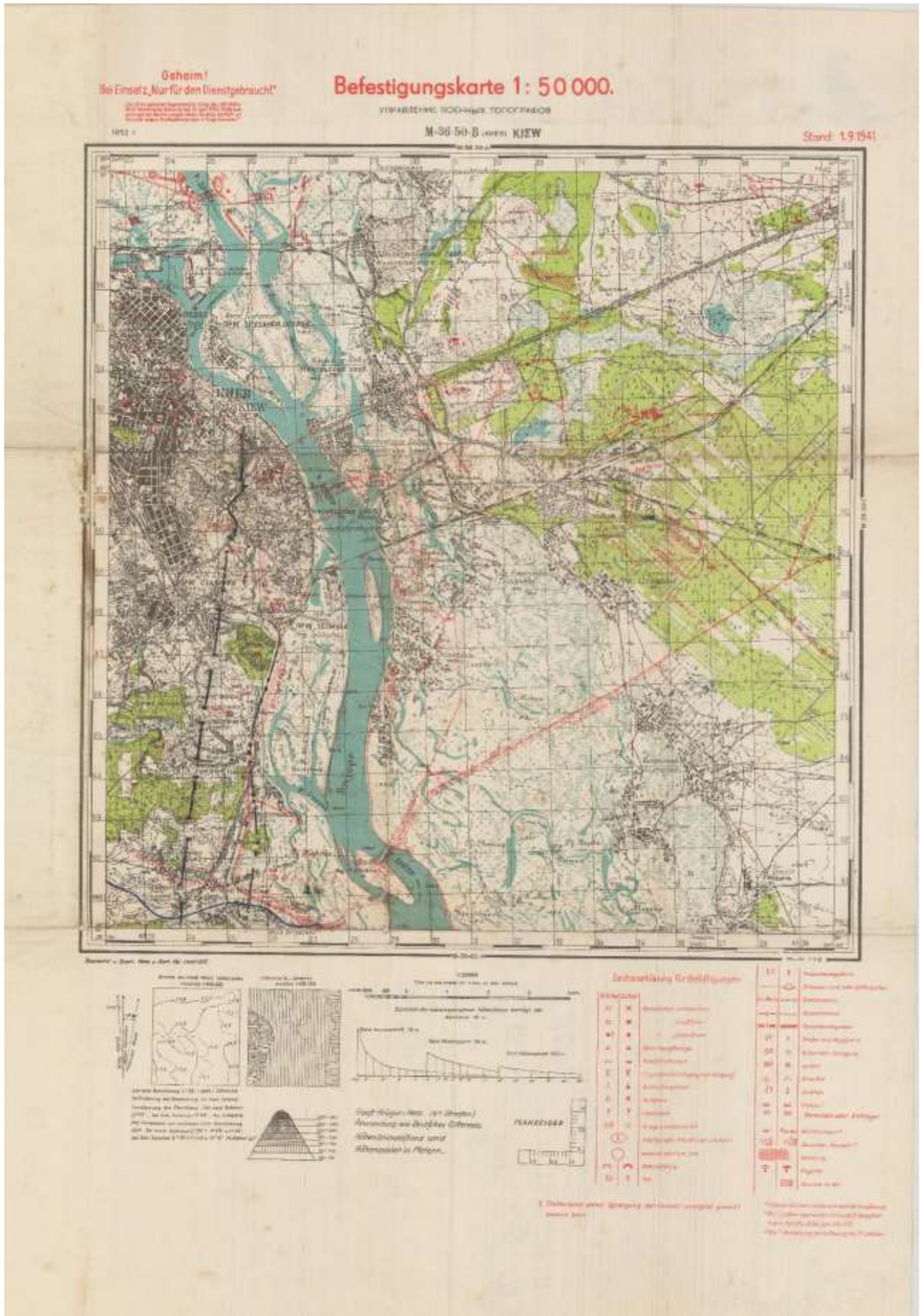
The present map, is perhaps not surprisingly, unrecorded; we cannot trace a reference to it, let alone the location of another example. The map was super top-secret and would have been printed in only a handful (probably less than 10) of examples. Moreover, being of large format and fragile, the survival rate of the map would have been incredibly low. It is most than likely that the present example is the only survivor.

References: N/A – Map seemingly unrecorded.

2.000 EUR



5. WWII Eastern Front – First Battle Of Kiev Important Wehrmacht Field Cartography – Printed Near Kiev



VERMESSUNGS- UND KARTEN-ABTEILUNG (MOT.) 608. [GERMAN ARMY - MOTORIZED SURVEYING & MAP DETACHMENT 608].

Kiew / Befestigungskarte 1:50 000. / Stand 1.9.1941.

[Ukraine, near Kiev:] Vermessungs- Und Karten-Abteilung (Mot.) 608, September 1, 1941.

Colour print, overlayed with additional red printing, with some contemporary manuscript additions in black crayon, some contemporary pencil sketches to verso (Good, some wear and toning along old folds, some staining along left neatline), 64 x 45 cm (25 x 17.5 inches).

An exceedingly rare 'Secret' Nazi map of Kiev and much of its environs, made during the height of the WWII Battle of Kiev (August-September 1941), whereby the Nazis captured the city after an epic month-long contest against the Red Army; predicated upon breaking intelligence supplied by Luftwaffe reconnaissance flights, the map is by far and away the most detailed and accurate map of much of the siege theatre, depicting innumerable Soviet defensive works, and serving as the 'blueprint' used by German generals for capturing the city; the map, based on a Soviet template, was greatly augmented and printed near Kiev, in the battle zone, by a 'Motorized Map Detachment' of the German Army – an incredible artefact used by top decision makers during one of the seminal events along the Eastern Front.

Nazi Germany invaded the Soviet Union in June 1941 in what was known as *Operation Barbarossa*, a 'Blitzkrieg' (Lightening Warfare) campaign that sought to conquer all of the country west of the 'A-A Line' (the imagined meridian running from Archangel down to Astrakhan). The Germans were highly confident as the same techniques of rapid, mechanized warfare had practically mowed down France the year before. However, the Wehrmacht severely underestimated the extraordinary bravery and self-sacrifice of the Red Army troops and the severity of the Russian climate. The campaign resulted in several titanic battles involving hundreds of thousands of troops on each side, and while the Germans usually prevailed, they did so always at great cost, with each showdown delaying their progress eastwards and depleting their strength. Meanwhile, the Soviets seemed to be able to transcend unimaginable loss and suffering without losing their resolve; the Nazis eventually learned the hard way that they could not do the same.
The Battle of Kiev (August 23 - September 26, 1941), often called the First Battle of Kiev, so as not to confuse it with another showdown in 1943, was one the great events of *Operation Barbarossa*. During the vicious month-long contest, the Wehrmacht encircled the Soviet Union's third most important city (which had a population of 930,000 in the city proper), capturing or destroying the entire Soviet Southwestern Front Army. The battle has the distinction of being the largest encirclement (in terms of number of troops involved) in military history.

To give an idea of the scope of the battle, the Germans dedicated 544,00 troops, consisting of 9 armoured divisions (with a heavy emphasis on tanks) and 25 infantry divisions, to the contest, while the city was defended by an elaborate series of fortifications and a Red Army force that initially numbered 627,000 men. The Luftwaffe and the Germans' heavy artillery systematically pounded the strategic infrastructure and military locations within the city in an effort to soften up resistance, but this did not bear fruit, as the Soviets bravely resisted, rushing in more troops to replenish their strength. However, the Wehrmacht pressed hard and managed to completely encircle Kiev while raising the tempo of their bombardment. The Soviets' situation was hopeless, and at the end of the battle the Germans captured 452,700 Red Army troops and 2,642 Soviet artillery pieces, along with 64 tanks. Beyond that, horrifically, the Red Army suffered around 700,000 casualties!

The Battle of Kiev was a shocking defeat for the Soviets, and while certainly a great technical victory for the Germans, its effect upon the greater war remains debatable. While the Germans suffered 61,000 casualties and did not lose too much equipment, the month-long battle slowed the Wehrmacht's progress towards the Volga River. In fact, when the battle concluded, at the end of September, winter on the Steppes was nigh. It would be argued that the Soviet's tremendous sacrifice at Kiev did much to ensure that by the end of the 1941 campaign season, while Germany had conquered much of Ukraine and a good part of European Russia, it fell well short of its goals, failing to take Moscow or reach the Caucuses.

During the 1942 campaign season, the Nazis pursued *Case Blue*, a high-risk/potentially high-reward strategy that aimed to seize the Baku Oil Fields. However, as we all know today, this would end in their disastrous defeat at the Battle of Stalingrad (August 23 – February 2, 1942), which hailed the beginning of the end of the Third Reich.

The Present Map in Focus

During World War II, the Wehrmacht operated arguably the best military cartography organization in the world. The British forces rivaled it in many respects, yet the sophisticated precision by which the Nazis military cartographers could create peerless maps in the middle of active combat zones remains highly impressive, even by today's standards. They perfected the interface between surveying, ground and aerial reconnaissance, draftsmanship, editing and printing, which operated in seamless, symbiotic manner.

Although surprisingly not well researched, the German Army's *Vermessungs- und Karten-Abteilung (Motorisiert*), being their 'Motorized Surveying and Map Detachments', were responsible for especially impressive feats. They were completely integrated units of surveyors, draftsman, photographers and printers, who traveled with all their equipment to the front lines in every theatre in which the Wehrmacht fought (on many occasions they traveled aboard special trains). The Detachments were usually assigned to and followed the progress of specific army corps and their workshops could be instantly set up close to battle fronts, where new maps could be made, or existing maps updated, predicated upon fresh aerial reconnaissance and field intelligence. In many cases, new maps could be generated within hours of fresh information arriving at their workshops, called 'Armee-Kartenstelle'.

During the invasion of the Soviet Union, the Nazis benefitted greatly for the fact that the exiting Soviet maps of the country were of exceedingly high quality. Every inch of European Russia was mapped in large scale to precise standards of accuracy, and full sets of these maps had been acquired by the Wehrmacht long before the war. However, while the Soviets maps correctly located all major topographic features, civilian infrastructure and the outlines of cities, etc., they intentionally omitted sensitive military information (which the Soviet high command usually added in manuscript to their own secret sets of maps).

Illustrating the point, the present map employs a 1934 edition of a topographical sectional map of the Kiev region made by the '*Управление военных топографов' (Military Topography Office). The German cartographers copied the Soviet antecedent almost verbatim, preserving all the topographical details, infrastructure and urban aspects, along with almost all of the original Cyrillic text. The Soviet template, which includes everything, save for the overprinting in red and the German translations of Russian toponymy, provides an excellent and accurate overview of the Kiev and its environs, to the north, east and south. However, apart from some Czarist era bastions, the map does not show any of the innumerable military installations that protected the city.*

The base map for the present work was the Soviet Military Topography Office's sheet 'M-36-50-B', and its scope embraces the center of the city of Kiev (with the old city, the Citadel and some of thew new neighbourhoods), its harbour on the Dnieper River, to the north, and its environs to the south and east (considered to be the city's weak underbelly – relatively speaking).

With this map in mind, the Motorized Surveying and Mapping Detachment 608, which was attached to the German Army Group South, dispatched especially trained reconnaissance agents (likely from the *Koluft 6*, or Reconnaissance Unit no. 6), to fly aboard high altitude Luftwaffe flights, taking numeorus photographs of the Kiev area. The resulting films were then taken back to the Map Detachment 608's Kartenstelle, located near the local Wehrmacht HQ, where the photographs were developed, sized and fitted together to make a 'bildplanskizze', or photographic map of the area. The bildplanskizze would be carefully analyzed by expert eyes against the 1934 Soviet template.

In creating the present map, the title of *Befestigungskarte*, roughly translates to 'Fortification Map'. The Map Detachment 608 added all of the information overprinted in red upon the map, with the date marked as 'Stand 1.19.1941' (the information is current as of September 1, 1941, about a week into the month-long German Siege of Kiev). The 'Zeichenerklärung für Befestigungen' (Explanation of Fortification Symbols), identifies the numerous different types of Soviet defensive works, including forts, heavy

artillery batteries, redoubts, tank barriers, minefields, flank towers, snipers' nets, wire fences, flare towers, bunkers, plane and balloon landing sites, etc.

Specifically, the present map shows a vast array of defensive works, mostly of recent construction, that were meant to protect the city from the south and the east. While the Wehrmacht had been able to reconnoiter the western approaches to Kiev for weeks, their ability to observe the eastward defenses was comparatively limited, being largely confined to a few recent reconnaissance flights (a risky business given the Soviet anti-aircraft guns).

The map shows many elaborate defensive works imbedded within the inner city of Kiev proper and its Citadel, although the details are based upon partial information and educated guesses, as many sites are marked with '?'. To the south Kiev is defended by thick rows of wire barriers and batteries, and then over to the east (just beyond the Dnieper), great anti-tank ditches protect Kiev from a frontal assault, although a precise depiction of these barriers is noted as being 'not viable'. To the south of the city and crossing the Dnieper towards the northeast is a giant tunnel, marked with an '?' and noted as being 'im bau' (under construction), which connects to rail lines, also labelled as being 'im bau'. Further north, many rail lines link up to a vast array of bunkers and munitions storage sites, etc., although not all of these facilities are precisely identified. To the immediate north of the city, by the harbour (outlined in red), are a series of great fortifications, protected by formidable anti-tank barriers.

Additionally, there are a couple of contemporarily manuscript lines, applied in black crayon, that run north-south to the southeast of Kiev; these may present some sort of intended German cordon militaire or attack lines.

While the newly acquired intelligence, as added to the map by Detachment 608, contains many ambiguities, most of the information seems to be correct, or still leads one in the right direction, and would have be considered incredibly useful by the Wehrmacht high commander as the prepared to close the net on Kiev. Indeed, no other known printed map provides this level of detail of Kiev's defensive perimeter in the area depicted.

Given this, it is no surprise that the note in in the upper left corner of the map reads: 'Geheim! …Nur für den Dienstgebrauch!' (Secret! For official use only!), meaning that it was a top classified production reserved for use by only very senior, authorized Wehrmacht personnel. The fine print below warns that unauthorized use was subject to strict penalties according to a 1934 law (in the Third Reich, it was usually good advice to heed such warnings!).

Very few examples of the map would have been printed, and these would have been rushed out to the regional Wehrmacht high command. Indeed, the present example was almost certainly consulted by generals, as they planned their next moved upon Kiev, making this map an important artefact from the heart of the action!

A Note on Rarity

The present map is extremely rare. We can trace only a single institutional example, held by the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin. Moreover, we are not aware of any sales records for other examples.

References: Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin: Kart. 1940.

2.000 EUR

6. Peru / Amazon Basin
Grand Decorative Cartography
History of Cartography
Franciscan Missionaries
Lima Imprint



Juan Mariano de URIARTE.

Evolucion historico-geografica en el oriente del Perú. Mapa de la prefectura apostolica de San Francisco Solano del Ucayali con motiva de la exposicion vaticana universal de misiones y el Centenario de Ayacucho.

Lima: Abele Hermanos, 1924.

Colour print with original varnish, mounted upon original linen, rolled (Very Good, especially for map of its format, varnish cracked and chipped away in many places, but underlying map in quite good condition, with some creasing and a tiny abrasion to upper register with no significant loss, some loss to blank lower margin and some short tears without loss to printed area), 126 x 87 cm (49.5 x 34 inches).

An exceedingly rare and highly decorative wall map of the wild Ucayali region, eastern Peru's Amazonian frontier, made by the missionary-cartographer Juan Mariano de Uriarte to chronicle the Franciscan Order's challenging nearly three century-long presence in a region inhabited by not always welcoming indigenous nations and covered by nearly impenetrable malarial rainforest; adorned with numerous fascinating vignettes showcasing the history of the cartography of Amazonian Peru, the local peoples, major events and portraits of leading missionaries; printed in Lima especially for the Vatican's 1925 Universal Missionary Exhibition, as well as to celebrate the Centenary of the decisive battle in Peru's War of Independence.

This exceedingly rare and engaging wall map showcases the Ucayali region, a vast tract of the Amazon Basin, in Eastern Peru. As the title declares, the map's purpose it to explore the 'historical-geographical evolution' of the region through the eyes of the Franciscan missionaries, who for almost three centuries had been a major factor in the region's development. Specifically, the map charts the Roman Catholic Apostolic Prefecture of San Francisco Solano del Ucayali that covered the region, so named after Francisco Solano y Jiménez (1549 – 1610), also known as Francis Solanus, a Spanish Franciscan who was the leading light of the faith in South America.

The map was made as showpiece for the Ucayali Franciscan Order's display at the 1925 Vatican Universal Missionary Exhibition, a forum that sought to reinvigorate Roman Catholic *proselytization* in the wake of the horrors of World War I. The map also celebrates the centenary of the Battle of Ayacucho (December 9, 1824), whereupon Peru effectively secured its independence from Spain. The map was printed in Lima by the Abele Hermanos firm and is surely one of the most elaborate maps to have been printed in Peru during its era.

The map's coverage extends from Lima, in the west, to the Brazilian Frontier, in the east, and from Ayacucho, in the south, up to Iquitos, in the north, but focusses upon the ecclesiastic prefecture, shaded in yellow, which overlays much of Peru's Ucayali Department. This vast land is largely dominated by the Amazon Basin, with the great Ucayali River (a major tributary of the Amazon) and it and headwaters, and is covered by dense rainforest. Only the Gran Pajonal (Great Scrubland or Great Savanna), in the south, rises up along the foothills of the Andes. In the 1920s, the prefecture was still a wild land, scarcely developed by European standards, with very few roads going in or out, only tiny fixed settlements and population of only 60,000 people. Most of region's inhabitants were members of various native nations, whose territories are marked on the map in red lettering, including the Cunibos, Amahaucas, Sipibos, Casibos, Campas, Amuesas, Setebos, Capanhuas, Chamas, Cocamas and Piros.

The 'Leyenda' (Legend), one the left-hand side, explains the symbols used to locate current missions (red dots); destroyed or abandoned missions (red squares); former missions with the precise location unknown (red triangles); national, departmental and district capitals (black dots of graduated sizes); villages (small black dots); railways (checked red lines); and boundaries of the prefecture (crossed black lines). It also notes the prefecture's land area as being 190,000 km sq. (thus having a population density of less than 3 people per km sq.), with the map drafted to a scale of 1:1,000,000.

The map shows that in the 1920s, the Franciscan missions were lightly distributed across the entire prefecture, while in former times there were vast 'empires', or concentrations, of missions, especially in the Gran Pajonal, that were long ago swallowed up by the rainforests and scrub.

Other notable details on the map proper include Pucallpa, the departmental capital; Ayachuco (near where the aforementioned battle occurred in 1824), and the 'estacíon radiograpfica' (wireless station) at Masisea; the only means of fast communication in or out of the region. In the southwest, the map also outlines the 'Colonias' of Oxapampa and Puzuzo, attempts by criollo settlers to develop the foothills region near the Gran Pajonal.

Surrounding the map proper are 14 portraits of current and former prefects of Ucayali Franciscans, as well as other important missionaries in the region. Below the title is a large ovoid portrait of the incumbent President of Peru, Augusto Bernardino Leguía y Salcedo (1863 – 1932), who served in office from 1908 to 1912 and from 1919 to 1930.

Covering the margins of the map are 53 vignettes, including 22 maps (on the left side and bottom), which collectively form a pageant of the history of cartography of the Peruvian Amazon, with many rare works made over the centuries, mainly by missionaries. The other

31 vignettes are of paintings and photographs, including of major local historical events, native peoples, and church/mission facilities, etc.

Juan Mariano de Uriarte, the author of the map, was a Franciscan padre posted for many years in the Ucayali region. Up to the 1920s, the region, and indeed much of Amazonian Peru was imperfectly mapped, and Uriarte conducted many high-quality surveys that resulted in both important separately issued maps, as well as being integrated into the official cartography of Eastern Peru. Examples of maps in his own name include the *Plano Del Valle De Jauja y De Sus Montañas Orientales* (1924) and the *Plano del Valle del Mantaro* (1924).

The Franciscans' Struggle to Tame the Ucayali Region

The Ucayali region, so named for the mighty, partly navigable river the runs through it, is one of the most remote regions of South America. It could only be accessed, from Brazil, by traveling up the entire Amazon Basin, or by crossing the Andes from Lima (a much shorter, but still arduous journey). Covered in dense, malarial rainforest, the indigenous nations had adapted perfectly to their environment, and often resisted the encroachment of outsiders (they were excellent hunters and bush warriors).

The first European to explore the Ucayali area, in 1557, was the conquistador Juan Salinas de Loyola, but he made no attempt to settle the region. Yet, the Ucayali area was of great strategically concern, as it guarded Lima's eastern flank from possible Portuguese encroachment, while the Roman Catholic Church was eager the Christianize its peoples.

Due to logistical difficulties, it was almost a century before the Jesuits and their rivals, the Franciscans, established missions in the Ucayali region. However, these early efforts proved fruitless as the locals showed no interest in Christianity and resented the missionaries' presence, while many of the padres fell grievously ill with malaria. The Jesuits abandoned Ucayali in 1658, followed by the Franciscans in 1668.

Both the Jesuits and Franciscans made fitful returns the Ucayali region in the 18th century, but still found the going difficult for the same reasons. The Jesuit Order was abolished in 1767, removing its presence, while the Franciscans struggled on, with the support of the Spanish crown.

The Franciscan missions managed to gain some traction during the 19th Century, and eventually succeeded in converting and educating many of the native peoples, as well as establishing them in villages (as opposed to their previous hunter-semi-nomadic lifestyle). While the environment was still challenging, the Franciscans managed to secure their permanent presence in the region.

In 1908, the Vatican reorganized the church's administrative boundaries in the region, forming the apostolic prefecture of San Francisco Solano del Ucayali, as depicted on the present map. Much greater resources were invested in the region, as new novices arrived and new missions established. Unlike many other global Catholic missionary operations, which suffered terribly during World War I, the Francscans in Peru prospered.

To reinvigorate missionary activities worldwide, the Vatican hosted the Universal Missionary Exhibition in 1925, where missionary communities all across the globe were invited to showcase their operations,

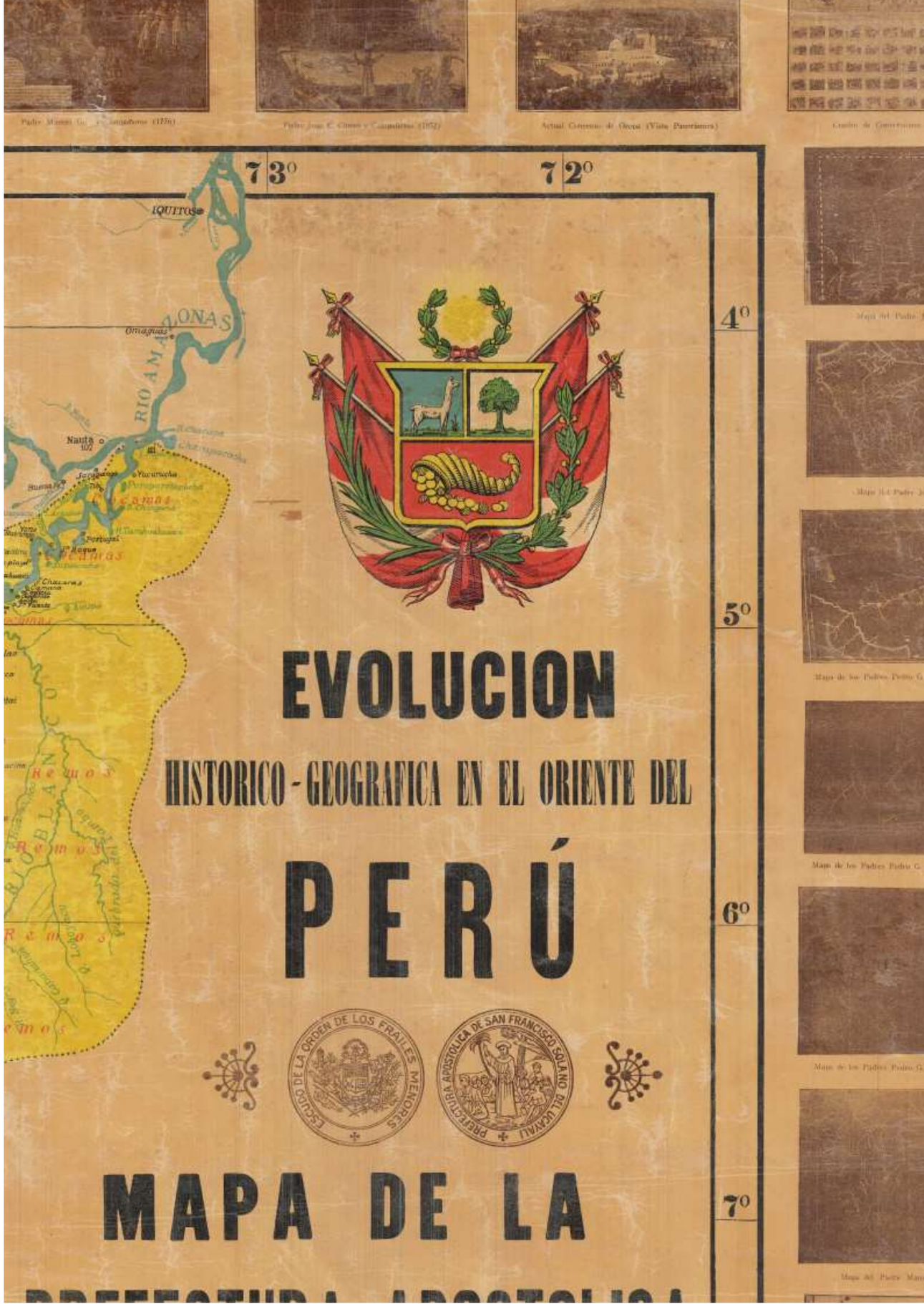
sending delegations and presenting visual displays; the present map was surely the centrepiece of the Ucayali prefecture's noble effort. In part due to the success of the Ucayali's showing at the exhibition, later in 1925, the Vatican elevated the prefecture to become a vicarate, increasing its land area to 213,000 km sq. The mission prospered so much over the next three decades that, in 1956, the ecclesiastic jurisdiction was divided into three vicarates. Today, the Franciscan churches, schools and charities play a major role in the daily lives of the people in the Ucayali Department.

A Note on Rarity

The map is extremely rare; it would have been produced in only a very small print run, while its large size would have ensured a low survival rate. We can trace only a single institutional example, held by the Royal Geographical Society (London), and are not aware of any sales records for any other examples.

References: Royal Geographical Society (London): mr Peru Div.6; Jay Frederick LEHNERTZ, *Lands of the Infidels: The Franciscans in the Central Montaña of Peru, 1709-1824, vol. 2* (Madison: University of Wisconsin, 1974), p. 485; ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, *Supplement to the Geographical Journal, Recent Geographical Literature, Maps, and Photographs Added to the Society's Collection* (1924), p. 261.

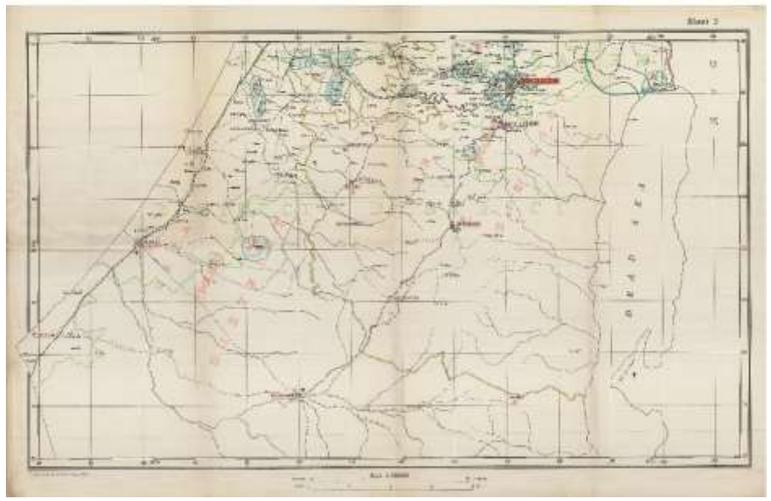
3.400 EUR



7. Israel – Palestine
Arab-Jewish Conflict
Arab Revolt In Palestine (1936-9)
Palestine Imprint







SURVEY OF PALESTINE.

Palestine Scale 1:150,000.

Jaffa: Survey of Palestine, 1935.

Colour off-set print on 3 large un-joined sheets (Very Good, overall clean and bright, just some very light wear along old folds and some modest dust staining, some light marginal creasing), sheets of slightly irregular height, but average: 63 x 97.5 cm (25 x 38.5 inches), would, if joined, form map approximately 160 x 97.5 cm (63 x 38.5 inches).

Extremely rare and historically important – the gargantuan British Army 'Masterplan' for suppressing the Arab Revolt in Palestine (1936-9), whereby Palestinian irregular forces sought to overthrow the British mandate and expel the country's Jewish communities; the map, perhaps more than any other document, exposes the roots of today's Israeli -Palestinian conflict, depicting the locations of Arab and Jewish settlements, as well as infrastructure and communications that could be employed for military counterinsurgency operations; published in Jaffa by the Survey of Palestine for the classified use of senior British commanders.

PALESTINE

Sheet 2.



Printed at the Survey Office Jaffa. 1935.

Scale 1:150,000

Kilometres 0 5 10 15 Kilometres

Miles 0 5 10 15 Miles

The Arab-Jewish conflict in Palestine (today Israel and Palestine) is perhaps the most intractable diplomatic problem of the modern era, as both parties have been repeatedly victims of injustice at the hands of each other and the global community, creating a decades-long cycle of violence. While what is today Israel, Palestine and Jordan were home to great Jewish states in ancient times, most of the Jews in the region were forced into exile by the Romans, who crushed all Jewish self-determination during the first and second centuries AD (although small communities of Jews always remained in the Holy Land). In the many centuries since, the region mainly came to be populated by Arabs, who followed either the Sunni Muslim or Christian faiths.

Palestine was ruled by the Ottomans from 1517 to 1917/8, and despite its historical and religious importance, it generally remained a quiet and low-profile part of Levant, with small trading cities and subsistence agrarian communities; the Ottomans generally left the local Arab grandees to their own devices.

At the same time, the notion of *Aliyah*, or the return of the Jewish people to the land that was Israel, always remained a core tenet of their faith in exile, even as for centuries almost all Jews knew that they would never lay eyes upon the Holy Land.

However, the escalation of Anti-Semitic violence in Eastern Europe in the latter part of the 19th century made life untenable there for many thousands of Jews. While most immigrated to the West, as small number were permitted by the Ottomans to settle in Palestine. This movement came to be known as Zionism, and while most of the migrants were poor Eastern European Jews, they were financially and technically assisted by wealthy Jewish benefactors, mainly from Western Europe.

Initially, the Jews and the Arabs got along relatively well. While the Arabs seemed a little surprised that the Jews wanted to live a hard-scabble life on the edge of the desert, they benefitted from the economic activity generated by the new arrivals, while the Jewish presence was far too small to threaten Arab dominance of the region.

During World War I (1914-8), Britain was desperate to open up a new front in the Levant and Iraq, so as to knock the Ottomans out of the conflict. Whitehall recklessly proceeded to promise anything to anyone who would might help them, regardless of the potential cost or any conflicts of interest. They pledged to give the King of Hejaz control of all of the Levant and Iraq as a united Arab state. Not long thereafter, in the 'Balfour Declaration', they also promised the Jews that they could have a homeland in Palestine (against their pledges to the Arabs). Meanwhile, in the secret Sykes-Picot Agreement, Brian and France agreed to divide the Middle East between them, reneging on Whitehall's promises to both the Arabs and Jews. While diplomacy is often messy and duplicitous, this represented a shocking new low, perhaps never equaled before or since – and it caused more trouble than anyone ever could ever have imagined.

When the Entente won the war, with Arab and Jewish support, Britain and France essentially divided the region between, making Iraq and Jordan into British puppet states, while France directly ruled Syria. In 1920, Palestine became a British mandate under the charter of the League of Nations, although Britain proceeded to rule is as a military colony.

During the 1920s, Jewish immigration accelerated, while Jewish societies increasingly bought up much of the country's good agricultural land, so displacing Arab tenant farmers (it must be noted that it was often Arab landowners that voluntarily sold these lands to the Jews). This caused tremendous resentment amongst the Arab peasantry, who came to believe that the Jews would eventually crowd them out of their own country. As the British seemed to facilitate the rise in the Jewish presence (in addition to being clumsy and heavy-handed), they also came to resent British rule.

Tensions boiled over, leading to the 1929 Palestine Riots, when parties of Arabs and Jews turned on each other in Jerusalem, resulting in almost 300 deaths. While this conflict was limited in scope, it hardened both sides, convincing both Jewish and Arab leaders that peaceful coexistence was an impossibility.

Through the 1930s, Jewish immigration to the Palestine rose to unprecedented levels, due to the rise of Nazism, Stalin's oppression and xenophobia in North America. This caused the Palestinian Arabs to feel existentially threatened – many came to believe that if they did not act with urgent force, then they would lose their country forever. Meanwhile, the Jews that arrived in Palestine were desperate; they had nowhere else to go, and no choice but to fight for a future in their new home.

In the early 1930s, Izz ad-Din al-Qassim (1882 - 1935), a Syrian Muslim preacher, organized an insurgent group that mounted small scale attacks against British Mandate and Jewish targets. While they had no chance of destabilizing the governing regime, they instilled fear everywhere. The Qassimite insurgency was a prelude to the much grander events that were soon to unfold, and the present map was made in 1935, likely not long before Al-Qassim was killed (following a manhunt on November 20 of that year), in anticipation of an escalation in hostilities.

The Arab Revolt in Palestine, or The Great Palestinian Revolt (April 1936 to August 1939), is generally seen by historians as the 'point of no return' in the Arab-Jewish conflict. During the uprising, radical Arab leaders hoped to overthrow the British regime and remove the Jewish presence, while more moderate figures hoped to gain legal concessions, namely a British promise to severely limit future Jewish immigration and land ownership, while providing a road map for Arab self-governance.

The first phase of the Revolt was led by the moderates, who called a General Strike in April 1936. However, this design proved ineffective, as the British used any means necessary to keep the economy moving, and by October the strike was called off.

The failure of the strike discredited the moderates in Arab eyes, allowing the radical, violent parties to come to the fore. In late 1937, an armed campaign led by peasant irregular fighters started attacking Jewish and British targets, in what Westerners would today term 'terrorism'. The British Army and Jewish military groups found themselves fighting on the same side, even as they distrusted each other. The Jewish population throughout the entire country lived in constant fear, while the British army and police and the Jewish militias struggled to fend off frequent Arab ambuscades.

Eventually the British Army learned to effectively use the intelligence it gained from the field (no doubt applying it to examples of the present map!) and flooded the country with as many as 50,000 troops, eventually wearing the Arabs down. By August 1939, the British entirely suppressed the revolt, although at great cost. It is estimated that immediately following the end of hostilities, as much as 10% of the male Palestinian Arab population was either dead, jailed, or exiled (while around 300 Jews and 262 British troops were killed). Meanwhile, the Jews redoubled their efforts to gain their own autonomy in Palestine, separate from the Arabs.

During World War II (1939-45), when European Judaism was being almost entirely annihilated by the Holocaust, Britain severely restricted Jewish immigration to Palestine, in a belated effort to placate the Arabs. This caused the Jewish community to turn on the British, while all of Britain's bridges with the Arab Palestinians were already burnt. Having lost all support in Palestine, the Britain hastily withdrew from the country in 1948, leaving the Arabs and the outnumbered Jews to 'duke it out'.

The resulting Israeli War of Independence (1948-9), led to an overall Jewish victory and the creation of the State of Israel, the first independent Jewish nation in two millennia, while the Palestinian Arabs lost most of their country. However, far from being a decisive showdown, this conflict merely ensured a cycle of violence and international recrimination that rages to present day.

The Present Map in Focus

The present map was made on the orders of the British Army during the Qassimite insurgency in 1935, but in anticipation of greater unrest. It was published by the Survey of Palestine in Jaffa and, as it features a vast wealth of sensitive information, it would have been considered classified, and reserved for the exclusive use of senior British officers and civil servants. Printed in a clear style, in bold colours, to a large scale of 1:150,000, the map details the locations of British military resources, transportation and communication infrastructure, as well as the locations of Jewish and Arab settlements, providing all the of the information necessary for planning a campaign against irregular warfare (ex. roadside ambushes and lightening attacks upon British Army posts, police positions and Jewish settlements). It is by far and away the most accurate and detailed general map made for operational use during available during the Revolt and, as such, it served as the British 'masterplan' for suppressing the unrest.

Issued on three large, un-joined sheets, the map covers the northern three quarters of Palestine, as far south as Beersheba, being the entire operational theatre of the Revolt (the extreme southern part of the country, the Negev, was not considered an active combat zone).

The 'Reference', below the title, explains the vast array of symbols used to identify urban areas; Arab and Jewish villages; numbered blocks of Jewish rural (agrarian) settlements; roads and tracks of various kinds (specifying their appropriateness for military vehicles and seasonal use); railways; telegraph stations; post offices and police stations (noting their level of access to communications); water supplies; airfields; towns and villages with British Army and Air Force detachments, as well as Transjordanian forces posts. The map also delineates the boundaries of military areas, police districts and sub-districts, as well as international borders.

The map reveals how complex the Arab-Jewish conflict in Palestine had become, even by that point, 85 years before today. Jewish settlements are shown to be right next to Arab villages, whole the large tracts of Jewish agrarian lands, shaded in blue and numbered, weave right through Arab areas. It shows that during times of violence, no areas could be fully protected from the other side. Especially given that the area shown was comparable to the size of New Jersey, with distances were small and extra land scarce, everything was interweaved, such that it was impossible to separate the Arabs and Jews without evicting peoples from their established land holdings (which was what was to eventually occur). Indeed, the land patterns in much of 1930s Palestine are amazingly similar to those of today's West Bank, where Israeli Settlements snake though Palestinian territories, making it impossible for the Palestinians to form any coherent territorial integrity (which is the objective of Israeli conservatives).

The present map is packed with amazing details and is worthy of much further study by scholars and all those seeking to understand the tragic, yet fascinating, history of the Holy Land.

A Note on Rarity

The present map is extremely rare. While some sources, such as Worldcat, list numerous institutional examples of the map, almost all of these listings seem to be 'ghosts' or errant citations of totally different maps of Palestine.

We can definitively trace only a single institutional example of the present map, held by the Bodleian Library, Oxford University. The great rarity of the map is due the fact that only very few examples would have been printed, reserved for classified high level official use. The map is also large and fragile, such that most examples would have perished over the course of the Revolt.

References: Bodleian Library, Oxford University: D26 (148).; OCLC: 45239964

(but erroneously noting many 'ghost' or incorrect listings of other maps).

3.500 EUR

8. World War II – Egypt
Afrika Korps – Rommel's Invasion Of Egypt
Important Aerial Cartography



LUFTWAFFE - X FLEIGER KORPS.

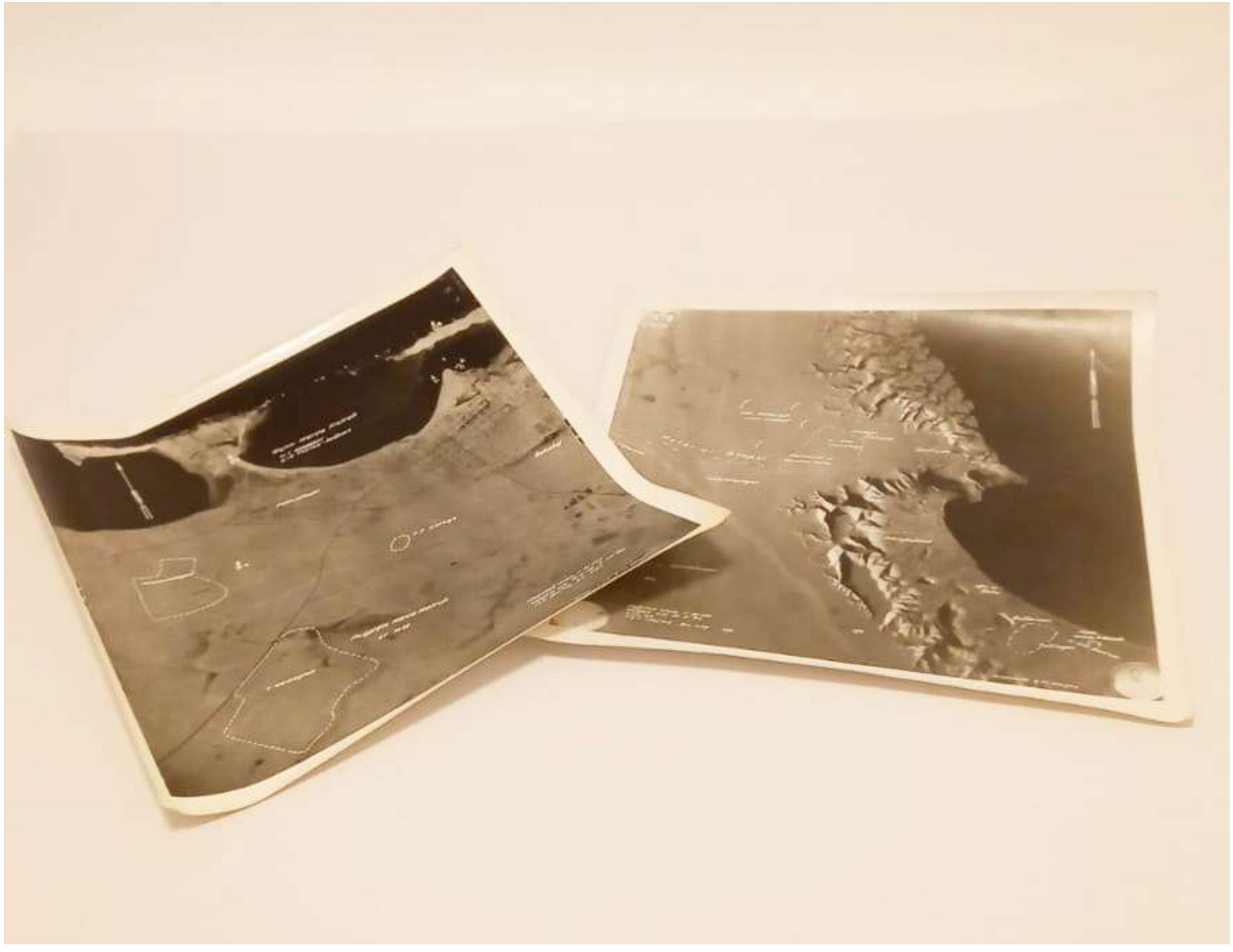
[Pair (2) Original Aerial Reconnaissance Photographs:] 'Sollum…20.6.42' [AND] 'Mersa Matruh…19.6.42'.

[Cyrenaica, Libya, June 19 and 20, 1942].

Pair (2) of original photographs contemporarily augmented with marking in white, both with Wehrmacht handstamps in red ink marked 'Geheim!' (Secret) to verso (both Very Good, strong and clean images with glossy finish, just some light marginal creasing and a tiny tear to Sollum photo in blank margin), each 32 x 32 cm (12.5 x 12.5 inches).

An extraordinary pair of 'Secret!' original aerial reconnaissance photographs of Sollum and Mersa Matruh, key battle sites during the invasion of Egypt launched in June 1942 by General Erwin Rommel's Afrika Korps, taken by the Luftwaffe's X Flieger Korps, operating from forward bases in Libya, each glossy, high quality photograph features extensive markings of strategically important details added by reconnaissance officers, used as vital source material for cartography, as well as being directly consulted by the Afrika Korps high command to inform their advance into Egypt – fascinating and incredibly rare surviving artefacts of one of the most daring operations of World War II.

While World War II in North Africa, known as the The Western Desert Campaign (1940-3),



does not always possess the highest profile in popular memory, all contemporary stakeholders, as well as all historians today, know it to have been of paramount importance. The region featured Egypt, which included the Suez Canal, the lifeline of the British Empire, while also guarding the approaches to Italy, the soft underbelly of Axis-controlled Europe. If the Germans ran the table in North Africa, Britain would likely be knocked out of the war, while if the Allies gained control, they would have a clear run to invade Axis-dominated Southern Europe.

The British started the war with overwhelming advantages in numbers and firepower, while possessing strong positions in Egypt. By the beginning of 1941, they not only easily beat back an attempted Italian invasion of Egypt but had conquered the eastern half of Libya.

As was the case in other theatres, the Nazis had to step in to save their hapless Italian allies, in what was to be known as *Operation Sonnenblume* (Unternehmen Sonnenblume / Operation Sunflower, February 6 – May 25, 1941), the Axis reconquest of Libya. However, upon the start of the campaign, things did not look so good for the Germans, at least on paper, as the Allies had huge numerical and technical advantages in all categories, while having gained offensive momentum. The Wehrmacht, bogged down in Europe, could spare only limited resources to form the 'Afrika Korps', their relatively small, but well-trained, army in North Africa.

However, the great equalizer was Lieutenant General Erwin Rommel (1891 - 1944), who would prove to be by far and away the best World War II German military commander and the only Nazi officer who is internationally esteemed – even to the present day. Hitler despised and feared Rommel, so decided to banish him to this far-away campaign, but as a consequence unwittingly made him a hero.

The Afrika Korps was almost always severely outnumbered but managed to inflict many shocking defeats upon the Allies, while suddenly appearing and disappearing into the hinterland, giving Rommel the nickname, the 'Desert Fox'. While the German designs in North Africa were ultimately unsuccessful, against all odds they gave the Allies a run for their money that is today the stuff of military legend.

The Allied forces in North Africa were initially overconfident, and viewed the Afrika Korps as a mere nuisance, as opposed to an existential threat – this was big mistake!

Rommel, a master at reading his opposition, smelled blood, and after consolidating his control over western Libya, planned the offensive aspect of *Operation Sonnenblume*, a bold frontal invasion of Allied-held Cyrenaica, setting up an eventual drive into Egypt.

Beginning with their capture of El Agheila, at the southern tip of the Gulf of Sirte, on March 24, 1941, the Germans surged up through Cyrenaica, mowing down the positions of the overstretched Allied forces.

The Germans pinned the Allies down at the Siege of El Tobruk (April 10 to November 27, 1941), in far western Libya. The Allies were determined to hold the city, as its vital port would give Rommel a perfect supply base to for the conquest of Egypt. They managed to hold out for 241 days, before the siege was lifted by a relief force.

The events at El Tobruk succeeded in negating Rommel's momentum, and the Afrika Korps was bogged down in Cyrenaica, until they manged to score a decisive defeat upon the Allies at the Battle of Gazala (May 26 to June 21, 1942); on the same day that the battle ended, the Germans also finally took El Tobruk. This opened the door to the German surge into Egypt, which placed the Allied HQ in Cairo in state of total panic.

This is when the current photographs come into focus. They were made immediately in advance of Rommel's full-scale invasion of Egypt, to show the current state of play in Sollum, the western gateway the Egypt, and at Marsa Matruh, the major British base that was the Afrika Korps' prime target in northwestern Egypt. The photographs were both taken by especially trained reconnaissance officers aboard high-altitude flights of the X Flieger Korps, a Luftwaffe detachment that served in North Africa, then operating out of bases in Cyrenaica.

The film from the reconnaissance flights was then developed and marked up with militarily important details (in white). The photographs would then have been made available to Rommel's HQ, but would also be given to a *Vermessungs- und Karten-Abteilung (Motorisiert*), a German Army 'Mobile Survey and Map Detachment', which would integrate the details on the photos into maps, printing them onsite, near the battle front.

As the photographs contain super-sensitive military intelligence, they are both hand-stamped on the verso with the classification 'Geheim!' (Secret!), with notes threatening severe punishment for unauthorized dissemination.

The present photographs would have been vitally useful at Rommel's HQ, as the generals planned to move though Sollum and towards engaging (and defeating) the Allies at Marsa Matruh, only a week after the present photographs were taken.

Turning back to the military action, after moving on from the victory at Marsa Matruh, at the beginning of July 1942, Rommel's forces arrived at El Alamein, Egypt, only a short distance east of Alexandria. Everyone knew that if Alexandria were to be lost, the Allied positions across Egypt would fall like dominos. There the two sides fought the fierce, nearly month-long First Battle of El Alamein (July 1-27, 1942), which ultimately proved inconclusive.

In the wake of this showdown, the Allies tried, on numerous occasions, to destroy the Afrika Korps with superior numbers and firepower, but every time Rommel slipped way, like a desert fox, only to continue to threaten Alexandria. However, by this time, Rommel's supply lines had become dangerously overextended, with the Royal Navy and Air Force intercepting many of the German supply convoys from Italy. Rommel also came to face a truly worthy adversary for the first time, in the person of the new Allied commander in North Africa, General Bernard Montgomery

At the Second Battle of El Alamein (October 23 to November 11, 1942), the Allies scored a decisive victory. The Germans were henceforth on the run, heading westwards into Libya with the Allies in hot pursuit. A powerful symbolic event occurred during the Battle of El Agheila (December 11-18, 1942), when the British forced the Afrika Korps to abandon the town and to retreat towards Tunisia – events had gone full circle. While Rommel escaped to fight another day, Germany's plans to conquer North Africa were in ruins. Nevertheless, Rommel's skill and tenacity in the face of overwhelming odds won him enduring admiration from friends and foes alike.

North Africa's profound strategic importance was proven when it was used by the Allies as a springboard to invade Italy, beginning in September 1943, so turning the war in Europe decisively against the Third Reich.

The ‘Sollum’ Photograph in Focus

Sollum was the western gateway from to Egypt, being the first town along the Mediterranean coast from the Libyan frontier. With its rugged topography, the area was a natural quagmire for armies, and both the Germans and British went to great efforts to secure it as a barrier against the enemy. The Germans took Solum in the spring of 1941, as an extension of their surge into Cyrenaica during Operation Sonnenblume; importantly, it represented the first time that the Afrika Korps seized Anglo-Egyptian territory. The British attempted to regain Sollum during *Operation Brevity* (May 15-16, 1941), but after initially making headway, had to fall back on Halfaya Pass, just off of the photo, to the southeast. The Germans reprised by launching *Operation Skorpion* (26 to 27 May 1941), retaking Halfaya Pass. This is where things stood until June 1942, when the present photographs come into play.

The present photograph was taken by reconnaissance officers aboard an airplane of the Luftwaffe’s X Flieger Korps, on June 19,1942 (as dated in the lower left, along with the approximate scale of 1:39,000), shortly after the area had been secured by the Germans from the British, and just before the Afrika Korps was to make their bold thrust into Egypt towards Alexandria.

The photograph has a striking visual aspect, in that the escarpment that rises above the sea, forming a crescent, appears in sharp relief, illuminated by the desert sun. The town of Sollum appears upon a point, centre right, at the top of the escarpment, while a caravan route leaves the town to the west, towards the Libyan frontier.

The white markings on the map highlight important military infrastructure, of which the intermittent white lines represent all manner of ‘Feldstelle’ (field positions). To the immediate west of the town, are old field batteries, noted as being ‘unbelegt’ (unoccupied) that were previously used by the British to guard the Libyan border. The line of a ‘Material Stapel’ (old ordinance pile) runs just above the route to ‘Capuzzo’, referring to an old Italian fort, located just off the map, in Libya.

To the south of Sollum, along the coast is a ‘Shießstand’ (artillery range), batteries, areas for tents, a ‘Zeitlager’ (storage rea) and an old flak (anti-aircraft) tower. Interestingly, some technical dials relating to the reconnaissance flight appear in the corners of the photograph.

The intelligence gleaned from the photographs would be highly useful should the Afrika Korps become bogged down in that was a notoriously treacherous area. As it turned out, only a few days after the present photograph was made, the German forces ran straight through Sollum, in great haste toward Mersa Matruh, to the east, in the opening stages of their grand invasion of Egypt. This is where the next photograph comes into play.

The ‘Mersa Matruh’ Photograph in Focus

Mersa Matruh was a highly important British base, located roughly halfway between Sollum and Alexandria. It was the western terminus of the railway which ran along the coast from Alexandria, and the last major fixed line of defense before the Nile Delta.

After passing by Sollum, the Afrika Korps and their Italian allies rapidly moved eastwards and attacked the British positions at the Battle of Marsa Matruh (June 26-29, 1942). While the Axis force was outnumbered and sported only 100 tanks (60 German, 40 Italian) against the Allies’ 200 tanks, Rommel won a stunning victory, taking town and 6,000 Allied POWs. The loss of Mara Matruh sent a thunderbolt across the British Empire.

This capture of Marsa Martuh allowed the Afrika Korps to surge eastwards, reaching El Alamein, where they became bogged down in a bloody stalemate with the Allies, their strength sapped by weakening supply lines.

The present photograph was, like the one of Sollum, taken by a reconnaissance officer aboard a flight of the X Flieger Korps, which occurred on June 19, 1942, about a week before the battle. Such a reconnaissance flight would have been somewhat risky, as it involved flying over enemy territory in clear skies, making the aircraft vulnerable to being short down. However, as exemplified here, the photograph was worth the risk, as it provided Rommel’s HQ with a valuable snapshot of the current state of Marsa Matruh.

The photograph provides a very clear view of Marsa Matruh, with the town and its grid of streets, located on the right side, between its harbour and the ‘Bahnhof’ (Railway Station), at the western terminus of the railway from Alexandria. The white markups note the locations of the ‘Flugplatz’ (airfield), ‘Material Lager’ (ordnance storage areas), as well as the several major artillery placements that guard the harbour and the western approaches so the town.

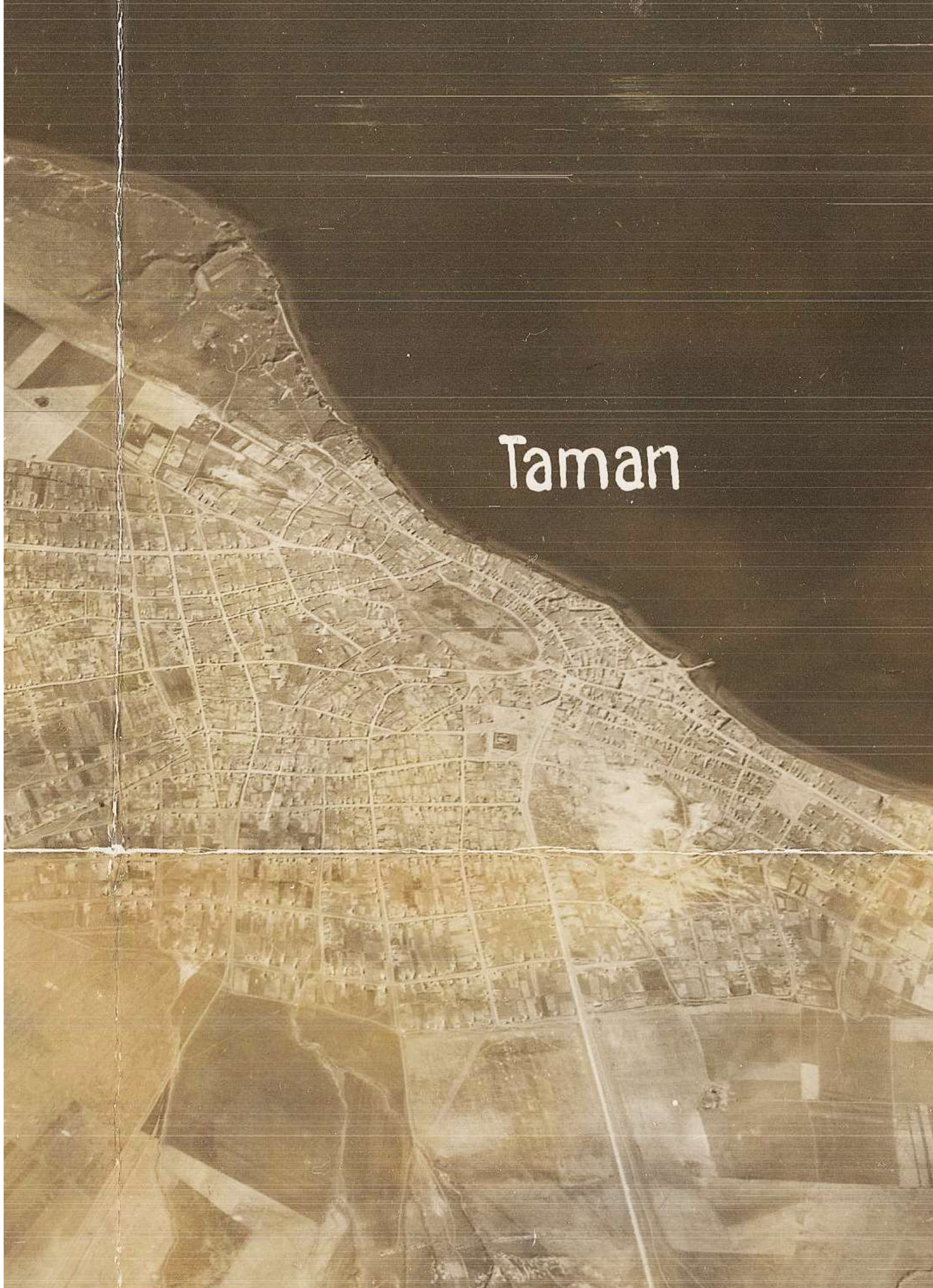
The Present Photographs: Unrecorded

We cannot trace any references to either of the present photographs, let alone the locations of other examples. This is not surprising, as only a few examples would have been made, for top secret high-level use, while they would generally have been destroyed after use. The photographs are thus extraordinary original artefacts from some of the most dramatic events of World War II in North Africa.

References: N/A – Map seemingly unrecorded.

2.500 EUR

9. World War I Russia- Kuban And Caucasus
Operation ‘Edelweiss’
Battle Of The Caucasus / Luftwaffe / Aerial Photo-Cartography



[LUFTWAFFE / GENERALSTAB 5. ABTEILUNG.

A WWII NAZI ARCHIVE OF 6 ORIGINAL AERIAL RECONNAISANCE PHOTOS AND 1 PRINT OF CITIES IN THE KUBAN AND CAUCASUS, RUSSIA].

[Russia, 1941 - 1942].

(7 Items, various media and dimensions, *Please see below for details*).

A fascinating and historically important archive of 6 original aerial reconnaissance photographs, and 1 ephemeral printed work, depicting key cities in Soviet Russia’s Don, Kuban and Caucasus regions taken by the Luftwaffe in preparation for ‘Operation Edelweiss’, the Nazis’ audacious, but ill-fated, push to seize the Caucuses Oil Fields, used by the Wehrmacht high command as vital aids to plan commando operations behind enemy lines, bombing raids, and advance army manoeuvers – seemingly unique and very high quality artefacts from one of the most dramatic campaigns of World War II.

Nazi Germany invaded the Soviet Union in June 1941 in what was known as Operation Barbarossa, a ‘Blitzkreig’ (Lightening Warfare) campaign that sought to conquer all of the country west of the ‘A-A Line’ (the imagined meridian running from Archangel down the Astrakhan). The Germans were highly


N W
Taman

confident as the same techniques of rapid, mechanized warfare had practically mowed down France the year before. However, the Wehrmacht severely underestimated the extraordinary bravery and self-sacrifice of the Red Army troops and the severity of the Russian climate. By the end of the 1941 campaign season, while Germany had conquered much of Ukraine and a good part of European Russia, it fell well short of its goal, failing to take Moscow or reach the Caucuses. Both sides were incredibly exhausted, having lost astounding amounts of men and equipment.

During the 1942 campaign season, the Nazis pursued 'Case Blue', a high-risk/high-reward strategy that aimed to seize the Caucasus Oil Fields, the realization of which would abundantly fuel the German war machine, while dealing a knockout blow to the Soviet Union. However, the amount of blood and treasure required promised to strain Germany to its extreme limits, risking not only its ambitions in the East, but also its dominant position in Western Europe.

In late July 1942, Hitler authorized *Operation Edelweiss*, also known as the Battle of the Caucuses, a strike towards Baku, which represented was the Nazis' most audacious move, occurring as it did almost 2,000 km from home. Hitler knew the high stakes of the campaign, remaking to the commander of the operation, General Paulus, that "*If* I *do not get* the *oil* of *Maikop* and *Grozny* [two major Caucasus petroleum producing cities] …*then* I *must end* this *war"*.

During the first six weeks of the operation, the Wehrmacht made impressive progress, despite heavy Soviet resistance. They conquered Rostov-on-Don, the Taman Peninsula, Krasnodar, Novorossiysk, Mozdok and Maykop (the major oil town). However, their supply lines became strained and Soviet opposition intensified, and they failed to take the key port of Tuapse and the oil town of Grozny.

Overshadowing Operation Edelweiss was the ongoing *Battle* of *Stalingrad* (August 23, 1942 to February 2, 1943), whereupon hundreds of thousands of German troops were engaged in a death struggle with the Red Army for control of the strategic industrial city on the Volga, to the north of the Caucasus. This horrendous contest tied up German resources that were desperately needed in the Caucasus, and when the Soviets assumed the offensive in Stalingrad, in November 1942, Operation Edelweiss was effectively doomed.

With the Wehrmacht bogged down in the heart of the Caucuses, in December 1942, the Soviets initiated *Operation Little Saturn*, an offensive that threatened to entrap all German armies beyond the Don River. Through the early months of 1943, the Red Army progressively retook town after town in the Caucasus and the Kuban, as the Germans tried to make an orderly retreat. To make matters worse for the Nazis, their entire remaining force in Stalingrad surrendered at the beginning of February 1943.

The Nazis in the Caucasus were eventually pushed to the 'Kuban Bridgehead', the Taman Peninsula, and were force to retreat to Crimea in September 1943, forever ending their ambitions to size the oil of the Caspian.

The defeat at the Battle of Stalingrad and the failure of Operation Edelweiss shattered the illusion that Germany was destined to win the war, and it depleted their forces so dramatically that the Wehrmacht never recovered. From that point onwards, the Germans were always on the defensive, with the Red Army constantly pushing them westwards. The Allied invasion of Italy, commencing in August 1943, saw the Third Reich fighting on two fronts, and its fate was sealed upon the Allied landings in France in June 1944. The last year of the war was merely the Third Reich's attempt to delay the inevitable, for history's most evil empire fell in May 1945.

The Photographs in Focus

During most of the war on the Eastern Front, the Luftwaffe maintained control of the skies, which it used to its maximum advantage. At many times, the Luftwaffe could send high-altitude flights deep into Soviet territory, whereupon specially trained reconnaissance officers took high-quality photographs of key cities and military targets; they also took images of ongoing operations (such as bombing runs) in real time. These photographs were vitally useful to the Wehrmacht as the Soviets had recently built major defensive works in many places, or removed resources (or targets whenever possible), rendering the maps available to the German high command obsolete. The aerial reconnaissance photographs were often the only means by which the Germans could truly know the nature of the territories they planned to attack.

The resulting photographs were edited and given captions, usually in white script, as here, and then presented to the Wehrmacht high command, to be employed as they planned commando missions behind enemy lines, bombing raids and the advance movements of their armies. Examples of the photographs were also given to the 'Mobile Map Detachments' that were present at or near army HQs, being integrated map drafting and printing houses, which used the images to update their maps for the use of the high command.

The present items include 6 original and very high-quality reconnaissance photographs taken aboard high-altitude Luftwaffe flights operating behind enemy lines in advance of and during Operation Edelweiss, showcasing the key cities of Rostok-on-Don, Taman, Tuapse, Maykop, Mozdok and Grozny. These images were used as vital tools by senior commanders to variously plan the German advances upon these cities, a daring commando raid, as well as to show a Nazi bombing raid in progress. The remaining item is a special printed image of the town of Yeysk with its key airfield, with relevant captions, made in October 1941, nine months before the commencement of Operation Edelweiss.

Original Luftwaffe reconnaissance photographs from key battle theatres are today incredibly rare survivors. We cannot trace any references to any of the present items, let alone the locations of other examples. This is not surprising, as only a few examples would have been made, for secret high-level use, while they would generally have been destroyed shortly thereafter. The photographs are thus extraordinary original artefacts from what was perhaps the most audacious campaign of World War II and are worthy of further analysis and study.

<u>The 7 Items listed</u>:

1.

GENERALSTAB 5. ABTEILUNG.

***Jeisk-Kamyschewatskaja Flugplatz.* [Yeysk and Yeysk Airport, Krasnodar Krai].**

[Russia:] October 1941.

Monochrome print after a photograph, overprinted with red details (Good, some wear along old folds and minor repairs from verso), 29 x 29.5 cm.


Mosdok am Terek


Rostow - Bataisk Frühjahrsüberschwemmung




Angriff auf Tuapse

This is a printed copy of an aerial photograph of the strategic town of Yeysh, on the Sea of Azov, not far from Rostov-on-Don. It was made on the orders of the Wehrmacht high command in Russia in October 1941, in anticipation of German forces reaching the area (although they would not conquer the town until August 1942). It clearly shows the town and all its main attributes and transportation routes, although its main focus is the 'Flugplatz' (airfield), which is one of the details overprinted in red in the upper part of the image. At that stage, the Luftwaffe planned to either bomb the airfield, or if the town was cleanly captured, to use it for their own purposes. Printed in only a few examples, very few such printed photographic maps intended for high level use survive.

2.

LUFTWAFFE.

***Taman* (Krasnodar Oblast).**

[Russia, Spring-Summer 1942].

Original photograph, with details printed in white, postwar owner's handstamp to verso (Good, wear along old folds), 28 x 29 cm.

This is an original photograph taken by a reconnaissance officer aboard a high-altitude Luftwaffe flight, depicting Taman, a strategic town on the eponymous peninsula, in the far west of Krasnodar Oblast. Taken by the Wehrmacht in August 1942, Taman would be occupied for over a year, and as part of the 'Kuban Bridgehead', it was one of the last places in the region to be evacuated by the Germans, in September 1943.

3.

LUFTWAFFE.

***Rostow-Bataisk Frühjahrüberschwemmung.* [Spring Floods at Rostov-on-Don and Bataysk, Rostov Oblast].**

[Russia: Spring 1942].

Original photograph, with details printed in white, handstamp reading 'Nur für den Dienstgebrauch' (For Official Use Only) to verso (Very Good, overall clean and bright with lovely glossy finish, just some light creasing and punch holes and staple marks to left-hand margin), 24 x 28 cm.

The present original photograph of Rostov was taken in the spring of 1942 and shows the great swelling of the Don River during the seasonal floods. The Wehrmacht kicked off Operation Edelweiss by taking Rostov, the gateway to the Caucuses, on July 23, 1942. The image clearly shows the vital railway and road connections running through the city. Considered to be one of the most strategically important locations in all of Russia, the Nazis held the city until it was liberated on February 11, 1943.

4.

LUFTWAFFE.

***Angriff auf Tuapse.* [Attack upon Tuapse, Krasnodar Krai].**

[Russia, Spring-Summer 1942].

Original photograph, with details printed in white, handstamp reading 'Nur für den Dienstgebrauch' (For Official Use Only) to verso (Very Good, overall clean and bright with lovely glossy finish, just some light creasing and punch holes and staple marks to left-hand margin), 24 x 28 cm.

This original photograph, 'Attack upon Tuapse', is perhaps the most intriguing of all the items in the archive, as it was taken from a Luftwaffe plane flying high above the melee while the Germans were bombing the key port of Tuapse, in Krasnodar Krai. The labelling in the lower left reads: 1) Flakwolken; 2) Bombeneinschläge; 3) angreifende Flugzeuge [1) flak clouds (being an ingenious anti-aircraft device); 2) bombs; 3) attacking aircraft], all of which are clearly visible on the image.

The Germans severely bombed Tuapse and made strong efforts to take the city but were unable to overcome the Soviet's Tuapse Defense Operation (September 25 to December 20, 1942).

5.

LUFTWAFFE.

***Maikop.* [Maykop, Adygea Republic / Krasnodar Krai].**

[Russia, Spring-Summer 1942].

Original photograph, with details printed in white, handstamp reading 'Nur für den Dienstgebrauch' (For Official Use Only) to verso (Very Good, overall clean and bright with lovely glossy finish, just some light creasing and punch holes and staple marks to left-hand margin), 24 x 28 cm.

This original photograph depicts Maykop, one of the key oil towns of the Caucasus region and a prime Wehrmacht target. The town's orderly rectangular street pattern is defined, while various industrial sites are visible on the edges of town, with the 'Bhf.' (Bahnhof / railway station) labelled on the north side, with the airfield just beyond.

The Germans took Maykop on August 10, 1942, dealing a major blow to Soviet oil production, but were only able to hold it for a relatively short time, as the Soviets liberated the city on January 29, 1943.

6.

LUFTWAFFE.

***Mosdok am Terek.* [Mozdok, North Ossetia].**

[Russia, Spring-Summer 1942].

Original photograph, with details printed in white, handstamp reading 'Nur für den Dienstgebrauch' (For Official Use Only) to verso (Very Good, overall clean and bright with lovely glossy finish, just some light creasing and punch holes and staple marks to left-hand margin), 24 x 28 cm.

Mozdok, located deep in the Caucasus region, in North Ossetia, was taken by the Germans on August 25, 1942, and was the furthest major town they solidly held during Operation Edelweiss. It was liberated by the Soviets on January 3, 1943.

7.

LUFTWAFFE.

***Grosny*. [Grozny, Chechnya].**

[Russia, Spring-Summer 1942].

Original photograph, with details printed in white, handstamp reading ‘Nur für den Dienstgebrauch’ (For Official Use Only) to verso (Very Good, overall clean and bright with lovely glossy finish, just some light creasing and punch holes and staple marks to left-hand margin), 24 x 28 cm.

This original photograph depicts Grozny, the capital of Chechnya, and is perhaps the most militarily valuable of all the images in the archive. A major petroleum production centre, the city can be seen on the right-hand side, while the major oil works, and related infrastructure occupies the left-hand side of the image.

The Germans desperately wanted to take Grozny, as this would deal a body blow to the Soviet war machine, and potentially unlock precious energy to fuel the Wehrmacht. However, located very deep inside Soviet territory, taking Grozny was easier said than done.

The Abwehr, the Nazi intelligence apparatus, made contact with the local Chechen rebels (who despised Stalin) and formed plans to join forces with them in the event that the Germans managed to reach the area. They also wanted to find a way to sabotage the Grozny oil works even before the Wehrmacht could arrive on the scene.

In what was known as *Operation Schamil*, in August and September 1942, the Abwehr had the Luftwaffe parachute five parties into the area, consisting of a total of 57 commandos and agents, to make contact with the Chechen rebels and to destroy the Grozny oil refinery. While the immediate objectives were achieved, the failure of the German army to advance much past Mozdok doomed their larger designs, and they were forced to evacuate the area.

The present photograph was likely used to inform the planning behind *Operation Schamil*, making it a truly intriguing artefact.

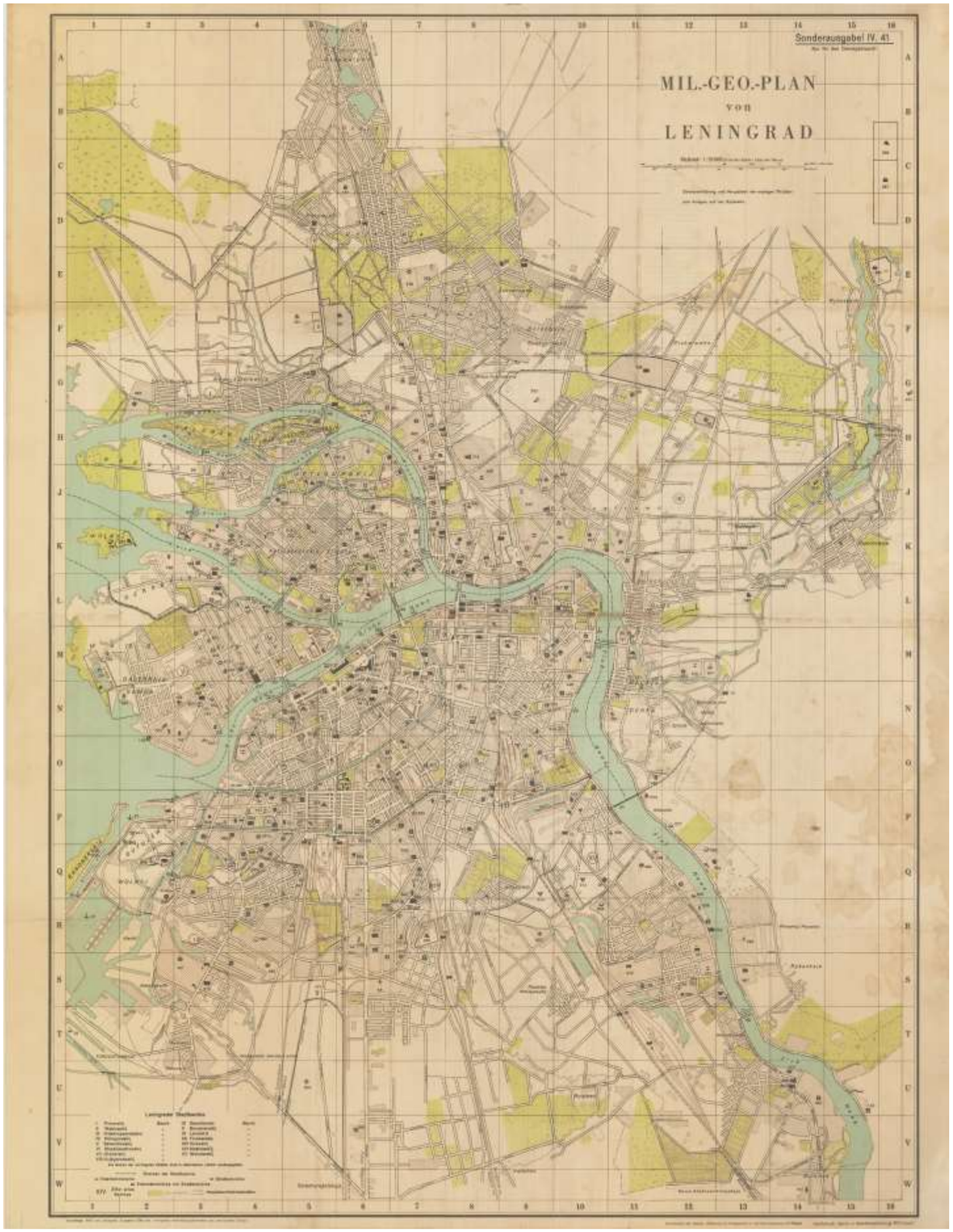
References: N / A – Photographs are seemingly unrecorded and probably unique.

3.500 EUR





10. WWII Siege Of Leningrad
Operation Barbarossa
Wehrmacht Field Printing In Russia



GENERALSTAB DES HEERES, ABTEILUNG FÜR KRIEGSKARTEN. [NAZI GERMANY - GENERAL STAFF OF THE ARMY, WAR MAPS DEPARTMENT] / VERMESSUNGS- UND KARTEN-ABTEILUNG (MOTORISIERT) 601. [GERMAN ARMY – MOBILE SURVEYING AND MAP DETACHMENT 601].

Mil.-Geo.-Plan von Leningrad.

[Russia, near Leningrad: Vermessungs- und Karten-Abteilung (Motorisiert) 601:], 1941.

Colour print, printed on both sides (Good, conspicuous staining on left-hand side, some wear along old folds), 89.5 x 70 cm (35 x 27.5 inches).

An intriguing, seemingly unrecorded issue of the Nazi German Army's 'Military-Geographical' plan of Leningrad, made during the World War II Siege of Leningrad, one of the longest and bloodiest sieges in history, showcasing the city in an extremely clear and detailed manner, labelling all strategic sites, including government buildings, military facilities, factories and transportation infrastructure; while almost all examples were printed in Berlin, the present example was published near the siege front by a German Army 'Motorized Map Detachment'.

This is an unusual edition of the Nazi German Army's 'Military-Geographical' plan of Leningrad, made during the Siege of Leningrad (September 8, 1941 to January 27, 1944), when the city was encircled by German-Finnish forces for 872 days, being one of the longest and most deadly aspects of the Word War II. While the map was devised by, and generally published by the press of the General Staff of the German Army, in Berlin, the present example was printed near the siege front by a German Army 'Mobile Surveying and Map Detachment'.

The map is part of the ‘Military-Geographical’ genre of city plans developed by the German General Staff that aimed to show cities with absolute visual clarity, accurately and carefully labelling any and all features that could be of intertest during military operations. Here Leningrad is showcased, with every street boldly delineated, and with built up areas and parks clearly distinguished by shading, while all major edifices are shown in outline. Instead of cluttering the map with lots of labeling, the work employs discreet symbols and numbers to provide a vast amount of information while preserving the clear and easily digestible quality of the map.

The information located upon the map by symbols and numbers is explained in amazing detail on the verso. The ‘Verzeichenis der wichtingeren Strassen’ (Signs of the most important roads) provides the names and key coordinates of all streets across the city. The ‘Einzelungaben uber wichtinsten Objecke und deren Lage im Planfeld’ (Details about the most important objects and their location on the plan) employs numbers to identify hundreds of specifically named sites of military interest, including railway stations, port facilities, communications hubs, bridges, hospitals, electricity and gas facilities, Soviet military sites, as well as factories of varies industries. The *‘Zeichenerklärung*’ *(*Explanation of Symbols*) identifies the dozen so symbols used to identify communications and transportation sites; as well as factories, differentiating their industries.*

The map brilliantly succeeded in providing German commanders with precise and comprehensive information as to the locations of all sites of interest within Leningrad, for the purpose of targeting artillery, guiding raiding parties, or for potentially salvaging valuable resources and equipment. The map was the most useful general strategic aid employed by the Wehrmacht during the siege.

During World War II, the Wehrmacht operated arguably the best military cartography organization in the world. The British forces rivaled it in many respects, yet the sophisticated precision by which the Nazis military cartographers could create peerless maps in the middle of active combat zones remains highly impressive, even by today’s standards. They perfected the interface between surveying, ground and aerial reconnaissance, draftsmanship, editing and printing, which operated in seamless, symbiotic manner.

The map production bureau of the Generalstab des Heeres, Abteilung für Kriegskarten (Nazi Germany - General Staff of the Army, War Maps Department) was one of the most sophisticated in the world, and this was where the *Mil.-Geo.-Plan von Leningrad* was devised, based upon the best Soviets sources, as well as information supplied by intelligence assets.

However, the German armies on the front required new maps to be generated from intelligence acquired in the field, as well as additional copies of the maps that originated in Berlin. These tasks were carried out by the German Army’s *Vermessungs- und Karten-Abteilung (Motorisiert*), being their ‘Motorized Surveying and Map Detachments’, were responsible for especially impressive feats. They were completely integrated units of surveyors, draftsman, photographers and printers, who traveled with all their equipment to the front lines in every theatre in which the Wehrmacht fought (on many occasions they traveled aboard special trains). The Detachments were usually assigned to and followed the progress of specific army corps and their workshops could be instantly set up close to battle fronts, where new maps could be made, or existing maps updated, predicated upon fresh aerial reconnaissance and field intelligence. In many cases, new maps could be generated within hours of fresh information arriving at their workshops, called ‘Armee-Kartenstelle’.

The present example of the map features the line ‘Nachdruck Verm-u. Kartenabteilung 601 (mot.)’, meaning ‘re-printed’ by the Vermessungs- und Karten-Abteilung (Motorisiert) 601, a German Army Mobile Surveying and Map Detachment that was attached the Army Group North, which was charged with executing the Siege of Leningrad. While the present map features the label ‘Sonderausgabe! IV. 41’ (Special Issue, April 1941)’, in the upper right corner, as it appeared on the Berlin editions, the present issue would have been printed later, likely during the early months of the siege, in late 1941. The Detachment would have run off only a small number of examples of the map for the immediate use of the local high command. The field edition is largely faithful to the Berlin editions, except that the Berlin editions tended the have the legend information printed on the side margins, as opposed to on the verso, as here.

Unlike the Berlin additions, which were often used as office copies in Germany, the present example of the map was almost certainly consulted by Wehrmacht commanders along the battle front.

A Note on Rarity

While the Berlin editions of the *Mil.-Geo.-Plan von Leningrad* are scare to rare, the present example, printed by a Mobile Surveying and Map Detachment in the field near the siege front, is exceedingly rare, and apparently unrecorded. Indeed, few examples were made and the survival rate of maps printed for use in an active battle theatre is incredibly low.

The Siege of Leningrad: Soviet Bravery during 872 Days of Terror

The 872-day long Siege of Leningrad was one of the most horrific events of World War II, that showcased both the Third Reich’s depravity and the bravery of the Soviet people to their maximal extents.

The Third Reich and the Soviets signed the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact (August 23, 1939) forging an alliance of convenience, dividing Poland between them. However, as Germany steamrolled the Allies in Western Europe, Hitler (against the advice of many of his generals) felt emboldened to follow his avaricious instincts. As part of his design to gain ‘lebensraum’ (living space) for the German race, the Third Reich formed the ‘Generalplan Ost’, a genocidal scheme to invade and completely depopulate European Russia of its indigenous inhabitants, so leaving room to create and re-settle a gigantic Germany extending to the gates of Asia.

On June 22, 1941, Germany invaded the Soviet Union, in what was called *Operation Barbarossa*. This massive endeavour employed over 4 million Axis troops and aimed to duplicate the Blizkrieg that had easily crushed France the year previous, by making a lightning strike across the Russian plains to take all the territory west of the ‘A-A Line’, which ran north-south from Archangel to Astrakhan, before the onset of the winter. This plan assumed that both Leningrad and Moscow could be taken with relative ease. The Germans possessed an overwhelming technological and organizational advantage, and assumed that the Soviets would ‘fold’ without too much trouble, as the Russians had in the early part of World War I.

However, while the Germans initially held the upper-hand and made progress into Soviet territory, they severely underestimated the commitment and bravery of the Red Army. Even with comparatively poor weaponry, and with variable leadership, the Soviet troops fought tirelessly and fearlessly; even after enduring horrendous casualties, their resolve remained undiminished.

Taking Leningrad was of vital importance to the ‘Generalplan Ost’. While no longer the national capital of Russia, the city was the USSR’s window to the world, a great symbol Russian pride, as well as being a major industrial centre. Hitler’s plan was to almost completely level the city, killing or exiling all of its inhabitants, whereupon Germany would annex the territory south of the Neva River, while its Axis ally Finland would take the land to the north. The fact that the Nazis were content to kill millions of civilians and erase one of the world’s great cultural gems is indicative of their total barbarity.

In early September, the Germans were able to take the land to the south of Leningrad, while the Finns captured the territory to the north of the city, completely surrounding the metropolis, at least on all its landward sides. Leningrad’s 2.5 million residents were trapped inside the city, with only very limited stores of food and other supplies. Meanwhile, what remained of the Soviet Baltic fleet fled to the island naval base of Kronstadt, which remained in Soviet hands, while the Germans enforced a complete naval blockade.

So confident was Hitler of quickly taking the city, that he even had invitations printed for a victory celebration to be held at Leningrad’s luxurious Astor Hotel. However, events did not turn out that way.

All able-bodied Soviets were called to man anti-tank and anti-aircraft guns (of which there were many), and to defend the city’s perimeters. Meanwhile, the Axis forces of about 725,000 that enveloped Leningrad proceeded to mercilessly bombard the city and to continually test it defenses. The Nazis were confident that, given the shortage of food and supplies in the city, Leningrad would either surrender or fall sooner than later.

However, Leningrad’s citizens showed remarkable drive and bravery. Even as thousands of civilians started to die of hunger and as bombs reigned down seemingly everywhere, they kept fighting and succeeded in preventing any Axis violations of the city’s perimeters. The German high command grew increasingly frustrated as their attempts to attack Kronstadt over the winter ice failed, while despite their best efforts, nothing shook the Soviet resolve to hold Leningrad.

Meanwhile, the situation around Leningrad came to mirror the general state of play along the Eastern Front. The Barbarossa Campaign came nowhere near reaching the A-A Line, while the vicious Winter of 1941-42 set in. The Nazis’ progress was slowed by heavy Soviet resistance, and at the end of the next campaign season, the Germans suffered a crushing defeat at the Battle of Stalingrad (August 23, 1942 – February 2, 1943), whereupon a large portion of their Eastern army was encircled and destroyed, in one of the most atrocious military events in world history. From that point onwards, the Germans were on the defensive, with many resources still being dedicated towards taking Leningrad.

Indeed, even after suffering hundreds of thousands of casualties, in an endless scene of almost unparalleled suffering, the defenders of Leningrad simply refused to stop fighting. Finally, the Axis side was so worn down that in January 1944, the Soviets moved to break the siege, driving the Germans away from Leningrad, and liberating the city.

While the resistance of Leningrad represents one of the greatest examples of bravery and human strength in history, it came at a horrendous cost. Almost 1.1 million of the city’s residents died, in addition to over 500,000 Soviet troops. However, many of the Leningrad’s great edifices and historical sites survived, and the city managed to revive itself in the postwar era, although the memory of the siege remains vivid to the present day.

References: N / A – Present issue Seemingly Unrecorded. Cf. (Berlin editions:) OCLC: 728712724; 36961779; 254791903.

950 EUR

11. Mapping of the Yugoslav-Italian Border WWII
Trieste – Ljubljana – Istria

Initials I. N.

Il confine orientale d'Italia. Settore del Quarnaro – (visto dal Monte Maggiore d'Istria)

[the Eastern Borders of Italy - The Kvarner Sector – (As Seen from Monte Maggiore [i. e. Učka] in Istria]

Whiteprint, 34 x 201 cm (in a good condition, soft folds).

[together with:]

Rilievo montuoso della Venezia Giulia. Profili panoramici schematici. Visti idealmente: I. da Venezia. II da Lubiana

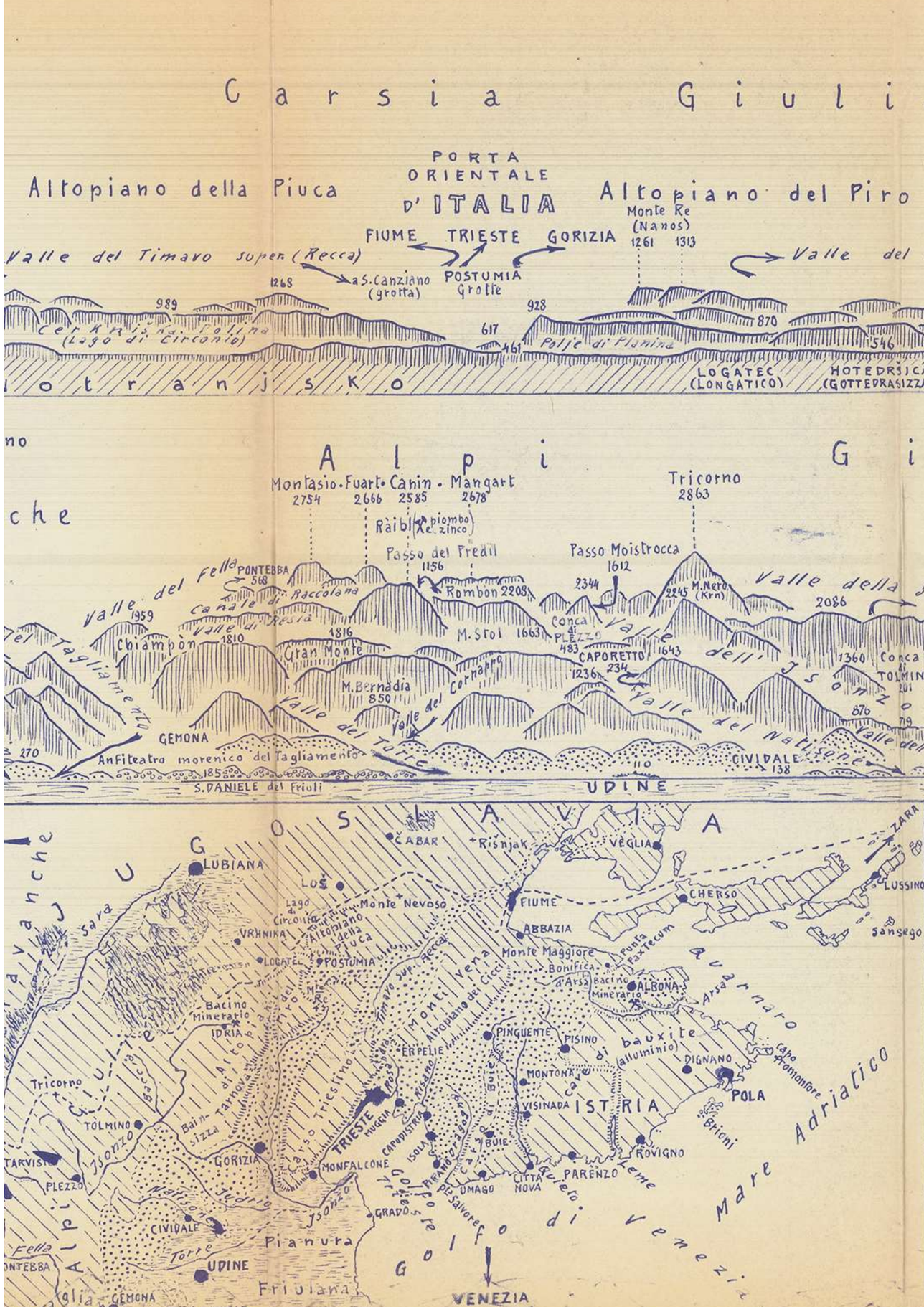
[Mountainous Relief of Venezia Giulia. Schematic Panoramic Profiles. Seen ideally: I. from Venice. II from Ljubljana]

Whiteprint, 34 x 113 cm (in a good condition, soft folds).

Trieste: 1946.

A pair of blueprints, based on the original hand-drawing were made in 1946, a year after the end of WWII to showcase the disputed area between Yugoslavia and Italy, where new borders should be formed.

The images showcase the panoramas of the Julian Alps and morphology, pointing out the natural boundaries. The large view depicts the round panorama form the mountain Učka in Istria. With its 1396



IL CONFINE ORIENTALE D'ITALIA

—SETTORE DEL QUARNARO—

(dato dal Monte Maggiore all'Adda)

EST SUD OVEST NORD

Monte Maggiore

Monte Maggiore

Profilo II - Versante interno

Profilo I - Versante esterno

Alpi Carniche

Alpi Giulie

Carsia Giulia

Altopiano della Piuka

Altopiano di Tarnova

Altopiano del Pivka

Penisola Istriana

Monti Vena

Golfo del Quarnaro

Isola di Cherso

Isola di Lussino

Mare Adriatico

Pianura Friulana

Golfo di Trieste

ITALIA (VENEZIA GIULIA)

JUGOSLAVIA (CARNIOLA) i.p. SLOVENIA

AUSTRIA (CARINZIA)

Ovest di LUBIANA

Est di VENEZIA

FIUME TRIESTE GORIZIA UDINE POLA LUBIANA VENEZIA

SCHIZZO MORFOLOGICO DELLA VENEZIA GIULIA

Pianure alluvionali

Colline prealpine (pressoché mancano)

Altipiani e Montagne (calcareo-dolomitiche)

Rilievi schistosi

SCHIZZO MORFOLOGICO DELLA FRONTIERA ITALO-JUGOSLAVA

Pianure (alluvioni recenti del Quaternario (nella Valle della Save presso Trieste))

Colline prealpine (terreni marnosi prevalenti del Terziario (in Istria, fra i calcari bianchi rappresentanti il cretaceo finale, basa ecc.))

Altipiani carsici (di calcari grigi mesozoici (in Istria quasi tutti pianeggianti di mare); (a monte sull'altipiano di Tarnova))

Trattiz. montuosi prevalentemente di calcari grigi mesozoici (Alpi Giulie, Monte Maggiore di 1396 m. ecc.)

Rilievi schistosi (terreni arenacei paleozoici (in continuazione delle carniche zona fra Tarvisio e Cividale))

Vasti abbandonate sui rilievi (Quaternario-Pliocenico, terreni Pontiano, Pleistocenico, Pliocenico-continentale-Lacustri Eocenici)

Piccoli lembi isolati di vulcaniti

Spartiacque tra Adriatico e Danubio (displuvio-displuvio principale) confine politico

RILIEVO MONTUOSO DELLA VENEZIA GIULIA

PROFILI PANORAMICI SCHEMATICI VISTI REALMENTE I da VENEZIA II - LUBIANA

GERMANIA AUSTRIA UNGHERIA JUGOSLAVIA ITALIA

meters above sea level Učka offers an ideal 360 degrees panorama of the landscape, embracing the Bay of Trieste, all the way to Venice, North Dalmatian islands and the Julian Alps.

Historical Background

Up to the end of World War I, the city of Trieste and the Istrian Peninsula, to its south, were part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. The region was ethnically mixed, with large portions of the population being Italian, Slovenian, Croatian, and Austro-German, amongst other groups. Historically, the venerable port city of Trieste proper, although long a part of the Habsburg Empire, was a majority Italian, with a large Slovenian minority, while the areas surrounding the city were overwhelmingly populated by Slovenians. Further south, in far north-western Istria, the population was mixed, although the Italian-speaking population was often the majority right along the coast, while the Slovenes dominates inland areas (a legacy of the location of the old Habsburg-Venetian border which existed until the Napoleonic Wars). Further south, deeper into Istria, the population was mixed between Croatians and Italians. Traditionally, while things were not perfect, these ethnic groups got along quite well.

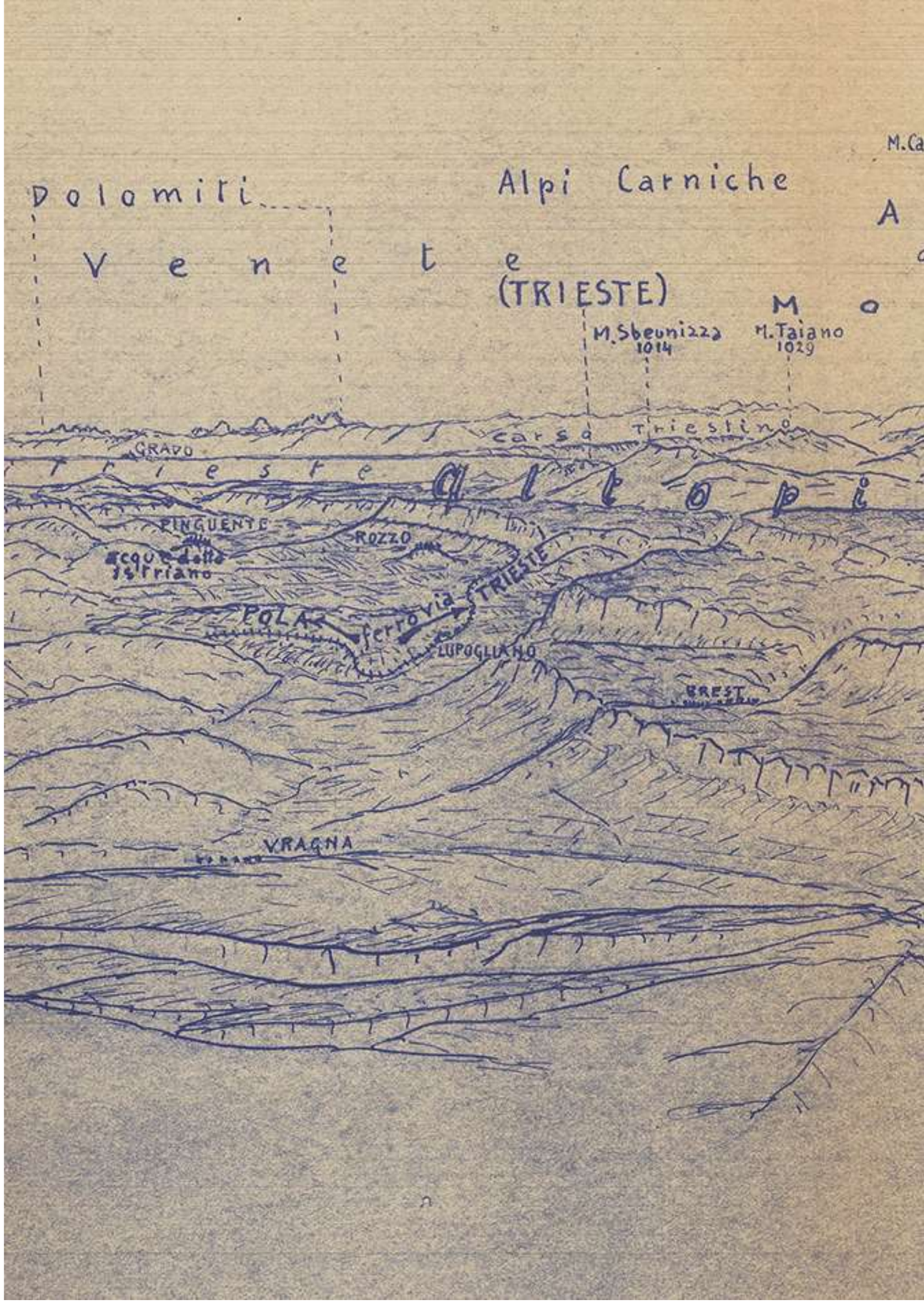
That all changed following World War I, when the entire region was given to Italy. Benito Mussolini, who became the Italian dictator in 1922, enforced a policy of 'Italianization' of Trieste and Istria, brutally suppressing any manifestations of Slovene or Croatian culture. While many of the Italians native to the region did not support this policy, Mussolini brought in tens of thousands of pro-Fascist migrants who did. Almost overnight, Mussolini had ruined a peaceful and enlightened multi-ethnic society. Many Slovenes and Croatians were either forced to suppress their identity or immigrate to the newly created state of Yugoslavia, or overseas. That being said an underground Slovene resistance movement developed in Trieste operating under the motto: 'Trst je naš!' ['Trieste is Ours!'].

Moving forward to 1945, Yugoslavia and her Allies were victorious over Nazi Germany and her client state Italy. Marshall Tito, the Yugoslav leader, had conquered Trieste and Istria and was naturally eager to re-establish the full Slovene and Croatian cultural presence, and to annex the area to Yugoslavia. However, the Allied powers, not wanting to provoke further rancour in Central Europe, called for a more cautious approach. While it was acknowledged that Slovenian and Croatian majority areas should, in theory, be granted to Yugoslavia, the problem remained that placing Trieste, a large majority-Italian city within Yugoslavia could cause big headaches. Making matters even more complex, Trieste was virtually surrounded by majority Slovene areas.

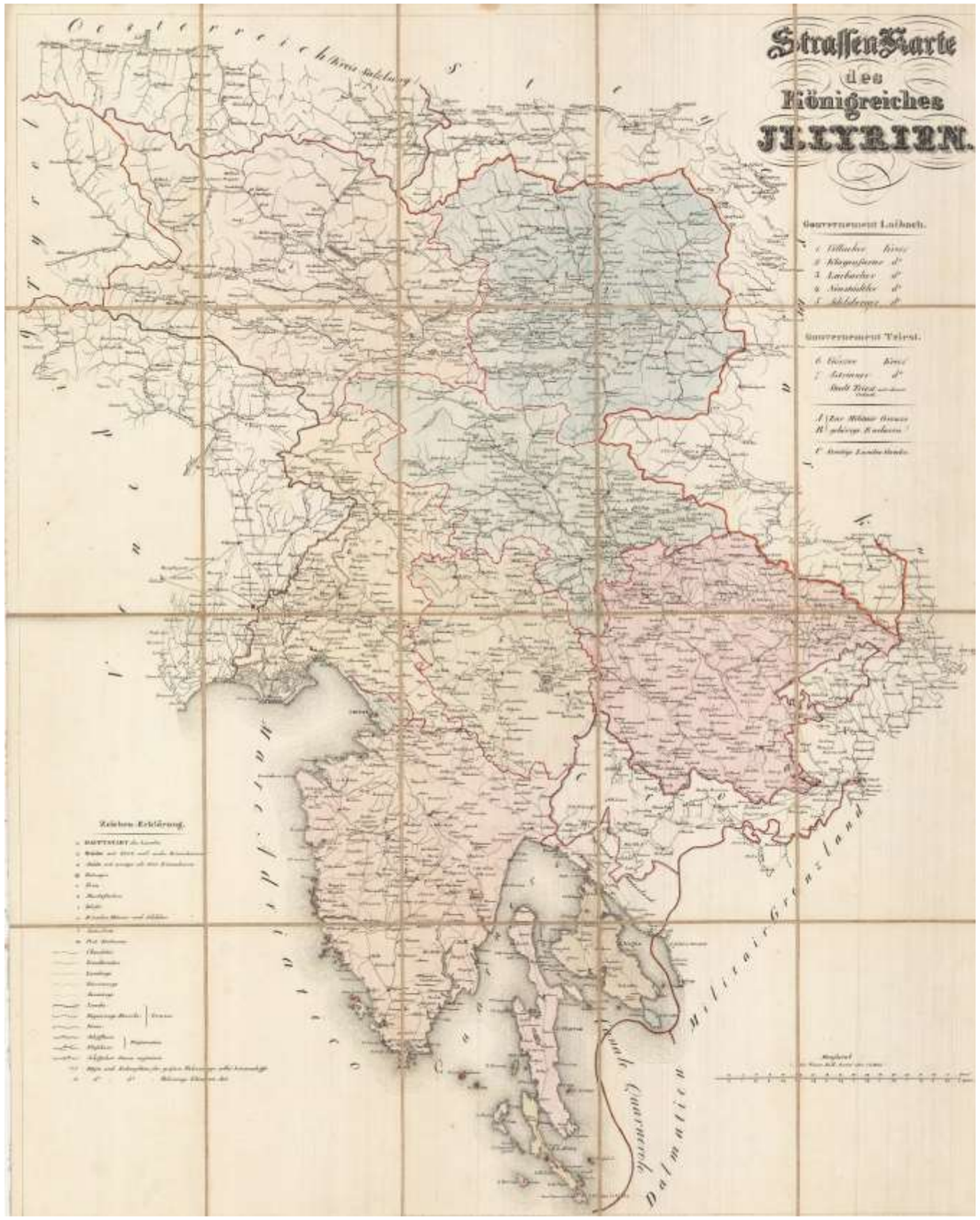
The temporary solution was to form the Free Territory of Trieste, created in 1947, it was to consist of the narrow coastal area of Trieste and environs and the north-western part of the Istrian Peninsula (the rest of Istria had already been ceded to Yugoslavia). While the Free State had some of the trappings of an independent country (i.e. its own stamps and passports), in reality, it was merely and ephemeral entity living on borrowed time, nervously overseen by the Allied powers and the United Nations.

We could not find any other examples of the maps.

1.200 EUR



12. Slovenia, / Croatia
Austria



Strassenkarte des Königreichs Illyrien

[S. l., S. d. probably circa 1835-1840].

Lithography with original colour, dissected in 10 segments and mounted on linen, 79 x 63 cm (31.1 x 24.8 inches) (minor staining, overall in a good condition).

The map shows the government Ljubljana and Trieste, before the construction of the railroads

A larger, decoratively coloured map without an imprint or a signature, shows the Gouvernement Ljubljana and Trieste, before the construction of the railroad. Gubernium or Gouvernement Laibach (Ljubljana) existed until 1849

The map is not signed, possibly because it used the data from contemporary maps, made by large Viennese publishers without

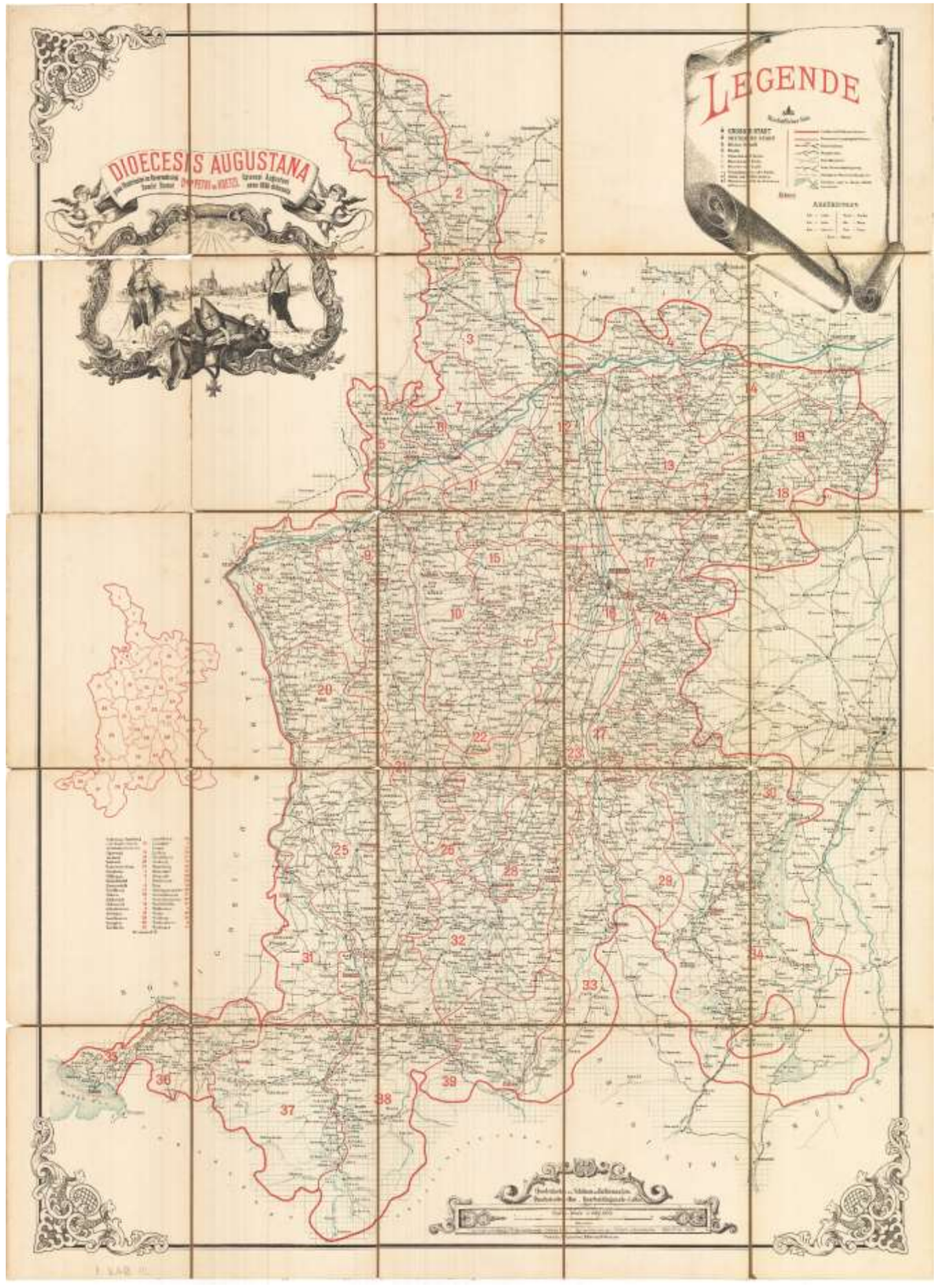
It is possible, that the publisher was Jožef Blaznik (1800–1872) from Ljubljana. The style of the lines around the title, slightly elaborate lettering, as well as the hand colour correspond to his other map, all of which were separately published and are rare today.

Blaznik was running the largest printing press in Ljubljana in the Crain, at the time in Austria, and was responsible for publication of all the leading newspapers and important first editions. Maps from the Blaznik press are exceedingly rare and not well researched.

References: OCLC 780581135.

650 EUR

13. Bavaria
Augsburg



Gebrüder OTT (Brothers OTT), survey and draft – HELMERICHS, technical drawing and writing

Dioecesis Augustana Jussu Illustrissimi ac Reverendissimi. Domini Domini, DRIS Petri de Hoetzl,. Episcopi Augustani anno 1896 delineata

Augsburg: Sumptibus Cancellariae Episcopalis - München: Meisenbach, Riffarth & Cie. – printers, 1896.

Colour lithograph, originally dissected on 25 panels and mounted on linen, printed title page mounted verso on one of the panels, 118 x 85 cm (46.4 x 33.4 inches) (linen slightly age-toned, tears in the folds repaired with modern linen, soft folds in the corners, otherwise in a good condition).

A detailed map of the Diocese of Augsburg with a small view of the city was commissioned by Petrus Alcantara Hötzl, the bishop of Augsburg from 1895 until 1902.

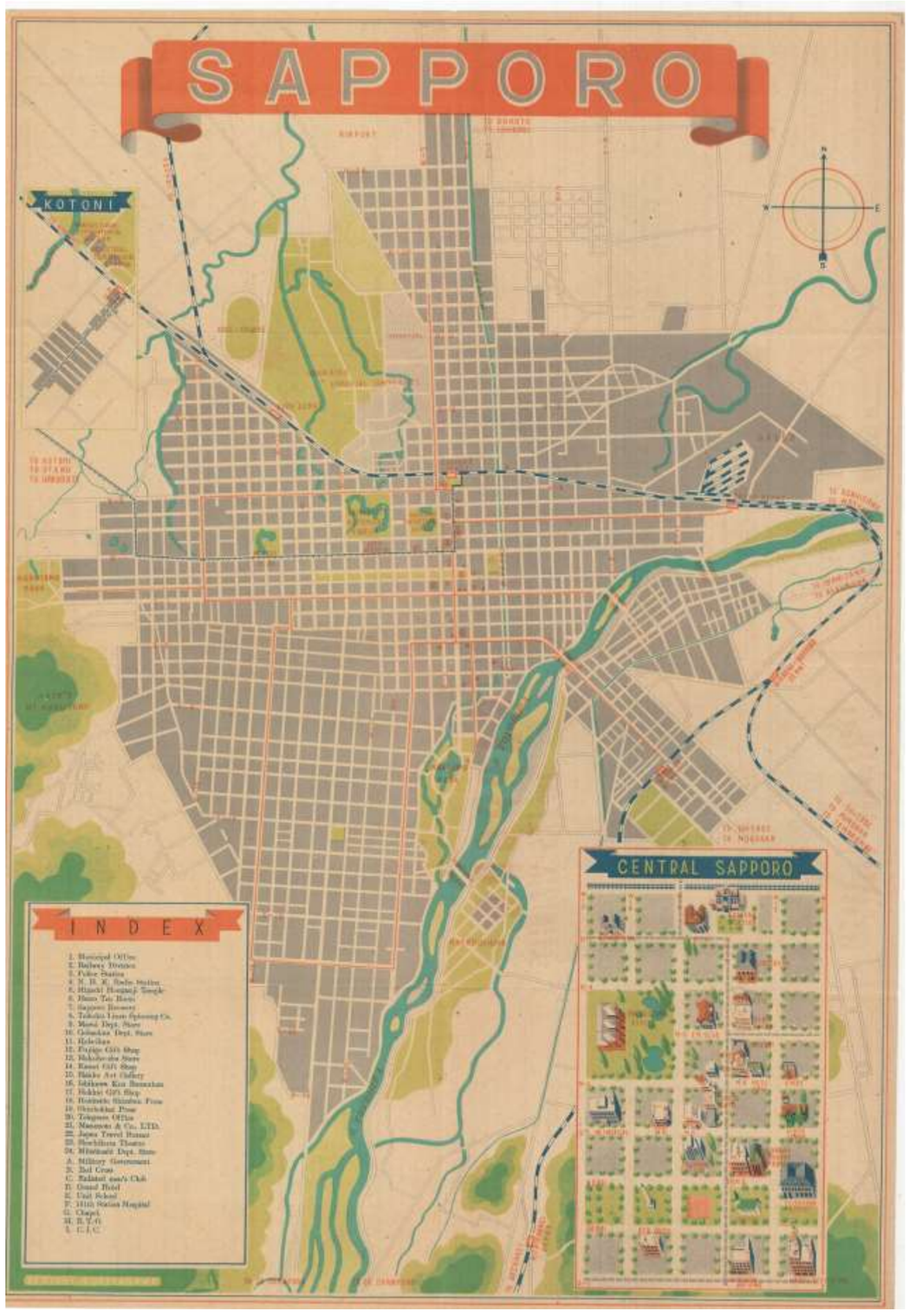
The map was printed by a firm Meisenbach, Riffarth & Cie in Munich. In 1882, Georg Meisenbach invented a new and expensive photographic technique of *Autotypie*, a version of halftone, where an image is composed from tiny dots in different tones, creating different colour tones. His printing shops in Munich and Berlin were by 1900 the most technically progressive in Europe.

We could find three institutional examples, all in Bavarian libraries (Universitätsbibliothek Augsburg, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Staatliche Bibliothek Passau).

References: OCLC 165079200. Das Bistum Augsburg gestern & heute (bistum-augsburg.de).

350 EUR

14. Japanese 20th Century Design and Map-Making



Kenichi KURIYAGAWA (1911-1999)

Sapporo and its Vicinity

Sapporo: Japan Travel Bureau. Sapporo Branch [s. d., possibly the second half of the 1940s]

Colour lithograph 53 x 36 cm (inches). verso title and map of the larger area, printed in colour, and advertisements (light folds with tiny holes, otherwise in a good condition).

A rare ephemeral well-designed map for American GIs was Drafted by Kenichi Kuriyagawa, who would later become a famous Japanese poster designer.

A well designed map of Sapporo, Japan with a highly decorative in-set map of the center was drafted by a Japanese graphic designer and illustrator Kenichi Kuriyagawa (1911-1999). Marked are the most interesting tourist destinations, such as shopping centers, historical buildings and an Enlisted Men's Club. The text verso describes the Ainu people as one of the points of interest for the tourists.

The somehow confusing data information of the map without marked streets is outweighed by a interesting tourist destinations, such as shopping centers, historical buildings and an Enlisted Men's Club. The text verso describes the Ainu people as one of the points of interest for the tourists.

The somehow confusing data information of the map without marked streets is outweighed by a balanced design and clear lines, made by the brilliant artist Kenichi Kuriyagawa. Kuriyagawa became mostly famous for his poster design, combining the modern lines with traditional Japanese motifs and colours.

The map was probably made shortly after WWII. The city was spared of bombing and was considered a paradise for the American GIs, stationed in Japan.

420 EUR

15. Hungary
Railroad Map

Aladár LAYKAUF - Ernö RONA

Magyarország vasuti térképe. Ungarns Eisenbahnkarte

[Railroad Map of Hungary]

Budapest: Magyar Államvasutak [Hungarian Railways] 1936

Colour lithograph, 64 x 94 cm (25. 2 x 37 inches), originally dissected in 16 segments and mounted on linen (minor staining, overall in a good clean condition).



A large colourful clearly designed art-deco railroad map of Hungary was published in 1936 to accompany a railroad guide for the year titled Magyarország vasúti térképe és állomási névjegyzéke (Railway map and station list of Hungary). The map concentrates on economic railway traffic and customs on the borders.

The map was published in revised and modernized editions from 1920s on, adding and removing the gained and lost territories in these turbulent decades until the end of WWII. In the 1939 and 1940, Hungary gained additional territories in the area of Czechoslovakia as a reward from Germany for supporting their politics.

Worldcat does not list any examples of this version.

380 EUR

16. Aviation History
Egypt / Israel / Palestine / Jordan
Egyptian Imprint

SURVEY OF EGYPT / ROYAL AIR FORCE.

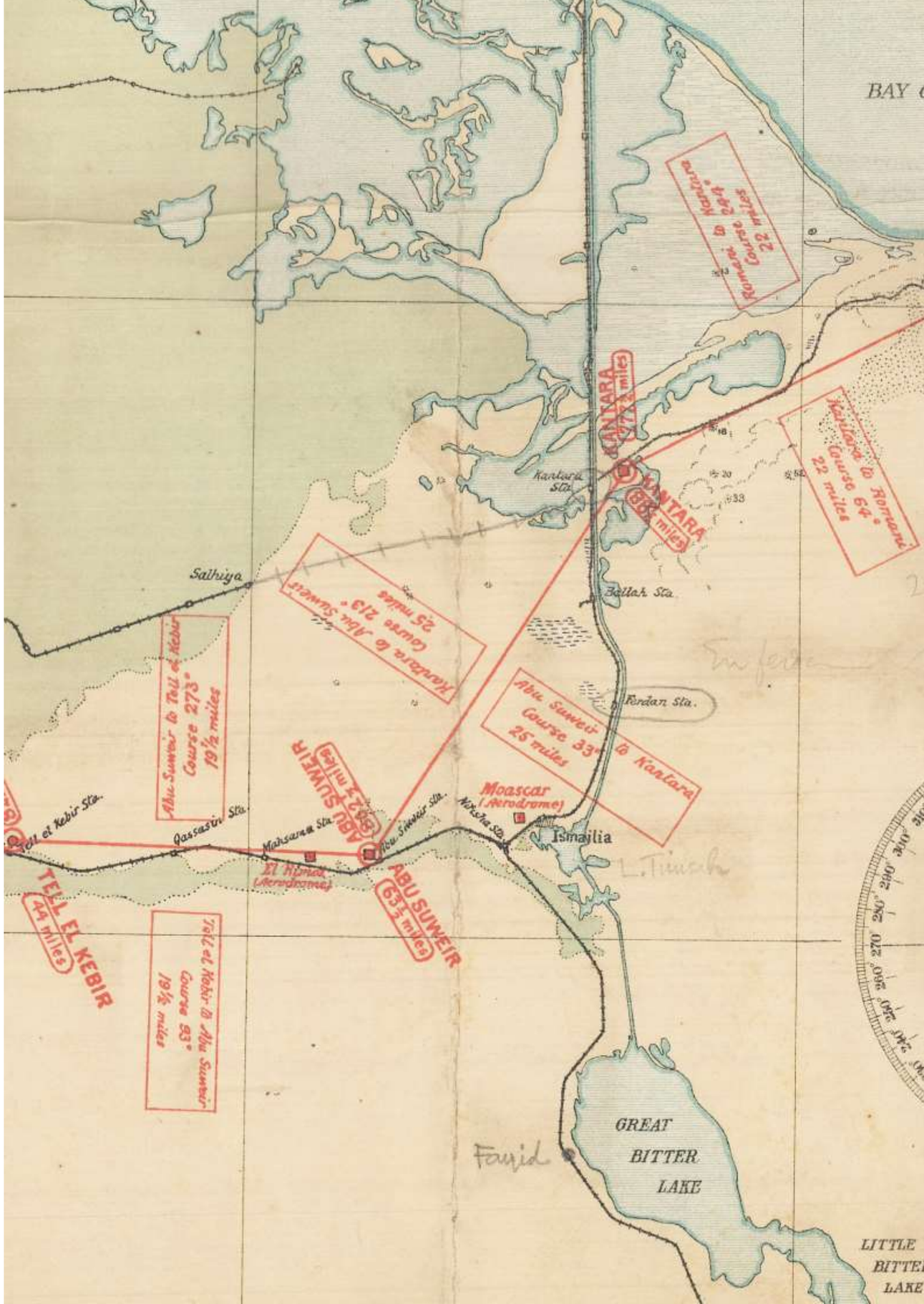
Cairo to Amman / Cairo-Baghdad Air-Route 1:500,000.

[Giza:] Survey of Egypt, April 1922.

Colour off-set print, mounted upon original linen, some contemporary manuscript additions in pencil (Very Good, some light wear along old folds, some very minor creasing, and some small light stains, old tack marks to corners, but overall clean and bright), 59 x 106.5 cm (23 x 42 inches).

Exceedingly rare - an important and fascinating monument of early aviation history, a large format aviators' map of the Cairo-Amman course, or western leg, of the famous Cairo-Baghdad Air Route, the first rapid mail and passenger service across the Middle East, and forerunner to the air route between Britain and India, published in Giza by the Survey of Egypt in April 1922, only 9 months after the service commenced.

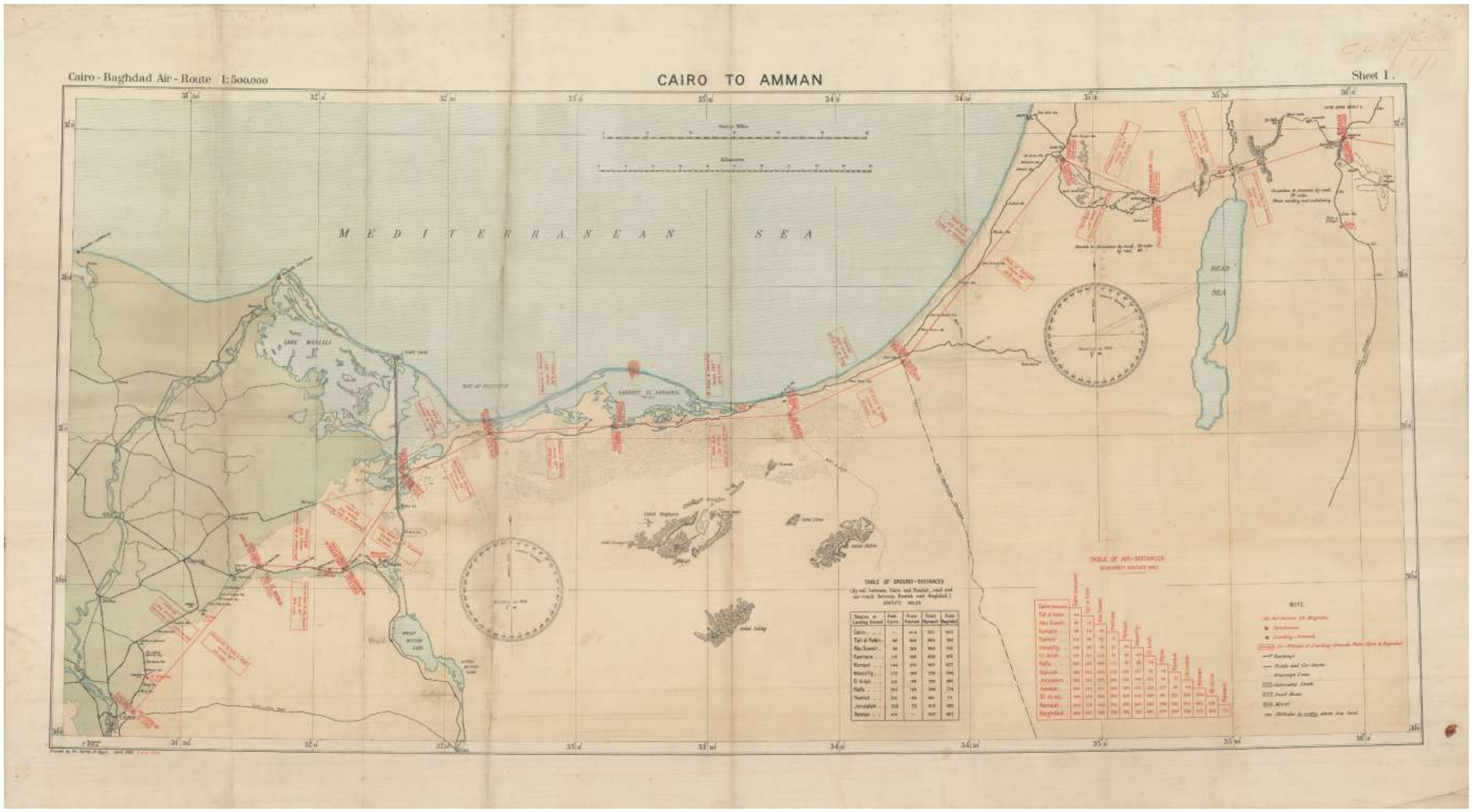
Following the conclusion of World War I, Britain gained political-military control over a vast realm in the Middle East, extending from Egypt (which had been a British Protectorate since 1882), over to the east to include Palestine, Transjordan and Iraq. Considering that Britain also had de facto control over southern Persia, this Middle Eastern empire represented the keystone in an uninterrupted imperial corridor extending for the Mediterranean to India. The problem was, however, that travel between Cairo and Baghdad was then unbelievably difficult. While one could travel from Cairo to Jerusalem by either rail, or passable (if not entirely comfortable) roads, the route beyond, to the east, towards Amman traversed difficult mountain roads, while the 540 miles of desert between Amman and Baghdad, over caravan paths, was incredibly arduous, if not downright dangerous. While short messages could be sent almost instantly to any place by telegraph, secret official correspondence, commercial letters, and lengthy text had to be physically transported. At the beginning of 1921, Winston Churchill, then the Colonial Secretary, was shocked upon learning that it took at least 28 days for the post to travel from London to Baghdad. Such as delay was hobbling imperial communications – a solution needed to be found.



Cairo - Baghdad Air - Route 1:500,000

CAIRO TO AMMAN

Sheet 1.



The new way was to create the first trans-Middle Eastern air mail route. However, this was easier said than done, as while the recent war yielded many improvements to aviation, flying, especially long distances, was uncomfortable, technically challenging and hazardous. Planes had to make frequent stops and loaded with cargo they could barely better 60 miles in a single flight. Also, navigation exclusively depended upon a compass, maps and the pilot's line of vision. In Europe this was easier, as the heavily populated landscape was well mapped, with many easily identifiable landmarks. However, much of the Middle East was sparsely settled and featured vast expanses of desert with few unidentifiable landmarks. Moreover, while the Middle East had an advantage, in that it enjoyed clear weather much of the year, although the sudden occurrence of sandstorms and violent winds made it less kind to pilots that it would first appear.

The Royal Air Force promptly moved to establish the 'Cairo-Baghdad Air Route', whereby, in addition to the existing airfields, aerodromes would be established at regular intervals (usually at markers ranging from 20 and 60 miles) between Cairo's Heliopolis Airport and Baghdad's Hinaidi Airfield, a distance of 866 miles.

The air route would have two distinct parts, the western section, from Cairo to Amman (being 334 miles), would fly over relatively well-trodden territory, with coastlines, railroads and many major roads providing conspicuous navigational markers, while ample aerodromes already serviced the course. However, the 532-mile long route form Amman to Baghdad crossed the hard and relatively nondescript Basalt and Syrian Deserts, providing few good navigational markers and few landing grounds along the route. To enable flight across this nearly empty space, Major A.L. Holt and his team created a bold track across the desert that could be easily seen from planes. They also constructed 26 regular and emergency landing strips across the course.

The Cairo-Baghdad Air Route was inaugurated on June 23, 1921. The service employed Vickers Vernon aircraft, which flew at a cruising altitude of 7-9,000 feet and a speed 75 miles per hour, such that the full trip required 12 hours of airtime. The flights carried the post and special cargo, and sometimes a small number of passengers (usually senior military officers or civil servants), although weight limits were a major issue. The route established by the mail service was also used by military aircraft, greatly improving the RAF's coverage of the greater region.

The air route was a tremendous success, as it allowed mail to travel from London to Baghdad in only nine days, while one could travel from Cairo to the Iraqi capital in only a couple days, so revolutionizing imperial communications.

In 1926, the RAF transferred the operation of the Cairo-Baghdad route to Imperial Airways, a private enterprise that was the original ancestor of today's British Airways. Imperial employed the much faster and greater load-bearing De Havilland Hercules planes, which eventually allowed the route to be expanded to Basra and on to India, forming one of the main lifelines of global aviation and communications.

The Present Map in Focus

The present large, bright and attractive map is a section (being Sheet 1) of a three-part series of maps depicting the entire Cairo-Baghdad Air Route, commissioned by the Royal Air Force and published in Giza by the Survey of Egypt, in April 1922, only nine months after the route was inaugurated. It depicts the distinct western course of the route, from Cairo to Amman, and would likely have been issued both separately and as part of the full three map set. Indeed, there would perhaps have been cases where certain individuals would only have an interest in the Cairo-Amman corridor, so would only order the present sheet.

The map's coverage extends from the Pyramids of Giza (a major navigational maker), and over Cairo, and then east-northeast over the Suez Canal, the northern Sinai, southern Palestine, and then over Jerusalem, the Jordan Valley and then finally to Amman (where on the map the commencement of Sheet 2 is marked), with the Cairo-Baghdad Air Route clearly represented by a red line. The 'note', in the lower right corner explains the symbols employed upon the map. Areas coloured green are cultivated, notably comprising the Nile Delta and Palestine's coastal plain), while lands shaded in tan are deserts. Each flight segment of the air route is delineated, with the way-posts marked by landing zones (red squares for airfields, red circles for aerodromes), with each interval marked with its length in miles, as well as the distances of each landing zone from both Cairo and Baghdad. Importantly, the map marks railways, roads, and canals, which were all vital navigational markers; while the elevations of airfields in the mountains (ex. Jerusalem, Amman are given in metres. Over Palestine is a compass showing the current magnetic variation, while in the lower left is a 'Table of Air-Distances' giving the mileages between all major points along the western segment, plus Baghdad; to its right is another table providing 'Ground-Distances'.

The map provides all of the information essential to guide a flight path between Cairo and Amman, and the various points in between. It would have been used by both RAF pilots both on the mail route, as well as pursuing various other duties, such as reconnaissance flights. The present example of the map features some manuscript additions of features (villages, railways), as well as basic mathematical sums, indicating that it was contemporarily used in the field. Examples of the map would also have been used by RAF planners, and the size and format of the map suggests that it would have been ideal to hang up on the wall of an RAF HQ or aerodrome office (the present example has contemporary tack marks to the corners!).

A Note on Rarity

The present map is extremely rare. We can trace only a single institutional example, held as part of the complete 3-sheet set of the Cairo-Baghdad Air Route, by the Royal Geographical Society (London). The great rarity of the map is due the fact that only very few examples were issued, while extensive field use ensured an extremely low survival rate.

References: Royal Geographical Society: mr Asia S.145; American Geographical Society, *Geographical Review*, vol. 23 (1933), p. 59; *Petermanns Geographische Mitteilungen, Anstalt 70 (1924*), p. 60.

1.400 EUR

17. Working Women of WWI
Queen Alexandra

Various Authors (see the description). Mary MELLOR, editor; Madeleine LEMAIRE, née Coll (1845 – 1928), author of the drafts for the hand-coloured stenciled ornaments.

Pages inédites sur la femme et la guerre ; livre d'or dédié avec sa permission à Sa Majesté la reine Alexandra ... au profit des orphelins de la guerre en France

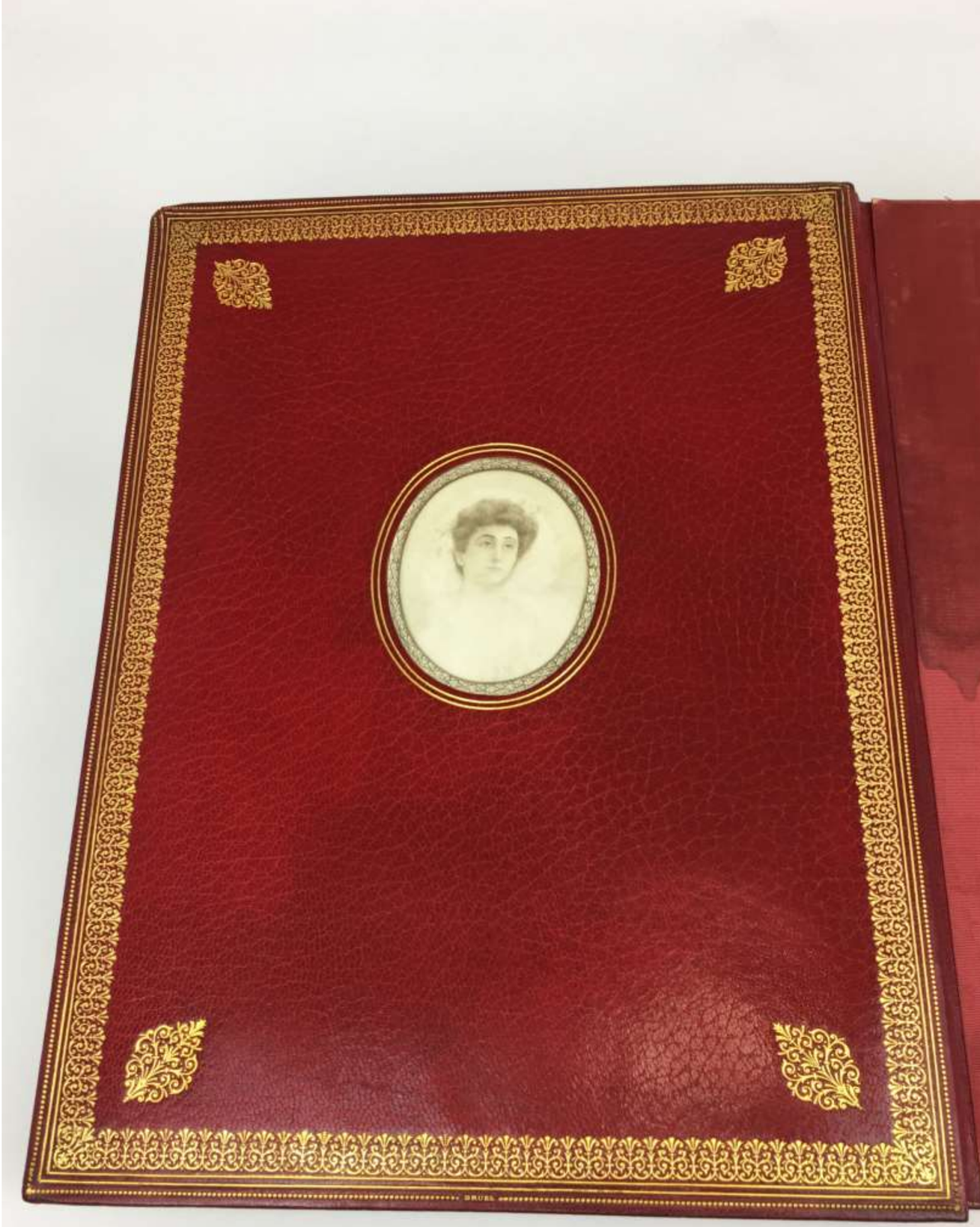
[New Pages on Women and War; Livre D'or Dedicated with Her Permission to Her Majesty Queen Alexandra ... For the Benefit Of War Orphans In France]

Paris: Devambez 1916

Large 4°. [4 pp.] blank, original front wrapper with black gold and silver lettering and ornaments, 211 pp. printed text and facsimiles of manuscripts, with one page with hand-coloured stenciled roses, [4 pp.], original back wrapper, [4 pp.] blank, illustrated frontispiece with guards, interleaved portrait if queen Alexandra with hand-coloured stenciled roses in margins, with guards, interleaved 31 bland and white and colour mounted images with guards. Red crushed Morocco with gilt debossed monograms and royal insignia, spine with raised bands and gilt decoration and lettering, portrait of queen Alexandra on front doublure, Moiré (“watered”) silk free endpapers, 7 dark red silk loops attached to various chapters, gilt edges. Original signature and number by the editor on the bottom of the second page.

(minor scuffing to the corners of the binding, crack in the upper part of the front joint, silk free endpapers partly detached from the paper with tiny tears, front silk endpaper with light water-staining in the upper part).

A luxurious publication, dedicated to the working women of WWI, with contributions by the public figures from all over the world, comes from the library of Alexandra of Denmark, Queen of the United Kingdom and the British Dominions and Empress of India, to whom the project is dedicated. Our book is one of the 25 examples printed on the luxury Japanese paper and is signed by the editor Mary Mellor.





Sous le Haut Patronage
de Sa Majesté la Reine Alexandra

PAGES INÉDITES SUR LA FEMME ET LA GUERRE

This luxurious book with 33 images and texts by 102 authors from all over the world is a result of an ambitious project by Mary Mellor on the women, involved in WWI. The project was made under a patronage of 37 women, mostly with noble titles, and 18 men.

The book is dedicated to queen Alexandra of Denmark (1844-1925), Queen of the United Kingdom and the British Dominions and Empress of India from 1901 to 1910. The money from the sale went to a charity for the orphans of the war.

The work was printed in 1000 examples on Rives **wove** paper and in 25 examples on imperial Japanese paper.

Our example is from the special series of 25 books on Japanese paper. It is hand-numbered with 16 and hand-signed by the editor Mary Mellor on the bottom of the second page. The binding with royal insignia and a portrait suggests, that the example belonged to queen Alexandra's library.



The Authors

For the project the editor Mary Mellior, herself actively involved in the war, addressed dozens of influential authors, artists, diplomats and noblemen and noble women from all over the world to write their short attributions on the subject of the role of the women in the war. The result was this magnificent collage of thoughts, short stories, poems and sheet music by some of most famous personalities of the beginning of the 20th century, which were published as transcriptions or facsimiles of the manuscripts.

The authors, including 30 women and 92 men, who participated their texts for this project in French and English language, came among others from France, England, United States, Canada and Russia.

Among the names, which contributed texts, poems and songs in forms of letters for this book are:

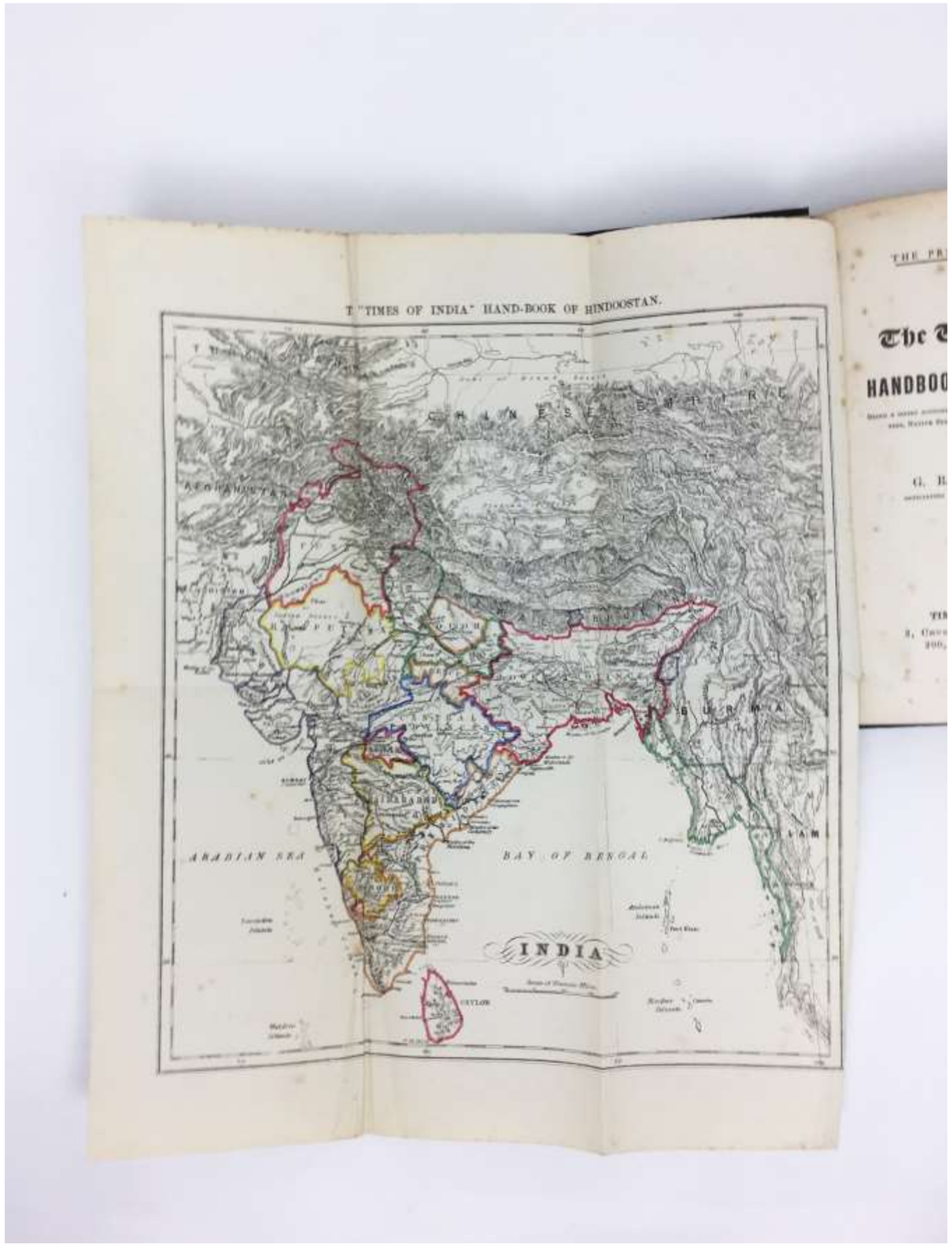
- Joseph Rudyard Kipling (1865 –1936), an English author,
- Auguste Rodin (1840 –1917), a French sculptor,
- Robert de Montesquiou (1855 – 1921), a French dandy,
- Jerome Klapka Jerome (1859 – 1927), an English author,
- Marcel Prévost (1862 – 1941), a French author
- Pierre Loti (1850 – 1923), a French novelist,
- Robert Baden–Powell (1857 – 1941), the founder of the Scout movement,
- Juliette Adam (1836 – 1936), a French author and feminist,
- Lena Ashwell (1872 – 1957), a British actress, who was first to organize large–scale entertainment for troops,
- Gertrude Atherton (1857 –1948), an American author,
- Mary Mackay (nom de plume Marie Corelli, 1855 – 1924), an English novelist,
- Grace Julia Parker Drummond (1860 – 1942), a Canadian clubwoman and philanthropist,
- Anne–Marie Gleason Huguenin (1875–1943), an Canadian writer, journalist and editor,
- Maria Vérone (1874–1938), a French feminist and suffragist,
- Annie Vivanti (1866 – 1942), a British–born Italian writer,
- Alfred Lévy (1840 –1919), a Chief Rabbi of France immediately before and during World War I,
- Milenko R. Vesnić (1863 – 1921), a Serbian diplomat,
- Henry Jackson van Dyke Jr. (1852 – 1933), an American author and diplomat,
- Paul Adam (1862 – 1920), a French novelist
- and several other female and male authors, actors, opera singers, diplomats etc.

The stenciled hand-made ornaments in the shape of roses on the title page and in the margins of the portrait of queen Alexandra were drafted by Madeleine Lemaire (1845 – 1928), a French painter of genres and flowers. She was called *the Empress of the Roses* by the French dandy Robert de Montesquiou.

References : OCLC 465033743, 14060232 (some on microfilms), 457625150

4.500 EUR

18. India
Travel
Cartography
Bombay Imprint



George Robert ABERIGH-MACKAY (1848 - 1881).

The Prince's Guide Book. The Times of India Handbook of Hindustan. Being a Short Account of the Geography, History, Present Administration, Native States, Sports, and Places of Interest in India.

Bombay: Published by the Times of India Office, 1875.

Large 8° (22 x 14.5 cm): x, 225 pp., xvii pp. (advertisements, including a full page illustration on p. xvi), plus 1 folding lithographed map with original outline hand colour (37 x 32.5 cm) located before title, bound in original forest green cloth with blind-stamped designs, gilt title to front cover and gilt design to back cover (Excellent condition, overall clean and crisp, just a few light spots to preliminary leaves and map, only missing the front free endpaper, binding in unusually fine state of preservation with only the lightest edgewear).

Rare - a highly engaging travel guide and overview of the Indian Subcontinent written by George Aberigh-Mackay, one of India's most talented popular authors, illustrated with a map and a view of the Times of India publishing house, written in honor of the upcoming visit to India of Albert Edward, Prince of Wales (the future King-Emperor Edward VII), and in anticipation of the travel boom inspired by that event, published in Bombay - a stellar example in unusually fine condition.


THE EXCHANGE PRESS
TIMES OF INDIA.

The present work is a rare travel guide and overview of India written by George Aberigh-Mackay, one of India's most skilled and entertaining popular writers. Completed in the summer of 1875, it was created in honor of the upcoming visit of Albert Edward, Prince of Wales (the future King-Emperor Edward VII), who from October 1875 to May 1876 visited 21 cities and towns all across the Subcontinent. The tour was to be the first official visit of any British monarch or heir to the throne to India, and the work was geared towards satisfying the expected wave in tourism inspired by the Prince's experiences.

The purpose of the book is best explained by Aberigh-Mackay in his 'Preface' (p. iii, preliminaries):

"The following pages will, it is hoped, furnish a bird's-eye view of the natural, historical, and political characteristics of our Indian Empire. The subject is so great that the compiler, with a very limited space at his command, has only been able to indicate its salient features; but he has everywhere endeavoured to direct the reader to sources that afford a more exhaustive treatment, and to which he himself is indebted for the material of his sketch. The approaching visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales with probably bring an influx of visitors to the East, and will certainly direct the attention of the English people generally to this country; it is thought, therefore, that the present is an opportune moment for the publication of brief and popular account if its physical aspect, it products, people, and government, together with those more particular instructions and statistics, for the use of travellers, that are commonly found in the best guide-books. – Delhi, 24th July 1875".

Unlike most survey guidebooks, which can be rather dry, the present work is very skillfully written, for Aberigh-Mackay cleverly weaves vital statistics and facts into an engaging narrative the is quite a pleasure to read. While the author states that he drew upon many authoritative sources, his deep personal knowledge of the country, as a well-travelled Indian-born intellectual, comes through. The work draws the reader in and sparks a genuine curiousity about India, clearly achieving its stated purpose.

The text is divided into eight chapters: *I.* Natural Features (geography, climate, flora and fauna, etc.); *II.* Historical Sketch; *III.* British Administration (The Raj and its various divisions and ministries, etc.); *IV.* Native States; *V.* Communications (railways, roads, telegraphs, etc.); *VI.* Sports (hunting of big and small game, including Cheetahs and 'Pig-Sticking'); *VII.* Places of Interest; *VIII.* Sanitaria (India's famous hill towns, ex. Shimla, etc.).

An attractive map of the Subcontinent especially lithographed for the book, augmented by lovely original pastel outline colours, labels all major sites and railway lines.

The work concludes with a lengthy series of advertisements which provide a fascinating insight into the types of businesses and commercial tastes favoured by the Anglo-Indian community during the early Raj era. Of note, p. xvi features a full-page illustration of the office of the *Times of India*, where both the present work and one of the Subcontinent's main newspapers were issued.

George Aberigh-Mackay: One of India's Most Talented Young Popular Writers

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

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

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

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

A Note on Rarity

The work is rare. While we can trace examples in around dozen institutions, we cannot trace any sales records. It is worth nothing that the present example is in remarkably fine condition, much better than can be expected for an Indian book of its type and era.

References: British Library: 10058.bb.1. and T 37208; Royal Collection Trust (London): RCIN 1054526; Huntington Library: 635376; Yale University Library: Eef 875L; OCLC: 562057328, 465847923, 68689152, 496563912.

1.500 EUR

19. Orient Express
An Ottoman Travelogue Influenced by Jules Verne’s Around The World In 80 Days

Ahmed İHSAN TOKGÖZ (1868 – 1942).

آوروپاده نه كوردم .معارف نظارت حليله سنك رخصتيله

Ce que j'ai vu en Europe. France, Angleterre, Belgique, Hollande, Alemagne, Suisse, Italie,

Autriche & Hongrie.

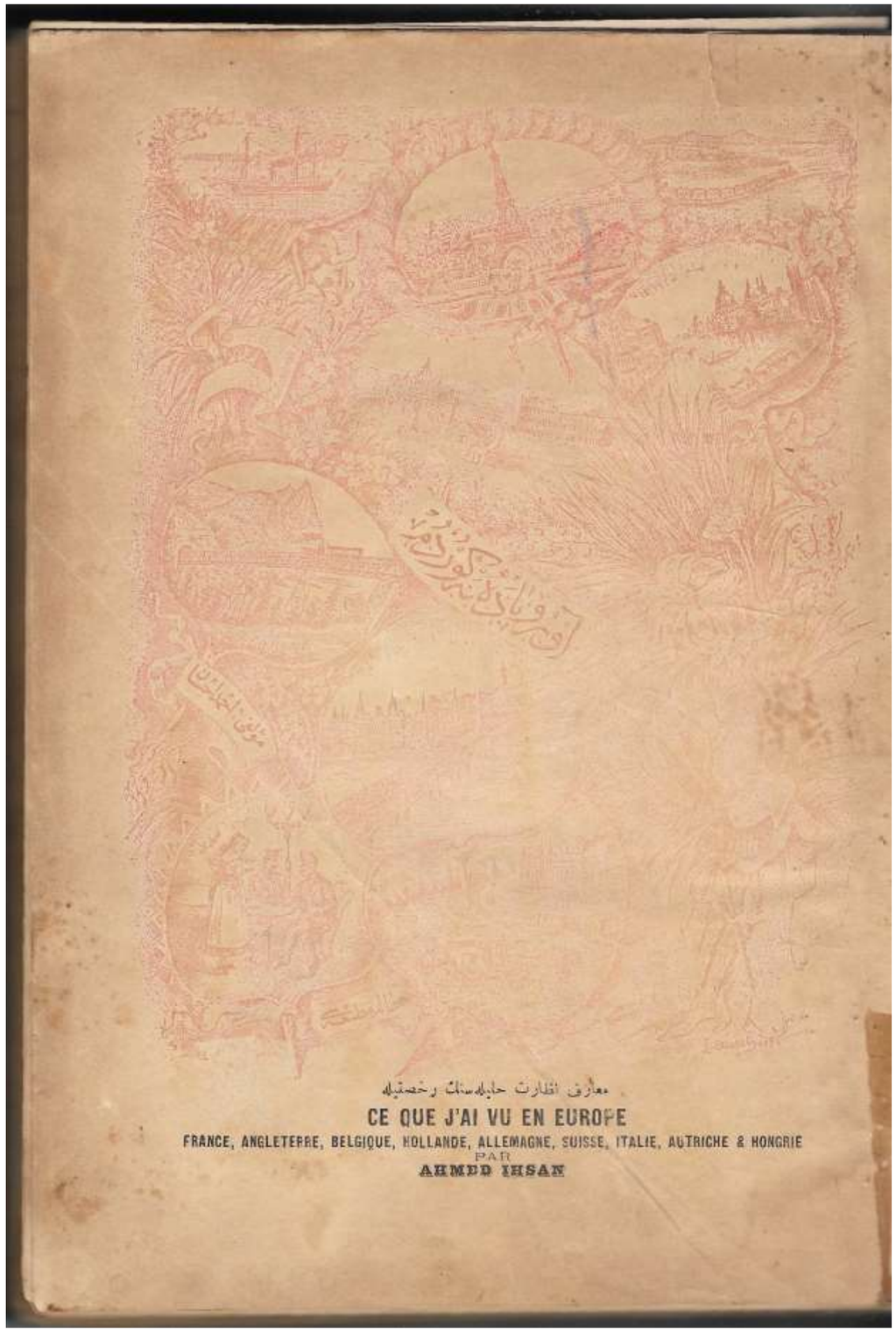
[Avrupa'da Ne Gördüm / What did I see in Europe. [French title:] France, England, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Austria and Hungary]

Istanbul: Âlem matbaası 1307 [1891].

A stunning travelogue of Europe by an Ottoman novelist, editor and translator of Jules Verne, Ahmed İhsan, was influenced by a novel Around the World in Eighty Days.

Possibly the first travelogue to involve the Orient Express.

8°. 8 pp. with original illustrated cover and a portrait of the author, 588 pp. and xylographed illustrations in the text, interleaved double page map, contemporary brown cloth boards with embossed gilt decoration, calf spine with gilt decoration and lettering in Ottoman, later marbled endpapers (minor age-toning and foxing, sporadic tiny tears in margins, sporadic staining and old tape in the inner margins in the gutter, last page with small pieces of white margin missing and with small old age-toned repairs with a tape).



آدم دیاده نه کوردم
— احمد احسانه بکات
خط سیاحتی

بحر منجمد شمالی

اسلاندیه

بحر محیط اطلسی

اسکوچیا

بحر شمال

انگلتره

لوندره

هامبورغ

آلمانیا

بلجیقا

فرانقفورت

پاریس

آوستریا

بوهیمیا

اسویچره

جنوا

اسپانیا

بحر سیاه

ایطالیا

رومایلی

آناطولی

آفریقا

بحر ابیض

This unusual, richly illustrated travelogue of Europe by Ahmed İhsan, published in Ottoman script in 1891, describes the author's trip in 1890. The book is richly illustrated with images of cities, buildings and people of Europe, as modern curiosities, seen by an Ottoman, a map of author's travels and a portrait of Ahmed İhsan.

The map shows the author's route, which marks the author travel from Istanbul to Marseille, Paris, London, Belgium, the Netherlands, Hamburg, Berlin, Frankfurt, Switzerland, from North Italy to Trieste, and then with a train to Vienna The lithographed title page showcases modern means of transportation, such as a steamboat, train, and a coach, the author was using during his trip, and European cities, such as London, Venice and Rome. The title page is followed a list of works by Ahmed İhsan, including 8 novels by Jules Verne, which influenced İhsan's trip of Europe.

Around the World in Eighty Days and İhsan's Voyage

Ahmed İhsan was a great admirer of Jules Verne and the first translator to of Verne's texts to Ottoman. Still today Jules Verne's texts are highly popular in Turkey thank to Ahmed's late 19th century translations.

İhsan's travel to Europe was heavily influenced by the novel *Around the World in Eighty Days*, which was first published in 1873, and translated to Ottoman by İhsan in 1890, in the year, when he decided to undertake the travel.

It was not the wanderlust, which triggered the need in İhsan to begin his own travel adventure, but the progress in the development of the new transportation system.

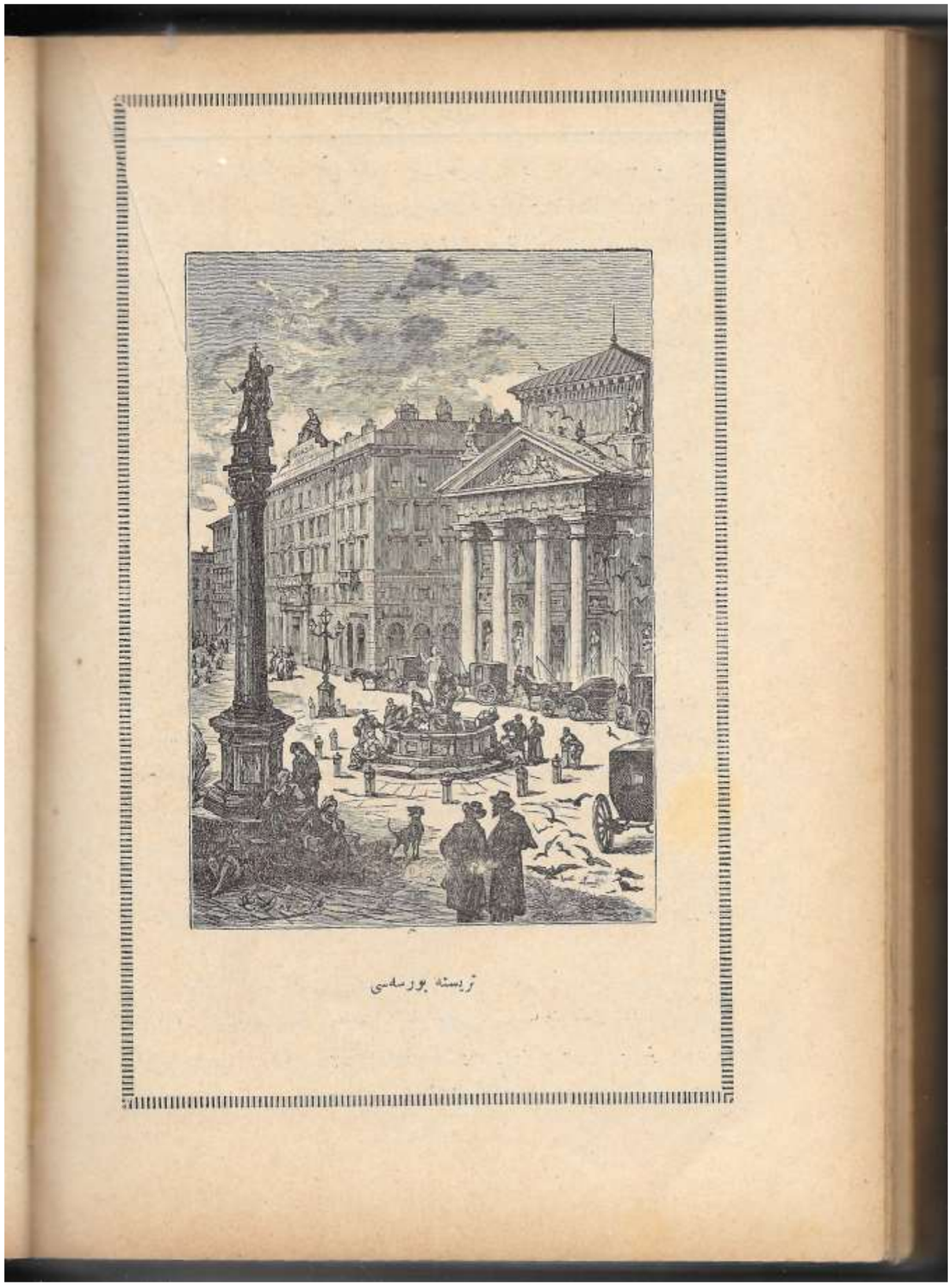
What enabled Phileas Fogg to make his journey around the world in 80 days, were the newly opened travel routes, such as the First Transcontinental Railroad in America (1869), the opening of the Suez Canal (1869) and the linking of the Indian railways across the sub-continent (1870).

Europe also had new transportation routes, such as railway connections and most important for Istanbul, the newly opened line of the Orient Express, which connected Istanbul via a short sea trip through Varna to Vienna in 1889.

Ahmed İhsan travelled Europe in the quickest way possible at the time. He took an established sea route to Marseille from Istanbul, a train to Paris, he travelled per ferries and trains through London to the north of Germany, with new train lines through Germany to Switzerland, where he changed for a coach to travel through the Alps, took a ferry to Trieste, from there travelled to Vienna with a train connection opened in 1857, and from Vienna with a brand new direct train line to Varna, and then Istanbul. Only a year later, in 1891, this train line received the name *Orient Express*.

In his book İhsan included images of modern Europe with its contemporary architecture and tourist attractions. He also included an image of a bicycle, which would soon become very popular in the Ottoman Empire.

The journey of Europe, which took Ahmed İhsan to complete in a couple of weeks in 1890 would probably take double as much only a year before, and a few months forty months earlier.



Ahmed İhsan Tokgöz

The author Ahmed İhsan Tokgöz (1868 – 1942) was probably one of the most influential figures of the literature of the late Ottoman Empire, connecting the influences from the West with Ottoman tradition.

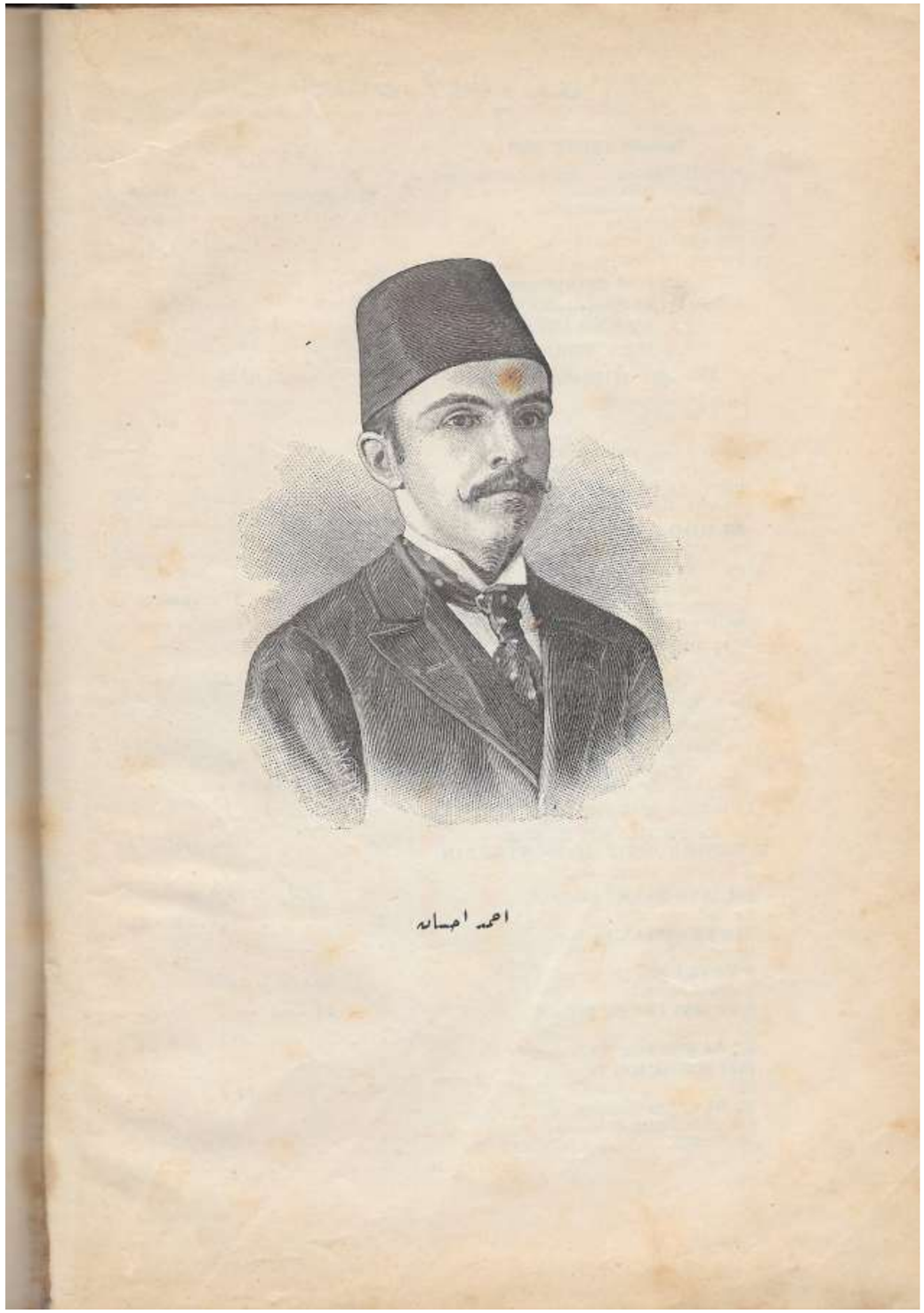
Growing up in Shkodra, Albania, and Damascus, Syria, Ahmed İhsan finished a law degree. A keen translator and a big fan of the Jules Verne novels, he made first translations of Verne's text to Ottoman, starting a new genre of the adventure novels in the Ottoman world.

Ahmed İhsan is also remembered as a founder of most influential Ottoman illustrated literary and cultural magazine Servet-i Fünun (ثروت فنون) or *Wealth of Knowledge*, which promoted Ottoman modern literature. He was the magazine's editor from the first number in 1888 until his death in 1942.

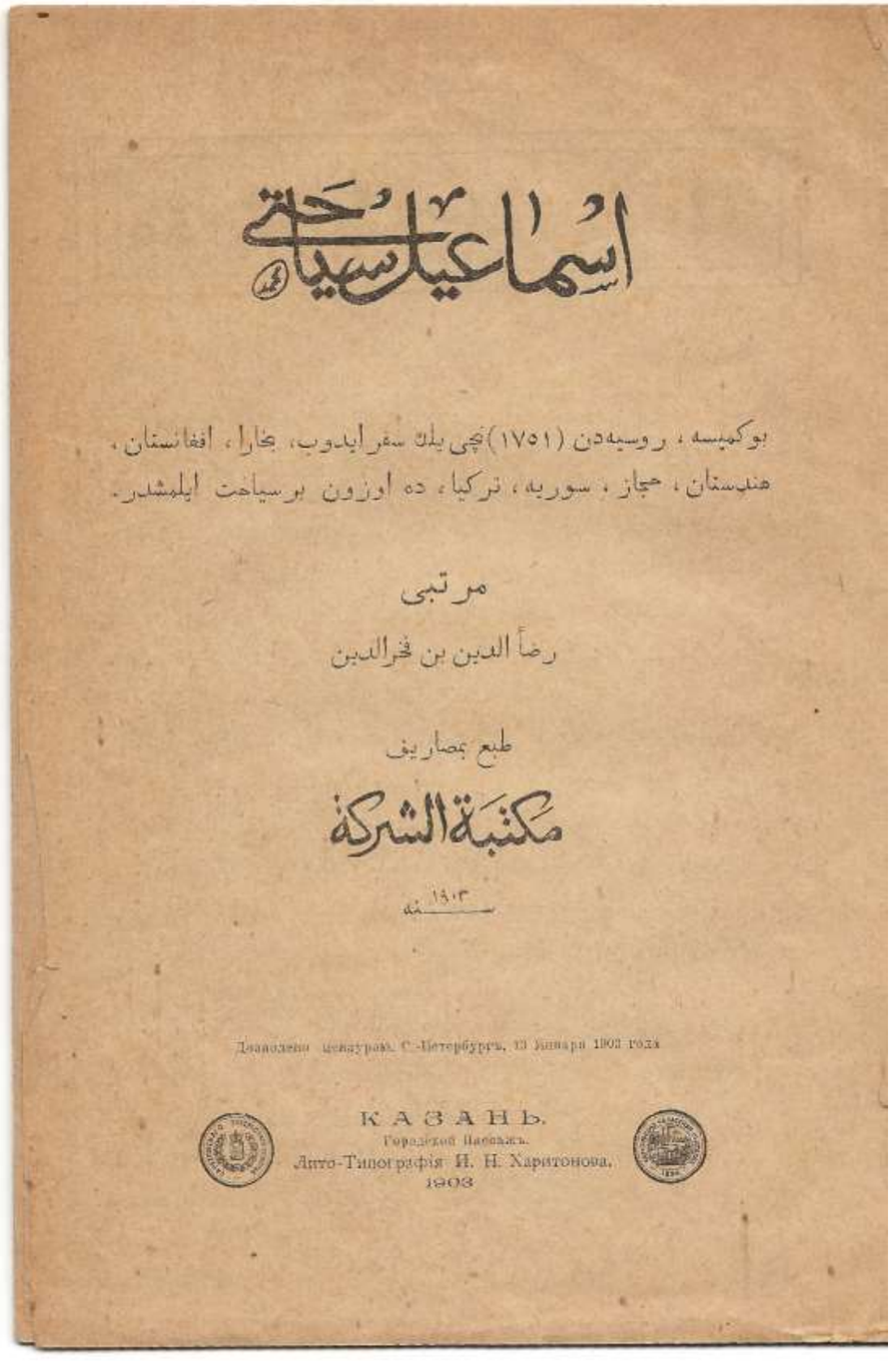
We could trace 9 examples of the book on Worldcat. (University of Chicago Library, University of Toronto Robarts Library, Universiteitsbibliotheek Leiden, Bibliothèque nationale de France, University of Oxford, Boğaziçi University Library, HCL Technical Services, Princeton University Library, KOÇ University Library).

References: OCLC 459502523; 30939499. Aydın SÜER, *Diskurse des Niedergangs: Reflexionen über das Eigene und das Fremde in osmanischen und türkischen Reiseberichten*, 2017, pp. 111-112. Ziyad EBÜZZİYA, TDV İslâm Ansiklopedisi. AHMED İHSAN TOKGÖZ (1867-1942) (On-line version: https://cdn.islamansiklopedisi.org.tr/dosya/2/C02000637.pdf)

1.200 EUR



20. Mecca / Medina / India
First Known Hajj Travelogue by a Russian Subject



Ismail BEKMUKHAMEDOV, author of the manuscript; Rızaeddin FAHREDDIN (1858-1936), editor.

اسماعیل سیاحتی

[Ismail Sayahati *also* Ismail Seyahati / Ismail's Travels]

Kazan: Lito-tipografiia I.N. Kharitonova – مکطبة الشرکة [Maktaba al- Ṣarka] 1903

8°. 32 pp., later marbled paper wrappers (slightly age-toned, tiny tears in the margins of the title page, otherwise in a good condition).

An exceedingly rare first known Hajj travelogue by a Russian subject

A rare pamphlet in Tatar language is a transcription of a manuscript, which is the first known travelogue of a person from Russian territory to Mecca. It was issued in Kazan in 1903 by a Bashkir / Tatar scholar Rızaeddin Fahreddin (1858-1936).

The text includes an original introduction by the editor and commentaries. The last two pages list the foreign literature on the travels to Mecca, known to the editor, starting in 1762 with Carsten Niebuhr and ending in 1885 with Christiaan Snouck Hurgronje.

A 1751 Journey to Mecca and Medina through India

The journey was made in 1751 by a Tatar merchant Ismail Bekmukhamedov from Orenburg, accompanied with four companions. Their itinerary looks today quite unusual, but was before the railroads the logical route through a difficult geographical areas.

From Orenburg it took them 22 days to reach the Silk Road in Konye-Urgench (today Turkmenistan). There they joined the caravan for 12 days until the arrival in Bukhara (Uzbekistan). From there they continued to Kandahar, entered India, travelled through Delhi, Benares, Hyderabad and Surat. In Calcutta they boarded an European boat and sailed to Medina, and from there travelled to Mecca, Damascus and Jerusalem. Bekmukhamedov then joined a group of Crimean Tatars on the way to Istanbul, where he stayed for the next 25 years, earning his money to return home.

Ismail Bekmukhamedov, who was according to the text the only one to survive the trip, left a manuscript with memoirs of the Hajj. It is today the first known report from such kind, made by an inhabitant of the Russian territory. By the late 19th century more first-hand accounts of the travels to Mecca appeared. Most of them are preserved in forms of manuscripts in libraries or private collections (Kane 2015, p. 50).

Bekmukhamedov text offers a series of interesting information on the travel and local customs, but is disputed by several scholars as a partly romantic fiction.

The text was transcribed and published for the first time in Kazan in 1862 by Gordiy Semionovich Sablukov (1804–1880), a Russian expert in Islam, known for the first Russian translation of the Quran. The transcription of Bekmukhamedov's travelogue was published together with two other texts. Unfortunately we could not trace any examples of the book or more references to prove, if Sablukov published the whole text or only parts of it.

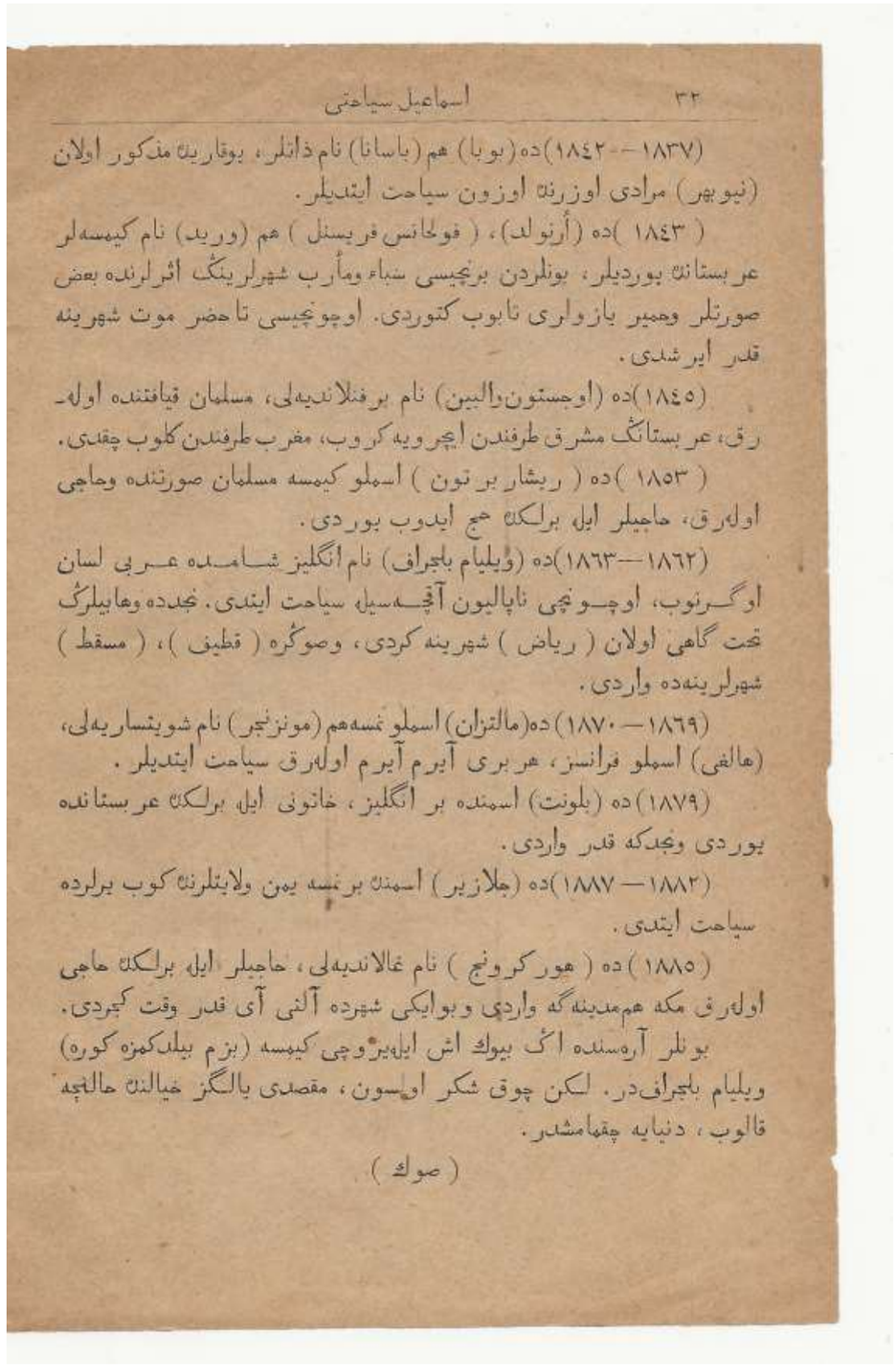
In 1903, the manuscript was transcribed again and issued for the first time as a separate publication with a commentary by a Tatar intellectual and Rızaeddin Fahreddin (1858-1936). Fahreddin authored numberless important works for the Tatar history, most notably a two-volume edition of biographies of Central Asian Scholars.

Fahreddin was a member of the Jadids, Muslim modernist reformers within the Russian Empire. After the Soviets taking over the Tatar territories in 1921, he entered a religious stand. He was mufti of the European part of Russia until his death in 1936 and was avoiding the cooperation with the Soviet government.

The pamphlet is exceedingly rare and we could not find any institutional examples on Worldcat.

References: Cf. Ömer Hakan Özalp, Kazan'la İstanbul arasında bir âlim: Rızâeddin bin Fahreddin, 2001, p. 157; Michael Kemper: Festschrift Mirkasym A. Usmanov: *Istočniki i issledovanija po istorii tatarskogo naroda: Materialy k učebnym kursam*, (Diljara Usmanova - Iskander Giljazov, ed.), Von Orenburg nach Indien und Mekka: Ismails Reisebuch als Genremischung Kazan 2006; Eileen Kane, Russian Hajj: Empire and the Pilgrimage to Mecca, 2015, pp. 10-51.

2.200 EUR



21. Mumbai Imprint
Arabic Printing
Astronomy
Science



أحمد بن عبد الله بن محمد بن إسماعيل (Aḥmad ibn Abd Allāh ibn Muḥammad ibn Ismāʿīl) [according to the title of the book]

كتاب اخوان الصفا

[Kitāb Ikhwān al-Ṣafā' / Book of the Brethren of Purity, i. e. Encyclopedia of the Brethren of Purity]

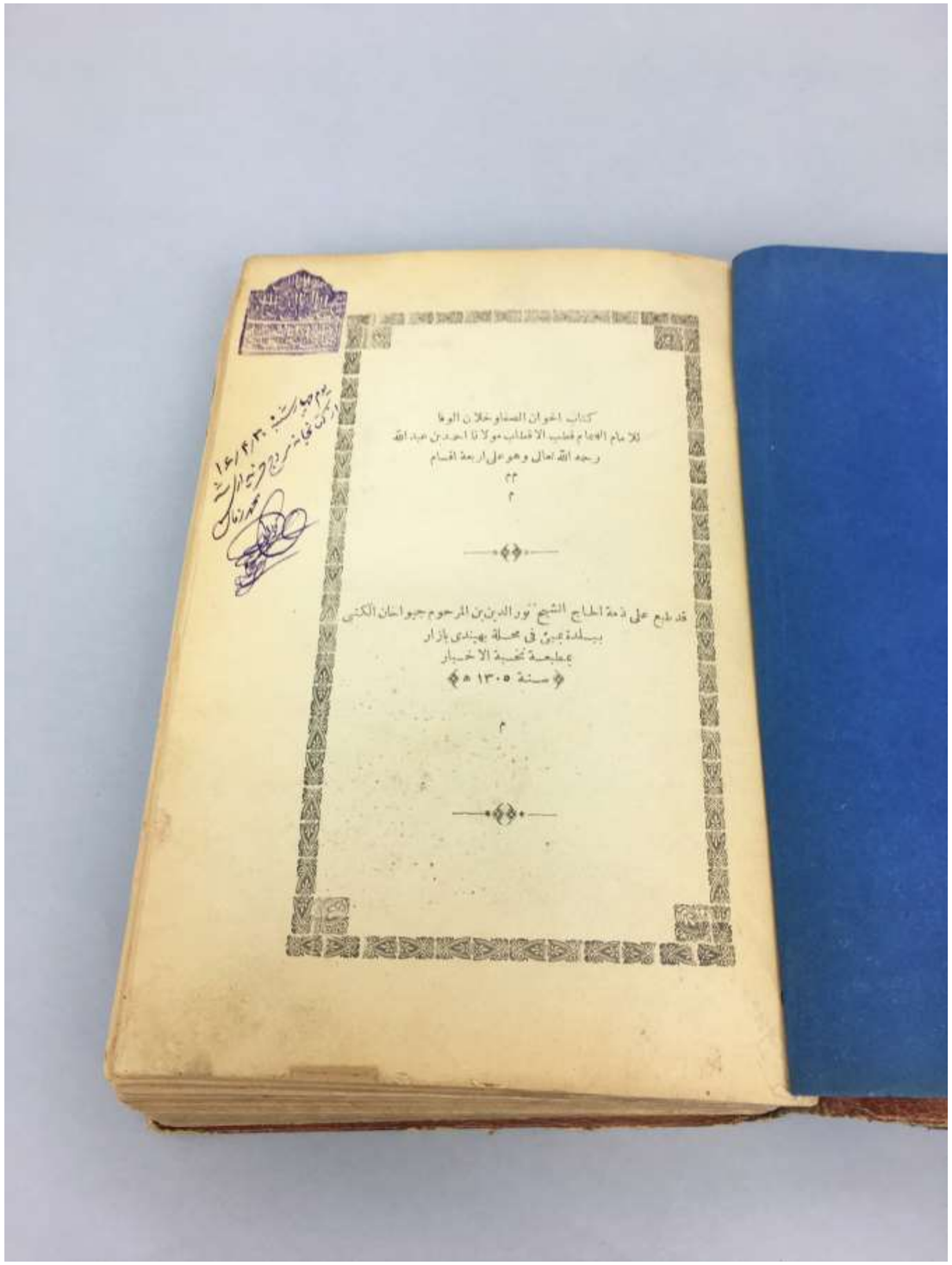
Mumbai: مطبعة نخبة الاخبار [Elite News Press] 1305-1306 [1887-1889]

4 parts bound in 2 volumes. Small 4°. 144 pp. with illustrations in text, 146 pp., 2 pp., 429 pp. 152 pp., 2 pp., 412 pp., 2 pp., 2 pp. Original brown full calf, paper labels with manuscript titles on the spine, original blue endpapers.

(Both first title pages in the volumes with old dedications, old stamps on the first and last pages of the volumes, very light age-toning and staining, a tiny hole in the upper margin of p. 126 in the first volume, sporadic tiny tears in margins, sporadic sheets slightly loose, labels on the spine with small tears and loss of paper, binding slightly battered with light water staining in the corners and on the edges, inside in general in a good condition).

A rare, first printed edition of an unusual 8th or 10th century Arabic encyclopedia on science, based on the philosophy of a secret society Brethren of Purity, was issued in Mumbai. The work was important for popularization of Platonism in the Islamic world and included passages, which were interpreted as being close to the theory of evolution.




كتاب اخوان الصفا وخلان الوفا
للامام الاعظم قطب الاقطاب مولانا احمد بن عبد الله
رحمه الله تعالى وهو على اربعة اقسام
قد طبع على ذمة الحاج الشيخ "نور الدين بن المرحوم جيو اخان الكتبي
ببلدة بمبئ في محلة بهيندي بازار
بمطبعة نخبة الاخبار
سنة ١٣٠٥

This first edition of a complete set of four books in decorative contemporary bindings, printed in Arabic language, was published in Mumbai, India. The text is a so called *Encyclopedia of the Brethren of Purity*, an encyclopedia on science. It is divided in four books and 52 chapters; 14 on the mathematical sciences, 17 on the natural sciences, 10 on the psychological and rational sciences and 11 on theological sciences. It is partly accompanied with illustrations.

According to the title the work was made by Aḥmad ibn Abd Allāh ibn Muḥammad ibn Ismāʿīl (AH 198 (813/814) - AH 225 (839/840). The authorship is disputed by historians and is sometimes attributed to the mysterious Brethren of Purity of Basra, Iraq, and dated between 8th and 10th century, after which the books were named.

The Brethren of Purity was a secret Islamic society of philosophers in Basra. They were meeting regularly and were holding speeches, mostly on the astronomy and astrology.

The text was highly influential in the Muslim world and is very progressive even from the contemporary point of view. It describes biological diversity to the extent, that many scientist compared it with the theory of evolution. The *Encyclopedia* also contributed to the popularization and legitimization of Platonism in the Islamic world

This is the first printed edition of the text, which was later often reprinted and partly translated into foreign languages. The next printed complete text followed only in 1928 in Cairo.

References: OCLC 235982282, 1035743341. Cf. Abbas Hamdani, International Journal of Middle East Studies. Abu Hayyan al-Tawhidi and the Brethren of Purity Oct., 1978, Vol. 9, No. 3 (Oct., 1978), pp. 345-353.

3.400 EUR



22. Travelogue to London and Brussels Cairo Imprint

Şerefeddin MAĞMÛMÎ (1869-1927)

Seyâhat hatıraları: Brüksel ve Londra / Travelogue: Brussels and London

Cairo: مطبعة العموميه [Matba'a al-'umumiya / Public Press] 1909 - 1326

8°. 239 pp. incl. the front cover with lettering, later black cloth binding with debossed decoration and gilt lettering, light staining and foxing stronger on the front cover, light pencil annotations on the cover, small chips in white margins).

A travelogue to London and Brussels by an Ottoman medical doctor Şerefeddin Mağmûmî

Şerefeddin Mağmûmî (1869-1927) was an Ottoman medical doctor, educated in Istanbul, and an author of mostly medical books and travelogues connected with his work. In 1895, he was appointed as an inspector due to the cholera epidemic that broke out in Adana, Aleppo, Beirut and Syria provinces, where he spent the better part of the next two years.

In the 1890s Şerefeddin got involved in the politics and fled to Paris, where he was publishing his observations on the politics in the magazine Meşveret (Mechveret), published by the Young Turks, and eventually became a member of the editorial board, approving the politically appropriate articles. After the newspaper was closed, he remained in Paris, continuing working as a medical doctor and writing articles for the Istanbul magazines.

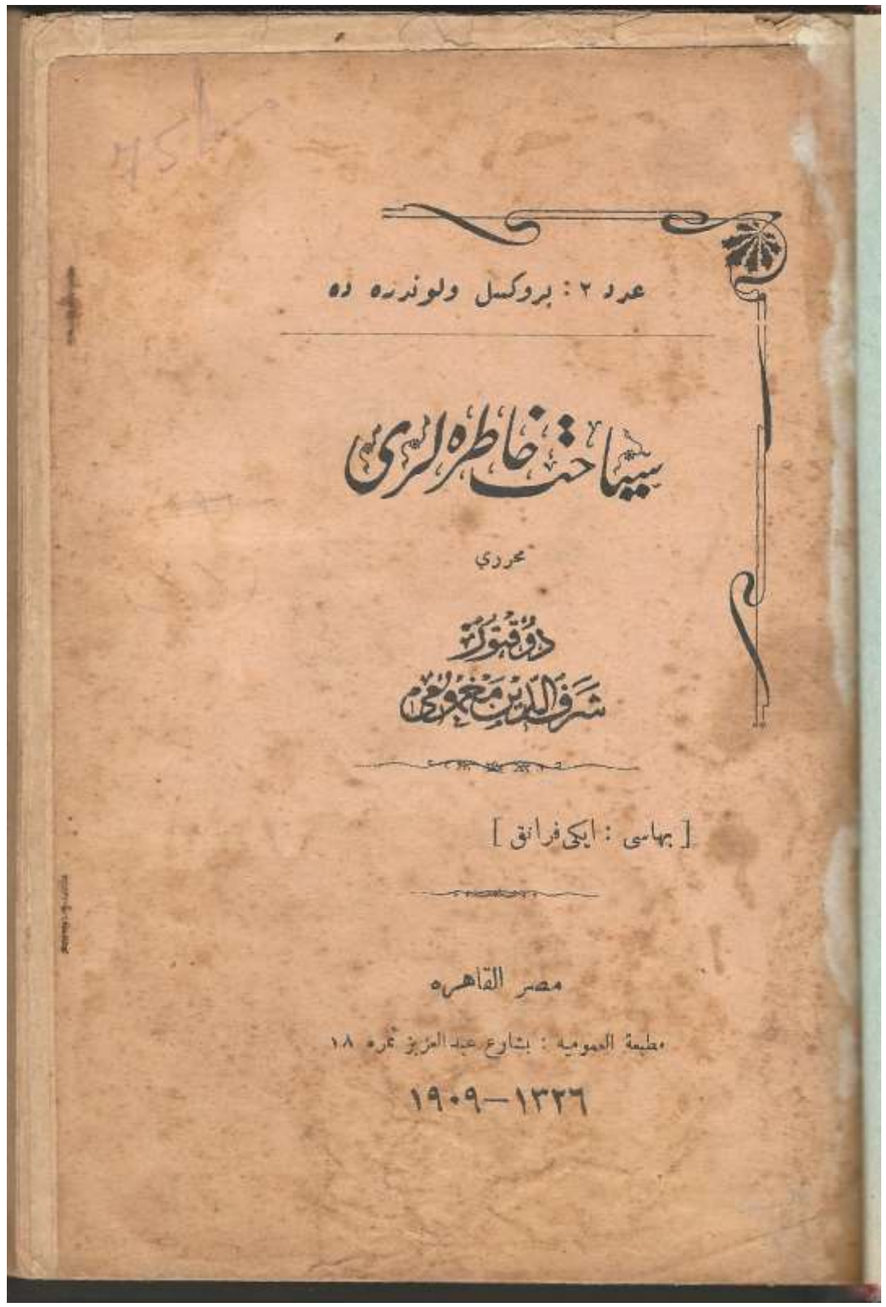
In 1901, Şerefeddin Mağmûmî moved to Cairo, where he became an established medical doctor and continued having contacts with the Young Turks.

Şerefeddin published circa 15 books, mostly on medicine (cholera) and travel. He wrote three travelogues, all issued in Cairo: Anatolia and Syria (1327 / 1910, Matbaat'ül-fütûh (Özege), but possibly 1325 /1908 (*TDV* İslâm Ansiklopedisi)), Brussels and London (1326 / 1909) and France, Italy and Switzerland (1914, Matbaat-ü Mikdad).

The travelogues were published separately by three different publishing houses.

In 2008 the text was translated to modern Turkish and published under the title Avrupa Seyahat Hatıraları - Bir Osmanlı Doktorunun Seyahat Anıları (Travel Memories of Europe - Travel Memories of an Ottoman Doctor).

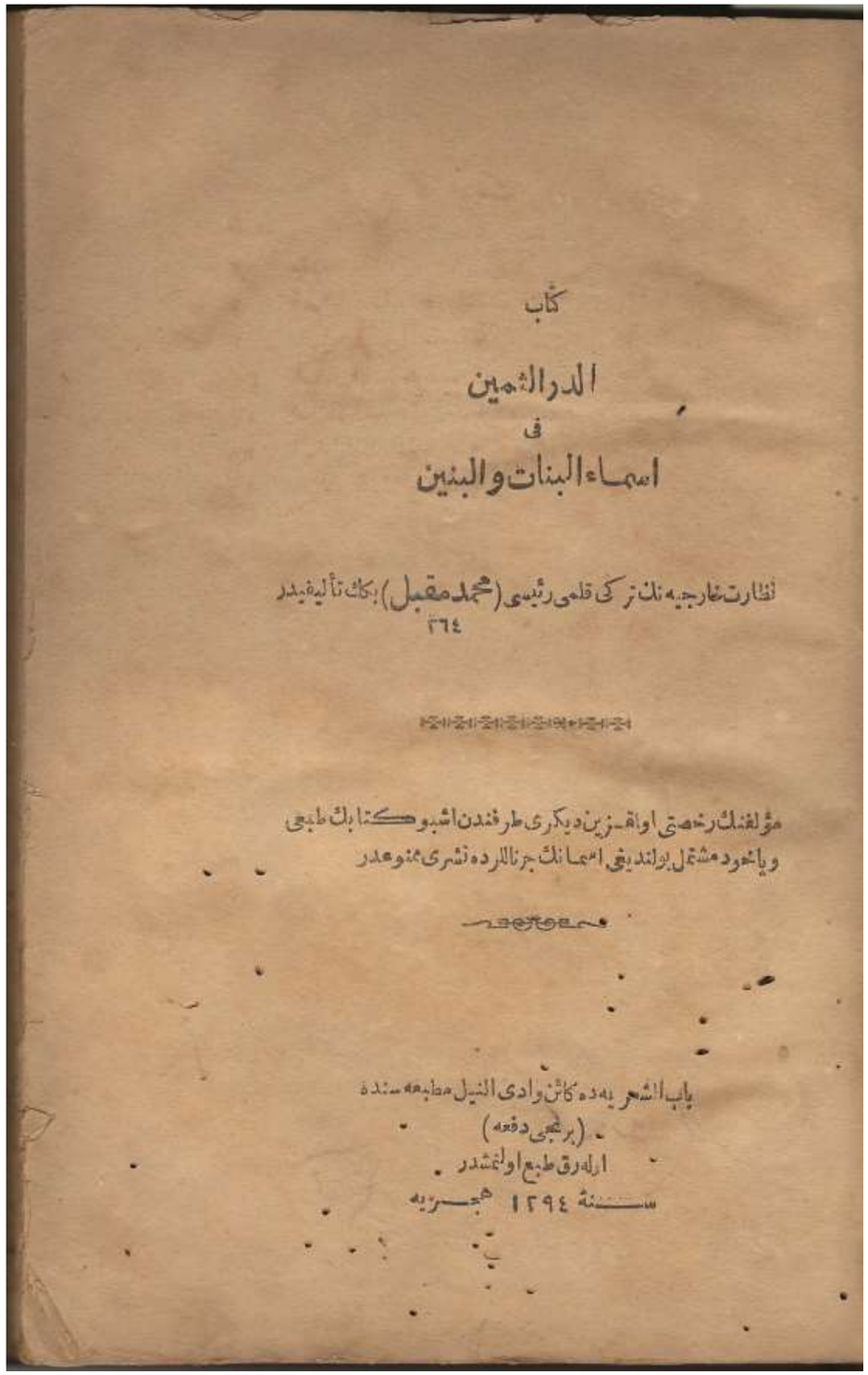
We could find circa 8 institutional examples on Worldcat, the other appear to be electronic copies. The three travelogues are sometimes listed under the same title.



References: OCLC 13081686, 949486116, 777456812. Özege 17899; İsmail Türkoğlu, *TDV* İslâm Ansiklopedisi. MAĞMÛMÎ, Şerefeddin, (1869-1927), Hekim, yazar ve siyaset adamı.

420 EUR

23. Arab Patriotism
Cairo Imprint
Arabic Names


كتاب

الدر الثمين

في

اسماء البنات والبنين

نظارت خارجيه نك تركى قلمى رئيسى (محمد مقبل) بك تأليفيدر

٣٦٤

مؤلفك رخصتى اولمقسزين ديكرى طرفندن اشبو كتابك طبعى

ويا خود مشتمل بولندبغى اسمانك جرنالرده نشرى ممنوعدر

باب الشعريه ده كائن وادى النيل مطبعه سنده

(برنجى دفعه)

ارله رق طبع اولنمشدر

سنة ١٢٩٤ هجريه

Mehmed MUKBIL

كتاب الدر الثمين في اسماء البنات والبنين

[Kitab üd-Dürr üs-Semin fi Esma ül-Benat ve'l-Benin / The Book of Precious Pearls of Boys' and Girls' Names]

Cairo: باب الشعريه ده كائن وادى النيل مطبعه سنده [Bab Ash-Sheria Kain fi Matba'at Wadi al-Nil] 1294 [March 23th 1877].

8°, 242 pp., modern brown cloth binding with debossed and gilt decoration and lettering (age-toned, small worm-holes in the lower part of the text, mostly in the front and back leaves, paper fragile with small loss of paper to the margins, old dedication in black ink in Ottoman on the second page).

A rare book listing Arabic male and female names was printed by an early all-Arab patriotic press in Cairo

A rare book with various Arabic names for boys and girls was published by an early Arabic Press Wadi an-Nil in Cairo under the Ottoman Rule. The author Mehmed Mukbil was the chief of the Ottoman office of the foreign affairs. The texts lists thousands of variations of the Arabic names.

Wadi an-Nil Printing Press and Publishing House

Wadi an-Nil (وادى النيل, The Nile Velley) was an early Arab press in Cairo under the Ottoman rule. Its historically most important publication was a newspaper with the same name, which was the first private Egyptian periodical. It was issued from 1867 on and as a curiosity, its title page featured the first images of a human figure in the history of the Arabic newspapers.

The owners of the printing house were Abdullah Abu As-Suud and his son Muhammad Unsi, who previous owned another press with Latin and Arabic types in Cairo as well as a lithographic press for popular mystical and theological texts.

Wadi an-Nil published circa 50 books and four journals over the period of 11 years, but mostly between 1867 and 1873. It was specialized in printing in fusha, the modern standard Arabic. Among their publications were an Arabic primer, the translations of the Egyptian Museum catalogue, librettos of the operas Les Huguenots and Aida and a translation of The Count of Monte Cristo.

The publications of Wadi an-Nil played an important role in the history of establishing the Egyptian and Arabic identity and printing culture. It was rumored, that the press was supported by the khedive himself.

The publishing house was taken over by the new owners in 1878.

(For details see: Mestyan 2020, pp. 132ff).

We could trace five institutional examples in the western libraries (Universitätsbibliothek München, British Library, University of Manchester Library, New York Public Library System, University of Utah).

References: OCLC 635012509, 122892318, 4770092993. Cf. Adam Mestyan, Arab Patriotism: The Ideology and Culture of Power in Late Ottoman Egypt, 2020.

1.800 EUR



24. Bulaq Imprint
Napoleon Bonaparte


آفریقا جزایرندن سانته النه نام جزیره دن واصل اولوب اولطرفده جزیره
بند اولان بوناپارطه نك سرگذشتنی شامل فرانسوی العباره بر قطعه
رساله نك خلاصه ترجمه سیدر که بوناپارطه نك کندوسی طرفندن تحریر
اولنوب بو تقریبله توارد ایتمشدر *

سبب تالیف اثنای حکومتده رونمای مجلای ظهور اولان وقایع معلوم
وغیر مسطور اولمغله اگرچه همعصرلریمه احوالمی تفضیل اقتضا ایتمیوب انجق
متاخرین عندنده حقیقت کیفیتم معلوم اولمق خصوصی غایتله ملتزم
اولدیغندن حالات مذکوره نك اجمالنی متضمن اشبو رساله نك تحریرینه
ابتدار اولندی قالدیکه بوکونه تالیفم انکلتره وکلاسنك یدلرینه کچرایسه
بطالده قاله جغی بالتجربه مجزوم اولمغین رساله مجلله مذکوره یی برطریق غیر
معلوم ایله نشر ایتمکه مجبور اولمشدر دیو موما الیه بوناپارطه مقدمه
رساله سنده تحریر ایدر داستان بوناپارطه باتقریر خود مدت عمرمده
جریان ایدن احوال عجایب اشتمال سبیله صباوت وطفولیتم هنکامی دخی
غریب ومستعجب کیفیاتدن عبارت اولمش اولدیغنه چوق کسنه لر ذاهب
اولمشلر ایسه ده بو بابده مرسوملرك ملاحظه لری حقه اصابت ایتمیوب بن
همان عنود ومتجسس برطفل اولمش اولوب تربیهٔ اصلیه م قورسقه جزیره سنده
متولد سائر صبیانك تربیه سی مثللو بی اهتمام اوله رق فقط جزیرهٔ مرقومه نك
محافظه سنه مأمور فرانسه لو عسکریله اختلاط ومؤالفتم حسبیله فرانسه

اسانتل تا

Emmanuel, comte de Las Cases (1766 –1842), author; Hasan Efendi, translator.

آفریقا جزایرندن سانته النه نام جزیره دن واصل اولطرفده

[Afrika cezayirinden Santa Elene nâm cezireden vâsıl olup]

Bulaq - Kairo: Bulak Matbaası 1247 [1831]

8°. 50 pp., later wrappers, two taxation stamps (slightly age-toned and stained, otherwise in a good condition).

This is the first edition of the Ottoman text on Napoleon, based upon the French work Le Mémorial de Sainte-Hélène by Emmanuel, comte de Las Cases (1766 –1842), originally published in 1823. The text was based on the authors talks with Napoleon during his exile on Saint Helena.

According to the literature, the author of this shorter Ottoman text was Hasan Efendi.

The second edition with a title كتاب تاريخ بوناپارطه [Kitep Tarih-i Bonaparte / Book of the History of Napoleon] in the header, was printed by the Bulaq press in 1260 [1844]. The work is often titled also as Afrika cezayirinden Santa Elene nâm cezireden vâsıl olup and therefore sometimes mentioned in literature as Tarikh Afriqa, Tarih Afrika, Tarif Affrika and consequentially Tarikh Amriqa (Hsu Cheng Hsiang, The Checklist; no. 500.

Napoleon's Biography for an Egyptian Audience: Muhammad Ali's 'Intellectual Propaganda'

Muhammad Ali (1769 – 1849) was a towering figure in the history of the Muslim World, hailed as the founder of modern Egypt. A native of Albania, though a series of daring and brilliant moves, he became the Vali (Governor) of Egypt in 1805, remaining in that office until 1849. He pursued a radical

programme of reform of the country' economy, civil administration, laws, social systems and military, rapidly transforming Egypt into a powerful, modern state, autonomous of the Ottoman Empire (even as it remained a de jure subject of the Sublime Porte). Important to our story, Muhammad Ali personally revived printing in Egypt, as it was on his initiative that the Bulaq Press and most of the country's other early printing houses (such as in Alexandria) were established. While the Vali enjoyed significant popular support, many of the country' traditional, conservative elites felt threatened by his new order and were sceptical of his reforms.

Napoleon Bonaparte's invasion of Egypt (1798 - 1801) brought much carnage and injustice, however, it also introduced the notions of modernity to the country that Muhammad Ali admired (including the introduction of the printing press). The Vali a great fan of the Napoleon, and was thought to have personally identified with him; both men were born in relative backwaters of their empires (Corsica, Albania) in the same year, 1769, and only through the application of their own brilliance, both managed to establish themselves as the dictators of the largest and most prestigious countries in the spheres (France, Egypt), before embarking upon unprecedented programmes of reform.

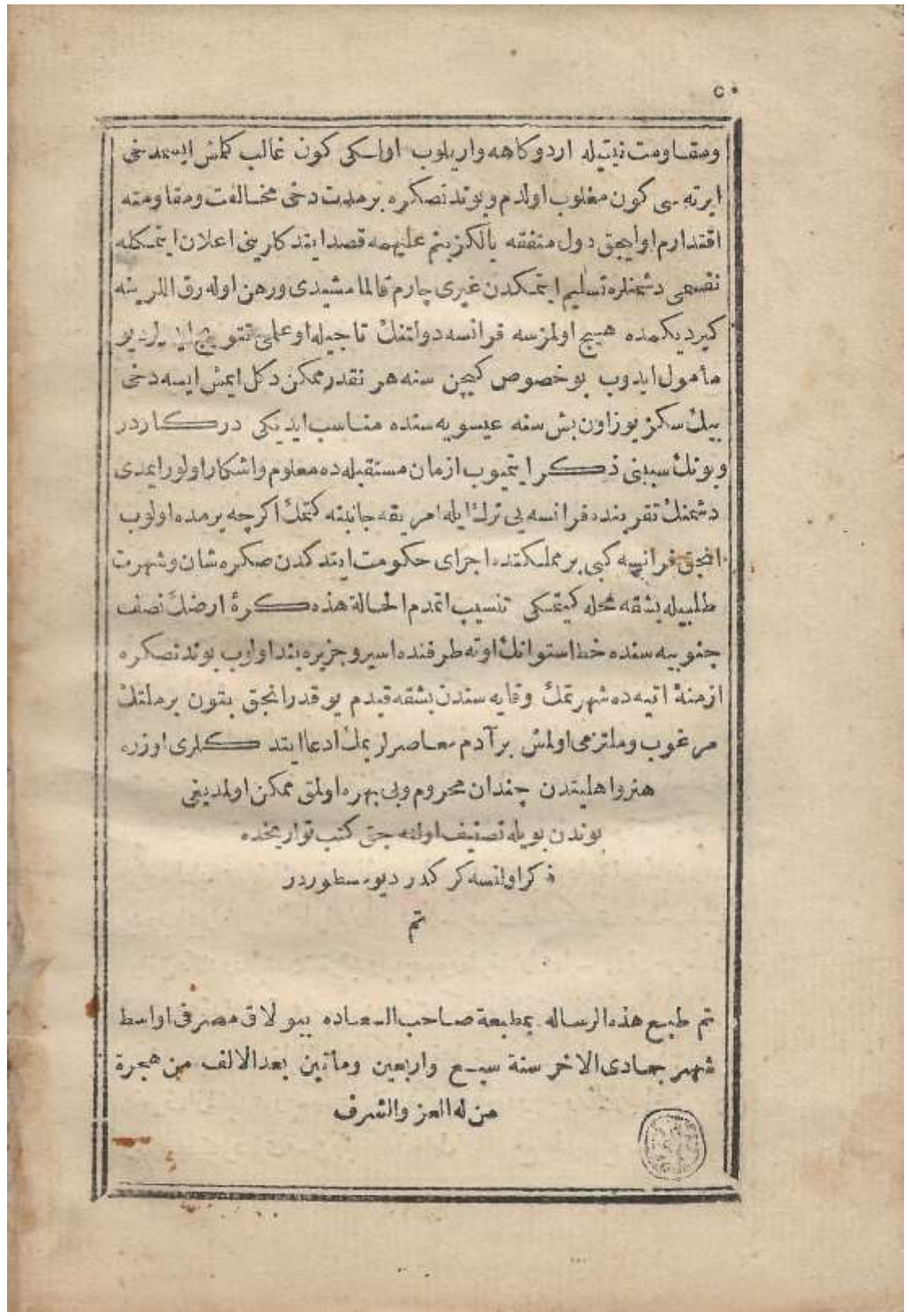
For these reasons, it was on Muhammad Ali's direct orders that the work on Napoleon were translated and published by the Bulaq Press and the press at Alexandria. The Vali wanted the literate elite of Egypt to learn and appreciate the value of Napoleon's bold charisma and modernizing agenda, and in doing so hopefully gain a new appreciation of Muhammad Ali's rule. However, despite his admiration of the French Emperor's personality and notions of governance, Muhammad Ali was not a fan of Western imperialistic adventurism; he did not believe that France or any other power should rule Egypt (as such, he successfully rebelled against the Ottomans). Accordingly, Napoleon's example came as both an inspiration and as a warning: If Egypt did not continue to modernize, it would become weak, and would, once again, be invaded by a foreign power. Muhammad Ali's message to the Egypt's elite was clear: Either embrace me and my reforming agenda or allow Egypt and everything you care about to be taken away by outsiders.

Muhammad Ali's play of 'intellectual propaganda' was resoundingly successful, as the official Egyptian issues of Napoleon's biography, such as the present work, proved to be incredibly popular and influential. Several editions were issued over the succeeding decades, and the work become mainstay of Egyptian (an to a degree Ottoman) political literature for the remainder of the 19th Century.

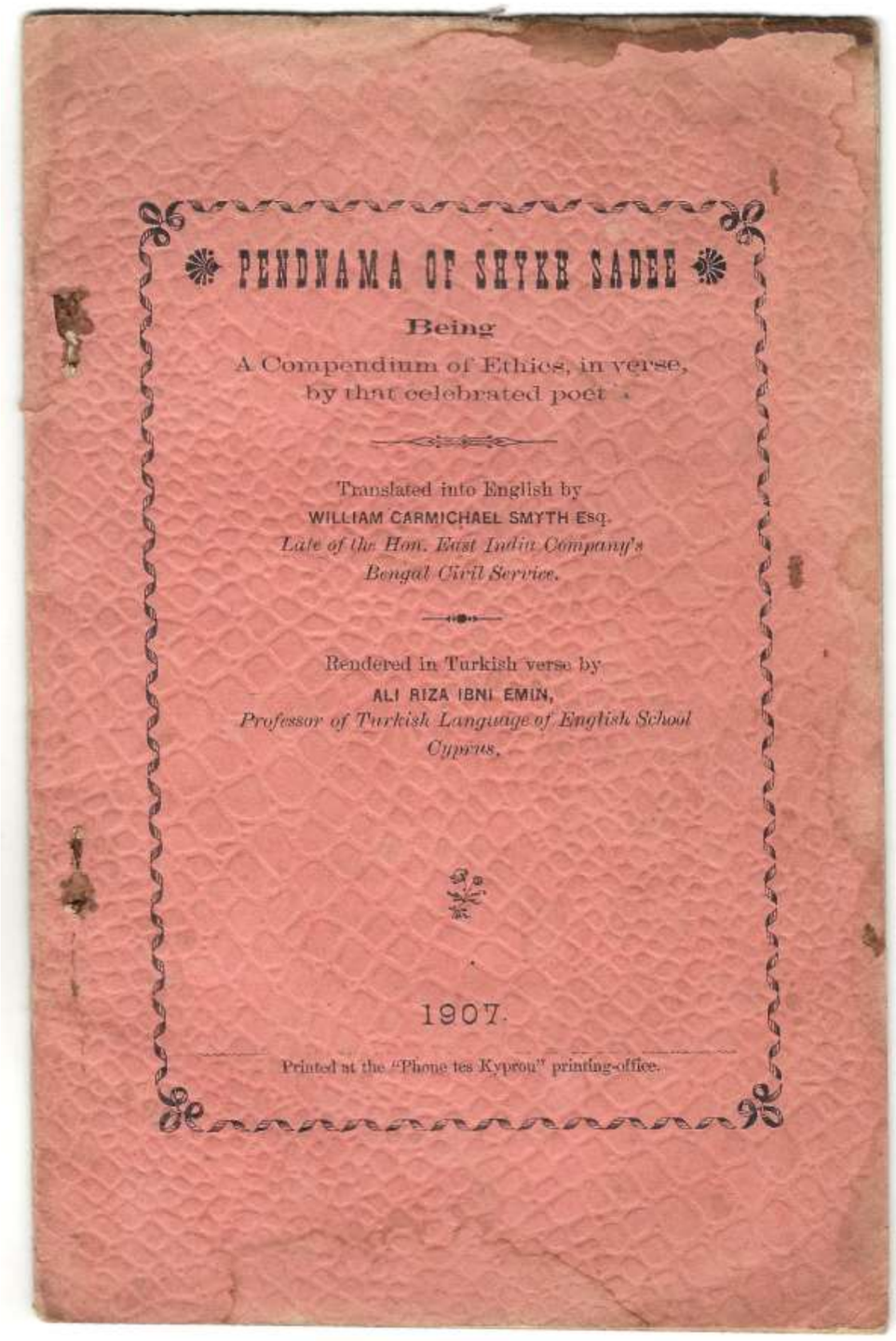
We could trace four institutional examples (Boğaziçi University Library, Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, Universitätsbibliothek Freiburg, Austrian National Library,).

References: OCLC 1001524613, 949523742. Hsu Cheng Hsiang, The First Years of Arabic Printing in Egypt 1238-1269. 1822-1851. The Checklist; no. 500; Franz BABINGER, Die Geschichtsschreiber der Osmanen und ihre Werke, Leipzig: Harrassowitz, 1927, p. 378, footnote 1).

1.000 EUR



25. Cyprus Imprint
Iranian Literature


PENDNAMA OF SHYKH SADEE

Being

A Compendium of Ethics, in verse,
by that celebrated poet

Translated into English by
WILLIAM CARMICHAEL SMYTH Esq.
Late of the Hon. East India Company's
Bengal Civil Service.

Rendered in Turkish verse by
ALI RIZA IBNI EMIN,
Professor of Turkish Language of English School
Cyprus.

1907.

Printed at the "Phone tes Kyprou" printing-office.

Saadi Shirazi (1210 - 1291 or 1292), author; Major William Henry Carmichael-Smyth (1780 – 1861), translator to English; Ali Riza Ibni Emin, translator to Ottoman

Pendnama of Shykh Sadee. Being a Compendium of Ethics, in Verse, by that Celebrated Poet. Translated Into English by W.C. Smyth Esq. Late of the Hon. East India Company's Bengal Civil Service. Rendered in Turkish Verse by Ali Riza Ibni Emin. Professor of Turkish Language of English School Cyprus. پندنامهء شيخ سعدى

Cyprus: Phone tes Kyprou فونى ديس كيبرو 1907

8°. 26 pp. in English and Ottoman, [1] title page in English, original debossed pink wrappers with lettering in Ottoman and English, stapled (binding with light staining and water staining, staples rusty with the wrappers detached, inside a good clean example).

A rare translation of the lyrics of Persian poet Saadi was translated to English and Ottoman and published on Cyprus.

We could find seven institutional examples on Worldcat (British Library, Durham University - Bill Bryson Library, University of Oxford, Libris - Stockholm, Columbia University in the City of New York, Princeton University Library, University of California Los Angeles).

References: OCLC 50021435, 504357149, 1065323294.

450 EUR

سوار جهانگیر یکران براق
که بگذشت از قصر نیلی رواق

IN THE NAME OF THE MOST MERCIFUL GOD (1)

The Pund—Namu of Shyk Sadee.

(Upon whom be mercy)

O Beneficent (God)! bestow pardon on our condition,
Who are captives in the toil of vanity.
We have none, excepting Thee (for our) defender;
Thou art the all—sufficient forgiver of transgressors.
Preserve us from the road of sin;
Pardon our misdeeds, and instruct us in righteousness.
As long as the tongue preserves its place in the mouth,
The Praise of Moohummud will be grateful to the soul.
Friend of God! most illustrious Prophet.
Whose dignity reclineth on the empyrean throne
When he best rode the fleet Booraq, who encompasseth the universe,
He passed beyond the Courts af the cerulean Palace.

﴿پندنامهٔ شیخ (سعدی) ☚ علیه الرحمه﴾

(١)

رحم ایله الهی شو بزم حال حیاته
افتاده نرز شوقله دام هوساته
امداد ایده جك بشقه بری یوقدر الهی
سنسك همان عفو ایلیه جك اهل کناهی
حفظ ایله سلوك ایتمیه‌م راه شروره
هپ احسن احوالمی کور باقه قصوره

پندنامهٔ شیخ سعدی

علم اخلاقدن خلاصه

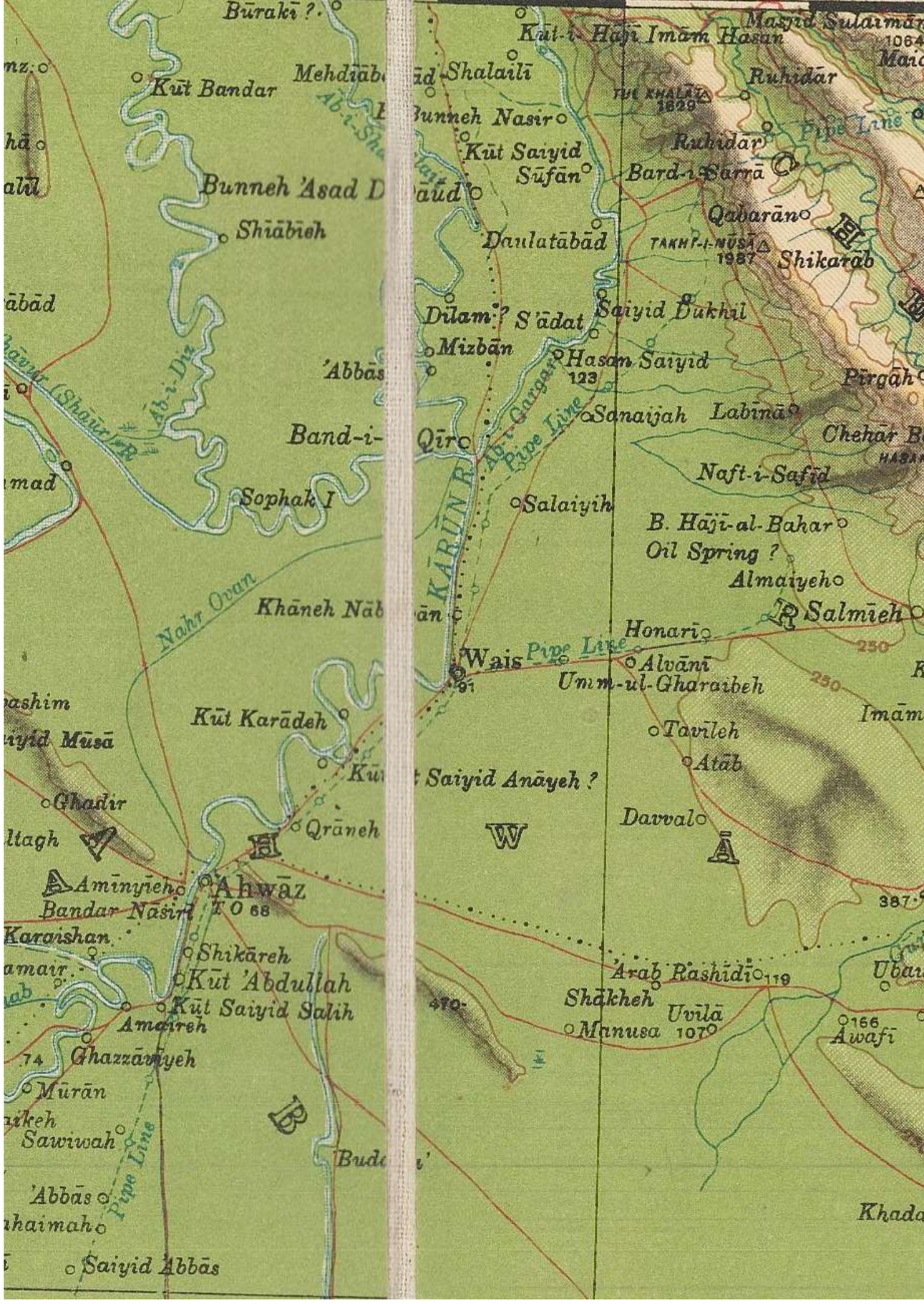
١٨٤٠ سنه‌سی مستشرق مشهور میستر ایصمیث
جنابلری طرفندن نزاً انکلیزجه‌یه
ترجمه اولنمشدر

لسان عالیٔ عثمانی‌یه نظماً نقل ایدن
ویزه‌لی رضا بن امین

میلادی ١٩٠٧

لفقوشه‌ده (فونی دیس کیتو) مطبعه‌سنده طبع ایدلشدر.

26. Iran
Early Petroleum-Oil History
WWI Middle East
Calcutta Imprint

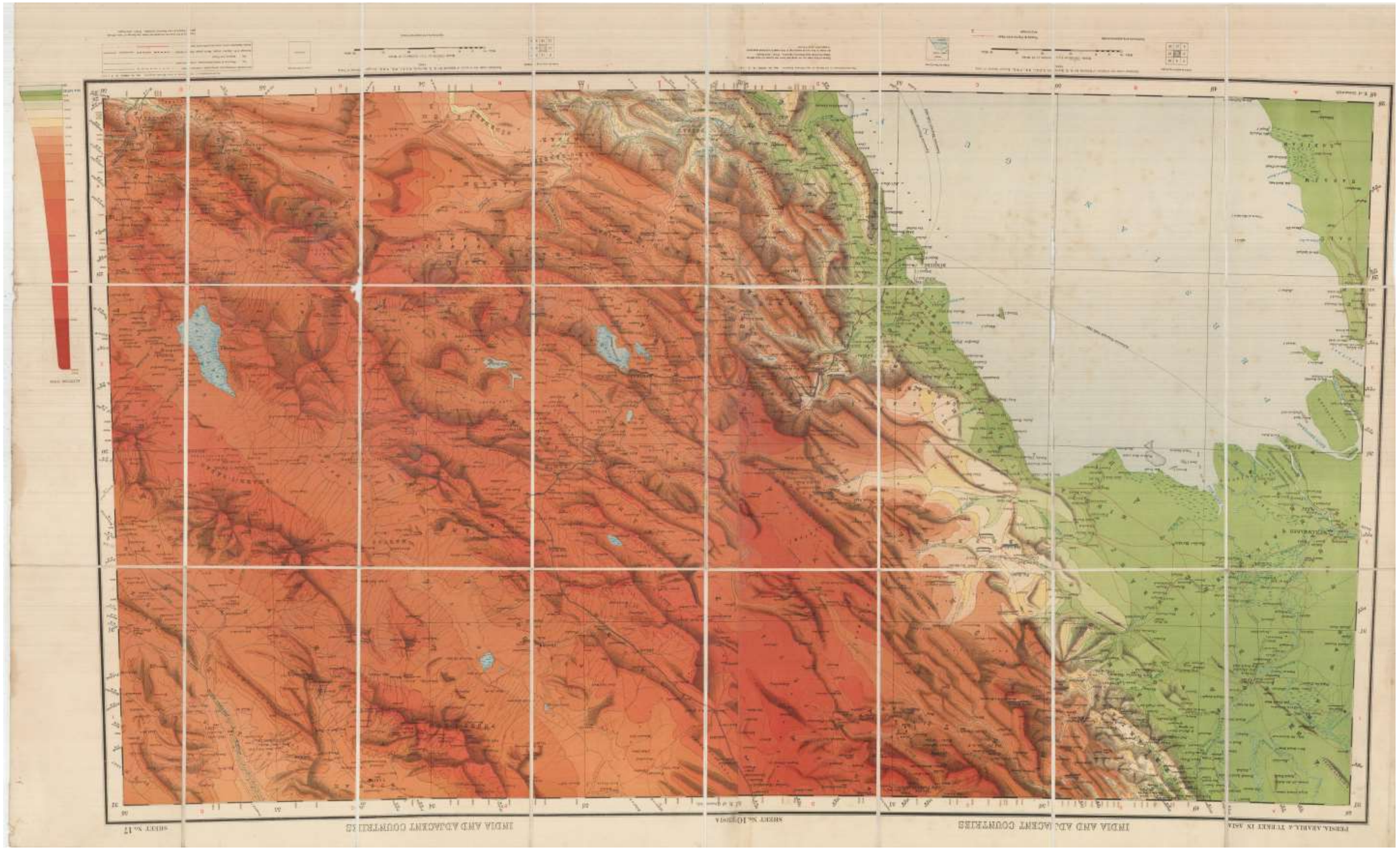


(Shiraz and Muhammareh) India and Adjacent Countries / Persia, Arabia, Turkey in Asia, Sheets no. 10 and no. 17.

Calcutta: Survey of India, 1915.

Heliozincograph in colour, on 2 sheets joined and mounted upon original linen and dissected into 24 sections, featuring the route of a contemporary itinerary traced in pencil, period pink marbled endpapers bearing printed pastedown seller's label of 'Sifton, Praed & Co. Ltd. – The Map House / London' and bearing the manuscript title "Shiraz-Muhammera" (Good, lovely bright colours, some light spotting to lower left quadrant and some light marginal staining, some very small areas of loss along some folds now archivally backed, irregular left-hand blank margin), 53 x 85 cm (21 x 33.5 inches).

One of the earliest printed maps to depict the entire length of the first oil pipeline and the first oil refinery in the Middle East (both completed in 1912), published early in World War I by the Survey of India in Calcutta, at the behest of the Indian Government (which was a major investor in the featured oil ventures), when protecting the oil works was the prime objective of the British Imperial armies, along with superb coverage of the Shiraz-Bushehr regions of southern Persia, likewise a critical zone of British influence – extremely rare.



This extremely rare map depicts South-western Persia, including the critical ‘Arabistan’ region (today Khuzestan Province, Iran), the birthplace of the petroleum industry in the Middle East, as well as the venerable old city of Shiraz and the key port of Bushehr. Predicated upon the most recent surveys, it is one of the first printed maps to depict the entire route of the first oil pipeline and first oil refinery in the Middle East (both completed in 1912), one of the greatest assets of the British Empire, controlled by the Anglo-Persian Oil Company (A.P.O.C.).

The map was issued in 1915, during the early days of World War I, when protecting the oil works from enemy attack or sabotage was of paramount concern to Britain. It was the definitive strategic map used by the British-Indian forces who were deployed to the area during the conflict. That it was published by the Survey of India in Calcutta was no surprise, as the Indian Government had imperial auspices over the Gulf region (it was a leading investor in A.P.O.C.) and so directed much of the mapping activities there.

The present map is composed of two joined sheets of the Survey of India’s newly expanded *India and Adjacent Countries Scale 1:1,000,000* Series, a colossal sectional map series initiated in 1900, originally envisaged to cover only India and its immediate neighbours. Each sheet was published separately and covered and area of four degrees of latitude by four degrees of longitude and could be seamlessly combined with adjacent sheets to form bespoke maps of regions, on what was an ideal strategic scale (1.014 inches to 16 miles); it was very rare to ever assemble all the published sheets, as the resulting colossal map would be too unwieldy to use! The series proved very popular with both military and political planners.

Colonel Sidney Burrard (1860 - 1943), who served as the Surveyor General of India from 1911 to 1919, was one of the most driven and visionary modern holders of the office. In the run up to World War I, he ambitiously expanded the coverage of the *India and Adjacent Countries Scale 1:1,000,000* series to include sheets embracing all of Persia, the Gulf Region and much of the Ottoman Empire, resulting in the ‘Persia, Arabia, Turkey in Asia’ subseries, areas in which the Government of India had significant political, military and commercial interests.

Employing the latest manuscript sources from both military and oil company surveys newly arrived from the field, the Survey of India created the first edition of the present sheets No. 10 (Muhammareh) and No. 17 (Shiraz) of the ‘Persia, Arabia, Turkey in Asia’ subseries in 1915 (being the present examples). The present combination of sheets is sensible, as the areas depicted were heavily involved with each other, so forming a coherent picture; this is exactly how the map sheets were meant to be employed in the field.

The map embraces a sizable area and employs ‘Altitude Tints’, being 15 gradients of vibrant colour heliozincography, from sea level up to 15,000 feet, to express the topography. The contrast between the flat alluvial Mesopotamian Plain, in the south-west, with the extreme fault-thrust topography of the Zagros Mountains that cover much of Persia, is extreme. The map carefully depicts all roads and paths; telegraph stations and lines; mountain passes, cities, towns and villages of various sizes; lakes and salt beds, as well as labelling the various political jurisdictions, in addition to the lands of various named tribes.

The critical Shatt Al-Arab waterway, the great estuarine channel formed by the confluence of the Euphrates and Tigris rivers, that runs into Persian Gulf, is depicted on the far left-hand side of the map. Critically, it provides the port of Basra (here noted as being 12 miles upstream from the map) with access to the sea, as well as marking the boundary between Ottoman Iraq and the Persian Arabistan, by the major town of ‘Muhammareh’ (today the city of Khorramshahr, Iran).

The first commercially exploitable oil deposits on the Middle East were discovered in 1908 at the ‘Maidān-e-Naftun Oil Fields’ (Maidan-i-Naftan), near ‘Masjid Solaimān’, as labelled here. Critically, the present work is one of the first printed maps to depict the entire length of the first oil ‘Pipe Line’, as well as the first oil refinery in the Middle East (both completed in 1912), which is shown as running from Maidan-i-Naftan down southwest past ‘Ahwāz’ (Ahvaz) to the ‘A.P.O.C. Refinery’ (Anglo-Persian Oil Company Refinery), on ‘’Abbādān Island (Jazīrat-ul-Khidhar)’ (today the major Iranian city of Abadan).

Also notable is the ‘Submerged Telegraph Cable’ (completed in 1864) running from ‘Fāo’ (Al Faw), Iraq, under the Persian Gulf to the major port of ‘Bushire’ (Bushehr), and then continuing on two alternative lines (completed in 1864 and 1869), being vital links in global communications, as they provided the first fast communications link between India and London.

Beyond, the map labels the major Persian cities of Shiraz and Yazd, and interestingly traces a contemporary itinerary route in pencil, running from the direction of Esfahan (noted as being 124 miles off the map to the north) down to Shiraz and Bushehr.

A Note on Editions and Rarity

The present 1915 issues of both of the ‘Muhammareh’ (No. 10) and ‘Shiraz’ (no. 17) sheets of the *India and Adjacent Countries Scale 1:1,000,000* are the first editions; we gather these were followed by the second (1920) and third editions (1936).

All of the Middle Eastern sheets from the *India and Adjacent Countries Scale 1:1,000,000* are extremely rare, as they were produced in only very small print runs, while heavy field use ensured a low survival rate.

We can trace only a single institutional example of each of the present first edition sheets, held as part of full set of the *India and Adjacent Countries Scale 1:1,000,000*, dating from the World War I period, held by the British Library. Moreover, we are not aware of any sales records.

British Hegemony in Southern Persia and the Birth of the Petroleum Industry in the Middle East

Throughout the 19th Century, Britain sought to extend its commercial and political power into the Persian Gulf. Britain, through the agency of the Government of India, had continually interfered in the affairs of Persia, ruled by the ailing Qajar Dynasty. At the same time, it took advantage of the ebbing influence of the Ottoman Empire in the region, it progressively making several of the small Arab emirates along the Gulf’s shores British protectorates.

At the dawn of the 20th Century, Britain's interests in the Gulf region assumed greater importance. Geologists were certain that the region possessed massive, albeit undiscovered, exploitable petroleum reserves. This came at a time when Britain had a great demand for oil, both to fuel its industrial economy and to hopefully switch the Royal Navy's reliance upon coal in favour of lighter, more efficient petroleum. Whitehall was also alarmed by the Ottoman Empire's budding alliance with Germany, just as it was making peace with Russia, its traditional nemesis in Western Asia.

The extreme southwestern corner of Persia, a region known as 'Arabistan' (the western part of today's Khuzestan Province, Iran), due to its majority ethnic Arab population, was thought to be the most promising region in the Gulf to explore for oil. Enter the flamboyant Anglo-Australia tycoon William Knox D'Arcy (1849 - 1917). Backed by powerful political and commercial entities, including the Indian Government and the Royal Navy, D'Arcy applied to the Persian Crown for a petroleum concession. In 1901, he obtained the exclusive rights to explore and exploit oil for a sixty year-period throughout a massive 1,200,000 km^2 tract, covering almost all of southern Persia, in return for an upfront payment of £20,000 and the promise of 16% percent of his venture's annual profits. This was later revealed to be a terrible deal for the Persians, a reality that has haunted Anglo-Iranian relations up to the present day.

In 1903, D'Arcy formed the Anglo-Persian Oil Company (APOC) with the initial capital of £500,000, an astounding sum for the time. Suffering under the weight of the costs, he soon invited the Burmah Oil Company to join as a partner for a buy-in of £100,000.

Meanwhile, Britain and Russia buried their almost century-long Cold War known as The Great Game, singing the Anglo-Russian Convention of 1907, which divided Persia into zones of Russian (northern Persia) and British (the south of the country) influence. While the Qajar shah was still technically sovereign, he was not consulted on the accord, which made Persia into something akin to a colony.

Back to the oil, D'Arcy recruited the world best geologists and drillers, yet striking commercially viable deposits proved elusive. After frustrating and incredibly expensive failed endeavours around Shardin, in 1907 his teams shifted their focus to the Masjed Soleyman area, to the northwest of Ahwaz. After feverish activity, no major deposits were found, and by early May 1908, a nearly bankrupt D'Arcy telegrammed his managers to "cease work, dismiss the staff, dismantle anything worth the cost of transporting to the coast for re-shipment, and come home".

Fortunately, the lead driller, George B. Reynolds, refused to give up. He continued operations and on May 26, 1908, at the Maydon-e-Naftune field, struck a massive, game changing gusher! From that point on, more and more fabulous wells were established, promising the AIOC a bright future.

D'Arcy knew that it was one thing to have productive oil wells, but another to refine and transport the oil to market. This was especially true in the Gulf, a region of political instability and underdeveloped infrastructure.

The only viable route to exploiting the wells near Masjed Soleyman was to secure facilities along the Shatt al-Arab, about 225 kilometres away, and for that they had to gain the support of a powerful local potentate. Arabistan, while nominally a part of the Persia, was actually the autonomous Emirate of Arabistan, ruled by Sheikh Khaz'al bin Jabir bin Merdaw al-Ka'bi (1863 - 1936). The Sunni Arab ruler was a larger-than-life figure who, from his capital at Muhammareh, controlled an army of 20,000 horsemen, exerting influence that extended for hundreds of kilometres beyond his realm. It certainly helped that in 1902 Khaz'al had signed a treaty that made Arabistan a British Protectorate.

In July 1909, acting on behalf of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, Sir Percy Cox, the British resident in the Gulf, and the region's premier political brinksman, negotiated a deal with Sheikh Khaz'al for a ten-year renewable lease on land on Abadan Island sufficient for the oil refinery, storage tanks and port facilities, as well as various other privileges, in return for a £6,500 advance payment and a loan of £10,000.

The pipeline from Masjed Soleyman to the Abadan Refinery was built in an expeditious manner and became operational in 1912 (the year that the first edition of the present amp was issued).

The British government assumed a majority stake in the Anglo-Persian Oil Company in 1914, leading Whitehall to directly control a large percentage of Persia's oil economy. By the late summer of 1914, Britain was at war with Germany, although the Ottoman Empire had not yet joined the conflict. However, the British high commands in both Whitehall and India would not to leave anything to change regarding the Abadan Refinery, the Masjed Soleyman fields and the pipeline, which lay dangerously close to the Ottoman border. Elaborate secret plans were drawn up in both London and Calcutta to deploy a force to Abadan to protect the oil works, while preparing to invade Iraq, in the event that the Sublime Porte entered the conflict. This army, termed the Indian Expeditionary Force (IEF), left Bombay and arrived in Bahrain on October 23, 1914.

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 and her forces promptly took out the Ottoman positions on the Al Faw Peninsula, securing the vital telegraph station at 'Fao' on the present map. Shortly thereafter, the IEF secured Abadan and the Persian side of the Shatt al-Arab. On November 21, the Ottomans abandoned Basra, leaving the British to take the city unopposed. However, while the British would remain firmly in control of Arabistan and the Basra area for the duration of the war, the possibility of German sabotage of the Abadan refinery remained a concern, so a top-level state of alert was maintained until the end of the conflict. The relative peace in Abadan and Basra was very much at odds with the scene further up the Euphrates-Tigris basin, where both sides became bogged down in the horrendous Mesopotamian Campaign, during which the contest see-sawed back and forth, before Britain finally gained the upper hand in 1917.

All the while, the oil from Abadan played a crucial role in Britain's global war effort, powering the Royal Navy, as well as tens of thousands of army and civilian vehicles.
In the wake of the war, Britain came to control Iraq and southern Persia. APOC went from strength to strength as new wells were opened, while oil prices remained high. By the mid-1920s, Abadan Refinery was producing almost 4.5 million tonnes of petroleum per annum!

However, the rise of Reza Pahlavi, a Russian-trained military strongman, who gained the Persian throne in 1925, represented a formidable challenge to British power. He was a nationalist, and while too pragmatic to directly oppose Britain, was prepared to curtail APOC's power by indirect means. The same year he assumed the throne, Reza had Sheikh Khaz'al kidnapped and deposed, dissolving the Emirate of Arabistan, and removing a stalwart British ally from the scene. He then mounted and diplomatic and public pressure campaign to force the Britain to the negotiating table to review the unequal 1901 Qajar-D'Arcy agreement. After years of haggling, APOC finally agreed to pay the Persian Crown a flat rate of £4 per liquid tonne of oil exported from the country, which was considerably more that the Persians' established 16% take on the Company's profits. In 1935, APOC rebranded itself to become the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company (AIOC) to reflect the country's change in name.

Meanwhile, in 1927, British-backed interests discovered massive exploitable oil deposits in Iraq, near Kirkuk, which promised to make Britain less reliant upon Persian petroleum.

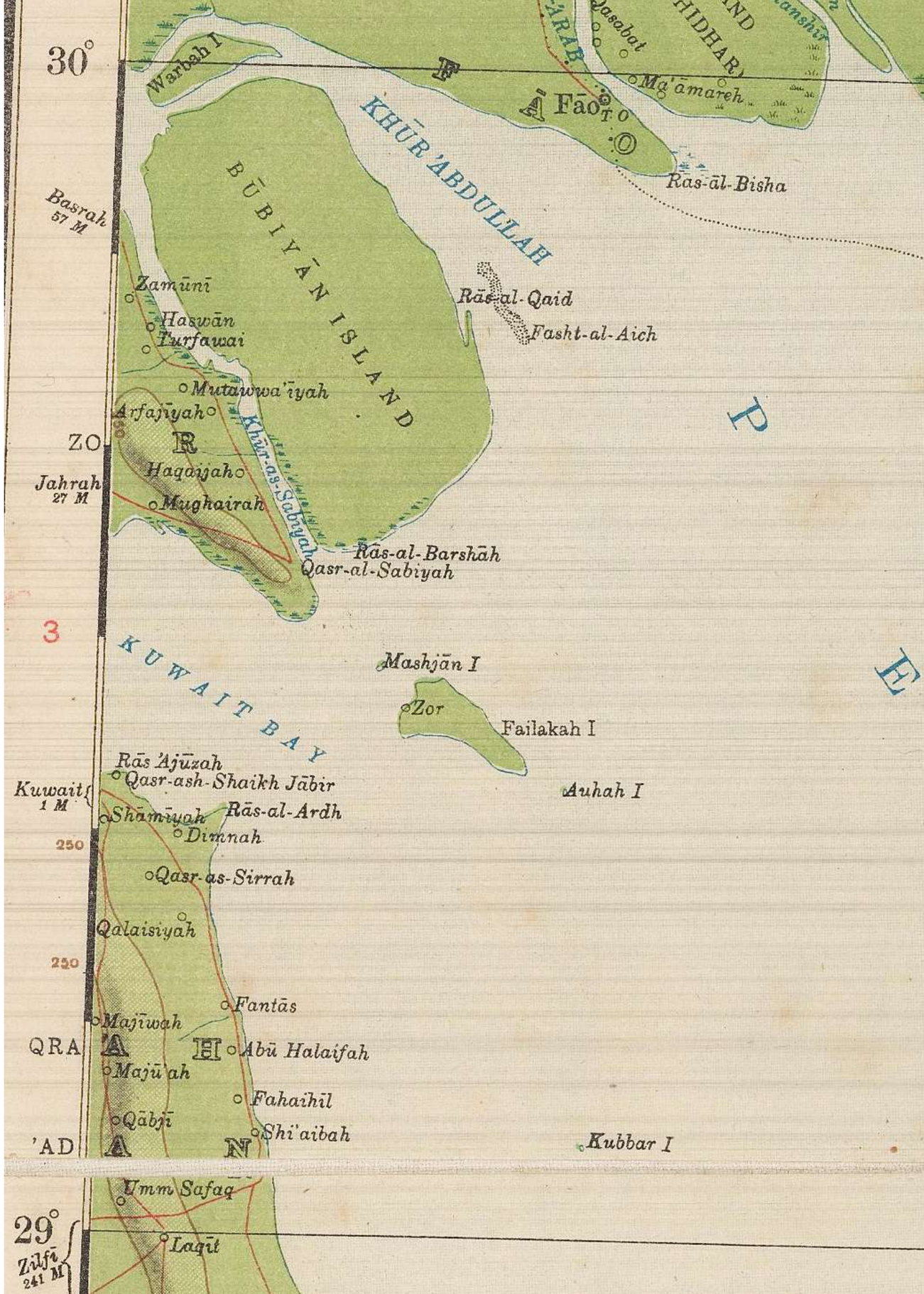
Yet Reza Shah still felt short-changed and during the early days of World War II, he showed strong sympathies towards the Third Reich. This caused Britain and the Soviet Union to invade Iran in 1941, deposing Reza in favour of his malleable 22 year-old son, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi. In the post-war period, AIOC reached new heights, with the Abadan facility becoming the largest oil refinery in the world.

AIOC's monopoly on Iranian oil continued until the country abruptly nationalized its oil industry during the premiership of Mohammad Mosaddegh (1951-3), who deposed Mohammad Reza and set up the National Oil Company of Iran (NIOC) to control the sector. However, in 1953, the CIA and the MI6 deposed Mosaddegh, restoring the Shah's more 'cooperative' regime. While AIOC ended up losing its singular control over Iran's oil in 1954, changing its name to British Petroleum, it remained a major stakeholder in the shared control agreement with NIOC and various foreign enterprises.

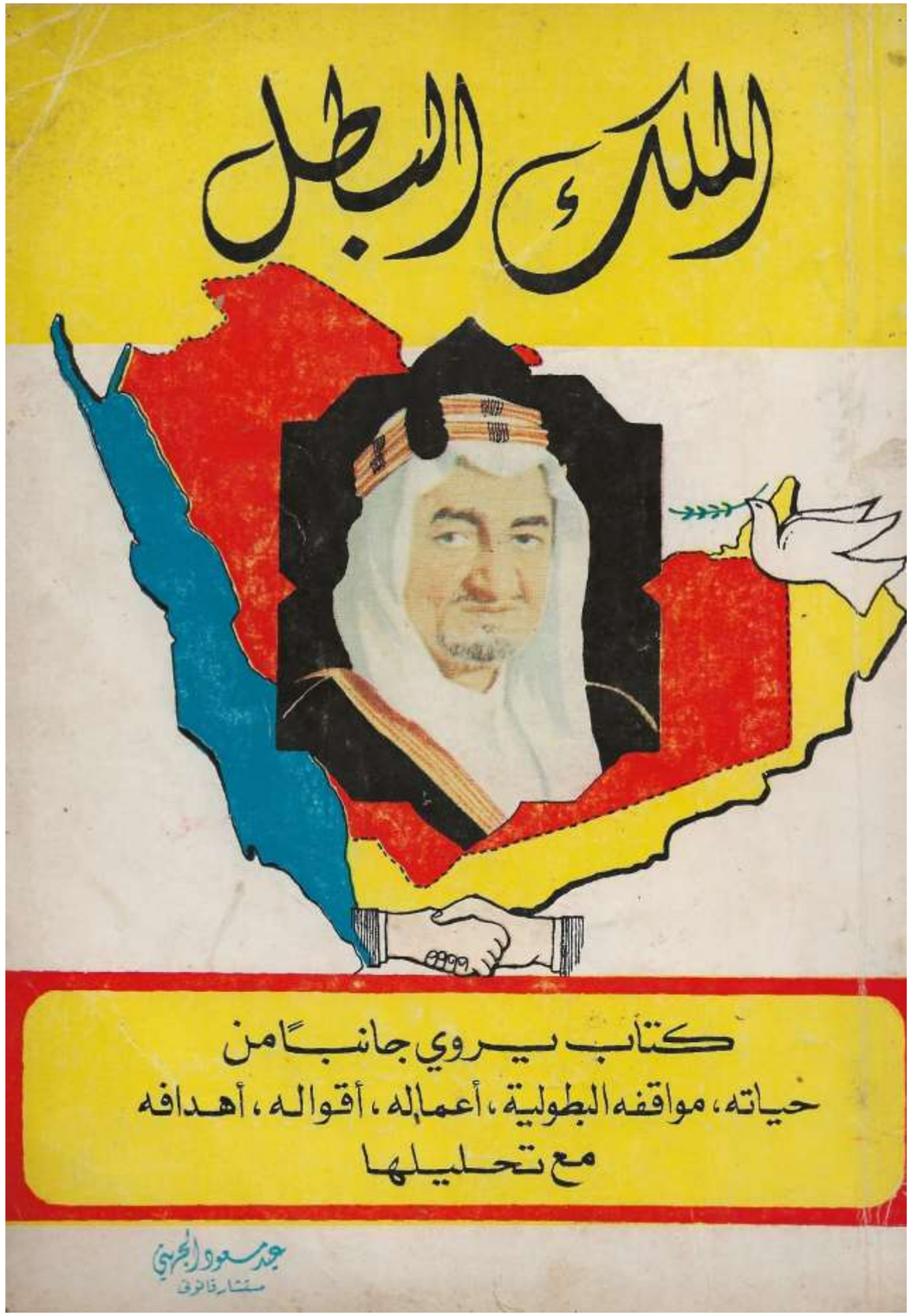
The extreme and unyielding resentment of the majority of the Iranian people to the foreign "theft" of their country's most valuable natural resource was one of the main drivers of the 1979 Iranian Revolution, which removed Anglo-American interest from the country, setting Iran upon a new and controversial course.

References: British Library: Cartographic Items Maps 46820.(232.) / OCLC: 556418480. Cf. Eugene ROGAN, *The Fall of the Ottomans: The Great War in the Middle East* (New York: Basic Books, 2015), pp. 79-87.

1.200 EUR



27. Saudi Arabia
Political Science
Petroleum-Oil History



عيد مسعود الجهني

الملك البطل

[The Hero King]

Riyadh: 1394 [1974]

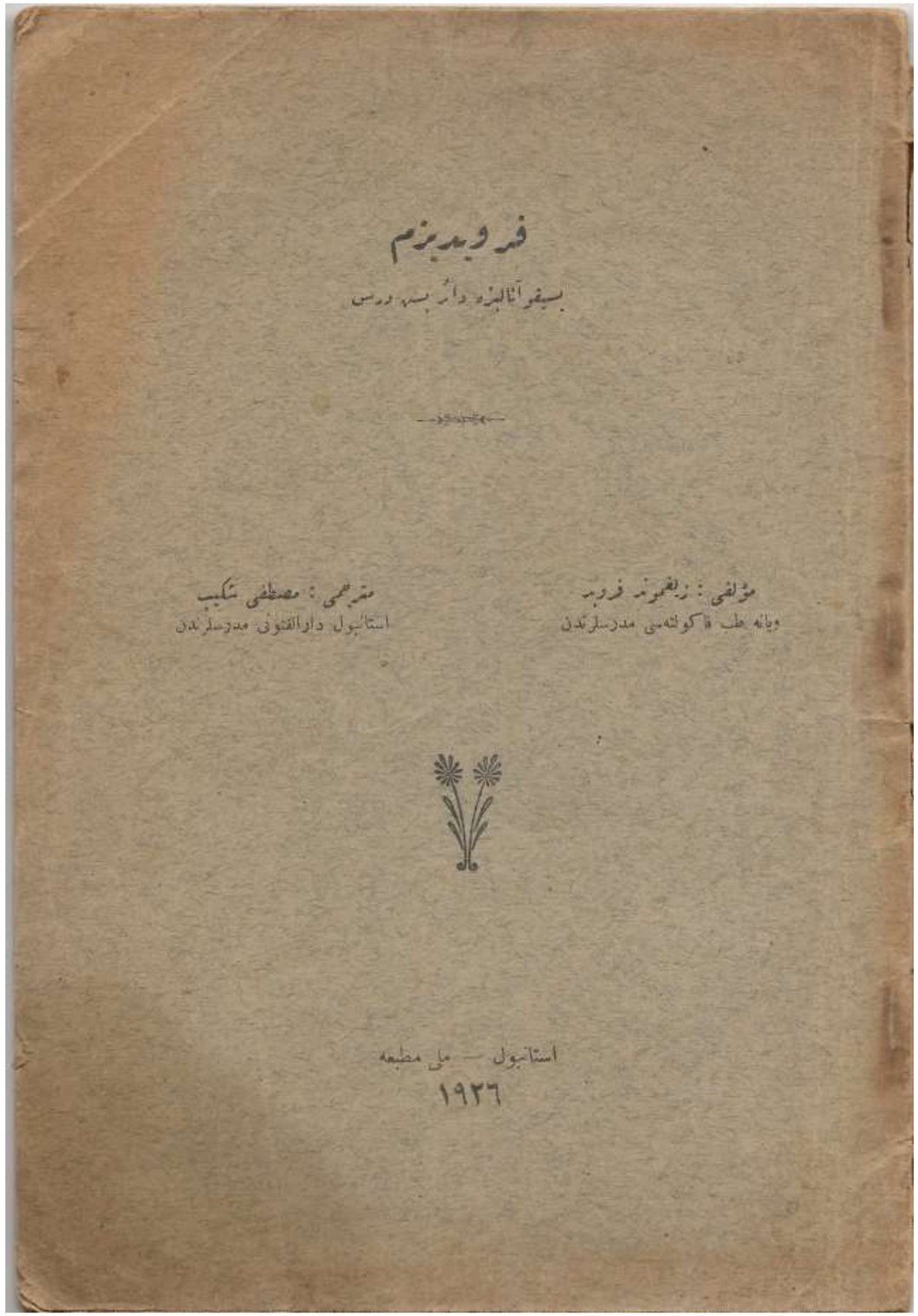
8°. 224 pp., 1 interleaved plate, original illustrated wrappers (old dedication on the top of the title page, wrappers slightly scuffed with folds and small tears on the spine, minor staining, otherwise in a good condition).

A book on Saudi Arabia represents the country's development under king Faisal (1906–1975). It represents its foreign politics and oil industry. This is the first edition, published one year before Faisal's assassination.

Worldcat lists the title without any recorded examples in Western libraries.

380 EUR

28. Freudism



Sigmund Freud (1956-1939), author; مصطفی شکیب (Mustafa Şekib [Tunç], 1886-1958), translator.

فرویدیزم. پسیقوآنالیزه دائر بش درس

Fröydizm [Freudizm]. Psikoanaliza Dair Beş Ders / Freudism. Five Lectures on Psychoanalysis / Über Psychoanalyse: Fünf Vorlesungen]

Istanbul: Millî Matbaa 1926.

Small 4°. 57 pp., original tan wrappers with lettering (old signature in the top of the first page, wrappers with light staining, cracks on the spine and folds, overall in a good condition).

A first Ottoman translation of the Freud's groundbreaking work on psychoanalysis, sexual origins of neurosis and the Oedipus complex, written by the pioneer of the modern Ottoman psychology

This is the first Ottoman translation of Freud's revolutionary work *Five Lectures on Psychoanalysis* (Über Psychoanalyse: Fünf Vorlesungen), involving at the time controversial analysis of sexual origins of neurosis, infantile sexuality, the Oedipus complex, homosexuality, sadism and masochism. The translation is based on the speech in German, delivered by Freud without written notes in September 1909, at Clark University in Worcester, Massachusetts.

The text includes French technical terms and four pages of literature in German language.

The translator Mustafa Şekib was a pioneer in the field of modern psychology and psychoanalysis in the late Ottoman Empire and early Republic of Turkey.

After finishing the education in Istanbul, Mustafa Şekib was appointed a teacher in Skopje, where he noticed that the contemporary educational system required a better psychological approach, as it started being practiced in the central and western Europe.

Mustafa's wish to gain the modern western knowledge on psychology came true, when after the Balkan Wars, in 1913, he was sent to Europe together with 14 other teachers by the Ottoman Ministry of Education. He studied the history of French literature in Lausanne and eventually entered the Jean-Jacques Rousseau Institute (also Academy of Geneva), the first institute of educational science in Europe, founded in 1912. The at the time exceedingly progressive institute, specialized in an a new idea of putting the child in the center of the educational system.

After his returning to Istanbul Mustafa Şekib worked at the Ministry for Education, before becoming professor for psychology at the university.

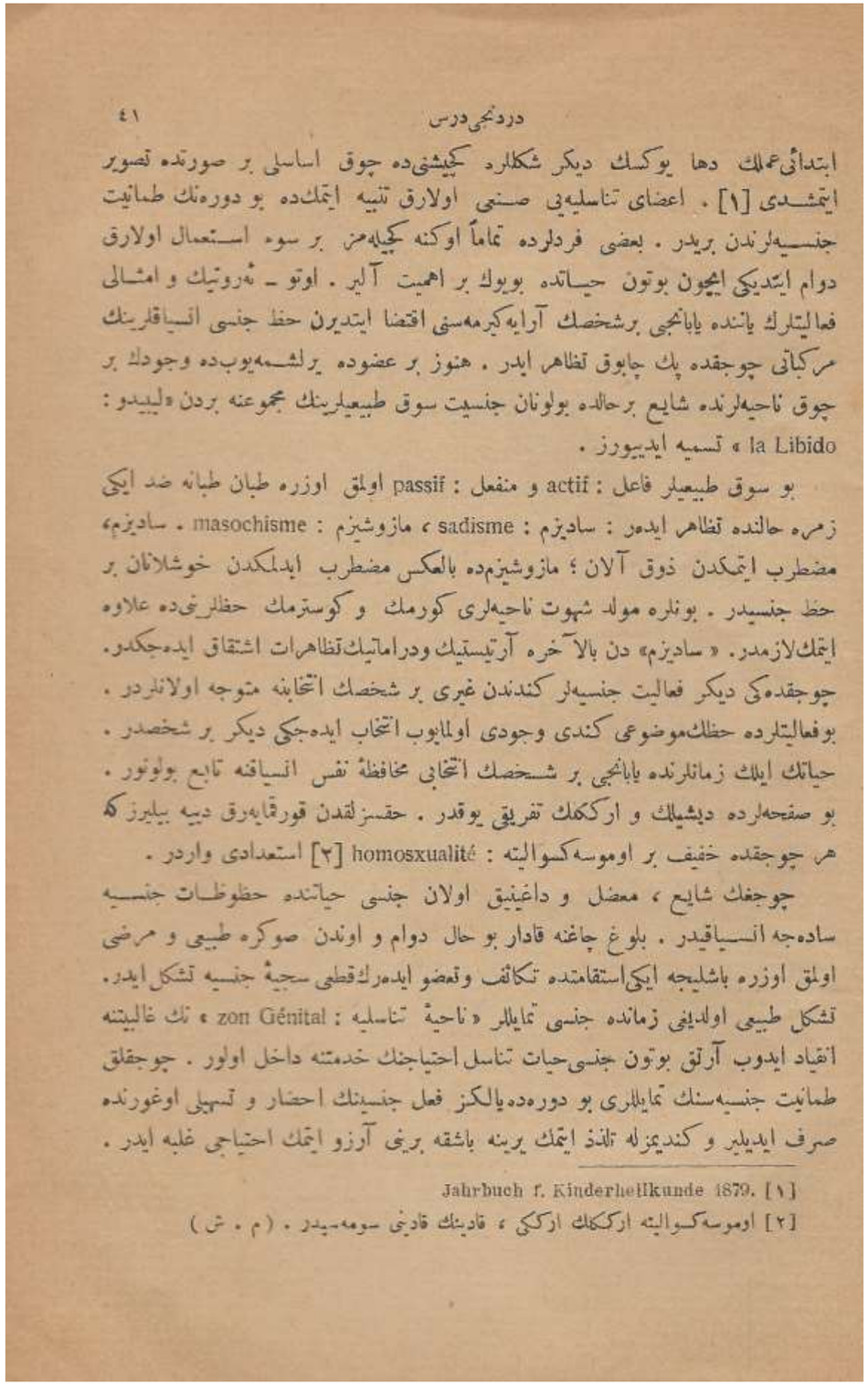
His written works, original works and translations, as well as hundreds of translations, are an important contribution to the development of the modern psychology and psychoanalysis in the late Ottoman Empire and later in the Republic of Turkey.

This is the first edition. The work was reprinted in modern Turkish in 1931 and in 1948.

We could find one institutional example on Worldcat (Orient-Institut Istanbul).

References: OCLC 1030933554. ÖZEGE; 5984 – TBTK; 11106.

420 EUR



٤١ دردنجی درس

ابتدائی عملك دها یوكسك دیكر شكللرد كچیشنی ده چوق اساسلی بر صورتده تصور ایتمشدی [١] . اعضای تناسلیه‌یی صنعی اولارق تنبیه ایتمك‌ده بو دوره‌نك طمانیت جنسیه‌لرندن بریدر . بعضی فردلرده تماماً اوكنه كچیه‌مز بر سوء استعمال اولارق دوام ایتدیكی ایچون بوتون حیاتده بویوك بر اهمیت آلیر . اوتو ـ ئه‌روتیك و امثالی فعالیتلرك یاننده یاپانجی برشخصك آرایه‌كیرمه‌سنی اقتضا ایتدیرن حظ جنسی انسیاقلرینك مركباتی چوجقده پك چابوق تظاهر ایدر . هنوز بر عضوده یرلشمه‌یوب‌ده وجودك بر چوق ناحیه‌لرنده شایع برحالده بولونان جنسیت سوق طبیعیلرینك مجموعنه بردن «لیبیدو : la Libido» تسمیه ایدیبورز .

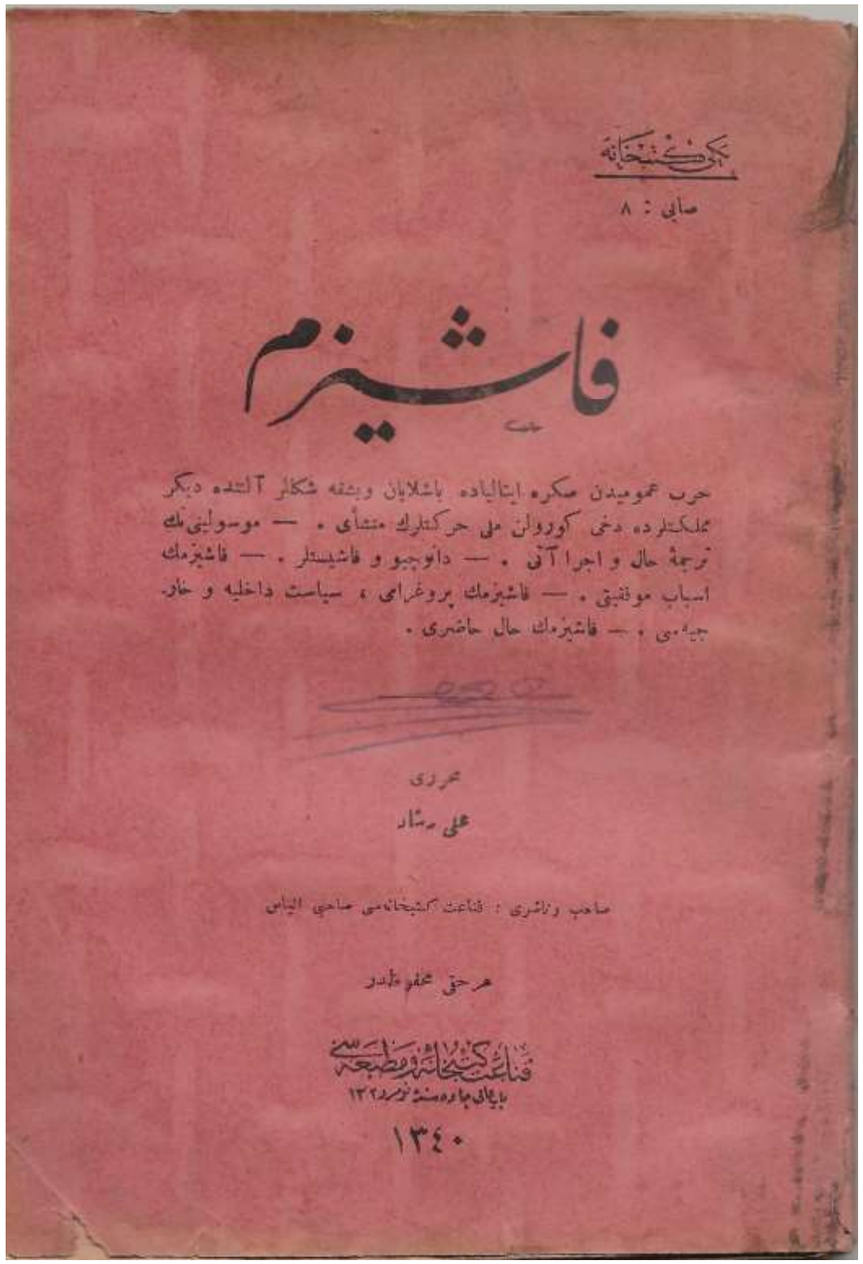
بو سوق طبیعیلر فاعل : actif و منفعل : passif اولمق اوزره طبان طبانه ضد ایكی زمره حالنده تظاهر ایدەر : سادیزم : sadisme ، مازوشیزم : masochisme . سادیزم، مضطرب ایتمكدن ذوق آلان ؛ مازوشیزم‌ده بالعكس مضطرب ایدلمكدن خوشلانان بر حظ جنسیدر . بونلره مولد شهوت ناحیه‌لری كورمك و كوسترمك حظلرنی‌ده علاوه ایتمك‌لازمدر . « سادیزم» دن بالآخره آرتیستیك ودراماتیك تظاهرات اشتقاق ایدەجكدر. چوجقده‌كی دیكر فعالیت جنسیه‌لر كندندن غیری بر شخصك اتجاهنه متوجه اولانلردر . بوفعالیتلرده حظك موضوعی كندی وجودی اولمایوب انتخاب ایده‌جكی دیكر بر شخصدر . حیاتك ایلك زمانلرنده یاپانجی بر شخصك انتخابی محافظهٔ نفس انسیاقنه تابع بولونور . بو صفحه‌لرده دیشیلك و اركەلك تفریق یوقدر . حقسزلقدن قورقایه‌رق دیه بیلیرز كه هر چوجقده خفیف بر اوموسه‌كسوالیته : homosxualité [٢] استعدادی واردر .

چوجغك شایع ، معضل و داغینیق اولان جنسی حیاتنده حظوظات جنسیه ساده‌جه انسیاقیدر . بلوغ چاغنه قادار بو حال دوام و اوندن صوكره طبیعی و مرضی اولمق اوزره باشلیجه ایكی استقامتده تكاثف وتعضو ایدەرك قطعی سجیهٔ جنسیه تشكل ایدر. تشكل طبیعی اولدیغی زمانده جنسی تمایللر « ناحیهٔ تناسلیه : zon Génital » نك غالبیتنه انقیاد ایدوب آرتق بوتون جنسی حیات تناسل احتیاجنك خدمتنه داخل اولور . چوجقلق طمانیت جنسیه‌سنك تمایللری بو دوره‌ده یالكز فعل جنسینك احضار و تسهیلی اوغورنده صرف ایدیلیر و كندیسزله تلذذ ایتمك یرینه باشقه برینی آرزو ایتمك احتیاجی غلبه ایدر .

Jahrbuch f. Kinderheilkunde 1879. [١]

[٢] اوموسه‌كسوالیته اركەلك اركەكی ، قادینك قادینی سومه‌سیدر . (م . ش)

29. Fascism



Ali REŞAD (1877- 1929)

فاشیزم

[Fascism]

Istanbul: قناعت کتبخانه مطبعه سی [Kanaat Matbaası] 1339 [date on the title page] / 1340 [date on the cover] [1923]

8°. 126 pp. with two portraits, original pink wrappers with lettering, unbound as originally published (light water staining on the covers and first and last pages, wrappers with small tears, old pencil marks and light staining, overall in a good condition).

The first book on Fascism in Ottoman language, published in the first year of Mussolini's rule

The earliest book in Ottoman script on the subject of fascism was published in the first year of Mussolini's rule. The chapters analyze the contemporary political situation Italy, present Mussolini's life and touch the subject of Gabriele D'Annunzio and the fascists.

The author Ali Reşad (1877- 1929) was an Ottoman / Turkish educator and historian. From the early 20th century until his death in 1929, he authored and translated numberless historical works, important for the late Ottoman Empire and the early Republic of Turkey.

Worldcat lists five institutional examples (KOÇ University Library, Universiteitsbibliotheek Leiden, Princeton University Library, University of Pennsylvania Libraries, Orient-Institut Istanbul)

References: OCLC 1030748840, 66750359, 1030064275. ÖZEGE; 5410 - TBTK; 3641.

450 EUR

30. Medicine
Modern Medicine in the Ottoman Empire

Karl Ambros BERNARD (Charles Ambroise BERNARD, 1810-1844)

Précis de percussion et d'auscultation à l'usage de ses leçons, imprimerie de l'indicateur Byzantine

Istnabul : Inprimerie [sic!] de L'Indicateur Byzantin 1843.

8°, [4 pp.], 90 pp. with an introduction in French and Ottoman, original green boards with lettering and illustrations , brown calf spine (binding slightly scuffed on the edges, minor staining, light water staining mostly to the edges of the rear endpapers, , old Ottoman stamp, otherwise in a good condition)

A rare pioneering work on the modern medicine in the Ottoman Empire was written in French by an Austrian medical doctor Karl Ambros Bernard in Istanbul.

A medical book in French language, published in Istanbul, is a pioneering work on the modern medical education in Istanbul. It includes the lectures, mostly on diseases, for students of the Imperial medical school in Istanbul. The image on the back cover illustrates a class in the school.

The author was an Austrian medical doctor Karl Ambros Bernard (Charles Ambroise Bernard, 1810-1844), who is known as a founder of the modern medical education and pharmacology in the Ottoman Empire and a pioneer of pharmaceutical terms in Ottoman / Turkish language.

Bernard was born in Jilemnice (German Starkenbach) in today's Czech republic. After finishing the study of medicine, he was send to Bukowina to fight the cholera. In 1838, he moved to Istanbul on the invitation of the sultan Mahmud II. to reorganize the Imperial medical school for the army doctors in Galata based on the principle of the Viennese Josephinum.

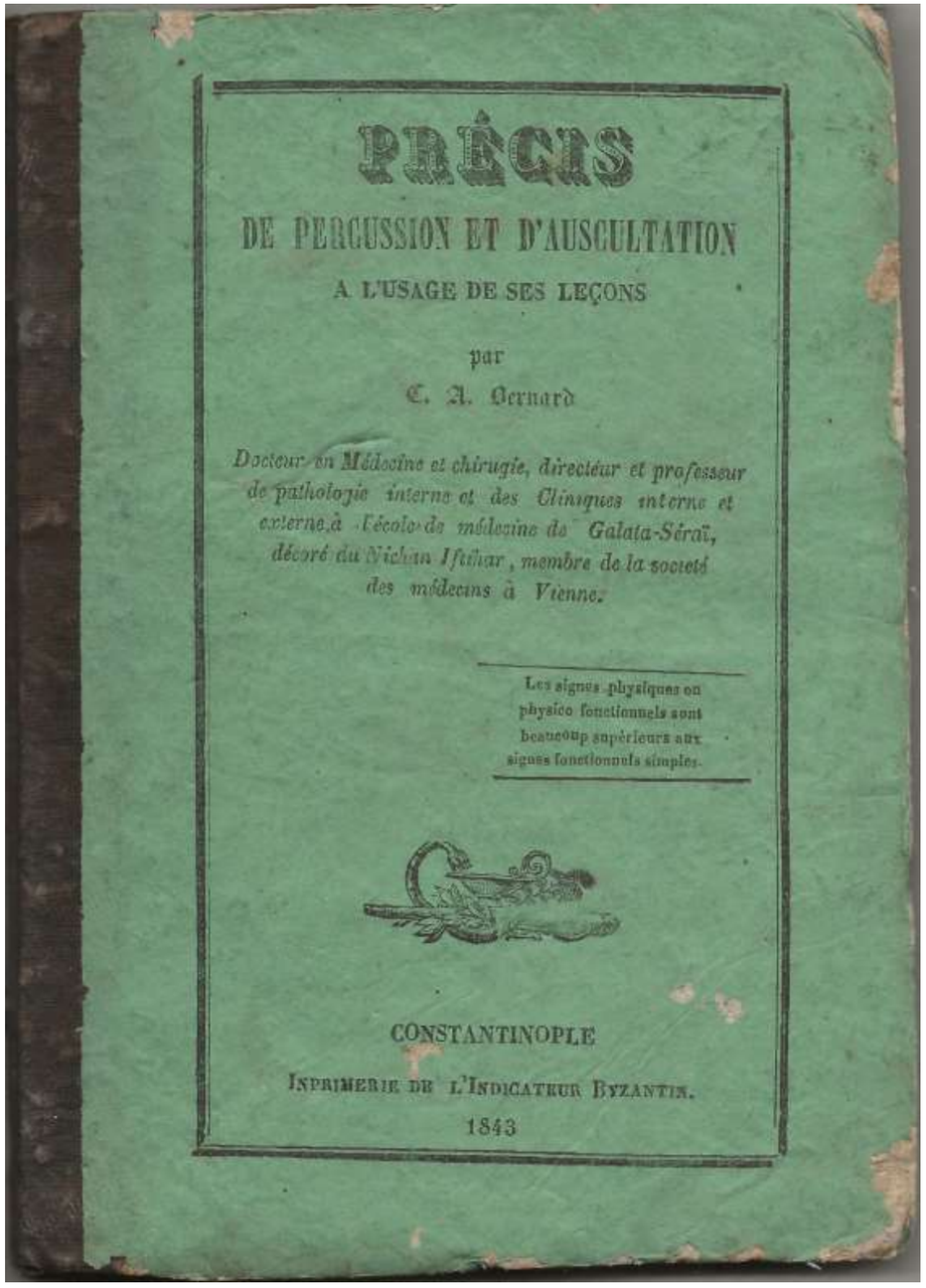
During his six years in Istanbul Karl Ambros Bernard became a pioneer of the modern pharmacology and medical education in Istanbul. He published four medical books, one of which he translated to Ottoman, using new medical terminology.

In 1844, Bernard published his most famous and influential book, *Pharmacopoea Castrensis Ottomana*, which he, according to the introduction from September 16th, intended to translate into Turkish soon.

Bernard died suddenly a month later at the age of 34 and was buried in Istanbul on November 2nd, 1844. Today a memorial plate on the gate to the Catholic Church Saint Mary Draperis on İstiklal Avenue in Istanbul commemorates this ingenious medical doctor.

We would not find any institutional examples on Worldcat.

1.800 EUR


PRÉCIS

DE PERCUSSION ET D'AUSCULTATION

A L'USAGE DE SES LEÇONS

par

C. A. Bernard

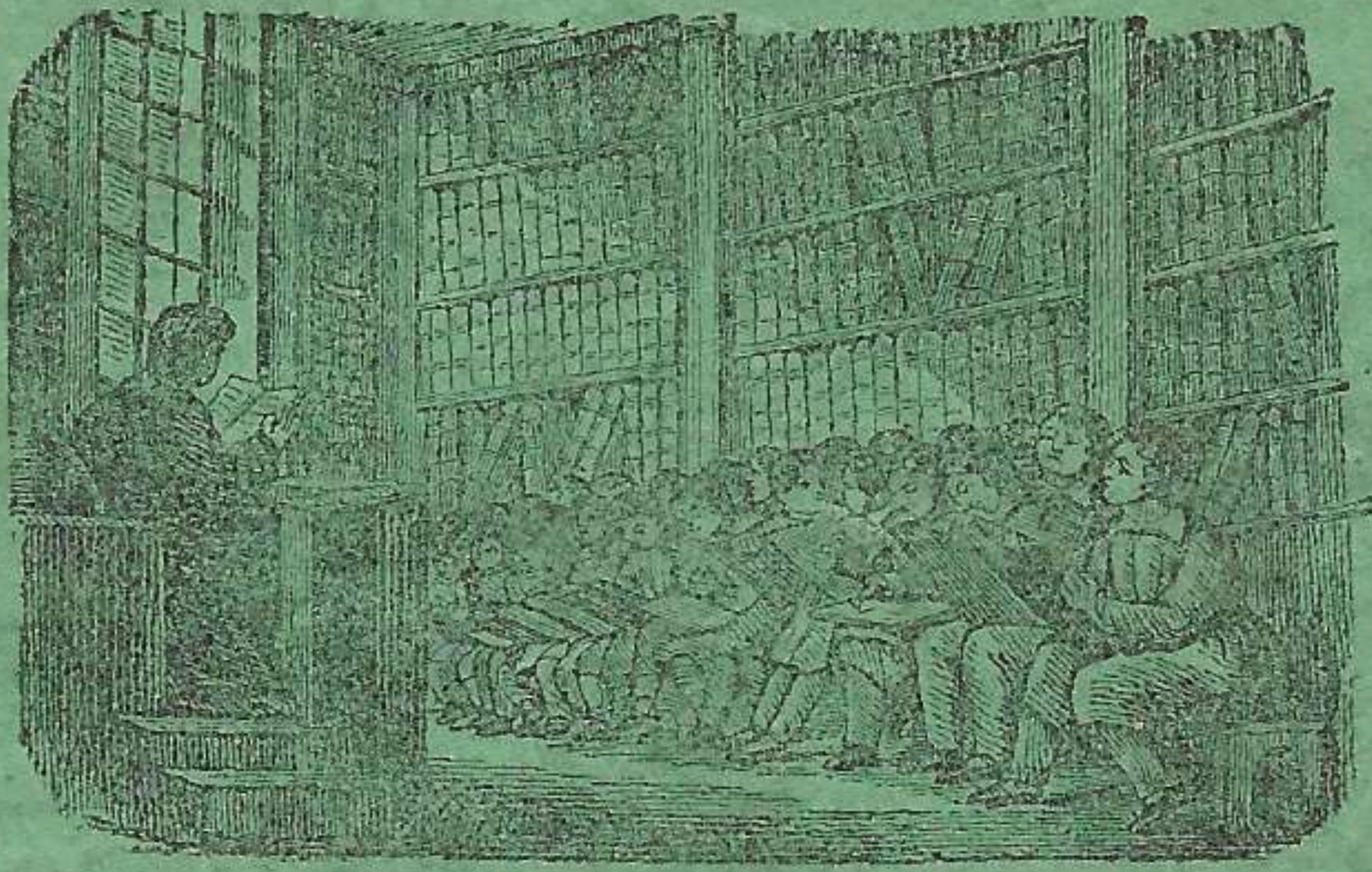
Docteur en Médecine et chirurgie, directeur et professeur de pathologie interne et des Cliniques interne et externe à l'école de médecine de Galata-Séraï, décoré du Nichan Iftihar, membre de la societé des médecins à Vienne.

Les signes physiques ou physico fonctionnels sont beaucoup supérieurs aux signes fonctionnels simples.

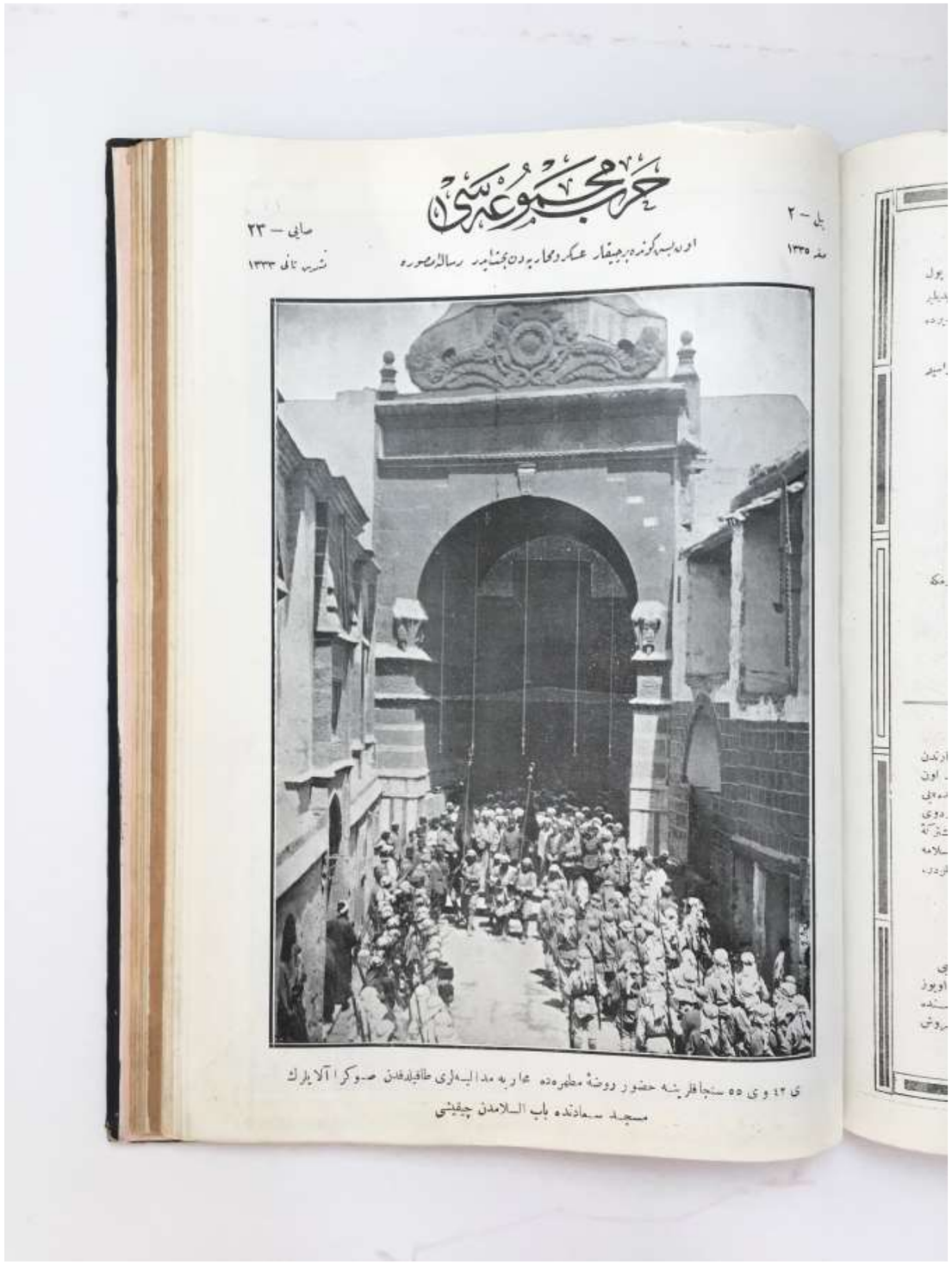
CONSTANTINOPLE

INPRIMERIE DE L'INDICATEUR BYZANTIN.

1843



31. Gallipoli Campaign
WWI In The Middle East
Ottoman War Journal



حرب مجموعه‌سی

Harb Mecmuası

Istanbul: Ministry of War, Publisher - Matbaa Ahmed Ihsan, Printer 1231-1334 [1915-1918]

Large 4°. 27 issues bound in one volume (issues 25 and 26 published together), 432 pp., later black linen boards, brown calf spine with gilt Ottoman lettering. Issue 1 with original additional illustrated front and rear wrapper, issue 14 with an interleaved colour plate, issues 19-22, 25- with additional colour front wrapper on thicker paper.

(Light age-toning and staining, later hand written number on the front wrappers, sporadic tiny tears in margins, narrow parts of outer and upper margins with loss of paper – only minor sporadic loss to the upper letters of the headers, otherwise without loss of text, issue 19 slightly stained from what seems to be old dried tree leaves, double issue 25-26 age-toned and with small tears in margins, issue 27 with light foxing and small folds).

A complete set of the richly illustrated Ottoman War Journal, issued during WWI, focusing in the large battles, such as the Gallipoli Campaign and the battles in the Middle East



اوزدوقومانداناری

دردنجی اوردو قومانداسی و بحریه ناظری جال پاشا حضرتری — آلتنجی اوردو قومانداسی ویاورحاص پادشاهی فون درگولتس پاشا — بشنجی اوردو قومانداسی لیمان فون ساندرس پاشا

یازیلاجق یردور ، قارانلق بر فترت زمانیدی . مشئوم یاقان عجاریه‌سنه دولتز قوتیله دهکل صمیمیه آتیلمشدی . اوزمان یاپانجی عثمانلرك اوروپادن سوروکلنمزی سوبکلی تصورلرله کوستردن یازیلرینی اوقور و رسملرینه باقارکن اووجلرمن اختیارسزجه آلچلره قاپلنیر ، یوره‌گمزدن صاقلی بر پارچه قانلری صزاردی . باقدیقمز چهره‌لردن چابوچاق قاچوب آریلان نظرلرمن دائما ایچریزه چوریلوب باقمزدهکی درین یارایی یاپیندن کورمك ، اونك قانلرینه بویانمق ایستردی . فقط شیمدی بو سیاه ماضیدك یاشنده کوتلی کبی پارلاق ، نورلی استقباله اوزانوب یوکسلن کوستردن بر بو کون وار . شیمدی اوموزلرمزك اوسته‌سنه باشمز دیك و یوکسك دورویور ، آلچلر یوکون دنیایه قارشی آغلقلی تنبیه ایدییور .

ایشته حرب عمومیسی وارلغمزده بو مهم انقلابی یاپان ، اك یوك واك قوتلی دشمنلر قارشیسنده نسلك و دیمك عثمنه اویغون برقهرمانلق وفدا کارلقله جکشن معظم اوردومزك آلتین دستانی یازیلر ورسملرله ابدیلشدیرمك ، اوکی یوکون دنیانك کوزلری اوکنه یاپمق ایچون جیقیور . سوکیلدکری قربان ویروب یوه‌کلری صیزلاتان وطنك استقبالی ، اودانما کیچ ودیرنج امیدی روحلرنده سووب اوفشایان آثار ، یادکار ، قادینلر ، قاردشلر ، قزلر ، اوغلار یوحیفه‌لرده معظم رجالك اولان یوکك اوردوسنك شانلی مقیملرنده ولوحه‌لرنده فردلرك شانلی ده سزمرك اوکو هیکلر . ومرشیئی اك یبطرف ربنه محاکه ایدن ، یارین ، یوحیفه‌لره باقارق اوره‌یاپ قیرمزیه بویایان بو جهان جنکنده تورکیه‌نك موقعی تعیین ایده‌جك ویونکله اونك حقنده قطعی اعلامی ویره‌جك :

تورکیه تؤله‌یه‌جك ؟ یاشایاجق ویوکوبه‌جك .

سلیم



اوزدوقومانداناری

برنجی اوردو قومانداسی احمد پاشا — ایکنجی اوردو قومانداسی وهیب پاشا — اوچنجی اوردو قومانداسی محمود کامل پاشا

تورکیه‌نك واسلام عالمنك قورتولوشی

عمومی حربك ظهوری ، بزی تاریخی بروضعیت قارشیسنده بولنمقدردی . آوروپا ویونون دنیا اوزرنده تحکم ایدن ایکی رقیب زمره بربرینه قارشی چیقمشلردی . هرهانکی برطرفك غالبیتی ، دیکر طرفك محکومیتی وبتون علیه غالبلرك دنیا اوزرنده حاکمیتی ایجاب ایتدیرهجکدی . بزم کی حرب عمومینك محیطنده بولنان دولتلر محاربه خارجنده قالامازلردی . ارکیچ ، ایرتیه ایتمن ، محاربه‌یه اشتراك ایتمك مجبوری ایدی . تام وصوکنه قدر بیطرفلغی محافظه ایده بیلمك ایچون معظم وهرهانکی بر زمره‌نك تعقیبنه مغلوباً قارشی قویابیله‌جك قوتلره مالك اولق ایجاب ایدردی ، بالخاصه استانبول ایله بوغازلره صاحب اولارق شرق ایله غرب آراسندهکی بوتون قیصه ومساعد یولاری احتوا ایدن تورکیه کبی بردولتك بیطرفلغنه صوکنه‌قدر قائلمی امکان خارجنده ایدی .

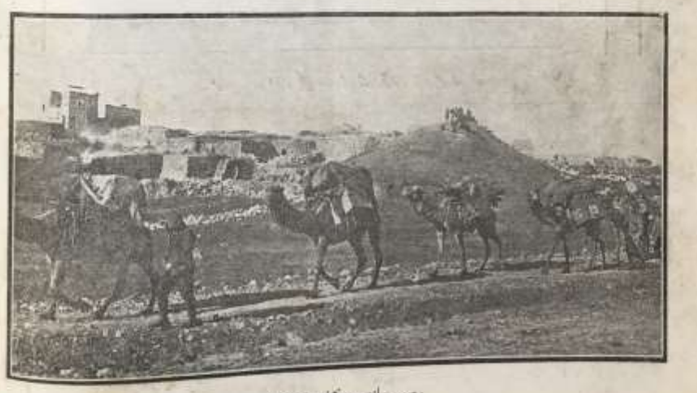
ایشته بووضعیت بزی ارادهمزك فوقنده اولارق محاربه‌یه‌سوق ایدییوردی ، بالکز مسئله هانکی زمره‌یی التزام ایده‌جکمزده قالیوردی . حالبوکه بومسئله‌ده کندی کندینه تاریخاً حل ایدلمش بی ایدی .

قارشیمزده ایکی زمره بولونیوردی . بریسی بتون اسلام عالمنك سقوط واضمحلالی موجب اولان وبالخاصه تورکیه ایله ایکی یوز سنه‌دن بری دائما چاریشان روسیه‌یی احتوا ایدن اتلاف زمره‌سی ، دیکری ده ، یوسنه ـ هرسکده سکن وعددی یرلاچ یوز بیکیله وارمیان اسلام اهالیسنك خارجنده ، هیچ براسلام مملکتی اوزرنده تحکم وتسلطی اولیان ، اسلام عالیله هنوز تماسه گلش ومنافعی اونك منافعیله توافق ایدن آلمانیا ، آوستریا ـ ماجار زمره‌سیدی . تردد قابلیدی ؟

آرامزده اولدن بری باطل ویك مضر بر عقیده موجوددی . بز النکتریی کندیز ایچون بر نوع حامی تلقی ایدییوردق .



عساكر حرب جيهه‌سنده ، سوارى مجاهدينلدن بر مفرزه



مصر يولنده برقليه دوه قولى

طيارهلر ايله استكشاف

هر گونه تبديلات رسميه‌يى كاه عرضاً تطبيب ايدن اردوى مثلثيه‌نك بر مهم شعبهٔ عسكريه‌سنه متعلق نهايت تحسين سايى هيچ شبهه‌سز اولوب‌دلر. بوكا بوده طيارهجيلك يعنى اسود هوائيهٔ عسكر بحريه‌در.

دوستلرمز طرفندن معلوم اولوب دشمنلرمزده اعترافى تصديق اجبور قالدقلرى اردوى مثلثيه‌نك طيارهجيلك شعبه‌سنده‌كى فعاليتى ويرمك





كليوپاتره دشمن اغراج هوايى (٢٠٠٠٠ متر مربع)



كليوپاتره وشيب صحراسنك (كره‌يه بنزه‌مى) ٢٠٠٠٠ متر مربع

طيارهلر بزك دشمن اردوكاهى وسيرلرى اوزرنده اوچارك آلدقلرى فوطوغرافلردن

برابر اردونك حركاتى تسهيل ايده‌جك دشمن مواضعنك فوطوغرافلرى ، دشمنك كثيف و شديد الحاضرانه رغماً بك فوق مأمول بر صورتده اخذ اولنمقده‌در. بوكونلرده طيارهلرمزدن آلينان دشمن مواضعى اراضيلرينه طوغرى فرلاتدن برآوچ دائمى انظار قارئينه عرض ايديورز. بو فوطوغرافلرك حال حاضرده چالشان برادرلرمزك فوقالعاده ايده‌سكى خدمت اوطاق بر كيفيتله تظاهر ايدر.

مثالى طيارهجيلرمزك ماثر اولفلرى اقتدار ، اهليت ، جسارت بالكز

A complete series of 27 illustrated issues of a magazine *Harb Mecmuası*, meaning *War Journal*, was published as a bi-weekly by the Ottoman Ministry of War between 1915–1918, as a propaganda journal, showcasing the successes of the war.

The articles and numberless documentary photographs give valuable information on World War I from the Ottoman side. The text especially concentrates on larger campaigns, such as the Gallipoli campaign, to which most of the first issues are dedicated, the attack on the Suez Canal and the battles of the Arabic Peninsula.

Longer illustrated passages in the second part describe the siege of Medina, the Arab leaders siding with the Ottomans and the battles in Egypt. The photographs also represent the British POWs and shot British army planes. Most of the photographs were made on the field, and some, such as the views of Gallipoli and the Suez Canal, from airplanes.

References: OCLC 978233705, 942782894, 259921554, 949452200, 1030918629, 22475175, 834753115.

3.200 EUR







32. WWI Gallipoli Campaign
Cape Helles Sector
Original Manuscript Field Annotations
Lawrence Of Arabia

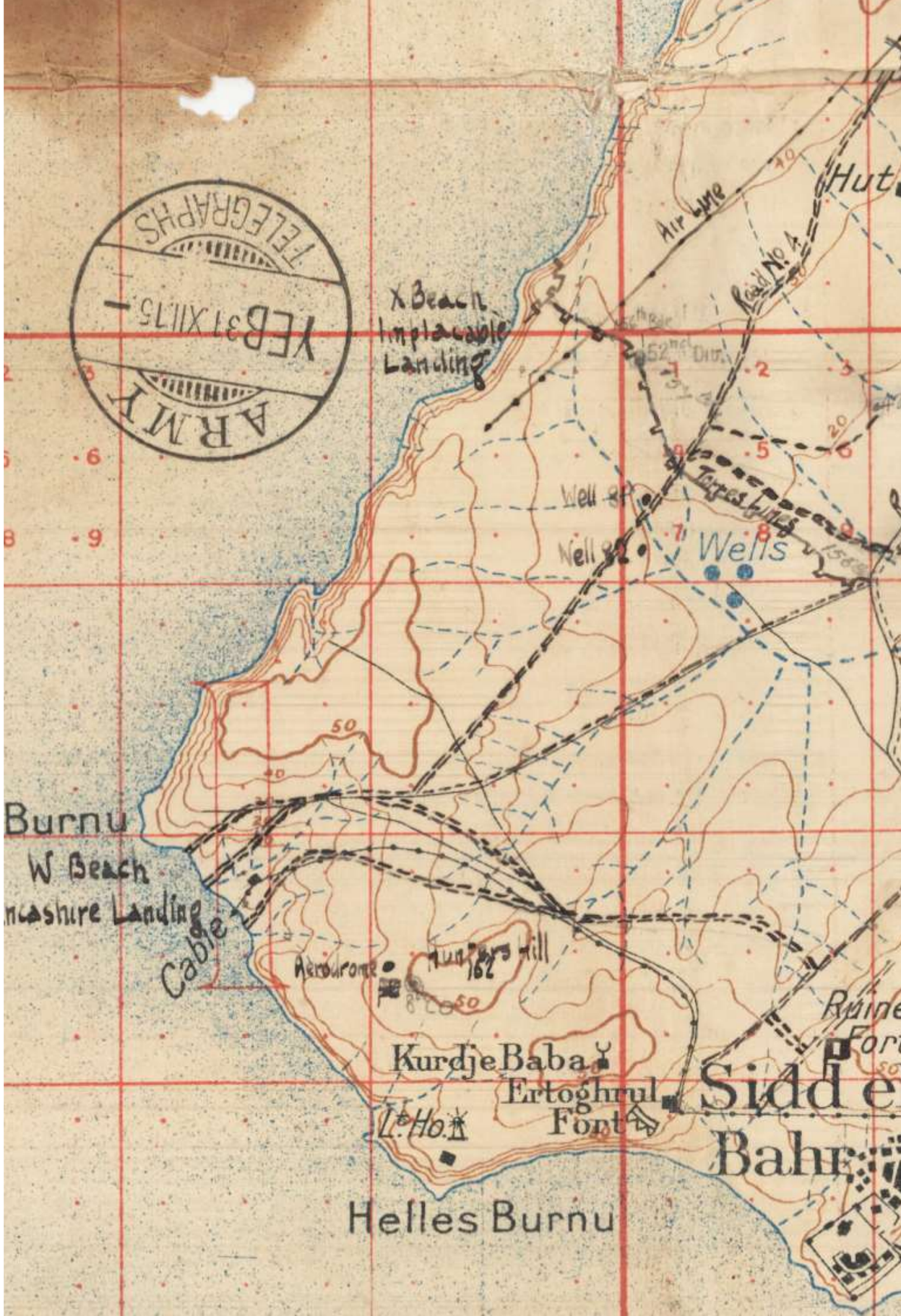
INTELLIGENCE OFFICE [ARAB BUREAU], CAIRO.

***Map of Southern Gallipoli from a Captured Turkish Map*.**

Cairo: Survey Department, Egypt, 1915.

Colour lithograph mounted upon original linen, with extensive contemporarily manuscript additions in black pen and pencil executed in on the battlefront by Sapper W.D. Saunders of the Royal Engineers (as signed and dated on verso), with 2 handstamps of the 'Army Telegraphs' dated December 31, 1915, plus handstamped short title of 'S. Gallipoli 1:20,000' on verso (Good, some signs of battlefield use, including wear along old folds, 2 large stains on left-hand side and small stains elsewhere, a tiny hole in lower-left quadrant), 75.5 x 100 cm (29.5 x 39.5 inches).

A spectacular artefact of the Gallipoli Campaign, being an extremely rare ultra large map of the Cape Hellas-Krithia battle sector issued by T.E. Lawrence's (later 'Lawrence of Arabia') map department at the Intelligence Office in Cairo, predicated upon a recently "captured" Ottoman map that was the first proper survey of this critical military zone; greatly augmented by extensive and important manuscript additions made on the battlefront in the summer of 1915 by W.D. Saunders, a British combat engineer (signed and dated on the verso), depicting landing sites, trenches and front lines, the locations of headquarters and troop placements, roads and other military infrastructure, as well as key sites mentioned in battle reports - by far and away the most impressive map of Gallipoli we have ever encountered.



This is by far and away the finest and most historically important map of the Gallipoli Campaign we have ever encountered. This unique artefact is an extremely rare edition of the first generally accurate survey of the critical Cape Helles-Krithia sector and was drafted in Cairo by the future

Lawrence of Arabia's map room at Intelligence Office (later the famed 'Arab Bureau'), based upon a "captured" Ottoman map (*the story behind the production of the map is truly fascinating, please see below*). Published and rushed back to the front, this particular example of the map was extensively used in the field in the Cape Helles-Kritihia sector throughout the summer of 1915. Importantly, the map features extensive and highly important manuscript additions executed by Sapper W.D. Saunders of the Royal Engineers (whose name and personal details are signed on the verso) while he was engaged along the front lines.

The manuscript additions feature a vast wealth of information, including landing locations; the positions of trenches and front lines; troops placements and headquarters locations; the placement of heavy artillery; roads, wells and the aerodrome; as well as specific places which figured prominently in battles, such as the frightfully named "Snipers Wood". Few maps of the Gallipoli Campaign feature such comprehensive and valuable information added in real-time by a soldier on the front lines, ensuring that this map is worthy of much further academic study.

The present map is very rare. We can trace only 4 institutional examples, held by the British Library; National Archives U.K.; Oxford University - Bodliean Library; and the Australian War Memorial. Moreover, we are not aware of any other examples appearing on the market, at least during the last generation.

The Action in Southern Gallipoli and the Present Map

In the early days of World War I, the Entente powers sought to knock the Ottoman Empire out of the conflict by taking Istanbul, by way of the Dardanelles. They mounted the Gallipoli Campaign (February 17, 1915 – January 9, 1916), during which a force of 490,000 British, Indian, Australian, New Zealander and French troops made various landings upon the Gallipoli Peninsula which strategically guarded the mouth of the Dardanelles. The 325,000 Ottoman defenders, backed by German forces, successfully repelled these operations, in what was one of the most hard-fought and bloody military contests in World history.

In February and March 1915, the Entente forces initially attempted to ram their way through the Dardanelles though naval operations alone. However, this failed spectacularly, so they resolved to land ground forces on the peninsula, an infinitely greater commitment in blood and treasure.

The land operations of the Gallipoli Campaign were fought in two main, discontiguous zones, the Ari Burnu-Suvla Bay sector, on the north-west of the Peninsula, and the Cape Helles-Krithia sector, on the southern third of the Peninsula.

The present map is an advanced and highly detailed topographical rendering of the southern half of the Gallipoli Peninsula done to a scale of 1:20,000, predicated upon a recent Ottoman survey. The shorelines are heightened with frosted blue shading, while landward elevation is shown through contour lines at ten-metre intervals, with all major headlands, hills (with spot heights in metres), ravines and nullahs (dry riverbeds) carefully depicted and labelled. The map features all villages, with the largest settlements show with their street plans; also depicted are farms and rural huts; while many roads are paths are delineated. Also labelled are lighthouses, forts, barracks, ruins, cemeteries, mosques, monasteries, wells, water towers and telegraph lines. Additionally, the map is overlaid with a grid of of red squares, all orientated to the magnetic north, to aid its use in the field (Allied troops previously encountered severe orientation problems using the old maps of Gallipoli). The text panel to the right of the map explains, in both English and French, how to use the grid reference, as well as providing a chart for converting feet to metres.

The present edition of the map is greatly augmented by extensive manuscript additions concerning battle information added in the field (*which will be discussed in detail below*).

The southern tip of the peninsula at 'Helles Bunru' (Cape Helles) appears in the lower-left corner, near the village of 'Sidd el Bahr' (Seddülbahir). The scene extends north and northeast beyond the port of 'Kilid Bahr' (in the upper right), that guards the narrows of the Dardanelles, and the Kilid Bahri Plateau. Inland, about a third of the way up, is the village of 'Krithia' (today Alçitepe) and the nearby strategically vital hill of 'Atch Tepe' (commonly called Achi Baba, today known as Alçitepe, like the village), which at 215 metres-high (here erroneously shown to be 245 metres), commanded the entire southern part of the peninsula. Control over Achi Baba was assumed to give the possessor an overwhelming advantage that could conceivably alter the course of the entire Gallipoli Campaign, and was thus the principal Entente objective Cape Helles-Krithia sector. Critically, one will notice that, in almost all places, the shorelines rise precipitously out of the sea, with only a few breaks suitable for landing forces, most of these being near the southern tip of the peninsula.

The Ottoman military command anticipated that Britain would likely strike Turkey near the mouth of the Dardanelles. They were very well prepared (far more so than the British expected), and by the end of 1914 they had evacuated the civilian population of the Gallipoli Peninsula, making it a special military zone. Specifically, Krithia's population, which consisted of 450 ethnic Greek families, was evacuated, such that the town could be used as both a forward base to support defensive lines, as well as to guard the approaches to Achi Baba.

On night of April 25, 1915, British Imperial-French forces launched the terrestrial operations of the Gallipoli Campaign, with the British armies assuming the name of the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force (MEF). The invasion came in the form of two separate, but simultaneous operations; one army would land in the Ari Bunru sector, on the north-west of the peninsula, while the other would land near Cape Helles. The operations at Cape Helles were commanded by Major General Aylmer Hunter-Weston (1864 - 1940), today a much-maligned figure, regarded as being one of the most incompetent generals of World War I. His initial force, consisting of the 29th Division, totalling 13,500 men, landed on the evening of the April 25 at an arch of beaches near Cape Helles, known as 'S', 'V', 'W', 'X' and 'Y Beaches. Hunter-Weston expected his forces to easily move inland to capture Krithia and Achi Baba, hobbled only bs token resistance. In theory, this seemed quite plausible, as the Entente forces initially outnumbered the Ottomans in the sector by two to one.

The bulk of the Entente forces landed at V Beach, near Seddülbahir, and 'W' Beach (also known as 'Lancashire Landing', after the regiment that beached there), a little as to west, on the other side of Cape Helles. To the amazement of the British high command, the Ottomans, while outnumbered, fought with phenomenal motivation and bravery. Their commander, Colonel Mustafa Kemal (later '*Atatürk*', the founding President of the Republic of Turkey), famously addressed his men before the fighting: "I do not order you to fight, I order you to die. In the time which passes until we die, other troops and commanders can come forward and take our places."

Instructions for the use of squares

Instructions sur l'emploi des carrés

Conversion table from metres to feet.

MAP OF SOUTHERN GALLIPOLI

From a captured Turkish Map

SCALE 1:20,000

The Ottomans failed to stop the landings but managed to inflict outrageous casualties upon the enemy (while suffering many deaths themselves). The British gained a small foothold at the tip of the peninsula but were unable to make significant territorial gains.

Critically, the commander of the land forces at Y Beach made a severe error. Amazingly, after landing, he allowed his men to dither instead of striking inland quickly. It is generally held that had they acted expeditiously, the British would have taken Krithia and Achi Baba that day. However, the delay allowed the Ottomans to regroup and bring in re-enforcements, so evening up the odds.

On April 28, the British decided to make a determined push inland from their beachheads. The two sides fought the fierce First Battle of Krithia in the countryside between Sedd el Bahr, Y Beach and Krithia, which resulted in the Entente forces retreating to near their original lines, having suffered very heavy casualties.

Over the next week, both sides drew in reinforcements, such that the British-French forces in the southern peninsula numbered 25,000, while the Ottomans counted 20,000 men. During the Second Battle of Krithia (May 6-8, 1915), the Entente forces made another run at the Turkish lines but were met with fierce resistance. While the Anglo-French troops gained a modest amount of ground, almost half of their men fell as casualties. While nobody could fault the dedication of the Entente troops, their side suffered from a lack of coordination which was brutally exploited by the highly driven and well-led Ottomans. Both sides settled into the brutal regime of trench warfare that was to become the signature feature of World War I.

On June 4, 1915, during the Third Battle of Krithia, Hunter-Weston, in command of 30,000 men (against a slightly smaller Ottoman force) followed a more conservative approach, whereby he tried to merely gain some ground, as opposed to mounting a headlong rush towards Krithia and Achi Baba. This operation initially met with some success, until the Ottomans mounted a fearsome counterattack that pinned the Anglo-French troops back into their trenches. The invaders barely gained an inch, while both sides suffered thousands of casualties.

At the Battle of Gully Ravine (June 28 to July 5), an Anglo-French force once again tested the Ottoman lines. While they made some headway, a breakthrough failed to materialize, as the French forces on the eastern flank withered under severe Ottoman pressure, slowing down the progress of the rest of the force. As such, the lines only moved a short way up the peninsula.

During the Fourth Battle of Kritiha (August 6-13), the Anglo-French troops tried in vain to break the Ottoman lines, but after six brutal days of fighting they were finally repulsed. This proved to be the last major action in the Cape Helles-Krithia sector.

Meanwhile, in that became known as the August Offensive' (August 6-21, 1915), the Entente side launched a massive operation to shore up their positions in the Ari Bunru-Suvla Bay sector, with the objective of driving the Ottomans out of the area. This proved to be a colossal failure, that resulted in outrageous casualties on both sides.

After all this, the astounding human and financial cost of the Gallipoli Campaign, which had produced scarcely any accomplishments for the Entente side, caused the British high command to consider pulling the plug in October 1915. However, this move was delayed for some time, as a full-scale retreat would be a massive loss of face, as well as a blow to Allied morale, coming at bad time when another horrid stalemate had developed in the fields of northern France and Flanders. Finally, in December 1915, the Entente troops were evacuated in stages from all their positions on the Gallipoli Peninsula, with the last contingent leaving on December 20. All Allied ships departed the vicinity by January 1916.

While the Gallipoli Campaign was an epic embarrassment for the British Empire, the extreme bravery and commitment shown by the ANZACs served as a defining moment of national consciousness for both Australia and New Zealand which resonates to the present day.

On the other side, the Gallipoli Campaign is still rightly hailed as one of the great modern achievements of the Turkish people. It made one of the heroes of the campaign, Mustafa Kemal Pasha, into a legend, allowing him to spearhead the creation of the Republic of Turkey out of the ashes of the Ottoman Empire. Kemal, hence known as 'Atatürk' served as the nation's revolutionary founding president for 15 years.

The Present Map's Manuscript Additions in Focus

The present example of the map features extensive and highly important manuscript additions, all executed in the field in Gallipoli by Sapper W.D. Saunders, of the Royal Engineers, who was attached to the 52nd (Lowland) Division. The manuscript additions reveal a vast wealth of detail about the campaign in the Cape Helles-Krithia sector, including the locations of the Entente troop landing sites; their trenches and progressive front lines; the positions of named detachments; the locations of headquarters; the placement of heavy artillery; the delineation of new roads and other infrastructure; in addition to various named specific sites that featured prominently in various battles. This map was extensively used in the active combat zone of Southern Gallipoli for several months by a combat engineer who was directly involved in constructing many of the trenches and roads, et cetera, that are depicted on the present map, in an environment of intense military action. Only very few Gallipoli maps feature such authentic and valuable manuscript additions as present here, making this a valuable artefact worthy of further exploration.

Saunders, as part of the 52nd Division, arrived in Gallipoli at the Cape Helles-Krithia Front in June 1915. Fighting beside the 156th Brigade, the group say heavy combat at the Battle of Gully Ravine (June 28 to July 5), where they suffered a casualty rate of thirty percent! They also saw action at the Fourth Battle of Krithia (August 6-13), where the Entente side reached its furthest point of progress in the sector.

On the verso of the map, Saunders provided the following information in manuscript: "96582 Sapper W D Saunders / Headquarters Signal Coy RE 52nd Division", with the added note "Torres Line / Cape Helles - 31/12/15". Sanders also provided his "Home Address: Uplyme, Lyme Regis, England". Additionally, on the front of the map are two handstamps of the 'Army Telegraphs' dated December 31, 1915. While Saunders likely received the present map in June 1915, shortly after his arrival at Gallipoli, the date of December 31, 1915, fell during the period when he would have left the Gallipoli Peninsula, but would still have been in the Gallipoli vicinity, either aboard a ship or on one of the nearby British-controlled islands (such as Lemnos or Imbros), awaiting passage home. The Army Telegraph stamps, bearing the same date, perhaps represent the official sanction for Saunders to retain the map as a personal souvenir of his Gallipoli service.

Turning to the manuscript additions on the map, three of the initial Entente landing places in the sector are labelled in black pen, being "W Beach / Lancashire Landing"; "X Beach / Implacable Landing"; and

"New Y Beach", with the latter featuring notes in pencil giving the locations of "29th Division", "HQ" as well as the placement of howitzers.

Near Cape Helles, labelled in pencil, is a Union Jack marked "8th Co", being the headquarters of the VIII Corps; "Hunters Hill", and the "Aerodrome". Nearby, in Sidd el Bahr is a manuscript tricolour flag indicating the location of the French HQ.

Importantly, the map labels the various lines, with the trenches that were established by the Entente forces across the width of the peninsula from April to August 1915. The "Torres Lines" of trenches, which run across the peninsula from X Beach, are accompanied by the placement of the "52nd Div." and "156th Brigade" (this is where Saunders was based for some time, as also noted on verso of the map), while a number of water wells are noted nearby. Further up the peninsula are a series of trenches running inland roughly from New Y Beach, with one point labelled as the "Old Inniskilling HQ", referring to the Royal *Inniskilling* Fusiliers, a regiment from India, which fought on the front. Further up is the "Eski line", while beyond is the final line, traced lightly in pencil, representing the furthest extent achieved by the Entente forces following the Battle of Gully Ravine (June 28 to July 5).

Serving the various Entente positions and trenches are a series of roads added to the map in double dashed lines, in bold black pen. The road system commenced at W Beach and fanned out to run along the various natural corridors up into the interior to the front lines. These include "Road No. 1"; "Road No. 2", which ran atop the Krithia Spur; "Road No. 3", which ran up the Krithia Nullah; and "Road No. 4", which ran along Fir Tree Spur. Additionally, "Rochdale Road" is shown to run from the Eski Line to the final line.

Additionally, throughout the theatre, numerous specific sites are mentioned that that figured prominently in the battle action, including "Mole Hill" (near the Torres Line); "Pink Farm"; "Brown House"; "Stone Bridge"; "Zimmerman's" Farm; "Redoubt Bouchet" and the chillingly named "Snipers Wood".

It is interesting to consider the manuscript additions on the present map in relation to those that appear on closely related maps. Curiously, the example of the present map held by the National Archives U.K. was also owned by a member of Saunders's division, the 52nd Lowlanders, as it is endorsed on the verso: "War Diary of General Staff Branch, 52nd (Lowland) Division: July 1915, Volume III, App 50", and is stamped with the lines: 'Ass Adjt General, 3rd Echelon, MEF, Central Registry, 11 Aug 1915.'

The example of the present map held by the British Library is catalogued as including "MS markings in coloured pencil".

The example of the grand Ottoman map of the Cape Hellas-Krithia theatre (that was the antecedent of the present map of *Southern Gallipoli*) that was owned by General Liman von Sanders, the German nobleman who was the supreme, commander of the Central Powers forces at Gallipoli, features extensive manuscript additions made in the summer of 1915 (executed during the same period as those on the present map), but from the other side of the front. A very interesting comparison! Please see link:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Battle_of_Gallipoli_-_Turkish_map_of_Cape_Helles_to_Krithia.png

The Role of Cartography at Gallipoli and the Story behind the Present "Captured" Map

Geographic knowledge of the battle theatre is always a key factor in the success of an army; however, this was perhaps nowhere truer than during the Gallipoli Campaign, where the terrestrial operations were fought upon a rocky, largely barren peninsula of steep ridges and deep, irregular ravines. A lack of complete and precise knowledge of this challenging landscape proved to be a determinative factor in the outcome of many operations during the campaign.

In planning the Gallipoli Campaign, the British high command severely underestimated the skill and resolve of the Ottoman defenders; they expected to quickly bulldoze what was they anticipated to be mediocre opposition. Accordingly, they were amazingly ignorant of the both the topography of the Gallipoli Peninsula as well as the hydrography of the surrounding seas.

At the beginning of the Gallipoli Campaign, the best hydrographic work that the Allies possessed of the region was a 1908 chart of the waters around the Gallipoli Peninsula and the Dardanelles that, while based on recent Admiralty surveys, soon proved to have horrific flaws that unnecessarily endangered ships and troop landings. As for topgraphical mapping, the Entente powers relied upon a reprint of French map dating from the Crimean War (1853-6)! This map was both astoundingly inaccurate and done to a relatively small scale of 1:50,000, ensuring that its use was probably more dangerous than not using any map at all!

As the frightful quality of the existing maps became apparent to the British after they sent airplanes to make a photographic reconnaissance of Gallipoli, resulting in a new 3-sheet map of the peninsula and the Dardanelles region, done to scale of 1:40,000. While an improvement over the 60-year old French map, it still proved inadequate, especially as aerial reconnaissance was a new, imperfect science, while the scale of the map was still too small for operational sue.

Upon the failure of the naval operations, the Allied powers decided to mount a land invasion of the Gallipoli Peninsula. On the night of April 25, 1915, the Allied command planned two main landing zones upon the peninsula, one near Cape Helles, at the southern end of the peninsula, and other in the Ari Bunru sector along the north-western coast of the peninsula. Both landings were severely hampered by the inaccuracy or vagueness of the available maps.

On the other side, the Ottomans had anticipated that the Entente forces would likely seek to invade Turkey by way of the Dardanelles, and so prior to the military action they dispatched engineers to survey the Gallipoli Peninsula and adjacent Asian shores of the straits. While these maps were not perfect, systematic surveys, and were later revealed to have some errors, they were broadly accurate, and were certainly good enough to decently inform military operations. These surveys were published by the Ottoman War Ministry Press in Istanbul, and resulting new Gallipoli maps were issued only in small quantities for the exclusive use of senior officers in the field, who were under stern orders to guard against their capture by the enemy.

One of the most important Ottoman maps of the Gallipoli Campaign was the first ever broadly accurate and detailed survey of the southern part of the Gallipoli Peninsula (encompassing the future Cape Helles-Krithia battle sector), published by the Ottoman War Ministry Press early in 1915 (Please refer to the image of General Liman von Sanders's example *above*). This untitled map, with text in Ottoman Turkish, was executed to scale of 1:25,000, with contour lines at 10-metre intervals, and clearly depicts all major manmade and topographical features in a manner ideal to assist military movement. Importantly, the map was used by the Ottoman-German high command to deploy forces to the Cape

Helles-Krithia front in advance of the first Entente landings and it remained a key strategic aid for the remainder of the campaign.

Despite the precautions of the Ottoman command, the British captured an example of this grand survey of Southern Gallipoli at some point in early May, not long after the first Entente landings.

Meanwhile, at the General Headquarters of the high command of the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force on the island of Imbros (Gökçeada), a printing press was established. This press was run by the campaign's 'Maps Officer', Lt. Tresilien Nicholas, who was previously a research geologist at Trinity College, Cambridge, before being briefly employed by the Geographic Section of the War Office in London. On May 12, 1915, Nicholas arrived at Imbros, to take charge of a hand-operated lithographic press with letterpress devices, assisted by the 'A' Printing Section of the Royal Engineers.

Nicholas was amazed by the quality of the Ottoman maps that had recently been captured from the enemy, as they were far superior to those available to the Entente side; the present map of Southern Gallipoli was seen as of being of paramount value.

On June 12, 1915, Nicholas wrote to his former boss at the War Office, *Colonel* Walter Coote Hedley:

"Not long after landing we began to capture maps, which proved the Turks to be far better equipped in this regard than we were. We captured a copy of a map on a scale of 1/25,000, extending from Cape Helles to the North edge of the Kilid Bahr Plateau, where it was finished off in a manner that suggested strongly that the survey had been continued further North. The map bore evidence of having been produced in a hurry, and was printed entirely in brown, except for the names, and, as far as could be judged from inspection, the contouring seemed well done and highly detailed. The Printing Section produced a number of editions of this map, and I spent many long hours making tracings of it."

Later in May, Nicholas hastily redrew the Southern Gallipoli map, but only included elevation contours at 50-metre intervals. He ran off a few different editions of this 'Preliminary Map' from his crude hand-powered lithographic press. While these maps would have been somewhat useful to Entente commanders, a much better, more precise version was required, one which far exceeded the capabilities of the Printing Section at Imbros.

Fortunately, in December 1914, Lieutenant T.E. Lawrence (1888 - 1935), an eccentric and insubordinate, yet extraordinary brilliant, junior officer was placed in charge of the map department at the newly formed Intelligence Office in Cairo (later known as the famed 'Arab Bureau). Lawrence had previously gained valuable experience mapping the Sinai Peninsula, and was a stellar cartographer with a gift for languages. Lawrence would, of course, soon become a household name as 'Lawrence of Arabia' for his exploits later in the war.

In late May 1915, a second example of the original Ottoman Southern Gallipoli map was captured on the battlefront and was immediately dispatched to Cairo. Lawrence's map room worked up the map, *Southern Gallipoli. From a Captured Turkish Map, Provisional Edition*, done to a the scale of 1:20,000 (this scale was preferred by the British command, as it was consistent with that which was used on the Western Front, while producing maps that were of sufficiently high resolution to for operational use, while not being too large and unwieldy), with contour lines at 10-metre intervals. However, the MEF command at Gallipoli requested the map as an emergency order, thus Lawrence's workshop spent only twelve hours drafting the it, such that the map featured many omissions and a few notable errors. Critically, the map featured no names (there was no time to transliterate the Ottoman text into English) and no reference grid. Nevertheless, the map was a notable improvement over Nicholas's preliminary efforts. The 'Provisional Edition' arrived in Gallipoli only a week after it was printed.

While the 'Provisional Edition' was welcomed on the Cape Helles-Krithia front, being somewhat of use to battle commanders and Royal Engineers, it soon became clear that a definitive and complete edition of the Southern Gallipoli map was urgently required.

This is where the present edition of the map enters the scene. At some point, seemingly around the beginning of June 1915, Lawrence's map department in Cairo took five days to draft a refined, carefully rendered, definitive version of the Southern Gallipoli map. The map corrected all the errors and omissions present on the previous editions, while including all place names transliterated from the Ottoman Turkish, while adding a reference grid (vitally useful for orientation in the field). This map, being the present issue, was promptly published and dispatched to the Gallipoli front, where we know that it arrived sometime before June 12, as on that day Nicholas wrote to Hadley that the map was "an admirable production".

The Survey Department in Cairo likewise also issued another, enlarged, edition of the present map, done to scale of 1:10,000, printed on four sheets.

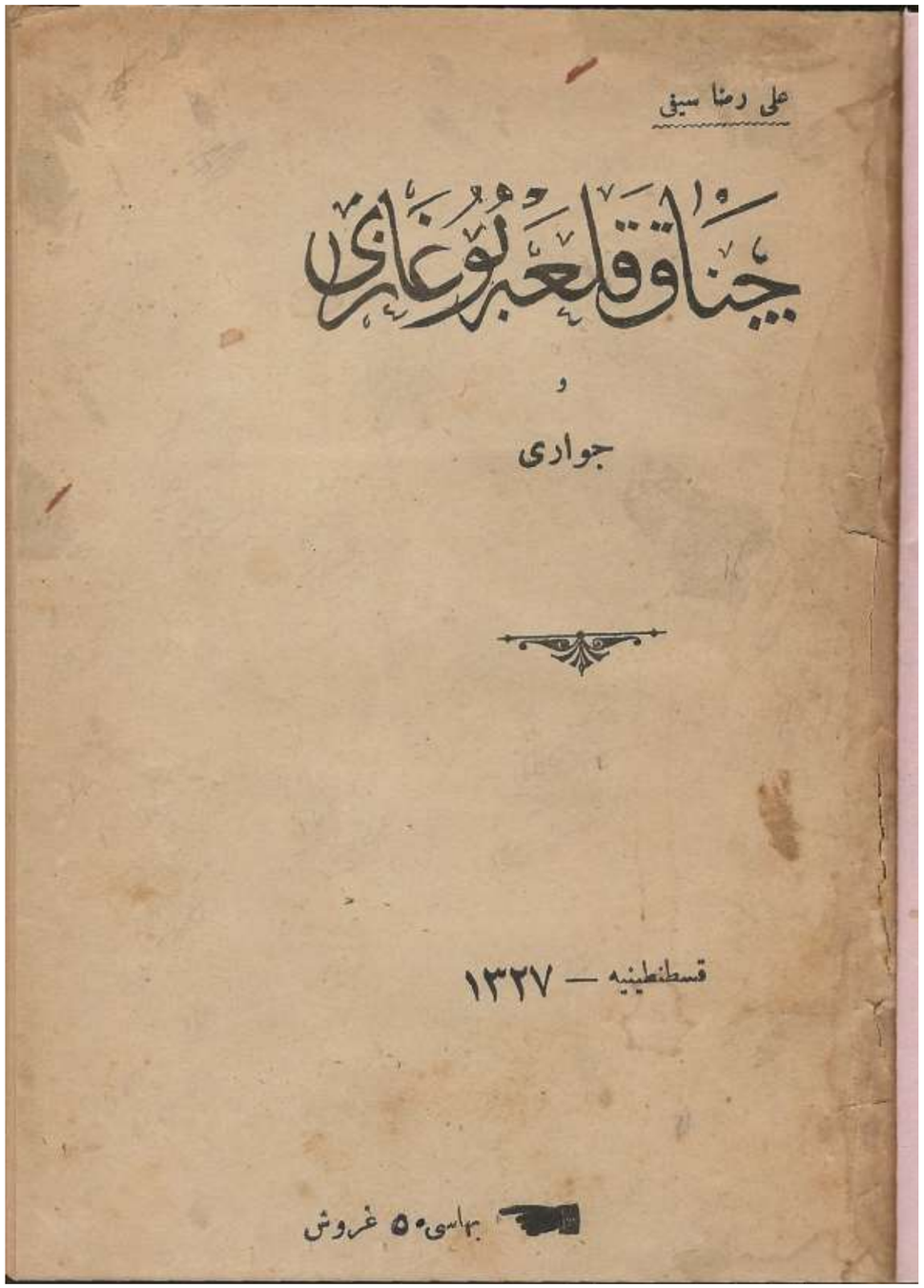
The Intelligence Bureau's map room in Cairo soon switched to producing the much better kown 1:20,000 series of maps, issued in six separate sheets ('Anafarta Sagir'; 'Kurija Dere'; 'Damler'; 'Krithia'; 'Chanak'; and 'Boghali'), which was based on an entirely different (and chronologically later) series of surveys than the antecedent of the present map. In fact, it seems that the present edition of the *Southern Gallipoli* map influenced the design of the six-sheet series.

As it turned out, many of the commanders and engineers in the Cape Helles-Krithia theatre preferred the *Southern Gallipoli* map to dealing with the clumsy separate sheets of the six-sheet survey. Indeed, Sapper Saunders heavily relied upon his example for the duration of the campaign.

References: British Library: Cartographic Items Maps X.1503. / OCLC: 1099878420; National Archives U.K.: WO 301/385; Oxford University, Bodliean Library: D30:3 (20) 385; Australian War Memorial: G7432.G1 S65 VI.19; Peter CHASSEAUD and Peter DOYLE, *Grasping Gallipoli: Terrain, Maps and Failure at the Dardanelles, 1915* (2005), *passim*.

4.500 EUR

33. Gallipoli
Dardanelles



Ali Rıza Seyfi (also Seyfioğlu; 1879–1958)

چناق قلعه بوغازی و جواری

[Çanakkale Boğazı ve civarı / Dardanelles Strait and its Vicinity]

Istanbul: Matbaa-i Tahir Bey 1327 [1911]

12°. 166 pp., [2 pp.] blank, original wrappers with tile on the cover and decoration on the back cover, recent black cloth binding with gilt lettering on the cover and spine and debossed decoration (slightly age-toned and stained, small cracks in the inner side of the original cover, otherwise in a good condition).

This is a second edition of the book on the Gallipoli and the Dardanelles Straight, its geography and the flora by an Ottoman historian and writer Ali Rıza Seyfi (1879–1958). The work was first published nine years before and was republished on the eve of the Balkan Wars and WWI, when the peninsula played on of the crucial roles.

We could find 10 examples of the book on Worldcat, although it is unclear how many of them are first or the second edition (Universiteitsbibliotheek Leiden, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Boğaziçi University Library, Harvard University, Univ of Toronto at Downsview, University of Pennsylvania Libraries, Library of Congress, University of Chicago Library, University of Washington Libraries, University of California Los Angeles).

References: ÖZEGE; 3232 only lists the 1318 [1902] edition; OCLC 1195962577, 13120024.

280 EUR

34. Russo-Japanese War
‘Japanomania’ in the Ottoman Empire
Rare Illustrated Periodicals

MEHMED ARIF BEY, Editor.

روسیه و ژاپونیا محاربه سنه عائد ریمی مجموعه سی

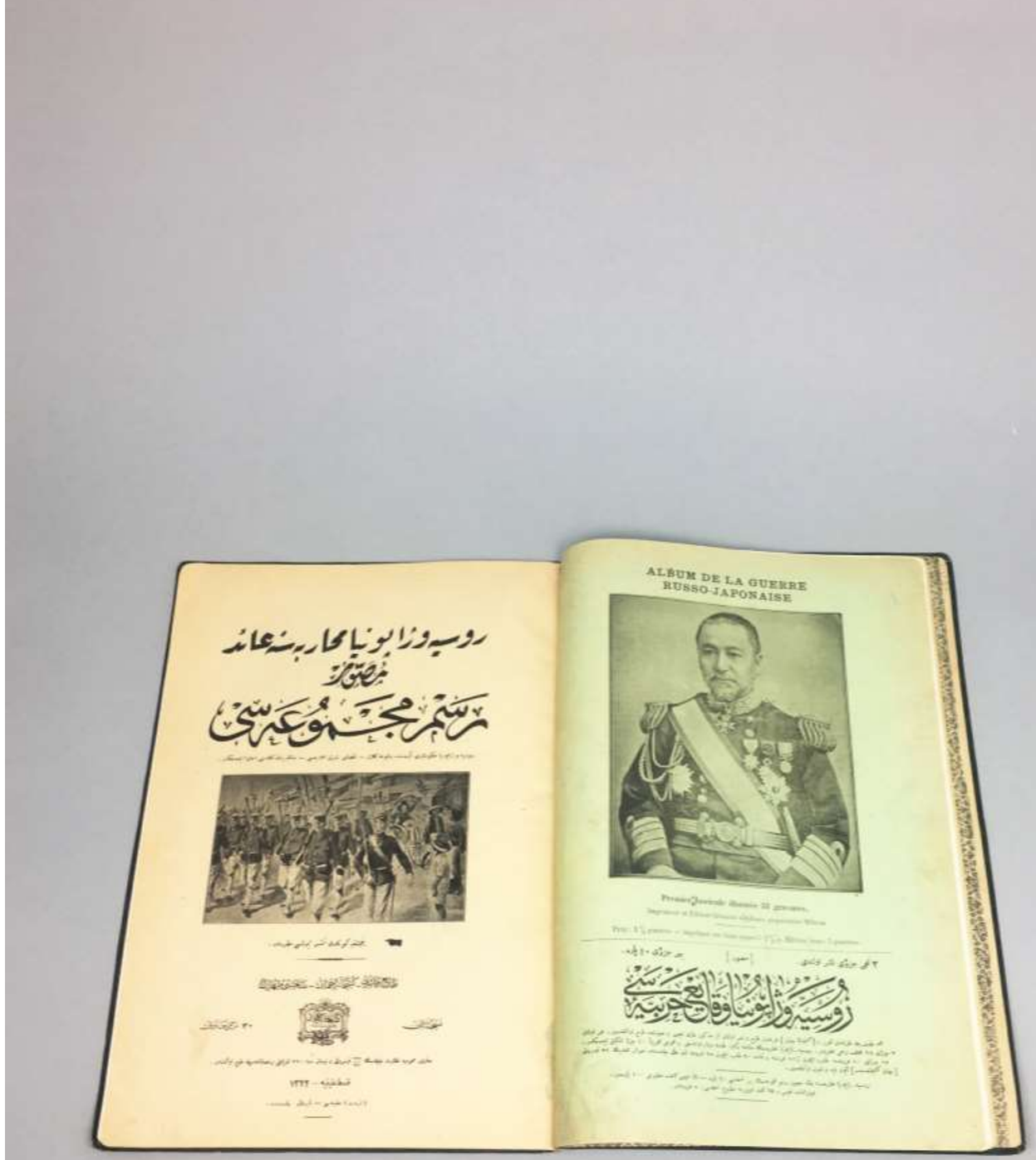
Album de la guerre russo-japonaise

[Rusya *ve* Japonya Muhârebesine ait *Musavver* Resmi Mecmuası]

Constantinople: Librairie ‘Djihan’, *propriétaire* Mihran / Cihan Kütübhanesi Sahibi Mihran, 1322 / 1904.

Folio (40 x 27.5 cm), 4 volumes (all published) bound as 1 (*n.b.* each volume has two separate illustrated title pages, 1 in Ottoman Turkish and 1 in French; volumes have continuous reverse pagination and in total feature 101 images) - vol. 1: [1 f.], 8 pp. (being pp. 1-8), including 31 images, [1 f.]; vol. 2: [1 f.], 8 pp. (pp. 9-18), including 30 images, [1 f.]; vol. 3: [1 f.], 8 pp. (pp. 19-24), including 16 images, [1 f.]; vol. 4: [1 f.], 8 pp. (pp. 25-32), including 24 images, [1 f.]; fine decorative endpapers; bound in contemporary patterned green cloth with blind-stamped Art Nouveau designs (Very Good, overall remarkably clean and crisp, just a few areas of very light toning, some slight crackling to spine and some light sunning to outer parts of covers).

Extremely rare - a complete run (being 4 issues) of an Ottoman magazine dedicated to the Russo-Japanese War (1904-5), a conflict that spurred an extraordinarily intense media sensation in Istanbul, a bilingual (Ottoman Turkish - French) folio work that in total features 101 fascinating illustrations, compiled by the senior Ottoman civil servant and historian Mehmed Arif Bey, and published in Istanbul – a stellar example with all volumes in very good condition, bound together in a contemporary Art Nouveau binding with decorative endpapers.



This is a complete set (consisting of four volumes) of an extremely rare Ottoman magazine that contemporarily charts the events of the Russo-Japanese War (1904-5). The bilingual publication (Ottoman Turkish and French) illustrates the war with a total of 101 images, including photographs, drawings and paintings of the conflict, and is intentionally sparing of text, it allows the pictures to fulfill the narrative. The images were skillfully selected from the best international sources and arranged by the work's editor, Mehmed Arif Bey, a senior Ottoman civil servant, who was a leading member of the Ottoman Historical Society. Published in Istanbul, the work was intended to satisfy the intense, particular and multi-faceted fascination that the Ottoman public held over a conflict that saw an Asian country defeat a major European power in a major conflict for the first time in modern history. The war fueled 'Japanomania' in some rarified Turkish political and intellectual circles, in addition to causing hype in the mass media (*Please see below for a more thorough discussion of this surprising phenomenon*).

The folio magazine brilliantly showcases the conflict, which was one of the first to be covered in real time by the global media. Its features portraits of all of the main commanders of both sides, scenes of major battles and military operations, photographs of modern equipment (ex. naval destroyers), as well as the work of the Japanese Red Cross, then the largest medical corps the world, with over one million members. The work is surely one of the most attractive and thorough of the illustrated works on the war produced internationally.

Each volume has two illustrated title pages (one in Ottoman Turkish, and one on French), employs different coloured paper for visual effect, while the issues follow continuous reverse pagination. The present example not only consists of a complete run of the work but is finely bound in a contemporary Art Nouveau binding with decorative endpapers.

A Note on Rarity

The present magazine is extremely rare, the only institutional examples we can trace are part of a complete set held by the Beyazit State Library (Istanbul). Moreover, we are not aware of any issues appearing on the market.

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

The Russo-Japanese War was one of the great global military events of the generation leading up to World War I and was one of the first conflicts to be covered in almost real-time by the world media through photography and breaking news delivered by telegraph.
To make a long story short, by the beginning of the 20th century, Russia and the newly hyperindustrialized Meiji Japan had expanded their zones of control, or influence, in the Far East for decades, with their gains coming largely at the expense of China. Inevitably, Russia and Japan came to loggerheads in Manchuria. Japan coveted the entire region, while Russia was building the Trans-Siberian Railway through the area, having founded the great inland hub of Harbin (in 1898) and acquiring the fine harbour of Port Arthur, in the same year. Simply put, there was not room for both great powers in Manchuria, and something would have to give.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The loss of Port Arthur was a death blow to Russia's land campaign. To reset things, Czar Nicholas II sent a fleet consisting of 38 of the Russian Navy's best and most modern ships all way the from St. Petersburg to the Far East. However, the Russian flotilla was intercepted in the waters between Korea and Japan by a Japanese fleet of 89 ships which proceeded to utterly decimate the Russian fleet at the Battle of Tsushima (May 27-28, 1905). This defeat knocked Russia out of the war, and facing a rebellion at home, the czar sued for peace, resulting in the Treaty of Portsmouth (September 5, 1905). This agreement confirmed Japan as the foremost power in the Far East until World War II.

'Japanomania': The Ottoman Fascination with Japan and the Russo-Japanese War

At first glance, it might seem that no two countries would have less to do with each other than the Ottoman Empire and Japan – Istanbul is almost 9,000 km for Tokyo, and until the late 19th century, the countries had almost no direct contact with each other. However, during the Russo-Japanese War, a form a 'Japanomania' developed in Istanbul, with the political and intellectual classes admiring Japanese achievements, while the literate public thirsted for the latest news from the battlefronts in the Far East.

The intense and peculiar interest in Japan had a strong impact upon print culture in Istanbul, as 47 books on Japan to be printed in the Ottoman capital during the period from 1891 to 1917, but with most of these directly relating the Russo-Japanese War. In addition, there were at least four Ottoman magazines (including the present work) dedicated to the war, not to mention ephemeral works such as separately issued maps, pamphlets and broadsides, etc., as well as innumerable stories on the war in daily newspapers.

روسیه وژاپونیا محاربه سنه عائد رسملی مجموعه سی

روسیه وژاپونیا حکومتلری آرمسنده وقوعه گلن ... اقصای شرق محاربه سی ... مناظرینك کافه سنی احوا ایده جکدر



(آ. آصادوریان) شرکت مرتبه مطبعه سی — باب عالی جاده سنده نومرو ۵۲
قسطنطنیه — ۱۳۲۲

ALBUM DE LA GUERRE RUSSO-JAPONAISE

Troisième fascicule illustré de 16 gravures.

Imprimeur-Editeur-libraire «Djihan», propriétaire Mihran

Prix : 1 1/2 piastres — imprimé sur de beau papier : 2 1/2 p. Edition de luxe : 5 piastres.



روسیه ـ ژاپونیا محاربه سنه عائد رسملی مجموعه سنك بر نسخه سی ٦٠ پاره — اك نفیس کاغذه مطبوعی ١٠٠ پاره‌در .
فوق‌العاده نفیس و جلا کاغذه اوزرینه مطبوع نسخه سی : ٥ قروشدر .

There were three main reasons behind the development of ‘Japanomania’ in the Ottoman Empire, and they range from the conventional to the slightly eccentric.

First, the Russian Empire had been for centuries the Sublime Porte’s arch-nemesis, and the Ottomans’ fear of St. Petersburg at times bordered on paranoia. The two empire had fought over thousands of square kilometres of territory in south-eastern Europe and the Caucuses for centuries. In early times, the Ottomans had the upper hand, but since the 18th Century, Russia had succeeded in taking large swathes of territory from the Sultan’s rule. In recent times, Russia had throttled the Ottomans during the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-8, and since then had been actively encouraging the various South Slavic powers and Greece to fight against the Ottoman presence in the Balkans, at great cost to the Sublime Porte. Russian agents also enjoyed spreading bad rumours about the Ottoman economy, sometimes causing Ottoman stocks and bonds to tank on the markets. Quite frankly, the Ottomans despised Russia, and any map that showed one of their great military bases being besieged would have been a source of considerable delight.

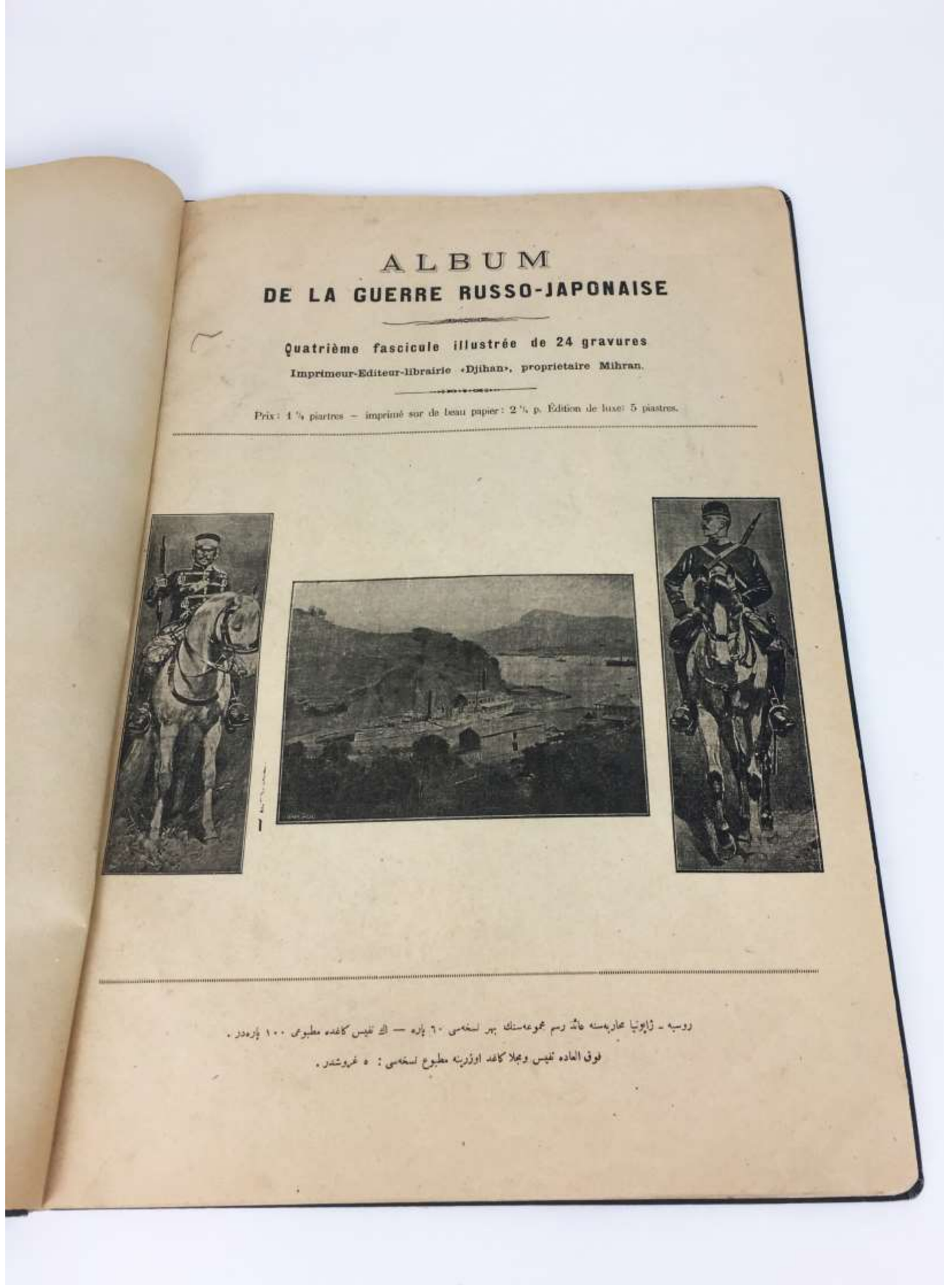
Second, the Ottomans held a certain fasciation for Japan, even if the two empires had limited direct contact. Sultan Abdul Hamid II (reigned 1876-1909) was amazed by how Meiji Era Japan (1868-1912) had rapidly and successfully transitioned from being a pre-industrial society, initially ‘pushed around’ by Westerners, into a modern economic and military superpower capable of not only preserving its independence, but vanquishing its neighbours (ex. China and Korea), as well as thrashing a major European power (Russia). In this sense, Japan served as something of a role model for the Ottoman Empire, which was in the process of its own, albeit more gradual, industrial revolution, while enduring constant Western interference in its internal affairs.

Third, on a bizarre, but not unserious note, many intellectuals in Constantinople were fascinated by the theory of ‘Turanism’, the notion that certain Eurasian peoples, including Turks, Hungarians, Finns, Manchus and Japanese, amongst others, all originally hailed from a common ancestral homeland in the heart of Asia. While there were some ancient links between some of these disparate peoples, Turanism has since been largely proven to have exaggerated these ties; however, during the late 19th and early 20th Centuries the movement was all rage amongst wealthy-intellectual sets in various ‘Turanian’ capitals. Even Sultan Abdul Hamid II held a curiosity for the notion, having held several private meetings with Ármin Vámbéry, a leading Hungarian Turanian. In this regard, the Turkish Turanians would have enjoyed seeing their Japanese ‘cousins’ defeat the Russians!

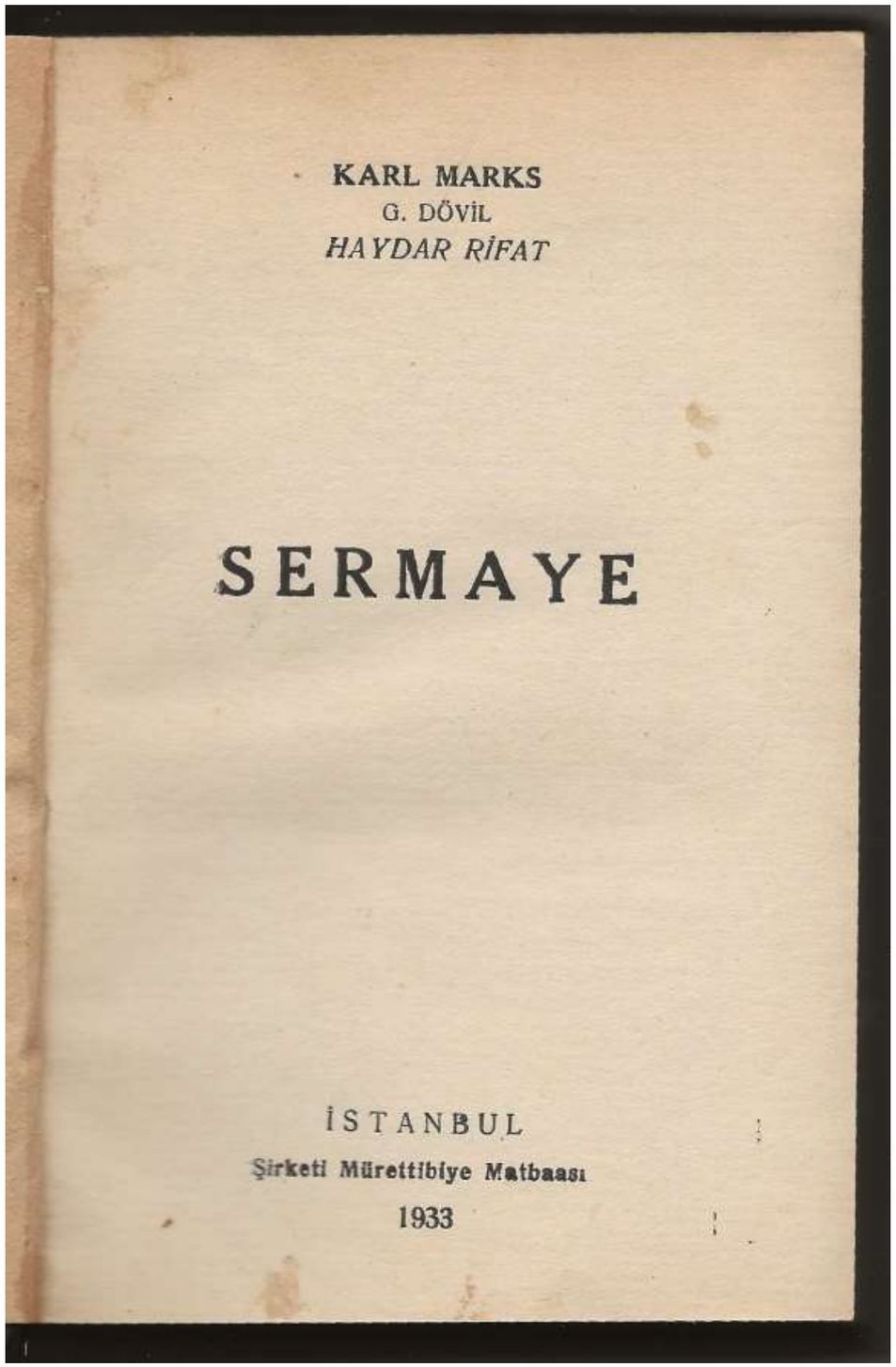
Since Ottoman times, the Republic of Turkey and Japan have maintained close economic and cultural ties. Curiously, today it is often said that Japanese exchange students in Istanbul have a surprisingly easy time picking up the Turkish language (which is notoriously difficult), which suggests that there might be something to the Turanian connection after all!

References: *Beyazit State Library (Istanbul):* HTU no. 1322; ÖZEGE, no. 17172; A. Merthan DÜNDAR, ‘Japan in the Turkish Press: An Essay on Books Written about Japan in Ottoman Script during the 19th and 20th Centuries’, *Asian Research Trends*, New Series, no. 7 (2012), pp. 55-73, esp. p. 59; Renée WORRINGER, *Ottomans Imagining Japan: East, Middle East, and Non-Western Modernity at the Turn of the Twentieth Century* (2014), n.p.

1.200 EUR



35. Das Kapital



Karl MARX (1818 - 1883), author; Haydar RIFAT (Yorulmaz, 1877-1942), translator

Sermaye

[Das Kapital]

Istanbul: Sirketi Mürettibiye Matbaası 1933

8°. 6 pp. 205 pp. [as always falsely starting with unnumbered p. 5], [2 pp.] contemporary black boards with mounted original cover (minor staining, binding slightly scuffed and cracked, front cover slightly stained and scratched with a missing corner, inside in a good condition).

This is the first Turkish translation of Das Kapital. It was made by Ḥaydar Rifat, one of the major translators and authors of outstanding political works since the time of the late Ottoman Empire.

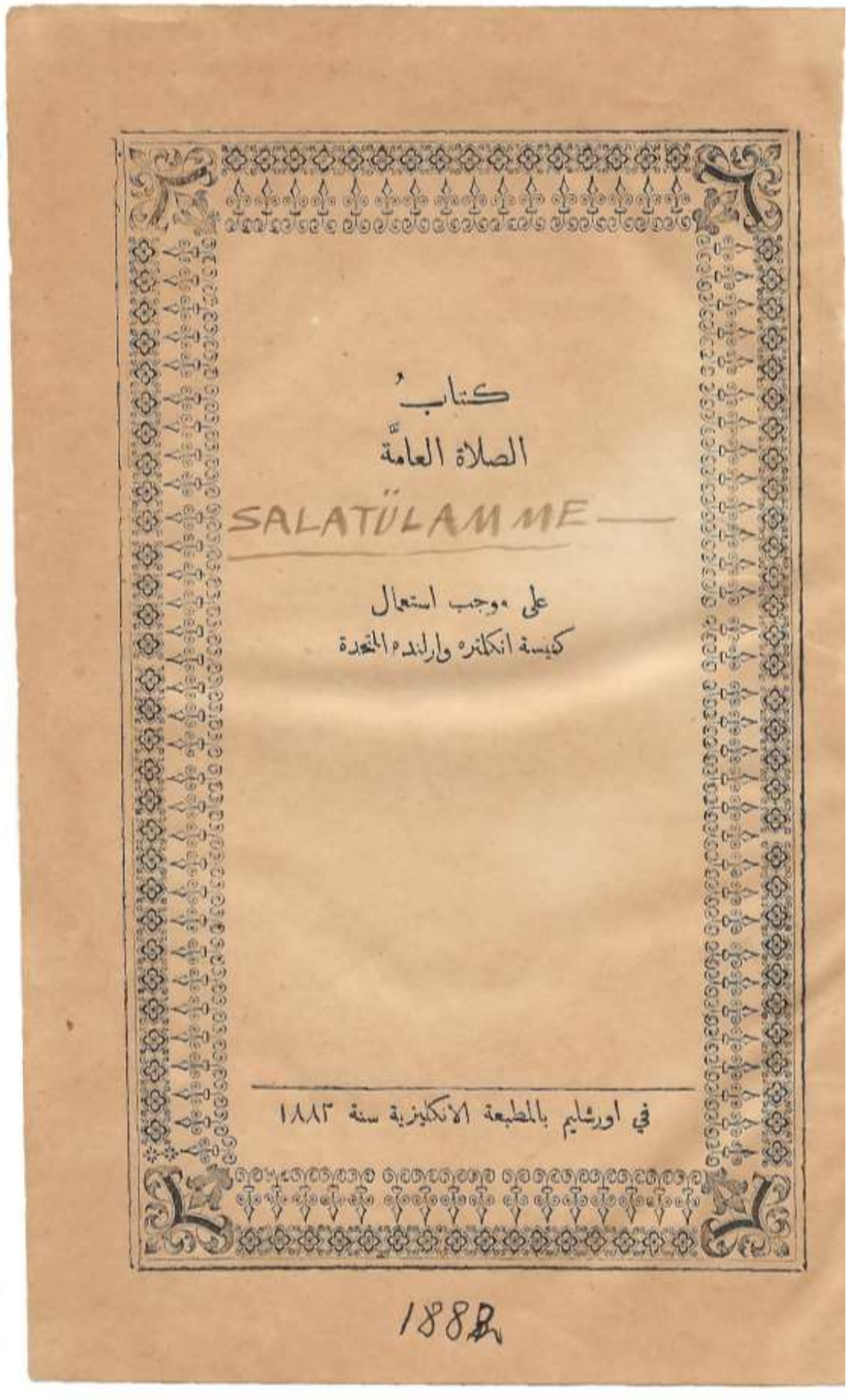
In 1910, he published the first Ottoman book on the socialism. It was a translation of a little known French book *Le socialisme, notions élémentaires* by Georges Tournaire, published only a year before, in 1909. It introduced the basics of the socialism, its faults, the participation of working women and its relation to the religion.

In the following decades Ḥaydar Rifat published books on the Bolshevism, Communism, Soviet Union and Democracy and on Mussolini.

We could not find any institutional examples on Worldcat.

550 EUR

36. Jerusalem Imprint
English Missionary Press
Arabic Language



كتاب الصلاة العامّة

[Book of Common Prayer]

Jerusalem: الطبعة الانكليزية [Al-Matbaa Al-Ingliziya / English Press] 1882

8°. 114 pp., later marbled paper wrappers (transcription of the title and date in Latin letters and Roman numbers in brown and black ink on the cover, tiny tears in the tile page, otherwise in a good condition).

This exceedingly rare Book of Common Prayer in Arabic language was printed by an English Missionary Press in Jerusalem.

The font used is a so called *al-Amerikani*, a type designed and punch-cut by Homan Hallock (1803-1894) in Istanbul and casted in Leipzig by the Tauschnitz foundry in 1841. It was invented for the American Missionary Press in Beirut, but became widely popular in the late 19th century among the foreign presses in the Middle East (for the details, see: Huda Smitshuijzen AbiFarès, Arabic Typography and the Shaping of a Modern Print Culture. In: By the Pen and What they Write. Writing in Islamic Art and Culture, 2017, pp. 237-238).

We could not find any institutional examples.

680 EUR

37. Calcutta Imprint
Armenian Press

ՍԱՂՄՈՍ ԴԱՎԹԻ

[Saghmos Davti / David Sermons]

Calcutta: ԱՐԱՐԱՏԵԱՆ ԸՆԿԵՐՈՒԹԵԱՆ [Ararat Association] 1947

12°. Title page, 299 pp., contemporary three quarter dark red linen binding with black boards (tiny wormholes throughout the book, stronger in the first and last few pages, but inside only sporadic, sporadic small old annotations in margins, light red stain on p. 162, first ten and last to pages reinforced in the inner margin, later white endpapers, binding slightly scuffed with small worm holes and with tiny loss of material).

An exceedingly rare book with the Sermons of King David in Armenian language was printed in Calcutta in 1847.

The Armenian press in India started in Madras in 1772 and continued in Calcutta. It produced almost 200 books and pamphlets and 13 periodicals in 12 different presses.

The first Calcutta press was founded by coincidence in 1790 in St. Nazareth Church under the management of Rev. Hovsep Stepanosian, after Armenian types and a printing equipment were found in a British shop in the city. The press was only active for 8 years. It was followed by the second press, run by Avet Jntlumian, in 1811.

Our book was printed and published by a short lived press *Araratian Association*, which was only active between 1845-1848. The central figure of the press was Mesrop Taghiatiants, who was possibly the most active Armenian in the field of writing, publishing and translating in Calcutta in the mid 19th century.

Taghiatiants was born in Yerevan and came to Calcutta as a substitute teacher in 1823. He returned to his native country eight years later, but came back to India in 1839. He was actively writing, translating and publishing books, pamphlets and newspapers.

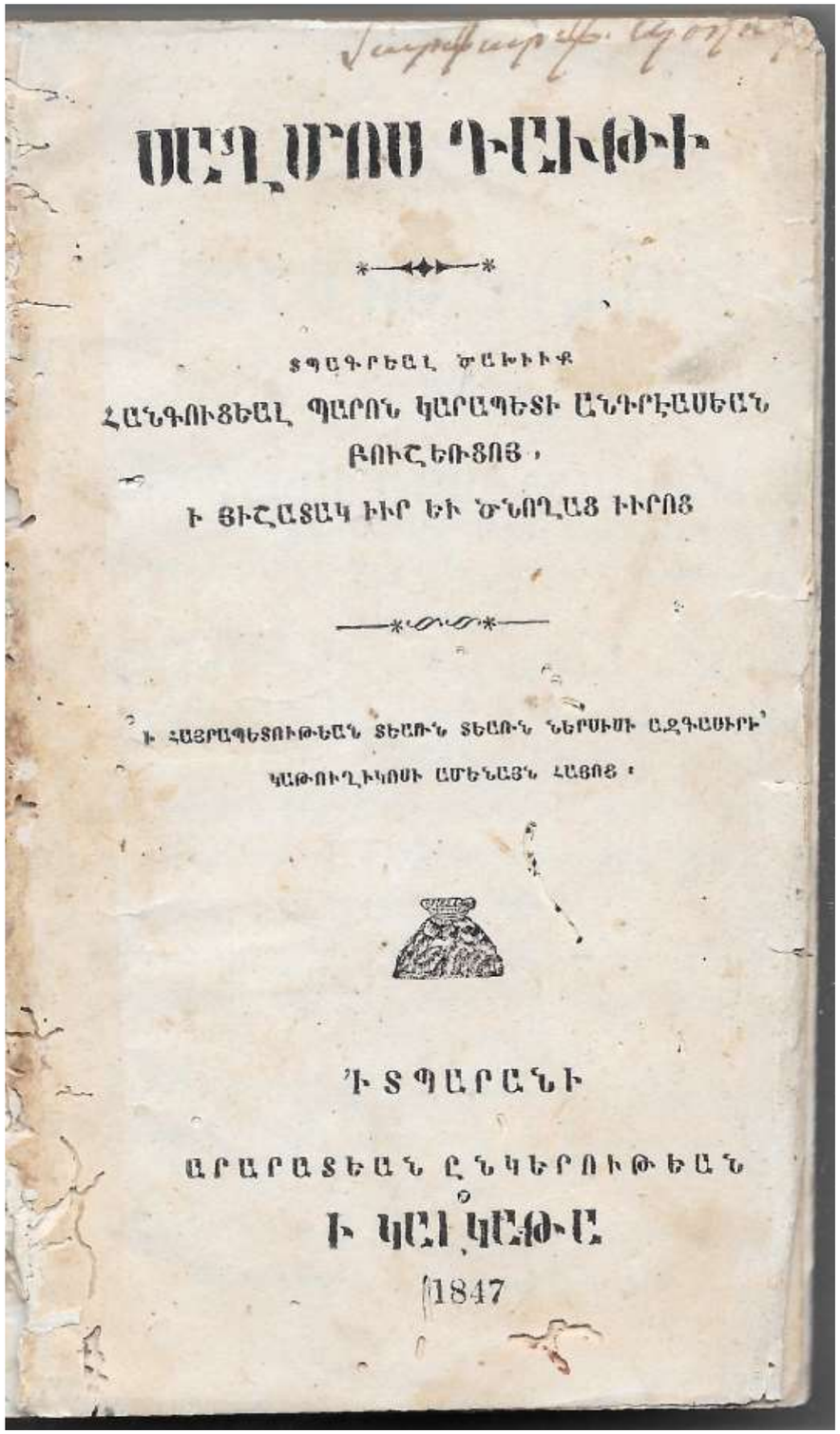
The *Araratian Association* was founded by Taghiatiants in the association with a merchant Manoug Zohrapian and four other partners. After Zohrapian's death in 1847 the press was forced to close for lack of funds. Besides the publishing activity the *Araratian Association* was also active in encouraging meetings, discussions and reading (Ghougassian 2012; Maulik 2020).

All the books printed by the Armenian presses in India are exceedingly rare. They were only issued in smaller numbers to be distributed among the local community.

We could not find any institutional examples of the book.

References: Cf. Vazken Ghougassian, The Printing Enterprise of Armenians in India, 2012, UCLA_ThePrintingEnterprizeArmeniansInIndia.pdf); Debabrata Maulik, The Forgotten Church: Remembering Armenians of Saidabad, 2020.

1.600 EUR


ՍԱՂՄՈՍ ԴԱՎԹԻ

ՏՊԱԳՐԵԱԼ ՔԱՀԻՒ

ՀԱՆԳՈՒՑԵԱԼ ՊԱՐՈՆ ԿԱՐԱՊԵՏԻ ԸՆԴՐԻԱՍԵԱՆ

ԲՈՒՀԵՒՑՈՑ,

Ի ՑԻՇԱՏԱԿ ԻՒՐ ԵՒ ԾՆՈՂԱՑ ԻՒՐՈՑ

Ի ՀԱՅՐԱՊԵՏՈՒԹԵԱՆ ՏԵՐՈՒՆ ՏԵՐՈՒՆ ՆԵՐՍԻՍԻ ԱՋԳԱՍԻՐԻ՝

ԿԱԹՈՒՂԻԿՈՍԻ ԱՄԵՆԱՑՆ ՀԱՑՈՑ։

Ի ՏՊԱՐԱՆԻ

ԱՐԱՐԱՏԵԱՆ ԸՆԿԵՐՈՒԹԵԱՆ

Ի ԿԱԼԿԱՒԱ

1847

38. Cars
Ottoman Language

Fikri TEVFIK

شوفور معلمی

[Şoför Muallimi / Driving Instructor]

Istanbul: Hüsn-ü Tabiat Matbaası 1928

8°. [4 pp.] illustrated advertisements, 247 pp. with black and white illustrations, 7 pp. on tan paper, [16 pp.] illustrated advertisements, original illustrated wrappers, original black sloth spine (wrappers with soft folds and tiny chips, otherwise in a good condition)

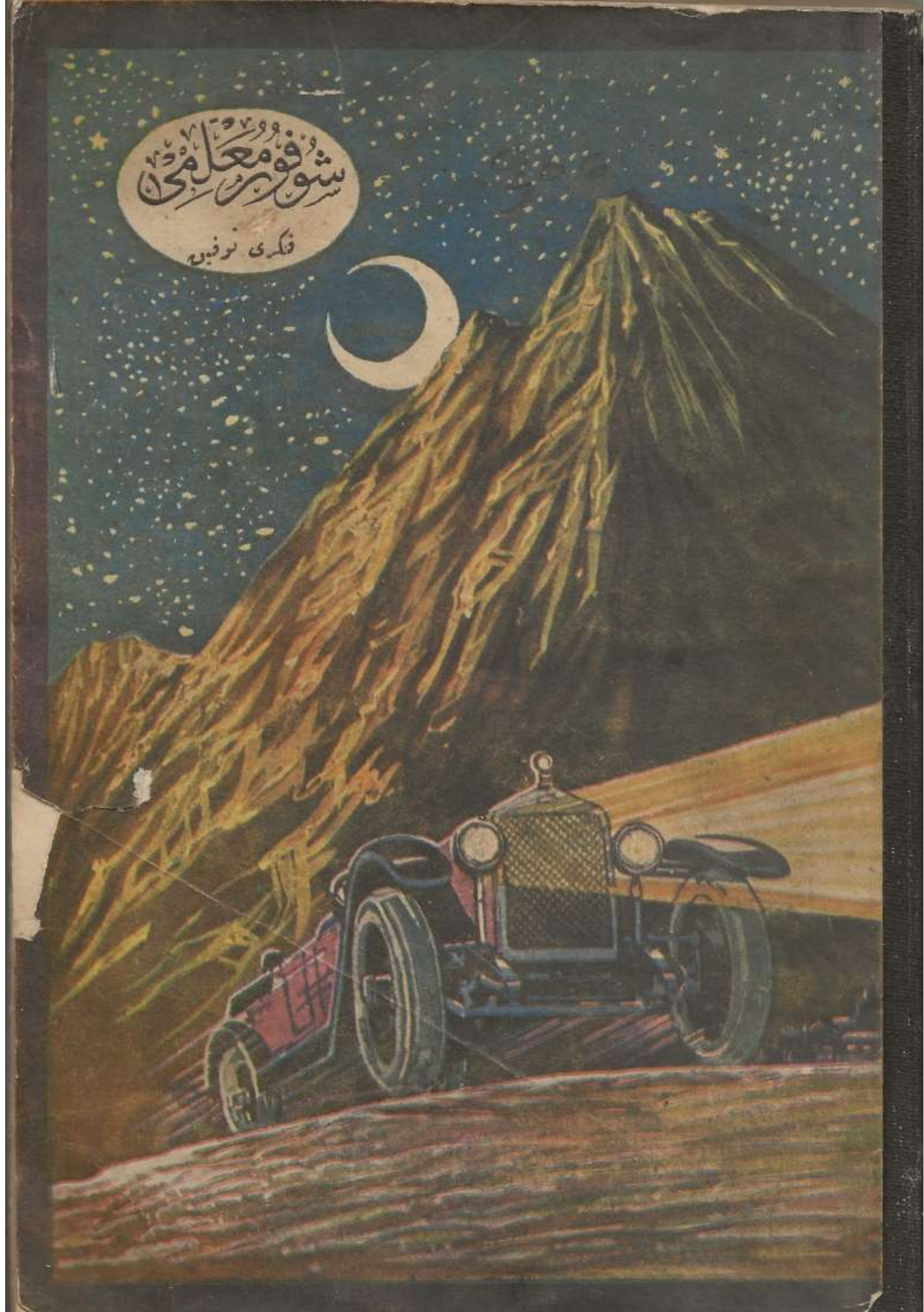
An attractive Ottoman 1920s richly illustrated driving manual was written by Fikri Tevfik, who owed a driving school and car store in Istanbul. The text describes parts of the car, traffic rules, various tires and how to react in case of an accident.

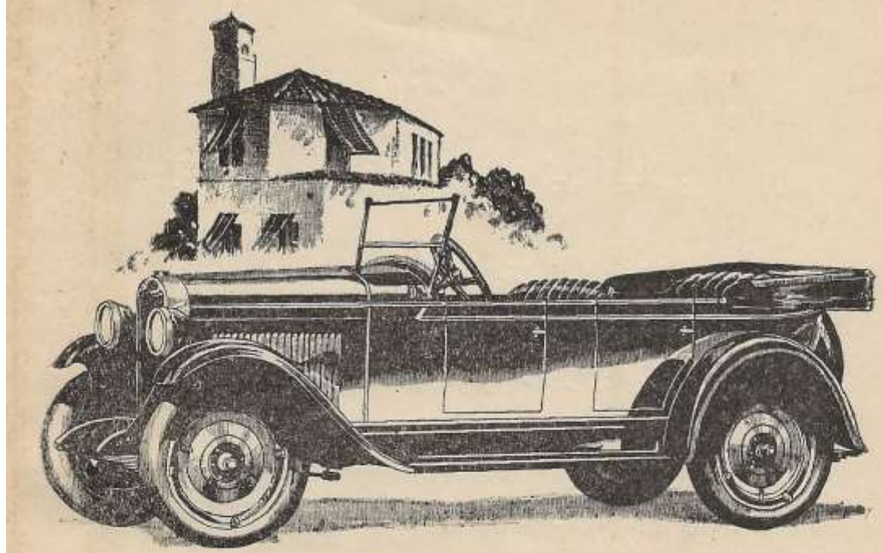
The first and last pages are filled with charming advertisements for cars and car parts, promoting contemporary foreign brands such as Dodge, Fiat and Chevrolet.

We could find three institutional examples on Worldcat (Boğaziçi University Library, University of California Los Angeles, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek)

References: OCLC 929900325, 458300133, 949475760.

350 EUR



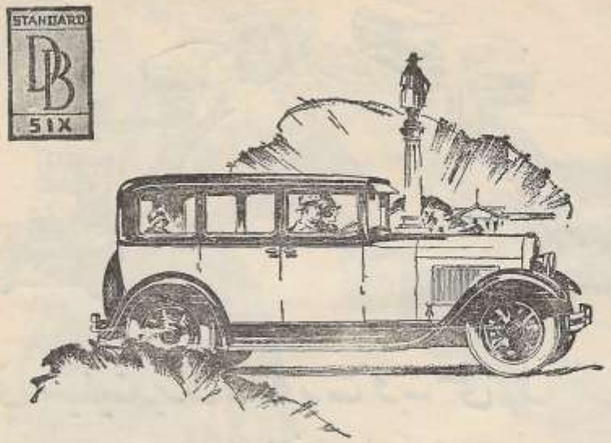


شەورولە اوطوموبيللرى

شەورولە اوطوموبيللرينە خلقك رغبتى نتيجەسى اولەرەق شەورولە اعمالاتى بوكونە عقللرە حيرت ويرەجك درجەدە وسعت پيدا ايتمشدر. ظرافت، امنيت، قوت، سرعت، استراحت كبى قوەالعادە مزايالى آنجق شەورولە اوطوموبيلنده بولوليورسكز.

لەويسى هەك و شركتى

استانبول آمريقان غاراژى



دوج ستاندارد سيكس موديلى

دوج اوتوموبيللرى

سريع ، قوتلى، صاغلام ، ايشلتمه مصرفى آز، راحت وامين بر نقل واسطەسى آرايانلر ،دنيانك هر كوشەسنده دائما دوج اوتوموبيللرينى ترجيح ايدرلر .

وكيل عمومى :

كمال خليل ، محمد رفعت و شركاسى

تركيه اوتوموبيل لاستيك و تراقتور شركتى

بك اوغلى ، استقلال جادەسى ١٦٨ نومرو

تلفون : بك اوغلى ٢١٢٤ تلغراف : استانبول تاتفو

DODGE BROTHERS

STANDARD SIX

39. Maths ABC
Ottoman Language



ا. حقی [İ. Hakkı]

رسملی حساب. دورهء اولی

[Resimli Hesab. Devre-i Ûlâ / Maths Primer]

Istanbul;: Matbaa-i Âmire 1336 [1920]

Large 8°. Title page, و, [46 pp.] with black and white and colour illustrations, original wrappers with lettering (minor staining and foxing, mostly to the first and last pages, otherwise in a good, clean condition).

This is a charming maths primer for first class in Ottoman language, richly illustrated with mostly western motifs, such as ice-skating, children playing in the snow and Snow White. The illustrations also showcase Ottoman taxation stamps.

We could not find any institutional examples on Worldcat.

References: MİL - ÖZEGE; 16758.

350 EUR

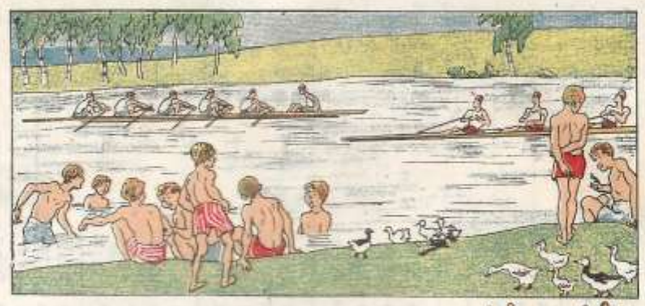
عملی

حساب

دورهٔ اولی برنجی سنه‌یه مخصوصدر

ا. عفی

استانبول — مطبعهٔ عامره
۱۳۳۶



٩ ٩





٨ + ١ = ٩
٩ - ١ = ٨
٨ + ١ = ٩
٩ - ٨ = ١

١

٢

40. Printing On Silk
Baku Imprint



ПРОГРАММА ВТОРОГО МУСУЛЬМАНСКАГО ВЕЧЕРА: Вь залахь Бакинскаго Общественнаго Цобранія въ ... Бъ пользу Общества распостраненія грамотности среди мусульманъ Нешръ-Муарифъ

جمعيتنڭ نفعنه عايد ايكنجى مسلمان مسامره سنڭ مرامنامه سى

[PROGRAM OF THE SECOND MUSLIM EVENING: In the halls of the Baku Public Council in ... For the benefit of the Society for the dissemination of literacy among Muslims Neshr-Muarif]

Baku: Kaspij 1909

8°. [8 pp.] in Russian Cyrillic and Tatar Perso-Arabic script, printed on silk, original pink card wrappers with silver lettering, originally bound together with a string, original red silk loop in the upper corner (soft horizontal fold, minimal foxing and fraying in margins, overall in a good, clean condition).

An exceedingly rare ephemeral program for a musical evening in Baku, organized by a society Neshr Maarif, to raise money for the education of the local Muslims

This elegant program for a Muslim music evening was printed on silk in Russian with Cyrillic letters and Tatar language in Perso-Arabic letters for a musical evening, in 1909 in Baku, Azerbejdzan.

The evening was organized by Neshr Maarif, an society of mostly upper class educated Azeris, which specialized in the education and enlightenment of local Muslim. The organization was based in Shusha and was responsible for founding several institutions, including the first Russian-Azerbaijani Shusha school for girls.

Such ephemeral programs are exceedingly rare and we could not find any other examples.

450 EUR

Отдѣленіе V.

ТАНЦЫ НА СЦЕНѢ И ЖИВЫЯ КАРТИНЫ.

1) Мир-атъ-(зеркало). 2) Звѣзды Востока.

фантазія Исабека.

Распорядитель сцены И.-б. Ашурбековъ.

Въ заключеніе:

ЕВРОПЕЙСКІЕ и АЗІАТСКІЕ ТАНЦЫ.

На вечерѣ будетъ:

Безпроигрышная лотерея.

Хозяйки вечера: Мартынова Е. Г., Тагіева С. Х., Раевская О. Д., Кулибина Е. Д., кн. Дадіани М. Г., Тагіеносова М. Н., Мухтарова Л. Х., Тагіева М. Х., Бардская Г. Г., Самельсонъ О. А., Селимханова С. Х., Бебутова Л. Х., Мамедбекова Ш. Х., Джеванширъ Ф. Х.

Отвѣтствен. распорядитель Г. З. А. Тагіевъ.

دوردنجی مجلس

موسیقی حصه‌سی

سکریکا تك . . . . . کرونفولد

نغمه تك . . . . . تسیمیرمان

. . . . . سودیتسکایا

. . . . . کورساکووا

رویالده آهنك دوتور . . . . . شوماخیر

فاصله‌لرده رومین‌سیملی موسیقی‌سی چالاجاقدر

بشنجی مجلس

صحنه‌ده رقصلر، و رقصلر فاصله‌لرینده جانلی رسملر:

۱) مرآت

۲) شرق یولدوزلری

عیسی بگك تصورائی

صحنه‌مدیری . عاشوربکوف

مجلسلرك آخرنده ملی واوروپا قصلری مسامره‌ده

کوشکلر ایچنده لوتاریا و گللر اولاجاقدر

خزایکالارك آدلاری:

مارتینووا ی. ق. تقی‌یووا س. خ. رایوسکایا او. د. کولیبینا ی. د. کن. دادیآنی ت. ق. تاقی‌اونوسووا م. ن. موختاروواول. خ. تقی‌یووا م. خ. بارسکایا ق. ق. سامیلسون او. آ. سلیمخانووا س. خ. یبیوتووا ل. خ. محمدبیگووا ش. خ. جوانشیرف. خ.

مدیر مسئول:

حاجی زین‌العابدین تقی‌یوف

41. Typography
Islamic Calligraphy
Damaskus Imprint

Seyyid Mehmed Mecdi Efendi, calligrapher; Mustafa Necateddin-el Erzurumî (1912-1991), editor

ثلث يازيسي رهبرى

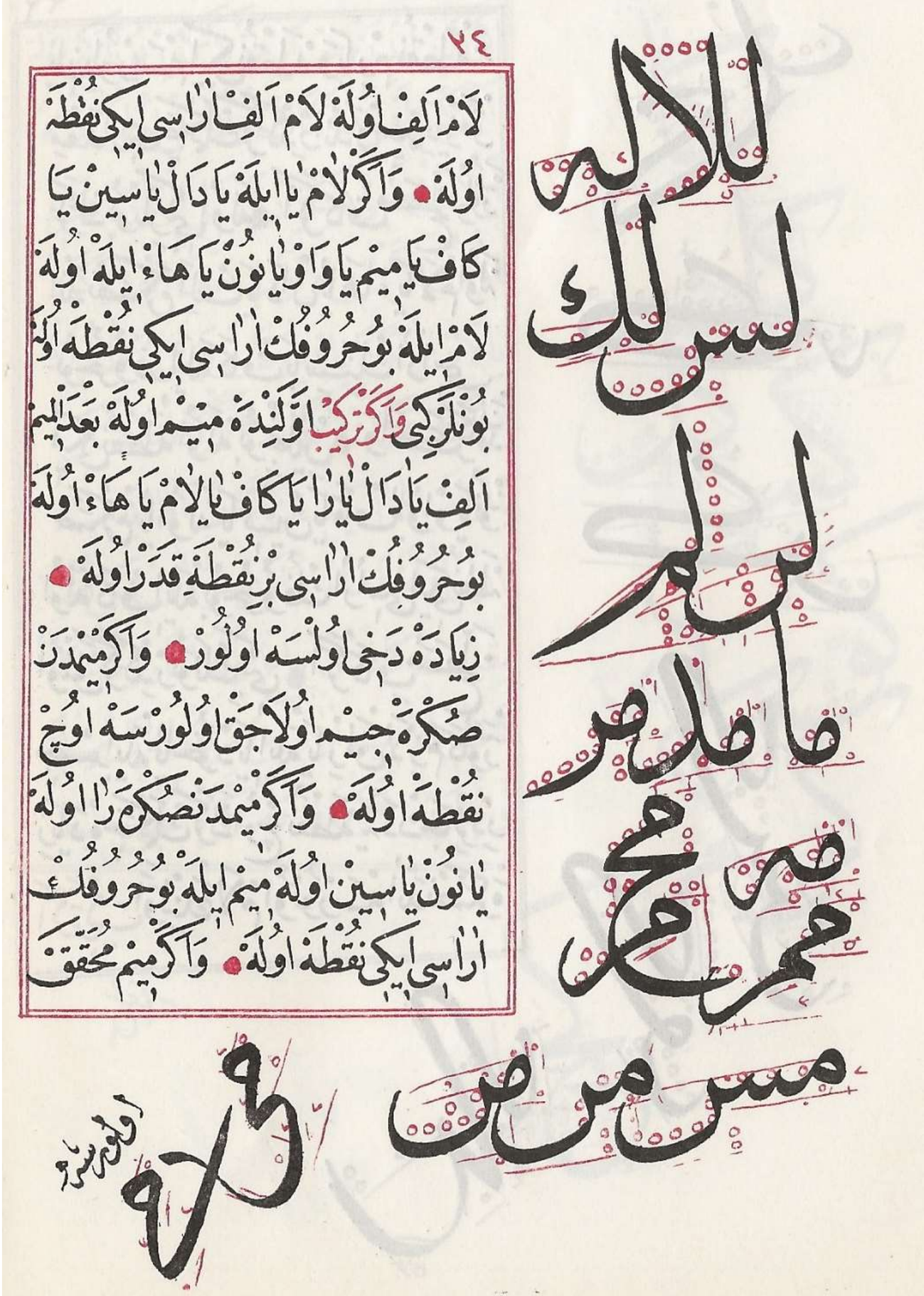
[Sülüs. Yazısı Rehberi / Thuluth. Guide for Handwriting]

Damaskus: مطبعة النسر [s. d., possibly circa 1950]

12°. 42 pp. photolithography in red and black, [2 pp.] blank, original tan wrappers with lettering, stapled (minor staining to the wrappers and tiny tears to the upper part of the spine, overall in a good clean condition)

A charming colour photolithographed facsimile of possibly the first manuscript manual on the Thuluth script in the form, which we know today, written in 1862 by Seyyid Mehmed Mecdi Efend, the pupil of Mehmed Şevki Efendi, who is known as the father of the modern Thuluth, and published by a famous 20th century calligrapher Mustafa Necateddin-*el* Erzurumî

This highly interesting pamphlet with attractive pages in red and black photolithography is a facsimile of a manuscript on the Thuluth, a script of Islamic calligraphy, written in 1862 (1278) by Seyyid Mehmed Mecdi Efendi.



The text was prepared in Medina by one of the most prolific Islamic calligraphers of the 20th century Mustafa Necateddin-el Erzurumî (1912-1991) and published in Damascus. The first edition was possibly already published in Medina itself.

The text is an elegant combination of the description of the script and examples of the letters with ligatures, carefully put in the system of red dots in margins. Thuluth (sülüs in Turkish, meaning one-third) is a script of Islamic calligraphy, named after the height of the lower loops, which embrace the three lower dots.

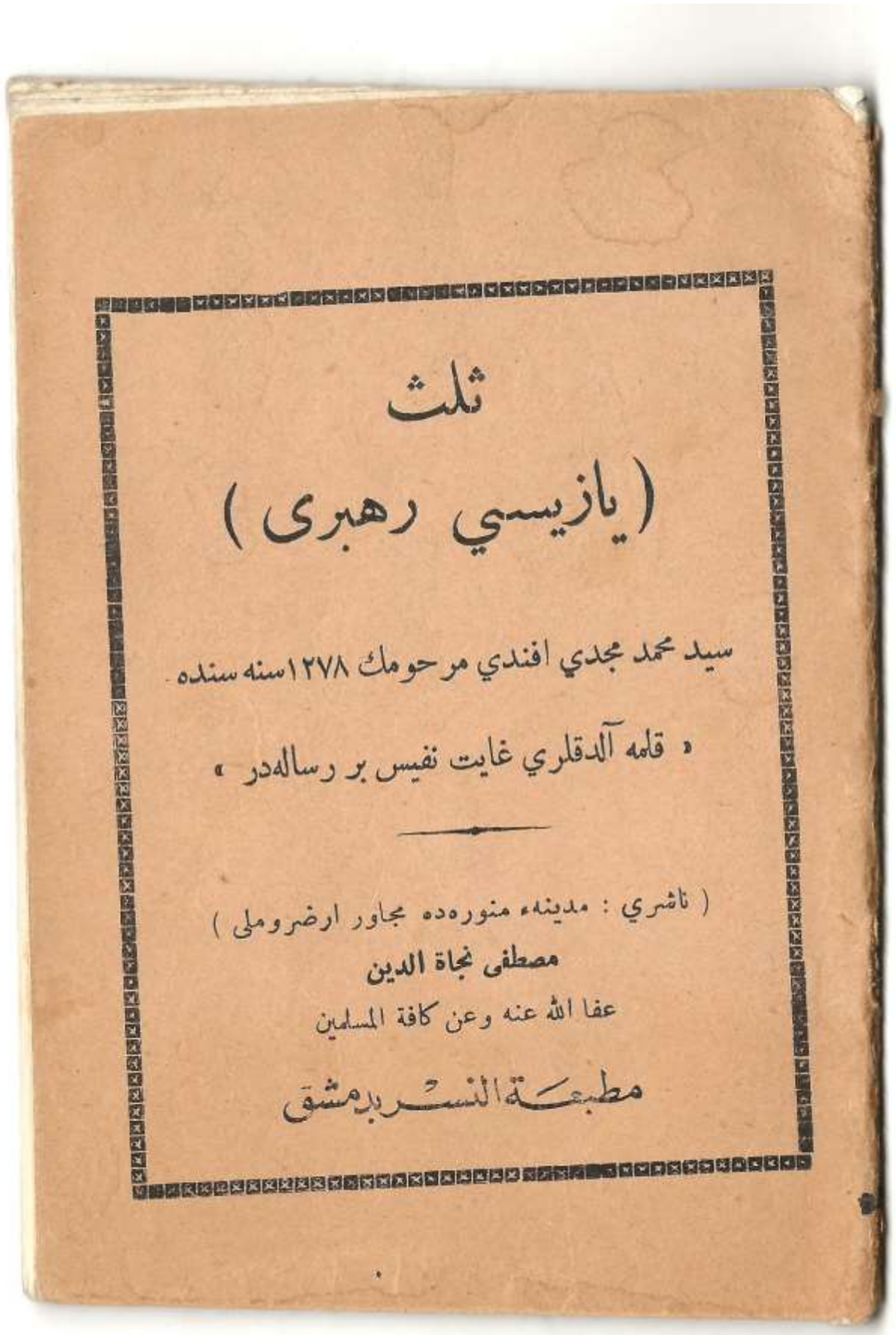
Not much is known about Seyyid Mehmed Mecdi Efendi, except that he was a member of the Mevlevi Order and probably a dervish of the Galata Mevlevi Order. He was a student of Mehmed Şevki Efendi (1829-1887), who modernized the Thuluth script to the form, known today.

This is possibly the earliest manual on the form of the script, still widely popular until the modern times.

The man, responsible for the publication was Mustafa Necateddin-el Erzurumî, a famous Turkish calligrapher of the 20th century, mostly active in Medina. In the tradition of the Ottoman calligraphy, which represented the roots of Mustafa Necateddin's education, he still used Ottoman language on the title page.

We could not find any institutional examples.

550 EUR


ثلث

(يازيسي رهبرى)

سيد محمد مجدي افندي مرحومك ١٢٧٨ سنه سنده

« قلمه آلدقلري غايت نفيس بر رساله‌در »

(ناشري : مدينهء منوره‌ده مجاور ارضروملى)

مصطفى نجاة الدين

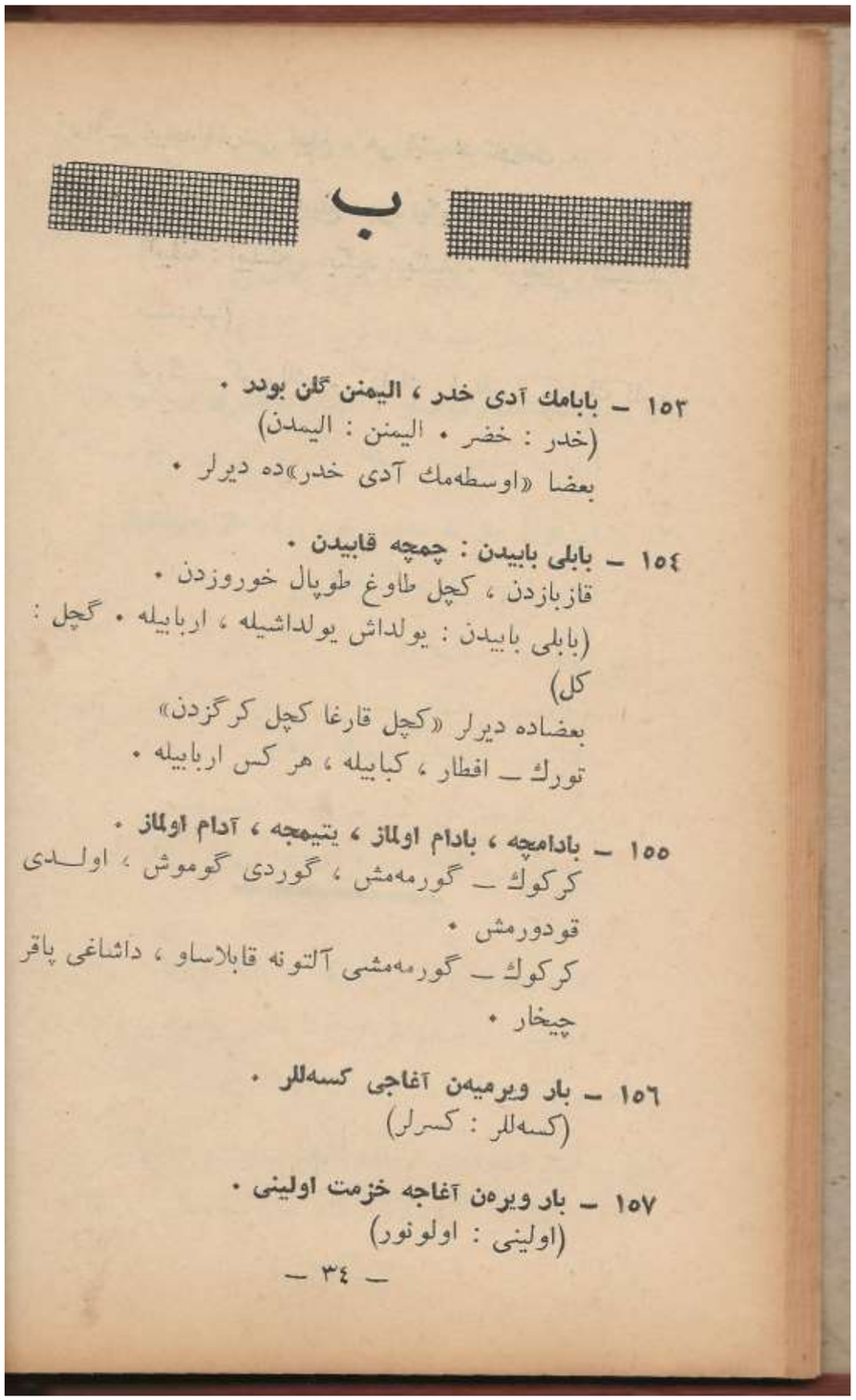
عفا الله عنه وعن كافة المسلمين

مطبعة النشر بدمشق

ایکی نقطه اولهٔ وزاویه سی سین کبی
اولهٔ الکاف امّا کاف باشی دورت نقطه
اولهٔ واوزنلغی سکز نقطهٔ اولهٔ والتده
کی خط کاف باشنی دورت نقطهٔ
کچمك زك وکافك بیاضی برنجق نقطه
زك محققده یا ایکی نقطه اولهٔ وباشلنك
بیاضی ایکی نقطه اولهٔ • امّا ثلثدن بر
نقطه یا برنجق نقطه اولهٔ • امّا محققده
زیاده زکدر اللام امّا لامك الفی
الف قدر کرکدر وتنی بکیدر امّا ثلثده
نون کبی اولهٔ امّا محققده زیاده برنقطه

اولهٔ المیم امّا میم باشی مثلث شکلی
اولهٔ که بیاضی تمور جیلر اوزسی کبی
اولهٔ وقویرغی چنکل اولهٔ امّا محققده
واوباشی کبی اولهٔ • وقویرغی رای مرسله
کبی کشیده اولهٔ • امّا ثلثده میملك باشی
بوینلر کبی اولهٔ النون امّا نون باشی ثلثده ایکی
نقطه اولهٔ واوزنلغی زاویه اولهٔ • امّا
محققده اوچ نقطه دز دوردهٔ دك
جائز دز دیمشلر وقارنی سین کبی اولهٔ
الواو امّا واو ایکی دور لودر بری مدوز دز
باشی فاباشی کبی اولهٔ دوزی دورت

42. Iraq
Iraqi Turkmen Culture



ب

١٥٣ ـ بابامك آدى خدر ، اليمنن گلن بودد .
(خدر : خضر . اليمنن : اليمدن)
بعضا «اوسطه‌مك آدى خدر»ده ديرلر .

١٥٤ ـ بابلى بابيدن : چمچه قابيدن .
قازبازدن ، كچل طاوغ طوپال خوروزدن .
(بابلى بابيدن : يولداش يولداشيله ، اربابيله . گچل : كل)
بعضاده ديرلر «كچل قارغا كچل كرگزدن»
تورك ـ افطار ، كبابيله ، هر كس اربابيله .

١٥٥ ـ بادامچه ، بادام اولماز ، يتيمجه ، آدام اولماز .
كركوك ـ گورمه‌مش ، گوردى گوموش ، اولـدى قودورمش .
كركوك ـ گورمه‌مشى آلتونه قابلاساو ، داشاغى پاقر چيخار .

١٥٦ ـ بار ويرميه‌ن آغاجى كسه‌للر .
(كسه‌للر : كسرلر)

١٥٧ ـ بار ويره‌ن آغاجه خزمت اولينى .
(اولينى : اولونور)

Atâ Terzibaşı (born 1925)

كركوك اسكيلر سوزى

[Kerkük eskiler sözü / The Old Sayings of Kirkuk]

Baghdad: زمان باصم نه وى [Zaman Basımevi] 1962

8°. 128 pp., later brown cloth binding with gilt lettering on the cover and spine (old hand-written price on the inner side of the rear board, binding with minor staining and scuffing on the edges, otherwise in a good condition).

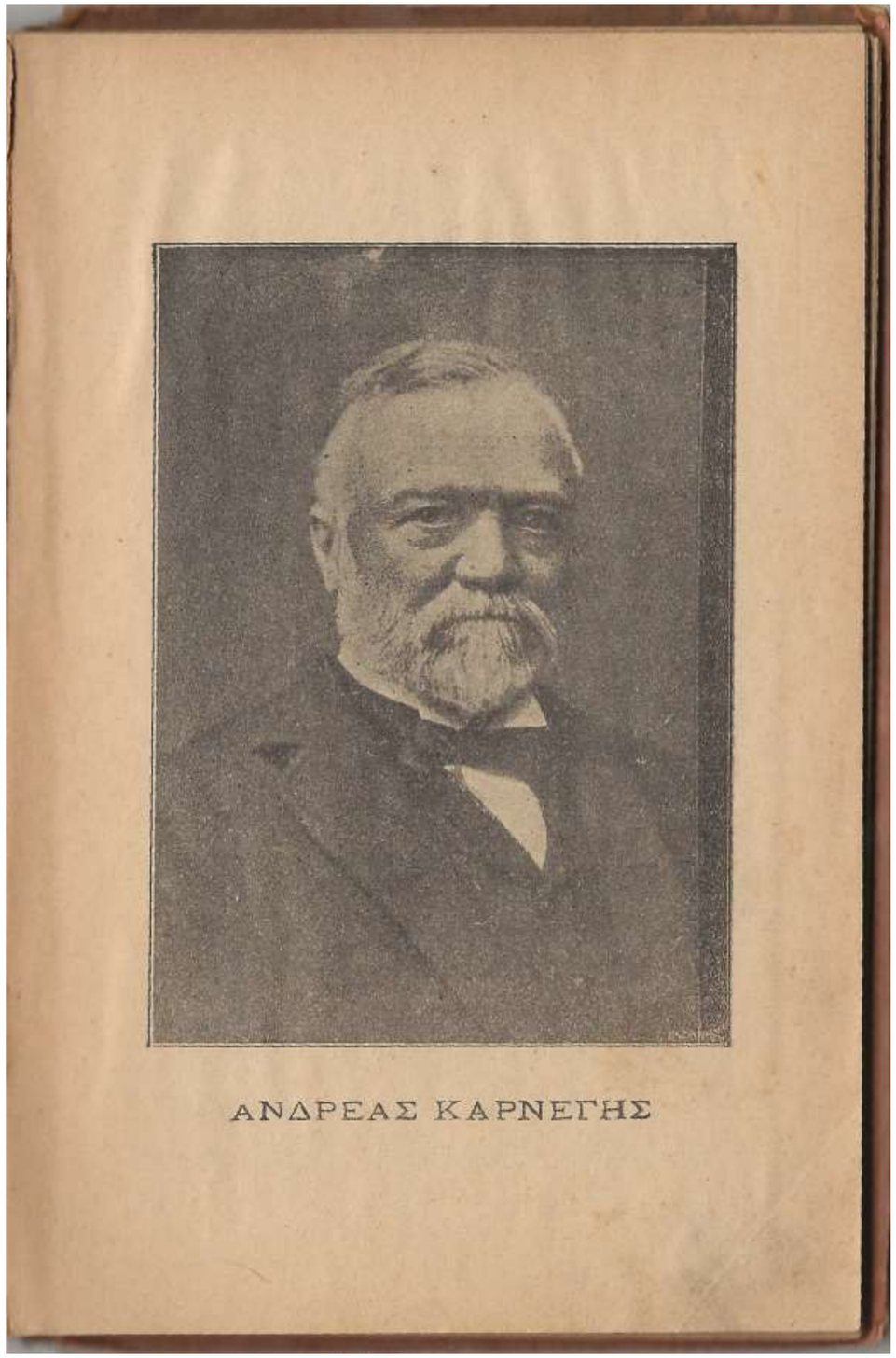
A scarce book, printed in Baghdad, includes hundreds of proverbs and expressions from the Iraqi Turkmen culture, partly with Turkish and Arabic translations. The author Atâ Terzibaşı was an Iraqi writer and poet.

Worldcat lists three institutional examples: Boğaziçi University Library, Princeton University Library, The British Library.

References: OCLC 1063650476, 49367507.

380 EUR

43. Andrew Carnegie
Greek Perception of the US



Andrew CARNEGIE (1835-1919), author; G. M MARINOV, translator.

Το κρατοσ του πλουτου. Κατα-τό άγγλιχόν τού Ανδρέα Καρνέγη

[The Gospel of Wealth. According to the English Text of Andrew Carnegie]

Athens: Οφελιμων Βιβλιων 1903.

8°. 75 pp. with a full page portrait, [4 pp.], original card pink wrappers with illustration and lettering (recent paper spine, binding slightly age-toned, corners lightly battered with tiny pieces of material missing, minor staining, rear end-paper with a small piece of upper corner missing, otherwise in a good condition).

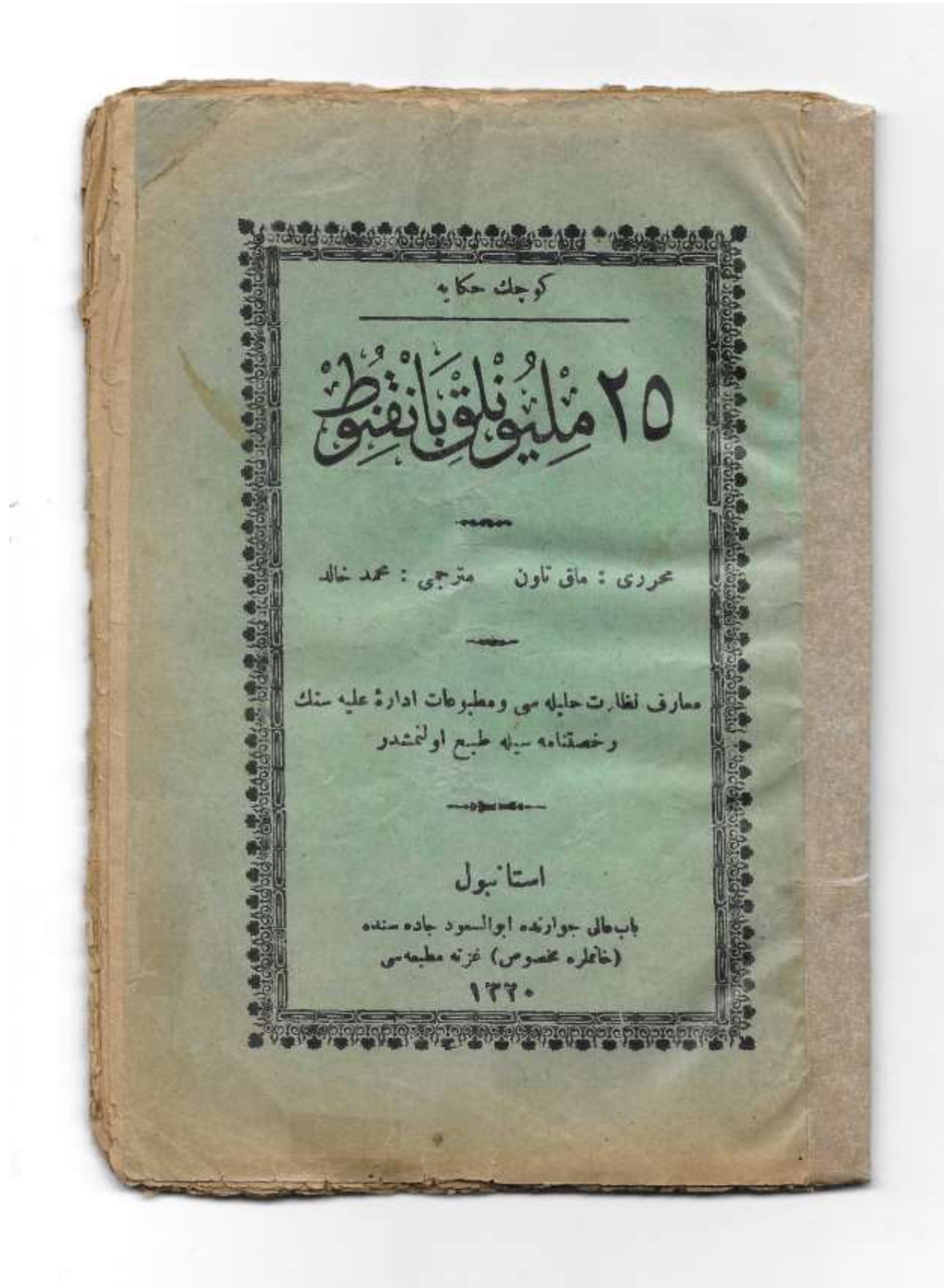
A rare Greek translation of The Gospel of Wealth by an American industrialist and philanthropist Andrew Carnegie, a text especially important for the history of foundation of public free libraries

The text by an American industrialist and philanthropist Andrew Carnegie was published in Greek language in 1903, after it was first issued as an article in 1889 in *North American Review*. The text on the responsibility of philanthropy by the new upper class of self-made rich was especially important for the foundation of free libraries for the wider publish, in the US known as the Carnegie Libraries.

We could not find any institutional examples on Worldcat.

220 EUR

44. Mark Twain
Female Ottoman Press



Mark TWAIN (1835-1910), author; محمد خالد (Mehmed Halid), translator.

٢٥ مليونلق بانقنط

[Yirmi Beş Milyonluk Banknot. Küçük Hikâye / The Million Pound Bank Note. A Short Story]

Istanbul: خانملر مخصوص غزته مطبعه سى [Hanımlara Mahsus Gazete Matbaası] 1320 [1903 or 1904]

8°. 46 pp, [2 pp.] blank, original blue wrappers with lettering (minor age-toning and staining, white margins frayed with tiny loss of paper, later spine, wrappers with partly repaired tiny tears and loss in the corner)

An uncommon translation of Mark Twain's short story The Million *Pound Bank Note was translated to Ottoman and published by the first Muslim female press*

A rare translation of Mark Twain's 1893 short story *The* Million *Pound Bank Note* was published a decade later in Ottoman language by the first female Muslim press.

Hanımlara Mahsus Gazete Matbaası

The press of *Hanımlara Mahsus Gazete Matbaası*, or the *Special Women Magazine Press* was founded in 1895, and on August 31, the first issue of a magazine with the same name was published. The editor was Mehmed Tâhir Efendi, who published the work with a goal of "raising Ottoman Muslim women who love to read and write, who are educated, religious, have good morals, good wives and good mothers" (Zehra ÖZTÜRK, Hanimlara Mahsus Gazete, TDV İslâm Ansiklopedisi).

Although the magazine was originally dedicated to the fashion, raising children and Muslim moral values, it eventually gave an opportunity to the female writers of Islamic roots to publish their works. Among the more noticeable names, who issued their one of first texts in *Hanımlara Mahsus Gazete*, were Nigâr Hanım, who also worked as an editor of the magazine, Makbule Leman and Fatma Aliye.

Beside the magazine the Hanımlara Mahsus Gazete Matbaası published circa 80 other publications.

We could not find any institutional examples on Worldcat.

References: ÖZEGE 23449.

420 EUR

45. Science and Exploration
Erotica
Ottoman Press



Baha TEVFIK (1884-1914), editor.

پیرمنجی عصرده ذکا

[Yirminci Asirda Zekâ / The 20th Century Mind]

Istanbul: Nefaset Matbaası 1328 [1912]

Folio. 16 issues (complete). 288 pp. with black and white illustrations, with original unnumbered illustrated wrappers (the inner page of each rear wrapper repeats the last page number). Additional issue of the following magazine Zeka pp. 293-300 with original cover, with black and white illustrations (small loss of the margins to the front wrappers, missing the rear cover).

Sporadic light water staining in the upper corner and outer margins, no 6 possibly without the wrappers, sporadic sheets loose, 107-108 wrongly bound after p. 116, back wrapper after 240 falsely numbered as 256, front cover of no. 15 wrongly bound after the last page, minor staining, stronger to the last pages, one title page with a small loss of the paper in the lower margin,

Contemporary three quarter green linen with green boards (slightly dusty and minor scuffing in the margins, overall in a good condition).

An uncommon magazine in Ottoman language on the modern western life, including articles on the sinking of the Titanic, the South Pole Expedition, illustrated reportage on Mata Hari, working women and first erotic cover with topless women in the Ottoman press was edited by a controversial author and anarchist Baha Tevfik.

ذکا

بیرمنجی عصرده

صاحب امتیاز : علی فؤاد
قره‌کوز خرتمه‌سی صاحبی

صاحبی ومؤسسی : علی‌فؤاد
پ.س.سیاه‌پاریس ، بها توفیق

ادارهٔ‌بدلری ایچون صاحب‌امتیاز نامنه تحریر ایدلری ایچون‌ده باش محرره مراجعت اولنور .

بازیارلرك ورسملرك هرحق محفوظدر . آنجق مأخذ گوسترلك شرطیله اقتباس اولنه‌بیلیر .

نومرو ٤ برنجی سنه

مدیر مسئول : فؤاد سامح

اشتراك — برسنه‌لكی استانبول وولایتلر ایچون یارم عثمانی لیراسی اجنبی ممالكنلر ایچون ۱۰ فرانقدر .

بوسنه پول قبول اولنورکان بازیارلر درج ایدیلسین ، ایدلمین اعاده اولنور .

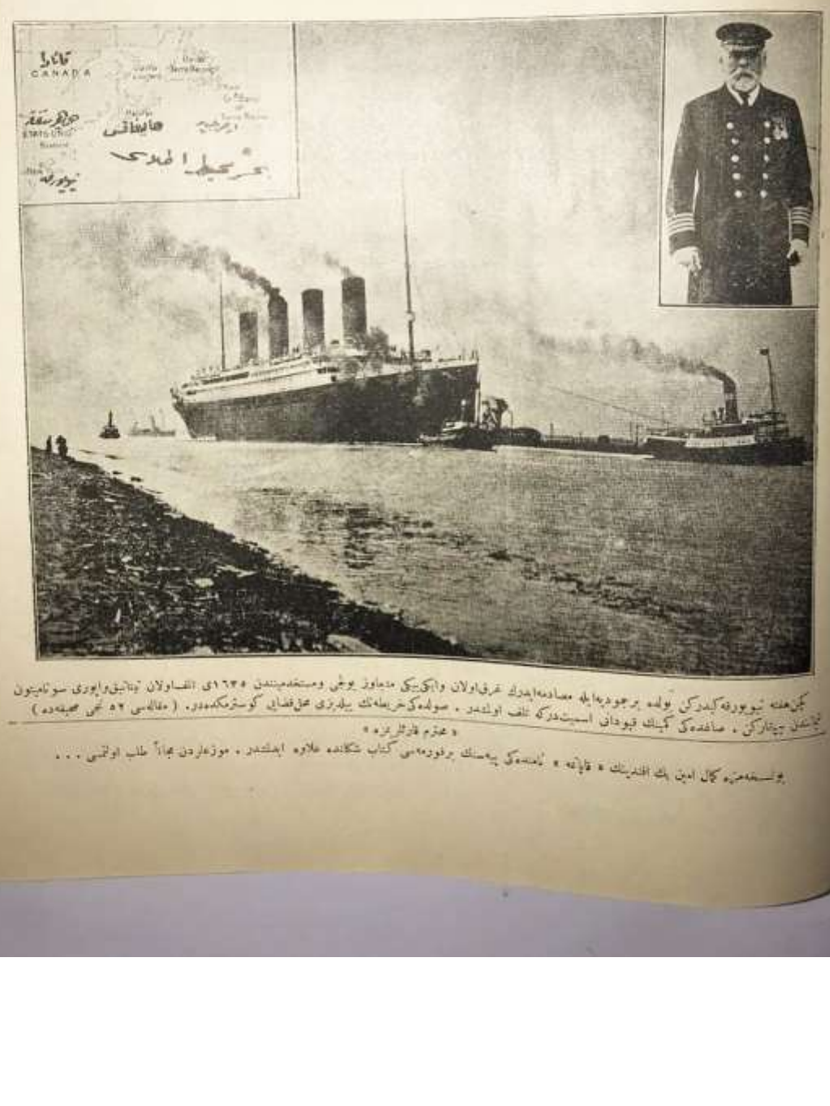
آیلك ابلاغ واوچنجی پازارارتسی گونلری نشر اولنور .

اعلانلر ایچون برنجی سحیفه‌مز . دهگی شرائط مطالعه اولنه‌بیلیر .

فلسفی ، علمی ، ادبی هردرلو ترقی وتجددپرور باحث ، گنجلرك بیرمنجی عصره لایق اجتماعی وسیاسی برتربیه آلمرینه خادم اولن بر گونلك خرتمه‌در .

۱۶ نیسان ۱۳۲۸ — ۱۵ جمادی الاولی ۱۳۳۰

باسن محرر : بیرا توفیق



گیرهنه نیویورکه گیدرکن بوغه برجودیه‌یله مصادمه‌ایدرك غرق‌اولان واپورینگ مذهاوز یوزی ومستخدمینندن ۱۶۳۵ی التصاولان توتاتیق‌واپوری سوتامپتون لیمانندن چیقارکن ، صاغده‌کی گیمك قیودان اسمیت‌درکه تلف اولندی . صولده‌کی خریطه‌نك یلدزی محل‌قضایی گوسترمکده‌در . (مقالهٔ‌سی ۵۲ نجی صحیفه‌ده)

« عزم فولادین »

یوسفعزمی گال ادین بك اثلرینك « قاپانه » نامنه‌کی پیمسنك برفورمه‌سی گیاب شکلنده علاوه ایدلشدر . موزه‌لردن بحاثاً طلب اولنمشی . . .



قطب جنوبنك کشفی : گوندسه‌ن قطب جنوبی نقطه‌سنده سکستان آلیله ارتفاع آلیرکن .
(مقالهٔ‌سی بیرمنجی صحیفه‌ده‌در)

A complete series of 16 issues of an unusual science – literary – futuristic – erotic Ottoman biweekly *Yirminci Asirda Zekâ*, meaning *The 20th Century Mind*, was published in 1912 in Istanbul.

This richly illustrated magazines contain articles on philosophy, science, literature, economy and a series of reports from the West, mostly on the important events, such as the sinking of the Titanic with the presentations of the famous deceased passengers, exploration of the South Pole etc. The reports on the domestic events rotate mostly around the First Balkan War and the Gallipoli peninsula, which would a few years later become one of the crucial battlefields.

The serious articles the magazine are mixed portraits of attractive women, photos of exotic dancers, including Mata Hari, and erotic photographs.

Possibly one of the first erotic photographs with a topless woman in an upper class Ottoman magazine is cleverly hidden in the article on the contemporary Paris fashion in the female section at the back of the magazine. The image would be shortly followed by a full-page photocollage of topless women on the cover of the following issue, being the first erotic cover in the modern sense in the Ottoman press.

This is a complete series of 16 magazines. After that the publication was continued being issued under a title *Zekâ* [The Mind].

Baha Tevfik – Editor, Philosopher and Anarchist

The newspaper was run by the editor Baha Tevfik (1884-1914), an unusual, progressive Ottoman writer and publisher, who was inspired by the contemporary modern Western world. Tevfik's creating broke all the connections with his Islamic heritage, making him an unique Ottoman figure of the time.

A convinced atheist and fierce supporter of the Western philosophy, Tevfik differed from other contemporary Ottoman modern intellectuals, which he often attacked in his work, as he attacked the Ottoman traditions and Islamic rules. He believed in the scientific anarchism as the only way to build the future.

Before his premature death at the age of 30, Tevfik wrote, translated and published a series of texts on philosophy, science, feminism and sexual explorations, many of which would be too decadent even for the contemporary European literature.

The collage of scientific articles, photomontages and erotic subjects in *Yirminci Asirda Zekâ* is typical for Tevfik's endless curiosity and experimenting with the Western values, philosophy and aesthetics.

Only about 5 libraries on Worldcat appear to hold a physical examples of the magazines, the other examples are electronic copies.

References: OCLC 867865794**.** Hasan DUMAN, Başlangıcından harf devrimine kadar Osmanlı-Türk süreli yayınlar ve gazeteler bibliyografyası ve toplu kataloğu, 1828-1928, 2000; Erhan KAYA, YİRMİNCİ ASIRDA ZEKÂ DERGİSİ (1328-1330/ 1912-1914): İNCELEME VE SEÇİLMİŞ METİNLER, 2008 (Microsoft Word - TEZ.doc (selcuk.edu.tr)).

1.200 EUR



46. Gardening & Plants
Ottoman Empire

آفندولی - قوته لی (Possibly Afendoulis – Kothalis)

انکلیز تخم بازاری

[İngiliz Tohum Pazarı (Kataloğu No:1) / English Seed Market]

[Istanbul: beginning of the 20th century]

Large 8°. 16 pp. with black and white illustrations, original wrappers with lettering, original taxation stamp (light staining, stains on two pages with partial minimal damage to the text, wrappers with tiny tears and loss of paper in one corner).

Tulip, Daffodil and Hyacinth Growing in Istanbul

A very rare first and only issued number of the selling catalogue, printed in the first years of the 20th century in Istanbul in Ottoman language, lists 241 various sorts of mostly tulips, hyacinths and daffodils.

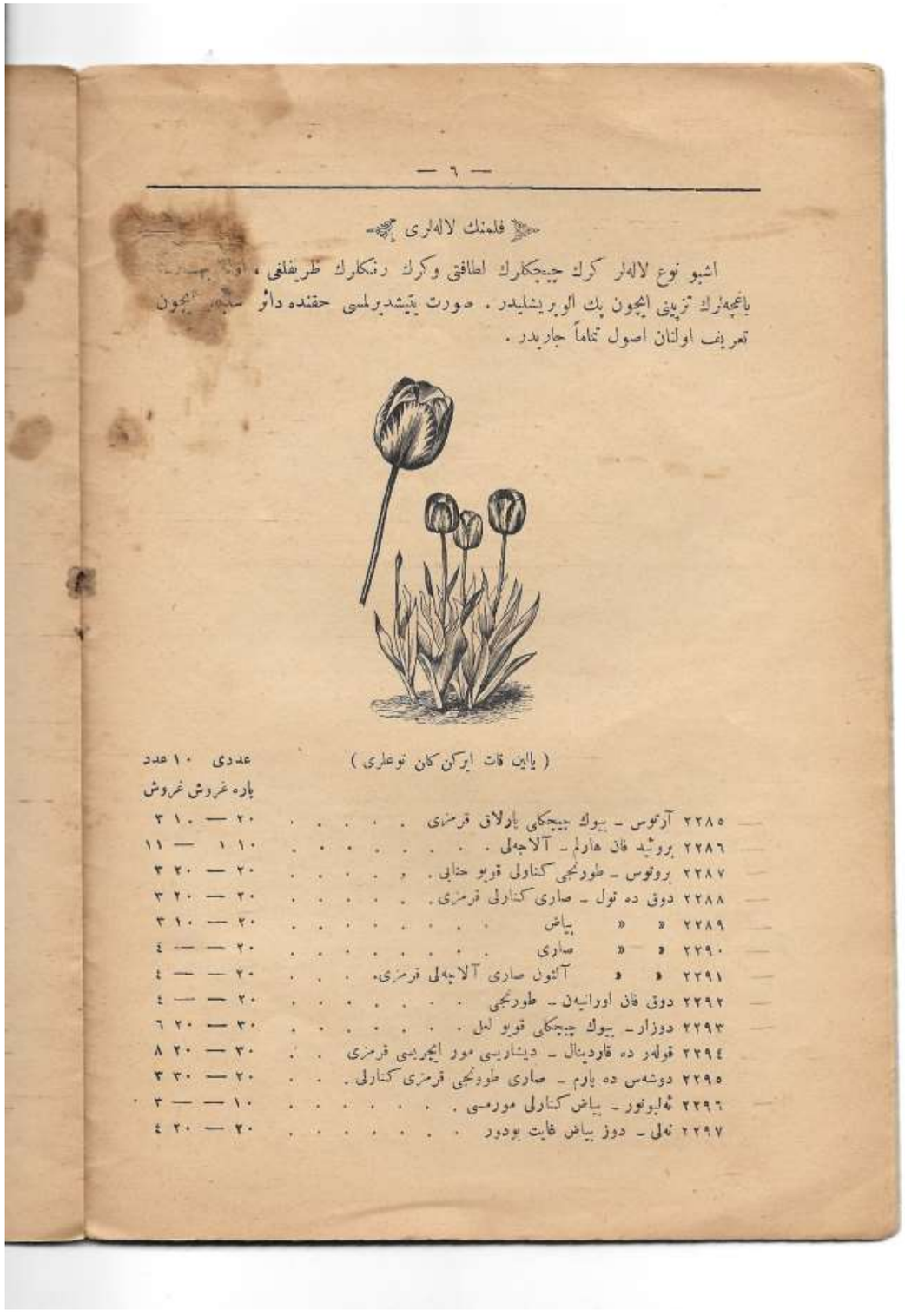
The list was assembled by Afendoulis and Kothalis, possibly merchants of Greek origins in Istanbul.

The catalogue offers a valuable insight on the vivid trade of decorative plants in the early 20th century in

We could not find any examples of the catalogue on Worldcat nor in the Turkish libraries.

References: ÖZEGE 9162.

680 EUR



— ٦ —

فلمنك لاله‌لری

اشبو نوع لاله‌لر کرك چیچکلرك لطافتی وکرك رنکلرك طریفلغی ، اوزره بسیار باغچه‌لرك تزیینی ایچون پك الویریشلیدر . صورت یتیشدیرلمسی حقنده دائر سایر ایچون تعریف اولنان اصول تماماً جاریدر .

(یالین قات ایرکن کان توعلری)

		عددی ۱۰ عدد پاره غروش غروش
۲۲۸۵	آرتوس ـ بیوك چیچکلی پارلاق قرمزی	۲۰ — ۳ ۱۰
۲۲۸۶	پروثید فان هارلم ـ آلاچه‌لی	۱۰ ۱ — ۱۱
۲۲۸۷	پروتوس ـ طورنجی کنارلی قویو حنایی	۲۰ — ۳ ۲۰
۲۲۸۸	دوق ده تول ـ صاری کنارلی قرمزی	۲۰ — ۳ ۲۰
۲۲۸۹	» » بیاض	۲۰ — ۳ ۱۰
۲۲۹۰	» » صاری	۲۰ — — ٤
۲۲۹۱	» » آلتون صاری آلاچه‌لی قرمزی	۲۰ — — ٤
۲۲۹۲	دوق فان اورانیه‌ن ـ طورنجی	۲۰ — — ٤
۲۲۹۳	دوزار ـ بیوك چیچکلی قویو لعل	۳۰ — ۲۰ ٦
۲۲۹٤	قوله‌ر ده قاودینال ـ دیشاریسی مور ایچریسی قرمزی	۳۰ — ۲۰ ۸
۲۲۹۵	دوشه‌س ده پارم ـ صاری طورنجی قرمزی کنارلی	۲۰ — ۳ ۳۰
۲۲۹٦	ثه‌لیونور ـ بیاض کنارلی مورمسی	۱۰ — — ۳
۲۲۹۷	ثه‌لی ـ دوز بیاض غایت بودور	۲۰ — ۳ ۲۰

47. Gardening & Plants
Ottoman Empire

بيك بر چيچك مغازه سى. Magasin au mille et une fleurs

[Bin Bir Çiçek Mağazası / Magazine of Thousand and One Flower]

Istanbul: آزرومان ا. O. Azourman 1329 - 1913

Large 8°. 80 pp., [2], later red binding with mounted original front and rear wrappers, original taxation stamp on the rear wrapper (light water-staining going throughout the book, old traces of stapled in inner white margins)

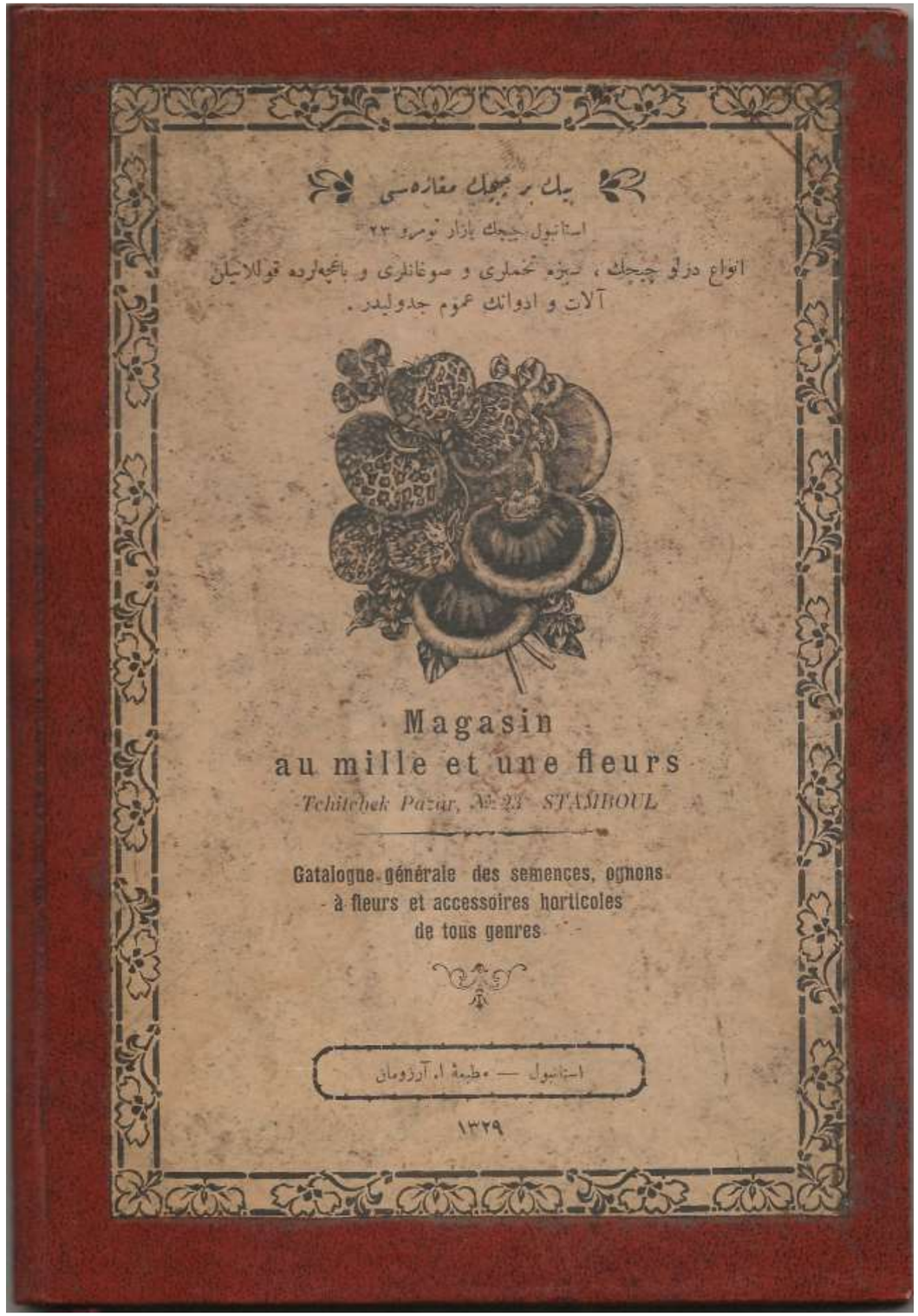
An attractive, rare fand seemingly unrecorded firm catalogue, issued in 1913, lists hundreds of sorts of vegetables and flowers, available to buy in the form of seeds, bulbs or plants at the Çiçek Pasajı (Flower Passage) in Istanbul. The Ottoman text is accompanied with illustrations and a French translation with longer descriptions of the plants. The last page offer chemicals and illustrate various gardening tools.

The Çiçek Pasajı, located in the İstiklal Avenue in the Beyoğlu district of Istanbul was the center of the flower trade in the Ottoman Empire. Situated in the same street as the major embassies of Europe it was also a main destination for international inhabitants of Istanbul to acquire garden decoration and vegetable seeds

The catalogue is very rare and we could not find any institutional examples.

Özege catalogue of Ottoman books only mentions the same title, printed in 1326, with the same pagination, issued by Arşak Garoyan Matbaası (no. 2034).

420 EUR



No.		Paquet Ptr. Pr.
68020	ŒILLET remontant VB 1ère choix 50 graines.	5, —
68024	— — Soleil de Nice » 25 gr.	5, —
	Superbe œillet franchement remontant à grandes fleurs doubles jaune clair nuancé de rose vif au centre; tiges rigides, très florifère, il est grandement estimé par les collectionneurs et amateurs d'œillets.	
68110	ŒILLET DE CHINE dbl. varié AB (s,a)	1, 50
68120	— — blanc »	2, —
68130	— — brun noir »	2, —
68136	— — rouge éclatant »	2, —
68160	— — nain varié »	1, 50
68170	— — — atrosanguin »	2, —
68180	— — — blanc »	2, —
68290	ŒILLET DE POETE varié BV	1, —
68300	— blanc pur »	1, 50



ŒILLET remontant كل قرانفيلى يدى ويرن جنسى

نومرو		پاكت فيائى
٦٨٠٢٠	كل قرانفيلى يدى ويرن جنسى VB برنجى انتخاب	٥
٦٨٠٢٤	— — نيس كونشى »	٥
	(٢٥ تخم)	
	(فقير آچيسق صارى ايرى چيچكلى كوبك پارلاق يئيه صاپى سرت چوق چيچك آچان يدى ويرن فوق العاده بر قرانفيل اولوب مراظلر و قولكسيون ايدنلر ايچون غايت مقبولدر)	
٦٨١١٠	چين قرانفيلى پسند (AB (s.a قتمر مختلف	١ ٢٠
٦٨١٢٠	— قتمر بياض »	٢
٦٨١٣٠	— اسمر هان قره »	٢
٦٨١٣٦	— آتشى قيرمزى »	٢
٦٨١٦٠	— بودور قتمر مختلف »	١ ٢٠
٦٨١٧٠	— — قوبو قيرمزى »	٢
٦٨١٨٠	— — بياض »	٢
٦٨٢٩٠	شعير قرانفيلى (حسنى يوسف) BV يالين قات مختلف	١
٦٨٣٠٠	— يالين قات دوز بياض	١ ٢٠



OEILET de CHINE چين قرانفيلى

(چين قرانفيلى)

(شعير قرانفيلى)

سبزه تخملرى

GRAINES DE LÉGUMES

No.		Paquet Ptr. Pr.
109	ALKEKENGE	Jaune doux 2,—
150	ANETH	0,50
516	ARTICHAUT gros vert de Laon	2,50
719	— gros camus de Bretagne	3, 50
926	ASPERGE hâtive d'Argenteuil	1, 50
995	— blanche d'Allemagne	1, —
1085	AUBERGINE violette longue	1, 50
1145	— très hâtive de Barbentane Plus hâtive que la précédente	1, 50
1205	— violette ronde	1, 50
1245	— » ronde très grosse de New-York	2, 50



ARTICHAUT انكنار

نومرو		پاكت فيائى
١٠٩	قواطه طاتلى صارى	٢
١٥٠	دره اوتى	٢٠
٥١٦	انكنار لاون جنسى يشيل ايرى	٢ ٢٠
٧١٩	— برتنيانك ايرى ياصيجه	٣ ٢٠
٩٢٦	قوش قونماز ارژانطويلك چابوق يتيشن	١ ٢٠
٩٩٥	— آلمانيانك بياض	١
١٠٨٥	بطليجان كمر مور	١ ٢٠
١١٤٥	— بارباطان جنسى غايت چابوق يتيشن (ساچقندن دها چابوق يتيشن)	١ ٢٠
١٢٠٥	— بوستان يوارلق مور	١ ٢٠
١٢٤٥	— بوستان غايت ايرى يوارلق (مور نيو يورك)	٢ ٢٠



AUBERGINE, violette ronde بطليجان يوستان

(بطليجان)

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Possession of the item(s) does not pass to the client until the invoice has been paid in full. Prices are in EURO. All items are subject to return within 1 month of date or invoice, provided the item is returned in the same condition as which it was sold.

The vendor offers free worldwide shipping.