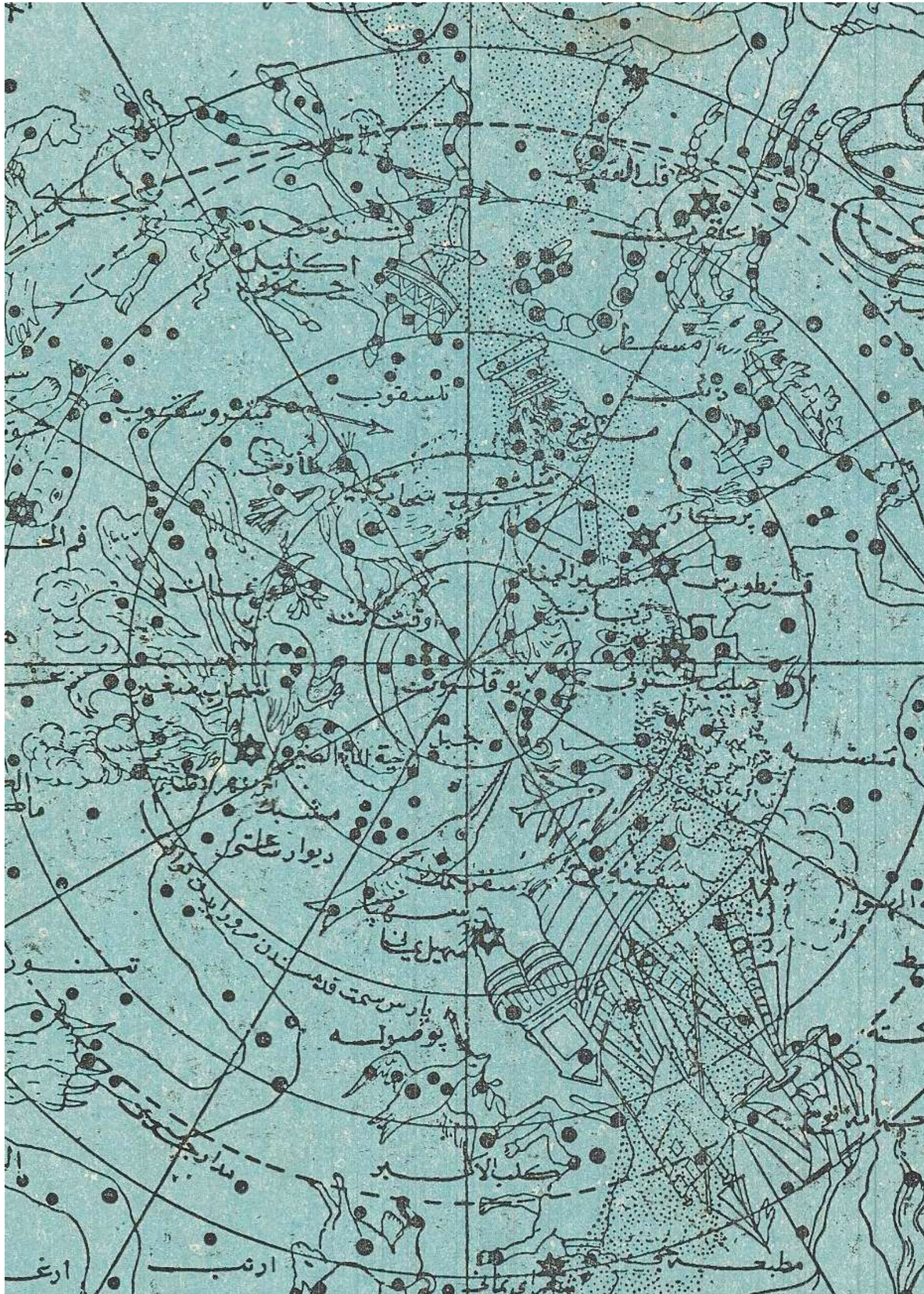
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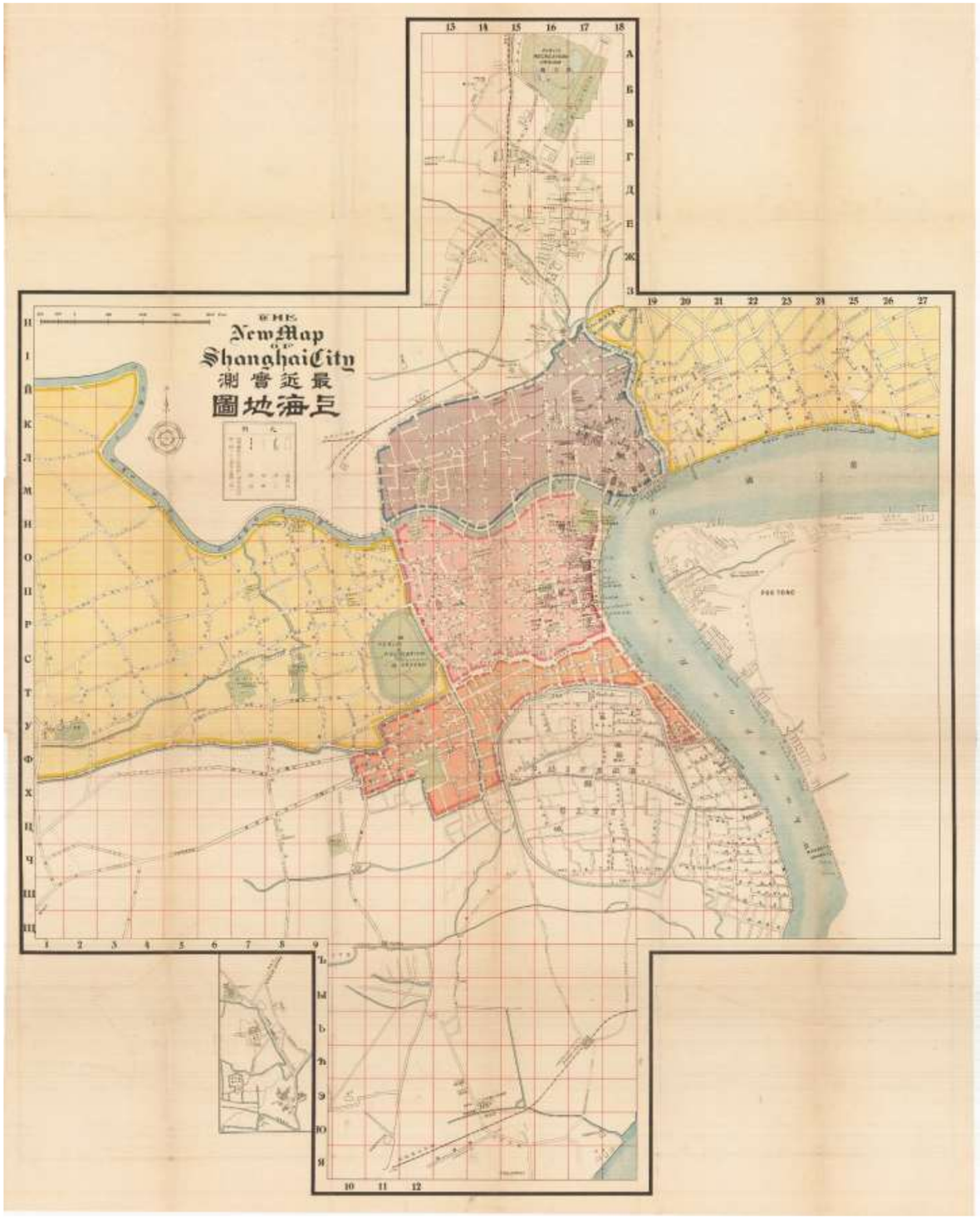


1. Shanghai, China

White Russians In China

Trade & Commerce In The Far East

Important Cartography



Georgy Georgievich SIUNNERBERG [Георгий Георгиевич Сюннерберг] (1880 - 1957).

Путеводитель по Шанхаю. 70 Фотогравюръ, Планъ г. Шанхая. [The Guide to Shanghai. With 70 Photogravures and a Plan of Shanghai].

Shanghai: Publishing House of the Russian Public Aid Committee in Shanghai, 1919.

Large 8° (23 x 15.5 cm): [65 pp. advertisements, including front pastedown], [1 f., title], vi, [1 f., plate], 215 pp. (with numerous photographic illustrations imbedded in text), 3 pp., 61 pp., 25 pp., [1 f.], 8 pp., [24 pp.], plus 1 large folding colour printed map of Shanghai, *The New Map of Shanghai City* / **最近實測上海地圖** (measuring 92 x 74 cm / 36.2 x 29.1 inches), bound in original blue cloth with title debossed in black to front cover and advertisements to spine and back cover (Very Good, some light toning to text block, map with a small repaired tear , some shelf-wear to binding, small cracks in the inner margin of the last page, repaired tear in the inner side of the rear endpapers).

Extremely rare – a highly detailed guide to Shanghai written primarily for the use of Russian merchants and businessmen, by Georgy Georgievich Siunnerberg, the former Russian Commercial Attaché, perhaps the most important record of Shanghai's White Russian population during the tumultuous period in the wake of the Bolshevik Revolution, when the vibrant community had its own highly developed cultural institutions, controlling a vast business network that spanned the Far East, yet would be increasingly cut-off from their homeland as the Red Army advanced; featuring a vast wealth of information often available nowhere else, and illustrated by a magnificent, custom-made, large format plan, 'The New Map of Shanghai City' – the most intriguing work on any Chinese city we have ever encountered!

This fascinating work, by Georgy Georgievich Siunnerberg, the former Commercial Attaché of the Russian Consulate in Shanghai, provides an incredibly rich and valuable 'insider's account' of the Russian community in that city during the tense times in the wake of the Bolshevik Revolution, detailing the well-developed and, to a good extent, self-contained social, economic and religious life of the Russian 'Circle'. The publication features copiously illustrated Russian text, with a focus on the commercial realm, painting an authentic picture of Shanghai on the eve of its Roaring '20s boom, featuring a wealth of information that, in many cases, is available in no other single source. A highlight of the work is the wonderful large-formal custom-made plan, '*The New Map of Shanghai City*', that follows the text.

The Russian community in Shanghai played a key role in the life of the city, and indeed the economic history of the Far East, from the 1890s until the 1930s. Russia formed commercial ties with Shanghai shortly after the International Settlement was established in 1860, making the city a freeport. Meanwhile, Russia established a major fixed presence in the Far East upon the foundation of Vladivostok that same year. However, for a long time scarcely any Russians settled permanently in Shanghai, their presence being transitory.

A breakthrough occurred in the wake of the Sino-Japanese War (1894-5), whereby China was further weakened and forced to give major concessions to foreign powers. Russia assumed de facto political control over Manchuria, founded the boomtown of Harbin in 1898, and the same year was given the Liaoning Peninsula (with the great harbour of Port Arthur) as a sovereign leased territory. Meanwhile, numerous Russian banks, insurance companies and trading houses established offices in Shanghai, with Russia founding a consulate in 1896. This created a sizeable and growing settled Russian community in Shanghai (that by 1905 numbered 350 persons), that came to hold outsized economic importance, as it was the nucleus of a Pan-Far Eastern trading network. Notably, while the Russians (unlike the French and British) did not enjoy extraterritorial rights in China, they tended to be wealthy, well-educated and highly respectable figures, and the Chinese and Western authorities generally showed them a great deal of deference.

The loss of the Russian-Japanese War (1904-5) seriously weakened Russian power in the Far east, yet the Russian community in Shanghai was undeterred, as their trade and investment in China soon recovered, while the community doubled in size by the beginning of World War I. During the early period if the war, Shanghai was an oasis of peace and prosperity far from the front lines. Around that time the community matured, and had well-developed and self-contained religious, educational and commercial institutions, with close relationships with the other international communities, as well as the local Chinese population. By this time, a stretch of Avenue Joffre in the French Concession sported so many Russian restaurants and shops that it was deemed 'Little Russia'.

However, the Bolshevik Revolution (1917) and the Russian Civil War (1917-22), saw the Red Army progressively take over Russia. The established Russian community in Shanghai, being mainly businessmen and their families, was ardently 'White' and despised the Communists. By the time that the present work was issued, thousands of Russian refugees had flooded into Shanghai (by around 1921, 7,000 Russians lived in the French Concession alone). This changed the complexion of the Russian community, making it more economically and socially diverse. Most Shanghai Russians soon found themselves stateless, as the soon-to-be victorious Soviets withdrew the citizenship of all expatriates. Yet, many of the



THE New Map OF Shanghai City
最近實測上海地圖

0 800 1600 2400 3200 Feet.

北

凡例

租界外	
河江	
電車	
鉄路	

延米租界及ビ新租界ハ增各其ノ組界ヲ增スルモ便宜上旧圖ニ依ル

SOOCHOW CREEK 蘇州河

NORTH SOOCHOW ROAD 北蘇州路

HONGKONG ROAD 香港路

NORTH CHEKIANG ROAD 北浙江路

NORTH HONAN ROAD 北河南路

NORTH SZECHUEN ROAD 北四川路

NORTH SHANSI ROAD 北山西路

NORTH KIANGSU ROAD 北江蘇路

NORTH KIUKIANG ROAD 北九江路

NORTH FOOCHOW ROAD 北福州路

NORTH HUPEH ROAD 北湖北路

NORTH SOOCHOW ROAD 北蘇州路

NORTH HAYANG ROAD 北滬寧路

SOUTH HAYANG ROAD 南滬寧路

SOUTH SZECHUEN ROAD 南四川路

SOUTH KIANGSU ROAD 南江蘇路

SOUTH SHANSI ROAD 南山西路

SOUTH HONAN ROAD 南河南路

CHANGSU ROAD 長樂路

CHANGSU ROAD GARDEN 長樂路花園

Country Club

PUBLIC RECREATION GROUND 公共運動場

Race Club

Recreation Club

Yen Chong Match Factory

Shanghai Gas Works

Sima Police Station

St Peters Church

Dawang Miao Temple

British Yard

Masonic Club

H.S.M. Consulate

G.P.O.

PUBLIC GARDENS

N.Y.K. Wharves

AVENUE EDWARD VII

CHINESE 縣

上海

浦江

HUANGPOO

Shanghai Russians continued to prosper, even as they were barred from any contact with their homeland. The community reached its greatest size in 1937, reaching 25,000 persons.

World War II placed the Shanghai Russians in a difficult position, as they were uneasy with the Japanese occupation, yet despised the Soviets even more. While some emigrated, many remained, making accommodations with the occupation regime. The postwar period brought new challenges, and a large percentage of the Russian community emigrated, mainly to the Americas and the Western Europe. The Chinese Communist takeover of the city in 1949 guaranteed the death knell of the Russian community in the city. Russians would only return the Shanghai to live in sizable numbers beginning in the 1990s.

The Present Work in Focus

This fascinating detailed and well-organized work provides a stellar picture of Shanghai in general as it appeared in 1919, on the eve of its Roaring '20s boom; and perhaps more importantly, it yields an authentic 'insiders account' of the city's Russian community in the heady period in the wake of the Bolshevik Revolution.

The book's sections are listed in the 'Table of Contents', with the text enlivened by copious photographic illustrations. It commences with 'Shanghai' (pp. 1-24), giving the background of the city, its history, geography, and the rise of the International Settlements.

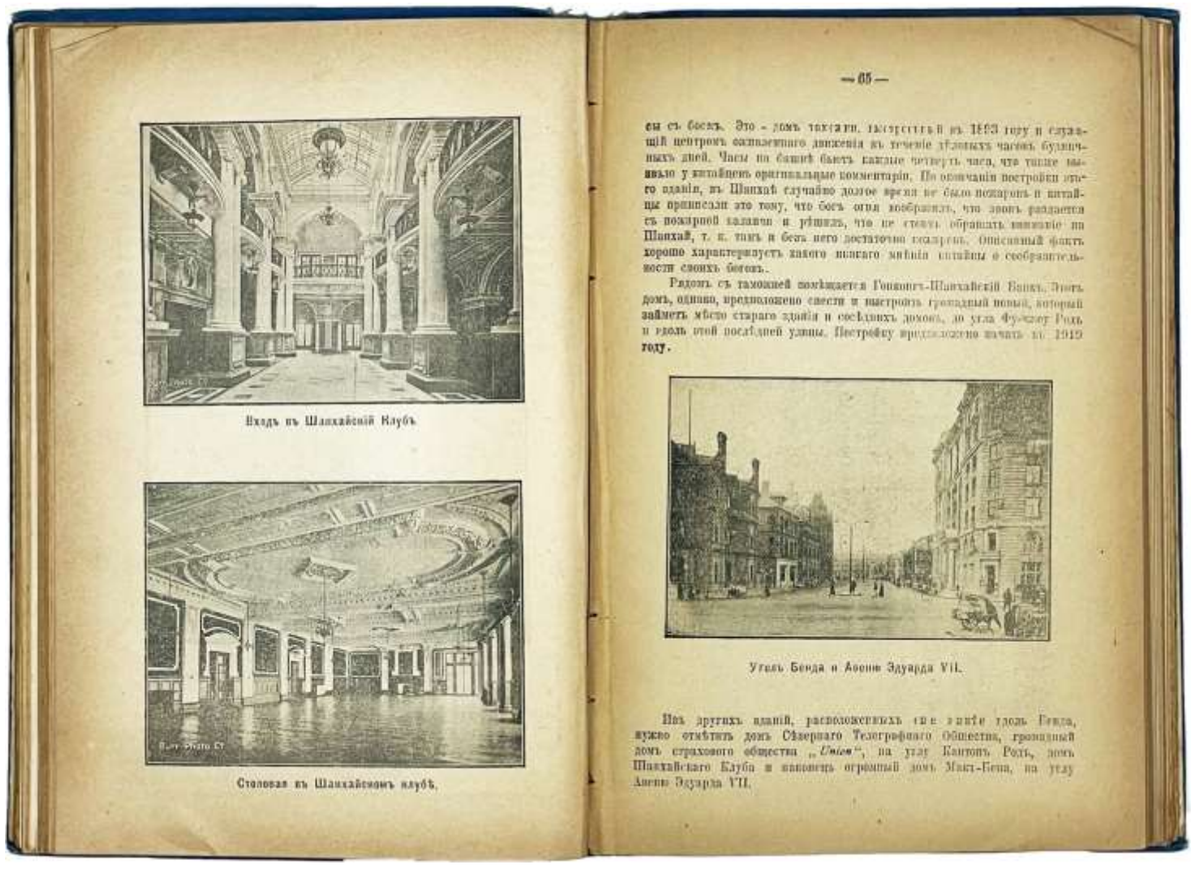
This is followed by the section 'Modern Shanghai' (pp. 25 - 52), explaining the city's administrative and technical matters, including the police, defense organizations for the International Settlements, fire brigade, sanitary measures, water supply, electricity, mail, communications, schools, orchestra, city finances/budget, etc., with a special focus upon the International Settlements.

Next, is the 'Detailed Description of Modern Shanghai by District' (pp. 53-94), an extremely valuable account of the physical appearance and state of the city, district by district. There are then three sections on 'walking tours' of the 'French Concession' (pp. 95 - 103), 'Chinese City' (pp. 107 - 119), and 'Out-of-Town Walks' (pp. 120 - 124).

The section 'Trade and Industry of Shanghai' (pp. 125 – 151) features tables on foreign imports into Shanghai, as well as domestic inward trade; tables on total trade volumes; information on the export of Chinese goods; as well as ship building and shipping in Shanghai and in China in general. This is followed by an entertaining discourse on the 'Characteristics of Chinese Merchants' (pp. 152 - 162).

The section 'The Russian Community in Shanghai' (pp. 163 - 186) is the perhaps the most important aspect of the text, as it is here that Siunnerberg provides amazing 'insiders' view' into the daily life of the community at a key time. Here are detailed descriptions of the various community institutions, including the Russian Meeting Circle, Russian Educational Circle, Russian Boy Scouts and Girl Guides, Russian literary and artistic circles, Russian Chamber of Commerce, Russian Post Office, Shanghai Russian Orthodox Church, Voluntary naval corps in Shanghai, Operations of the Chinese Eastern Railway (a key link connecting China to Russia through Manchuria), the influence of Russian community upon the greater city of Shanghai, and the Bolshevik Revolt in Russia.

Of note, the Russian Meeting Circle in Shanghai, the nucleus of social life in the community, was formally founded in 1917, with both male and female members invited to join by recommendation, with its officer elected by secret ballet. As Siunnerberg explains, "During the first two years of its existence, the Russian Circle hosted a number of dance evenings, performances and lectures, and the premises often hosted meetings of various Russian public organizations, trained Russian Boy Scouts, and opened a course for cooking classes for girls, whose lunches (on Wednesdays) were very popular with the Russian residents of Shanghai" (p. 171).



The text features an 'Address Book' (pp. 187 - 215) of commercial and industrial firms relevant to Russian trade in Shanghai, as well as other major Chinese cities including Beijing, Chefoo, Hankou, Tsingtau, Dalian, Harbin and Vladivostok

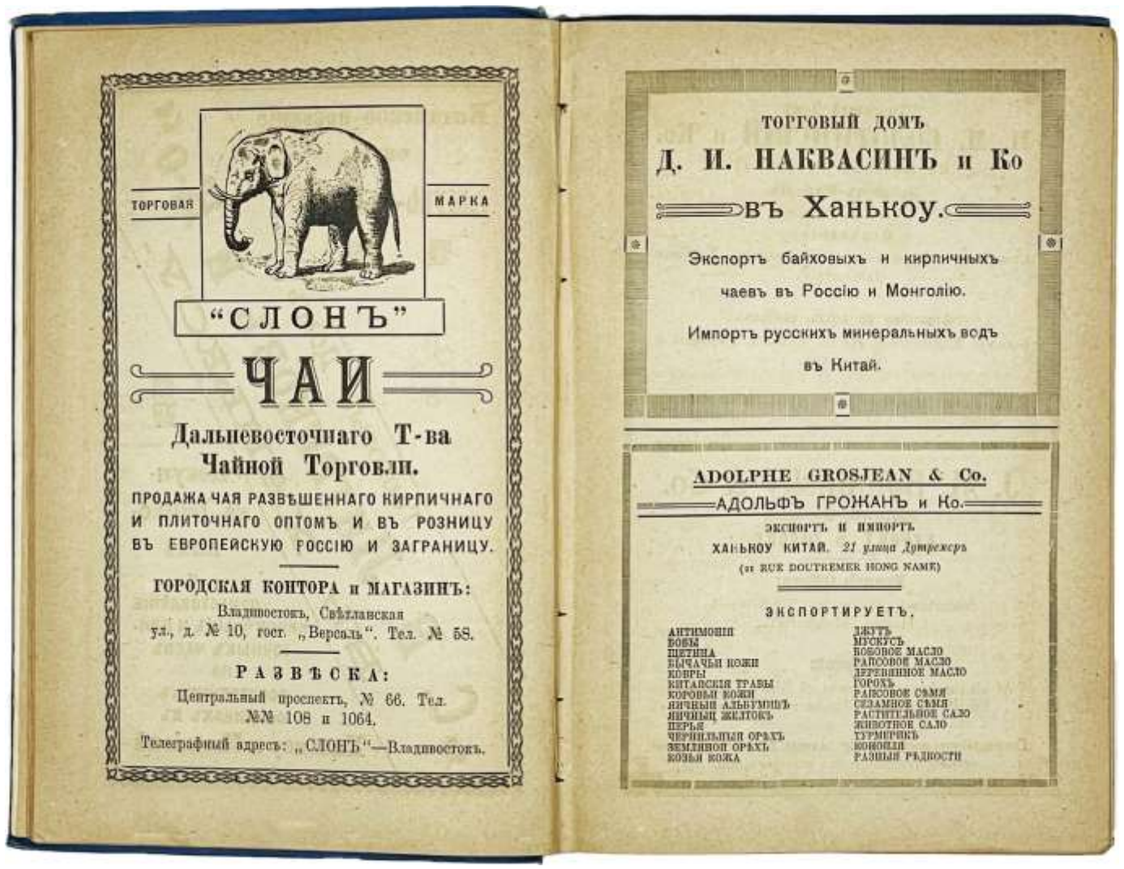
The work is rounded out by a General Index; Alphabetical Index of Commercial and Industrial Enterprises, Firms and Professionals (categorized by industry, partly in English); Lexicon of Important Terms in Russian, English, Chinese and Japanese (all in Russian phonetics), as well as section relating to the map that follows (*see section below*).

Prominent mention should be given towards the 85 pages of commercial advertisements that appear both before and following the text that showcase an amazing array of business, in a variety of languages, many with curious and engaging illustrations. Collectively, they grant a vivid, authentic insight into the economic history of Shanghai on the eve of the Roaring '20s.

The Map in Focus

A highlight of the work is surely *The New Map of Shanghai City* / **最近實測上海地圖**, a magnificent, large format, bilingual (English - Chinese) plan of the city, made expressly for the book. While the coordinate/finding letters in the margins are in Russian, it was then probably too ambitious to have such grand map of Shanghai locally made with Russian toponymy. However, the text concludes with an 8-page 'Street Pointer', or gazetteer, that locates all main points on the map as per the coordinates, translating them from English to Russian. While the map was surely printed in Shanghai, its author/publisher is not known, although future specialist research may be able to enlighten the matter.

The roughly cross-shaped map is highly detailed and labels all streets, and outlines parklands and all major buildings. The International Settlement zones are shaded, with the French concession in the centre, in orange, and the British Concession, to the north, in pink, while the old walled Chinese City lies to the south of the Gallic quarter. Of note, are the named grand edifices, incusing banks, insurance companies, clubs and consulates that line The Bund, in the British Concession, as well as, located across the Suzhou Creek, the Astor House Hotel, one of the favoured meeting places for wealthy Russians. Special attention should also be paid to Joffre Avenue, the throughfare that runs to the southwest from the French Concession that was at the heart of Russian life in Shanghai (the inset, lower left, shows Joffre's continuation off the main map).



The Author: Georgy Georgievich Sunnerberg

Georgy Georgievich Siunnerberg [Георгий Георгиевич Сюннерберг] (1880 - 1957) was a diplomat and businessmen of mixed Russian-Scandinavian ancestry. A native of Finland (which had been part of the Russian Empire since the Napoleonic Wars), he entered the Russian Army, becoming a Captain of the Russian Imperial Guard. In 1910, he graduated from the prestigious Nikolaev Academy of the General Staff.

In 1912, Siunnerberg entered the diplomatic service and gained a prime posting at the Russian Consulate in Shanghai, where he was promoted to Commercial Attaché in 1914 (serving until 1916). In that capacity, he developed unparalleled connections with Russian business figures throughout China, as well as being an honoured member the Russian circle in Shanghai. This made him the ideal person to write the present 'insider's account' of the Russian community in China's most vibrant city.

Siunnerberg was deeply disturbed by the Bolshevik Revolution, and worked tirelessly to help his fellow Russians in Shanghai, especially the refugees who were forced to flee their homeland. As he was due to lose his Russian citizenship, Siunnerberg gained Finnish papers (Finland had just gained its independence). He served as the Finnish Consul General in Shanghai from 1922 to 1925, before becoming the local agent for the major Swedish commercial enterprise, Moberg & Co. Despite his allegiance to Scandinavian concerns, Siunnerberg remained a Russian at heart and always preserved his links with Russians in Shanghai. He was able to remain, and even prosper, in the city during the Japanese Occupation, but in 1947, seeing the writing on the wall, he immigrated with his family to Berkeley, California, where he passed away ten years later, having lived the experiences of many lifetimes!

A Note on Rarity

The work is extremely rare. We can definitely locate only 2 institutional examples, held by the National Library of Russia (St. Petersburg); Russian State Library (Moscow); while some sources cite a further example held by the University of Hawaii at Manoa Library (Honolulu) but we have been unable to confirm its existence. Additionally, we are aware of 2 examples of the plan, *The New Map of Shanghai City*, as being held separately from the book, with an example held by the Library of Congress, and another imaged by *Virtual Shanghai* (online database, *virtualshanghai.net*). Moreover, we are not aware of any examples of either the book, or the map alone, as appearing on the market.

References: National Library of Russia (RNL): Т3(5Кит-2Ша)я23; Russian State Library (Moscow): FB V 565/283; Amir A. KHISAMUTDINOV, *Биографии Книг Штампы и экслибрисы Русского Китая* [Biographies of Books, Stamps and Bookplates of Russian China] (Vladivostok: Far Eastern University Vladivostok Publishing House, 2018), p. 116; Amir A. KHISAMUTDINOV, *Русские литераторы-эмигранты в Китае* [Russian Émigré Writers in China] (Vladivostok: Far Eastern University Vladivostok Publishing House, 2017), p. 109; Amir KHISAMUTDINOV, *Русские Страницы Шанхая (Монография)* [RUSSIAN Life in SHANGHAI (Monograph)] (Vladivostok: Far Eastern University Vladivostok Publishing House, 2016), pp. 10, 23, 37; [re: Map only:] Library of Congress: G7824.S2 1916 .Z5; Virtual Shanghai (online database, *virtualshanghai.net*]: Map ID: 326.

8.500 EUR

2. MICROGRAPHY
WUNDERKAMMER OBJECT



[Johann Michael PÜCHLER THE YOUNGER (1679–1709)]

Carolus Tertius von Gottes gnaden in Hispannien und Fridienn Konig, Ertzhertzog zue Oesterreich, Graf zue Görtz. Thyrol und Habspurg etc.

[circa 1705]

Etching and stipple engraving, 11,6 x 8,4 cm (inches), under glass and wooden frame, housed in a 19th century wooden box (18 x 13,5 cm /), covered with aubergine shagreen, brass clasp, inside lined with purple velvet, one side with housing for the frame, the other side with support and large hinged mobile magnifier, covered with shagreen, two mobile fixing brackets on each side (some scratches, restoration on one edge, one bracket missing).

A rare miniature portrait, composed entirely of text and stipple engraving represents Charles of Habsburg (1685-1740), the future Charles VI, Holy Roman Emperor. The engraving is housed in a wooden frame in a wooden box, covered with aubergine shagreen. A magnifying glass, attached to the inner part of the cover of the box enables to view the details of the portrait.

The title represents the man on the portrait as Charles III, the King of Spain, a title Charles held between 1705 and 1711 during the War of the Spanish Succession (1701–1714). In 1711, after the death of his brother Joseph I, he returned to Vienna to assume the imperial crown.

The Püchler Family

The Püchler family was group of related south German artist, specialized in micrographic images, active in the 17th and early 18th century. The founder was Johann Püchler (baptized 1612 in Linz, Austria), who moved to Regensburg and eventually to Schwäbisch Gmünd. Only a few of his works are known today.

The most famous artist of the family is Johann's grandson, Johann Michael Püchler the Younger (1679–1709), who is well researched in literature. The industrious artist produced various prints for Catholic

and Protestant markets as well as images of famous personalities. The lettering on his etched and stapled portraits on some work reaches a level of unreadable script.

The middle generation of the Püchler family, active in the last quarter of the 17th century, when our portrait was made, remains blurry. The documents record various names, all of them active as artists and micrographers. As Friedrich Polleross pointed out in his article on the micrographer Johann Michael Püchler the Younger, is the biographical data as well as the proportions of the opus and differences between the oeuvres of various members of the family Püchler still very unclear (Polleross, 2009, p.262).

A Brief History of Micrography

Micrography (from the Greek 'micrographia,' meaning small writing) is an art form first developed by Jewish scribes in Egypt and Israel around the 9th Century. Traditionally, Jewish artists were banned from drawing images of living creatures due to the rabbinical interpretation of the Second Commandment which states: "Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness [of anything] that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth." As with traditional Islamic art, Jewish artists were thus relegated to drafting calligraphy and geometric forms. However, rabbinical rulings permitted forms that might optically appear to be of banned subjects to be constructed, as long as they were composed entirely of calligraphy.

Artists brilliantly constructed elaborate designs composed entirely of microscopic lines of text. During the Medieval period, the art form flourished in Iberia and Central Europe, regions with strong Jewish artistic patronage. It is important, however, to remember that due to the extreme sophistication and technical difficulty of the medium, micrography never became a popular art form, but was reserved for appreciation in rarefied circles.

Appropriately, an especially fine early surviving example of micrography is found inside the 'The Duke of Sussex's German Pentateuch: Book of Ecclesiastes,' made in Southern Germany around 1300 (British Library Add. MS 15282, f. 302), in which amazing anamorphic forms are composed of fine lines of Hebrew text. Another lovely example is the Rösel Bible (Jewish, Germany, 13th Century), in which a splendid pair of opposing lions is formed entirely by micrography (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin).

During the early modern age in Central Europe, following the influence of Jewish artists, micrography was picked up by a small number of Christian artists. Manuscript and woodcut micrographic designs appeared in Germany and Switzerland in the 16th Century. However, the apogee of micrography, outside of the Jewish community, was represented by the stunning engraved portraits made by the German artist Johann Michael Püchler in the early 18th century.

References: Cf: Friedrich Polleross, in: Hecht, Christian (Hrsg.): Beständig im Wandel : Innovationen - Verwandlungen - Konkretisierungen ; Festschrift für Karl Möseneder zum 60. Geburtstag, Berlin 2009, *Schrift -Bilder. Zum Werk des Mikrographen Johann Michael Püchler d. J. (1679–1709)*, pp. 261-281.

3.200 EUR



3. Early Disneyana

Poland

Dr. Eugeniusz ORŁOWSKI, author / editor (poss. Dr. Witold Eugeniusz Orłowski, 1874-1966); Henryk LIPIŃSKI, artist (poss. Henryk Lipiński, 1917-2011).

Miki i jego przygody

[Mickey and His Adventures]

Warsaw: Tow. Film. Lipa-Film [mid. 1930s or WWII until summer 1944]

An unusual Polish manuscript with adventures of Mickey Mouse in a form of a movie, possibly made to entertain children during WWII in Warsaw

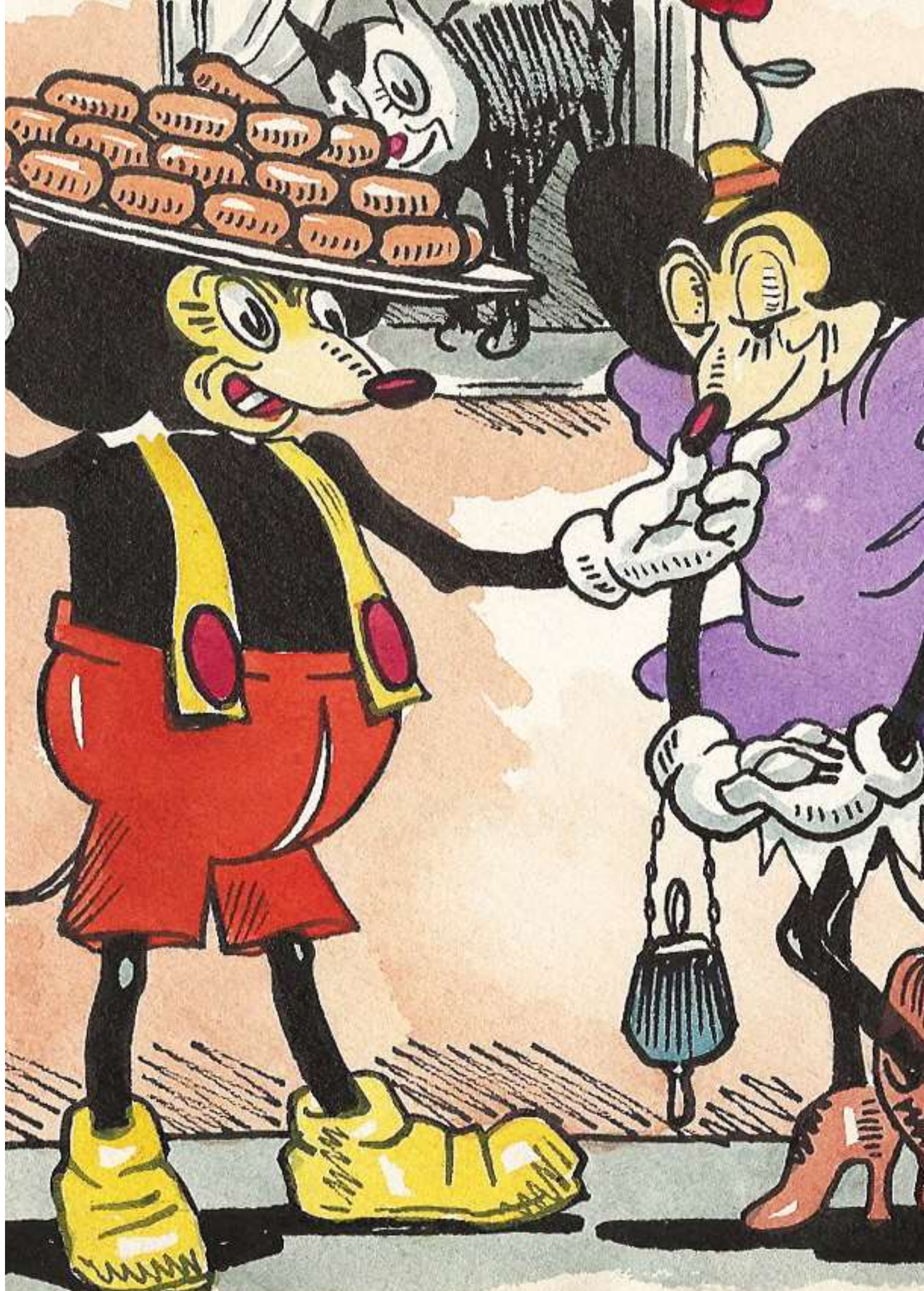
Oblong 8°, [68 pp.]on thick paper with … full page illustrations, contemporary red linen wrappers with manuscript title in silver (minor scuffing to the spine, last page with trimmed edges, otherwise in a good condition).

This unusual early unique Polish manuscript on the adventures of Mickey Mouse, was made in a form of illustrated and annotated movie scenes. The drawings were made on thick paper bound in what appears to be a sketchbook.

The sequel of 28 colorfoul illustration showcase a story of a clumsy Mickey Mouse trying to impress Minnie by fishing, riding a motorcycle and bringing her sweets, which are eaten by a cat. The illustrations are accompanied with juxtaposed verses, written in a calligraphy script on the left-hand side.

The title page of a manuscript starts with a logo of an imaginary movie company “Lipa Film”, which also accompanies each illustration in the upper right corner. The logo is followed by the title page and by the names, who allegedly cooperated on the project.

An old manuscript in pencil on the title page indicates, that the author of the script was Eugeniusz Orłowski, with a non de plume dr. Orłow Genio, and the illustrator Henryk Lipiński, on the next pages



signed as engineer Lipa Henio. The imaginary movie company Lipa Film was named after the latter.

The other names following the Henio – Genio tandem are humorously invented: the music accompanying the cartoon was made by prof. F. Brzdąkalski (Thrummer), production by K. Kant (Cut), montage by Zyg. Klamra (Clamp), sound by BeMol (B Minor) and photography by Ant. Migawka (Snapshot).The equipment used for recording was “Gruchot” (Rattle).

The original character of Mickey Mouse was invented, followed closely by his companion Minnie Mouse, in 1928, and the first movie *Steamboat Willie* was released in the same year as a silent movie with sound effects. In 1932, the couple appeared for the first time in Technicolor in *Parade of the Award Nominees*.

The image of Mickey in our book is improvised. He has white eyes with pupils, which did not change on the original character until 1939, and still has a tail, which in the US disappeared in 1940.

Minnie is illustrated as a flapper girl with showing knickers, oversized shoes and a hat, which was replaced in 1941 with a more famous bow. A year before the iconic polka-dots appeared on Minnie’s skirt, which were before too difficult to animate on the moving pictures.

Attribution and Dating

The manuscript was authored by two male authors, signed as dr. Orłow Genio (or Eugeniusz Orłowski in pencil) and engineer Lipa Henio (or Henryk Lipiński in pencil).

Although at first glance the manuscript appears to be a draft for a cartoon, which was never made, the invented humorous names of the film crew, simple verses and the non-existing movie company suggests, that the book was made for an internal use, possibly to entertain a child or a group of children.

The earliest possible date of the creation of the draft has to be around 1935, shortly after the debut of Mickey Mouse in the first colour movie.

The other possibility is, that the book was made during WWII to entertain a group or groups of children in the difficult times and to make them an illusion of a miniature movie theatre starring popular Disney characters.

In that case the names could be connected with two famous Polish men, who were at the time living in Warsaw: Dr. Witold Eugeniusz Orłowski (1874-1966) and engineer Henryk Lipiński (1917-2011).

Dr. Witold Eugeniusz Orłowski (1874-1966) was a professor, educator and one of the authorities of the Polish medicine of the 20th century. His colourful life started in today’s Belarus. Orłowski visited gymnasium in Vilnius and finished the Military Medical School in Saint-Petersburg. He worked in Kazan, Tomsk and Irkutsk, before moving to Krakow in 1920. He worked as a medical doctor and professor in Warsaw from 1925-1947.



During the WWI and WWII Witold Eugeniusz Orłowski was intensively involved in helping the refugees and in the underground movement as an educator. During WWI in Russia “he supervised the foundation of the Polish House, amateur theatre, people’s university, three primary schools, eight-year junior high school, courses for illiterates, courses of the Polish language and literature, and, finally, shelters for children” (Jerzy Supady, Distinguished Polish internists: Witold E. Orłowski and Mściwój M. Semerau-Siemianowski, on-line article: pdf (mp.pl)).

It is known, that during WWII in Warsaw, dr. Orłowski ran a clandestine medical school and was in contact with the Jewish medical doctors from the Ghetto. They passed him the results of research on hunger in the Warsaw Ghetto, which he published after the war.

The other man, Henryk Lipiński (1917-2011) was a high rank member of a Polish resistance, who moved to Warsaw in 1939 to avoid arrest for organizing a diversion on the Rembertów - Mińsk Mazowiecki railway. He lived in the center of Warsaw, on Smulikowskiego 11 (https://blogosulejowku.blogspot.com/2020/03/henryk-lipinski-ps-henryk-1917-2011.html), until he was arrested in 1944 for his participation at the Warsaw Uprising and sent to a prison camp in Germany.

Henryk Lipiński was not only a fierce member of the resistance, but also a keen drawer. As he had to interrupt his studies of engineering due to the war, he obtained the title of Master of Science in Civil Engineering at the Warsaw University of Technology after the war. Dr. Witold Eugeniusz Orłowski was a lecturer at the same university.

It is possible, that our Mickey Mouse manuscript in a shape of a cartoon is a result of the cooperation between both men: an elderly professor of medicine, who was known for his charitarian work with children during the war, and a young student of engineering from the same university, with a goal to entertain a group of children in the difficult days during the war, maybe even in a hospital, run by Dr. Orłowski, who is marked in the book as a “director”.

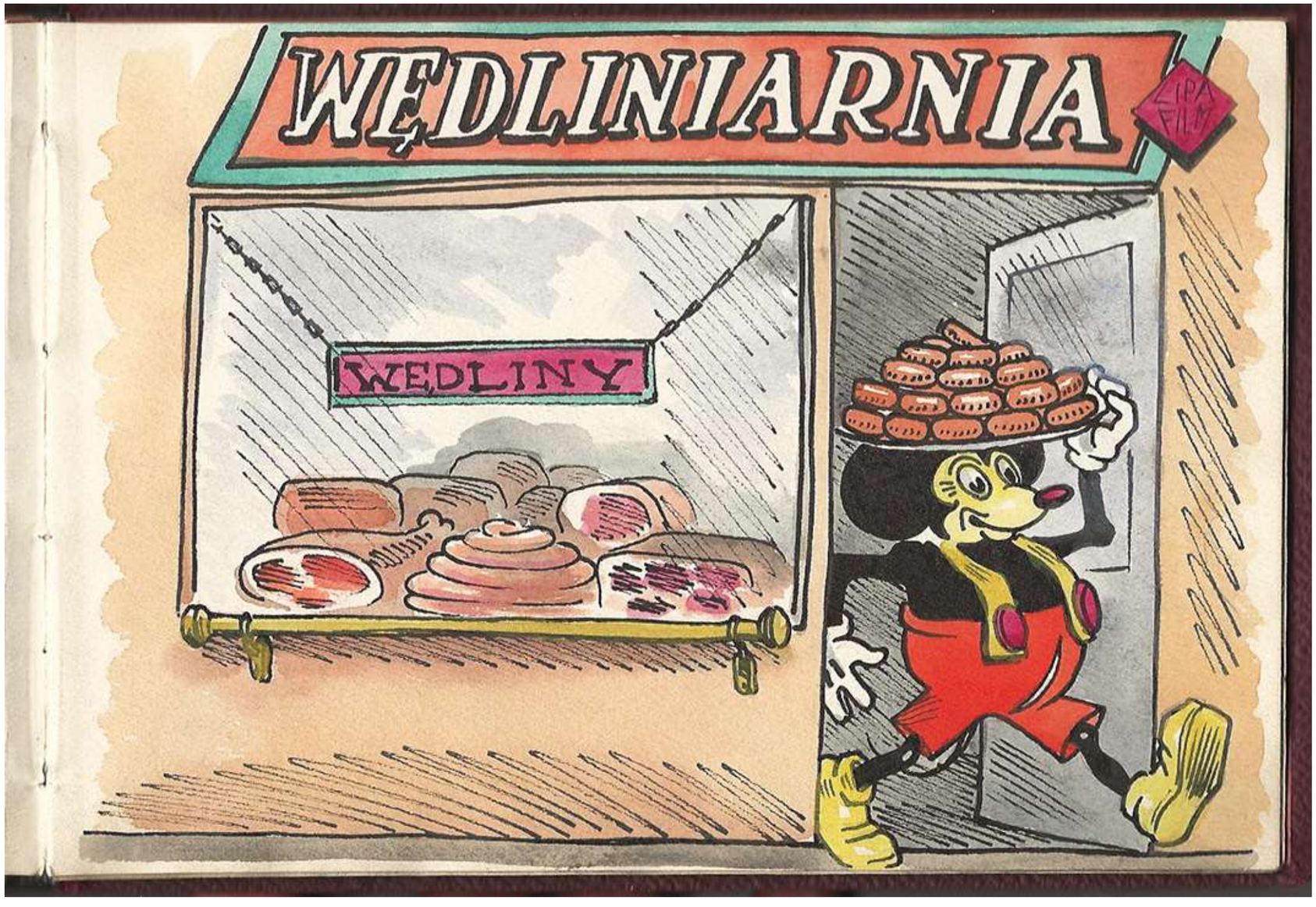
If the book was indeed illustrated by the mentioned Henryk Lipiński, we could date it between 1939 and summer 1944, when he lived in Warsaw.

Mickey Mouse in Poland during WWII

Mickey Mouse was exceedingly popular among Polish children before and during WWII. His images were present in books, newspapers and comics, and were also available as toys. Most of the images were based on domestic production and without a Disney copyright.

On the eve of the war, in the years 1938-1939, a children’s magazine *Gazetka Miki* (Mickey’s Gazette) was issued as a weekly. Although the printing was interrupted by the upcoming war, old numbers of the colourful and joyful newspaper ware often a rare entertainment the children (see photograph *Two boys read the Polish edition of the Sunday supplement with Mickey Mouse, standing among the ruins of Warsaw* by Julien Bryan).

3.500 EUR



4. Seychelles – Foundational History Work
Pioneering Cartographic Study
Seychelles Imprint

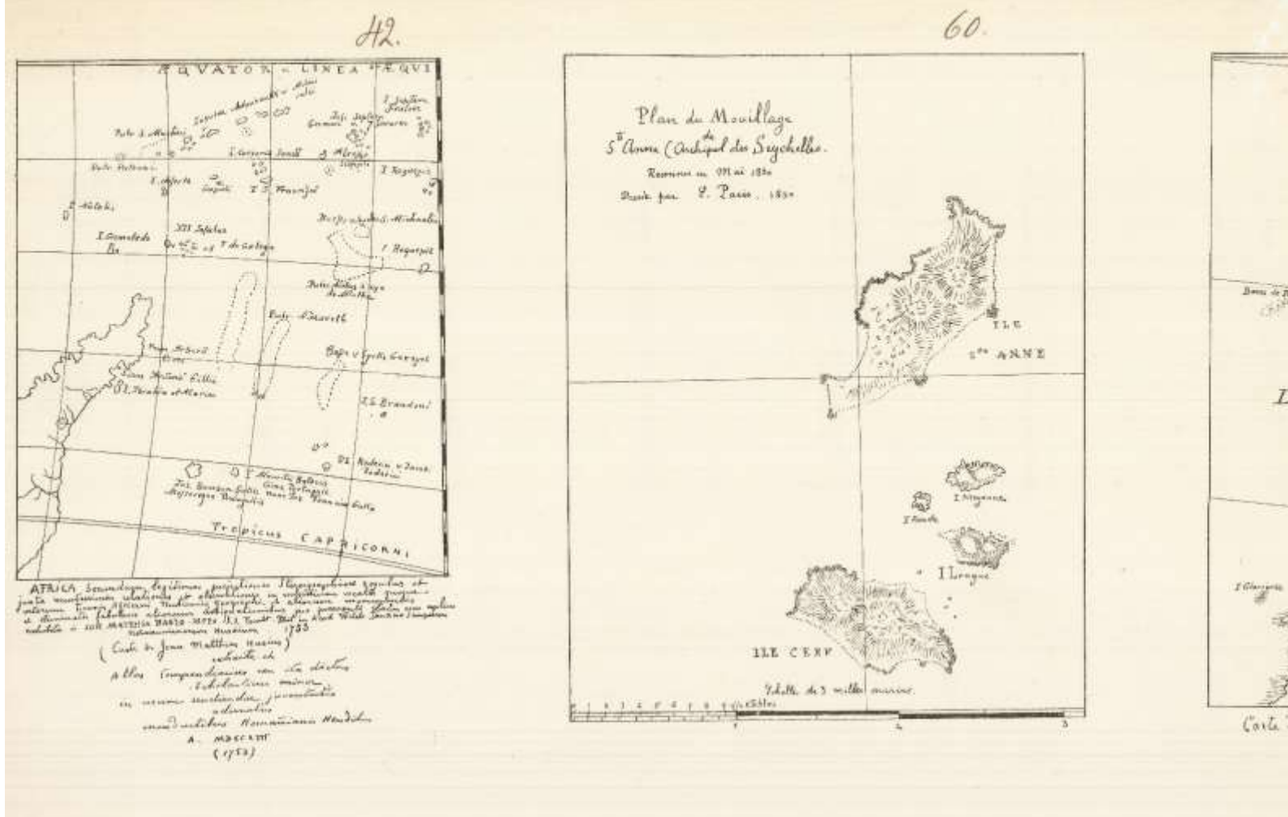
Albert-Auguste FAUVEL (1851 - 1909).

Seychelles. Unpublished Documents on the History of the Seychelles Islands anterior to 1810 together with a Cartography enumerating 94 ancient maps and plans dating from 1501, of which 38 have been reproduced and are separately published in a portfolio with a descriptive catalogue, and a bibliography of books and mss. concerning these islands. The whole compiled by Mr. A.A. Fauvel and Published by Order of the Governor of Seychelles.

[Victoria,] Mahé, Seychelles: Government Printing Office, 1909.

1 Publication of 2 parts: [Part I:] Small 4° (24.5 x 16 cm): xxxii, 417 pp., 5 pp., bound in original light yellow printed paper wrappers (Very Good, internally clean and bright, wrappers slightly spotted, and back cover a little tattered at edges with an old repair to one tear with slight loss); [Part 2:] 'Ancient Maps of the Seychelles Archipelago', Large 2° Portfolio (65 x 43 cm): green card over with white cloth spine with pastedown title label to front cover, containing 14 sheets (7 printed in colour, various sizes ranging from 31 x 44 cm to 56 x 76 cm, 1 sheet with contemporary neat mss. additions in red pen) collectively depicting 38 maps, with each map numbered in contemporary mss. (Map sheets in very good condition, just some minor wear along some old folds and some marginal creasing, portfolio covers heavily worn and stained but still holding firm).

The first edition of the foundational work in the history of Seychelles, the French adventurer-scholar Albert-Auguste Fauvel's pioneering anthology of many of the seminal hitherto "unpublished" archival documents relating to the islands during their French colonial period (1742 to 1810), as well as the first carto-bibliography and first comprehensive bibliography of the Seychelles, accompanied by a massive portfolio featuring reproductions of 38 historical maps of the islands; the text published in Victoria (Mahé), by the Seychelles Government Press under the sponsorship of the islands' governor, Sir Walter Edward Davidson - a fascinating and invaluable resource and certainly the grandest work issued in the Seychelles during the early period of printing on the islands – extremely rare – the present example with stellar provenance, hailing from Fauvel's estate.



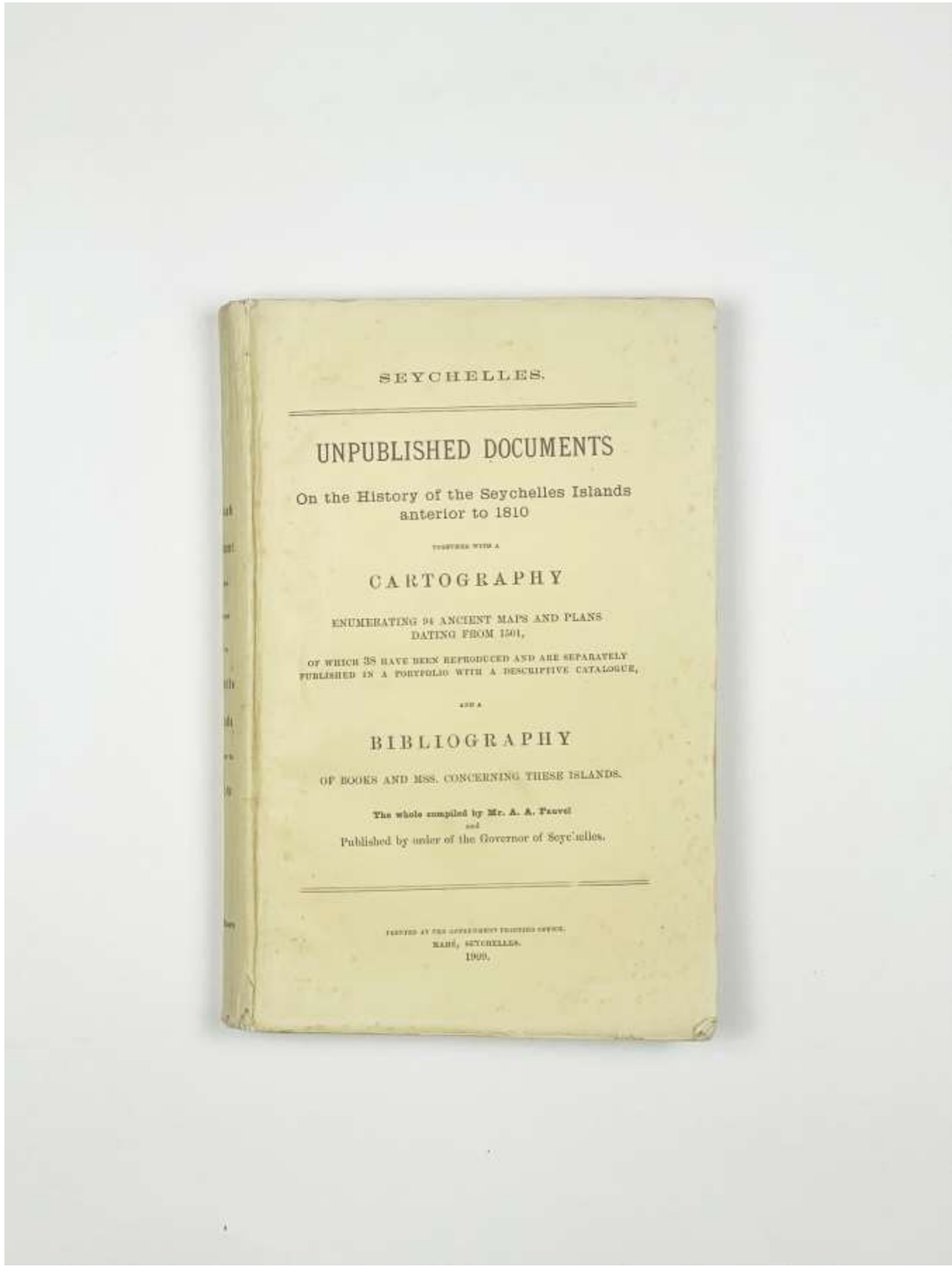
Seychelles is an archipelago located near the Equator deep in the Indian Ocean, 1,500 km from the African mainland. While familiar for centuries to Arab traders, the first European known to have explored the islands was Vasco da Gama, in 1503. The Seychelles had no indigenous peoples and the islands remained uninhabited for centuries due to their remote location.

In 1742, France which controlled the (relatively) nearby Île de France (Mauritius), dispatched a mission under Lazare Picault to reconnoiter the islands. In 1756, another mission was sent under Captain Corneille Nicolas Morphy to formally claim the Seychelles for France; however, no settlement was established.
In 1769, the French mariner Jacques Raymond de Giron-Grenier led a mission to map the Seychelles, whereupon he discovered that they lay along a hitherto undiscovered 'fast' sailing route from the Cape of Good Hope to India. This suddenly transformed the location of the Seychelles from being extremely obscure to highly strategic.

In 1770, France sent the first party of settlers to the Seychelles, who soon established a thriving slave-plantation economy, growing sugar, rice and cotton. However, the period of French rule was not to last long, as the islands were conquered by Britain in 1794, during the French Revolutionary Wars. Yet, for stability's sake, Britain wished to maintain the existing French plantation system, so for the next twenty years pursued a 'light touch' policy, whereby the islands essentially remained under the day-to-day control under of their local French leaders, but under British naval oversight.

Britain annexed the Seychelles in 1810, and in 1814 the islands were formally granted to Britain and made part of their colony of Mauritius. However, most of the French landowners remained, with their traditional privileges and lands intact, while the Gallic culture prevailed. While slavery was abolished in the 1830s, the islands' economy and social structure continued to depend upon its plantations, which yielded a variety of produce, of which cocoanuts had become the most important crop during the 19th century.

Seychelles was governed as part of the Mauritius until 1903, when it became its own crown colony, so regaining its distinct political identity. Seychelles became an independent nation in 1976.


SEYCHELLES.

UNPUBLISHED DOCUMENTS

On the History of the Seychelles Islands anterior to 1810

TOGETHER WITH A

CARTOGRAPHY

ENUMERATING 94 ANCIENT MAPS AND PLANS DATING FROM 1501,

OF WHICH 38 HAVE BEEN REPRODUCED AND ARE SEPARATELY PUBLISHED IN A PORTFOLIO WITH A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE,

AND A

BIBLIOGRAPHY

OF BOOKS AND MSS. CONCERNING THESE ISLANDS.

The whole compiled by Mr. A. A. Fauvel

and

Published by order of the Governor of Seyc'nlles.

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,
MAHÉ, SEYCHELLES.
1909.

Enter Albert-Auguste Fauvel: A Brilliant and Versatile Adventurer-Scholar

Albert-Auguste Fauvel (1851 - 1909) was an extraordinarily brilliant and versatile scholar who made great contributions in a wide variety of fields; he was a cartographer, historian, geographer, naturalist, ethnographer and logistics expert, as well as being responsible for shrewd analysis of matters of commerce, law, politics and military affairs. While highly regarded in niche fields, Fauvel is someone who deserves to be much better known today.

Fauvel was born in the port of Cherbourg, the son of a naval officer, August Fauvel. He got the travel bug early, as his father regaled him with stories of his missions; August notably participated in Ludovic de Beauvoir and the Duc de Penthièvre's voyage around the world (1865-7).

Albert-Auguste joined the French Navy and was generally posted in the Far East. While he enjoyed life at sea, he was forced to leave the service due to his poor eyesight. Fortunately, he learned to speak and read Chinese with remarkable virtuosity, and this allowed him to receive a posting with the China's Imperial Maritime Customs Service (IMCS).

From 1872 to 1884, Fauvel worked for the IMCS, first in Chefoo, and then in Shanghai and Hankou. He travelled the country widely and was a voracious reader and workaholic, who at night, after his day job, would spend many hours writing treatises on a variety of subjects, to be published as either academic articles or stand-alone books. While he was self-educated, he had a remarkable ability to comprehend complex scientific subjects and to master the right terminology, such that his works seem as if they were written by a veteran professor, as opposed to a customs officer.

Fauvel published a series of works on Shantung, which are today considered seminal accounts of the contemporary region, notably *The Province of Shantung: its Geography, Natural History, &c.* (Hong Kong, 1875); *The Wild Silk-worms of the Province of Shan-tung* (Hong Kong, 1877) and a stellar map, *Province du Shantung* (Paris, 1876).

Regarded by scientists to be perhaps Fauvel's finest work, was his pioneering study of the Chinese alligator, *Alligators in China: Their History, Description & Identification* (Shanghai, 1879), still considered to be one of the great monuments of herpetology in the Far East.

In 1884, Fauvel left the customs authority and took a posting as a senior logistics specialist for the La Compagnie des messageries maritimes (MM) shipping firm. From that point on, he spent the rest of his live traveling all around the Indian Ocean and the Far East, spending significant amounts of time in various ports, including Bombay, Singapore, Hong Kong and Shanghai. He published literally dozens of academic articles in prestigious journals throughout Europe and Asia, on a wide variety of subjects, ranging from the Chinese Railway service to diamonds to 'a sweet-smelling fungus' and the Russo-Japanese War. Far from being an armchair amateur, all Fauvel's articles were based upon firsthand experiences, augmented by his skilled analysis.

Notably, from the 1880s until he 19-noughts, Fauvel spent a great deal of time on the Seychelles, a place that he grew to love perhaps more than any other. He befriended all the islands' leading personalities and delved into its history and natural wonders. He notably conducted an in-depth study of the Coco de Mer (*Lodoicea*), or giant sea coconut, a much beloved fruit (weighing between 15 and 30 kg!) endemic to the Seychelles.

However, Fauvel deeply regretted that although many of the islands' grandees were of French descent and the Gallic culture still flavored daily life, there was almost no knowledge, or local records, of the Seychelles' history from its formative French colonial period could be found on the islands, while almost nothing was available globally in the public domain. While snippets of information and the odd archrival references appeared here and there, nobody had ever made any effort to research the early colonial history of the *Seychelles in a comprehensive manner*, with virtually all the vital documents that explained and determined the islands' history remaining shrouded in mystery. Fauvel vowed to correct this.

The Present Work in Focus

Fauvel spent countless days and hours while on home leave scouring various French archives for the original seminal documents of the early colonial history of *Seychelles*, uncovering many gems that had not been seen, in some cases for 150 years. He also undertook the first serious study of the cartography of the islands, locating manuscript and rare printed maps in libraries and museums all over the world.

Around 1900, Fauvel completed a grand manuscript encompassing all his finds and research, the "Histoire des Isles Seychelles *sous* domination française". He applied to the French Colonial Ministry to sponsor its publication (which promised to be a relatively expensive effort), but this was declined, as the ministry cited a lack of financial resources (moreover, the Seychelles had not been French colony for almost a century). Unable to afford to print the work himself, Fauvel lamented that it would likely never see the light of day.

Enter Sir Walter Edward Davidson (1859 - 1923), who became the Governor of the Seychelles in 1904 (serving until 1912). A man of great intellectual curiosity, he befriended Fauvel and was deeply interested in this manuscript, believing it to be in the public interest that it be published. Davidson saw to it that the book of text was printed at the colony's new Government Printing Office in Victoria, while the accompanying portfolio of maps was published in England. He noted in the introduction: "The work is printed by the local government under considerable difficulties… The maps have been admirably executed in England under the careful supervision of Mr. H. A'C. Bergne" (p. xxv).

The *Unpublished Documents on the History of the Seychelles Islands Anterior to 1810…*was not issued until 1909, whereupon it gained the distinction of being by far the grandest publication printed in the Seychelles up to the time.

The text is divided into an introduction and 3 parts. The 'Introduction', dated January 1, 1909, is masterfully written by Governor Davidson (pp. ix - xxvi), granting the reader a summary of Fauvel's work, in which he expresses that "It is due to the enthusiasm and industry of Monsieur A.A. Fauvel that the interesting information with which these records teem has been brought to light…" (p. i). While the introduction is written in English, pretty much all the rest of the work is in French.
The first part of the body of the work, 'I. Cartography' (pp. 1-27), is the first Carto-bibliography of the Seychelles, listing 94 maps from the dawn of European discovery of the islands until the contemporary time. It is an excellent selection that includes many very rare manuscripts and printed maps that even today would be hard to locate in institutions, let alone at the end of the 19th century.
Briefly turning our attention away from the book part itself, is the giant portfolio entitled 'Ancient Maps of Seychelles Archipelago', that accompanies the work and illustrates the carto-bibliography, in which Fauvel reproduced 38 of maps, depicted on 14 sheets (7 in colour). While some of these images are easily obtained online today, many are of either unique or very rare items not easily seen by today's scholars. It is also quite helpful for one to be able to view the cartographic evolution of the Seychelles in one place, and for these reasons, the portfolio of images maintains its utility, even in the internet age.

Turning back the book, the second part, 'II. Journals, Reports & Memoirs' (pp. 28 – 323), contains the bulk of the work. Here Fauvel painstakingly transcribed dozens of all the critically important manuscripts regarding Seychelles history that he could find in French and Mauritian institutions, with these sources

including the individual libraries of the French Ministries of the Navy, the Colonies and Foreign Affairs; the *Bibliothèque* nationale de France, the National Archives of France; the *Bibliothèque* municpiale de Caen; and the Archives of Mauritius. These documents include the seminal primary sources regarding the French period of colonization from 1742 to 1810, including the logs of explorers, accounts of early settlers, descriptions of the island written by French governors and grandees, as well as key legal documents and declarations.
The third part, 'III. Bibliography' (pp. 364 - 417), which Governor Davidson describes as "a compilation of extraordinary completeness… of the greatest value" (p. xxv), lists books, pamphlets and various manuscripts regarding the islands' history, geography, treaties, religious affairs and natural history, etc.

While Fauvel's work was published 112 years ago, in many key respects it remains an unparalleled resource for scholars, as it is still the only place where one can encounter many of the seminal documents of Seychelles history printed in full, and certainly the only place where one can find such a grand anthology of such sources. For this reason, Fauvel's work had remained popular with specialist scholars, and it was reprinted in 1980 in Brussels.

The present example of the work comes from a sizable collection of books, maps and manuscripts that remained from Fauvel's estate that recently came to market. As Fauvel died in November 1909 in Cherbourg, we do not know if he ever personally held the present copy of the work, or if it was simply received by his family after he passed away.

A Note on Rarity

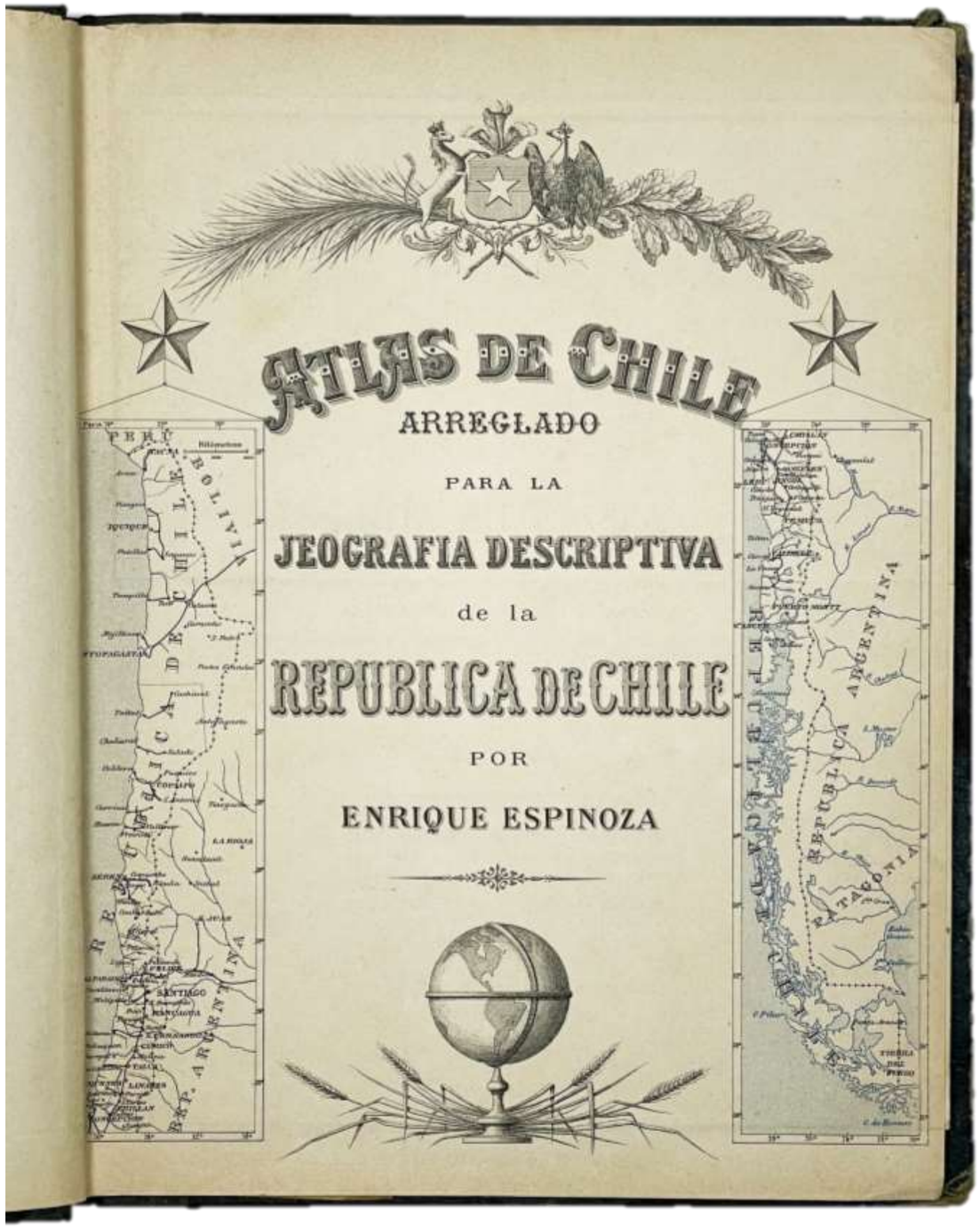
The work, especially complete with the portfolio of maps, is very rare. While we can trace around 10 institutional examples worldwide (it is hard to tell which of these are original 1909 editions, let alone complete with the portfolio), we cannot trace any examples as having appeared on the market in at least 30 years.
It was likely issued in only a small print run and especially given the size of the portfolio and the fact that it was created in a tropical climate, it would have had a very low survival rate.

References: British Library: General Reference Collection 09061.g.19; *Bibliothèque* nationale de France: FRBNF30421813; University of London – Senate House Library: DT469 S4 FAU); Royal Botanical Garden Kew: T11.3; Cambridge University Library: RCS.A.484c.5; University of Texas at Austin: Harry Ransom Center Book Collection DT 469 S4 F388; OCLC: 457828201, 122695986, 1006151238, 1079775530.

3.500 EUR



5. CHILE – NATIONAL ATLAS



Enrique ESPINOZA Gárate (1844 – 1899).

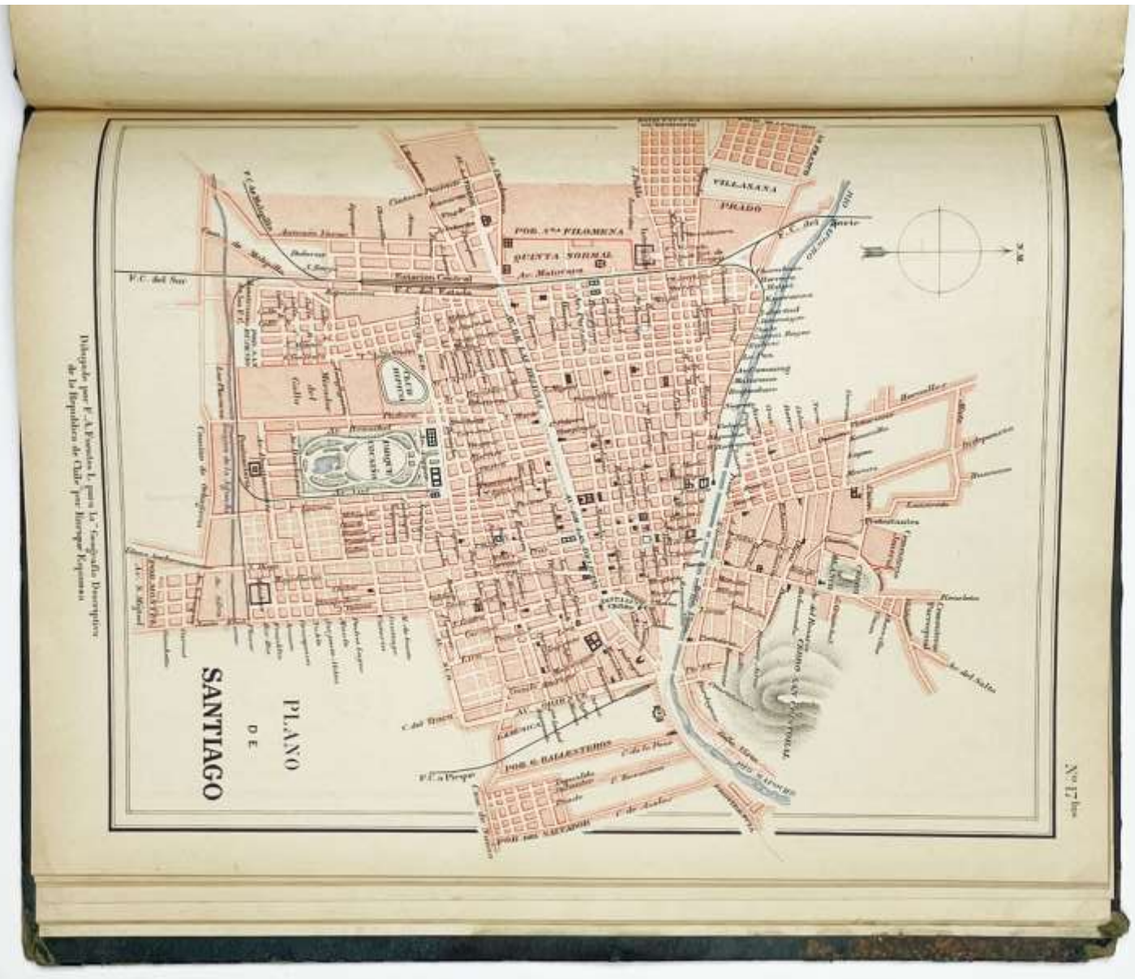
Atlas de Chile Arreglado para la Jeografia Descriptiva de la Republica de Chile por Enrique Espinoza.

Paris: Erhard Frères, 1903.

Small 4° (27 x 20.5 cm): 2 pp., 39 maps (5 folding; maps numbered 1-15, plus 5, 12, 15 and 17-bis), distributor's 'Advertencia' handstamp to back of title explaining some manuscript boundary revisions to three maps, contemporary bookseller's handstamps of 'W.G. Paton & Co., Libraria Ingles, Conception' to front endpapers, bound in original green cloth with title gilt debossed to front cover (Very Good, internally overall bright and clean, repaired tears to a couple folding maps with no loss, covers stained with edge wear).

A fine example of an important and beautifully produced national atlas of chile, featuring 39 maps predicated upon the best scientific sources, made by Enrique Espinoza, who is credited with revolutionizing the study of geography in Chile, published by the venerable Paris firm of Erhard Frères.

The present work was made when Chile was one of the wealthiest countries in the world, buoyed by a decades-long commodities boom. Rich in copper, potassium nitrates and other minerals, as well a cash crops, Chile fueled the Industrial Revolution in Europe and America. Notably, Chile's conquest of its northern provinces (Antofagasta, Arica and Tacna), from Bolivia and Peru, during the War of the Pacific (1879-84) granted it immense nitrate and copper deposits; Chile soon saw its national treasury revenues grow by 900%!



Dibujado por F. A. Fuentes L. para la "Geografia Descriptiva de la Republica de Chile" por Enrique Espinoza

N.º 17 bis

Mapa N.º 3



Dibujado por F. A. Fuentes L. para la "Geografia Descriptiva de la Republica de Chile" por Enrique Espinoza

Further south, in Patagonia, in 1881, Chile and Argentina made a provisional boundary agreement that saw Chile's territory confirmed as reaching down to Cape Horn. The country thus extended along the Pacific Coast of South America north to south for 4,270 km (2,653 miles) yet averaged only 177 km (110 miles) in width.

While Chile suffered bouts of political instability, its economic growth saw the country form a large middle class, while funding improvements to social services and infrastructure. Indeed, the present map is an especially fine artefact of Chile's great investment in public education during its golden era. Sadly, Chile's economy suffered more that perhaps that of any other country during the Great Depression, when commodity prices collapsed. The country never fully recovered, and for decades was buffeted by political and economic instability. It was only in 2006, that Chile regained its place as Latin America's most affluent nation.

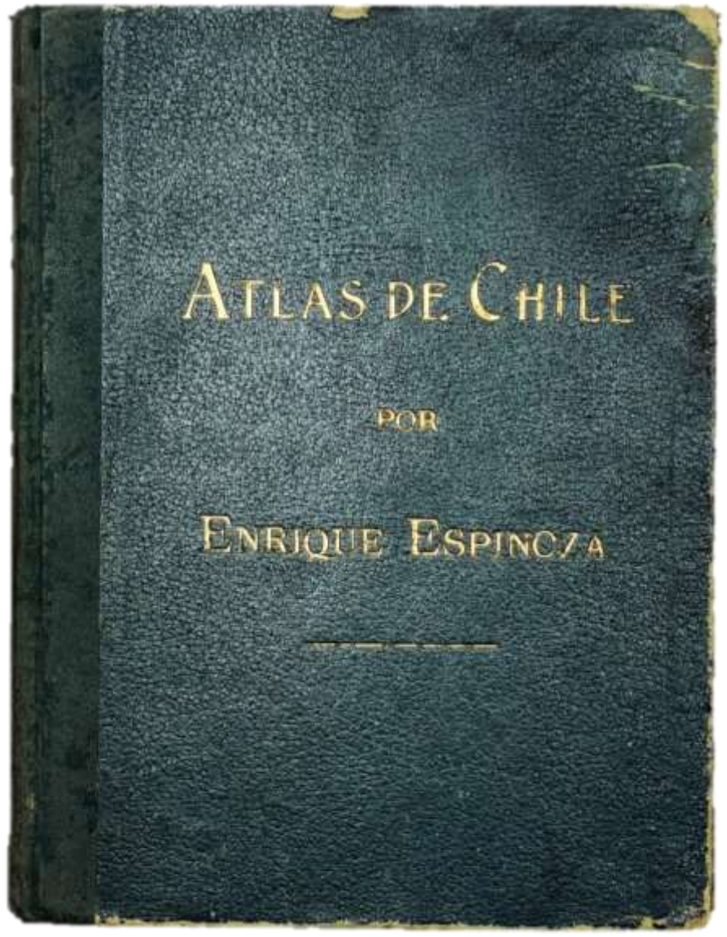
Turning back to geography, in the 1880s Chilean academics bemoaned that the study of geography and cartography had not kept pace with the country's economic development. Mapping was focused upon mining or episodic military events, which was good in some ways, but left the country short of fine general national and regional maps and atlases for educational purposes or strategic planning.

Enter Enrique Espinoza Gárate (1844 - 1899), a Chilean geographer who revolutionized the study of subject in his country. In his early and mid-career, he held a variety of jobs, being variously a high school teacher, a journalist and a customs officers in the Chile's newly conquered northern provinces.

In the late 1880s, Espinoza dedicated a great deal of time to creating a definitive geographical description of Chile. He relied upon the best available surveys and written accounts from the government, mining companies and academics, as well as the stellar information yielded by the 1885 national census, the first to be made after Chilean acquired new territories from the 1881 boundary agreement with Argentina and the war against Bolivia and Peru.

With the sponsorships of the Faculty of Philosophy and Humanities of the University of Chile, Espinoza published the *Jeografia descriptiva de la República de Chile, arreglada segun las últimas divisions administrativas, con los territorios anexados y en conformidad al censo jeneral levantado el 26 de noviembre de 1885* (Santiago: Impr. Gutenberg, 1890). Considered the first proper scientific study of Chile's geography, it was an enormous success, running into five editions issued up to 1903.

The *Jeografia descriptiva* was primarily a written text, and Espinoza decided that it was important that he create a graphic element to express his work, a scientific national atlas. The resulting first edition of the present *Atlas de Chile Arreglado para la Jeografia Descriptiva* was published in 1897 in Paris by the venerable firm of Erhard Frères, which specialized in the cartography of Asia, Africa and the Americas. While it was possible to print such a work in Chile, it was more cost effective, and of higher technical quality, to have it made in Paris.



Focusing upon the present second edition of the atlas, which was issued posthumously, in 1903, it features 39 maps (five folding), including a national map, a map of South America, and 37 detailed provincial / regional maps of all parts of Chile (from Easter Island to Tierra del Fuego), as well as route maps of various key railways (key to Chile's resource economy), and 4 city plans (including Santiago, Valparaiso, Iquique and Santa Rosa de los Andes).

The maps are very attractively lithographed in colour, with elevations expressed in green hachures, capturing Chile's extreme topography with impressive accuracy. All cities, towns and villages of note are carefully marked, with all roads and railways delineated.

Interestingly, one will notice that Map Nos. 31, 32, and 25, depicting parts of Chilean Patagonia, show hastily revised boundaries between Chile and Argentina, traced in manuscript, in red pen. These hand revisions were added by the atlas's distributor in Chile, F.A. Fuentes, according the 'Advertencia' handstamp on the verso of the title. By the turn of the century both Chile and Argentina were dissatisfied with the 1881 preliminary boundary agreement in Patagonia, so they submitted the matter for binding arbitration, adjudicated by King Edward VII of Great Britain, in what became known as the 'The Cordillera of the Andes Boundary Case' (November 20, 1902). The king came back with a resolution that represented a compromise, but one informed by more accurate cartography. These new frontier lines were not known by the publisher until after the atlas was printed, necessitating the present manuscript revisions.

The atlas was first issued in 1897, with the present example being of the second edition of 1903. While held by several institutions, it seldom appears on the market.

References: David Rumsey Map Collection: 7930.002; Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin: 4" Kart. R 18062<1903>; OCLC: 253346044, 249424532, 21144694.

1.400 EUR

6. West Indies – St. Christopher (St. Kitts)

Nevis / Anguilla

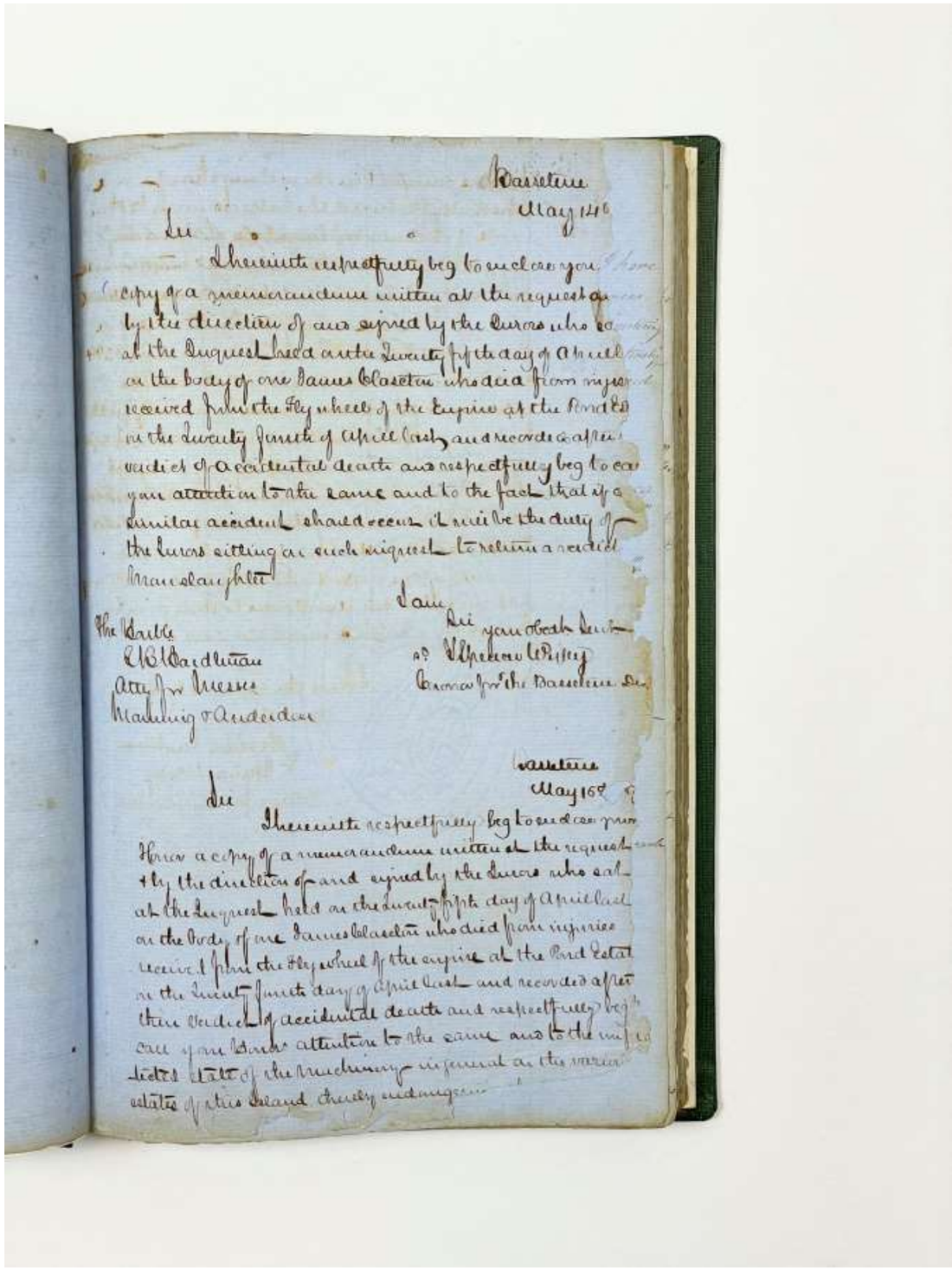
British Virgin Islands

Original Manuscript Archive

Post-Slavery Era

Medical History / Legal History

Political History / Natural Disasters



ARCHIVE OF 4 PARTS:

PART I.

ST. CHRISTOPHER LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

"Minutes of the Honorable House of Assembly. Commencing 20th December [and concluding 6th December 1860]".

Folio (38 x 26.5 cm) [1p., printed title], 682 pp., in a neat secretarial hand with pre-printed date headers to corners and lines ruled in red, on laid watermarked paper, followed by numerous blank pages, and 2 identical copies of a St. Kitts-printed broadside bound-in, *Saint Christopher. Speech of Lieutenant Governor Pine on the Prorogation of the Houses of Legislature, August 31st, 1865* (Very Good, overall clean and clear, just some areas of light to moderate toning).

[and:]

PART II.

Archibald Paull BURT (1810 – 1879) and Francis Spencer WIGLEY (1805 – 1872).

[Attorney General of St. Christopher's Letter & Ordnance Book, 1860 - 1870].

Manuscript, St. Christopher, 1860-1870.

Folio (31.5 x 32.5 cm): Manuscript in pen, [286 pp., first leaf seemingly mis-bound from another work, text followed by numerous blank pp.], with many entries appearing to be written in the hand of the authors and signed, with come contemporary mss. corrections, on blue laid paper, with 'Britannia' watermark, bound in modern green library cloth (Good, first leaf heavily corroded on margins with notable loss to text, ink on many pages markedly oxidized and faded but still legible, final leaves corroded along edges with very minor loss to text).

[and:]

PART III.

ST. CHRISTOPHER, NEVIS and ANGUILLA EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

[Minute Book of the Executive Council of St. Christopher, etc., 1871 to 1882].

Manuscript, St. Christopher, 1871-1882.

Folio (21.5 x 32.5 cm): Manuscript in pen in a neat secretarial hand, [297 pp., seemingly extracted from a larger volume as work begins with an incomplete entry, but continuing run complete, interspersed with 6 blank pp. and followed by numerous blank pp.], on greyish laid paper, with 'Britannia' watermark, with a St. Kitts-printed broadside concerning banning of the importation of livestock from Nevis bound-in (between pp. 144 and 145), and a portion of a 'wanted poster' pasted over p. 166, bound in modern green library cloth (Very Good, some areas of browning but overall cleanly legible).

[and:]

PART IV.

[*Likely* Francis Spencer WIGLEY II (1844 -1911) and W.G. WIGLEY].

[Rough Legal Notebook, Leeward Islands].

[Manuscript, St. Christopher, early 20th Century].

Folio (21 x 33 cm): Manuscript in pen and pencil, [50 pp., followed by dozens of blanks, and then by 79 pp. bound upside down], on blue ruled notebook paper, some inserts bound-in, bound in modern green library cloth (Fair, severely damp stained in many areas but pretty much entirely legible).

A stellar and voluminous original manuscript archive primarily concerning St. Christopher, but also touching upon Nevis, Anguilla, and the British Virgin Islands, from the period spanning 1855 to 1882, in the post-slavery area, a time of tumultuous transition; featuring the manuscript 'Minute Book' of the St. Kitts Legislative Assembly (1855-62), the private Ordnance and Letter Book of the St. Kitts Attorney General (1860-70), the manuscript 'Minute Book' of the Executive Council of St. Kitts, Nevis and Anguilla (1870-82), as well as a book of legal notes, with the archive featuring a few unrecorded locally-printed broadsides; authentic artefacts featuring unique and valuable insights into diverse subjects, including the rights of free people of colour, the encouragement of immigration, public health and epidemics, the building of infrastructure and communications networks, economic development and taxation and responses to natural disasters; collectively a great resource worthy of further academic study; with an august provenance, being variously written or collected by Francis Spencer Wigley, the Attorney General and President of St. Kitts, Nevis and Anguilla, and his eponymous son who later served as the Acting President of the islands.

St. Christopher, popularly known as 'St. Kitts', while a small West Indian island (with an area of 174 km sq.), possesses an outsized role in history. It was first settled by English planters in 1624, and by the French the following year. The centre part of the island was controlled by England, whole both ends were French zones. While St. Kitts was continually fought over between France and England, and was tormented by frequent piratical raids, earthquakes and hurricanes, the settlers persisted, as the island possessed some of the world's most fertile agrarian lands, perfect for supporting a slave-sugar economy.

Britain assumed full control of St. Kitts in 1713, and over the succeeding decades created the world's most proportionately productive agrarian powerhouse. Many historians believe that by 1776 the island's small planter community (a class barely numbering 1,500) were per capita the wealthiest people in the world! Until the Napoleonic Wars, St. Kitts planters possessed profound political and economic power in the greater British Empire. However, events would soon reveal this prosperity to be fragile.

St. Kitts's wealth was built upon the ignoble, and increasingly controversial, institution of slavery, and was dangerously reliant upon a single industry. In 1807, Britain banned the global slave trade, preventing West Indian planters from replenishing their labour force, while ever more restrictions on slavery were imposed until in 1833, when Whitehall ordered the abolition of slavery throughout the empire. As in all the other British colonies, slavery was phased out in St. Kitts from 1834 to 1838. On the island, 19,780 people gained their freedom from bondage, accounting for about 80% of the island's population.

By this time, virtually all British West Indian planters had fallen into dire financial straits. Since the Napoleonic Wars, sugar prices dramatically declined, as the global market was deluged with a glut of product from the East. While the crown awarded 'compensation' to former slave owners, these funds were nowhere near adequate to make up for their losses. Moreover, the newly liberated former slaves

(understandably) showed an unwillingness to work their former captors' lands, at least not terms that were commercially viable for the planters, causing a severe labour shortage.

St. Kitts also suffered what can almost be called a succession of tragedies of Biblical proportions. The island was ravaged by a hurricane in 1835, suffered a severe drought in 1836-7, while an earthquake stuck in 1843. If that was not enough, in 1853-4, St. Kitts was struck by a cholera epidemic which carried away almost 4,000 people, or around 18% of its population. Moreover, many people decided to emigrate, exacerbating the existing labour crisis. The island's population declined from 23,177, in 1844, to 20,741 in 1855.

The present archive picks up the story in 1855, when St. Kitts was in a state of crisis. The island was viewed as a nearly bankrupt incubus of disease, damned by natural disasters, and it seemed that virtually anyone industrious wanted nothing to do with the place. The present archive documents the best efforts of the island's legislators and administrators to implement polices to halt the society's freefall, and to rebuild it in the context of a modern world that was, at least initially, unkind.

In response, the colonial government attempted to enact policies to encourage immigration, advance the living conditions of labourers and former slaves, improving public health and education, developing communications and infrastructure, managing taxation, as well as alleviating the effects of the natural disasters.

The Political History of St. Kitts and Related Islands

To better understand the present archive, something must be said of the systems of political administration of St. Christopher during the period in question. In 1671, St. Kitts became part of the Colony of the Leeward Islands, which included several neighbouring English possessions. In 1816, in the immediate wake of the Napoleonic Wars, Whitehall decided to divide the colony into two parts, with one part including St. Kitts, Nevis and Anguilla and the British Virgin Islands, and the other embracing Antigua, Barbuda and Monserrat. In 1833, all these islands were reunited into single colonial entity, under the Governor of Antigua, although the new system was to be semi-federal, with each island having measure of autonomy.

St. Kitts was to be directly overseen by a Lieutenant Governor, and its own Executive Council (a cabinet appointed by the Crown). Under this, was the Legislative Assembly, which was elected by limited suffrage by the white landowning class (such that there were maybe no more than a few hundred voters on the entire island). The Legislative Assembly had the power to propose policies and the island's budget, although any bill could be disallowed by Whitehall, which was represented by the Lieutenant Governor and the Executive Council. While London do not agree with all the St. Kitts's Assembly's decisions, the legislature and the Crown generally maintained cordial relations, in sharp contrast to the situation on some other islands, such as Jamaica, where there was always severe friction between the local assembly and the crown. As such, the St. Kitts Assembly exercised a great deal of power over the island's affairs, as the executive and Whitehall generally consented to its measures.

In response to the failed 1866 Rebellion in Jamaica, Whitehall decided to clamp down on the autonomy of its West Indian colonies. In 1870, it created the Federal Colony of the Leeward Islands, whereby the



Legislative Assembly was to be appointed, as opposed to elected, and St. Kitts was to be run by a 'President', or 'Administrator', who held executive authority, under the auspices of a Governor resident in Antigua.

In 1883, the colonial system was reformed again, with St. Kitts, Nevis and Anguilla being united into a single colony, overseen by a President, and with a restored elected assembly. This system prevailed until virtually all the British possessions in the greater region joined the ill-fated West Indies Federation, in 1958. St. Kitts & Nevis became a fully independent nation in 1983.

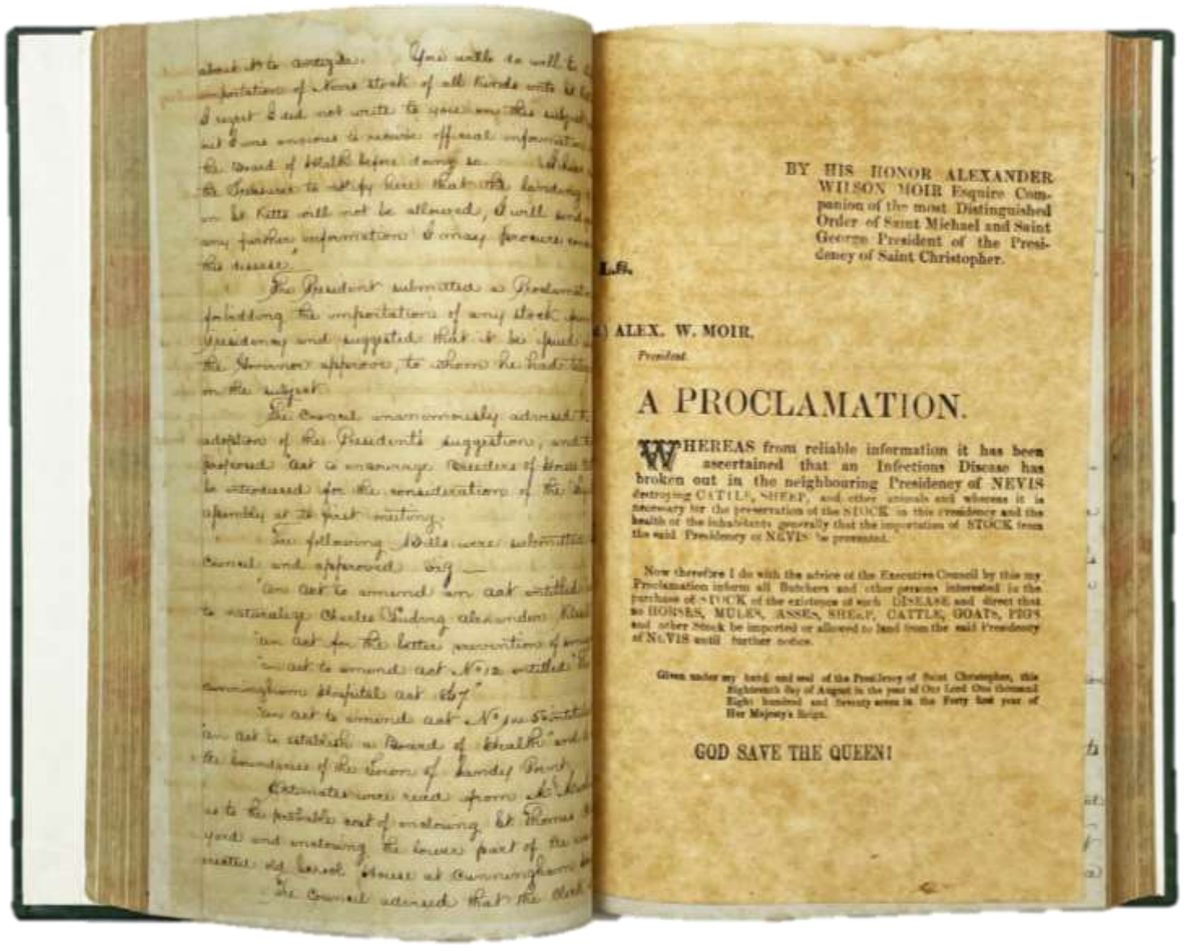
A Note on the Archives' Rarity / Uniqueness

Importantly, the great majority of the information present in this archive was never published, and in many cases likely does not survive anywhere else, even in manuscript form.

Regarding *Part I*, the Minute Book of the Legislative Assembly (1855-60), we are not aware of the location of another example in any form. However, there may be snippets of information from the minutes in various documents held by the National Archives U.K. and in local archives in St. Kitts, as well as in printed works such as *The Statutes of the Islands of Saint Christopher and Anguilla* (London: Wm. Clowes & Sons, 1857), as well as some rare locally printed broadsides.

As for *Part II*, the St. Kitts Attorney General's Ordnance & Letter Book (1860-70), it is almost certainly a unique item, and while some of the Attorney General's outgoing letters may exist somewhere, this is likely the only surviving work detailing the inner workings of the office of the chief crown law officer of St. Kitts from its era.

Regarding *Part III*, the Executive Council Minute Book of St. Kitts (1871-82), we cannot trace another example. As the deliberations of the council were held *in camera*, very little of the information contained within can be located anywhere else, although excerpts perhaps may be found in various letters sent to Whitehall preserved in the National Archives U.K.


BY HIS HONOR ALEXANDER WILSON MOIR Esquire Companion of the most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George President of the Presidency of Saint Christopher.

L.S.

ALEX. W. MOIR,
President.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS from reliable information it has been ascertained that an Infectious Disease has broken out in the neighbouring Presidency of NEVIS destroying CATTLE, SHEEP, and other animals and whereas it is necessary for the preservation of the STOCK in this presidency and the health of the inhabitants generally that the importation of STOCK from the said Presidency of NEVIS be prevented.

Now therefore I do with the advice of the Executive Council by this my Proclamation inform all Butchers and other persons interested in the purchase of STOCK of the existence of such DISEASE and direct that no HORSES, MULES, ASSES, SHEEP, CATTLE, GOATS, PIGS and other Stock be imported or allowed to land from the said Presidency of NEVIS until further notice.

Given under my hand and seal of the Presidency of Saint Christopher, this Eighteenth Day of August in the year of Our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy seven in the Forty first year of Her Majesty's Reign.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Part IV, being a collection of rough legal notes, is a unique item, being from the private papers of Francis Spencer Wigley II and W.G. Wigley, two of the Leeward Islands' leading barristers of the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Provenance: The Wigley Political Dynasty of St. Kitts

The present archive was variously in the possession of three generations of the Wigley family, prominent attorneys and politicians on St. Christopher for almost a century.

The dynasty was founded by Francis Spencer Wigley (1805 - 1872), usually known as 'F. Spencer Wigley', was a native of London who was trained as a barrister. In London, he formed a legal partnership with Archibald Paull Burt (1810 – 1879), who hailed from a wealthy St. Kitts planter family. Wigley and Burt pooled their money and invested in land and other assets in St. Kitts. In 1834, Wigley married Burt's sister, Eliza, and moved to St. Kitts, with Burt returning to his home island around the same time.

Wigley became a leading attorney on the island and held great political influence through the Burt family. Archibald Burt became the Speaker of the St. Kitts Assembly, and from 1848 to 1860 served as the Attorney General of the island. In late 1860, Burt moved 'Down Under' to become the Chief Justice of Western Australia, leaving Wigley to succeed him as Attorney General, whereupon he served for a decade.

From late 1870 until his death in March 1872, Wigley served as the Administrator, or President, of St. Kitts. Curiously, in 1873, Archibald Burt visited St., Kitts to assess the status of the estates he had jointly owned with Wigley but was shocked to find that these assets were "bankrupt".

Part I of the present archive, the Minutes of the Assembly, was acquired by Wigley in the process of his official duties (he is noted as attending a meeting of Legislative Assembly

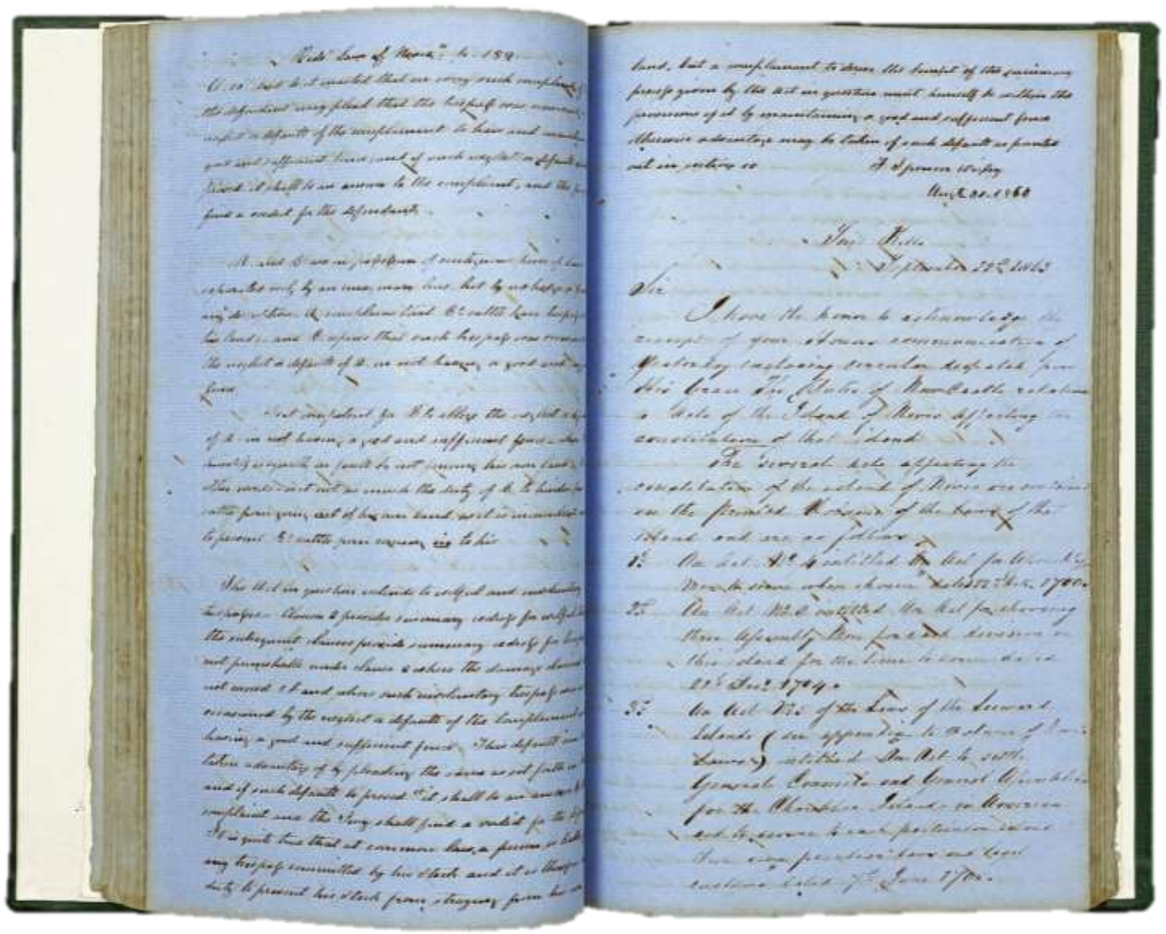
on July 19, 1860) while he was the author of most of the contents of Part II, the Attorney General's letter book, which bears many examples of his original signature.

Wigley's son, Francis Spencer Wigley II (1844 - 1911), was in his own right was a prominent attorney and political figure, serving as the Acting President of St. Kitts from 1888 to 1889. *Part III*, of the archive, the Executive Council Minute Book of St. Christopher, Nevis and Anguilla, may had been commenced under the administration of Francis Spencer Wigley I, but seems to have come into the possession of his son, as it runs until 1882.

Francis Spencer Wigley II's son, W.G. Wigley, served as the Crown Attorney of St. Kitts and the Acting Attorney General of St. Kitts, Nevis and Anguilla up into the 1920s. Part IV of the archive, a rough legal notebook, has parts that were likely written by Francis Spencer Wigley II and W.G. Wigley, as it had entries dating from 1902 to 1919.

It seems that all the archive's contents eventually came into the possession of W.G. Wigley.

In addition, the Wigley connection is supported by the fact the archive was found accompanied by a few books that bear the manuscript names of "Wigley" and "W.R. Wigley".



THE ARCHIVES IN FOCUS

PART I:

"Minutes of the Honorable House of Assembly. Commencing 20th December [and concluding 6th December 1860]".

This is an original manuscript book of the Minutes of the House of Assembly of St. Christopher, running from December 1855 to December 1860 inclusive. The minutes were the official record of the assembly's proceedings and recorded attendance, procedures, the tabling of legislation and budgets, with votes and resolutions, as well as the reading of various submissions (letters and reports). The minute book would have been copied by the clerk of assembly, or, one of his deputies, and is written in a careful secretarial hand on red-ruled paper, with printed date headings, along with a printed title page. Such copies would have been made in only a handful of examples to be deposited in archives and given to a few key crown officers and members of the legislature. For the most part, most of the information was never brought to print.

The Assembly was comprised of 24 members elected from constituencies across the island, by limited suffrage for a term lasting one year (December to December) thus the present manuscript encompasses the Assembly's proceedings for five full terms. The members elected their own speaker, and each annual session commenced with a speech by the Governor (akin to a House of Commons 'throne speech'), setting out the colony's legislative proprietors for the new year, of which a response (usually entirely complimentary) was given be the Assembly. Generally, the St. Kitts Assembly was a collegial 'family compact' of interrelated clans of the plantocracy, and 'divisions' (votes) only occurred occasionally, as there was often unanimous agreement. The Assembly also tended to get along well with the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and the 'Executive Council.

After reading through these minutes, one gains the impression that while the members of the assembly were certainly elitists, they were nevertheless conscientious in their responsibilities and tried their best to develop legislation that would arrest St. Kitts's decline and improve the lot of its people, including its Black majority. There efforts had mixed results, but overall, their actions probably ensured that St. Kitts's problems were nowhere near as bad as they could have been (neighbouring Nevis suffered far more). It is worth noting that, in part due to the government's policies, St. Kitt's population recovered over the coming decades, reaching 30,876 in 1891.

The minutes provide a critical and unappareled insight into the inner workings of a colonial government during a time of great tumult and transition, providing much valuable information found nowhere else. Subjects include the rights of freed former slaves and labourers, encouraging immigration, public health, public buildings and transport, communications infrastructure, economy and taxation and relief from natural disasters.

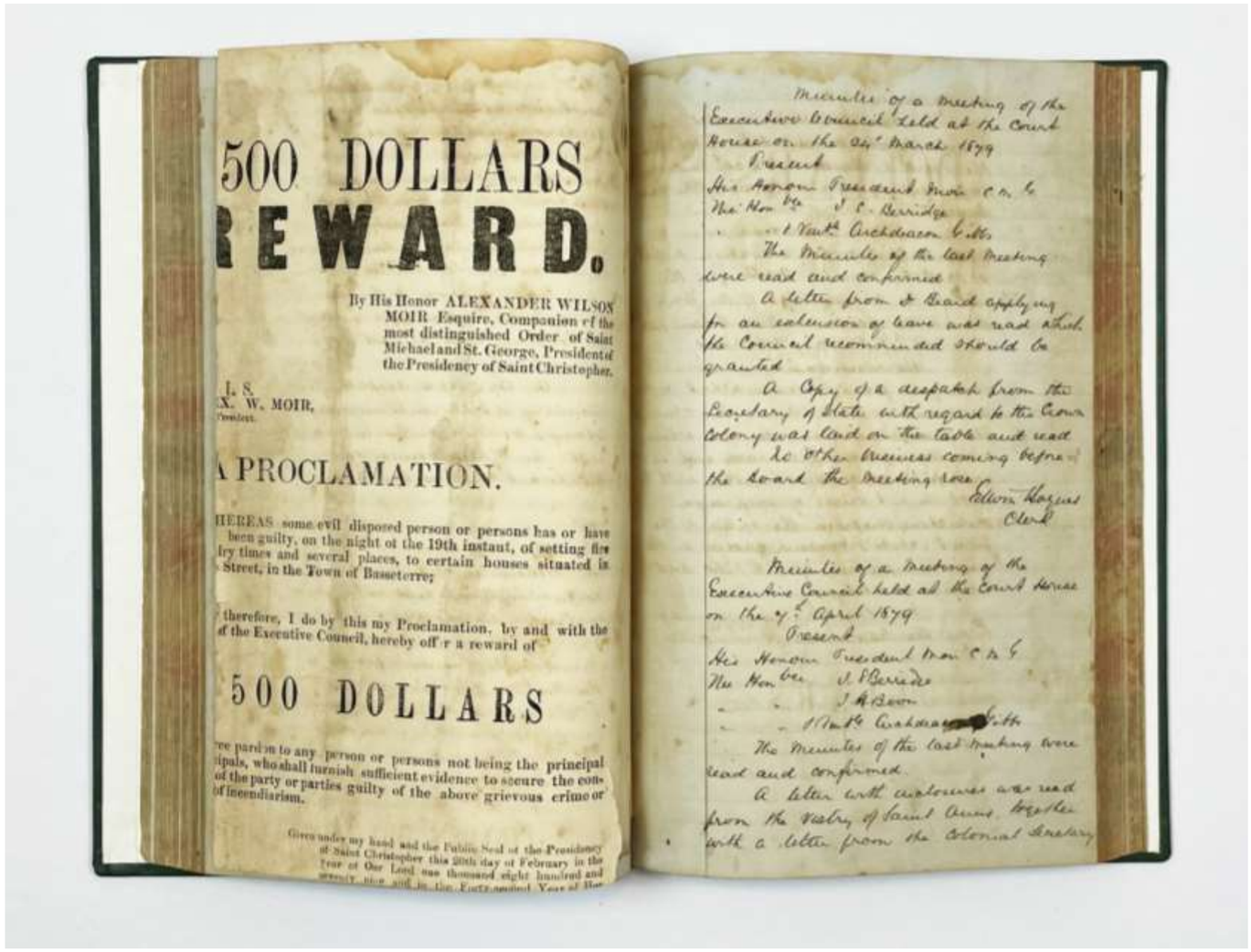
The Minute Book commences with the swearing in of a new assembly on December 20, 1855. The initial subjects discussed include police, furniture for Government House; appointment of a crown geologist; and the employment of other personnel, followed by the Quarterly Public Accounts, of the Budget (pp. 13-4), which itemized salaries of crown employees and officers and listed even the fees for printing (paid to the island's two printers, the *Gazette* and *Advetizer*, totalling £54 and change). This is followed by a 'Petition of Retailers of Rum' and a discussion on the improvements to the Brimstone Hill Fort (pp. 20-21).

On March 18, 1856, the assembly heard the annual speech by the Governor of St. Kitts, Nevis, Anguilla, Antigua, Barbuda and Dominica, being Ker Baillie-Hamilton (1804-89, in office 1855-62) (pp. 31-4).

The Assembly then received a proposal from the London architect William Salter for rebuilding the island's main Anglican place of worship (a pro-cathedral), the Church of St. George's Basseterre (pp. 38-41, *passim*.), which had been destroyed by an earthquake in 1842, followed by a hurricane in 1843. The description of the new church is amazingly detailed and is valuable to the island's architectural history. As it would turn out, the assembly authorized the crown to fund the rebuilding of the church, which commenced in 1856 and was completed in 1859 (sadly the church would again be destroyed by a great fire that swept Basseterre in 1867).

Other issues tackled by the 1855-6 session included the 'Report Surveyor of Roads' (pp. 48-51); Report of Immigration Committee (April 17, 1856, p. 55), that was formed to attract agrarian workers to St. Kitts to relieve the labour shortage; the Assembly authorized a bounty of £574 to be paid to for facilitating the arrival of 58 adults and 48 children from Madeira.

In the summer of 1856, the Assembly took up matters related to medical services for agrarian labourers (p. 69). It also ensured the appointment of new standing parliamentary committees for privileges, public accounts, public budlings, public roads, public records, house assessment, immigration and public land assessment (p. 90). Next came the Quarterly Public Accounts, with the entire budget amounting to £646 and change (pp. 109-11); followed by a discussion on salt production in Anguilla (p. 132).


500 DOLLARS
REWARD.

By His Honor ALEXANDER WILSON MOIR Esquire, Companion of the most distinguished Order of Saint Michael and St. George, President of the Presidency of Saint Christopher.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS some evil disposed person or persons has or have been guilty, on the night of the 19th instant, of setting fire ...ry times and several places, to certain houses situated in ... Street, in the Town of Basseterre;

... therefore, I do by this my Proclamation, by and with the ... of the Executive Council, hereby offer a reward of

500 DOLLARS

...ve pardon to any person or persons not being the principal ...ipals, who shall furnish sufficient evidence to secure the con... of the party or parties guilty of the above grievous crime or ... of incendiarism.

Given under my hand and the Public Seal of the Presidency ... Saint Christopher this 20th day of February in the ... Year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ... and in the First ... Year of Her

Minutes of a meeting of the Executive Council held at the Court House on the 24th March 1879
Present
His Honour President Moir C.M.G.
The Hon'ble J. S. Berridge
" " Lt. Col. Cruickshank C.M.G.
The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed
A letter from J. Beard applying for an extension of leave was read which the Council recommended should be granted
A Copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State with regard to the Crown Colony was laid on the table and read
No other business coming before the Board the Meeting rose
Edwin Haynes
Clerk

Minutes of a Meeting of the Executive Council held at the Court House on the 9th April 1879
Present
His Honour President Moir C.M.G.
The Hon'ble J. S. Berridge
" " J. H. Severn
" " Lt. Col. Cruickshank C.M.G.
The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed
A letter with enclosures was read from the Visitor of Saint Anns Hospital with a letter from the Colonial Secretary

In September 1856, the legislature received a great deal of correspondence related to a proposal to facilitate the immigration of agrarian labourers from the Cape Verde Islands to the British West Indies, including, potentially, St. Kitts (p. 133). As background, the Cape Verdes had recently suffered terrible droughts and famine and people there were looking to emigrate. The enquiry includes a submission by the Governor of British Guiana, Philip Wodehouse, and a letter from Lord Clarendon, the British Consul at Cape Verde, who noted that "The Inhabitants of these islands (Cape Verdes) are a rare people of a class somewhat similar to the Negroes of the Coast of Africa but much more intelligent, more laborious, docile – this inclination to agrarian pursuits, and industrious habits, will doubtless render them as Free Labourers, a most a valuable acquisition for the Free Estates of British Guiana and the West India colonies" (p. 134).

Later the house deliberated on an 'Act for the Immigration of Agrarian Labourers', centring jupon the rights of former slaves and bettering their lot to discourage their emigration from St. Kitts (p.156); the house consented to this act, following up to "To remove doubts as the rights of Liberated Africans" (December 6, 1856, p. 185, *passim*.)

The house also authorized that the 'Laws of the Islands' be printed, which would lead to the publication of *The Statutes of the Islands of Saint Christopher and Anguilla* (London: Printed by Wm. Clowes & Sons, 1857). It them authorized the construction of the New Treasury building (p. 260).

Importantly, the Assembly received a letter from the 'Incumbered Estates Commission' (December 3, 1857, p. 367), a special crown body in London that was created to arrange the sale, by auction, of the many bankrupt plantations in the West Indies. This was proposed as a solution to the financial troubles that many creditors faced with regards to their loans in St. Kitts.

The Assembly took up further Immigration measures, including a bill to give the Governor-in-Council license to "declare the Ports from whence immigrants may be obtained". This was followed by measures to prevent the "Clandestine departure from this island of immigrants after they enter into contract" (pp. 380, 388, 405).

The planter class felt common cause with the British regime in India, which recently had to put down the Indian Uprising of 1857; they voted to send £100 to the (British) "Victims" of the rebellion (p. 385).

Notably, the house received reports and lengthy correspondence with regards to a proposal to run a branch of the 'West Indies & Pacific Telegraph' through St. Kitts (pp. 395-9), so linking the island by rapid communication to the outside world for the first time. These measures received full support, although such a connection would not be completed until 1872.

The Assembly consented to the 'Establishment of the Board of Health' (April 15, 1858, p. 425), which occurred in the wake of the island's horrific cholera epidemic of 1854-5.

In a sign that the Assembly ran a 'tight ship', sessions were cancelled if quorum was not met, and in the summer of 1858 a member was fined for non-attendance.

The house voted to authorize funds for a vessel to "communicate with Antigua due the recent riots" which affected the island (June 15, 1858, p. 434). This hit close to home, as the planter class pf St. Kitts always lived in fear of unrest on the part of the island's Black majority.

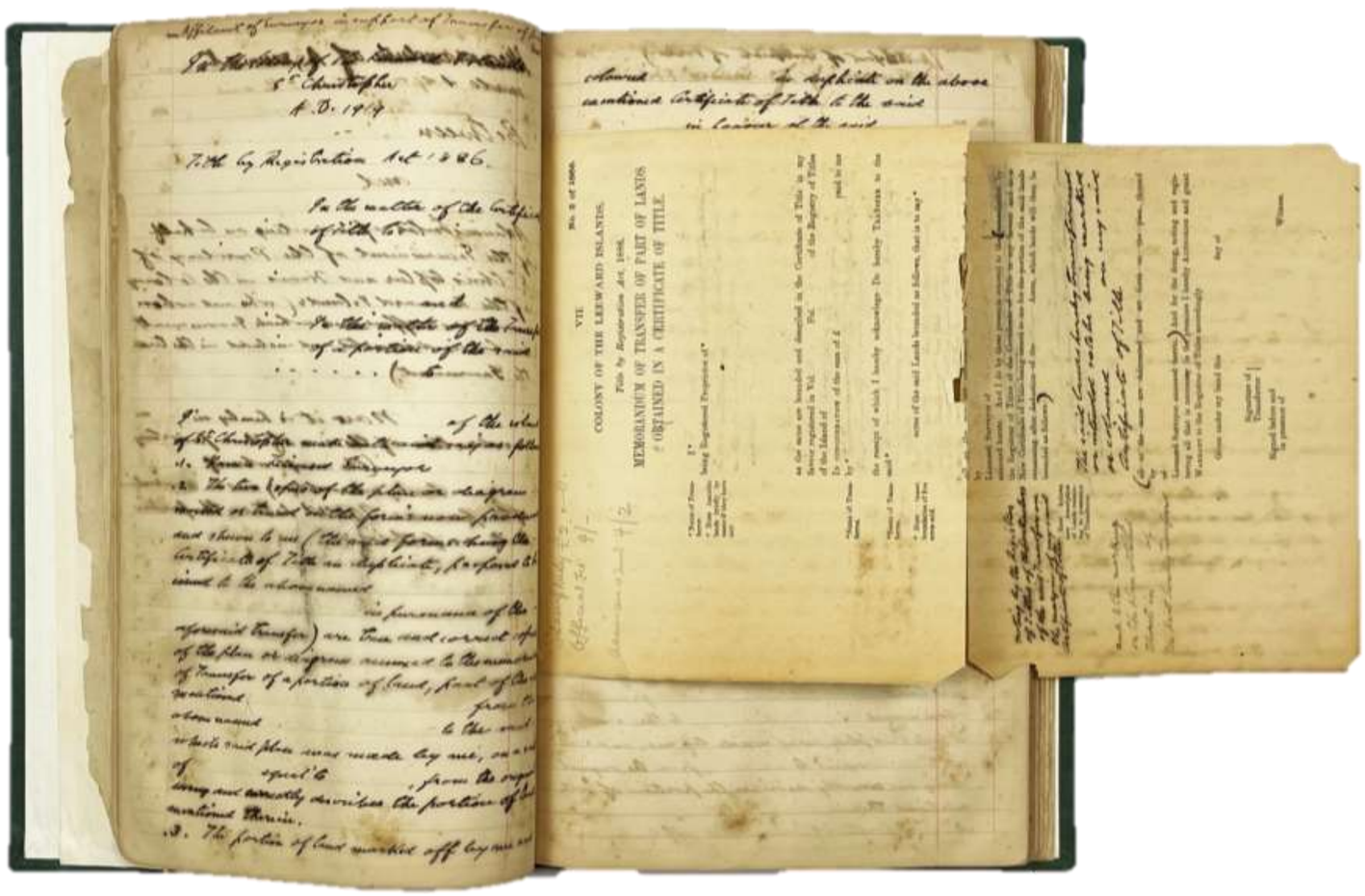
Other subjects dealt with later in 1858 include the Quarterly Public Accounts (July 22, 1858, pp. 441-3); the Local Militia (pp. 445-9); the Police Force (p. 451); and Support for Roman Catholics (p. 456).

In the New Session of 1858-9, the Assembly passed the 'Bill to Encourage the Immigration of Agricultural Labourers' (p. 524); and considered measures on Quarantine (p. 541); the Representation of the Board of Health (May 5, 1859, pp. 558-60); read a letter from Edward Eyre, then Lieutenant Governor of Antigua (May 2, 1859, p. 566), who would later prove himself to be a sadistic villain during his tenue as the Governor of Jamaica; detailed measures to keep the island's "Protective Forces…in an effective state", so as to quell any sense of rebellion (p. 568, 593-601); and debated a bill to renderer the work of the West Indies Incumbered Estates Commission "operational" (p. 602); while considering measures for the relief of the poor (p. 602).

During the New Session of 1860, which commenced on January 26, 1860, the Assembly read

a 'Report on the Protective Forces of St. Kitts' (March 22, 1860, p. 632); authorized the island's financial estimates to be printed (632); agreed to pay further bounties for immigrants (p. 638); debated bills to establish a post office, ice hose, and grammar school on St. Kitts (October 11, 1860, p. 659); issues regarding the Immigration Fund; and a Poor & Lunatics Bill (November 29, 1860, p. 679). The Minutes end with the last entry dated December 6, 1860 (p. 682).

Notably, following the written text are two identical bound-in copies of an unrecorded locally printed broadside: *Saint Christopher. Speech of Lieutenant Governor Pine on the Prorogation of the Houses of Legislature, August 31st, 1865* (37 x 23.6 cm).



PART II:

[Attorney General of St. Christopher's Ordnance & Letter Book, 1860 - 1870].

This is the private legislation & letter book of the Attorney General of St. Christopher, running from March 1860 to December 1870. The book features manuscript 'Summaries' of legislation under the Attorney General's review, plus, any related attachments, as well as notes on his opinions on the matters, plus, copies of outgoing letters that he wrote to major stakeholders. All

considered, it is a highly valuable artefact of legal history of the islands, providing unique insights into the thoughts and actions of the colony's chief legal officer.

The first entries were collected or written by Archibald Paull Burt, who served as Attorney General until July 1860, while the rest of the entries concern Francis Spencer Wigley I, who assumed the office from that time until December 1870, when he was elevated to become the Administrator of St. Kitts. Many of Burt and Wigley's entries appear to be written in their own hand (as opposed to a secretarial hand) and are signed.

Unlike *Part I*, which is very St. Kitts focused, the present book features much material on the British Virgin Islands, Nevis and Anguilla, as well as St. Kitts.

The early entries, under Burt's tenure mainly concern the Virgin Islands. Burt made an official visit to Tortola, and here is provided information on bills regarding the island's police, militia and agriculture (pp. 3 -15).

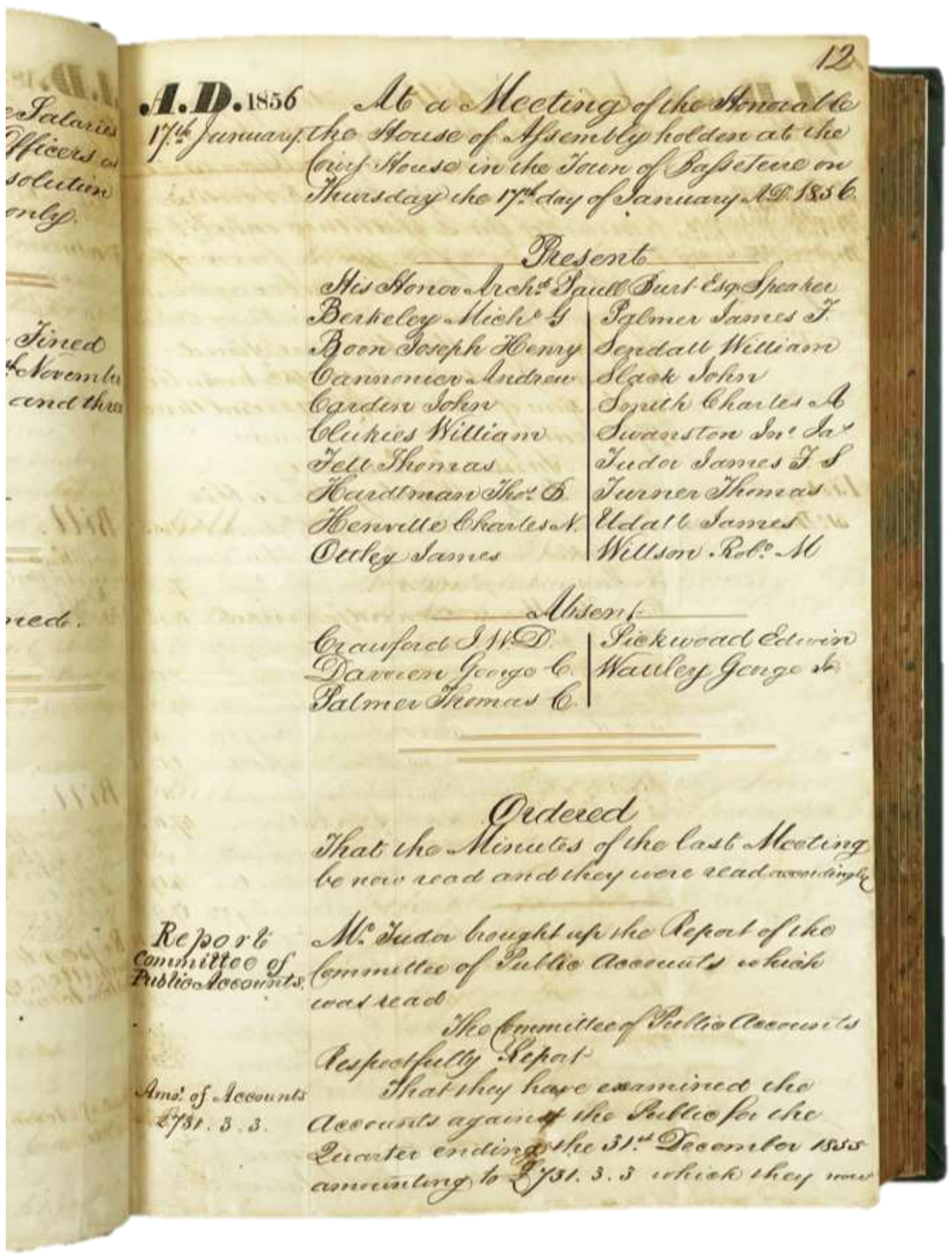
Wigley's entries commence on July 11, 1860 (p. 16) and initially regard laws concerning the Virgin Islands (September 27, 1860, p. 26). This followed by several entries relating to St. Kitts, such as establishing a Post Office (p. 28); creating a corporation for the Town of Basseterre (p. 32); establishing a Grammar School on St. Kitts (November 16, 1860, p. 389); police (p. 42); a Poor & Destitute Bill (p. 45); animal welfare (June 15, 1861, p. 56); murder and manslaughter prosecutions (p. 61); vaccinations (October 12, 1861, p. 61); military & protection forces (p. 68); Support of the Immigration Fund of St. Kitts (July 10, 1862, p. 72); Roman Catholic rights (p. 73); Measures against persons who desert their wives & children (p. 78); medical services for infants of agrarian labourers (p. 86); Highways & Streets (p. 94); establishing a Fire Company on St. Kitts (July 15, 1864, p. 114); establishing schools for the children of labourers (p. 115); taking revenues for Immigration Fund from export taxes (March 16, 1865, p. 159); and an enquiry into shipwrecks (p. 160).

This is followed by several bills that relate to increasing the judicial autonomy of Nevis (August 1865, pp. 168 – 178).

Next is material concerning protecting the legal rights of masters and servants in Anguilla (October 15, 1865, p. 181), followed by measures regarding Nevis, concerning family welfare (p. 184) and the establishment of a post office (p. 189).

There is then material concerning amending the Quarantine Law with regards to St. Kitts and Anguilla (December 9, 1865, p. 197).

Next is on deck, were measures to better audit the public finances (p. 200); roads (p. 202); land management in Anguilla (p.218); committing £990 and change for the St. Kitts Immigration Fund - a large sum! (August 9, 1866, p. 220); establishing 'Road Bay' as the official port of entry for trade on Anguilla (p. 222); the Militia on St. Kitts (p.226); support for the Cunningham Hospital (p. 227); matters concerning


12

A.D. 1856 At a Meeting of the Honorable
17th January the House of Assembly holden at the
City House in the Town of Basseterre on
Thursday the 17th day of January A.D. 1856

Present

His Honor Arch.d Paull Burt Esq.r Speaker

Berkeley Mich.l G	Palmer James F.
Boon Joseph Henry	Sendall William
Cammeron Andrew	Sleek John
Carden John	Smith Charles A
Clarkes William	Swanston Jon.a Ja.s
Fell Thomas	Tudor James J. S
Hardman Thos B.	Turner Thomas
Henville Charles N.	Udall James
Otley James	Willson Rob.t M

Absent

Crawford J.n D.	Pickwood Edwin
Davies Geo.e G.	Wadley Geo.e jr
Palmer Thomas C.	

Ordered
That the Minutes of the last Meeting
be now read and they were read accordingly

Report Committee of Public Accounts.

Mr. Tudor brought up the Report of the
Committee of Public Accounts which
was read

The Committee of Public Accounts
Respectfully Report
That they have examined the
Accounts against the Public for the
Quarter ending the 31st December 1855
amounting to £731. 3. 3 which they now

Amt. of Accounts £731. 3. 3.

‘Escheated Estates’ (October 28, 1867, p. 235); and better protecting HM’s Naval & Victualling Stores (p. 240).

Importantly, Basseterre suffered a terrible fire in 1867 which destroyed much of the centre of the town. Here Wigley considers a bill to raise a loan of £50,000 – a colossal sum - to rebuild Basseterre (March 5, 1868, p. 241).

Other matters reviewed include Abolishing Imprisonment for Debts (p. 254); treasonable offences (p. 257); the prevention of fires in Basseterre (p. 259); Capital Punishment in prisons (March 13, 1869, p. 264); the supply of water to Basseterre - important for fire prevention (p. 265); the safe storage of gun powder on St. Kitts (p. 266); and the sale of “disused” highroads on St. Kitts (p. 268). The final entry is dated December 12, 1870.

PART III.

[Minute Book of the Executive Council of St. Christopher, etc., 1871 to 1882].

The Executive Council of St. Christopher, Nevis and Anguilla essentially functioned as the cabinet of the colonial government, and regularly included the President (Administrator), Attorney General, Auditor General, the Archdeacon (covering religious affairs) and the Secretary of the Colony. It was the supreme authority present on the islands, and its mandate was to enforce the pleasures of Whitehall (which appointed the Council members), as opposed to the will of the islands’ residents. However, the Council tended to have a light touch in St. Kitts and related islands, unlike the authoritarian role played by similar bodies in colonies such as Jamaica.

Present here are the minutes of all the meetings of the Execute Council from March 5, 1871 until December 30, 1882. The Council’s deliberations were in camera, such that these minutes contain what could be regarded as confidential information.

The detailed minutes, written in a neat secretarial hand, generally concern the same subjects dealt with in *Part I* and *Part II* above, including the rights of labourers, public health, communications and infrastructure, public finances, and other key matters of state. During this period, the Council oversaw a modest revival in St. Kitts, Nevis and Anguilla’s fortunes, seeing economic improvements and the end to the mass emigration that sapped it manpower.

Relating to the Council’s deliberations is an example of an unrecorded broadside, clearly printed in Basseterre, being St. Kitts President Alexander Moir’s *A Proclamation…an Infectious Disease broke out on the neighboring Presidency of Nevis*… (dated August 18, 1877), regarding an epidemic that affected livestock on Nevis, with the President’s order banning the import of meats from that island into St. Kitts.

PART IV.

[Rough Legal Notebook, Leeward Islands].

This is a consolidation of disparate manuscript legal papers, being rough notes likely drafted variously by Francis Spencer Wigley II and W.G. Wigley, dating from between 1902 and 1919. They include notes on current court cases and legislation in the Leeward Islands, as well as a lengthy series of re-copied records on historical legislation from the times of the Napoleonic Wars (*circa* 1802 -1806). Together the notes offer intriguing insights into the interests and processes of senior barristers working in the Leeward Islands.

Curiously, the first page is a mis-bound, stray leaf from the Minute Book of the Executive Council of St. Christopher, from a point earlier than that covered in *Part III* above, dating from January 16, 1871.

References: N / A – Archive elements seemingly not recorded.

7.500 EUR

7. Cap-Haïtien, Haiti

Unrecorded ‘Boutique’ Lithograph Travel View

Anon. Artist; Caspar OBACH (1807 - 1868), Stone Draftsman, Gottfried KÜSTNER (1800 - 1864), Printer.

Hauptstadt auf Hayti unter König Christoph.

[Stuttgart:] Gottfried Küstner, [*circa* 1840].

Lithograph (Good, two tears (one being 15 cm long and the other 8 cm) entering image but with no real loss and closed from verso by old repairs not significantly affecting image quality, top blank margin overlaid with old strips of paper, last part of title reading ‘unter König Christoph’ trimmed from bottom of margin and pasted to verso, old private collector’s stamps to verso), 31 x 48 cm (12 x 19 inches).

A beautifully executed, seemingly unrecorded view of Cap-Haïtien, shown in the 1810s when it was the capital of King Henri Christophe’s ‘Royaume d’Haïti’, which controlling the northern part of the country when Haiti was briefly divided, after an original view executed by an unknown artist but drawn on stone by the Swiss-German landscape painter Caspar Obach, and printed in Stuttgart by Gottfried Küstner, part of contemporary custom of ‘boutique’ lithographs of original foreign travel art executed in Southern Germany and issued in small print runs for private consumption.

This seemingly unrecorded, highly attractive view of Cap-Haïtien, Haiti, is based upon ‘an original drawing’ executed by and anonymous artist but is here ‘drafted on stone’ by Caspar Obach (1807-68), a Swiss-German landscape painter and lithographer, originally from Zürich, who spent most of his career





HAUPTSTADT auf HAYTI

based in Stuttgart. Obach's stone drafting was printed at the Stuttgart workshop of Gottfried Küstner (1800-64).

Obach and Küstner, who often worked together, are well known for their lithographed views of places in today's Baden-Württemberg but rarely executed works on subjects beyond their greater region, and certainly none as distant as the West Indies. They were both local 'boutique' printmakers, who would have generally issued their works in only small print runs for local consumption. Nevertheless, as the present view shows, Obach was a highly talented artist, while *Küstner was fine lithographer*.

The present view seems to be related to a little-researched trend that flourished from the 1820s to 1840s in Southern Germany, whereby Germans who travelled aboard either made or acquired paintings and sketches of places they visited and, once home, had them lithographed by local printers in tiny print runs for their own private consumption; the prints were not to be sold. The Duke Friedrich Paul Wilhelm of Württemberg (1797 - 1860) was perhaps the best-known figure who had some of his artworks from his famous travels lithographed in this way; a few years ago, we handled one of his unrecorded lithographed views of Havana.

Here it would seem that a traveller, who visited *Cap-Haïtien*, returned to Germany with an original view, which was subsequently given to Obach and *Küstner* to be printed for the enjoyment of a small circle of people. We have dated the lithograph to around 1840, as that is about the heyday of both Obach and *Küstner's* production, although it may date from slightly earlier, or, less likely, a bit later.

The vibrant view captures Cap-Haïtien from a point in its harbour, looking roughly westwards upon the city. With several sailing vessels negotiating choppy waters in the foreground, with the city unfolding behind. The urbanscape appears in considerable detail with its various fortifications and its cathedral clearly visible, while the mountains of the Massif du Nord rise beyond.

Cap-Haïtien (originally called Cap-Français), located on the northwestern coast of Hispaniola, served the the capital of Saint-Domingue (today's Haiti), France's most valuable sugar colony, from 1711 to 1770. For most of the 18th century, it was one of the wealthiest and most vibrant ports in the Americas. While replaced by Port-au-Prince as the colonial capital in 1770, Cap-Français remained an important commercial centre.

However, Cap-Français suffered terribly during the Haitian Revolution (1791 - 1804); it was the scene of horrific fighting between the French and the Haitian rebels, and most of the city was burned to the ground in 1793.

The present view depicts Cap-Haïtien (as it was renamed following Haiti's independence) as it appeared during a period of revival in the 1810s, when Haiti was split into two rival nations. As the title of the view claims, it was made 'unter König Christoph', which would refer to King Henri Christophe (1767 - 1820), who ruled a succession of short-lived countries called the 'État d'Haïti' (1808-11), that spanned northern Hispaniola, and later the 'Royaume d'Haïti' (1811-20), that controlled the northern part of today's country. Henri Christophe made Cap-Haïtien his capital, while southern part of the country, the 'République d'Haïti', controlled by Alexandre Pétion, was governed from Port-au-Prince.

Under Henri Christophe, Cap-Haïtien enjoyed a period of renewed prosperity, seeing an improvement in overseas trade, while the king initiated a great building boom throughout the city, while erecting the massive Citadelle Laferrière and the Sans-Souci Palace in the surrounding countryside.

However, Cap-Haïtien's second heyday was not to last long, as after the fall of Henri Christophe's regime in 1820, the country was reunited by the general Jean-Paul Boyer, with Port-au-Prince returning to its role as the national capital. However, today Cap-Haïtien retains the greatest number of important historical sites in all of Haiti.

It is worth noting that there are very few views, maps or images of Cap-Haïtien from the Henri Christophe period. The political instability in the area may have inhibited artistic pursuits.

We have not been able to trace even a reference to the present work, let alone the location of another example. This is not so surprising as such 'boutique' views were made in such small quantities and being separately issued and fragile would have had a very low survival rate.

References: N/A – View seemingly unrecorded.

1.800 EUR

8. JAPAN – NAGASAKI

BAIKO-DO.

Shinkö Nagasaki-no-zu.

Nagasaki, 1821.
Woodcut in the pataan technique, with original hand colour, folding into original paper covers with decorative woodcut title (Overall Good, beautiful original colour, minor spotting and staining, sho

An especially attractive large-format early 19th Century map of Nagasaki, then Japan's 'Window to the World,' printed in Nagasaki by Baikö-dö.

This fine map depicts Nagasaki, on the southwestern coast of the island of Kyushu, as it appeared at the beginning of the 19th Century, capturing the scene from a roughly northwestward orientation. From the early 17th to the mid-19th Centuries, Nagasaki maintained outsized importance as Japan's only port open to foreign trade. The city's distinct fan-shaped pattern of street opens up to the harbour while the island compound of Deshima, which housed the Dutch factory and residences, projects into the port. The harbour is plied by numerous vessels including Dutch tall ships, Chinese junks and Japanese inner-coastal trading boats. The map is extremely detailed and labels every street and geographical feature, while the register, in the lower-left, features lengthy descriptive text written in both Japanese and Chinese.




長崎ヨリ諸國エ海陸道規
京都 陸二百十里 海三百廿里
江戸 同三百三十二里 同四百十二里
大坂 同百九十七里 同二百三十里
安藝廣島 同百二十里 同百四十四里半
長門下關 同五十九里半 同八十九里
豊前小倉 同五十七里 同八十六里半
同 中津 同五十四里半 同八十一里
豊後日田 同四十七里半 同七十一里半
肥後熊本 同三十五里 同四十六里
同 水俣 同四十八里 同四十二里半
薩摩鹿兒島 同六十五里半 同九十七里
同 佐敷 同六十二里半 同九十三里
日向佐土原 同七十一里 同百四十七里
筑後久留米 陸三十二里 海六十里
同 柳川 同二十七里 同五十五里
筑前福岡 同五十七里半 同六十四里半
肥前佐嘉 同十四里半 同五十九里八丁
同 平戸 同二十五里 同二十七里
同 唐津 同二十五里半 同五十二里半
同 島原 同十六里 同三十四里半
同 大村 同十里 同二十九里
同 五島深江 同 同四十八里
同 壹岐 同 同四十二里
同 對馬 同 同九十二里半

The map was made by the pataan woodblock technique and features beautiful original hand colour in four hues. Nagasaki was then one of the four great centres of woodblock print production in Japan, and this map is an especially fine example of the style that prevailed in the city. The map was published by Baikö-dö and is based on a map originally issued, in 1802, by Köju-do, except that it is printed in a reverse fashion from its antecedent. The map is widely admired as both one of the finest historical maps of Nagasaki and as a magnificent example of period Japanese topographical art.

Nagasaki: Japan's 'Window to the World'

From the mid-16th to the mid-19th Century, Nagasaki was one of the most important centres in Japan, being its main gateway to the outside world. Prior to this period, Nagasaki was a relatively insignificant fishing port. However, upon the arrival of the Portuguese in Japan, in 1543, Nagasaki began to assume great importance. With an excellent natural harbour facing the major East Asian shipping lanes, yet comfortably distant form the Japanese centers of power, Kyoto and Edo, it was viewed as the ideal location for European and Chinese trade. Japan was then a major producer of silver, the basis of currency in East Asia, and, in return, it had a great appetite for foreign goods. During the second half of the 16th Century, Nagasaki quickly grew into Japan's most important port for foreign trade, then dominated almost exclusively by Portugal and China.

However, European goods were not the only things the Portuguese imported into Japan. Jesuit missionaries had quickly found hundreds of thousands of converts amongst the Japanese populous. The Tokugawa Shogunate, a feudal military regime that assumed control over Japan in 1603 (and would rule until 1868), felt threatened by the rise of Christianity and moved to violently suppress it. In time, this led to a suspicion of foreigners in general, and direct conflict with the Portuguese, in particular.

From 1633 to 1639, the Shogunate introduced the policy of *Sakoku*, by which all contact between Japan and the outside world was to be extremely limited. The Portuguese were expelled from the islands and the only European power permitted to trade directly with Japan was the Netherlands' East India Company (the VOC). The Dutch were considered to be concerned only in money and, certainly compared to the Portuguese, were relatively uninterested in meddling in Japan's internal social and political affairs. The only Asian players given direct trading privileges with Japan were China and Korea. Additionally, a key element of *Sakoku* was that Japanese vessels were banned from leaving Japanese inshore waters.

Importantly, all foreign trade with Japan was henceforth mandated to flow exclusively through Nagasaki. Foreigners were not permitted to land at any other ports and were generally not allowed to leave the city of Nagasaki, save for infrequent embassies to the Japanese capital of Edo. Moreover, the Dutch merchants were relegated to living on the small island of Deshima. While they were permitted to enter the city during the day, at night they had to return to their compound. This way, the Shogunate hoped that Japan could enjoy the financial benefits of foreign trade, without the political and social instability caused by a widespread foreign presence. For over two centuries this policy worked quite effectively.

Nagasaki thrived under *Sakoku*, as more wealth was funnelled through its harbour than any other port in all of Asia. It was also the locus of many fascinating and important cross-cultural exchanges of ideas, art and technology, between foreigners and the Japanese people.

In 1821, when the present map was issued, Nagasaki, and all of Japan, was still very much under the rule of the Shogunate's isolationist policies. However, in 1853, the American Commodore Matthew Perry sailed into Edo Harbour (Tokyo), and forced the ailing Shogunate to open Japan up to international trade. While Nagasaki became a free port, in 1859, the replacement of the Shogunate with the aggressively outward-looking and industrializing Meiji Imperial regime, in 1868, hailed the end of Nagasaki's exclusive role as Japan's 'Window to the World'.

1.400 EUR

9. Early Ottoman Americana

Christopher Columbus

Manuscript

William ROBERTSON (1721 – 1793), author; Abdülgaffar ENISÎ, translator; Ahmed HAMDI, scribe.

روبرتسون نام مورف مشهورك مولفاتندن يكى دنيانلر كشفنه داتر اولان تاريخى اولوب انجمن دانشك اعضاً خارجيه سنده و باب عالى ترجمه اوطه سى خلفاسنده عبدالغفار انيس بنده لرى انكليز لسانزه ترجمه اتمشدر

Histoire de la découverte du nouveau monde p. Robertson traduite p. Enis Abdoulgaffar effendi membre de l'académie turqe en 1269 de l'Hegir – cet ouvrage est traduit de l'anglais

[History of the Discovery of the New World by Robertson, translated by Enis Abdoulgaffar, member of the Translation Chamber and a corresponding member of the Academy for Science, in 1269 AH. The work was translated from English]

[S. l., prob. Istanbul]: 6 Kânûn-ı Sânî [12]95 [1895]

Large 4°, 278 pp., manuscript in black ink in Ottoman with title contemporary translated to French, original dark blue vellum boards with black calf spine and corners (minor old staining, mostly fingerprints in black ink, minor staining, sporadic cracks in the gutters, sporadic old annotations, binding with minimal war, but overall in a very good original condition).

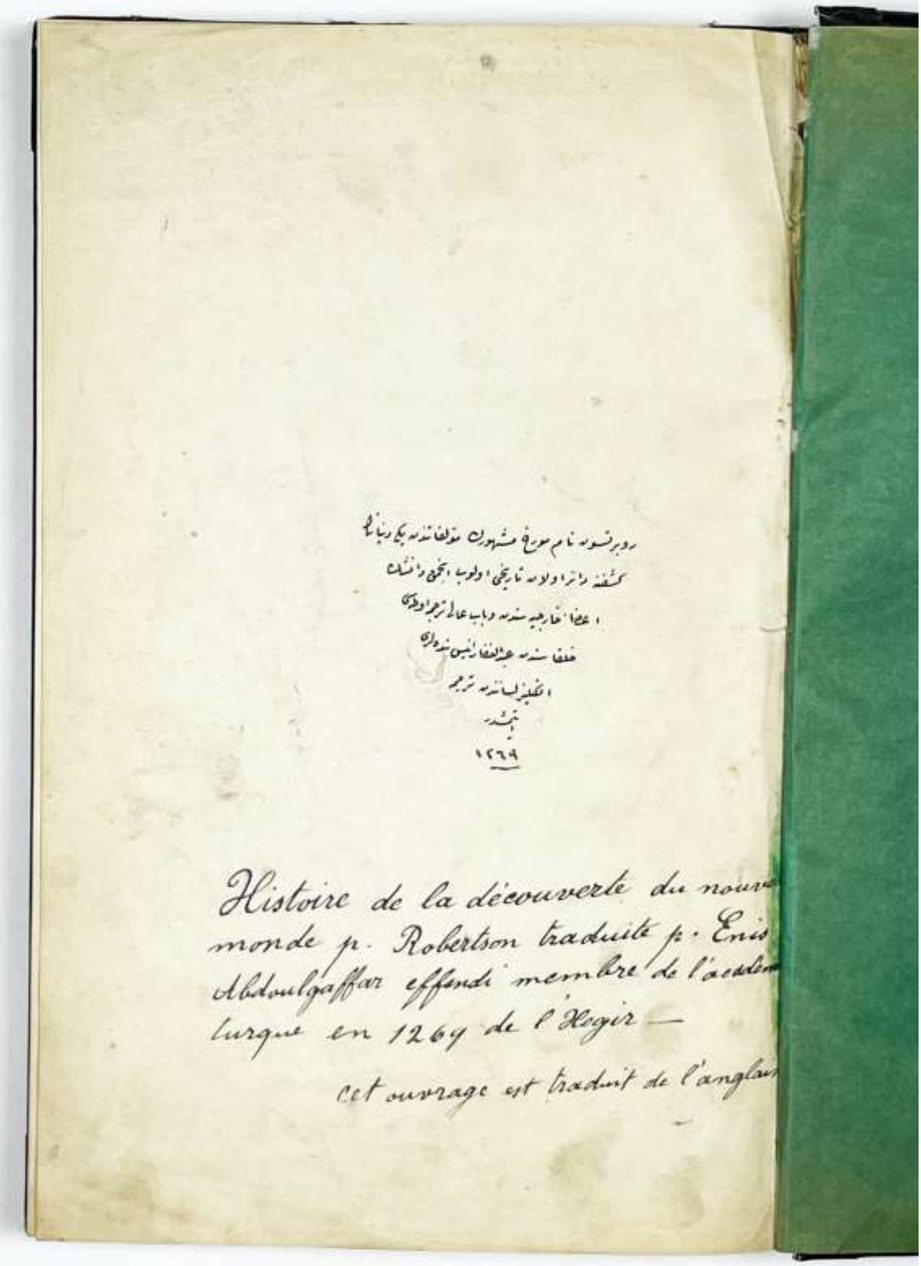
The manuscript of one of the earliest known texts on discovery of America in Ottoman language with new unpublished information in the title

[Accompanied by:]

William ROBERTSON (1721 – 1793), author; Abdülgaffar Enisî, translator;

آمريقا تاريخ كشفى

[Amerika Tarih-i Keşfi / History of the Discovery of America]



Istanbul: El-Cevaib Matbaası 1297 [1880]

8°. 216 pp., contemporary black cloth boards with debossed decoration, dark calf spine with gilt decoration, pink marbled paper endpapers (title page with an old taxation stamp, minor staining and foxing, sporadic tiny tears in margins, generally in a good condition with a decorative contemporary binding).

References: AEKMK - BDK - ÖZEGE; 734. OCLC 708721958, 25346190, 23916366 (with also eBooks).



Cristopher Columbus in the Ottoman World

The Ottomans were always fascinated by the discovery of America and the adventurous life of Christopher Columbus. Several articles, books and pamphlets were published on the subject in the 19th century.

History of America by William Robertson, first printed in 1777, served as a basis for the first Ottoman publications on the subject. Around 1850 a relatively unknown state clerk Abdülgaffar Enisî, who worked a secretary (*kâtib*) at the Translation Chamber (*Terceme Odası*) and a corresponding member (*âzâ-i hariciyyeden*) of the *Encümen-I Daniş* (Strauss 2014, p. 271), translated the first two parts of Robertson's work into Ottoman, what was one of the first mentioning of the discovery of America in that language. Abdülgaffar Enisî's translation ends with the death of Christopher Columbus.

His original manuscript in not preserved, but we can conclude from the information given in the contemporary sources, that the transcriptions, such as our manuscript, were circulating around Istanbul for three decades until the work was finally published in 1880 under the title *Amerika Tarih-i Keşfi* (Strauss 2014, p. 272).

Only shortly after Abdülgaffar Enisî translation from circa 1850, another author adapted the Robertson's text. That was Ali Rıza from Cairo, who in 1858 published the first Ottoman printed book on America titled *Tarih-i Amerika*. Loosely based on the Robertson's text, the author had to omit and adjust the passages, to make them acceptably to the contemporary political situation and censorship in the area.

The Manuscript in Focus

The manuscript is written on 278 pages and is bound in a contemporary dark blue vellum boards with black calf spine and corners.

The title page is written in Ottoman and French and reads:

روبرتسون نام مورف مشهورك مؤلفاتندن یکی دنیانلر کشفنه داتر اولان تاریخی اولوب انجمه دانشگ اعضاً خارجیه سنده و باب عالی ترجمه اوطه سی خلفا سنده عبدالغفار انیس بنده لری انکلیز لسانزه ترجمه اتمشدر

Histoire de la découverte du nouveau monde p. Robertson traduite p. Enis Abdoulgaffar effendi membre de l'académie turqe en 1269 de l'Hegir – cet ouvrage est traduit de l'anglais

Both titles could be translated approximately as:

History of the Discovery of the New World by Robertson, translated by Enis Abdoulgaffar, member of the Translation Chamber and a corresponding member of the Academy for Science, in 1269 AH. The work was translated from English

The French title is contemporary, written with somehow uneven writing, what was typical for the time for the Ottoman writers, who knew French as the second language, but only seldom practiced it in writing.

This title page presents two new information: it dates the Abdülgaffar's translation in 1269 AH, which is circa 1852 AD, and mentions, that the translation was based on the original English version. The literature until now assumed that Abdülgaffar based his work on the French edition, which was also published in 1777.

The text inside the book is the same as the printed text from 1297 AH. The scribe is signed at the back as Ahmed Hamdi, who also dated the script in 1295 AH, so two years before the printed version.

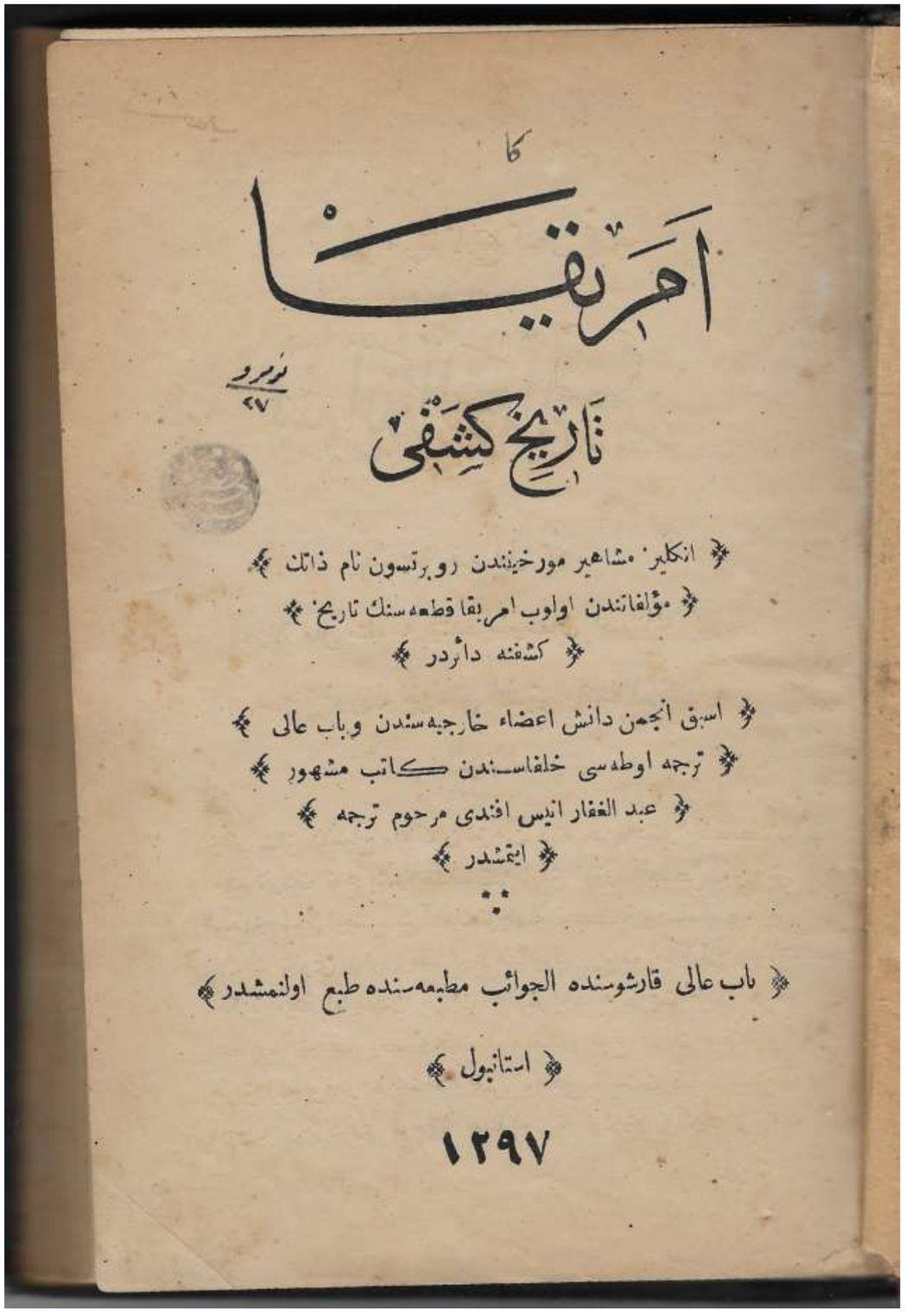
Our manuscript is accompanied with its first printed editon from 1880.

Note on Rarity

We could not find any other preserved manuscripts of Enis Abdülgaffar's text, predating the printing version. Our manuscript possibly presents the earliest obtainable example of this early important Ottoman Americana.

References: Cf: Johann Strauss, Nineteenth-Century Ottoman Americana, In: *Frontiers of the Ottoman Imagination*, 2014, pp. 259-281.

9.500 EUR


كا

امريقا

نوبرو
٢٧

تاريخ كشفى

انكليز مشاهير مورخينندن روبرتسون نام ذاتك
مؤلفاتندن اولوب امريقا قطعه سنك تاريخ
كشفنه دائردر

اسبق انجمن دانش اعضاء خارجيه سندن وباب عالى
ترجمه اوطه سى خلفاسندن كاتب مشهور
عبد الغفار انيس افندى مرحوم ترجمه
ايتمشدر

باب عالى قارشوسنده الجوائب مطبعه سنده طبع اولنمشدر

استانبول

١٢٩٧

10. Bulaq Imprint

Islamic Law

Multaqā- ملتقى الأبحر

إبراهيم بن محمد بن إبراهيم الحلبي (Ibrahim ibn Muḥammad ibn Ibrahim al-Ḥalabi, ca. 1460 -1549 AD), author; Mehmet MEVKUFATI (died 1065 AH / ca 1648 AD), author of the translation and commentary.

الموقوفات

[*Mevkufat* also *Mülteka tercümesi. Mevkufati* or *Mevkufati. Mülteka tercümesi*]

Bulaq: دار الطباعة العامرة 15th day of Safar 1254 (1837/38)

2 volumes in 1. Large 4°, 2 pp., 356 pp., 2 pp., 314 pp., original calf binding with a flap and debossed ornaments, modern black spine.

Margins of the first pages lightly dusty with tiny tears, old taxation stamp on the first page of the index, small wormholes in the lower white margin throughout the book, one page with partial loss of the upper margin (paper deformation as originally published), sporadic old annotations in margins, minor staining in margins, sporadic pages lightly stained in the text, repaired tear in one white corner, two repaired tears in text with acid-free partly transparent tape, index of the second part with tiny holes (paper deformation as originally published), pp. 41-44 of the second volume mispaginated as pp. 45-48, last quarter with some small wormholes in the text, but overall inside in a good condition without major damages to the paper.

Later endpapers, spine repaired with later black calf, binding slightly scuffed and with small worm holes.

The first printed edition of the most important text on the Islamic law in the Ottoman Empire

The original Arabic text, of what was to become the most important law text of the Ottoman Empire, titled *Multaqā al-Abḥur* (ملتقى الأبحر / Confluence of the Seas) was written by a late 15th and 16th century Hanafi scholar Ibrahim al-Halabi (إبراهيم الحلبي). It was translated an annotated by Mehmet Efendi (died 1065 AH / ca 1648 AD), who gained his nickname *Mevkufati* for his work on the field of the law (wakf).

The text discusses various fields of the law, Islamic law and also delas with issues such as alcohol consume and hermaphrodites.



The text, usually known as *Multaqā* (or *Mülteka Tercümesi* in Turkish), written in 923 AH or 1519 AD, soon gained an immense popularity under sultan Suleyman the Magnificent (reigned 1520-1566), who was called by the Ottomans Suleiman Kanuni or "The Lawgiver".

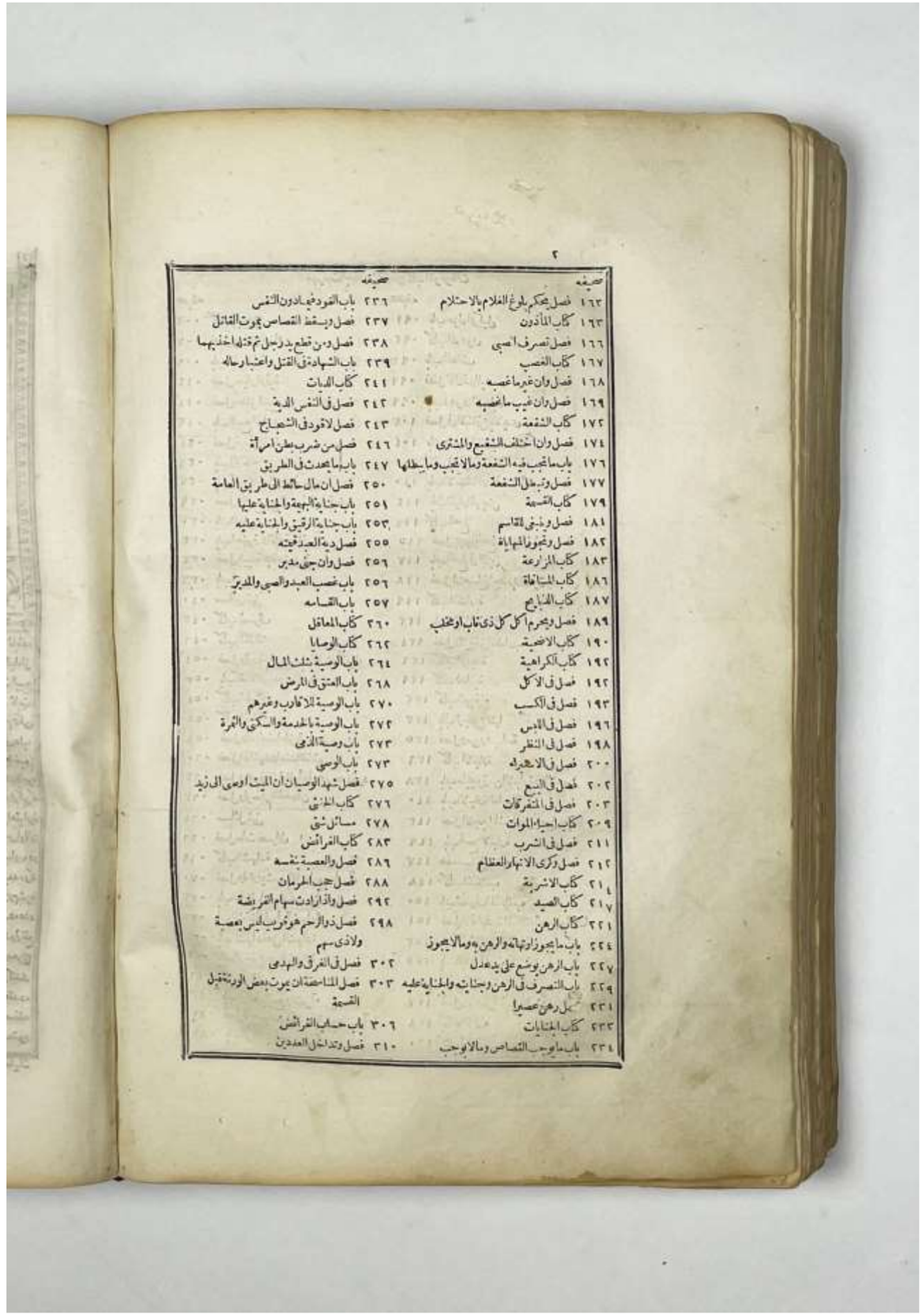
The text, which “presents Islamic law in its final, fully developed form“ (Joseph Schacht, *An Introduction to Islamic law*, 1964, p. 112*)* became one of the most influential legislative texts of the Ottoman Empire. In 1876, James Lewis Farlex observed in his work *Turks and Christians*: “The Sultan rules over the Turks, but the Koran and the Multeka rule over Sultan”.

The book includes the following chapters: ritual purity, ritual prayer, alms tax, fasting, pilgrimage to Mecca, marriage, fosterage, repudiation, manumission of slaves, oaths, the fixed punishments, theft, the conduct of war, foundlings, found property, runaway slaves, missing persons, partnership, religious endowments, sales, exchange, suretyship, transfer of debts, administration of law, testimony, procuration, claims, acknowledgements, amicable settlements, sleeping partnerships, deposits, loans, gifts, hire and lease, slaves who have concluded a contract of manumission, relationship of client and patron, duress, interdiction, slaves who have been given permission to trade, usurpation, pre-emption, division, lease of a field, lease of a plantation, ritual slaughter, sacrifice, reprehensibility, cultivating of waste land, unlawful drinks, hunting, pawning, crimes against persons, blood money, bequests, hermaphrodites and inheritance.

This is the first printed edition. The second edition was printed two years later, in 1256 (1840/41 AD), and the original Arabic version was printed by the same press in Bulaq in 1263 AH (1846/47 AD) (see: Hsu Cheng Hsiang, The First Years of Arabic Printing in Egypt 1238-1269. 1822-1851. The Checklist; no. 281).

The test is still published today under the *title Mavkufat. Mülteka Tercümesi* and is considered the basis of the Islamic law.

Worldcat lists one institutional example (Boğaziçi University Library).



Bulaq Press

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

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

References: OCLC 949546528. Hsu Cheng Hsiang, The First Years of Arabic Printing in Egypt 1238-1269. 1822-1851. The Checklist; no. 259 – Edn1.)

2.800 EUR

11. Ottoman Atlas



Mehmed EŞREF

مکمل و مفصل جعرافیا عمومی اطلاسی

[Mükemmel ve Mufassal Coğrafya-yı Umumi Atlası / Complete and Detailed General Geographical Atlas]

Istanbul: 1324 [1908].

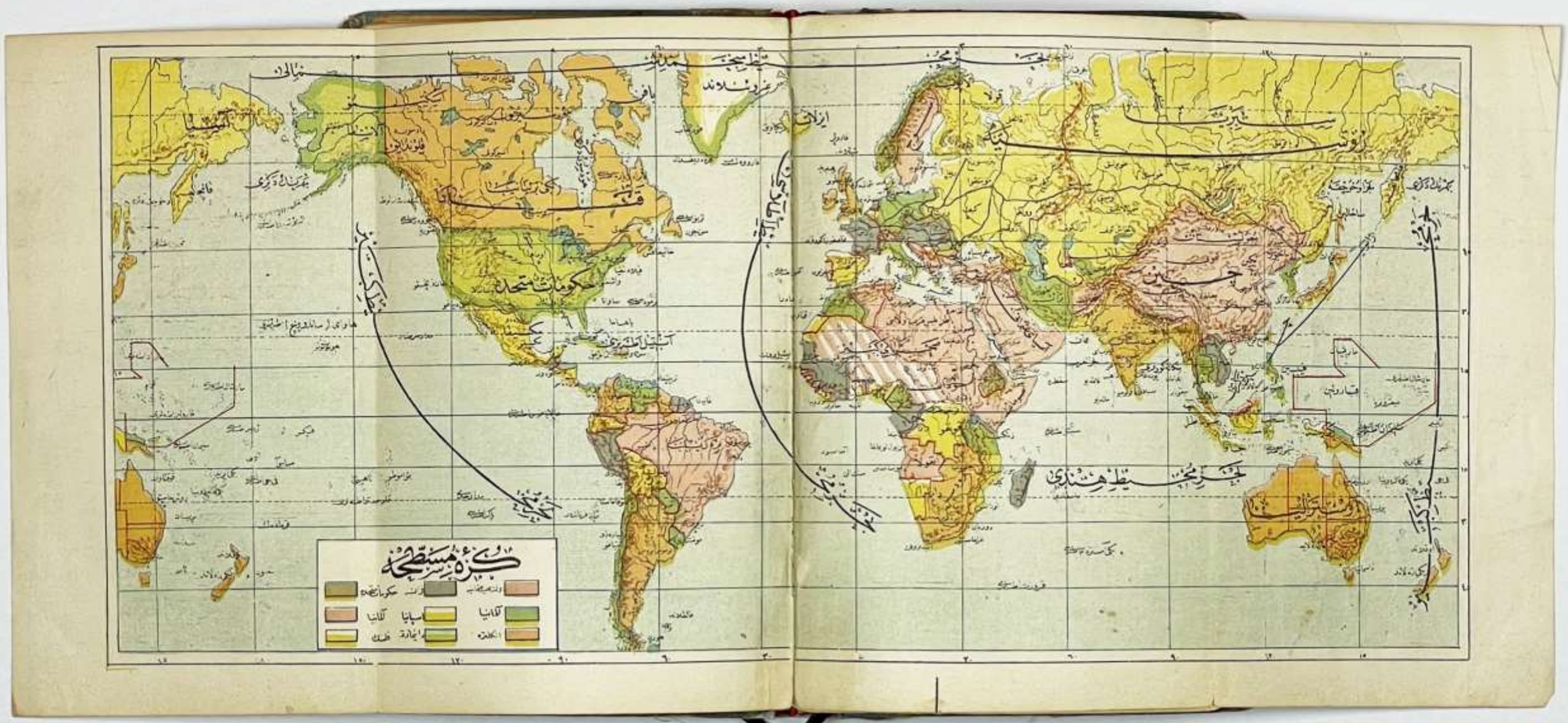
8°, [8 pp.], 188 pp.,, [4 pp.], interleaved page between p. 28-29, 37 colour lithographed double paged maps (complete) including one plate with two maps and one folding map, original blue binding with debossed lettering and decoration (sporadic old annotations in Ottoman, one map (Asia) split in half with a small loss of image in the middle, repaired tear in the fold of the map of Germany, binding slightly scratched and worn, spine partly renewed).

A uncommon detailed small atlas, made by the late Ottoman cartographer Mehmed Eşref, includes detailed information and statistics on the Ottoman and world geography, population, telegraphs finances, post and transportation. This is a rare first edition from 1324/1908. The Atlas was reprinted twice the following year and again in 1330 (1914).

The double page maps showcase: 2 celestial charts, map of the world, European part of Russia, Great Britain, Iberian Peninsula, Denmark & Switzerland (single page maps), Benelux, Scandinavia, Asia, Turkey with Levant, Arabian Peninsula with an inset map of the Suez Canal, Red Sea with an inset map of the Suez Canal, Germany, political map of the world (folding), statistical charts, chart of highest mountains and ocean depths, chart of river lengths, Europe, Balkan Peninsula, Austro-Hungary, Italy with an in-set map of Naples, France with an in-set map of Paris and Corsica, Iran with neighboring countries, Indochina, India and Mainland Southeast Asia, China, Japan and Korea, Indonesia, Africa, Libya, central western coast of Africa, South Africa with Madagascar, America with an in-set map of New York, United States, the Caribbean, South America with an in-set map of the Panama Canal, and Australia with Oceania.

References: OCLC 67048083, 780211993 (including eBooks); Osmanlı coğrafya literatürü tarihi. History of geographical literature during the Ottoman period, 2000, pp. 472-473.

1.500 EUR


کرهٔ مسطحه
حکومات متحد
کانادا
اسپانیا
آلمانیا
انگلند
ایالات متحد
جزر مجیط هندی
استرالیا
قارهٔ آسیا
قارهٔ امریکا

شکرانهٔ عبودیّت نشانه

خلیفهٔ روی زمین و وکیل سیدالمرسلین

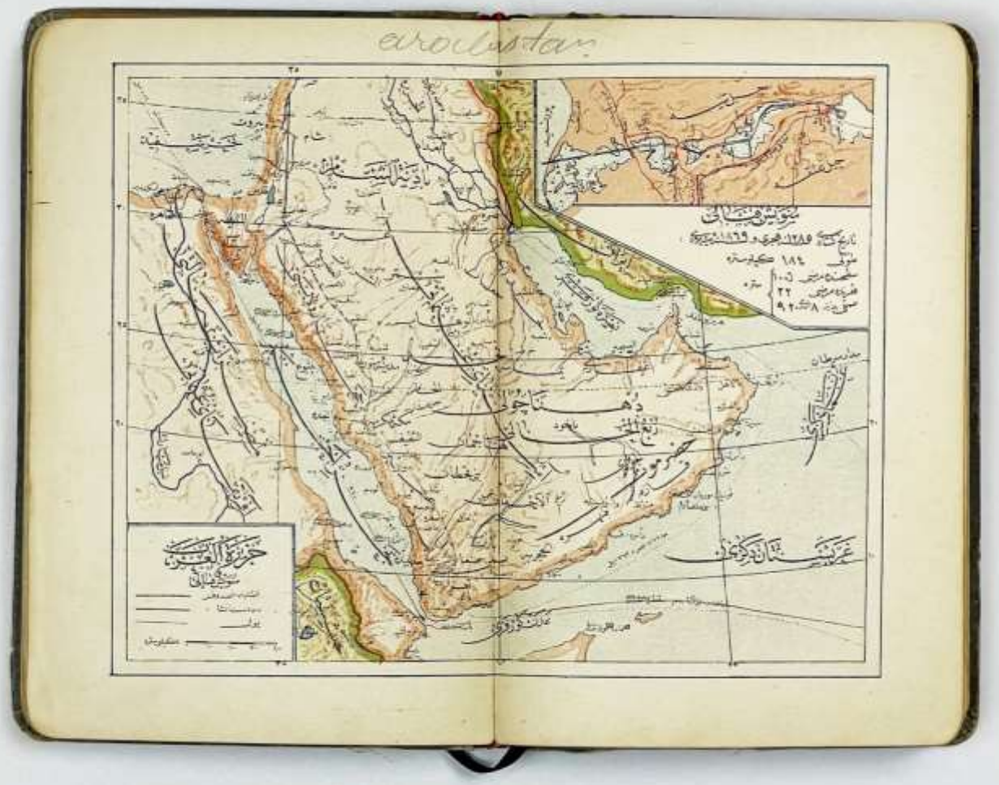
پادشاه بحر و برّ وشهنشاه معارف پرور

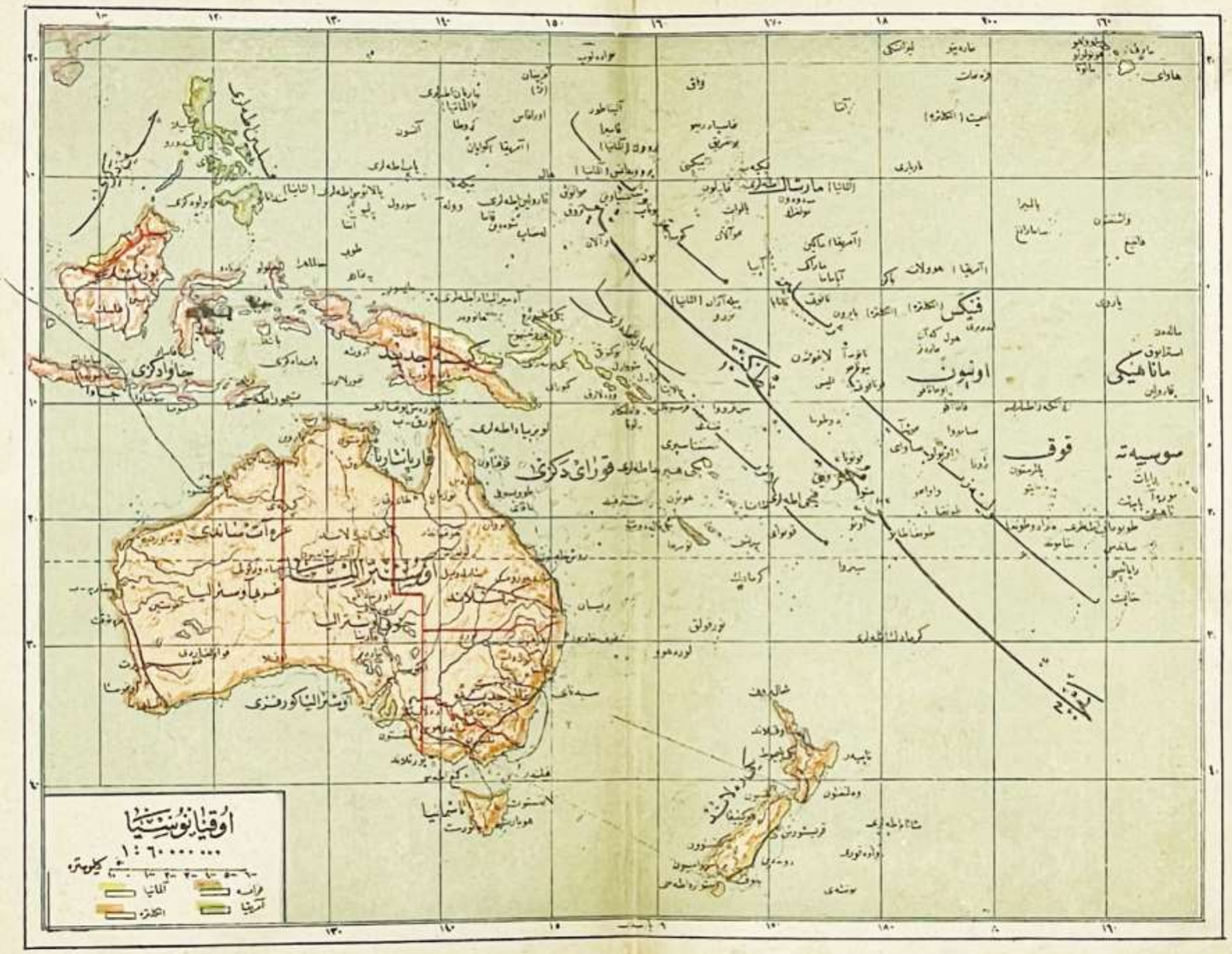
السّلطان ابن السّلطان ابن السّلطان

الغازی

عبدالحمید خان ثانی

افندمز حضرتلرینك قلمرو ملکده ایلرلمه انتشار علوم و فنونه مقصد علویت مرصدیله همیشه رابطه پیوردقلری عنایات جلیلهٔ جناب جهانبانه اعظمیلرینی تحمیداً و مبدأ تعالیٔ ملك و دولت اولاره روز جلوس میامن مأنوس حضرت خلوتپناه اکرمیلرینك شرف حلول مسعدت شمولنی تبریکاً تقدیمه کتابخانه‌سی (مکمل ومفصل جغرافیای عمومی آطلاسی) نی عتبهٔ عوالم مرتبهٔ ملوکانه‌لرینه عرضه وتقدیم ایله کسب شرف وبختیاری ایلمشدر.




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فیکس
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سوسیه ته
مارشال
جدید
قورای دکری
اوسترالیا کورفزی
ماشمالیا

12. Ottoman Military Atlas

AHMED MUHTAR PASHA (1839 - 1919)

محاربات مشهوره عثمانه البومی

[Muharebat-ı meşhure-i osmaniye albümü / Album of Famous Ottoman Battles]

Istanbul : Necmi İstakbal Matbaası, 1332 [1916].

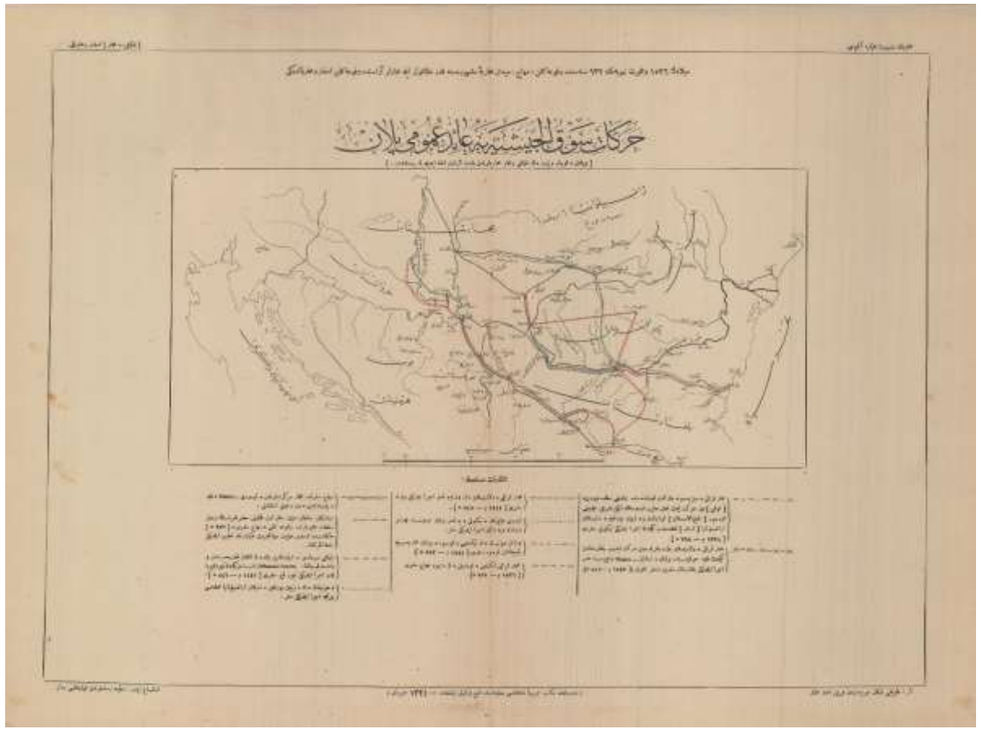
Folio. Title page, 33 unbound double page maps, partly printed in colours, with text, 5 single page maps, partly printed in colour, with text, original green wrappers with lettering (maps printed on fragile paper with sporadic tiny cracks and holes, tiny tears and chips in the middle, one map split in the middle fold, wrappers preserved in only fragments, but with no loss to the lettering on the cover).

A monumental portfolio of the famous Ottoman battles, edited by a famous military leader Ahmed Muhtar Pacha during WWI to commemorate the glorious military past of the Ottoman Empire

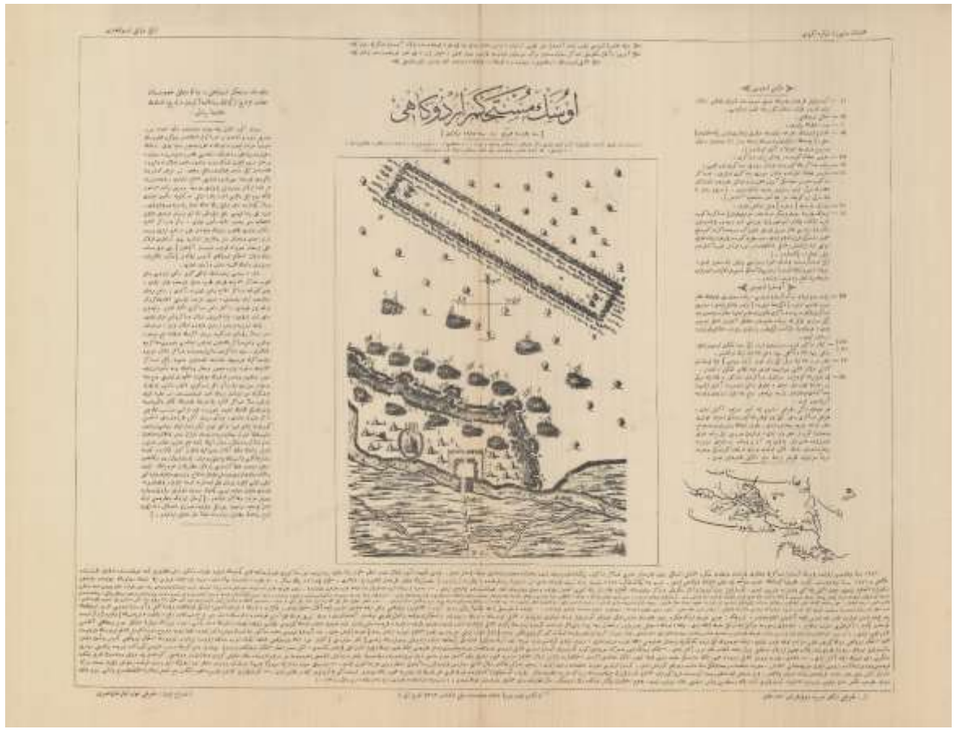
This a rare complete collection of historical military battleplans in Ottoman language in folio size, issued during WWI.

The battleplans were first issued separately by the military school between 1903 – 1907. In 1907, in the year the year Sultan Abdul Hamid was deposed in the Young Turk Revolution, 28 double-page sheets and 3 single-page sheets were gathered and published in an album on the initiative of Ahmed Muhtar Pasha under the title *Album of Famous Ottoman Battles* (Muharebat-ı meşhure-i osmaniye albümü).




حرکات سوق الجیشیه یه عارض عمومی بیلان


وارنه میدان محاربه سی


اوسنك مستحکم اردوکاهی


سرعسکر طرفندن محاربه سی

The album was republished during WWII as an enlarged portfolio with 38 maps, commemorating the glorious history of Ottoman army, probably to boost up the morality of the Ottoman soldiers.

The maps, printed on fragile paper, were loosely inserted in wrappers and almost never survive in a complete set. The maps represent the famous Ottoman battles, mostly on the Balkans: Serbo-Bulgarian War (14–28 November 1885), Battle of Chaldiran (1514), Battle of Breadfield (1479), Siege of Rhodes (1522), movements of the army on the Balkans in 1526, Siege of Szigetvár in 1566, Battle of Mohács (1526), Second Battle of Mohács (1687), Battle of Saint Gotthard (1663-1664), Battle of Niš (1689), Fall of Constantinople in 1453, Battle of Batočina (1689), Second Battle of Mohács (1687), Battle of Zenta (1697), …

Represented are also other famous historical battles, such as the Battle of Nicopolis (1396) and the Siege of Acre of 1799 during the Napoleonic Wars.

Ahmed Muhtar Pasha: Scientist, Diplomat, Grand Vizier and War Hero

Ahmed Muhtar Pasha (1839 - 1919) was one of the most consequential and intriguing figures of the late Ottoman Empire. He was one of the most successful field commanders of his era, as well as a diplomat, politician, and highly respected authority on military technology and related sciences.

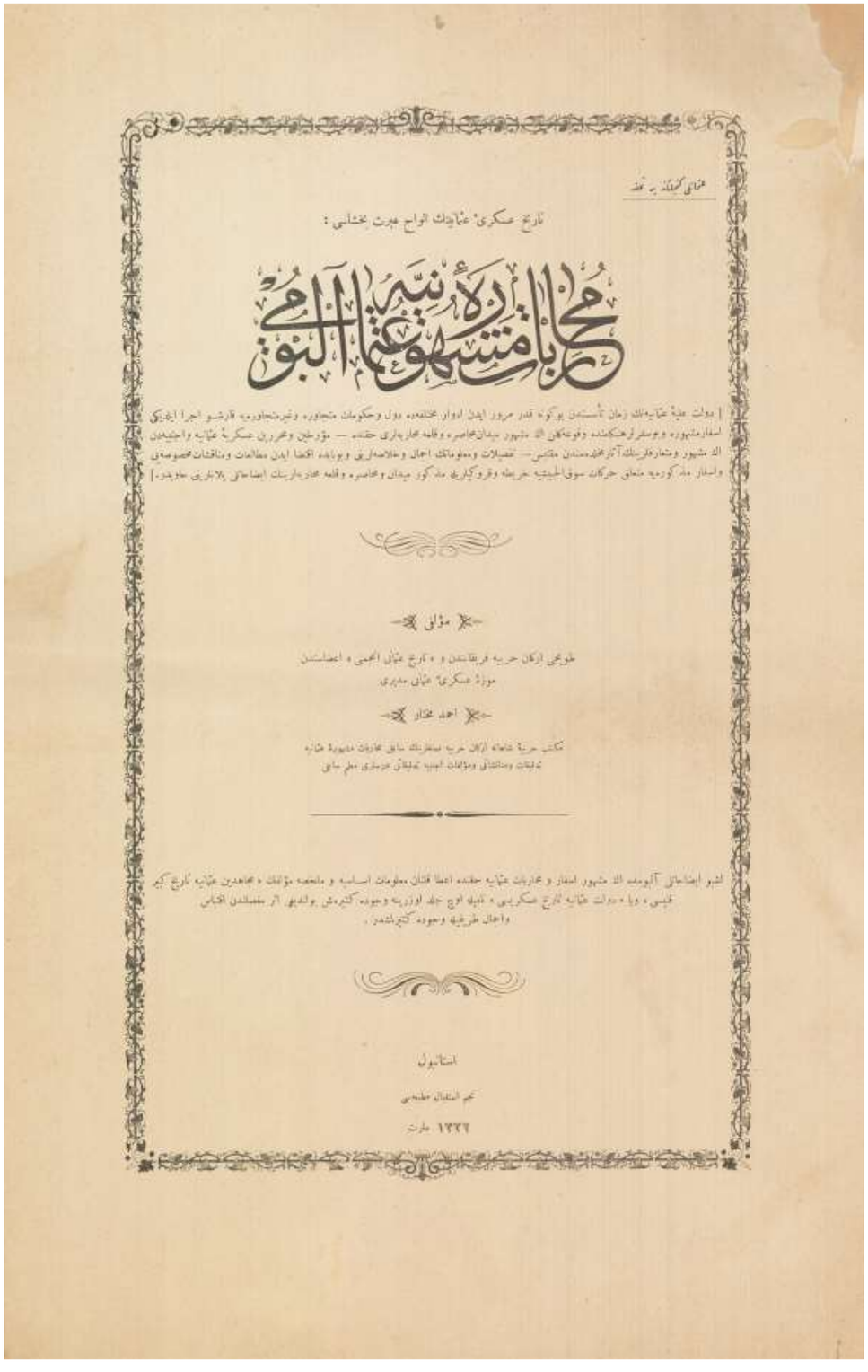
Ahmed Muhtar was born in Bursa, the son of a successful Turkish merchant. He attended the Ottoman Military College, where he was recognized for his exceptional intellect. Having gained his first field experience during the later days of the Crimean War, in 1862, Ahmed Muhtar led his own detachment in Montenegro, where he played a vital role in defeating the forces of Prince Nikola.

Upon his return to Constantinople, Ahmed Muhtar was appointed professor of engineering and artillery at the Ottoman Military College and was sent to France and Germany to learn about the most advanced European weapons systems. Acquiring a profound undertraining of ballistics and metallurgy, for the rest of his life he was a tireless advocate of the modernization of the Ottoman military. He was also involved in raising money for charities in the Constantinople, such that he possessed high level of popularity unusual for military officer.

During the same period, he became the tutor to Prince Yusuf Izzedin Effendi, the son of Sultan Abdulaziz, accompanying him on several trips to Europe.

In 1869, then Colonel Ahmed Muhtar was sent to Yemen to quell a long-running rebellion, an assignment that was perhaps the most difficult in all the empire. Brilliantly adapting the tactics of his forces to fight guerrilla warfare, by 1871, he scored major victories, extending Ottoman rule deep into the interior of the country for the first time. He was promoted to the rank of General and made the Governor of Yemen, extraordinary achievements for a man only in his early 30s. Ahmed Muhtar subsequently fulfilled senior staff postings in the Balkans, notably in Bosnia & Hercegovina.

His next great achievement was, as described above, saving Anatolia from being overrun by Russia during the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-8.


محاربات مشهورهٔ عثمانیه البوم

تاریخ عسکری عثمانینك الوان عبرت بخشی :

مؤلفی

طوپجی ارکان حربیه فریقلرندن و تاریخ عثمانی اعضاسندن
موزهٔ عسکری عثمانی مدیری

احمد مختار

استانبول

۱۳۲۲ طبعت

Following that, Ahmed Muhtar Pasha was recalled to the western front, where Ottomans forces were collapsing against the combined forces of Russia and her Greek and South Slavic allies. He commanded the last lines of defence of Constantinople at *Çatalca* and *Bakırköy*, until the Russians were compelled to back down under heavy Anglo-French pressure.

Having saved Anatolia from being overrun by Russia, and Constantinople from being quickly seized, Ahmed Muhtar Pasha became the greatest war hero of the Ottoman Empire, and a much beloved celebrity. Sultan Abdul Hamid II appointed him President of the General Staff and the Commandant of the Ottoman Munitions Works, whereupon he employed his great enthusiasm for science towards modernizing weapons systems. His efforts in this regard led the Ottoman military to enjoy much-improved performance in wars over the next 20 years.

In 1882, Britain made Egypt a protectorate, even as it remained a *de jure* part of the Ottoman Empire. While no longer subject to Constantinople, Egypt remained one of Turkey's major trading partners, while maintaining its vital geostrategic position with respect to the Ottomans' remaining possessions in Libya, Palestine and Arabia.

That year, Ahmed Muhtar Pasha was appointed as the Ottoman 'Extraordinary Commissioner' in Cairo (essentially the Ottoman Ambassador) and, remaining there for the next 16 years, he managed the Anglo-Turkish relationship in Egypt with remarkable skill.

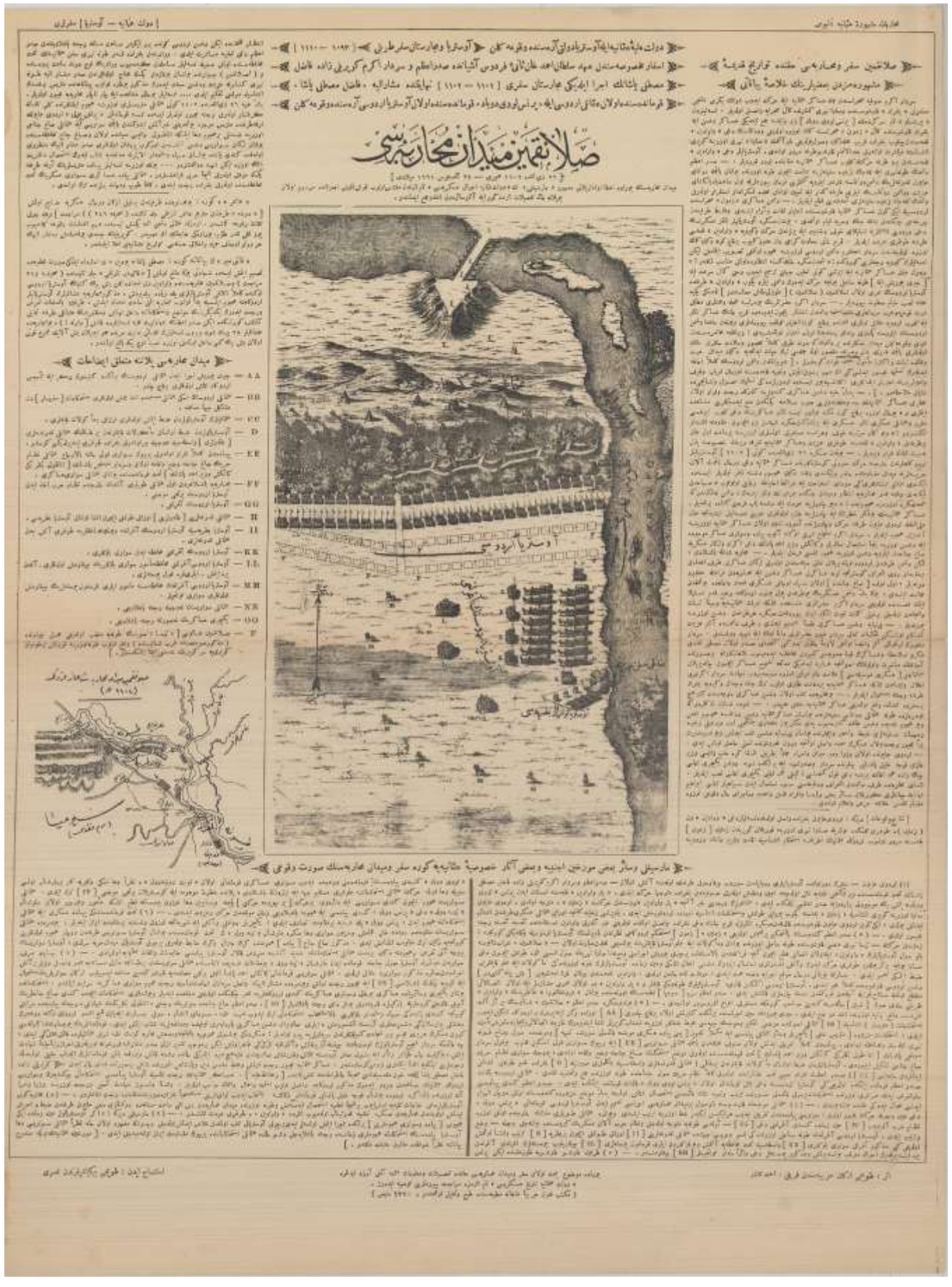
In the summer of 1912, the Ottoman Empire was in a state of turmoil. The so-called 'Savior Officers' had successfully mounted a coup against the 'Young Turks', who had themselves taken over the country in 1908-9. Ahmed Muhtar Pasha, as a universally respected 'father figure', was appointed to lead the "Great Cabinet" (Turkish: *Büyuk Kabine*) to restore stability. Unfortunately, the chaos that reigned at the Sublime Porte caused the Ottoman army to be caught completely off-guard during the First Balkan War (1912-3), whereupon an alliance of Greece, Serbia, Bulgaria and Montenegro rolled over the Ottomans. Frustrated by the situation, Ahmed Muhtar Pasha resigned as Grand Vizier in October 29, 1912, after holding the post for barely four months. Nonetheless, he was not blamed for the disastrous outcome of the war, which was clearly due to the unpreparedness of others.

It was in the is context that Ahmed Muhtar Pasha published the *Sergüzeşt-i hayatımın cild-i sanisi*, which he had clearly been preparing for many years. In telling the tale of his victories of 35 years before, accomplished against all odds, he hoped to inspire a new generation of Turks to rise and achieve new victories.

Ahmed Muhtar Pasha died in 1919, but his legacy survived him. He had published numerous works on military affairs and sciences, which are still cited even to this day. Moreover, Mustafa Kemal Pasha, later Atatürk, the founding President of the Republic of Turkey, revered Muhtar Ahmed and ensured that his example was honoured.

We could not find any institutional examples. Bavarian State Library houses a reprint from 1971 (OCLC 164708008).

3.500 EUR



13. Cairo Imprint

Ahmed Muhtar Pasha

Treaty on Islamic Calendar

AHMED MUHTAR PASHA (1839 - 1919), author; Şefik Mansûr Yegen, translator to Arabic.

اصلاح التقويم

Islahü't-takvim

Cairo: مطبعة محمد افندي مصطفى [Matbaa-i Muhammed Efendi Mustafa] 1307 [1890]

Small 4°, 72 pp., 45 charts (34 double page charts, 11 single page charts), contemporary blue boards and black cloth spine (slightly age-toned, title pages with tiny cracks and old annotations / translations into modern Turkish, last page with tiny tears and scratches, a small loss of front free endpaper, but overall in a good, original condition).

A rare book, printed in Cairo, with parallel texts in Ottoman and Arabic, was written by the military leader and scientist Ahmed Muhtar Pasha and is advocating for the invariant Islamic calendar

This important treaty on the Hijri calendar in Ottoman and Arabic languages was written by an Ottoman military leader, scientist and author Ahmed Muhtar Pasha (1839 - 1919). Published in Cairo in 1890, it calls for an uniform Islamic calendar for all the Muslims.

The book includes astronomical observations by the author and other sources in the Middle East, Africa and Europe, discusses the Islamic measuring of the time and Hijri and Gregorian calendars. Various measurements are presented on 45 charts.

FOR THE BIOGRAPHY OF MUHTAR PASHA PLEAS SEE THE PREVIOUS ITEM.

References: OCLC 464314041, 283797987, 745305373, 956980987. AEKMK - BDK - ÖZEGE; 8163; TBTK; 1886.

1.200 EUR



14. WWI - Ottoman Empire
Anti-Allied Propaganda

دوننما جمعیتی

[Donanma Cemiyeti / Navy Society]

آرش ایلری بر مدر فلاح ایلری!

[Arş ileri bizimdir Felah İleri. Müslümanlar icin gün doğuyor ileri…]

[S. l., S. d., but probably Trabzon or Istanbul, circa 1914-1918]

Broadside, 51 x 18 cm (20 x 7 inches) (soft folds, tiny holes, slightly age-toned).

A rare ephemeral anti-British, anti-French, anti-Russian and anti-Cossack poster, made during WWI in Ottoman language by the Navy Society

Donanma Cemiyeti or Navy Society, was founded in Istanbul in 1909 by a merchant Yağcızade Şefik Bey and was closed in 1919. It main goal was to raise money for the Ottoman Navy before and during the Balkan Wars and WWI. The society, with a large basis in Trabzon on the coast of the Black Sea, was publishing its own magazine and even shot a movie in 1919 as a fundraiser. The funds gathered by the Navy Society helped purchasing two battleships from Germany, *Barbaros Hayreddin* (or SMS *Kurfürst Friedrich Wilhelm*) and *Turgut Reis* (or SMS *Weißenburg*) respectively, which later fought in the Balkan Wars.

In 1912, the Navy Society ordered two battleships in England, which were in 1914 at the beginning of WWI, although already paid, seized by the British government. This caused a furious anger towards the British in the Ottoman Empire and contributed to the decision of the Ottomans to join the Central Powers.

This ephemeral poster, printed by the Navy Society, calls the Ottoman Muslims to join as a group against the Allied Powers, especially against the new enemy no. 1, the British, as well as the French and Russians. The writers harboured special dislike of the Cossacks, who were inhabiting the neighbouring lands and sided with Russians.

550 EUR



15. CALCUTTA – FIREFIGHTING THEMATIC CARTOGRAPHY



CALCUTTA FIRE BRIGADE / [Bernard Anson WESTBROOK (1884 - 1969)].

The Town and Suburbs of Calcutta (including Howrah) / Map Illustrating the Annual Report of the Calcutta Fire Brigade showing the Positions of Fires, Fire Stations etc. during the Year ended March 31st 1913.

Calcutta, 1913.

Zincograph in colours by the Vandyke Process, mounted upon original linen and folding into original black cloth covers with red marbled endpapers (Very Good, just some light stains, minor wear along old folds, covers with edge-wear), 85 x 65 cm (25.5 x 33.5 inches).

An extremely rare, large format map of Calcutta, depicting the revolutionary fire prevention and control infrastructure devised by its new Fire Chief, Bernard Westbrook, giving the city one of the most advanced fire systems in Asia, saving untold lives and properties.

This extremely rare and important map is the earliest graphic depiction of Calcutta Fire Chief Bernard Westbrook's dramatic reorganization and modernization of the city's fire service, which became one of the most advanced in Asia, and certainly the finest in India. Calcutta, being one of the world's largest and most densely populated cities, with many areas of overcrowding and poverty, had long suffered from frequent but generally small to medium sized infernos that cumulatively took a massive annual toll in lives and property.

In 1822, Calcutta formed its first fire brigade, as a division of its police department, following the lead of Bombay, which created the first such entity in India, in 1803. However, the brigade, manned by seconded police staff, proved to have a patchy record at controlling fires, while building codes were often not enforced. A particularly large fire in 1866, motivated the Sun Fire Office (then the largest fire insurance company operating in India, today's Royal and Sun Alliance), to pressure the local authorities into improving fire prevention and control. In 1871, the fire brigade became its own distinct entity, governed by the Calcutta Corporation, and was given much greater resources and allowed to recruit and train its own

professional staff. The following year, the brigade imported 5 fire engines from England (3 horse-drawn, 2 manually operated), greatly improving its capabilities.

However, by the dawn of the 20th century, the brigade was considered lethargic, relying upon archaic equipment and methods, under lacklustre leadership, causing the city to endure much greater damage from fires that was thought necessary.

In 1910, Calcutta's municipal authorities created a commission with the objective of radically modernizing the fire brigade. Importantly, the commission's recommendations soon led to the appointment of Bernard Westbrook (1884 - 1969), a 26-year-old English firefighter from the London Fire Brigade, to be the Calcutta Fire Chief. This was an audacious appointment, given Westbrook's youth and lack of familiarity with India. However, the new chief came with very well-conceived plans for radically and rapidly modernizing the Calcutta Fire Brigade for the modern era.

Westbrook, who would serve as the Calcutta Fire Chief for the next 26 years, introduced the most modern technology and communications to the city's fire systems, and instilled military-style discipline amongst the brigade's personnel. Using the London brigade's methods as a model, additional fire stations and sub-stations were built across Calcutta to ensure rapid local response, while public (loudspeaker) fire alarms were to be installed to alert entire neighbourhoods to the advent of incendiary incidents, while major buildings were to be provided with direct telephone links to their local fire stations.

Westbrook also moved quickly to mechanize the Calcutta brigade, immediately procuring the most advanced English equipment, including a fire engine with and 80 horsepower motor chassis bearing a centrifugal pump that yielded 750 gallons of water per minute, as well as other device with a positive rotary pump and telescopic ladder; with other vehicles to follow. He also ensured that the brigade operated in all sectors 24 hours a day and was staffed by full-time professional firefighters who would have a turn out time of 15 seconds from their stations upon the sounding of an alarm. Westbrook's reforms, which gave the city one of the most advanced fire systems in Asia, had a dramatic effect upon the effectiveness of the Calcutta brigade, ensuring that even during an era of civil unrest and rapid urban growth, the frequency and severity of fires dramatically declined across the city.

The present map was commissioned to illustrate the reforms described in the *Report…of the Calcutta Fire Brigade… for the Financial Year ended 31st March 1913* (Calcutta, 1913), the first such masterplan to describe Westbrook's ongoing modernization programme. The large-format map embraces the entire city of Calcutta and its inner suburbs, including Howrah, the major railway hub located just across the Hooghly River. The map is built upon a highly detailed grisaille cartographic template, detailing all the city's streets and waterways, while outlining its major buildings, based upon advanced mapping executed by the Survey of India.

The thematic information, showcasing the locations of incendiary incidents and the first stages of Westbrook's new fire system, is printed upon the map. It is explained in the 'References', with the locations of Fires (are indicated by 'orange dots'); the Fire Brigade HQ (orange triple-ringed circle); Fire Stations (orange double-ringed circles); Fire Sub Stations (red circles); Fire Alarms (orange crosses); Buildings in Direct Telephonic Connection to Fire Stations (orange rectangles); Boundaries of Police Sections (grey-green lines); Police Stations (grey-green flags); and Police Out Posts (grey-green symbols of 'OP +'); additionally, the police precincts are labelled in grey-green.

The map also includes a chart, lower left, that details the populations and land areas of the city and all its individual wards, noting that all of Calcutta had a population over 1.2 million.

While not noted on the map, Calcutta was, for all practical purposes, divided into two very different cities. The 'Native' or 'Black Town' (as the British called it), comprised the great majority of the city, and was where the Bengali population lived. This urbanscape was largely composed of dense warrens of tightly packed buildings, often made of combustible materials, along narrow streets, broken up by relatively few parks or squares. Conversely, the 'European', or 'White Town', which lay immediately to the north and east of the massive Fort William reserve, in the city's southside, generally featured buildings were built to fire code, usually on large lots along wide streets. The map shows that while there were fires across the city, the highest concentration of incendiary incidents occurred in the dead centre, the most densely populated part of the 'Native Town'. Yet, the map shows that fires still occurred in the European areas, including in the Government Quarter, with its grand Victorian public edifices. To counteract the problem, the Calcutta Fire Brigade, now under Westbrook's energetic leadership was busy continually setting up new neighbourhood fire stations, alarm systems and modern communications networks to ensure that firefighters responded even more quickly to incendiary incidents.

A Note of Publication and Rarity

The present map is extremely rare. It would have been issued in only a very small print run for the exclusive use of Calcutta and Bengal fire and government officials; it would not have been sold or otherwise publicly disseminated. The present example of the map is separately issued, although as mentioned in its title, it had the purpose of 'Illustrating the Annual Report of the Calcutta Fire Brigade'. This extremely rare report, the Bengal Municipal Department's *Report (Report and Statistical Tables) of the Calcutta Fire Brigade (and Ambulance Department) for the Financial Year ended 31st March 1913* (Calcutta, 1913), is known in only a single institutional example (held by the British Library), and we have not been able to discern whether it includes an example of the present map 'folded in', or if the map was always issued separately, as here, as an accompaniment.

In any event, we cannot trace a reference to the present map, let alone the location of another example.

References: N / A – No other examples of the map traced. Cf. BENGAL - MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, *Report (Report and Statistical Tables) of the Calcutta Fire Brigade (and Ambulance Department) for the Financial Year ended 31st March 1913* (Calcutta, 1913), example held by the British Library: General Reference Collection I.S.be.5/2.; S.P. BAG, *Fire Services in India: History, Detection, Protection, Management, Environment, Training and Loss Prevention* (Delhi: Mittal, 1995), pp. 84-5; Cornel ZWIERLEIN, *Prometheus Tamed: Fire, Security, and Modernities, 1400 to 1900* (Leiden: Brill, 2021), pp. 400 - 435.

1.600 EUR

16. Agra, India
Taj Mahal
World War II In Asia

SURVEY OF INDIA.

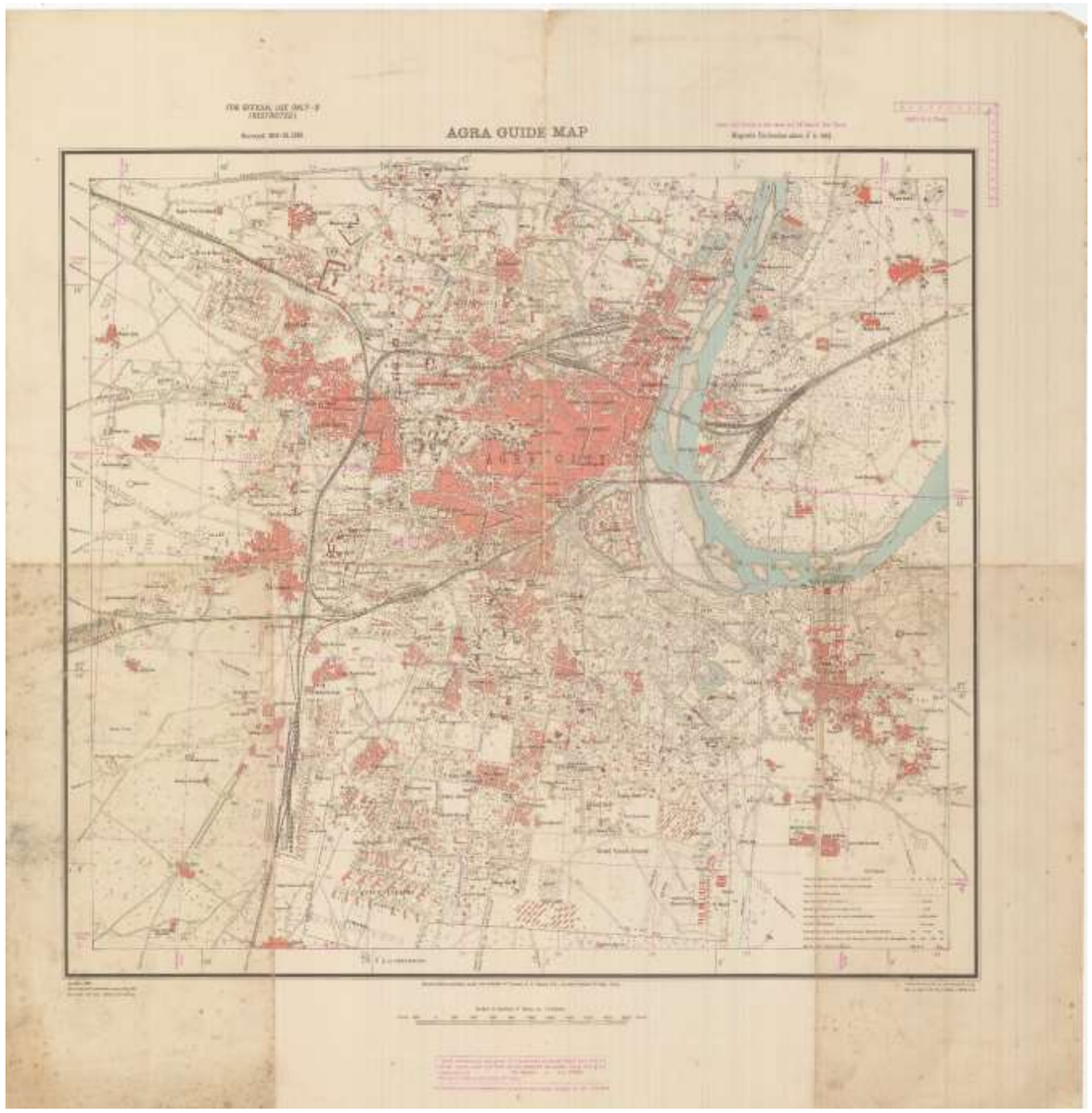
Agra Guide Map.

[Dehra Dun:] Survey of India, May 1944.

Colour print (Good, some wear along old folds, some conspicuous toning to lower left and lower right panels), 67 x 65 cm (26.3 x 25.6 inches).

A very rare 'Restricted' map of Agra made during World War II, when the city was feared to be a target of Japanese bombing, such that the dome of the Taj Majal was covered in camouflage, published in Dehra Dun by the Survey of India.

This 'Restricted' map of Agra, published exclusively for British military and government use, was issued in May 1944, when Japan was in the process of invading the far north-east of India, in Nagaland and Manipur, during what was called *Operation U-Go* (March – June 1944). While still a great distance from Agra, the Japanese offensive struck fear throughout India. Indeed, Raj officials had long been concerned about the possible Japanese bombing of Agra, that in 1942 the dome of the Taj Mahal was covered in camouflage! Naturally, the British military would have strongly preferred that the Japanese not acquire of copy of the present map!



This fine map, based upon the best official surveys, embraces all of Agra and environs, which lay aside a bend on the Yamuna River. Famous as the capital of the Mughal Empire during its cultural heyday, from 1556 to 1658, the map features several grand monuments from the time, notably Agra Fort (1565-73) and the Taj Mahal (1632-53), lower right. Otherwise, the map details the numerous railways lines and stations, parks, schools, hotel, colleges and schools, government buildings, and many other modern facilities.

The Survey of India issued the map in 3 editions. The first edition, predicated upon surveys conducted in 1918 and 1919, was published in 1924, with a 'Revised' second edition appearing in 1925. The present third edition is faithful in detail to the 1925 edition but was issued in 1944 exclusively for official 'Restricted' wartime use.

All editions of the map are rare. We can trace only 2 institutional examples of the present World War II edition.

References: British Library: Cartographic Items Maps 52955.(3.); Bodleian Library (Oxford University): D10:45 Agra (1); OCLC: 556301486, 49411808.

400 EUR

17. India / Burma

World War II

Japanese Invasions Of India And Burma

‘Pirated Cartography’

丸善株式会社 [MARUZEN CO., LTD.].

國帝度印 [The British Raj].

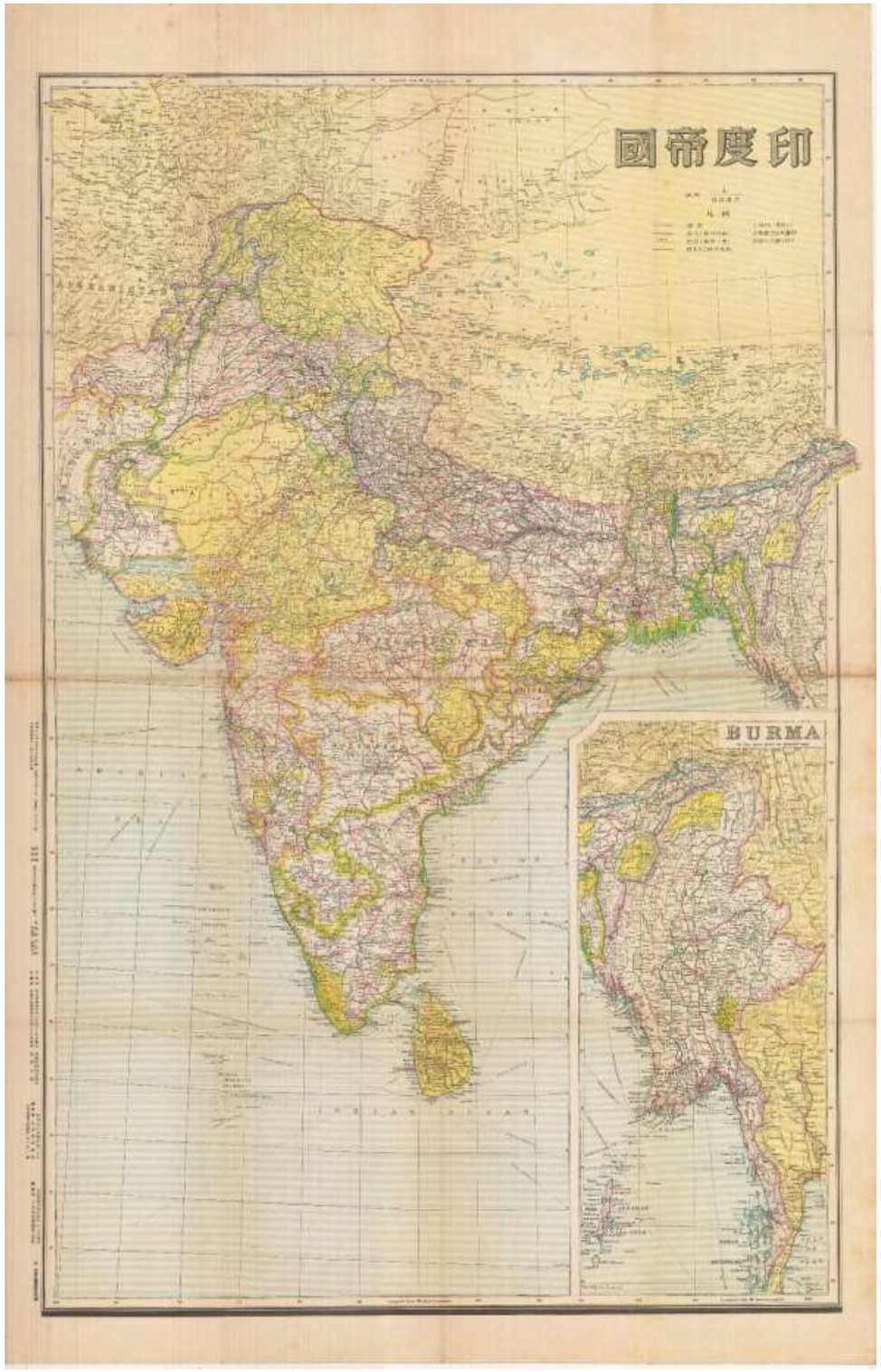
Tokyo: Maruzen Co., Ltd., Showa 17 [1942].

Colour print, folding into original printed paper sleeve (Very Good, some toning along old folds), 105 x 67 cm (41.5 x 26.5 inches).

A rare large format Japanese map of India and Burma, ‘pirated’ from a British map by the venerable bookseller Maruzen, issued during the height of World War II, as Japan conquered Burma and before its (ultimately ill-fated) invasion of India during ‘Operation U-Go’ (1944).

This large-format map of India and Burma is a ‘pirated’ Japanese version of a British map (published in London by George Philip & Son, Ltd.), issued during the height of World War II, as Japan conquered Burma and threatened India. It was printed by Maruzen Co., Ltd., one of Japan’s oldest and most venerable booksellers (founded in Yokohama in 1869) that still operates today.

The colourful and attractive map shows the Subcontinent divided into colonial provinces and various princely stars, while all major cities and towns are marked, with key roads and railways delineated, while the inset in the lower-right details Burma. While the title (upper left) and the imprints in the left-hand margin are in Japanese, otherwise the map features entirely English toponomy and is true to its antecedent (albeit with different printing quality and paper stock). Given that Japan was then at war with Britain, Maruzen seemed not to be overly concerned with violating Philip & Son’s copyright!



India was then of great interest to the Japanese public, as it was in many ways the ultimate target for Japan during World War II, being the gem of the British Empire. Moreover, India was of great material and strategic value to the Allies, as thousands of Indians fought bravely on the British side on four continents, with India being a staging point for British forces in the Southeast Asian and Pacific theatres. Additionally, Burma was of interest, as it was incredibly rich in natural resources vital to any war effort, as well as occupying a strategically advantageous location.

Japan successfully invaded Burma and India’s Andaman Islands from January to May 1942 . This created the real possibility that Japan would bomb Calcutta, and maybe even targets much deeper inside India. So concerned were the Raj’s officials that they placed camouflage scaffolding over the dome of Taj Mahal in Agra!

While the bombing raids did not transpire, in what was called *Operation U-Go* (March to June 1944), Japan invaded the north-easternmost reaches of India, in Nagaland and Manipur. However, the British-Indian forces defeated the Japanese at the key Battles of Imphal (March 8 – July 3, 1944) and Kohima (April 4 – June 22, 1944), pushing Japan out of India and down the road towards its total defeat in August 1945.

The map is rare, we could not trace any examples held by Western libraries.

650 EUR

18. AFRICA

EARLY ISLAMIC PRINTING

İbrahim MÜTEFERRİKA (1674 – 1745), ***Publisher*****. / Katip ÇELEBI Mustafa bin Abdallah (1609 - 1657),** ***Cartographer*****.**

رسم افريقا

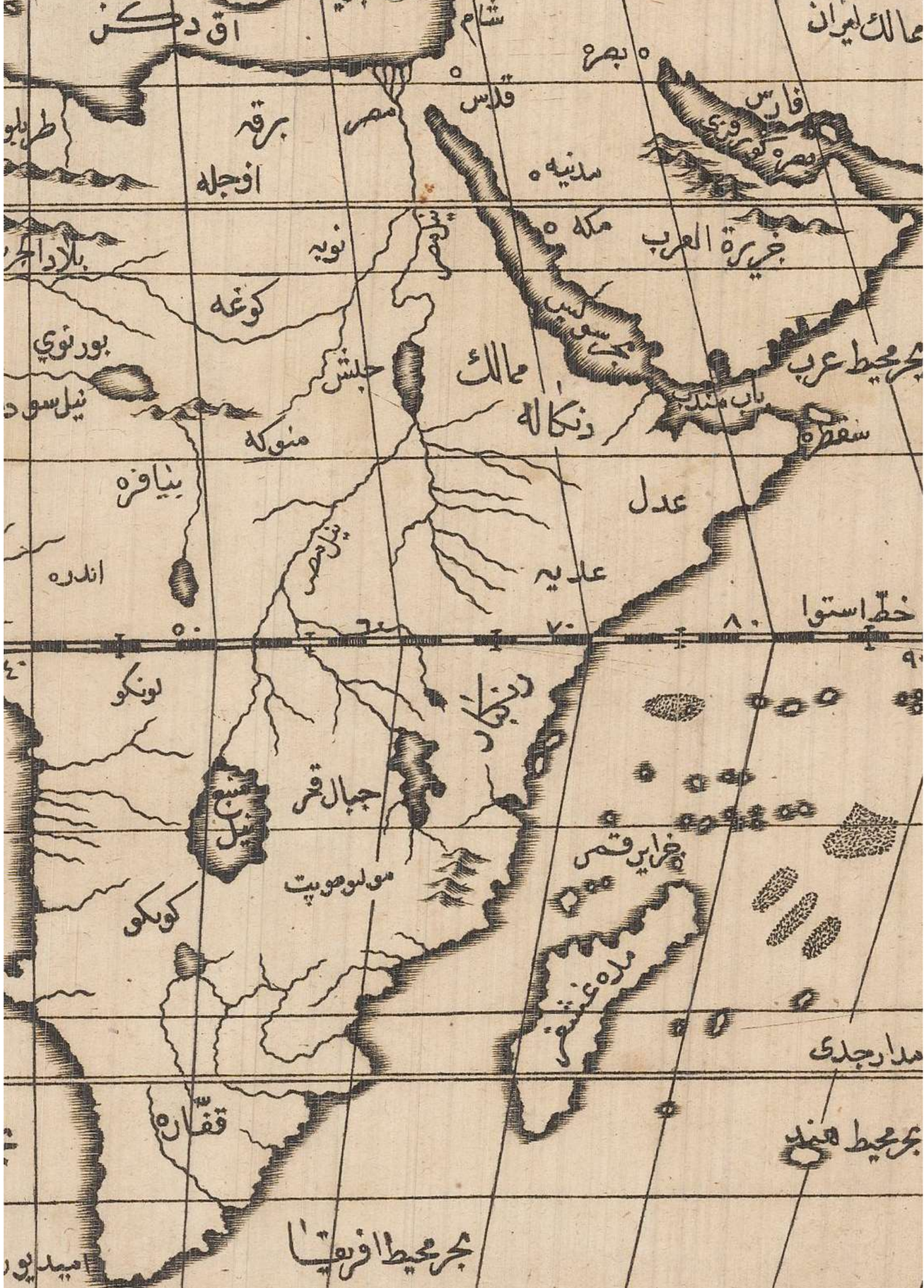
[Illustration of Africa]

Istanbul: ***Müteferrika Matbaası*****, 1732.**

Copper engraving (Very Good, minor staining, wide blank margins uncut and uneven with small tears and holes), full sheet: 22 x 32 cm (8.6 x 12.6 inches), platemark: 15 x 20 cm (5.9 x 7.9 inches).

Very Rare - The first printed map of Africa employing Arabi characters, made for the 'Cihânnümâi', the first geography book published in the Islamic World, issued in Istanbul by the press of İbrahim Müteferrika, predicated upon a 17th century manuscript by the Ottoman scholar Katip Çelebi – in this instance an intriguing example with very wide blank margins, seemingly issued separately from the book.

This very rare work is the first map of Africa printed employing text in Arabic script (in this case in the Ottoman Turkish language). It was printed to be part of the *Cihânnümâi (meaning* 'View of the World'*)*, the first geography book published in the Islamic World, issued in Istanbul in 1732 by the pioneering press of İbrahim Müteferrika. Interestingly, the present example features very wide blank margins, and was clearly never bound within the book; clearly Müteferrika separately issued some of *Cihânnümâi* maps, but surely in only very small quantities.



رسم افریقا

سبته
فاس
تونس
جزایر
اق دکن
قبرس
شام
ممالک ایران
بصره
قلاس
مصر
برقه
طرابلوس
مراکش
بلاد البربر
اوجله
مدینه
فارس
بحر فارس
مخالدات
مدار سرطان
برنیه
عظیمه
متهاجه
بلاد الجرید
نوبه
مکه
جزیرة العرب
ممالک سودان
عامه
غنفاره
کوغه
بحر محیط عرب
باب المندب
سقطره
بحر محیط غربی
لشبل
بودرون
نیل سودان
بودنوی
حبش
ممالک
دنکاله
نالی
غاغو
غوبر
منوکه
جوبنه
بنین
بنیافره
عدل
عادیه
اندره
نیل مصر
خط استوا
لونکو
دیجار
جبال قمر
سنبع
نیل
موتوموپت
کوکو
بحر محیط حبش
بحر محیط غربی
مدار جدی
بحر محیط افریقا
قفاره
بحر محیط هند
میدیورنی
بحر محیط افریقا
شمال
جنوب

The present map outlines the African continent in a manner that is reasonably familiar to the modern viewer, although South Africa is excessively pointed. All major regions are labelled, while the Nile is shown to descend from a pair of large, mysteries lakes in the southern heartland.

Critically, the mapping of Africa was not an 'armchair academic' matter for the Ottomans. The Sublime Porte had de jure rule over Algeria, Tunisia, Libya and Egypt, while its trading networks extended throughout the continent.

Müteferrika predicated his printed *Cihânnümâi* (which was illustrated with 36 maps) on a now-lost eponymous manuscript drafted in 1648 by the Ottoman scholar Katip Çelebi Mustafa bin Abdallah (1609 - 1657). Çelebi, in turn, predicated most of his maps (including the present map of Africa) upon the cartography of Jodocus Hondius. Çelebi's work was ground-breaking, in that it represented the first time that modern Western cartography was applied in a sophisticated and comprehensive manner to the Islamic sphere.

Importantly, the fact that printing employing Arabic characters was slow to develop was not due to ignorance or to technical backwardness but was entirely the intentional result of political policy. Traditionally, the Sublime Porte absolutely forbade printing using Arabis script within its empire; it did not want the press to affect the general Muslim population. That being said, Non-Muslims had long been allowed to operate presses producing works in their own scripts in Istanbul (a Hebrew press was founded in 1493, an Arminian press in 1567 and a Greek press in 1627), on the proviso that they did not gear their titles towards a Muslim readership. Moreover, some works were printed outside the empire (notably by the Vatican in Rome) using Arabic charters, but these works tended to focus upon language translation or Christian religious topics and did not include maps.

The Sublime Porte had sound reasons for banning printing geared towards the Muslim population. First, the Ottoman hierarchy was aghast at how Martin Luther and the other Protestant figures successfully used the press the undermine the Roman Catholic Church during the Reformation; they were determined not to give 'troublemakers' any opportunities to similarly threaten the Islamic faith. Second, Turkish and Arabic culture had long maintained a distinguished manuscript tradition, closely associated with Islam. The 'scriptoria' lobby was highly influential, while its efficiency ensured that even incredibly complex works could be quickly reproduced by hand to exquisite quality, obviating the need for the press. As such, the Sultan's court considered the printing to be an unnecessary liability.

However, during the early 18th century, there developed tensions at the Sublime Porte between traditionalists (conservatives) and modernizers (liberals), the latter of whom wanted to adapt the latest Western technologies, as well as some customs, in order to prevent the empire for falling behind its rivals. This set the scene for many, often vivid, court dramas, upon which the conservatives usually (but not always) maintained the upper hand.

However, in the 1720s, a pair of distinguished Ottoman figures came to the fore, who lent unusual credence to a bid to convince Sultan Ahmed III to permit printing in Ottoman Turkish, employing Arabic script, albeit on a limited basis.

Mehmet Said Efendi was a young and ambitious Ottoman nobleman, who in 1721 accompanied his father, the Ottoman Ambassador to France, to Paris. There he became enamoured of printing technology and the resulting books, especially those on science, technology and history.

Upon his return to Istanbul, he teamed up with Ibrahim Müteferrika (1674 - 1745), an esteemed Ottoman courtier and diplomat, who maintained an incredible knowledge of geography, philosophy, astronomy and theology. A Hungarian Christian by birth, who had converted to Islam, he long possessed an appreciation for how Western concepts could best be adapted to the Ottoman Empire. While Mehmet Said Efendi and *Müteferrika* were certainly members of the 'liberal' party at court, they were implicitly trusted by the Grand Vizier, who granted their request to establish as press, but only under strict conditions. The proposed press could publish pretty much any work it wanted to, if its content never ventured upon religion. This not only ensured that the books would not be a threat to imperial authority but would also reserve the religious realm to the scriptoria lobby and the conversative elements of the court, who remained deeply suspicious of Mehmet Said and *Müteferrika*'s designs.
Müteferrika, who was to personally oversee the press, enlisted the assistance of Istanbul's Jewish and Christian printers, and in due course imported presses from France, typefaces from the Netherlands and skilled personnel from Austria.

The *Müteferrika Matbaası*, the first press of the Islamic world, commenced operation in 1727, and over the next sixteen years, it issued 17 books (in 22 volumes), on a variety of subjects, including history, contemporary affairs, languages, science and the New World; of which the *Cihânnümâi* was its most technically sophisticated and heavily illustrated work. All these works were issued in relatively small print runs and were exceedingly expensive, such that they were only enjoyed by the top-rung of the empire's liberal elite.

Müteferrika, then an elderly man, closed the press in 1743, and from that point onwards, owing to pressure from the conservative lobby, the imperial ban on printing in Arabic script was reimposed. While a revived *Müteferrika* press published seven books between 1756 and 1794, significant printing in the Ottoman language would not recommence until 1796, when the modernizing Sultan Selim III authorized the establishment of a state press to issued secular works. As such, all products of the original *Müteferrika Matbaası* are today considered to be 'Ottoman Incunables'.

A Note on Rarity

The present work is a great rarity; we are not aware of any example of the Çelebi-*Müteferrika* map of Africa as appearing separately on the market during the last 30 years. The book *Cihânnümâi* is also very rare; we cannot trace an example as appearing on the market since one was sold at Sotheby's in 2003.

References: cf. Orlin SABEV, *Waiting for Müteferrika: Glimpses of Ottoman Print Culture* (2018).

3.500 EUR

19. Benin (Dahomey)

Cartographic Propaganda

French African Colonization

Jules-André-Arthur HANSEN (1849 -1931), ***Cartographer & Designer*****; Gustave FRAIPONT (1849 - 1923),** ***Illustrator*****.**

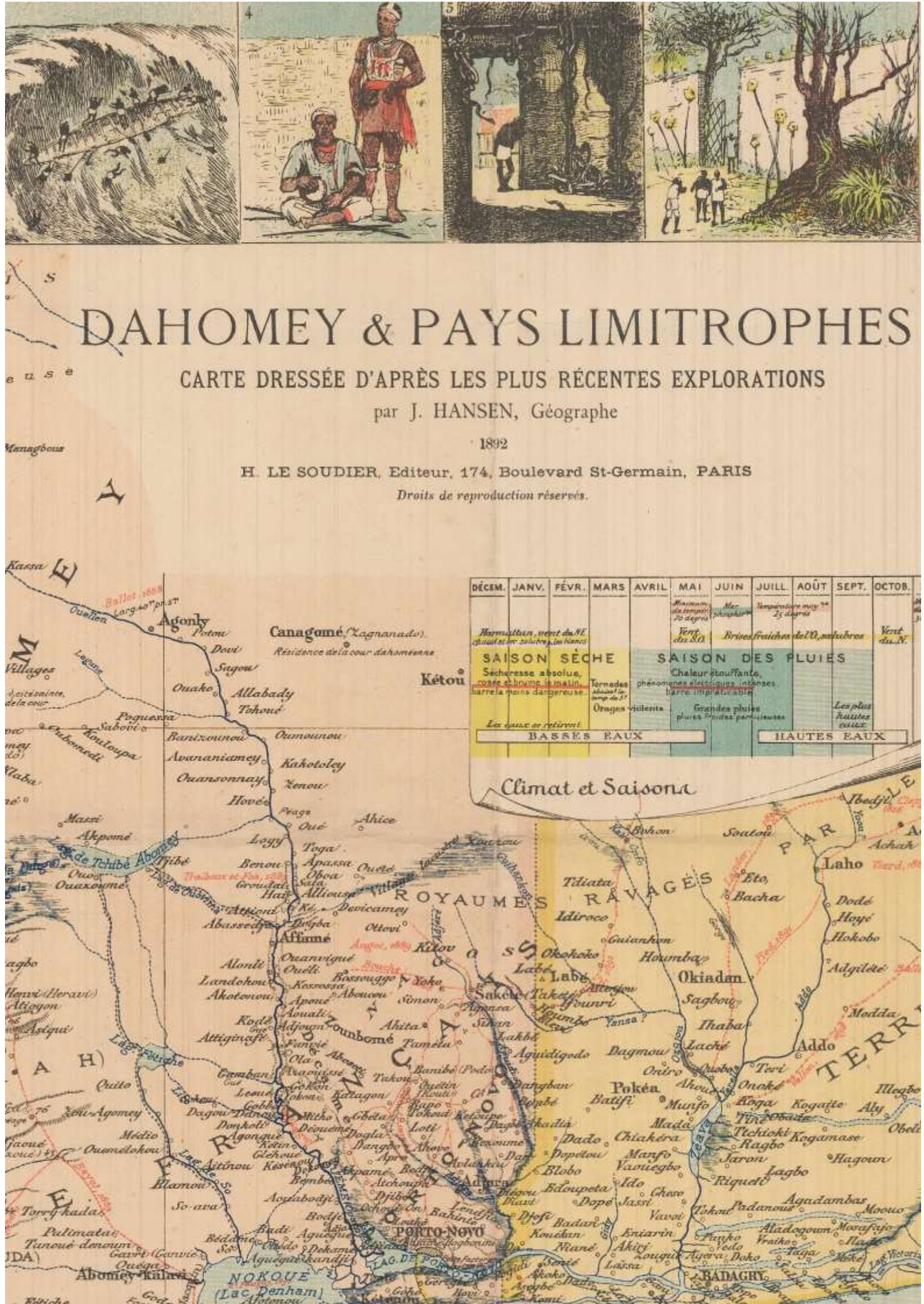
Dahomey & pays limitrophes / carte dressée d'après les plus récentes explorations par J. Hansen, Géographe 1892.

Paris: Erhard Frères for H. Le Soudier, 1892.

Colour lithograph (Very Good, overall clean and bright, just a few light spots and some minor wear along old folds), 45 x 65 cm (17.7 x 25.6 inches).

A scarce, separately issued map of Dahomey (today Benin), made from an original design by the cartographer Jules-André-Arthur Hansen, with illustrations by the prominent poster artist Gustave Fraipont, a veritable pageant of imagery and propaganda that introduces Dahomey to the French public and seeks to convince them of the value of the country and the need the need to 'civilize' it, issued towards the beginning of the Second Franco-Dahomean War, whereby France conquered Dahomey.

Dahomey (today's Benin) was a culturally sophisticated kingdom, rich in resources, defended by one of Africa's most powerful militaries, that included the famously formidable female 'Amazon' warriors. While the country had been 'awarded' to France by its fellow European powers during the Berlin Conference (1884-5), the French only controlled the coastal areas, with most of the territory still solidly under the rule of the indigenous monarchy.

















Titre des Vues

N°1. Les trois Lames de la Barre. L'approvisionnement de Kotonou (rabaff) une factorerie aux magasins son pavillon.

N°2. Pirogue passant la Barre. d'après la Revue Française par Edouard Marbeau.

N°3. Embarcation chavirée sur la Barre. Les hommes sautent au large pour éviter les coups de la vague.

N°4. Amazone et guerrier.

DAHOMEY & PAYS LIMITROPHES

CARTE DRESSÉE D'APRÈS LES PLUS RÉCENTES EXPLORATIONS

par J. HANSEN, Géographe

1892

H. LE SOUDIER, Editeur, 174, Boulevard St-Germain, PARIS

Droits de reproduction réservés.

Titre des Vues

N°5. Intérieur du temple aux serpents.

N°6. Une porte d'Abomey, maison des ministres.

N°7. Armes, autels de sacrifices, idoles et sculptures dans divers fétiches.

CARTE D'ENSEMBLE

Lignes françaises de Navigation

Zone d'Influence française

Légende

AFRIQUE

SAHARA

SOUDAN

OCÉAN ATLANTIQUE

MER MÉDITERRANÉE

FRANCE

Bordeaux

Marseille

Madrid

Lisbonne

Alger

Oran

Tunis

TUNISIE

ALGÉRIE

Maroc

Tripolitaine

Ile Madère

Iles Canaries

Sénégal

Guinée portugaise

SOUDAN FRANÇAIS

GUINÉE FRANÇAISE

Sierra Leone

Libéria

Côte d'Ivoire

Côte d'Or

Dahomey

Nigeria

SOKOTO

Tombouctou

Kayes

Bamako

Timbo

Kong

Kano

Zinder

Tchad

Lac Tchad

Niger

Bénoué

Cameroun

Gabon

ÉTAT LIBRE DU CONGO

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Orange

Cap de Bonne-Espérance

Cap Vert

Dakar

Bathurst

Freetown

Monrovia

Grand Bassam

Cotonou

Lagos

Fernando Po

Sainte-Hélène

Ascension

Tristan d'Acunha

Madagascar

Maurice

Réunion

Mozambique

Natal

Durban

Le Cap

Port Elizabeth

Walfisch Bay

Mossamédes

Loanda

Boma

Matadi

Stanley Pool

Brazzaville

Libreville

Gabon

Cameroun

Fernando Po

Lagos

Bénin

Forcados

Bonny

Calabar

Gaboon

Ogooué

Rio Muni

Rio del Rey

Golfe de Guinée

Golfe de Bénin

Golfe de Biafra

Canaries

Madère

Açores

Cap Vert

Sénégal

Gambie

Guinée portugaise

Sierra Leone

Libéria

Côte d'Ivoire

Côte d'Or

Dahomey

Nigeria

Bénoué

Niger

Tchad

Lac Tchad

Soudan

Sahara

Touareg

Tripolitaine

Tunisie

Algérie

Maroc

Mer Méditerranée

Océan Atlantique

France

Bordeaux

Marseille

Madrid

Lisbonne

Alger

Oran

Tunis

Cherbourg

Le Havre

Brest

Profil du sentier entre Ouida & Abomey

NOTICE SUR LE DAHOMEY

CONFIGURATION. — La Côte des Esclaves est une plage basse, sablonneuse, couverte de lagunes, à peine visible à 8 kilomètres en large, à cause des vapeurs qui s'élèvent sans cesse de sol.

La carte donne cet aspect sur la côte de Kotonou, en particulières-sens remarquable; la côte déserte sur le voyage avec une grande violence et ces vents l'aident naturellement à cette dangereuse profession; on phénomène s'appelle « la Barre », et se forme à 150 mètres de la plage. La Barre est dangereuse entre une et six mètres et ne peut être franchie que par des pirogues spéciales, conduites par des hommes blancs. La hauteur des vagues atteint 12 mètres, celle de la marée est de 1m 50 seulement. Pour éviter ce dangereux passage on s'approvisionne vient d'être créé à Kotonou.

CLIMAT. — Le jour variable et très accidenté. La fraîcheur est sensible pendant la nuit, et les blancs en ressentent parfois les effets.

Durant la saison pluvieuse, les rivières apparues à la mer au volume considérable d'eau fétide, nauséeuse, qui se répand jusqu'à 15 kilom. au large colorant la surface. Pendant l'hiver, la chaleur remplit l'atmosphère d'électricité et l'air saturé d'humidité devient irrespirable.

Les maladies les plus répandues parmi les Européens sont : la paralysie du nerveux, les fièvres paludéennes, fréquentes par l'abus de la bière, les dysenteries, les maladies du foie, les ulcères provenant des piqûres d'insectes. Les indigènes sont peu sujets aux maladies.

Durant la saison sèche, le vent des Harmats apporte aux officiers bien-faisantes pour les blancs, malgré les chaleurs torrides qui l'accompagnent. Le Dahomey est la patrie la moins insalubre de la Guinée; la fièvre jaune, la petite vérole, la syphilis y sont inconnues. Toutefois c'est à peine si, à la côte, le séjour de l'Européen peut se maintenir pendant quelques années.

PRODUCTIONS NATURELLES. — Le sol est d'une fertilité sans égale : il donne deux récoltes par an. Le manioc, les arachides, le sorgho, le maïs, le coton, les épices, le palmier à huile, le cocos, l'indigo, etc., réussissent admirablement.

Les plateaux du nord sont couverts de savanes, qui nourrissent l'éléphant, l'hippopotame, le rhinocéros, le buffle, les girafes. De nombreuses espèces de singes vivent dans les forêts vierges, impénétrables, remplies d'arbres à essences diverses, tels que : bois rouge, ébène, acajou, palissandre, cocotiers, citronniers, orangers, arbres à pain, à beurre, à gomme; lianes à caoutchouc. Quelques-uns de ces arbres atteignent une hauteur de 80 mètres, sont à même de circonférence; on en fait des pirogues, creusées par une seule hommes. Les céréales d'Europe et la vigne y poussent, mais ne donnent pas de fruits; les tuniers et les citronniers présentent vicieux de la moindre taille, qui l'on sont pour l'opposition fleurs.

Les oiseaux et les papillons aux riches couleurs pétillent; on y rencontre des perruches, des cigales, des merles métalliques, des colibris. Les serpents et les crocodiles sont communs. Le poisson abonde dans presque toutes les rivières. La pêche du Benin est intense de requins; on y rencontre aussi la baleine verte.

POPULATION. — Toutes les peuplades sont barbares, mais fidèles à leurs chefs, qui les dominent à leur avantage. Le gouvernement dahoméen est despotique et centralisé. Les travaux des champs et les transports sont faits par des esclaves porteurs; un petit nombre de noirs exercent les professions de tisseur, de charpentier. Les matériaux de construction sont le bois et la brique. Le salaire des ouvriers, varie entre 1 fr. 50 et 3 francs, ouvriers et manœuvres. Les femmes sont habiles à la pêche et lorsque deux artistes; les femmes fabriquent des poteries. Les blancs n'occupent ordinairement de commerce.

La population du Dahomey serait de 10 hab. par kilom. carré. (Le Dép. des Basses-Alpes, le moins peuplé de France, en possède 40).

Les centres principaux figurent sur la carte sont :

Abomey, 150,000 habitants (?) Agony, 8,000; Kotonou, 10,000; Porto-Novo, 35,000; Badagry, 12,000; Ouida, 12,000; Abeokuta, 10,000; Coss, 10,000; Allada, 10,000; Sakété, 5,000; Agoué, 6,000; Foli, 5,000; Foffo, 4,000; Pope, 5,000; Petit-Popo, 3,000; Grand-Popo, 2,000.

RELIGION. — Les populations sont vouées au culte des fétiches, que l'on rencontre à chaque pas, et qui ont pour objet de conjurer les esprits malfaisants. C'est au culte fétiche que la reine et les Dahoméens.

LANGUE. — Les auteurs des dialectes indigènes, on parle l'anglais et le portugais. La langue française est la moins répandue.

COMMERCE. — Les importations s'élèvent à 14 millions. Les Français exportent au Dahomey en tête, du genièvre; les Allemands des tissus, du sel; les Portugais du tafia, du tabac. Les indigènes exportent encore de la poudre, des armes de guerre, et fournissent en échange pour ce produit de l'huile et d'amandes de palmier.

MONNAIE. — La monnaie courante et sont les cauris, coquillages importés de Mozambique, en prix de 90 francs les 100 kilos; mais ceux-ci forment la petite-cauris, représentant 100 centimes environ. Sur la côte, la livre d'or anglaise et le shilling sont assez usités.

VOIES DE COMMUNICATION. — Deux lignes postales françaises de navigation, de Marseille et de Bordeaux vers Kotonou, font un parcours de 7100 kilomètres en 19 jours de traversée. Trois autres lignes étrangères, de Hambourg vers le Petit-Popo, et de Liverpool vers Lagos et Ouida, font également un service régulier. Le prix de passage pour la France varie de 350 fr. à 1,000 fr., suivant la classe. La taxe pour de 26 fr. à 48 fr. Pour les communications télégraphiques de France à Kotonou, on paie 8 francs par mot.

A l'intérieur du pays, les communications se font sur les lagunes, par des pirogues; sur terre, on ne rencontre que des sentiers à peine ouverts.

Climat et Saisons

DÉCEM.	JANV.	FÉVR.	MARS	AVRIL	MAI	JUIN	JUILL.	AOUT	SEPT.	OCTOB.	NOV.
SAISON SÈCHE					SAISON DES PLUIES						
BASSES EAUX									HAUTES EAUX		

Légende

Echelle 1 : 500 000e

Kilomètres

Milles marins

Journées moyennes de marche

Imp. Erhard

Over the coming years, France struggled, with difficulty, to extend its control from into the interior, at the expense of the Dahomean kingdom. Matters came to a head during the First Franco-Dahomean War of 1890, whereupon French forces managed to drive back a powerful Dahomean offensive, compelling the country's ruler, King B*éhanzin*, to make Dahomey a French protectorate. Yet it was clear to Paris that B*éhanzin* was intent on overturning this arrangement as soon as possible, while France desired to gain complete control over the entire country and its natural resources.

The present highly attractive, separately issued map was made towards the beginning of the *Second Franco-Dahomean War (July 1892 to January 1894)*, a brutal conflict in which the French armies, led by the brilliant Senegalese commander, Brigadier General Alfred-Amédée Dodds, eventually succeeded in conquering the country.

The map was made from an original design by Jules-André-Arthur Hansen (1849 -1931), a highly talented French cartographer and artist of Danish descent, with the assistance of Gustave Fraipont (1849 - 1923), a prominent Paris poster artist, who drafted the pictural views. The map was made in order to introduce Dahomey to the French general public, and to convince people that the country needed to be 'civilized'.

The map is a veritable pageant of imagery, jam-packed with fascinating facts and figures on Dahomey, a land that was then almost entirely unknown in Europe, save by a small number of army veterans and old 'Africa Hands'. The composition is dominated by the main map, which shows Dahomey in the centre, coloured pink; to the west is German Togoland, coloured green; while the east, reaching as far as Lagos, is British Nigeria.

The map shows that the coastal areas of Dahomey labelled as 'Territoire F*rançaise*', featuring the major centres of Porto-Novo, 'Kotanou' (Cotanou) and 'Ouidah' (Whydah); while the inland regions are controlled by Dahomean kingdom, from its capital 'Abomey'. While Hansen employed the best sources gleaned from explorers' itineraries and texts', the scene shows that the lands beyond the littoral regions are not well known (they would not be properly charted until the military cartographer Léon Jules Edmond Trinité Schillemans surveyed later in the war), with generally only major towns noted, and labeling the routes of the few explorers who had permeated what was still largely a realm of mystery, with the conjectural courses of river and large blank spaces.

The supposedly fearsome nature of the Dahomeans is indicated by the inclusion of the detail 'Royaumes ravage par le Dahomey' (kingdoms ravaged by Dahomey), along the Dahomean-Nigerian border, suggesting that King B*éhanzin's* troops dealt harshly not only with the French, but also with 'fellow' Africans. This was surely added for propaganda purposes so that the French public would have less sympathy for the Dahomeans as their country's armies fought their way towards Abomey.

Amidst the map is a chart detailing the highly seasonal climate of Dahomey, which switched from near drought to torrential rains. To the right, is a topographical profile showing the elevation of the country in a line from Cotanou to Abomey, while further right is a lengthy box of text, 'Notice sur Dahomey', noting the country's location, climate, natural production, population, religion, language, commerce, currency and routes of communication. In the upper right, is a map of Western Europe and West Africa showing the greater French influence in the latter and the various methods of communication between Paris and the colonies.

The 'Titres de Vues', drawn by Gustave Fraipont, include seven pictorial views of Dahomey, including the pier at Cotanou; a longboat clearing the sandbar at Cotanou; the hazards of clearing said bar (a capsizing longboat); male and 'Amazon' (female) Dahomean warriors; the interior of the 'Temple of Serpents'; the Gate of Abomey with severed human heads on pikes; and a collection of Dahomean arms. The selection and context of these vignettes served a propagandist objective, as especially the scenes of the snakes and the severed heads portrayed the Dahomeans as 'savages' who needed to be 'civilized' by France.

Even though the map seems to have been issued in a reasonably large print run, separately issued and fragile, it has a low survival rate. It is today quite scarce, with an example appearing on the market only once every three to five years or so.

Historical Context: The French Conquest of Dahomey

What is today southern Benin was from around 1600 until the late 19th Century controlled by the Kingdom of Dahomey, a culturally sophisticated and powerful civilization of the Fon ethnic group. Dahomey's powerbase was centred in its capital Abomey, in the interior, while the coastal kingdoms of Porto-Novo, Cotonou and Whydah (Ouidah) were tributary states that over the generations were under varying degrees of Dahomean control. While the coastal areas hosted Portuguese and later British slave traders, the Dahomean court often used the European presence to its advantage, selling enemy captives as slaves for healthy sums, while benefiting from maritime trade. Over the generations, Dahomey managed to maintain its power, buttressed by a well-trained army adept at guerilla warfare. Indeed, one the keys to Dahomean success was their 'Amazon' corps, comprised of elite female soldiers, led by female officers, who were amongst Africa's best snipers and masters of hand-to-hand combat.

However, the mid-19th Century brought new challenges to Dahomey's sovereignty. Britain's Royal Navy often blockaded and raided the coastal areas to suppress the international slave trade. While some British officers were sincere abolitionists, others cared little about the matter and used the anti-slavery cause as a convenient excuse as to extend British influence in West Africa. The loss of slavery revenue was a major blow to the Dahomean treasury. Moreover, while, the Europeans were traditionally content to merely trade with Africa via coastal outposts, in the period leading up and during the 'Scramble for Africa', they sought to conquer and permanently possess chunks of Africa as colonies, thus posing a mortal threat to many of the indigenous powers.

The French took the lead in Dahomey, pressuring the Abomey court to sign a Franco-Dahomean friendship and commerce treaty (1851), which guaranteed France privileged commercial and political rights in Cotonou. In a perfect example of the imperialistic 'divide and conquer' strategy, France proceeded to forge close links with Dahomey's regional tributary rulers, with the understanding that they were now to transfer their loyalty from Abomey to Paris. In 1863, France made Port-Novo a protectorate, and in 1878 annexed Cotonou, acts that were all against the expense of the Dahomean court. In 1883, France established a permanent naval base at Cotonou, essentially to keep the British out of the area.

At the Berlin Conference (1884-5), whereby the European powers divided Africa amongst themselves, what is today Benin was allocated to France. However, like most of the territories 'awarded' by the

convention, Dahomey was generally not under European control, indeed much of its interior was entirely unknown to outsiders.

In the late 1880s, France continued to expand her control over Cotonou and Porto-Novo, almost eliminating the influence of the Abomey court. Dahomey's new king, B*éhanzin* (*ruled* 1889-94) believed (with good reason) that France' actions on the coast were a prelude to the total conquest of Dahomey. He believed that he had to act preemptively and immediately if he was to have any hope of saving his country.

The Dahomean army was especially skilled and French victory in any armed struggle was by no means a forgone conclusion. The Dahomeans were masters of ambush and hand-to-hand combat, while the Amazon snipers were adept a picking off enemy officers. If a French force was to be surprised and compelled to fight the Dahomeans at closer range in a 'mel*é*e', B*éhanzin*'s troops had a good change of overwhelming what were France's undeniable technological advantages.

In what was known as the First Franco-Dahomean War (February to October 1890)

Béhanzin's forces mounted two strong, separate attacks against the French garrisons at Cotonou and Porto-Novo. However, the French managed to maintain their defensive battle formations, and the Dahomeans were not able to draw them into any melées, and on both occasions were compelled to withdraw after sustaining heavy casualties. These battles left the Dahomean forces severely weakened, and to forestall a French attack upon Abomey, on October 3, 1890, Béhanzin signed a humbling treaty with France, whereupon he agreed to recognize Porto-Novo as a French protectorate and Cotonou as a French possession, in return for an annual payment of 20,000 French Francs.

As it turned out, neither side was satisfied with the agreement. Pro-colonial diehards in Paris thought that France should have topped Béhanzin, so annexing all of Dahomey, while Béhanzin could barely wait to mount a reprise, driving France out of Cotonou and Porto-Novo.

Béhanzin dramatically revamped and rearmed his forces, assembling an army of 8,800 regulars plus 1,200 Amazons. He purchased 4-6,000 modern German and English rifles (which the Germans and British happily supplied, given their rivalry with France in West Africa). Dahomey was inarguably much stronger than it was during the last showdown, and the French would have to 'up their game' if they hoped to emerge triumphant.

France appointed Brigadier General Alfred-Amédée Dodds (1842 - 1922) to be the supreme commander of her forces in Dahomey. Dodds was an extraordinary figure who had an amazing track record of success in a wide variety of global theatres. A native of St. Louis, Senegal, he was a Métis, being of mixed Black African and European ancestry (not to be confused with the North American term for a person of mixed European-Native ancestry).

Dodds arrived in Dahomey at the head of a French force of 2,164 men, including seasoned Senegalese and Gabonese trailleurs, backed by 2,600 porters to carry supplies. While the French were heavily outnumbered, they brought with them a new 'game changing' weapon, the Lebel rifle, wish could fire reliably at relatively close rage, while sporting a long bayonet.

*B*éhanzin commenced hostilities, hoping to provoke a war, by conducting low-level raids against French and allied positions in the lower Ouémé River valley. *Meanwhile, from June 15, 1892, the French navy* blockaded the Dahomey coast, to prevent Béhanzin from receiving more German and British arms.

The Second Franco-Dahomean War (July 4, 1892 to January 15, 1894) officially commenced when French gunboats fired upon Dahomean positions along the banks of the *Ou*émé. Meanwhile, Dodds planned to methodically lead his army from Porto-Novo up the Ou*émé* to its confluence with the Zou River, whereupon they would swing into the interior heading towards Abomey. On the other side, *B*éhanzin had hoped exactly that would happen, as he intended to trap the French in a horrific melée in the hinterland.

In mid-August 1892, Dodds and Trinité Schillemans were mindful that they needed to maintain their supply lines and resist being cornered by B*éhanzin's* warriors as they set off from Port-Novo up the Ou*émé* River.

On September 14, 1892, the French force camped at Dogba, about 80 km upriver from Porto-Novo. On the 19th, at the Battle of Dogba, B*éhanzin*'s forces mounted a furious attack, attempting to surround Dodds' men and forcing them into a mel*ée.* However, Dodds' men were prepared, and in a scene that would repeat itself, they skillfully managed to avoid being pinned down, while the 20-inch-long bayonets of the Lebel rifles prevented the Dahomeans from engaging them in hand-to-hand combat. B*éhanzin*'s forces withdrew after sustaining heavy casualties.

The French then continued their ascent of the Ou*émé*, where at the Battle of Poguessa (October 4, 1893), they were attacked by a force personally led by King B*éhanzin*. The combat was brutal, and while the Amazons fought with incredible bravery, the Dahomeans were repelled, once again in good part due to Dodds' cool head and the Lebel rifles.

At the Battle of Ad*é*gon (October 6, 1892), near Poguessa, the French were again confronted by Dahomean forces. Dodds ordered a dramatic bayonet charge, which brutalized the enemy, forcing them to retreat with horrific losses. Many consider Ad*é*gon to have been the decisive event of the war, as it was there that the French broke the back of the Dahomean opposition, and when B*éhanzin* started to believe that defeat was almost inevitable.

At this point the French army broke inland from the Ou*émé* and started towards Abomey. While the Dahomeans were now on the defensive, this move nevertheless escalated the risk level for the invaders, as the terrain was henceforth little known. Trinité Schillemans and his scouts had to execute the dangerous job of gathering geographic intelligence in an active battle zone to guide the army.

Having made solid progress inland, at the Siege of Akpa (October 14-26, 1892), the French forces were surrounded by Dahomean forces. However, Dodds remained cool-headed, confident that his men could fight their way out. Indeed, they managed to weather the siege, while wearing down the Dahomean forces, whose attacks continually failed.

Heading further ahead, at the Battle of Cotopa (on the night of October 26-27, 1892), the French charged the Dahomean trenches. While the Amazons fought with great vigour, leaping at the attackers, the bayonets of the Lebel rifles cut them down. The showdown left the Dahomean army in tatters, and B*éhanzin* was now compelled to rely upon only a small band of Amazons and 1,500 freed slaves and convicts to defend his capital, while Dodds pressed his advantage.

At the Battle of Cana (November 2-4, 1892), the last major altercation of the war, which occurred near Abomey, B*éhanzin*'s forces attacked the Dodds' army, with the Amazon snipers focusing upon taking out French officers. However, once again, the French bayonets won the day and pretty much with it the entire war.

On November 5, B*éhanzin* called a truce and attempted to make peace deal, but his terms were rejected, as Dodds sought an unconditional surrender. The Dahomean ruler then ordered Abomey to be burned to the ground, not wanting his capital to be taken as a trophy. He then fled with what remained of his forces to Atchérib*é*, 48 km north of Abomey.

The French marched into Abomey on November 17, 1892, and raised their tricolour above Simgboji Palace (the royal seat which amazingly survived the inferno). After some 'mop up' operations, the French managed to assume control over all southern Dahomey, although the deep interior, from Atchérib*é* northwards, remained beyond their grasp. Trinité Schillemans and his scouts proceeded to conduct reconnaissance mapping of the occupied territories, leading the present work, the first map that featured a serious attempt to chart the interior of Dahomey.

From Atchérib*é*, B*éhanzin* tried to rebuild the Amazon corps and drum up opposition to the French occupation. However, his efforts were dealt a major blow when the French backed B*éhanzin*'s brother and longtime rival, Agoli-agbo, to become king, making the Dahomey into a 'puppet regime'. While throughout the year 1893 B*éhanzin* eluded capture and pursued a series of small-scale military operations, he became a marginal player, as the French consolidated their power. Seeing the wiring on the wall, B*éhanzin* surrendered to Dodds on January 15, 1894, so ending the war. The last sovereign king of Dahomey was then exiled to Martinique.

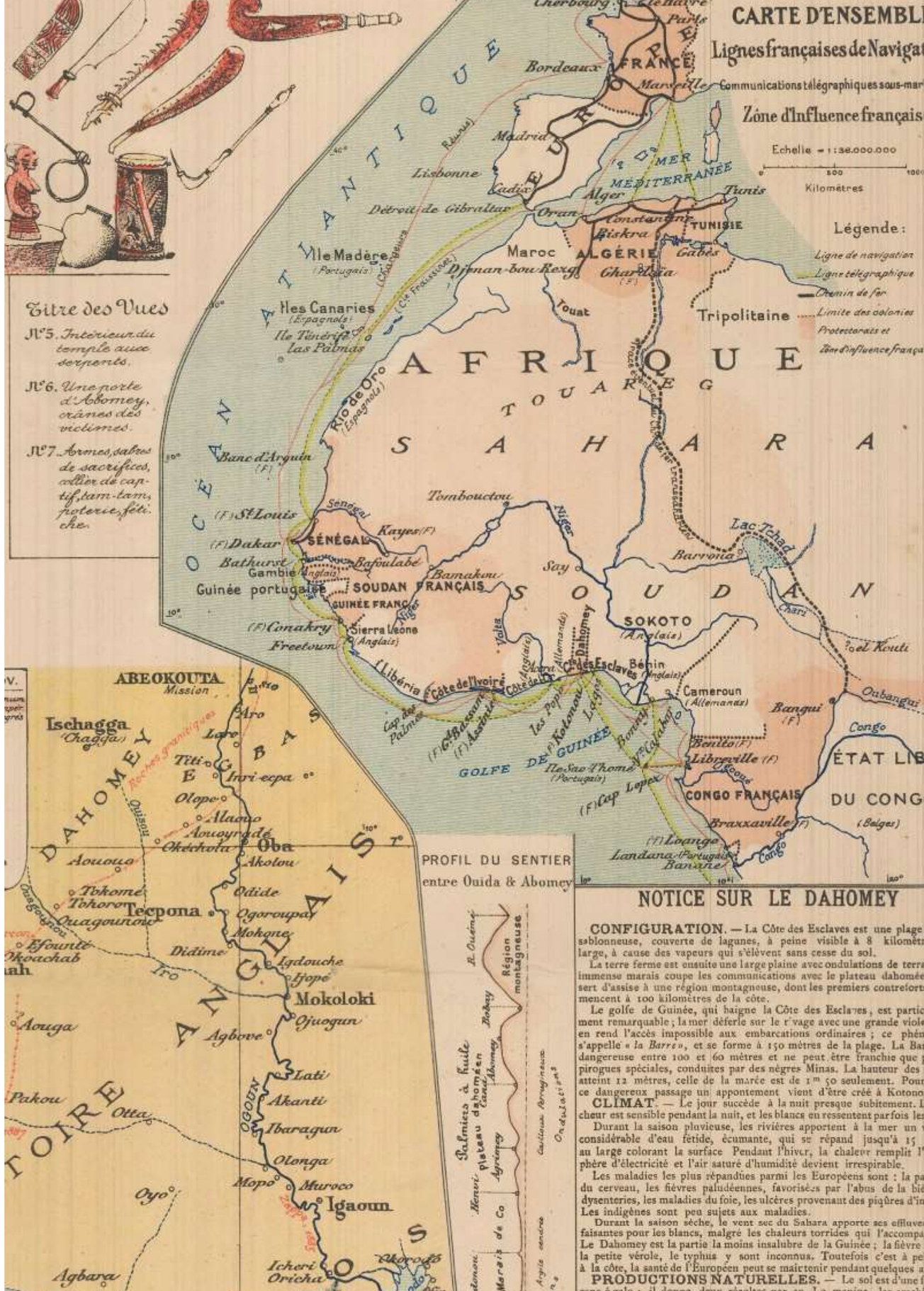
France was now fully in charge of Dahomey, and proceeded to develop the interior, all the way to the Niger River in the north. While they allowed Agoli-agbo to remain on his token throne for a time, in 1900 France formally annexed all of Dahomey, so abolishing the 300-year-old kingdom.

Dahomey remained a French colony for the next two generations, and while the French built much infrastructure, economic development systems and social services, life for most Dahomeans remained difficult, while ethnic tensions simmered.

In 1960, France granted the country its full independence, which became the Republic of Dahomey. However, the revived nation would suffer tremendously from ethnic conflict and economic instability, while experimenting with Communism. In 1975, the country was renamed the Republic of Benin. From 1990, Dahomey developed a democratic system, that while far from perfect has survived over the last thirty years. While the situation in Benin is today challenging, it is a lot better than it could have been.

References: *Bibliothèque* nationale de France: Bibliothèque nationale de France, département Société de Géographie, SGE SG Y D-610.

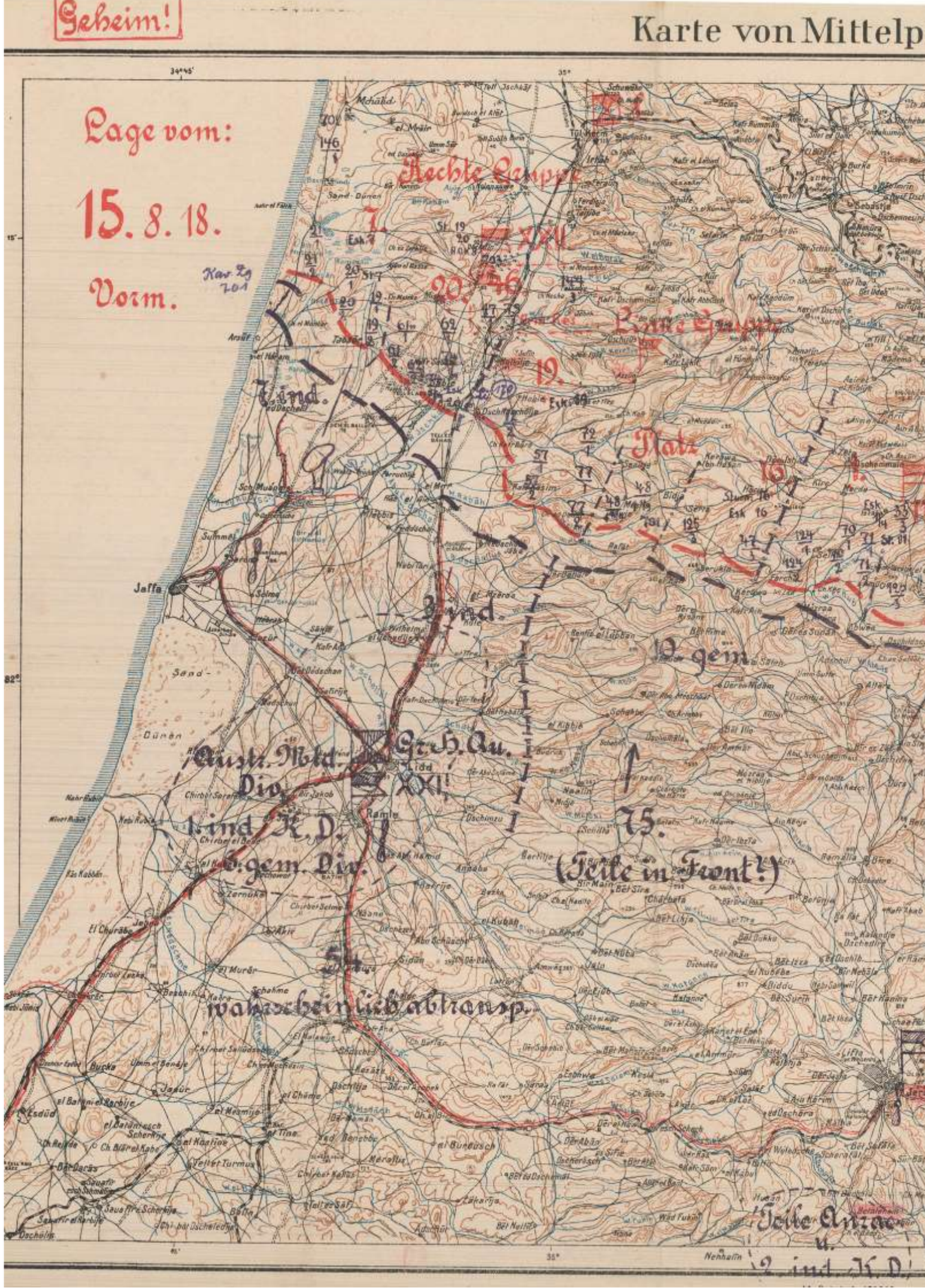
950 EUR



20. WWI Middle East – Battle Of Megiddo

‘The Breakthrough At Nablus’ (1918)

German ‘General Headquarters Map’



DEUTSCHES HEER - VERMESSUNGSABTEILUNG 27 [GERMAN ARMY - SURVEYING UNIT 27].

Karte von Mittelpalastina. / Ostjordanland südl. Teil. / ““Geheim!” Lage vom: 15.8.18”.

[Nazareth:] Vermessungsabteilung 27, August 1918.

2 joined colour lithographed maps contemporarily overprinted with military information in red and black, with some minor embellishments in contemporary manuscript pen (Very Good, clean and bright, just some light transference of the overprinting), 48 x 102 cm (18.9 x 40.2 inches).

An incredibly important survivor – a top-secret ‘General Headquarters Map’ made for the use of German General Liman von Sanders and his senior staff to oversee the ill-fated Ottoman-German ‘last stand’ in World War I’s Palestine Campaign at the ‘Battle of Megiddo’; composed of two joined exceedingly rare topographical maps of Central Palestine and Eastern Jordan, drafted and printed at or near Sanders’s GHQ at Nazareth by the German Army mobile mapping unit, the ‘Vermessungsabteilung 27’, and overprinted with highly detailed military positions of both the Ottoman-German and British Imperial forces as the situation appeared on August 15, 1918, just a month before the battle action that broke a months-long stalemate – one of the most fascinating WWI maps of the Middle East we have ever encountered – likely a unique survivor.

Geheim!

Karte von Mittelpalästina

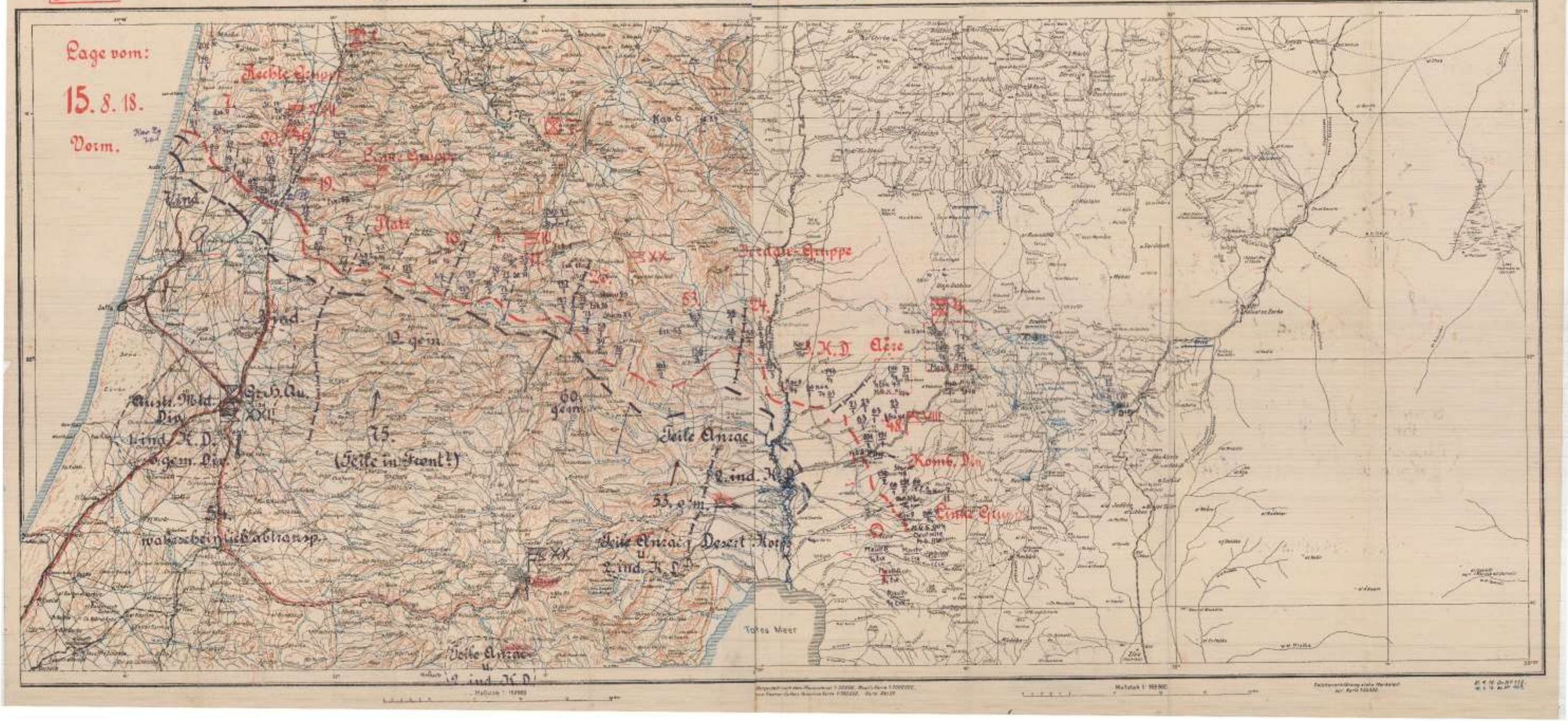
...rf nicht in Feindeshand gelangen.

Ostjordanland südl. Teil.

Lage vom:

15. 8. 18.

Vorm.



During World War I, the Levant and Egypt were strategically critical for both sides. Britain had to defend the Suez Canal, the lifeline of its empire, while Palestine, Lebanon and Syria, mainly populated by Arabs who resented the sultan's rule, were seen to comprise the 'soft underbelly' of the Ottoman Empire, as well as providing the bridgehead between Turkey and the Arabian Peninsula, home to the holiest cities of Islam (Mecca and Medina).

In this theatre, the British Imperial forces, headquartered in Cairo, assumed the form of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force (EEF). The Central Powers side, headquartered in Damascus, was dominated by Ottoman Troops, but had a mixed Turkish-German command structure, that while technically Ottoman-led was for all practical purposes commanded in the field by German generals. The German forces on the mission made up the Asien-Korps (also called the Levante-Korps), and were highly trained a well-equipped.

For the first two years of the war, the Ottoman-German side was generally on the offensive, terrifying the British by invading the Sinai and mounting two (albeit unsuccessful) assaults upon the Suez Canal.

However, in 1916, the British were gradually able to improve their performance in Egypt. Meanwhile, the Arab Revolt (June 1916 – October 1918), in which forces loyal to the Sharif of Mecca, advised by 'Lawrence of Arabia', mounted an insurgency against the Ottomans in Hejaz and Transjordan, which sapped the Sublime Porte's military strength and their authority in the Arab World.

By the beginning of 1917, the EEF had turned the tables, crossing onto Palestine and, albeit with difficulty, taking Jerusalem in December of that year.

However, at that point the EEF seemed to lose its momentum, as it was compelled to send thousands of troops to the Western Front to counter a great German offensive. Despite valiant efforts, the British became bogged down fighting in the Judean Hills and failed on two separate occasions to open a new front by invading Transjordan in the Spring of 1918. However, the Ottoman-German side was worn down by the attacks and began to suffer from supply shortages.

Enter the Present Map

By the spring of 1918, the battle front in Palestine-Transjordan had settled into a stalemate, for months barely moving at all, largely maintaining the form as shown upon the present map. Both sides were under immense pressure to break the deadlock. The EEF commander, General Edmund Allenby (1861 - 1936), known as 'The Bull', while lionized in many quarters for having taken Jerusalem, now sensed Whitehall's growing impatience, and knew that he had to deliver a breakthrough fast in order to preserve his command.

On the other side, the new Ottoman-German commander, General Otto Liman von Sanders (1855 - 1929), a hero of the Central Powers' victors at Gallipoli, was aware that should his line in Palestine be broken, his side would almost certainly loose the entire war in the Middle East. To be clear, both armies were tired, and contrary to modern perception, at the time the war in the Levant was still viewed to be a toss-up - Entente victory was far from assured.

The present map was made for the exclusive use of the Ottoman-German General Headquarters in Palestine, which was then based in Nazareth, located off the map, to the north. The underlying template of the map is comprised of two joined printed works, the *Karte von Mittelpalastina* and the *Ostjordanland südl. Teil.*, which were drafted and published in the field by the German Army's Vermessungsabteilung 27 (Surveying Unit 27).

The Vermessungsabteilung 27 was a special, highly trained cartographic corps consisting of surveyors, draftsmen and printers, with their own mobile drafting workshops and printing presses, who followed the German-Ottoman high command throughout the campaign. They had the ability to make highly sophisticated maps to order, that could be quickly processed in the field for the use of senior officers. So that the command had access to the latest geographical intelligence, the Vermessungsabteilung 27 often made several updated editions of their maps, as new intelligence or surveys became available (the present *Ostjordanland* features the dated '16.5.18' in the lower right corner, while the date of the *Mittelpalastina* seems to have been trimmed off when the two sheets were joined).

While the printed maps underlying the present work are highly sophisticated topographic surveys in the style of those issued by the military's press in Berlin, on close inspection, one will notice that the printing quality is slightly crude, having been run off a mobile press, in this case operating at or near Liman von Sanders' GHQ in Nazareth.

The underlying maps embrace the midriff of Palestine, from Jerusalem and Ashdod, in the south, up to Nablus and Tulkarm, in the north, while in the east, the map takes in what is today central Jordan, including Amman and key Ottoman garrison town of Al-Salt. The *Mittelpalastina* half features elevation marked in brown contour lines, while both joined maps precisely detail the locations of cities, towns, villages, roads, railways, rivers and wadis, as well as other remarkable features, such as archaeological sites. The top-secret nature of the printed maps is affirmed by the line in the top margin of the *Ostjordanland* map that reads, "Darf Nicht in Feindeshand Gelangen" (Must Not Reach Enemy Hands).

More significantly, the entire joined map was overprinted in the field with details of the Entente-Central Powers' battlefront, running from the Mediterranean, in the west, over into Transjordan, in the east. The overprinting is appropriately labelled as

""Geheim!" (Secret!) and is marked "Lage vom: 15.8.18." (Situation as of August 15, 1918), showcasing the stalemated lines as they stood 35 days before the gridlock was to be broken.

The ultra-sensitive military information is incredibly detailed and reflects the best knowledge of the Ottoman-German GHQ based upon their own field reports (regarding their own side's positions), a well as information supplied by aerial reconnaissance and espionage (of the enemy positions). The EEF's lines and military positions are detailed in black overprinting, while those of the Ottoman-German side are in red overprinting. The battlefront is shown to run from a point to the north of the village of Asruf, on the Mediterranean shore, inland an ESE direction to the Jordan Valley, just north of the Dead Sea, where the British maintained a small beachhead of territory in Transjordan.

Generally marked in red overprinting, are the locations of the Ottoman-German side's lines and the locations of their military positions. The HQs of their armies are marked by X-crossed flags, with

the 8th Army (commanded by Javad Pasha, based at Tulkarm), the 7th Army (led by Mustafa Kemal Pasha, later 'Atatürk', the founding President of Turkey, based at Nablus), and the 4th Army (commanded by Jamal Pasha, one of the Ottoman 'triumvirs', based in Al-Salt, Jordan), while the elite *Yıldırım ('Lightning') Army, and the overall Central Powers' command*, led by Liman von Sanders, had their GHQ located off the map, to the north, at Nazareth. Divisional HQs are designated by flags with horizontal double-lines, while the locations of numerous regiments and detachments are marked in black. Additionally, there are a few details labeled in contemporary manuscript. The coverage is exceedingly thorough and precise, and it would certainly have been viewed as a colossal disaster by Liman von Sanders' GHQ if the map were to be acquired by the enemy.

On the other side, across the battlefront, the British lines and positions are marked in black overprinting, with Allenby's GHQ marked in Ramla, with the region's main Entente airfield, noted nearly by the sign of a 'propellor'. The various division are detailed, as is their origin, for example marking 'Ind.' (Indian Army) and 'Anzacs', etc. While there are some points of ambiguity, overall the map shows that the Ottoman-German GHQ had a very thorough and accurate understanding of Allenby's positions and strengths. Notably, the map also traces the lines of the hastily built improvised railways (marked as red tracks) that the British constructed from Jerusalem and up the Mediterranean coast up towards the battlefront, to transport troops and supplies.

As the two sides bunkered down along the positions shown on the map, Allenby and Liman von Sanders pursued very different strategies. Allenby, whose forces numbered 70,000 troops, backed by over 4,000 warriors loyal to Emir Faisal of Hejaz, planned a bold strike against the Ottoman lines, with a special emphasis upon the western flank, on the flat Plain of Sharon, where the Ottoman-Germans had no geographic advantage (unlike in the hilly interior, which was a nightmare for offensive operations). The historian David R. Woodward noted that "concentration, surprise, and speed were key elements in the blitzkrieg warfare planned by Allenby" (Woodward, *Hell in the Holy Land: World War I in the Middle East* (Lexington, Ky., 2006), p. 191)).

Liman von Sanders on the other hand, being outnumbered, having only a total force of 35,000 troops, and suffering from supply shortages, planned to stonewall Allenby. He was proven master at the defensive game, having successful smothered the Entente juggernaut at Gallipoli three years before. He clearly believed that while Allenby would press hard, the Ottoman-German lines would hold until the exhausted British forces not only stood down but would perhaps fall into some form of retreat.

The calm was shattered when Allenby ordered a full-on attack upon all flanks, at what became known as the 'Battle of Megiddo', or the 'Breakthrough at Nablus' (September 19-25, 1918). These names are technically inaccurate, as barely any fighting took place near Tel Megiddo (this name for the battle given by Allenby in honour of the scene of the Biblical 'Armageddon'), while the 'breakthrough' occurred near the Mediterranean coast and not around Nablus.

As Allenby had hoped, his XXI Division overran the Ottoman 8th Army upon the Plain of Sharon, taking Tulkarm on the first day of the contest. This caused almost total panic and disarray to permeate the Central Powers side, and it was not long before the British forces virtually encircled and captures or destroyed almost all the Ottoman 8th and 7th Armies, while the Ottoman 4th Army, in the Transjordan, fell back allowing Allenby's men to take Al-Salt and Amman. The Ottoman-German side utterly collapsed and by September 25 the Entente forces had swept northward to capture Haifa and all of Palestine up to the southern tip of the Sea of Galilee and then east into the heart of Transjordan. The battle was an utter route for the Central Powers, and only 6,000 Ottoman and German troops (less than 20% of their initial force) remained alive and free, fleeing north and north-eastwards into Syria and Lebanon.

In the wake of Megiddo, the British and Hijazi forces embarked upon a campaign to conquer Syria and Lebanon in anticipation of the end of the war; such an achievement would strengthen the Entente's leverage in any post-war settlement. Damascus was taken on October 1, 1918, while in what became known as the 'Pursuit to Haritan' they chased and battled the remaining Ottoman forces, comprised of parts of the *Yıldırım* Army (now under the command of Mustafa Kemal), up to the town of Haritan, just north of Aleppo. There the war in the Middle East ended upon the signing of the Armistice of Mudros (October 30, 1918), which formally concluded the Ottoman Empire's participation in World War I.

A Note on Rarity / Uniqueness

The present work, joined from two separate maps and overprinted with late breaking military information in the field, for the use of Limon von Sanders's GHQ staff is an extraordinary rare, and quite likely a unique, survivor. It was surely made in only few examples, of which the survival rate of such maps is incredibly low. Indeed, we cannot trace a refence to the map, or even another map that is comparable.

In terms of the underlying printed maps, they are very rare in their own right, as they were printed in the fiend in the Nazareth vicinity by the Vermessungsabteilung 27 in only a handful of examples, of which few would have survived. We can trace only 2 examples of the *Karte von Mittelpalastina* in institutional holdings, held by the National Library of Israel and the Staatsbibliotek zu Berlin. We cannot trace any refences to the *Ostjordanland südl. Teil* map, let alone the locations of any examples.

References: N/A – Joined composition with overprinting Not Recorded. Cf. (re: *Karte von Mittelpalastina:*) National Library of Israel: Pal1236-2; Staatsbibliotek zu Berlin: Kart. D 7117/500.

2.200 EUR

21. San Antonio, Texas

Jules A. APPLER (*fl. c.* 1890 – 1940).

Jules A. Appler's Map of San Antonio, Tex. and Suburbs.

[San Antonio: Jules A. Appler, 1940].

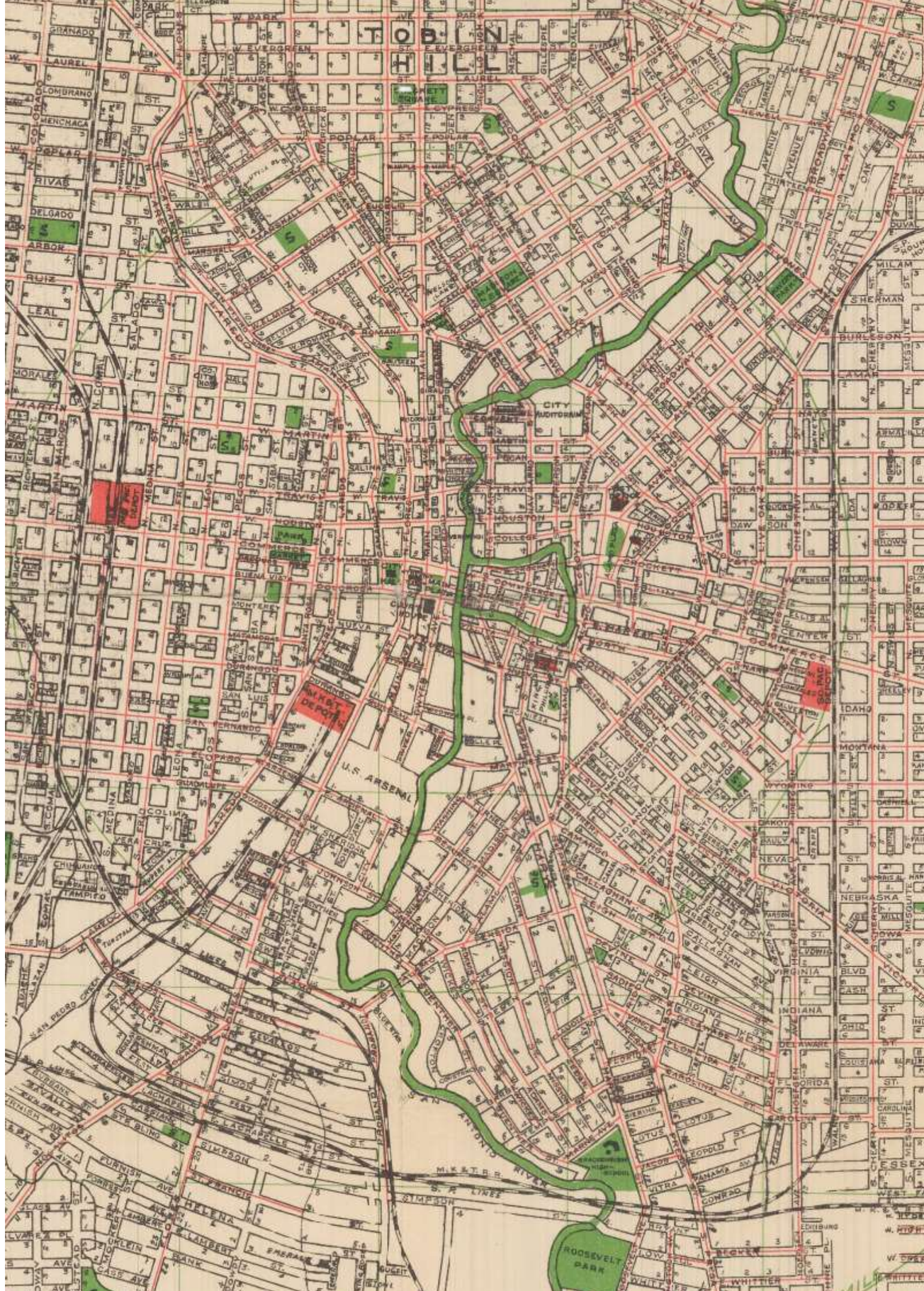
Off-set print in 3 tones (black, green and red) (Very Good, overall clean and bright, just some light wear along original folds), 107 x 74 cm (42.1 x 29.1 inches).

A scarce, large-format, ephemeral map of San Antonio, Texas, capturing the city after the advent of the automotive age and just at the beginning of its World War II boom, perhaps the last work published by Jules A. Appler, a property developer who issued many of the city's most popular maps and directories over a 50-year period.

This scarce, large format ephemeral map showcases all of San Antonio and its immediate environs in 1940, during a period of rapid growth, after the advent of the automobile age and just at the beginning of the city's World War II boom. The map was perhaps the last work issued by Jules A. Appler, a local property developer and publisher, who created many of the most popular San Antonio maps and directories over a 50-year period.

The city is shown centred upon the old town with its circular canal on the San Antonio River, with the Alamo nearby. The city core is shown to be served by the several railway lines which made San Antonio into a great transport hub.

The city's various named neighbourhoods fan out in all directions, generally following a grid-pattern, interspersed by parklands, while the new suburbs, many with curvy street patterns, lie further afield. Concentric circles make the 1-, 2- and 3-mile distance markers from the city centre, while paved roads are lined over in red.



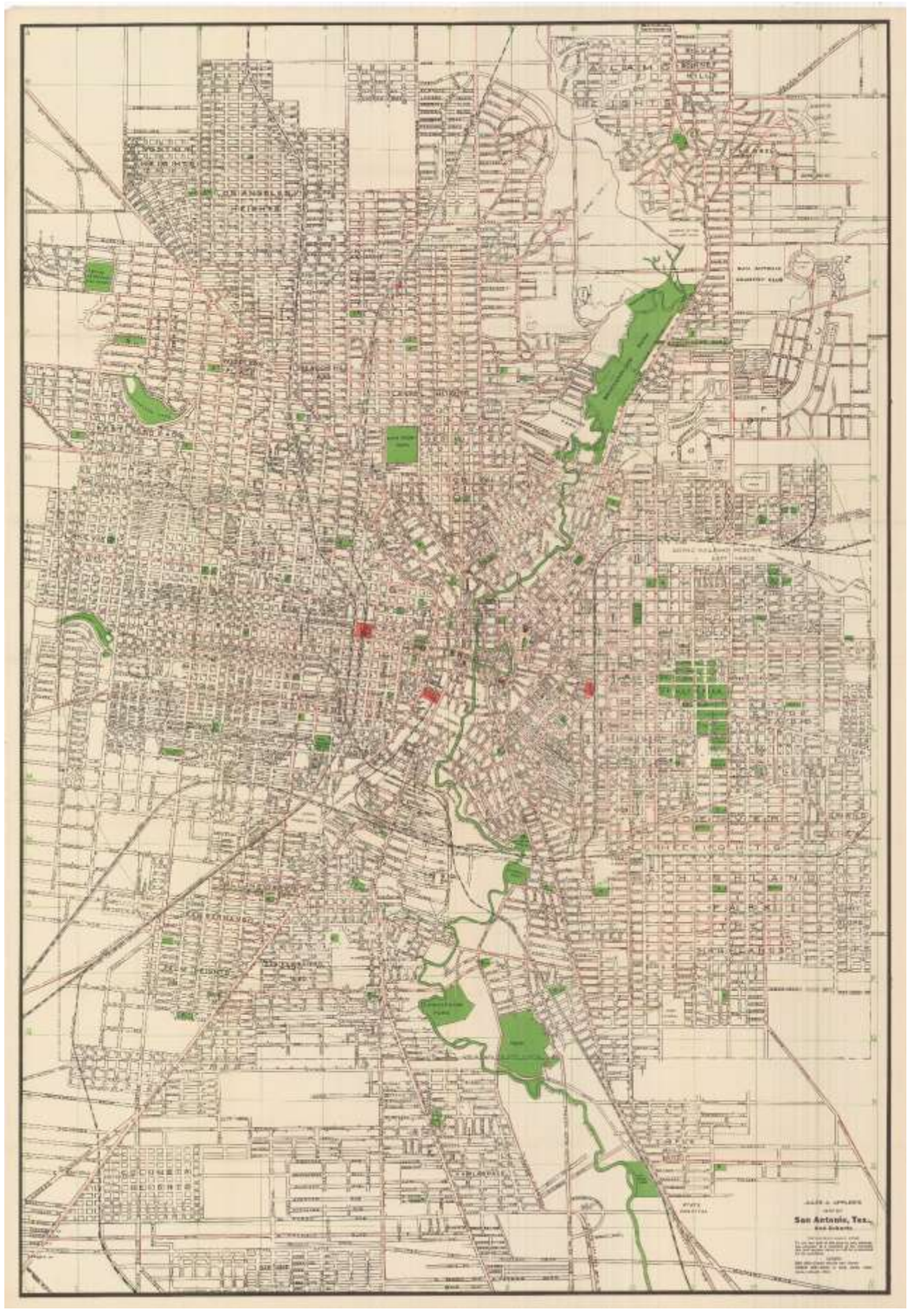
Indicative of the city's diversity (and its contemporary racial segregation), the cemetery area, in the lower right centre, notes the different sections for various Christian denomination, as well as 'Hebrew' and 'Colored' plots.

While the map is undated, and the catalogues of the libraries that hold the map do not define its dating, we are able to confirm that the map was issued in 1940, as Appler received a copyright for the map on August 20 of the that year. Moreover, we have compared the present map to a 1940 example of *Ashburn's Map of San Antonio, Tex.*, and the city's appearance matches on both works.

San Antonio was amongst America's greatest boom towns, fuelled by the construction of railways and waves of (mainly German) immigration. In 1860, San Antonio had a population of 8,335, and this grew to 53,321 by 1900; 161,379 by 1920 and to around 250,00 by 1940. San Antonio was one of the places that prospered during World War II, as the area was home to Fort Sam Houston (in the upper right of the map) and four airbases; the city's population reached 408,442 by 1945!

The map, being fragile and ephemeral, is today quite scarce; we can locate only 2 institutional examples, held by the Texas State Library & Archives and Texas A&M University – San Antonio.

Jules A. Appler was a San Antonio real estate developer and prolific publisher, active between around 1890 and 1940, who created many of the most popular documents mapping and recording life in San Antonio over two generations of dramatic growth. His publications include *Jules A. Appler's Street, Avenue and Alley Guide of San Antonio, Texas* (1892); *Appler's Blue Book of San Antonio, Texas: containing the name of every householder, also every place of business in the city* (1902); *Jules A. Appler's Pocket Map of San Antonio and Additions* (1912); *Jules A. Appler's Map of Bexar County, showing present property owners, acreages, public roads, railroads, rural mail routes, etc.* (1912); *Jules A. Appler's log book and directory of automobile owners of San Antonio and Bexar County* (n.d.); *Appler's Blue Book of San Antonio*, Texas: containing the name of every householder, also every place of business in the city (1902); and ***Jules A. Appler's Street & Traffic Law of San Antonio and Texas* (*c.* 1931).**



References: Texas State Library & Archives: 01052a; Texas A&M University – San Antonio: Oversize Map 912.764351 A648ju 19-; OCLC: 310561622; LIBRARY OF CONGRESS – COPYRIGHT OFFICE, *Catalog of Copyright Entries*, Part 1, Volume 37 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1941), no. 44773 (p. 1186).

280 EUR

22. World War II – Allied Bombing Of German Cities Map Archive

ROYAL AIR FORCE (RAF).

[England: Royal Air Force, 1942 – 1944].

Archive of 7 off-set print maps (each 44.5 x 34.5 cm / 17.5 x 13.5 inches), published in England by the RAF, 1942 – 1944, plus a printed Bomber's 'Flight Engineer Log' (4 pp. printed on a single sheet, 27.5 x 22 cm).

A fascinating archive relating to the World War II Allied Bombing of Germany, featuring 7 maps of German cities especially designed to be read in the cockpit by Allied pilots during their final approach towards striking their targets, here featuring maps of Berlin, Munich, Frankfurt, Nuremberg, Pölitz (now a part of Szczecin, Poland) and Hanau (Hessen), plus a blank 'Bomber Command Flight Engineer Log', intended for reporting upon completed sorties; all of the archive's contents are extremely rare survivors and authentic artefacts of one of the most spectacular and horrific events of greatest global conflict.

This is a fascinating archive concerning the Allied bombing of Germany during World War II. It consists of 7 maps of German cities made by the Royal Air Force (RAF) especially designed for the use of British-Commonwealth and American pilots on their final approach towards bombing their targets. Dating from 1942 to 1944, the archive features an important and diverse selection, including maps of Berlin, Munich, Frankfurt am Main, Nuremberg, Pölitz (now a part of *Szczecin*, Poland) and Hanau (Hessen).

Two types of maps are represented in the archive. The 'target maps' (exemplified by Maps #1, 4, 6 and 7 *following*) are printed in bold black and purple colours (with pink used to highlight the "bullseye") so as to be easily read by a flight navigator in the cockpit. The overall shapes of the urban shapes and their major details are very clearly expressed. This was important as reading maps in mid-flight (often at an



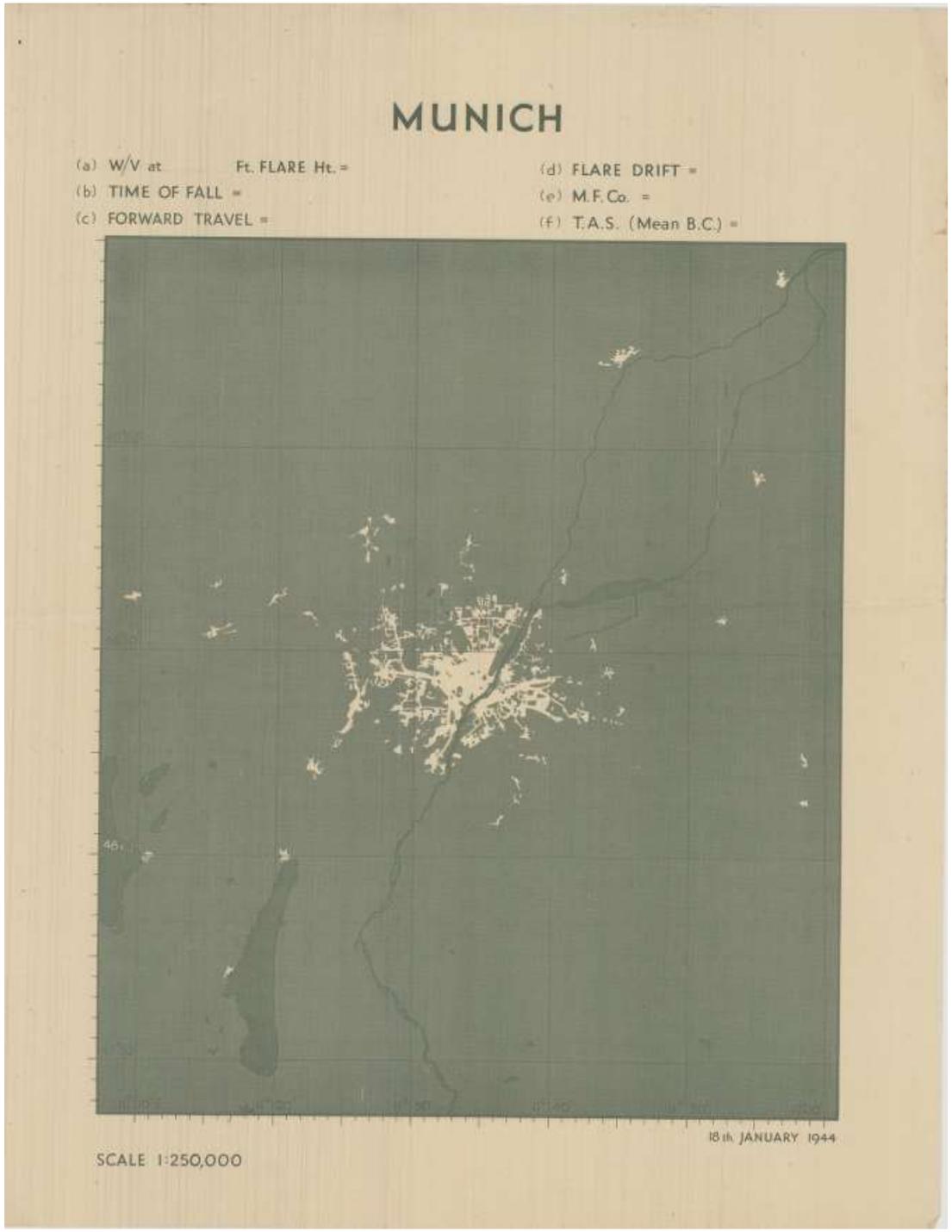
altitude of 9,000-11,000 feet) was always challenging, as the light was poor, the ride was turbulent (and frequently traumatic, if enemy defenses were deployed), and navigation was often severely impaired by inclement weather.

The maps highlight specific targets within the cities, such as railway stations or factories, which are cited in the upper margin of the map, often corresponding to keyed numbers on the map itself. Also, along the top margin are the city's geodetic coordinates and elevation, while some of the maps feature space for 'Notes'. On the map, the key targets are represented by pink-coloured sections (being the 'bullseye') with concentric circles at 1-mile intervals radiating outwards. The direction of true north is noted at the top of the map, while along the sides are degree vectors at regular intervals. Urbanized, built-up areas are coloured in purple, while forested tracts and infrastructure (road and rail lines, etc.) are coloured black, with fields left in grisaille. The contract employed on the maps simulates the appearance of the city at night, when most bombing sorites occurred.

Also featured are 'outline maps' (exemplified by Maps #2, 3 and 5 *following*), which show the overall shapes of the urban, built-up areas of cities, such that they could be easily identified at night, even under difficult conditions. The cities appear in bold white against a grisaille background. Details are intentionally sparing, as quickly representing the general character of the urbanscape was the priority.

Also included in the archive is an original 'Bomber Command Flight Engineer Log' (4 pp.), that was meant to be filled in by a bomber engineer upon a sortie's return home, reporting on the mission and the condition of the aircraft. The log if here left blank, but its presence provides an extra slice of life to the maps which all shows signs of military use.

The maps present in the archive are all extremely rare. They were issued in only very small print runs for the classified use of RAF-Commonwealth and USAAF (United States of America Air Force) pilots. Not many of the maps survive and examples only very rarely ever appear; it is indeed truly extraordinary to find such an archive of seven maps, not to mention their accompaniment by a bomber flight engineer's log.



<u>The Archive's Maps in Focus</u>:

1.

ROYAL AIR FORCE.

Berlin (Germany) / Target No. 6(d)(vi)70 - Tempelhof Marshaling Yard and Anhalter and Potsdamer Stations.

[England: Royal Air Force]: 20 April 1943.

Off-set print in black, purple and pink, with one of the target sites circled in pencil (Good, wear along old folds, slight marginal tears), 44.5 x 34.5 cm (17.5 x 13.5 inches).

Berlin, being the capital of the Third Reich, was the ultimate Allied target. Yet, for the first half of the war, it proved difficult to attack, as it lay 1,000 km from London. However, improved Allied aircraft and the degraded state of Nazi air defenses saw the situation change in 1943. From that point, the RAF led by Air Marshal Arthur "Bomber" Harris, mounted the first direct large-scale air strikes upon Berlin. Known as the Air Battle of Berlin, this series of massive air raids commenced on the night of November 18/19, 1943 and lasted until March 1944, with the Allies launching almost a ceaseless series of raids upon Berlin, featuring around 800 bomber craft per night. The aim was to paralyze the nucleus of the Nazi regime and demoralize the citizens of its capital.

While much carnage was unleashed, and certainly the Nazi war effort suffered, the Allies' Berlin Campaign is generally thought to have been a failure, as it did not significantly weaken the operations of the Nazi high command, nor did it immobilize the city. Moreover, the Allies' losses in both aircraft and manpower were astounding and it has been argued that such resources should have been better allocated elsewhere. That being said, Berlin was irrevocably altered, as many of its most famous monuments were severely damaged or destroyed.

The massive air raids, led by the U.S. Eighth Air Fleet, in early 1945 were more devastating and effective, as they managed to completely disrupt the normal operation of Berlin, while taking out many key targets.

The present 'target map' shows all of greater Berlin and had as its 'bullseye' the city's central rail termini and related infrastructure, coloured in pink. Within the target zone are three main sites identified by letter: *X* = Anhalter & Potsdamer Goods and Passenger Stations; the *Y* = Tempelhof Marshaling Yard; and *Z* = Tempelhof Goods Yard. Notably, the location of the Potsdamer Station is circled in manuscript, in pencil.

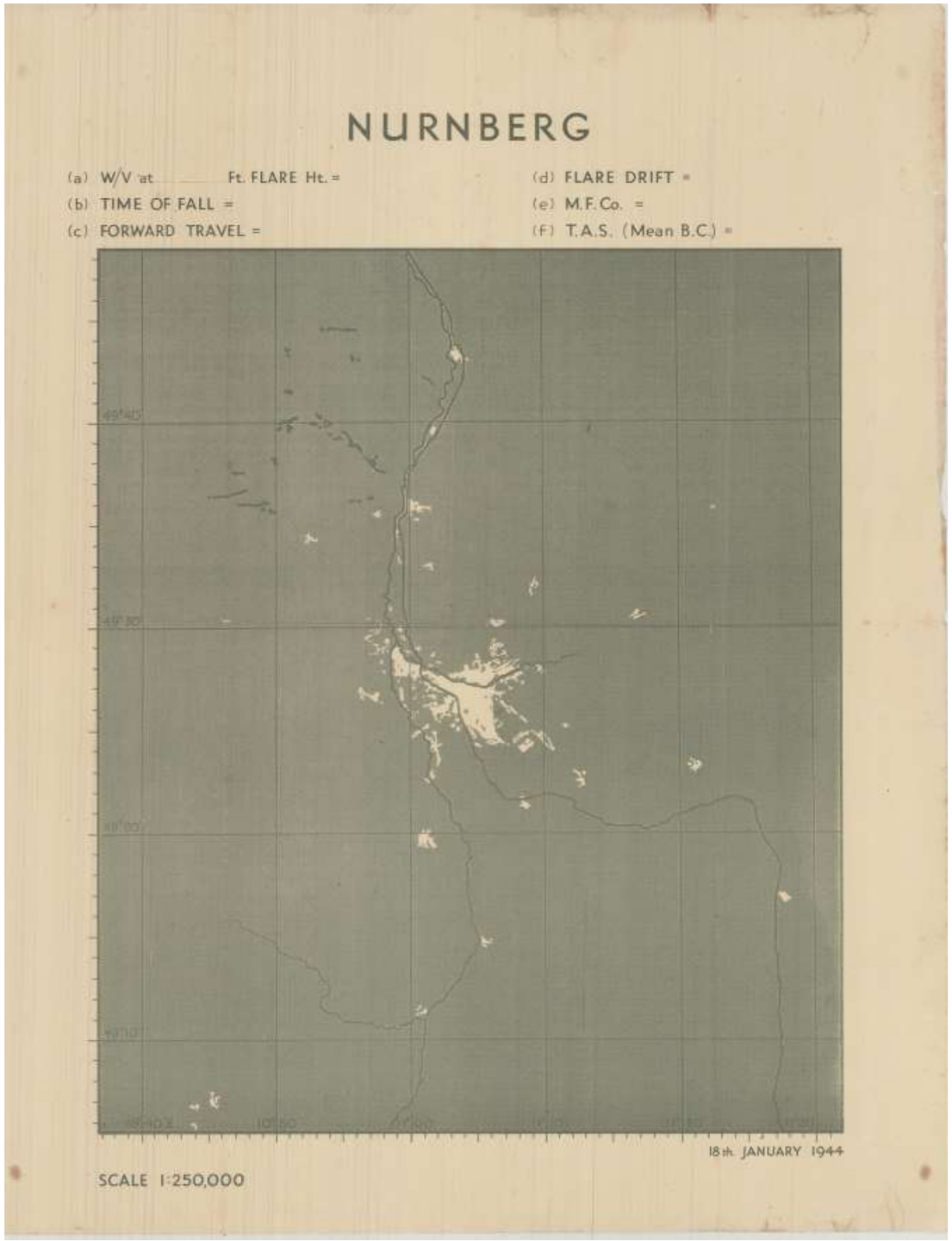
The present map may relate to the largest air raid ever conducted upon Berlin, being the attack of February 3, 1945, led by the USAAF. That night 1,500 bombers, escorted by 1,000 fighters, rained hell down upon the metropolis. The main objective was to take out the Tempelhof Rail Yards and the Potsdamer and Anhalter Stations, as the Allies believed that these facilities were currently being used to outfit the 6th Panzer Division, on its way to battle the Soviets along the Eastern Front. The attack was controversial amongst the Allied high command but was given the go-ahead upon the robust intervention of General Eisenhower.

The raid was a great success, as it completely destroyed the Anhalter Station and finished off the Potsdamer Station (which was already disabled by earlier bombing raids), while doing great damage to the Tempelhof Yards. Moreover, the surrounding city centre was largely destroyed, while Berlin's residents were psychologically terrorized in way that was never achieved before. By the morning, 2,900 Berliners were dead and 120,000 were left homeless.

Allied aerial assaults upon Berlin continued without mercy until the Soviets entered the city in April 1945. By the end of the war Berlin had been struck by 363 air raids, that dropped almost 70,000 tons of bombs, ruining much of the city and forcing 1.7 million (40%) of its residents to flee.

2.

ROYAL AIR FORCE.



Berlin / Scale 1:250,000.

[England: Royal Air Force]: 1st February 1944.

Off-set print in grey (Good, wear and slight separations along old folds), 44.5 x 34.5 cm (17.5 x 13.5 inches).

This is an 'outline map' of Berlin, and while Map #1 shows many details of the city, this work is intentionally sparing so as to prioritize clarity to give a broad overview of the urbanscape that could be quickly glanced and comprehended by bomber pilots during their final approach to target.

3.

ROYAL AIR FORCE.

Munich / Scale 1:250,000.

[England: Royal Air Force]: 18th January 1944.

Off-set print in grey, (Very Good, wear along old folds), 44.5 x 34.5 cm (17.5 x 13.5 inches).

The present 'outline map' of greater Munich would have been used by Allied pilots to recognize the Bavarian capital at night. Munich was the birthplace of Nazism and one of the greatest industrial centres of Germany (ex. home to BMW, etc.), and was naturally a prime target for the RAF and USAAF. However, its location deep in the south of the country protected it from serious attack, at least until the Autumn of 1943, when the Allies were able to mount massive, daring raids. The attacks intensified throughout 1944, with some involving over 1,000 Allied aircraft. The raid on the night of April 24-25, 1944 was especially devastating, as the Allies executed low level attacks (from an altitude of 700 feet), made possible by the severely reduced state of the German air defenses.

Due to the city's unique role in creating the Third Reich, the British specifically ordered civilian neighbourhoods to be targeted for psychological effect, such that 81,000 homes were completely destroyed, leaving 40% of the city's residents homeless. The air raids in and around Munich succeeded in severely degrading German industrial production during the war's home stretch.

By the end of the conflict, the city had been hit with 450 mega-bombs, 612,000 high explosive bombs and over 3 million incendiary devices. Over 50% of the entire urban area was levelled, with the historic centre being nearly annihilated, in part by 'carpet bombing'.



4.

ROYAL AIR FORCE.

Frankfurt / Main (Germany) - Target No. 6(d)(vi)67 / Railway Marshaling Yard.

[England: Royal Air Force]: March 19, 1942.

Off-set print in black, purple and pink (Good, wear along old folds), 44.5 x 34.5 cm (17.5 x 13.5 inches).

This 'target map' depicts Frankfurt am Main, the banking hub of the Third Reich, as well as a major industrial centre. The focus of the map is the Hauptbahnhof (central railway station), represented by the large pink area located in the dead centre. Within that zone are three specific sites marked for destruction, identified by letters: *A* = the Railway Marshaling Yard; *B* = the Railway Workshops; and *C* = Goods Station.

The Allies mounting 70 air raids against Frankfurt over the course of the war, dropping almost 30,000 tons of high impact bombs, destroying Germany's largest medieval city centre. The bombing of Frankfurt was initiated by the RAF early in the conflict, but it was not until the Autumn of 1943 that the raids intensified and became truly impactful.

The January 29, 1944 raid by 863 bombers of the US 8th Air Fleet resulted in the first catastrophic damage to the city, taking out a large part of the Hauptbahnhof and wrecking much of the financial district. Awesome attacks continued to befall Frankfurt, with particularly massive strikes occurring on March 18 and 22, 1944. By the end of the war, 90,000 of the city's 177,600 apartments were destroyed and its population had shrunk from 553,000 (in 1939) to 230,000.

5.

ROYAL AIR FORCE.

Nurnberg / Scale 1:250,000.

[England: Royal Air Force]: 18th January 1944.

Off-set print in grey (Good, wear along old folds, slight marginal tears), 44.5 x 34.5 cm (17.5 x 13.5 inches).

The present 'outline map' of Nuremberg was meant to approximate the city's appearance form the air at nighttime. Nuremberg, famously the hometown of Albrecht Dürer and other great historical figures, was a city of immense cultural importance, with one of Germany's largest pre-war old towns. It was also part of a major industrial zone, as well as the heartland of Nazism (i.e. the 'Nuremberg Rallies'), so was a prime symbolic and military target of the RAF and USAAF. However, the city lay deep within Germany and was heavily defended, such that all missions to bomb Nuremberg were very risky for the Allied crews.

It was not until 1943 that the Allied air war caused significant damage to Nuremberg, with the raids intensifying through 1944. The present map, issued on January 18th of that year, would have been available for use during the great majority of these missions.

On February 2, 1945, a raid involving 521 British bombers, dropping 6,000 high impact bombs, hit Nuremberg, almost totally destroying its historic city centre and killing 1,800 people. The raids continued with intensity until April 11, 1945, when virtually the entire city was in ruins, with some areas described as 'steppes'. The city finally fell to the American on April 20, 1945, after the brutal Battle of Nuremberg.

6.

ROYAL AIR FORCE.

Pölitz (Germany) - Target No. 1(a)(iii)40 / Hydrierwerke Pölitz.

[England: Royal Air Force]: 14 September 1943.

Off-set print in black, purple and pink, with the mission identification line "21/12/44 OP #30" written in manuscript blue pen in the 'Notes' section in the upper margin (Good, wear and slight separations along old folds), 44.5 x 34.5 cm (17.5 x 13.5 inches).

This 'target map' features Pölitz (today Police, Poland), an industrial town in Pomerania, just north of the major port of Stettin (*Szczecin*). Pölitz was home to one of the most important Allied bombing target in Germany, the Hydrierwerke Pölitz, a massive synthetic oil plant that converted coal from Silesia into kerosene and gasoline, and which is represented upon the map by a large pink zone in the dead centre. Founded in 1937 by the industrial behemoth IG Farben, and since greatly expanded, by early 1944 the plant supplied 15% of Germany's synthetic fuel (the Third Reich was heavily reliant upon this source, as their access to petroleum was very limited).

Pölitz was located very far to the east and was difficult for the RAF and USAAF to attack, while it was heavily defended by flack towers. The Allies mounted their first large raid upon Hydrierwerke Pölitz on May 29, 1944, during which the attacking planes were hit by much flack, preventing them from scoring decent hits. Numerous other raids followed, with the present map seemingly referring to a mission conducted on 'December 21, 1944', as noted in manuscript, in blue pen, in the 'Notes' section (top margin).

These raids, while damaging to the plant, failed to strike a knockout blow. Finally, a massive RAF raid on the night of February 8-9, 1945, involving 475 Lancaster bombers, scored direct hits and rendering the plant inoperable. This was consequential, as it severely depleted the Third Reich's fuel supply in Eastern Germany as the Soviets were moving towards Berlin. Pölitz fell to the Soviets in April 1945, and the salvageable technical equipment was stripped and taken to Russia as 'war reparations'. The plant was never rebuilt, but today the site is open to guided tours.

7.

ROYAL AIR FORCE.

Hanau (Germany) - Target No. 2(f)8 / Deutsche Dunlop Gummi Co. A.G.

[England: Royal Air Force]: June 1944.

Off-set print in black, purple and pink (Very Good, wear along old folds), 44.5 x 34.5 cm (17.5 x 13.5 inches).

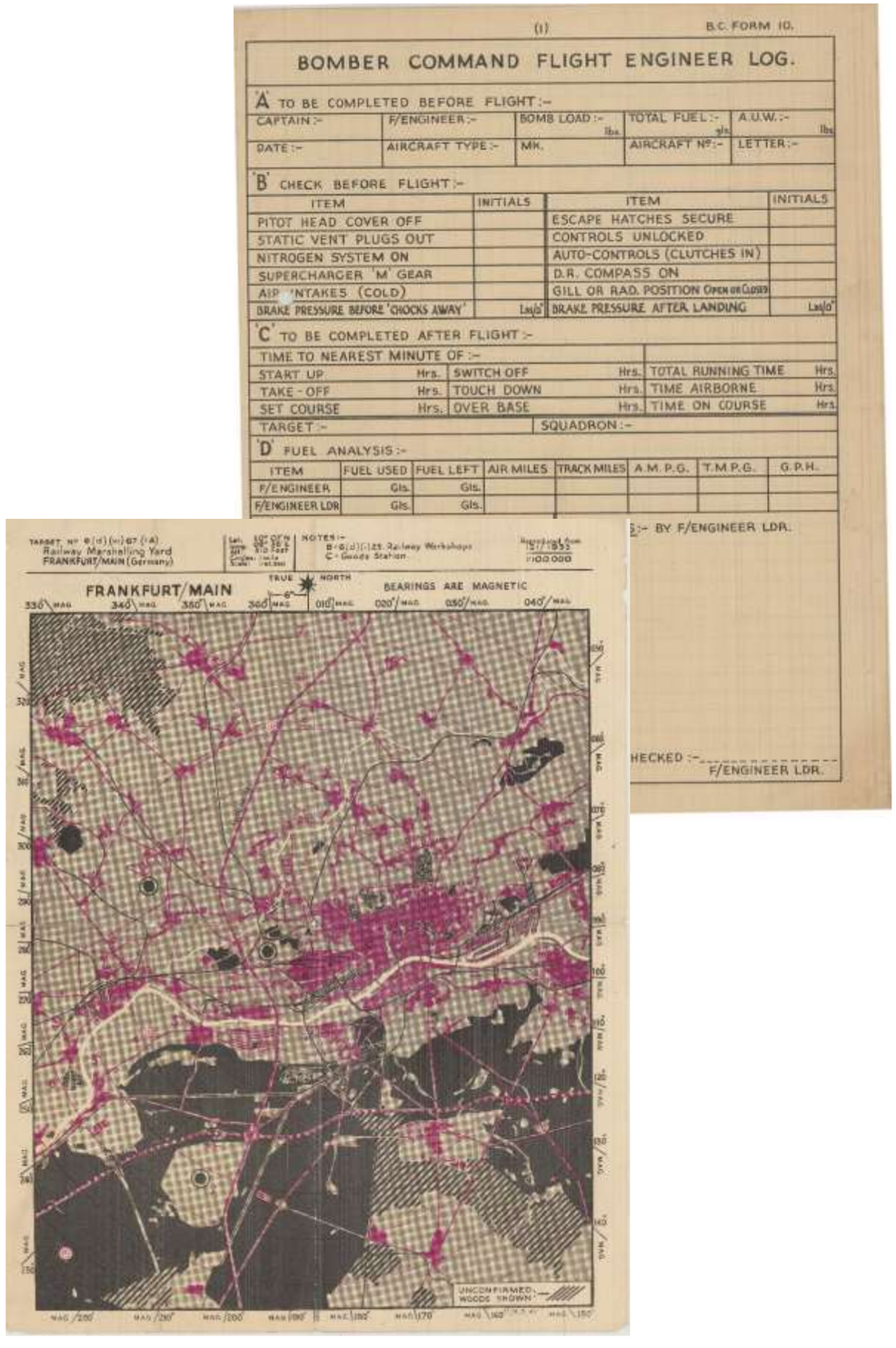
This ‘target map’ focuses upon Hanau, a small city in Hessen, about 25 km east of Frankfurt. Perhaps best known as the hometown of the Brothers Grimm, until the war it boasted a lovely medieval centre. However, Hanau was also an important industrial hub, home of the Deutsche Dunlop Gummi Co. A.G., one of Germany’s largest tire manufactures (here represent by the pink rhombus-shaped ‘bullseye’ at the dead centre of the map), as well as other factories producing military supplies.

The RAF threatened the city early in the war, but it was not until September 25, 1944 that Allies sorties scored direct hits, resulting in significant damage. From that point onwards, RAF and USAAF raids become frequent and the present map, printed in June 1944, would have been available for use during these missions.

The Dunlop tire factory, along with a good part of the old town, was severely damaged during an USAAF raid on the night of December 12-13, 1944. On March 19, 1944, 85% of Hanau was levelled by a massive RAF attacked comprising 279 planes that dropped 1,200 tons of bombs. The attack was a devastating psychological and material blow that led to the city’s surrender to the US Army only few days later.

References: N / A – Archive elements are very rare, no records traced.

2.800 EUR



23. MÜNSTER MONSTERS

Hans Rudolf Manuel DEUTSCH (1525–1571) – Sebastian MÜNSTER (1488 – 1552), publisher.

Monstra marina & terrestria

[Sea and Land Monsters…]

Basel: [circa 1570].

Woodcut, verso text, 30 x 36 cm (11.8 x 14.1 inches) (slightly age-toned, a tiny hole in the upper part of the fold in the white margin)

Sebastian Münster (1488 - 1552) was a German cosmographer, humanist and Christian Hebraist, and one of the great intellectual lights of the 16th Century. His most famous work was the *Cosmographia* (Basle, 1544), the earliest German description of the world, and, running into numerous editions, it was one of the best-selling geographical works in Europe for many decades.

Many editions of the *Cosmographia* included the 'Monsters' plate, which Münster largely derived from the figures that appeared on the Swedish cartographer Olaus Magnus's 1539 map of Scandinavia.

'Münster's Monsters' remains the most recognizable image of imaginary sea beasts up to the present day.

1.800 EUR



Monſtra marina & terreſtria, quæ paſsim in partibus aquilonis inueniuntur.



24. ASIA

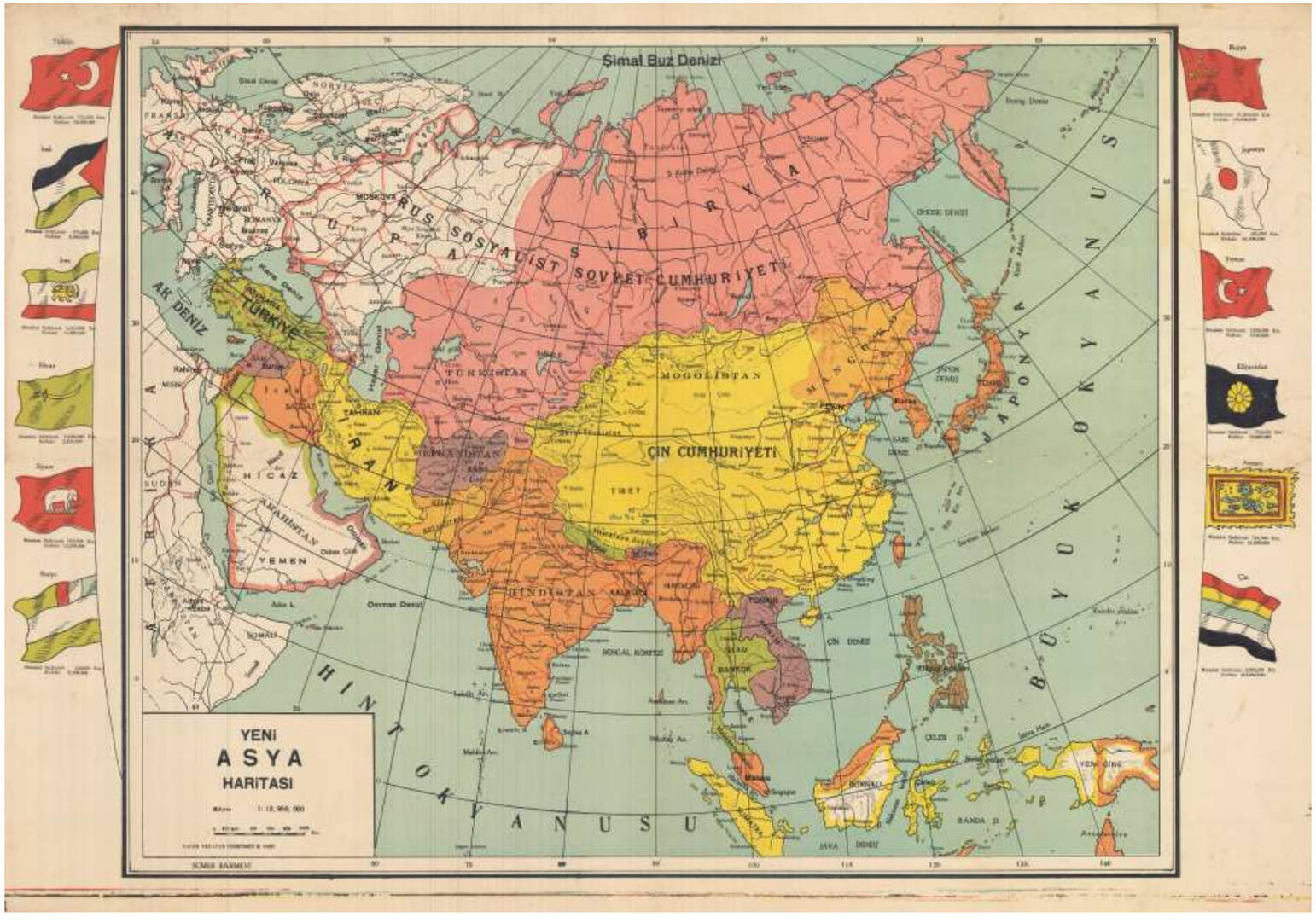
M. BAKI

Yeni Asya Haritasi

[Map of Modern Asia]

Istanbul: Sümer Basimevi [s.d., prob. 1928]

Colour lithograph, (Very Good, minor staining and tiny tears in margins, just some light wear along original folds), 58 x 82 cm (22.8 x 32.3 inches).



A large separately published my of Asia in Turkish language was possibly issued in the first year of the mandated Turkish alphabet, which was a part of the Atatürk's Reforms.

The map is beautifully adorned on both sides with flags, including (on the left, top to bottom:) Turkey, Iraq, Iran, Hejaz, Siam, Syria, (on the right, top to bottom:) Russia, Japan, Yemen, Afghanistan, Annam (French protectorate encompassing Central Vietnam) and China.

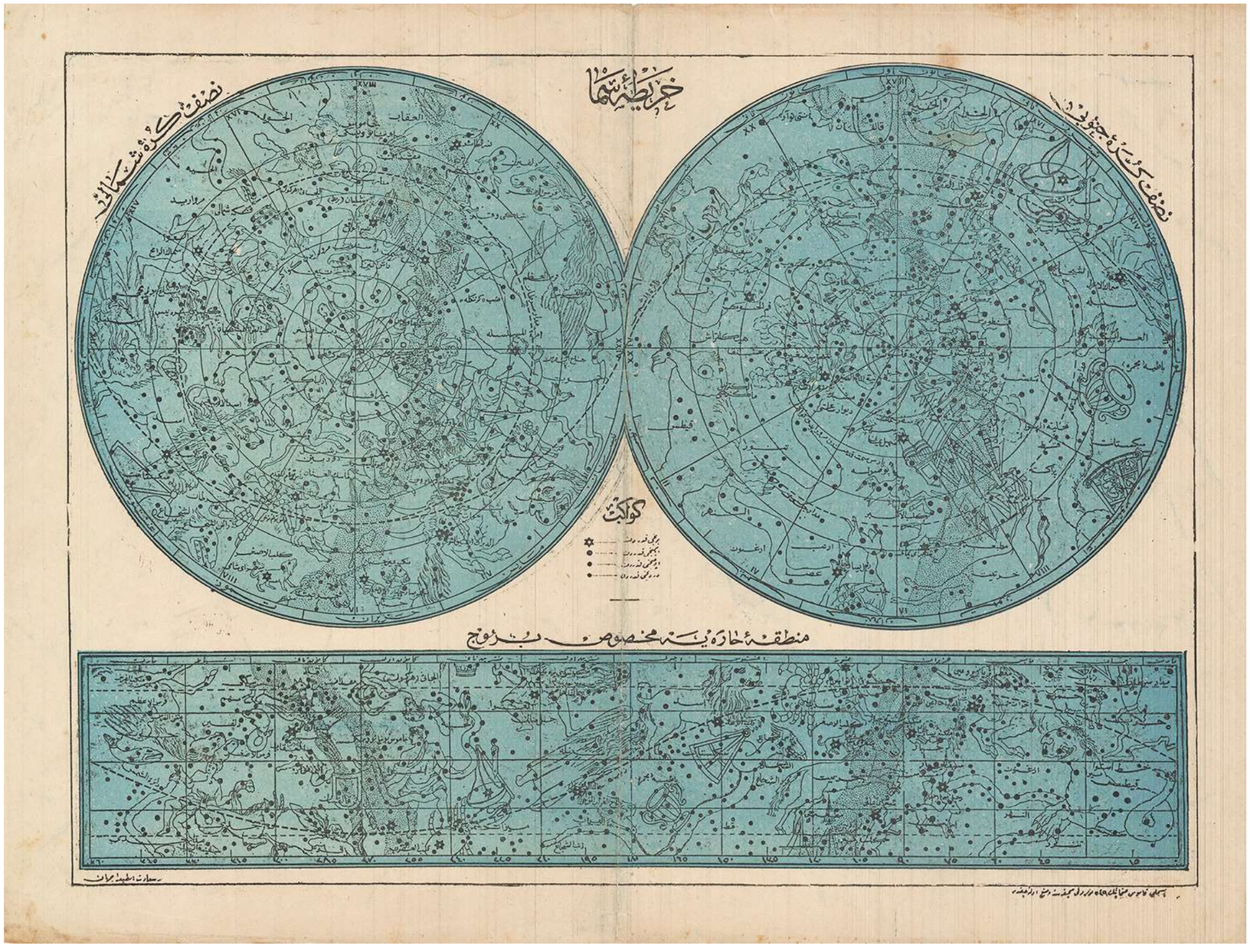
The map can be dated in 1928, immediately after the transition of the Turkish script from Ottoman to Latin letters. Many names appear to be vocal transcriptions from the Ottoman and were later replaced by more uniformed Turkish worlds.

The Chinese flag is still represented as the First flag of the Republic of China, or "Five-colored flag", which was changed in 1928 and the Syrian flag is the one from the time of the State of Syria (1925-1930) under the French Mandate. The most unusual flag is the Afghan flag, which seems to be an improvised version of more elaborate drafts used under the rule of King Amanullah in the 1920s (last used in 1929, before being replaced by the more known tricolor).

220 EUR

25. Celestial Chart

Ottoman Cartography



خريطه سما

[Map of the Sky]

Istanbul: Matbaa ve Kütüphane-yi Cihan [possibly 1927]

Colour lithograph, 24 x 33 cm (9.44 x 13 inches) (soft fold, minor staining, otherwise in a good condition).

A decorative celestial chart in Ottoman language was printed to accompany text in the Illustrated Ottoman Encyclopedia (Resimli Kamûs-i Osmanî). The encyclopedia was published In 1909, 1914 and 1927. The map probably comes from the last edition.

350 EUR

26. Turkey

Trade & Commerce

Data Visualization

Экономический отдел Торгпредства СССР в Турции

[Economic Department of the USSR Trade Mission in Turkey]

Малый экономический атлас Турции. Выпуск 1. Административное деление, населенность и основные показатели сельского хозяйства

[Small Economic Atlas of Turkey. Issue 1. Administrative Division, Population and Basic Indicators of Agriculture]

Istanbul. Babok & Fils (printer of text) - Fratelli Haim (printers of maps) 1928

4°,[2 pp.] title page, followed 3 colour folding maps and 1 black and white folding map (each 60 x 95 cm / 23.6 x 37.4 inches), accompanied by interleaved text on 8°, [12 pp.], original red wrappers with lettering (wrappers slightly scuffed and with small tears, parts of old paper label in the upper part around the spine, old stamps of deaccessioned Soviet library in Turkey on the title page, old annotations in Turkish in pencil, maps with tiny tears in margins

A rare Soviet statistical report on the economy of Turkey, made in 1928

A rare atlas, issued by the Economic Department of the USSR in Istanbul includes following large folding maps:

- *Turkey*. Political map of Turkey with its new borders (colour map),

- *Total Number And Population Density Of Turkey By Vilayet* (black and white map),

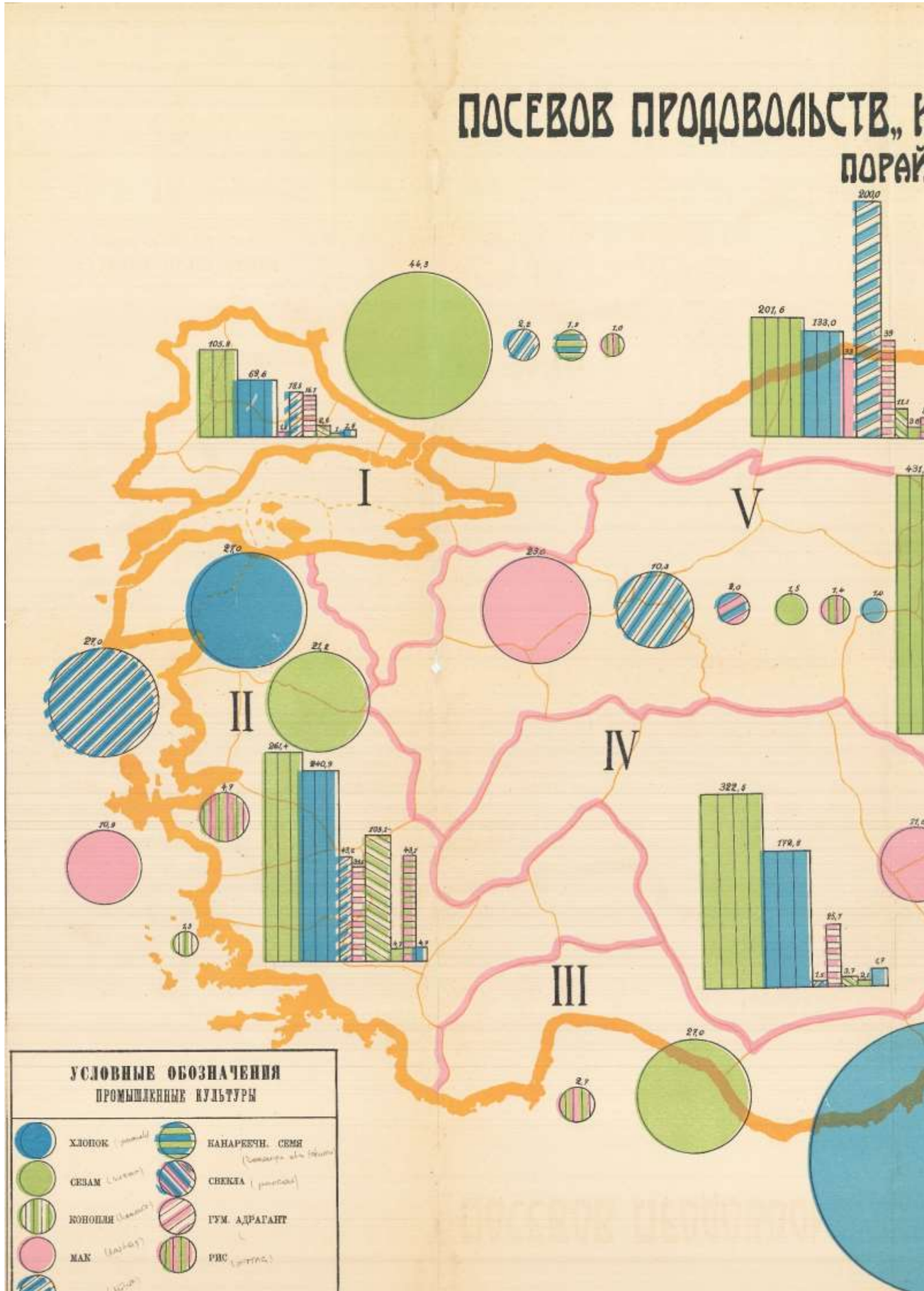
- Statistical map titled *Area of Crops of Food, Fodder and Industrial Crops. In Areas, in Thousands of Hectares* (colour map).

- Statistical map titled *Distribution in Areas of Vineyards (in Thousands of Hectares) of Industrial Fruits (in Thousands of Trees) and Livestock (in Thousands of Heads)*. The production of the vineyards and orchards is marked with squares, the amount of sheep and goats with circles and the numbers of other livestock with triangles (colour map).

The maps were printed by Brothers Haim in Istanbul, mostly known for their production of Pervititch's Insurance Maps of Istanbul.

We could not find any institutional examples on Wolrdcat.

1.200 EUR

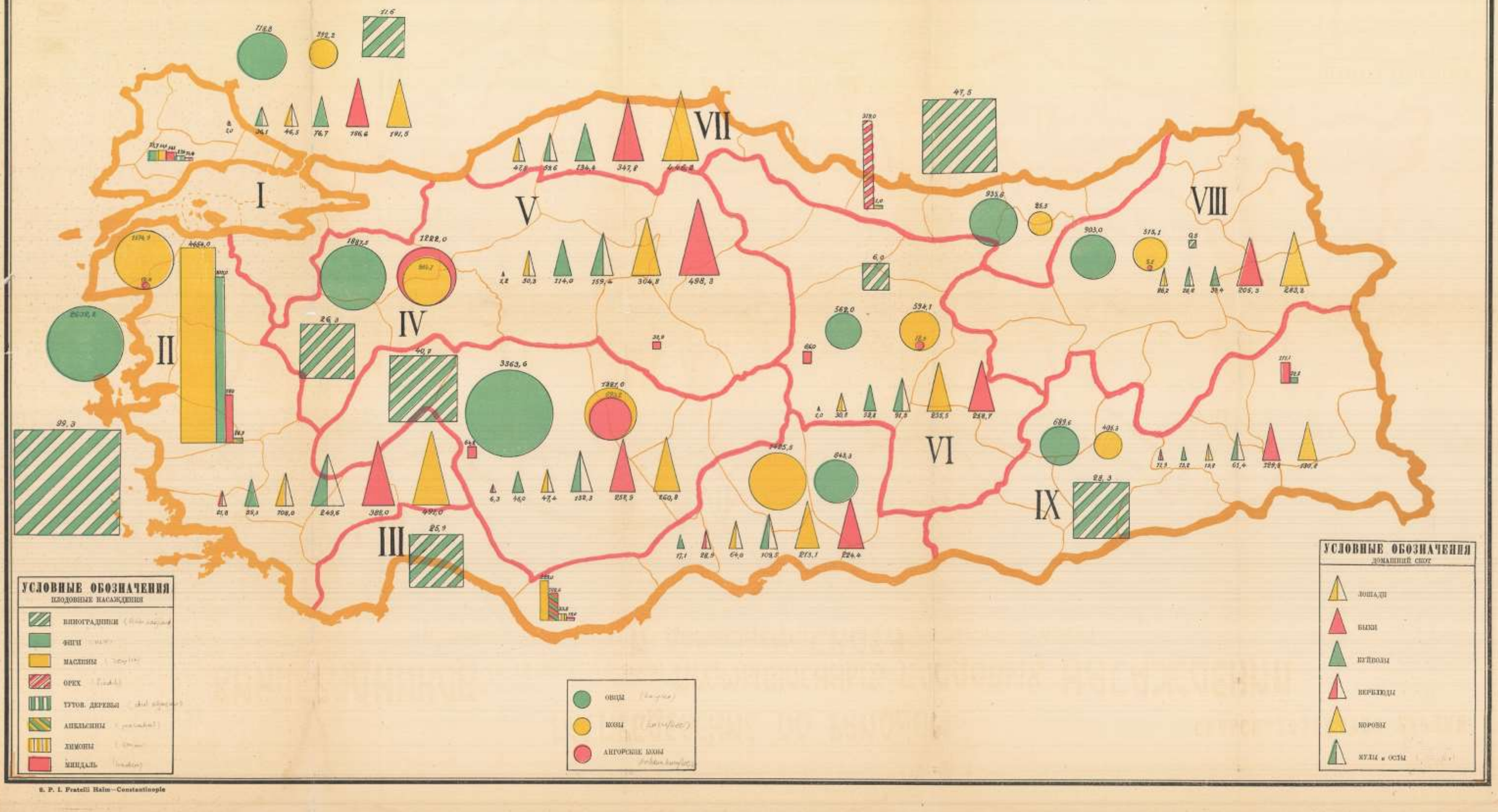


РАСПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ ПО РАЙОНАМ

СЕЛЬСК.-ХОЗЯЙСТВО ТУРЦИИ

ВИНОГРАДНИКОВ (в тысячах гектаров) ПРОМЫШЛЕННЫХ ПЛОДОВЫХ НАСАЖДЕНИЙ

(в тысячах деревьев) И ДОМАШНЕГО СКОТА (в тысячах голов)



E. P. I. Fratelli Haim—Constantinople

27. Soviet Economy

Trade & Commerce in The Near East



РОССИЙСКО-ВОСТОЧНАЯ ТОРГОВАЯ ПАЛАТА.

[RUSSIAN-EASTERN CHAMBRE OF COMMERCE]

Торговля СССР с Турцией. Бюллетень Российско-Восточной Торговой Палаты

روس شرق تجارت اوطه سی. شورالر جمهور یتیله تورکیه تجارتی. روس شرق تجارت ایوینك مجموعه سی

[Trade of the USSR with Turkey. Bulletin of the Russian-Eastern Chamber of Commerce]

Moscow: 1925

Small 4°, 20 pp. text in Russian Cyrillic, [16 pp.] advertisements, 26 pp. Tatar text in Ottoman Script, numbered in Arabic numbers, original pink wrappers with lettering, stapled (wrappers slightly stained and scuffed, especially on the spine, inside with light water staining in margin to the first pages, small folds in the edges, staples rusty, old Ottoman script on the cover).

A rare ephemeral publication in Russian and Tatar was published by the Russian Eastern Camber of Commerce and describes the trade between the Soviet Union and Turkey. The text in Russian Cyrillic is translated to Tatar in Perso-Arabic letters in reverse collation with its own title page. The advertisements in the middle part quote addresses of tradesmen, based mostly in Istanbul (Soviet Han in Pera) and Moscow.

We could not find any institutional examples on Worldcat.

380 EUR

28. POLISH 20TH CENTURY CARTOGRAPHY

Tadeusz ZWOLIŃSKI (1893-1955).

Krakowsko-śląski okręg turystyczny. Rayon touristique des districts de Cracovie et de la Silésie Polonaise.

Krakow : Druk. Narod. 1932

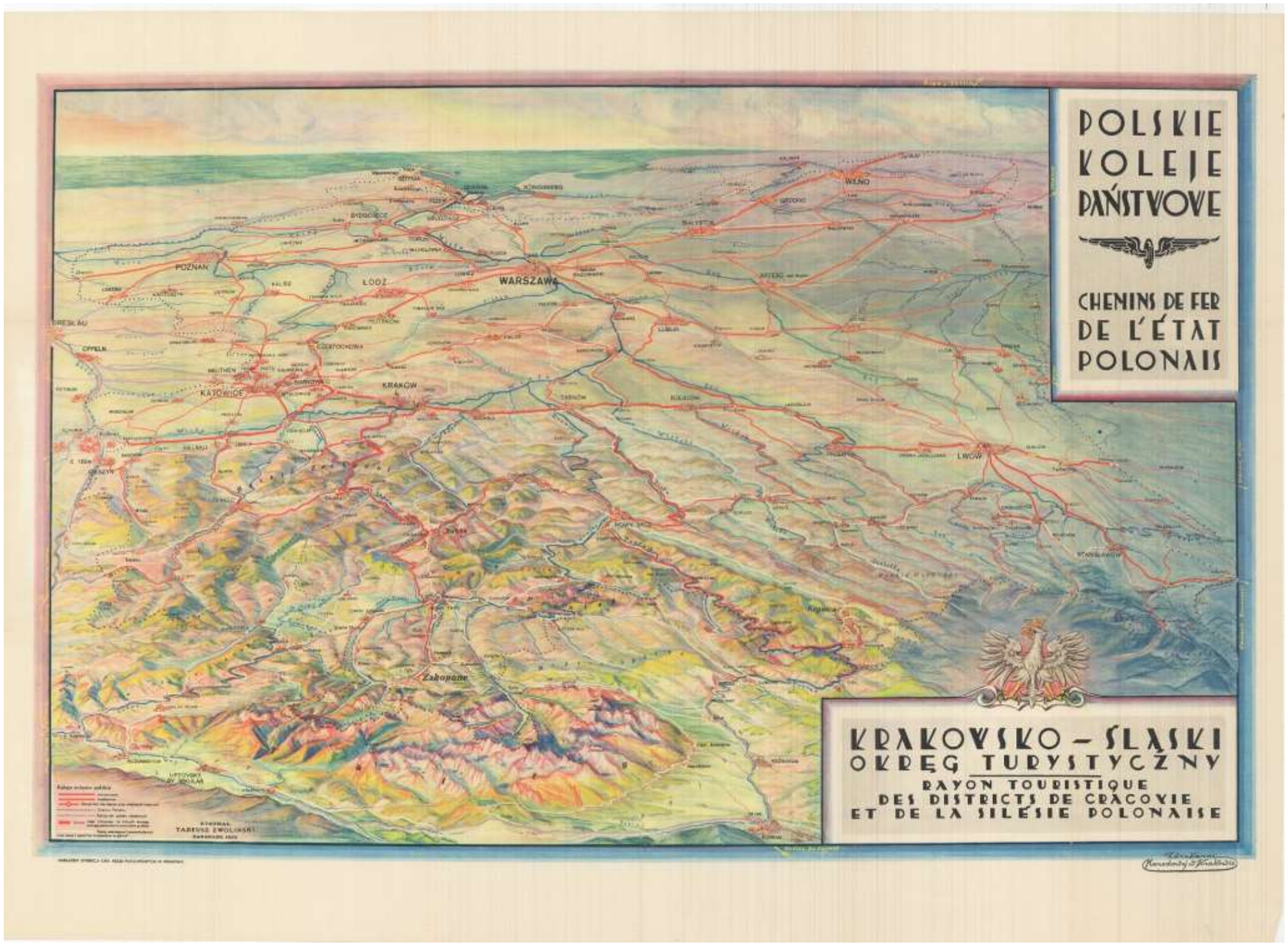
Colour lithograph, folded in original paper wrappers with lettering, 41 x 64 cm (16.1 x 25.2 inches) (soft folds, otherwise in a good condition)

A highly decorative bird's eye view with art-deco lettering expands from the Tatra Mountains in the lower part to the Baltic sea in the north.

The author Tadeusz Zwoliński (1893-1955) was a polish painter, cartographer and an avid explorer of the Tatra mountains, mostly its underground system. His first cartographic works were centered on the Tatras. He also authored guide books and series of photographs of the mountains.

His more unknown works were perspective maps, which he based on bird's eye views, without a doubt influenced by his sketches and photographs, taken from high mountain peaks.

420 EUR



29. 20TH CENTURY CARTOGRAPHY

CAMEROON



Léo (Leon) CRASTE (1887 - 1970)

Cameroun

Paris : Ministere de la France Outremer. Agence des Colonies, publisher – A. Karcher, printer [circa 1950].

Colour lithograph, 120 x 79 cm (47.2 x 31.1 inches) (soft folds slightly age-toned with tiny, partly repaired holes, overall in a good clean condition).

A highly decorative mid-Century tourist poster map with some by today standards politically and morally incorrect motifs represents the French colony Cameroon, which only gained its independence in 1960.

The author Léo Craste (1887-1970) was a French painter, illustrator and a member of *La Société Coloniale des Artistes Français* (Colonial Society of French Artists), renamed *Société des Beaux-Arts de la France d'Outre-mer* in 1946.

We could only trace one institutional example (David Rumsey Map Collection).

720 EUR

30. 20TH CENTURY CARTOGRAPHY

FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA



Léo (Leon) CRASTE (1887 - 1970)

Afrique Équatoriale Française

Paris: Jombart Fr. Asnières [circa 1950].

Colour lithograph, 120 x 79 cm (47.2 x 31.1 inches) (soft folds slightly age-toned with tiny, partly repaired holes, tiny tears in margins, overall in a good clean condition).

A mid-Century map shows French Equatorial Africa and embraces today's countries Chad, the Central African Republic, the Republic of the Congo, and Gabon.

Léo Craste (1887-1970) was a French painter, illustrator and a member of *La Société Coloniale des Artistes Français* (Colonial Society of French Artists), renamed *Société des Beaux-Arts de la France d'Outre-mer* in 1946.

Worldcat lists one institutional example (ZBW - Leibniz-Informationszentrum Wirtschaft). Another example is in the David Rumsey Map Collection.

References: OCLC 255572625.

720 EUR

31. Ottoman Cartography

Middle East

Three rare detailed colour maps of the Ottoman Empire and its parts were published in on the eve of WWI in Haritalı Musavver Memalik-I Osmaniye Coğrafyası (حاريطه لى مصور ممالك عثمانيه جغرافياسى), a geography book for second and third grades of provincial schools.

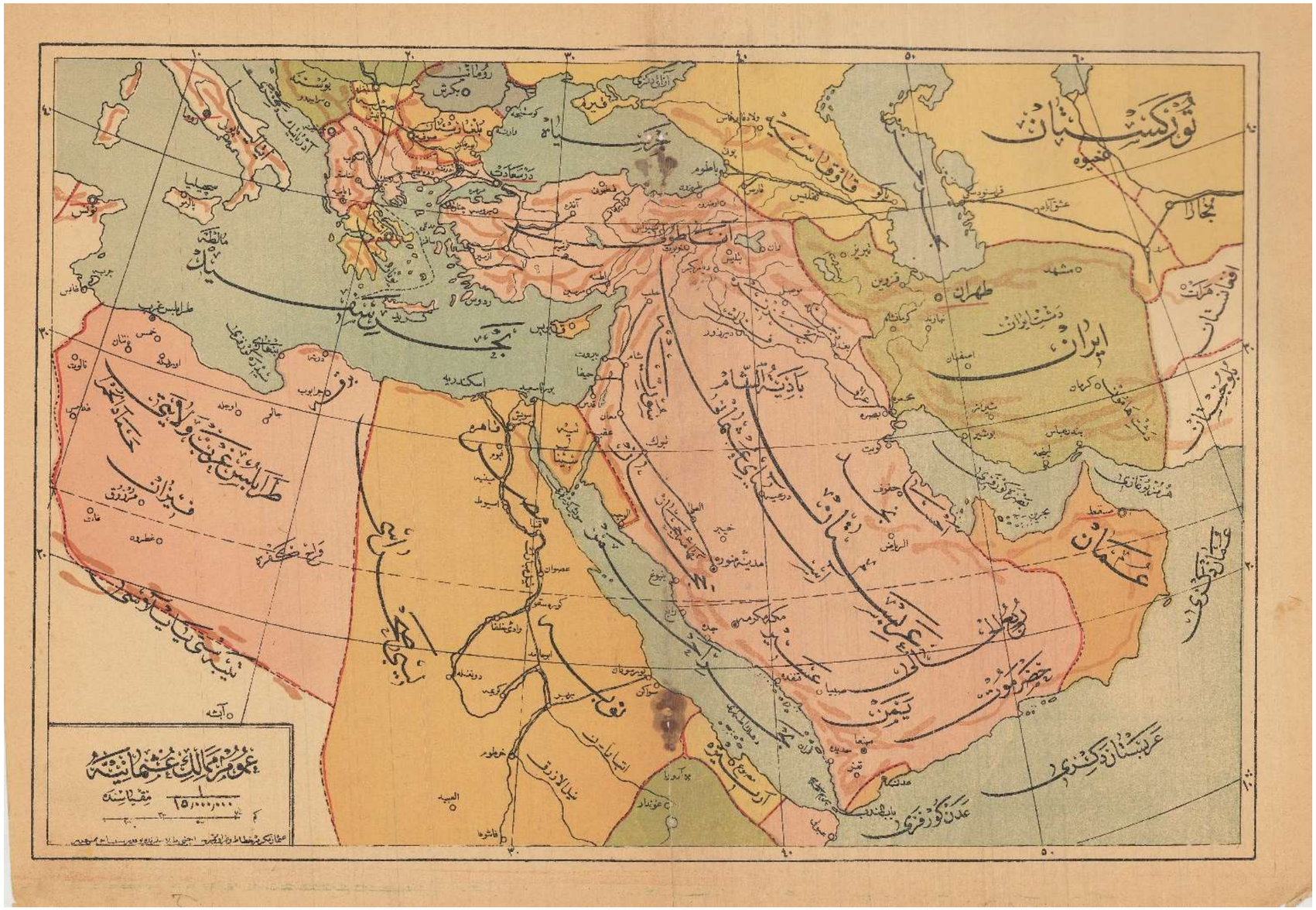
The book was published in 1328 (1912) and a year later in a reduced version. The author İbn ün-Nüzhet Cevad believed, that the Turks were of Mongolian origins and they only adopted lighter skin by mixing with other nations.

The style of the maps is close to map makers Osman Safvet and

References: Osmanlı coğrafya literatürü tarihi. History of geographical literature during the Ottoman period, 2000, pp. 470-471.

a. **عمومه ممالك عثمانيه [General Ottoman Empire]. Istanbul: Arkas Matbaası 1329 [1913].** Colour lithography, 26 x 38 cm (10.2 x 14.9 inches), (soft fold in the middle slightly stained with tiny repaired holes and tears). *Map of the Ottoman Empire with the Arabian Peninsula in the middle. Marked are the most important cities ant the Hejaz Railway.*

220 EUR

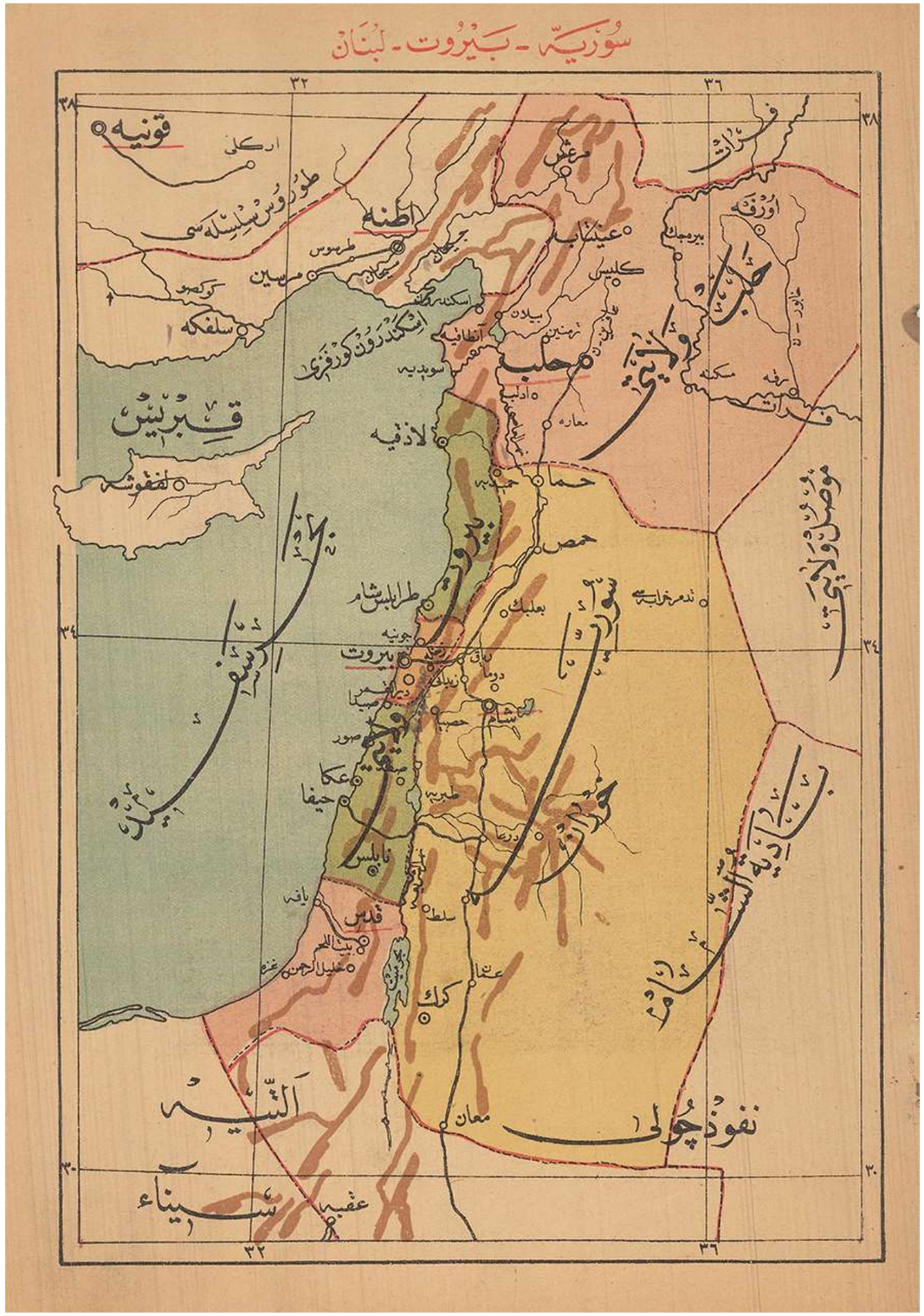

عمومه ممالك عثمانيه
مقياسنه
١ / ٢٥٠٠٠٠٠٠
تونس
طرابلس غرب
برقه
مصر
بنغازي
سيناء
اسكندريه
حيفا
عكا
بيروت
دمشق
حلب
بغداد
موصل
كركوك
بصره
كويت
الرياض
مدينه منوره
مكه مكرمه
جده
عسير
يمن
حضرموت
عمان
مسقط
عدن
ايران
طهران
مشهد
اصفهان
تبريز
بندرعباس
بوشهر
بحرين
قطر
بحر احمر
بحر عمان
بحر خزر
بحيره طبريه
بحيره لوط
بحيره وان
بحيره اورميه
بحيره طوز
بحيره ساوه
بحيره زريبار
بحيره حمص
بحيره عسل
بحيره قم
بحيره ارجيش
بحيره ساوجبلاغ
بحيره قوشه
بحيره ملاطيه
بحيره قره
بحيره ارمك
بحيره ابيرد
بحيره بيشه
بحيره اغرى
بحيره قره
بحيره ايكى
بحيره اغرى
بحيره قره
بحيره ايكى
بحيره اغرى
بحيره قره
بحيره ايكى

b. **سورجه بيروت لبنان [Syria, Beirut, Lebanon], Istanbul: Arkas Matbaası 1329 [1913].** Colour lithography, 27 x 19 cm (10.6 x 7.5 inches), (slightly age-toned and stained in the margins, otherwise in a good condition).

180 EUR

c. **بغداد بصره زور نجد [Baghdad, Basra, Zor, Najd]. Istanbul: Arkas Matbaası 1329 [1913].** Colour lithography, 19 x 27 cm (7.5 x 10.6 inches), (slightly age-toned and stained in the margins, otherwise in a good condition). *The map showcases the region between the Sanjak of Zor to Basra, with an inset map representing the are of today's Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Bahrain with marked Kuwait, Qatif, Manama, Najd and Al-Ahsa.*

220 EUR



32. WWI IN THE MIDDLE EAST
THE MESOPOTAMIAN CAMPAIGN
ARABIAN PENINSULA
ESPIONAGE

Hüsameddin, translator

عراقه دائر حرب نوطلری

[Iraka dair harb notları / Notes on the Current Iraqi War]

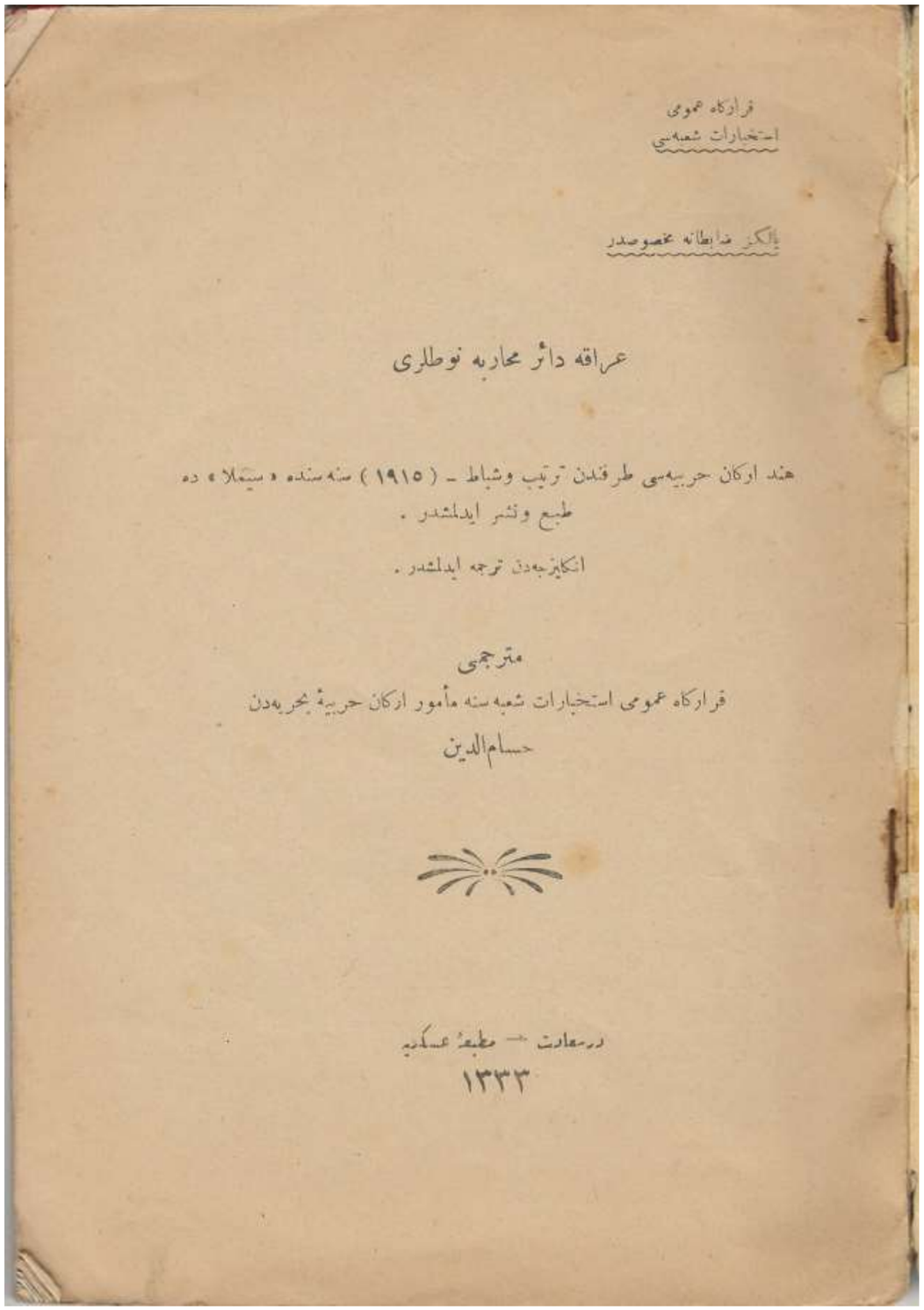
Istanbul: Askerî Matbaa 1333 [1917] (date on the title page) – 1334 [1918] (date on the cover).

Small 8°, 88 pp., original wrappers with lettering (light traces of printing from other pages on sporadic sheets, light staining and foxing mostly on the first and last pages, tiny folds in the corners of the first pages, wrappers slightly scuffed with old ottoman annotations and traces of an old stamp on the cover, otherwise in a good condition).

A rare Ottoman translation of a British report on the Mesopotamian Campaign and the Arabian Peninsula during WWI, which also served as a source for the espionage for the Turkish officers

This rare Ottoman pamphlet, issued only for the army officers, is a translation of a detailed British report on Iraq, Kuwait and the Arabian Peninsula during WWI, titled *Field Notes. Mesopotamia ... February 1915* and printed in Shimla, India.

Although the text served as a detailed source of information on the contemporary political and geographical situation in the region, it was also a valuable insight on the British data on the area and on the Turkish army.


قرارگاه عمومی
استخبارات شعبه‌سی

یالکز ضابطانه مخصوصدر

عراقه دائر محاربه نوطلری

هند ارکان حربیه‌سی طرفندن ترتیب وشباط ـ (۱۹۱۵) سنه‌سنده « سیملا » ده
طبع ونشر ایدلشدر .

انکلیزجه‌دن ترجمه ایدلشدر .

مترجمی
قرارگاه عمومی استخبارات شعبه‌سنه مأمور ارکان حربیهٔ بحریه‌دن
حسام‌الدین

درسعادت ـ مطبعهٔ عسکریه
۱۳۳۳

The chapters describe the Arab tribes in the regions and their relations with the British and Turks, detailed history of Kuwait, the region of Al-Ahsa with Doha, which was annexed by ibn Saud, the founder of modern Saudi Arabia, into Najd in 1913.

The Ottoman text omits large parts form the original English text (scan of the complete English version of the book, housed in the Qatar National Library can be found here: 'Field notes. Mesopotamia' | Qatar Digital Library (qdl.qa)), which were not relevant for the Turks, such as parts of descriptions on the geography, trade, transportation, supplies and water. It also skips the descriptions of some Arab tribes. The text after the page 162 of the original text are not translated.

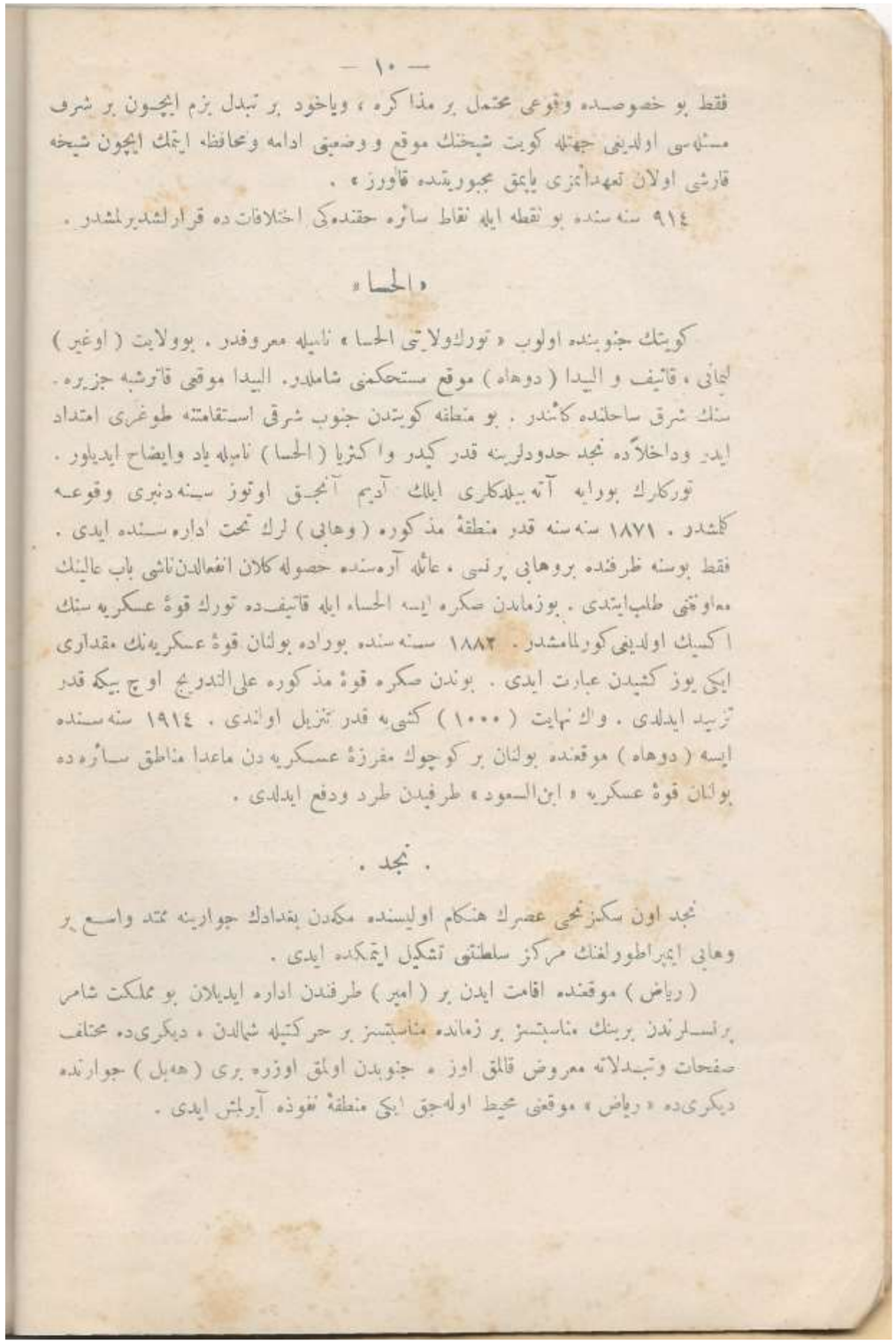
The book contains the following chapters:

- Expedition to ‘Muhammareh’ (today the city of Khorramshahr, Iran),
- Political situation in Iraq,
- Neighboring Principalities: Kuwait, Al-Ahsa and Najd (both today in Saudi Arabia),
- British positions in the Gulf,
- Inhabitants,
- Arab tribes: Banu Ka'b (بنو كعب), Bani Malik (بني مالك), Muhaisin (محازن), Al bu Muhammad (محمد آلبو), Al-Muntafiq (المنتفق), Bani Rabiah (ربيعة), Bani Salih (بني صالح), Bani Torof (بنىطرف) and Zubayd (زبيد)
- Military Forces
- Turkish Army in Iraq,
- Positions of the troops in Kuwait, Arabistan etc.,
- Descriptions of most important routes.

Worldcat lists three institutional examples (Harvard University, University of California, Los Angeles).

References: OCLC 13133115. AEKMK - MİL - ÖZEGE; 8145.

2.200 EUR



— ١٠ —

فقط بو خصوصده وقوعی محتمل بر مذاکره ، وياخود بر تبدل يزم ايچون بر شرف مسئله‌سی اولديغی جهتله کويت شيخنك موقع و وضعيتی ادامه وحافظه ايتمك ايچون شيخه قارشی اولان تعهداتمزی ياپمق مجبوريتنده قالورز » .

٩١٤ سنه سنده بو نقطه ايله نقاط سائره حقندهکی اختلافات ده قرارلشديرلمشدر .

« الحسا »

کويتك جنوبنده اولوب « تورك‌ولاتی الحسا » نامیله معروفدر . بوولايت (اوغير) لمانی ، قاتيف و اليدا (دوهاه) موقع مستحکمی شاملدر. اليدا موقعی قاترشبه جزيره‌ سنك شرق ساحلنده کائندر . بو منطقه کويتدن جنوب شرقی استقامتنده طوغری امتداد ايدر وداخلاً‌ده نجد حدودلرينه قدر کيدر واکثريا (الحسا) نامیله ياد وايضاح ايديلور .

تورکارك بووايه آته بيلدکاری ايلك آديم آنجق اوتوز سنه‌دنبری وقوعه کلمشدر . ١٨٧١ سنه‌سنه قدر منطقهٔ مذکوره (وهابی) لرك تحت اداره سنده ايدی . فقط بوسنه ظرفنده بروهابی پرنسی ، عائله آره‌سنده حصوله کلان انفعالدن ناشی باب عاليدن مداوتمی طلب‌ايتدی . بوزمادن صکره ايسه الحساء ايله قاتيف‌ده تورك قوهٔ عسکريه‌سنك اکسيك اولديغی کورلمامشدر . ١٨٨٢ سنه‌سنده بوراده بولنان قوهٔ عسکريه‌نك مقداری ايکی يوز کشيدن عبارت ايدی . بوندن صکره قوهٔ مذکوره علی‌التدريج اوچ بيکه قدر تزيد ايدلدی . وك نهايت (١٠٠٠) کشی‌يه قدر تنزيل اولندی . ١٩١٤ سنه‌سنده ايسه (دوهاه) موقعنده بولنان بر کوچوك مفرزهٔ عسکريه دن ماعدا مناطق سائره ده بولنان قوهٔ عسکريه « ابن‌السعود » طرفيندن طرد ودفع ايدلدی .

. نجد .

نجد اون سکزنجی عصرك هنکام اوليسنده مکدن بغداده‌ك جوارينه ممتد واسع بر وهابی ايمپراطورلغنك مرکز سلطنتی تشکيل ايتمکده ايدی .

(رياض) موقعنده اقامت ايدن بر (امير) طرفندن اداره ايديلان بو مملکت شامل پرنسلرندن برينك مناسبتسز بر زمانده مناسبتسز بر حرکتيله شمالدن ، ديکری‌ده مختلف صفحات وتبدلاته معروض قالق اوز ، جنوبدن اولق اوزره بری (هبل) جوارنده ديکری‌ده « رياض » موقعنی محيط اولهجق ايکی منطقهٔ نفوذه آيرلش ايدی .

33. TRAVELOGUE

MIDDLE EAST & INDIA

عالی بك (Ali Bey, 1844-1899)

سیاحت ژورنالی. یستانبولسن بغداده و هندستانه من سنه ۱۳۰۰ الی ۱۳۰٤

[Seyahat Jurnali. İstanbul'dan Bağdat'a ve Hindistan'a. Sene 1300 ila 1304 / Travelogue. From Istanbul to Baghdad and Istanbul. From 1883-1887].

Istanbul: Ruaf Bey 1314 [1897].

8°, 119 pp. with 12 interleaved black and white plates and one double-page plate, original yellow cloth boards with gilt and black lettering and decoration, later calf spine with gilt lettering, later marbled endpapers (minor foxing, endpapers slightly tool small, boards slightly dusty and rubbed, but overall in a good condition).

An uncommon book in Ottoman language by Ali Bey, Ottoman governor and director of the Ottoman Public Debt Administration, is a travelogue from Istanbul to Mumbai through Baghdad.

The author traveled by boat to Izmir and Mersin and then took a difficult land route through Anatolia, through Aleppo, Cizre to Mosul, Samarra, Adamiyah, Baghdad, Kadhimiya, Musayib and Karbala, Tāq Kasrā, Hillah, Babylon and several other Iraqi cities on the way to Basrah. Ali Bey described all the cities and historical sites, which he visited on the way.

He also delineated the coastal cities on the route, such as Bandar Bushehr, Bandar Abbas and Muscat, and Karachi. After a stormy travel, the author finally arrived to Mumbai, where he describes the city and various inhabitants, such as Muslims, Hindus and Portuguese. From Mumbai the author travelled back home through Aden and the Suez Canal.

The photographs showcase: Ayvalık, Izmir, Mersin, Aleppo with various views, Diyarbakır, Mosul, houses, palaces and inhabitants of Mumbai, and Aden as the last city on the way back.



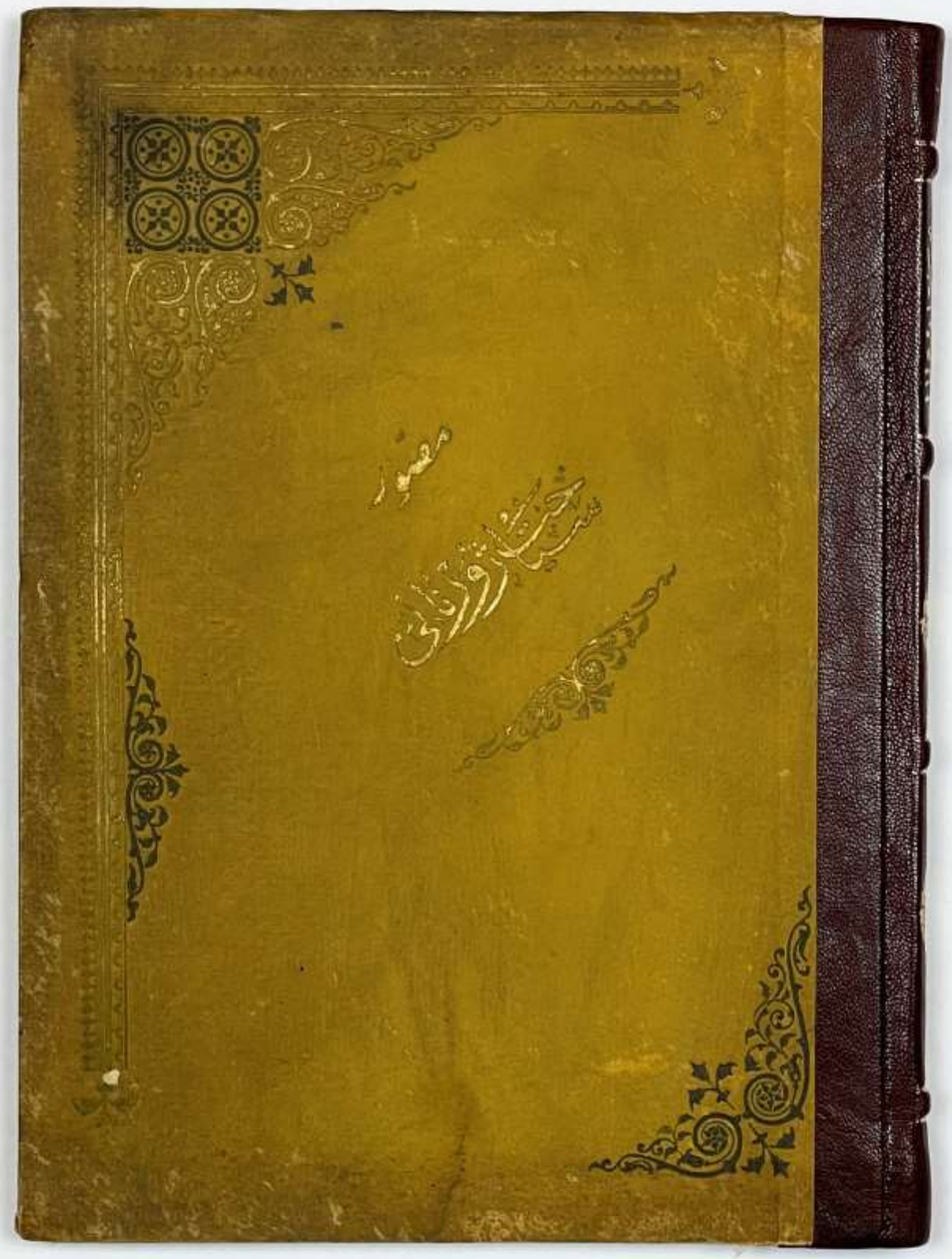
Ali Bey served as a governor (vali) of Iraq, Elâzığ, Varna and Trabzon, before he became a director of the Ottoman Public Debt Administration (Düyun-u Umumiye) in 1890. He was also a member of the Health Council and the first secretary of the Directorate of Quarantine.

Ali Bey was also active as an author. He wrote several humoristic articles for the *Diyojen* (دیوژن) magazine and was a great contributor to the late Ottoman theatre playwrighting. He cooperated with the Gedik Paşa Theater (Gedikpaşa Tiyatrosu), founded in 1866, who was the first one in the Ottoman Empire, to preform plays by Turkish writers and authors. For his humorous stage plays Ali Bay is often referred to as “Ottoman Molière” (Osmanlıların Molière’i). In 1897 he authored the first dictionary on the sarcastic meaning of words in the Ottoman Empire Language of Realities (Lehçetü’l Hakayık).

A reprint of the book was made in 2019.

References: OCLC 602878049, 56944884, 745146304, 879555766 (eBook).

720 EUR



34. Arabic Female Authors

Qadriyah Hussein

قدرية حسين (1888 - 1955)

مخدرات اسلام

Cairo: مارف مطبعسى [Maarif Matbaası], 1331 [1915]

8°, 443 pp., [4 pp.], contemporary pink boards and brown spine, endpapers made of old stationary paper with printed grids (binding with light staining and recent hand-written title on the spine, old manuscript annotation in pencil on the title page and in black ink on p. 85, endpaper with small loss of material and pieces of mounted paper, minor staining and foxing, but inside overall in a good clean condition).

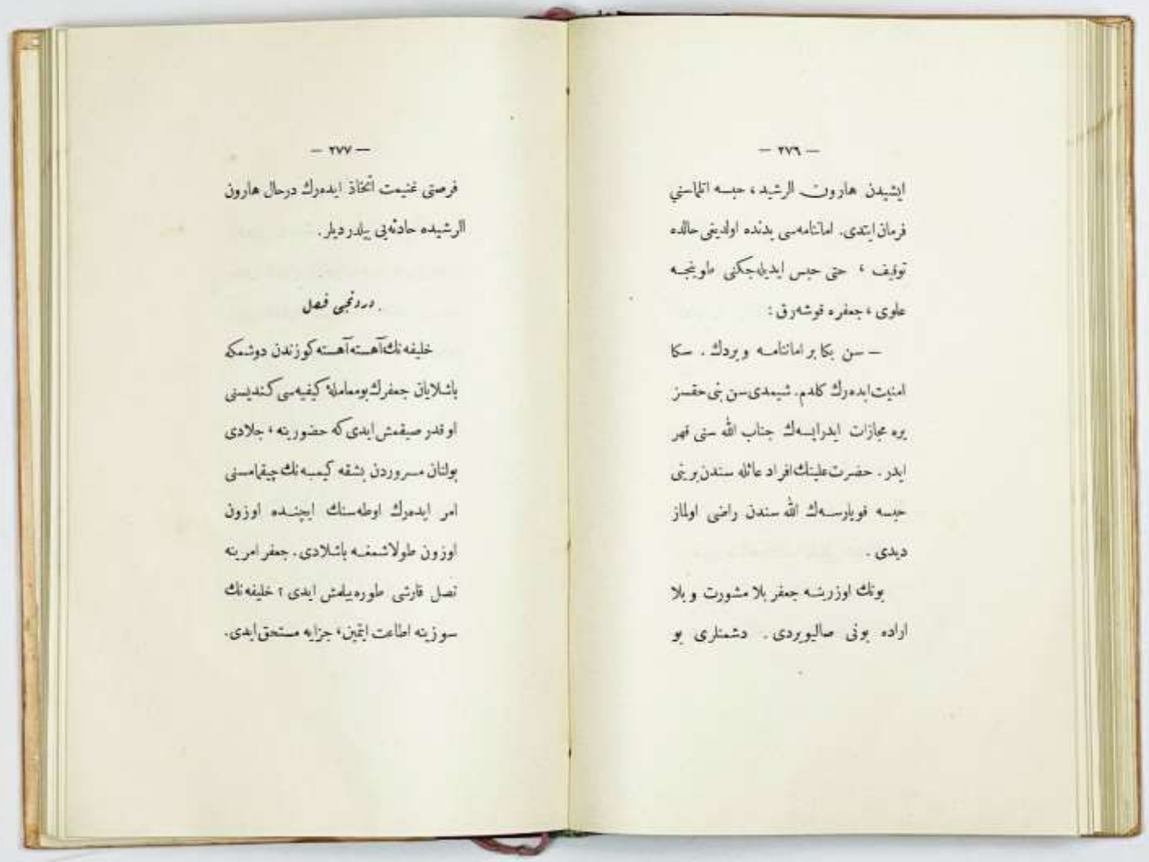
This is the first and only published volume on the *Message of Islam* by princess Qadariyah Hussein, a daughter of Sultan Hussein Kamel (1853 – 1917), who ruled during the British protectorate over Egypt, from 19 December 1914 to 9 October 1917, and a niece of Fuad I. The text is written in Ottoman.

With a fully support of her parents, Qadariyah received a high level education and authored several books during her lifetime, including the book on the famous women in the Islamic World.

Worldcat lists four institutional examples (Aga Khan Library, London, University of Oxford, McGill University Library, Princeton University Library).

References: OCLC 25654216.

820 EUR



35. FEMINISM

Baha TEVFIK (1884-1914), author, editor and translator – Odette LAGUERRE (1860-1956), author.

فه مينيزم. عالم نسوان

[Feminizm. Âlem-i Nisvan / Feminism. Women's World]

Istanbul: Müşterekü'l-menfaa Osmanlı Şirketi Matbaası [circa 1910]

12°, 85 pp., [3 pp.], contemporary pink wrappers (very good, wrappers with minor scratches and tiny tears).

First Ottoman book on feminism

A first separately published book on feminism in Ottoman language was printed around 1910 in Istanbul It includes a translation and original texts, edited by Baha Tevfik.

The first article is a translation of a text *Qu'est-ce que le féminisme*? by a French fighter for women's rights Odette Laguerre, first published in 1905. This is followed by articles on women's education, morals, civil rights and political situation.

Baha Tevfik – Editor, Philosopher and Anarchist

The book was translated by 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.

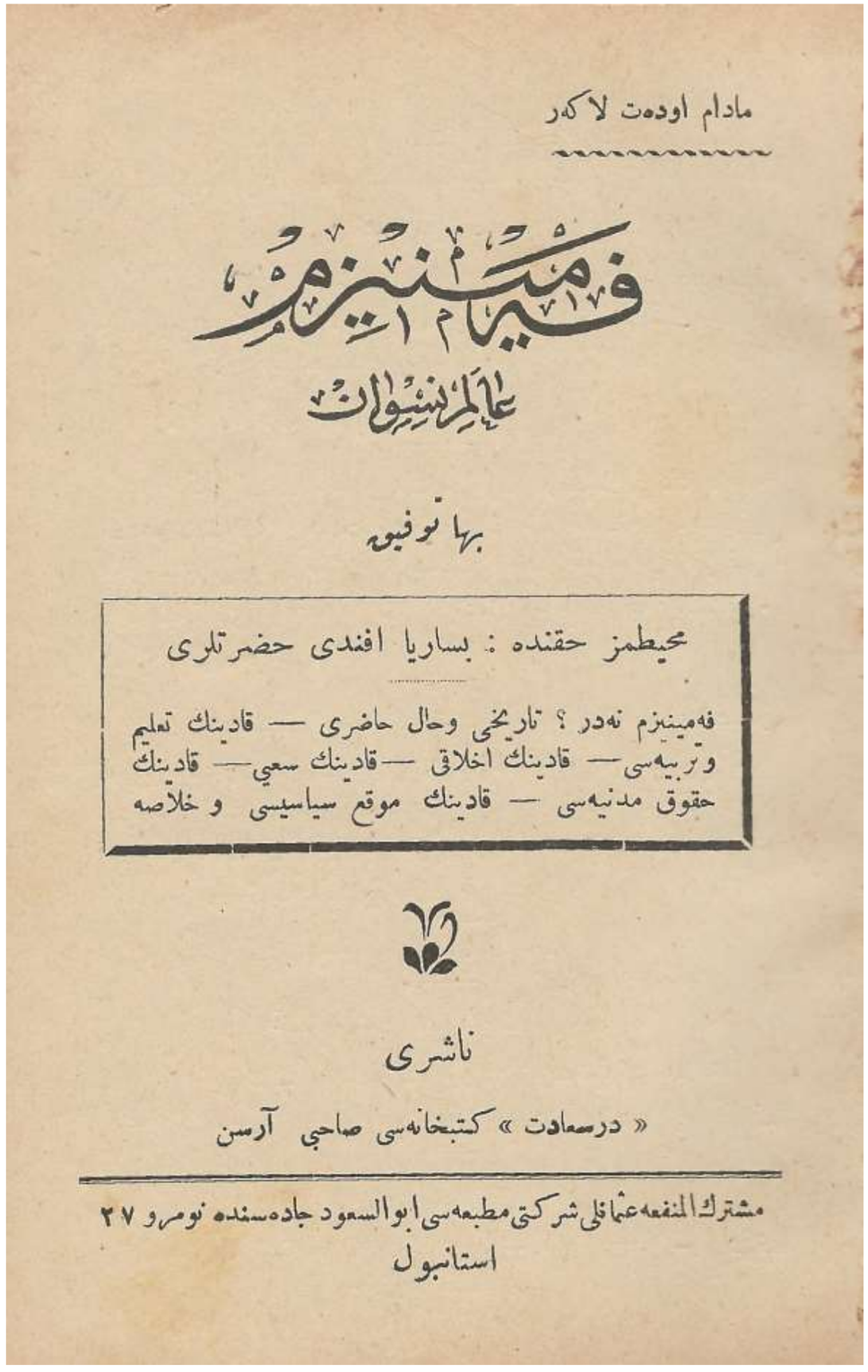
A convinced atheist and fierce supporter of the Western philosophy, Tevfik differed from other contemporary Ottoman modern intellectuals, which he often attacked in his work, as he attacked the Ottoman traditions and Islamic rules. He believed in the scientific anarchism as the only way to build the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

We could trace three institutional examples on Worldcat (Orient-Institut Istanbul, Universiteitsbibliotheek Leiden, Harvard University).

References: OCLC 66981680, 234787823, 1197913212. MİL - ÖZEGE; 5477.

1.200 EUR


مادام اودەت لاكەر

فەمينيزم

عالم نسوان

برها توفيق

محيطمز حقنده : بساريا افندى حضرتلرى

فەمينيزم نەدر ؟ تاريخى وحال حاضرى — قادينك تعليم وتربيەسى — قادينك اخلاق — قادينك سعيى — قادينك حقوق مدنيەسى — قادينك موقع سياسيسى و خلاصه

ناشرى

« درسعادت » كتبخانەسى صاحبى آرسن

مشترك المنفعه عثمانلى شركتى مطبعەسى ابو السعود جادەسنده نومرو ٢٧

استانبول

36. CATHERINE THE GREAT

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

قترینه تارخی

[Katerina Tarihi]

Istanbul: Mekteb-i Fünûn-u Bahriye-i Hazret-i Şâhâne Matbaası 1278 (1861)

8°, [8 pp.], 308 pp. lithographed text with some pages with larger folded margins with annotations, as originally published, modern green cloth boards with gilt lettering and debossed decoration, brown calf spine with raised bands and gilt lettering (light foxing, old signature and date in Ottoman on the first page, old scribbles on the last blank page, otherwise in a good condition).

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

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

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

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

Our book Is the third edition and the only one published in Istanbul.

Historical Context: The Brief Russo-Ottoman Alliance

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Not surprisingly, Britain and France were livid upon learning details of the Turco-Russian alliance. Not only did the new agenda threaten their trade in the Near and Middle East, but it forcefully called for the

projection of Russian naval power into the Mediterranean, something that the Royal Navy found unacceptable.

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

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

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

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

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

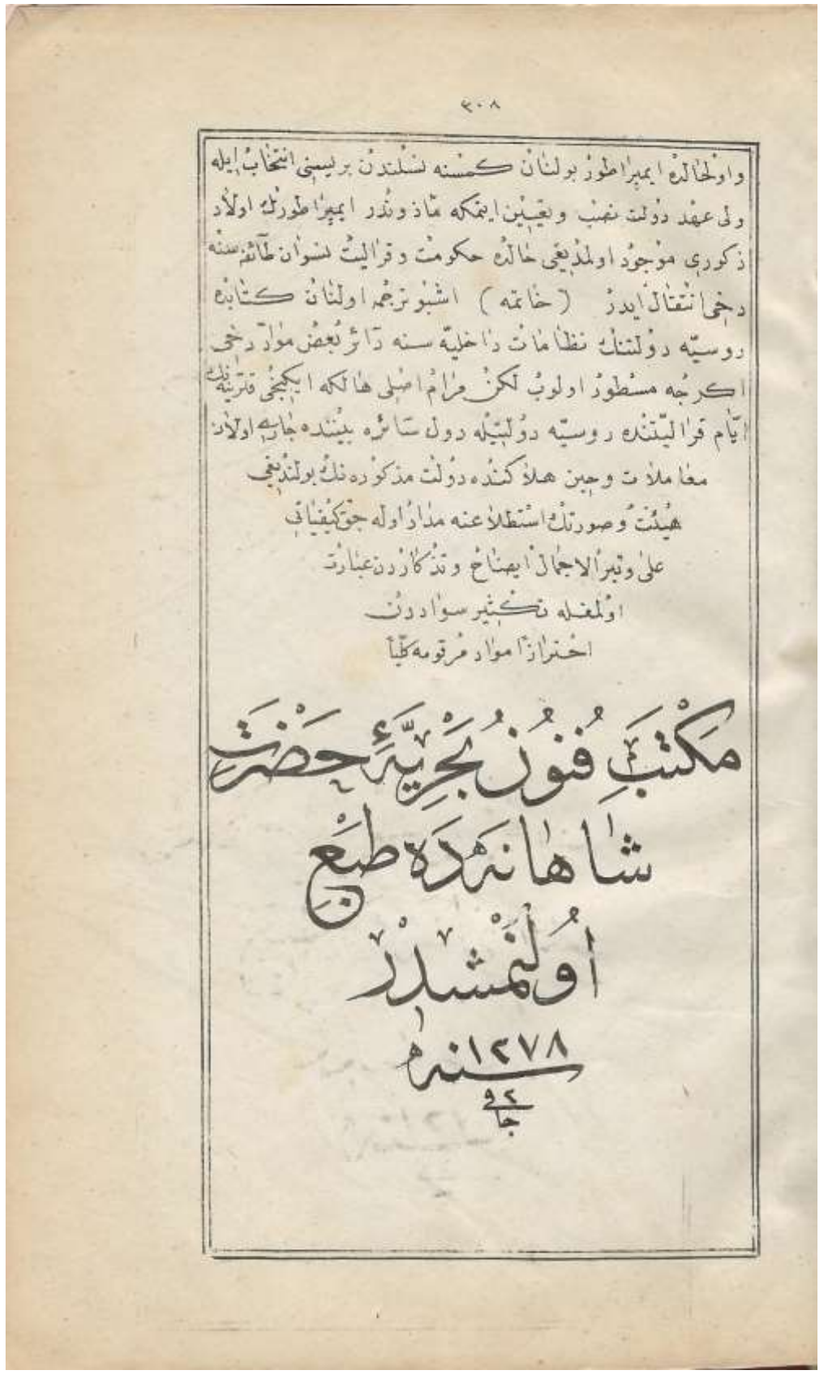
Czar Nicholas bitterly resented the dissolution of the alliance, and by the late 1840s, the relationship between Constantinople and St. Petersburg could only be described as sour. While the Ottoman economy grew, and many aspects of the empire befitted greatly from the Tanzimat Reforms, the country was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

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

We could not find any Institutional examples on Worldcat.

References: BDK - MİL- ÖZEGE; 10359- TBTK; 7161; Johann Strauss. An den Ursprüngen des modernen politischen Wortschatzes des Osmanisch-Türkischen. Radoslav Katicic. "Herrschaft" und "Staat". Untersuchungen zum Zivilisationswortschaftz im südosteuropäischen Raum 1840-1870.Eine erste Bilanz, Verlag der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, pp.197-256, 2004, p. 208.

650 EUR



37. TRIPOLI, LIBYA

Hasan Safi

طرابلس غرب تاریخی

[Trablusgarb Tarihi / History of Tripoli]

Istanbul: Resimli Kitab Matbaası 1328 (1912)

8°, [2 pp.], 84 pp., interleaved 15 plates, original covers mounted on modern cloth binding, modern pink endpapers (minor foxing, small holes in inner white margin from old binding with a string, some plates loose, original covers slightly rubbed on the corners, tiny folds in corners, but overall in a good condition).

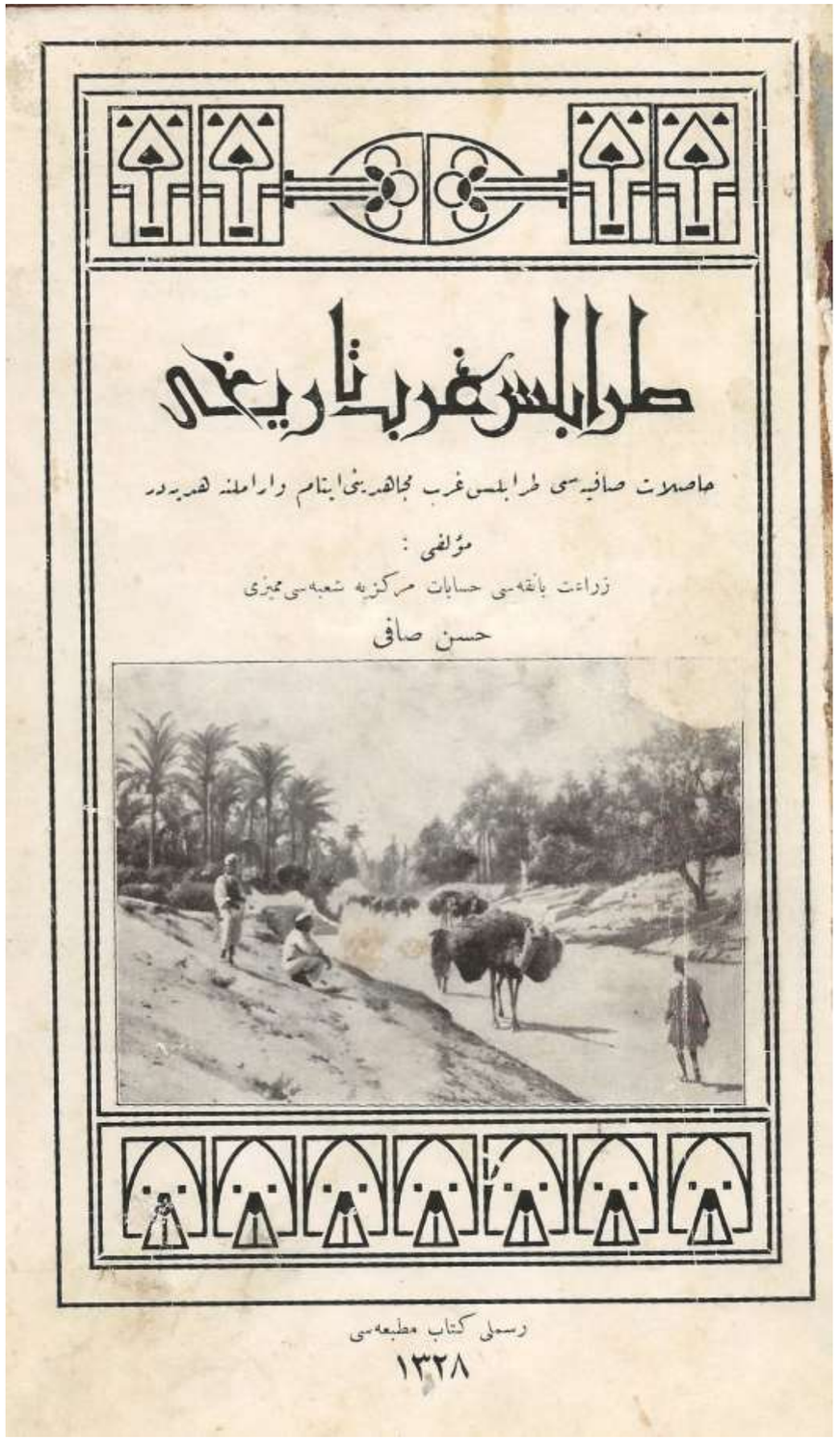
A detailed book on Tripoli and Libya with description of its history, monuments and current inhabitants was published in the Ottoman Language in the year of the end of the Italo-Turkish War. The war was fought between the Ottoman Empire and Italy from September 1911 until October 1912.

The text and images glorify a long history of the Ottomans in the region.

The Ottoman Empire finally officially lost Libya to Italy at the Treaty of Lausanne in 1923.

References: OCLC 49424690, 476911876, 12110483, 281784081, 1030754337. BDK - ÖZEGE; 21174, TBTK; 12846.

460 EUR


طرابلس غرب تاریخی

حاصلات صافیه‌سی طرابلس‌غرب مجاهدینی اینام وارامنه هدیه‌در

مؤلفی :

زراعت بانقه‌سی حسابات مرکزیه شعبه‌سی ممیزی

حسن صافی

رسملی کتاب مطبعه‌سی

۱۳۲۸



کزده روما آثاری



لیده‌ده بولنان هیکللردن

38. ARMENIAN AND GREEK GENOCIDE

MINISTRY OF INTERIOR. DEPARTMENT OF REFUGEES

The League of Nations and the Greeks and Armenians in Turkey

Istanbul: Ahmed Ihsan 1921.

8°, 62 pp., [2 pp.] blank, original wrappers with lettering, later spine (wrappers slightly stained, lightly water-stained in margins throughout the book).

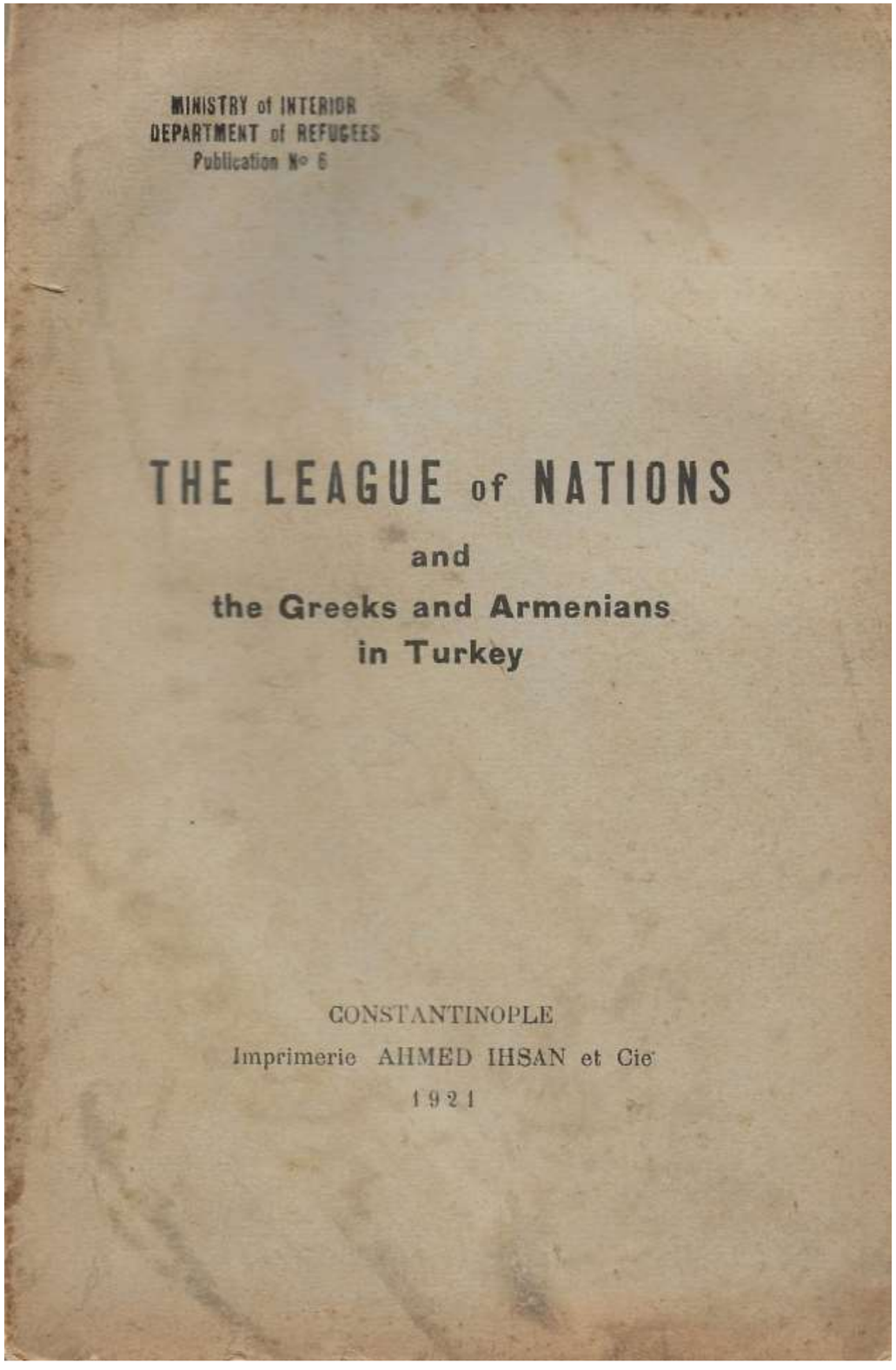
A rare book by the Turkish Mistry of Interior, Department of Refugees, contains disturbing reports on the Greek and Armenian Genocide and the refugees in Turkey during the WWI and shortly after. The reports were written by foreign diplomats and generals. During the war and Turkish National Movement hundreds of thousands of Greeks and Armenians left their homes as refugees, were displaced or murdered.

Worldcat mentions three institutional examples (University of Oxford, University of Manchester Library, University of St. Andrews).

The book was issued in the same year under a French title *La ligue des nations et les grecs et les arméniens en Turquie*.

References: OCLC 229920279, 652182244.

550 EUR



39. 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, [2 pp. blank], original pink wrappers with lettering, unbound as originally published (light water staining in the upper margin, two bookseller's stamps on the title page and two in the text, wrappers with old hand-written price on the top).

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

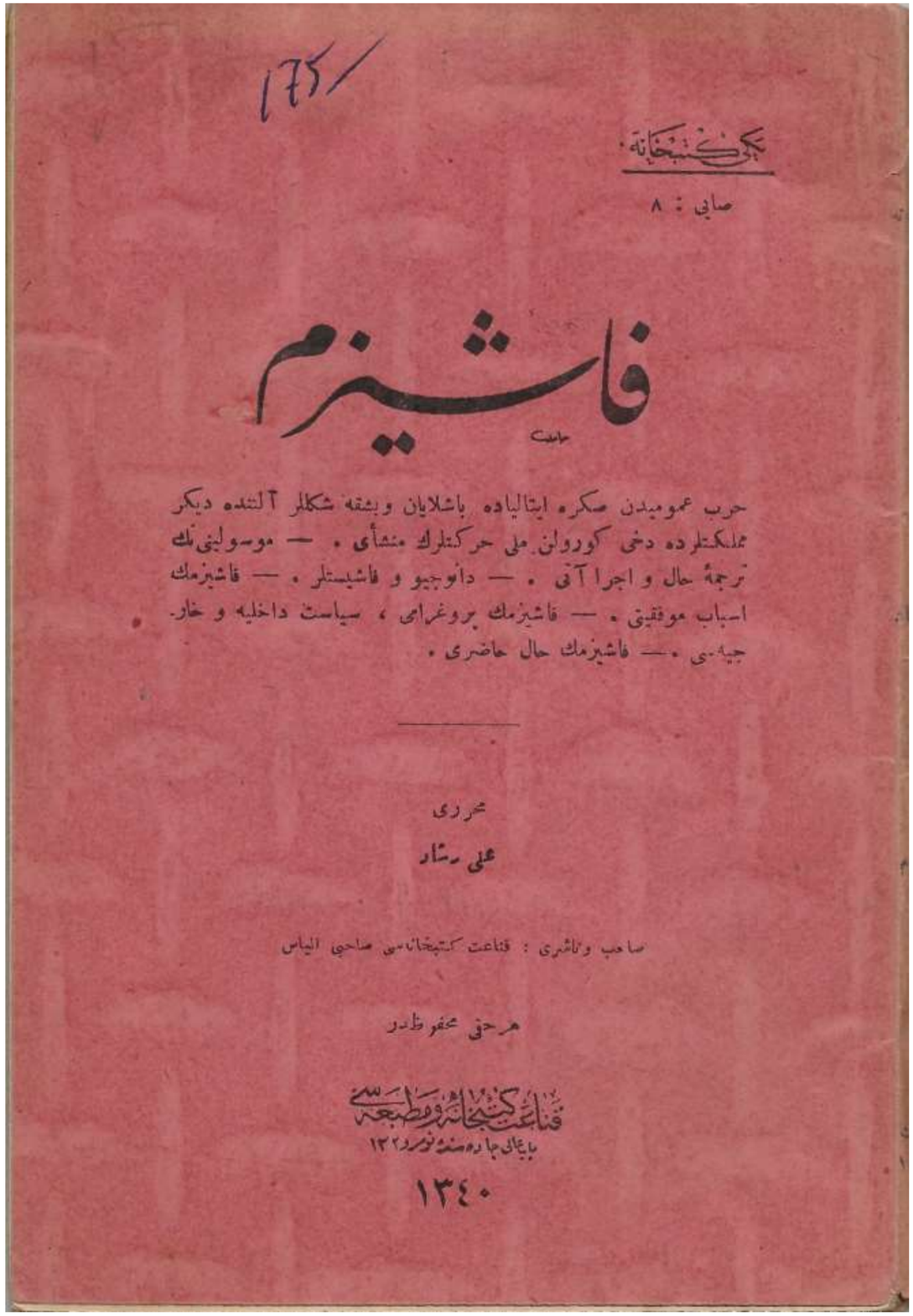
The earliest book in Ottoman script on the subject of fascism was published in the first year of Mussolini's rule. The chapters analyze the contemporary political situation Italy, present Mussolini's life and touch the subject of Gabriele *D'Annunzio and the fascists.*

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



40. OTTOMAN LINGUISTICS

Saçaklızâde Muhammed Efendi (born between 1660-1670 - died circa 1732), author; Müftizâde Mehmed Şakir, translator and editor.

لب العروض لمفتى زاده

[Lübbü'l-arûz li Müfti Zade]

Istanbul: محمد على الوصف [Muhammad Ali Al-Wasif] 1296 [1879]

8°, 11 pp. with charts and one folding page, contemporary marbled paper wrappers (light stains to the wrappers and first page, sporadic old annotations, otherwise in a good condition).

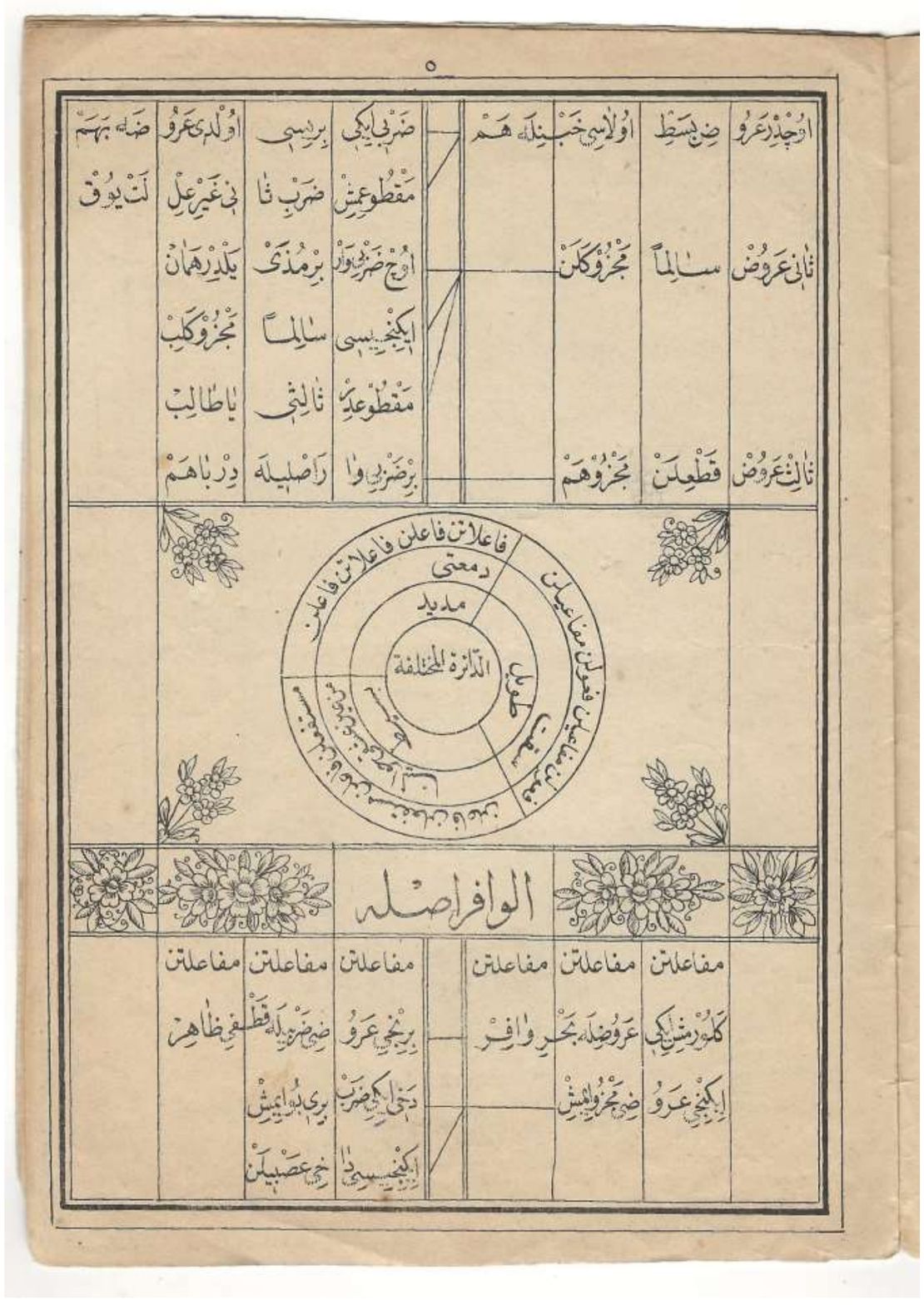
An uncommon treatise on the Ottoman linguistics and **prosody** was written by an Ottoman scholar Saçaklızâde Muhammed Efendi (died 1732)

Although his name is often not connected with this work, a manuscript at the Ankara National Library (A 7499/4) is a proof of the authorship. Saçaklızâde Muhammed Efendi authored numberless works on religion, law, debate and sciences (Tahsin Ozcan, Saçaklizâde Mehmed Efendi (d. 1145/1732), Islam Ansiklopedisi (SAÇAKLIZÂDE MEHMED EFENDİ - TDV İslâm Ansiklopedisi (islamansiklopedisi.org.tr)).

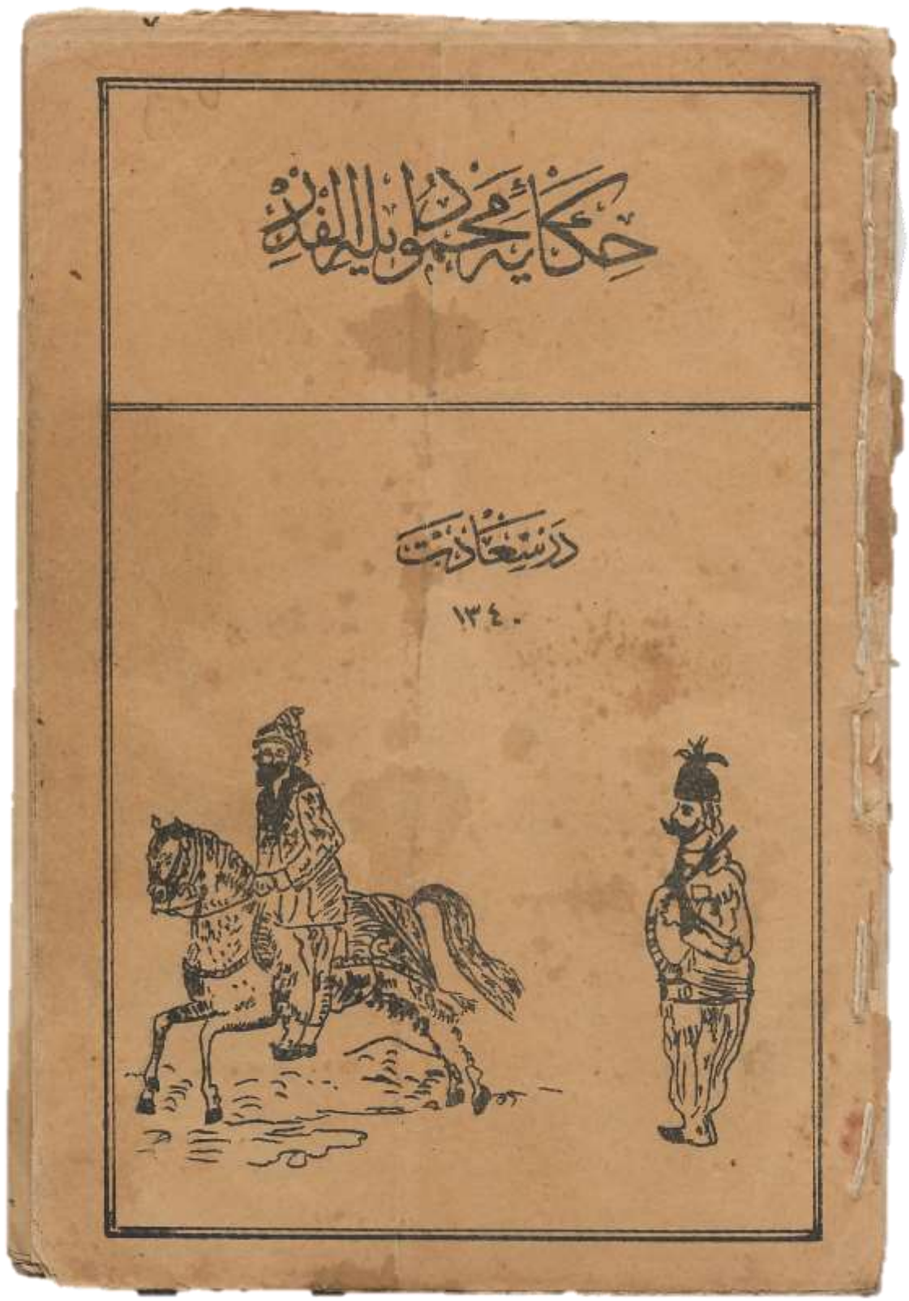
Worldcat lists one institutional example (University of California, Los Angeles).

References: ÖZEGE; 11763. OCLC 681406169.

180 EUR



41. Turkish Folks Tale Ephemera



حكايه محمود ايله الفدر

[Hikâye-i Mahmud ile Elif'dir / A Story of Mahmud and Elif]

Istanbul: 1340 [1924]

8°, 48 pp. on yellow paper with black and white illustrations, bound with a string (slightly stained, a light vertical fold, otherwise in a good condition).

A charming ephemeral edition of a popular Ottoman folks tale on Mahmud (Mahmut) and Elif was published on a cheap paper with simple illustrations in the text. This story of love and adventure, which was in the past presented in different variations, is still popular today.

The survival rate of such pamphlets is exceedingly low as they were printed on fragile paper and would be disposed of soon after the change of the official script to Latin in 1928.

We could not trace any examples of this edition on Worldcat.

References: BDK - ÖZEGE; 7536 - TBTK; 13402.

340 EUR

42. Turkish Book Design



اولادلرینی سوه نلره تبرکاً تحضیص قلك٘لنان بیکلره راءع کتابدر

[Evlâdların Sevenlere Teberrüken Tahsis Kılınan Bebeklere Kitabdır]

Istanbul: M. Der Sahakyan Matbaası 1927

8°, 52 pp. with black and white illustrations, [4 pp.], original illustrated wrappers, inserted errata on orange paper (minor staining, wrappers with light stains, soft folds, and tiny tears, a tiny loss of margins on the first pages).

An pamphlet in Ottoman language on the benefits of milk for a health development of babies, with an attractive colourful cover, was sponsored by a British firm Galxo, which started a production of powdered milk in 1904.

Glaxo is today a multinational pharmaceutical company called GlaxoSmithKline plc (GSK).

We could not find any institutional examples on Weoldcat.

References: ÖZEGE; 5295 - TBTK; 10354.

140 EUR

43. Turkish Book Design
Art Deco

İbrahim HOYI, author; Münif Fehim OZERMAN (1899-1983), designer.

Yarasa ve altı hikaye daha

[The Bat and Six More Stories]

Istanbul: Vakit 1934

12°, 98 pp., [2 pp.], original illustrated wrappers (old signature on the title page, minor staining, especially to the rear wrapper, spine slightly scuffed, otherwise in a good condition).

An attractive cover design, made for a collection of Turkish short stories, was designed by a brilliant Ottoman / Turkish illustrator and painter Münif Fehim (1899-1982), famous for his book and magazine illustrations.

Münif Fehim was a son of a famous Ottoman actor and director Ahmet Fehim (1856-1930) and started working early as a stage and costume designer. Over the decades he illustrated several book covers, numberless newspapers and Turkish satiric magazines. In 1937, he hosted his first exhibition, together with the caricaturist Cemal Nadir.

Worldcat only lists one institutional example (Boğaziçi University Library, Istanbul).

References: OCLC 949523200.

250 EUR



44. Yugoslavian Book Design

Croatian printing in Fascist Italy

Ernest RADETIĆ (1899 – 1980), author; Albert SIRK (1887-1947), cover design; Milko BAMBIČ (1905 –1991), illustrator.

"Kad se užge mlada krv" i druge istarske pripovijesti

[When the Young Blood Boils" and other Istrian Stories]

Trieste: Istarske riječi [Istrian Words] 1928.

12°, [4 pp.], 150 pp., [2 pp.], original card wrappers with illustrated cover, black cloth spine (old (author's?) signature on the title page, binding with a tiny chip and minor staining and foxing, margins slightly age-toned, otherwise in a seemingly unread condition).

A collection of Croatian patriotic short stories, printed in Trieste in the time of the Fascism

A rare book in Croatian language, by an Istria-born author Ernest Radetić was printed by the Slavic publishing house in Trieste, during the time of the Fascist regime in Italy, when Slavic languages were suppressed and the texts heavily censored.

The author Ernest Radetić (1899 – 1980) was a Croatian author and intellectual, born in Istria. After the fall of Austro-Hungary he was imprisoned in Italy and in 1920 immigrated from the coastal region, at the time annexed to Italy, to Yugoslavia, where he continued working as a writer and editor. Radetić is especially known for his stories about the history and people of his native peninsula Istria.

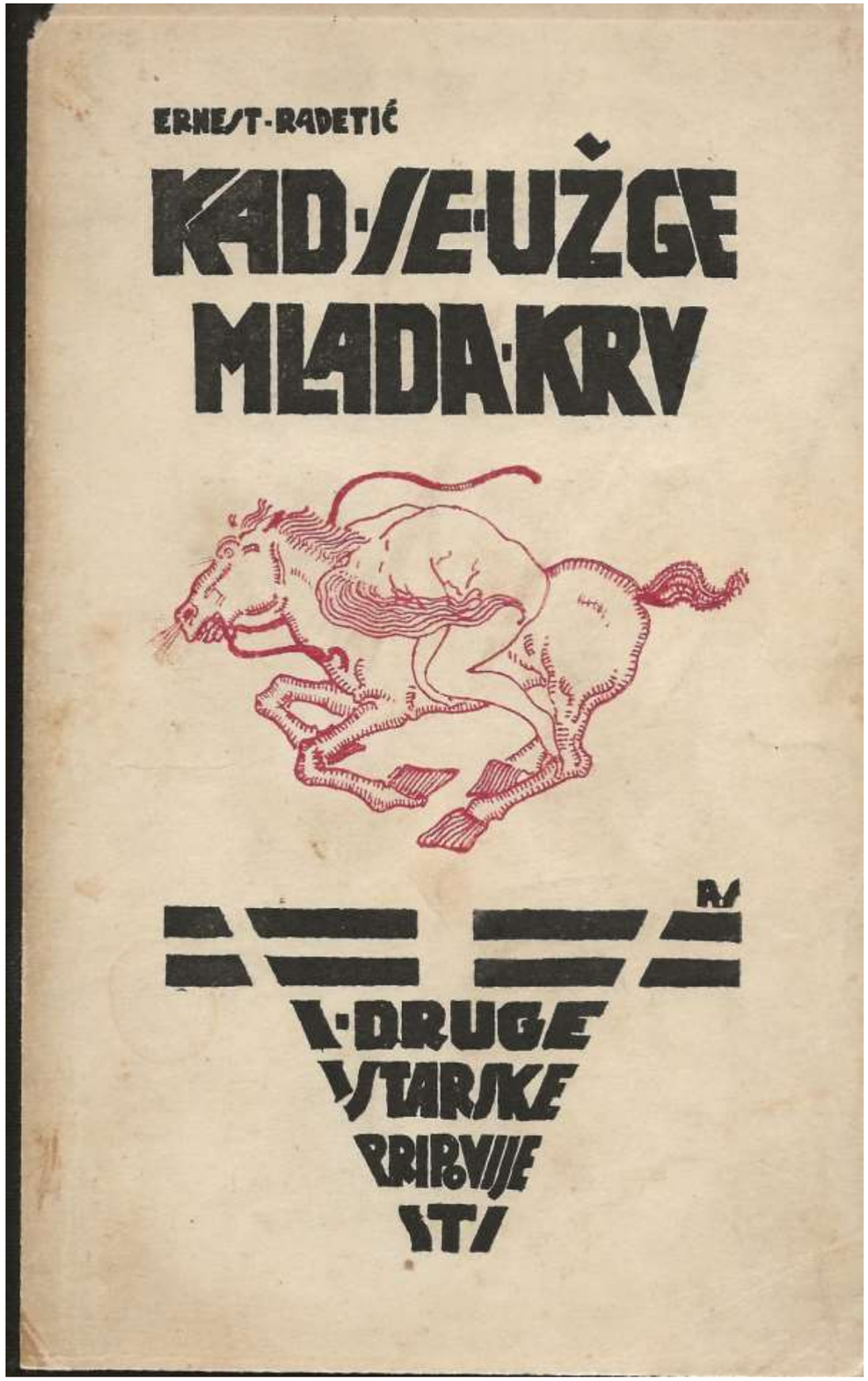
The cover design was made by a Slovenian painter Albert Sirk (1887-1947), born in the suburbs of Trieste, Italy, who moved to Yugoslavia in 1929 to escape the Fascist government. Before the was he was active as a marine painter in the Yugoslav army and later as a teacher.

The illustrations inside were made by Milko Bambič (1905 –1991), a Slovenian illustrator, born in Trieste, known for his political drawings, book illustrations and industrial logos. Especially legendary are his logos for the mineral water Radenska and the shoe company Peko.

Worldcat lists three examples in Slovenian libraries.

References: OCLC 454755130.

220 EUR



45. ARCHITECTURE & DESIGN

POLAND



Eugeniusz WIERZBICKI (1909 – 1991) - **Maciej NOWICKI (Matthew Nowicki**,1910-1950)

[**BAL** Młodej Architektury - zaproszenie]. Zaproszenie na doroczny Bal Młodej Architektury zorganizowany 1 II 1931.

Warsaw: 1931.
Folding card, 15x15 cm, with illustrated cover and printed empty template (Very Good, minor staining in the inner white margins).

An attractive art-deco card was made for an all of students of architecture in Warsaw in 1931.

The card was drafted by Eugeniusz Wierzbicki (1909 – 1991), who would become a famous Polish modernist architect, and Maciej Nowicki (1910-1950), who was later working as an architect and professor in the US under the name Matthew Nowicki. He died tragically in the crash of TWA Flight 903, when travelling from India, where he was working as a chief designer of a new city of Chandigarh.

140 EUR

46. YUGOSLAV BOOK DESIGN

CHILDREN'S BOOKS

Josip RIBIČIČ (1886-1969), author; Janko OMAHEN (1898-1980), illustrator.

Nana mala opica

[The Little Monkey Nana]

Ljubljana: Mladinska Matica 1937

12°, 63 pp. with colour illustrations, original illustrated wrappers (minor scuffing to the spine, otherwise in a good condirion)

A first edition of a popular Slovenian children's book with beautiful art-deco illustrations by an architect Janko Omahen, a student of Jože Plečnik and Ivan Vurnik

This is a first edition of an exceedingly popular children's story on a monkey Nana, who is captured in the jungle and is forced to preform in a circus in a big city. She eventually escapes and after numberless adventures and help of her friends returns back to her natural habitat.

The story was written by Josip Ribičič (1886-1969), a teacher and one of the most prolific authors of children's books in Yugoslavia, especially before the WWII, when he was active in Slovenian language on the Italian occupied territory. After WWII, he dedicated himself to children's magazines, short stories and recording reminiscences of children, who actively participated in WW II.

The illustrations are made by a superb designer Janko Omahen, whi studied technical drawing in Prague (19919/20) and architecture as a pupil of Jože Plečnik and Ivan Vurnik in Ljubljana (graduated in 1927). Already from 1925 he was active as a poster and book designer of Deželna tiskarna (Country Press). From the beginning of the 1930s until the beginning of WWII, in 1941, he was running a designer studio together with Domicijan Serajnik. They were specialized in interior design and drafted several interiors of cafés and bookshops, as well as designs for book covers, postcards, flags, posters, and architectural elements. They were mixing the modern Art-Deco style with traditional Slavic decoration.

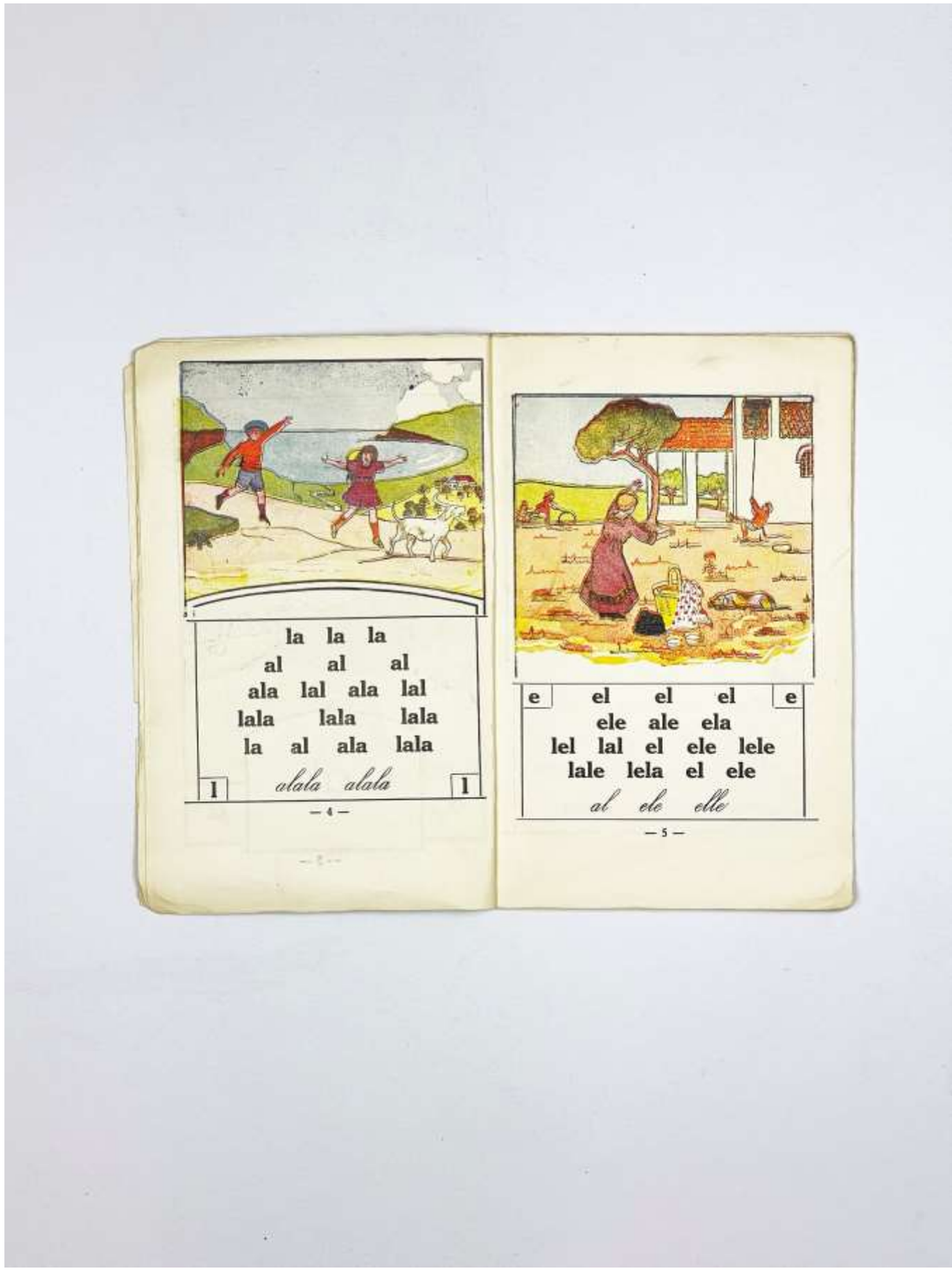
References: OCLC 439794787.

120 EUR



47. ABC Book

Turkish Children on Rhodes



Celalettin Nuri

Ilk Adim Resimli Alfabe

[First Step. Illustrated Primer]

Rhodes: Asri Matbaa [s. d. , circa 1960 ?]

8°, 64 with colour and black and white images, original colour wrappers, stapled (small tears and tiny loss of paper in margins, spine renewed, minor staining, but overall in a good condition).

This is a rare primer for Turkish children from the Greek island Rhodes. The text is accompanied by crude illustrations, some printed in colours.

The Ottoman Empire lost the island to Italy in 1923 with the Treaty of Lausanne, although the Turkish minority remained on Rhodes after the date. Today still about 4000 Turks occupy the island.

We could not find any institutional examples on Worldcat.

180 EUR

48. MAXIM GORKI

FARSI TRANSLATION

SOVIET OCCUPATION OF IRAN

Maksim GORKY (1868-1936), author; علي اصغر هلاليان(Ali Asghar HILALIAN, translator).

دانشكده هاي من

[My Universities / Мои университеты]

Mashhad: چاپخانه زوار [13]23 [1945] (introduction).

8°, 265 pp., original illustrated wrappers (slightly age-toned, minor foxing and very light water-staining in the margins of the first pages, tiny wormholes around the spine, wrappers slightly scuffed especially around the spine).

A rare Farsi translation of Maxim Gorky's *My Universities* was made in 1945, during the Soviet occupation of parts of Iran, which lasted between 1941 and 1946, resulting in the Iran crisis of 1946.

The book was republished in 2011.

We could not find any institutional examples on Worldcat.

160 EUR



49. Roses

Ottoman Empire

Arsène Momdjan

فیأت جدولی. Prix-Courant des Rosiers Livrables en Automne.

Istanbul : 1321 [1905]

8°, [4 pp.] text with illustration, 41 pp., [3 pp.], stapled (minor staining, tiny tears in margins, soft vertical fold, but otherwise in a good condition).

A rare ephemeral catalogue in Ottoman and French includes a list of 250 types of roses and over 80 other garden plants, which were available for sale through an Armenian merchant Arsène Momdjan in Istanbul.

We could not find any institutional examples.

320 EUR



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