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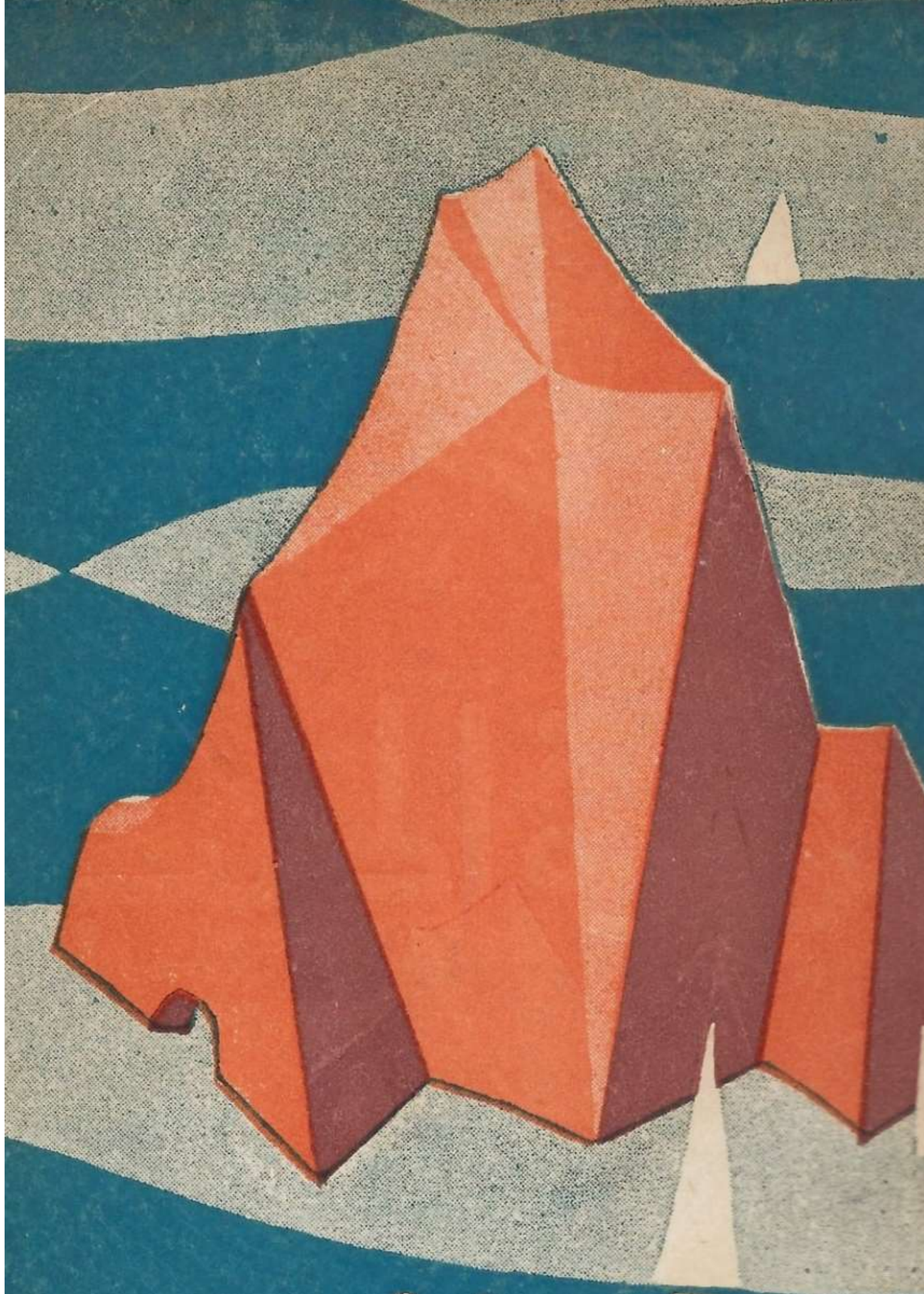
TERMS AND CONDITIONS IN THE TIME OF COVID-19:

We continue working from our offices in an uninterrupted fashion and are available for all questions and orders per e-mail and telephone.

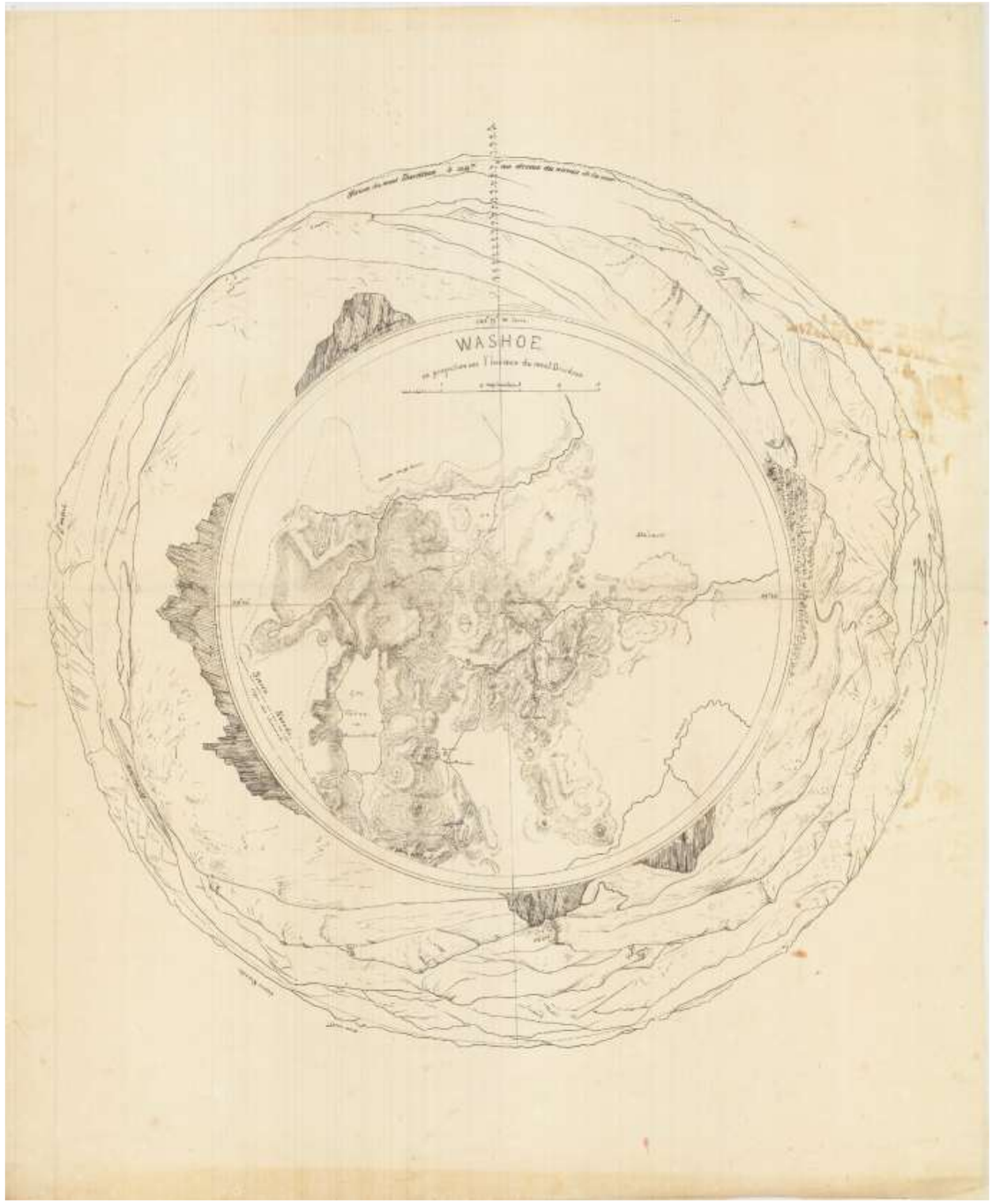
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1. NEVADA-CALIFORNIA / COMSTOCK LODE ‘ROUND-PANORAMA’ – PROOF STATE



Edmond GUILLEMIN-TARAYRE (1832 - 1920).

Washoe en projection sur l’horizon du mont Davidson.

[Paris, 1868 – 1869].

Lithograph with contemporary manuscript additions in brown pen, on thin paper (Very Good, old folds, some stains to right side and bottom blank margin), diameter of round-panorama: approx. 46 cm; sheet: 61 x 50.5 cm (24 x 20 inches).

A fascinating and almost certainly unique survivor, being a working proof for the French explorer, geologist and mining engineer Edmond Guillemin-Tarayre’s ‘round-panorama’ of the view from atop Mount Davidson, Nevada, the epicentre of the ‘Comstock Lode’ silver rush; the proof created in Paris in 1868-9, faithful to the author’s original manuscript drafted in 1864.

This is an original working proof for the esteemed French explorer, geologist and mining engineer Edmond Guillemin-Tarayre’s excellent ‘round-panorama’ of the view from the summit of Mount Davidson, above Virginia City, Nevada, sketched during his visit at the height of the ‘Comstock Lode’ silver rush. With a conventional map of the Virginia City-Carson City-Lake Tahoe region in the centre, the surrounding 360° view takes in all the ‘silver country’ of north-western Nevada and the adjacent parts of California. Unlike the final formal printed version, that followed which is a rigid, re-edited composition, the proof preserves the ‘hand drawn’ quality of Guillemin-Tarayre’s original manuscript.

The present work had its origins in the French Emperor Napoleon III’s invasion and occupation of Mexico (1864-7). During the ‘French Intervention’, his troops took Mexico City and many other key centres,

installing the Austrian Grand Duke Maximillian as the Emperor of Mexico, reigning as 'Maximiliano I'. Napoleon III, who was in thrall of his uncle Napoleon Bonaparte's achievements, commissioned a *grand projet* to explore and document the history, natural sciences, archaeology and ethnography of Mexico in the most detailed and comprehensive, or 'encyclopaedic', manner, much like French scholars had analysed Egypt almost three generations before. The French formed the *Commission scientifique, littéraire, et artistique du Mexique* (CSLAM), which recruited some of the best minds in both France and Mexico to accomplish its grand mission.

Enter Edmond Guillemin-Tarayre (1832 - 1920), a brilliant geologist who was one of France's most esteemed mining engineers. A native of the Aveyron department, he studied at the Ecole des Mines de Paris, before becoming an engineer and assayer in the St. Etienne Basin. However, Guillemin-Tarayre soon became restless with the comfortable life in France and longed for exotic foreign adventures. From 1858 to 1860, he worked as a geologist in Russia for the railway authority, and later conducted metallurgical work in Italy's Abruzzo region. From 1862 to 1863, he was placed in charge of a geological expedition to Madagascar.

In early 1864, Guillemin-Tarayre was appointed to head the CSLAM's geological exploration of Mexico. He was the perfect person for the job, not only due to his international experience and intrepid enthusiasm but also that he was already highly familiar with Mexico's geology, as in 1855 he was placed in charge of classifying the rock specimens that the Mexican authorities had sent to be displayed at that year's Universal Exhibition in Paris.

However, Guillemin-Tarayre soon decided to expand the scope of this remit to include 'former Mexican Possessions', referring to California and Nevada, which were of the most intense interest to both investors and the general public in Europe.

In 1859, what would become Nevada was an obscure, lightly explored region; however, that would all change upon the discovery of the largest deposits of silver in North American history, the so-called 'Comstock Lode', the epicentre of which was on the eastern slope of Mount Davidson (2,398 metres / 7,868 feet). Thousands of prospectors and speculators flooded to the region, where numerous towns suddenly sprang up, notably Virginia City (which had a population 5,000 by 1864). While the California Gold Rush has a greater place in today's public memory, in truth dramatically more wealth was generated by the Nevada silver boom. Silver and land speculation attracted investments from around the globe, and the wealth generated transformed San Francisco from what was in 1860 a glorified mining camp into one of America's grandest cities with fine Victorian edifices.

From September to November 1864, Guillemin-Tarayre extensively explored the Nevada silver country, taking samples, touring mines, interviewing stakeholders, and making sketches and maps. He ascended Mount Davidson, where he made the rough sketches used to prepare the present round-panorama.

In December 1864, Guillemin-Tarayre took some time out from constant travelling, in San Francisco, where he had the opportunity to redraft his rough maps and drawings into more refined works, and it was during this time that the sketch upon which the present proof is based was drafted.

After his Nevada-California tour, Guillemin-Tarayre headed for Mexico to fulfil his stated CSLAM mandate. Exhibiting almost impossible energy he visited innumerable mines and sites of geological intertest in Sonora, Sinaloa, Jalisco, Guadalajara, Guanajuato, Mexico, Zacatecas, Durango, Chihuahua, San Luis Potosí, and Baja California, all the while sketching maps, diagrams and collecting samples.

In 1867, the CSLAM mounted an exhibition of its work in Paris, where Guillemin-Tarayre's geological discoveries were highly acclaimed. At the opening of the event, he was made a Knight of the Légion d'Honneur in a ceremony personally conducted by Empress Eugenie.

As was the case with Napoleon Bonaparte's invasion of Egypt, the scientific and cultural knowledge gained from the French intervention in Mexico were a tour de force, even as the political-military reality was an unmitigated disaster (the French army was compelled to abandon Mexico, leaving Maximiliano I to be executed by republican forces in 1867, who regained control over their entire country).

After conducting a geological tour of Algeria, Guillemin-Tarayre is recorded as spending pretty much all the calendar years 1868 and 1869 in Paris working feverishly on the preparation of a grand book on his discoveries in Mexico and California. It would have been during this time that his manuscript round-panorama which he made in San Francisco in December 1864, would have been applied to stone to create the present working proof, which would be used to prepare a final printed version for the book.

Bearing the printed signature of Guillemin-Tarayre (upon the dark outcropping in the upper left), it is competently executed, yet has a feeling of authentic crudeness that does not survive on the subsequent final version.

The composition consists of two parts; the first, occupying the middle of the piece, is a circular map, in a conventional form, centred directly on the summit of Mount Davidson, covering a radius within about 70 kilometres; while the second part, being the ring around, features a 360° view of the horizon as seen from the summit of the mountain.

Curiously, Guillemin-Tarayre gives the distance scale in 'myriametres' a form of measurement representing 10,000 metres, that was sometimes used by Continental European engineers in the 19th century, but which fell out of fashion by the early 1900s.

The scene takes in the entire silver region of Nevada, being its northwest angle, and the adjacent parts of California. The map part provides a detailed topographical rendering of the country, with mountains shown by hachures, rivers delineated, and major towns noted. To the immediate right of the centre, is the boom town of Virginia City, while to the southwest is the state capital, Carson City. In the far southwest is 'Lac Tahoe or Bompland' (referring to Lake Tahoe and its former name given to it by John C. Frémont in 1844, after the French explorer Aimé Bonpland). Many key mining sites in the region are labelled, including 'Gold City', 'Silver City', and 'Genova' (Genoa), while natural features include 'Mt. Washoe' (today known as Mount Rose, at 3,287 metres / 10,785 feet, the highest peak in the immediate area), Lake Washoe, the Carson and Truckee valleys, and the limits of the Great Basin and the 'Désert', as well as the Sierra Nevada, to the far southwest.

The outer ring, or 360° view of the horizon as seen by the naked eye from the top of Mount Davidson (noted here as being 2,459 metres above sea level; today measured as 2,398 metres), shows that one can peer as far as "Lac Washoe" and 'Mt. Washoe', in the west, and in the southwest as far as the summits of the Sierra Nevada in California. To the immediate east, Virginia City is shown formed by numerous buildings, while beyond the view extends past the Carson Valley and in the south beyond Silver City.

Indicative of the fact that this was a working proof, the names of the “Sierra Nevada” and “Lac Washoe” have been added in manuscript to the outer ring, in neat brown pen, which were amongst the many additions made for the final version.

The final version of the round-panorama, entitled *Carte de Panoramique de la Region metallifere de Washoe (Etat de Nevada) par E. Guillemin-Tarayre....* was published as part of Guillemin-Tarayre’s richly illustrated book *Mission Scientifique au Mexique et dans l’Amreique Centrale . . .Géologie. Description des Anciennes Possessions Mexicaines du Nord...* (Paris: Imprimerie Nationale, 1871), which was a one of the many volumes published to record the CSLAM’s discoveries, issued between 1868 and 1897.

Please see an image of the final version, courtesy of the David Rumsey Map Collection:

https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~286997~90059314:Carte-Panoramique-de-la-Region-meta?sort=Pub_List_No_InitialSort%2CPub_Date%2CPub_List_No%2CSeries_No&qvq=q:GUILLEMIN-TARAYRE;sort:Pub_List_No_InitialSort%2CPub_Date%2CPub_List_No%2CSeries_No;lc:RUMSEY~8~1&mi=0&trs=1

While the final version, brought to stone by Erhard Schièble and printed by Imprimerie Lemercier, follows the same general plan as the present proof, there are many differences. The style has become more rigid and formal (replacing Guillemin-Tarayre’s original hand-drawing); the title is different; coloured geological information has been added, along with many additional names; the distances have been changed from myriametres to kilometres; moreover, the final version is not singed by Guillemin-Tarayre.

Guillemin-Tarayre was clearly inspired to make the work by the German American artist Edward Vischer’s round-panorama taken from the exact same vantage point, *Panorama from the Summit of Mount Davidson, Washoe Range* (San Francisco: Nagel, Fishbourne and Kuchel, 1861). Please see a link courtesy of the David Rumsey Map collection:

https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~267440~90041890:Panorama-from-the-Summit-of-Mount-D?sort=pub_list_no_initialsort%2Cpub_date%2Cpub_list_no%2Cseries_no&qvq=q:davidson;sort:pub_list_no_initialsort%2Cpub_date%2Cpub_list_no%2Cseries_no;lc:RUMSEY~8~1&mi=8&trs=149

While the influence of Vischer’s work is obvious, Guillemin-Tarayre’s round-panorama is still an original work, as Vischer’s piece is stylistically dissimilar; features no map, and focuses upon some different aspects of the horizon. Vischer, for his part, picked up the idea of making a round-panorama (which was very unusual in America) from his native country, as well as Switzerland and Austria, where *rundpanorama* were very popular elements of print culture, especially in Alpine regions.

The present proof is almost certainty a unique survivor of an original work of art and science by Edmond Guillemin-Tarayre, one of the great early professional explorer-geologists operating in the American West. Being close to his original manuscript, it is a more authentic artifact of his experiences in Nevada that the final printed edition. It is extremely rare for such proofs to survive, as they tended to be discarded after their episodic use.

References: N/A – Present Proof Unrecorded. Cf. [re: final printed version:] David Rumsey Map Collection: 11309.000; [re: Guillemin-Tarayre’s biography:] P. Rivet, ‘Edmond Guillemin-Tarayre’, *Journal de la Société des Américanistes*, tome 12, (1920). pp. 236-8.

2.000 EUR

2. Nevada-California / Comstock Lode
Geological Map - Proof State

Edmond GUILLEMIN-TARAYRE (1832 - 1920).

Itineraire aux Mines de la Nevada.

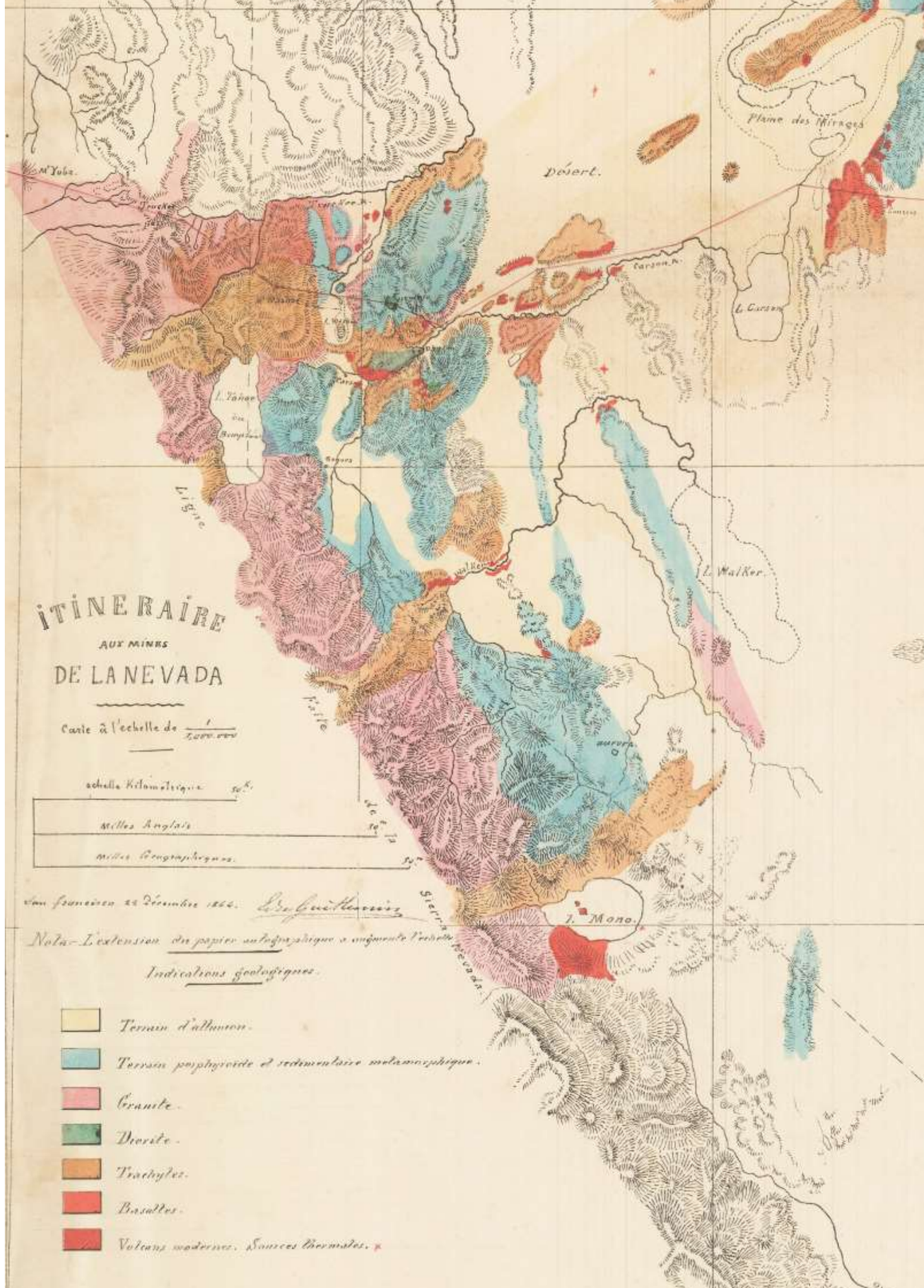
[Paris, 1868 – 1869].

Lithograph with original hand watercolour (Very Good, bright and lively colours, some staining and very short marginal tears to far left-hand side, some toning along horizontal fold), 67 x 53 cm (26.5 x 21 inches).

A likely unique survivor - a working proof for the geological map of Nevada made by the French explorer, geologist and mining engineer Edmond Guillemin-Tarayre, who toured and analysed the region during the height of the 'Comstock Lode' silver rush; the proof created in Paris in 1868-9, faithful to the author's original manuscript drafted in 1864.

This almost certainly unique survivor is a working proof for the important French explorer, geologist and mining engineer Edmond Guillemin-Tarayre's geological map of north-western Nevada and the adjacent parts of California. It is faithful to a sketch that the author completed in San Francisco in December 1864, immediately after he toured and extensively analysed the region during the height of the 'Comstock Lode' silver rush. Here the details of the original manuscript were sketched on stone in Paris in 1868-9, to inform the publication of the final version, which appeared in 1871. Unlike the final formal printed version, a rigid and re-edited composition, the proof preserves the 'hand drawn' quality of Guillemin-Tarayre's original manuscript. The present proof is thus a remarkably authentic artefact of scientific discovery during a transformative moment in the history of the American West.

The present work had its origins in the French Emperor Napoleon III's invasion and occupation of Mexico (1864-7). During the 'French Intervention', his troops took Mexico City and many other key centres, installing the Austrian Grand Duke Maximillian as the Emperor of Mexico, reigning as 'Maximiliano I'.



Napoleon III, who was in thrall of his uncle Napoleon Bonaparte's achievements, commissioned a *grand projet* to explore and document the history, natural sciences, archaeology and ethnography of Mexico in the most detailed and comprehensive, or 'encyclopaedic', manner, much like French scholars had analysed Egypt almost three generations before. The French formed the *Commission scientifique, littéraire, et artistique du Mexique* (CSLAM), which recruited some of the best minds in both France and Mexico to accomplish its grand mission.

Enter Edmond Guillemin-Tarayre (1832 - 1920), a brilliant geologist who was one of France's most esteemed mining engineers. A native of the Aveyron department, he studied at the Ecole des Mines de Paris, before becoming an engineer and assayer in the St. Etienne Basin. However, Guillemin-Tarayre soon became restless with the comfortable life in France and longed for exotic foreign adventures. From 1858 to 1860, he worked as a geologist in Russia for the railway authority, and later conducted metallurgical work in Italy's Abruzzo region. From 1862 to 1863, he was placed in charge of a geological expedition to Madagascar.

In early 1864, Guillemin-Tarayre was appointed to head the CSLAM's geological exploration of Mexico. He was the perfect person for the job, not only due to his international experience and intrepid enthusiasm but also that he was already highly familiar with Mexico's geology, as in 1855 he was placed in charge of classifying the rock specimens that the Mexican authorities had sent to be displayed at that year's Universal Exhibition in Paris.

However, Guillemin-Tarayre soon decided to expand the scope of this remit to include 'former Mexican Possessions', referring to California and Nevada, which were of the most intense interest to both investors and the general public in Europe.

In 1859, what would become Nevada was an obscure, lightly explored region; however, that would all change upon the discovery of the largest deposits of silver in North American history, the so-called 'Comstock Lode', the epicentre of which was on the eastern slope of Mount Davidson (2,398 metres / 7,868 feet). Thousands of prospectors and speculators flooded to the region, where numerous towns suddenly sprang up, notably Virginia City (which had a population 5,000 by 1864). While the California Gold Rush has a greater place in today's public memory, in truth dramatically more wealth was generated by the Nevada silver boom. Silver and land speculation attracted investments from around the globe, and the wealth generated transformed San Francisco from what was in 1860 a glorified mining camp into one of America's grandest cities with fine Victorian edifices.

From September to November 1864, Guillemin-Tarayre extensively explored the Nevada silver country, taking samples, touring mines, interviewing stakeholders, and making sketches and maps.

In December 1864, Guillemin-Tarayre took some time out from constant travelling, in San Francisco, where he had the opportunity to redraft his rough maps and drawings into more refined works, and it was during this time that the manuscript upon which the present proof is based was drafted.

After his Nevada-California tour, Guillemin-Tarayre headed for Mexico to fulfil his stated CSLAM mandate. Exhibiting almost impossible energy he visited innumerable mines and sites of geological intertest in Sonora, Sinaloa, Jalisco, Guadalajara, Guanajuato, Mexico, Zacatecas, Durango, Chihuahua, *San Luis Potosí*, and Baja California, all the while sketching maps, diagrams and collecting samples.

In 1867, the CSLAM mounted an exhibition of its work in Paris, where Guillemin-Tarayre's geological discoveries were highly acclaimed. At the opening of the event, he was made a Knight of the *Légion* d'*Honneur* in a ceremony personally conducted by Empress Eugenie.

As was the case with Napoleon Bonaparte's invasion of Egypt, the scientific and cultural knowledge gained from the French intervention in Mexico were a tour de force, even as the political-military reality was an unmitigated disaster (the French army was compelled to abandon Mexico, leaving Maximiliano I to be executed by republican forces in 1867, who regained control over their entire country).

After conducting a geological tour of Algeria, Guillemin-Tarayre is recorded as spending pretty much all the calendar years 1868 and 1869 in Paris working feverishly on the preparation of a grand book on his discoveries in Mexico and California. It would have been during this time that his manuscript map which he made in San Francisco in December 1864, would have been applied to stone to create the present working proof, which would be used to prepare a final printed version for the book.

Focussing upon the present work, it bears the printed line 'San Francisco, 22 D*é*cembre 1864', followed by the printed signature of Guillemin-Tarayre (below the title lower left). While the map is competently executed, it has a feeling of authentic 'hand drawn' crudeness that does not survive on the subsequent final version.

The map embraces northern Nevada, with an emphasis upon it northwest angle (the Carson City-Virginia City-Lake Tahoe region) and the adjacent parts of California; the vast 'desert wastes' that made us the rest of Nevada were then considered of little interest. All major towns are named, and all lakes and rivers of import are depicted, while mountain ranges are expressed by hachures. The region that is geologically mapped by Guillemin-Tarayre centres upon the heart of the silver country, around Virginia City-Mount Davidson, and extends south into California to Mono Lake, west to the heights of the Sierra Nevada Range in California, past 'Lac Tahoe or Bompland' (referring to Lake Tahoe and its former name given to it by John C. Frémont in 1844, after the French explorer Aimé Bonpland); north to the Truckee valley and eastwards a good way up the Humboldt River.

The 'Indications géologiques' (below the title) detail the various geological zones painted onto the map in original, rich hues of watercolour. These include alluvial terrain (coloured beige); porphyroid and sedimentary metamorphic terrain (blue); granite (pink); diorite (green); trachyte (orange); basalts (red); and modern volcanoes (burnt orange with slanted lines); while thermal springs are marked by an 'x'.

The map is augmented by two geological cross-sections, which while sketched out, are not completed, as they are not coloured in. The first, 'Coupe générale de l'Est à l'Ouest', running along the bottom of the composition, shows the profile running from Mt. Yuba, California, in the west, over to the Humboldt Mountains, in central Nevada, in the east, while passing through Mount Davidson, the epicentre of the 'Comstock Lode'. This trajectory is traced upon the map by a manuscript red line. The second (untitled) cross-section, running along the right side of the composition, shows the profile running diagonally southwest to northeast, from Lake Mono, California, up past Lake Carson, Nevada.

The final version of the geological map, entitled *Itinéraire aux Mines de la Névada D'après les déterminations géodeésiques de E. Guillemin-Tarayre Septbre. - Octbre. - Novbre. 1864 was published as*

part of Guillemin-Tarayre*'s richly illustrated* book *Mission Scientifique au Mexique et dans l'Amreique Centrale . . .Géologie. Description des Anciennes Possessions Mexicaines du Nord...* (Paris: Imprimerie Nationale, 1871), which was a one of the many volumes published to record the CSLAM's discoveries, issued between 1868 and 1897.

Please see an image of the final version, courtesy of the New York Public Library:

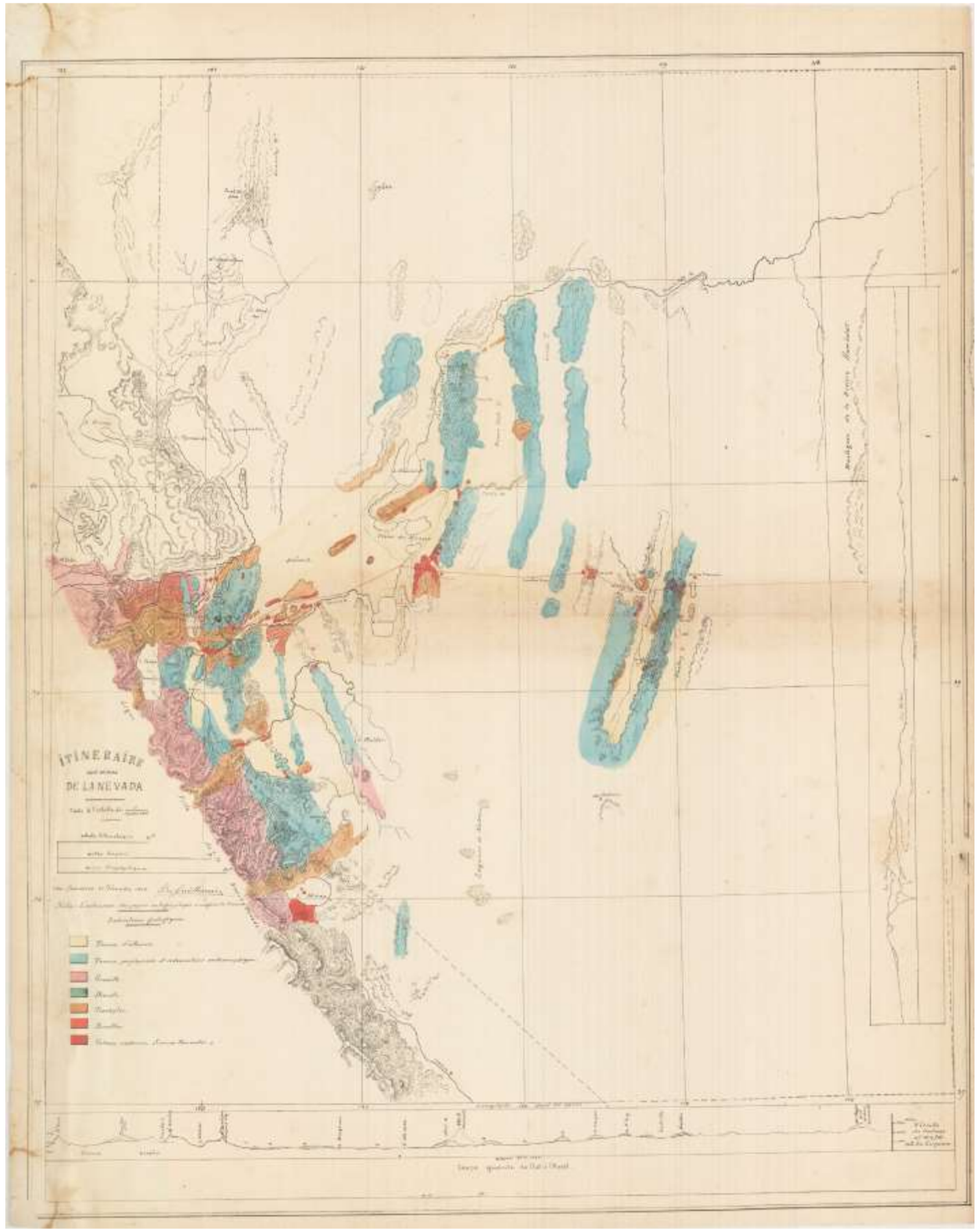
https://digitalcollections.nypl.org/items/3eb94240-b144-0132-d89d-58d385a7bbd0#/?uuid=19f45550-18ad-0136-7eba-0857b7a91dc3

While the final version, brought to stone by *the leading lithographer* Erhard Schièble and printed by Imprimerie Lemercier, follows the same general plan as the present proof, there are many differences. The style is has become more rigid and formal (replacing Guillemin-Tarayre's original hand-drawing); it is not signed or dated by the author; the title has been shifted to the lower-right and elongated to read *Itinéraire aux Mines de la Névada D'après les déterminations géodésiques de E. Guillemin-Tarayre Septbre. - Octbre. - Novbre. 1864*; additional place names and details (ex. mines, salt and mineral deposits, the author's itinerary route, etc.) have been added; the colouring is printed; the geological cross-sections are completed; the 'projected route' of the Central Pacific Railway, the first transcontinental fixed link across America, is added (the line would be completed in 1869).

The present proof is almost certainty a unique survivor of an original work of scientific cartography by Edmond Guillemin-Tarayre, one of the great early professional explorer-geologists operating in the American West. Being close to his original manuscript, it is a more authentic artifact of his experiences in Nevada that the final printed edition. It is extremely rare for such proofs to survive, as they tended to be discarded after their episodic use.

References: N/A – Present Proof Unrecorded. Cf. [re: final printed version:] New York Public Library: Map Div. 16-5567, OCLC: 1029877921; [re: Guillemin-Tarayre's biography:] P. Rivet, 'Edmond Guillemin-Tarayre', *Journal de la Société des Américanistes*, tome 12, (1920). pp. 236-8.

2.000 EUR



3. AFRICA – SAHARA

EARLY AUTOMOBILE EXPEDITIONS – 'CROISIERE NOIRE' – 'RAID CITROËN TRANSSAHARIEN'

Henri BETTEMBOURG (1882 - 1926). / W.H. WEBB.

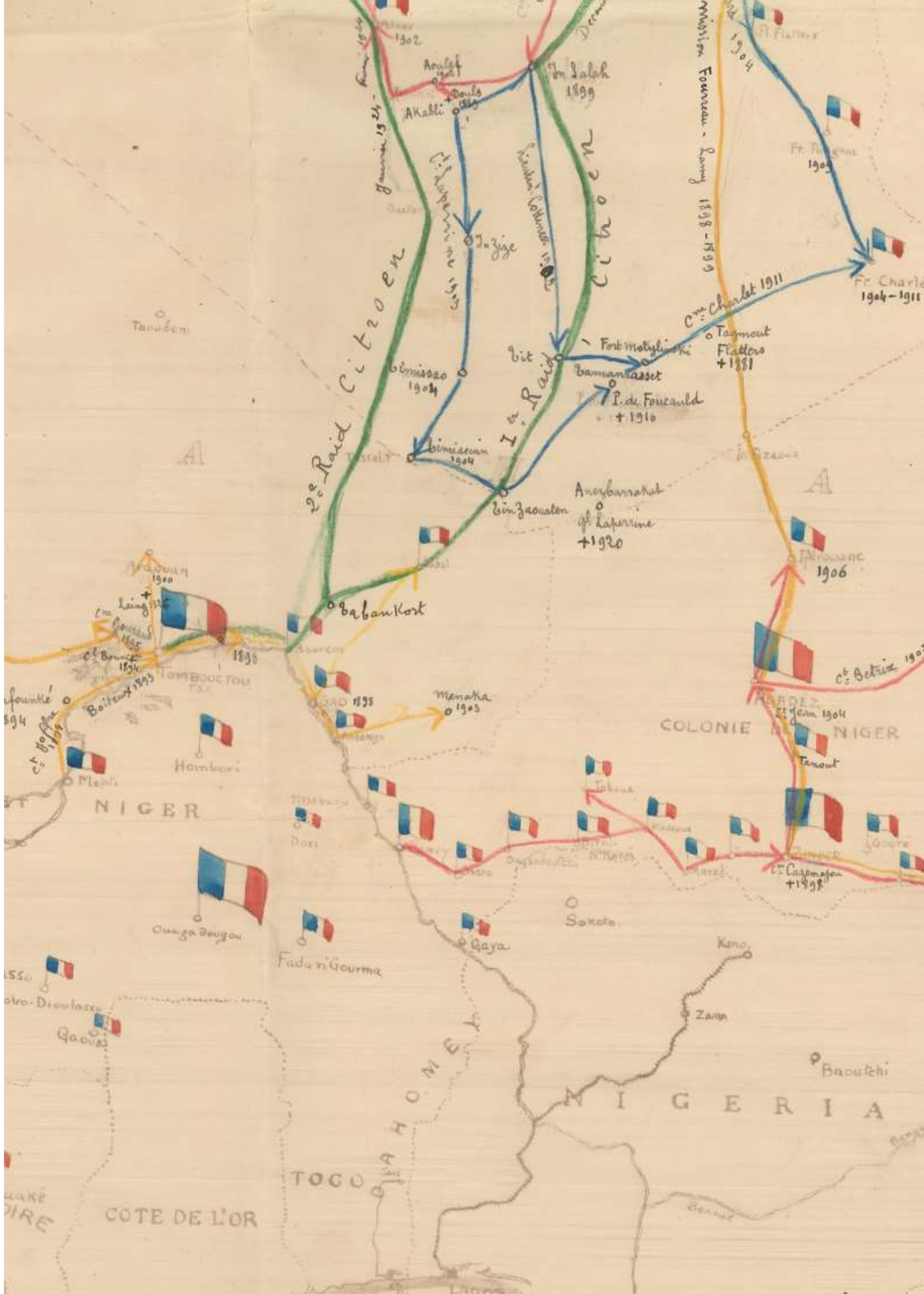
***Afrique*.**

January 25, 1924 / 1925.

Photographic reproduction and manuscript in colours, skeletal map on thick paper, with extensive manuscript additions in coloured crayon, black pen and pencil (Very Good, overall clean and bright, just some light wear along old folds), 100 x 75 cm (39.4 x 29.5 inches).

A fascinating and unique artefact from the period of Citroën's 'Raid transsaharien' and the 'Croisière Noire', two of the most legendary early international automobile expeditions, crossing the Sahara Desert and Africa, great cause célèbres that buttressed France's imperialist designs and promoted Citroën's cutting-edge technology, being a large ephemerally printed map template of Northern Africa upon which Commandant Henri Bettembourg, a lead driver and the 'pathfinder' of the 'Croisière Noire', contemporarily added extensive manuscript information, including racing routes, the itineraries of recent explorers and the locations of French outposts.

This unique and fascinating map is an artefact of two powerful undercurrents in political and economic history. In the first decades of the 20th century, the Sahara Desert remained one of the last great frontiers of European exploration, as well as being at the heart of imperial rivalries between the great powers. While France was well established in its coastal colonies and protectorates (ex. Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco,


2e Raid Citroen
1er Raid Citroen
Tamanrasset
P. de Foucauld
+1916
Fort Motylinski
Tagmout
Flatters
+1881
Cne Charlet 1911
Fr. Charlet
1904–1911
Fr. Laperrine
1904
Fr. Pein
1904
Fr. Pradier
1906
Cne Laperrine 1913
Cne Laperrine
+1920
Cne Bettembourg
Cne Cazemajou
+1898
Timissao
1904
Timiaouine
1904
In Zaouaten
Tin Zaouaten
Tit
In Salah
1899
Akabli
Ouled
Aoulef
1902
Gourara 1924
Tanezrouft
Tanezrouft Colonne 1925
Tanezrouft Colonne 1923
Tanezrouft Colonne 1924
Mission Fourneau - Lamy 1898–1899
Bir Zize
Tanezrouft
Tanezrouft
Tanezrouft

AFRIQUE

TRIPOLITAINE

EGYPTE

SOUDAN ANGLO-EGYPTIEN

ABYSSINIE

ETHIOPIE

SOMALIE ANGLAISE

SOMALIE ITALIENNE

RIO DE ORO

SENEGAL

NIGER

GUINEE FRANÇAISE

SIERRA LEONE

LIBERIA

COTE D'IVOIRE

COTE DE L'OR

TOGO

DAHOMEY

NIGERIA

CAMEROUN

OUBANGUI CHARI TCHAD

GABON

MOYEN CONGO

CONGO BELGE

ATLANTIQUE

OCEAN INDIEN

W. H. WEBB

Senegal and *Côte* d*'Ivoire*, etc.), and had staked claim to most of the western half of the Sahara in the 1880s, most of the region was still almost entirely unknown to outsiders beyond the main caravan routes, and even then, only very few legionnaires and adventurers dared to chance the deep desert. In the immediate wake of the carnage of World War I, France was eager to re-establish itself as a great global power, and this design rested heavily upon shoring up its positions in Africa, in good part by mastering the Sahara.

Meanwhile, while the automotive industry had already existed for some time, it was only recently that autos had had improved from being fragile and rare curiosities into capable and tough mass-produced machines. France, as one of the great industrial powers, along with the U.S., Britain, Italy and Germany, was determined to compete for poll position in the global automotive race. Key to this was the highly innovative industrialist André Citroën, who founded the eponymous auto company in 1919, that would rise the become the world's fourth largest car maker by the early 1930s.

In the early 1920s, France's imperial ambitions and André Citroën's desire to promote his new firm and its ground-breaking technology coincided. With the active support of the French government, Citroën had the "audacity" to outfit a great expedition across the Sahara, the most ambitious long-distance automotive endeavour to date.

Citroën's Legendary African Expeditions and Henri Bettembourg

To accomplish that became known as the *Raid Citroën transsaharien* (1922-3), Citroën recruited a team of intrepid experts, led the Belgian industrialist and explorer Georges-Marie Haardt, to cross the world's greatest desert. The mission was to travel by five special *autochenilles* Citroën Kégresse, amazing custom half-track vehicles (with 'caterpillar' tracks on the back and conventional pneumatic tires on the front) invented by the engineer Adolphe Kégresse.

Even though several non-automotive expeditions and had already traversed the Sahara from several directions, the region was still only fitfully mapped, and was considered incredibly dangerous, as it was home to sometimes hostile tribesmen, while the scarcity of water and extreme weather (sandstorms) could doom even the most well provisioned travellers. Even though the expedition would have the enthusiastic and active backing of the French military, the endeavour would stress automotive technology almost to the breaking point.

Yet, in only 21 days, from mid-December 1922 to January 1923, Haardt and his team travelled from Touggourt, in north-eastern Algeria, to the famed city of Timbuktu, on the Niger River, so crossing the Sahara. While the original plan was to abandon the autochenilles in Timbuktu, the vehicles proved so amazingly durable that the team were able to drive them back to Touggourt; the full tour traversed 1,970 miles. The mission was a stellar success, well beyond anyone's expectations.

The Raid Citroën transsaharien was a major cause célèbre in the global press, bringing prestige to France and underpinning its claim to the western Sahara, while helping to establish Citroën as a star of the automotive world.

It was not long before André Citroën decided to sponsor an even more audacious automotive expedition – this time one that would cross the entirety of Africa. In what would become known was the *Croisière Noire* (1924-25), a convoy of autochenille vehicles would once again cross from northern Algeria to the Niger River, before turning east towards East Africa, whereupon the team would separate into four individual parties to cover different territories in East and Southern Africa.

However, in addition to its political and technical achievements, the *Croisière Noire* was also a scientific expedition, making observations on the flora, fauna, geology and medical-health environment of parts of Africa which were little known to modern academia.

The expedition was to travel using 8 autochenille vehicles, carrying a team of 17 experts. The venture was to be once again led by Haardt, but this time assisted by the experienced desert warrior Louis Audouin-Dubreuil. Other members included the painter Alexandre Iacovleff; the cinematographers Léon Poirier and Georges Specht; Eugène Bergognier, a former professor at the West African medical school; and the geologist Charles Brull.

Special mention should be given to Commandant Henri Bettembourg (1882 - 1926), the team member who acted as the 'pathfinder' for the group and who would lead one of the expedition's four final legs. Bettembourg was an officer in the *Infanterie coloniale*, the force of the French army that acted as crack troops and pioneers in frontier regions.

Bettembourg already had fourteen years' experience in the Sahara, variously serving in Algeria, Niger, Chad and Sudan. Most importantly, he led the mission to Saoura-Tidikelt (1919), which traced a route across the Sahara that woud be suitable for a proposed joint automotive-aerial postal corridor connecting Algeria with *Côte* d*'Ivoire*. Bettembourg was a skilled mapmaker in his own right, while often sketching itinerary routes on existing maps or templates. This this made him the perfect person to guide the *Croisière Noire.*

In addition to being one of the lead autochenille drivers, Bettembourg was responsible for determining the Croisière Noire's routes and handling navigation, as well as negotiating with local tribes for safe conduct and provisions. He was thus perhaps the most indispensable member of the team.

The entire Croisière Noire party set out from Colomb-Béchar, in north-western Algeria, on October 28, 1924, and headed south across the Sahara to Bourem (Mali), on the Niger River, just to the east of Timbuktu. From there, the team headed due east to Lake Chad before making a loop into Sudan and then into what is today the Central African Republic, before crossing through the Belgian Congo, to reach Kampala, Uganda. From there, as planned, the Croisière Noire spilt into four separate parties, each of which would continue to different destinations in East and Southern Africa. Bettembourg's party continued through Tanganyika to Dar Es Salaam, before taking maritime transfer to Madagascar. After crossing the heart of this great French-ruled island, Bettembourg continued by boat to Cape Town, when the mission concluded.

Recorded in film, the press and by original artwork, the Croisière Noire was a tremendous success, bringing fame to the team members, prestige to France and PR of unrivalled quality to Citroën. It inspired the *Croisière Jaune* (1931-2), a trans-Asiatic auto expedition led by Haardt, as well as numerous long-distance automotive events over the generations, such as the famous Paris-Dakar Rally (first held in 1979).

It is worth noting that recently Citroën announced that, in honour of the centenary of the Raid Transsaharien, from December 19, 2022, to January 7, 2023, it will sponsor a ‘re-creation’ of the mission, including the running of a new futuristic concept car, several electric vehicles and replicas of the two of the original autochenilles that made the trip in 1922-3.

The Present Map in Focus

The present map is an impressive and unique artefact from the estate of Henri Bettembourg. It is large format map, embracing all the northern balk of Africa, composed of an ephemerally printed template, with extensive manuscript additions in Bettembourg’s own hand, executed during the running of the Croisière Noire, or perhaps shortly thereafter (while the map is not signed, it was found with many other maps and documents signed by Bettembourg, and we have carefully compared the handwriting and style).

The underlying map template featuring coastlines, major rivers, international boundaries and key towns and railways, with toponomy in French, was drafted by ‘W.H. Webb’, who we gather was a member of the Church Missionary Society for Africa. This map template would have been made in only a very small print run, likely originally intended for missionary use, and is seemingly unrecorded.

Upon this template, Bettembourg added the routes of several important French expeditions into the Sahara, traced in different colours of crayon (with the explorer’s names and dates, ranging from 1881 to 1920), as well as the additions of numerous French outposts (many with the dates of their establishment), plus the lines of railways in Algeria. Many of the French bases are marked by tricolour flags, while a solitary Union Jack appears at the outpost of El Facher, Sudan.

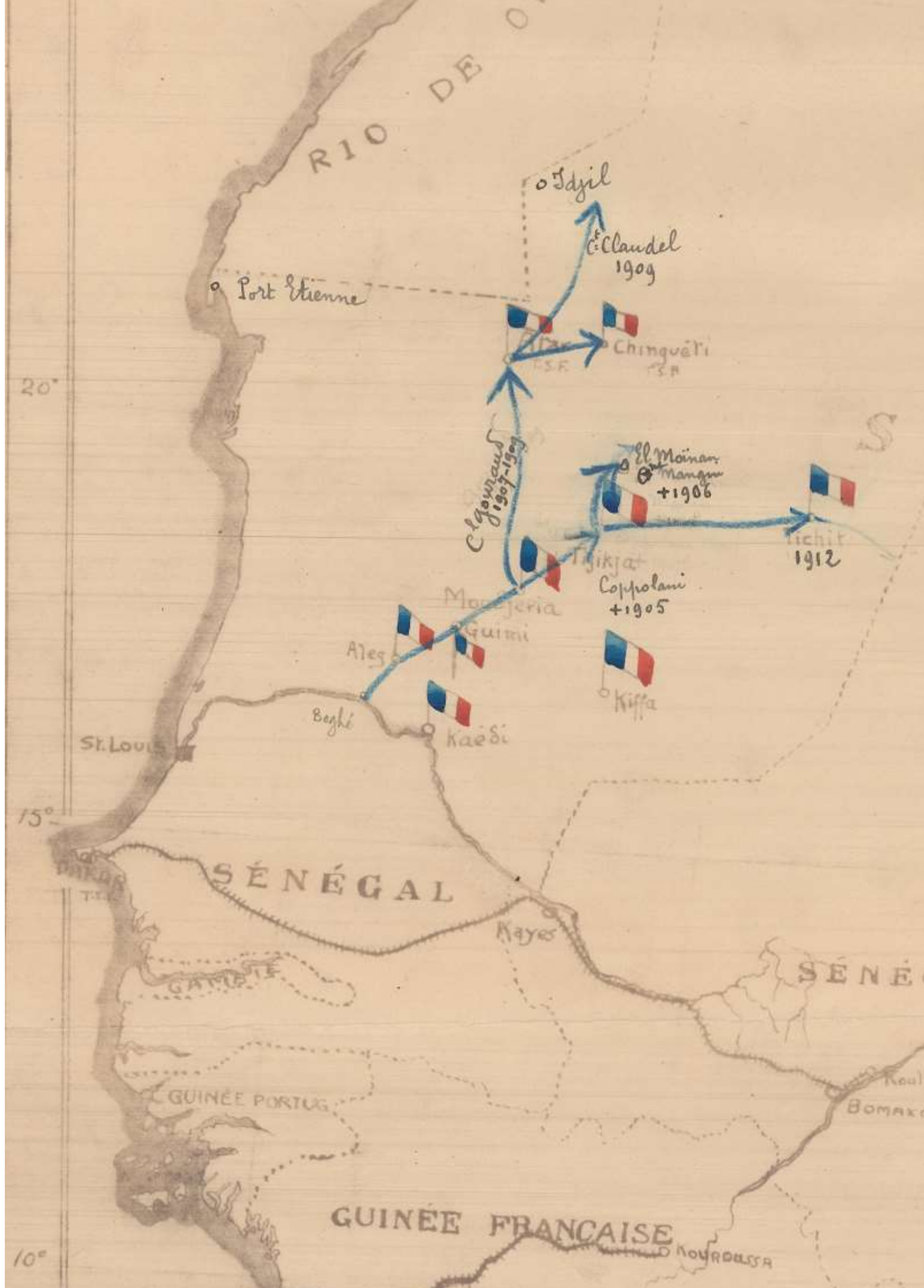
Importantly, Bettembourg shows the entire route of the Transsaharien expedition, labelled as “1er Raid Citroen”, and the first leg of the Croisière Noire, labelled “2e Raid Citroen”, both traced in green crayon. While the map still has an overall clean appearance, the amount of information added is quite extensive.

Bettembourg seemingly created the map as a strategic aid during the period of the *Croisière Noire*, to show how the first leg of the expedition related to the other great Saharan missions, so placing it within its grander geographic and historical context.

The present map recently appeared as part of magnificent collection of maps, documents and objects from Bettembourg’s estate that had been retained by his family for generations.

References: N / A – Unrecorded Unique artifact. Cf. Georges-Marie HAARDT and Louis AUDOUIN-DUBREUIL, *La croisière noire - Expédition Citroën Centre-Afrique* (Paris, 1927); Alison MURRAY, ‘Le tourisme Citroën au Sahara (1924-1925)’, *Vingtième Siècle. Revue d'histoire* (Presses de Sciences Po, 2000); John REYNOLDS, *André Citroën: ingénieur, explorateur, entrepreneur* (2006).

2.500 EUR



4. IRAQ WAR (2003-11)



IRAQ WAR (2003-11) COALITION OFFICER'S MAP ARCHIVE

An unprecedented archive of 40+ extremely rare and, in some cases, customized maps of the most strategically important locations in central Iraq, including a colossal map of Baghdad, collected and used by a British officer while engaged in active field operations in 2003-7, during the early period of the Iraq War; most maps made by the U.S.'s National Imagery and Mapping Agency (NIMA), and 'restricted' or 'classified' for use by Coalition strategists and officers, predicated upon the latest satellite imagery, they were by far and away the most accurate and detailed maps of their subjects made to the time; the archive grants unparalleled insights into military map use during one of the greatest anti-insurgency campaigns in modern history, as well as one of the last major wars fought by Western Powers while generally still employing paper (as opposed to digital) maps.

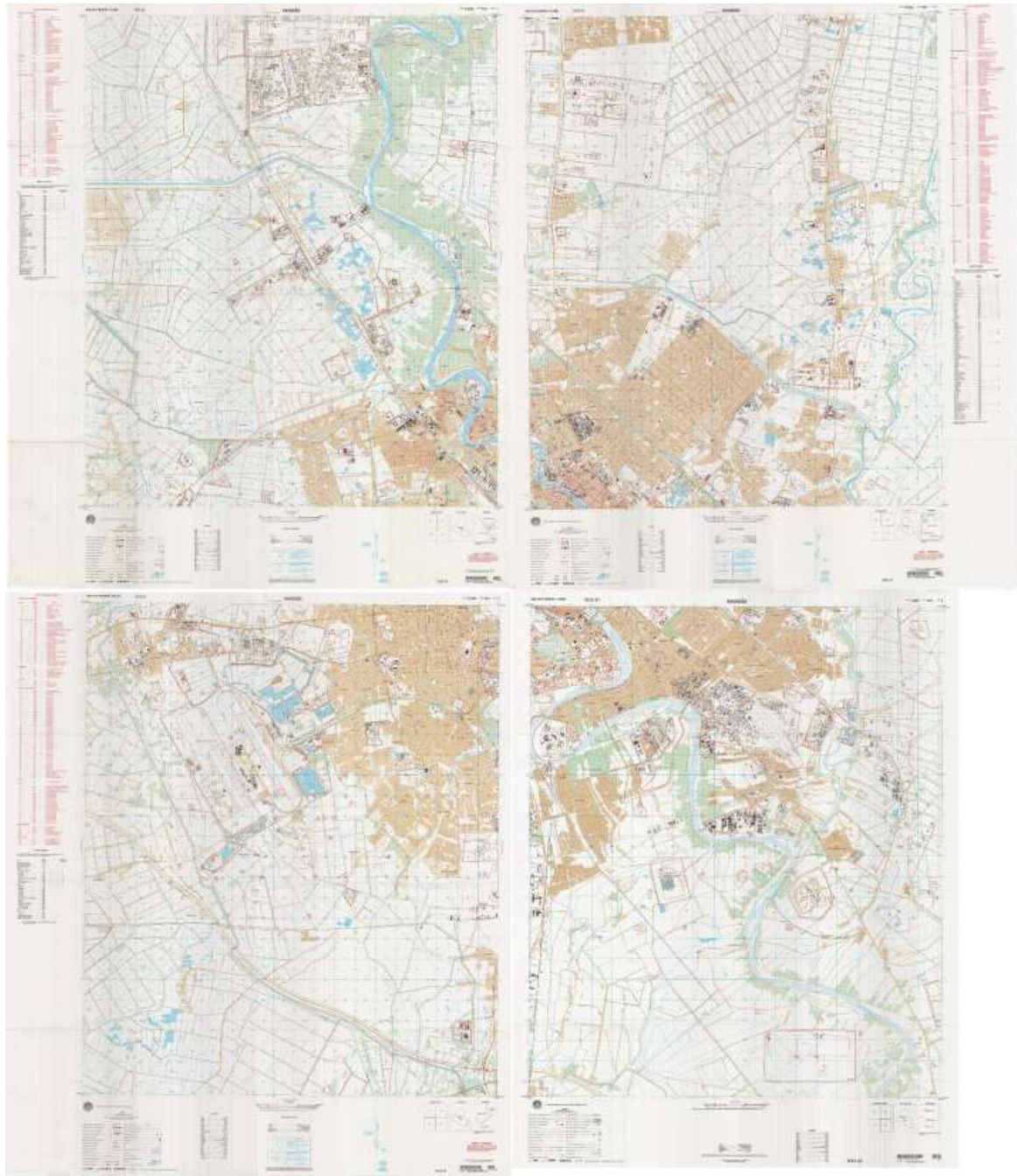
The Iraq War (March 20, 2003, to December 15, 2011), during which the United States-led Coalition invaded and occupied Iraq, was one of the transformative events of the modern Middle East. During this highly controversial venture, the Coalition deposed the Ba'athist regime of Saddam Hussein, before overseeing an unstable military occupation that was constantly opposed by various insurgent and terrorist groups. The eventual withdrawal of Coalition forces led to the ISIS takeover of Northern Iraq, continuing a cycle of instability that persists to the present day.

The present archive consists of 40+ maps that were acquired for official use by a British officer while serving in Iraq from 2003 to 2007, during the early part of the war. He was variously stationed at Baghdad's 'Green Zone'; Victory Base Camp (at Baghdad International Airport); Camp Echo (Diwaniyah); Forward Operating Base Camp Kalsu (between Baghdad and Diwaniyah); Regional

Embassy Office Hillah; Ayn Al Asad Airbase; and Camp Delta at Al Kut. The archive includes dozens of classified printed maps made for the resisted use of Coalition officers, depicting various key cities and locations in Iraq, as well as some maps that were modified by the British officer in question for his own field use.

The Iraq War was one of the last major conflicts involving modern Western armies whereby soldiers in the field generally still relied upon conventional paper maps, as opposed to digital maps on portable electronic devices. Naturally, accurate and detailed maps were especially important tools for Coalition forces, who routinely had to engage in close-quarters urban warfare and had to fend off stealth attacks in the desert. The present maps, many of which feature manuscript annotations and additions made by the British officer while on active field duty, grant unprecedented insights into the cartographic needs of Coalition forces while engaged in one of the greatest and longest anti-insurgency operations of the modern era.

The archive is divided into 3 Parts. *Part I*, is an ultra-large map of Baghdad made for 'restricted' coalition use by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency (NIMA), the special division of the U.S. Government that created advanced military cartography predated upon the latest satellite imagery, mainly for the Department of Defense and the CIA. *Part II*, named by the British officer as the 'Bravo Car Map Pack' features 39 large-scale maps of the most important strategic sites in Central Iraq, including major cities, military bases and oil fields/refineries; some of the maps feature his contemporary field notes and markings. Likewise made by NIMA, these works were by far and away the best maps of the places shown and were made in small quantities for the restricted use of Coalition forces. *Part III* is a fascinating cartographic object, being a map of central Iraq, custom-formed from a digital copy of official U.S. military mapping, and here folded 'origami style' into a card portfolio, perfect for as a 'lap map' while driving an armoured car, navigating what was invariably hostile territory.



<u>PART I</u>: GIANT MAP OF BAGHDAD

NATIONAL IMAGERY AND MAPPING AGENCY (UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT).

Bāghdad / Iraq City Graphic 1:25,000.

Bethesda, Maryland: National Imagery and Mapping Agency, 1998 / 2002.

Colour print, on 4 un-joined sheets from composite editions (Very Good, overall clean and bright, some light wear along old folds), Sheet 1, 2 & 3: 114 x 84 (49 x 33), sheet 4: (113 x 87 cm).

This extremely rare, colossal 4-sheet map (measuring approximately 2 x 1.5 metres, if joined!) was the authoritative map of Baghdad used by U.S.-Coalition forces for planning and executing their operations during the Battle of Baghdad (April 3-12, 2003), when they captured the Iraqi capital during the early stages of the Iraq War (2003-11). It was by far and away the most accurate map from the late period of Saddam Hussein's rule. Based upon the most advanced reconnaissance and intelligence, it was made by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency (NIMA, since 2004 known as the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency), the U.S. governmental organization that merged all of America's unrivalled satellite surveillance capabilities, producing imagery and maps of vital use, particularly for the Department of Defence and the Central Intelligence Agency.

Importantly, the map is labelled as being classified as "For Official Use Only" with 'Limited Distribution' only to Department of Defence officials and DoD contractors; with the caution that 'Removal of this caveat is prohibited'. The map was issued in several updated editions, before and during the Iraq War.

Importantly, the present example of the map is composed of sheets from two different editions, with Sheet 4 being from edition '7-NIMA', published in 1998, while Sheets 1, 2 and 3 being from edition '8-NIMA', published in 2002. It seems that it was not uncommon to mix sheets form various editions; this is how the map was given to the British officer who formed the present archive. The sheets all fit together seamlessly, the only difference between the sheets of the two editions that the 8-NIMA sheets list the index on the recto, while the 7-NIMA sheet places the index on the verso.

This massive map, printed on 4 un-joined sheets, showcases all of Baghdad and its sprawling suburbs to scale of 1:25,000, as it appeared shortly before the Iraq War, when the metropolitan area had population of 5.6 million. Beyond the map's military purpose, it is an excellent record of urbanism and land use in the Middle East, revealing that Baghdad, despite the congestion brought about by recent mass migration from the rest of Iraq, was still well-planned, with modern boulevards, highway systems, residential subdivisions, hospitals, schools, universities, parks and government compounds, altogether appearing more akin to a metro area in North America or Europe. Indeed, up until the Iran-Iraq War (1980-88), Baghdad, due an oil boom, had a GDP per head that approached that of many Western states; the city's stellar infrastructure was a legacy of that period.

The map is executed to large scale and features all details necessary for military strategic planning, either orchestrating aerial sorties or directing land forces. The map details all streets, labels the major thoroughfares, and outlines all major buildings and the perimeters of their grounds. Many sites are named directly on the map, while on the left-hand margins, other sites are identified by a number marked on the 'Guide to Numbered Features', which categorizes 'Commercial and Industrial' sites; 'Embassies and Consulates'; government facilities; hospitals; military establishments; schools; utilities; places of worship; and miscellaneous locations. These distinctions were crucial, as certain places such as No. 1 Abu Gharayb Ammunitions Plant and no. 153, the Iraq Intelligence Service Headquarters, were ideal and legal military targets, whereas bombing embassies, schools, hospitals and places of worship would possibly constitute war crimes. Indeed, despite the stellar clarity of the map, many 'mistakes' would be made by the U.S.-led forces.

Old Baghdad, one of the world's great traditional centres of learning and culture, with its ancient mosques and bazaars, is shows as a dark shaded area straddling the Tigris River, on lower-left corner of sheet 2. Beyond, the new city spreads out across the desert and along the verdant, winding banks of the Tigris and its tributaries.

What is remarkable is the sheer number of military facilities and government compounds, including army bases, barracks, airfields, armouries and ministries. Of course, there it was Saddam Hussein's multiple, often decoratively 'over the top' palaces made famous by GIs' photos after the invasion, including no. 141 Abu Gharayb Presidential Grounds; no. 142 Al Salam palace; no. 187 Presidential Palace North and no. 190 Radwaniyah Palace Compound. Also, of note is Saddam International Airport, perhaps the most valuable single strategic objective of the U.S. Invasion.

While much of Baghdad survived the U.S. bombing runs that preceded the land operations, many of the buildings and facilities shown on the map were subsequently looted and burned during the early days of the famously disorganized U.S. occupation. In fact, the city is still yet to fully rebuild, owing to the continued political and economic instability.

During the early part of the Iraq War, the present map would have been considered militarily sensitive, and its distribution would have been strictly controlled, giving the map to unauthorized persons would have been a criminal offence. The maps would have been issued in only very limited print runs, and examples would tend to be heavily used and marked up in the field, while unused examples would have been shredded. As such, the survival rate of the map is very low, and apparently examples were seemingly (but for a single exception) never given to public institutions.

We can trace only a single institutional example of the map, although it is composed of sheets from another edition, being '11-NIMA' (Victoria State Museums - Montmorency/Eltham Branch, Montmorency, Victoria, Australia: 0138).

The Battle of Baghdad: The Climax of the Iraq War

The Battle of Baghdad was the climax of the U.S.-led Coalition invasion of Iraq in the spring of 2003, upon which the city's fall ensured the collapse of Saddam's regime. The Coalition commenced bombing operations on March 19, and were soon running 1,000 sorties per day, targeting the Iraqi military (especially their elite Republican Guard) and high-level regime infrastructure, although damage was sustained to all sectors of the city.

On March 24, the Coalition forces mounted a targeted ground invasion towards the city from the south, seizing two presidential palaces, and then Saddam International Airport, the most important single strategic objective, on April 3. While they met spirited resistance in some places, the Iraqi Republican Guard proved surprisingly disorganized, and their lines caved in many places. The Americans mounted what they called the *Thunder Runs* (April 5) and *Objectives Moe, Larry, and Curly* (April 7, 2003), being lightning strikes into city along major transport corridors, making great inroads, so destabilizing the remaining Iraqi resistance.

ABOUD AL HAMZAH

ABŪ AL FAḌL

ECHO

IRAQI ARMY

On April 9, 2003, American forces seized the Republican Palace, noted on the present map as the 'Presidential Palace' at the tip of the first bend in the river south of the Old City. Its capture had immense symbolic and practical importance, as the sprawling estate had been the centre of power under the Saddam regime. It subsequently became the headquarters the American occupational authority in Iraq, and the centre of the 'Green Zone', the Coalition's government district.

At that point, the Coalition forces were in control of all Baghdad's power centres, although the streets remained lawless. Civilians were left to fend for themselves against violent mobs, while looters stripped and burned shops, hospitals and schools. Most notably, the National Museum of Iraq was looted over period of a week, from April 9 to April 16, destroying many of the world's greatest cultural treasures. The National Library and Archives were looted and burned on April 14. Many experts claim that the desecration of these institutions represented the world's greatest loss of cultural property since World War II. The U.S. forces apparently did nothing to protect these institutions, despite warnings to do so from leading American academics. At the same time, the Iraqi Oil Ministry escaped all harm, as it was protected by 50 U.S. tanks. This certainly revealed the Coalition's priorities!

Upon the conquest of all Iraq on May 1, 2003, President George W. Bush declared the end of "major combat operations" in his famous 'Mission Accomplished' speech. While the Coalition forces occupied Iraq until 2011, their control in Baghdad barely extended beyond the Green Zone. Baghdad remained a wild place, with its streets controlled by rival sectarian factions and warlords and beset by frequent terrorist attacks. Even today, while more stable, Baghdad's climate is combustible. The wisdom and consequences of the of the invasion of Iraq remain one of the most controversial geopolitical questions of this century.

<u>PART II</u>: 'BRAVO CAR' MAP PACK (39 maps)

The 'Bravo Car Map Pack' is a fascinating and voluminous collection of large format maps of the most strategically important locations in Iraq, including major cities, military bases and petroleum refineries/fields. Virtually all the 39 maps were published by NIMA, predicated upon the best satellite and topographical sources, in the period before the Iraq War. They all served as the authoritative maps of these locations used by U.S.-Coalition forces during the invasion and occupation of Iraq.

The maps were all acquired the British officer who assembled the archive and were carried with him while he travelled the country in an armoured vehicle, the so-called 'Bravo Car'. Several maps feature contemporary annotations and marking made by the British officer, especially with regard to the places where he was stationed, notably including, but not restricted to, Baghdad's 'Green Zone'; Victory Base Camp (at Baghdad International Airport); Camp Echo (Diwaniyah); Forward Operating Base Camp Kalsu (between Baghdad and Diwaniyah); Regional Embassy Office Hillah; Ayn Al Asad Airbase; and Camp Delta at Al Kut.

The map follows the same format and general content specifications as the *Part I* map of Baghdad, and are all extremely rare, as they were likewise made for restricted field use by Coalition forces. For most of the maps, we could only find a single institutional example, held by the Australian War Memorial library (Canberra), while we cannot trace any other examples of some of the maps (the maps in which we can trace an example held by the Australian War Memorial are marked with an '*').

The 39 maps listed:

Al Hillah: Iraq City Graphic (1998), scale: 1:15,000.

*Ar Rumaylah** (2000), scale: 1:100,000 (74 x 57 cm).

Ad Diwaniyah: Iraq City Graphic (2003), scale: 1:12,500.

*Quwayrat Abu Suwayjah** (1996), scale: 1:100,000 (74 x 56 cm).

*Al Ukhaydir** (1996), scale: 1:100,000 (74 x 57 cm).

*Al Razazah** (1996), scale: 1:100,000 (75 x 56 cm).

*Al Fallujah** (1998), scale: 1:100,000 (75 x 57 cm).

*Al Hamat** (1996), scale: 1:100,000 (75 x 57 cm).

*Al Fajr** (1998), scale: 1:100,000 (75 x 56 cm).

*Al Maymunah** (1996), scale: 1:100,000 (75 x 57 cm).

*Ali al Gharbi** (1998), scale: 1:100,000 (74 x 57 cm).

Zaqqurat Ur (Ruins)* (1996), scale: 1:100,000 (74 x 57 cm).

*'Amil** (1997), scale: 1:100,000 (74 x 56 cm).

*As Suwayrah** (1996), scale: 1:100,000 (75 x 56 cm).

*Faydat Umm Baltah** (1998), scale: 1:100,000 (75 x 58 cm).

*Ar Rumaythah** (1996), scale: 1:100,000 (75 x 56 cm).

*'Afak** (1998), scale: 1:100,000 (75 x 57 cm). AWM

*Karmat Bani Sa'id** (1997), scale: 1:100,000 (75 x 57 cm).

*Suq Ash Shuyukh** (1997), scale: 1:100,000 (74 x 56 cm).

*Qal'at Sukkar** (1997), scale: 1:100,000 (74 x 57 cm).

*Badrah** (2003), scale: 1:100,000 (74 x 58 cm).

*Al Kut (North)** (1998), scale: 1:100,000 (74 x 56 cm).

*Al Kut (South)** (1998), scale: 1:100,000 (74 x 57 cm).

*Ad Diwaniyah** (1997), scale: 1:100,000 (74 x 57 cm).

*Al Hillah** (1998), scale: 1:100,000 (74 x 57 cm).

*Karbala** (1998), scale: 1:100,000 (74 x 57 cm).

[2 maps joined:] *Baghdad** (2001), scale: 1:100,000 AND *Salman Pak* (1997), scale: 1:100,000 (joined as is: 74 x 100 cm).

Al Batha.

Sayyuid Farhan.

Shayk S'ad. (larger scale)

Shayk S'ad. (smaller scale, trimmed).

Sayyid Abbas

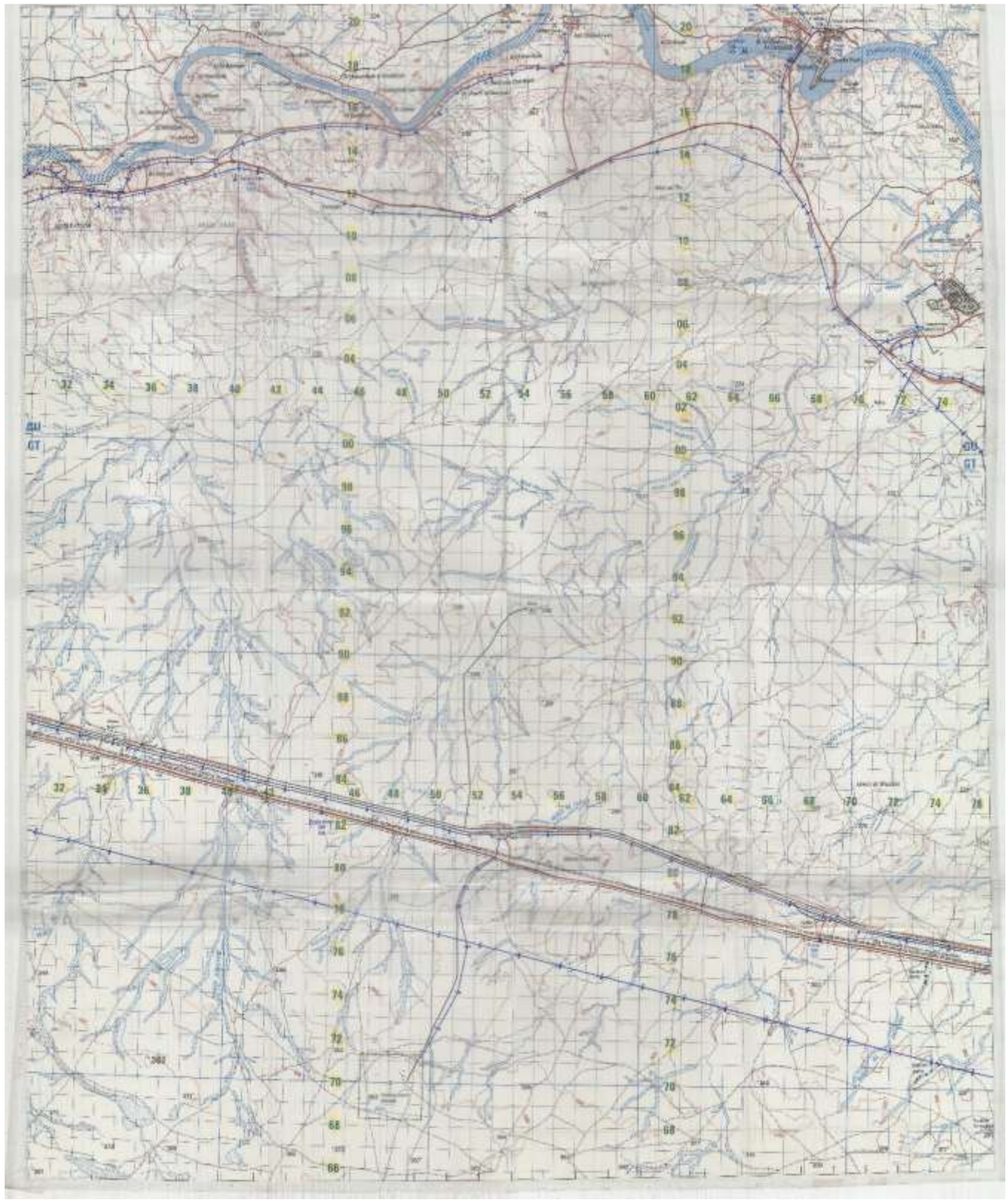
Ba'Qubah

As Samawah

*An Nasiriyah** (1999), scale: 1:250,000 (74 x 58 cm).

'Ayn al Asad Airbase'. A large 4-sheet laminated map of the vicinity of Ayn al Asad Airbase, in Anbar Province, which had the distinction of being the second largest U.S.-Coalition base in Iraq. The map sheets, while trimmed, are of NIMA cartography (each sheet: 46 x 55 cm).

"Scania South". This is the only map in the section not issued by NIMA, being a print-out of a digital map probably after NIMA mapping.



<u>PART III</u>: FOLDING 'LAP MAP' of CENTRAL IRAQ

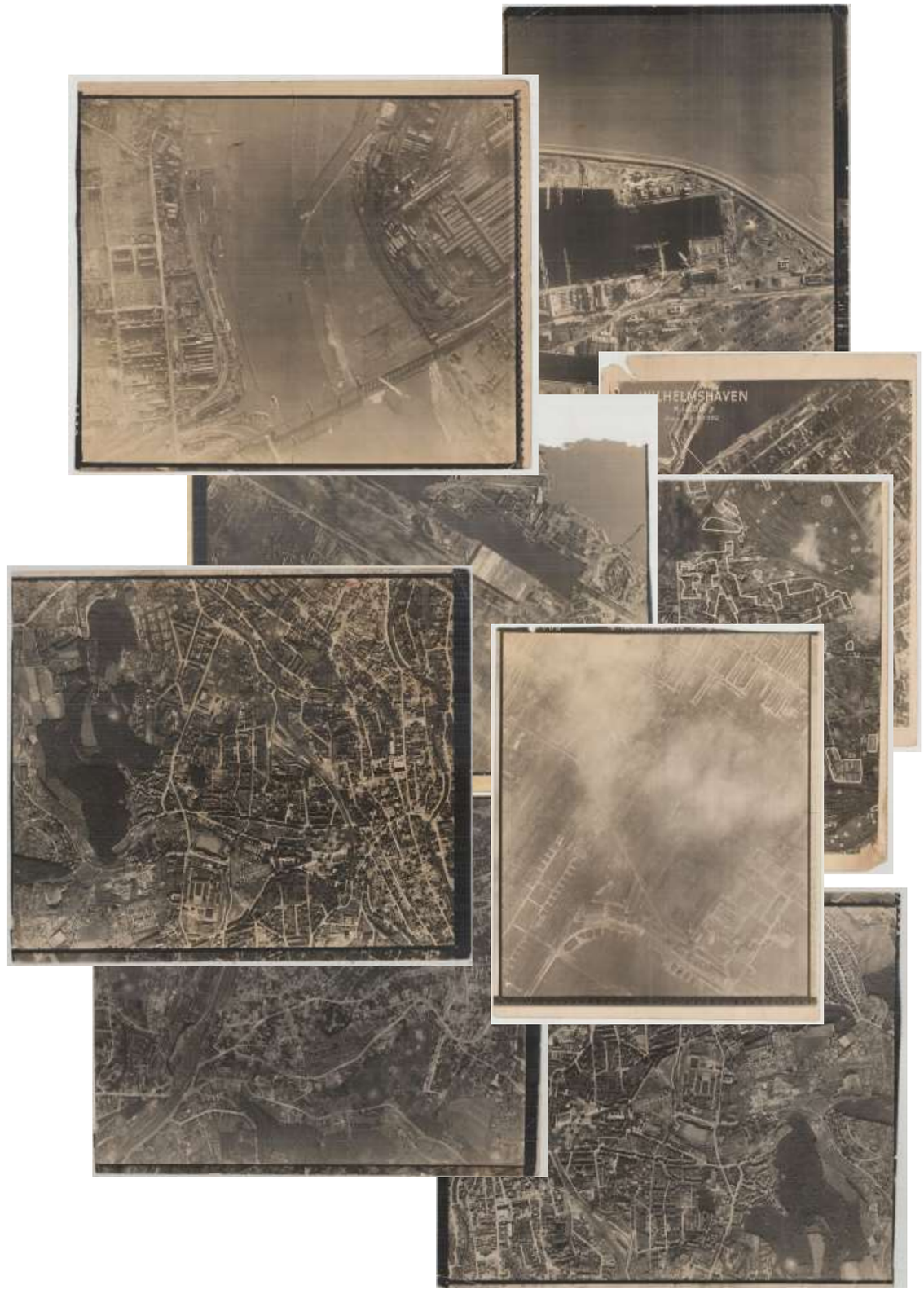
This fascinating, unique object is a customized map made by the British officer in question, that is essentially a printout of a digitized map of Central Iraq, but folded origami-style into yellow card covers (made from a humble office folder) with a crude manuscript key. As the key shows, the map's coverage (to a scale of 1:250,000) extends from "Baggers" (Baghdad) and Fallujah, in the north, down south past Hillah, Karbala and Najaf, to beyond Al Kut and Diwaniyah. The map, noted as being for "Limited Distribution" is stated as having been "Printed Dec 19 2006 16:52" from a digital template "Current as of Jul 01 2003".

The highly classified, detailed map was custom made to be used as a 'lap map' within an armoured vehicle on the move, and can be expanded in various directions, yet folds into a small convenient size.

4.500 EUR

5. World War II

Allied Bombing of German Cities and Nazi-Occupied France Photograph Archive



ROYAL AIR FORCE (RAF).

[England: Royal Air Force, 1942 – 1945].

Archive of 9 photographs (each approximately 19 x 22 cm / 7.5 x 8.7 inches), *see below for notes and condition reports.*

An archive of 9 original, high-quality photographs of major targets for Allied aerial bombardment during World War II, including the German cities of Cologne, Bremen, Düsseldorf, Duisburg and Wilhelmshaven, and St. Nazaire, in Nazi-occupied France, all made by the Royal Air Force as vital reconnaissance aides in preparation for major operations – exceedingly rare, and probably unique survivors.

In the early period of World War II, the German Luftwaffe possessed air superiority, having more aircraft, better trained pilots and superb anti-aircraft defenses. Britain's Royal Air Force initially had difficulty even reaching many major German targets, let along striking them hard. However, beginning in 1942, the RAF, supported by the United States Air Force, gained the upper hand, and by the following year began to level major German cites and military-industrial sites with near impunity, as German air power and defenses had been degraded, while the RAF had upped its game. By 1944, the Allies had succeeded in

crippling many aspects of the Third Reich's industrial capacity, while deflating the morale of the German people. Along with the advances of the Allied armies, the air offensive was one of the decisive factors leading to Hitler's defeat.

The present archive features 9 high-quality original photographs taken by crews in RAF planes of major potential bombing targets in Germany and Nazi-occupied France. These reconnaissance photographs were clearly made to serve as vital operational aids to plan major operations, including some of the greatest events of the Allied aerial offensive. The photographs depict, in Germany: Cologne, Bremen, Düsseldorf, Duisburg and Wilhelmshaven; and St. Nazaire, in France.

Such photographs, which were taken at great risk by RAF crews flying over enemy territory, would have been made in only few examples exclusively for 'secret' official use. Rare to begin with, most such photographs would have been discarded after their episodic use, and very few survive to the present day. Indeed, all of the images are here are likely unique, and are made all the more special in that they make up a collection that provides highly valuable insights into the priorities and operations of the RAF during at it apogee.

1.

WILHELMSHAVEN, GERMANY:

"Wilhelmshaven Ammunition Sites".

[England, *circa* 1943].

Photograph, mss. title in black pen to verso (Very Good, some light marginal creasing).

Wilhelmshaven, the great North Sea port, was one of the key bases of the Kriegsmarine, and the second most important U-Boat base. The city was initially heavily defended, and early Allied attacks were partially foiled by the experimental German 'Freya Radar'. However, by 1943, the Allies had gained the upper hand in the air war, hitting Wilhelmshaven with frequent, ruinous raids.

The present photograph depicts Wilhelmshaven's massive ammunition yards, and the image may relate to the highly successful RAF attack upon these sites which occurred on the night of February 11-2, 1943, which included 220 sorties flown by 177 aircraft.

By the end of the war, over two-thirds of Wilhelmshaven's buildings were destroyed.

2.

WILHELMSHAVEN, GERMANY:

'Wilhelmshaven K 1358 Dupe Neg. No. 982'.

[England, 1943-45].



Photograph with title and target areas overprinted in white (Very Good, small loss to blank margin in upper left corner).

This fascinating photograph depicts part of the naval docks of Wilhelmshaven, providing a sharp view of many key facilities, with some targets highlighted in white overprinting.



3.

BREMEN, GERMANY:

“Bremen”.

[England, 1942-45].

Photograph, mss. title in pencil to verso (Very Good, some light marginal creasing).

The present photograph shows an industrial area of the old Hanseatic city of Bremen. A major port on the Weser River, Bremen was a ripe target for the Allies due to its significant industrial establishment. However, while it was heavily defended by anti-aircraft artillery, it was only lightly patrolled by Luftwaffe aircraft; only around 35 fighters habitually protected the city.

Over the war, the Allies dropped 12,831 long tons of bombs on Bremen. The city was the main target of the RAF’s third ‘Thousand-bomber Raid’ on the night of June 25-6, 1942, during which 1,062 bombers assaulted the city.

4.

DÜSSELDORF, GERMANY:

“Dusseldorf”.

[England, *circa* 1943].

Photograph, mss. title in black pen to verso (Very Good, some light marginal creasing).

This very clear photograph depicts a part of Düsseldorf, a major industrial centre on the Rhine. It was prime target of the RAF during the Battle of the Ruhr (March 5 to July 31, 1943), a colossal five-month long Allied bombing campaign against Germany’s industrial nucleus.

The present photograph and the one following (no. 5), are reconnaissance photos that perhaps relate to the RAF’s major bombing raids on Düsseldorf on either May 25-26, 1943 (involving 729 attacking aircraft) or on June 11-12 (involving 783 attacking aircraft).

5.

DÜSSELDORF, GERMANY:

“Dusseldorf”.

[England, *circa* 1943].

Photograph, mss. title in black pen and the annotation “Prod 492” to verso (Very Good, some light marginal creasing).

This photograph relates the description of No. 4 above.

6.

DUISBERG; GERMANY / BATTLE OF THE RUHR:

“Duisburg”.

[England, *circa* 1943].

Photograph, mss. title in black pen to verso (Very Good, some light marginal creasing).

Duisburg, a river port in the Ruhr Valley and key manufacturing centre for steel and chemicals, was a prime target. During the entire war, a total of 30,025 long tons of Allied bombs were dropped on the city.

The present photograph shows the industrial-port lands and the main bridge crossing the Ruhr and is perhaps related to either the Battle of Ruhr, during which 577 RAF bombers destroyed the city’s entire old town, on May 12-3, 1943, or perhaps *Operation Hurricane* (October 14-5, 1944), when Duisburg was assaulted by over 2,000 RAF sorties causing catastrophic destruction.

7.

COLOGNE, GERMANY:

‘Cologne K 1617 Neg. 27747‘.

[England, 1942-45].

Photograph with title and target areas overprinted in white (Very Good).

The venerable old city of Cologne was subject to 262 separate Allied bombing raids, dropping 34,722 long tons of bombs during World War II. It was notably the target of the RAF first ‘Thousand-bomber Raid’ on the night of May 30-1, 1942. While Cologne was home to some important industrial sites, the main reason that the city was hit so especially hard was that it was of great cultural significance to the German people; it was thought that the onslaught would deal a horrific blow to the Third Reich’s morale. The city was so nearly levelled that today it almost seems that only the city’s famous, enormous cathedral was the only thing to survive the bombings.

The present photograph highlights targets with white overprinting and shows signs of earlier bombing damage.

8.

ST. NAZAIRE, FRANCE / ‘OPERATION CHARIOT’:

***St. Nazaire*.**

[England, circa 1942].

Photograph with typed title to verso (Impaired, loss of upper left corner).

St. Nazaire, in Nazi-occupied France, a major port at the mouth of the Loire, played a critical role in the German naval effort. During the early part of the war, its massive drydock was the only place where large Kriegsmarine vessels could stop for repairs in Europe outside of Germany.

The present photograph clearly shows the city’s harbourfront and dry dock, and likely relates to preparations for the ‘St. Nazaire Raid’, or *Operation Chariot* (March 28, 1942), whereby a daring British amphibious operation successfully sabotaged the drydock, so striking a major blow to the Kriegsmarine’s blue sea designs.

9.

UNIDENTIFIED LOCATION, LIKELY IN GERMANY:

[Unidentified Location, likely in Germany].

[England, 1940-5].

Photograph, with the words “Cloud Reacher” and “Prod 172” in mss. in pencil to verso (Very Good).

This RAF photograph depicts an unidentified town, likely in Germany, including an especially large railyard, which must have been the prime Allied bombing target in the area. Further research will almost certainly yield the precise location.

References: N/A – Photographs seemingly unrecorded.

2.500 EUR

6. Argentina – Patagonia (Río Negro / Chubut)
German Immigration / Propaganda / Railways



Moritz ALEMANN (1858 - 1908). / Theodor ALEMANN (1862 - 1925).

Kolonisations-Gebiete im Süden der Argentinischen Republik*. [2 Parts:] *Erster Theil: Die grosse Neuquen-Bahn und der Rio Negro; Zweiter Theil: Ein Ausflug nach dem Chubut-Territorium.

Buenos Aires: For the Authors by the Argentinisches Wochen- und Tageblatt, 1898.

8° (21 x 13 cm): [2 ff.], 90 pp., 80 pp., plus 1 folding colour map (30 x 21 cm), bound in original colour illustrated card wrappers (Very Good, overall clean and bright, just some very minor sporadic stains and light marginal wear to wrappers).

A rare collection of two titles that feature entertaining and valuable accounts of early frontier life in Patagonia, the result of separate investigative tours of the Río Negro and Chubut territories by the brothers Moritz and Theodor Alemann, prominent journalists, who endeavored to assess the regions' suitability for Germanic immigration and to weave German immigrant 'colonies' in Argentina into a 'transnational' German cultural-commercial system.

In the late 19th Century, Patagonia, Argentina's vast southern territories, were still largely a wild frontier, open for European settlement. While Germanic (German, German-Swiss and Austrian) immigration to Argentina in general was already a major factor in the nation's development, relatively few such settlers had yet come to Patagonia. The present rare work in a collection of two separate titles, by the brothers Moritz and Theodor Alemann, prominent Swiss-born Buenos Aires journalists and promoters of Germanic colonization, who ran the *Argentinisches Wochen- und Tageblatt*, the country's premier German language media enterprise.

Each work takes the form of a description of an investigative tour of a key part of Patagonia, undertaken to assess the area's suitability for Germanic immigration. Moritz Alemann travelled to the Río Negro territory, in northern Patagonia, often riding the newly completed stages of the 'Neuquen Railway', which

connected to region to Buenos Aires. In the second work, Theodor Alemann describes his tour of Chubut Territory, a wilder land in central Patagonia that had already been settled by Welsh immigrants.

Both works feature fascinating and valuable insights into early frontier life in Patagonia, including detailed accounts of the region's common settlers, major business personalities and the nature of industry. In addition to well-reasoned assessments of the measures that prospective German insights would need to take to successfully settle in Patagonia, Theodor Alemann in particular, endeavours to weave these settlement ventures to the greater context of German global imperial-nationalism, adding an intriguing, and potentially incendiary, element to the mix.

All considered, the Alemanns' works are amongst the most entertaining, highest quality and most authoritative accounts of early immigrant life along the world's most southerly frontier, and well as a curious exposé on the ambitions of the Germanic diaspora.

The Conquest of Argentine Patagonia and the Arrival of European Immigrants

In the first generation after Argentina's independence, Bernardo Rivadavia, the country's first president (serving 1826-7), had a vision of encouraging European immigration to Argentina, to grow its cities and develop its hinterlands with industrious, enthusiastic people, but also to crush the sclerotic Creole caste system that that had long stifled progress in the Río de la Plata region. The great success of mass immigration in the United States was hailed as model. However, it took some years for significant immigration to become a reality, with the first large waves arriving in the Buenos Aires region in the mid-century.

Patagonia, the great southern cone of the Americas was, until the 1870s, scarcely settled by people of European stock, still being controlled by its indigenous peoples. Recognizing the immense latent value of the territories, and not wanting them to fall into the hands of rival powers (notably Chile), Argentina, in what was known as the Conquista del desierto (1870s-1884), seized all of Patagonia east of the Andes, displacing the indigenous nations. This opened vast new realms for development, with millions of acres of ranch land, and fertile valleys, to European settlement. However, Argentina would have to act fast if it was to secure the territory from foreign interference and to convert it from being an economic drag into a boon. In the wake of the conquista, the government enacted the Law of National Territories (1884), which created the new territories (today provinces) of Neuquén, Río Negro, Chubut, Santa Cruz and Tierra del Fuego.

During the late 1880s, Argentina spent enormous sums to encourage European immigration, opening offices in various European cities, paying agents large bounties, and granting free land and seed capital to immigrants, especially those who wished to settle the virgin territories of Patagonia. Argentina's attractiveness was augmented by the fact that it was at the beginning of what would become a 50-year-long commodities boom, making it one of the fasted growing economies in the world.

These measures proved highly effective, as waves of immigrants from the German-speaking counties, Italy, Croatia and Britain, settled in Argentina. However, the process of disbursing great sums on immigration opened the door to an astounding amount of corruption, causing a huge political scandal. Consequently, in 1890, the Argentine government changed tack, ceasing to directly fund immigration and leaving the cause to be managed by private immigration societies, although the state was still willing to grant free, or very cheap, land to new settlers. The waves of immigration continued, as the robust economy was able to float private sponsorship.

Enter the Alemann Media Dynasty: 'Transnational' Promoters of Germanic Immigration to Argentina

The Alemann Family Dynasty exercised the most important and enduring Germanic influence upon Argentina. It started with Johann Alemann (1826 – 1893), a Swiss German journalist from Berne. Beginning in the 1850s, he was an ardent promoter of immigration from German-speaking lands (Germany, Switzerland and the Austrian Empire) to Argentina. This would provide great advantages for all involved, as many people (especially farmers) in the Germanic lands had been economically displaced by the Industrial Revolution, and were desperate for new opportunities, while Argentina, promised to provide them with endless freedom and bounty. Argentina would benefit from having their countryside populated by industrious settlers. However, Aleman did not see the emigration of thousands of Germans, Swiss and Austrians as being a loss for their home countries. On the contrary, he had a 'transnational' vision whereby self-contained Germanic communities in Argentina could help build a global trading empire with their *vaterländer*, while working the 'civilize' their new environment.

Johann Alemann emigrated to Argentina in 1874, accompanied by his eldest son, Moritz Alemann (1858-1908). In 1878, in Buenos Aires, Johann founded the *Argentinisches Wochenblat* (the Argentine Weekly), which quickly became the leading German language paper in the country; he was assisted by Moritz, who increasingly took a more active role in the paper's management. In 1879, Johann and Moritz were joined in Buenos Aires by the second son, Theodor Alemann (1862 - 1925), who had been trained as a cartographer. After an apprenticeship at another paper, Theodor joined the staff of the *Wochenblat.* The Alemann brothers both proved to be enormously talented journalists, public speakers and propagandists, bringing their father's designs to a whole new level.

The paper vigorously promoted Germanic immigration to Argentina, and the interests of the diaspora community, while seeking to maintain the links between the immigrants and their homelands. It ramped up is presence in 1889, when it became a daily, the *Argentinisches Tagesblat*, and had a regular readership of many thousands.

The *Argentinisches Tagesblat* assumed a distinctly liberal editorial stance (ex. secular, socially democratic, anti-militarism) that rankled both conservate members of the German community and the Argentine establishment. Yet, it headed a powerful lobbying group in Buenos Aires which, due to its stellar organization and the wealth and political connections of some members of the German-speaking community, exercised great influence in the national corridors of power. The lobby often successfully pressured the Argentine authorities to approve policies favourable to the Germanic immigrants, sometimes even in cases where these measures departed from the government's pre-existing plans.

The *Argentinisches Tagesblat* ran innumerable stories and published pamphlets (of which the present titles were especially important) that aimed to inspire and aide prospective German, Swiss and Austrian

immigrants, extolling the virtues of regions such as Patagonia, while still cautioning them as to the potential difficulties they faced.

The Allemanns helped to raise large sums of money to support Germanic immigrants, funds which became particularly important after 1890, when the Argentine state scaled back its direct support for such endeavours.

The paper, and related enterprises were taken over by Moritz and Theodor upon Johann's death in 1893. While the Alemanns' editorial stance continued to assume an overall liberal course, it came to increasingly promote an ethic of 'pan-Germanism', advocating that German-speaking immigrants to Argentina should bury the various cleavages that existed between them in Europe, to create a shared national destiny in their new home. This had a chauvinist element in that it was implied that the Germanic culture (*Deutschtum*) was inherently superior to the prevailing Argentine Creole, or Latin, culture (*Kreolentum*), and that Argentic would benefit from being 'civilized' and modernized by Germanic peoples. Moreover, the Alemann bothers envisaged that most of the German settlements, particularly in rural areas such as Patagonia, would remain 'close communities', preserving their Germanic identities for generations, while facilitating trade and cultural exchanges with their home countries as part of an informal Germanic global empire. Theodor subsequently even wrote a treatise on this topic, *Die Zukunft des Deutschtums in America* (1917). While such sentiments would have clearly annoyed non-German Argentines, whey tolerated them as the benefits of the German presence were seen to far outweigh the negatives.

In part due to the Alemann's efforts, Germanoc immigration to Argentina, and to Patagonia in particular, proved to be a resounding success. Many areas of the southern territories were settled by Germans, and they proved to be amongst the wealthiest and most orderly parts of the country (for example the important cities of San Carlos de Bariloche, Neuquén,

and San Martín de los Andes, Río Negro, were largely established by German immigrants).

German Argentines played a vital role in the country's economic and overseas trade, but inevitably not in the quasi-imperial manner as envisaged by the Alemann brothers. While many Germanic communities retain elements of their cultural identity up to the present day (German schools, societies, festivals, etc.), most German-Argentines are well integrated into the general society, as opposed to maintaining 'closed communities'.

The *Argentinisches Tagesblat*, still operates today, under the direction of the Alemann family, with daily readership of 15,000.

The *Kolonisations-Gebiete im Süden der Argentinischen Republik* in Focus

The present work, entitled *Kolonisations-Gebiete im Süden der Argentinischen Republik* [The Colonization Zone of Southern Argentina], is a collection of two separate titles (or here, parts), Moritz Alemann's *Die grosse Neuquen-Bahn und der Rio Negro* [The Great Neuquen Railway and Rio Negro] and Theodor Alemann's *Ein Ausflug nach dem Chubut-Territorium* [A Tour to the Chubut Territory], published for the authors by the press of the *Argentinisches Tageblatt.* To clarify the publication history, both works first appeared in print serially within issues of the *Argentinisches Tageblatt* in the austral autumn of 1898. Both titles were also published as separate pamphlets around the same time as the present collection was issued.

The first work, *Die grosse Neuquen-Bahn und der Rio Negro*, written by Moritz Alemann, recounts his tour of the Río Negro, a fertile territory in northern Patagonia, located between the Pampas and Chubut. Notably, the region already featured a well-established 'Kolonizations-Gebiet' (Colonization Zone), in the upper Río Negro valley, that was being opened for much greater development by the progress of the lines of the *Ferrocarril del Sud* (Buenos Aires Great Southern Railway). The rail system, which having reached Bahía Blanca, in Buenos Aires Province, in 1884, constructed a westward-reaching spur, informally referred to as the 'Great Neuquén Railway', which reached the colonization zone of the Río Negro valley just before Alemann's tour.

In the work, Alemann recalls that he set out upon his tour in the company of a new acquaintance, Charles Dufour, a French Swiss man who had resided in Argentina for 37 years. He writes engagingly about the places he encounters, the people he meets, the local enterprises and the fledgling state of the existing German colonies in Río Negro. His tour features two major legs, one heading inland, mainly along the Great Neuquén Railway, from Bahía Blanca to the Río Colorado, and then down into the heart of the colonization zone of the Río Negro territory. The other leg sees him heading down the coast by boat from Bahía Blanca to Carmen de Patagones, located just across the river from the capital of Río Negro territory, Viedma, and then up the Río Negro River, so forming a full circle with the other leg.

The work is divided into five sections tracing Alemann and Dufour's itineraries: *I.* Bahía Blanca to the Río Colorado; *II.* the Río Colorado Valley; *III.* Fortin Uno, on the Río Colorado, to Chelforó, on the Río Negro River; *IV.* Chelforó and its environs;

V. up the Río Negro from Carmen de Patagones (across the river from Río Negro's territorial capital, Viedma); and *VI.* Río Negro to the 'Kolonizations-Gebiet' (the 'Colonization Zone' in the Upper Río Negro extending from the towns of General Roca to General Conesa), while travelling upon a newly completed stretch of the Neuquen Railway.

The second work, *Ein Ausflug nach dem Chubut-Territorium*, is a highly entertaining and clever piece of propaganda. It recounts the tour that the author, Theodor Alemann, made of Chubut, the Argentine territory that lay between the 42nd and 46th degrees South latitude, and which extended from the Andes to the Atlantic. While home to the odd fort or mission in earlier times, the first Europeans to settle en masse in the region were Welsh immigrants, beginning in 1865 (even in advance of the Argentine *conquista* of Patagonia). While the Welsh settlers and some other small groups had come to prosper in Chubut, the region was not yet a popular destination for Germanic immigrants. Indeed, Chubut was little known to most Argentines, let alone the global Germanic community, something that Alemann sought to redress.

In a first-person narrative, Alemann recounts that in January 1898, aboard the vessel *Primero de mayo*, he visited the established Chubut immigrant communities of Puerto Madryn, Craker Bay, Cabo Raso, Camarones, Rawson, Trelew and Gaiman. His purpose was to assess the territory's suitability for Germanic immigrants. While he had a propogandist purpose, Alemann's account is imbued with credibility, as he was a keen and candid observer, imparting measured and well-conceived insights.

Alemann admits that he was initially skeptical of the merits of Chubut, finding it at first to be a rough and cold country, perhaps too harsh for those used the relatively mild climes of Germany. He also bemoans the lack of official support from the Argentine government for immigration in the region and cites the significant amount of seed capital needed to establish a homestead there.

However, as his tour progressed, Alemann gradually changes his view, and comes to see Chubut as land of great opportunity for German immigrants, but only if they are well prepared. He admired how the established Welsh immigrants were flourishing, and he saw no reason why Germans could not achieve the same success.

Alemann provides details regarding the specific types of industry that already thrived in Chubut, mentioning specific business leaders, landowners, and political figures and companies. He also carefully outlines the costs of travel, land, supplies and food in the region, and helpfully provides a model business plan for how to start a sheep farm in Chubut (one of the enterprises ideal to the area). He believes that successful mass German settlement, particularly in Chubut's fertile valleys, to be quite possible with the right capital and sponsorship; he especially wished that the Argentine government would become more engaged.

In a bold twist, Alemann leans heavily into German nationalist rhetoric, encouraging German-speaking settlements in Chubut, and in Patagonia in general, to become part of an informal Germanic global trading empire. He envisages these 'colonies' as being largely self-contained from the rest of Argentine society. While he greatly admires the British settlers in Chubut, he sees them as the Germans' natural "imperialist" competitors and urges the Germanic setters to not only match, but to exceed their efforts. This vision was, of course, in sharp contrast to the agenda of the Argentine government, which held that all immigrants should progressively integrate into the country's 'Latin' general society.

Alemann also relates the details of a 'dream of the future', supposedly experienced by a German friend in Chubut, who envisages the territory as one day soon being full of prosperous Germanic villages and farms, a virtual paradise on the frontier.

The work is capped by a lovely little untitled map of Chubut (measuring 30 x 21 cm), likely drafted by Theodor Alemann, a professionally trained cartographer. It shows the eastern two-thirds, or non-Andean portion, of the territory, divided into even grids for the purpose of cadastral division, with the Rivers Chico and Chubut traversing the country. All major ports and towns are maked, while the 'Colonia Chubut', the established settlement zone, in the lower Chubut valley towards the coast, is clearly marked. The *Ferrocaril central del Chubut* (Central Chubut Railway), is shown to run from Trelew, in the Colonia, up to Port Madryn.



A Note on Rarity

The work is rare, we can trace around half a dozen or so examples in institutional holdings, while we cannot trace any other examples as having appeared on market in almost 50 years. The separate issues of the constituent titles are likewise rare.

References: Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut (Berlin): Arg gi 142 [8]; New York Public Library: HKY (Alemann, M. Kolonisations-Gebiete im Suden); OCLC: 1068123969, 866578649, 47253377; Cf. Jennifer M. VALKO, 'Soñar con el futuro. Proyectos inmigratorios para la Patagonia argentina en Teodoro Alemann y Roberto J. Payró', *Iberoamericana*, VIII, 30 (2008), pp. 27-45.

1.200 EUR

7. Egypt - Luxor & Karnak Archaeology / Cairo Imprint

SURVEY OF EGYPT.

Luxor & Karnak. / Tourist Edition.

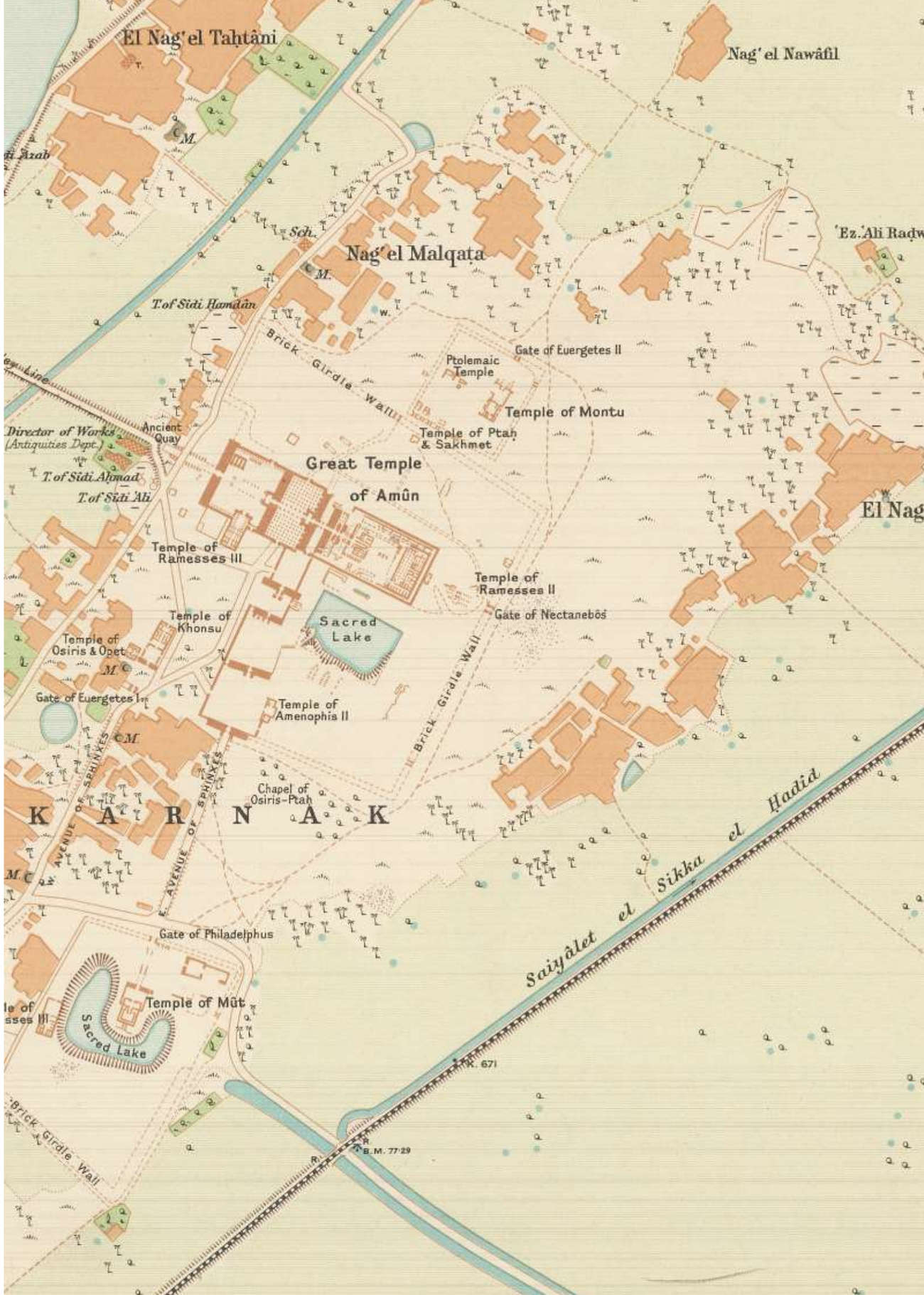
[Cairo:] Survey of Egypt, 1922.

Zincograph in colour, mounted upon original linen, some old manuscript inventory numbers in both left-hand blank corners, rolled (Very Good, overall bright and clean, just of couple of minor repaired tears in lower blank margin), 56 x 62.5 cm (22 x 24.5 inches).

A finely detailed official map of Luxor and Karnak, Egypt, amazing archeological sites widely considered to be the "world's greatest open-air museum", captured during the 1920s 'Golden Age' of high-class tourism, published in Cairo by the Survey of Egypt from a fresh survey.

The city of Luxor and the neighbouring site of Karnak, on the right back of the Nile, in Upper Egypt, are today considered by many to be the "world's greatest open-air museum". Luxor, known to the Ancient Egyptians as 'Waset', and to the Greeks as 'Thebes', was the capital of Upper Egypt from 1150 to 1352 BCE, during the New Kingdom Period, although it remained an important centre for many centuries thereafter. Dedicated in the honour of the deity Amun-Ra, it was one of the grandest cities of the ancient world. Karnak, just down river, was home the vast temple complex of Amun, as well as numerous other major constructions.

Beginning the late 19th Century, and peaking in the 1920s, heading by boat up the Nile from Cairo to visit the magnificent temple complexes was one of the great lifetime experiences of the world's rich and adventurous. These high-class tourists travelled in style on ultra-luxe boats and stayed in the grand hotels



that graced Luxor. The Nile tours were immortalized in many works of fiction, perhaps most famously by Agatha Christie's Poirot mystery, *Death on the Nile* (1937).

The present map, issued especially for well-healed adventurers, labelled as a 'Tourist Edition', captures Luxor and Karnak as they appeared in 1922, based upon advanced scientific mapping conducted by the Survey of Egypt. It shows Luxor, in the lower centre, to be an orderly large town on the banks of the Nile, built behind the great 'Temple of Luxor'. The city is home to numerous fine hotels, including the 'Winter Palace', 'Luxor' 'Grand', and 'Savoy', while quays for boat lines, such as 'Thomas Cook' and the 'Anglo-American Nile & Tourist Co.', line the riverbank.

To the northeast, is Karnak, dominated by the famous and impossibly large 'Temple of Amun', with its colossal colonnades, while numerous lesser archaeological sites are outlined around.

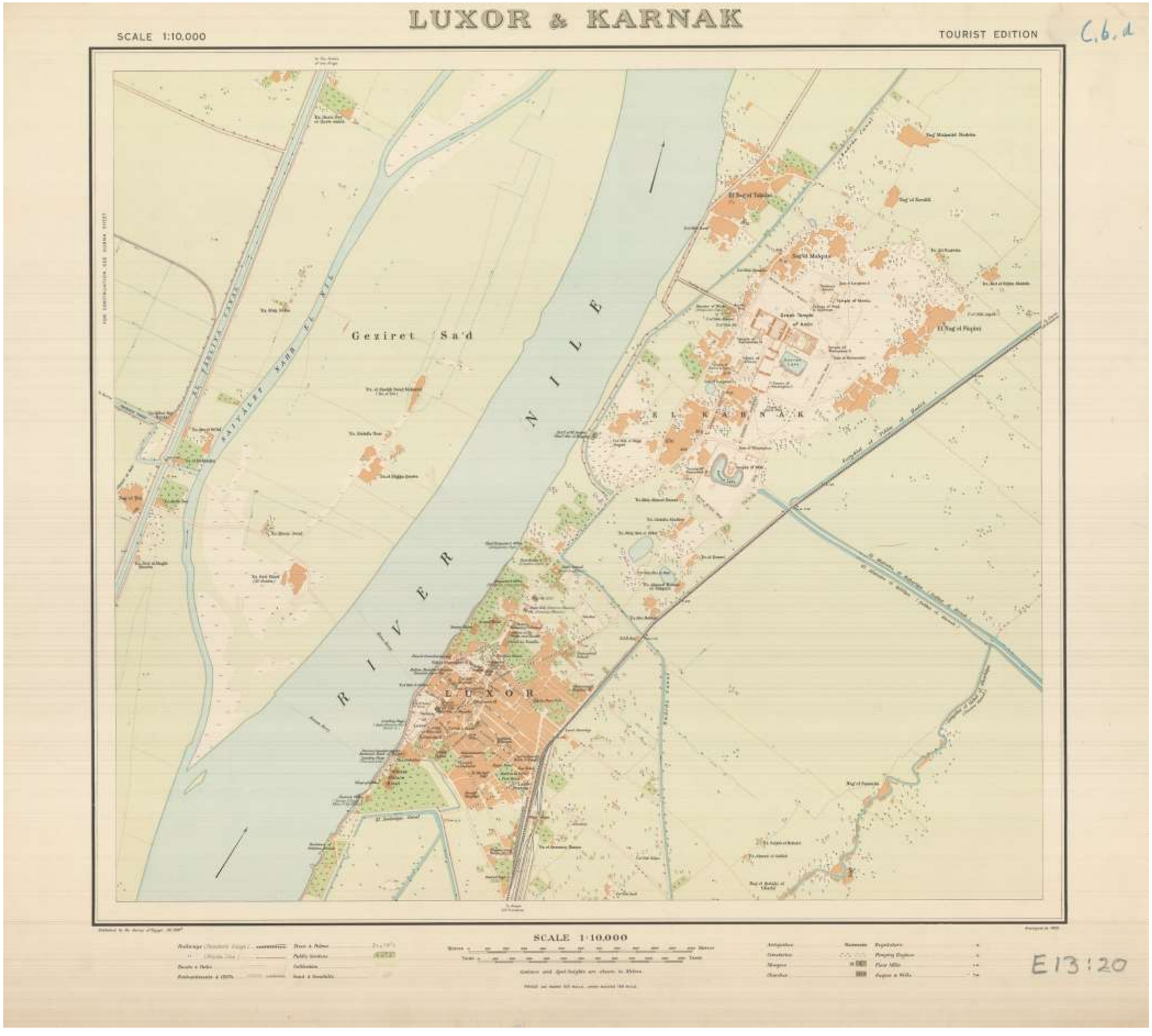
Across the river, a note in the upper left reads 'To the tombs of the Kings', referring to the the Valley of the Kings archeological complexes.

Today, the Luxor-Karnak temple complexes are well preserved, and visited by thousands of tourists a year, although the area is home to an urban sprawl of over 1.3 million residents, being a much different environment that of the 1920s!

The map is quite scarce, as while we can trace around 15 examples in libraries worldwide, we cannot find any sales records.

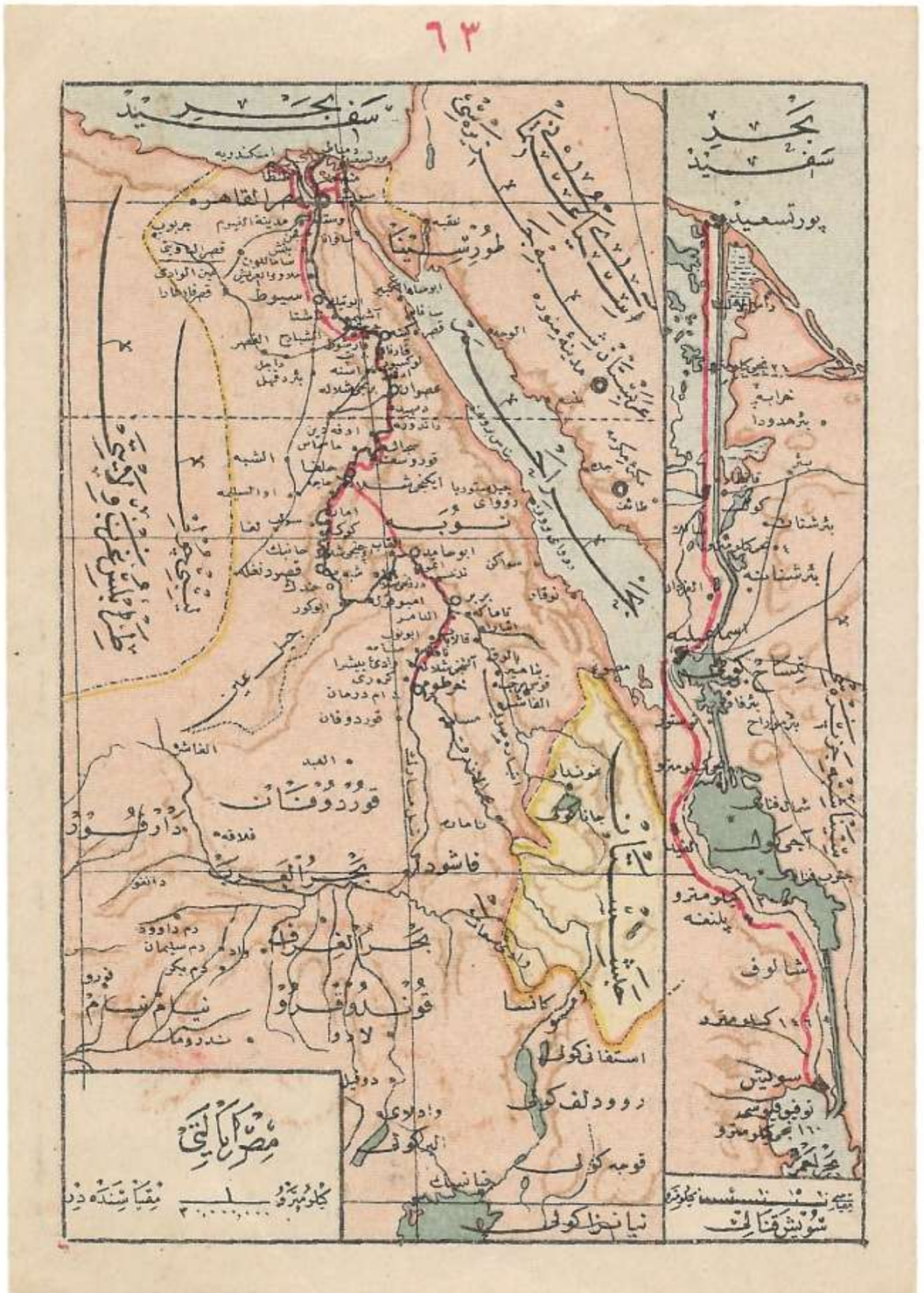
References: British Library: Cartographic Items Maps 64494.(25.); Library of Congress: G8304.L8 1922 .E3; OCLC: 494485944, 995584602.

480 EUR



8. EGYPT

SUEZ CANAL



İbrahim Hilmi [Çığıraçan]

مصر ایالتی

[Misr Ayaleti / State of Egypt]

Istanbul: Mahmud Bey Matbaası 1323 [1907]

Colour lithograph, printed from both sides, 14,5 x 10 cm (5.7 x 3.9 inches), (minor staining, but overall in a good condition).

A map from an Ottoman atlas titled Pocket Atlas of the Ottoman Empire (*Memâlik-i Osmaniye Cep Atlası*) showcases the Suez Canal with parts of Egypt and the Hijaz (verso map of the Holy Land).

İbrahim Hilmi Çığıraçan (1876 –1963), born in Tulcea, today in Romania, was one of the leading publishers in the Ottoman Empire. Opening his publishing shop in 1896 in Istanbul, under the name Kitaphane-i Islami (Islamic Library), Hilmi Bey started publishing mostly religious books.

Under the Young Turks regime, in the Second Constitutional Era, he became interested in military, geography and history, and changed the name of the press to Kitaphane-i İslam ve Askeri (Islamic and Military Library). Hilmi Bey published about 200 military books in 15 years. He was also publishing school books, which were during the war often sent for free to poor children in Anatolia.

The first big loss for Hilmi's workshop was the governmental change of the Ottoman letters for the Latin ones and a law, that all the law and school books should be printed by the government. During his lifetime Hilmi published more than 1000 books on history, literature, politics, religion and social issues.

References: Cf. AEKMK - ÖZEGE; 13008 - TBTK; 7911.

140 EUR

9. Morocco

Louis-Jules BEAUDOUIN (1819 - 1878).

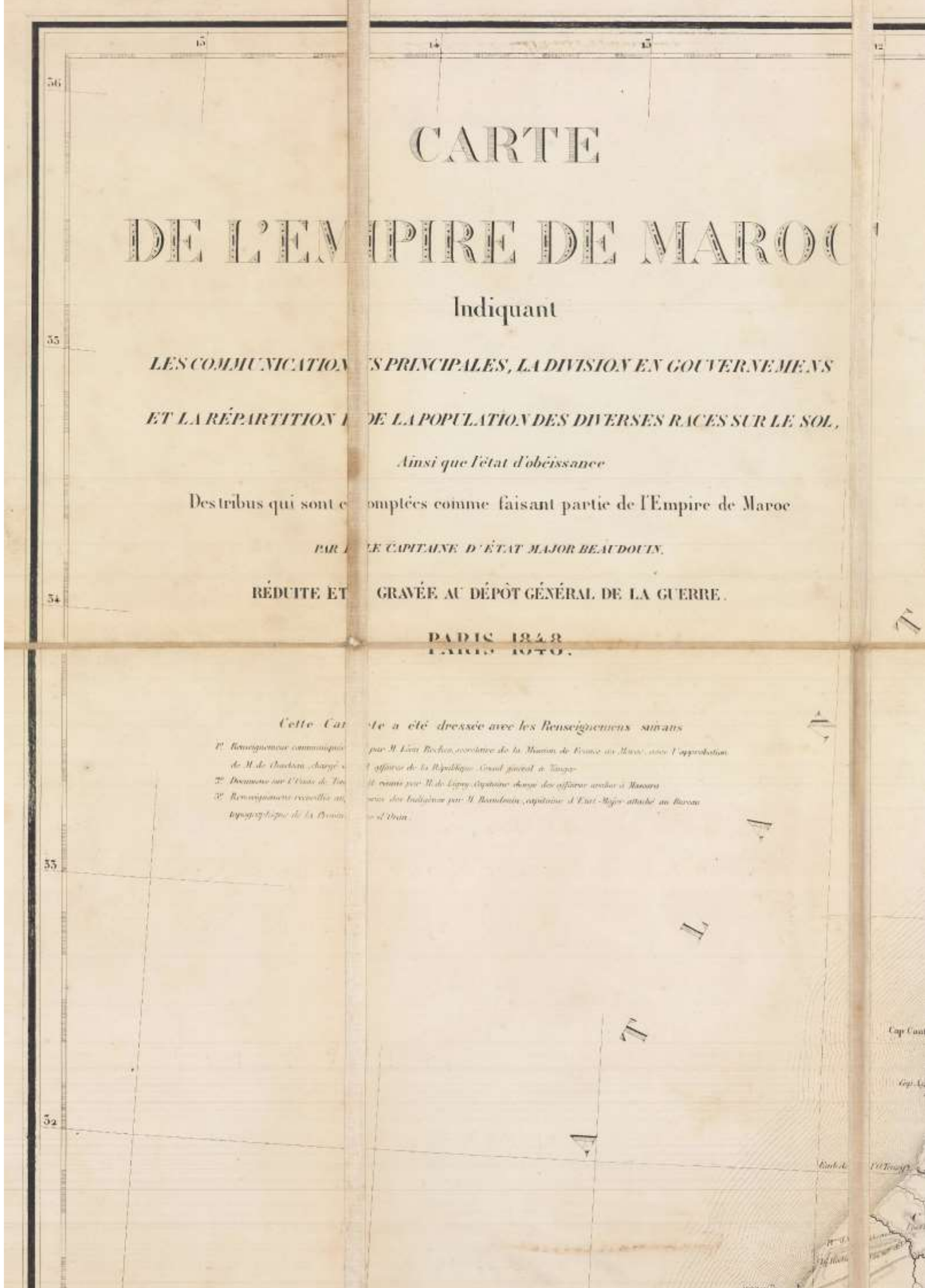
Carte de l'Empire de Maroc indiquant les communications principales, la division en gouvernemens et la répartition de la population des diverses races sur le sol ainsi que l'état d'obéissance des tribus qui sont comptées comme faisant partie de l'Empire de Maroc par le capitaine d'Etat-Major Beaudouin. Réduite et gravée au Dépôt Général de la guerre.

Paris: Kaeppelin et Cie, 1848.

Lithograph, dissected into 32 sections and mounted upon original linen, with late 1870s pastedown printed map seller's advertisements of 'Edward Stanford' to outer-verso panels (Good, some light stains and toning along old folds, verso advertisements noticeably worn), 88.5 x 113 cm (35 x 44.5 inches).

The foundational map of the modern cartography of Morocco – a stellar, very large format, separately issued work created by the desert warrior Louis-Jules Beaudouin, predicated upon masterly surveys and reconnaissance undertaken by French military expeditions in the wake of the First Franco-Moroccan War, it remained the authoritative map of the country used by military commanders, diplomats, explorers and academics for decades.

This stellar work was the authoritative general map of Morocco used by military commanders, diplomats, explorers and academics for most of the second half of the 19th century, a critical period when the country came ever further into France's imperialist crosshairs. It was made by Louis-Jules Beaudouin, a master desert warrior and reconnaissance specialist who compiled the map from his own expeditions and the best existing sources, producing a work of peerless accuracy and detail that was the first general printed map of Morocco that could be reliably used to guide military operations.



CARTE

DE L'EMPIRE DE MAROC

Indiquant

LES COMMUNICATIONS PRINCIPALES, LA DIVISION EN GOUVERNEMENTS

ET LA RÉPARTITION DE LA POPULATION DES DIVERSES RACES QUI LE HABITENT

Dressées par ordre d'ancienneté

Par ordre que nous a remplies comme faisant partie de l'Empire de Maroc

PAR UN OFFICIER D'ÉTAT MAJOR DE L'ARMÉE

REMISE ET OFFERTE AU DÉPÔT GÉNÉRAL DE LA GUERRE

PARIS 1844

PARIS 1844

ESPAGNE

MER MÉDITERRANÉE

ALGÉRIE

PAYS DES TAZARBARTS DES ENFANTS DE SIDI AL HADJ ED DRIS

LÉGENDE

The map showcases a highly developed image of Morocco, with its outlines accurately delineated, the mountain ranges (notably the Atlas and Anti-Atlas Mountains) well defined by hachures, while the various oases that dot the Sahara beyond are well depicted. The map labels all cities and towns of note (indicating residences of the Moroccan sultan, regional capitals, and Spanish outposts), while various roads, including those used by the sultan for both military and ceremonial purpose are delineated, while numerous caravan routes crossing the mountains into the Sahara are depicted. The map also features several notes on the political and physical nature of the country.

The map is rare. We can trace 6 institutional examples, held by the Bibliothèque nationale de France; Württembergische Landesbibliothek (Stuttgart); Muséum national d'histoire naturelle (Paris); *Bibliothèque* de *Chambéry (Annecy, France);* Biblioteca Nacional de España; and the University of Chicago Library. Moreover, we are aware of 2 other examples as appearing on the market over the last generation.

Louis-Jules Baudouin, the First Franco-Moroccan War and the Genesis of the Modern Mapping of Morocco

The birth of modern Morocco occurred in 1631, with the establishment of the Alaouite Dynasty, that over the coming decades succeeded in uniting the country into a unitary state for the first time in generations. Over the succeeding two centuries, the Alaouites managed to preserve Morocco's sovereignty in the face of internal dissent and foreign interference, many by Spain and the Ottoman Empire.

Notably, in 1777, Morocco became the first foreign power to recognize the independence of the Unites States of America, while the Moroccan American Friendship Treaty (1786) stands today as the United States' oldest unbroken amicable accord.
However, the French conquest of Algeria (1830-47) hailed a new and perilous era for Morocco. While France did not (yet) desire to conquer Morocco, the Alaouite regime found it increasingly difficult not to be drawn into the conflict in which intertribal alliances crossed the porous Moroccan-Algerian frontier.

Beginning in 1840, the legendary Algerian resistance fighter Emir Abdelkader (1808-83) and thousands of his supporters took refuge in Morocco, while using it as a base to attack the French forces in Algeria. While the Moroccan sultan, Abd al-Rahman, was aware that this risked placing his country in danger of French reprisals, Abdelkader's ties to key Moroccan powerbrokers were so strong that it proved nigh impossible to expel the Algerian emir or curb his activities. Thus, France's continual diplomatic warnings fell on deaf ears.
France attacked Morocco during the First Franco-Moroccan War (August 6 to September 10, 1844), a brief but sharp conflict, whereby France struck Moroccan positions at Tangiers and Mogador, while engaging in a battle at Isly (near the Algerian border). Employing their superior technology, France bested the Moroccans in each of these showdowns, forcing Abd al-Rahman to sign the Treaty of Tangiers (1844), whereby he officially recognized France as the master of Algeria, and by implication classifying Abdelkader as a 'rebel'. The Alaouites spent the next three years battling Abdelkader's forces for control of Morocco, at times only barely hanging on to the throne. However, facing both intense French and Moroccan pressure, Abdelkader surrendered to French forces in 1847, bringing relative peace to the greater region.

Turning to cartography, during the war the French realized that apart from the immediate coastal areas, European knowledge of Morocco's vast interior, which was dominated by the Atlas Mountains and the deserts, was rudimentary. While the basis locations of major cities, towns, mountains and oasis could be plotted with basic planimetric accuracy, the level of geographic awareness was not adequate to confidently guide army operations.

Émilien Renou's *Carte de l'Empire de Maroc / Aout 1844* (Paris, 1844), made in the immediate wake of the war, perfectly represented the current state of European cartographic knowledge of Morocco.

Please see an image of the map, courtesy of the Bibliothèque nationale de France:
https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b530985013

As France knew that it would have ongoing involvement in Morocco, the acquisition of far more detailed and accurate geographical information was a priority. During the period from the end of the First Franco-Moroccan War to Abdelkader's surrender in December 1847, French military missions traversed Moroccan territory in order to 'assist' the Alouite regime in defeating the Algerian rebels. This allowed them to reconnoiter and survey Morocco, with special attention to its major cities, fortifications, oases and transportation corridors.

Enter Louis-Jules Baudouin (1819 – 1878), an immensely talented cartographer and master at desert warfare, who would retire with rank of Brigadier General, after an active career in Algeria and Morocco spanning over 30 years. A native of the Eure Department of Northern France, he graduated near the top of his class at the prestigious St. Cyr Military Academy. In 1841, he joined the Chasseurs d'Afrique, cavalry unit fighting in Algeria, where he soon distinguished himself for his extraordinary skill in applying counter-guerilla tactics against Abdelkader's forces. In 1843, he was promoted to captain and was made an officer of the Légion d'Honneur for his bravery during operations in Oran Province. During the First Franco-Moroccan War, he fought with distinction at the Battle of Isly, gaining high praise from the Commander-in-Chief of the French forces in North Africa, General Bugeaud.

While Renou's map of Morocco marked a stellar starting point, Bugeaud and his general staff were in dire need an accurate and detailed map of the country and the bordering regions of Algeria, as Adbelkader's ongoing rebellion compelled them to mount operations across the Moroccan frontier. While Baudouin was not an engineer or professional cartographer, he proved remarkably adept at making highly accurate reconnaissance surveys and editing complex sources to produce fabulous maps. This led to his appointment to create the improved sequel to Renou's work.

Baudouin resigned from the Chasseurs to head a special topographical unit to conduct reconnaissance surveys, particularly of Morocco's main transportation routes and oases, while being given unfettered access to the best existing manuscripts in the possession of the French forces, of which a couple major sources are listed below the title, including documents supplied by the French diplomatic mission in Tangiers, as well as recent mapping of the Touat oases (today deep on Algeria, but then controlled by Morocco), which anchored the one good trans-Saharan travel corridor between Algiers and Timbuktu.

The result was the present map, a real tour de force, which upon comparison with the Renou map shows a dramatic improvement in the level of detail and accuracy in the depiction of Morocco. The Rif (Northern Morocco) is mapped with amazing precision, while the Atlas and Anti-Atlas Mountains are well defined for the first time, as the major caravan routes crossing over into the Sahara are superbly

detailed. Unlike the Renou map, which was only fit for broad strategic planning, Baudouin's map could serve as a reliable guide for operational planning in the active theatre.

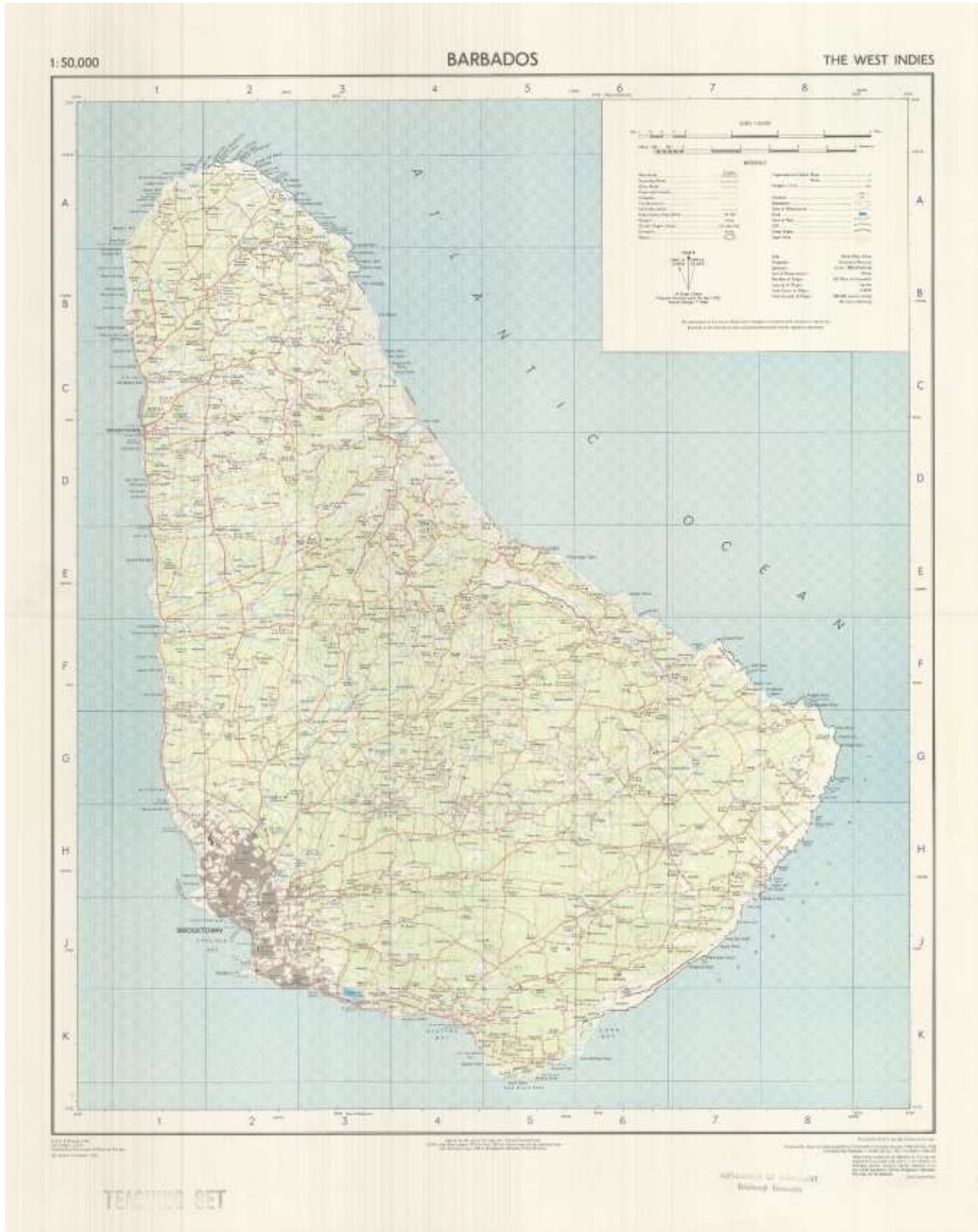
Baudouin's map was published in Paris in 1848 on the orders of the French military mapping office, the Dépôt Général de la guerre. Its revolutionary nature was immediately recognized, and it remained the authoritative map of Morocco for at least the next 35, used variously by military commanders, diplomats, explorers, academics, and even German agents-provocateurs, for decades. The fact that the present example of the map was still being sold in the late 1870s in London by the leading firm of Edward Stanford, is testament to its enduring authority.

References: Bibliothèque nationale de France, département Cartes et plans, GE C-9174; University of Chicago Library: G8230 1848 .B4; *Bulletin de la Société de géographie*, 3ième sér., tom. 11 (1849), p. 389; *Aurélia DUSSERRE*, '*Explorateurs allemands* et géographie française: rivalités et reconnaissances au Maroc (1860-1910), in Ahcène Abdelfettah. Alain Messaoudi and Daniel Nordman (eds.), *Savoirs d'Allemagne en Afrique du Nord, XVIIIe-XXe siècle* (Paris, 2012), p. 192; André MICHARD, Omar SADDIQI, Ahmed CHALOUAN and Dominique Frizon de LAMOTTE (eds.), *Continental Evolution: The Geology of Morocco: Structure, Stratigraphy, and Tectonics of the Africa-Atlantic-Mediterranean Triple Junction* (2008), p. 381; Rosemary A. PETERS-HILL, *Charles de Foucauld's Reconnaissance au Maroc, 1883-1884: A Critical Edition in English* (2020), n.p. Cf. (re: Beaudouin's biography:) Narcisse FAUCON, *Le livre d'or de l'Algérie: histoire politique, militaire, administrative; événements et faits principaux; biographie des hommes ayant marqué dans l'armée, les sciences, les lettres, etc., de 1830 à 1889*, tom. 1 (1890), p. 43.

1.200 EUR


MER MÉDI
DETROIT DE GIBRALTAR
GIBRALTAR
CEUTA
TANGER
Cap Spartel
Tetouan
Larache
Tafza
Helleserf
Sommata
Rissen
Ouezzan
Fez
Mequinez
Sefian
Rabbat
Salle
Mogador
Tedla
Haha
Shiadma
Akka
Tarudant
Wad Nun
Tekna
Ifni
Cap Bojador
Cap Noun
Cap Juby
Cap Ghir
Cap Rhir
Cap Tedles
Cap Tres
Cap Blanc
Cap Barbas
Cap Bedouzza
Cap Mogador
Cap Cantin
Cap Sim
Cap Aguer

10. BARBADOS



DIRECTORATE OF OVERSEAS SURVEYS (GREAT BRITAIN).

Barbados / West Indies / 1:50,000.

[Southampton:] Ordnance Survey Office, 1960.

Colour printed map, bearing old handstamps of the 'Department of Geography / Edinburgh University' and 'Teaching Set' in lower blank margin (Very Good, clean and bright, clean old folds, light creasing, rolled), 86 x 68.5 cm (34 x 27 inches).

The first edition of the first general map of Barbados predicated upon systematic 'controlled mosaic' aerial surveys, created by the Directorate of Overseas Surveys (DOS), the special post-WWII agency that scientifically mapped Britain's colonies as they prepared for their independence, forming the basis for the postmodern cartography of the island; highly detailed, it outlines key buildings and labels major estates, villages, beaches, roads and paths.

This highly detailed map of Barbados is the first edition of the first general map of the island predicated upon systematic 'controlled mosaic' aerial surveys. It was created by the Directorate of Overseas Surveys (DOS), the special post-WWII agency that scientifically mapped Britain's colonies as they prepared for their independence. In 1960, Barbados was part of the West Indies Federation, an ill-fated union of British Caribbean islands; Barbados would gain its full independence as separate state in 1966.

The map, executed to a scale of 1:50,000, shows every major aspect of Barbados in scientifically accurate detail. All built up areas (notably the urbanscape of Bridgetown), towns and villages are labeled; all highways, roads and paths are delineated, while contour lines render elevation in feet. Most impressively, the map labels innumerable major estates (many being former plantations), and outlines major buildings (ex. Government House, hospitals, colleges, law courts, etc.). The map also labels all beaches, coves and many offshore reefs.

The present map is a landmark in the modern cartography of Barbados, in that it is the pioneering general map to be predicated upon the best methods of aerial cartography. While the island had long been well surveyed by systematic trigonometrical terrestrial surveys, meaning that its general form and major topographical features were mapped to a very high degree of accuracy, these methods still had some blind spots. For instance, general trigonometric surveys were often not good at defining features such as the exact shape of forests, the precise courses of roads and rivers; the exact positioning of buildings, or the fall point of cliffs (of which there are many in Barbados). While compensatory measures could be taken to improve accuracy, such features were best observed from the air.

The 'Controlled Mosaic' Aerial Surveying Method: The Post-WWII Gold Standard

The method used to create the present map is called a *controlled mosaic*, the highest form of a *mosaic* aerial survey.

As described by Avery's *Forester's Guide to Aerial Photo Interpretation*:

"Mosaics are composite pictures assembled from as many individual, vertical photographs as may be required to cover a specified area; they are usually constructed to provide a pictorial representation and a planimetric approximation of a fairly extensive ground area" (Avery, p. 1).

A pre-requisite for controlled mosaics, is a highly accurate topographical map of the area in question, from which precise geodetic basepoints are identified so as to properly anchor the photography.

As described in Avery:

"A controlled mosaic is one that is directly tied to an extensive network of ground control points, and it is usually assembled from prints that are both rectified and ratioed. As a result, the mosaic will approximate planimetric map accuracy in regions of flat to gently rolling terrain..." (Avery, p. 1).

It was thus necessary for the photographs to be taken with great care from the airplane, flying at similar altitudes, in good weather to produce images to a uniform high quality. The resulting images were then integrated as 'mosaic' to form the bigger picture, which would then be compared to the base map. One had to be careful to compensate for any visual abstraction created when photographing mountainous terrain. The images would yield additional details or improve the depiction of existing features on the base cartography, so resulting in a superior map.

The controlled mosaic technique, upon which the present map was created, represented the gold standard for cartography for some decades after World War II, until satellite mapping took over.

The controlled mosaic technique was developed in the 1930s, used primarily for the management of forestry, agriculture, waterways and urban planning. It was perfected during World War II, separately by both the Allies (the United States Air Force, the Royal Air Force and its private contractors) and the German Luftwaffe, producing military maps of peerless accuracy with latest details. In the immediate postwar period, the improved methods of controlled mosaic mapping were applied to civilian cartography.

One of the greatest users of controlled mosaic mapping was the Directorate of Overseas Surveys (DOS), the special agency established immediately after World War II whose mandate was to scientifically map Britain's colonies as they prepared for their independence. Headquartered in Tolworth, Surrey, the DOS either applied the best existing aerial surveys or commissioned new ones, to create colonial-national maps of peerless accuracy. Its first major project was a colossal 12-sheet map of Jamacia, published in 1947, done to scale of 1:50,000, based upon controlled mosaic surveys executed for the USAF in 1941-2. This was the inspiration for the mapping of other places, including the Barbados.

The DOS aerially surveyed Barbados by the controlled mosaic method in the early 1950s. The island was ideally suited to the technique, as its topographical profile was moderate (unlike Jamaica), while featuring many easily identifiable basepoints, ensuring that correlating to the photographs to the base mapping was relatively straightforward.
The resulting mosaic was translated into a sectional series of maps, *Barbados 1:10,000*, issued serially in 18-sheets from 1954 to 1956. In 1958, these map sheets were reduced and consolidated to from the present map, which was printed for the DOS in Southampton by the Ordnance Survey Office in 1960.

The present map formed the basis for the general cartography of Barbados until the 1980s, being reprinted in various editions and serving as the underlying template for tourism, electoral and geological maps, etc.

While examples of the map are held by several libraries worldwide, many of which had contemporary DOS subscriptions, it only very rarely ever appears on the market.

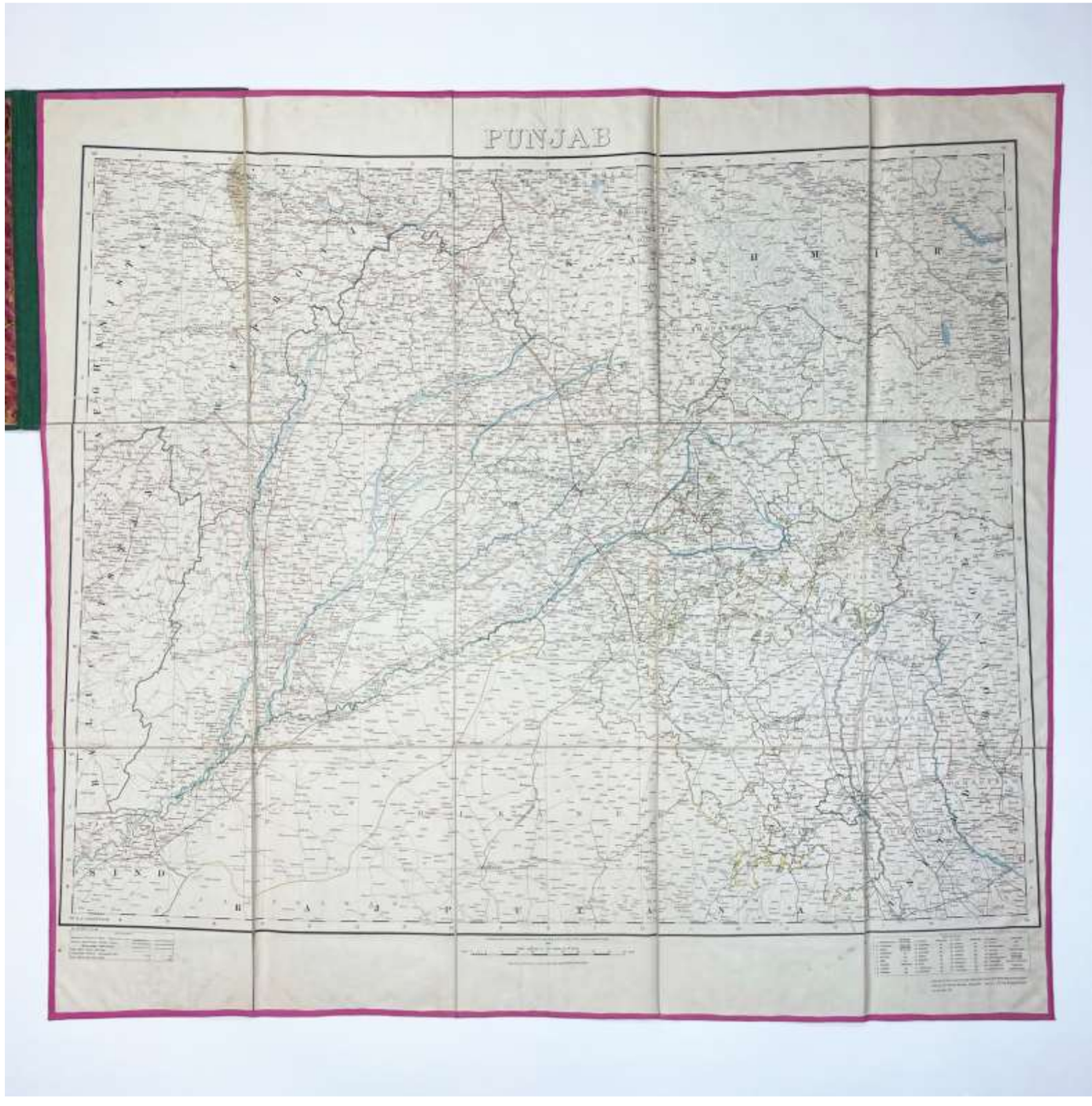
References: British Library: Cartographic Items Maps 82350.(10.); OCLC: 556509018 872969503, 1134437402, 25062448. Cf. [re: controlled mosaic aerial surveys:] Thomas Eugene AVERY, *Forester's Guide to Aerial Photo Interpretation*, U.S. Department of Agriculture – Forest Service, Agriculture Handbook 308 (November 1978).

550 EUR

11. PUNJAB – INDIA

PAKISTAN

CALCUTTA IMPRINT



SURVEY OF INDIA.

Punjab. / Scale 1/1,000,000.

Calcutta: Survey of India, 1923.

Heliozincograph in colour, mounted upon original linen with pink linen edging, folding into original green plain cloth covers with red marbled endpapers (Very Good, overall clean and bright, small stain in upper left quadrant, cloth covers a little worn and stained), 95 x 104 cm (37.5 x 41 inches).

A stellar example of the extremely rare, large format official map of Punjab issued in Calcutta by the Survey of India at the beginning of the last generation of the British Raj; predicated upon the latest scientific surveys, it grants an unparalleled overview over what was one of India's largest, wealthiest and most culturally important provinces.

Punjab, meaning the 'land of the five rivers', referring the main tributaries of the Indus that flow through it (being the Sutlej, Beas, Ravi, Chenab, and Jhelum), is a vast, fertile and magnificent region that has for millennia been the object of empires and epicentre of sophisticated cultures. Punjab became the furthest point of conquest of Alexander the Great, and over the centuries has served as a great centre of Buddhism, Hinduism, Islam and the Sikh faith. The Mughals made the region's greatest city, Lahore, their capital from 1584 to 1598, and otherwise it was frequently the residence of the emperor. It enjoyed a new golden era, when from 1799 to 1849, it was ruled as the Sikh Empire, for most of that time by Maharaja Ranjit Singh, the 'Lion of the Punjab'. In 1849, following the Second Anglo-Sikh War, the British conquered Punjab, whereupon it became one of the most important parts of British India, being a land of immense agrarian wealth and cultural wonders.

By the time that this map was made, Punjab, while still under the British yoke, was buffeted by the powerful undercurrents of Pan-Indian nationalism and Islamic, Hindu and Sikh sectarianism, which

challenged the colonial regime, and often each other. The Amritsar Massacre (April 13, 1919), whereby a group of British troops in Amritsar, Punjab, fired upon an unarmed assembly of Indian civilians, shocked the world and severely undermined Britain's moral authority in India. Many people say that the death of British Raj was foretold on that day. Upon Indian Independence (1947), Punjab was famously divided between India and Pakistan, with the majority (mainly Muslim) areas going to Pakistan and the far eastern regions around Amritsar going to India (forming a Sikh majority state).

The present work is the official general map of the Punjab intended for use by the British Raj government, senior military officers and major commercial concerns. Published in Calcutta by the Survey of India, it is predicated upon the most recent trigonometrical surveys and is by far and away the best representation of the region during the tense period in the wake of the Amritsar Massacre.

The map embraces all Punjab and parts of Afghanistan, the Northwest Frontier Province, Sindh, Rajasthan, the United Princes, and the Himalaya regions (the scope reaches from Jalalabad, in the northwest down to Delhi, in the southeast). All towns, cities and villages of note are marked, the five great rivers and their tributaries are carefully delineated, and relief is shown by careful shading.

The 'References', in the lower left margin, identifies the symbols used to identify Boundaries (province, state, district and tribal); Railways (broad gage, double and single; metre gauge and others); Roads (main, minor with mountain passes); Triangulation Stations; Spot Heights; Forts; and Battle Fields (with dates; including key showdowns of the Anglo-Sikh Wars).

The many 'princely states' and statelets, jurisdictions ruled by native leaders under the umbrella of the Raj, that dot the map are outlined in yellow, with the 36 smaller entities identified by numbers that correspond to the names in 'Reference' key in the lower right margin.



A Note on Editions and Rarity

The map was issued by the Survey of India in at least 4 progressively updated editions. The first issue was published in 1918, with the present second edition appearing in 1923; following that, we can trace editions in 1933 and 1947.

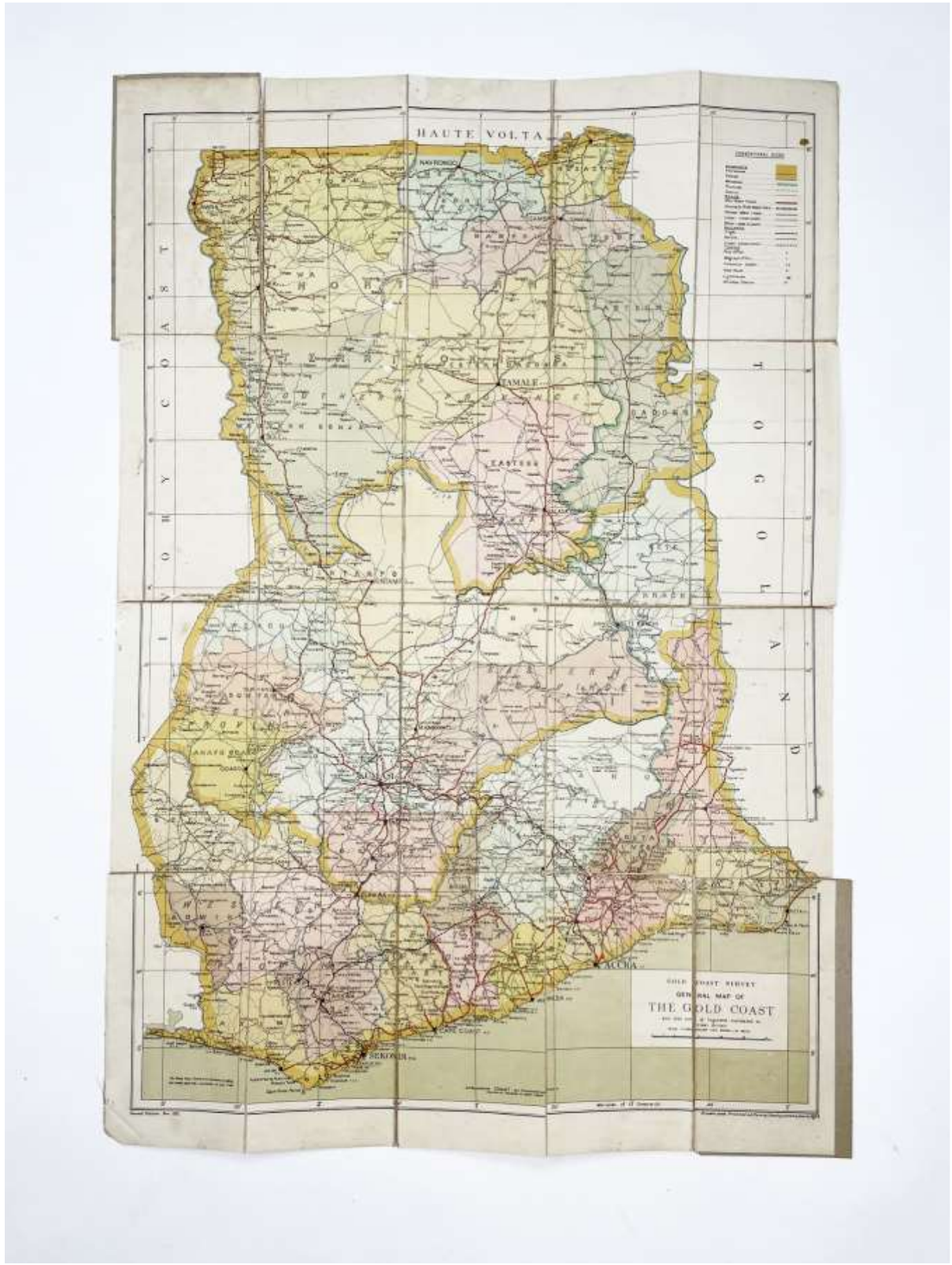
The map is extremely rare. We cannot trace any institutional examples of the present 1923 edition, nor can we find any sales records. The 1918 edition is very rare, known in only a few institutional examples. It seems that the map likely had only a very limited print run for use within a small circle of officials and businessmen, and that it had a low survival rate owing to wear in the field and the Indian climate with is notoriously unfriendly to works on paper.

References: N / A – No examples of present 1923 edition traced. Cf. (Re: 1918 edition:) British Library: Cartographic Items Maps I.S.131.

1.200 EUR

12. GHANA

ACCRA IMPRINT



GOLD COAST SURVEY.

General Map of the Gold Coast and its Dependencies, and that part of Togoland mandated to Great Britain.

Accra: Gold Coast Survey Headquarters, 1925.

Colour photolithograph, dissected into 20 sections and mounted upon original linen, contemporary printed pastedown map seller's label of 'Edward Stanford…London' to verso, (light scratches and glue marks, card boards replaced with later grey card, repaired tears in the folds, minor staining), 80 x 54 cm (31.5 x 21.3 inches).

A very rare example of the official map of the Gold Coast (today's Ghana) published in Accra under the direction of the colony's transformative Governor Sir Gordon Guggisberg who oversaw an unprecedented economic and infrastructure boom that he harnessed to fund his socially enlightened policy agenda.

This very rare, attractive and detailed map is the official map of the Gold Coast (today Ghana) published in Accra under the direction of the colony's transformative governor, Sir Gordon Guggisberg. Guggisberg oversaw an unprecedented period of economic growth and infrastructure development which helped set the foundations for what would become modern Ghana. An enlightened man, he channeled much of the proceeds into supporting the social welfare of the colony's people, building schools and hospital and improving services. For these reasons, he is one of the few European colonial officials in Africa who is favorably remembered by the local people even the present day. Guggisberg, who previously worked as the chief surveyor of the Gold Coast, also dramatically expanded the colony's cartographic capabilities and sponsored many important maps to be published at the crown's expense in Accra. The present map

is a stellar record of Guggisberg's modernization and improvement programmes for the Gold Coast, as well as his patronage of locally produced cartography.

The beautifully printed and coloured map depicts the Gold Coast as having the boundaries practically identical to that of today's Ghana. Notably, the region the Volta Valley (in the east), outlined in green, is the mandate of British Togoland, that was conquered from Germany during World War I and which was de facto annexed to the Gold Coast in 1922 (the reset of Togoland was placed under French rule). Otherwise, the map divides the colony into provinces, distinguished by their own bright hues, and districts. All cities, towns and villages of any note are marked, and coasts, rivers and other waterways are carefully delineated, showing that country was extremely well mapped to an extremely high degree of precision (in part by Guggisberg and teams).

The map provides a masterly and authoritative overview of the Gold Coast's infrastructure, as explained in the chart of 'Conventional Signs', in the upper right. Political boundaries of all kinds are shown; Roads (including Main Motor Roads, Roads Generally Fit for Cars; Pioneer Motor Roads, Roads Under Construction, and trails and paths) are carefully delineated; Railways (being double lines, single lines or under construction) are traced; and Post Offices, Telegraph Offices, Rest Houses, Lighthouse and Wireless Stations are marked. Overall, one is given the impression of a vibrant land undergoing rapid development.

A Note on Editions and Rarity

The present map was issued in several progressively updated editions, published in Accra by the press of the Gold Coast Survey Headquarters. The first edition, while undated, was issued in 1923; the second edition (the present map) was published in 1925; and the third was issued in 1928; with at least three other editions appearing until around 1951. It is worth noting that in 1924 a map of the same title, based upon the 1923 Accra edition was published in 1924 in Edinburgh by the firm of W. & A.K. Johnston Ltd.

All the Accra-published editions are today very rare, as they had low survival rates due to the Gold Coast's tropical climate and heavy field sue. We can trace only 2 institutional examples of the present 1925 edition, held by the British Library and the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin.

The Gold Coast under Sir Gordon Guggisberg: The Reforming, Socially Conscious Governor

In the early 20th century, the Gold Coast (today's Ghana) was one of Britain's prize colonial possessions, being a land of great natural resource wealth, populated by cultural sophisticated and industrious people. While Britain had gained control of the coastal regions, establishing the Gold Coast Colony in 1867, it was still engaged in an almost eight-decade-long contest against the powerful Ashanti kingdom for control of the valuable interior. The showdown was finally settled in 1902, when Britain vanquished the Ashanti and annexed their lands.

While the expanded colony, which reached deep into the interior, produced vast wealth in gold, tropical hardwoods and cash crops (notably cacao), the prosperity largely benefitted British investors and the crown. Most of the colony's infrastructure development (ex. Accra-Kumasi Railway, completed in 1908) and expenditure was geared towards advancing British controlled industries and political interests, and not towards the colony's peoples. While the colony's residents still fared better than most other Africans, they lived in relative poverty with limited access to services and employment opportunities. Moreover, the Gold Coast's major towns and cities were poorly developed, with the capital, Accra being a ramshackle place, unbefitting the nucleus of a prosperous colony.

Enter Sir Frederick Gordon Guggisberg (1869 – 1930), an amazing figure, who served as the transformative Governor of the Gold Coast and the creator of modern Accra. Of Swiss descent, Guggisberg was born in Canada, but moved to England at the age of ten to be educated for a military career. Graduating from the Woolwich Military Academy in 1889, as a Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers, he was posted to Singapore for a few years, before returning to Woolwich where, as an instructor, he radically improved the engineering curriculum.

In 1902, Guggisberg was deployed to the Gold Coast to serve as a senior member of the colonial survey organization that was to systematically map the entire colony in the wake of the British annexation of the Ashanti lands. He became the head of the survey in 1905, serving until 1908. Traveling all the country on his duties allowed Guggisberg to gain a profound understanding of the land and its peoples. Unlike many of his patronizing and aloof colleagues, Guggisberg formed fast friendships with the locals, developing a great respect for their cultures and abilities. He came to reject the established British imperialist view that held that only Europeans could run African and Asian countries, to the ultimate benefit of the 'mother country'. Rather, motivated by both his open-minded nature and his benevolent interpretation of Christianity, he strongly believed that the role of Europeans in Africa should be to assist the indigenous peoples in improving their economic and social development in preparation for them to run their own institutions, so that they could work in partnership with Europeans.

Guggisberg's enlightened view towards African peoples, as well as his skills as a surveyor and supervisor of map production, were further honed during his time in Nigeria, from 1910 to 1914, during which he rose to become the Surveyor General of the colony. Following that, he served with distinction in World War I along the Western Front, gaining the rank of Brigadier General.

In 1919, Guggisberg was appointed as the Governor of the Gold Coast, a post he would hold for the next eight years. During his tenure, he utterly transformed the country, effectively implementing a radical policy agenda. His goal was to dramatically improve the social and economic welfare of the peoples of the Gold Coast. He spent massively on schools, hospitals and infrastructure for the average people, notably founding the Korle-Bu Teaching Hospital, the most advanced healthcare institution in Africa, and today Ghana's premier hospital. He placed native people in management positions in the colonial bureaucracy and in the state-run institutions, with the aim of creating a skilled local leadership class. He also totally redeveloped the major cities and towns, most notably transforming Accra into one of Africa's most modern and organized urban centres.

He paid for his revolutionary programmes by jump-starting the economy by taking advantage of the global commodities boom. Cooperating with the esteemed geologist Albert Ernest Kitson, he greatly improved the mining industry. He also expanded the railway and road systems and built the deep-water port of Takoradi. However, instead of allowing the proceeds to flow back unchecked to Britain, he insisted that capital be reinvested in the Gold Coast and that the local peoples be given good employment.

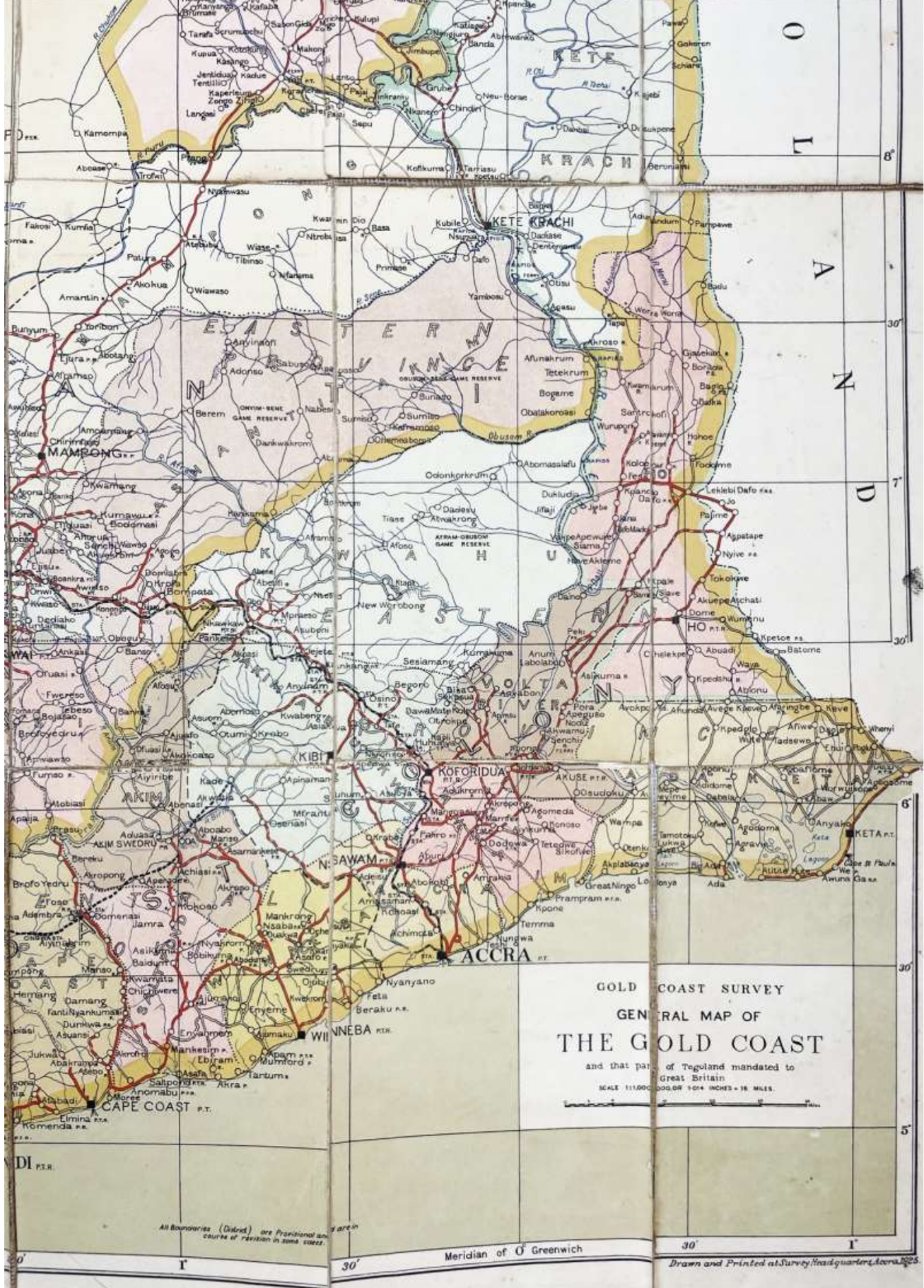
Guggisberg laid the foundation of modern Ghana and was the perfect role model for mutually respectful and beneficial European-African relations long before his time. For these reasons, he is one of the few colonial figures who is still held in high regard by the Ghanaians today.

As one of the protagonists of the modern surveying of the Gold Coast, he knew the central role that maps played in the colony's development. During his governorship, Guggisberg, sponsored the execution of innumerable new surveys and the publication of important maps of the country (such as the present work) in Accra by the press of the Gold Coast Survey Headquarters, so that the most accurate information could be quickly disseminated locally. He ensured that all crown agencies and major commercial enterprises were furnished with the best cartography.

In the wake of Guggisberg's departure from the Gold Coast in 1927 (to become the Governor of British Guiana), the colony was almost unrecognizable from its state before his tenure. It was one of the best governed, most economically productive and most socially just colonies in the British Empire. It should be source of regret that Guggisberg's enlightenment was an exception, as opposed the basis for pan-colonial British policy.

References: British Library: Cartographic Items Maps 65330.(27.); Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin: Kart. C 13390; OCLC: 557568923, 557702688 and 1227078437.

980 EUR



13. Shkodër County, northern Albania

Ottoman Cartography

Siege of Shkodër

[The view of the Hut Hills, where the 3rd Regiment, which was dispatched from Istanbul, which was in charge of protecting the city from the attack of the rebels, defended for 45 days until the force needed in Iskodra was replenished]

[and:]

[Headquarters of the 2nd Division of the Ishkodra Forces. The Rrapshë Plain]

[Possibly North Albania:] [1912 or 1913].

Two manuscript maps in watercolour, pencil and black ink, each 21 x 34 cm (inches), on folded paper 42 x 68 cm (inches), (soft folds slightly scuffed with tiny tears and pin-size holes, otherwise in a good condition).

Unique late Ottoman bird's eye views representing the borderline between Albania and Montenegro during the Balkan Wars

This unique pair of late Ottoman cartography using bird's eye views, probably drawn on the field, was made during the Balkan Wars, possibly in 1912, on the Albanian-Montenegrin border close to Shkodra.

The first view with the lake in the middle, is made from the Albanian side and shows the town Hani I Hotit on the north-east bay of the Shkodra Lake with hills on the eastern part in the front. It overlooks the hills on the Montenegrin border on the opposite side across the bay Sunji Ploč. The view marks the positions of the Turkish camps, cannons and a port, the pink lines show the Ottoman battle lines and the blue ones the ones of the rebels. The fortress on the left-hand side on the Montenegrin part is here marked as sieged by the Ottomans in 1911 (1327 AH).

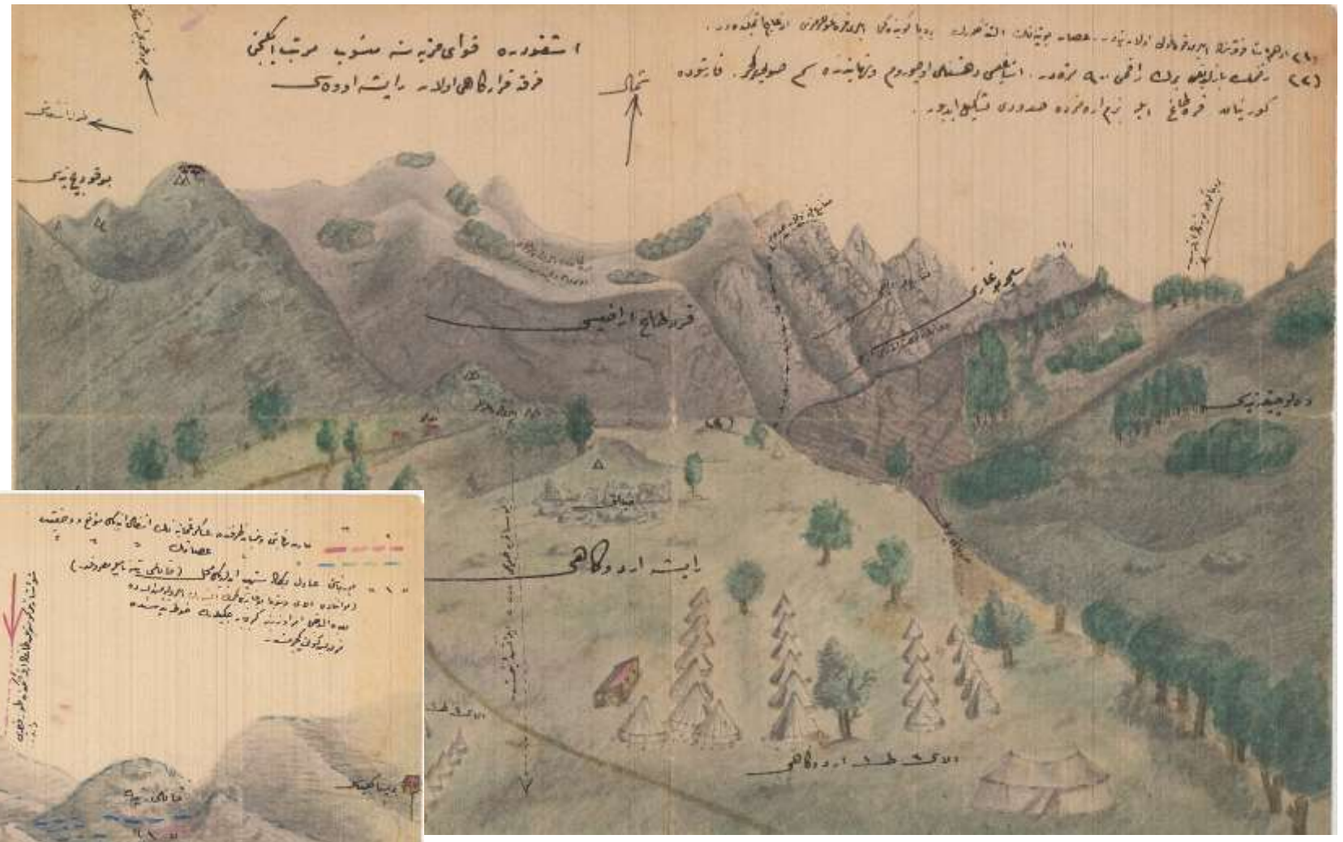
The title says, that the view shows the 3rd regiment, dispatched from Istanbul, which was protecting the area for 45 days, until it was called back to Shkodra.

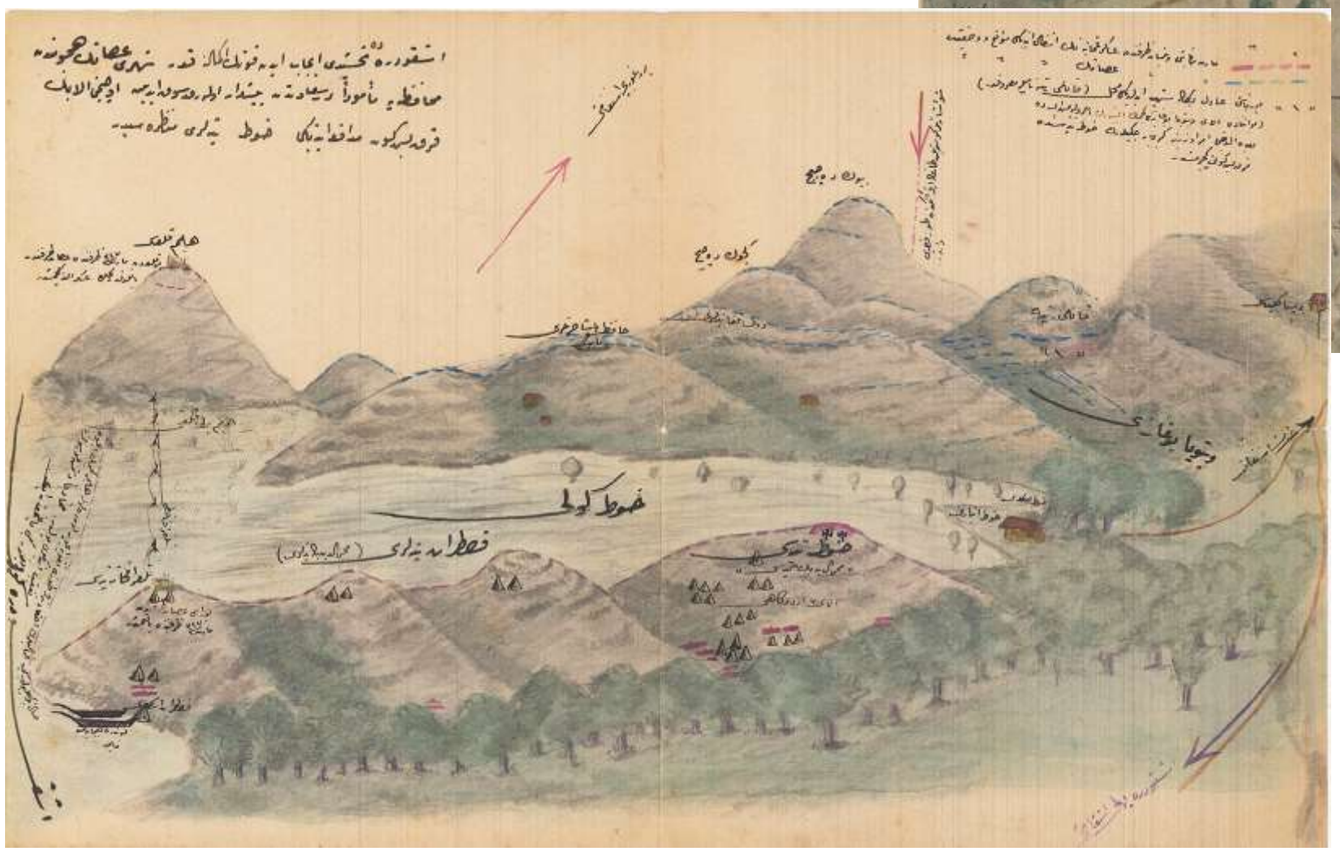
The other view, made at the same time by the same hand, showcases the area north-east from the previous, around the village of Rrapshë in Albania, just before today's so called Rrapsh serpentine, a steep hill overlooking the Albanian mountains and plateaus, with the Montenegrin border just behind the mountains on the left-hand side. Marked are again Turkish camps, positions in the mountains and mountain passes.

The maps were probably made during the Siege of Shkodër, 28nd October 1912 and 23rd April 1913, when Montenegrin forces defeated the Ottoman forces and attacked Shkodër in Albania, which pronounced independence on 28 November 1912. Serbian and Montenegrin armies eventually occupied most of northern and central Albania, but only shortly after the London Conference of Ambassadors compelled them to evacuate Shkodër.

The par of maps offers a unique insight of the late Ottoman military cartography, based on surveying and perspective with modern techniques, only introduced to the Ottoman military training in the late 19th century.

2.200 EUR





14. Greek Independence

ΝΕΟΣ ΠΟΛΙΤΙΚΟΣ ΧΑΡΤΗΣ ΤΕΣ ΕΛΛΑΔΟΣ ΥΠΟ Δ. ΔΗΜΗΤΡΑΚΟΥ

[Neos politikos khartis tes Ellados ipo D. Dimitraki / New Political Map of Greece under D. Dimitrakos]

Athens: Dimitrakos [1922]

Colour lithograph, 100 x 70 cm (39.4 x 27.6 inches) (soft folds, tiny tears in margins, otherwise in a good condition).

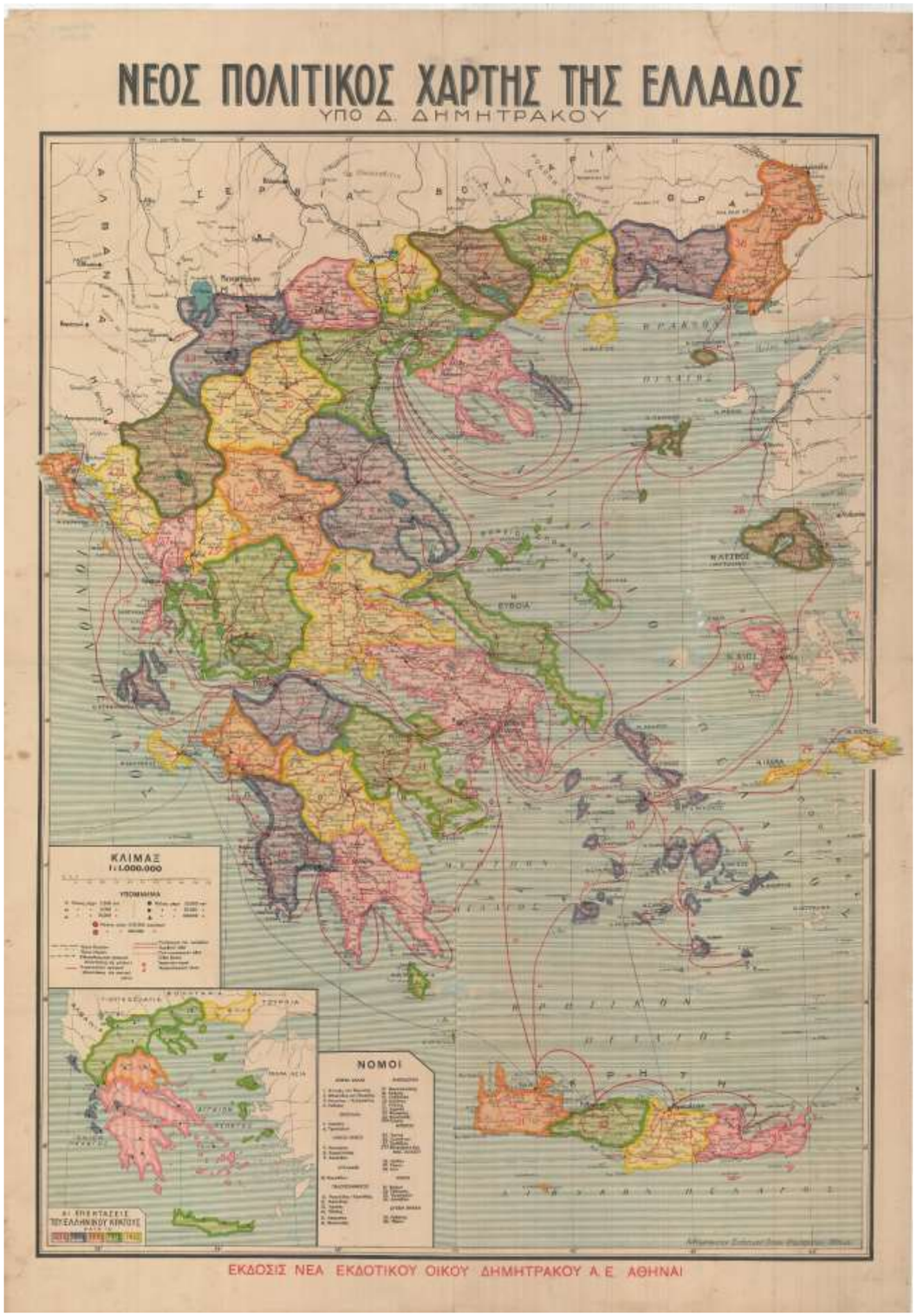
A rare map in Greek language showcasing the country in the year of its independence

A large poster map shows Greece with its regions and most important routes and connections between the cities in the year of its independence in 1922.

The in-set map represents the country's size between 1830 and 1922.

We could not find any institutional examples

440 EUR



15. ARMENIA – PROPAGANDA

INDEPENDENT STATE OF ARMENIA

Karapet J. BASMADJIAN (1864 - 1942).

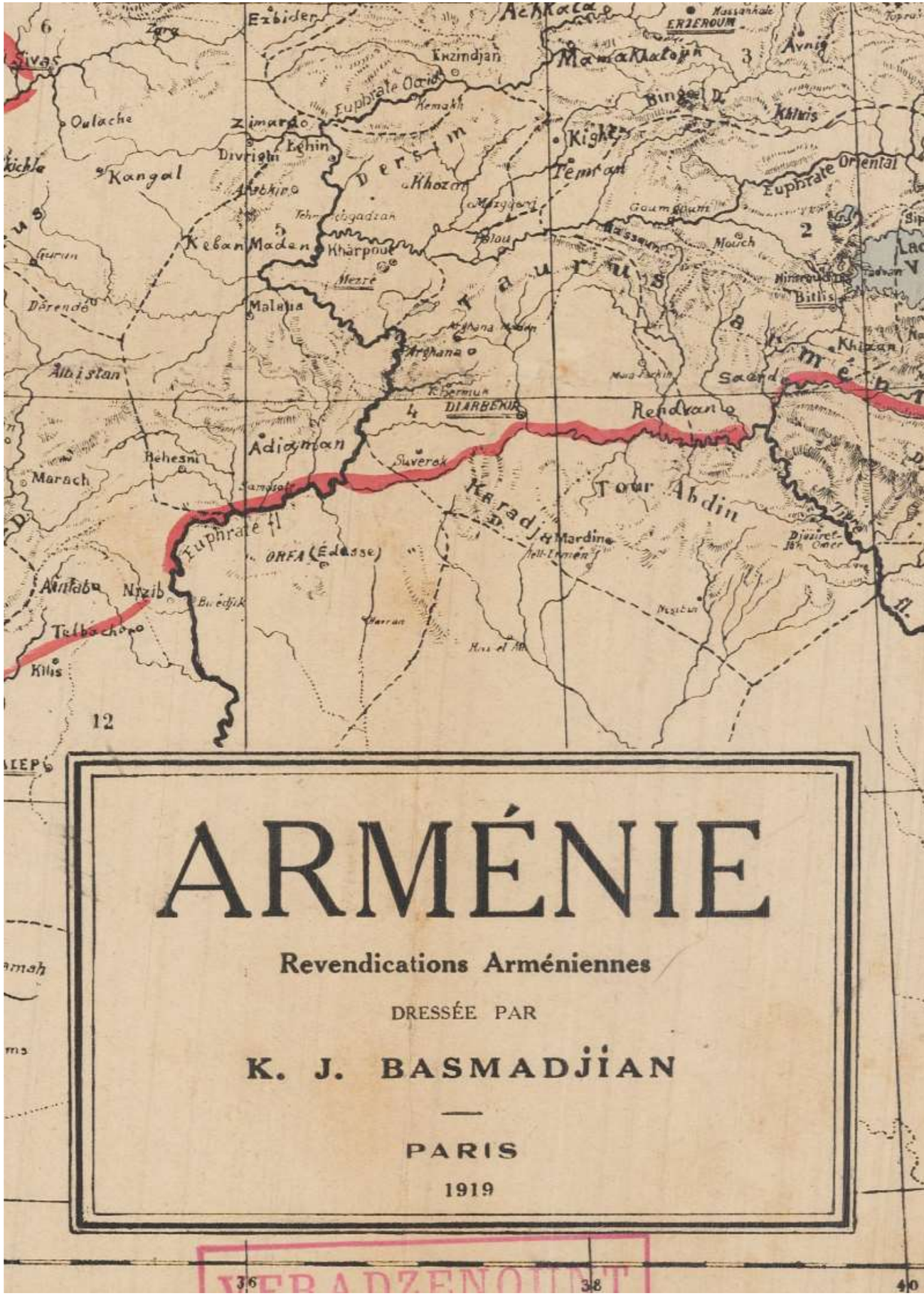
Arménie, revendications arméniennes dressée par K. J. Basmadjian.

Paris, 1919.

Lithograph with original outline hand colour, contemporary bookseller's handstamp of 'Verazenout…Paris' in lower part below title (Very Good, slightly age-toned, soft folds, light foxing), 26 x 44 cm (10 x 17.5 inches).

A rare map depicting the maximal territorial claims of the short-lived First Republic of Armenia (1918-20), the first independent Armenian state since the Middle Ages, published in Paris in 1919 by the prominent Armenian historian and independence activist Karapet J. Basmadjian.

This rare and fascinating map was published in Paris in 1919 by Karapet Y. Basmadjian, the prominent Armenian historian and independence activist, to depict the maximal territorial claims of the First Republic of Armenia, the first independent Armenian state since the middle ages, which lasted only from 1918 to 1920. The map appeared at a critical time in the long history of the Armenian civilization, when it was enduring the unimaginable tragedy of the Armenian Genocide (1915-23), punctuated by the evanescent hope of regaining its first independent state in over 500 years. The map was devised by Basmadjian in the early months of 1919, in the wake of World War I, as a propaganda device for the fledgling Armenian state to advance its territorial claims in the run up to the *Treaty of Sèvres* (August 10, 1920), during which the Western Allied powers were expected to demarcate the country's new boundaries.



ARMÉNIE

Revendications Arméniennes

DRESSÉE PAR

K. J. BASMADJIAN

PARIS

1919

MER NOIRE

MER MEDITERRANEE

CHYPRE

Chaine Pontique

Taurus

Anti-Taurus

Amanus

Tour Abdin

Lac de Van

Golfe d'Adalia

Golfe d'Alexandrette

KARS

ERIVAN

TIFLIS

KOUTAIS

DAGHESTAN

GEORGIE

CAUCASE

BAKOU

MER CASPIENNE

ECHELLE de 1:6.000.000

Limites des Etats

des Vilayets

des Sandjaks

DIVISION ADMINISTRATIVE

TURQUE

1 Vilayet de Van.
2 — Bitlis.
3 — Erzeroum
4 — Diarbékir
5 — Mamouret ul-Aziz
6 — Sivas.
7 — Trébizonde
8 — Kastamoni
9 — Angora.
10 — Konia.
11 — Adana.
12 — Alep.

VERADZENOUNT
(La Renaissance)
JOURNAL ARMÉNIEN
16, Boulevard St-Denis, 16
PARIS

The crudely, but charmingly, lithographed map takes in the western two-thirds of Anatolia and all of the Caucuses, and shows Armenia's maximal claimed boundaries, expressed by a yellow line. This relatively vast territory embraces the core area in the Caucuses around Yerevan (the capital), Lake Sevan and Mount Ararat; and then reaches far westwards to include much of eastern Anatolia, taking in Lake Van, Diyarbakir, the eastern Taurus Mountains, as well as a long strong of coast on the Black Sea, extending past Trabzon; plus a window on the Mediterranean at the Gulf of Alexandretta (Iskenderun), being the historical region of Cilicia.

To be clear, these boundaries represent the Armenian lobby's 'wish list', as even the most optimistic of their group knew that they would never be awarded all of this territory, as many of the central and eastern areas had far larger Kurdish and Turkish populations than Armenian. Moreover, even at the height of their contemporary success, the Armenians only controlled the northeastern extremity of this territory, around Yerevan and Lake Sevan. However, the Armenians could base their claims on historical precedents, as it could be definitely proven that the Medieval Armenian kingdoms occupied all of these lands at some point in the past. All major topographical features are marked, as are Armenia's preferred names for regions and major cities and towns. The key in the lower right uses number to identify the twelve former Ottoman vilayets that covered most of the region.

The (Brief) Rise of an Independent Armenia

The Armenian Civilization is one of the great cultures of the Near East, and it has occupied a variety of different territories during its long history. At its height, the ancient Kingdom of Armenia Major, which existed from 321 to 428 AD, occupied a vast swath of territory from the Levant to the Caspian Sea. Following that time, the Armenian territory was invaded and dissected into different parts. The independent Bagratid Kingdom of Armenia existed from 884 to 1045 in what is now modern day Armenia and Eastern Anatolia. From 1198 to 1375, the Armenian Cilician Kingdom (sometimes referred to as 'New Armenia') flourished in what is now the southeastern coastal region of Anatolia.

From 1375 to 1918, the Armenian civilization was entirely occupied by foreign powers. The terms of occupation tended to be very oppressive, forcing a large portion of the Armenian population into exile, whereby many individuals achieved great success in intellectual and commercial pursuits. In the generations up to World War I, the majority of the traditional Armenian territories were under Turkish domination, as 'Ottoman Armenia', while the northeastern areas were under the rule of Russia, so-called 'Russian Armenia'. During this same period, Paris became the most important intellectual centre of the Armenian diaspora, home to key figures such as Karapet Basmadjian.

World War I and its immediate aftermath marked a period of unparalleled tragedy for the Armenian people. As the ailing Ottoman Empire began to collapse under the weight of the conflict, the Turkish leadership targeted the Armenian people as a scapegoat for their own frustrations. Beginning in 1915, and lasting until 1923, the Turkish imperial and post-imperial regimes murdered over 1.5 Armenians in what had become known as the Armenian Genocide.

However, out of the tragedy and chaos appeared, albeit fleetingly, rays of hope that Armenia could regain its independence after almost 550 years. By late 1917, the Ottoman Empire was in a state of collapse, unable to control even its core territories in Anatolia. Meanwhile, the October Revolution in Russia caused the collapse of the Czarist Regime, and as the Bolsheviks were preoccupied with gaining control over Russia, a power vacuum developed in the former empire's peripheral territories, such as Armenia.

The Armenian independence movement on the ground was led by the Armenian Revolutionary Front (ARF or Dashnaktsutyun), which managed to gain control over most of the former Russian Armenia by the early months of 1918. The ARF civilian political command, the Armenian Council, declared the creation of the (First) Republic of Armenia in Yerevan on May 28, 1918. For the very first time since 1375, Armenians governed their own sovereign state. While the new nation only controlled 70,000 square kilometres of territory, a small fraction of the historical Armenian lands portrayed on the present map, it was hoped that this would be the basis for further territorial gains in the period following the end of World War I.

Meanwhile, the leading members of the Armenian diaspora in France, Britain and the United States, stepped their efforts into high gear. Awareness and sympathy had developed in the West for the suffering of the Armenian people due to the genocide at the hands of the Turks. Many Armenian leaders believed that there was now a receptive audience for the Armenian cause, and so set about to educate Western policy makers on the historic claims of the Armenian people and their contemporary challenges.

By the beginning of 1919, it was well known that the fate of Armenia's territorial claims would be decided by the Western powers at a treaty conference, likely to be convened at some point in 1920. The Armenian exile leaders, including Karapet Basmadjian, prepared numerous well-researched newspaper articles, essays and pamphlets, along with a handful of maps that advanced the Armenian position, all geared towards convincing the Western powers to grant the most favourable possible terms to Armenia.

The present map was a key aspect of this public relations exercise, as it educated Westerners as to the extensive historical territory of the Armenian civilization. Even if it was conceded that there was no realistic way that the independent Armenian state would gain all, or even the majority, of the territory designated on the map, even the reward of a large minority of the land would represent a great leap forward.

The Armenian public relations campaign proved to be a resounding success. At the long-awaited conference, which manifested itself as the Treaty of Sèvres (August 10, 1920), Armenia was awarded 174,000 square kilometres of territory, expanding it holdings westward to include Lake Van, Erzerum and a lengthy coastline along the Black Sea, including the key port of Trabzon. While falling far short of Armenia's maximal claims, it was more than enough territory to form the basis of viable nation. The support of U.S. President Woodrow Wilson caused the proposed treaty state to be referred to as 'Wilsonian Armenia'.

Unfortunately, the dream was not to be, as the terms of the Treaty of Sèvres were never realized. Moreover, the First Armenian Republic was plagued by internal problems and external enemies, the consequences of living in 'rough neighborhood'. The Turks managed to regroup from their earlier implosion and managed to regain control of eastern Anatolia, including the Armenian-designated lands extending from Lake Van up to Trabzon. Meanwhile, the Soviet Red Army successfully invaded the territory of the Republic. Thus, the first independent Armenian nation since 1375 lasted barely 2 years. The Soviets formally incorporated the northeastern Armenian lands into the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic in 1922.

The Armenian people would have to wait another 69 years, until 1991, to regain their own independent state (on roughly the same territory as held by the Frist Republic).

Karapet Basmadjian: Intellectual Advocate for an Independent Armenia

The author of the present map, Karapet J. Basmadjian (1864 – 1942), was a leading Armenian exile intellectual and activist for the cause of his native country. It should be noted that his biography is sometimes difficult to research in Western European languages, as his name had been transliterated from Armenian into Latin script in a bewildering variety of ways, such that he is often alternatively known as 'Garabed Basmadjian', 'K.Y. Basmadjian', **'**K.Y. Bamachian', and even 'Bamachean'.

Basmadjian was long an outspoken and unabashed advocate of Armenian independence and as a result found himself no longer welcome in either Ottoman or Russian controlled Armenia, and was thus based in Paris for most of his life.

He was a historian, archeologist and numismatist of estimable reputation, with most of his works focusing on research that revived and confirmed the significance of the historical Armenian kingdoms and their origins. These include *Inscriptions cunéiformes vanniques de Manazgert* (Venice, 1897); *Lewon V. verjin T'agawor Hayots'* (Paris, 1908), a work on King Leo V, the last ruler of the Cilician kingdom; *Les Inscriptions arméniennes d'Ani, de Bagnaïr et de Marmachên* (Paris, 1931); and *Manuel de numismatique orientale de l'antiquité et du moyen age* (Paris, 1932-6), amongst others.

Even more prominent than his scholarly works, however, were his patriotic tracts and maps that justified the reestablishment of an independent Armenian state with ample territory, predicated on its historical grandeur. His defining text in this regard was *Le Droit arménien depuis l'origine jusqu'à nos jours, mémoire présenté au congrès international d'histoire comparée* (Paris, 1900).

During World War I, as the notion of an independent Armenia emerged as a reality, Basmadjian was one of the protagonists of the Paris-based group of Armenian intellectuals lobbying the Western powers to back their cause. In addition to the present map, he produced two other cartographic works that supported historical Armenian claims, *Carte de l'Arménie ancienne* (Paris, 1916) and *Carte de Cilicie et ses environs* (Paris, 1918). Even long after the collapse of the First Republic of Armenia, Basmadjian worked tirelessly to reassert Armenian self-determination.

A Note on Rarity

The present map is very rare. It was issued both separately and folded within a pamphlet advocating Armenian treaty claims, Avédis Aharonian & Boghos Nubar's *La Question arménienne devant la Conférence de la paix* (1920) [Paris: February 12, 1919]. We are aware of only a single separately issued example of the map and 8 examples of the pamphlet in institutions. The only sales record, for either the separate map or the pamphlet, of which we are aware was of an example of the separate map which we sold in 2017.

References: Bibliothèque nationale de France, GED-7436.

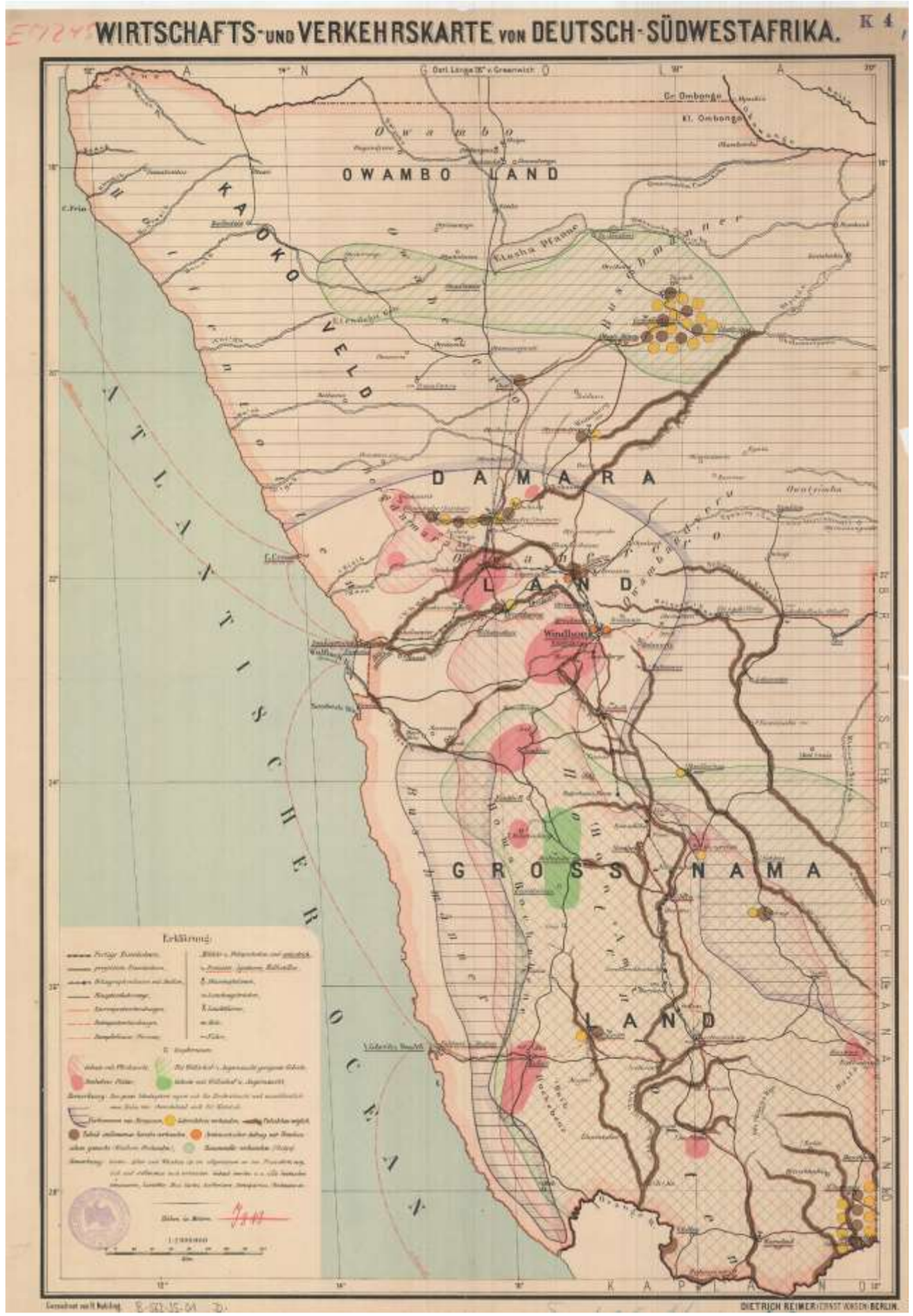
1.400 EUR



16. NAMIBIA

GERMAN COLONIZATION

THEMATIC CARTOGRAPHY



H. NOBILING. / KOLONIAL-KARTOGRAPHISCHEN INSTITUT (GERMANY).

Wirtschafts- und Verkehrskarte von Deutsch-Südwestafrika.

Berlin: Dietrich Reimer (Ernst Vohsen), [1902/3].

Colour print featuring the old handstamp of the *'Koloniale Abteilung des Geographischen Instituts, Universität Berlin'* to lower left corner and various old manuscript inventory numbers in blue crayon and pink pen to legend and blank margins, plus a small handstamp reading *'K4'* to upper right corner (Very Good, slight wear along old folds a couple minor marginal tears closed from verso by old repairs, tiny nick of loss to blank margin on right side), 70.5 x 49 cm (27.5 x 19.5 inches).

Rare - a highly sophisticated and colourful economic and communications map of German Southwest Africa (today Namibia) drafted by Herr Nobling, a senior cartographer at the Kolonial-kartographischen Institut, the mapping authority of the German Colonial Office that operated out of the prestigious Berlin map house of Dietrich Reimer.

In the 1880s, following the 'Scramble for Africa', Germany acquired a large colonial empire in Africa, which consisted of *Deutsch-Südwestafrika* (Namibia), Kamerun (Cameroon), Togoland (modern Togo), and Deutsch-Ostafrika (modern mainland Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi).

Berlin formally laid claim to *Deutsch-Südwestafrika* in 1884, a move that was internationally recognised by the Berlin Conference that same year. The colony was initially managed by the *Deutsche Kolonialgesellschaft für Südwest-Afrika* (German Colonial Society for Southwest Africa), supported by German bankers, industrialists and the mayor of Frankfurt, who sought to exploit its considerable mineral wealth.

Deutsch Südwestafrika became a crown colony in 1890, as the Kolonialgesellschaft found the burden of administration too much to bear, although it retained some of its mineral rights. Germany then invited numerous foreign investors, including British interests, to help develop the colony, supported by as many as 10,000 European settlers.

Within only a generation of establishing the colony, Germany succeeded in developing an impressive infrastructure, agricultural ventures and a series mines that made Deutsch Südwestafrika an economically productive colony, even if every venture was hard-earned in what was an unforgiving desert environment.

However, it must not be overlooked that in pursuing these endeavours, Germany brutally suppressed the indigenous peoples. Their treatment of the Herero and Nama nations during the Herero Wars (1904-8) is generally considered to be one of the great war crimes of African history.

As for cartography, in the beginning none of Germany's colonies, including Deutsch Südwestafrika, were well mapped. New surveys needed to be commissioned, and thematic maps needed to be developed, and the works edited and published. The German State Colonial Office, the Reichs-Kolonialamt, had to decide whether to set up its own mapmaking agency (expensive and technically difficult) or to find a more innovative approach.

The firm of Dietrich Reimer (founded in 1845) in Berlin, was one of the world's most esteemed cartographic publishing houses, long associated with Heinrich Kiepert, the foremost modern cartographer of Turkey and the Middle East. Since 1891, the firm was led by Ernst Vohsen, an old Africa hand. Under Vohsen's influence the Reichs-Kolonialamt increasingly turned to the Reimer firm to fulfil its map drafting and publishing commissions.

In 1899, the Reichs-Kolonialamt decided upon a permanent solution towards the matter of its cartographic needs. It agreed to create the *Kolonial-kartographischen Institut*, that would operate as part of the Reimer firm, working out of the their premises and manned by their employees, but would be funded entirely be the Reichs-Kolonialamt. The Institut would be given a monopoly on official cartographic work relating the German colonies. Max Moisel was appointed as the first director of the Institut, and with this new support and funding it went on to achieve great things. At its height, the Institut employed over 60 mapmakers and support staff, and played a major role in supporting German endeavours in Africa,

During World War I, conquering Germany's African colonies was a priority for Britain and her allies. While Germany put up strong resistance in Kamerun and East Africa, South African forces (acting as proxy for Britain) had a relatively easy time taking Deutsch Südwestafrika. They invaded the country in September 1914, whereupon the outnumbered German *Schutztruppe* (Protection Force) was relegated to delaying tactics as they sought to evacuate their people and valuables. Britain gained complete control of the colony by July 1915.

The Treaty of Versailles (1919), which followed the war, saw Germany lose all her colonies, which were divided between British and French trusteeship. This, of course, spelled the end of the of the Kolonial-kartographischen Institut, which closed in 1920.

Deutsch Südwestafrika became the British protectorate of 'South West Africa', governed by the Union of South Africa; from 1948 its people had the misfortune to be ruled by Apartheid South Africa. The country gained its independence as Namibia in 1991.

The Present Map in Focus

This fascinating thematic map was made by the Kolonial-kartographischen Institut both to inform German officials as to the attributes of Deutsch Südwestafrika, as well as to promote the colony to prospective German settlers and domestic and foreign investors. It was drafted by Herr Nobling, who while a senior and prolific cartographer at the Institut, we can find little information.

The colony is shown to be jam-packed with symbols identifying a wide array of infrastructure, mining and agrarian activities, which are explained in the '*Erklärung*' (Explanation), lower left. These symbols include those for completed and projected railroads; heliograph lines and stations; major roads; postal routes; steamship routes (by the Woermann Shipping Line); lighthouses; piers; post offices; Christian missions; local settlers' agencies, aid stations; copper mines; cattle herding areas (pink shading and lines); sheep grazing areas (green shading and lines); areas where ostriches are found (purple shading and lines); cereal farming; tobacco cultivation; incipient viniculture; and cotton growing.

The present example of the map bears the old handstamp of the *'Koloniale Abteilung des Geographischen Instituts, Universität Berlin'*, the special government-backed bureau at the University of Berlin that researched colonial affairs.

Recently, the present map was featured in a very interesting blog post on historical maps of Namibia written by Mike Klein of the Library of Congress, *Paradise in the Realm of the Hottentots* (July 31, 2019):

https://blogs.loc.gov/maps/2019/07/paradise-in-the-realm-of-the-hottentots/

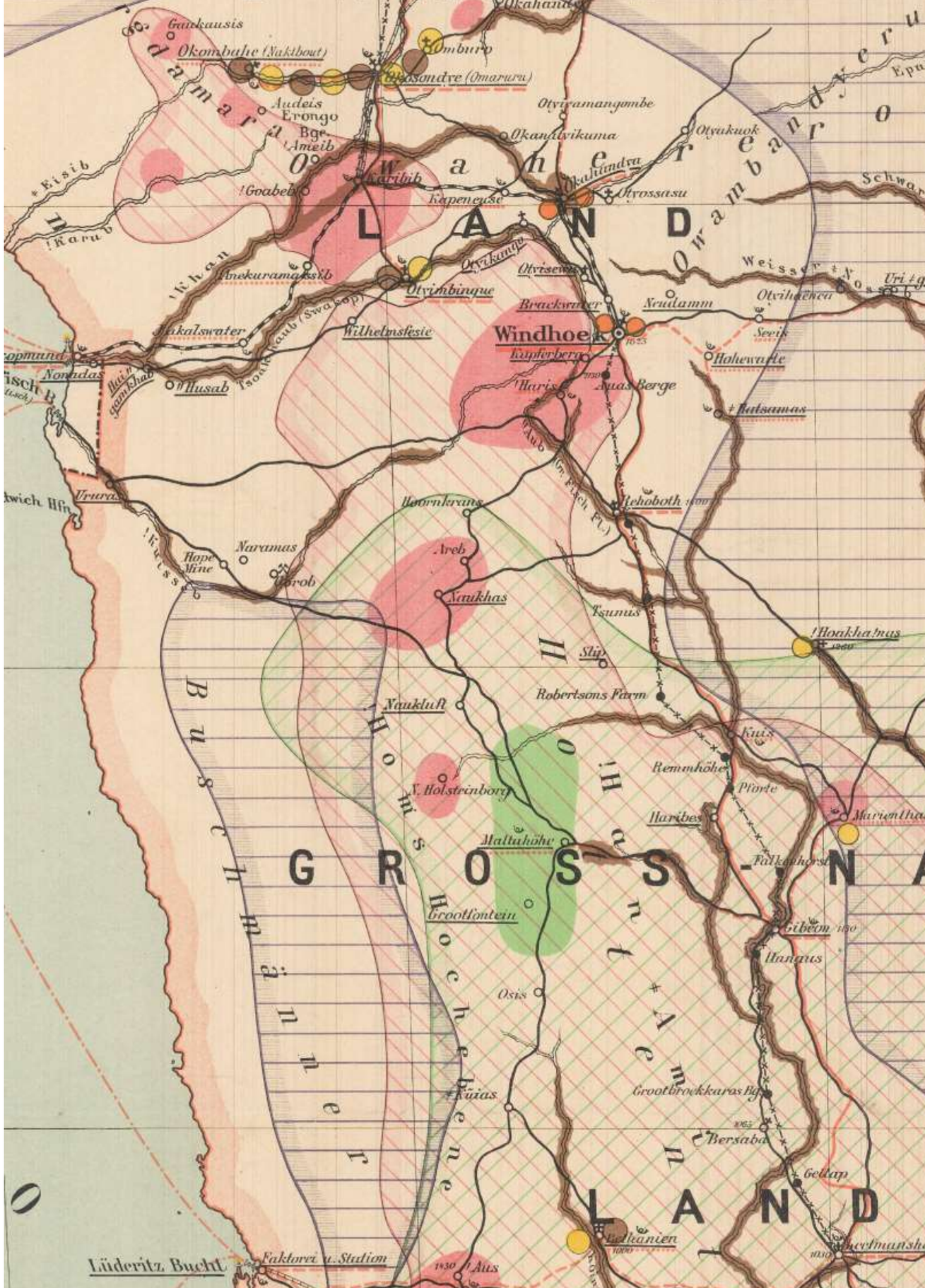
A Note on Publication History and Rarity

As for the publication history of the map, while undated, it was clearly first issued by the Reimer map house as separate map, in 1902 or 1903. The map was then subsequently inserted into an issue of a journal of the German Parliament (Deutschen Reichstages, *Stenographische Berichte über die Verhandlungen des Deutschen Reichstages*, vol. 196 (Berlin, 1903), p. 5288). Judging by how it was folded and its clean margins, the present example of the map seems to have been separately issued.

The separate map is rare. We can trace 6 institutional examples, all held by German libraries. Moreover, we cannot trace any other examples of the separate map as appearing on the market, while the issue of the *Stenographische Berichte* that features the map is extremely difficult to obtain.

References: Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin: Kart. C 14905; OCLC: 799149505, 164577615; *The Geographical Journal*, vol. 21 (1903), p. 483; Deutschen Reichstages, *Stenographische Berichte über die Verhandlungen des Deutschen Reichstages*, vol. 196 (1903), p. 5288.

680 EUR


Gaukausis
Okombahe (Naktbout)
Omburo
Audeis
Erongo
Bge.
Ameib
Goabeb
Karibib
Kapenguse
Otyimbingue
Otyrikange
Otyisewa
Brackwasser
Neudamm
Windhoek
Kupferberg
Wilhelmsfeste
Nonidas
Husab
Haris
Aias Berge
Hohewarte
Seeis
Rehoboth
Naras
Areb
Naukhas
Tsumis
Naukluft
Robertsons Farm
Kuis
Remmhöhe
Pforte
Haribes
Maltahöhe
Grootfontein
Osis
Kuias
Gibeon
Hanigus
Bersaba
Geitap
Bethanien
Faktorei u. Station
Lüderitz Bucht
Aus
Hope Mine
Naramas
Ururus
Otyosondre (Omaruru)
Otyamangombe
Okandjikuma
Otyakuok
Otyosasu
Otyihaenena
Otyihaenena
Okahandja
Schwarzrand
Owambandero
Epukiro
Weisser Nosob
Uri
Hochfeld
Hochebene
Hochplateau
Bergland
Bergland
Bergland

17. JAPAN – CARTOGRAPHIC PROPAGANDA
WORLD WAR I / RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR
STELLAR MAP DESIGN:



Title in Kanji

[Commemorative Map of the World War].

[Tokyo:] 1919

Colour printed scroll map, on several joined sheets of newspaper-type paper, upon contemporarily mount with rollers, original strings (only minor wear due to the storage, minor repaired cracks werso, otherwise in a good condition), size of map area: 155 x 77 cm (61 x 30.3 inches); mount: 196 x 89 cm (77.2 x 35 inches).

An extremely rare and very large format Japanese propaganda map, a grand pageant of imagery celebrating Japan's military triumphs during the Meiji and Taishō Eras that made her an Asian-Pacific superpower and gave her a great empire, showcasing elements of the just-concluded World War I, but also the Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese Wars, a powerful composition of several brightly coloured maps and photographic portraits – a magnificent example with its contemporary silk mount and rollers.

By the end of World War I, Japan had completed the most rapid and radical transformation undertaken by any established society in world history. Up to the 1850s, Japan was a culturally sophisticated nation but was by design almost totally cut off from the rest of the world. Its economy was based upon agriculture and traditional crafts and the Japanese people had only a very limited acquaintance with modern technology.

In the 1850s, the Western powers, led by the United States, forced Japan, literally by gunpoint, to open it economy and society to the outside world and international trade. Most foreigners expected that Japan would become some meek colonial vassal, ripe for exploitation; however, they were in for a surprise.

During the Meiji Era (1868 - 1912), the Japanese adapted and, in many cases, greatly improved, Western technology and systems with a speed and competency that astounded all observers. Within a couple of decades Japan had become an ultra-modern industrialized state, in the mold of Western Europe and the United States. Crucially, Japan's advancement was applied to military technology, whereupon it developed one of the most sophisticated and disciplined armies and navies in the world.

Japan's new strength imbued it with grander ambitions. A country that had recently been in self-isolation for generations now turned its energies to developing a foreign empire. Japan benefited by the fact that it was always underestimated. The Chinese viewed themselves as inherently superior to the Japanese, and being a much larger country, initially dismissed them as a mere nuisance. Meanwhile, Western powers simply could not believe that an Asian country (read non-White) could ever match them in a military contest.

Japan first shocked the world when it throttled China during the Sino-Japanese War (1894-5), taking Korea and Taiwan as its first major prizes for its new empire.

Meanwhile, Russia was expanding aggressively into the Asia Pacific realm, and it became clear that St. Petersburg and Tokyo's ambitions could not coexist.

Upon the outset of the Russo-Japanese War (1904-5), Russia confidently assumed that it would easily vanquish Japan. Its great base in China, Port Arthur (today the Lüshunkou District of Dalian), was one on the most heavily fortified places on earth, while the Russian Navy had recently been retooled with ultra-modern vessels, skippered by experienced commanders. However, the 'impregnable' city fell to Japan during the Siege of Port Arthur (August 1, 1904 – January 2, 1905), and the Russians utterly lost the land war in Manchuria at the Battle of Mukden (20 February–10 March 1905). If that was not enough, the Japanese navy decimated the main Russian fleet (which had sailed halfway around the world from St. Petersburg) at the Battle of Tsushima (May 27-28, 1905). At the Treaty of Portsmouth (September 5, 1905) that ended the War, Japan became the dominant power in East Asia, and was made the quasi-colonial overlord of Southern Manchuria, while Russia ceded Southern Sakhalin and the Kurile Islands to Japan.

During the early period of the Taishō Era (1912-26), Japan entered World War I on the side of the Entente Powers (Japan had especially close relations with Britain and the Royal Navy). While not a major combatant, Japan impressed it allies with its highly competent and disciplined conduct, that importantly allowed Britain, and later the United States, to have 'not worry' about the conflict in the Asia-Pacific theatre, as Japan 'had it covered'. Most notably, Japan conquered the major German treaty port of Tsing-tau (today Qingdao, China), during the Siege of Tsing-tao (August 27 - November 7, 1914), dealing a severe blow to the Kaiser's ego early in the war.

At the Treaty of Versailles (1919), which followed the war, Japan was sat at the victors' table and for the first time was internationally hailed as one of the global military superpowers and a fully advanced modern, industrial society, worthy of universal respect. Japan's self-image grew to reflect its new status, a state of affairs that was unimaginable only short time before. It is at this moment that the present map comes into play.



The Present Map in Focus

The present work is a grand and powerful celebration of the Japanese Empire's new status as a global superpower, employing a vivid pageant of cartography and portraiture to brilliant propagandist effect. While the map seems to be printed on ephemeral, newsprint-style paper, the quality of the design and is stellar, and the colour scheme vivid, while its large and sumptuous woven silk mount and rollers add a certain gravitas.

The map, the kanji title of which translates to a 'Commemorative Map of the World War' is occupies the top of the composition on either side of the Japanese imperial symbol of the sixteen-petalled chrysanthemum. The work consists of two main components. The top register, entitled 'Important Peoples in the Meiji and Taishō Eras' features a double-hemisphere world map, surrounded by several portraits of both leading Japanese and world figures of the broader period. The pride of place is given to the reigning Taishō Emperor, while other figures include the late Meiji Emperor, Woodrow Wilson, King George V, Kaiser Wilhelm II, Czar Nicholas II, and Emperor Franz Josef of Austria-Hungary, etc., plus various Japanese military commanders. In the lower right corner of the register is view of the Palace of Versailles, where the eponymous treaty was signed. In the lower left corner is a text block listing the 'Allied' and 'Enemy' powers in the World War I, noting the military strength of each.

The main part of the work, below, is dominated by a detailed map of the Japanese Empire that (including its insets) features all of Metropolitan Japan, as well as Korea, Southern Manchuria, Taiwan, Southern Sakhalin, the Kuril Islands and the southern Japanese chain leading down to Okinawa.

Very interesting details that might at first be overlooked are contained within the white circles on the map, which upon closer look reveal detailed 'mini-maps' of Japanese naval and army victories, such as the Battle of Tsushima (showing the courses of the opposing fleets!).

An inset in the middle of the main map depicts an overview of the Asia-Pacific region while above is a World Map, which sets the greater context.

In the upper left corner of the main register are four intriguing insets. The lower inset features a detailed plan of the Siege of Port Arthur, while above is an overview map of Europe show the 'New Country Lines', or international boundaries, as mandated by the Versailles Treaty, while higher still are insets detailing the new borders in both Western and Eastern Europe. All considered, the various maps endeavour to show that Japan is not only a major regional power, but a key mover on a global scale.



The publisher of the map is not clear, but it seems that the work was likely commissioned by an official Japanese government agency, as by this time the state had developed a well-funded and highly sophisticated propaganda machine.

Unfortunately, as we all know too well, during the early Shōwa Era (1926-89) Japan became a hyper-military dictatorship and greatly overextended itself, with horrific humanitarian results, during War World War II. This led to the downfall of the Japanese Empire, but also gave birth to a modern, peaceful Japan.

A Note on Editions and Rarity

The present map is extremely rare, which is not surprising, as its fragile nature and large size would have led to a very low survival rate.

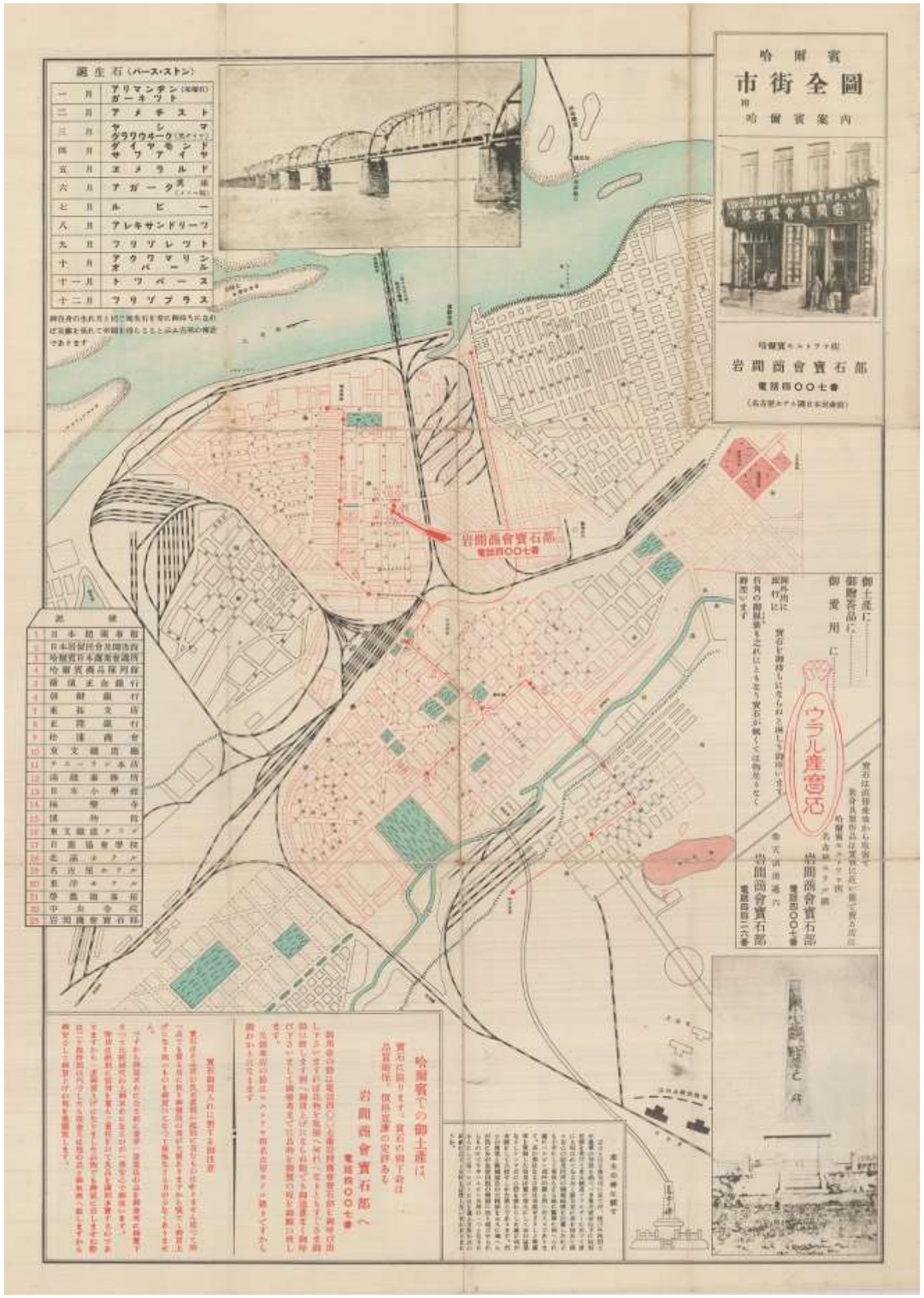
We cannot trace another example of the present 1919 edition. However, we are aware of single example of a 1918 edition (which is very similar but features a slightly different configuration of elements) that recently appeared on the market, while a 1914 edition is apparently held by a Chinese institution.

The present example is remarkable for its stellar condition, and the presence of its lovely contemporary silk mount with rollers, which are often the first aspects of such map to perish.

References: N/A – no other examples traced.

3.200 EUR

18. HARBIN AND MUKDEN (SHENYANG), CHINA
JAPANESE OCCUPATION OF MANCHURIA (MANCHUKUO)



IWAMA SHOKAI JEWELRY COMPANY.

[Titles in Japanese…Harbin / Mukden (Shenyang)].

[n.p., n.d., but likely printed in Manchuria, 1930s].

Colour photolithograph, printed on both sides (folds with short, partly repaired tears on the image on the back, otherwise in a good condition, one panel verso slightly dusty), 55 x 38 cm (21.5 x 15 inches).

A rare and attractive 1930s ephemeral work from the Japanese occupation of Manchuria (called by Tokyo 'Manchukuo'), on one side featuring a map and views of Harbin, the great logistics hub and 'Fashion Capital of the Far East', and on the other a map and views of Mukden (Shenyang), the cultural and industrial centre of the region's south, printed as a promotional piece by the Iwama Shokai Jewelry Company.

This composition is a fascinating and attractive artefact from the Japanese occupation of Manchuria (1931-45), a brutal but historically intriguing era. A double-sided work, on the recto it features a map and photographic images of Harbin, a vibrant, colossal logistics and commercial hub that was founded by the Russians less than four decades before the map was made; the verso features a map and a series of views of Mukden (Shenyang), southern Manchuria's premier cultural and industrial centre. The ephemeral work was printed entirely in the Japanese language as a promotional piece for the Iwama Shokai Jewelry Company, a major supplier of gems and settings with showrooms in both cities. While undated, and not

featuring an imprint, based on its style and content, it was clearly printed in the 1930s, likely by a local press in either Harbin or Mukden.

Manchuria, due to its great natural resources and its strategic location had since the mid 19th century been one of the geopolitical keystones of the Far East. A watershed moment occurred in 1898, when under foreign pressure, the Chinese Empire allowed Russia to dominate the region. Russia gained Port Arthur (today the Lüshunkou District

of Dalian), and founded the city of Harbin at a key waypoint along the Chinese Eastern Railway (CER), a line that was built across Manchuria from Russian territory to Vladivostok (essentially the CER became the eastern terminus of the Trans-Siberian Railway). Meanwhile, Mukden (Shenyang), while an old city, grew dramatically as the major hub of Southern Manchuria, along the railway that ran from Harbin to Port Arthur.

During the Russo-Japanese War (1904-5), Japan utterly throttled Russia, taking over Port Arthur and gaining dominance over southern Manchuria, including Mukden. Russia retained operational control of Northern Manchuria, including Harbin and the main line of the CER.

By the beginning of the 1930s, Japan had bult itself into Asia's most powerful and wealthy military-industrial state and had come to have Napoleonic visions of conquest (which ultimately had disastrous results in World War II). In 1931, Japan invaded and conquered Manchuria, and the following year it made the region into the puppet state of Manchukuo. While the Japanese permitted many 'client' peoples to remain in the territory, it proceeded to thoroughly instill Japanese culture and commerce across the region, so setting the scene upon which the present map appeared.

Turning to Harbin, its story is unlike that of any other city in China. Until it was founded by the Russians as railway hub in 1898, its location was a totally undistinguished rural spot. However, the Russians moved with alacrity to build up the city, hiring Italian and Swiss urban planners to lay out rational grids of streets, parks, squares and room for ample infrastructure, while buildings, many of grand and expensive designs, were built faster than lightening. Thousands of people arrived from across Russia and beyond, riding the CER, which also carried the latest wares from Europe. Harbin's population and economy boomed, creating a metropolis almost out thin air. While the city was dominated by ethnic Russians, there was a very large Jewish community, as well as significant populations of Poles, Tatars, Manchurians, Han Chinese, Japanese, Koreans, and others. This city became one of the great nexuses of cultural exchange in the world, and contemporary accounts describe it as an incredibly exciting place.

Of relevance to the fact that the present map was sponsored by a jewelry company, Harbin was rightly known as the 'Fashion Capital of the Far East', as it was the first city in where the latest trends arrived from Paris (by was of the CER), weeks or months before they reached Shanghai, Tokyo or Hong Kong. Given Harbin's wealth, its ateliers had the ability to pick off the best suits and accessories before the rest moved further south and east!

During the Russian Civil War (1917-22), thousands of refugees flooded into Harbin fleeing the Soviets, altering its social charter. Many of these 'White Russians' remained in the city after the Japanese takeover in 1931, and through the 1930s Harbin retained its vibrancy, albeit under a very brutal, authoritarian regime. The Soviet takeover of Harbin at the end of World War II, and the subsequent Chinese Communist rule over Manchuria ruined the city's international character and levelled its economy. It was not until the 1990s that Harbin came roaring back (it now has population of over 6 million and one of the most vibrant economies in China).

The front side of the present work features a large, detailed map of Harbin. The city's unique urban plan, shows it to be composed a series of distinct neighborhoods, often separated by spurs of the CER, the lifeblood of the city. The streets and parklands follow rational patterns in line the with best modern practices of European urban planning, with areas still under development represented by dashed lines. The red lines and dots running up certain streets represent the city's electric tram system, one of the most modern in Asia. The boxes of text that surround the scene feature information on Iwama Shokai's gemstones, and the cultural significance of precious rocks in general.

The map is graced by three interesting photographic views. In the upper right corner, being the 'cover' of the entire piece, is an image of the Iwama Shokai Jewelry store in Harbin, and indicative of the still predominant Russian nature of the city, the signage features top billing Russian, with Kanji below. In the top centre is an image of the great Binzhou Railway Bridge (which still exists to this day) which carried the main line of the CER across the Songhua *River*, which ran across the northern side of the city. In the lower left corner is a photograph of an obelisk, being a Japanese monument to the heroes of the Russo-Japanese War.

The verso of the composition showcases Mukden (Shenyang), the premier city in southern Manchuria, and very different place to Harbin. Mukden is an ancient city that attained great importantance in 1625, when it became the capital of the Manchu polity. Through almost all of 19th century, it was an important, but relatively small regional centre confined within its old walls. In 1898, the Russian took practical control of Mukden and made it a key waypoint along the in progress South Manchurian Railway, which connected to the CER, and ran down to Port Arthur. The city rapidly developed a manufacturing base and swelled with Han Chinese and other migrants to serve as manpower. During the Russo-Japanese War, the city became globally famous for being the scene of the Battle of Mukden (February 19 to March 10, 1905), the largest land battle in the world fought between 1813 and WWI, in which the Japanese decisively defeated the Russians, giving them control over the land war. Under Japanese dominance, Mukden continued to grow and industrialize, being one of Asia's leading producers of ammunitions. In 1914, the city's name was officially changed to 'Shenyang', although for many years it was still referred to as Mukden in both Japanese and English.

Japan's invasion and conquest of Manchuria commenced following the 'Mukden Incident' (September 18, 1931), whereupon a bomb went off near the city's main train station, supposedly planted by "Chinese Nationalist" (although the device was set off by the Japanese!). Japan used this 'outrage' invade Manchuria, soon declaring it as Manchukuo. Under Japanese rule, the regime oppressed Shenyang's Han Chinese majority, shunting them off into bad neighborhoods and relegating them to menial jobs. The Japanese built themselves lavish new residential areas and enjoyed a very high standard of living (allowing them to buy gems from Iwama Shokai!). The Japanese also hyper-industrialized Shenyang, which unfortunately resulted in most of Manchuria's magnificent forests being cut down to fuel the factories. After World War II, Shenyang became a major battlefront between the Nationalists and the Communists, with the former eventually taking over the city and all Manchuria. Like Harbin, the city's economy suffered under Mao's rule, and would only come roaring back in the 1990s.

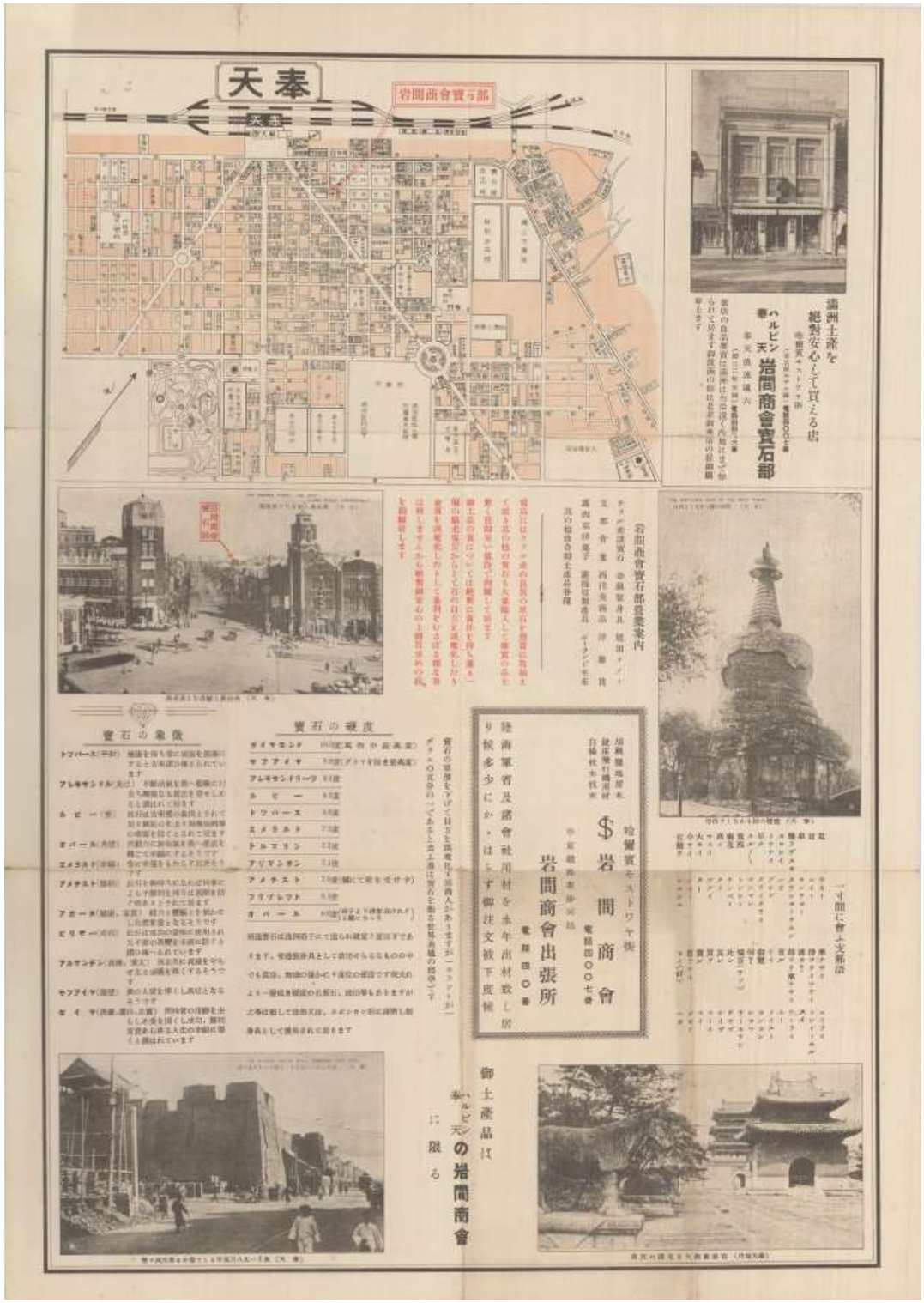
The present work features a fine map of the downtown-commercial centre of Mukden (today's the Zhonghua Road District), located near the main railway station. This neighborhood was built in a modern European style with wide avenues and parks. The map is highly detailed, labelling all major business and institutions.

The 5 photographic views that embellish the scene include an image of the Iwama Shokai premises, in the upper right corner; a view down Naniwa Street (today *Zhonghua* Street, the main commercial thoroughfare), left side; a view of the old West Tower, right side; the wall of Mukden Castle, lower left corner; and an image of an old temple, lower right corner. As with the Harbin map, the boxes of text that dot the composition extoll Iwama Shokai's gems.

The present work is understandably rare, owing to its ephemeral nature. We have not been able to trace an institutional example, are aware of only 2 other examples as having appeared on the market.

References: N / A.

880 EUR



19. Armenian Printing in Calcutta

Պատարագ կամ ժամերգութիւնք ՚ի մատուցանելն զսուրբ խորհուրդ մարմնոյ եւ արեան տեառն մերոյ Յիսուսի Քրիստոսի

[Liturgy or Sacrament to Offer the Sacred Sacrament of the Body and Blood of Our Lord Jesus Christ]

Calcutta: Յ՚Արծիւ Տպարանի Պօղոսի Վիջէնեան Կոստանդնուպօլսեցւոյ [Artsiw Tparani Poghosi Vijenean Kostandnupolsets'woy / Eagle Printing House by Poghos Vigenyan from Constantinople] 1848.

8°, 8 pp., 155 pp., later paper wrappers (old inscription with on the front loose endpaper, old stamps from Armenian Church in Dhaka, Bangladesh, first and last pages with pin-size wormholes, minor staining, sporadic old annotations and lines in margins).

An exceedingly rare book on liturgy in Armenian language was printed in Calcutta in 1848.

The Armenian press in India started in Madras in 1772 and continued in Calcutta. In the next decades almost 200 books and 13 periodicals were printed in 12 different presses.

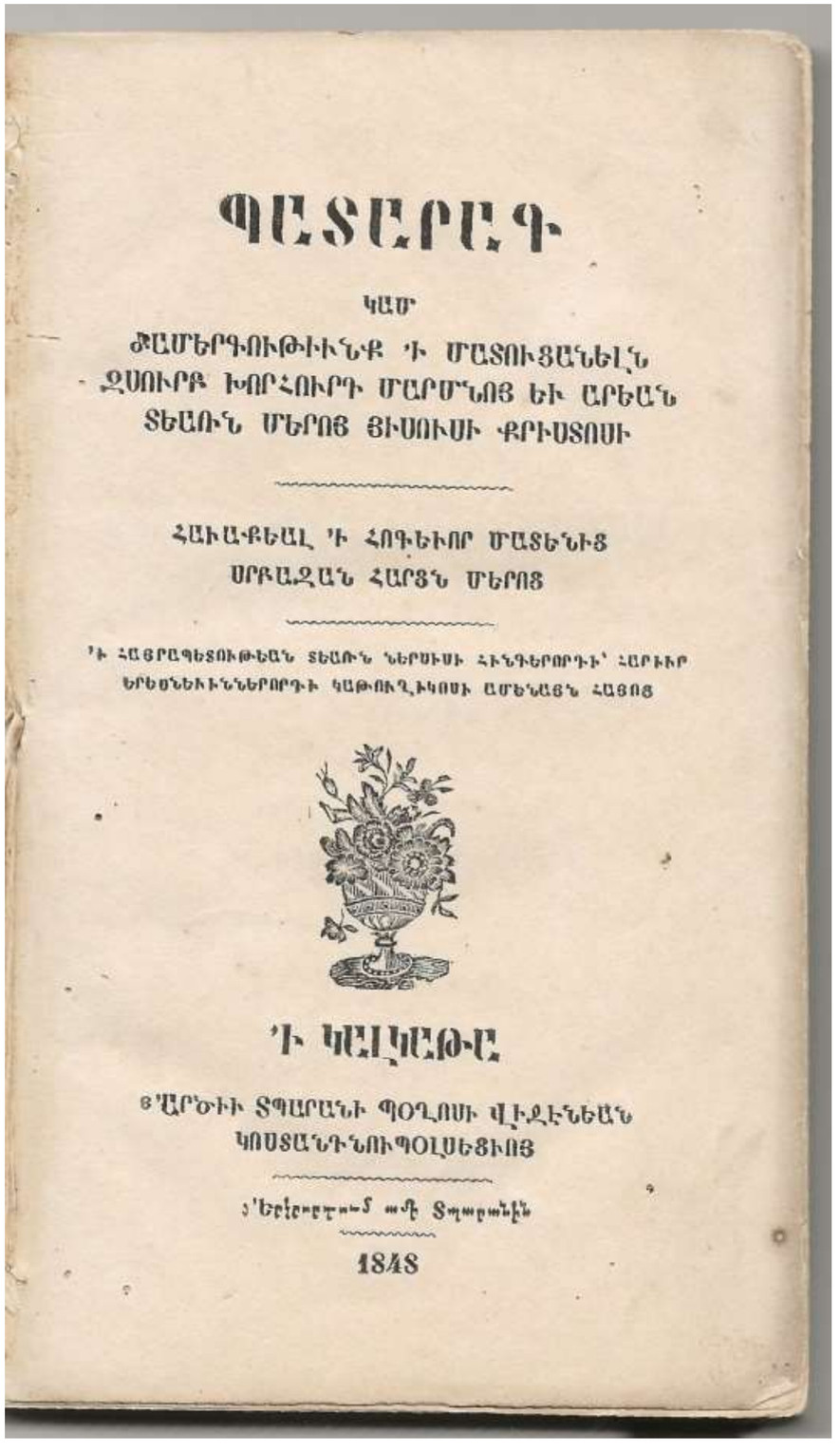
The first Calcutta press was founded by coincidence in 1790 in St. Nazareth Church under the management of Rev. Hovsep Stepanosian, after Armenian types and a printing equipment were found in a British shop in the city. The press was only active for 8 years. It was followed by the second press, run by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

Not much is known about the Artsiw (Eagle) press, run by Poghos Vigenyan (or Viyenyan), who came from Istanbul. We could only find 9 titles by the press, all issued within 5 years between 1846 and 1851.

The book comes from a former library of the Armenian Church in Dhaka, Bangladesh, and bears a manuscript annotation about the donator (Mary Alexander, in memory of her late husband David Abraham Alexander, 8. 11. 1937).

The database of Armenian prints mentions two institutional examples (Mesrop Mashtots Research Institute of Ancient Manuscripts in Yerevan and Sydney Public Library).

SOLD



ՊԱՏԱՐԱԳ

ԿԱՄ

ԺԱՄԵՐԳՈՒԹԻՒՆՔ Ի ՄԱՏՈՒՑԱՆԵԼՆ
ԶՍՈՒՐԲ ԽՈՐՀՈՒՐԴ ՄԱՐՄՆոՅ ԵՒ ԱՐԵԱՆ
ՏԵԱՌՆ ՄԵՐՈՅ ՅԻՍՈՒՍԻ ՔՐԻՍՏՈՍԻ

ՀԱՒԱՔԵԱԼ Ի ՀՈԳԵՒՈՐ ՄԱՏԵՆԻՑ
ՍՐԲԱԶԱՆ ՀԱՐՑՆ ՄԵՐՈՅ

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ԿՈՍՏԱՆԴՆՈՒՊՕԼՍԵՑԻՈՅ

1848

20. CHICAGO

Baron Edmond de MANDAT-GRANCEY (1842–1911), author.

شيقاغو شهري

[Amerika seyahatından Şikago şehri / From the Travel through America. The City of Chicago]

Istanbul: Matbaa-i Ahmed İhsan 1321 [1905]

8°, 37 pp., later marbled wrappers (slightly stained, otherwise in a good condition).

An Ottoman translation of Baron Edmond de Mandat-Grancey's description of Chicago, first published in 1898

This unusual Ottoman text is a translation of a description of Chicago, written by a military officer and journalist Baron Edmond de Mandat-Grancey (1842–1911) and first published in 1898. The book was issued in the series *Küçük Seyahatler* (Small Travels), one of the first travelogues in Ottoman language, which consisted of four separately published titles: China, Afghanistan, Chicago and Mumbai (please see the following items).

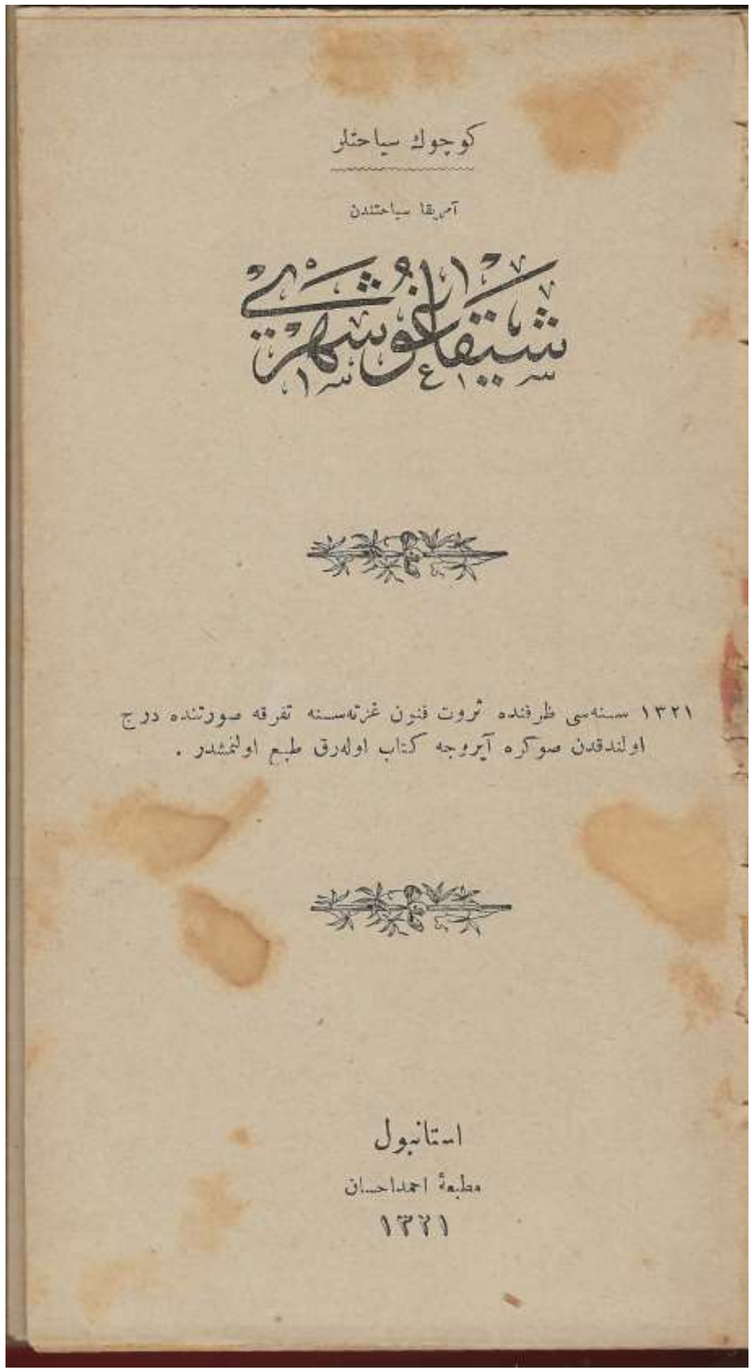
The publishing house by Ahmed İhsan was specialized in travel and exploration books as well as in adventure novels. İhsan, who translated several of the books, published by his press, also translated at the time highly popular Jules Verne's novels to Ottoman, which inspired him to make his own journey around Europe, using the fastest means of transportation. This book titled *Avrupa'da Ne Gördüm* (*What did I see in Europe*) became the first modern Ottoman travelogue of Europe and possibly the first travelogue involving the newly opened Orient Express.

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

We could find four institutional examples on Worldcat (Harvard University, Princeton University Library, University of Chicago Library, Boğaziçi University Library).

References: OCLC 949548460, 39997758. ÖZEGE; 18961, MİL - TBTK; 4401.

580 EUR



21. AFGHANISTAN

Anon.

افغانستان

[Afganistan / Afghanistan]

Istanbul: Matbaa-i Ahmed İhsan 1321 [1905]

8°, 29 pp., later marbled wrappers (slightly stained, otherwise in a good condition).

Another book from the series *Küçük Seyahatler* (Small Travels) (see the previous item) describes Afghanistan with its inhabitants, geography and the cities of Kabul, Kandahar and Herat.

See more details about the publisher in description of the previous item.

Worldcat lists one example (Boğaziçi University Library), the other apper to be eBooks.

References: OCLC 949483122; ÖZEGE; 4653 - TBTK; 859.

480 EUR



22. MUMBAI

Edmond COTTEAU (1833 – 1896).

هندستان سیاحتندن. بومبای شهری

[Hindistan Seyahatinden. Bombay Şehri / From the Indian Travel. Bombay City]

Istanbul: Matbaa-i Ahmed İhsan 1321 [1905]

8°, 34 pp., [2 pp.] blank, later marbled wrappers (slightly stained, otherwise in a good condition).

An Ottoman translation of a description of Mumbai, made by a French journalist Edmond Cotteau (1833 – 1896) during his travel to India in 1878-1879 describes the city and its inhabitants. A special chapter is dedicated to elephants.

See more details about the publisher and the series in description of the previous item.

References: OCLC 223157027, 1122689017. ÖZEGE; 2513 - TBTK; 6678.

480 EUR

23. Prosody / Linguistics

Bulaq Imprint

جامی (Jami, 1414 -1492), author; Sayyid Ahmed Safi, editor and author of the commentary

شرح العروض [title], شرح عروض ملا جامی [first page]

[Şerh'ül-aruz Molla Cami / Explanation of Prosody by Jami]

Bulaq: 1267 [1850]

8°, 158 pp., later black cloth binding with debossed decoration and gilt lettering (old manuscript in colour pencil on first and last page, otherwise in a good condition).

Treatise on linguistics by Jami, printed by Bulaq Press in Egypt

A treatise on prosody in Persian language, here translated to Ottoman, was written by a 15th century Persian Sunni prolific poet and scholar Nūr ad-Dīn 'Abd ar-Rahmān Jāmī, known as Jami or Molla Cami in Turkish. Jami was born in today's Ghor Province, Afghanistan and authored approximately 87 books and short texts, many of them important and influential in the Sufi literature.

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.

Worldcat lists one example (Niedersächsische Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Göttingen).

References: OCLC 254583317. ÖZEGE; 18863; Hsu Cheng Hsiang, The First Years of Arabic Printing in Egypt 1238-1269. 1822-1851. The Checklist; no.420, p. 465.

550 EUR


جام مظفر

بسم الله الرحمن الرحیم

(شرح عروض ملا جامی)

منت واقر حضرت صانع قادر * پادشاه اول وآخره که بیوت صدور سوحدینی
مرکز دائرهٔ عرفان * واسرار خفیهٔ سجانیه سن آنده نهان * قیلوب
اشکال معانئ بیانی آنلردن آشکار ایله محسنات بدیعیه سن بدیدار
ایلدی * وصلوة کامل مدام * حضرت فخر انام * وسلطان رسل کرام
علیهم السلامه که بحور معجزات مطلع آیاتی زبان شعرایی موقوف * وعلی
وازاحیفلرین مکشوف ایلدی * وسلام تام اصحاب کرام وباخصوص
چهار یارذوی الاحترام * حضراتنه که چار رکان بیت اسلامدر
*(وبعد) * لطافت شعر وانشا * معرفت علم عروض ایله واضح
وروشنا اولدیغندن ناشی نور الحق والدین حضرت عبد الرحمن جامی *

قدس

24. DARWINISM

Eduard von HARTMANN (1842 – 1906), author; Memduh SÜLEYMAN (1889? – 1920), translator and the author of the commentary

داروینیزم

[Darvinizm / Darwinism / Wahrheit und Irrthum im Darwinismus]

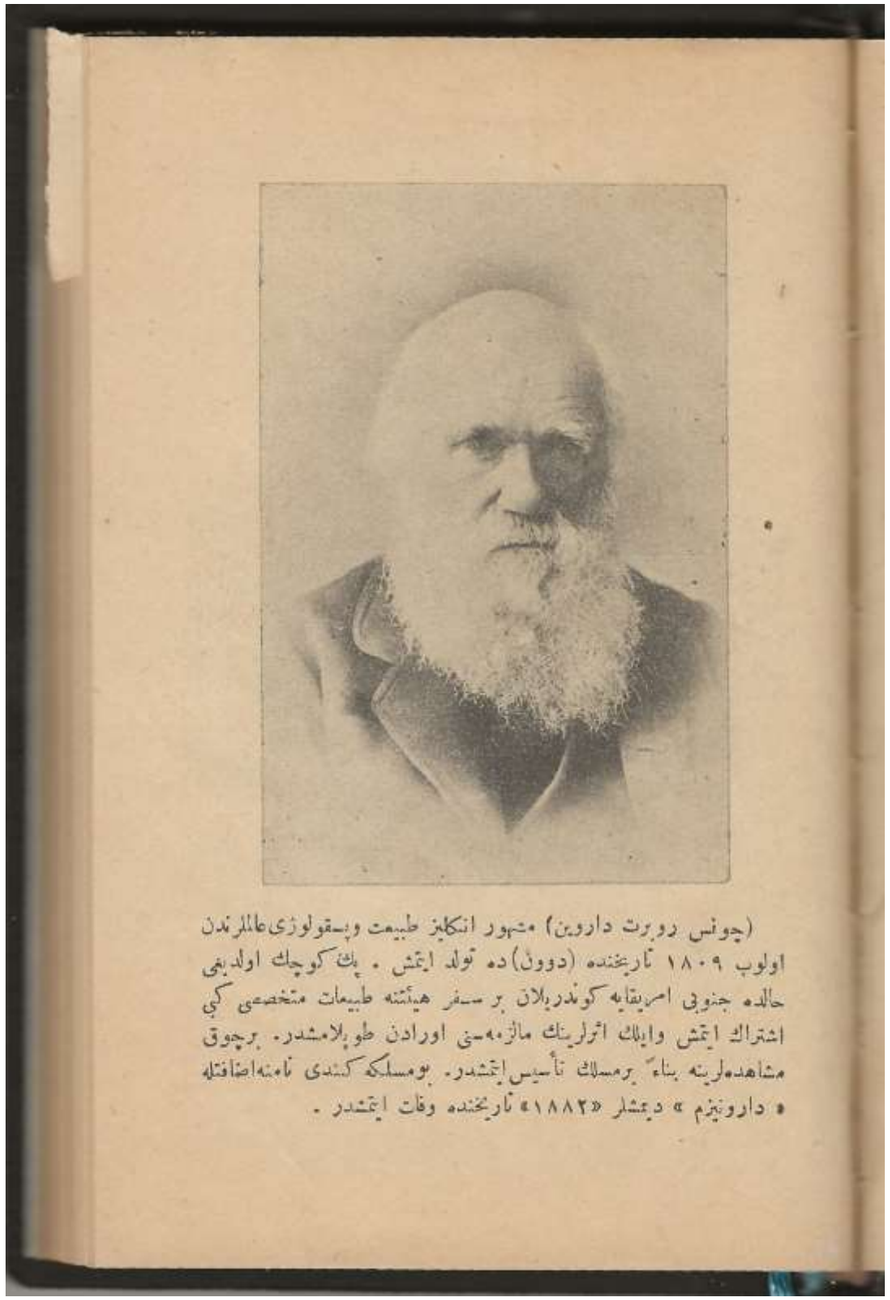
Istanbul: Gayret Kütübhanesi Necm-i İstikbâl Matbaası 1329 [1913].

8°. Original front wrapper with the cover, 127 pp. with a portrait, [1], later black cloth binding with debossed covers and gilt lettering on the spine (repaired tears in the original front, minor staining, otherwise in a good condition).

The first book on Darwinism, printed in Istanbul.

A translation of von Hartmann's work on the Darwinism into Ottoman was an early reaction to the Darwinism in the Ottoman Empire. The translator and author of the influential introduction Memduh Süleyman considered the natural selection the biggest mistake of the Darwinism.

The work in Ottoman language is a translation of *Wahrheit und Irrthum im Darwinismus* (The Truths and Mistakes of Darwinism) by Eduard von Hartmann (1842 – 1906), first published in 1875. The translator Memduh Süleyman, who also commented the book, considered the natural evolution the biggest mistake of the Darwinism.



(چونس روبرت داروین) مشهور انکلیز طبیعت وبیقولوژی عالملرندن
اولوب ۱۸۰۹ تاریخنده (دوون) ده تولد ایتمش . پك کوچك اولدیغی
حالده جنوبی امریقایه کوندریلان بر سفر هیئتنه طبیعات متخصصی کبی
اشتراك ایتمش وایلك اثرلرینك مالزمه‌سنی اورادن طوپلامشدر. برچوق
مشاهده‌لریته بناءً برمسلك تأسیس ایتمشدر. بومسلکه کندی نامنه اضافتله
« داروینیزم » دیمشلر «۱۸۸۲» تاریخنده وفات ایتمشدر .

Memduh Süleyman (1889?-1920) was an important author and translator of the last years of the Ottoman Empire. His most famous work is a book on Nitzsche, *Nietzsche Hayatı ve Felsefesi*, from 1912, which he co-wrote in together with Ahmet Nebil-Baha Tevfik-Memduh.

This is the first book on Darwinism printed in Istanbul. The first book on Darwinism in the Ottoman language was issued in 1911 in Bitola.

The book was published amidst the Ottoman debate on the Darwinism. The first mentioning of the term was made in 1863 in a magazine *Mecmua-i Fünūn* by Münif Pasha, who was at the time serving as a minister of education and did not believe, that the development of science would or should affect the religion.

In the time of the publication of our book, Darwin's works were not yet translated into Ottoman. The first translation of *On the Origin of Species* in the Muslim world, was only issued in Arabic in 1918 in Cairo. Translated were only the first six chapters. For more chapters were subsequently added in 1928.

Worldcat lists three institutional examples (Leiden University Library, Library of Congress, Huntington Library, Art Museum, & Botanical Gardens).

References: OCLC 67050243; BDK - ÖZEGE; 3637; MİL - TBTK; 12602; Daniel Varisco, Darwin and Dunya: Muslim Responses to Darwinian Evolution (https://www.lindenwood.edu/files/resources/14-39-darwin-and-dunya.pdf); Ceyda Özmen, Translating Science in the Ottoman Empire: Translator-educators as "Agents of Change" in the Ottoman Scientific Repertoires.

650 EUR

25. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN
EARLY OTTOMAN AMERICANA

Ebüzziya TEVFIK (1849 – 1913)

بنژامن فرانقلن

[Benjamen Franklin / Benjamin Franklin. Third Edition]

Istanbul: Matbaa-i Ebüzziya 1307 AH [1890 AD]

12°, 48 pp. with a portrait, original orange wrappers with lettering (uncut example, minor foxing, wrappers with tiny tears in margins).

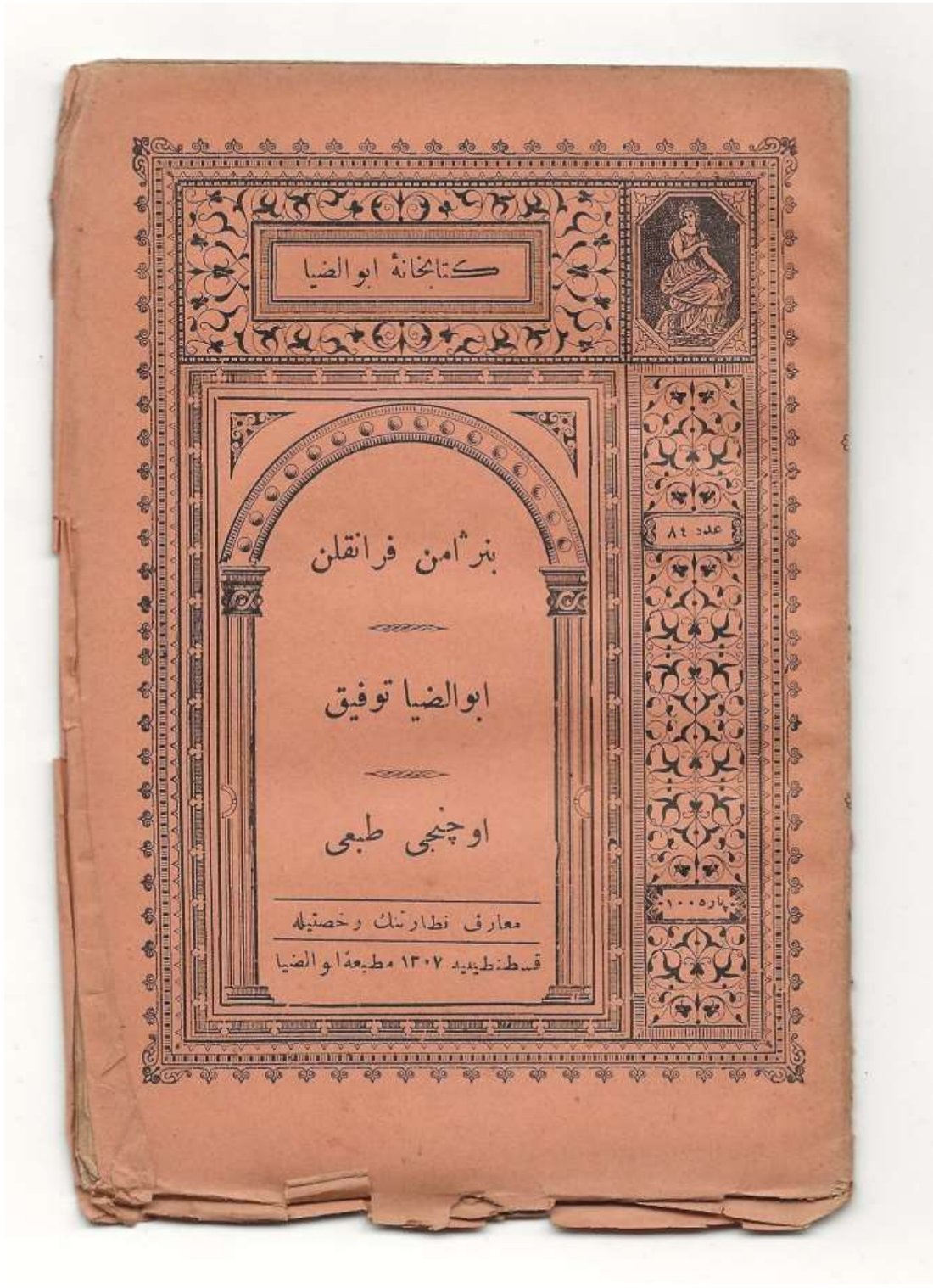
A short biography on Benjamin Franklin with a portrait written by an Ottoman educator *Ebüzziya Tevfik* (1849 – 1913).

Ebüzziya Tevfik, a publisher, who lifted the Ottoman press on a level, which could be compared with the contemporary western examples, and was known as the person "who turned printing into an art", was especially interested in the period, when Franklin was working as a publisher and printer.

We could find four institutional examples on Worldcat (Universiteitsbibliotheek Leiden, University of California, Los Angeles, Hungarian Academy of Sciences Library, Bavarian State Library)

References: ÖZEGE; 1840 - TBTK; 9384 OCLC 1014858844, 165099855, 65799358.

280 EUR



26. VOLTAIRE
SCIENCE FICTION
PHILOSOPHY



VOLTAIRE (1674-1778), author - Ahmed Vefik Pasha, translator (1821-1891).

حکایه فیلسوفیه مکرومغا

[Hikâye-i Feylesofiye-i Mikromega / Micromégas. Histoire philosophique]

[S. l., S. d., but Istanbul circa 1871 or later].

12°. 32 pp., bound with original string, modern marbled paper wrappers (old annotations on the first blank page, light staining, with margins with small tears and holes, without loss of text).

A rare Ottoman translation of Voltaite's science fiction short story Micromégas

This is an uncommon Ottoman translation of Voltaire's short science fiction story *Micromégas*, made in 1871 by Ahmed Vefik Pasha. The story, involving extraterrestrials visiting Earth and observing the inhabitants, combined influences of the contemporary scientific discoveries and critical views on the humankind, religion and morale.

The translation was first published in 1871, in parts, in seven issues of the magazine *Diyojen* and soon after as a pamphlet.

Ahmed Vefik Pasha (1821-1891) was an Ottoman scholar, diplomat and politician, who was in 1877 elected the president of the first Ottoman parliament. He translated classic authors such as Molière and Victor Hugo to Ottoman.

Worldcat only lists one institutional example (University Library in Munich).

References: OCLC 634484956; BDK - ÖZEGE; 7527

420 EUR

27. Erotic Literature in the Ottoman Empire

Mehmed GAZZÂLÎ

BOOK OF ŞEHZADE: دافع الغموم رافع الهموم [Dafiü'l-gumûm ve Rafiü'l-humûm]

[S. l., prob. Istanbul:] [s. d., but possibly 1920s]

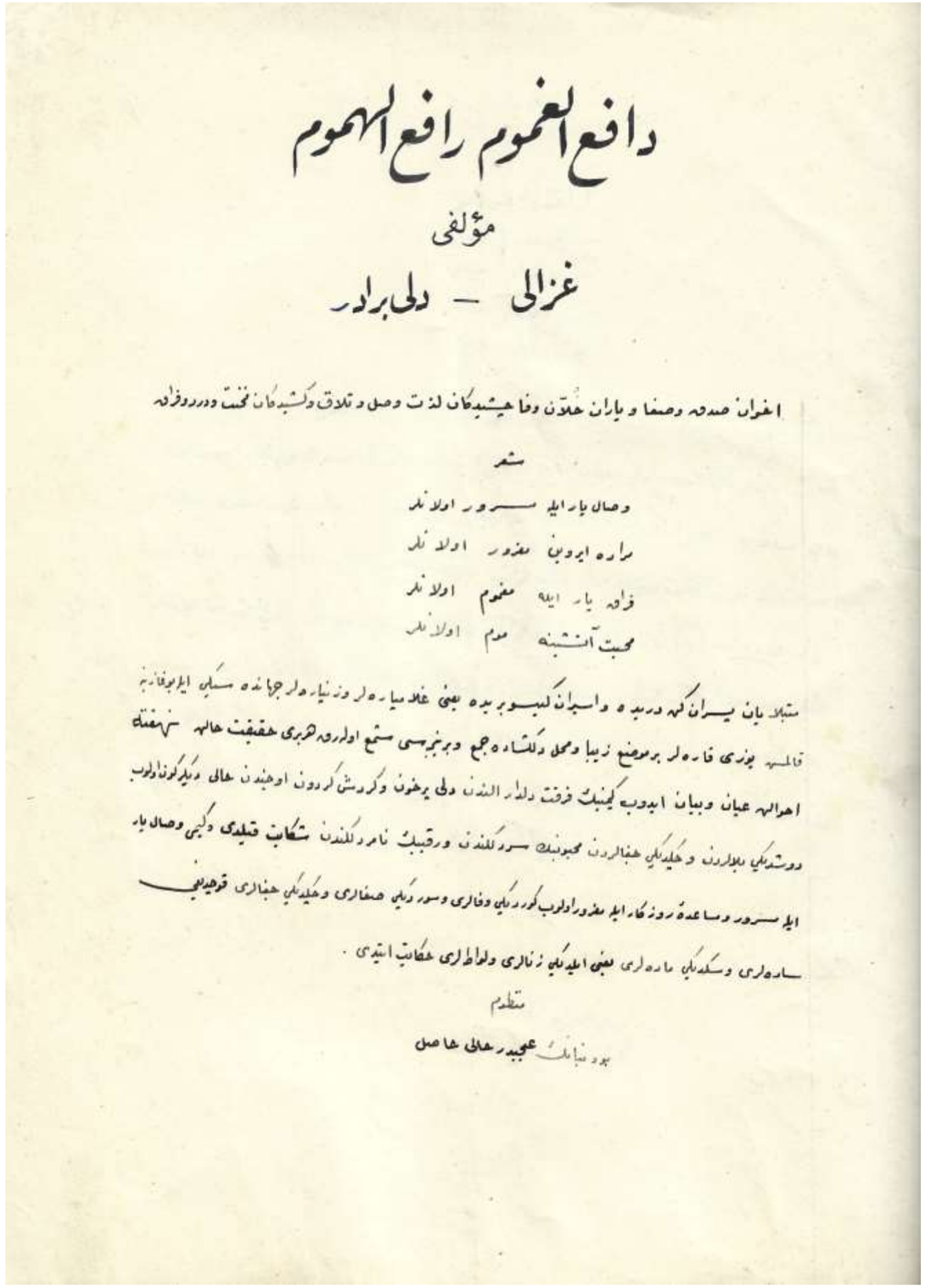
Small 4 °, 32 pp. manuscript in Ottoman in black ink recto only, contemporary brown wrappers (wrappers with minor staining, some minor folds to the corners, but overall in a good, clean condition).

This is an early 19th manuscript transcription of a 16th century Ottoman sex classic *Dafiü'l-gumûm ve Rafiü'l-humûm*, also known as *Book of Şehzade* (Book of Prince). The text is known until today for its slang words and descriptions of the sexual approaches of the period, which include heterosexual and homosexual intercourses.

The original text was written by Mehmed Gazzâlî by the order of an Ottoman prince Şehzade Korkut (c. 1467 or 1469 – 1513). It was never printed in the Ottoman period and highly popular for its content only survived in privately hand-written examples such as ours. The book was only issued in the printed version in the 21st century.

All the manuscript transcriptions of *Dafiü'l-gumûm ve Rafiü'l-humûm* are exceedingly rare today, as many of them were destroyed for its explicit topic.

2.400 EUR


دافع الغموم رافع الهموم

مؤلفی

غزالی — دلی برادر

اخوان صدقه وصفا و یاران خلّان وفا حیشیدکان لذت وصل و تلذذ وکشیدکان محنت وردروفراقه

شعر

وصال یار ایله سرور اولانلر
براره ایرمین مغرور اولانلر
فراقه یار ایله مغموم اولانلر
محبت آتشینه مدام اولانلر

مشتمل بیان بیرانکه دریده واسیانکلیبو بریده یعنی غلامیاره اردنیاره رجبانده مسکین ایلوفانیه
قاعده یوزی قاره لر برموضع زیبا ومحلی دلکشاده جمع دیرنجیسی مشع اولاروه کربی حقیقت حالیه
احوالیه عیان وبیان ایدوب کیمنیک فرقت دلدار الندن دلی یرخون وکریش کردون اوهیندن حالی دیکرکونه اولوب
دوستدکی بولاردن وحیدکی جفالردن محبوبنک سردکلندن ورقیبک نامردکلندن شکایت قیلدی وکیمی وصال یار
ایله سرور وساعدهٔ روزکار ایله مغرور اولوب کوردکی وفالری وسوردکی صفالری وحیدکی جفالری تحریرینه
ساده لری وسکدکی ماده لری یعنی ایلدکی زنالری ولواطالری حکایت ایتدی .

منظوم

بودستانک عجیب رحالی حاصل

28. HORSES
RIDING

بينيچلك تعليمنامة سى. مسوده حالنده

[Binicilik Talimnâmesi. Müsvedde Halinde / Equestrian Instructions. In Sketches]

Istanbul: Matbaa-i Askeriye 1330 [1914]

8°, ح, 314 pp. with black and white illustrations, [2 pp.] blank, last pages (index) printed on turquoise paper, later red cloth binding (index pages partly uncut, last two pages loose, minor staining, a tiny tear repaired in the inner margin of the first page, otherwise a good clean example,).

A detailed illustrated Ottoman manual on horses, dressage, military training and other equestrian sports

This detailed, richly illustrated manual on over 300 pages was published by the Ottoman Military Office and includes gathered contemporary knowledge on the basic of horse training and equestrian skills, such as dressage, jumping and various military exercises.

In the late Ottoman Empire the military office introduced western riding methods as well as modernized training for horses and riders, in order to adjust the home army to contemporary defense strategies.

Worldcatg lists two examples (University of Chicago Library, Leiden University Library). The others appear to be eBooks (OCLC 656450662).

References: OCLC 66698582, 28986900. ÖZEGE; 2235 - TBTK; 6454.

850 EUR


٧٤٤

شكل ٥٧

آغزى اوكنده بولنمه به غيرت ايتمليدر . باركيرك باش و بيوني بداينده بريرى اوزرينه طوپلانوب قيصالتلماليدر. انجق باركير دكنمك تأثيريله امين برصورتده ايلرى كيتمكه باشلادقدن صكره ، كه بوخصوص برقاچ كونده الده ايديلور ، اصل چالشمه يه باشلانور .

سوارى دها قوتلى ايلرى سوريجى ياردملر واسطه سيله باركيرى دها جانلى اولهرق آديم آتمغه تحريك ايدر . ديزكين طوتان ال ، يوقارى يه كرى يه طوغرى تيه يه قارشى توجيه ايديلن باريم آليقومه لر واسطه سيله باركيرك ايلرى يه طوغرى استعجالنى منع ايدر و بو صورتله ، ايلرى سوريجى ياردملرله برلكده ، باركيرى طوپلانمغه سوق ايدر . عينى زمانده ال ، طيش ديزكينله باركيرى طوغرى تنظيم ايتمكه صرف غيرت و يونك ايچون ، اوموزك ديواره طوغرى انحرافى فرق ايديلير ايدلز ، باركيرك اوك قسمنى براز مانوك ايچ طرفنه سوق ايتمل .

صدا ، ديل شاقردامسى ، دكنمكله تهديد والنهايه دكنمك آزويا زياده برقوتله استعمالى باركيره ايلرى سوريجى برتأثير اجرا ايدر . دكنمك اوجيله باركيرك يا طوغريدن طوغرى يه قولاق كريسنه ياخود ايچ آردا ويا فته ياخود

29. Militaria - Horses
Turkish War of Independence
Konya Imprint

ATIF, translator

Süvarinin Meydan Muharebesinde Sûret-i İstihdam Hakkında 26 Mayıs 1918 de Neşrolunan Talimât

[Instructions on the Form of Employment in the Pitched Battle of the Cavalry, Issued on May 26, 1918]

Konya: Ögut Matbaası 1338 [1922]

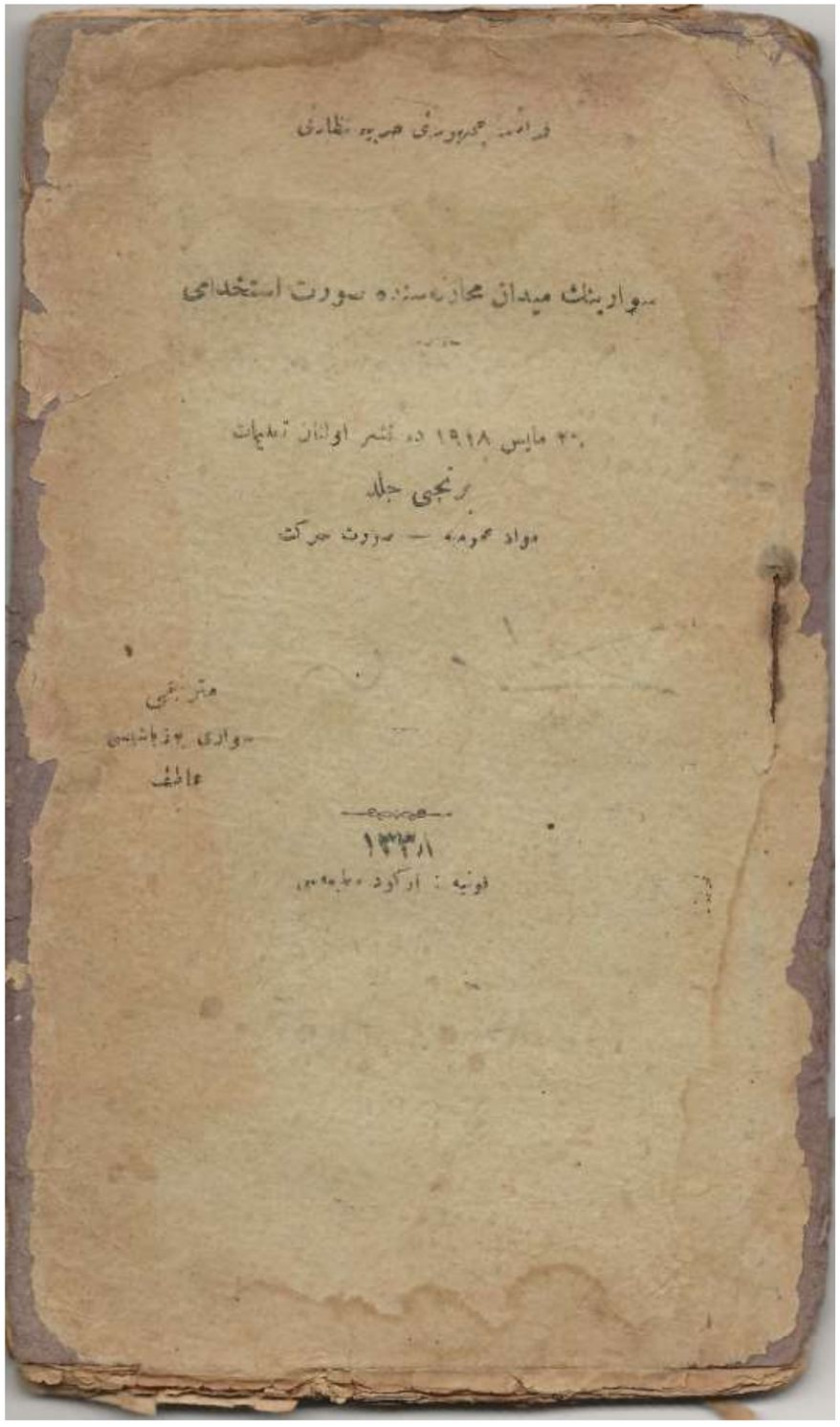
Long 8°, 80 pp. (first four pages mispaginated, but complete). Original wrappers with lettering over card boards, stapled (covers scratched with loss of paper, margins brittle, slightly stained and with small loss of paper, sporadic pages loose).

A rare Ottoman, seemingly unrecorded edition of a military cavalry manual, crudely printed in a military base of Konya during the Turkish War of Independence

During the Turkish War of Independence Konya was a major military and air base, as well as an important location on the Baghdad railroad. During the brief Italian occupation of the city in 1920 the printing house Ögut Matbaası was burned down and later reopened.

The book was translated by a cavalry captain Atıf. Two more common editions were printed in Istanbul in 1918 and 1922. We could not find any institutional examples nor mentioning in the literature.

480 EUR



30. HORSE RACING EPHEMERA



TÜRKIYE JOKEY KLÜBÜ [Turkish Jockey Club]

İzmir Kış At Yarışları

[Izmir Winter Horse Races]

Istanbul : T. J. K. Matbaası 1966

14 issues, eacht long 8°, 20 or 24 pp., stapled (minor aga-toning, small tears in margins, old pencil numbers on the top of the covers, but overall in a good condition).

Fourteen vintage Turkish horse racing programs

Fourteen programs, made for horse racing in 1966 and published by the Turkish Jockey Club include information on hundreds of horses, which took parts in competitions, held in Izmir in the winter of 1966. Written are the names of horses, their owners and jockeys, colours, weight, sires and dams.

280 EUR

31. Animal Rights

Armenian Printing

Ch. T. Angel (?), author; Միհրան Արամեան (Mihran Aramian), translator.

Տասներկու դասեր կենդանիներու քաղցրութիւն ցուցնելու վրայ

[Tasnerku daser kendanineru k‘aghts‘rut‘iwn ts‘uts‘nelu vray / Twelve Lessons on Showing Kindness to Animals]

Istanbul: Տպագրութիւն Հ. Մատթէոսեան [Tpagrut‘iwn H. Matt‘ēosean] 1910.

Large 12°, 60 pp., [4 pp.] blank, original red illustrated wrappers (minor foxing, wrappers with tiny tears on the spine and slightly age-toned, but overall in a good condition).

A rare pamphlet in Armenian language with explanation of animal rights, including regulations, questions and answers, and short passages on various species of animals, was written for the Armenian minority in Istanbul.

Worldcat only lists eBooks (OCLC 606346015).

280 EUR



32. Arabic Calligraphy

دلائل النور

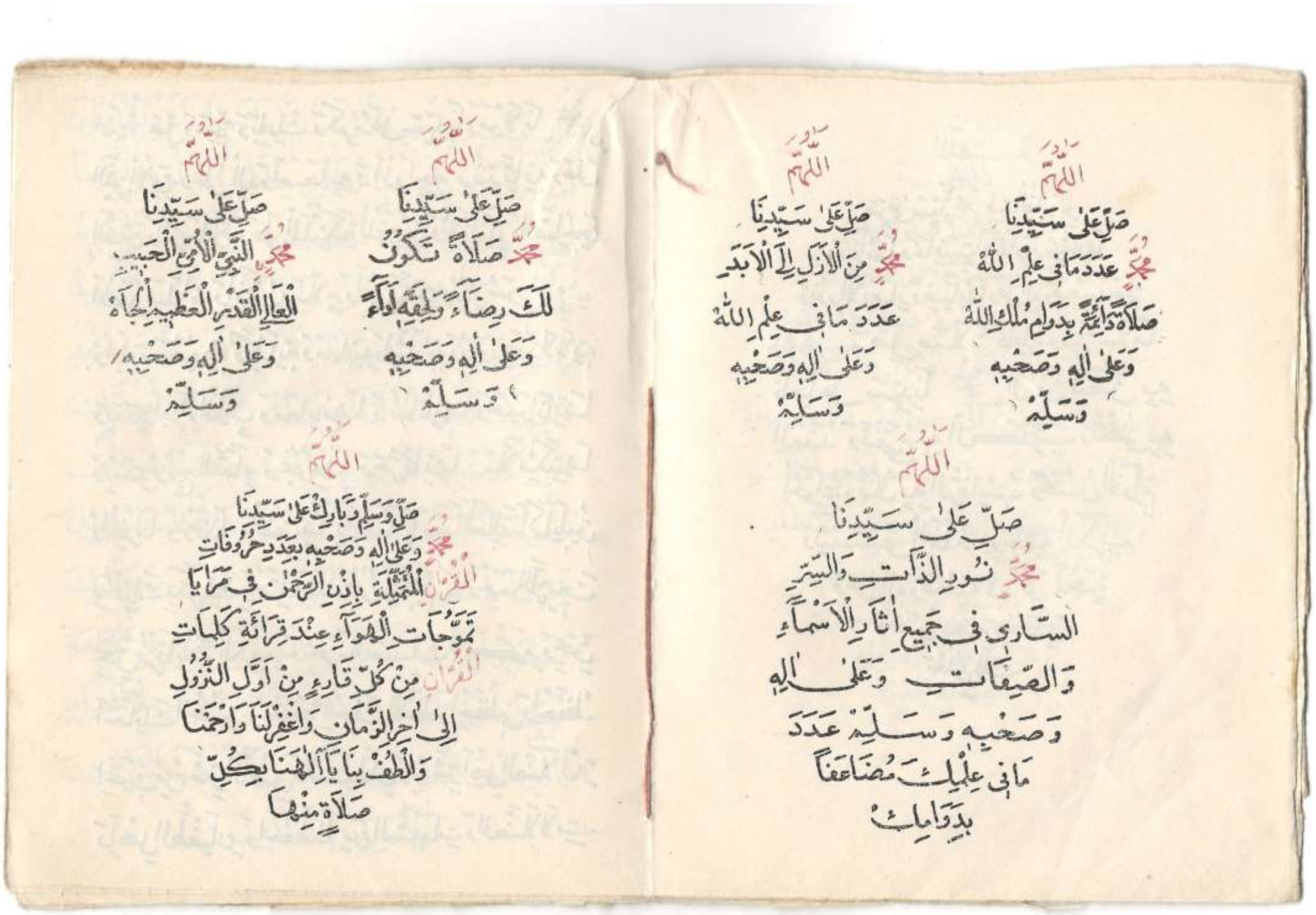
[Dalail Ul Noor]

Izmir: Moripek Basımevi, 1958

12°, [32 pp.] lithograph in black and red, bound with a string, as originally published [minor foxing, overall in a good condition).

A collection of prayers for the Islamic prophet Muhammad, printed in black and red and beautifully arranged in traditional forms of Islamic verses showcases a late influence of the Arabic and Ottoman tradition in modern Turkey.

180 EUR



33. Azerbaijani Early Educators

Gori Imprint - Georgia

Rəşid bəy Əfəndiyev (راشيد بك افندى زاده, Rashid Bey Efendi Zade, *also* Rashid Bey Efendiev, the son of Ishmael, *or* Rashid Ghafendiyev, 1863-1942)

آروات مسئله سی

Gori, Georgia: Rashid Bey Efendi Yufa [s. d., prob. 1890s].

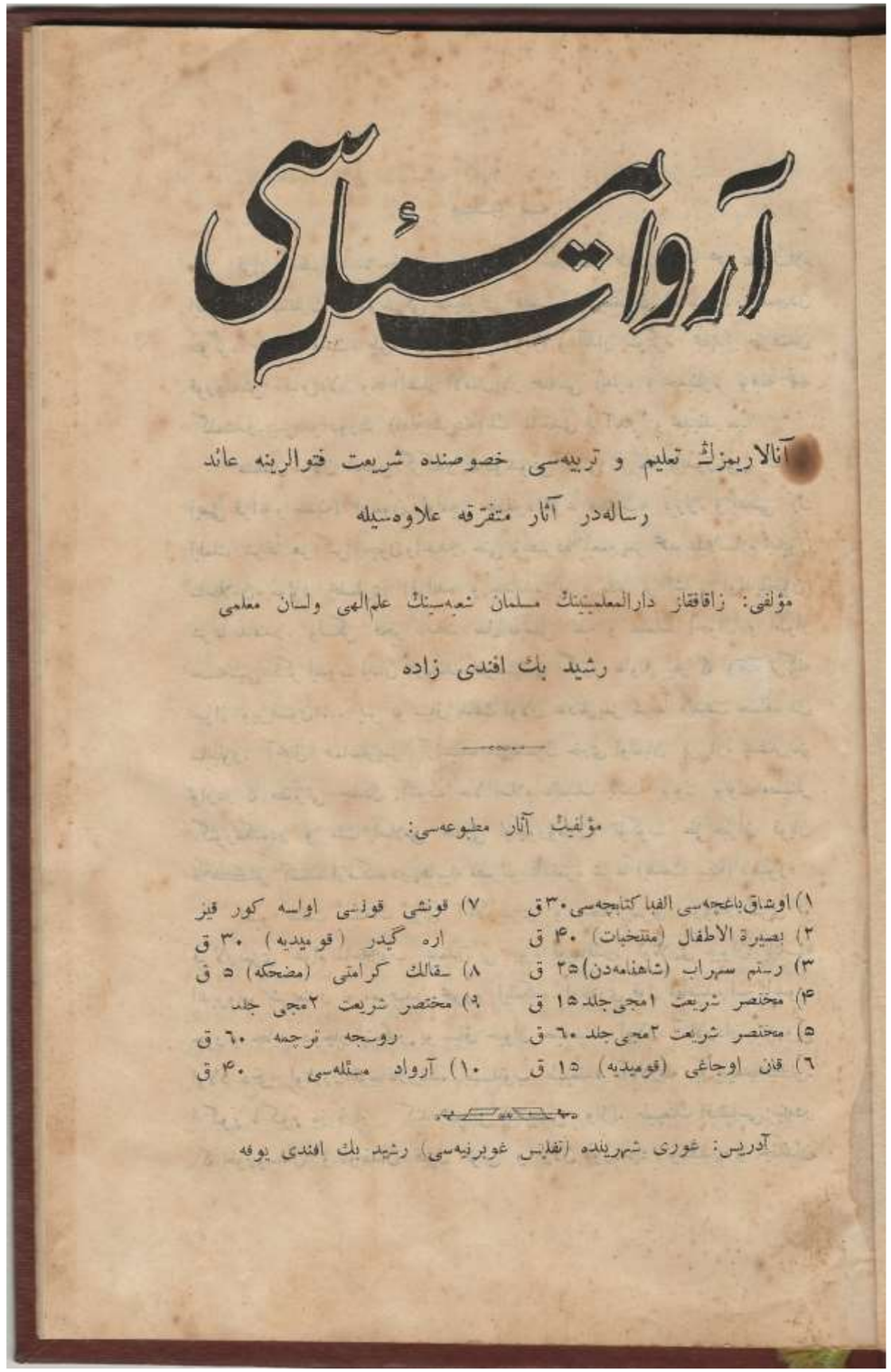
Small 4°, 48 pp., later brown cloth binding with lettering (minor staining, old hand-written price on the inner side of the rear cover, otherwise in a good condition).

A rare educational book in Azerbaijani language, written with Perso-Arabic script, was printed in Tiflis, in today's Georgia and includes several chapters, connected with modern education, combining subjects such as religion and modern Russian literature. The titles are partly written in Russian Cyrillic.

The author, Rashid Bey Efendi, was a teacher at the Muslim South Caucasian Branch of Divine Knowledge and Languages in Gori (زاقافقاز دار المعلمينينك مسلمان شعبه سينك علم الهى و لسان معلمى), in today's Georgia, Rashid Bey Efendiev, who is considered one of the pioneers of Azerbaijani education.

Rashid Bey Efendi was born in Şəki, Azerbaijan in a religious family. During his life he authored several early Azerbaijani theater pieces, pioneering educational books and two first children's textbooks in the country. Rashid Bey was a tireless writer, translator and educator, active on the areas of today's Azerbaijan and Georgia.

420 EUR


آروات مسئله سی

آنالاریمزك تعليم و تربيه‌سى خصوصنده شريعت فتوالرينه عائد

رساله‌در آثار متفرقه علاوه‌سيله

مؤلفى: زاقافقاز دارالمعلمينينك مسلمان شعبه‌سينك علم‌الهى ولسان معلمى

رشيد بك افندى زاده

مؤلفيك آثار مطبوعه‌سى:

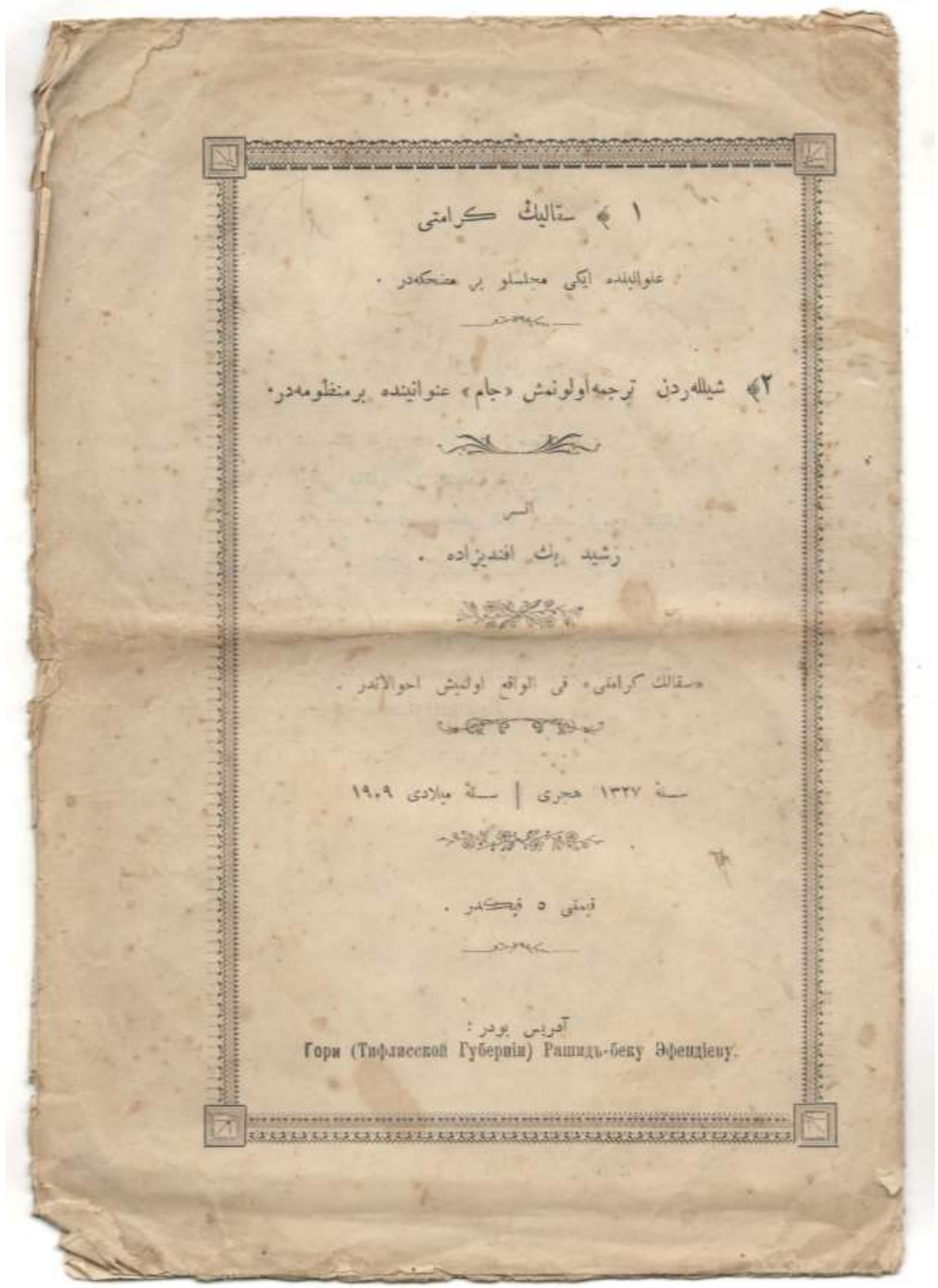
١) اوشاق باغچه‌سى الفبا كتابچه‌سى ٣٠ ق
٢) بصيرة الاطفال (منتخبات) ٤٠ ق
٣) رستم سهراب (شاهنامه‌دن) ٢٥ ق
٤) مختصر شريعت ١مجى جلد ١٥ ق
٥) مختصر شريعت ٢مجى جلد ٦٠ ق
٦) قان اوجاغى (قوميديه) ١٥ ق
٧) قونشى قونشى اولسه كور قيز اره گيدر (قوميديه) ٣٠ ق
٨) سقالك كرامتى (مضحكه) ٥ ق
٩) مختصر شريعت ٢مجى جلد روسجه ترجمه ٦٠ ق
١٠) آرواد مسئله‌سى ٤٠ ق

آدريس: غورى شهرينده (تفليس غوبرنيه‌سى) رشيد بك افندى يوفه

34. Azerbaijani Theater

Gori Imprint – Georgia

Friedrich Schiller


١ ﴿ سقاليك كرامتى

عنوانيده ايكى مجلسلو بر مضحكه‌در .

٢ ﴿ شيللەردن ترجمه‌اولونمش «جام» عنوانيده برمنظومه‌در.

الس

رشيد بك افندىزاده .

«سقاليك كرامتى» فى الواقع اولديغى احوالاندر .

سنة ١٣٢٧ هجرى | سنة ميلادى ١٩٠٩

قيمتى ٥ قپيكدر .

آدرس بودر :
Гори (Тифлисской Губерніи) Рашидъ-беку Эфендіеву.

Rəşid bəy Əfəndiyev (راشيد بك افندى زاده, Rashid Bey Efendi Zade, *also* Rashid Bey Efendiev, the son of Ishmael, *or* Rashid Ghafendiyev, 1863-1942)

سقاليك كرامتى.... جام

[1. Saqqalın kəraməti. 2. Cam]

Gori, Georgia: Rəşid bəy Əfəndiyev 1909 / 1327

Small 4°, 15 pp., original wrappers with lettering, unbound as originally published (light staining and foxing, small folds and tears in margins, spine with small tears, wrappers slightly dusty, light horizontal fold).

Another pamphlet, published by an early Azerbaijani educator Rashid Bey Efendi (see the previous item) includes a short theatre comic play *Saqqalın kəraməti* (*The Miracle of a Beard)* and a translation of the Friedrich Schiller's ballad *Der Taucher*, here translated as *The Cup*.

Saqqalın kəraməti was one of the Rashid Bey Efendi's most famous plays and is set in the desert around Mogadishu in Somalia.

We could not find any institutional examples on Worldcat.

480 EUR

35. KUWAIT

عبدالعزيز الرشيد (Abdul Aziz AL-RASHID, 1887 - 1938).

تاريخ الكويت

[Tarih Al-Quwait / History of Kuwait].

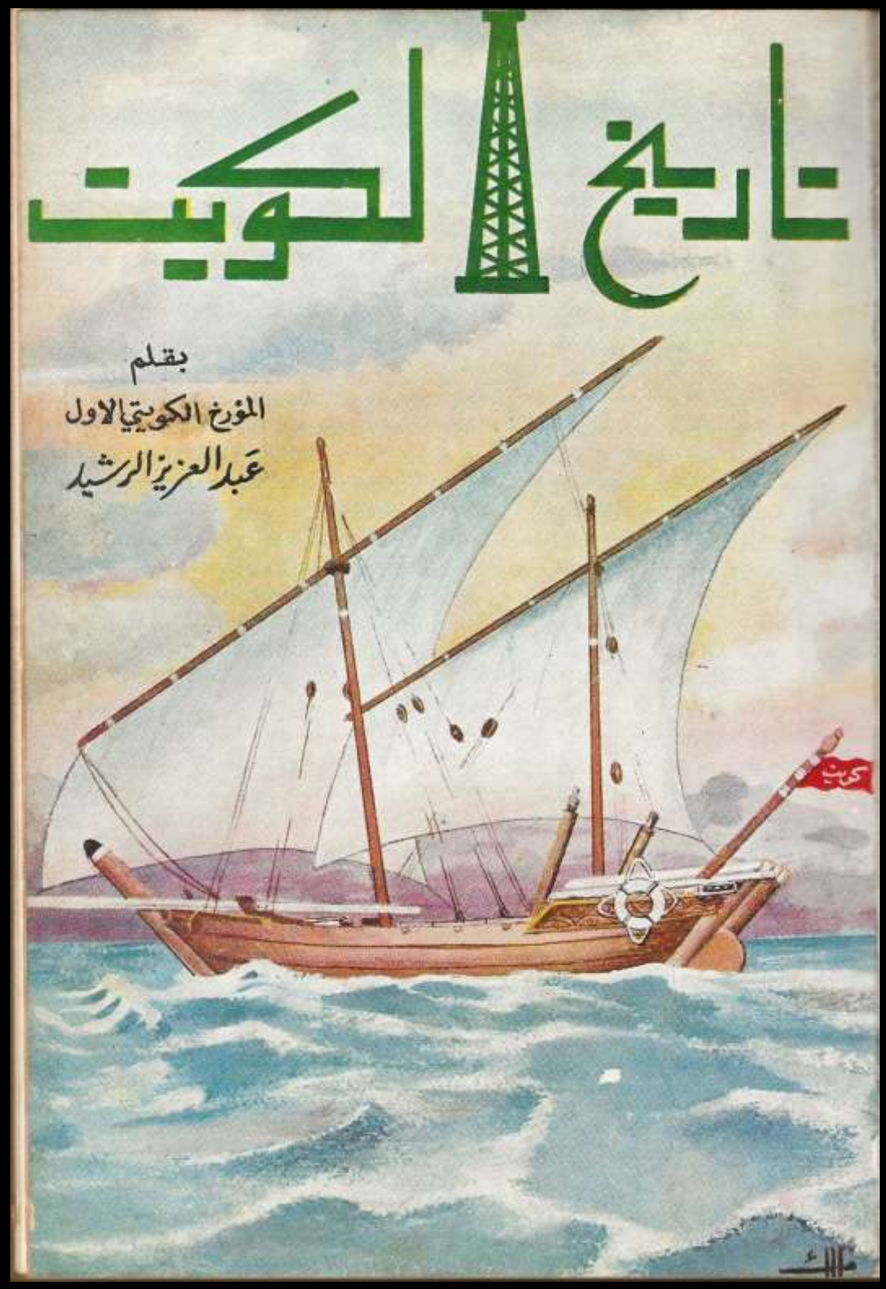
Beirut: [Dar Maktabat al-Hayat] [circa 1962].

Small 4° (24 x 17 cm): 353 pp., [1], in reverse collation, including 18 monochrome photo graphic plates, 1 colour portrait and 1 folding monochrome map; bound in decorative printed wrappers and modern full calf with gilt decoration (Very Good, internally clean and crisp, 3 stamps).

The scarce second (and first 'modern') edition of the first dedicated, authoritative history of Kuwait, by Abdul Aziz Al-Rashid, the eminent chronicler, journalist, islamic scholar and one of the protagonists of the 'Kuwaiti Renaissance'; richly illustrated with a lovely cover design, a folding map and 19 photographic pictures, published entirely in Arabic in Beirut around 1962.

This is the very rare second (and first 'modern') edition of the first dedicated, authoritative history of Kuwait, by Abdul Aziz Al-Rashid, the leading chronicler, journalist and islamic scholar and one of the prime figures of the 'Kuwaiti Renaissance'. With text entirely in Arabic, it is richly illustrated with a lovely cover design, a folding map and 19 photographic illustrations, and was published in Beirut around 1962 (it is undated). It follows the first edition, published in Baghdad in 1926, which it today so rare as to be nearly unobtainable.

The work commences with a dedication to Sheikh Ahmed Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, the Emir of Kuwait (ruled 1921-50). Then follows the Introduction, which states "This book deals with the history of Kuwait from its birth until the first period of the history of His Highness the late Emir Sheikh Ahmed Al-Jaber Al-



Sabah. As for its accuracy, it clearly depicts the past life, making us feel and live in its atmosphere, as we meet with its men as they struggle in the field of life…".

The main body of the work is divided into two parts. The first part concerns Kuwait's political and economic history, including subjects such as maritime commerce, including British and Ottoman shipping in Kuwait; Ottoman-Kuwaiti relations; Kuwait-Saudi relations; Lord Curzon's 1899 visit to Kuwait and the resulting Anglo-Kuwait alliance; the pearl industry; biographies of the rulers of Kuwait including the founder of the modern state, Sheikh Mubarak Al-Sabah (ruled 1896-1915); as well as overviews of Kuwait's scientific achievements, natural sites, mosques, villages, trade, the oil economy, employment, the judiciary and civil governance. The section ends with a brief history of the Kuwait-Najd War (1919-20), whereby Kuwait successfully defended itself from Saudi invasion.

The second part of the work focuses upon Kuwait's cultural and intellectual history, with an emphasis upon the 'Kuwaiti Renaissance', the period during the early 20th Century when the country gained its own distinct national identity and opened itself up to the world, including its adoption of international notions of science and intellectual expression. This part of the world is especially valuable, as Al-Rashid was one of the protagonists of the renaissance movement; here he provides an invaluable 'insider's view' of transformative events, conveyed with uncommon intellect and candour, in lucid prose. Detailed here are fascinating aspects of Kuwait's education traditions; its adoption of modern education and scientific research; its growing school system; its charitable organizations, the National Library; as well as its literary clubs. Even as Al-Rashid concedes that some of the renaissance reforms were opposed by certain conservative elements, he praises the "readiness and intelligence" of the Kuwaiti people as they bravely embrace modernity while treasuring their Islamic traditions.

The text is profusely illustrated with a folding monochrome map of Kuwait; a colour portrait and 18 monochrome photographic pictures, including portraits of Kuwaiti rulers and intellectual leaders (including the author), as well as of key institutions (mosques, schools, etc.).

Abdul Aziz Al-Rashid: Pioneering Kuwaiti Historian and Journalist

Abdul Aziz bin Ahmed Al-Rashid (1887 - 1938) was a hugely important figure, having been the first historian of Kuwait, as well as the country's first journalist; he was also a globally renown Islamic scholar.

Born in Kuwait, he spent part of his childhood in the Al-Zulfi region of Saudi Arabia, before returning to his native land, where his father established himself in the pearl industry. At the age of fourteen, Al-Rashid became a Koranic scholar, studying under the revered imam Sheikh Abdullah Al-Khalaf. He then went on to pursue high-level islamic studies in Baghdad, and subsequently undertook lengthy religious-scholarly visits to Cairo and Medina.

Returning to Kuwait, he became a faculty member at the Mubarakiyya School, which founded in 1911, played a major role in the 'Kuwait Renaissance' the critical period when the country entered the modern world. In 1917, Al-Rashid became the school's headmaster, whereupon he implemented a revolutionary curriculum, exposing students to modern, international subjects, such as geography, engineering, natural sciences, English language studies, as well as printed newspapers from around the Arab world. This won him much praise, but also some enemies from the more conservative elements of society.

Al-Rashid burnished his patriotic credentials by participating in the Battle of Jahra (1920), whereby the Kuwaitis drove their enemies from Nejd out of their country, securing Kuwait's enduring autonomy (under the umbrella of being a British protectorate). He was wounded during the exchange, but soon recovered sufficiently to return to his academic career.

In 1921, Al-Rashid became a member of the Shura Council of Kuwait and the following year played key role in the foundation of the National Library of Kuwait.

Al-Rashid always deeply regretted that there was no definitive, dedicated history work on Kuwait; hitherto Kuwaiti history was only covered by brief addendums to the histories of larger lands (Iraq, Arabia, Iran, etc.). He submitted a proposal to write an authoritative history of the country to Kuwait's ruler, Sheikh Ahmed Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, who agreed that such a work would greatly aid his ambitious 'nation building' agenda.

With the sheikh's patronage, Al-Rashid travelled widely in the greater region, meeting with scholars, scouring archives and acquiring source material. In 1925, he worked feverishly on the manuscript, which was published as the *History of Kuwait* (Baghdad, 1926), today a very rare work that was succeeded in due course by the present first 'modern edition', issued around 1962.

In 1928, Al-Rashid founded the *Kuwait* magazine, which had the distinction of being the country's first journalistic publication. While its run only lasted two years, *Kuwait* proved enormously influential, opening free dialogue in the country and inspiring others to found their own newspapers and journals.

In 1931, while on Hajj in Mecca, Al-Rashid was given an audience with King Abdulaziz bin Saud. The king was enormously impressed by Al-Rashid, and asked him to go to Indonesia to found a Salafist school and to establish a programme to assist Muslims to go on the Hajj. Al-Rashid promptly moved to Jakarta, where he enjoyed great success in both his educational and recruitment efforts. However, some local figures resented his presence and tried to assassinate Al-Rashid in 1932. While the Kuwaiti scholar survived the attack, he sustained great injuries for which he never full recovery, and this combined with a recent bout of smallpox ensured that his health remained frail.

Al-Rashid spent the rest of his days travelling between Java, Kuwait and various points in Iraq and the Arabian Peninsula. He was in great demand as a speaker, both in mosques and schools, and was considered one of Kuwait's foremost international cultural ambassadors. Sadly, Al-Rashid died in Jakarta in 1938, in part due to the wounds his sustained six years before. However, he left an estimable scholarly and journalistic legacy that survives to the present day.

The book was sold by the Arab Cultural Club in Beirut, which organizes book fairs in the same city.

References: OCLC 1227870231.

950 EUR

36. GIRLS' EDUCATION IN TURKEY

Statistics and Publications Department of the Ministry of Education

Girls' Institutes [cover]. Vocational and technical education : girls' institutes [

Ankara: Bengi Printing House 1961.

8°, [2pp.] title page, 44 pp with black and white illustrations, [4 pp.] map, chart and blank pages, original illustrated wrappers (wrappers slightly age-toned, with soft folds, otherwise in a good condition).

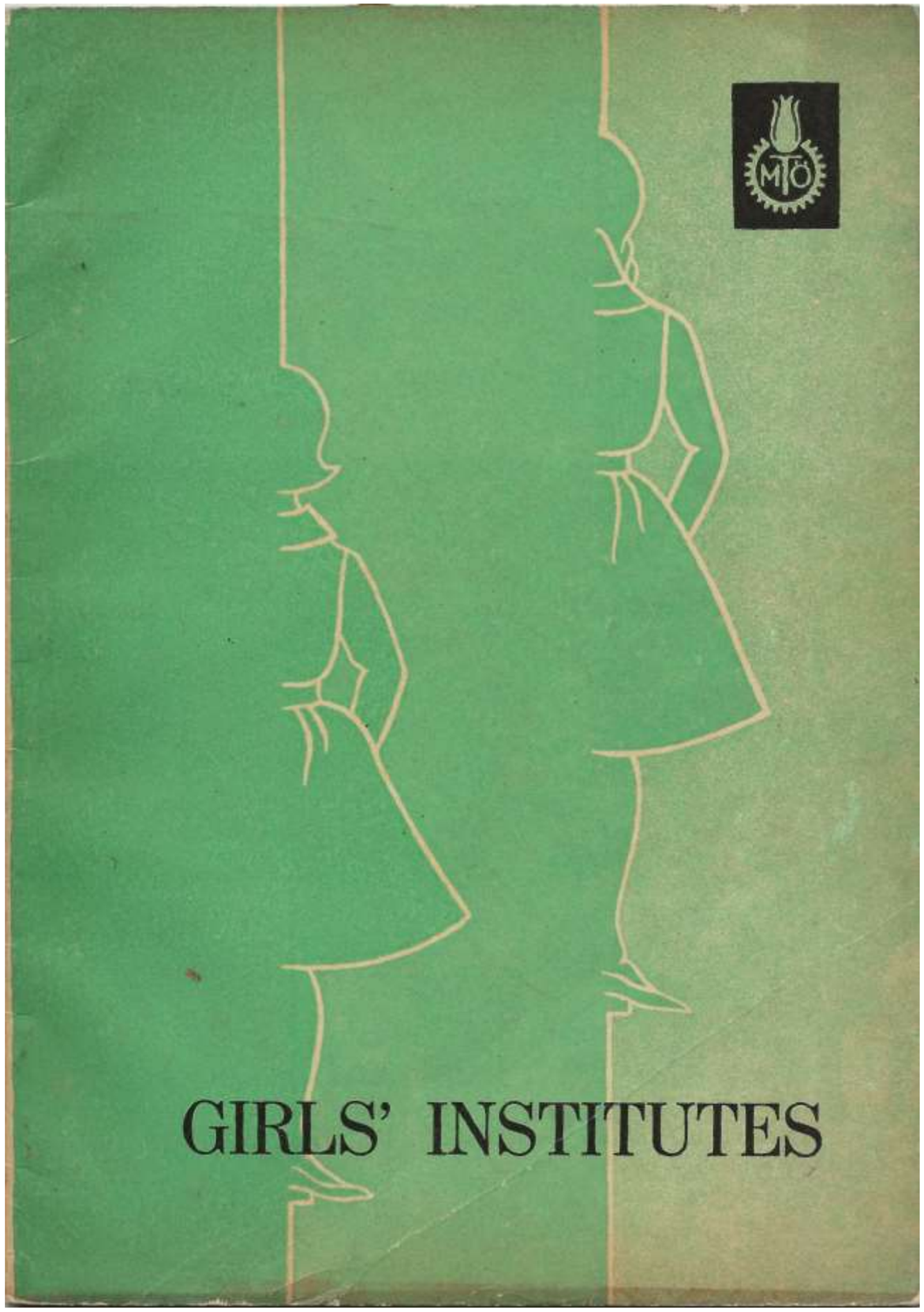
A pamphlet in English language, richly illustrated with photographs, map and charts, represent the growth of Turkish girls' schools between 1927-1960. The photographs showcase the classes, products made by the female students, including dresses for the fashion show, school buildings etc.

The report was published by the Statistics and Publications Department of the Ministry of Education and showcases the development of the school system in Turkey under the western influence, which started with the Atatürk reforms.

We could find three institutional examples on Worldcat (Bibliothèque Diderot Education (Lyon), Birmingham University, Brown University Library).

References: OCLC 51836964.

120 EUR



37. TURKISH MEN IN CHILDCARE

Mehmet Vasfi SARAL

Babamsın

[You are My Father]

Istanbul: Ministry of Education 1975

8°, 46 pp., [2 pp.], original illustrated wrappers (repairs on the spine, otherwise in a good condition).

First Turkish separately published study on the fatherhood

This is a the first Turkish separately published study on a role of a modern Turkish man in childcare, written by a professor of pedagogy Mehmet Vasfi Saral, which covers the importance of a father's role in child's education and upbringing, short psychological studies with examples and poems, involving fatherhood.

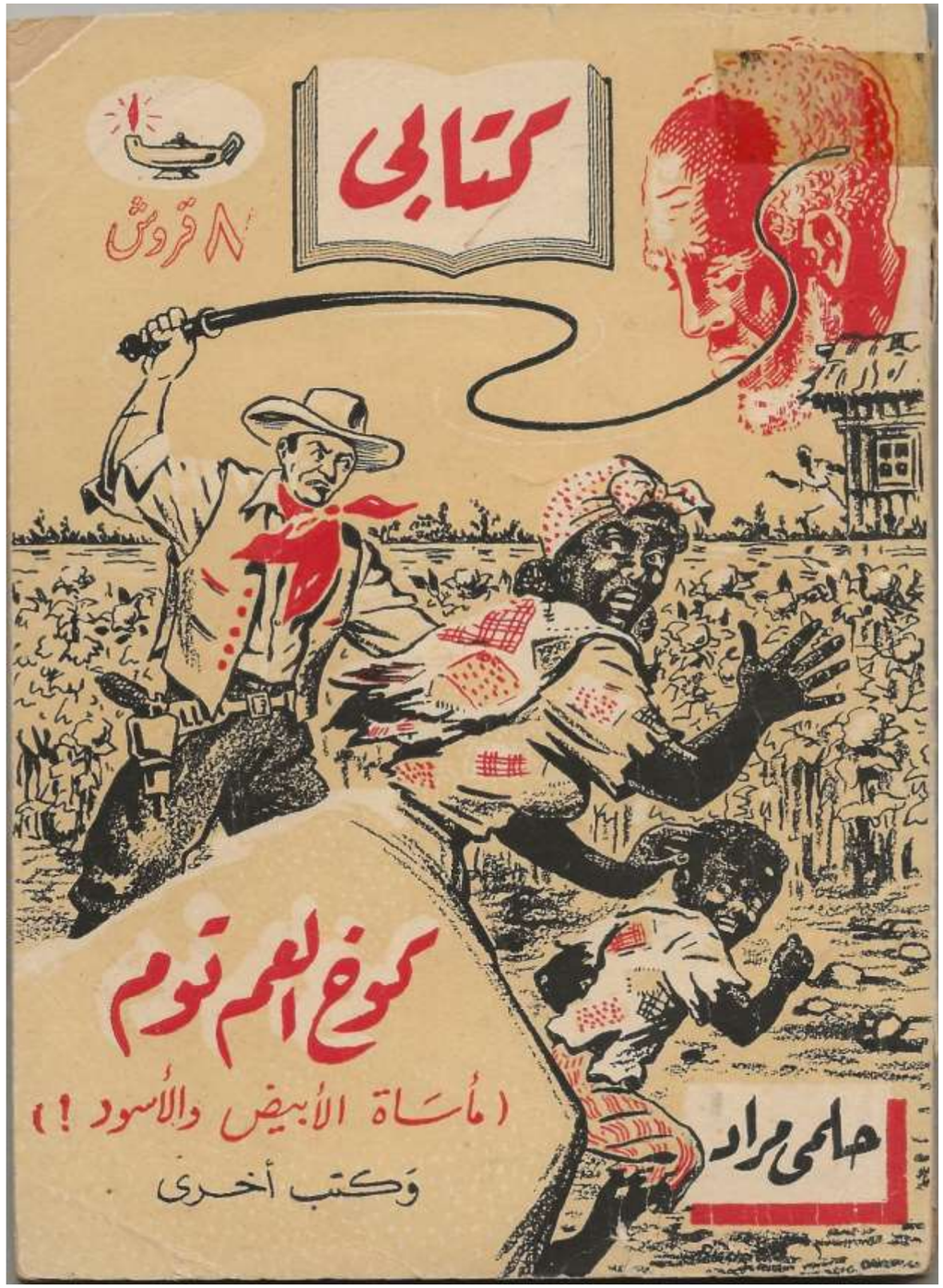
Worldcat does not list any institutional examples.

220 EUR



38. Uncle Tom's Cabin

Cairo Imprint



Harriet BEECHER STOWE (1811-1896), Karel ČAPEK (1890-1938); Axel MUNTHE (1857 –1949) et al.

كتابى

كوخ العم توم

[My Book. Uncle Tom's Cabin]

Cairo: مطبعة شركة الاعلانات الشرقية 1954

12°. 172 pp., [6 pp.], original illustrated wrappers (wrappers with tiny tears and chips in margins, recent tape around the upper part of the spine with small loss of paper).

An pocket book printed in Cairo in 1954 includes an unusual combination of passages from books such as R.U.R., Uncle Tom's Cabin, The Unfair Sex and Hitler's biography, all accompanied with mid-century illustrations

An ephemeral pocket book in Arabic language, printed in Cairo, includes passages from the novels *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, *R. U. R.* by Karel Čapek, *The Story of San Michele* by Axel Munthe, *Shelley* by Henry Thomas, *Les Allemands* by Emil Ludwig, including a short biography of Adolf Hitler, *The Unfair Sex* by Nina Faewell and *Lelia Ou La Vie de George Sand* by André Maurois.

The texts are accompanied with somehow direct or racy title pages and illustrations, illuminating the romance and adventures of the novels.

We could not find any institutional examples.

SOLD

39. EGYPTIAN BOOK DESIGN

EGYPTIAN LITERATURE

محمود تيمور (Mahmud TAYMUR; 1894 – 1973)

جزيرة الجيب و مشاهد أخرى

[The Pocket Island and Other Stories]

Cairo: مكتبة الآدب [1963]

8°, 194 pp., [2 pp.], original illustrated wrappers (wrappers with a tiny chip and repairs on the spine, inside a good, uncut examples, author's dedication and signature on the title page).

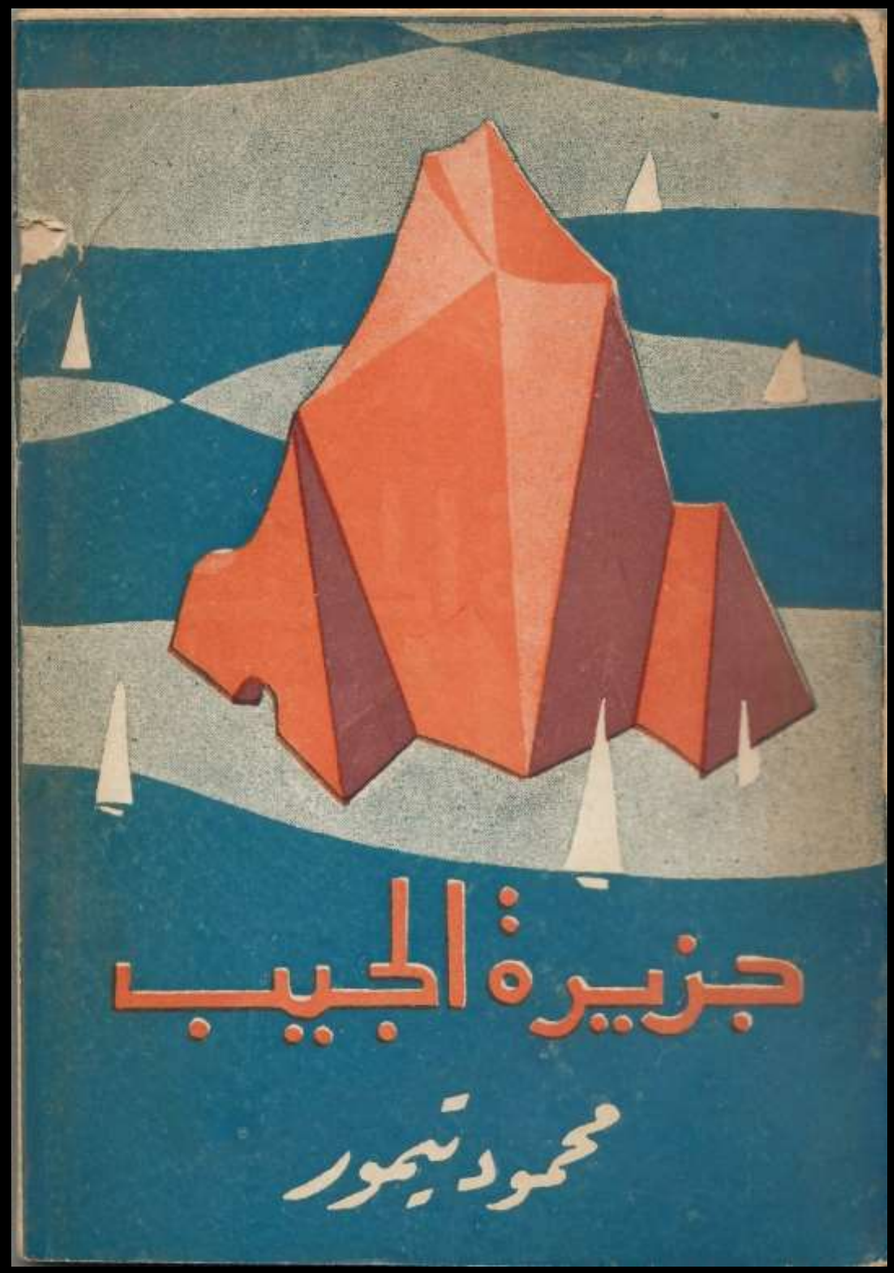
Signed by the author

The first edition of an Arabic novel by Mahmud Taymur (1894 – 1973), by an Egyptian author from a family of literates: his father Ahmed Taymur Pasha (1871-1930) was a well known writer and researcher of Arabic heritage, his aunt Aisha al- Taymouri (1840-1903) was a pioneering Arabic female poet, his brother Muhammad Taymour (1892-1921) authored the first short story in the Arabic literature.

Mahmud Taymur wrote novels, stories and was a keen researcher of the Arabic language. He attended conferences in the Arabic and the Western world and received several prices for his work.

References: OCLC 745116136, 917392057, 235987396, 1158641072.

220 EUR



40. Syria and Lebanon

WWII

Female Resistance

عمر أبو النصر (Omar Abu An-Nasr, 1888-1960)

لما غضبت دمشق وثار لبنان 2

[When Damascus Became Defensive and Lebanon Revolted, 2]

Beirut: دار النشر العربية [Arabic Publishing House] [s. d., but poss. late 1944 or 1945]

8°, 68 pp. with black and white illustrations, [4 pp.] black and white advertisements, original illustrated wrappers (small tears and loss of paper in the margins in the text and wrappers, wrappers slightly dusty with soft folds).

A pamphlet calling for revolts against the Vichy-French rule in Syria and Lebanon during WWII with a stunning design showcasing an Arab Female resistance leader

A rare illustrated pamphlet with a stunning design, showing a female Arab revolutionary leader over a mosque, was written at the end of WWII against the French rule in Syria and Lebanon. The author Omar Abu Nasir specifically calls the female Arabic population to join the uprising.

In the text the author reminds the reader of the various historical events, which lead to the independence of the Arabs. The pamphlet is not dated, but mentions a past event from the mid 1944.

In 1923, France was assigned the League of Nations mandate of what is today Syria and Lebanon. Under WWII the territory, calling for its independence, belonged to Vichy France. The French Mandate for Syria and the Lebanon officially lasted until 1946. Lebanon became independent in 1943 and Syria on 17 April 1946. Our pamphlet was printed in that time.

Omar Abu Nasir (1888-1960) was a Beirut-born author of literary works, fiction, historical books and political articles. He was active in Lebanon, Egypt and Syria.

Worldcat listrs one institutional example (Holy Spirit University of Kaslik (USEK), Lebanon). It is unclear, if National Library of Israel holds the same part (OCLC 235981691).

References: OCLC 1136094054.

1.200 EUR



41. Arab–Israeli conflict

1948 Arab–Israeli War

Zajal

موسى زغيب (Moussa Zoghaib, born 1936)

يقدم ٢٠ سنة. ماساة شعب

[20 Years Have Passed. The Tragedy of the Humanity]

Beirut: مطابع شمالي اخوان 1968

8°, 139 pp., [5 pp.], original illustrated wrappers (old signature Kamal on the cover, first page with Arabic handwriting in ballpoint pen, sporadic very light staining, otherwise in a good, partly uncut condition).

A commemoration of the 1948 Israeli-Arab War, written in a form of a Lebanese free verse – zajal – by a poet Moussa Zoghaib

An uncommon book, written by a Lebanese poet Moussa Zoghaib (1936) in 1968, commemorates the Israeli-Arab War of 1948, when a military coalition of Arab states entered the territory of British Palestine on May 15th, a day after the Israeli declaration of Independence. The war lasted for over 9 months and resulted in a defeat of the Arab states. Until today the Arab-Israeli Conflict is known in Arabic language as the *Nakba*, or a disaster. The poet Moussa Zoghaib describes it as a *Tragedy of the Humanity* (ماساة شعب).

The striking cover represents an Arabic female fighter, drafted in a tradition of Western female national personifications such a French Marianne, holding a lifted torch in one hand and a gun in the other, against a stylized background with a map of Palestine.

The text is written in a form of Lebanese zajal (**زجل**), a semi-improvised poetry with free verse, of which Moussa Zoghaib, nicknamed *Al-Malik*, or the King, is known to be one of the finest representatives.

We could not find any institutional examples on Worldcat.

440 EUR



42. Lebanon War

Arab Guerrila Resistance

أنصار جبهة المقاومة الوطنية اللبنانية [Supporters of the Lebanese National Resistance Front]

الاحتلال والمقاومة دراسات ووقائع

[Occupation and Resistance. Studies and Facts]

[S. l., but probably Beirut:] [Supporters of the Lebanese National Resistance Front] 1985.

4°, 110 pp. with black and white illustrations, maps and charts, [2 pp.] blank, original illustrated wrappers (good used example with minor foxing).

A publication on the activity of the Lebanese underground guerrilla group Jammoul, which was attacking Israeli-related targets between September 1982 and 1985 during the Lebanon War

A scarce richly illustrated book with photographs, maps and charts shows the activity of the Arab guerrilla movement *Jammoul* (or Lebanese National Resistance Front) during the Lebanon war. Several images are of disturbing nature, depicting wounded people, including children, and bomb explosions.

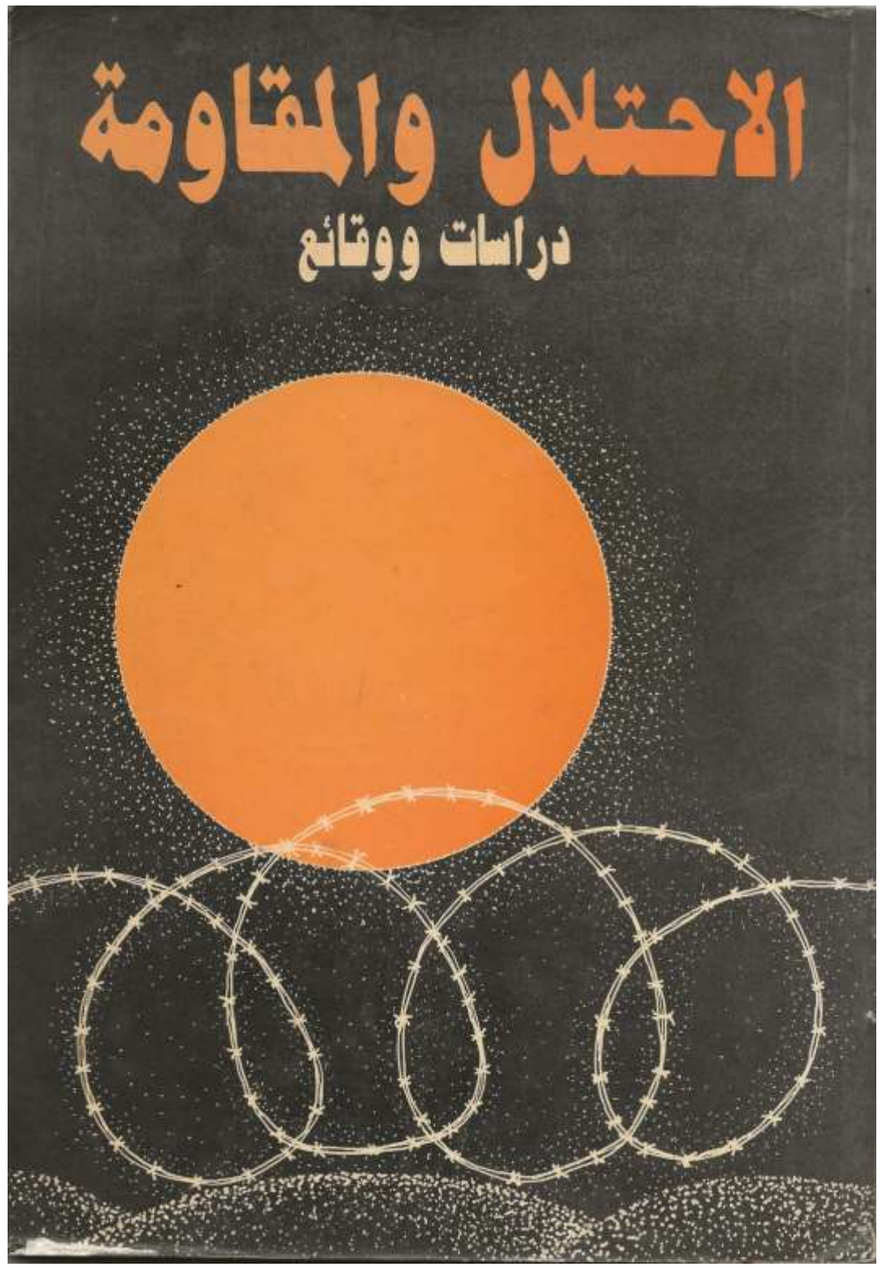
The operations by the Lebanese National Resistance Front, which selected Israeli targets, lasted until the late 1990s, after many members being killed or sent to prison during the 1980s.

We could trace examples of the book in the Institute for Palestine Studies, National Library of Israel and Bethlehem University Library.

Worldcat only quotes one institutional example (National Library of Israel).

References: OCLC 236030261.

380 EUR



43. Early Islamic World

Arab Book Design

محمود الدرة (Maḥmūd Durrah)

تاريخ العرب العسكرى

[Arab Military History]

Cairo: دار المعرف 1961

8°, 254 pp., [2 pp.], 3 interleaved folding maps, original illustrated wrappers (wrappers with minor foxing and wear to the edges, one map split in the fold, but overall in a good condition).

A detailed book on the early military history of the Arab World, centered on Mecca

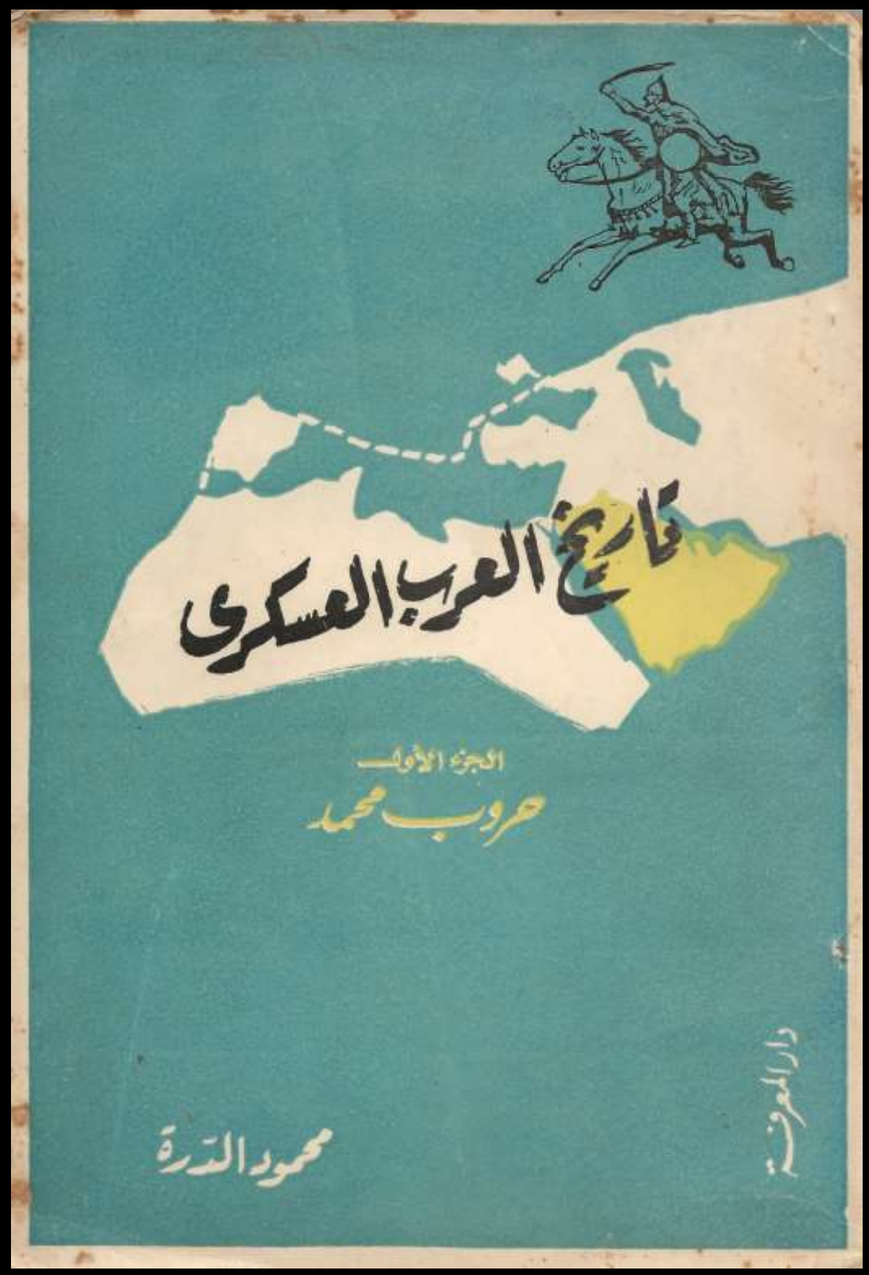
A detailed book in Arabic language describes the battles of the early Islamic period centered on Mecca and Medina. The three maps showcase the wider region of the north Arabian Peninsula and plans of the two cities.

This is the first edition, printed in Cairo.

We could only find three institutional examples on Worldcat (National Library of Israel, McGill, UCLA). The others apper to be 1964 Beirut editions or electronic comies.

References: OCLC 557687608, 235996252.

380 EUR



44. Iranian Book Design

Political Satire

روزنامة امید [OMID NEWSPAPER]

چند پرده از زندگانی رجال معروف ایران

[Chand pardah az zindagānī-i rijāl-i ma‘rūf-i Īrān / A Few Scenes From the Life of Famous Iranian Men]

[Tehran:] شرکت چاپخانه امین افکار [Amin Afkar Press] Farvardin 1324 [March or April 1946]

Small 4°, [4 pp.], 115 pp. with black and white illustrations, [5 pp.], original illustrated wrappers (minor foxing, tiny chips on the spine, otherwise in a good condition).

Short biographies of Iranian politicians with satirical illustrations, published immediately WWII and involving international figures

An Iranian publication with an attractive cover design was published in 1946, immediately after WWII and amid the so called Iranian Crisis of 1946, and contains short satirical biographies of famous Iranian men, accompanied with illustrations, which also involve Nazis, British and Soviets.

Five examples are registered in the western libraries (Harvard Library, Princeton University Library, Ohio State University Libraries, University of Utah, University of Texas Libraries)

References: OCLC 27651724.

440 EUR



45. Iraq

Socialism

Arabic Typography

عامر حسن فياض (Amir Hasan Fayyad)

جخور الفكر الإشترا كي والتقدمي في العراق ١٩٢٠ ١٩٣٤

[Judhūr al-fikr al-ishtirākī wa-al-taqaddumī fī al-‘Irāq, 1920-1934 / The roots of socialist and progressive thought in Iraq between 1920 and 1934]

Beitur: Verlag: در ابن رشد: {Dar Ibn Rushd] 1980.

8°. 320 pp., [4 pp.], original wrappers with lettering (wrappers with minor folds and staining, spine with tiny repaired tears, old annotations on first title page, otherwise a good, clean, partly uncut example).

History of early socialism in Iraq with a highly decorative cover design

A basic literature on early socialism in Iraq was written by Amir Hasan Fayyad. The chapters discuss the development of the socialist thought in Iraq through the history and changes of the traditional class systems and embraces the subjects of intellectual freedom and female liberation.

References: OCLC 8421961, 4770418986.

120 EUR



46. YUGOSLAV BOOK DESIGN

Mlle. LANTELEME, author - Peter KOCJANČIČ (1985-1986), designer.

Svengali. Tvoja sudbina: hiromantija, astrologija. sakupljeno po raznim znanstvenim izvorima i metodama eksperimentalnog psihologa L. Svengalija

[Svengali. Your Future: Cheiromancy, Astrology. Collected from Various Scientific Sources and Methods of the Experimental Psychologist Svengali].

Ljubljana: Radiol 1936.

12°. 61 pp. with illustrations within text, original illustrated wrappers (Very Good, wrappers lightly worn on the edges and spine).

A rare pamphlet in Croatian language reveals the knowledge of a fortuneteller and charlatan, who was touring the Balkans in the 1930s under the name Svengali. It includes palm reading, basics of astrology and a horoscope.

Svengali is a fictional character in George du Maurier's 1895 novel Trilby. It became a synonym for someone with evil intent, who dominates, manipulates and controls another person. The character became very popular in the beginning of the 20th century. Between 1914 and 1931 three moves, an

Austrian, German and American, were recorded under the name Svengali.

The design was made by Peter Kocjančič, Slovenian artist, who was schooled at the art academy in Venice. Starting successfully as a designer of posters, most notably for the Slovenian poster for a movie milestone Metropolis, he eventually moved to book design and photography. He is remembered in the history of the Yugoslav design as the first person, experimenting with photography in his drafts.

During his lifetime Kocjančič received 82 awards and 40 diplomas for his photography and design. He received the highest title of the “Master of Photography” by the Yugoslav Photo-Association and in 1967, the title Honorary Excellence FIAP.

We could only find one institutional example (National and University Library of Slovenia, COBISS.SIID: 95393024).

120 EUR



47. ALBANIANS IN YUGOSLAVIA

JOSIP BROZ-TITO

WWII IN YUGOSLAVIA

ALBANIAN PARTISANS

Këshilli Ekzekutiv i Frontit populluer të Jugosllavisë

[Executive Council of the Popular Front of Yugoslavia]

Proklamate e Frontit Populleur

[Proclamation of the Popular Front]

[S. l., but South Yugoslavia, prob. Kosovo: S. d., but probably winter of 1944 or spring, 1945]

Broadside, 49 x 42 cm (19.3 x 16.5 inches), (slightly age-toned, minor tears in margins, otherwise I a good condition).

A rare broadside advertising Josip Broz-Tito and the upcoming Yugoslav elections, made on the eve of the end of WWII by the Albanian Partisans

This rare broadside in Albanian language was made by the Albanian Partisans of Yugoslavia to advertise the election of Josip Broz-Tito as the leader of newly founded Democratic Federal Yugoslavia, possibly in the late 1944 or early 1945, when parts of south Yugoslavia were already liberated. The broadside mentions in the first lines, that the world war is not entirely finished in some parts.

During WWII a larger number of Kosovo Albanians fought for the Yugoslav Partisan partisans, although the relations between Yugoslavia and Albania, which was during WWI a puppet state of Fascist Italy, were complex. During the war the National Liberation Front of Albania worked closely with the Yugoslav Partisans. Talks were made, that after the war Kosovo could join Albania, or even that Albania could become a part of Yugoslavia.

The relations between Yugoslavia and Albania tensioned again in 1948, after the Tito-Stalin split.

We could not find any other examples of the broadside.

540 EUR



PROKLAMATA E FRONTIT POPULLUER

48. YUGOLAV BOOK DESIGN

Centrala saveza železničkih i transportnih radnika i namještenika Jugoslavije [Central Office of the Assocciation of Railroad and Transportation Workers and Employes of Yugoslavia]. Mihailo S.
PETROV (1902–1983) cover design.

PRVI SLOBODNI KONGRAS SAVEZA ŽELJEZNIČKIH I TRANSPORTNIH RADNIKA I NAMJEŠTENIKA

[The First Free Congress of the Associations of Railroad and Transportation Workers and Employees].

A pamphlet on transportation in Yugoslavia, in 1946, with a striking cover design by an Avant Garde artist Mihailo Petrov, known for his collaboration with Zenit, Dada Tank and Ut in the 1920s.

Belgrade: Privredni Pregled 1946.

8°. 127 pp. with black and white illustrations within text, original wrappers with illustrated colour and embossed cover (Very Good unread example in a nearly mint condition. Small rubber stamps of a de-accessed library of a railroad company on the back of the title page and in whit margins of some pages, tiny tears in margins of the wrappers, mounted label in the upper corner of the back cover).

A Yugoslav pamphlet on the transportation with a striking colourful embossed cover with propaganda symbols by Mihailo Petrov was printed a year after the liberation, in 1946. It includes a report on a congress of railroad workers, starting with photographs and short biographies of Yugoslav heroes from WWII. The first full-page portrait shows Josip Broz-Tito. The images represent leaders of different departments of the railroads of Yugoslavia and events held at the conference, such as dancing kolo and singing.

The stunning cover with embossed details was designed by a Serbian artist Mihailo S. Petrov (1902–1983). Petrov was an author, illustrator, printer and painter, schooled at art academies in Belgrade, Vienna, Krakow and Paris. In the 1920s he joined the Avant Garde Yugoslav movement and collaborated with Zenit group and magazines *Dada Tank* and *Ut*.

We could only find one or two examples in institutions worldwide (one or two copies at the University of California, Los Angeles).

The example comes from a library of a railroad company, which was de-accessed in 2018.

References: OCLC 4355735.

280 EUR



49. YUGOSLAV BOOK DESIGN

MARXISM IN YUGOSLAVIA

Albin PREPELUH (1881-1937)

Naš véliki socijalni problem. **Agrarna Reforma**

[Our Large Social Problem: Land Reform]

Ljubljana: Zveza slovenskih agrarnih interesentov 1933.

8°. 135 pp. with two interleaved full page black and white photographs, original illustrated wrappers (very good, old signature on the title page, wrappers with minor staining, sporadic words underlined, but overall in a good clean condition).

Report on planned land reforms in Slovenia by an early Marxist and politician Albin Prepeluh with a decorative cover deign

A detailed plan for land reform in Slovenia in 1933 was published by Association of Slovenian Agrarian Stakeholders and includes a history of reforms and a list of landowners of larger estates.

The author Albin Prepeluh (1881-1937) was the foremost Slovene Marxist revisionist theoretician, publisher, author and the founder of the Slovenian Agrarian Labour Party, which would later become a the Slovenian Peasant Party.

This is a beautifully preserved example with a highly decorative cover by an anonymous artist.

References: OCLC 1107184742, 442808340, 43863710, 254126389.

120 EUR



50. YUGOSLAV POLITICS

EARLY FASCISM IN YUGOSLAVIA



JUGOSLOVANSKA RADIKALNA ZAJEDNICA [YUGOSLAV RADICAL UNION]

Dejanja govore : tri leta dela za državo in za Slovenijo : [1935-1938]

[The Deeds are Speaking: Three Years for the Country and Slovenia]

Ljubljana: Banovinsko tajništvo JRZ [1938]

12°. 56 pp., original purple illustrated wrappers, stapled (minimal staining, overall in a good conditio0n).

A pamphlet on the first three years of work of the leading Yugoslav far-right party, whose program was based on the Italian National Fascist Party

A pamphlet by a far-right Yugoslav leading party named Yugoslav Radical Union (Jugoslovanska radikalna zajednica) is a report on the work of the first three years of the union.

The party, who agenda was based on the fascist program of the neighboring Italy and had a paramilitary wing called Greenshirts, was founded by a Yugolav prime minister Milan Stojadinović and dissolved in 1941.

This is a detailed program of the work of the Slovenian branch between 1935 to 1938 and its goals for the future, which prioritize nationalism and boost of economy, especially in connection with the “new, greater Germany”.

References: OCLC 443015395.

120 EUR

51. YUGOSLAV POLITICS IN ARAB WORLD

ARAB BOOK DESIGN

Milovan ĐILAS (1911-1995), author; مروان الجابرى (Marwan AL-JABRI), translator.

الطبقة الجديدة

[At-Tabiqa Al-Jedyda / The New Class]

Beirut: دار العباد [s. d., but after 1957 or early 1960s].

8°. [8 pp.], 296 pp., original illustrated wrappers (minor staining, mostly in margins, overall in a good clean and uncut condition).

The contemporary Arabic translation of a critical work on the new elite class of the Communistic regime, written by a Serbian politician Milovan Djilas in 1957, which gained him seven years in a Yugoslav prison

Milovan Đjilas (1911 - 1995) was a Serbian Montenegro-born politician, theorist and author who was a towering figure in the Yugoslavian Liberation movement and in the new nation it spawned. However, he had a complex relationship with Marshal Tito and this set him on the road to becoming one of Europe's most famous democratic socialist dissidents.

During WWII, Đjilas served a high rank in the Yugoslav partisan army close to the future president Josip Broz-Tito, when he also authored several works, published by the underground Yugoslav Press. After the liberation he became an esteemed Yugoslav politician and was regarded as Tito's possible successor. In 1953, Milovan Đjilas was about to be chosen as President of Yugoslavia, but was soon expelled from the Central Committee of the party, as he started showing an open criticism towards the contemporary directions of the Communism.

In November 1956, Milovan Đjilas was arrested and sentenced to three years in prison for his criticism of the political situation in the international press. Just before the arrest he managed to send a manuscript of one of his most important works *New Class: An Analysis of the Communist System* to an American publisher.

This book, which among other stated, that "the Communist political bureaucracy uses, enjoys and disposes of nationalized property", became an instant hit and was translated into approximately 40 languages. This Arabic version, published in Beirut, was printed with a copyright of the original publisher.

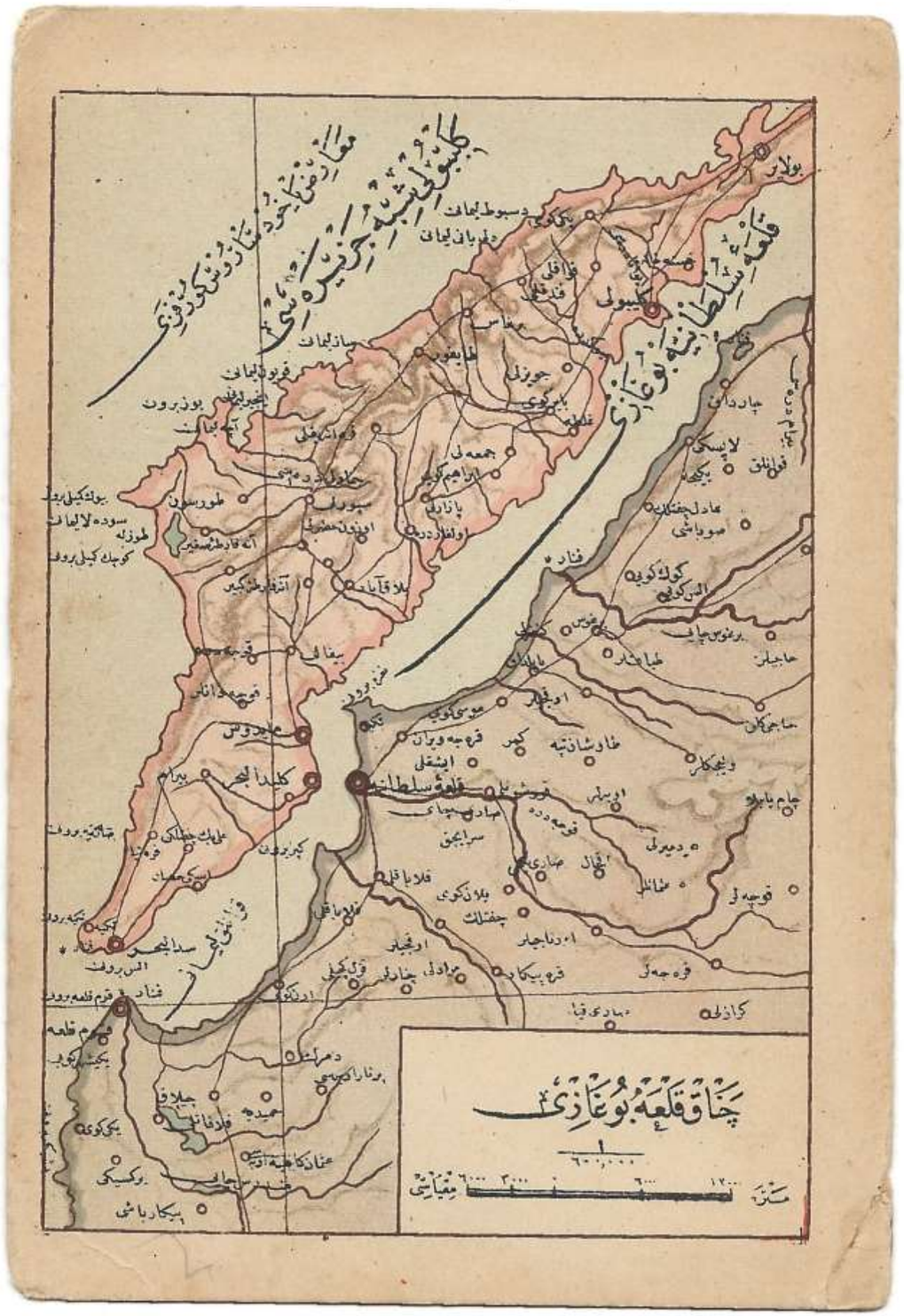
The Yugoslav Communist leaders, embarrassed by the publication, sentenced Đjilas to another sever years of imprisonment. He was released in 1961.

Because the book is not dated and there were other Arabic editions, it is difficult so establish, how many examples are housed in the western libraries.

450 EUR



52. GALLIPOLI



İbrahim Hilmi [Çığıraçan] (1876 –1963)

چناق قلعه بوغازی

[Çanakkale Boğazı / Dardanelles Strait]

[Istanbul]: تجار زاده ابراهیم حلمی کتابخانه عسکری [Tüccarzade İbrahim Hilmi Kitaphane-yi Askerî / Military Press Tüccarzâde İbrahim Hilmi] [circa 1910].

Postcard. Lithography in colour (Very Good, tiny folds in the corners) 13 x 9 cm (5.11 x 3.5 inches).

An Ottoman map postcard showcases the Dardanelles and Gallipoli Peninsula.

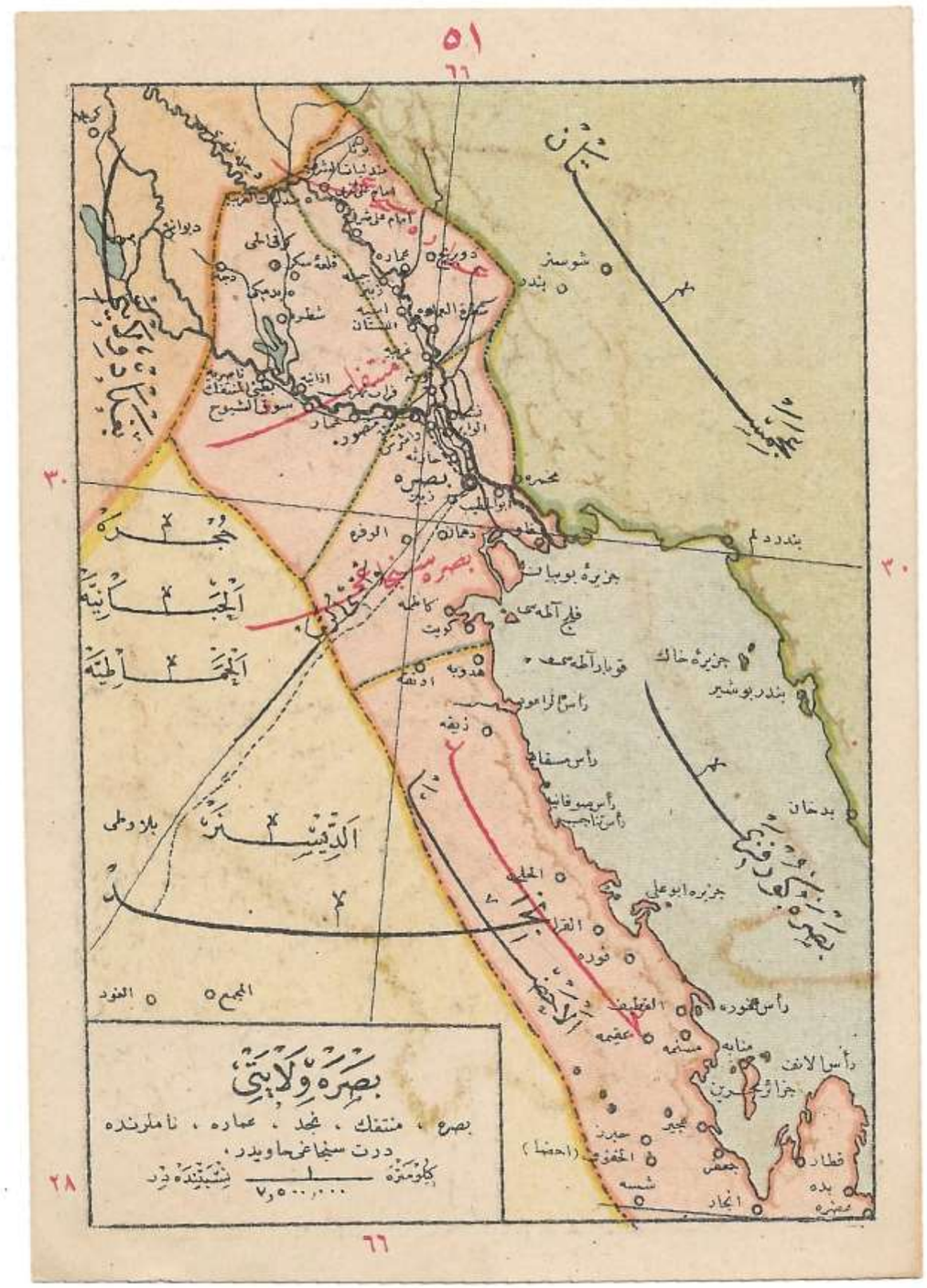
İbrahim Hilmi Çığıraçan (1876 –1963), born in Tulcea, today in Romania, was one of the leading publishers in the Ottoman Empire. Opening his publishing shop in 1896 in Istanbul, under the name Kitaphane-i Islami (Islamic Library), Hilmi Bey started publishing mostly religious books.

Under the Young Turks regime, in the Second Constitutional Era, he became interested in military, geography and history, and changed the name of the press to Kitaphane-i İslam ve Askeri (Islamic and Military Library). Hilmi Bey published about 200 military books in 15 years. He was also publishing school books, which were during the war often sent for free to poor children in Anatolia.

The first big loss for Hilmi's workshop was the governmental change of the Ottoman letters for the Latin ones and a law, that all the law and school books should be printed by the government. During his lifetime Hilmi published more than 1000 books on history, literature, politics, religion and social issues.

220 EUR

53. SAUDI ARABIA
KUWAIT
BAHRAIN
IRAQ



İbrahim Hilmi [Çığıraçan]

بصره ولايتى

[Basra Vilayeti]

Istanbul: Mahmud Bey Matbaası 1323 [1907]

Colour lithograph, printed from both sides, 14,5 x 10 cm (5.7 x 3.9 inches), (minor staining, but overall in a good condition).

A map from an Ottoman atlas titled Pocket Atlas of the Ottoman Empire (Memâlik-i Osmaniye Cep Atlası) showcases the Basra Vilayet, embracing parts of today's Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Bahrain. The map on the back shows Vilayet Mosul.

İbrahim Hilmi Çığıraçan (1876 –1963), born in Tulcea, today in Romania, was one of the leading publishers in the Ottoman Empire. Opening his publishing shop in 1896 in Istanbul, under the name Kitaphane-i Islami (Islamic Library), Hilmi Bey started publishing mostly religious books.

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References: Cf. AEKMK - ÖZEGE; 13008 - TBTK; 7911

280 EUR

54. Bulgarian Printing in Istanbul



Toma P. STOJANOV

Учебникъ по Отечествена История за III. Класъ. تاريخ وطن

[Schoolbook for History of the Homeland for 3 Class]

Istanbul: F. Valla 1911

8°. 164 pp. with black and white illustrations in text, original green wrappers with lettering and illustrations (wrappers with light age-toning, foxing and chips, inside with minor foxing, but otherwise a good example).

A detailed history of the Ottoman Empire and Bulgaria in Bulgarian language, printed in Itanbul

This unusual Bulgarian school history book includes a history of the Ottman Empire and was printed for the Bulgarian minority in the Ottoman Empire. The rear cover is printed in Ottoman and showcases Sultan Mehmed V.

Although Bulgaria declared its independency in 1908, large Bulgarian population stayed in the Ottoman Empire, where they gathered around the Orthodox church and their own educational institutions.

We could not find any institutional examples on Worldcat.

400 EUR

55. HEJAZ

MECCA & MEDINA

THE HAJJ

ISLAMIN NURU [The Light of Islam]

Hicaz Rehberi

[Hijaz Guide]

Istanbul: Ismail Akgün Matbaası 1952

Large 12°. 63 pp. with black and white illustrations, original wrappers with lettering, two maps inserted in a paper pocket on the inner side of the rear wrapper, old seller's label pasted on the back cover (63 x 42 cm / 24.8 x 16.5 inches) and (43 x 51 cm / 17 x 20 inches) (slightly age-toned and stained, old owner's signature on the title page, small tears around the spine).

A detailed guide in Turkish language to the Hajj and Hejaz Region includes maps of Mecca and Medina as well as the instructions for the routes, prayers, tariffs and other various useful tips for the pilgrims.

The two folding maps are:

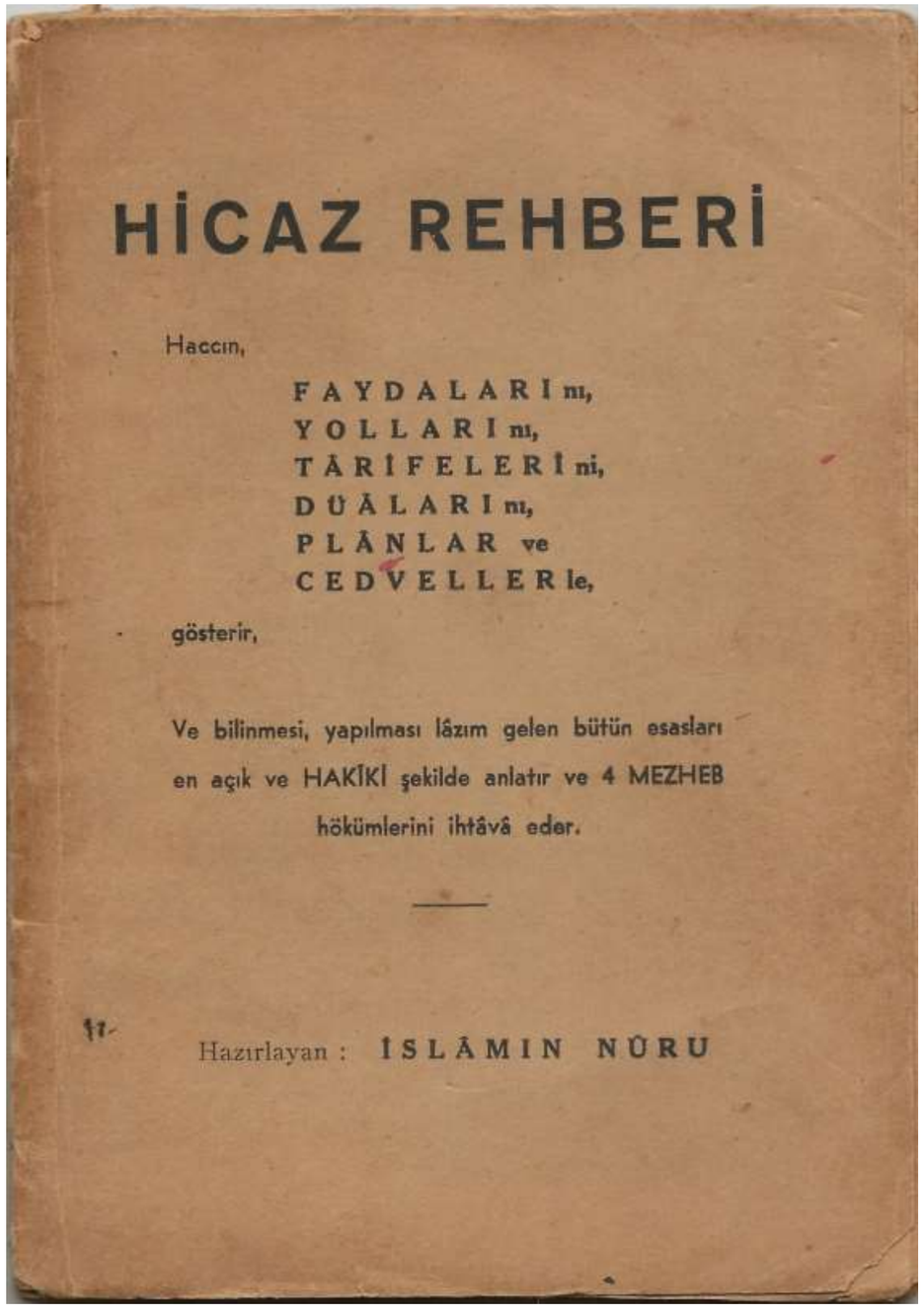
رسم المسجد النبوي. Ravza-İ Mutahhara'nin Plani [The Map of the Al-Masjid an-Nabawi]

and

خريطة الحرم المكى و مناسك الحج و العمرة . Kâbe-i Muazzamanın Haritası ve Hac ile Umrenin Menâsiki [The Map of the Kaaba and the Place of Worship of Hajj and Umrah].

We could not find any institutional examples on Worldcat.

950 EUR


HİCAZ REHBERİ

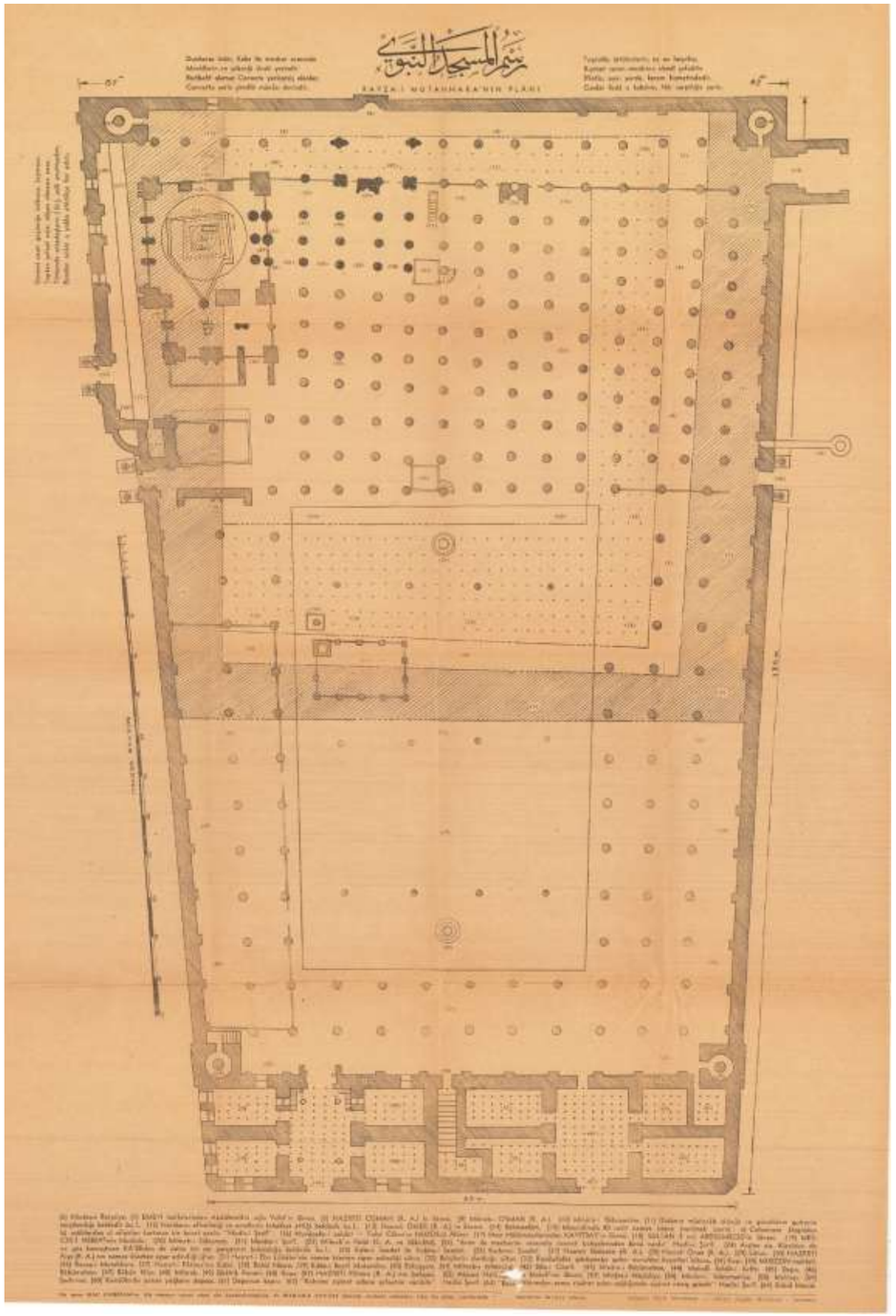
Haccın,

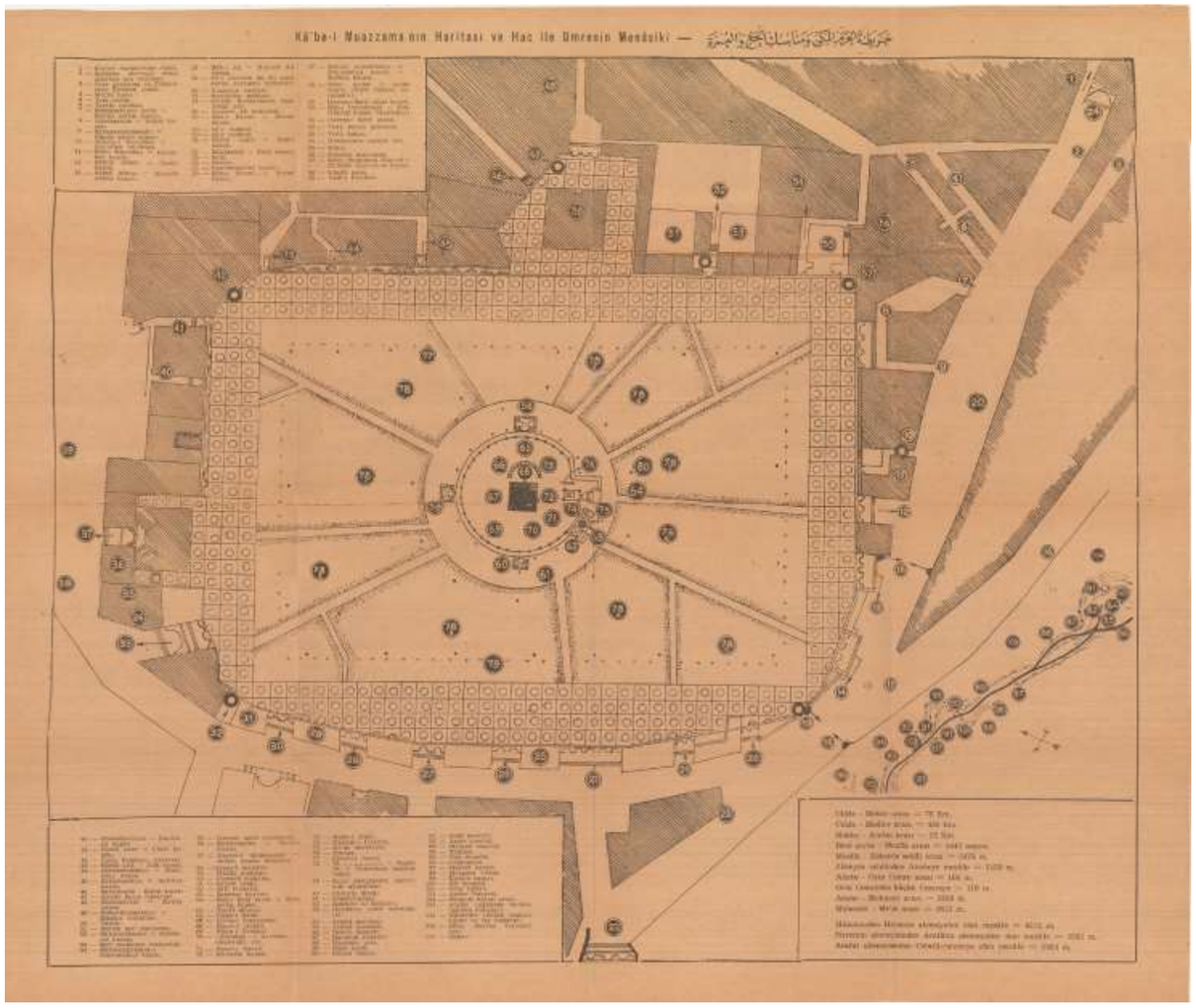
FAYDALARINI,
YOLLARINI,
TARİFELERİNİ,
DUALARINI,
PLÂNLAR ve
CEDVELLERİ le,

gösterir,

Ve bilinmesi, yapılması lâzım gelen bütün esasları en açık ve HAKİKİ şekilde anlatır ve 4 MEZHEB hükümlerini ihtâvâ eder.

Hazırlayan : İSLÂMIN NÛRU


رسم المسجد النبوي
RAVZAI MUTAHHARA'NIN PLANI


Kâ'be-i Muazzama'nın Haritası ve Hac ile Umrenin Menâsiki — خريطة الكعبة المكرمة ومناسك الحج والعمرة

56. MECCA

Mekke'nin Umumi Görünüşü

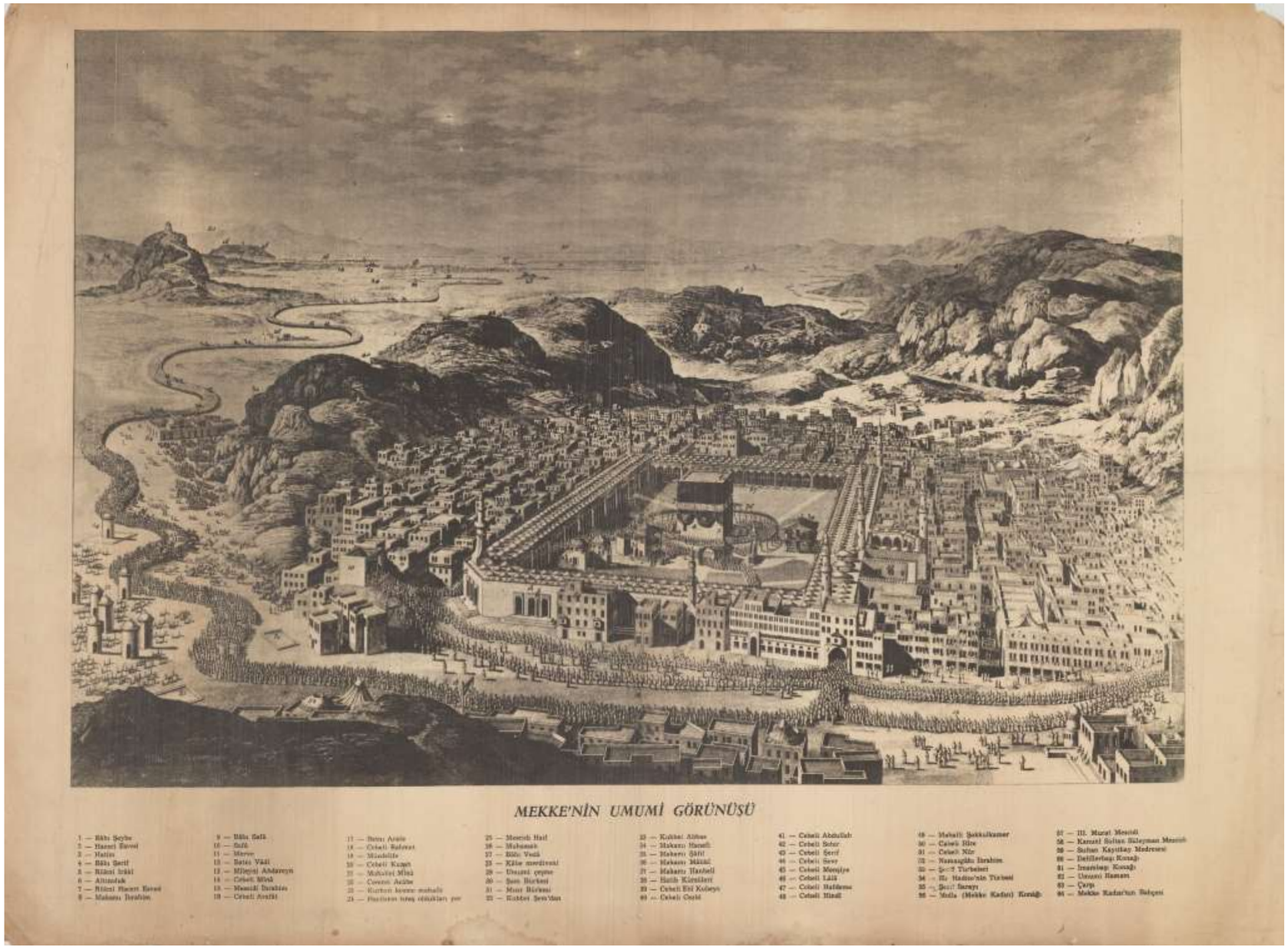
[General View of Mecca]

[Prob. Istanbul: 1950s]

Photolithography, 50 x 67 cm (19.6 x 26.3 inches) (soft folds, tiny tears and loss of paper in the margins, but overall in a good condition).

A large Turkish bird’s eye view of Mecca shows the city with its main pilgrimage routes, centered on the Kaaba. The 64 numbers mark the most important monuments and places in the city and its surroundings.

550 EUR



57. COMMUNIST MANIFESTO
SERBIAN TRANSLATION – YUGOSLAV PARTISANS

Karl MARX (1818 - 1883) - Friedrich ENGELS (1820-1895), authors; Moša PIJADE (1890-1957), translator.

Комунистички манифест

[Manifest des Kommunistischen Partei / Communist Manifesto]

[Belgrade]: Borba. Biblioteka Marksizma-Lenjinizma, May 5th, 1945.

8°: 64 pp., [4 pp.] blank, original tan wrappers with lettering (minor traces of use, old signature on the title page, but overall in a good condition).

A Serbian translation of the Communist Manifesto, printed by the Yugoslav partisans days before the end of WWII

This is a Serbian translation of the Communist Manifesto by Moša Pijade (1890 – 1957), a Yugoslav communist, politician and Josip Broz-Tito's close friend. Pijade also translated the introductions to previous translations in other languages, to help the reader understand the importance of the work.

For this version Pijade was using as a source the complete works of Marx and Engels in German, published in 1932, and the Manifesto, issued in German language in Moscow, in 1941.

This Serbian edition was published contemporary with the Croatian one on May 5th, 1945, on the territory of liberated Belgrade only days before the end of WWII.

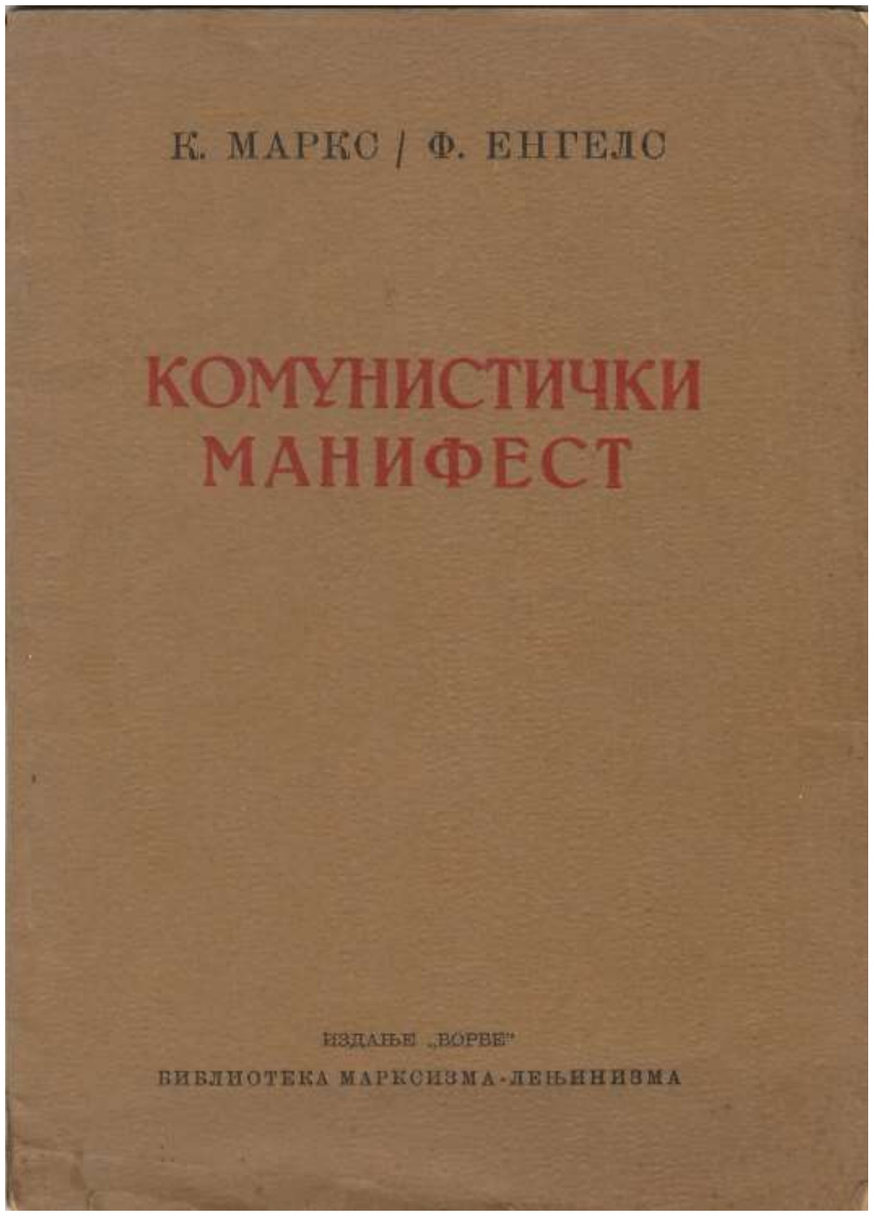
Pijade, an artist, art critic and author, was born in Belgrade and was of Sephardic Jewish parentage. He joined the Communist party in the 1920s, in which he was active as a writer for the newspapers and magazines. After translating *Das Kapital* in 1924, Pijade was arrested and sentenced to 20 years in prison because of his 'revolutionary activities', a sentence, which he served for 14 years.

In the prison Moša Pijade befriended Josip Broz-Tito, the later president of Yugoslavia, who was also imprisoned for his illegal communist activities, and the two men became good friends.

During WWII, Pijade became one of the leaders of Tito's partisans and after the war the President of the Yugoslavian Parliament between 1954 and 1955. In 1948, Pijade convinced Tito to allow the Yugoslav Jews to immigrate to Israel.

We could not find any institutional examples on Woldcat. It is possible though, that the title is listed under the Croatian version in Latin script.

420 EUR



58. Turkish Left-Wing Political Activism

Turkish Book Design

Soc-Realism

Kemal ÖZER (1935-2009).

Kavganın Yüreği

[The Heart of a Fight]

Istanbul: Yücel Yayınları 1973.

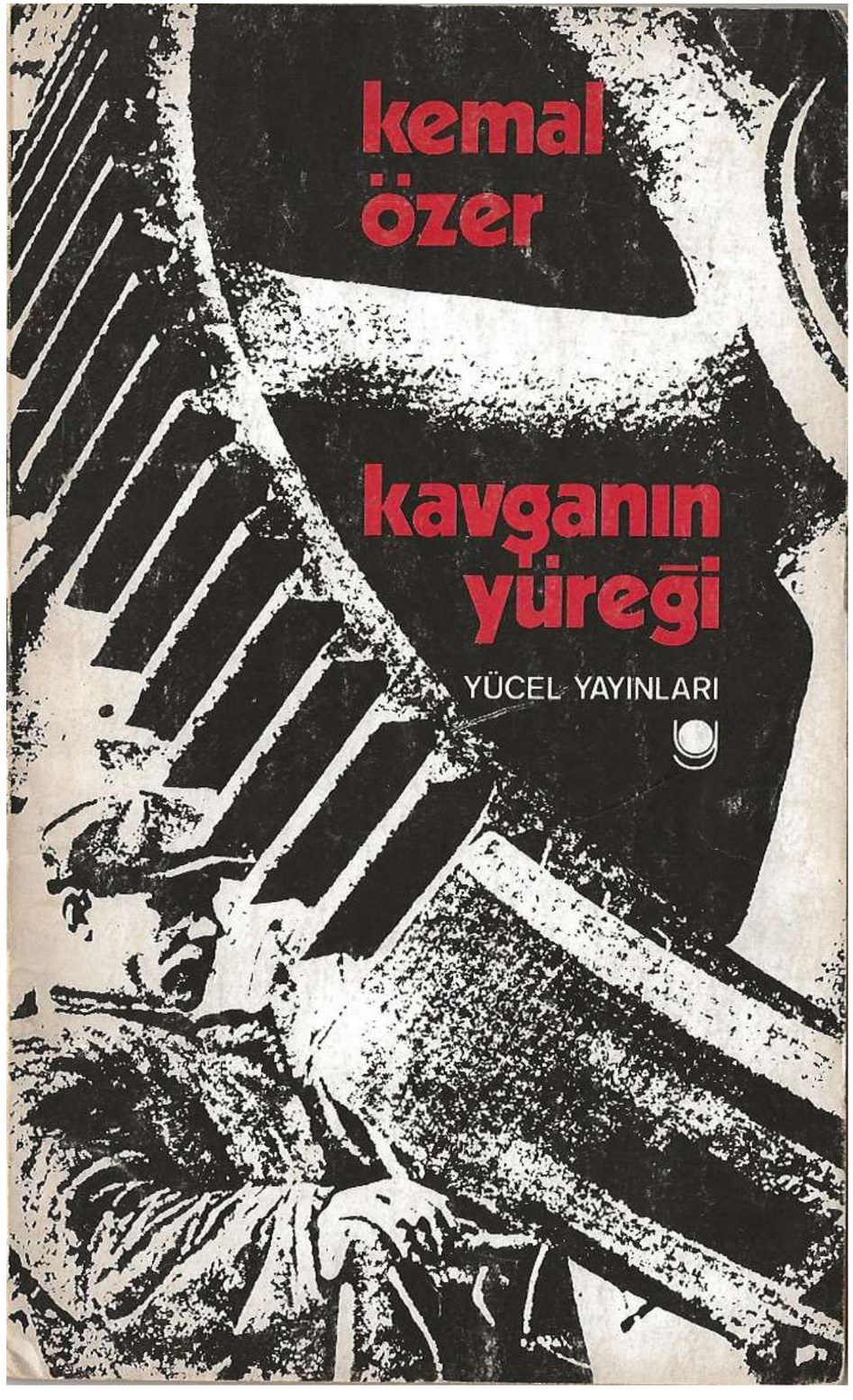
8°, 63 pp., original illustrated card wrappers, signed by the author (minor wear to the wrappers and two light scratches on the cover, old signature on the inside of the back cover, old annotations on the last page with the list of the publications by the same author).

Turkish left-wing poetry. Signed by the author

This is the first edition of the poetry collection by Kemal Özer (1935-2009) a Turkish poet, journalist, editor and writer. Özer started publishing his poetry in 1959, and turned in to a soc-realistic poetry after 1970.

References: OCLC 23719970 & 551296569.

95 EUR



59. TURKISH BOOK DESIGN

SOC-REALISM

Mehmet BAŞARAN (1926-2015), author; Bedri Rahmi EYÜBOĞLU (1911-1975), designer.

Nisan Haritası

[Map of April]

Istanbul: Varlık 1960.

12°, 54 pp. with 10 black and white illustrations, [2], original card illustrated wrapper (slightly age-toned, old discrete number, signature and date in the upper corner of the first two pages, otherwise in a good condition).

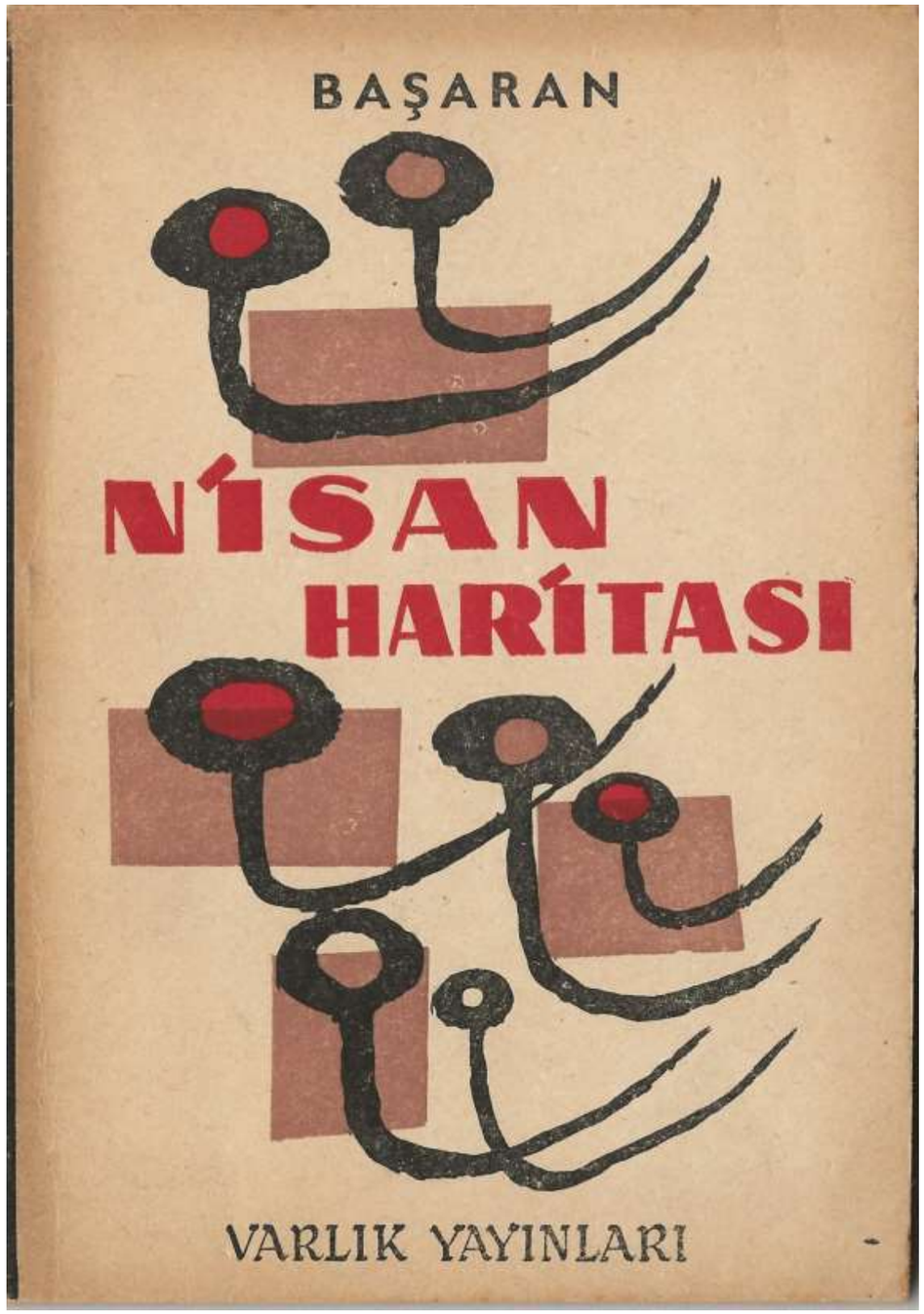
Turkish left-wing poetry with mid-century design

Mehmet Başaran (1926-2015) was one of the leading representatives of so called *Village Literature* (Köy Edebiyatı), a Turkish socialist literature in the 1950s and 1960s, and the *Map of April* is one of his main works.

The illustrator and book designer was Bedri Rahmi Eyüboğlu (1911-1975), a price winning artist, known mostly through his mural designs.

References: OCLC 555366828, 929739835, 909020013, 918350750 & 283803205.

95 EUR



60. Turkish Left-Wing Political Activism

Turkish Book Design

Soc-Realism



Özkan MERT (born 1944)

Kuracağiz her şeyi yeniden

[We Will Rebuild Everything Again]

Ankara: Anadolu Matbaası 1970.

8°, 31 pp., original illustrated card wrappers, stapled (minor wear to the wrappers, small old owner's stamp on the title page, small annotation on the back page, otherwise in a good condition).

Turkish revolutionary left-wing poetry

The first edition of leftist revolutionary poems in Turkish language with a striking cover design was printed in Ankara in 1970. The author, Özkan Mert (born 1944), served eight months in prison shortly after the publication of the book for his anti-government activism.

The poems from this collection are today still considered as timeless pieces of the Turkish leftist movement.

Worldcat only lists one copy (Indiana University).

References: OCLC 42886164.

95 EUR

61. Turkish Left-Wing Political Activism

Turkish Book Design

Soc-Realism

Şükran KURDAKUL (1927-2004)

Halk orduları

[Folk Armies]

Istanbul: Ataç Kitabevi 1969

8°, 63 pp., illustrated card wrappers, stapled (wrappers slightly stained on the back and around the spine, a small tear in the front upper part close to the spine, two old signatures on the tile page, old signature on the last blank page, last pages with soft folds, otherwise in a good condition).

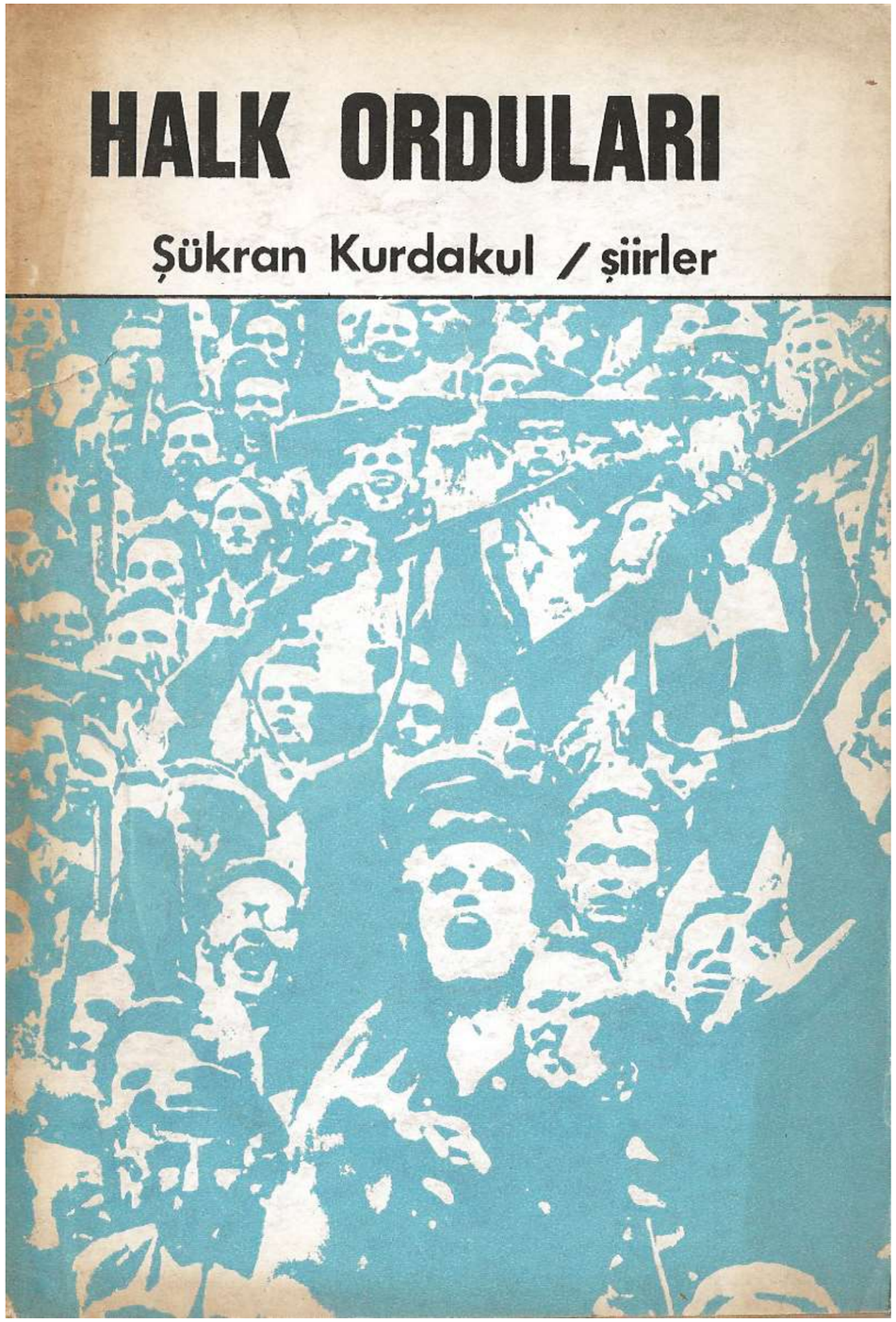
Turkish revolutionary left-wing poetry

This is a first edition of a collection of socialist poems by a Turkish writer Şükran Kurdakul.

Şükran Kurdakul (1927-2004) was a Turkish writer, poet and activist. He was arrested in 1946 and then again in 1953 for his communist activities. Over the decades Kurdakul was publishing in several important Turkish magazines and newspapers, was for some years the president of the Turkish Writers' Association and the editor of the Ataç publishing house.

References: OCLC 704409640.

95 EUR



62. Late Ottoman Marbled Paper

Ebru



Celal Nuri İleri (1881–1938)

تاریخ استقبال. مسائل سیاسیه

[Tarih-i İstikbâl. Mesaif-i Siyasiye / Reception History. Political Issues]

Istanbul: Yeni Osmanlı Matbaa ve Kütübhanesi 1331 [1915]

8°. 208 pp., contemporary marbled paper boards with envelope flaps and brown calf spines (last 15 pages slightly age-toned and water stained, binding with minor wear, otherwise in a good condition).

A charming late Ottoman binding made of Ebru – or Islamic marbled paper

A political publication, issued during WWI by an Ottoman politician and writer is bound in a traditional Islamic binding with an envelope flap, decorated with two patterns of marbled paper.

The Islamic marbling of paper probably emerged to the area of the greater Iran in the 15th century and it is still used today in the traditional craftmanship. It is called *ebru* in Turkish and *abrī* (ابری) in Persian. In the Ottoman Empire the ebru paper was used as the background for calligraphic scripts, decorative margins and bindings.

This publication was issued as the second one in the series *Tarih-i İstikbâl* (Reception History). The series consisted of three books with different subtitles.

References: BDK - MİL - ÖZEGE; 19848.

320 EUR

63. Fake News
Ottoman Book Design
Balkan Wars

BELAK, author; NACI İSMAIL (*nom de plume* Hâbil Âdem (PELISTER), d. 1940), translator and possibly the author.

مغلوب ملتلر نضل انتقام آليرلر

[Mağlup Milletler. Nasıl intikam alırlar / Defeated States. How Do They Take Revenge?]

Istanbul: İkbâl Kütübhanesi 1332 [1916]

8°. 140 pp., [4 pp.] 14 interleaved illustrations, original illustrated wrappers (good uncut and unbound example, wrappers with minor damage, old bookseller's stamp on the cover).

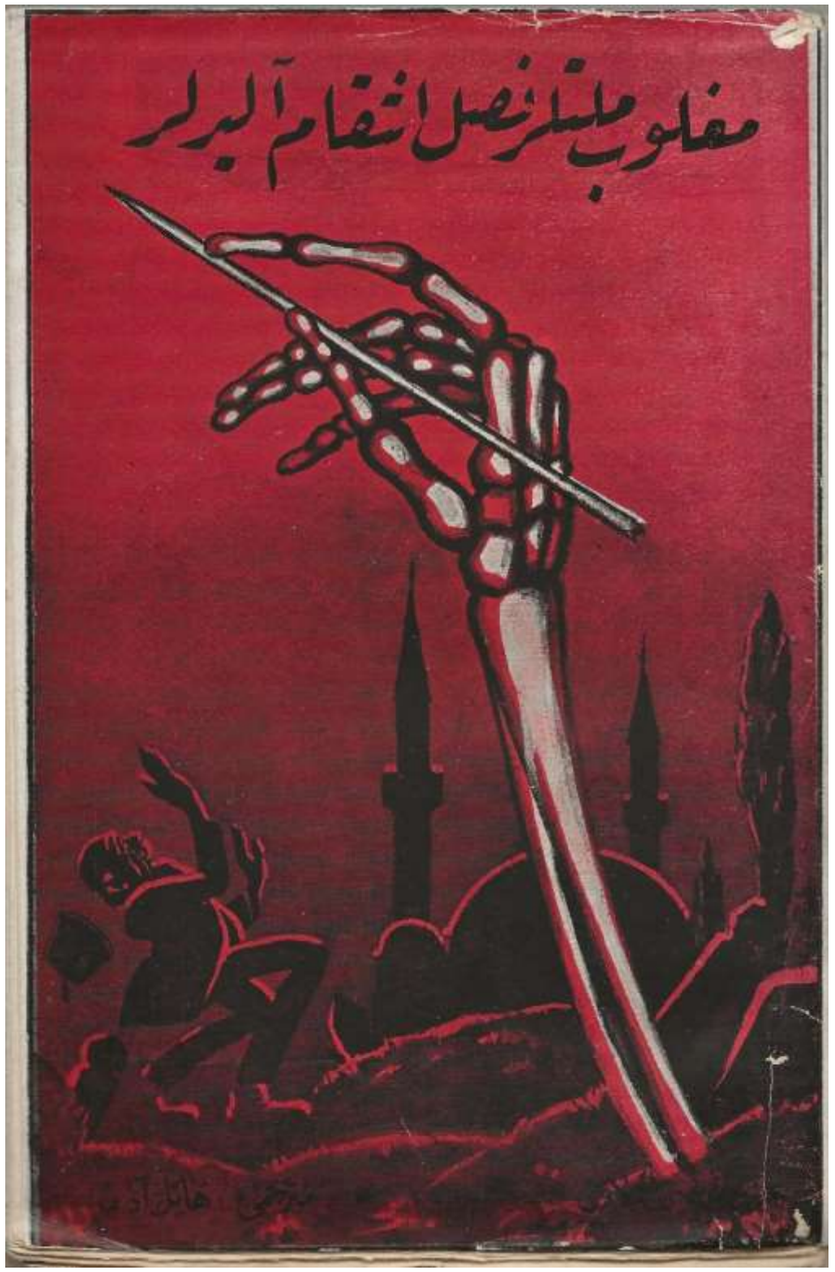
Ottoman Political propaganda with a highly decorative cover design

An Ottoman publication with written revenging reports by the nations, defeated by the Ottoman Empire, with overdramatic illustrations and striking cover, showing a skeleton hand rising from a grave with a pen (kalem) and overpowering a bypassing Turk, is possibly an invented political propaganda, made by the signed translator.

The translator, here named as Hâbil Âdem, was actually Naci İsmail (Pelister), who was writing under several pseudonyms and was only in the past decades revealed to be himself the author of several dubious texts he published.

Naci İsmail was of Albanian origins and claimed the have studied in Germany, where he allegedly received a PhD. He spoke German, English and French fluently and was employed by the Interior Ministry. He was publishing articles, translations and books, often including dubious information, connected with current political topics and minorities.

On several occasions Naci İsmail attributed his controversial work to imaginary foreign authors. Among others he "translated" a two volume book *The Settlement of Migrants: the International Method of Assimilation* by one P. von Gotz, "an official from the Prussian Ministry of Colonies", and a book on the Kurds by a nonexistent Dr. Fritsch.



The books were considered translations of scientific texts by serious foreign authors for decades, but only recent researches proved that Naci İsmail invented the names of the authors and entirely composed the information inside himself.

It is possible, that our book *Defeated States* was as many others written by Naci İsmail and falsely attributed to an unidentifiable author named Belak. According to the last page, the translation was finished in Naples, on September 3rd, 1913.

The motifs for Naci İsmail's falsifications of translations of texts on contemporary political issues could be of purely financial nature and they also helpfully supported the Ottoman government's ongoing propaganda campaign.

We could find three institutional examples on Worldcat (University of Oxford, Boğaziçi University Library, Princeton University Library)

References: OCLC 25346308. Cf. Ugur Ümit Üngör, The Making of Modern Turkey: Nation and State in Eastern Anatolia, 1913-1950, 2011, p. 37.

850 EUR

64. TURKISH BOOK DESIGN
ART DECO

Fazıl Hüsnü DAĞLARCA (1914-2008), author - Ali SUAVI (Suavi Sonar, 1910 or 1913-1994), designer.

Daha: Şiirler, 1940-1941

Istanbul: Latif Dinçbaş Matbaası 1943.

8°. 159 pp., original illustrated front wrapper

References: OCLC 23932982.

[and:]

Fazıl Hüsnü DAĞLARCA (1914-2008), author - Ali SUAVI (Suavi Sonar, 1910 or 1913-1994), designer.

Çakırın Destanı

Istanbul: Marmara Kitabevi 1945

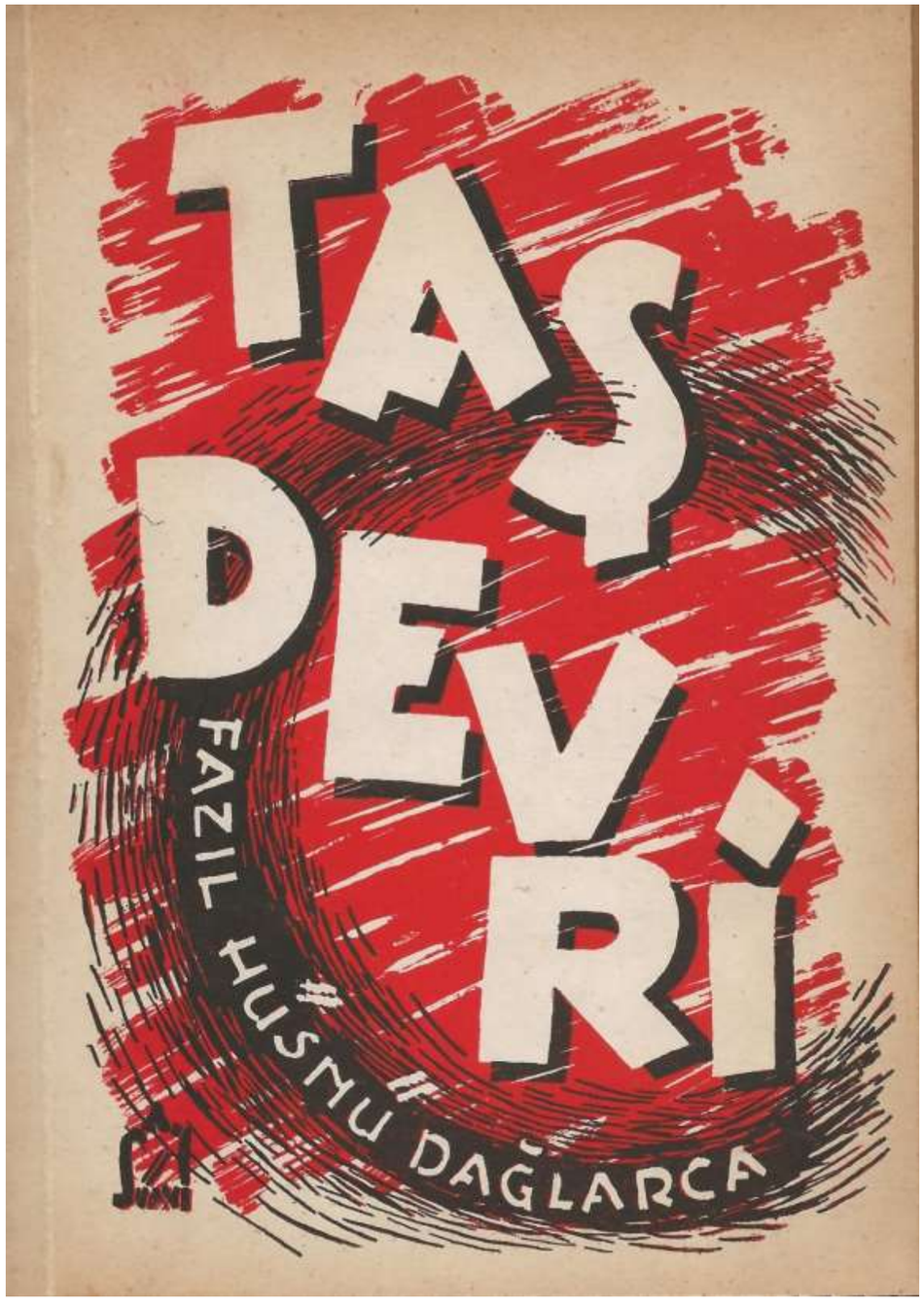
8°. 128 pp., original illustrated front wrapper

References: OCLC 25725116.

[and:]

Fazıl Hüsnü DAĞLARCA (1914-2008), author - Ali SUAVI (Suavi Sonar, 1910 or 1913-1994), designer.

Taş Devri



Istanbul: Marmara Kitabevi 1945

8°. 56 pp., original illustrated front wrapper

References: OCLC 613278634.



3 tiles bound in contemporary red cloth with lettering (old signature on the title page of the first book, minor war to the binding, otherwise in a good condition)

A set of three books with collections of poems by a prolific Turkish author Fazıl Hüsnü Dağlarca (1914-2008) was published with a cover by a designer Ali Suavi (1910 or 1913-1994), a Turkish designer of posters, mostly known for his books covers for the poet Nâzım Hikmet in the 1930s. He was also a photographer, going under the name of Suavi Sonar.

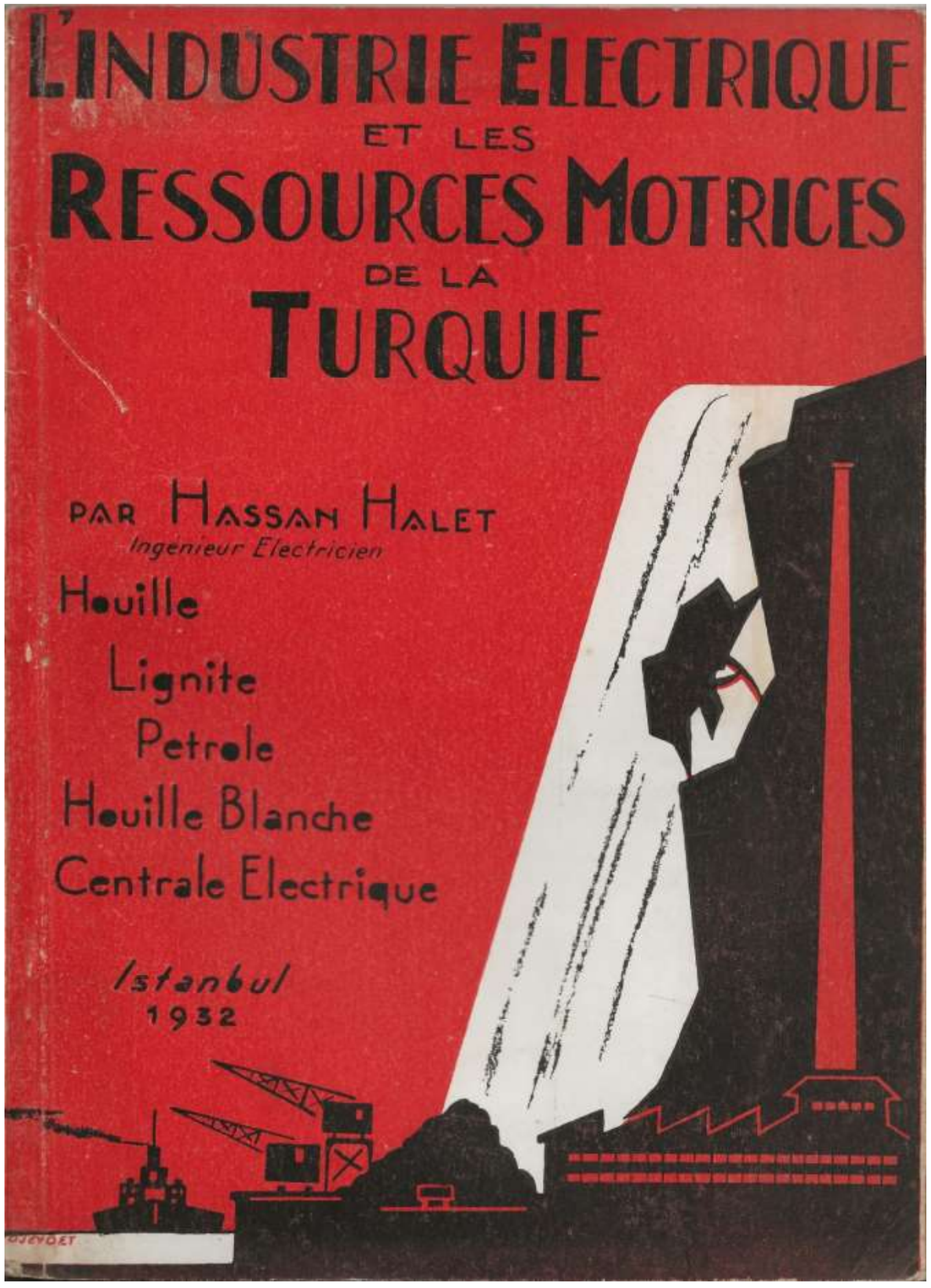
Ali Sonar’s work has been underappreciated until now and deserved a better research in the future.

680 EUR

65. Turkish Book Design

Art Deco

Petroleum



Hasan Halet Işıkpınar (1897–1977), author ; Cevdet, illustrator.

L'Industrie Electrique et le Ressource Motrice de la Turquie

Istanbul : Tsitouris Frères 1932

4°. VIII, 65 pp. with interleaved 16 pp. with black and white illustrations and maps, [16 pp.] black and white advertisements, original illustrated wrappers (wrappers slightly worn with minor scratches, minor foxing, but overall in a good condition).

The first edition of the influential Turkish research on petroleum and other sources of energy in Turkey was published with a beautiful art-deco cover design by Djevdet (also Cevdet), a Turkish illustrator, whose possibly most famous work were drafts for Nazim Hikmet's Jocond ile Si-Ya-U, published in 1929 (see our item: TURKISH AVANT-GARDE: Jocond ile Si-Ya-U [La Gioconda and Si-Ya-U] - Antiquariat Daša Pahor).

The author Hasan Halet Işıkpınar (1897–1977) was the first Turkish student, who graduated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he published his work *A Study of the Natural Resources of Turkey and the Design of a Superpower Net Work* in 1928. He later a professor at the Robert College in Istanbul.

We could not find any institutional examples on Worldcat.

350 EUR

66. Yugoslav Children's Literature

Anti-Fascist and Political Propaganda for Children

Book Illustration

CICIBAN

Ciciban is a highly popular Slovenian magazine for children, which has been issued uninterrupted from 1945 on. The numbers, published under Yugoslavia included strong political propaganda.

The articles, which could by today's standards seen as somehow disturbing and sometimes extremely cruel, are accompanied with colourful illustrations of the highest quality, made by the leading academic artists of the time, most of which worked in underground Partisan printing presses during WWII.

The articles were meant to speak to the smallest readers, highly traumatized after WWII and many of them living as orphans with their grandparents or refugees in other parts of Yugoslavia, to join in political groups of Pioneers, led by president Tito.

The Pioneers, the term which corresponds the Cubs in North America, were a mandatory political children group, which primal job in the post war years was to help each other and with hard work contribute rebuilding the country.

They have also received free schooling, meals, uniforms, school trips and membership at sport clubs. With these organizations, supported by children's magazines such as Ciciban, Yugoslavia was keeping the youth, which after the war years was traumatized, poor and without a reliable future, on the straight and narrow.

The name Ciciban derives from a popular poem for children and marked the youngest inhabitants of Yugoslavia, before they joined the Pioneers in the first grade of the primary school, usually at the age of 7.

Ciciban remained the most popular children's magazine in Slovenia in the times of Yugoslavia, with obligatory subscription for every child between 7-9 years of age. It included literature, educational articles, high quality colour illustrations by academic artists and political propaganda. The text were read at classes.

After Tito's death and the division of Yugoslavia, the magazine lost its political and propaganda note. It is still published today as one of the most influential educational magazines in the country.



Lojze KRAKAR (1926 –1995), editor. – VARIOUS AUTHORS

Marlenka STUPICA (née MUK, born 1927),), Ive ŠUBIC (1922-1989), Ljubo RAVNIKAR (1905-1973), Maksim SEDEJ (1909 – 1974) et al., illustrators.

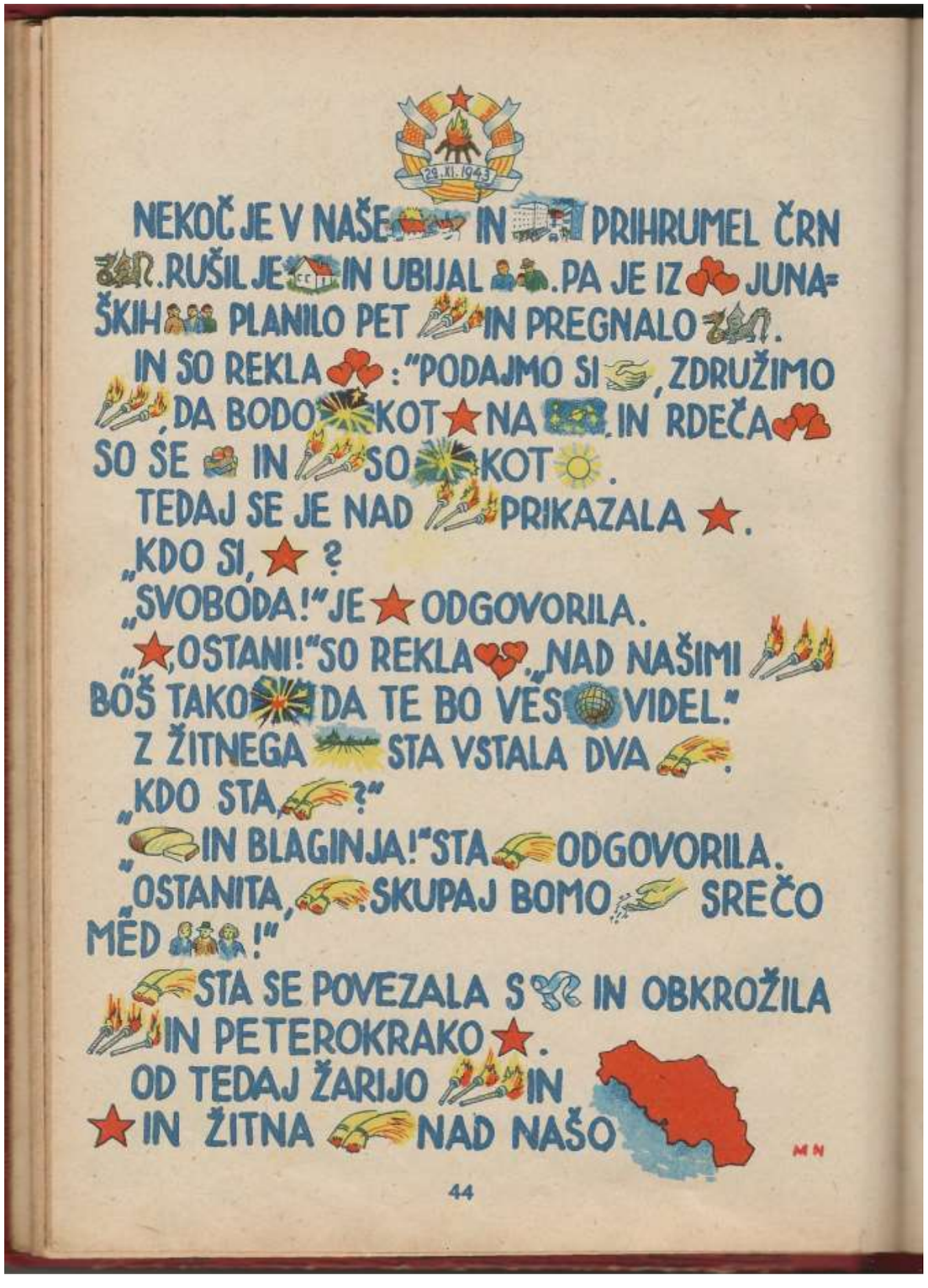
Ciciban. 1949-50.

Ljubljana; Mladinska knjiga, September 1949 - May 1950.

Small 4°. 144 pp., 9 issues bound in one volume (complete year), contemporary red and black boards, red cloth spine (minor wear to the binding, sporadic pages with a short tear, sporadic puzzles solved, overall in a good condition).

350 EUR






CICIBAN
ŠT. 9
LETO 1949-50

Adolf ŠINKOVEC – Črtomir (1914-1983), editor. – VARIOUS AUTHORS

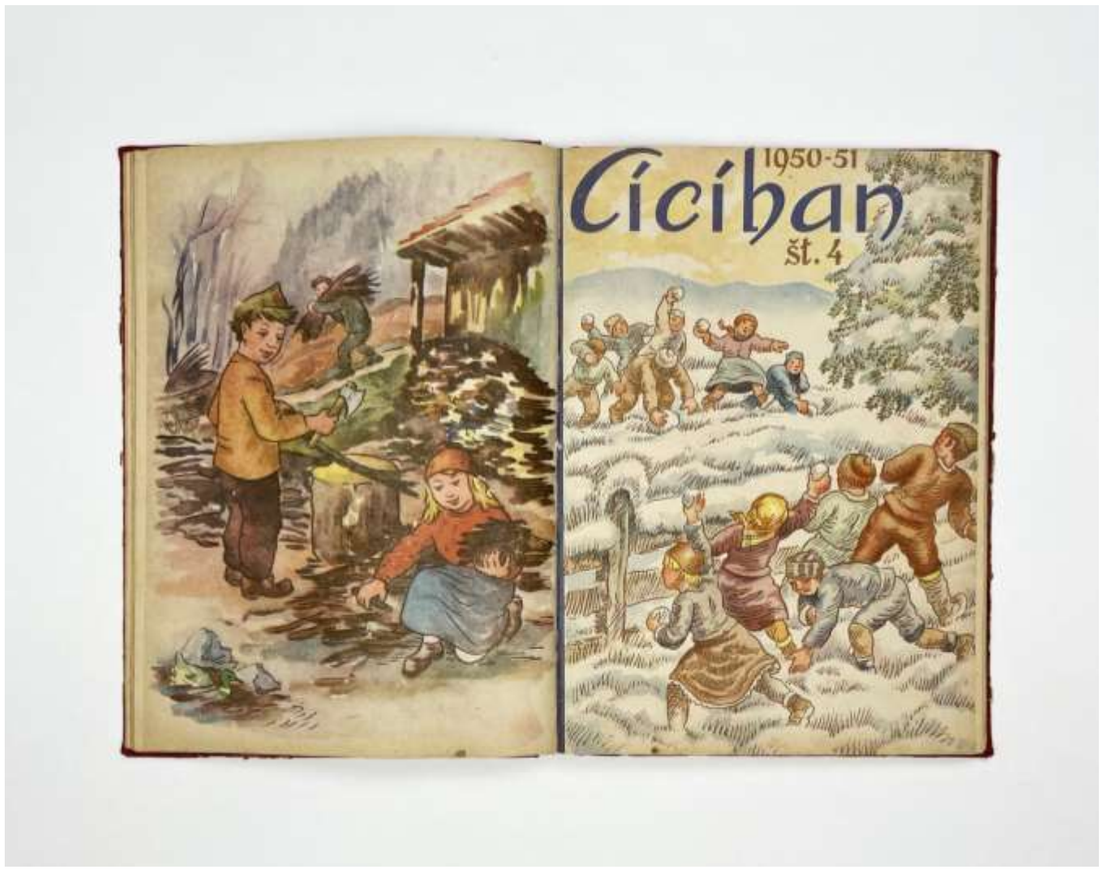
Marlenka STUPICA (née MUK, born 1927),), Ive ŠUBIC (1922-1989), Jože CIUHA (1924-2015) et al., illustrators.

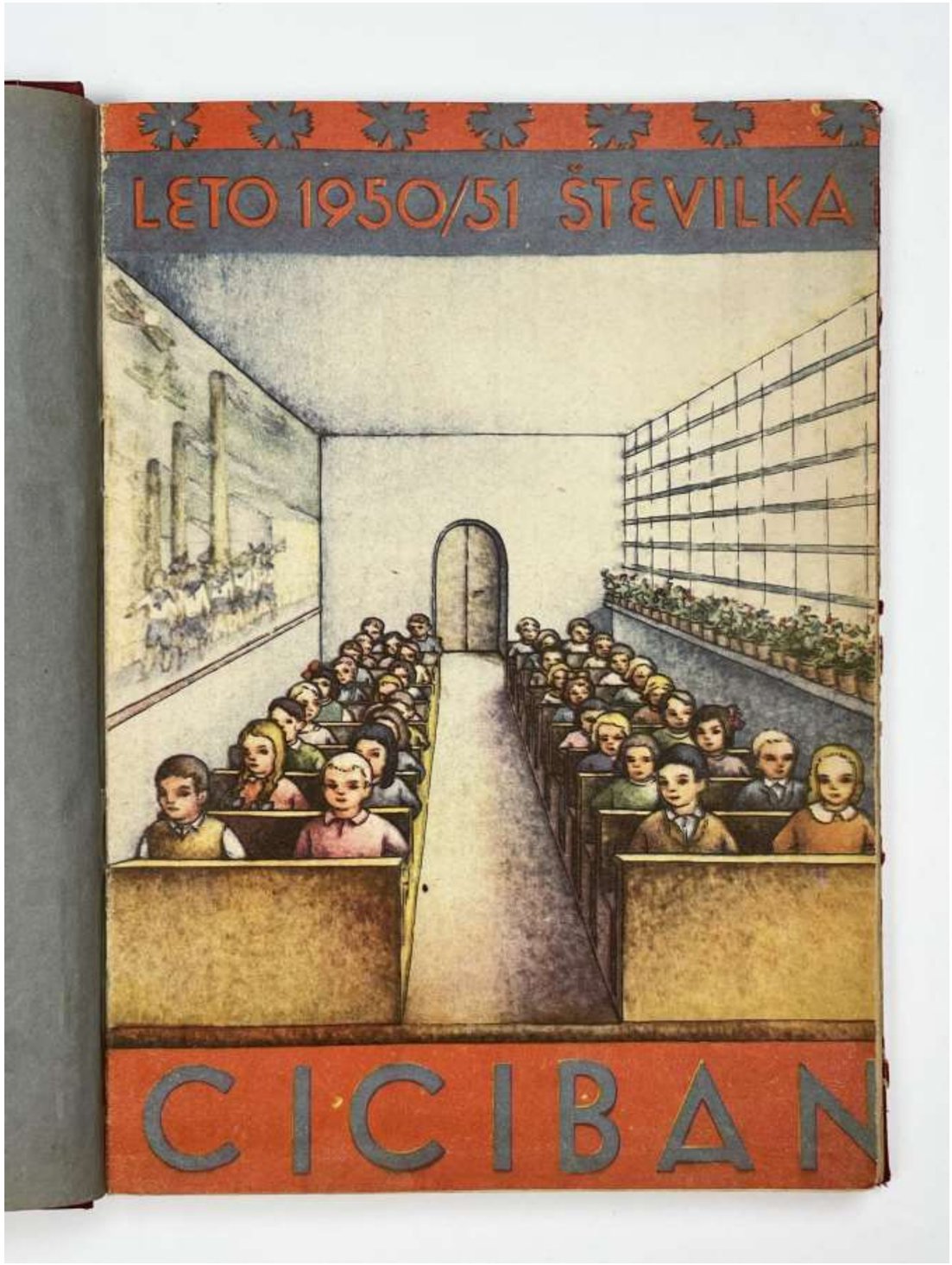
Ciciban 1950-51

Ljubljana; Mladinska knjiga, September 1950 - May 1951.

Small 4°. 144 pp., 9 issues bound in one volume (complete year), contemporary red and black boards, red cloth spine (minor wear to the binding, overall in a good condition).

350 EUR





Janez BITENC (1925-2005), editor. – VARIOUS AUTHORS

Melita VOVK (born 1928), Marlenka STUPICA (born 1927), Cita POTOKAR (1915-1993), Ive ŠUBIC (1922-1989), Marija VOGELNIK (1914-2008), Štefan PLANINC (1925-2017) et al., illustrators

Ciciban. 1959-1960

Ljubljana; Mladinska knjiga, September 1959 - May 1960.

Small 4°. 252 pp., 9 issues bound in one volume (complete year), bound in blue publisher's cloth with gilt lettering. Each issue with 28 pp. with colour and black and white illustrations and unnumbered original illustrated wrappers (tiny, partly repaired tears in margins, otherwise in a good clean condition).

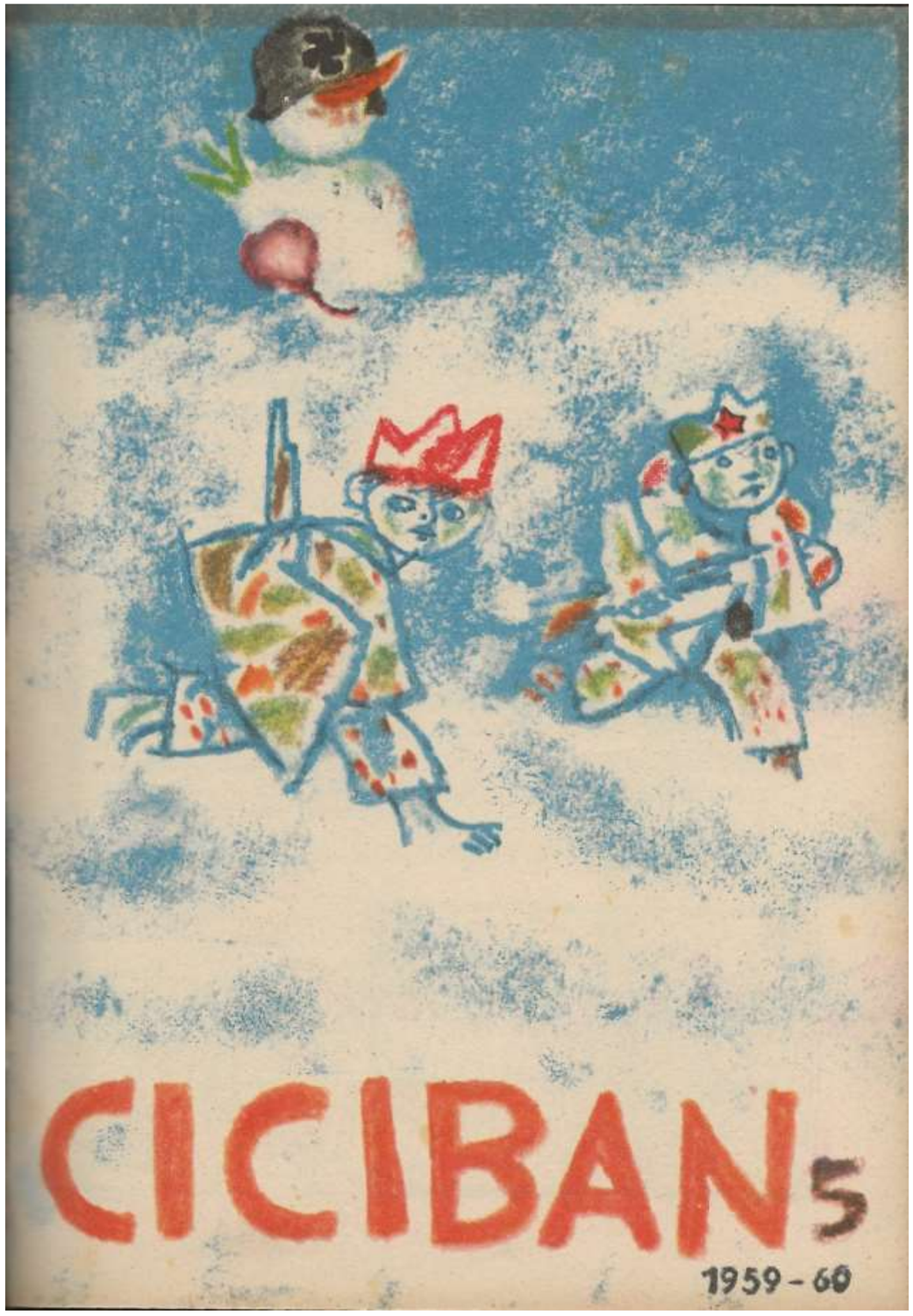
This is a complete year (counting the school year between September and end of June) of highly popular Slovenian children's magazine Ciciban, accompanied with wonderful illustrations, made by the leading YXugoslav / Slaovenian artists.

The magazines include didactic and entertaining stories, poems, riddles and plays for children, all richly illustrated with colourful images. Almost 15 years after WWII thematic of many articles rotates around war subjects, anti-Fascist movement and post-war problematic, such as young orphans, refugees, children, who were prisoners of war and who saw their houses being destroyed and their families murdered, children, who helped assassinating the Nazis etc. The motifs also include appreciation of hard work and local folklore, patriotism and care for nature and animals, as well as modern subjects such as science fiction with space travel.

The editor Janez Bitenc (1925-2005) was a popular composer of children's songs, authoring over 400 titles.

The quality colourful illustrations were made by academic artists Marlenka Stupica, Ive Šubic and Štefan Planinc, designer and illustrator Melita Vovk, architect Marija Vogelnik and illustrator of children's books Cita Potokar.

350 EUR





Dane Zajc

Bela mačica

Ilustrirala
Marlenka M. Stupica

Če hoče videti belo mačico
(popolnoma belo,
brez črnih in sivih dlak),
če hoče videti belo mačico
(belo mačico ima dolg, dolg,
kosmat, kosmat bel repek,
lepega kot resnična),
torej če hoče videti belo mačico,
mora ugnati nov mast.
Belo mačico ima strašno rada
popolnoma nov bel mast.
Po njem se sprehaja.
Teko sem in tja.
Ne more pozabiti:
mast mora imeti ograjo.
Če se le da, popolnoma belo.
Drugače ne bo viž.

In po taj ograji bo prišla
zvečer ob mesečini
(najbolje je, da počakaš za ščip)
bela mačica.

Prišla bo po ograji
in se ghedala v vodi.
Počakaj, po je boš videl.
(Bela mačica ima vedno
čiste tačke.
Krempeljčke krtači z belo krtačko.
Košuljček krtači z drugo belo
krtačko
vsako jutro, vsak večer, vsako
spoldne,
vedno, če je umazana ali ne).
Torej počakaj je in glej:
po tvojem novem mostu bo prišla
bela mačica,
najbolj bela med vsemi belimi
mačicami.
In če boš imel roke lepo umite,
popolnoma bele,
in če boš čisto pri miru,
boš morda lahko pobožal
belo mačico.



Narisala MARLENKA STUPICA

O treh zlatih punčkah

Pravijo, dá je neki bogataš hotel ugotoviti, če so podložniki njegovega soseda, sultana, razumni. Zato mu je poslal v dar tri zlate punčke, po obliki, teži in velikosti popolnoma enake. Obenem pa je ukazal sporočiti, da jih različno cenijo: ena je cenejša, druga dražja, tretja še dražja — in naj povedo, zakaj je tako.

Začudil se je sultan darilu in ukazal, naj dvorjani ugotove, v čem se ena punčka razlikuje od druge. Dvorjani so pregledali vse tri punčke in dognali, da ni med njimi nobene razlike.

Kmalu pa se je glas o tem darilu raznesel po vsem mestu. O punčkah je vedelo staro in mlado. Pa je poprosil neki reven mladenič, ki so ga vrgli v ječo za prazen nič, naj vprašajo sultana, če mu dovoli pogledati punčke. Tako bo skušal spoznati, kakšna je razlika med njimi. »Če zadenem prav,« je dejal, »naj me izpustijo iz ječe.«

67. YUGOSLAV CHILDREN'S LITERATURE
POLITICAL PROPAGANDA FOR CHILDREN



PIONIR

Pionir (Pioneer) was a Slovenian / Yugoslav magazine for children, containing literary texts and educational articles, accompanied with high-quality illustrations, made by academic artists. Especially stunning were the colourful and well-designed title pages. On the other hand the articles and illustrations in the text, which often involved motifs of WWII, hard peasant life and world literature, can be seen by today's standards as somehow too serious for a children's magazine.

Pionir was published from 1945 on as a continuation of various underground magazines with the same title, printed during WWII for children by the Yugoslav partisans.

During WWII the term Pioneer marked children and youths, who actively helped the partisans in various ways, such as transporting mail and underground magazines, bringing food and medical equipment and often even fighting with them, especially in the last months of the war. Many Pioneers were imprisoned or killed by the Nazis.

After the war under Tito's Yugoslavia, the Pioneers, the term which corresponds the Cubs in North America, were a mandatory political children group, which primal job in the post war years was to help each other and with hard work contribute rebuilding the country. The later program of the Pioneers became focused on education and pro-Yugoslav political propaganda. Pioneers have also received free schooling, meals, uniforms, school trips and membership at sport clubs.

67.A. COMPLETE YEAR 1951-1952

VARIOUS AUTHORS.

Maksim SEDEJ (1909 – 1974), Janez VIDIC (1923-1996), France SLANA (born 1926) et al., illustrators.

Pionir 1951-1952

Ljubljana: Mladinska Knjiga, September 1951 – June 1952.

Small 4°. 9 issues (complete year) bound in original illustrated publisher's binding. [4 pp.] title and index, 288 pp. with black and white illustrations, original illustrated wrappers (good clean condition, old

dedication on the front lose endpaper, sporadic crosswords filled in with pencil, light discoloration to the spine).

The first edition includes an article on underground printing of the magazine Pionir during WWII.

180 EUR

67.B. COMPLETE YEAR 1952-1953

VARIOUS AUTHORS.

Maksim SEDEJ (1909 – 1974), Janez VIDIC (1923-1996), France SLANA (born 1926), Marlenka STUPICA (née MUK, born 1927), Jože CIUHA (1924-1915) et al., illustrators.

Pionir 1952-1953

Ljubljana: Mladinska Knjiga, September 1952 – June 1953

Small 4°. 9 issues (complete year) bound in original illustrated publisher's binding. [4 pp.] title and index, 288 pp. with black and white illustrations, original illustrated wrappers (good clean condition, old light stamps by a Yugoslav textile school on the title page, tiny tears in margins, light discoloration to the spine).

180 EUR

67.C. COMPLETE YEAR 1953-1954

VARIOUS AUTHORS.

Maksim SEDEJ (1909 – 1974), Ive ŠUBIC (1922-1989), Janez VIDIC (1923-1996) et al., illustrators.

Pionir 1953-1954

Ljubljana: Mladinska Knjiga, September 1953 – June 1954

Small 4°. 9 issues (complete year) bound in original illustrated publisher's binding. [4 pp.] title and index, 288 pp. with black and white illustrations, original illustrated wrappers (good clean condition with only minor staining, sporadic crosswords filled in with pencil, light discoloration to the spine).

180 EUR



68. YUGOSLAV BOOK DESIGN

Claude AVELINE (1901-1992), author; Ada ŠKERL - Sonja PLASKAN, translators ; Uroš VAGAJA (1920–1971), designer of covers.

Baba Dijen in Košček Sladkorja

[Baba Diène et Morceau-de-Sucre / Baba Diène and Sugar Cube]

Ljubljana: Mladinska Knjiga 1953.

8°. 110 pp. with black and white illustrations, [2 pp.], original illustrated covers (minor wear to the corners,

This is a first Slovenian translation of a French short novel for children *Baba Diène et Morceau-de-Sucre* on a friendship between a coloured boy Baba Diène and a white boy called Sugar Cube, bound in the bushes of Baba Diène's village. The illustrations inside were taken from the original French edition.

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

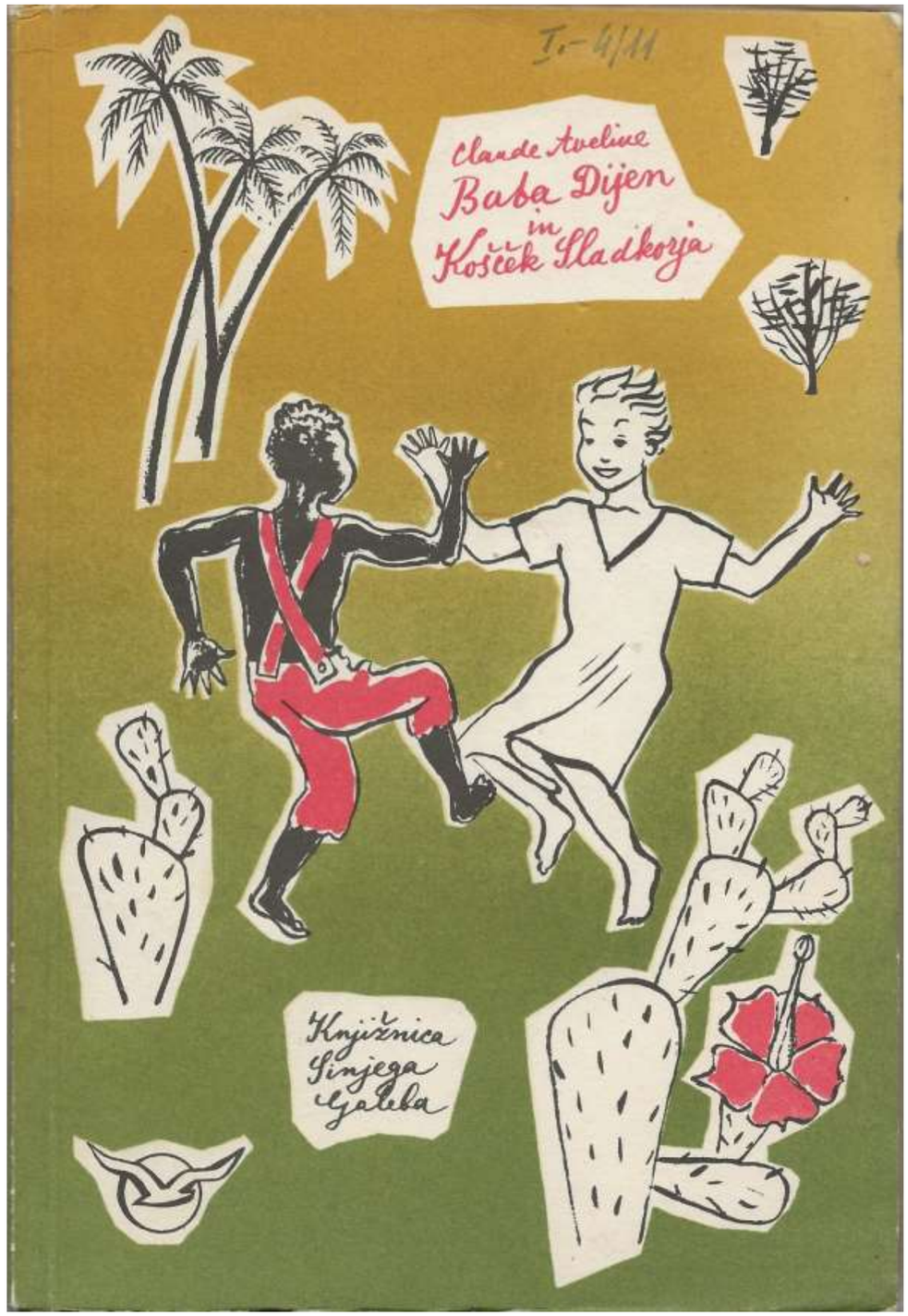
Vagaja's book designs combine modern lines with flat colourful surfaces, a common motif influenced by the techniques of Partisan underground printing, which succeeded in creating powerful images with scarce resources, such as a limited palate employing linocuts. His narrative dustjackets were positioned in a dialogue with minimalistic covers, usually designed by simple printed and embossed lines, speaking to the heart of the story.

One of the key characteristics of Vagaja's work was his employment of maps as a narrative design, especially in the form of endpapers, where he often used cartography, based on his own drafts.

Vagaja was also known as a poster designer, most famous for his draft for a 1952 *Cockta* poster – the Slovenian-Yugoslav take on *Coca-Cola*. The poster remains an iconic classic of post war Yugoslav – Slovenian design, even today adorning the walls of countless bars, restaurants, private apartments and offices (including our own!).

Our example is unread, with minor wear and comes from a deaccessioned publisher's library.

95 EUR



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